

The response time for updating a data record will be less than 3 seconds when 30 users are using the system; Application B will be able to receive 200 transactions per minute from Application A.)

User/Acceptance Test: This test should be the last test performed. It should test the inputs/outputs defined in the External Design Phase. User representatives should perform the test. They should also design the test. Successful completion of this test will indicate application acceptance.

The following steps will be performed for each test, as appropriate. For example, there could be a System Test Approach, System Test Plan, a User Test Approach, User Test Plan, etc.

NOTE: Steps 1 and 2 are performed concurrently. In addition, tasks within the steps may be performed in the order you are most comfortable. If you prefer to identify Conditions before Test Features, “make it so”.

STEP 1: Write Test Approach

A. Identify Test Objectives

Plan the general approach, clearly stating the testing objectives and priorities. Testing objectives should cover the areas of FURPS (Functionality, Usability, Reliability, Performance, and Supportability) that are of significance to the customer and identified in the External Specifications.

B. Identify Test Resources/Requirements

Identify hardware (i.e., number of terminals, a bar code reader, number of ports, a printer), applications (with software versions), tools required, system configuration changes if needed, jobs for test data setup, etc.; anything needed to perform the test. Also, identify people/time involved in the test (i.e., finance or IT involvement for 2 days). In addition, the plan should identify areas of shared responsibility (who executes, verifies, resolves conflicts, etc.). If necessary, you may wish to group the requirements by Test Features.

Generally, test resources and requirements will be for the entire test. However, if you find that the resources and requirements are strictly associated with a Condition or Feature, add another column to the Test Plan and record the resources and requirements there.

C. Define Test Constraints

Define the constraints that will effect completion of the test. These will usually be constraints against the resources/requirements. For example, if the bar code reader will not be available until two days after the test is scheduled to begin, the bar code reader is a