Software Testing Lecture (3)

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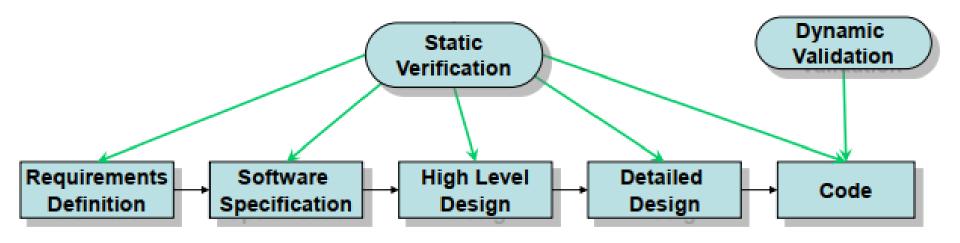
These material are retrieved from previous courses offering by Dr. Soha Makady and Prof. Amr Kamel

Outline

- Types of Testing
- Testing Levels
- The V model
- Test Plans

Types of Testing

- Static
 - Analysis of the static system representation to discover problems.
- Dynamic
 - Exercising and observing the software behaviour.



Commonly, testing refers to dynamic testing.

Static Testing Techniques

- Static Testing [before compile time]
 - Static Analysis
 - Review
 - Walk-through [informal]
 - Code inspection [formal]
- Dynamic Testing [at run time]
 - Black-box testing!!
 - White-box testing!!
 - Testing Scope

Static Analysis with Eclipse

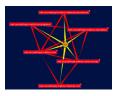
- Compiler Warnings and Errors
 - Possibly uninitialized Variable
 - Undocumented empty block
 - Assignment has no effect
- Checkstyle
 - Check for code guideline violations
 - http://checkstyle.sourceforge.net
- FindBugs
 - Check for code anomalies
 - http://findbugs.sourceforge.net
- Metrics
 - Check for structural anomalies
 - http://metrics.sourceforge.net





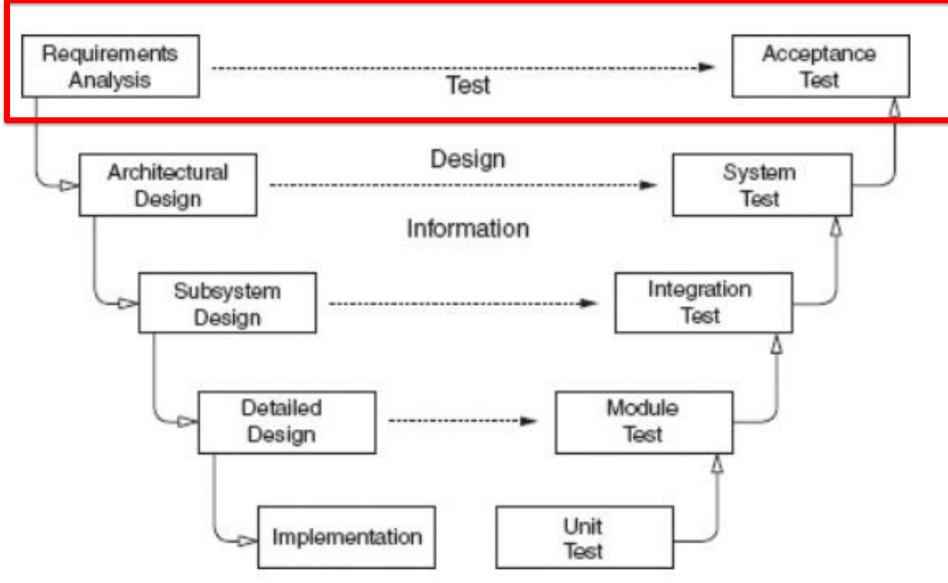


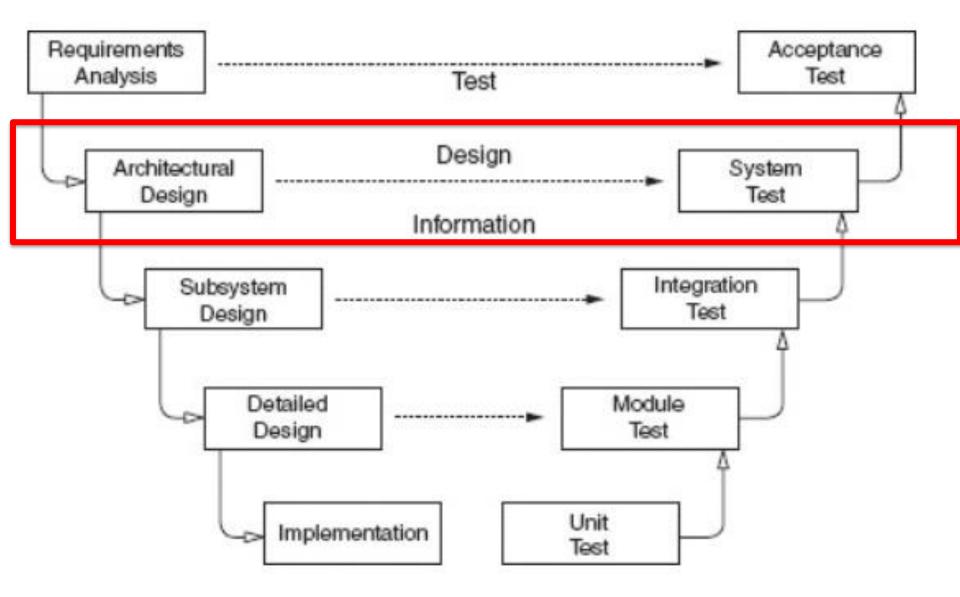


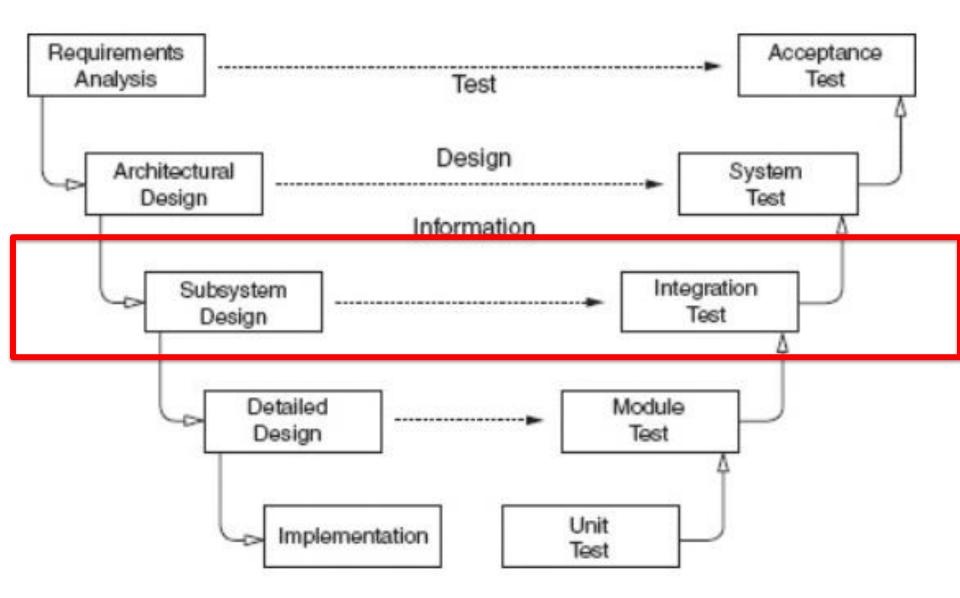


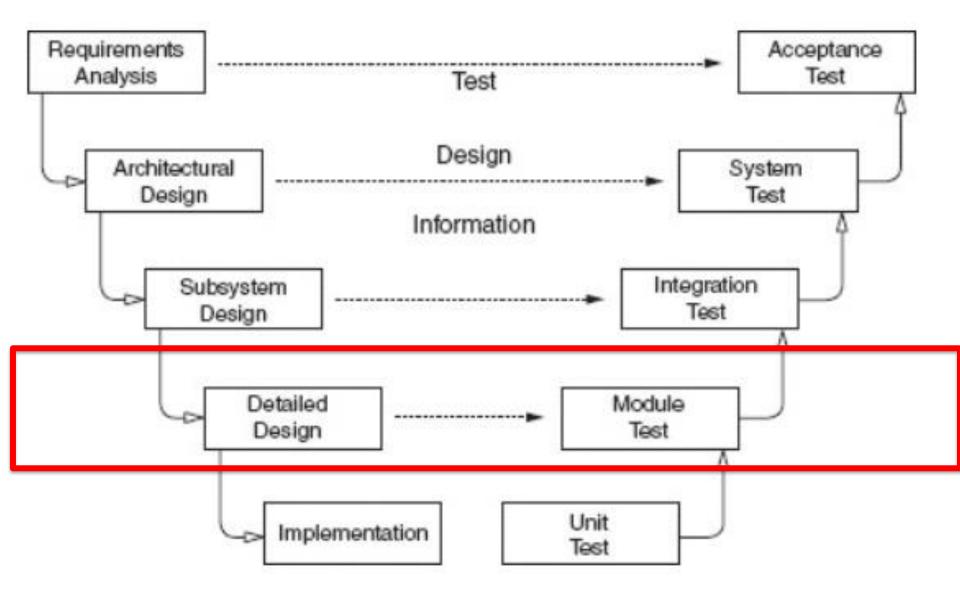
- Tests can be derived from requirements and specifications, design artifacts, or the source code
 - Acceptance testing
 - System testing
 - Integration testing
 - Module testing
 - Unit testing

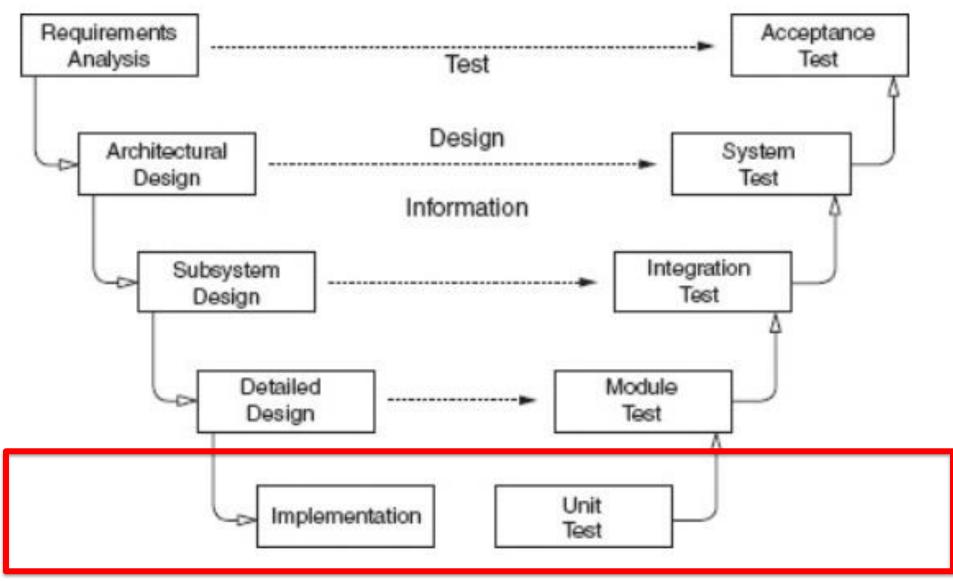
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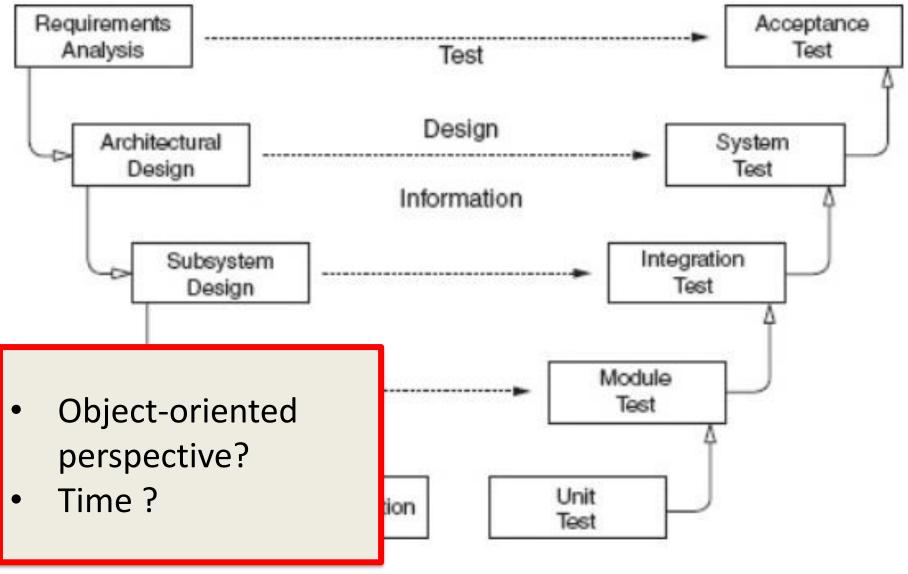




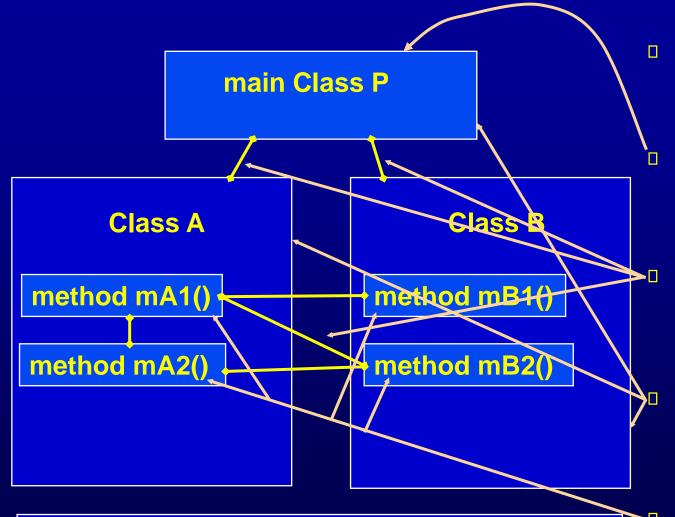








Traditional Testing Levels



Acceptance testing:
Is the software
acceptable to the
user?

System testing: Test the overall functionality of the system

Integration testing: Test how modules interact with each other

Module testing (developer testing): Test each class, file, module, component

Unit testing (developer testing):
Test each unit (method) individually

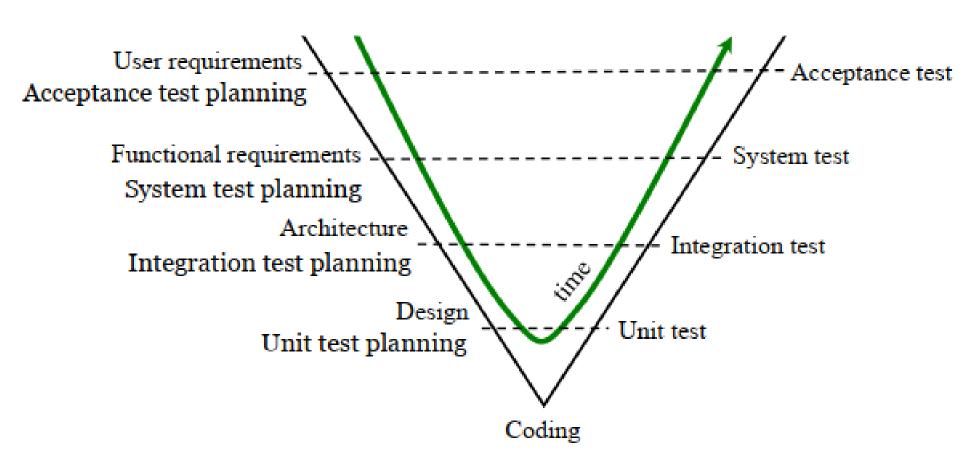
similarities

Introduction to Software Testing, Edition 2 (Ch 2)

This view obscures underlying

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The V-Model



- A plan is a document that provides a framework or approach for achieving a set of goals.
- Test plans are detailed documents, including an essential set of items:
 - 1. Overall test objectives:
 - 2. What to test (scope of the tests).
 - 3. Who will test.
 - 4. How to test.
 - 5. When to test.
 - 6. When to stop testing.

1. Overall test objectives.

- Introduction
- Risks and contingencies

•2. Scope of the tests.

- Introduction
- Items to be tested (e.g., procedures, classes, modules, libraries).
- Features to be tested (e.g., functional requirements, performance requirements).
- Features not to be tested (with reasons for exclusion).
- Risks and contingencies

•3. Who will test.

- Introduction
- Items to be tested.
- Features to be tested
- Features not to be tested.
- Responsibilities
- Staffing and training needs
- Risks and contingencies

- •4. How to test.
- What strategies, methods, hardware, software tools, and test techniques will be applied? E.g., what percentage of test coverage is expected?
- What test deliverables and documents should be produced? These include::
 - Test design specifications
 - Test cases
 - Test logs
 - Test summary reports

- Introduction
- Items to be tested.
- Features to be tested
- Features not to be tested.
- Approach
- Test deliverables
- Responsibilities
- Staffing and training needs
- Risks and contingencies

•5. When to test.

- Introduction
- Items to be tested.
- Features to be tested
- Features not to test
- Approach
- Test Deliverables
- Responsibilities
- Staffing and training needs
- Schedule
- Risks and contingencies

•6. When to stop testing.

- Introduction
- Items to be tested.
- Features to be tested
- Features not to test
- Approach
- Test Deliverables
- Responsibilities
- Staffing and training needs
- Schedule
- Risks and contingencies

- Test plan identifier
- A unique identifier

- Test plan identifier
- Introduction
- Items to be tested.
- Features to be tested
- Features not to test
- Approach
- Test Deliverables
- Responsibilities
- Staffing and training needs
- Schedule
- Risks and contingencies

•Item Pass/Fail Criteria

- Test plan identifier
- Introduction
- Items to be tested.
- Features to be tested
- Features not to test
- Approach
- Test Deliverables
- Item pass/fail criteria
- Responsibilities
- Staffing and training needs
- Schedule
- Risks and contingencies

•Suspension/resumption criteria

- Test plan identifier
- Introduction
- Items to be tested.
- Features to be tested
- Features not to test
- Approach
- Item pass/fail criteria
- Suspension/resumption criteria
- Responsibilities
- Staffing and training needs
- Schedule
- Risks and contingencies

- The testing tasks
- Describes all the testing related activities

- Test plan identifier
- Introduction
- Items to be tested.
- Features to be tested
- Features not to test
- Approach
- Item pass/fail criteria
- Suspension/resumption criteria
- Test deliverables
- Testing tasks
- Responsibilities
- Staffing and training needs
- Schedule
- Risks and contingencies

- The testing environment
- Describes the software/hardware needethethe testing effort.

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

The testing costs

- 1. Test plan identifier
- 2. Introduction
- 3. Items to be tested.
- 4. Features to be tested
- 5. Features not to test
- 6. Approach
- 7. Item pass/fail criteria
- 8. Suspension/resumption criteria
- 9. Test deliverables
- 10. Testing tasks
- 11. Environmental needs
- 12. Testing costs
- 13. Responsibilities
- 14. Staffing and training needs

Required Readings

- Practical Software Testing
 - Chapter 2: Testing Fundamentals
- An Introduction to Software Testing
 - Chapter 2