**Types of testing:**

**Accessibility Testing**

Accessibility testing is the practice of ensuring your mobile and web apps are working and usable for users without and with disabilities such as vision impairment, hearing disabilities, and other physical or cognitive conditions.

**Acceptance Testing**

Acceptance testing ensures that the end-user (customers) can achieve the goals set in the business requirements, which determines whether the software is acceptable for delivery or not. It is also known as user acceptance testing (UAT).

**Black Box Testing**

Black box testing involves testing against a system where the code and paths are invisible.

**Functional Testing**

Functional testing checks an application, website, or system to ensure it’s doing exactly what it’s supposed to be doing.

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**Load Testing**

This type of non-functional software testing process determines how the software application behaves while being accessed by multiple users simultaneously.

**Non-Functional Testing**

Non-Functional testing verifies the readiness of a system according to nonfunctional parameters (performance, accessibility, UX, etc.)  which are never addressed by functional testing.

**Performance Testing**

Performance testing examines the speed, stability, reliability, scalability, and resource usage of a software application under a specified workload.

**Regression Testing**

Regression testing is performed to determine if code modifications break an application or consume resources.

**Sanity Testing**

Performed after bug fixes, sanity testing determines that the bugs are fixed and that no further issues are introduced to these changes.

**Security Testing**

Security testing unveils the vulnerabilities of the system to ensure that the software system and application are free from any threats or risks. These tests aim to find any potential flaws and weaknesses in the software system that could lead to a loss of data, revenue, or reputation per employees or outsides of a company.

**Single User Performance Testing**

Single user performance testing checks that the application under test performs fine according to specified threshold without any system load. This benchmark can be then used to define a realistic threshold when the system is under load.

**Smoke Testing**

This type of software testing validates the stability of a software application, it is performed on the initial software build to ensure that the critical functions of the program are working.

**Stress Testing**

Stress testing is a software testing activity that tests beyond normal operational capacity to test the results.

**Unit Testing**

Unit testing is the process of checking small pieces of code to ensure that the individual parts of a program work properly on their own, speeding up testing strategies and reducing wasted tests.

**White Box Testing**

White box testing involves testing the product's underlying structure, architecture, and code to validate input-output flow and enhance design, usability, and security.

**Grey Box Testing**

  Gray box testing is a software testing technique to test a software product or application with partial knowledge of internal structure of the application.

**Top-down Testing**

Top-down testing is a type of incremental integration testing approach in which testing is done by integrating or joining two or more modules by moving down from top to bottom through control flow of architecture structure.

**Bottom-up Testing**

Bottom-up testing is a specific type of integration testing that tests the lowest components of a c ode base first.