**IDENTIFYING TOOLS  
  
  
  
1. Test Management Tools**

* **Meaning:** Help plan, organize, track, and manage the testing process, including test cases, test execution, and defects.
* **Examples:** Jira, TestRail, Zephyr.

**2. Test Automation Tools**

* **Meaning:** Automate repetitive test cases to save time and reduce human error, often for regression and functional testing.
* **Examples:** Selenium, Cypress, Playwright,

**3. API Testing Tools**

* **Meaning:** Check if APIs work correctly, return the right data, and handle errors properly.
* **Examples:** Postman, SoapUI, Rest Assured.

**4. Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) Tools**

* **Meaning:** Automate code building, testing, and deployment so that software updates are delivered quickly and reliably.
* **Examples:** Jenkins, GitLab CI/CD, Azure DevOps.

**5. Performance Testing Tools**

* **Meaning:** Measure how fast, stable, and scalable an application is under different workloads.
* **Examples:** JMeter, LoadRunner, Gatling, k6.

**6. Security Testing Tools**

* **Meaning:** Identify security vulnerabilities in software to prevent attacks and data breaches.
* **Examples:** OWASP ZAP, Burp Suite, Nessus.

**7. Test Reporting Tools**

* **Meaning:** Generate and visualize reports from test results to track quality and progress.
* **Examples:** Allure Report, Extent Reports, TestNG Reports.