Step 1: Functional Testing

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Ensure all core functionalities (product listing, filtering, cart operations, and routing) work as expected.

Key Test Cases:

- 1. Product Listing:
 - Ensure API retrieves products correctly.
 - Products display with names, prices, and images.
- 2. Filters and Search:
 - Verify results match user input.
 - Test scenarios with no results or invalid inputs.
- 3. Cart Operations:
 - Add, update, and remove items in the cart.
 - Calculate total price dynamically.
- 4. Dynamic Routing:
 - Verify individual product pages load with proper details.

```
Code Example (React Testing Library):

test('loads and displays products', async () => {
  render(<ProductList />);
  const products = await screen.findAllByRole('listitem');
  expect(products.length).toBeGreaterThan(0);
});
```

Step 2: Error Handling

| Objective: | | |
|---|--|--|
| Handle potential errors gracefully, such as API failures or invalid data. | | |
| Implementation: | | |
| 1. API Error Handling: | | |
| try { | | |
| <pre>const response = await fetch('/api/products');</pre> | | |
| if (!response.ok) throw new Error('Network Error'); | | |
| } catch (error) { | | |
| console.error(error.message); | | |
| } | | |
| 2. Fallback UI: | | |
| Display messages like "No products found" or "Unable to load data." | | |
| 3. Testing: | | |
| - Simulate failed API calls with mocked errors. | | |
| - Validate fallback components render correctly. | | |
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| Step 3: Performance Optimization | | |
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| Objective: | | |
| Improve loading speed and interaction responsiveness. | | |
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| Steps Taken: | | |

1. Image Optimization:

| - Compressed images using TinyPNG. |
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| - Implemented lazy loading for images. |
| 2. Code Minification: |
| - Reduced unused JavaScript and CSS using Webpack. |
| 3. Caching: |
| - Added browser caching for static assets. |
| |
| Performance Tools Used: |
| - Lighthouse Report: Scored 95+ for performance, accessibility, and SEO. |
| - GTmetrix: Achieved 1.2s initial load time. |
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| |
| Code Example (Lazy Loading): |
| <pre></pre> |
| Step 4: Cross-Browser and Device Testing |
| Objective: |
| Ensure compatibility across major browsers and devices. |

Tools Used:

1. BrowserStack:

2. Responsive Design Testing:

- Tested on Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Edge.

- Verified layouts on desktops, tablets, and phones.

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- Product listing display consistency.
- Functional navigation across browsers.

Step 5: Security Testing

Objective:

Prevent vulnerabilities such as SQL injection and cross-site scripting.

Steps Taken:

- 1. Input Validation:
 - Used regular expressions to validate user inputs.
- 2. Secure API Calls:
 - Enforced HTTPS communication.
 - Stored sensitive keys in environment variables.

Tools Used:

- OWASP ZAP: For automated vulnerability scanning.
- Burp Suite: For penetration testing.

Step 6: User Acceptance Testing (UAT)

| Tasks Performed: |
|--|
| 1. Browsed and filtered products. |
| 2. Added items to the cart and completed checkout. |
| 3. Collected feedback for usability improvements. |
| Step 7: Documentation |
| Deliverables: |
| 1. Test Report (CSV Format): |
| - Contains test cases, results, and resolutions. |
| - Example: |
| Test Case ID Description Status Severity Notes |
| |
| TC001 Load products Passed Low Works as expected |
| 2. Final PDF: |

- Summarizes testing efforts, optimizations, and results.

Objective:

Simulate real-world scenarios and refine workflows.