1. What is bug In Software Testing?

   Ans: When any defect raised by a tester is acknowledged by a developer,it becomes bug.It is fault in programming logic causing it to behave abruptly.

2. Differentiate Error, Defect, And Failure?

   Ans: Mistake in coding is Error.

   Error found by tester is Defect.

   Defect accepted by Developers/Developer Team is Bug.

   Product does not meet the stakeholders requirement is a Failure.

3. What Are The Different Types Of Status Of Defects?

   Ans: Different types of status of Defects are :

   New,Assigned,Open(Duplicate,Rejected,Deferred,Not a bug) ,Fixed,Pending retest,Reopened,Retest,Verified,Closed

4. Explain About Defect/Bug Life Cycle?

   Ans: New: When a defect is logged and posted for the first time. It's state is given as new.

Assigned: When the tester assigns the bug to developer its status changes to "assigned"

Open: At this state the developer has started analyzing and working on the defect fix.

Fixed: When developer makes necessary code changes and verifies the changes then he/she can make bug status as 'Fixed' and the bug is passed to testing team.

Pending retest: After fixing the defect the developer has given that particular code for retesting to the tester. Here the testing is pending on the testers end. Hence its status is pending retest.

Retest: At this stage the tester do the retesting of the changed code which developer has given to him to check whether the defect got fixed or not.

Verified: The tester tests the bug again after it got fixed by the developer. If the bug is not present in the software, he approves that the bug is fixed and changes the status to “verified”.

Reopen: If the bug still exists even after the bug is fixed by the developer, the tester changes the status to “reopened”. The bug goes through the life cycle once again.

Closed: Once the bug is fixed, it is tested by the tester. If the tester feels that the bug no longer exists in the software, he changes the status of the bug to “closed”. This state means that the bug is fixed, tested and approved.

Duplicate: If the bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug, then one bug status is changed to “duplicate“.

Rejected: If the developer feels that the bug is not genuine, he rejects the bug. Then the state of the bug is changed to “rejected”.

Deferred: The bug, changed to deferred state means the bug is expected to be fixed in next releases.

Not a bug: The state given as “Not a bug” if there is no change in the functionality of the application.

5. A bug is identified by the tester it is assigned to whom?

Ans: Developer

6. Why is JIRA used? Explain step by step how an issue is created in JIRA.

   Ans: JIRA is a tool developed by Australian Company Atlassian. It is used for **bug tracking, issue tracking,** and **project management**.

   Steps to create an issue in JIRA:

- Click **Create** at the top of the screen to open the **Create Issue** dialog box.
- Select the relevant **Project** and **Issue Type** in the **Create Issue** dialog box.
- Type a **Summary** for the issue and complete any appropriate fields — at least the required ones that are marked by an asterisk.
- click the **Create** button.

7. What is Defect Density?

   Ans: Defect Density is the number of defects confirmed in software/module during a specific period of operation or development divided by the size of the software/module.(Defect Density = Defect count/ size of the release

8. What is the difference between defect density and defect triage?

   Ans : Defect Density is the number of defects confirmed in software/module during a specific period of operation or development divided by the size of the software/module.(Defect Density = Defect count/ size of the release

   Defect triage is a process where each bug is prioritized based on its severity, frequency, risk, etc

9. Explain Bug reporting and parameters of bug?

   Ans: A bugs report or defects report is a list of bugs found out by testers while testing a software product in testing phase under a testing environment.

   Parameters :

   Bug Id

   Priority – business or development team can decide

   Severity – Testing team can decide

   Created by – Tester Name

   Created Date – Date of created defect

   Assigned to – Developer Name

   Resolved Date – This Date decided by developer

   Resolved By – Developer Name

   Status – New, IT Committed, Development, Ready for QA, In-Testing, Testing Successfully Completed.

   Project name – Current module or project Name

   Product name – Main Product Name

   Release Version (e.g. 1.2.3)

   Module – Module Name

   Detected Build Version – 1.1.1, 1.1.2

10. What is defect management? Explain the defect management process.

Ans: Defect management can be defined as a process of detecting bugs and fixing them. It is necessary to say that bugs occur constantly in the process of software development. Hence, every software development project requires a process that helps detect defects and fix them.

The process of defect management usually includes four steps.

- stage of defect detecting.
- The second step of the bug management process is dedicated to the formulation of bug reports. These are the documents that include all necessary information about certain bugs.
- stage of bug fixing
- Creation of bug list

11. What is Test estimation? Explain Work Breakdown Structure test estimation technique with an example?

Ans: Test Estimation is a management activity which approximates how long a Task would take to complete.

In Work Breakdown Structure test estimation technique, a complex project is divided into modules. The modules are divided into sub-modules. Each sub-module is further divided into functionality. It means divide the whole project task into the smallest tasks.

12. What is test reports? What parameters are used in test reports?

Ans: Test summary report /Quality Reports is a document which contains summary of test activities and final test results.

Test Report is a document which contains

A summary of test activities and final test results.

An assessment of how well the Testing is performed.

Based on the test report, the stakeholders can Evaluate the quality of the tested product.

13. What are the test management tools?

Ans: TestLink,Jira

14. What is a test link? How do you write test cases in TestLink?

Ans: Test-link is most widely used web based open source test management tool.It synchronizes both requirements specification and test specification together.

To write test cases in TestLink

- Create a Test Project
- Create a Test Plan
- Build Creation
- Create Testsuite
- Enter the test suite name
- Enter the details about your test suite
- Click on save button to save the details of test-suite
- Create a TestCase
- Click on the setting icon in the right side panel. List of test case operations will be displayed on the right side panel.
- New window will open, to create test cases click on create a button in test-case operations.

15. Explain steps how to upload Test case sheet on TestLink?

Ans: Step 1 – To import test cases, go to Test Specifications → Test Specification from the dashboard.

Step 2 – Select the nearest test suite folders, where the test cases should be imported.

Step 3 – Click the Actions icon on the right pane.

It displays Test Case Operations.

Step 4 – Click the Import icon

Step 5 - Select the file and upload it.

Step 6 - Click the Upload file button.

16. What is severity and priority in bug/defect?

A**ns:** Severity is defined as the degree of impact a Defect has on the development or operation of a component application being tested.

Priority is defined as the order in which a defect should be fixed.

17. While placing an order for clothing website, in order confirmation page there is a logo error. It is a?
    1. High priority, high severity
    2. Low severity low priority
    3. Low severity, high priority (of low severity as it not going to affect the functionality of the website but can be of high priority as you don't want any further shipment to proceed with the wrong logo.)
    4. High severity low priority

    Ans: 3

18. Website home page failed to load.
    1. High priority, high severity (Major functionality failure like log in is not working, crashes in the basic workflow of the software are the best example of High Priority and High Severity)
    2. Low severity low priority
    3. Low severity, high priority
    4. High severity low priority

    Ans: 1

19. The application works perfectly for 50k sessions but beings to crash after a higher number of sessions.
    1. Low severity low priority
    2. High priority, high severity
    3. Low severity, high priority
    4. High severity low priority (This problem needs to be fixed but not immediately.)

    Ans: 4

20. An application (web) is made up of 20 pages. On one of the pages, there is a sentence with a grammatical error.
    1. Low severity low priority - This bug may go unnoticed to the eyes of many and won't affect any functionality or the credibility of the company.
    2. High priority, high severity
    3. Low severity, high priority
    4. High severity low priority

    Ans: 1

21. Find bugs and report the same on JIRA for below-mentioned modules in the website: **http://www.rushplace.com/ :** Testwebsite1
    1. My Account
    2. Add to basket
    3. Search

4. Homepage

22. Find bugs and report the same on JIRA for below-mentioned modules in the website: http://newtours.demoaut.com/mercurywelcome.php : Testwebsite2
    1. Register Here
    2. Top header navigation options
    3. UI bugs for the complete website.

23. Write Test Cases for Amazon login, Sign up and Forgot password on TestLink.

24. Write Test Cases for placing an order in Myntra on TestLink.
25. Write Test Cases for Search functionality on TestLink.