**RESULTS/DISCUSSION**

**10.1 SYSTEM TESTING**

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub-assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

**TYPES OF TESTS**

**UNIT TESTING**

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

**INTEGRATION TESTING**

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

**FUNCTIONAL TEST**

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

**Functional testing is centered on the following items:**

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.

Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures : interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

**SYSTEM TEST**

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration-oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

**WHITE BOX TESTING**

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

**BLACK BOX TESTING**

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

**UNIT TESTING**

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.

**TEST STRATEGY AND APPROACH**

Field testing will be performed manually and functional tests will be written in detail.

**Test objectives**

* All field entries must work properly.
* Pages must be activated from the identified link.
* The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

**Features to be tested**

* Verify that the entries are of the correct format
* No duplicate entries should be allowed
* All links should take the user to the correct page.

**Integration Testing**

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects.

The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one step up – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

**ACCEPTANCE TESTING**

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered

**10.1.1 TEST CASES:**

**Test case1:**

Test case for Login form:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FUNCTION: | LOGIN |
| EXPECTED RESULTS: | Should Validate the user and check his  existence in database |
| ACTUAL RESULTS: | Validate the user and checking the user  against the database |
| LOW PRIORITY | No |
| HIGH PRIORITY | Yes |

**Test case2:**

Test case for User Registration form:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FUNCTION | SUPPLIER |
| EXPECTED RESULTS: | Should check if all the fields are filled by the  user and saving the user to database. |
| ACTUAL RESULTS: | Checking whether all the fields are filled by  user or not through validations and saving user. |
| LOW PRIORITY | No |
| HIGH PRIORITY | Yes |

**Test case3:**

Test case for Change Password:

When the old password does not match with the new password , then this results in displaying an error message as “ OLD PASSWORD DOES NOT MATCH WITH THE NEW PASSWORD”.

**Test case 4:**

Test case for Forget Password:

When a user forgets his password he is asked to enter Login name, ZIP code, Mobile number. If these are matched with the already stored ones then user will get his Original password.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Modu le** | **Functio nality** | **Test Case** | **Expected Results** | **Actual Results** | **Res ult** | **Priori ty** |
| User | Login Usecase | 1. Navigate To Www.Sample.Co m 2. Click On Submit Button Without Entering Username and Password | A Validation Should Be As Below “Please Enter Valid Username & Password” | A  Validation Has Been Populated As Expected | Pass | High |
|  |  | 1. aNavigate To Www.Sample.Co m 2. Click On Submit Button With Out Filling Password And With Valid Username | A Validation Should Be As Below “Please Enter Valid Password Or Password Field Can Not Be Empty “ | A  Validation Is Shown As Expected | Pass | High |
|  |  | 1. NNavigate To Www.Sample.Co m 2. Enter Both Username And Password Wrong   And Hit Enter | A Validation Shown As Below “The Username Entered Is Wrong” | A  Validation Is Shown As Expected | Pass | High |
|  |  | 1. Navigate To Www.Sample.Co m 2. Enter Validate Username And Password And   Click On Submit | Validate Username And Password In DataBase And Once If They Correct Then Show The Main Page | Main Page/ Home Page Has Been Displayed | Pass | High |