**What is component testing?**

Testing each component of the application separately. Application can have one component. One component has stand-alone functionality. Ex. In amazon.com Seller functionality can be one component. Buyer can be another component. Also, Amazon prime videos can be another component.

**Smoke Test**

TESTING order: Code 🡪Unit Testing 🡪Integration Testing 🡪 Sanity Testing 🡪Smoke Testing 🡪 Functional Testing In our project, there are five modules like; login, view user, user detail page, new user creation and task creation. In these five modules, the developer first do smoke test by executing all the major functionality of modules like; user is able to login with valid login credentials or not, after login new user can be created or not, user that is created is viewed or not etc.

**What is black box testing? What are the different black box testing techniques?**

Black box testing is the software testing method which tests the software without knowing the internal structure of code or program.This testing usually checks the functionality of an application. The different black box testing techniques are Equivalence partitioning - Boundary value analysis - Cause effect graphing

**What is Equivalence partitioning testing?**

Equivalence partitioning testing is a software testing method. This method divides the application’s input test data. We pick at least one data from each partition then we create test cases with this datas. This testing method reduces the time for software testing.

Example: <10 is invalid data, 10-20 is valid data and >20 is invalid data. We pick 8 for invalid data and system rejects it. We pick 13 and system accepts it. Then we pick 21 and system rejects.

Which technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage? via human input, via interfaces to a system, or interface parameters in integration testing.

**What is Boundary value testing?**

Boundary value testing tests the below and above the edges of input and output equivalence partitions.

For example, in bank account we can withdraw between 100$ and 1000$. So we test some values that 99,100 and 1000,1001.

**Why does the boundary value analysis provide good test cases?**

Because errors frequently happen near the ‘edges’ during programming of the different cases

**Why we use decision tables?**

Equivalence partitioning and boundary value tests are often used for specific situations or inputs. However, if different combinations of inputs results different actions, usage of equivalence partitioning and boundary value test can be hard.

Decision tables and state transition testing more focus to business logic or business rules. A decision table is good for deal with combinations of things (e.g. inputs).

This technique is sometimes called as a 'cause-effect'table. because there is an associated logic diagramming technique called 'cause-effect graphing'. It sometimes helps to make decision table.