Interviews Question & Answer.

Quality Analyst:-

HR Question:-

Q. Can you tell me about your QA interview experience?

My actuality job position is QA Engineer. As a QA person, I used a variety of platforms and operating systems including Windows 95, Windows 2000, Windows XP and UNIX. I have experience with testing applications developed in Java, C++, Visual Basic and so on. I have also tested Mobile Applications on different IOS and Android platforms to make sure that the applications also works accordingly in mobile devices.

My best skills: Written Test Plans, Test Cases, Checklist.

Tested Web-based applications as well as client server applications.

Strong knowledge of Smoke Testing, Functional Testing, Backend Testing, BlackBox Testing, Integration Testing, Regression Testing and UAT (User Acceptance Testing) Testing. Worked in different databases like Oracle and DB2 (wrote SQL queries to retrieve data from the database).

I also worked with a Business Analysts, Project Managers, Business Managers and QA Leads. I participated in meetings and provided feedback to the Business Analysts.

Why QA?

I was always interested in Quality Analysis and I wanted to connect my life with IT world so I decided to start my career as QA Engineer. Why QA? Because the career in Software Testing involves stringent processes, scripting knowledge, the knack for details, business understanding, expert communications, an array of different testing types like security, performance, cloud, etc.

Why do you like this job?

Firstly, because that is the job where the result of your efforts it is a good product that you want to enjoy. The work is included processing with program data and with a variety of development options. Search for bugs and writing user cases that facilitate the development, and allows you to adopt the product for usage by the user. Here you need to have full information about both the device and the product in order to find the most hidden bugs or possible malfunctions during the program operation.

What did you do in your last project?

My the most recent project was the development an app on Java. It is the application for web/desktop. First, I've compiled all the test plans, in full accordance with case specifications. Then, various types of testing needed for that task – smoke tests, functional tests, backend tests, black-box tests, as well as some optional tests like integration testing, regression testing, and user acceptance. During some work meetings that followed, I've given my feedback on the app performance to project managers and analysts. But most of the time for this project I have been conducting backend testing. This meant writing SQL queries into the database. In Addition, I've corrected certain errors with ClearQuest and conducted repeat testing.

Why do you leave your last job?

I want to develop myself in QA and to become the best in this area, learning and studying as much as I can. And I would like to become a lead and a mentor to help others in their development.

What are you expecting from our company?

I am expecting from your company that I will gain my knowledge and improve my skills and I will do my best in order to enhance the productivity of your company. I also want to get acquainted with new people who are interested in the same area as me.

Why should we hire you?

I really fit for this position because I have the great experience in this field. I will be a good team player because I enjoy the team atmosphere. I like the Software testing process and when team members work hand-in-hand with each other to reach the goal in the specified time line. I think your company is the right place to explore my skill and I want to be a part of your success.

Q. what is brake up of salary of 4.80lakh.

Answer:- CTC: 4.8 LPA (Not sur if you have any non-encashable benefits included)

Basic:11500

HRA:6000

Transport Allowance: 800

Special Allowance: 5000

Other components (LTA, LIC/medical plan)

Deductions:

PF : 1500

Professional tax: 200

Income Tax: ~1200

Usually, you may get around ~32 - 35k per month.

Testing Topic:-

Q. What is Negative Testing and Tips on Writing Negative Test Cases?

Ans:- When it comes to quality of a software application, both positive and negative testing plays equally important roles.

By positive testing, we are making sure that application does what it is meant for and performs every function as expected.

Positive Testing always tries to prove that a given product and project always meets the requirements and specifications.

In negative testing, we find different ways to **make the application crashes** and handles that crash in a graceful way.

The main intention of this testing is check whether **bad data how handled by system and appropriate errors are being displayed** to user when bad inputs are entered.

Advantages of Negative Testing:

Below are 3 major advantages of performing Negative Testing:

Quality of the application becomes better when negative scenarios are handled properly. If an application handles exceptions in a user friendly way and throws proper warning messages then there are less chances of **crashes and quality will become better as well.**

When an application crashes frequently, it is considered unstable. If Negative Testing is applied to it and the load or the root of crash is fixed then application will become stable and pleasant to use.

The main reason behind Negative testing is to check the stability of the software application against thedifferent variety of incorrect validation data set.

Negative testing helps to find more defects & improve the quality of the software application under test

Ex. Take one social page for that requirement are;

- It requires username and password.
- Password should be alpha numeric and minimum 8 characters long.
- Maximum Limit to add friends to the account is 2000.
- Minimum age to open an account is 18.

Now, for above 3 requirements, let's make few negative test scenarios.

Test case 1: Enter only numbers in password field.

Test case 2: Enter special characters in password field.

Test case 3: Enter only alphabets in password field.

Test case 4: Enter less than 8 characters in password field.

Test case 5: Try and add more than 2000 people in the friend list. (This can be automated, manually it will take a lot of time)

Test case 6: Enter a birth year which calculates your age in negative.

Test case 7: Enter a birth year which calculates your age in minor category.

These were 7 test scenarios based on 3 given requirements. You can suggest more in the comments section. Point here is to try every input which is invalid and then check the behavior of the app against it. If application crashes or shuts down without any warning or message then it needs to fix and give a proper message or warning, so that user would know what not to do while using the application.

User will know the limitations beforehand. As we discussed in previous example where 100 was the limit to the playlist, if user is warned beforehand that application will not add 101 song then he will not try to add more than 100 songs. He will know the limitations of the application and will use it accordingly.

Q. Difference between use case and SRS?

SRS - System Requirement Specification: describes entire system flow, how data is going to flow into the system and overall functionality of the system.

SRS says brief about each module's functionality and doesn't include in-depth functionality of each page and module.

SRS documentation includes a set of use cases.

Use cases explain all the interactions the users will have with the software.

Use cases are also known as functional requirements. In addition to use cases, the SRS also contain Functional and non-functional requirements.

Agile Methodology Question:-

Q. What is Product backlog & Sprint Backlog?

Ans. Product backlog is maintained by the project owner which contains every feature and requirement of the product.

Sprint backlog can be treated as subset of product backlog which contains features and requirements related to that particular sprint only.

Q. How do you deal when requirements change frequently?

Ans. This question is to test the analytical capability of the candidate. Answer can be-

Work with Product owner to understand the exact requirement to update test cases. Also understand the risk in changing the requirement. Apart from this one should be able to write generic test plan and test cases. Don't go for the automation until requirements are finalized.

Q. What qualities should a good Agile tester have?

Ans. Agile tester should be able to understand the requirements quickly.

Agile tester should know Agile concepts and principals.

As requirements keep changing, he should understand the risk involve in it.

Agile tester should be able to prioritize the work based on the requirements.

Communication is must for a Agile tester as it requires a lot of communication with developers and business associates

Q. What is Sprint Retrospective meeting?

Ans. This is mostly the last part of the sprint or may be done after sprint review meeting. Scrum master and the whole team participate in it, they discuss ' what was good during the sprint',' what was bad',' what needs to be improved'. It generally lasts for 2-3 hrs.

How the Process is done? An example!

Having read about the technical jargons of SCRUM; let me try to demonstrate the whole process with an example.

Step #1: Let's have a SCRUM team of 9 people comprising of 1 product owner, 1 Scrum master, 2 testers, 4 developers and 1 DBA.

Step #2: The Sprint is decided to follow 4 weeks cycle. So we have 1-month Sprint starting 5th June to 4th of July.

Step #3: The Product owner has the prioritized list of user stories in the product backlog.

Step #4: The team decides to meet on 4th June for the "Pre Planning" meeting.

The product owner takes 1 story from the product backlog, describes it and leaves it to the team to brainstorm(discussion) on it.

The entire team discusses and communicates directly to the product owner to have clear understood of the user story.

In a similar way, various other user stories are taken. If possible team can go ahead and size the stories as well.

After all the discussion, Individual team member go back to their work stations and

Identify their individual tasks for each story.

Calculate the exact number of hours on which they will be working. How the member concludes these hours; let's check that

Total number of working hours = 9

Minus 1 hour for break, minus 1 hour for meetings, minus 1 hour for mails, discussions, troubleshooting etc.

So the actual working hours = 6

A total number of working days during the Sprint = 21 days.

Total number of hours available = 21*6 = 126

The member is on leave for 2 days = 12 hours (This varies for each member, some may take leave and some may not.)

Number of actual hours = 126 – 12 = 114 hours.

This means that the member will actually available for 114 hours for this sprint. So he will break down his individual sprint task in such a way that total of 114 hours is reached.

Step #5: On 5th of June the entire Scrum team meets for the “Planning Meeting”.

Final verdict of the user story from the product backlog is done and the story is moved to the Sprint back log.

For each story, each team member declares their identified tasks, if required can have a discussion on those tasks, can size or resize it (remember the Fibonacci series!!).

The Scrum master or the team enter their individual tasks along with their hours for each story in a tool.

After all the stories are completed, Scrum master notes the initial Velocity and formally starts the Sprint.

Step #6: Once the Sprint has started, based on the tasks assigned, each team member starts working on those tasks.

Step #7: The team meets daily for 15 minutes and discusses 3 things:

What did they do yesterday?

What they plan to do today

Any impediments (roadblocks)?

Step #8: The scrum master tracks the progress on daily basis with the help of “Burn down chart”

Step #9: In case of any impediments, the Scrum master follows up to resolve those.

Step #10: On 4th July, the team meets again for the review meeting. A member demonstrates the implemented user story to the product owner.

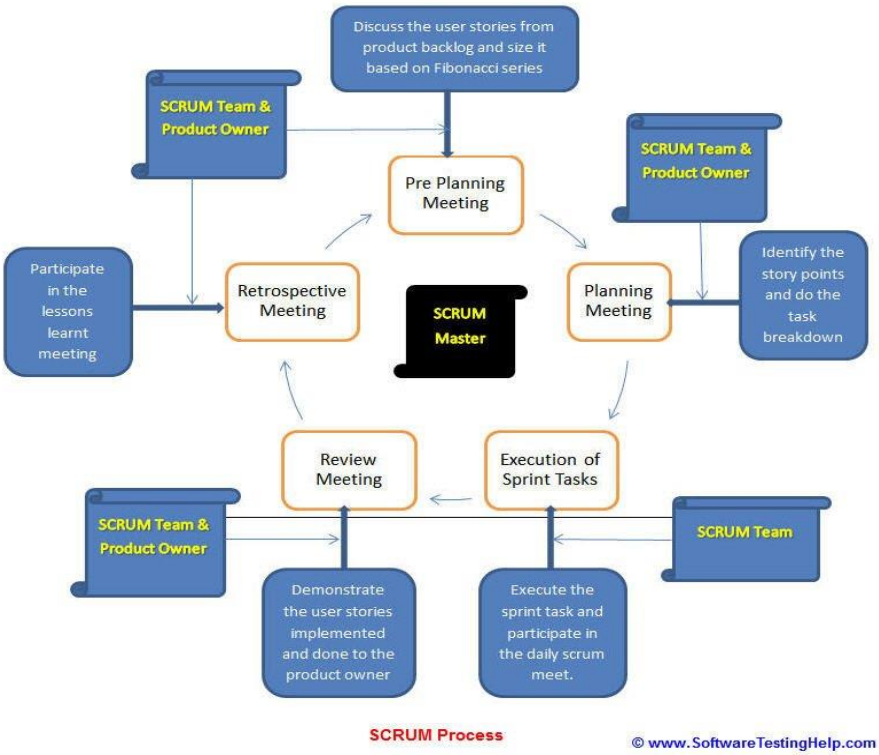
Step #11: On 5th July, Team meets again for the Retrospective, where they discuss

What went well?

What did not went well

Action Items.

Step #12: On 6th July, Team again meets for the pre-planning meeting for the next sprint and the cycle continues.



https://www.google.co.in/amp/s/www.softwaretestinghelp.com/agile-scrum-methodology-for-development-and-testing/amp/

Test Plan, Test case :-

Q. Difference between SDLC & STLC.

Ans:-

- STLC is part of SDLC. It can be said that STLC is a subset of the SDLC set.
- STLC is limited to the testing phase where quality of software or product ensures. SDLC has vast and vital role in complete development of a software or product.
- However, STLC is a very important phase of SDLC and the final product or the software cannot be released without passing through the STLC process.
- STLC is also a part of the post-release/ update cycle, the maintenance phase of SDLC where known defects get fixed or a new functionality is added to the software.
- SDLC stands for “Software Development Life Cycle”. It describes the various phases involved in the software development process. The different phases of Software Development Life Cycle are-

1. Requirement Gathering
2. Designing
3. Coding/Implementation
4. Testing
5. Deployment
6. Maintenance

- Whereas, Software testing life cycle or STLC refers to all these activities performed during the testing of a software product. The different phases of Software Testing Life Cycle are-

1. Requirement Analysis
2. Test Planning

3. Test Analysis and Design
4. Test Case Development
5. Test Environment Setup
6. Test Execution
7. Exit Criteria Evaluation and Reporting
8. Test Closure

Q. Difference b/w Test summary Report and Test closer report?whats content we include in both report...

Answer:

Test Summary Report:- Generally a test summary report consists of all the activities related to daily what a tester performs in his workplace like

a.How many test cases are being executed

b.How many have passed

c.How many have failed

d.pass/fail percentage

-->Test summary report is prepared by TEST LEADER.

Test Closure Report:- The test closure activities are an part of software testing life cycle (STLC), which are implemented once the process of testing is completed and the product is released for the use of the end user.

Test closure report consists the steps/procedures what we are to be performed after testing and mentioned in a checklist format.

This is prepared by the team manager or lead.

Q. A Simple 12 Steps Guide to Write an Effective Test Summary Report .

Ans:- https://www.google.co.in/amp/s/www.softwaretestinghelp.com/test-summary-report-template-download-sample/amp/

- Test Summary Report is one such report which is prepared after the Testing is completed.

- Test Summary Report is an important deliverable which is prepared at the end of a Testing project, or rather after Testing is completed. The prime objective of this document is to explain various details and activities about the Testing performed for the Project, to the respective stakeholders like Senior Management, Client etc.

- As part of Daily status reports, daily testing results will be shared with involved stakeholders every day. But Test Summary Report provides a consolidated report on the Testing performed so far for the project.

- the Client who sits in a remote location need to understand the results and status about a Testing project which was performed for a period of, say for example – four months, Test Summary Report will solve the purpose.

- however based on each Company's format & practice, the contents may vary. I have also provided real examples for better understanding.

Q. What are the tools you use for Manual testing?

Testing management tools: HP-ALM(QC) or testlink , Wherein you can write the test scenarios, test cases and test scripting and can interlink each other with the release requirement. This tools is also required to generate the test reports.

Bug management tools: BugZilla, Mantis, zoho. A bug managment tool is required to raise and manage the bugs. At times you will have to generate the bug reports like the number of bugs that you raised in any given release or build test, how much of them were valid and invalid any many other combinations.

Excel: Excel is a must no matter you are working in manual or automation. While in manual testing it helps to write the test case, test scripts and then later import it in test management tools, In automation testing it is mainly required to create the data driven testing framework.

Jira: In case if you are working on Agile model then Jira is a must as all most all the companies which are working on Agile model use Jira as a product management tool. You can use Jira for bug management too.

It is a commercial licensed product.

JIRA, primarily an incident management tool is also commonly used for bug-tracking.

HP ALM :- Allows you to mainrain the requirement traceability more easily as you can link your test cases with the requirement very easily. ALM can also connect with an e-mail system and send e-mail for any changes to desired team members.

What is Test Coverage in Software Testing?

Suppose we have multiple test cases for one requirement that we connect throw this test Coverage. (This option present in HP ALM tool for this purpose).

Amount of testing performed by a set of test cases is called Test Coverage.

Test coverage can be best measured with the following 3 things:

By mapping the requirements to the test cases.

By the test case status.

By code coverage analysis.

Code coverage is a term that is used to describe how much application code is exercised.

Both are analytics which may be useful for quality assurance personnel to get an indication of how thoroughly an application has been tested.

Q. What is Test Data? From where they come.

Test Data are some inputs or data that is used in a Test Case to test a particular module of an application. Whilst running the test cases, testers need to enter some input data. It can be prepared manually and also by using tools.

Consider I want to test Gmail - Login (A Module).

Assume for Login the Requirement is

UN: 6 char alphabets only and

Pswrd: 4 char numbers only.

First I should first write down different test cases for it. Test Cases and test data's are written based on Requirements.

Eg: Taking Positive flow first - These would be the test inputs for this module:

1. Test for UN: Renold & Pswrd: 1234. Check if Homepage is displayed.

Similary for Negative Test Cases:

1. Test for UN: RenoldJ Pswrd: 12345. Error should be shown, else BUG has been found.

2. Test for UN: Renol Pswrd: 123. Error should be shown, else BUG has been found.

3. Test for UN: Ren123 Pswrd: ab70. Error should be shown, else BUG has been found.

Test Document includes - Test Plan, Test Scenarios and Test Cases.

Test Cases include Test Data, Type of Testing, Release/Version Number, Description, Pre-Condition, etc..

OR

Test scenario:- TS1 Validate login page.

Test case:- TC(+ ve test data) : Enter valid UN & Pass login page display.

TC2(-ve test data): Enter Invalid UN & Pass login page not display.

Test Data: UN: amolvn & Pass:9579

HP ALM:-

Q. How to ensure that there is no duplication of bugs in Quality Center?

Q. What will be the status in Quality Center if you give "Suggestion" to the Developer?

Ans. You can give "Suggestion" to the developer using the Comments sections provided in QC. This is will not change the current status of Defect in QC.

Q. Is 'Not covered' and 'Not run' status the same?

Ans. - Not Covered:- status means all those requirements for which the test cases are not written.

Not Run:- status means all those requirements for which test cases are written but are not run.

Web Service Testing :-

Q. What is the primary challenge when testing web services?

As Webservices are being used widely so the testing of webservices is becoming very important. Various companies involved in of web service face common challenges like,

Functional Testing issue:- we involed in Functional Testing only

- **Absence of UI**: Generally for functional testing we do have UI on which testing is easy while in webservices there is no UI available that makes webservice testing a bit tough.
- **Inappropriate Input Parameters**: If client has not provided the input parameters for a request or the tester is not aware about them.
- **Various Parameter Combination Testing**: As API handles the communication between the two software then its necessary to check the various combinations of all parameters with different

data types .Hence tester needs to identify different combinations for input data set which could be a tedious task. If one combination is missed out then can cause a missing a scenario.

Non Functional Testing issue(Performance and Security):-

- **Qualifying the trustworthiness of webservices** : As Webservices are used on diverse systems so it is tough to qualify the security of web service by a tester.
- Testing the end points
- Testing the security and authentication mechanisms
- Performance of Web service (Request and Response validations)
- Authentication after integration with 3rd party apps
- Validating response cookies
- Triggering multiple requests and analyzing performance.

Q. SoapUI and SoapUI Pro?

Ans. SoapUI is a web service testing tool and SoapUI Pro is its commercial version. SoapUI can help create functional, security and load testing test suites.

SoapUI Pro does all that with advanced drag and drop, Data Driven testing, advanced reporting and coverage analysis.

Check out this article for more information: https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/soapui-tutorial-12-soapui-pro-features/

Q. 17. What hierarchy does SoapUI follow to build a proper testing project?

In a SoapUI project, the following order should be maintained.

TestSuite – This is combination of functional tests and logical blocks

Testcase – It’s a group that contains several test steps for the specific aspects of the service.

Teststep – it contains the set of functional tests

19. What are SoapUI assertions?

Ans. Assertions compare the parts/all of the response message to the expected outcome.

Q #20. What are the major types of assertions available in SoapUI?

Assertions are one of the major features in SoapUI. It offers the following types of assertions.

Simple contains

Schema compliance

Simple not contain

Soap Faults

Response SLA

XPath Match

XQuery Match

WS security status

Script Assertion

WS- Addressing Request or Response Assertion

Additionally, Equals assertion is introduced in SoapUI NG Pro version.

Q #21. Explain about XPath Assertion in SoapUI

In SoapUI, XPath assertion is used for asserting the web service response value by specifying the absolute path. If the absolute path is matched with the response value, then the test case or test suite

will be considered as PASS otherwise it will be notified as FAILED. We can see the results of assertion at bottom of the screen where the Assertion tab will have resultant information.

Q #22. What is Data Driven testing?

Data Driven testing means to store our test data which includes input and expected output in an external data source called Excel / Database / XML file. Later, we need to iterate the data source using respective component. In SoapUI, Datasource and Datasource Loop test steps are used for performing data driven testing.

Q. Different Methods of web services Testing?

Ans:-

Project Notes:-

Q. What is Trading Life cycle.

Equity trade life cycle is nothing but the stages involved in trading the equity(financial) instrument.

Stage 1 - The investor informs the broker firm and their custodian (a financial institution – usually a bank – which looks after their assets for safekeeping) of the security they would like to buy, and at what price – either the market price or lower. This is called a buy order.

(A couple more jargon nuggets for you here: A market order is an order to buy or sell at the market prices. A limit order is an order to buy or sell at a client's specified price, or higher.)

Stage 2 - The investor's order is received by the front office sales traders at the brokerage firm. From this point, the order is fed down to the risk management experts in the middle office of the organisation. The sales traders then 'execute' the order…

Stage 3 - The risk management team will conduct a number of checks and calculations to see whether the levels of risk involved with the client's order mean it's still safe to accept and proceed to the next stages. Amongst other things they will check the client placing the order has sufficient stocks to pay for the security and the limits.

Stage 4 - When an order is accepted and validated by the risk management team, the broker firm sends it to the Stock Exchange…

Now, let's pause for a breather and consider what's going on the sell-side of things, i.e. the guys with the security to sell. They will also put in a sell order to their broker, stating the security they have to make available on the market and the market price (how much they want to sell it for).

The sell order goes through all of the necessary risk management procedures in the middle office on this side as well. All being well, it then shoots off to the exchange too…

Stage 5 -Now it's time for match making at the exchange. It's a bit like the awkward Singles' Night of trading. The exchange has to find the match between a security's buy order and sell order. Once the beautiful moment of a perfect match happens…

Stage 6 - A trade is born! Then, quick as a flash, we're into post trade territory. The exchange sends information on the trade back to the brokers for confirmation, and also details of the trade to the investor's custodian. The brokers' front office sales team can then inform their clients of the trade.

Stage 7 - In order to proceed further, confirmation is necessary. The broker on each side of the trade has checked that their client agrees with details and conditions: details such as which security is being traded, how much it's being traded for and the settlement date.

The exchange will also send these details to the custodian who will relay this information to the broker for confirmation.

Once the trade has been confirmed by the brokers and as long as each party agrees with the details and conditions, the back office team gets to work, and the clearing house comes into play…

Stage 8 - The clearing house will make all of the necessary calculations for the buy side and the sell side of the trade in order to determine what's needed from each of them and by when. It's their job to make sure all of the obligations are fulfilled. They inform each party of what's needed.

Trades are referred to generally as T+1, T+2 and T+3. 'T' refers to the transaction date (the date on which the trade was made). +1, +2 or +3 refers to the settlement date. If a trade is marked T+2 for example, securities and cash will be exchanged two days after the trade is made. On the settlement date the sell side must have transferred their security and the buy side must have transferred the money for their purchase.

Stage 9 - Finally, the glorious settlement date arrives: the transfer of money and the security. Back office staff are responsible for ensuring that these payments are made on time and documented and reported in the correct manner.

The transfer isn't done directly between the trading parties: the clearing house will have accounts for each side of the trade and will facilitate the transfer. The buy side will transfer cash for the security via the clearing house, and likewise the sell side will hand over their security. Then everyone's happy!

At the end of each trade day the clearing house will provide reports on settled trades to exchanges and custodians.

Test Scenarios for Project IB:

Different Investment Banking applications have different software testing and QA requirements. Below are few general test scenarios or test cases useful for testing such applications.

Positive Scenarios:

1) The Investment banking applications have different logins for different users like brokers, dealers, individuals or investors etc. Verify the logins of appropriate users with their login IDs as the permissions for accessing the application for all the users may not be the same.

For example, a broker has the permission to view the trading limits of the individuals based on the amount/funds in the individual's account. However, this facility may not be available for the individual.

2) The function of the Watch-list can be verified by adding, removing the securities/symbols to it. Ensure that the removed symbols should get deleted from the Watch-list and vice versa.

3) Buy Order – To test this functionality, place a trade buy order for any symbol with some quantity like 10 or 20 etc and submit the same. Then go the orders section and verify the details whether the order has been placed successfully or not.

4) Sell Order – Place a trade sell order as above (buy order) and verify the details.

5) Change Order – Go to the orders section and open any previous order or existing order and make few changes like editing the quantity or symbol etc and verify whether the modifications get updated or not.

6) Cancel Order – Open an existing order and try to cancel it. The order should be canceled successfully.

7) Different types of orders have to be tested.

Market order – Try to place a trade order for the market price and check whether the trade gets executed for that price at the same point of time.

Limit order – Try to place an order for a particular price and check whether the trade has been executed when the market price meets the price set by the user.

8) Check and verify whether the proper notifications or warning messages are getting displayed for the corresponding actions.

For example, after placing a trade buy order and submitting it, a message should be displayed that the 'order has been placed successfully'.

9) Try to update the user information like email, mobile no. etc, save it and log out from the application. Login to the application and verify whether the updated information has been saved or not.

10) If the AUT (application under test) supports various territories or geo-locations, check few functionalities for various locations.

11) Test the calculations part of the application very thoroughly and also, test its localization.

12) Test the connections of the applications whether they work out of the staging environments.

13) The security of the application should also be tested as it contains the personal data of the users.

14) Multi-tasking of the applications should also be tested when other apps are open on the device.

15) Applications quality, look and feel, user friendliness etc are also to be tested as it gains the user's trust.

Negative Scenarios:

1) Try to place a trade order for more than the value of funds available in the account and the order should not get placed and it should pop-up a warning message stating that the funds are insufficient.

2) Test the 'quantity of shares' feature in the application. Place a trade order for the number of shares greater than the available quantity of shares. Trade should not be placed as the quantity of shares requested is more than the available quantity.

3) Try to place a trade order for a stock for which the expiry date has been reached. The order should not get placed.

Also read => How to Classify Positive and Negative Test Scenarios

Testing the Database of an Investment Banking application:

Login to the IB application and create a profile for a Client with all required mandatory details and save the details. Now login to the database of the same IB application and verify the details of the client through SQL queries. All the details entered through the front-end application needs to be saved in the database.

Open an existing record of a Client and modify few details like email, address or phone number and save the data. The updated details should get saved in the database.

While creating a profile for a Client, enter only a few details and without saving the data close the application or sign out from the application. Now check in the database that the earlier entered details should not get saved.

Try to create a duplicate record for an already existing client, the record should not get created.

On behalf of a Client place 2 or 3 trade orders and submit. Now verify the database whether the same trade orders got updated in the database or not.

Login to a Client's account and cancel an existing order, now check the same in the database that the particular record should get canceled.

Test Scenario:-

1. 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

Test Scenarios of ATM Machine:-

- Verify the slot for ATM Card insertion is as per the specification
- Verify that user is presented with options when card is inserted from proper side
- Verify that no option to continue and enter credentials is displayed to user when card is inserted correctly
- Verify that font of the text displayed in ATM screen is as per the specifications
- Verify that touch of the ATM screen is smooth and operational
- Verify that user is presented with option to choose language for further operations
- Verify that user asked to enter pin number before displaying any card/bank account detail

- Verify that there are limited number of attempts upto which user is allowed to enter pin code
- Verify that if total number of incorrect pin attempts gets surpassed then user is not allowed to continue further- operations like blocking of card etc gets initiated
- Verify that pin is encrypted and when entered
- Verify that user is presented with different account type options like- saving, current etc
- Verify that user is allowed to get account details like available balance
- Verify that user same amount of money gets dispatched as entered by user for cash withdrawal
- Verify that user is only allowed to enter amount in multiples of denominations as per the specifications
- Verify that user is prompted to enter the amount again in case amount entered is not as per the specification and proper message should be displayed for the same
- Verify that user cannot fetch more amount than the total available balance
- Verify that user is provided the option to print the transaction/enquiry
- Verify that user user's session timeout is maintained and is as per the specifications
- Verify that user is not allowed to exceed one transaction limit amount
- Verify that user is not allowed to exceed one day transaction limit amount
- Verify that user is allowed to do only one transaction per pin request
- Verify that user is not allowed to proceed with expired ATM card
- Verify that in case ATM machine runs out of money, proper message is displayed to user
- Verify that in case sudden electricity loss in between the operation, the transaction is marked as null and amount is not withdrawn from user's accounts

Test Case of Login Page:-

- Verify that the login screen is having option to enter username and password with submit button and option of forgot password
- Verify that user is able to login with valid username and password

- Verify that user is not able to login with invalid username and password
- Verify that validation message gets displayed in case user leaves username or password field as blank
-
- Verify that validation message is displayed in case user exceeds the character limit of the user name and password fields
- Verify that there is reset button to clear the field's text
- Verify if there is checkbox with label "remember password" in the login page
- Verify that the password is in encrypted form when entered
- Verify that there is limit on the total number of unsuccessful attempts
- For security point of view, in case of in correct credentials user is displayed the message like "incorrect username or password" instead of exact message pointing at the field that is incorrect. As message like "incorrect username" will aid hacker in bruteforcing the fields one by one
- Verify the timeout of the login session
- Verify if the password can be copy-pasted or not
- Verify that once logged in, clicking back button doesn't logout user
- Verify if SQL Injection attacks works on login page
- Verify if XSS vulnerability work on login page

Test scenarios for Fan:-

- Check the type of fan - whether the fan is ceiling fan or table fan
- Verify the number of blades on the fan
- Verify the ON-OFF functionality of fan
- Verify if the fan works normally-throws wind on the right direction
- Verify the material of which fan's blade and other parts are made
- Check the voltage/power requirement of the fan

- Verify the maximum speed of fan
- Check the minimum speed of the fan
- Verify that the speed of fan can be regulated using regulator
- Verify that when in motion, the fan should not wobble
- Check the length of the fan rod and blades
- Verify that the weight of the fan is as per the specifications
- Verify that the color of the fan is as per the specifications
- Check the effect of voltage fluctuation on fan when in motion
- Check the effect of sudden electricity outage on fan's motor and other electrical parts
- Verify the fan's condition when continuously switched on for very large duration
- Check if there is any life time of fan's internal parts or the body
- Check if the blades of the fan can be bend or not, check if its material is brittle
- Check the time taken by fan to attain maximum speed, when switched ON

Test Scenarios of Keyboard:-

- Check if all the keys- characters, numeric, function, special characters and arrow keys are present
- Verify the ordering of the keys is as per the QWERTY standard
- Check the functioning of each type of key-characters, numeric, function, special characters and arrow keys
- Verify the working of the keys that work in combination like- shift+{other keys}
- Check if the dimension of the key is as per the specification
- Check the color of both keyboard body as well as the text written over the buttons
- Check if the font type and size is as per the specification and legible
- Check if the pressure required to press a key is not too high

- Check the spacing between two keys, keys should not be congested and at the same time not too widely placed
- Verify that in case of caps lock and other similar keys- an indicator lights glows
- Check if keys doesn't make too much noise when clicked
- Verify if the keyboard is wireless or wired keyboard
- In case the keyboard is wireless, verify the range of keyboard
- In case of wired keyboard, check the length of the keyboard
- Verify if the keyboard contains mmultimedia functions as well

Test Scenarios of Water Bottle:-

UI test cases:-

- Verify that the dimension of the bottle are as per the specifications
- Verify that the color of the bottle is as per the specifications
- Verify the material used in bottle
- Verify weight of the bottle is as per the specifications
- Verify the type of the bottle - with lid or without lid
- Check if the bottle is with sipper or without sipper
- Measure the volume of water that can be stored in bottle and check if the volume is as specified
- Verify that bottle doesn't leak with liquid stored
- Verify that the lid of the bottle is firmly tightened with bottle
- Check bottle's condition with liquid of different temperature
- Check bottle's condition with different liquids - water, tea etc
- Check the insulation of bottle - time for liquid to achieves room temperature
- Check the brittleness of the bottle's material

- Check bottle's condition on pouring liquid at very high temperature
- Check bottle's condition on pouring liquid at very low temperature.

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- Check bottle's condition on pouring liquid at very low temperature

Test Scenarios of Pen:-

- Verify the type of pen, whether it is ball point pen, ink pen or gel pen

- Verify the outer body of the pen, whether it should be metallic, plastic or any other material as per the specification
- Verify that length, breadth and other size specifications of the pen
- Verify the weight of the pen
- Verify if the pen is with cap or without cap
- Verify if the pen has rubber grip or not
- Verify the color of the ink of the pen
- Verify the odour of the pen
- Verify the size of the tip of the pen
- Verify the company name or logo of the maker is correct and at desired place
- Verify if the pen is smooth
- Verify if the pen's ink gets leaked in case it is tilted upside down
- Verify if the pen's gets leaked at higher altitude
- Verify the type of surfaces the pen can write at
- Verify if the text written by pen is erasable or not
- Verify pen's and its ink condition at extreme temperature is as per the specification
- Verify the pressure upto which the pen's tip can resist and work correctly
- Verify the pen is breakable or not at a certain height as the specification
- Verify text written by pen doesn't get faded before a certain time as per the specification
- Verify the effect of water, oil and other liquid on the text written by pen
- Verify the condition of ink after long period of time is as per permissible specification or not
- Verify the total amount of text that can be written by the pen at one go
- Verify the pen's ink is waterproof or not
- Verify if the pen is able to write when used against the gravity- upside down
- Verify that in case of ink pen, the pen's ink can be refilled again

Test cases Of Pencil:-

- Verify that the text written with pencil is legible
- Verify that the writing with pencil is smooth on different type/quality of paper surfaces
- Check that the darkness/colour of the text written by pencil is as per the specifications
- Check the strength of the lead, it should not break when a specified(normal human) pressure is applied
- Verify that the text written by pencil can be erased by normal erasers
- Verify that the quality and strength of the pencil's wood
- Check whether the outer body of pencil is circular or some polygon shape
- Verify that the length and radius of the pencil is as per the specification
- Verify that the weight of the application is as per the specification
- Verify that the pencil can be sharpened easily by normal sharpener
- Verify the total length of text written by a complete pencil
- Verify the total length of text written before need to sharpen the pencil again
- Verify that the pencil writes on the normal specified surfaces clearly
- Verify the outer coloring of pencil's paint
- Check if pencil writes when put in water for some time
- Check the quality and strength of pencil when immersed in water for some time
- Check that the text written by pencil gets erased or note when the paper is immersed in water and later dried

Test Scenarios of Date field:-

- Verify that on clicking the datefield a calendar widget should open.

- Verify that the default width of the calendar should be displayed as per the specification.
- Verify that user can select a date in the calendar and after slecting the date the same gets displayed in the date field.
- Verify that by default current month's calendar should be displayed.
- Verify that user can move to previous and next month's calendar by choosing the left and right icon over the calendar.
- Verify that user can check a specific year's calendar.
- Verify that user enter date manually in the date following the date format.
- Verify that user can edit a date set by choosing the one selected from the calendar.
- Verify that values other than numerics should not be allowed in the date field(apart from the charcters used in the date format like '/' or '-'.
- Verify that invalid dates are not allowed in the date field (like date value exceeding 31, month value exceeding 12 etc).

Question of interview:-

1. Roles and responsibilities

2. How your project work.

3. Debenture in IB.

4. SQL JOIN

5. SOAPUI and Restful difference

6.What types of testing you are doing in SOAPUI.

1. How many project are you handled.

2. From what time are you working with Persistence.

3. Resume contains all asked.

4. Some electronic concept

5. More focus on resume contains.

6. What are different methods for API Testing.

7. What is automation Testing and when we do automation Testing.

8. Unix command

9. What is Agile sprint plane give with real time example.

First Round

1. What is Agile

2. Difference between Smoke and Sanity.

3. What is Retesting.

4. What is difference between severity & priority

5. Give one example if each one

Second Round

1. Draw Bug life cycle

2. Who decide Differed Defects

3. What is test Methodology

4. What is defect report

5. Roles and responsibilities

Patil madam question

1. What are phases of review.

2. Test Scenario of Date, Page translator, real example.

3. What is important of Negative test cases.

I fill real time question

1. What is exactly Agile sprint plane. Why you decided sprint plane i.e. Estimation time for Testing

2. When to perform Smoke and Sanity and what is exactly difference them in real time scenario

3. In time scenario who decided the defect priority and severity for all Defects

4. What is defect density

5. What is defect leakage

6. what us test coverage

7. If CR come at production than it delivered to same release or on next release. It depend on what thing.

8. What is JIRA, RALLY tool only see some video for this tool.9. What is defect report. what it contains.

10. What is test summary Report and what it contains.

11. Give some different example of Priority and Severity defect than normal.

0. Why aru looking for job change

1. Regression & Retesting

2. Some & Sanity

3. Test cases of Filp card

4. Bug life cycle

5. With example what is reproduction Defects

6. Unit and integration testing

7.what error you get when you mapped & validate test case of excel HPALM if it nothing error on that

8. Excel HPALM how you got i.e. are u getting link or what and how

9. Hot fix means

10. UAT & types of UAT

11. Are you doing external review and where aru u write comment in that.

[26/10, 10:15 pm] 12. What is exact means by estimation

13. What is web service testing & what you have done

14. After successful mapping & validating the test case in excel of HPALM yet what type of error you can get. (Other than environmental, Text bold, without blank row)

Sachin sir question:

1. Difference between BSS & OSS

1. What is oops concepts & write with example

2. Write POM class

3. SQL query to join two table of ename & salary columns in two table

4. What is SOAP web service & Restful web services

5. What is mean by WSDL

6. Program of Pladgriam in java

HR round:-

1. Tell about you self

2. Why you looking for job changle

2.1 Have you know anything about nihilent.

3. Due you have passport

4. Some personal question related family.

1. You have work on agile so what is that

2. How you are giving your build to other team after completion.

3. What testing you done in telecomm project

4. Customer bill how you are validate i.e. how you know customer name and bill

5. If offer something on customer bill how you validated

6. Some terms on telecomm.

7. How to handle continue change Pattern

8. What is locators and what is use of that

9. What is gettowindow

10. Tell Unix command which you know

11. Chmod command we can write on some no. as 777 or 421 or Read-Execute-Exceute

How we write in no. In Unix chmod command.

12. How you get file from other pc

13. What is your project link web application & how you know or how you get

14. SQL command on select 3 highest salary

15. SQL command to select 100 highest salary

16. Tell me your project table name where data is storing

17. In you bill if internate charges of customers not written than how you know or how you test.

18. If customer change taken new plane than how you know & how you test.

19. In your bill if customer taken new plane what happen on bill & how you identify

20. Some real time Question on telecomm

21. What is hot fix & how it happen & how to handle

22. What is exist criteria of SIT.

23. On which environment you have done Testing

1. Tell me weakens & strengths

2. What is mean by hot fix & production issue both are different

3. What is SRS & FRS

4. Tell me about your project of telecomm and where you invoked & your work

5. Find 2 highest salary & join two table

6. What you know about Unix commands

7. What you know about amdocs Company

8. Do you this is contract position than why you looking for job change

9. In room 3 bulbs are there and three switches outside room & you can't see inside room so tell me how you recognizes that which bulb is on when you press switch from outside

1. Tell me about self

2. What is agile

3. What is scrum

4. What is SDLC & STLC

5. What is roll of QA & QE

6. What is quality assurance

7. What is smoke & Sanity

8. What is database Testing

8. Type of join & Write query for join

9. If developer not accept defect than what you do.

10. What is production issue

11. If defect found by user at the time of use than what you do

Ans:- we conduct meeting in that we check all test scenario & anylsis of all scenario (what where screen shots we have taken at time if testing we show in meeting) if there is no defect from your side than we modify on next versions or solve on immediately. (This occurs due to environment or may be some time functionality also change)

But if problem from your side than that tester get execlation for that & client given execlation to your organization.

12. What is defect life cycle

13. Why defect occurs in production environment

14. What is root cause anylsis.

15. Any questions for me