What is Monkey Testing?

Monkey Testing is defined as the kind of testing that deals with random inputs.

The objective of Monkey Testing is to check for system crash.

why it is called Monkey Testing?

If a monkey uses a computer he will randomly perform any task on the system out of his understanding.

Just like the tester will apply random test cases on the system under test to find bugs/errors without predefining any test case.

- Monkey Testing is performed on entire system can have several test cases.
- It's a kind of unit test (& close to sanity testing as its narrow & deep). Also a kind of adhoc testing but to a particular unit/component. Testing a textbox for different inputs.
  For example, a monkey test can enter random strings into text boxes to ensure handling of all possible user input or provide garbage files to check for loading routines that have blind faith in their data.

- In Monkey Testing testers may or may not know what is the system is all about and its purpose. In Ad-hoc Testing tester must understand the system significantly before performing testing.
- The process of Monkey Testing can be automated even with the use of tools but as it is some sort of new kind of testing introduced and not yet established on industry level these tools have less identity, unlike others.

What is Smoke Testing(Build Verification test)?

Smoke testing get their name from the electronics industry. The circuits are laid out on a bread board and power is applied. If anything starts smoking, there is a problem. In the software industry, smoke testing is a shallow and wide approach to the Application. You test all areas of the application without getting too deep. This is also known as a Build Verification test.

smoke testing is testing whether the application is ready for major testing or not.

Smoke testing is done to ascertain that most crucial functions of application work without bothering finer details.

What is Sanity Testing?

Sanity testing is usually narrow and deep. That is they look at only a few areas but all aspects of that part of the application. A smoke test is scripted using a written set of tests or an automated test whereas a sanity test is usually unscripted.

Sanity is done to determine a small section of the application is still working after a minor change which is not a good policy you should do a **Regression testing**.

IP: Initial Preparatory or Innovation/Planning

Introducing Sprint Zero/IP Sprint

The goal of this initial preparatory(IP) Sprint is to front-load any work necessary to allow the teams to commence Sprint 1 effectively and without impediments. This includes preparing the Project Roadmap, creating the basic skeleton and plumbing for the project and readying the team for feature development.

Sprint Zero follows the same rules as regular Sprints:

- Fixed in length (typically 2 weeks)
- Begins with Sprint Planning
- A cross-functional Scrum team works through a list of priority Backlog Items (Stories, Non-Functional Requirements)
- Completed work is demonstrated
- Concludes with a Retrospective

This consistency helps build a rhythm within the team that will persist through subsequent Sprints, each following the same pattern.

The purpose of the IP Sprint is to give a break in development to address things that we may not be able to do while we're sprinting. These can often be administrative. But it also helps give us a break to prepare for the next PI.

IP Sprints includes innovation time for the next PI. That is, there is intention to do R&D work that is related to the next PI (e.g. create and test a new software framework). Or it can be used to do things like validate customer journey maps or complete a "design sprint".