****

**Module - 2**

**Manual Testing**

****

**March 27, 2024**

**Tops Technologies**

**MANINAGAR**

**Q.1. What is Exploratory Testing?**

Ans**:** Exploratory testing is a concurrent process where,

* Test design, execution and logging happen simultaneously
* Testing is often not recorded
* Makes use of experience, heuristics and test patterns.
* Testing is based on a test charter that may include
* Scope of the testing (in and out)
* The focus of exploratory testing is more on testing as a “thinking” activity.
* A brief description of how tests will be performed.
* Expected problems.
* Is carried out in time boxed intervals.

**Q.2. What is Traceability Matrix?**

Ans : To protect against changes you should be able to **trace back from every system component** to the original requirement that caused its presence.

* A **software process** should help you keeping the virtual table up-to-date.
* Simple technique may be quite valuable (naming convention)

**Q.3. What is Boundary value testing?**

Ans **:** Boundary value analysis is a methodology for designing test cases that concentrates software testing effort on cases near **the limits of valid ranges**.

* Boundary value analysis is a method which **refines** equivalence partitioning.
* Boundary value analysis generates test cases that highlight errors better than equivalence partitioning.
* The trick is to concentrate software testing efforts at the extreme ends of the equivalence classes.
* At those points when input values change from valid to invalid errors are most likely to occur.
* Boundary Value Analysis (BVA) uses the same analysis of partitions as EP and is usually used in conjunction with EP in test case design.

**Q.4.What is Equivalence Partitioning testing?**

Ans **:** Aim is to treat groups of inputs as equivalent and to select one representative input to test them all.

* EP can be used for all Levels of Testing
* Equivalence partitioning is the process of defining the optimum number of tests by:
* Reviewing documents such as the Functional Design Specification and Detailed Design Specification, and identifying each input condition within a function,
* Selecting input data that is representative of all other data that would likely invoke the same process for that particular condition.
* If we want to test the following IF statement: “If value is between 1 and 100 (inclusive) (e.g value >=1 and value <=100) Then...”
* We could put a range of numbers as shown in the below figure.

**Q.5. What is Integration testing?**

Ans : Integration Testing performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interactions between integrated components or systems.

* Integration Testing is a level of the software testing process where individual units are combined and tested as a group**.**
* The purpose of this level of testing is to expose faults in the interaction between integrated units. Test drivers and test stubs are used to assist in Integration Testing.
* Integration testing tests integration or interfaces between components, interactions to different parts of the system such as an operating system, file system and hardware or interfaces between system.
* Integration testing is done by a specific integration tester or test team.
* Components may be code modules, operating systems, hardware and even complete systems.
* There are 2 levels of Integration Testing :
* Component Integration Testing
* System Integration Testing
* There is two types methods of Integration Testing:
* Bing Bang Integration Testing
* Incremental Integration Testing :
* Top Down Approach
* Bottom Up Approach

**Q.6.What determines the level of risks?**

Ans : A Factor that could result in future negative consequences; usually expressed as impact and likelihood.

* Determining the level of risk usually involves trying to assess not only the likelihood of an identified risk from actually occurring, but also the potential magnitude the consequence this risk could have on organization and its stakeholder should it occur.

**Q.7. What is Alpha Testing?**

Ans : Alpha testing is performed by the Tester who are usually internal employees of the organization.

**Q.8. What is Beta Testing?**

Ans : Beta Testing is performed by Clients who are not part of the organization.

**Q.9. What is Component Testing?**

Ans : The Minimum Software item that can be tested in isolation. A unit is smallest testable part of software. The Testing is individual software components.

**Q.10. What is Functional system Testing?**

Ans : Functional testing is a testing based on an analysis of the specification of the functionality of the component or system.

**Q.11. What is Non-Functional Testing?**

Ans : Testing the attributes of a component or system that do not relate to functionality.

* E.g. Reliability, Efficiency, Usability, Interoperability, Maintainability and Portability.

**Q.12. What is GUI Testing?**

Ans :

* GUI Means Graphical User Interface.
* GUI Testing is the process of testing the system’s GUI of the System under Test.
* GUI testing involves checking the screens with the controls like menus, buttons, icons, and all types of bars – tool bar, menu bar, dialog boxes and windows etc.

**Q.13. What is Adhoc Testing?**

Ans : The Adhoc testing is a technique where the experienced and good testers are encouraged to think of situations in which the software may not be able to cope.

* Adhoc testing can be achieved with the testing technique called **Error Guessing**.
* Main aim of this testing is to find defects by random checking.

**Q.14. What is Load Testing?**

* Ans : Load Testing is a performance testing to check system behavior under load. Testing an application under heavy loads, such as testing of a web site under a range of loads to determine at what point the system’s response time degrades or fails.
* Load testing is a kind of performance testing which determines a system’s performance under real-life load conditions. This testing helps determine how the application behaves when multiple users access it simultaneously.

**Q.15. What is Stress Testing?**

Ans : Stress testing is also known as **Endurance testing.**

* System is stressed beyond its specifications to check how and when it fails. Performed under heavy load like putting large number beyond storage capacity, complex database queries, continuous input to system or database load.
* It even tests beyond the normal operating point and evaluates how the system works under those extreme conditions.
* Stress Testing is done to make sure that the system would not crash under crunch situations.
* Most prominent use of stress testing is to determine the limit, at which the system or software or hardware breaks.
* The main purpose of stress testing is to make sure that the system recovers after failure which is called as **recoverability**.

**Q.16. What is White box testing and list the types of white box testing?**

Ans : White Box Testing is based on an analysis of the internal structure of the component or system.

* **Structure-based testing** technique is also known as **‘white-box’** or **‘glass-box’** testing technique because here the testers require knowledge of how the software is implemented, how it works.
* The different types of coverage are:
* Statement Coverage
* Decision Coverage
* Codition Coverage

**Q.17. What is black box testing? What are the different black box testing techniques?**

Ans : In Black box testing, Testing is done without reference to the internal structure of the component or system.

* The testers have no knowledge of how the system or component is structured inside the box.
* There are mainly Five specification-based or black-box technique:
* Equivalence Partitioning
* Boundary Value Analysis
* Decision Tables
* State Transitioning Testing
* Use-Case Testing
* Other Black-box testing
* Syntax or Pattern Testing

**Q.18. Mention what are the categories of defects?**

Ans : Defects can be categorized into different types basing on the core issues they address.

* Database Defects
* Critical Functionality Defects
* Functionality Defects
* Security Defects
* User Interface Defects

**Q.19.** **Mention what Big bang testing is?**

Ans : In Big Bang integration testing all components or modules is integrated simultaneously, after which everything is tested as a whole.

* Big Bang testing has the advantage that everything is finished before integration testing starts.
* In Big Bang Testing, all component are integrated together at once, and then tested.

**Q.20. What is the purpose of exit criteria?**

Ans : Purpose of exit criteria is to define when we STOP testing either at the :

* End of all testing – i.e. product Go Live
* End of phase of testing (e.g. hand over from System Test to UAT)

**Q.21. When should "Regression Testing" be performed?**

Ans : Regression Testing is performed when the software or its environment is changed.

* Regression testing should be carried out when the system is stable and the system or the environment changes.
* Regression testing should be carried out when testing bug-fix releases as part of the maintenance phase.

**Q.22. What is 7 key principles? Explain in detail?**

Ans : General Key Principles :

1. Testing shows presence of Defects

2. Exhaustive Testing is Impossible!

3. Early Testing

4. Defect Clustering

5. The Pesticide Paradox

6. Testing is Context Dependent

7. Absence of Errors Fallacy

**(1)** **Testing shows presence of Defects** **:-** Testing reduces the probability of undiscovered defects remaining in the software but, even if no defects are found, it is not a proof of correctness. Testing can show that defects are present, but cannot prove that there are no defects.

**(2)** **Exhaustive Testing is Impossible :-** Testing everything including all combinations of inputs and preconditions is not possible. So, instead of doing the exhaustive testing we can use risks and priorities to focus testing efforts.

**(3) Early Testing :-** Testing activities should start as early as possible in the software or system development life cycle, and should be focused on defined objectives. Testing activities should start as earlyas possible in the development life cycle.

**(4) Defect Clustering :-** A small number of modules contain most of the defects discovered during pre-release testing, or are responsible for the most operational failures.

**(5) Pesticide Paradox :-**  If the same tests are repeated over and over again, eventually the same set of test cases will no longer find any new defects. To overcome this “Pesticide Paradox”, the test cases need to be regularly reviewed and revised, and new and different tests need to be written to exercise different parts of the software or system to potentially find more defects.

**(6) Testing is Context Dependent** **:-**  Testing is done differently in different contexts. Different kinds of sites are tested differently.

**(7) Absence of Errors Fallacy :-** If the system built is unusable and does not full fill the user’s needs and expectations then finding and fixing defects does not help. Even after defects have been resolved it may still be unusableand/or does not fulfil the users’ needs and expectations.

**Q.23. Difference between QA v/s QC v/s Tester.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.N.** | **Quality Assurance** | **Quality Control** | **Testing** |
| 1 | Activities which ensure the implementation of processes, procedures and standards in context to verification of developed software and intended requirements. | Activities which ensure the verification of developed software with respect to documented requirements. | Activities which ensure the identification of bugs/error/defects in the Software. |
| 2 | Focuses on processes and procedures rather than conducting actual testing on the system | Focuses on actual testing by executing Software with intend to identify bug/defect through implementation of procedures and process | Focuses on actual testing |
| 3 | Process oriented activities | Product oriented activities | Product oriented activities. |
| 4 | Preventive activities | It is a corrective process | It is a preventive process. |
| 5 | It is a subset of Software Test Life Cycle | QC can be considered as the subset of Quality Assurance | Testing is the subset of Quality Control |

**Q.24. Difference between Smoke and Sanity?**

Ans : SMOKE TESTING determines whether a new build delivered by the development team is bug free or not.

* SANITY TESTING is type of software testing that aims to quickly evaluate whether the basic functionality of new software build is working correctly or not**.**

**Q.25. Difference between verification and Validation.**

Ans : **VERIFICATION** evaluates software artifacts to ensure they meet the specified requirements and standards.

* **VALIDATION** is the process of assessing a new software product to ensure that its performance matches users’ needs**.**

**Q.26. Explain types of Performance testing.**

Ans : **LOAD TESTING :-** Load testing examines how the system behaves during normal and high loads and determines if a system, piece of software or computing device can handle high loads given a high demands of end users.

* **STRESS TESTING :-** Its even test beyond the normal operating point and evaluates how the system works under those extreme conditions. The goal of stress testing is measure the software stability.
* **SPIKE TESTING :-** Spike testing is a type of Stress testing that evaluates software performance where workloads are substantially increased quickly and repeatedly**.**
* **ENDURANCE TESTING** :- Endurance Testing is an evaluation of how software performs with a normal workload over an extended amount of time.
* **SCALIBILITY TESTING :-** Scalability testing is used to determine if software is effectively handling increasing workload.
* **VOLUME TESTING :-** Volume testing determines how efficiently software performs with large projected amout of data.

**Q.27. What is Error, Defect, Bug and failure?**

Ans : **Error :-** A mistake in coding called Error.

* **Defect :-** Error found by tester is called Defect.
* **Bug :-** Defect accepted by developement team then it is called Bug.
* **Failure :-** Build does not meet the requirements then it is Failure.

**Q.28. Difference between Priority and Severity.**

Ans : **Severity** defines the impact that a given defect has on the system. It is the extent to which the defect can affect the software.

* **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.

**Q.29. What is Bug Life Cycle?**

Ans : The duration or time span between the first time defects is found and the time that it is closed successfully, rejected, postponed or deferred is called as **‘Bug Life Cycle’** or **‘Defect Life Cycle’.**

* A computer bug is an error, flaw, mistake, failure, or fault in a computer program that prevents it from working correctly or produces an incorrect result. Bugs arise from mistakes and errors, made by people, in either a program’s source code or its design.

**Q.30. Explain the difference between Functional testing and Non Functional testing.**

Ans :

* **Functional Testing :** Testing based on an analysis of the specification of the functionality of a component or system.
* It focuses on testing the functionality of the software or system.
* Verifies whether the software meets the functional requirements or not.
* It involves testing the features and functionalities of the software such as input-output error handling and user interface.
* It can be performed manually or using automated testing tool.
* **Non-Functional Testing** : Testing the attributes of a component or system that do not relate to functionality.
* It focuses on testing the non-functional aspects of the software or system.
* Verifies whether the software meets the non-functional requirements such as Performance, Security, Usability, Reliability and Compatibility.
* Requires specialized testing tool and framework to measure and evaluate the nonfunctional requirements.

**Q.31. What is the difference between the STLC (Software Testing Life Cycle) and SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle)?**

Ans : STLC shows step by step process of how the software testing process will be carried out, while SDLC is step by step process of how the software product will be developed.

* STLC start after SDLC.
* At the end of SDLC, product is handed over to testing team while at the end of STLC product is handed over to customer.

**Q**.**32. What is the difference between test scenarios, test cases and test script?**

Ans :

* Test Scenario - Scenario is any functionality that can be tested.
* Test Case - Test cases involves the set of steps, condition and input which can be used while performing the testing tasks.
* Test Scripts – A set of sequential instruction that detail to how to execute a core business function.

**Q.33. Explain what Test Plan is? What is the information that should be covered.**

Ans : Test Planning in STLC is a phase in which a Senior QA manager determines the test plan strategy along with efforts and cost estimates for the project.

* Test plan is a detailed document that catalogs the test strategies, objectives, schedule, estimations, deadlines, and resource required to complete that project.
* The Test Plan gets prepared and finalized in the same phase.

**Q.34. What is Priority?**

Ans : Priority is Relative and Business-Focused. Priority defines the order in which we should resolve a defect.

* The priority status is set based on the customer requirements.

**Q.35. What is severity?**

Ans : Severity is absolute and customer focused. It is extend to which the defect can affect the software.

* It defines the impact that a given defect has on the system.

**Q.36. Bug Categories are…..**

Ans :

* Functional Bugs
* Compatibility Bugs
* Usability Bugs
* Unit level Bugs
* Logical Bugs
* Security

**Q.37. Advantages of Bugzila.**

Ans : It improves the quality of the Product.

* It enhance the communication between the developing team and the Test Team.
* It has the capability to adapt to multiple situations.

**Q.38.Difference between Priority & Severity?**

Ans : Severity is basically a parameter that denotes the total impact of a given defect on any software.

* Priority is basically a parameter that decides the order in which we should fix the defects.
* Severity relates to the standards of quality.
* Priority relates to the scheduling of defects to resolve them in software.

**Q.39. What are the different Methodologies in Agile Development Method?**

* Scrum
* Extreme Programming(XP)
* Feature-Driven Development
* Adaptive Software Development
* Kanban

**Q.40. Explain the difference between Authorization and Authentication in Web testing. What are the common problems faced in Web testing?**

Ans :

Authentication : Accepting an invalid username/password

Authorization : Accessibility to pages though permission not given.

**Q.41. Write a scenario of only Whats app chat messages.**

Ans :

1. Verify that the user can set a chat wallpaper.

2. Verify that the user sets privacy settings like turning on/off last seen, online status, read receipts, etc.

3. Verify that the user can update notification settings like – notification sound, on/off, and show preview for both group and individual chats.

4. Verify that the user can take the complete chat backup of his chats.

5. Verify that the user can update the phone number that is used by the WhatsApp application.

6. Verify that the user can disable/delete his Whats app account.

7. Verify that the user can check data usage by images, audio, video and documents in WhatsApp chats.

**Q.42. Write a Scenario of Pen.**

Ans :

1. Verify that the length and the diameter of the pen are as per the specifications.
2. Verify the outer body material of the pen. Check if it is metallic, plastic, or any other material specified in the requirement specifications.
3. Check the colour of the outer body of the pen. It should be as per the specifications.
4. Verify that the brand name and/or logo of the company creating the pen should be clearly visible.
5. Verify that any information displayed on the pen should be legible and clearly visible.
6. Verify the type of pen, whether it is a ballpoint pen, ink pen, or gel pen.
7. Verify that the user is able to write clearly over different types of papers.
8. Check the weight of the pen. It should be as per the specifications. In case not mentioned in the specifications, the weight should not be too heavy to impact its smooth operation.
9. Verify if the pen is with a cap or without a cap.

10. Verify the colour of the ink on the pen.

11. Check the odor of the pen’s ink on writing over a surface .

12. Verify the surfaces over which the pen is able to write smoothly apart from paper e.g. cardboard, rubber surface, etc.

13. Verify that the text written by the pen should have consistent ink flow without leaving any blob.

14. Check that the pen’s ink should not leak in case it is tilted upside down.

15. Verify if the pen’s ink should not leak at higher altitudes.

16. Verify if the text written by the pen is erasable or not.

17. Check the functioning of the pen by applying normal pressure during writing.

18. Verify the strength of the pen’s outer body. It should not be easily breakable.

19. Verify that text written by pen should not get faded before a certain time as mentioned in the specification.

20. Check if the text written by the pen is waterproof or not.

21. Verify that the user is able to write normally by tilting the pen at a certain angle instead of keeping it straight while writing.

22. Check the grip of the pen, and whether it provides adequate friction for the user to comfortably grip the pen.

23. Verify if the pen can support multiple refills or not.

24. In the case of an ink pen, verify that the user is able to refill the pen with all the supported ink types.

25. For ink pens, verify that the mechanism to refill the pen is easy to operate.

26. In the case of a ballpoint pen, verify the size of the tip.

27. In the case of a ball and gel pen, verify that the user can change the refill of the pen easily.

**Q.43. Write a Scenario of Door.**

Ans :

1. Verify if the door is single door or bi-folded door.
2. Check if the door opens inwards or outwards.
3. Verify that the dimension of the doors are as per the specifications.
4. Verify that the material used in the door body and its parts is as per the specifications.
5. Verify that colour of the door is as specified.
6. Verify if the door is sliding door or rotating door.
7. Check the position, quality and strength of hinges.
8. Check the type of locks in the door.
9. Check the number of locks in the door interior side or exterior side.

10. Verify if the door is having peek-hole or not.  
 11. Verify if the door is having stopper or not.

12. Verify if the door closes automatically or not – spring mechanism.

13. Verify if the door makes noise when opened or closed.

14. Check the door condition when used extensively with water.

15. Check the door condition in different climatic conditions- temperature, humidity etc.

16. Check the amount of force- pull or push required to open or close the door.

**Q.44. Write a Scenario of ATM Machine.**

Ans : 1.Verify that all the labels and controls including text boxes, buttons, images, and links are present on the screen.

2. Check the informative text written displayed on the screen is clearly visible and legible.

3. Verify that the size, colour, and UI of the different objects are as per the specifications.

4. Verify that the application’s UI is responsive i.e. it should adjust to different screen resolutions of ATM machines

5. Verify the type of ATM machine, if it has a touch screen, both keypad buttons only, or both.

6. Verify that on properly inserting a valid card different banking options appear on the screen.

7. Check that no option to continue and enter credentials is displayed to the user when the card is inserted incorrectly.

8. Verify that the touch of the ATM screen is smooth and operational.

9. Verify that the user is presented with the option to choose a language for further operations.

10. Check that the user is asked to enter a pin number before displaying any card/bank account detail.

11. Verify that there is a limited number of attempts up to which the user is allowed to enter the pin code.

12. Verify that if the total number of incorrect pin attempts gets surpassed then the user is not allowed to continue further. And operations like temporary blocking of the card etc. get initiated.

13. Check that the pin is displayed in masked form when entered.

14. Verify that the user is presented with different account type options like- saving, current, etc.

15. Verify that the user is allowed to get account details like available balance.

16. Check that the correct amount of money gets withdrawn as entered by the user for cash withdrawal.

17. Verify that the user is only allowed to enter the amount in multiple denominations as per the specifications.

18. Verify that the user is prompted to enter the amount again in case the amount entered is less than the minimum amount configured.

19. Check that the user cannot withdraw more amount than the total available balance and a proper message should be displayed.

20. Verify that the user is provided the option to get the transaction details in printed form.

21. Verify that the user’s session timeout is maintained.

22. Check that the user is not allowed to exceed one transaction limit amount.

23. Verify that the user is not allowed to exceed the one-day transaction limit amount.

24. Verify that the user is allowed to do only one transaction per pin request.

25. Check that in case the ATM machine runs out of money, a proper message is displayed to the user.

26. Verify that the applicable fee gets deducted along with the withdrawn amount in case the user exceeds the limit of the number of free transactions in a month.

27. Verify that the applicable fee gets deducted along with the withdrawn amount in case the user uses a card of a bank other than that of an ATM.

28. Check that the user is not allowed to proceed with the expired ATM card and that a proper error message gets displayed.

29. Verify that in case of sudden electricity loss before withdrawing cash, the transaction is marked as null and the amount is not withdrawn from the user’s account.

**Q.45. When to used Usability Testing?**

Ans: Usability Testing identifies usability errors in the system early in development cycle and can save a product from failure.

* There are many software applications or websites, which miserably fail, once launched, due to some reasons.
* So at this stage, need of Usability testing arise.

**Q.46. What is the procedure for GUI Testing?**

Ans : Graphical User Interface (GUI) testing is the process of testing the system’s GUI of the System under Test. GUI testing involves checking the screens with the controls like menus, buttons, icons, and all types of bars – tool bar, menu bar, dialog boxes and windows etc.

- Approach of GUI Testing

1. Manual Based Testing

2. Record and Replay

3. Model Based Testing

**Q.47. Write a scenario of Microwave Owen.**

Ans :

1. Verify that the dimensions of the oven are as per the specification provided.
2. Verify that the oven’s material is optimal for its use as an oven and as per the specification.
3. Verify that the oven heats the food at the desired temperature properly.
4. Verify that the oven heats food at the desired temperature within a specified time duration.
5. Verify the ovens functioning with the maximum attainable temperature.
6. Verify the ovens functioning with minimum attainable temperature.
7. Verify that the oven’s plate rotation speed is optimal and not too high to spill the food kept over it.
8. Verify that the oven’s door gets closed properly.
9. Verify that the oven’s door opens smoothly.

10. Verify the battery requirement of the microwave oven and check that it function’s smoothly at that power.

11. Verify that the text written over the oven’s body is clearly readable.

12. Verify that the digital display is clearly visible and functions correctly.

13. Verify that the temperature regulator is smooth to operate.

14. Verify that the temperature regulator works correctly.

15. Check the maximum capacity of the oven and test its functioning with that volume of food.

16. Check the oven’s functionality with different kinds of food – solid, and liquid.

17. Check the oven’s functionality with different food at different temperatures.

18. Verify the oven’s functionality with different kinds of container material.

19. Verify that the power cord of the oven is long enough.

20. Verify that the usage instruction or user manuals have clear instructions.

**Q.48. Write a scenario of Coffee vending Machine.**

Ans :

1. Verify that the dimension of the coffee machine is as per the specification.
2. Verify that outer body, as well as inner part’s material, is as per the specification.
3. Verify that the machine’s body colour as well brand is correctly visible and as per specification.
4. Verify the input mechanism for coffee ingredients-milk, water, coffee beans/powder, etc.
5. Verify that the quantity of hot water, milk, coffee powder per serving is correct.
6. Verify the power/voltage requirements of the machine.
7. Verify the effect of suddenly switching off the machine or cutting the power. The machine should stop in that situation and in power resumption, the remaining coffee should not get come out of the nozzle.
8. Verify that coffee should not leak when not in operation.
9. Verify the amount of coffee served in single-serving is as per specification.

10. Verify that the digital display displays correct information.

11. Check if the machine can be switched on and off using the power buttons.

12. Check for the indicator lights when the machine is switched on-off.

13. Verify that the functioning of all the buttons work properly when pressed.

14. Verify that each button has an image/text with it, indicating the task it performs.

15. Verify that complete quantity of coffee should get poured in a single operation, no residual coffee should be present in the nozzle.

16. Verify the mechanism to clean the system work correctly.

17. Verify that the coffee served has the same and correct temperature each time it is served by the machine.

18. Verify that system should display an error when it runs out of ingredients.

19. Verify that pressing the coffee button multiple times leads to multiple serving of coffee.

20. Verify that there is the passage for residual/extra coffee in the machine.

21. Verify that machine should work correctly in different climatic, moistures and temperature conditions.

22. Verify that machine should not make too much sound when in operation.

23. Performance test – Check the amount of time the machine takes to serve a single serving of coffee.

24. Check the performance of the machine when used continuously until the ingredients run out of the requirements.

25. Check the functioning of the coffee machine when multiple buttons are pressed simultaneously.

26. Check the functioning of coffee machine with a lesser or higher voltage than required.

27. Check the functioning of the coffee machine if the ingredient container’s capacity is exceeded.

**Q.49. Write a scenario of chair.**

Ans:

1. Verify that the chair is stable enough to take an average human load.
2. Check the material used in making the chair-wood, plastic etc.
3. Check if the chair’s leg are level to the floor.
4. Check the usability of the chair as an office chair, normal household chair.
5. Check if there is back support in the chair.
6. Check if there is support for hands in the chair.
7. Verify the paint’s type and colour.
8. Verify if the chair’s material is brittle or not.
9. Check if cushion is provided with chair or not.

10. Check the condition when washed with water or effect of water on chair.

11. Verify that the dimension of chair is as per the specifications.

12. Verify that the weight of the chair is as per the specifications.

13. Check the height of the chair’s seat from floor.

**Q.50. To Create Scenario of Gmail- Receiving Mail.**

Ans :

1. Verify that a newly received email is displayed as highlighted in the Inbox section.

2. Verify that a newly received email has correctly displayed sender email Id or name, mail subject and mail body.

3. Verify that on clicking the newly received email, the user is navigated to email content.

4. Verify that the email contents are correctly displayed with the desired source formatting.

5. Verify that any attachments are attached to the email and are downloadable.

6. Verify that the attachments are scanned for viruses before download.

7. Verify that all the emails marked as read are not highlighted.

8. Verify that all the emails read as well as unread have a mail read time appended at the end on the email list displayed in the inbox section.

9. Verify that count of unread emails is displayed alongside ‘Inbox’ text in the left sidebar of Gmail.

10. Verify that unread email count increases by one on receiving a new email.

11. Verify that unread email count decreases by one on reading an email (marking an email as read).

12. Verify that email recipients in cc are visible to all users.

13. Verify that email recipients in bcc are not visible to the user.

14. Verify that all received emails get piled up in the ‘Inbox’ section and get deleted in cyclic fashion based on the size availability.

15. Verify that email can be received from non-Gmail email Ids like – yahoo, Hotmail etc.

**Q.51. Write a Scenario of Online shopping to buy product (Flip cart).**

Ans :

1. Verify that if user select the any product, then only that product should open. No other product should open.

2. Verify that Image of the product should display proper.

3. Verify that Price of the Product is right while making a payment.

4. Check the offers are displayed are Right or not.

5. Verify that Coupons are available for you or not.

6. Verify Terms and conditions on offers and coupons while applying for that.

7. Verify that if Product is grocery item or eatable thing then check expiry date and manufacturing date.

8. Check Quantity of the product. If Product is not in stock then after adding item Out of stock option should displayed.

9. Verify Delivery address. If product is not deliverable at that area then message should display that currently out of stock in this area.

10. Check Add to cart button. If user want to buy a product then he should click on add to cart button and then he should go to cart for further options.

11. Verify in Cart that all over product description like product name, brand or company, price details, discounts etc. are shown in cart.

12. Verify Place order. After clicking on place order, order should be placed and payment options are available like debit card, Credit card, UPI ,Pay Tm ,Net banking ,Cash on Delivery etc.

13. Verify Confirm order. After confirm order user should track order and when the order delivered- expected date shown in tracking order.

**Q.52. Write a Scenario of Wrist Watch.**

Ans :

1. Verify the type of watch – Analog or digital.
2. In the case of an Analog watch, check the correctness time displayed by the second, minute, and hour hand of the watch.
3. In the case of a digital watch, check the digital display for hours, minutes, and seconds is correctly displayed.
4. Verify the material of the watch and its strap.
5. Check if the shape of the dial is as per specification.
6. Verify the dimension of the watch is as per the specification.
7. Verify the weight of the watch.
8. Check if the watch is waterproof or not.
9. Verify that the numbers in the dial are clearly visible or not.

10. Check if the watch is having a date and day display or not.

11. Verify the colour of the text displayed in the watch – time, day, date, and other information.

12. Verify that clock’s time can be corrected using the key in case of an Analog clock and buttons in case of a digital clock.

13. Check if the second hand of the watch makes ticking sound or not.

14. Verify if the brand of the watch and check if its visible in the dial.

15. Check if the clock is having stopwatch, timers, and alarm functionality or not.

16. In the case of a digital watch, verify the format of the watch 12 hours or 24 hours.

17. Verify if the watch comes with any guarantee or warranty.

18. Verify if the dial has glass covering or plastic, check if the material is breakable or not.

19. Verify if the dial’s glass/plastic is resistant to minor scratches or not.

20. Check the battery requirement of the watch.

**Q.53. Write a Scenario of Lift (Elevator).**

Ans :

1. Verify the dimensions of the lift.

2. Verify the type of door of the lift is as per the specification.

3. Verify the type of metal used in the lift interior and exterior.

4. Verify the capacity of the lift in terms of the total weight.

5. Verify the buttons in the lift to close and open the door and numbers as per the number of floors.

6. Verify that the lift moves to the particular floor as the button of the floor is clicked.

7. Verify that the lift stops when the up/down buttons on a particular floor are pressed.

8. Verify if there is an emergency button to contact officials in case of any mishap.

9. Verify the performance of the floor – the time taken to go to a floor.

10. Verify that in case of power failure, the lift doesn’t free-fall and gets halted on the particular floor.

11. Verify lifts working in case the button to open the door is pressed before reaching the destination floor.

12. Verify that in case the door is about to close and an object is placed between the doors if the doors sense the object and again open or not.

13. Verify the time duration for which the door remains open by default.

14. Verify if the lift interior is having proper air ventilation.

15. Verify lighting in the lift.

16. Verify that at no point the lift door should open while in motion.

17. Verify that in case of power loss, there should be a backup mechanism to safely get into a floor or a backup power supply.

18. Verify that in case the multiple floor number button is clicked, the lift should stop on each floor.

19. Verify that in case of capacity limit is reached users are prompted with a warning alert- audio/visual.

20. Verify that inside lift users are prompted with the current floor and direction information the lift is moving towards- audio/visual prompt.

**Q.54. Write a Scenario of whats app Group (generate group).**

Ans :

1. Create new group by adding contacts  
2. Try to send text and other multimedia messages and check received.  
3. Check receiving of text and multimedia messages from all group members.  
4. Exit group chat.  
5. Delete group.  
6. Admin access testing, adding new admin.  
7. Removing the exist contacts from group.  
8. Add new contacts to group.  
9. Update group profile info.  
10. Sending messages from all contacts instantly to the group.  
11. Mute the group.  
12. Forwarding messages.  
13. Replying to the group members.  
14. Replying to specific person in the group.  
15. Try to send large media files.  
16. Try to resend the messages.  
17. Try to delete the message before group members receiving it.  
18. Try to create multiple groups with same name.  
19. Try to add more members to check the limit of the members in the group.

**Q.55.Write a scenario of Whats app Payment.**

Ans :

1. Check While click on payment, Payment Options are opens or not.

2. Check Send Payment option is available or not.

3. Check payment via QR code is available or not.

4. Check your bank details are enrolled in whats app or not.

5. Check different payment types are available there or not.

6. Check Chat with business option is available or not.

7. Verify payment history is shown there or not.

8. Verify Help option is available or not

9. Check payment card numbers.

10. Check for time-outs.

11. Verify successful payment confirmation.

12. Verify transaction processes.

13. Check Address payment fails.