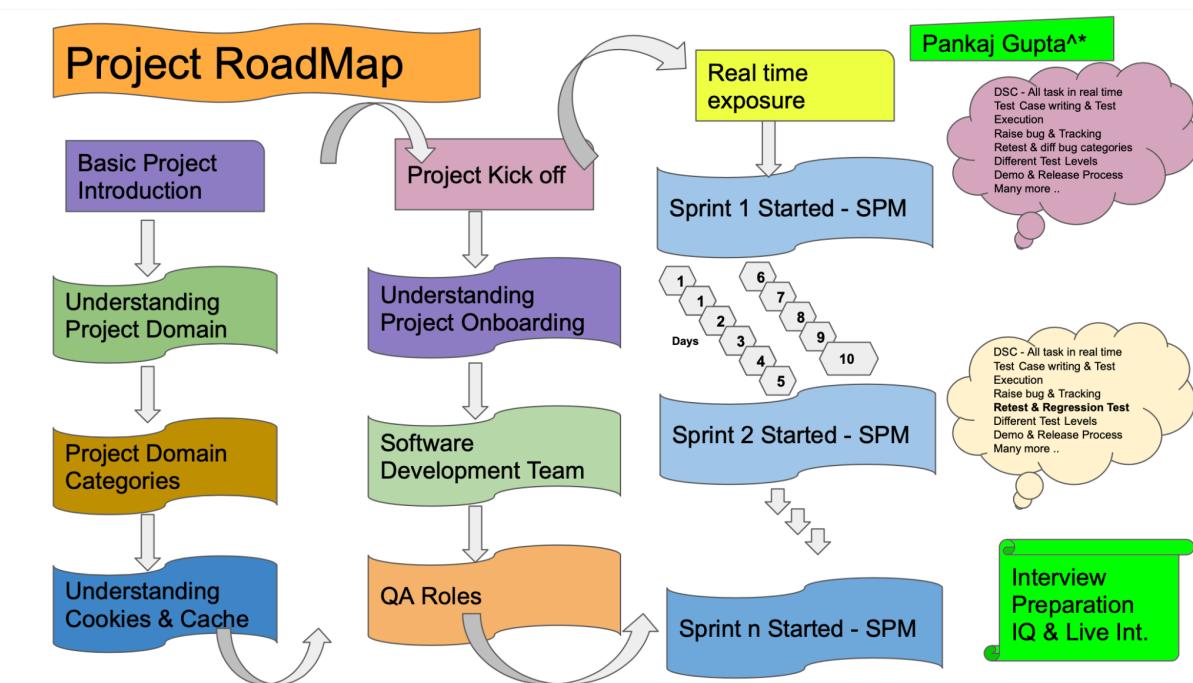


Refer Bonus at the end of the slide:



What is Live Project

Pankaj Gupta^*

Means you have worked on some ongoing Project that a company is building.
Normally a QA will be working on some Module not all the module But while Testing he can explore all the module.

Helps a student to learn all the phases of software Testing projects.

Doing same Job what a QA does in real time in Real Project.



Understanding Project as QA

Pankaj Gupta^*

- Project Introduction
- Going through PRD / BRD / SRS
- Test Plan
- Writing Test Scenario & Review
- Writing Test Cases & Review
- Test case Review & Approval
- RTM
- Environment Setup & Build deploy
- Test Execution
- Bug Reporting & Tracking
- Smoke, Sanity & Regression Testing
- Test Sign off & Execution Reporting
- Release Notes & Closure





Project Introduction

Introduction to the Project

Project vs Product

Domain

Technology used to build this Project

- Java / Spring boot / . NET / PHP / JavaScript / React. Js / Angular etc.

Who is Project Client

- If Product - Customer is Client
- If Project - Specify the client details

How Many person were there in your Project.

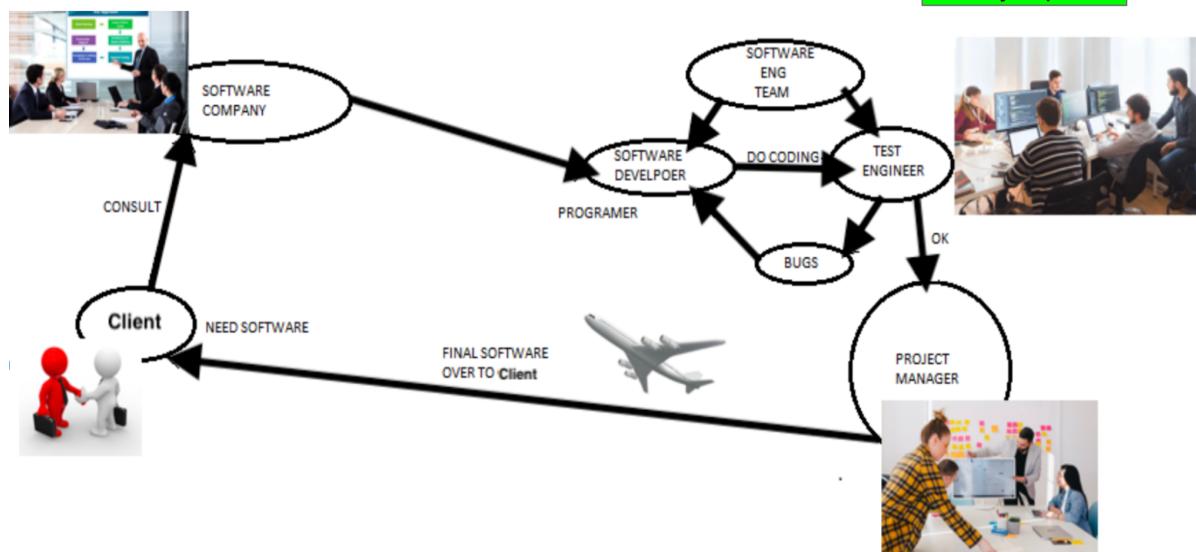
- Explain your software development team

What was the duration of your project

- 1 Year & 6 Month for CUG (Closed User Group)

Your Contribution into Project

- Explain the Module which you have Worked & Prepared while doing this Project.



Project Introduction

Pankaj Gupta^*



e-commerce

Project Introduction - Why to learn ?

Pankaj Gupta^*



Which Project you have worked ?

Can you explain your Project Domain ?

- They are interested to know whether you have the domain knowledge i.e. real time experience of that particular software which you have tested.
- This will one of the IQ to judge a candidates.

You will say e-commerce

- They will ask - is it B2B,B2C or C2C ?

Which Module you have worked much ?

- They want to know how much you have contributed to the Project ?

For freshers - It will be straight forward QnA But for exp. It will be cross questioning-> For which I will train you here ?

Example - How many Bugs you have raised , tell me P1/P2 Or How many duplicate bug you have raised ? etc.

e-commerce - Electronic commerce

Pankaj Gupta^*

Ecommerce basically involves two entities,

buyer and seller,

where seller will sell commodities or services required by buyer.

Commodity may be anything like - clothes, electronics item, fruits delivery or any other item etc.

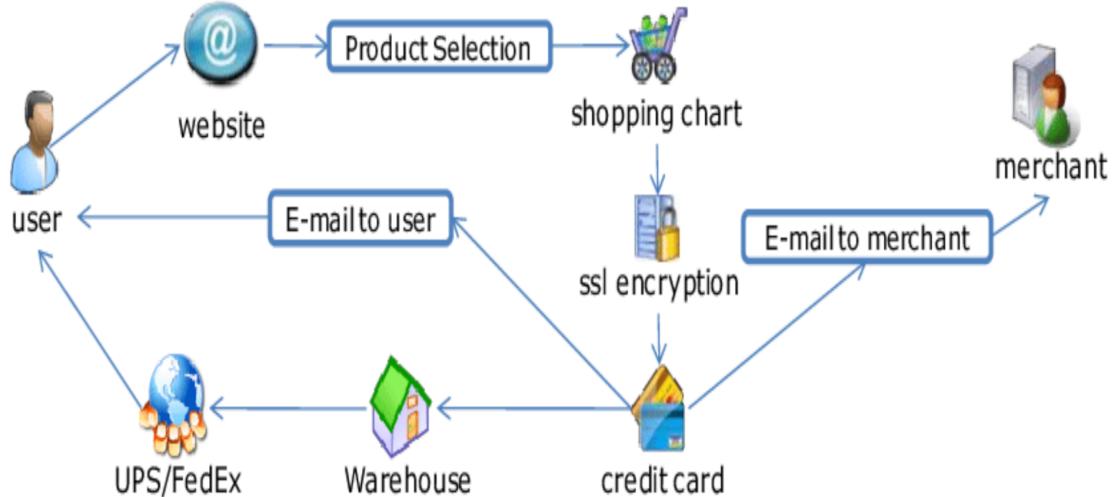
Electronic commerce is *buying and selling of goods or services through internet*. The products are advertised on e-commerce websites developed by online retailers. These companies have domain expertise in the products and services they offer to buyers/customers.

Various companies like Amazon, Big Bazaar, Flipkart, Snapdeal , Myntra offer products that are essential to daily needs, from books to mobiles, electronic gadgets to clothing, groceries to kitchen essentials.

These are e-commerce websites.

Basic Understanding

Pankaj Gupta^*



Basic Understanding

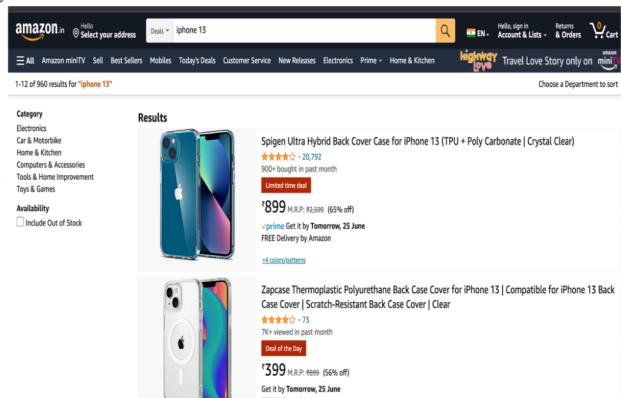
Pankaj Gupta^*

Seller - Add Product

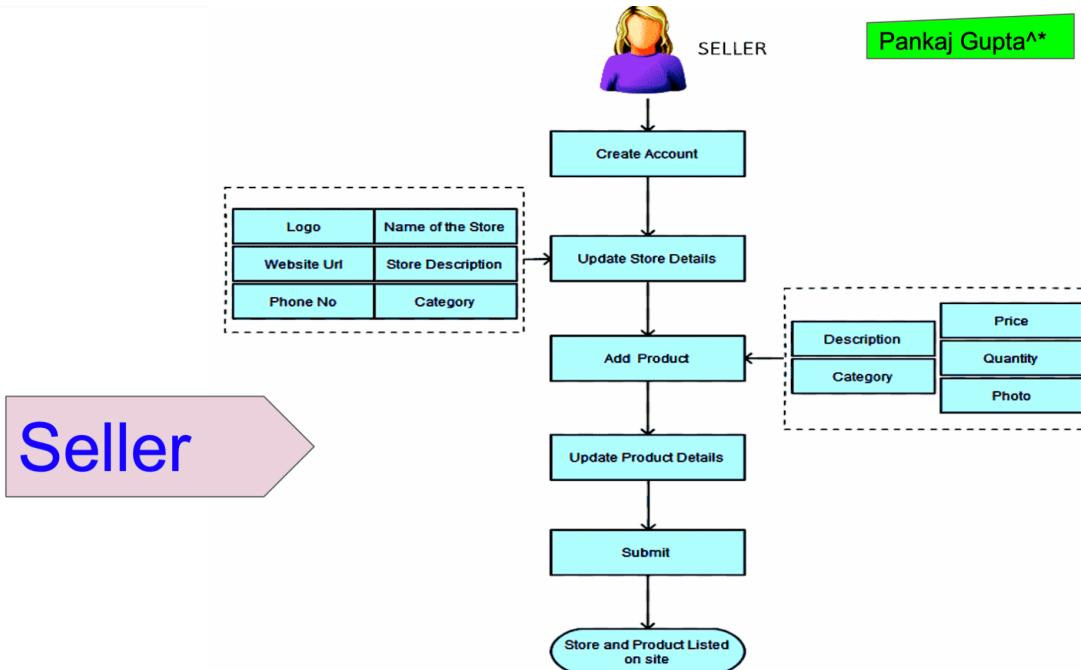
The screenshot shows a product addition form. Fields include:

- Name: Test Product
- Category: Apparel
- Price: 0.00
- Full description: (with various icons)

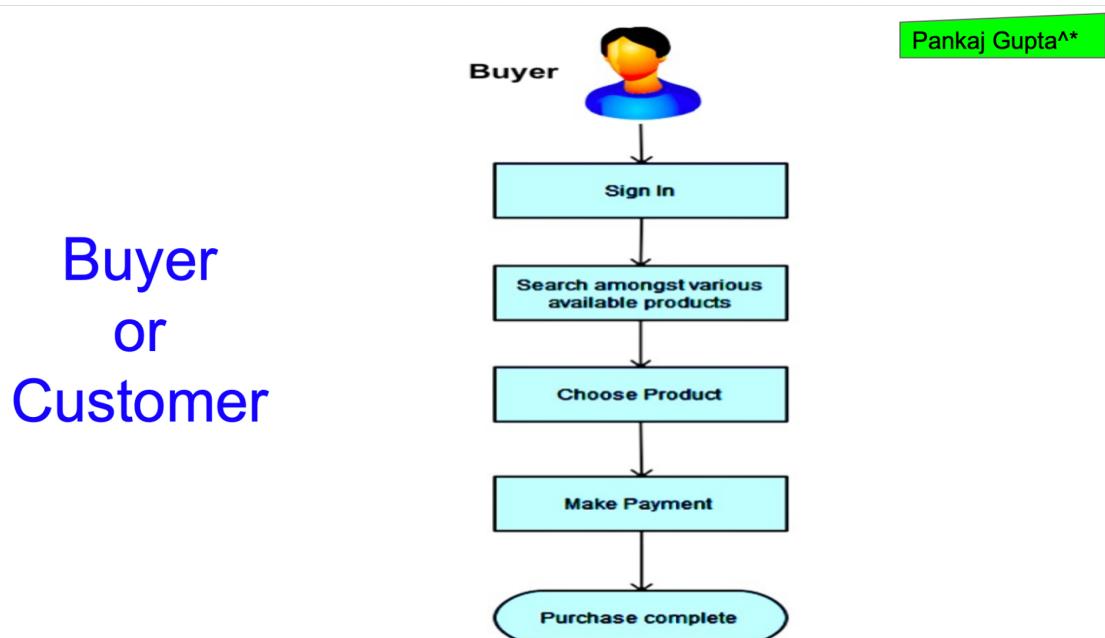
Buyer - View Product & Purchase



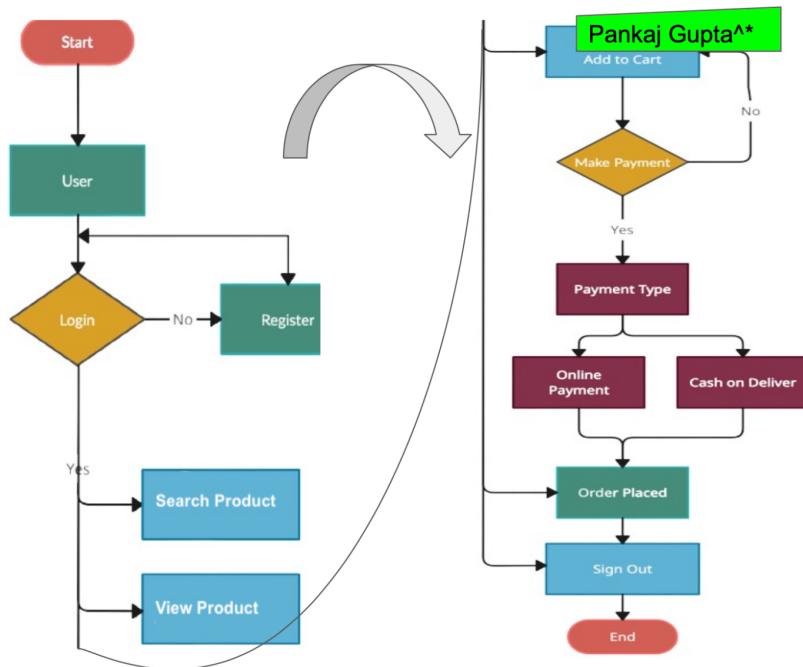
Seller



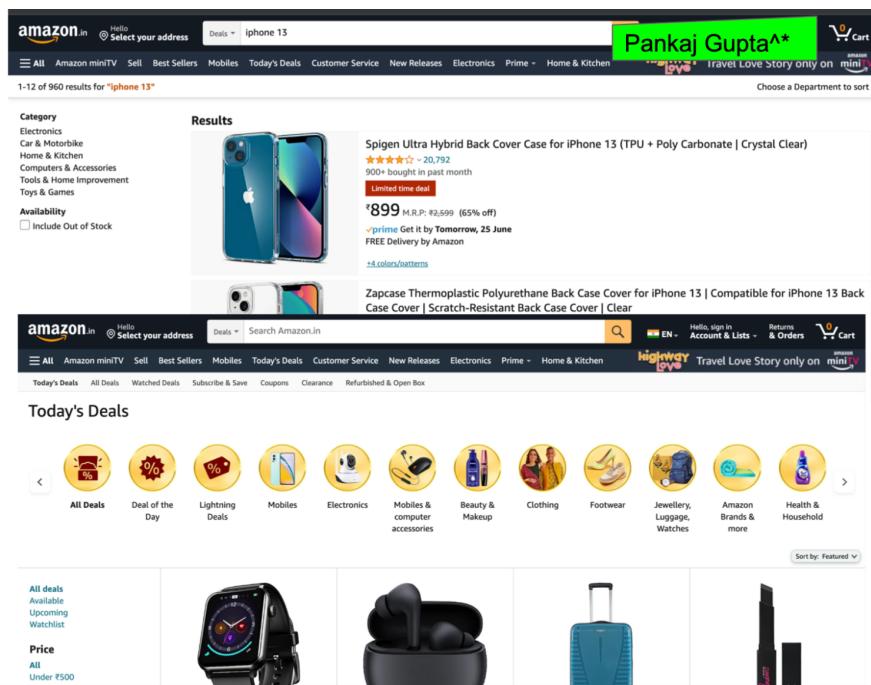
Seller Portal



Buyer or Customer



Buyer or Customer Portal



e-commerce - categories

Pankaj Gupta^*

Different eCommerce portals

Business to Business B2B

Manufacturer sell directly to Wholesale User/Company

Business to Consumer B2C

Manufacturer directly sell to Customer

Consumer to Consumer C2C

Customer Sells to another Customer

Business to Business B2B

Pankaj Gupta^*

Portals that are developed by companies that produce bulk products and these products are sold via their online sales portal to businesses that consume their products regularly as their raw materials.

B2B sites remove overheads of hiring sales team and regular sales follow-up with consumers for orders, by displaying their regular as well as new products with the pricing or offers directly to consumers.

B2B website basically connects Manufacturers & suppliers. End user will not be involved directly.

Manufacturer sell directly to Wholesale User/Company



B2B websites

From sources across the web

LinkedIn	global resources	Global Sources	Alibaba
HubSpot	IndiaMART	IndiaMART	Asana
eWorldTrade	EC21	EC21	Made In China

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Business to Consumer B2C

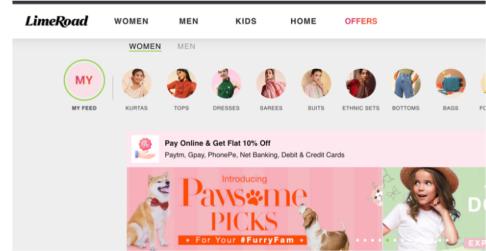
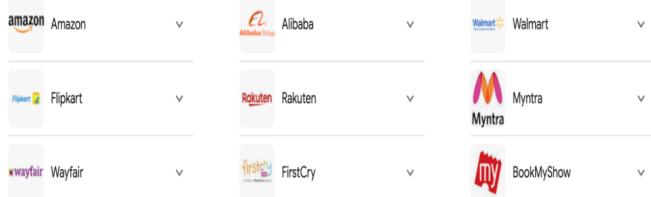
Portals are targeted for the customers by the manufacturing companies.

These companies have their own websites where the target audience is end-users who consume their products.

The clients are not regular buyers, they purchase on various occasions such as Thanksgiving day or Boxing Day, companies have to offer various deals to attract customers to purchase their products.

Manufacturer sell directly to customers

B2C website connects suppliers/Manufacturer with Customer.
End user will be involved directly in buying.



Consumer to Consumer C2C

Pankaj Gupta^*

Portals are targeted for the customers by the customers.

Portals such as Quikr, OLX where sellers who wish to dispose off used products that are in good condition such as electronic items, furniture, utility tools can post their offer and buyers who are interested in such items can contact to purchase these items.

Various services such as portals like rentals, 99acres, noBrokers allow real estate owners such as apartments, shops, land to either sell or rent their properties online.

eCommerce domain requires understanding the flow of data requests from user registration, cookies saved during first-time users explore the web or mobile portal.

C2C companies list



C2C website connects Customer with Customer.
End user will be involved directly as buyer & seller.

Customer Sells to another Customer

Various advantages eCommerce offers are

- A comprehensive range of options for product with respect to their gender, age, brand, fashion, price range.
- Round-the-clock availability to select and purchase various items of desire and need.
- Payment options from net banking, credit cards, e-wallet, cash on delivery, etc.
- Privacy of personal information and guarantee of secured transactions.
- Refund option in case of return of goods if the user changes his/her mind from purchase.
- Once registered on portal Ease of login, view wish list, the status of the order placed, history of purchases, repeat order from the past purchases, option to save credit card details for quick pay, the intimation of availability of a product in case it is not in stock, in case product is in the wishlist.
- Options to purchase items from the web as well as mobile platforms for the e-commerce web portal.

Domain knowledge for software testers for eCommerce

In order to test software testers should have good understanding of features and functionalities of e-commerce portals. e-commerce portals bring together technologies such as online transaction and processing, electronic data interchange, web services, API testing, supply chain, and inventory management, session and cookies validation, security testing, protocols testing and business and domain understanding.

How orders are saved and displayed in a shopping cart, wish list and order status, procurement history.

- Will Understand Cache & cookies concepts.

How points are earned or offer applied on purchase.

How transactions happened & process. - Payment gateway

How different integration happened - API testing

Knowledge of Cache & cookies concepts

Cookies and cache (or browser **cache**) are two forms of **temporary storage** kept on a client's machine to improve the performance of web pages.

A website or application uses cookies to store the user's activities and identify their trail of preferences.

Cookies store temporary data for tracking, such as browsing sessions, history of using websites and apps, etc.

Cache



Cookies



Cache stores Javascript, CSS, HTML pages, media (images and videos), etc. in temp memory i.e. RAM also called as cache memory.

When the user first visits the website, the content is downloaded from the web server and saved to a local directory.

The cache remembers parts of pages, like images, to help them open faster during your next visit.

Let's understand in Details

Cookies concepts

Cookies are temporary internet files which are created at client side when we open a website. These files contain user data.

Cookies are small bits of data that a browser stores and sends back to the server as a part of a response, in the form of a response header.

An HTTP cookie (also called web cookie, Internet cookie, browser cookie or simply cookie) is a small piece of data sent from a website and stored in the user's web browser while the user is browsing.

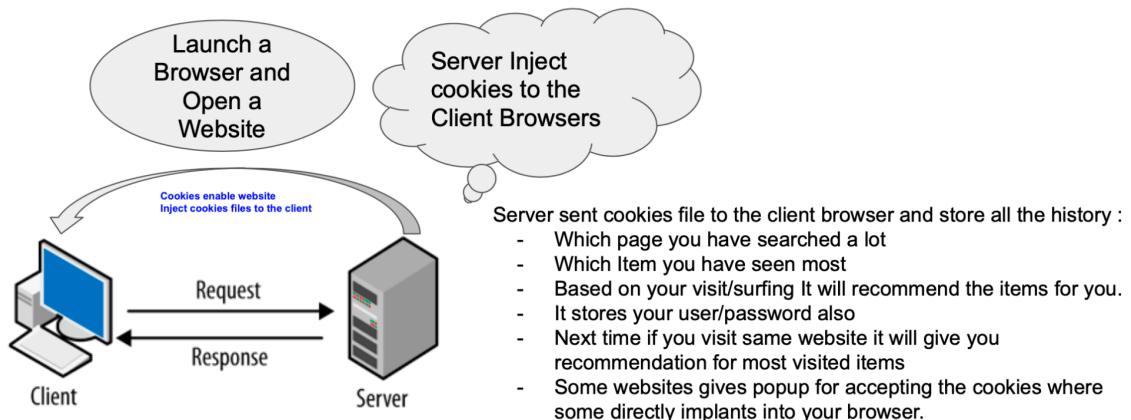
Cookie is a very small piece of information which is stored on the client's machine by the web site and is sent back to the server each time a page is requested. Cookies are usually used to store information needed for shorter periods. Cookies remain valid for a very small period of time and after that they expire. A cookie keeps information in the user's browser until it is deleted from there. We can store almost anything in browser cookies. The problem with cookies are that anyone can block or delete cookie content at any time, so if any application is dependent on browser cookie then that application would not work if cookie is deleted or blocked.

Cookies



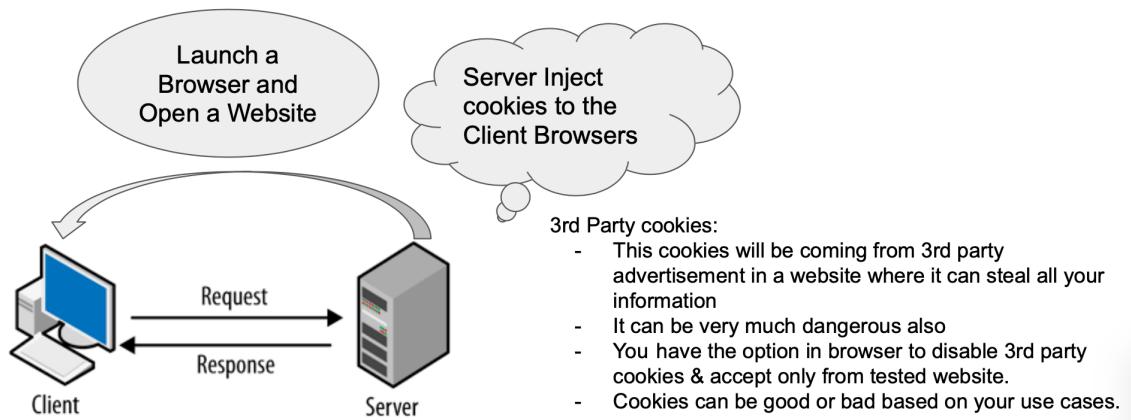
Cookies Examples

Cookies are temporary internet files which are created at client side when we open a website. These files contain user data.



Cookies Examples

Cookies are temporary internet files which are created at client side when we open a website. These files contain user data.



Cache concepts

A browser cache is a client-local storage that the browser uses to store responses for serving them locally instead of requesting them from the server.

HTTP caching is a mechanism used to store temporary data in a memory and use the data from that location for future requests. When a user requests for some information from a website, the server responds to the request and also, at the same time stores the object in the cache. The next time the user requests for the same object, the object is served straight from the cache rather than from the server provided the object is not stale. There are various ways using which HTTP checks if a cache object is reusable or not and one can read about conditional HTTP requests to learn more about it.

Cache is a temporary storage of web page resources stored on a client's machine for quicker loading of the web pages. The browser stores the web site contents like the images, videos, audio, text etc on our computer so the next time when we load the same website we will find it loading faster.

The page elements are downloaded when we visit a website and the browser checks its cache folder for copies when we browse the website. If a copy exists, then the browser doesn't download the same file again, thus significantly speeding up web browsing speeds.

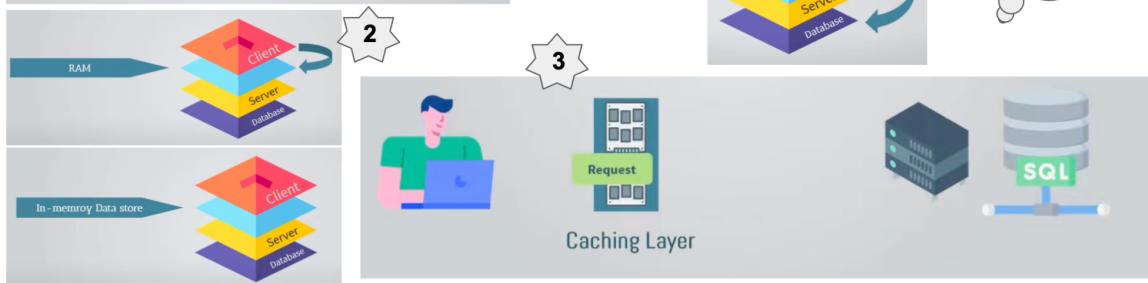
Cache Examples

Temporary Memory to save recent or frequently visit apps.

Example - If you loads any apps(facebook) Basically Mobile apps at client side then whatever page or files you have visited that will be stored in your temp memory (RAM) so that when you visit next time it will not wait for that page to download instead it will fetch from your local storage & hence app performance will be faster.

- Whatever page you might have surf that will be available even internet is gone in the app.

Caching is using the computer's **main memory** to **efficiently** manage **frequently used** data



Real time uses

Pankaj Gupta^*

When even we have to test new features - sometimes due to caching that will not be applied - Hence every time a new features released - user have to clear the cache for the app.

- After clearing the cache few memory will be released and available for further use.
- It's better not to clear the cache until required.because if you cleared and again visit to the app again same page will be downloaded to your local directory.

Cache	Cookies
Cache is employed to store the web site content for the long run purpose.	While cookie is employed to store user choices.
Cache's website contents are stored in browser only.	While cookie's contents are stored in both server and browser.
It expires manually.	While it expires automatically.
It consumes large space in terms of capacity.	While it consumes less space in terms of capacity.
Cache stores the contents like html pages, images, JavaScript, CSS etc.	While cookie store the contents like browsing sessions and temporary tracking data.
The types of cache are: Browser cache and proxy cache.	While the types of cookies are: Transient and persistent cookies.
In Cache, content of the website is saving only on browser.	In Cookies, content of the website is saving on both server and browser.

Recap

Pankaj Gupta^*

Electronic commerce is buying and selling goods or services through the internet.

The products are advertised on e-commerce websites developed by online retailers.

Types of eCommerce portals are B2B, B2C, C2C. Some of the features like an exhaustive range of option for product to select from, 24x7 availability of product to select desired items, options of paying like net banking, credit cards, cash on delivery, a guarantee of secured transactions, refund option in case of return of purchased items, wishlist, order status, quick pay options.

In order to test software, testers should have a good understanding of the features and functionalities of e-commerce portals. To test complex eCommerce portals testers should have good knowledge of online transaction and processing, electronic data interchange, web services, API testing, supply chain, and inventory management, session and cookies validation, security testing, protocols testing, and business and domain understanding.

Pankaj Gupta^*

Our Project Introduction

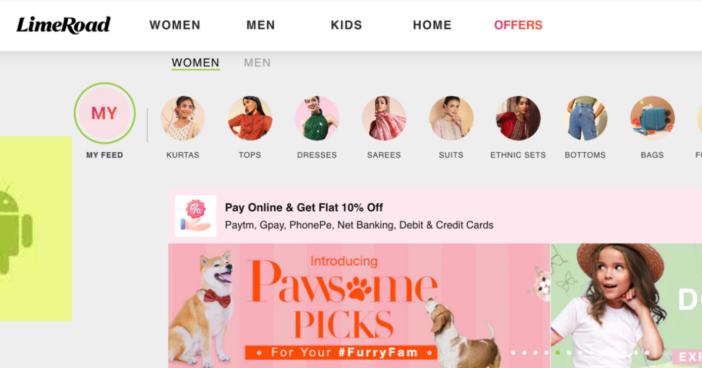
We will be working on ecommerce website B2C

Will explore different modules for Testing

Buyer/Customer Portal - <https://www.limeroad.com/>

Seller Portal - <https://seller.trunkroute.com/>

B2C website connects suppliers/Manufacturer with Customer. End user will be involved directly in buying.



Web App Project

But, Almost Every Project has Mobile App
Now a days - Hence Opportunity in Mobile App Testing will be more
Explore Mobile App Testing - [Here](#)

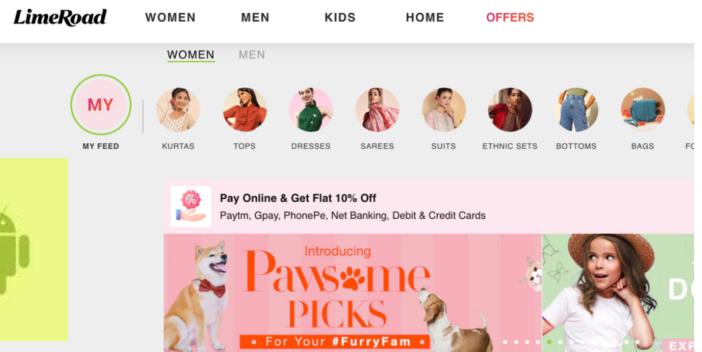
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Should know basic software Testing - Refer In detail course on it (VVI)

Web App Testing

Mobile App Testing

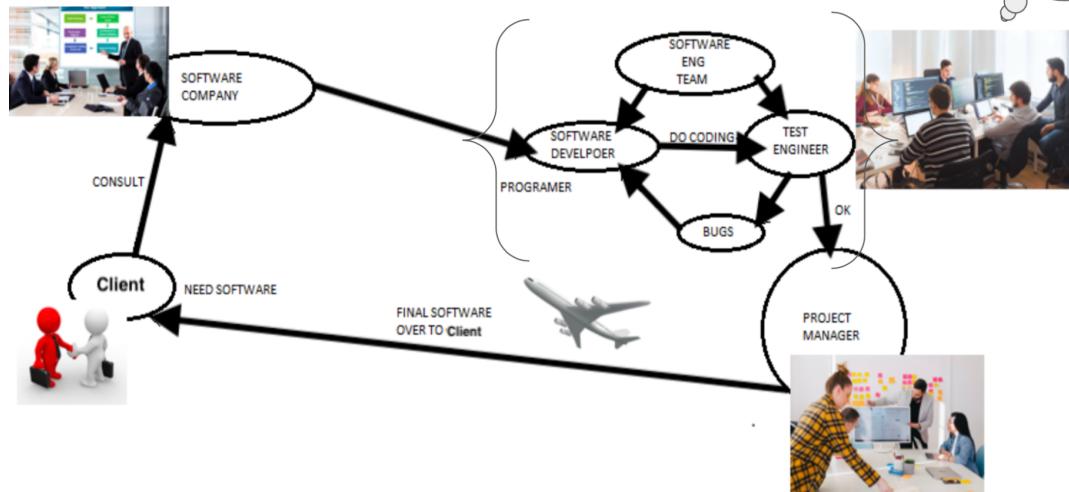
Mobile App testing will be added more advantage for your resume & have more opportunity



Project onboarding Process

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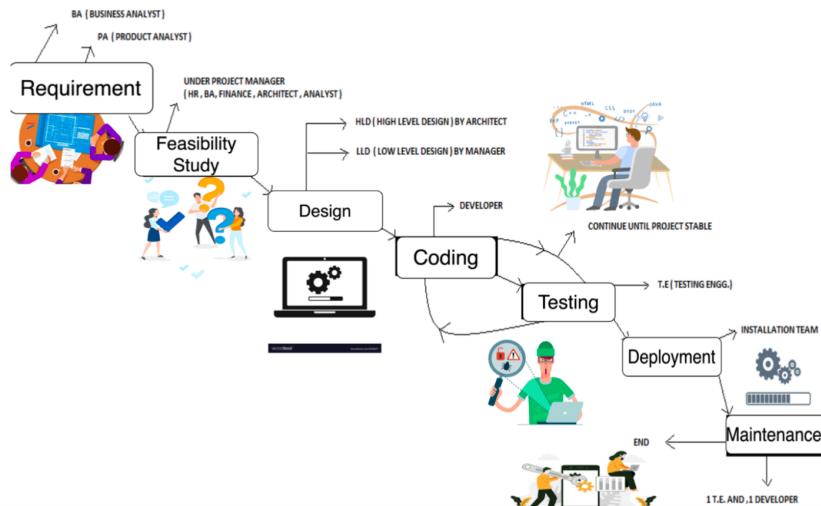
understand ->
discuss the Project &
Agree for
Development



SDLC - Overview

Pankaj Gupta^*

Understand
Complete SDLC
Flow
Get Started with
Live Project



Software Development Team

Pankaj Gupta^*



Software Development Team

Pankaj Gupta^*

Dev Team Details: 18

- 1 Engineering Manager Name -
- 1 Principal SDE Name -
- 1 Lead SDE Name -
- 4 Sr. SDE Name -
- 3 Android Developer Name -
- 4 iOS Developer Name -
- 4 SDE - II

QA Team Details: 11

- 1 QA Manager Name -
- 1 QA Lead Name -
- 1 Sr. QA Name -
- 4 QA - II
 - 2 Mobile App QA
 - 2 Web App QA
- 4 SDET
 - 2 Sr. SDET
 - 2 SDET-II

Design Team: 4

- 1 Design Manager -
- 2 Sr. Designer -
- 1 Associate Designer -

Project Management Team: 4

- 1 Project Manager -
- 2 Sr. BA -

DevOps & SRE Team: 4

- 2 DevOps -
- 2 SRE -

High Level Team Understanding



Understanding Software Tester Roles

- Go through requirements, Analyzing users stories and/use cases/requirements for validity and feasibility
 - Communicate/Collaborate closely with other team members and departments
 - Prepare Test Case and Test Scenario
 - Execute all levels of testing (System, Integration, and Regression)
 - Design and develop automation scripts when needed
 - Raising Detect and tracking software defects and inconsistencies
 - Provide timely delivery after Testing
 - Apply quality engineering principals throughout the Agile product lifecycle
 - Provide support and documentation
 - Communicating with Client and discussing UAT Issue or Triage
 - Preparing Release notes and Test Summary Reports
 - Providing KT to the client if required
 - etc.



Requirement Freezing

Dev will analyse Dev scope & challenges & Clear all req. doubts
QA will analyse QA scope & challenges & Clear all req. doubts
Multiple customer interaction by BA & Finally Req. is Freeze for Dev

Now We will Focus only on QA things -

Requirement Walkthrough

Getting in details req. By BA & BA prepare PRD/SRD/SRS
Discussing/Explaining the Project with Development Team

PRD & User story will be shared to QA Team
QA will start Now

- QA will go through the (**Sample**)PRD and write unclear test scenario & doubts, which he can clarify in next day doubts call.
- In agile we don't wait - Directly connect with BA and clarify your doubts
- Once All doubts are cleared QA are good to go

JIRA Flow in Parallel by PM

PM will create EPIC-> User Story ->
Create Task for QA/Dev

Explain in Live JIRA

Project Manager will Create JIRA Ticket &
assign it to Dev & QA

QA will use Jira for
Task & Bug Tracking

Before Actual Development started -
Let's go through JIRA basic flow

Let's see JIRA

Going through PRD - Sample PRD

How PRD will come to QA

EPIC/Story Grooming - Jira Flow

- Epic Creation
- Story Creation
- PRD attached to Story
- Epic Grooming
- QnA & clarification session
- Requirement freezing

Sales > BA > Dev Team

Product > BA > Dev Team



Sprint Planning Meeting

Day 1

PM will plan the Sprint & Assign the User Story to QA & Dev. - (Approx 1-2 hr)

QA will start writing Test Cases.
Dev will Start Coding



Test Plan - by QA Lead/ Manager

- Explain all imp aspects
- Test Plan- By Lead / Manager
- Estimate
- Task/Module Allocation
- Scope / Scope Out
- ETA of Writing TC & Execution
- Test Strategy
- Entry / Exit criteria for all phase of STLC
- Resources & task allocation
- Tools & tech used
- Test Environment for Testing
- Risk & Mitigation
- Example - Resource is not well / So much Public holiday / Unplanned leave / Test data limitation / tool limitation etc.
- External dependencies etc.
- Different Test level and test type need to be covered
- Testing types performed
- etc.



[Test Plan - Link](#)

QA Task started

Scope for Sprint - 1

Login

Home Page

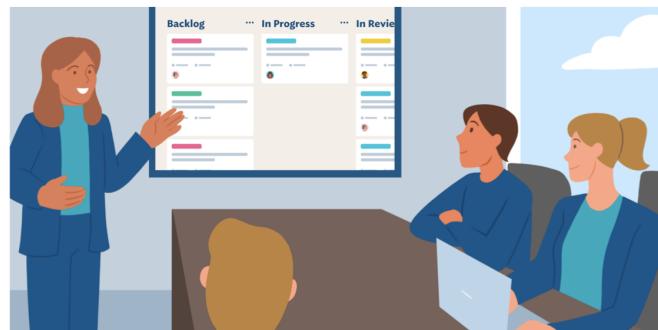
Will go through Login & Home page Test cases.

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

2



Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?

QA Update :(Update for One QA) - (Other QA will be working on seller website & other module)

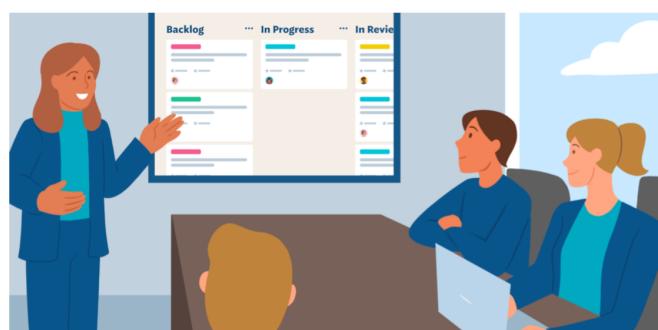
- I have Completed Test cases for Login yesterday.
- Today I will complete test cases for Home Page. - **Let's go through Test Cases**
- Assign written test cases for Review

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

3



Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?

QA Update :(Update for One QA) - (Other QA will be working on seller website & other module)

- I have Completed Test cases for Homepage yesterday.
- Have assigned the Test cases for review to Peer/BA & fixed Test cases comments for previous test cases & adding missing cases.

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

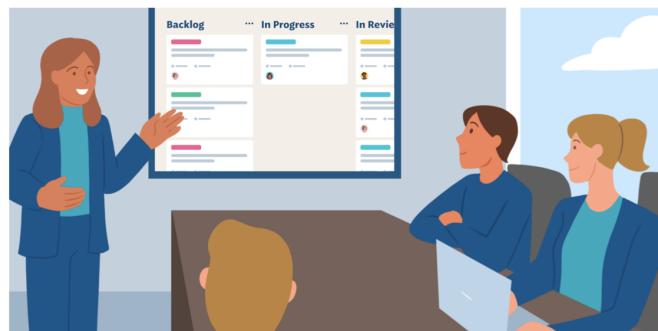
Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

4

Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) - (Other QA will be working on seller website & other module)

- I have Completed Test cases for Login & Home page.
- Today I will start Test Execution (Assuming multiple dev have worked & finished login feature)
- Have assigned the Test cases for review to Peer/BA & fixed Test cases comments for previous test cases.

Test case Review & RTM

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Day

4

QA Update :(Update for One QA) - One Test cases are ready for all user story

- QA Lead will prepare RTM
- QA Lead review the Test cases & Store in centralised location

Store in Drive in a Structured folder if Excel is used

Used Test case writing tools

- TestRail / Zyhire / TestLink etc. - Most of the company uses

[Sample RTM](#)

EPIC/Story Grooming - for next feature

In parallel BA/PM - will groom/explain the next user story([Filter & Search Product](#))
 - Which can be picked up in the next sprint by Dev/QA

Mean while login feature will be done by developer & Available for QA to test

QA will be notified by PM/EM/Dev

- Here is the URL
- <https://www.aws-preprod-limeroad.com/>

Start Test Cases Executions

Test Execution

<https://www.aws-preprod-limeroad.com/>

Test Data - Valid User Credentials

Assuming
feature is
not
working

Test Execution - Execute all the Test cases one by one

- Raise one Blockers
- Raise one Critical **Bug**

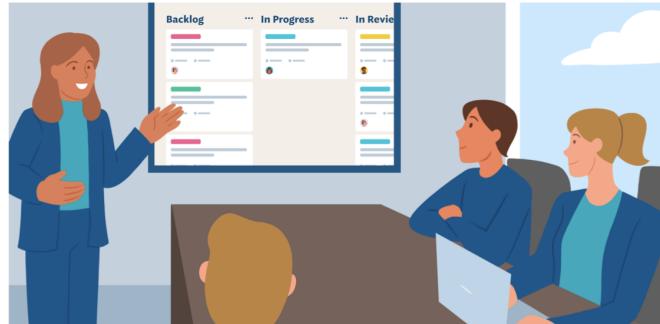
Do Smoke Test

Raising Bug in JIRA & assign to Dev/EM

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) -

- I have executed few Test cases from Login & Testing WIP
- Raised few Bugs & One is Blockers we need to Fix ()
- Will continue Test execution today
- Retest Blocker Fixes.

Test Execution

<https://www.aws-preprod-limeroad.com/>

Test Data - Valid User Credentials

Test Execution - Execute all the Test cases one by one

- Raise one Critical Bug

Assuming
feature is
not
working

Raising Bug in JIRA & assign to Dev/EM

Test Execution

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

5

<https://www.aws-preprod-limeroad.com/>

Test Data - Valid User Credentials

Test Execution - Execute all the Test cases one by one

- Raise one Major
- Raise one Minor **Bug**

Assuming
feature is
not
working

Raising Bug in JIRA & assign to Dev/EM

Recap - done so far ?

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day - 1 :

- Did SPM
- Prepare Test plan
- Written Login Test cases

Day - 2 :

- Did DSC
- Updated QA Status
- Written Homepage Test cases
- Assign test cases for review

Day - 3 :

- Did DSC
- Updated QA Status
- Completed Homepage Test cases
- Fix Test cases review comments

Day - 4 :

- Did DSC
- Updated QA Status
- Fix Test cases review comments for all
- Started Login Test Cases Executions & Raise bugs.
- Created RTM
- EPIC/Story Grooming

Day - 5 :

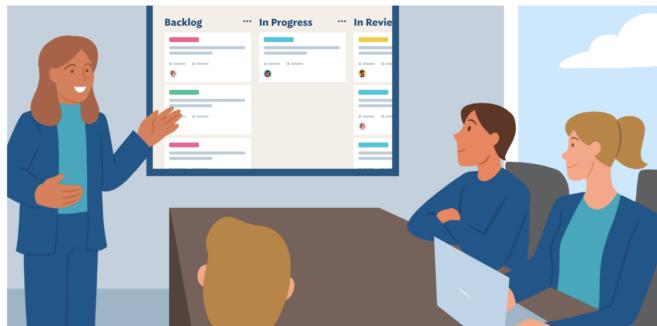
- Did DSC
- Updated QA Status
- Continue Test Cases executions
- Raised Critical & Blocker bugs
- Retested & Closed the Bug

Next 6,7..10 Days

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) -

- I have executed few Test cases from Login & raised Bugs
- Will verify Bug Fixes by Retest & continue execution for home page.

Test Execution & Re-Test

<https://www.aws-preprod-limeroad.com/>

Test Data - Valid User Credentials

Test Execution - ReTest Bug Fixes

- Closed one
- Reopen one

Test Execution - Execute all the Test cases one by one from Homepage

- Raise 4 Major
- **Raise 2 Minor**

Assuming feature is not working

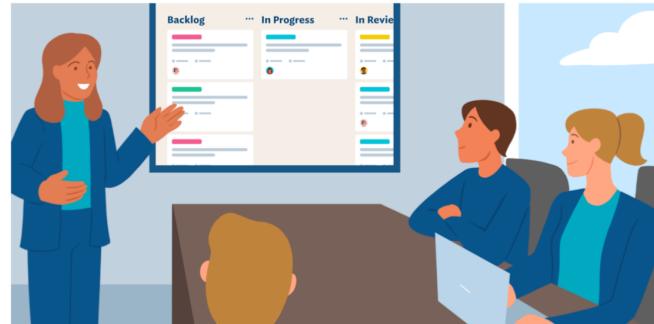
Test Executions Continue ..

Raising Bug in JIRA & assign to Dev/EM

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) -

- I have executed few Test cases from Homepages & raised Bugs & Re-Test few bugs
- Few Bugs Closed & few Re-Opened & assigned back to Dev
- Will verify next Bug Fixes by Retest & continue execution for home page.

Test Execution & Re-Test

<https://www.aws-preprod-limeroad.com/>

Test Data - Valid User Credentials

Test Execution - ReTest Bug Fixes

- Closed two
- Reopen one
- Rejected - by DEV
- Duplicate - by Dev

Assuming
feature is
not
working

Test Execution - Execute all the Test cases one by one from Homepage

- Raise 2 Major
- Raise 1 Minor **Bug**

Test Executions Continue ..

Raising Bug in JIRA & assign to Dev/EM

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

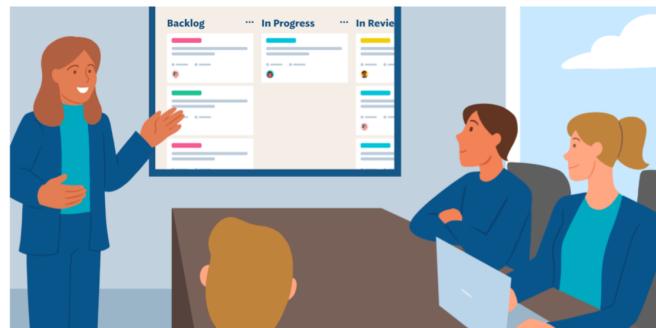
Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

8

Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) -

- I have executed few Test cases from Homepages & raised Bugs & Re-Test few bugs
- Few Bugs Closed & few Re-Opened & assigned back to Dev
- Will verify next Bug Fixes by Retest & continue execution for home page.

Test Execution & Re-Test

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

8

<https://www.aws-preprod-limeroad.com/>

Test Data - Valid User Credentials

Test Execution - ReTest Bug Fixes

- Closed One
- RFE - by PM (After Dev Discussion)
- Invalid - by Dev

Assuming feature is not working

Test Execution - Execute all the Test cases one by one from Homepage

- Raise 2 Minor
- Raise 1 very Minor **Bug**

Test Executions Continue ..

Raising Bug in JIRA & assign to Dev/EM

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

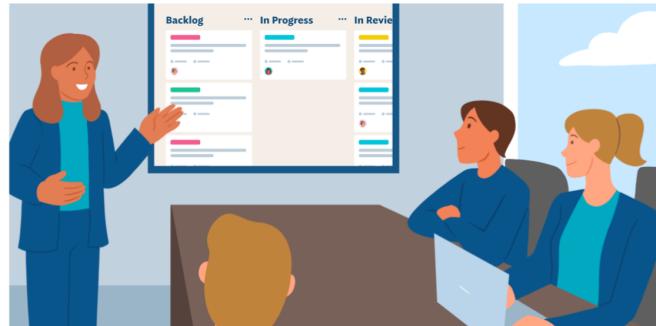
Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

9

Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) -

- I have executed All Test cases from Homepages & raised Bugs & Re-Test few bugs
- Few Bugs Closed & few Re-Opened & assigned back to Dev & few were Invalid & RFE.
- Will Re-Test & verify bug fixes.
- **Need to prepare for Client Demo for Tomorrow Release.**

Test Execution & Re-Test

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

9

<https://www.aws-preprod-limeroad.com/>

Test Data - Valid User Credentials

Test Execution - ReTest Bug Fixes

- Closed Two
- Not Reproducible - by Dev & QA will again explain



Test Execution - Execute all the Test cases one by one from Homepage

- No New Bugs

Test Executions Continue ..

Raising Bug in JIRA & assign to Dev/EM

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

Pankaj Gupta^*

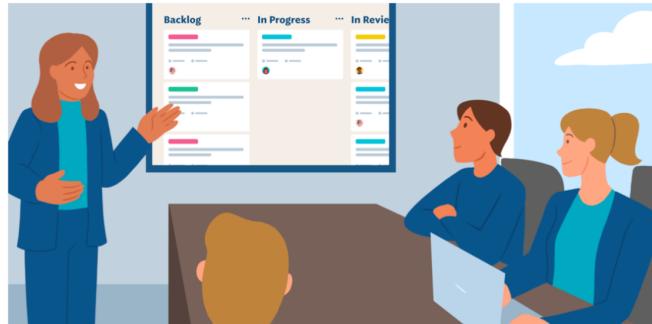
Day

10



Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) -

- I have Retest & closed all bugs & few are pending which will be fixed by EOD
- One Bug was Not Reproducible so need to discuss with dev & close it.
- Will Retest few bug & prepare Test Execution Report & Release Notes.
- Have Demo dry run @2pm & client Demo @4-5PM IST

Test Execution Report & Re-Test

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

10

<https://www.aws-preprod-limeroad.com/>

Test Data - Valid User Credentials

Test Execution - ReTest Bug Fixes

- Prepare Test Execution Report
- Prepare Release Notes.

Assuming
Sprint is of
two week

Sample Test Execution report

Sample Release Notes

Dry run & Client Demo

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day 10

<https://www.aws-preprod-limeroad.com/>

Test Data - Valid User Credentials

Demo -

- Create Demo Script
 - What to be demoed
 - Record Dry run as Backup
 - Make sure everyone included in the demo.
 - Note down all the Q&A asked in the demo or improvements highlighted.

Prepare
well for
Demo &
Practice

[Sample Test Execution report](#)

[Sample Release Notes](#)

Send Release Mails

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day 10

Assuming
Client will
Test the
same in
UAT

Email sent to all - By QA Manager/Lead

Project Manager Close the Sprint & Start New

Email Format

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

10

Hi All,

Please find attached release notes for your reference. [Release Notes Link](#)

All the required details along with URLs, APK links and User credentials is given in release notes.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Pankaj Gupta

Imp Point -

1. Keep all the Client Email in to
2. Keep all the Internal stakeholder in CC
3. Whatever resources you are sharing make sure it has right permission.
4. Make Sure Right info has been shared - Review is very imp

Sprint Planning Meeting

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

1

PM will plan the Sprint & Assign the User Story to QA & Dev. - (Approx 1-2 hr)

QA will start writing Test Cases (**Search Product**)
Dev will Start Coding



QA Task started

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

1

Scope for Sprint - 2
Search Product

Will go through **Search Product** Test cases.

Retrospect meeting and next Story continue ..

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

2

It happen after the sprint over
In this meeting we think what was right, what was wrong
Any improvement if requirement.

Every Team will highlights the good / bad happen in the previous sprint.

PM will take all inputs & make sure that is being followed from next sprint.

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

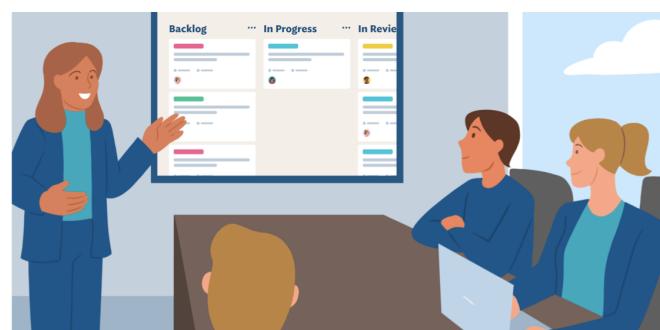
Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

3

Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) - (Other QA will be working on seller website & other module)

- I have Completed Test cases for Search Product yesterday.
- Today I will complete test cases Review & Fix missing
- Assign written test cases for Review

QA Task started

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

3

Scope for Sprint - 2
Search Product

Will go through **Search Product** Test cases Review.

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

3

Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) -

- I have Completed Test cases for Search Product yesterday.
- Have assigned the Test cases for review to Peer/BA & fixed Test cases comments for previous test cases & adding missing cases.
- I will start on Impact Analysis for regression Tests & Create Regression Suite.

QA Task started

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

3

Scope for Sprint - 2
Search Product

Will go through **Search Product** & Impact Analysis & prepare Regression Test Suite.

- We Create Test Run in TestRun
- For Excel We just Create Plan for Test coverage & include Regression Tests also.

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

4

Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) -

- I have Completed Test cases for Search Product yesterday.
- Have assigned the Test cases for review to Peer/BA & fixed Test cases comments for previous test cases & adding missing cases.
- I will start Test Cases executions.

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

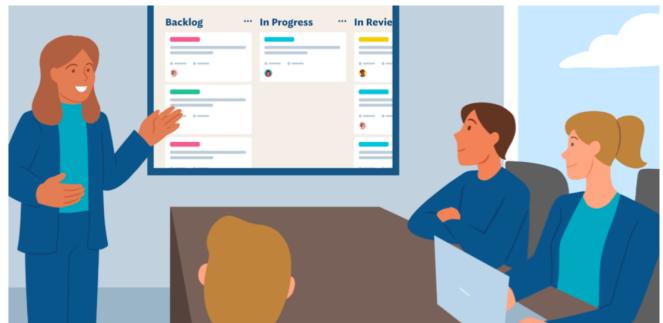
Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

4,5

Every Team member will update their Progress :

- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?



QA Update :(Update for One QA) -

- I have Completed Test cases for Search Product yesterday.
- Have assigned the Test cases for review to Peer/BA & fixed Test cases comments for previous test cases & adding missing cases.
- I will start Test Cases executions.

QA Task started

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

5

Scope for Sprint - 2

Search Product

Regression Test for Other Modules

- Will Execute Regression Suite
- Raise Bugs
- Dev will fix and QA will Retest
- By EOD of Sprint 2, few minor bugs might be there.
- QA will send Release notes for Release 2

Daily Standup Call (DSC)

Pankaj Gupta^*

Day

6

Every Team member will update their Progress :

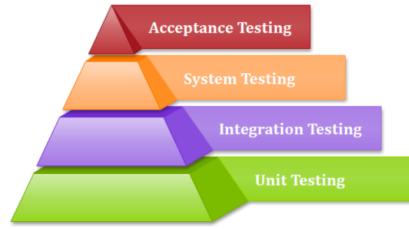
- What they have done yesterday ?
- Any Blockers ?
- What you are going to work today ?

This will continue till all modules & features are covered
- You can continue & Practice.

Sprint 3 ..continue

Unit / Integration & system scenario in testing

- Testing levels are the procedure for finding the missing areas and avoiding overlapping and repetition between the development life cycle stages.
- We have multiple levels of testing, which help us maintain the quality of the software.
- We will go through one by one

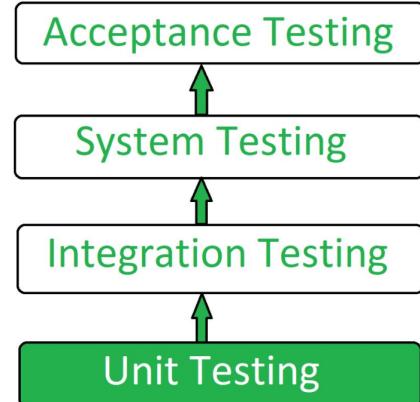


There are mainly four **Levels of Testing** in software testing :

1. **Unit Testing** : checks if software components working independently..
2. **Integration Testing** : checks the data flow from one module to other modules.
3. **System Testing** : evaluates both functional and non-functional needs for the testing.
4. **Acceptance Testing** : checks the requirements of a specification or contract are met as per its delivery.

Unit Test scenario in testing

- Unit testing involves the testing of each unit or an individual component of the software application. It is the first level of functional testing. The aim behind unit testing is to validate unit components with its performance
- The purpose of unit testing is to test the correctness of isolated code. A unit component is an individual function or code of the application. White box testing approach used for unit testing and usually done by the developers.
- Whenever the application is ready and given to the Test engineer, he/she will start checking every component of the module or module of the application independently or one by one, and this process is known as **Unit testing or components testing**



Unit Test scenario in testing

SIGN IN
sign in to proceed further

Mobile Number
10 Digit Valid Mobile No. Required

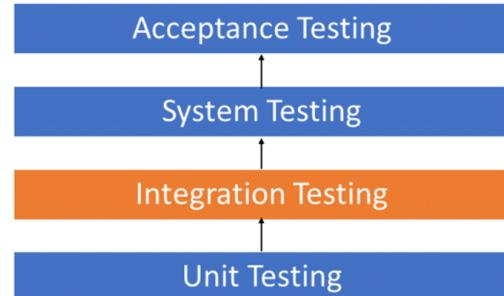
NEXT

Values	Description
8094505050	accept
1111111111	Error message → account valid or not
blank	Error message → enter some values
9 digit/ 11 digit	Error message → accept only 10 digit
Alphanumeric	Error message → accept only digit
Blocked account no	Error message
Copy and paste the value	Error message → type the value
Placeholder text	Proper message → Phone Number

Integration Test scenario in testing

- Once all the components or modules are working independently, then we need to check the data flow between the dependent modules is known as **integration testing**.
- Integration testing is the second level of the software testing process comes after unit testing. In this testing, units or individual components of the software are tested in a group. The focus of the integration testing level is to expose defects at the time of interaction between integrated components or units.

Telecom SMS Integration



Integration Test Example

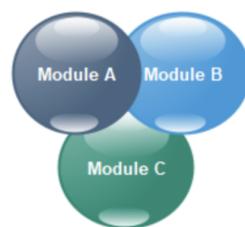
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The Software is developed with a number of software modules that are coded by different coders or programmers.

The goal of integration testing is to check the correctness of communication among all the modules.



Tested in Unit Testing

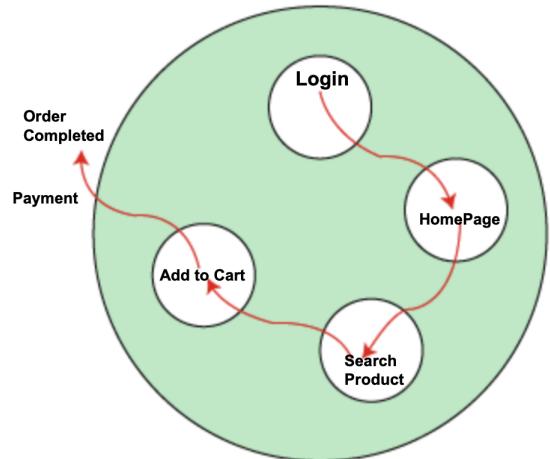


Under Integration Testing

System scenario in testing

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- To check the end-to-end flow of an application or the software as a user is known as **System testing**.
- System Testing used to test a whole system.



Smoke, Sanity & Regression Testing

- Smoke Testing is a Build Verification Testing
 - Initial testing process exercised to check whether the software under test is ready/stable for further testing
 - Smoke testing decide whether deployed build is stable or not as to confirm if the QA team can proceed with further testing.
- Example - Login Feature**
- The main Objective of Sanity testing to validate the planned functionality is working as expected.
 - Sanity Testing is a subset of Regression Testing and performed when we do not have enough time for doing testing.
- Example - Testing high level all P1/P2/P3 Test cases**
- Testing performed to find the regressions in the system after doing any changes in the product.
 - If a piece of code of a software is modified , testing needs to be performed to ensure that it works as specified and that it has not negatively impacted any functionality that it offered previously.

Example - Testing New as well As existing Feature.

Non Functional Testing

- Load Testing

Example: At a time how many user can be login to the portal.



- Usability Testing

Example: How easy application can be used.

- Compatibility Testing

Example: What and all Browser Supported.

- Security Testing

Example: Is our application is secured.

Non-Functional Testing is defined as a type of Software testing to check non-functional aspects (performance, usability, reliability, etc) of a software application. It is designed to test the readiness of a system as per nonfunctional parameters which are never addressed by functional testing.

- Non-functional testing should increase usability, efficiency, maintainability, and portability of the product.

During Release Cycle

- Few feature might be modified
 - Accepting feature request based on discussion with Client.
- Few feature added / deleted
 - Accepting feature request based on discussion with Client.

Demo Feedback -

- Incorporating all the changes based on the client requirements.

Multiple Interactions between Client & PM/PO/BA.

If All Features are tested & everything looks good.

Client will also give UAT Sign off - **Means ready for Release (Outside world)**

Do they go live directly to the market -

Again big No ? Then what is the next Process ?

CUG & Go Live

Standalone accounts
(accounts with **CUG2**)



Understanding CUG - Closed User Group

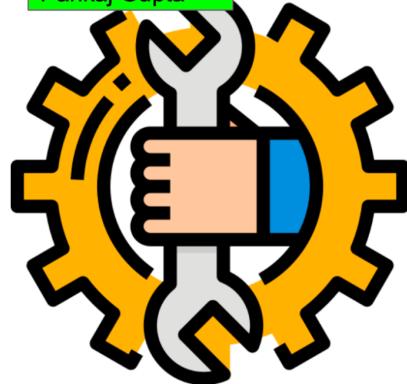
- Go Live with Limited User.

Understanding Go Live -

- Go Live with All User/Open Market.

Maintenance

Pankaj Gupta^*



- Supporting add on feature.
- Maintaining existing.
- Adding small small Changes.
- Supporting future request.
- All Upcoming Bug Fixes.
- Regulatory related changes etc.
- Updating app version to maintain quality.

Pankaj Gupta^*

Practice & Work on Your Module

- Prepare Your Project Workflow
- Decide 2-3 Modules on which you will be working yourself.
- Prepare Test cases & execute Test cases on live app.
- Raise Bugs in JIRA to have Real experience of Testing.
- Have Complete command on your Module.
 - Complete understanding of Module & Workflow.
- How Many Bugs you have found.
- How many Blockers you have raised explain few
- Like that prepare for Real Project Modules

Most Important - Practice !! Practice !!

If you have any doubts - get it cleared Or ask me in Q&A.

Our Journey is not yet Over - Can reach out me anytime !!

Prepare Yourself !!

Practice & Work on Your Module

PRACTICE

Feel free to reachout to me for any other queries ?

Thank You & All the very best !!



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Test Automation: By- [Pankaj Gupta](mailto:pankajonlinetutor@gmail.com)

Please feel free to reachout to me pankajonlinetutor@gmail.comfor any queries or Details feedback.

Thank you !

Keep Learning :: Keep Growing

Pankaj Gupta (*Instructor*)