**Test Plan Template:**

(online shopping-flip kart)

**Prepared by:**

(D.BHULAXMI)

(28-june-2022)

**TABLE OF CONTENTS :**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

2.0 OBJECTIVES AND TASKS

2.1 Objectives

2.2 Tasks

3.0 SCOPE

4.0 Testing Strategy :

4.1 Alpha Testing (Unit Testing)

4.2 System and Integration Testing

4.3 and Stress Testing

4.4 User Acceptance Testing

4.5 Batch Testing

4.6 Automated Regression Testing

4.7 Beta Testing

5.0 Hardware Requirements

6.0 Environment Requirements

6.1 Main Frame

6.2 Workstation

7.0 Test Schedule

8.0 Control Procedures

9.0 Features to Be Tested

10.0 Features Not to Be Tested

11.0 Resources/Roles & Responsibilities

12.0 Schedules

13.0 Significantly Impacted Departments (SIDs)

14.0 Dependencies

15.0 Risks/Assumptions

16.0 Tools

17.0 Approvals

**1.0 INTRODUCTION :**

The steps that are involved in testing of online shopping

Like: flip kart.

**2.0 OBJECTIVES AND TASKS:**

**2.1 Objectives :**

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

* To know the customer satisfaction level towards flpikart.com online shopping. website know about online customers buying behaviours onwards online shopping in flip kart among users in India

SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

* To identify the respondents perception about online shopping.
* To find out various attitudes of flip kart users of India towards the online shopping.

**2.2 Tasks:**

Allow users to create an account

To get their account

To visit their requests things and adding the items in the cart and let them to place order by giving their selective payment mode.

**3.0 SCOPE:**

**General**:

Online shopping

The scope of this system to allow the users to visit wishlists , recommended , similar products , by creating profile , new arrivals , discounts , exchange , type of payment mode , notifications , category and generate the notifications dynamically by updating the info very effectively with user friendly screens.

**3.1 interface:**

Customers are more satisfied with respect to the home delivery services of product (mobiles , other properties proper handling of delivery / shipment charges of mean value)

Describe the overall approach to testing. For each major group of features or feature combinations, specify the approach which will ensure that these feature groups are

**TESTING STRATEGY:**

7.2 TESTINGMETHODS:

White Box Testing:

White box testing is when the tester has access to the internal data structures and algorithms including the code that implement these.

Types of white box testing :The following types of white box testing exist

:•API testing (application programming interface) -testing of the application using public and private APIs

•Code coverage -creating tests to satisfy some criteria of code coverage (e.g., the test designer can create tests to cause all statements in the program to be executed at least once)

•Fault injection methods -improving the coverage of a test.

**Grey Box Testing:**

Grey box testing (American spelling :gray box testing)involves having knowledge of internal data structures and algorithms for purposes of designing the test cases, but testing at the user, or black-box level. Manipulating input data and formatting output do not qualify as grey box, because the input and output are clearly outside of the "black-box" that we are calling the system under test .This distinction is particularly important when conducting integration testing between two modules of code written by two different developers, where only the interfaces are exposed for test. However, modifying a data repository does qualify as grey box, as the user would not normally be able to change the data outside of the system under test

**Testing levels:**

Tests are frequently grouped by where they are added in the software development process ,or by the level of specificity of the test.

**1.Unit Testing**-Unit testing refers to tests that verify the functionality of a specific.

2.sectionof code, usually at the function level. In an object-oriented environment, this is usually at the class level, and the minimal unit tests include the constructors and destructors These type of tests are usually written by developers as they work on code (white-box style), to ensure that the specific function is working as expected .One function might have multiple tests ,to catch corner cases or other branches in the code.

**2.Integration Testing**-Integration testing is any type of software testing that seeks to verify the interfaces between components against a software design. Software components may be integrated in an iterative way or all together ("big bang"). Normally the former is considered a better practice since it allows interface issues to be localised more quickly and fixed.Integrationtestingworkstoexposedefectsintheinterfacesandinteractionbetweenintegratedcomponents(modules).Progressivelylargergroupsoftestedsoftwarecomponents corresponding to elements of the architectural design are integrated and tested until the software work as a system.

**3.SystemTesting-**

System testing tests a completely integrated system to verify that it meets its requirement

4.**SystemIntegrationTesting-**

System integration testing verifies that a system is integrated to any external or third-party systems defined n the system requirements

5**.Regression Testing:**

-Regression testing focuses on finding defects after a major code change has occurred. Specifically, it seeks to uncover software regressions, or old bugs tha that have come back.Such regressions o ccur whenever software functionality that was previously working correctly stops working as intended. Typically, regressions occur as an unint ended consequence of program changes ,when the newly developed part of the software collides with the previously existing code. Common methods of regression testing include re-running previously run tests and checking whether previously fixed faults have re-emerged. The depth of testing depends on the phase in the release process and the risk of the added features. They can either be complete, for changes added late in the release or deemed to be risky, to very shallow, consisting of positive tests on each feature, if the changes are early in there lease or deemed to be of low risk.

6**.AcceptanceTesting : -**

Acceptance testing can mean one of two things:•A smoke test is used as an acceptance test prior to introducing a new build to the main testing process , i.e., before integration orregression.•Acceptancetestingperformedbythecustomer,oftenintheirlabenvironmentontheir own hardware, is known as user acceptance testing (UAT). Acceptance testingmaybeperformedaspartofthehand-offprocessbetweenanytwophasesofdevelopment.

**7. AlphaTesting**-Alphatestingissimulatedoractualoperationaltestingbypotentialusers/customers or an independent test team at the developers' site. Alpha testing is of ten employed for off-the-shelf software as a form of internal acceptance testing, before the software goes to beta testing.

8. **Beta Testing :-**

Beta testing comes after alpha testing. Versions of the software, as betaversions,arereleasedtoalimitedaudienceoutsideoftheprogrammingteam.Thesoftwareis released to groups of people so that further testing can ensure the product has few faults or bugs. Sometimes ,beta versions are made available to the open public to increase the feedback field to a maximal number of future users.

**9 .Non-FunctionalTesting**:-

Special methods exist to test non-functional aspects of software . In contrast to functional testing, which establishes the correct operation of thesoftware(correctinthatitmatchestheexpectedbehaviourdefinedinthedesignrequirements), non-functional testing verifies that the software functions properly even whenitreceivesinvalidorunexpectedinputs.Softwarefaultinjection,intheformoffuzzing,isan example of non-functional testing. Non-functional testing, especially for software, is designed to establish whether the device under test can tolerate invalid or unexpected inputs ,thereby establishing the robustness of input validation routines as well as error-handling routines.

10. **Software Performance Testing and Load Testing**: -

Performance testing is executed to determine how fast a system or sub-system performs under a particular workload. It can also serve to validate and verify other quality attributes of the system ,such as scalability, reliability and resource usage. Load testing is primarily concerned with testing that can continue to operate under a specific load, whether that be large quantities of data or a large number of users. This is generally referred to as software scalability. The related load testing activity of when performed as a non-functional activity is often referred to as endurance testing. Volume testing is a way to test functionality .Stress testing is away to test reliability. Load testing is away to test performance. There is little agreement on what the specific goals of load testing are. The terms load testing, performance testing ,reliability testing ,and volume testing ,are often used interchangeably.

**11. StabilityTesting**:-Stabilitytestingcheckstoseeifthesoftwarecancontinuouslyfunction well in or above an acceptable period. This activity of non-functional software testing is often referred to as load (or endurance)testing.

**12. Usability Testing-**Usability testing is needed to check if the user interface is easy to use and understand.

13. **Security Testing -**Security testing is essential for software that processes confidential data to prevent system intrusion by hackers.

**HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**:

Pentium processor : 233 MHZ or above

RAM capacity: 128MB

Hard Disk: 20GB

Floppy Disk : 1.44MB

CD-ROM Drive : 32HZ

KEY BOARD : 108 Standard

**SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

* + - * Web presentation : HTML , CSS
      * Client-side scripting : java script
      * Programming language: java
      * Web based technologies : JNDI , servlets , JSP[
      * Database connectivity API: JDBC
      * Build tool : ANT
      * Debug tool : log 4j
      * Backend database: oracle/SQL server/MY SQL/ MS access
      * Operating system : windows xp/ 2000/ 2003,LINUX , Solaris
      * J2EE Web/Application Server: Tomcat/Web logic/Web sphere/JBoss/Glassfish
      * IDEs : Eclipse with My Eclipse plugins/Net
      * Beans/RAD
      * Browser: IE/Mozilla

**Mainframe:**

Software requirement specification (SRS) is the starting point of the software developing activity.

The SRS phase consists of two basic activities:

1. ***Problem /Requirement Analysis*:**

The process is order and more nebulous of the two , deals with understand the problem , the goal and constraints

1. ***Requirement specification* :**

Here , the focus is on specifying what has been found giving analysis such as representation, specification language and tools , and checking the specifications are addressed during this activity.

***Role of SRS*:**

The purpose of the Software Requirement Specification is to reduce the communication gap between the clients and developers. Software Requirement Specification is the medium though which the client and user needs are accurately specified. It forms the basis of software development. A good SRS should satisfy all the parties involved in the system.

***PURPOSE:***

The purpose of this document is to describe all external requirements for the stock analyser. It is also describes the interface for the system. The basic purpose of developing this project to online shopping(mobiles ,laptops ,clothes, electronic gadgets).

**Work station:**

***Test schedule:***

* + - * + Provide navigation through each and every pages.
        + For each and every page specific time had been scheduled.
        + Trained team is accompanied to testing the loop holes. each and every line of code is tested .

**FEATURES TO BE TRESTED:**

* + - * + Creating of account
        + Profile settings
        + Adding to wish lists
        + Showing of similar products
        + Security in Payment mode
        + Adding to cart
        + Notification settings.
        + Considering reviews
        + Helpline
        + Refund issues
        + Cancellations of orders

**NOT TO BE TESTED :**

Its not supported if you are not given the phone number for communications.it will deny entry even though if we use e-mail.

A contact number should be there for communications.

**RESOURCES/ROLES AND RESPONISIBILITES:**

Here are the responsibilities of people who are involved in this project:

* x- analyze the system specification.
* y- plan projects.
* A-meet with system users to understand the scope of projects.
* B-monitor applications and software systems.
* C-responsible for performance testing ,functional testing and scalability testing.

**SCHEDULES:**

**Major deliverables:**

* + - * Post Condition
      * Test case ID
      * Pre-condition
      * Test steps
      * Test data
      * Actual Result
      * Expected result
      * Post condition
      * Actual result
      * Status
      * Notes.

**RISKS/ASSUMPTIONS:**

* Economic
* Providing of cancellation and refunds risks
* Network trafiic
* Mobile friendliness
* Browsing
* Time-risk
* Personas
* Privacy and security
* Sales and promotions

**TOOLS:**

Here the tools that are used in designing of this project:

* Bug report
* Testing checklist
* Usability recommendations
* Test plan
* Functional testing scenarios

**APPROVALS:**

The approvals of this project are:

***NAME: SIGNATURE: DATE:***

***1.X(team leader) X 10-JULY-2022***

***2.y(manager\_) Y 10-JULY-2022***

***3.w(exectiove officer ) W 10-JULY-2022***