

1. What is the file extension for android app?

An APK (Android Package Kit) is the file format for applications used on the Android operating system. APK files are compiled with Android Studio, which is the official integrated development environment IDE for building Android software.

2. What is the Extension for iOS app?

An .ipa file is an iOS and iPadOS application archive file which stores an iOS/iPadOS app.

3.What are simulators and emulators?

A Simulator is a software that helps your computer run certain programs built for a different Operating System. They are mostly meant for iPhone and iPad devices, unlike Android devices that can be emulated easily.

An Emulator is a software that mimics the hardware and software of the target device on your computer. They do this by translating the ISA (Instruction Set Architecture) of the target device to the one used by the computer you are using to conduct testing using binary translation.

4. Why we use simulators and emulators in testing?

Emulators and simulators both make it possible to run software tests inside flexible, software-defined environments. In this way, they allow you to run tests more quickly and easily than you could if you had to set up a real hardware device.

5.Why Real time device is always preferable for testing.

Testing on real devices is better than emulator testing. Real device testing allows you to check the app's functionality, usability, and accuracy in real-world environments. You can test the native features like battery issues, GPS sensors, network connectivity, gestures, etc.

6.What are push notifications

A push notification is a message that pops up on a mobile device.

App publishers can send them at any time; users don't have to be in the app or using their devices to receive them.

7.What are deep links?

Deep links are a type of link that sends users directly to an app instead of a website or a store. They are used to send users straight to specific in-app locations, saving users the time and energy locating a particular page themselves – significantly improving the user experience. Deep linking does this by specifying a custom URL scheme (iOS Universal Links) or an intent URL (on Android devices) that opens your app if it's already installed. Deep links can also be set to direct users to specific events or pages, which could tie into campaigns that you may want to run.

8.What is mobile testing challenges?

Rapidly changing landscape –new devices, Screen Resolution and OS versions

Extreme time to market pressure for new apps and versions

Frequent updates to 3rd party Apps

Greater performance concerns –memory, CPU, power

Network Challenges

9.What are the Best practices in Mobile app testing?

Functional Testing

Start testing early. Use emulators / simulators.

Test the app as a “black box” and try to break it.

Choose a test automation tool that fits into the company.

Non-functional Testing

Don't just restrict non-functional tests to performance. Carry-out usability test, Installation testing.

Use the app on different carriers and network connections like 3G, WiFi, or LTE.

Use internal beta testing for early feedback.

Know the customer base.

Ensure to include respective “app store” standards review as part of the test strategy.

10. What is functional and non functional testing on mobile app?

Functional testing-Functional testing is a type of testing which verifies that each function of the software application operates in conformance with the requirement specification. This testing mainly involves black box testing, and it is not concerned about the source code of the application.

Every functionality of the system is tested by providing appropriate input, verifying the output and comparing the actual results with the expected results. This testing involves checking of User Interface, APIs, Database, security, client/ server applications and functionality of the Application Under Test. The testing can be done either manually or using automation

Non-Functional Testing-Non-functional testing is a type of testing to check non-functional aspects (performance, usability, reliability, etc.) of a software application. It is explicitly designed to test the readiness of a system as per nonfunctional parameters which are never addressed by functional testing.

A good example of a non-functional test would be to check how many people can simultaneously login

into a software. Non-functional testing is equally important as functional testing and affects client satisfaction.

11.Is it possible to cover all the mobile devices in our testing

No it's not possible to cover all the mobile devices in our testing

12.Does deeplinks promote business as well?

Yes it promote business as well