**Rajkumar**

**Test Plan**  
**1--Introduction**: Flipkart is an Indian e-commerce company, headquartered in Bangalore, Karnataka, India, and incorporated in Singapore as a private limited company.[5] The company initially focused on online book sales before expanding into other product categories such as consumer electronics, fashion, home essentials, groceries, and lifestyle products.  
  
**2--Scope**: Scope tells us about what we are testing and what we are not testing.  
**(a) In Scope**: Scope defines the features, functional or non-functional requirements of the software that will be tested.  
**(b) Out Scope**: Scope defines the features, functional or non-functional requirements of the software that will not be tested.

**3--Quality Objectives**: Here make a mention of the overall objective that you plan to achieve with your manual testing and automation testing.  
Some objectives of your testing project could be  
Ensure the Application under Test conforms to functional and non-functional requirements  
Ensure the AUT meets the quality specifications defined by the client.  
Bugs/issues are identified and fixed before go live.  
  
**4--Test Methodology**: Testing methodologies are the methods that are used to test the functional and non-functional requirements of a Product. Each method has its own defined deliverables to ensure that the expected product is delivered to the customer.  
 Choosing a proper Testing Methodology is the action or set of actions that lie at the core of the testing process. This may even be a versatile activity that changes according to the business requirements and timeline of the software product.  
 Functional and Non-functional  
 Verification and Validation  
  
**5--Test Level**: Testing levels are the procedure for finding the missing areas and avoiding overlapping and repetition between the development life cycle stages. We have already seen the various phases such as Requirement collection, designing, coding testing, deployment, and maintenance of SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle).  
Various Levels of Testing are:

* + Unit Testing (Component Testing)
  + Integration Testing
  + System Testing
  + User Acceptance Testing

**6--Testing Tools**: Make a list of Tools like  
**(i) Issue Tracking Tool**: JIRA  
**(ii) Bug Tracking Tool**: Bugasura  
**(iii) Automation Tool**: Selenium   
**(iv) Test Management Tool:** Zephyra  
**(v) Source Code Management Tool**: GIT GITHub  
(**vi) Framework testing Tool :** Junit,TestNG   
(**vii) Mobile Testing Tools:** Appiums

**7--Test Environment**:   
(a) Testing Environment Android   
(b) IOS  
(c) Web Portal   
(e) Pre-production Server   
(d) Production server  
  
**8--Test Coverage**: Test coverage is defined as a metric in Software Testing that measures the amount of testing performed by a set of test. It will include gathering information about which parts of a program are executed when running the test suite to determine which branches of conditional statements have been taken.  
 It is a technique to ensure that your tests are testing your code or how much of your code you exercised by running the test.

* Finding the area of a requirement not implemented by a set of test cases
* Helps to create additional test cases to increase coverage
* Identifying a quantitative measure of test coverage, which is an indirect method for quality check
* Identifying meaningless test cases that do not increase coverage

**9--Roles & Responsibility**: Detail description of the Roles and responsibilities of different team members like   
(a) QA Analyst   
(b) Test Manager  
(c) Configuration Manager   
(d) Developers  
  
**10--Test Completeness**:  
Specifies the criteria that denote a successful completion of a test phase  
Run rate is mandatory to be 100% unless a clear reason is given.  
Pass rate is 80%, achieving the pass rate is mandatory

**11--Schedule:** Making schedule is a common term in project management. By creating a solid schedule in the Test Planning, the Test Manager can use it as tool for monitoring the project progress, control the cost overruns.  
To create the project schedule, the Test Manager needs several types of input as below:

* **Employee and project deadline**: The working days, the project deadline, resource availability are the factors which affected to the schedule
* **Project estimation**: Base on the estimation, the Test Manager knows how long it takes to complete the project. So he can make the appropriate project schedule
* **Project Risk**: Understanding the risk helps Test Manager add enough extra time to the project schedule to deal with the risks

**12--Suspension and Resumption:** Suspension criteria specify the criteria to be used to suspend all or a portion of the testing activities while resumption criteria specify when testing can resume after it has been suspended.  
1) Unavailability of external dependent systems during execution.  
2) When a defect is introduced that cannot allow any further testing.  
3) Critical path deadline is missed so that the client will not accept delivery even if all testing is completed.  
4) A specific holiday shuts down both development and testing.

**13--Entry and Exit Criteria :**

**Entry Criteria**: Entry Criteria gives the prerequisite items that must be completed before testing can begin.  
**Exit Criteria**: Exit Criteria defines the items that must be completed before testing can be concluded.

**14--Test Deliverables**:   
(a) Test Summary Report   
(b) Daily Status Report  
(c) Test Matrices   
(d) Traceability Matrices