TestSheet 1 Calculate Shipping Costs Overview

Business Context "Calculate Shipping Costs"

The foundation of online shopping is the shipping of the ordered goods to the customer. In theory, for every order that needs to be shipped, a certain amount of shipping cost applies. The key question to ask, is: who pays for the shipping, vendor or customer?

In our DemoWebShop, we need to test if the shipping costs are correctly calculated. The business department informed us about the following detailed requirements of this functionality:

Product types:

- There are two different types of products sold:
  - ◊ Physical products that need to be shipped to the customer – shipping costs do apply – this is the standard variant
  - ◊ Digital products that can be downloaded directly – shipping costs do not apply

Order size:

- Customers can purchase in different order sizes and combinations:
  - ◊ A single physical product – this is the standard variant
  - ◊ Multiple physical products
  - ◊ A single digital product
  - ◊ Multiple digital products
  - ◊ Multiple products of different product types

Shipping methods:

- Customers can use different shipping methods:
  - ◊ Ground, the standard method which costs USD 10.00
  - ◊ Next day air, the most expensive and fastest method, costing USD 40.00
  - ◊ Second day air, slightly slower and less expensive, USD 20.00
  - ◊ Pick it up in one of our stores, naturally free of cost

Shipping costs are paid by:

- In general, the shipping costs are paid by the customer, except:
  - ◊ When there are no shipping costs
  - ◊ When the customers sub-total of all products in the cart exceeds USD 50.00

During the course of this training we will not use all features from the start but introduce some of them at later stages to show additional functionalities within Tosca TestCaseDesign.

TEST CASE DESIGN

Exercise 02A | TestSheet and Basic Attribute Structure

Objective

By the end of this exercise, you will be able to create a TestSheet and the recommended Attribute structure to be used in all TestSheets.

Why is this important?

The recommended base Attribute structure helps you and the testing team to organize and have a single template for all TestSheets, ensuring readability at all levels.

Key elements:

TestSheet | Attribute | Attribute Not Business Relevant | Attribute Result

Instructions

1.	Navigate to the TestCaseDesign section. Within the TestCaseDesign folder, create a new folder named: "**TestSheet 1 Calculate Shipping Costs**".	☐
2.	Within the folder "TestSheet 1 Calculate Shipping Cost", create a sub-folder named: "**Exercise 2a TestSheet and Basic Attribute Structure**".	☐
3.	Within Folder "Exercise 2a TestSheet and Basic Attribute Structure", create a TestSheet named "**Calculate Shipping Costs**".	☐
4.	Click on the TestSheet in the navigation pane and within the TestCaseDesign Ribbon, use the "**Create Object**" button to create an Attribute. Name this Attribute "**Administration**".	☐
5.	Create 3 more Attributes named: • **Precondition** • **Process** • **Verification**	☐
6.	Select your first Attribute "**Administration**" and within the Ribbon use the Toggle Business Relevance button to change the Property **BusinessRelevant** to "**No**".	☐
7.	In the Attribute "**Verification**", change the Property **BusinessRelevant** to "**Result**".	☐
8.	Add the following Sub-Attributes according to the table below:	☐

Attribute	Sub-Attribute
Administration	**Test Designer**
	Contact Person (Business)
	Test Stage
	Comment

Hints

- Attributes can be created in three ways: 1) using the Ribbon “Create Object”, 2) using the Mini Toolbar “Create Attribute” or 3) using the shortcut “Ctrl+N Ctrl+A”.
- Use the Mini Toolbar and “Create Attribute" (after this) shortcut “Ctrl+,” which creates an Attribute on the same level as the one currently selected.
- The colour of the Attribute icon changes according to the Business Relevance: “No” is pink and “Result” is green.

Exercise 02B | Attribute Structure – Process and Verification

Objective

By end of this exercise, you will be able to add the rest of the Attributes that will make up the TestSheet.

Why is this important?

The Attribute structure should be built up in a logical manner, this exercise will demonstrate this.

Instructions

1. Duplicate the folder: "Exercise 2a TestSheet and Basic Attribute Structure" and rename it: "**Exercise 2b Attribute Structure – Process and Verification**". ☐
2. Add the following Attributes to the TestSheet according to the table below: ☐

Attribute	Sub-Attribute
Precondition	**Customer**
Process	**Ordered Products**
	Checkout
Verification	**Message**
	Order Details

3. Add the next level of Attributes, by adding further Sub-Attributes to the just created Sub-Attributes according to the table below (see next page for full table overview): ☐

Precondition

Customer

- Type of User
- Address

Process

Ordered Products

- Product
  - ◊ Product Type
  - ◊ Article
  - ◊ Quantity

Checkout

- Billing Address
- Shipping Address
  - ◊ Shipping Address
  - ◊ In-Store Pickup
- Payment Method
  - ◊ Credit Card Information
    - ¤ Card Type
    - ¤ Card Number
    - ¤ Expiration Date
    - ¤ Card Code

Verification

Message

Order Details

- Shipping Cost
- Total Price

Hints

» Tricentis Best Practice is to have a maximum of 10-15 Requirements for each level for maintainability, comparability and a good overview.