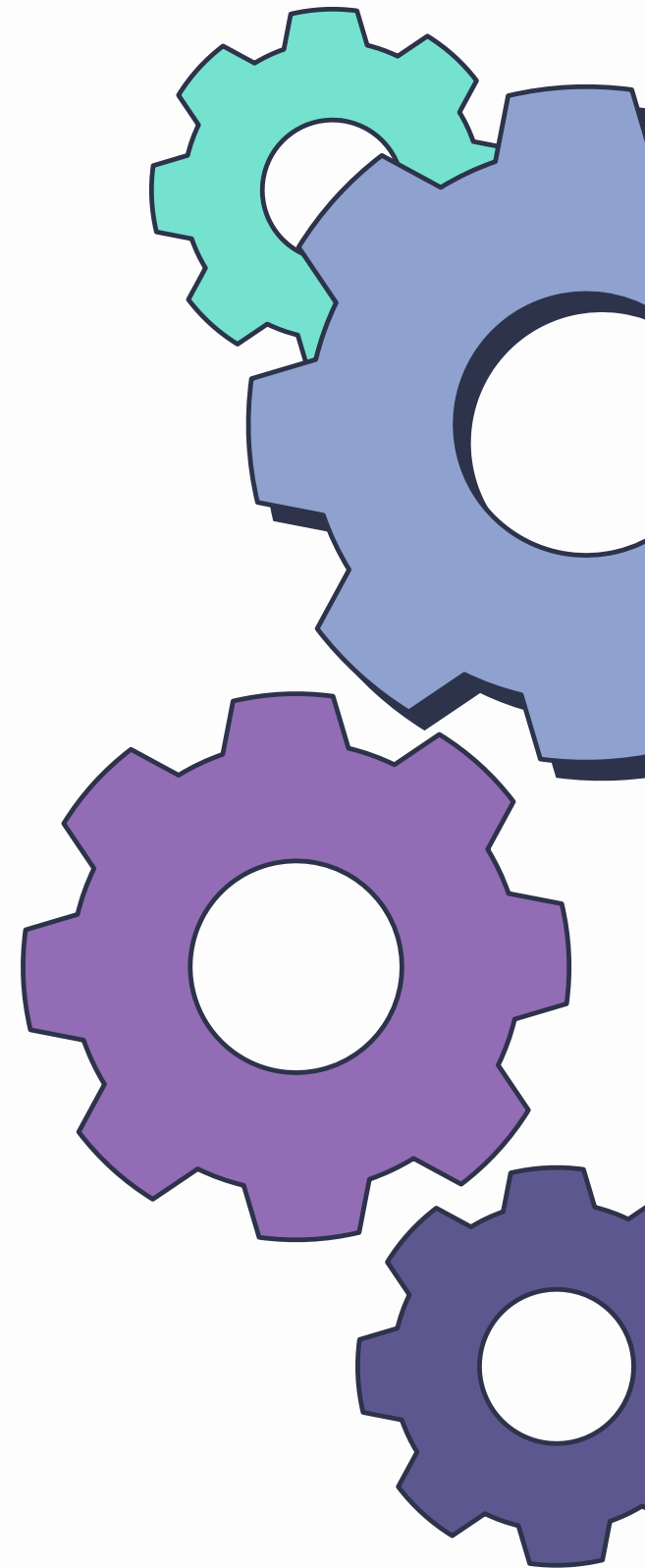


SPPU

STQA VIVA QUESTIONS



1. What is meant by stqa ?

STQA stands for Software Testing and Quality Assurance.

It ensures that the software is free from bugs and meets quality standards.

2. What is quality assurance and software testing ?

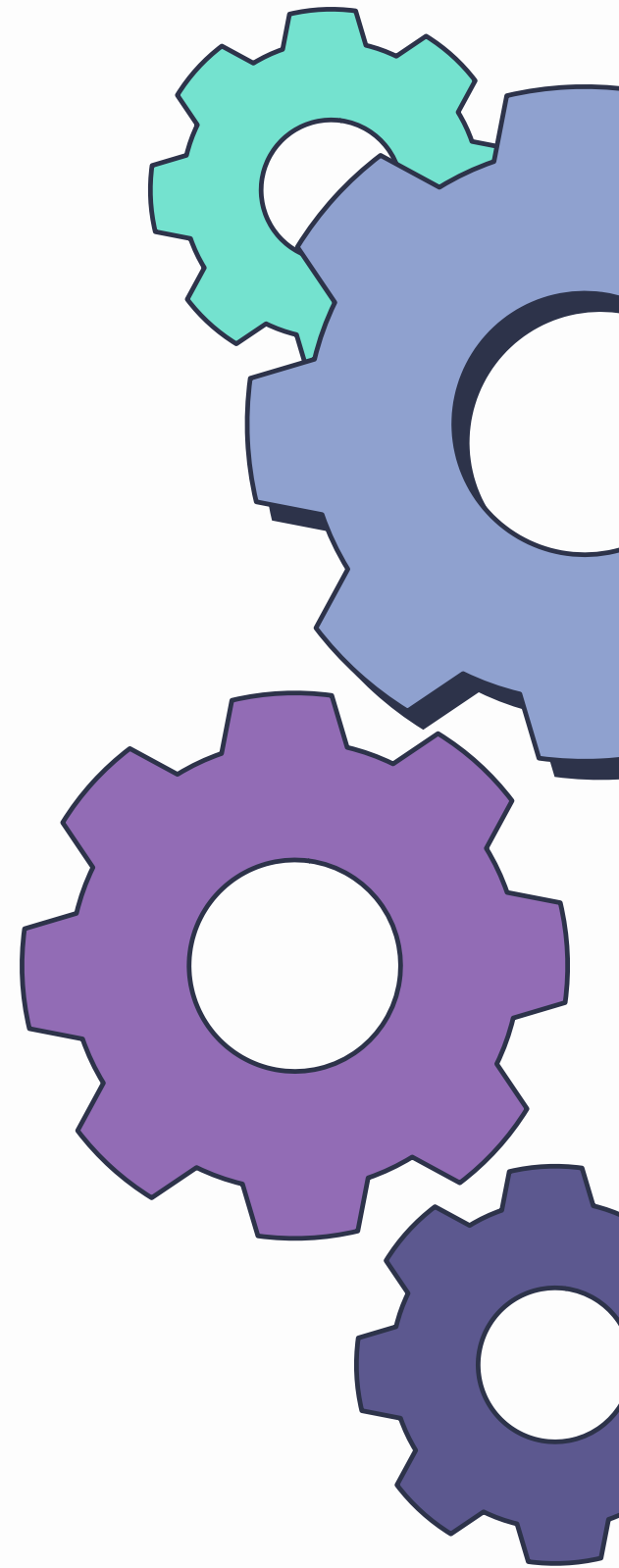
Quality Assurance (QA) is process-oriented; it ensures the correct process is followed.

Software Testing is product-oriented; it checks whether the final product is error-free.

3. What is meant by test cases and test scenarios?

A Test Case is a step-by-step procedure to test a specific feature.

A Test Scenario is a high-level description that covers multiple test cases.



4. What are the types of test cases ?

The types of test cases are: Positive, Negative, Boundary, Usability, and Performance test cases.

5. Give difference for functional and non functional test cases?

Functional Test Cases:

Verify that each feature of the software works according to the specified requirements.

Focus on what the system does – like login, registration, and data processing.

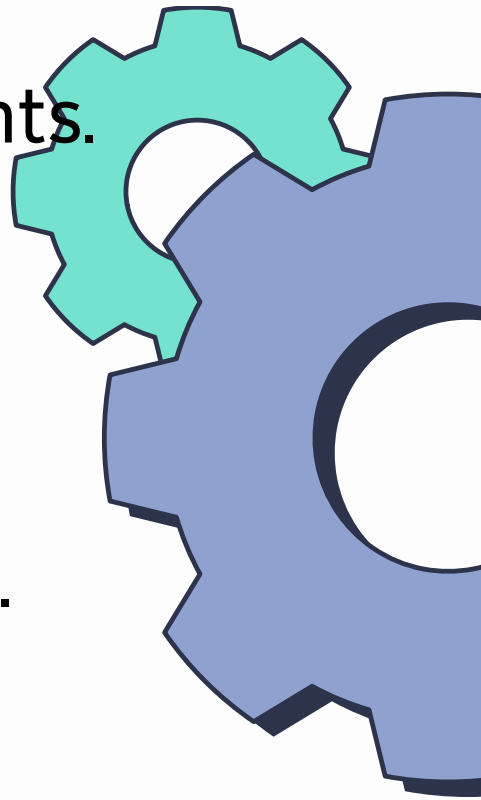
Ensure the software produces the correct output for valid user inputs.

Non-Functional Test Cases:

Verify how well the system performs under various conditions such as load or stress.

Focus on system behavior – including speed, scalability, and stability.

Test aspects like performance, usability, reliability, and security.



6. What are the parameters you will include for social media test case in excel sheet the types of test cases ?

Include columns like Test Case ID, Scenario, Preconditions, Steps, Expected Result, Actual Result, Status, Priority, Severity, and Comments.

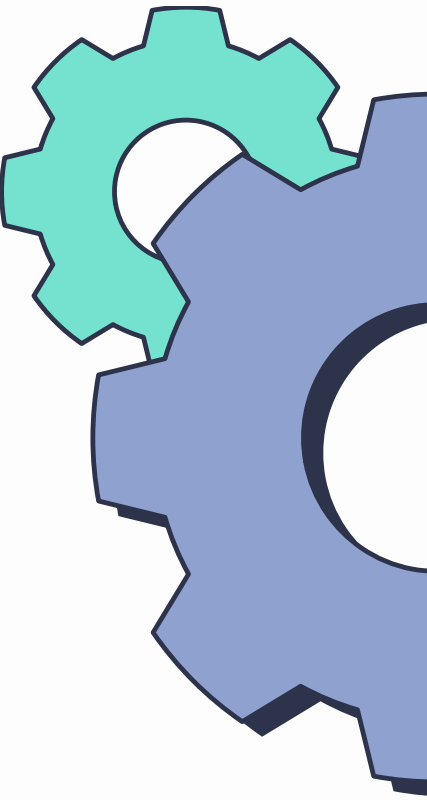
7. What is defect life cycle ? explain all stages

The defect life cycle stages are: New, Assigned, Open, Fixed, Retest, Closed, and Reopened.

8. Difference between bug and defect report

A bug is found during testing.

A defect is when the software fails to meet requirements defined by the client.



9. Which tool do you use for bug reporting?

Common bug tracking tools include JIRA, Bugzilla, Mantis, Redmine, and Trello.

10. Give some example on severity vs priority

Example:

- Application crash → High Severity, High Priority.
- Spelling error → Low Severity, High Priority.

11. What details are mandatory in a defect report?

A defect report must include: ID, Title, Description, Steps to Reproduce, Expected vs Actual Results, Severity, Priority, Status, and Reporter Name.

12. What is selenium grid?



Selenium Grid allows parallel testing across multiple browsers and operating systems.

13. Selenium webdriver vs selenium ide difference?

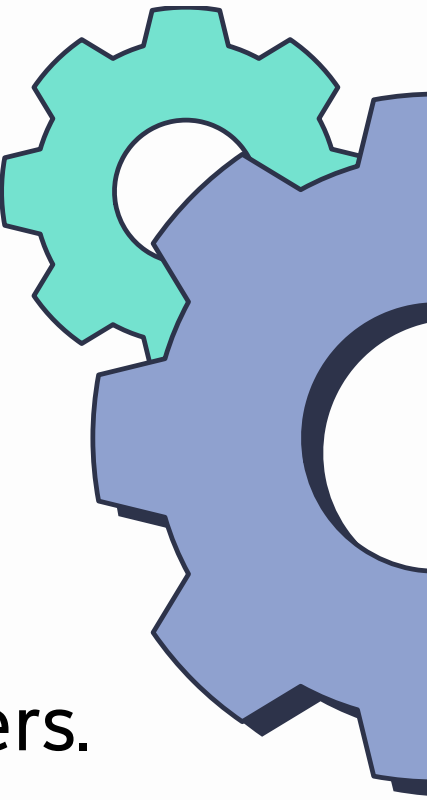
Selenium IDE is a record-and-playback tool,
while Selenium WebDriver supports coding-based automation using languages like Java or Python.

14 . What is selenium ide and selenium in eclipse?

Selenium IDE is a browser extension,
and Selenium in Eclipse uses WebDriver for writing automation code.

15. Which browser can you automate using webdriver?

Selenium WebDriver supports automation on Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari, and Opera browsers.



16. What is srs?

SRS (Software Requirements Specification) is a document that describes all functional and non-functional requirements of the software.

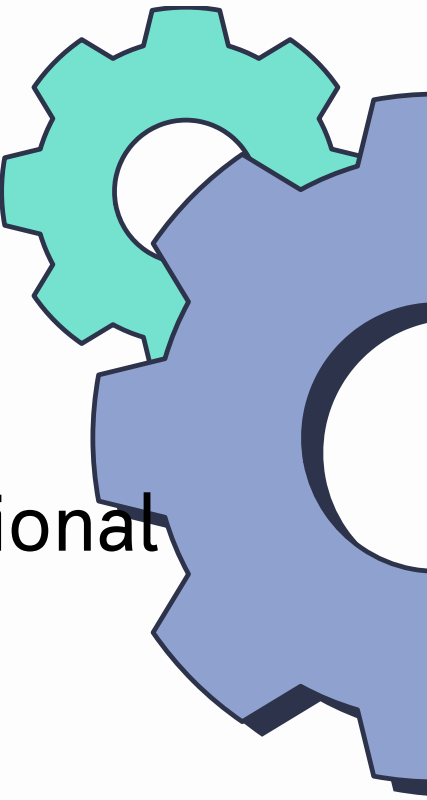
17 . Functional and non functional requirement in srs

Functional requirements define features like login, signup, payment.

Non-functional requirements describe qualities like performance, speed, and security.

18. Mandatory sections in srs?

The main sections are: Introduction, Overall Description, Functional Requirements, Non-Functional Requirements, External Interface Requirements, and Appendices.



19 Who prepares srs?

The Business Analyst or System Analyst prepares the SRS with inputs from the client and development team.

20. Purpose of srs?

The purpose of SRS is to establish clear communication between the client and developer, ensuring both understand the same set of requirements.



21 . Difference between validation and verification

Verification:

It is the process of checking whether the product is being built correctly according to specifications.

It focuses on design documents, code, and reviews rather than the final product.

Example: Reviewing SRS or design documents to ensure correctness.

Validation:

It ensures that the right product is built, fulfilling the customer's requirements.

It focuses on executing and testing the actual software.

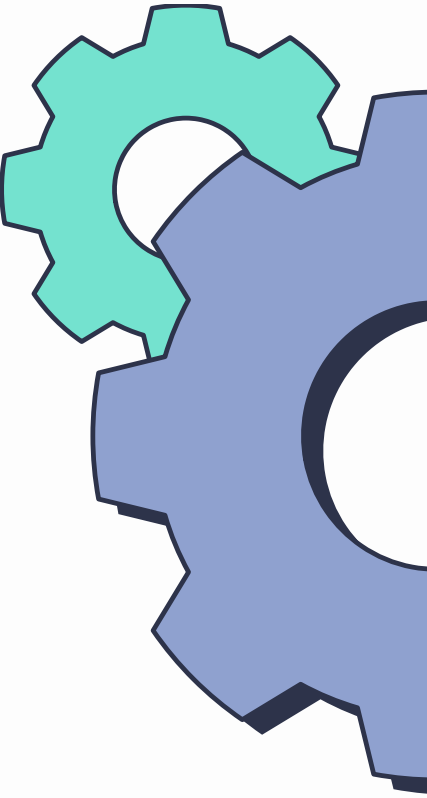
Example: Testing whether the login function works as expected by the user.

22. Give some software testing tools

Popular testing tools: Selenium, JIRA, Postman, JMeter, LoadRunner, and Appium.

23. What are the three types of testing ?

The main types of testing are: Unit Testing, Integration Testing, and System Testing.
After that comes Acceptance Testing.



THANK
YOU!

