1. Thermos testing

Since I do not have a specific specification, I am basing it on the process of validation, so that the thermos meets the conditions of the user.

1. For what kind of drink the thermos is intended, cold or hot, according to the thermos specifications.

2. Size, according to the thermos specifications.

3. Material, according to the thermos specification

4. Design, according to the specification of the thermos

5. Weight of thermos, according to thermos specification

6. How long the thermos holds temperature with hot and cold liquid degrees, according to the thermos specifications.

7. What is the maximum and minimum temperature the liquid can be poured into the thermos, according to the thermos specifications.

8. Testing the temperature drop gradation in the thermos.

9. Surface stability if the thermos is empty.

10. Surface stability if thermos with hot and cold liquid.

11. Environmentally friendly, according to thermos specifications.

12. Test of reliability against spillage of the thermos with cold and hot water.

13. Drop test of the thermos (empty, with hot and cold liquids).

14. If the thermos has a print on it, whether it stays on your hand when empty, with hot or cold liquids.

15. Is it comfortable to hold in your hand, does it not slip out?

16. The shape of the rim of the thermos so it is comfortable to drink.

17. Ease of closing the lid.

18. Checking the reliability of the thermos to see if there are any parts that will cause injury. (Roughness on the surface)

19. Ease of washing the thermos.

20. Whether it can be washed in the dishwasher, according to the thermos' specifications.

21. How much liquid can be placed in the thermos, according to the thermos specifications.

22. Is it possible to heat the liquid in the thermos in the microwave or on the stove.

23. Can the thermos be used after a fall

1. Verification and Validation

Verification is the confirmation of the conformity of the product in accordance with the requirements of the specification.

Validation is the confirmation of product compliance in accordance with user requirements

1. The table of different types of companies

| Type of company | Plus | Minus |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Product | Involvement in the creation of something new.  Working on one product in one team.  Some product companies offer their employees bonuses on product sales. | Less rapid career growth compared to outsourcing.  Working on one product experience in only one field of work.  There are no junior positions as a rule.  Fast emotion burnout. |
| Startup | An opportunity to propose a new idea.  It is easier to get a job.  Experience, because to replace several specialists at once. | A lot of work in a short period of time.  No experienced colleagues to share experience.  Multitasking. |
| Outsource | Different projects.  Education of new technologies.  Constant interaction with different colleagues and exchange of experiences.  Faster career growth. | Customers often outsource uninteresting, routine tasks.  There is no sense of team spirit. |
| Outstaff | Transparency of pay.  Interfacing directly with the customer. | There are no junior positions as a rule.  Harder to switch to another project. |

1. Examples of failed Verification

When ordering the print on the cup was specified to make the main background of black, when checking the layout, the main print was gray.

When ordering a sofa, the size was clearly specified, as a result the sofa was two cm longer and did not fit in the room.

Examples of failed Validation

There was a video on the internet of a woman ordering a pot from aliExpress, but it was smaller than a coffee cup.

1. The importance of testing principles

1. Earlier testing

It is very important to start testing much earlier, it will save time, money, and sometimes nerves. The earlier we start testing the product, the earlier we will find possible defects in the not yet fully developed product, which will save money on bug fixes and labor costs in the first stages of product development.

For example, if we buy an electrical appliance in a store and don't test it on the spot to see if it works, we come home and find a defect. We waste our time and money on the way back to the store.

2. Testing is performed differently, depending on the context.

For example, testing an online store site or an Internet portal is carried out differently than the testing of software where security is important.