Q) Which model you followed in your project?

Ans: - In our current project we followed agile Scrum methodology.

Q) Explain Your project with respect to Agile?

Ans: In my current project as soon as we got requirement in the form of user story from customer, so our architect, scrum master, product owner, BA/Sme, they sit together, and they go through the user story and understand the entire requirement in detail. so, after understanding that user story they will convert that entire user story into product backlog. So, this product backlog, it is a prioritized requirement document in which requirements are prioritized according to which bunch of features to be developed in first Sprint and which bunch of features to be developed in second Sprint which bunch of features to be developed in third sprint. so that is how the entire user story is divided into many bunch of features and each bunch they would have prioritized based on customer business needs .so that prioritizes requirement document we call it as product backlog and one product backlog contains many story cards and each story card contained many stories. so once after preparing this product backlog, then architect and Scrum master they pull out first priority story card to develop it .so when they pull out the first priority story card to develop it, then that first priority story card we call it as First Sprint backlog. So by taking that first sprint backlog our entire scrum team so used to do a meeting called Sprint planning meeting, wherein we used to discuss how many days one sprint should be and in this first print what type of target should be there and what type of activities should happen and who should do which activity, so all these things we used to discuss , and also in the spring planning meeting our testing team leaders we used to discuss in future in this first sprint which kind of testing we should do and in future when testing starts which activities should start first and when exactly which activity should end. overall, we used to plan the complete sprint. so in the Sprint planning meeting we used to discuss how to manage one sprint ,so this is how we used to discuss and that’s how we used to do Sprint planning meeting and once after we are done with Sprint planning meeting at end of this meeting we used to get our first Sprint backlog, they used to share this first sprint backlog to us and for our development team. this is how we used to do the Sprint planning meeting. once after this spring planning meeting so when we receive first Sprint backlog, we and our developers so our developers as soon as they receive first Sprint backlog what they used to do is they used to go through the first sprint backlog, and they estimate the time required to develop each story and how much time it will take to start testing. So, after estimating the stories which is called as story point, developers used to start developing the stories, after developing a story they use to generate the builds for those stories and our test lead used to install the build in the testing environment and send us an email which contains the URL to access the build. So, what we used to do is we used to access the build and first day we used to start with smoke testing, to check whether build is eligible for further testing of not. Once smoke testing is passed, then we used to do thorough testing while doing thorough testing whenever we find any defect are used to prepare different report and sent it development team and we used to track the defect until it gets fixed. So, to do this defect tracking in our current project we used a different tracking tool called Jira, so after completion of testing the entire build at the end of the test cycle we used to prepare a test execution report which contains summary of execution of the build.

So, after completion of test execution report then we used to prepare all type of graphs and matrices regarding bugs which we found in first build, so once after completion of test execution report and send it back to test lead, then only we used to consider one test cycle is completed, so that is how we used to add one test cycle to the first sprint.

So by the time we complete testing first build same time parallelly our developers used to develop the second build, so as soon as new build comes our test lead used uninstall old build and install new build, so after installing new build, immediately we never used to start testing, because as soon as new build comes we used to do a meeting called impact analysis meeting, where entire test team sit together and we used to discuss this new build, which are all the new changes and these new changes where it will affect and we used to come up with all possible impacted areas and those impacted areas our test lead used to document, that document we call it as impact matrices. once after this impact analysis meeting, we used to start actual testing. when we start actual testing, first we used to test new changes, once we come to know new changes are working fine then we used to test all impacted areas by referring to impact matrices, so that’s how we used to start our regression testing from second build. so again, when we used to find the defects and the same process using defect tracking tool, we used to prepare defect report and sent it to developers and the same process goes on till the end of the sprint. so, like this in this first sprint we had around 05 builds. so, by the time developing team complete developing the first Sprint backlog and by the time we complete testing entire first sprint backlog once we come to know everything is working fine then we used to inform our senior developer. senior developer used to take one copy of the software and it takes it to customer place and launch the software to customers. this is what he used to do and one more thing this sprint when we say Sprint once actually we start testing then we used to say for a Sprint is started so sprint is a place where test engineer we test the same product for many cycles and this is the place where we conduct all different types of testing technique on products and Sprint is a place where the test engineer find the bug and prepare defect reports sent to developers and helps development team to improve the quality of the product , and Sprint is the place where test engineer will spend maximum time and Sprint is the place where test engineer is productive to the company.

so test engineer testing the software nothing but obviously we find defect and the defect must be tracked that is nothing but defect tracking, and also one more thing at the end of every test cycle we used to prepare a test execution report and the test execution report, every test cycle test execution report we never used to share with the customer, only last test cycle of this sprint we used to prepare one test execution report only that last test execution report we used to share with the customer. Customer as soon as they receive last test execution report, by looking into that customer used to think this is the end of 1 Sprint so this test execution reports this stage is the end of one sprint for our customer. but for our scum team just because they launched the product to customer, we never is to consider one Sprint is completed, because after launching product to customer scrum team we used to do another meeting called Sprint retrospective meeting, wherein entire scrum teams sit together and we used to discuss regarding wrong process which we followed in entire Sprint and we used to document it and also we used to discuss regarding good process which we did it in entire Sprint ,we used to document it that document we call it as Sprint retrospective meeting document. and that document we used to store it in a server, we had a server in our company like QMS we used to store that Sprint retrospective meeting document in server for security purpose once after completion of this Sprint retrospective meeting then only we used to consider once print is completed and one more thing one more mandatory process the moment the moment Sprint started for us starting up the Sprint till end of this sprint, every day as soon as when we come to office before we start the work we used to do a meeting called Daily Sprint stand up meeting wherein entire scrum teams sit together we used to discuss yesterday what we did and today what we have to do and yesterday while doing work while doing work what problems we faced and in future what might stop our work we used to discuss all these impediments and our scrum master used to document all these impediments so the document we used to call it as impediments backlog so because of this daily sprint stand up meeting 30% of our process is improved and this is how we had our first sprint after completion of first print then again our scrum master architect and product owner they used to discuss then they used to pull out second priority story card to develop it so then they pull out second priority story card to develop it then that story card we used to call it as second Sprint backlog, by taking that second Sprint backlog we used to do a meeting called second Sprint planning meeting so while doing second Sprint planning meeting we used to refer previous Sprint retrospect meeting document and used to make sure that which are all the good process we followed in previous sprint that must be repeated in current Sprint and also we used to make sure that and also we used to make sure that which are all the wrong process we followed in previous and that should not be repeated in current Sprint and the same process and same kind of meetings we followed till end of the project for all upcoming build and upcoming sprints, so this is how we had our agile process in our current project, and one more thing in this agile process actually what we used to do is in the middle of this print if customer ask any changes we accept the changes but we never used to do changes in the middle of this sprint what we used to do is so those changes we used to postpone it to next Sprint so this postponing process in agile we used to call it as carryforward, this is all ways to handle the changes and whatever the sprints we had entire project almost all the sprint whatever we conducted we did regression testing so this is how we followed agile in our process.

Q) Who did white box testing in your project?

Ans: - In my current project the white box testing is done by our developers, what they used to do is they did the testing automatically by using tool called Unit test suite, since morning to evening they used to write code and while leaving the office they to keep this code in this unit test suite, and they used to run that tool and go home. The moment they run that tool inside that tool all unit test scripts used to execute, and each unit test script used to connect corresponding program, and that unit test script used to check whether corresponding program is correct or not and it used to display result. So, this is how entire night many rounds of white box testing is performed by test suite, since entire night many rounds of white box testing used to happen, that’s why those cycles we used call it as nightly cycles. So, this is how white box testing used to happen entire night. Morning as usual our developers used to come to office, by the time when they come to office and open that tool, by that time the tool would have finished doing white box testing and the tool would have displayed result. So, developers when they look into result, they are much interested in failed result not passed result, they used to check which unit test script is failed, if they come to know some unit test script result is failed then our developers used to do white box testing manually on failed test script programs. This is how our developers used to do white box testing manually.

Q) How you did Functional Testing on your project.

Ans: - In my current project, as soon as we got requirement, we went through the requirement, so by understanding the requirement we came to know that the application contains many components and we understood each and every component how it works and how it is interrelated to each other and based on that we identified all possible scenarios for each, and every component and we documented it as functional test cases.

As soon as we got build from development team, we executed those functional test cases and we tested each and every component thoroughly and independently so, that’s how we did functional testing on our project.

And for my current project they allocated be Action module, Patron module, Reach module, Record module and prospect module. So I started doing function testing from Action module, what I did is I clicked on action module, by clicking on action module I checked whether action list page is displayed or not, when I checked I came to know that yes action list page is displayed and what I did is, as per the requirement in action list page, new action button should be there which I checked and actually it was there and I clicked on new action button, by clicking on new action button I checked whether create action page is there or not, as I was expecting really it displayed create action page so that is where I came to know that new action button is working fine then I set functional testing passed on new action button. Then what I did is since it displayed create action page, it contains many components like action name, start name end date, expected response, actual cost, budgeted cost, actual revenue, num sent, so these components were present on create action page, so I started doing functional testing from action name text field.

So, when start doing function testing on action name text field, so the requirement for action name text field is it should accept 3-121 characters and it should accept only characters and it should not accept space between the characters and it should not accept blank so these were the requirement for action name text field.

Since action name text field requirement was given in range of values so I applied test cases design techniques. In test case design technique, I applied pressman technique. According to pressman technique I derived 1 valid and 2 invalid values and since I was testing for the first time I entered valid data, I entered >3 and <121 characters into action name text field and clicked on save button, the moment I clicked on save button I checked whether it is accepting or not, as I was expecting it accepted so I came to know that action name text field is working for valid data, when I came to know that it is accepting valid data then I moved on to test same component for invalid data, so whatever the two invalid data I wrote I tested one by one, so I entered only digits and clicked on save, so as I was expecting it should not accept, it didn’t accept, in that text field digits are not allowed so that is how I came to know that action name text field is working fine as it is not accepting invalid data, then I tested for some other invalid data, I entered space between characters and click on save, which I click on save again it was not accepting, it displayed an error message. So this is how by applying pressman technique I tested it. Once after this I thought like I should test this component thoroughly, so what I did is I applied error guessing technique, by applying error guessing technique I tested this action name text field thoroughly for all possible invalid values, what I did Is I entered alphanumeric values in the text field and click on save button it was not accepting it, then I entered characters and special characters combination in the text field it was not accepting it and one more beautiful scenario I tested, when the software was in English language I entered action name in different country languages and click on save, it was not accepting it.so like this I tested this action name text field thoroughly be applying error guessing techniques for all possible invalid values, once after testing thoroughly, some where I was feeling like let me test it with edge values to find some more bugs, so I applied the technique called boundary value analysis, so I entered <3 characters and click on save button, it did not accept, then I entered >3 that is 4 characters it accepted since it was valid scenario. Then I entered >121 that is 122 characters and click on save it didn’t accept as it was invalid, then I entered 120 characters 120 characters, it accepted as it was valid value, so this is how I tested action name text field thoroughly. So, once I came to know that action name text field is working absolutely working fine. Then I went on to test another component, here another component is………. Continue (for other components)

Q) How you did Integration testing on you project?

Ans- In my current project, as soon as we got requirement, we went through the requirement, so by understanding the requirement we came to know that the application contains some data flow between the module, so we identified those data flows and documented it as integration test cases.

As soon as we got the build from our development team, we executed those integration test case and we tested each and every data flow practically whether it is working or not. So, this is how we did integration testing in our project

In this project I was allocated with Action module, reach module, record module, Patrons module, started doing integration testing from actions module, in actions module when I selected action module it displayed action list page, in action list page there is a feature called new action, so by using this new action feature I am able to create a new action in this software after creating new action this action created should also display in action list page, this is what is the customers mentioned in the requirement. That means there is a data flow from create action from action list page. So, what I did is I checked whether there is really data flow between create action and action list page, so what I did is I checked whether by using this new action feature whether I am able to create a Action or not, when I checked I got to know that yes I was able to create, so after creating action I was in action list page and I was in action list page, so what I did is again I selected action module, by selecting action module I checked whether really it is displaying action list page or not, when I checked that Is where I came to know that yes action list page is displayed also I checked whether newly created action is displayed or not, so I checked it and yes it was displayed. Then is when I came to know that really data flow is working fine between create action and action list page. Then I set integration status as pass between create action and action list page. So, this is how I checked data flow.

(Prepare for all the scenarios) …….

(Narrate like a story)

(don’t use click and check for integration use only for functional testing)

Q) How you did System testing on your project??

Ans: - In my current project, as soon as we got requirement, we went through the requirement, so by understanding the requirement we came to know what the main purpose is of using the application, what is customers business need, after understanding identified all possible end to end scenarios and converted is as system test cases

As soon as we got the build from our development team, we executed those system test case and we tested each and every end-to-end scenario whether is capable of handling it not. So, this is how we did system testing in our project.

In this project I was allocated with Actions Module, patrons Module, reach Module, record Module, Prospects Module, in this module actual end to end scenarios starts from actions module, so here what happens is in my client business, when they have new product they want to increase the sales of their new product, since it is a new product and no one is aware of this, my client decided to do marketing of this, so my client came with many marketing strategies to market the product, so whatever the marketing strategies he came up, those marketing strategy details they are going to store into the software, so to do this activity in this software, in action module there is a feature called new action, so by using this feature they can store all marketing strategy in this software. So, what I did is I tested whether by using action name feature whether I am able to store marketing strategies or not, when I tested it, I came to know that yes, I can store a strategy and it created and action, so I came to know that new action feature Is working fine. Then I continued testing the flow, so once after completing marketing, many people will come to know of my client’s product and start visiting their showroom, so in my client business they need a process that whoever visit their showroom they want to collect the details of the customers doesn’t matter whether they buy or, they want to collect the details, so whatever the customer details they collected they want to store it in the software, so to store that there is a module called patron module, by selecting patrons module, it display patron list page, in patron list page there is a feature called new patron, by using this new patron feature they can store their customer details in the software, so I tested whether by clicking on patron module whether I am able to get patron list page or not, when I checked I came to know that yes I am able to get patron list page, then I tested whether by clicking on new patron button whether I am bale to create a new patron or not, when I tested I came to know that yes really I am to create a patron, so I came to know that new patron feature is working fine.

(Continue with the business flow and modules.)

Q) How you did smoke testing in your project?

Ans: - I my current project, there are bunch of test cases, out of that I only took basic and critical feature test cases and I executed and did smoke testing.

So, in this project they allocated me Action module, reach module, record module, Patron’s module, in Action module there is a new action feature, so it is a critical feature, because in my clients business, whenever they make a new product, they come up with marketing strategies because that product is new to the market, so for that reason, to store the marketing strategies there is this module called action module where they can store their marketing strategies’ and also in the future if they create a new product they might want to look back to their previous marketing strategies which they did in the past, so this new action feature becomes a critical feature in the application. So, what I did is I tested this new action feature by testing whether really, I am able to store the marketing strategies or not, and when I checked it by creating a new action, I came to know that yes, I am able to create a new action, so set the status as pass for smoke testing on new action feature, this is how I did smoke testing on new action feature. (Sly, prepare for other features -> new reach, new record, new patron)

Q) How you did Adhoc testing in your project?

Ans: - In my current project, whenever we are done testing entire build, at the end of every test cycle whenever we used to get free time we used to think beyond the requirement and we used to come up with our own creative ideas and we used to test the application randomly, this is how we used to do adhoc testing.

So I remember in 15th build I came with a beautiful creative idea, and I tested it

So, usually what happens is when we enter the url to access the application and click on go, welcome page would have displayed, in welcome page when we observe the url it would have changed in the welcome page, then when I enter valid username and password and click on sign in button, home page would be displayed, in the home page the url would have again changed, so by observing this, what I understood is, currently I am on which page of the application, the url is built till that page, so what I did is when I was on home page of the application, I copied that url, after copying, I logged out from the application, closed the browser, than again I opened a new browser and in the address bar of the browser I pasted the url and clicked on go button, I was so excited to check whether it goes directly to home page, that way I could have found a blocker defect, so that’s how I thought. So when I click on go button beyond my expectation It displayed welcome page. So that how I came to know that this application is very safe, and its not accepting any random activity, then I set adhoc testing is passed on this application, so this is how I did adhoc testing on this application.

After that I didn’t give up, I got one more creative idea by looking at the back button in the browser, so what I thought is let me login in to the application, do some activity and logout from the application and then click on back button on the browser, who knows it might go back to the home page and I might find a blocker defect, so that’s what I was expecting, so what I did is, I logged in to the application, clicked on action module and then clicked on new action button and did some activity by filling the fields and saved it and clicked on logout button, as I clicked on logout button welcome page was displayed, then I clicked on the back button expecting it to go to home page, but when I clicked on back button, the browser refreshed and displayed the same welcome page. So that’s when I came to know that this application is safe and adhoc testing is pass, so this way I tested another adhoc scenario.

Another creative idea came to my mind, where what I did is, I opened the same application in two different browsers chrome and Mozilla, then I logged into the application in both the browsers, then what I did is I changed the password for the current user in chrome browser, then what I did is in Mozilla browser I clicked on patrons module, I was expecting it would display patrons list page and I would find another bug, but as I clicked on patrons module it redirected me to welcome page displaying that you password has been changed.

So that how I came to know that this application is very much safe.

That’s how I set that adhoc testing is pass.

(Prepare 2 more scenarios)

Q) how many test cases are there in your project?

Ans: -In my current project we have around 2500 test cases.

Q) How many you wrote?

Ans: - I wrote 350 test cases.

Q) How many test cases you can write per day?

Ans: - no. of test cases that I can write per day, It depends on clarity on the requirement. Earlier I used to write 3-4 test cases per day, after 2 to 3 sprints I was able to write 8-12 test cases, no of test cases got doubled because by that time I got better product knowledge and by that time I started re executing test cases, and I am used to it.

Q) how many test cases you can review per day?

Ans: -in my current project it took around 15-20 min to review one test case, so in an hour I can review 3-4 test cases so in a day I can review 24 test cases.

Q) how many test cases you can execute per day?

Ans: - In my current project, it took around 10-15 min to execute a test case, so in an hour I can execute 4-5 test cases, and, in a day, I can execute 40 test cases.

Q) whatever the test cases you wrote in your project, can you write?

Ans: - yes (practice the test cases).

Q) How did you make sure that your test coverage (scenario coverage) is good?

Ans:- I will follow spring jet procedure to write the test cases and I will prepare traceability matrix and make sure that every requirement got at least one test case, when I say I will follow spring jet procedure, consciously we do certain activity, what I will do is I will lot of time understanding the requirement and identifying the scenarios and document the scenarios because of that there will be a better coverage and while writing test cases I will apply test case design techniques because of that there wil be a improvement in the coverage and also after writing test cases we find lot of time reviewing the test cases and find missing scenarios because of that there will be improvement in the coverage and also while executing the test cases if I find a new scenario I will add it to the existing test cases, because of that there will be a better coverage and also by doing adhoc testing we can cover more number of scenarios, so by doing all these activities I make sure that my coverage is good.

Q) Tell some regression features or dependency functionalities in your project?

Ans: - In my current project the functional dependencies are- 1) New prospect feature is dependent new record feature b) new tender feature is dependent on new record feature c) new sale order feature dependent on new record feature d) new receipt feature is dependent on new record feature.

e) new buy order feature dependent on new commodity feature f) new sale order feature dependent on new commodity feature g) new receipt dependent on commodity h) new tender feature dependent on new commodity.

i) new buy order feature dependent on new catalogue feature j) new receipt feature dependent on new catalogue k) new tender feature dependent on new catalogue l) new sale order on new catalogue m) new buy order on new vendor

Q) how did you do regression testing in your project?

Ans: - in my current project, we started doing regression testing from the second build onwards of the first sprint

So whenever the second build came, so the developer would have done some changes, so immediately we never used to start the testing, we used to do a meeting called impact analysis meeting, where the whole testing team used to come and sit together and we used to discuss the new changes done in the new build and also where the new changes will affect, we used to discuss this, and our test lead used to document this in a document called impact matrix, once after doing this meeting then only we used to start the actual testing.

So while doing the actual testing we used to test the new changes first, when we come to know the new changes are working fine then we used look the impact matrix and retest the features which might get impacted, this is how we used to do regression testing.

I still remember in 12th build the developers had done some changes in new record feature, so I tested the new record feature by checking whether by using new record feature I am able to create a new record or not, so when I tested it I cam to know that new record feature is working fine that is I am able to create a new record, then I was thinking that doing modification in this new record feature definitely would affect the new prospect feature, because in new prospect feature there is a component called record name lookup and it is a mandatory field that means without creating record it wont allow us to create a prosect, so what I did is I retested whether I am able to create a new prospect by adding the record name, I retested it, when I retested it I came to know that really I am able to create a new prospect, so I could say that regression testing is passed on new prospect feature and whatever the changes the developers have done on new record feature has not done any impact on new prospect feature.

Then I moved on to test another regression feature (similarly prepare for other dependency features…).

Q) what are all features, you did regression testing in your project?

Ans: - (same answer as of functional dependency)

Q) how will you do impact analysis meeting to do regression testing?

Ans: - So whenever the second build came, so the developer would have done some changes, so immediately we never used to start the testing, we used to do a meeting called impact analysis meeting, where the whole testing team used to come and sit together and we used to discuss the new changes done in the new build and also where the new changes will affect, we used to discuss this, and our test lead used to document this in a document called impact matrix, once after doing this meeting then only we used to start the actual testing.

So while doing the actual testing we used to test the new changes first, when we come to know the new changes are working fine when we never to think which areas the new changes would have impacted because we already would have documented in in impact matrices, and so we used to retest those impacted areas to check whether it is getting impacted or not, this is how we used to regression testing, so this impact matrix helps us save a lot of testing time so that the project delivery happens on time, and also this impact analysis meeting we used to do whenever we got a new build till the end of the sprint and also in different sprints, so this is a mandatory process that we followed in our company.

Q) how many cycles of regression testing, you have done?

Ans: - 80-90 % of the cycles whatever we tested; we did regression testing.

Q) Explain testing strategy or procedure or approach, which you followed in your project?

Ans: - : (Explain complete stlc)

In my current project as soon as we got requirement in the form of user story from customer, so our architect, scrum master, product owner, BA/Sme, they sit together, and they go through the user story and understand the entire requirement in detail. so, after understanding that user story they will convert that entire user story into product backlog. So, this product backlog, it is a prioritized requirement document in which requirements are prioritized according to which bunch of features to be developed in first Sprint and which bunch of features to be developed in second Sprint which bunch of features to be developed in third sprint. so that is how the entire user story is divided into many bunch of features and each bunch they would have prioritized based on customer business needs .so that prioritizes requirement document we call it as product backlog and one product backlog contains many story cards and each story card contained many stories. so once after preparing this product backlog, then architect and Scrum master they pull out first priority story card to develop it .so when they pull out the first priority story card to develop it, then that first priority story card we call it as First Sprint backlog. So by taking that first sprint backlog our entire scrum team so used to do a meeting called Sprint planning meeting, wherein we used to discuss how many days one sprint should be and in this first print what type of target should be there and what type of activities should happen and who should do which activity, so all these things we used to discuss , and also in the spring planning meeting our testing team leaders we used to discuss in future in this first sprint which kind of testing we should do and in future when testing starts which activities should start first and when exactly which activity should end. overall, we used to plan the complete sprint. so in the Sprint planning meeting we used to discuss how to manage one sprint, so this is how we used to discuss and that’s how we used to do Sprint planning meeting and once after we are done with Sprint planning meeting at end of this meeting we used to get our first Sprint backlog, they used to share this first sprint backlog to us and for our development team. this is how we used to do the Sprint planning meeting. once after this spring planning meeting so when we receive first Sprint backlog, we used to go through the entire sprint backlog and analyze it, if there is any doubt, we used to communicate with the development team If don’t get solution from development team we used to communicate with the teal lead and BA, if there also we didn’t get any solution we used to communicate with the customer through a conference meeting. So, this is how we used to do our system study.

Once after doing the system study, we used to identify all possible scenarios and prioritize the scenarios, then all those scenarios we used to convert it as test cases by using standard test case template and in this current project in first sprint they allocated be action module, since it is a medium size I wrote around around 60 test cases for that and to write the test cases we used a test case management tool so these days we used to call it as write test cases, so once after writing test cases we used to have a review process, so after writing the test cases we test engineers we used to have a confusion that whether we have written all the test cases or not, so we used to prepare a document called as traceability matrix where we used to map the stories to test cases, if we come to know that any test case is missing we used to write the test case and add it to the traceability matrix, so once we are sure of the test coverage, then we used to go to the next step called test execution, where we used to execute the test cases practically, so basically by the time we are done writing the test test cases, the developers used to be ready with the first build, the test lead used to install the build and send us the url to access the build and test it, so once we start testing the software, our testing team used to say that the sprint has started for us, so this test execution is the stage where we used to test the build for multiple cycles and used to apply different testing techniques and find the bugs and prepare defect report and send it to the development and help them improve the quality of the product and this is the stage where we used to spend the maximum time and this is the stage where we used to be productive to the company and also after completion of entire build at the end of every test cycle we used to prepare test execution report and the test execution report, every test cycle test execution report we never used to share with the customer, only last test cycle of this sprint we used to prepare one test execution report only that last test execution report we used to share with the customer. Customer as soon as they receive last test execution report, by looking into that customer used to think this is the end of 1 Sprint so this test execution reports this stage is the end of one sprint for our customer. but for our scum team just because they launched the product to customer, we never is to consider one Sprint is completed, because after launching product to customer scrum team we used to do another meeting called Sprint retrospective meeting, wherein entire scrum teams sit together and we used to discuss regarding wrong process which we followed in entire Sprint and we used to document it and also we used to discuss regarding good process which we did it in entire Sprint ,we used to document it that document we call it as Sprint retrospective meeting document. and that document we used to store it in a server, we had a server in our company like QMS we used to store that Sprint retrospective meeting document in server for security purpose once after completion of this Sprint retrospective meeting then only we used to consider one sprint is completed, so this is the testing strategy we used to apply in our company.

Q) How long spent time on doing system study?

Ans: - to understand high level and to start writing test cases it took me 10-15 days, but to understand in dept at always took 2-3 months.

Q) what kind of document you go for system study?

Ans: - it got sprint backlog

Q) how many pages document it is?

Ans: - it is a big 130 pages document.

Q) who prepared test plan in your project?

Ans: - our test lead

Q) Are you involved?

Ans: - No, I was not involved.

Q) What, test plan contains in your project?

Ans: - In my current project test plan contains many features

(Explain the complete test plan like a story).

Q) you said you are not involved; then how do you know what it contains?

Ans: - yes, I was not involved but when my test lead was preparing test plan, I was sitting next to him.

Q) what is traceability matrix?

Ans: - refer notes

Q) which are all the features you prepared traceability matrix?

Ans: - (tell those modules for which you prepared test cases).

Q) What is the duration of your project?

Ans: -

Q) how many builds you had in one sprint?

Ans: - (refer diagram)

Q) How many days you had one sprint?

Ans: - (refer diagram)

Q) How many total sprints you have in one project?

Ans: - (refer diagram)

Timeline

Description automatically generated

Text

Description automatically generated

Q) when did you stop testing? Or what is test stop criteria?

Ans: - when there are blocker bugs, that is when the basic features are only not working, we stop testing also where all the critical bugs are fixed but there are some pending bugs which are not having impact on customer business we stop testing also when all features requested by customer are ready then we stop testing and when all the end to end scenario are functionally stable the we stop testing, and when we met the deadline and allocated budget is over then we stop testing also when the acceptance criteria is met we stop testing.

Text, letter

Description automatically generated

Q) what is defect?

Ans: - (refer notes)

Q) What is the difference between error, bug and failure?

Ans: - refer notes

Q) Which tool you used in your project?

Ans: - jira and testrail.

Q) What severity tool contains?

Ans: - (refer jira tool)

Q) What priority tool contains?

Ans: - refer Jira tool.

Q) What status terminologies tool contains?

Ans: - refer Jira tool

Q) Explain defect report page in tool?

Ans: - explain create issue page in jira.

Q) how many total defects were there in your project?

Ans: - there were around 460 defects.

Q) how many you found?

Ans: - I found 130 bugs in the project.

Q) How many blocker bugs?

Ans: - I found 11 blocker bugs.

Q) How many critical bugs?

Ans: - I found 23 critical bugs.

Q) how many major bugs?

Ans: - I found 65 major bugs.

Q) how many minor bugs?

Ans: - I found 35 minor bugs.

**# Compatibility testing**

Q) how you did compatibility testing on your project?

Ans: - in my current we started doing compatibility testing from 30th build because we were waiting for the software to be functionally stable, so we did is first we tested the entire application on base platform by doing all testing such as functional, integration, system testing. So once we came to know that the entire platform is functionally stable on the base platform, then only we went for testing the software for different platforms, so what we used to do is in one platform we we used to test the software on multiple browsers and first we used to check the look and feel of the application is same on all the browsers or not, then only we used to check the functionality of the application in multiple browsers whether it is working consistently or not, so this is how we used to do compatibility testing on multiple browsers.

So, while doing compatibility testing when we used to find a bug we used to report that bug and send it to the development team, developers used to fix it and give us a new build, as we got the new build we need to retest the bug, so in compatibility testing retesting the bug depends on what type of code the developers have written for it, if developers had written platform specific code, we need to retest the bug for the specific platform, if developers have written common code we need to retest the bug for all the platform, so this is the compatibility testing procedure we followed, and one more thing while doing compatibility testing we found bugs like change in look and feel, alignment issues, change in font size, font color and font style and scroll bar issues, broken frames, broken tables and object overlapping, so these kind of bugs we used to get while doing compatibility testing, and also sometimes one of the features used to work in all the platform except in one platform, so that type of issue we used to call it as compatibility issues, and sometimes what used to happen is one of the feature is not at all working in any platform, so that type of issue we used to call it as functional issue, so this is how we did compatibility testing in our project.

