**QA software testing interview question and answer.**

1. **Tell me about yourself.**

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to you for considering my application for the at [Company Name]. With over six years of dedicated experience in the software industry, specifically as a Software Quality Analyst, throughout my professional journey, I had the privilege of collaborating with various companies’ different domains, including healthcare, finance, e-commerce, and the mortgage industry. In my most recent project is with Arc Solution. The provide supporting American Red Cross and One Blood for their blood manufacturing process. From the manufacturing process to the storage of blood, our application and devises play significant role to ensuring the effectiveness of their systems, your SQA team provide comprehensive testing initiatives to validate the functionality of devices and software to make sure it is meeting the expectations of our clients.

Working in an agile environment, I was an integral part of the Scrum team, effectively liaising with both business and development teams. My responsibilities encompassed understanding feature requirements, formulating comprehensive test scenarios, and executing test cases. My current role predominantly entails functional testing, regression testing, API testing, and backend testing, thus ensuring the seamless performance of software systems.

Before my tenure with Arc Solution, I contributed significantly to Freedom Mortgage, where I played an active role in the QA and UAT teams. This required extensive collaboration with stakeholders, both internal and external, and involved a substantial amount of production, validation, and automation testing.

Notably, my journey extended to startups, such as Arc Idea, where I was responsible for meticulously testing the sales and reporting website. This platform provided crucial back-office support for Boost and T-Mobile, enabling customers to access real-time inventory reports and sales data. The dynamic environment of this startup equipped me with valuable insights and experiences.

I eagerly anticipate the opportunity to further discuss my qualifications and how they align with the goals and vision of [Company Name]. Once again, I thank you for considering my application and look forward to the possibility of contributing to your esteemed team.

1. **Tell me about yourself.**

I am currently working on a project with Ark Ideas, a marketing company specializing in Sprint and Boost Mobile. The Application Architect is designed for optimization on store reports. My role involves collecting various information from Sprint and Boost internal stores and generating reports based on that information. The application allows us to create different types of reports to help improve sales and yearly revenue. Through these reports, we can analyze how well other stores in the area are performing, identify trading products, and evaluate store promotions.

Since the project follows an agile methodology, we begin with a sprint planning meeting. During this meeting, the project manager introduces the store we will be working on and prepares the sprint tasks. Subsequently, I receive my individual tasks and proceed to write a test plan, test cases, test steps, and other necessary testing documents. I also collaborate with the project manager to clarify any concerns or discuss related matters.

Once the stores are ready for testing, I execute my test cases, which include functional, positive and negative testing, regression testing, cross-browser testing, and mobile testing. I am responsible for reporting any bugs or issues using Jira or ALM Helix and managing the project accordingly. Additionally, I participate in various formal and technical meetings with the team, providing feedback and insights.

Throughout the sprint, I engage in daily meetings with other team members, sharing progress updates, discussing tasks for the day, and addressing any showstoppers. If the development team has set up a QA environment specifically for my assigned stories, I execute my test cases accordingly. In addition to functional testing, I also perform system end-to-end testing, backend testing, and user acceptance testing (UAT).

In summary, my role as the Application Architect for this Agile project involves gathering information from Sprint and Boost internal stores, creating reports, conducting testing, and actively participating in meetings to ensure a successful project outcome.

**Question 1. Tell me about yourself** Answer)

1. First of all I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to be here. I have been working in the software industry for more than 3 years as a software quality analyst. Currently my job is with ark-ideas, its a marketing company, it was involved in all stages of SDLC and have I had experience working with water-fall v-model and Iterative and agile environments.

I attend several meetings with BA, client and other meetings.  I’m detail oriented easy-going person, I like attending a meeting and discuss the business scenario the application, collaborate with the team and get feedbacks or make suggestions

As a QA, I’ve participated in several full software development lifecycle projects, from the initiation through the implementation phases, I was involved in writing a test plan, I wrote test cases, test scenarios, test steps.  I have done factional testing and regression testing, system testing, Back end testing positive and negative testing Boundary value testing user acceptance testing. For Back-end testing I have worked in different databases like Oracle and my SQL, I wrote queries to retrieve data from the databases and validate data with outputs. I also have experience using Test management tools like Jira test detector and Quality center to Bug reporting, bug tracking isolation and generate report.  I have a BA in business administration. I’m business oriented and diplomatically, I take my work very seriously no matter how big or small the project is. I like finding bugs and I love what I do. I wanted to continue working in

QA. 2 ) **What did you do in your last project?**

  My Last project was with pen medicine it’s a healthcare system company. Princeton healthcare system transfer over to pen-medicine so they therefore they wanted to built was built to improved patients satisfaction and maximizing reimbursements. also because we were part of the migration process we have to worked to different application and different testing as well. Primarily the application I worked on was a webase application developed in Java EE platform with MS SQL server as a backend.  The application The architect of the application was to track the patients experience from door to discharge and post visit. It allow Patients to create profile ask question, leave feedback, text alert and E-prescription and so on.  .---- The Project was is Agile environment So we start the project with spring planning meeting. Where you plan which Stories are coming to our current sprint to work on and prepare sprint task. From there we get our individual Task. I was giving the BRD, FRD, screenshot, mockup and flowchart and other documents. I am analyzing those documents and reach out to BD for any clarification. From those documents I start writing my test cases for the Stories which was assigned to me. During the Sprint I was b involving in daily meeting with other team member to share my queries, like what I’m I going to do today, what I have done since yesterday and if there is any showstopper. In the meantime if they have build deploy to development environment and Qa environment related to my Stores I start testing according to the test case start executing them. .  The testing coverage was setup to major areas in backend data validation and UI validations. For back-end testing I use MySQL database. I Wrote queries validate all the data insert correctly I also Extract and manipulate data in CSV file make sure that changes are reflect in the database correctly. On front end I performed functional testing, smoke, regression and positive and negative testing and security testing. I log the defect in QC as the found new and full out the necessary information, like producible, defect description, snapshot, severity or priority expects result and actual result. When generate reports. After deploy we do Sprint retrospective meeting to discuss the project.

**Question 2) What is Agile? and explain the difference between Agile and waterfall?**

 Work frame-methods of software development process, iterative approach to software delivery and builds software incrementally from the start of the project till the end.   The Agile environment is totally different from traditional water-fall methodology. It is very flexible and welcome to change requirements, bringing new ideas to the middle of the project and allows team collaboration and response unproductively. Agile environments divide into sprints, each sprint lasts 1-4 weeks.  The Agile environment starts with a kick-off meeting where we talk about the project identity, the work and hours required for the project, roles, and responsibility. From there we start our sprint planning meeting where we define our scope, we talk about how fast we need to work what need to me developed and tested and during the sprint and what might be finished in certain time ( enter criteria ) we also define what need to be hold for next sprint / During the sprint we do daily standup meeting – where we talking about what we going to do today, what have I done yesterday and is there and showstopper and what am I going to do tomorrow. Then we do a sprint review meeting – where you demonstrate our work to stockholders before going live.  After that we held another meeting called – Sprint retrospective meeting – where you talk about what went well and how we can improve.

**3) What is SDLC and what is your role in it**?

The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a structured process used to create software. It is a project management model that outlines the different stages involved in developing an information system, from the initial concept to maintaining the finished application.

In the initial phase, I participate by attending a kickoff meeting, taking notes, and analyzing all available documents. During the analysis phase, I work on designing my test plan. Once the coding phase begins, I start executing my test cases. After testing the requirements and scenarios thoroughly, I report the results to the QA manager. Additionally, after releases, I attend sprint retrospective meetings to gather feedback from end-users. My role in the SDLC revolves around ensuring the software is thoroughly tested and defect-free, providing valuable input during the development process.

**What is STLC?** The testing of software has its own life cycle. It starts with studying and analyzing the requirements. Here is the software testing life cycle – test planning – test cases design- test case execution – recording – bug reporting and check for the completion - exit criteria.

$) Talk about one of your critical bugs you found and how did you resolve it.

**5) Defected life cycle.** Defect is a software error or software failure. Fault in a computer code that prevents it from behaving as intended. When I first detected a bug, I tried to reproduce it a few times to see if the bug is real. Trying with a different browser if it still occurs then I log the bug. I started writing bug reports with supporting documents. Like when it happens, what version, step to reproduce, screen shot, data and other supporting documents. And report it to the management. What document is included in the Defected report.

 Defect Id

Summary:  login button not responding.

Description:

 Environment:

Step to reproduce:

Expected Result

Actual Result

 Status:

Screenshot or mockups.

 4**) Use stories and use cases?**

Use stories- it’s a conversation between BA and Client which BA takes note of. Use Store should tell how the application should work and answer 3 questions – who -what -why Use case – it’s a document that describes the user action and system response for functionality. It is helpful in exposing requirements and planning the project.

**5) What is the Requirement?**

A requirement is what the client wants or desires from an application.  What the client wants the application to do. Another word is a comprehensive description of the intended purpose and environment for software under development. fully describes what the software will do and how it will be expected to perform.  Requirements should be in SMART - Specific – does it address a real business problem - Measurable – are we able to measure the problem, establish a baseline, and set a target to improvement    Attainable – is the goal achievable?  Is the project completion date realistic? Relevant – does it relate to a business objective?  Time Bound – have we set a date for completion? Non- functional requirements would be – performance (how fast) reliability ( how often ) security (access level ) unauthorized user – supportability – (modify or update ) – usability – how to use

**Question 8)   what is quality center? HP ALM OR QC**

It’s a web-based test management tool which supports various phases of software development life cycle, it is a very useful tool to improve applications quality with more effective implementation of a project. It is a tool when we could write requirement’s write defect, track defect create defect report, execute test case, write test case test scenario etc. The functionalities are- Requirements – allow to manage the requirements like what we are test objective, what are the requirements topic and items and what are the analyzing requirements. Test Plan- where we can write test case for the requirements (modify and design) Test Lab- allow to run and analyze the report. Defect module – allows logging all the defects and failed test results.

**Question 10) what kind of manual testing have you done?**

I handle functionality testing, GUI testing, databases testing, smoke testing, system end to end testing, Exploratory testing, back-end testing.

**Question 13) what is a test case? give me an example?**

Test case is a document that Describes Step by Step How to test a Single functionality of an application.   Good Test case Should be Simple well descriptive and easy to understand.  For Example, if I’m Testing a login functionally –   Verify the user ID and password field

 1. Open the browser.

 2. Navigate into the search field and click it.

3. Type “hello world’

 4. Click enter.

 What document is included in the test case?

  - Test case ID. 1

  - Test description= login functionality

- Test data= Test@yahoo.com

- Test steps = Navigate into the “page and login’

 - When I

- Expected result.  Users should be able to login.

 - Actual result: user able to login

 - Pass/Fail: pass

**Question 15) how does BA explain the requirements to the tester?**

  Answer: Usually is in Requirements review meeting, I trying to ask question and trying to get a clear picture and trying to understand the application scenarios

**Question 17) What do you do when you complete your execution and when you stop testing?**

First when we analyze the story, we define how many test cases it needs and how long it will take to complete. Based on that we check for Desired Defect count. We make sure all Show Stopper defects or Blockers are fixed, and No Known Critical, All High Priority defects are identified and fixed. Defect Rate falls below defined acceptable rate. Very few Medium Priority defects are open and have a workaround in place. Very few low priority open defects that do not impact software usage. All High Priority defects are re-tested and closed and corresponding Regression scenarios are successfully executed. Question

18) What is the advantage of automation testing over manual testing?

Question 19) what do you do when you assign to a new project? What did you write first?

 Question 20) What is the most important thing a QA should have? And why?

Question 21) what you like about this job?Question 22)

Why Should we hire you? I think I should be a good fit for this position, I have years of experience in manual testing as well as automation testing, I’m expert in writing a test case and executing test case, generating reports and graphs, and performing functional testing and regression testing. Im a quick learner and I can adopt a new environment quickly. I like working with accuracy and perfection, I can prioritize my work based on the deadline. which I consider as my goal.

18) What are the five common solutions for software developments problems?

·       Setting up the requirements criteria, the requirements of a software should be complete, clear, and agreed by all

·       The next thing is the realistic schedule like time for planning, designing, testing, fixing bugs and re-testing

·       Adequate testing, start the testing immediately after one or more modules development.

·       Use rapid prototype during design phase so that it can be easy for customers to find what to expect

·       Use of group communication tools

31) Explain what is the difference between Regression testing and Retesting?

Retesting is carried out to check the defects fixes, while regression testing is performed to check whether the defect fix has any impact on other functionality.

32) List out the software quality practices through the software development cycle?

Software quality practices are included.

·       Review the requirements before starting the development phase

·       Code Review

·       Write comprehensive test cases

·       Session based testing

·       Risk based testing

·       Prioritize bug based on usage

·       Form a dedicated security and performance testing team

·       Run a regression cycle

·       Perform sanity tests on production

·       Simulate customer accounts on production

·       Include software QA Test Reports

35) Explain what should your QA documents include?

QA testing document should include.

·       List the number of defects detected as per severity level

·       Explain each requirement or business function in detail

·       Inspection reports

·       Configurations

·       Test plans and test cases

·       Bug reports

·       User manuals

·       Prepare separate reports for managers and users

37) What does the software QA document should include?

Software QA document should include

·       Specifications

·       Designs

·       Business rules

·       Configurations

·       Code changes

·       Test plans

·       Test cases

·       Bug reports

·       User manuals, etc

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Conclusion

·       In Software Engineering, Full form of UAT is User Acceptance Testing.

·       In Software Engineering, UAT stands for User Acceptance Testing.

·       UAT is one of the many flavors of testing that has emerged over last twenty-five years.

·       With UAT, the client can be sure "What to expect" from the product rather than assuming.

·       The benefit of UAT is that there will be no surprises when the product is released to the market.

·       Analysis of Business Requirements

·       Creation of UAT test plan

·       Identify Test Scenarios

·       Create UAT Test Cases

·       Preparation of Test Data(Production like Data)

·       Run the Test cases

·       Record the Results

·       Confirm business objectives

Best Practices:

Following points needs to be considered to make UAT Success:

·       Prepare UAT plan early in the project life cycle

·       Prepare Checklist before the UAT starts

·       Conduct Pre-UAT session during System Testing phase itself

·       Set the expectation and define the scope of UAT clearly

·       Test End to End business flow and avoid system tests

·       Test the system or application with real-world scenarios and data

·       Think as an Unknown user to the system

·       Perform Usability Testing

·       Conduct Feedback session and meeting before moving to production

Question: Describe the difference between QA testing and UAT testing?

Answer:  QA test to ensure the applications is defect-free and matched with the requirements / UAT test to ensure the application is useable by the real users and perform as expected. Focus on how the users will operate the application.

Question: Describe a situation in which you thought outside-the-box when testing?

Answers: As a tester its important to think out the box all the time and trying to think of all the positive and negative test scenarios. One of the features was working on was for special users. so on the report menu, only that user was seeing the reports. However, that report was accessible by the other user by type the URL which wasn't in the test plan. I had to think outside the box to find this bug.

Question: Describe a situation in which you needed to explain why something was a defect when development did not agree with your assessment?

Answer:  While one of the defeats I had to explain to the developer was on calendar reports. Basically, when I was hovering over my mouse to a specific date, On the top of the date column was falling between past and current day which can lead the customer to see incorrect sales data. Which I had to show to the Devteam.

Questions: How would you handle a situation when you don’t have enough time to complete testing before a given deadline?

Answer: When I write my test plan, I try to estimate the time and hour will require to test a specific feature. I’ll inform the team and work with them to complete all the testing scenarios before the deadline.

Questions: Describe your approach to writing test cases/scripts?

Answer: From A Stories or any specific requirement documents first, I start analyzing those documents and understand the requirement specification. I discuss many requirements that need more explanation and start writing my test cases and test step. I also refer to any additional requirements if available like Business specification documents, Screenshot, mockup, etc.

Question: Can you describe the defectlife cycle in UAT?

Answer: UAT usually performs at the last stage of the STLC. So when I first detected a bug, I am trying to reproduce it a few times to see if the bug is real. Trying with a different browser if is still occurs then I log the bug. I start writing bug reports with including supporting documents and Assigned to associate developers. Keep track of the bug to ensure its resolved on time.

Question: Why do you think UAT testing is important?

Answer: UAT testing is important because of its focus on the user's perspective. We focus on the user's stories and their tasks. Perform and operate as a real user to make sure the application meets the user's exception and is user-friendly. It covers all user's functionalities.

**5 Questions to Ask the interviewer.**

1.  What kind of deadlines and delivery dates are you expecting for this project?  What do you expect the deliverable to look like?

2.  Who will I be working with on a day-to-day basis and if necessary, who can I rely on for questions?

3.  What are the biggest challenges The Institutes is facing with this project?

4. What is your technical background?  What is your management style?

5.  What are your expectations of me as a member of your team?  How can I make your job easier?

6.  If offered this job, is there anything I can do to prepare for my first day.  Technical reading or specific technologies that I can study?

What is API Testing.

**A**pplication **P**rogramming **I**nterface.

It enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems. A software system implementing an API contains functions/sub-routines which can be executed by another software system. Mainly concentrates on the business logic layer of the software architecture. API consists of a set of classes / functions / procedures which represent the business logic layer. If API is not tested properly, it may cause problems not only the API application but also in the calling application.

What are Functional requirements?

Functional requirements document. It’s a document that describes the functionality of the application, technical details, data manipulation and processing of the application, Functional requirements break down the steps needed to meet the business requirement or requirements. When developing functional requirements, a comprehensive list of steps that will be taken during the project is developed. Functional requirements are very detailed and provide information on how business needs and goals will be delivered through a specific project. The end objective is for each step to contribute towards achieving the business requirement or requirements. It should also be clear who will be responsible for each step.

What are Business requirements?

. Business requirements relate to a business' objectives, vision, and goals. They also provide the scope of a business need or problem that needs to be addressed through a specific activity or project. Good business requirements must be clear and are typically defined at a very high level. They must also provide enough information and guidance to help ensure that the project fulfils the identified need. In addition to understanding an organization's mandate, objectives or goals, a specific business need or problem that is being tackled should be clearly defined and understood before developing business requirements. The need or problem can relate to the organization or

1.   **What are your strengths?**

     Answer:  My strengths include excellent problem-solving and analytical skills, strong communication and interpersonal skills, and the ability to work well in a team setting. I also possess strong organizational skills and the ability to multitask and prioritize tasks efficiently.

2.   **What are your weaknesses?**

Answer:

3.   **Why are you interested in working for [*insert company name here*]?**

Answer: "I'm excited about the opportunity to work for your company because I'm impressed by your commitment to innovation and sustainability. I admire how your products are designed to reduce environmental impact and improve people's lives. As someone who is passionate about using technology for good, I believe that my skills in data analysis and problem-solving could contribute to your company's mission. I'm particularly excited about the prospect of working on the upcoming product launch, and I believe that my experience in product development and marketing would make me a valuable addition to the team."

4.   **Where do you see yourself in five years? Ten years?**

Answer: In five years, I hope to have progressed in my career and to have developed my skills and knowledge to a greater level. I also hope to have achieved some of my longer-term goals, such as furthering my education and traveling to new places. In ten years,I would like to have advanced my career even further and to have developed a more successful and meaningful professional network, as well as to have achieved some major life goals.

5.   **What can you offer us that someone else cannot?**

Answer:  I bring a unique skill set to any project that combines my creativity, tenacity, and problem-solving abilities. I am driven to achieve results and am always looking for ways to improve processes. I also have a collaborative spirit and an ability to work with diverse teams in order to create innovative solutions.

6.   **What are three things your former manager would like you to improve on?**

Answer:1. Communication: Improving communication skills with colleagues and customers, being able to clearly articulate thoughts and ideas. 2. Time Management: Being able to effectively manage time and prioritize tasks to ensure efficiency. 3. Leadership: Taking initiative and developing leadership skills to motivate and inspire others.

7.   **Tell me about an accomplishment you are most proud of.**

Answer:

8.   **Tell me about a time you made a mistake**

Answer

9.   **What is your dream job?**

Answer: My dream job as a software test engineer is to work in a highly collaborative, creative, and innovative environment where I can use my technical expertise to develop, test, and deploy cutting-edge software that solves real-world problems. I want to be part of a team that values my input and ideas, encourages me to take risks, and provides me with the resources and support I need to grow and develop as a professional.

10. **What would you look to accomplish in the first 30 days/60 days/90 days on the job?**

Answer: 30 days: - Become familiar with the company's culture, values, policies, and procedures. - Develop an understanding of the company's goals and objectives. - Build relationships with key stakeholders and colleagues. - Assess the team's strengths and weaknesses. - Identify opportunities for improvement and develop an action plan. 60 days: - Begin implementing changes based on the action plan developed in the first 30 days. - Create and develop relationships with external stakeholders. - Develop an understanding of the organization’s competitive landscape. - Develop a comprehensive understanding of the company’s products and services. - Identify potential areas for growth and expansion. 90 days: - Begin to establish a well-defined set of goals and objectives for the team. - Develop a comprehensive strategy to achieve those goals and objectives. - Implement the strategy and begin to measure its success. - Continue to build strong relationships with internal and external stakeholders. - Identify any areas for improvement and develop a plan to address them.

11. **Tell me how you handled a difficult situation.**

Answer: In a situation where test coverage wasn't good, the first thing I did was to investigate the root cause of the issue. This involved looking at the code, the test cases, and the automation framework. Once I had identified the problem, I took steps to address it. This included reviewing the test cases to ensure they were comprehensive and properly structured and making changes to the automation framework to make it more efficient. I also worked with the development team to ensure that the code was written with testability in mind. Finally, I documented the process and the changes I made, so that any future problems could be quickly identified and addressed.

 If you miss a testing scenario, you should go back and review the requirements and design documents to identify any potential scenarios that you missed. You should also consult with the stakeholders and other testers to brainstorm any possible scenarios that could have been overlooked. Additionally, you should document the scenario that was missed to ensure that it is not overlooked in future testing cycles.

12. **Why should we hire you?**

Answer: I have a proven track record of success in software testing, with over 5 years of experience in designing, developing, and executing manual and automated tests for web, mobile, and desktop applications. I am also well-versed in different testing processes and have extensive knowledge in defect tracking applications. I have a strong understanding of software development life cycles and have a solid understanding of different test methodologies and techniques. Additionally, I am highly organized and detail-oriented and have excellent problem-solving and analytical skills. I am committed to providing comprehensive and high-quality software testing services, and I am confident that I can help your team successfully meet its testing goals.

**Why should we hire you as a UAT analyst?**

 I believe I am an excellent candidate for the role of UAT Analyst due to my extensive experience with UAT testing and my strong attention to detail. My background in software development gives me a unique understanding of the processes and procedures involved in UAT testing, and I am well-versed in the various software testing methodologies. In addition, I am a highly organized and motivated individual who is comfortable working independently and in teams. I am confident that I can bring a high level of expertise and enthusiasm to the role.

13. **Give a time when you went above and beyond the requirements for a project.**

Answer: I recently went above and beyond the requirements for a project as a UAT tester by running the same test cases multiple times to ensure accuracy and consistency. I also worked with the development team to identify and correct any issues that were causing inconsistencies. Additionally, I provided detailed reports on each of the test cases and identified potential areas of improvement.

14. **What motivates you?**

Answer: I am motivated by challenging myself to learn new skills and develop my capabilities. I am also motivated by the idea of making a positive impact in the world and making a difference in people's lives. Finally, I am motivated by the idea of success and reaching my goals.

15. **Tell me about a time when you disagreed with your boss.**

Answer:Recently, I disagreed with my boss about a deadline for a project. He wanted us to complete the project in a week, but I felt it was impossible given the scope of the project. After discussing my concerns and providing evidence of the amount of work that needed to be done, my boss eventually agreed to extend the deadline. I was glad that we were able to come to a compromise that worked for everyone.

16. **How do you handle pressure?**

Answer:I handle pressure by taking a step back and focusing on the task at hand. I break the task down into manageable chunks, prioritize the tasks and set realistic timelines for completion. I also try to stay positive and remember that pressure can be a motivator to get things done. Lastly, I take regular breaks to ensure that I stay focused and energized.

17. **What is the name of our CEO?**

Answer: Stanley

18. What would your direct reports say about you?

Answer:I hope my direct reports would say that I am a supportive and encouraging leader who is committed to helping them reach their goals. I believe in creating an environment of collaboration and open communication, and strive to provide helpful feedback and constructive criticism. I also strive to be fair and consistent in my dealings with team members.

19. **Are you a leader or a follower?**

Answer: This really depends on the situation. Generally, I believe in leading by example and encouraging others to take initiative, so I would say I'm a leader.

20. **What makes you uncomfortable?**

Answer: Being around large groups of people I don't know, feeling overwhelmed, or feeling like I'm being judged.

21. **What are some of your leadership experiences / What is your** [**leadership style**](https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/10-common-leadership-styles)**?**

Answer:My leadership style is one of empowerment and growth. I like to lead by example, and I strive to create an environment where everyone is encouraged to take initiative and bring their ideas to the table. I believe in fostering collaboration, setting clear goals, and helping team members reach their full potential. I also make sure that everyone is held accountable for their actions and work, and that everyone is aware of their individual and collective responsibilities.

22. **What do you like the most and least about working in this industry?**

Answer:1. Constant learning and innovation: Working in software development gives me the opportunity to constantly stay at the cutting edge of technology, learning new techniques and applying them to solve complex problems. 2. Flexible working environment: Working in software development allows me to work remotely, which gives me the freedom to manage my own time and schedule. 3. Collaborative environment: Working with a team of developers to create something together is incredibly satisfying and rewarding. I like the least: 1. Long hours: Software development can be a demanding job, with long hours and tight deadlines. 2. Limited resources: The software development industry is often limited on resources, which can make it difficult to implement new ideas and technologies. 3. High competition: With the proliferation of software development companies, the competition for clients and projects can be fierce.

23. **What questions do you have for me?**

. What type of testing environment will I be working in? 2. What are the requirements for software testing in this role? 3. What types of tests would I be responsible for performing? 4. What automation tools are used in the testing process? 5. What challenges have you encountered in testing software? 6. What processes are in place to ensure quality software deliverables? 7. What skills or experience would you consider essential for this role? 8. How will I be evaluated on my performance as a software tester? 9. What kind of support can I expect from the development team?

**10. Are there any opportunities for professional development in software testing?**

Just as we discussed how the extensive reading can be an important step to improve your grammar skills, it will also be essential to simply write more.  The more time you spend prating writing using proper technique and grammar rules, the more you sharpen your grammar skill. Beside there are many excellent online grammar quizzes, so take a few quizzes to gauge your level, and based on that work on improving your grammar skill.

**1.**     **How do you test an API?**

Answer:Testing an API typically involves creating API requests to send to a server, usually in the form of a URL, and then validating the response that is received. This can include checking for the correct format and structure of the response, the status code, and the data returned. Additionally, it is important to also test for any security vulnerabilities that may exist in the API.

**2. What techniques do you use to test an API?**

1. Unit Testing - This involves testing individual units of code in isolation, such as functions, classes, and modules. 2. Integration Testing - This involves testing how multiple parts of the code interact with each other, as well as how the API interacts with external services. 3. Functional Testing - This involves testing the API for its intended functions, such as verifying the response codes, response times, and data accuracy. 4. Load Testing - This involves testing the API under heavy load to identify any potential bottlenecks or performance issues. 5. Security Testing - This involves testing the API for security vulnerabilities, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and authentication flaws.

**3. What tools do you use to test an API?**

Postman

**4. What is a “positive” test case for an API?**

Answer: A positive test case for an API is a test that validates the expected behavior of the API when given valid input. This includes testing for successful responses, proper data formatting, and any other expected results. For example, a positive test case for an API that retrieves user data might include providing valid user credentials and verifying that the returned response contains the expected user information.

**5. What is a “negative” test case for an API?**

Answer: A negative test case for an API tests the functionality of the API when incorrect or invalid input is provided. This test case is designed to ensure that the API handles unexpected input gracefully, and does not cause errors or unexpected behavior.

**6. How do you ensure that an API is secure?**

Answer:There are several measures that can be taken to ensure that an API is secure. These include: 1. Implementing authentication and authorization protocols to limit access to the API. 2. Using HTTPS and TLS to encrypt data in transit. 3. Using API keys and tokens to limit usage. 4. Implementing rate limiting to prevent malicious actors from flooding the API with requests. 5. Implementing input validation to reduce the risk of malicious input. 6. Implementing logging and monitoring to identify and resolve issues quickly. 7. Applying security patches and updates to keep the API up to date.

**7. How do you identify potential vulnerabilities in an API?**

Answer:Potential vulnerabilities in an API can be identified by performing a security assessment, which includes looking for potential weak points in the design and structure of the API, such as authentication weaknesses, authorization weaknesses, input validation issues, parameter manipulation issues, and broken access control. Additionally, one can run a security audit to uncover any potential vulnerabilities in the code, such as buffer overflows, SQL injection, and cross-site scripting (XSS). Finally, penetration testing can be used to identify any potential weaknesses and vulnerabilities in the API.

**8. How do you handle API changes during testing?**

Answer:When testing an API, it is important to be prepared for changes. If the changes are minor, they can be tested manually. If the changes are more significant, automated tests should be written to ensure the API is functioning properly with the new changes. Additionally, regression tests should be written to make sure the new changes do not adversely affect existing functionality. Finally, tests should be written to make sure that the changes are working as expected.

**9. How do you debug an API when you encounter a problem?**

Answer:When debugging an API, it’s important to first identify the problem. After that, the best way to debug an API is to use a tool like Postman or cURL to make API requests and analyze the response. Additionally, examining the API’s logs, checking for any errors in the code, and running tests on the API can also be helpful in debugging.

**10. What experience do you have with REST APIs?**

Answer:I have experience creating, implementing, and maintaining REST APIs in various languages such as Java, C#, and Python. I have also developed several custom RESTful web services to provide data to various web and mobile applications. Additionally, I have extensive experience working with REST frameworks such as Spring Boot, Flask, and Django.

**11- How do you test an API in detail?**

Answer- To test an API in detail, you should first create both positive and negative test cases that cover all the possible scenarios. Once the test cases are ready, you should follow these steps: 1. Send a request to the API with valid parameters and check the response. 2. Check if the response code is valid. 3. Check if the response data is as expected. 4. Test each API endpoint to make sure it is working properly. 5. Test the API for security vulnerabilities. 6. Test the API for performance and scalability. 7. Test the API documentation for accuracy and completeness. 8. Test the API for backward compatibility with older versions. 9. Test the API for internationalization and localization. 10. Monitor the API for any changes in the response data.

How can I learn java easily?

Learning Java can be relatively easy with the right resources and guidance. Some tips for learning Java include: 1. Start with the basics: Familiarize yourself with the basic syntax, keywords, and data types of Java. 2. Practice coding: Writing code is the best way to learn Java. Start with simple programs and work your way up to more complex ones. 3. Use online tutorials: Online resources, such as tutorials and video lessons, are a great way to gain knowledge and practice coding. 4. Find a mentor: A mentor can provide valuable guidance and feedback as you learn Java. 5. Join a community: Participating in an online or local community of Java developers can help you stay motivated and connected with other learners.

**2)  Tell me about SQL and your experience working with it.**

Yes. I have worked with SQL in my last project mostly for back-end testing. I wrote SQL queries to retrieve the data from the database and compare the data with reports or output. I understand the different types of databases and the relationship between database tables, keys, and indices. I used different types of SQL Statements to verify the test data. For instance, if anything went wrong in the application, I wrote queries to check if the table went wrong, JOIN clause to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them. I wrote different queries to validate data on the backend to make sure it inserts correctly also matching up with Front end input.

SQL – primary key ---- unique identifier in a table (hold the primary position) OrderID in a ordertable

FOREIGN KEY ---is a field in one table that refers to the PRIMARY KEY in another table.

Inner Join-   Inner joins combine records or rows from two tables based on a related column. Select \*from Table1 Inner Join Table 2 ON Table1.column Name = Table2Colume Name. Left Join – retrieve the Missing data from Left side Right Join – Retrieve the Missing data from

1.     **What is a SQL query?**

2.     Answer: A SQL query is a request for data from a database using SQL (Structured Query Language).

3.     **What is a SELECT statement in SQL?**

4.     Answer: A SELECT statement is used to retrieve data from one or more tables in a database. It is the most commonly used SQL statement.

5.     **What is a WHERE clause in a SQL query?**

6.     Answer: A WHERE clause is used to filter the results of a SQL query based on a specific condition. It is used to retrieve a subset of data from a table.

7.     **What is a JOIN in SQL?**

8.     Answer: A JOIN is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column. It is used to retrieve data that is stored in multiple tables.

9.     **What is an aggregate function in SQL?**

10.  Answer: An aggregate function is a function that performs a calculation on a set of values in a database table. Examples of aggregate functions include SUM, AVG, MAX, and MIN.

11.  **What is a subquery in SQL?**

12.  Answer: A subquery is a query that is nested within another query. It is used to filter or sort data before joining it with another table.

13.  **What is a GROUP BY clause in SQL?**

14.  Answer: A GROUP BY clause is used to group the results of a SQL query based on one or more columns. It is used with aggregate functions to calculate summary statistics for each group.

15.  **What is a HAVING clause in SQL?**

16.  Answer: A HAVING clause is used to filter the results of a GROUP BY clause based on a specific condition. It is used to retrieve a subset of data from a grouped result set.

17.  **What is a UNION in SQL?**

18.  Answer: A UNION is used to combine the results of two or more SELECT statements into a single result set. It is used to retrieve data from tables with similar structures.

19.  How do you test a SQL query?

20.  **Answer: To test a SQL query, you can perform the following steps:**

•       Verify that the SQL query returns the expected result set

•       Test the SQL query with different input values

•       Test the SQL query with different table data

•       Test the SQL query with different database management systems

•       Test the SQL query for performance and scalability

**13) how do you write join in SQL?**

To write a join in SQL, you need to use the JOIN keyword to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column. The basic syntax for writing a join in SQL is as follows:

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM table1

JOIN table2

ON table1.column = table2.column;

In this syntax, table1 and table2 are the tables you want to join, and column is the related column in both tables. The ON keyword is used to specify the join condition.

For example, if you have two tables named customers and orders, and you want to join them based on the customer\_id column, you can write the following SQL query:

SELECT customers.customer\_name, orders.order\_date

FROM customers

JOIN orders

ON customers.customer\_id = orders.customer\_id;

This query will return the customer\_name and order\_date columns for all customers who have placed an order.

1.     **What is a database?**

2.     Answer: A database is an organized collection of data that can be stored, managed, and accessed through a computer system.

3.     **What is SQL?**

4.     Answer: SQL (Structured Query Language) is a language used to manage and manipulate data in a relational database.

5.     **What is a primary key in a database?**

6.     Answer: A primary key is a unique identifier for a row in a database table. It is used to ensure data integrity and is used to link tables together.

7.     **What is a foreign key in a database?**

8.     Answer: A foreign key is a field in a database table that links to the primary key of another table. It is used to maintain data integrity and to establish relationships between tables.

9.     **What is normalization in a database?**

10.  Answer: Normalization is the process of organizing data in a database to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity. This is achieved by dividing large tables into smaller, more manageable tables and defining relationships between them.

11.  **What is the difference between a join and a subquery?**

12.  Answer: A join is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column, while a subquery is a query nested within another query. A subquery can be used to filter or sort data before joining it with another table.

13.  **What is an index in a database?**

14.  Answer: An index is a data structure used to improve the speed of data retrieval from a database. It is created on one or more columns of a table and can be used to quickly find data that matches a certain criteria.

15.  **What is a stored procedure in a database?**

16.  Answer: A stored procedure is a precompiled SQL statement or set of statements that are stored in the database and can be called by an application. It is used to improve performance and to ensure consistency in data manipulation.

17.  **What is a trigger in a database?**

18.  Answer: A trigger is a set of instructions that are automatically executed in response to a specific event, such as an insert, update, or delete operation. Triggers can be used to enforce business rules, audit data changes, or maintain data integrity.

1.        **What is UAT (User Acceptance Testing)?**

2.        Answer: User Acceptance Testing (UAT) is the final stage of software testing that is performed by end-users or stakeholders to verify that the software meets their requirements and expectations.

3.        **What are the key objectives of UAT?**

4.        Answer: The key objectives of UAT include validating that the software meets the user's business needs, ensuring that it is usable and intuitive, and identifying any defects or issues that need to be addressed before release.

5.        **What are the types of UAT?**

6.        Answer: There are three main types of UAT: Alpha testing, Beta testing, and Production testing. Alpha testing is done in-house, beta testing is done by a small group of external users, and production testing is done by a larger group of external users.

7.        **What is the difference between UAT and functional testing?**

8.        Answer: Functional testing is performed by testers to verify that the software meets its functional requirements, while UAT is performed by end-users to verify that the software meets their business needs.

9.        **How do you prepare a UAT test plan?**

10.     Answer: To prepare a UAT test plan, you can follow these steps:

•           Define the scope and objectives of the UAT

•           Identify the key stakeholders and their roles in the UAT

•           Identify the test cases and scenarios to be performed in the UAT

•           Define the acceptance criteria for each test case

•           Plan the resources and timelines for the UAT

•           Document the UAT test plan and share it with the stakeholders.

6.        **How do you document UAT test cases?**

                                                             Test Plan for ABC.com

**Introduction**

1.1 Objective

    The objective of the test is to verify that users can access the ABC.com application and perform specific tasks based on their assigned roles and privileges.

**1.2 Scope**

The testing scope includes the following user roles:

Master Admin

Division Admin

Division Manager

Section Admin

Section Manager

Worker

**1.3 Testing Types**

Functional test: Verify the functionality of each user role.

Integration test: Verify the interaction between different user roles.

Positive test: Validate expected positive scenarios.

Negative test: Validate error handling and unexpected scenarios.

Smoke/System Test: Validate the overall system functionality.

**1.4 Test Environment**

The testing will be performed manually on the application for all user access levels.

Master Admin

The highest level user, can administer everyone.

Test Case 01: Verify that the Master Admin can log in with valid credentials and has full privileges.

Test Case 02: Verify that all Master Admin functionalities, such as creating, selecting, adding, modifying, or deleting, work properly under all levels.

Test Case 03: Verify that the Master Admin can activate or disable any account under the division and section modules.

Division Admin

Can administer anyone under their division.

Test Case 01: Verify that the Division Admin can log in with valid credentials and has full access to division groups.

Test Case 02: Verify that the Division Admin can add, modify, or delete data under division groups.

Test Case 03: Verify that the Division Admin cannot change or edit information in different groups.

Division Manager

Can administer anyone under their division, but not a Division Admin.

Test Case 01: Verify that the Division Manager can log in with valid credentials and has access to manage division functionalities.

Test Case 02: Verify that the Division Manager has the ability to change or modify data in division groups.

Test Case 03: Verify that the Division Manager does not have access to delete data.

Section Admin

Can administer anyone under their section.

Test Case 01: Verify that the Section Admin can log in with valid credentials and has full access to section groups.

Test Case 02: Verify that the Section Admin can add, modify, or delete data under section groups.

Test Case 03: Verify that the Section Admin cannot change or edit information in different groups.

Section Manager

Can administer anyone under their section, but not a Section Manager.

Test Case 01: Verify that the Section Manager can log in with valid credentials and has access to manage section functionalities.

Test Case 02: Verify that the Section Manager has the ability to change or modify data in section groups.

Test Case 03: Verify that the Section Manager does not have access to delete data.

Worker

Cannot administer anything, can only view information.

Test Case 01: Verify that the Worker can log in to the application with valid credentials.

Test Case 02: Verify that the Worker can select desired functionality and view information.

Test Case 03: Verify that the Worker cannot add or edit information.

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Description automatically generated with medium confidence