



東北大學
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软件工程

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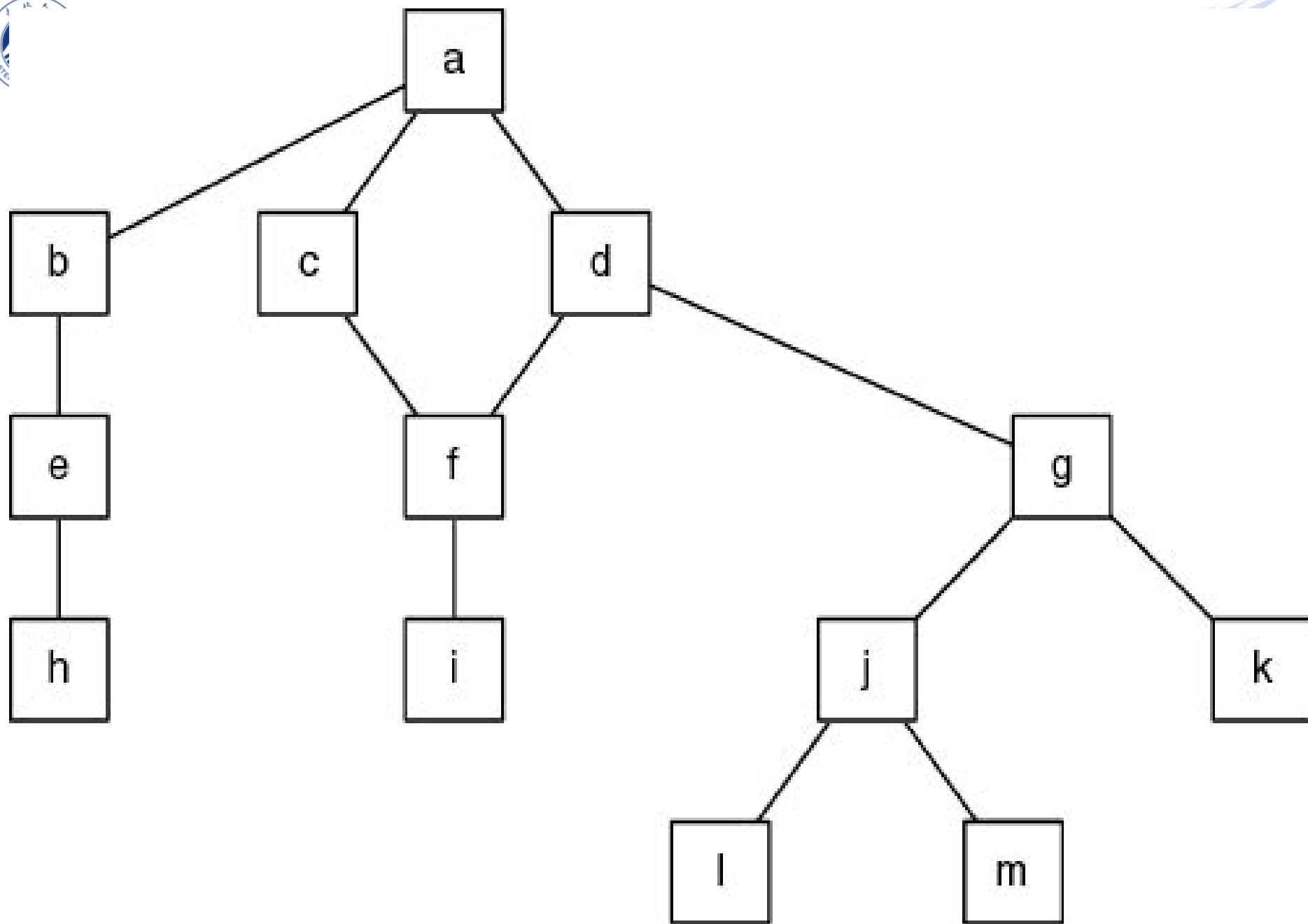
东北大学软件学院





7.3

Implementation & Integration



Stubs

◆ To code and test module *a*, modules *b*, *c*, *d* must be stubs

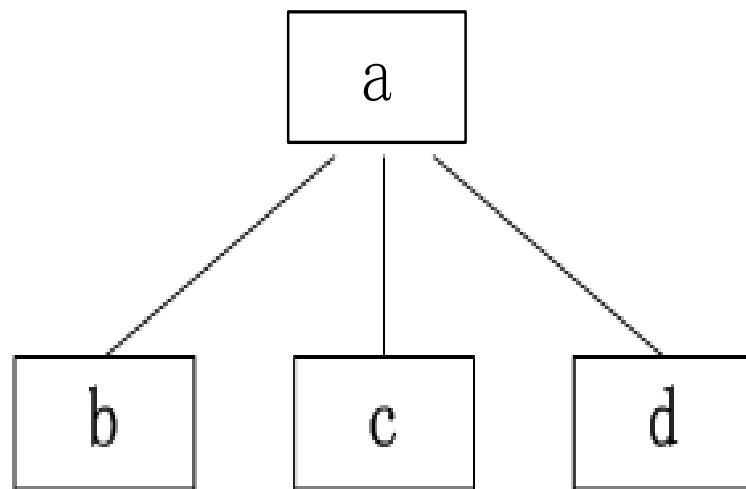
- Empty module, **or**
- Prints message (“b is called”), **or**
- Returns precooked values from preplanned test cases

// b() is a stub

```
b ( ){
```

```
    print("b is called.");
```

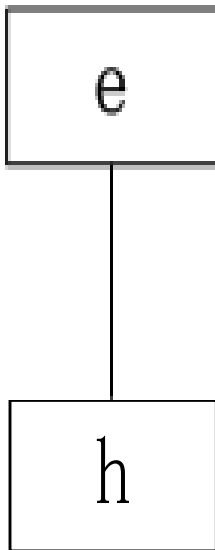
```
}
```





Drivers

- ◆ To code and test module *h* on its own requires a driver, which calls it
 - Once, or
 - Several times, or
 - Many times, each time checking value returned



// e() is a driver

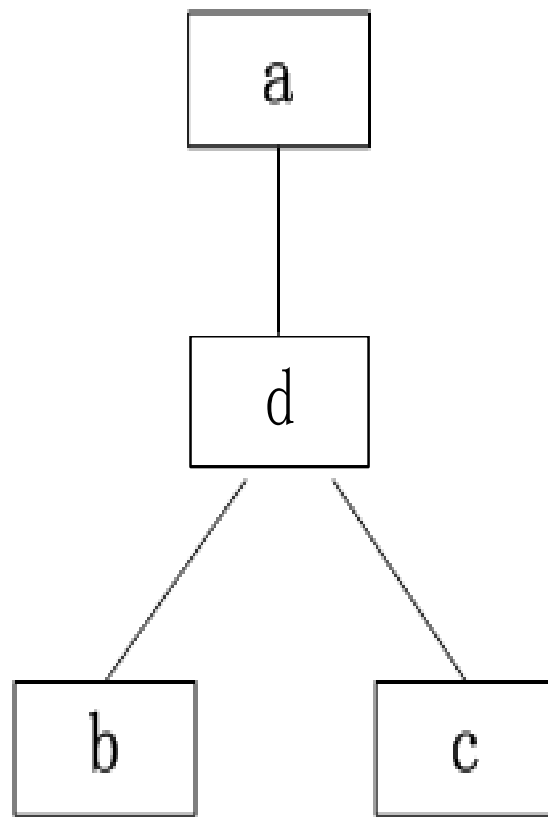
e (){

call h();

}

Drivers and Stubs

- ◆ To code and testing module *d* requires a driver and two stubs.



Implementation, then Integration

- **Code and test each module separately**
- **Link all 13 modules together, test product as a whole.**

Implementation, then Integration

◆ Problem 1

- **Stubs and drivers must be written, then thrown away after module testing is complete.**

◆ Problem 2

- **Lack of fault isolation.**
- **A fault could lie in any of 13 modules or 13 interfaces.**
- **In a large product with, say, 103 modules and 108 interfaces, there are 211 places where a fault might lie.**

Implementation, then Integration

- ◆ **Solution to both problems**

- **Combine implementation and integration methodically**
- **“Implementation and integration phase”**

Top-down Implementation and Integration

- If module *mAbove* calls module *mBelow*, then *mAbove* is implemented and integrated before *mBelow*.
- One possible top-down ordering is
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m
- Another possible top-down ordering is

a

[a] *b, e, h*

[a] *c, d, f, I*

[a, d] *g, j, k, l, m*

Top-down Implementation and Integration

◆ Advantage 1: Fault isolation

- Previously successful test case fails when *mNew* is added to what has been tested so far, the fault certainly lies within *mNew* or in the interface.

Top-down Implementation and Integration

- ◆ **Advantage 2: Major design flaws show up early**
 - **Logic modules include decision-making flow of control**
 - ✓ In the example, modules *a, b, c, d, g, j*
 - **Operational modules perform actual operations of module**
 - ✓ In the example, modules *e, f, h, i, k, l, m*
 - **Logic modules are developed before operational modules.**

Top-down Implementation and Integration

◆ Problem

- Reusable modules are not properly tested.
- Lower level (operational) modules are not tested frequently.
- The situation is aggravated if the product is well designed.

◆ Defensive programming (fault shielding)

➤ Example

if ($x \geq 0$)

$y = \text{computeSquareRoot}(x, \text{errorFlag});$

- Never tested with $x < 0$

Bottom-up Implementation and Integration

- ◆ If module *mAbove* calls module *mBelow*, then *mBelow* is implemented and integrated before *mAbove*
- ◆ One possible bottom-up ordering is
l, m, h, i, j, k, e, f, g, b, c, d, a
- ◆ Another possible bottom-up ordering is
h, e, b
i, f, c, d
l, m, j, k, g [d]
a [b, c, d]

Bottom-up Implementation and Integration

◆ Advantage 1

- Operational modules are thoroughly tested.**
- Operational modules are tested with drivers, not by fault shielding, defensively programmed calling modules.**

◆ Advantage 2

- Fault isolation**

Bottom-up Implementation and Integration

◆ Problem

- **Major design faults are detected late.**

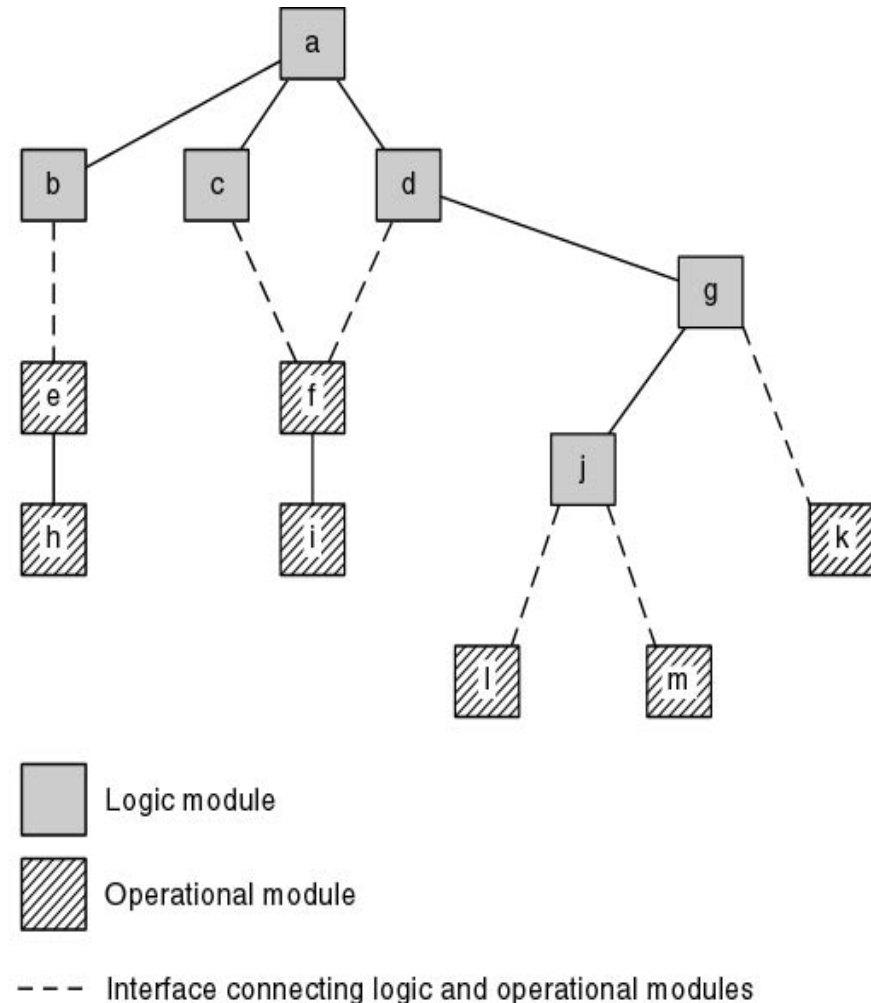
◆ Solution

- **Combine top-down and bottom-up strategies
making use of their strengths and
minimizing their weaknesses**

Sandwich

Implementation and Integration

- Logic modules are implemented and integrated top-down.
- Operational modules are implemented and integrated bottom-up.
- Finally, the interfaces between the two groups are tested.



Sandwich

Implementation and Integration

◆ Advantage 1

- Major design faults are caught early.**

◆ Advantage 2

- Operational modules are thoroughly tested.**
- They may be reused with confidence.**

◆ Advantage 3

- There is fault isolation at all times.**