TEST PLAN FOR AMAZON WEBSITE

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1. **INTRODUCTION**

* The goal of this document is to develop a test plan for online shopping website Amazon.
* The purpose of this test plan is to outline the testing approach, activities, and deliverables for the Amazon website.
* The plan will ensure the quality and reliability of the website by thoroughly testing its features, functionality, and performance.
* This document defines all the procedures and activities required to prepare for testing of the functionalities of the system.
* The objective of the test plan are to define the activities to perform the testing define the test deliverables documents involved in testing.

1. **SCOPE**
2. **Feature Coverage:** All major features and functionalities of the website, such as product browsing, search, product details, shopping cart, payment processing, order management, customer accounts, reviews, and ratings.
3. **Platform Coverage**: Testing across different platforms, including web browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Internet Explorer), mobile devices (iOS, Android), and operating systems (Windows, macOS).
4. **Usability and Accessibility:** Ensuring a user-friendly and accessible website that meets the needs of a diverse range of users, including those with disabilities.
5. **Performance and Scalability:** Testing the website's performance under different user loads to ensure optimal response times, throughput, and scalability.
6. **Security:** Assessing the website's security measures to protect user data, prevent unauthorized access, and handle secure transactions.
7. **Compatibility:** Verifying that the website works seamlessly across various devices, browsers, and operating systems.

**2.1FEATURES TO BE TESTED**

The following modules are in scope.

(functional requirements)

* Application should be hosted by the URL:[www.amazon.com](http://opt/scribd/conversion/tmp/scratch6143/www.amazon.com)
* Registration for new users
* Sign In for existing customer
* Search for products
* Shop all departments
* Adding to Cart
* Option to login as a guest user.
* Adding address details for delivery.
* Payment details would be required
* Shopping can completed with order conformation.

(non functional requirements)

* Time taken by customer in the entire process
* Numbers of steps required starting from url till delivery of the product.
* Security features of the website where customer need to add his/her.
* Personal details as well as.
* Payment details.

(Performance or load testing when many users at the same time are)

* looking for same item
* making payment
* Help
* Sign out

**2.2 FEATURES NOT TO BE TESTED [OUT OF SCOPE]**

* Customer review report
* Customer login journey would be taken separately.
* Contents present in dashboard.
* Links present on the page which can be taken you to social media websites such as face book, twitter, Instagram etc..

1. **TEST METHODOLOGY**

* Agile methodology is used for this e-commerce application at AMAZON.
* It is a practice that promotes continues iteration of development and testing throughout the software development life cycle of an application.
* It describes continuous planning, learning, improvement and team collaboration.
* It encourages flexible response to change.
* Customer satisfaction is rapid, continuous development and delivery of useful software.
* Customer, Developer, and Product Owner interact regularly to emphasize rather than processes and tools.
* Product is developed fast and frequently delivered (weeks rather than months.)
* A face-to-face conversation is the best form of communication.

**3.1 Following agile ceremonies would be part of the team**

Daily stand up the meeting

Iteration planning meeting

Review meeting

Retrospective meeting

**4.TECHNIQUES**

**These levels include:**

1. **Unit Testing:** Individual components and modules of the website are tested to ensure their correctness and functionality in isolation.
2. **Integration Testing:** Testing the integration and interaction between different components and modules of the website to verify the proper functioning of the integrated system.
3. **System Testing:** Testing the entire system as a whole, including end-to-end scenarios, to validate that all components work together seamlessly and meet the specified requirements.
4. **User Acceptance Testing**: Involving end-users to perform testing from a user's perspective and ensure that the system meets their needs and expectations.

**4.1 These test types include:**

1. **Functional Testing:** Verifying that the website functions correctly, according to the specified requirements and business rules.
2. **Usability Testing:** Assessing the case of use, intuitiveness, and user-friendliness of the website, ensuring a smooth and satisfying user experience.
3. **Performance Testing:** Evaluating the website's performance under different loads, including stress testing, load testing, and scalability testing, to ensure optimal response times and stability.
4. **Security Testing:** Testing the website's security measures, including authentication, authorization, data encryption, and protection against common security vulnerabilities.
5. **Compatibility Testing:** Verifying that the website works seamlessly across different devices, browsers, and operating systems, ensuring a consistent experience for all users.

### 

### 4.2 Test Techniques[​](https://www.testkarts.com/manual-testing/test-plan-example#33-test-techniques)

### These techniques include:

1. **Black-Box Testing:** Testing the website's functionality without detailed knowledge of its internal structure, focusing on inputs, outputs, and expected behavior.
2. **White-Box Testing:** Examining the internal structure and code of the website to ensure thorough coverage and identify potential defects or vulnerabilities.

**5.ASSUMPTION**

* The customer should have a valid email id.
* The customer details should be displayed in the corresponding customer account.
* Test environment will be available and supported for all testing time
* Customer purchase a product, then it should be removed from the database of total number of respective products present in the inventory.
* While the customer enter their card/bank details and order the product, then proper approval should be required so as to process the payment.
* If the customer selects a product which is not present in the inventory, the “out of stock” option should be highlighted and customer should not be able to add that particular item to their cart.

1. **RISK**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **\*** | **TITLE** | **priority** | **Risk migration team** | **comments** |
| **1** | Security of bank data | high | payment | Card and other details |
| **2** | Customer cart items | medium | database | Total number of items left in inventory should update |

**7.RISK MITIGATION PLAN**

1. Risk Avoidance: Take proactive measures to avoid risks altogether, such as clarifying requirements, improving communication, or allocating additional resources.
2. Risk Transfer: Transfer the risk to a third party, such as outsourcing specific testing activities or using external testing services.

**8.RULES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ROLE** | **TEAM** | **RESPONSIBILITES** |
| Test manager | e-commerce | Prepare test plan and execute performance testing |
| QA | e-commerce | End to end testing e-commerce journey |
| Developer | e-commerce | Fix the bugs |
| Iteration manager | e-commerce | Co-ordinate between team and resolve impediments |
| Business analyst | e-commerce | Gather analyse requirements to prepare user stories |
| QA | Payments | PVT of customer payment journey testing |
| QA | Database | PVT of fetching products from DB |

**9.SCHEDULE**

Test schedule is described details for identification of the major testing tasks and estimation of the time required to do each one. One iteration of the project would be equal to two weeks.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \* | testing | Start date | End date | role | teams |
| 1 | Unit testing |  |  | developer | e-commerce |
| 2 | System testing |  |  | QA | e-commerce |
| 3 | Integration testing |  |  | QA | e-commerce |
| 4 | Performance testing |  |  | Test manager | e-commerce |
| 5 | User acceptance testing |  |  | Client | business |

**10.DEFECT TRACTING MECHANISM**

Defect reports document any identified issues, bugs, or defects encountered during testing. They include information such as defect descriptions, severity levels, steps to reproduce, and screenshots or supporting evidence. Defect reports help in the tracking, prioritization, and resolution of issues found during testing.

**11.TEST ENVIRONMENT**

The test strategy identifies the different environments required for testing the Amazon website. These environments include:

1. Development Environment: A dedicated environment where developers build and test individual components of the website.
2. Staging Environment: An environment that closely resembles the production environment and is used for testing integrated system functionality.
3. Production Environment: The live environment where the website is accessible to end-users and undergoes continuous monitoring and maintenance.

**12.ENTRY AND EXIT CRITERIA**

**12.1 ENTRY CRITERIA**

1. Completion of Development: The development phase of the Amazon website should be completed, including all planned features and functionality.
2. Test Environment Readiness: The required test environments, including development, staging, and production environments, should be set up and accessible for testing activities.
3. Test Data Availability: Sufficient and representative test data should be available to cover different product categories, customer profiles, and transaction scenarios.
4. Testable Build Availability: A stable and testable build of the Amazon website should be available for testing, ensuring that all necessary components are deployed correctly.
5. Test Plan Approval: The test plan should be reviewed and approved by the relevant stakeholders, including project managers, development team leads, and business representatives.
6. Test Resources: Adequate resources, including test managers, testers, and automation engineers, should be assigned and available to carry out the testing activities.
7. Test Tools and Infrastructure: The required testing tools, such as Selenium WebDriver, JUnit, and Apache JMeter, should be set up and accessible for test execution and analysis.

**12.2 EXIT CRITERIA**

1. Test Case Execution: All identified test cases, including functional, usability, performance, security, and compatibility tests, should be executed as per the defined test plan.
2. Defect Resolution: All critical defects, as well as high-priority defects impacting the core functionality of the Amazon website, should be resolved and retested.
3. Test Coverage: The test coverage should align with the defined requirements, ensuring that all key features and functionalities have been adequately tested.
4. Stability and Reliability: The Amazon website should demonstrate stability and reliability, with minimal system crashes, errors, or performance issues during testing.
5. Performance Targets: The performance testing results should meet the defined performance targets, including response times, throughput, and scalability, under expected user loads.
6. User Acceptance: User acceptance testing should be conducted and approved by the relevant stakeholders, ensuring that the Amazon website meets the specified business requirements and user expectations.
7. Test Reports: Comprehensive test reports, including defect reports, test summary reports, and any other relevant test documentation, should be prepared and shared with stakeholders.
8. Stakeholder Approval: The test results, including the overall test execution, defect status, and test coverage, should be reviewed and approved by the project managers, development team leads, and business representatives.

By meeting these entry and exit criteria, the testing team can ensure that the Amazon website is thoroughly tested, meets the defined quality standards, and is ready for deployment to the production environment.

**13. TEST AUTOMATION**

The test strategy defines the use of automation in testing the Amazon website. This includes:

1. Automated Test Execution: Utilizing test automation tools to execute repetitive and time-consuming test cases, such as regression tests.
2. Test Data Generation: Generating test data automatically to ensure comprehensive test coverage and reduce manual effort.
3. Performance Testing: Automating the execution of performance tests to simulate user loads and measure the website's response and scalability.

By defining the test levels, test types, test techniques, test environments, and test automation approach, the test strategy provides a clear direction for the testing activities for the Amazon website.

14. **EFFORT ESTIMATION**

Test estimation techniques refer to the methods and approaches used to determine or estimate the effort, time, and resources required for testing activities in software development projects. Estimating the testing effort is crucial for effective project planning, resource allocation, and scheduling.

**15.DELIVARABLE**

The test deliverables refer to the various documents and artifacts produced during the testing process for the Amazon website.