

A MINI PROJECT REPORT ON

**“Regular Expression Testcases for Testing Purpose”**

SUBMITTED TO THE SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE IN THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE

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**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING  
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## **Certificate**

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# Abstract

The Dynamic COVID-19 Information Website is an interactive web application designed to provide real-time updates, awareness, and essential information about the COVID-19 pandemic. The website is developed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for the front-end interface, ensuring a user-friendly and responsive experience across various devices. The back-end is implemented using PHP, which handles server-side logic, and a MySQL database, which stores critical information such as user accounts, registration details, and user comments. This system allows users to register, log in, and share feedback or discussions related to COVID-19, creating an engaging and informative platform.

The main objective of this project is to present accurate and dynamic COVID-19 statistics and safety guidelines to users while maintaining a secure and efficient data management system. The system includes modules such as user authentication, information display, and comment management, each tested thoroughly to ensure reliability and consistency. Regular expressions are implemented in form validation to check the correctness of user inputs like email format, password strength, and contact numbers, preventing invalid or malicious data entry.

From a software testing and quality assurance perspective, the project focuses on applying black-box testing techniques, functional testing, and validation through regular expressions. The test cases designed for each module ensure that all functionalities, including registration, login, and comment posting, work as intended. Testing also covers input validation, database connectivity, and front-end responsiveness, which are crucial for maintaining both performance and data security.

In conclusion, this mini project demonstrates the integration of web technologies and testing principles to develop a reliable and user-centric information platform. By applying systematic testing methodologies, the project ensures high-quality software that meets usability, performance, and data integrity standards. The combination of dynamic content delivery and rigorous quality assurance practices reflects a practical implementation of software engineering and testing concepts in a real-world scenario.

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# **Chapter 1**

## **Introduction**

## 1.1 Introduction

The emergence of COVID-19 created a global demand for trusted and accessible sources of information. Many individuals struggled to find accurate data and timely updates from reliable platforms. This project addresses that need by designing an interactive web platform where users can access verified COVID-19 information and engage with others through discussions and comments. The inclusion of registration and login features ensures that each user has a personalized experience, maintaining security and traceability within the system.

From a technical perspective, the project serves as a comprehensive demonstration of full-stack web development integrated with quality assurance techniques. The system implements validation through regular expressions and functional testing to ensure the reliability of each module. By incorporating best practices in software testing, the project ensures that the website performs efficiently under different use cases, providing a secure, responsive, and error-free experience for end users.

## 1.2 Overview

The project integrates multiple web technologies to create a dynamic, data-driven system. The front end is developed using HTML for structure, CSS for layout and design, and JavaScript for dynamic and interactive elements. The back end utilizes PHP for server-side scripting and MySQL for data storage, ensuring efficient management of user credentials and comment details. This modular design allows users to register, log in, and interact seamlessly while maintaining consistent performance. The website's intuitive design focuses on accessibility, providing all users with a smooth browsing experience regardless of their device type.

In addition to development, this project places significant focus on **software quality assurance**. Different testing techniques are applied to validate form inputs, assess page responsiveness, and evaluate data security. Regular expression-based validation ensures that fields like email, password, and mobile number conform to correct formats. Functional testing is conducted to verify each feature, while usability testing ensures that the interface is simple and user-friendly. The website demonstrates how combining web development with structured testing methods can produce a dependable, high-quality application.

## 1.3 Problem Statement

During the COVID-19 pandemic, one of the major challenges faced by users was identifying and accessing reliable online information sources. Many websites either contained outdated data, lacked interactivity, or were prone to security issues due to poor validation. In addition, users were often unable to communicate or express concerns through these platforms, limiting community engagement. This project aims to solve these issues by providing a verified, user-interactive website that delivers accurate COVID-19 updates and guidelines while also enabling users to post and share their views securely.

The core problem also includes ensuring **data integrity** and **user input validation** in web forms. Without proper validation, web applications become vulnerable to incorrect data entries and potential security threats. By implementing regular expressions for validation and systematic software testing, the project mitigates such issues effectively. This approach not only enhances the overall user experience but also strengthens the reliability and security of the system, ensuring that the information and interactions on the website remain trustworthy and accurate.

## 1.4 Scope

The Dynamic COVID-19 Information Website project has a broad and well-defined scope covering both **development** and **testing** aspects of the system. The primary aim is to design, develop, and test a responsive and secure web platform that provides users with accurate information related to COVID-19. The website also enables user interaction through registration, login, and comment features, all of which are tested using various software testing techniques. The project not only focuses on the functional accuracy of the application but also emphasizes quality assurance, user validation, and overall performance of the system under different scenarios.

# **Chapter 2**

## **System Architecture**

## 2.1 Block Diagram of Web Application

### System Architecture Flow

#### 1. User Interaction Layer

- The **user accesses the COVID-19 information website** via a browser.
- Performs actions such as registration, login, or checking COVID-19 stats.

#### 2. Request Handling Layer

- The **browser (front end)** sends requests to the **PHP server** using HTTP/HTTPS.
- These requests include form data, login details, or navigation actions.

#### 3. Server Processing Layer

- **PHP scripts** handle input validation, apply business logic, and control the workflow.
- Example: checking credentials or processing registration.

#### 4. Database Operations Layer

- The **server communicates with MySQL** to store, retrieve, or validate information.
- Example: verifying login details or retrieving COVID-19 updates.

#### 5. Response Generation Layer

- The **server sends a response** (success, failure, or content) back to the client browser.
- This completes the **user request-response cycle**.

#### 6. Output Display Layer

- The **browser dynamically displays** the received data or message to the user (e.g., “Login successful”).

#### 7. Testing Automation Layer (Selenium Integration)

- **Selenium WebDriver** simulates user actions (clicks, input, form submissions).
- It automatically verifies if pages load correctly, forms validate properly, and data is fetched from the database as expected.

## 8. Test Execution & Validation Layer

- Selenium scripts run test cases through browsers (Chrome/Firefox).
- Each test is marked **Pass/Fail** based on the output comparison.

## 9. Report Generation Layer

- Tools such as **TestNG / Extent Reports / Allure** generate visual reports (HTML/PDF).
- Reports summarize test results (passed, failed, skipped).

## 10. Defect Logging & Analysis Layer

- Failures are recorded in **JIRA / Excel** for debugging and tracking.
- Developers fix issues, and the testing cycle continues.

**Block Diagram – Website Testing using Selenium and Report Generation**

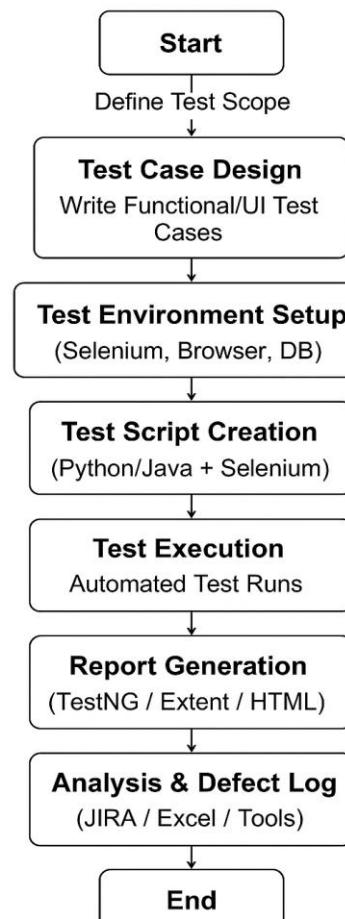


Figure: Website testing System Architecture

## System Block Diagram Flow

### 1. User Interface Layer (Frontend) –

Built using **HTML, CSS, and JavaScript**, this layer includes pages like:

- Home (COVID-19 updates, prevention tips)
- Login/Registration form
- Comment section

### 2. Backend Layer (Server-side) –

Implemented using **PHP**, it handles:

- Form validation and data submission
- Interaction with the database
- Data retrieval (like user info or comments)

### 3. Database Layer (MySQL) –

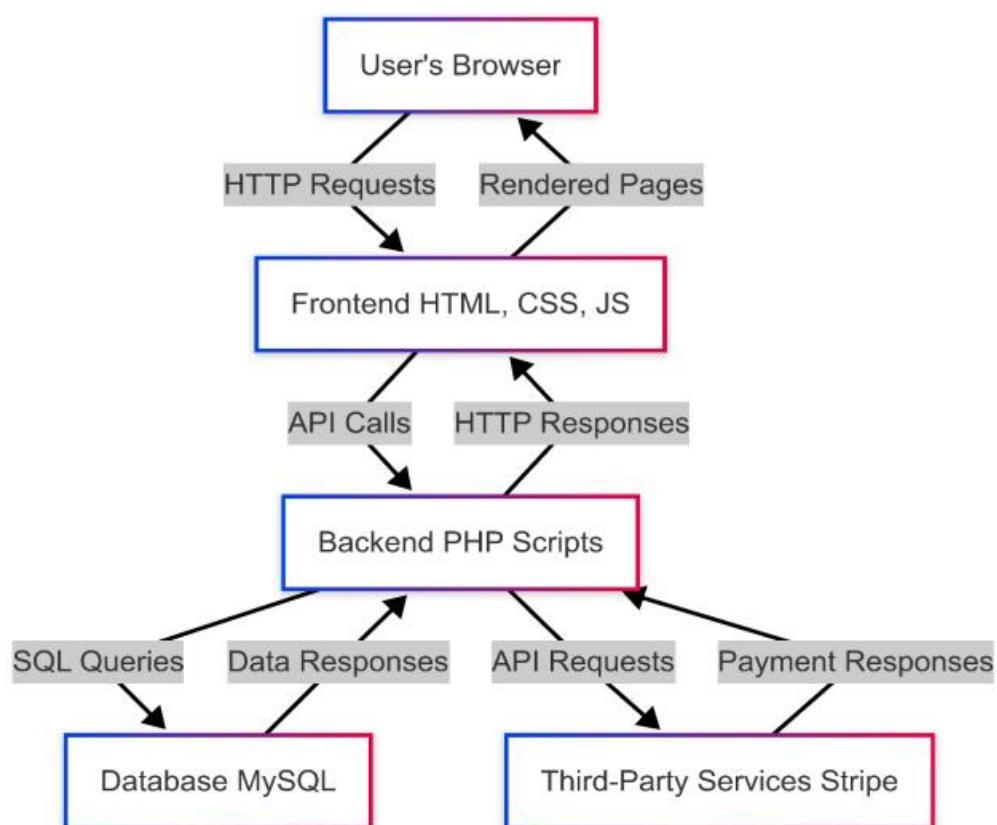
Stores all essential data:

- User registration details
- Login credentials
- User comments or feedback

### 4. Testing Layer (Selenium + TestNG) –

Used for automated testing of web functionality, such as:

- Input validation (using regular expressions)
- Login and form submission tests
- Dashboard display checks



This project — *Dynamic COVID-19 Information Website* — uses a combination of front-end and back-end technologies for efficient design, development, and testing. The following technologies were selected for their reliability, scalability, and ease of integration.

## 2.2 Testing

Testing plays a crucial role in ensuring the reliability, functionality, and quality of the COVID-19 Information System. This project uses **manual and automated testing** approaches to identify defects, validate requirements, and verify that all modules perform as expected.

The primary testing framework and tools used include **Selenium WebDriver**, **TestNG**, and **JUnit**, which together automate the testing process, reduce manual effort, and improve accuracy.

### 1. Selenium WebDriver

Selenium WebDriver is an open-source automation framework used to perform functional testing of web applications across different browsers and platforms. It interacts directly with the web browser, simulating real user actions such as clicking buttons, entering text, and navigating between pages.

#### Key Features:

- Cross-browser testing support (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, etc.)
- Automates real user actions on web pages.
- Supports multiple languages like Java, Python, and C#.
- Provides integration with testing frameworks like TestNG and JUnit.

#### Usage in Project:

Selenium WebDriver was used to automate testing for:

- User registration and login.
- Dashboard navigation.
- Report download and search functionality.
- Form validation and regular expression checks.

### 2. TestNG Framework

TestNG (Testing Next Generation) is a testing framework inspired by JUnit and NUnit. It is widely used for managing and executing automated test cases in Java projects.

#### Key Features:

- Annotations like `@Test`, `@BeforeClass`, and `@AfterMethod` for test control.
- Supports grouping and prioritization of test cases.

- Parallel test execution.
- Generates detailed HTML and XML reports.

#### **Usage in Project:**

TestNG was integrated with Selenium to organize and execute automated test scripts. Each functionality — such as login, registration, and report generation — was tested through separate test classes defined in the testng.xml file.

### **3. Regular Expression Testing**

Regular expressions (Regex) were used to validate input fields such as:

- **Email format**
- **Phone numbers**
- **Date of birth**
- **Government ID (Aadhaar, PAN, etc.)**

#### **Purpose:**

To ensure that data entered by the user adheres to the correct format, preventing invalid submissions and ensuring data integrity.

### **5. Types of Testing Performed**

Type of Testing	Description	Tools Used
<b>Functional Testing</b>	Verified that each function of the application operates as expected.	Selenium, TestNG
<b>Form Validation Testing</b>	Checked user input forms using regular expressions for valid data formats.	Regex, Selenium
<b>Integration Testing</b>	Tested data flow between the frontend (HTML/PHP) and backend (MySQL).	Selenium
<b>Regression Testing</b>	Re-tested previously tested modules after adding new functionality.	TestNG
<b>Performance Testing</b>	Ensured that the system loads data efficiently under normal user conditions.	Manual Observation

## 6. Testing Environment

Component	Details
<b>Operating System</b>	Windows 10 / 11
<b>Testing Tools</b>	Selenium WebDriver, TestNG, JUnit
<b>Browser Used</b>	Google Chrome
<b>Language</b>	Java
<b>IDE</b>	Eclipse IDE for Java Developers
<b>Database</b>	MySQL
<b>Server</b>	XAMPP (Apache + MySQL + PHP)

# **Chapter 3**

## **System Specification**

## 3.1 System Functional Requirements

### Hardware Requirements

Component	Specification
<b>Processor</b>	Intel Core i3 / i5 or higher
<b>RAM</b>	Minimum 4 GB (8 GB recommended)
<b>Hard Disk</b>	Minimum 2 GB of free space
<b>Display</b>	1366 × 768 resolution or higher
<b>Input Devices</b>	Keyboard, Mouse
<b>Network</b>	Internet Connection (for testing APIs and updates)

### Software Requirements

Software Component	Version / Details	Purpose / Description
<b>Operating System</b>	Windows 10 / 11	Platform for development and testing
<b>Frontend Languages</b>	HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript (ES6)	For UI design and interactivity
<b>Backend Language</b>	PHP v8.2.12	Server-side scripting for dynamic content
<b>Database</b>	MySQL v8.0.36	To store user data, comments, and reports
<b>Local Server</b>	XAMPP v8.2.12 (Apache + MySQL + PHP)	Used for local web hosting and database management
<b>IDE / Code Editor</b>	Visual Studio Code v1.94.0	For web development (HTML, CSS, JS, PHP)
<b>Testing IDE</b>	Eclipse IDE for Java Developers 2025-12 M1	For Selenium & TestNG automation testing
<b>Testing Framework</b>	TestNG v7.10.2	Framework for organizing automated tests
<b>Automation Tool</b>	Selenium WebDriver v4.24.0	For browser automation and web testing
<b>Browser</b>	Google Chrome v129.0	Browser used for testing

# **Chapter 4**

## **Webpage Screenshots (GUI)**

## 4.1 Registration and Login Interface

The system registers and login page, which is part of the developed system, is the primary interface for logging into the system. Both pages are the initial interface a user encounters in any computerized system. As a result, by properly designing and managing errors, the user might develop a positive attitude toward the rest of the system. The main register and login interface for Covid 19.

## 4.2 Search Report

## 4.3 Dashboard

The screenshot shows a dashboard titled "Statewise Testing Dashboard". On the left, there is a sidebar with a blue header "COVID19-TMS" and three main menu items: "Dashboard", "COVID19 TESTING", and "Admin". Under "COVID19 TESTING", there are two sub-options: "Testing" and "Test Report", each preceded by a small square icon with a white symbol. The main content area displays a table with four rows of data. The columns are "Sno.", "State Name", and "Total Test Done". The data is as follows:

Sno.	State Name	Total Test Done
1	Bihar	1
2	Delhi	3
3	maharashtra	1
4	Uttar Pradesh	2

## 4.4 Admin Pages

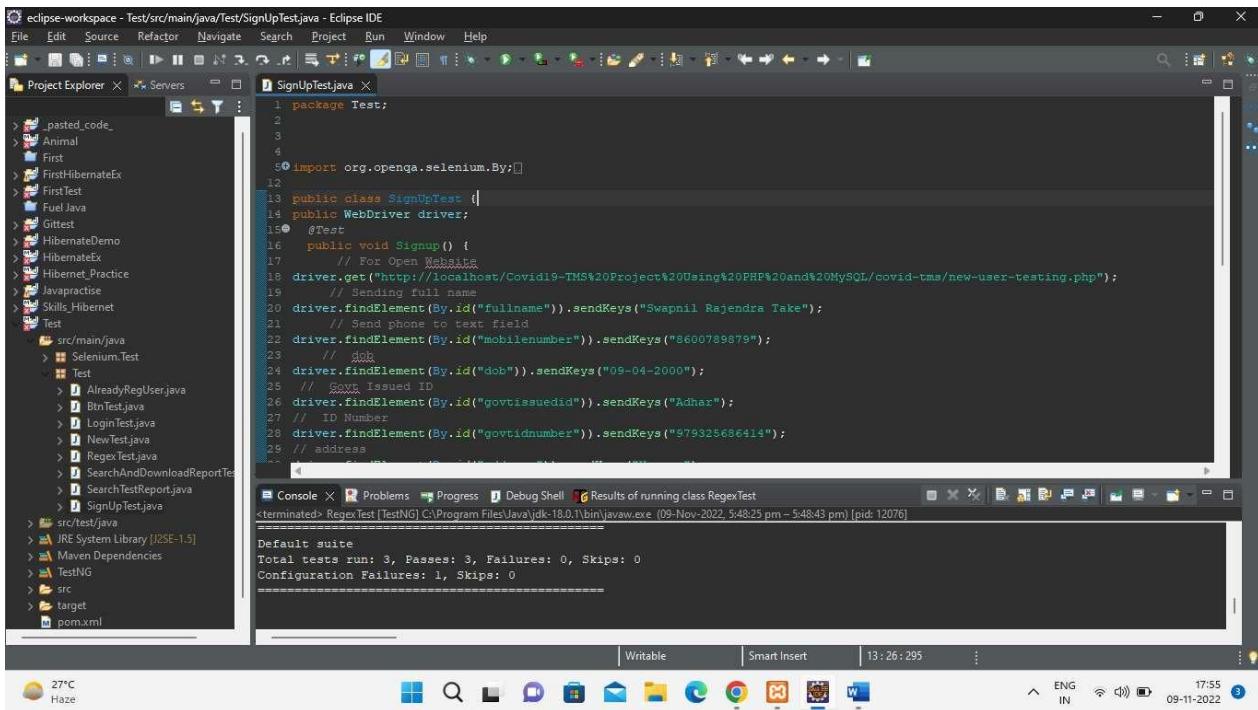
The screenshot shows a login page for the "Covid Testing Management System". The background features a blue header with the system name and a central illustration of a family of four wearing face masks standing in front of a circular opening, with green virus particles floating around them. To the right, there is a white login form with the following elements:

- A welcome message: "Welcome Back!"
- An input field labeled "Enter username"
- An input field labeled "Password"
- A large blue "login" button
- Links for "Forgot Password?" and "Home Page"

# **Chapter 5**

## **Testing Screenshot**

## 1.SignUp Page



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the project 'eclipse-workspace' open. The 'Project Explorer' view on the left lists various Java files and test classes under the 'src/main/java/Test' directory. The 'SignUpTest.java' file is currently selected and displayed in the main editor window. The code implements a Selenium WebDriver test for a SignUp page, sending keys to input fields for full name, phone number, date of birth, and Aadhar card number. The 'Console' tab at the bottom shows the execution results of the test.

```

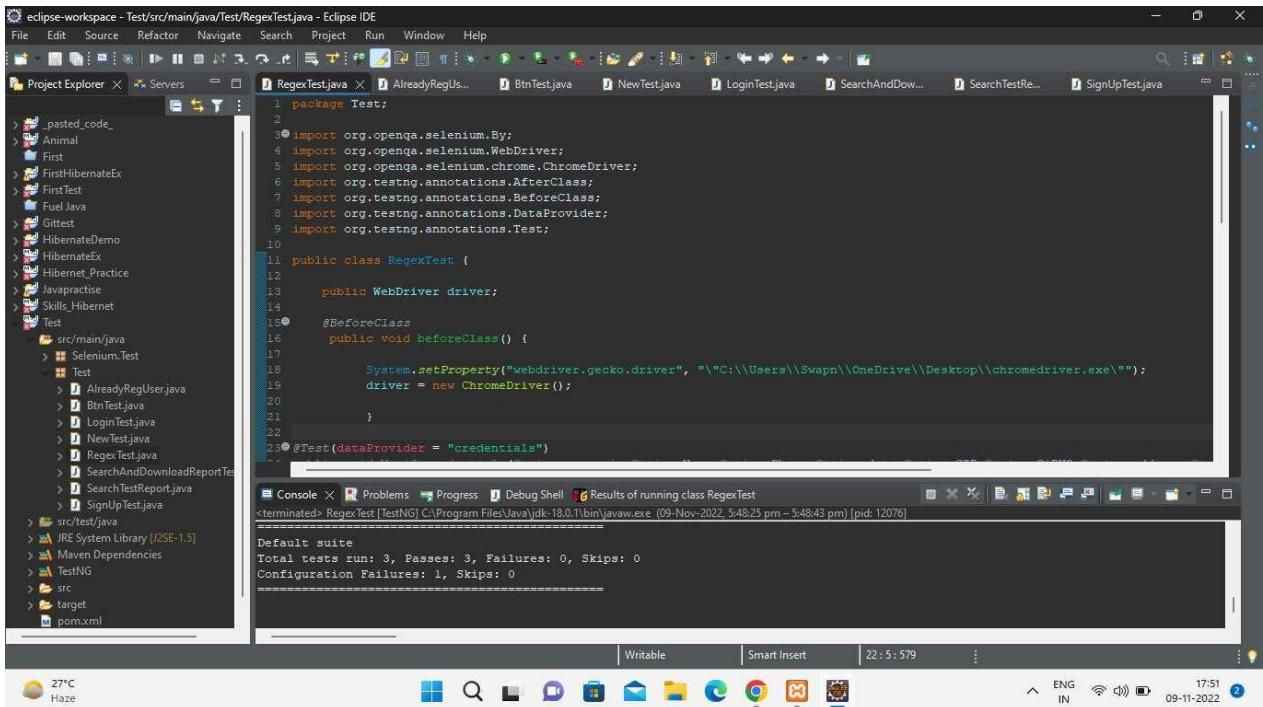
package Test;

import org.openqa.selenium.By;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
import org.testng.annotations.AfterClass;
import org.testng.annotations.BeforeClass;
import org.testng.annotations.DataProvider;
import org.testng.annotations.Test;

public class SignUpTest {
    public WebDriver driver;
    @BeforeClass
    public void Signup() {
        // For Open Website
        driver.get("http://localhost/Covid19-TMS%20Project%20Using%20PHP%20and%20MySQL/covid-tms/new-user-testing.php");
        // Sending full name
        driver.findElement(By.id("fullname")).sendKeys("Swapnil Rajendra Take");
        // Send phone to text field
        driver.findElement(By.id("mobilenumber")).sendKeys("8600789879");
        // dob
        driver.findElement(By.id("dob")).sendKeys("09-04-2000");
        // Govt issued ID
        driver.findElement(By.id("govtissuedid")).sendKeys("Adhar");
        // ID Number
        driver.findElement(By.id("govtindnumber")).sendKeys("979325686414");
        // address
        driver.findElement(By.id("address")).sendKeys("Ghatkopar");
    }
}

```

## 2. Regex test



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the project 'eclipse-workspace' open. The 'Project Explorer' view on the left lists various Java files and test classes under the 'src/main/java/Test' directory. The 'RegexTest.java' file is currently selected and displayed in the main editor window. The code uses Selenium WebDriver and TestNG annotations to run a test. It sets the gecko driver path and creates a ChromeDriver instance. The 'Console' tab at the bottom shows the execution results of the test.

```

package Test;

import org.openqa.selenium.By;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
import org.testng.annotations.AfterClass;
import org.testng.annotations.BeforeClass;
import org.testng.annotations.DataProvider;
import org.testng.annotations.Test;

public class RegexTest {
    public WebDriver driver;
    @BeforeClass
    public void beforeClass() {
        System.setProperty("webdriver.gecko.driver", "C:\\Users\\Swapn\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\chromedriver.exe");
        driver = new ChromeDriver();
    }
}

@Test(dataProvider = "credentials")

```

### 3. Registered user login :

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The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the project 'eclipse-workspace - Test' open. The 'Project Explorer' view on the left lists various Java files under 'src/main/java/Test'. The 'AlreadyRegUser.java' file is selected and displayed in the central editor area. The code implements a Selenium test for logging in an already registered user. The 'Console' tab at the bottom shows the execution results:

```
Default suite
Total tests run: 3, Passes: 3, Failures: 0, Skips: 0
Configuration Failures: 1, Skips: 0
```

### 4. Login :

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the project 'eclipse-workspace - Test' open. The 'Project Explorer' view on the left lists various Java files under 'src/main/java/Test'. The 'LoginTest.java' file is selected and displayed in the central editor area. The code implements a Selenium test for logging in a user. The 'Console' tab at the bottom shows the execution results:

```
Default suite
Total tests run: 3, Passes: 3, Failures: 0, Skips: 0
Configuration Failures: 1, Skips: 0
```

### 5. Button Test :

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Explorer:** Displays the project structure. The `src/main/java` folder contains packages like `Selenium.Test` and `Test`, which further contain files such as `AlreadyRegUser.java`, `BtnTest.java`, `LoginTest.java`, `NewTest.java`, `RegexTest.java`, `SearchAndDownloadReportTest.java`, `SearchTestReport.java`, and `SignUpTest.java`.
- Editor:** The main editor window displays the `BtnTest.java` file, which includes imports for Selenium and annotations for a TestNG test class.
- Console:** The bottom-left console shows the output of the test execution:

```
Default suite
Total tests run: 3, Passes: 3, Failures: 0, Skips: 0
Configuration Failures: 1, Skips: 0
```
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows the status bar with various icons and the date/time: "27°C Haze" and "09-Nov-2022 17:54".

## 6. See Report :

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Explorer:** Shows the project structure with packages like `_pasted_code_`, `Animal`, `First`, `FirstHibernateEx`, `FirstTest`, `Fuel Java`, `Gittest`, `HibernateDemo`, `HibernateEx`, `Hibernet_Practice`, `Javapractise`, `Skills_Hibernet`, and `Test`. It also lists source files under `src/main/java` such as `Selenium.Test`, `Test`, and various test classes like `AlreadyRegUser.java`, `BtnTest.java`, `LoginTest.java`, `NewTest.java`, `RegexTest.java`, `SearchAndDownloadReportTest.java`, `SearchTestReport.java`, and `SignUpTest.java`.
- SearchAndDownloadReportTest.java:** The active code editor window contains Java code for a Selenium test. The code uses WebDriver to interact with a COVID-19 TMS application. It includes a `SearchUser()` method that sends a mobile number to a search input field and then clicks a button to check if the user is available. The output of the test is printed to the console.
- Console:** The bottom window displays the execution results of the `RegexTest` class. It shows the default suite ran 3 tests, all of which passed. There were no failures or skips, and one configuration failure was reported.

## Test Result Report

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- 4.0 Approvals

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

MODULES/ SCENARIOS	DESCRIPTION	% TCs EXECUTED	% TCs PASSED	TCs PENDING	PRIORITY	REMARKS
-----------------------	-------------	-------------------	-----------------	----------------	----------	---------

Project Dynamic webside of covid-19 information using HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT And PHP, MySQL database used to store user account, comment, and registration form details.

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## 2.1 Selenium Testing Report

EXECUTION STATUS	COMPLETED/CANCELLED/PENDING
PASSED TESTCASES	7
FAILED TESTCASES	2
PENDING TESTCASES	0
TEST CASES PLANNED	7

## 2.2 Regular Expression Testing

EXECUTION STATUS	% TCs EXECUTED	% TCs PASSED	TCs PENDING	PRIORITY	REMARKS
PASSED TESTCASES			3		
FAILED TESTCASES			1		
PENDING TESTCASES			0		
TEST CASES PLANNED			2		

						<a href="#">Page 22</a>
<b>Email Validation</b>	Email Id must have @ symbol.	100	100	00	HIGH	-
<b>Phone No Validation</b>	Phone no. must have 10 numbers.	100	100	00	HIGH	-
<b>Patients Slot date validation</b>	Patient's date must have next date from test apply.	100	100	00	HIGH	-

## **Chapter 5**

## **Conclusion**

The COVID-19 Information System project successfully demonstrates the use of modern web technologies to build a dynamic and informative website that provides users with accurate and up-to-date details about the COVID-19 pandemic. By integrating HTML5, CSS3, and PHP 8.2, the system offers a responsive interface and smooth server-side functionality, ensuring that users can easily access essential information such as testing updates, safety measures, and reports.

This project not only focuses on design and functionality but also emphasizes software quality and testing. The implementation of Selenium WebDriver with TestNG in the Eclipse IDE ensured that all modules were tested effectively for reliability, accuracy, and user interaction. Automated test cases were developed to verify login features, data handling, and dashboard operations — ensuring the system performs efficiently under various conditions.

The combination of XAMPP as a local development environment and MySQL 8.0 for data management allowed the system to handle database operations securely and seamlessly. Testing was further enhanced using Google Chrome with the ChromeDriver extension, ensuring real-world browser compatibility. These tools together provided a strong foundation for both development and quality assurance.

In conclusion, this mini project provided practical exposure to the complete Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) and web development process. It helped in understanding how to integrate frontend and backend technologies with automation testing tools to build and validate a fully functional web application. The project fulfills its objective of demonstrating the importance of quality assurance in software projects while delivering a reliable and user-friendly COVID-19 information platform.

## **Chapter 6**

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