Application Testing

Benjamin Roberts

Level 4 Software Development

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# Introduction

This report covers my research into Testing Frameworks and Methodologies, undertaken as an upskilling exercise so I can expand my knowledge and toolkit for ensuring the quality of software I work on. This will cover:

* A **theory review** of various Testing Frameworks and Methodologies accepted by the industry (with references)
* Provide details on which **Frameworks and Methodologies** are **used within my team**
* Expand on this via reaching out to our dedicated IT Testing teams, who I know engage in more testing methodologies then my team do, which will allow a view of testing in the wider organisation

Also covered are my efforts to apply these Testing Frameworks and Methodologies. To do this I put together a Test Plan for testing a deployed version of an implementation of our Credit Decisioning system. Within this plan I cover:

* **System Testing** - conducted via the Postman software, which makes use of JavaScript test cases via an implementation of the Chai library for running test cases on the HTTP response received from a web application
* **Integration testing** – for testing that our Credit Decisioning system integrates with 3rd party API's successfully (i.e. no errors returned for multiple real-world scenarios)
* **Performance Testing** - via testing peak volumes the system can handle

***Note***: As showing specific workings of our Credit Decisioning system would be considered trade secrets, certain information (e.g. code showing data structures) will be censored.

To get started with this, I consulted our IT Development and Testing team leads for information on what methodologies and frameworks were used within the workplace. I approached these stakeholders as I knew they had a higher level of technical expertise then my team (who are a more hybrid team).

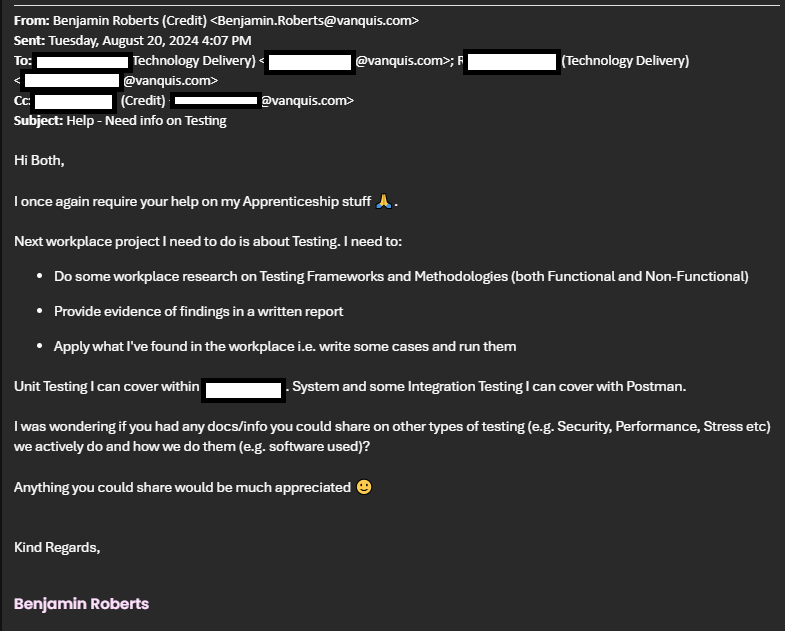


Figure 1 - Internal Email Communication with IT Development & Testing Leads (names redacted for privacy)

Below shows the response I got from the stakeholders. They provided suggestions of where to start with methodologies and frameworks for my theory review, along with suggestions of tools I could look at for conducting testing. Also was an invitation to discuss further in person.

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 2- Email Response from IT with starting point suggestions

With this starting point, I’ve broken down the theory review into multiple sections below.

# Testing Frameworks

Software Testing Frameworks are a set of guidelines or rules used for creating and designing test cases and are comprised of tools and practices used to run these test cases. These could be providing functionality to users for writing tests, methods of managing test data, processes for storing results and more (Smartbear, 2024b). Applied, these refer to the tools we use to conduct testing activities.

Various software and language libraries have been developed to support teams conducting testing. Some examples of each are covered below:

## Software

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tool** | **Description** | **Types of Testing used for** |
| Postman | A software designed to support teams with API development by providing tools to document and test API interfaces offered over the web (Postman, 2024).  Uses a version of the “Chai” Node.js library to provide functionality for Test cases from API responses. | * Integration * System * Performance * Negative/Destructive |
| JMeter | An open-source application built in pure Java designed for load testing functional behaviour and measuring performance (Apache, 2024) | * Integration * System * Performance |
| Selenium | Automated web browser input tool, allowing teams to create scripts that automate interaction with a Web App | * System * End to End * User Acceptance * Cross-Browser |
| Burp Suite | Provides a suite of tools for security testing web applications, used for identifying vulnerabilities within the application. Includes features for SQL Injection, Cross-site scripting and more (PortSwigger, 2024) | * Security |

Figure 3 - Testing Framework Software

## Language Libraries

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Language** | **Library** | **Functionality provided** |
| Java | JUnit | Unit Testing functionality, with integration with the IDE and Continuous Integration tools |
| Mockito | Mocking services, allowing certain method behaviour to be set to always return an expected result. |
| C# | NUnit | Unit Testing functionality, with integration with the IDE and Continuous Integration tools |
| moq | Mocking services, allowing certain method behaviour to be set to always return an expected result. |
| Javascript / Node.Js | Chai | Unit Testing functionality, with integration with the IDE and Continuous Integration tools |
| Python | Pytest | Unit Testing functionality, with integration with the IDE and Continuous Integration tools |

Figure 4- Testing Framework Language libraries

# Testing Methodologies

Software Testing Methodologies are various strategies/approaches used for testing an application for ensuring it looks and behaves as per requirements (SmartBear, 2024a). These form the strategic approach to how developers/teams will test a piece of software. The types of testing can be split into types:

1. **Functional**, including Unit, Integration, System and User Acceptable Testing
2. **Non**-**Functional**, including Performance, Security and Accessibility Testing

Aside from these different types of testing, an overall strategical plan for testing is required to be able to apply these different forms of testing effectively when developing software.

## Strategical Approach: Shift-Left Testing

To get started, I took up an offer from one of our technical IT Delivery Leads to discuss approaches to testing one-to-one in greater detail. I set up a Web Meeting for this:

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 5- Microsoft Teams meeting for discussing approaches to Software Testing

Our Delivery Lead gave me good information to get started on and recommendations on what to investigate. One highlight was the “Shift-Left” approach to testing. This is an approach that aims to perform testing earlier in the development cycle, rather than having isolated phases of development and testing (IBM, 2023).

Shift Left Testing is accomplished by using various kinds of testing that can be executed throughout the software’s development, as demonstrated in the figure below:

A diagram of a software development process

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Figure 6- Traditional view o Shift-Left testing, with various forms of testing applied (Wikimedia.org, 2024)

Here, we see high level requirements broken down as the software development cycle continues, until we get down to the design and coding levels. From there, we immediately start different forms of testing, therefore moving testing from the end of the lifecycle to be directly integrated with the development. This is the “V-Model”, which allows development team to verify early on that their solutions match the requirements provided and validate they solve the business problems that the software is intended to address (IBM, 2023).

A key benefit of moving testing earlier into the cycle like this is that it allows bugs/faults to be identified earlier in the software development process. Bugs/Faults found later in the process lead to more costs as the software needs to be sent back to the development teams to fix, or in a worst-case scenario can create production level incidents that can cost the business significantly (ether financially or reputationally). The below figure visualises how cost to fix bug/faults increases as they are found later in the process:

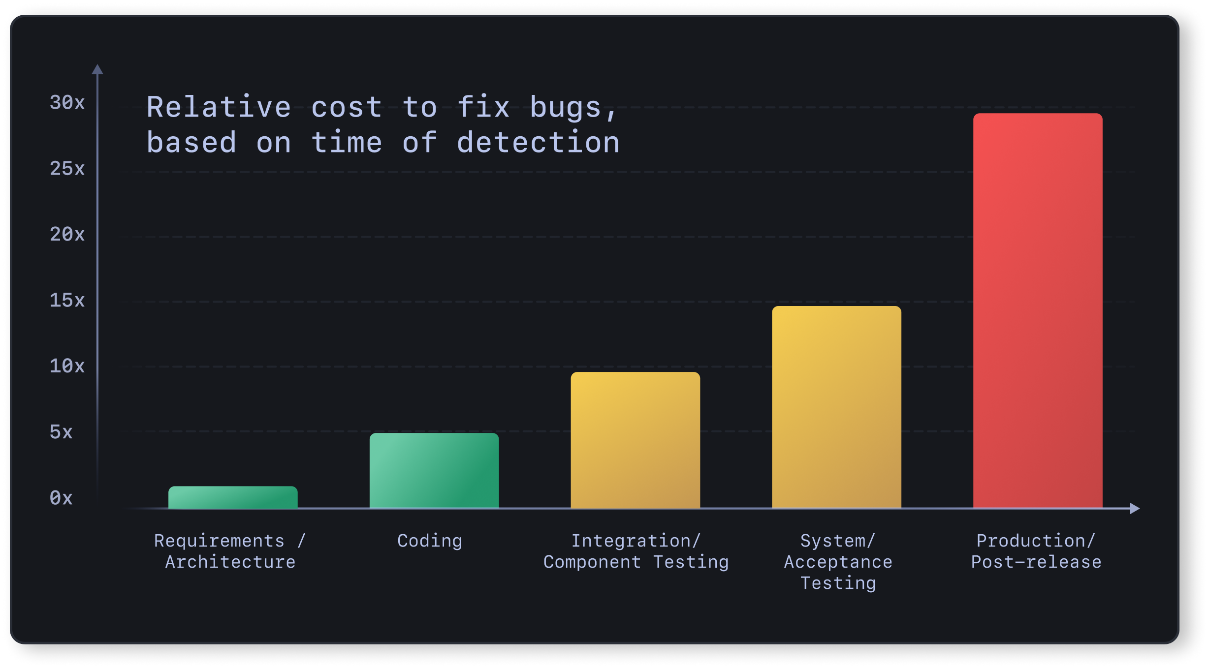


Figure 7 - Escalating costs of bugs/faults as they are found later in the Development process (Deepsource, 2019)

Dedicated end to end testing phases are still important under this strategy, but Shift-left allows potentially costly bugs to be found earlier in the process.

### Behaviour Driven Development

Behaviour Driven Development is one way to apply this shift left strategy by bringing user requirements directly into the development and testing processes and using them as a basis for writing test cases. The idea is to write test cases in a plain English language that bridges the gap between technical and non-technical stakeholders, which simplifies communicating test results and is effective for getting business approvals to move to deployment (North, 2006). The test cases then form requirements the development team can use to develop from and communicate the status of those features back to the business easily. Test cases are therefore considered very early in the software development cycle i.e. testing “shifts-left”.

When meeting with internal technical stakeholders who lead our testing teams, they advised this is something we apply internally in our test cases via the “**Gherkin**” language. Gherkin is a plain text language design to be easy for non-programmers to use while also being concise enough to write effective test scenarios that emulate real-world business use cases (SmartBear, 2023a). The syntax makes use of various keywords to structure the test case, which every line must start with (Cucumber, 2024). Common ones I observed in our internal plans are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Keyword** | **Meaning** |
| **Scenario/Example** | * “Scenario” is a synonym of “Example” i.e. Gherkin treats them as the same meaning * Used for describing a specific business rule the functionality under test is for |
| **Feature** | * Provides a high-level Description of a software feature (i.e. a piece of functionality to be delivered). * Useful for grouping related scenarios * Must always be the 1st Keyword |
| **Given** | * Provides the initial context of a test case * Idea is to put the system in a known state before any other interactions * Form the preconditions that must be met before executing a test case |
| **When** | * Describes an event/action taken by the user or system i.e. what the user/system would be doing when the test case is run |
| **Then** | * Describes the expected outcomes of the test case |
| **And** | * Used to join multiple “**Given**” statements * Also can be used to join multiple “**Then**” statements * Useful for making the test case more readable |
| **But** | * Similar to “**And**”, but can be used when the test case not intending for an action to happen e.g.   + *Then I should see something*   + *But I shouldn't see something else* |

Figure 8 - Table Breakdown of Gherkin Keywords (Cucumber, 2024)

Put together, a Gherkin test case example is:

A screenshot of a computer screen

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Figure 9- Generic example of a complete Gherkin Test case (SmartBear, 2023a)

I found in my organisation, our testing teams use Azure DevOps test plans, with the Gherkin language being used to structure the test cases. Below is an example of a Gherkin test case from one of our internal test plans:

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 10 - Example of a workplace Test case written in Gherkin language (with sensitive information redacted)

### Test Driven Development

Test Driven development is a precursor to Behaviour-Driven Development, with North (2005) using their experience with teaching Test Driven Development to develop the Behaviour-Driven Development methodology. It is similar in context due to that, although they are not mutually exclusive (Cucumber, 2024)

Visualised, the workflow looks like this:



Figure 11- Visual of Test Driven Development (IBM, 2024)

The approach works by:

1. Writing test cases for a feature before writing any code for the feature itself, knowing that the test cases will fail initially.
2. The Development will then write just enough code to allow the test case to pass, therefore bringing part of the testing earlier into the Software Development cycle.
   1. By writing the test cases upfront like this, the development team can maximise the code coverage.
3. Once these test pass, then the development team is free to refactor the code, which could be for optimisation or for conforming to coding standards set by the client.
4. With the Tests already in place, they are free to make these changes and rapidly re-run the tests to confirm their changes have not introduced a defect into the code.
   1. This also allows for quick regression testing of existing functionality once a new feature request comes in.

## Functional Testing

Functional Testing is about the application against the business requirements set e.g. does a specific feature perform per expectations (SmartBear, 2024a). Different forms of Functional testing are:

* Unit Testing
* System Testing
* Integration Testing
* User Acceptance (UAT) Testing
* Negative/Destructive Testing

Typically, there is an order to how these forms of Functional testing are done, as seen below:

A diagram of a software testing process

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Figure 12 - Typical Hierarchy to order different types of Functional Testing is conducted (GeeksForGeeks, 2024b)

### Unit Testing

Unit Testing involves testing small pieces of code in isolation, allowing the behaviour of the component under test to be proven without any dependency on other parts of the software (AWS, 2024). This is the typical 1st level of testing and is often performed by the development team (SmartBear, 2024a). The advantage of this is that it allows a developer to confirm that their written code performs the function it’s expected to without having to design specific test data to handle other components that could block access to the function under test.

My team do this kind of testing within our Credit Decisioning platform as a standard part of our development process. Each piece of functionality has multiple unit tests created for it to demonstrate every possible outcome the component under test could return.

**Test Cases**

Our internal Credit Decisioning engine uses a low code solution provided by a 3rd party supplier, which I’ve had prior training in. To expand my horizons, I’ve instead looked to conduct Unit Tests on a component from a previous personal project that was written in Java, allowing me to practice this form of testing in a more traditional coding space using the JUnit library.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Class** | **Type** | **Component Under Test (CUT)** | **Test Case (Gherkin)** |
| 1 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is -1  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be -20 |
| 2 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is 0  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be -20 |
| 3 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is 1  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be 10 |
| 4 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is 2  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be 10 |
| 5 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is 3  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be 20 |
| 6 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is 4  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be 20 |
| 7 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is 5  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be 30 |
| 8 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is 5  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be 30 |
| 9 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is 7  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be 18 |
| 10 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is greater than 7 (e.g. 8)  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be 18 |
| 11 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable is greater than 7 (e.g. 8)  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be 18 |
| 12 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable has a value that falls outside the provided business logic (e.g. -999)  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be -20 |
| 13 | Functional | Unit | Scorecards - e1b09\_score method | **Given** an applicant is applying for a loan  **When** they reach the Scorecard module  **And** the Champion Scorecard is run  **And** the value for the E1B09 variable has a NULL value  **Then** the output of “e1b09\_score” will be -20 |

Figure 13 - Unit Test cases

The below figure shows these test cases being applied in a JUnit class called **ChampionTest**, which calls the static “e1b09\_score” method from the Champion class:

A screenshot of a computer program

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Figure 14- Java JUnit representation of a Unit Test my team would write within our Credit Decisioning platform

Unit Tests work on the concept of Assertions, which define a TRUE/FALSE condition that must evaluate to TRUE for the Unit Test to pass. Different Frameworks provide various ways to define these Assertions, but a common one is “AssertEquals”, which tests if the output of the component under test equals an expected value. In this example, the 1st parameter passed into the “AssertEquals” method represents the expected value, while the 2nd parameter is the component under test. The method being passed in as the 2nd parameter returns a value back to “AssertEquals”, which can then determine if the test passes or fails by comparing the 2 parameters. Developer Tools then present the result back to the developer e.g. in our Credit Decisioning platform, this gets presented within a specific view available to the platform, seen below:

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 15- Unit Test Results as seen in our Credit Decisioning platform

Successful tests appear as regular text within this view, while failed tests will appear in red with a “FAIL” indicator next to them.

Once developed, Unit Tests can be run repeatedly. This makes them useful for confirming a component still works as intended if changes are made to it later e.g. in my team, we use them to confirm a component we’ve built works as expected before we arrange any code deployment to a pre-production environment for further rigorous testing.

### System Testing

Systems testing is done on a completely integrated system to check the developed software meets the original business requirements and is typically done after Unit and Integration testing (GeeksForGeeks, 2024b). This process is core for ensuring the final product can deliver value to the business.

Typically, this testing is done by a dedicated test team, rather than the developers (SmartBear, 2024a). This separation gives the testers independence to test the software from an impartial perspective (GeeksForGeeks, 2024b), which can allow them to find issues that may not occur to the development team.

If any gaps/faults between the system and the requirements are found, these are communicated back to the development team to investigate.

Regression testing can also be done as part of this, which involves re-running test cases on existing features to ensure they have not created new defects in existing functionality.

Below shows a flowchart for the Process:

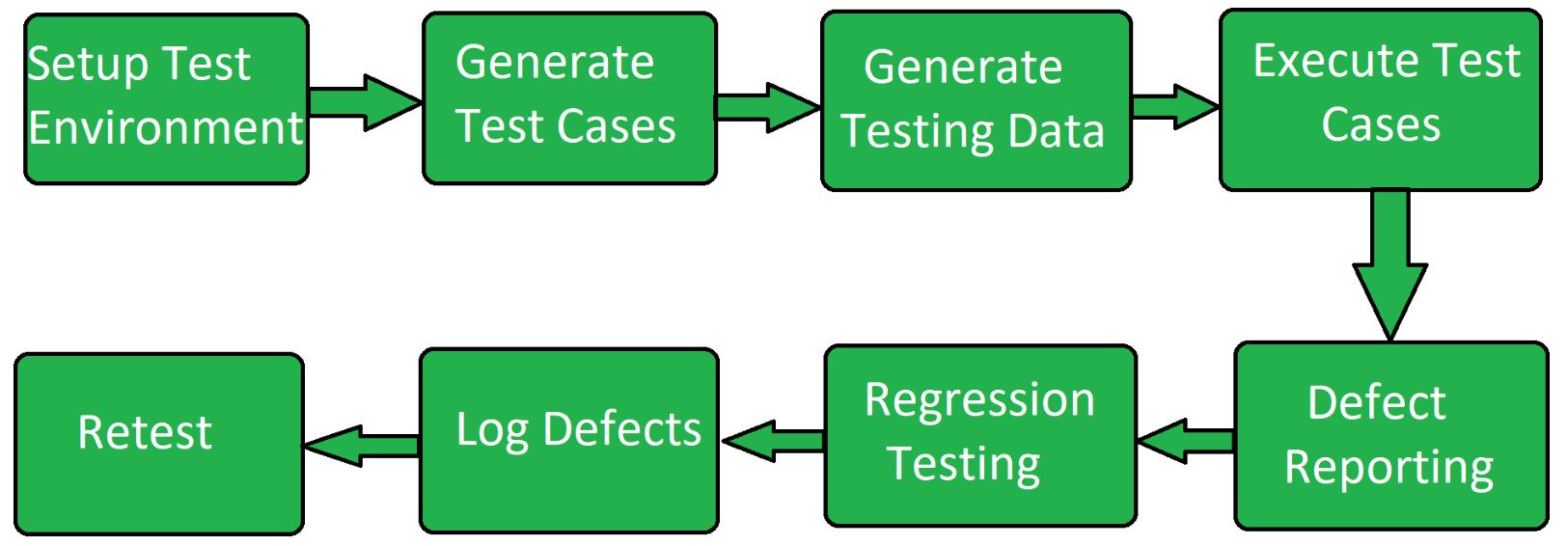


Figure 16 - Flowchart of the workflow for conducting System Testing (GeeksForGeeks, 2024b)

My team primarily uses the Postman software to conduct this kind of testing, specifically for its ability to send HTTP requests to API endpoints, which allows us to submit test cases to our Credit Decisioning engine. Our use case however is to rely on MI Files generated by the system that get loaded into a SQL Database. We use these files to validate the system works as expected via recreating the entire business logic in SQL.

Our current approach does not make full use of this software, as it has its own ability to run Test Scripts on the results of an API call, which can be used to conduct system testing e.g. the figure below is an auto-generated one to confirm the response received from a HTTP Service has the 200 status code, indicating a success:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Figure 17- Generic Postman Test to check HTTP Status Code received

**Test Cases**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Class** | **Type** | **Component Under Test (CUT)** | **Test Case (Gherkin)** |
| 1 | Functional | System | Policy Rule – Existing Customer Decline | **Given** a single applicant is applying for a loan **When** the applicant is an is an existing customer **And** the applicants name, current postcode and date of birth match exactly to the existing customer database **Then** that applicant will be declined  **And** a HTTP Status Code 200 shall be received **And** *[Redacted]* policy code shall be returned to the front-end system |
| 2 | Functional | System | Policy Rule – Exclusions Decline | **Given** a single applicant is applying for a loan **When** the applicant is on the exclusion list **And** the applicants name, current postcode and date of birth match exactly to the exclusion list **Then** that applicant will be declined  **And** a HTTP Status Code 200 shall be received **And** *[Redacted]* policy code shall be returned to the front-end system |
| 3 | Functional | System | Data – Existing Customer agreement | **Given** a single applicant is applying for a loan **When** the applicant is an is an existing customer **And** the applicants name, current postcode and date of birth match exactly to the existing customer database  **Then** a HTTP Status Code 200 shall be received  **And** the current agreement number for the applicant will be returned in the response |

**Note**: Exact response structure these tests expect are redacted as this is sensitive information.

Figure 18 - System Test cases

Before I could do anything, I needed some test data to match against (as a precondition for these tests to be valid). I have built functionality in the past within our Credit Decisioning system for loading data into the back-end database the components in these test cases use. This works by using a HTTP POST Request with a request body containing the data to load. The figure below shows this in practice:

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 19 - Using Postman to load Test data for System Testing

To run these cases, I also wrote functions in Postman’s Scripts tab to check the JSON Response received for the expected data specified in the test case (the structure of which is similar for all 3 cases). Using the 1st test case as an example, these work by:

1. Wrapping within the “pm.test” method, which Postman uses to capture the result for it’s graphical representation of the results
2. Parsing the JSON message received and committing to a JavaScript array
3. Using a forEach loop on the above array to check for the expected data outputs
4. Using the “pm.expect” method to return a PASS/FAIL result back to the Postman UI, which is presented to the user

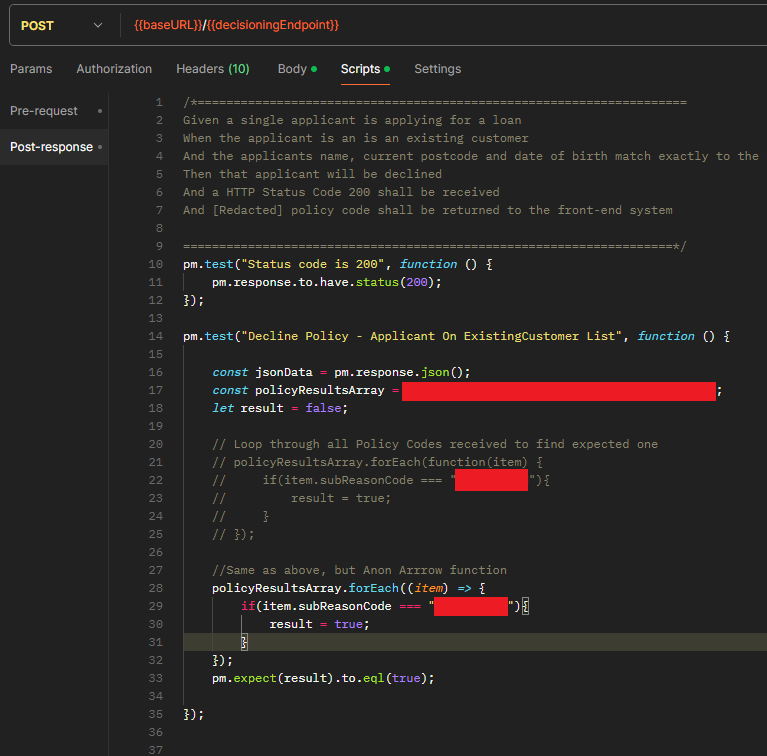


Figure 20 - Postman Test code in practice (with sensitive information redacted)

Once Postman is used to send an HTTP request, these test cases are run automatically and presented in a menu, as seen below for my 3 test cases:

A black screen with a green border

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Figure 21 - Results for System Test Case 1

A black surface with white text

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Figure 22 - Results for System Test Case 2

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generated

Figure 23 - Results for System Test Case 3

By using Postman’s functionality for Test Scripts like this, I see an opportunity to improve how my team conducts testing. System testing is core to use because it validates the business logic we implement performs as expected. Our current approach of relying on MI files loaded into a SQL database however creates an overhead due to the time it takes to receive and load the files into a database. This creates inefficiency and slows down testing. We may be able to use Postman like this to better automate our testing.

### Integration Testing

Integration Testing tests the interface between 2 systems or modules, looking for potential issues that would impact the functionality of both systems/modules. This is typically done after Unit Testing and before System Testing (GeeksForGeeks, 2024a). Unit Tests would instead make use of mocking services to force specific responses from integrated systems where the components under test would require them, which keeps the scopes of the test scenarios separate.

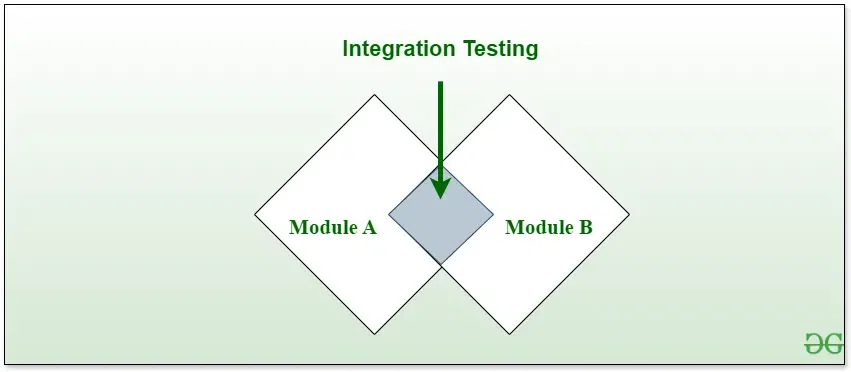


Figure 24- Visual Representation of Integration Testing (SmartBear, 2024a)

An applied example would be testing the communication one system has with integrated web services e.g. our internal Credit Decisioning engine integrates with API’s offered by the 3 main credit bureaus in the UK: Experian, TransUnion and Equifax. These providers return data on a person’s Credit file, which can be used for assessing a person’s credit worthiness in a more informed manner then solely relying on data provided by a person or from internal data the business holds.

For the benefits of the example to materialise however, the business needs a degree of confidence that the Credit Decisioning system can retrieve a proper response from the source API. Test cases therefore need to cover:

1. A successful connection can be made to the credit bureau API
2. The data returned is per expectations, based on the input provided e.g. if a person were to provide multiple addresses, the decisioning engine sends all of them to the credit bureau API and all are searched on the credit bureau’s service
3. The response from the credit bureau API can be successfully interpreted by the originating system

**Test Cases**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Class** | **Type** | **Component Under Test (CUT)** | **Test Case (Gherkin)** |
| 1 | Functional | Integration | DelphiSelect (Quotation) Integration | **Given** a single applicant is applying for a loan **When** a single address is given on their application **And** the applicant is not declined on any pre-bureau policy rules **Then** the system will make an HTTP API call to Experian DelphiSelect **And** a successful Response will be received  **And** this success will be logged in the Decisioning engine response |
| 2 | Functional | Integration | DelphiSelect (Quotation) Integration | **Given** a single applicant is applying for a loan **When** multiple addresses are given on their application **And** the applicant is not declined on any pre-bureau policy rules **Then** the system will make an HTTP API call to Experian DelphiSelect **And** a successful Response will be received  **And** this success will be logged in the Decisioning engine response |
| 3 | Functional | Integration | DelphiSelect (Quotation) Integration | **Given** joint applicants are applying for a loan **When** multiple addresses are given on their application **And** the applicant is not declined on any pre-bureau policy rules **Then** the system will make an HTTP API call to Experian DelphiSelect **And** a successful Response will be received  **And** this success will be logged in the Decisioning engine response |

Running these cases is the same process as the System tests, just with different data points and slightly different Javascript code e.g. for my 1st test case, the below code was used:

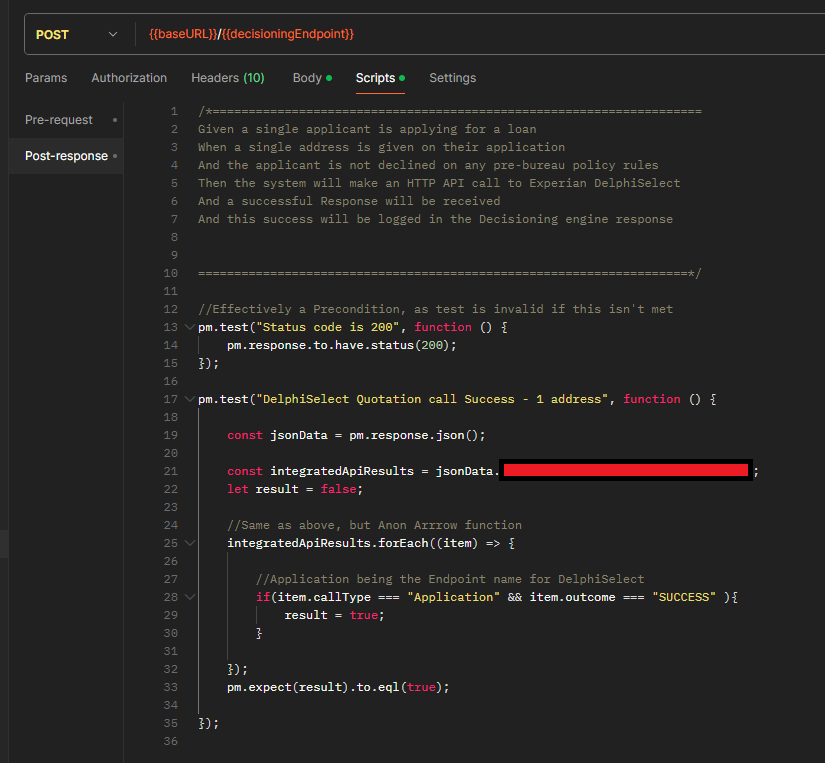


Figure 25 - Integration Test case 1 - JavaScript code

As I’m checking the same field in the response each time, I’m able to reuse this test code; only the data inputs need to change between tests.

One issue I ran into however was the initial all failed my test case (with the “Status Code is 200” just being used as a precondition:

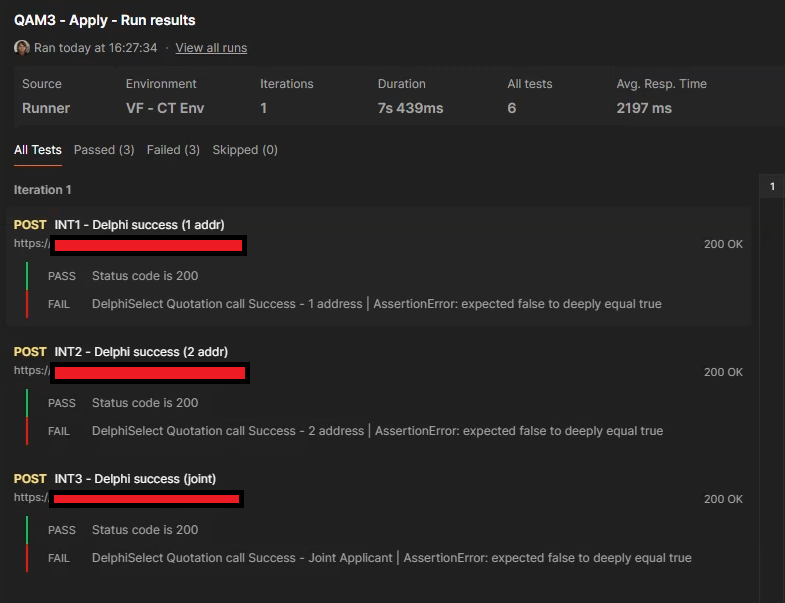


Figure 26- Initial run of Integration tests showing failures

The issue that caused this is that the system under test caches the responses it receives from the Integrated API’s (in this case, the DelphiSelect integration under test). This means when the same test data is re-used, the system will re-use this case rather than make a new HTTP call to the integrated API. Normally this is used as a cost-saving measure, but here it presents a barrier to repeatable test cases.

To handle this, I made use of functionality in the engine to delete cache records, which basically works by using a DELETE HTTP records to clear records based on provided data in the request (the specifics of how this works being redacted information). These are used to clean up the test data after running these cases:

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 27- DELETE HTTP Requests added to clean up test data preventing repeatable testing

After I added these clean up steps to remove previously cached data that could skew the test results, my test cases passed:

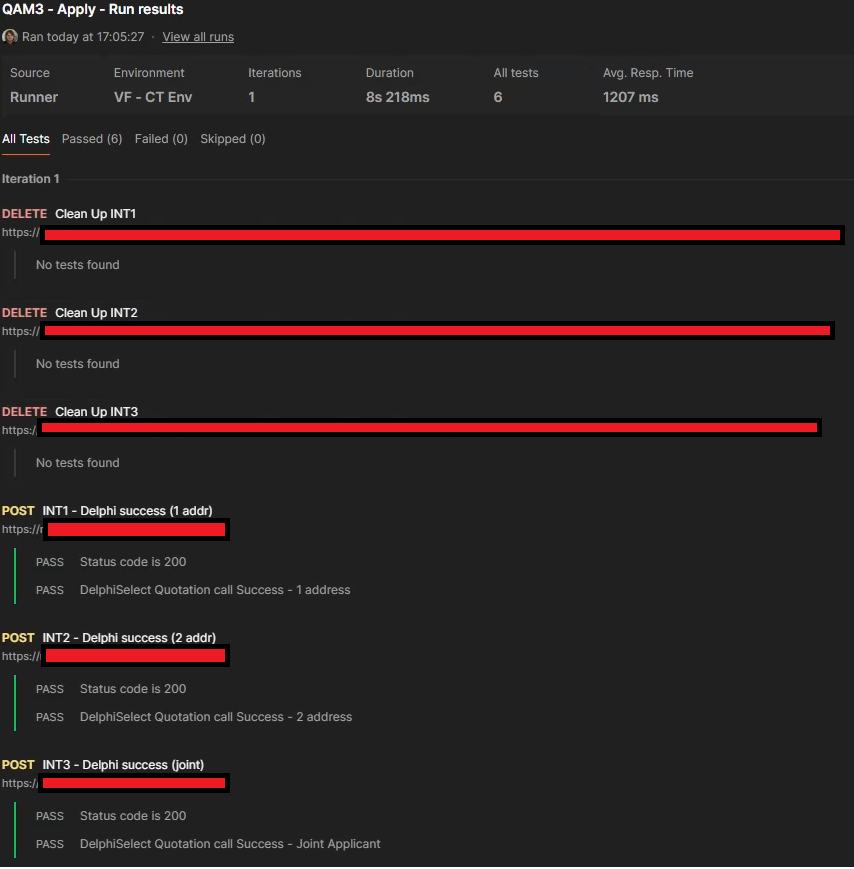


Figure 28- Integration Test cases passing after clean up steps added

## Non-Functional Testing

Non-Functional Testing focuses on the operational aspects of the software, rather than the features of the software e.g. testing how the software performs with multiple users in parallel (SmartBear, 2024a). Types of testing that fall under this are:

* Performance Testing
* Load Testing
* Security Testing (Penetration)
* Portability Testing
* Scalability Testing
* Recovery Testing

(GeeksForGeeks, 2024d)

For this project, I’ve conducted some of these test types on the Credit Decisioning system my team maintains:

### Performance Testing

Performance Testing checks that the system/application performs per expectations under expected workloads (GeeksForGeeks, 2024c). One applied example is requiring the system/application to respond to user input within a reasonable amount of time (the threshold for this would be set as part of the requirements gathering stage of the software development process). This example was relevant to a recent project I worked on, which required our Credit Decisioning system to be able to respond to HTTP requests within 7 seconds for the vast majority of requests, otherwise we risked losing potential customers.

The Postman Software I used for my Functional Tests have started to provide functionality for Performance Testing. Strangely though, this functionality is not available on the “Enterprise” Plan my organisation uses, despite being available on lower-level plans:

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Figure 29 - Postman Software plans, showing Performance Testing features not being available on the Enterprise plan (Postman, 2024)

To work around this, I had to reach out to the helpdesk of the Postman software to see if there was any option to get this feature on the Enterprise plan. I got an email reply saying it was possible to raise an “Early Access” request:

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Figure 30 - Postman Support ticket about Early Access to Performance Testing feature

As there was no additional costs to requesting this feature, I chose to raise that request.

**Test Cases**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Class** |  | **Type** | **Scope** | **Test Case (Gherkin)** |
| 1 | Non-Functional |  | Performance | **Average Response Times** | **Given** the system is under load  **When** HTTP Requests are sent to the Decisioning Endpoint  **And** the request type is for a credit quotation offer  **And** the final decision returned in the responses is “Accept”  **Then** the average response time of the system will be <= 7 seconds |
| 2 | Non-Functional |  | Performance | **Response Times – 90th Percentile** | **Given** the system is under load  **When** HTTP Requests are sent to the Decisioning Endpoint  **And** the request type is for a credit quotation offer  **And** the final decision returned in the responses is “Accept”  **Then** response times of the system will be <= 7 seconds at the 90th Percentile (i.e. 90% of requests are <= 7 seconds) |

Once this Early Access request was completed, I was able to access this functionality via the “Run Collection” feature in Postman, which allows requests to be run in bulk:

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 31- Demonstrating Postman’s "Run Collection" feature

Selecting this opens the collection runner. Shown below is the Performance tab, which enables Postman to conduct Performance testing. Multiple profiles are offered, which allows different types of testing to be conducted e.g. the “fixed” configuration I’ve used for these tests will configure the tool to run my HTTP requests with 5 users in parallel for 10 minutes (with the amount of users and length of the test configurable). There are also alternative run modes e.g. a “ramp up” mode exists that start with few users and adds more as the test run continues. For these test cases however, the fixed mode was sufficient.

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 32- Configuring Postman's collection runner for my Performance Tests

Once started, Postman provides a line chart visualisation to show the results of the collection run e.g. the figure below is plotting the average API response time against the time the test was run. Summary details are also provided per HTTP requests used in the run (e.g. I only used 1, so only 1 is present). This presents final summary stats on performance time e.g. average, min, max and 90th percentile.

A graph on a black background

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Figure 33 - Visualisation of Postman Performance testing results

These final totals give me the statistics I need for my test cases. In them I can see that both the average response time and the 90th percentile response time were below 7 seconds (i.e. 7000 milliseconds), so I can say my test cases passed.

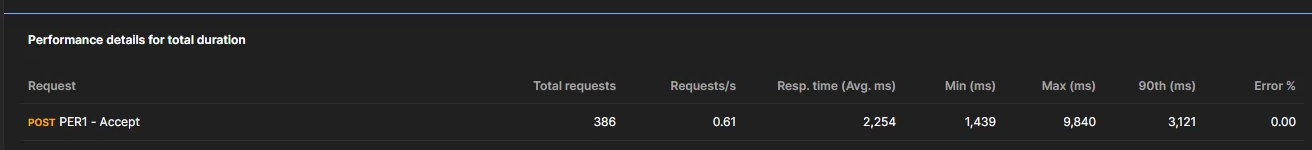


Figure 34 - Focus on final statistics of Performance Test run

Postman also allows these results to be exported, allowing copies to be retained for auditing purposes. I’ve exported a copy of the results and have included a copy of the output in [Appendix A](#_Appendix_A_–).

A screenshot of a black screen

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Figure 35 - Exporting Performance testing results to a PDF file

### Load Testing

Load Testing is like Performance testing (often being grouped into it) but has a more specific scope. It focuses on the system being able to perform as expected when multiple requests are being made to the system e.g. 10+ users are attempting to use the same application in parallel. Failure of a system to pass this can be catastrophic e.g. (Smartbear SoapUI, 2024) details a case of the airline United failing to cope with load, forcing them to group flights globally for about an hour.

In my team’s case, this means that our Credit Decisioning service needs to be able to handle multiple applications for credit coming in from different people at the same time. Failing to do so means we’re unable to service those potential customers, who could look elsewhere for credit, resulting on lost revenue opportunities for us.

The same Postman functionality I used for my Performance testing also enables Load testing by simulating multiple HTTP requests being sent in parallel.

**Test Cases**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Class** | **Type** | **Scope** | **Test Case (Gherkin)** |
| 1 | Non-Functional | Load | **Parallel HTTP Requests** | **Given** the system is under load  **When** HTTP Requests are sent to the Decisioning Endpoint  **And** multiple requests are being sent in parallel  **Then** the system will accept requests from a maximum of 25 requests in parallel  **And** the HTTP Status Code 200 will be returned for all requests |

Using the same Postman functionality from my Performance tests, I’ve set up a test run appropriate to this test case:

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 36 - Load Testing configuration used

To meet the requirements of the test case, this set up will:

* Use the “ramp up” profile, which will start the run from a low number of users and incrementally increase the number of parallel users as the test run continues
* Use a total of 25 users in parallel, with the ramp up starting from 5 users
* Run the test collection for a total of 10 minutes

The results from this run are summarised below:

* The Gray line on the visualisation created, which shows the load starting from a low number of users (i.e. the initial 5), then ramp up to the 25 users set out in the test case.
* Blue represents the average response time for successful requests
* Red indicates errors, which can be used here to judge the success/failure of the test case

A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

Figure 37 - Load Testing - results visualisation

We can see the red line increases, indicating an error occurred at some point during the test run. Hovering over the diagram within Postman provides more information e.g. the figure above shows that a HTTP 429 Too Many Requests error occurred, which indicates the test run sent more requests to the platform then the system under test was able to support (Mozilla, 2024).

Postman also has a separate “Errors” visualisation created as part of the test run, which provides further detail on the types of errors encounters. For my test case however, I only received the single HTTP 429 error.

A screenshot of a computer

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This indicates that the systems (in its current environment) could break under the load of 25 users, so by the exact wording of my test case, that is a failure. The environment the system is deployed to would need to be re-scaled for it to work as expected under this test load. From a business point of view, that means committing additional computing resources (and therefore costs) to meet this requirement.

Like the performance tests, the full version of these result has been exported to a PDF file, which has been loaded into [Appendix B](#_Appendix_B_–).

### Security Testing (Penetration)

Security Testing (also called Penetration Testing) is about discovering vulnerabilities within the application that a malicious user could take advantage of for various ends e.g. accessing user data, sabotage etc (UK Cyber Security Council, 2024). By this definition, Security Testing is critical for a commercial application as not testing for vulnerabilities can lead to exploitation e.g. my employer is within the banking industry, so security risks could lead to exposure of personal data or transactional data (Pahuja, 2024). The impact of such a leak can have reputation, regulatory and even legal consequences for our organization if a gap is left.

One key disadvantage of Security Testing in comparison to other methods however is the complexity involved. Conducting this testing requires specialised knowledge to conduct this type of testing (GeeksForGeeks, 2024e). For example:

* Strong knowledge of the code languages used and known vulnerabilities
* Knowledge of common attack vectors e.g. SQL
* Compliance standards an application/system must be held to (either as good practice or for regulatory reasons)

Specialised tools do exist to support this testing e.g. Burp Suite is a powerful one I found while researching frameworks for security testing (PortSwigger, 2024), however this is a licensed product.

Due to these points, the responsibility of Security testing is not something directly handled by my team. We have specialised teams to conduct this kind of testing internally. Our 3rd party supplier for our Credit Decisioning system also have their own teams and assurances on security (details of which are trade secrets). I’ve descoped conducting this testing from this report because of this.

# Conclusion

Testing forms a critical part of the Software Development Lifecycle, as it ensures that the software/system developed is of a quality that brings value to the business/clients and achieves the requirements it set out to do. Many frameworks have been developed over time to provide tools to development teams to enable this.

Bringing testing as early on into the development life cycle has been the approach of agile teams, per the “Shift-Left“ strategy. While this can incur upfront costs (e.g. additional dev/test resources needed to start a development), doing this helps ensure software quality earlier on in the development cycle and mitigates the risk of testing becoming a secondary concern as project deadlines approach. Upfront cost can also be offset by the increased cost that a bug/defect can have if it is found later in the development process e.g. a bug found in a Test environment is much cheaper than Production, as shown in (Deepsource, 2019).

The number of different types of testing devised is huge, beyond what is covered in this report. No test plan can rely solely on one/a few forms of testing, as different viewpoints are considered by different test types e.g. Unit Testing attempts to remove integration with other components from its scope, so potential defects in integration could be missed by relying on this alone; integration testing would also be needed. A well-rounded test plan therefore must consider multiple methodologies to create confidence in the quality of the software.

# Appendices

## Appendix A – Exported PDF Report of Performance Testing results

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## Appendix B – Exported PDF of Load Testing Results

A screenshot of a graph

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