**Beet Seed**

1. I looked around my desk and find it would be interesting to test a small box/container for pills.

There’s some tests I could implement here and that I actually did.

It’s a box with compartments for each day or each time of the day.  
So, my first idea was to test if, putting small pieces of paper on each compartiment, and then close the box and shake it, would the papers maintain their places or would they mix?

It passed the test. They didn’t mix.  
Then I thought that I could put there smaller pieces than the first ones and also try it, and do it with bigger ones too. They also passed. ✅

My second idea was to test if it’s water resistant. I wanted to see if dropping it on the water, for instances, if the water would get inside the box.

I passed it through water, then dried it on the outside and then opened it. And there was water inside. So, if this box accidentally drops on the water, it’ll damage the pills. ❌

My third idea was to test the latch and the closure of the box, to see if the latch was working well and subsequently if it would close the box well.

I tested it and it looks to pass the test, at least for now. ✅  
And when I was testing this, I noticed a gap on box’s lid, so it was probabily because of that gap that the water entered the box on the second test.

My fourth test was about the box’s size. It is supposed to be a small box to carry around everywhere, even on the pockets and in small bags.

I tested it on my jeans pockets and it fit, which is great because women’s jeans pockets are really small, unfortunately. And I also tried on my smallest purse and it’s all good too.   
So, it passed the test, at least on the ones that I tried, and it meets its function of being small and practical for the daily basis. ✅

And, of course, I could also test its resistance (fifth idea) but that would be better on a long-term period. ❔

1. Validation is checking if the product meets the user’s needs, the people who will use it.  
   The verification comes next and it’s checking if the product follows the rules that it’s supposed to follow.

For instances, on the validation we try to see if we are building the right product for the user’s needs, and on the verification we try to see if that product is meeting the requirements that we set for it before. So, first, on the validation, we ask ourselves “are we testing the right product?” and on the verification, later, we ask ourselves “are we testing this product right?”.

*I’m not quite sure about this, but regarding that box that I previous selected to test, the validation is checking if this small box meets the user need of having a small container to carry around everyday, if it meets the need of not mixing the pills even moving the box abruptly, if it doesn’t damage the pills if it drops on the water, …  
And verification is actually testing this requirements?*

**Beet Sprout**

1. ✅

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of company** | **Pros** | **Cons** |
| Product | Stability (you are actually employed on that company and you know that your job is more secure - if you do it right).  Get to meet and test different products every so often (there’s a big variety of products that we can get to know and that adds the pro that we may not be bored that frequently - never/ almost never boring ) | Strict deadlines (since there are always new products emerging to test, the deadlines may be strict because you need to effectively test a product on time so the next product testing can begin) |
| Outsource | Since you work for different clients everytime, you get to know more products from different industries.  You can work remotely to companies outside of your geographic location.  Since you’re always working on different industries, you probabily get to learn more about new tools specifically required for those industries products. | Instability: you don’t have your job so secure as on the product company. You work on the jobs you find and it may be difficult to find them.  Difficulty on the communication: since the work is remote and it may be with different that speak different languages, it may lead to miscommunications. |
| Outstaff | Same as the outsource company, but I would add that maybe there’s more stability than the previous one. Because on the outstaff you’re actually employed by that company and they recommend you to the company that is requiring for more professionals. And I believe it’s their interest to attribute jobs to their workers so they can prove they have good professionals. | You are more limited on the projects/jobs you get because the outstaff company chooses all for you.  And the ones that I already wrote on the outsource cons. |
| Startup | As it’s a smaller company, you will get to know better your colleagues and develop a relationship of collaboration and belonging. | Lower pay rage as it’s a company starting its business and it may not have much possibilities to pay well to their employees.  On a startup, it will probabily be a small team of each area, or even just one professional on each area. And it will be more difficult to learn new things than it would be if you were working with many people and many of them with experience than you.  Also, it will be much more stressful because employees will have more work on their hands as they’re the only ones doing it (or a small team). |
| Academy | Doubt: *Is this one on a perspective of an academy employee too or as a student of that academy ?* |  |
| Recruitment agency | Employment through a recruitment agency may give you more stability, as you are formally employed by the company that is requesting your services. | I believe in some recruitment agencies you have to pay them fees, like some percentage of your salary for a set period of time. |

1. Sometimes, on my everyday life, when navigating online, I find pages with the known error 404 (page not found). I believe that might be an unsuccessful example of the website verification.

Also, when I tested earlier the pill box, I did meet an unsuccessful verification when I tested if the water would get inside the box.

I also have already went through websites that were poorly translated to my language (portuguese). That might be a verification defect too.

**Mighty Beet**

1. ✅
2. Testing shows the presence of defects, not their absence: this principle is really important because, even though the tester finds 50 defects, it doesn’t mean that the product is perfect and the user won’t find the 51st error when using the product.  
   So, testing the product before and noticing that there are errors doens’t mean that they were all already found - it can have more there, even with a really good testing.

For instances, in a respectable company like Adidas, I can imagine they have really good professionals working for them and their website is really well designed and well tested before its release. But that doesn’t mean that a user can’t find errors there when navigating on it.

Exhaustive testing is impossible: there’s no way to test all the existing inputs and possibilities, they are almost infinit. It’s better to select what to test according to the priorities than to try to test every single possibility. And even that would be impossible, we can’t think of every possibility.

For instances, on the classwork of the last class (wednesday, 24 january), our group suggested various possibilities, most of them I didn’t even think of them when I was doing it solo, before the group share. And they were all great and there were tons of them, but I’m sure that could be many more. And even if we thought about that many more, afterwards it would be even more possibilities. It’s just impossible to think of them all.

Beware of the pesticide paradox: if we run always the same tests, they will eventually stop finding errors. As testers, we must update our tests and techniques and methodologies once in a while so we can be able to do our job right and continue to find defects on the products we’re working on.

For instances, if we are testing some product using the same test cases over and over again and we don’t find any defects, maybe the defect is primarily on the test cases. Because even though developers can be really good and do an excellent job, they are also human beings, of course it will have mistakes, even small ones. If not a single error is found, something’s not right and it can be because of the tests.