**Testing Document for the**

**Music XML Converter**

LE/EECS 2311 - Software Development Project



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# 1.0 Introduction

MusicXMl Converter is a program designed for musicians and music enthusiasts to convert guitar, bass, and drums tablatures text files into an .xml file to be used and played by other music applications such as MusScore. This document is provided for the user to test the quality of the system. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or concerns at [xmlconvertor@gmail.com](mailto:xmlconvertor@gmail.com).

## 1.1 The Requisites

To start the test execution the following matters need to be present:

* Eclipse and JDK must be installed
* Eclipse can be installed through this link <https://www.eclipse.org/downloads/packages/installer>
* Gradle is installed in Eclipse

Minimum system requirements:

* Must use Windows, Mac, or Linux operating systems

# 2.0 Objectives and Tasks

2.1 Objectives

This document is written for the user to understand how the functionality of the system was tested (refer to **Sections 4.1** and **4.2**). Also, the user can use the steps and guidelines in **Section 4.4** to test the Converter themselves. The purpose of this test (in **Section 4.4**) is to confirm that the system is ready for operational use.

2.2 Tasks

This document offers the user to:

* Convert multiple tablatures, to test the functionality of the program.
* Take note of the seed of the program.
* Report any problems that can occur.
* Take note of the experience the program offers.

# 

# 3.0 Scope

## 3.1 General

MusicXML Converter is the software being tested. The graphical user interface (GUI) for the Converter is a window with options to *Load*, *Translate*, and *Save* translated text tablature. This document will guide you in testing the GUI of the Converter (in **Section 4.4**). Also, this document will talk about the test cases implemented in the Java project for the Converter (in **Section 4.1**) and how these tests are sufficient in showing that the internal functionality of this Java project is correct (in **Section 4.3**).

## 3.2 Tactics

The procedure to test the GUI of the Converter is:

* Check if it is possible to load text tablatures into its text window.
  + We will test using drum, bass, and guitar text tablatures.
* Then, check if it is possible to translate the tablature into xml format.
* Finally, check if the file can be saved and exported into the user’s system.

# 4.0 Testing Strategy

### User Groups

Musicians and music enthusiasts.

## 4.1 Unit Testing and Description of Test Cases

Various JUnit Test cases have been developed for the Music XML Converter. This is to test that the internal functions (ie. the methods) of the program are working properly.

All the test cases are in the StringInstrumentTest.java file in src/test/java directory. Here are the descriptions of some of its important test cases:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test Case #** | **Test Title** | **Test Summary (how it is derived)** | **Test Steps**  **(the way it is implemented** | **Why is this Test Sufficient** |
| 1 | testxmlHeading4() | Tests if the header for the MusicXML output is printed properly | This test case compares the expected xml heading to the actual heading being printed | Will pass only if the actual heading is correct. |
| 2 | testPrintToXML() | Tests if the body for the MusicXML output is printed properly | This test case compares the expected xml body to the actual body being printed | Will pass only if the actual body is correct. |
| 3 | testEndHeading() | Tests if the ending for the MusicXML output is printed properly | This test case compares the expected xml ending to the actual ending being printed | Will pass only if the actual ending is correct. |
| 4 | testType4() | Tests if the getter for the type of bass instrument (ie. 4-string bass or 5-string bass) is working properly | This test case compares the expected value of the type of the bass to the actual type of the bass | Will pass only if the expected value of the type of bass is the integer 4. |
| 5 | testType5() | Tests if the getter for the type of bass instrument (ie. 4-string bass or 5-string bass) is working properly | This test case compares the expected value of the type of the bass to the actual type of the bass ( which in this test case, the type is 5-string bass) | will pass only if the expected value of the type of bass is the integer 5 |
| 6 | testString1() | Tests the getter for the string (in this case, it tests the getter for the first string). | This test case compares the expected first string of the tablature with the inputted string. | Test case will pass only if the expected string is equal to the inputted string |
| 7 | testString2() | Tests the getter of the second string | Compares the expected second string of the tablature with the input | Test will pass only if they expected match the input |
| 8 | testString3() | Tests the getter of the third string | Compares the expected third string of the tablature with the input | Test will pass only if they expected match the input |
| 9 | testString4() | Tests the getter of the fourth string | Compares the expected fourth string of the tablature with the input | Test will pass only if they expected match the input |

All the test cases are in the DrumTest.java file in src/test/java directory. Here are the descriptions of the most important test cases:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test Case #** | **Test Title** | **Test Summary (how it is derived)** | **Test Steps**  **(the way it is implemented** | **Why is this Test Sufficient** |
| 1 | testDrumXMLHeading 5() | Tests if the header for the MusicXML output is printed properly | This test case compares the expected xml heading to the actual heading being printed | Will pass only if the actual heading is correct. |
| 2 | testPrintDrumXML() | Tests if the body for the MusicXML output is printed properly | This test case compares the expected xml body to the actual body being printed | Will pass only if the actual body is correct. |
| 3 | testEndDrumHeading() | Tests if the ending for the MusicXML output is printed properly | This test case compares the expected xml ending to the actual ending being printed | Will pass only if the actual ending is correct. |

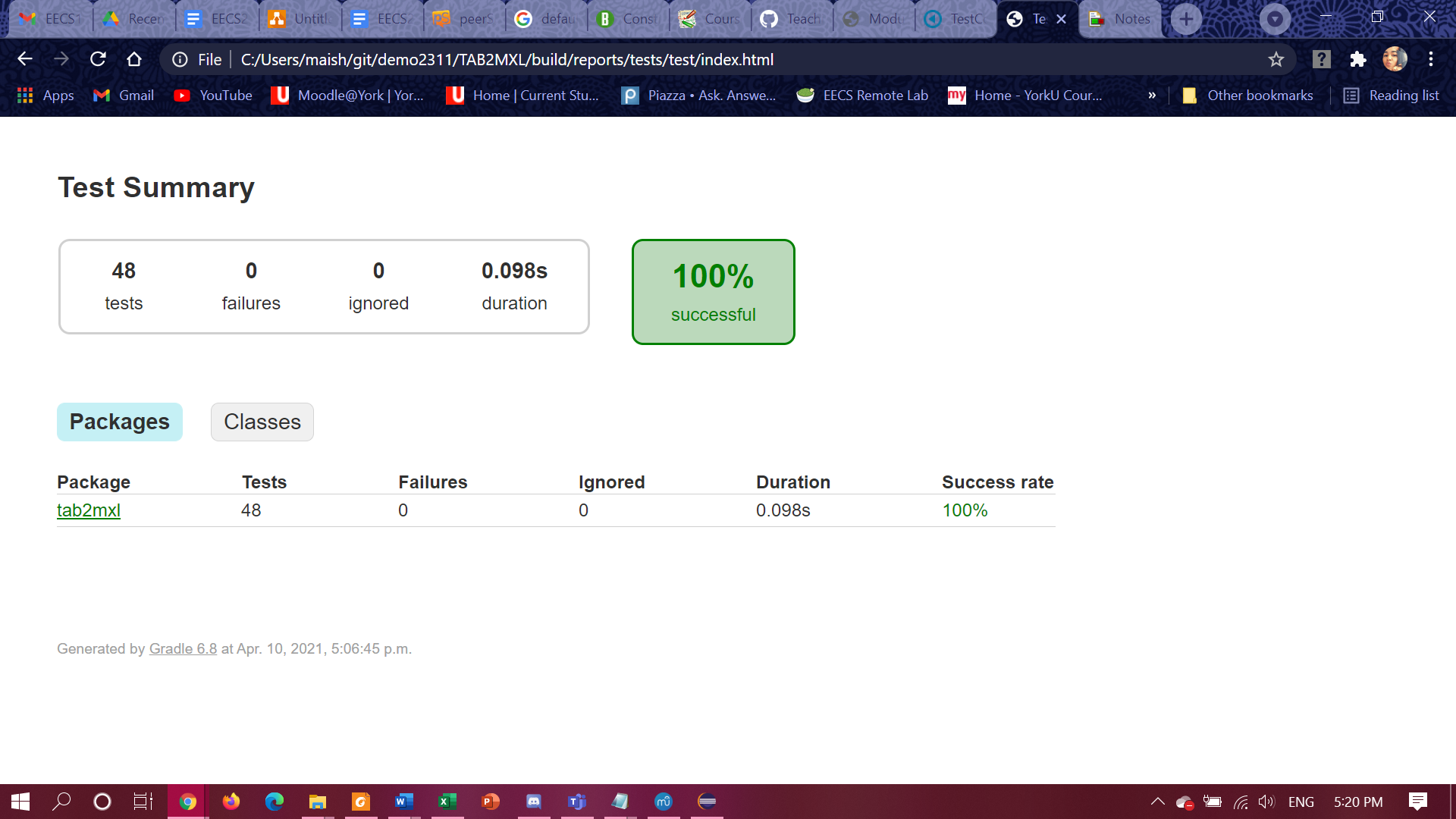
All the test cases are in the MeasureTest.java file in src/test/java directory. Here are the descriptions of its most important test cases:

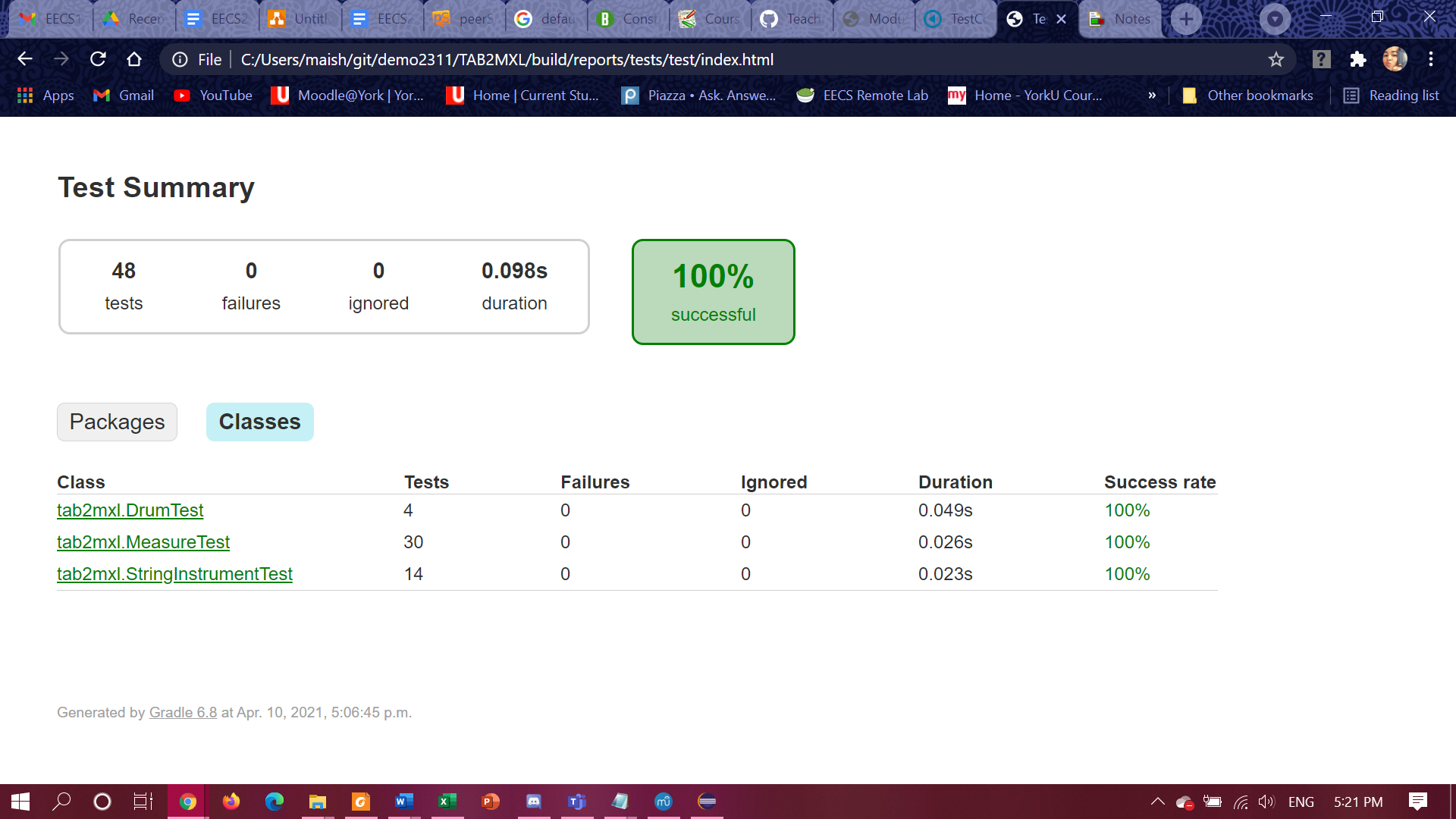
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test Case #** | **Test Title** | **Test Summary (how it is derived)** | **Test Steps**  **(the way it is implemented** | **Why is this Test Sufficient** |
| 1 | testLegato1() | Tests if it is able to detect if a note is a hammer-on | This test case compares the expected hammer-on notation to the actual notation being printed | Will pass only if the “hammer-on” is printed if the note contains a “h”. |
| 2 | testLegato2() | Tests if it is able to detect if a note is a pull-off | This test case compares the expected pull-off notation to the actual notation being printed | Will pass only if the “pull-off” is printed if the note contains a “p”. |
| 3 | testGuitarNote1() | Tests if the correct guitar note is being printed. | This test case compares the expected guitar note to the actual guitar note being printed | Will pass only if the actual guitar note is correct. |
| 4 | testBassNote1() | Tests if the correct bass note is being printed. | This test case compares the expected bass note to the actual bass note being printed | Will pass only if the actual bass note is correct. |
| 5 | octaveCheck1() | Tests if the correct octave for a bass note is printed | This test case compares the expected octave to the actual octave being printed | Will pass only if the actual bass octave is correct. |
| 6 | octaveCheck2() | Tests if the correct octave for a guitar note is printed | This test case compares the expected octave to the actual octave being printed | Will pass only if the actual guitar octave is correct. |
| 7 | octaveCheck3() | Tests if the correct octave for a drum note is printed | This test case compares the expected octave to the actual octave being printed | Will pass only if the actual drum octave is correct. |
| 8 | testDrumNote1() | Tests if the correct drum note is being printed. | This test case compares the expected drum note to the actual drum note being printed | Will pass only if the actual drum note is correct. |
| 9 | testDrumInstrment1() | Tests if the correct drum instrument is being printed. | This test case compares the expected drum instrument to the actual drum instrument being printed | Will pass only if the actual drum instrument is correct. |

Overall, these test cases are sufficient because they show if the internal functions (ie. the methods) of the program are working properly. By implementing these test cases, we know that the getters and setters for the strings and for the type of the bass or guitar are working properly.

## 4.2 Test Summary Report

To access the test summary report, click on this link: file:///C:/Users/maish/git/demo2311/TAB2MXL/build/reports/tests/test/index.html



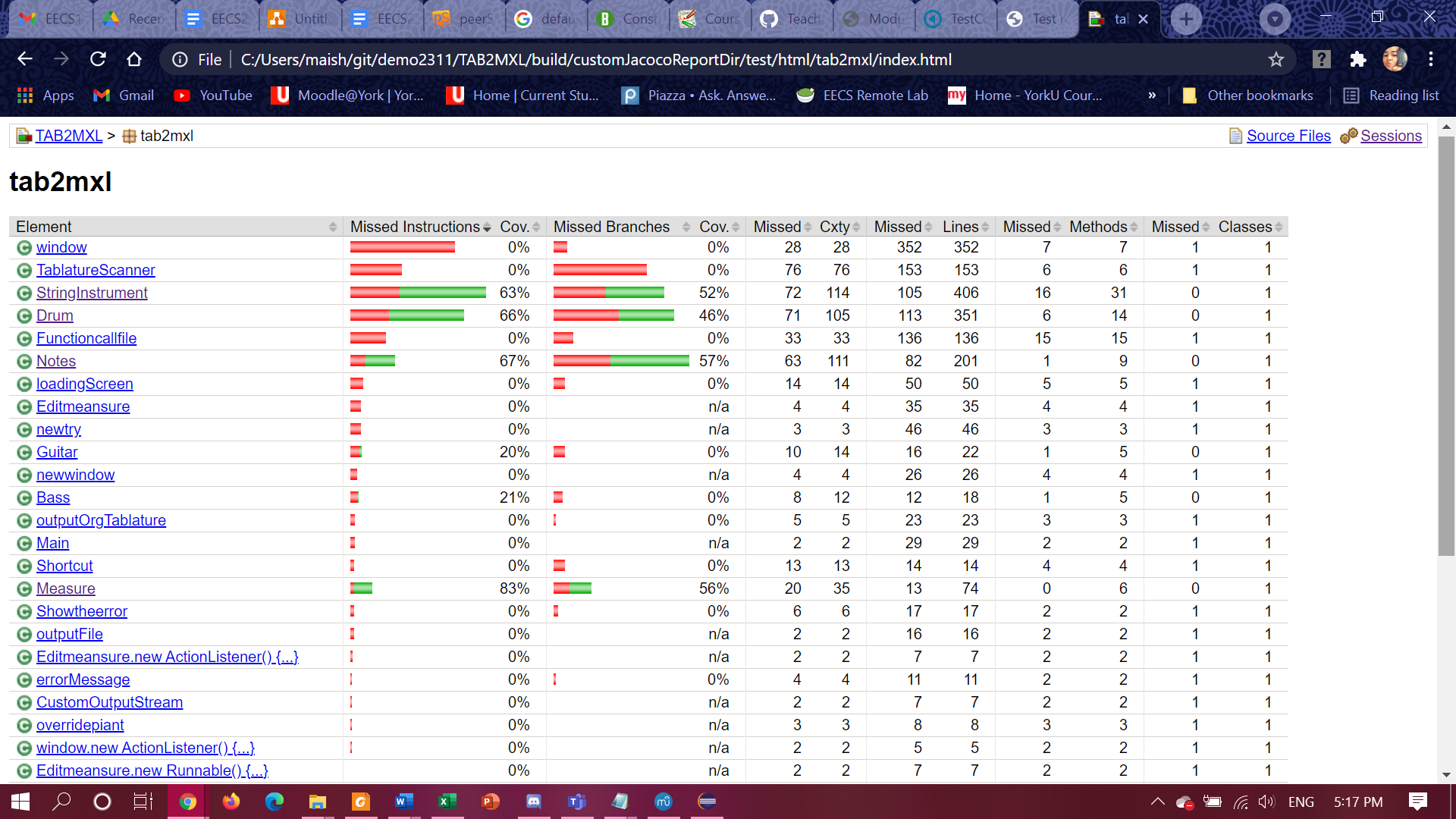


**Figure 1.** Test summary report of all test cases generated by Gradle for the TAB2MXL program.

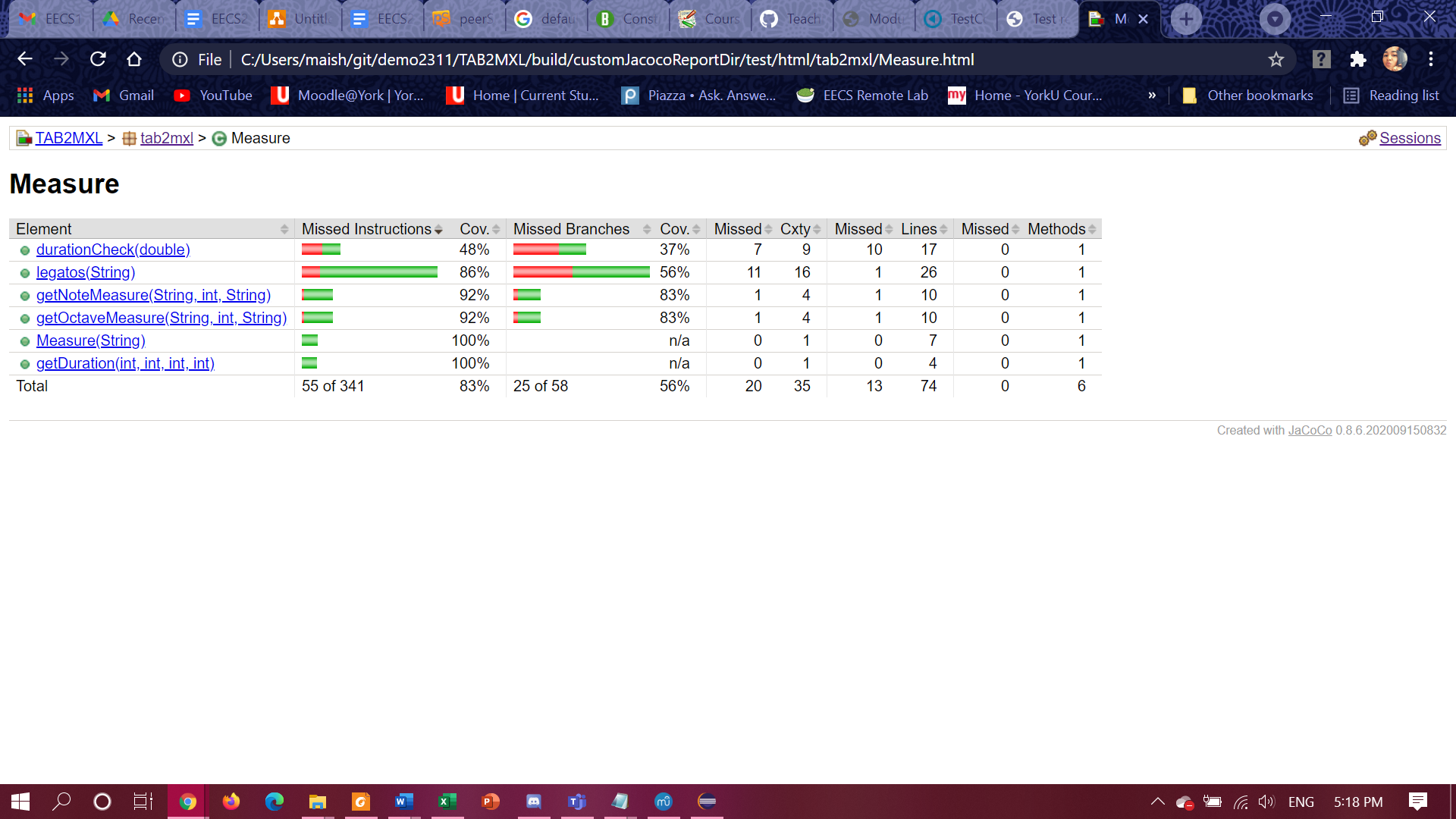
## 4.3 Test Coverage Report and Why This Testing is Sufficient

**To see the full test coverage report for the TAB2MXL program, click on this link:**

file:///C:/Users/maish/git/demo2311/TAB2MXL/build/customJacocoReportDir/test/html/tab2mxl/StringInstrument.html

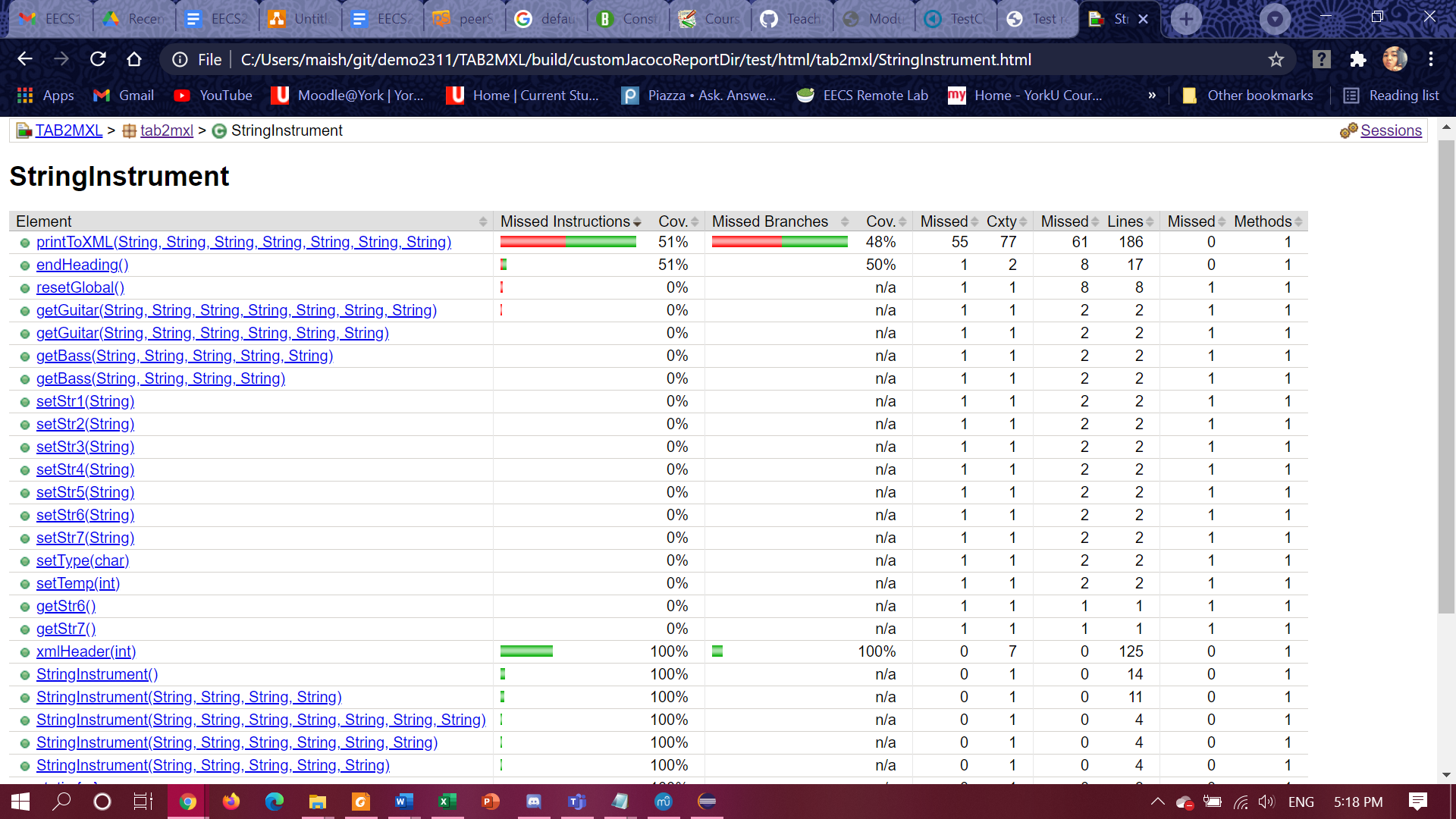


**Figure 2.** The test coverage report for the entire TAB2MXL program.



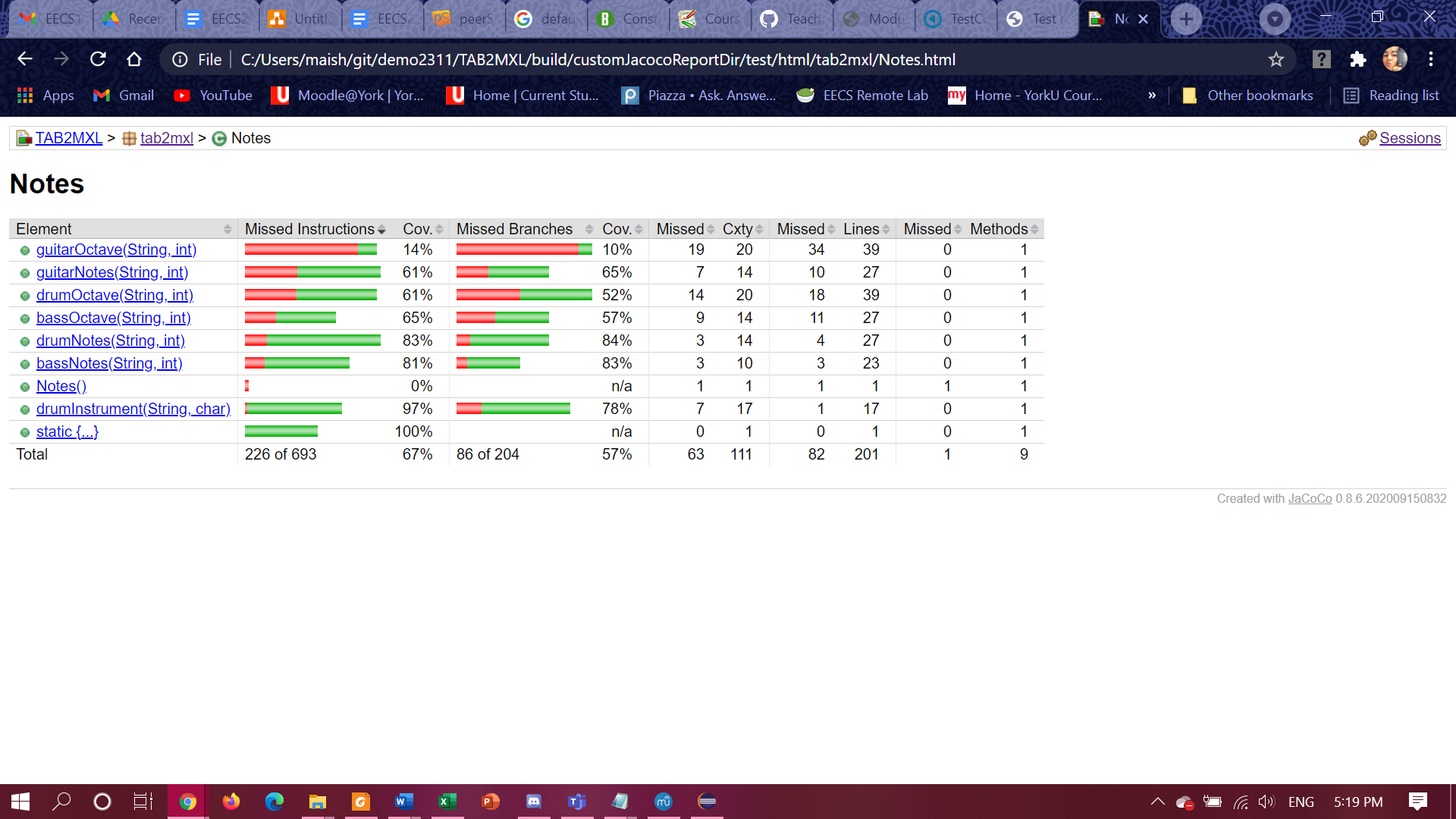
**Figure 3.**  The test coverage for the Measure class.

As shown in **Figure 2**  and **Figure 3**, the testing for the Measure class is sufficient because the test cases cover 83% of the code in the Measure class. This means that most of the instructions and branches (like the code in if statements and while loops) have been tested and show that they return the correct values.



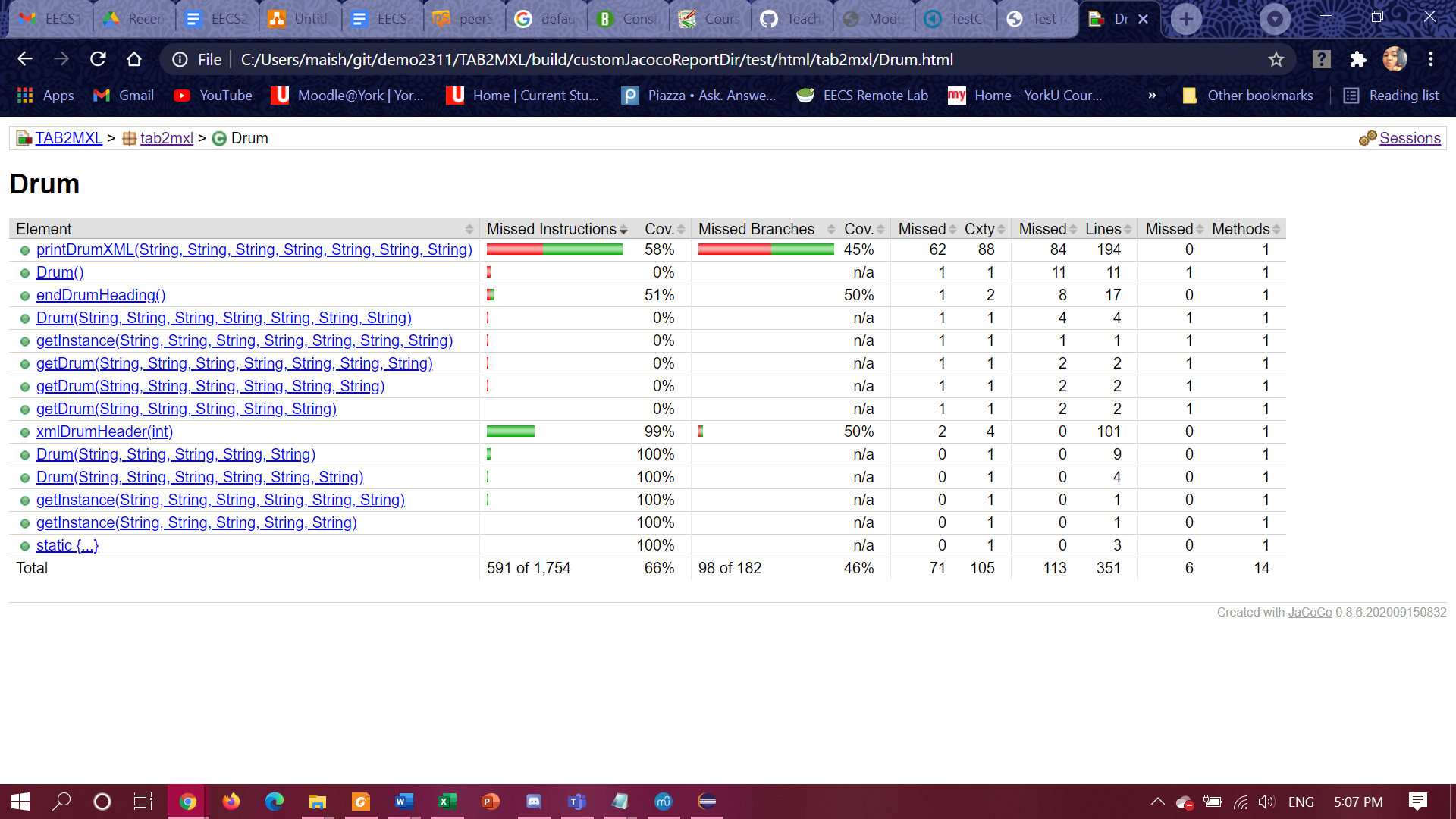
**Figure 4.** The test coverage for the StringInstrument class.

Based on the test coverage metrics for the StringInstrument class shown in **Figure 4**, the testing for the StringInstrument class is sufficient. This is because the test cases show that the heading and ending part of the MusicXML output is correct. Although, half of the code in printToXML method is covered by the test cases, it should be sufficient because the main instructions and branches (i.e. the if statements and while loops that are used to build the string containing the body of the MusicXML output) have been tested by the test cases and show that they return the correct values.



**Figure 5.** Test coverage for the Notes class.

Based on the test coverage metrics for the Notes class in **Figure 5**, the test coverage for the Notes class is sufficient. Although some of the methods in Notes class have low coverage, the testing is still sufficient because the most important instructions and branches have been tested and they return the correct values. For instance, bassNotes and guitarNotes methods have been tested and they return the correct bass notes and guitar notes.



**Figure 6.** The test coverage for the Drum class.

The test coverage for Drum class is sufficient because the tests cover the most important aspects of the Drum class. The tests cover the printDrumXML method (which builds the body of the MusicXML output for the drum tablature), the xmlDrumHeader method (which builds the header part of the MusicXML output), and endDrumHeader method (which builds the ending part of the MusicXML output). Although about 50% of the printDrumXML and endDrumHeading methods have been covered, the testing is still sufficient because the most important instructions and branches have been tested for.

## 4.4 User Acceptance Testing

Here, the purpose of the acceptance test is to confirm that the system is ready for operational use. During the acceptance testing, end-users (customers) of the system compare the system to its initial requirements.

### 4.4.1 Scenario 1: Create a MusicXML file from Guitar Tablature

### Scenario Description

Someone wishes to run the Music XML Converter to convert a guitar tablature into a MusicXML file.

The following scripts will cover this scenario:

1. Access the Music XML Converter
2. Upload a guitar tab
3. Translate the tab using the converter
4. Save the converted version by clicking on *Save As*.

#### Script Steps

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step #** | **Test Action** | **Expected Results** | **Pass/Fail** |
| 1 | Access the Music XML Converter | The Music XML Converter window successfully opened. |  |
| 2 | Click *Open* | The File Explorer window is opened. Can choose a file and click Open to load it into the Converter window. |  |
| 3 | Upload a guitar tablature | Guitar tablature is successfully loaded into the Converter window. |  |
| 4 | Press *Translate* | The guitar tablature is successfully translated, and is shown in the window. |  |
| 5 | Click *Save As* to save the Xml version | The converted file is successfully saved on the user’s system. |  |

#### Why this should be sufficient testing for this scenario:

The above steps are sufficient because it involves/uses all the important features of the GUI. For instance, the *Convert*, *translate*, and *Save As* functions have been used and tested. If these features work (and all the steps above have passed), the system proves to the user its compatibility with converting guitar .txt tabalatures to an .xml file.

### 4.4.2 Scenario 2: Create a MusicXML File From a Bass Guitar Tablature

### Scenario Description

User trying to convert a bass guitar tablature from .txt file to an .xml file.

The following scripts will cover this scenario:

1. Access the Music XML Converter
2. Upload a bass guitar tablature
3. Translate the tab using the converter
4. Save the converted file as an xml file.

#### Script Steps

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step #** | **Test Action** | **Expected Results** | **Pass/Fail** |
| 1 | Access the Music XML Converter | The Music XML Converter window successfully opened. |  |
| 2 | Click *Open* | The File Explorer window is opened. Can choose a file and click Open to load it into the Converter window. |  |
| 3 | Upload a bass tablature | Bass tablature is successfully loaded into the Converter window. |  |
| 4 | Press *Translate* | The bass tablature is successfully translated, and displayed on the window |  |
| 5 | Click *Save As*, and save the converted file as an xml file | The converted file is successfully saved on the user’s system. |  |

#### Why this should be sufficient testing for this scenario:

The above steps are sufficient because it involves/uses all the important features of the GUI. For instance, the *Convert*, *translate*, and *Save As* functions have been used and tested. If these features work (and all the steps above have passed), the system proves to the user that its compatible with converting bass .txt tablatures to an .xml file.

### 4.4.3 Scenario 2: Use .xml Tablature on Music Application

### Scenario Description

The user imports the resulting .xml file into any music tablature, for this scenario MuseScore will be used, however any music application should work successfully. Refer to the link below if you would like to install MuseScore:

https://musescore.org/en

The following scripts will cover this scenario:

1. Upload the tablature to the MusicXML Convertor.
2. Click on *Translate*
3. Click on *Save As* to save Xml version
4. Open the .musicxml file with MuseScore 3
5. Play tablature

#### Script Steps

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step #** | **Test Action** | **Expected Results** | **Pass/Fail** |
| 1 | Upload the tablature to the MusicXML Convertor | Tablature is successfully loaded into the Converter window. |  |
| 2 | Click on *Translate* | The tablature is successfully translated, and displayed on the window. |  |
| 3 | Save .xml file on the computer | Tablature is saved on the computer as an .xml file. |  |
| 4 | Right click on .xml file → *open with→ MuseScore 3* | The tablature will be displayed on the window. |  |
| 5 | Play tablature by clicking on ▶ on the top panel | Sound of the tablature will be played. |  |

#### Why this should be sufficient testing for this scenario:

The above steps are sufficient because it checks if the exported .xml file is acceptable and can be supported by many music applications, like MuseScore. Once all the steps have passed successfully, the program is proved to be a reliable software to be used to convert .txt tablature files into .xml tablature files.

# 5.0 Environment Requirements

Eclipse should be installed and updated to the latest version, in order to use the provided program. Refer to the link below to install Eclipse on your system:

<https://www.eclipse.org/downloads/>

To test tablature quality, a tablature software should be used such as Muse Score, refer to this link to install <https://musescore.org/en/download>

# 6.0 Control Procedures

## 6.1 Problem Reporting

Users should take notes of any problems encountered during the execution of the test cases or anytime while running the system and report them on github or via the following email: [xmlconvertor@gmail.com](mailto:xmlconvertor@gmail.com)

## 6.2 Change Requests

If you request a change, fill out the Change Requests form:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1n32r0o9hdt-Yc2tBxx8HHvusaq5RH6ANOthyb05ZSQ8/edit?usp=sharing>

Please email the form to [xmlconvertor@gmail.com](mailto:xmlconvertor@gmail.com)

# 7.0 Features To Be Tested

The following features of the Music XML Converter that are to be tested are:

* The user interface of the Converter (i.e. the GUI)
  + The ability to select and load a text file into the window
  + The ability to translate text tablature into MusicXML format and show the result in to window
  + The ability to to save the translation and play the tablature by a tablature software

# 8.0 Resources

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Responsibility** |
| Ali Sheikhi | Backend developer and project manager |
| Maisha Rahman | Backend developer, writer and editor |
| Nabaa Gaziy | Backend developer and editor |
| Wenxuan “Shawn” Li | Frontend developer |
| Lars Jaylen Palalon | Full-stack developer |

# 9.0 Dependency

Significant constraints on testing:

* The program only accepts tablatures in .txt file format or pasted text into the text box.

# 10.0 Approval

Person(s) who must approve this plan:

1. Manager: Professor Vassilios Tzerpos
2. Customer

# 11.0 References

[1] “Sample Test Plan Document (Test Plan Example with Details of Each Field),” *Software Testing Help*, 18-Feb-2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/test-plan-sample-softwaretesting- and-quality-assurance-templates/. [Accessed: 28-Feb-2021].

[2] O. T. L. OpenThink Labs Follow, “Software Development : Change Request Template,” *SlideShare*, 24-Feb-2015. [Online]. Available: https://www.slideshare.net/openthinklabs/software-development-change -request-template. [Accessed: 28-Feb-2021].

[3] “Best test plan templates and examples: manual and automation,” *EasyQA*, 03-Jul-2019. [Online]. Available: https://geteasyqa.com/qa/best-test-plan-template/. [Accessed: 28-Feb-2021].