1. Why testing is required?

Ans:

2) What types of application we test

Ans:

3)what is SDLC and different phases in SDLC?

Ans: Software development life cycle (SDLC) is a process to develop the application

**Different phases like:**

**Requirement Analysis and planning :** Senior team members analyze the requirements/input given by customers/business users. They will check whether the requirement is feasible or not (can be done or not). They also identify the risks associated with project.

Note: this high level requirements will be written in BRD (Business Requirement document) by Business Analyst

Define/Design : in the define stage Business Analyst define more details about requirements (which are in BRD) in the form of SRS (software requirement specification) or Use Case diagram.

As part of design,

Senior Developers write High Level Design Document (HLD)

Developers write Low Level Design Document (LLD)

Seniors Tester write Test Planning document

Implementation/Development: Developers write the code for the requirements

Testers write test cases as per SRS

Testing : Execute the test cases what we prepared in previous stage

Deployment : Release the tested code to production

Maintenance : Support team monitoring the system that is running in production

2) what is waterfal in SDLC?

Ans: The Waterfall Model was first Process Model to be introduced. It is also referred to as a **linear-sequential life cycle model**.  It is very simple to understand and use.  In a waterfall model, each phase must be completed fully before the next phase can begin. This type of model is basically used for the for the project which is small and there are no uncertain requirements. At the end of each phase, a review takes place to determine if the project is on the right path and whether or not to continue or discard the project. In this model the testing starts only after the development is complete. In **waterfall model phases** do not overlap.

<http://istqbexamcertification.com/what-is-waterfall-model-advantages-disadvantages-and-when-to-use-it/>

what is the process in **agile** model

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sdlc/sdlc_agile_model.htm>

Agile SDLC model is a combination of iterative and incremental process models with focus on process adaptability and customer satisfaction by rapid delivery of working software product.

Agile Methods break the product into small incremental builds. These builds are provided in iterations. Each iteration typically lasts from about one to three weeks. Every iteration involves cross functional teams working simultaneously on various areas like planning, requirements analysis, design, coding, unit testing, and acceptance testing.

what is scrum methodology

### **The Scrum framework in 30 seconds**

* A product owner creates a prioritized wish list called a product backlog.
* During sprint planning, the team pulls a small chunk from the top of that wish list, a sprint backlog, and decides how to implement those pieces.
* The team has a certain amount of time — a sprint (usually two to four weeks) — to complete its work, but it meets each day to assess its progress (daily Scrum).
* Along the way, the ScrumMaster keeps the team focused on its goal.
* At the end of the sprint, the work should be potentially shippable: ready to hand to a customer, put on a store shelf, or show to a stakeholder.
* The sprint ends with a sprint review and retrospective.
* As the next sprint begins, the team chooses another chunk of the product backlog and begins working again.

- See more at: https://www.scrumalliance.org/why-scrum#sthash.6eKOURYA.dpuf

what is daily standup meeting and what we discuss

A **daily stand-up meeting** is a short organizational **meeting** that is held each day. The **meeting**, generally limited to between five and fifteen minutes long, is sometimes referred to as a **stand-up**, a morning roll-call or a **daily scrum**.

<http://searchsoftwarequality.techtarget.com/definition/daily-stand-up-meeting>

what is user story/feature/sprint back log items and tasks in user story

 User stories were on the product backlog and tasks were identified during sprint planning and became part of the sprint backlog.

<https://www.mountaingoatsoftware.com/blog/the-difference-between-a-story-and-a-task>

what is sprint planning and spring retro

At the end of a sprint, **demo** and **retrospective** ceremonies are handled. Customers and development team give valuable **feedbacks** at these ceremonies. Should team do **sprint planning** *right after* retro or should team let Product Owner collect feedbacks from ceremonies and convert them into user stories and then sprint planning is done *after a few days* from retro.

<https://www.mountaingoatsoftware.com/agile/scrum/sprint-retrospective>

what is burndown chart and velocity

Its purpose is to enable that the project is on the track to deliver the expected solution within the desired schedule. Simple **Burndown Chart**. The rate of progress of a Scrum Team is called "**velocity**". It expresses the amount of e.g. story points completed per iteration

**Burndown Charts**. The **burndown** is a **chart** that shows how quickly you and your team are burning through your customer's user stories. It shows the total effort against the amount of work we deliver each iteration. Something like this: We can see the total effort on the left, our team **velocity** on the righ

what is product backlog item and sprint backlog items

<https://www.scrumalliance.org/community/articles/2007/march/glossary-of-scrum-terms#1130>

In Scrum, a product backlog item ("PBI", "backlog item", or "item") is a unit of work small enough to be completed by a team in one Sprint iteration. Backlog items are decomposed into one or more tasks.

Sprintbacklog:

Defines the work for a sprint, represented by the set of tasks that must be completed to realize the sprint's goals, and selected set of product backlog items. - See more at: https://www.scrumalliance.org/community/articles/2007/march/glossary-of-scrum-terms#1117

what is user acceptance criteria test cases

**User Acceptance Tests** consist of a set of test steps, which verify if specific requirements are working for the user. If the customer and the supplier agree on the product, the software development is done. Legally. And practically.

**Functional testing,** on the other hand, tests specific requirements and specifications of the software. It lacks the user component. A functional test could conclude that the software meets its specifications. However, it doesn’t verify if it actually works for the user. The functional dimension is only one of many.

<http://usersnap.com/blog/types-user-acceptance-tests-frameworks/>

what is v model?

The V - model is SDLC model where execution of processes happens in a sequential manner in V-shape. It is also known as Verification and Validation model.

V - Model is an extension of the waterfall model and is based on association of a testing phase for each corresponding development stage. This means that for every single phase in the development cycle there is a directly associated testing phase. This is a highly disciplined model and next phase starts only after completion of the previous phase.

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sdlc/sdlc_v_model.htm>

what is STLC?

**Software Testing Life Cycle** (**STLC**) is the testing process which is executed in systematic and planned manner. In **STLC** process, different activities are carried out to improve the quality of the product. ... Test Execution. Test Cycle Closure

<http://www.softwaretestingclass.com/software-testing-life-cycle-stlc/>

what is defect?

* A defect is an error or a bug, in the application which is created. A programmer while designing and building the software can make mistakes or error. These mistakes or errors mean that there are flaws in the software. These are called defects.
* When actual result deviates from the expected result while testing a software application or product then it results into a defect. Hence, any deviation from the specification mentioned in the product functional specification document is a defect. In different organizations it’s called differently like bug, issue, incidents or problem.

how to arise a defect and what we specify while logging defect?

defect lifecycle

Defect life cycle is a cycle which a defect goes through during its lifetime. It starts when defect is found and ends when a defect is closed, after ensuring it’s not reproduced. [**Defect life cycle**](http://istqbexamcertification.com/what-is-a-defect-life-cycle/) is related to the bug found during testing.

<http://istqbexamcertification.com/what-is-a-defect-life-cycle/>

Different types of testing?

<http://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/types-of-software-testing/>

when do we use regression testing?

when do we use integration testing?

when do we use smoke testing and sanity testing?

what is unit testing?

<http://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/types-of-software-testing/>

what is UAT?

In software development, **user acceptance testing** (**UAT**) - also called beta testing, application testing, and end user testing - is a phase of software development in which the software is tested in the "real world" by the intended audience.

what is alpha and beta testing?

<http://www.guru99.com/alpha-beta-testing-demystified.html>

when do we use white box testing and block box testing?

<http://softwaretestingfundamentals.com/differences-between-black-box-testing-and-white-box-testing/>

Black Box Testing:

Black Box Testing is a software testing method in which the internal structure/ design/ implementation of the item being tested is NOT known to the tester

**White Box Testing:**

White Box Testing is a software testing method in which the internal structure/ design/ implementation of the item being tested is known to the tester.

what we will do if we don’t have a time to test all stories?

what we will do if come across any severity issue before release day?

when do we use automation testing?

what tester will do in each phase of SDLC?

difference between load and performance testing?

different types of non-functional testing types?

what is test case?

what is test plan/test strategy document

Ans: Test plan document contains different section like

Types of testing :

Exit and Entry criteria :

what is TDD and BDD (cucumber framework)

what is priority and severity in defect?

<http://istqbexamcertification.com/what-is-the-difference-between-severity-and-priority/>

**Priority**:

Priority defines the order in which we should resolve a defect. Should   we fix it now, or can it wait? This priority status is set by the tester to the developer mentioning the time frame to fix the defect. If high priority is mentioned then the developer has to fix it at the earliest. The priority status is set based on the customer requirements.**For example:**If the company name is misspelled in the home page of the website, then the priority is high and severity is low to fix it.

**Severity**:

It is the extent to which the [**defect**](http://istqbexamcertification.com/what-is-defect-or-bugs-or-faults-in-software-testing/) can affect the software. In other words it defines the impact that a given defect has on the system.**For example:** If an application or web page crashes when a remote link is clicked, in this case clicking the remote link by an user is rare but the impact of  application crashing is severe. So the severity is high but priority is low.

how to estimate test cases?

<http://www.guru99.com/an-expert-view-on-test-estimation.html>

what is most challenge defect u came across?

how to deal the production defects?

Ans: normally end user will report this issue.

we need to talk to them and reproduce the issue with test logins

Create defect in defect tool under the production release version

developers will fix the issue

we (QA) test the issue on production version code and release the fix to proudction after we verify

we have to create a defect on current sprint/release so that developer will add this code to the current sprint/release

test design review steps

if we dont have time to test call test cases what we will do

how we learn the functionality of system?

what are the tools to manage defects/stories?

<http://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/popular-bug-tracking-software/>

* Bugzilla: Details: Bugzilla has been a leading bug tracking tools widely used by many organizations for quite some time now. ...
* JIRA: ...
* Lean Testing. ...
* Mantis: ...
* Trac: ...
* Redmine: ...
* HP ALM/Quality Center:

who will assign the work?

types of test metrics we use normally

what is traceability matrix?

what are typical environments we have in projects

what is development environment

what is QA environment

what is production environment

what are different defect metrics and measurements we prepare

what are weakness and strong points

What is staging environment

In software, a staging environment is used to test out newer versions of software before it is moved live – into production.