



Manual Testing Interview Questions and Answers

Introduction

Manual testing interview questions focus on fundamentals like test case writing, defect reporting, SDLC, STLC, and different types of testing. Candidates are often asked about real-time scenarios, bug life cycle, and best practices in quality assurance. These questions evaluate analytical skills, attention to detail, and practical testing knowledge. To get a job in manual testing, one needs to have a keen eye for detail and in-depth knowledge of the Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC). This guide will help you prepare for the most common technical challenges. New to the industry? Start with this [Manual Testing Tutorial for Beginners](#) to get a solid start.

List of Manual Testing Interview Questions for Freshers

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2. What is Software Testing?
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7. Distinguish between sanity testing and smoke testing.
8. What is regression testing, and why is it important?
9. What is exploratory testing, and when is it used?
10. How do you handle defects found during testing?

Manual Testing Interview Questions and Answers for Freshers

1. What is Manual Testing?

Manual testing involves the hands-on execution of test cases by testers without relying on automated tools. Testers engage directly with the software being assessed to pinpoint defects, validate functionality, and assess its performance against predetermined criteria.

2. What is Software Testing?

Software testing involves the thorough evaluation of a software application or system to guarantee it aligns with predefined requirements, operates correctly, and delivers expected performance. This multifaceted process encompasses the validation of various software aspects, including functionality, user-friendliness, speed, security, and compatibility.

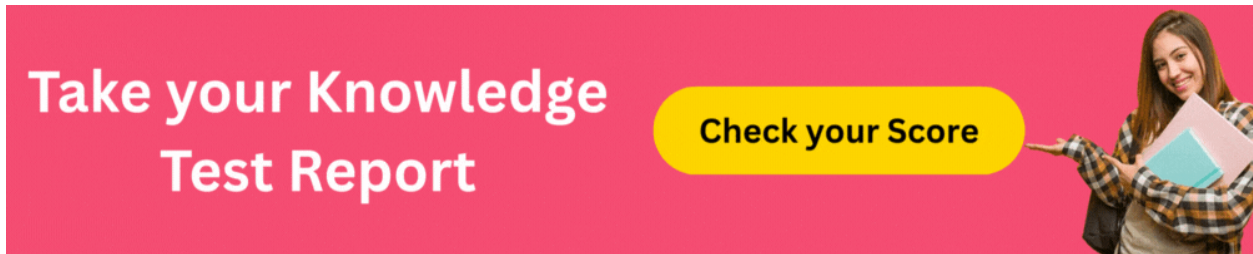
3. What is Quality Control in Manual Testing?

Quality control in manual testing encompasses a variety of activities aimed at validating the accuracy, dependability, and efficiency of the testing process and its outcomes. It serves as a vital component in ensuring the quality of software products by detecting defects early, confirming functionality, and instilling confidence in the software's dependability and performance.

4. What is the Test Scenario?

In manual testing, a test scenario outlines a broad description of a particular functionality or feature within a software application that needs testing. Unlike test

cases, which provide detailed step-by-step instructions, test scenarios offer a more general overview of the test objective without delving into specific actions. Find our [manual testing course syllabus](#) to get started with complete learning.



5. What are the important components of a test case?

The key components of a test case include:

- Test Case ID
- Test Case Title
- Test Steps
- Expected Results
- Preconditions
- Test Data
- Actual Results
- Status
- Priority and Severity

6. What is the difference between validation and verification in software testing?

Verification ensures that the software meets its specified requirements, while validation ensures that the software meets the user's needs and expectations. Verification focuses on checking whether the software is being built correctly, while validation focuses on whether the right product is being built.

7. Distinguish between sanity testing and smoke testing.

Smoke testing is performed to assess the stability of the software build by checking critical functionalities, usually after receiving a new build. Sanity testing, on the other hand, is a narrow regression test that verifies specific areas of functionality to ensure that recent changes haven't adversely affected them.

8. What is regression testing, and why is it important?

Regression testing involves retesting unchanged parts of the software to ensure that new changes haven't introduced any unintended side effects or regressions. It is essential because software is often updated or modified, and regression testing helps maintain the integrity and stability of the application.

9. What is exploratory testing, and when is it used?

Exploratory testing involves testers concurrently learning, designing, and executing tests, dynamically exploring software functionalities. It's employed in ambiguous requirement scenarios to uncover defects missed by scripted tests and to augment conventional testing methods.

10. How do you handle defects found during testing?

Detected defects are recorded in a defect tracking system, specifying reproduction steps, actual versus expected outcomes, and severity and priority levels. Testers then notify developers and work together to investigate, rectify, and validate fixes before retesting impacted functionalities.

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List of Manual Testing Interview Questions for Experienced

1. Distinguish between Manual Testing and Automated Testing.
2. What are the advantages of Manual Testing?
3. How Manual Testing fits into each stage of SDLC?
4. What is a test case and what are some of its key components?
5. What is Black box testing?
6. How do you handle a bug that developers cannot reproduce?
7. Explain the difference between Latency and Throughput in performance testing.
8. When should you stop testing?
9. How do you manage testing in an Agile environment with changing requirements?
10. What is the difference between Traceability Matrix (RTM) and Test Coverage?

Manual Testing Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Experienced

1. Distinguish between Manual Testing and Automated Testing.

Aspect	Manual Testing	Automated Testing
Execution Method	Human testers manually execute test cases, interacting directly with the software to observe and record outcomes.	Test cases are executed through automated testing tools or scripts, simulating user actions and validating expected outcomes without human intervention.
Speed and Efficiency	Typically slower and less efficient, especially for extensive or repetitive testing endeavors, due to human involvement in test execution and analysis.	Offers faster and more efficient testing, particularly for repetitive tasks and regression testing, as tests can be executed rapidly and repeatedly without manual oversight.
Repeatability	Test case execution may vary due to human error or inconsistency, making it challenging to repeat tests exactly as before.	Ensures repeatability and consistency, as automated tests consistently execute the same steps and yield predictable results across test runs.
Human Judgment	Relies on human judgment, intuition, and domain knowledge to identify defects and evaluate software quality, allowing testers to adapt their approach based on observations.	Lacks human judgment and creativity, following predefined scripts and potentially missing defects that require human insight or intuition to identify.

Initial Setup and Maintenance	Requires minimal setup, with test cases created and executed without significant investment in tools or infrastructure.	Involves initial setup and ongoing maintenance of test scripts and frameworks, which can be time-consuming and resource-intensive, particularly for complex applications.
Cost	Lower upfront costs as it doesn't necessitate investment in automation tools or infrastructure, though it can become costly over time due to labor-intensive efforts.	Entails higher initial costs for automation tools, resources, and infrastructure, yet can result in long-term cost savings by reducing manual effort and enhancing testing efficiency.

2. What are the advantages of Manual Testing?

The following are the advantages of using Manual Testing:

- **Human Insight and Judgment:** Manual testers rely on human intuition to identify complex issues that automated tests may overlook, enhancing the effectiveness of testing strategies.
- **Flexibility and Adaptability:** Manual testing offers flexibility to adjust test cases and explore different software paths as needed, making it adaptable to evolving requirements.
- **Usability and User Experience Testing:** Manual testing excels in evaluating software usability and user experience, providing valuable insights for improving interface design and navigation.
- **Early Detection of Defects:** Manual testing enables early defect detection, preventing issues from escalating into critical problems and ensuring timely resolution.
- **Cost-Effectiveness for Small Projects:** Manual testing is cost-effective for small projects or those with limited resources, requiring minimal setup and utilizing readily available resources.

3. How Manual Testing fits into each stage of SDLC?

Here's a breakdown of how manual testing is involved in each phase of the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC):

- **Requirements Gathering:** Stakeholders define project requirements. Manual testers join requirement review sessions to understand expected functionalities and user behaviors.
- **Analysis and Design:** Software architecture and design are developed based on requirements. Manual testers collaborate with developers to grasp system designs and identify potential testing scenarios.
- **Implementation (Coding):** Developers write code according to design specifications. Manual testers may review code changes and offer insights on testability to ensure code meets requirements.
- **Testing (Manual Testing):** Testers execute test cases to validate software functionality, usability, and performance. Various manual testing types, such as functional testing and user acceptance testing, are conducted.
- **Deployment:** After testing, the software is deployed to production. Manual testers may participate in final acceptance testing to ensure alignment with specified requirements.
- **Maintenance:** Software enters the maintenance phase for updates and bug fixes. Manual testers continue to contribute to regression testing to maintain software quality and reliability.

4. What is a test case and what are some of its key components?

In manual testing, a test case serves as a detailed guide for verifying the functionality, performance, or usability of a software application. It comprises specific steps, expected outcomes, and other relevant details necessary for test execution.

Here's a breakdown of the typical components found in a test case:

- **Test Case ID:** A unique identifier assigned to the test case for easy tracking.
- **Test Case Title:** A descriptive title summarizing the purpose or objective of the test case.
- **Test Steps:** Detailed instructions specifying actions to be performed during the test, such as navigating the application, inputting data, or interacting with features.

- **Expected Results:** Anticipated outcomes or behaviors of the software after each step, including messages, interface changes, or displayed data.
- **Preconditions:** Conditions or prerequisites required before executing the test case to ensure the test environment is properly set up.
- **Test Data:** Input data or values necessary for test execution, which may include sample data, user credentials, or specific configurations.
- **Actual Results:** The observed outcomes or behaviors during test execution, where testers record any deviations from the expected results.
- **Status:** Indicates the current state of the test case (e.g., passed, failed, in progress).
- **Priority and Severity:** Priority signifies the importance or urgency of the test case, while severity indicates the impact of defects on software functionality or usability.

Take your Knowledge
Test Report

Check your Score



5. What is Black box testing?

Black box testing in manual testing involves assessing software functionality without knowledge of its internal code. Testers focus solely on inputs and outputs, executing test cases based on specifications and requirements. They interact with the software through its interface, aiming to validate its behavior and detect defects. This method uncovers issues related to functionality, usability, performance, and security, prioritizing the end-user perspective over internal workings. Explore our [manual testing challenges and solutions](#) for further learning.

6. How do you handle a bug that developers cannot reproduce?

Include a detailed report with environment details, browser versions, and actual data inputs. I can also provide a screen recording or a live debugging session. If it still doesn't reproduce, I would recommend logging or using error tracking services such as Sentry to track it in the wild.

7. Explain the difference between Latency and Throughput in performance testing.

Latency is the time it takes for a single request to travel from the client to the server and back (response time). Throughput is the number of requests a system can process in a given time period (requests per second). Experienced testers will find a balance between the two for system stability.

8. When should you stop testing?

Testing stops when pre-defined exit criteria are met. This includes completing the execution of test cases at 100%, achieving necessary code coverage, resolving all "Critical" and "High" priority bugs, and depletion of the allocated budget or time. It is, in the end, a risk-based decision made with stakeholders.

9. How do you manage testing in an Agile environment with changing requirements?

We should engage in sprint planning activities to learn about "Definition of Ready." We can apply Exploratory Testing to adjust to changes and give high priority to Regression Testing for affected modules. Frequent communication with the Product Owner helps to ensure that test cases keep pace with user stories.

10. What is the difference between Traceability Matrix (RTM) and Test Coverage?

RTM correlates requirements with particular test cases to guarantee that each feature is tested and nothing is overlooked. Test coverage assesses how much of the code or functional requirements are truly executed by the test suite. RTM verifies "what" needs to be tested; coverage indicates "how much" was tested.

Conclusion

These Manual Testing Interview Questions and Answers are curated solely for the purpose of giving students a holistic grasp of all the concepts in Manual Testing. By learning these interview questions, students will touch almost every concept in Manual Testing that will give them knowledge in facing any kind of questions in their Manual Testing interview.

Knowing how to design test cases, report bugs, and perform regression testing will make you stand out as a quality assurance expert. Ready to start your IT Career? Check out our wide range of IT courses in our [software training institute in Chennai](#). Get hands-on experience with real-world projects today.

