1. List of things you do in your work:
2. Analyze the requirement documents to understand what are the functional requirements for the specific module, also follow any requirement change because you need to create new test cases of modify old test cases according to the modified requirements.
3. Analyze the application, find out how the application works, what is the flow of the application, you need to make sure you understand the application very good to test it properly.
4. If your project doesn’t have requirements or requirements are still in the process, you might have use cases, you can create test scenarios or test cases from use cases also
5. The goal of creating test cases or test scenarios is to validate specific requirements, when you create any test case it must have to validate a requirement, you cannot create test cases just randomly
6. You can create test plan for a specific release or program increment which is generally for 2/3 months. In test plan you will describe the testing activities for specific release, the test plan includes

* Modules that you are going to test
* Test cases you are going to write
* List of requirements you are going to validate
* List of automated test scripts you are going to create
* List of resources to be used for testing activities
* Type of testing you are going to do – smoke, sanity, regression, UAT
* Acceptance criterion

1. Test case will have these things (must), can have more

* Test steps
* Expected results for pass/fail
* Environment to test
* Test case id

1. You execute the manual test cases whenever there are any changes in the application of any new build comes, when a new module is developed you need to do smoke testing for making sure the application is ready for rigorous testing, you basically verify the presence of different web elements and if they are enabled, selectable, or typeable

When the smoke testing is done, you can execute all your test cases to for in depth testing, if required, test with different data sets. If all the test cases pass, you mark them as pass in a specific environment. This is how you manually execute all your test cases.

1. If any of your test case fails, you test it manually multiple times, recreate the defect multiple times. You need to let your developers know that you found a defect and they need to fix it. So generally, you log it as a defect in your defect tracking tools, that is generally jira.
2. When your application is going through regular update and modifications you need to run regression testing with each builds or changes. In regression testing you need to run all your test cases and not just the one where the update of modifications has been done. If your change is regular and you need to run all your test cases manually, it becomes a cumbersome work. For that reason, you need to create automated test scripts.
3. You run your regression tests in a regular basis in all your environment after every change.
4. The test environment you generally have are following

Dev environment – agile1tech.com/dev or 192.168.7.3

Test environment – agile1tech.com/test

Regression environment - agile1tech.com/test

UAT environment - agile1tech.com/uat

Release – agile1tech.com

1. You test scripts are always organized in a maven project where you setup all your libraries through pom.xml file
2. TestNG – testscript, page object models, utility classes, TestNG xml
3. Cucumber – features, stepdeftion, test runners – test suites
4. Annotations, parameter, xml
5. Features, gherkin keywords, step def, page object models
6. Eclipse editor, maven project
7. Push the code to the github
8. Agile – scrum – scrum meeting, sprint planning, sprint review , retrospective, PI planning
9. Skills – process – manual or automation
10. Functional – manual/automation , web service, back end – manual
11. Performance, security