- Error Guessing: -

In this type we simply start guessing the values based our understanding of the requirement. ¬ Equivalence Partitioning:

- 1. If the requirement is range of values then derive the test case for 1 valid & 2 invalid inputs.
- 2. If the requirement is set of values then deriving the test case for 1 valid & 2 invalid inputs.
- 3. If the requirement id Boolean (true/false) then derive the test case for both true / false values. ¬

Bundry Value Analysis: -

If the requirement is range of values that is A,B then derive the test case as follows i.e. A, A+1, A-1, B, B+1, B-1.

➤ Bonding Value Analysis: - If the requirement is range of values that is A,B then derive the test case as follows i.e. A, A+1, A-1, B, B+1, B-1.

Drawbacks: -

Error Guessing: - Depends on the person to person

Minimum test coverage may not be achieved

Boundary values not covered

Equivalence Partitioning: - Boundary values not covered

Range: - Whenever we want to find range values we go for equivalence partitioning we go for this to achieve minimum test coverage after that we go for error guessing to achieve maximum test coverage.

Set: - Whenever we have to test a set of value we go for 1 +ve, 2 -ve then we go for error guessing we need to check all the set of values as the requirement says to us.

Boolean: - Here we go for true & false values

Sno	Description	Input	Expected	Note
1	Select Valid	NA	TRUE	
1	Select InValid	NA	FALSE	values changes according to the req
3	Do not select	NA	Do not select any thing error msg should show	we cant go for next question
4	Select Both	NA	We can select any one Radio button	only one can select at a time

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The assertion checks whether the given predict is true or false in any programming language. A predict is a Boolean expression with the value true or false. That means assertion is nothing but code that can be used to check or analyze the response that is received from the server.

Invalid status code Valid status code