What is Exploratory testing?

Exploratory testing is a concurrent process where test design , execution, logging happens simultaneously.

What is traceability matrix?

To protect against changes you should be able to trace back from every system component to original requirements that caused its presence.

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.

What is integration testing?

Testing performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interaction between integrated components or a systems.

What is determines the level of risk?

A risk could be any future event with a negative consequence a need to identify the risks associated with your project.

What is alpha testing?

Alpha testing is performed by developer at the software development site. It is conducted for software application and project.

What is beta testing?

Beta testing is performed by the customer at their own site. It is usually conducted for Software product.

What is component testing?

Testing performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interaction between integrated components.

What is functional system testing?

Testing based on an analysis of the specifications of the functionality of a component or a system.

What is Non-functional testing?

Testing the attributes of a components or a system, that do not relate to the functionality.

What is GUI testing?

GUI testing is what the user sees, user does not see the internal structure, interface is visible to the user especially buttons, icons, menubar, toolbar that they are working fine.

What is Adhoc testing?

Adhoc testing is the informal testing type with an aim to break the system.

What is load testing?

Load testing determines the behaviour of application when multiple users use it at the same time.

What is Stress testing?

Stress testing is nonfunctional testing when we put heavy load on the system to determind that how system performs in extream condition or unexpected condition.

What is white box testing and list the white box testing.

Testing based on analysis of the internal structure of a component or a system. Unit testing, integration testing is the white box testing.

What is black box testing? What are the different black box testing techniques?

Testing either functional or nonfunctional without reference to internal structure of the component or a system.

1.Equivalence partitioning

2.Boundry value analysis

3.Decision table

4.state transition testing

Mention what are the categories of defects?

Database defects, Critical functionality defects, functionality defects, Security defects, user interface defects.

Mention what big bang testing is?

In big bang integration testing all components or modules is integrated simultaneously, after which everything is tested as a whole.

What is the purpose of exit criteria?

The purpose of exit criteria is estimates of defect density or reliability measures.

When should "Regression Testing" be performed?

Regression testing means testing your software application when it under goes a code change to ensure that new code has not affected to other parts of the software.

What is 7 key principles? Explain in detail?

Testing shows presence of defects – testing can show there are defects testing cannot prove that there are no defects.

Exhaustive testing is impossible – testing everything is not possible instead of doing exhaustive testing focus on testing efforts.

Early Testing – we should start testing as early as possible in the software development life cycle.

Defect Clustering – there are some module or area which has more than one number of defects that particular area need to check thoroughly.

Pesticides paradox – we should not use same test case for different testing we should keep updating your test cases.

Testing is context dependent – for web application we need to do different types of testing for mobile application we need to do different types of testing.

Absence of error fallacy – finding and fixing defects will not help you unless the system is stable.

Difference between QA v/s QC v/s Tester

QA – QA is a Quality assurance , QA is a process oriented activities,

QA is a preventive activities ,QA is a subset of STLC.

QC – QC is a Quality control , QC is a productive activities, QC is a corrective process, QC is a subset of QA

Testing – Focus on actual testing , Product oriented activities. It is a preventive process , Testing is a subset of QC.

Difference between Smoke and Sanity testing.

Smoke Testing -

Smoke testing is documented and is scripted, smoke testing exercises

Entire system from end to end,

Smoke testing like general health checkup.

Sanity Testing –

Sanity testing is not documented and is unscripted,

Sanity testing is exercises particular component of the entire system,

Sanity testing is like specialized health checkup.

Difference between verification and Validation

Verification has a level,

It is known as static testing,

We can only reviewing the documents not executing the code.

Validation has testing level,

It is known as dynamic testing,

We can execute the code and get result.

Explain types of Performance testing.

Ans. Stress testing – When we put heavy load on the system to determind that how system is performed in extream condition.

Load testing – Load testing determines the behaviour of the application when we put heavy load on the system.

Performance testing – performance testing is an important aspect of the testing to ensure that system can handle unexpected workload and traffic without any issues or degradation in performance.

What is Error, Defect, Bug and failure?

A mistake in coding is error, tester found the error it is call defect , defect accepted by development team that is call bug , build and requirements are not meet that is call failure.

Difference between Priority and Severity

Priority -

Priority is absolute, Priority is customer focused,

It is the extend to which defect can affect the software.

Severity –

Severity is relative, Severity is business focused,

It defines the order in which we should resolve the defect.

What is Bug Life Cycle?

A computer bug is an error ,flow ,mistakes ,failure or fault in a computer program that prevents it from working correctly or produces an incorrect result. Bug arise from mistakes and errors made by people in either a program source code or in design.

• Explain the difference between Functional testing and Non-Functional testing

Functional testing –

Testing based on analysis of the specification of the functionality of the component or a system,

Functional testing is executed first, functional testing describes what is the product does,

Easy to do manual testing.

Non-functional testing –

Testing the attributes of a component or a system that do not relate to the functionality,

Non-functional testing should be performed after functional testing,

Non- functional testing describes how good the product work,

Tough to do manual testing.

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

SDLC-

1. SDLC is the mainly related to Software Development
2. Beside development other phases like testing is also included
3. In, SDLC more number of members are required for the whole process.

STLC-

1)STLC is mainly related to Software Testing

2) It focuses only on testing the software

3) In STLC, less number of members are needed.

What is the difference between test scenarios, test cases, and test script?

Test Scenario-

1. A scenario is any functionality can be tested.
2. Focus on what to test
3. High level actions

Test cases-

1. Test cases involves set of steps, conditions ,inputs that can be used while performing testing task.
2. Focus on what to test and how to test
3. Low level actions

Test Script-

1. A set of sequential instructions that details how to execute the core business functions.
2. Focus on how to test.
3. It helps test specific thigs reapitadely.

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

A Test Plan is a formal document that outlines the scope, objectives, approach, resources ,and schedule of testing activities for a project.

What is priority?

Priority is Relative and Business-Focused. Priority defines the order in which we should resolve a defects , should we fix it now or can it wait this priority status is set by tester to developer mentioning the time frame to fix the defects.

What is severity?

Severity is absolute and customer focused, it is the extent to which defect can affect the software.

Bug Categories are

Database defects

Critical functionality defects

Functionality defects

Security defects

User interface defects

Advantage of Bugzilla

1)Free and Open-Source – No licensing cost, making it a budget-friendly choice for

organizations.

2) Easy to Use – Simple web-based interface that allows testers and developers to report and

manage bugs efficiently.

3) Customizable Workflow – Users can define their own workflow, statuses, and rules

according to project needs.

4) Email Notifications – Sends automatic updates to team members when a bug is created,

updated, or resolved.

1. Multi-Language Support – Available in various languages, making it suitable for global teams.

What are the different Methodologies in Agile Development Model?

Different Methodologies in Agile Development Model is

Kanban

Scrum

When to used Usability Testing?

There are many software applications or websites, which miserably fail, once launched,

due to these reasons –

Where do I click next?

Which page needs to be navigated?

Which Icon or Jargon represents what?

Error messages are not consistent or effectively displayed

Session time not sufficient.

What is the procedure for GUI Testing?

Graphical User interface (GUI) testing involves a series of steps to ensure that a user

interface is functional, usable, and visually consistent. The steps include: Planning: Define the scope of testing and identify key areas of the UI

Preparation: Set up the testing environment with the necessary tools and resources

Test case development: Create detailed test cases that cover different aspects of the UI

Test execution: Perform the tests by interacting with the UI as a user would

Issue reporting: Document any issues or inconsistencies encountered

Fix review: Review and validate fixes to ensure that issues have been resolved

Continuous testing: Continue to test and improve the UI

Explain the difference between Authorization and Authentication in Web testing.

What are the common problems faced in Web testing?

Authentication refers to the process of verifying a user identity, like checking if they

are who they claim to be by using login credentials. While Authorization determines

what actions or resources a verified user is allowed to access within the system.

Common problems encountered in web testing include: cross-browser compatibility

issues, performance concerns, security vulnerabilities, user experience (UX) challenges,

testing across different devices, data privacy issues, load testing, and ensuring proper

functionality across various browser versions and operating systems.