

Windows 10 OS upgrade package — SQE sign-off (execution summary)

Context

This sign-off report summarizes validation of a Windows 10 upgrade package for Windows-based dispensing endpoints, including upgrade + post-upgrade stability checks and restore verification. I used it as a go/no-go artifact when coordinating release readiness across stakeholders.

Scope

- Validate upgrade package deployment and post-upgrade stability on representative endpoint types.
- Verify restore behavior (rollback) and post-restore device readiness.
- Validate peripherals and workflow regression items commonly impacted by OS upgrades.

Validation plan (matrix summary)

	Connectivity	Coverage	Validated
les	Cloud-connected and queue-based	Supported version band for the release	Upgrade completion, service health, workflow regres
	Queue-based	Supported version band for the release	Peripherals (printers/scanners/readers), drawer/lock

Acceptance criteria

- Upgrade success across all targets in the matrix.
- Full pass on the executed regression suite (workflows + peripherals) for the chosen coverage set.
- Restore completes successfully where exercised, followed by a clean post-restore validation pass.
- No new high-severity defects introduced by the build.

Rollback / contingency

- If an upgrade fails or creates a regression, execute restore and validate baseline functionality before returning the device to service.
- If restore requires driver/peripheral remediation, re-apply the validated baseline and re-run the peripheral checks.

Outcomes / sign-off notes (sanitized)

- Used to capture the release-readiness signal (coverage executed + acceptance criteria met).
- Specific device identifiers, internal paths, and raw sign-off signatures are intentionally removed.

What this demonstrates

- Practical SQE gating: define coverage, run the matrix, document outcomes, and capture sign-off.
- OS upgrade risk controls: restore-first thinking, plus explicit peripheral/workflow validation.

Redactions performed

- Removed/replaced: names, signatures, internal network identifiers (IPs/hosts), internal file shares, internal comments, and internal ticket/test IDs.