Test Plan for

Descriptive Project Title

Sponsored By

Sponsor Name

Version 1.0

Month, Date Year

Prepared by

Name (Discipline)

Name (Discipline)

Executive Summary

This document describes all of the relevant test plans associated with this project.

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Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Version | Date | Name | Reason for Changes |
| 1.0 |  |  | Initial edition |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

NOTE – keep updating this as your team is compiling the document. Every time it is uploaded back to the forum it should have a new version number for tracking purposes. We do Not expect that version 1.0 will be the version released to your chief / project engineer.

Terms and Abbreviations

To Do: Both technical and non-technical peoples, such as finance and marketing, may review a test plan. Define all the abbreviations, acronyms, and special/technical terms required to read the this document as needed. Examples of abbreviations that have two or more commonly used meaning are as follows:

* ATM – Asynchronous Transfer Mode or Automated Teller Machine
* UPS – Uninterrupted Power Supply or United Parcel Services

# Introduction

To Do: Present the (revised) introduction your test plan.

# Test Plan Overview

Objectives

Your test plan objectives should be presented here. Good objectives are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant to project needs, and Timely (SMART).

Also consider WHO, WHAT, WHY, WHEN, WHERE, HOW and HOW MUCH in describing the plan.

Scope of Testing

Included

Excluded

Requirements

What hardware, software, etc. are required for the testing. A testing person would have to gather these resources prior to testing or verify that the existing resources are adequate to the task based on the information in this section.

# Test Plan

To Do: Present the (revised/expanded) test plan from the proposal. Consider test cases and develop a plan to validate (demonstrate) that your design (or concept) meets the customer requirements. Examples of validation method include prototyping, simulation, and code inspection for software. Describe test environment, test procedures, and analysis methods, such as tolerance analysis and statistical analysis.

Use Cases

To do: These describe the scenarios for how the system will be used or applied. If there are different types of users, such as office vs factory, office vs field, technical vs non-technical, etc. then each is likely to have a different use case.

Test Cases

Unit Testing vs. System Testing

Each definable subsystem can likely be tested separately. When all the subsystems are assembled, they can be tested as a system.

Testing for Understanding

Some testing is not done to verify elements of a project's design but instead to verify an understanding of the technologies involved or to help learn the use of the available tool set, e.g. Labview, Matlab, etc. This testing should be documented as well to help future teams come to the same level of understanding but in a shorter period of time.