

Ingineria programării

Curs 9 – 6 Mai



Cuprins

- ▶ Past courses...
 - Design Patterns
 - Creational Patterns
 - Structural Patterns
 - Behavioral Patterns
- ▶ Other Design Patterns
- ▶ Quality Assurance
 - Software Testing
 - Testing Methodologies
 - Testing process
 - Manual Testing vs Automatic Testing

Recapitulare

- ▶ GOF = ?
- ▶ Creational Patterns
- ▶ Structural Patterns
- ▶ Behavioral Patterns

Recapitulare – CP

- ▶ Abstract Factory
- ▶ Builder
- ▶ Factory Method
- ▶ Prototype = ?
- ▶ Singleton

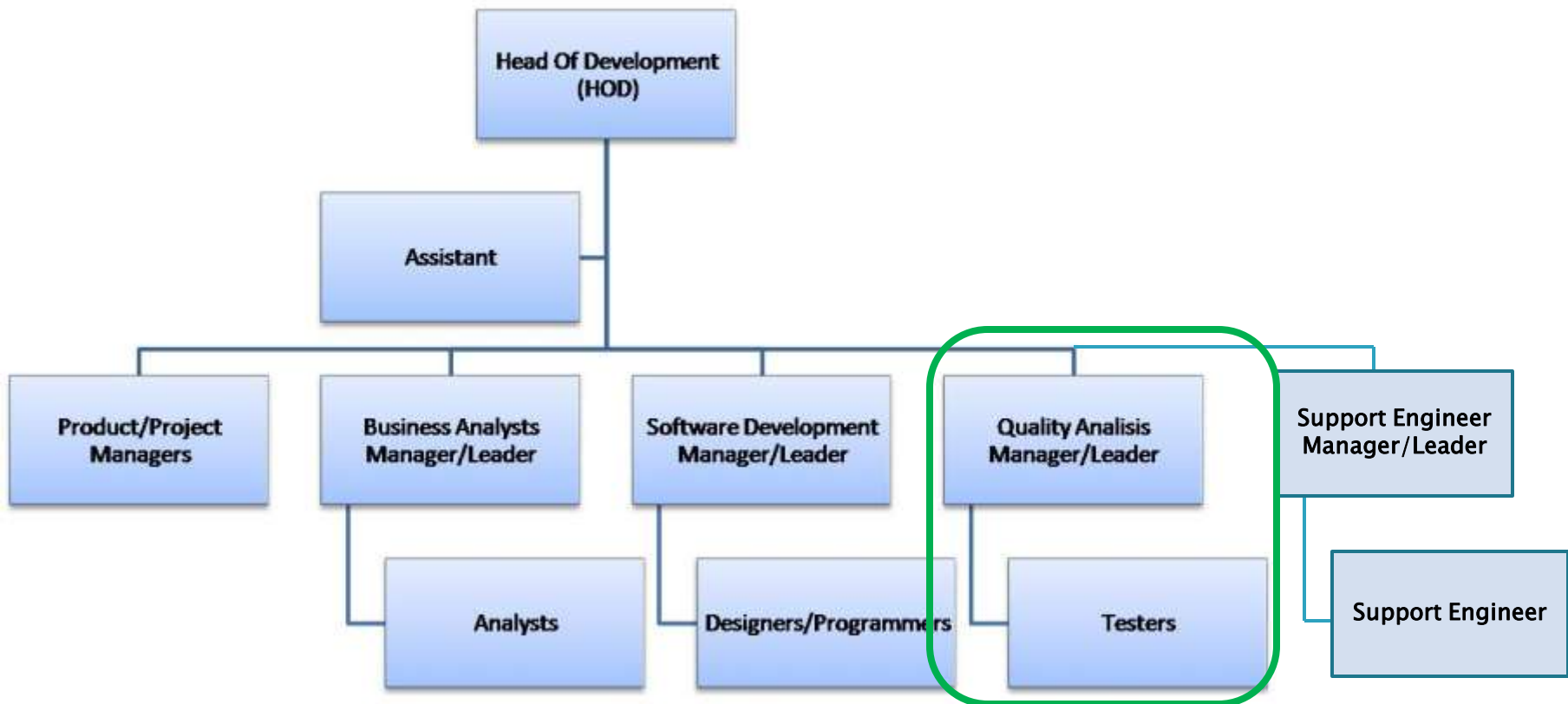
Recapitulare – SP

- ▶ Adapter
- ▶ Bridge
- ▶ Composite
- ▶ Decorator
- ▶ Façade
- ▶ Flyweight = ?
- ▶ Proxy

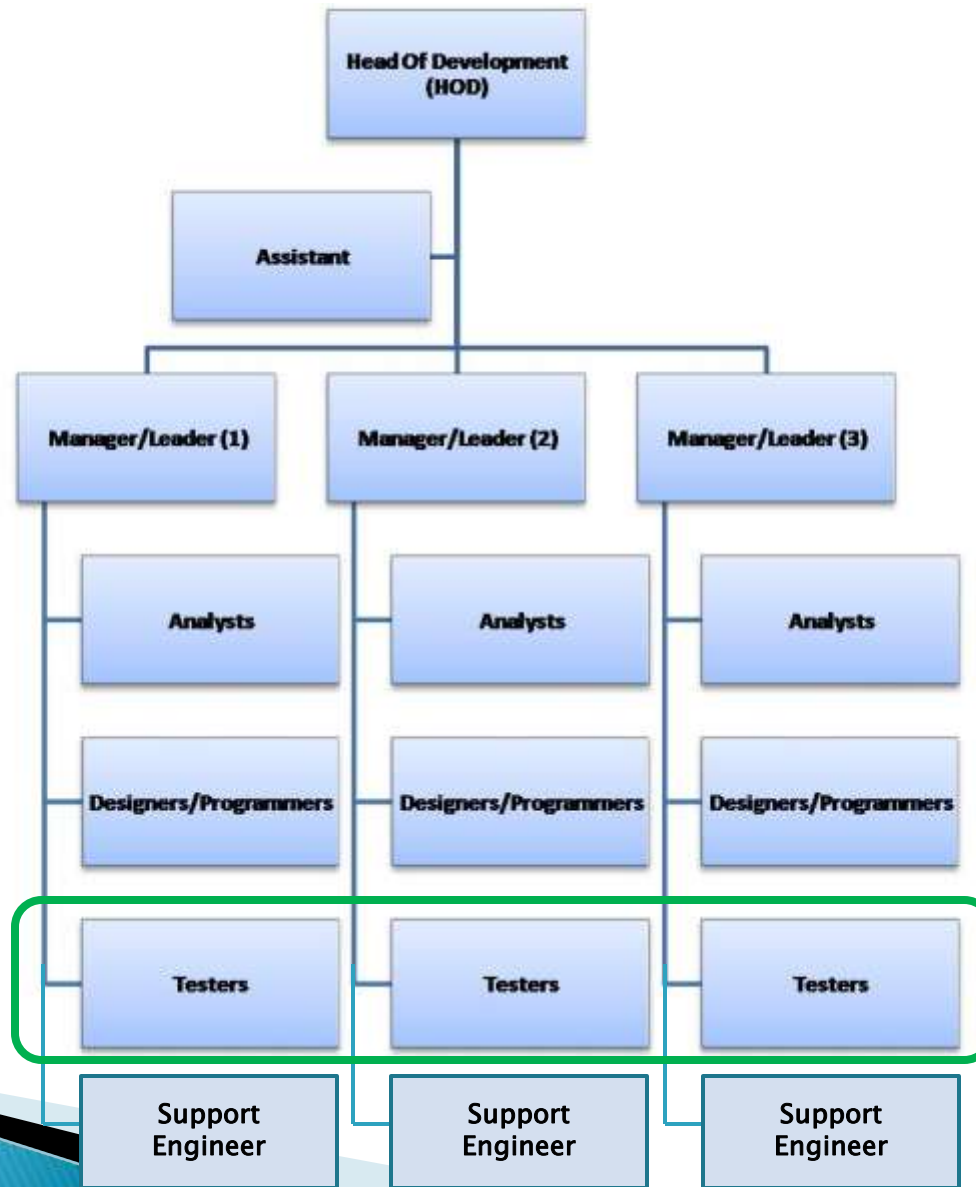
Recapitulare – BP

- ▶ Chain of Responsibility
- ▶ Command
- ▶ Interpreter
- ▶ Iterator
- ▶ Mediator
- ▶ Memento
- ▶ Observer
- ▶ State
- ▶ Strategy
- ▶ Template Method
- ▶ Visitor

Hierarchy of an IT Company – Compartments



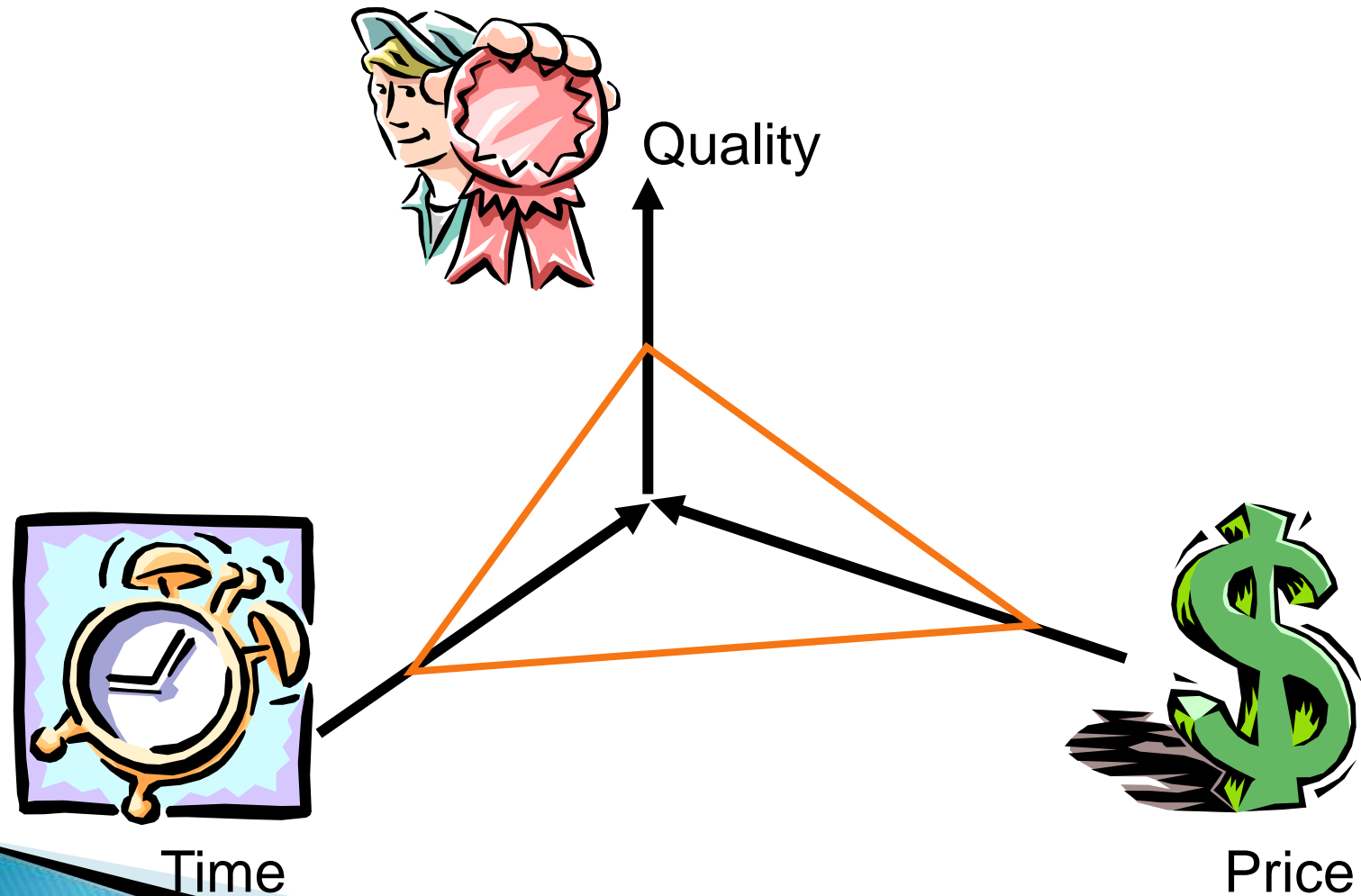
Hierarchy of an IT Company – Projects



Quality Assurance

- ▶ Refers to **planned and systematic production processes** that provide confidence in a product's suitability for its intended purpose.
- ▶ A set of activities intended to ensure that **products satisfy customer requirements**
- ▶ *QA cannot absolutely guarantee the production of quality products but makes this more likely*
- ▶ Two key principles characterize QA:
 - "fit for purpose" – the product should be suitable for the intended purpose, and
 - "right first time" – mistakes should be eliminated

Quality Assurance Dilemma



Quality Assurance – Definition

“The process of exercising or evaluating a system by manual or automated means to verify that it satisfies specified requirements or to identify differences between expected and actual results.”

(IEEE Standard Glossary, 1983)

Software Quality Assurance

- ▶ (SQA) consists of a means of monitoring the software engineering processes and methods used to ensure quality
- ▶ May include ensuring conformance to one or more standards, such as ISO 9000 or CMMI
- ▶ SQA encompasses the entire software development process, which includes processes such as *software design, coding, source code control, code reviews, change management, configuration management, and release management*

ISO 9000

- ▶ ISO 9000 is a family of standards for quality management systems
- ▶ Some of the requirements in ISO 9001 (from ISO 9000 family) include
 - a set of procedures;
 - monitoring processes;
 - keeping adequate records;
 - checking output for defects;
 - regularly reviewing individual processes;
 - facilitating continual improvement

Software Testing – Introduction

- ▶ An empirical investigation conducted to provide information about the *quality of the product or service under test, with respect to the context in which it is intended to operate.*
- ▶ Allow the business to *appreciate and understand* the risks at implementation of the software
- ▶ Test techniques include the process of executing a program or application with **the intent of finding software bugs**
- ▶ The process of **validating and verifying** that a software program/application/product meets the business and technical requirements that guided its design and development

Software Testing – When?

- ▶ Can be implemented at any time in the development process
- ▶ However the most test effort is employed after the requirements have been defined and coding process has been completed
- ▶ In XP...

Software Testing

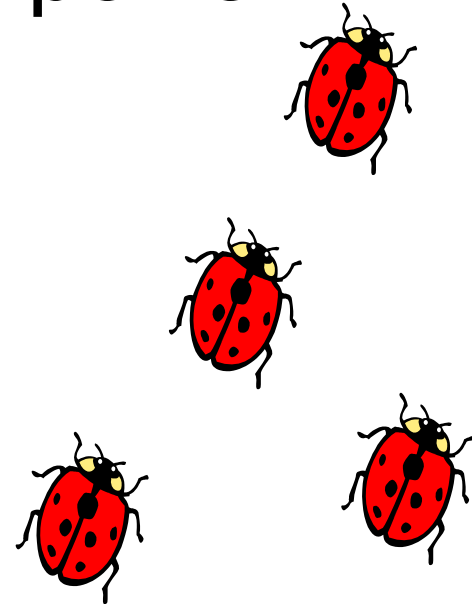
- ▶ Software Testing is NOT a phase
- ▶ It is integrated in all phases of software development
- ▶ Each development step has an attached testing documentation

What is the purpose of testing?

- ▶ We need not only to find bugs but also to prevent them (which is better)
- ▶ To know when to stop because effectiveness and economics of the process is essential.
- ▶ To know that not all system requires the same level of quality (mission critical against IT).
- ▶ Testing is not only for the SOFTWARE it is for all DELIVERABLES

Why are there bugs in software?

- ▶ Miscommunication
- ▶ Misunderstanding
- ▶ Low professional manpower
- ▶ Time pressures



Miscommunication

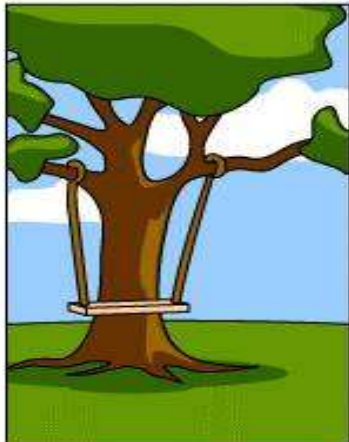


"Didn't you get my e-mail?"

Misunderstandings



How the customer explained it



How the Project Leader understood it



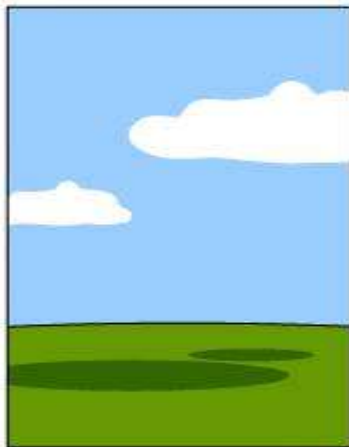
How the Analyst designed it



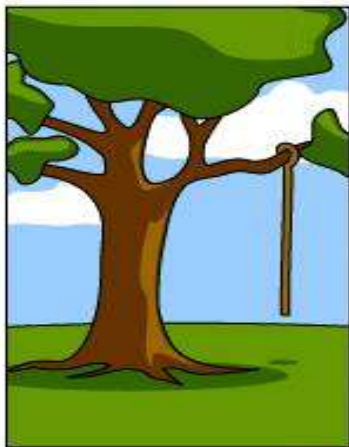
How the Programmer wrote it



How the Business Consultant described it



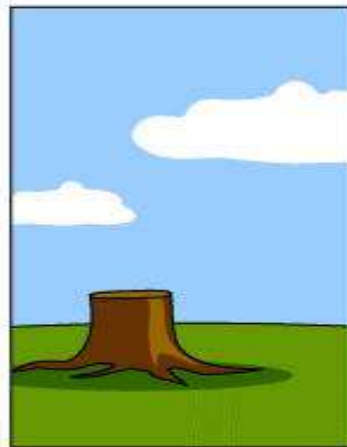
How the project was documented



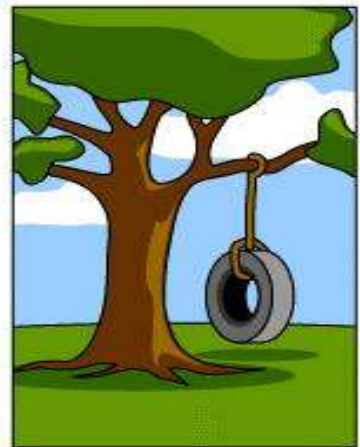
What operations installed



How the customer was billed



How it was supported

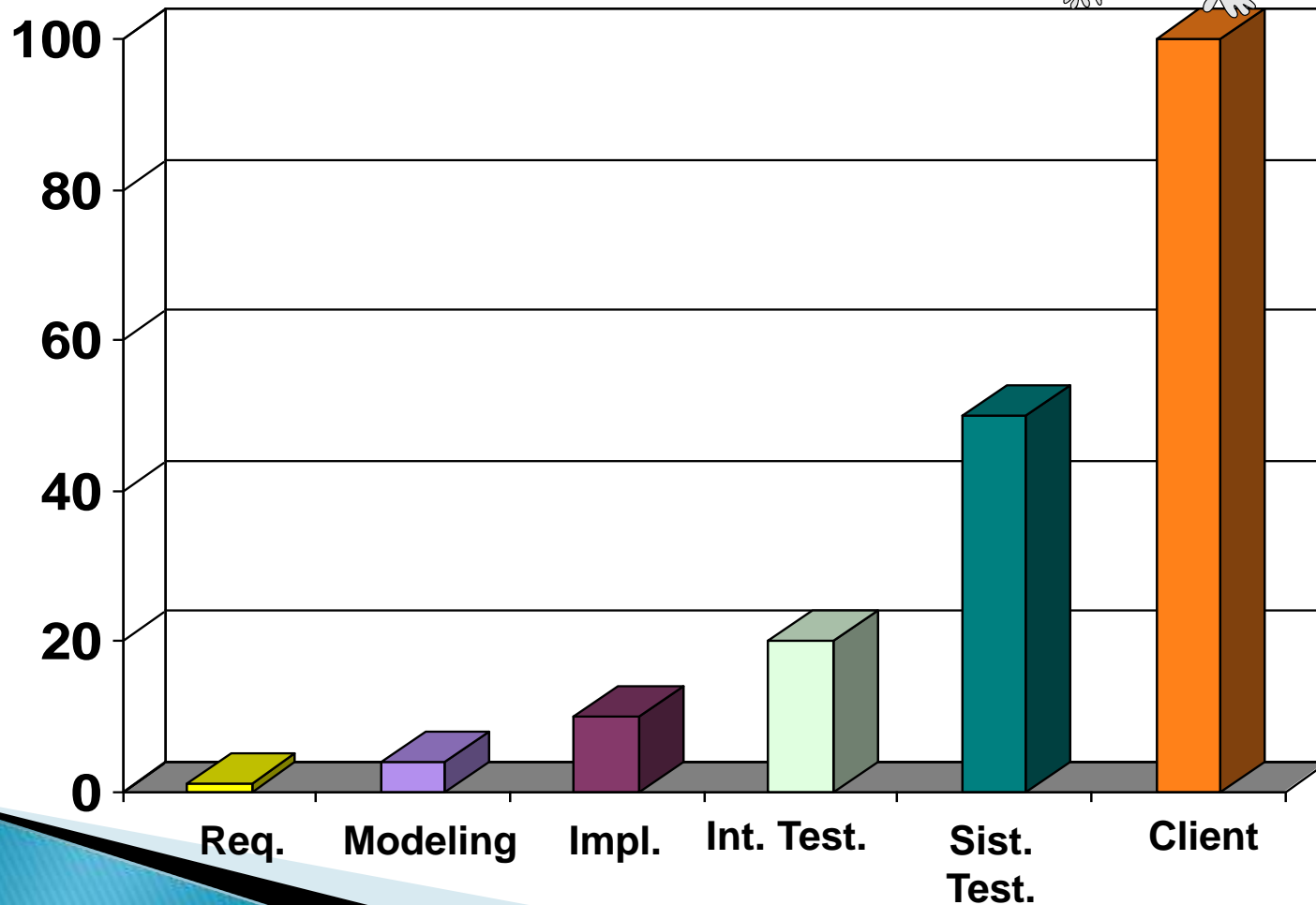
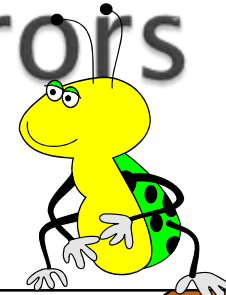


What the customer really needed

What generates most errors?

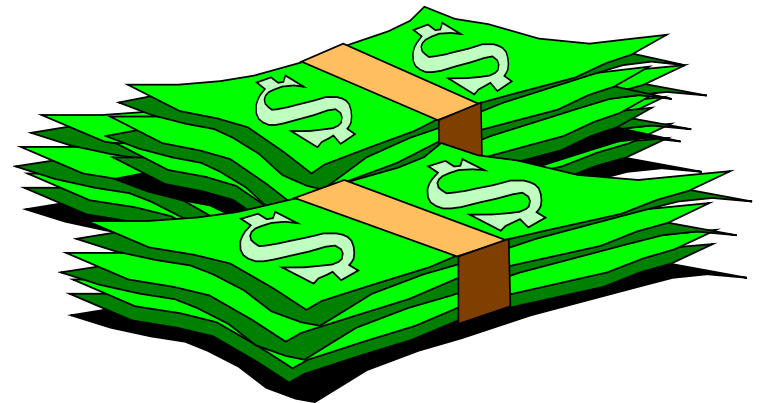
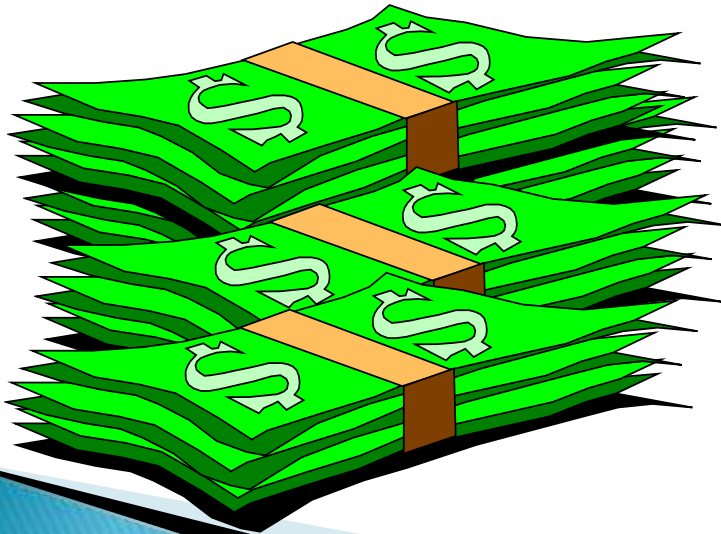
- ▶ Incorrect or incomplete requirements 50%
- ▶ Ambiguous or incomplete modeling 30%
- ▶ Programming errors 20%

Cost of correcting errors



Note

**Late error detection \Rightarrow greater
repair cost**



Error must be repaired as soon as possible



REQ.

MODELING

IMPLEM.

CLIENT TESTING

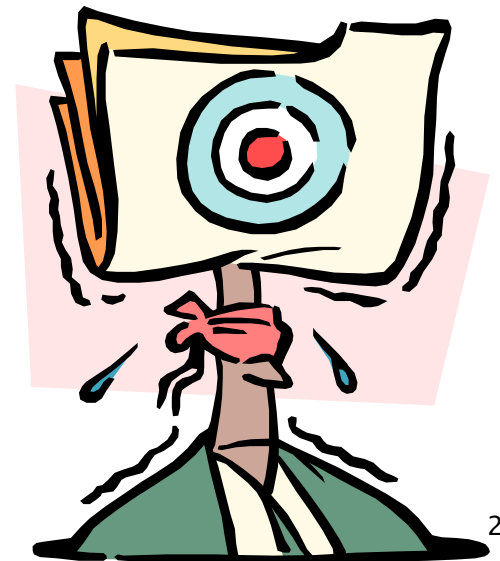
Professional Testing

Professional testing means finding the least amount of test cases which will check the most amount of system features.

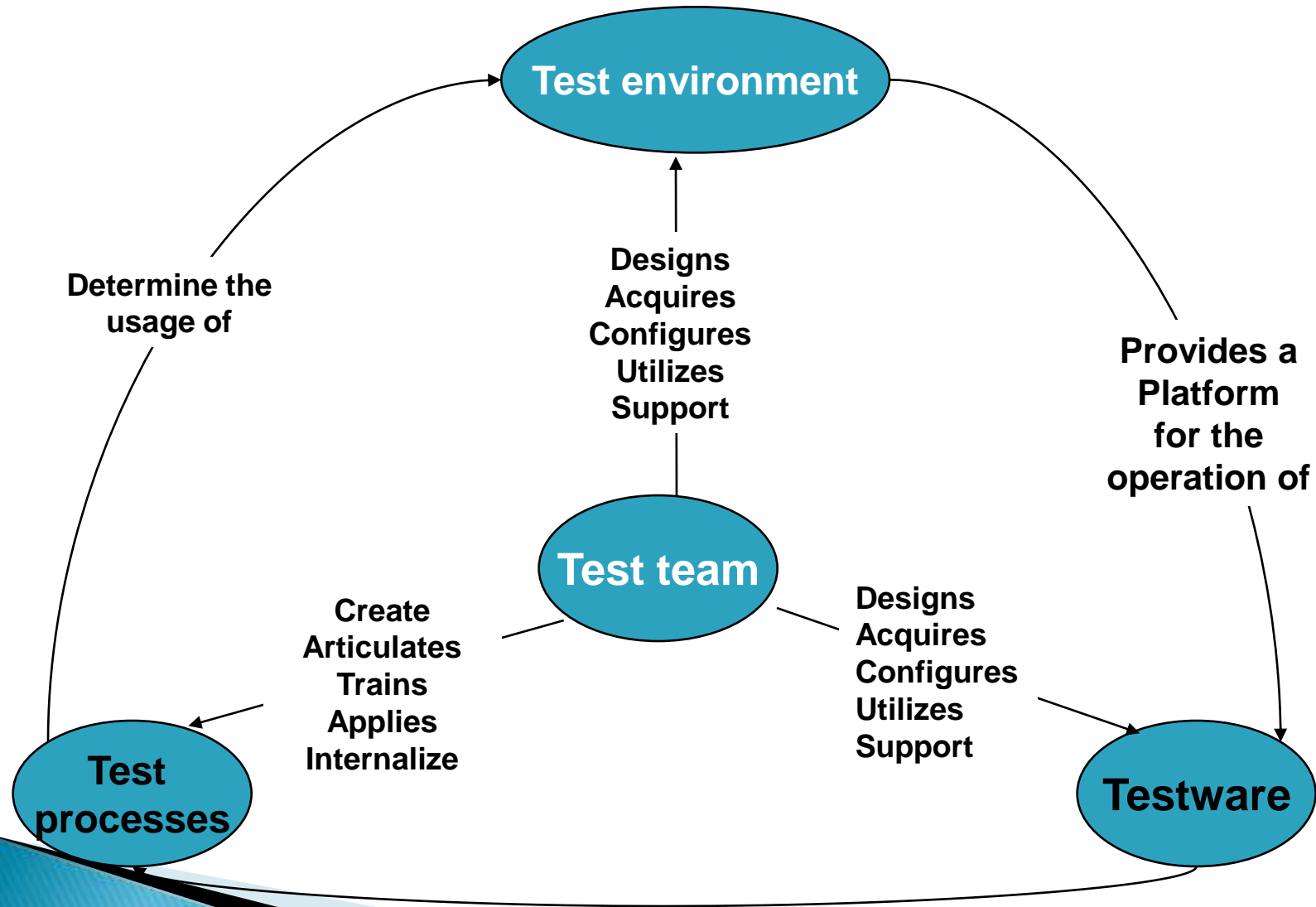


When does testing stop?

- ▶ Never
- ▶ When the number of errors found in a test cycle is lower than a set amount
- ▶ When no more critical faults are found
- ▶ When we run out of time



Schema of a Testing System



Testing Methodology

- ▶ Differences between testing and debugging
- ▶ Layers of testing
- ▶ Testing methods
- ▶ Testing content
- ▶ Manual vs Automatic Testing

Testing vs. Debugging

Testing

- Check compliance to requirements
- Normally carried out by an external and neutral party
- Is planned and controlled

Debugging

- Check validity of program sections
- Run by the developer
- Is a random process

Layers of testing

- ▶ Unit testing or debugging
- ▶ Module/Sub-System
- ▶ Integration
- ▶ System
- ▶ Acceptance

Unit Testing

- ▶ Testing a function, program screen, feature
- ▶ Run by programmers
- ▶ Predefined
- ▶ Results must be documented
- ▶ Input and Output simulators are used

Integration testing

- ▶ Testing of several modules at the same time
- ▶ Testing coexistence
- ▶ Run by programmers or testers
- ▶ Pre-planned testing
- ▶ Results must be documented

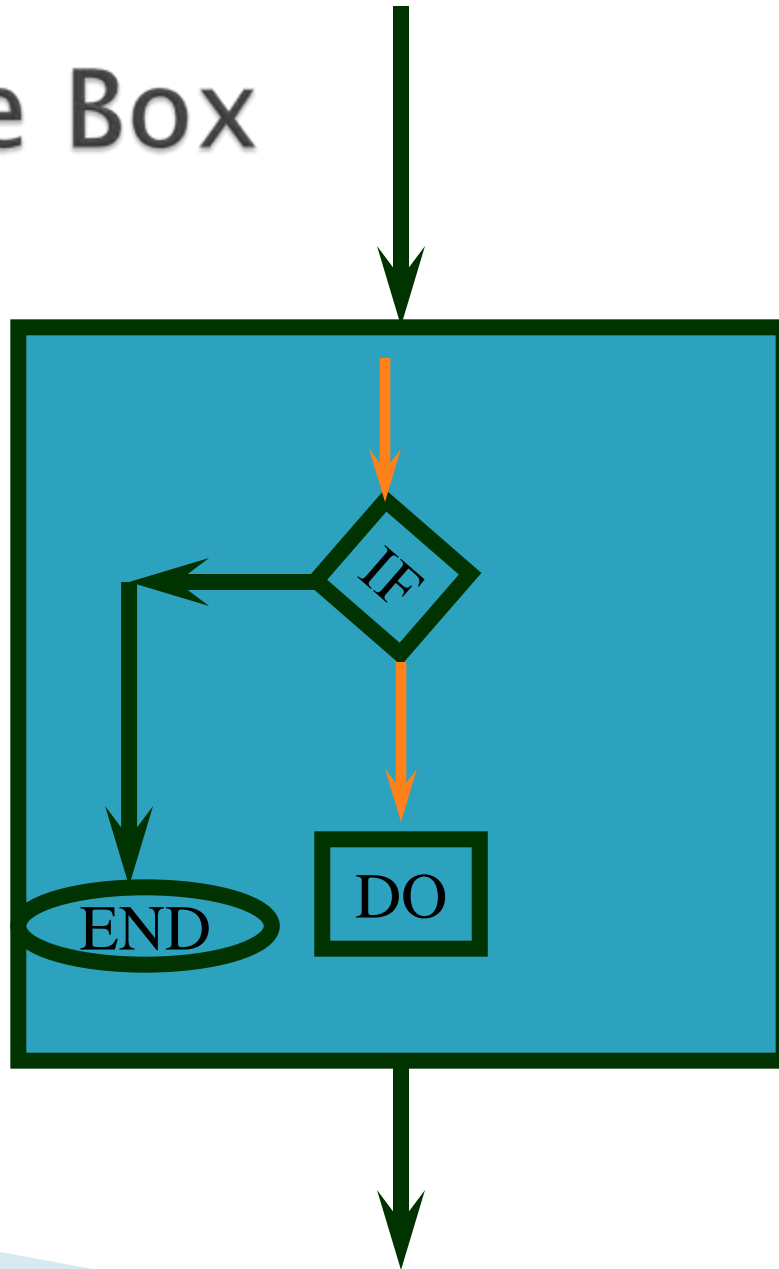
System Testing

- ▶ System testing of software or hardware is testing conducted **on a complete, integrated system** to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements.
- ▶ System testing falls within the scope of **black box testing**
- ▶ System testing is a more limiting type of testing; it seeks to detect defects both within the "inter-assemblages" and also within the system as a whole.

Testing methods

- ▶ White Box
- ▶ Black Box
- ▶ Gray Box
- ▶ Graphical user Interface Testing
- ▶ Acceptance Testing
- ▶ Regression Testing

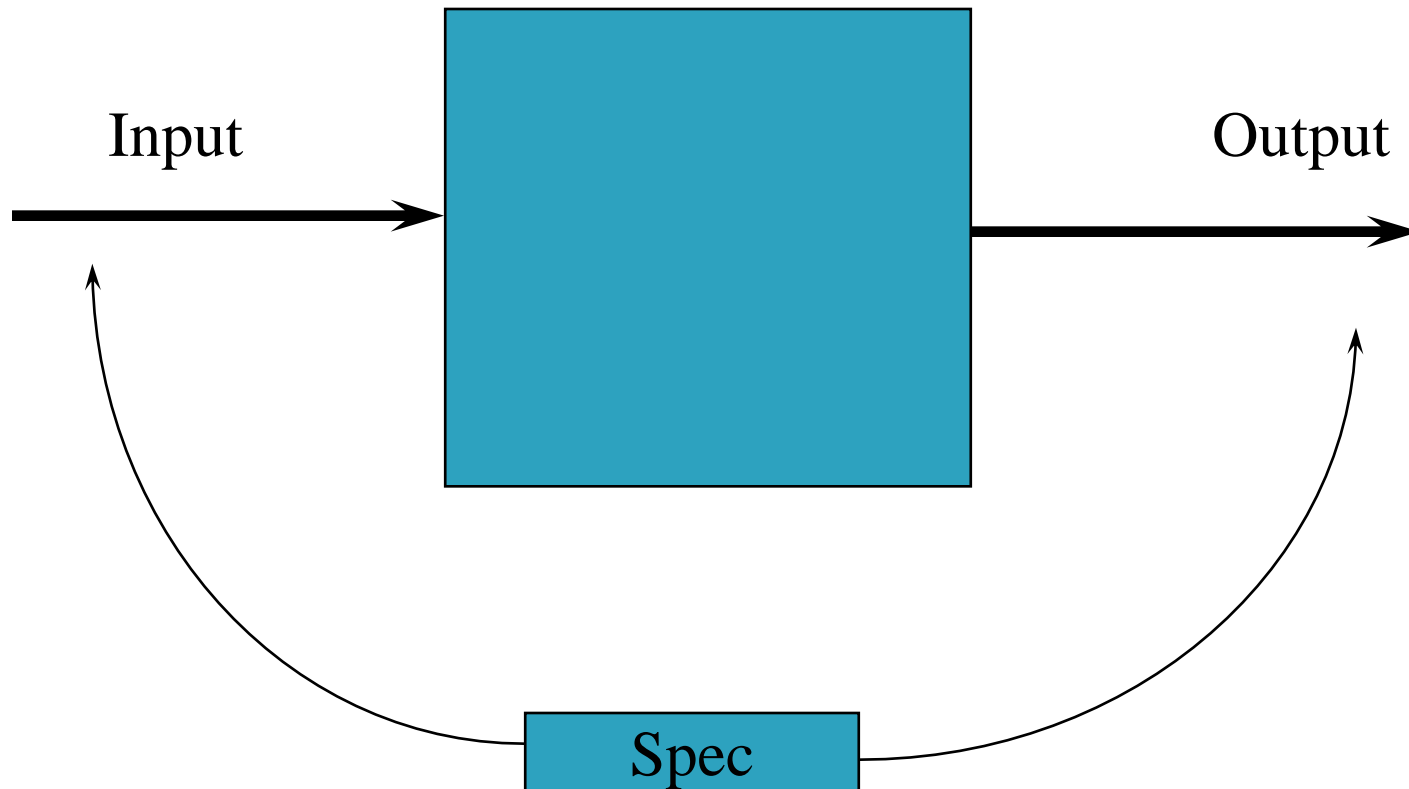
White Box



White Box (2)

- ▶ The tester has access to the internal data structures and algorithms
- ▶ Types of white box testing
 - api testing – Testing of the application using Public and Private APIs
 - code coverage – creating tests to satisfy some criteria of code coverage
 - fault injection methods
 - mutation testing methods
 - static testing – White box testing includes all static testing

Black Box



▶ "like a walk in a dark labyrinth without a flashlight,"

Black Box (2)

- ▶ Specification-based testing
- ▶ Black box testing methods include: equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, all-pairs testing, fuzz testing, model-based testing, traceability matrix, exploratory testing and specification-based testing.

Grey Box

- ▶ This involves having access to 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 software under test"

GUI Testing

- ▶ In computer science, GUI software testing is the process of testing a product that uses a graphical user interface, to ensure it meets its written specifications.
- ▶ The variety of errors found in GUI applications:
 - Data validation, Incorrect field defaults, Mandatory fields, not mandatory, Wrong fields retrieved by queries, Incorrect search criteria
 - Field order, Multiple database rows returned, single row expected
 - Currency of data on screens, Correct window modality?
 - Control state alignment with state of data in window?

Acceptance Testing

- ▶ **A black-box testing performed on a system prior to its delivery**
- ▶ In software development, acceptance testing by the system provider is often distinguished from acceptance testing by the customer (the user or client) prior to accepting transfer of ownership.
- ▶ In such environments, acceptance testing performed by the customer is known as **user acceptance testing (UAT)**.
- ▶ This is also known as **end-user testing**, site (acceptance) testing, or field (acceptance) testing.

Regression Testing

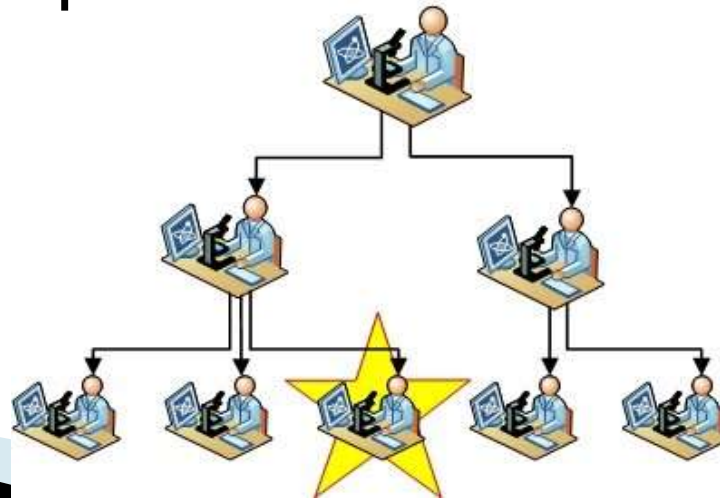
- ▶ Regression testing is **any type of software testing** which seeks to uncover software regressions.
- ▶ Such regressions occur whenever software functionality that was previously working correctly, stops working as intended.
- ▶ Typically regressions **occur as an unintended consequence of program changes**.
- ▶ Common methods of regression testing include **re-running previously run tests and checking whether previously fixed faults have re-emerged**

Automatic vs Manual Testing

- ▶ *Problems are found quickly*
- ▶ *Cheap to repeat*
- ▶ *The process of writing code is more flexible*
- ▶ *Less manual testing*
- ▶ *Software development becomes predictable and can be planned*
- *Solves interface issues: correctness of text, messages, page layout, element order, visibility etc.*
- *Writing test scenarios can be difficult and implies technical knowledge of the entire system*

Manual Testing

- ▶ *Manual testing is the process of manually testing software for defects*
- ▶ It requires a **tester** to play the role of an end user, and use most of all features of the application to ensure correct behavior
- ▶ To ensure completeness of testing, the tester often follows a written **test plan** that leads them through a set of important **test cases**



Definitions

- ▶ **Test Strategy** is developed by the "Project manager" which contains what type of technique to follow and which module to test
- ▶ **Test Plan** is developed by the Test Lead, which contains "what to test", "how to test", "when to test", "who to test"
- ▶ **Test Scenario** is a name given to test case. It is dealt with by the Test Engineer
- ▶ **Test Case** specifies a testable condition to validate functionality. The test cases are dealt by Test Engineer

Test Plan

- ▶ **A systematic approach to testing a system**
- ▶ Contains a detailed understanding of what the eventual workflow will be
- ▶ Documents the strategy that will be used to verify and ensure that a product or system meets its design specifications and other requirements
- ▶ Is usually prepared by or with significant input from Test Engineers

Test Plan Components

- ▶ May include one or more of the following:
 - *Design Verification or Compliance test*
 - *Manufacturing or Production test*
 - *Acceptance or Commissioning test*
 - *Service and Repair test*
 - *Regression test*

Test Plan Structure (IEEE 829–1998)

- ▶ Test plan identifier
- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Test items
- ▶ Features to be tested
- ▶ Features not to be tested
- ▶ Approach
- ▶ Item pass/fail criteria
- ▶ Suspension criteria
- ▶ Test deliverables
- ▶ Testing tasks
- ▶ Environmental needs
- ▶ Responsibilities
- ▶ Staffing and training needs
- ▶ Schedule
- ▶ Risks and contingencies
- ▶ Approvals

Test Plan – Life Cycle



Test Case

- ▶ **A set of conditions or variables** under which a tester will determine whether an application or software system meets specifications
- ▶ **A sequence of steps** to test the correct behavior/functionalities, features of an application
- ▶ In order to fully test that all the requirements of an application are met, there must be *at least one test case for each requirement (two recommended)*

Test Case Format

- ▶ Test case ID
- ▶ Test case Description
- ▶ Expected Output
- ▶ Actual Output
- ▶ Pass/Fail
- ▶ Remarks
- ▶ Test step or order of execution number
- ▶ Related requirement(s)
- ▶ Depth
- ▶ Test category
- ▶ Author
- ▶ Check boxes for whether the test is automatable and has been automated.

Large Scale Engineering Projects

- ▶ Need a systematic approach:
 1. Choose a high level test plan
 2. Write detailed test cases
 3. Assign the test cases to testers, who manually follow the steps and record the results.
 4. Author a test report, detailing the findings of the testers.

- ▶ The report is used by managers to determine whether the software can be released

Test Automation

- ▶ **A process of writing a computer program to do testing that would otherwise need to be done manually**
- ▶ **The use of software to control the execution of tests, the comparison of actual outcomes to predicted outcomes, the setting up of test preconditions, and other test control and test reporting functions**
- ▶ **Commonly, test automation involves automating a manual process already in place that uses a formalized testing process**

Test Automation – Approaches

- ▶ **Graphical user interface testing.** A testing framework generates user interface events such as keystrokes and mouse clicks, and **observes the changes** that result in the user interface, to validate that the observable behavior of the program is correct
- ▶ **Code-driven testing.** The public (usually) interface to classes, modules, or libraries are tested with a variety of input arguments to validate that the results that are returned are correct

TA – What to test

- ▶ Testing tools can help automate tasks such as *product installation, test data creation, GUI interaction, problem detection, defect logging*, etc.
- ▶ Important points when thinking about TA:
 - Platform and OS independence
 - Data driven capability (Input Data, Output Data, Meta Data)
 - Customizable Reporting (DB Access, crystal reports)
 - Email Notifications
 - Easy debugging and logging
 - Version control friendly
 - Extensible & Customizable
 - Support distributed execution environment
 - Distributed application support

Test Automation – Example

QA Wizard - [Login (Functional_Tests)]

File Edit View Project Script Debug Database Tools Browser Window Help

A1 = -URL

Project Explorer

Workspace Reports

WysiCorp_Software

- Functional_Tests
 - Scripts
 - Smoke_Test
 - Login
 - Logout
 - Submit_Bug
 - Verify_Data
 - Initialize_Project_Variable
 - Database Environment
 - Project Variables
 - URL
 - USER
 - PASSWD
 - Regression_Tests
 - Scripts
 - Fill_DB
 - Database Environment
 - DBconnection
 - Defects_Recordset
 - Project Variables
 - Assemblies

Step #	Action Type	Object Type	Window
0	Main	main	
1	Open Browser		Window0
2	Navigate		Window0
3	Mouse Click	Text Field	Window0
4	Input	Text Field	Window0
5	Mouse Click	Password Field	Window0
6	Input	Password Field	Window0
7	Mouse Click	Submit Button	Window0
8	Navigate		Window0
9	Check Attributes	B Bold Text	Window0

Previewer

siCorp What you

Account Login

User Name:

Password:

Login Reset

Powered by Solo Submit

	A	B
Iteration	Navigate Url	Input Text Field Value uname
1	main	http://www.seapine.com/wysicorp/login. Tester

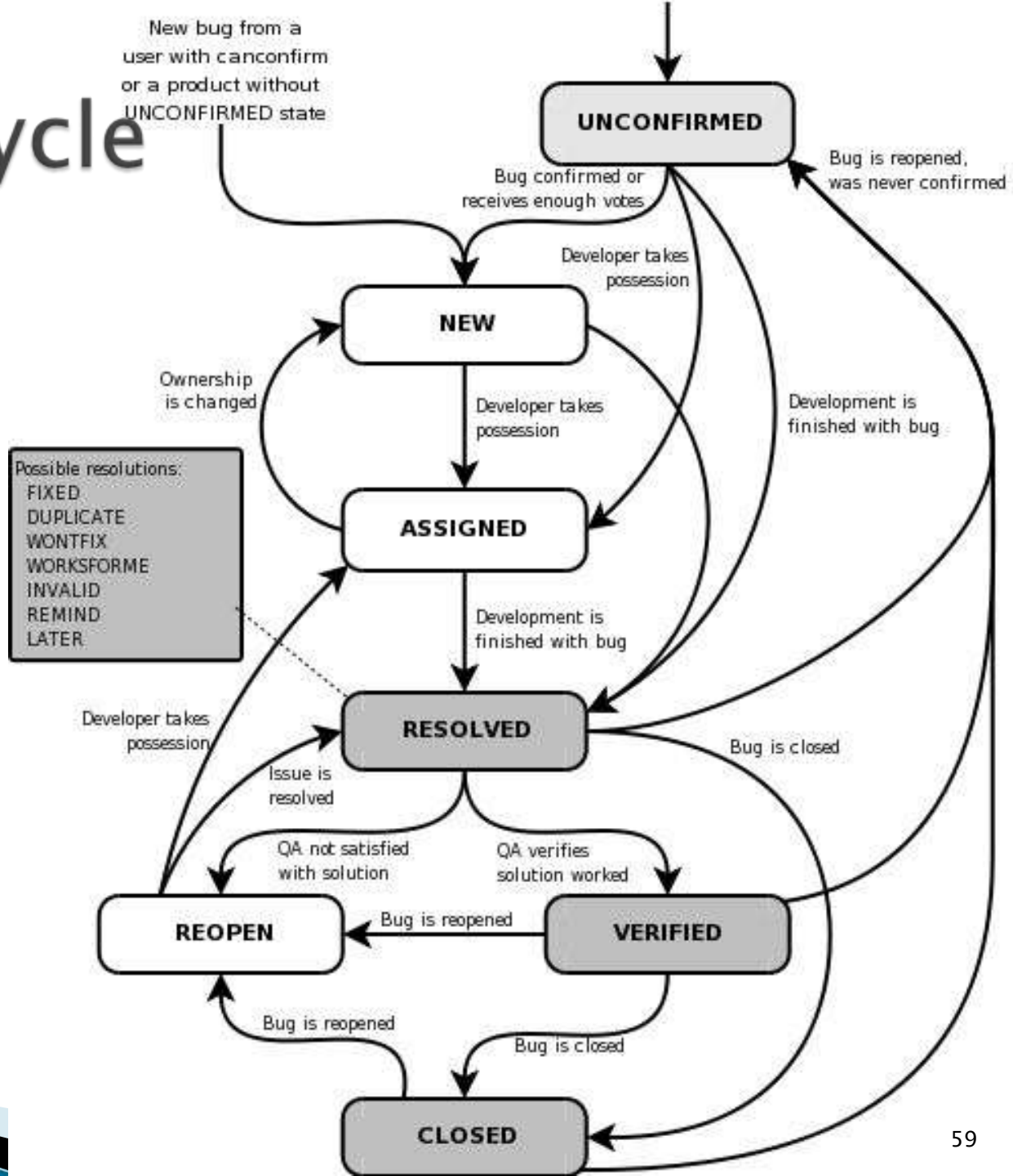
Software Bug

- ▶ **A software bug is an error, flaw, mistake, failure, or fault in a computer program**
- ▶ **Most bugs arise from mistakes and errors made by people (in program or in its design), and a few are caused by compilers**
- ▶ **Reports detailing bugs in a program are commonly known as bug reports, fault reports, problem reports, trouble reports, change requests, and so forth.**

Bugs Effects

- ▶ Bugs can have only a subtle effect on the program's functionality
- ▶ More serious bugs may cause the program to crash or freeze leading to a denial of service. Others qualify as security bugs
- ▶ Bugs in the code controlling the Therac-25 radiation therapy machine were directly responsible for some patient deaths in the 1980s
- ▶ In 2002, a study commissioned by the US DCNIST concluded that software bugs, or errors cost the US economy an estimated \$59 billion annually (0.6% of gross domestic product)

Bug Life Cycle



Bug Prevention

- ▶ Programming style
- ▶ Programming techniques
- ▶ Development methodologies
- ▶ Programming language support
- ▶ Code analysis
- ▶ Instrumentation

Coding Style – Motivation

- ▶ Coding conventions are important because:
 - 80% of the work on software is maintenance
 - Usually, a product is not maintained by the persons who created it
 - Code conventions improve code readability and allow a software developer to quickly understand new programs

Coding Style – General Requirements

- ▶ Use comments: what do functions do, what do variables represent, explain steps of algorithms, etc.
- ▶ Use suggestive names for variables and functions
- ▶ Develop modular code
- ▶ Use dual pairs: set/get, start/stop, add/remove, save/load

Correctness

- ▶ Correctness of an algorithm is asserted when it is said that **the algorithm is correct with respect to a specification**
- ▶ **Functional correctness** refers to the input–output behavior of the algorithm (i.e., for each input it produces the correct output)
- ▶ A distinction is made between **total correctness**, which additionally requires that the algorithm terminates, and **partial correctness**, which simply requires that *if* an answer is returned it will be correct.

Non Functional Software Testing

- ▶ Verifies that the software functions properly even when it receives invalid or unexpected inputs
- ▶ Example: software fault injection (fuzzy form)
- ▶ Methods:
 - **Performance testing** or **Load Testing** checks to see if the software can handle large quantities of data or users (software scalability).
 - **Usability testing** checks if the user interface is easy to use and understand.
 - **Security testing** is essential for software which processes confidential data and to prevent system intrusion by hackers.
 - **Internationalization and localization** is needed to test these aspects of software, for which a pseudo localization method can be used.

Software Performance Testing

► Types

- **load testing** – can be the expected concurrent number of users on the application (database is monitored)
- **stress testing** – is used to break the application (2 x users, extreme load) (application's robustness)
- **endurance testing** – if the application can sustain the continuous expected load (for memory leaks)
- **spike testing** – spiking the number of users and understanding the behavior of the application whether it will go down or will it be able to handle dramatic changes in load

Performance Testing Analysis



QA Analyst /
Performance
Testing

Usability testing

- ▶ A technique used to evaluate a product by testing it on users
- ▶ Usability testing focuses on measuring a human-made product's capacity to meet its intended purpose.
- ▶ **Examples** of products that commonly benefit from usability testing are web sites or web applications, computer interfaces, documents, or devices
- ▶ **Goals**
 - *Performance* – How much time, steps?
 - *Accuracy* – How many mistakes/fatal did people make?
 - *Recall* – How much does the person remember afterwards or after periods of non-use?
 - *Emotional response* – How does the person feel about the tasks completed? Is the person confident, stressed? Would the user recommend this system to a friend?

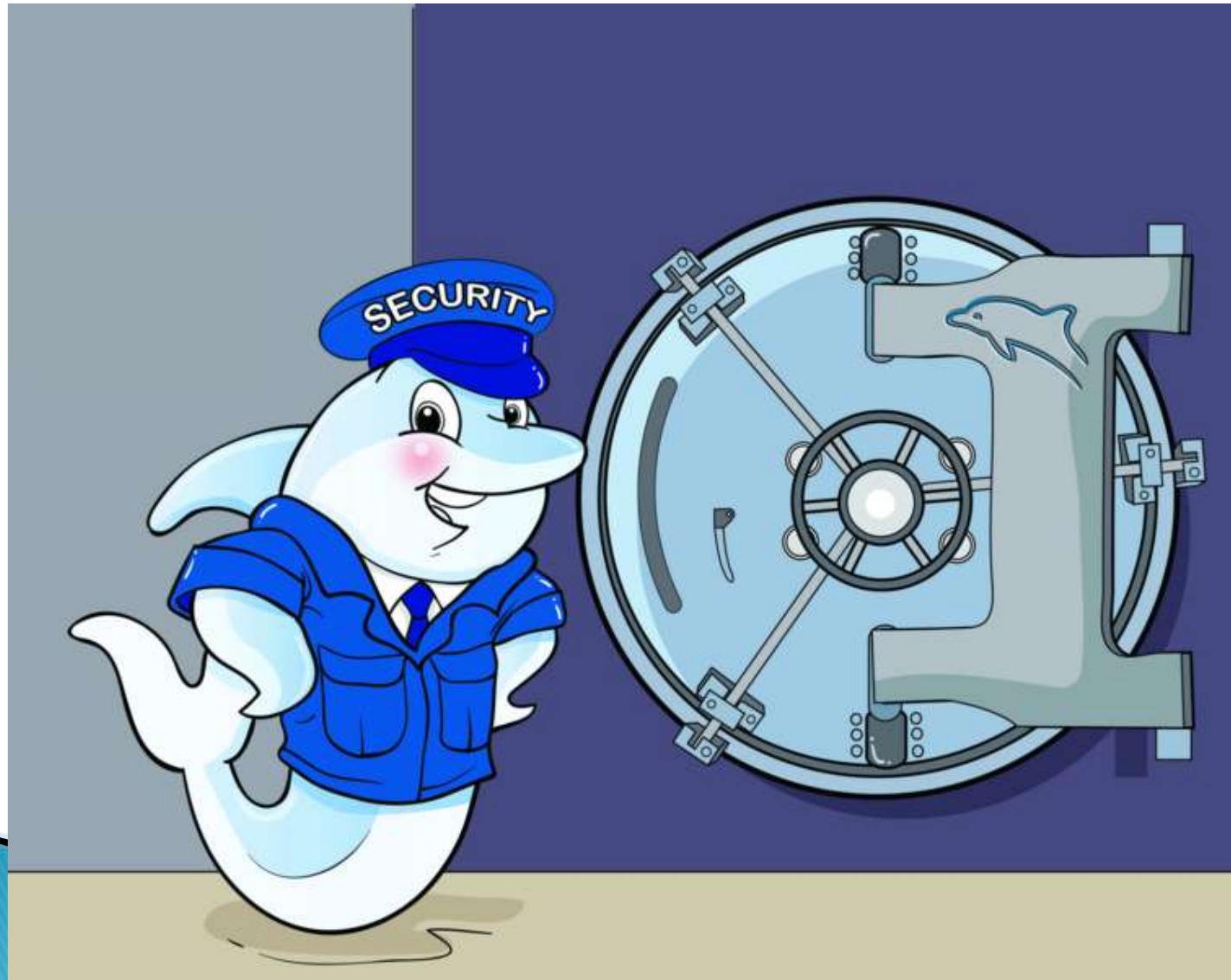
Usability testing steps



Security testing

- ▶ The Process to determine that an Information System protects data and maintains functionality as intended.
- ▶ The six basic security concepts that need to be covered by security testing are:
 - **Confidentiality**,
 - **Integrity** – information which it receives has not been altered in transit or by other than the originator of the information
 - **Authentication** – validity of a transmission, message, or originator,
 - **Authorization** – determining that a requester is allowed to receive a service or perform an operation,
 - **Availability** – Assuring information and communications services will be ready for use when expected,
 - **Non-repudiation** – prevent the later denial that an action happened, or a communication that took place

Security logo



Internationalization and localization

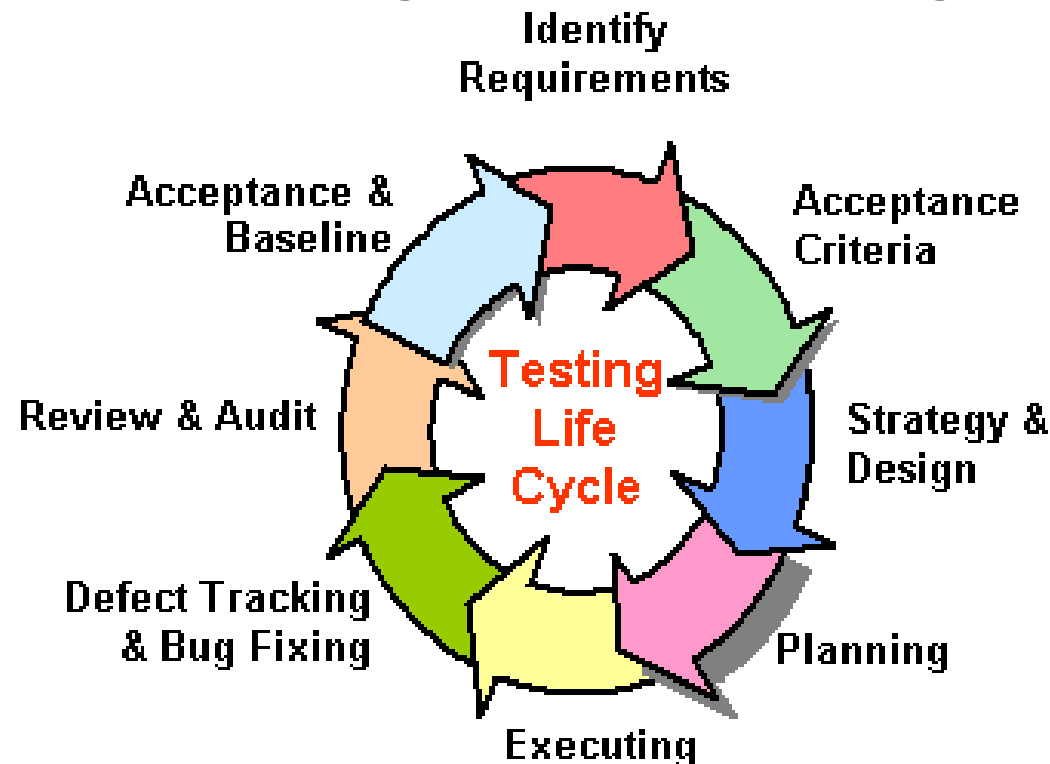
- ▶ Means of adapting computer software to different languages and regional differences
- ▶ **Internationalization** is the process of designing a software application so that it can be adapted to various languages and regions without engineering changes.
- ▶ **Localization** is the process of adapting software for a specific region or language by adding locale-specific components and translating text.

Measuring software testing

- ▶ Usually, quality is constrained to such topics as **correctness, completeness, security**
- ▶ Can also include capability, reliability, efficiency, portability, maintainability, compatibility, and usability
- ▶ There are a number of common software measures, often called "metrics", which are used to measure the state of the software or the adequacy of the testing.

Testing cycle

- ▶ There is a typical cycle for testing: Requirements Analysis, Test Planning, Test Development, Test Reporting, Test Result Analysis, Retesting the Resolved Defects, Regression Testing, Test Closure



Links

- ▶ Behavioral Patterns: <http://www.oodeesign.com/behavioral-patterns/>
- ▶ Pattern Synopses2,3:
http://www.mindspring.com/~mgrand/pattern_synopses2.htm
http://www.mindspring.com/~mgrand/pattern_synopses3.htm
- ▶ Software Quality Assurance:
<http://satc.gsfc.nasa.gov/assure/agbsec3.txt>
- ▶ Software Testing:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_testing
- ▶ GUI Software Testing:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GUI_software_testing
- ▶ Regression Testing:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regression_testing
- ▶ Junit Test Example:
<http://www.cs.unc.edu/~weiss/COMP401/s08-27-JUnitTestExample.doc>

Links

- ▶ Software Bug:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_bug
- ▶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manual_testing
- ▶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_automation
- ▶ HP: BTO Software – Download Center
https://h10078.www1.hp.com/cda/hpdc/display/main/search_results.jsp?zn=bto&cp=54_4012_100__

Coding Style – Links

▶ C++:

- <http://www.chris-lott.org/resources/cstyle/>
- <http://geosoft.no/development/cppstyle.html>

▶ Java:

- <http://java.sun.com/docs/codeconv/>
- <http://geosoft.no/development/javastyle.html>