

KJ'S Educational Institutes
TRINITY ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING, PUNE
(Accredited with 'A' grade by NAAC)

Department of MCA



LABORATORYMANUAL

for

Software Testing Laboratory
(SubjectCode:410905)

FortheAcademicYear2022-2023

SYMCA-Semester I

Teaching
Scheme:PR:04
Hours/Week

Credit02

Examination
Scheme:TW:25
Marks
PR:50Marks

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

PO No.	Program Outcome Description
PO1	Apply knowledge of mathematics, computer science, computing specializations appropriate for real world applications.
PO2	Identify, formulate, analyze and solve <i>complex</i> computing problems using relevant domain disciplines.
PO3	Design and evaluate solutions for <i>complex</i> computing problems that meet specified needs with appropriate considerations for real world problems.
PO4	Find solutions of complex computing problems using design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data.
PO5	Apply appropriate techniques and modern computing tools for development of complex computing activities.
PO6	Apply professional ethics, cyber regulations and norms of professional computing practices.
PO7	Recognize the need to have ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.
PO8	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the computing and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.
PO9	Communicate effectively with the computing community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.
PO10	Assess societal, environmental, health, safety, legal and cultural issues within local and global contexts, and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional computing practices.
PO11	Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary environments.
PO12	Identify a timely opportunity and use innovation, top user opportunity, a successful Entrepreneur/professional.

OBJECTIVE:

- Introduce basic concepts of software testing and get aware of white box and block box testing techniques.
- To learn the importance of software quality and assurance software systems development.
- Know in details automation testing and tools used for automation testing
- To acquire skills to solve complex real-world problems related to decision support

Course Outcomes	
CO1	Implement white box and block box testing techniques for any software systems
CO2	Calculate Software Metrics for an application
CO3	Apply and implement automation testing and tools used for automation testing

Guidelines for Student Journal:

- The laboratory assignments are to be submitted by student in the form of journal.
 - Journal consists of prologue, Certificate, table of contents, and **handwritten write-up** of each assignment (Title, Objectives, Problem Statement, Outcomes, software & Hardware requirements, Date of Completion, Assessment grade/marks and assessor's sign, Theory-Concept in brief conclusion/analysis.
 - Program codes with sample output of all Performed assignments are to be submitted a s soft copy. As a conscious effort and little contribution towards Green IT and environment awareness, attaching printed papers as part of write-ups and program listing to journal maybe avoided. Use of DVD Containing students programs maintained by lab In-charge is highly encouraged. For reference one or two journals may be maintained with program prints at Laboratory.
- Guidelines for Assessment.

Content of Lab Experiments for Journal

Sr. No.	Title of Program
1	Prerequisite 1-Write the difference between Manual Testing and Automation testing.
2	Prepare test plan for an identified Mobile Application(Application name)
3	Write down manual test cases by implementing functional and unit testing for an Ecommerce Application.
4	Design test cases by using manual testing: Black box testing technique-Decision table for Login page of an application.
5	Apply automation testing using Selenium for launch any Internet browser and E-commerce application.
6	Implement automation testing for verifying the data flow of login functionality.
7	Illustration of automation test to understand Exception handling.
8	Prepare Defect Tracking Report .

Sample Programs:

PracticalNo:01

Aim Prerequisite 1-Write the difference between Functional and non-functional testing

Parameters	Functional	Non-functional testing
Execution	It is performed before non-functional testing.	It is performed after functional testing.
Focus area	It is based on the customer's requirements.	It focusses on customer's expectations.
Requirement	It is easy to define functional requirements.	It is difficult to define the requirements for non-functional testing.
Usage	It helps to validate the behavior of the application.	It helps to validate the performance of the application.
Objective	Carried out to validate software actions.	It is done to validate the performance of the software.
Requirements	Functional testing is carried out using the functional specification.	This kind of testing is carried out by performance specifications
Manual testing	Functional testing is easy to execute by manual testing.	It's very hard to perform non-functional testing manually.
Functionality	It describes what the	It describes how the

Parameters	Functional	Non-functional testing
	product does.	product works.
Example Test Case	Check login functionality.	The dashboard should load in 2 seconds.
	<p>Examples of Functional Testing Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit testing • Smoke testing • User Acceptance • Integration Testing • Regression testing • Integration Testing • Regression testing • Localization • Globalization • Interoperability 	<p>Examples of Non-functional Testing Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Testing • Volume Testing • Scalability • Usability Testing • Load Testing • Load Testing • Stress Testing • Compliance Testing • Portability Testing • Disaster Recovery Testing

PracticalNo:02

Aim :Prepare test plan for an identified Mobile Application (Application name)

Objective: To learn & understand Various content of test plan &how to create various field and its importance.

Theory:

Test Plan is the most important task of Test Management Process. Follow the seven steps below to create a test plan .

1. Analyze the product
2. Design the Test Strategy
3. Define the Test Objectives
4. Define Test Criteria
5. Resource Planning
6. Plan Test Environment
7. Schedule & Estimation
8. Determine Test Deliverables

Steps: 1.To examine a mobile Application & gather information .
2. Identify various fields of test plane.
3. Write down test plan in MS Word.

Conclusion: Hence we have Understand the test plan for mobile Application.

Test Plan for Mobile Application(Name)

Specsavers Master Test Strategy - Version Management

Project Name: WhatsApp (Any mobile App)

Current Version: 1.0

Sponsor:

Version History

Version No.	Name	Task
4.27	Eclipse	Editor
26.1.2	Erlang	Programming Language
10	Windows	Operating System

Authorized for Release By:

Owner. Reviewer.
Original Author:	(Writer-Project manager)
Owner:	(Product owner)
Last Updated by:	(Creation date)

1Introduction

1.1 Overview

(What Tasks will be performed by the application)

1.2 Scope

(what can application do &cannot)

1.3 Acronyms and Abbreviations (if any like

- QMS - Quality Management System
- SLC - Software life cycle)

2 Test Plan and Strategy

2.1 Unit Testing

2.2 Integration testing

2.3 Entry and Exit Criteria

2.4 Logging Tests and Reporting

2.5 System Testing

2.6 Regression testing

2.7 Test Report

3. Schedules for Testing

Sprint time for current version in between of 4 weeks)

4. Entry and Exit Criteria

Phase	Entry Criteria	Exit Criteria
Functional Testing	Once the Test environment has been ready for QA team to start execution.	All functional test cases has been successfully pass.

5.Features to be tested

- Search
- Chats Updates
- Calls

6. Logging Tests and Reporting

Logged the defect in the ExcelSheet.

7. Roles and Responsibilities

1 Project Manager: Creator of test plan & supervise project

2 Test Lead : Guide the Testing team ,and solve the issues if any

3 Test Engineer :Write and execute test cases

8. Deliverables

- test plan
- test cases documents
- test strategy
- test results
- test summary report

PracticalNo:03

Aim :Write down manual test cases by implementing functional and unit testing for an Ecommerce Application.

Objective:

Perform functional testing for amazon application to navigate and test all the tabs ,activated links ,logo Search box , manually and write the test cases.

Theory:

The various fields and its Value in testing.

TC-ID :Typically a numeric or alphanumeric identifier that QA engineers and testers use to group test cases into test suites.

Test Scenario: A title that describes the functionality or feature that the test is verifying. Module or functionality for number of test cases.

Test case: A title that describes the functionality or feature that the test is verifying.

Prerequisites/Pre-condition: Any conditions that are necessary for the tester or QA engineer to perform the test.

Test steps: Detailed descriptions of the sequential actions that must be taken to complete the test.

Test Data: Data which would be tested.

Expected Result: An outline of how the system should respond to each test step.

Actual Result: Actual output of testing.

Status: Result of test case like pass or fail

Image: Address of any test result image.

Defect Id: Id if test case having any defect.

Comment: extra information for test case or defect.

Steps:

- 1.Open the web browser.
2. Go to the application.
- 3.Test various functionalities.
4. Write down test cases.

Conclusion: Hence we have Studied how to write test cases manually for an application.

Project Name:- Amazon.com					
Module Name:- Home page					
Created By:- Name of creator					
Creation Date:-					
Reviewed By:-					
Reviewed Date:-					
Test Case ID	Test Scinario	Test Case	Pre condition	Test Steps	Test Data
Tc-001	To verify the functionality of Home page	To verify if user enters valid uri then the Application will display	1.web browser 2.Internet connection 3.valid Uri	1.Start the web browser 2.Enter vali uri 3.Hit the Enter button	https://www.amazon.in/
Tc_002	To verify the functionality of Home page	To verify if user enters invalid uri then the Application will display	1.web browser 2.Internet connection 3.valid Uri	1.Start the web browser 2.Enter vali uri 3.Hit the Enter button	https://www.amazon.in/
Tc_003	To verify the functionality of Home page	To verify if Application logo will display on top left of An application	1.web browser 2.Internet connection 3.valid Uri 4.app Logo	1.Start the web browser 2.Enter vali uri 3.Hit the Enter button 4.Verify logo	Application Logo
Tc_004	To verify the functionality of Home page	To verify the spelling of all lables of an Application will display	1.web browser 2.Internet connection 3.valid Uri 4.Lables	1.Start the web browser 2.Enter vali uri 3.Hit the Enter button. 4.verify lables	Self Mobiles Location.
Tc_005	To verify the functionality of Home page	To verify if all links are activated of an Application	1.web browser 2.Internet connection 3.valid Uri 4.Links	1.Start the web browser 2.Enter vali uri 3.Hit the Enter button 4.Verify links	All links should be activated
Tc_006	To verify the functionality of Home page	To verify if search box having a placeholder	1.web browser 2.Internet connection 3.valid Uri 4.Search Box	1.Start the web browser 2.Enter vali uri 3.Hit the Enter button 4.Verify search box	All links are activated
Tc_007	To verify the functionality of Home page	To verify if user should navigate on all tabs	1.web browser 2.Internet connection 3.valid Uri	1.Start the web browser 2.Enter vali uri 3.Hit the Enter button	Search have a place holder
Tc_008	To verify the functionality of Home page	To verify if Search box gives proposals for Searching	1.web browser 2.Internet connection 3.valid Uri 4.Search Box	1.Start the web browser 2.Enter vali uri 3.Hit the Enter button 4.Navigate by left and right	Search have a place holder Search box displayed related list
Tc_009	To verify the functionality of Home page	To verify if user can Scroll on the application	1.web browser 2.Internet connection 3.valid Uri 4.Scroll bar	1.Start the web browser 2.Enter vali uri 3.Hit the Enter button 4.Scroll the Application	User can scroll on the application
Tc_0010	To verify the functionality of Home page	To verify if user update location using update location	1.web browser 2.Internet connection 3.valid Uri 4.Update field	1.Start the web browser 2.Enter vali uri 3.Hit the Enter button 4.Go to update location 5.hit the enter	User should be Update his localtion

PracticalNo:04

Aim: Design test cases by using manual testing: Black box testing technique-Decision table for Login page of an application .

Objective:

Black box testing is the testing technique in which no need to know the internal structure of programming only to test the application . We test the application by no. of conditions by giving valid and invalid input.

Theory:

A Decision Table is a table that shows the relationship between inputs and rules, cases, and test conditions. It's a very useful tool for both complicated .

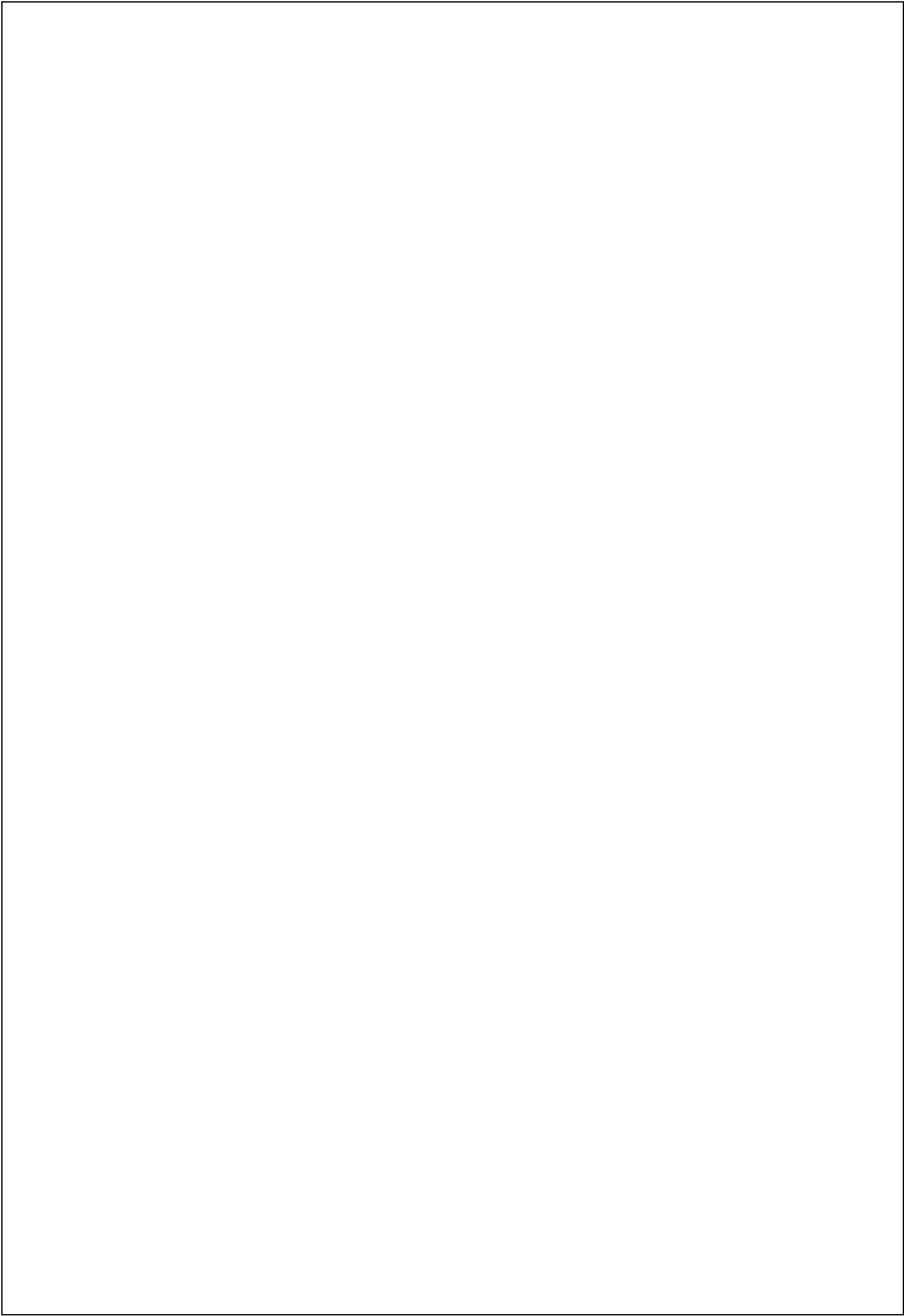
Conditions	Rule 1		Rule 2		Rule 3	Rule 4
Username (T/F)	F	T	F	T		
Password (T/F)	F	F	T	T		
Output (E/H)	E	E	E	H		

- T - Make sure your login and password are correct.
- F - Incorrect login or password
- E - An error message appears.
- H - The home screen appears.

Steps:

- Case 1 – Both the username and password were incorrect. An error message is displayed to the user.
- Case 2 – The username and password were both right, however, the password was incorrect. An error message is displayed to the user.
- Case 3 – Although the username was incorrect, the password was accurate. An error message is displayed to the user.
- Case 4 – The user's username and password were both accurate, and the user went to the homepage.

Conclusion: Hence we have studied black box testing technique.



Project Name :	Amazon.in																			
Module Name:	Log_In																			
Created By	Dilpal Bhussari																			
creation Date	16-05-2022																			
Reviewed By																				
reviewed date :																				
											</									

PracticalNo:05

Aim :Apply automation testing using Selenium for launch the any Internet browser and E-commerce application.

Objective : To learn and how to write automation test cases using selenium and all execution process of web driver.

Downloads : 1. Java 2. Eclipse Ide
3.ChromeDriver's exe file of your chrome version and extract.

Steps:

1. Start Eclipse ide .
2. Create Maven Project by suitable name.
File - new - Other - Maven - maven Project -finish.
3. Fill all the details groupid ,ArtifactId, name, description -finish.
- 4.Go to mvn Repository Search “ selenium”,click on selenium Java.
- 5.click on latest version of selenium, then copy the selenium dependency.
6. Go to Our Project create one package and class under Src/Test/Java folder.
- 7.Go to POM.xml file. below the version tag Add <dependancies> tag.
- 8.Paste the copied selenium dependency there and save it.
- 9.Write code to set property of chromedriver and give the path of chromedriver.exe file.
- 10.make the object using WebDriver for calling methods.
- 11.Give the valid Application url followed by appropriate message.
- 12.Run the project ,right click -run as Java Application.

Conclusion: Hence we have studied the execution of Application by automation testing

```
1 package com.mvnTest.Project;
2
3 import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
4 import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
5
6 public class OpenBrowser {
7
8     public static void main(String[] args) {
9
10         //setting the property for chromedriver
11         System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\Users\\ladmin\\Downloads\\chromedriver-win64\\chromedriver.exe");
12
13         //launch chromedriver
14         WebDriver driver=new ChromeDriver();
15         System.out.println("Successfully launch the browser");
16
17         //OpenApplication
18         driver.get("https://www.amazon.in/");
19         System.out.println("Successfully launch the Application");
20
21         //maximize window
22         driver.manage().window().maximize();
23         System.out.println("Successfully maximize the window");
24
25     }
26
27 }
28
```

Package Explorer

- com.mvnTest.Project
 - src/main/java
 - src/main/resources
 - src/test/java
 - com.mvnTest.Project
 - Myclass.java
 - OpenBrowser.java
 - OpenBrowser
 - Test2.java
 - VerifyTitle.java
 - src/test/resources
 - JRE System Library [J2SE-1.5]
 - Maven Dependencies
 - src
 - target
 - pom.xml

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console

OpenBrowser [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-19\bin\javaw.exe (24-Nov-2023, 1:36:31 pm) [pid: 11912]

Successfully launch the browser

Successfully launch the Application

Successfully maximize the window

Chrome is being controlled by automated test software.

Shop latest smartphones



Makeup products



New looks for the new season



Do up your home



Smart gadgets by Amazon



PracticalNo:06

Aim :Implement automation testing for verifying the data flow of login functionality .

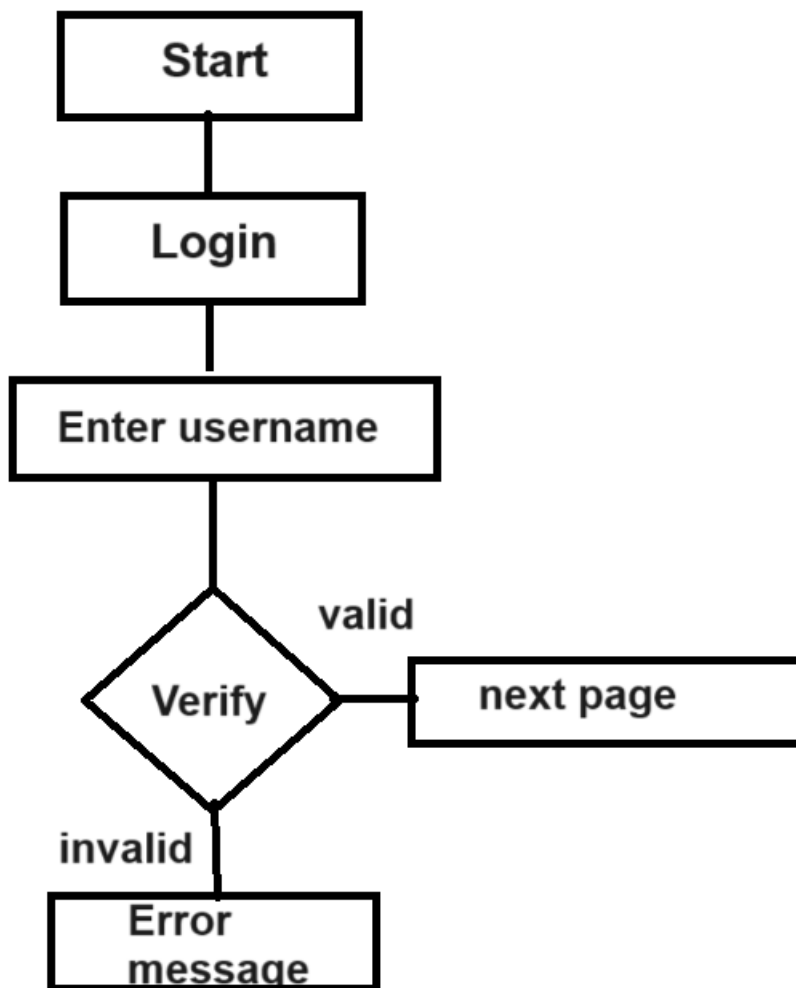
Objective :

To understand the flow of data while we perform any action on particular element also observe the control flow of the events.

Theory:

If user enters valid username he is able to see next page.

Otherwise he gets error page.



Steps:

Open the Application using automation.

Click on Sign in /login tab.

Input the username in text box(invalid).

Click on continue.

Verify the output.

Conclusion: Hence we have studied the how the data flows in automation testing.

Package Explorer

com.mvnTest.Project

src/main/java

src/main/resources

src/test/java

com.mvnTest.Project

MyClass.java

Test2.java

Test2

TestValidity.java

src/test/resources

JRE System Library [J2SE-1.5]

Maven Dependencies

src

target

pom.xml

Outline

com.mvnTest.Project

Test2

main(String[]): void

```
1 package com.mvnTest.Project;
2
3 import java.time.Duration;
4
5 import org.openqa.selenium.By;
6 import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
7 import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
8 import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeOptions;
9
10 public class Test2 {
11
12     public static void main(String[] args) {
13
14         //setting the property for chromedriver
15         System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\Users\\admin\\Downloads\\chromedriver-win64\\chromedriver.exe");
16
17         //Launch chromedriver
18         WebDriver driver=new ChromeDriver();
19
20         //OpenApplication
21         driver.get("https://www.amazon.in/");
22
23         //click on signIn tab
24         driver.findElement(By.xpath("//span[text()='Hello, sign in']").click());
25         //giving input into Email textbox
26         driver.findElement(By.xpath("//input[@type='email']").sendKeys("abss");
27         //click on continue button
28         driver.findElement(By.xpath("//span[@id='continue']").click());
29         System.out.println("invalid email");
30
31     }
32 }
33
```

Problems

Declaration

Console

Test2 [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-19\bin\javaw.exe (24-Nov-2023, 1:03:54 pm) [pid: 13200]
invalid email



 **There was a problem**
We cannot find an account with that email address

Sign in

Email or mobile phone number

Continue

By continuing, you agree to Amazon's Conditions of Use and Privacy Notice.

[Need help?](#)

Buying for work?

[Shop on Amazon Business](#)

New to Amazon?

Create your Amazon account

PracticalNo:07

Aim Illustration of automation test to understand Exception handling.

Objective :

To handle the exception in selenium when such element is not found on web page.

Theory:

NoSuchElementException is one of the most common exceptions in Selenium WebDriver, and it is thrown when an HTML element cannot be found. A NoSuchElementException occurs when the Selenium locator strategy defined is unable to find the desired HTML element in the web page.

Steps:

1. Open the application using automation
2. Find an element with wrong x path.
3. Run the program and observe the exception.
4. Handle the element using try catch.
5. Again run the program.

Conclusion: hence we have studied the Selenium exception.

Java-Workspace - com.khushalsjewellery/src/test/java/ExceptionHandling.java - Eclipse IDE

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer X

- com.khushalsjewellery
- com.khushalsjewellery
- src/main/java
- src/main/resources
- src/test/java
- ExceptionHandling.java
- ExceptionHandling
- main(String[]): void
- com.khushalsjewellery_pages
- com.pageFactoryPom
- src/test/resources
- JRE System Library [J2SE-1.5]
- Maven Dependencies
- (log)
- Screenshots
- src
- target
- test-output
- app.log
- app.log-2022-10-09
- pom.xml
- testngkushal.xml
- cucumbernew [gmailRepo master]
- cucumbernewMy [cucumbernewMy master]
- E-commerceDemo
- fasttrack
- fasttrack-20221011T052115Z-001
- FirstSeleniumProject
- framework-hybrid [Myframework master 13]
- FreeCmBDDFramework
- MyTest
- seleniumFirstProject
- SeleniumTestNgMavenProject
- TestingShastraNew-20221013T102923Z-001
- TestNGProject

SampleTestCa... Test1.java HomePageTest... AppTest.java coursesStep... LoginPageTes... HomePageTes... ExceptionHa...

```
1 import org.openqa.selenium.By;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.NoSuchElementException;
3 import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
4 import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
5
6 public class ExceptionHandling {
7
8     public static void main(String[] args) {
9
10         System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\driverChrome\\chromedriver-win32\\chromedriver
11
12         //open the chrome
13         WebDriver driver=new ChromeDriver();
14
15         //open the application
16         driver.get("https://www.amazon.in/");
17
18         //finding wrong element
19         driver.findElement(By.xpath("//span[@id='lc23']")).click();
20
21         //Closing the window
22         driver.close();
23     }
24
25 }
26
```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console X Terminal Coverage TestNG

ExceptionHandling [Java Application] C:\Users\DELL\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_18.0.2.v20220903-1139\jre\bin\javaw.exe [26-Nov-2023, 10:35:29 pm] [pid: 25656]

Exception in thread "main" org.openqa.selenium.NoSuchElementException: no such element: Unable to locate element: {"method": "webdriver.remote.http", "url": "https://www.selenium.dev/documentation/webdriver/troubleshooting/errors#no-such-element", "value": "NoSuchElementException"}

(Session info: chrome=119.0.6045.160)

For documentation on this error, please visit: <https://www.selenium.dev/documentation/webdriver/troubleshooting/errors#no-such-element>

Build info: version: '4.15.0', revision: '1d14b5521b'

System info: os.name: 'Windows 11', os.arch: 'amd64', os.version: '10.0', java.version: '18.0.2.1'

Driver info: org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver

Command: [20de2c5ed12205b83e15d7887a0a840b, findElement {using=xpath, value="//span[@id='lc23']}]

Capabilities {acceptInsecureCerts: false, browserName: chrome, browserVersion: 119.0.6045.160, chrome: {chromedriverVersion: 119.0.6045.160, chromeType: chrome, ...}}

Java-Workspace - com.khushalsjewellary/src/test/java/ExceptionHandling.java - Eclipse IDE

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer

- com.khushalsjewellary
 - src/main/java
 - src/main/resources
 - src/test/java
 - (default package)
 - ExceptionHandling
 - main(String[] args) : void
- com.khushalsjewellary_pages
- com.pageFactoryPom
- src/test/resources
- JRE System Library [J2SE-15]
- Maven Dependencies
- (log)
- Screenshots
- src
- target
- test-output
- app.log
- app.log.2022-10-09
- pom.xml
- testngkushal.xml
- > cucumber [gmailRepo master]
- > cucumberMy [cucumbernewMy master]
- E-commerceDemo
- fasttrack
- fasttrack-20221011T052115Z-001
- FirstSeleniumProject
- > framework-hybrid [Myframework master13]
- FreeCrm8DDFramework
- MyTest
- seleniumFirstProject
- SeleniumTestNgMavenProject
- TestingShastraNew-20221013T102923Z-001
- TestNGProject

SampleTestCa... Test.java HomePage.java AppTest.java HomePage.java LogInPageTe... HomePageTes... coursesStep... HomePageTe...

```

1 import org.openqa.selenium.By;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.NoSuchElementException;
3 import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
4 import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
5
6 public class ExceptionHandling {
7
8     public static void main(String[] args) {
9
10        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\driverChrome\\chromedriver-win32\\chromedriver
11
12        //open the chrome
13        WebDriver driver=new ChromeDriver();
14
15        //open the application
16        driver.get("https://www.amazon.in/");
17        try {
18            //finding wrong element
19            driver.findElement(By.xpath("//span[@id='lc23']")).click();
20        } catch (NoSuchElementException e)
21        {
22            System.out.println("Element is not present on web page");
23        }
24        //Closing the window
25        driver.close();
26    }

```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console x Terminal Coverage TestNG

ExceptionHandling [Java Application] C:\Users\DELL\p2\pools\plugins\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_18.0.2\20220903-1139\jre\bin\java.exe (26-Nov-2023, 10:38:26 pm) [pid: 15444]

```

at java.net.http/jdk.internal.net.http.SocketTube.readAvailable(SocketTube.java:1170)
at java.net.http/jdk.internal.net.http.SocketTube$InternalReadPublisher$InternalReadSubscription.read(SocketTube.j
at java.net.http/jdk.internal.net.http.SocketTube$SocketFlowTask.run(SocketTube.java:181)
at java.net.http/jdk.internal.net.http.common.SequentialScheduler$ScheduleableTask.run(SequentialScheduler.java:230)
at java.net.http/jdk.internal.net.http.common.SequentialScheduler.runOrSchedule(SequentialScheduler.java:303)
at java.net.http/jdk.internal.net.http.common.SequentialScheduler.runOrSchedule(SequentialScheduler.java:256)
at java.net.http/jdk.internal.net.http.SocketTube$InternalReadPublisher$InternalReadSubscription.signalReadable(Socket
at java.net.http/jdk.internal.net.http.SocketTube$InternalReadEvent.signalEvent(SocketTube.java:957)

```

PracticalNo:07

Aim : Prepare Defect Tracking Report.

Objective : To Find and analyses the defect report.

Theory:

Defect:

A defect in a software product is also known as a bug, error or fault which makes the software produce an unexpected result as per the software requirements. For example; incorrect data, system hangs, unexpected errors, missing or incorrect requirements.

Defect Report:

A defect report is a document that has concise details about what defects are identified, what action steps make the defects show up, and what are the expected results instead of the application showing error (defect) while taking particular step by step actions.

Defect Report Format on Excel:

1. Defect #: A Sequence number of defect.
2. Reported Date: Enter defect Submission date.
3. Status: New / Open/Reopen/ Close
4. Severity: High / Medium / Low
5. Priority: High / Medium / Low
6. References/URL: Enter URL/ References where this defect found.
7. Defect Description: Enter Detail description of bug.
8. Method of Operation: Enter the steps simulating the bug.
9. Defect Category: Enter Type of defect.
10. Resolved by: Enter the name of the person who has been responsible for bug-fixing.
11. Reported by: Enter the name of the person who Track the bug.
12. Assign to: Name of PM
13. Resolved on: Date of solving
14. Remarks: Enter the comment

Steps:

- 1.Open the application
- 2.Apply functional testing manually.
- 3.Analyze the defect.
- 4.Log the defect in MS-Excel with specified format.

Conclusion: hence we have studied the defect tracking report

