1. **Why testing is required?**

Testing is required for an effective performance of software application, and also it is the process used to identify the correctness ,completeness and quality of developed computer software

1. **What types of application we test?**

Desktop, Web Based, Mobile, Android IOS..

1. **what is SDLC and different phases in SDLC?**

SDLC is a process followed for a software project, within a software organization. It consists of a detailed plan describing how to develop, maintain replace and alert or enhance specific software.

The life cycle defines a methodology for improving the quality of the software and the overall development process.

There are 5 phases in software development life cycle:

1. Requirement and analysis
2. Design
3. Coding
4. Testing
5. Maintenance
6. **what is waterfall method?**

In a waterfall model, each phase must be completed before the next phase can begin and there is no overlapping in the phases.

The waterfall Model illustrates the software development process in a linear sequential flow; hence it is also referred to as a linear-sequential life cycle model. This means that any phase in the development process begins only if the previous phase is complete. In waterfall model phases do not overlap.

**Advantages:**

1.No planning needed.  
2. Works well for small projects with fixed and clear requirements.  
3. Lesser cost as planning overhead is less.  
4. Quickest delivery of the complete system.  
5. It is simple to understand and use this model.  
6. It is easy to manage.  
7. The phases do not overlap as only one phase executes at a time.

**Weaknesses of waterfall model are:**  
1. It is Inflexible.  
2. Accommodating changes is very hard.  
3. Longest tangible delivery time. The customer does not see anything but the whole product when it's ready.  
4. Unsuitable for large projects and where requirements are not clear.   
5. There is no working software produced until the last the late life cycle.  
6. It can be considered as a poor model for the long and on going projects.

**5)what is agile method**

It is recommended model compare to W.F

Agile model is used for building any kind of software applications. like Constructor building also we can use agile task. It should be independent in agile model.

In Agile We need to divide phases into multiple tasks, For each task we need to provide life cycle models. Agile model is called “Iterations task”, We need to do 8 Iterations like task 1 task2 …. task 8 In each task provide one iteration After completion of each task we need to deliver to the client.

**6)what is scrum methodology**

Scrum/Sprint: In this we have meetings(evening/morning) to discuss daily tasks

**7)what is the process in agile model?**

Agile SDLC model is a combination of iterative and incremental processmodels with focus on processadaptability and customer satisfaction by rapid delivery of working software product. Agile Methods break the product into small incremental builds. These builds are provided in iterations.

**8)what is daily standup meeting and what we discuss?**

A daily stand-up meeting is a short organizational meeting that is held each day. The meeting, generally limited to between five and fifteen minutes long, is sometimes referred to as a stand-up, a morning roll-call or a daily scrum. The purpose of the meeting is for each team member to answer the following three questions:

1) What did you do yesterday?

2) What will you do today?

3) Are there any impediments in your way?

**9) what is product back log items**

Product back log is maintained by project owner. Which contains every feature and requirement of the project.

**10)what is user story/feature/sprint back log items and tasks in user story**

From the client prospective user stories are prepared which defines project or business functions, and it is delivered in a particular sprint as expected.

Sprint Back Log: It is a subset of the product backlog owned by development team and commits to deliver it in a sprint. It is created in sprint planning meeting.

**11)what is sprint planning meeting**

It is nothing but to plan and how to execute the given task in certain time.

**12) what is sprint review meeting**

To review the executed plan of the respected sprint

**13) what is sprint retrospective**

To review the previous sprints.

**14) what is sprint grooming**

Sprint grooming in the sense product refinement. To clear the existing backlogs orderly and be ready for the next sprint.

**15)what is burndown chart and velocity?**

Its purpose is to enable that the project is on the track to deliver the expected solution within the desired schedule. Simple Burndown Chart. The rate of progress of a Scrum Team is called "velocity". It expresses the amount of e.g. story points completed per iteration.

**16) what is user acceptance criteria test cases?**

Acceptance Criteria are the conditions that a software product must satisfy to be accepted by a user, customer, or in the case of system level functionality, the consuming system.

**17)what is v model?**

It is one of the models of SDLC. It is known as Verification and Validation model. All the processes execute in sequential manner in V-shape.

**18) what is STLC?**

Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) is defined as a sequence of activities conducted to perform Software Testing. It consists of series of activities carried out methodologically to help certify your software product.

**19) what is defect?**

Error in an application is known as defect.

**20) how to arise a defect and what we specify while logging defect?**

We must log the details of a bug and pass it to developer. We have to mention the details like Issue ID, Summary, Description, Screenshots, Priority, Type of Issue, Time and date, Attachment.

**21) defect lifecycle?**

It is also known as “Bug life cycle”

It is set of phases that bug goes to from defect “Identification” to “Fixation”.

**22) What is unit testing?**

Unit testing is a software development process When the system is first developed in small unit each unit is developer and tested for its functionality.

**23) when do we use regression testing?**

Once we are done with the SIT we can use the regression testing.

**24) What is integration testing?**

In this individual software modules are combined and tested as a group. It occurs after unit testing and before validation testing.

**25)when do we use integration testing?**

After the testers get new build we can use the integration testing.

**26) when do we use smoke testing and sanity testing?**

Smoke test is nothing but checking whether the basic functionalities are working or not.

Sanity testing: Is the subset of Regression testing and its performed when we do not have enough time for doing testing.

**27) what is unit testing?**

Unit testing is a software development process When the system is first developed in small unit each unit is developer and tested for its functionality.

**28) what is UAT?**

User acceptance testing is the last face of the software testing process.

**29) what is alpha and beta testing?**

Alpha testing is a type of acceptance testing, performed to identify all possible issues/bugs before releasing the product to everyday users.

Beta testing of a product is performed by ”real users” of the software application in a real environment and can be considered as a form of external use acceptance testing.

**30) when do we use white box testing and black box testing?**

In white box testing it required internal knowledge of system and programming skills. And in the black box testing it doesn’t required any knowledge.

**31) what we will do if we don't have a time to test all stories/ execute test cases?**

It is considered as one of the sprint backlog and reviewing the next sprint.

**32) what we will do if came across any critical severity issue before release day?**

Will inform Team Lead and Manager.

**33) when do we use automation testing?**

When it is in web based application business prescribes to use automation testing**.**

**34) what tester will do in each phase of SDLC?**

Analyzing the requirements and design, prepare and execute the test cases, perform regression testing.

**35) difference between load and performance testing?**

Performance is about response, time lapses, duration … etc. Load testing is about test behavior under normal/peak workload conditions. Load is more about characterizing / simulating your actual workload.”

**36) different types of non-functional testing types?**

Compatibility Testing, Localization Testing, Security Testing, Load/performance Testing, Reliability Testing, Stress Testing, Usability Testing, Compliance Testing.

**37) what is test case?**

A test case is a document, which has a set of test data, preconditions, expected results and postconditions, developed for a test scenario to verify compliance against a specific requirement.

**38) what is test planning/test strategy document?**

The Test Strategy Document is a living document that is created in the project's Requirements Definition phase, after the Requirements have been specified. The Test Strategy document describes the scope, approach, resources and schedule for the testing activities of the project.

**39) what is Exit and Entry criteria?**

Entry Criteria: Functional procedures that is checking the functionalities

Exit Criteria: Requirement procedures that is satisfies the requirements.

**40) what is TDD and BDD (cucumber framework)?**

TDD (Test Driven Development) is an iterative development process. Each iteration starts with a set of tests written for a new piece of functionality.

BDD (Behavior Driven Development) combines the general techniques and principles of TDD.

**41) how do we write test cases in BDD format?**

Using any integration frame work like cucumber.

**42) what is priority and severity in defect?**

The priority status is set based on the customer requirements. While Severity is the extent to which the defect can affect the software.

**43) how to estimate test cases?**

Based on the requirement

**44)what is most challenge defect u came across?**

Validation with pin number.

**45) what are test design techniques?**

Black box testing also known as behavioral techniques,

White box testing or Structural testing,

Experience based

**46) If we don’t have time to test call test cases what we will do?**

It is considered as one of the sprint backlog and reviewing the next sprint.

**47) how we learn the functionality of system?**

By referring Functional design document.

**48) what are the tools to manage defects/stories?**

HP QC (Quality Center), Jira, Bugzilla.

**49) who will assign the work?**

Team Lead

**50) what is requirement traceability matrix?**

The Requirements Traceability Matrix is a document that links requirementsthroughout the validation process.

**51) what are typical environments we have in projects?**

Production and development.

**52) what are different defect metrics and measurements we prepare in testing?**

Metric: Quality of the product which we have testing

Measurements: Satisfying all the requirement of business

**53) what is development environment?**

The development environment is the set of processes and programming tools used to create the program or software product.

**54) what is QA environment?**

A QA environment is where you test your upgrade procedure against data, hardware, and software that closely simulate the Production environment and where you allow intended users to test the resulting Wave set application.

**55) What is staging environment?**

A stage or staging environment is an environment for testing that exactly resembles the production environment.

**56) what is production environment?**

It is the last stage of the SDLC. (The real-time staging of programs)

**57) how to deal the production defects?**

Log the defect as high severe defect and assign immediately to the manager.