

**CSE 338 Software Testing Validation and
Verification Project Spring 2022**



**Examination
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1 Unit Testing

The application is build in object oriented methodology so that Programs that test classes are known as object-oriented unit tests. Each test case analyses a specific feature of the behavior of the class under test through a predetermined sequence of method invocations with fixed inputs. Unit tests are becoming an increasingly significant part of the software development process.

A unit in object-oriented programming is typically a whole interface, such as a class, although it can also be a single method.

Why is unit testing so difficult in OOP?

Why is unit testing in OOP more difficult than it is in functional programming?

Internal state that is not easily accessed by tests may be maintained by objects. The quality of functional language unit testing frameworks has improved. Because OOP encourages code reuse, your tests will have to evaluate more use cases.

Unit testing entails putting your application's smaller components, such as classes and methods, to the test. You test your code to verify to yourself, and possibly to your users, clients, or customers, that it works.

Testing the customer class

First of all we instantiated an object from the class Customer in our Test class

And gave values to its attributes

```
public class CustomerTest_1 extends TestCase {

    String customer_name="bolbol";
    String Password="bolbol";

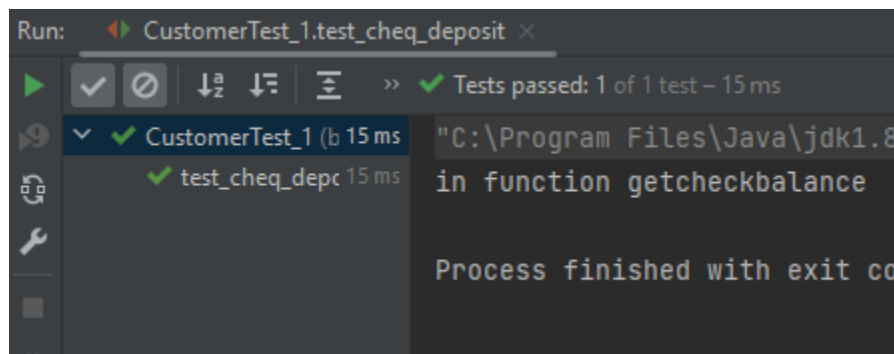
    int customer_balance ;
    public Customer customer= new Customer(customer_name,Password,100);
    Level customer level = new Gold();
```

- first function that we used to test is cheqDeposit

```
public void cheqDeposit(int Amount) {
    //EFFECTS: Adds input to the checkBalance of Customer.
    //MODIFIES: checkBalance of Customer.
    if (Amount>0)
        Customer.this.checkBalance += Amount;
}
```

- its Test
 - successful test case

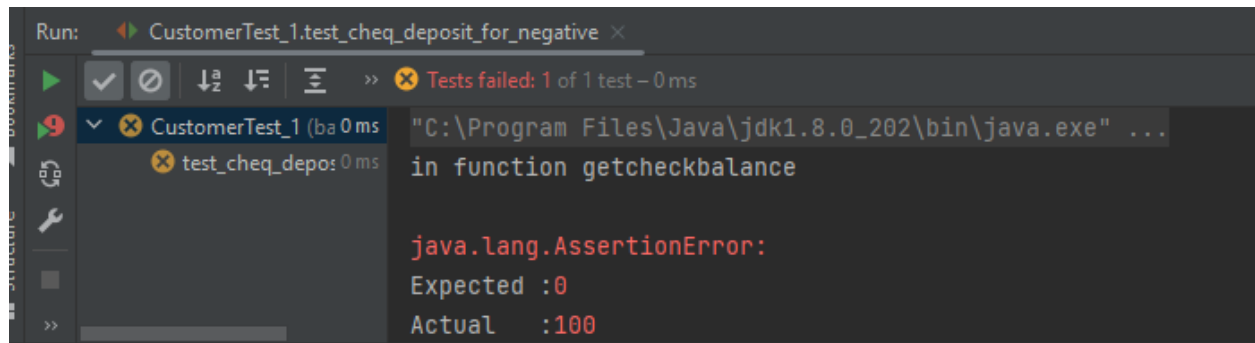
```
@Test
public void test_cheq_deposit()
{
    int amount=200;
    customer.cheqDeposit(100);
    Assert.assertEquals(amount,customer.getCheckBalance());
}
```



➤ failed test case

```
public void test_cheq_deposit_for_negative ()
{
    //int amount=200;
    customer.cheqDeposit(-100);

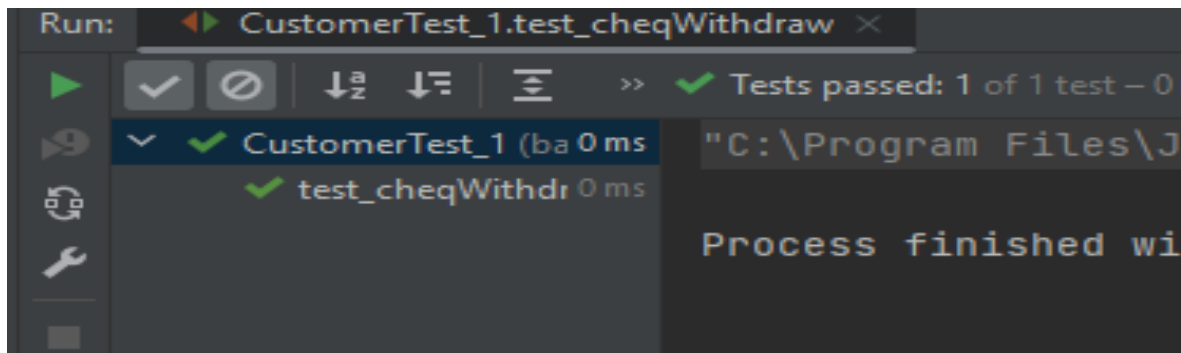
    Assert.assertEquals(0,customer.getCheckBalance());
}
```



Tests for checking_withdraw

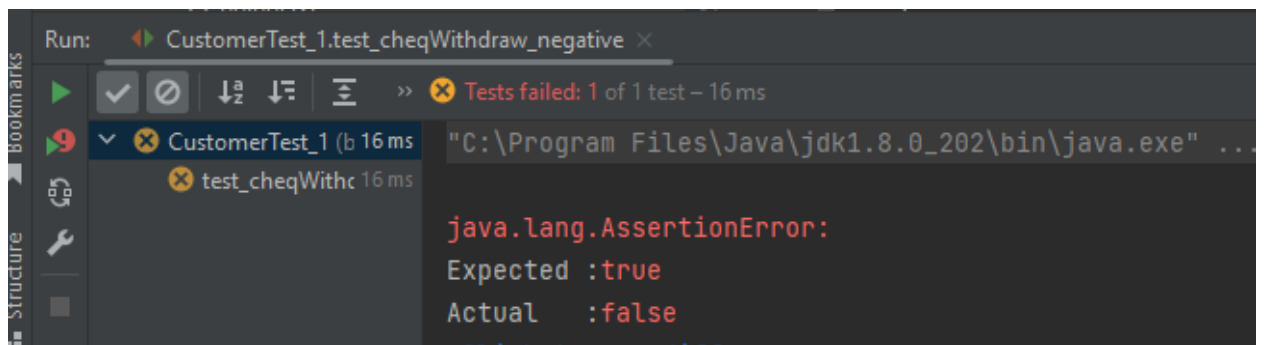
Tests that the inserted amount can be withdrawn from the balance , so a user cannot withdraw an amount greater than his balance

```
public void test_cheqWithdraw()  
{  
    int withdraw_amount=50;  
    Assert.assertTrue(customer.cheqWithdraw(withdraw_amount));  
}
```



- Failed test case

```
public void test_cheqWithdraw_negative()  
{  
    int withdraw_amount=200;  
  
    Assert.assertEquals(true, customer.cheqWithdraw(withdraw_amo  
nt));  
}
```



Testing the getter function for the user name

```
@Test
public void test_get_name()
{
    Assert.assertEquals("bolbol",customer.getName());
}
```

Tests the function against right input i.e. an already existing client in the system

Testing the getter function for the password

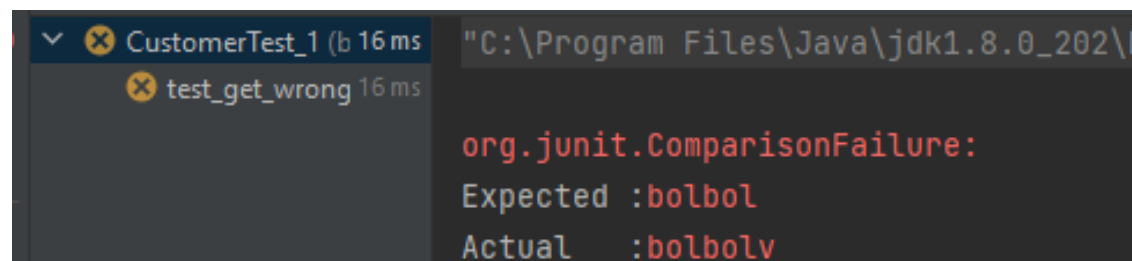
```
@Test
public void test_get_password()
{
    Assert.assertEquals( expected: "bolbol",customer.getPassword());
}
```

Tests the function against right input i.e. an already existing client in the system

```
@Test
public void test_get_wrong_password()
{
    Assert.assertEquals("bolbol",customer.getPassword());
}
```

.

Tests the function against wrong input

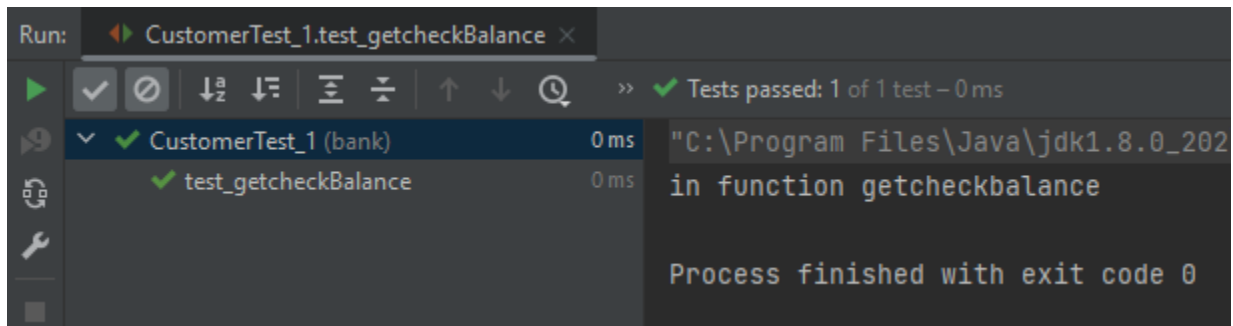


```
CustomerTest_1 (b 16 ms)
  test_get_wrong 16 ms
org.junit.ComparisonFailure:
Expected :bolbol
Actual   :bolbolv
```

Testing the function that gets the balance of the customer

```
public void test_getcheckBalance()  
{  
    Assert.assertEquals(100, customer.getCheckBalance());  
}
```

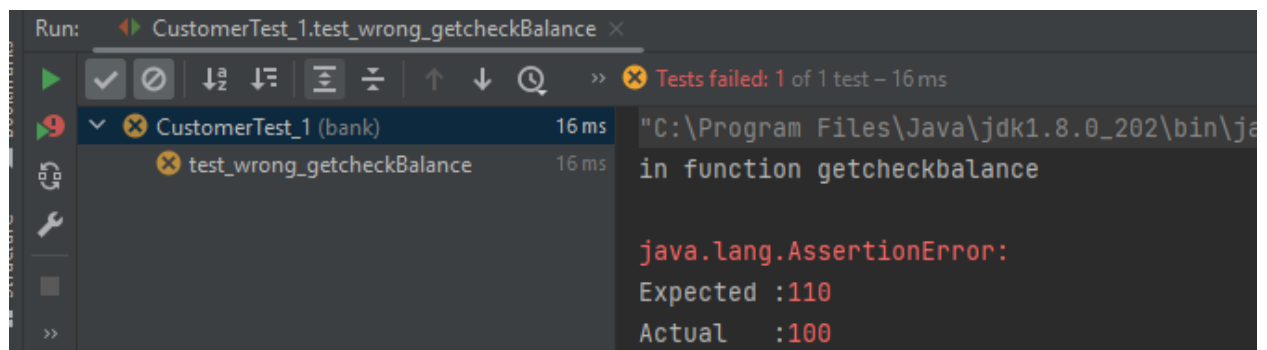
- we already announced the balance of this customer to 100 so we could have a successful test



- failed test case

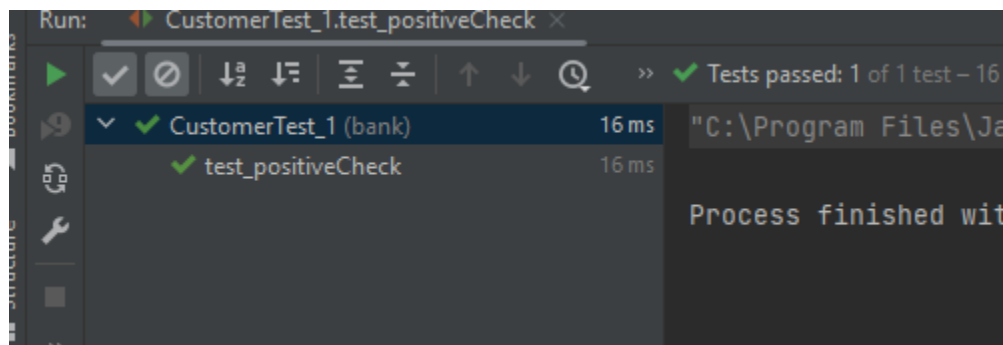
```
public void test_wrong_getcheckBalance()  
{  
    Assert.assertEquals(110, customer.getCheckBalance());  
}
```

here we made a failed test case because the balance should be 100 not 110



Testing the function that checks that the balance is positive

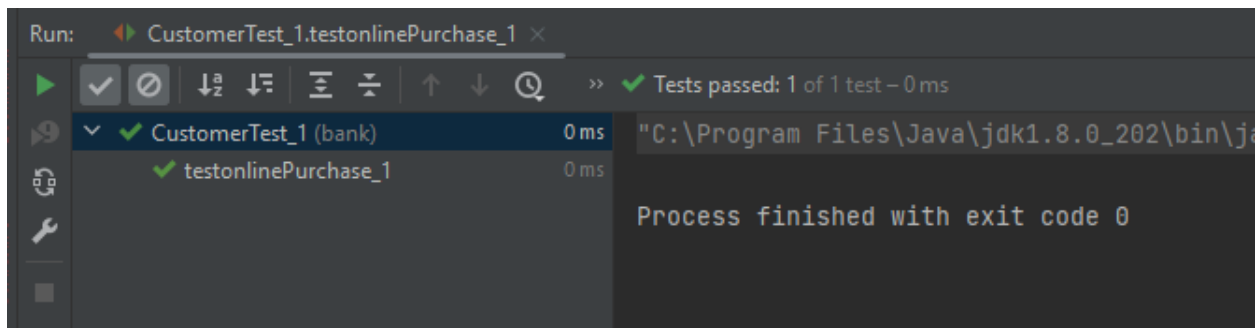
```
@Test
public void test_positiveCheck()
{
    Assert.assertTrue(customer.positiveCheck(0));
}
```



Testing the function that performs the online purchase

```
public void testonlinePurchase_1()
{
    customer.setTheLevel(new Gold());

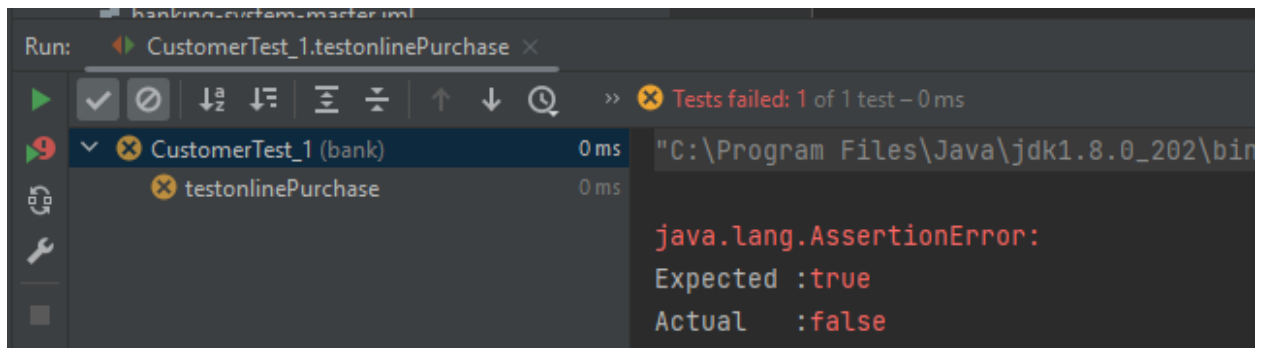
    Assert.assertEquals(true, customer.onlinePurchase(60, customer));
}
```



- Failed test case if he wants to make an online purchase if the amount that he wants to purchase with is less than 50

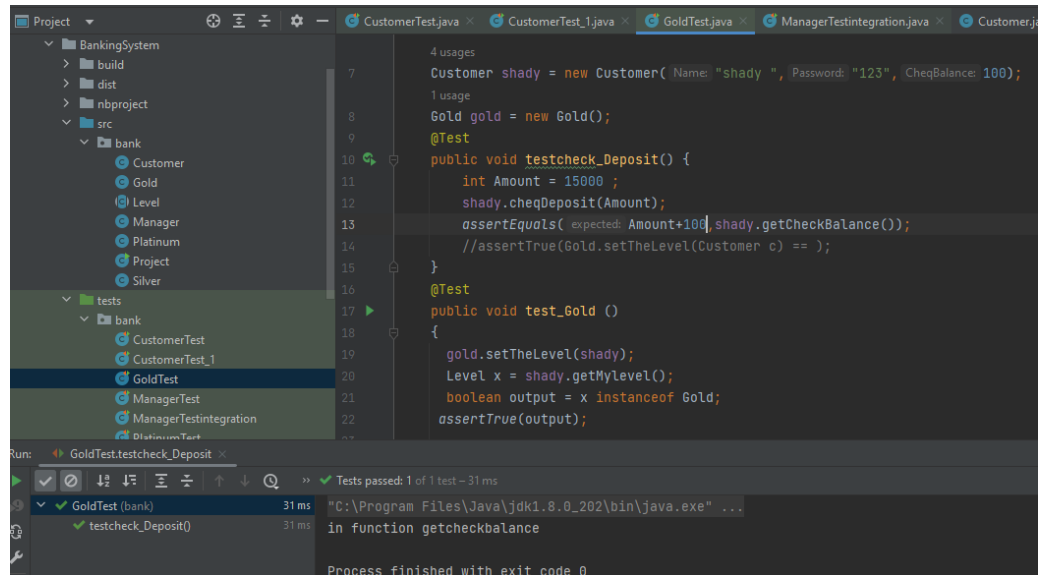
```
➤ @Test
public void testonlinePurchase()
{
    customer.setTheLevel(new Gold());

    Assert.assertFalse(customer.onlinePurchase(30, customer));
}
```



This is a function that test to check the amount of money after this deposit is equal to the balance after the deposite

Which is in this example is equal to the sumof amount entered and the old balance



```
Project
├── BankingSystem
│   ├── build
│   ├── dist
│   ├── nbproject
│   └── src
│       ├── bank
│       │   ├── Customer
│       │   ├── Gold
│       │   ├── Level
│       │   ├── Manager
│       │   ├── Platinum
│       │   ├── Project
│       │   └── Silver
│       └── tests
│           ├── bank
│           │   ├── CustomerTest
│           │   ├── CustomerTest_1
│           │   ├── GoldTest
│           │   ├── ManagerTest
│           │   ├── ManagerTestIntegration
│           │   └── DiscretionaryTest
│           └── ...
└── ...

CustomerTest.java
CustomerTest_1.java
GoldTest.java
ManagerTestIntegration.java
Customer.java

4 usages
Customer shady = new Customer( Name: "shady ", Password: "123", CheqBalance: 100);
1 usage
Gold gold = new Gold();
@Test
public void testcheck_Deposit() {
    int Amount = 15000 ;
    shady.cheqDeposit(Amount);
    assertEquals( expected: Amount+100, shady.getCheckBalance());
    //assertTrue(Gold.setTheLevel(Customer c) == );
}
@Test
public void test_Gold ()
{
    gold.setTheLevel(shady);
    Level x = shady.getMyLevel();
    boolean output = x instanceof Gold;
    assertTrue(output);
}
```

Run: GoldTest.testcheck_Deposit

Tests passed: 1 of 1 test - 31 ms

GoldTest (bank) 31 ms

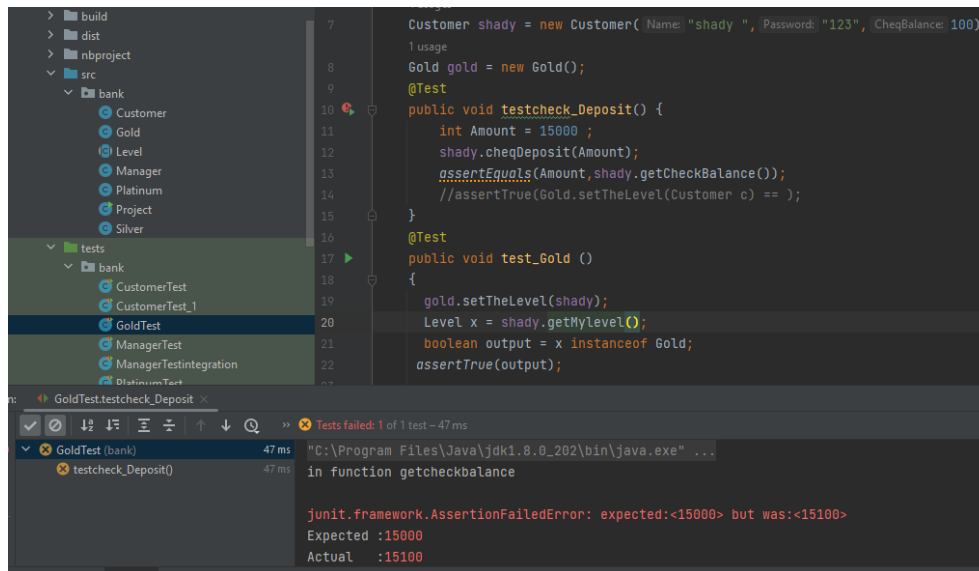
testcheck_Deposit() 31 ms

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_202\bin\java.exe" ...

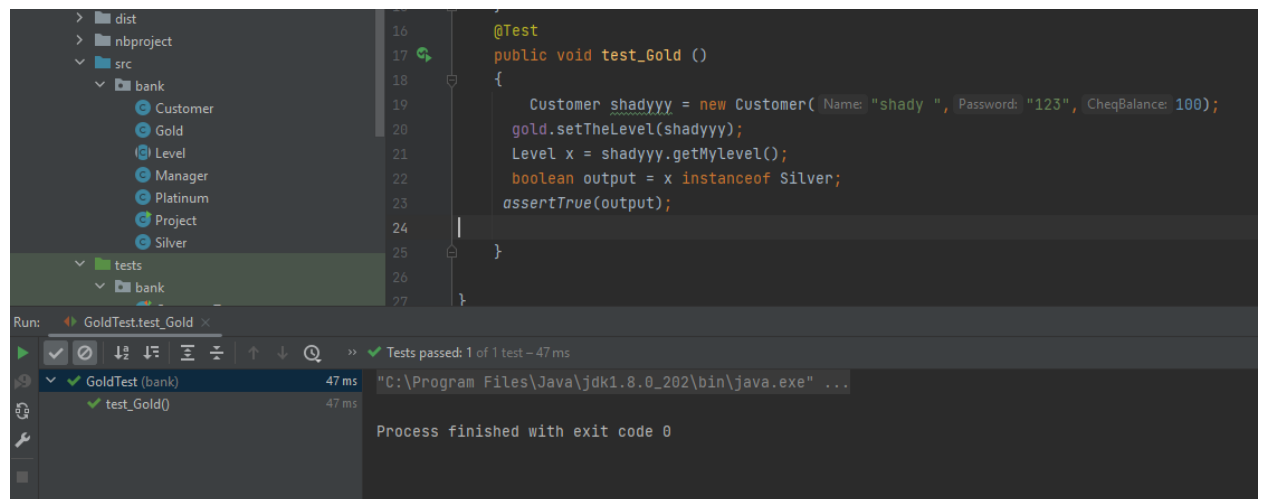
in function getcheckbalance

Process finished with exit code 0

this is the same test but with a uncorrect expected output

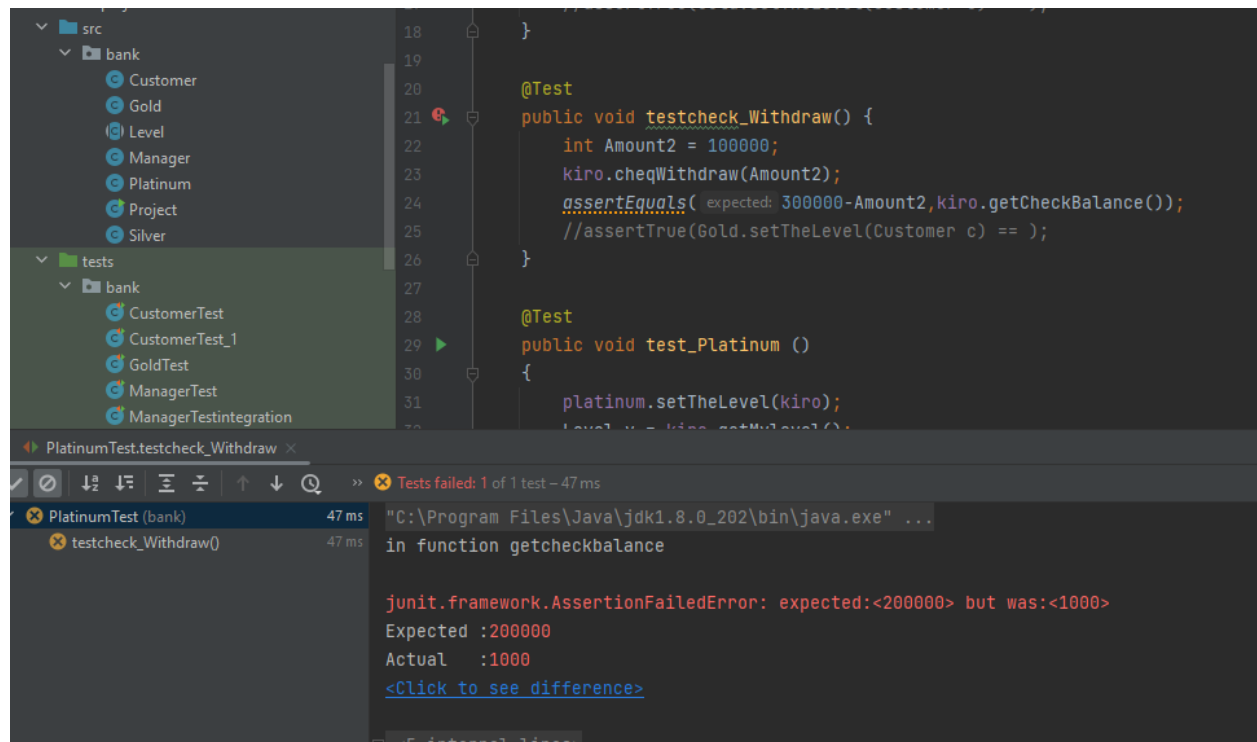


This is a function to test the setthelevel of gold which use another functions like get my level in customer



this is a function to test to check the withdraw action from a customer

in this example the user want to withdraw an amount which is invalid to withdraw which makes sense that the test case is false



```
18 }
19
20 @Test
21 public void testcheck-Withdraw() {
22     int Amount2 = 100000;
23     kiro.cheqWithdraw(Amount2);
24     assertEquals( expected: 300000-Amount2, kiro.getCheckBalance());
25     //assertTrue(Gold.setTheLevel(Customer c) == );
26 }
27
28 @Test
29 public void test_Platinum ()
30 {
31     platinum.setTheLevel(kiro);
32     Level u = kiro.getTheLevel();
```

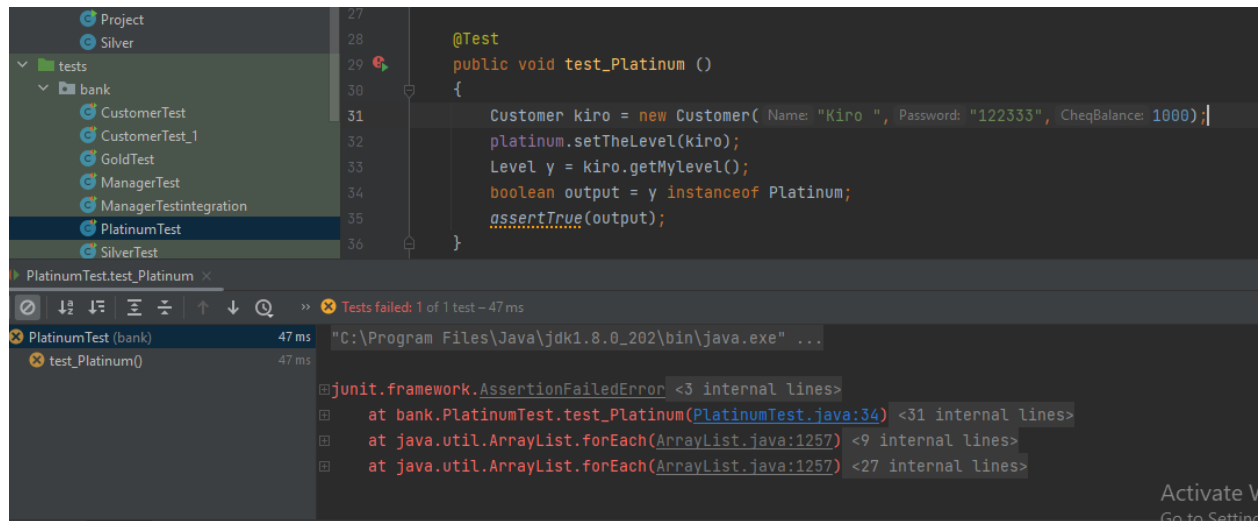
PlatinumTest.testcheck-Withdraw

Tests failed: 1 of 1 test - 47 ms

Test Case	Duration	Message
PlatinumTest (bank)	47 ms	"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_202\bin\java.exe" ...
testcheck-Withdraw()	47 ms	in function getcheckBalance junit.framework.AssertionFailedError: expected:<200000> but was:<1000> Expected :200000 Actual :1000 Click to see difference

<5 internal lines>

this is a function like the gold to set the level and in this case the user balance is lower the platinum category so the test case will fail which is true



```
27
28
29 @Test
30 public void test_Platinum ()
31 {
32     Customer kiro = new Customer( Name: "Kiro ", Password: "122333", CheqBalance: 1000);
33     platinum.setTheLevel(kiro);
34     Level y = kiro.getMyLevel();
35     boolean output = y instanceof Platinum;
36     assertTrue(output);
37 }
```

PlatinumTest.test_Platinum

Tests failed: 1 of 1 test - 47 ms

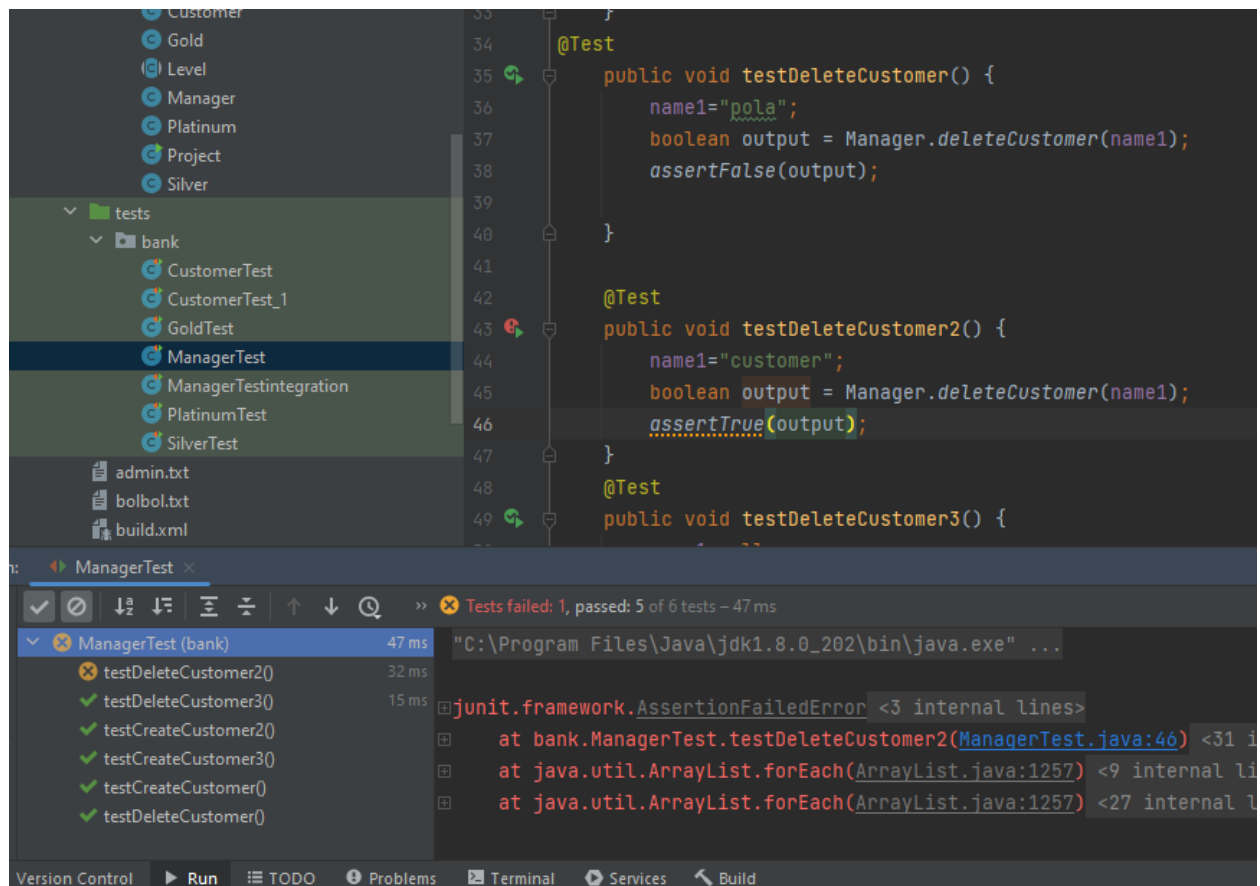
PlatinumTest (bank) 47 ms "C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_202\bin\java.exe" ...

test_Platinum() 47 ms

junit.framework.AssertionFailedError <3 internal lines>

- at bank.PlatinumTest.test_Platinum(PlatinumTest.java:34) <31 internal lines>
- at java.util.ArrayList.forEach(ArrayList.java:1257) <9 internal lines>
- at java.util.ArrayList.forEach(ArrayList.java:1257) <27 internal lines>

Activate V
Go to Setting



There we test the manager functions create and delete customer so we have made multiple test case

But the second test case of `testdeletcustomer2` will be failed assert true

Integration Testing

The ManagerTestIntegration class has all the integration testing functions , 2

Integration Testing were done in this class .

One using Top down approach with stubs , and the other using bottom up approach using drivers.

We made a static inner class named (“integ”) in the testing class .That inner class contains the Stubs and the Drivers fuctions .

```
public static class integ {

    public static ArrayList<String> arr = new ArrayList<>();

    public static boolean createcustomer(String nam,String pass) {
        if ((nam==null) || (pass==null))
            return false;
        else if(arr.contains(nam+" "+pass)){
            return false;
        }
        else {
            arr.add(nam + " " + pass);
            return true;
        }
    }

    public static boolean del_customer(String namee){
        if (namee==null)
            return false;
        else if (arr.contains(namee)) {
            arr.remove(namee);
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }

    public static boolean Driver_createCustomer(String customer,String
password_customer){
        boolean x = false ;
        if (customer!=null && password_customer!=null)
            x = Manager.createCustomer(customer,password_customer);
        return x;
    }

    public static boolean Driver_deleteCustomer(String customer){
        boolean y ;
        y= Manager.deleteCustomer(customer);
        return y ;
    }

}
```

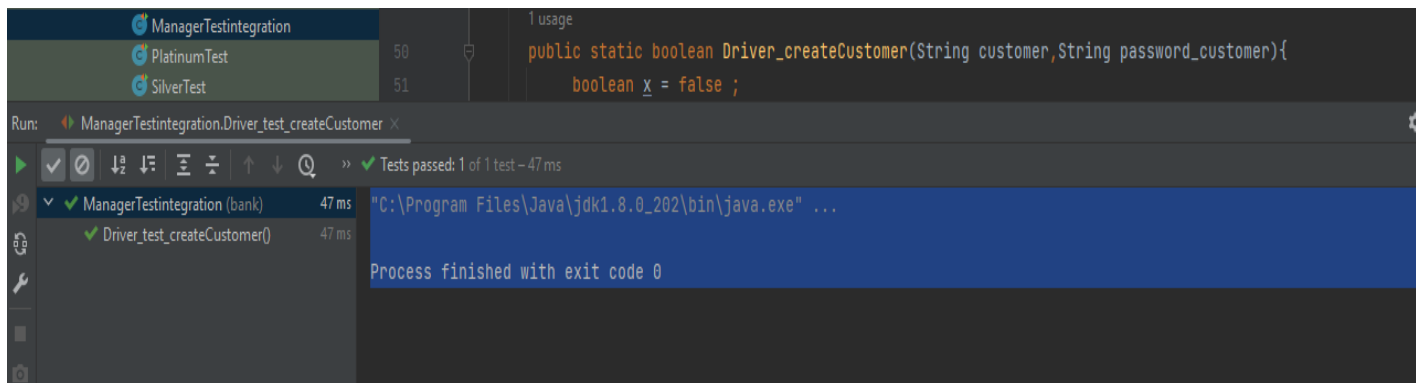

The Driver method receives the returned value from the function that is called inside of the driver method and return it in order to test that value by the Junit .

```
@Test
public void Driver_test_createCustomer () {

    assertTrue(integ.Driver_createCustomer(customer_name,password) );

}
```

And by entering the right input to the function called inside the driver function,the testing is passed .



And that was the first function that creates a customer inside the class (“Manager”) to be tested as a Driver .By testing the second function inside that class that deletes the customer .

```
@Test
public void Driver_test_delCustomer () {
    assertTrue(integ.Driver_deleteCustomer(customer_name) );
}

}
```

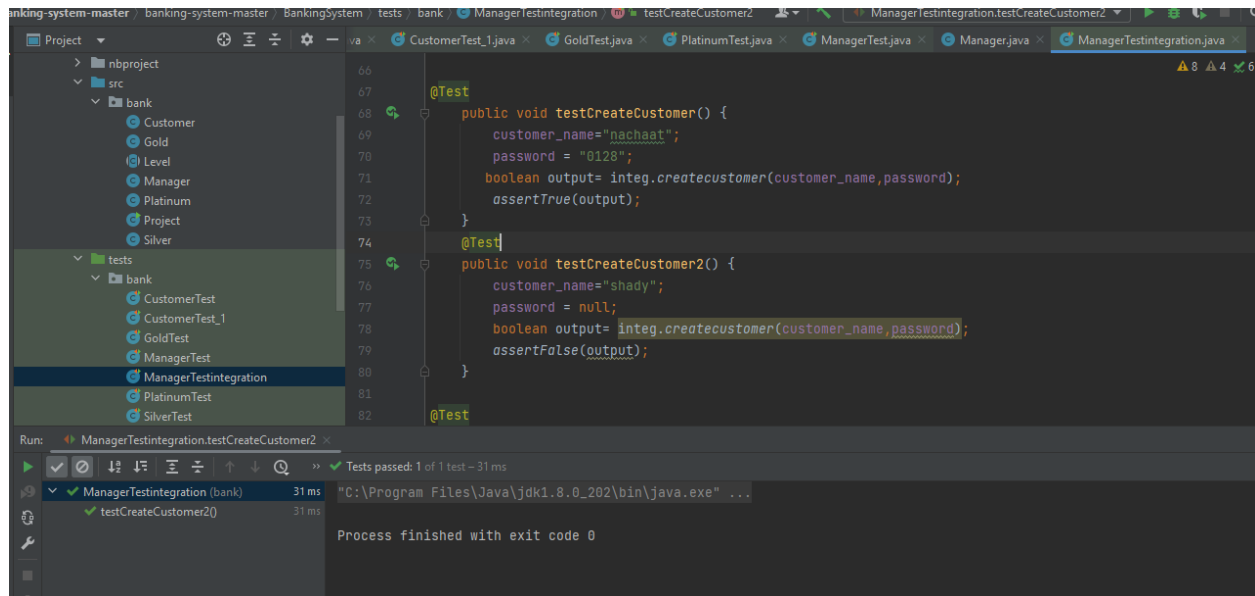
And the test of that function is passed as well as we used the customer_name previously entered for customers .



Moreover , we tested the stubs created for the functions inside the class (“Manager”) .In the case of the stubs we created two functions that mimic the authentic functions in the class Manager .By that method if you entered your inputs ,the right output will be returned from those functions .

```
@Test
public void testCreateCustomer() {
    customer_name="nachaat";
    password = "0128";
    boolean output= integ.createcustomer(customer_name,password);
    assertTrue(output);
}
@Test
public void testCreateCustomer2() {
    customer_name="shady";
    password = null;
    boolean output= integ.createcustomer(customer_name,password);
    assertFalse(output);
}
```

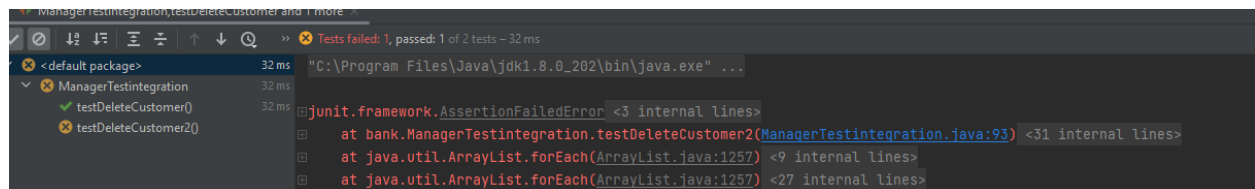
The first test used for the creation stub function was used Assert True . The second test used assert false and both was passed.



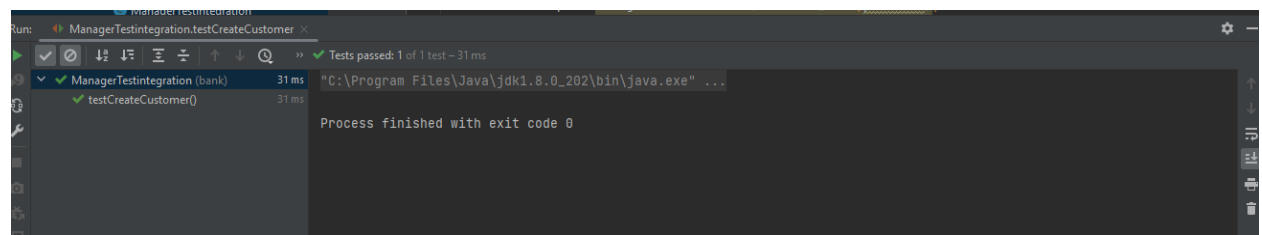
```
@Test
public void testDeleteCustomer() {
    customer_name = null;
    boolean out = integ.del_customer(customer_name);
    assertFalse(out);
}

@Test
public void testDeleteCustomer2() {
    customer_name = "nachaat";
    boolean out = integ.del_customer(customer_name);
    assertTrue(out);
}
```

The first test failed as you shouldn't delete a null value



In case the name is (nachaat1), then test passes because it was previously inserted .



GUI Testing

There is a tool used for GUI testing called QF , A German software used for testing projects with java GUI, something anyone must know about JAVAFX is JavaFX is the successor of Swing and an integral part of Java 8. With Java 11 JavaFX was moved out of the JDK into the open source project OpenJFX. Since 2014 QF-Test supports this GUI technology and provides advanced testing support including complex components like trees and tables. QF-Test can test JavaFX applications with an embedded browser like e.g. JxBrowser or WebView. You can access both, the Java and Web part of the application.

When you migrate your application from Java Swing to JavaFX, you can reuse Swing GUI tests in QF-Test for JavaFX automated testing with little effort.

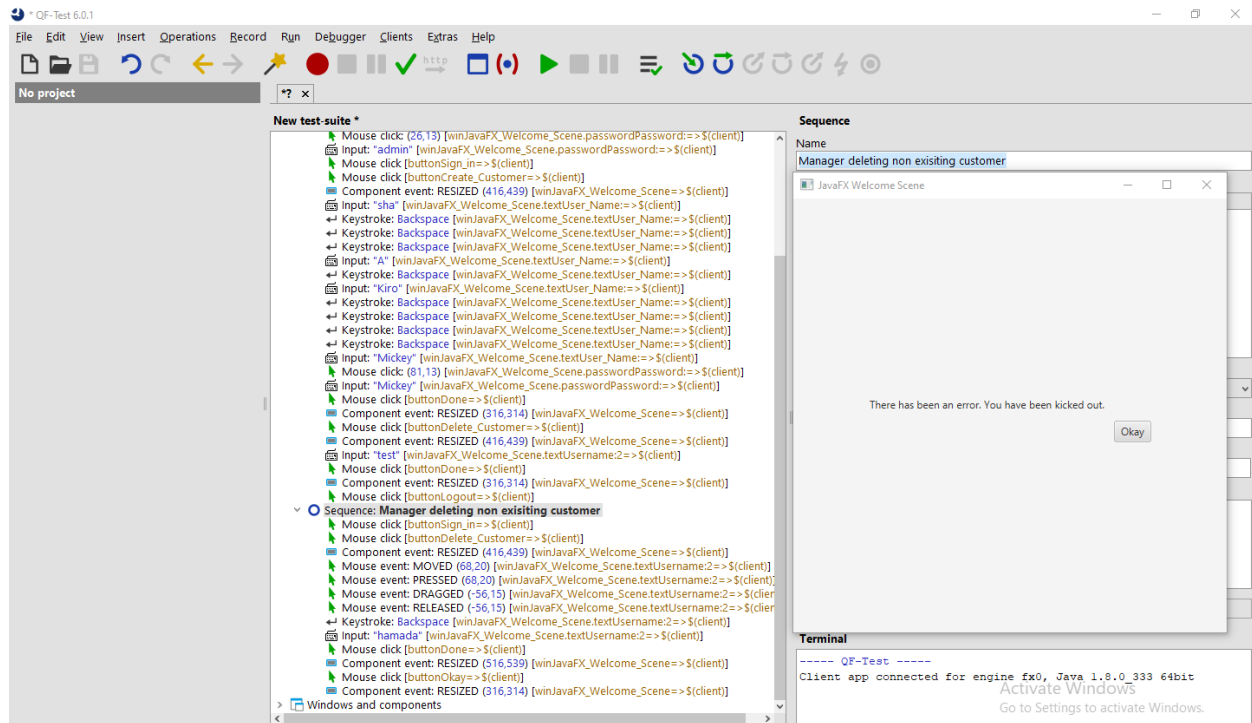
As of March 2014, JavaFX has been a permanent part of JDK 8. In future, JavaFX 8 will be used to build mission critical business applications. On the one hand, this requires a degree of maturity of new JavaFX UI technology to be acceptable. On the other hand, it is necessary that user interfaces of business applications could be tested extensively for their correct application functionality. The focus is on the high data volume that is fed to automated tests into the graphical user interface. Please see below for an illustration of how such a test scenario could be set up with the QF-Test tool. During applications development, testing plays an important role. According to the current World Quality Report, a quarter of the IT budget is already allotted for testing. The increasing complexity of the application development also need the testing requirements to increase. High test coverage can be achieved by test automation. Suitable tools help facilitate the setting up of automated tests and ensure a high integration with the developed application. The benefit of automated UI tests is that they can cover a whole process with one test in contrast to unit tests which cover only an isolated unit. By using the correct test

environment it is possible to have the bulk of tests set up by professional testers, thus freeing resources for development work. For this, the test environment should allow the tester to work with familiar terms and objects. Especially in GUI tests it is important that testers work with objects they know and recognize on the GUI of the application, even though the actual structure of the GUI is much more complex. Even in simple Java FX applications the GUI consists of many single elements in a highly complex tree structure. Figure 1 shows a demo application for the configuration of new cars. The GUI structure of this application becomes visible in a 3D ,three-dimensionally highlighting the complexity of the nesting. However, only a small part of the elements is relevant for testing, all others are integrated on a technical level. The test tool allows the reduction of these complex GUIs to the essential. Figure 3 shows the simplified structure as it is made available to the tester by the test tool. In specific cases it is possible to work with the full hierarchy at any time, and programmable tests are possible via scripting. Through simplification and generalization of the UI components, the support of a modular structure allows parts of the test to be Figure 2: Demo application “configuration of new cars” (3dimensional). Thus the effort required for test creation is reduced and at the same time maintainability increased. It provides the opportunity to create modules and libraries professional testers can work with. Due to the additional integration of software drivers, data-driven testing is also possible on the GUI, and mass testing can be created. Conclusion GUI testing of an application is essential to the corresponding development. By directly integrating a test tool into the development process, a continuous integration scenario could be set up. Test tools are facilitating the JavaFX 8 applications testing by simplifying the component hierarchy and due to its modular structure. Also this is a valid option for testers, who haven't any programming knowledge.

So the first sequence is the following for the manager

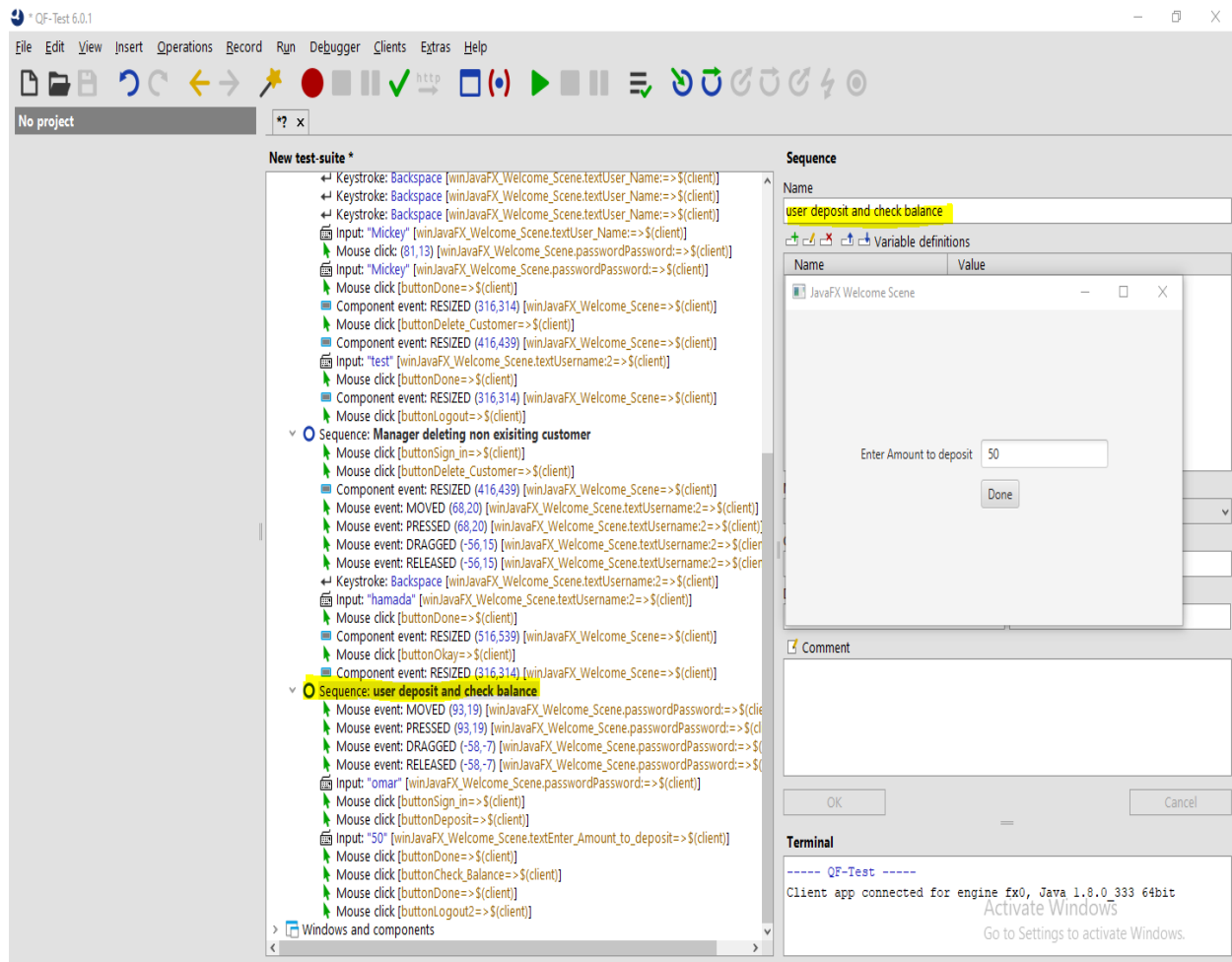


Then we will try to delete a customer that does not exist



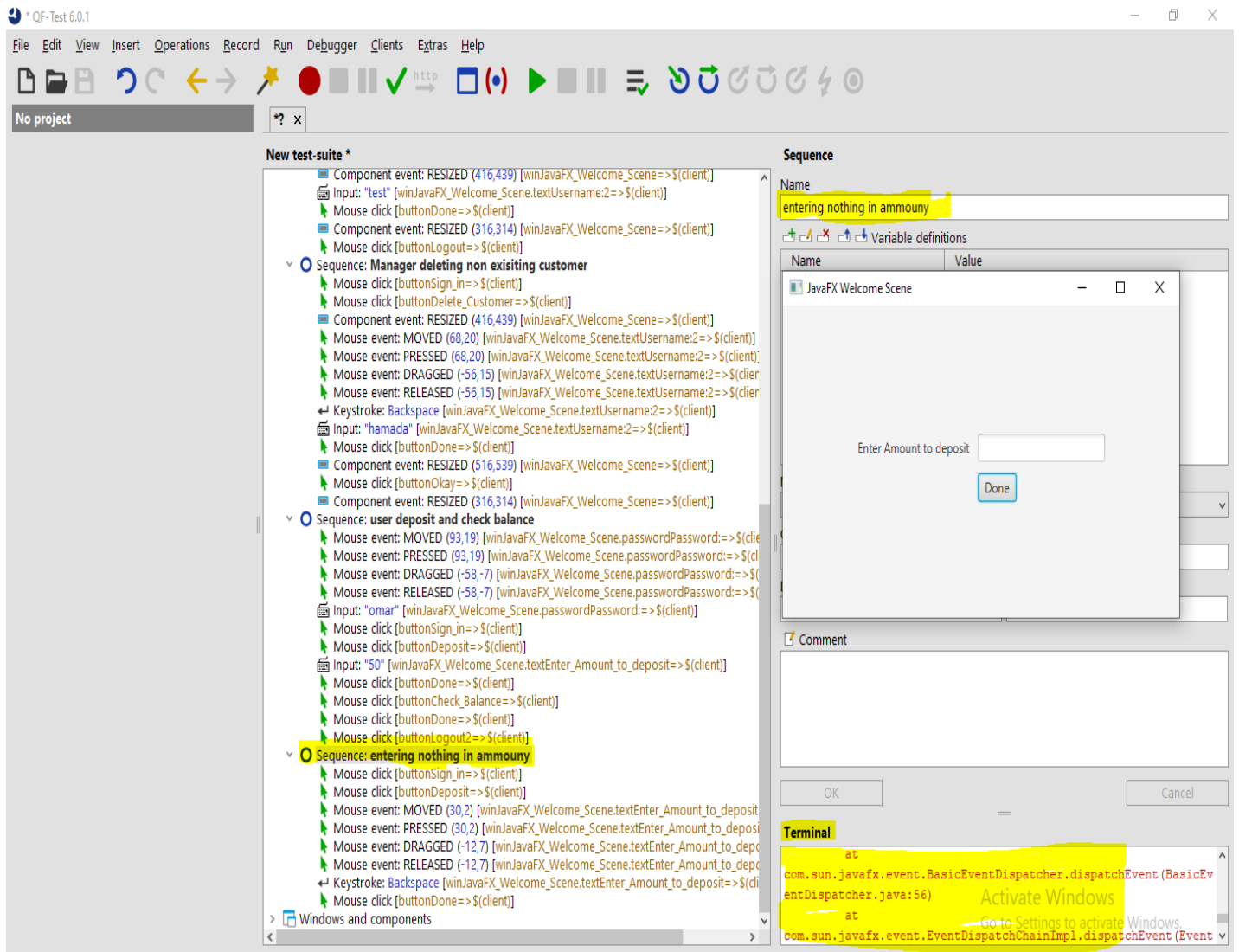
Here we find that the system interacts and show you an error message without any errors in the terminal , so this sequence also is free of bugs

We try to login as customer and add amount and check the total after that



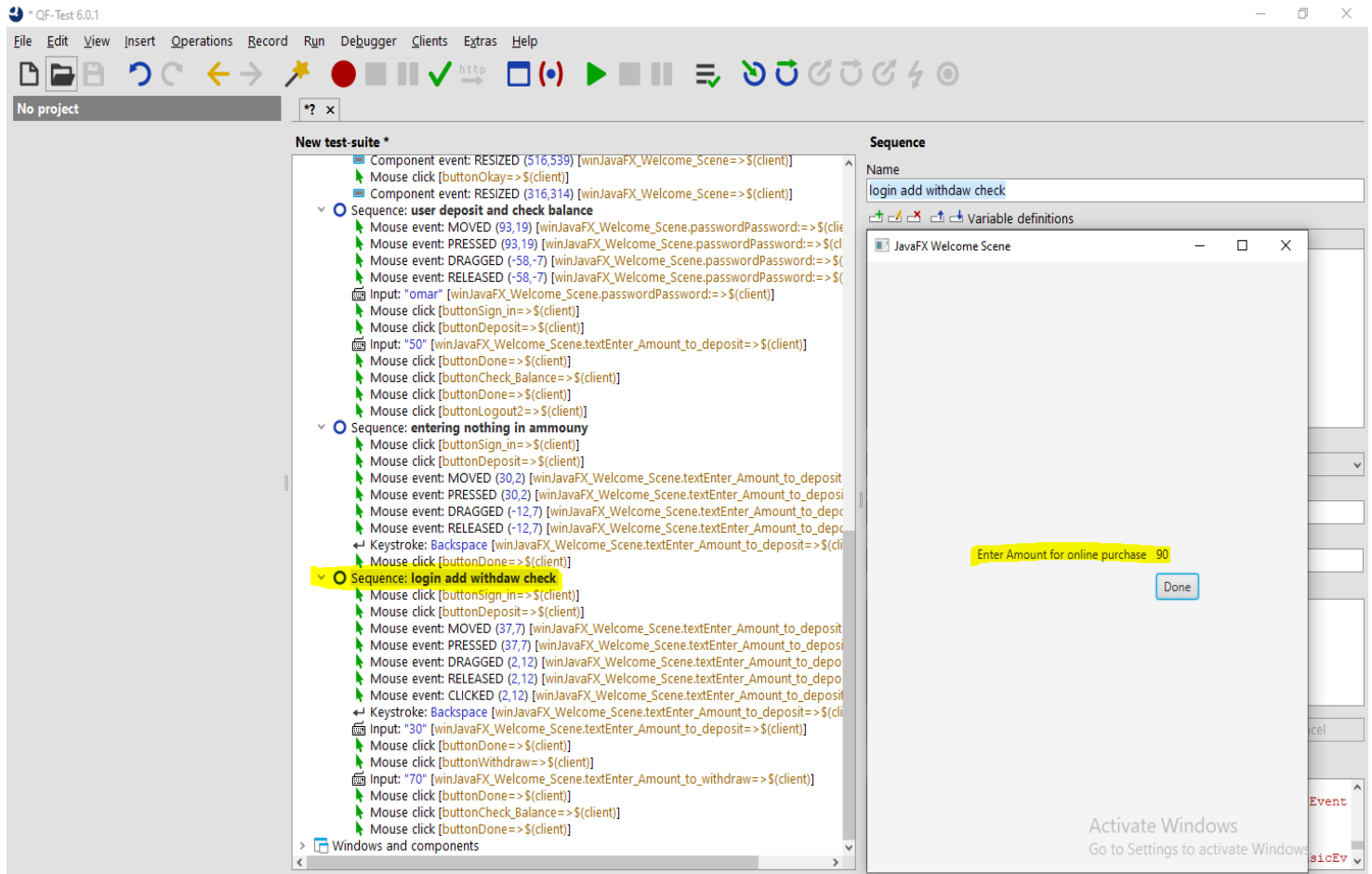
We found no error in his sequence and the logic also goes well because the user entered an amount and he previously has 50 in his credit so now he has 100 in total which also true

Some sequences will give us error , for example when we want to enter nothing in deposit



The terminal gives us some red errors in the highlighted area , because nothing is written in the text field and we want to read it in the program

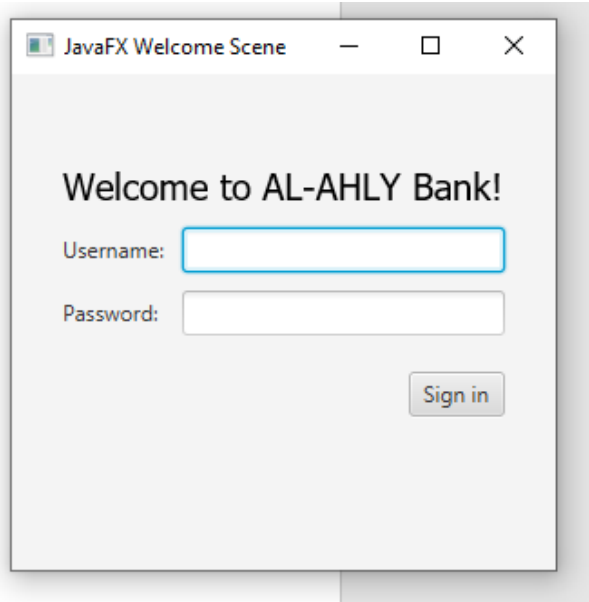
This time we get a more complex sequence , by login we add amount then withdraw an amount after that we check the balance



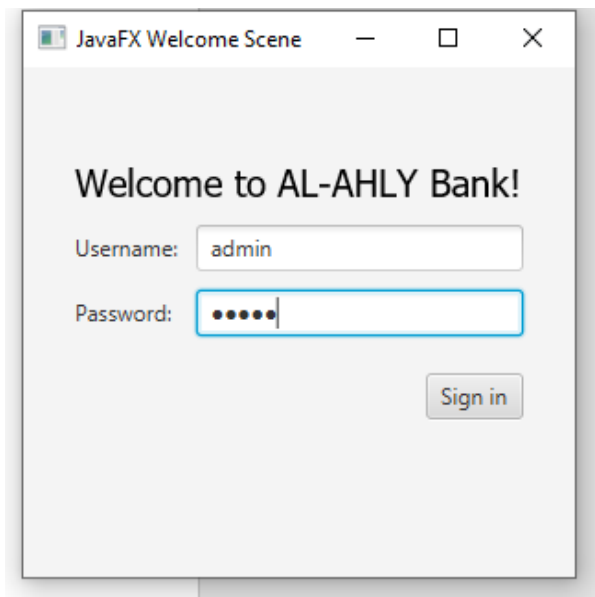
It is clear that this sequence has no errors as the checked amount is right for the values entered in the last steps

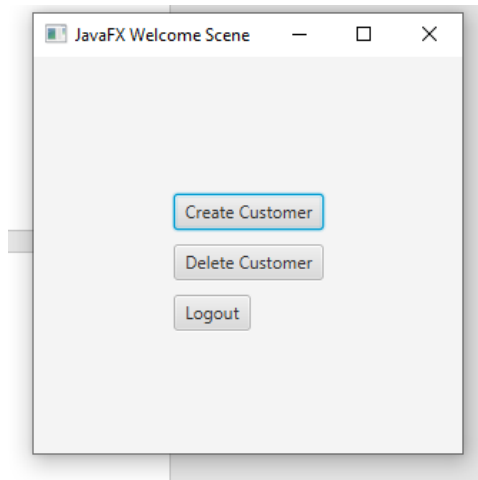
Manual GUI Testing:

1. Sign In Window

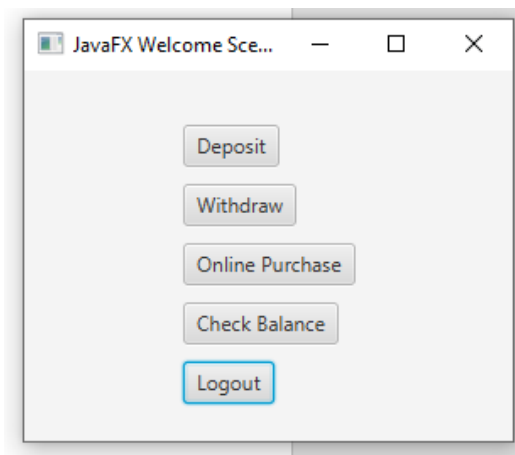
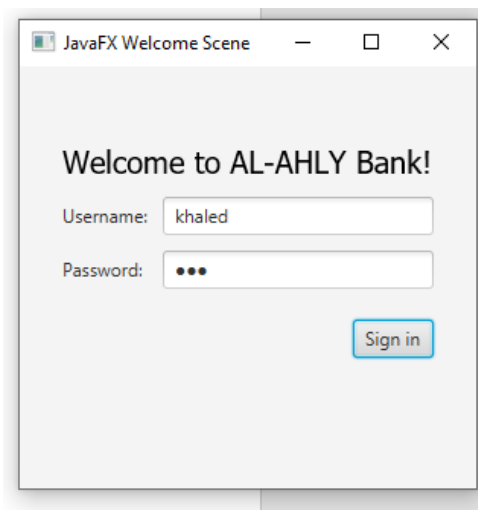


By entering a known/saved manager account with username: admin & password: admin (implemented in the code), we go to Manager Options window.



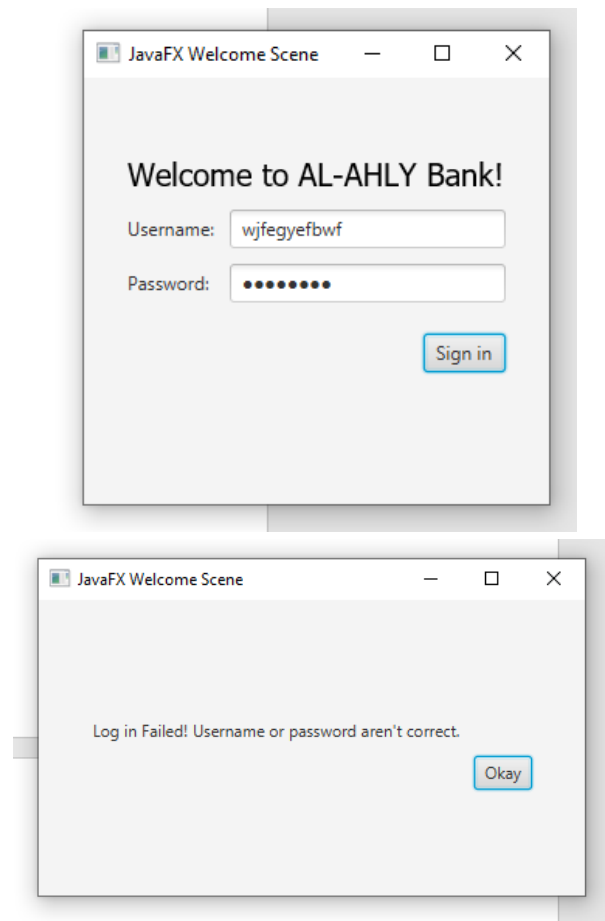


If we enter a valid username or password for a customer, Customer Options window appears.



Error Windows:

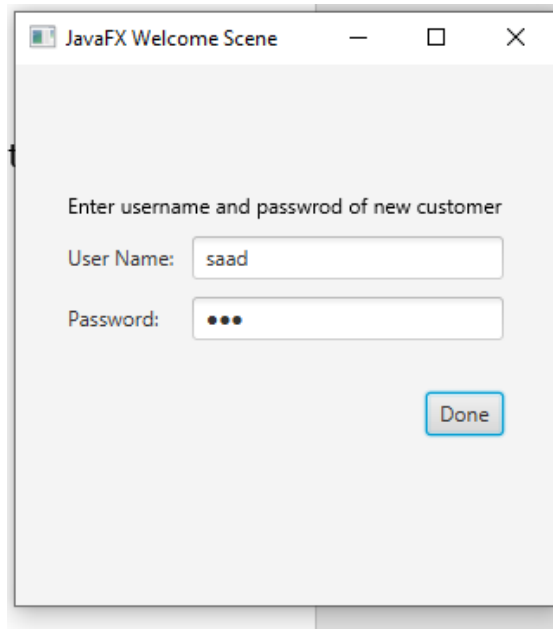
If we enter invalid username or password, we get the “Failed to login” error window.



2. Manager Options Window

I. Create Customer

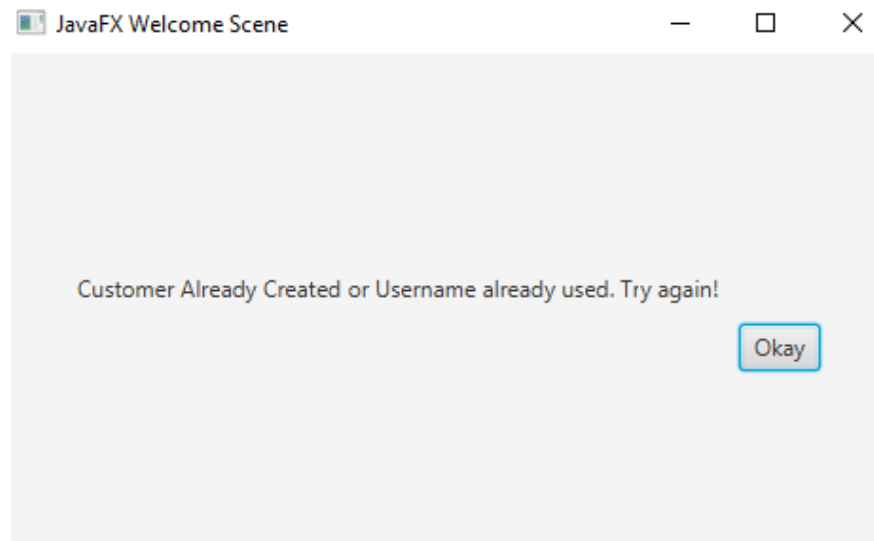
Simply type a non-used username and a password for the created customer.



The screenshot shows a window titled "JavaFX Welcome Scene" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The main content area has a light gray background. At the top, the text "Enter username and password of new customer" is displayed. Below this, there are two input fields. The first is labeled "User Name:" and contains the text "saad". The second is labeled "Password:" and contains three black dots, indicating a password field. To the right of the password field is a blue button with the text "Done".

Error Window:

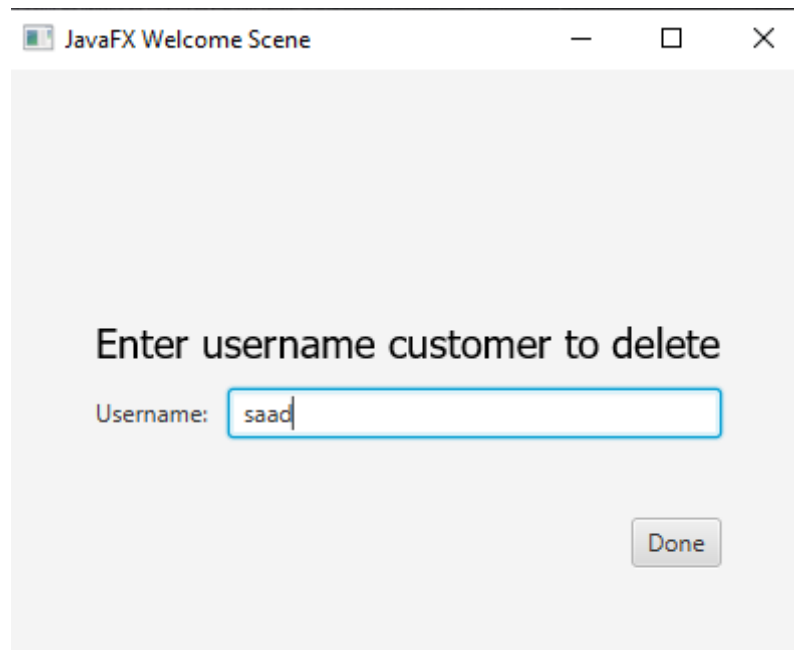
If we enter same username, a “customer already used” error will pop up.



The screenshot shows the same window titled "JavaFX Welcome Scene". The main content area now displays an error message: "Customer Already Created or Username already used. Try again!". In the bottom right corner, there is a blue button with the text "Okay".

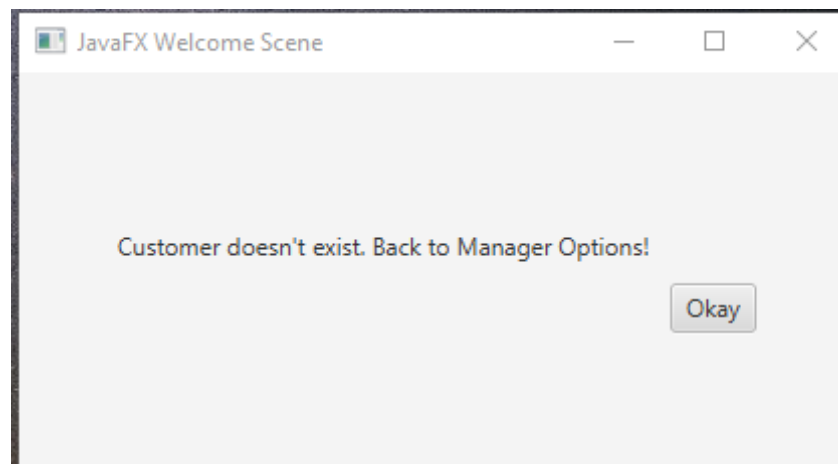
II. Delete Customer

By entering the username of a customer, you can delete him.



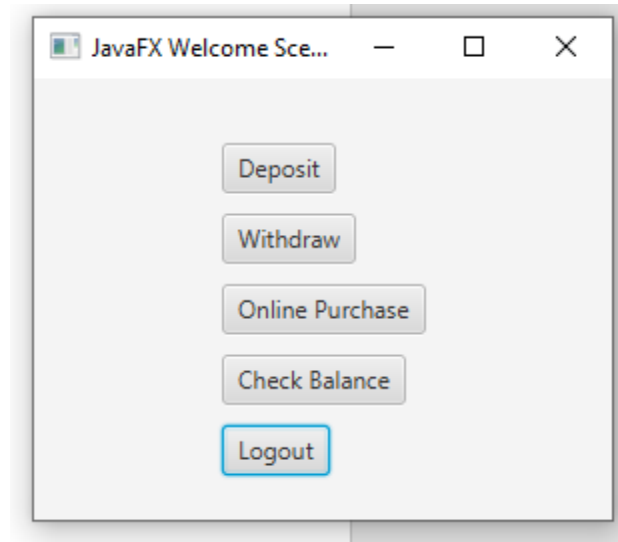
Error Window:

If we enter a username that doesn't exist or already deleted, this window will pop up.

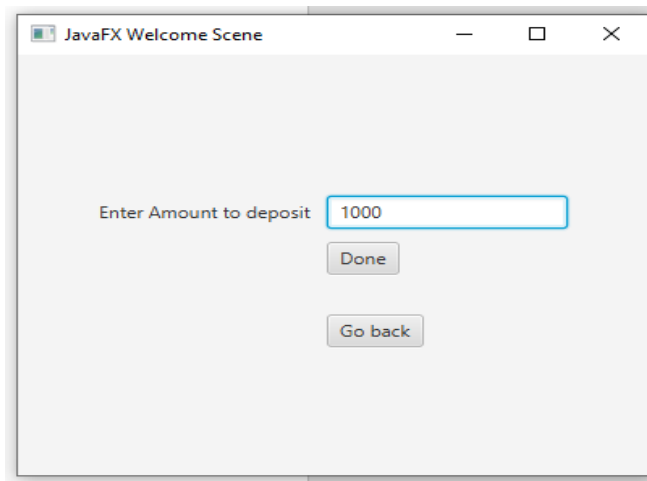


3. Customer Options

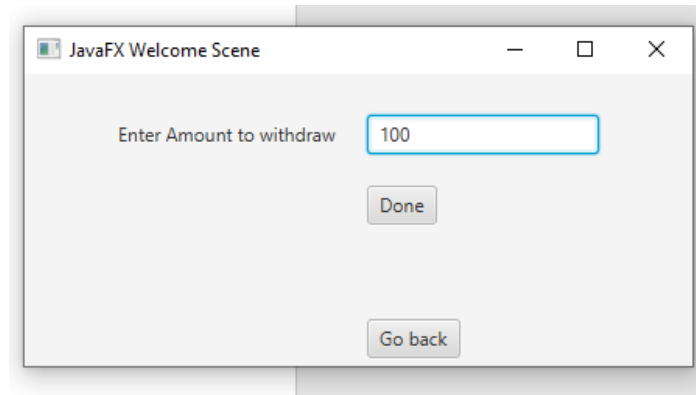
After entering a valid customer information. Every Customer account has initially 100 Pounds when created and with Silver Subscription which is -20 pounds for every online purchase.



I. Deposit

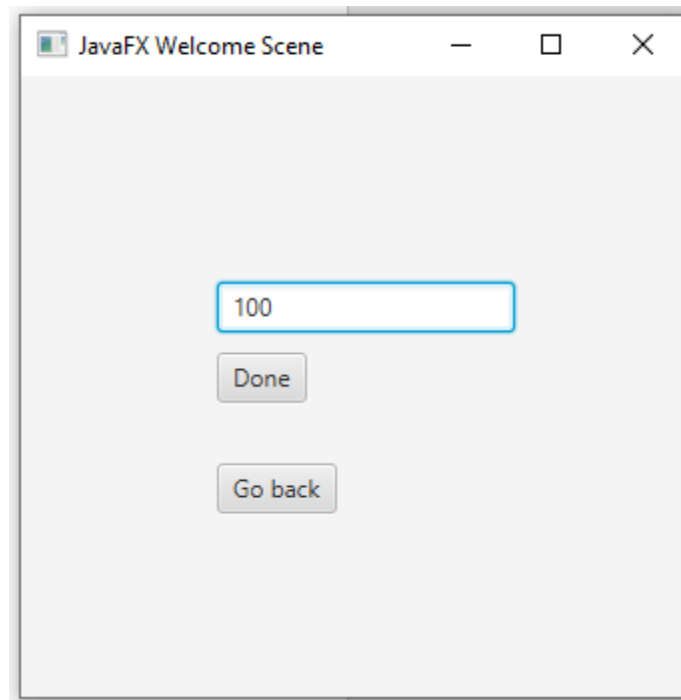


II. Withdraw



III. Online Purchase

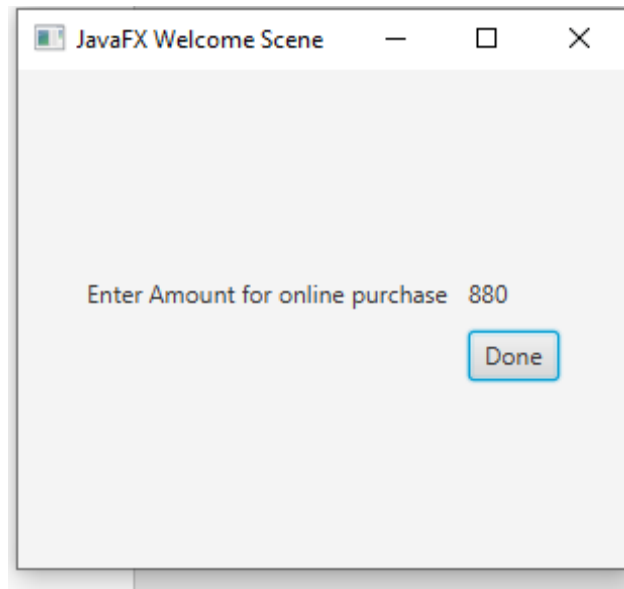
It takes the value of your purchase and takes it from your balance.



We deposited 1000, withdrawn 100, purchased online 100, initial balance of 100 and Sliver Subscription for 20. So total is: $1000 - 100 - 100 + 100 - 20 = \mathbf{880 \text{ Pounds}}$.

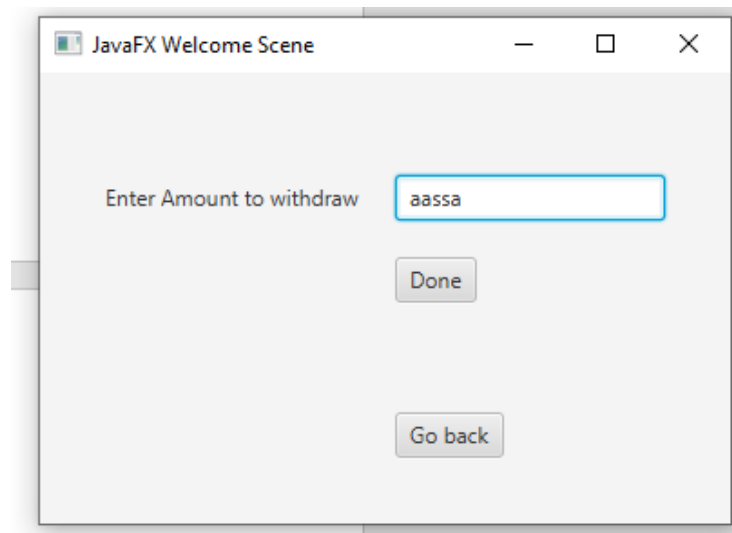
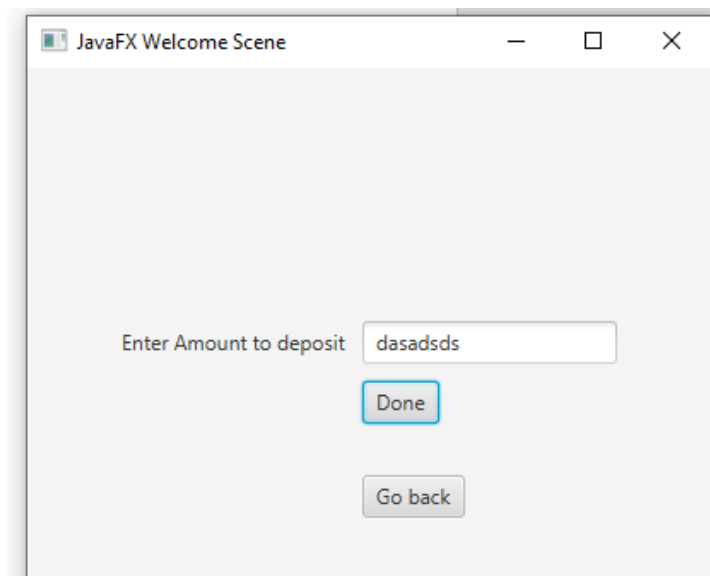
Now, lets try checking balance and see if the expected calculation is correct.

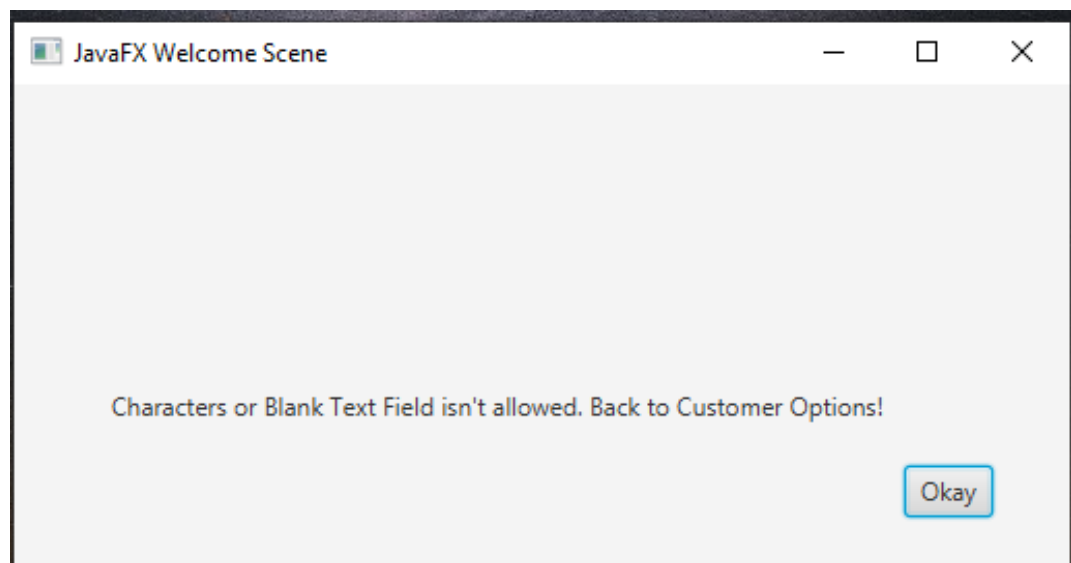
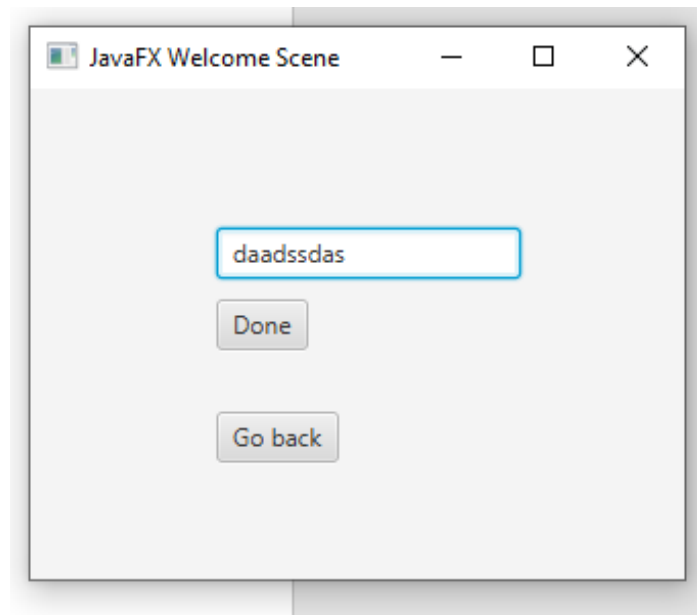
IV. Check Balance



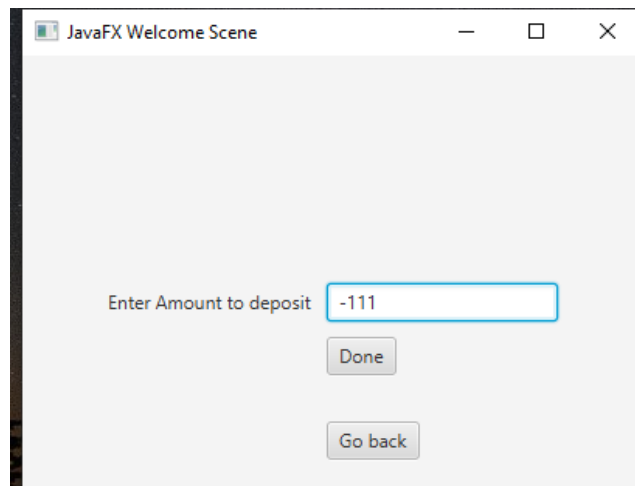
Error Windows:

When you enter at Deposit or Withdraw or Online Purchase Windows, characters or Blank instead of numbers, the upcoming error window appears.

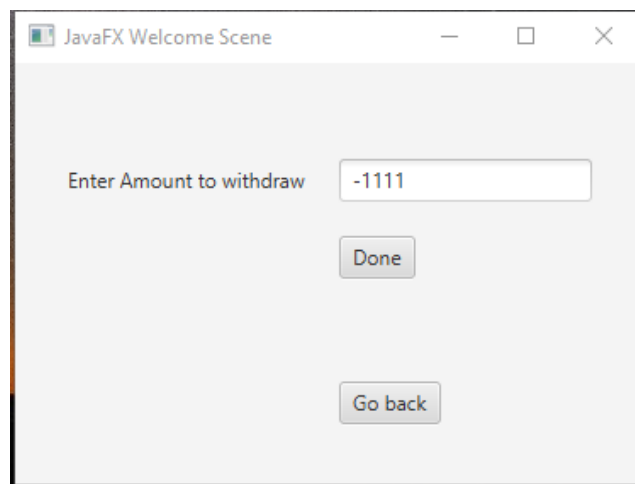




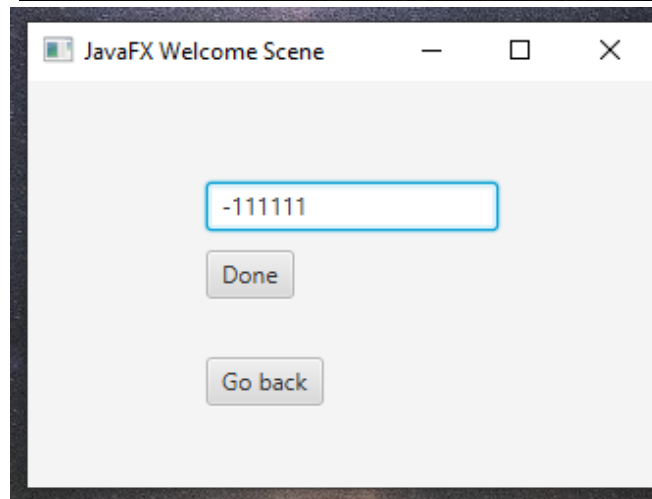
When entering in the same windows negative values or zero, the upcoming error window appears.



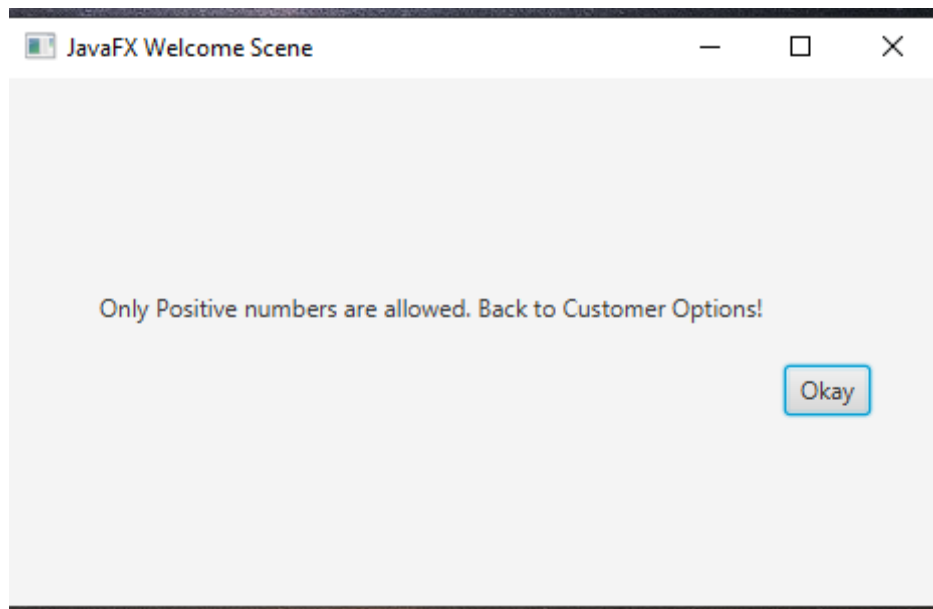
A screenshot of a JavaFX application window titled "JavaFX Welcome Scene". The window has a light gray background. In the center, there is a text label "Enter Amount to deposit" followed by a text input field containing the value "-111". Below the input field, there are two buttons: "Done" and "Go back".



A screenshot of a JavaFX application window titled "JavaFX Welcome Scene". The window has a light gray background. In the center, there is a text label "Enter Amount to withdraw" followed by a text input field containing the value "-1111". Below the input field, there are two buttons: "Done" and "Go back".

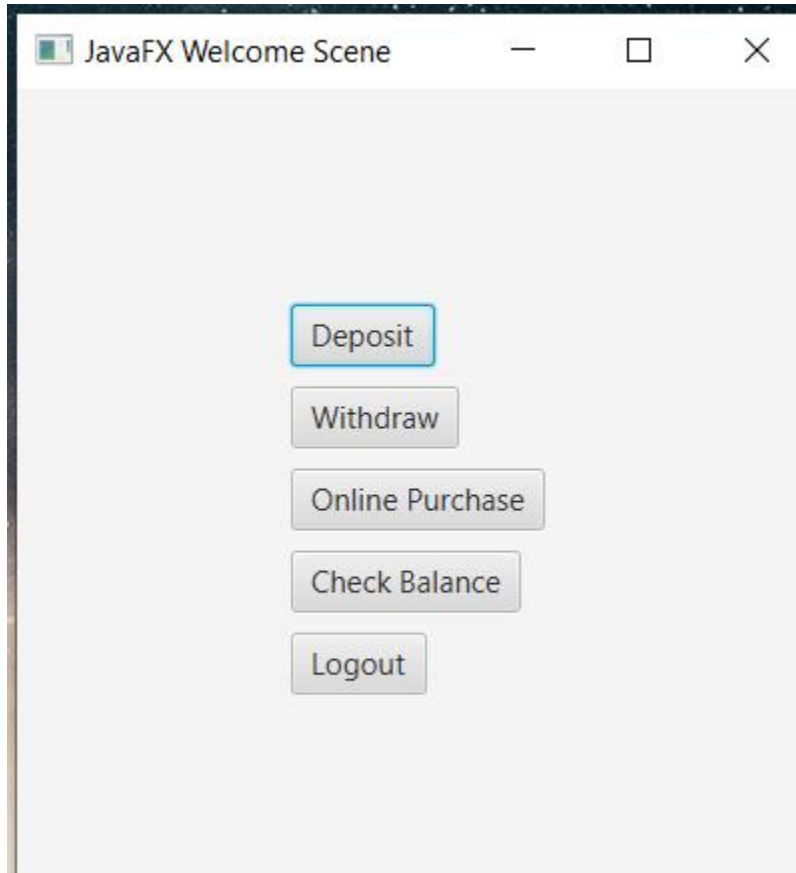


A screenshot of a JavaFX application window titled "JavaFX Welcome Scene". The window has a light gray background. In the center, there is a text input field containing the value "-111111". Below the input field, there are two buttons: "Done" and "Go back".



Performance testing:

when you click to call any function there is a label will show you the time that function takes and it will show you if you press more than one time.



After one call function



After two call function



After three call function

