

Team Final Destination

18 May, 2016

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1 Test Plan Identifier

Final Destination: Testing for Alpha-Android

2 References

This document makes use of and refers to the Researcher Support System (RSS) Requirements and Design Specifications (version 0.1). This is the document that specifies what the entire system is supposed to do and specifies what each module is supposed to do.

3 Introduction

This is a Unit Test plan for the Research Support System (RSS) Android Application Framework (Android Module) and it will only address the RSS Android Module as implemented by team Alpha of the COS 301 mini project.

The RSS Android Module is being tested in isolation of all the other system modules, as such this test plan will cover one level of testing, namely Unit testing.

The purpose of this test plan is to document the testing requirements of the RSS Android Module as well as outline the testing procedure of the RSS Android Module. Only the functional and non-functional requirements will be considered. The basis of the requirements to be tested are in the RSS Master Requirements and Design Specifications (version 0.1).

The RSS Android module consists of the Android User Interface to the RSS, as such to test the functional requirements automated UI tests will be done. There are eleven non-functional requirements to be tested.

In addition to the above requirements, the Android Module will be assessed in line with the following criteria:

- Front-end process demo
- Usability
- Use of external mocks
- Gradle build with appropriate dependencies
- Use of Dependency Injection
- Use of Fragments
- Use of REST

Details on the testing of the aforementioned requirements and criteria will be given in the succeeding sections.

4 Test Items

The RSS Master Requirements and Design Specifications (version 0.1) did not give enough information on the expected functionality of the Android Module, as such assumptions will be made regarding the functional and non-functional requirements of the module.

Assumed test items for the unit testing of the Android Module will include:

1. Functional Requirements (UI Requirements)

(a) The Android module should adhere to the following requirements:

- The UI should be usable and intuitive
- The UI should be visually appealing and dynamic
- The user should also be allowed to view only those pages that are for their access level (for instance: **Researcher**, **ResearchGroupLeader**, **Administrator**).
- All relevant inputs from the UI should be persisted to the database, via interaction with a REST API.

- User input should be validate with respect to the required input
- (b) For each system module, the Android module UI should adhere to the following requirements:
- **Publications**
 - A logged in user should be allowed to add publications, modify as well as manage them from the UI. Also, all actions associated with **Publication Types** should also be accessible form the UI.
 - All actions from the UI should be propagated to the back-end. A link or button should be provided to allow a user to navigate to a space for the Publications module.
 - **Persons**
 - The UI should allow for a logged in user to modify their personal details as well as add people to the system.
 - A user should also be allowed to manage the members of a research group, whether it be adding or removing.
 - Activities associated with the addition, reactivation and suspension of a research group should also be accessible from the UI.
 - Lastly, a user should also be allowed to add and modify research categories from the UI.
 - **Notifications**
 - Certain functionality of the **Notifications** module should be accessible form the UI; thus a user should be able to add notifications as well as send notifications
 - **Reporting**
 - All visual report data, that has been generated, should be displayed on the UI.
 - Button/links to trigger the generation of reports should be accessible from the UI.
 - **Import/Export**
 - Buttons/links to trigger the importing and exporting of data pertaining to persons, researcher groups, publications should be accessible from the UI.
 - Buttons/links to trigger the exporting of a published paper, for a user group. to a bibtex file should also be accessible from the UI

It is assumed that the Web Application Framework (Web module) and Android module are meant to have similar functionality, as such the non-functional requirements given for the Web module are applied here.

2. Non-Functional Requirements

- (a) Usability
- (b) Maintainability
- (c) Flexibility
- (d) Performance

5 Software Risk Issues

One of the risks with this project is that the android module has too little documentation. This is a problem as it could lead to misunderstandings and confusion as the developers might not really know what is expected of them and could lead create something the client did not want. This confusion could have been cleared up by referring the developers to the web module documentation as that is somewhat similar to this module and could help give clarity to the developers on what is expected of them.

Another risk issue could be linked to the complexity of the android module. This module contains multiple interfaces and linking the interfaces to one another could be difficult and problematic for the developers.

6 Features to be Tested

Front-end processes demo Priority : high:

Usability

Test application access channel to other services, this involve testing is user is able to login and use other services (Login) Priority : high: This servers as a bridge between user and the service provided by the application, thus is important for the feature to work at all time. Test the application to respond to user interaction and response when input is imputed in the required field Priority High: This feature is the core for other features as input to the feature is further processed to other applications Test system persistence based on user input, user inputs publication information, filling up required fields (Add publication) Priority High: This feature inputs private data from the individual, data captured from this model needs to be secured and private to other research groups

Search query response based on view publication module, testing where the search query outputs the desired resource (View Publication) Priority High: Feature involve retrieval of sensitive data entered by the user and need to be available ever time as user request, user can request to edit the data in the module Editing of user profile, is the edit persisted and change in appropriate places in the application Priority Medium: Feature involves modification of user information with little impact to the overall system, thus not significant damage is done when the feature service cant be reached

Use of external mocks Priority : high: There were no use of external mocks

Gradle build with appropriate dependencies Priority : high: Dependencies in gradle build was partially implemented where a connection to a server was attempted but then it was not used anywhere in the code so was not successful.

Dependency Injection Priority : high: There was no use of dependency injection

Use of fragments Priority : high: There was no use of fragments so the advantage of a more modular system fell away. The code was implemented in such a way that a new activity was just created and extended from the main activity. The code was hard coded in making maintenance on the code harder.

Use of REST Priority : high: The use of REST was partially implemented and not done properly or was not completed. JSON object were created to store the user data but then it is stored locally in a file rather than using android features such as volley request or retrofit where you send the JSON objects to the back-end.

7 Features not to be Tested

The System is divided in to modules, which consist of service contract, in the Android module of the system, the module is required to mimic the entire modules that make up the system, and the service contract of each module in the system will not be tested

8 Approach

8.1 Testing Level – Unit testing

In the given code, no testing constructs were found, as such the Final Destination testing team will carry out the necessary tests. Unit tests will be automated by the use of established Android UI testing frameworks. At this level of testing, mock objects will be required to ensure that the testing process can be carried out.

8.2 Test Tools

A few tools will be used to test the android module, namely:

- Lint Lint is a tool that checks the quality of your code and find errors that were missed during coding. It is a good tool to use as it can be configured to test code at different levels, i.e. test the modules separately or the entire project, as the developers and testers see fit. The given alpha android code will be tested individually to see if each of the given files work separately and then the it will also be tested on entire project to see how the different files work together.
- junit JUnit belongs to the xUnit family of unit testing frameworks and it allows writing of repeatable tests for Java code.

8.3 Meetings

The team will meet at least once a week to discuss progress so far and to divide up the remaining work load.

8.4 Measures and Metrics

Metrics for the testing of non-functional requirements will be collected. These will be made available by the Lint Report tool.

8.5 Configuration Management

Only Unit testing will be performed thus only one machine is needed. All testing will be performed using Android Studio. There are no specified hardware requirements for this module so any electronic device that has Android Studio installed and can run Java code can be used to test this module. No modifications will be made to the given code except those that will help with testing so there is no need to create different branches on github so as not to hinder production. Thus, only master will be used to make things simpler for the testers.

8.6 Special Requirements

The Android module will be assessed according to the given evaluation criteria:

I Front-end process demo

The UI of the module should be representative of an Android application UI and should conform to the set standards of an Android UI.

II Usability

With each click of a link or a button a user should be given appropriate feedback, in that, a result of that click should be displayed or an appropriate error message should be thrown. The feedback should be timely as well.

III Use of external mock objects

As a result of a modular system design, the Android module should be able to fulfil all requirements in isolation. As such the use of mock objects is suited as a substitute for the real objects of the other system modules. REST API mock objects are needed for this module.

The implementation will be checked for the use of a Mock REST API.

IV Gradle build with appropriate dependencies

Dependency management of the module should be handled with Gradle to allow for seamless project build. All Android dependencies should be kept in the Gradle configuration file.

V Use of Dependency Injection

As previously mentioned, the specification for the RSS requires a modular design, ensuring for less inter-module dependencies. Each isolated module is meant to use Mock objects in place of concrete objects from the respective system modules. These mock objects are meant to be injected into the Android module.

VI Use of Fragments

The use of fragments allows for the containment of activities within the Main Android activity. As such, when a new interface for a system module is entered, no new activity is created, instead a reference to an activity is created. This reduces code complexity.

VII Use of REST

The Android module should interact with a REST API in order to receive the necessary objects to be displayed on the UI. REST http requests should be made depending on the required data and a back-end server should respond with the appropriate data, as long as no system error occurs.

9 Item Pass/Fail Criteria

Unit test of core modules making the application

Lint was used to carry out a few tests and the following results appeared.

In the following image you can see the test results for the features such as accessibility, correctness internationalization and bidirectional text

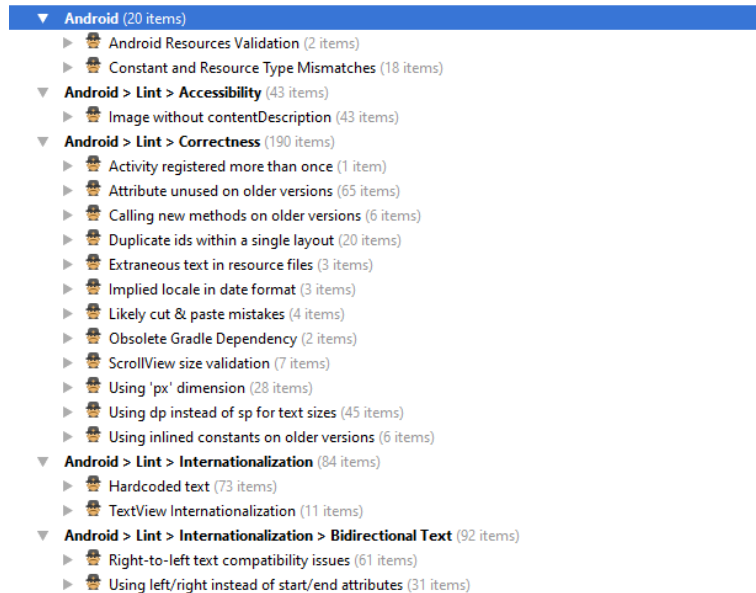


Figure 1: git commits

In this lint report the test for performance, security, usability, icons and typography.

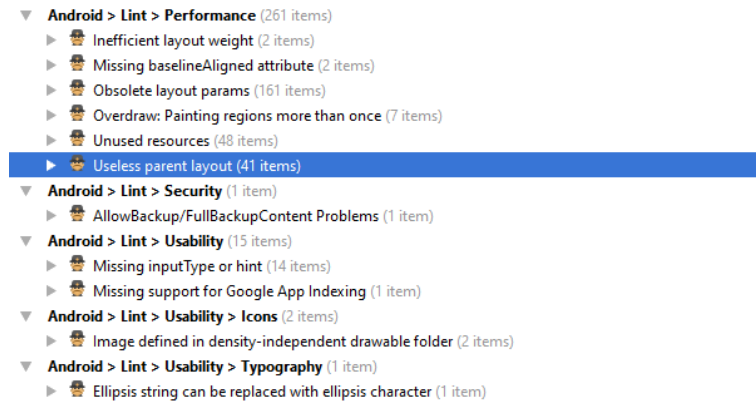


Figure 2: git commits

We set up lint with to check for the following criteria.

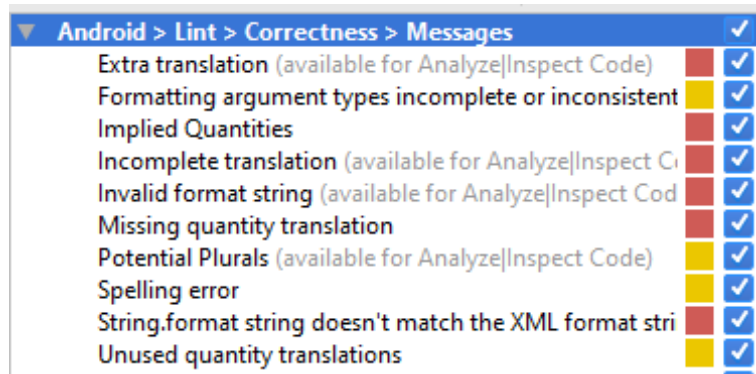


Figure 3: git commits

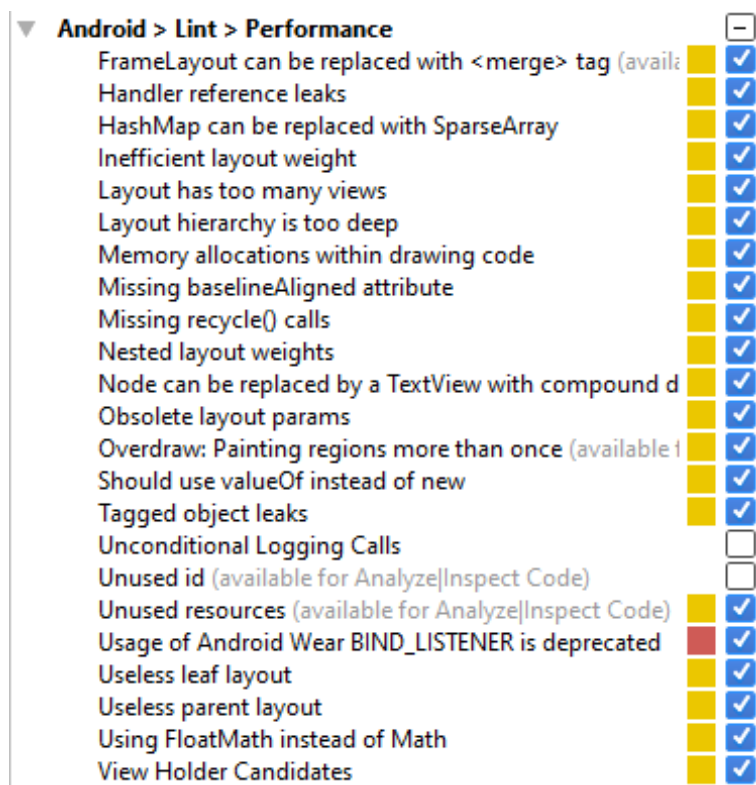


Figure 4: git commits

Android > Lint > Security			
addJavascriptInterface Called	Yellow	Blue	✓
AllowBackup/FullBackupContent Problems	Yellow	Blue	✓
Call to SSLCertificateSocketFactory.getInsecure()	Yellow	Blue	✓
Cipher.getInstance with ECB	Yellow	Blue	✓
Code contains easter egg			
Content provider does not require permission	Yellow	Blue	✓
Content provider shares everything	Yellow	Blue	✓
Exported service does not require permission	Yellow	Blue	✓
File.setReadable() used to make file world-readable	Yellow	Blue	✓
File.setWritable() used to make file world-writable	Yellow	Blue	✓
Hardcoded value of android:debuggable in the manifest	Red	Blue	✓
Insecure call to SSLCertificateSocketFactory.createSocket	Yellow	Blue	✓
Insecure HostnameVerifier	Yellow	Blue	✓
Insecure HostnameVerifier	Yellow	Blue	✓
Insecure TLS/SSL trust manager	Yellow	Blue	✓
load used to dynamically load code	Yellow	Blue	✓
Missing @JavascriptInterface on methods	Red	Blue	✓
Native code outside library directory	Yellow	Blue	✓
openFileOutput() or similar call passing MODE_WORLD_READABLE	Yellow	Blue	✓
openFileOutput() or similar call passing MODE_WORLD_WRITEABLE	Yellow	Blue	✓
Packaged private key	Red	Blue	✓
Potential Multiple Certificate Exploit	Yellow	Blue	✓
PreferenceActivity should not be exported (available for analysis)	Yellow	Blue	✓
Receiver does not require permission	Yellow	Blue	✓
signatureOrSystem permissions declared	Yellow	Blue	✓
Unprotected SMS BroadcastReceiver	Yellow	Blue	✓
Unsafe Protected BroadcastReceiver (available for analysis)	Yellow	Blue	✓
Using a fixed seed with SecureRandom	Yellow	Blue	✓
Using HTTP instead of HTTPS (available for analysis)	Yellow	Blue	✓

Figure 5: git commits

Android > Lint > Usability			
Back button			
Button order	Yellow	Blue	✓
Button should be borderless	Yellow	Blue	✓
Cancel/OK dialog button capitalization	Yellow	Blue	✓
Dynamic text should probably be selectable			
Missing inputType or hint	Yellow	Blue	✓
Missing menu title	Red	Blue	✓
Missing support for Google App Indexing	Yellow	Blue	✓
Missing support for Google App Indexing Api			
Missing View constructors for XML inflation	Yellow	Blue	✓
Negative Margins			
Text size is too small	Yellow	Blue	✓
URL not supported by app for Google App Indexing	Red	Blue	✓
Usage of showAsAction=always	Yellow	Blue	✓

Figure 6: git commits

▼ Android > Lint > Usability > Icons			
Clashing PNG and 9-PNG files (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Duplicated icons under different names (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Icon appears in both -nodpi and dpi folders (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Icon colors do not follow the recommended visual style (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Icon densities validation (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Icon density-independent size validation (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Icon format does not match the file extension (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Icon has incorrect size (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Icon is specified both as .xml file and as a bitmap (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Identical bitmaps across various configurations (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Image defined in density-independent drawable folder	✓	✓	
Missing application icon	✓	✓	
Missing density folder (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
The launcher icon shape should use a distinct silhouette (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	
Use Mipmap Launcher Icons	✓	✓	
Using .gif format for bitmaps is discouraged (available for Analyze Inspect)	✓	✓	

Figure 7: git commits

▼ Android > Lint > Usability > Typography			
Ellipsis string can be replaced with ellipsis character	✓	✓	
Fraction string can be replaced with fraction character	✓	✓	
Hyphen can be replaced with dash	✓	✓	
Other typographical problems	✓	✓	
Straight quotes can be replaced with curly quotes	✓	✓	

Figure 8: git commits

▼ Android > Lint > Accessibility			
Image without contentDescription	✓	✓	
Missing labelFor attribute	✓	✓	

Figure 9: git commits

Android > Lint > Correctness			-
Accidental Octal (available for Analyze Inspect Code)	Red	Blue	✓
Activity registered more than once	Red	Blue	✓
AdapterViews cannot have children in XML	Yellow	Blue	✓
App Links Auto Verification Failure			☐
Assertions	Yellow	Blue	✓
Attribute unused on older versions	Yellow	Blue	✓
Calling new methods on older versions	Red	Blue	✓
Class is not registered in the manifest (available for An	Yellow	Blue	✓
Code contains STOPSHIP marker			☐
Custom views in libraries should use res-auto-namespa	Red	Blue	✓
Cycle in resource definitions	Red	Blue	✓
Dangerous Flag Constant Declaration	Yellow	Blue	✓
Default Parcel Class Loader	Yellow	Blue	✓
Deprecated Gradle Construct (available for Analyze Insp	Yellow	Blue	✓
Duplicate definitions of resources	Red	Blue	✓
Duplicate ids across layouts combined with include tag	Yellow	Blue	✓
Duplicate ids within a single layout	Red	Blue	✓
Extraneous text in resource files	Yellow	Blue	✓
Feature declared more than once	Yellow	Blue	✓
Fragment not instantiatable	Red	Blue	✓
Fragments should specify an id or tag	Yellow	Blue	✓
Gradle Dynamic Version (available for Analyze Inspect C	Yellow	Blue	✓
Gradle IDE Support Issues (available for Analyze Inspect	Red	Blue	✓
Gradle Implicit Getter Call (available for Analyze Inspec	Red	Blue	✓
Gradle Path Issues (available for Analyze Inspect Code)	Yellow	Blue	✓
GridLayout validation	Red	Blue	✓
Hardcoded Package in Namespace	Red	Blue	✓
Hardcoded reference to /sdcard	Yellow	Blue	✓
Ignored layout params on include	Red	Blue	✓
Implied default locale in case conversion	Yellow	Blue	✓

Figure 10: git commits

Ignored layout params on include	✓
Implied default locale in case conversion	✓
Implied locale in date format	✓
'import android.R' statement	✓
Incompatible Android Gradle Plugin (available for Anal	✓
Incompatible Gradle Versions (available for Analyze Ins	✓
Inconsistencies in array element counts	✓
Inconsistent Layouts (available for Analyze Inspect Cod	✓
Incorrect Interpolation (available for Analyze Inspect C	✓
Incorrect order of elements in manifest	✓
Incorrect property escapes (available for Analyze Inspe	✓
Incorrect reference types	✓
Inner classes should use \$ rather than .	✓
Invalid ID declaration	✓
Invalid name attribute for uses element.	✓
Invalid Resource Folder (available for Analyze Inspect C	✓
Invalid Restrictions Descriptor	✓
Layout Inflation without a Parent	✓
Likely cut & paste mistakes	✓
Malformed Device Admin	✓
Mangled file line endings	
Manifest Resource References	✓
Menu namespace	✓
Method conflicts with new inherited method	✓
Minimum SDK and target SDK attributes not defined	✓
Mismatched Log Tags	✓
Mismatched Styleable/Custom View Name	✓
Mismatched view type	✓
Missing @IntDef in Switch	✓
Missing Android XML namespace	✓
Missing application name/version	✓

Figure 11: git commits

Missing application name/version	Yellow	✓
Missing commit() calls	Yellow	✓
Missing commit() on SharedPreferences editor	Yellow	✓
Missing explicit orientation	Red	✓
Missing intent-filter with action android.media.action.I	Red	✓
Missing intent-filter with action android.media.browse	Red	✓
Missing layout_width or layout_height attributes (avail	Red	✓
Missing Leanback Launcher Intent Filter.	Red	✓
Missing Leanback Support.	Red	✓
Missing onPlayFromSearch.	Red	✓
Missing Parcelable CREATOR field	Red	✓
Missing Super Call	Red	✓
Multiple <uses-sdk> elements in the manifest	Red	✓
Name and version must be integer or string, not resour	Yellow	✓
Nested scrolling widgets	Yellow	✓
Newer Library Versions Available (available for Analyze]	White	
Not overriding abstract methods on older platforms	Red	✓
Obsolete Gradle Dependency (available for Analyze Ins]	Yellow	✓
Overlapping Enumeration Constants	Red	✓
Permission Implies Unsupported Hardware	Yellow	✓
Permission names are not unique	Red	✓
Potential AAPT crash	Red	✓
Potential App Links Auto Verification Failure	White	
Proguard.cfg file contains generic Android rules	Yellow	✓
RecyclerView Problems	Yellow	✓
Reference to an id that is not in the current layout	Yellow	✓
Reference to an unknown id	Red	✓
RelativeLayout Invalid Constraints	Red	✓
Resource file in the wrong res folder	Red	✓
Resource with Wrong Prefix	Red	✓
ScrollView size validation	Yellow	✓

Figure 12: git commits

Missing application name/version	Yellow	✓
Missing commit() calls	Yellow	✓
Missing commit() on SharedPreferences editor	Yellow	✓
Missing explicit orientation	Red	✓
Missing intent-filter with action android.media.action.I	Red	✓
Missing intent-filter with action android.media.browse	Red	✓
Missing layout_width or layout_height attributes (avail	Red	✓
Missing Leanback Launcher Intent Filter.	Red	✓
Missing Leanback Support.	Red	✓
Missing onPlayFromSearch.	Red	✓
Missing Parcelable CREATOR field	Red	✓
Missing Super Call	Red	✓
Multiple <uses-sdk> elements in the manifest	Red	✓
Name and version must be integer or string, not resour	Yellow	✓
Nested scrolling widgets	Yellow	✓
Newer Library Versions Available (available for Analyze]		☐
Not overriding abstract methods on older platforms	Red	✓
Obsolete Gradle Dependency (available for Analyze Ins]	Yellow	✓
Overlapping Enumeration Constants	Red	✓
Permission Implies Unsupported Hardware	Yellow	✓
Permission names are not unique	Red	✓
Potential AAPT crash	Red	✓
Potential App Links Auto Verification Failure		☐
Proguard.cfg file contains generic Android rules	Yellow	✓
RecyclerView Problems	Yellow	✓
Reference to an id that is not in the current layout	Yellow	✓
Reference to an unknown id	Red	✓
RelativeLayout Invalid Constraints	Red	✓
Resource file in the wrong res folder	Red	✓
Resource with Wrong Prefix	Red	✓
ScrollView size validation	Yellow	✓

Figure 13: git commits

@SuppressWarnings on invalid element	✓
Suspicious Odp dimension	✓
Suspicious Language/Region Combination (available for Analyze Inspect Code)	✓
Target SDK attribute is not targeting latest version	✓
TextView should probably be an EditText instead	✓
Toast created but not shown	✓
Too Long Log Tags	✓
TV Missing Banner	✓
Unreachable state in a <selector>	✓
Unsupported TV Hardware Feature	✓
Using 'px' dimension	✓
Using 3-letter Codes (available for Analyze Inspect Code)	✓
Using deprecated resources	✓
Using dp instead of sp for text sizes	✓
Using inlined constants on older versions	✓
Using mm or in dimensions	✓
Using mock location provider in production	✓
Using obsolete ProGuard configuration	✓
Using private resources	✓
Using STRING instead of TEXT	✓
Using system app permission	✓
Using Wrong AppCompatActivity Method	✓
Using wrong draw/layout method	✓
Valid Full Backup Content File	✓
Value overridden by Gradle build script	✓
Vector Image Generation	✓
WebViews in wrap_content parents	✓
Whitespace in NFC tech lists	✓
Wrong case for view tag	✓
Wrong locale name (available for Analyze Inspect Code)	✓
Wrong system service casts	✓

Figure 14: git commits

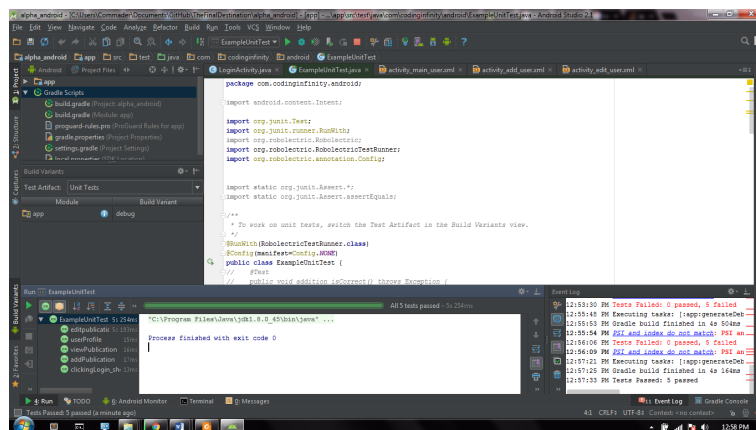


Figure 15: git commits

Login: Test passed Add Publication: Test passed View Publication: Test passed Edit profile Test passed

10 Suspension Criteria and Resumption Requirements

Application testing reach a finite point, through lint report, the project included many errors and application running on the device kept on crashing because of these errors identified.

Implementation of the application is poorly implemented with no respect to android fragments usage, these resulted in many switches between different views in the application that puts a strain on the deployed device resources and replication, this resulted in some test not being able to be ran as switching between views lack reference path to which view to go to next, with the use of android fragments this could have being avoided.

Gradle build with appropriate dependencies. A attempted connection to be made to a server was created but attempts to test should be stopped as its not used in the code.

11 Test Deliverables

This section consists in enumerating with a brief description all what we have to deliver after testing the Android module which involves the USER INTERFACE OF THE RESEARCH SUPPORT SYSTEM (RSS).

The deliverables of this test will be as follow:

- The Test plan document which is the document containing all the aspects of the testing; it describes the different activities that was done during the testing as well as the scope of testing , and the approach we had to take in testing the UI of the android module of the RSS.
- The Test cases: It is based on the functional and non-functional requirements. The functional requirement consists of using mock object of Junit to apply the unit testing; and Android lint report is used for the quality requirement (non-functional requirement).
- Tools and their output: Two tools are used in the testing process. Robolectric Android which is a framework for unit testing that uses the Android SDK jar in order to test-drive the android module and Android Lint Report for non-functional requirement.
- Errors logs and executions logs: are some screenshots of files that records some errors that occurs during the testing.
- Problem reports and corrective action: a corrective action was applied in the gradle file (file that manages dependencies in android studio) when opening the source code.

Note: the only thing that will not be part of the test deliverables is the Android module.

12 Remaining Test Tasks

the module we were given is not a multi-phase process and won't be released in an incremental way hence does not require additional attention in the sense that there will not be any future functionality that will be added on the android module we have been given to test. If it was the case we would have answer affirmatively that there will be some remaining test but in our case there will not be any remaining test that will be carry on the android module because in our context this module is a stand alone application.

13 Environmental Needs

In this section we look at some points that can appear to be environmental needs during the testing process and answer some of these environmental questions such as:

- Will the system (the android module) be restricted of use during the testing? since the android module(user interface) we are testing his a stand alone module and not integrated to the entire system. it is not therefore an issue to verify wether or not the system should be restricted of use. but in the meanwhile for testing purpose the android module should be live runing.
- As an environmental needs we needed to run the android code of the user interface on the latest version of Android Studio (Android Studio 2.1.1).
- We do not required any special power, but just the normal electric power that could make a laptop to be on.
- As another environmental need we had to look on how our the test data will be provide. in the testing process we will be using ock object to test against the functional requirement and we will also use input from the keyboard.
- In this project we are not using simulators(special hardware), either static generator.
- The component of the android module are tested thoroughly as a whole.

14 Staffing and Training Needs

The android module is to be tested. Since most of our team members (3 out of 5) have never used programmed an android module, they would need to be trained and taught how to use android studio which would take up our already limited time. Due to the aforementioned reason, it was decided that it would be better if the members that are already proficient programmers in android should focus on testing the module and the other members focus on writing the test plan and assisting with test reports and non-functional requirements.

15 Responsibilities

- Team Alpha of the COS 301 mini project are responsible for development of the Android module
- The Final Destination team of COS 730 are responsible for the documenting and execution of unit tests of the code, as provided by team Alpha

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16 Schedule

13 April: Have a look at the assignment specification and the code to be tested
 14 - 18 April: Look up non-functional requirements testing tools and test plans
 19 April: Meet up to discuss progress and findings. Divide the work according to our strengths and experience
 20 April: Try to get the code running and see what the code does
 21 April - 5 May: Assess the given code against requirement specification. Start writing the test plan
 6 May: Meet up to discuss progress
 7-14 May: Continue writing test plan
 13-15 May: Test the functional requirements and non-functional requirements
 16-18 May: Finish writing test plan and report on results
 18 May: Submit report

17 Planning Risks and Contingencies

Nowadays risks planification and contingencies are part of the planning of any project. In this project we had to consider some aspects which appear as risks such as:

- The availability of the human resources, software, hardware and tools that we needed before carry on with the testing. We arranged all of these before the 10 May 2016 .

- In order to avoid late delivery, progress meeting was scheduled to know the level of each member and the difficulties he/she may have in the process.
- Avoiding delay due to training on a specific technology or tools: we made that each member should be assigned a task according to his level of knowledge and training and prerequisites.
- We do not have a case of contingency due to a change of requirements.

18 Approvals

This section states the parties who are responsible to approve the different processes as fully done and give the go ahead for the continuation of the project.

Parties involved in the approval are considered, depending on the magnitude of the project .

In our case, we are applying the white box method, using mock Object of the JUnit framework; for testing the user interface module. Being a unit test it is different from other type of project such as integration; Therefore we only needed a group of software testers directed by a senior Software tester in charge of the whole design and planification of the testing project and responsible of giving the approvals on each stage of the project.

19 Glossary

- Android Application Framework – Android Module
- RSS – Research Support System
- UI – User Interface
- Web Application Framework – Web Module

20 Figures

20.1 Git Commits

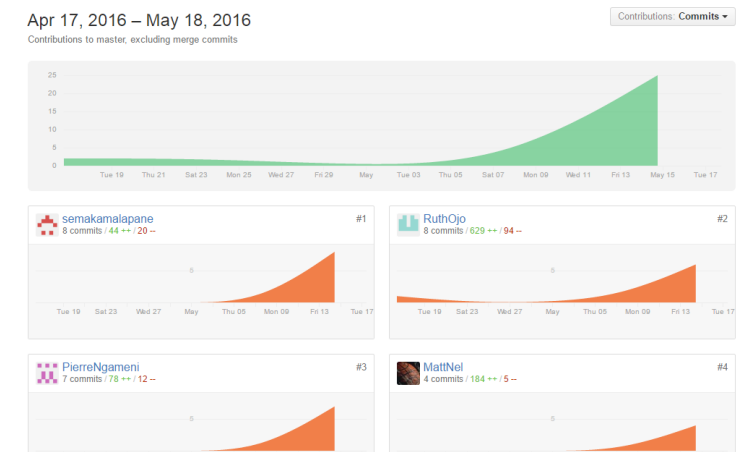


Figure 16: git commits

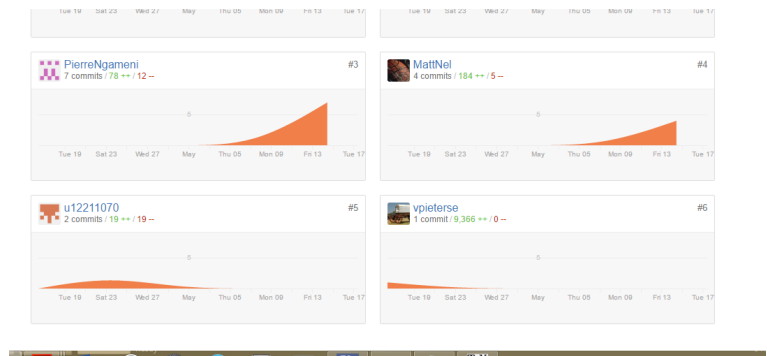


Figure 17:

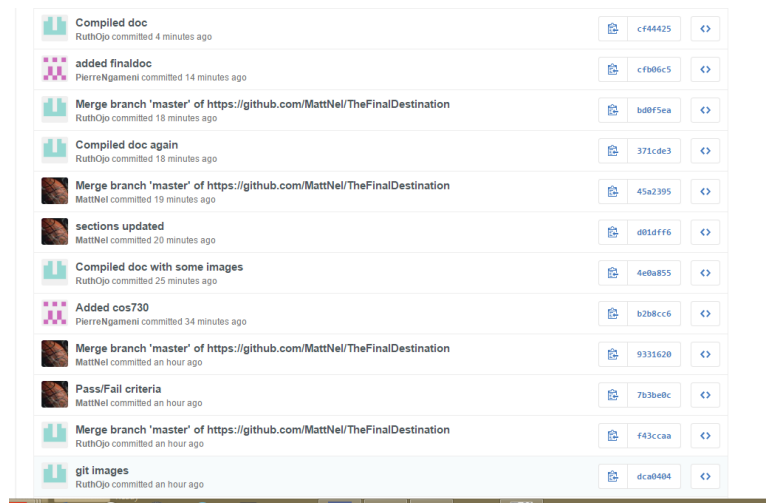


Figure 18:

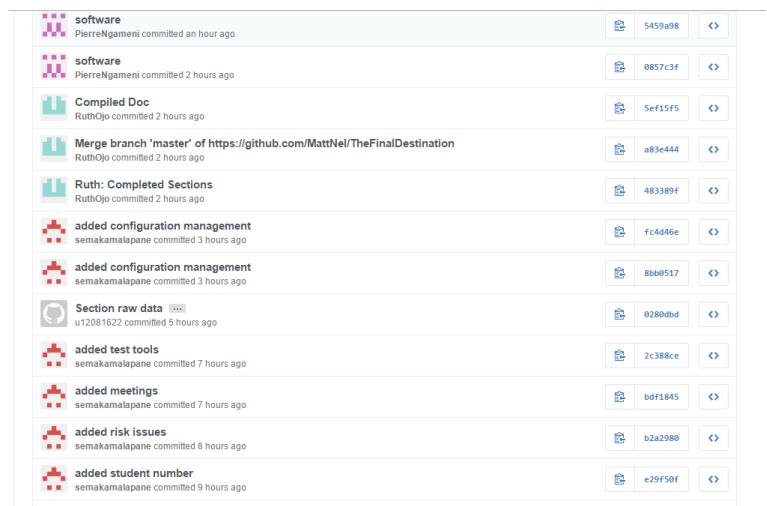


Figure 19:


































	added student number semakamalapane committed 9 hours ago		96f204d	
	fixed the spacing semakamalapane committed 9 hours ago		93c649a	
	approvals and RiskCont PierreNgameni committed 10 hours ago		1bb2482	
	Lint test images added MattNel committed 13 hours ago		b6830bd	
	lint test images MattNel committed 2 days ago		f5556a6	
	Unit test added u12081622 committed 13 hours ago		2e8fdfe	
	riskcont PierreNgameni committed 16 hours ago		6a31920	
Commits on May 17, 2016				
	Merge branch 'master' of https://github.com/MattNel/TheFinalDestination RuthOjo committed 19 hours ago		d9ce967	
	Added Introduction, testItems, Approach and glossary RuthOjo committed 19 hours ago		b348262	
	cos 730 PierreNgameni committed 20 hours ago		58521c8	
	report PierreNgameni committed 2 days ago		f45d144	

Figure 20:




























	report PierreNgameni committed 2 days ago		f45d144	
Commits on May 15, 2016				
	Semaka added some of her parts - needs to be compiled semakamalapane committed 3 days ago		261be08	
	Report u12081622 committed 4 days ago		7f61fe6	
Commits on May 13, 2016				
	Test Doc Template RuthOjo committed 5 days ago		e64174b	
Commits on Apr 29, 2016				
	Changes u12081622 committed 20 days ago		6c8d9a1	
	Revert "Changes" u12211070 committed 20 days ago		14f198c	
	Changes u12211070 committed 20 days ago		3582260	
Commits on Apr 20, 2016				
	added the code that needs to be tested vpieterse committed 28 days ago		147b319	
	Edit readme RuthOjo committed 28 days ago		7dd75d6	

Figure 21: