

## 1. Difference between retesting and regression testing?

Retesting Testing	Regression Testing
<i>Retesting is done to make sure that the tests cases which failed in last execution are passed after the defects are fixed.</i>	<i>Regression testing is to ensure that changes have not affected unchanged part.</i>
<i>In Retesting, the cases which are failed earlier can be included to check if the functionality failure in an earlier build.</i>	<i>In Regression testing, the test cases which passed earlier can be included to check the functionality which was working earlier.</i>
<i>It is also known as planned planning.</i>	<i>It is known as generic testing.</i>
<i>In Retesting, we do not use automation testing due to uncertainty.</i>	<i>Mainly in Regression we used to do automation testing..</i>
<i>Defect verification is done in Retesting.</i>	<i>Defect Verification doesn't fall under regression testing.</i>
<i>Regression testing is not carried out for specific defect fixes.</i>	<i>Retesting is carried out based on the defect fixes.</i>

## 2. Which of the one are part of functional testing -

a. UAT, Integration, Regression

b. Maintenance, Volume, Performance

c. Sanity, Localization, unit

**Ans. c. Sanity, Localization, unit**

## 3. System testing is done before integration testing – True/False

**Ans. False**

## 4. Confirmation testing is same as regression testing – True/False

**Ans. False**

## 5. Difference between static and dynamic testing.

Static Testing	Dynamic Testing
<i>Static Testing is white box testing which is done at an early stage of development life cycle.</i>	<i>Dynamic Testing on the other hand is done at the later stage of development lifecycle.</i>
<i>It includes Walkthroughs, code review.</i>	<i>It involves functional and non-functional testing.</i>
<i>It is done before code deployment and without execution of code.</i>	<i>It is done after code deployment with the execution of codes.</i>
<i>Involves checklist and process to be followed</i>	<i>It involves test cases for execution.</i>
<i>This testing comes under Verification.</i>	<i>This testing comes under Validation</i>
<i>Performed before Compilation.</i>	<i>Performed after Compilation.</i>
<i>It is about prevention of defects.</i>	<i>It is about finding and fixing the defects.</i>

## 6. Difference between SDLC & STLC

SDLC	STLC
<i>Process followed by the development team within the software organization to develop a software product.</i>	<i>Process of carrying out various activities to ensure the quality of the software.</i>
<i>Phases in SDLC are:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>1. Planning</i></li><li><i>2. System Analysis and Requirement</i></li><li><i>3. Design</i></li><li><i>4. Coding or Development</i></li><li><i>5. Integration and Testing</i></li><li><i>6. Operation and Maintenance</i></li></ol>	<i>Phases in STLC are:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>1. Requirement Analysis</i></li><li><i>2. Test Planning</i></li><li><i>3. Test Case Development</i></li><li><i>4. Environment Setup</i></li><li><i>5. Test Execution</i></li><li><i>6. Test Cycle Closure</i></li></ol>
<i>Covers the Entire life cycle of the software.</i>	<i>Limited only to the testing phase.</i>
<i>Business analyst gathers requirements and the development team analyzes them.</i>	<i>Testing team analyzes the SRS document to identify the testing requirements.</i>
<i>Technical team provides support to update and maintain the software.</i>	<i>Test Cases and automation scripts are maintained for updates.</i>

### 7. List 3 advantage/disadvantage of Waterfall model

Ans.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<i>It is simple and easy to Understand</i>	<i>High amount of risk and uncertainty</i>
<i>It works well for smaller projects where requirements are clearly defined and very well understood.</i>	<i>Poor model for long and ongoing projects.</i>
<i>In this model phases are processed and completed one at a time. Phases do not overlap.</i>	<i>Not suitable for projects where requirements are at a moderate to high risk of changing.</i>

### 8. What do you understand by the term Functional testing?

- *Functional Testing is a type of software testing whereby the system is tested against the functional requirements/Specifications.*
- *Functions are tested by feeding them input and examining the output.*
- *It ensures that the requirements are properly satisfied by the application.*
- *Unit ,Integration,Smoke/Sanity, User Acceptance testing and so on comes in the Functional testing.*

### 9. Is it true that we can do system testing at any stage?

**Ans. No,** We cannot do System testing at any stage because system testing is done when whole product is ready and system testing is used to check the end to end functionality of the product.

### 10. List down difference between validation and verification processes.

Verification	Validation
<i>Verification is a static practice of verifying documents, design,code and program.</i>	<i>It is a dynamic mechanism of validating and testing the actual product.</i>
<i>It does not involve executing the code.</i>	<i>It always involves executing the code.</i>
<i>It uses methods like inspections, reviews, walkthroughs, and Desk-Checking etc.</i>	<i>It uses methods like Black Box(Functional) testing and white box (Structural) testing.</i>
<i>It is done by QA team to ensure that the software is as per the specifications in the SRS document.</i>	<i>It is carried out with the involvement of testing team.</i>
<i>It focuses on : “Are we Building the product Right ? “</i>	<i>It Focuses on : “Are we building the right product? “</i>

## 11. What are stubs and drivers?

**Stubs** are basically used in Top Down Approach of integration testing. In this approach, the upper modules are prepared first and are ready for testing. While the bottom modules are not yet prepared by the developers. So in order to form the complete application we create dummy programs for the lower modules in the application. Hence all the functionalities can be tested.

**Drivers** are basically called in Bottom Up testing approach. A driver is basically a piece of code through which other programs or pieces of code or modules can be called. Drivers are the main program through which other modules are called. If we want to test any module it is required that we should have a main program which will call the testing module. Without the dummy program or driver, the complete testing of the module is not possible

## 12. Final product or the software cannot be released without passing through the STLC process - True/False

Ans. True

## 13. Choose the correct one

- a. Testing should start after development
- b. Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle
- c. Exhaustive testing is proof of delivering correct product
- d. Testing is context independent

Ans. b. Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle

## 14. Maintenance testing deals with retesting to show that the rest of the system has not been affected by the maintenance work - True/False

Ans. False

## 15. Maintenance testing deals with regression testing to show that the rest of the system has not been affected by the maintenance work - True/False

Ans. True

## 16. Unit testing is performed by developers - True/False

Ans. True

## 17. In V model testing activities are carried out in parallel with development activities - True/False

Ans. True

## 18. Static testing include -

- a. Inspection, regression, unit testing
- b. Retesting, system, End user
- c. Review, inspection, Walkthrough
- d. Review, inspection, acceptance

**Ans. c. Review, inspection, Walkthrough**

**19. Acceptance testing is most often focused on a validation type of testing - True/False**

**Ans. True**

**20. Integration testing focuses on testing different modules all together - True/False**

**Ans. True**