



Topics: All Topics

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

The Ultimate Guide to Fresher SQA Job Interview Questions and Answers

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Landing your first job as a Software Quality Assurance (SQA) professional can be both exciting and nerve-wracking. This guide will help you ace your interview with 50 commonly asked fresher-level SQA questions and their concise, easy-to-understand answers. Let's get started!

1. What is Software Quality Assurance (SQA)?

Answer: SQA is a process that ensures software meets the specified requirements by following systematic testing processes, methodologies, and quality standards.

2. Why is SQA important?

Answer: It ensures the delivery of high-quality software, reduces bugs and improves customer satisfaction while minimizing development costs and risks.

3. What are the main responsibilities of an SQA engineer?

Answer: Writing test cases, executing test plans, identifying and documenting bugs, reporting them, and ensuring the product meets quality standards.

4. What is the difference between QA and QC?

5. What are the types of testing in software development?

Answer: Functional, Non-functional, Unit, Integration, System, Regression, Smoke, Sanity, Performance, Load, and Stress Testing.

6. What is the SDLC?

Answer: The Software Development Life Cycle is a process that outlines the steps for creating software, including planning, development, testing, deployment, and maintenance.

7. What is the STLC?

Answer: The Software Testing Life Cycle includes all testing activities: requirements analysis, test planning, test case design, environment setup, test execution, and closure.

8. Explain the difference between Manual and Automated Testing.

Answer:

- Manual Testing: Performed by testers without tools.
- Automated Testing: Uses scripts and tools (e.g., Selenium, Cypress).

9. What is a Test Case?

Answer: A document describing test inputs, execution conditions, and expected results to validate software functionality.

10. What is a Test Plan?

Answer: A document that outlines the testing strategy, objectives, resources, schedule, and scope of testing activities.

11. What are the key components of a Test Plan?

Answer: Objectives, scope, resources, tools, schedule, test environment, and risk assessment.

12. What is Regression Testing?

Answer: Testing conducted to ensure new changes do not adversely affect existing functionality.

13. Define Smoke Testing.

Answer: A preliminary test to ensure basic functionality works before proceeding to detailed testing.

14. What is Sanity Testing?

Answer: A narrow and deep test to verify specific functionalities after minor changes.

15. What is a Bug Life Cycle?

Answer: The process a bug goes through, from identification to resolution, including stages like New, Assigned, Fixed, Retested, Verified, and Closed.

16. What is a Severity in bug reporting?

Answer: It indicates the impact of a defect on the application, ranging from critical to minor.



18. What are the different levels of testing?

Answer: Unit Testing, Integration Testing, System Testing, and Acceptance Testing.

19. What tools are commonly used in Manual Testing?

Answer: Tools like JIRA, Bugzilla, and TestLink are commonly used for bug tracking and test case management.

20. What tools are used for Automated Testing?

Answer: Selenium, Cypress, Appium, TestComplete, and JUnit.

21. What is Performance Testing?

Answer: Testing the speed, responsiveness, and stability of a system under load.

22. How do you write a good test case?

Answer: Include clear test objectives, preconditions, steps, expected results, and postconditions.

23. What is White Box Testing?

Answer: Testing based on an internal understanding of the code, focusing on logic and structure.

24. What is Black Box Testing?

Answer: Testing without knowledge of the internal code structure, focusing only on inputs and outputs.

25. What is Grey Box Testing?

Answer: A combination of White Box and Black Box Testing, where testers have partial knowledge of the code.

26. What is Exploratory Testing?

Answer: An informal testing approach where testers explore the application without predefined test cases.

27. What is Usability Testing?

Answer: Testing to ensure the application is user-friendly and meets accessibility standards.

28. Define Test Coverage.

Answer: The extent to which test cases cover the application's requirements and functionality.

29. What is Compatibility Testing?

Answer: Ensuring the application works seamlessly across various devices, browsers, and operating systems.

30. What is API Testing?

Answer: Testing the application programming interfaces (APIs) for functionality, performance, and security.

31. What is End-to-End Testing?



Answer: The setup where testing activities are conducted, including hardware, software, and network configurations.

33. What is Defect Leakage?

Answer: A defect found in production that was missed during earlier testing phases.

34. What is Ad Hoc Testing?

Answer: An unstructured testing approach conducted without documentation or planning.

35. What is the difference between Verification and Validation?

Answer:

- Verification: Ensures the product is being built correctly.
- Validation: Ensures the right product is being built.

36. What is Boundary Value Analysis?

Answer: A technique to test boundary conditions by selecting values at, just below, and just above the boundaries.

37. What is Equivalence Partitioning?

Answer: Dividing input data into partitions to reduce test cases while maintaining coverage.

38. What is the Agile Testing Process?

Answer: Testing activities in Agile are iterative and continuous, focusing on collaboration and incremental progress.

39. What is Continuous Integration (CI)?

Answer: A practice where code changes are frequently integrated and tested automatically.

40. What is a Test Suite?

Answer: A collection of test cases that verify a specific functionality or feature.

41. What is Risk-Based Testing?

Answer: Prioritizing testing efforts based on the risk of failure.

42. What is Localization Testing?

Answer: Testing an application for language and cultural appropriateness.

43. What is Globalization Testing?

Answer: Ensuring an application supports multiple languages and regions.

44. What is a Test Data?

Answer: Input data used to execute test cases and validate functionality.

45. What is Defect Density?

Answer: The number of defects identified in a specific module relative to its size.



47. What is Stress Testing?

Answer: Testing how the application performs under extreme conditions.

48. What is Scalability Testing?

Answer: Ensuring the application can handle growth in workload or user count.

49. What is Security Testing?

Answer: Identifying vulnerabilities and ensuring the application is secure from threats.

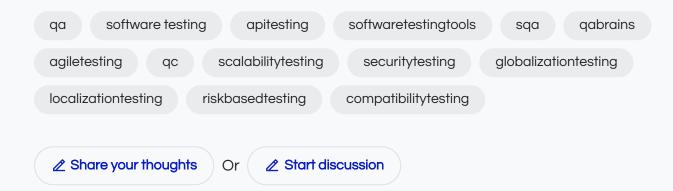
50. What are the qualities of a good SQA engineer?

Answer: Attention to detail, analytical thinking, strong communication skills, and knowledge of testing tools and techniques.

Takeaways:

- Be confident and practice these questions.
- Showcase your enthusiasm and willingness to learn.
- Use real-world examples where applicable during the interview.

Good luck with your SQA journey! 🚀



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