Roles of a tester

Analyze and review requirements to determine the testability of system.

They often set up the test environments or assist system administration and network management staff in doing so.

Design test case and getting test data.

Performing testing on all test levels mentioned in test plan.

Log defects founds, create defects reports, log results.

Exit Criteria: Tells u when you’re supposed to stop testing.

Test Planning Activities:

* To determine the scope and the risks that need to be tested and that are NOT to be tested.
* Documenting Test Strategy.
* Making sure that the testing activities have been included.
* Deciding Entry and Exit criteria.
* Evaluating the test estimate.
* Planning when and how to test and deciding how the test results will be evaluated, and defining test exit criterion.
* The Test artefacts delivered as part of test execution.
* Defining the management information, including the metrics required and defect resolution and risk issues.
* Ensuring that the test documentation generates repeatable test assets.
* Matrix for monitoring.

Test Estimation

How much effort is needed for testing?

Factors:

Resources, size of application, complexity of app, quality of specs, tools at disposal, skill.

Matrix based approach

Expert based approach

# **What is test monitoring in software testing?**

Test monitoring can serve various purposes during the project, including the following:

* Give the test team and the test manager feedback on how the testing work is going, allowing opportunities to guide and improve the testing and the project.
* Provide the project team with visibility about the test results.
* Measure the status of the testing, test coverage and test items against the exit criteria to determine whether the test work is done.
* Gather data for use in estimating future test efforts.

Test Control Analysis

**Test control**is about guiding and corrective actions to try to achieve the best possible outcome for the project. The specific guiding actions depend on what we are trying to control. Let us take few hypothetical examples:

* A portion of the software under test will be delivered late but market conditions dictate that we cannot change the release date. At this point of time test control might involve re-prioritizing the tests so that we start testing against what is available now.
* For cost reasons, performance testing is normally run on weekday evenings during off-hours in the production environment. Due to unexpected high demand for your products, the company has temporarily adopted an evening shift that keeps the production environment in use 18 hours a day, five days a week. In this context test control might involve rescheduling the performance tests for the weekend.

Configuration management

To establish and maintain integrity of the product.

Risk and Impact

Risk

It is the possibility of a negative or undesirable outcome. A risk is something that has not happened yet and it may never happen; it is a potential problem.

Impact

When a potential risk occurs, how will it effect