**STD Document**



Automation Test Developer

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**Table of Contents**

Introduction3

Document Overview3

Abbreviations 3-4

Glossary 4-5

Test Preparations 6-8

Tests Descriptions9

1. **Introduction**

**Document Overview:**

This document serves as the software test description for the Terminalx software development project. It provides a comprehensive overview of the tests outlined in the software test plan. These tests are important to the success of the project as they include both functional and non-functional aspects, ensuring the platform's stability and reliability.

The test types covered in this description include:

**Functional Tests:** These encompass various aspects such as integration, unit testing, sanity checks, and user interface (UI) testing to validate the functionality of the Terminalx platform.

**Non-Functional Tests:** These tests focus on critical aspects beyond functionality, including performance evaluation, security measures, and globalization testing. They are essential for guaranteeing that Terminalx meets the highest standards of performance, security, and accessibility across diverse user demographics and regions.

**Abbreviations:**

* **STP: Software Test Plan**
* **STD: Software Test Description**
* **STR: Software Test Report**
* **GUI: Graphical User Interface**
* **DBMS: Database Management System**
* **OS: Operating System**
* **IDE: Integrated Development Environment**
* **CI/CD: Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment**
* **QA: Quality Assurance**
* **UI: User Interface**
* **UX: User Experience**
* **API: Application Programming Interface**

**Glossary:**

* **Test Case:** A specific set of conditions and actions designed to verify the functionality, behavior, or performance of a software application.
* **Traceability:** The ability to track and link project artifacts, such as requirements, design elements, and test cases, throughout the software development lifecycle to ensure alignment and completeness.
* **Integration Testing:** Testing approach that verifies the interactions between different software modules or components to ensure they function together correctly.
* **Unit Testing:** Testing methodology where individual units or components of a software application are tested in isolation to validate their functionality.
* **Sanity Testing:** Subset of regression testing focused on quickly determining whether recent changes to the software have not adversely affected its existing functionalities.
* **Performance Testing:** Testing technique used to assess the speed, responsiveness, scalability, and stability of a software application under various workload conditions.
* **Security Testing:** Testing process that evaluates the software's ability to protect data, maintain functionality, and resist unauthorized access.
* **Globalization Testing:** Testing approach aimed at ensuring that a software application can function properly across different languages, cultures, and regions.
* **Functional Requirements:** Specifications detailing the desired behavior and functionalities of a software application.
* **Non-Functional Requirements**: Specifications concerning aspects such as performance, security, usability, and reliability, which are not directly related to the application's functionality but are crucial for its overall success.
* **User Acceptance Testing** (UAT): Testing performed by end-users or stakeholders to validate whether the software meets their requirements and expectations before deployment.
* **Cross-Browser Testing:** Testing process that evaluates the compatibility of a web application across different web browsers to ensure consistent user experience.
* **Regression Testing:** Testing methodology focused on verifying that recent code changes have not adversely affected the existing functionayoulities of the software.
* **API Testing:** Testing approach that assesses the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of application programming interfaces.
* **Load Testing:** Testing methodology focused on evaluating the behavior of a software application under anticipated and peak workload conditions.
* **Usability Testing**: Testing process that assesses how easy and intuitive it is for users to interact with a software application to accomplish their tasks effectively.

**2. Test Preparations :**

**2.1** The sub-sections to be tested:

This test preparation plan is designed to cover various aspects of testing on Terminalx:

* Hardware Preparation.
* Software Preparation.
* Localization Settings.
* Safety, security and privacy precautions.
* Usability Testing
* Performance Testing
  + 1. **Hardware Preparation:**

We ensure a mix of Windows and macOS devices for comprehensive OS testing and Included iOS and Android devices to cover mobile operating systems.

**Device Selection**

* Laptop Devices:
* Windows laptop: a Windows laptop for testing purposes
* MacBook Air (M1, macOS Big Sur): a MacBook Air with M1 chip running macOS Big Sur for testing.
* Mobile Devices:
* iPhone 12 (iOS 15): iPhone 12 running iOS 15 for mobile testing.
* Samsung Galaxy S21 (Android 11): Samsung Galaxy S21 running Android 11 for Android testing.

**Network Conditions**

* Test on various network speeds (3G, 4G, Wi-Fi).
* Evaluate performance under low bandwidth conditions.

The initial phase of device selection involves identifying a diverse set of devices for Terminalx testing, including laptops, and mobile devices. The selected devices represent a variety of configurations, covering different operating systems, screen sizes, and browser or app configurations. This comprehensive approach ensures thorough testing across various platforms and enhances the overall quality of the testing process.

**2.1.2 Software Preparation:**

* Operating System Versions:
* Install and update different operating system versions (Windows, macOS, Android, iOS).
* Validate Terminalx compatibility across various operating systems.
* Browser Testing:
* Install and configure popular browsers (Chrome, Safari, Edge).
* Verify Terminalx functionality and compatibility on each browser.

The Software Preparation phase focuses on ensuring Terminalx compatibility across diverse operating systems and browsers. This phase is crucial for guaranteeing a seamless user experience across various platforms.

**2.1.4 Safety, security and privacy precautions.**

* User Privacy Protection:
* Ensure that test accounts don't contain personal or sensitive information.
* Test and verify privacy settings for user accounts.
* Security Measures:
* Confirm that testing procedures adhere to security protocols.
* Use dummy data for security-sensitive tests.

The Safety, Security, and Privacy Precautions phase is designed to safeguard user data and uphold the integrity of the testing process. By implementing privacy protection measures and adhering to security protocols, this phase ensures responsible testing practices.

**2.1.5 Usability Testing**

* Navigation and Layout:
* Evaluate the intuitiveness of navigation and overall layout.
* Confirm a seamless user experience on various mobile devices.

The Usability Testing phase focuses on optimizing the user experience by evaluating navigation, mobile responsiveness, accessibility features, and multilingual support. By conducting comprehensive usability tests, Terminalx aims to provide an intuitive and accessible platform for users worldwide.

**2.1.6 Performance Testing**

The Performance Testing phase assesses Terminalx capabilities under various scenarios, including load and stress conditions. By simulating real-world usage patterns and network conditions, this phase ensures optimal platform performance, responsiveness, and reliability.

* + 1. **Tests Descriptions**

Comprehensive testing is paramount to ensure the reliability, functionality and security of applications. Test case descriptions serve as a basis for systematic and organized testing procedures, and provide a road map for evaluating the performance of various software features.

Each test case description describes the steps, conditions, and expected results of specific tests, which not only makes it easier to identify potential problems but also contributes to clarity and overall understanding of the testing process.

At this stage of the work, all the most important functional and non-functional tests of the system were written and tested in Test Rail

**There are some examples from the test rail here..**