

Final Project

Comprehensive test design of OnSite

TIME: 06/13 2023

►►► Group1:

1953067 宋瀟歌

2052225 张勤杭

2051840 梁厚

1950389 季艺



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01

Introduction

Background



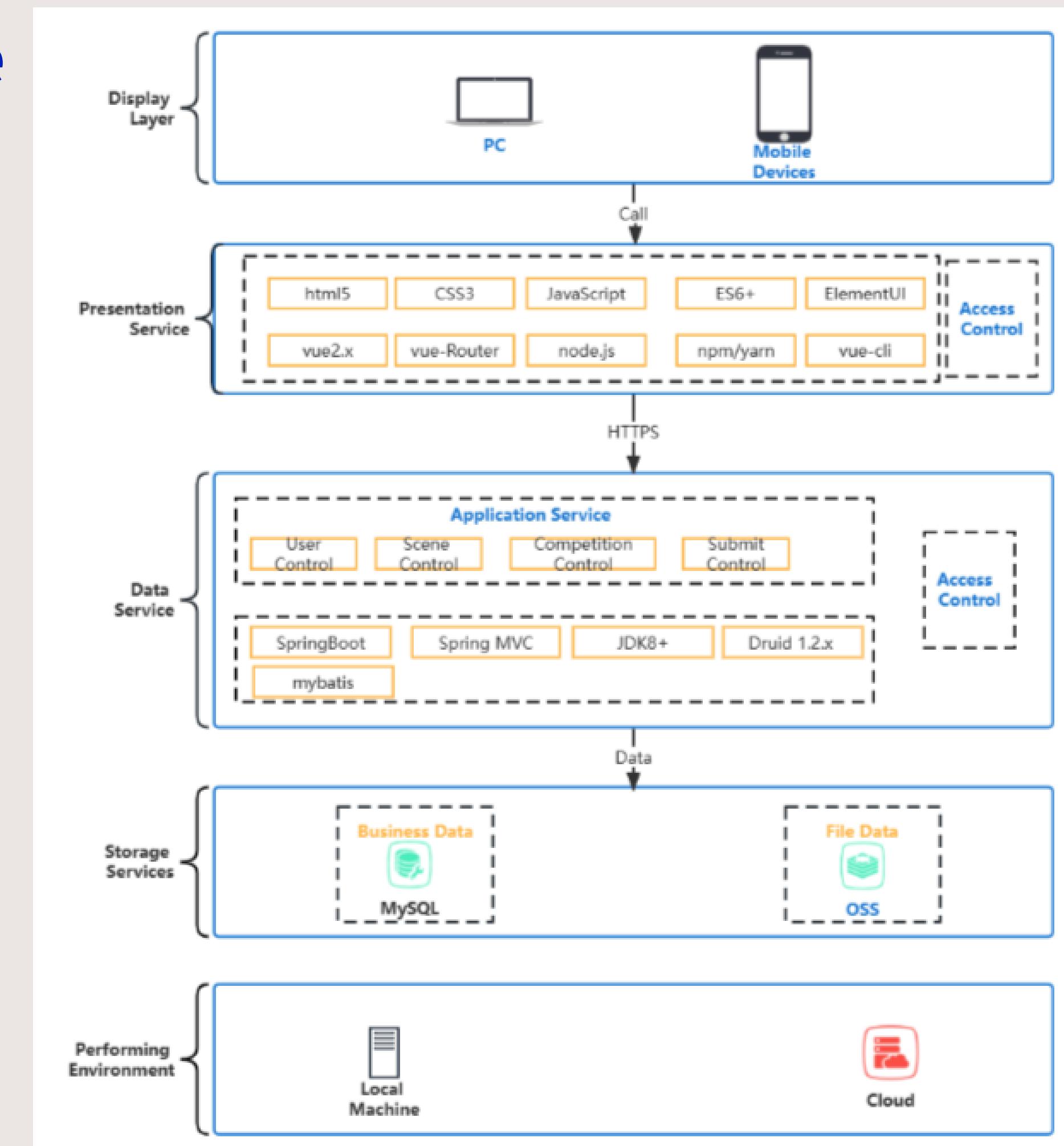
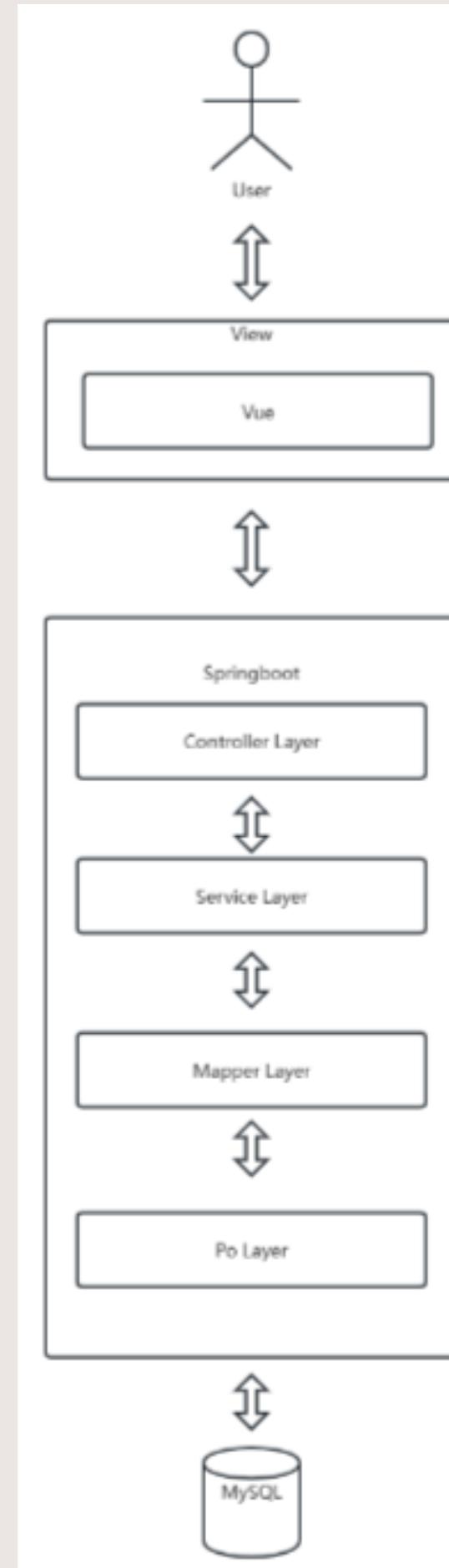
ONSITE
Public Natural Driving
Intelligent Vehicle
Simulation Test
Environment



General Goals

- Providing a public platform for testing algorithms for highly automated driving vehicles.
- This platform contains tools used for testing, available scenario documents and serves as an official website for an algorithm competition.
- Providing a forum for Q&A.

Software Architecture



Functional Requirements

4 MODULES

- 1. Register.
- 2. Identity authentication.
- 3. View personal information.
- 4. Modify personal information.

Use Information Management

Testing Data Management

- 1. Download the scenario document.
- 2. Upload your own dataset.

Q&A Section

- 1. Browse questions.
- 2. Post a question.
- 3. Browse answers to a specified question.
- 4. Answer questions.

Information Display

- 1. Display the background and functionality of the platform.
- 2. Display the overall techniques used in testing the efficiency of algorithms.
- 3. Display the concrete information of testing tools including brief introduction and detailed tutorial on using them.
- 4. Display the basic information for each scenario including version, testing type, target type, time and the number of background vehicles.
- 5. Display the public information of the competition including the announcement, rules and ranking list.

Non-functional Requirements

SAFETY

RELIABILITY

MAINTAINABILITY

USABILITY



02

Risk Analysis

5 MAIN TYPES

43 RISKS

FUNCTIONALITY (16 RISKS)

No.	Quality Risk	Tech. Risk	Bus. Risk	Risk Pri. #	Extent of Testing	Tracing
1	Functionality					
1.01	Browsers unable to access the Web (at all).	5	1	5	Extensive	2.1

SECURITY (12 RISKS)

2.01	Security Breaches: Unauthorized access or data breaches	2	1	2	Extensive	2.1.1.b
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MAINTAINABILITY (4 RISKS)

3.03	Inconsistent coding standards and practices.	3	3	9	Broad	2.1
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USABILITY (8 RISKS)

4.02	Spam or inappropriate content: Users may post spam or inappropriate content, which can negatively impact the user experience.	5	5	25	Report Bugs	2.1.3.b
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LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE (3 RISKS)

5.01	The team does not have the right to run an official forum (copyright is not available).	5	1	5	Extensive	2.1
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03

Test Plan

Objectives

- Check whether the functionalities of OnSite are working as expected without any errors or bugs in real business environments
- Check that the external interface of the OnSite such as UI is working as expected and meets the customers' satisfaction; verify the usability of OnSite
- Check whether OnSite meets the functional/non-functional requirements.

Scope

In the testing:

- Internet browsers: Chrome and Edge. Current version and last generally released version of each.
- OS: Windows XP.
- Modules: All the 4 modules.

Not in the testing:

- Internet browsers: Older versions or other browsers.
- OS: Other OSs.

High-level Test Suite Design

- Unit Level (6 test suites)
- System Level (4 test suites)
- Acceptance Level (2 test suites)

Test Level	Test Target	Test Suite
Unit Level	Functionality	Test Suite #1-1
	Functionality	Test Suite #1-2
	Functionality	Test Suite #1-3
	Functionality	Test Suite #1-4
	Maintainability	Test Suite #1-5
	Usability	Test Suite #1-6
System Level	Functionality	Test Suite #2-0
	Reliability	Test Suite #2-1
	Maintainability	Test Suite #2-2
	Safety	Test Suite #2-3
	Usability	Test Suite #2-4
Acceptance Level	Functionality	Test Suite #3-0
	Usability	Test Suite #3-1

Detailed Test Suite Design

Test Suite #1-1	
Objective	To test the functionality of OnSite's User Information Management module from unit level.
Features to be tested	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. user register2. user login3. user logout4. view personal information5. modify personal information
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• White-box Testing<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Conduct a static code analysis. Begin by employing a static code analysis tool to detect bugs, vulnerabilities, and code smell concerns within your code, prioritizing these problems based on their severity level. Afterward, produce a comprehensive static code analysis report to document your findings.b. Implement a logic coverage approach. Start by constructing a control flow diagram; subsequently, refer to this diagram while devising sufficient test cases to guarantee that each statement is executed at least once. Should branch statements be present, decision condition coverage (DCC) will be necessary. Additionally, designing basic path coverage is imperative.c. Utilize testing tools to execute the test cases and export the resulting data for further analysis.• Black-box Testing<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Get the initial test cases. Conduct scenario-based evaluations and use state diagrams to assess the events and state alterations occurring while utilizing the function. This allows for the identification of a range of scenario-specific test cases. Utilize a state transition table to compute the coverage of these scenarios and establish comprehensive test cases that guarantee functionality's integrity and accuracy.b. Refine the test cases. Realizing by examining the state diagram and determining if there are multiple input and output possibilities during user interactions. If such possibilities exist, employ black-box testing methodologies like boundary value analysis, equivalence class partitioning, and decision tables to recognize and refine the test cases.c. Eliminate unnecessary test cases. Achieving by synthesizing the test cases and removing redundancies. This process results in a streamlined set of test cases for the Test Suite.

Detailed Test Suite Design

Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. IntelliJ IDEA: run the system.2. SonarQube: Use as the code analysis tool for identifying problematic patterns found in codes3. Edge: view the webpages
Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• White-box Testing<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Static Code Analysis: Static code examination detects issues like bugs, vulnerabilities, and poor code quality in programming languages.◦ Ensuring Full Statement Coverage: This testing method guarantees that all statements within the code are executed at least once.◦ Testing Decision Conditions: Decision condition testing confirms that both true and false results are appropriately evaluated in each decision-making process within the code.◦ Implementing Program Instrumentation: The core concept of program instrumentation is to strategically place probes within the program without compromising its logic or integrity during testing.• Black-box Testing<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Get the initial black-box test cases. First, tests rooted in specific scenarios are conducted, utilizing state diagrams to evaluate occurrences and shifts in the state throughout the functional usage process. This analysis results in the identification of numerous scenario-based test cases. By employing a state transition table, the coverage of the use case can be ascertained, and a comprehensive test case can be pinpointed. This method ensures the wholeness and accuracy of the function in question.◦ Refine the black-box test cases. As per the determined state diagram, it can assess if numerous input and output possibilities exist during the user's operational procedure. Should they be present, black box testing methodologies, like boundary value examination, equivalence category partitioning, and decision tables, will be employed to recognize and enhance the testing scenarios.◦ Remove redundant black-box test cases. Finally, the test cases are synthesized and the redundant use cases are removed to obtain a set of test cases in this Test Suite.

Detailed Test Suite Design

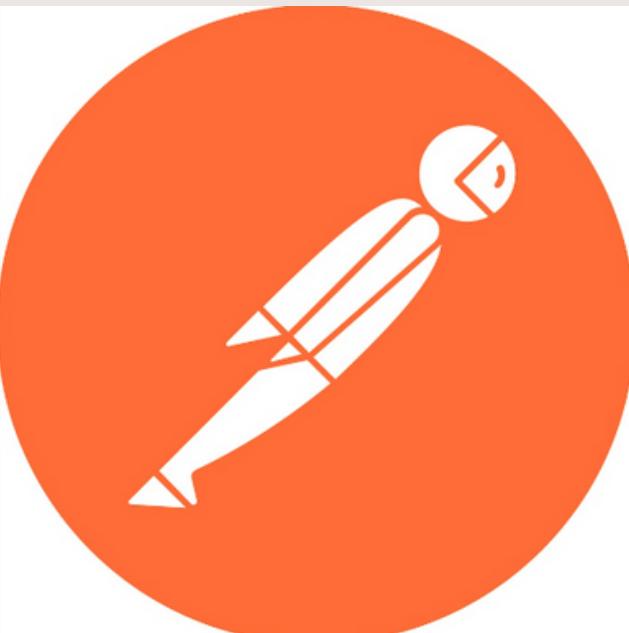
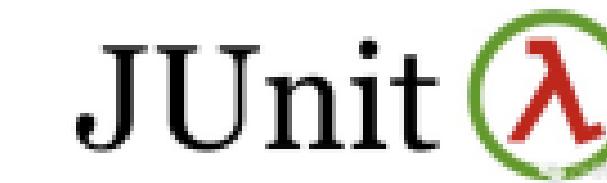
Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reasons for choosing white-box testing and related techniques.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Static code analysis: In white-box testing, it is crucial to conduct a manual or tool-assisted static structural analysis.Static code analysis and code inspection: A blend of static first and subsequently dynamic methods can be employed in testing. Initially, perform static structure analysis, code examination, and static quality metrics, followed by coverage testing. Utilize the findings from static analysis to direct the process, and further corroborate the results with code inspection and dynamic testing, which enhances the effectiveness of the testing.Multiple coverage criteria: The crux of white-box testing lies in coverage testing. Typically, statement coverage criteria can be accomplished through the base path testing approach. For crucial software modules, employ various coverage criteria to assess the code's coverage.In distinct testing phases, different focal points should be maintained. During the unit testing phase, the code will be scrutinized, and the primary focus will be on logical coverage.Reasons for choosing black-box testing and related techniques.<ul style="list-style-type: none">EP/BV: Begin by examining the equivalence class and selecting appropriate division and boundary values. This approach helps transform infinite tests into finite tests, effectively reducing the workload and enhancing optimization.Generate and influence the diagram/decision table: If the dependencies between the software's input and output are highly evident, applying black-box testing can effectively generate and influence the diagram/decision table.
Pass Criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none">After adding a new user (i.e. user register), the data of the personal information can be found in the database.After updating personal information, the data of new personal information is modified in the database successfully.All functions tested are correct and complete.The test results of the relevant test cases are all passed

Test Framework & Tools



SonarQube is an open-source platform for continuous inspection of code quality to perform automatic reviews with static analysis of code to detect bugs and code smells.

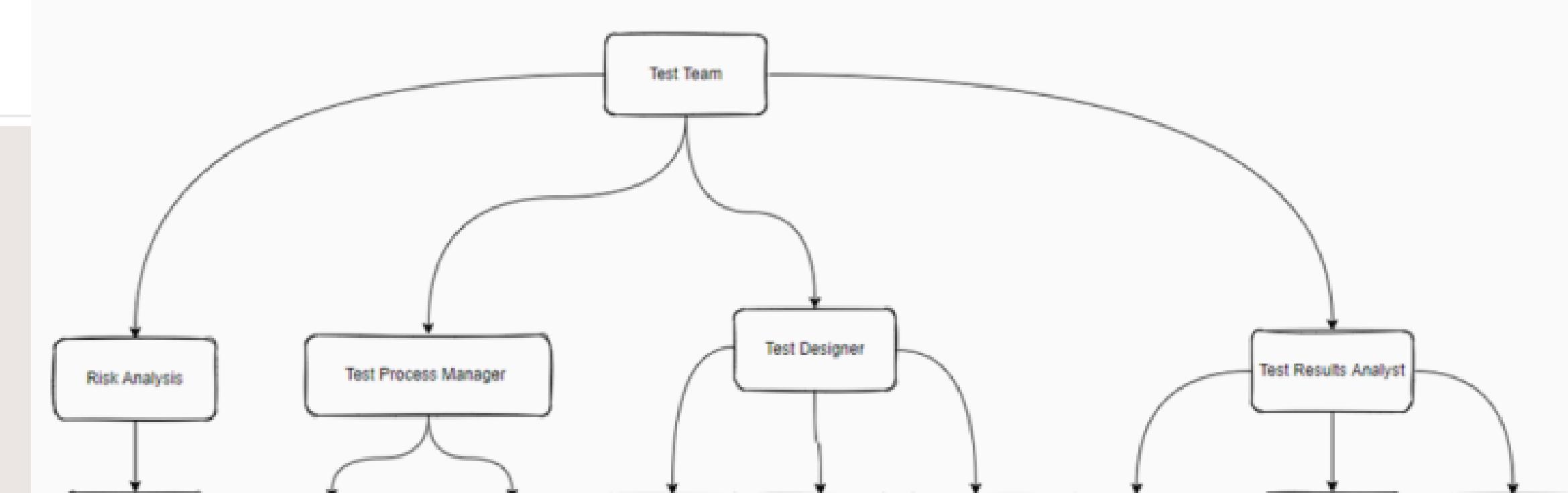
Used to assist to write unit test code and run the code showing the test result.



Postman is a popular collaboration platform for API development. It provides a user-friendly interface for sending HTTP requests, testing APIs, and building API workflows.

Organizational Chart

Member	Responsibilities
Xiaoge Song	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make the test plan• Collaborate on project requirements and design documents
Hou Liang	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform risk analysis• Illustrate the system architecture of the project• Test case design
Qinhang Zhang	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test case design• Test tool implementation• Test Results Analysis



Cost Estimation

Task Split

Task	Sub task
Analyze software requirement specification	Investigate the soft requirement specs Write Risk Analysis Report.
Create the Test Specification	Design test scenarios Create test cases Review and revise test cases Build up the test environment
Execute the test cases	Execute the test cases Review test execution results Create the Result Analysis reports
Report the defects	Report the defects

Result

Task	Sub task	Weightage
Analyze requirement specification	Investigate the soft requirement specs Write Risk Analysis Report.	3
Create the Test Specification	Design test scenarios Create test cases Review and revise test cases	5
Execute the test cases	Build up the test environment Execute the test cases Review test execution results	5
Report the defects	Create the Result Analysis reports Report the defects	1

Weightage: Complex = 5, Medium = 3, Simple = 1

Cost Estimation

*FunctionPoints = Weightage * SubTaskNumber*

Task	Sub task Number	Weightage	Function Points
Analyze requirement specification	2	3	6
Create the Test Specification	3	5	15
Execute the test cases	3	5	15
Report the defects	2	1	2
Total			38

Suppose our project team has estimated defined per Function Points of 3 hours/points. We can estimate the total effort is $38 \times 3 = 114$ hours.

Assuming that our team members have an hourly salary of 25RMB/h, the total cost of the test is $114 \times 25 = 2850$ RMB.

Cost Estimation

- **Tools and Software Licenses**

Testing tools and defect management tools are essential to conducting an efficient testing process. Depending on the type of testing required, the cost of these tools can vary.

We use JUnit and SonarQube, both of which are free.

- **Hardware and Infrastructure**

Testing requires servers, desktops, and other devices to conduct various testing types, including performance, load, and compatibility testing.

The cost for hardware and infrastructure can vary significantly depending on the organization's needs.

We use our own laptops as hardware, so there is no extra cost for this.



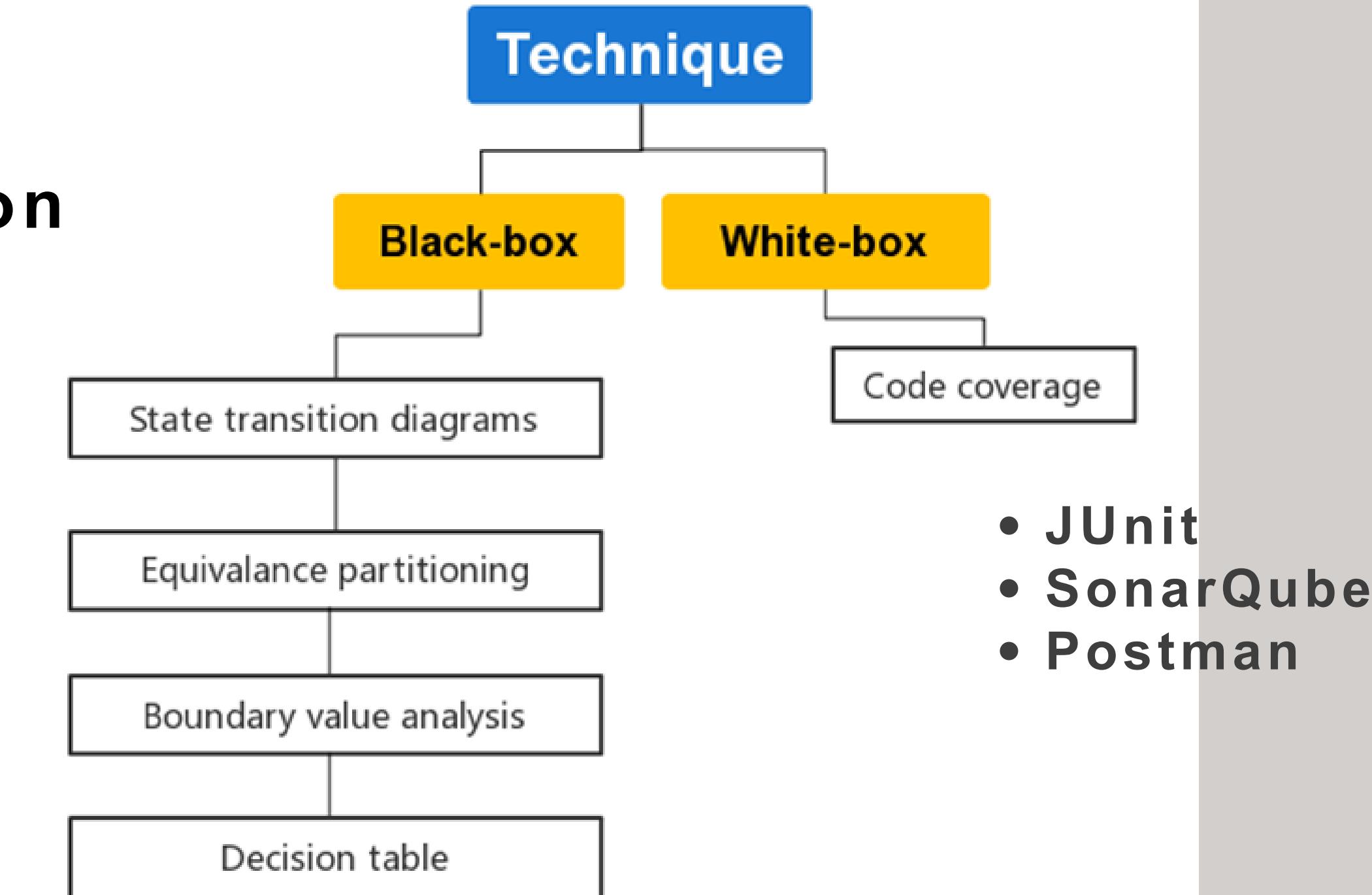
04

Detailed Tests

Introduction

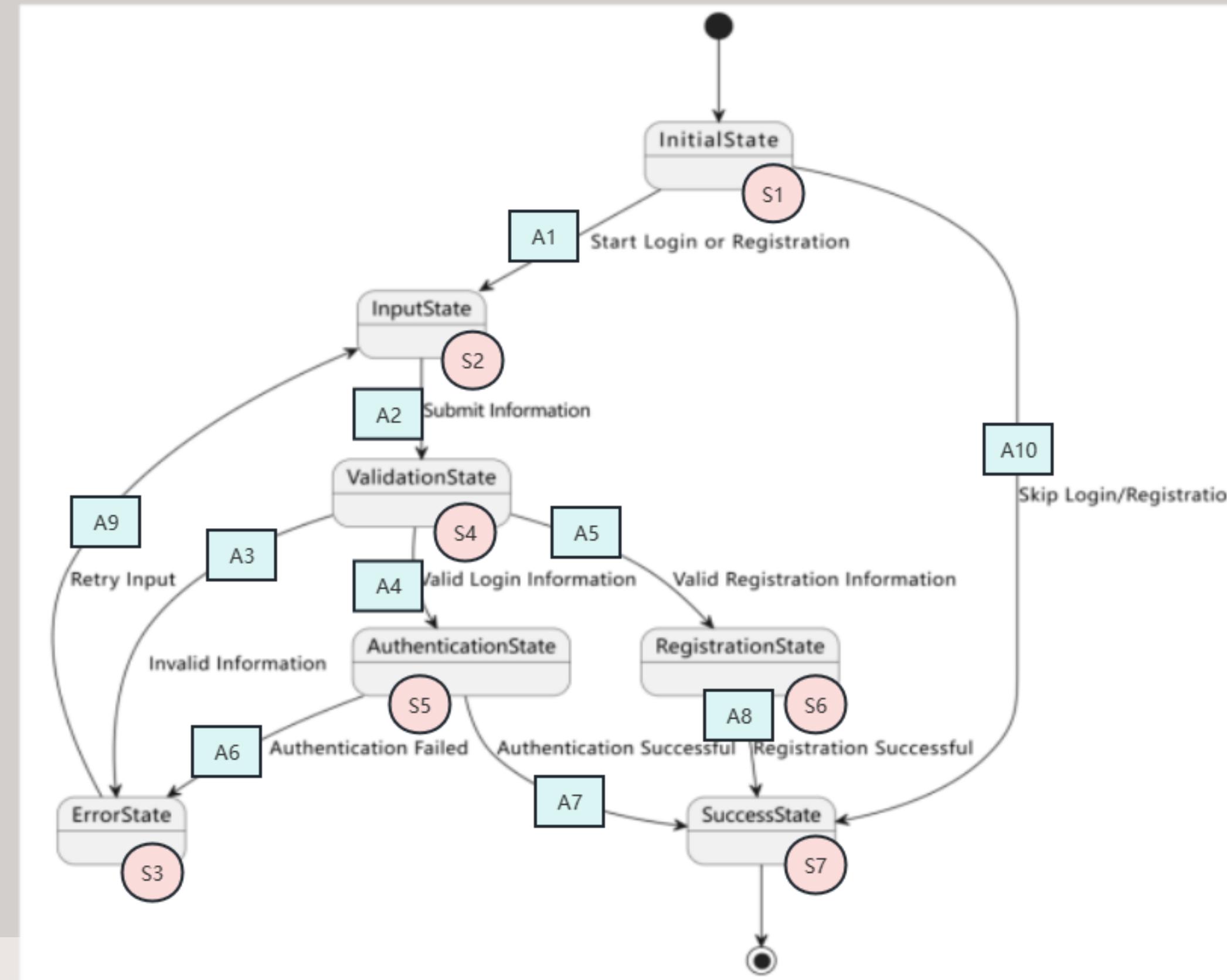
Module Selected-

User Information Management



Black-box

UNIT_1 LOGIN & REGISTER



- **STATE DIAGRAM**

Black-box

UNIT_1 LOGIN & REGISTER

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

- Registration
- Login
- Forgot Password
- Account Lockout
- Security
- User Experience
- Skip Login/Registration

No.	Test Scenario	Description	Inputs	Expected Outcome
#1	Registration	Verify that a user can successfully register with valid and unique credentials.	Valid and unique username, email, password, etc.	User is successfully registered and redirected to the login page.
#2		Verify that registration fails when invalid credentials are provided.	Username or email that does not meet requirements.	Registration fails, and an error message is displayed.

Black-box

UNIT_1 LOGIN & REGISTER

No.	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10
Start State	S1	S1	S2	S3	S4	S4	S4	S5	S5	S6
End State	A1	A10	A2	A9	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8
Action#1	S2	S7	S3	S2	S3	S5	S6	S3	S7	S7
Contain Scenario	1,2,3, 4,5,etc .	27	1,2,3, 4,5,etc .	15,16	2,3,4,6 ,7,8,et c.	5	1	10	5	1

0 – SWITCH COVERAGE

Black-box

UNIT_1 LOGIN & REGISTER



补充更多个人信息

用户名: Bella
密码: 123456

注册

补充更多个人信息

姓名: 姓名
性别: 性别
年龄: 年龄
学校: 学校
学院: 学院
导师: 导师
导师职称: 导师职称
研究领域: 研究领域
基金号: 基金号
电话: 电话
邮箱: 邮箱

注册

Property	Effective Equivalence Class	No.	Invalid Equivalence Class	No.
Username	Strings of length greater than 0 and less than or equal to 20	1	Strings of length greater than 20	12
	Null		Null	13
Password	Strings of length greater than 6 and less than or equal to 50 without any Chinese character and blank.	2	Null	14
	Strings of length less than 6		Strings of length less than 6	15
	Strings of length greater than 6 and less than or equal to 50 with some Chinese characters or blanks.		Strings of length greater than 6 and less than or equal to 50 with some Chinese characters or blanks.	16
	Strings of length greater than 50		Strings of length greater than 50	17
Name	Strings of length greater than 50	3	Strings of length greater than 50	18

REGISTER TESTING

EP & BVA



Black-box

UNIT_1 REGISTER

detailed test cases

black-box

UNIT_1 REGISTER

csv_test - Run results

Run Again Automate Run + New Run Export Results

Run on Today, 16:46:59 · View all runs

Source	Environment	Iterations	Duration	All tests	Avg. Resp. Time
Runner	none	26	30s 175ms	78	1122 ms

All Tests Passed (29) Failed (49) Skipped (0) [View Summary](#)

Iteration 1

POST signin_csv http://localhost:8012/user/sign_up / signin_csv 200 OK 4095 ms 307 B

- Pass 响应状态码为200
- Pass 响应数据中包含True
- Fail 响应时间小于300ms | AssertionError: expected 4095 to be below 300

Iteration 2

POST signin_csv http://localhost:8012/user/sign_up / signin_csv 200 OK 646 ms 300 B

- Pass 响应状态码为200
- Fail 响应数据中包含True | AssertionError: expected '{"code":10001,"data":null,"msg":"未知错误..."}' to include 'True'
- Fail 响应时间小于300ms | AssertionError: expected 646 to be below 300

Iteration 3

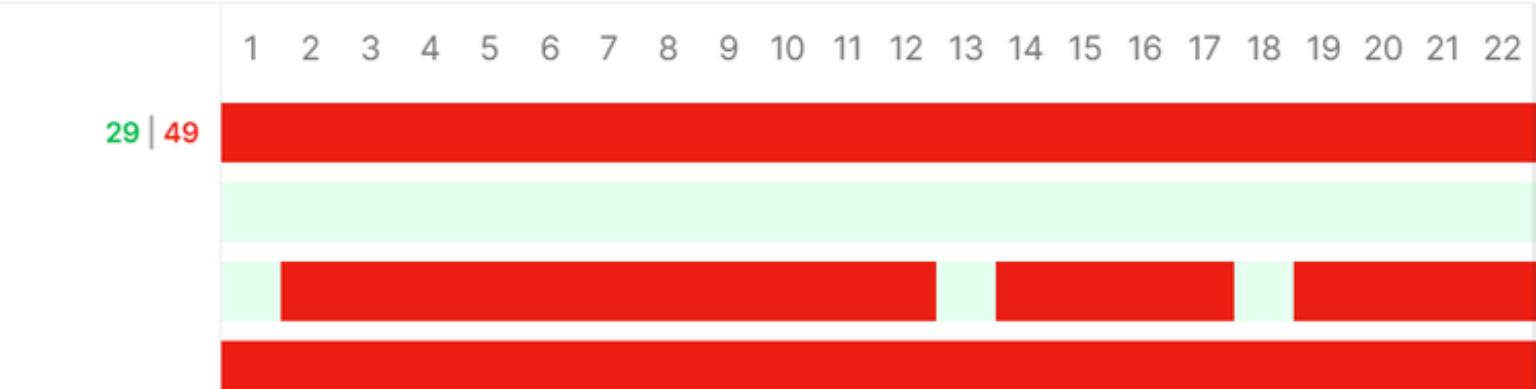
POST signin_csv http://localhost:8012/user/sign_up / signin_csv 200 OK 646 ms 300 B

- Pass 响应状态码为200
- Fail 响应数据中包含True | AssertionError: expected '{"code":10001,"data":null,"msg":"未知错误..."}' to include 'True'
- Fail 响应时间小于300ms | AssertionError: expected 646 to be below 300

Iteration 4

POST signin_csv http://localhost:8012/user/sign_up / signin_csv 200 OK 928 ms 300 B

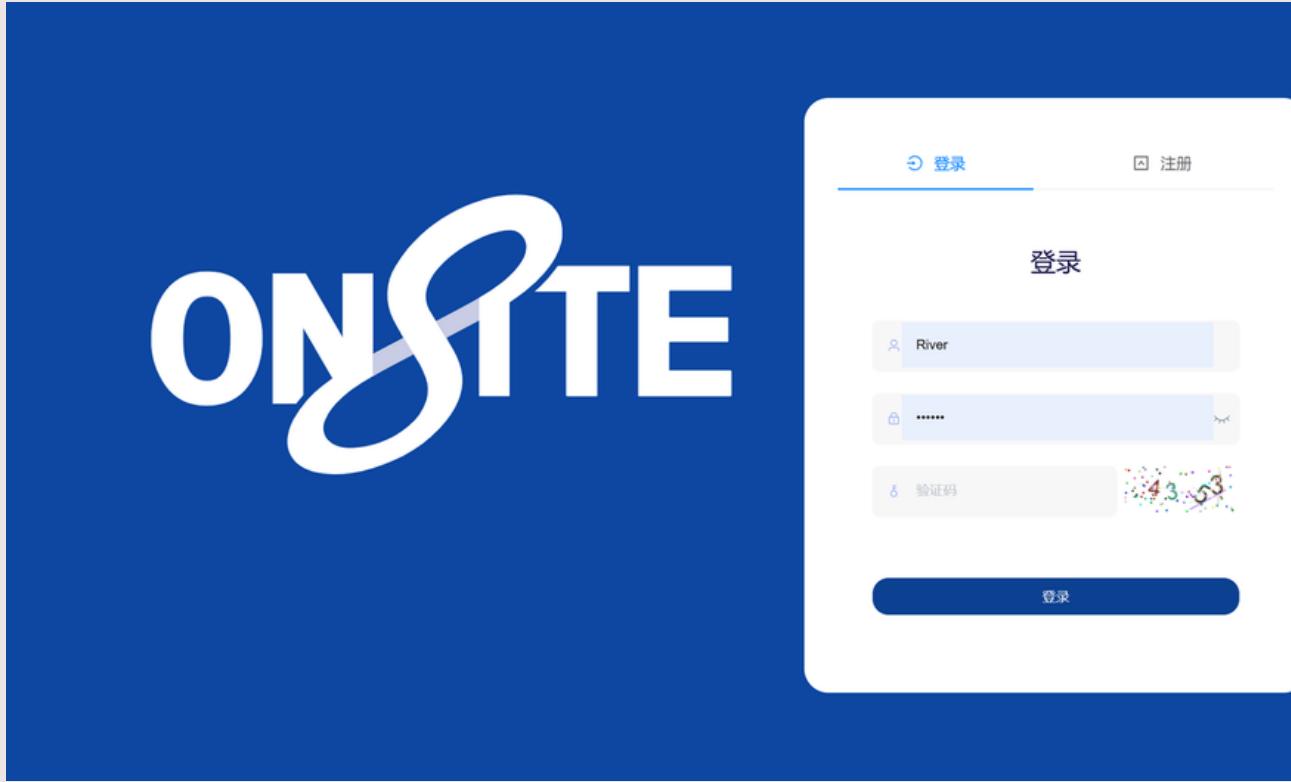
- Pass 响应状态码为200
- Fail 响应数据中包含True | AssertionError: expected '{"code":10001,"data":null,"msg":"未知错误..."}' to include 'True'
- Fail 响应时间小于300ms | AssertionError: expected 928 to be below 300



Running tests & results summary

Black-box

UNIT_1 LOGIN & REGISTER



LOGIN TESTING

No.	Scenario No.	username	password	Validcode	Expect Result	Result	Test Pass ?
1	5,9	River	123456	5713 [valid]	PASS	PASS	Y
2	8	-	123456	3616 [valid]	FAIL	FAIL	Y
3	6	@#%\$	123456	4521 [valid]	FAIL	FAIL	Y
4	7	River	123457	4353 [valid]	FAIL	FAIL	Y
5	8	River	-	7143 [valid]	FAIL	FAIL	Y
6	-	River	123456	6666 [invalid]	FAIL	FAIL	Y

*detailed test cases &
testing results*



UNIT_1 LOGIN & REGISTER

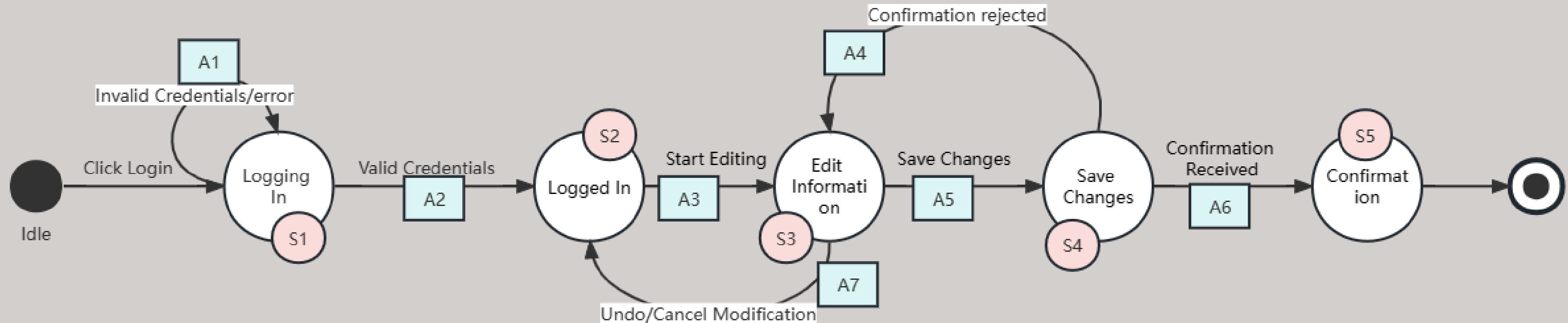
OTHER SCENARIOS

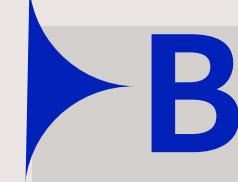
*detailed test cases &
testing results*

No.	Scenario No.	Describe	Expect Result	Test Pass ?
1	20	Verify that password fields are masked (hidden) while entering the password.	Password fields are masked (hidden) while entering the password for security reasons.	PASS
2	21	Verify that password fields are case-sensitive.	Password fields are case-sensitive, so "Password" and "password" are considered different.	PASS
3	22	Verify that the system enforces session timeouts to prevent unauthorized access.	The system enforces session timeouts to prevent unauthorized access, automatically logging out the user after a specified period of inactivity.	PASS
4	23	Verify that the system logs failed login attempts for security auditing purposes.	Failed login attempts are logged for security auditing purposes.	FAIL
5	24	Verify that appropriate error messages are displayed for various failure scenarios.	Appropriate error messages are displayed for various failure scenarios, guiding the user on how to resolve the issues.	PASS
6	25	Verify that the user can easily switch between the login and registration forms.	The user can easily switch between the login and registration forms, either through tabs or separate pages.	PASS

Black-box UNIT_2 MODIFY PERSONAL INFORMATION

- STATE DIAGRAM



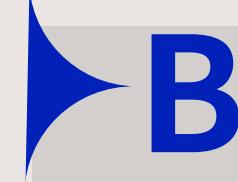


Black-box UNIT_2 MODIFY PERSONAL INFORMATION

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

- Successful Modification
- Invalid Credentials
- Empty Fields
- Restricted Field Modification
- Invalid Input Format
- Maximum Field Length
- Concurrency Handling
- Undo/Cancel Modification

No.	Test Scenario	Description	Inputs	Expected Outcome
#1	Successful Modification	Users successfully modify their personal information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Valid userid• Valid password (token)• Updated personal information (e.g., name, email, phone number)	Personal information is updated successfully, and the changes are reflected in the user's profile.

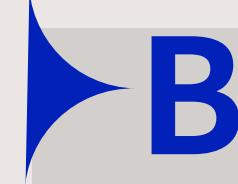


Black-box

UNIT_2 MODIFY PERSONAL INFORMATION

No.	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
Start State	S1	S1	S2	S3	S3	S4	S4
End State	S1	S2	S3	S2	S4	S3	S5
Action#1	A1	A2	A3	A7	A5	A4	A6
Contain Scenario	2	1	1	8	1	3,4,5,6	1

0 – SWITCH COVERAGE

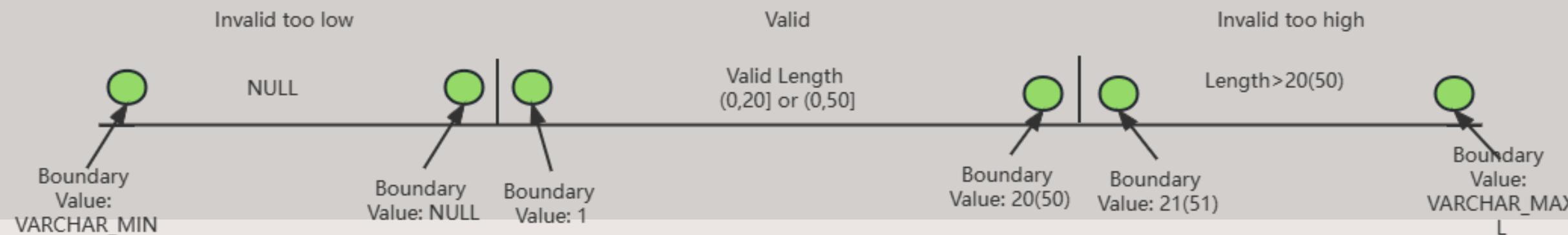


Black-box

UNIT_2 MODIFY PERSONAL INFORMATION

EP & BVA

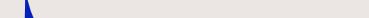
Property	Effective Equivalence Class	No.	Invalid Equivalence Class	No.
Username	Strings of length greater than 0 and less than or equal to 20	1	Strings of length greater than 20	11
			Null	12
Name	Strings of length greater than 0 and less than or equal to 50	2	Strings of length greater than 50	13
			Null	14
School	Strings of length greater than 0 and less than or equal to 50	3	Strings of length greater than 50	15
			Null	16
Faculty	Strings of length greater than 0 and less than or equal to 50	4	Strings of length greater than 50	17
			Null	18





Black-box UNIT_2 MODIFY PERSONAL INFORMATION

Decision Table

 **Black-box** UNIT_2 MODIFY PERSONAL INFORMATION

detailed test cases

Black-box UNIT_2 MODIFY PERSONAL INFORMATION

csv_test - Run results

Run Again Automate Run New Run Export Results

Run on Today, 10:32:29 · View all runs

Source	Environment	Iterations	Duration	All tests	Avg. Resp. Time
Runner	none	40	3s 767ms	120	50 ms

All Tests Passed (110) Failed (10) Skipped (0) View Summary

Iteration 1

POST modify_msg_2 http://localhost:8012/user/modify_msg / modify_msg_2 200 OK 62 ms 307 B

- Pass 响应状态码为200
- Pass 响应数据中包含True
- Pass 响应时间小于300ms

Iteration 2

POST modify_msg_2 http://localhost:8012/user/modify_msg / modify_msg_2 200 OK 29 ms 300 B

- Pass 响应状态码为200
- Fail 响应数据中包含True | AssertionError: expected '{"code":10001,"data":null,"msg":"未知错误..."}' to include 'True'
- Pass 响应时间小于300ms

Iteration 3

POST modify_msg_2 http://localhost:8012/user/modify_msg / modify_msg_2 200 OK 29 ms 300 B

- Pass 响应状态码为200
- Fail 响应数据中包含True | AssertionError: expected '{"code":10001,"data":null,"msg":"未知错误..."}' to include 'True'
- Pass 响应时间小于300ms

Iteration 4

POST modify_msg_2 http://localhost:8012/user/modify_msg / modify_msg_2 200 OK 30 ms 300 B

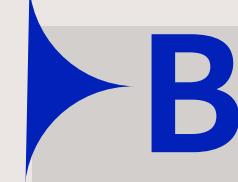
- Pass 响应状态码为200

RUN SUMMARY

View Results

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
110	10			X																	

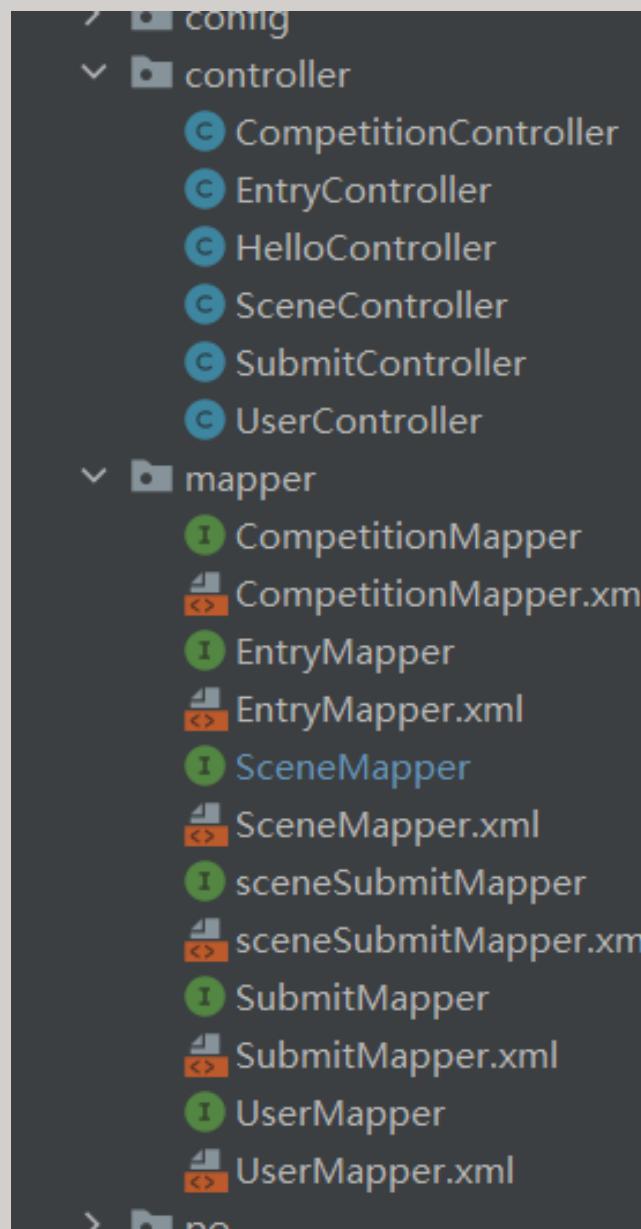
Running tests & results summary



Black-box UNIT_2 MODIFY PERSONAL INFORMATION

No.	Scenario No.	Test Case	Expect Result	PASS?
41	#7 Concurrency Handling	Two users simultaneously attempt to modify personal information for the same account.	The system should handle the concurrency scenario gracefully, ensuring that only one user's changes are applied while providing appropriate feedback to the other user.	Y
42	#8 Undo/Cancel Modification	User initiates the modification process but decides to cancel or undo the changes.	The system should discard the changes made by the user and revert back to the original personal information.	Y

White-box



White box testing focuses on examining the code structure and internal logic to ensure comprehensive coverage of statements and branches. The goal is to achieve 100% statement coverage and conditional coverage, ensuring that all code paths and decision points are executed and validated during testing. By analyzing the code structure and conducting white box testing, we can assess the quality and integrity of the test suite and identify any potential gaps or areas that require additional testing.

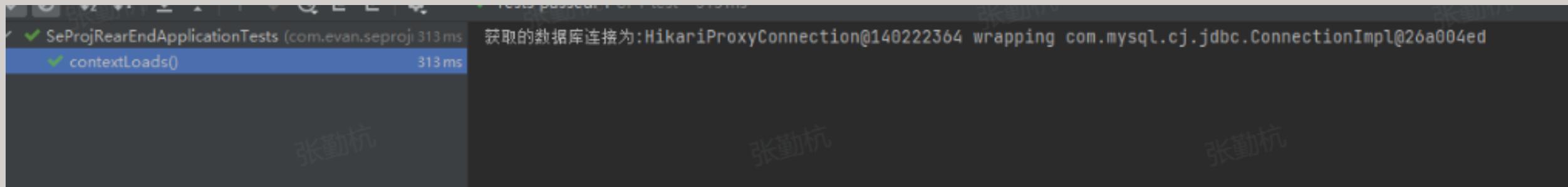
White-box

The object of this white box test is a Java class named **UserController.java**, which contains nine methods as follows:

Function Name	Description	Included in Test Cases?	Branches within Function?
<u>loginValidate()</u>	Validates user login credentials and performs authentication.	Yes	No
<u>signUp()</u>	Registers a new user and adds them to the system.	Yes	No
<u>checkMsg()</u>	Checks for new messages for the logged-in user.	Yes	No
<u>modifyMsg()</u>	Modifies user messages, such as marking them as read.	Yes	No
<u>modifyPassword()</u>	Allows users to change their account password.	Yes	No
<u>validateUsername()</u>	Validates the uniqueness and format of a username during registration.	Yes	No
<u>validateMobile()</u>	Validates the uniqueness and format of a mobile number during registration.	Yes	No
<u>validateEmail()</u>	Validates the uniqueness and format of an email address during registration.	Yes	No

►White-box

Database connection test



White-box

Code example:

The purpose of the MockMvc in the provided code is to simulate HTTP requests and test the functionality of the UserController class without actually making real network connections or accessing the database. It allows for isolated testing of the controller's endpoints by providing a controlled environment where the controller can be tested independently of other components, such as the web server or the database. By mocking the HTTP requests and responses, it enables the execution of specific test scenarios and assertions on the expected behavior of the controller methods, ensuring that they handle the requests correctly and return the expected responses.

```
C++ v
 1 import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
 2 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
 3 import org.springframework.boot.test.autoconfigure.web.servlet.AutoConfigureMockMvc;
 4 import org.springframework.boot.test.context.SpringBootTest;
 5 import org.springframework.http.MediaType;
 6 import org.springframework.test.web.servlet.MockMvc;
 7 import org.springframework.test.web.servlet.request.MockMvcRequestBuilders;
 8 import org.springframework.test.web.servlet.result.MockMvcResultMatchers;
 9
10 import static org.springframework.test.web.servlet.result.MockMvcResultHandlers.print;
11
12 @SpringBootTest
13 @AutoConfigureMockMvc
14 class SceneControllerTest {
15
16     @Autowired
17     private MockMvc mockMvc;
18
19     @Test
20     void findByPaging() throws Exception {
21         mockMvc.perform(MockMvcRequestBuilders.get("/scenes")
22                 .param("page", "1")
23                 .param("size", "10")
24                 .contentType(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON))
25                 .andExpect(MockMvcResultMatchers.status().isOk())
26                 .andDo(print());
27     }
28
29     @Test
30     void getSceneMsg() throws Exception {
31         mockMvc.perform(MockMvcRequestBuilders.get("/scenes/1"))
32                 .andExpect(MockMvcResultMatchers.status().isOk())
33                 .andExpect(MockMvcResultMatchers.jsonPath("$.id").value(1))
34                 .andExpect(MockMvcResultMatchers.jsonPath("$.name").value("Test Scene"))
35                 .andDo(print());
36     }
37
38     @Test
39     void getSceneUser() throws Exception {
40         mockMvc.perform(MockMvcRequestBuilders.get("/scenes/1/users"))
41                 .andExpect(MockMvcResultMatchers.status().isOk())
42                 .andExpect(MockMvcResultMatchers.jsonPath("[0].id").value(1))
43                 .andExpect(MockMvcResultMatchers.jsonPath("[0].name").value("User1"))
44                 .andExpect(MockMvcResultMatchers.jsonPath("[1].id").value(2))
45                 .andExpect(MockMvcResultMatchers.jsonPath("[1].name").value("User2"))
46                 .andDo(print());
47     }
48 }
```

White-box Result

```
SceneControllerTest (com.evan.seprojrearend.cor 344 ms
  ✘ getSceneMsg0 330 ms
  ✓ findByPaging0 7 ms
  ✘ getSceneUser0 7 ms

    null
    认证失败，未通过拦截器

    MockHttpServletRequest:
      HTTP Method = GET
      Request URI = /scenes
      Parameters = {page=[1], size=[10]}
      Headers = [Content-Type:"application/json;charset=UTF-8"]
      Body = null
      Session Attrs = {}

    Handler:
```

```
UserControllerTest (com.evan.seprojrearend.cont 345 ms
  ✓ modifyMsg0 309 ms
  ✓ validateUsername() 7 ms
  ✓ signUp() 5 ms
  ✓ validateEmail() 4 ms
  ✓ validateMobile() 5 ms
  ✓ checkMsg() 6 ms
  ✓ modifyPassword() 4 ms
  ✓ loginValidate() 5 ms
```



05

Test Result Analysis

Test Result Analysis

01.Register

- In almost all 26 test cases in register, the response time suspended 300ms, it may cause lower usability.
- There are no mechanisms to check whether email or phone are in the correct format. It may cause some problems when fake or fraudulent registrations occur (risk 1.05) or inadequate validation of user input during the registration process(risk 1.06), which means that in this feature, potential risks are not handled properly.

02.Login

- It will be a serious problem that there is no mechanism for "Forgot Password" and "Account Lockout" handling. Users can not find their password in an effective way which leads to low usability. On the other hand, no mechanism for "Account Lockout" means the system can not deal with brute-force attacks (malicious actors can attempt to guess or crack user passwords), so that the user's personal information can be exposed.

03.Mod-Inf

- The modifying personal information page can not handle wrong input (empty field, invalid format, etc) properly.
- It is not reasonable to allow users to change their username, which is defined when registering. In other words, strict areas, such as username or email can not be modified easily.

Test Result Analysis

During the white box testing process for the User management module, we have reached the following conclusions:

During the white box testing process for the User management module, we have reached the following conclusions:

1. Functional tests: All functional test cases for the UserController.java file have passed. This indicates that the functions and logic in the file are functioning correctly under different input conditions. The requests are processed accurately, and the expected results are returned.
2. Boundary tests: By testing the boundary cases of input, we have confirmed that the UserController.java file handles boundary conditions correctly for different ranges of input values. This demonstrates that the file is robust and can handle all possible input values effectively.
3. Exception handling: The test results indicate that the UserController.java file adequately captures and handles various exception situations. Whether incorrect parameters are provided or other contingencies occur, the file handles them in a reasonable manner to avoid application crashes or unexpected errors.
4. Code coverage: In the white box test, our test cases have achieved 100% coverage of the code in the UserController.java file. This means that we have tested every statement and branch in the file, ensuring code integrity and reliability.
5. However, one area for improvement is the usage of int data for the annotation's result instead of following HTTP standard codes. This can pose challenges in test design and may lead to inconsistencies. It would be beneficial to align the result annotations with the HTTP status codes to enhance clarity and conformity with industry standards.