

# Exam Preparation

## Course overview



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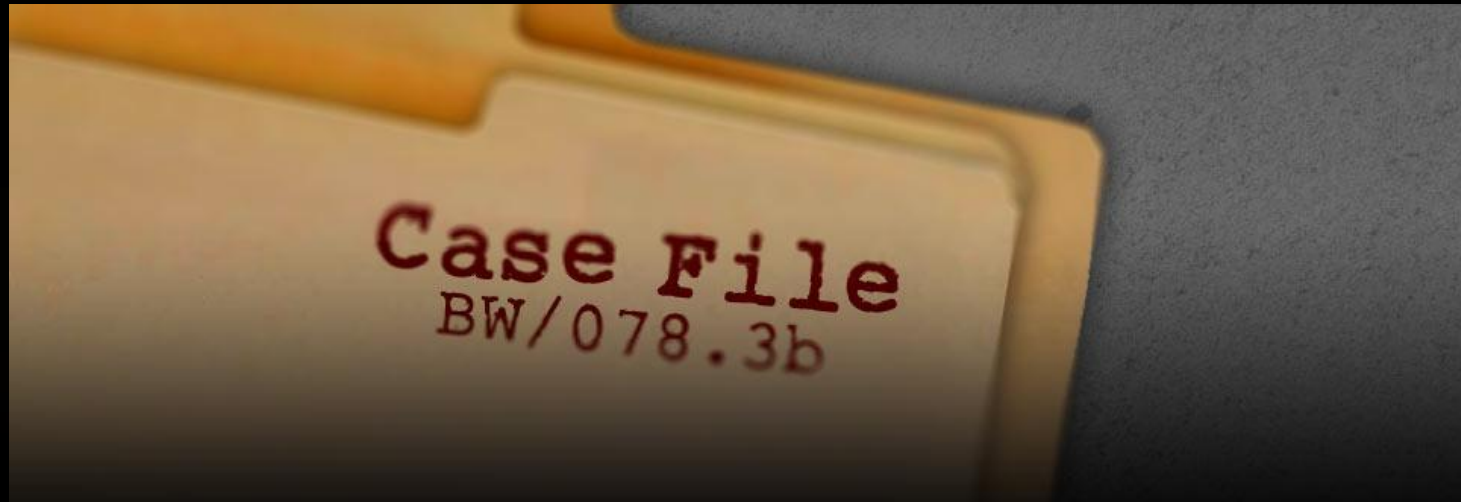
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1. Test cases and Executions
2. Test design techniques
3. Test levels and types
4. Bug reports
5. Software Development Methodologies
6. Test Automation





# Test Case



# Test Case

- Sequence of steps to check the correct behavior
- At least two cases to fully test a requirement
  - A positive test
  - A negative test
- Consist of
  - Title
  - Steps to follow
  - Expected result

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	ID	TC00051					Cycle	Major
2	Name	Test Login					Category	Regression Tests
3	Revision	1.0						
4								
5	Description	Check the basic login functionality						
6	Precondition	Server installed						
7	Postcondition	User is logged in						
8	Expected Result							
9								
10	Note	Do not skip this!						
11	Area	REGRESSION						
12	Design Method	BLACK_BOX						
13	Variety	NEGATIVE						
14	Execution	MANUAL						
15	Priority	MEDIUM						
16	State							
17	Team	QA						
18	Level	COMPONENT						
19	Document Base	Requirements Document 1.5 (12.7.2011)						
20	Dependency	-						
21	Evaluation	MANUAL						
22	Traceability	UC-112						
23								
24								
25	Step	Action	Precondition	Postcondition	Expected Result			
26		1 Open login page			Login page displayed			
27		2 Enter username						
28		3 Enter password			Password should not be visible			
29		4 Press ok			User is logged in			
30								

# Test Case (2)

- Optionally may consist of
  - ID
  - Description
  - Related requirements
  - Test category
  - Author
  - Is automated



# Test Case (3)

- Example test case

TC1: Login with correct username and password

1. Open [lab.uk.qualityassuranceteam.com/wp-login](http://lab.uk.qualityassuranceteam.com/wp-login) page
2. Enter valid username
3. Enter valid password
4. Click "LogIn" button

Expected Result:

User is successfully logged in the system



# Test Execution



Test execution is the process of executing the code and comparing the expected and actual results.

- Test execution process factors
  - Test suites to be executed in that cycle
  - Assigning test cases to respective testers
  - Resolve blocking issues as they arise

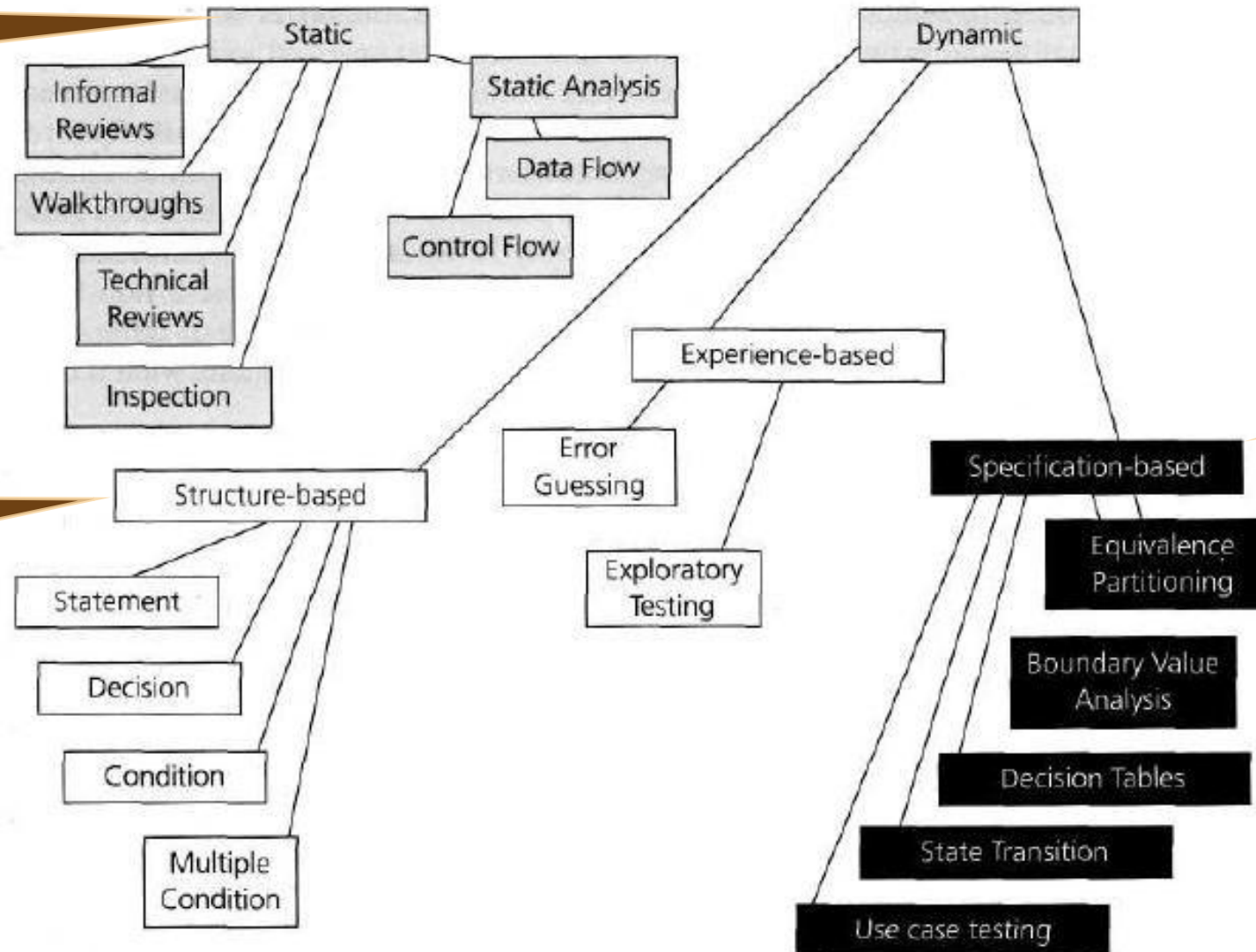


# Testing Techniques

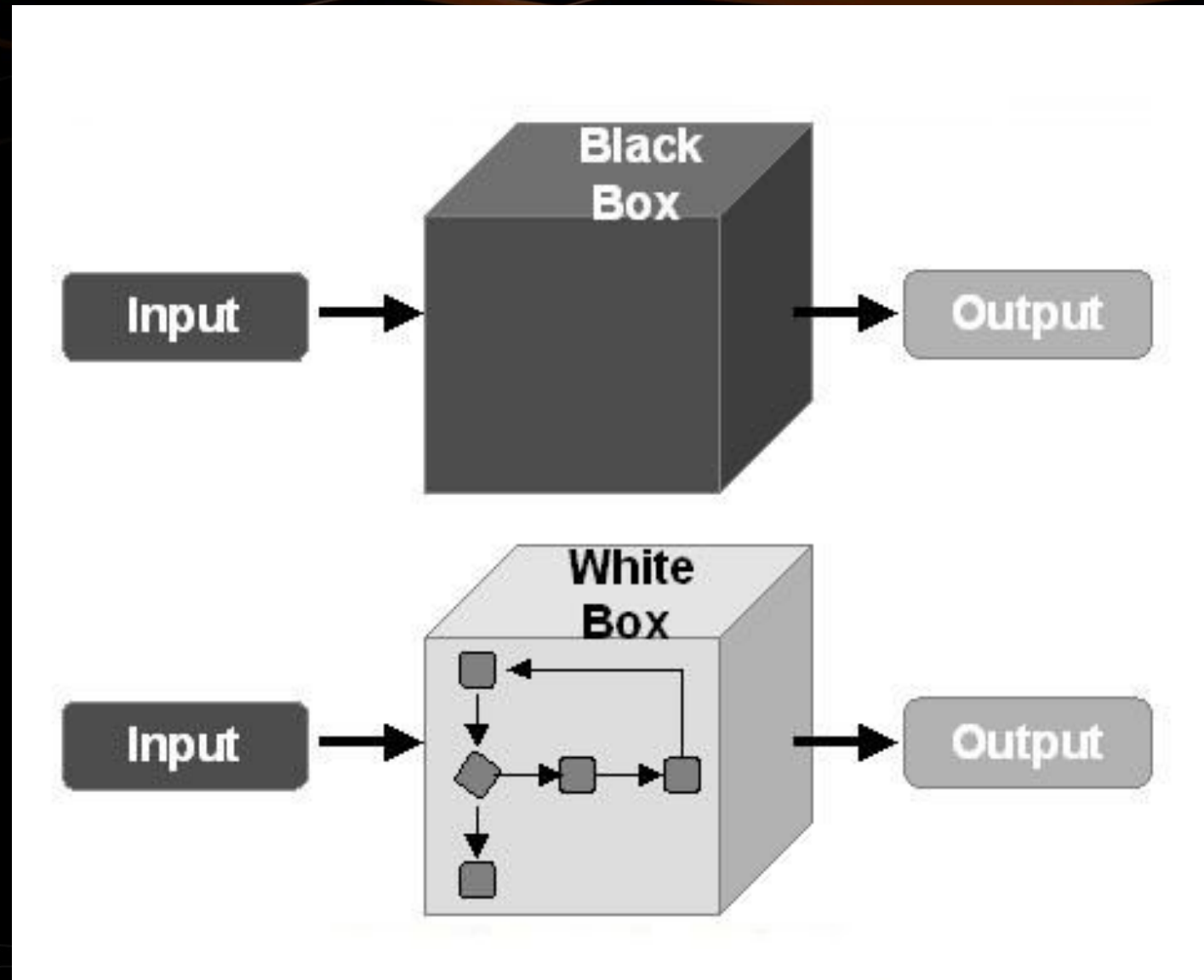
Gray-Box

White-Box

Black-Box



# White-Box vs. Black-Box Testing



# What is Equivalence Partitioning?

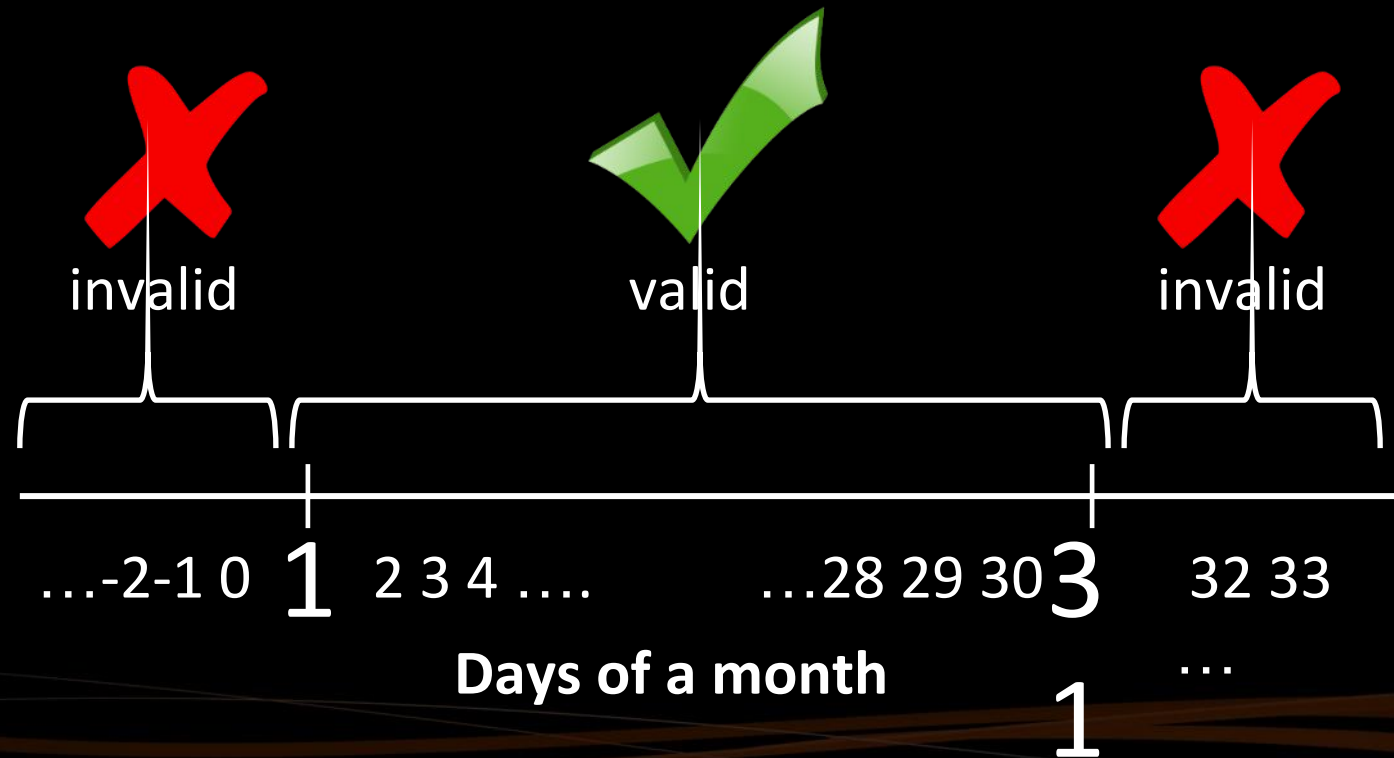
- Equivalence partitioning:

Equivalence partitioning is a software testing technique that divides the input data of a software unit into partitions of equivalent data

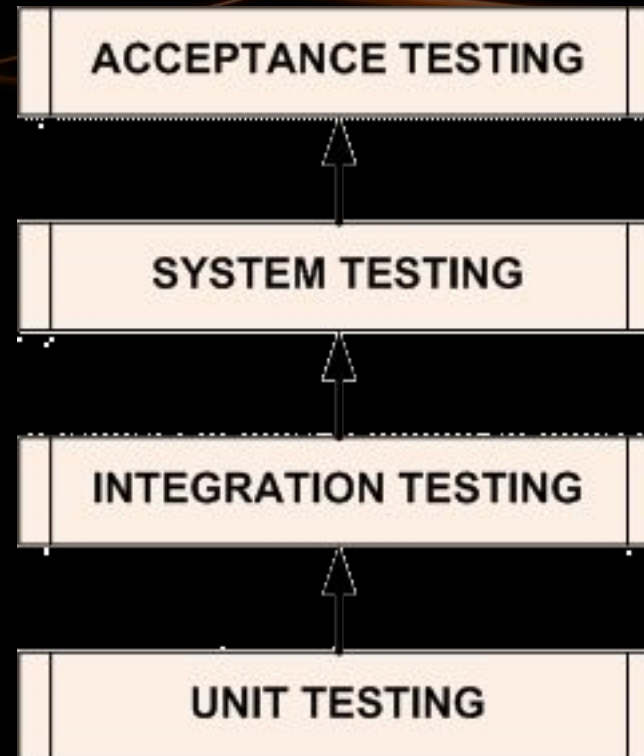
- Test cases are designed to cover each partition at least once

# What is a Boundary Value?

- The point where the expected behavior of the system changes
- The values could be either input or output ranges of a software component







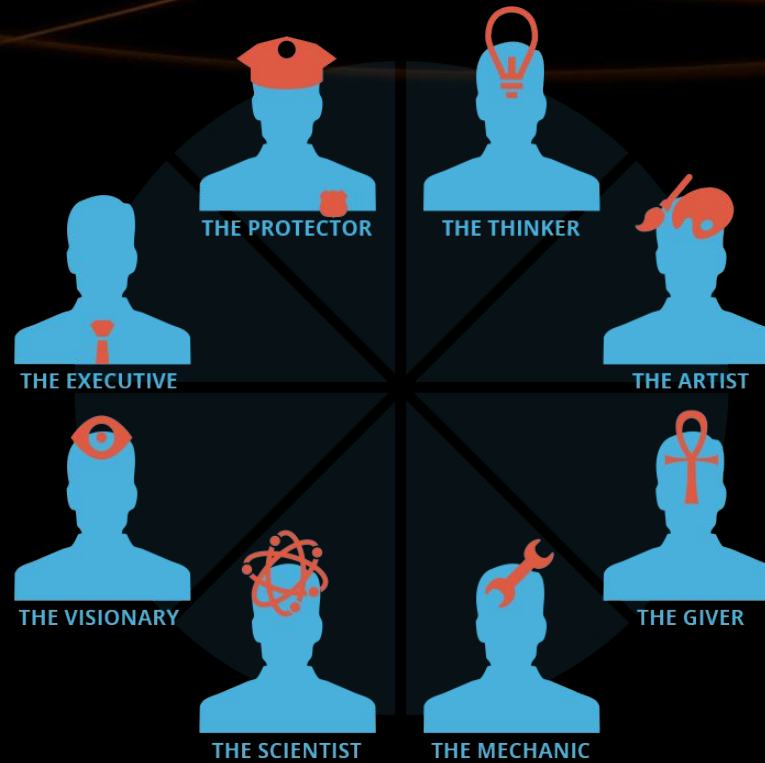
# Test Levels

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## 1. Test Levels

- Component Testing
- Integration Testing
- System Testing
- Acceptance Testing

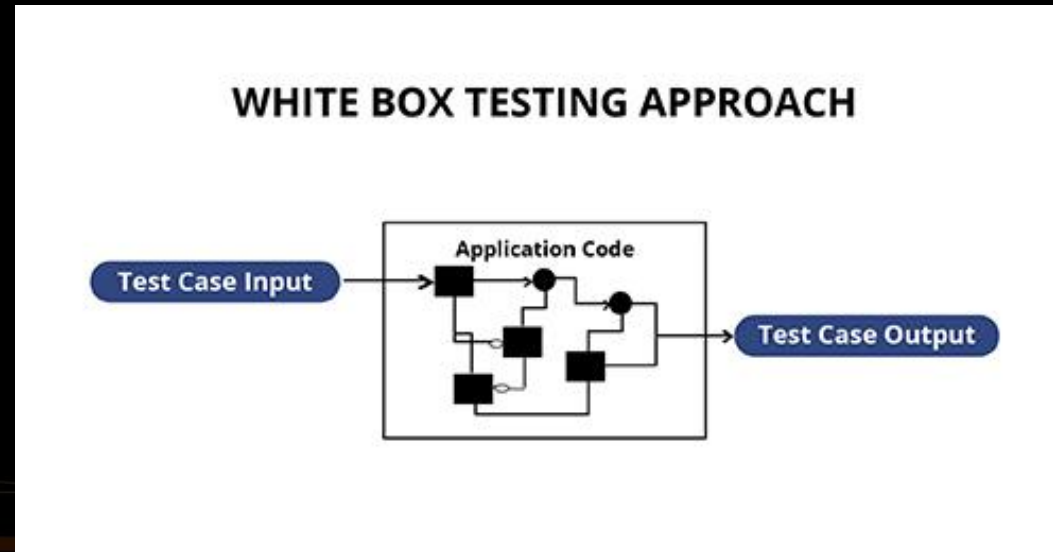




# Test Types

# Structural Testing

- Often referred to as 'white-box' or 'glass-box' testing
- Uses information about the internal code structure or architecture
- Tools can be used to measure the code coverage of elements, such as Statements or Decisions / Branches





# Testing Related to Changes

- Re-testing:
  - After a **bug** has been detected and **fixed**, the software should be **re-tested**.
  - To **confirm** that the original defect has been successfully removed **after** applying the **fix**.
  - Also known as Confirmation testing.



## Testing Related to Changes (2)

- Regression Testing:
  - Performed after **modifications** of the code.
  - Testing for **newly** introduced **faults** as a result of the changes made to the system.
  - May be **performed** at all test **levels**.
- The reason for Regression testing is that **changed** or new **code** might **affect** untouched functionalities.
  - Testing only code, that is changed, is not enough!

# Risk-Based Testing

- Prioritization Of Tests Based On Risk And Cost
- Two main types of risk:
  - **Product** (quality) risks - The primary effect of a potential problem is on the product **quality**
  - **Project** (planning) risks - The primary effect is on the project **success**



- Functional testing verifies the system's input–output behavior.
- Black box testing methods are used.
- The test cases are based on the functional requirements.
- The main goal is to exercise the functionality and verify the expected behaviour.





# Non-Functional Testing

- Testing Non-functional Software Characteristics.
- “How well” the system should carry out its functions.
- Non-functional characteristics:
  - Reliability
  - Usability
  - Accessibility
  - Efficiency
  - Security
  - etc.



# Goals of Load Testing

- Load Testing aims to identify the need of improving the applications:
  - Performance
    - Do we need to reduce the time needed to execute a request ?
  - Scalability
    - Can the system handle the anticipated number of concurrent users during peak load in production?
  - Stability
    - Does the application suffer from memory leaks when under load for extended periods of time?

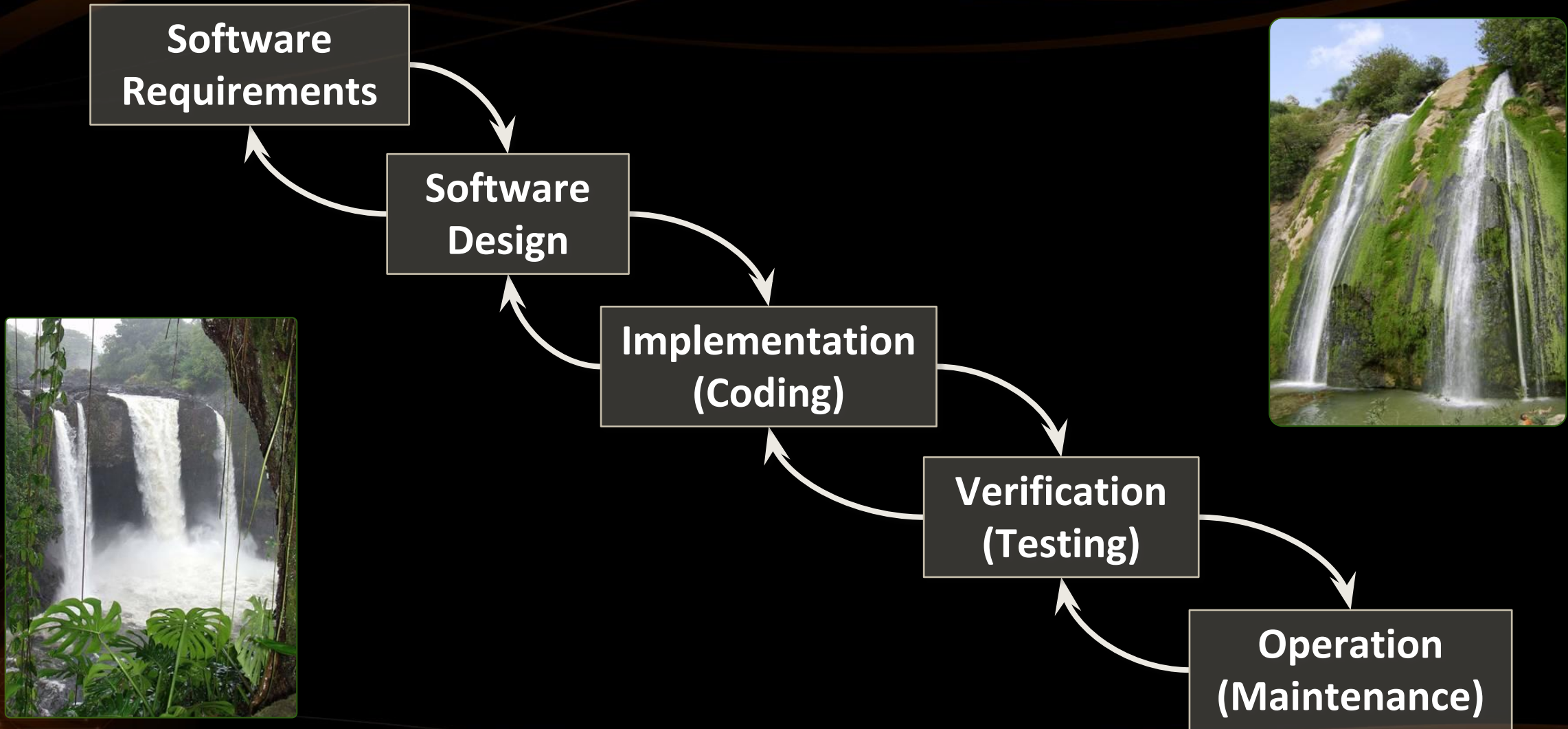
# Development Methodologies

Waterfall, Scrum, Lean  
Development, Kanban,  
Extreme Programming





# The Waterfall Development Process





# Scrum

- **Scrum** is an iterative and incremental agile software development methodology for managing product development
  - Very popular in the software industry
- Scrum roles:
  - **Scrum Master** – maintains the Scrum processes
  - **Product Owner** – represents the stakeholders
  - **Team** – a group of about 7 people
    - The team does the actual development: analysis, design, implementation, testing, etc.



# Scrum Terminology

- Sprint

- An iteration in Scrum
- Usually few weeks

- Product Backlog

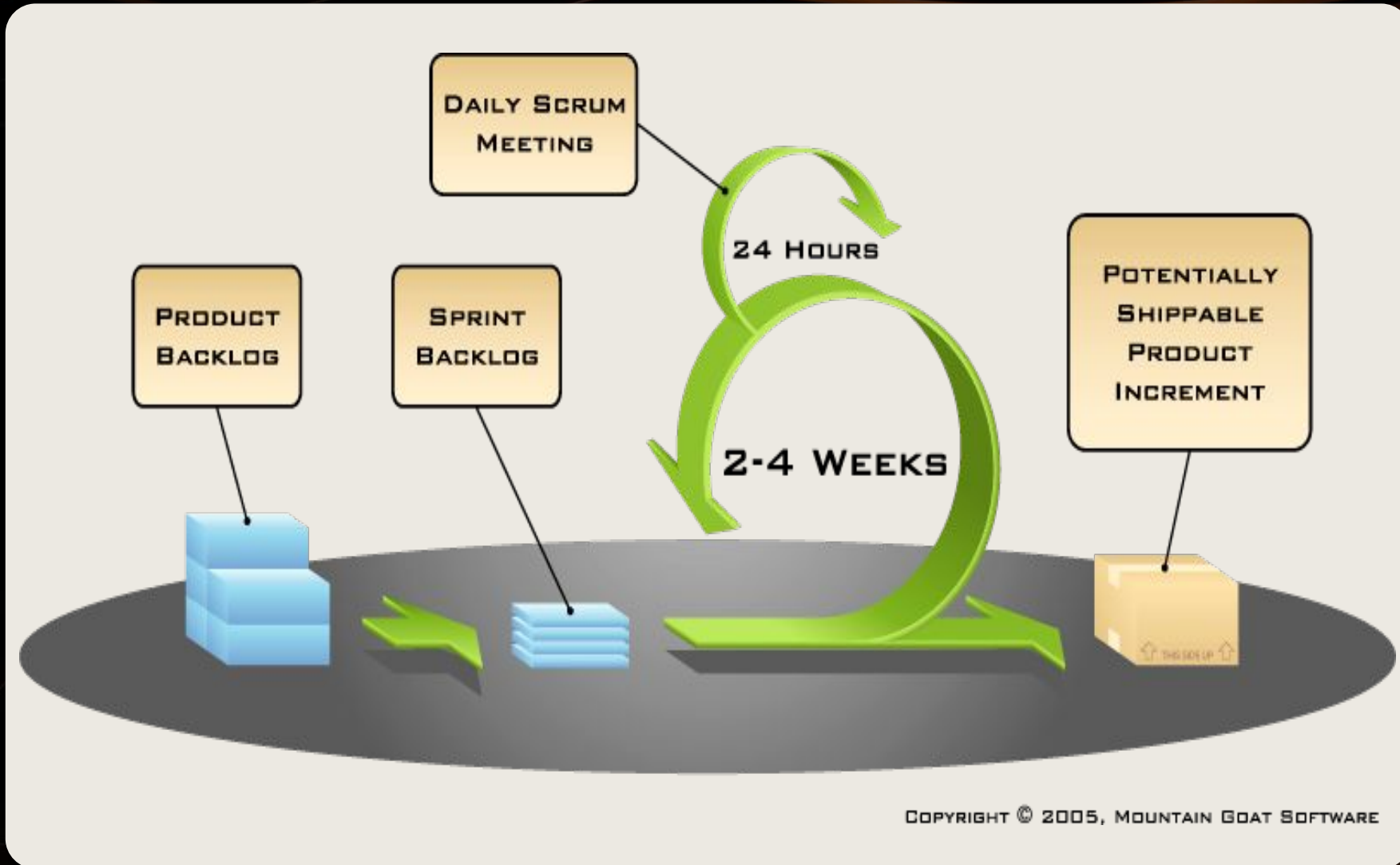
- All features that have to be developed

- Sprint Backlog

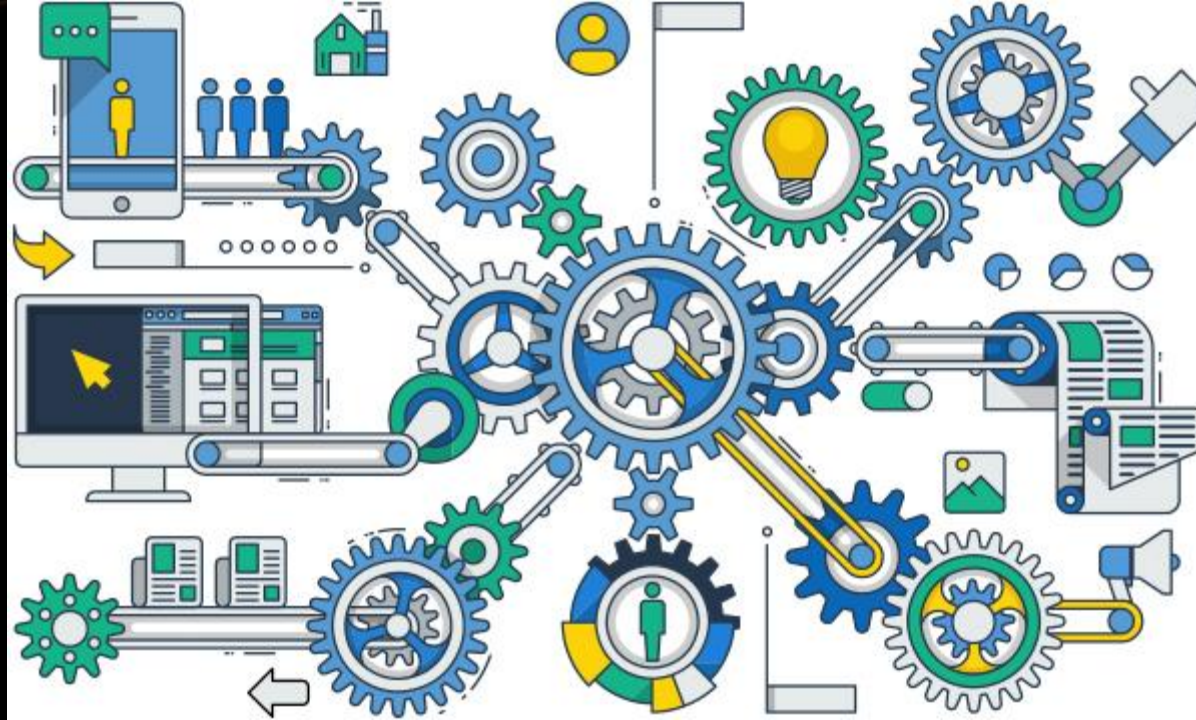
- All features planned for the current sprint



# The Scrum Process Framework







# Automation



# What is Test Automation?

- Executing repetitive but necessary tasks
  - Login, registration, etc...
- Comparing the actual and expected outcomes
  - Checking visual result
  - Checking api responses
- Adding a test to difficult to perform manual actions
  - Big scenario e.g. login the user, then add some products to cart, then check database, then checkout the cart, etc...

# What Is Selenium Automation Good For ?

- Selenium can be used for automating:
  - Acceptance / Functional testing
  - Reproducing bugs
  - Regression testing
  - Smoke-testing
  - Sanity-check

# Summary

- Test cases and Executions
- Test design techniques
- Test levels and types
- Bug reports
- Software Development Methodologies
- Test Automation

# Introduction To Test Automation



Questions?



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