

Checklist table

S/N	Test Scenario	Actual Result	Status	Improvement
1	Verify search input field supports auto suggestion	Auto suggestions are displayed <a href="#">Test_01_Evidence</a>	PASSED	
2	Verify search results are applicable to the search parameter	Search results are related to the search parameter <a href="#">Test_02_Evidence</a>	PASSED	
3	Verify search result on image page are displayed	Search results on image page are displayed <a href="#">Test_03_Evidence</a>	PASSED	
4	Verify onClick search result link opens on a new tab	Links opens on the same tab <a href="#">Test_04_Evidence</a>	FAILED	Search result links to other websites etc., should open on a new tab. This will ensure the user keeps their google results tab, and user can open as many links as possible at the same time.

Exploratory testing is an experience-based test where design, execution, and learning are carried out concurrently. Test planning, test case designing, and execution go together as the tester uncovers the software.

### 1. Define Test Objectives

Exploratory testing objectives should be clear and should state what the test intends to achieve. This also include setting the quality criteria categories, which gives testers insights into specific target categories to start exploring.

- i. **Try to break it:** Tester use past experience with other similar applications to see if the software has similar bugs.
- ii. **Functionality:** Are the functional paths working well?
- iii. **Reliability.** Will it work well and resist failure in critical situations?
- iv. **Compatibility.** How well does it work with external components and configurations?
- v. **Scalability.** Can the deployment of the product scale up or down?

### 2. Define the Test Process

The testing process provides a clear mission for testers, these are useful for tracking and documentation for assessment after the test.

- i. **Create a checklist:** Checklist or charters are statements that guide testing rather than scripts to follow. A team charter explains the plan, including where to start, what to test, and what to look out for
- ii. **Set Timelines:** Test should have an expected time band; testers work together to meet deliverables within this set timeline.
- iii. **Bug classification:** The bugs and issues most commonly found in past projects are categorized, and the root causes are sought out. Based on these bugs, testers develop ideas for testing in the next run.
- iv. **Review:** The test results are reviewed by assessing the issues found. Learnings from the test are recorded in test and reports where the test coverage is analyzed.
- v. **Debrief:** The final results are compiled and compared with the initial checklist, and further testing can be recommended where applicable.