# Assignment 1: Questions

1. ***Given a chance, would you like to live forever?***

Yes, I would live forever.

* 1. *Why or why not?*

Because I consider that life is too short.

Living forever will give me the chance to continue learning new and different things, travel to everywhere or practicing what I like to do.

* 1. *Explain in detail.*

Living forever will require lots of skills and resources (including money). Depending on if living forever extends to everyone, it will also include a change in the way we approach and contribute to work. Maybe we would not need to work 8 hours 5 day a week or we would choose other ways to save or earn money.

Also living forever would include good health and at some point, reaching an age where we wouldn’t age more since it wouldn’t be possible to live forever because of a weak health or health issues that will pauperize the meaning of living forever.

And if living forever will be just for me, I would need more resources and some specific skills to disappear from time to time from the people and places that had known me because it would call the attention of people that someone exceeds the record Guinness of aging.

1. ***If you are a single resource testing an application with 5 modules, what will your approach be?***

In an Agile environment:

First, I will participate in the all the agile meetings, and I will provide my ideas, suggestions and comments on the user stories and will focus on the acceptance criteria for each story. Then, when the sprint begins, I will write the test cases, using the acceptance criteria.

Depending on if the modules were dependent on each other or not:

* + - If the 5 modules were independent, during the sprint I will test the user stories as soon as they are ready and deployed in the qa/stage environment.

At the end, the last two days of the sprint, I will execute the smoke testing test cases, on each module and after that, the regression test cases on each module too.

* + - Including the test cases, I will prepare some test case scenarios E2E (end to end) involving all the modules.

If the 5 modules were dependent of each other, during the sprint I will test the user stories as soon as possible, depending on the pre-requisites of the story, meaning the dependency on any of the other modules and their built status (if there were any user story pending to be completed on the parent module). If no dependent modules of the story weren’t modify/update/fix, then I will proceed to test as soon as the user story is displayed in the QA or stage environment.

At the end, the last two days of the sprint, I will execute the smoke testing test cases, and the test case scenarios E2E that will be part of the regression testing.

In both cases, I will also report bugs and will automate test cases.

* 1. ***How would you ensure a complete test?***

A complete test will be complete when all the exit criteria have been met for all the test cases on the current sprint/build. (Test cases status = Pass) and the smoke testing, and regression testing (prioritizing critical areas of the modules and their dependencies) result have pass status without blocker and high issues.

1. ***You are a Sr. QA on a project and the tester ’Mary ’on the project reports a bug that ‘John’ the lead Dev on the project is not able to replicate. They enter in a sort of argument. Explain your role and responsibility in this situation and how will you resolve it?***

As a Sr. QA, I can resolve complex tasks: technical and organize work, including prioritizing, planning, and delegating tasks.

I would ask ‘Mary’ to replicate the bug showing me how she did she found it and in which environment she did the test and which data she used. If the bug is still replicable on the environment where ‘Mary’, the tester, I would ask ‘John’ on which environment he replicated the bug. If the environment is a different one where ‘Mary’ found the bug, I would talk to the developer who worked on the user story that was tested and I would ask:

1. Was the user story / fix deployed in the testing environment?
   1. If it was not: I would ask the developer to deploy the code in the test environment.
   2. If it was: I would try to debug the bug with ‘Mary’ in the QA environment and then I would ask the developer, to help us debugging too if we are missing something.
2. Can the developer replicate the bug in his local environment?
   1. If he can’t: I would ask the developer, to help us debugging in the test environment.
   2. If he can: He should rework if the bug was on a user story or apply a fix if it was a bug.
3. If the bug is only replicable in the testing environment, ‘Mary’ should collect all the debugging information and complete the bug report (data involved, logs, screenshots, screen recording, pre-requisites)

In case the bug is still replicable only in the QA environment, I would suggest John, to leave the bug report on the backlog with medium or low priority. This is in case is replicable after integration, smoke, or regression testing.

Note: in some cases, non-replicable bugs on testing, stage, or pre-production are data issues, so they aren’t real bug only if the data set is complete and working successfully.

1. ***Out of hard work and knowledge to test an application, what is more important and why?***

The most important thing regarding hard work and knowledge of test an application is stablished accurate acceptance criteria on each user story because the acceptance criteria is what the test cases are based on. Without a good set of acceptance criteria, the quality of a user story would fail or user story’s test cases coverage will be incomplete and also would fail (in the worst scenario, on the client side).

1. ***If you are asked to test a doorknob, what would you test?***

I would test the specifications of the *doorknob on it.*

* 1. ***Write the test cases for everything that comes to your mind.***

Context: the doorknob is installed in a door, and it is for an exterior door on a home.

Risks: the door is smaller than the door frame causing making the door remains open lock or unlocked.

Boundaries:

The installation of the doorknob it won’t be part of the testing.

Pre-requisite:

The doorknob has been installed on a door.

The lock jamb is on the right (if you look the door from the inside of the house).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Door side/  condition | Test Description and steps | Expected Result |
| With the door open | **Lock** the door lock, and turn the **external** doorknob to the **right** | The latch bolt doesn’t move from the locking position |
|  | **Lock** the door lock, and turn the **external** doorknob to the **left** | The latch bolt doesn’t move from the locking position |
|  | **Unlock** the door lock, and turn the **external** doorknob to the **right** | The latch bolt moves inside the face plate |
|  | **Unlock** the door lock, and turn the **external** doorknob to the **left** | The latch bolt doesn’t move from the locking position |
|  | **Lock** the door lock, and turn the **internal** doorknob to the **right** | The latch bolt doesn’t move from the locking position |
|  | **Lock** the door lock, and turn the **internal** doorknob to the **left** | The latch bolt moves inside the face plate |
|  | **Lock** the door with lock button and turn the **interior** doorknob to the **left** | The latch bolt moves inside the face plate |
|  | **Lock** the door with lock button and turn the **external** doorknob to the **left** | The latch bolt doesn’t move from the locking position |
| Outside |  |  |
|  | Being the door shut and **unlocked**, turn the **external** doorknob to the **right** | The door opens |
|  | Being the shut and door **unlocked**, turn the **external** doorknob to the **left** | The door opens |
|  | Lock the door with **valid** key and turn the **external** doorknob to the **right** | The door remains close |
|  | **Look** the door with **valid** key and turn the **external** doorknob to the **left** | The door remains close |
|  | **Lock** the door with **invalid** key and turn the **external** doorknob to the **right** | The door opens |
|  | **Lock** the door with **invalid** key and turn the **external** doorknob to the **left** | The door can’t be locked, and the door opens |
|  | With the door **locked**, pull, or push the **external** doorknob | The door remains close |
|  | With the door **unlocked**, pull, or push the external doorknob | The door remains close |
| Inside |  |  |
|  | Being the door shut and **unlocked**, turn the **interior** doorknob to the **right** | The door opens |
|  | Being the door shut and **unlocked**, turn the **interior** doorknob to the **left** | The door remains close |
|  | **Lock** the door with **valid** key from the **outside** and turn the **interior** doorknob to the **right** | The door opens |
|  | **Lock** the door with **lock button** and turn the **interior** doorknob to the **left** | The door remains close |
|  | **Lock** the door with **lock button** and turn the **interior** doorknob to the **right** | The door opens |
|  | **Look** the door with **invalid** key and turn the **interior** doorknob to the **left** | The door remains close |
|  | **Look** the door with **invalid** key and turn the **interior** doorknob to the **right** | The door opens |
|  | With the door **locked**, pull/push the **interior** doorknob | The door remains close |
|  | With the door **unlocked**, pull/push the **interior** doorknob | The door remains close |

1. ***What is the riskiest thing you have ever done?***

I think the riskiest thing I ever done was switching my career path from System Administrator/Technical Support to QA Analysist.

* 1. ***Explain with details why you did it and the outcome?***

I started working as a Data Entry in a multinational oil holding and I grew in a professionally and I finally ended as the System Administrator. The holding decided to take over another company and this caused the downsizing of the group company I was working in. After a couple of jobs working as System Administrator and/or Technical Support, I had the chance to work in a project in the US working on the QA on a new product (CRM) for Peoplesoft. When the project ended (after 5 month), I decided to switch my career path and start looking for QA analyst / Tester jobs.

The outcome: I’ve been working in the QA Area since 2001 and I’m very glad that I did that.

Regarding the riskiest thing in QA: keep the maintainability of the automation code after a UI redesign. I was automating a website with a complex expandable menu (the menu could be expanded into three levels). In a later sprint of the project, some changes were made in the objects/elements of the expandable menu. The automated test cases started to fail due to those changes, because the elements weren’t recognized by my code.

Maybe it doesn’t sound very risky, but I did a very careful planning and coding job by constructing the container elements of the UI so when the UI changed, I reorganized that which container elements were dropped and, in that way, I easily found in my code the elements that were dropped and did a very little code changing (I didn’t use long and complex xpath o CSS patterns).

The outcome: I could change the automation code in a couple of hours (including the rerun of the automated test cases). Techniques used: POM (page object model) and OOP (object orientated programming), Page Factory.

1. ***Explain a situation where you thought of a solution that was not expected?***

I was working in a start up where they were developing a software to manage the liquidity of exporting Letters of Credit and payments. There was a problem with the invoicing of each payment and how was the relationship of a letter of credit with its invoices. I wrote the redesigned of the invoicing section of the software (in UML and RUP) and presented it to the Product Owner.

* 1. ***How did it go for you?***

The new requirement for the invoicing section was approved and developed.

I was working as a contractor, and ended up working as staff and became the main analyst and designer of the product.