

QA Introduction

Quality Assurance, Testing and Test Automation



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Software Quality Assurance

Introduction

- What is "**software quality assurance**" (SQA)?
 - Software quality assurance aims to **assure** that the **software** is **bug free** (behaves as expected)
 - Defects are reported and tracked through a **bug tracking system**
 - Performed by the Quality Assurance engineers (**QA engineers**)
- Most of the QA work is **software testing**
 - **Manual** testing (click and check the results)
 - **Automated** testing (QA automation)
- Continuous integration and delivery (**CI/CD pipeline**)





The QA Role and Its Responsibilities

Quality Assurance (QA) Engineer's Role

- **QA engineers** ensure the **software quality**
- Plan and execute **testing activities**
 - **Test** the software, its functionality, UX and usability, etc.
 - Create **test plans**, design **test cases**, **execute tests**
 - Develop and execute **test automation** scripts
- **Report** and **track bugs** and their lifecycle
 - Perform **regression testing** when bugs are resolved
- Track the **development process** and its quality
 - Review the **requirements**, **design** and **code**
 - Build and monitor **CI/CD pipeline**, track QA **metrics**



What is a Database?

- A **database** is a collection of data, organized to be easily accessed, managed and updated
- Modern databases are managed by **Database Management Systems** (DBMS)
 - Define database **structure**, e.g. tables, collections, columns, relations, indexes
 - Create / Read / Update / Delete data (CRUD operations)
 - Execute **queries** (filter / search data)





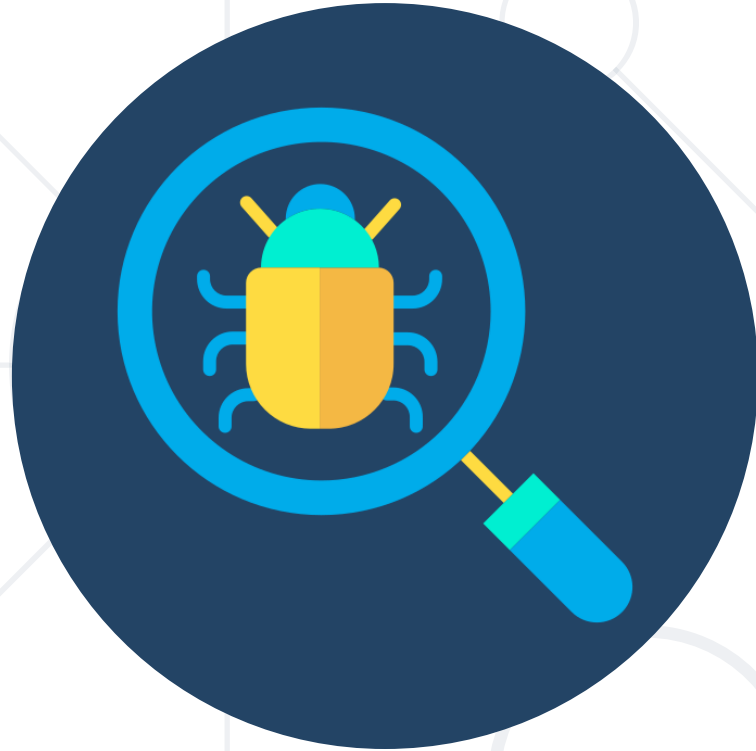
QA Job Ads

Live Demo

https://calendly.com/pages/jobs/details?gh_jid=4698556002

<https://www.indeed.com/viewjob?jk=534ebdec45075857>

<https://www.linkedin.com/jobs/view/1949370301>



Defects, Bugs, Issues

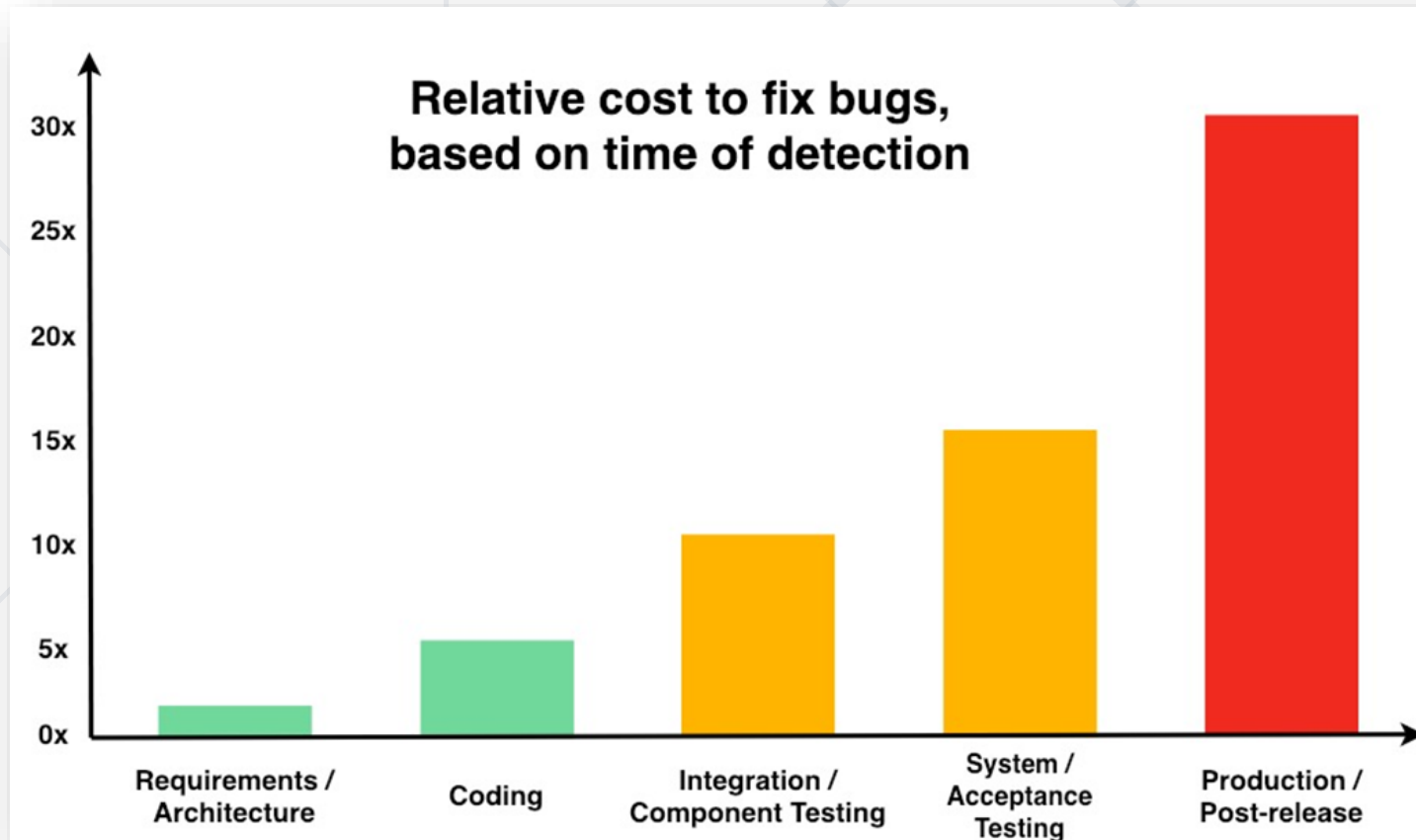
Issue Tracking Systems

- Humans can make **errors** (mistakes)
- Errors produce **defects**
 - **Defects** are **bugs** in the program code, or mistakes in the **requirements** / **design** / other
- If a **defect** is executed, it might cause a **failure**:
 - Fail to do what it should do / do wrong thing
- **QA / software testing** aims to find the **defects**
 - **Automated testing** and **CI/CD** reduce the defects



The Cost of Software Defects

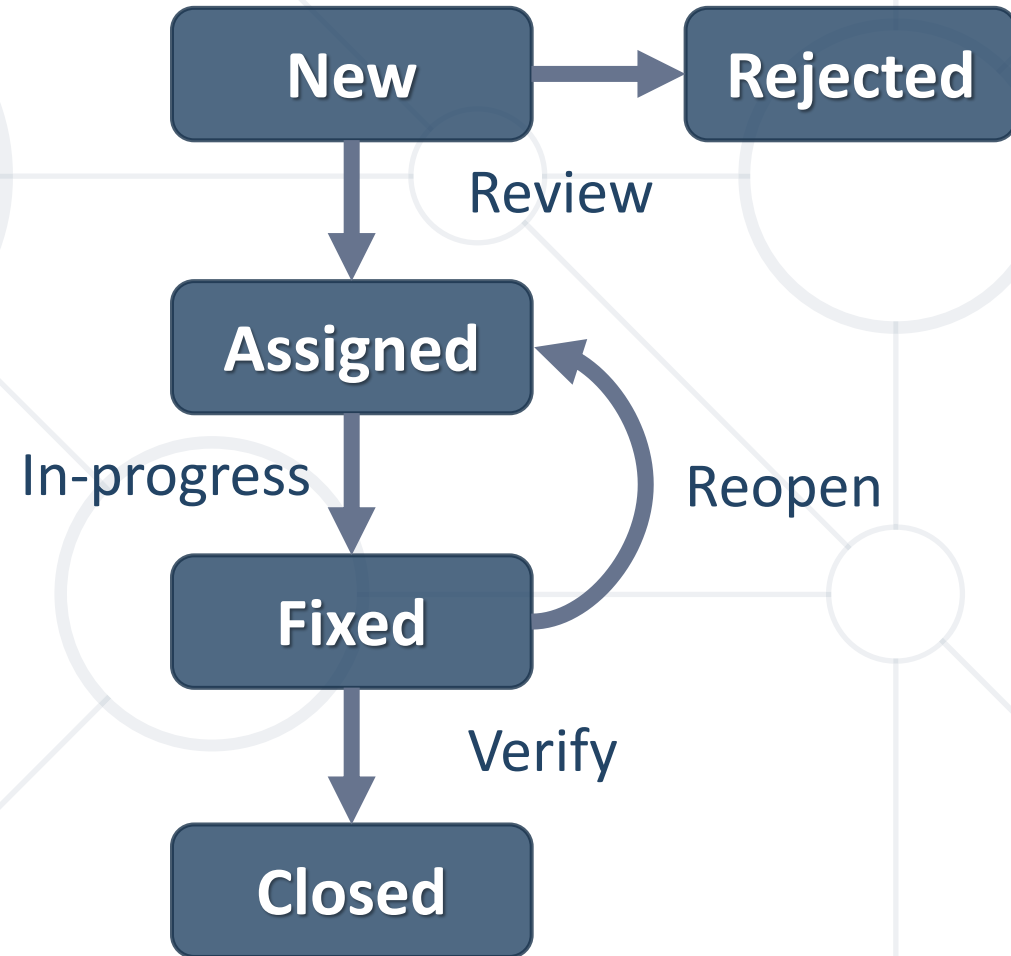
- Defects **cost less** when found **earlier**



- Agile practices (like CI/CD) find defects earlier

Bug Tracking and Issue Lifecycle

- Software defects / bugs / problems / issues
 - Are tracked in **issues trackers** (bug trackers)
- **QA engineers** manage the issue lifecycle
- Issue **lifecycle**
 - New → Assign / Reject → Fix → Verify → Close / Reopen



- **QAs** report, describe and **track issues** in an issue tracker
- **Issues** hold the following information
 - Title and description (with steps to reproduce)
 - State: open / closed
 - Status: new / assigned / rejected / fixed / verified
 - Priority: low, medium, high, critical
 - Assigned team members
 - Discussion / comments





Issue Tracker

Live Demo

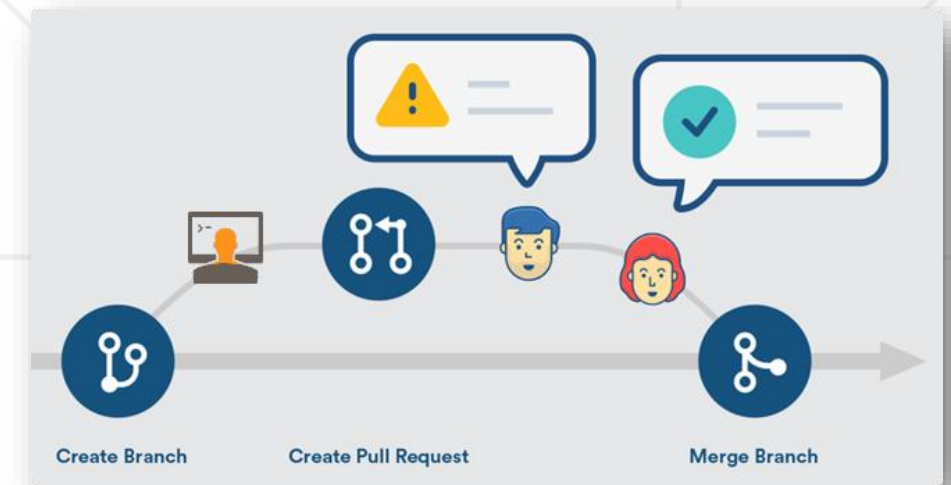
<https://github.com/twbs/bootstrap/issues>

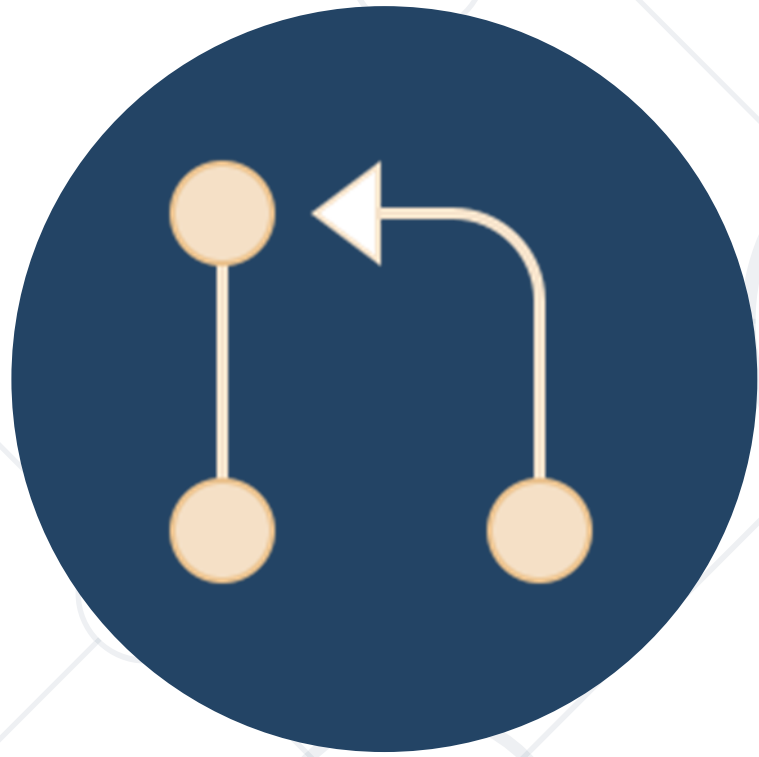
<https://github.com/twbs/bootstrap/issues/31392>

<https://github.com/twbs/bootstrap/issues/31459>

Typical Flow for Handling an Issue

1. An **issue** is logged by someone
2. A developer is **assigned** to fix it
3. A **new branch** is created for the fix
4. The developer makes **changes and fixes** in this branch (writes code, commits changes, pushes the changes)
5. When ready, the developer sends a **pull request**
6. Other developers **review** / **comment** / **approve**
7. The changes are **merged** in the upstream branch





Pull Request Merge

Live Demo

<https://github.com/twbs/bootstrap/pull/31396>



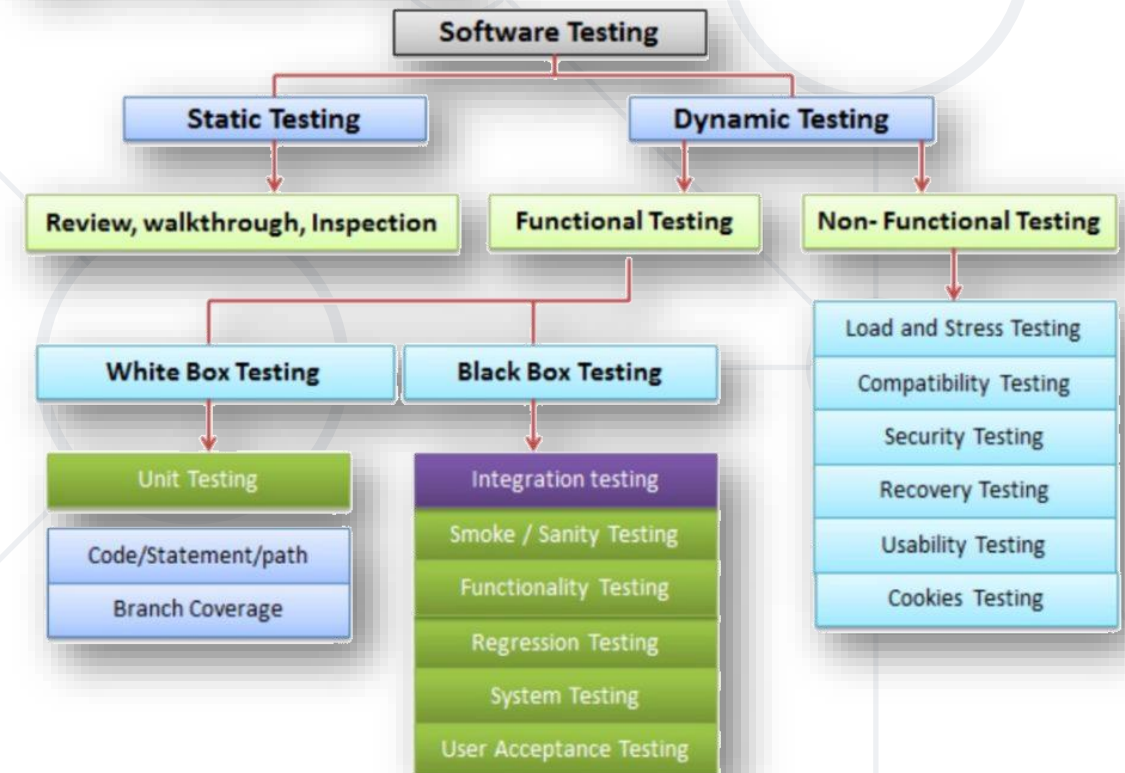
Software Testing

Test Types and Test Levels

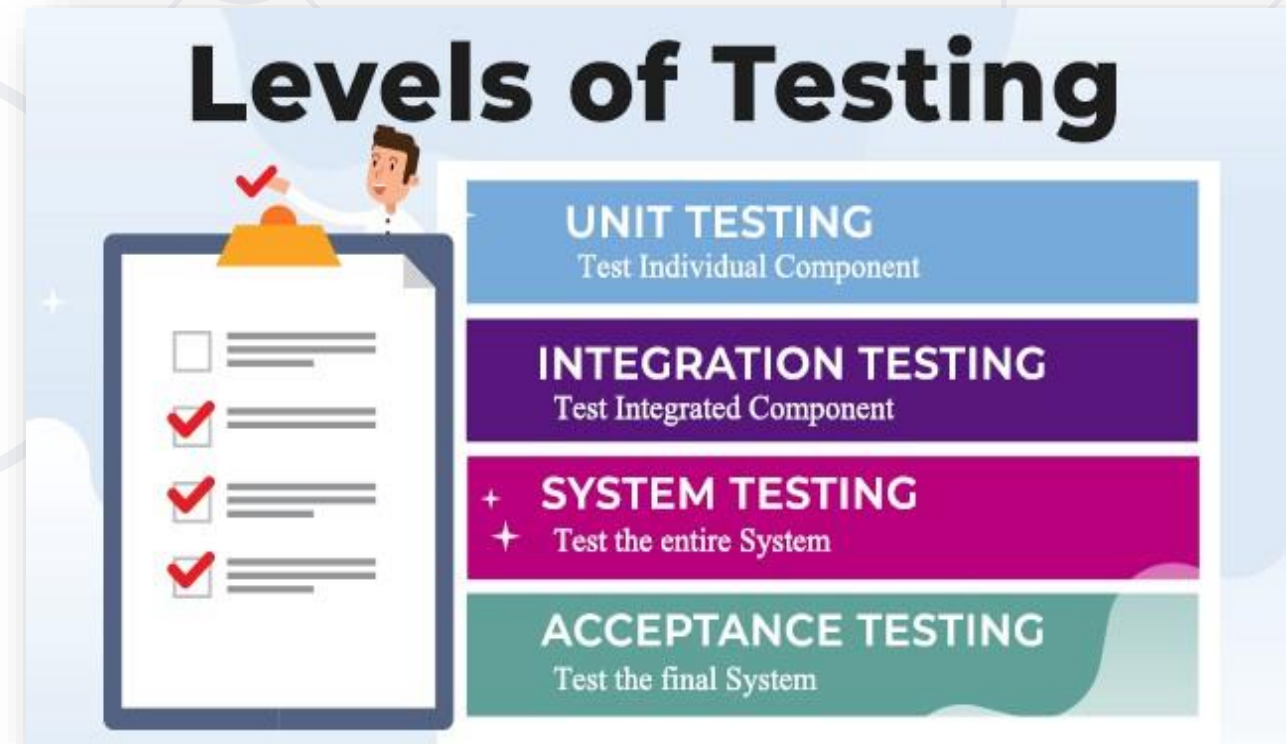
Software Testing and Test Types

- Testing checks whether software **conforms to the requirements**, aims to **find defects**
- Types of software tests
 - Functional and non-functional
 - Black-box and white-box tests, regression tests
 - Stress tests, load tests, UX and usability tests, security tests
 - Manual vs. automated tests

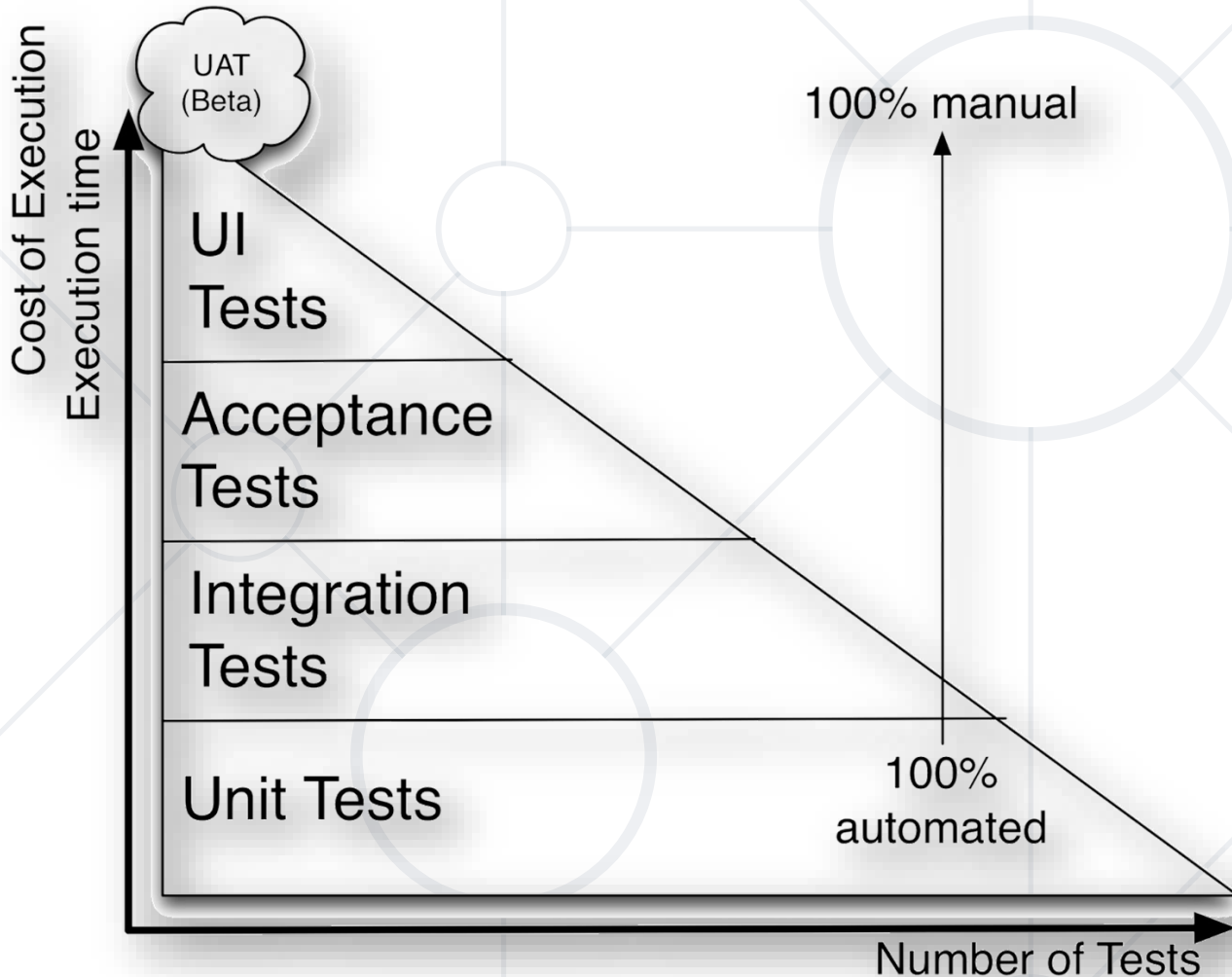
Types of Software Testing:



- **Unit tests**
 - Test single component
 - Automated by developers
- **Integration tests**
 - Test interaction between components
- **System tests / acceptance tests**
 - Test the entire system



The Testing Triangle



© Allan Kelly

- **Unit tests:** fully automated
- **Integration tests:** fully automated
- **System tests / acceptance tests:** partially automated
- **UI / UX tests:** mostly manual

Test Process and Test Activities



The Software Testing Process

- Test **planning**
 - Establish **test strategy** and **test plan**
 - What to test, how to test, when, test scenarios
- Test **development**
 - Test procedures, test scenarios, test cases, test scripts, test automation
- Test **execution** and reporting
- Defect tracking / **issue tracking**



- The test plan describes how tests will be performed
 - List of QA and test activities to be performed to ensure **meeting the quality requirements** (more or less formal)
 - Features to be tested (scenarios), test cases, testing approach, test schedule, acceptance criteria
- Test scenarios and test cases
 - Test scenarios – stories to be tested
 - Test cases – tests of certain function
 - Each test scenario is covered by several test cases



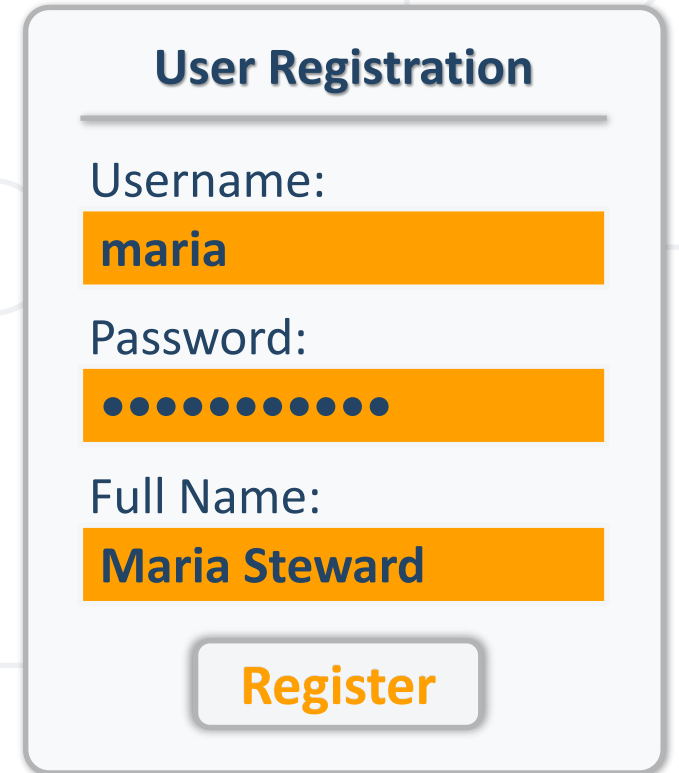
Test Case

- Sequence of **steps** to check the **correct** behavior
- At **least two cases** to fully test certain scenario
 - A positive test
 - A negative test
- Test cases consist of
 - Title
 - Steps to follow
 - Expected result



Test Scenarios and Test Cases – Example

- Sample **test scenario**
 - User registration
- **Test cases** for this scenario
 - Non-existing username → success
 - Duplicated username → error
 - Empty username or password → error
 - Too long username → error
 - Invalid characters in username / password → error



A mockup of a 'User Registration' form. It features three input fields: 'Username' with the value 'maria', 'Password' with masked characters (dots), and 'Full Name' with the value 'Maria Steward'. Below the fields is a 'Register' button. The form is styled with a light gray border and orange highlights for the input values.

User Registration

Username:
maria

Password:
●●●●●●●●

Full Name:
Maria Steward

Register

Test Case – Formal Example

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|----|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | ID | TC00051 | | | | | <u>Cycle</u> | Major |
| 2 | Name | Test Login | | | | | <u>Category</u> | Regression Tests |
| 3 | Revision | 1.0 | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | <u>Description</u> | Check the basic login functionality | | | | | | |
| 6 | <u>Precondition</u> | Server installed | | | | | | |
| 7 | <u>Postcondition</u> | User is logged in | | | | | | |
| 8 | <u>Expected Result</u> | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Note | Do not skip this! | | | | | | |
| 11 | <u>Area</u> | REGRESSION | | | | | | |
| 12 | <u>Design Method</u> | BLACK_BOX | | | | | | |
| 13 | <u>Variety</u> | NEGATIVE | | | | | | |
| 14 | <u>Execution</u> | MANUAL | | | | | | |
| 15 | <u>Priority</u> | MEDIUM | | | | | | |
| 16 | <u>State</u> | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Team | QA | | | | | | |
| 18 | Level | COMPONENT | | | | | | |
| 19 | <u>Document Base</u> | Requirements Document 1.5 (12.7.2011) | | | | | | |
| 20 | <u>Dependency</u> | - | | | | | | |
| 21 | <u>Evaluation</u> | MANUAL | | | | | | |
| 22 | <u>Traceability</u> | UC-112 | | | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | <u>Step</u> | Action | <u>Precondition</u> | <u>Postcondition</u> | <u>Expected Result</u> | | | |
| 26 | | 1 Open login page | | | Login page displayed | | | |
| 27 | | 2 Enter username | | | | | | |
| 28 | | 3 Enter password | | | Password should not be visible | | | |
| 29 | | 4 Press ok | | | User is logged in | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | |

General Properties

Custom Properties

Test Steps



Test Plan

Live Demo

<https://melodic.cloud/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/D5.06-Test-Strategy-and-Environment.pdf>

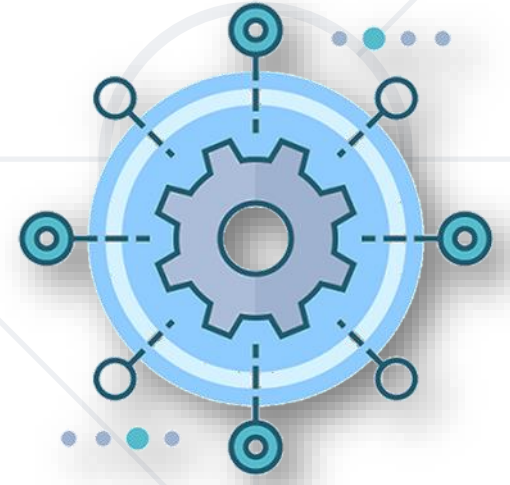
https://www.smartdcc.co.uk/media/3609/testing-approach-document-for-june-2020-release_v03-clean.pdf



Test Automation

Unit Testing, Integration Testing, Mocha, Selenium

- **Test automation** is important part of software development
- Test automation is done at many levels
 - **Unit tests**: written by developers
 - **Integration tests**: written by devs and QAs
 - **UI tests**: written by QAs
- **Test automation tools** record and execute recorded tests
 - Testing **frameworks** (JUnit, NUnit, Mocha, ...)
 - Automated testing **tools** (Selenium, Appium, Sikuli)
 - **Web** testing, **API** testing, **mobile** testing



- **Test automation engineers** (software developers in test)
 - **Developers** with **QA** automation specialization
 - **Technical** skills: coding, OOP, Web technologies, front-end, back-end, databases, services and APIs, software engineering, etc.
 - **QA** skills: testing frameworks and test automation tools
 - **DevOps** skills: containers, cloud, CI/CD pipeline
 - Logical thinking and problem-solving skills
 - Planning and organizational skills
 - Attention to details

- **Unit test** == a piece of code that tests specific functionality in certain software component (unit)

```
sum(arr)
✓ sum([1,2]) == 3
✓ sum([-2]) == -2
1) sum([]) == 0

2 passing (10ms)
1 failing
```


```
function testSum() {
  if (sum([1, 2]) !== 3)
    throw "1+2 !== 3";
  if (sum([-2]) !== -2)
    throw "-2 !== -2";
  if (sum([]) !== 0)
    throw "empty sum !== 0";
}
```

```
function sum(arr) {
  let sum = 0;
  for (let item of arr)
    sum += item;
  return sum;
}
```


- **Unit testing frameworks** simplify unit testing and reporting
 - Example: **Mocha** JS testing framework

```
const assert = require('assert');  
  
suite('sum(arr)', function() {  
  test('sum([1+2]) == 3', function() {  
    assert.equal(sum([1, 2]), 3);  
  });  
  test('sum([-2]) == -2', function() {  
    assert.equal(sum([-2]), -2);  
  });  
  test('sum([]) == 0', function() {  
    assert.equal(sum([]), 0);  
  });  
});
```

```
> mocha --ui tdd index.test.js  
  
sum(arr)  
  ✓ sum([1+2]) == 3  
  ✓ sum([-2]) == -2  
  1) sum([]) == 0  
  
2 passing (10ms)  
1 failing
```





Unit Testing with Mocha

Live Demo

<https://repl.it/@nakov/mocha-unit-test-example-js>

- **Integration testing** test several units (components) together
 - Aims to expose faults in the **interaction between integrated units**
 - Example: test user registration + data access services + database storage (check whether the new user is stored in the DB)
- **Unit testing** vs. **integration testing**
 - Integration testing tests the interaction between several units
 - Unit testing tests a single unit (component)
- Integration testing is implemented by:
 - Testing framework + test stubs / mocks



Integration Testing with Mocha

Live Demo

<https://repl.it/@nakov/MVC-app-integration-tests-example-mocha>
<https://github.com/nakov/MVC-app-integration-tests-example-mocha/actions>

- **System testing** tests the entire system:
 - e.g., front-end (UI logic) + back-end (business logic) + database
- Example: automated system testing for Web apps
 - Auto deploy the Web app in a **testing environment** (e.g. Docker)
 - Execute **UI test scenarios** (e.g. fill and submit forms, then check for the inserted / modified data)
- **Selenium** automates testing of Web apps
 - Automates the Web browser:
test recording + asserts + execution





Web Testing with Selenium

Live Demo

<https://repl.it/@nakov/selenium-webdriver-example>



The CI/CD Pipeline

Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery

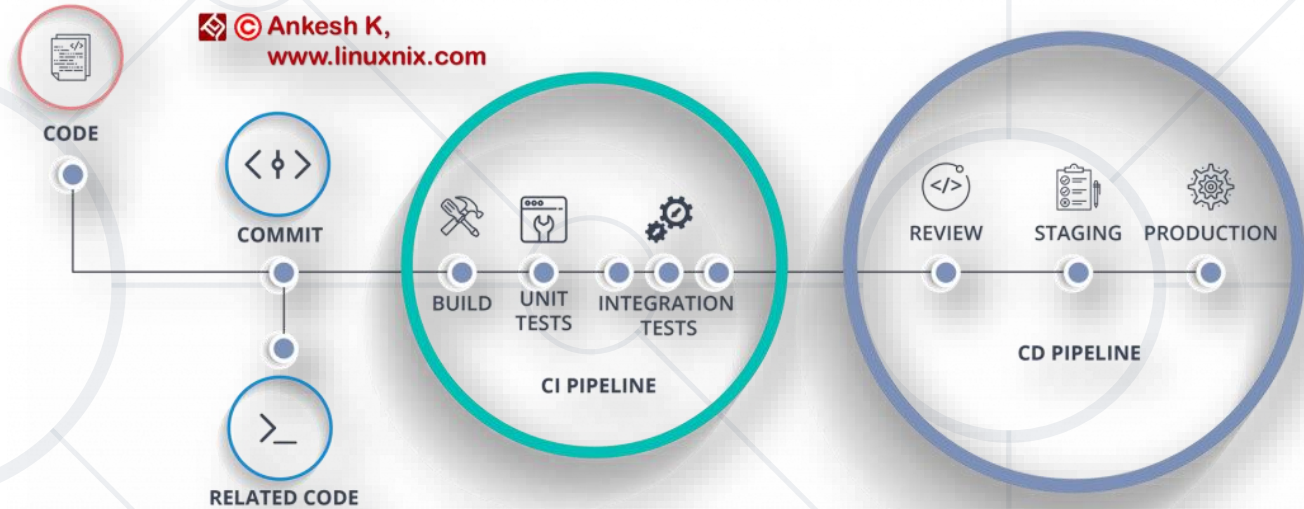
Software Development Lifecycle (SLDC)

- **Software engineering** is not just coding!
- The **SDLC** includes the following activities:
 - **Requirements** analysis
 - Software **design**
 - **Construction**
 - **Testing**
 - **Release**
 - **Maintenance**
- **Development processes** (Waterfall / Scrum /Kanban) define workflow and key practices

Software
project
management



- **CI/CD pipeline**
 - Continuously integrate and release new features
- **Continuous integration (CI)**
 - Write code, test and integrate it in the product
- **Continuous delivery (CD)**
 - Continuously release new features
- **QAs** maintain and monitor the CI/CD pipeline





CI/CD Pipeline with GitHub Actions

Live Demo

<https://github.com/fireship-io/fireship.io/runs/924075545>

<https://github.com/dotnet-architecture/eShopOnWeb/runs/930547025>

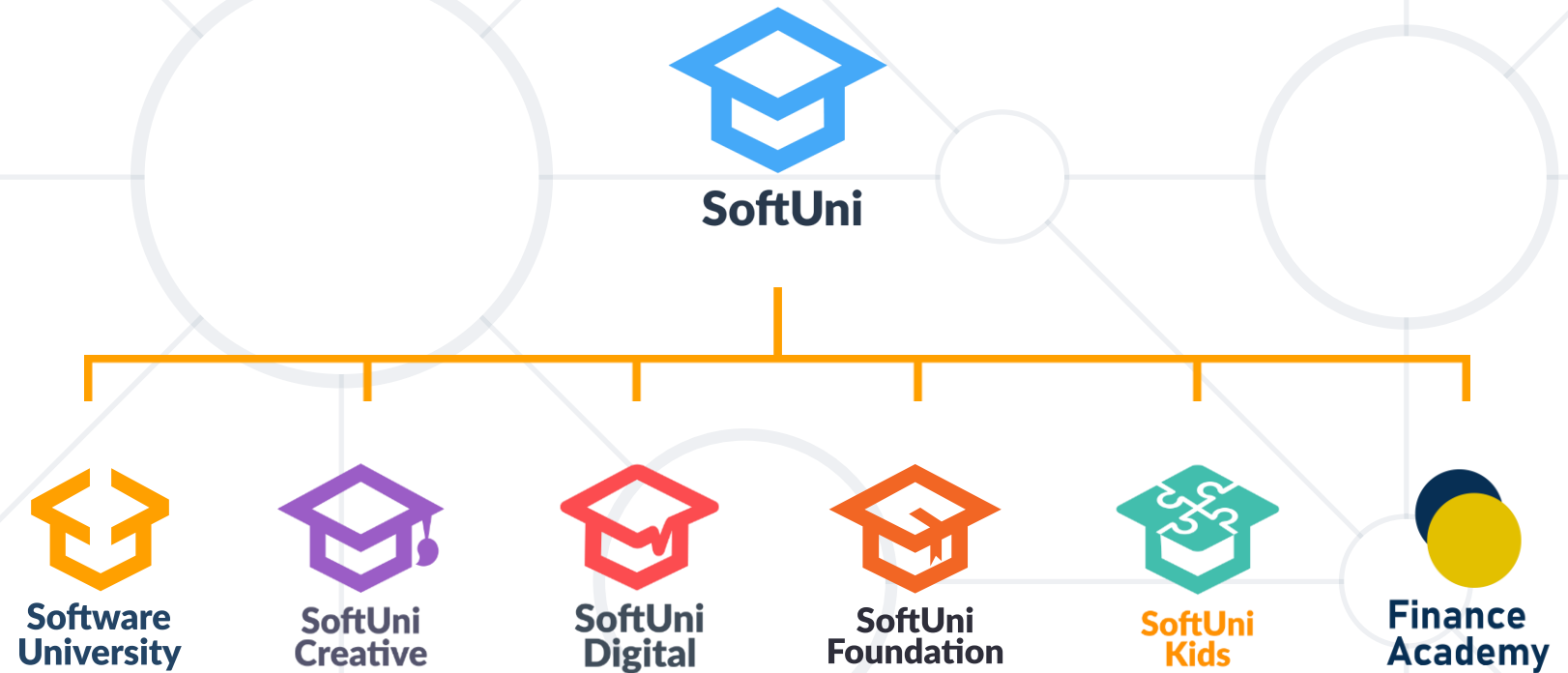
<https://github.com/github/covid19-dashboard/runs/923863536>

<https://github.com/nakov/MVC-app-integration-tests-example-mocha/actions>

- QA engineers ensure the **software quality**: testing, reporting and process
- Plan and execute **testing activities**
- Design **test cases** and execute **tests**
- Write **test automation** scripts
- Report **bugs** and track their lifecycle
- Build and monitor **CI/CD** pipeline



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