

# Top TCS Manual Testing Interview Questions

## 1. What is Manual Testing?

Answer: Manual testing is testing without using any automation tools to find defects. It ensures the software is bug free and meets the requirements.

## 2. What are the types of manual testing?

Answer:

- Black Box Testing: Testing without knowing the internal workings.
- White Box Testing: Testing with knowing the internal code.
- Unit Testing: Testing individual components.
- Integration Testing: Testing combined parts of the application.
- System Testing: Testing the whole system.
- Acceptance Testing: Verifying the software meets business requirements.

## 3. What is software testing life cycle (STLC)?

Answer: STLC includes:

- Requirement Analysis: Understanding the testing requirements.
- Test Planning: Creating the test plan.
- Test Case Development: Writing test cases.
- Test Environment Setup: Setting up the environment.
- Test Execution: Executing test cases.
- Test Cycle Closure: Closing the test cycle and documenting.

## 4. What is a test case?

Answer: A test case is a set of conditions or actions to verify a specific feature or functionality of the software application. It includes test steps, preconditions, test data, expected results and postconditions.

## 5. What is a bug or defect in software testing?

Answer: A bug or defect is an error, flaw or fault in the software application that causes it to produce incorrect or unexpected results or behave in unintended ways.

## 6. What is defect life cycle?

Answer: Defect life cycle includes:

- New: When a defect is found.
- Assigned: Assigned to developer for fixing.
- Fixed: Developer fixes the defect.
- Test: Tester retests the defect.
- Closed: Defect is fixed and closed.

- Reopen: If defect still exists, it is reopened.

## **7. What is test plan?**

Answer: A test plan is a document that outlines the scope, approach, resources and schedule of testing activities. It defines test objectives, test criteria, test deliverables and risk assessment.

## **8. What is test strategy?**

Answer: A test strategy is a high level document that defines the test approach including testing scope, resources, schedule, test types and tools to be used.

## **9. What is a test scenario?**

Answer: A test scenario is a high level description of what needs to be tested. It represents a user journey or a specific functionality to be tested.

## **10. How do you prioritize test cases?**

Answer: Test cases are prioritized based on:

- Business Impact: Features critical to business.
- Frequency of Use: Features used frequently.
- Complexity: Features with complex functionality.
- Regulatory Requirements: Compliance related features.

## **11. What is exploratory testing?**

Answer: Exploratory testing is an informal testing approach where testers explore the application without pre defined test cases to find defects through their experience and intuition.

## **12. What is usability testing?**

Answer: Usability testing is testing the user friendliness of an application. It is testing how easily users can navigate and interact with the application.

## **13. What is regression testing?**

Answer: Regression testing is re-testing of already tested functionality after changes or updates to ensure nothing has been broken.

## **14. What are test deliverables?**

Answer: Test deliverables are documents and reports generated during testing, test plans, test cases, defect reports, test summary reports.

## **15. How do you do risk based testing?**

Answer: Risk based testing is testing based on risk of failure and impact. High risk areas are tested more thoroughly.

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## **16. What is boundary value analysis?**

Answer: Boundary value analysis is a test case design technique where you test at the boundaries of input ranges to find defects at edge cases.

## **17. What is equivalence partitioning?**

Answer: Equivalence partitioning is where input data is divided into equivalent partitions and a few test cases from each partition are tested.

## **18. What is a test script?**

Answer: A test script is a set of steps to test a particular functionality. Manual or automated.

## **19. What is the difference between verification and validation?**

Answer:

- Verification: The product is built correctly as per specifications.
- Validation: The product meets user requirements and expectations.

## **20. What is alpha and beta testing?**

Answer:

- Alpha Testing: Conducted by internal teams before the product is released to external users.
- Beta Testing: Conducted by few external users to get feedback before final release.

## **21. What is a test harness?**

Answer: A test harness is a bunch of software and test data to test a program by simulating different scenarios and capturing the output.

## **22. What is the role of a tester in agile development?**

Answer: In agile development, testers work with developers and stakeholders, participate in sprint planning, create and execute test cases and ensure continuous integration and delivery.

## **23. What is defect clustering?**

Answer: Defect clustering means a small number of modules have most of the defects. This is according to the Pareto principle where 80% of defects are found in 20% of the modules.

#### **24. How do you handle missed defects in testing?**

Answer: Missed defects are handled by:

- Conducting root cause analysis.
- Improving test coverage and test cases.
- Enhancing test techniques and strategies.
- Providing additional training to testers.

#### **25. What is test data management?**

Answer: Test data management is creating, managing and maintaining test data required to execute test cases. It ensures data integrity and consistency across test environments.

