**STLC**

1. **If A Product Is In Production And One Of Its Modules Gets Updated, Then Is It Necessary To Retest?**

Answer. It is advisable to perform regression testing and run tests for all of the other modules as well. Finally, the QA should carry out the System testing.

1. **What Is The Difference Between High Level And Low-Level Test Case?**

Answer. High-level test cases cover the core functionality of a product like standard business flows.

Low-level test cases are those related to user interface (UI) in the application.

1. **What Is Test Harness?**

Answer.Test Harness requires configuring a set of tools and input data to test an application under various conditions. It involves monitoring the actual output with expected output for correctness.

Its benefits are as follows.

Upward push in productivity due to process automation.

Improve the overall product Quality.

1. **What Is Defect Leakage?**

Answer. Defect leakage occurs at the Customer or the End-user side after the product delivery. If the end user sees any issue in the application, then such bugs lead to Defect leakage. And this process of finding bugs is also called as Bug Leakage.

1. **Beside Test Case & Test Plan, What Documents A Tester Should Produce?**

Answer. Here are a few other documents to prepare.

1. Testing metrics
2. Test design specs
3. End-to-end scenarios
4. Test summary reports
5. Bug reports
6. **What Is Risk Analysis?**

Answer. Risk analysis is a technique to identify the things that can go wrong in a software development project. They can negatively impact the scope, quality, timeliness, and cost of a project.

However, everyone involved in the project has a part in minimizing the risk. But it's the lead who ensures that whole team understands the individual role in managing the risk.

1. **Define Test Plan and it’s content?**

Ans: Test plan define purpose, scope, approach, resources and responsibilities of testing activities. In addition, it will also list items to be tested, testing tasks and risk associated with each item.

**Objective**

* List define to do testing n the most effective way
* Define test tools and environments
* Define schedule

**Contents**

* Test plan identifier
* Introduction
* Test scope and limitations
* Test objectives
* Assumptions
* Risk analysis
* Strategy
* Features to be tested/Not tested
* Role and responsibilities
* Test schedules and resources
* Suspension/resumption criteria
* Test environment

1. **What is meant by Test Case?**

Ans: Test case is input and output specification and a statement of function under test.

Or

Test case is set of condition that are apply on functionality of application to know that the application is working fine or not.

1. **Which fields do you include in your test cases?**

Ans: Field Name Description

Project Name Name of the project

Version Project version

Created By Name of the person who wrote the test cases

Created Date The date on which the test cases was created

Executed By Name of the person who ran or executed the test case

Execution date The date on which the test case was executed

Test suite id Test suite identifier

Test case description The objective or summary of the test case

Test steps Procedure to execute the test

Test data Data required while executing the test

Expected Result The expected output of the test

Actual Result The actual output of the test

Status Pass, Fail, ‘Not executed’ when test case is not executed and ‘Blocked’ when high severity bug is found

1. **What is Positive Test case?**

Ans: Test case which consider input domain which yields acceptance of value to give correct output is a positive test case.

Example: Password field should accept minimum 6 character.

1. **What is Negative Test Case?**

Ans: Negative test case is case where the system validate against the invalid input data. A negative test case checks if a application behaves as expected with its negative input.

Example: Password field should not accept more than 6 characters.

1. **Is negative and failed test case is same?**

Ans: Negative test case is not similar to failed test case. Negative test case can pass as well as fail.

1. **What is Test Scenario?**

Ans: Test Scenario is a high level definition of test condition from which one can write one or more test cases.

Example: Test scenario for login page-

Positive scenario: Enter correct name and password, click on ok button. You will login.

Negative scenario: Enter wrongly in one of the fields, will throw an error message.

1. **What is good test case?**

Ans: Good test case has following attributes

* Accurate
* Repeatable, reusable
* Traceable to the requirements
* Economical
* Appropriate for test environment
* Self standing
* Self cleaning

1. **How do you write test cases?**

Ans: following are the typical steps for creating test cases-

* Identify test resources
* Identify condition to be tested using test matrix
* Prioritize the test condition
* Select condition for testing/pre-requisites
* Determine correct result of processing
* Document test conditions

1. **If a module consists of 300 to 350 pages and only 2-3 days are given for testing, What will you do?**

**Or**

**You are at test lead position and handling a testing project. Deadline was reduced to 1 day from 3 days and one of the resources is not available. How will you handle this situation?**

Ans: Firstly, estimate kind of efforts that would be required for testing. If resources can be increased and quickly trained, some more work can be done before given deadline. Secondly, look at the priorities of functionality of pages or test cases whatever is available. Conduct high priority test first. Ensure some time for is left for regression testing also. Using RTM, try to optimize selection of regression tests.

1. **On what basis will you know whether all the requirements are covered in the test cases?**

Ans: This can be verified through a document called Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM).

RTM: Requirement Traceability Matrix is a document which records the mapping between the requirements and the test cases in the form of table. That’s how it ensure that the Test Plan covers all the requirements.

1. **Which documents does the test team submit during testing period?**

Ans: Test team submits following documents during the testing period:

* Test plans
* Test cases
* Defect reports
* Test logs
* Cosure report
* Updated RTM

1. **How will you test an application without a requirements documents?**

Ans: The approach is exploratory testing.

Exploratory testing: Exploratory testing is a process which lets a tester to concentrate more on execution and less on planning.

1. **What is Test log?**

Ans: Test log tracks of execution history. Results of execution of test cases are recorded in test logs. It contains the following-

* Actual result, Defect id for failed test cases
* Comments
* Date
* Tester Name
* Build/Release number
* Date of release

1. **Suppose in 1000 test cases you found 100 defects and developer fixed 50 of them and new build comes to you. How many test cases will you execute?**

Ans: for retesting only 50 test cases would be executed.

For regression, only related test cases for the failed ones, to be re-executed.

1. **You have only requirements, no other documents are prepared. How will you start testing?**

Ans: Testing refers to the broader perspective and not only testing of system when it is ready. At each stage of software development life cycle, some form of testing is desirable as stated in the v-model. When you have only requirements, firstly requirements testing can start, which kind of verification.

Then with verified and base lined requirements, one may be able to write test cases and test scenario.

1. **How will you start testing any software?**

Ans: Any software can be tested with following two approaches-

* On the basis of Use cases- one may pick up high priority use cases and start test planning based on them
* On the basis of Risk- Risk analysis is done for the feature of the product and entire test plan is evolved based on highest to lowest risk perceived for a feature.

1. **What is project closure report?**

Ans: A project is said to be completed after the result of acceptance testing of customer are received. Then a postmortem review or closure meeting is conducted. Idea of this meeting is to find out how well the established process could cope with the issue of the project. A closure report is created which typically contains following items

* Revised estimation for size/efforts.
* Updated metrics like defect density, defect leakage, schedule variance, effort variance.
* Retrospective report listing best practices and things to improve upon.
* New skills acquired by project team members

1. **Suppose some bugs are detected by the customer when application is in production phase. Developer has fixed that bug. Will you do compatibility testing for a particular browser or for all the browsers?**

Ans: If the bug under consideration is related to user interface then only compatibility testing is needed. In compatibility testing, the application should be tested on all the popular browsers and customer specified browsers also.

1. **If any bug is reproducible only on testing server and not on developer server, how can you make sure that the developer fixes that bug?**

Ans: Typically, developer use windows machine and integration and testing is done on unix server. Bug may be visible due to the difference in configuration.

Secondly, since developer would have already started coding for the additional functionality after the release was given for testing. The new changes made might have eliminated the bug which is producible in testing environment.

Developer and tester can follow buddy testing and look at the environment differences or any version differences in code.

1. **What Is the Difference Between Master Test Plan And Test Plan?**

Answer. The difference between Master Plan and Test Plan can be described using following points.

1. Master Test Plan captures each and every test to be run during the overall development of application whereas test plan describes the scope, approach, resources and schedule of performing the test.
2. MTP includes test scenarios to be executed in all the phases of testing that run during the complete life cycle of the application development. Whereas, a separate Test Plan exists for each phase of testing like Unit, Functional, and System which contains the test cases related to that type only.
3. Only for big projects, we need a Master Test Plan which requires execution in all phases of testing. However, preparing a basic Test Plan is enough for small projects.
4. Master Test Plan contains all the test scenarios and risks prone areas of the application. Whereas, Test Plan document contains test cases corresponding to test scenarios.
5. **What Are The Key Elements Of A Test Plan?**

Answer. A test plan contains the following main points.

1. Testing objectives.
2. Test scope.
3. Testing the frame.
4. The environment
5. Reason for testing
6. The criteria for entrance and exit
7. Deliverables
8. Risk factors

1. **What Is Entry And Exit Criteria In Software Testing?**

Answer.

Entry criteria - It is a process that should run when a system begins. It includes the following artefacts.

1. SRS (Software Requirement Specification)
2. FRS (Functional Requirement Specification)
3. Use case
4. Test-Case
5. Test-plan

Exit Criteria - It signals when the testing should complete and when should the product be ready to release. It includes the following artefacts.

1. Test Summary Report
2. Metrics
3. Defect Analysis report
4. **What Is Test Strategy?**

Answer. Test strategy is an approach to carry out the testing activity. It covers the following.

Roles and responsibilities for each member.

1. Testing scope.
2. Test tools.
3. Test environment.
4. Testing schedule.
5. Associated risks.
6. **What are the different test plan document.**

**Ans.** Below are the test plan document in project

1. Project Test Plan
2. Acceptance test plan
3. System test Plan
4. Integration test plan
5. Unit testing
6. **What is Agile testing?**

Ans: It is a testing methodology which goes hand in hand with agile software development process. Here releases are quicker (2-4 weeks) and of incremental and iterative nature.

1. **What is Scrum?**

Ans: crum is an agile framework for software development. Here the product owner creates a wish list called product backlog. Team takes chunks from the product backlog and plans to implement it. This phase is called sprint planning. It is typically 2-4 weeks. Progress is accessed through a daily meeting called daily Scrum. Scrum Master keeps the efforts focussed on deliverables/goals. At the end of the sprint, potentially shippable product is ready.

Level Ans: The Capability Maturity Model (CMM) for software is a framework that describes the key elements of an effective software development process from chaotic to disciplined process. CMM standard defines 5 levels of maturity starting from level 1 to level 5. Using these processes an organization can continuously improve its ability to deliver quality software systems.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*