**1.what is exploratory testing?**

ans:-Exploratory Testing is a type of software testing where Test cases are not created in advance but testers check the system on the fly. They may note down ideas about what to test before test execution. The focus of exploratory testing is more on testing as a “thinking” activity.

**2. what is a traceability matrix?**

ans:-A Traceability Matrix is a document that correlates any two-baseline documents that require a many-to-many relationship to check the completeness of the relationship.

**3.what is boundary value testing?**

ans:-Boundary value analysis is a type of black box or specification-based testing technique in which tests are performed using the boundary values.

**4.what is equivalence partitioning testing?**

ans:-In equivalence partitioning, equivalence classes are evaluated for given input conditions. Whenever any input is given, the type of input condition is checked, and then for these input conditions, the Equivalence class represents or describes a set of valid or invalid states.

**5.what is integration testing?**

ans:-is the process of testing the interface between two software units or modules. It focuses on determining the correctness of the interface. The purpose of integration testing is to expose faults in the interaction between integrated units. Once all the modules have been unit-tested, integration testing is performed.

**6.what determines the level of risk?**

ans:-Determining the level of risk usually involves trying to assess not only the likelihood of an identified risk from actually occurring, but also the potential magnitude the consequences this risk could have on an organisation and its stakeholder, should it occur.

**7.what is alpha testing?**

ans:-Alpha testing is the first end-to-end testing of a product to ensure it meets the business requirements and functions correctly.

**8.what is beta testing?**

ans:-Beta testing is an opportunity for real users to use a product in a production environment to uncover any bugs or issues before a general release.

**9.what is component testing?**

ans:-Component testing is a form of closed-box testing, meaning that the test evaluates the behaviour of the program without considering the details of the underlying code.

**10.what is functional system testing?**

ans:-Functional testing is basically defined as a type of testing that verifies that each function of the software application works in conformance with the requirement and specification.

**11.what is non-functional testing?**

ans:-Non-Functional Testing is defined as a type of Software testing to check non-functional aspects (performance, usability, reliability, etc) of a software application. It is designed to test the readiness of a system as per nonfunctional parameters which are never addressed by functional testing.

**12.what is GUI testing?**

ans:- is the process for ensuring proper functionality of the graphical user interface (GUI) for a specific application.GUI testing generally evaluates a design of elements such as layout, colours and also fonts, font sizes, labels, text boxes, text formatting, captions, buttons, lists, icons, links, and content. GUI testing processes may be either manual or automatic and are often performed by third-party companies, rather than developers or end users.

**13.what is adhoc testing?**

ans:-is an informal or unstructured software testing type that aims to break the testing process in order to find possible defects or errors at an early possible stage. Ad hoc testing is done randomly and it is usually an unplanned activity which does not follow any documentation and test design techniques to create test cases.

**14.what is load testing?**

ans:-is a type of performance testing that determines the performance of a system, software product, or software application under real-life based load conditions. Basically, load testing determines the behaviour of the application when multiple users use it at the same time. It is the response of the system measured under varying load conditions. The load testing is carried out for normal and extreme load conditions.

**15.what is stress testing?**

**ans:-**Stress testing a Non-Functional testing technique that is performed as part of performance testing. During stress testing, the system is monitored after subjecting the system to overload to ensure that the system can sustain the stress.

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

ans:-White box testing is a software testing technique that involves testing the internal structure and workings of a software application. The tester has access to the source code and uses this knowledge to design test cases that can verify the correctness of the software at the code level.

These is three types of coverage

* Condition Coverage
* statement coverage
* Decision coverage

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

ans:-Black-box testing is a type of software testing in which the tester is not concerned with the internal knowledge or implementation details of the software, but rather focuses on validating the functionality based on the provided specifications or requirements.

* **Equivalence partitioning**:-It is often seen that many types of inputs work similarly so instead of giving all of them separately we can group them and test only one input of each group. The idea is to partition the input domain of the system into several equivalence classes such that each member of the class works similarly, i.e., if a test case in one class results in some error, other members of the class would also result in the same error.
* **Boundary value analysis**:-Boundaries are very good places for errors to occur. Hence if test cases are designed for boundary values of the input domain then the efficiency of testing improves and the probability of finding errors also increases. For example – If the valid range is 10 to 100 then test for 10,100 also apart from valid and invalid inputs.
* **Decision tables:-**the techniques of equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis are often applied to specific situations or inputs.
* **State transition testing:-**state transition testing uses the same principle as the state transition diagramming design technique.
* **Use-case testing:-**Use case testing is a technique that helps to identify test cases that cover the entire system, on a transaction by transaction basis, from start to finish. It is a description of a particular use of the system by a user.
* **Other black box testing:-**Black box testing, a form of testing that is performed with no knowledge of a system's internals, can be carried out to evaluate the functionality, security, performance, and other aspects of an application. Dynamic code analysis is an example of automated black box security testing.

**18. mention what are the categories of defects.**

Ans:-

* **Security Defects**:- Application security defects generally involve improper handling of data sent from the user to the application. These defects are the most severe and given highest priority for a fix.
* **User Interface Defects**:- As the name suggests, the bugs deal with problems related to UI are usually considered less severe.

**19. mention what Big Bang testing is?**

ans:-Big Bang Integration Testing is an integration testing strategy wherein all units are linked at once, resulting in a complete system.

**20. what is the purpose of exit criteria?**

ans:-Exit criterion is used to determine whether a given test activity has been completed or NOT. Exit criteria can be defined for all of the test activities right from planning, specification and execution. Exit criteria should be part of the test plan and decided in the planning stage.

**21.When should “regression testing” be performed?**

ans:-Regression testing is necessary after any feature (or application) enhancement, bug fix, or configuration changes. For example, when developers add a new widget to an application. As more regressions are found in software products, companies are moving towards test automation to perform regression tests.

**22.what are 7 key principles? Explain in detail?**

Ans:-

* **1.testing shows presence of defects:-**Testing talks about the presence of defects and doesn’t talk about the absence of defects”. In software testing, we look for bugs to be fixed before we deploy systems to live environments – this gives us confidence that our systems will work correctly when going live to users. Despite this, the testing process does not guarantee that the software is 100% error-free. It is true that testing greatly reduces the number of defects buried in software, however discovering and repairing these problems does not guarantee a bug-free product or system.
* **2.exhaustive testing is impossible:-**Exhaustive testing usually tests and verifies all functionality of a software application while using both valid and invalid inputs and pre-conditions. No matter how hard you try, testing EVERYTHING is pretty much impossible. The inputs and outputs alone have an infinite number of combinations, so it is 100% not possible to test an application from every angle.
* **3.early testing:-**In software development, early testing means incorporating testing as early as possible in the development process. It plays a critical role in the software development lifecycle (SDLC). For instance, testing the requirements before coding begins. Amending issues during this stage of a project’s life cycle is much cheaper and easier than amending issues at the end of the project when we must write new sections of functionality, resulting in overruns and late deadlines. The cost to fix a bug increases exponentially with time as the development life cycle progresses as shown in the following figure.
* **4.defect clustering:-**In software testing, defect clustering refers to a small module or feature that has the most bugs or operation issues. This is because defects are not evenly distributed within a system but are clustered. It could be due to multiple factors, such as the modules might be complicated or the coding related to such modules might be complex.
* **5.The pesticide paradox:-**In software testing, the Pesticide Paradox generally refers to the practice of repeating the exact same test cases over and over again. As time passes, these test cases will cease to find new bugs. Developers will create tests which are passing so they can forget about negative or edge cases. This is based on the theory that when you repeatedly spray the same pesticide on crops in order to eradicate insects, the insects eventually develop an immunity, making the pesticide ineffective. The same is true for software testing.
* **6.testing is context dependent:-**Each type of software system is tested differently. According to this principle, testing depends on the context of the software developed, and this is entirely true. The reality is that every application has its own unique set of requirements, so we can’t put testing in a box. Of course, every application goes through a defined testing process, however, the testing approach may vary based on the application type.
* **7.absence of errors fallacy:-**The software which we built not only must be 99% bug-free software but also it must fulfil the business, as well as user requirements otherwise it will become unusable software. Even bug-free software may still be unusable if incorrect requirements are incorporated into the software, or if the software fails to meet the business needs.

**23.difference between qa vs qc vs tester**

ans:-



**24.difference between smoke and sanity?**

ans:-

****

**25.difference between verification and validation.**

ans:-

**26.explain types of performance testing.**

Ans:-

* **Load testing:-** checks the application’s ability to perform under anticipated user loads. The objective is to identify performance bottlenecks before the software application goes live.
* **Stress testing:-** involves testing an application under extreme workloads to see how it handles high traffic or data processing. The objective is to identify the breaking point of an application.
* **Endurance testing:-** is done to make sure the software can handle the expected load over a long period of time.
* **Spike testing:-** tests the software’s reaction to sudden large spikes in the load generated by users.
* **Volume testing**:- Under Volume Testing large no. of. Data is populated in a database, and the overall software system’s behaviour is monitored. The objective is to check software application’s performance under varying database volumes.
* **Scalability testing:-**The objective of scalability testing is to determine the software application’s effectiveness in “scaling up” to support an increase in user load. It helps plan capacity additions to your software system.

**27.what is error,defect,bug and failure?**

Ans:-

* **error:-**Errors are generated due to wrong logic, syntax, or loop that can impact the end-user experience.
* **defect:-**It represents the efficiency and inability of the application to meet the criteria and prevent the software from performing the desired work.
* **bug:-**A bug once detected can be reproduced with the help of standard bug-reporting templates.
* **failure:-**Failure can happen due to human errors or can also be caused intentionally in the system by an individual.

**28.difference between priority and severity.**

ans:-

**29.what is bug life cycle?**

Ans:-

| **1.new** |
| --- |
| **2.assigned** |
| **3.open** |
| **4.fixed** |
| **5.pending retest** |
| **6.retest** |
| **7.verified** |
| **8.closed** |

* **1.new:-** When any new defect is identified by the tester, it falls in the ‘New’ state. It is the first state of the Bug Life Cycle. The tester provides a proper Defect document to the Development team so that the development team can refer to the Defect Document and can fix the bug accordingly.
* **2.assigned:-** Defects that are in the status of ‘New’ will be approved and that newly identified defect is assigned to the development team for working on the defect and to resolve that. When the defect is assigned to the developer team the status of the bug changes to the ‘Assigned’ state.
* **3.open:-**In this ‘Open’ state the defect is being addressed by the developer team and the developer team works on the defect for fixing the bug. Based on some specific reason, if the developer team feels that the defect is not appropriate then it is transferred to either the ‘Rejected’ or ‘Deferred’ state.
* **4.fixed:-**After necessary changes of codes or after fixing identified bug developer team marks the state as ‘Fixed’.
* **5.pending request:-**During the fixing of the defect is completed, the developer team passes the new code to the testing team for retesting. And the code/application is pending for retesting on the Tester side so the status is assigned as ‘Pending Retest’.
* **6.retest:-**At this stage, the tester starts work of retesting the defect to check whether the defect is fixed by the developer or not, and the status is marked as ‘Retesting’.
* **7.verified:-**After ‘Retesting’ if the tester team found that the bug continues like previously even after the developer team has fixed the bug, then the status of the bug is again changed to ‘Reopened’. Once again the bug goes to the ‘Open’ state and goes through the life cycle again. This means it goes for Re-fixing by the developer team.
* **8.closed:-**It is the final state of the Defect Cycle, after fixing the defect by the developer team when testing found that the bug has been resolved and it does not persist then they mark the defect as a ‘Closed’ state.

**30.Explain the difference between Functional testing and NonFunctional testing.**

ans:-

**31. To create hlr & test-case of……..**

Ans:-

| **Instagram-android** | [**Link**](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/u/0/d/1uEfIAPhTfYMI5jDh2tvS8UoX-DDm6DaKFQDUNaWxQ3Y/edit) |
| --- | --- |
| **Facebook-android** | [**Link**](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/u/0/d/1KGo2Ae9xchDd8Onr-DuUF5zwUU1TyIaL7tW_hMQLW3I/edit) |

**32.what is the difference between the stlc:(software testing life cycle) and sdlc:(software development life cycle)?**

ans:-

**33.what is the difference between test scenarios,test cases and test script?**

Ans:-



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

ans:-In software testing, documentation is very important. Testing should be documented to provide efficient resource control monitoring. For successful testing, a test plan plays a very important role. Here, we will discuss the following points:

* Introduction to test plan
* Objective of test plan
* Importance of test plans
* Types of test plans
* Test plan components
* How to write test plans

**35.what is priority?**

ans:-Priority is defined as the order in which a defect should be fixed. Higher the priority the sooner the defect should be resolved.

**36.what is severity?**

ans:-Severity is defined as the extent to which a particular defect can create an impact on the software. Severity is a parameter to denote the implication and the impact of the defect on the functionality of the software.

**37.bug categories are……….**

Ans:-

* Functional bugs
* Logical bugs
* Workflow bugs
* Unit level bugs
* system -level integration bugs
* Out of bound bugs
* Security bugs

**38.advantage of bugzilla.**

Ans:-

* Open source, free bug tracking tool.
* Automatic duplicate bugdetection
* Search option with advanced features.
* File/Modify Bugs By Email.
* Multiple [Authentication](https://cloudinfrastructureservices.co.uk/adfs-vs-azure-ad-how-authentication-has-evolved/) Methods ([LDAP](https://cloudinfrastructureservices.co.uk/radius-vs-ldap-vs-kerberos/), [Apache server](https://cloudinfrastructureservices.co.uk/how-to-setup-apache-web-server-mysql-server-on-linux-in-azure-aws-gcp/)).
* Time Tracking.
* Move Bugs Between Initials.
* Automated bug reporting; has an API to interact with the system.
* Detailed permissions system.
* Integrated email capabilities.

**39. difference between priority and severity**

Ans:-

| **severity** | **Priority** |
| --- | --- |
| Severity is a parameter to denote the impact of a particular defect on the software. | Priority is a parameter to decide the order in which defects should be fixed. |
| Severity means how severe the defect is affecting the functionality. | Priority means how fast the defect has to be fixed. |
| Severity is related to the quality standard. | Priority is related to scheduling to resolve the problem. |
| The testing engineer decides the severity level of the defect. | The product manager decides the priorities of defects. |
| Its value is objective. | Its value is subjective. |
| Its value doesn’t change from time to time. | Its value changes from time to time. |

**40.what are the different methodologies in agile development model?**

Ans:-

* Agile SDLC model is a combination of iterative and incremental process models with focus on process adaptability and customer satisfaction by rapid delivery of working software product.
* Agile Methods break the product into small incremental builds.
* These builds are provided in iterations.
* Each iteration typically lasts from about one to three weeks.
* Every iteration involves cross functional teams working simultaneously on various areas like planning, requirements analysis, design, coding, unit testing, and acceptance testing.
* At the end of the iteration a working product is displayed to the customer and important stakeholders.

**41.explain the difference between authorization and authentication in web testing.what are the common problems faced in web testing?**

Ans:-

| **authentication** | **authorization** |
| --- | --- |
| In the authentication process, the identity of users are checked for providing access to the system. | While in the authorization process, the person’s or user’s authorities are checked for accessing the resources. |
| In the authentication process, users or persons are verified. | While in this process, users or persons are validated. |
| It usually needs the user’s login details. | This process is done after the authentication process. |
| Authentication determines whether the person is a user or not. | It determines What permission does the user have. |
| Generally, transmit information through an ID Token. | Generally, transmit information through an Access Token. |

**42. To create hlr & test cases of web-based**

**Ans:-**

| **Whatsapp web** | [**Link**](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/u/0/d/1Af6hJ3dQJa8iJglL3_IjDqyR8GBWcGiK/edit) |
| --- | --- |
| **Instagram web** | [**Link**](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/u/0/d/1Af6hJ3dQJa8iJglL3_IjDqyR8GBWcGiK/edit) |
| **Artoftesting web** | [**Link**](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/u/0/d/1Af6hJ3dQJa8iJglL3_IjDqyR8GBWcGiK/edit) |

**43.write a scenario of only whatsapp chat messages.**

Ans:-

* Verify that the chat message bar is open or not.
* Verify that the emoji page is open or/not.
* Verify that the user can send emoji as he/she likes.
* Verify that the user can write a message as he/she likes.
* Verify that the user can open the pin bar and functionality.
* Verify that the user is in the pin bar and the user can send the document.
* Verify that the user is in the pin bar and the user can send the camera picture.
* Verify that the user is in the pin bar and the user can send the gallery picture.
* Verify that the user is in the pin bar and the user can send the audio.
* Verify that the user is in the pin bar and the user can send the location.
* Verify that the user is in the pin bar and the user can send the contact number.
* Verify that the user is in the pin bar and the user can send the poll.
* Verify that the user is in the pin bar and the user can send the camera picture.
* Verify that the user is in the pin bar and the user can send the voice message.
* Verify that when a user writes a message a send button on the keyboard is coming or/not.
* Verify that message send button is working or/not

**44.write scenarios of pen.**

Ans:-

* Verify the type of pen, whether it is a ballpoint pen, ink pen, or gel pen.
* Verify if the pen is with a cap or without a cap.
* Verify that the user is able to write clearly over different types of papers.
* Check the weight of the pen. It should be as per the specifications. In case not mentioned in the specifications, the weight should not be too heavy to impact its smooth operation.
* Verify the colour of the ink on the pen.
* Check the odour of the pen’s ink on writing over a surface.
* Verify the surfaces over which the pen is able to write smoothly apart from paper e.g. cardboard, rubber surface, etc.
* Verify that the text written by the pen should have consistent ink flow without leaving any blob.
* Check that the pen’s ink should not leak in case it is tilted upside down.
* Verify if the text written by the pen is erasable or not.
* Check the functioning of the pen by applying normal pressure during writing.
* Verify the strength of the pen’s outer body. It should not be easily breakable.
* Check if the text written by the pen is waterproof or not.
* Verify that text written by pen should not get faded before a certain time as mentioned in the specification.
* Verify if the pen’s ink should not leak at higher altitudes.
* Verify that the user is able to write normally by tilting the pen at a certain angle instead of keeping it straight while writing.
* Check the grip of the pen, and whether it provides adequate friction for the user to comfortably grip the pen.
* Verify if the pen can support multiple refills or not.
* In the case of an ink pen, verify that the user is able to refill the pen with all the supported ink types.
* For ink pens, verify that the mechanism to refill the pen is easy to operate.
* In the case of a ballpoint pen, verify the size of the tip.
* In the case of a ball and gel pen, verify that the user can change the refill of the pen easily.

**45.write a scenario of pen stand.**

Ans:-

* Verify that a pen stand is properly set or/not for stand.
* Verify that a pen stand hall is proper or/not for standing a pen.
* Verify that a pen stand design is proper or/not.
* Check that the pen stand is weight capable of supporting the weight of the pen.
* Verify that The pen stand should be such that it can carry the load of many pens.
* Verify that The bottom of the pen stand should be straight so that the stand can stand up.
* Verify that pen stand design is not attractive because of
* Verify that The pen stand design should not be attractive because the attention of the worker does not go there.
* Verify that pen stand material is very good because of long time use.

**46.write scenarios of doors.**  
Ans:-

* Verify if the door is a single door or bi-folded door.
* Check if the door opens inwards or outwards.
* Verify that the dimension of the doors are as per the specifications.
* Verify that the material used in the door body and its parts is as per the specifications.
* Verify that the colour of the door is as specified.
* Verify if the door is a sliding door or rotating door.
* Check the position, quality and strength of hinges.
* Check the type of locks in the door.
* Check the number of locks in the door interior side or exterior side.
* Verify if the door is having a peek-hole or not.
* Verify if the door has a stopper or not.
* Verify if the door closes automatically or not
* Verify if the door makes noise when opened or closed.
* Check the door condition when used extensively with water.
* Check the door condition in different climatic conditions- temperature, humidity etc.
* Check the amount of force- pull or push required to open or close the door.

**47.write a scenario of atm.**

Ans:-

* Verify the type of ATM machine, if it has a touch screen, both keypad buttons only, or both.
* Verify that on properly inserting a valid card different banking options appear on the screen.
* Check that no option to continue and enter credentials is displayed to the user when the card is inserted incorrectly.
* Verify that the touch of the ATM screen is smooth and operational.
* Verify that the user is presented with the option to choose a language for further operations.
* Check that the user is asked to enter a pin number before displaying any card/bank account detail.
* Verify that there is a limited number of attempts up to which the user is allowed to enter the pin code.
* Verify that if the total number of incorrect pin attempts gets surpassed then the user is not allowed to continue further. And operations like temporary blocking of the card, etc get initiated.
* Check that the pin is displayed in masked form when entered.
* Verify that the user is presented with different account type options like- saving, current, etc.
* Verify that the user is allowed to get account details like available balance.
* Check that the correct amount of money gets withdrawn as entered by the user for cash withdrawal.
* Verify that the user is only allowed to enter the amount in multiple denominations as per the specifications.
* Verify that the user’s session timeout is maintained.
* Check that the user is not allowed to exceed one transaction limit amount.
* Verify that the user is not allowed to exceed the one-day transaction limit amount.
* Verify that the user is allowed to do only one transaction per pin request.
* Check that in case the ATM machine runs out of money, a proper message is displayed to the user.

**48. when to use usability testing?**

ans:-When software is ready, it is important to make sure that the user experience with the product is seamless. It should be easy to navigate and all the functions should be working properly, the competitor’s website will win the race. Therefore, usability testing is performed. The objective of usability testing is to understand customers’ needs and requirements and also how users interact with the product (software). With the test, all the features, functions, and purposes of the software are checked.

The primary goals of usability testing are – discovering problems (hidden issues) and opportunities, comparing benchmarks, and comparison against other websites. The parameters tested during usability testing are efficiency, effectiveness, and satisfaction. It should be performed before any new design is made. This test should be iterated unless all the necessary changes have been made. Improving the site consistently by performing usability testing enhances its performance which in return makes it the best website.

**49.what is the procedure for GUI testing?**

Ans:-

* Check Screen Validations.
* Verify All Navigations.
* Check usability Conditions.
* Verify Data Integrity.
* Verify the object states.
* Verify the date Field and Numeric Field Formats.

**50.write a scenario of a microwave oven.**

Ans:-

* Verify that the oven heats the food at the desired temperature properly.
* Verify the ovens functioning with the maximum attainable temperature.
* Verify that the oven’s plate rotation speed is optimal and not too high to spill the food kept over it.
* Verify that the oven’s door gets closed properly.
* Verify that the oven’s door opens smoothly.
* Verify the battery requirement of the microwave oven and check that it functions smoothly at that power.
* Verify that the text written over the oven’s body is clearly readable.
* Verify that the digital display is clearly visible and functions correctly.
* Verify that the temperature regulator is smooth to operate.
* Verify that the temperature regulator works correctly.
* Check the maximum capacity of the oven and test its functioning with that volume of food.
* Check the oven’s functionality with different food at different temperatures.
* Verify that the usage instructions or user manuals have clear instructions.

**51.write scenarios of a coffee vending machine.**

Ans:-

* Verify that the dimension of the coffee machine is as per the specification.
* Verify that the outer body, as well as the inner part’s material, is as per the specification.
* Verify that the machine’s body color, as well as brand, is correctly visible and as per specification.
* Verify the input mechanism for coffee ingredients-milk, water, coffee beans/powder, etc.
* Verify that the quantity of hot water, milk, and coffee powder per serving is correct.
* Verify the power/voltage requirements of the machine.
* Verify the amount of coffee served in single-serving is as per specification.
* Verify that the digital display displays correct information.
* Check if the machine can be switched on and off using the power buttons.
* Verify that each button has an image/text with it, indicating the task it performs.
* Verify the mechanism to clean the system works correctly- foamer.
* Verify that the system should display an error when it runs out of ingredients.
* Verify that pressing the coffee button multiple times leads to multiple servings of coffee.
* Verify that the machine should not make too much sound when in operation.

**52.write scenarios of chairs.**

Ans:-

* 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 legs are level to the floor.
* Check the usability of the chair as an office chair, a 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 the cushion is provided with a chair or not.
* Verify that the weight of the chair is as per the specifications.
* Check the height of the chair’s seat from the floor.

**53.Gmail(receiving mail)**

Ans:-

* Verify that a newly received email is displayed as highlighted in the Inbox section.
* Verify that a newly received email has correctly displayed the sender email ID or name, mail subject and mail body(trimmed to a single line).
* Verify that on clicking the newly received email, the user is navigated to email content.
* Verify that all received emails get piled up in the ‘Inbox’ section and get deleted in a cyclic fashion based on the size availability.
* Verify that email can be received from non-Gmail email IDs like – yahoo, Hotmail, etc.

**54.online shopping to buy product (flipkart)**

Ans:-

* Verify that a product is seen as per the home page product.
* Verify that a product price is seen as per the home page product price.
* Verify that a product’s description is as per product color and size.
* Verify that the user can see product rating that is given by the customer.
* Verify that the user can see all the available offers for products or/not.
* Verify that the user can zoom in and see the proper product.
* Verify that the user can add to cart the product.
* Verify that the user can buy now or/not.
* Verify that a product’s highlights are as per the delivered product.
* Verify that if the customer doesn’t like the product he/she can easily return the product.
* Check whether the product is for male/female is written in the product description or not.

**55.write a scenario of wrist wristwatch.**

Ans:-

* Verify the type of watch – analog or digital.
* In the case of an analog watch, check the correctness time displayed by the second, minute, and hour hand of the watch.
* In the case of a digital watch, check if the digital display for hours, minutes, and seconds is correctly displayed.
* Verify the material of the watch and its strap.
* Check if the shape of the dial is as per specification.
* Verify the dimension of the watch is as per the specification.
* Verify the weight of the watch.
* Check if the watch is waterproof or not.
* Verify that the numbers in the dial are clearly visible or not.
* Check if the watch has a date and day display or not.

**56.write a scenario of lift(elevator)**

Ans:-

* Verify the dimensions of the lift.
* Verify the type of door of the lift is as per the specification.
* Verify the type of metal used in the lift interior and exterior.
* Verify the capacity of the lift in terms of the total weight.
* Verify the buttons in the lift to close and open the door and numbers as per the number of floors.
* Verify that the lift moves to the particular floor as the button of the floor is clicked.
* Verify that the lift stops when the up/down buttons on a particular floor are pressed.
* Verify if there is an emergency button to contact officials in case of any mishap.
* Verify the performance of the floor – the time taken to go to a floor.
* Verify that in case of power failure, the lift doesn’t free-fall and gets halted on the particular floor.

**57.write a scenario of whatsapp group (generate group)**

Ans:-

* Verify that a generated group is working properly or/not.
* Verify that the participant person is passing the message properly.
* Verify that a group is allowed to share files.
* Verify that the user can check how many members read this message.
* Verify that the user can mention people in the specific message.
* Verify that the admin can message function is working properly or/not.
* Verify that the user can change the group name, and group profile pic.
* Verify that the user can invite the user via a link and add participants.
* Verify that the user can lock chats and private them.
* Verify that the user can do video call in group and talk with them.

**58.write a scenario of whatsapp payment.**

Ans:-

* Verify that the user already has upi ID and bank accounts.
* Verify that the opposite user is using whatsapp payment.
* Verify that the user can select a user and make a payment or/not.
* Verify that the user can pay money securly or/not.
* Verify that the user can see the opposite user’s username.Verify that the user can see his/her bank account and other payment methods.
* Verify that the user can add other payments methods or/not.
* Verify that the user can see his/her available account balance.
* Verify that the user can request money from the opposite user.
* Verify that the user can write a number of amounts.
* Verify that the user can write in the description with payment.
* Verify that the user sends a payment and the opposite user has received it or/not.