Q1. Difference between retesting and regression testing?

Ans-

Retesting is running the previously failed test cases again on the new software to verify whether the defects posted earlier are fixed or not.
In simple words, Retesting is testing a specific bug after it was fixed.

Regression testing is done to make sure that new code changes should not have side effects on the existing functionalities. It ensures that the old code still works once the latest code changes are done.

Q2. Which of the one are part of functional testing -
a. UAT, Integration, Regression
b. Maintenance, Volume, Performance
c. Sanity, Localization, unit

Ans C-Sanity, Localization, unit

Q3. System testing is done before integration testing – True/False

Ans- False

Q4. Confirmation testing is same as regression testing – True/False

Ans- False

Q5. Difference between static and dynamic testing.

Ans-

Static testing is a software testing method that involves examination of the program's code and its associated documentation but does not require the program be executed.

Dynamic Testing is a kind of software testing technique using which the dynamic behaviour of the code is analysed.

For Performing dynamic, testing the software should be compiled and executed and parameters such as memory usage, CPU usage, response time and overall performance of the software are analyzed.

Dynamic testing involves testing the software for the input values and output values are analyzed. Dynamic testing is the Validation part of Verification and Validation.

Q6. Difference between SDLC & STLC.

Ans-

SDLC	STLC
SDLC is mainly related to software development.	STLC is mainly related to software testing.
Besides development other phases like testing is also included.	It focuses only on testing the software.
SDLC involves total six phases or steps.	STLC involves only five phases or steps.
In SDLC, more number of members (developers) are required for the whole process.	In STLC, less number of members (testers) are needed.

Q7. List 3 advantage/disadvantage of Waterfall model

Ans- Advantages

1. Simple and easy to understand and use.
2. Phases are processed and completed one at a time.
3. Works well for smaller projects where requirements are very well understood.

Disadvantages-

1. It does not allow for much reflection or revision.
2. High amounts of risk and uncertainty.
3. Not a good model for complex and object-oriented projects

Q8. What do you understand by the term Functional testing?

Ans -

FUNCTIONAL TESTING is a type of software testing whereby the system is tested against the functional requirements/specifications.

Typically, functional testing involves the following steps:

- Identify functions that the software is expected to perform.
- Create input data based on the function's specifications.
- Determine the output based on the function's specifications.
- Execute the test case.
- Compare the actual and expected outputs.

Q9. Is it true that we can do system testing at any stage?

Ans - False

Q10. List down difference between validation and verification processes

Ans -

Verification: The process of evaluating software to determine whether the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of that phase.

Are we building the product right??

Validation: The process of evaluating software during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified requirements.

Are we building the right product?

Q11. What are stubs and drivers

Ans -

Stubs are used to test modules and are created by the team of testers during the process of **Top-Down Integration Testing**. With the assistance of these test stubs testers are capable of stimulating the behaviour of the lower level modules that are not yet

integrated with the software. Moreover, it helps stimulates the activity of the missing components.

Drivers, like stubs, are used by software testers to fulfil the requirements of missing or incomplete components and modules. These are usually complex than stubs and are developed during **Bottom-Up approach of Integration Testing**. Drivers can be utilized to test the lower levels of the code, when the upper level of codes or modules are not developed. Drivers act as pseudo codes that are mainly used when the stub modules are ready, but the primary modules are not ready.

Q12. Final product or the software cannot be released without passing through the STLC process - True/False

Ans - True

Q13. Choose the correct one
a. Testing should start after development
b. Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle
c. Exhaustive testing is proof of delivering correct product
d. Testing is context independent

Ans - **B -**Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle

Q14. Maintenance testing deals with retesting to show that the rest of the system has not been affected by the maintenance work – True/False

Ans - False

Q15. Maintenance testing deals with regression testing to show that the rest of the system has not been affected by the maintenance work – True/False

Ans - True

Q16. Unit testing is performed by developers - True/False

Ans- True

Q17. In V model testing activities are carried out in parallel with development activities - True/False

Ans - True

Q18. Static testing include –
a. Inspection, regression, unit testing
b. Retesting, system, End user
c. Review, inspection, Walkthrough
d. Review, inspection, acceptance

Ans - D- Review, inspection, acceptance.

Q19. Acceptance testing is most often focused on a validation type of testing - True/False

Ans - True

Q20. Integration testing focuses on testing different modules all together - True/False

Ans- True