Assignment on Interview Q&A

1) Why do you want to pursue your career in the field of software testing?

Ans: I have good observation and investigation skills. Also, I am inclined towards solving challenging puzzles. Hence, while testing, I can use these skills to highlight critical defects in a software.

2) Why should we test?

Ans: We should test in-order to build a better quality software and to meet customer requirement.

3) What is required for the tester to know before testing software applications?

Ans: Tester should know the system requirement specification (SRS)/ Business Requirements Specification (BRS) of an Application.

4) What are anomalies in software?

Ans: Anomaly can also be referred as Defect- Which is not an expected result. Anomalies could occur in case of a mismatch in the requirement, design and user expectation.

5 )What are the types of defects in software applications?

Ans: Functional Defect:

1. Unit Testing

2. Smoke Testing

3. Integration Testing

4. Regression Testing

Non-Functional Defects:

1. Performance Testing

2. Load Testing

3. Stress Testing

4. Scalability Testing

6) What is test case?

Ans: Test Case refers to a document that contains steps to be executed to test the software product. It is mainly used to test any particular function or module of a software as per the requirements mentioned in the SRS or BRS or a user-story. In other words, a Test Case is the “What” of the test.

7) Difference between Positive and Negative Scenario?

Ans: [Positive test cases](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/software-testing-positive-testing/): These are ones in which the system being tested is expected to work correctly. These tests are designed to show that the system can handle valid input and produce the expected output.

[Negative test cases](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/negative-testing-in-software-engineering/): These are those in which the system being tested is expected to fail. These tests help ensure that the system can handle invalid input/s and produce error messages or other appropriate outputs/warnings when necessary.

8) Explain Defect Life Cycle?

Ans: New 🡪 Assigned 🡪 Open 🡪 Fixed 🡪Pending Retest 🡪 Retest🡪 Verified🡪 Closed.

New 🡪 Assigned 🡪 Open 🡪 Fixed 🡪Pending Retest 🡪 Retest🡪Reopened 🡪Verified🡪 Closed.

New 🡪 Assigned 🡪 Open 🡪 Duplicate Rejected/ Deferred / not a bug

9) What is Priority & Severity Explain with Example?

Ans: Severity- total impact of the defect on the application. A higher effect of the bug on system functionality will lead to a higher severity level.A QA engineer determines the severity level of a bug. 4 categories: (Critical, major, medium and low)

Priority- Priority is defined as a parameter that decides the order in which a defect should be fixed. Defects having a higher priority should be fixed first. Low: The defect is irritant but a repair can be done once the more serious defects can be fixed. Below are the 3 categories:

Medium: The defect should be resolved during the normal course of the development but it can wait until a new version is created.

High: The defect must be resolved as soon as possible as it affects the system severely and cannot be used until it is fixed.

Examples:

1. High Severity High Priority: Consider an example of a web application where the if after filling in the login details, the user cannot click the login button then this is the case of high severity and high priority.

1. High Severity: If the login button is not clickable then the whole application is blocked and none of the functions can be accessed by the user
2. High Priority: If the login button is not clickable this means that the application is not letting any user log in then what is the use of such an application? Such defects are high-priority defects as the users will avoid such applications and businesses will be impacted.
3. High Severity Low Priority: Consider the example of the application being used on the older versions of Internet Explorer say IE8. This is a case of high severity and low priority.
4. High Severity: The fault, in this case, is of high severity because when the application is accessed on the older version, the page will not load properly and a few fields and text will be overlapped thus whole application will be impacted.
5. Low Priority: The defect is of low priority because very few actual users use IE8 or older versions so the fix can wait.
6. Low Severity Low Priority: Consider the example of the help or faq section of the website where the theme or font style of a section of the page does not match with that of the rest of the page.
7. Low Severity: The defect is of low severity as the defect is not affecting the website functionality.

10)What is Software Testing Life Cycle?

Ans: The Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) is a systematic approach to testing a software application to ensure that it meets the requirements and is free of defects. It is a process that follows a series of steps or phases, and each phase has specific objectives and deliverables. Following are the phases of STLC;

Requirement Analysis 🡪 Test planning 🡪Test case Development🡪 Test Environment Setup🡪 Test Execution🡪 Test Closure.

11)What is the Test closure & list of test closure documents?

Ans: Test closure is the final stage of activity in STLC- test activities are documented. Test Summary report, Defect Tracking, Test Environment clean-up, Test closure report,Knowledge transfer, Feedback and improvements.

12)How many defects are found in your exp and what challenges are face?

Ans: In my experience I found around 2-3 defects in every release certification. First defect found by me was major impact on the application. Challenges faced was mostly unstable environment. Retesting efforts was more.

13)When we log the defect and till the time dev fix the bug what Test engg. will do?

Ans:After the development team fixes the bug, it is once again sent to the testing team for retesting to make sure the bug is fixed.

14)How to test application and which testing should be perform first and tell me the sequence to perform testing?

Ans: Unit testing, Integration testing, Validation testing, System Testing.

15)What is Requirement traceability Matrix?

Ans: RTM stands for **Requirement Traceability matrix**. RTM maps all the requirements with the test cases. By using this document one can verify test cases cover all functionality of the application as per the requirements of the customer.