

Qo.1: What is bug? Life cycle of a bug?

Qo.2: If message displayed" message can't be displayed" then what is the error behind the message?

Qo.3: One sign in form
username
password

write at least 10 test cases for this form?

Qo.4: What is testing? Elaborate this.

Qo.5:Autonomous testing? What are the tools for this type of testing.

Qo.6: Difference between white box testing and black box testing?

Qo.7: Write the testing steps?

Qo.8: Write the difference between test paln and test cases..

What are the 5 points of the difference between configuration testing and compatibility testing?

Compatibility: -The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfill relevancy requirements without causing unacceptable interactions. Compatibility is to check or test how the built application adopting or compatible with different operating systems like IE,Firfox etc

Configurability:- The degree to which system design characteristics and planned logistics resources including manpower.It specifies how a System works on different configurations.Configuration test or portable test is to check how well the built application is compatible with different hardwares in the company

Software testing tools are used to verify and validate software. There are two methods of software testing; blackbox testing and whitebox testing .The basic difference between whitebox testing and blackbox testing is that the former has knowledge about the algorithm of the program and the latter does not. A few, out of a number of the software testing tools available, are listed here.

1) OEngine: This is a bug tracking tool. This tool can perform a number of tests such as Web Service testing, AJAX testing, stress testing and many more. It provides real browsing scenario in a virtual environment. Also the bottlenecks present in the system can be detected and eliminated using this tool.

2) ApTest Manager: This is a test management tool which provides quality assurance and quality control tests. Both manual and automated testing can be done using this tool.

3) USB tester: This is an embedded software testing tool which allows a user to validate and test a USB device. The no of **software testing tools** available are vast in number. The requirement of a system decides which tool should be used to detect the flaws in it.

STLC is Software Test Life Cycle and SDLC is whole Software Development Life Cycle.

STLC is software test life cycle it starts with

1. preparing the test strategy
2. preparing the test plan
3. creating the test environment
4. writing the test cases
5. creating test scripts
6. executing the test scripts
7. analysing the results and reporting the bugs
8. doing regression testing
9. test exiting

SDLC is software or system development life cycle

phases are...

1. project initiation
2. requirement gathering and documenting
3. designing
4. coding and unit testing
5. integration testing
6. system testing
7. installation and acceptance testing
8. support or maintenance

What is the difference between Bug and Defect?

Bug: Deviation from the expected result. Defect: Problem in algorithm leads to failure. A Mistake in code is called Error.

Due to Error in coding, test engineers are getting mismatches in application is called defect. If defect accepted by development team to solve is called Bug.

Explain steps for doing integration testing? When does it come into picture?

After performing the unit testing and module testing by the developers or whitebox testers, the modules of the application are integrated to make it a complete application, after integrating it, the integration test is performed, whether all the modules are properly working as for the functionality after integration.

Integration testing is of 4 types

- * Top Down integration testing
- * Bottom Up integration testing
- * Hybrid integration testing
- * BigBang integration testing

Top down integration is done when one of the sub module is not available to perform test, a sub module called "stub" is developed to integrated, it acts as a sub module to continue the test

Bottom up integration is done when all the sub modules and the main module is not ready, then a main module called "driver" is developed to test as it acts as a main module to continue the test.

Hybrid integration Combination of top down and bottom up integration is called hybrid integration where both the 'stub' and 'driver' are used

Testing the application as a whole is bigbang integration testing

What is difference between the test effort and the test procedure?

Both are different concepts. Test effort defines how much time required to execute a particular test case. Test procedure defines the required actions to execute that test case.

STLC means Software Testing Life Cycle

In this we have four types of testing phases

1). **Unit Testing**-This testing is conducted by programmers not by the testers.this testing is completely based on the internal coding.

Approch of Unit Testing is

a. Equivalence Class

- b. Boundary Value Analysis
- c. Error Guessing

2). Integration Testing-The main objective of integration testing is to discover the defects between the modules and sub systems.

Approach of Integration Testing is

- a. Top Down Approach
- b. Bottom Up Approach

3. System Testing-It is also called End To End Testing. The main objective of system testing is to discover the errors when the system is tested as a whole.

Following tests are comes under system testing

- a. Functionality Testing
- b. Compatibility Testing
- c. security Testing etc.....

4. Acceptance Testing-The main objective of acceptance testing is to get the acceptance from the client.

In this we have 2 types of testings

- a. Alpha testing-Before the application is releasing to the client. It is done by developers.
- 2. Beta Testing-After the application released to the client. It is done by the clients.

Bug Life Cycle-

1. When the new bug is found then the status is open
2. After the bug is accepted by developer then the status is fixed.
3. whether it is rejected by developer then the status is rejected
4. in case it is postponed then the status is postpone state
5. After the bug is fixed by the developer then the tester again retest the bug if it is ok then the status is closed.
6. Otherwise if the bug is not closed by the tester again the status is re-open.

Test Strategy is overall description and it is done by the management team. You cannot change the test strategy once it is frozen. Test Strategy is the testing approach which testing types you can develop for testing. TS is overall approach for testing process. It is a high level document, which defines the objectives of all test stages and techniques that you apply.

What Is Test Bed?

Test bed is the environment that is required to test software.

This include requirement of H/W,S/W, Memory, cpu speed, operating system etc.

Pairwise testing is an effective test case generation technique that is based on the observation that most faults are caused by interactions of at most two factors. Pairwise-generated test suites cover all combinations of two therefore are much smaller than exhaustive ones yet still very effective in finding defects.

REGRESSION TESTING

Regression testing is a style of testing that focuses on retesting after changes are made. In traditional regression testing, we reuse the same tests (the regression tests). In risk-oriented regression testing, we test the same areas as before, but we use different (increasingly complex) tests. Traditional regression tests are often partially automated. These note focus on traditional regression. Regression testing attempts to mitigate two risks:

- A change that was intended to fix a bug failed.
- Some change had a side effect, unfixing an old bug or introducing a new bug

Smoke testing also known as build verification testing:

A relatively small suite of tests is used to qualify a new build. Normally, the tester is asking whether any components are so obviously or badly broken that the build is not worth testing or some components are broken in obvious ways that suggest a corrupt build or some critical fixes that are the primary intent of the new build didn't work. The typical result of a failed smoke test is rejection of the build (testing of the build stops) not just a new set of bug reports.

What are the key challenges of testing?

- 1.poor requirements.
- 2.poor programming.
- 3.time and work pressure.
- 4.complex bussiness logic.
- 5.comple technology

Blackbox testing testing

White Box

FUNCTIONAL TESTING	UNIT TESTING
USABILITY TESTING	STATIC AND DYNAMIC
ANALYSIS	
SMOKE TESTING	MUTATION
TESTING	
RECOVERY TESTING	
VOLUME TESTING	
DOMAIN TESTING	
REGRESSION TESTING	
USER ACCEPTANCE	
ALPHA TESTING	
BETA TESTING	

TEST CAES

Fields in test cases:

Test case id:

Unit to test: What to be verified?

Assumptions:

Test data: Variables and their values

Steps to be executed:

Expected result:

Actual result:

Pass/Fail:

EXAMPLE

Test Case No.1

Test Data: Enter the URL of the website and press "Enter button"

Exp Result: Home page of the Website should appears.

Test Case No.2

Test Data: Check all the sub links are enable or disable.

Exp Result: All the sub links must be in enabled state.

Test Case No.3

Test Data: Check whether the Search Button is Enabled or disabled.

Exp Result: Search Button should be in Enabled state.

1. Use case:

It will be developed by Business Analyst based on the requirement specification. It is a detailed description of the Specification in a simplified version with realtime scenarios.

Based on Use case, test cases will be written by the testers.

2.Scenario:

While writing a test case for a module, you write different tests for that module say, Creating a user.

There may be several ways to create a user like, creating a user thru wizard or thru uploading set of users.

These are all the things we can call as a scenario. This is the literal meaning.

Test case:

What are all the steps we should follow for creating a user using a wizard and What are all the steps we should follow for creating a user using upload are called as test case.