

# AutoRSpec

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## Signed declaration

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Date: 03/05/2017

## **Abstract**

Software Testing benefits the development and maintenance of a system by increasing quality and reliability. Software Testing also contributes around half of the cost of producing a system. Automating part or whole of this process reduces the cost while maintaining the benefits. The aim of this project is to produce a system that automatically generates RSpec test cases for model validation in Ruby on Rails. The tests will be generated from a formal database specification that the user has defined using the system. A file can be generated and inserted into the users application and run as though they been written by the user. The time taken to insert the information should be less than the time taken to write the tests manually, otherwise the user does not benefit.

## Acknowledgements

First and foremost I would like to thank my supervisor **Dr. Gordon Fraser** for accepting my proposed project and providing impeccable advice and guidance throughout the process.

Finally I would like to thank my parents, **Linda Shreeve** and **Paul Shreeve**, and my grandparents **Elsie Marsden** and **Ray Marsden** for giving me the opportunity to go to university and supporting me throughout.

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# 1 Chapter 1: Introduction

How severe can the consequences be from an error in a piece of software? In 1983 a bug in a piece of software nearly started World War Three.

During the Cold War, tensions between the US and Soviet Russia were extremely high. A Soviet early warning system had detected the launch of five ballistic missiles from the US. The only reason that Soviet Russia did not retaliate, starting World War Three, was the fact that Lt Col Stanislav Petrov had a "...funny feeling in my gut"[1] and concluded that if the US was launching a full scale attack they would launch more than five missiles. The error in the system was discovered to be a bug in part of the software that distinguished false missiles from satellites picking up the reflection of sunlight from the top of clouds.[1] If the bug in the code had falsely detected more missiles the world could be a very different place today.

Software testing increases the reliability of a system and quality, by detecting errors and bugs which can be fixed, quality can also be further improved by tests proving it meets its design requirements. Software testing however is very costly, accounting for half the time put into development of a system and half of total expenditure.[2] Automating part or the whole of the software testing process reduces the costs of testing while maintaining its benefits.

The motivation for this project is to bring the benefits of automated testing to Ruby on Rails. Ruby on Rails is a web application framework that allows developers to create fully functioning applications in a short of space of time. The reduction in time spent implementing increases the proportion of time spent testing. Therefore Ruby on Rails would benefit greatly from automated testing and also further encompass its time saving aspect.

The project aims to create a system that Ruby on Rails developers can use to reduce the development time of their projects by automatically generating all or part of the tests they require. The tests generated should not reduce the reliability and quality that manual written tests create.

WHATS TO FOLLOW GENERAL

WHAT CHP 2 IS ABOUT

WHAT CHP 3 IS ABOUT

WHAT CHP 4 IS ABOUT

WHAT CHP 5 IS ABOUT

WHAT CHP 6 IS ABOUT

WHAT CHP 7 IS ABOUT

## 2 Chapter 2: Literature Review and Research

### 2.1 Testing and Automation

The European Space Agency spent ten years and \$7 billion designing and constructing the Ariane 5, a rocket that can launch multiple satellites into orbit from a single launch. Thirty nine seconds into its maiden voyage it exploded, destroying the Ariane 5 and its contents of four uninsured, extremely expensive scientific satellites. The explosion was caused by its own self-destruct sequence which was triggered automatically as the boosters were being torn away by aerodynamic forces. The extreme aerodynamic forces were caused by the rocket trying to recorrect its course due to flight data provided the guidance system. The guidance system had crashed and shutdown, along with its backup, the flight data provided that caused the rocket to readjust its course was actually a diagnostic error message.

The cause of the shutdown was the guidance system trying to convert the sideways velocity of the rocket from 64-bit to 16-bit where an overflow occurred causing the system to shutdown. To make matters worse, the programmers were aware that it could overflow but assumed that particular variable would never be large enough as it was used to prepare for launch and not in flight. However it was decided the system should run into the first forty seconds of flight, in case of a brief hold in the launch countdown, to make restarting the system easier. A known flaw in a system, that could of been handled, ended up causing the chain of events that led to the rocket exploding[3].

Software disasters can be caused by poor testing practices[4], if the correct testing procedures and practices were in place in the previous example and the Soviet Guidance System example from the Introduction these situations could of been avoided. Software testing is therefore extremely important and should be included in the development of all applications. What is software testing and how does it help avoid these situations ?

Software testing is an investigation into a piece of software that provides information during development and maintenance. A process or series of process's are carried out that are designed to make sure computer code does what it designed to do and is absent of unintended behaviour[2]. The in-



formation retrieved from the process's can be used to track the progress during development against acceptance criteria and detect and locate errors and bugs. Errors and bugs detected within the code of the are immediately known and can be handled, providing a smoother and more consistent development and maintenance flow. Software testing provides a more reliable and higher quality product when used as part of the development process due to these benefits.

Testing however can not guarantee that a program or piece of code is without errors, therefore completing testing is impossible. This is why the design of tests is vital to the integrity of the testing, making the tests as complete as possible. Given the constraints on time and cost, effective testing is simply "What subset of all possible test cases has the highest probability of detecting the most errors?" [2]. Tests are designed using information about the program along with its intended behaviour. In a given environment, with proper determined input, there is an expected behaviour/output. If the code under test does not display the desired outcome it is said to have failed the test.

A 'test case' will test a very specific behaviour of a program. A collection of test cases is a 'test suite', representing that a certain section of the system has a specified set of behaviours. A relevant example would be for a table in a database. The test suite would represent if the table has the desired validations in place and would consist of test cases that tested each specific behaviour in isolation. The tests would be run as a set to confirm the table has the desired behaviour, while being in the case of undesired behaviour being to specify which test case, therefore highlight the exact error in the code. Design of test cases is important and to design a test information is required, the information is sourced in two main ways Functional and Structural.

Functional Testing also known Black-box testing, is the technique of creating test cases with information from a formal or informal functional specification. A functional specification is the description of intended program behaviour distinct from the program itself. The software requirements and or its design specification are most commonly used to derive the functional specification. The software entity under test is treated as a black box, the actual code implementation is not known, where proper inputs are fed in and the output is observed. If the output or behavior is that specified in the specification

the test has passed otherwise it has failed. Example: When a user clicks the Home tab in the nav bar they are directed to the Home page, in this case the input is the user clicking the home tab and the desired behaviour is being directed to the home page. Black box testing can detect some faults that white box cannot, such as absent behaviours that are in the requirements but not coded in as they were missed. The systematic nature can help avoid missed test cases and provide more consistent coverage.[5][6]

One approach to functional testing is a systematic approach. A systematic approach has four steps :[6]

1. Partition the functional specification into independently testable features using a divide and conquer approach. For a database table, dividing a table in a database into its fields, then dividing again into each fields properties.
2. For each independently testable feature find a representative class of values or derive a model to test it. For a string field with property of length greater than five. We may derive a specail case of blank string, a string of length less than five and string with length greater than five
3. Generate test case specifications. Finding concrete values for the reprensentative class of values or model above. Building on the previous example we may have { "", "less" , "longer" }
4. Generate test cases and instantiate tests, turning specifactions into tests and instantiating them.

Structural testing, also known as White box testing. uses the physical implementation of the software itself such as source code as information to produce test cases. A common approach to white box testing is 'Control Flow' testing. Due to the nature of code varying greatly between projects and the complexity and detail that can be involved the following steps are greatly simplified while maintaining the core principle.

1. Identify a feature to be tested. This could be on a small or large scale, for our examples we will choose creating an entry on a database.
2. Create a flow graph plotting all steps and paths the feature can execute, this would include steps such as verification.

3. Identify paths through the flow graph, entry is created successfully and displayed or unsuccessfully and prompted with an error message.
4. For each path write a test case that is expected to execute this path, with valid variables an entry should be created and it should be displayed.

Software testing is necessary and very costly. "In a typical programming project approximately 50 percent of the elapsed time and more than 50 percent of the total cost were expended in testing the program or system being developed" [2]. Reducing the costs, both time and monetary, is the main motivation for Automated Testing. Another overlooked and unappreciated benefit of automating testing is test case generation is one the most intellectually demanding and critical challenges in software testing.[7] By automating this process it not only reduces costs but also allows developers to dedicate more time and effort to other areas, also in some cases it is harder to create a test case but easy to verify a generated test case is correct. A whole systems tests do not have to be automatically generated to reduce costs and benefit.

An Automated functional testing approach follows the same methodology as manual systematic generation of test cases. Each step is automated and follows the same principles. The information as before used to derive test cases is the functional specification. The functional specification is however only formal and has specified syntax so that it can be interpreted by the system that will generate the test cases. There is more creativitivy and design put into the functional specification as the test designer is usually limited to a choice of test selection criteria. For step 3 the system must also include value generation that can meet the representative class of values outlined in step 2.[6]

Automated functional testing tends to be more complex, as it has to understand and interpret human written code. One method that has recieved alot of attention from researchers and is similar to Control Flow is Symbollic Execution, where symbollic values are used to instead of concrete values for program inputs. Programs variables are described by the symbolic expressions of those inputs. The state of the program includes the symbolic values of program variables, a program counter and the path contraint on symbolic values: a boolean formula over the symbolic values input. Using this method it can explore all possible path divergences through a system and identify

stop points, where the path ends. The major problem with automated white box testing is identifying if a behaviour, stop point or a specific divergence in Symbolic execution, is desired or not. This problem is known as the Oracle problem, as desired behaviour of code is contained within its specification and design, not its implementation. Therefore some level of user input is required.[7]

Another relevant challenge Symbolic Execution is developing a system that developing system that can cover multiple languages at once is very complex and producing a system can produce feasible output can be impossible due to the path divergence problem, where either a user has to specify so many models it isn't automated enough to benefit or it doesn't find a significant amount of feasible program paths. As Ruby on Rails design environment can vary drastically between projects due to the flexibility of its framework and use of Gems I will only consider and that some level of User input is required I will only consider Black Box testing techniques when I come to designing the project. This will deliver a product that will be usable to a wider audience as it is dependent upon on specification for which I can define. Interpreting multiple languages and being flexible enough to be useful is out of the scope of this project.

PARAGRAPH SAYING BB CHOSEN SO VALUE GENERATION NEEDS TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN CHOOSING TOOLS

## **2.2 Testing in Rails**

Ruby on Rails applications are primarily developed using the generation of skeletons with variables set by the developer. The skeletons save a vast amount of time by generating a default environment which can then be built upon according to the section under development. By default one of the files created is a test file and it uses the Ruby on Rails MiniTest class.[8]

TEST UNIT

RSPEC

CONCLUDE RSPEC

RSPEC IN GREATER DETAIL (may be few par)

TEMPLATES FOR RSPEC - NEED STRING MANIPULATION ETC

FACTORY GIRL

## 2.3 Tools to use

### TOOL REQUIREMENTS FROM PREVIOUS SECTIONS

An MVC web application fits all these criteria. MVC, Model-View-Controller is an architectural pattern that separates an application into three interconnected parts. The separation allows for responsibilities to be allocated independently to each component, separating the logic from the user. The model is responsible for the data of the application and the rules and logic used to create and update the information. The view is responsible for displaying the data and possible interactions with the system to the user. The controller is responsible for controlling the flow of the system, accepting user input and converting it into commands for the model and view.

An example of the components interacting would be creating an entry to a database. The view would be responsible for displaying the form in which to fill in. On submission the controller will process the information, ensure only permissible information is submitted and enter additional information, then send it to the model. The model would verify the structure of the information, correct fields are present and cohere with its rules. The model will then notify the controller if the submission was successful or not and the controller will update the view to reflect the status.

The separation means that all user interaction with the database has to go through the controller and is therefore limited to what the developers want users to be able to do. This provides a high level of security as each action is controlled and the internal structure and representation of the information within the database is hidden. Simultaneous development is also possible due to the separation of the components, work on the front and back end concurrently. Although I will not be able to get the full benefit of this as I am developing the project solo, it will allow me to shift focus as components do not need to be finished before switching to another, giving greater flexibility in development.

High levels of cohesion are inherited automatically from the architecture with the grouping of logically similar elements, this makes the code easier to read

and creates a more natural flow within the source code. There are however some drawbacks to MVC architecture, they are inherently more complex due to the separation and the framework must be learnt in addition to the programming language it is in, which there can be multiple languages between the components. This steep learning curve could mean a large initial investment into a team learning a new framework along with its languages.

MVC web application frameworks have become extremely popular and are behind some of the most used and powerful websites. Django and MTV, follows MVC architecture but its creators decided to rename the components [9] to better suit them, is behind the two most visited websites in the world Google and YouTube[10][11]. Ruby on Rails another MVC is behind Twitter, Airbnb and Soundcloud.[12] MVC frameworks are known for their scalability, being suitable for the smallest to the largest projects. However Facebook decided that its scalability had reached its limit, that adding new features made the code exponentially more complex.[13] My project will be nowhere near the scale of Facebook's sourcecode so I do not need to worry about reaching the end of its scalability.

The chosen MVC to construct the project in is Ruby on Rails. I have done previous projects in both Ruby and the Rails framework, the rest of this section will show that Ruby on Rails is an adequate choice.

Ruby was selected as the primary programming language by default as it is the language that runs Ruby On Rails. Ruby is a dynamic, multi-paradigm programming language. The paradigms consist of Object-oriented, Imperative, Functional and Reflective making it a very powerful and versatile language. This combination is from its founder Yukihiro Matsumoto who was influenced by Perl, Smalltalk, Eiffel, Ada, and Lisp.

Ruby's primary design goal was to make a language that he himself enjoyed using, by minimizing programmer work and possible confusion(Ruby Wiki). Achieved with a focus on human interaction, how programmers code and design applications as opposed to focusing on how the code will run on machines. And also following the principle of least astonishment, where the behaviour of the language minimizes confusion for experienced users.

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout << "Hello world!" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Figure 1: C++ print Hello world to console

```
puts "hello world"
```

Figure 2: Ruby print Hello world to console

The above two images show C++ 1 and Ruby 2 printing Hello world to the console. The comparison between the two languages highlights the efficiency and simplicity of the Ruby language. Ruby on Rails projects are commonly worked on by a group of people and in multiple languages, therefore the simplistic syntax gives greater clarity and understandability to programmers who are lesser experienced in Ruby.[14]

Ruby is open source, free and redistributable with a vast range of existing code from both Ruby and its large community. Primarily consisting of Gems, code packages that can be installed and supported into a project easily and with minimal effort via RubyGems, and frameworks, such as Ruby on Rails. Making it very popular for education and business. Following the DRY Don't Repeat Yourself principle in a very effective and efficient manner.[14]

Ruby was ranked ninth on TIOBE index[?] and has become a very popular and respected language relative to its age among the other languages on the index. No alternatives could be considered due to the dependency of Ruby on Rails on Ruby, however Ruby is a very strong and durable language so it does not detract from the overall project.

FORMS AND DATABASE SUPPORT FOR INPUTTING INFORMATION  
THAT CAN BE PROCESSED

STRING MANIPULATION FOR TEMPLATES

NUMBER GENERATION

STRING GENERATION FROM REGEXP USING GEM REGEXP.RANDOM

RUBY HAS NECESSARY LOGIC TO CONTROL FLOW ETC

## **2.4 Evaluation**

HOW TESTS ARE EVALUATED

HOW OTHER PEOPLE EVALUATED PROJECTS

INJECTION



DOG FEED

COMPARE OUTPUT WITH WHAT EXISTING HAD

COMPARE CODE COVERAGE

TIME SAVED

### 3 Chapter 3: Requirements and Analysis

REFINE AIM INLINE WITH LIT REVIEW TO "TO PROVIDE A SYSTEM THAT AUTOMATICALLY GENERATES MODEL TESTS IN RSPEC"

This project started with the motivation of bringing automated testing to Ruby on Rails. From research carried out and discussed in Chapter 2 and considering the scale of the project the way to achieve this was to focus on validation in the model component and produce RSpec test cases. A more precise description of the project is therefore **To create a system that automatically generate RSpec test cases for model validation in Ruby on Rails Applications**. To accomplish this aim three main aspects of the system are as follows:

1. Allow a user to create and maintain a formal specification

A user should be able to describe all tables, fields and corresponding validation properties using the system. The user should also be able to edit and update the formal specification due to their changing demands.

2. Generate a valid RSpec test case

The RSpec test case should be generated with information entered from defined formal specification. To be valid the RSpec test case must meet certain criteria. The test case must run the same as a manually produced user test case. It must only test the specified behaviour, e.g Employee table, Age field, must be greater than 18, and nothing else. It must produce a human readable test case with a human readable behaviour descriptor that makes the user aware of exactly what behaviour has failed. It must produce a generated value that isolates the behaviour under test, it generates a value that fails the validation under test while passing the other validations for the field.

3. Consolidate all RSpec test cases for to make a valid test suite for a table

All test cases for a table, for all its fields and assigned validations, must be consolidated into a test suite that runs as a manual written test suite.

To make the system viable and useful to developers there are some additional considerations

1. Ease of use

The system built should be easy and intuitive to use.

2. Time saving

3. Creating the formal specification must take less time than it takes to write the tests manually

Ruby on Rails has fourteen data types supported natively by ActiveRecord[15]. Ruby on Rails also has many active record validations supported natively. To fit the scope of the project not all data types and validations will be supported. The selection of data types and validations supported are as follows.

#### Data Types Supported

1. Integer
2. Float
3. String

#### Integer and Float Validations

1. Greater than
2. Greater than or Equal to
3. Equal to
4. Less than or Equal to
5. Less than
6. Other than
7. Divisible by
8. Blank
9. Inclusion
10. Exclusion

## String Validations

1. Maximum Length
2. Minimum Length
3. Exact Length
4. Format
5. Blank
6. Inclusion
7. Exclusion

Table 1: Formal Specification Requirements

<b>ID</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>1</b>	A user can create a Project	<b>M</b>
<b>2</b>	A user can edit a Project	<b>M</b>
<b>3</b>	A user can delete a Project, associated Tables are also deteled	<b>M</b>
<b>4</b>	A user can create a Table, only for a given Project	<b>M</b>
<b>5</b>	A user can edit a Table	<b>M</b>
<b>6</b>	A user can delete a Table, associated Fields are also deteled	<b>M</b>
<b>7</b>	A user can create a Field, only for a given Table	<b>M</b>
<b>8</b>	A user can edit a Field	<b>M</b>
<b>9</b>	A user can delete a Field, associated validations are also deteled	<b>M</b>
<b>10</b>	A user can assign a validation and value, only for a given Field	<b>M</b>
<b>11</b>	A value must be valid for a validation to be assigned	<b>M</b>
<b>12</b>	A user can edit a validation assignment and value	<b>M</b>
<b>13</b>	A user can delete a validation assignment and value	<b>M</b>
<b>14</b>	A user can view all Tables associated to a given Project	<b>D</b>
<b>15</b>	A user can view all Fields associated to a given Table	<b>D</b>
<b>16</b>	A user can view all validations and values associated to a given field	<b>D</b>

Table 2: RSpec Test Case Requirements

ID	Requirement
1	RSpec test case should be runnable
2	RSpec test case should only test one behaviour
3	RSpec test case must should test behaviour intended
4	RSpec descriptor must be human readable
5	When test case fails, its output must specify exact behaviour at fault
6	RSpec test case should have human readable syntax
7	Be able to generate an Integer that satisfies all validations and their values assigned to a
8	Be able to generate an Integer that does not satisfy a validation but satisfies all other val
9	Be able to generate a Float that satisfies all validations and their values assigned to a fie
10	Be able to generate a Float that does not satisfy a validation but satisfies all other valida
11	Be able to generate a String that satisfies all validations and their values assigned to a fie
12	Be able to generate a String that does not satisfy a validation but satisfies all other valida

Table 3: RSpec Test Suite Requirements

ID	Requirement	Priority
1	RSpec test suite should be runnable	M
2	RSpec test suite should be contain all test cases for a table	M
3	RSpec test cases should be grouped via field	D
4	RSpec test cases should be in a logical order	D
5	RSpec test suite must be available for download	M

## 4 Chapter 4: Design

STRUCTURE INFORMATION REQUIRED INTO DB DIAGRAM

FIG: DATABASE DIAGRAM

MOCKUP OF HOW INFO SHOULD BE ENTERED/ EDITED

FIG OF MOCKUP

HOW TESTS SHOULD BE GENERATED

FIG OF THAT BUTTON

HOW INFORMATION SHOULD BE PRESENTED

RSPEC TEMPLATE DESIGN

FIG: FLOW CHART OF PATH FOR GEN A TEST CASE

EXPLAIN FLOW CHART  
STRING GENERATION FLOW CHART  
EXPLAIN FLOW CHART  
NUMBER GENERATION FLOW CHART  
EXPLAIN FLOW CHART  
OVERALL FLOW CHART  
EXPLAIN FLOW CHART

## **5 Chapter 5: Implementation and Testing**

FOR DESIGN ASPECT .EACH DO —D—  
EXPLAIN HOW IMPLEMENTED  
ANY CHALLENGES VARIATION  
TESTING  
FOR EACH REQUIREMENT IN CHP 3 SAY IF MET OR NOT, HOW IT  
WAS TESTED

## **6 Chapter 6: Results and Discussion**

Filler text, filler text, filler text, filler text, filler text, filler text, filler text,  
filler text.

## **7 Chapter 7: Conclusions IGNORE THIS CHAPTER, GRAVEYARD**

Software disasters can be caused by poor testing practices,[4] if the correct testing procedures practices were in place the situation would never of ocured. Software testing is therefore extremely important and included in the development of all applications. However software testing "In a typical programming project approximately 50 percent of the elapsed time and more

than 50 percent of the total cost were expended in testing the program or system being developed” [2], making it a huge cost of development. By automating part or the whole of the process the costs can be reduced while still obtaining all of the benefits.

## **7.1 Benefits of Testing and Automation**

Inadequate software testing infrastructure was estimated to cost the US economy \$59.5 billion a year. [16] It was also estimated that the potential cost reduction from feasible infrastructure would be \$22.2 billion a year. [16] Due to software disasters and the vast amount of money that can be saved and also avoid incurring additional costs, people have become more aware of the importance of testing. The benefits of the reduced costs comes from the increased reliability and quality of the product produced when software testing is implemented.

”In a typical programming project approximately 50 percent of the elapsed time and more than 50 percent of the total cost were expended in testing the program or system being developed” [2]. Software testing saves you a lot of money but also costs a lot of money. By automating part or the whole process the costs can be reduced while still obtaining all of the benefits.

## **7.2 Ruby on Rails**

Ruby on Rails as a framework

model as mvc

Rspec to test m

## **7.3 Project Aims**

The overall aim of this project is to reduce the cost of developing Ruby on Rails applications. The reduction in costs comes from the time saved by automatically generating test cases for the model component of the application. The developer will input a formal specification of their database into a system from which they can download separate files containing a test suite for each table they have defined. The files are separated in keeping with standard Ruby on Rails practices. Once the file is downloaded it can be inserted into

the application and be available to run immediately. This project should reduce the errors and bugs in Ruby on Rails applications via the feedback from the tests generated, improving the reliability and quality of Ruby on Rails projects via the model component.

The derivation of information makes the test more focused on the actual implementation of the code rather than its specified behaviour. Test cases tend to be at a much finer grain than black box testing individual methods. Tests are designed to execute a particular behaviour within the program, such as testing how it handles a binary overflow.[5][6]

## 7.4 Project Limitations

Rails and its do more with less, inline with automated testing..

The aims of the project are to:

1. Reduce the amount of time it takes for a User to produce tests for model validation
2. Produce tests that are of high readable quality
3. Produce tests that fully test properties specified
4. The process should be hassle free

Challenges that the project faces are

1. Identifying the minimum information required to produce tests
2. Creating a process that is hassle free
3. Natural language in tests that is appears human written
4. Generating the tests in an acceptable time frame
5. Building an efficient database structure for the information

Filler text, filler text, filler text, filler text, filler text, filler text, filler text, filler text. Hello World!

## 7.5 subsection

Structuring a document is easy!! [17]

```

for full_iteration in 0..50
  numbers = gen_rand_int_array(500000)
  wanted = numbers.delete_if{ |n| n.method(isolated[0]).(isolated[1])}
  if wanted.empty?
    next
  elsif rest.empty?
    return wanted.sample
  else
    rest.each do |rule|
      wanted.keep_if{ |n| n.method(rule[0]).(rule[1])}
      if wanted.empty?
        break
      end
    end
    if wanted.empty?
      next
    else
      return wanted.sample
    end
  end
end
return false

```

Figure 3: caption for image, shown below image

### 7.5.1 subsubsection

**p1** It's a me, Mario<sup>1</sup>.

**sp1** Wwoohooo

## 8 image

Figure 3 shows some savage code

## References

- [1] C. Barker, “The top 10 it disasters of all time,” 2007.

---

<sup>1</sup>[17]



Table 4: Caption for the table.

Some	actual	content
prettifies	the	content
as	well	as
using	the	booktabs package

Table 5: Data Types Supported

Data Type
Integer
Float
String

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- [10] SHUUP, “25 of the most popular python and django websites,” 2015.
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- [12] Coderfactory, “Top 15 sites built with ruby on rails,” 2017.

Table 6: Integer and Float Validations Supported

Validation
Blank
Inclusion
Exclusion
Greater Than
Greater Than or Equal To
Equal To
Less Than or Equal To
Less Than
Other Than
Divisible

Table 7: String Validation Supported

Validation
Blank
Inclusion
Exclusion
Minimum Length
Maximum Length
Exact Length
Format

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