**Module-2**

**Manual Testing**

1. **What is Exploratory Testing?**

* Exploratory Testing is a type of software testing in which the tester is free to select any possible methodology to test the software
* In exploratory testing, software developers use their learning, knowledge, skills, and abilities to test the software developed by themselves. Exploratory testing checks the functionality and operations of the software as well as identify the functional and technical faults in it
* It is often performed as a black box testing technique.
* Exploratory testing is quite different from structured testing.
* Exploratory testing is exploration of system, website, application with proper Test plan, test execution, test strategies.
* In structure testing tester have to to test according to test cases or test plan, but here in exploratory testing tester can use his own knowledge and skills to explore system.

1. **What is traceability matrix?**

* The main purpose of the requirement traceability matrix is to verify that the all requirements of clients are covered in the test cases designed by the testers.
* Tester makes the RTM report, on the bases on test cases performed as be client requirements.
* RTM is to check if all the requirements from the clients have been tested by tester and no functionality have been left to tested by tester.
* In short, we can say that it is traceability of client specified requirements.

1. **What is Boundary value testing?**

* Boundary value analysis is one of the widely used case design technique for black box testing.
* It is used to test boundary values because the input values near the boundary have higher chances of error.
* Boundary values are those that contain the upper and lower limit of a variable. Assume that, age is a variable of any function, and its minimum value is 18 and the maximum value is 30, both 18 and 30 will be considered as boundary values.
* BVA is extension of EPC
* Where in EPC partition of invalid data and valid is tested, BVA some more values are added which is near to the valid data.
* For e.g. In text field valid data is age range btw 18-25. So in ECP valid data will be tested and invalid data will be tested, BUT in BVA Value near to valid data in min and max data is also tested.
* For e.g if developer by mistake writes a code in which he mentions greater then 18 and smaller then 25. So here system will not accept 18 and 25. Coz valid data is 18 to 25 but due to wrong code there may be an error which can be tested by Boundary Value Testing.

1. **What is Equivalence partitioning testing?**

* Its is partition of valid and invalid data required by client in to system.
* For e.g. in Text field age range should be18-30. So valid data must be between 18&30 including 18&30. So there will pe partition of valid data and invalid data.
* By doing this ECP testing we can help tester to avoid exhaustive testing.
* Invalid data can be less then valid data like 15,16,17
* Invalid data can be more then valid data like 31,32,33
* Also invalid data can be alphabetic, symbols, alpha numeric data.

1. **What is Integration testing?**

* Integration testing is one of the level of Testing , level which includes Unit testing, integration testing , system testing and user acceptance testing.
* **Integration testing** :- testing of interface between different unit, system & modules .
* For E.G. There is a link between Sign up functionality & Sign in functionality . When account has been created user must be able to sign in with the sign up credentials. This testing is known as Integration Testing.
* There are 3 types of Integration testing unit, module and system.
* **Unit integration testing** is done by groping all unit together and is done by developer.
* **Module integration testing** is done between interface of 2 or more modules Eg can be of Registration and login, This test is performed by Testers
* **System Integration Testing** is the type of software testing that is carried out to perform the overall testing of a complete system that consists of many integrated components, , This test is performed by Testers

1. **What determines the level of risk?**

* A properly designed test that passes, reduces the overall level of Risk in a system.
* When testing does find defects, the Quality of the software system increases when those defects are fixed
* Analysis of root causes of defects found in other projects can lead to Process Improvement, Process Improvement can prevent those defects reoccurring

1. **What is Alpha testing?**

* Alpha testing is part of UAT.
* Highly skilled tester will perform this Black box testing and would be accompanied by the potential customers with real feedback and developers will do white box testing where unit and integration testing is performed.
* Real time testing will be committed on real data.
* Customers tester will be doing alpha testing. It means once product is ready to deliver (before delivery) , customers tester will be doing alpha testing.
* Once alpha testing is done next step is Beta testing.

1. **What is beta testing?**

* Real end customer or real end user will be performing Beta testing.
* Beta testing would be performed in real environment .
* Feedback and defect would be provided after performing beta testing.
* Black box testing would be performed .
* Beta testing will be performed post alpha testing.
* Beta testing is the process of testing a software product or service in a real-world environment before its official release.
* During beta testing, the software is made available to a selected group of users who are willing to test the product and provide feedback to the developers.

1. **What is component testing?**

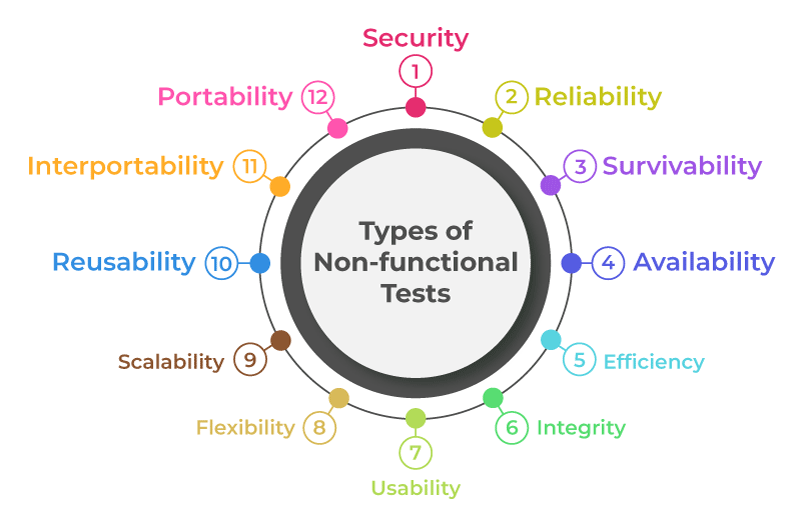
* Component testing is also known as unit testing.
* It is 1st level of software testing.
* Generally Developers will be performing Unit testing and would be white box testing.
* Complete code written by developer for the software, website or application will be broken down in smallest unit and can not be broken further, and then testing of those unit is termed as component testing.
* This testing will be done by passing valid and invalid inputs in individual units.
* By performing unit testing early-stage testing can be done which will reduce the cost of fixing and major defects will be filtered in very early stage which will also reduce the time of testing in future.
* Unit test can be automated and can be run multiple time as part of regression testing.
* Component Testing is a type of software testing in which usability of each individual component is tested
* Before processing with the integration testing, component testing is performed in order to ensure that each component of the application is working correctly and as per requirement.

1. **What is functional system testing?**

* Functional Testing is a type of Software Testing in which the system is tested against the functional requirements and specifications
* Functional testing ensures that the application properly satisfies the requirements or specifications.
* Each functionality of the software application is tested by providing appropriate test input, expecting the output, and comparing the actual output with the expected output.
* Functional testing mainly involves black box testing and can be done manually or using automation.
* Unit testing, integration testing , system testing , user acceptance testing, smoke testing , sanity testing , regression testing, api testing, black box, white box testing this all testing’s falls under functional testing.

1. **What is Non-Functional Testing?**

* Non functional testing are performed to test non functional part of a system web site or application.
* Non functional part would pe kind of security , load , performance of the system.
* Non functional testing has some sub parts of types of testing which have be showcased in image below.



* Non-functional testing check that the software meets the requirement, security, and performance standards. While it improves the user experience and security.
* The resources and costly during updates. Overall, it is a crucial for delivering a reliable and easy development the software product.

1. **What is GUI Testing?**

* Graphical User Interface Testing (GUI) Testing is the process for ensuring proper functionality of the graphical user interface (GUI) for a specific application.
* GUI testing generally evaluates a design of elements such as layout, colours and also fonts, font sizes, labels, text boxes, text formatting, captions, buttons, lists, icons, links, and content.
* Also termed as U.I testing.
* Spelling mistakes should also be tested.

1. **What is Ad-hoc testing?**

* Ad-hoc testing is a type of software testing that is performed informally and randomly after the formal testing is completed to find any loophole in the system.
* it is also known as Random or Monkey testing.
* Ad-hoc testing is not performed in a structured way so it is not based on any methodological approach.
* As it is not based on any test cases or requires documentation or test design resolving issues that are identified at last and becomes very difficult for developers.
* This Ad-hoc testing is used in Acceptance testing.
* Ad-hoc testing saves a lot of time and one great example of Ad-hoc testing can be when the client needs the product by today 6 PM but the product development will be completed at 4 PM the same day.
* So in hand only limited time i.e. 2 hours only, within that 2hrs the developer and tester team can test the system as a whole by taking some random inputs and can check for any errors.

1. **What is load testing?**

* Load testing determines the behaviour of the application when multiple users use it at the same time.
* During load testing, various scenarios are simulated to test the system’s behaviour under different load conditions
* This can include simulating a high number of concurrent users, simulating numerous requests, and simulating heavy network traffic.
* Assess the system’s ability to handle growing user and transaction demands. Find the point at which the system begins to function badly.

1. **What is stress Testing?**

* Stress Testing is a software testing technique that determines the robustness of software by testing beyond the limits of normal operation.
* is a software testing technique that determines the robustness of software by testing beyond the limits of normal operation.
* Stress testing is performed to ensure that the system does not crash under crunch situations.
* Stress testing is also known as Endurance Testing or Torture Testing

1. **What is white box testing and list the types of white box testing?**

* White box testing techniques analyse the internal structures the used data structures, internal design, code structure, and the working of the software.
* The tester has access to the source code and uses this knowledge to design test cases that can verify the correctness of the software at the code level.
* The three main types are:
* Unit Testing
* Integration Testing
* Regression Testing

1. **What is black box testing?**

* Black Box Testing is an important part of making sure software works as it should. Instead of exploring the code.
* testers check how the software behaves from the outside, just like users would.
* the tester is not concerned with the software’s internal knowledge or implementation details but rather focuses on validating the functionality based on the provided specifications or requirements.
* The following are the various categories of black box testing:
* Functional Testing
* Regression Testing
* Nonfunctional Testing (NFT)

1. **Mention what are the categories of defects?**

* Errors of commissions,
* Errors of omissions,
* Errors of clarity,
* Error of speed and capacity.

1. **Mention what big bang testing is?**

* Big bang testing is a testing approach where all components or modules are integrated and tested as a single unit.
* This is done after all modules have been completed and before any system-level testing is performed.
* This approach is typically used when there is a tight deadline for delivering the software product, and all development teams are working in parallel on their respective components.

1. **What is the purpose of exit criteria?**

* The Exit Criteria in the Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) are a set of conditions that must be met before completing a particular phase and moving on to the next one.
* These criteria ensure that the objectives of the current phase are fully achieved and the phase is ready for closure.
* Defining and meeting exit criteria ensures the quality and completeness of the testing process, helping to avoid defects in later stages of development or production.

1. **When should "Regression Testing" be performed?**

* When new functionality is added to the system and the code has been modified to absorb and integrate that functionality with the existing code.
* When some defect has been identified in the software and the code is debugged to fix it.
* When the code is modified to optimize its working.

1. **Difference between QA v/s QC v/s Tester.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Quality Assurance** | **Quality Check** |
| [Quality Assurance (QA)](https://synoptek.com/insights/case-studies/strategic-quality-assurance-qa-partnership-enables-a-software-product-company-deliver-better-products-faster/) is all about ensuring your software meets high standards and performs flawlessly. It focuses on improving reliability and making sure the software is up to the mark. By proactively identifying and resolving issues, QA strives to prevent problems from occurring, resulting in superior software overall. | Quality Control (QC) is all about making sure your software functions as it should. It involves thoroughly examining the software for any issues or glitches after it has been developed. The main aim is to ensure that the software meets all its requirements and operates smoothly as intended. |
| Aims to prevent defects | Aims to identify and fix defects |
| Is a preventive technique | Is a corrective technique |
| Defines standards and procedures that need to be adhered to in order to meet customer requirements | Ensures that standards are followed while working on the product |

1. **Difference between Smoke and Sanity?**

| Smoke Testing | Sanity Testing |
| --- | --- |
| [Smoke testing](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/smoke-testing-software-testing/) is done to assure that the acute functionalities of program is working fine. | [Sanity testing](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sanity-testing-software-testing/) is done to check the bugs have been fixed after the build. |
| Smoke testing is also called subset of acceptance testing. | Sanity testing is also called subset of regression testing. |
| Smoke testing is documented. | Sanity testing isn’t documented. |
| Smoke testing is performed by either developers or testers. | Sanity testing is normally performed by testers. |
| Smoke testing may be stable or unstable. | Sanity testing is stable. |
| Smoke testing is scripted. | Sanity testing is usually not scripted. |
| Smoke testing is done to measure the stability of the system/product by performing testing. | Sanity testing is done to measure the rationality of the system/product by performing testing. |
| Smoke testing is used to test all over function of the system/product. | Sanity testing is used in the case of only modified or defect functions of system/products. |

1. **Difference between verification and Validation.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Verification** | **validation** |
| **Definition** | **Verification refers to the set of activities that ensure software correctly implements the specific function** | **Validation refers to the set of activities that ensure that the software that has been built is traceable to customer requirements.** |
| **Focus** | **It includes checking documents, designs, codes, and programs.** | **It includes testing and validating the actual product.** |
| **Type of Testing** | **Verification is the static testing.** | **Validation is dynamic testing.** |

1. **Explain types of Performance testing.**

* Performance Testing is a type of software testing that ensures software applications perform properly under their expected workload. It is a testing technique carried out to determine system performance in terms of sensitivity, reactivity, and stability under a particular workload.
* Type of Performance testing is as listed below.
* Load testing :- simulates a real-world load on the system to see how it performs under stress.
* Stress Testing:- is a type of load testing that tests the system’s ability to handle a high load above normal usage levels.
* Scalability Testing :- the software application’s effectiveness is determined by scaling up to support an increase in user load.
* Volume Testing :- a large number of data is saved in a database and the overall software system’s behaviour is observed
* Endurance Testing :- is similar to soak testing, but it focuses on the long-term behaviour of the system under a constant load.
* Soak Testing :- is a type of load testing that tests the system’s ability to handle a sustained load over a prolonged period.
* Spike testing :- [Spike testing](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/spike-testing-software-testing/)is a type of load testing that tests the system’s ability to handle sudden spikes in traffic.

1. **What is Error, Defect, Bug and failure?**

* **BUG: -** A bug refers to defects which means that the software product or the application is not working as per the adhered requirements set.
* When we have any type of logical error, it causes our code to break
* **Defect: -** A defect refers to a situation when the application is not working as per the requirement and the actual and expected result of the application or software are not in sync with each other.
* The defect is an issue in application coding that can affect the whole program.
* **Error:-** Error is a situation that happens when the Development team or the developer fails to understand a requirement definition and hence that misunderstanding gets translated into buggy code.
* Errors are generated due to wrong logic, syntax, or loop that can impact the end-user experience.
* **Failure:-** Failure is the accumulation of several defects that ultimately lead to Software failure and results in the loss of information in critical modules thereby making the system unresponsive.
* such situations happen very rarely because before releasing a product all possible scenarios and test cases for the code are simulated.  Failure is detected by end-users once they face a particular issue in the software.

1. **Difference between Priority and Severity.**

| Features | Severity | Priority |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Definition | Severity is a parameter to denote the impact of a particular defect on the software. | Priority is a parameter to decide the order in which defects should be fixed. |
| Purpose | Severity means how severe the defect is affecting the functionality. | Priority means how fast the defect has to be fixed. |
| Relation | Severity is related to the quality standard. | Priority is related to scheduling to resolve the problem. |
| Categories | Severity is divided into 4 categories:   * Critical * Major * Medium * Low | Priority is divided into 3 categories:   * Low * Medium * High |

1. **What is Bug Life Cycle?**

* The bug life cycle in testing refers to a cycle of defects in which it goes through different states throughout its life.
* The life cycle begins with a new defect discovered by a tester while testing the application. It continues until the tester discovers a specific solution and closes the bug, so it does not reoccur.
* The overall bug tracking life cycle involves multiple bug stages that enable the testers to track, debug, and improve the quality of the software.

1. **Explain the difference between Functional testing and Non Functional testing.**

| * Functional Testing | * Non-functional Testing |
| --- | --- |
| * It verifies the operations and actions of an application. | * It verifies the behaviour of an application. |
| * It is based on requirements of customer. | * It is based on expectations of customer. |
| * It helps to enhance the behaviour of the application. | * It helps to improve the performance of the application. |
| * Functional testing is easy to execute manually. | * It is hard to execute non-functional testing manually. |
| * It tests what the product does. | * It describes how the product does. |
| * Functional testing is based on the business requirement. | * Non-functional testing is based on the performance requirement. |

1. **What is the difference between the STLC (Software Testing Life Cycle) and SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle)?**

| * Aspect | * SDLC | * STLC |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * Domain | * SDLC is mainly related to software development. | * STLC is mainly related to software testing. |
| * Focus | * Besides development other phases like testing is also included. | * It focuses only on testing the software. |
| * Phases | * SDLC involves total six phases or steps. | * STLC involves only five phases or steps. |
| * Number of Member | * In SDLC, more number of members (developers) are required for the whole process. | * In STLC, less number of members (testers) are needed. |
| * Team Involved | * In SDLC, development team makes the plans and designs based on the requirements. | * In STLC, testing team(Test Lead or Test Architect) makes the plans and designs. |

1. **Explain what Test Plan is? What is the information that should be covered.**

* A [test plan](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/software-testing-test-plan-estimates-and-strategy/)is a document that consists of all future testing-related activities. It is prepared at the project level and in general,
* it defines work products to be tested, how they will be tested, and test type distribution among the testers.
* The test plan serves as the blueprint that changes according to the progressions in the project and stays current at all times.
* It serves as a base for conducting testing activities and coordinating activities among a QA team.
* It is shared with Business Analysts, Project Managers, and anyone associated with the project

1. **What is priority?**

* Priority is defined as a parameter that decides the order in which a defect should be fixed. Defects having a higher priority should be fixed first.
* Defects/ bugs that leave the software unstable and unusable are given higher priority over the defects that cause a small functionality of the software to fail.

1. **What is severity?**

* Severity is defined as the extent to which a particular defect can create an impact on the software. Severity is a parameter to denote the implication and the impact of the defect on the functionality of the software.

1. **Bug categories are?**

* Performance Bugs
* Security Bugs
* Unit Level Bugs
* Functional Bugs
* Usability Bugs

1. **What are advantage of Bugzilla?**

* **Deadlines:** To fix the bugs, deadlines can be established.
* **Types:** It reports in a variety of formats and types.
* **Request System:** You can use the**'request system'** provided by Bugzilla to ask other users to evaluate codes, provide information and other things.
* **Flexible:** Bugzilla is quite flexible, so you can modify it to fit your unique process and requirements.
* **Bug tracking tool:** Bugzilla is extremely good at monitoring and handling bugs and issues.

1. **Difference between priority and severity**

| * **Features** | * **Severity** | * **Priority** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * **Definition** | * Severity is a parameter to denote the impact of a particular defect on the software. | * Priority is a parameter to decide the order in which defects should be fixed. |
| * **Purpose** | * Severity means how severe the defect is affecting the functionality. | * Priority means how fast the defect has to be fixed. |
| * **Relation** | * Severity is related to the quality standard. | * Priority is related to scheduling to resolve the problem. |

1. **What are the different Methodologies in Agile Development Model?**

* Scrum
* Kanban
* Extreme Programming (XP)
* Feature-Driven Development (FDD)
* Lean Software Development
* Crystal

1. **Explain the difference between Authorization and Authentication in Web testing. What are the common problems faced in Web testing?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Aspect** | **Authentication** | **Authorization** |
| **Purpose** | |  | | --- | |  |  |  | | --- | | **Verifies the identity of the user** | | **Determines what an authenticated user is allowed to do** |
| **What is Verified** | |  | | --- | | **User credentials (username, password, etc.)** |  |  | | --- | |  | | **User’s role/permissions or rights to access resources** |
| **Process** | |  | | --- | | **Performed first, typically during login** |  |  | | --- | |  | | **Occurs after authentication, during access checks** |
| **Example** | |  | | --- | | **Entering a username and password to log in** |  |  | | --- | |  | | **A user being able to access their profile but not an admin panel** |

1. **Write a scenario of only Whatsapp chat messages**

* Verify that users can send a text message successfully.
* Test sending messages with different character lengths.
* Test sending messages containing emojis and special characters.
* Ensure that emojis are displayed correctly on both the sender’s and recipient’s devices.
* Test text formatting options (bold, italics, underline) in the text field.
* Verify that the formatting is applied and displayed correctly.
* Confirm that users can edit sent text messages.
* Test if edited messages are updated in real-time for the recipient.
* Verify the ability to delete sent messages.
* Test if deleted messages are removed from both the sender’s and recipient’s devices.
* Verify that messages display accurate timestamps.
* Test the ability to copy and paste text within the text field.
* Confirm that pasted text retains its formatting.
* Confirm that text messages are encrypted for privacy.

1. **Write a Scenario of Pen**

* **The grip of the pen:** Verify if you are able to hold the pen comfortably.
* **Writing:** Verify if you are able to write smoothly.
* Verify that the pen is not making any sound while writing.
* Verify the ink flow. It should not overflow nor get a break either.
* Verify the quality of the material used for the pen.
* Verify if the company or pen name is visible clearly.
* Verify if the pen color or text written on the pen is not getting removed easily.
* Verify, whether the width of the line drawn by the pen is as per the expectations or not.
* Verify the ink color, it should be consistent from the start till the end.
* Verify if a pen can write on a variety of papers like smooth, rough, thick, thin, glossy etc.

1. **Write a Scenario of Pen Stand.**

* Verify how much pen can pen stand hold.
* Verify if pen stand have any branding.
* Check if pen stand is stable.
* Very colour of pen stand.
* Check which material is used for pen stand.
* Verify if pen stand is smaller then regular pens, if pen stand is bigger then pen it will be difficult for user to remove pen.
* Verify the shape of pen stand.

1. **Write a Scenario of Door.**

* Verify if the door is single door or bi-folded door.
* Check if the door opens inwards or outwards.
* Verify that the dimension of the doors are as per the specifications.
* Verify that the material used in the door body and its parts is as per the specifications.
* Verify that color of the door is as specified.
* Verify if the door is sliding door or rotating door.
* Check the position, quality and strength of hinges.
* Check the type of locks in the door.
* Check the number of locks in the door interior side or exterior side.
* Verify if the door is having peek-hole or not.
* Verify if the door is having stopper or not.
* Verify if the door closes automatically or not – spring mechanism.
* Verify if the door makes noise when opened or closed.
* Check the door condition when used extensively with water
* Check the door condition in different climatic conditions- temperature, humidity etc.

1. **Write a Scenario of ATM.**

* Verify the ‘ATM Card Insertion Slot’ is as per the specification
* Verify the ATM machine accepts card and PIN details
* Verify the error message by inserting a card incorrectly
* Verify the error message by inserting an invalid card (Expired Card)
* Verify the error message by entering an incorrect PIN
* Verify that the user is asked to enter the PIN after inserting a valid ATM Card
* Verify that PIN is encrypted
* Verify that there is an action like blocking of card occurs when the total no. of incorrect PIN attempts get surpassed
* Verify the user is allowed to do only one cash withdrawal transaction per PIN request
* Verify the machine logs out of the user session immediately after successful withdrawal

1. **When to used Usability Testing?**

* Usability testing is a method used to evaluate the user experience and navigation of websites, apps, and digital products.
* that is done from an end user’s perspective to determine if the system is easily usable.
* Usability testing is generally the practice of testing how easy a design is to use on a group of representative users.
* Usability testing involves evaluating the functionality of a website, app, or digital product by observing real users as they navigate through it.

1. **What is the procedure for GUI Testing?**

* Requirement Analysis
* Test Plan Creation
* Test Design
* Test Execution
* Defect Reporting
* Re-testing and Regression Testing
* User Acceptance Testing (UAT)
* Final Report

1. **Write a scenario of Microwave Owen.**

* Verify that the dimensions of the oven are as per the specification provided.
* Verify that the oven’s material is optimal for its use as an oven and as per the specification.
* Verify that the oven heats the food at the desired temperature properly.
* Verify that the oven heats food at the desired temperature within a specified time duration.
* Verify the ovens functioning with the maximum attainable temperature.
* Verify the ovens functioning with minimum attainable temperature.
* Verify that the oven’s plate rotation speed is optimal and not too high to spill the food kept over it.
* Verify that the oven’s door gets closed properly.
* Verify that the oven’s door opens smoothly.
* Verify the battery requirement of the microwave oven and check that it function’s smoothly at that power.

1. **Write a scenario of Coffee vending Machine.**

* Verify whether the power button of the coffee vending machine is working correctly after pressing the power button.
* Verify whether the coffee vending machine is activated when the user presses the Power ON button.
* Verify whether the coffee vending machine is turned off when the user presses the power OFF button.
* Verify whether the indicator lights display correctly when the coffee vending machine is going to switch off or on.
* Verify whether all the buttons of the coffee vending machine have an image text on them, which indicates what task will be performed if you press the button.
* Verify whether the foamer in the coffee vending machine is working as expected.
* Verify whether the auto cleaner facility is working properly or not.
* Verify whether the half-cup feature works properly or not.
* Verify whether the cup quantity counter should work properly.
* Verify whether the temperature of the coffee served should be the same temperature or not.
* Verify whether the input mechanism for coffee ingredients-milk, water, coffee beans/powder, etc works as expected.
* Verify whether the quantity of hot water, milk, and coffee powder per serving are correct.
* Verify the effect of suddenly switching off the machine or cutting the power, the machine should stop in that situation and power resumption, the remaining coffee should not come out of the nozzle.
* Verify whether the functioning of all the buttons work properly when pressed
* Verify whether the coffee beans are grinding evenly, check it by picking a test bean and testing how evenly it has been ground.

1. **Write a scenario of chair.**

* Verify that the chair is stable enough to take an average human load.
* Check the material used in making the chair-wood, plastic etc.
* Check if the chair’s leg are level to the floor.
* Check the usability of the chair as an office chair, normal household chair.
* Check if there is back support in the chair.
* Check if there is support for hands in the chair.
* Verify the paint’s type and color.
* Verify if the chair’s material is brittle or not.
* Check if cushion is provided with chair or not.
* Check the condition when washed with water or effect of water on chair.
* Verify that the dimension of chair is as per the specifications.
* Verify that the weight of the chair is as per the specifications.
* Check the height of the chair’s seat from floor.

1. **Create Test Cases on Compose Mail Functionality.**

* Check whether when you give yahoo mail and press enter in fire fox it moves to login page
* Verify whether it doesn`t moves give the url name correctly
* Check whether you are entering your user name correctly in the username field
* Check whether you are entering your password in password field
* Check whether the username and password are correct it moves to next page
* Check whether the username and password are incorrect it moves to re-login page
* Check whether the username and password are correct it moves to home page
* Check whether you have seen the Compose Mail icon
* Check whether by clicking Compose Mail it directs to compose mail page

1. **Write a Scenario of Wrist Watch**

* Verify the type of watch – analogue or digital.
* In the case of an analogue watch, check the correctness time displayed by the second, minute, and hour hand of the watch.
* In the case of a digital watch, check the digital display for hours, minutes, and seconds is correctly displayed.
* Verify the material of the watch and its strap.
* Check if the shape of the dial is as per specification.
* Verify the dimension of the watch is as per the specification.
* Verify the weight of the watch.
* Check if the watch is waterproof or not.
* Verify that the numbers in the dial are clearly visible or not.
* Check if the watch is having a date and day display or not.

1. **Write a Scenario of Lift(Elevator).**

* Verify the dimensions of the lift.
* Verify the type of door of the lift is as per the specification.
* Verify the type of metal used in the lift interior and exterior.
* Verify the capacity of the lift in terms of the total weight.
* Verify the buttons in the lift to close and open the door and numbers as per the number of floors.
* Verify that the lift moves to the particular floor as the button of the floor is clicked.
* Verify that the lift stops when the up/down buttons on a particular floor are pressed.
* Verify if there is an emergency button to contact officials in case of any mishap.
* Verify the performance of the floor – the time taken to go to a floor.
* Verify that in case of power failure, the lift doesn’t free-fall and gets halted on the particular floor.
* Verify lifts working in case the button to open the door is pressed before reaching the destination floor.
* Verify that in case the door is about to close and an object is placed between the doors if the doors sense the object and again open or not.
* Verify the time duration for which the door remains open by default.
* Verify if the lift interior is having proper air ventilation.
* Verify lighting in the lift.

**Test cases:-**

**https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1wrMyz-qxPkplSVCnq\_orY2D\_x6iuSm8o?usp=drive\_link**