

Was armed in process with various types of test cases + TIA

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3) user can able to see 5 products along with Yes No radio buttons & user navigates to coverage screen when clicks on next button in medical question screen after selecting all the questions as NO → employee → spouse

4) user can able to see EE coverage, SP coverage, child ← CH coverage, drop downs in coverage screen & 20 values will be available in EE coverage, 10 values will be available in SP coverage & 5 values will be available in CH coverage.

5) The min & max values in EE coverage, SP coverage & CH coverages are 10000 - 200000.

10000 - 100000

1000 - 10000 respectively.

User navigates to prod screen when clicks on next button in the coverage screen after selecting all the three coverages.

Step No	Description	Expected Result
	Precond: User should be present in Product screen	
1.	Verify prod screen	Product screen should contain 5 products & apply button
2.	click on apply button for first product	Two questions with Yes, no radio buttons should be available User should navigate to pre-rating question
3.	Verify pre-rating question screen	Two questions with yes no radio buttons should be available
3.1	Verify both questions	

- |     |                                                                                                   |                                                                                            |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.  | Select both questions with Yes radio button<br>click on next button in pre-rating question screen | user should navigate to medical question screen.                                           |
| 5.  | Verify medical question screen                                                                    | 5 products with Yes & No radio buttons should be available in medical question screen      |
| 6.  | Select all questions as No<br><del>then</del> click on next button                                | User should navigate to coverage screen                                                    |
| 7.  | Verify coverage screen                                                                            | User <del>also</del> EE coverage, SP coverage & CH coverage drop downs should be available |
| 8.  | Verify EE coverage dropdown                                                                       | EE coverage should contain 20 values.                                                      |
| 9.  | Verify EE coverage minimum & maximum value                                                        | min - 10000 & max - 200000 should be range in EE coverage                                  |
| 10. | Verify SP coverage dropdown                                                                       | SP coverage should have 10 values                                                          |
| 11. | Verify SP coverage range                                                                          | min should be 10000<br>max should be 100000                                                |
| 12. | Verify CH coverage dropdown                                                                       | CH coverage should have 5 values                                                           |
| 13. | Verify CH coverage range                                                                          | min should be 10000<br>max should be 10,000                                                |
| 14. | Select all the three coverages<br>click on next button                                            | User should navigate to product screen                                                     |

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Ex-⑨ Prepare test cases for ceiling fan?

Procedure:-

- 1. Think abt the prod<sup>t</sup> mandatory
- 2. write the T.C's for major functionality
- 3. write more no. of T.C's

→ These type of questions are mandatory for freshers in interview. By asking these types of questions interviewer will check the analytical skills of the candidate.

When we face these type of questions we need to concentrate on below 3 areas

- 1) Think about the prod<sup>t</sup> for some time
- 2) write the test cases for that prod<sup>t</sup> for form mandatory functionality
- 3) Write max. no. of test cases.

Test cases of fan →

- i) verify the availability of the fan
- ii) verify the power connection
- iii) verify the switch board
- iv) verify the wings of the fan
- v) verify the machine of the fan
- vi) verify the dir<sup>n</sup> of rotation of the fan
- vii) Verify the colour, company name & logo of the fan
- viii) verify the performance of the fan etc

Ex-⑩ Prepare the test cases for the chair?

- i) Verify availability of the chair
- ii) Verify its 4 legs are balanced or not
- iii) verify its strength
- iv) Verify quality of material of which it is made up of.

- v) verify comfortness of chair
- vi) verify colour, company name & logo of fan
- vii) verify design of the chair.
- viii) verify weight & height of chair
- ix) verify flexibility

ex-11 Prepare the test cases for ball point pen

- i) verify availability of ball point pen ✓
- ii) verify if it is able to write ✓
- iii) verify ballpoint of the pen ✓
- iv) verify smoothness of pen ✓
- v) verify cap of the pen ✓
- vi) verify ink level of pen ✓
- vii) verify ink colour of pen ✓
- viii) verify length & breadth of pen ✓
- ix) verify comfortness to hold pen or grip ✓
- x) verify colour, logo & company name: ✓
- xi) verify grip of pen design of pen
- xii) verify ~~area~~ freezing pt. of ink ↗
- xiii) verify its not overflowing.

ex-12 Prepare the test cases for lift

- i) verify availability of lift
- ii) verify power connection
- iii) verify whether lift is properly working
- iv) verify <sup>strength of</sup> cables lifting lift
- v) verify lift buttons
- vi) verify lift doors
- vii) verify lift weight-bearing capacity
- viii) verify ventilation facility in lift
- ix) verify time & speed of lift movement

- x) verify length, breadth & space of lift
- xi) verify power backup for lift
- xii) verify colour, company & logo of lift
- xiii) verify interior of lift
- xiv) verify switches outside the lift
- xv) verify the display of the floor no.
- xvi) verify queue of lift
- xvii) .

H/W

- ex-13 Prepare the T.C's for coffee vending machine
- ex-14 Prepare the T.C's for ATM machine
- ex-15 Prepare the T.C's for sending sms from mobile phone.
- ex-16 Prepare the T.C's for A.C
- ex-17 Prepare the T.C's for T.V. Remote

- After completion of design of T.C's based on the identified requirements we are conducting reviews. After completion of the client review we will export all the test cases from excel sheet to Q.C (Quality center)

## 5) Test Data Preparation →

- During this phase testing team will be involving to design the test data which is used to perform the testing on the application.
- Testing team is designing the data is based on the test cases. We are designing the data in Excel sheet & designing multiple sets of the data
- Ex → For testing the login functionality normally we require 1 uid & 1 pwd but we are designing

→ creating 5 uid's & 5 pwd's as a data to perform testing in login functionality.

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### 6) Test case execution in Testing environment →

→ During this phase testing team will be involving to perform testing on the application by executing the test cases.

→ Once the appl<sup>n</sup> has developed & that has deployed into testing environment we will start performing testing on the appl<sup>n</sup> by executing the T.C's

→ During exec<sup>n</sup> time we are comparing expected result of T.C with actual result in the appl<sup>n</sup>. If both are matching we are getting giving the status of step is pass & if both are mismatching we are giving the status of the step is fail.

BR

1. Launch abcde application abcde.appl<sup>n</sup> After Development of appl<sup>n</sup>  
Before Dev. Result Should be launched

Step No	Description	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Comments
1.	Launch abcde appl <sup>n</sup>	abcde.appl <sup>n</sup> should be launched	abcde.appl <sup>n</sup> has been launched	Pass	
2.	Verify uid, pwd & OK	uid, pwd & OK should be available	uid, pwd & OK is available	Pass	
3.	Enter valid uid	OK button should be disabled	OK button is disabled	Pass	
4.	Enter valid pwd	OK should be enabled	OK button is enabled	Pass	
5.	Click on OK	User should login to appl <sup>n</sup>	User has logged in to appl <sup>n</sup>	Pass	

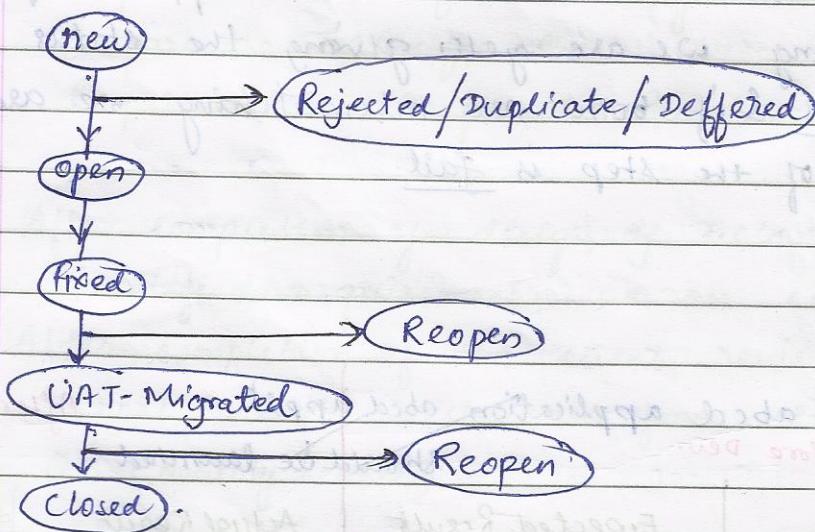
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During exec time if the expected result is mismatching with the actual result we are marking the status of step as 'fail' & reporting that mismatch as a defect to the development team

- 7) Defects → During this phase testing team will be involving to report defects to the development team  
Defect → A mismatch b/w the expected result of T.C with actual result in the appln is called defect

### ~~Imp \*\*~~ Defect Life Cycle / (Bug life cycle)



new → This status will be given by Testing team at the time of reporting the defect.

open → This status will be providing by the development team when they accepted the defect which has reported by the development testing team

Rejected → This status will be providing by the development team when the testing team has reported

the defect as invalid.

Duplicate → This status will be provided by the development team when the testing team has reported the valid defect but already similar type of the defect has been reported by the testing team.

Deferred → This status will be provided by the development team when the testing team has reported the valid defect but as per the client requirement the defect need not to be fixed in current release.

Fixed → This status will be provided by the development team when they fix the defect in testing environment.

UAT-Migrated/in → This status will be provided by the testing team if the fixed defect is working fine in the testing environment.

Reopen → This status will be provided by the testing team if the fixed defect is not working fine in testing environment.

Closed → This status will be provided by the testing team if the fixed defect is working fine in UAT environment also.

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- After successfully completion of executing all the T.C's & when all the defects are working fine in testing environment technical team will deploy the app" into UAT environment

8) Test case execution in UAT environment →

- \* During this phase testing team along with the client will be involving to perform testing on the application by executing the T.C's.
- During exec<sup>n</sup> time we are comparing E.R of the T.C with A.R in the appln. If both are mismatching we are marking the status of step is fail & reporting that mismatch as a defect to the development team.

9) Defects →

During this phase testing team will be involving to report the new defect & also performing re-testing on the migrated defects.

If migrated defects are working fine in UAT environment also, we need to close the defects otherwise reopen the defects.

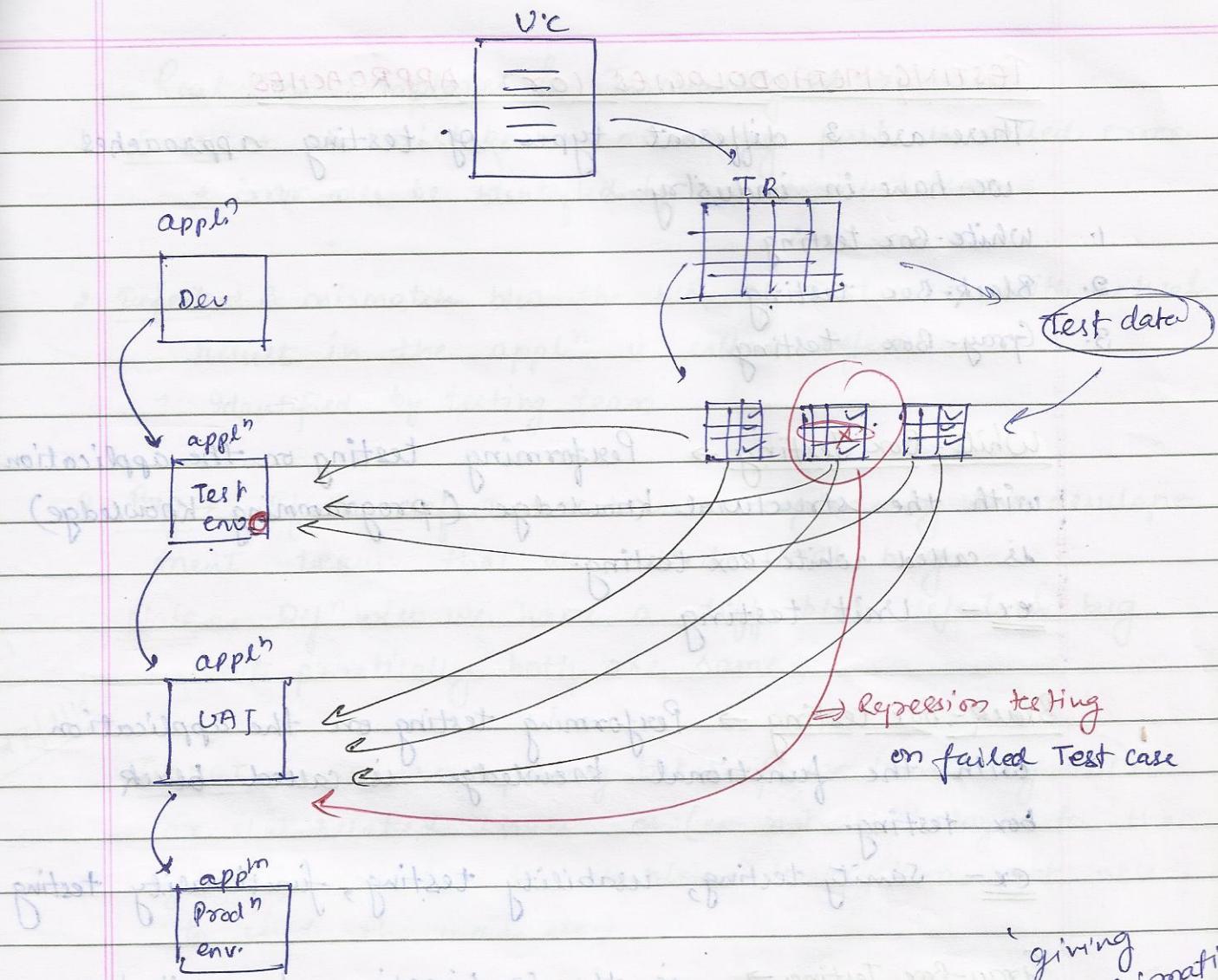
~~Imp~~ \* 10)

### REGRESSION TESTING

During this phase testing team will be involving to perform regression testing to verify whether the closed defects are impacting on other related functionalities in the application.

\* Regression test case → A test case which has failed during exec<sup>n</sup> time is called regression T.C.

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## 11) TEST CLOSURE →

During this phase PM will be involving to sign off the testing in a project & technical team will deploy the app" into production environment.

- PM will be sign off the testing in a project only after completion of executing all the T.C's & when all the defects are closed
- Sometimes PM will sign off the testing even though some defects are in open status but those open defects should not be critical defects in a project

## TESTING METHODOLOGIES (or) APPROACHES

There are 3 different types of testing approaches we have in industry.

1. White-Box testing
2. Black-Box testing
3. Gray-Box testing

White-Box Testing → Performing testing on the application with the structural knowledge (programming knowledge) is called white-box testing.

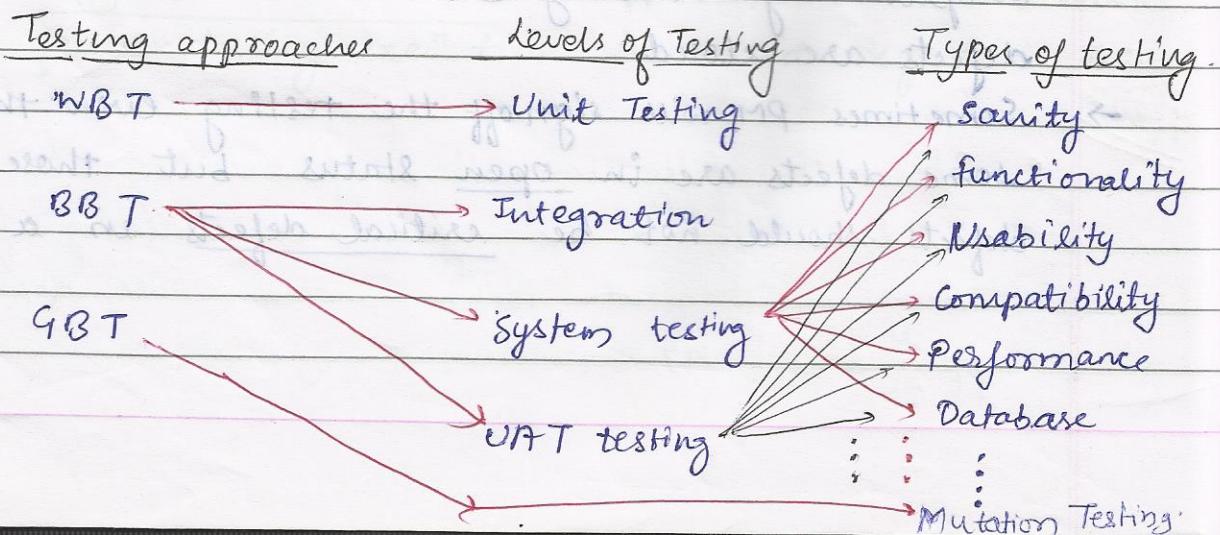
ex - Unit testing

Black-Box testing → Performing testing on the application with the functional knowledge is called black box testing.

ex - Sanity testing, usability testing, functionality testing etc

Gray-Box Testing → is the combination of white-box testing & black-box testing. In gray-box testing we are performing testing on application with the structural knowledge & functional knowledge.

ex - Mutation testing



## Real time templates & Terminologies →

1. Error → A mistake in a coding part is called error.  
→ Error will be identified by development team.
2. Defect → A mismatch b/w the E-R of test case with actual result in the appln is called Defect.  
→ Identified by testing team.
3. Bug → If the defect has been accepted by the development team that we called it as bug.

Note :- Defn wise we have a diff. b/w defect & bug  
but practically both are same.

TICKET → we are reporting ticket if we have any h/w or s/w related issues or (ex- not able to login to the system, not able to shutdown the system, not able to send the mail etc.)

Severity → The seriousness of all defect w.r.t other functionality in application is called severity.. That means how seriously the identified defect is impacting on other related functionality in the application.

We have different status for the severity

- i) Urgent (ex- appln is not opening)
- ii) very high (ex- brake is not working)
- iii) High
- iv) Medium (ex cancel button is not working)
- v) Low

Priority → It defines how soon the development team needs to fix the defect. That means how much time the development team should take to fix the defect in a project.

There are 5 different types of status of priority -

- i) urgent
- ii) very high
- iii) high
- iv) medium
- v) low

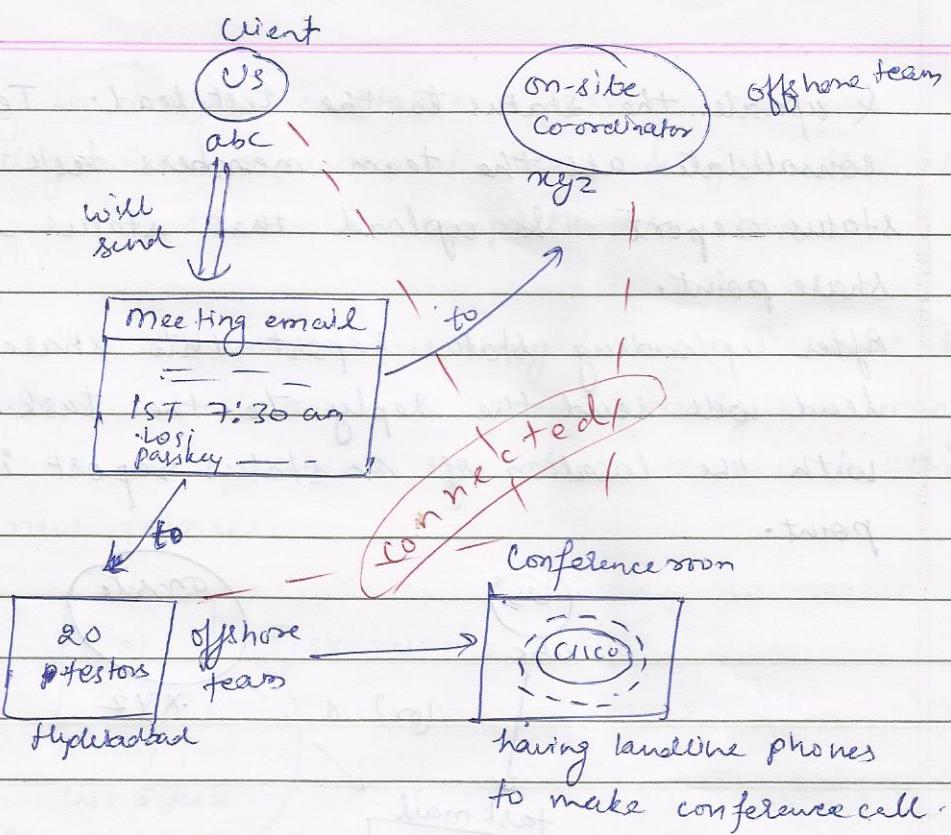
Note → In some projects only testing team is providing the severity & priority at the time of reporting the defects. In some projects testing team is providing the severity at the time of reporting the defects & development team is providing priority at the time of fixing the defect.

Check-in Call → (or) Bridge call →

It is nothing but the conference call in which offshore team, onshore team & the client will be joining & discussing about the status of the project.

Interaction with the client →

In projects we are interacting with the client on a regular basis. During designing phase of testing (during identifying requirements, designing T.C's, designing the data), we are interacting with the client on a weekly basis (once in a week) & during exec time we are interacting with on a daily basis.



We are interacting with client in a project through check in call. In checkin call entire offshore team, onshore co-ordinator & client will be joining & discussing about the status of the project (how many T's detected, executed).

Task → It is nothing but the work which we need to perform in the project. There are two diff. types in use of tasks we are having in the project

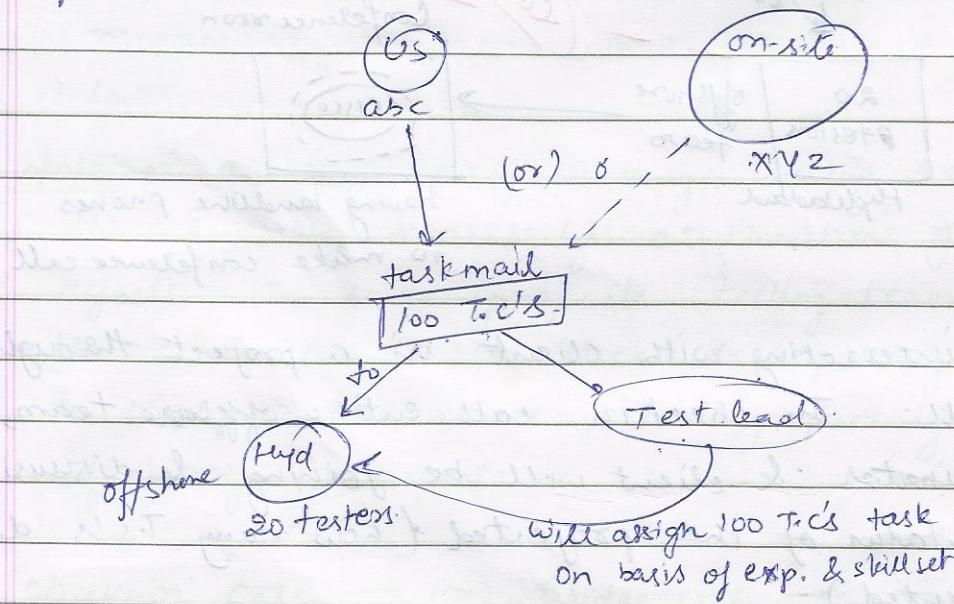
- Daily task
- Weekly task

Task allocation → we are getting the task in our project directly from the client or from the onsite coordinator through mail. Once we get the task mail test lead will distribute the tasks among team members based on the experience & skillset. By '9 o'clock end of the day' every team member has to complete the task.

(A)

& update the status to the test lead. Test lead will consolidate all the team members task & design the status report & upload that status report into share point.

After uploading status report into sharepoint test lead will send the reply to the task mail along with the location of its status report in the share point.



### 28/8/12 Day to day activity in Project →

- i) check the official mail to get the task
- ii) Attend <sup>the</sup> team meeting to distribute the task
- iii) Complete the task by eod (end of the day)
- iv) update the status to the test lead
- v) Attend check-in call & update status to the client

### Additional day to day activities in a project →

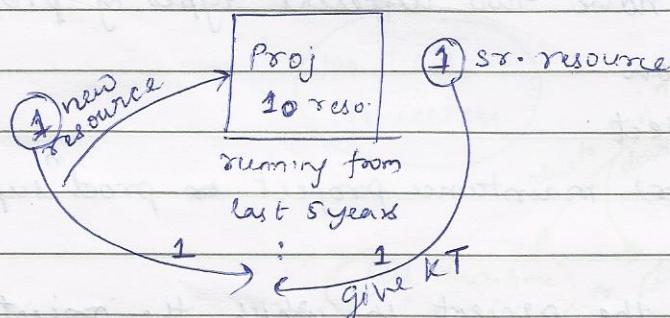
- i) Attending training programs
- ii) Attending team meetings
- iii) Providing KT's to new joiners
- iv) Involving in Reviews

POC → pt. of contact → to whom we report

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- v) Involving in design the status report.
- vi) Interacting with development team & get the clarification.
- vii) Guiding the team to complete the task.

Imp KT → KT defines transferring the info<sup>n</sup> about the project from one to one or one to many or many to one. Normally KT is provided by senior member in the project to the new joinees.



first day in the organization → The first day in the organization will be completing joining formalities (applying for bank a/c, apply for PF etc.). After completion of joining formalities, HR will assign resource to the project if not the resource will be on the bench.

Different projects in a company →

As per the project we have two types of diff. projects in a company.

- i) Billable project
- ii) fixed project

Billable Project → is the project in which client is paying the billing for every resource who is working in a

## Project

fixed Project → is the project in which client is paying the fixed budget for completion of the project.

- Job security is more & work pressure is less in the Billable projects, job security is less & work pressure will be more in the fixed project.

→ As per the work we have two different types of projects in the organisation

- i) Development project
- ii) Support project (or) maintenance project or prod "support proj"

Development project → is the project in which the project is in the development phase as well as in the testing phase

Support project → is the project in which the project is used by the client or end user in production environment. When the client is using the project we need to provide support to the client for using the project.

Clarification tracker → (or) Verification log →

We are using this template to track the clarifications or doubts which we are facing during implementation of the project so that the concern person for the clarification will provide the solution.

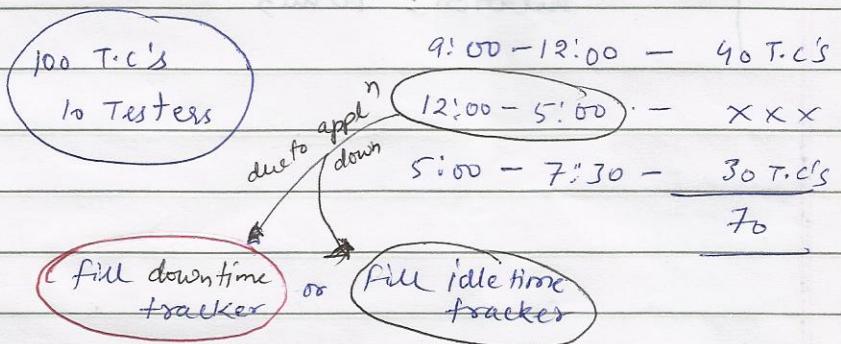
clarification tracker is in the format of Excel which is available in sharepoint

## Clarification tracker/log

Comment ↗

S.NO	Uc	Clarification	Author	Date	Concern Conc person	sol'n	Date Com
1	UC1.1	=====	Kishor	0829	abc123		

Downtime tracker/log → It is the template which we are using to track the downtime of the application. During exec time if the appln is down but if you are using the downtime for other activities in a project, we are filling the downtime tracker.



Idle time tracker/log → is the template which we are using to track the downtime of the appln.

During performing testing if the appln is down & if you are not using the downtime for any other activity in project we are reporting that down time in the idle time tracker.

→ Both the down time & idle time trackers are in the format of Excel which is available in sharepoint.

TIME SHEET →

We are using time sheet to track the time which we spend in the organization.

There are two different types of time sheets we are filling in the organization.

- (1) Company time sheet
- (2) Client time sheet

ex

## MOM - (Word format)

1. Introduct'

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Duration: 10 min

2. Advantages

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Duration: 20 min

3. Conclusion:

---

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Duration: 10 min

TIME SHEET →

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Company time sheet → we are filling company time sheet to get salary from the company.

Company time sheet is available in the internal portal of the company (website).

In India We are filling ~~9 hrs~~ <sup>as</sup> the actual hours per day in company time sheet.

Emp Name:

Dept:

Emp Id :

Leave:

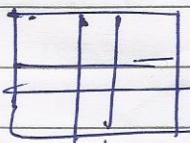
along with  
date

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Project	9	9					
Casual leave			9				
Sick leave				9			
Restricted leave					9		
Maternity leave							
Paternity leave							
:							

[ save ] [ submit ]

to PM

for approval



↓ for triggering of salary

[ finance dept ]

company

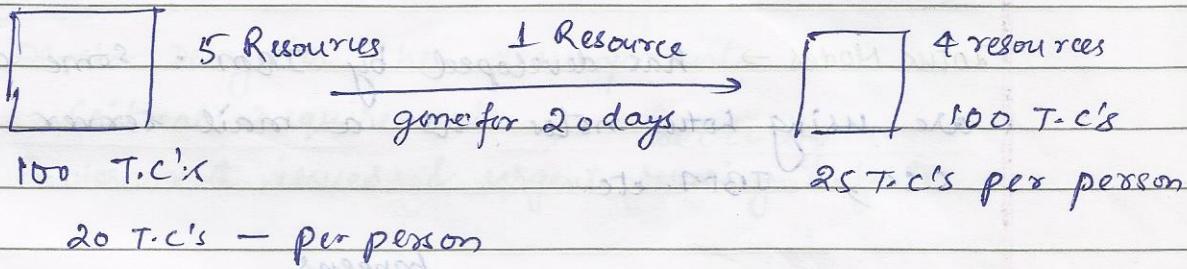
Every employee in the company has to fill the time sheet

Client-time sheet → client time

We are filling time-client sheet to get billing from client to company.

We are filling complete client-time sheet once in a month & we are filling 8 hrs as actual hours in client-time sheet.

Mitigation Plan → It is nothing but the work adjustment plan of resource who is going to the vacation for long term.



20 T.C's - per person

If any resource is going to the vacation for long term in a project rest of the resources have to distribute the person's work among other team members.

How we are going to distribute that person's work among the team members, we need to specify in a documented format is called mitigation plan.

- Mitigation plan will doc will be designed by the senior member in a project & the format of this document will be in the word format.
- M.P is send to client for approval purpose.

MOM document (Minutes of Meeting) →

This document defines the contents or concepts which we discussed in training program along with the duration

This document will be preparing by any team member & the format of this doc. will be word. This doc. is for future reference for resource who has not attended ~ training

Mail Servers → We are using mail servers to configure the official mails in the organization.

There are two different types of mail servers are available:

- 1) Outlook
- 2) Lotus Notes

Outlook → has developed by Microsoft & majority of IT Companies are using outlook as a mail server.

Lotus Notes → has developed by IBM. Some companies are using Lotus notes as a mail server ex- CSC, IBM. etc.

Note → 90% of communication happens only through mails in the organization

this is the first document in a project

RISK ANALYSIS → document defines the possible risks or challenges which we may face it during implementation of the project.

This doc. will be designing by the PM based on the past experience.

There are 4 different types of risks we have in the risk analysis.

- 1) Budget risk
- 2) Schedule risk
- 3) Operational risk
- 4) Production risk

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Budget Risk → It defines the possible risks or challenges which may impact on the budget of the project.

factors →

- 1) license cost of automation tool is Ted
- 2) Hikes in employee salary
- 3) Production defect (ex if client find more defects in appln company may have to give penalty)

Schedule Risk →

It defines the possible risks or challenges which may impact on the schedule of the project.

factors →

- 1) Delay in the development
- 2) Critical requirements
- 3) Environment issues & urgent severity defects

Operational Risk → It defines possible risks or challenges which may impact on the day to day activities in a project.

factors:

- 1) Attrition rate (No. of resources leaving company)
- 2) Disputes among the team members
- 3) Communication gap b/w development team & testing team.

Prod<sup>n</sup> Risk → It defines the possible risks or challenges which may be impacting the project during production

factors →

- 1) Environment issues

- 2) Production defects
- 3) Lack of knowledge to the client for using the application

\* \* \* \* \*   
 *solution*

CONTINGENCY PLAN - This document is nothing but the solutions for the risks which we identified in the risk analysis document.

During implementation of the project if we face the problem which we identified in the risk analysis document we need to implement the sol'n based on the contingency plan

→ Both Risk analysis document & Contingency plan will be designing by the PM based on the experience.

### PROJECT ARCHITECTURES (OR) PROJECT ENVIRONMENTS →

There are 4 diff. types of architectures we have in industry.

Every project should belongs to anyone of this architec-

1. 1-tier architecture (or) Standalone architecture.
2. 2-tier architecture (or) Client - Server architecture
3. 3-tier architecture (or) web - architecture
4. n-tier architecture

In every architecture we are maintaining 3 diff. types of layers:

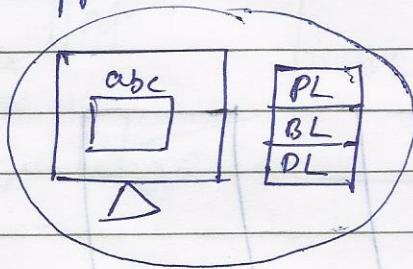
- (PL) i) Presentation layer (which we are seeing in application)
- (BL) ii) Business layer (coding part of the application)
- (DL) iii) Database layer (the database part of the application)

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### 1-tier

In 1-tier architecture all the ~~pro~~ PL, BL, & DL will be installing in single system so that we can able to access that application only within the system.

The best example for 1-tier architecture is windows based applications.

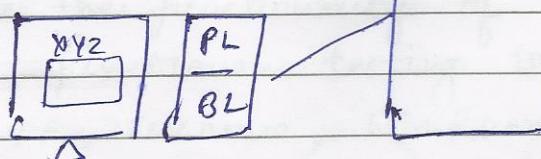
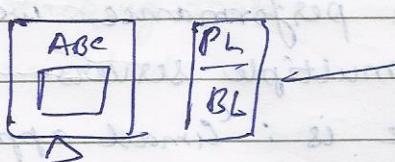
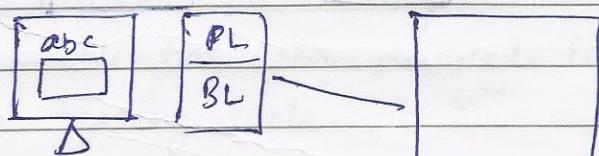


abc appl<sup>n</sup> (ex - windows appl<sup>n</sup>)

### 2-tier

In this architecture PL, & BL will be installing in multiple systems & DL will be installing in server so that we can able to access the appl<sup>n</sup> from multiple systems in a single location.

The best example for 2-tier architecture is supermarket applications & internal banking application etc.



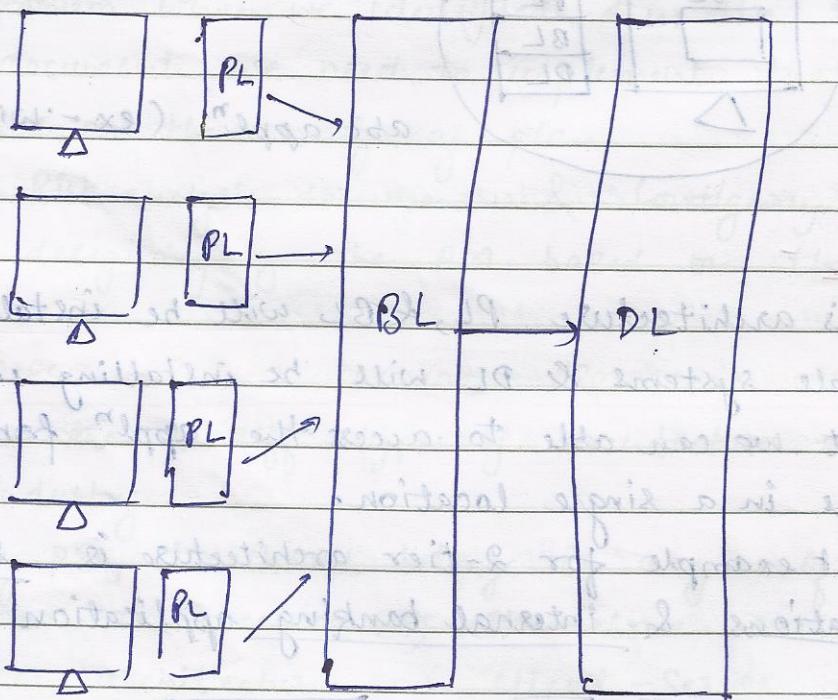
I

II

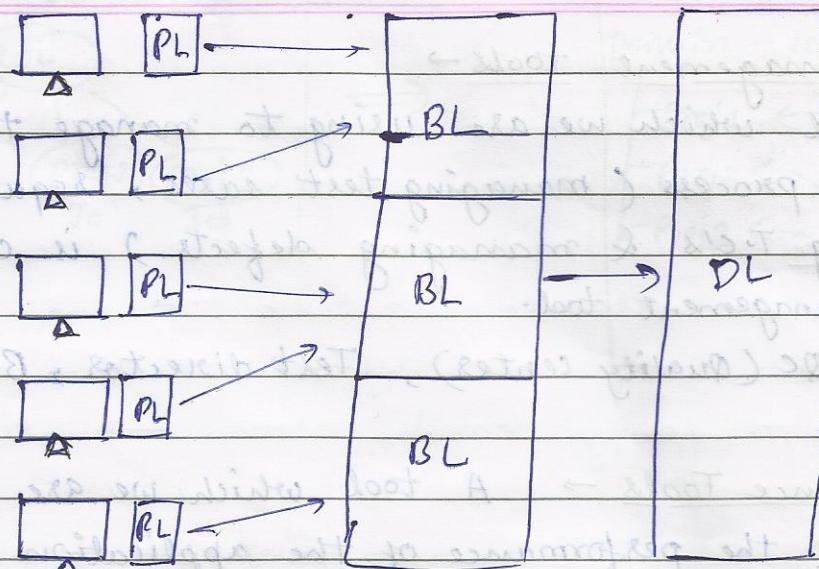
3) 3-tier architecture →→ ~~Ans - L~~

In this architecture, PL will be available in every system, BL will be in server & DL will be in server so that we can able to access the application from any system across the globe.

The best ex. for 3-tier architecture is Online banking applications

4) n-tier Arch.

This is similar to 3-tier architecture. For reducing the load & Tning the performance we are maintaining the BL in multiple servers. The best ex. of n-tier architecture is : 'Email application'



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## QUALITY CENTER

AUTOMATION TESTING → Performing testing on the application with the help of some automation tools is called automation testing.

Automation tools has been divided into 3 types:-

- 1) functional testing tools
- 2) Test management tools
- (3) Defect tracking tools
- 3) Performance tools

i) functional tools → A tool which we are using to validate the functionality of the application is called functional testing tool.

ex - QTP, selenium, WinRunner, Rational Robot, SilkTest etc.