

1. What is STLC (On) End-End Process of Testing (on) Testing
Life Cycle on Manual Testing Process

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Ans:

are following is the step by step process which we follow to complete the testing activities in a Project. It includes 12 different phases, they are

- a. Test Initiation
- b. Test Plan
- c. Identify the Test Scenario's
- d. Identify the Testable Requirements
- e. Test Case Design
- f. Test Data Preparation
- g. Test Case Execution in Testing Environment.
- h. Defects
- i. Test Case Execution in UAT Environment
- j. Defects
- k. Regression Testing
- l. Test Closure

2. Difference between SDLC & STLC

Ans:

SDLC	STLC
a. SDLC means Software Development Life cycle	a. STLC means Software Testing Life cycle
b. Besides the development Phase, other Phases, like testing are also included.	b. The STLC Concentrate only on testing the software
c. The SDLC will help us to develop a good quality software Product.	c. STLC helps to create the software bug-free
d. Done by BA (Requirements Gathering)	d. Testing team review & analyse the requirement.

3. What are all the different phases in STLC

Ans

The Phases of STLC are

- a. Test Initiation
- b. Test Plan
- c. Identify Test Scenario's
- d. Identify Testable Requirements
- e. Test Case Design
- f. Test Data Preparation
- g. Test Case Execution in Testing Environment
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4. Who is your client

Ans.

Client is the one who wants Professional Support / Service from the Company.

5. How many Projects are there under your client

Ans:

6. Who is Involving in Test Initiation Phase

Ans:

initiation The Project Manager involves in test Phase.

7. What is Your Team size

Ans:

and the It depends on the amount of work, type of work to be done. Optimal team size under a Project manager should be 8-12.

8. Can You list five of Your Team Members

Ans:

Project Manager

↳ Team Lead

↳ Senior Test Engineer

↳ Software Test Engineer

↳ Fresher

9. Where is Your client located (Country, state, City)

Ans.

10. What is the Test Plan Document

Ans.

(Ans) Test plan document is the route map document high level document for testing. It defines what to test, who to test, when to test and how to test. This document is in word format.

Contents in the Test Plan Document

- a. Description or Summary
- b. Authors [Test Lead]
- c. Reviewed by
- d. Entry Criteria
- e. Exit Criteria
- f. Suspension Criteria
- g. Resumption Criteria
- h. Resources
- i. Features to be tested
- j. Features not to be tested
- k. Testing types to be performed
- l. Automation Tools to be used
- m. Technologies to be used
- n. Test Strategy
- o.

11. Who is designing the test plan document

Ans:

Test Lead involves in designing the test plan document

12. What are all the contents available in test Plan document

Ans:

The contents in a test Plan document

- a. Description or summary
- b. Authors [Test Lead]
- c. Reviewed by
- d. Entry Criteria
- e. Exit Criteria
- f. Suspension Criteria
- g. Resumption Criteria
- h. Resources
- i. Features to be Tested
- j. Features not to be Tested
- k. Testing types to be performed
- l. Automation Tools to be used
- m. Technologies to be used
- n. Test Strategy.

13. Did you involved in designing the test Plan document

Ans:

14. Difference between Entry vs Exit Criteria

Ans:

Entry Criteria	Exit Criteria
a. Gives the Prerequisite items that must be completed before testing can begin.	a. Defines the items that must be completed before testing can be concluded.

15. Difference between Suspension & Resumption Criteria

Ans:

Suspension Criteria	Resumption Criteria
a. Defines when to stop or suspend the testing activities in a Project.	a. Defines when to resume or continue testing activities in a Project.

16. To know Project is on-shore (or) on-shore-off shore model.

Ans:

17. What is the scenario?

Ans:

Test requirement Scenario is nothing but the high level which contains multiple sub-requirements.

18. When you are identifying test scenario.

Ans

Once I get the requirements in the form of BRS & FRS documents, ~~as~~ I need to start identifying the test scenario's. It would be in excel format.

19. How you are getting the requirement in your Project

Ans:

20. What is the testable requirements

Ans

The requirement which we need to test in a current release, because some requirements in a BRS document will already tested in the past releases & some of the requirements we are going to test in the future releases.

21. Why we need to identify the testable requirements

Ans

Because some requirements in a BRS document will already tested in the past release and some requirements we are going to test in the future releases. So that whichever the requirements we need to test in the current release

those requirements we are identifying as testable requirements.

Q2. Where we are identifying the requirements

Ans: We will identify the requirements in an excel sheet.

Q3. Who will sign-off the requirements

Ans:

The client will sign-off the requirements

Q4. What is the Test Case

Ans:

A sequential, elaborated, executable form of the requirement is called Test Case.

Q5. Why Test Cases are required in a Project

Ans:

In every Project we may get the requirement in the short-cut format. With short-cut format of the requirements, it is very difficult for us to perform testing on the application. That is the reason we are elaborating the requirements in step by step executable format.

26. Is Test Cases are mandatory to Perform testing in a Project

Ans:

Yes it is a must. Because test cases are the elaborated formal of requirements.

27. What are all the techniques you are following to design the test cases

Ans:

To There are three different types of techniques design test cases. They are

- a. Boundary Value Analysis [BVA]
- b. Equivalence Class Partition [ECP]
- c. Error Guessing

28. Difference between BVA & ECP

Ans:

BVA	ECP
④ Boundary testing is the process of testing extreme ends & on boundaries between partitions of the input values.	④ It divides the input data of software into different equivalence data classes

29. How many classes are available in BVA

Ans:

Total six classes available

- | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|
| (a) Min | (c) Min +1 | (e) Max +1 |
| (b) Max | (d) Min -1 | (f) Max -1 |

30. What is the test case template? What are all the contents in test case template.

Ans.

A template or a format which we are using to design test cases is called Test Case Template.

The contents of a standard test case template are

- (a) Serial No
- (b) BRS
- (c) Test Name
- (d) Step No
- (e) Description
- (f) Expected Result
- (g) Actual Result
- (h) Status
- (i) Comment

31. On what basis we are designing the test cases in a Project

Ans.

In every project we would design in excel sheet only based on the requirement of the client.

32. What is the description in test case template

Ans:

Defines the activity or action which we are going to perform on the application.

33 What is the difference between expected result & actual result in test case template.

Ans:

Expected Result

(a) The client requirement in the application.

Actual Result

(b) What developer has developed in the application

34. When we are Providing Actual Result & status in test Case template?

Ans:

35. What is test data

Ans:

Test data is data which has been specifically identified for use in tests

36. Why Test Data is Required

Ans:

Test data is needed for testing purpose. Also it helps the developers to find the problem during fixes.

37. On what basis we are designing the test data

Ans:

We design the test data in excel based on the ~~test~~ test cases and usually we are designing multiple sets of the test data.

38. When you will start executing the test cases

Ans:

Once the application has developed and deployed into testing environment, we are getting the confirmation mail directly from the client or from the development lead along with defect reporting process.

39. What you are doing during execution

Ans:

During execution, we will compare expected result of the test case with actual result in the application.

40. What is the status of step if ER is same as AR

Ans:

The status of the step will be Pass if ER is same as AR.

Q1. What is the status of step if both ER & AR are mismatching

Ans:

The status of the step will be mismatching, if both ER & AR mismatched

Q2. What is your approach if we identify any mismatch between ER and AR in a test case

Ans:

At first we will make the status of the step to fail and report the mis-match as a defect to the development by filling the defect template.

Q3. What is defect?

Ans

A mis-match between expected result of the test case with actual result in the application is called defect

Q4. What is the default status of the defect?

Ans:

The default status of a defect is new.

Q5. What is the defect template?

Ans:

Defect template is a defect reporting tool.