STQA
Practical 2
Traditional vs Agile Software Testing

21BCE020

Q- Comparison of traditional software testing and agile software testing with 10 parameters.

Parameters	Traditional Software Testing	Agile-oriented Software Testing
Testing Methodology	Associated with the Waterfall model.	Associated with Agile models.
Execution	Sequential and phase-based process following a top-down approach which occurs after complete development.	Short and iterative development cycles following an adaptive approach which occurs at each phase of development.
Documentation	Requires detailed and well-documented planning for testing.	Can work with minimal document work for testing.
Feedback & Client Involvement	Feedback is received at the end of the development process and the client receives the finished product, limiting their involvement.	Continuous involvement and feedback between client and stakeholders during development.
Flexibility	Less flexible and leads to increased cost due to changes in requirements.	Highly adaptable to client requirements.
Risk Management	Testing occurs without accounting for risk and risk management occurs at the end of development.	Continuously prioritizes risk management at each iterative cycle.
Focus	Emphasis on simply completing the testing phase as per planning post-development.	Emphasis on identifying defects in the product during development.
Collaboration	Defined roles with limited collaboration between team members where modules of the software are tested individually.	Greater degree of collaboration between team members and stakeholders.
Tools	Utilizes conventional testing tools and manual testing methods.	Utilizes automated tools to keep up with the development pace.
Delivery	Delayed delivery due to longer testing phases post-development.	Short and predictable delivery due to continuous testing phases.