**TESTING**

**Black box:** No information of architecture of product or access to the code is given to the testers. Only documentation is given. Test performers are QA engineers. It's external and functional testing. It is also called high level testing. It includes graph-based testing and comparison testing.

**White Box:** Full access to the code and architecture of product. Test performers are mainly Developers. It's internal and structural testing. It is also called low-level testing. It includes path testing (flow graph) and control structure testing (Data flow testing and loop testing)

**Regression Testing:** Regression Testing is done to confirm whether the code change has not affected the existing features. Re-Testing works on defect fixes. The purpose of regression testing is to ensure that the code changes adversely not affect the existing functionality. Defect verification is the part of the Retesting.

**Smoke Testing:** The main purpose of Smoke Testing is not to find bugs in the software, but rather, to let the system test team know what their starting point is. Smoke testing provides a goal for the developers and lets them know when they have achieved a degree of stability.

**Alpha Testing:** Alpha Testing is a type of software testing performed to identify bugs before releasing the software product to the real users or public. The main objective of alpha testing is to refine the software product by finding and fixing the bugs that were not discovered through previous tests

**Beta Testing:** Beta testing is one of the final steps in your software development lifecycle before a product goes live. It is also referred to as user testing. Beta testing aims to ensure that end users are satisfied with a software product before you make it generally available.

**System Testing:** System Testing is a type of software testing that is performed on a complete integrated system to evaluate the compliance of the system with the corresponding requirements. In system testing, integration testing passed components are taken as input.

**Stress Testing:** Stress testing is a part of performance testing where system is overloaded to see how it will function, and whether it will fail gracefully. We check if the performance, data and security are all up to standard. All parts of the system is monitored to see if it can handle multiple errors or if it can stop in a graceful manner.

**Performance Testing**: Performance testing is termed as a type of software testing to ensure that software applications will perform well under their expected workload. Application should be able to bear the load of multiple user log in at the same time. The goal of performance testing is not only finding the bugs but to eliminate performance bottlenecks.