1. **what is code review how you do it**

**the main basis for the test case review is**

**1.testing techniques oriented review**

**2.requirements oriented review**

**3.defects oriented review.**

1. **How you save the cpu usage**
2. **Explain uat**

When Should You Start User Acceptance Testing

Whilst UAT – User Acceptance Testing –  is essential, typically, it’s not able to be undertaken until the application is largely feature-complete. which must be met before UAT can begin. These are:

1. Business Requirements must be available
2. Application Code should be fully developed
3. Unit Testing, Integration Testing & System Testing should be completed
4. No Show stoppers, or High or Medium defects in the System Integration Test Phase
5. Only Cosmetic errors are acceptable before UAT
6. Regression Testing should be completed with no major defects
7. All the reported defects should be fixed and tested
8. Traceability matrix for all testing should be completed
9. UAT Environment must be ready
10. Sign off mail or communication from System Testing Team that the system is ready for UAT execution
11. **So when you did regression testing,you deployed the code..what will you do when nothing happens, the code does not execute…**

**the browser is not loading...who will you approach in this case? What will your next**

**step be?**

if the code is working in your local and it passes you check into Jenkins and run the story and see if anything else didn’t break ...now when you run your regression tag and code does not run there might be a issue with Jenkins config ( might have to check the settings ( could be environmental issue , maybe your checked in code that was throwing a error based on your script ( we had issue with gherkin (For Cucumber)) we have that issue come up sometimes.

1. **What did you follow..agile methodology or waterfall?**

agile

1. **If agile...then when did you begin testing?**

For any Project, testing activity will be there from starting onwards, After the Requirements gathering, Design Document (High and Low) will be prepared, that will be tested, whether they are confirming to requirements or not, Design then Coding- White box will be done, after the Build or System is ready, Integration followed by functional testing will be done, Till the product or Project was stable. After the product or project is stable, then testing will be stopped.

1. **regression  testing ,how long it take for regression and how many user stories you wrote.**

Regression is per a feature so it can take 24 hours but it’s run daily…

Coming to User story - anywhere from 200 -300

If they ask which one is it ... you can say like I can’t give you a accurate number because we write them so we pull in and some we don’t use and some get combined.

1. **How many user stories will you complete in 1 sprint?**

5 to 15 stories per sprint is about right.

**5: they were asking roughly for one user story how many test cases do you write**

Thats a trick question so it can be 1 scenario 10 scenarios based on the complexity of the story or feature How about what to automate and what not to automate

1. **Who will assign user stories to you?**

Basically, Qa will get together and analyze stories and pick what we feel comfortable and add task

1. **What are the possible states in bug life cycle?**

When a tester finds a bug .The bug is assigned with NEW or OPEN status,

- The bug is assigned to development project manager who will analyze the bug .He will check whether it is a valid defect. If not valid bug is rejected then status is REJECTED.

- If not, next the defect is checked whether it is in scope. When bug is not part of the current release .Such defects are POSTPONED

- Now, Tester checks whether a similar defect was raised earlier. If yes defect is assigned a status DUPLICATE

- When bug is assigned to developer. During this stage bug is assigned a status IN-PROGRESS

- Once code is fixed. Defect is assigned a status FIXED

- Next the tester will re-test the code. In case the test case passes the defect is CLOSED

- If the test case fails again the bug is RE-OPENED and assigned to the developer. That’s all to Bug Life Cycle.

1. **What is stub and its usage?**

**In manual testing what are stubs and drivers?**

**Both stubs and drivers are part of incremental testing.  In incremental testing there are two approaches namely bottom up and top down approach. Drivers are used in bottom up testing and stub is used for top down approach. In order to test the main module, stub is used, whuich is a dummy code or program .**

**The Stub is called from the software component to be tested. It is used in top down approach.**

**- The driver calls a component to be tested. It is used in bottom up approach.**

**- Both test stub and test driver are dummy software components.**

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1. **testing frameworks used?**
2. **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.**

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**Api testing whitebox or balckbox**

**explain black and whitebox testing**