



Glovesy

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A Testing Document

As a requirement for CA400

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Dublin City University (DCU)

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Unit Testing

Unit testing was achieved through JUnit5 and executed by Gradle upon each build of the project. Our strategy for writing unit tests went as follows. In addition to running the test suite, Gradle will generate a test result website. The latest test results can be seen in Figure 1.

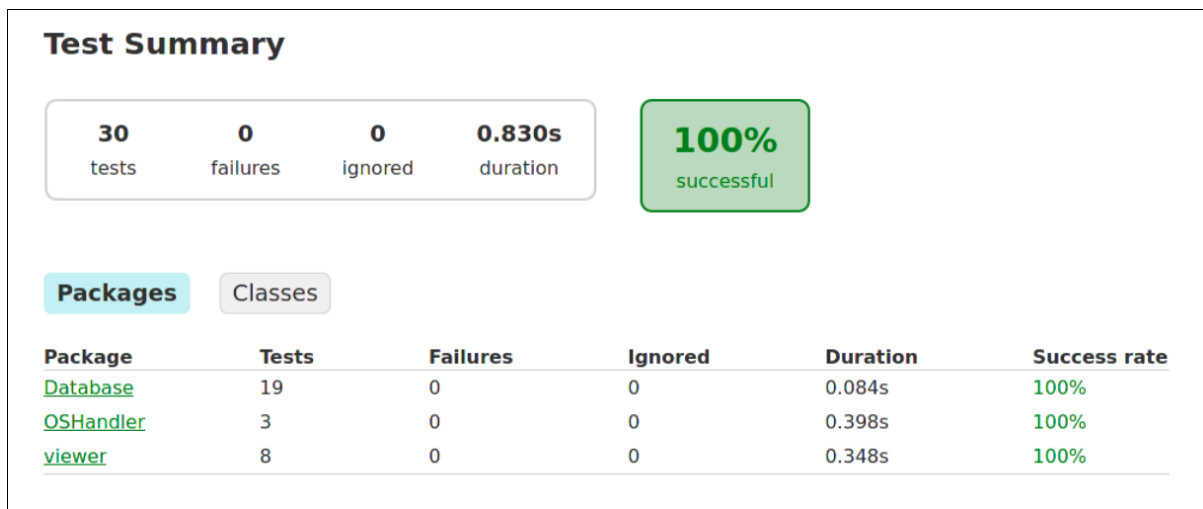


Figure 1: Unit Test results

Embedded Unit Testing

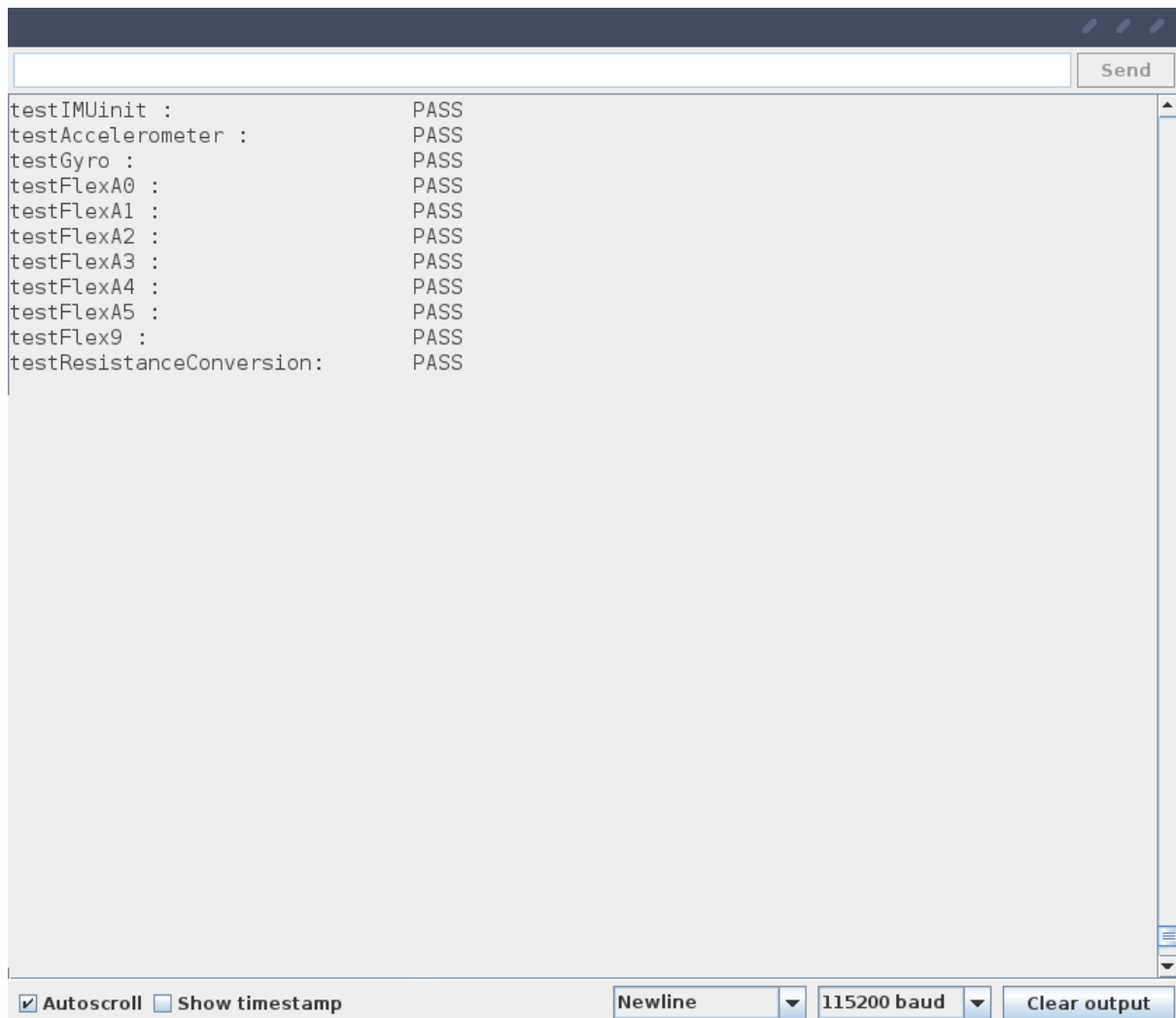
Unit testing of the embedded systems was carried out by check that the types returned by each function was correct, and that the conversion from voltage to resistance returned the correct value.

```
1 #include <Adafruit_LSM6DS33.h>
2
3 // For SPI mode, we need a CS pin
4 #define LSM_CS 10
5 // For software-SPI mode we need SCK/MOSI/MISO pins
6 #define LSM_SCK 13
7 #define LSM_MISO 12
8 #define LSM_MOSI 11
9
10 Adafruit_LSM6DS33 lsm6ds33;
11
12 void setup(void) {
13     Serial.begin(115200);
14     testAccelerometer();
15     testFlexA0();
16     testResistanceConversion();
17 }
18
19 int types(String a) { return 0; }
20 int types(int a) { return 1; }
```

```
21 int types(char *a) { return 2; }
22 int types(float a) { return 3; }
23 int types(bool a) { return 4; }
24 int types(uint32_t a) { return 5;}
25
26 void testAccelerometer(){
27     sensors_event_t accel;
28     sensors_event_t gyro;
29     sensors_event_t temp;
30     lsm6ds33.getEvent(&accel, &gyro, &temp);
31
32     if (types(accel.acceleration.x) == 3) {
33         if (types(accel.acceleration.y) == 3) {
34             if (types(accel.acceleration.z) == 3) {
35                 Serial.println("testAccelerometer :\t\tPASS");
36                 return;
37             }
38         }
39     }
40     Serial.println("testAccelerometer :\t\tFAIL");
41 }
42
43 void testFlexA0() {
44     if (types(analogRead(A0)) == 5) {
45         Serial.println("testFlexA0 :\t\t\tPASS");
46         return;
47     }
48     Serial.println("testFlexA0 :\t\t\tFAIL");
49 }
50
51 void testResistanceConversion(){
52     float result = get_resistance(5);
```

```
53     if (result == 956920.0) {
54         Serial.println("testResistanceConversion: \tPASS");
55         return;
56     }
57     Serial.println("testResistanceConversion: \tFAIL");
58 }
59
60 float get_resistance(int ADCflex) {
61     // Convert value from flex sensor to resistance
62     float VCC = 3.3;
63     int R_DIV = 4700;
64     float Vflex = ADCflex * VCC / 1023.0;
65     float Rflex = R_DIV * (VCC / Vflex - 1.0);
66
67     return Rflex;
68 }
69
70 void loop() {
71 }
```

Listing 1: Sample Embedded system unit test



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark blue title bar. At the top, there is a text input field and a 'Send' button. The main area of the window displays the results of a unit test. The tests listed are: testIMUinit, testAccelerometer, testGyro, testFlexA0, testFlexA1, testFlexA2, testFlexA3, testFlexA4, testFlexA5, testFlex9, and testResistanceConversion. Each test is followed by the word 'PASS'. At the bottom of the window, there are several controls: a checkbox for 'Autoscroll' (checked), a checkbox for 'Show timestamp' (unchecked), a dropdown menu for 'Newline', a dropdown menu for '115200 baud', and a 'Clear output' button.

```
testIMUinit : PASS
testAccelerometer : PASS
testGyro : PASS
testFlexA0 : PASS
testFlexA1 : PASS
testFlexA2 : PASS
testFlexA3 : PASS
testFlexA4 : PASS
testFlexA5 : PASS
testFlex9 : PASS
testResistanceConversion: PASS
```

☒ Autoscroll ☐ Show timestamp Newline 115200 baud Clear output

Figure 2: Embedded System Unit test result

Database Testing

Unit tests performed on objects which interacted with our database in some variety made use of a separate Test database which was populated, and cleared in each unit test was run. This is the basic form of a unit test in this package. A Handler object is instantiated in the test database. Then tests are performed on each read and write operation

```
1 // ApplicationHandlerTest.java
2 ApplicationHandler db = new
    ApplicationHandler("mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017", "test");
3 @Test
4 void addEntry() {
5     db.deleteAll();
6     db.addEntry(new Document("name", "gcc").append("path",
7         "/usr/bin/gcc"));
8     assertTrue(db.containsEntry(new Document("name", "gcc")));
9     db.deleteAll();
10 }
```

Listing 2: Application handler test

NOTE: gcc was chosen for a majority of the tests in this suite due to its presence on a majority of Linux distributions.

OSHandler Testing

```
1  @Test
2  void parseKeySequence() throws AWTException {
3      InputManager inputManager = new InputManager();
4
5      String[] simplePassingKeySequence = new String[] {
6          "press,14",
7          "release,14"
8      };
9
10     String[] simpleFailingKeySequence = new String[] {
11         "mash,14"
12     };
13
14     String[] nonMatchingKeySequence = new String[] {
15         "press,14",
16         "press,15",
17         "release,15"
18     };
19
20     Assertions.assertTrue(
21         inputManager.parseKeySequence(simplePassingKeySequence));
22     Assertions.assertFalse(
23         inputManager.parseKeySequence(simpleFailingKeySequence));
24     Assertions.assertFalse(
25         inputManager.parseKeySequence(nonMatchingKeySequence));
```

Listing 3: OSHandler Test

Viewer Testing

0.1 Ad-hoc Testing

Due to the nature of the InputManager Class, testing its functionality through unit testing would be, for the most part, unachievable. As such, ad-hoc testing was used to some degree.

0.1.1 executeKeySequence()

I started by making a main method that instantiates the InputManager object and calls executeKeySequence().

```
1 public static void main(String[] args) throws AWTException {
2     // Alt Tab
3     String[] sequence = new String[] {
4         "press,18"
5         "press,9"
6         "release,9"
7         "release,18"
8     };
9
10
11     InputManager inputManager = new InputManager();
12     inputManager.executeKeySequence(sequence);
13 }
```

Listing 4: ExecuteKeySequence Test

The expected result for this portion of code was for the program to execute alt-tab and for my last focused window to come into view.

0.1.2 moveMouse()

I started by making a main method which instantiates the InputManager object and calls moveMouse().

```
1 public static void main(String[] args) throws AWTException {
2     InputManager inputManager = new InputManager();
3     //                x    y
4     inputManager.moveMouse(100, 0);
5 }
```

Listing 5: moveMouse Function

The result of running this method is the mouse cursor position moving right. In order to verify the distance travelled by the cursor, I used xev to display the cursor position before and after running the program.

In order to test most methods in the class, I made use of the program xev. This program prints the contents of X events, with X being the standard Linux display server. For mouse input a window such as the one below will appear with the output being displayed in the terminal.

Placing the mouse cursor on the window show in Figure 3 and running the program resulted in the output shown in Figure 4. As we can see, there was a change in horizontal cursor position which matches the that which was specified in the main method above.

NOTE: While this is very much a "synthetic" mouse event, xev will only mark an event as synthetic if such an event is generated by another X11 client.

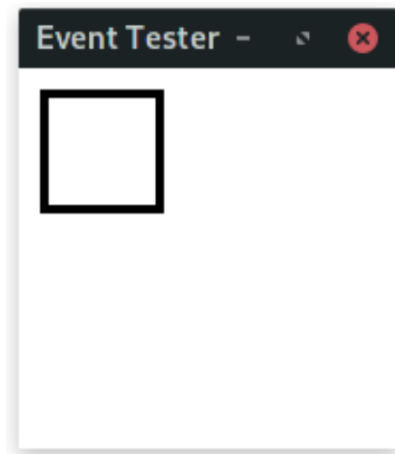


Figure 3: Event Tester Window

```
MotionNotify event, serial 37, synthetic NO, window 0x2200001,  
  root 0x1e7, subw 0x0, time 17251413, (43,107), root:(1473,454),  
  state 0x0, is_hint 0, same_screen YES  
  state 0x0, is_hint 0, same_screen YES  
MotionNotify event, serial 37, synthetic NO, window 0x2200001,  
  root 0x1e7, subw 0x0, time 17253417, (143,107), root:(1573,454),  
  state 0x0, is_hint 0, same_screen YES
```

Figure 4: Mouse movement test results