

1. What is Exploratory Testing?

Though the current trend in testing is to push for automation exploratory testing is a new Way of thinking Automation has its limits.

Is not a technique but it is an approach. What action you perform next is governed by What you are doing currently.

Is cognitively structured as structured as compared to the procedural structure of Scripted testing. This structure comes from charter time boxing etc.

2. What is traceability matrix?

To protect against changes you should be able to track back from every system component to the original requirement that caused it's presence.

3. What is Boundary value testing?

Boundary value analysis is a methodology for designing test cases that concentrates Software testing effort on cases near the limits of valid ranges

Boundary value analysis is a method which refines equivalence partitioning

4. What is Equivalence partitioning testing?

Equivalence partitioning is technique that divides the input domain of a system into Partitions or classes that are expected to produce the same output or behavior.

For example,

If a system accepts an integer between 1 and 100 as input, you can create four partitions: 1-10, 11-50, 51-99 and 100. Each partition represents a set of equivalent values that should Trigger the same response from the system. You can select one value from each partition as A test case, rather than testing all 100 values.

5. What is Integration testing?

Testing performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interactions between integrated components or systems

Integration Testing is a level of the software testing process where individual units are combined and tested as a group.

6. What determines the level of risk?

Test Planning in STLC is a phase in which a Senior QA manager determines test plan Strategy along with efforts and cost estimates for the project.

Moreover, the resources, test environment, test limitation, and the testing schedule Are also determined.

7. What is Alpha testing?

It is always performed by the developers at the software development Site.

Sometimes it is also performed by Independent Testing Team.

Alpha Testing is not open to the market and public

It is always performed in Virtual Environment.

Alpha Testing is definitely performed and carried out at the developing Organizations location with the involvement of developers

8. What is beta testing?

It is always performed by the customers at their own site.

It is not performed by Independent Testing Team.

Beta Testing is always open to the market and public.

It is performed in Real Time Environment.

Beta Testing (field testing) is performed and carried out by users or you Can say people at their own locations and site using customer data.

9. What is component testing?

The testing of individual software components.

10. What is functional system testing?

Testing based on an analysis of the Specification of the functionality of a component or system.

11. What is Non-Functional Testing?

Testing the attributes of a component or system that do not relate to functionality, e.g. reliability, Efficiency, usability, interoperability, maintainability and Portability

12. What is GUI Testing?

Graphical User Interface (GUI) testing is the process of testing the system's GUI of the System under Test. GUI testing involves checking the screens With the controls like menus, buttons, icons, and all types of bars – tool bar, Menu bar, dialog boxes and windows etc.

13. What is Adhoc testing?

Adhoc testing is an informal testing type with an aim to break the System.

This testing is primarily performed if the knowledge of testers in the System under test is very high.

14. What is load testing?

Load testing is a kind of performance testing which determines a system's Performance under real-life load conditions.

It's a performance testing to check system behavior under load. Testing an application under heavy loads, such as testing of a web site under a Range of loads to determine at what point the system's response time degrades Or fails.

15. What is stress Testing?

System is stressed beyond its specifications to check How and when it fails.

Performed under heavy load like putting large Number beyond storage capacity, complex database queries, Continuous input to system or database load.

Stress testing is used to test the stability & reliability of the system.

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

Testing based on an analysis of the internal Structure of the component or system. Structure-based testing technique is also known as 'white-box' Or 'glass-box' testing technique because here the testers require Knowledge of how the software is implemented, how it works.

- Types of white box testing
 - Unit testing
 - Integration testing

17. What is black box testing? What are the different black box testing techniques?

Testing, either functional or non-functional, Without reference to the internal structure of the component Or system.

The technique of testing without having any knowledge of the Interior workings of the application is Black Box testing.

Specification-based testing technique is also known as 'black-box'.

- Black box testing techniques
 - Equivalence partitioning
 - Boundary value analysis
 - Decision tables
 - State transition testing
 - Use-case Testing
 - Other Black Box Testing

18. Mention what are the categories of defects?

Defects into three main categories: minor, major, and critical.

19. Mention what big bang testing is?

In Big Bang integration testing all components or modules is Integrated simultaneously, after which everything is tested as a whole.

Big Bang testing has the advantage that everything is finished before Integration testing starts.

The major disadvantage is that in general it is time consuming and Difficult to trace the cause of failures because of this late integration.

20. What is the purpose of exit criteria?

Purpose of exit criteria is to define when we STOP testing either at the: End of all testing – i.e. product Go Live

End of phase of testing (e.g. hand over from System Test to UAT)

21. When should "Regression Testing" be performed?

It is performed when the software Or its environment is changed.

22. What is 7 key principles? Explain in detail?

- Testing shows presence of Defects

Testing can show that defects are present, but cannot prove that there are no defects.

Testing reduces the probability of undiscovered defects remaining in the software. But, even if no defects are found, it is not a proof of correctness. However Testing cannot prove that there are no defects present.

- Exhaustive Testing is Impossible!

Testing everything including all combinations of inputs and preconditions is not Possible.

So, instead of doing exhaustive testing we can use risk and priorities to focus testing Efforts.

- Early Testing

Testing activities should start as early as possible in the software or system Development life cycle, and should be focused on defined objectives.

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- Defect Clustering

A small number of modules contain most of the defects Discovered during pre-release testing, or are responsible for the Most operational failures.

Defects are not evenly spread in a system They are 'clustered'

- Pesticide Paradox

If the same tests are repeated over and over again, eventually the same Set of test cases will no longer find any new defects.

To overcome this "pesticide paradox", the test cases need to be Regularly reviewed and revised, and new and different tests need To be written to exercise different parts of the software or system To potentially find more defects.

- Testing is Context Dependent

Testing is basically context dependent.

Testing is done differently in different contexts.

Different kinds of sites are tested differently.

- Absence of Errors Fallacy

Even after defects have been resolved it may still be unusable and/or Does not fulfil the users' needs and expectations.

23. Difference between QA v/s QC v/s Tester

QA : activities which ensure the implementation of processes, procedures and standards in context to verification of developed software and intended requirements.

QC : activities which ensure the verification of developed software with respect to documented requirements.

Tester : activities which ensure the identification of bug /error/defects in the software.

24. Difference between Smoke and Sanity?

Smoke testing : smoke testing is performed to ascertain that the critical functionalities of the program is working fine

Sanity testing : sanity testing is done to check the New functionality / bugs have been fixed

25. Difference between verification and Validation

Verification : the process of evaluating work products of a development phase to determine whether they meet the specified requirement for that phase

Validation : the process of evaluating software during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified business requirements

26. Explain types of Performance testing.

- Load testing
Load testing is a kind of performance testing which determines a system's Performance under real-life load conditions. This testing helps determine how The application behaves when multiple users access it simultaneously.
- Stress testing
System is stressed beyond its specifications to check How and when it fails. Performed under heavy load like putting large Number beyond storage capacity, complex database queries, Continuous input to system or database load.
Stress testing is used to test the stability & reliability of the system.
- Endurance testing
- Spike testing
- Volume testing
- Scalability testing

27. What is Error, Defect, Bug and failure?

"A mistake in coding is called error, error found by tester is Called defect, defect accepted by development team then it is Called bug, build does not meet the requirements then it is Failure"

28. Difference between Priority and Severity

Priority	Severity
Priority is Relative and Business-Focused.	Severity is absolute and Customer-

Priority defines the order in which we should resolve a defect.	Focused. It is the extent to which the defect can affect the software. In other words it defines the impact that a given defect has on the system.
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29. What is Bug Life Cycle?

“A computer bug is an error, flaw, mistake, failure, or fault in a Computer program that prevents it from working correctly or Produces an incorrect result. Bugs arise from mistakes and Errors, made by people, in either a program’s source code or its Design.”

30. Explain the difference between Functional testing and Non Functional testing.

Functional testing : Functional testing is performed using the functional specification provided by the client and verifies the system against the functional requirements

Non functional testing : Non-Functional testing checks the Performance, reliability, scalability and other non- functional aspects of the software system

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

SDLC : SDLC Produces a superior quality system that exceeds or meets users expectation, works excellently and competently in the current, planned and strategic information technology infrastructure and is lucrative to manage .

STLC : STLC identifies what test actions to perform and when to achieve those test activities.

32. What is the difference between test scenarios, test cases, and test script?

Test scenarios : a scenario is any functionality that can be tested.

Test case : a test case is a set of actions performed on a system to determine if it satisfies software requirements and functions correctly.

Test script : a test script are line by line description that contains information about system functions that must be performed to verify an application or system under test.

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

A test plan is a document that consists of all future testing -related activities. It is Prepared at the project level and in general , it defines work products too be tested , how They will be tested , and test type distribution among the testers.

34. What is priority?

Priority is Relative and Business-Focused, Priority defines the order in which we should Resolve a defect. Should we fix it now, or can it wait? This priority status is set by the tester To the developer mentioning the time frame to fix the defect. If high priority is mentioned Then the developer has to fix it at fix the defect. If high-priority status is set based on the Customer's requirements.

35. What is severity?

Severity is absolute and Customer – Focused. It is the extent to which the defect can Affect the software. In other words it defines the impact that a given defect has on the System.

36. Bug categories are...

Software bugs can be classified into multiple categories based on their nature and impact. Broadly speaking, these categories include Function Bugs , Logical Bugs, Workflow Bugs, Unit Level bugs, System-Level integration Bugs, out of Bound Bugs , and Security bugs.

37. Advantage of Bugzilla .

It improves the quality of the product. It enhances the communication between the Developing team and the testing tea. It has the capability to adapt to multiple situations.

38. What are the different Methodologies in Agile Development Model?

- Kanban
- Scrum
- Extreme Programming
- Crystal
- Dynamic Systems Development Method
- Feature – Driven Development

39. Difference between priority and severity.

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1. Explain the difference between Authorization and Authentication in Web testing. What are the common problems faced in Web testing?

Authentication is the process of verifying who someone is , whereas authorization is the Process of verifying what specific application, files, and data a user has access to. The Situation is like that of an airline that needs to determine which people can come on board. The common problems faced in web testing is
Ensuring cross browser compatibility.

TEST CASES LINK :

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1EuKT30SZTbC5vdaWM21gXOXLmIo9WY5WFV0rgoJ8ZB4/edit?usp=drivesdk>

TEST SCENARIO LINK :

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1R6V7J9q3jllvQxGFUS7hWHmlUXeWX0JKAva4LxhtcQ0/edit?usp=drivesdk>

