**1- Explain what all types of testing should be performed on such a project.**

**>>>** It's important to cover various aspects to ensure its functionality, security, and performance. Here are the types of testing that should be performed:

1. Functional Testing-

- Unit Testing: This involves testing individual units or components of the code to ensure they work as expected.

- Integration Testing: This verifies that different units or modules of the application work together as intended.

2. User Interface (UI) Testing:

- User Experience (UX) Testing: Focuses on ensuring that the user interface is intuitive, user-friendly, and provides a positive experience for users.

3. Usability Testing:

- Involves real users performing tasks on the website to evaluate its ease of use.

4. Compatibility Testing:

- Browser Compatibility Testing: Ensure that the website functions correctly across different web browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, etc.).

- Device Compatibility Testing: Verify that the website works on various devices (desktops, tablets, mobile phones).

5. Performance Testing:

- Load Testing: Checks how the application performs under expected load conditions.

- Stress Testing: Pushes the system beyond its expected load to identify its breaking points.

- Performance Profiling: Identifies performance bottlenecks in the application.

6. Security Testing:

- Penetration Testing: Tries to exploit vulnerabilities to assess the security of the application.

- Security Scanning: Uses automated tools to identify common security issues (e.g., OWASP Top 10).

7. Database Testing:

- Ensures that data is stored, retrieved, and manipulated accurately in the database.

8. Content Testing:

- Verifies that all content on the website (text, images, videos, links) is accurate and displayed correctly.

9. Accessibility Testing:

- Ensures that the website is accessible to users with disabilities (e.g., screen readers, keyboard navigation).

10. Regression Testing:

- After making changes or updates, ensure that existing functionalities are not affected.

11. API Testing:

- If the application uses APIs, test them to ensure they provide the expected responses.

12. Localization and Internationalization Testing:

- Ensures that the application works well in different languages and regions.

13. Error Handling Testing:

- Verify that error messages are clear and informative for users.

16. Scalability Testing:

- Check how the application handles increased load and traffic.

17. Deployment Testing:

- Verify that the application deploys successfully in different environments.

Testing should be an iterative process, and it's important to perform these tests at different stages of development (e.g., unit tests during coding, integration tests after modules are integrated, etc.).