

① BRT Base coverage -  
→ checking the SF of the test plan as per development document & TRM i.e. what to test?

② Risk base coverage -  
→ Risk and their solution occurs in project ex. search / export example

③ TRM based coverage -

- It checks which is mention in test plan is as per TRM or not i.e. How to test?
- After that project manager give permission to make finalized test plan.

## \* Agile Test plan :-

- Test engineer is responsible to create Agile
- In agile methodology, sprint is of 1 month
- That's why, agile plan is of 1 month

~~#~~

1 <sup>st</sup> Week
JAN 1 to JAN 5

### ① Sprint 1<sup>st</sup> plan

~~product owner~~ Product owner.

- Business Analyst, tester and development team arrange a grooming session
- Product owner groomed all the requirements related to current sprint with tester team & development team in grooming session
- Then test plan is created

### ② Story Analysis - (similar to SRS doc)

- Review user story & question - answers session is held for doubts
- Communication done betw testing team, developing team and product owner
- This communication done through Q-messenger

### ③ Test Case design -

- On the basis of customer requirements

We generate test case scenario.  
 → on the basis of scenario, tester writer test cases.

JAN 6 to JAN 7 WEEKEND

2nd week  
JAN 8 to JAN 12

### ① Iteration test case review -

- Reviewing the test cases
- System & functional testing test case review

Comment - it is give poor config is  
 Review test case like ~~of Test case comment~~  
 ex - ① test case are wrong. ② Not Add scenario.  
 ③ Test case Add  
 ④ Test case Remove & fix comment - Peer review.

### ② Regression test case design

- writing test cases for newly added scenario

### ③ Regression test case Review.

- Reviewing the test cases of newly added scenario.

JAN 13 to JAN 14 Weeknd.

- 3<sup>rd</sup> week  
JAN 15 to JAN 19

### ① smoke testing -

- After Receiving a build from developer, tester checks whether the build is ready to test or not
- checking basic core functionality.

### ② Iteration test case execution

- Start of test case execution
- System & functionality testing is done.

### ③ Regression test case execution

- Regression testing is conducted

### ④ Defect log / Fix -

- Tester Add defect
- Developer fix. defect \*/\*
- During the testing tester found any defect i.e. defect log.
- After fixing the defect from developer i.e. defect fix.

JAN 20 - JAN 21 Weekend

4th Week  
JAN 22 to JAN 27

① VAT

② Defect Report

③ Test summary Report

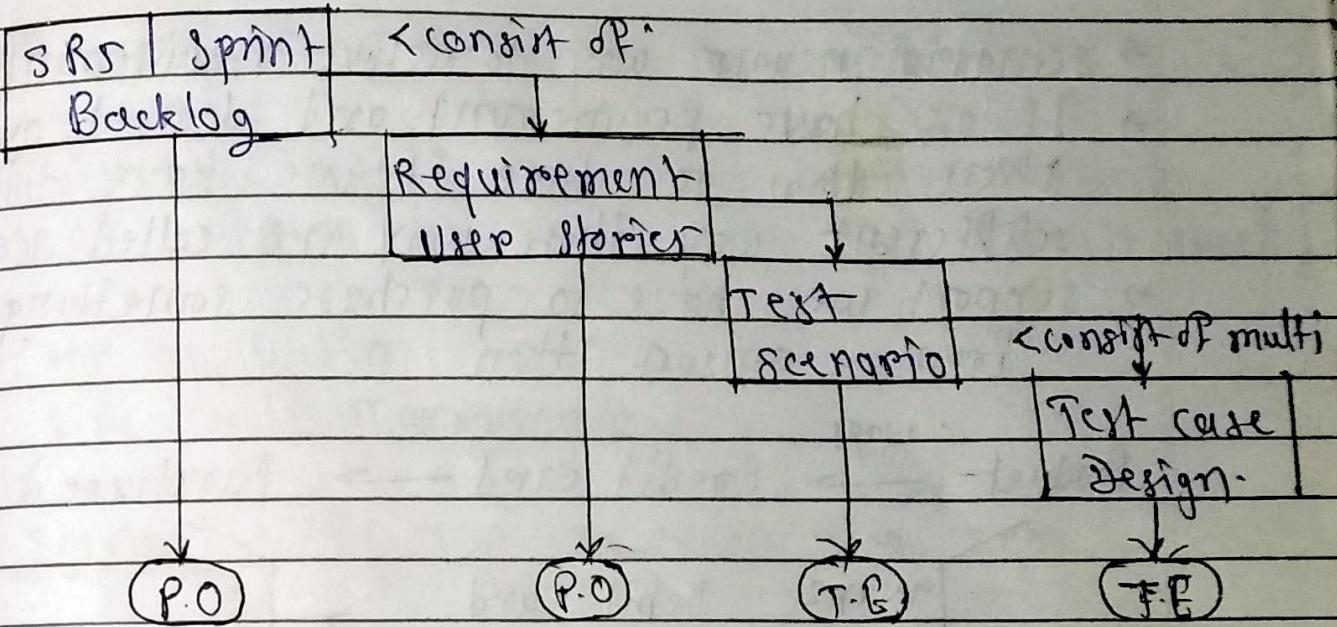
④ Test closure Report

\* Time sheet (DSR) - PM - Billing depend  
JAN 28 - JAN 29 Weekend.

⑤ Next sprint - 2

JAN 28 - JAN 29 Weekend

## \* Test case design & scenarios



### ① Test case scenario <what to test>

- It is functionality
- one scenario consist of multiple test cases
  - ↳ For single
  - ↳ check Name field
  - check mob field

### ② Test case Design - <How to test>

- Condition to be applied?
- Navigational statement to define functionality
- Design is how to test?

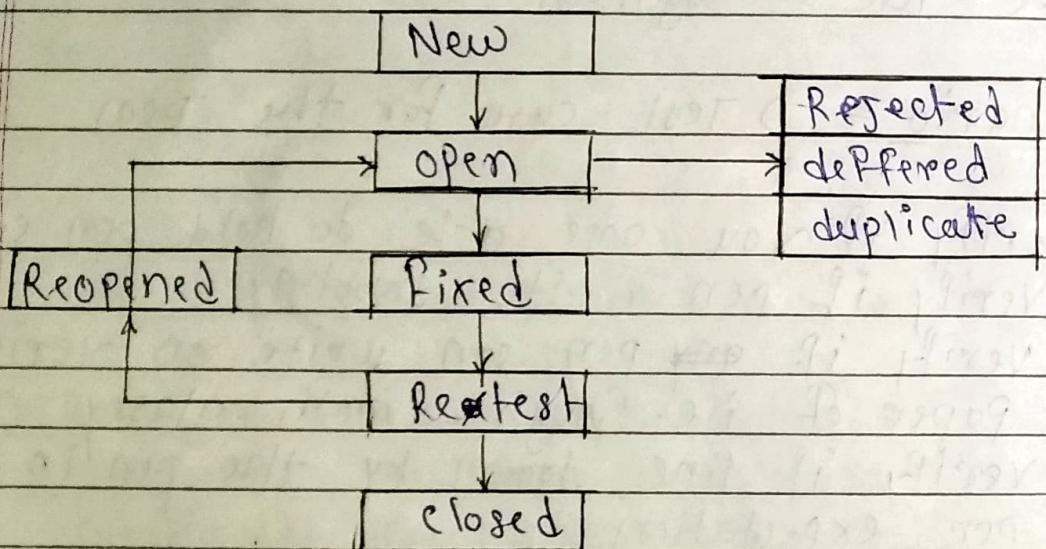
(2)

## \* Defect life cycle

→ Defect life cycle is nothing but it is a set of states in which defect goes through its whole journey.

→ It is also known as bug life cycle

→ The main purpose is to communicate or show the current status of defect



### ① New

→ When tester found any defect during testing, then tester marks status as "New".

### ② open -

→ It is an intermediate stage betw New & fix

→ Developer starts analyzing & work on fixing the defect & developer marks status as "open"

### ③ Fixed -

- Developer makes necessary changes to fix defect
- After fixing defect developer marks status as "fixed"

### ④ Retest

- Retest is done by tester to check whether the defect is fixed or not
- Tester marks status as "Retest"

### ⑤ FF closed -

- If bug is not longer exists then tester marks as "closed"

### ⑥ Reopened

- After doing changes for fixing defect or after fixing defect, still defect is there
- Then tester marks status as "Reopened"

### ⑦ Rejected -

- If defect is not a valid defect then developer marks status as "Rejected"

### ⑧ Deferred -

- When defect is valid but on low priority
- That time we are not fixing that defect in current sprint we fix it in next sprint
- The developer marks status as "Deferred"
- We fix it in next sprint because of lack of time and has less time to deliver a sprint

### ⑨ Duplicate -

- After fixing defect same defect arises or occurs twice then developer marks "status as duplicate"
- Duplicate will be rejected.

### \* Review

- Review is a final formal process
- There are four type of review

- ① Self Review
- ② Peer Review
- ③ Internal Review
- ④ External Review

### ① Self Review -

- Self Review is done by tester itself
- check whether I miss any test case or not
- check all the test case are as per requirement or not.

### ② Peer Review

- Whatever the test case, I have written which is reviewed by our colleague
- check or Review is there any test case missing or not, which is added on a scenario

### ③ Internal Review -

- Here, Review taken by BA or product owner + developer + test team
- Business analyst is responsible person to review our test analyst.

### ④ External Review -

- External Review is performed by UAT team & customer.

## \* Traceability Matrix - (RTM)

→ It is a Requirement Traceability matrix (RTM)

- It is a document which is prepared by tester
- It is important because all the requirement of a system should be defined
- That is nothing but, during the test case design & Review if any test case is missing at that time we are going to do traceability matrix
- It is a mapping betn business Requirement & prepared test cases.
- There are two type Traceability matrix
  - ① forward traceability matrix
  - ② backward traceability matrix

### ① Forward traceability matrix

- It is a mapping betn business Requirement and test case

### ② Backward Traceability Matrix

- It is a mapping betn business requirement defect Id & Test cases.

## \* Extra Points \*

) what is decision Table.

→ It represent which action to perform depending on give condition

→ this tablet helps tester to prepare test cases

) what is Error guessing?

→ It is one kind of technique which is done by the experience person where he is going to guess the error.

→ This testing required skilled & experienced tester

) what is mean by defect seeding?

→ If defect seeding ~~app~~ or the defect are added into the code

→ defect are intentionally inserted into the program by developer to check whether tester is able to find out or not

4) What is mean defect leakage?

→ It is nothing but defect is missed by tester & found by someone.

5) What is defect cascade?

→ It is nothing but one small part or functionality of our application which is unnoticed or not identified during testing then it will cascade no. of defects (generat no. of defect) It is called as defect cascade.

6) What is Pesticide paradox?

→ It means some set of test case are executed again & again over the period of time then these set of test are not capable to identify new defect in system is called as Pesticide paradox.

7) What is agile velocity?

→ It is nothing but process of estimation of time to complete the task

→ It is done by using - planning Poker.com

what is mean by defect clustering?

→ small unit of application or feature have caused majority of quality issue in an application  
(defect)

what is mean by defect age.

→ It is nothing but the actual time span between 'New & closed' defect status.  
It is called as defect age.

what is mean by walkthrough?

→ It is a meeting which is not scheduled  
→ In which we give knowledge or review to our team members.

what is mean by inspection?

→ It is a schedule meeting  
→ In that we are going to discuss on important point  
→ Also we check Request of project.

⑫ what is mean by failure ?

→ when defect found by end customer or  
or after the delivery of project is  
called as Failure

⑬ what is test bed ?

→ It is nothing but the environment set up  
for testing

→ like for testing what we need iPhone,  
Ipad, windows etc.

