QA Tasks:

1. Why testing is required?
2. To ensure quality of application, weather the application is working properly or not.
3. What types of application we test?
4. Desktop,Web,Mobile and Enterprise
5. What is SDLC and different phases in SDLC?
6. Software Development Life Cycle is a process used by software industry to design, develop and test high quality softwares.

Phases:

Planning, Analysing, Design, Implmentation, Maintainence.

1. What is waterfall method?
2. It is the first process model to be introduced, It is very easy. Previously most of the companies used this waterfall method.
3. What is agile method?
4. In Agile model we need to divided the work in to multiple tasks, For each task we need to provide life cycle models. Agile model is called “ITERATIONS TASK”, We need to do 8 Iterations like task 1 task2 …. task 8 In each task provide one iteration After completion of each task we need to deliver to the client.
5. What is scrum methodology?
6. Scrum is a subset of Agile,it is a lightweight framework for agile development process
7. What is the process of Agile model?
8. Agile SDLC model is a combination of iterative and incremental process models with focus on process adaptability and customer satisfaction by rapid delivery of working software product.
9. What is daily standup meeting and what we discuss
10. All the team members will gather and discuss about the particular task(who assigned)
11. What is product back log items?
12. Product Backlog Item. In Scrum, a product backlog item is a unit of work small enough to be completed by a team in one Sprint iteration,it is maintained by project owner,
13. which contain every feature and requirement of the product.

10. What is user story/feature/sprint back log items and tasks in user story?

A. A user story is a tool used in Agile software development to capture a description of a software feature from an end-user perspective. A user story helps to create a simplified description of a requirement.

11. What is sprint planing meeting

A. It is nothing but to plan and how to execute the given task in certain time.

12. What is sprint review meeting

A.To review the executed plan of the respected sprint

13. What is sprint Retrospective

A. To review the previous monthly sprint.

14. What is sprint grooming

A. To reveiew backlog session and clear the backlog sessions orderly

15. What is burndown chart and velocity?

A. A burn down chart is a graphical representation of work left to do versus time. The rate of progress of a Scrum Team is called "velocity". While calculating velocity, stories that are completed at the end of the iteration are counted.

16. what is user acceptance criteria test cases?

A. Preparing test cases according to the customer perspective.

17. what is V-model?

A. It is one of the models of SDLC. It is known as Verification and Validation model. All the processes executes in sequential manner in V-shape.

18. what is STLC?

A. Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) is defined as a sequence of activities conducted to perform Software Testing. It consists of series of activities carried out methodologically to help certify your software product.

19. what is defect?

A. Any errors that occurred in application(while doing testing)

20. How to arise a defect and what we specify while logging defect?

A. By using the HP QC or Jira etc.. summery, description, module, date and time, priority, screenshot, Expected result, Actual result.

21. what is defect life cycle?

A. Defect life cycle is a cycle which a defect goes through during its lifetime. It starts when defect is found and ends when a defect is closed, after ensuring it’s not reproduced. Defect life cycle is related to the bug found during testing. New, Assigned, Open, Fixed, Pending reset, Retest, Verified, Reopen, Closed, Duplicate, Rejected, Deferred, Not a bug.

22. what is unit testing?

A. It is an integration frame work for java testing, developers used to work with this testing.

23. when do we use regression testing?

A. Once we are done with the SIT will do regression testing.(after the build)

24. What is integration testing?

A. It is the phase in software testing in which individual software modules combined and tested as a group.

25. when do we use integration testing?

A. It occurs after unit testing and before validation testing.

26. when do we use smoke testing and sanity testing?

A. we test the application after the new build. sanity testing is done to check the new functionality or bugs are have been fixed.

27. what is alpha and beta testing?

A. Alpha testing is simulated or actual operational testing independent test team at the developers’ site. In software development, a beta test is the second phase of software testing in which a sampling of the intended audience tries the product out.

28. when do we use white box testing and block box testing?

A. internal knowledge of system and programming skills needed in white box testing, black box testing it doesn’t required any knowledge.

29. what we will do if we don't have a time to test all stories/ execute test cases?

A. create a user story, it is counted as a backlog for respected sprint, it will be discussed in next sprint.

30. what we will do if come across any critical severity issue before release day?

A. To inform lead/Manager

31. when do we use automation testing?

A. it is used for web based applications.

32. what tester will do in each phase of SDLC?

A. analyzing the requirements and design, prepare and execute test cases, perform regression testing, launching the product or send to the another department.

33. difference between load and performance testing?

A. Load testing is testing that checks how systems function under a heavy number of concurrent virtual users performing transactions over a certain period of time. Performance testing is the general name for tests that check how the system behaves and performs. Performance testing examines responsiveness, stability, scalability, reliability, speed and resource usage of your software and infrastructure.

34. different types of non-functional testing types?

A. Load/Performance testing, Compatibility testing, Security testing, Reliability testing, Stress testing, Usability testing.

35. what is test case?

A. Set of conditions used by the tester to test the correctness of the application or its features.

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A. Set of conditions used by the tester to test the correctness of the application or its features, describes the functionality of the specific requirement

37. what is test planning/test strategy document?

A. A Test Plan Document is the strategy that will be used to verify and ensure that a product or system meets its design specifications and other requirements. The Test Strategy document describes the scope, approach, resources and schedule for the testing activities of the project.

38. what is Exit and Entry criteria?

A. Entry criteria is Baselined RTM, Test Plan, Test case/scripts are available. Test environment is ready. Test data set up is done. Unit/Integration test report for the build to be tested is available. Exit criteria is All tests planned are executed. Defects logged and tracked to closure.

39. what is TDD and BDD (cucumber framework)?

A. Test-driven development (TDD) is a software development process that relies on the repetition of a very short development cycle. BDD combines the general techniques and principles od TDD.

40. how do we write test cases in BDD format?

A. Based on the behavior of the application using any integration frame work by cucumber.

41. what is priority and severity in defect?

A. Severity is defined in terms of financial loss, damage to environment, company's reputation and loss of life. Priority of a defect is related to how quickly a bug should be fixed and deployed to live servers.

42. how to estimate test cases?

A. Based on the requirement.

43. what is most challenge defect u came across?

A. Cash un available(in my last project )

44. what are test design techniques?

A. Boundary Value Analysis, Equivalent Class Partitioning, Usecase, Error tracking, Defect tracking.

45. how we learn the functionality of system?

A. By reading FDD( functional design document)

46. what are the tools to manage defects/stories?

A. Hp Qc, Jira, Bugzilla

47. who will assign the work?

A. Team lead

48. what is requirement traceability matrix?

A. based on the functionality specific part of the application.

49. what are typical environments we have in projects?

A. Development, Testing, Staging, Production environments.

50. what are different defect metrics and measurements we prepare in testing?

A. To test the efiiciency of the testcases, test completion status, priotiy,Measurements to satisfy the all the requirements according to the FDD.

51. what is development environment?

A. Any king of programming language to satisfy the business.

52. what is QA environment?

A. It is where you test your upgrade procedures for software that closely simulates the production environment

53. What is staging environment?

A. A stage or staging environment is an environment for testing that exactly resembles the production environment.

54. what is production environment?

A. It is the last stage of the SDLC, it includes everybody in the project.

55. how to deal the production defects?

A. Immediately notified to the manager.