# Test Plan (http://thefoodflow.live/)

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# Objective

The objective of testing the Food Flow application is to ensure that all functionalities work as intended, providing a seamless user experience for browsing, ordering, and managing food deliveries. Testing will also verify the application's performance, security, and usability across different devices and browsers.

# Scope

The features and functionality of thefoodflow.live that will be tested, such as the user interface, and search functionality.

The types of testing that will be performed, include automated testing, performance testing, and accessibility testing.

The environments in which testing will be conducted, such as different browsers and device types.

The criteria that will be used to evaluate the success of the testing, such as the number of defects found, the time taken to complete the testing, and user satisfaction ratings.

As the sole tester, I am responsible for planning, executing, and documenting all tests to ensure the application meets quality standards.

The schedule and milestones for the testing, including the start and end dates, and the planned testing activities.

The tools and equipment that will be used for testing, such as testing software, hardware, and documentation templates.

#### **Inclusions**

Introduction: This section would provide an overview of the test plan, including its purpose, scope, and goals.

Test Objectives: This section would outline the specific objectives of the testing, such as identifying and fixing defects, improving the user experience, or achieving a certain level of performance.

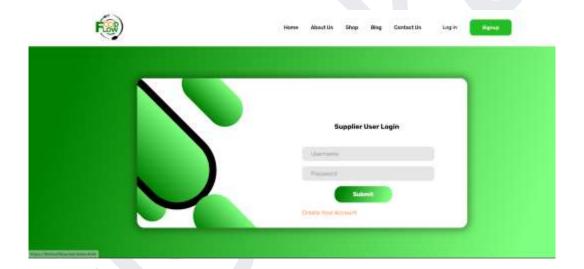
- Profile
- Add Products

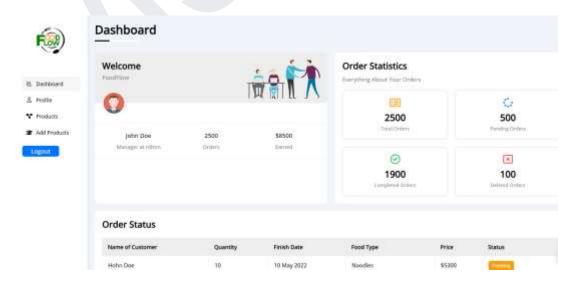
- Signup
- Login
- Dashboard Page

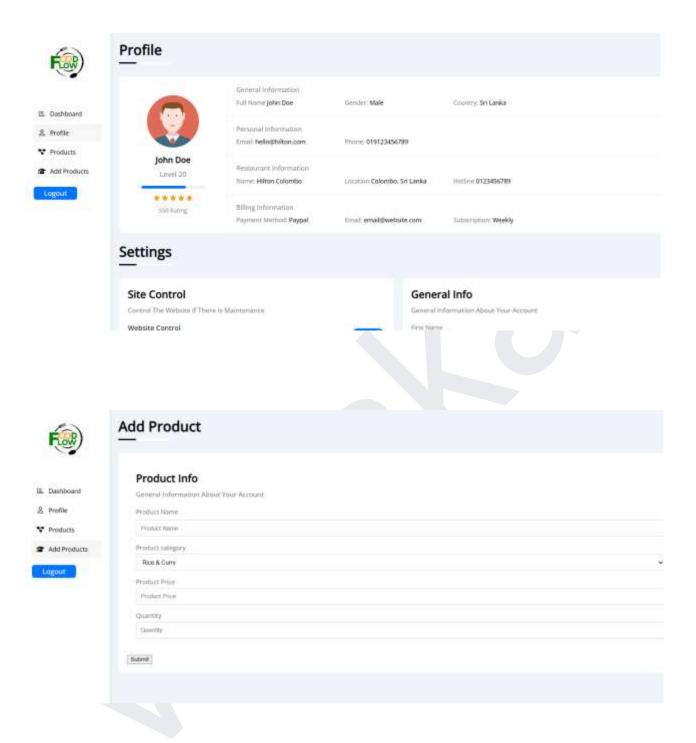












## **Exclusion**

Introduction: This section will outline what should not be tested.

- Support Page (blog)

#### **Test Environments**

The browsers and versions that will be tested, such as Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Microsoft Edge.

The device types and screen sizes that will be used for testing, such as desktop computers, laptops, tablets, and smartphones.

The security protocols and authentication methods that will be used to access the test environment, such as passwords, tokens, or certificates.

## **Defect Reporting Procedure**

The criteria for identifying a defect, such as deviation from the requirements, user experience issues, or technical errors.

The steps for reporting a defect, such as using a designated template, providing detailed reproduction steps, and attaching screenshots or logs.

The process for triaging and prioritizing defects, such as assigning severity and priority levels, and assigning them to the appropriate team members for investigation and resolution.

The tools and systems that will be used for tracking and managing defects, such as a defect tracking software or a project management tool.

The communication channels and frequencies for updating stakeholders on the progress and status of defects.

Tools - JIRA

# **Test Strategy**

- 1. Focused Test Planning
  - Prioritize Key Features: Identify and focus on the most critical functionalities of the application.
  - Create Essential Test Cases: Develop test cases for core features using:
    - Equivalence Class Partitioning
    - o Boundary Value Analysis
    - Basic Use Case Testing
  - Tools
    - Selenium Web driver
    - TestNG
    - Eclipse IDE

#### 2. Streamlined Testing Procedure

- Initial Checks:
  - Smoke Testing: Perform smoke testing to ensure critical functionalities are operational.
  - Build Stability: Only proceed with detailed testing if the build passes smoke testing.
- Targeted Testing:
  - In-Depth Testing: Conduct thorough testing on prioritized features and highrisk areas.
  - Minimal Environments: Test on a few key environments to save time while ensuring compatibility.
- Bug Reporting:
  - o Document Critical Issues: Report significant defects using a bug tracking tool.
  - Daily Summary: Provide a brief end-of-day summary of critical issues to the development team.

#### 3. Essential Types of Testing

- Smoke Testing: Verify basic functionality and stability.
- Functionality Testing: Ensure core features work as expected.
- Basic Usability Testing: Check for major usability issues.

#### 4. Best Practices

- Context-Driven Testing: Focus on the application's critical aspects and user scenarios.
- Exploratory Testing: Use spare time to explore and identify potential issues not covered by test cases.
- Efficiency: Use available tools and resources effectively to maximize testing within limited time.

#### **Test Schedule**

Following is the test schedule planned for the project – Task Time Duration

Task	Dates
Creating Test Plan	
Test Case Creation	
Test Case Execution	
Summary Reports Submission Date	

## 2 Sprints to Test the Application

## Test Deliverables.

## The following are to be delivered to the client:

Deliverables	Description	Target Completion Date
Test Plan	Details on the scope of the Project, test strategy, test schedule, resource requirements, test deliverables and schedule	Date
Functional Test Cases	Test Cases created for the scope defined	Date
Defect Reports	Detailed description of the defects identified along with screenshots and steps to reproduce on a daily basis.	NA
Summary Reports	Summary Reports – Bugs by Bug#, Bugs by Functional Area and Bugs by Priority	Date

# Entry and Exit Criteria

The below are the entry and exit criteria for every phase of Software Testing Life Cycle:

Requirement Analysis

## Entry Criteria:

• Once the testing team receives the Requirements Documents or details about the Project

#### Exit Criteria:

- List of Requirements are explored and understood by the Testing team
- Doubts are cleared

#### **Test Execution**

#### **Entry Criteria:**

- Test Scenarios and Test Cases Documents are signed-off by the Client
- · Application is ready for Testing

#### Exit Criteria:

• Test Case Reports, Defect Reports are ready

### **Test Closure**

#### Entry Criteria:

• Test Case Reports, Defect Reports are ready

#### Exit Criteria:

Test Summary Reports

#### **Tools**

The following are the list of Tools we will be using in this Project:

- JIRA Bug Tracking Tool
- Mind map Tool
- Snipping Screenshot Tool
- Word and Excel documents

#### Risks and Mitigations

The following is the list of risks possible and the ways to mitigate them:

Risk: Non-Availability of a Resource Mitigation: Backup Resource Planning

Risk: Build URL is not working

Mitigation: Resources will work on other tasks

Risk: Less time for Testing

Mitigation: Ramp up the resources based on the Client needs dynamically