II Shri II
II Shri Ram Samarth II
II Jay Jay Raghuvir Samarth II

*****We are going to check web application.**

Software Development Life Cycle:

Initially requirement from the client is collected by the BA. This requirement is in the non-technical form and complied as Business requirement specification. Now this BRS is worked out and it is converted into the SRS ie Software requirement specification. This is done by BA. After this design architect develops the design. Then it is sent to the developer for the development of coding. Developer develops the code. He checks the positive scenario. Then it comes to us for testing. We check it for positive as well negative scenario. After that maintenance stage is there.

Mock up is also called as wireframe in some companies.

Testing: Testing is checking of correctness and completeness of the functionality

Types of testing:

White box testing: Developer do this. Developer checks the correctness and completeness of the program. Developer checks only the positive scenario.

Black Box testing: We check the completeness and correctness of wrt client's requirement. Positive and negative both scenarios are checked. We have to keep in mind the view of end user while testing. We have to think what end user can think.

Gray Box testing: If the Black box tester have the knowledge of programming and looking into the matter of white box testing also then it is called as Gray box testing.

SDLC has following three approaches:

1.Water fall method

2. V shape model

3. Agile

- **Iterative Model. ...**
- **Spiral Model. ...**
- **Big Bang Model. ..**

These are also some of the SDLC Models

.

1. Water fall method

Microsoft uses water fall method. In water fall method customer requirement cant be changed. It is a step by step process. Every stage is performed sequentially i.e. one after another. If any defect is found, it is logged and solved in the next release. Release Is of 3 months. It is also called Linear Sequential Life cycle model. Here outcome of one stage is input for next stage

Applications: Situations where waterfall model is used: 1. Requirement are very well documented, cleared and fixed. 2. Product definition is stable. 3. There are no changing requirements.

2. Agile Methodology:

Agile methodology has following flavors:

1.XP----Xtreme Programming
2. Lean
3.Kanban
4.Scrum
5.DSDM: Dynamic system development method
6. FDD: Future Driven Development.

There is no BA in agile. Stakeholder is a higher position than BA. BA is too much smaller position than stakeholder.

Agile Architecture:

Stake Holder-------→ Product Owner--------→Product Backlog (By estimation process)----------→Sprint Backlog--------→ User Stories----→ Test Case Design

Stake Holder: Stake holder has set of all requirement. He tells the requirement to product owner.

Product Owner: Product owner collects the requirement from stake holder.

Product Backlog: List of requirement collected from stakeholder is called product backlog.

Sprint Backlog: By estimation process, requirement for particular sprint are decided called as backlog.

Sprint Planning Meeting:

PO, Scrum Master, Development team lead, Testing team lead attends the sprint planning meeting.
This meeting is about 45 minutes to 1 hr.
Client requirement and complexity of the project is considered in this.
How much time means how much efforts. Efforts always calculated in hours which whole digit. It is never in fraction.
Agile Ceremonies means meetings in agile.
Ceremonies means meetings.
Sprint time does not changes. It is 2 weeks in our company i.e. 10 working days. It is fix.
Some companies may have it of three weeks.

User stories is nothing but the requirement in detail. Scrum master prepares the user stories.
User stories only contain the functionality.
Other than functionality tester have to check for font, color etc. and these things are mentioned in the design (mockup)
No of user stories in sprint are dependent on requirement.
1 Story point ==== 2 Hours
We have to check the functionality in different browsers and in which browser is provided in the "Test Plan"

Fibonacci Series: 1,1,2,3,5,8,13,15,21
Agile follows Fibonacci series .

(A web application (or web app) is application software that runs on a web server, unlike computer-based software programs that are run locally on the operating system (OS) of the device. Web applications are accessed by the user through a web browser with an active network connection. These applications are programmed using a client–server modeled structure—the user ("*client*") is provided *services* through an *off-site server* that is hosted by a third-party. Examples of commonly-used web applications include: web-mail, online retail sales, online banking, and online auctions.)

DATE 15 TH JUNE 2021

Meeting No 02 in Agile is User Story Walkthrough Meeting

1. **Scrum Master 2. Development team 3. Testing team These people attend the meeting. Meeting duration is around one hour**

   In this meeting sprint functionality is explained with the help of mock up.
   User stories are read, assigned by the scrum master to the concerned developer and tester.
   Estimation of story point is taken from the developer and tester.

   User stories are assigned, estimated in JIRA software.
   When user stories are assigned to developer and tester an system generated mail goes to both the assigned persons.

   Sometimes tester may need more time than the developer because when work is similar type, developer can copy code and edit, but the tester need to check all things in detail.

   This is the meeting held at start of sprint, and after this meeting only, to the next day actual work is going to be started.
   Tester and developer are able to see their assigned work in software.
   Others can also see, current status of tester or developer.

HP-ALM (Application Lifecycle Management)

HP ALM (Application Life Cycle Management) is a web based tool that helps organizations to manage the application lifecycle right from project planning, requirements gathering, until Testing & deployment, which otherwise is a time-consuming task.

In its earlier avatar as HP Quality Center, the test management tool was developed by Mercury interactive.

It is now developed by HP as ALM. The ALM full form is Application Life Cycle Management Tool that supports various phases of the software development life cycle.

Day 08 16/6/2021

Sprint	Developer	Tester
Day 1	Developer will read and analyze the user stories	Tester will read and analyze the user stories
Day 2	If there are some doubts or queries then there will be Grooming meeting which is conducted by the scrum master and he resolve the queries of all the concerned .	
	On day 2 developer first prepare the flow chart	Tester thinks on test cases and start to create the test cases
Day 3	Development starts development	Test cases creation
Day 4	Development phase	Test cases creation
Day 5	Development phase	Test cases review
Day 6	Development complete	Testing starts

While designing the test cases first think about the FUNCTIONALITY AND THEN USER INTERFACE. Then we have to check for functionality in positive and negative way. Performance also considered, whether it is same through out or not. Checking for brakage is also important. Ideal test cases are those which are easy to understand.

Home work::

Test case for Mobile Phone:

Functionality: Calling done or not, Net work or not, Apps work or not, How many app, Memory, Quality of Display, Can take photos, Camera capacity, Screen touch or button operated, Capacity for simcard, memory card, other, which ports are there (charging, headphone etc), battery capacity, how many hours can be used when charged fully., How many apps can be used simultaneously,

User Interface: Height, width, thicknes, material used, glass used, touch experience, location of camera, location of touch sensor, (weather it is single camera, dual camera or triple camera), size of buttons, charging port and headphone port location, safety cover.

Test Cases for Pen:

User Interface: Dimension of pen (length, height, width, round shape), Logo of company, color, material, Cap dimension, spring operated or not, ink pen or ball pen, ink color , refill fits in the pen or not, sharp edges or corner to pen, It holding smoothly,

Functionality: Whether it can write or not, how much it can write, how it write on different surfaces, how it write in inclined position on wall, performance is same throughout or varying, brakage, Flow of ink, overflow of ink,

Test cases for mouse:

Lenth, height, shape, color, width, weight , material, led light used, company logo, type of mouse (wired or contactless) , location and availability of two click button, specification and identification sticker, usb plug,

Mouse is detected by os or not, led works or not, cursor moves as per input, scroll and click work in combination properly or not, battery of contactless mouse works or not, working of mouse switch off and switch on, pointer visible properly or not.

Day 09 17/06/2021

Daily Stand Up meeting / Scrum Call

This meeting is actually scheduled for 15 minutes. But it get over in 8-10 minutes. We have to report or tell the following things:

1.What did you do yesterday?

2. What you are going to do today?

3. Issue if any?

Green color icon== user story

Red color icon ===bug or defect

Points in test cases:

1.SR no#

2.User Story

3.Module

4.Test Cases

5.Test Steps

6.Test Data

7.Expected Result

8. Actual Result

9.Pass/ Fail

10. Test Type

Test cases are prepared by considering the acceptance criterion in the user stories.

Test cases may be more than or less than total number of acceptance criterions in the user story. But only one thing is that all the acceptance criterions should get covered in that particular test case.

Test type is also one point in addition to above. In this we have to mention weather it is test case related to UI or functional.

The name of the user story is maximum of four words.Suppose user story has 100 number then it does not mean that, there are 99 user stories befor it. This numbering is sequential. Before it there may different point other than user stories.

Day 10 21/06/2021

Test Cases Review: This is done to ensure that all acceptance criterias are covered or not.

TEAMS

SLACK

Testing: Smoke test is the first test to decide whether to check the application or not.

It checks the following four points:

1. Basic core functionality is working or not

2.Tab Navigation

3. Link Validation

4. Page Validation

Dev-ops===Deployment of program on url.

http://dev.ktctc.in/----> for developer

http://test.ktctc,in/----> for tester

Day 11 A. Functional Testing

A) Behavioural Coverage:

Text Box====== 

(Focus/ Unfocus) Text should get focused when it is selected and it should get unfocussed when we move to next textbox.

2.Drop Down List: It shows the hidden list on clikc.

It includes various data. Usually it opens at down side. But if data quantity is more and there is no enough space below It or it will get open on upper side.It should get open when first click is done on that icon and for second click it should get closed. It should get open for first click and when we select any input from that drop down it should get closed.

3.Radio Button

We can select only one radio button at a time. When click is done on it, it gets selected, but when we again click on it, it does not get deselected. We have to select another option from the set given then only the first option will get deselected.

4.Check Box: (Check/Uncheck)

In this we check the box by click on it, and uncheck by the second click on it. Generally seen where we are giving permission or allowing something.

If there are other more checkboxes under one, if we select that all then only the main will get checked. If any check box is not checked the main check box will not get checked.

5.Button

This button is disabled. When we fill the required input in the above tasks, then it will get enabled to select.

Zoom In: 110,125

Zoom out: 90,80,75

Day 12 Input Domain Coverage

It checks the type and size of the input.

Type means datatype of input.

1.Boundary Value Analysis

In this we check the size of the text that how many characters/digits/input values are allowed in it. Eg if mobile number field is there, then it is restricted for 10 input digits. In general if password field is there, then it is restricted to 8 to 16 characters. It is related to size.

2.Equivalence Class partition

It is related to what type of data is going to be accepted by the textbox. If account number or amount to be transferred field is there then it will accept only digit. If name field is there then it will accept only the alphabets only.

Day 13 25/06/2021

3. Back End Coverage:

The backend of any software system is database. In backend coverage checks the whether the entered information from user gets stored into database or not. We also check whether database get fetched from database or not.

Check this in database

SQL Query

4.Arithmatic Coverage

All the arithmetic operations in the module are checked. Arithmetic operations include addition, multiplication, subtraction and division.

Check of all arithmetic calculations of the module.

We should remain strictly stick to the requirement.

5.Error Handling:

Error handling coverage include checking whether system show error message or not. If in customer requirement, mobile number should accept the 10 digits and developer build the software according to it, then if customer enter the less or more digits than 10, then system should highlight text box with red color with error message "Please enter 10 digit mobile number"

Immediate Error Notification

Error after api responce

Day 14 27/06/2021

Non Functional Testing:

1.Compatability testing: We check whether our software works properly on various expected platforms like chrome, firefox and edge. (Safari, opera and IE)

It is the process of checking whether the build is compatible with user expected platform. User expected platform are OS and Browsers. Generally we involve in the browser compatibility testing. Compatibility testing is divided into two parts: {(OS: Window/ Linus): We have worked only on Windows operating system}}

a) Cross Browser Testing: It is the process in which tester tests build on different browsers like Chrome, firebox, edge as per requirement. { Test plan include on which browser our software should work}

b) Version Compatibility Test: It is the process in which tester test build on different version of same browser. VM ware (Virtual Machine ware) is one tool which is used to do this.

2.Responsiveness: Responsive testing is the testing of the appearance of software for various zoom percentage. 75,80,90,100,110,125

3.Performance Testing: It is a testing method performed to determine the system performance in terms of speed, reliability and stability under varying workload. It is checked for various number of users, how the software responds. J meter is one tool used to give load to the software and perform the performance testing.

Day 15 28/06/2021

4.Sanitation Testing/ Garbage Testing:

Sanity testing is the method in which we test/check for extra features which are not mentioned in the customer requirement. When we found any extra feature in the product we log them back as a defect and developer have to eliminate that extra feature. Checking anything which is implemented apart from the

requirement is sanitation testing. {(Extra feature may be new requirement by client & company can ask for charges to do it. Hence no extra feature will be added other than requirement)}

****

5. Recovery Testing:

Recovery Testing is software testing technique which verifies software's ability to recover from failures like software/hardware crashes, network failures etc. The purpose of Recovery Testing is to determine whether software operations can be continued after disaster or integrity loss. Recovery testing involves reverting back software to the point where integrity was known and reprocessing transactions to the failure point.

If downloading is going on and system fails, then when system recovers, it should start downloading from the point at which it was stopped/ paused. But if banking login is there and system stops, then it should not continued after recovery. It should ask to login again.

The recovery requirements are given by customer i.e. customer can give requirement that he wants the system should recover from at that point or from start point.

6. Globalization Technique:

During this , we validates whether our application supports multiple languages or not.

Whenever user change language, language should get changed but numbers should be in English.

It has three parts: a) Localization Testing: Checks whether application supports local languages i.e. Marathi, Tamil,Kannada etc. b) Internationalization Testing: Checks whether application supports official languages of various countries i.e. Hindi, Chinese, Japanese etc.

c)Global Testing: Checks whether application support English only

Day 16 30/06/2021

1.Error: Mistake in program

2.Defect: Mistake found while testing (Defect→ Create in Jira→ Assign to developer)

Defect should be reproducible. Before finalizing the defect, is should be cross verified by using various data available with us. If then also, it get occurred then is should be assigned.

3.Bug: Defect which get accepted by the developer is called as bug. Developer fixes that bug.

4.Issue: When the defect has lots of impacts on other functionalities then it is called as "Issue".

Updated code is deployed on the url by dev-ops team.

{{ Interview Que: What will you do if defect is not get accepted by the developer?

Answewr: If the defect is not accepted by the developer then I will ask him to join for meeting and will show him the defect live with screen share and if then also he does not accept it then I will approach to the scrum master and discuss with him. If he also not give the firm solution, and keep the question in dwelling condition like may be or may not be, then we will ask developer to give the comment for that defect in jira and tag the concerned scrum master, development team lead etc. in that. After his comment I will close that defect}}

Day 17 01/07/2021

Priority: Importance of defect wrt requirement. (Urgency of defect) Decided by developer
Severity: Seriousness of defect wrt functionality. Decided by Tester.

{{Point to remember: We write the test cases only for the functional testing. Not for the Smoke testing}}

Sr.No.	Title	Priority	Severity
1	Login Not Working	High	High
2.	Spelling mistake in Terms and Conditions	Low	Low
3	Forget Passward not working	Low	High
4.	Name spelling of Facebook is like “Facebuk”	High	Low
5.	Paytm app do not have symbol	High	Low
6.	Submit button in banking software does not work	High	High
7.	Submit button work properly but the color is different	Medium	Low

Day 18 2/7/2021

Retesting:Reexecution of modifiedapplication with multiple test data to validate its functionality is called as retesting.

Retesting is method of re-executing modified build/application with multiple test data.

Before we log the defect, we check that the defect is getting reproducible. Then we log that defect.

A good defect is that defect which occurs repeatedly on multiple test data.When we check the system for first time then we do retesting to ensure that this defect is good defect.

Regression Testing:Re-execution of test on modified build to ensure bug is fixed and occurance of side effect to validate functionality is known as regression testing.

Regression testing is nothing but testing on modified build to know the impact on other modules functionality.

Regression testing occurs twice in every testing life cycle:

1)During SIT 2)Before UAT

Regression: During everyday execution (SIT) if we get any defect, we send it to developer to fix it. After fixing defect, build comes to testing. Then on modified build, we are going to perform regression testing.

We are going to start final regression before build goes to UAT.

In this testing:

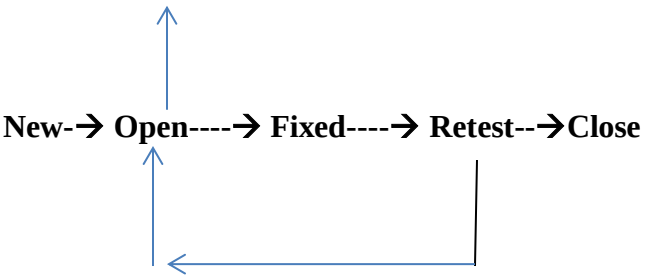
a) **All failed test cases are tested again**
b) **Newly added scenarios are tested**
c) **All high priority test cases are executed**
d) **If any time permit, medium and low priority test cases are executed.**

Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis is defined as analyzing the impact of changes in the deployed product or application. It gives the information about the areas of the system that may be affected due to the change in the particular section or features of the application.

(By class, methods in the programming developer comes know where the impact may occure. Where same class, methods are used and changes are done in any one, it affect the concerned other module. Tester need to check the same. Developer give us the information for the same.)

Day 19 04/07/2019

Defect Life Cycle:



- **Reopen: If the bug persists even after the developer has fixed the bug, the tester changes the status to "reopened". Once again the bug goes through the life cycle.**
- **Closed: If the bug is no longer exists then tester assigns the status "Closed."**
- **Duplicate: If the defect is repeated twice or the defect corresponds to the same concept of the bug, the status is changed to "duplicate."**
- **Rejected: If the developer feels the defect is not a genuine defect then it changes the defect to "rejected."**
- **Deferred: If the present bug is not of a prime priority and if it is expected to get fixed in the next release, then status "Deferred" is assigned to such bugs**
- **Not a bug:If it does not affect the functionality of the application then the status assigned to a bug is "Not a bug".{ (to be asked)}**

Day 20 5/7/2021

Software Testing Life Cycle

1.Requirement Analysis

2.Test Case Creation

3.Test Case Review

4.Test Case Execution

5. Test Report

Day 21 7/7/2021

Test case review type:

1. **Self Review** **2. Team Review** **3.Peer Review**

Grid means table

User story has summary.

Day 22 8/7/2021

Normally there are 20-30 user stories are there in a sprint and we personally as a tester works on the 7-10 user stories.

Maximum user stories point are 13 for a single user story.

User story points are given on the basis of 1. Mockup understanding (functionality) and 2. Acceptance criterion.

Tracebility Matrix:

Mapping between requirement and test cases is done in traceability matrix.

Two types: a) Forward tracebility matrix: In this we map the user stories with test cases

B) Backward tracebility matrix:In this we map the defects with test cases.

Test cases should be simple, easy to understand. Proper priority should be assigned to it. Grammatically correct. Specifically related to the acceptance criterions.

For test data we put the home url always. We don't put the final url upto that destination point.

Day 23 12/7/2021

We don't write the test cases for smoke testing.

Elements should not get shifted on error message.

Tickets/ cards available -→ Userstory, task, subtask, bug,epic

Epic---→Userstory---→Bug---------→ task

({shift+windows+s ----------→ gives you snapshot)}

We verify all the elements on the screen as per mockup.

Phigma mockup: Mockup is always open in edit mode.

In regression testing we check the test cases which were of High priority, medium priority etc.

In Agile there is no SRS. There are requirements in the form of user stories.

Day 24 13/7/2021

Fish Model:

In this review is done for SRS, DESIGN,CODING. Then testing is done.

Review of these is called inprogress testing. / Static testing/ Qualtiy Control / Verification

Actual testing part is called as outprocess testing. /Dynamic testing/ Quality assurance/ Validation

Adhoc Testing: Random testing of test cases. In this no knowledge of application is required. Test data and test cases are required for testing the application. All test cases are executed.

Exploretory Testing: In this we need to have knowledge of application. No test data and test cases are required. We should have the knowledge of functional flow.

Monkey testing: This is done when there is very short time for testing. Sample test cases are executed and testing is done.

Epic: It is nothing but the broad functionality. It is issue type/ ticket in Jira. We can add multiple user stories for it.

Sr.No.	Adhoc Testing	Exploaratory Testing
1	Test cases and test data required	Not required
2	Knowledge not required	Knowledge required
3	All test cases executed	Application is tested without test cases
4	Test cases are selected randomly	----------

Day 25 15/07/2021

Test Scenario: What to test e.g .login

Test Case: How to test

Smoke testing: When application comes to us then we do the smoke testing. (ie on unstable build)

Sanity testing: When application is deployed from qa to deployment then sanity testing is done. (i.e. on stable build)

Sprint Review Meeting: done on 10 th day of sprint means on the last day. Scrum master, PO, development team lead and test team lead do this. We are use to show case our work in this meeting.

Retrospective Meeting:In this we discuss the following things:

1. **Good things happened:**
   a. **What are things went well. Application comes to us on time for testing. Team coordination was good. (+1). Queries are resolved on time. Unit testing was done nicely so we got less defect.**
   b. **If the point which we want to say, is said by someone before us, then we just say from myside +1 to that point.**
2. **Challenges:**
   a. **Unit testing was not done properly.**
   b. **Did not receive the build on time**
   c. **Sudden manpower failure was occurred.**

   Test cases technique: Functional testing: Coverages BVA/ECP, Input domain coverage, error handling coverage, arithmetic coverage, back end coverage

Day 26 16/07/2021

Columns in Test Report:

Sr.No./Module/No. of test cases/Test cases executed/Test cases pass/Test cases failed/In progress/ Blocked.

Defect Summary

Sr.No./Severity/Total bugs/Closed/Open/Fixed(RFT)/Reopen

RFT: Ready for testing

Jira Board:

To do----Reopen-----In progress------Code review--------Deployment-----Ready for testing----testing-------done.

Sign off: When the application looks good and we are in phase of moving next then we give it. It is mailed to our higher authorities (to the stakeholder).

Conditional Sign off: In this the application is given sign with some conditions. Suppose there are two defects still open and in such condition we are giving sign off, then we mention the existence of the defect in it and then we give the sign off. This is called the conditional sign off.

Roles and Responsibilities:

1. **Estimation to user stories**
2. **Requirement analysis**
3. **Test cases creation**
4. **Test cases review**
5. **Traceability matrix**
6. **Test case execution**
7. **Test report and defect report.**

Test Excecution Summary

Sr No	Module	No of Test Cases	Test Cases Executed	Test Pass	Test Fail	In Progress	Blocked
1	Login	100	100	80	20	0	0
2	Home	145	90	80	10	20	25
3	Profile	65	65	65	0	0	0
Total		310	255	225	30	20	25

Defect Summary

Sr No	Severity	Total Bug	Open	Fixed/RFT	Closed	Reopen	
1	High	8	2	4	2	0	
2	Medium	12	4	2	6	0	
3	Low	10	0	3	6	1	
Total		30	6	9	14	1	

Questions:

1.Different types of manual testing?

2.How many defects do you found daily?

3.What are the different test levels?

4.What do mean by data driven testing?

5.What is test Script?

6.What is the difference between entry and exist criterio?

7.What is defect age?

8.What is state transition technique?

9.What is decision table technique?

10.Which are other Bug tracking software's other than the Jira?

11. In manual testing what are stub and drivers?

12. How will you handle a confict amoungst your team members? Have you faced confict among your team?

13.What is risk based testing?

14. In your current project what kind of bugs have you logged?

15. In your three years of experience have you ever deploy the build to the production?

16.Disadvantages of agile?

17. Which document you can consider to say that testing is complete?

18. What is completeness and correctness?

19.Do you know TRM.

20.Which common defect you generally found?

21. How do we receive the requirements?

22.Is there SRS document in your organization? Who prepare the same.

23. What is burndown chart?

24.Why developer can reject you defects? (Give list of reasons)

25.How you can avoid duplicate defect?

26. What is critical bug or critical defect?

27. What is agile velocity?

28. What is dummy model provided in stub and driver case?

Day 27 18/7/2021

1.UAT (User Acceptance Testing):

UAT is done before every release. There is one UAT tracker(Excel sheet). All have access including client also. In UAT client used to give his comment on software. As per his observations corrections are done.

Testing which is done by client. (End User)

If the company is product based, then testing is done by tester and that is called as alpha testing

If the company is service based, then client do the testing and that is called as beta testing.

It is called as Go live also. Duration of UAT is about 15 to 20 days. It is demo environment.

2.Advantages of Agile:

Sprint wise Delivery, change in requirement is allowed.

3.Hot Fix

Hot Fix: End user found issue. It is fixed in 24 hours. It is retested and deployed immediately. There is a separate team for hot fix. We do no test it. But when it comes in next sprint we work on it.

{First it is seen whether is was given in requirement, and if it was there then it is fixed immediately in 24 hours. It is hot fix. But if new change is there, then it is taken as new requirement. It is called as change request and it is taken in next sprint. It is added in product backlog first. Then is discusses in sprint backlog and then it is taken in next sprint. It is called as change request. Not added in current sprint.}

4.Test Plan:

- ➔ **Prepared by lead**
- ➔ **Project level document**
- ➔ **Prepared in each release**
- ➔ **It include what is in testing scope**
- ➔ **What is out of scope**
- ➔ **Entry and exit criteria**
- ➔ **Schedule**
- ➔ **Risk: Unexpected resource unavailability**
- ➔ **Test plan is prepared by lead.**
- ➔ **Responsibilities are decided**

Entry Criterio: QA environment should be ready. QA deployment should be done. Test cases should be ready. Test data should be available. Required tools should be available.(software requirement and hardware requirement)

Exit Criterio:

100% test cases should be executed. All defects should be fixed (Closed). No open error should be there in application.

Sign Off: When testing is done, from our side we mail to the stakeholder (Internal person). We mention that testing is complete and it looks good. And it is ready UAT.

Conditional Sign off: When we give sign off but there are some bugs which are still open then we mention it in mail with its number in it and all detail and mention its priority and severity, then such sign off is called as conditional sign off.

5.Test Strategy:

Prepared by manager. It is company level document.

It includes:

a) **Objective**
b) **b) Documentation format**
c) **Test Process---→Types of testing, tools used**
d) **d)Defect management tool—Jira.**
e) **E) Reporting to team**

6. Root cause analysis: Logs, classes are checked. We check defect is of backend or front end.

Defect Triage Call: Backend development team+Front end development team testing team have meeting regarding defect which is related with back end issue. This meeting is called as defect triage call.

7.Confict occurs in developing. It is not in maual testing. It is in automation testing.

The defect which is off high priority and high severity and not getting fixed, getting continuously open and has its other impacts also is called critical defect.

8.Driver and stub:

Suppose three module are to be checked. Let name it as A, B, C. If A, B are not ready and C is ready then there is problem in testing the module C as it depends on A,B. In this case a dummy/demo is done which is called as drives. If module A,B is ready and C is not ready then for testing and it is made dummy then it is called as stub.

9.When agile should not be preferred:

When there is fixed requirement and it is not going to accommodate the change at any stage, then agile should not be used in such case. Type of project and requirement decides the method which is to be used for it.

10.Release Note: Prepared by scrum master. It includes the functionality covered in that with it all details.

11.System Integration Testing: In this second regration is done. This is time allocated only for testing. No development is done during this period. Time period is 8-10 days.

12. Iteration: Updating in the modules.

**13. Daily routine: (Everyday explain from start to end)