1. Testing is required to check the performance of software application.It's necessary to ensure that the application should not give any failures It's required to stay in the business.
2. Desktop, enterprise, web service, mobile applications
3. The software development life cycle (SDLC).The SDLC consists of following

planning, creating, testing, and deploying an information system.

1. The waterfall model is a sequential (non-iterative) design process, used in software development processes, in which progress is seen as flowing steadily downwards (like a waterfall) through the phases of conception, initiation, analysis, design, construction, testing, production/implementation and maintenance.
2. All the phases of the SDLC process are in a sequential order like a waterfall. It would be difficult to modify any phase after it has been done.
3. Scrum is subset of Agile.
4. It contains sprint and scrum meetings to discuss the change of requirements, what work has to be done etc.
5. Discusses about individual tasks assigned.
6. In Scrum, a product backlog item is a unit of work small enough to be completed by a team in one Sprint iteration. Backlog items are decomposed into one or more tasks.
7. the Product Owner prioritizes the PBIs. The Product Owner focuses more on the “what,” while the “how” is left for the team to decide.

Team member is responsible for his work and answerable to his team about his work. This is user story.

1. Sprint planning is a collaborative effort involving a ScrumMaster, who facilitates the meeting, a Product Owner, who clarifies the details of the product backlog items and their respective acceptance criteria, and the Entire Agile Team, who define the work and effort necessary to meet their sprint commitment.
2. To discuss tabout the performed tasks that day.
3. The sprint retrospective is a continuous improvement opportunity for a Scrum team to review its process (approaches to performing Scrum) and to identify opportunities to improve it
4. Product backlog grooming in reference to keeping the backlog clean and orderly—is a meeting that is held near the end of one sprint to ensure the backlog is ready for the next sprint.
5. A burn down chart is a graphical representation of work left to do versus time. The rate of progress of a Scrum Team is called "velocity". While calculating velocity, stories that are completed at the end of the iteration are counted.
6. Acceptance Criteria are the conditions that a software product must satisfy to be accepted by a user, customer, or in the case of system level functionality, the consuming system.
7. It is one of the models of SDLC. It is known as Verification and Validation model. All the processes executes in sequential manner in V-shape.
8. Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) is defined as a sequence of activities conducted to perform Software Testing. It consists of series of activities carried out methodologically to help certify your software product.
9. Error in a application is known as defect.
10. We have to log the details of a bug and pass it to developer. We have to mention the details like Issue ID, Summary, Description, Screenshot, Priority, Type of Issue.
11. Defect life cycle is a cycle which a defect goes through during its lifetime. It starts when defect is found and ends when a defect is closed, after ensuring it’s not reproduced. Defect life cycle is related to the bug found during testing. New, Assigned, Open, Fixed, Pending reset, Retest, Verified, Reopen, Closed, Duplicate, Rejected, Deferred, Not a bug.
12. What is unit testing?Unit testing is a type of testing performed by the deveoper. After developing the code, developer tests the code whether it is working or not.
13. when do we use regression testing?Regression testing is a type of software testing that verifies that software previously developed and tested still performs correctly even after it was changed or interfaced with other software. Changes may include software enhancements, patches, configuration changes, etc.
14. What is integration testing?To test the application after combining 2 or more modules together for the correctness of the output.
15. when do we use integration testing? The main function or goal of Integration testing is to test the interfaces between the units/modules. It occurs after unit testing and before validation testing.
16. when do we use smoke testing and sanity testing?Smoke Testing, also known as “Build Verification Testing”, is a type of software testing that comprises of a non-exhaustive set of tests that aim at ensuring that the most important functions work. The results of this testing is used to decide if a build is stable enough to proceed with further testing. Sanity Testing is the subset of Regression Testing and it is performed when we do not have enough time for doing testing. Sanity testing is the surface level testing where QA engineer verifies that all the menus, functions, commands available in the product and project are working fine.
17. what is UAT?User acceptance testing (UAT) is the last phase of the software testing process. During UAT, actual software users test the software to make sure it can handle required tasks in real-world scenarios, according to specifications.
18. what is alpha and beta testing?

Alpha testing is simulated or actual operational testing by potential users/customers or an independent test team at the developers’ site. Alpha testing is often employed for off-the-shelf software as a form of internal acceptance testing, before the software goes to beta testing. In software development, a beta test is the second phase of software testing in which a sampling of the intended audience tries the product out.

1. when do we use white box testing and block box testing?

Black-box testing is a method of software testing that examines the functionality of an application. This method of test can be applied to virtually every level of software testing: unit, integration, system and acceptance.

1. what we will do if we don't have a time to test all stories/ execute test cases?

perform sanity testing

1. what we will do if come across any critical severity issue before release day?

Inform to manager or lead immediately.

1. when do we use automation testing?

Checking out business requirements.

1. what tester will do in each phase of SDLC?

Testers participate in testing phase of SDLC.

1. difference between load and performance testing?

 Load testing is performed to determine a system's behavior under both normal and anticipated peak load conditions.. Performance testing is the general name for tests that check how the system behaves and performs. Performance testing examines responsiveness, stability, scalability, reliability, speed and resource usage of your software and infrastructure.

1. Load/Performance testing, Compatibility testing, Security testing, Reliability testing, Stress testing, Usability testing.
2. what is test case:Set of conditions used by the tester to test the correctness of the application or its features.
3. what is test planning/test strategy document?A Test Plan Document is the strategy that will be used to verify and ensure that a product or system meets its design specifications and other requirements. The Test Strategy document describes the scope, approach, resources and schedule for the testing activities of the project.
4. what is Exit and Entry criteria?Entry criterion is used to determine when a given test activity should start. It also includes the beginning of a level of testing, when test design or when test execution is ready to start. Exit criteria is All tests planned are executed. Defects logged and tracked to closure.
5. what is TDD and BDD (cucumber framework)? **The concept is we write these tests to check if the code we wrote works fine**

BDD is similar in many ways to TDD except that the word “test” is replaced with the word “Behaviour”.

1. how do we write test cases in BDD format?

We write test cases based on Behaviour for any application using an integrated framework like cucumber

1. what is priority and severity in defect?Severity of a defect is related to how severe a bug is. Usually the severity is defined in terms of financial loss, damage to environment, company's reputation and loss of life. Priority of a defect is related to how quickly a bug should be fixed and deployed to live servers.
2. how to estimate test cases?3-Point Software Testing Estimation Technique, Use – Case Point Method, Work Breakdown Structure, Wideband Delphi technique, Function Point/Testing Point Analysis, Percentage of development effort method, Percentage distribution, Best Guess.
3. what are test design techniques?

Boundary Value Analysis, Equivalent Class Partitioning, Usecase, Error tracking, Defect tracking.

1. how we learn the functionality of system?By referring the design document, we can know the functionality.
2. what are the tools to manage defects/stories?

Quality Center, Jiira, Bugzilla, Rally

1. who will assign the work?

Team Lead

1. what is requirement traceability matrix?

Requirement Traceability Matrix or RTM captures all requirements proposed by the client or development team and their traceability in a single document delivered at the conclusion of the life-cycle. In other words, it is a document that maps and traces user requirement with test cases.

1. what are typical environments we have in projects?

Development, Testing, Staging, Production environments.

1. what are different defect metrics and measurements we prepare in testing?

Metric is a quantitative measure of the degree to which a system, system component, or process possesses a given attribute. Examples are How many defects are existed within the module? How many test cases are executed per person? What is the Test coverage %? Measurement is the quantitative indication of extent, amount, dimension, capacity, or size of some attribute of a product or process. Example: Total number of defects.

1. what is development environment?

Development environment is the set of processes and programming tools used to create the program or software product.

1. what is QA environment?

A QA environment is where you test your upgrade procedure against data, hardware, and software that closely simulate the Production environment and where you allow intended users to test the resulting Waveset application.

1. What is staging environment?

A stage or staging environment is an environment for testing that exactly resembles the production environment. In other words, it's a complete but independent copy of the production environment, including the database. Staging provides a true basis for QA testing because it precisely reproduces what is in production.

1. what is production environment?

A production environment is where the Waveset application is actually available for business use.

1. how to deal the production defects?

Inform the team and log the defect as high severe defect and assign immediately to the concerned developer.

1. Production environment is a term used mostly by developers to describe the setting where software and other products are actually put into operation for their intended uses by end users. A production environment can be thought of as a real-time setting where programs are run and hardware setups are installed and relied on for organization or commercial daily operations.
2. A stage or staging environment is an environment for testing that exactly resembles the production environment. In other words, it's a complete but independent copy of the production environment, including the database. Staging provides a true basis for QA testing because it precisely reproduces what is in production.
3. A QA environment is where you test your upgrade procedure against data, hardware, and software that closely simulate the Production environment and where you allow intended users to test the resulting Waveset application. A Production environmentis where the Waveset application is actually available for business use.
4. Test cases of pen are like that:

1. Verify the color of the pen.  
2. Check GUI testing means logo of the pen maker.  
3. Check Usability testing means grip of the pen.  
4. Verify whether the pen is ballpoint pen or ink pen.  
5. Check [Integration Testing](http://testingbasicinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/2012/01/what-is-integration-testing-explain-it.html) means cap of the pen should easily fit beside the body of the pen.  
6. Check pen should be continuously in writing mode.

1. Test cases for PENCIL are as follows.  
   1.To check the Height of the pencil.  
   2.To check the Strongness of the pencil.  
   3.To check the Darkness of the pencil.  
   4.To check the grip is comfortable r not  
   5.To check the Thickness of the led   
   6.To check its wrighting only on paper r on walls, etc also.  
   7.To check how many meters it can write.  
   8.To check how often the led is breaking/melting.
2. Login:

Enter the correct userid and wrong password click on  
Submit button.  
Expected: It should display error.  
2. Enter the wrong userid and correct password and click on  
Submit button.  
Expected: It should display error.  
3. Enter the correct userid and password and click on submit  
button.  
Expected: It should display welcome page.  
4. After login with valid credentials click on back button.  
Expected: The page should be expired.  
5. After login with valid credentials copy the url and paste  
in another browser.  
Expected: It should not display the user's welcome page.  
6. Check the password with Lower case and upper case.  
Expected:Password should be case sensitive.  
7.Check the auto focus of mouse.  
Expected: Mouse auto focus should be at UserId.

1. Test case for mobile

1)Chek whether Battery is inserted into mobile properly  
  
2)Chek Switch on/Switchoff of the Mobile  
  
3)Insert the sim into the phone n chek   
  
4)Add one user with name and phone number in Address book  
  
5)Chek the Incoming call   
  
6)chek the outgoing call   
  
7)send/receive messages for that mobile  
  
8)Chek all the numbers/Characters on the phone working fine by clicking on them..  
  
9)Remove the user from phone book n chek removed properly with name and phone number  
  
10)Chek whether Network working fine..  
  
11)If its GPRS enabled check for the connectivity.

1. Chair

Verify that the chair is stable enough to take an average human load

Check the material used in making the chair-wood, plastic etc

Check if the chair's leg are level to the floor

Check the usability of the chair as an office chair, normal household chair

Check if there is back support in the chair

Check if there is support for hands in the chair

Verify the paint's type and color

Verify if the chair's material is brittle or not

Check if cushion is provided with chair or not

Check the condition when washed with water or effect of water on chair

Verify that the dimension of chair is as per the specifications

Verify that the weight of the chair is as per the specifications

Check the height of the chair's seat from floor