**Non-Functional Testing**

1. **Can We Do System Testing At Any Stage?**

Answer. No. The system testing should start only if all modules arc in place and work correctly. However, it should happen before the UAT (User Acceptance testing).

1. **Can you explain what is the usability testing ?**

Ans. Usability testing is a testing methodology where the end customer is asked to use the software too see if the product is easy to use to see the customer perception and task time .

1. **What is security testing?**

**Ans.** Security testing is the process that determines that confidential data Stays confidential.

1. **What Is The Difference Between A Test Driver And Test Stub?**

Answer. The test driver is a piece of code that calls a software component under test. It is useful in testing that follows the bottom-up approach.

Test stub is a dummy program that integrates with an application to complete its functionality. These are relevant for testing that uses the top-down approach.

Let's take an example.

A. Let's say there is a scenario to test the interface between modules A and B. We have developed only module-A. Then we can test module-A only if we have real module-B or a dummy module for it. In this case, we call module-B as the Test Stub.

B. Now, module-B can't send or receive data directly from module-A. In such scenario, we've to move data from one module to another using some external features called Test Driver.

1. **What is configuration testing?**

Ans: The software developed has to work on a range of computers which have different models of processors, operating systems, printers and other peripherals. Configuration testing is done to assess the product behaviour and performance on the range of hardware and software configurations.

1. **If we test the application on IE8 is it necessary to test it on IE7 also?**

Ans: It is necessary to test on IE7 because applications are typically forward compatible and are not backward compatible.

1. **How is forward compatibility tested?**

Ans: Application is tested to work with future versions of the software product to check forward compatibility. It is said to be forward compatible if it works on operating system version X and it can execute on the future operating system versions X+1, X+2 etc without any code change.

1. **How is backward compatibility tested?**

Ans: Application is tested to work with older versions of the software product to check backward compatibility. It is said to be backward compatible if it works on operating system version X and can execute on the old operating system versions X-1, X-2 etc without any code change.

1. **What is smoke testing?**

Ans: Smoke testing is a simple test conducted to ensure that the software is working properly at a gross level so that further testing can be done. If smoke test itself fails then no further testing can be done. It is also called Build Verification Testing (BVT) and done for a software build.

1. **What is Sanity Testing?**

Ans: Sanity testing covers more depth as compared to Smoke Testing; it is performed to verify whether the application functions according to specifications. This is typically a subset of Regression and performed before sending the release to customer for testing.

1. **What do you mean by Ad Hoc testing?**

Ans: Ad Hoc testing is a testing performed without a real test plan or test cases. When no documentation is available this type of testing is a starting point to know more about the application.

1. What is Usability testing?
2. What is compatibility testing?
3. What is performance testing and there type?
4. What is security testing?
5. **What is a use case?**

Ans: A use case is a set of scenarios that describes an interaction between a user and a system. A use case diagram displays the relationship among actors and use cases. The two main components of a use case diagram are use cases and actors.

1. **How are use cases important from testers point of view?**

Ans: Use cases give step by step interaction of an actor with the system or a business scenario. Once the use cases are reviewed and approved, testers can read them to understand the system requirements in more details and start creating test cases based on them.

1. **What is usability Testing?**

Ans: Usability refers to the quality of user interaction with the application considering how much it is appropriate, functional, effective, and easy to use. Usability indicates how fast and easily user can operate it for the first time, how easy it is to remember, how pleasant and intuitive it is in a way that the user make less number of error.

1. **What is accessibility testing?**

Ans: Accessibility is the ability of the software to et easily customized so that user with disabilities can operate and work with it. Accessibility testing measures this ability of customization. It is achieved through choice of color, audio help, system alerts etc. Accessibility testing is used to uncover issues with software which may pose difficulty for users with disabilities while using the software.

1. **Why is usability Testing important?**

Ans: Usability Testing is important for following reasons:-

* If application is difficult to use, user gets annoyed.
* User makes more mistakes.
* Training cost and duration increase if the application is difficult to use.
* Better usability increase the user base, user satisfaction, thereby increase the revenues.

1. **What do you typically do in web application testing?**

Ans: Typically, in a web application /Website following categories of tests are important-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Functional | Like any application and behaviour, business rules. |
| Performance | Response time of web application is important |
| Load and Stress | Ensure web application can service many thousand users all across the gloab. |
| Usability and UI | Very important from user experience stand point and wide variety of user. |
| Compatibility | Heterogeneous environment like server operating system, hardware and browser. |
| Security | Authentication and authorization. |
| Endurance | Keeping the load same, incerease the repetitions. |

1. **How do you perform testing of cookies used in the web application?**

Ans: Cookies is a text file used to store small information on user’s hard drive. It is generated by the web server and sent to the browser. Cookies can be tested in following different ways-

* Typically, web application should function even if cookies are disabled. However to test this, disable the cookies from the browser setting and try accessing the application. Application should function smoothly or display a message stating the need to enable cookies.
* Configure the browser to prompt for acceptance or rejection of a cookie. Randomly accept some and reject some cookie. See the behaviour of the application.
* Visit a web application and let it create cookies. Remove all the cookies from temproary folder and then check the behaviour by accessing the page again.
* Open the cookies file manually in text editior and change some parameter to arbitrary value. This way you can corrupt the cookies. Now acess the apge again and see the behaviour.

Compatibility testing can be done by testing behaviour of cookies on multiple browser. Most popular ones are internet explorer, Mozila firefox, netscape etc.

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