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**16-32079-2**

**1.Test Plan Identifier:**

Atest plan is a document describing software testing scope and activities. The project is to implement a robust web-based system for online course registration. It will allow student from all over the world to access the system and perform registration. This test plan documents the testing activities for the QARS development activities. The programmers will complete the application unit testing. There will be two testers and one test manager. In order to keep track of the most current version of our test plan, we should assign it an identifying number. A test plan identifier is a unique company generated number used to identify a version of a test plan, it’s level and the version of software that it pertains to keep in mind that test plans are like other software documentation – they are dynamic in nature and therefore must be kept up-to-date. If we don’t give an identifier number then when anybody will see this they may thought that the plan was created but never changed and probably never used and also sometimes they may think that the plan was created only to satisfy International Standards Organization (ISO) or Capability Maturity Model (CMM) guidelines.

**3.Introduction:**

The project is to implement a robust web-based system for online course registration where student from all over the world can access the system and perform registration. Test plan is the project plan for the testing work to be done. It is not a test design specification, a collection of test cases or a set of test producers. By writing a test plan, it guides our thinking. Writing a test plan forces us to confront challenges that await us and focus our thinking on important topic. Failure to allow enough time for system test. Since the delay comes at the end of the schedule no one is aware of schedule trouble until almost the delivery date. By using a template for writing test plans helps us remember the important challenges. The test plan helps us to manage changes. During early phase of the project, as we gather more information, we revise our plans. As the project evolves and situations change, we adapt our plans. By adapting the plan at major milestone helps us to keep testing aligned with project needs. As we run the tests, we make final adjustments to our plans based on the results. With limited time establishing our testing scope will be critical. It is very important to have testing scope strategy. Understand what features are being tested, know when to change it, make it clear are the important scope of a test plan.

**Jishnu Saha**

**16-32020-2**

6. FEATURES TO BE TESTED

The Following features are going to be tested

Student View:

## Valid student

## A student must be valid. He/she must be log in with proper authentication before he/she go for registration. Moreover, a student under probation is not allowed to registration. He/she must meet to his instructor for registration. So, we need to test is the system validate this criterion properly.

## Close a course

If the registration count of a course reaches the limited count it will be closed. It should not visible for registration.

## Closed course cannot be registered

If a course is closed, then that course cannot be registered. In case, if the page is loaded with register button visible but another student may register that course while loading the page

And that cause the course may reach the closed phase so we need to test if the course has not already closed when registered button is clicked.

## Show available course for registration

## A course will be shown if and only if the prerequisite and the is matched or it is not closed. So we need to test this prerequisite criterion is matched as well as it is not closed already for the courses which is shown in the registration section.

## Register a course

We have to test if the courses are shown in the registration section students are being able to register that course without any problem.

## Time clash

if a student registers a course it should not be clash with another course. So that must be tested if the system is preforming proper validation for time clash among courses taken before.

## Only one section from a course may be registered

We must test if the system is switching the registration to second course when a student selects another section of a course which he/she already registered for a section before.

In that case, test case #2 and #6 must be performed.

## Drop course

## We must test if student can drop a course which they have registered until they confirm the registration.

## Registration must be in credit limit range

Student must register total credit which is between the minimum and maximum limit. So we have to check when a student clicked confirm button the system is validating the limits.

# Instructor View:

1. View registration count in a specific course

We have to test if an instructor is availing to see the current status of a course. For example, registration limit, current registration etc.

## 2. Registration in complicated case

We must test if an instructor can register a student for courses if any complexity occur.

# Department Head View

## Set limit

Department head should be avail to change the limit of a course. It must be checked.

1. Cancel courses, open reserved course, add new course

We must test if Department head is availing to cancel courses, open reserved courses and add new courses.

1. Change timing

We must check if the timing of a course can be changed by head and the changes is also affect in the student view.

## Change prerequisite

We must check if the department head is availing to change the prerequisite of a course.

System view

1. Server load

Server load must be tested. As a huge number of student will hit on the server at a same time the server may be get down. So, we must test the capability that the server can maintain, if that capability is adequate for our system.

7. FEATURES NOT TO BE TESTED

1. Network issue

We don’t need to test network issue as it is not project feature.

1. Electricity issue

We don’t need to test electricity issue as it is not project feature.

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**16-32025-2**

**10. Test Deliverables:**

**Test Deliverables** are the test artifacts which are given to the stakeholders of a software project during the [SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle)](https://www.softwaretestingmaterial.com/sdlc-software-development-life-cycle/). A software project which follows SDLC undergoes the different phases before delivering to the customer. In this process there will be some deliverables in every phase. Some of the deliverables are provided before the testing phase commences and some are provided during the testing phase and rest after the testing phase is completed.

1. Test Plan - This document deals with what needs to be done in User acceptance testing (UAT).

2. Test Designs - The UAT Acceptance Criteria.

3. Test Cases - The values input and results expected from tests.

4. Test Item Transmittal Reports - Developers handover report.

5. Test Logs - The results of running the tests.

6. Incident Reports - Observations of unexpected results.

7. Incident Report Logs - Summary of Incident Reports.

8. Test Summary Report - Summary of testing.

9. The test data - Test data is the data that is used by the testers to run the test cases.

10.[Test Strategy:](https://www.softwaretestingmaterial.com/test-strategy/) It is a document which captures the approach on how we go about testing the product and achieve the goals. It is normally derived from the Business Requirement Specification (BRS).

**11. Remaining test tasks:**

If this is a multi-phase process or if the application is to be released in increments there may be parts of the application that this plan does not address. These areas needed to identify to avoid any confusion should defects be reported back on those future functions. This will also allow the users and testers to avoid incomplete functions and prevent waste of resources chasing non-defects.

1. Create Acceptance Test Plan.

2. Create System/Integration Test Plan.

3. Define Unit Testing rules and Procedures.

4. Define Turnover procedures for each level.

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**17.Planning Risks and Contingencies**

**Description of risk —** Summary description of the risk—easy to understand.

**Recognition Date —** Date on which stakeholders identify and acknowledge the risk.

**Probability of occurrence —** Estimate of probability that this risk will materialize (%).

**Severity —** The intensity of undesirable impact to the project—if the risk materializes.

**Owner —** This person monitors the risk and takes action if necessary.

**Action —** The contingent response if the risk materializes.

**Status —** current team view of the risk: potential, monitoring, occurring, or eliminated.

**Loss Size —** Given in hours or days, this is a measure of the negative impact to the project.

**Risk Exposure —** Given in hours or days, this is is a product of probability and loss size.

**Priority** (optional)**—** This is either an independent ranking, or the product of probability and severity. Typically, a higher-severity risk with high probability has higher relative priority.