Q.1 What is Exploratory Testing?

Ans= Exploratory testing is concurrent process where test design, execution and logging happen Simultaneously.

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.

Q.3 What is boundary value testing?

Ans= Boundary value is a methodology for designing test cases that concentrates software testing effort on cases near the limit of valid ranges boundary.

Q4.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.

Q.5 What is integration testing?

Ans= integration testing is level of the software testing process-where individual units are combined and tested as a group.

Q.6 What is determines the level of risk?

Ans= A factor that could result in future negative consequences , usually expressed impact and likelihood.

1. What is Alpha testing

Ans= it is always performed by the developers at the software development site.

Q8 What is beta testing?

Ans= it is always performed by the customers at their own site.

Q9. What is component testing

Ans=component testing is individual of software components.

Q10.What is functional system testing?

Ans=Testing based on an analysis of the specification of the functionality of a 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 ,Reliability,efficiency,usability,interoperability,maintainability and portability.

Q.12 What is GUI testing?

Ans= graphical user interface (GUI) testing is the process of the testing the systems GUI of the system under test.

Q.13 What is Adhoc testing?

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

Q.14 what is load testing?

Ans= it is performance testing to check system behavior under load.testing and application under heavy load, such as testing of a web site under arrange of a loads to determine at what point the systems response time degrades-or fails.

Q.15 What is stress testing?

Ans= system is stressed beyond its specifications to check-how and when it fails

Performed under heavy load like pitting large number beyond storage capacity,complex database queries, continuous input to system or database load.

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

Ans= white box testing= testing based on an analysis of the internal structure

Of the component or system.

Types of white box- \* statement coverage

\* Decision coverage

\* Condition coverage

Q17. What is black box testing? What are the different black box testing techniques?

Ans= Testing either functional or non-functional,without reference to the internal structure of the component or system.

\*\*black box testing techniques?

Equivalence partitioning

Boundary value analysis

Decision table

State transition testing

Q18.Mention what are the categories of defects?

Ans= \*Database defects

\*Critical functionality defects

\*Functionality defects

\*Security defects

\*User interface defects

Q19.Mention what big-bag testing is?

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

Q20.What is the purpose of exit criteria?

Ans=\*Executed test cases are documented

\*All high prioritized bugs fixed and closed

\*Technical documents to submitted followed b \*Limitations

Q21.When should "Regression Testing" be performed

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

Q22.What is 7 key principles? Explain in detail?

Ans=7 key principles:

\*Testing shows presence of defect

\*Exhaustive testing is impossible

\*Early testing

\*Defect clustering

\*The pesticide paradox

\*The testing is context dependent/Absence of error fallacy

\*Testing shows presence of defect= testing can show that defect are present,but cannot prove that there are no defects.

\*Exhaustive testing is impossible= testing everything including all combinations of input and preconditions is not possible.

\*Early testing= remember from our definition of testing that testing does’t start once the code has been written.

\*Defect clustering= defect are not evenly spread in a system they are ‘ clustered

\*The pesticide paradox= if the same tests are repeated overland over again eventually the same set of test cases will no longer find any new defects.

\*The testing is context dependent=testing is basically context dependent

Testing is done differently in different contexts.different kind of sites are tested differently.

\*Absence of error fallacy=if we build a system and,in doing so,find and fix defects it doesn’t make it a good system.

Q23.Difference between QA v/s QC v/s Tester

QA(Quality Assurance)

Ans=1 QA full form is quality assurance

2 QA subset of stlc

3 QA is process oriented activities

4 QA is preventive activities

QC (Quality Control)

1 QC full form is quality control

2 QC is subset of QA(quality assurance)

3 QC is product oriented activities

4 QC is corrective process

( Testing)

1 Testing is subset of quality control

2 it is a preventive process

3 product oriented activities

4 focus on actual testing

Q24.Difference between Smoke and Sanity?

(SMOKE TESTING)

Ans= Smoke testing= 1 smoke testing is performed after software build to ascertain that the critical functionality of program is working fine.

2 This testing is performed by the developers or tester

3 smoke testing is a subset of regression testing

4 smoke testing is like general health checkup

5 smoke testing is usually documented or scripted

6 smoke testing exercises the entire system from end to end.

(SANITY TESTSTING)

1 Sanity testing is after receiving a software build, with minor changes in code or functionality sanity testing is performed to ascertain that the bugs have been fixed and no further issues are introduced due to these changes.

2 sanity testing is usually performed by testers

3 sanity testing is usually not documented and is unscripted

4 sanity testing is a subset of acceptance testing

5 sanity testing exercises only the particular component of the entire system

6 sanity testing is like specialized health

Q25.Difference between verification and Validation

Ans= VARIFICATION

1 verification is static

2 verification is performed by developers

3 verification phases is business requirement,system requirement,technical specification, program specification.

VALIDATION

1 validation is dynamic

2 validation is performed by testers

3 validation phases is unit testing,integration testing,system testing,acceptance testing.

Q26.Explain types of Performance testing.

Ans= load testing

Stress testing

Endurance testing

Spike testing

Volume testing

Scalability testing

1. Load testing=it is performance testing to check system behavior or under load.
2. Stress testing= system is stressed beyond its specification to check-how and when it fails
3. Endurance testing=is similar to soak testing, but it focuses on the long-term behavior of the system under a constant load.
4. Spike testing=is a type of load testing that tests the system’s ability to handle sudden spikes in traffic.
5. Volume testing=a large number of data is saved in a database and the overall software system’s behavior is observed.
6. Scalability testing= determines maximum user load the software application can handle.

Q27. What is Error, Defect, Bug and failure?

Ans= Error=A mistake in coding is called error.

Defect= error found by tester is called defect.

Bug= defect accepted by development team then it is called bug.

Failure= build does not meet the requirement then it is called failure.

Q28.Difference between Priority and Severity

Ans= PRIORITY

* How soon bugs should be fix
* Priority is driven by business value
* Priority status is based on customer requirement
* Priority of defect is decided in consultation with the manager/client
* Priority is categorized into three types

Low

Medium

High

SAVIORITY

* Importance of the defect
* Saviority is driven by functionality
* Saviority status is based on the technical aspect of the product
* QA engineer determines the saviority level of the defect
* Saviority is categorized into five types
* Critical
* High
* Low
* Medium
* Cosmetic

Q29.What is Bug Life Cycle?

Ans= A computer bud is an error, flaw, mistake, failure,or fault in a computer program that prevents it from working correctly or produces an incorrect result.

Q30. Explain the difference between Functional testing and Nonfunctional testing.

FUNCTIONAL

Ans= 1 functional testing is executed first

2 manual testing or automation tools can be used for functional testing

3 business requirements are the input to functional testing

4 functional testing describes what the product does.

5 easy to do manual testing

6 types of functional testing

Unit testing

Smoke testing

Sanity testing

Integration testing

White box testing

Black box testing

User acceptancee testing

Regression testing

Nonfunctional

1. Non functional testing should be performed after functional testing

2 .using tools will be effective for this testing

3. performance parameter like speed, scalability are input to non functional testing

4. non functional testing describes how good the product works

5. tough to do manual testing

6. types of non functional testing

Performance testing

Load testing

Stress teesting

Security testing

Volume testing

Migration testing

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

**(Software Development Life Cycle)**

**Ans=** STLC= STLC full form is (Software Testing Life Cycle)

* STLC is mainly related to software testing
* STLC involve only five phases
* STLC phases are PERFORMED AFTER SDLC phases.

**SDLC**

#### SDLC is mainly related to software development.

* SDLC full form is (Software Development Life Cycle)
* SDLC involve only six phases
* SDLC phases are completed before the STLC phases.

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

**TEST CASES**

* test case involve the set of step, condition,inputs are while performing the testing task
* Test Case is a manual approach of software testing
* Test case is developed in form of templates

**TEST SCRIPT**

* A set of sequential instruction that detail how to execute a core business function
* Test Script is an automatic approach of software testing.
* Requires less time for testing scripts

**TEST SCENARIO**

* A scenario is any functionality that can be tested it is also called test condition and test possibility
* Test scenarios are focused on what to test.
* These are high-level actions.

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

Ans= Test planning,test planning strategy,test planning factor,test planning activity,exit-criteria.

* Test planning= A document describing the scope,approach,resources and schedule of intended test activities
* Test planning strategy= All project set of plans and strategy which define how the testing will be conducted

* Test planning factor= The organizations test policy,testing objectives,project risks,criticality,Test-ability,availability of resources
* Test planning activities=Integrating and coordinating the testing activities into the software life cycle
* Exit-criteria= Run out of time,Run out of budget,All defect have been fixed,End of all testing ,End of phase of testing.

Q 34.What is priority?

Ans= How soon bugs should be fix it is called priority.

35 What is severity?

Ans= importance of the defect it is called severity

1. Bug categories are…

Ans= Bug category : Security, Database,Functionality (Critical/General),UI

1. Advantage of Bugzilla .

* Open source, free bug tracking tool
* Automatic duplicate bug detection
* Move bugs between installs
* Time tracking
* Ideal for small projects
* Powerful query tool

38 What are the different Methodologies in Agile Development Model?

Ans= SCRUM= Scrum is an agile development method which concentrates particularly on how

To manage tasks within a team based development environment.

KANBAN=Kanban is very popular framework for development in the agile software development methodology it provide the transparent way of visualizing the tasks and work capacity of a team.

39.Explain the difference between Authorization and Authentication in Web testing.What are the common problems faced in Web tests.

AUTHORIZATION

* Ans= Authorization=while in this process,users or person are validated
* While this process is done after the authentication process.
* While it needs the user’s privilege or security levels
* While it determines **What permission does the user have**
* The user authorization is not visible at the user end

AUTHONTICATION

* In the authentication process, users or persons are verified
* It is done before the authorization process.
* It needs usually the user’s login details.
* The user authentication is visible at user end.
* Authentication determines whether the person is user or not

Q40.When to used Usability Testing?

Ans=Usability testing is done when tester need to verify that how easy it is for user to interact and navigate through the develop software application,user friendless,it efficiency and accuracy.

Q41.What is the procedure for GUI Testing?

Ans= Graphical user interface (GUI) testing is the process of testing the system GUI of the system under test.GUI testing involves checking the screens with the controls like menus,button,icons,and all types s of bars-tool bar,menu bar,dialog box and windows etc.

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