1. What is bug In Software Testing?

   Ans

   A bug is a kind of fault in the program which makes the program to behave in an abnormal way.
   A bug can be an error ,fault in the computer program that causes it to produce an incorrect output.

2. Differentiate Error, Defect, And Failure?

   Ans

   Error/Bug: Due to developer's mistake, there is an error/bug residing in the code.

   Defect: Once the error is identified during testing, it is logged as a 'Defect' in the tracking system.

   Failure: If the build does not meet the requirements then it is termed as the failure.

3. What Are The Different Types Of Status Of Defects?

   Ans

   New – An open, and new, defect.

   Assigned - After the tester has posted the bug, the lead of the tester approves that the bug is genuine and he assigns the bug to corresponding developer and the developer team. It's state given as assigned.

   Open: At this state the developer has started analyzing and working on the defect fix.

   Fixed – The defect was fixed and is ready for validation or to be closed

   Duplicate – An identical defect has been reported.

   Invalid – A defect wrongly reported, usually this will be accompanied by a note to explain the reason for the status.

   Verified: The tester tests the bug again after it got fixed by the developer. If the bug is not present in the software, he approves that the bug is fixed and changes the status to "verified".

4. Explain About Defect/Bug Life Cycle?

   Ans

   Defect life cycle, is the route of a defect, which it goes through, during its lifetime. Some of the familiar values used for defects, during their life cycle are: New,Assigned, Open, Fixed, pending Retest, Retest,verified, Closed.

New
|
Assigned
|
Open
|
Fixed
|
Pending Retest
|
Retest{if bug exist than back to Assigned}
|
Verified
|
Closed

5. A bug is identified by the tester it is assigned to whom?

   Ans Developer

6. Why is JIRA used? Explain step by step how an issue is created in JIRA.

   Ans

   The basic use of this tool is to track issue and bugs related to your software and Mobile apps. It is also used for project management. The JIRA dashboard consists of many useful functions and features which make handling of issues easy.

   To complete the process of creating an issue, follow the steps given below:

   1. Select the Project where the issue is.

   2. Select the type of issue, whether it is a bug/new feature/story, etc.

   3. Write a one-line summary to provide the overall idea about the issue.

4. Write the details of the issue in the Description field. Explain the issue, so that stockholders can understand every detail of the issue.

5. To create a similar type of issue in the same project and issue type, check the checkbox of “Create another” otherwise keep it as unchecked.

6. After entering all the details, click on the Create button.

7. What is Defect Density?

Ans

Defect Density is the number of defects confirmed in software/module during a specific period of operation or development divided by the size of the software/module.
(Defect Density = Defect count/ size of the release)
I t enables one to decide if a piece of software is ready to be released.

8. What is the difference between defect density and defect triage?

Ans

Defect Density is the number of defects confirmed in software/module during a specific period of operation or development divided by the size of the software. It enables one to decide if a piece of software is ready to be released while **Defect triage** is the process where each bug is prioritized based on its severity, frequency, risk, etc.

7. Explain Bug reporting and parameters of bug?

Ans

A **bugs report** or defects **report** is a list of **bugs** found out by **testers** while **testing** a **software** product in **testing** phase under a **testing** environment. The **test** environment is created at development site similar to the actual environment in which the **software** is supposed to work or run in live situation at customer site.

1. **Defect Id-** Id provided by testing team for the bug reported.
2. **Priority** – business or development team can decide
3. **Severity** – Testing team can decide
4. **Created by** – Tester Name
5. **Created Date** – Date of created defect
6. **Assigned to** – Developer Name
7. **Resolved Date** – This Date decided by developer
8. **Resolved By** – Developer Name

9. **Status** – New, IT Committed, Development, Ready for QA, In-Testing, Testing

Successfully Completed.

10. **Project name** – Current module or project Name
11. **Product name** – Main Product Name
12. **Release Version** (e.g. 1.2.3)
13. **Module** – Module Name
14. **Detected Build Version** – 1.1.1, 1.1.2

8. What is defect management? Explain the defect management process.

   Ans

   Defect management can be defined as a process of detecting bugs and fixing them. It is necessary to say that bugs occur constantly in the process of software development. They are a part of the software industry.

   The process of defect management usually includes four steps.

- **The first step is the stage of defect detecting.** We have already mentioned that it can be conducted either by the team of developers or by the users. Regardless of the type of testing, its main goal is to detect all bugs in the final product or its part.
- **The second step of the bug management process is dedicated to the formulation of bug reports.** These are the documents that include all necessary information about certain bugs. Usually, they contain data on the type of bug, and the possible ways of its correction.
- **The third step is the stage of bug fixing.** AfterThe process of defect management usually includes four steps:

  1. The first step is the stage of defect detecting. We have already mentioned that it can be conducted either by the team of developers or by the users. Regardless of the type of testing, its main goal is to detect all bugs in the final product or its part.

  2. The second step of the bug management process is dedicated to the formulation of bug reports. These are the documents that include all necessary information about certain bugs. Usually, they contain data on the type of bug, and the possible ways of its correction.

  3. The third step is the stage of bug fixing. After the bugs are fixed, they should be tested once more to make sure that the software works properly.

  4. During the final step the bug list is created. This is the document that contains information about all bugs that occurred during the project's performance. The team often uses the bug list because similar bugs' occurrence is not rare.

  The bugs are fixed, they should be tested once more to make sure that the software works properly.

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9. What is Test estimation? Explain Work Breakdown Structure test estimation technique with an example?

   Ans

   Test Estimation is a management activity which approximates **how long** a Task would take to complete.
   Estimating effort for the test is one of the **major** and **important** tasks in Test Management.

   BreakDown Test estimation Technique:

   1. Divide the whole project task into subtasks
   2. Use the Work BreakDown structure to break out the project into 5 smaller tasks
   3. After that, you can break out each task to the **subtask.** The purpose of this activity is create task as **detailed** as **possible**.

10. What is test reports? What parameters are used in test reports?

    Ans

    Test Report is a document which contains:
1. A **summary** of test activities and final test results.
2. An **assessment** of how well the Testing is performed.
   Based on the test report, the stakeholders can Evaluate the **quality** of the tested product.
   Make a **decision** on the software release.

   Parameters :

   1. Defect Id- Id provided by testing team for the bug reported.
   2. Priority – business or development team can decide
   3.Severity – Testing team can decide
   4.Created by – Tester Name
   5.Created Date – Date of created defect
   6.Assigned to – Developer Name
   7.Resolved Date – This Date decided by developer
   8.Resolved By – Developer Name
   9.Status – New, IT Committed, Development, Ready for QA, In-Testing, Testing Successfully Completed.

10. **Project name** – Current module or project Name
11. **Product name** – Main Product Name
12. **Release Version** (e.g. 1.2.3)
13. **Module** – Module Name
14. **Detected Build Version** – 1.1.1, 1.1.2

11. What are the test management tools?

    Ans

    Test management most commonly refers to the activity of managing a testing process. A test management tool is software used to manage tests (automated or manual) that have been previously specified by a test procedure. It is often associated with automation software.
    JIRA and TESTLINKS are two important tools of test management tools.

12. What is a test link? How do you write test cases in TestLink?

    Ans

    Test-link is most widely used web based open source test management tool. It synchronizes both requirements specification and test specification together. User can create test project and document test cases using this tool. With Test-Link you can create an account for multiple users and assign different user roles. Admin user can manage test cases assignment task.

    Creating a Testcase:

    Testcase holds a sequence of test steps to test a specific scenario with an expected result. Below steps will explain how to create a test-case along with test steps.

    Step 1: Click on the test suite folder on the left side of the panel under a folder tree structure.
    Step 2: Click on the setting icon in the right side panel. List of test case operations will be displayed on the right side panel.
    Step 3: New window will open, to create test cases click on create a button in test-case operations.
    Step 4: Enter the details in the test case specification page.
    Step 5: After entering the details, click on "create" button to save the details. The test-case is created successfully.
    Step 6: Click on test-case from the folder, it will open a window. Click on "create steps" button in a test case. It will open a test case step editor.

Step 7: It will open another window on the same page, in that window you have to enter the following details:

1. Enter the step-action for your test case.
2. Enter the details about the step action.
3. Click save it and add another step action OR click save and exit tab if there is no more test step to add.

13. Explain steps how to upload Test case sheet on TestLink?

Ans

Step 1: Select the Test suite folder inside which you want to import the test case.

Step 2: Click on the setting icon on the right-hand-side of the panel, it will display all the operations that can be executed on the test suite/test case.

Step 3: Click on the import button in the test case operations list .

Step 4: Browse and attach the XML test case file that you have exported from test link and click on upload button.

1. Use the browse option to attach the XML test case file that you have exported from testlink
2. Click on upload file

When you upload a file, it will open window stating import test cases.

Step 5: Test case will be uploaded and displayed on the right-hand side of the panel.

14. What is severity and priority in bug/defect?

Ans

Severity is defined as the degree of impact a Defect has on the development or operation of a component application being tested.Higher effect on the system functionality will lead to the assignment of higher severity to the bug.
Priority is defined as the order in which a defect should be fixed.Higher the priority the sooner the defect should be resolved.Defects that leave the software system unusable are given higher priority over defects that cause a small functionality of the software to fail.

15. While placing an order for clothing website, in order confirmation page there is a logo error. It is a?
    1. High priority, high severity
    2. Low severity low priority
    3. Low severity, high priority (of low severity as it not going to affect the functionality of the website but can be of high priority as you don't want any further shipment to proceed with the wrong logo.)
    4. High severity low priority

    Ans High priority low severity.

16. Website home page failed to load.
    1. High priority, high severity (Major functionality failure like log in is not working, crashes in the basic workflow of the software are the best example of High Priority and High Severity)
    2. Low severity low priority
    3. Low severity, high priority
    4. High severity low priority

    Ans

    High priority, high severity

17. The application works perfectly for 50k sessions but beings to crash after a higher number of sessions.
    1. Low severity low priority
    2. High priority, high severity
    3. Low severity, high priority
    4. High severity low priority (This problem needs to be fixed but not immediately.)

    Ans

    High severity low priority

18. An application (web) is made up of 20 pages. On one of the pages, there is a sentence with a grammatical error.
    1. Low severity low priority - This bug may go unnoticed to the eyes of many and won't affect any functionality or the credibility of the company.
    2. High priority, high severity
    3. Low severity, high priority
    4. High severity low priority

    Ans Low severity low priority

19. Find bugs and report the same on JIRA for below-mentioned modules in the website: **http://www.rushplace.com/ :** Testwebsite1
    1. My Account
    2. Add to basket
    3. Search
    4. Homepage

    Ans

    My Account
    - There is no way to register account details.
    - The login lets us submit with empty password field.

    Add to basket
    - The basket does not automatically updates fields.
    - We can't easily add remove items from bag one by one from main page

    Search
    - Search dialog should be on top.
    - Search does not search even correct keywords.
    - Search keyword lets use search anything and shows same error that 'No item found'.

    Homepage

    1. Home and shop option is combined.
    2. Home page shows all 14 items listed but some of them don't have pictures attached.
    3. Home page did not have all navigation tabs in one line.

20. Find bugs and report the same on JIRA for below-mentioned modules in the website: http://newtours.demoaut.com/mercurywelcome.php : Testwebsite2
    1. Register Here
    2. Top header navigation options
    3. UI bugs for the complete website.

    Ans

    Register Here

    - Register lets user register even with incomplete data
    - It lets user register with incorrect same passwords.
    - It lets user registers without username

    Top header navigation options
    - Contact us tab is under construction.
    - Support - is under construction
    - The page has spelling mistake for word 'Inconvenience'.

    UI bugs for the complete website.
    - Vacations is under construction.

- Destinations page is also under construction.
- Hotels tab is under construction.
- Flights tab lets us book tickets on dates that have already passed.
- The page is not bootstrapped.

21. Write Test Cases for Amazon login, Sign up and Forgot password on TestLink.

    Ans

    https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/18RWGbr2FBrBDNVeBx_3Ne9pjN3wuQS3GojR4e-Md__4/edit?usp=sharing

22. Write Test Cases for placing an order in Myntra on TestLink.

    Ans

    https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1TBEtnpti_M6wjGkA_WKYI1y9BgLCuxIOF4rG2Jb8Pk0/edit?usp=sharing

23. Write Test Cases for Search functionality on TestLink.

    Ans

    https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1vjV4ljr4PP5752Z08c0RhiQ-ee1Dqj-pSTteBMcmi7Y/edit?usp=sharing