

# Project Title: System Verification and Validation Plan for The Nursery Project

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>General Information</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	Summary . . . . .	1
2.2	Objectives . . . . .	1
2.3	Relevant Documentation . . . . .	1
<b>3</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>1</b>
3.1	Verification and Validation Team . . . . .	1
3.2	Milestones . . . . .	2
3.3	SRS Verification Plan . . . . .	2
3.4	Design Verification Plan . . . . .	3
3.4.1	Conveyor . . . . .	3
3.4.2	Tray Dispenser . . . . .	3
3.4.3	Pot Dispenser . . . . .	4
3.4.4	Verification . . . . .	4
3.5	Verification and Validation Plan Verification Plan . . . . .	4
3.6	Implementation Verification Plan . . . . .	4
3.7	Automated Testing and Verification Tools . . . . .	5
<b>4</b>	<b>System Test Description</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	Tests for Functional Requirements . . . . .	5
4.1.1	Pot-pulator Complete System Testing . . . . .	5
4.1.2	Tray Dispenser Subsystem Testing . . . . .	6
4.1.3	Pot Dispenser Subsystem Testing . . . . .	7
4.1.4	Conveyor Subsystem Testing . . . . .	10
4.1.5	Verification Subsystem Testing . . . . .	11
4.2	Tests for Nonfunctional Requirements . . . . .	12
4.2.1	Area of Testing1 . . . . .	12
4.2.2	Area of Testing2 . . . . .	13
4.3	Traceability Between Test Cases and Requirements . . . . .	13

## List of Tables

1	Corresponding Test IDs and Requirements . . . . .	13
[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
CR	Conveyor Functional Requirement
NFR	Non-Functional Requirement
PDR	Pot Dispensing Functional Requirement
PHC	Physical Constraint
SWC	Software Constraint
TDR	Tray Dispensing Functional Requirement
VR	Verification Functional Requirement
SRS	Software Requirements Specification
TDST	Tray Dispenser Subsystem Test
PDST	Pot Dispenser Subsystem Test
CST	Conveyor Subsystem Test
VST	Verification Subsystem Test

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]

### **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]

### **2.3 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. —SS]

?

## **3 Plan**

The following section will outline the plan for system testing. The testing will be divided into 5 categories; the 4 separate subsystems that make up the system and the system.

### **3.1 Verification and Validation Team**

The testing will be distributed evenly amongst the members of the team. The interdisciplinary aspect of this project means that certain members focused more on certain parts of the capstone, thus verification will be done evenly

but there will be an emphasis on testing sections in which each member was not a major contributing partner. The following table shows the main point of focus of each group member and their area of focus on the project.

Team member	Area of Focus	Verification Area of Focus
Gillian Ford	Pot dropping and Verification	Conveyor and tray dispensing
Aaron Billones	Conveyor and tray dispensing	Pot dropping and Verification
Steven Ramundi	Conveyor and tray dispensing	Pot dropping and Verification
Juan Moncada	Pot dropping and Verification	Conveyor and tray dispensing

## 3.2 Milestones

The following are milestones for the corresponding testing including the date of expected completion.

Testing	expected date of completion
Pot dropping Subsystem	December 5th 2022
Tray dispensing Subsystem	December 5th 2022
Conveyor Subsystem	December 5th 2022
Verification Subsystem	January 10th 2023
Whole System	January 21th 2023

## 3.3 SRS Verification Plan

The design verification plan will be comprised of the verification of 4 of the core subsystems. Each of these subsystems will be tested individually to include all possible scenarios, once individual testing has been completed the system will be put together and tested as a whole.

The verification of system will take place alongside the end user. Sheridan Nurseries has been scheduled to have an early look at the unfinished system so that all functional and non-functional requirements may be looked over and made sure to be fulfilled. This process will also allow for the foundations of new requirements that could be added before the final build of the system. There will also be multiple review sessions including by group members and peers. Peer review sessions will be to happen after every milestone has been

reached

The review will go over the following checklist to make sure that the system is meeting all functional and non-functional requirement. The following is the SRS validation checklist.

Requirement Validate	Pass or fail
System interface should be clear, legible, and obvious. Subsystems are communicating with integration board. System is running smoothly, without the presence or audible or visual errors. There are no lose or exposed wires or electronics. There are no expose gears, chains or moving parts.	

### 3.4 Design Verification Plan

Each of the subsystem will be tested individually. The following section will outline the individual testing for each individual testing subsystem. The following are the design validation checklists for the

further development of the project will warrant the addition to the following checklist. Checklist will be updated as new items are brought up.

#### 3.4.1 Conveyor

Requirement Validate	Pass or fail
Conveyor is stable so that movements from subsystems do not cause any vibration, tipping or other unwanted movement.	

#### 3.4.2 Tray Dispenser

Requirement Validate	Pass or fail
Tray dispenser runs smoothly and is not translating any unwanted motion into the system.	



### 3.4.3 Pot Dispenser

Requirement Validate	Pass or fail
pot dispenser runs smoothly and is not translating any unwanted motion into the system.	

### 3.4.4 Verification

Requirement Validate	Pass or fail
Verification is able to display distinct subsystem failures verification operates consistently and is able to identify initiation and operation failures distinctly	

## 3.5 Verification and Validation Plan Verification Plan

As the project progresses there will be the requirement to add, remove or alter verification and Validation steps/procedures. In order to capture this as the system progresses in its completion when major verification and validation milestones are hit, they will be accompanied with the review of the verification and validation plan. This review will trigger any updates that will need to be put through.

## 3.6 Implementation Verification Plan

Implementation verification will take place through code walkthroughs. these will take place between members of the same subsystem focus. When there is a code to be uploaded and implemented into the system, the member which created the code will go through a in depth walk through with the other member working on the same subsystem. This is done for two main reasons. The first, all members of the same subsystem focus will have in depth knowledge of all of the code that that subsystem has implemented into the system. Second, the code will be checked by a member who is of equal knowledge of the subsystem, its characteristics and requirements thus making inspection of the code more fruitful.

### 3.7 Automated Testing and Verification Tools

Automated testing will take place through the use of a linter, most specifically the Python PEP 8 linter per the development plan. The code will be ran through the pep 8 linter before any milestone to emphasize the use of the most condensed and verified code before milestones. this was eluded to in the development plan for this project.

## 4 System Test Description

### 4.1 Tests for Functional Requirements

The following section includes system test cases for functional requirements. The tests are designed in such a way to ensure that all the functional requirements are met. For reference of the functional requirements, please review the SRS document.

#### 4.1.1 Pot-pulator Complete System Testing

##### Title for Test

##### 1. test-id1

Control: Manual versus Automatic

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

Control: Manual versus Automatic

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:

#### 4.1.2 Tray Dispenser Subsystem Testing

##### 1. TDST-01: **Tray Stack Detection**

Control: Static, Manual

Initial State: No trays present in the stack. Trays present in the stack.

Input: Sensor reads the status of tray stack.

Output: Sends a signal/bit to microprocessor that tells the system there are/aren't trays present.

Test Case Derivation: The observed signal/bit is the expected value. The subsystem does not operate when no trays are present.

How test will be performed: All other sensors and subsystems will be switched off. All trays will be removed from the stack. The detection bit will be observed. Then trays will be placed in the stack, and the detection bit will be observed.

##### 2. TDST-02: **Operation from Tray Stack Detection**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: Some amount of trays in the stack.

Input: Sensor reads the status of tray stack.

Output: Subsystem operates or remains idle.

Test Case Derivation: If no trays are present, the subsystem will not operate and remain ready in the idle state. Otherwise, operate normally.

How test will be performed: All other sensors and subsystems will be switched off. Trays will be removed from the stack and operation will be observed. Trays will be put in the stack and operation will be observed.

### 3. TDST-03: **Tray from Stack to Conveyor**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: There is a stack of trays beside the vacant conveyor with the subsystem in idle position.

Input: Stack of trays.

Output: One tray from the stack is placed onto the end of the conveyor and returns to idle position.

Test Case Derivation: There is a tray in the correct designated position. The subsystem moves into the ready idle state to retrieve more trays.

How test will be performed: All other sensors and subsystems will be switched off. The system will be manually activated to retrieve one tray from its stack. The success or failure will be observed.

### 4. TDST-04: **Verify Tray Status on Conveyor**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: Tray put on conveyor.

Input: Sensor reads the status of tray on conveyor.

Output: Subsystem continues operation or stops.

Test Case Derivation: Subsystem continues operation (when successful) or stops (when tray is stuck/fails to move on conveyor).

How test will be performed: Trays will be fed onto the conveyor correctly. Results will be observed. then trays will be placed stuck on purpose. Results will be observed.

#### 4.1.3 **Pot Dispenser Subsystem Testing**

##### 1. PDST-01: **Pot from Stack to Tray**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: Pot dispenser loaded with two pots

Input: Simulated sensor input, two pot locations of tray directly below pot dispenser

Output: Pot dispenser will dispense two pots into designated pot locations on tray

Test Case Derivation: Pot dispenser will dispense pots into correctly positioned tray as it is prompted to

How test will be performed: Tray will be manually placed directly below pot dispenser with pot locations directly below pot stack. Machine will be turned on. Once pots are dispensed, pot dispenser will queue next two pots and tray will be removed.

## 2. PDST-02: **Tray Sensing**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: Mounted sensor with no object being sensed

Input: Manual placement of trays in front of sensor

Output: Sensor will output a signal when the presence of a tray is sensed

Test Case Derivation: Sensor will recognize that a tray is beneath the pot dispenser

How test will be performed: Tray will be manually placed directly in front of the mounted sensor. Signal output from sensor will be analyzed to determine sensor is aware of tray presence. Tray will then be moved forward and output from sensor will be analyzed to confirm sensor is aware that tray is moving. Tray will then be moved forward out of view of sensor and output from sensor will be analyzed to confirm sensor is aware that tray is no longer present.

## 3. PDST-03: **Ability to Dispense 4" Diameter Pots**

Control: Static, Manual

Initial State: Pot dispenser mechanism loaded with one pot

Input: Single pot

Output: Single pot

Test Case Derivation: Pot dispenser mechanism will dispense one 4" diameter pot

How test will be performed: All specifications of pot dispenser will ensure that a 4" diameter pot is able to be dispensed. Measurements and reviews will be conducted by another member of the group any time a change is made to the dispenser during design and build phases. During build phase, test will be conducted on both pot dispensers.

#### 4. PDST-04: **Ability to Store/Dispense Multiple Pots**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: Pot dispenser loaded with pots

Input: Ten pots, simulated sensor input

Output: Pot dispenser will dispense two pots, reload with two pots from stack, dispense two pots, etc. until pot storage is empty

Test Case Derivation: Pot dispenser will complete 5 cycles of dispensing, storing and dispensing 10 pots in total

How test will be performed: Pot dispenser will be loaded with 10 pots, 5 per side. Sensor input will be simulated to indicate presence of tray. Pot dispenser will complete 5 cycles of dispensing, at which point pot storage will be spent.

#### 5. PDST-05: **Pot Storage Sensing**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: Pot dispenser with no pots in storage

Input: N/A

Output: Pot storage sensor will output a signal when no trays are detected in pot storage

Test Case Derivation: Sensor will recognize that no pots are sensed in pot storage

How test will be performed: All pots will be removed from pot storage. Signal output from sensor will be analyzed to confirm sensor is aware that pot storage is empty.

#### **4.1.4 Conveyor Subsystem Testing**

##### **1. CST-01: Conveyor Ability to Move Trays**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: Conveyor with tray placed at start

Input: Simulated inputs indicating conveyor can start

Output: Constant speed of conveyor motor and belt

Test Case Derivation: Conveyor will recognize tray is present on belt and able to move forward

How test will be performed: A single tray will be placed at the start point on the conveyor belt. The conveyor will receive signals indicating that there are no issues with any other subsystems and the tray can be moved forward. Behaviour of conveyor will be observed to confirm conveyor has moved tray from start to end with no stopping. Test will be interrupted if tray is unable to move forward due to physical interference or if conveyor stops.

##### **2. CST-02: Conveyor Ability to Stop**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: Conveyor moving tray along belt

Input: Simulated signals from pot dispenser indicating tray is beneath pot dispenser

Output: Conveyor motor and belt come to a stop

Test Case Derivation: Conveyor will receive signal from pot dispenser, indicating the tray is beneath the pot dispenser, and stop movement of tray

How test will be performed: A single tray will be placed on the conveyor while conveyor is moving. A signal will be sent to the conveyor,

simulating a signal from the pot dispenser sensor which indicates that the tray is beneath the pot dispenser. Behaviour of conveyor will be observed o confirm conveyor brings tray to a stop when signal is recognized.

### 3. CST-03: **Conveyor Belt Friction**

Control: Static, Manual

Initial State: Conveyor belt

Input: Mass of tray, tilt angle of conveyor belt

Output: Maximum acceleration of conveyor belt

Test Case Derivation: Maximum acceleration based on friction between conveyor belt and tray will be calculated and set acceleration/decceleration values will be determined

How test will be performed: 6 trays will be weighed and the mean mass will be calculated. Each tray will be placed on the conveyor belt one by one. For each tray, the conveyor belt will be tilted until the tray begins to slip, at which point the angle at which the belt is tilted will be recorded. The mean of these 6 angles will be calculated. These values will then be used to approximately determine the maximum acceleration the trays can undergo without slipping, and the acceleration of the conveyor motor will be set to not exceed 70% of this value.

#### 4.1.5 **Verification Subsystem Testing**

##### 1. VST-01: **Verify Correct Number of Pots in Tray**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: One tray filled with some pots placed on the conveyor.

Input: Tray filled with a number of pots.

Output: Returns a count of the number of pots in the tray.

Test Case Derivation: The count read by the subsystem matches the actual number of pots in the tray.

How test will be performed: All other sensors and subsystems will be switched off. The subsystem will be manually activated to count the



number of pots in the given tray as it moves on the conveyor. The success or failure will be observed.

## 2. VST-02: **Operation from Verification Status**

Control: Dynamic, Manual

Initial State: Tray has completed counting the number of pots in the tray and deemed it success or fail.

Input: Status bit for success or fail of the pot verification step.

Output: Signal to tell the system to continue/stop operation based on status bit.

Test Case Derivation: The subsystem should signal the main processor to turn off other subsystems when there is a problem in verifying the number of pots (ie. *actual*  $\neq$  *target*).

How test will be performed: All other sensors and subsystems will be switched off. The subsystem will be manually activated to count the number of pots in the given tray as it moves on the conveyor. The success or failure will send a status bit to the main processor. The status bit will be observed.

## 4.2 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]

[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]

### 4.2.1 Area of Testing<sup>1</sup>

#### 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:

#### 4.2.2 Area of Testing2

...

### 4.3 Traceability Between Test Cases and Requirements

The following table outlines all of the system tests and how they relate to the relevant requirements. The requirements can be referenced in the SRS document.

Table 1: Corresponding Test IDs and Requirements

Test ID	Supporting Requirements
TDST-01	TDR3, TDR5
TDST-02	TDR4, TDR5
TDST-03	TDR2
TDST-04	TDR2
PDST-01	PDR2
PDST-02	PDR2

PDST-03	PDR3
PDST-04	PDR4
PDST-05	PDR5, PDR6
CST-01	CR2
CST-02	CR3
CST-03	CR4
VST-01	VR1
VST-02	VR2

## Appendix — Reflection

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

1. Juan: I will acquire skills related to testing of hardware ware and software through the learning how to use a linter. This is not something that I have been exposed to before and find it interesting that it is something that exist. I also believe that there will be some development in critical thinking as when testing it is impossible to think of all the possible scenarios the system can go through thus a good set of critical thinking will be used in order to find all of the possible test cases.
2. Juan: I believe critical thinking will be developed through trial and error as well in the review with peers as they will have different idea that will bring new insight to test cases that i might not have though of before. the linter skill will be developed through trial and error and some over the shoulder learning from those in my group that have dealt with this before.