Leadsquared QA

Reg. No: 17BCI0076

Name: Pankhuri

1. This is a classic instance of various processing happening for different kinds of input. The input here is the type of customer. The processing is the amount of discount that they can avail. Depending on the type of input if the output differs, a model that can be successfully used to test is “Decision Table Testing”.

   Step 1: Partition your input into categories:
   To create a decision table, you will have to partition your input into categories. There are 6 categories of users in this situation:

i) New customers with coupon
ii) New customers without a coupon
iii) Existing customers with a loyalty card and no coupon
iv) Existing customers without a loyalty card and no coupon
v) Existing customers with a loyalty card and Coupon
vi) Existing customers without loyalty and with a coupon.

   More partitions can be made but from the problem definition itself, it is not clear if the new customers can have a loyalty card or not. So let’s not assume it. Besides, this is just to show you how to arrive at a solution.

   Step 2: Construct your decision table:
   There are many ways to do this. I would use all the input categories as columns and discounts as rows.

Type of Customer|| Discount	New customer, no coupon	New customers, with coupon	Existing customers with loyalty card and no coupon	Existing customers without loyalty card and no coupon	Existing customers with loyalty card and coupon	Existing customers without loyalty card and with a coupon
15%	x					
10%			x		x	
20%		x			x	x
No discount				x		

Step 3: Pick a user from each input category and test:
Now from each category, we can pick one value and test to see if the correct amount of discount is applied.
So now, we will need at least 6 customers or 6 test cases to test the case completely.

2. This argument states that it makes location preference a sense and the most important factor in order to make a business profitable because location enhances the chance of attracting more and more customers. This conclusion is based on the premise that location and surrounding of the area in which one wants to set up a business matters the most.
However, there are several assumptions that may not necessarily apply to this argument. For example, if the cost or rent of the building associated with the business location is very expensive or the area is not safe for all groups of customers, then it may not attract a lot of customers and it will lead to the financial loss. Also, one must look at the plausibility of improving the work environment. And finally, because different business areas will have different factors to be considered for and we should not compare the success or failure of a business based on the location factor only.

   This argument also relies on the idea that business companies solely use financial sense in analysing improving the work environment. This is not the case. Companies look at other considerations such as the negative social ramifications of high on-job injuries. For example, Toyota spends large amounts of money improving its environment because while its goal is to be profitable, it also prides itself on high employee morale and an almost perfectly safe work environment. However, Toyota finds that it can do both, as by improving employee health and employee relations they are guaranteed a more motivated staff, and hence a more efficient staff; this guarantees more money for the business as well as more safety for the employees. There is also a possibility of getting maximum number of skilled employees and a good number of customers in a not so favourable location.

   In conclusion, while at first it may seem to make financial sense to improve the condition of the work environment sometimes it truly does not make financial sense. Furthermore, financial sense may not be the only issue a company faces. Other types of analyses must be made such as the social ramifications of an unsafe work environment and the overall ability of a company to improve that environment. Before any decision is made, all these things must be considered, not simply the location factor.

3. I will test and verify a mouse over the following parameters:

i) Check if the mouse is an optical mouse or not.
ii) Verify that left-click and right-click buttons are working fine.
iii) Check if the double click is working fine.

iv) Verify the time duration between two left clicks, in order to consider it as a double click.
v) Check if the scroller is present at the top or not.
vi) Verify the speed of the mouse pointer.
vii) Check the pressure required for clicking the mouse buttons.
viii) Verify the acceleration of the mouse pointer.
ix) Verify that clicking the button and dragging the mouse operation is working fine.
x) Check the dimension of the mouse, if it's suitable to grip and work.
xi) Verify that the mouse works in all the allowed surfaces.
xii) Check if the mouse is a wireless mouse or corded mouse.
xiii) In the case of wireless mouse, check the range up to which the mouse remains operational.
xiv) In the case of a wireless mouse, check the battery requirement of the mouse.
xv) Check if there is an option to switch on or mouse.

After verifying a mouse over the mentioned test case we can say that it is a good quality mouse.