SUBJECT: SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE TOPIC : COMPATIBILITY TESTING NAME OF TEACHER: SIMNA V J ACADEMIC YEAR: 2020-2021

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

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- Testing done to ensure that the product features work consistently with different infrastructure components is called compatibility testing
- Infrastructure parameters could be of hardware, software or other components

- Parameters that generally affect compatibility of product are
- > Processor
- > Resource availability on machine
- > Operating system
- > Architecture and characteristics of machine etc

- In order to arrive at practical combinations of the parameters to be tested, a compatibility matrix is created
- A compatibility matrix has as it's columns various parameters the combinations of which have to be tested.
- Each row represents a unique combination of a specific set of values of the parameters

Common techniques used for performing compatibility testing using compatibility table are

1. Horizontal combination:

All values of parameters that can coexist with the product for executing the set cases are grouped together as a row in the compatibility matrix

2. Intelligent sampling

- Combination of infrastructure parameters are combined with the set of features intelligently and tested
- The selection of intelligent samples is based on information collected on the set of dependencies of the product with the parameters.
- If the product results are less dependent on a set of parameters then they are removed from the list of intelligent samples

- Compatibility testing not only includes parameters that are outside the product, but also includes some parameters that are a part of product
- Compatibility testing of a product involving parts of itself can be divided into two

1.BACKWARD COMPATIBILITY

 The testing that ensures the current version of the product continues to work with the older versions of the same product is called backward compatibility testing

2. FORWARD COMPATIBILITY TESTING

 There are some provisions for the product to work with later versions of the product and other infrastructure components, keeping future components in mind