1. What is integration testing ?

This Testing performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interactions between integrated components or systems.

Integration Testing is a level of the software testing process where individual units are combined and tested as a group.

This testing is to expose faults interaction between integrated units.

Test drivers and test stubs are used to assist in Integration Testing.

Integration testing is done by a specific integration tester or test team.

Integration testing tests integration or interfaces between components, interactions to

different parts of the system such as an operating system, file system and hardware or

interfaces between systems.

Components may be code modules, operating systems, hardware and even complete systems.

There are 2 levels of Integration Testing

1. Component Integration Testing
2. System Integration Testing
3. Mention what bingbang testing is ?

In Big Bang integration testing all components or modules is integrated simultaneously, after which everything is tested as a whole.

Big Bang testing has the advantage that everything is finished before integration testing starts.

The major disadvantage is that in general it is time consuming and difficult to trace the cause of failures because of this late integration.

Here all component are integrated together at **once**, and then tested.

. **Advantages:**

 Convenient for small systems.

.**Disadvantages:**

Fault Localization is difficult.

Given the sheer number of interfaces that need to be tested in this approach, some

interfaces links to be tested could be missed easily.

Since the integration testing can commence only after “all” the modules are

designed, testing team will have less time for execution in the testing phase.

Since all modules are tested at once, high risk critical modules are not isolated &

tested on priority. Peripheral modules which deal with user interfaces are also not

isolated and tested on priority.

1. What is purpose of exit criteria ?

Exit criteria in a test plan define the conditions that must be met before a testing phase can be considered complete and the software is ready for the next stage. They ensure that sufficient testing has been conducted requirements are met, and the software meets quality standards. Essentially, they serve as a "green light" for moving forward in the software development lifecycle.