RESUME

**NAGARAJ JORAPUR**

BE (Mechanical Engineer)

## E-mail: LinkedIn:

[jorapurnagaraj2@gmail.com](mailto:jorapurnagaraj2@gmail.com) https://[www.linkedin.com/in/nagaraj-](http://www.linkedin.com/in/nagaraj-) jorapur-35ba60175

**Mobile**: 8618552905

# Career Objective

Seeking for opportunity to build my career to achieve professional as well as organizational goal and gain knowledge in an industry by utilizing interpersonal skills such as Dedication, Good Communication, Hard Work and Creative.

# Academic Credentials

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Under Graduation** | | | | |
| **Qualification** | **Institution/University** | **Year of Passing** | **Aggregate**  **Percentage(CGP**  **A)** | **Class Obtained** |
| B.E (Mechanical Engineering**)** | Jain AGMIT  Jamakhandi **/**VTU Belagavi Karnataka | 2019 | 68.68% (7.61CGPA) | First Class |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pre-Education** | | | | |
| **Qualification** | **University/Board** | **Institution** | **Year of**  **Passing** | **Percentage** |
| **PUC** | Board of Pre University Bangalore, Karnataka | Govt. P B P U College for Boys Jamakhandi | 2015 | 64.67 % |
| **S.S.L.C** | Karnataka Secondary Education  Examination Board, Bangalore | Govt. P B High School Jamakhandi | 2013 | 65.44 % |

# Achievements and Activities

* Engineering project **“Self Recharging Electric Vehicle”** which is selected to state level Project exhibition ‘**Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology’**.
* Got 2nd Price in **Technical Quiz** conducted by JAGMIT College.
* Got 3rd place in inter college project exhibition conducted by **SECAB engineering college**

Vijayapur.

# Technical Skills

* **Software known:**

JAVA**:**

* Basic knowledge of **JAVA**,
* Knowledge of **Object Oriented Programming**(OOP’s),
  + Encapsulation
  + Inheritance
  + Polymorphism
  + Abstraction
* **Collection**.

SQL+**:**

* Basics of SQL,
* Knowledge on Joins
* **Manual Testing,**
* AGILE Methodology,
* Smoke Testing,
* Regular Testing’s,
* Adhoc Testing,
* **Testing Tool:**
* Knowledge on Java Selenium WebDriver tool.
  + Automating the Test Cases.
  + Knowledge of identifying the Elements By using **Xpath**.
  + Knowledge of handling the **Popup and Tabs** .
  + Knowledge of handling the **Mouse** **Actions** and Key Board Buttons.
  + Knowledge of Handling **Frames** and **Disabled Elements**.
  + Knowledge of **Data Driven Testing**.
  + Knowledge Of **TestNG** Plug-in Tool
* Knowledge on **ALM** (Application Lifecycle Management)
  + Writing the test cases in **Test Plan**.
  + Execution of the test cases in Test Plan.
  + Knowledge of generation **Test Case Execution report**.
  + Knowledge of generation **Test Case Graphs**.

# Personal Details

Name : Nagaraj Jorapur

Father Name : Gangaram Jorapur

Mother Name : Roopa Jorapur

Language Known : Kannada, English, Hindi

Address : Choudayya Nagar Jamakhandi 587301,

Tq: Jamakhandi Dist: Bagalkot,

Karnataka

# Declaration

I **Nagaraj Jorapur** hereby declare that the details given above are true to my knowledge and belief.

**Date:**

**Place: (Nagaraj Jorapur)**

1. Testing 2. Q

1. Testing 2. Quality assurance 3. Quality control 4. Black-box testing 5. White-box testing 6. Gray-box testing 7. Functional testing 8. Regression testing 9. Integration testing 10. System testing 11. User acceptance testing

1. software testing

2. Test automation

3. Test management

4. Test development

5. Test execution

Detail oriented

• Analytical

• Logical

• Methodical

• independent

• Resourceful

• Tenacious

• Creative

• Flexible

Rigorous

-methodical

-attention to detail

-analytical

-creative

-thorough

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- Systematic

- disciplined

-critical thinking

-problem solving

-attention to detail

-analytical skills

-communication skills

-teamwork

How Explain our project

CRM is an abbreviation for customer relationship management. It is a system used by organizations to manage and analyze customer interactions and data. The goal of CRM is to improve customer satisfaction and loyalty, and to increase sales and profits.

A CRM project can be used to track customer data, manage customer interactions, and automate sales and marketing processes.

A CRM project typically includes a software system that helps businesses track and manage customer data, as well as a process for managing customer interactions.

The domain of sales is the study of how products are sold and how customers behave when they are buying products. It includes research on topics such as sales strategies, sales techniques, and customer behavior.

List of testing terminologies

-Unit testing: A type of software testing where individual units or components of a software program are tested to verify they are fit for use.

-Integration testing: A type of software testing that verifies the interactions between various software components or modules are working as intended.

-Regression testing: A type of software testing that is performed to verify that previously fixed software defects have not reappeared in new software builds or versions.

-Functional testing: A type of software testing that verifies the functionality of a software component or system according to its specified requirements.

-Non-functional testing: A type of software testing that focuses on the quality attributes of a software component or system, such as performance, stability, and scalability.

list of testing terminologies

-Acceptance Testing: A type of testing used to determine whether or not a system meets the requirements of the customer or end user.

-Alpha Testing: A type of testing conducted by potential users/customers or an independent test team at the developer's site.

-Beta Testing: A type of testing conducted by actual users/customers at their own locations.

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-Compatibility Testing: A type of testing to determine if a system is compatible with other systems it must interface with.

-Conformance Testing: A type of testing to determine if a system meets industry or regulatory standards.

-Destructive Testing: A type of testing that intentionally tries to break a system in order to find weaknesses and vulnerabilities.

-End-To-End Testing: A type of testing that covers the entire system from start to finish to ensure all components work together as expected.

-Functionality Testing: A type of testing that focuses on the functionality of the system to ensure it meets the requirements.

-Integration Testing: A type of testing to determine how well components

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-Test plan

-Test case

-Test suite

-Regression testing

-Integration testing

-Unit testing

-Smoke testing

-Acceptance testing

-Black box testing

-White box testing

-System testing

-Performance testing

-Security testing

list of testing terminologies

1. Test strategy

2. Test planning

3. Test design

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• Boundary value analysis: A black-box testing technique in which test cases are designed to exercise the functionality at the boundary values of the input data.

• Capacity planning: The process of determining the amount of resources (e.g., CPU, memory, disk space) required to support a given system.

• Compatibility testing: A type of testing to ensure that a system will work with other systems with which it must interface.

• Component testing: A type of testing in which individual software components are tested.

• Data-driven testing: A type of testing in which test cases are designed based on input data.

• Endurance testing: A type of testing to determine how a system performs under sustained use.

• Functional testing: A type of testing to ensure that the system performs the required functions.

• Installation testing: A type of testing to ensure that the system can be installed correctly.

• Integration testing: A type of testing in which individual software components are combined and tested.

• Performance testing: A type of testing to measure the speed or responsiveness of a system.

• Regression testing: A type of testing to ensure that changes to the system have not introduced new bugs.

• Stress testing: A type of testing to determine how a system performs under extreme conditions.

• System testing: A type of testing to ensure that the system as a whole performs as required.

• Unit testing: A type of testing in which individual software units are tested.

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-Boundary Value Analysis: A method of testing in which test cases are designed to test the boundaries of an input or output domain.

-Cause-Effect Graph: A graphical representation of cause-and-effect relationships that can be used to design test cases.

-Code Coverage: A measure of how much of the code is executed by a particular test suite.

-Compatibility Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application is compatible with the hardware and software it is intended to run on.

-Conformance Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application conforms to a specified standard or requirement.

-Data-Driven Testing: A type of testing where test cases are designed based on inputs and expected outputs from a data set.

-Dynamic Testing: A type of testing where the software application is tested while it is in execution.

-Exploratory Testing: A type of testing where testers are encouraged to use their own discretion and experience to test the software in an unscripted way.

-Functional Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application is performing as expected.

-Install/Uninstall Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application can be installed and uninstalled without any errors.

-Integration Testing: A type of testing to check if different software components are working together as expected.

-Load Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application can perform under heavy loads.

-Localization Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application is properly localized for a specific target market.

-Negative Testing: A type of testing where test cases are designed to test for errors and unexpected behavior.

-Performance Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application can perform as expected under various load conditions.

-POSIX Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application conforms to the POSIX standard.

-Reliability Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application is free from errors and can perform its intended function for a long period of time.

-Regression Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application still works as expected after a change or modification has been made.

-Security Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application is secure from external threats.

- Smoke Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application has any major errors or bugs.

-SOA Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application conforms to the service-oriented architecture.

- Stress Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application can perform under extreme load conditions.

-System Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application works as expected when it is integrated with other systems.

- Usability Testing: A type of testing to check if a software application is easy to use and understand.

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