

Test plan for
Sanskrit Tatva

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General information

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1. Introduction

1.1. General information

This document describes the methods and procedures that will be used by the Sanskrit Tatva team in the functional testing process of the web and mobile applications.

It is meant to be used as a manual during testing works. It describes the procedure of the testing process. The test plan is intended for project managers, product developers, QA engineers.

The objective of the testing activities is to check functions and features of a software product elaborated for web browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari) and modern Android and iOS devices.

1.2. Purpose

This Test Plan document for the 'Sanskrit Tatva' project supports the following objectives:

- Identify existing project information and software components to be tested.
- Recommendation and description of the testing strategies to be employed.
- Identify required resources and provide a test effort estimate
- List the test project deliverable elements. The results of test execution will be sent to the customer as reports. All found bugs will be tracked using Trello bug tracker.

2. Scope of project

2.1. Scope of web portal

Testing of the project is in the scope of this test plan. The following components and functions would be tested:

1. Registration
2. Login and password security
3. cart module
4. Invoice Module
5. Edit profile
6. View article/Post

2.2. Scope of Website

Testing of Webapplication is in the scope of this test plan. The following components and functions would be tested:

1. Create account using email
2. Login
3. Invoice History
4. Password security
5. View products
6. view for Article
7. Add products to cart
8. Profile
9. Place an order

3. Work plan

The parties are agreed to follow the next work plan:

1. Test plan preparation
2. Test plan approval
3. Functional testing and bugs reporting
4. Daily reports preparation

5. Final report preparation

4. Test Plan and Strategy

4.1. Functional testing

The objective of functional testing is to make sure that the whole software product works according to the requirements, and no significant errors appear in the application. Functional testing is the most substantial part of software testing. It involves checking of various aspects of the system. A software product must pass all the planned tests. Only in this case its quality can be assured.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Test Objective: | Ensure proper target-of-test functionality. |
| Technique: | Execute each use case, use-case flow, or function, using valid and invalid data, to verify the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The expected results occur when valid data is used.● The appropriate error or warning messages are displayed when invalid data is used.● Each rule is properly applied. |
| Entry Criteria | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The application construction is completed.● The test engineers are dedicated.● Necessary devices, instruments, and other equipment are acquired.● Test environment is prepared, and the application is released to the test environment.● Test environment is prepared, and the application is released to the test environment. |
| Completion Criteria: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● All the planned tests are performed.● There are no show-stopping errors.● All the errors of high priority and severity are fixed.● The test results are evaluated, discussed, and approved. |
| Special Considerations: | None |

4.2. Test Procedure Test procedure assumes the next points:

- Reporting of found software bugs.

Various aspects of the tested software should be checked; this requires executing of different testing types.

The main testing type that would be executed:

- Functional Testing
- UI Testing
- Usability Testing
- Compatibility Testing (4 modern web browsers and devices)
- Security testing

4.3. Bug Reports

Bug reports are created to provide the development team and the project managers with exhaustive information about the discovered defects. They must be helpful in determining causes of the errors and correcting them.

Defect Severity can be classified into four categories:

- Critical (blocker) defects are the failure of the complete software system or of a critical subsystem, and no work or testing can be carried out after the occurrence of the defect. It also applies to data loss failures and with processes that leave inconsistent data stored on the database.
- Major defects (and crashes) are those which also causes failure of entire or part of the system, but there are some processing alternatives which allows further operation of the system. It also applies to the system crashing, or aborting, during normal operation of a non-critical flow.
- Minor defects do not result in failure but causes the system to show incorrect, incomplete, or inconsistent results.
- Trivial defects are small errors that do not affect the functionality: typos, grammar mistakes, wrong terminology, etc.

The information that is indicated in each bug report:

- the software product name.
- version number of the software product (if tested on mobile).
- browser on which the tests were performed.

Each report provides the next information about the defect:

- summary, which is short description of the problem.

- location of the defect in the software product.
- steps to reproduce the error.
- frequency of the defect occurrence.
- severity of the defect.
- additional information about the defect in form of attached screenshots or video records.

Third party software will be used for reporting and maintaining discovered errors. The test team will log in that software all the defects that will be found during the testing process.

5. Resources

5.1. Tools The following tools will be used for this project:

| Name of process | Tool Defect |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Tracking | Jira |
| Test Cases | Selenium |
| Sikuli | Screenshots / Video capture |

5.2. The list of the browsers

| Name of browser | Version |
|-----------------|---------|
| Chrome | Latest |
| Firefox | Latest |

6. The criteria of quality

The product should operate in accordance with the requirements and the functional specification (if present).

The product should not contain critical and blocking defects in the definitive version of the project.

7. Testing Process Risks The next issues may influence testing works:

- changes and modifications of the software product that were not planned and discussed with the test team beforehand.
- changes in the software requirements that were not discussed with the test team beforehand.
- delays in correcting/fixing errors.
- delays in delivering new builds to the test team

8. Test Team Expectations

The test team must be provided with valid, updated documents during the whole testing process.

All the required equipment, instruments, devices, and software must be acquired and prepared before beginning of the testing process.

All show-stopping errors must be corrected as soon as possible.

Release note should be added to each software release to the test team. The note must explain which elements, functions and features were added to the program and how these additions affect the software.

The developers should correct all the errors in the software modules before releasing an updated version.

9. Responsibilities of Test Team Members

Project Manager : Heli Patel

- Managing the whole testing process.
- Providing all the needed resources for the testing activities.

QA Lead : Heli Patel

- Collecting and learning the requirements.
- Validation of the documentation.
- Planning the testing works.

- Monitoring the testing activities, making sure that the works are performed according to the plan.
- Reporting about the progress, number, and severity of the found errors.

Test Engineer : Heli Patel, Rushita Kheni, Parshadi Jariwala

- QA process / logging found errors into the approved bug tracking system.

10. Deliverables

- Test Plan.
- Jira report