

Swarm Visualiser - COS 301 Main Project

Testing Specifications

Team: Dragon Brain

Members:

Matheu Botha u14284104

Renton McIntyre u14312710

Emilio Singh u14006512

Gerard van Wyk u14101263

Contents

1	Frameworks and Mechanisms	1
2	Testing Strategies	1
2.1	Unit Tests	1
3	Integration Tests	2
3.1	Integration Requirements	2
3.2	Strategies	3
4	Areas of Major Concern	3
4.1	Graphics Pipeline and General Optimiser	3
4.2	User Interface	3
5	Example Unit Test	4

1 Frameworks and Mechanisms

For our project, we are making use of Google Tests, a cross-platform Unit Testing library for C++. This is largely because our chosen standardised IDE, JetBrains CLion has integrated support for the framework.

2 Testing Strategies

2.1 Unit Tests

Our project's unit tests work primarily based on Assert-like mechanisms for Google Test, wherein we generate objects with particular data and assure that values are as they should be, and ensuring invalid states are properly detected. These are done using the Google Test EXPECT keyword macros. Each test is defined within a TEST macro and can be run either individually or all together, via CLion.

3 Integration Tests

This section of the testing manual will contain all of the necessary details pertaining to the area of Integration Tests, and Integration Testing, as per project requirements and project dictates.

3.1 Integration Requirements

In terms specifying the Integration Requirements for the project, we identify Program Modules. These Modules are separate components that will each provide services and possibly make use of other services from other Modules. As an integration challenge, the task is to ensure that all of these Modules are able to realise their service contracts and do not contribute to the failure of service contracts of other Modules.

The Modules are:

- Graphics Pipeline: The Graphics Pipeline will be required to integrate with the Manager and Data Models Module. This integration will take the form of message passing, System Snapshots, which are consumed by the Pipeline as provided by the Manager. The Graphics Pipeline similarly affects the User Interface. The Graphics Pipeline will then make use of the system snapshot in order to render, on the User Interface, the implications realised internally by the General Optimiser.

- **General Optimiser:** The General Optimiser will produce System Snapshots which will be stored in Data Models inside the Manager Module. This General Optimiser, by the use of Settings Package, will then be configured to meet specific user requirements.
- **User Interface:** The User Interface is going to communicate with the Manager Module. The user changing system parameters, or configuring them, will generate Settings Package objects and these will be sent to the Manager for use in adjusting configurations. The User Interface will also be receiving, and rendering, message packets from the Graphics Pipeline. These packets will result in new visual information being displayed to the user.
- **Manager:** The Manager Module will be the core and most important part of Integrating the Modules of the system. All of the other Modules will have to perform some manner of interaction with the Manager which will then perform some other form of interaction, on their behalf, to other Modules. This connectivity between all of the other Modules and this one, means that in order to successfully integrate the System Modules, we will require a Manager component that is capable of relaying, creating and receiving messages from all of the other System Modules.

3.2 Strategies

4 Areas of Major Concern

In terms of Areas of Concern, these can be defined within a number of potential Key Points of Failure within the Project. These can be split into subsections based on the Modules within the project.

4.1 Graphics Pipeline and General Optimiser

One of the major performance concerns of the project can be translated into a potential point of failure. This is the potential for either the Graphics Pipeline or the General Optimiser to work faster than the other, leaving the other part of the system waiting (or spinning) until the other provides work to complete. Theoretically, failure could occur if this situation is not handled correctly and the Graphics Pipeline attempts to access a Snapshot from the Queue which does not exist, or the General Optimiser attempts to add a Snapshot when the Queue is full (ie the Heap is full).

To cover for this, tests must be run that ensure that both sub-systems are capable of correctly handling such situations by spinning until the Queue's state has changed.

4.2 User Interface

With regards to the User Interface, this is where potential for human error can occur at runtime. Theoretically a user will only submit relevant data via the User Interface, however it is not impossible that a user will accidentally enter some kind of invalid data. This would naturally cause problems for the entire system.

Thus, extensive testing must be done to ensure that the SettingsPackage generated does not have invalid data within and the system should attempt to correct any failures that occur.

5 Example Unit Test

Following is an example of a Test in the general SettingsPackage, using Google Tests.

```
TEST(basic_check, test_GraphicsPackage) {
    SettingsPackage setPkg;
    setPkg.generateSettingsGraphics("ResolutionString", 15, true, false, 9);
    GraphicsSettingsPackage* gPkg = setPkg.getGraphicsSettingsPackage();

    EXPECT_EQ(15, gPkg->getRenderSpeed());
    EXPECT_TRUE(gPkg->getShowLinks());
    EXPECT_FALSE(gPkg->getShowPath());
    EXPECT_EQ(9, gPkg->getMaxRam());
}
```