

# ITP2200

# Introduction to Software Testing

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# A note on exams and teams

Teams announced:

- Contact team members
- Establish processes: when do we meet, how do we decide things, how do we establish deadlines, announce delays, what happens if deadlines slip
- Team changes have to be approved
  - By the team
  - By myself



# A note on exams and teams



Be patient - communication online may be harder, take more time, everyone has to deal with this crisis

Keep deadlines – try to keep deadlines, let your team know if you will be delayed

Ask for help when needed – you're a team, I will help when required

Make plans, and be ready to change them.

CODE!

# Lecture 11

## Testing non-functional properties

# Introducing non-functional testing

We've looked at behaviour

- Unit testing – correctness of individual unit behaviour
- Integration testing – that all components interact correctly
- Regression testing – system still behaves correctly after changes

But two systems with similar behaviour don't necessarily have the same quality.

Example: racing and mountain bikes. Both bikes, but quite different.



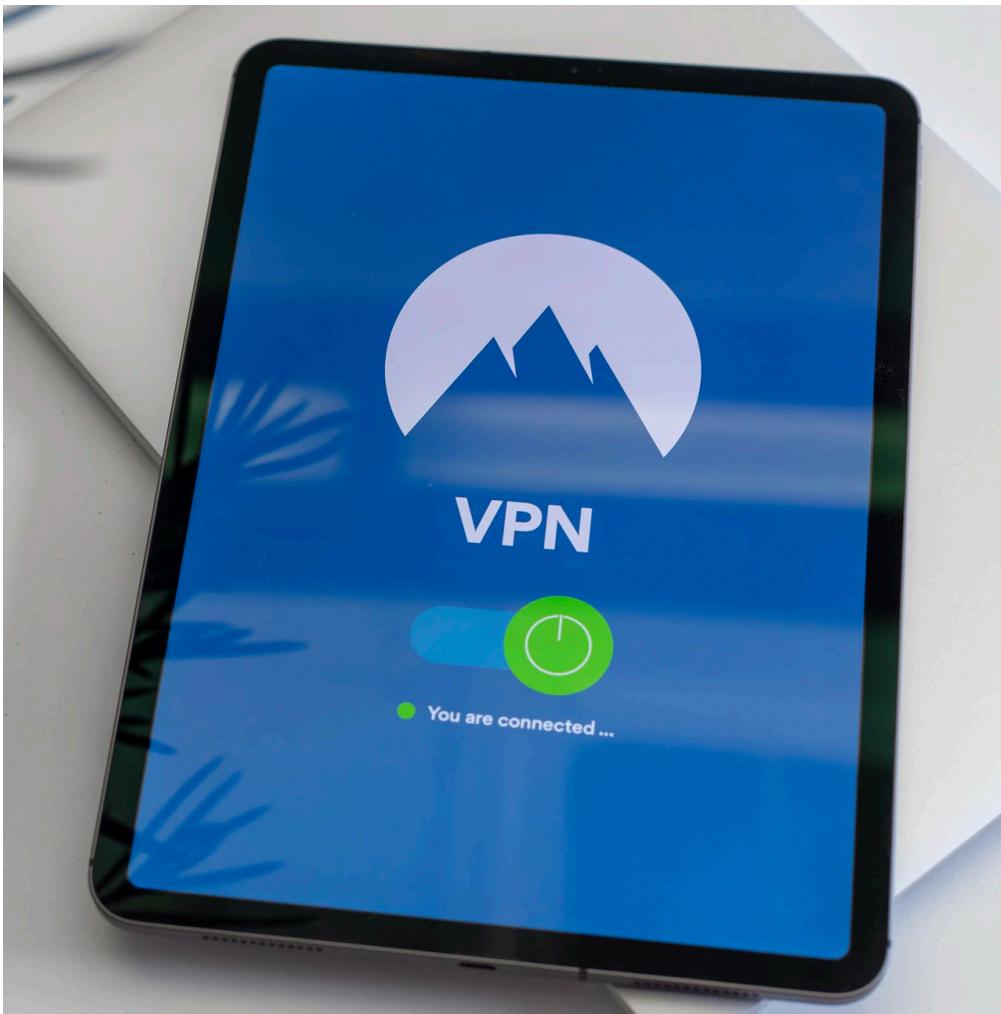
# Introducing non-functional testing

## Non-functional testing

- Testing the system under test (SUT), from the perspective of performance rather than functionality.
- Assessing the way a system operates, rather than the behaviour it exhibits.
- Connected to a wide set of non-functional requirements, both explicit and implicit



# Non-functional Testing



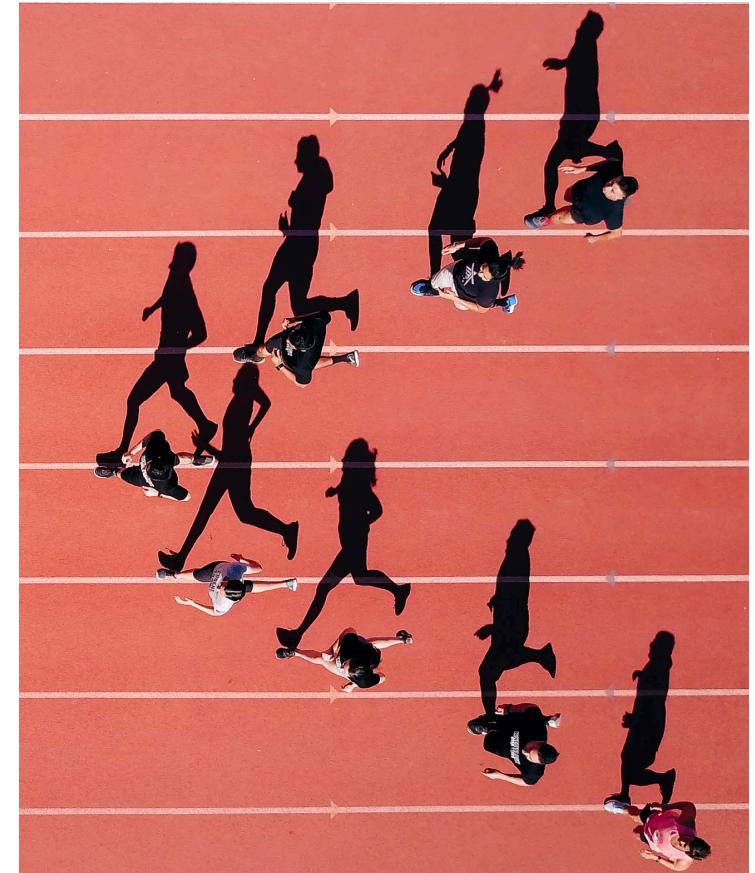
## Security:

- Can the appropriate users get access to the needed functionality?
- Can unauthorized users be prevented from having access?
- What data is accessible?
- Can the system be rendered unusable by some malicious input (for example, sql injections, denial of service attacks)?

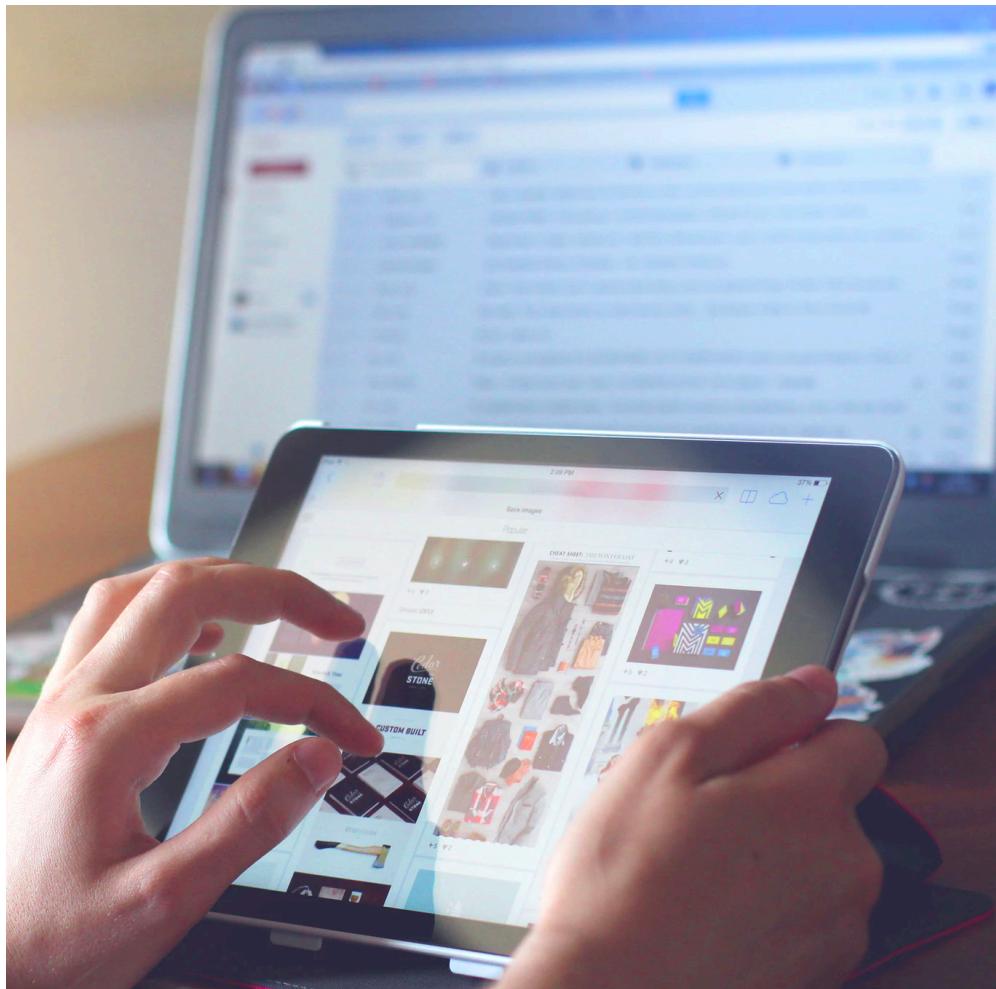
# Non-functional Testing

Scalability, stress, performance

- Performance - Time needed for a method to execute. Execution times, loading times, consumption of resources (battery, memory, processing power).
- Scalability – how does the system cope with an increase in users
- Stress – how does the system cope with extended use



# Non-functional Testing



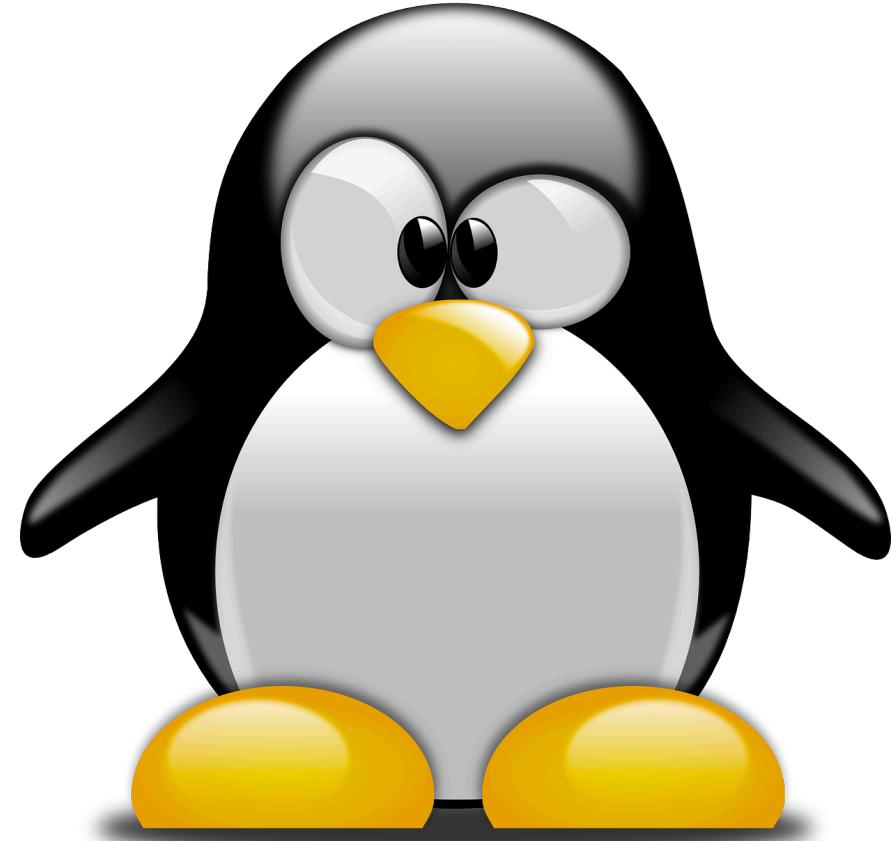
## Usability:

- Can the intended user use the system?
- Does the user find the system intuitive?  
Can the user employ all the functionality?
- Is the output presented in a way the user finds intuitive, familiar, appropriate for their purpose?

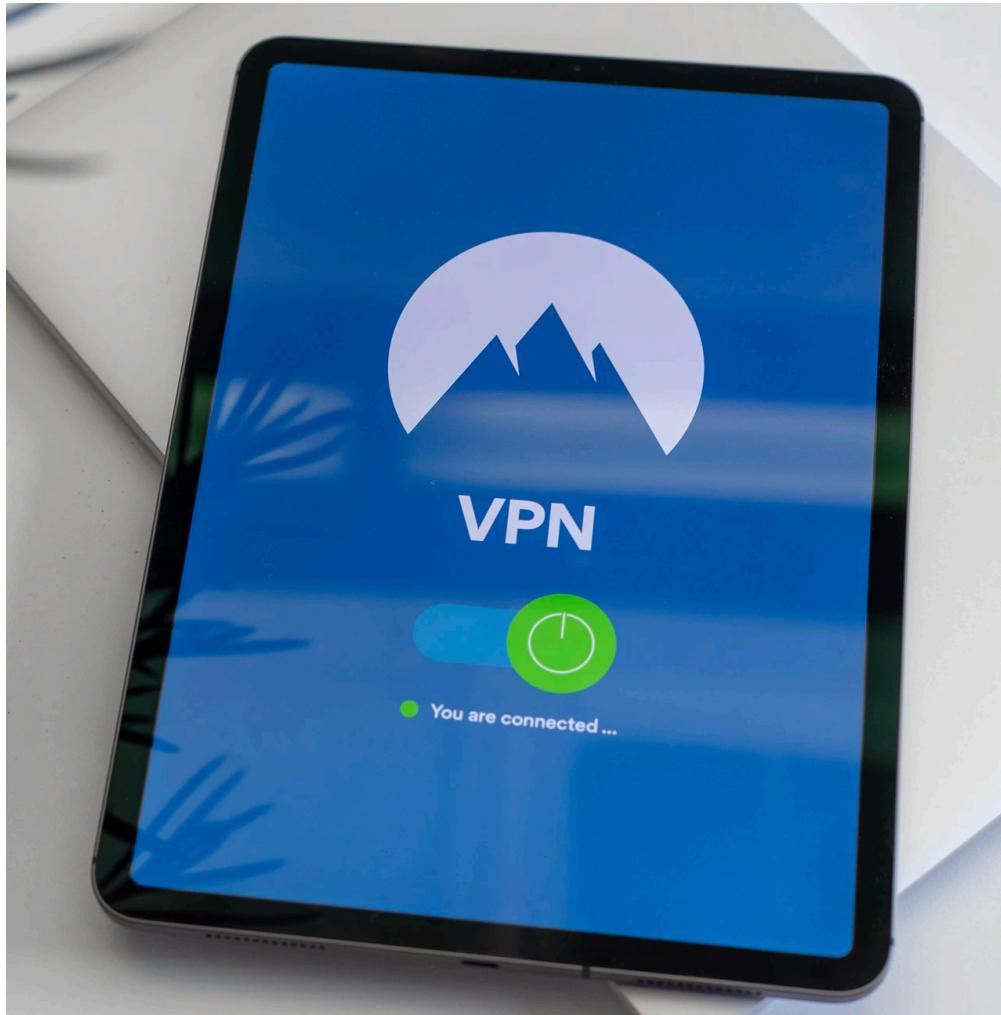
# So, how do we test for all of that?

Let's discuss methods for:

- Security Testing
- Scalability, Stress Testing
- Performance Testing
- Usability Testing



# Security Testing



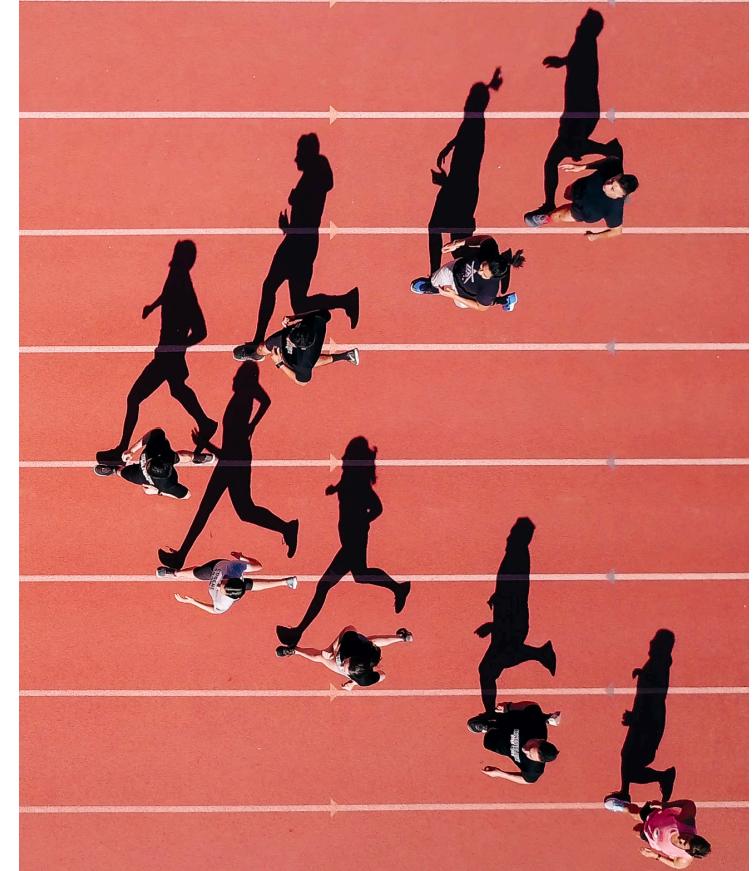
## Security:

- Mostly using human oracles, and a deep knowledge of the system
- Use cases can help clarify security requirements and help define boundaries
- Graphs can be used to define access and inform test design
- The problem is often observability – not easy to identify a security breach has taken place

# Performance, Scalability, Stress Testing

## Performance:

- Automated time measurements
- But may suffer problems (probes to measure performance may affect performance).
- Observability can also be an issue (especially on thread handling)
- Small drops in performance may have a major impact on scalability and stress testing.



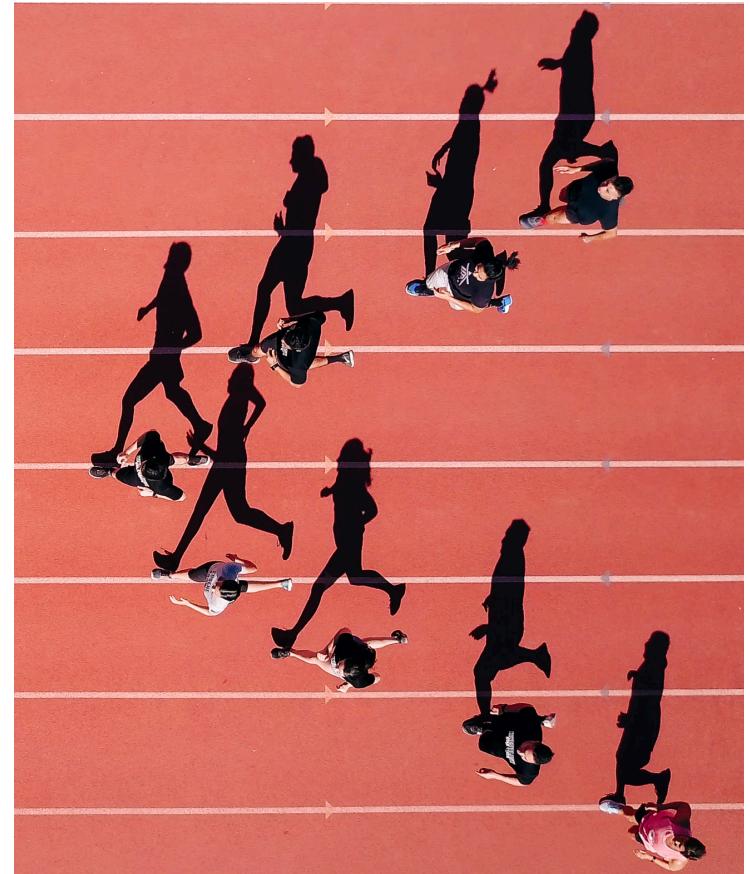
# Performance, Scalability, Stress Testing

## Scalability:

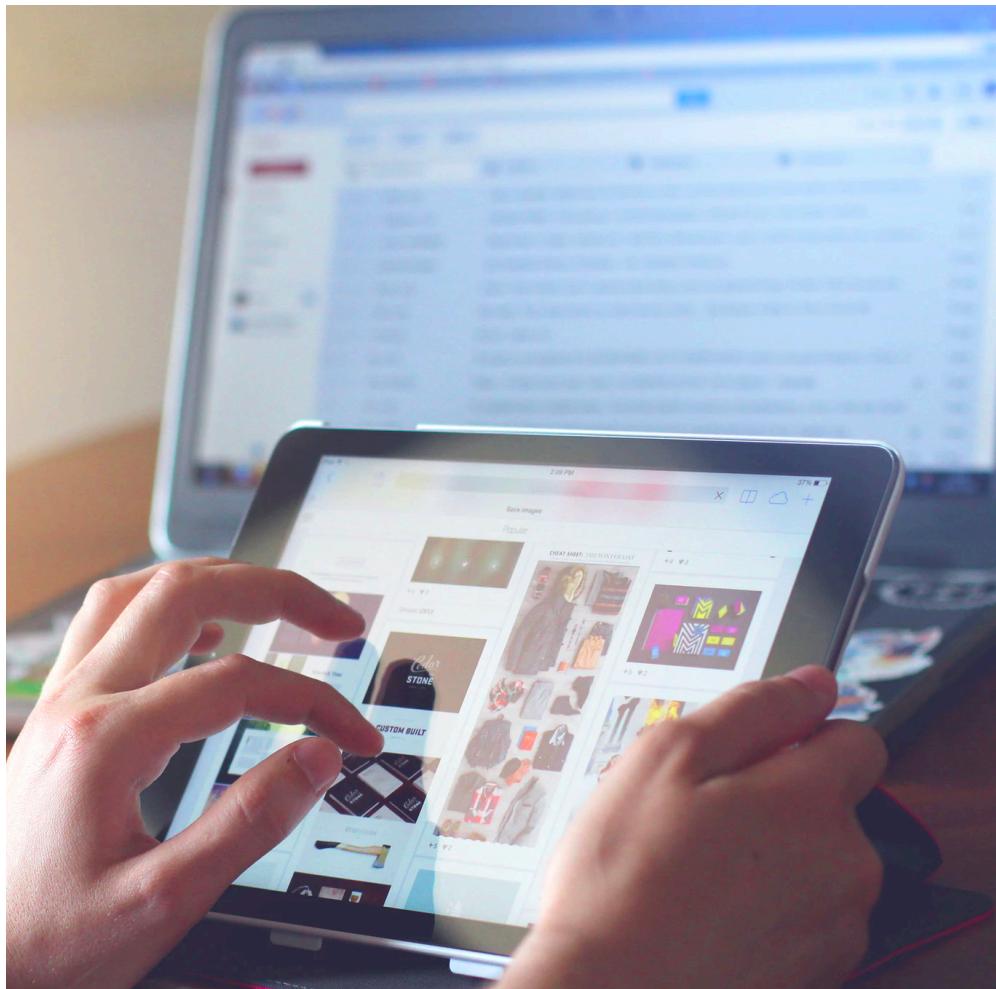
- Testing the SUT with a high number of users/transaction, large amounts of data, etc.
- Usually necessary for online systems

## Stress testing:

- Long term running of a system
- Observability and resource availability could be issues
- Often dependent on automated test cases



# Usability Testing



## Usability:

- Often relies on human oracles
- Tests can be run with some of the intended users: alpha and beta tests.
- Difficult to arrange, resource intensive, and often yielding hard to interpret or replicate results
- Dependent on how problem reporting is handled.

# Will this be on the exam?

Not unless you really want it to be.

Notice: all these concepts refer to more complex systems, with a high number of users, or with security concerns and responsibilities

These are closer to you than you think, but not as close as the exam.





Høyskolen  
Kristiania



Questions so far?

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