

Manual testing interview questions

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1 Bug life cycle

- New: When a new defect is logged and posted for the first time. It is assigned as NEW.
- Assigned: Once the bug is posted by the tester, the lead of the tester approves the bug and assigns the bug to the development team
- Duplicate: If the defect is repeated twice or the defect corresponds to the same concept of the bug, the status is changed to "duplicate."
- Rejected: If the developer feels the defect is not a genuine defect then it changes the defect to "rejected."
- Deferred: If the present bug is not of a prime priority and if it is expected to get fixed in the next release, then status "Deferred" is assigned to such bugs
- Not a bug: If it does not affect the functionality of the application then the status assigned to a
- Open: The developer starts analyzing and works on the defect fix
- Fixed: When a developer makes a necessary code change and verifies the change, he or she can make bug status as "Fixed."
- Pending retest: Once the defect is fixed the developer gives a particular code for retesting the code to the tester. Since the software testing remains pending from the testers end, the status assigned is "pending request."
- Retest: Tester does the retesting of the code at this stage to check whether the defect is fixed by the developer or not and changes the status to "Re-test."
- Verified: The tester re-tests the bug after it got fixed by the developer. If there is no bug detected in the software, then the bug is fixed and the status assigned is "verified."
- Reopen: If the bug persists even after the developer has fixed the bug, the tester changes the status to "reopened". Once again the bug goes through the life cycle.
- Closed: If the bug is no longer exists then tester assigns the status "Closed."

2 Bug reporting

3 Bug severity

Severity is defined as the degree of impact a Defect has on the development or operation of a component application being tested. Types: Critical, Major, Medium, Low

4 Bug priority

Priority is defined as the order in which a defect should be fixed. Higher the priority the sooner the defect should be resolved. Types: High, Medium, Low

5 High priority low severity

Ex: Report Name is wrong

6 Low priority high severity

Ex: Date picker allows future dates to be entered in all reports

7 Can we write test case with out use case document

8 Black box testing methodology

Black Box Testing is a software testing method in which the internal structure/ design/ implementation of the item being tested is NOT known to the tester

The following are various blackbox testing methodologies

- Boundary value Analysis

Boundary testing is the process of testing between extreme ends or boundaries between partitions of the input values.

So these extreme ends like Start- End, Lower- Upper, Maximum-Minimum, Just Inside-Just Outside values are called boundary values and the testing is called "boundary testing".

- Equivalent Partitioning

9 White box testing methodology

10 Difference between retesting and regression testing

10.1 Re-Testing:

After a defect is detected and fixed, the software should be retested to confirm that the original defect has been successfully removed. This is called Confirmation Testing or Re-Testing

10.2 Regression testing:

Testing your software application when it undergoes a code change to ensure that the new code has not affected other parts of the software.

11 Data driven testing:

Different data set is feeded for same script for different scenarios Ex: Book Appointment – script Book appointment for different departments – scenario we will feed separate data set for each department for same script