QC/ALM INTERVIEW QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. What is ALM / Quality Center and why it is used?

ALM was formerly known as Quality center, a popular test management tool that is developed using J2EE with backend as MSSQL or ORACLE. It is a web-based tool and supports communication and association among various stakeholders. It also integrates with QTP, WinRunner & LoadRunner. We can also create reports and graphs for Analysis and Tracking for Test processes.

2. What are the modules of ALM? The Quality Center modules are –

- Management Module - Requirement Module - Test Plan - Test Resources - Test lab - Defect Module – Dashboard

3. What are the benefits of Requirement Traceability?

- Helps ensure that the current project requirements are being met

- Helps in preparation of Request of Proposal (RFP), deliverable documents, test scripts, & project tasks

- Helps in finding the origin of each requirement

- Helps track every change to the requirements

- Helps improve test coverage and reduce testing costs

4. Can We convert or Generate Test from the requirements?

Yes there are two ways to generate test from requirements.

1. Convert Requirement to test 2. Generate a test from requirements.

5. What is Version Control and what are its advantages?

Version control is a change management tool that helps us to keep track of changes made to entities in our project including requirements.

6. What is the difference between test management tool and defect management tool?

Test management tool enables testers to create, execute and log defects while defect management tool helps us to create and track defects only.

7. What is the Purpose of Creating Child Requirement in ALM?

If a requirement depends on other requirement then by creating child requirements to the main (parent) requirement, you can evaluate the sub (child) requirements related to the parent requirements. 8. What is Test Lab?

Test Lab is the module where we execute the Test Cases that we developed using the test plan Module. Both Manual and Automation executions happens in the Test Lab.

9. What is meant by a Test Instance?

A Test Case is imported from Test Plan module to Test Lab module for execution under a test set known as test instance. Sometime it is okay to have multiple instances of the same Test Case in the Test Lab Module.

10. Is it possible to maintain test data in ALM?

Test data can be stored in a separate file (say excel sheets) and uploaded along with the test cases or it can be maintained under the parameters tab of a test case.

11. How can you avoid logging duplicate defects in Quality Center? In the defect-tracking window of ALM, there is a “find similar defect” icon. When this button is clicked after writing the defect, if anybody else has logged a similar defect then the system points it out.

12. How to generate defect ID in ALM?

The Defect ID is automatically generated after clicking Submit button.

13. What are the various statuses of a Test Case?

The Execution status of a test case can be − Pass, Fail, Blocked, No Run.

14. Is it possible to import test cases from Excel / Word to ALM?

Yes. Using the MS Excel/Word Plugin.

15. Is it possible to export ALM test cases to Excel? Yes. Select the tests that needs to be exported and Right Click on the selection and select "Save selected" or "Save All" and enter the file name to be exported to excel.

16. What is Business Component?

ALM supports Business Process Testing (BPT) in which Subject Matter Experts can create tests in a without involving in the Nitty-gritty of test case/script designing.

17. How can we save the tests Executed in test lab?

Once a test is executed the status of the tests are automatically saved when the user clicks on "END RUN" button in the Test Lab

18. What are the supported databases of HP ALM?

HP ALM supports MS SQL and ORACLE

19. How do you use UFT as an automation tool in ALM?

HP UFT can be used in conjunction with HP ALM using the add-in HP ALM − UFT add-in

20. Can you switch between two projects in ALM?

Testers can switch between ALM projects by navigating to Tools è Change Projects è Select Project.

21. What is the purpose of storing requirements in ALM?

You can store requirements in ALM to ensure 100% coverage, for change management and also for tracking purposes. 22. What is Coverage status, what does it do? Coverage status is percentage of testing covered at a given time and also to keep track of project deadline. 23. What are the main components of HP ALM? It consists of HP-ALM Client (IE Browser), ALM Server, & Database server. 25. Explain the Workflow in HP ALM. HP ALM Workflow includes Release Specification è Requirement Specification è Test Planning è Test Execution è Defect Tracking. 26. Explain the use of releases and cycles in ALM? As each product is deployed through many releases, and a lot of cycles are associated with each release. Each release has a pre-defined scope and milestone associated with it. 27. Explain how you can customize the defect management cycle in ALM? Defect Management Cycle can be customized using Project customization menu under Tools menu. Only Project Admins can customize and also we can make use of Script editor for the same. 28. What is the use of Dashboard? Dashboard consists of Analysis View, Dashboard View using which graphs are generated and analyzed. 29. Explain how you can add requirements to test cases in ALM. We can add either a parent requirement or a child requirement against a test case in ALM 30. What are the default groups and permissions in HP ALM? The predefined groups are Developer, Project Manager, QA Tester, TD Admin, & Viewer. 31. What Types of Graphs available in HP ALM? The Graphs, Reports, Live Analysis Graphs are available in HP ALM. 32. On which entities can Follow Up Alerts be created? Follow up entities can be created on Test Plan, Test Execution Grid, Defects grid. 33. Defects can be linked to what types of ALM Entities? Defects can be linked to Tests, Test Steps, Run and Run Steps, Requirements. 34. What type of Tests can be scheduled to run at a specific Date and Time? Manual or Automated Tests can be executed at a specified date and time.

35. In which module are the Results of an AUTOMATED test case stored? The results are always stored in Test Runs Tab of Test Lab Module. 36. In which module, the Results of an AUTOMATED test case are stored? The results are always stored in Test Runs Tab of Test Lab Module. 37. What is a Purge Run? A Purge Run is a process used to delete old test run result in project. We can delete the test runs that are old or even a particular test step. 38. How many types of report are there in ALM? - Requirement Module Reports

- Test Plan Module Reports

- Test Lab Module Reports

- Defects Module Reports 39. What is Unattached Folder in Test Plan? When we delete a folder, we can choose to delete the folder only, or the folder, its subfolders, and test. If we choose to delete the folder only, all the tests are moved to unattached folder in the test plan tree. 40. Is 'Not covered' and 'Not run' status the same? No. “Not Covered” status is meant for requirements whose tests are neither created nor mapped while “Not Run” status means for requirements that are yet to be executed 41. What is the advantage of libraries in ALM? A library represents a collection of entities in a ALM including their relationship to each other A library also allows one to collect the same entities as in versioning. 42. What are the types of tests that you can execute using HP ALM? HP UFT/QTP Tests, Manual Tests, HP Load Runner/Win Runner Scripts 43. What are the main features of HP Site Admin? - Creating Projects

- Creating Domains

- Creating & Managing Users

- Track user limits

- much more… 44. Can you schedule a test in HP ALM? Yes. We can schedule test by navigating to Go To è Execution Flow tab and selecting 'Test Run Schedule'.