**Test Case Review Process or Peer Review or what is the procedure you are following to review the test case:**

Reviewing the test cases written by team member and providing the review comments

**If there are many test cases and has less time to execute then how do you execute all the test cases?**

Ans: Based on severity I will execute the test cases i.e. first I will look at the test cases and I will execute the test cases which are HIGH severity and if still I have time, then I will execute the test cases which are MEDIUM severity and if still I have time, then I will execute the test cases which are LOW severity.

**Procedure to write the test cases:**

System study

Identify all possible test scenarios

Record the Scenarios

Write test cases by applying test case design techniques, using standard template

Have Brain Storming Session (BSS)

Store it in test case repository

Test Case approval

Fix the review comments of your test cases given by the reviewer

Review test cases given to you for reviewing

Measure BSS Efficiency

**Build:** Build is a compiled and compressed version of the code.

**Regression Testing:**

Re-execution of same test cases on different build to ensure that the changes made in the application has not introduced the defect in the unchanged feature.

E.g.: When you get a build for 1st time, execute the test cases which are already written. If new features added to the project, write new test cases and execute the new test cases + re-execute the old test cases. Here re-executing the old test cases is called regression testing.

We go for Automation whenever the regression testing is more.

**Types of Regression Testing:**

1.Unit Regression Testing

2.Regional regression Testing

3.Full Regression Testing

**1.Unit Regression Testing:** Re-testing the fixed defect on a particular area is called Unit Regression Testing.

E.g.: A defect found in the Help Menu (here menu is a particular area). Suppose if we find a defect in the help menu, we will communicate it with developer and developer will fix the defect and gives a new build and we verify the defect fixed only on the help menu. We will not check other areas.

Sometimes Re-Test is also called as Unit Regression Testing but don’t say Re-Test is also called as Unit Regression Testing in the interview, just give the same answer for both.

**2.Regional regression Testing (RRT):** In RRT, we identify the regions which are impacted because of the changes made and then we re-execute the test cases only on the impacted regions.

**How do you do RRT?**

BY performing /By Preparing the Impact Analysis Report, we do RRT. This impact analysis report is done by Test Lead. Once the build is released, test lead will have a meeting with development team +Testing Team +Customers/BA and the test lead will discuss which areas might get impacted because of the changes made from the teams and he will prepare a report based on the information he gets from the teams. Based on this impact analysis report, test engineers will test the affected regions

**3.Full Regression Testing (FRT):** If major changes have been made in an application then we perform full regression testing.

Full Regression Testing is also called as Regression Testing

**Baselining or Bucketing:**

Baselining is used to check whether the automation test cases are working as per the manual test cases or not.

**What is Test Strategy:**

* A Test Strategy document is a high-level document and normally developed by project manager.
* It says what type of technique to follow and which module to test
* This document defines “Software Testing Approach” to achieve testing objectives. The Test Strategy is normally derived from the Business Requirement Specification document.
* Some companies include the “Test Strategy” inside the Test Plan,
* Components of Test strategy includes- objectives and scope, documentation formats, test processes, team reporting structure, client communication strategy, etc.

**What is Test Plan:**

* Test plan document is a detailed document to achieve testing objectives.
* The Test Plan document is derived from the Software Requirement Specifications.
* The Test Plan document is usually prepared by the Test Lead or Test Manager and the main goal of the document is to describe what to test, how to test, when to test and who will do what test.
* Components of Test plan include- Test plan id, features to be tested, test techniques, testing tasks, entry or exit criteria of testing, test deliverables, responsibilities, and schedule, etc.