

Frequently asked Questions

Q. 1 What is functional system testing?

Testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole is defined as a functional system testing.

Q. 2 Faults found should be originally documented by whom?

By testers.

Q. 3 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.

Q. 4 In which order should tests be run?

The most important one must tests first

Q. 5 What is traceability matrix?

The relationship between test cases and requirements is shown with the help of a document. This document is known as traceability matrix.

Q. 6 What is verification and validation?

Verification is a process of evaluating software at development phase and to decide whether the product of a given application satisfies the specified requirements. Validation is the process of evaluating software at the end of the development process and to check whether it meets the customer requirements.

Q. 7 What is Data Driven Testing?

Data Driven Testing (DDT): In data driven testing process, application is tested with multiple test data. Application is tested with different set of values.

Q. 8 What is the difference between Testing Techniques and Testing Tools?

Testing technique: - Is a process for ensuring that some aspects of the application system or unit functions properly there may be few techniques but many tools.

Testing Tools: - Is a vehicle for performing a test process. The tool is a resource to the tester, but itself is insufficient to conduct testing

Q. 9 What is difference between preventative & reactive approaches to testing?

Preventative tests are designed early; reactive tests are designed after the software has been produced.

Q. 10 What is Debugging?

The process of finding and removing the causes of software failures.

Q. 11 What is Application Programming Interface (API)?

A formalized set of software calls and routines that can be referenced by an application program in order to access supporting system or network services.

Q.12 What is CAST?

Computer Aided Software Testing.

Q. 13 What is CMM?

The Capability Maturity Model for Software is a model for judging the maturity of the software processes of an organization and for identifying the key practices that are required to increase the maturity of these processes.

Q.14 As part of which test process do you determine the exit criteria?

The exit criteria is determined on the bases of 'Test Planning'.

Q.15 What are the benefits of Independent Testing?

Independent testers are unbiased and identify different defects at the same time.

Q.16 Which activity in the fundamental test process includes evaluation of the testability of the requirements and system?

A 'Test Analysis' and 'Design' includes evaluation of the testability of the requirements and system.

Q.17 Why are static testing & dynamic testing described as complementary?

Because they share the aim of identifying defects but differ in the types of defect they find.

Q. 18 What is an equivalence partition ?

An input or output ranges of values such that only one value in the range becomes a test case.

Q.19 A Type of functional Testing, which investigates the functions relating to detection of threats, such as virus from malicious outsiders?

Security Testing

Q. 20 When "Regression Testing" should be performed?

After the software has changed or when the environment has changed Regression testing should be performed.

Q.21 What is negative and positive testing?

A negative test is when you put in an invalid input and receives errors. While a positive testing, is when you put in a valid input and expect some action to be completed in accordance with the specification.

Q. 22 How much testing is enough?

The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements.

Q. 23 What is black box testing?

Black box testing is the software testing method which is used to test the software without knowing the internal structure of code or program. This testing is usually done to check the functionality of an application

Q. 24 What is test coverage?

Test coverage measures in some specific way the amount of testing performed by a set of tests. Whenever 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.

Q. 25 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.

Q. 26 What is difference between test scenarios, test cases & test script?

Test Scenarios Test scenario is prepared before the actual testing starts, it includes all the features that are to be tested for the product.

Test Cases It is a document that contains the steps that has to be executed, it has been planned earlier.

Test Script It is written in a programming language and it's a short program used to test part of functionality of the software system. In other words a written set of steps that should be performed manually.

Q. 27 What are the common risk that leads to the project failure?

- Not having enough human resource
- Testing Environment may not be set up properly
- Limited Budget
- Time Limitations

Q.28 What are the step you would follow once you find the defect?

Once defect is found you would follow the step

a)Recreate the defect b)Attach the screen shot c)Log the defect

Q. 29 Explain which test cases are written first black boxes or white boxes?

Black box test cases are written first as to write black box test cases; it requires project plan and requirement document all these documents are easily available at the beginning of the project. While writing white box test cases requires more architectural understanding and is not available at the start of the project.

Q. 30 What can be done if requirements are changing continuously?

A:Work with management early on to understand how requirements might change, so that alternate test plans and strategies can be worked out in advance. It is helpful if the application's initial design allows for some adaptability, so that later changes do not require redoing the application from scratch.

Additionally, try to...

- Ensure customers and management understand scheduling impacts, inherent risks and costs of significant requirements changes. Then let management or the customers decide if the changes are warranted; after all, that's their job.
- Ensure the code is well commented and well documented; this makes changes easier for the developers.
- In the project's initial schedule, allow for some extra time to changes.

Move new requirements to a 'Phase 2' version of an application and use the original requirements for the 'Phase 1' version.

Negotiate to allow only easily implemented new requirements into the project.