Test Plan Job Interview Questions And Answers

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Test Plan Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Give a Test Plan Approval?

Ans:

Test Plan Approval
Business Approval

_____ _____
[Name/Title] Date
Testing Approval

_____ _____ [Name/Title] Date
 Appendices:
* Appendix 1 User Scenario Test Suite
* Appendix 2 Concurrency Load Testing Suite
* Appendix 3 Data Element from Load Test
* Appendix 4 Test Scripts - Requires Webload or Text Editor - IN JAVASCRIPT
* Appendix 5 Error or Web Server Failures.
* Appendix 5 Web Monitoring Data.

View All Answers

Question - 2:

List of Appendices in Load performance test plan?

Ans:

Specific test case, test design and test script information to be added as we go. Here are a few examples:
* Real-World User-Level Test Suite
* Concurrency Test Suite
* Data Elements
* Test Scripts
* Error Reports
* Web Monitoring Data

View All Answers

Question - 3:

What are test deliverables in Load performance test plan?

Ans:

Test Deliverables:
* This test plan
* Performance testing goals
* Workload definitions
* User scenario designs
* Performance test designs
* Test procedures
* System baseline/System-under-test configurations
* Metrics to collect
* Tool evaluation and selection reports (first time, or as needed)
* Test scripts/suites
* Test run results
* Analysis reports against the collected data
* Performance related error reports (e.g., failed transactions)
* Functional bug reports (e.g., data integrity problems)
* Periodic status reports
* Final report

View All Answers

Question - 4:

What is Exclusions in Load performance test plan?

Ans:

Set clear expectations-State which goals will be outside of the scope of this testing. For example:
* Content accuracy or appropriateness testing is out of the scope of this plan.
* The integration of any major third party components (for example a search engine, credit card processor, or mapping component) with the site will be tested, though the scope of the project does not include in-depth functional testing of these components.
* Internationalization
* Compatibility Testing

View All Answers

Question - 5:

What is system under test environment in Load performance test plan?

Ans:

* Specifying mixes of system hardware, software, memory, network protocol, bandwidth, etc.
* Network access variables: For example, 56K modem, 128K Cable modem, T1, etc.
* Demographic variables: For example San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Paris, London, etc.
* ISP infrastructure variables: For example, first tier, second tier, etc.
* Client baseline configurations
* Computer variables
* Browser variables
* Server baseline configurations
* Computer variables
* System architecture variables and diagrams
Other questions to consider asking:
* What is the definition of "system"?
* How many other users are using the same resources on the system under test (SUT)?
* Are you testing the SUT in its complete, real-world environment (with load balances, replicated database, etc.)?
* Is the SUT inside or outside the firewall?
* Is the load coming from the inside or outside of the firewall?

View All Answers

Question - 6:

What are Load Descriptions in Load performance test plan?

Ans:

Load Descriptions:
* Server-based
* Number of users and/or sessions
* Average session time
* Number of page views
* Average page views per session
* Peak period (e.g., 75% of traffic is from 11:00 AM-4:00 PM)
* Number of hits
* Average page size
* Most requested pages
* Average time spend on page
* New users vs. returning users
* Frequency of visits (e.g., 75% of users made one visit)
* Demographics
* Client information such as browser, browser version, Java script support, Java script enable/disable, and so on.
User-based:
* Number of users
* Session length
* User activities and frequency of activities per session
* Think/Read/Data-input time
* Percentage by functional group
* Percentage by human speed
* Percentage by human patience (cancellation rates)
* Percentage by domain expertise (speed)
* Percentage by familiarity (speed)
* Percentage by demographics (arrival rates)
Other questions to consider:
* What is the definition of "workload"?
* How do we size the workload?
* What is the expected workload?
* What's the mix ratio of static pages vs. code?
* What is the definition of "increased load"?
* What is future growth? Can it be quantified?
* What is the definition of scalability?

View All Answers

Question - 7:

Which tools are used in Load performance test plan?

Ans:

State the tool solutions for the project:
* Load testing tools

* Monitoring tools
* Tool Options:
* Product vs. Application Service Provider (ASP)
* Freeware
* Lease or rent
* Purchase
 *Build
* Outsourcing (testing with virtual client licensing included)

View All Answers

Question - 8:

Define Bug Reporting and Regression Instructions?

Ans:

Bug Reporting and Regression Instructions describe the bug reporting process and the fix/change regression test procedures.

View All Answers

Question - 9:

What are Testing Process, Status Reporting, Final Report in Load/Performance Test Plan?

Ans:

Describe the testing and reporting procedures. For example:
* The internal test team will execute all created scripts. These Scripts will be generated and executed against the system at least three times. We will execute these scripts again, after subsequent hardware, software, or other fixes are introduced.
Test team will baseline load as follows:
Load Test Team will test Nile.com with 1000 Simultaneous Clients/Users, and report back on the following metrics:
* Response Time each transaction hitting the Web site.
* Any web or database server errors as reported in the data log.
* Round time
* Failed Web Transactions
* There will be Status Reports sent to Team Lead detailing:
* Performance tests run
* Performance metrics collected
* Performance Errors and status
* Number of Bugs Entered
* Status Summary
* Additional load testing, if needed.
* The Final Report will include summary bug counts, overall performance assessment, and test project summary items.
Additional Information to be provided by Development Team:
* Build Schedule
* Acceptance test criteria
* Deployment Plans

View All Answers

Question - 10:

What are the Testing Process, Status Reporting, Final Report in Load/Performance Test Plan?

Ans:

Describe the testing and reporting procedures. For example:
The internal test team will execute all created scripts. These Scripts will be generated and executed against the system at least three times. We will execute these scripts again, after subsequent hardware, software, or other fixes are introduced.

View All Answers

Question - 11:

What are the other questions to consider in Load/Performance Test Plan?

Ans:

* What is response time?
* What is acceptable response time?
* Which metrics should we collect?
* What is the correlation between demand and increased load?
* How do we determine which components are problematic?
* How do we correlate financial implications?

View All Answers

Question - 12:

What are the performance/capability goals of Load/Performance Test Plan?

Ans:

* Identify goals:
  * Percentage of requested static pages that must meet the acceptable response time?
  * Percentage of requested scripts that must meet the acceptable response time?
  * The baseline multiplier (2x, 4x, ...) that the system must be capable of handling?
  * The spike ratio that the system must be capable of handling?
  * The peak ratio that the system must be capable of handling?
  * The burstiness ratio that the system must be capable of handling?

* Tolerance ratio: Imposed load ? 25 %?
* Safety ratio: Imposed load x 2?
* Spike ratio: Imposed load x 3?
* Burstiness ratio: Imposed load x 5?
 * Increase the load by multiplying the load baseline by 1x, 2x, 3x, 4x, Nx gradually until unacceptable response time is reached.

View All Answers

Question - 13:

What to Be specific in Load/Performance Test Plan?

Ans:

* Specify what tests you will run
* Estimate how many cycles of each test you will run
* Schedule your tests ahead of time
* Specify by what criteria you will consider the SUT to be ready-for-test
* Forward thinking: Determine and communicate the planned tests and how the tests are scheduled.

View All Answers

Question - 14:

What is the Test Types and Schedules of Load/Performance Test Plan?

Ans:

Specify the test types (with definition for each) to run:
* Acceptance test
* Baseline test
* 2B1 load test
* Goal-reaching test
* Spike test
* Burstiness test
* Stress test
* Scalability test
* Regression test
* Benchmark test

View All Answers

Question - 15:

What is the approach of Load/Performance Test Plan?

Ans:

The high-level description of the testing approach that enables us to cost effectively meet the expectation stated in the Scope section.

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Question - 16:

What is the scope of Load/Performance Test Plan?

Ans:

* What does this document entail?
* What is being tested?
* What is the overall objective of this plan?
For examples:
* To document test objectives, test requirements, test designs, test procedures, and other project management information.
* To solicit feedback and build consensus
* To define development and testing deliverables
* To secure commitment and resources for the test effort

View All Answers

Question - 17:

What you know about our organization?

Ans:

Do your homework prior to the job interview. Doing the background work will help you stand out. Find out who the main players are-have they been in the news recently? You're not expected to know every date and individual, but you need to have a solid understanding of the company as a whole.

View All Answers

Question - 18:

Tell me why are you looking for another job?

Ans:

On the surface, this appears to be a simple question, yet it is easy to slip. I would suggest not mentioning money at this stage as you may come across as totally mercenary. If you are currently employed, you can say it's about developing your career and yourself as an individual. If you are in the unfortunate position of having been downsized, stay positive and keep it brief. If you were fired, you should have a solid explanation. Whatever your circumstances, do not talk about the drama but remember to stay positive.

View All Answers

Question - 19:

How to handle stressful situations and working under pressure?

Ans:

There are several ways of addressing this one. You may be the sort of person that works well under pressure; you may even thrive under pressure. Whatever the case, make sure you don't say you panic. You want to give specific examples of stressful situations and how well you dealt with them. You may also want to list a few tools you use to help you, such as to-do lists, etc. It is alright to say that you will ask for assistance when the job is more than what you can handle. It is equally acceptable to say that you work best under pressure if this is indeed the case and relevant to the particular role.

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Question - 20:

Regarding salary, what are your expectations?

Ans:

This question is always a tricky one and a dangerous game to play in an interview. It is a common mistake to discuss salary before you have sold yourself, and like in any negotiation, knowledge is power. Do your homework and make sure you have an idea of what this job is offering. You can try asking them about the salary range. If you want to avoid the question altogether, you could say that at the moment, you are looking to advance in your career and money isn't your main motivator. If you do have a specific figure in mind and you are confident you can get it, then it may be worth going for.

View All Answers

Question - 21:

Why should we hire you?

Ans:

This is an important question that you will need to answer carefully. It is your chance to stand out and draw attention to your skills, especially those that haven't already been addressed. Saying "because I need a job" or "I'm really good" just won't cut it. Don't speculate about other candidates and their possible strengths or flaws. Make sure you focus on you. Explain why you make a good employee, why you are a good fit for the job and the company, and what you can offer. Keep it succinct and highlight your achievements.

View All Answers

Question - 22:

Tell me what sort of person do you not like to work with?

Ans:

This is not an easy one as you have no idea whom you would be working with. Even if you can immediately think of a long list of people who you don't like to work with, you could take some time to think and say that it's a difficult question as you have always gotten on fine with your colleagues.

View All Answers

Question - 23:

Tell me what kind of decisions do you find most difficult to take?

Ans:

There is no right or wrong answer here. The logic behind this type of question is that your past behavior is likely to predict what you will do in the future. What the interviewer is looking for is to understand what you find difficult.

View All Answers

Question - 24:

Are you also applying for some other jobs?

Ans:

If you are serious about changing jobs then it is likely that you are applying to other positions. It is also a way of showing that you are in demand. Be honest but don't go into too much detail; you don't want to spend a great deal of time on this. If asked about names of who you have spoken to, it is absolutely legitimate to say you prefer not to disclose that information at this stage.

View All Answers

Question - 25:

Tell me what are you like working in a team?

Ans:

Your answer is of course that you are an excellent team player-there really is no other valid answer here as you will not function in an organization as a loner. You may want to mention what type of role you tend to adopt in a team, especially if you want to emphasize key skills such as leadership. Be prepared to give specific examples in a very matter of fact sort of way.

View All Answers

Question - 26:

Why you want this job?

Ans:

This question typically follows on from the previous one. Here is where your research will come in handy. You may want to say that you want to work for a company that is X, Y, Z, (market leader, innovator, provides a vital service, whatever it may be). Put some thought into this beforehand, be specific, and link the company's values and mission statement to your own goals and career plans.

View All Answers

Question - 27:

Who are the main competitors of our company?

Ans:

This shows you really understand the industry and the main players. Think about a few and say how you think they compare (similarities and differences). This is a good opportunity to highlight what you think are the company's key strengths.

View All Answers

Question - 28:

What would your previous co-workers say about you?

Ans:

This is not the arena for full disclosure. You want to stay positive and add a few specific statements or paraphrase. Something like "Joe Blogs always mentioned how reliable and hard working I was" is enough.

View All Answers

Question - 29:

Who gives the assignment to test?

Ans:

Our assumption is that the WG is giving the assignment, and we will be as consensus-driven as possible (with the chair and vice-chair providing advice as necessary in between opportunities for the group to confer). Subject to group consensus in cases of controversy. We'll operate on an assumption of communications transparency; so, for example, we should copy the wg-uma list on answers.
We suspect that the SMART project has testing materials that haven't been shared yet. We will ask them to share this as soon as possible if they're able.

View All Answers

Question - 30:

What is test assignment?

Ans:

The goal in this conversation is to be as concrete as possible, within time constraints.
The overall goal of having a hosted validator is to test conformance and interop by implementations, against the protocol's testable assertions.
Since the spec documents to date are incomplete, we can't get 100% of the way in the time allotted for the bounty program.
So given all this, the suggestion is to develop a draft (likely incomplete) test plan that highlights wherever more information is needed from the WG.
A good model is the SAML 2.0 test plan, but it had an advantage that UMA currently doesn't have: a conformance requirements document! This is something the group should put a priority on.

View All Answers

Question - 31:

What is Load/Performance Test Plan?

Ans:

Reference Documents
Reference information used for the development of this plan including:
Business requirements
Technical requirements
Test requirements
and other dependencies

View All Answers

Question - 32:

Explain Sample Test Strategy Worksheet?

Ans:

Type of Computing Environments
Web-based, Mainframe Batch
Purpose of Testing
To validate business processes are supported by the customized application.
Type of Software
Vendor-developed, Web-based
Scope of Testing
A/P, A/R, Payroll, HR, Integration with existing systems
Critical Success Factors
Security, Correctness, Performance, Ease of Use, Interoperability
Phases of Testing
Unit, System, UAT
Audience
Internal - Accounting, Payroll, HR, new and existing employees, personnel in interfaced systems
Tradeoffs
Scope, Cost
Types of Testing
Functional, based on: Business processes, Security policies, Use cases
Development Tools and Test Tools (e.g., GUI builders, automated capture/playback, etc.)
Screen capture, test management, defect management
Business/operational concerns
Payroll processing must be correct - could be fined if in error

HR processing must be correct
Accounting processing must be correct
Performance times must be within specified limits
Risks
Application Risks - Security, Correctness, Data conversion
Project Risks - Lack of experience with application and technology, No defined requirements, No defined processes, High employee turnover
Constraints
Lack of time, lack of management support, lack of experience, lack of dedicated test environment
Assumptions
Critical need of new application, Ongoing vendor support, vendor will customize application, vendor will fix defects
Deliverables
Final test report, Defect log, Baseline of correct test results for future tests
Sample Test Strategy Worksheet
Project Phase Testing Phase Stakeholders Purpose/Why

View All Answers

Question - 33:

Test Plan Outline:

Ans:

1. BACKGROUND
   2. INTRODUCTION
   3. ASSUMPTIONS
   4. TEST ITEMS
      List each of the items (programs) to be tested.
   5. FEATURES TO BE TESTED
      List each of the features (functions or requirements) which will be tested or demonstrated by the test.
   6. FEATURES NOT TO BE TESTED
      Explicitly lists each feature, function, or requirement which won't be tested and why not.
   7. APPROACH
      Describe the data flows and test philosophy.
      Simulation or Live execution, Etc.
   8. ITEM PASS/FAIL CRITERIA Blanket statement
      Itemized list of expected output and tolerances
   9. SUSPENSION/RESUMPTION CRITERIA
      Must the test run from start to completion?
      Under what circumstances may it be resumed in the middle?
      Establish check-points in long tests.
   10. TEST DELIVERABLES
      What, besides software, will be delivered?
      Test report
      Test software
   11. TESTING TASKS Functional tasks (e.g., equipment set up)
      Administrative tasks
   12. ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS
      Security clearance
      Office space & equipment
      Hardware/software requirements
   13. RESPONSIBILITIES
      Who does the tasks in Section 10?
      What does the user do?
   14. STAFFING & TRAINING
   15. SCHEDULE
   16. RESOURCES
   17. RISKS & CONTINGENCIES
   18. APPROVALS

View All Answers

Question - 34:

Test Plan Template:

Ans:

Test Plan Template
(Name of the Product)
TABLE OF CONTENTS
1.0 INTRODUCTION
2.0 OBJECTIVES AND TASKS
      2.1 Objectives
      2.2 Tasks
3.0 SCOPE
4.0 Testing Strategy
      4.1 Alpha Testing (Unit Testing)
      4.2 System and Integration Testing
      4.3 Performance and Stress Testing
      4.4 User Acceptance Testing
      4.5 Batch Testing
      4.6 Automated Regression Testing
      4.7 Beta Testing
5.0 Hardware Requirements
6.0 Environment Requirements

6.1 Main Frame
6.2 Workstation
7.0 Test Schedule
8.0 Control Procedures
9.0 Features to Be Tested
10.0 Features Not to Be Tested
11.0 Resources/Roles & Responsibilities
12.0 Schedules
13.0 Significantly Impacted Departments (SIDs)
14.0 Dependencies
15.0 Risks/Assumptions
16.0 Tools
17.0 Approvals
18.0 References
Appendices

View All Answers

Question - 35:

What is The Sample of the test plan?

Ans:

Title
Submitted to: [Name] [Address]
Submitted by: [Name] [Address]
Document No
Contract No
Date
Approvals: [Person Name] [Person Title] [Business Name]
Table of Contents
    1. Introduction
        * Purpose
        * Scope
    2. Applicability
        * Applicable Documents
        * Documents
    3. Program Management and Planning
        * The SQA Plan
        * Organization
        * Tasks
    4. Software Training
        * SQA Personnel
        * Software Developer Training Certification
    5. SQA Program Requirements
        * Program Resources Allocation Monitoring
        * SQA Program Audits
            1. Scheduled Audits
            2. Unscheduled Audits
            3. Audits of the SQA Organization
            4. Audit Reports
        * SQA Records
        * SQA Status Reports
        * Software Documentation
        * Requirements Traceability
        * Software Development Process
        * Project reviews
            1. Formal Reviews
            2. Informal Reviews
        * Tools and Techniques
        * Software Configuration Management
        * Release Procedures
        * Change Control
        * Problem Reporting
        * Software Testing
            1. Unit Test
            2. Integration Test
            3. System Testing
            4. Validation Testing
Attachment 1 Coding Documentation Guidelines
Attachment 2 Testing Requirements

View All Answers

Question - 36:

What is The Classic Test Planning Model?

Ans:

The classic test planning model break the testing process down into thress phases:
    1. Unit, module and component testing
    2. Integration testing
    3. System Testing
    4. Acceptance Testing

Question - 37:

Who should be writing the testing plans and when this should start?

Ans:

Effective and timely planning can have a huge impact on your testing success. To proven test planning methods and techniques, including the master test plan and specific test plans for acceptance, systems, integration, and unit testing. How to manage test activities, estimate test effort, analyze risks, achieve buy-in. test measurement and reporting tactics for monitoring and control.

Who should be writing the testing plans and when this should start. Should these plans be written by the developer or the publisher? Should a draft be written at the first playable build, or even eariler? Again, there is no one 'correct' answer; just factors that may help you decide what is right for your environment.

Having the developer write the test plan can help keep the integrity of the original product and can help ensure that a more thorough test plan is written. Having the publisher write the test plan can help free up developers to work in their respective disciplines. Writing the test plan early in the development stage can also help the developer discover any problems before they appear, while waiting until later in the development cycle can make for a more thorough test plan.

Having the development team write the test plan can overwhelm the developer and prolong the development time. Having the pulisher write the test plan may completely miss the mark on what to test for. Writing the test plan early in the development stage can lead to makeing too vague a test plan, while waiting until later in the developer cycle can make for a test plan that is overly complex.

It's not a bad idea to have the developer start a preliminary draft of a test plan and then pass it off to the pulisher to write the final stages of the test plan. Also, handing over the design document can help the publisher write a more thorough test plan. Ideally a test plan should be a living document. The test plan should be started as early as possible and be continually updated and revised as the development cycle moves forward.

Question - 38:

How to Write a Test Plan?

Ans:

A software project test plan is a document that describes the objectives, scope, approach, and focus of a software testing effort. The process of preparing a test plan is a useful way to think through the efforts needed to validate the acceptability of a software product. The completed document will help people outside the test group understand the 'why' and 'how' of product validation. It should be thorough enough to be useful but not so thorough that no one outside the test group will read it. The following are some of the items that might be included in a test plan, depending on the particular project:

  * Title
  * Identification of software including version/release numbers
  * Revision history of document including authors, dates, approvals
  * Table of Contents
  * Purpose of document, intended audience
  * Objective of testing effort
  * Software product overview
  * Relevant related document list, such as requirements, design documents, other test plans, etc.
  * Relevant standards or legal requirements
  * Traceability requirements
  * Relevant naming conventions and identifier conventions
  * Overall software project organization and personnel/contact-info/responsibilties
  * Test organization and personnel/contact-info/responsibilities
  * Assumptions and dependencies
  * Project risk analysis
  * Testing priorities and focus
  * Scope and limitations of testing
  * Test outline - a decomposition of the test approach by test type, feature, functionality, process, system, module, etc. as applicable
  * Outline of data input equivalence classes, boundary value analysis, error classes
  * Test environment - hardware, operating systems, other required software, data configurations, interfaces to other systems
  * Test environment validity analysis - differences between the test and production systems and their impact on test validity.
  * Test environment setup and configuration issues
  * Software migration processes
  * Software CM processes
  * Test data setup requirements
  * Database setup requirements
  * Outline of system-logging/error-logging/other capabilities, and tools such as screen capture software, that will be used to help describe and report bugs
  * Discussion of any specialized software or hardware tools that will be used by testers to help track the cause or source of bugs
  * Test automation - justification and overview
  * Test tools to be used, including versions, patches, etc.
  * Test script/test code maintenance processes and version control
  * Problem tracking and resolution - tools and processes
  * Project test metrics to be used
  * Reporting requirements and testing deliverables
  * Software entrance and exit criteria
  * Initial sanity testing period and criteria
  * Test suspension and restart criteria
  * Personnel allocation
  * Personnel pre-training needs
  * Test site/location
  * Outside test organizations to be utilized and their purpose, responsibilities, deliverables, contact persons, and coordination issues
  * Relevant proprietary, classified, security, and licensing issues.
  * Open issues
  * Appendix - glossary, acronyms, etc.

Question - 39:

Explain How to Build the Plan - Plan logistics?

Ans:

Plan logistics.
* Logistical Areas
o Test effort estimation and scheduling
o Testability engineering
o Test team staffing (right skills)
o Tester training and supervision
o Tester task assignments
o Product information gathering and management
o Project meetings, communication, and coordination
o Relations with all other project functions, including development
o Test platform acquisition and configuration
* Possible Work Products
o Issues list
o Project risk analysis
o Responsibility matrix
o Test schedule
o Agreements and protocols
o Test tools and automation
o Stubbing and simulation needs
o Test suite management and maintenance
o Build and transmittal protocol
o Test cycle administration
o Problem reporting system and protocol
o Test status reporting protocol
o Code freeze and incremental testing
o Pressure management in end game
o Sign-off protocol
o Evaluation of test effectiveness
* Status Check
o Do the logistics of the project support the test strategy?
o Are there any problems that block testing?
o Are the logistics and strategy adaptable in the face of foreseeable problems?
o Can you start testing now and sort out the rest of the issues later?

View All Answers

Question - 40:

Explain How to Build the Plan - Share the plan?

Ans:

Share the plan.
* Ways to Share
    o Engage designers and stakeholders in the test planning process.
    o Actively solicit opinions about the test plan.
    o Do everything possible to help the developers succeed.
    o Help the developers understand how what they do impacts testing.
    o Talk to technical writers and technical support people about sharing quality information.
    o Get designers and developers to review and approve all reference materials.
    o Record and reinforce agreements.
    o Get people to review the plan in pieces.
    o Improve reviewability by minimizing unnecessary text in test plan documents.
* Goals
    o Common understanding of the test process.
    o Common commitment to the test process.
    o Reasonable participation in the test process.
    o Management has reasonable expectations about the test process.
* Status Check
    o Is the project team paying attention to the test plan?
    o Does the project team, especially first line management, understand the role of the test team?
    o Does the project team feel that the test team has the best interests of the project at heart?
    o Is there an adversarial or constructive relationship between the test team and the rest of the project?
    o Does any member of the project team feel that the testers are "off on a tangent" rather than focused on important testing tasks?

View All Answers

Question - 41:

Explain How to Build the Plan - Design test strategies?

Ans:

Design test strategies.
* General Strategies
    o Domain testing (including boundaries)
    o User testing
    o Stress testing
    o Regression testing
    o Sequence testing
    o State testing
    o Specification-based testing
    o Structural testing (e.g. unit testing)
* Ways to Plan
    o Match strategies to risks and product areas.

     o Visualize specific and practical strategies.
     o Look for automation opportunities.
     o Prototype test probes and harnesses.
     o Don't overplan. Let testers use their brains.
* Possible Work Products
     o Itemized statement of each test strategy chosen and how it will be applied.
     o Risk/task matrix.
     o List of issues or challenges inherent in the chosen strategies.
     o Advisory of poorly covered parts of the product.
     o Test cases (if required)
* Status Check
     o Do designers concur with the test strategy?
     o Has the strategy made use of every available resource and helper?
     o Is the test strategy too generic could it just as easily apply to any product?
     o Will the strategy reveal all important problems?

View All Answers

Question - 42:

Explain How to Build the Plan - Analyze product risk?

Ans:

Analyze product risk.
* What to Analyze
     o Threats
     o Product vulnerabilities
     o Failure modes
     o Victim impact
* Ways to Analyze
     o Review requirements and specifications.
     o Review problem occurrences.
     o Interview designers and users.
     o Review product against risk heuristics and quality criteria categories.
     o Identify general fault/failure patterns.
* Possible Work Products
     o Component risk matrices
     o Failure mode outline
* Status Check
     o Do the designers and users concur with the risk analysis?
     o Will you be able to detect all significant kinds of problems, should they occur during testing?
     o Do you know where to focus testing effort for maximum effectiveness?
     o Can the designers do anything to make important problems easier to detect, or less likely to occur?
     o How will you discover if your risk analysis is accurate?

View All Answers

Question - 43:

Explain How to Build the Plan - Analyze the product?

Ans:

1. Analyze the product.
* What to Analyze
     o Users (who they are and what they do)
     o Operations (what it's used for)
     o Product Structure (code, files, etc.)
     o Product Functions (what it does)
     o Product Data (input, output, states, etc.)
     o Platforms (external hardware and software)
* Ways to Analyze
     o Perform product/prototype walkthrough.
     o Review product and project documentation.
     o Interview designers and users.
     o Compare w/similar products.
* Possible Work Products
     o Product coverage outline
     o Annotated specifications
     o Product Issue list
* Status Check
     o Do designers approve of the product coverage outline?
     o Do designers think you understand the product?
     o Can you visualize the product and predict behavior?
     o Are you able to produce test data (input and results)?
     o Can you configure and operate the product?
     o Do you understand how the product will be used?
     o Are you aware of gaps or inconsistencies in the design?
     o Do you have remaining questions regarding the product?

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