Session – 2

Manual Testing

1. What is manual testing?

* Testing is an important process in the software development life cycle.
* It involves verifying and validating that a software application is free of bugs.

1. What is the main objective of software testing?

* The main aim of testing is to release a quality product to the client.
* The main goal of software testing is to find bugs as early as possible fix bugs and make sure that the software is bug free.

1. What is quality?

* Product meets the quality standards expected by the customer.

1. Why do we need testing?

* Identifying and fixing defects, ensuring quality, and improving user experience.
* Bug free.

1. Why the software has bugs normally?

* Human error is the main bug in the testing.
* Miscommunication or No communication
* Software complexity.
* Programming errors
* Changing Requirements
* Lack of skilled testers.

1. Why testing is necessary?

* As it identifies any issues and defects with the written code so they can be fixed before the software product is delivered.
* Development people assume.

1. What are the types of software testing?

There are two types of software testing:

1. Manual Testing
2. Automation Testing

**Manual Testing**: Testing software manually without using any automation tool or any script.

**Automation Testing**: Automation testing, which is also known as test automation, is when the tester writes scripts and uses another software to test the product.

1. What is the static testing technique?

* As we know 85% of errors are found in the design phase.
* The Primary goal of static testing is to reduce defect by reducing defects in the documentation from which the software is developed.

1. Types of testing?

Testing

System Testing

Unit Testing

UAT Testing

System Testing

White box

Black box

Dynamic Testing

Static Testing

Unit testing: Individual components of software tested.

* The main aim of unit testing is each module is working properly focusing on the smallest unit of software design.

Integration testing: Individual units are combined and tested as a group.

System testing: In this testing, we can test the whole application by tester.

User acceptance testing: Software is tested for user acceptance.

UAT done at client location.

Black box testing: When you do not have the source code.

Just the executable code in hand.

High-level testing.

White Box testing: Code is required in white box testing.

Testing is done by the programmer.

Low-level testing.

1. What is a test case?

* A test case is a detailed explanation of a scenario.
* A test case is a document that describes pre-condition, post-condition, and test data navigation of the particular function.
* Every test case should have a unique test name and test ID.

1. What are the different types of techniques to solve the test cases?

* There are five techniques:

1. Equivalence class partition.

2. Boundary value analysis

3. Design table

4. State transition technique.

5. Error guessing.