1. Do you more like work as TEST LEAD or Individual Contributor?

By definition, the basic responsibility of the test lead is to efficiently lead a team of testers to meet the product goals and hence the organization goals that are derived, are achieved. Off course, however straightforward the definition of the role is, it inherently translates into a whole series of responsibilities for the individual.

1. Be updated on the latest testing techniques, strategies, testing tools/ test frameworks and so on

2. Be aware of the current and upcoming projects in the organization

3. [Review and analyze the project requirements](http://youtu.be/Vz7TQ3eAQiU)

4. Plan and organize the [knowledge transfer](http://inderpsingh.blogspot.com/2010/02/what-is-best-way-to-get-knowledge.html) to the Software Test Engineers and self

5. Collect the queries related to the requirements and get them resolved by the business person (e.g. the client, business analyst, product manager or project manager) assigned to the project

6. Plan, organize and lead the testing kick-off meeting

7. Scope the required tests

8. Design the required [test strategy](http://youtu.be/vm5kGy6URjM) in line with the scope and organization standards

9. Create the software test plan, get it reviewed and approved/ signed-off by the relevant stakeholders

10. [Evaluate](http://inderpsingh.blogspot.com/2010/02/how-to-evaluate-automated-software-test.html) and identify the required test automation and test management tools

11. Estimate the test effort and team (size, skills, attitude and schedule)

12. Create the test schedule (tasks, dependencies and assigned team members)

13. Identify the training requirements of the Software Test Engineers

14. Identify any test metrics to be gathered

15. Communicate with the client or on site/ offshore team members, as required

16. Review the test cases and test data generated by the Software Test Engineers and get them to address the review comments

17. Track the new/ updated requirements in the project and modify testing artifacts accordingly

18. Determine, procure, control, maintain and optimize the test environment (hardware, software and network)

19. Get information on the latest releases/ builds from the development team/ the client

20. Create and maintain the required test automation framework(s)

21. Administer the project in the test management system

22. Administer the Application under test (e.g. add users for the tests), as required

23. Assign tasks to the Software Test Engineers based on the software test plan

24. Check the status of each assigned task daily and resolve any issues faced by the team members with their tasks

25. Ensure that each team member is optimally occupied with work (i.e. each Software Test Engineer should not be too overloaded or too idle)

26. Re-assign the testing tasks, as required

27. Track the assigned tasks with respect to the software test plan and the project schedule

1. Do you like to work in Structured or unstructured envn?

I do not prefer lot of process, what is more important is business want us to do

I am okayed in process, personally I would prefer the context of the process, business, what stakeholder wants, bugs, more important than process

I do not like to much process, I like light process, we should not prefer more on process, context is important than process

1. What kind of boss do you like?
   * Treat people at all levels with courtesy and respect
   * Clearly communicate responsibilities, boundaries, and expectations
   * Value the input and ideas of others and give them the credit
   * Remove roadblocks that prevent you from doing your job
   * Allow you the freedom to do your job with minimal supervision
   * Be available when you need them
   * Respect your privacy
2. Explain the steps or test cases for placing order and downstream steps for order completion. - Ecommerce flow:

1. Showing items in cart as you continue shopping on the top or right column  
2. Providing visual indicators for free shipping as items are added (i.e. "add one more product to receive free shipping")

2a. Ability to remove, save for later, change details like size

2b. Show the kind of payments they accept

2c. Show total price with the option to change shipping

3. Providing a "copy shipping address" for billing address forms  
4. Show product totals to user as they are added to shopping cart  
5. Clear call-to-action button for checkout

1. Explain about Agile flow in your last project.

8: 30 am stand up meeting with developer,

Sprint planning meeting,

Sprint execution,

2 weeks sprint  
Scrum is the most popular way of introducing Agility due to its simplicity and flexibility. Scrum has only three roles: Product Owner, Team, and [Scrum Master](http://scrummasterchecklist.org/pdf/ScrumMaster_Checklist_12_unbranded.pdf)

During the daily meetings, which are sometimes called "scrums," the scrum master asks the team members these three questions:

1. What did you do yesterday?  
2. What will you do today?  
3. Are there any impediments in your way?

The scrum master is responsible for:

1. Helping the team to reach consensus for what can be achieved during a specific period of time. (See [sprint](http://searchsoftwarequality.techtarget.com/definition/Scrum-sprint))  
2. Helping the team to reach consensus during the daily scrum.  
3. Helping the team to stay focused and follow the agreed-upon rules for daily scrums. (See [pigs and chickens](http://searchsoftwarequality.techtarget.com/definition/pigs-and-chickens))  
4. Removing obstacles that are impeding the team's progress.  
5. Protecting the team from outside distractions

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1. How do you handle a situation where you are unable to complete testing and not meeting timelines?

* What is the risk involved,
* areas not have been tested,
* impact analysis,
* highlight the risk to the business to get the input,
* prioritize the risk
* what should and should not be tested

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1. Typical challenges encountered in web based testing?

* issue with navigation,
* links not working,
* 404 page not find,
* wrong exception,
* cross browser testing
* Cookies don't work properly (if applicable).
* CSS/HTML validation hasn't happened properly
* Concurrency issue

1. Web Service Testing - what is a web service, how do you test?

Web services are a collection of technological standards and protocols, including XML(Extensible Markup Language), the programming language by which applications communicate over the Internet.

Web services do not provide the user with a GUI.

A web service enables communication among various applications by using open

standards such as HTML, XML, WSDL, and SOAP. A web service takes the help of:

XML to tag the data

SOAP to transfer a message

WSDL to describe the availability of service.

UDDI is used for listing what services are available.

business service, you dun need to duplication, search is a webservice, you do not need to create your search, it's actually a provider, creating an order, closing a order, deleting an order, developed by shared services manner so that has been tested by different application, soap UI,directly send a requirement to webservice, the service should be coming as per the input

1. strength and weakness :

Strength : I always ask right question to BA, expected output, I wont hesitate to ask nything the BA, focussed getting thikngs done

weakness : i do not worklife balance, i really get along all the stakeholders very well, but probably a disadvantage

What is the difference between Severity and Priority?

There are two key things in defects of the [software testing](http://istqbexamcertification.com/what-is-a-software-testing/). They are:

1)     Severity

2)     Priority

What is the difference between Severity and Priority?

**1)  Severity**:

It is the extent to which the [defect](http://istqbexamcertification.com/what-is-defect-or-bugs-or-faults-in-software-testing/) can affect the software. In other words it defines the impact that a given defect has on the system.**For example:** If an application or web page crashes when a remote link is clicked, in this case clicking the remote link by an user is rare but the impact of  application crashing is severe. So the severity is high but priority is low.

Severity can be of following types:

* **Critical:**The defect that results in the termination of the complete system or one or more component of the system and causes extensive corruption of the data. The failed function is unusable and there is no acceptable alternative method to achieve the required results then the severity will be stated as critical.
* **Major:**The defect that results in the termination of the complete system or one or more component of the system and causes extensive corruption of the data. The failed function is unusable but there exists an acceptable alternative method to achieve the required results then the severity will be stated as major.
* **Moderate:**The defect that does not result in the termination, but causes the system to produce incorrect, incomplete or inconsistent results then the severity will be stated as moderate.
* **Minor:**The defect that does not result in the termination and does not damage the usability of the system and the desired results can be easily obtained by working around the defects then the severity is stated as minor.
* **Cosmetic:**The defect that is related to the enhancement of the system where the changes are related to the look and field of the application then the severity is stated as cosmetic.

**2)  Priority**:

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 the earliest. The priority status is set based on the customer requirements.**For example:**If the company name is misspelled in the home page of the website, then the priority is high and severity is low to fix it.

Priority can be of following types:

* **Low:**The defect is an irritant which should be repaired, but repair can be deferred until after more serious defect have been fixed.
* **Medium:**The defect should be resolved in the normal course of development activities. It can wait until a new build or version is created.
* **High:**The defect must be resolved as soon as possible because the defect is affecting the application or the product severely. The system cannot be used until the  repair has been done.

**Few very important scenarios related to the severity and priority which are asked during the interview:**

**High Priority & High Severity**: An error which occurs on the basic functionality of the application and will not allow the user to use the system. (Eg. A site maintaining the student details, on saving record if it, doesn’t allow to save the record then this is high priority and high severity bug.)

**High Priority & Low Severity:** The spelling mistakes that happens on the cover page or heading or title of an application.

**High Severity & Low Priority:** An error which occurs on the functionality of the application (for which there is no workaround) and will not allow the user to use the system but on click of link which is rarely used by the end user.

**Low Priority and Low Severity:** Any cosmetic or spelling issues which is within a paragraph or in the report (Not on cover page, heading, title).

[**?**](http://www.yieldselect.com/index/ref/1/)