Case Study(6)

Task(2) In this system, have basically 2 modules. The customers have to register for any enquiry related to products. The unregistered person can't access this apathy registered customer can view details of products he can buy the product of his choice and need. The admin contains the access of admin on the apathy admin can change everything in the alpha has the ability to add,delete,update any information .The users know how to create a basket of the desired items in the wording app.Once the items are in the cart, the user can view them and move to payment. In your journey to make a delivery appoint is essential to know how to connect the customer and delivery guy.A delivery guy takes the order and delivers it to the customer on their specified address.

Task(3) In this system, we mentioned that how the testing is related to this software and in which way we have test the software. We have used 5 types of testing .

Unit testing: Unit testing where individual program units or objects are tested. By using this testing we have focused on testing the functionality of methods.

Module Testing: Where this is combination of unit program is called module.

Sub-system testing: We combined some module for the preliminary system testing in our project.

System testing: Where it is the combination of two or more sub system and it is tested. We tested the entire system as per the requirement.

Acceptance Testing: Normally this type of testing is done to verify if system meets the customer specified requirements.It is the system testing performed by the customers to determine whether they should accept the delivery of system.

Task(4): You already know that making a test plan is the most important task of test management process. In this system, follow the eight steps are used.(1)Analyze the product,(2)Design the test Strategy,(3)Define the test objectives,(4)Define test Criteria,(5)Resource planning,(6)Plan test environment,(7)Schedule and Estimation and (8)Determine test Deliverables. The testing phase requires organizations to complete various tests to ensure the accuracy of programmed code, the inclusion

of expected functionality and the interoperability of applications and other network components. Test plans created during initial project phases enhance an organization's ability to create detailed tests. Test data is the input given to a software program during test execution. Some data may be used for positive testing , typically to verify that a given set of input to a given function produces an expected result. Other data may be used for negative testing to test the ability of the program to handle unusual, extreme, exceptional or unexpected input. The maintenance function is responsible for the frequency and level of maintenance. They are responsible for the costs to maintain, which requires development of detailed budgets and control of costs to these budgets.