MANUAL TESTING QUESTIONS

1. Have you worked in Agile methodology? Explain it.

Yes, Agile methodology is an iterative and incremental approach to software development where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between cross-functional teams. Agile promotes adaptive planning, evolutionary development, early delivery, and continuous improvement. It typically follows frameworks like Scrum or Kanban. Key ceremonies in Scrum include sprint planning, daily stand-ups, sprint reviews, and retrospectives.

2. Explain the points you consider while writing good test cases.

- Clear and concise: Test cases should have a clear objective and simple instructions.

- Coverage: Ensure that all functional requirements are covered.

- Traceability: Link test cases to specific requirements or user stories.

- Data preparation: Include input data and preconditions.

- Expected result: Define expected outcomes for validation.

- Reusability: Write test cases that can be reused for regression testing.

- Priority: Assign priority based on the criticality of the feature.

3. What is Bug Life Cycle?

The Bug Life Cycle refers to the stages a defect goes through from identification to closure:

1. New: The bug is logged.

2. Assigned: Assigned to a developer for fixing.

3. Open: Developer starts working on it.

4. Fixed: Developer fixes the issue.

5. Retest: Tester verifies the fix.

6. Verified: If the fix works, the bug is marked as verified.

7. Reopened: If the issue persists, it is reopened.

8. Closed: The bug is confirmed as fixed and no longer exists.

4. Difference between Test Scenario vs Test Case

- Test Scenario: A high-level concept of what to test (e.g., Verify user login functionality).

- Test Case: A detailed step-by-step document with inputs, execution conditions, and expected results for a specific scenario.

5. Difference between Functional vs Non-Functional Testing

- Functional Testing: Validates the features and functions of the software system.

- Examples: Unit testing, integration testing, system testing.

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- Non-Functional Testing: Tests the performance, usability, and reliability of the system.

- Examples: Performance testing, load testing, security testing.

6. Difference between Smoke and Sanity Testing

- Smoke Testing: Initial testing to check whether the major functionalities are working. Performed after a new build is deployed.

- Sanity Testing: Focuses on verifying specific functionalities after a minor code change to ensure they work as expected.

7. What is STLC in software testing?

STLC (Software Testing Life Cycle) refers to the process followed during software testing:

1. Requirement Analysis: Understanding the requirements.

2. Test Planning: Creating a test strategy and plan.

3. Test Case Development: Writing test cases.

4. Environment Setup: Preparing the testing environment.

5. Test Execution: Running test cases and logging defects.

6. Test Closure: Ensuring all test objectives are met and generating test closure reports.

8. Difference between Alpha and Beta Testing

- Alpha Testing: Conducted by the development team and QA in a controlled environment before release.

- Beta Testing: Conducted by end users in a real environment after Alpha testing to gather feedback.

9. How many tests have you automated in a single sprint?

The number depends on the complexity and scope of the sprint, but typically ranges between 10 to 20 automated test cases per sprint.

10. How do you decide which test cases to automate?

- Repeatability: Test cases that are executed frequently.

- High-risk areas: Test cases that cover critical functionalities.

- Data-driven tests: Tests that require multiple data sets.

- Regression tests: Test cases required for regression cycles.

- Stable features: Tests for functionalities that are not expected to change often.

11. Which test cases would you not automate?

- Exploratory tests: Tests requiring human intuition.

- One-time execution tests: Tests executed only once.

- UI tests with frequent changes: Tests for unstable or frequently changing interfaces.

- Complex test scenarios: Tests that are too complex to automate effectively.

12. Tell me, is 100% automation possible?

No, 100% automation is not practical. Some test cases require manual testing due to their complexity, exploratory nature, or need for human judgment.

13. What are important things you would consider when logging a bug?

- Title: A concise and meaningful summary.

- Steps to reproduce: Clear steps to replicate the issue.

- Actual result: What is currently happening.

- Expected result: What should happen.

- Severity and priority: Impact and urgency of the bug.

- Attachments: Screenshots, logs, or videos.

- Environment details: Browser, OS, or application version.

14. Where do you write your test cases? In Excel or some other tool?

Test cases are often written in tools like JIRA, TestRail, or Zephyr. Excel can also be used for smaller projects or when specialized tools are unavailable.