**1.Why testing is required?**

A. Testing is required to ensure the software meets the client requirements and gives the correct output ( quality).

**2.What types of application we test?**

**A.** Web Applications, Mobile Applications and Enterprise Applications.

**3.what is SDLC and different phases in SDLC?**

**A.**It stands for software development Life cycle.The different phases of SDLC are communication(Project initialization ,Requirements gathering) Planing(projectscheduling, estimating, tracking), Modelling(analysis and design),Construction(code and test),Deployment(delivery feedback and support).

**4.what is waterfall method?**

**A** It is the step by step process of SDLC. where the phase starts with communication and continuous sequentially with other phases where the other phases only starts after the completion of the previous phases.

**5.what is agile method?**

**A**. Agile methodolgy promotes continuous improvement, and encourages rapid and flexible response to change by conducting scrum meetings during every phase of SDLC**.**

**6 what is scrum methodology?**

Scrum methodology is a subset of Agile method**.**

**7 what is the process in agile model?**

It contains sprint and scrum meetings to discuss the change of requirements, what work has to be done etc

**8 what is daily standup meeting and what we discuss?**

Discusses about individual tasks assigned**.**

**9 what is product back log items?**

In Scrum, a product backlog item is a unit of work small enough to be completed by a team in one Sprint iteration. Backlog items are decomposed into one or more tasks.

**10 what is user story/feature/sprint back log items and tasks in user story?**

Team member is responsible for his work and answerable to his team about his work. This is user story.

**11 what is sprint planing meeting?**

To discuss the tasks to be performed on that day.

**12 what is sprint review meeting?**

To discuss tabout the performed tasks that day.

**13 what is sprint retrospective?**

The sprint retrospective is a meeting facilitated by the ScrumMaster at which the team discusses the just-concluded sprint and determines what could be changed that might make the next sprint more productive**.**

**14 what is sprint grooming?**

Product backlog grooming in reference to keeping the backlog clean and orderly—is a meeting that is held near the end of one sprint to ensure the backlog is ready for the next sprint**.**

**15 what is burndown chart and velocity?**

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.**These are the testcases of the final software where users,customers test the software to check whether the software meets the real world scenarios.

**17.what is v model?**

A.It stands for verification and validation model of SDLC.In this model phases of SDLC are executed in the Fashion of V.

**18.what is STLC?**

It stands for Software Testing Life Cycle,Where different testing activities are carried out in planned manner to ensure the quality of the product.

**19.what is defect?**

Defect is nothing but the error which makes the software abnormal.

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

A.Defect is Logged in the defect Log sheet and Should be sent to the developer.We have to specify Id,Bug Description ,steps to reproduce the defect,Expected result and actual result and priority.

**21.defect lifecycle?**

A.It is the lfecycle of the defect which is found in the testing.The defect lifecycle involves New,Assigned,open,fixed,pending,retest,reopen,fixed,closed,duplicate,rejected.

23.**What is unit testing?**

A.Unit testing is testing the smallest parts (units of source code) of application.

**24.when do we use regression testing?**

A.Testing the same software applications when new features are added to the previous working application to check the newly added features does not alter the previous working application.

**25.What is integration testing?**

A.Testing the application which is combination of 2 or more Individual modules.

**26.when do we use integration testing?**

A.2 or more individual modules are grouped as one we use integration testing to check whether all individual modules gives same output when combined as one.

**27.when do we use smoke testing and sanity testing?**

Smoke testing is testing done at first when software build is released to check for the crashes and important functions are working.If they find the crash the product is rejected and if everything like the products important fuctions works then the application is moved for testing.

Sanity Testing is testing done at glance checking for all the features Fuctions correctness.

**28.what is UAT?**

A.It is user acceptance testing,testing done from the users prospective and customer side to ensure the software meets all the requirements.

**29.what is alpha and beta testing?**

Alpha testing:Unit,integration and system testing is done and it is the first stage of the testing in which spellings,broken links are checked.

Beta testing:It is done after the alpha testing and is also called pre release testing done by the users it will released as preview to original software for feedback.

**30.when do we use white box testing and block box testing?**

White box testing is nothing but testing the code ie the internal logic,where as the black box testing is testing the functionality of the application ex.regression,integration.

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

**A.Sanity testing is done.**

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

**A.Informed to Team lead and team lead will inform to Developer.**

**33.when do we use automation testing?**

**A. It depends on the client requirements.**

**34.what tester will do in each phase of SDLC?**

**Tester will participate in construction phase of sdlcie testing phase.**

**35.difference between load and performance testing?**

**A.** Load testing is testing the software under heavy load of users performing or using the application or same functionality at a time.

Performance Testing: Testing the application for the performance how it performs like testing for scalability, speed of response.

**36.different types of non-functional testing types?**

A.Load/Performance testing,stresstesting,security,usability and reliability testing.

**37.what is test case?**

A. Involves steps. conditions and inputs involved in performing the testing tasks.

**38.what is test planning/test strategy document?**

A.Test planning document contains Strategies that will be used to test an application.

**39 what is Exit and Entry criteria?**

**A.** Entry criteria is Baseline 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.

40 **what is TDD and BDD (cucumber framework)?**

Test-driven development (TDD) is a software development process that relies on the repetition of a very short development cycle: requirements are turned into very specific test cases, then the software is improved to pass the new tests, only

41 **how do we write test cases in BDD format?**

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

42. **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

43 **how to estimate test cases?**

A. Based on the requirement.

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.