<https://huddle.eurostarsoftwaretesting.com/how-to-use-trello-simple-trello-tutorial/>

Do you find project management tough going? Do you battle to keep your tasks, colleagues, and objectives sorted out? The right Project management tool will transform you into a project management master, ready to get updates, prioritise tasks, and speak with your team on the fly. There is a considerable number of project management tools out there. Project management now plays a bigger role in the test manager’s job. How do you manage your project tasks? Trello agile tool has emerged as one of the most popular tools to manage projects efficiently. This post is a quick Trello tutorial on how to manage and use the software.

It gives a clear framework for sorting out and checking projects initially. It’s so easy, in fact, that you may be enticed to leave it behind for something that requires seven days in length instructional class.

However, Trello’s easiness is its most noteworthy quality. How about we have a Trello tutorial and discover how it can transform you into an authoritative pro?

Trello is a collaboration tool that arranges your tasks into Trello board. In one look, Trello project management reveals to you who are working at what, what’s being worked on, and where something is in a procedure.

Trello project planning is a free online task management application made by Fog Creek Software.

The task management Trello utilises a worldview for overseeing projects known as kanban, a strategy that had initially been advanced by Toyota in the 1980s for inventory network administration.

Trello software is outlined as a tool for arranging projects. You can utilize it for stages in a single project or be monitoring different activities. It is mainly utilized as an individual tool, however, can be utilized as a part of collaboration groups.

Common Sections of Test Strategy Document

Step #1: Scope and Overview.

Step #2: Test Approach.

Step #3: Test Environment.

Step #4: Testing Tools.

Step #5: Release Control.

Step #6: Risk Analysis.

Step #7: Review And Approvals.

1. Scope and Overview

The first component of the test strategy document is Scope and Overview.

The overview of any product contains the information on who should approve, review and use the document.

The test strategy document also specified the testing activities and phases that are needed to be approved.

2. Testing Methodology

The next module in the test strategy document is Testing methodology, which is mainly used to specify thelevels of testing, testing procedure, roles, and responsibilities of all the team members.

The testing approach also contains the change management process involving the modification request submission, pattern to be used, and activity to manage the request.

Above all, if the test strategy document is not established appropriately, then it might lead to errors or mistakesin the future.

3. Testing Environment Specifications

Another component of the test strategy document is Testing Environment Specification.

As we already aware of the specification of the test datarequirements is exceptionally significant. Hence, clear guidelines on how to prepare test data are involved in the testing environment specification of the test strategy document.

This module specifies the information related to the number of environments and the setup demanded.

The backup and restore strategies are also offered to ensure that there is no data loss because of the coding or programming issues.

4. Testing Tools

Testing toolsare another vital component of the test strategy document, as it stipulates the complete information about the test management and automation tools necessary for test execution activity.;

For security, performance, load testing, the necessary methodologies, and tools are defined by the details of the open-source or commercial tool and the number of users that can be kept by it.

5. Release Control

Another important module of the test strategy document is Release Control.

It is used to ensure that the correct and effective test executionand release management strategies should be systematically developed.

6. Risk Analysis

The next component of the test strategy document is Risk Analysis.

In the test strategy document, all the possible risks are described linked to the project, which can become a problem in test execution.

Furthermore, for inclining these risks, a clear strategy is also formed in order to make sure that they are undertaking properly.

We also create a contingency plan if the development team faces these risks in real-time.

7. Review and Approvals

The last component of the Testing strategy document is Review and Approval.

When all the related testing activities are specified in the test strategy document, it is reviewed by the concerned people like:

System Administration Team

Project Management Team

Development Team

Business Team

Together with the correct date, approver name, comment, and summary of the reviewed variations should be followed while starting the document.

Likewise, it should be constantly reviewed and updated with the testing process improvements.

**Types of Test Strategies:**

* **Methodical strategy**
* **Reactive strategy**
* **Analytical strategy**
* **Standards compliant or Process compliant strategy**
* **Model-based strategy**
* **Regression averse strategy**
* **Consultative strategy**

Let's understand them one by one in detail:

1. Methodical Strategy

* The first part of test strategy document is **Methodical strategy.**
* In this, the test teams follow a **set of test conditions, pre-defined quality standard**(like ISO25000), **checklists**.
* The Standard checklists is occurred for precise types of testing, such as **security testing**.

2. Reactive Strategy

* The next type of test strategy is known as **Reactive strategy.**
* In this, we can design the test and execute them only after the real software is delivered, Therefore, the **testing is based upon the identified defects**in the existing system.
* Suppose, we have used the **exploratory testing**, and the test approvals are established derived from the existing aspects and performances.
* These test approvals are restructured based on the outcome of the testing which is implemented by the test engineer.

3. Analytical strategy

* Another type of test strategy is **Analytical strategy**, which is used to perform testing based on requirements, and requirements are analyzed to derive the test conditions. And then **tests are designed, implemented, and performed**to encounter those requirements. **For example, risk-based testing** or **requirements-based testing**.
* Even the outcomes are recorded in terms of **requirements**, such as **requirements tested and passed**.

4. Standards compliant or Process compliant strategy

* In this type of test strategy, the test engineer will follow the **procedures or guidelines created by a panel of industry specialists** or **committee standards** to find test conditions, describe test cases, and put the testing team in place.
* Suppose any project follows the **Scrum**Agile technique. In that case, the test engineer will generate its complete test strategy, beginning from classifying test criteria, essential test cases, performing tests, report status, etc., around each **user story**.
* Some **good examples**of the standards-compliant process are **Medical systems following US FDA (Food and Drugs Administration) standards.**

5. Model-based strategy

* The next type of test strategy is a **model-based strategy**. The testing team selects the **current or expected situation**and produces a model for it with the following aspects: inputs**, outputs, processes, and possible behavior**.
* And the models are also established based on the current data speeds, software, hardware, infrastructure, etc.

6. Regression averse strategy

* In the regression averse strategy, the test engineer mainly **emphasizes decreasing regression risks** for **functional or non-functional** product shares.
* **For example**, suppose we have one web application to test the regression**issues** for the particular application. The testing team can develop the test automation for both **typical and exceptional use cases** for this scenario.
* And to facilitate the tests can be run whenever the application is reformed, the testing team can use **GUI-based automation tools.**

7. Consultative strategy

* The consultative strategy is used to consult**key investors as input** to **choose the scope** of test conditions as in user-directed testing.
* In order of priority, the client will provide a list of **browsers and their versions, operating systems, a list of connection types, anti-malware software**, and also the contradictory list, which they want to test the application.
* As per the need of the items given in provided lists, the test engineer may use the various testing techniques, such as **equivalence partitioning**

We can combine the two or more strategies as per the needs of the product and organization's requirements. And it is not necessary to use any one of the above listed test strategies for any testing project.

Test strategy selection

The selection of the **test strategy may depend on the below aspects:**

* The selection of test strategy depends on the **Organization type and size**.
* We can select the test strategy based on the **Project requirements,** such as **safety and security** related applications require rigorous strategy.
* We can select the test strategy based on the **Product development model.**

### Test approach has two techniques:

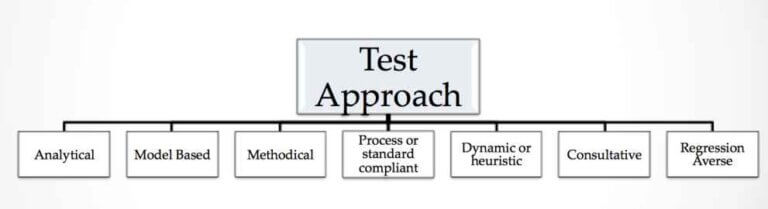
* + 1. **Proactive**-tests are designed as early as possible in order to find and fix the defects.
    2. **Reactive**– test design comes after software or system has been produced

Usually, Proactive test approach is followed. Proactive test approach and effective test strategy makes life easier of the tester.

#### Through test approach, it is easy to identify:

* + - What is the scope and objective of the testing process?
    - What needs to be considered and tested?
    - How to test?
    - How much to test?

### Typical Test approaches / Test strategies include:



#### Analytical

* Focusing testing on the most critical functionality (risk based)

#### Model-based

* Stochastic or Monkey testing using random or statistical information (tool).Operational profiles

#### Methodical Testing approaches

* Failure based (error guessing and fault attack) ,Experience-based
* check-list based and quality characteristic-based

#### Process- or standard-compliant Testing approach

* Industry-specific standards (Eg. medical, aviation)
* Various agile methodologies

#### Dynamic and heuristic approaches

* such as exploratory testing (more reactive approach than pre-planned approach)
* Execution and evaluation are concurrent tasks

#### Consultative approaches

* Test coverage is driven primarily by the advice and guidance of technology and/or business
* domain experts outside the test team

#### Regression-averse approach in Software Testing

* Includes reuse of existing test material, extensive automation of functional regression tests, and standard test suites

### Selecting a Test approaches/ strategy

Approach is selected considering the context:

* + Risk of failure of the project, hazards to the product and
  + risks of product failure to humans, the environment and the company
  + Skills and experience of the people in the proposed
  + techniques, tools and methods
  + The objective of the testing endeavour and the mission of the testing team
  + Regulatory aspects, such as external and internal regulations for the development process
  + The nature of the product and the business