1. Why the absence of detected defects in product does not guarantee the quality of the product?- because we simply might miss bugs or requirements are inconsistent
2. What type of projects Waterfall is not suitable for and why?- Waterfall is not suitable for most projects in real rapidly changing world where needs and requirements of customers change every minute, so finally we deliver product that is not needed anymore, because business processes has changed. (Like continue developing ordinary button cell phone after iPhone lunched)
3. What type of projects Scrum is not suitable for and why? - SCRUM is not suitable for processes where one phase cannot be started until previous stage is finished, like in new weapon creation- it requires Waterfall model.
4. Should all found defects be fixed? Explain your answer.- ideally- yes, but in real life we might be out of scope if fix some type of minor bugs or client doesn't want to pay for fixing them or it's OK for him if bug is present, or we might fix that bugs later (if we have time, money, resources etc)
5. Provide and explain the reasons why it is necessary to test software.- Software must be tested to deliver best quality and satisfy customer's needs and requirements. In vital and critical areas of human activity it is must-be operation (for example, in healthcare: human life is the price of unfounded and/or unfixed bug)
6. Explain the testing principle Absence of errors fallacy and Testing shows the presence of bugs.- Absence of errors fallacy - if there are no errors we still cannot say it's good software for custom needs (it simply can be non-functional)/Testing shows the presence of bugs - testing helps to find bugs, but after testing is done we cannot say for sure that product is bug free
7. Explain the testing principle Exhaustive testing is impossible.- It's impossible to do a full test of all parts of product, its inner links, all type of input data and results due to lack of resources (HR and time) and because all possible variants of program behavior are endless, but our possibilities to explore- not.
8. What are the activity groups of the Fundamental test process and their execution order?- Testing is ordered continuous and repeatable process of planing, designing, implementation and reporting activities.
9. Which activity group of the Fundamental test process does the defects registration belong to? What are the other activities that belong to this group?- defect registration belongs to reporting activity
10. What is the difference between the duties of a QC lead and QC engineer?- QC lead organizes and supervises test process, estimates time and risks, has more responsibilities/ QC engineer follows designed test scenario, creates and executes test cases, reports defects.