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Boating safety course test answers

Small test answers that Metro is involved in its employment application are not publicly available. Making available answers compromises the integrity of the exam and making it more difficult for hiring managers to consider whether an applicant is actually being tested explaining math and customer service concepts. The best way to start preparing for metro employment tests is to study metro sandwich artist job descriptions. If a person has the knowledge and experience of fulfilling all the duties of the job, he or she should be able to answer test questions about these responsibilities. The first part of the Metro employment test focuses on math in terms of a fast food restaurant. Preparation for this section requires an understanding of different denominations of bills and coins and how to properly change. A calculator should be able to perform basic math without needing. An exam question in this section may ask how much change a woman should receive on a purchase of \$4.75 if she pays with a \$10 bill. The answer to this hypothetical question is a quarter and a five-dollar bill, which totals \$5.25. The second part of the test covers customer service and personality. The urgent answer to these questions is not a right one. Hypothetically, a test question can ask an applicant how to deal with a customer who behaves in an aggressive, confrontational manner in a restaurant. Appropriate responses to such a question may include items such as requesting assistance from the manager, trying to pacify the customer or asking the customer to leave the store if the behavior is exceptionally inappropriate. Although there's an egg date stamped on the side of the carton, that's not always a good sign of whether eggs are fresh inside. Some dates occur when they were packed (and often written into code) while others are the best-of-purchase dates. The Food and Drug Administration and egg safety council recommend eggs can be used four to five weeks after they were packed, but we may not always know when that was. In addition, if you remove eggs from carton when you return from the store, or buy fresh eggs from a farm, you can be unsure how old they are. Luckily, there are three easy ways to determine if your eggs are still safe to eat, and you need your senses, a bowl and some cold water. Keep in mind that if an egg test is bad it does not mean that the rest of the eggs should be tossed. Like a fun science experiment you may have done at school, this freshness test is not only simple but can also tell you the approximate age of eggs. All you need is egg, a bowl, and cold water. Fill the bowl with enough cold water to cover the egg thoroughly, then gently leave the egg in a water bowl. Your egg can do one of three things and each will determine its freshness. If it sinks to the bottom, turns its side, and lives there, it is very fresh. If the egg sinks but floats at an angle or stands at the end, there is an egg A little old (a week to two weeks old) but still ok to eat. If the egg floats, it is too old and should be discarded. (If you are looking for more cut-end dry tests, take 2 cups of salt in 2 cups of cold water. Put the egg in water- it is good if it sinks; if it floats, it's too old.) The science behind this is that as the age of the egg, the shell becomes more vulnerable, causing the air to flow through. The more air entering through the shell, the larger the air cell (the air pocket between the membrane and the shell at the large end of the egg). Air sac, when large enough, floats the egg. This test is a good option if you plan to add a good recipe baked or before cooking the egg. Crack the egg on a plate or other flat surface and look closely at the consistency of egg whites - it should be a bit opaque, does not spread too much, and appears thick and somewhat sticky. If this water is clean and flows, the egg has lost its freshness. This is due to the fact that as the age of the egg, the white becomes liquid and breaks down. You will also see that the yolk will be slightly flat on top rather than round. Often when sulfur smells - whether it is with eggs or not- it is described as rotten eggs. This is because eggs that have deteriorated emit a strong sulfur odor. If the egg is actually past its staple, you can smell it through the shell. But if not and you are worried about freshness, take a whiff after cracking it. Obviously, if your egg falls in any of these tests, you should get rid of it. But if the egg is showing signs of age but not ready for waste, you can still use it. Older eggs are ideal for hard boiling - since the air cell is larger, there is more space between the shell and the egg, making it easier to peel off. Eggs should be stored in the carton in the refrigerator in which they came. Packaging helps to keep smells and flavors out of other foods in the refrigerator and prevents the eggs from breaking down. In addition, you can use the date stamped on the carton as a guide. be sure to keep the eggs straight, so the big end is coming to the fore. Yolk is at greater risk of getting worse than white, and this condition places the air cell on top, reducing the likelihood of harmful bacteria from making its way into the yolk. You can also freeze eggs for long storage. Because salmonella and other pathogenic bacteria are present in most eggs, it is recommended that you should always cook your eggs well. Bacteria can be inside the shell, so even if you wash the egg or soften it, you can get sick if it is undercooked. Always cook the scrambled eggs thoroughly, cook the scrambled eggs until they are 165 F, and cook hard-cooked eggs until they are perfectly firm. And always keep the cooked eggs in the refrigerator. While it is true that most eggs are not contaminated, if someone, you can get very sick. If someone in your home has a compromised immune system, is pregnant, or young or elderly, consider buying pasteurized eggs. (Pasteurized eggs Also good to use in recipes calling for raw eggs, like hollandaise sauce.) These are eggs that have been quickly heated to a high temperature to kill bacteria, but significantly less so the egg remains raw. Follow the expiration dates for the letter with this product. If you think some of the eggs in your refrigerator are hardboiled but not sure which, you can easily understand both. take the egg and spin it on a flat surface: if the egg wobbles, it's fresh (going around inside). If the egg rotates smoothly, it is cooked. Whether it's ok to use your eggs or not, you'll still be left with shells and cartons. Don't toss in the trash! Egg shells are great for compost, as well as cleaning teapots and making pavement chalk. And cardboard cartons are perfect for art projects- use as paint palette, convert to bird feeder, and build in candle mold. You can also save for your indoor or outdoor fires as they make great fire-starters. Most functional test interview question and answer asked: As the name defines itself, functional test requirement is the process of testing an application with respect to document specifications. Functional testing can be done either manually or through automation but each process involves testing the application by providing a set of inputs and determining or verifying the result/output by comparing the actual result with the expected results. Functional testing consists of various stages that have to be considered when testing. In this article, we will see several interview questions and answers that will help you prepare well. Most Popular Functional Test Interview Questions Q #1) What do you understand from the word 'functional test'? Answer: A black box testing technique, where the functionality of the application is tested to generate the desired output by providing some input called 'functional test'. The role of functional testing is not only to validate the behavior of the application according to the requirement document specification, but also to verify whether the application is ready to be released in the live environment. Below are some of the functional testing techniques that are commonly used: Unit Test Smoke Testing Integration Testing System Test Utility Test Regression Test User Acceptance Test Q #2) What are the important steps involved in functional testing? Answer: The following are steps that should be covered as part of functional testing: understanding the requirement document specification and clearing doubts and questions in the form of review comments. All cases should be considered for that taking into account all scenarios writing test cases with respect to the requirement specification. Identifying test inputs and requesting the necessary test data to execute test cases as well as checking the functionality of the application. Determine actual results according to input values Be tested. Perform test cases that determine whether the application behavior is as expected or that a defect has occurred. Compare the actual result and calculation result to find out the actual result. Question #3) Explain the difference between functional testing and non-functional testing. Answer: The difference between functional test and non-functional test can be explained below. Q #4) How is 'build' different from 'release'? Answer: Build is an executed file that refers to the part of an application that is handed over to the tester to test the applicable functionality of the application with some bug fixes. Construction can be rejected by the test team if it does not pass an important checklist that includes the major functionality of the application. The test cycle of an application can have many builds. The release software refers to the application which is no longer in the testing phase and after completion of the test and development, the application is handed over to the customer. A release makes many associated with it. Q #5) Explain the bug cycle. Answer: The bug is called an unwanted error, defect, fault, etc. that has occurred within the application and prevents it from giving the desired output. When an application encounters any defects or bugs when testing, by logging the defect to its resolution, a bug runs through a certain life cycle known as bug lifecycle. The figures below will give you an idea of the bug lifecycle: [Image source] The whole process goes away when encountering a problem or bug. This is a considerable format after the bug tracking tool is notified/logged in. These bugs are assigned to the developer and its status is created as 'open'. The developer can now review the bug, reproduce it at its end and start working on it. If the bug is fixed, the developer changes its position to 'fixed' or the position can be transferred to 'need more information', 'will not recover', in other cases 'can not reproduce', etc. QA then regression i.e. re-verify the bug with a specific action and respond accordingly. If the issue/bug is now behaving as expected, its status changes to 'Verified/Closed and Reopening. Question #6) List some bug status with its details. Answer: There are some bugs with their details listed below. New: When the defect or bug is first logged in it is called as new. Assigned: After the bug is logged by the tester, his bug is being reviewed by the examiner and then it is assigned to the respective developer team. Open: The tester logs a bug in the open state and it stays in the open state until the developer has done some work on that bug. Solution/Fixed: When a developer has solved the bug, i.e. now the application is producing the desired for a particular problem, the developer changes to resolve/fix its situation. Verified/closed: The tester now tests the issue when a developer has changed to resolve/fix the situation End and if it is fixed then it will verify verify the status of the bug. Reopen: If a tester is able to reproduce the bug i.e. the bug still exists after fixing by the developer, it is marked as reopening. Bug/Not invalid: A bug can be marked as invalid or bug by the developer when the reported issue is in accordance with the functionality but is logged due to misinterpretation. Deferred: Usually when the bug is of the minimum priority for release and if there is a lack of time, in that case, those lowest priority bugs are postponed for the next release. Can't reproduce: If the developer is unable to reproduce the bug at its end by following the steps outlined in the problem. Question #7) What is known as data-driven testing? Answer: Data-driven testing is the method where a series of test scripts containing test cases using data sources such as Excel spreadsheets, XML files, CSV files, SQL databases for input values are executed repeatedly and the actual output is compared to the one expected in the verification process. For example, a test studio is used for data-driven testing. Data-driven testing has some advantages: reusable. Duplication. Test data separation from test logic. The number of test cases decreases. Question #8) What are the important points to consider while writing a test case? Answer: Writing a test case is the most important activity of the test execution process which requires in-depth knowledge along with the writing skills of the application to create effective and reusable test cases. When writing test cases that should be considered include some important points: there should be a clear understanding of the customer's needs before starting to write test cases. Nothing should be considered and every doubt about the requirements must be cleared up. Every requirement must be included as test cases and nothing should be left out. The traceability matrix is usually maintained to control every requirement implementation and test completion. According to the required document specifications, every functional and non-functional requirement including UI interfaces should be covered. Trial cases must be examined from time to time for recurrence or redundancy. Priority is an important factor that should be determined for test cases while writing. This priority helps the tester to test the first application with cases of high priority including basic functionality, then medium and subsequent low priority test cases. For a particular release, test cases can also be made Sprint wise so that the tester, as well as the developer, can analyze the quality of the product based on test case execution. The composition of test cases should be easily understood and in a simple language. A wide range of input data values for test cases as well as valid Should also be there. Q #9) What is Automation Testing? Answer: Where automation testing is a test method where Automation tools are used to execute a suite of test cases to increase test coverage as well as speed up execution. Automation testing does not require any human intervention as it executes pre-scripted tests and is able to reporting and comparing results with previous test runs. Reusability, ease of use, accuracy and more stability automation testing have some advantages. Some automation testing tools are listed below: Selenium Tellurium Water Soaps Q #10) Explain the term stress test and load test. Answer: Stress test is a form of performance test where the execution of the application above the threshold of the application is bound to go through diligence or stress, where the application crashes to determine the point. This situation usually occurs when there are too many users and too much data. The stress test also confirms the application recovery when the workload is reduced. Load testing is a form of performance testing where the application is executed above different load levels to monitor peak performance of servers, response times, server throughput, etc. Through load testing process stability, application performance and integrity concurrently system are determined under load. Question #11) What do you understand by volume testing? Answer: Volume testing is a form of performance test that determines the performance level of server throughput and response time when concurrent users, as well as large data loads from the database, are put on the system/application under tests. Question #12) What are the various testing techniques used in functional testing? Answer: There are two different test techniques used in functional testing. They can be defined below: Need Based Testing: This form of functional testing is done to prioritize requirements based on risk criteria. This has also assured that all important test paths have been included in the testing process. Professional process-based testing: This form of functional testing is done from a business process perspective. Scenarios include knowledge of business processes to test. Question #13) What do you understand by exploratory testing? When is it done? Answer: Exploratory testing means testing or exploring the application without following any programs or procedures. When conducting exploratory testing, testers do not follow any patterns and use their out-of-box thinking and diverse ideas to see how the application does. This process also involves the smallest part of the application and helps to find more issues/bugs than the normal test case testing process. Exploratory testing is usually done in cases when: the test team has an experienced tester who can use his testing experience to implement all the best possible scenarios. All important paths have been covered and major test cases that is prepared according to Executed. There is an important application and in no case can a possible case be missed. The new tester has entered the team, exploring the application will help them understand better as well as they will follow their minds while executing any scenario rather than following the path as mentioned in the requirement document. Question #14) For any web application, potential login features should be tested? Answer: There are possible scenarios listed below that can be done to thoroughly test the login feature of any application: look at the input field i.e. username and password with both valid and invalid values. Try entering valid email id with wrong password and also enter an invalid email and valid password. Check the correct error message that is displayed. Enter valid credentials and log into the application. Close and reopen the browser to check if it is still logged in. Insert the application after logging in and then navigate back to the login page again to check if the user is asked to log in again. Sign in with a browser and open the application to verify whether you are also logged in to another browser. Change the password after logging into the application and then try to login with that old password. There are also some other possible scenarios that can be tested. Question #15) Explain the access test and its importance in the present scenario. Answer: Access testing is a form of usability testing where testing is done to ensure that the application can be easily handled by people with disabilities such as hearing, color blindness, low visibility, etc. In today's scenario, the web has gained a prominent place in our lives in the form of e-commerce sites, e-learning, e-payments, etc. Thus in order to grow better in life, everyone must be able to be a part of technology, especially some disabled people. Listed below are some types of software that help and assist people with disabilities to use the technology: Speech Recognition Software Screen Reader Software Screen Magnification Software Special Keyboard Q #16) What is Adhoc Testing? Answer: Ad hoc testing, commonly known as randomized trial is a form of test which does not follow any test case or application required. Adhoc testing is basically an unplanned activity where any part of the application is randomly checked to find defects. In such cases, it is very difficult to reproduce the flaws encountered as no planned test cases are followed. Adhoc testing is usually done when there is limited time to perform experimental testing. Question #17) What is equivalence division? Answer: Equivalence partition also known as equivalence class partition is a form of black-box test where input data is being divided into data classes. This procedure is done to reduce the number of test cases But still cover the maximum requirement. Equivalence partitioning technique is applied where input input values can be divided into categories. The range of input values is defined in such a way that only one condition from each boundary partition has to be tested that all other conditions of the same partition will behave the same for the software. For example: To identify the interest rate according to the balance in the account, we can identify the limit of the balance in the account which earns a different interest rate. Question #18) Explain the limit price analysis. Answer: The limit value analysis method checks the limit values of equivalence class division. Limit value analysis is basically a test technique that identifies errors at limits rather than within limit values. For example, an input field can allow a minimum of 9 characters and a maximum of 12 characters, then 9-12 is considered a valid limit and 8!7 and 13 is considered invalid range. Accordingly, test cases are written to valid partition values, exact limit values, and invalid partition values. Question #19) Explain the difference between seriousness and priority. Answer: The defect is defined by the severity level or the degree of impact by defect on the application under test. The severity of the defect is high, the more the application has an impact. The following are 4 classes in which the defect severity is classified. Critical Major Medium Low Defect Priority defines the order in which the defect must be solved first i.e. the priority of the defect is high means that the application is unusable or stuck at some point and the defect should be resolved as soon as possible. The following are 3 classes in which defect priority is defined. Q #20) When do we do smoking tests? Answer: Smoking test is carried out on application after obtaining erection. Testers usually test for critical paths and not to ensure functionality in the deep, whether accepted for further testing for construction or rejected in case of broken application. A smoking checklist usually has an important way of application without which an application is blocked. Question #21) What do you understand by vvek test? Answer: Discretion testing is done after acquiring construction to check new functionality/performance. The goal in this form of testing is to broadly check the functionality as expected and determine whether the bug is fixed and also the effect of a certain bug on the application under trial. There is no point in accepting construction by the examiner and wasting time if the discretion test fails. Question #22) What do you understand from the required traceability matrix? Answer: Requirement Traceability Matrix (RTM) is a tool to keep track of requirement coverage on the testing process. In RTM, all requirements are classified as their development during Sprint and their respective IDs (new feature implementation/enhancement/past issues, etc.) are retained to keep a track that is outlined in everything mentioned in &l/7&gq.The document is applied before the release of the product. The RTM is created as soon as the requirement documents are received and retained till the release of the product. Question #23) What factors are to be considered in risk based testing? Answer: By risk-based testing of a project, it is not just to give a project risk-free, but the main purpose of risk-based testing is to achieve project results by carrying out best practices of risk management. The major factors to be considered in the risk-based test are as follows: to identify when and how to apply risk-based testing to the appropriate application. Identifying measures that work well in handling as well as finding risks in critical areas of application. Project results to achieve that quality and risk balance with application convenience. Question #24) Distinguish between regression test and re-test. Answer: The difference between regression test and re-test can be explained as follows: Q #25) Explain user acceptance test. Answer: User acceptance is usually tested after thoroughly testing the product. In this form of testing, software users or, say, clients, use the application themselves to ensure that everything is working according to the need and in a completely real-world scenario. UAT is also known as end-user testing. Conclusion Through this article, I have tried to explain each topic of functional testing, so that anyone preparing for an interview can easily understand the subject and remember them as well. These functional test interview questions and answers will guide you to successfully clear any interview with full confidence. We wish you all success. I hope these functional test interview questions and answers will help you at some point in your career. Livellhood.

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