

# Project Title: System Verification and Validation Plan for Chess Connect

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# 1 Revision History

Table 1: Revision History

Date	Developer(s)	Change
2022-10-31	Jonathan Cels	NFR Testing
2022-10-31	Arshdeep Aujla	Added section 3
2022-11-02	Joshua Chapman	Section 4.1,4.2,4.3,4.4

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	[Remove this section if it isn't needed —SS]	

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[Remove this section if it isn't needed —SS]

## 2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

symbol	description
T	Test

[symbols, abbreviations or acronyms – you can simply reference the SRS (Author, 2019) tables, if appropriate —SS]

This document ... [\[provide an introductory blurb and roadmap of the Verification and Validation plan —SS\]](#)

## **3 General Information**

### **3.1 Summary**

The project name is Chess Connect. It is comprised of software and hardware components. The hardware will consist of a reactive chess set connected to a microcontroller. The microcontroller will relay information on the chess board in the form of LEDs of the possible moves the user can make. The software component of this project will consist of a web application that will reflect all of the chess piece's location on the physical board.

### **3.2 Objectives**

The following objectives are the qualities that are the most important for the project.

- The hardware should reflect relevant information on the LEDs on the chess board
- The software component should reflect the physical chess board in near-real time
- The movement of the chess pieces should be recorded by the hardware

### **3.3 Relevant Documentation**

The following documents are relevant to this project.

- SRS
- Hazard Analysis
- Requirements Document
- Design Document
- VnV Report

- MIS
- MG

## 4 Plan

This section discusses the general plans for hardware and software testing. The responsibilities of members are assigned and requirements verifications are discussed. Design and implementation verification include high-level plans to execute hardware and software systems. Automated testing techniques and tools are outlined. A detailed software validation plan discusses the external tools required for completeness.

### 4.1 Verification and Validation Team

Alexander Van Kralingen	Web application connection tests GitHub integration testing Microcontroller code testing
Arshdeep Aujla	Sensor accuracy testing Microcontroller hardware & code testing Touchscreen UI latency tests
Jonathan Cels	Microcontroller code testing Chess API integration testing Communication protocol testing
Joshua Chapman	Power distribution design and integration testing Microcontroller hardware & code testing Communication protocol testing
Rupinder Nagra	Chess API integration testing Web application connection tests Web application functionality testing

### 4.2 SRS Verification Plan

SRS verification is performed by the teammates throughout the design and testing process. They will reference requirements and consider the results

throughout design. Teammates will periodically verify this completeness throughout the design process. The verification and validation report will reference an associated requirement for each test. This allows for tracking of individual requirement fulfillment throughout the process.

### 4.3 Design Verification Plan

**Hardware Design Verification** begins with LTSpice and Multisim design software packages. The designed circuits are simulated in the software and tested accordingly. Testing includes simulating inputs and verifying that expected outputs are returned. Edge cases are simulated to verify safety and failure conditions of the circuits.

**Software Design Verification** utilizes the compiler to verify code correctness. Arduino integrated development environments contain the tools to compile and check for errors. Code walkthroughs are performed by collaborators that did not write the program. This includes detailed inspection and a report describing the function of the code based on their perspective. This tests the readability and functionality of the code.

### 4.4 Implementation Verification Plan

**Hardware Implementation Verification** begins with individual components. First the power supply is tested with a voltmeter for accuracy and precision. Then, the microcontroller is powered on and each individual I/O is tested for correctness. Inputs will be powered via the power supply and readings are verified for correctness using custom testing software installed on the controller. Outputs are verified using the voltmeter to measure correctness relative to the controller value. Finally, sensors and circuits are tested using the IO of the microcontroller. This allows for accurate and detailed inspection of the components and verifies their correctness.

**Software Implementation Verification** requires the hardware to be tested and assembled before beginning. The software is downloaded to the controller and the inputs and outputs are configured one-by-one. Functionality of code is tested with unit tests from section 5.1 with the appropriate hardware. Once each section is unit tested, the sub-systems can begin to combine to test completeness of full systems and their functionality.



## 4.5 Automated Testing and Verification Tools

[What tools are you using for automated testing. Likely a unit testing framework and maybe a profiling tool, like ValGrind. Other possible tools include a static analyzer, make, continuous integration tools, test coverage tools, etc. Explain your plans for summarizing code coverage metrics. Linters are another important class of tools. For the programming language you select, you should look at the available linters. There may also be tools that verify that coding standards have been respected, like flake9 for Python. —SS]

[The details of this section will likely evolve as you get closer to the implementation. —SS]

## 4.6 Software Validation Plan

[If there is any external data that can be used for validation, you should point to it here. If there are no plans for validation, you should state that here. —SS]

# 5 System Test Description

## 5.1 Tests for Functional Requirements

[Subsets of the tests may be in related, so this section is divided into different areas. If there are no identifiable subsets for the tests, this level of document structure can be removed. —SS]

[Include a blurb here to explain why the subsections below cover the requirements. References to the SRS would be good. —SS]

### 5.1.1 Area of Testing<sup>1</sup>

[It would be nice to have a blurb here to explain why the subsections below cover the requirements. References to the SRS would be good. If a section covers tests for input constraints, you should reference the data constraints table in the SRS. —SS]

#### Title for Test

1. test-id1

Control: Manual versus Automatic

Initial State:

Input:

Output: [The expected result for the given inputs —SS]

Test Case Derivation: [Justify the expected value given in the Output field —SS]

How test will be performed:

## 2. test-id2

Control: Manual versus Automatic

Initial State:

Input:

Output: [The expected result for the given inputs —SS]

Test Case Derivation: [Justify the expected value given in the Output field —SS]

How test will be performed:

### 5.1.2 Area of Testing2

...

## 5.2 Tests for Nonfunctional Requirements

[The nonfunctional requirements for accuracy will likely just reference the appropriate functional tests from above. The test cases should mention reporting the relative error for these tests. —SS]

[Tests related to usability could include conducting a usability test and survey. —SS]

### 5.2.1 Look and Feel

Style

#### 1. NFT1

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: Users have not seen the product before, and the product is in its initial game state.

Input/Condition: Users are asked to identify the product.

Output/Result: The majority of users are able to successfully identify the product as a chess set without any outside assistance within 10 seconds.

How test will be performed: A test group of people who do not play chess regularly are asked to identify the product immediately after it is revealed to them. The time it takes for them to identify the product will be recorded. The subjects must identify the product as a chess set within 10 seconds or less, averaged over the number of people in the test group.

### 5.2.2 Usability and Humanity

#### Learnability

#### 1. NFT2

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: Product is in normal mode, a game has started, and the users have not interacted with the product before.

Input/Condition: Users are asked to use the product and move one specified piece from one square to another specified square on the board.

Output/Result: The majority of users understand which piece they moved and to where, and are able to identify that the web application has reflected their move in the virtual model within 30 seconds of studying the visual representation of the board state.

How test will be performed: A test group of people who do not play chess regularly are asked to move pieces on the chessboard. They are then asked to identify the move they just made as reflected in the web application model. The subjects must identify that the piece they moved on the board has also been moved on the web application's virtual model within 30 seconds or less, averaged over the number of people in the test group.

## 2. NFT3

Type: Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Static etc.

Initial State: The product shall be representing the state of the game that is in progress. The pieces shall be in a legal position according to the rules of chess. The pieces shall not all be in their starting positions, and there is at least one of each type of piece (pawn, knight, bishop, rook, queen, king) on the board.

Input: Users are asked to identify the names of different pieces and squares based on their visual appearance in both the physical product and the web application.

Output: The majority of users are able to identify the names of pieces and squares based on their likeliness to historically used symbols and shapes.

How test will be performed: A test group of people who have played chess in the past or play chess regularly are asked to identify each of the pieces and squares from an in-progress game of chess using the system. The justification for this is to avoid piece identification based on their starting positions. The majority of the group should be able to visually identify every piece and square within 2 minutes of seeing the position for the first time.

### 5.2.3 Performance

#### Speed and Latency

## 1. NFT4

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: The product is in normal mode, and a game has started.

Input/Condition: Users are asked to pick up a piece and suspend it midair without placing it down.

Output/Result: The board shall visually indicate where the held piece is able to move according to the rules of chess within a specific time frame.

How test will be performed: A test group of people who have played chess in the past or play chess regularly are asked to pick up a specific

piece and hold it. The system will give visual indicators of where the held piece is able to move according to the rules of chess. The time between when they pick up the piece and when the visual response occurs is measured and recorded. This process is repeated 5 times per user. The individual and average times are recorded. The response times are then averaged over the entire test group. The average response time of the entire test group must be less than 0.5 seconds.

## 2. NFT5

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: The results of the previous test, NFT4, have been measured and recorded.

Input/Condition: The results of NFT4.

Output/Result: The maximum recorded time of any individual response is within a specific time frame.

How test will be performed: The times measured in the previous test, NFT4, will be inspected. The maximum recorded individual time must be less than 1 second.

## 3. NFT6

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: The product is in normal mode, and a game has started.

Input/Condition: Users are asked to pick up a piece and legally move it to a square according to the rules of chess.

Output/Result: The web application shall reflect their move in the virtual model within a specific time frame.

How test will be performed: A test group of people who have played chess in the past or play chess regularly are asked to pick up a specific piece and legally move it to another square according to the rules of chess. The web application will reflect their move in the virtual model. The time between when they place down the piece and when the web application response occurs is measured and recorded. This process is repeated 5 times per user. The individual and average times are recorded. The response times are then averaged over the entire test

group. The average response time of the entire test group must be less than 2 seconds.

#### 4. NFT7

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: The results of the previous test, NFT6, have been measured and recorded.

Input/Condition: The results of NFT6.

Output/Result: The maximum recorded time of any individual response is within a specific time frame.

How test will be performed: The times measured in the previous test, NFT6, will be inspected. The maximum recorded individual time must be less than 5 seconds.

### Health and Safety

#### 1. NFT8

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: The product is in normal mode, and a game has started.

Input/Condition: 10 wires are chosen as a sample.

Output/Result: The maximum power on any single wire shall be within the required limit.

How test will be performed: A sample of 10 wires are chosen arbitrarily from across the entire system. The voltage and amperage of each wire in the sample are measured and recorded. The power shall then be calculated and recorded. The maximum power of any wire in the sample must not exceed the safe limits determined in the Canadian Electrical Code [CSA \(2021\)](#).

### Precision and Accuracy

#### 1. NFT9

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: The product is in the initial game state.

Input/Condition: Users are instructed to play a full game of chess using the Chess Connect system.

Output/Result: The web application will properly reflect the moves made on the physical product the majority of the time.

How test will be performed: A test group of people who have played chess in the past or play chess regularly are asked to play a full game of chess. Their moves and the web application response will be recorded and compared against each other. The number of discrepancies between the physical moves and moves made on the web application will be recorded. The number of discrepancies averaged over the entire test group must be less than or equal to 1.

## **Capacity**

### **1. NFT10**

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: The product is in the initial game state and is in engine mode.

Input/Condition: Moves are made until the game state is in one of a set of predetermined computationally complicated chess positions.

Output/Result: The level of memory used by the web application shall be no more than 1 Gigabyte (GB) at any measured point.

How test will be performed: Moves will be made until the game state is in one of a set of predetermined computationally complicated chess positions. The engine will then be using the maximum amount of memory to compute the best possible moves for the position. The amount of memory used will be measured and recorded using windows task manager. The amount of memory must never exceed 1 GB at any measured point.

## **5.2.4 Security**

### **Integrity**

#### **1. NFT11**

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: The product is in normal mode and a chess game is in progress on the system.

Input/Condition: The Bluetooth connection is severed between the web application and the product.

Output/Result: The web application indicates that the Bluetooth connection has been lost.

How test will be performed: A game of chess is being played when the Bluetooth option is switched off on the server, severing the connection. The web application must display an alert that the Bluetooth connection has been lost.

#### 1. NFT12

Type: Structural, Static, Manual

Initial State: The product is in normal mode and a chess game is in progress on the system.

Input/Condition: The power connection to the system is severed.

Output/Result: The system stores the game state in local memory until power is restored.

How test will be performed: A game of chess is being played when the power is switched off. The power is then restored after 5 or more seconds. A single move is made and the state of the game is tested against the web application. The state of the game should be unchanged from before power was lost.

### 5.3 Traceability Between Test Cases and Requirements

[Provide a table that shows which test cases are supporting which requirements. —SS]

## 6 Unit Test Description

[Reference your MIS and explain your overall philosophy for test case selection. —SS] [This section should not be filled in until after the MIS has been completed. —SS]



## 6.1 Unit Testing Scope

[What modules are outside of the scope. If there are modules that are developed by someone else, then you would say here if you aren't planning on verifying them. There may also be modules that are part of your software, but have a lower priority for verification than others. If this is the case, explain your rationale for the ranking of module importance. —SS]

## 6.2 Tests for Functional Requirements

[Most of the verification will be through automated unit testing. If appropriate specific modules can be verified by a non-testing based technique. That can also be documented in this section. —SS]

### 6.2.1 Module 1

[Include a blurb here to explain why the subsections below cover the module. References to the MIS would be good. You will want tests from a black box perspective and from a white box perspective. Explain to the reader how the tests were selected. —SS]

#### 1. test-id1

Type: [Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Automatic, Static etc. Most will be automatic —SS]

Initial State:

Input:

Output: [The expected result for the given inputs —SS]

Test Case Derivation: [Justify the expected value given in the Output field —SS]

How test will be performed:

#### 2. test-id2

Type: [Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Automatic, Static etc. Most will be automatic —SS]

Initial State:

Input:

Output: [The expected result for the given inputs —SS]

Test Case Derivation: [Justify the expected value given in the Output field —SS]

How test will be performed:

3. ...

### 6.2.2 Module 2

...

## 6.3 Tests for Nonfunctional Requirements

[If there is a module that needs to be independently assessed for performance, those test cases can go here. In some projects, planning for nonfunctional tests of units will not be that relevant. —SS]

[These tests may involve collecting performance data from previously mentioned functional tests. —SS]

### 6.3.1 Module ?

1. test-id1

Type: [Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Automatic, Static etc. Most will be automatic —SS]

Initial State:

Input/Condition:

Output/Result:

How test will be performed:

2. test-id2

Type: Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Static etc.

Initial State:

Input:

Output:

How test will be performed:

### 6.3.2 Module ?

...

## 6.4 Traceability Between Test Cases and Modules

[Provide evidence that all of the modules have been considered. —SS]

## References

Author Author. System requirements specification. <https://github.com/...>, 2019.

CSA. *Canadian Electrical Code*. CSA Group, 2021.

## 7 Appendix

This is where you can place additional information.

### 7.1 Symbolic Parameters

The definition of the test cases will call for SYMBOLIC\_CONSTANTS. Their values are defined in this section for easy maintenance.

### 7.2 Usability Survey Questions?

[This is a section that would be appropriate for some projects. —SS]