

System Verification and Validation Plan for Software Engineering

Team 8, RLCatan
Matthew Cheung
Sunny Yao
Rebecca Di Filippo
Jake Read

October 26, 2025

Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
10/19/2025	Draft	Initial VnV plan without Unit Testing
...

[The intention of the VnV plan is to increase confidence in the software. However, this does not mean listing every verification and validation technique that has ever been devised. The VnV plan should also be a **feasible** plan. Execution of the plan should be possible with the time and team available. If the full plan cannot be completed during the time available, it can either be modified to “fake it”, or a better solution is to add a section describing what work has been completed and what work is still planned for the future. —SS]

[The VnV plan is typically started after the requirements stage, but before the design stage. This means that the sections related to unit testing cannot initially be completed. The sections will be filled in after the design stage is complete. the final version of the VnV plan should have all sections filled in. —SS]

Contents

1	Symbols, Abbreviations, and Acronyms	iv
2	General Information	1
2.1	Summary	1
2.2	Objectives	1
2.3	Challenge Level and Extras	2
2.4	Relevant Documentation	3
3	Plan	3
3.1	Verification and Validation Team	3
3.2	SRS Verification	4
3.3	Design Verification	5
3.4	Verification and Validation Plan Verification	6
3.5	Implementation Verification	6
3.6	Automated Testing and Verification Tools	7
3.7	Software Validation	8
4	System Tests	9
4.1	Tests for Functional Requirements	9
4.1.1	Area of Testing1	10
4.2	Tests for Functional Requirements	10
4.2.1	AI Model and Recommendation Logic	10
4.2.2	User Interface and Data Management	12
4.2.3	Computer Vision and Game State Capture	13
4.3	Traceability Between Test Cases and Requirements	15
4.4	Tests for Nonfunctional Requirements	15
4.4.1	Area of Testing1	16
4.4.2	Area of Testing2	16
4.5	Traceability Between Test Cases and Requirements	17
5	Unit Test Description	17
5.1	Unit Testing Scope	17
5.2	Tests for Functional Requirements	17
5.2.1	Module 1	17
5.2.2	Module 2	18
5.3	Tests for Nonfunctional Requirements	19

5.3.1	Module ?	19
5.3.2	Module ?	19
5.4	Traceability Between Test Cases and Modules	19
6	Appendix	21
6.1	Symbolic Parameters	21
6.2	Usability Survey Questions?	21

List of Tables

1	Verification and Validation Team Roles	4
2	System Test Case Traceability Matrix (Partial)	15
[Remove this section if it isn't needed —SS]		

List of Figures

[Remove this section if it isn't needed —SS]

1 Symbols, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

symbol	description
T	Test

[symbols, abbreviations, or acronyms — you can simply reference the SRS (Author, 2019) tables, if appropriate —SS]

[Remove this section if it isn't needed —SS] The following glossary headers are hyperlinked to their online definitions for further reading.

- [Catan](#) – A strategy board game called *Settlers of Catan* where players collect resources, build roads/settlements, and trade to earn points.[1]
- [AI](#) – Field of computer science and engineering that focuses on creating systems capable of performing tasks that usually require human intelligence.[2]
- [RL](#) – A type of machine learning where an agent, known as Reinforcement Learning, learns by interacting with an environment and receiving rewards or penalties for its actions.[3]
- [Digital Twin](#) – A digital system that mirrors a physical one. In this project, it refers to a digital representation of the physical *Catan* board, updated in real time.[4]
- [CV](#) – An area of AI that trains computers to interpret and understand visual information, such as the physical *Catan* board.[5]
- [LLM](#) – A machine learning model trained on large amounts of text data to generate and understand language.[6]
- [Game State](#) – The current configuration of the game, including player resources, board layout, and dice rolls.[7]

This document ... [provide an introductory blurb and roadmap of the Verification and Validation plan —SS]

2 General Information

2.1 Summary

[Say what software is being tested. Give its name and a brief overview of its general functions. —SS]

The software being tested is RLCatan, an AI system that learns to play the board game Catan competitively through reinforcement learning. It includes a learning agent trained in a simulated environment, a computer vision module for detecting and interpreting the physical game board, and a interface that displays the game state and AI-generated move suggestions to users. The general purpose of RLCatan is to provide optimal move suggestions to human players based on real-time analysis of the game state.

2.2 Objectives

[State what is intended to be accomplished. The objective will be around the qualities that are most important for your project. You might have something like: “build confidence in the software correctness,” “demonstrate adequate usability.” etc. You won’t list all of the qualities, just those that are most important. —SS]

[You should also list the objectives that are out of scope. You don’t have the resources to do everything, so what will you be leaving out. For instance, if you are not going to verify the quality of usability, state this. It is also worthwhile to justify why the objectives are left out. —SS]

[The objectives are important because they highlight that you are aware of limitations in your resources for verification and validation. You can’t do everything, so what are you going to prioritize? As an example, if your system depends on an external library, you can explicitly state that you will assume that external library has already been verified by its implementation team. —SS]

The objective is to build confidence in the correctness, reliability, and functional performance of the RLCatan system. Verification will focus on ensuring that the reinforcement learning agent generates valid moves, that

the computer vision module correctly interprets game states, and that data exchange between system components is accurate and consistent.

Out of scope are extensive usability studies and large-scale performance benchmarking, as these exceed the project’s time and resource constraints. Additionally, external dependencies such as Catanatron, OpenCV, and YOLOv9 are assumed to be verified by their developers, and will only be tested for correct integration within RLCatan.

2.3 Challenge Level and Extras

[State the challenge level (advanced, general, basic) for your project. Your challenge level should exactly match what is included in your problem statement. This should be the challenge level agreed on between you and the course instructor. You can use a pull request to update your challenge level (in TeamComposition.csv or Repos.csv) if your plan changes as a result of the VnV planning exercise. —SS]

[Summarize the extras (if any) that were tackled by this project. Extras can include usability testing, code walkthroughs, user documentation, formal proof, GenderMag personas, Design Thinking, etc. Extras should have already been approved by the course instructor as included in your problem statement. You can use a pull request to update your extras (in TeamComposition.csv or Repos.csv) if your plan changes as a result of the VnV planning exercise. —SS]

The challenge level for this project is Advanced, as outlined in the problem statement and confirmed with the course instructor. This project reflects the complexity of developing a reinforcement learning agent capable of mastering *Settlers of Catan*, integrating computer vision for real-time game state analysis, and ensuring seamless interaction between system components.

The approved extras for this project include:

- User Instructional Video: A walkthrough video that explains how to set up, run, and interact with the software, helping users understand its functionality and workflow.
- Performance Report: A comprehensive report summarizing the AI’s performance metrics, learning progression, and evaluation results based on various test scenarios.

2.4 Relevant Documentation

[Reference relevant documentation. This will definitely include your SRS and your other project documents (design documents, like MG, MIS, etc). You can include these even before they are written, since by the time the project is done, they will be written. You can create BibTeX entries for your documents and within those entries include a hyperlink to the documents. —SS]

[Author \(2019\)](#)

[Don't just list the other documents. You should explain why they are relevant and how they relate to your VnV efforts. —SS]

3 Plan

[Introduce this section. You can provide a roadmap of the sections to come. —SS]

This section outlines the strategy for Verification and Validation (VnV) across all phases of the RLCatan project lifecycle. The plan details the roles and responsibilities of the VnV team, and specifies structured approaches for verifying the Software Requirements Specification (SRS), Design, and Implementation, as well as the strategy for Software Validation. This systematic approach is designed to increase confidence in the correctness, functional performance, and reliability of the final system. (insert visual roadmap)

3.1 Verification and Validation Team

[Your teammates. Maybe your supervisor. You should do more than list names. You should say what each person's role is for the project's verification. A table is a good way to summarize this information. —SS]

The VnV efforts will be a collaborative team effort, with specific responsibilities assigned based on existing project roles to ensure systematic coverage and accountability.

Table 1: Verification and Validation Team Roles

Team Member	Project Role	VnV Responsibilities
Jake Read	Team Leader	Coordinating all VnV activities, performing final review of all test cases, and leading the code walkthrough for the supervisor.
Rebecca Di Filippo	Notetaker	Documenting VnV meeting minutes, maintaining traceability tables, and preparing the Usability Survey for validation.
Sunny Yao	IT/DevOps	Implementing and maintaining CI/CD pipelines, monitoring automated test coverage metrics, and troubleshooting technical VnV tool issues.
Matthew Cheung	Researcher	Researching and applying non-dynamic testing techniques (e.g., formal code inspection checklists) and collecting external data for software validation.
Dr. Istvan David	Project Supervisor	Providing technical oversight, expert consultation on RL model correctness, and participating in the Revision 0 demonstration for requirements validation.

3.2 SRS Verification

[List any approaches you intend to use for SRS verification. This may include ad hoc feedback from reviewers, like your classmates (like your primary reviewer), or you may plan for something more rigorous/systematic. —SS]

[If you have a supervisor for the project, you shouldn't just say they will read over the SRS. You should explain your structured approach to the review. Will you have a meeting? What will you present? What questions will you ask? Will you give them instructions for a task-based inspection? Will you use your issue tracker? —SS]

The SRS will be verified against the project's objectives to ensure all requirements are unambiguous, correct, feasible, and complete (Quality System Tests).

- **Structured Review with Supervisor:** A dedicated meeting will be scheduled with Dr. Istvan David, the Project Supervisor. The team will present the consolidated functional, non-functional, and safety requirements, specifically focusing on the formalizations (e.g., Z-Notation) and the key constraints (e.g., ≤ 5 second response time for advice). Specific questions will be prepared beforehand to validate the technical accuracy of the *RL* requirements (e.g., reward function structure).
- **Peer Review and Inspection:** Classmates and primary reviewers will be engaged to perform an ad-hoc review of the SRS, targeting clarity and consistency.
- **Issue Tracker for Traceability:** All feedback and identified issues will be logged on the GitHub Issues board, assigned to a team member, and traced back to the specific requirement for resolution.
- **Checklist-Based Inspection:** The team will employ a custom checklist (developed by the Researcher) focusing on the characteristics of a high-quality requirement (unambiguous, verifiable, complete) to systematically inspect the SRS.

[Maybe create an SRS checklist? —SS]

3.3 Design Verification

[Plans for design verification —SS]

[The review will include reviews by your classmates —SS]

[Create a checklists? —SS]

Design verification will occur after the Design Document is completed (Milestone: Nov. 10) to ensure the architectural design meets all requirements and is ready for implementation.

- **Interface Inspection:** The Researcher will lead an inspection of the component interfaces (e.g., the data contract between the Computer Vision Model and the Game State Manager) defined in the Design Document. This ensures modularity and that the design supports FR and NFR related to communication and data exchange.

- **Structured Peer Review:** The design will be reviewed by all team members to check for feasibility, proper component decomposition, and adherence to design principles (e.g., modularity).
- **External Review:** Classmates will be asked to review the design, focusing on potential bottlenecks or single points of failure, particularly regarding real-time operation and [AI](#) performance constraints.

3.4 Verification and Validation Plan Verification

[The verification and validation plan is an artifact that should also be verified. Techniques for this include review and mutation testing. —SS]

[The review will include reviews by your classmates —SS]

[Create a checklists? —SS]

The VnV Plan itself is a critical project artifact that must be verified for feasibility, clarity, and completeness.

- **Team Review:** The plan will be reviewed by all team members, ensuring that the defined VnV tasks are feasible within the academic timeframe and that the level of detail is sufficient for execution.
- **Feasibility Assessment:** The Team Leader will specifically check that the execution of the full VnV plan is realistic given the eight-month project timeline and the team’s current skill set.
- **External Feedback:** The plan’s clarity and completeness will be verified by the course TA and classmates during informal review sessions.

3.5 Implementation Verification

[You should at least point to the tests listed in this document and the unit testing plan. —SS]

[In this section you would also give any details of any plans for static verification of the implementation. Potential techniques include code walk-throughs, code inspection, static analyzers, etc. —SS]

[The final class presentation in CAS 741 could be used as a code walk-through. There is also a possibility of using the final presentation (in CAS741) for a partial usability survey. —SS]

Implementation verification is focused on ensuring the source code correctly implements the design and fulfills the requirements. This will use a combination of dynamic (automated tests) and non-dynamic (static analysis and inspection) techniques.

- **Unit Testing and System Tests:** All functional and non-functional requirements will be verified through the comprehensive dynamic tests described in the System Tests and Unit Test Description sections of this document.
- **Static Analysis and Linters:** The team will enforce coding standards (PEP 8 for Python, Google Style Guide for JavaScript/React) using automated linters and static analyzers (SonarQube).
- **Code Walkthrough:** The final class presentation in CAS 741 (Final Demonstration, March 23) will serve as a high-level code walkthrough for a portion of the system, focusing on key components like the *CV* integration or *AI* decision-making process.
- **Peer Code Inspection:** All code changes will require a review and approval via GitHub Pull Requests. Team members will specifically check for adherence to coding standards, algorithm correctness, and proper error handling.

3.6 Automated Testing and Verification Tools

[What tools are you using for automated testing. Likely a unit testing framework and maybe a profiling tool, like ValGrind. Other possible tools include a static analyzer, make, continuous integration tools, test coverage tools, etc. Explain your plans for summarizing code coverage metrics. Linters are another important class of tools. For the programming language you select, you should look at the available linters. There may also be tools that verify that coding standards have been respected, like flake9 for Python. —SS]

[If you have already done this in the development plan, you can point to that document. —SS]

[The details of this section will likely evolve as you get closer to the implementation. —SS]

Automated VnV tools are central to maintaining code quality and continuous integration.

- **Unit Testing Frameworks:** Python’s built-in `unittest` or `pytest` will be used for backend unit testing. Jest will be used for the frontend React components.
- **Continuous Integration (CI):** GitHub Actions will be implemented to run automated tests, linters, and build checks upon every push or pull request.
- **Static Analysis:** SonarQube will be used to analyze the codebase, identify code smells, potential bugs, and security vulnerabilities.
- **Code Coverage:** Tools like Coverage.py (for Python) will be integrated into the CI pipeline to report and track unit test coverage metrics, aiming for a minimum of 80% coverage for core logic modules.
- **Linters:** `flake8` will enforce the PEP 8 standard for all Python backend code. ESLint will enforce the Google Style Guide for the JavaScript/React frontend.

3.7 Software Validation

[If there is any external data that can be used for validation, you should point to it here. If there are no plans for validation, you should state that here. —SS]

[You might want to use review sessions with the stakeholder to check that the requirements document captures the right requirements. Maybe task based inspection? —SS]

[For those capstone teams with an external supervisor, the Rev 0 demo should be used as an opportunity to validate the requirements. You should plan on demonstrating your project to your supervisor shortly after the scheduled Rev 0 demo. The feedback from your supervisor will be very useful for improving your project. —SS]

[For teams without an external supervisor, user testing can serve the same purpose as a Rev 0 demo for the supervisor. —SS]

[This section might reference back to the SRS verification section. —SS]

Software validation ensures the final product meets the actual needs of the end-users (players) and stakeholders.

- **Revision 0 Demonstration with Supervisor:** The Revision 0 Demonstration (Feb. 2) will be specifically used to validate that the core

functionality and *AI* performance meet the project goals. Dr. Istvan David will provide critical feedback on the *AI*'s strategic viability and adherence to the project scope.

- **User-Centric Validation (Usability Survey):** A partial usability survey will be conducted (using the final class presentation or an informal user testing session with competitive *Catan* players) to validate the *NFR* related to usability (NFR.S.2) and the clarity of the *AI* advice. Survey questions will be included in the Appendix.
- **External Data Validation:** The *RL* agent's performance will be validated longitudinally by running thousands of game simulations and comparing its win rate and strategic output against existing benchmark *Catan* opponents (e.g., baseline bots), and potentially against human gameplay data provided by competitive players. This output will be summarized in the **Performance Report** extra.

4 System Tests

[There should be text between all headings, even if it is just a roadmap of the contents of the subsections. —SS]

This section details the system-level tests for validating the functional and non-functional requirements of the RLCatan system. The system tests are designed to be run once the integrated system is complete, using real-world or representative data to simulate actual use cases. Traceability to specific requirements (e.g., *FR.S.1.1*) is maintained throughout.

4.1 Tests for Functional Requirements

[Subsets of the tests may be in related, so this section is divided into different areas. If there are no identifiable subsets for the tests, this level of document structure can be removed. —SS]

[Include a blurb here to explain why the subsections below cover the requirements. References to the SRS would be good here. —SS]

This subsection outlines test cases organized by the primary functional component responsible for the requirement. These tests collectively cover all functional requirements detailed in Section S.2 of the SRS, including the core

components: Computer Vision, RL Model, and Game State Management.
(add more references maybe)

4.1.1 Area of Testing¹

[It would be nice to have a blurb here to explain why the subsections below cover the requirements. References to the SRS would be good here. If a section covers tests for input constraints, you should reference the data constraints table in the SRS. —SS]

4.2 Tests for Functional Requirements

This subsection details the system tests for all functional requirements ([FR](#)) outlined in the SRS (Section S.2). The tests are categorized by the major functional areas of the RLCatan system to ensure comprehensive coverage. The Test IDs maintain clear traceability to their corresponding requirements.

4.2.1 AI Model and Recommendation Logic

This area focuses on verifying the core [AI](#) functionality, including strategy prediction ([FR.S.3.1](#)), logical evaluation of moves ([FR.S.3.2](#)), and integration with the [RL](#) Environment ([FR.S.2.5](#)) and the official game rules ([FR.S.2.1](#)). These tests ensure the [AI](#) provides optimal, valid, and context-aware suggestions.

Test Case: [AI](#) Move Validity and Strategy Prediction

1. T.FR.AI.2.1

Control: Automatic

Initial State: A game state is loaded where Player A has exactly 1 Wood, 1 Brick, and 2 Roads left to build. All adjacent spaces for a new road are occupied by other players' structures, leaving only one legal road placement location. Player A has no other legal moves (cannot build a settlement, city, or development card).

Input: The structured [GameState](#) is sent to the [AI](#) model via the Game State Manager ([FR.S.2.5](#)).

Output: The *AI*'s move suggestion must be **BuildRoad** at the single remaining legal location. No illegal moves (e.g., **BuildSettlement** or suggestions to trade without partners) should be returned.

Test Case Derivation: Verifies *FR.S.3.1* (Strategy Prediction) and *FR.S.3.2* (Evaluate potential moves) by enforcing a state with only one legal optimal move, thus checking adherence to rules (*FR.S.2.1*) and logical constraints.

How test will be performed: An automated simulation within the *RL* Environment (*FR.S.2.1*) is run 10 times from this exact pre-set state. All 10 runs must result in the suggestion of the single legal road placement.

2. T.FR.AI.2.2

Control: Manual

Initial State: *GameState* where Player A is 1 Victory Point (VP) away from winning (e.g., 9 VP + Longest Road) and has enough resources to build a settlement, but not a city. An open, unblocked node that grants the winning 10th VP is available.

Input: *GameState* where the immediate winning move is available.

Output: The *AI* must provide the suggestion to **BuildSettlement** at the winning node, with a high confidence score (*FR.S.3.4*). The textual reasoning should explicitly state that this move secures the victory.

Test Case Derivation: Verifies *FR.S.3.1* (Strategy Prediction) by testing the *AI*'s ability to identify and prioritize an immediate game-winning condition over resource maximization.

How test will be performed: Load the state and manually check the UI display (*FR.S.4.4*) to ensure the winning move is highlighted and prioritized over all other options.

3. T.FR.AI.2.3

Control: Automatic

Initial State: *GameState* loaded for a 4-player game where the current player (Player A) has 6 resources and rolls a 7, triggering the Robber phase.

Input: The structured *GameState* is fed to the *AI* model.

Output: The *AI* must correctly calculate that Player A needs to discard 3 cards (half of their resources, rounded down), and must suggest a move (placing the Robber, stealing a card) that is fully legal, verifying the rule simulation (*FR.S.2.1*).

Test Case Derivation: Checks a critical game transition rule (Robber movement/discarding) against the simulated environment and *AI* logic, ensuring adherence to the core ruleset.

How test will be performed: Run 10 simulations where the Robber is rolled. Verify the system logic correctly applies the discarding rule and the *AI* suggests a valid Robber placement move.

4.2.2 User Interface and Data Management

This area verifies that the system correctly manages, displays, and archives game data, supporting both real-time user interaction (*FR.S.4.1* to *FR.S.4.6*) and persistent data storage (*FR.S.5.1* to *FR.S.5.5*). This ensures data integrity and user experience.

Test Case: Real-time UI Update and Database Integrity

1. T.FR.UI.3.1

Control: Manual/Automatic

Initial State: Game has just started. Player A has 2 settlements and 2 roads. The UI displays Player A's resource inventory as empty.

Input: Player A performs the action *BuildRoad* at node X, which is processed by the Game State Manager (*FR.S.7.4*) and updated in the *GameState* Database (*FR.S.5.1*) using the Image Queue (*FR.S.6.1*).

Output: a) The UI must immediately reflect the change, showing the new road on the board visualization (*FR.S.4.1*) and Player A's resource inventory accurately reduced (*FR.S.4.2*). b) The *GameState* Database entry for this turn must be complete, correctly logging the pre-move state, the move performed, and the resulting post-move state (*FR.S.5.2*).

Test Case Derivation: Verifies the real-time data flow requirements (*FR.S.6.1*) and the system's ability to automatically and accurately update all components after a player action (*FR.S.7.4*).

How test will be performed: Perform 5 consecutive build actions and measure the time for the UI to update. After the sequence, query the *GameState* Database to confirm that 5 distinct, consistent, and sequentially correct game states were logged (*FR.S.5.1*).

2. T.FR.UI.3.2

Control: Automatic

Initial State: Game is 50 turns long and complete. The game state database contains the full history.

Input: Request historical game data (*FR.S.5.5*) for the completed game, specifically requesting all dice rolls and all development card purchases.

Output: The system successfully returns the complete list of 50 turn records, including the dice roll for each turn, and a timestamped record of every development card purchased, demonstrating access to historical data (*FR.S.7.3*).

Test Case Derivation: Verifies the requirements for historical logging and structured access to past game data (*FR.S.5.5*).

How test will be performed: An automated script runs 10 full simulated games, each over 40 turns. After each game, the script attempts to query the database for the complete turn log. The test passes only if all 10 logs are complete, consistent, and accurately reflect the game rules.

4.2.3 Computer Vision and Game State Capture

This area focuses on verifying the accuracy and reliability of the Computer Vision (CV) Model (*FR.S.1.x*) and the Game State Manager's (*FR.S.7.x*) ability to convert visual input into a consistent digital representation (*GameState*). The tests ensure the system can accurately detect board elements (*FR.S.1.1*), translate them into structured data (*FR.S.1.2*), and maintain synchronization (*FR.S.7.1*).

Test Case: Initial Board Setup Recognition

1. T.FR.CV.1.1

Control: Manual

Initial State: A standard, legal Catan board is set up for the initial placement phase. Resource tiles, number tokens, and the Robber are placed according to the rules. No settlements or roads have been placed.

Input: A captured image (or video frame) of the physical board.

Output: A structured *GameState* data object where the board topology (tile types and locations, number tokens, Robber position) is correctly mapped to the digital twin. The asset counts for all players (settlements: 5, roads: 15) must be correct, verifying *FR.S.7.2*.

Test Case Derivation: Directly verifies *FR.S.1.2* (Feature-to-State Translation) and *FR.S.7.1* (State Synchronization) using a known baseline state.

How test will be performed: A set of 5 different, legally generated board setups will be used. For each setup, the system is fed the image, and the output *GameState* dictionary is inspected to ensure a 100% match with the actual setup.

2. T.FR.CV.1.2

Control: Manual

Initial State: A game is mid-play. Player A has 2 settlements, 1 city, 8 roads. The camera is slightly misaligned, causing a minor occlusion of one edge.

Input: A captured image of the board with the occlusion.

Output: The system successfully detects the presence of Player A's 2 settlements, 1 city, and 8 roads, correctly applying logical constraints to infer the state despite the occlusion. The system provides a diagnostic confidence metric (*FR.S.1.5*) for the occluded area.

Test Case Derivation: Verifies *FR.S.1.3* (Error Detection and Correction) and *FR.S.1.5* (Diagnostic Feedback) under sub-optimal real-world conditions.

How test will be performed: Artificially introduce a small, known occlusion (e.g., a hand partially covering an intersection) in a mid-game state. Check that the digital state is correctly reconstructed and that the confidence metric correctly flags the occluded element as low-confidence/corrected.

4.3 Traceability Between Test Cases and Requirements

The table below documents the explicit traceability between the defined system test cases (*T.ID*) and the specific requirements (*Req.ID*) they verify. This ensures that every functional and critical non-functional requirement is covered with appropriate redundancy, building confidence in the product if all tests pass.

Table 2: System Test Case Traceability Matrix (Partial)

Test Case ID	Requirements Verified (Subset)
T.FR.AI.2.1	<i>FR.S.3.1, FR.S.3.2, FR.S.2.1, FR.S.2.5, FR.Sa.3</i>
T.FR.AI.2.2	<i>FR.S.3.1, FR.S.3.4</i>
T.FR.AI.2.3	<i>FR.S.2.1</i>
T.FR.UI.3.1	<i>FR.S.4.1, FR.S.4.2, FR.S.5.1, FR.S.5.2, FR.S.6.1, FR.S.7.4, FR.S.7.2</i>
T.FR.UI.3.2	<i>FR.S.5.5, FR.S.7.3</i>
T.FR.CV.1.1	<i>FR.S.1.2, FR.S.7.1, FR.S.7.2</i>
T.FR.CV.1.2	<i>FR.S.1.3, FR.S.1.5</i>

4.4 Tests for Nonfunctional Requirements

[The nonfunctional requirements for accuracy will likely just reference the appropriate functional tests from above. The test cases should mention reporting the relative error for these tests. Not all projects will necessarily have nonfunctional requirements related to accuracy. —SS]

[For some nonfunctional tests, you won't be setting a target threshold for passing the test, but rather describing the experiment you will do to measure the quality for different inputs. For instance, you could measure speed versus

the problem size. The output of the test isn't pass/fail, but rather a summary table or graph. —SS]

[Tests related to usability could include conducting a usability test and survey. The survey will be in the Appendix. —SS]

[Static tests, review, inspections, and walkthroughs, will not follow the format for the tests given below. —SS]

[If you introduce static tests in your plan, you need to provide details. How will they be done? In cases like code (or document) walkthroughs, who will be involved? Be specific. —SS]

4.4.1 Area of Testing1

Title for Test

1. test-id1

Type: Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Static etc.

Initial State:

Input/Condition:

Output/Result:

How test will be performed:

2. test-id2

Type: Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Static etc.

Initial State:

Input:

Output:

How test will be performed:

4.4.2 Area of Testing2

...

4.5 Traceability Between Test Cases and Requirements

[Provide a table that shows which test cases are supporting which requirements. —SS]

5 Unit Test Description

[This section should not be filled in until after the MIS (detailed design document) has been completed. —SS]

[Reference your MIS (detailed design document) and explain your overall philosophy for test case selection. —SS]

[To save space and time, it may be an option to provide less detail in this section. For the unit tests you can potentially layout your testing strategy here. That is, you can explain how tests will be selected for each module. For instance, your test building approach could be test cases for each access program, including one test for normal behaviour and as many tests as needed for edge cases. Rather than create the details of the input and output here, you could point to the unit testing code. For this to work, your code needs to be well-documented, with meaningful names for all of the tests. —SS]

5.1 Unit Testing Scope

[What modules are outside of the scope. If there are modules that are developed by someone else, then you would say here if you aren't planning on verifying them. There may also be modules that are part of your software, but have a lower priority for verification than others. If this is the case, explain your rationale for the ranking of module importance. —SS]

5.2 Tests for Functional Requirements

[Most of the verification will be through automated unit testing. If appropriate specific modules can be verified by a non-testing based technique. That can also be documented in this section. —SS]

5.2.1 Module 1

[Include a blurb here to explain why the subsections below cover the module. References to the MIS would be good. You will want tests from a black box

perspective and from a white box perspective. Explain to the reader how the tests were selected. —SS]

1. test-id1

Type: [Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Automatic, Static etc. Most will be automatic —SS]

Initial State:

Input:

Output: [The expected result for the given inputs —SS]

Test Case Derivation: [Justify the expected value given in the Output field —SS]

How test will be performed:

2. test-id2

Type: [Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Automatic, Static etc. Most will be automatic —SS]

Initial State:

Input:

Output: [The expected result for the given inputs —SS]

Test Case Derivation: [Justify the expected value given in the Output field —SS]

How test will be performed:

3. ...

5.2.2 Module 2

...

5.3 Tests for Nonfunctional Requirements

[If there is a module that needs to be independently assessed for performance, those test cases can go here. In some projects, planning for nonfunctional tests of units will not be that relevant. —SS]

[These tests may involve collecting performance data from previously mentioned functional tests. —SS]

5.3.1 Module ?

1. test-id1

Type: [Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Automatic, Static etc. Most will be automatic —SS]

Initial State:

Input/Condition:

Output/Result:

How test will be performed:

2. test-id2

Type: Functional, Dynamic, Manual, Static etc.

Initial State:

Input:

Output:

How test will be performed:

5.3.2 Module ?

...

5.4 Traceability Between Test Cases and Modules

[Provide evidence that all of the modules have been considered. —SS]

References

Author Author. System requirements specification. <https://github.com/...>, 2019.

6 Appendix

This is where you can place additional information.

6.1 Symbolic Parameters

The definition of the test cases will call for SYMBOLIC_CONSTANTS. Their values are defined in this section for easy maintenance.

6.2 Usability Survey Questions?

[This is a section that would be appropriate for some projects. —SS]

Appendix — Reflection

[This section is not required for CAS 741 —SS]

The information in this section will be used to evaluate the team members on the graduate attribute of Lifelong Learning.

The purpose of reflection questions is to give you a chance to assess your own learning and that of your group as a whole, and to find ways to improve in the future. Reflection is an important part of the learning process. Reflection is also an essential component of a successful software development process.

Reflections are most interesting and useful when they're honest, even if the stories they tell are imperfect. You will be marked based on your depth of thought and analysis, and not based on the content of the reflections themselves. Thus, for full marks we encourage you to answer openly and honestly and to avoid simply writing "what you think the evaluator wants to hear."

Please answer the following questions. Some questions can be answered on the team level, but where appropriate, each team member should write their own response:

1. What went well while writing this deliverable?
2. What pain points did you experience during this deliverable, and how did you resolve them?
3. What knowledge and skills will the team collectively need to acquire to successfully complete the verification and validation of your project? Examples of possible knowledge and skills include dynamic testing knowledge, static testing knowledge, specific tool usage, Valgrind etc. You should look to identify at least one item for each team member.
4. For each of the knowledge areas and skills identified in the previous question, what are at least two approaches to acquiring the knowledge or mastering the skill? Of the identified approaches, which will each team member pursue, and why did they make this choice?

Jake Read

1. This deliverable went fairly smoothly, mostly because we already had a clear set of requirements from the SRS to base the tests on. Unlike

the previous deliverables, we split into two subteams. Matthew and Rebecca worked primarily on this doc, while Sunny and I focused on getting started with the PoC, and then checked in with the VnV team to help review. I feel like this made the process more efficient, and less people working directly on one document meant fewer consistency issues.

2. Personally, I didn't have any major pain points with the VnV plan, but as I said before, I was mainly focused on the PoC and simply reviewed and helped organize VnV progress. I think Rebecca and Matthew did a great job, so the review process was quite smooth. It's possible they had some pain points I'm not aware of, but from my discussions with them this doc was more straightforward than the SRS.
3. For VnV, I think the team will need to acquire more knowledge about automated testing frameworks, particularly for Python and JavaScript. I'm not sure how experienced the others are in these areas, but when it comes to testing almost all my experience is in Java, so I think this will be a learning opportunity for me. We'll also need to familiarize ourselves with static analysis tools like SonarQube, as well as CI/CD pipelines using GitHub Actions. I can focus on SonarQube, since I'm interested in using it for future projects.
4. For learning about automated testing frameworks, we could either take online courses/tutorials or read official documentation and implement small projects to practice. I also previously used SonarQube briefly back in second year, so I could revisit that experience and supplement it with online resources. Of these options, I'll start with some online tutorials, and then reference what I did with some of my old work.