**1. What is Software Testing?**

According to ANSI/IEEE 1059 standard – A process of analyzing a software item to detect the differences between existing and required conditions (i.e., defects) and to evaluate the features of the software item

**2. What are the best practices for writing test cases?**

* Write test cases with end-users perspective
* Write test steps in a simple way that anyone can follow them easily
* Make the test cases reusable
* Set the priority
* Provide a test case description, test data, expected result, precondition, postcondition.
* Write invalid test cases along with valid test cases
* Follow proper naming conventions
* Review the test cases regularly and update them if necessary.

**3. What is configuration management?**

Configuration management (CM) is a process of systems engineering to maintain system resources, computer systems, servers, software, and product’s performance in a consistent state. It helps to record all the changes made in the system and ensures that the system performs as expected even though changes are made over time.

**4. Name some popular configuration management tools?**

Some of the popular configuration management tools are Ansible, Chef, Puppet, Terraform, Saltstack, etc.

**5. What if the software is so buggy it can’t really be tested at all?**

If the software is so buggy, the first thing we need to do is to report the bugs and categories them based on Severity. If the bugs are critical bugs then it severely affects schedules and indicates deeper problems in the software development process. So you need to let the manager know about the bugs with proper documentation as evidence.

#### ****6. What are Quality Assurance and Quality Control?****

**Quality Assurance:**Quality Assurance involves in process-oriented activities. It ensures the prevention of defects in the process used to make Software Applications. So the defects don’t arise when the Software Application is being developed.

**Quality Control:**Quality Control involves in product-oriented activities. It executes the program or code to identify the defects in the Software Application.

#### ****7. What is Verification in software testing?****

Verification is the process, to ensure that whether we are building the product right i.e., to verify the requirements which we have and to verify whether we are developing the product accordingly or not. Activities involved here are Inspections, Reviews, Walk-throughs.

**8. What is Validation in software testing?**

Validation is the process, whether we are building the right product i.e., to validate the product which we have developed is right or not. Activities involved in this is Testing the software application.

#### ****9. What is Static Testing?****

Static Testing involves in reviewing the documents to identify the defects in the early stages of SDLC.

#### ****6. What is Dynamic Testing?****

Dynamic testing involves in the execution of code. It validates the output with the expected outcome.

#### ****7. What is White Box Testing?****

White Box Testing is also called as Glass Box, Clear Box, and Structural Testing. It is based on applications internal code structure. In white-box testing, an internal perspective of the system, as well as programming skills, are used to design test cases. This testing usually was done at the unit level.

Various white-box testing techniques are:

1. Statement Coverage
2. Decision Coverage
3. Condition Coverage
4. Multiple Condition Coverage

**8. What is Black Box Testing?**

Black Box Testing is a [software testing](https://www.softwaretestingmaterial.com/software-testing/) method in which testers evaluate the functionality of the software under test without looking at the internal code structure. This can be applied to every level of software testing such as Unit, Integration, System and Acceptance Testing.

**9. What is Grey Box Testing?**

Grey box is the combination of both White Box and Black Box Testing. The tester who works on this type of testing needs to have access to design documents. This helps to create better test cases in this process.

**10. What is Positive and Negative Testing?**

**Positive Testing:** It is to determine what system supposed to do. It helps to check whether the application is justifying the requirements or not.

**Negative Testing:** It is to determine what system not supposed to do. It helps to find the defects from the software.