1. **What is Exploratory Testing?**
2. Exploratory testing is a concurrent process where testing design, execution and logging happen simultaneously.

**2 ) What is traceability matrix ?**

1. To protect against changes you should be able to trace back from every system component to the original requirement that caused its presence.

**3) What is Boundary value testing?**

1. Boundary value analysis is a methodology for designing test cases that concentrates software testing effort on cases near the limits of valid ranges.
2. **What is Equivalence partitioning testing?**
3. Aim is to treat groups of inputs as equivalent and to select one representative input to test them all

**5 ) What is integration testing ?**

1. Testing performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interactions between integrated components or systems.

**6 ) What determines the level of risk ?**

1. A factor that could result in future negative consequences, usually expressed as impact and likelihood.

**7) What is Alpha testing?**

A) It is always performed by the developers at the software development site.

**8) What is beta testing?**

A) It is always performed by the customer at their own site.

**9) What is component testing?**

A) A minimal software item that can be tested in isolation. It means “ A unit is the smallest testable part of software.”

**10) What is functional system testing?**

A) A requirement that specifies a function that system or system component perform.

11**) What is Non-functional testing?**

A) Testing the attributes of a componentor system that do not relate to functionality, e.g. reliability, efficiency, usability, interoperability, usability,interoperability, maintainability and portability

12**) What is Gul testing?**

A) Graphical user interface testing is the process of testing the systems GUI of the system under test.

13**) What is Adhoc testing?**

A) Ad hoc testing is an informal testing type with an aim to break the system.

14**) What is stress testing?**

A) system is stressed beyond its specifications to check how and when it fails.

15) **What is white box testing and list the types of white box testing?**

A) Testing based on an analysis of the internalstructure of the component or system.

1) Statement coverage

2) Decision coverage

3) Condition coverage

16**) What is Black box testing? What are the different black box testing techniques?**

A) Testing , either functional or non – functional without reference to the internal structure of the component or system .

**There are four specification –based or black –box**

* Equivalence partitioning
* Boundary value analysis
* Decision tables
* State transition testing

**17) Mention What are the categories of defects?**

**A)**

**18) Mention What bigbang testing is ?**

**A)** In big bang integration testing all components or modules is integrated simultaneously, after which everything is tested as a whole.

**19) When should “ Regression Testing ”be performed ?**

**A)** Testing your software application when it under goes a code change to ensure that the new code has not affected other parts of the software.

**20)What is 7 key principles ? Explain in detail ?**

**A)** General testing principles.

1) **Testing shows presence of defects:** testing can show that defects are present, but cannot prove that there are no defects.

* Testing reduce the probability of undiscovered defects remainingin the software but, even if no defects are found, it is not a proof of correctness.

1. **Exhaustive testing is impossible! :** testing everything including all combinations of inputsand preconditions is not possible.

* So, instead of doing the exhaustive testing we can use risks and priorities to focus testing efforts.

1. **Early testing:** testing activities should start as early as possible in the software or system development life cycle, and should be focused on defined objectives.

* Testing activities should be start as possible in the development life cycle.

1. **Defect clustering:**  A small number of modules contain most of the defects discovered during prelease testing, or are responsible for the most operational failures.

* Defects are not evenly spread in a system they are clustered

1. **Pesticide paradox:** If the same tests are repeated overland over again eventually the same set of test cases will no longer find any new defects.

* To overcome this pesticide paradox the test cases need to be regularly reviewed and revised, and new and different tests need to be written to exercise different parts of the software or system to potentially find more defects.

1. **Testing is context dependent:** testing is basically context dependent.

* Testing is done differently in different contexts.
* Different kinds of sites are tested differently.

1. **Absence of errors fallacy:** if the system built is unusable and does not fulfil the users needs and expectations then finding and fixing does not help.

* If we build a system and, in doing so, find and fix defects…….

**21) Difference between QA v\s QC v\s Tester**

**A)** QA is a Quality assurance

* Process oriented activities.
* Preventive activities.
* It is a subset of software test life cycle

**QC is Quality control**

* Product oriented activities.
* It is a corrective process.
* Qc can be considered as the subset of quality assurance.

**Tester**

* Product oriented activities.
* It is a preventive process.
* Testing is the subset of quality control.

**22) Difference between verification and validation**

**A) verification**

* Are we building the product right?
* Plans, requirement specs, design speces, test cases
* Reviews, walkthroughs, inspections

**Validation**

* Are we building the right product?
* The actual product / software.
* Testing

**23) Difference between smoke and sanity ?**

**A) SMOKE TESTING :** smoke testing is performed to ascertain that the critical functionalities of the program is working.

* The objective of this testing is to verify “stability” of the system in order to with more rigorous testing.
* This testing is performed by the developers or testers.
* Smoke testing is usually documented or scripted.

**Sanity Testing :** sanity testing is done to check the new functionality bugs have been fixed.

* The objective of the testing is to verify the “rationality” of the system in order proceed with more rigorous testing.
* Sanity testing is usually performed by testers.
* Sanity testing is usually not documented and is unscripted.

**24) Explain types of performance testing .**

**A)** Software performance testing is a means of quality assurance. Involves testing software applications to ensure they will perform well under their expected workload.

1) Load testing

2) Stress testing

3) Endurance testing

4) Spike testing

5) Volume testing

6) Scalability testing

**25) What is Error, Defect, Bug and Failure?**

**A)** A mistake in coding is called error, found by tester is called defect, defect accepted by development team then it is called bug, build does not meet the requirement then it is failure.

**26) Difference between priority and severity**

**A) Priority:** priority is relative and business focused.

* This priority status is set by the tester to developer mentioning the time frame to fix the defect.
* If high priority is mentioned then the developer has to fix it at the earliest.
* The priority status is set based on the customer requirements.

**Severity:** severity is absolute and customer focused.

* It is the extent to which the defect can affect the software.
* In other word it defines the impact the given defect has on the system.

**27) What is Bug Life Cycle ?**

**A)** A computer bug is an error, flaw, mistake, failure, or fault in a computer program that prevents it from working correctly or produces an incorrect result. Bugs arise from mistakes and errors, made by people, in either a program ssource code or its design.

**28) Explain the difference between Functional testing and Non – functional testing**

**A) functional testing**

* Functional testing is executed first
* Manual testing or automation tools can be used for functional testing
* Business requirements are the inputs to functional testing
* Functional testing describes what the product does
* Easy to do manual testing

**Non- functional testing**

* Non –functional testing should be performed after functional testing
* Using tools will be effective for this testing
* Performance parameters like speed , scalability are inputs to non- functional testing.
* Non-functional testing describes how good the product works
* Tough to do manual testing

**29) What is the purpose of exit criteria?**

**A)** How do we know when to stop testing?

* Run out of time?
* The business tells you it went live last night!
* Boss says stop?
* All defects have been fixed?

**30) What is load testing?**

**A)** It’s a performance testing to check system behaviour under load. Testing an application under heavy loads, such as testing of a web site under arrange of loads to determine at what point the system response time degradesor fails.

**31) What is difference between the STLC and SDLC?**

**A) SDLC:**  SDLC is a structure imposed on the development of a software product that defines the process for planning, implementation, testing, documentation, deployment, and on going maintenance and support.

**STLC:**

**32) What is the difference between test scenarios, test cases, and test script?**

**A) Test Scenario :**  A scenario is any functionality that can be tested. It is also called test condition, or test possibility.

**Test Case :** Test case involve the steps, conditions and inputs which can be used while performing the testing tasks.

**Test Script:** A set of sequential instruction that detail how to execute a core business function.

**33) Explain what test plan is? What is the information that should be covered.**

**A)** A document describing the scope, approach, resources and schedule of intended test activities.

**34) What is priority?**

**A)** Priority is relative and business focused. Priority defines the order in which we should resolve a defect. This priority status is set by the tester to the developer mentioning the time frame to fix the defect.

**35) What is severity?**

defect can affect the software in other words it defines the impact that a given defect has on the system.

**36) Bug categories are …….**

**A)** Security, Database, functionality (Critical/ General), UI

**37) Difference between priority and severity**

**A)** priority is relative and business focued

**38) What are the different methodologies in agile development model?**

**A)**

**39) Explain the difference between authorization and authentication in web testing. What are the common problems faced in web testing?**

**A)**

**40) Advantage of bugzila.**

**A)**

**41) Write a scenario of only whatsapp chat messages**

**A)**

**42) Write a scenario of pen**

**A)**

**43) Write a scenario of pen stand**

**A)**

**44) Write a scenario of door**

**A)**

**45) Write a scenario of ATM**

**A)**

**46) When to used usability testing?**

**A)**

**47) What is the procedure for GUL testing?**

**A)**

**48) Write a scenario of microwave owen**

**A)**

**49) Write a scenario of coffee vending machine**

**A)**

**50) Write a scenario of chair**

**A)**

**51) Write a scenario of wrist watch**

**A)**

**52) Write a scenario of lift ( elevator)**

**A)**

**53)**