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# Introduction

## Revision History

### Version 1.0

The first release, it is published online before the deadline.

## Purpose and Scope

This Integration Test Plan Document aims at pointing out how to accomplish integration tests. Developers, testers and, in general, all the people involved in the development of the PowerEnjoy System should read this document before starting testing of the integration of components.

This document aims at explaining to the development team what to test, in which sequence, which tools are needed for testing, and which stubs/drivers/oracles need to be developed.

## List of Definitions and Abbreviations

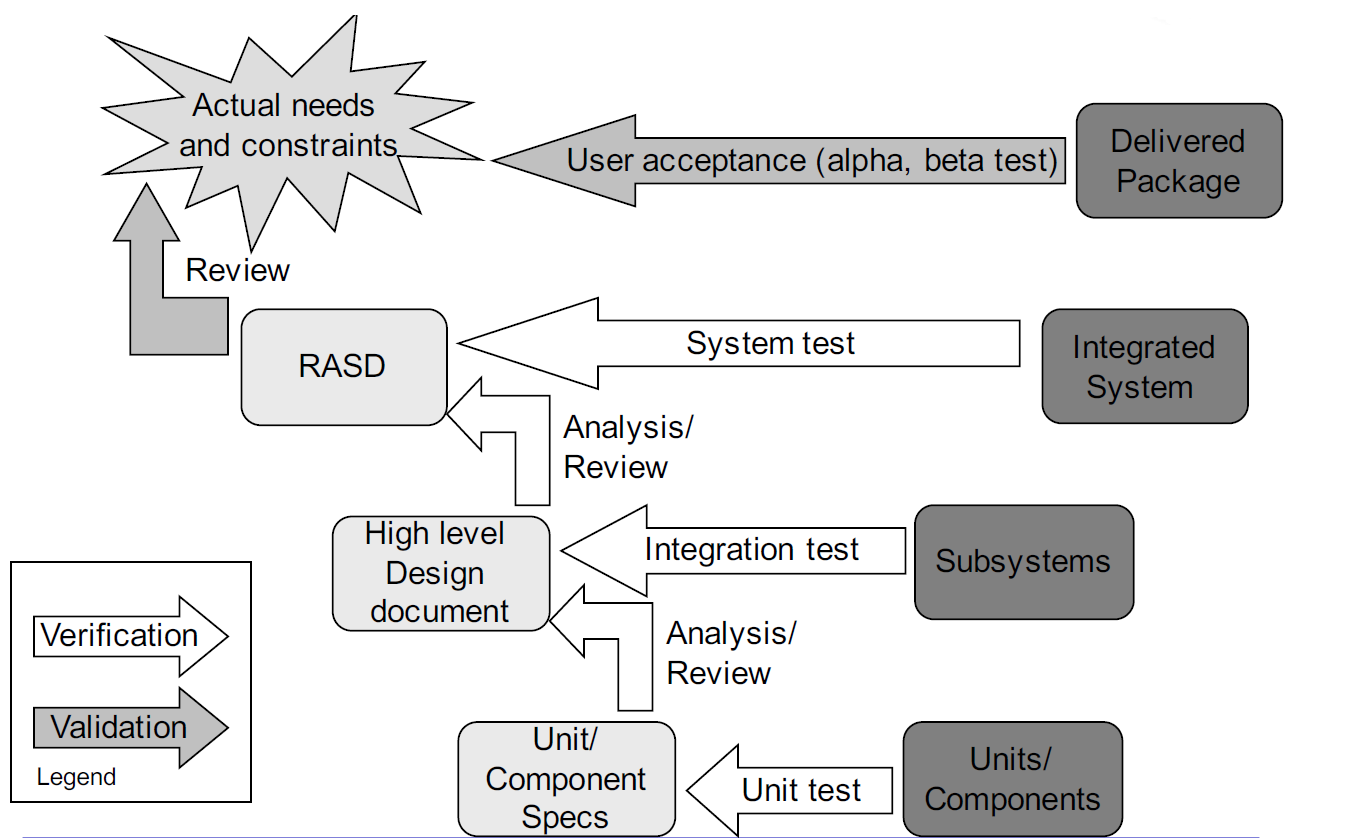
* BL: Business Logic
* ITPD: Integration Test Plan Document
* DD: Design document;
* ER: Entity-Relationship diagram;
* RASD: Requirements Analysis and Specification Document;
* JSE: Java Serial Edition;
* JEB: Java Enterprise Bean;
* REST: REpresentantional State Transfer;
* RESTful service: REST compliant service;
* UX: User eXperience;
* JEE: Java Enterprise Edition;
* JAX-RS: Java API for RESTful web Services;
* JBOSS: JEE open source application server;
* JPA: Java Persistence API;
* Cordova: mobile cross-platform development framework;
* PhoneGap: mobile cross-platform development framework that works over Cordova;
* JSP: Java Server Pages.

## List of Reference Documents

* Specification Document: Assignments AA 2016-2017.pdf;
* RASD v1.1 Document;
* Design Document v1.0;
* Example Design Documents from previous years;

# Integration Strategy

## Entry Criteria



We are to design and plan the Integration Test, that aims to verify that software component work with each other and cooperate in the right and expected way.

Hence, it is supposed that each component works well individually and this can be formally proved with Unit Tests.

We assume that Low-level code is already tested, functions of every component are covered with unit tests, with mainly a white-box approach.

## Elements to be integrated

Starting from a high-level view, it is necessary to integrate and test software tiers in the main server: clients with the web tier, web tier with the business logic tier, and this one with the persistence manager and the database. It is also necessary to test interaction between external handlers and corresponding controllers. In a more low-level view, it is necessary to integrate every controller with related ones for example the Search Controller with the Map Controller.

It is also necessary to test the interaction between controllers developed in the car software, and between cars and server.

In order to find the components that must be integrated, we should analyse their dependencies.

These are the dependences in the main server:



SearchController.findCars calls:

* CarController.getLocation;
* CarController.getBatteryLevel;
* CarController.isPlugged.



SearchController.getMap calls:

* MapController.getMap.













These are the dependences in the car server:



## Integration Testing Strategy

For testing, we choose the bottom-up approach. Since there is not an old system to support, the project will be built up starting from the ground up.

By choosing bottom-up approach, it is possible to test integration of components as they are ready, with no further delay. By testing in an incrementally fashion, we make it easier to track bugs. Another consequence of the fact that we use a bottom-up approach is that no stubs are needed.

## Sequence of Component – Function Integration

### Software Integration Sequence

Components have to start to be integrated starting from low-level ones.

This process brings to different higher-level and integrated sub-systems.

Every integration test in each section can be performed in parallel with the others.

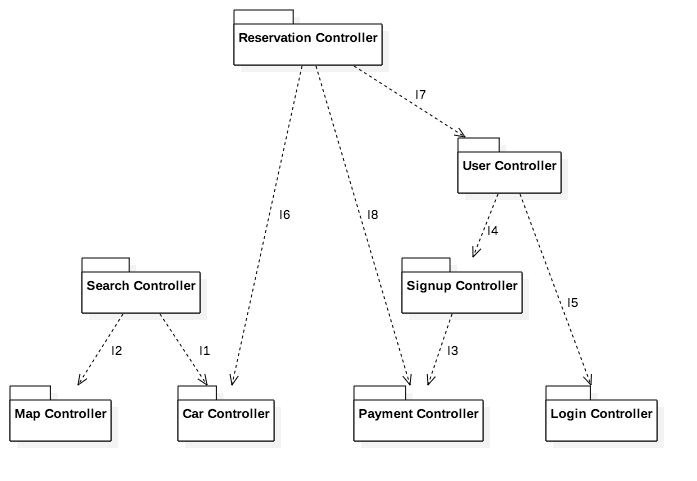
We suppose that the communication with external handlers, namely between search-on-a-map handler and the Map Controller, and between Payment Handler and Payment Controller, has been already performed while testing single components.

#### Main Server Business Logic Components Integration

These are the main dependencies between software components in the main server business logic.



This is the dependency graph, built with the dependences previously found.



Thanks to the bottom-up approach, integration testing can be easily parallelized.

Some integration tests can be performed in parallel (e.g. I1 and I3), hence the order is not mandatory. They can be carried out as components are finished to be developed and unit tested.

This is a possible order for the integration tests that is consistent with the dependencies previously found.

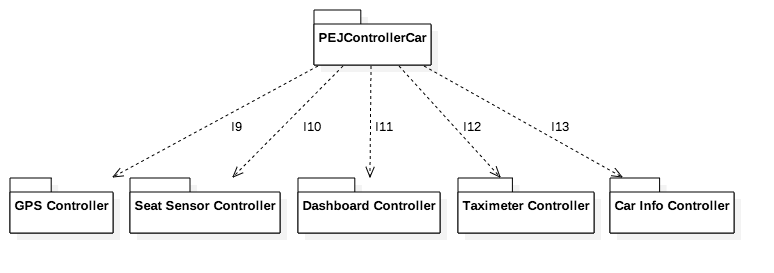
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Parallel Development |
| 1 | I1, I2, I3 |
| 2 | I4, I5 |
| 3 | I6, I7, I8 |

#### Car Components Integration

Software components that run on the car software are centred on the main controller, called PEJControllerCar. These are the main dependencies.



When the other controllers are finished, they can be integrated and tested with the main one. This is the dependences graph.



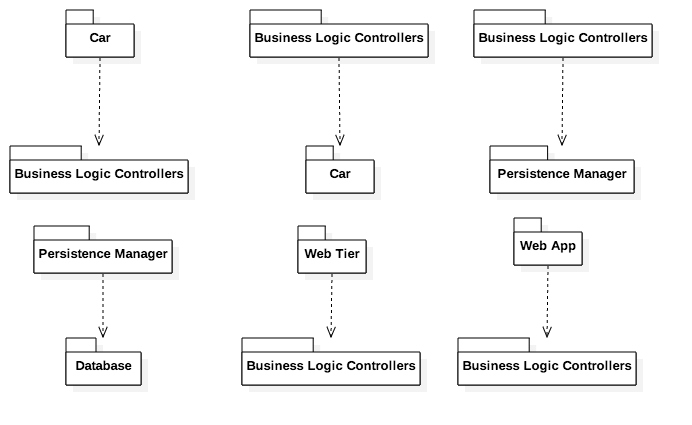
Since the dependency graph is a tree with height one, it’s possible to parallelize all the integrations.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Parallel Development |
| 1 | I9, I10, I11, I12, I13 |

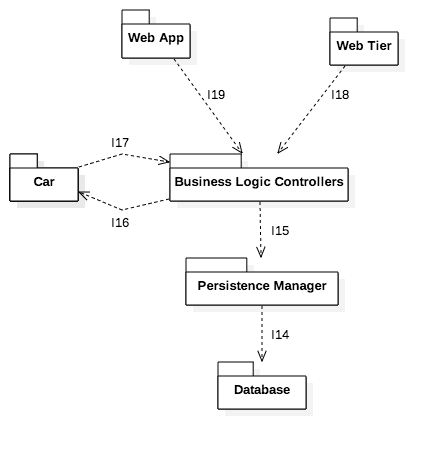
### Subsystem Integration Sequence

After having integrated and tested components in the main server and in the car, it is possible to move on higher-level software modules. It is possible to test the integration between tiers on the main server, client and server, server and database, and between car and server.

These are the main dependencies between subsystems.



This is the dependencies graph that is consistent with the dependencies previously found.



This is a possible order for the integration tests that is consistent with the dependencies previously found.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Parallel Development |
| 1 | I14 |
| 2 | I15, I17 (with the help of a stub of Business Logic Controllers) |
| 3 | I16, I18, I19 |

After doing this, it will be possible to move to the next phase and test the whole system.

# Individual Steps and Test Description

## Tests overview

These are the software integration tests for the main server that we propose along with the components involved.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Integration test | Components involved |
| I1 | Search Controller → Car Controller |
| I2 | Search Controller → Map Controller |
| I3 | Signup Controller → Payment Controller |
| I4 | User Controller → Signup Controller |
| I5 | User Controller → Login Controller |
| I6 | Reservation Controller → Car Controller |
| I7 | Reservation Controller → User Controller |
| I8 | Reservation Controller → Payment Controller |

These are the software integration tests for the car that we propose along with the components involved.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Integration test | Components involved |
| I9 | PEJControllerCar → GPS Controller |
| I10 | PEJControllerCar → Seat Sensor Controller |
| I11 | Car Controller → Dashboard Controller |
| I12 | Car Controller → Taximeter Controller |
| I13 | Car Controller → Car Info Controller |

These are the subsystem integration tests we propose along with the subsystems involved.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Integration test | Subsystems involved |
| I14 | Persistence Manager → Database |
| I15 | Business Logic Controllers → Persistence Manager |
| I16 | Business Logic Controllers → Car |
| I17 | Car → Business Logic Controllers |
| I18 | Web Tier → Business Logic Controllers |
| I19 | Web App → Business Logic Controllers |

In the following test descriptions we will use the word “possibly” together with a stub to indicate that such stub must be developed if the related controller is not already finished and usable.

## Main Server tests description

### I1 – Integration Test 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Search Controller SC → Car Controller CC |
| Type of Tests | • SC can retrieve correctly information of a car (position, battery level, isPluggled, status…) from CC  • SC and CC uses same address and coordinates formats  • the SC can find all and only the cars that are available in a given address within a certain range  • car status and address errors are handled correctly |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SearchController.findCars(loc: Location, radius: int): List<CarInfo> | |
| Input | Effect |
| A valid location *loc* (i.e. consistent coordinates) and a valid radius *radius* (i.e. positive integer) | Returns a list filled with CarInfo objects, that contain the locations of the available cars in the circle of center *loc* and radius *radius* along with other info such as the battery level |
| A not valid location or a not valid radius | Returns a SearchInfoException |

We need to make sure that the following methods works too.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CarController.getLocation(carID: int): Location | |
| Input | Effect |
| The id of a car in the database | Returns a Location object, containing the car position as it is stored in the database |
| An integer that does not correspond to a car in the database or null | Returns a NoCarFoundException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CarController.isInSafeArea(carID: int): bool | |
| Input | Effect |
| The id of a car in the database | Returns true if the car is parked in a safe area, false otherwise |
| An integer that does not correspond to a car in the database or null | Returns a NoCarFoundException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CarController.getBatteryLevel(carID: int): int | |
| Input | Effect |
| The id of a car in the database | Returns an integer between 0 and 10 that represents the amount of energy stored in the car |
| An integer that does not correspond to a car in the database or null | Returns a NotCarFoundException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CarController.isPlugged(carID: int): bool | |
| Input | Effect |
| The id of a car in the database | Returns true if the car corresponding to *carID* is plugged, false otherwise |
| An integer that does not correspond to a car in the database or null | Returns a NoCarFoundException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SearchController.findSafeAreas(onlySpecial: bool): List<AreaInfo> | |
| Input | Effect |
| onlySpecial = false | Returns a list of AreaInfo objects that contain info of such areas for both special safe areas and normal safe areas |
| onlySpecial = true | Returns a list of AreaInfo objects that contain a set of special safe area info |

### I2 – Integration Test 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Search Controller SC → Map Controller MC |
| Type of Tests | • SC can retrieve correctly a map from MC  • SC and MC uses same address and coordinates formats  • the SC shows cars over the map in the right place  • map and address errors are handled correctly  • SC returns to the caller a right formatted map |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SearchController.getMap(center: Location, radius: int): MapImage | |
| Input | Effect |
| A valid location and a valid radius | If MapController does not return an exception, then the SearchController returns a MapImage object that is an image of the requested map.  If MapController returns a MapHandler, then the SearchController returns a MapHandlerException too. |
| A not valid location ot a not valid radius | Returns a SearchInfoException |

We need to make sure that the following methods works too.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MapController.getMap(center: Location, radius: int): MapImage | |
| Input | Effect |
| A valid location and a valid radius | If MapHandler does not return an exception, then the MapController returns a MapImage object that is an image of the requested map.  If MapHandler returns an exception, then the MapController returns a MapHandlerException |
| A not valid location ot a not valid radius | Returns a SearchInfoException |

### I3 – Integration Test 3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Signup Controller SC → Payment Controller PC |
| Type of Tests | * PC checks the payment info passed to it by SC |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SignupController.signup(cred: FullCredential, pi: PaymentInfo) | |
| Input | Effect |
| All input is valid | The user is registered in the database |
| cred.email already present in the database | Throws an EmailAlreadyUsedException |
| cred.username already present in the database | Throws a UsernameAlreadyUsedException |
| Payment info not valid | Throws a PaymentInfoException |

We need to make sure that the following methods works too.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PaymentController.checkPaymentInfo(pi: PaymentInfo) | |
| Input | Effect |
| Valid payment info | Nothing |
| Not valid payment info | Throws an PaymentInfoException |

### I4 – Integration Test 4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | User Controller UC → Signup Controller SC |
| Type of Tests | • UC correctly identifies if a user is already registered to the system  • SC and UC uses same data formats  • signup errors are handled correctly |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| UserController.signup(cred: FullCredential, pi: PaymentInfo) | |
| Input | Effect |
| All input is valid | The user is registered in the database |
| cred.email already present in the database | Throws an EmailAlreadyUsedException |
| cred.username already present in the database | Throws a UsernameAlreadyUsedException |
| Payment info not valid | Throws a PaymentInfoException |

### I5 – Integration Test 5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | User Controller UC → Login Controller LC |
| Type of Tests | • LC can retrieve correctly user’s information from the UC  • LC and UC uses same data formats  • login errors are handled correctly |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| UserController.login(ui: UserInfo) | |
| Input | Effect |
| Valid user info | The user is logged into the system |
| Username not present in the database | Throws an NoUserFoundException |
| Username present in the database but wrong password | Throws a WrongPasswordException |

We need to make sure that the following methods works too.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LoginController.login(ui: UserInfo) | |
| Input | Effect |
| Valid user info | The user is logged into the system |
| Username not present in the database | Throws an NoUserFoundException |
| Username present in the database but wrong password | Throws a WrongPasswordException |

### I6 – Integration Test 6

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Reservation Controller RC → Car Controller CC |
| Type of Tests | • RC can retrieve correctly car information from CC  • RC and CC uses same data formats  • RC can correctly set the car as reserved  • RC can correctly set and hide the reservation code on the reserved car  • RC and CC can correctly manage the lock and unlock of the car   * RC can set a reservation expired and set the car available again   • reservation and car errors are handled correctly |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ReservationController.reserveCar(info: ReservationInfo) | |
| Input | Effect |
| Valid reservation info | The car is reserved: it’s locked, not available, the reservation code is shown in the dashboard and it’s possible to insert it in the application, the reservation timer starts, a reservation object is allocated |
| info.carID not in the database | Throws a NoCarFoundException |
| info.user not in the database | Throws a NoUserFoundExcpetion |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ReservationController.setReservationExpired(resID: int) | |
| Input | Effect |
| Valid reservation identifier | The reservation is marked as expired, the car is set available and unlocked, the fee is applied |
| Not valid reservation identifier | Throws an NoReservationFoundException |

We need to make sure that the following methods works too.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ReservationController.applyExpirationFee(resID: int) | |
| Input | Effect |
| Valid reservation identifier | The expiration fee is applied to the user associated with the reservation |
| Not valid reservation identifier | Throws an NoReservationFoundException |
| Payment info of the user are not valid | Throws a PaymentInfoException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ReservationController.addExpirationTimer (resID: int) | |
| Input | Effect |
| Valid reservation identifier | The reservation timer immediately starts |
| Not valid reservation identifier | Throws an NoReservationFoundException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ReservationController.createReservationCode(): int | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | Returns a valid reservation code, that is a reservation code not already used in the database |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ReservationController.checkReservationCode(resID: int) | |
| Input | Effect |
| Valid reservation identifier | Nothing |
| Not valid reservation identifier | Throws an NoReservationFoundException |

### I7 – Integration Test 7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Reservation Controller RC → User Controller UC |
| Type of Tests | * RC can use UC to know if a username corresponds to a user in the database |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| UserController.findUser(username: String) | |
| Input | Effect |
| User with username *username* present in the database | Nothing |
| *username* not present in the database | Throws an NoUserFoundException |

### I8 – Integration Test 8

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Reservation Controller RC → Payment Controller PC |
| Type of Tests | • RC can correctly make a payment via PC  • RC and PC uses same data formats  • PC can provide in an acceptable time the result of the payment  • payment errors are handled correctly |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PaymentController.makePayment(pi: PaymentInfo, amount: MoneyAmount) | |
| Input | Effect |
| Valid data | The payment is correctly carried out |
| Not valid payment info | Throws a PaymentInfoException |
| Not enough money to make the payment | Throws a NotEnoughMoneyException |

## Car tests description

### I9 – Integration Test 9

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | PEJControllerCar PJC → GPS Controller GC |
| Type of Tests | • PJC can retrieve correctly actual location information from GC  • PJC and GC uses same coordinates formats  • GC returns to the caller a right formatted coordinate  • GPS position errors are handled correctly |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PEJControllerCar.sendLocation(carID: int, loc: Location) | |
| Input | Effect |
| *carID* is an ID of a car that is present in the database | The main server updates the database with the new location of the car |
| *carID* not present in the database | Throws an NoCarFoundException |
| *loc* is not a valid location | Throws a LocationNotValidException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GPSController.getLocation(): Location | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | If the GPS module works ok, it returns a valid Location object. It throws a GPSSensorNotWorkingException otherwise |

### I10 – Integration Test 10

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | PEJControllerCar PJC → Seat Sensor Controller SC |
| Type of Tests | • PJC can retrieve correctly seat information from SC  • PJC can understand how many passengers there are inside the car  • PJC and SC uses same data formats  • sensor errors are handled correctly |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PEJControllerCar.numOfSeatsUsed(): int | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | If the sensors work ok: it returns the number of seats used.  If at least one sensor doesn’t work: it throws a SeatSensorNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SeatSensorManager.isSeatUsed(seat: int): bool | |
| Input | Effect |
| The integer *seat* corresponds to an actual seat of the car. | If the sensors work ok: it returns true is the seat is used, it returns false if not used.  If the sensors don’t work: it throws a SeatSensorNotWorkingException |
| The integer *seat* corresponds to an actual seat of the car. | Throws a InvaildSeatException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SeatSensorManager.numOfSeatsUsed(): int | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | If the sensors work ok: it returns the number of seats used.  If at least one sensor doesn’t work: it throws a SeatSensorNotWorkingException |

### I11 – Integration Test 11

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | PEJControllerCar PJC → Dashboard Controller DC |
| Type of Tests | • PJC can send and show correctly information to DC  • PJC can show and hide the reservation code  • PJC and DC uses same data formats  • dashboard errors are handled correctly |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PEJControllerCar.showReservationCode(code: int) | |
| Input | Effect |
| An integer that corresponds to the reservation code | If the dashboard works: the reservation code is shown on the dashboard.  If the dashboard does not work: it throws a DashboardNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PEJControllerCar.hideReservationCode() | |
| Input | Effect |
| An integer that corresponds to the reservation code | If the dashboard works: the reservation code is hidden from the dashboard.  If the dashboard does not work: it throws a DashboardNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DashboardController.showReservationCode(code: int) | |
| Input | Effect |
| An integer that corresponds to the reservation code | If the dashboard works: the reservation code is shown on the dashboard.  If the dashboard does not work: it throws a DashboardNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DashboardController.hideReservationCode() | |
| Input | Effect |
| An integer that corresponds to the reservation code | If the dashboard works: the reservation code is hidden from the dashboard.  If the dashboard does not work: it throws a DashboardNotWorkingException |

### I12 – Integration Test 12

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | PEJControllerCar PJC → Taximeter Controller TC |
| Type of Tests | • PJC can retrieve correctly taximeter information from TC  • Calculated fees are proportional to the time elapsed  • taximeter errors are handled correctly |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PEJControllerCar.getTaximeterValue(): MoneyAmount | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | If the taximeter works: returns the value stored in the taximeter.  If the taximeter does not work: it throws a TaximeterNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PEJControllerCar.resetTaximeter() | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | If the taximeter works: reset the taximete.r  If the taximeter does not work: it throws a TaximeterNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TaximeterController.getValue(): MoneyAmount | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | If the taximeter works: returns the value stored in the taximeter.  If the taximeter does not work: it throws a TaximeterNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TaximeterController.reset() | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | If the taximeter works: reset the taximeter.  If the taximeter does not work: it throws a |

### I13 – Integration Test 13

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | PEJControllerCar PJC → Car Info Controller IC |
| Type of Tests | • PJC can retrieve correctly car status information from IC  • PJC can lock and unlock doors when is needed  • PJC and IC use same data formats  • sensors and locking errors are handled correctly |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PEJControllerCar.rideFinished(rideInfo: RideInfo) | |
| Input | Effect |
| Valid ride info | If the internet module works: it sends to the main server info about the ride.  If the engine sensor does not work: it throws a InternetModuleNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CarInfoManager.getBatteryLevel(): int | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | If the battery sensor works: returns an integer that represents the battery level of the car  If the battery sensor does not work: it throws a BatterySensorNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CarInfoManager.lockDoors(lock: Bool) | |
| Input | Effect |
| lock = true | If the doors module works: locks the doors  If the doors module does not work: it throws a DoorsModuleNotWorkingException |
| lock = false | If the doors module works: unlocks the doors  If the doors module does not work: it throws a DoorsModuleNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CarInfoManager.isEngineOn(): Bool | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | If the engine sensor works: returns true if the engine is on, false if it is not.  If the engine sensor does not work: it throws a EngineSensorNotWorkingException |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CarInfoManager.isPlugged(): bool | |
| Input | Effect |
| Nothing | If the plug sensor works: returns true if the car is plugged, false if it is not.  If the plug sensor does not work: it throws a PlugSensorNotWorkingException |

## Subsystems tests description

### I14 – Integration Test 14

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Persistence Manager → Database |
| Type of Tests | • SQL Queries are correctly formed and accepted by the DBMS  • Answers from the database are consistent  • The persistence manager keeps data updated and consistent with the Database  • Data errors are handled correctly |

A possible way to test the interaction between the Persistence Manager and the Database is to:

1. look for a particular data in the database. If that data is not present, then it’s possible to continue to step 2;
2. create that data and insert it into the database;
3. search for it: the data should now be found;
4. modify it;
5. search for it: modifications should be correctly applied;
6. delete it;
7. search for it: data should not be found.

We should do these steps for all the types of data that the Persistence Manager manages, that is for all the data in the tables of the database:

* User;
* PaymentInfo;
* Reservation;
* Ride;
* Car;
* SafeArea;
* SpecialSafeArea.

### I15 – Integration Test 15

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Business Logic Controllers → Persistence Manager PM |
| Type of Tests | • Controllers can retrieve correctly persistent information through PM  • Controllers and PM have a compatible data format  • Controllers can save information correctly  • not compatible information (such as out of bound values) are managed correctly |

We should check that all the Business Logic Controllers use the Persistence Manager in a correct way.

A possible way to do this is to test all the methods that interacts with the persistent manager, that are the methods that needs to interact with the database. We can then analyse the tables in the database and find for each one of them some methods in the Business Logic Controller that use it.

For each table in the database we can test:

* User:
  + UserController.login;
  + UserController.signup;
  + UserController.findUser;
* PaymentInfo:
  + UserController.signup;
  + UserController.login;
* Reservation:
  + ReservationController.reserveCar;
  + UserController.getReservationHistory;
* Ride:
  + UserController.getReservationHistyory;
  + ReservationController.applyDiscount;
* Car:
  + ReservationController.reserveCar;
  + CarController.getLocation;
  + CarController.setReserved;
  + SearchController.findCars;
* SafeArea:
  + SearchController.findParkings;
* SpecialSafeArea:
  + SearchController.findParkings;

### I16 – Integration Test 16

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Business Logic Controllers → Car |
| Type of Tests | • Controllers, located in the main server, can retrieve correctly information about the status of the car, its position, passengers on it, and others.  • Controllers and car uses same data formats  • The main server can correctly display information on the car  • The main server can understand when the ride is finished, and then perform consequent task  • the communication between server and car satisfy some performance constraints |

The Business Logic Controllers can directly interact with any car of the system. A possible way to test this interaction is to test the methods that interact with the cars, i.e. those methods that look for car information not stored in the database.

Some methods to be tested are the sequent:

* CarController.getBatteryLevel: interacts with the car and gets its battery level;
* CarController.unlock: interacts with the car and locks or unlocks it;
* CarController.isPlugged: interacts with the car and checks if it is plugged or not.

### I17 – Integration Test 17

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Car → Business Logic Controllers |
| Type of Tests | * Sends ride info to the main server when the user finishes using the car * Sends the car location to the main server when the user finishes using the car |

The Car subsystem needs to interact with the main server too.

Those interactions are:

* PEJControllerCar.rideFinished: when the user finishes using the car, the car automatically informs the main server that the rides has finished and sends its information to it;
* PEJControllerCar.sendLocation: when the user finishes using the car, the car automatically informs the main server about the car location. Since the car location is useless to other users while a user is using it (and therefore the car should not be displayed on the web app maps), the car location in the main server database is updated only at the end of each ride in order to increase performance.

### I18 – Integration Test 18

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Web Tier → Business Logic Controllers |
| Type of Tests | • All possible client request are correctly understood  • Controllers are called in the right order  • Controller answers are consistent and are correctly managed by the web tier  • Web tier answers are well formatted  • possible data error are handled correctly |

We need to make sure that the web tier make a correct use of the Business Logic Controllers in order to show the web pages on the web app.

A possible (an easy) way to test it is with manual testing. After having tested the Business Logic Controllers, it’s possible to use them to create several data and make the Web Tier create their representations, that should be carefully checked for correctness.

### I19 – Integration Test 19

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Web App → Business Logic Controllers |
| Type of Tests | • The main server can manage all possible HTTP requests from the Web App  • The web app displays correctly the answer received  • communication protocols are correctly managed  • communication errors are handled gracefully  • HTML forms send by the server are consistent syntactically |

All the methods that interact with the main server should be tested. All these methods are in the PEJControllerUser class, that acts as a façade of the server.

Those methods are:

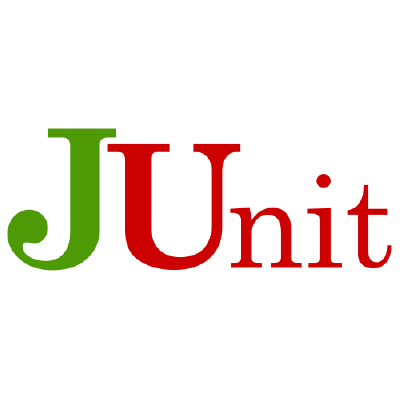
* PEJControllerUser.sendLocation;
* PEJControllerUser.login;
* PEJControllerUser.signup;
* PEJControllerUser.setPaymentInfo;
* PEJControllerUser.makeReservation;
* PEJControllerUser.getReservationHistory;
* PEJControllerUser.gatMap;
* PEJControllerUser.getCarsLocations;
* PEJControllerUser.sendReservationCode;
* PEJControllerUser.gegtActiveReservations.

# Tools and Test Equipment Required

## Tools

The tools needed to accomplish the integration are the following.

### Unit testing



JUnit for Java: a unit testing framework. It has been important for the development of test-driven development, and is one of a family of unit testing frameworks which is collectively knows as xUnit.

Mockito for Java: an open source testing framework released under the MIT License. The framework allows the creation of test double objects (mock objects) in automated unit tests for the purpose of test-driven development or behaviour-driven development.

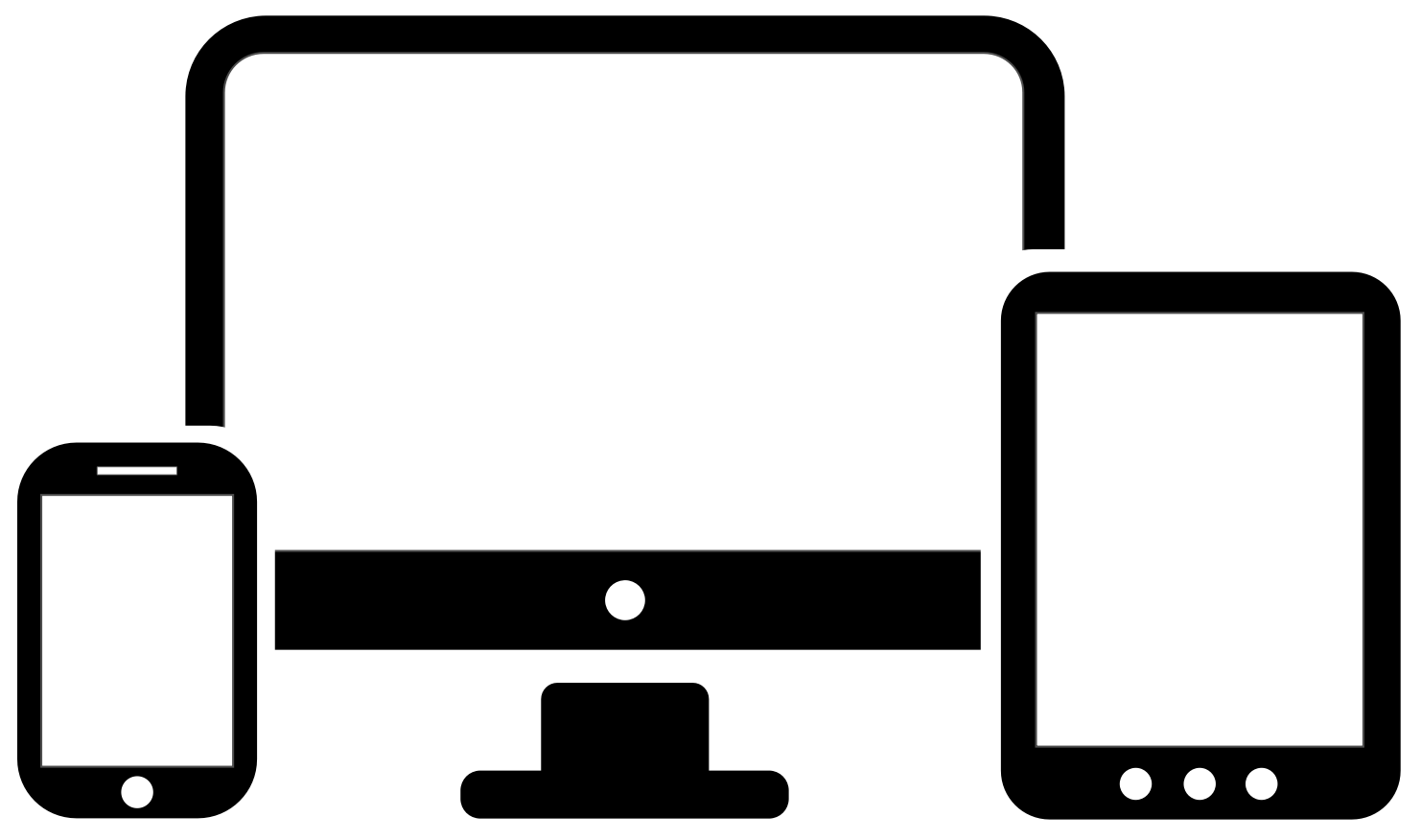
QUnit for JavaScript: used heavely by the jQuery Project for testing jQuery, jQuery UI and jQuery Mobilt. It is a generic framework to test any JavaScript code. It supports server-side (e.g. node.js) and client-side environments.

### Intergation testing



Mockito for Java components on the main server and on the car software.

Arquillian for Java components on the main server and on the car software. Arquillian is a platform that simplifies integration testing for Java middleware. It deals with all the plumbing of container management, deployment and framework initalization.



Manual testing where other tools are not usable for some reasons (e.g. to test that the Web App subsystem correctly shows the Web Tier pages).

### Code quality evaluation

SonarQube: an open source platform for continuous inspection of code quality. It supports both Java and JavaScript. It offers reports on duplicated code, coding standards, unit tests, code coverage, code complexity, potential bugs, comments, design and architecture. It records history and provides evolution graphs and differential views.



### Performance testing

### Macintosh HD:Users:fabiochiusano:Desktop:magistrale primo anno:Software engineering 2:project:PowerEnjoy:ITPD:Images:jmeter.png

Apache JMeter: an open source software designed to load test functional behaviour and measure performance. It can be used to simulate a heavy load on a server, group of servers, network or object to test its strength or to analyse overall performance under different load types.

## Equipment required

Both client side and server side equipment is required.

### Server side

In order to test the software, we need of course a server to run it on.

Instead of buying a physical server, we can take advantage of modern technologies and buy a subscription to a cloud IaaS platform.

We propose to buy a subscription to the Microsoft Azure IaaS service for a virtual machine with characteristics similar to the ones of the final server. The operating system installed will be of course the same of the one on the final server, that is WildFly v10.1.

As it concerns cars, at least two cars are needed to test the functionalities of our service. Bth of them must have a server that runs our software. Their operating system will be the same of the one on the actual final cars, that is WildFly v1.0 again.



### Client side

The PowerEnJoy service will be available to both smartphones (as an app) and browsers, therefore we should get the required equipment in order to test it.

As it concerns smartphones, we will try the mobile app on different operating systems and models in order to be as certain as possible that our product works for everyone it was concieved for.

The chosen equipment is:

* iPhone 6:
  + OS: iOS 9.2.0;
  + Display: 4.7 inches;
  + Resolution: 750 x 1334 pixels;
  + Chipset: Apple A8;
  + CPU: Dual-core 1.4 GHz Typhoon (ARM v8-based);
  + Memory: 16GB, 1GB RAM DDR3.
* iPhone 7 Plus:
  + OS: iOS 10.1.1;
  + Display: 5.5 inches;
  + Resolution: 1080 x 1920 pixels;
  + Chipset: Apple A10 Fusion;
  + CPU: Quad-core 2.23 GHz;
  + Memory: 128GB, 3 GB RAM;
* Samsung Galaxy S6:
  + OS: Android OS, v5.0.2 (Lollipop);
  + Display: 5.1 inches;
  + Resolution: 1440 x 2560 pixels;
  + Chipset: Exynos 7420 Octa;
  + CPU: Octa-core (4x2.1 GHz Cortex-A57 & 4x1.5 GHz Cortex-A53);
  + Memory: 64GB, 3 GB RAM;
* Xiaomi Mi 5:
  + OS: Android OS, v6.0 (Marshmallow);
  + Display: 5.15 inches;
  + Resolution: 1080 x 1920 pixels;
  + Chipset: Qualcomm MSM8996 Snapdragon 820;
  + CPU: Quad-core (2x1.8 GHz Kryo & 2x1.36 GHz Kryo)
  + Memory: 64GB, 3 GB RAM;

As it concerns desktop browsers, the following will be tried:

* Mozilla Firefox, v45.4.0 ESR;
* Microsoft Edge, v38.14393;
* Internet Explorer for Windows, v11.0;
* Google Chrome, v55.0;
* Opera, v41.0.

# Program Stubs and Test Data Required

Consistently with the testing strategy and test design, we now identify any program stubs or special test data required for each integration step.

## I1 – Integration Test 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Search Controller SC → Car Controller CC |
| Environmental Needs |  |
| Special test data |  |

### I1 – Integration Test 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Search Controller SC → Car Controller CC |
| Type of Tests | • SC can retrieve correctly information of a car (position, battery level, isPluggled, status…) from CC  • SC and CC uses same address and coordinates formats  • the SC can find all and only the cars that are available in a given address within a certain range  • car status and address errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Router Driver, possibly Map Controller Stub, Map Handler Stub |

### I2 – Integration Test 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Search Controller SC → Map Controller MC |
| Type of Tests | • SC can retrieve correctly a map from MC  • SC and MC uses same address and coordinates formats  • the SC shows cars over the map in the right place  • map and address errors are handled correctly  • SC returns to the caller a right formatted map |
| Environmental Needs | Router Driver, possibly Car Controller Stub, Map Handler Stub |

### I3 – Integration Test 3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Signup Controller SC → Payment Controller PC |
| Type of Tests |  |
| Environmental Needs |  |

### I4 – Integration Test 4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | User Controller UC → Signup Controller SC |
| Type of Tests | • SC can retrieve correctly users information from UC  • SC correctly identifies if a user is already registered to the system  • SC and UC uses same data formats  • signup errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Router Driver |

### I5 – Integration Test 5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | User Controller UC → Login Controller LC |
| Type of Tests | • LC can retrieve correctly user’s information from the UC  • LC and UC uses same data formats  • login errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Router Driver |

### I6 – Integration Test 6

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Reservation Controller RC → Car Controller CC |
| Type of Tests | • RC can retrieve correctly a car information from CC  • RC and CC uses same data formats  • RC can correctly set the car as reserved  • RC can correctly set and hide the reservation code on the reserved car  • RC and CC can correctly manage the lock and unlock of the car  • reservation and car errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Router Driver, Car Handler stub |

### I7 – Integration Test 7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Reservation Controller RC → User Controller UC |
| Type of Tests |  |
| Environmental Needs |  |

### I8 – Integration Test 8

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Reservation Controller RC → Payment Controller PC |
| Type of Tests | • RC can correctly make a payment via PC  • RC and PC uses same data formats  • PC can provide in an acceptable time the result of the payment  • payment errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Router Driver, possibly Payment Handler Stub |

## Car tests description

### I9 – Integration Test 9

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Car Controller CC → GPS Controller GC |
| Type of Tests | • CC can retrieve correctly actual location information from GC  • CC and GC uses same coordinates formats  • GC returns to the caller a right formatted coordinate  • GPS position errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | GPS System Stub |

### I10 – Integration Test 10

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Car Controller CC → Seat Sensor Controller SC |
| Type of Tests | • CC can retrieve correctly seat information from SC  • CC can understand how many passengers there are inside the car  • CC and SC uses same data formats  • sensor errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Seat Sensor System Stub |

### I11 – Integration Test 11

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Car Controller CC → Dashboard Controller DC |
| Type of Tests | • CC can send and show correctly information to DC  • CC can show and hide the reservation code  • CC and DC uses same data formats  • dashboard errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Main Server BL Driver, Dashboard System Stub |

### I12 – Integration Test 12

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Car Controller CC → Taximeter Controller TC |
| Type of Tests | • CC can retrieve correctly taximeter information from TC  • CC can start and stop the taximeter  • Calculated fees are proportional to the time elapsed  • taximeter errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Taximeter System Stub |

### I13 – Integration Test 13

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Car Controller CC → Car Info Controller IC |
| Type of Tests | • CC can retrieve correctly car status information from IC  • CC can lock and unlock doors when is needed  • CC and IC use same data formats  • sensors and locking errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Car System Stub |

## Subsystems tests description

### I14 – Integration Test 14

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Persistence Manager → Database |
| Type of Tests | • SQL Queries are correctly formed and accepted by the DBMS  • Answers from the database are consistent  • The persistence manager keeps data updated and consistent with the Database  • Data errors are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Possibly Business Logic Driver |

### I15 – Integration Test 15

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Business Logic Controllers → Persistence Manager PM |
| Type of Tests | • Controllers can retrieve correctly persistent information through PM  • Controllers and PM have a compatible data format  • Controllers can save information correctly  • not compatible information (such as out of bound values) are managed correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Router Driver |

### I16 – Integration Test 16

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Business Logic Controllers → Car |
| Type of Tests | • Controllers, located in the main server, can retrieve correctly information about the status of the car, its position, passengers on it, and others.  • Controllers and car uses same data formats  • The main server can correctly display information on the car  • The main server can understand when the ride is finished, and then perform consequent task  • the communication between server and car satisfy some performance constraints |
| Environmental Needs | Router Driver |

### I17 – Integration Test 17

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Car → Business Logic Controllers |
| Type of Tests |  |
| Environmental Needs |  |

### I18 – Integration Test 18

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Web Tier → Business Logic Controllers |
| Type of Tests | • All possible client request are correctly understood  • Controllers are called in the right order  • Controller answers are consistent and are correctly managed by the web tier  • Web tier answers are well formatted  • possible data error are handled correctly |
| Environmental Needs | Client Driver |

### I19 – Integration Test 19

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Items | Web App → Web Tier |
| Type of Tests | • The web tier, located on the main server, can manage all possible HTTP requests from the Web App  • The web app displays correctly the answer received  • communication protocols are correctly managed  • communication errors are handled gracefully  • HTML forms send by the server are consistent syntactically |
| Environmental Needs | User Driver |

# Effort Spent

CLASS NOTES

ENTRY CRITERIA: what is necessary before doing the tests… after RASD and DD… the intergation process should start only when the estimated percentage of the following components are done: - 50% of A; - 70% of B…

INTEGRATION TESTING STRATEGY: bottom-up, top-down… describe every integration between the components and how they interact with each other…

SEQUENCE OF INTEGRATION: which pieces we start integrating together… same for subsystems…

INDIVIDUAL STEPS AND TEST DESCRIPTIONS: describe more in details the tests… describe the results…

Method -> list of [input,effect]

TOOLS AND TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: test equipment: smartphones (different OS), tablets, computers…

PROGRAM STUB/DRIVERS AND TEST DATA REQUIRED: stubs, drivers…