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1. Difference between retesting and regression testing?

Ans 1. ***Retesting-***

- **Retesting is done to make sure that the tests cases which failed in last execution are passing after the defects against those failures are fixed.**
- **Retesting is carried out based on the defect fixes.**
- **Priority of Retesting over Regression testing is higher, so it is carried out before regression testing.**

  Regression Testing-

  - **Regression testing is a type of software testing that intends to ensure that changes like defect fixes or enhancements to the module or application have not affecting unchanged part.**
  - **Regression testing is not carried out on specific defect fixes. It is planned as specific area or full regression testing.**
  - **Based on the availability of resources the Regression testing can be carried out parallel with Retesting.**

2. Which of the one are part of functional testing -

a. UAT, Integration, Regression

b. Maintenance, Volume, Performance

c. Sanity, Localization, unit

Ans 2. C- Sanity, Localization, unit

3. System testing is done before integration testing – True/False

Ans 3. False

4. Confirmation testing is same as regression testing – True/False

Ans 4. False

5. Difference between static and dynamic testing.

Ans.

- **Static testing is about prevention whereas dynamic testing is about cure.**
- **Static testing is done before the code deployment whereas dynamic testing is after the code deployment.**
- **Static testing is done in verification stage whereas dynamic testing is done in validation stage.**
- **Static testing is done in verification stage whereas dynamic testing is done in validation stage.**

6. Difference between SDLC & STLC

Ans. Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) is the testing process that is executed in a well-planned manner. In the STLC process, various activities are carried out to improve the quality of the product. However, STLC phases only deal with testing and detecting errors but not development itself.

- **It aims to produce a high-quality software system which helps you to meet the customer expectations**
- **A formal review is created after completion of every stage that provides optimum management control.**
- **SDLC helps you to create considerable system documentation**

Here, are some reasons for using STLC method:

- **STLC helps make the testing process more sophisticated, consistent and effective**
- **You can include milestones and deliverables for each step of the project**
- **Easy to understand and implement even if the model is expanded to various levels**

7. List 3 advantage/disadvantage of Waterfall model

Ans. Advantages of waterfall model

- **This model is simple and easy to understand and use.**
- **It is easy to manage due to the rigidity of the model – each phase has specific deliverables and a review process.**
- **In this model phases are processed and completed one at a time. Phases do not overlap.**
- **Waterfall model works well for smaller projects where requirements are clearly defined and very well understood.**

Disadvantages of waterfall model

- **Once an application is in the testing stage, it is very difficult to go back and change something that was not well-thought out in the concept stage.**
- **No working software is produced until late during the life cycle.**
- **High amounts of risk and uncertainty.**
- **Not a good model for complex and object-oriented projects.**
- **Poor model for long and ongoing projects.**
- **Not suitable for the projects where requirements are at a moderate to high risk of changing.**

8. What do you understand by the term Functional testing?

Ans. FUNCTIONAL TESTING is a type of software testing whereby the system is tested against the functional requirements/specifications.
Functions (or features) are tested by feeding them input and examining the output. Functional testing ensures that the requirements are properly satisfied by the application. This type of testing is not concerned with how processing occurs, but rather, with the results of processing. It simulates actual system usage but does not make any system structure assumptions.

Examples of functional testing are -

- **Unit Testing**
- **Smoke testing**
- **Sanity testing**
- **Integration Testing**

- **Interface Testing**
- **System Testing**
- **Regression Testing**

9. Is it true that we can do system testing at any stage?

Ans. No, we cannot perform system testing at any stage. It can be done only after Integration Testing.

10. List down difference between validation and verification processes

Ans. ***The process of evaluating software to determine whether the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of that phase.***

- **Verification is a static practice of verifying documents, design, code and program.**
- **Verification will help to determine whether the software is of high quality, but it will not ensure that the system is useful.**

The process of evaluating software during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified requirements.

- **Validation is the process of evaluating the final product to check whether the software meets the customer expectations and requirements.**
- **It is a dynamic mechanism of validating and testing the actual product.**

11. What are stubs and drivers

Ans. Stubs and drivers are different types of codes which are the user in software development and especially in testing.

- **Stubs are used in Top Down Integration testing and Drivers are used in Bottom Up Integration testing.**
- **Both are used in distributed environment, software testing and development.**

12. Final product or the software cannot be released without passing through the STLC process - True/False

Ans. False

13. Choose the correct one
a. Testing should start after development
b. Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle
c. Exhaustive testing is proof of delivering correct product
d. Testing is context independent

Ans. B- Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle

14. Maintenance testing deals with retesting to show that the rest of the system has not been affected by the maintenance work – True/False

Ans. True

15. Maintenance testing deals with regression testing to show that the rest of the system has not been affected by the maintenance work – True/False

Ans. False

16. Unit testing is performed by developers - True/False

Ans. True

17. In V model testing activities are carried out in parallel with development activities - True/False

Ans. True

18. Static testing include –
a. Inspection, regression, unit testing
b. Retesting, system, End user
c. Review, inspection, Walkthrough
d. Review, inspection, acceptance

Ans. C- Review, inspection, Walkthrough

19. Acceptance testing is most often focused on a validation type of testing - True/False

Ans. **True**

20. Integration testing focuses on testing different modules all together - True/False

Ans. **True**