

# ❖ Test Plan – QA Assessment

## 1. Project Description:

This QA project is based on the cloned GitHub repository: Full-Stack FastAPI Template.

- The application includes:
  - Backend (Dockerized API + Swagger)
  - Frontend (React) - Database (Postgres)

I selected this project because it provides a real-world full-stack environment with authentication, CRUD operations, and Docker-based deployment, which are ideal for QA testing

## 2. Test Scope & Objectives:

### Scope:

- Automate testing for **user registration, login, and password recovery flows**.
- Cover **UI elements, form validations, API interactions, and toast notifications**.

### Objectives:

- Ensure **happy paths** work as expected.
- Verify **negative scenarios** such as invalid input and empty fields.
- Confirm **UI state changes** (field clearing, toast disappearance, password toggle).

## 3. Test Approach:

- **Manual :**
  - **Smoke Testing (Functional Testing):** Performed to quickly verify that the basic functionalities of the application are working and that the app is stable enough for further testing.
  - **Functional Testing:** Conducted manually to evaluate main functionalities and ensure they behave as expected.

- **Exploratory Testing:** Performed to investigate the application without predefined test cases, uncover unexpected issues, and better understand app behavior.
- **Automation:**
  - **Automation Tool:** Cypress was used to automate critical flows and the main application processes.
  - **Scope:** Includes positive and negative test cases for forms and API responses.
  - **Purpose:** Automates repetitive tasks to save time and ensure consistent execution of key functionalities.

## 4. Test Environment Requirements:

This project includes:

- **Dockerized Backend** → FastAPI
- **Frontend** → React
- **Database** → PostgreSQL (via Docker)
- **Dependencies** → Installed via `npm install` (frontend) and `docker-compose up` (backend + DB)
- **Documentation** → Detailed setup instructions in [README.md](#),
- 

## 5. Test Cases for Critical User Flows:

| # | Test Case                            | Expected Result                              |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | User Registration with valid details | Registration is successful; user is created  |
| 2 | User Registration with empty fields  | Error message prompts user to fill fields    |
| 3 | User Registration with invalid email | Error message indicates invalid email format |

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 4  | User Registration with mismatched passwords | Error message indicates passwords do not match |
| 5  | User Registration with password < 8 chars   | Error message indicates weak/short password    |
| 6  | User Login with valid credentials           | Login is successful; user is redirected        |
| 7  | User Login with empty fields                | Error message prompts user to fill fields      |
| 8  | Password Recovery with existing email       | Recovery email is sent successfully            |
| 9  | Password Recovery with non-existing email   | Error message indicates email not found        |
| 10 | Password Recovery with empty email field    | Error message prompts user to enter email      |

## 6. Risk Assessment and Prioritization:

### High Risk:

- Registration & login flows (core functionality) → high priority.
- Password recovery (security & user feedback) → high priority.

### Medium:

- Form validations (UI errors, toast messages).

### Low:

- Navigation links, minor UI elements.

## 6. Defect Reporting Procedure:

- All identified defects are reported and tracked in Jira.
- Each bug report includes:
  - ◆ Steps to reproduce

- ◆ Expected vs. actual results,
- ◆ Severity, priority,
- ◆ Suggested fix,
- ◆ Assignment to the responsible team (either Front-end or Back-end)
- ◆ Jira Project Link: [Bug Tracker](#)

**Done by:** Houssam AIT BAJJA

**Note:** For detailed bug reports and test tracking, please refer to the Jira project. Access may require permission.