**Test Plan Template:**

HOSTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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1. INTRODUCTION

Hostel management is designed to manage activities like hotel admissions, fees, room, mess allotment, hostel stores and generates related reports for smooth transactions. It is also used to manage monthly mess bill calculation, hostel staff payroll, student certificates, etc.

1. OBJECTIVES AND TASKS
   1. OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the hostel management is to manage the details of hostel, room, bed, student, student registration. It manages all the information about hostel, facility, student registration, hostel.

* 1. TASKS

The task is to build an application program to reduce the manual work for managing the hostel, room, facility, bed. It tracks all the details the bed, student, student registration.

3.0 SCOPE

It may help collecting perfect management in details. In a very short time, the collection will be obvious, simple and sensible. It will help a person to know the management of passed year perfectly and vividly. It also helps in current all works relative to hostel management. It will be also reduced the cost of collecting the management and collection procedure will goon smoothly.

4.O TESTING STRATEGY

4.1 WHITE BOX TESTING

* + - * White Box Testing is applied in HMS system Design.
      * It is also called as STRUCTURAL TESTING or GLASS BOX TESTING.
      * Testers use the knowledge of internal logic of the system.
      * Mostly verification techniques are used.
      * It does not ensure that the user requirement had been met.
      * Cost is very high since expert testers are required
  + Example: feasibility review, designer review.

4.2 BLACK BOX TESTING

* Black Box Testing applied on HMS Requirements (Functional).
* It is also called as FUNCTIONAL TESTING.
* These tests are conducted at interface.
* Testers do not have information about the internal functionality of the system
* Mostly validation techniques are used
* It stimulates the actual system usage
* They have potential of not detecting the logical errors.
* Example: unit testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing

4.3 UNIT TESTING

* Testing of individual software components or modules.
* Typically done by the programmer and not by testers as it requires detailed knowledge of the internal program design and code.
* May requires developing test driver modules or test harnesses.
* In which check every unit or part of HMS.
* Unit testing makes the team in the long run.
* Unit testing place the customer to gives the feedback quickly.
* It helps the customer to solve their problems.

4.4 SYSTEM TESTING

* Entire system is tested as per the requirements.
* Black box type testing that is based on overall requirements specifications, covers all combined parts of a system.

4.5 SECURITY TESTING

* Security testing verifies that system protection mechanism prevents improper penetration of data alternation.
* It also verifies that protection mechanism built into the system prevent intrusion such as unauthorized internal or external access or willful damage.

4.6 PERFORMANCE TESTING

* Performance testing evaluates the run time performance of the software especially real time software.

4.7 USER ACCEPTANCE TESING

* User acceptance of a system is the key factor for the success of any system.
* The system under consideration is tested for user acceptance by constantly keeping in touch with the system users at time of developing and making changes whenever required.

5.0 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS   
 Processor: Pentium or Greater

RAM: 512MB

Hard Disk:1GB

Keyboard

Monitor or LCD

6.0 TEST SCHEDULE

Table

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7.0 CONTROL PROCEDURES

* To solve an actual problem in an industry, software developer or a team of developers must integrate with a development strategy that include the process, methods and tools layer and generic phases.
* This strategy is often referred to a process model or a software developing paradigm.
* Our project follows the waterfall model.
* **The steps of waterfall model are**
  + - Requirement Definition
    - System and Software Design
    - Implementation
    - Integration and System Testing
    - Operation and Maintenance

A picture containing text, lawn mower

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8.0 FEATURES TO BE TESTED

* Product and component based
* Creating and changing issues at ease
* Simple status and resolutions
* Accuracy in work
* Easy and fast retrieval of information
* Well-designed reports
* Easy to update information

9.0 FEATURES NOT TO BE TESTED

* Registration
* The hostel management system will also contain special features like how many students are in a room, student’s id and free rooms or space available.
* All should be tested.

10.0 RESOURCES/ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

* Hostel management systems generally include options to manage reservations, see data in the books, and make adjustments to prices.
* Additionally, there could also be options to manage other inventory, such as equipment, or food and beverages, in order to prevent situations where important products or items are out of stock.

11.0 SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACTED DEPARTMENTS (SIDs)

* Hostel setup
* Registration
* Student account
* Room allocation
* Fee payments
* Vacations
* Repair and maintenance management.

12.0 DEPENDENCIES

* The **hostel management** will also contain special features like how many students are in a room, student’s id and free rooms or space available.
* The administration has a unique identity for each member as well as student’s details.

13.0 RISKS/ASSUMPTIONS

* Fire alarms
* Security alert
* We should take some precautions
* We must prepare for everything
* Operational risk to day-to day operations
* Project risk, encountered when building or expanding a hotel
* Strategic risk, to the hotel’s ability to achieve strategic objectives
* Security risk, including cybersecurity.

1. TOOLS

* The most comprehensive hostel management systems may offer customer relationship management tools.
* This could include customer profiles, allowing communication between individuals and the hostel’s customer service staff to be captured, stored and referred to.
* Profiles could also include the personal preferences of past guests.
* Information
* Certificates

1. APPROVALS

s.no Name Sign Date

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