Integration Testing - Individual modules that are already subjected to unit testing are integrated with one another, and are tested for faults. Such a type of testing highlights interfacing errors. A 'top-down' approach of integration testing follows the architectural structure of the system. Another approach taken is the 'bottom-up' approach, which is conducted from the bottom of the control flow.

System Testing - In this testing, the entire system is tested for errors and bugs. This test is carried out by interfacing hardware and software components of the entire system, and then testing it. This testing is listed under the black-box testing method, where the software is checked for user-expected working conditions.

Acceptance Testing - This is the last test that is conducted before the software is handed over to the client. It is carried out to ensure that the software that has been developed meets all customer requirements. There are two types of acceptance testing - one that is carried out by the members of the development team, known as internal acceptance testing (Alpha testing), and the other that is carried out by the customer, known as external acceptance testing. If the testing is carried by the intended customers, it is termed as customer acceptance testing. In case the test is performed by the end users of the software, it is known as user acceptance testing (Beta testing).

Security Testing - An application's security is one of the main concerns of the developer. Security testing tests the software for confidentiality, integrity, authentication, availability, and non-repudiation. Individual tests are conducted to prevent any unauthorized access to the software code.  
  
Stress Testing - Software stress testing is a method where the software is subjected to conditions that are beyond the software's normal working conditions. Once the break-point is reached, the results obtained are tested. This test determines the stability of the entire system.  
  
Compatibility Testing - The software is tested for its compatibility with an external interface, like operating systems, hardware platforms, web browsers, etc. The non-functional compatibility test checks whether the product is built to suit any software platform.  
  
Efficiency Testing - As the name suggests, this testing technique checks the amount of code or resources that are used by the software while performing a single operation. It is tested in terms of number of test cases that are executed in a given time frame.  
  
Usability Testing - This testing looks at the usability aspect of the software. The ease with which a user can access the product forms the main testing point. Usability testing looks at five aspects of testing, - learnability, efficiency, satisfaction, memorability, and errors.

Gray-box Testing - The testing where part knowledge of the code is necessary to carry out the test is called gray-box testing. This testing is done by referring to system documents and data flow diagrams. The testing is conducted by the end users, or users who pose as end users.

Menurutku: karena kita pake software ERP jadi kita nanti pake integration test, system test sama acceptance, integration test jelas buat tes integrasi antar modulnya apa udh fix atau belum.. lalu mengetes sistemnya.. kalau acceptance mungkin tergantung dari klien nya.. kalo software ERP kita ada klien nya maka kita pake acceptance.. kalau ga ada ya ga usah gpp.

Kalo untuk black/white/grey aku lebih nyaranin ke blackbox aja.. soalnya lgsg ngetes software tsb kalo dijalanin ada error atau tidak.

Kalo test non-fungsional nya : aku saranin kita pake stress bwt tau seberapa kemampuan dr software tsb, sama pake compatibility test: cocoknya software ini di terrapin di OS, platform dll.

Efficiency test ga usah.. security test terserah kalian.. usability juga terserah kalian…