Manual testing assignment: -

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

Agile Modeling (AM) is a collection of values, principles, and practices for modeling software that can be applied on a software development project in an effective and light-weight manner.

**what is scrum methodology?**

Scrum is a subset of Agile. It is a lightweight process framework for agile development, and the most widely-used one. A Scrum process is distinguished from other agile processes by specific concepts and practices, divided into the three categories of Roles, Artifacts, and Time Boxes.

**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 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?

**what is sprint planning and spring retro**

**Sprint Planning**

In Scrum, every iteration begins with a sprint planning meeting. At this meeting, the Product Owner and the team negotiate which stories a team will tackle that sprint. This meeting is a time-boxed conversation between the Product Owner and the team.

After the sprint review meeting, the team and the Scrum Master get together in private for the retrospective meeting. During this meeting, the team inspects and adapts their process. When the Scrum Master and outer organization create an environment of psychological safety, team members can speak frankly about what occurred during the Sprint and how they felt about it.

**what is burndown chart and velocity?**

The burndown is a chart that shows how quickly you and your team are burning through your customer's user stories. It shows the total effort against the amount of work we deliver each iteration.

Using Velocity to figure which effort the team dedicated to work over past Iterations, and estimate how much work the team will be able to complete in the next Iteration.

**what is product backlog item and sprint backlog items?**

Product Backlog Items (PBIs) are the elements that make up the Product Backlog. The Product Backlog is an ordered list of everything that might be needed in the product and is the single source of requirements.

A Sprint Backlog Item can be seen as a Product Backlog Item plus a plan for implementing it. In that sense it is additive to, and thus "larger" than, the selected PBI.

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

User acceptance testing (UAT), otherwise known as Beta, Application, or End-User Testing, is often considered the last phase in the web development process, the one before final installation of the software on the client site, or final distribution of it.

**what is defect?**

A defect is an error in coding or logic that causes a program to malfunction or to produce incorrect/unexpected results.

**What is V-model?**

The V - model is SDLC model where execution of processes happens in a sequential manner in V-shape. It is also known as Verification and Validation model.

**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.

**Defect lifecycle?**

Defect Life Cycle or Bug Life Cycle is the specific set of states that a Bug goes through from discovery to defect fixation. The number of states that a defect goes through varies from project to project. Below lifecycle diagram, covers all possible states

New

Assigned

Open

Fixed

Pending retest

Retest

Verified

Reopen

Closed

Duplicate

Rejected

Differed

Not a bug

**What is unit testing?**

Unit Testing is a level of software testing where individual units/ components of a software are tested. The purpose is to validate that each unit of the software performs as designed.

**when do we use regression testing?**

Its purpose is to catch bugs that may have been accidentally introduced into a new build or release candidate, and to ensure that previously eradicated bugs continue to stay dead.

**What is integration testing?**

Integration testing, also known as integration and testing (I&T), is a software development process which program units are combined and tested as groups in multiple ways.

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

Smoke Testing is a kind of Software Testing performed after software build to ascertain that the critical functionalities of the program is working fine. It is executed "before" any detailed functional or regression tests are executed on the software build.

Sanity testing is a kind of Software Testing performed after receiving a software build, with minor changes in code, or functionality, to ascertain that the bugs have been fixed and no further issues are introduced due to these changes.

**what is UAT?**

User acceptance testing (UAT) is the last phase of the software testing process. During UAT, actual software users test the software to make sure it can handle required tasks in real-world scenarios, according to specifications.

**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 or public.  The focus of this testing is to simulate real users by using blackbox and white box techniques.

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 user acceptance testing.

**When do we use white box testing and block box testing?**

Black-box testing (also known as functional testing) treats software under test as a black-box without knowing its internals. Black-box testing is most commonly used type of testing in traditional organizations that have testers as a separate department, especially when they are not proficient in coding and have difficulties to understand the code.

White-box testing (also known as clear box testing, glass box testing, transparent box testing, and structural testing) looks inside the software that is being tested and uses that knowledge as part of the testing process.

**when do we use automation testing?**

Test Automation software is the best way to increase the effectiveness, efficiency and coverage of your software testing. Automated software testing has long been considered critical for big software development organizations but is often thought to be too expensive or difficult for smaller companies to implement.

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

Testers can either use a test script to execute each test and verify the results, or use  **testing** which is more of an experience based approach.

**Different types of non-functional testing types?**

Non-functional testing ensures that a system/application meets the specified performance requirements.

Types of Non Functional Testing

1. Performance Testing

2. Load Testing

3. Stress Testing

4. Volume Testing

5. Failover Testing

6. Security Testing

7. Compatibility Testing

8. Usability Testing

9. Scalability Testing

**what is test case?**

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

**what is TDD and BDD?**

**Test-driven development (TDD)** is a technique of using automated unit tests to drive the design of software and force decoupling of dependencies. The result of using this practice is a comprehensive suite of unit tests that can be run at any time to provide feedback that the software is still working.

**Behavior-Driven Development (BDD)** combines the general techniques and principles of TDD with ideas from domain-driven design. BDD is a design activity where you build pieces of functionality incrementally guided by the expected behavior. The focus of BDD is the language and interactions used in the process of software development.

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

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

Priority defines the order in which we should resolve a defect. Should   we fix it now, or can it wait? This priority status is set by the tester to the developer mentioning the time frame to fix the defect.

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

Flawless communication between all the parties involved in a particular project, i.e. developers, management, customers.