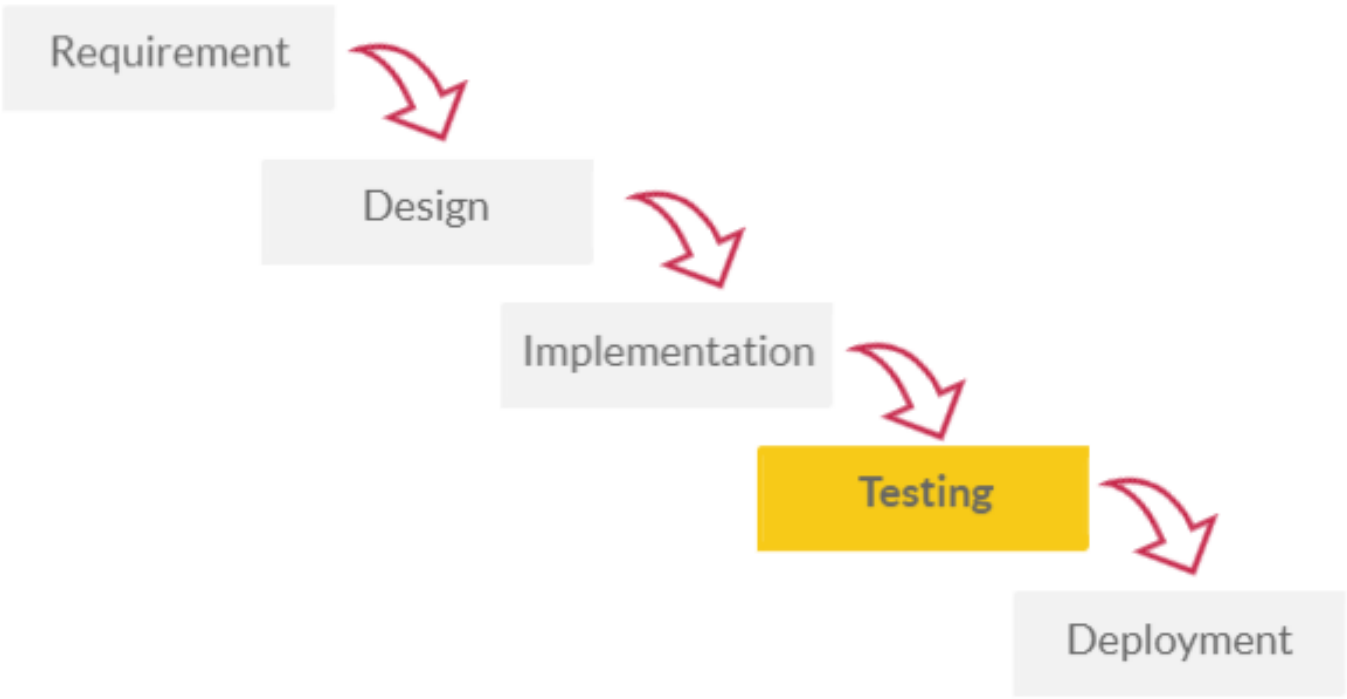
END TO END TESTING



The process or method of finding error/s in a software application or program so that the application functions according to the end user's requirement is called software testing.

GENERAL CONCEPT USED LATER

How To Test ?

Manual Testing: Manual testing is the process of testing the software manually to find the defects. Tester should have the perspective of end users and to ensure all the features are working as mentioned in the requirement document. In this process, testers execute the test cases and generate the reports manually without using any automation tools.

Automation Testing: Automation testing is the process of testing the software using an automation tool to find the defects. In this process, testers execute the test scripts and generate the test results automatically by using automation tools. Some of the famous automation testing tools for functional testing are QTP/UFT and Selenium.

Testing Approaches:

White Box Testing: It is also called as Glass Box, Clear Box, Structural Testing. White Box Testing is based on applications internal code structure. In white-box testing, an internal perspective of the system, as well as programming skills, are used to design test cases.

Black Box Testing: It is also called as Behavioral/Specification-Based/Input-Output Testing. Black Box Testing is a software testing method in which testers evaluate the functionality of the software under test without looking at the internal code structure.

Types Of Software Testing

Functional testing To verify that each function of the software application behaves as specified in the requirement document. Testing all the functionalities by providing appropriate input to verify whether the actual output is matching the expected output or not. It falls within the scope of black box testing and the testers need not concern about the source code of the application.

Regression testing is type of testing carried out to ensure that changes made in the fixes or any enhancement changes are not impacting the previously working functionality. It is executed after enhancement or defect fixes in the software or its environment. It can be difficult to determine how much re-testing is needed, especially near the end of the development cycle.

Exploratory testing is all about discovery, is informal testing performed by the testing team. The objective of this testing is to explore the application and looking for defects that exist in the application. Sometimes it may happen that during this testing major defect discovered can even cause system failure. During exploratory testing, it is advisable to keep a track of what flow you have tested and what activity you did before the start of the specific flow.An exploratory testing technique is performed without documentation and test cases.

Types Of Software Testing

Non-functional testing:

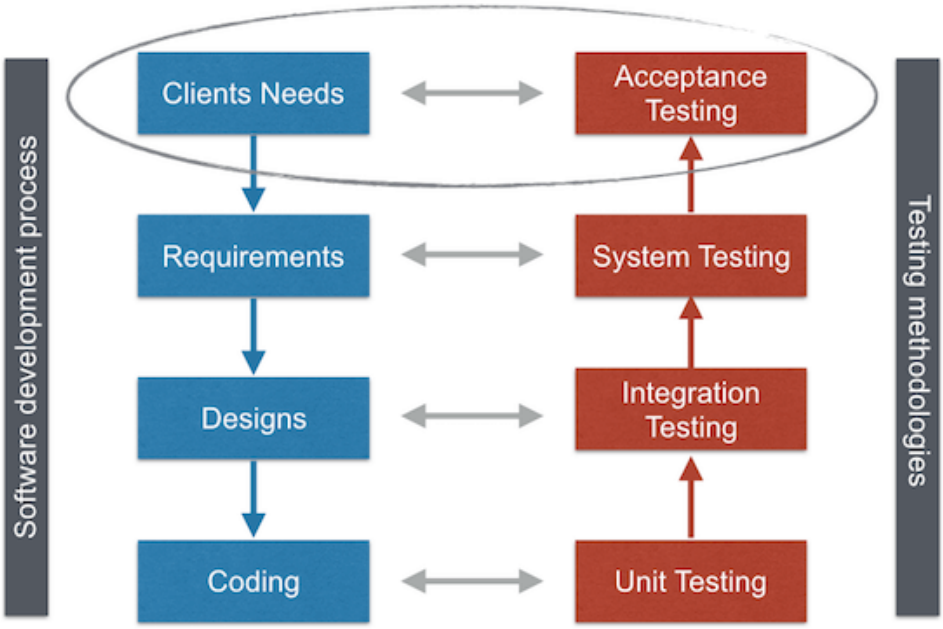
It is how well the system performs is non-functionality testing. Non-functional testing refers to various aspects of the software such as performance, load, stress, scalability, security, compatibility etc., Main focus is to improve the user experience on how fast the system responds to a request.is black box testing

1-Security The parameter defines how a system is safeguarded against deliberate and sudden attacks from internal and external sources. This is tested via Security Testing.security is to make sure that system does not allow unauthorized access to data and resources.

2-Usability The ease with which the user can learn, operate, prepare inputs and outputs through interaction with a system. This is checked by Usability Testing

3- Performance Testing is done to check whether the system meets the performance requirements. Different performance and load tools are used to do this testing.

Types Of Software Testing



User Acceptance Testing

Acceptance test is performed by the client and verifies whether the end to end the flow of the system is as per the business requirements or not and if it is as per the needs of the end user. Client accepts the software only when all the features and functionalities work as expected.
It is the last phase of the testing, after which the software goes into production. This is also called User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

Who Performs UAT?

- Client
- End users

UAT STEPS:

- Planning: The UAT strategy is outlined during the planning step.
- Designing test cases: Test cases are designed to cover all the functional scenarios of the software in real-world usage. They are designed in a simple language and manner to make the test process easier for the testers.
- Selection of testing team: The testing team is comprised of real-world end users.
- Executing test cases and documenting: The testing team executes the designated test cases. Sometimes it also executes some relevant random tests. All bugs are logged in a testing document with relevant comments.
- Bug fixing: Responding to the bugs found by the testing team, the software development team makes final adjustments to the code to make the software bug free.
- Sign-off: When all bugs have been fixed, the testing team indicates acceptance of the software application. This shows that the application meets user requirements and is ready to be rolled out in the market.
- UAT is important because it helps demonstrate that required business functions are operating in a manner suited to real-world circumstances and usage.

Types Of Software Testing

UAT is classified as Alpha and Beta testing

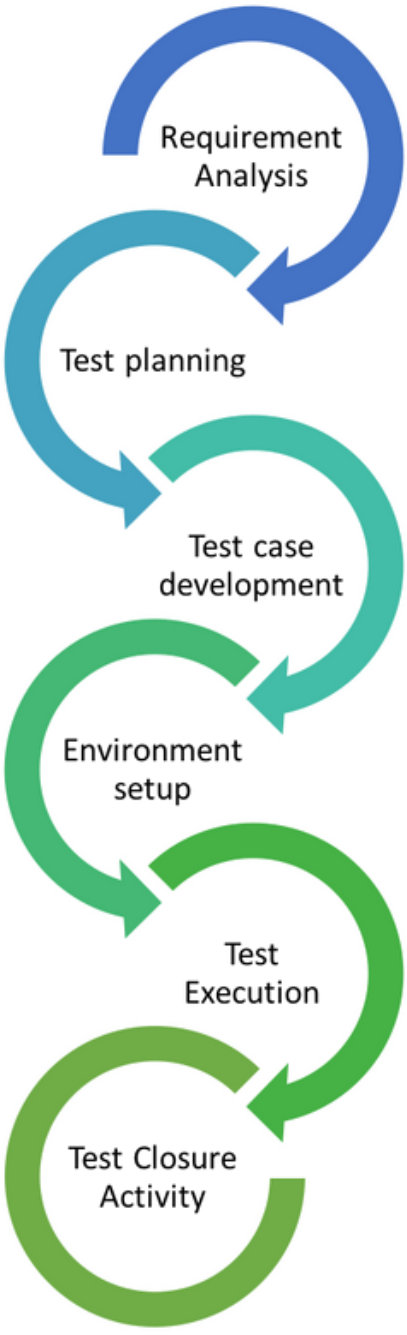
Alpha Testing : normally takes place in the development environment and is usually done by internal staff. Long before the product is even released to external testers or customers. Also potential user groups might conduct Alpha Tests, but the important thing here is that it takes place in the development environment.

Beta Testing : Also known as “field testing”, takes place in the customer’s environment and involves some extensive testing by a group of customers who use the system in their environment. These beta testers then provide feedback, which in turn leads to improvements of the product.

Alpha and Beta Testing are done before the software is released to all customers.

SOFTWARE TESTING PROCESS FLOW

1-Requirement : A project cannot take off without having a clear requirement. This is the most crucial phase where ideas need to get written in a well understandable and formatted document.
2-Test Design :the next step is to dive into creating a test suite. A test suite is collection of test cases that are necessary to validate the system being built, against its original requirements.
3-Test Strategy : A Test Strategy document is a high level document and normally developed by project manager. This document defines “Software Testing Approach” to achieve testing objectives.
4-Test Planning: A document describing the scope, approach, resources and schedule of intended test activities.
5-Testing execution
6-Test Closure : activities occurs at project milestones such as completion of a project(or cancellation), release of a System or Software.
7-Test Summary Report



TEST SUMMARY REPORT

- Test summary report is a document which contains summary of test activities and final test results;
- Test summary report will be different for different kind of testing.

What does a test report contain?

1- Test summary identifier : The identifier need to be associated on each round of testing. In other words, each round of testing must have a unique identifier to ensure readability and traceability.
2-Objective : This is the objective of each round of testing. Does this round of testing cater for component testing, system testing, regression testing, integration testing or others;
3-Summary : This section includes the summary of testing activity in general. Information detailed here includes the number of test cases executed, the scope of testing, the number of defects found with severity classification, and test environments set up and used for the testing.
4-Variances : If there's a discrepancy between the complete product and the requirement, use this section to highlight it. Variances can be on the plan, procedures and test items.
5-Activity : Summarize all major testing milestones such as Test Plan, Test Case Development, Test Execution and Test Reporting in this section. Information on resource consumption, total staffing level and total lapsed time should be reported as well.
6-Defects : This is the most essential section in the report. This is where you report defect information such as the number of defects found, defect severity classification, defect density, etc. Test metrics are important to complement this section.

Project Information	Test Objective	Test Summary	Defect
• Project Name • Description	• Test Type • Purpose	• Test Passed • Test Failed • Test Blocked	• Description • Priority • Status

Testing :

Apartment Therapy

is a lifestyle blog and publishing company focused on home design and decor

Link

Project Name	Apartment therapy Testing	
Summery	Responsive app	
Name Of Product	URL:https://www.apartmenttherapy.com/organizing-cleaning Name :Apartment therapy	
Description	This web app is not totally fit mobile device	
Platform	Web application	
Priority	High	
Type	Usability problem	
Duration	start : August 6 .2019	End : August 7 .2019

Testing :

Apartment Therapy :

Web app Interface

1- Font size and images display ✗

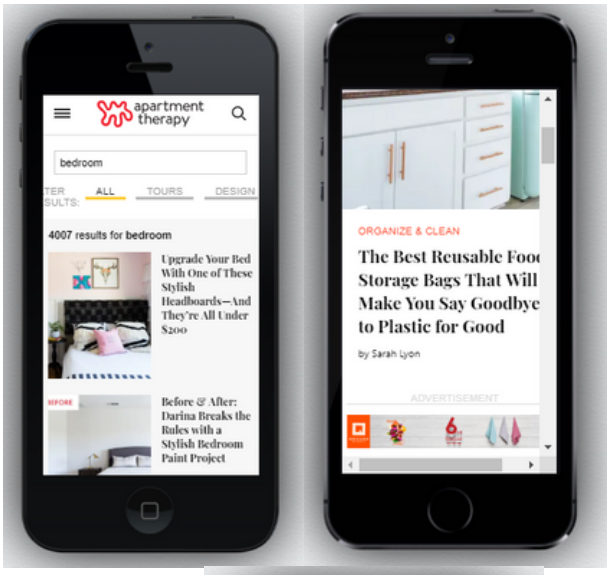
2-Overall ✓

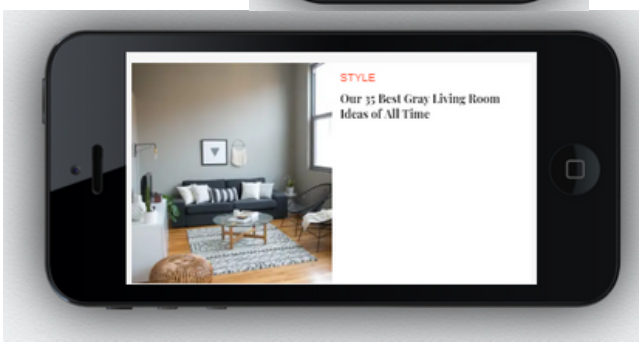
3-Accessibility :Internal links ✗

4-Satisfying ✗

5-Rotating ✓

6-Text in input box are displayed as expected ✓





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