

\* UAT

\* Sanity  $\Rightarrow$

- After completion of regression testing, application is deployed on demo.

- In sanity testing, here we check

- All basic core functionalities are working fine or not.

- If sanity is passed, we give sign off for starting UAT.

\* UAT (User Acceptance Testing)  $\Rightarrow$

- This is also called as customer acceptance testing.

- In user acceptance testing, testing team, development team & client is involved.

- Here End to End testing on application is performed.

- If any defect is found, it is added in tracker (Excel sheet on drive), development team works on that defect, once it is fixed we retest it on test environment.

1 Week duration



## \* Alpha Testing $\Rightarrow$

- Alpha testing is performed to identify all possible bugs before releasing product to end users.

- ~~Alpha~~ Alpha testing is performed by in house team, where both black box and white box testing techniques can be used.

- ~~Alpha is to cover every part of task~~

- Aim of alpha testing is to test the application by considering end users point of view.

- This testing is called alpha because it is done early.

## \* Beta testing $\Rightarrow$

- Beta testing is testing application by real users/client.

- This is also called as external user acceptance testing.

- This is performed on beta version of application.



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## \* Hot fix or Production issue ⇒

- When end user is using application & he find defect in product, then it is called as hot fix or production issue.

- Need to solve this issue in one day.

- **Note:** 1) If issue is by our side in product then it is called production issue.

→ customer is going to take penalty for production issue from company.

2) If some requirement is missed by customer, then it is considered as CR (change request)

→ We take extra money for CR.

## Change Request ⇒

- If any requirement comes during test execution or after build goes to production, it will be considered as CR/ request for change.



\* What is mean by priority & severity of defect?

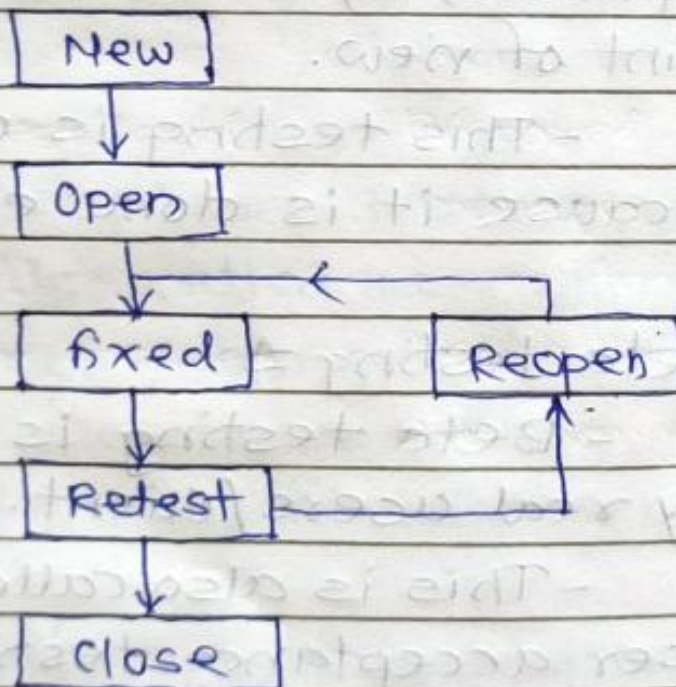
→ Priority

- Importance of defect w.r.to requirement.

→ Severity

- Seriousness of defect w.r.to functionality.

\* Defect Life cycle





- During testing, if we found any defect, we log that defect in Jira, then its status is New.

- After that developer open that defect and fix that defect.

- After that we retest that defect on modified build.

- If it is fixed, we close it, else we reopen that defect.

### \* Adhoc Testing $\Rightarrow$

- During regression testing, if we have maximum number of test cases and less time, then we go for adhoc testing.

- Here we check random test cases.

### \* Exploratory Testing $\Rightarrow$

- If we don't have test cases, but we are aware about functional flow of application, then exploratory testing is performed.



\* Test Plan contents  $\Rightarrow$

1) scope

- scope defines features that will be tested

2) out of scope

- Features not to be tested

3) Schedule

4) Entry and exit criteria

5) Testing tools & testing environment

6) Roles & Responsibilities

7) Risk

\* Entry Criteria  $\Rightarrow$

- It gives pre-requisite that must be completed before starting testing !!

eg.

- Test tools ~~are~~ in must be installed
- Test environment must be available
- Testable code is deployed on test URL
- Test data ~~& test cases~~ must be ready.

\* Exit Criteria  $\Rightarrow$

- It gives things that must be completed before testing is concluded!

eg.

- Verify all testes are executed.
- Verify there is no any open defects.



## Test Plan

Test plan is defined as document for a software project

Test plan is prepared at project

Prepared by test lead

Test plan can be changed

## Test Strategy

Test strategy is a set of instructions which explains how test should be performed

Test strategy is prepared at company level.

Prepared by QA manager.

Test strategy can't be changed.



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\* What is the difference between Test case & Test scenario?

\* Test case  $\Rightarrow$

- conditions to be applied
- The navigational statement to define functionality.
- Test case design means how to test?

\* Test scenario  $\Rightarrow$

- It is nothing but the functionality.
- Test scenario means what to test?
- One test scenario consist of multiple test cases.

\* Good Test case  $\Rightarrow$

- Simple
- Easy to understand
- Covers all functionality
- Precise



## \* Traceability Matrix $\Rightarrow$

- We involve in creating traceability matrix.

- Traceability matrix is nothing but the mapping between business requirement and prepared test cases.

There are two types of traceability matrix.

### a) Forward traceability Matrix $\Rightarrow$

- Forward traceability matrix is mapping bet<sup>n</sup> requirement & prepared test cases.

### b) Backward Traceability Matrix $\Rightarrow$

- Backward traceability matrix is nothing but mapping between defect and business requirement.



## \* Role and Responsibility of TE ⇒

- 1) SRS review
- 2) Test scenario identification
- 3) Test case design
- 4) Test case review
- 5) Tracibility matrix / RTM
- 6) Test case execution
- 7) Test logg & reporting
- 8) Test summary report
- 9) Client interaction