1.Why testing is required?

A. The testing is required the testers provide valuable information and insights into the state of the system.

2.What types of applications we test?

A. Web based , Window based, Mobile.

3.what is SDLC and diff phases in SDLC?

A. Software development life cycle (SDLC) is a process to develop the application

Different phases in SDLC:

Requirement Analysis and planning:

Senior team members analyze the necessities/input given by clients/business users. They will check whether the necessity is attainable or not (should be possible or not). They also distinguish the dangers related with project.

This high-level requirement will be written in BRD (Business Requirement document) by Business Analyst.

Design: In the define stage Business Analyst define more details about requirements (which are in BRD) in the form of SRS (software requirement specification) or Use Case diagram.

As part of design, Senior Developers write High Level Design Document (HLD), Developers write Low Level Design Document (LLD), Seniors Tester write Test Planning document.

Implementation/Development: Developers write the code for the requirements

Testers write test cases as per SRS

Testing: Execute the test cases what we prepared in previous stage

Deployment: Release the tested code to production

Maintenance: Support team monitoring the system that is running in production

4. what is waterfall in SDLC?

Ans: Waterfall is a sequential(non-iterative) design process in which progress is seen through the phases of conception, initiation, analysis, design, construction, testing, production /implementation and maintenance. In this the outcome of one phase acts as a input to another phase.

Requirement Analysis → System Design→ Implementation → Testing →Deployment →Maintenance

5. What is agile method?

A. Agile software development refers to a group of software development methodologies based on iterative development, where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing cross-functional teams.  [Agile development](https://www.cprime.com/2016/03/what-is-agile-product-development/) refers to any development process that is aligned with the concepts of the Agile Manifesto.

6.What is scrum methodology?

A. Scrum is a subset of Agile. It is a lightweight process framework for agile development, and the most widely-used one. “Lightweight” means that the overhead of the process is kept as small as possible, to maximize the amount of productive time available for getting useful work done Scrum is most often used to manage complex software and product development, using iterative and incremental practices.

7.What is the process in agile model?

A.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.

8. What is daily standup meeting and what we discuss?

A daily stand-up meeting is a short organizational meeting that is held each day. The meeting, generally limited to between five and fifteen minutes long, is sometimes referred to as a stand-up, a morning roll-call or a daily scrum. We discuss: A) What did you do yesterday? B) What will you do today? C) Are there any impediments in your way?

9. What is user story/feature/sprint back log items and tasks in user story?

A. A user story is typically functionality that will be visible to end users. Developing it will usually involve a programmer and tester, perhaps a user interface designer or analyst, perhaps a database designer, or others. It goes to Product backlog. A task, on the other hand, is typically something like code this, design that, create test data for such-and-such, automate that, and so on. These tend to be things done by one person. It goes to sprint backlog.

10. What is sprint planning meeting?

A. In scrum the sprint planning meeting is attended by the product owner, Scrum Master and the entire Scrum team. During the sprint planning meeting, the product owner describes the highest priority features to the team.

11.What is sprint review meeting?

A. In scrum, each sprint is required to deliver a potentially shippable product increment. This means that at the end of each sprint, the team has produced a coded, tested and usable piece of software.

12.What is sprint grooming?

A. Product backlog refinement sometimes called product backlog grooming in reference to keeping the backlog clean and orderly is a meeting that is held near the end of one sprint to ensure the backlog is ready for the next sprint.

13.What is burndown chart and velocity?

A. Its purpose is to enable that the project is on the track to deliver the expected solution within the desired schedule. Simple Burndown Chart. The rate of progress of a Scrum Team is called "velocity". It expresses the amount of e.g. story points completed per iteration.

14.What is user acceptance criteria test cases

A. User acceptance testing (UAT) is the last phase of the software testing process. During UAT, actual software users test the software to make sure it can handle required tasks in real-world scenarios, according to specifications. UAT is one of the final and critical software project procedures that must occur before newly developed software is rolled out to the market.

15. what is v model?

A. The V - model is SDLC model where execution of processes happens in a sequential manner in **V**-shape. It is also known as Verification and Validation model. V - Model is an extension of the waterfall model and is based on association of a testing phase for each corresponding development stage.

16. what is STLC?

A. Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) isthe testing process which is executed in systematic and planned manner. In STLC process, different activities are carried  out to improve the quality of the product.

17. what is defect?

A. When actual result deviates from the expected result while testing a software application or product then it results into a defect. Hence, any deviation from the specification mentioned in the product functional specification document is a defect. In different organizations it’s called differently like bug, issue, incidents or problem.

18. How to arise a defect and what we specify while logging defect?

A. Name, Description, Steps to replicate, build, Screenshots…etc.

19. what is unit testing?

Unit testing is a software development process in which the smallest testable parts of an application, called units, are individually and independently scrutinized for proper operation. Unit testing is often automated but it can also be done manually.

20. when do we use regression testing?

A. Regression testing should ideally happen on every single code commit (and if you've got a good build pipeline, this means doing testing on every single build). This ensures that if a bug has been introduced in the latest commit, that it found as quickly as possible. If you only have to go back one commit to fix a problem, that's super easy to fix and troubleshoot.

21. when do we use smoke testing and sanity testing?

A. Sanity testing is performed after the build has clear the Smoke test and has been accepted by QA team for further testing, sanity testing checks the major functionality with finer details. In Smoke Testing, the test cases chosen cover the most important functionality or component of the system. The objective is not to perform exhaustive testing, but to verify that the critical functionalities of the system is working fine.

22. what is UAT?

A. UAT is usage of the software by people from the intended audience and recording and correcting of any defects which are discovered. It’s the closest thing to a “\_real world\_” test available. It gives users the chance to interact with the software and find out if everything works as it should if features have been overlooked, miscommunicated, not communicated, and so on.

23.what is alpha and beta testing?

A. Alpha testing is a type of acceptance testing; performed to identify all possible issues/bugs before releasing the product to everyday users or public. Alpha testing is carried out in a lab environment and usually the testers are internal employees of the organization. Beta Testing of a product is performed by "real users" of the software application in a "real environment" and can be considered as a form of external user acceptance testing. Beta version of the software is released to a limited number of end-users of the product to obtain feedback on the product quality.

24. when do we use white box testing and block box testing?

A. Black Box Testing is a software testing method in which the internal structure/ design/ implementation of the item being tested is NOT known to the tester. It is Generally, independent Software Testers Mainly applicable to higher levels of testing: [Acceptance Testing](http://softwaretestingfundamentals.com/acceptance-testing/) [System Testing](http://softwaretestingfundamentals.com/system-testing/). White Box Testing is a software testing method in which the internal structure/ design/ implementation of the item being tested is known to the tester. It is Generally, Software Developers. Mainly applicable to lower levels of testing: [Unit Testing](http://softwaretestingfundamentals.com/unit-testing/) [Integration Testing](http://softwaretestingfundamentals.com/integration-testing/)

25.what we will do if we don’t have a time to test all stories?

A. Use risk analysis to determine where testing should be focused.

Considerations can include: Which functionality is most important to the project’s intended purpose, Which functionality is most visible to the user, Which functionality has the largest safety impact, Which functionality has the largest financial impact on users, Which aspects of the application are most important to the customer, Which aspects of the application can be tested early in the development cycle.

26. what we will do if come across any severity issue before release day?

In such situation, Firstly, I with my team members, will try to find out the cause for it. And with discussion with developers also, we will try to fix that out. And will work extra hours to get it fixed, and do testing again.  
And if the defect will take time to be resolved, then we will talk to Project Manager, that we can't send this release, as it has this defect, and we are working on it. One thing we have to do is measure the severity and frequency of that defect .

27. when do we use automation testing?

A. some features have higher chances of failing than the others. Such high priority feature is better to be tested with an automation testing tool. If we need need to run the test cases in a predetermined order. If the test case need to be updated constantly. If you are planning on simultaneous running of test cases. If you need to need to test single functionality with multiple data sets.

28. what tester will do in each phase of SDLC?

A. Tester prepares the Test cases, Test Scenarios from the SRS. Using the script the tester performs different kinds of testing (Regression, Function). Tester Notes the results(pass/Fail). If Result=Fail, then the scenario is raised in the Test director. Once its fixed by the developer the tester performs a regression testing

29. Difference between load and performance testing?

A. Load test: any test that involves to put a determined load on an application to verify how it behaves (i.e.: response time).

Performance test: it is a load test limited by the load defined by the specification of the application -the test is to verify or confirm that the application will work at the planned performance;

30. Different types of non-functional testing types?

A. Load/Performance testing, Compatibility testing, Localization testing, Security testing, Reliability testing, Stress testing, Usability testing, Compliance testing.

31. what is test case?

A. A test case is a set of conditions or variables under which a tester will determine whether a system under test satisfies requirements or works correctly.

32. what is test plan/test strategy document

Ans: Test plan document contains different section like. Types of testing, Exit and Entry criteria.

Criteria comes in every phase of testing( Static & Dynamic testing) They are 4 types of criteria. 1. Enter Criteria 2. Suspension Criteria 3. Resuspension Criteria & 4. Exit Criteria.

33. what is priority and severity in defect?

The priority status is set based on the customer requirements. While Severity is the extent to which the defect can affect the software.

34. How to estimate test cases?

**A. Think of Some Buffer Time, Consider the Bug Cycle, Availability of All the Resources for Estimated Period, Can We Do Parallel Testing? Think of Your Past Experience to Make Judgments! Consider the Scope of Project. Are You Going to Perform Load Testing? Do You Know Your Team?**

**35.What is most challenge defect you came across?**

**A.** Regression testing. The biggest challenge for a manual tester is to find bugs in features which are already stable

36. if we dont have time to test call test cases what we will do?

36.What are test design techniques?

**A. There are two types of design techniques.**

**1. Static technique**

**2.Dynamic technique.**

**37.** if we dont have time to test call test cases what we will do

A. Ad-hoc/exploratory testing

38. How we learn the functionality of system?

A. Functional requirements may be calculations technical details data manipulation and processing other specific functionality that defines what a system is supposed to accomplish.

39. What are the tools to manage defects/stories?

A. Bugzilla, Jira, HP ALM, IBM Clear Quest

40.Who will assign the work?

A. Testing team lead

41. what is requirement traceability matrix?

A. The requirement traceability matrix is a document that links requirements throughout the validation process. The purpose for a system are tested in the test procols.

43. What are different defect metrics and measurements we prepare in testing?

44. what is development environment

A. The development environment is the set of processes and programming tools used to create the program or software product. The term may sometimes also imply the physical environment.

45. what is QA environment

A QA environment is where you test your upgrade procedure against data, hardware, and software that closely simulate the Production environment and where you allow intended users to test the resulting Wave set application. A Production environment is where the Wave set application is available for business use

46. What is staging environment

A stage or staging environment is an environment for testing that exactly resembles the production environment. In other words, it's a complete but independent copy of the production environment, including the database.

47.What is production environment?

A where the real-time staging of programs that run an organization are executed, and includes the personnel, processes, data, hardware, and software needed to perform day-to-day operations.

48.How to deal the production defects?

A.The best thing you can do is learn from it and prevent the same in the future. I write an automated test-case for each defect found in production, since these are the brittle parts of the application.

49. What are typical environments we have in projects?

* Development
* QA== Functional testing of the system.
* System integration testing== Tests the system from end to end.
* Production==production
* Production Parallel== a parallel of production to replicate production issues
* CCE== Client certification Environment.