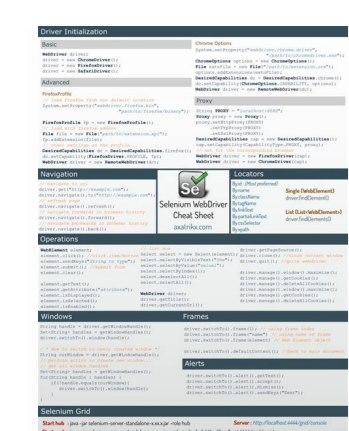


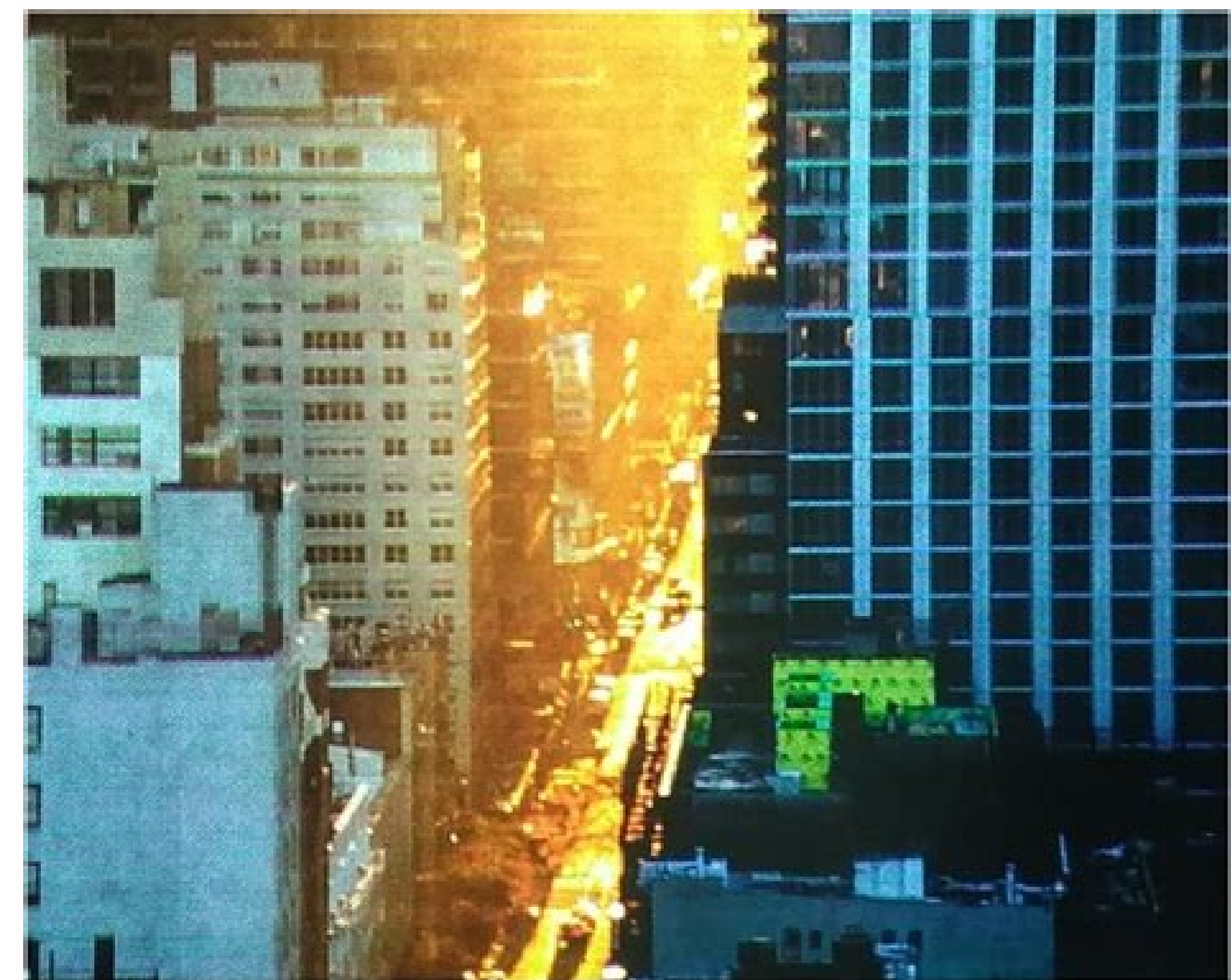
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COMPASS™ Interview Question Worksheet

Questions	Key Indicators	Notes and Comments
<p>Describe your relationship with co-workers on past jobs (or fellow students in school). Give examples.</p>	<p>Provides examples of cooperative working relationships and good communication.</p> <p>Participates as a "team" member to achieve group goals.</p>	WORKING COOPERATIVELY
<p>How have you shown others at work (or in school) that you respect and appreciate their ideas, opinions, and help?</p>	<p>Listens to constructive criticism without being overly defensive.</p> <p>Does not act in a condescending manner.</p> <p>Compliments people when appropriate.</p> <p>Actively solicits people's ideas.</p>	SHOWING RESPECT
<p>Give me an example of a situation in which you had a problem with one or more people at work (or in school). What was the problem and how did you deal with it?</p>	<p>Readily accepts responsibility in addressing conflict situations.</p> <p>Understands that cooperative working relationships require good communication.</p>	DEALING WITH CONFLICT
<p>How have you normally dealt with people at work (or in school) you do not particularly like, especially individuals you cannot avoid? Provide a couple examples.</p>	<p>Tries to treat people cordially and politely under all circumstances.</p> <p>Understands importance of smooth working relationships.</p>	BEING POLITE
<p>What have you done on past jobs to build smooth working relationships with others?</p>	<p>Understands importance of "carrying one's own weight."</p> <p>Assists others when needed.</p> <p>Does not blame others for problems.</p>	BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS
<p>Describe a time when you misinterpreted what someone at work said or did. What happened as a result of this misinterpretation?</p>	<p>Corrects misperceptions by confronting appropriate individuals and gathering additional information.</p>	CORRECTING MISPERCEPTIONS
<p>Describe a situation in which you successfully dealt with a supervisor or manager who consistently gave you unclear instructions.</p>	<p>Clarifies job assignments by asking for specifics concerning procedures, functions, and expected outcomes.</p>	GETTING CLARIFICATION

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Desktop application interview questions and answers. Windows application testing interview questions. What are the questions asked in software testing interview.

With the unprecedented rise of e-Commerce and other startups like online travel and insurance companies, the demand for web testing engineers is growing by leaps and bound. And this is what led us to write this software testing article that covers the most frequently asked web testing interview questions. Also, by writing this post we thought to help a large no. of Web application testers. Since the scope of web testing is far-flung, so we tried to include questions from all the key areas. Like, we've added a variety of question types, e.g. testing HTTP/HTTPS sites, checking broken links, validating browser/platform compatibility, and cross-site scripting. Next, these web testing interview questions foil the primary skill for a QA job profile. But there are other skills you need like manual testing expertise for test planning/execution, knowledge of automated testing and tools. Hence, we recommend you check out the below posts or at least save them as bookmarks. So, you can refer them later as per your convenience. And take our words that you won't regret reading them. Now, you can continue reading the most valuable set of Web Testing Interview Questions for both the beginners and experienced QA engineers. Web Testing Interview Questions for QA Engineers Before you begin with the questionnaire, just read this message to ensure success in a job interview. The secret of acing a job interview is to stop believing in luck and start believing in yourself. Best wishes. Web Testing Interview Questions Q-1. What is the scope of Web Testing? Ans. Web testing is the name given to Software Testing that focuses on testing the web-based applications. Before going to the production environment, test team performs exhaustive testing of the web applications. This help to uncover different issues in the application like the functional discrepancy, web application security, web service testing, problems during integration, environmental issues, and its ability to handle the user load. These issues if remain uncovered may get exposed to the public. Thus efforts are made in this stage of testing to find out the possible bugs. Q-2. What are the most common issues seen in web testing? Ans. The following issue may crop up when you do web testing. 1. Functional Issues. 2. Problems that occur while navigating an application. 3. Usability issues like broken links, form fields missing default focus, tab key not working and all keyboard shortcuts not fully functional. 4. Cosmetic and GUI issues. 5. Performance issues - How much time it takes to display the page to the user. 6. Load - How much load an application can handle at any point in time. 7. Stress - Load that causes an application to crash. 8. The flow of data - Storing of information entered by the user in the correct format. 9. Proper static information is not displayed along with text fields to enter data. Q-3. Explain the difference between HTTP and HTTPS? Ans. Following are the key differences between HTTP and HTTPS. HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol which is a set of rules for passing the information back and forth between clients and web servers. HTTPS refers to a combination of a normal HTTP interaction over an encrypted Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Transport Layer Security (TLS) transport mechanism. HTTP uses port number 80 whereas, HTTPS uses port number 443. HTTP supports the mechanism of sending a file to the client asking for it only if an update is there. Whereas, HTTPS encrypts user page requests and decrypts the page response that web server returns. Recommended - REST API Interview Questions and Answers Q-4. List down the key web application testing techniques? Ans. Following is the list of standard testing techniques that we apply to test any web application. 1. Functional Testing - includes link testing, form validation, search operations, and navigation testing. 2. Security Testing - includes authorization check for secure pages, verify access control and the user making direct entry to the internal page or redirecting to the login page, check if the session expires after it remains idle for a pre-defined time and testing virus attacks. 3. Database Testing - includes verifying data integrity on creating, updating or deleting data in the database, obtain a correct result on executing heavy queries, retrieve data from the database and represent on the web pages correctly. 4. Performance Testing - Check response times of application under different speeds of connections, verify if site handles many simultaneous user requests at the same time, check how the site handles large input data from users and check how the site pulls through if a crash occurs due to peak load. Next, there are some which ensure a good user experience. 5. Usability Testing - includes navigation testing to verify that the Menus, Links or buttons on web pages move to correct pages, content testing to identify all the spelling and grammatical errors present on the page. 6. Compatibility Testing - includes verification of OS compatibility, browser compatibility, and mobile browsing. 7. Interface Testing - verifies that communication towards all the three servers - The Web, Application, and Database Server is working fine. Check if any request interrupts in-between then how the application is responding. Handle any error from the web or database server to the application server and display the correct error message to the user. Q-5. List the main differences between client-server, the web and desktop applications. Ans. Following are the key differences between them. Desktop application. 1. The application runs in single memory with Front-end and Back-end in one place. 2. It has a single user only. Client/Server application. 1. The application runs on two or more machines. 2. It is a menu-driven. 3. Works in connected mode (that means connection exists until logout). 4. It has a limited number of users. 5. It has less number of network issues as compared to the web app. Web application. 1. The application runs on two or more machines. 2. It is URL-driven. 3. It uses a web browser as the client interface. 4. Works in disconnected mode (stateless). 5. It has an unlimited number of users. 6. It has many issues like hardware compatibility, browser compatibility, version compatibility, security issues, and performance issues. Q-6. Can you tell a few scenarios for testing a web application, you need to consider the following areas. 1- Functionality verification. A- Testing Links which includes. i. Internal Links. ii. External Links. iii. Mail Links. iv. Broken Links. B- Form validation includes. i. Field validation. ii. Display error message for wrong input. iii. Verification of optional and mandatory fields. C- Database. i. Testing the database integrity. D- Cookies. i. Testing will be done on the client system side, on the temporary Internet files. 2- Performance verification. Performance testing can be applied to understand the web site's scalability or to benchmark the performance in the environment of third-party products such as servers and middleware for potential purchase. A- Connection Speed. Testing done on various networks like Dial-up, ISDN. B- Load. i. A Huge number of users accessing the application at the same time. ii. Check for peak loads and how the system behaves. iii. A Large amount of data accessed by a user. C- Stress. i. Apply continuous load on the system. ii. Verify the performance of memory, CPU, and file handling. 3- Usability. The characteristics of a system are measured. i. Ease of use. ii. Navigation. iii. Content completeness and correctness. iv. General appearance. 4- Server Side Interface. To verify that communication is proper on this interface. Test the compatibility of the server with software, hardware, network, and the database. 5- Client-Side Compatibility. Testing is done on different platforms using various browsers. 6- Security. Security testing involves the following. i. Network Scanning. ii. Vulnerability Scanning. iii. Password Cracking. iv. Log Review. v. Integrity Checkers. vi. Virus Detection. Q-7. What are the different configurations which tester should consider while testing a web application? Ans. Following key factors need consideration while testing an application. 1. Hardware platform: different users may use different platforms like Mac, Linux, and Microsoft. 2. Browser: The layout of the web page changes on the different browser. Also, browser version and plug-ins are other important factors. The resolution of the monitor along with color depth and text size is some of the other configurations. Q-8. What is the difference between authentication and authorization in web testing? Ans. The key difference between both the processes is. 1. Authentication is the process which empowers the system to identify the user. Whereas, authorization happens after authenticating the user. 2. The authentication ensures that the user is indeed a valid user, who he claims to be. Whereas, an authorization system will decide whether a user is entitled to perform a particular task. 3. There are different ways of doing authentication like password-based and device-based. However, authorization is of two types read-only and read-write both. Q-9. What is the difference between the static and dynamic website? Ans. The main differences between Static and Dynamic website are following. 1. A Static website contains web pages with fixed content whereas, in Dynamic website content of the web page change with respect to time. 2. It's not difficult to build a static website as you don't require any database design. But developing a dynamic website requires good programming resources and database knowledge. 3. A static website doesn't support user communication as it displays the same information to each one of them. Whereas, in the case of dynamic websites, users may communicate with each other. Q-10. Explain Cross Site Scripting? Ans. Cross Site Scripting is a threat in the dynamic website. It is also known as XSS. It occurs when a web application gathers malicious data from a user. Data collection happens in a hyperlinked form which contains malicious content within it. It allows insertion of malicious code into the web page. The web page can be a simple HTML code or a client-side script. Suppose a user, accidentally clicks on a web page containing the malicious code then that code becomes part of the web-

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