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Week 10 Lecture 1

Class	BSCCS2003
Created	@November 7, 2021 5:18 PM
Materials	
Module #	53
Type	Lecture
Week #	10

Application Testing

Why?

Does something work as intended

- Requirements → specifications
- Respond correctly to inputs
- Respond with reasonable time
- Installation and environment
- Usability and Correctness

Static vs Dynamic

Static testing:

- Code review, correctness proof

Dynamic testing:

- Functional tests
- Apply suitable inputs

White-box testing

- Detailed knowledge of implementation
- Can examine internal variables, counters
- Tests can be created based on knowledge of internal structure

- Pro:
  - More detailed information available, better tests
- Con:
  - Can lead to focusing on less important parts because code is known
  - Does not encourage clean abstraction
  - Too much information?

Black-box testing

- Only interfaces are available, not the actual code
- Tests based on how it would look from outside
- Pro:
  - Closer to real usage scenario
  - Encourages (enforces) clean abstraction of interface
- Con:
  - May miss corner cases that would have been obvious if internal structure was known
  - Debugging is harder - even if it failed, why did it fail?

Grey-box testing

- Hybrid approach between white-box and black-box
- Enforce interface as far as possible
- Internal structure mainly used for debugging, examining variables, etc.

Regressions

- Maintain series of tests starting from basic development of code
  - Each test is for some specific feature or set of features
- **Regression:** loss of functionality introduced by some changes in the code
- Future modifications to code should not break existing code
- Sometimes necessary
  - Update tests
  - Update API versions etc.

Coverage

- How much of the code is covered
  - Every line is executed at least once - 100% code coverage
  - Does not guarantee "correctness" in all conditions
  - There may be more complex paths or other conditions that can cause failure
- Branch coverage, condition coverage, function coverage

Example

```
int foo (int x, int y)
{
  int z = 0;
  if ((x > 0) && (y > 0))
  {
    z = x;
  }
  return z;
}
```

Function coverage

- Test invokes `foo()` at least once

Statement coverage

- Example: `foo(1,1)`
  - All statements in the code will be executed

Branch coverage

- At least two tests needed:
- `foo(1,1)`
  - Branch taken
- `foo(1,0)`
  - Branch not taken

Condition coverage

- At least two tests needed
- `foo(0,1)`
  - First condition fails, second succeeds
- `foo(1,0)`
  - First condition succeeds, second fails
- Note: does not guarantee branch coverage

Summary

- Requirements specified by the user
- Creating suitable tests can itself be challenging
- How much knowledge of the code internals should the testers have?
- Separation of concerns:
  - ideally testers should be able to generate test cases based only on spec and without knowing code
- Code coverage useful metric
  - Does not guarantee all scenarios actually tested

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Week 10 Lecture 2

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Materials	
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Week #	10

Levels of Testing

Initial requirements gathering

- Who are the stakeholders?
    - Students: log in and see the courses
    - Admins: manage students
    - Teachers: update/manage course materials
- Functionality
    - Each group has different needs
- Non-functional requirements
    - Page colour, font, logo

Example: Student page

Functional

- Latest updates
- Register exam hall preferences
- Download hall ticket
- Update course registration
- View completed courses
- ...

Non-functional

- Header/Footer colours
- Copyright notice and extra information
- Logo
- Fonts
- ...

Requirements gathering

- Extensive discussions with end-users required
- Avoid language ambiguity
- Capture use cases and examples
- Start thinking about test cases and how the requirements will be validated

Units of implementation

- Break functional requirements down to small, implementable units
- Example:
  - view course list
  - edit course status
  - edit exam preferences
  - download completion certificate
- Each one may become a single controller
  - May also combine multiple into a single controller

Unit Testing

- Test each individual unit of implementation
- May be single controllers
  - May even be a part of a controller
- Clearly define inputs and expected outputs
- Testable in isolation?
  - Can each unit be tested without the entire system?
  - Create artificial data set to check whether a single update works

Example: Unit tests

Student registers for a course

- Create dummy DB
  - One student
  - One course
- Test
  - Controller to add course for student
  - Form to be displayed
  - Invalid student ID, course ID - error codes?
  - Add student more than once?

Integration

- Application consists of multiple modules:
  - Student management

- Course management
    - Payment interfaces
    - Admin interface

Integration testing

- Example of integration:
    - Student + Payment gateway
    - Student + Course + Admin
    - All of the above ...
- Potential problems
    - Individual units work - combined system does not
    - Dependencies violations in server - redesign?
- Continuous integration
    - Combined with version control systems: CI
    - Each commit to main branch triggers a re-evaluation of integration tests
    - Multiple times a day possible

System-level testing

- One step beyond integration
- Includes server, environment
- Mainly black-box: should validate final usage

Example: onlinedegree

- Deploy to final environment: Google app-engine
- Tests domain used
- Confirm all aspects of behaviour
- Non-functional tests
    - Performance under load
    - Number of instances, scaling
    - Cost

System testing Automation

- Has to simulate actual user interaction
- Browser automation frameworks
    - Selenium (Example)
- Includes database, persistent connections, etc
- Typically a complete secondary system

User Acceptance Testing

- Deploy final system
- Tested by restricted set of users - pilot
- "Beta" testing
    - Beta-software: pre-production

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Week 10 Lecture 3

Class	BSCCS2003
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Materials	
Module #	55
Type	Lecture
Week #	10

Test generation

API-based testing

- Application Programming Interface: abstraction for system design
- Standard representation for APIs
    - OpenAPI, Swagger etc.
- Can they also generate test cases

Use cases

- Import API definition from standard like OpenAPI
- Generate tests for specific endpoints, scenarios
- Record API traffic
- Inject possible problem cases based on known techniques
- Data validation tests

Abstract Tests

- Semi-formal verbal description:
    - Make a request to `'/'` endpoint
    - Ensure that result contains text

      "Hello world"

```
def test_hello(client):
  """Verify home page."""
  rv = client.get('/')
  assert b'Hello World' in rv.data
```

Model-based testing

Example: Authenticate user before showing information

- Scenarios:
  - User already logged in - page shown
  - User not yet logged in - redirect to the login page
  - Forgot password - after resetting, come back to the desired page
- Model:
  - Possible states (logged in, password reset, ...)
  - Possible transitions
  - Generate tests for the possible transitions

Models and Abstract Tests

- Abstract tests apply to generic models
- Create model for system-under-test
- Derive "executable" tests by combining abstract test information with model

(G)UI Testing

- User interface: visual output
- Usually GUI - even for web-based systems
  - But specific details of graphical display may be different in web-based systems
- Tests:
  - Are specific elements present on page
  - Are navigation links present
  - What happens on random click on some part of the page

Browser automation

- Some tests cannot be directly run programmatically
  - Browser is required, just requests not sufficient
- Example:
  - IRCTC or SBI website - captcha protected
  - Some user input also required - cannot be completely automated
- Request generation:
  - Python requests library
  - Capybara (ruby), ...
- Direct browser automation:
  - Selenium framework - actually instantiate a browser

Security testing

- Generate invalid inputs to test app behaviour
- Try to crash server - overload, injection, etc
- Black-box or White-box approaches
- Fuzzing or Fuzz-testing

- Generate large number of random/semi-random inputs

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Week 10 Lecture 4

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pytest

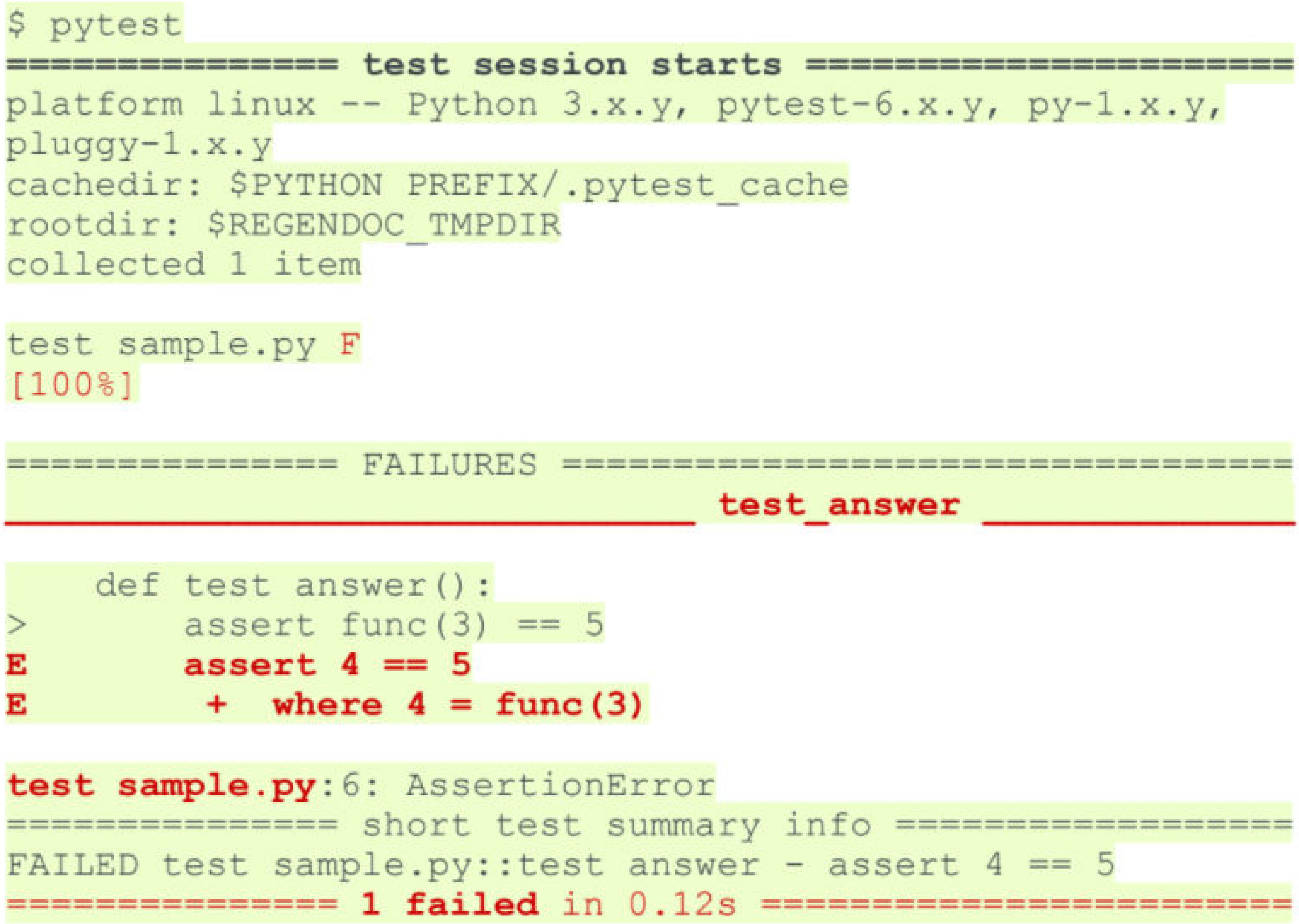
What?

- Framework to make testing easier in Python
- Opinionated:
    - Provides several defaults to make it easier to write tests
- Helpful features:
    - Can automatically set up environment, tear down after test etc.
    - Test fixtures, monkeypatching etc.

NOTE: python standard library includes `unittest` - `pytest` is an alternative with some more features

Example

```
# content of test_sample.py
def func(x):
  return x + 1

def test answer():
  assert func(3) == 5
```



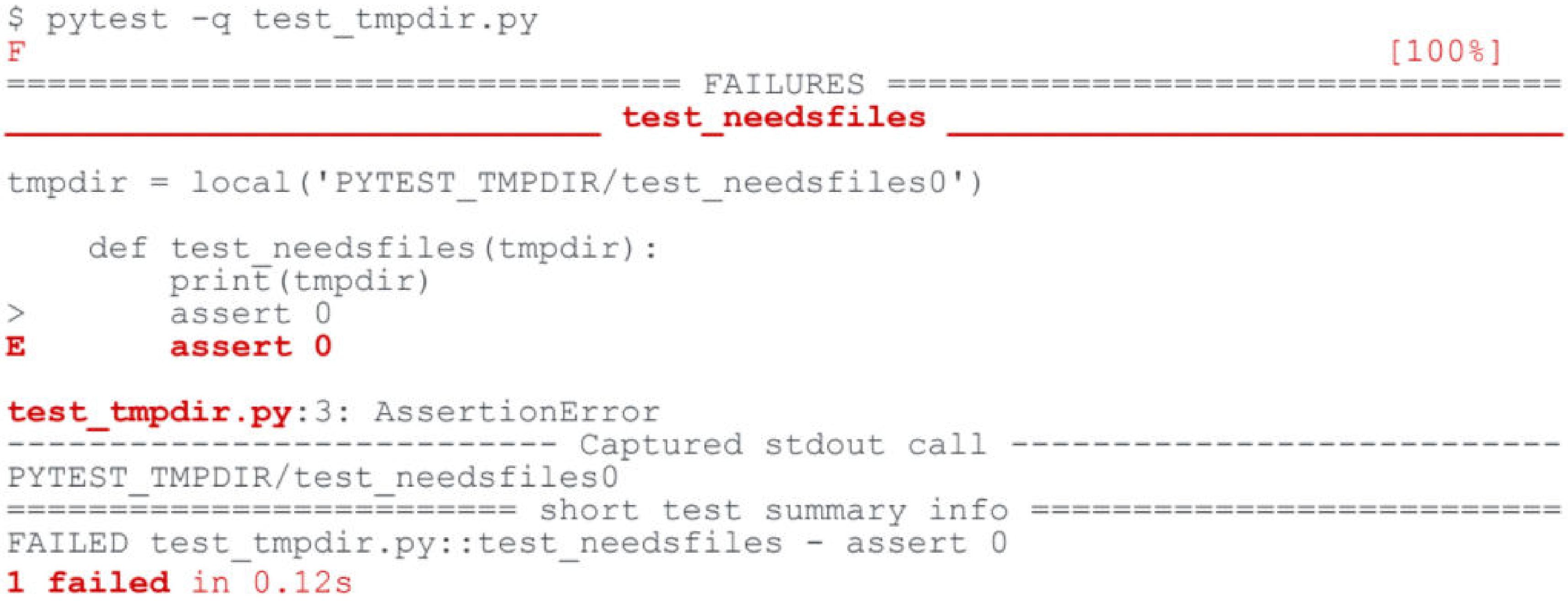
```
$ pytest
=============== test session starts ======================
platform linux -- Python 3.x.y, pytest-6.x.y, py-1.x.y,
pluggy-1.x.y
cachedir: $PYTHON PREFIX/.pytest_cache
rootdir: $REGENDOC_TMPDIR
collected 1 item

test sample.py F
[100%]

=============== FAILURES =================================
_______________________________ test_answer _____________

    def test answer():
>       assert func(3) == 5
E       assert 4 == 5
E        +  where 4 = func(3)

test sample.py:6: AssertionError
=============== short test summary info ==================
FAILED test sample.py::test answer - assert 4 == 5
=============== 1 failed in 0.12s ========================
```

Test for exceptions

```
# content of test_sysexit.py
import pytest

def f():
  raise SystemExit(1)

def test_mytest():
  with pytest.raises(SystemExit):
    f()
```

Temporary directory etc.

```
# content of test_tmpdir.py
def test_needsfile(tmpdir):
  print(tmpdir)
  assert 0
```



```
$ pytest -q test_tmpdir.py
F                                                    [100%]
================================= FAILURES =================================
_____________________________ test_needsfiles ______________________________

tmpdir = local('PYTEST_TMPDIR/test_needsfiles0')

    def test_needsfiles(tmpdir):
        print(tmpdir)
>       assert 0
E       assert 0

test_tmpdir.py:3: AssertionError
--------------------------- Captured stdout call ---------------------------
PYTEST_TMPDIR/test_needsfiles0
======================== short test summary info ===========================
FAILED test_tmpdir.py::test_needsfiles - assert 0
1 failed in 0.12s
```

Test fixtures

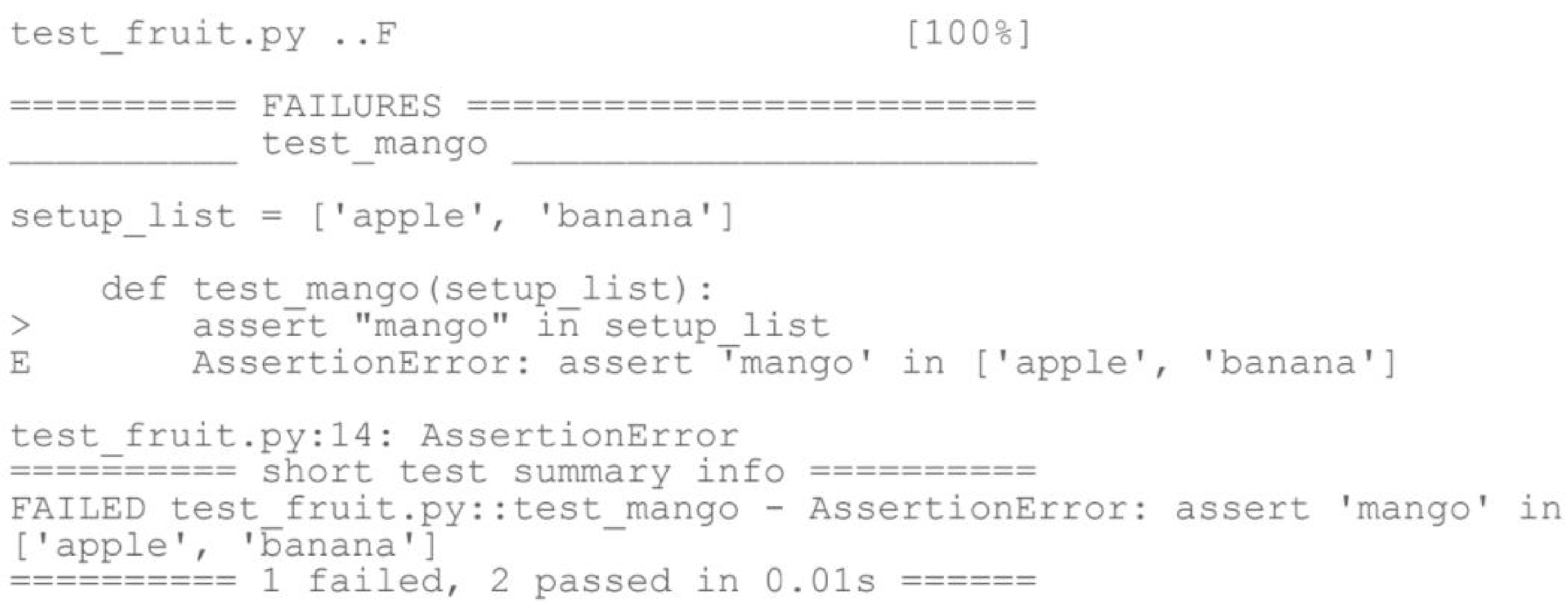
- Set up some data before test

- Remove after test
- Examples:
    - initialize dummy database
    - Create dummy users, files

Example: Test fixture

```
import pytest

@pytest.fixture
def setup_list():
  return ["apple", "banana"]

def test_apple(setup_list):
  assert "apple" in setup_list

def test_banana(setup_list):
  assert "banana" in setup_list

def test_mango(setup_list):
  assert "mango" in setup_list
```

Result: text fixture



```
test_fruit.py ..F                               [100%]

========== FAILURES ========================
__________ test_mango _______________________

setup_list = ['apple', 'banana']

    def test_mango(setup_list):
>       assert "mango" in setup_list
E       AssertionError: assert 'mango' in ['apple', 'banana']

test_fruit.py:14: AssertionError
========== short test summary info ==========
FAILED test_fruit.py::test_mango - AssertionError: assert 'mango' in
['apple', 'banana']
========== 1 failed, 2 passed in 0.01s ======
```

Conventions

- Test discovery starts from current dir or **testpaths** variable
    - Recurse into subdirectories unless specified not to
- Search for files name `test_*.py` or `*_test.py`
- From those files:
    - `test` prefixed test functions or methods outside of class
    - `test` prefixed test functions or methods inside `Test` prefixed test classes (without an `__init__` method)
- Also supports standard python `unittest`

Testing Flask Applications

- Create a `client` fixture - known to Flask
- Set up dummy database, temp dir, etc. in fixture
- Use `requests` library to generate queries

Fixture setup

```
import os
import tempfile
import pytest
from flaskr import create_app
from flaskr.db import init_db
```

```
@pytest.fixture
def client():
  db_fd, db_path = tempfile.mkstemp()
  app = create_app({'TESTING': True, 'DATABASE': db_path})

  with app.test_client() as client:
    with app.app_context():
      init_db()
    yield client

  os.close(db_fd)
  os.unlink(db_path)
```

Test example

```
def test_empty_db(client):
  """Start with a blank database."""
rv = client.get('/')
assert b'No entries here so far' in rv.data
```

Testing login and other features

```
def login(client, username, password):
  return client.post('/login', data = dict(
    username = username,
    password = password
  ), follow_redirects = True)

def logout(client):
  return client.get('/logout', follow_redirects = True)
```

```
def test_login_logout(client):
  """Make sure login and logout works."""
  username = flaskr.app.config["USERNAME"]
  password = flaskr.app.config["PASSWORD"]

  rv = login(client, username, password)
  assert b'You were logged in' in rv.data

  rv = logout(client)
  assert b'You were logged out' in rv.data

  rv = login(client, f"{username}x", password)
  assert b'Invalid username' in rv.data

  rv = login(client, username, f'{password}x')
  assert b'Invalid password' in rv.data
```

Evaluation

```
import pytest
import os.path

class TestWeek1PublicCases:
  # Test case to check if the contact.html file exists
  def test_public_case1(self, student_assignment_folder):
    file_path = student_assignment_folder + "contact.html"
    assert os.path.isfile(file_path) == True

  # Test case to check if the resume.html file exists
  def test_public_case5(self, student_assignment_folder):
    file_path = student_assignment_folder + "resume.html"
    assert os.path.isfile(file_path) == True
```

Summary

- Automated testing is essential to get confidence in design
- Regression testing:
  - ensure previously passed tests do not start failing
- Test generation process:

    - mix of manual and automated

Continuous testing essential for overall system stability