



T1: Alpha Test Plan

Overview

The *alpha test plan* is a formal testing document teams will submit with the *alpha build*. This plan will be used by the team to test the *alpha build* in the next phase of development; lessons learned will be applied in developing the *beta build*. The team will be responsible for performing and documenting the results of the tests. The plan must be unambiguous, with sufficient clarity that it could be used by those outside of the team. Thus, it should be well-defined, organized, reproducible, and quantifiable.

Specification

The specifics of the test procedure will vary based on the content of the project but be specific enough that a technical reader could reproduce your tests and results without ambiguity. All plans must include these sections:

- 1. **Expected Behavior**: use tools such as flow charts, decision trees, source-code documentation, and written charts to define the expected behavior of your software and hardware.
- 2. **Test Procedures**: clear outline of tests to be performed to verify (or find flaws in) all expected behaviors. Unit test frameworks, electrical stress testing, and similar approaches should be used to quantify performance.

In future submissions, students will submit test results reporting testing findings and will conduct user testing based on the procedures outlined by the test plan.

Examples

Here are some examples of testable parameters and appropriate test methods:

Hardware **Software** • Generate a Bode Plot for a filter that confirms the • Test all functions to ensure proper return values for cutoff frequency is as designed. all acceptable parameters. • Develop automated unit test files and build systems. • Create frequency and jitter specifications for timerdriven events, then use a logic analyzer to verify • Log user input and other events for debugging. • Use Docstrings to define expected behaviors and they are met. generate documentation. • Use firmware logging capabilities (e.g., SD card or • Generate flowcharts that define user interface states UART logging) for microcontroller systems. and how to reach them. • Measure an average power draw for battery • Provide a decision tree for user interaction that powered devices as the device runs. Use this allows for systematic evaluation if interfaces. information to determine if the battery capacity is • Define timeouts for asynchronous events, include sufficient. Measure battery charge as device timeout exception handling and logging in code. operates and extrapolate to estimate battery life.

Submission

Submissions will be on Canvas in the form of a PDF file containing the *alpha test plan*.