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SANITY TESTING:

Definition: Sanity testing is a subset of regression testing. After receiving the software build, sanity testing is performed to ensure that the code changes introduced are working as expected. This testing is a checkpoint to determine if testing for the build can proceed or not.

Example of Sanity Testing:
In an e-commerce project, main modules are login page, home page, user profile page, user registration etc. There is a defect in the login page when the password field accepts less than four alpha numeric characters and the requirement mentions that this password field should not be below eight characters. Hence, the defect is reported by the testing team to the development team to resolve it. Then the development team fixes the reported defect and sends it to the testing team for clearance. Then the testing team checks whether the changes done are working fine or not. It is also determined if it does have an impact on other related functionalities. Now there is a functionality to update the password in the user profile page. As part of the sanity testing, login page is validated as well as the profile page to ensure that the checks are working fine at both the places.

Feature of sanity testing:

1. **Subset of Regression Testing:**
   Sanity testing is a subset of regression testing and focuses on the smaller section of the application.
2. **Unscripted:**
   Most of the times sanity testing is not scripted.
3. **Not documented:**
   Usually sanity testing is undocumented.
4. **Narrow and deep:**
   Sanity testing is narrow and deep approach of testing where limited functionalities are covered deeply.
5. **Performed by testers:**
   Sanity testing is normally performed by testers.

Advantage:

1. Sanity testing helps in quickly identify defects in the core functionality.
2. It can be carried out in lesser time as no documentation is required for sanity testing.
3. This testing technique is not so expensive when compared to another types of testing.
4. It helps to identify the dependent missing objects.
5. It helps in the scenario when the time for testing of the product is limited or having less time to complete the test.

Disadvantage:

1. It focuses only on the functions and commands of the system application.
2. It is not possible to cover all the test cases in test scenarios.
3. It covers only few functionalities in the system application. Issues in the unchecked functionalities can’t be recovered.
4. Sanity testing is usually unscripted. Hence, future references are not available.