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Assignment 28 Feb

1. Difference between retesting and regression testing?
When a test fails and we determine the cause of the failure is a software fault, the fault is reported, we can expect a new version of the software that has had the fault fixed. In this case we will need to execute the test again to confirm that the fault has indeed been fixed. This is known as re-testing.

2. Which of the one are part of functional testing -
a. UAT, Integration, Regression
b. Maintenance, Volume, Performance
c. Sanity, Localization, unit

UAT, Integration, Sanity, Localization, Unit.

3. System testing is done before integration testing – True/False
False

4. Confirmation testing is same as regression testing – True/False
False

5. Difference between static and dynamic testing.
Static Testing is a software testing technique in which the software is tested without executing the code. It has two parts as listed below:

- Review - Typically used to find and eliminate errors or ambiguities in documents such as requirements, design, test cases, etc.
- Static analysis - The code written by developers are analysed (usually by tools) for structural defects that may lead to defects.

Dynamic Testing is a kind of software testing technique using which the dynamic behaviour of the code is analysed.
For Performing dynamic, testing the software should be compiled and executed and parameters such as memory usage, CPU usage, response time and overall performance of the software are analyzed.
Dynamic testing involves testing the software for the input values and output values are analyzed. Dynamic testing is the Validation part of Verification and Validation.

6. Difference between SDLC & STLC

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-

- Requirement Gathering
- Designing
- Coding/Implementation
- Testing
- Deployment
- Maintenance

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-

- Requirement Analysis
- Test Planning
- Test Case Development
- Test Environment Setup
- Test Execution
- Exit Criteria Evaluation and Reporting
- Test Closure

7. List 3 advantage/disadvantage of Waterfall model

- simple and easy to understand and use.
- easy to manage due to the rigidity of the model – each phase has specific deliverables and a review process.
- phases are processed and completed one at a time.

8. What do you understand by the term Functional testing?

Functional Testing is a testing technique that is used to test the features/functionality of the system or Software, should cover all the scenarios including failure paths and boundary cases. Functional Testing techniques include:

- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- Smoke Testing
- User Acceptance Testing
- Localization Testing
- Usability Testing
- System Testing

- Globalization Testing

9. Is it true that we can do system testing at any stage?

No

10. List down difference between validation and verification processes

Validation: The process of evaluating software during the development process or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified business requirements. Validation Testing ensures that the product actually meets the client's needs. It can also be defined as to demonstrate that the product fulfills its intended use when deployed on appropriate environment.
It answers to the question, Are we building the right product?

Verification: Verification is the process of evaluating work-products of a development phase to determine whether they meet the specified requirements.
verification ensures that the product is built according to the requirements and design specifications. It also answers to the question, Are we building the product right?

11. What are stubs and drivers

Stubs : -
Stubs are used in top down integration testing. It can simulate the behavior of lower-level module that are not integrated. They are act as a temporary replacement of module and provide same output as actual product.When needs to intact with external system then also stubs are used.
Drivers : -
Drivers are used in bottom-up integration testing approach. It can simulate the behavior of upper-level module that is not integrated yet. Drivers modules act as the temporary replacement of module and act as the actual products.

12. Final product or the software cannot be released without passing through the STLC process - True/False

True

13. Choose the correct one

a. Testing should start after development
b. Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle
c. Exhaustive testing is proof of delivering correct product

d. Testing is context independent

b. Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle

14. Maintenance testing deals with retesting to show that the rest of the system has not been affected by the maintenance work – True/False

False

15. Maintenance testing deals with regression testing to show that the rest of the system has not been affected by the maintenance work – True/False

True

16. Unit testing is performed by developers - True/False

True

17. In V model testing activities are carried out in parallel with development activities - True/False

True

18. Static testing include –
a. Inspection, regression, unit testing
b. Retesting, system, End user
c. Review, inspection, Walkthrough
d. Review, inspection, acceptance

c. Review, inspection, Walkthrough

19. Acceptance testing is most often focused on a validation type of testing - True/False

True

20. Integration testing focuses on testing different modules all together - True/False

True