## **1.Software Testing:**

Software testing is a process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding the software bugs.

Software testing also helps to identify errors, gaps or missing requirements in contrary to the actual requirements. It can be either done manually or using automated tools. Some prefer saying Software testing as a white box and Black Box Testing.

### 1.1 Why is Software Testing Important?

Testing is important because software bugs could be expensive or even dangerous. Software bugs can potentially cause monetary and human loss history is full of such examples.

- In April 2015, Bloomberg terminal in London crashed due to software glitch affected more than 300,000 traders on financial markets. It forced the government to postpone a 3bn pound debt sale.
- Nissan cars have to recall over 1 million cars from the market due to software failure in the airbag sensory detectors. There has been reported two accidents due to this software failure.
- Starbucks was forced to close about 60 percent of stores in the U.S and Canada due to software failure in its POS system. At one-point store served coffee for free as they unable to process the transaction.
- Some of the Amazon's third-party retailers saw their product price is reduced to 1p due to software glitch. They were left with heavy losses.
- Vulnerability in Window 10. This bug enables users to escape from security sandboxes through a flaw in the win32k system.
- In 2015 fighter plane F-35 fell victim to a software bug, making it unable to detect targets correctly.
- China Airlines Airbus A300 crashed due to a software bug on April 26, 1994, killing 264 innocents live.
- In 1985, Canada's Therac-25 radiation therapy machine malfunctioned due to software bug and delivered lethal radiation doses to patients, leaving 3 people dead and critically injuring 3 others.
- In April of 1999, a software bug caused the failure of a \$1.2 billion military satellite launch, the costliest accident in history.
- In May of 1996, a software bug caused the bank accounts of 823 customers of a major U.S. bank to be credited with 920 million US dollars.

# 1.2 Types of Software Testing:

Typically Testing is classified into three categories.

- Functional Testing
- Non-Functional Testing or Performance Testing
  Maintenance (Regression and Maintenance)

<b>Testing Category</b>	Types of Testing
Functional Testing	<ul> <li>□ Unit Testing</li> <li>□ Integration Testing</li> <li>□ Smoke</li> <li>□ UAT (User Acceptance Testing)</li> <li>□ Localization</li> <li>□ Globalization</li> <li>□ Interoperability</li> </ul>
Non-Functional Testing	<ul> <li>□ Performance</li> <li>□ Endurance</li> <li>□ Load</li> <li>□ Volume</li> <li>□ Scalability</li> <li>□ Usability</li> </ul>
Maintenance	<ul><li>□ Regression</li><li>□ Maintenance</li></ul>

## **2.Manual testing:**

Manual Testing is a type of Software Testing where Testers

manually execute test cases without using any automation tools.

Any new application must be manually tested before its testing can be automated. Manual Testing requires more effort, but is necessary to check automation feasibility.

Manual Testing does not require knowledge of any testing tool.

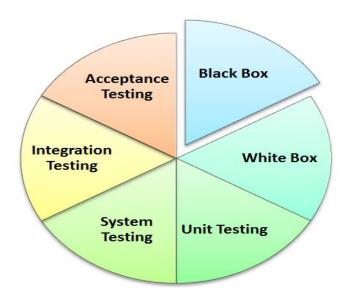
One of the Software Testing Fundamental is "100% Automation is not possible".

### **2.1 Goal of Manual Testing:**

- i. The key concept of manual testing is to ensure that the application is error free and it is working in conformance to the specified functional requirements.
- ii. Test Suites or cases, are designed during the testing phase and should have 100% test coverage.
- iii. It also makes sure that reported defects are fixed by developers and retesting has been performed by testers on the fixed defects.
- iv. Basically, this testing checks the quality of the system and delivers bugfree product to the customer.

# **2.2 Types of Manual Testing:**

Below given diagram depicts Manual Testing Types. In fact, any type of software testing type can be executed both manually as well using an automation tool.



# **2.3Tools to Automate Manual Testing:**

- 2.3.1 Selenium
- 2.3.2 QTP
- 2.3.3 **JMeter**
- 2.3.4 Loadrunner
- 2.3.5 TestLink
- 2.3.6 Quality Center (ALM)

### **3.**Automation Testing:

Manual Testing is performed by a human sitting in front of a computer carefully executing the test steps.

Automation Testing means using an automation tool to execute your test case suite.

The automation software can enter test data into the System Under Test, compare expected and actual results and generate detailed test reports. Test Automation demands considerable investments of money and resources.

Successive development cycles will require execution of same test suite repeatedly. Using a test automation tool, it's possible to record this test suite and re-play it as required. Once the test suite is automated, no human intervention is required. This improved ROI of Test Automation. The goal of Automation is to reduce the number of test cases to be run manually and not to eliminate Manual Testing altogether.

### 3.1 Why Automated Testing?

Automated software testing is important due to following reasons:

Manual Testing of all workflows, all fields, all negative scenarios is time and money consuming

It is difficult to test for multilingual sites manually

Automation does not require Human intervention. You can run automated test unattended (overnight)

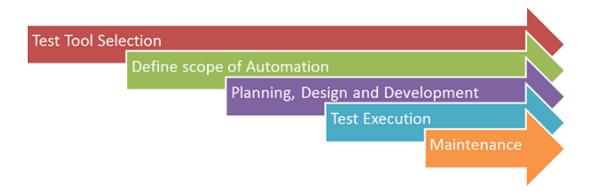
Automation increases the speed of test execution

Automation helps increase Test Coverage

Manual Testing can become boring and hence error-prone.

### **3.2Automated Testing Process:**

Following steps are followed in an Automation Process



#### Test tool selection

Test Tool selection largely depends on the technology the Application Under Test is built on. For instance, QTP does not support Informatics. So QTP cannot be used for testing Informatics applications. It's a good idea to conduct Proof of Concept of Tool on AUT.

# Define the scope of Automation

The scope of automation is the area of your Application Under Test which will be automated. Following points help determine scope:

- The features that are important for the business
- Scenarios which have a large amount of data
- Common functionalities across applications
- Technical feasibility
- The extent to which business components are reused
- The complexity of test cases
- Ability to use the same test cases for cross-browser testing

#### o Planning, Design, and Development

During this phase, you create Automation strategy & plan, which contains following details-

- Automation tools selected
- Framework design and its features
- In-Scope and Out-of-scope items of automation
- Automation testbed preparation
- Schedule and Timeline of scripting and execution
- Deliverables of Automation Testing

#### Test Execution

Automation Scripts are executed during this phase. The scripts need input test data before there are set to run. Once executed they provide detailed test reports.

Execution can be performed using the automation tool directly or through the Test Management tool which will invoke the automation tool.

Example: Quality center is the Test Management tool which in turn it will invoke QTP for execution of automation scripts. Scripts can be executed in a single machine or a group of machines. The execution can be done during the night, to save time.

#### Maintenance

As new functionalities are added to the System Under Test with successive cycles, Automation Scripts need to be added, reviewed and maintained for each release cycle. **Maintenance becomes necessary to improve the effectiveness of Automation Scripts.** 

#### 3.3 Framework for Automation:

A framework is set of automation guidelines which help in

- Maintaining consistency of Testing
- Improves test structuring
- Minimum usage of code
- Less Maintenance of code
- Improve re-usability
- Non-Technical testers can be involved in code
- The training period of using the tool can be reduced
- Involves Data wherever appropriate

There are four types of frameworks used in automation software testing:

- 1. Data Driven Automation Framework
- 2. Keyword Driven Automation Framework
- 3. Modular Automation Framework
- 4. Hybrid Automation Framework

#### **3.4Benefits of Automation Testing:**

Following are benefits of automated testing:

- 70% faster than the manual testing
- Wider test coverage of application features
- Reliable in results

- Ensure Consistency and improves accuracy
- Saves Time and Cost
- Human Intervention is not required while execution
- Increases Efficiency and speed in executing tests
- Re-usable test scripts
- Test Frequently and thoroughly

# 3.5Different types of software testing that can be automated

- Smoke Testing
- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- Functional Testing
- Keyword Testing
- Regression Testing
- Data Driven Testing
- Black Box Testing

# **3.6 Automation Testing Tools:**

- 1. Tricentis
- 2. Mabl
- 3. TestIM
- 4. Selenium
- 5. QTP
- 6. SkillTest
- 7. WATIR
- 8. Relationar Functional Tester

### 4.Test Plan:

A test plan is a detailed document that outlines the test strategy, Testing objectives, resources (manpower, software, hardware) required for testing, test schedule, Test Estimation and test deliverables.

The test plan serves as a blueprint to conduct software testing activities as a defined process which is minutely monitored and controlled by the test manager.

### **4.1 Importance of Test Plan:**

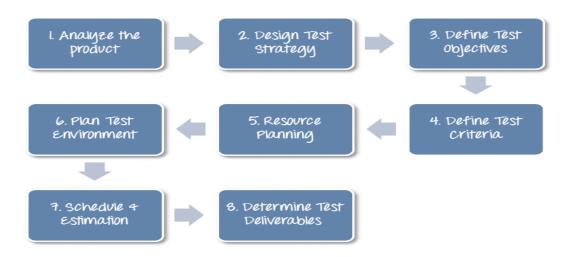
Making Test Plan has multiple benefits

- Test Plan helps us determine the **effort** needed to validate the quality of the application under test
- Help people outside the test team such as developers, business managers, customers **understand** the details of testing.
- Test Plan guides our thinking. It is like a rule book, which needs to be followed.
- Important aspects like test estimation, test scope, Test Strategy are **documented** in Test Plan, so it can be reviewed by Management Team and re-used for other projects.

### **4.2 How to write a Test Plan:**

You already know that making a **Test Plan** is the most important task of Test Management Process. Follow the seven steps below to create a test plan as per IEEE 829

- 1. Analyze the product
- 2. Design the Test Strategy
- 3. Define the Test Objectives
- 4. Define Test Criteria
- 5. Resource Planning
- 6. Plan Test Environment
- 7. Schedule & Estimation
- 8. Determine Test Deliverables



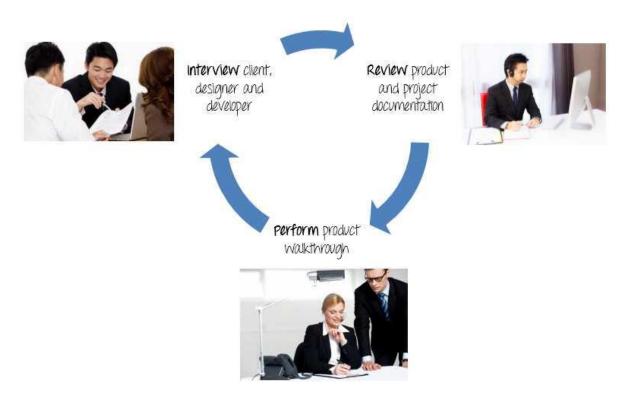
#### Step 1) Analyze the product

How can you test a product **without** any information about it? The answer is **Impossible.** You must learn a product **thoroughly** before testing it.

The product under test is Guru99 banking website. You should research clients and the end users to know their needs and expectations from the application

- Who will use the website?
- What is it used for?
- How will it work?
- What is software/ hardware the product uses?

You can use the following approach to analyze the site



**Step 2) Develop Test Strategy** 

Test Strategy is a **critical step** in making a Test Plan. A Test Strategy document, is a high-level document, which is usually developed by Test Manager. This document defines:

- The project's **testing objectives** and the means to achieve them
- Determines testing **effort** and **costs**

Back to your project, you need to develop Test Strategy for testing that banking website. You should follow steps below



**Step 2.1) Define Scope of Testing** 

Before the start of any test activity, scope of the testing should be known. You must think hard about it.

- The components of the system to be tested (hardware, software, middleware, etc.) are defined as "in scope"
- The components of the system that will not be tested also need to be clearly defined as being "out of scope."

Defining the scope of your testing project is very important for all stakeholders. A precise scope helps you

- Give everyone a **confidence & accurate information** of the testing you are doing
- All project members will have a **clear** understanding about what is tested and what is not

#### How do you determine scope your project?

To determine scope, you must –

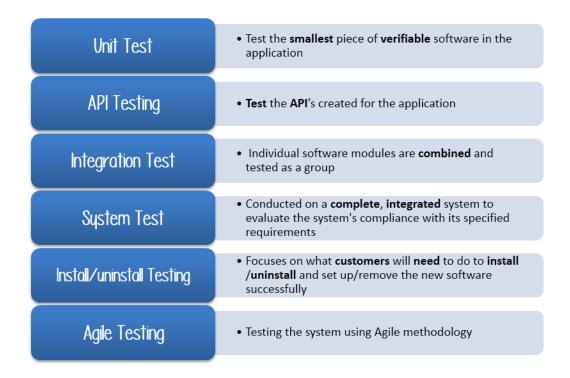
- Precise customer requirement
- Project Budget
- Product Specification
- Skills & talent of your test team

#### **Step 2.2) Identify Testing Type**

A **Testing Type** is a standard test procedure that gives an expected test outcome.

Each testing type is formulated to identify a specific type of product bugs. But, all Testing Types are aimed at achieving one common goal "**Early detection of** all the defects before releasing the product to the customer"

The **commonly used** testing types are described as following figure



Step 2.3) Document Risk & Issues

Risk is future's **uncertain event** with a probability of **occurrence** and a **potential** for loss. When the risk actually happens, it becomes the 'issue'.

In the article Risk Analysis and Solution, you have already learned about the 'Risk' analysis in detail and identified potential risks in the project.

In the Test Plan, you will document those risks

Risk	Mitigation
Team member lack the required skills for website testing.	Plan <b>training course</b> to skill up your members
The project schedule is too tight; it's hard to complete this project on time	Set <b>Test Priority</b> for each of the test activity.
Test Manager has poor management skill	Plan leadership training for manager
A lack of cooperation negatively affects your employees' productivity	Encourage each team member in his task, and inspire them to greater efforts.
Wrong budget estimate and cost overruns	Establish the <b>scope</b> before beginning work, pay a lot of attention to project planning and constantly track and measure the progress

#### **Step 2.4) Create Test Logistics**

In Test Logistics, the Test Manager should answer the following questions:

- Who will test?
- When will the test occur?

#### Who will test?

You may not know exact names of the tester who will test, but the **type of tester** can be defined.

To select the right member for specified task, you have to consider if his skill is qualified for the task or not, also estimate the project budget. Selecting wrong member for the task may cause the project to **fail** or **delay**.

Person having the following skills is most ideal for performing software testing:

- Ability to understand customers point of view
- Strong **desire** for quality
- **Attention** to detail
- Good cooperation

In your project, the member who will take in charge for the test execution is the **tester.** Base on the project budget, you can choose in-source or outsource member as the tester.

#### When will the test occur?

Test activities must be matched with associated development activities.

You will start to test when you have all required items shown in following figure



#### **Step 3) Define Test Objective**

Test Objective is the overall goal and achievement of the test execution. The objective of the testing is finding as many software defects as possible; ensure that the software under test is **bug free** before release.

To define the test objectives, you should do 2 following steps

- 1. List all the software features (functionality, performance, GUI...) which may need to test.
- 2. Define the **target** or the **goal** of the test based on above features

Let's apply these steps to find the test objective of your Guru99 Bank testing project

You can choose the '**TOP-DOWN**' method to find the website's features which may need to test. In this method, you break down the application under test to **component** and **sub-component**.

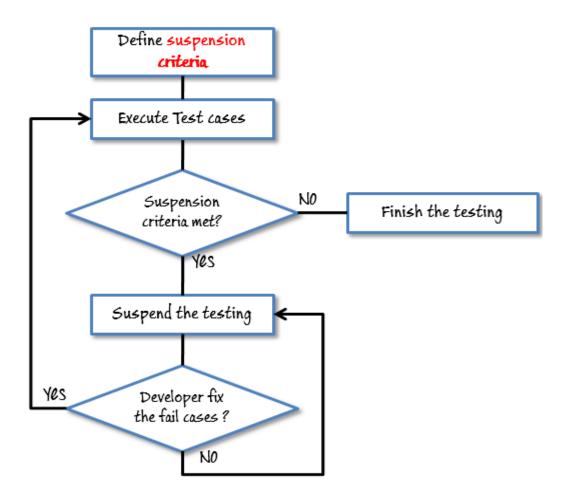
#### Step 4) Define Test Criteria

Test Criteria is a standard or rule on which a test procedure or test judgment can be based. There're 2 types of test criteria as following

#### **Suspension Criteria**

Specify the critical suspension criteria for a test. If the suspension criteria are met during testing, the active test cycle will be **suspended** until the criteria are **resolved**.

Example: If your team members report that there are **40%** of test cases failed, you should **suspend** testing until the development team fixes all the failed cases.



#### **Exit Criteria**

It specifies the criteria that denote a **successful** completion of a test phase. The exit criteria are the targeted results of the test and are necessary before proceeding to the next phase of development. Example: **95%** of all critical test cases must pass.

# **Roles and Responsibilities:**

- **Test Manager** Manages the entire testing activity (approve).
- **Test leader-** Prepare the test plan, Review test case, monitor defect tracking and Reports Preparation.
- **Test Engineer-** Prepare test case design and Daily reports.

#### **Step 5) Resource Planning**

Resource plan is a **detailed summary** of all types of resources required to complete project task. Resource could be human, equipment and materials needed to complete a project

The resource planning is important factor of the test planning because helps in **determining** the **number** of resources (employee, equipment...) to be used for the project. Therefore, the Test Manager can make the correct schedule & estimation for the project.

This section represents the recommended resources for your project.

#### • Human Resource

The following table represents various members in your project team

No	Member	Tasks
1	Test Manager	Manage the whole project
		Define Project directions
		Acquire appropriate
2	Tester	Identifying and describing appropriate test
		techniques/tools/automation architecture
		Verify and assess the Test Approach
		Execute the tests, Log results, Report the defects.
		Tester could be in-sourced or out-sourced members, based on the project budget
		For the task which required <b>low</b> skill, I recommend you choose <b>outsourced</b> members to <b>save</b> project cost.
3	Developer in Test	<b>Implement</b> the test cases, test program, test suite etc.
4	Test Administrator	Builds up and ensures Test Environment and assets are managed and maintained
		Support Tester to use the test environment for test execution
5	SQA members	Take in charge of quality assurance
		Check to confirm whether the testing process is meeting specified requirements

#### • System Resource

No	Resources	Description
1	Server	Install the web application under test
		This includes a separate web server, database server, and application server if applicable
2	Test Tool	The testing tool is to automate the testing, simulate the user operation, generate the test results
		There are tons of test tools you can use for this project such as Selenium, QTPetc.
3	Network	You need a Network include LAN and Internet to simulate the real business and user environment
4	Computer	The PC which users often use to connect the web server

# **Step 6) Plan Test Environment**

#### What is the Test Environment?

A testing environment is a setup of software and hardware on which the testing team is going to execute test cases. The test environment consists of **real business** and **user** environment, as well as physical environments, such as server, front end running environment.

#### **How to setup the Test Environment**

Back to your project, how do you set up test environment for this banking website?

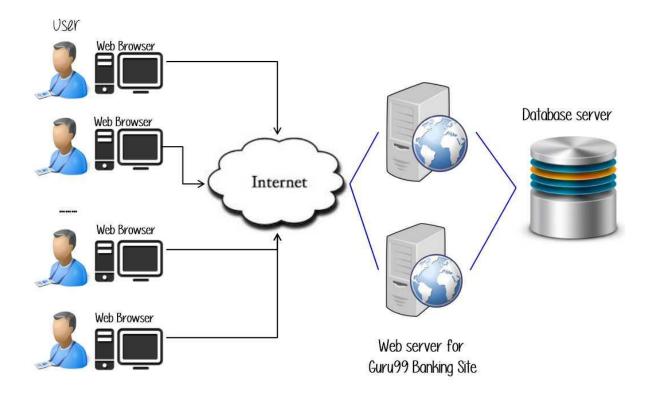
To finish this task, you need **a strong cooperation** between Test Team and Development Team



You should ask the developer some questions to understand the web application under test **clearly**. Here're some recommended questions. Of course, you can ask the other questions if you need.

- What is the maximum user connection which this website can handle at the same time?
- What are hardware/software requirements to install this website?
- Does the user's computer need any particular setting to browse the website?

Following figure describes the test environment of the banking website



**Step 7) Schedule & Estimation** 

Task	Duration	Resource
Test Plan	3	1
Test Design	5	3

# **Step 8) Test Deliverables**

Test Deliverables is a list of all the documents, tools and other components that has to be developed and maintained in support of the testing effort.

There are different test deliverables at every phase of the software development lifecycle.



Test deliverables are provided **before** testing phase.

- Test plans document.
- Test cases documents
- Test Design specifications.

Test deliverables are provided during the testing

- Test Scripts
- Simulators.
- Test Data
- Test Traceability Matrix
- Error logs and execution logs.

Test deliverables are provided **after** the testing cycles is over.

• Test Results/reports

- Defect Report
  Installation/ Test procedures guidelines
  Release notes

### **5.Unit Testing:-**

## What is Unit Testing?

Unit Testing of software applications is done during the development (coding) of an application.

The objective of Unit Testing is to isolate a section of code and verify its correctness. In procedural programming a unit may be an individual function or procedure

The goal of Unit Testing is to isolate each part of the program and show that the individual parts are correct. Unit Testing is usually performed by the developer.

#### Why do Unit Testing? Why is it important?

Sometimes software developers attempt to save time by doing minimal unit testing. This is a myth because skimping on unit testing leads to higher <u>Defect</u> fixing costs during <u>System Testing</u>, <u>Integration Testing</u> and even <u>Beta Testing</u> after the application is completed. Proper unit testing done during the development stage saves both time and money in the end.

#### **How to Create Unit Test Cases**

Unit testing is commonly automated, but may still be performed manually. The IEEE does not favor one over the other. A manual approach to unit testing may employ a step-by-step instructional document.

Under the automated approach-

- A developer could write another section of code in the application just to test the function. They would later comment out and finally remove the test code when the application is done.
- They could also isolate the function to test it more rigorously. This is a more thorough unit testing practice that involves copy and pasting the function into its own testing environment to other than its natural environment. Isolating the code helps in revealing unnecessary dependencies between the code being tested and other units or data spaces in the product. These dependencies can then be eliminated.

A coder may use a UnitTest Framework to develop automated test cases. Using an automation framework, the developer codes criteria into the test to verify the correctness of

the unit. During execution of the test cases, the framework logs those that fail any criterion. Many frameworks will also automatically flag and report in summary these failed test cases. Depending on the severity of a failure, the framework may halt subsequent testing.

#### **Unit Testing Benefits and Advantage**

- Developers looking to learn what functionality is provided by a unit and how to use it can look at the unit tests to gain a basic understanding of the unit API.
- Unit testing allows the programmer to refactor code at a later date, and make sure the module still works correctly (i.e. Regression testing). The procedure is to write test cases for all functions and methods so that whenever a change causes a fault, it can be quickly identified and fixed.
- Due to the modular nature of the unit testing, we can test parts of the project without waiting for others to be completed.

### **Unit Testing Limitations**

- Unit testing can't be expected to catch every error in a program. It is not possible to evaluate all execution paths even in the most trivial programs
- Unit testing by its very nature focuses on a unit of code. Hence it can't catch integration errors or broad system level errors.

It's recommended unit testing be used in conjunction with other testing activities

#### **Unit Testing Techniques**

- Structural Techniques
- Functional Testing Techniques
- Error Based Techniques

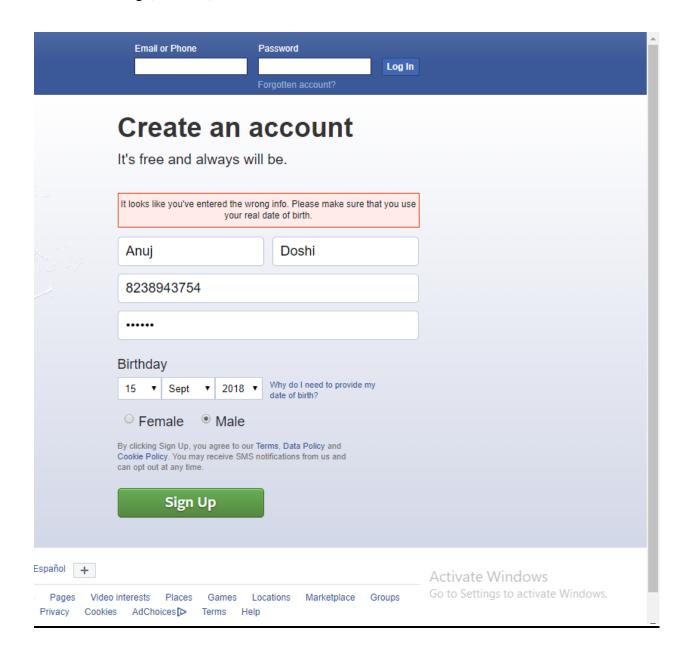
#### **Unit Testing Best Practices**

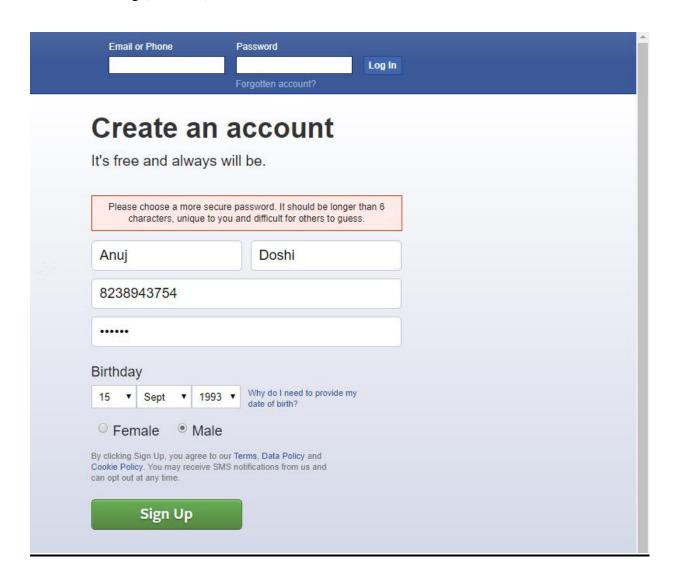
- Unit Test cases should be independent. In case of any enhancements or change in requirements, unit test cases should not be affected.
- Test only one code at a time.
- Follow clear and consistent naming conventions for your unit tests
- In case of a change in code in any module, ensure there is a corresponding unit <u>Test</u>
   <u>Case</u> for the module, and the module passes the tests before changing the implementation
- Bugs identified during unit testing must be fixed before proceeding to the next phase in SDLC
- Adopt a "test as your code" approach. The more code you write without testing, the more paths you have to check for errors.

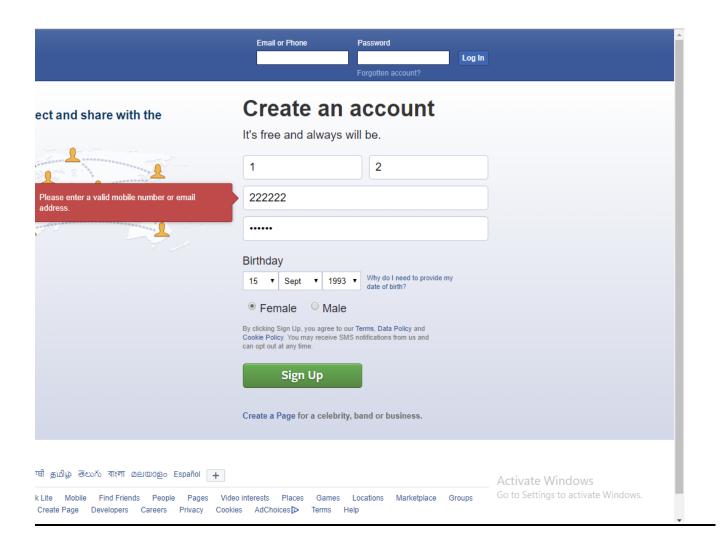
Keep on a straight path with proper unit testing.

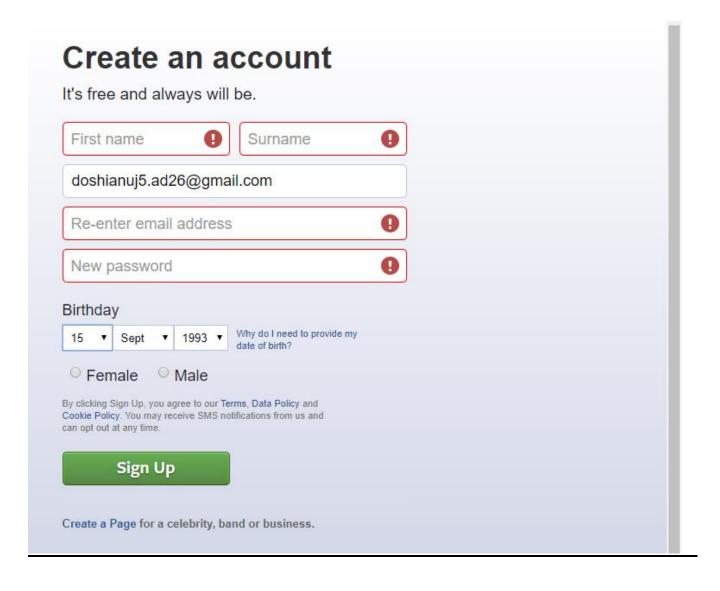


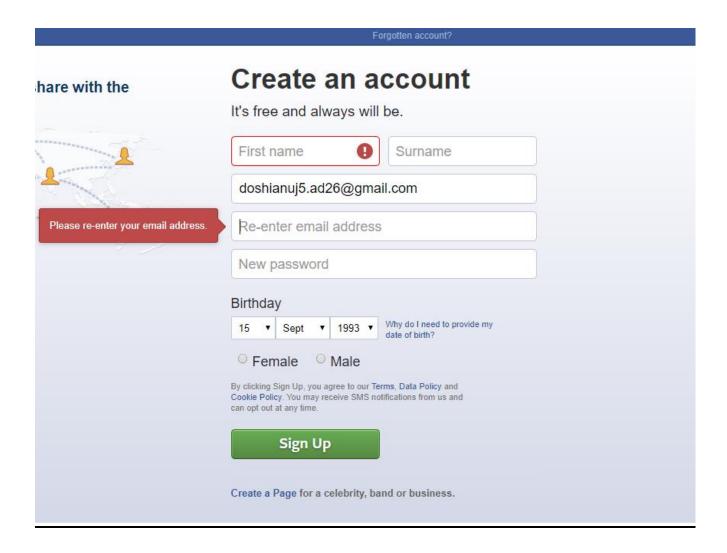


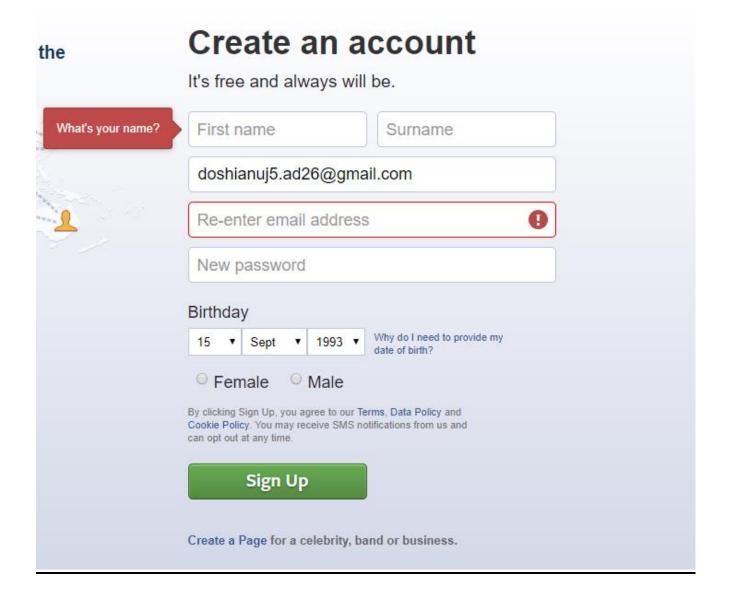












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1	Project Name	Facebook					
2	Module Name	Sign up					
3	Created By	Anuj Doshi					
4	Creation Date	22-08-2018					
5	Reviewed By	Anuj Doshi					
6	Reviewed Dat	15-09-2018					
7							
8							
		Test Scenario		Test Case			
9	Test Scenario	Description	Test Case Id	Description	Precondition	Post conditio	Test Data
10		Verify the signup functionality of facebook page	TC_FB_FN_00	Enter Valid First Name Field	1.1 Not allow the numeric value 1.2 Not allow the white space between the	It allow us to move to the next field	FirstName:123
4	Sheet1	<b>(+)</b>			: 1		

Expected Res	Actual Result	Status	Executed By	Executed Date	Comment
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Message					
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Not in	display to				
numeric"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	22/08/2018	No Comment
Error					
Message					
"First Name	Tooltip will be				
Not in	display to			Ac	tivate Windows

			1.3 Not allow the special	
12			character	FirstName:Anu
13			1.4 Not allow the blank field	FirstName:
14		Enter Valid Surname Field	2.1 Not allow the numeric value	Surname:1234
			2.2 Not allow the white space	

		J	IX	L	IVI
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Not allow in	Tooltip will be				
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name"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	22/08/2018	No Comment
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Message					
"Not Be					
Blank"	Highlights will	Pass	Anuj Doshi	22/08/2018	No Comment
Error					
Message					
"Surname	Tooltip will be				
Not in	display to				
numeric"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	22/08/2018	No Comment
Error					
Message					
"Surname	Tooltip will be			Ac	tivate Windows

16			2.3 Not allow the special character	Surname:Dos
17			2.4 Not allow the blank field	Surname:
		Enter Valid		

Error					
Message					
"Special					
Character is	Tooltip will be				
Not allow in	display to				
the surname"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	22/08/2018	No Comment
Error					
Message					
"Not Be	Highlights will				
Blank"	be showed	Pass	Anuj Doshi	22/08/2018	No Comment
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					Number and
					email has a
					same text
					field so if we
Error					enter the
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		Enter Valid Mobile	3.1 Not allow	
18	TC_FB_MN_0	Number	the character	Mobile Numbe
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Error Message "Mobile Number Not in Character" Error Message	Tooltip will be display to show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018	Mobile Number and email has a same text field so if we enter the mobile number this validation will be checked
"Special Character is					
not allow in	Tooltip will be				
mobile	display to				
number"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018	No Comment
Error					
Message "It	Tooltip will be			Ac	tivate Windows

	3.3 Not allow the blank field	Mobile Numbe
	3.4 Not allow the white space	Mobile Numbe
TC FB EM 0(Enter	4.1 Not allow the white Valid Emspace	Email:-anuj doshi@gmail. ,com

Error Message "It	Tooltip will be				
should not	display to				
be blanked"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018	No Comment
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should not	Tooltip will be				
allow the	display to				
white space"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018	No Comment
					Email and
					Mobile
					Number has
Error					a same text
Message					field so if we
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the white	Tooltip will be				email this
space in this	display to				validation will
field"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018 Ad	be checkeds

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					5.1 Not allow		ľ
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25			TC_FB_PS_00	Enter Valid Pa	space		Password:-an
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					the first name		:
					that you have		
					entered in		
					first name		

Error					
Message	Tooltip will be				
•					
"Mandatory	display to	D	Amui Daalai	00/00/0040	No Commont
Field"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018	No Comment
Error					
Message					
"Password	Tooltip will be				
not contain	display to				
white space"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018	No Comment
Error					
Message	Tooltip will be				
"Mandatory	display to				
Field"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018	No Comment
Error					
Message "It					
seems you					
enter the					
firstname in	Tooltip will be				
password	display to			A	tivate Windows

28	5.4 It should have at least minimum 8 character long	Password:-123
29	5.5 It should have at least one character in Upper case	Password:-Anu
30	5.6 It should have at least one special character	Password:-anu

Error Message "Minimum length is 8	Tooltip will be				
character long"	display to show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018	No Comment
Error	Show all choi	1 433	And Dosin	20/00/2010	No Comment
Message "It					
should have					
at least one	Tooltip will be				
letter in	display to				
Upper case"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018	No Comment
Error					
Message "It					
should have					
at least one	Tooltip will be				
special	display to				
character"	show an error	Pass	Anuj Doshi	28/08/2018	No Comment
Error				Ac	tivate Windows