Test Strategy

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1. Introduction

The Test Strategy document outlines the overall approach to testing the OrangeHRM application. It provides a framework for the testing process, defining the scope, objectives, resources, and techniques to ensure the product meets quality standards.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of the Test Strategy are:

- To ensure the application meets all functional and non-functional requirements.
- To identify and resolve defects early in the development lifecycle.
- To validate the application's performance, usability, and reliability.
- To minimize risks associated with the deployment of the application.

3. Scope of Testing

The scope of testing for this project includes:

• Functional Testing:

- o User authentication (login/logout).
- o Employee management (adding, editing, deleting employee profiles).
- o Role-based access control.

• Non-Functional Testing:

- Usability testing for ease of navigation.
- o Compatibility testing across multiple browsers and devices.

• Exclusions:

o Performance testing and stress testing are not included in this phase.

4. Test Levels

The following levels of testing will be performed:

- 1. **Unit Testing**: Conducted by developers to verify individual components.
- 2. **Integration Testing**: Validate interactions between modules.
- 3. **System Testing**: Comprehensive testing of the application as a whole.
- 4. **Regression Testing**: Ensure that new changes do not break existing functionality.

5. Test Types

- **Functional Testing**: Verifying the application against the functional requirements.
- **Usability Testing**: Ensuring the user interface is intuitive and user-friendly.
- **Compatibility Testing**: Testing across different browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Edge) and platforms (Windows, macOS).
- Exploratory Testing: Identifying edge cases and undocumented behaviors.

6. Test Environment

- Operating Systems: Windows 10/11, macOS.
- **Browsers**: Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge.
- **Database**: MySQL for backend operations.
- Tools: Selenium, Postman, Jira, BrowserStack.

7. Test Data Management

- Test data will be created for scenarios such as employee creation, role management, and report generation.
- Test data will include:
 - Valid and invalid login credentials.
 - o Employee profiles with various roles.
 - o Sample contact and emergency contact details.

8. Entry and Exit Criteria

Entry Criteria:

- All test environments are set up and verified.
- Test cases are reviewed and approved.
- Required tools are configured and accessible.

Exit Criteria:

- All planned test cases are executed.
- No critical defects remain unresolved.
- Test Summary Report is prepared and shared with stakeholders.

9. Defect Management

- Defects will be logged and tracked using Jira.
- Defect lifecycle stages: New \rightarrow Assigned \rightarrow Fixed \rightarrow Retested \rightarrow Closed.
- Defect severity levels: Critical, High, Medium, Low.

10. Tools and Techniques

• Test Management: Jira..

• **API Testing**: Postman.

• **Defect Tracking**: Jira.

11. Risks and Mitigation

Risk Mitigation

Unclear requirements Conduct walkthroughs with stakeholders. Environment downtime Maintain a backup environment for testing.

Tight timelines Prioritize critical test cases and automate repetitive ones.

12. Reporting and Deliverables

- **Test Execution Report**: Summarizing pass/fail rates and defect status.
- **Defect Reports**: Detailed defect logs with screenshots and reproduction steps.
- Final Test Summary Report: Overall status and readiness for release.

13. Approval

This Test Strategy document must be approved by:

- Project Manager
- QA Lead
- Client Representative