**Manual Testing Interview Q&A**

**Q1. What is Software?**

**Ans:-** Software is a collection of computer programs that helps us to perform a task.

Types of Software:

1. **System Software** – Device Drivers, Operating systems, Servers, Utilities etc.
2. **Programming Software** – Compiler, Debugger, Interpreter etc.
3. **Application Software** – Web Applications, Mobile Applications, Desktop Applications etc.

**Q2. What is Software Testing?**

**Ans:-** Software testing is a part of software development process. Software Testing is an activity to detect and identify defects in the software. The Objective of testing is to release a quality product to the client.

**Q3. What is Software Quality?**

**Ans:-** Software Quality is simply a field of study where we describe attributes of the software products.Based on below parameter we can say whether software has quality or not. – Bug-Free, Delivered on time, Within budget, Meets Customer Requirements/Expectation, User friendly etc.

Factors of Software Quality:

1. Portable
2. Reusable
3. Maintainable – Easily correctable the error, New functionality should easily added
4. Reliable – Good Performance
5. Efficiency – It should use less CPU time, memory.

**Q4. What are the three C’s of Software Quality?**

**Ans:-** The three C’s of Software Quality is Consistency, Completeness, and Correctness.

**Q5. Project Vs Product?**

**Ans:-** If software application is developed for ‘specific customer’, based on their requirement is called as **Project.**

If software application is developed for ‘multiple customer’, based on the market requirement is called as **Product.**

**Q6. Difference betweem Error, Fault, Bug/Defect and Failure?**

### Ans:-

### Error: An error is a mistake made by a human that leads to a discrepancy between the actual and the expected result.

### Defect: A defect is a problem in the functioning of a software system during testing. ISTQB defines a defect as “A flaw in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function, e.g., an incorrect statement or data definition.”

### Fault: A fault is an incorrect step, process, or data definition in a software product.

### Bug: A bug is a flaw in a software system that causes the system to behave in an unintended manner.

### Failure: A failure is the inability of a software system to perform its operations within the specified performance benchmark. As per ISTQB, “a defect, if encountered during execution, may cause a failure of the component or system”.

So, we can say that a mistake made by humans during coding is called an **error**, an error found during the testing phase is called a **defect**, a defect to be resolved by the development team is called a **bug** and when a build does not meet its specifications then it is termed as **failure**.

**Q7. What is SDLC?**

**Ans:-** SDLC stands for Software Development Life Cycle. It describes the various phases involved in the software development process. With the help of SDLC, we can create software applications in a well-defined and systematic way.

The different phases of the Software Development Life Cycle are-

* Requirement Gathering and Analysis – In this phase, all the requirements are gathered and analyzed for their feasibility.
* Designing – In this phase, the requirement specifications are converted into design specifications.
* Coding/Implementation – Actual coding is done here.
* Testing – This phase involves testing the software product.
* Deployment – The software is deployed to production for the end user.
* Maintenance – Due to changes in the environment and for continuous improvement maintenance is required.

**Q8. What is STLC?**

**Ans:-** STLC stands for the Software testing life cycle. It refers to all these activities performed during the testing of a software product. Basically, it provides a sequence of activities performed to ensure the quality of the software application.

The different phases of the Software Testing Life Cycle are-

* **Requirement Analysis** – In this phase, the high-level analysis of the requirements is done.
* **Test Planning** – In this phase, a test strategy and approach are defined.
* **Test Case Development** – The test cases are created in this phase.
* **Test Environment Setup** – Here, the test environment is created in which the test execution will be performed.
* **Test Execution** – Test cases are executed and defects are logged for the failed tests.
* **Exit Criteria Evaluation and Reporting** – Based on the agreed-upon exit criteria, the testing activities are marked as complete.
* **Test Closure** – A test closure document is prepared which contains all the testing activities performed and the bugs found. This phase marks the formal closure of the testing phase.

**Q9. What are the reasons of software bug?**

**Ans:-**

* Miscommunication and misunderstanding
* Software Complexity
* Programming errors
* Changing Requirements
* Lack if skilled Tester

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