✅ Manual Testing & QA Scenarios

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1. How much experience do you have in understanding requirements and deriving test scenarios?
I have 6 years of testing experience (4 years automation) and regularly analyze requirements and user stories to derive complete functional, negative, and edge test scenarios while collaborating with stakeholders.

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2. Can you explain the difference between functional and non-functional testing?
Functional testing verifies **what** the system does (features and logic), while non-functional testing verifies **how** it performs (performance, security, scalability, usability).

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3. Major difference between smoke and sanity testing?
Smoke testing checks critical features of a new build for stability, while sanity testing verifies specific functionality after minor changes or fixes.

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4. Imagine a situation where the requirement document is missing or incomplete. How would you approach it?
I clarify requirements with stakeholders, analyze existing behavior and APIs, validate assumptions, and derive test scenarios to ensure proper coverage.

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5. Did you maintain clarification logs? What was their purpose and how would you approach it?
Yes, clarification logs track open questions and assumptions, helping align stakeholders and avoid requirement misunderstandings during testing.

✅ CI/CD Questions

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1. What is a CI/CD pipeline?
A CI/CD pipeline automates code integration, testing, and deployment to enable faster releases and early defect detection.

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2. Can you explain Jenkins and its role in automation?
Jenkins automates builds, test execution, and deployments in CI/CD pipelines, ensuring continuous testing and quick feedback.

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3. Imagine you ran execution using a YAML file and it is successful, but the automated report is not generated. What will you do?
I check pipeline logs, verify YAML report configuration and paths, confirm plugin installation and permissions, validate workspace output, and debug pipeline settings.

✅ SQL Questions

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1. Write a SQL query to find the first transaction done by all users for all days. (Example: Today $10, $120, Tomorrow $200, etc.)

👉 One-liner explanation:
Use ROW_NUMBER() with PARTITION BY user_id, transaction_date to rank transactions and select rank = 1.

✅ Simple SQL Example

Sample Table: transactions

user_id	date	amount	time
1	2026-02-01	10	09:00:00
1	2026-02-01	120	11:00:00
1	2026-02-02	200	08:30:00
2	2026-02-01	50	07:00:00
2	2026-02-01	80	10:00:00

Query

```
SELECT user_id, date, amount, time
FROM (
   SELECT *,
        ROW_NUMBER() OVER (
```

```
            PARTITION BY user_id, date
            ORDER BY time
        ) AS rn
    FROM transactions
) t
WHERE rn = 1;
```

✅ **Output**

user_id	date	amount	time
1	2026-02-01	10	09:00:00
1	2026-02-02	200	08:30:00
2	2026-02-01	50	07:00:00

👉 This shows the **first transaction per user per day**.
