1. While reviewing new defects, what category should be assigned to the defects that are same as an existing defect?

Answer: Duplicate

1. Who determines the severity of a bug, choose the appropriate answer.

Answer: Tester

1. Tester has raised a defect in release 1 and got it deferred by development to fix it in release 2. In released 2 to build, tester had tested the same functionality and Re-opens the defect. While reopening, tester should update the “Build details” field in the existing defect. State True or False.

Answer: True.

1. Assume that the impact of a defect severity is categorized into Critical, High, Medium and Low. What would be the severity of the defect if the system is completely crashed with loss of data?

Answer: Critical

1. Assume that you are testing a rarely used delete funtionality of an application. The functionality is not working. What will you rate the defect severity and priority?

Answer: Priority – Low, Severity – High.

1. Which of the following are valid statements with respect to identification of defects using static testing?
2. Defect can be found by running the application in test environment
3. Defects can be found at the earliest development cycle by appluing techniques such as Walkthrough, Inspection, Informal Review and Technical Review
4. Defects can be found only by running the application in development environment.
5. Defect can also be called as process defects

Answer: ii and iv are valid

1. Which of the following option helps devlopers to prioritize the defects logged by the testing team and work accordingly to provide fixes?

Answer: Priority & Severity assigned to the defect

1. Which of the following statuses are given by the developer?
2. New, 2. Assigned, 3. Fixed, 4. Verify, 5. Closed, 6. Deferred and 7. Rejected.

Answer: 3,6,7

1. What do you call a defect that is an existing one and has not yet caused a failure because the exact set of conditions were never met before?

Answer: Latent defect.

1. What do you call an existing problem that hasn’t yet caused a failure just because another defect has prevented that part of the code from being executed?

Answer: Masked defect.

1. What is the testing technique used when a defect is logged based on the review or verification done on requirements document?

Answer: Static Testing

1. A Tester is reviewing the list of defects rejected by development team. What should be the follow up action? Choose the most appropriate one

Answer: Analyze the reason for rejection, try to reproduce the defect and provide sufficient details in support to fix the defect if it’s a valid defect.

1. While reporting a defect, what are the elements you think that are important for the developers to understand the issues properly?

Answer: Steps to reproduce, Expected & Actual Result along with the defect description and issue screenshots

1. In a project, tester logged a defect stating that the actual result doesn’t meet the expected result and developer has rejected the defect.

From the below. Please identify all possible reasons why developer would have rejected the defect

i). If actual result doesn’t meet all expected result, then it is not a defect

ii). No documented requirement which mentions the result expected

iii). Defects logged for out of scope requirements

Answer: Only I

1. Which metric a generated to report status of multiple times re-opened defects?

Answer: Defect fix failure percentage

1. Most common cause of defects is:

Answer: Ambiguous or incomplete requirements

1. In a particular project, after a defect has been fixed and closed, the tester spends considerable amount of time on identification of the respective failed test cases to retest the same defect that had occurred in the current release. Which of the following options could the tester have used to avoid this situation?

Answer: To map all the impacted test cases to the defect

1. Assume that you have your testing team spread across multiple locations and your project is in execution phase currently. When you find a defect what should you do? Choose all that apply
2. Log the defect immediately without consulting anyone as it is a valid issue
3. Can inform other testing team members as soon as the defect is identified or logged so as to avoid the duplicate
4. Need not log the defect but tell the developer verbally to fix it
5. Check the existing defects in the defect report and log if it’s not been reported already

Answer: b & D

1. Assume user is validating a shopping website application. There is a release to production planned tomorrow and user logs a high priority defect “Adding items to cart failing when quantity is more than 1”. Development team fixes it immediately and move to resolved. Being a last minute fix, as a tester what would the user do prior to closing the defect? Choose all that apply.
2. Do a risk based testing to test the critical scenarios
3. Verify if the user is able to add more than 1 item to cart and close if it is working fine.
4. As it is a last minute fix, tester should execute the regression test suite completely and ensure no new defects have been introduced.
5. Due to lack of time, mark it as fixed assuming that the developer would have fixed it properly

Answer: a & b

1. When a defect is raised by a tester, which of the following is not a valid reason for the developer to reject it?

Answer: Cosmetic Defect