**What Is Exploratory Testing?**

* Though the current trend in testing is to push for automation, exploratory testing is a new way of thinking. Automation has its limits.
* Is not random testing but it is Adhoc testing with purpose of ﬁnd bugs.
* Is structured and rigorous.
* Is highly teachable and manageable.
* Is not a technique but it is an approach.
* What actions you perform next is governed by what you are doing currently.

**What Is Traceability Matrix?**

A traceability matrix is a document that details the technical requirements for a given test scenario and its current state. It helps the testing team understand the level of testing that is done for a given product.

**Type of traceability matrix :**

1. Forward traceability - Mapping of requirements to test cases

2. Backward traceability – Mapping of test cases to requirements

**What Is Boundary Value Testing ?**

* 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 vases that highlight errors better than equivalence partitioning.
* At those points when input values change from valid to Invalid errors.

**What IS Equivalence Partitioning Testing ?**

* Equivalence partitioning is a software testing technique that divides the input data of software unit into partitions of equivalent data from which test cases can be derived.
* EP can be used for all level of testing.
* In EP we must identify valid EP and invalid EP where applicable.

**What is Integration Testing?**

* Integration Testing is a second step of a V-Model.
* Integration Testing will be done after unit testing and before system testing.
* In Integration Testing we are check it to expose defect in the interface and inter action between integrated component.
* Integration Testing is ab process where individual unit are combined and tested as a group.

**There are Two Level (Types) Of Integration Testing**

1 - Component Integration Testing

2 – System Integration Testing

**There are Two Method Of Integration Testing**

1 – Big Bang Integration Testing

2 – Incremental Integration Testing

**What Determines The Level Of Risk ?**

* A factor that could result in future negative consequence, usually expressed as impact snd likelihood.
* When testing does ﬁnd defects, the Quality of the software systemincreases when those defects are ﬁxed.

**Risks Are of 2 Types :**

1. Project Risk -

Example of Project risk is Senior Team Member leaving the project abruptly.

1. Product Risk -

Example of product risks would be Flight Reservation system not installing in test environment.

**What Is Alpha Testing?**

* It is always performed by the developers at the software development site.
* Sometimes it is also performed by Independent Testing Team.
* Alpha Testing is not open to the market and public.
* It is conducted for the software application and project.
* Alpha testing will be done in virtual environment.
* It comes under the category of both White Box Testing and Black Box Testing.

**What Is Beta Testing?**

* It is always performed by the customers at their own site.
* It is not performed by Independent Testing Team.
* Beta Testing is always open to the market and public.
* Beta testing will be done in real environment.
* It is always performed outside the organization.
* It is only a kind of Black Box Testing.

**What Is Component Testing**

**A minimal software item that can be tested in isolation. It means “A unit is the smallest testable part of software”.**

Component Testing is also known as :

* Module Testing
* Programme Testing
* Unit Testing
* Unit testing will be done by developer.
* It is a debugging tool.
* Unit Testing is always perform before Integration Testing.
* Unit Testing is performed by using White Box Testing

Stapes Of Component Testing :

1. Design test the small parts of software

2. Run the code as quickly

3. Clean up the code

**What Is Functional System Testing ?**

* Functional Testing is performed using the functional specification provided by the client and verifies the system against the functional requirments.
* Functional Testing is executed first
* Manual testing or automation tools can be used for functional testing.
* Functional testing describes what the product does.
* Easy to do manual testing.

Types Of Functional Testing :

* Unit Testing
* Smoke Testing
* Sanity Testing
* Integration Testing
* White Box Testing
* Black Box Testing
* User Acceptance Testing
* Regression Testing

**What Is Non-Functional Testing ?**

* Non-Functional testing checks the performance, reliability, scalability and other non-functional aspects of the software system.
* Non-Functional testing should be performed after Functional testing.
* Using tools will be effective for this testing.
* Non-Functional testing describes how good the poduct works
* Tough to do manual testing.

**Types Of Non-Functional Testing :**

* Performance Testing
* Load Testing
* Volume Testing
* Stress Testing
* Security Testing
* Installation Testing
* Penetration Testing
* Compatibility Testing
* Migration Testing

**What Is GUI Testing?**

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.

* Check you can execute the intended functionality of the application using the GUI Check Error Messages are displayed correctly
* Check for Clear demarcation of diﬀerent sections on screen Check Font used in application is readable
* Check the alignment of the text is proper
* Check the Color of the font and warning messages is aesthetically pleasing Check that the images have good clarity
* Check that the images are properly aligned
* Check the positioning of GUI elements for diﬀerent screen resolution.

Approach of GUI Testing

* MANUAL BASED TESTING
* RECORD AND REPLAY
* MODEL BASED TESTING

**What Is Adhoc Testing ?**

The error guessing is a technique where the experienced and good tester are encouraged to think of situations in which the software may not be able to cope.

* Adhoc Testing is an informal testing type which an aim to break the system
* It does not follow any test design techniques to create test case
* In fact is does not create test cases altogether
* If the knowledge of testers in the system under test is very hgh
* Testers randomly test the application without any test case or any business document
* Adhoc Testing does not follow any structured way of testing
* Main aim of this testing is to find defects by random checking
* Adhoc Testing Another name is Error Guessing

**Types Of Adhoc Testing :**

* Buddy Testing
* Pair Testing
* Monkey Testing

What Is Load Testing?

* Load testing is a kind of performance testing which determines a system’s performance under real-life load conditions.
* Its a performance testing to check system behavior under load.
* Some extremely popular sites have suﬀered serious downtimes when they get massive traﬃc volumes. E-commerce websites invest heavily in advertising campaigns, but not in Load Testing to ensure optimal system performance, when that marketing brings in traﬃc.
* Load testing gives conﬁdence in the system & its reliability and performance.
* Load Testing helps identify the bottlenecks in the system under heavy userstress scenarios before they happen in a production environment.

What Is Stress 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.
* Stress testing is used to test the stability & reliability of the system.
* Stress Testing is done to make sure that the system would not crash under crunch situations.
* Stress testing is also known as endurance testing.
* stress testing is to determine the limit, at
* which the system or software or hardware breaks.
* The goal of stress testing is to analyze the behavior of the system after failure. For stress testing to be successful, system should display appropriate error message while it is under extreme conditions.
* The main purpose of stress testing is to make sure that the system recoversafter failure which is called as recoverability.

**What Is White Box Testing And List The Types Of White Box Testing ?**

Testing based on an analysis of the internal structure of the component or system.

* The tester required knowledge of how the software is implemented how it works.

**White Box Testing known as :**

1. Structured Based Testing
2. Glass Box Testing

**Types Of White Box Testing :**

1. **Statement Coverage :** The Statement Coverage covers only the true condition.
2. **Decision Coverage / Branch Coverage :** It covers both the true and false condition.
3. **Condition Coverage :** This is cosely related to Decision Coverage. However full condition coverage does not guarantee full decision coverage. Condition Coverage reports the true or false outcome of each condition.

**What Is Black Box Testing ? What Are The Different Black Box Testing Techniques ?**

* Testing either functional or non-functional, without reference to the internal structure.
* Testers have no knowledge of how the system or component is structured inside the box.
* Without Any knowledge of interior workings.

**Techniques Of Black Box Testing :**

* Equivalence partitioning (E.P.)
* Boundary value analysis (B.V.A.)
* Decision table
* State transition testing
* Use-case Testing
* Other Black Box Testing

**Mention What Are The Categories Of Defects?**

Categories Of Defect :

1. Database Defect
2. Functionality Defect
3. User Interface Defect
4. Security Defect

**Mention What Big Bang Testing Is?**

* In Big Bang Integration testing all components or modules is integrated at the same time…after which everything is tested as a whole.
* Big Bang testing has the advantage that everything is finished before integration testing starts.
* Big Bang testing has the dis advantage that it is time consuming and difficult to trace thhe cause of failures… Because of this late integration.

**What Is The Purpose Of Exit Criteria?**

* Purpose of exit criteria is to define when we STOP testing either at the :
  + End of all testing ( ex. Product go live)
  + End of phase of testing (ex. Hand over from system test to UAT)

**When Should “Regression Testing” Be Performed?**

**Regression Testing be performed when :**

* Change in requirements and code is modified according to the requirement
* New feature is added to the software
* Defect fixing
* Performance issue fix

**What Is 7 Key Principles? Explain In Detail?**

**7 Key principle**

1. Testing shows presence of defects
2. Exhaustive testing is not possible
3. Early testing
4. Defect clustering
5. Pesticide paradox
6. Testing is context dependent
7. Absence of errors fallacy

Testing show presence of defects:-

Testing can show that defects are present, but cannot that there are no defect. 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. We test to find faults. As we find more defects, the probability of undiscovered defects remaining in a system reduce.

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.

Accessing and managing risk is one of the most important activities and reason for testing in any project. We have learned that we cannot test everything. That is we must prioritise our testing effort using a risk based approach.

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 early as possible in the development life cycle. These activities should be focused on defined objectives outlined in the test strategy.

Defect Clustering :-

Defect clustering in software testing refers to a non-uniform distribution of defects throughout the application. It is instead concentrated in a few select areas of the application. This is true, in particular, for large systems, where errors made by developers change in size and complexity.

Pesticide Paradox :-

Pesticide Paradox principle says that if the same set of test cases are executed again and again over the period of time then these set of tests are not capable enough to identify new defects in the system.

In order to overcome this “Pesticide Paradox”, the set of test cases needs to be regularly reviewed and revised. If required a new set of test cases can be added and the existing test cases can be deleted if they are not able to find any more defects from the system.

Testing is Context dependent :-

Testing is basically context dependent. Testing is done differently in different context. Different kinds of sites are tested differently. There are several domains available in the market like Banking, Insurance, Medical, Travel, Advertisement etc and each domain has a number of applications. Also for each domain, their applications have different requirements, functions, different testing purpose, risk, techniques

Absence of errors fallacy :-

If the system built is unusable and does not fulfil the user’s need and expectations then finding and fixing defects does not help. If we build a system and, in ding so, find and fix defects. Even after defect have been resolved it may still be unusable and/or does not fulfil the user’s needs and expectations.

**Difference Between QA v/s QC v/s Tester**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Sr. No.** | **Quality Assurance** | **Quality Control** | **Tester** | | 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 (or not in some cases) 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 | 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 (STLC). | QC can be considered as the subset of Quality Assurance. | Testing is the subset of Quality Control. | |  |  |  |  | |

**Difference Between Smoke & Sanity ?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Smoke Testing** | **Sanity Testing** |
|  |  |
| Smoke Testing is performed to ascertain that the critical functionalities of the program is working fine | Sanity Testing is done to check the new functionality / bugs have been fixed |
| The objective of this testing is to verify "stability" of the system in order to the with more rigorous testing | The objective of the testing is to verify the "rationality" of the system in order proceed to proceed with more rigorous testing |
| This testing is performed by the developers or testers | Sanity testing is usually performed by testers |
| Smoke testing is usually documented or scripted | Sanity testing is usually not documented and is unscripted |
| Smoke testing is a subset of Regression testing | Sanity testing is a subset of Acceptance testing |
| Smoke testing exercises the entire system from end to end | Sanity testing exercises only the particular component of the entire system |
| Smoke testing is like General Health Check Up | Sanity Testing is like specialized health Check Up |

**Difference Between Verification And Validation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **Verification** | **Validation** |
| Definition | The process of evaluating work-product (not the actual final product) of a development phase to determine whether they meet the specified requirements for that phase. | The process of evaluating software during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified business requirements. |
| Objective | To ensure that the product is being built according to the requirements and design specifications. In other words, to ensure that work products meet their specified requirements. | To ensure that the product actually meets the user’s needs, and that the specifications were correct in the first place. In other words, to demonstrate that the product fulfills its intended use when placed in its intended environment. |
| Question | Are we building the product right? | Are we building the right product? |
| Evaluation Item | Plans, Requirement Specs, Design Specs, Code, Test Cases | The actual product/software. |
| Activities | * Reviews * Walktrought * Inspections | * Testing |

**Explain Types Of Performance Testing**

* Software performance testing is a means of quality assurance (QA). It involves testing software applications to ensure they will perform well under their expected workload.

**Types of Performance Testing**

⚫ Load testing

⚫ Stress testing

⚫ Endurance testing

⚫ Spike testing

⚫ Volume testing

⚫ Scalability testing

What IS Error, Defect, Bug and Failure?

Error :

When developer makes a mistake in coading, it is called an Error.

Defect :

If the developer makes a mistake in coding and the tester finds the error, it is called a defect.

Bug :

When an error discovered by a tester is accepted by the development team, it is called a bug.

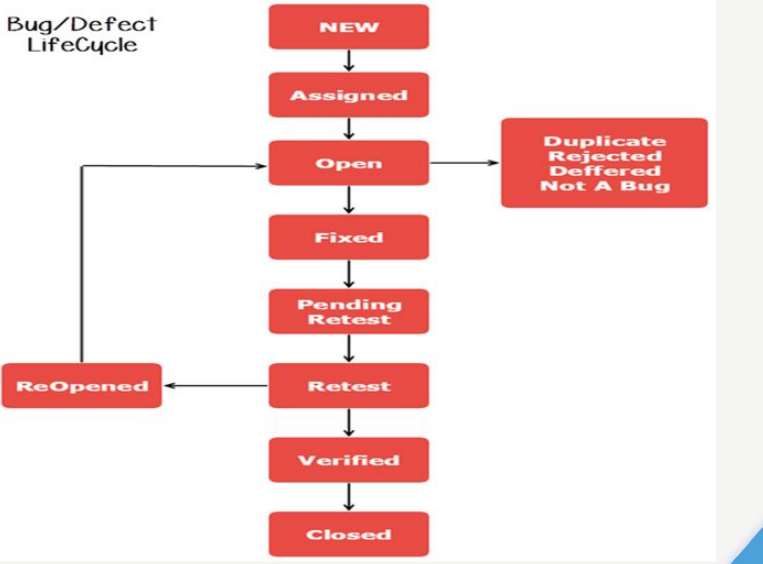
Failure :

If everything is perfect but the customer’s requirement is not fulfilled, it is called failure.

**Difference Between Priority And Severity**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Priority** | **Severity** |
| Priority is a term that defines how fast we need to fix a defect. | Severity is a term that denotes how severely a defect can affect the functionality of the software. |
| Priority relates to the scheduling of defects to resolve them in software. | Severity relates to the standards of quality. |
| The product manager basically decides a defect’s priority level. | The testing engineer basically decides a defect’s severity level. |
| There are 3 types of Priorities: High, Medium, and Low. | There are 5 types of Severities: Cosmetic, Minor, Moderate, Major, and Critical. |

**What Is Bug Life Cycle?**



**Explain The Difference Between Functional Testing And Non-Functional Testing**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Functional Testing** | **Non-Functional Testing** |
| Functional testing is performed using the functional specification provided by the client and verifies the system against the functional requirements. | Non-Functional testing check the Performance, reliability, scalability and other non-functional aspects of the software system. |
| Functional testing is performed the first | Non-functional testing should be performed  after functional testing |
| Manual testing or automation tools can be used for functional testing. | Using tools will be effective for this testing |
| Business requirements are the inputs to functional testing. | Performance parameters like speed , scalability are inputs to non-functional testing. |
| Functional testing describes what the product does. | Nonfunctional testing describes how good the  product works. |
| Easy to do manual testing. | Tough to do manual testing |
| Types of Functional testing are  ∙ Unit Testing  ∙ Smoke Testing  ∙ Sanity Testing  ∙ Integration Testing  ∙ White box testing  ∙ Black Box testing  ∙ User Acceptance testing  ∙ Regression Testing | Types of Nonfunctional testing are  ∙ Performance Testing  ∙ Load Testing  ∙ Volume Testing  ∙ Stress Testing  ∙ Security Testing  ∙ Installation Testing  ∙ Penetration Testing  ∙ Compatibility Testing  ∙ Migration Testing |

**What Is The Difference Between**

**STLC (Software Testing Life Cycle) And**

**SDLC (Software Developer Life Cycle)?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **SDLC** | **STLC** |
|  |  |  |
| 1 | Collect the Customer's requirment | Requirment Analysis |
| 2 | If Customer is agree then analysis on his requirment | Test Planning |
| 3 | Making the Design | Test Case Development |
| 4 | Do the Coading or Implementation | Test Environment Setup |
| 5 | Start The Testing | Test Execution |
| 6 | Maintanance | Test Cycle Closer |

**What Is The Difference Between Test Scenarios, Test Cases And Test Script?**

* A test case is a document with instructions on testing the specific functionality of an application.
* Test Script is a program that runs various test data on the functionality of an application.
* Test scenarios serve as an outline for writing test cases.

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

* 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.
* Moreover, the resources, test environment, test limitations and the testing schedule are also determined.
* The Test Plan gets prepared and finalized in the same phase.
* Activities in Requirement Phase Testing :

1. Preparation of test plan/strategy document for various types of testing
2. Test tool selection
3. Test effort estimation
4. Resource planning and determining roles and responsibilities.
5. Training requirement

**What is Priority?**

* Priority is important for fixing the bug or which bug to be fixed first or how soon the bug should be fixed.

**What is severity?**

* Severity is absolute and Customer-Focused. It is the extent to which the defect can affect the software. In other words it defines the impact that a given defect has on the system.

**Bug Categories Are…**

1. Database Defect
2. Functionality Defect
3. User Interface Defect
4. Security Defect

**Advantage of Bugzilla.**

1. Bugzilla is open-source bug tracking system.
2. Bugzilla is defect tracking tool it can be easily linked with other test case management tools.
3. It has the capability to adapt to multiple situations.
4. Modify bug by email.
5. Customization.

**Difference Between Priority And Severity**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Priority** | **Severity** |
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| The product manager basically decides a defect’s priority level. | The testing engineer basically decides a defect’s severity level. |
| There are 3 types of Priorities: High, Medium, and Low. | There are 5 types of Severities: Cosmetic, Minor, Moderate, Major, and Critical. |

**What Are The Different Methodologies In Agile Development Modal?**

Different methodologies of Agile Development modal are :

* Scrum
* XP
* Kanban
* Lean
* FDD
* SAFE
* DSDM
* Crystal.

**Explain The Difference Between Authorization and Authentication in Web Testing.**

* Authentication: Accepting an invalid username/password
* Authorization: Accessibility to pages though permission not given

**Write A Scenario of Only WhatsApp Chat Message.**

1. Verify that chat box opens properly in laptop, pc and mobile app.
2. Verify that chat box shows old chat message.
3. Verify that the user can send and received message in group chat.
4. Verify that the user can send and receive chat in the secondary language available.
5. Verify that user can send and receive image, audio, video, and emoji in chat.
6. Verify that user can delete text, image, audio, video, document in chat.
7. Check privacy option therefore receiver can show message only one time.
8. Verify that we can manage notification.
9. Verify that we can block any chat.
10. Verify that we can manage and privacy of our last seen, DP.

**Write A Scenario Of Pen**

1. Verify the type of pen… Gel pen or ink pen or refill pen
2. Verify the pen is cap pen or without cap
3. Verify the color of pen in ink
4. Verify that user write clear or dull
5. Verify that pen grip proper or not
6. Verify that when we write something it is waterproof or not
7. Verify that pen support all paper material or not
8. If pen is refill pen then refill available easily or not
9. Verify that we are write by pen at that time backside of paper ink showing or clear
10. Verify that pen support multiple refill of single refill

**Write A Scenario Of Pen Stand**

1. Verify that the pen stand is single pen stand or multiple pen stand
2. Verify that pen stand material is wooden or plastic or other material
3. Verify that pen stand design attractive or general
4. Verify that pen stand has any other feature available or not like book stand or mobile stand etc.
5. Verify that if pen stand is multiple pen stand is heavy weight or weight less
6. Pen stand is look wise fancy or normal
7. Verify that pen stand is washable or not
8. How much storage capacity of pen stand

**Write A Scenario Of Door**

1. Verify that the door is single door or double door
2. Verify that the door material is wooden or glass material
3. Verify that the door color is suitable for wall
4. Verify that the door lock is attach or outer lock
5. Verify that the door close automatically or not
6. Verify that the door pull push position automatically or using hand
7. Verify that the door noise in rainy season
8. Verify that the door life cycle how much long

**Write scenario of ATM**

1. Verify the type of ATM machine, it is touch screen, key ped or both.
2. Verify that user is presented with the option to choose a language.
3. Verify that touch of the ATM screen is smooth and operational.
4. Check that no option to continue and enter credentials is displayed to user when the card is inserted incorrectly.
5. Verify that on properly inserting a valid card different banking option appear on the screen.
6. Check that user is asked to enter pin number before displaying and details.
7. Verify that the user is presented with different account type options like saving, current, etc.
8. Verify that the user is allowed to get account details like available balance.
9. Check the correct amount of money gets withdrawn as entered by user.
10. Check the user can not withdraw more amount than the total available balance.
11. Verify that user is provided the option to get the transaction details in printed form.
12. Check that the user is not allowed to exceed one transaction limit amount.
13. Verify that the user is not allowed to exceed the one-day transaction limit amount.
14. Check that pin is displayed in masked form when entered.
15. Check informative text written displayed on the screen is clearly visible and legible.

**When to Used Usablity Testing?**

* Aesthetics and design are important.
* How well a product looks usually determines how well it works.
* Usability Testing identifies usability errors in the system early in development cycle and can save a product from failure.

**What is The Procedure For GUI Testing?**

1. Check all the GUI elements for size, position, width, length and acceptance of characters or numbers. For instance, you must be able to provide inputs to the input fields.
2. Check you can execute the intended functionality of the application using the GUI
3. Check Error Messages are displayed correctly
4. Check for Clear demarcation of different sections on screen
5. Check Font used in application is readable
6. Check the alignment of the text is proper
7. Check the Color of the font and warning messages is aesthetically pleasing
8. Check that the images have good clarity
9. Check that the images are properly aligned
10. Check the positioning of GUI elements for different screen resolution.

**Write A Scenario Of Microwave Oven**

1. Verify that oven has how much litter capacity
2. Verify that oven key is operate by touch key or normal key
3. Verify that oven dimension is proper
4. Verify that how many function available at oven
5. Verify that oven Door open and close smoothly or not
6. Verify that oven required power or battery
7. Verify that when we cook food that time food not burning in specify time limit
8. Verify that when we set temperature at that time we can show properly
9. Verify that oven has timer or not
10. Verify that oven has maximum function
11. Verify that we cook different type of item functionality work proper
12. If we use only warm food then food test not change
13. Verify that of we not using oven proof material for cooking then oven has whistle facility
14. Verify that temperature controller work properly
15. If we stop the power supply then oven how many time warm

**Write A Scenario Of Coffee Vending Machine**

1. Verify that dimension of machine is as per the specification
2. Verify that coffee machine outer body material is good
3. Verify that how much voltage require when we operate the machine
4. Verify that the digital display correct information
5. If some one use first time then he operate properly direction
6. Verify that we mix all ingredients then start the machine
7. Verify that coffee machine nozzle not leak
8. If we press coffee button multiple time then machine serve coffee every time
9. Verify that machine should not make noise when we operate
10. Machine work same when voltage higher or lower
11. When power button of then machine not work any function

**Write A Scenario Of Chair**

1. Verify that chair is able to load human weight
2. Verify that the chair is office chair or household chair
3. Verify that chair material is wooden or plastic
4. Verify that chair all leg touch the floor
5. Verify that chair color is matching with interior
6. Verify that chair height is proper or not
7. When we sit on the chair then our body relax or not
8. Cushion required or not when we use chair
9. Verify that chair is with handle or without handle

**To Create Scenario (Positive & Nagative)**

**(1) Face Book Chat on Mobile.**

Positive Scenario :

1. Verify the chat box show proper profile.
2. Verify that chat list show proper and perfect DP, username, last message time.
3. Verify that when open any chat it’s open old message and message and key bord.
4. Check that old message show.
5. Check chat box lay out show proper.
6. Verify that all message show that time & date.
7. Check that we can send image to friend by using camera or gallery.
8. Verify that we should send emoji & like.
9. Verify that we should send message in text, number, image, document etc.
10. Verify that we can delete message.
11. Verify that we should delete all chat and profile from chat list.
12. Verify that we can do voice and video call with single or multiple people.
13. Verify that we also send replay by text or emoji.

Negative Scenario :

1. Verify that old message not deleted when open chat.
2. Verify that text message not having any limitation.
3. Check if we open face book chat any display it should open proper.
4. Verify that block person can’t send and receive message.

**(2) Gmail (Receiving Mail)**

**Positive Scenario :**

1. Verify that a newly received E-mail is displayed as highlighted in the inbox section.
2. Verify that mail show sender E-mail or subject.
3. Verify that we can manage add star.
4. Verify that E-mail show proper time or date.
5. Verify that after viewing E-mail remove highlight.
6. Verify that attachment are attached to the E-mail and are downloadable.
7. Verify that count of unread E-mail is displayed alongside ‘inbox’ text in the left sidebar of G-mail.
8. Verify that E-mail recipient in cc are visible to all user.

**Negative Scenario :**

1. Verify that the E-mail composed but not sent remain in the draft.
2. Verify that mail can be sent to non-gmail E-mail also.
3. Verify that E-mail recipient in bcc are not visible to the user.

**(3) Online Shoping To Buy Product (Flipkart)**

**Positive Scenario :**

1. Verify that all the information displayed product name, category name, price and product description is clearly visible.
2. Verify that all image product and banner are clearly visible.
3. Verify that the user can add to the cart one or more product.
4. Verify that the user can see the previously added product on the cart page, after singing in the application.
5. Verify that user can successfully buy more then one products that were added to cart.
6. Verify that the delivery can be declined during check out for the places where shipping is not available.
7. Verify that the different prepaid methos of payment are working fine.
8. Verify that the cash on delivery option of payments are working fine.
9. Verify that product return functionality works correctly.

**Negative Scenario :**

1. Verify that offer & discount is not hidden.
2. Verify that not show fake product.
3. Verify that lack of availability.
4. Verify that delivery is no more late.

**Write A Scenario Of Wrist Watch**

1. Verify the type of watch – Smart Watch or Digital Watch.
2. In case of a digital watch, check the digital display for hours, minutes, and seconds is correctly displayed.
3. Verify the material of the watch and its strap.
4. Verify the dimension of the watch is as per the specification.
5. Verify the weight of the watch.
6. Check if the watch is waterproof or not.
7. Verify that the numbers in the dial are clearly visible or not.
8. Verify if the brand of the watch and check if its visible in the dial.
9. Check the battery requirement of the watch.
10. Verify if the watch comes with any guarantee or warranty.

**Write A Scenario Of Lift**

1. Verify the type of door of the lift is as per the specification.
2. Verify the dimensions of the lift.
3. Verify the type of metal used in the lift interior and exterior.
4. Verify the capacity of the lift.
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 that in case of power failure, the lift doesn’t free-fall and gets halted on the particular floor.
9. Verify if the lift interior is having proper air ventilation.
10. Verify lighting & fan in the lift.
11. Verify that in case of capacity limit is reached users are prompted with a warning alert.
12. Verify the dimensions of the lift.

**Write a Scenario of Whatsapp Group (Generate Group)**

* Verify that if you generate the group how many members join the group
* Verify that group link create or not
* Verify that blocked person not join your group via link
* Verify that only admin send message option on at that time no buddy send message in group
* Verify that edit group admin option available or not
* Verify that if approve new participants option off at that time unknown person can’t join your group
* Verify that add group community option available or not
* Verify that if group members limits cross at that time we can not add any participant

**Write a Scenario of instagram ( video call with chat )**

* Verify that if your account is private account so only your followers can call you and messaging you
* Verify that if you are cat with video call at that time screen manage option available
* Verify that video call and chatting both are supported or not
* Verify that you can send or receive photos and video
* Verify that if network connection is poor at that time call pushed or not and message conversion continue or not
* Third person join you or not
* Group video call facility available or not
* If you attend group video call at that time message send every person or not

**Write a Scenario of Whatsapp Payment**

* Verify that payment on whatsapp is safe and secure.
* Verify that when open chat window of the contact u receive or send payment.
* Verify that the order confirmation and receipt will be sent to the customer via WhatsApp.
* Verify that the QR Code available or not.
* Verify that the payment history and received history available.
* Verify that availability of our bank
* Verify that our bank information safe or not
* Verify that whatsapp store our UPI pin or not
* Verify that logout option available or not