Software Testing Roles



สาขาระบบสารสนเทศทางธุรกิจ มหาอิทยาลัยราชภัฏจันทรเกษม

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AGENDA

- Software Tester Skills
- Software Tester Responsibilities

ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.สุรชาติ บัวชุม

BISS4301: Software Testing and Quality Assurance

Technical Skills:

- Programming Knowledge: Familiarity with programming languages like Java, Python, or C#.
- Automation Tools: Proficiency in tools like Selenium, QTP, LoadRunner, and JMeter.
- Test Management Tools: Knowledge of tools like JIRA, TestRail, or Quality Center.
- Database/SQL: Ability to write and execute SQL queries for database testing.
- API Testing: Experience with tools like Postman or SoapUl for testing APIs.

Analytical Skills:

- Problem-Solving: Ability to identify issues and find solutions.
- Attention to Detail: Ensuring every aspect of the software is tested.
- Critical Thinking: Evaluating different aspects of the application critically.

Communication Skills:

- Written Communication: Documenting test plans, test cases, and bug reports clearly.
- Verbal Communication: Effectively communicating issues and requirements with team members.

Understanding of SDLC and STLC:

- SDLC: Knowledge of the Software Development Life Cycle.
- STLC: Understanding of the Software Testing Life Cycle and its stages.

Domain Knowledge:

 Industry-Specific Knowledge: Understanding of the business and industry for which the software is being developed.

Soft Skills:

- Team Collaboration: Working effectively with development teams, project managers, and other stakeholders.
- Time Management: Prioritizing tasks and managing time effectively to meet deadlines.

Requirement Analysis:

- Understanding Requirements: Analyzing software requirements and specifications to identify testable conditions.
- Defining Test Criteria: Determining what needs to be tested and how it will be evaluated.
- Collaborating with Stakeholders: Working with business analysts, developers, and product owners to clarify requirements.

Test Planning:

- Creating Test Plans: Developing detailed test plans outlining the scope, objectives, resources, schedule, and methodologies for testing.
- Identifying Test Types: Determining the types of testing required (functional, non-functional, regression, performance, etc.).
- Resource Allocation: Ensuring the necessary resources (team members, tools, and environments) are available.

Test Case Development:

- Writing Test Cases: Creating detailed, comprehensive, and wellstructured test cases based on requirements.
- Designing Test Scenarios: Developing test scenarios to cover various functionalities and use cases.
- Reviewing Test Cases: Ensuring test cases are reviewed and approved by stakeholders.

Test Environment Setup:

- Configuring Test Environments: Setting up the hardware and software environments to match the production setup.
- Ensuring Tool Availability: Making sure all necessary testing tools and frameworks are installed and configured.
- Data Preparation: Preparing test data that accurately reflects realworld usage scenarios.

Test Execution:

- Running Tests: Performing tests according to the test plan, including manual and automated test cases.
- Logging Results: Documenting test results, including any discrepancies or failures encountered.
- Tracking Defects: Identifying, reporting, and managing defects using a defect tracking system.

Defect Reporting and Management:

- Detailed Defect Reports: Logging defects with detailed information to help developers understand and reproduce issues.
- Tracking Defect Status: Monitoring the status of defects throughout their lifecycle, from discovery to resolution.
- Prioritizing Defects: Working with the team to prioritize defects based on severity and impact on the project.

Test Automation:

- Developing Scripts: Writing and maintaining automated test scripts for repetitive tasks.
- Using Automation Tools: Leveraging tools like Selenium, QTP, and JMeter for efficient test execution.
- Maintaining Automation Framework: Ensuring the automation framework is up-to-date and efficient.

Test Documentation:

- Creating Test Documentation: Preparing test plans, test cases, test scripts, and test reports.
- Maintaining Records: Keeping detailed records of testing activities and results.
- Providing Insights: Sharing insights and findings from testing with the development team and stakeholders.

Communication and Collaboration:

- Daily Stand-ups: Participating in daily stand-up meetings to provide updates on testing progress and issues.
- Cross-Functional Teams: Working collaboratively with developers, product owners, and other stakeholders.
- Feedback Loop: Providing feedback to the development team to improve software quality.

Continuous Improvement:

- Learning and Development: Continuously updating skills and knowledge to keep up with industry trends and new tools.
- Process Improvement: Identifying and implementing improvements in the testing process.
- Adopting Best Practices: Following best practices in testing to ensure high-quality outcomes.

Summary:

- Software testers play a crucial role in ensuring the quality and reliability of software products.
- Their responsibilities span from requirement analysis to continuous improvement, covering every aspect of the testing lifecycle.
- Effective testing leads to high-quality software that meets user expectations and business needs.

Final Note:

 Emphasize the importance of each responsibility and how it contributes to the overall success of the software development process.

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