

Module–2

1) What is Exploratory Testing?

Exploratory Testing is a type of software testing where Test cases are not created in advance but testers check system on the fly.

2) What is a traceability matrix?

A Traceability Matrix is a document that co-relates any two-baseline documents that require a many-to-many relationship to check the completeness of the relationship.

3) What is Boundary value testing?

boundary values of valid and invalid partitions. The behavior at the edge of the equivalence partition is more likely to be incorrect than the behavior within the partition

4) What is Equivalence partitioning testing?

It is a software testing technique or black-box testing that divides input domain into classes of data, and with the help of these classes of data, test cases can be derived.

5) What is Integration testing?

a type of software testing in which the different units, modules or components of a software application are tested as a combined entity.

6) What determines the level of risk?

As Risk is determined by a combination of Probability and Severity, the main area of the Matrix reveals the Risk Levels.

7) What is Alpha testing?

Alpha testing is the first end-to-end testing of a product to ensure it meets the business requirements and functions correctly

8) What is beta testing?

Beta testing is an opportunity for real users to use a product in a production environment to uncover any bugs or issues before a general release.

9) What is component testing?

Component Testing involves testing each object or part of the software separately.

10) What is functional system testing?

Functional Testing is a type of Software Testing in which the system is tested against the functional requirements and specifications.

11) What is Non-Functional Testing?

Non functional testing is a type of software testing that verifies non functional aspects of the product, such as performance, stability, and usability.

12) What is GUI Testing?

Graphic User Interface Testing (GUI) testing is the process of ensuring proper functionality of the graphical user interface (GUI) for a specific application.

13) What is Adhoc testing?

When a software testing performed without proper planning and documentation,

14) What is load testing?

Load testing examines how the system behaves during normal and high loads and determines if a system, piece of software, or computing device can handle high loads given a high demand of end-users

15) What is stress Testing?

Stress testing is a form of deliberately intense or thorough testing, used to determine the stability of a given system, critical infrastructure or entity

16) What is white box testing and list the types of white box testing?

White box testing is also known as structural testing or code-based testing, and it is used to test the software's internal logic, flow, and structure. The tester creates test cases to examine the code paths and logic flows to ensure they meet the specified requirements.

17) What is black box testing?

Black box testing, a form of testing that is performed with no knowledge of a system's internals,

18) What are the different black box testing techniques?

equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, decision table testing, and state transition testing.

19) Mention what are the categories of defects?

- Arithmetic Defects.
- Logical Defects.
- Syntax Defects.
- Multithreading Defects.
- Interface Defects.
- Performance Defects.

20) Mention what bigbang testing is?

a testing methodology in which all components or modules of a system are combined and tested as a whole

21) What is the purpose of exit criteria?

Exit criterion is used to determine whether a given test activity has been completed or NOT

22) When should "Regression Testing" be performed?

Regression testing is necessary after any feature (or application) enhancement, bug fix, or configuration changes.

23) What is 7 key principles?

- Testing shows the presence of defects in the software.
- Exhaustive testing is not possible.
- Early testing.
- Defect clustering.
- Pesticide paradox.
- Testing is context-dependent.
- Absence of errors fallacy.

24) Explain in detail? Difference between QA v/s QC v/s Tester

Quality Assurance (QA)	Quality Control (QC)	Testing
Process-oriented activity	A product-oriented activity	A product-oriented activity
It's Preventive activity	Corrective process	It's Preventive activity
Subset of STLC	Subset of QA	Subset of QA

25) Difference between Smoke and Sanity?

Smoke	Sanity
Smoke Testing is performed to ascertain that the critical functionalities of the program is working fine	Sanity Testing is done to check the new functionality/bugs have been fixed
This testing is performed by the developers or testers	Sanity testing in software testing is usually performed by testers
Smoke testing is a subset of Acceptance testing	Sanity testing is a subset of Regression Testing

26) Difference between verification and Validation

Verification	Validation
It includes checking documents, design, codes and programs. It includes checking documents, design, codes and programs.	It includes testing and validating the actual product.
Verification is the static testing	Validation is the dynamic testing.
It does <i>not</i> include the execution of the code	It includes the execution of the code.

27) Explain types of Performance testing.

- Load Testing
- Stress Testing.
- Spike Testing.
- Endurance Testing.
- Scalability Testing.

28) What is Error, Defect, Bug and failure?

We can say that a mistake made by a programmer during coding is called an error, an error found during the unit testing in the development phase is called a defect, an error found during the testing phase is called a bug and when an error is found at an end user's end is called as the failure

29) Difference between Priority and Severity

Severity	Priority
Severity relates to the standards of quality.	Priority relates to the scheduling of defects to resolve them in software.
The value of severity is objective	The value of priority is subjective
The testing engineer basically decides a defect's severity level.	The product manager basically decides a defect's priority level.

30) Explain the difference between Functional testing and NonFunctional testing

Functional	NonFunctional
It verifies the operations and actions of an application.	It verifies the behavior of an application
It is based on requirements of customer.	It is based on expectations of customer.
Functional testing is easy to execute manually.	It is hard to execute non-functional testing manually

31) What is Bug Life Cycle?

It is a process in which bug goes through different stages in its entire life

32) What is the difference between the STLC (Software Testing Life Cycle) and SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle)?

STLC	SDLC
STLC is mainly related to software testing.	SDLC is mainly related to software development.
It focuses only on testing the software.	Besides development other phases like testing is also included.
It helps in making the software defects free	It helps in developing good quality software.

33) What is the difference between test scenarios, test cases, and test script?

Test Case	Test Script
A test case is a document with instructions on testing the specific functionality of an application	Test Script is a program that runs various test data on the functionality of an application
Test scenarios serve as an outline for writing test cases.	Test Case serves as an outline for writing test scripts.
It helps in making the software defects free	Test scripts are widely used in Automation Testing.

34) Explain what Test Plan is? What is the information that should be covered. ?

The test plan conveys how the test will be performed. This includes defining test objectives, test approach, test tools, test environment, test schedules and team responsibilities and composition.

35) What is priority?

the quality or state of coming before another in time or importance

36) What is severity?

the quality or state of being severe

37) What are the different Methodologies in Agile Development Model?

Agile methodology is a “step by step” dynamic focused on short-term visibility but never losing the long-term product goal.

- Scrum,
- Kanban,
- Extreme Programming (XP),
- Lean Development e Crystal.

38) Explain the difference between Authorization and Authentication in Web testing

Authentication	Authorization
In the authentication process, users or persons are verified.	While in this process, users or persons are validated
It is done before the authorization process.	While this process is done after the authentication process.
It needs usually the user's login details.	While it needs the user's privilege or security levels.

39) What are the common problems faced in Web testing?

- Integration.
- Interoperability.
- Security.
- Performance.
- Usability.
- Quality Testing, Exceptional Services.