1.What is traceability matrix?

It is a document which we prepare to make sure that each and every module have at least one testcase.

2.What is integration testing?

Testing the data flow between the module is known as integration testing.

3. What determines the level of risk?

Risk is the failure of the assumption may result in risk

4. What is exploratory testing?

In this testing test design, logging ,execution happen simultaneously, in this the function

5. what is equivalence partitioning testing?

This process defines the optimum number of tests by reviewing documents such as functional design specification, detailed design specification and identifying the number of inputs within the function.

6. What is boundary value analysis?

It is the process which refines equivalence partitioning.

It generates the testcase, and highlights the error better than equivalence partitioning.

7.what is alpha testing?

Alpha testing is done by test engineer, before move the product for the acceptance testing.

8.what is beta testing?

Beta testing is done by the end user, based on the feedback they release the product.

.they will be thousands of free user to test the product

. different user will use the application in different ways and in different platform so it is easy to find the defect. Were the test engineer fail to stimulate the defect.

9.what is component testing?

.it is also known as unit testing.

.it is the first level of testing prior to the integration testing.

.Unit testing is done by using white box testing.

.it is done by the developer, to check that the code is working as per the requirement or not.

.the smallest unit of the software is a single line code, testing each and every line toughing is called unit testing.

10.what is functional testing?

.checking the application is working as per the functional requirement specification.

.check the working of the application.

.under this we do functional testing, system testing, integration testing.

11.what is non functional testing?

.checking the application is working as per the non functional requirement specification.

.check the appearance of the application.

.under this we do performance , usability ,reliability testing.

12.what is Gui testing?

.Testing the user friendliness of an application.

.to check the feel and look of application is good or not.

.to check that the application is easily understood or not, it should take less time to understand the application.

. 6the important feature should be given to the user within three clicks.

. the important feature of the application should be easily accessible.

13.what is adoc testing?

Testing any application randomly, were we don’t refer any formal document such as testcase or test scenario.

.it is a -ve testing

.the intention of doing adhoc testing is to break the product.

14.what is load testing?

Testing the stability and response time of the application by applying the load that is less than or equal to the designed number of an user.

15.what is stress testing?

Testing the stability and response time of the application by applying the load more than the designed number of an user

16.what is white box testing? And its types?

.Testing each and every line of the code is known as white box testing.

.here the codes are visible so it is also known as open box testing.

.it is done by developer

. here programming knowledge is required.

. here they check the logic of the code.

Types:

.statement coverage

.decision coverage

.condition coverage

17.what is black box testing?

. verifying the functionality of the application against the requirement specification

. here the codes are not visible so also known as closed box testing.

.it is done test engineer.

. here programming knowledge is not required

. here we check the functionality of the codes.

Types:

Boundary value analysis

Equivalence partitioning

Decision table

Use case testing

State transition testing

18.what is big bang testing?

. Combining all the module in one shot, and testing the data flow between the module

.it is also known as non-incremental integration testing.

19.what is the purpose of exit criteria?

.when the list of criteria is met to start the activity.

.when the time run out.

.when the budget run out.

When the boss say to stop.

When all the defect is fixed.

When it meet the exit criteria

20.When should regression testing be performed?

.Regression testing is testing the unaffected feature of an application, and making sure that it is not broken or affected the other feature, because of the change.

.the change can adding,removing,modifying the change or even fixing the bug.

.when the software is changed we go for regression testing.

When the platform or environment is changed we go for regression testing.

.the types of regression testing:

.full regression testing.

.unit regression testing

.regional regression testing.

21.difference between QA vs QC vs Tester?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| QA | QC | Tester |
| Full form quality analyst or quality assurance | Full form is quality control | Tester |
| Focus on the process and procedure | Focus on actual testing | Focus on actual testing |
| Activity which ensure the implementation of process and procedure and standard in context to verification of developed software. | Activity which ensure the verification of developed software with respect to the document | Activity which ensure identification of bud in the software |
| It is the subset of stlc cycle | It is the subset QA | It is the subset of QC |
| Process oriented activity | Product oriented activity | Product oriented activity |
| It is preventive process | Corrective process | Preventive process |

22.difference between smoke and sanity?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| smoke | Sanity |
| It is wide and shallow testing | It is deep and narrow testing |
| It is positive testing | It is both positive and negative testing |
| It is done by both test engineer and developer | It is done by test engineer |
| Here we require formal document such test case and test scenario | Here we not require formal document. |
| Here we go for automation | Here we not go for automation |
| Here we verify the stability of the system | Here we verify the rationality of the system |
| It is the subset of regression testing | It is the subset of acceptance testing |
| Here we exercise the entire system from end to end. | Here we exercise the particular part of the entire system. |

22.Explain the types of performance testing?

Performance testing is testing the stability and response time of the application by applying the load.

Types of performance testing:

. load testing

. stress testing

. volume testing

. soak testing

23.what is error, defect, bug and failure?

. Error: A mistake in code, which is not possible to run and compile the code is called error.

Defect: error which is found by the test engineer is known as defect.

Bug: the defect which is accepted by the developer is known as bug.

Failure: the component which is not working as per the requirement specification is known as failure.

24.what is the difference between functional and nonfunctional testing?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Functional testing | Non-functional testing |
| Testing the application is working as per the functional requirement specification | Testing the application is working as per the nonfunctional requirement specification |
| Testing the working of the feature | Testing the appearance of the feature is good or not |
| Here we do functional testing, integration testing, system testing | Here we do performance testing, usability testing, reliability testing |
| Functional testing is done first. | Non functional testing is done after the functional testing |
| Business requirement is the tool for the functional testing | Speed, scalability is. the tool for nonfunctional testing |
| It can done manually | Tough to do manually |

25.what is the difference between STLC and SDLC?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| STLC | SDLC |
| It is the step-by-step process to develop a software | It is a step-by-step process to test a software |
| It includes steps:  . requirement collection  . feasibility studies  .design  . coding  . testing  . installation  . maintenance | It includes steps:  . system study  . prepare test plan  . write test case  .setup the environment  .test execution  .test cycle closure |

26.what is the difference between test scenario, test cases and test script?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Test scenario | Test cases | Test script |
| It is a high level document of how the customer business flow as per the requirement | It is a document that cover all the possible scenario for a specific requirement. | It a conversion of manual test case into automation |
| Looking at the requirement we write test scenario | Looking at the requirement and test scenario we write test scenario | It a base document for the test case |
| It is the one-line description of the feature. | Detailed description of the feature | Detail description of the feature |

27.explain test plan? what information it should cover?

Test plan is the document which derives all the testing activity.

how much engineer are required for testing?

What each engineer should do in each testing stage?

Which feature should be tested ,which not be tested?

When to start testing?

When to stop testing?

Which type of testing should be done on the feature?

What should be the testing approach?

28.when to used usability testing?

. In different application we do usability testing in different ways.

. when the application is functionally stable, we do usability testing.

. sometimes usability testing is done at the beginning of the sdlc itself

29.what is the procedure for GUI testing?

. Usability testing it is done to check the appearance of the system rather than its behavior.

.it should be easy to understand and that it should take less time to understand.

. the important feature should be easily accessible.

. The important feature should be given to the user within three clicks.