

Day:-1

Before going in deep detail for, we need to know about testing.

→ What is Testing ?

↳ S/W Testing is a way to assess the quality of the S/W.

↳ S/W testing we do to reduce the risk of S/W failure.

Now we know what is testing but why we need it? Let's discuss

↳ Few basic objectives of doing it.

- a. To prevent defects
- b. To verify that requirements have been fulfilled.
- c. To check whether the test object is completed.
- d. To build confidence in the level of quality.
- e. to provide sufficient info. to stakeholders.
- f. verify the Test object compliance with requirements & standards.

The objective of testing can vary, depending upon the context of the component or system. it also depend on SDLC, and the Test level:

For Example:

⇒ Doing Component Testing :-

one component may be find as many failure as possible, so that the defects are identify and fixed in early stage.

⇒ Doing Acceptance Testing :-

one objective may be to confirm that the system works as expected.

Another of this testing may be to give information to stakeholders about the risk of releasing the products at given time.

SLW Testing \neq Test Execution

Testing's Contributions to Success

Before, studying about the contribution, I would like to share few examples of failure caused just because of lack of testing:

- * The biggest S/W failure in history are, IT outages, Ransomware attack including data leakage.

* SLACK and its public DMs Feature

Slack is widely used productivity tool for businesses that come from the Salesforce family and it is known for connecting peoples.

The S/W recently flawed in to a feature that allowed sending DMs without the other person accepting the request.

So, The Above Example Explain the Contribution of Test in Success

Lets Discuss now how a tester do it in better way.

- * using appropriate test techniques can reduce the frequency of such problematic deliveries,

When test techniques applies with appropriate level of test expertise, and at the appropriate point in the software development life cycle.

For Example:-

- * Always involved testers in requirement reviews or user story refinement could detect defect in the initial stage.

Involvement of the testers in the initial stage reduce the risk of incorrect or unstable features development.

- * Having tester work closely with system designer during system design, will increase the each party's understanding of design & test.

* Having testers involved during development increase understanding of tester and reduce the risk of defect within the code.

Coding Fundamentals also a required skill for a Tester

* Having Tester verify & validate the S/W prior to release can detect failure that might.

That increase the likelihood, that the S/W meets stakeholders needs and satisfied the requirements.

