**Module 2 (manual testing )**

1. **What is Exploratory testing?**

* Through the current trend in testing is to push for automation exploratory testing is a way of thinking. Automation has its limits.

**(2) what is traceability matrix?**

- it is graph of requirement vs components which represent that we should to TREAK break from every system.

**(3) what is boundary value testing?**

- boundary value analysis is a methodology for Designing test case that concentrate software testing effort on near the limit of valid range

**(4) what is equivalence partitioning testing?**

- Aem is treat group of input as equivalent and to select one representative input to test them all

- ep can be used for all level of testing.

**(5) what is integration testing?**

-testing performed to expose defect in the interface and in the interaction between component or system.

**(6) what determine the level of risk?**

- as risk is determine by a combination of probability and severity. The main area of the matrix reveals the risk levels. The level are low, medium, high, and extremely, high.

**(7) what is Alpha testing?**

-it is always performed by developed at the software sit

- alpha testing is not open to the public and marketed

**(8) what is beta testing?**

- beta testing is always performed at the time when software product and project are marketed.

**(9) what is component testing?**

- the testing the individual software component.

**(10) what is functional system testing?**

- A requirement that specifies a function that a system or system component must perform.

**(11) what is non-functional testing?**

- testing the attribute of a component or system that do not ratel to functionality reliability, efficiency, usability, interoperability, maintainability and portability.

**(12) what is GUI testing?**

**-** the context like menus, buttons, icon and all type of bar, tools bar, menu bar dialog boxes and window etc.

**(13) what is ADHOC testing?**

-ADHOC testing is an informal testing type with an AEM to break the system

**(14) what is load testing?**

-it’s a performance testing to check system behaviours under load.

**(15) what is STREES testing?**

- STREES testing is to determine the limit at which the system or software or hardware breaks.

**(16) what is white box testing and list the types of while box testing?**

Testing based on an analysis of the internal structureof the component or system

* **Types of coverage**
* **\* statement coverage**
* **\* decision coverage**
* **\* condition coverage**
* **\* statement coverage**
* coverage segment coverage
* -coverage only true condition
* **\* decision coverage**
* -also knew as the branchcoverage
* -coverage true and false condition
* -decision coverage testing => statement coverage testing.
* **\* condition coverage**
* **-** full statement coverage testing doesnot GEROUNTY full decision coverage testing
* **-**

**(17) what is black box testing? What are the different black box testing technique?**

-testing either functional or non-functional without reference to the internal structure of the component or system.

**\* Type of technique**

**-** equivalence partitioning (ep)

- boundary value analysis

-Decision table

-State transition testing

-Use case testing

-Other black-box testing

**(18) mention what are the categories of defects?**

- categories of defect error of commissions, error of omissions, errors, of clarity, and error of speed andcapacity.

**(19) mention what BIGBANG testing is?**

- big bang integration testing is a testing methodology in which all components or modules of a system are combined and tested as a whole.

**(20) what is the purpose of exit criteria?**

-exit criterion is used to determine whether a given test activity has been completed or not.

**(21) when should “regression testing” be performed?**

Regression Testing: Testing of a previously tested program following modification to ensure that defects have not been introduced or uncovered in unchanged areas of the software, as a result of the changes made. It is performed when the software or its environment is changed. If the test is re-run and passes you cannot necessarily say the fault has

**(22) what is 7 key principle**

- testing shoes presence of defect

-executive is impossible testing

Early testing

Defect clustering

The pesticide paradox

Testing in context to dependent

Absence of error fallacy.

**(23) Difference between QA V/S QC V/S tester**

**\* quality assurance**

- activity which ensure the implementation of process processes and standard in context to verification by developed software and intended requirement

**\*quality control**

Activity which ensure the verification of developed software with respect to document

* **Tester**
* Activity which ensure the identification of bugs/ error/defect and defect and the software

**(24) difference between smoke and sanity?**

**- smoke**

In smoke testing the test case chosen cover the most important functionality of the component or system

**Sanity**

If sanity test fails the build is rejected to save the time and COSTS individual in a more REGROUS testing

**(25) difference between verification and validation**

**Verification**

* The process of evaluating work product of a development phase to determine whether they meet specified requirement for that phases
* **Validation**
* The process of evaluating software during or the end of the development process to determine whether satisfied and specified business requirement.

**(26) explain types of performance testing.**

- load testing

Stress testing

Endurance testing

Spike testing

Volume testing

Scalability testing

**(27) what is error, defect, bug and failure?**

**Error**- a mistake is coding is called error

**Defect-** found by tester is called defect

Bug – accepted is development team use design build high quality software

**Failure**- build does not meet the requirement than it is failure.

(28) difference between priority and severity?

**Priority** – priority is a term that defines how fast we need to fix a defect.

**Severity**- severity is basically a parameter that denotes the total impact of a given defect on any software.

**(29) what is bug life cycle?**

- the duration or time span between the first time is defect found and the time that it is closed successfully rejected, postponed or deferred is called as defect life cycle.

**(30) explain the difference between functional testing and nonfunctional testing.**

**Functional testing** – testing based on an analysis is the specification of the functionality of the component or system.

**Non Functional testing**- testing the attributes of the component or system that do not relet on functionality of the component or system.

Reliability efficiency usability, maintainability, portability.