Software testing is a crucial part of software development, it ensures that the software been developed performs all functional requirements and is free from any form of defect and errors. This ensures that the software is of good quality and standard. While testing a software, it is important to be time and cost consciousness. This reason has made most testers switch from the manual testing process to automation of software testing, to reduce time and cost. But then selecting a software testing tool for automated testing that best fit a project is important yet challenging task, the objective of this paper is to evaluate some of the most used software testing tool, identify their strength and weakness and also the field where they can be employed, either for mobile testing, web service testing or both. It was observed that there is no one perfect tool for testing, but for a particular testing purpose, trade-offs can be made to select the best tool depending on the size of the project, the budgeted cost for testing, the platform of the application and also the language that is used to develop the project. The privacy concerns that occur to us is embedding data privacy as many software only have data privacy tacked onto their IT security or disaster recovery plan but that’s not good enough because data privacy touches on so many parts of your websites. Additionally, maintaining system security and preventing against data privacy risks at the corporate level can be expensive. However, because the costs associated with a data breach are so high, you must invest wisely. Additionally, there will be a long list of rules and procedures to follow, and it might be challenging to remember what level of data privacy you need to attain for your various datasets. The software industry is built on the principles of intellectual property rights. Every intellectual property right stands alone as a valuable asset and a piece of the larger ownership pie. Depending on the form of ownership rights, the law offers several protection strategies. Patents, copyrights, trade secrets, and trademarks are the main four categories of intellectual property rights that are pertinent to software. Each offers a unique kind of legal defence. The technology itself can be protected through the use of patents, copyrights, and trade secrets. Technology is not covered by trademarks; rather, they protect the names or symbols that are used to identify a product in the marketplace.