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Chapter 1 : Software Testing Fundamentals Online Exam | ISTQB Mock Tests

People often ask us for software testing interview questions and calendrierdelascience.com the bottom / end of this post you will find the link to download the PDF with Software Testing Interview Question and Answers.

Based on various important concepts of Software Testing, these objective type questions include a lot of practical examples for testing professionals preparing for various online tests on manual and automation testing. Preparing Software Testing for Placement Tests 1. Read the most important Software Testing concepts here. Clear any quiz, job interview, placement test or competitive exam on Software Testing. Software Testing - Set 17 Total questions: It is very useful for campus placements. Software Testing - Set 19 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 18 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 16 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 15 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 14 Total questions: It comprises of 25 questions on Software Testing. Software Testing - Set 13 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 12 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 11 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 10 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 9 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 8 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 7 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 6 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 5 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 4 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 3 Total questions: This test is very useful for campus placements. Software Testing - Set 2 Total questions: Software Testing - Set 1 Total questions:

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Chapter 2 : Tricky HR Interview Questions - Common for All: Q. 1 - 5 - Software Testing Genius

Each ISTQB mock test contains 40 questions and answers are provided at the end of the page. Mark all answers on a separate paper first and then compare the results with answers provided. Try to finish these 40 questions in one-hour duration.

Quality Assurance involves in process-oriented activities. It ensures the prevention of defects in the process used to make Software Application. Quality Control involves in product-oriented activities. It executes the program or code to identify the defects in the Software Application. What is the difference between Preventative and Reactive approaches in testing? It is also known as Verification Process. This approach is to prevent defects. In this approach, tests are designed at early stages of SDLC i. Here in this approach testers try to prevent defects in the early stages. It comes under Quality Analysis QA. It is also known as Validation Process. This approach is to identify defects. In this approach, tests are designed to execute after the software has been produced. Here we try to find defects. It comes under Quality Control QC. Why are you in QA? I am in QA because I like this job. List out the roles of Quality Assurance engineer? A software quality assurance engineer usually involves in the following tasks. QA Team is responsible to monitor the entire development process. They are responsible to track the outcomes of each phase of SDLC and adjust them to meet the expectation. They are responsible to read and understand the requirement documents. Analyze test requirements, and design and execute tests. Develop test cases and prioritize testing activities. Carry out regression testing every time when changes are made to the code to fix defects. Have to interact with the clients to better understand the product requirements. Participate in walkthroughs of testing procedures. Explain the process of QA testing? In simple words, QA testing process is a step by step process which involves analyzing requirement documents, preparing test strategy, test plan and test cases, executing test cases when the build is ready. What is the role of documentation in QA? Documentation plays a vital role in Quality Assurance. Documentation helps us to achieve high quality software product. Proper documentation makes easy for the client to review the software process. What is quality audit? Quality audit is the process of systematic and independent examination of a software product or process to assess compliance with specifications, standards, agreements and other relevant criteria. Mention what are the test artifacts involved in QA? Have you written Test Strategy? Usually, test strategy document will be prepared by Test Managers or Project Managers. If you are applying for a Project Manger position and you have experience in preparing Test Strategy document then you can say Yes else say I know what is a test strategy and its purpose but I never got a chance to write Test Strategy document. What is a Test Strategy and what does it include? It is a document which captures the approach on how we go about testing the product and achieve the goals. Read more on detailed explanation of Test Strategy.. Have you written Test Plan? Usually, test plan document will be prepared by Test Leads or Test Managers. If you are applying for a Test lead position and you have experience in preparing Test Plan document then you can say Yes else say I know what is a test plan and its purpose but I never got a chance to write Test Strategy document. What is a Test Plan and what does it include? It is usually prepared by the Test Lead or Test Manager and the focus of the document is to describe what to test, what not to test, how to test when to test and who will do what test. Also, it includes the environment and tools needed, resource allocation, test technique to be followed, risks and contingencies plan. A test plan is a dynamic document and we should always keep it up-to-date. Test plan document guides us how the testing activity should go on. Success of the testing project completely depends on Test Plan. What is a Test case template? Test cases are the set of positive and negative executable steps of a test scenario which has a set of pre-conditions, test data, expected result, post-conditions and actual results. Check the below video on how to write effective test cases. How do you decide when you have tested enough? Option will be tricky and you have to choose the right one. As a project manager or project lead, sometimes you might face a situation to call off the testing to release the product early. In those cases, you have to decide whether the

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testers have tested the product enough or not. There are many factors involved in the real time projects to decide when to stop testing. What are the key components of a bug report? Bug report is aka defect report, it conveys the detailed information such as environment details, steps to reproduce etc. It allows developers to replicate the bug easily. Tell me some key points to consider while writing a bug report. Reproduce the bug times. Use some keywords related to your bug and search in the Defect Tracking Tool. Check in similar modules. Report the problem immediately. Write detailed steps to reproduce the bug. Write a good defect summary. Never use capital letter whilst explaining the issue. Advisable to Illustrate the issue by using proper screenshots. Proofread your bug report twice or thrice before posting it. What are the advantage and disadvantages of Automated Testing? Automation testing is faster in execution It is cheaper compared to manual testing in a long run Automated testing is more reliable Automated testing is more powerful and versatile It is mostly used for regression testing It does not require human intervention. Test scripts can be run unattended It helps to increase the test coverage Disadvantages: What is the difference between build and release? A build is a version of a software. Every build has a number for identification purpose. Build is a pre-release version of a Release. Build is given to testing team by developers to test the application locally. Build numbers are incremental. A release is the distribution of the final version of an application to the customer by software development team. What is bug leakage and bug release? A bug which is actually missed by the testing team while testing and the build was released to the Production. If now that bug which was missed by the testing team was found by the end user or customer then we call it as Bug Leakage. Releasing the software to the Production with some known bugs then we call it as Bug Release. These known bugs should be included in the release note. In other case, releasing the software to the testing team with some known bugs whose severity and priority is low. These bugs can be removed before releasing to production. What is Bug triage? Bug triage is a formal process to find which bugs are important by prioritizing them based on their severity, frequency, risk and other important parameters. Testers assign priority high, medium, low to each and every bug in a bug triage meeting and based on the priority those bugs will be fixed in an order. Explain bug life cycle. In Software Development process, the bug has a life cycle. The bug should go through the life cycle to be closed. What is MR and ER? MR stands for Modification Request. It is used to change the existing functionality in a software, it is usually requested by clients. ER stands for Enhancement report.

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Chapter 3 : 40 Manual Testing Interview Questions and Answers

This post is a large collection of Software Testing Interview Questions and Answers. The list covers foundations of Software Testing, Technical Testing, Test Automation, API Testing, Agile Testing, Web Testing and Selenium WebDriver Interview Questions and Answers. You can click on the links below.

ENDIF 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage Which review is normally used to evaluate a product to determine its suitability for intended use and to identify discrepancies? Faults found should be originally documented by whom? Which is the current formal world-wide recognized documentation standard? Which of the following is the review participant who has created the item to be reviewed? A number of critical bugs are fixed in software. All the bugs are in one module, related to reports. The test manager decides to do regression testing only on the reports module. Regression testing should be done on other modules as well because fixing one module may affect other modules. Why does the boundary value analysis provide good test cases? What makes an inspection different from other review types? It is led by a trained leader, uses formal entry and exit criteria and checklists. Why can be tester dependent on configuration management? Because configuration management assures that we know the exact version of the testware and the test object. What is a V-Model? A software development model that illustrates how testing activities integrate with software development phases What is maintenance testing? Triggered by modifications, migration or retirement of existing software What is test coverage? Test coverage measures in some specific way the amount of testing performed by a set of tests derived in some other way, e. Wherever we can count things and can tell whether or not each of those things has been tested by some test, then we can measure coverage. Why is incremental integration preferred over "big bang" integration? Because incremental integration has better early defects screening and isolation ability When do we prepare RTM Requirement traceability matrix , is it before test case designing or after test case designing? It would be before test case designing. Requirements should already be traceable from Review activities since you should have traceability in the Test Plan already. This question also would depend on the organisation. If the organisations do test after development started then requirements must be already traceable to their source. To make life simpler use a tool to manage requirements. What is called the process starting with the terminal modules? During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively? During test planning The purpose of requirement phase is To freeze requirements, to understand user needs, to define the scope of testing Why we split testing into distinct stages? We split testing into distinct stages because of following reasons, Each test stage has a different purpose It is easier to manage testing in stages We can run different test into different environments Performance and quality of the testing is improved using phased testing To measure test effectiveness a powerful metric is used to measure test effectiveness known as DRE Defect Removal Efficiency From this metric we would know how many bugs we have found from the set of test cases. Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities? How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required? Metrics from previous similar projects and discussions with the development team What studies data flow analysis? The use of data on paths through the code. What is a failure? Failure is a departure from specified behaviour. What are Test comparators? Is it really a test if you put some inputs into some software, but never look to see whether the software produces the correct result? The essence of testing is to check whether the software produces the correct result, and to do that, we must compare what the software produces to what it should produce. A test comparator helps to automate aspects of that comparison. Who is responsible for document all the issues, problems and open point that were identified during the review meeting Scribe What is the main purpose of Informal review Inexpensive way to get some benefit What is the purpose of test design technique? Identifying test conditions and Identifying test cases When testing a grade calculation system, a tester determines that all scores from 90 to will yield a grade of A, but scores below 90 will not. This analysis is known as: A test manager wants to use the resources

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available for the automated testing of a web application. The best choice is Tester, test automater, web specialist, DBA Send to the detailed information of the bug encountered and check the reproducibility A type of integration testing in which software elements, hardware elements, or both are combined all at once into a component or an overall system, rather than in stages. In practice, which Life Cycle model may have more, fewer or different levels of development and testing, depending on the project and the software product. For example, there may be component integration testing after component testing, and system integration testing after system testing. Which technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage? It can be applied to human input, input via interfaces to a system, or interface parameters in integration testing. In which order should tests be run? The most important one must tests first The later in the development life cycle a fault is discovered, the more expensive it is to fix. The fault has been built into more documentation, code, tests, etc What is Coverage measurement? It is a partial measure of test thoroughness. What is Boundary value testing? Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes. For instance, let say a bank application where you can withdraw maximum Rs. That means we test above the maximum limit and below the minimum limit. What is Fault Masking? Error condition hiding another error condition. What does COTS represent? Commercial off The Shelf. The purpose of which is allow specific tests to be carried out on a system or network that resembles as closely as possible the environment where the item under test will be used upon release? What can be thought of as being based on the project plan, but with greater amounts of detail? Phase Test Plan Rapid Application Development RAD is formally a parallel development of functions and subsequent integration. This can very quickly give the customer something to see and use and to provide feedback regarding the delivery and their requirements. Rapid change and development of the product is possible using this methodology. However the product specification will need to be developed for the product at some point, and the project will need to be placed under more formal controls prior to going into production. The above manual testing interview question will help freshers as well as experienced QA Engineers alike. Please share the page with friends and colleagues.

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Chapter 4 : Top Software Testing Interview Questions & Answers | Software Testing Material

ISTQB Manual Testing Interview Questions Answers, ISTQB Placement Papers, ISTQB Technical, HR Interview Questions, ISTQB Aptitude Test Questions, ISTQB Campus Placements Exam Questions in categories, Manual Testing, QA Concepts, Test Cases, Testing AllOther, ISTQB Certification.

Test Cycle Closure Q If some specifications are not precise or have a disagreement, then the stakeholders like business analyst BA , architects, customers provide the clarity. Test team performs the following tasks during the RA phase. Provide a questionnaire for the customer-facing people. List down the priorities areas for testing. Gather test environment details for carrying out the testing tasks. Evaluate the possibility of test automation and prepare a report. The second phase of STLC is the test planning. It is a crucial step as the team here defines the whole testing strategy for the project. Hence, it gets also known as the Test strategy phase. In this stage, the test lead has to get the effort and cost estimation done for the whole project. This phase starts out soon after the RA phase gets over. After the planning ends, the testing team can begin writing the test case development tasks. Test team performs the following tasks during the TP phase. Mention the testing types to cover. Estimate testing efforts and resource requirements. Select the testing tools required. Confirm the test infra requirements. List down the testing schedule and set milestones. Prepare the summary of the entire testing process. Create the control policy. Assign roles and responsibilities. Outline the testing deliverables. Mark the expected risks. The testing team picks on the test case development tasks once the test planning TP phase is over. In this stage of STLC, the principal activity is to write detailed test cases for the requirements. While performing this task, they also need to prepare the input data required for testing. Once the test plan is ready, it needs to be reviewed by senior members or the lead. It is an industry-wide standard for ensuring the test case get correctly mapped with the requirement. Test team performs the following tasks during the TCD phase. Produce scripts for automation testing Optional. Gather test data required for test execution. It is a time-consuming yet crucial activity in the STLC to prepare the test environment. Only after the test setup is available, the team can determine which conditions the application would go through testing. It is an independent task and can go in parallel with test case writing stage. The team or any member outside the group can also help in setting up the testing environment. In some organizations, a developer or the customer can also create or provide the testing beds. Simultaneously, the test team starts writing the smoke tests to ensure the readiness of the test infra. Test team performs the following tasks during the TES phase. Prepare the test infra. Execute smoke tests and confirms the readiness of the test infra. After the testing infra is ready, the test execution phase can start off. In this stage, the team runs the test cases as per the test plan defined in the previous steps. If a test case executes successfully, the team should mark it as Passed. If some tests have failed, then the defects should get logged, and the report should go to the developer for further analysis. As per the books, every error or failure should have a corresponding defect. It helps in tracing back the test case or the bug later. As soon as the development team fixes it, the same test case should execute and report back to them. Test team performs the following tasks during the TE phase. Execute tests as per the test planning. Provide test execution status showing the passed, failed, skipped statistics. Create defects for failed cases and assign to dev for resolution. Perform re-execution of test cases which have got the defect fixes. Make sure the defects get closed. The testing team calls upon the meeting to evaluate the open defects, known issues, code quality issues and accordingly decides on the closure of the test cycle. They discuss what went well, where is the need for improvement and notes the pain points faced in the current STLC. Such information is beneficial for the future STLC cycles. Test team performs the following tasks during the TCC phase. Define closure criteria by reviewing the test coverage, code quality. Produce a test closure report. Publish best practices used in the current STLC. What does a Fault mean in Software testing? A fault is a condition that makes the software to fail while executing the intended function. What does an Error mean in Software testing? An error represents a problem in a program that arises unexpectedly and causes it not to function correctly. An

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application can encounter either software errors or network errors. What does a Failure mean in Software testing? A failure represents the incompetence of a system or component in executing the intended function as per its specification. They would term it as a product failure. What is the difference between error and bug? A slip in the coding indicates an Error. The error discovered by a manual tester becomes a Defect. The defect which the dev team admits known as a Bug. If a build misses on the requirements, then it is a functional failure. What is Defect Life Cycle in software testing? Defect Life Cycle is the representation of the different states of a defect which it attains at different levels during its lifetime. It may have variations from company to company or even gets customized for some projects as the software testing process drives it to not getting out of the way. What is the difference between priority and severity in software testing? Severity indicates the impact of a defect on the development or the operation of a component in the application going under test. It usually is an indication of commercial loss or cost to the environment or business reputation. On the contrary, the Priority of a defect shows the urgency of a bug yet to get a fix. For example " a bug in a server application blocked it from getting deployed on the live servers. What does defect density mean in software testing? Defect density is a way to measure the no. It gets determined by dividing the defect count found with the size of the software or component. KLOC Thousands of lines of code is the unit used to measure the defect density. What does the Defect Detection Percentage mean in software testing? It indicates the effectiveness of a testing process by measuring the ratio of defects discovered before the release and reported after release by customers. The DDP would come to What does the Defect Removal Efficiency mean in software testing? It is an indicator for the efficiency of the development team to fix issues before the release. It gets measured as the ratio of defects fixed to total the number of issues discovered. The DRE would come to What does the Test Case Efficiency mean in software testing? It is a clear indicator of the efficiency of the test cases getting executed in the test execution stage of the release. It helps in ensuring and measuring the quality of the test cases. What is Age of Defect in software testing? Defect age is the time elapsed between the day the tester discovered it and the day the developer got this fixed. While estimating the age of a defect, consider the following points.

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Chapter 5 : manual testing: ISTQB QUESTIONS AND ANS 1

This is a comprehensive list of Software Manual Testing Interview Questions and Answers. This includes interview questions and tips to prepare for Software testing interview - question on manual testing, web testing questions, ISTQB and CSTE certification questions, and some mock test to test your testing skills.

Click here for more details. What is Unit Testing? What is Integration Testing? Integration Testing is the process of testing the interface between the two software units. Integration testing is done by three ways. What is System Testing? What is Big Bang Approach? Combining all the modules once and verifying the functionality after completion of individual module testing. Top down and bottom up are carried out by using dummy modules known as Stubs and Drivers. These Stubs and Drivers are used to stand-in for missing components to simulate data communication between modules. Manual Testing Interview Questions –”

What is Top-Down Approach? Testing takes place from top to bottom. High-level modules are tested first and then low-level modules and finally integrating the low-level modules to a high level to ensure the system is working as intended. Stubs are used as a temporary module if a module is not ready for integration testing.

What is Bottom-Up Approach? It is a reciprocal of the Top-Down Approach. Testing takes place from bottom to up. Lowest level modules are tested first and then high-level modules and finally integrating the high-level modules to a low level to ensure the system is working as intended. Drivers are used as a temporary module for integration testing.

What is End-To-End Testing? What is Functional Testing? In simple words, what the system actually does is functional testing. To verify that each function of the software application behaves as specified in the requirement document. Testing all the functionalities by providing appropriate input to verify whether the actual output is matching the expected output or not. It falls within the scope of black box testing and the testers need not concern about the source code of the application.

What is Non-Functional Testing? In simple words, how well the system performs is non-functionality testing. Non-functional testing refers to various aspects of the software such as performance, load, stress, scalability, security, compatibility etc.

What is Acceptance Testing? It is also known as pre-production testing. This is done by the end users along with the testers to validate the functionality of the application. After successful acceptance testing. Formal testing conducted to determine whether an application is developed as per the requirement. It allows the customer to accept or reject the application.

What is Alpha Testing? Alpha testing is done by the in-house developers who developed the software and testers. Sometimes alpha testing is done by the client or outsourcing team with the presence of developers or testers.

What is Beta Testing? Beta testing is done by a limited number of end users before delivery. Usually, it is done in the client place.

What is Gamma Testing? Gamma testing is done when the software is ready for release with specified requirements. It is done at the client place. It is done directly by skipping all the in-house testing activities.

What is Smoke Testing? Smoke Testing is done to make sure if the build we received from the development team is testable or not.

What is Sanity Testing? Sanity Testing is done during the release phase to check for the main functionalities of the application without going deeper. It is also called as a subset of Regression testing. To ensure that the defects which were found and posted in the earlier build were fixed or not in the current build. Test team found some defects Defect Id 1.

What is Regression Testing? Repeated testing of an already tested program, after modification, to discover any defects introduced or uncovered as a result of the changes in the software being tested or in another related or unrelated software components. Usually, we do regression testing in the following cases:

What is GUI Testing? Graphical User Interface Testing is to test the interface between the application and the end user.

What is Recovery Testing? Recovery testing is performed in order to determine how quickly the system can recover after the system crash or hardware failure. It comes under the type of non-functional testing.

What is Globalization Testing? Globalization is a process of designing a software application so that it can be adapted to various languages and regions without any changes. Localization is a process of adapting globalization software for a specific region or language by adding local specific

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components. What is Installation Testing? It is to check whether the application is successfully installed and it is working as expected after installation. What is Formal Testing? It is a process where the testers test the application by having pre-planned procedures and proper documentation. What is Risk Based Testing? Identify the modules or functionalities which are most likely cause failures and then testing those functionalities. What is Compatibility Testing? It is to deploy and check whether the application is working as expected in a different combination of environmental components. What is Exploratory Testing? Usually, this process will be carried out by domain experts. They perform testing just by exploring the functionalities of the application without having the knowledge of the requirements. What is Monkey Testing? Perform abnormal action on the application deliberately in order to verify the stability of the application. What is Usability Testing? To verify whether the application is user-friendly or not and was comfortably used by an end user or not. The main focus in this testing is to check whether the end user can understand and operate the application easily or not. An application should be self-exploratory and must not require training to operate it. What is Security Testing? Security testing is a process to determine whether the system protects data and maintains functionality as intended. What is Soak Testing? Running a system at high load for a prolonged period of time to identify the performance problems is called Soak Testing. What is Performance Testing? Performance is concerned with achieving response times, throughput, and resource-utilization levels that meet the performance objectives for the project or product. What is Load Testing? What is Volume Testing? What is Stress Testing? It is to verify the behavior of the system once the load increases more than its design expectations. What is Scalability Testing? Scalability testing is a type of non-functional testing. It is to determine how the application under test scales with increasing workload. What is Concurrency Testing? Concurrency testing means accessing the application at the same time by multiple users to ensure the stability of the system. This is mainly used to identify deadlock issues. What is Fuzz Testing? Fuzz testing is used to identify coding errors and security loopholes in an application. By inputting massive amount of random data to the system in an attempt to make it crash to identify if anything breaks in the application.

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Chapter 6 : ISTQB Dumps – Download mock tests PDF and sample question papers

Here are + manual testing interview questions and answers for testers of all experience levels. If you are preparing for a job change or wish to acquaint yourself with the nitty-gritty of the software testing, do read this post for quick results.

What are the different Test Planning activities? Determining the scope and objectives of testing Defining the overall approach of testing, defining entry and exit criteria Making decisions about what to test and who will test which part of the application Scheduling test design sessions Assigning resources for different testing activities Deciding which tools to use for testing Reporting on the progress of testing Producing exit reports

What information should be included in a defect or bug report? What is Agile Testing and how is it different to the traditional waterfall or the V model? Agile Testing is testing practice that follows the principles of agile software development. Agile testing involves all members of an agile team with special skills and expertise to ensure business value is delivered at frequent intervals. The big difference is that in an agile environment, testing is not a phase, it is an activity parallel to development. In an agile environment, small features of the software are delivered frequently, so testing activity should be parallel to development activity. Testing time is short as we are only testing small features. In the waterfall model, there is a testing phase at the end of the development so, testing is a big effort done after the whole application is developed. Testing time is long as we have to test the whole application. What is your approach when requirements change continuously? This question can be asked if you are interviewed for an agile QA position where requirements are likely to change frequently during development. Although a complete change in requirement is possible, most of the time, it is the technical details that are subject to change. When attending an Agile Testing Interview, questions can be asked to find out what you really understand from an Agile Tester or Agile QA role and how you will fit with the rest of the team. Some good characteristics of an Agile Tester are: Note the word Participate, meaning to actually talk and take part in discussions rather than just attending the meetings

What are the two key factors when working as a QA in an Agile team? QAs can add a lot of value to an agile team because of the different mindset. Testers can and should think about the different possible scenarios to test a story. However, the most important asset that they can bring is: QA should advocate best practices along the way to prevent defects from entering the system in the first place. To provide fast feedback. It is important for developers to know if the new functionality works as expected and if regression tests pass, and they need that feedback quite quickly. QA should provide the results of the tests to developers as soon as possible. What are the three main roles in Scrum? The Scrum team consists of three main roles: Manages the product backlog. PO is the voice of the business and creates new features to be developed for the application. Responsible for managing the sprint, remove any impediments and keeps track of the progress of the project. Composed of developers, designers, and QA. This forms the team which is responsible for delivering high-quality software. Rather than being tool specific, e. What criteria do you consider for automating a test? I would consider the following points to help me decide if a test should be automated: How often does the test need to be executed? Sometimes the test will need to be executed once, but with a large set of data. How much time does automating this test will save me so that I can use my time in exploratory testing. How important is the test to the business; i. How likely is it that this test catches a defect? How likely is it that a feature or functionality will break and what is the impact of it on the business? If it is high impact, then it should be automated to ensure it passes from release to release

What kind of tests should NOT be automated? This interview question is similar to the previous question but focuses on which tests Not to be automated and left for manual testing. Possible answers can be: Usability Testing – at times this can be an impossible task to perform by automation as the computer cannot efficiently judge if the system is of any use to its users. Tests that only need to be executed once – unless the same test needs to be executed for a large dataset then it makes sense to automate. Tests without predictable results – test automation should give us confidence in the results of the tests. If there are intermittent failures then the tests cannot be reliable and cannot be dependent on. Tests that need to be verified visually. Tests that

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need to be executed quickly. At first, writing an automated test takes longer. If we want a quick check, we should test manually, however, if that test is a good one which should be run regularly, then it should be automated in time. What are Pros and Cons of automating tests at UI layer? UI automated tests execute in a way that simulates a user interacting with the system. So it is very good for validating user journeys and flows. Can cover end-to-end flows that communicate with 3rd party systems. Because tests are run against the system, they can be shown to the customer who can understand what tests are run. Can catch high severity or showstopper bugs. Can check UI functionality where it is not possible to test otherwise. Cons: UI automated tests can be very brittle. i. Slow feedback to the team. Execution is slow as you have to wait for the system to launch and connections with 3rd party system can take a long time. Limitation on what can be checked from the UI. There is some information that is not present from the UI. Can be time-consuming to construct automated test scripts for the UI. Usually, have to depend on a 3rd party tool or vendor for UI testing. Why would you want to automate a test? Save time for exploratory testing? This is a common test automation interview question and answer to this is quite straightforward. How do you test the login feature of a web application? This is a very common software testing interview question and the aim is to see how broad you can think about the feature. Most interviewees start with the obvious answer of checking input fields with positive and negative values, invalid email, valid email but incorrect password, SQL injection, etc. But most of these tests can be done and should be done by the developers as part of integration testing. Here the focus is on testing at the system level, tests which cannot be done without a fully integrated system. Possible answers to this testing interview question can be: Sign in with valid login, Close browser and reopen and see whether you are still logged in or not. Session management is important – how do we keep track of logged in users, is it via cookies or web sessions? Sign in, then log out and then go back to the login page to see if you are truly logged out. Log in, then go back to the same page, do you see the login screen again? Log in, change the password, and then log out, then see if you can log in again with the old password. This is also an important Software Testing interview question for web application testing roles. Although you would do functional testing, usability testing, accessibility testing, etc, these are all also applicable to desktop application testing. The question is asking specifically for web testing. The difference between a web application and desktop application is that web applications are open to the world, with potentially many users accessing the application simultaneously at various times, so load testing and stress testing are important. This question refers to verifying the results are what we expect to see. Suppose you search for a product on Amazon. On the search results page, you will see a list of items related to your search. How can you verify that the results that you see are really the ones that you are supposed to see? The answer to this question is rather simple. At first instance, we need to know where the data is coming from. Are they coming from a database? Or some XML files from 3rd party websites? Another option is to use mocks to generate the data that we need so we can fully control the data that we see on the search results page. This setup opens a lot of new testing challenges: Performance and Security testing become important as the application is open to a wide audience. Good design and usability are also important. Other important factors that come to play are testing on multiple browsers, multiple devices, redirection, and responsiveness. The testing of web applications that communicate with a web service can be broken down into two parts: Testing of the Web Service in isolation. Each web service has one or more functions which can be tested by sending appropriate requests and analyzing the response and verifying correct data is returned in the response. The integration testing is also important as it can highlight issues with data in the request and display of the response. The reason for this separation is to be able to identify issues in the web service much quicker and easier to debug. There is a login form which is connected to an Authentication Web Service. What tests would you perform at which layer? The location of the display of error messages, their color and font should be tested at login web page. Also, if applicable, Javascript and Cookie tests needs to be tested at front-end login page. There are many ways to test a website and there could be lots of test cases to execute, how can you make sure the web application is fit for release?

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Chapter 7 : ISTQB Interview Questions |ISTQB Testing Interview Questions

In this post, we see Software Testing Interview Questions. Our main focus is on Manual Testing Interview Questions. Before going ahead, let's see some unavoidable Interview Questions such as Why did you choose Software Testing As Your Career.

These 40 solved Manual Testing questions will help you prepare for technical interviews and online selection tests conducted during campus placement for freshers and job interviews for professionals. After reading these tricky Manual Testing questions, you can easily attempt the objective type and multiple choice type questions on Testing. What is baseline testing? Baseline testing is the process of running a set of tests to capture performance information. Baseline testing use the information collected to made the changes in the application to improve performance and capabilities of the application. Baseline compares present performance of application with its own previous performance. What is benchmark testing? Benchmarking testing is the process of comparing application performance with respect to industry standard which is given by some other organization. Benchmark informs us where our application stands with respect to others. What is verification and validation? Difference between Verification and Validation: Explain Branch Coverage and Decision Coverage. To perform the Branch coverage testing we take the help of the Control Flow Graph. What is difference between Retesting and Regression testing? The differences between Retesting and Regression testing are below: Mutation testing is a performed to find out the defect in the program. It is performed to find put bugs in specific module or component of the application. Mutation testing is based on two assumptions: In this testing we insert few bugs into program to examine the optimal test inputs. What is severity and priority of bug? How quickly we need to fix the bug? Or how soon the bug should get fixed? How much the bug is affecting the functionality of the application? High Priority and Low Severity: If a company logo is not properly displayed on their website. High Priority and High Severity: Suppose you are doing online shopping and filled payment information, but after submitting the form, you get a message like "Order has been cancelled. Low Priority and High Severity: If we have a typical scenario in which the application get crashed, but that scenario exists rarely. Low Priority and Low Severity: There is a mistake like "You have registered success" instead of successfully, success is written. Explain bug leakage and bug release. When customer or end user discovered a bug which can be detected by the testing team. Or when a bug is detected which can be detected in pervious build then this is called as Bug Leakage. The priority and severity of bug is low. It is done when customer want the application on the time. Customer can tolerate the bug in the released then the delay in getting the application and the cost involved in removing that bug. These bugs are mentioned in the Release Notes handed to client for the future improvement chances. What is alpha and beta testing? After alpha testing the software is handed over to software QA team, for additional testing in an environment that is similar to the client environment. It is performed by end user. So that they can make sure that the product is bug free or working as per the requirement. IN-house developers and software QA team perform alpha testing. The public, a few select prospective customers or the general public performs beta testing. What is Monkey testing? In this tester enter the data in any format and check the software is not crashing. In this testing we use Smart monkey and Dumb monkey. Smart monkeys are used for load and stress testing, they will help in finding the bugs. They are very expensive to develop. Dumb monkey, are important for basic testing. They help in finding those bugs which are having high severity. Dumb monkey are less expensive as compare to Smart monkeys. In phone number filed Symbols are entered. What is test driver and test stub? It is used in top down approach. It is used in bottom up approach. We need test stub and test driver because of following reason: So we cannot test module A but if a dummy module is prepare, using that we can test module A. This external feature used is called Driver. What is random testing? When tester performs testing of application by using random input from the input domain of the system, this is Random Testing. Random testing involve following procedures: The test is a failure if any input leads to incorrect results, otherwise it is a success. What

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is Agile Testing? Agile Testing means to quickly validation of the client requirements and make the application of good quality user interface. When the build is released to the testing team, testing of the application is started to find the bugs. As a Tester, we need to focus on the customer or end user requirements. We put the efforts to deliver the quality product in spite of short time frame which will further help in reducing the cost of development and test feedbacks will be implemented in the code which will avoid the defects coming from the end user. Describe Use Case Testing. A use case is a description of the process which is performed by the end user for a particular task. Use case contains a sequence of step which is performed by the end user to complete a specific task or a step by step process that describe how the application and end user interact with each other. Use case is written by the user point of view. So that, the tester can examines all the functionalities of the application. Use case testing cover whole application, What is the purpose of test strategy? We need Test Strategy for the following reasons: To have a signed, sealed, and delivered document, where the document contains details about the testing methodology, test plan, and test cases. Test strategy document tells us how the software product will be tested. Test strategy document helps to review the test plan with the project team members. It describes the roles, responsibilities and the resources required for the test and schedule. When we create a test strategy document, we have to put into writing any testing issues requiring resolution. The test strategy is decided first, before lower level decisions are made on the test plan, test design, and other testing issues. Explain bug life cycle. He will check whether it is a valid defect. When bug is not part of the current release. What is Error guessing and Error seeding? Error Guessing is a test case design technique where the tester has to guess what faults might occur and to design the tests to represent them. Explain Compatibility testing with an example. Compatibility testing is to evaluate the application compatibility with the computing environment like Operating System, Database, Browser compatibility, backwards compatibility, computing capacity of the Hardware Platform and compatibility of the Peripherals. Example, If Compatibility testing is done on a Game application, before installing a game on a computer, its compatibility is checked with the computer specification that whether it is compatible with the computer having that much of specification or not. What is Test Harness? A test harness is a collection of software and test data required to test the application by running it in different testing condition like stress, load, data-driven, and monitoring its behavior and outputs. Test Harness contains two main parts: It also involves the setting up of test pre-conditions. Statement Coverage is a metric used in White Box Testing. Statement coverage is used to ensure that all the statement in the program code is executed at least once. The advantages of Statement Coverage are: What are the types of testing? There are two types of testing: Static testing is a technique used in the earlier phase of the development life cycle.

Chapter 8 : + Software Testing Interview Questions and Answers PDF

Manual Testing Interview Questions Prepare for your software testing interview from our comprehensive list of over interview questions. These interview questions are designed for both freshers and experienced.

Chapter 9 : Software Testing Interview Questions and Answers

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