When compared to the previous two, an e-commerce website is a little more challenging. When evaluating an e-commerce website, the tester must use extreme caution. There are a tonne of factors that need to be examined while evaluating e-commerce websites; I've just mentioned a few of my own experiences.

You must examine all the features included in SRS in the GUI part, and the same is true for functionality. For all commercial websites, the functionality will be essentially the same.

All pages, including the home page (which has featured items, special offers display, log-in data, and search capabilities), product detail pages, category pages, placing orders, payment gateways, and other pages, need to be functionally tested.

View all of the links:
1-Test all of the pages' outbound links to the site that is being tested.
2-Examine each internal connection.
3-Check for links that leap to the same page.
4-Emails to administrators or other users can be sent from web sites using test links.
5-Check to check whether any pages are orphans.

Last but not least, link checking involves looking for broken links in all the connections described above.

Test all pages of the forms: Forms are a crucial component of every website. Forms are used to accept information from users and communicate with them. What then has to be marked off on these forms?

1-Check all of the field validations first.
2-Verify the fields for default values.
3-incorrect data being entered into form areas.
4-There may be options to create forms, delete views, or change the forms.

Before writing to the user's computer, check to see if the cookies are encrypted. Check for login sessions and user statistics after the session has ended if you are testing session cookies (i.e., cookies that expire after the session). By removing the cookies, you can see how it affects the application's security. (I'll be doing a different article about cookie testing shortly.)

A web application must also maintain data consistency. While you update, remove, amend the forms, or do other DB-related action, make sure the data is accurate and free of mistakes.

Verify the accuracy of the retrieval, updating, and execution of all database queries. More database testing could put a strain on the system; we'll handle this shortly in the section on web load and performance testing.

Navigation describes how a user moves between online sites by using various controls, such as buttons and boxes, or by clicking on links.
1-Testing for usability involves the following:
2-It should be simple to utilize the website.
3-The given directions must be extremely explicit.
4-Verify that the offered instructions are flawless and serve their intended purpose.
5-Each page should provide the main menu.It ought to be sufficiently reliable.

The server-side interface should be checked during web testing. This may be achieved by making sure that the communication is carried out correctly. It is important to evaluate the server's compatibility with the network, database, software, and hardware.

Web server and application server interface are the two primary interfaces. database server and application server interface.

Verify that all communications between these servers are carried out and that failures are handled correctly. The application server should catch and

show any error messages that are returned by the database or web server in response to any queries made by the application server.

Web load testing is necessary to determine whether several visitors are requesting or accessing the same page. Can the system withstand periods of peak load? The website should be able to manage several simultaneous user queries, significant user input data, concurrent connections to the database, excessive demand on particular pages, etc.

Web stress testing: In general, stress refers to pushing the system above its predetermined boundaries. Web stress testing is done to evaluate a site's ability to withstand pressure and to see how the system responds to pressure and recovers from crashes. Login and sign-up spaces, as well as input forms, are frequently stressed.

When evaluating a website's functioning on various hardware platforms and operating systems, software and hardware memory leakage faults are looked for.

Performance testing can be used to gauge a website's scalability or to compare it to other third-party goods, such as servers and middleware, in order to make a comparison for future purchases.

Connection Speed: Dial-Up, ISDN, and other networks were tested.

Load
1-How many users are there at one time?
2-Check the system's behavior and peak loads.
3-large quantity of data that the user has accessed.
4-Performance of the RAM, CPU, file management, etc. is under constant stress.

Some of the test cases for online security testing include the following:

- Without logging in, run a test by putting the internal URL into the browser's address bar. Pages inside the site shouldn't open.
- Try directly altering URL settings if you are logged in with a username and password and seeing internal sites. For instance, if the publisher site ID is 123 and you are looking at certain site data. Change the site ID parameter directly in the URL to a different site ID that is unrelated to the person who is now signed in. This user should not be permitted to examine the stats of other users.
- Try entering some bogus data in text boxes and other input areas, such as the login username and password. Check how each incorrect input affected the system's response.

- Web folders and files shouldn't be immediately accessible unless a download option is provided.
- In order to automate script logins, test the CAPTCHA.
- Check to see if SSL is being utilized for security. When users go from non-secure HTTP:// sites to secure HTTPS:// pages and vice versa, the appropriate message should be provided, if it is being used.
- Every transaction, error message, and attempt at a security breach ought to be recorded in log files on the web server.

To find possible flaws and then patch them up, a web's security should be tested regularly.

->Network Inspection
->Velocities Scanning
->Checkers for Log Review Integrity in Password Cracking
->Antivirus Software

Web servers and "browser" clients make up the websites, which are effectively client/server programmes.

The interactions between HTML pages, TCP/IP communications, Internet connections, firewalls, programmes that run on web pages (such applets, javascript, and plug-in programmes), and programmes that operate on the

server-side should be taken into account (such as CGI scripts, database interfaces, logging applications, dynamic page generators, asp, etc.).

In addition, there are several servers and browsers, each with different versions. They include a variety of standards & protocols, quickly evolving technology, and minor but occasionally major discrepancies in connection speeds. testing for websites might turn into a significant continuing effort as a consequence.