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Approach (2 types)
- **Functionality based (one to many)**
- **Scripts (Test case) based(one to one)**

Should attend (take) Knowledge Transfer session on the given task

Automation Process 3 Stages
First stage
1. Tool Evaluation

Second stage

2. **Analyzing the scripts (Test cases)**
3. **Preparing analysis sheet**
4. **Estimating the time**
5. **Sending summary for Approval**
6. **Confirmation**

Second stage

7. Preparing stricture
8. Preparing OR
9. Creating re-usable components and functions ect.
10. Creating scripts and Enhancing scripts
11. Dry run
12. Final Execution
13. Peer Execution
14. Delivery of scripts

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Detailed study of stage one

Analyzing scripts: with out manual execution we can't say whether scripts is automatable or not

- **It is a critical and important stage**
- **Entire task lay on this stage**

How many Scripts we can analyze in a day?
As an automation engineer we have to decide script complexity for automation.
How can we decide whether the script is high or medium or low?

In order to decide that we will see a single script for example

Analysis summary

Script ID	Description	Re- Useable Module	Category	Account Type	Account Status	Verification

# of Reusable Screens / Transactions	# of Effective Screens / Transactions	# of Steps	# of Input Parameters	# of Check Points	# of Output Parameters	# of Recovery Scenarios

Remark	Script Complexity

Estimation:

SNO	Complexity	No of Scripts	Days of Estimation	
1	Very High	0	NA	
2	High	8	8 * 4 hr =32 (4 Days)	
3	Medium	12	12 * 2.5 hr = 30 (3.75 Days)	
4	Low	10	10 * 2 hr = 20 (2.5 Day)	
	Total Scripts	**30**	**Total 10.25 Days (82 hrs)**	
			10.25 / 1 = 10.25	
			Feasible	**30**
			Script Clarification	**0**
			Waiting for Data	**0**
			Non-Feasible	**20**
			Total	**50**

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1. **Corrective maintenance (Fixes): involved correcting software failures, performances failures and implementation failures in order to keep the system working properly.**

2. **Adapting the system in response to changing data requirements or processing environments constitutes called as adaptive maintenance.**

3. **Perfective maintenance covers any enhancement to the system where the objective may be to provide additional functionality, increased processing efficiency or improved maintainability.**

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