Beet Seed — get the basic skills down.

1. Choose an object from your environment (e.g., a cup, laptop, car, T-shirt, etc.) and try to test it. Explain why you chose a particular test.
2. Explain the definition of validation and verification in your own words.

Object: Laptop

Some Test cases:

1.Test the power on -> Press the button to turn it on -> Check if it works

2.Test the power off -> Press the button to turn it off -> Check if it is turned off

3.Keyboard functionality testing -> Type a text using all the keyboard buttons -> Check that all buttons work correctly

4.Connect any USB devices to check if all ports are working

5. Connect any HDMI devices to check if all ports are working

6.Turn on the laptop->open each application-> to check if the operating system works as expected

7.Turn on the laptop->check the screen for any broke pixels

8.Turn on the laptop->go to settings and adjust screen brightness-> confirm if it works as expected

9.Turn on the laptop -> connect the battery charger -> check if charges

10.Turn off the laptop -> connect the battery charger -> check if charges

11.Fully charge the laptop -> disconnect the charger -> turn on the laptop -> check the battery duration

Validation = means if we build the right product, the one that the users would expect.

In the laptop scenario, we test it by checking that the object functions right

Verification= means if we build the product right. In the laptop scenario we should check the technical specifications and see if we met them.

Beet Sprout— dive deeper into practice.

1. Complete the task of the previous level.
2. Make a comparative table of different types of companies. Indicate the pros and cons of each of them (from the employee's point of view).   
     
   For instance,

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № | Type of company | Pros | Cons |
| 1 | Product |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 2 | Outsource, etc. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. Give examples of unsuccessful product validation or verification that you have encountered in your life.

| **№** | **Type of Company** | **Pros** | **Cons** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Product | Opportunities for product development | Employees might working on the same product for a long time |
| 2 | Outsource | Work for different projects and clients | Job instability |
| 3 | Start-up | Rapid career growth | Risk if the product will work on the market,so financial instability for employees |
| 4 | Outstaff | Work for different projects and clients, gain experience and knowledge | Might need to move to an other project or have strict deadlines |
| 5 | Academy | Access to training and certifications | Skills and training offered might not be accepted from other companies |
| 6 | Freelance | Flexibility on working hours and choice of the projects/clients they want to work with | Lack of job security and company benefits |

**Example of unsuccessful validation:**

Once, I downloaded a budgeting app on my mobile device.

While using it, the app didn’t categorize the expenses correctly and some times didn’t make the necessary math to show me the total amount of money left.

The app finally had bad reviews due to bad user experience.

**:лиственное_дерево:**Mighty Beet: get an all-round topics coverage by completing **level three** of the home assignment:

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Complete the tasks of the previous two levels. 2. Explain the importance of 2-3 testing principles of your choice. Give examples from your own experience. |

1. **prevention and detection of failures and defects:** this principle helps prevent defects from appearing later and reduces the cost and effort of fixing them. Also, it helps to keep a quality product for the users

Example of everyday life: When we take the car to the engineer to check that everything works as expected (service). If we won’t, we might choose to make a trip, the car will break and everything will be ruined.

1. **reducing the risks of obtaining inadequate software quality (for example, to avoid**

**financial and non-financial losses):** this principle focuses on identifying the risks and so to prevent negative actions like money loss, damage, bad reputation, even death.

Example of everyday life:

we organize an outdoor event in autumn and there is a chance to rain. In order to prevent the event to be cancelled, we are taking measures like a tent or an alternative indoor space.