Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC)



Software Testing Lifecycle- Overview

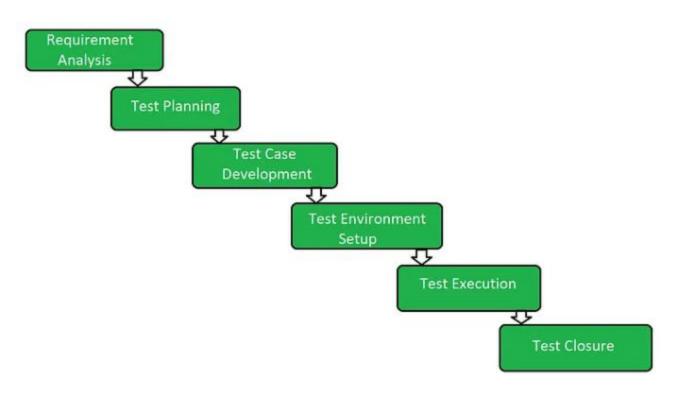
- Introduction to STLC
- □ SDLC vs STLC
- Requirement Analysis
- Test Planning
- Test Case Development

- Test Environment Setup
- Test Execution
- Test Cycle Closure
- Challenges in STLC
- Quiz Time

Introduction to STLC

- STLC is a **systematic approach** to testing a software application to ensure that it **meets the requirements** and is **free of defects**.
- □ Follows a **series of steps** or phases with specific objectives
- Fundamental part of SDLC
- Why STLC is Important?
 - Helps in finding defects early
 - Ensures a systematic approach to testing.
 - Makes testing measurable and repeatable.
 - Supports better planning, coverage, and quality control.

Stages of STLC



Why is it called a Cycle?

because testing is rarely a one-way street

feedback loops, rework, iterations, and continuous improvement make it cyclic

Key Characteristics of SDLC

- Phased Approach
- Goal-Oriented
- Process-Driven
- Early Defect Detection
- Improves Quality
- Traceability
- Reusability

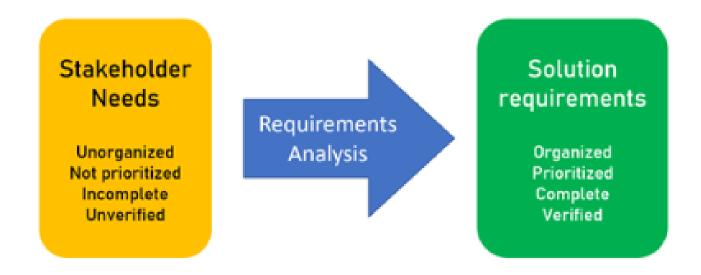
STLC vs SDLC

Aspect	SDLC > Develop Software	STLC > Test Software
Goal	To build a functioning, high-quality	To ensure the software works as
	application	expected and is bug-free
Focus Area	Covers the entire development	Covers only testing-related
	(requirements to deployment)	activities
Who	Developers, Architects, Business	Testers / QA team
Performs It	Analysts, DevOps, etc.	
Starts	At the beginning of the software	When requirements are ready
When	project	
Output/Del	Working software, system	Test cases, bug reports, test
iverables	architecture, code, documentation	summary reports
End Result	A product ready for release	Verified and validated software

STLC Phase

Inputs Outputs Tools

Phase 1 – Requirement Analysis



- Business RequirementsDocument (BRD)
- FunctionalRequirements (FRS)
- Meetings with stakeholders

- Analyze requirements for testability
- Identify types of testing needed
- Review risks and priorities
- Identify gaps or missing areas

Phase 1 – Requirement Analysis

Outputs

- RequirementTraceability Matrix(RTM)
- Test automation feasibility
- Clarification questions or assumptions

Tools

- JIRA, Confluence (for documentation & tracking)
- Excel, RTM tools (e.g. Jama Connect)
- Requirement analysis templates

Requirement Traceability Matrix (RTM)

A document that maps each requirement to its corresponding design, development, and testing elements.

REQUIREMENT TRACEABILITY MATRIX							
Project Name:	E-commerce Application						
Project ID:	112						
Business Requirmeent Document (BRD)		Functional Requirements Document (FSD) Test Case Document					
BR_ID	BR_User Case	FR_ID	FR_User Case	Priority	Test Case ID	Status	Comments
BR_1	Product Listing	FR_1	Sort by	High	TC_001 TC_002 TC_004	Finished	Dec 1: Testing started Dec 6: Defect reported Dec 12: Defect Fixed Dec 15: FS_ Passed
·		FR_2	Filters	High	TC_001 TC_002 TC_003	Finished	Dec 1: Testing started Dec 6: defect reported Dec 12: Defect Fixed Dec 15: FS_ Passed
BR_2	Payment Module	FR_3	By Credit Card	High	TC_005	In Progress	Dec 1: Testing started
		FR_4	By Debit Card	High	TC_006	In Progress	Dec 1: Testing started
		FR_5	By Reward/Referral P	Medium	TC_007 TC_008	Not Started	

Phase 2 – Test Planning

Inputs

- Requirement documents
- RTM
- High-level projectplan
- Risk assessment

- Define test scope
- Identify test strategy and approach
- Estimate time, effort, and resources
- Assign roles and responsibilities

Phase 2 – Test Planning

Outputs

- Test Plan document
- Effort estimationsheet
- Resource plan

Tools

- TestRail, Xray
- Microsoft Project, Excel
- Risk analysis tools

Test Plan Template

TEST PLAN

TEMPLATE



FEATURES TO BE TESTED (IN-SCOPE)

- · Sign-up/Sign-in
- Forget Password
- · Delete Account

FEATURES NOT TO BE TESTED

- · Edit Account Information
- · Create Multiple Accounts

TEST LEVELS AND TEST TYPES

Test Levels

- · System Testing
- Acceptance Testing

Test Types

- Functional Testing
- Usability Testing
- Regression Testing

ESTIMATION

- · Sign-up/Sign-in: 6 hours
- · Forget Password: 1 hour
- · Delete Account: 1 hour

STAFFING AND TRAINGING

Staffing

- · Manual Tester: Anees, Tester 2, ...
- Automation Tester: Tester 3, ...

Training

• TestZephyr: 16 hours

ASSUMPTIONS

- Developers (Backend + Frontend) deliver the code related to the features
- License for TestZephyr

EXIT CRITERIA

- Testing is finished and there are no functional bugs
- · All remaining bugs have low severity
- No more than 10% of medium-severity bugs are open

SUSPENSION CRITERIA

- · Critical Bugs are open and they are blocking testing
- · All remaining test cases are blocked by an open bug

TEST DELIVERABLES

- Test Cases
- Bugs Report
- Test Summary Report

TEST ENVIRONMENT

- Operating System: Windows 10
- · Server: QA Staging
- · Browser: Google Chrome The last available version
- Network: Wi-Fi

RISKS

List of Risks

- Risk 1 = Late Delivery for Features
- Risk 2 = QA Environment is down
- Risk 3 = Un-planned vacations
- Risk 4 = Critical Bugs keep showing which affect the time frame

Risk Mitigation

- Risk 1 = Risk Acceptance
- Risk 2 = Risk Transfer
- Risk 3 = Risk Monitoring
- Risk 4 = Risk Acceptance

TEST REFERENCES

- User Stories
- · Figma Design
- System Design

Phase 3 – Test Case Development

Inputs

- Requirement documents
- Test Plan
- □ RTM

- Write test cases & test scripts
- Review and baseline test cases
- Create test data

Phase 3 – Test Case Development

Outputs

- Test cases
- Test scripts
- Test data
- Reviewed and approved test cases

Tools

- TestLink, Zephyr, TestRail
- Excel, Word
- SQL (for test data),Selenium (for test scripts)

Test

A high

Veri user succe in wi

Test Scenario vs Case vs Script vs Data

t Scenario	Test Case	Test Script	Test Data		
aigh-level a of what eds to be ted. ample: rify that the r can cessfully log with valid dentials.	A detailed set of steps and expected results to validate a specific part of the scenario. Example: Title: Login with valid username and password Steps: 1. Navigate to the login page. 2. Enter a valid username. 3. Enter a valid password. 4. Click the "Login" button. Expected Result: User is redirected to the dashboard.	An automated or manual script that performs the steps in the test case. Example (Manual): A document listing each step to follow. Example (Automated - Selenium in Python): driver.get("https://example.com/login") driver.find_element(By.ID, "username").send_keys("testuser") driver.find_element(By.ID, "password").send_keys("password123") driver.find_element(By.ID, "login").click() assert "Dashboard" in driver.title	The input values used during testing. Example: Username: testuser Password: password123		

Phase 4 – Test Environment Setup

Inputs

- Environment requirements document
- Software and hardware specs

- Set up testing hardware/software
- Configure test servers, networks
- Validate setup

Phase 4 – Test Environment Setup

Outputs

- Environment ready for testing
- Test Environment checklist
- Access and credentials

Tools

- Cloud platforms (AWS, Azure)
- Configuration management tools

Different Test Environments

Development System Test Integration Test Environment Environment Environment **UAT** (User Staging / Pre-Performance / Load **Acceptance Testing)** Production **Testing Environment** Environment Environment Mobile/Device Test Security Testing Sandbox **Environment Environment** Environment

Phase 5 – Test Execution

Inputs

- Approved test cases
- Test data
- Test environment

- Execute test cases
- Log defects/bugs
- Retest after fixes
- Update test results

Phase 5 – Test Execution

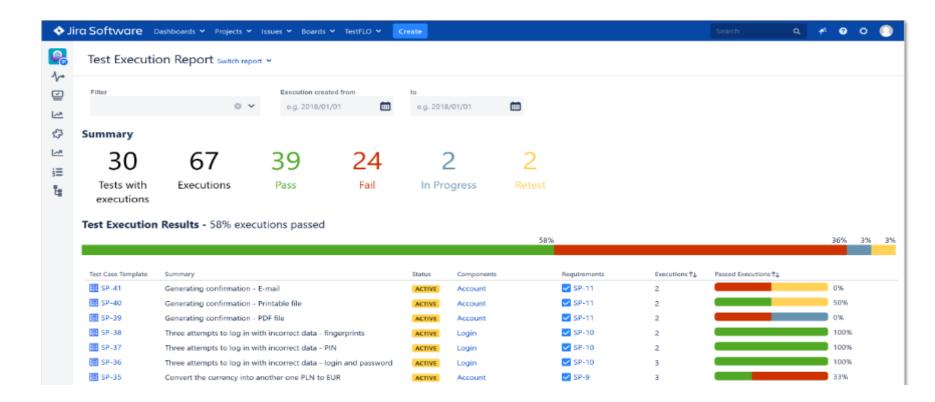
Outputs

- Test execution report
- Defect Report
- Updated RTM

■ Tools

- Selenium, Appium (automation)
- JIRA, Bugzilla, Mantis (bug tracking)
- TestRail, Zephyr

Test Execution Report



Phase 6 – Test Cycle Closure

Inputs

- Test execution results
- Defect reports

- Evaluate test completion criteria
- Analyze test coverage, defect density
- Document lessons learned
- Archive test artifacts

Phase 6 – Test Cycle Closure

Outputs

- Test Summary Report
- Test metrics & closure checklist
- Lessons learned document

Tools

- Excel/Google Sheets (for reporting)
- Reporting tools (QMetry, TestRail)
- Confluence, SharePoint (for documentation)

Test Metrics

Process

- Test Case
 Effectiveness
- Cycle Time
- Defect FixingTime

Product

- Number of Defects
- Defect
 Severity
- Passed/Failed Test Cases

Project

- TestCoverage
- Cost of Testing
- Budget/Sche dule Variance

SDLC - In Summary

Requirement Analysis		Understand what to test
Test Planning		Plan how to test
Test Case Development	—	Write test steps
Test Environment Setup	—	Get systems ready
Test Execution	→	Run tests, find bugs
Test Closure		Wrap up and report

Challenges in STLC

- Unclear or Changing Requirements
- Time Constraints
- Lack of Collaboration
- Environment Issues
- Tooling and Automation Challenges
- Frequent Scope Creep or Last-Minute Changes
- Knowledge Gaps / Inexperienced Testers

Quiz Time

Join at menti.com | use code 7234 9121

Mentimeter

Instructions

Go to

www.menti.com

Enter the code

7234 9121



Or use QR code

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Q & A

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