

# Software Testing

## #02 - Testing on Software Life Cycle



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SUPPOSE, YOU ARE ASSIGNED A TASK,  
**TO DEVELOP A CUSTOM SOFTWARE**  
FOR A CLIENT



Plan the programming languages like java , php , .net ; database like oracle, mysql etc which would be suited for the project

Test the software to verify that it is built as per the specifications given by the client

Actually code the software

Gather as much information as possible about the details & specifications of the desired software from the client



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Requirements

Design

Build

Test

Maintainance



# Software Development Life Cycle

## SDLC

### Waterfall Method

Requirements



Design



Build



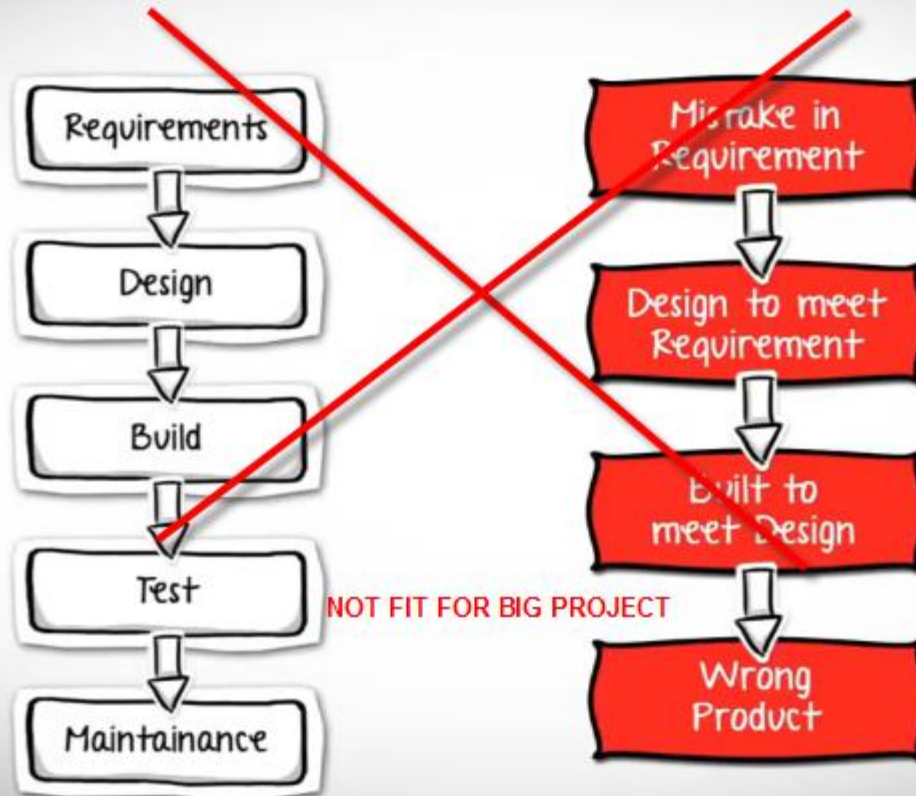
Test

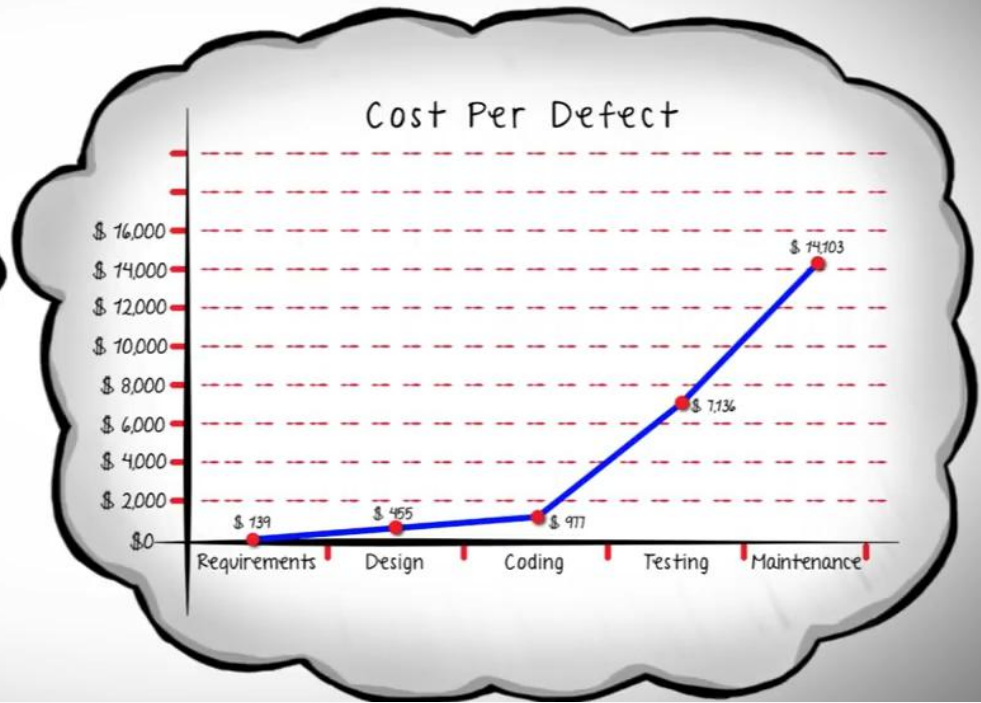


Maintenance



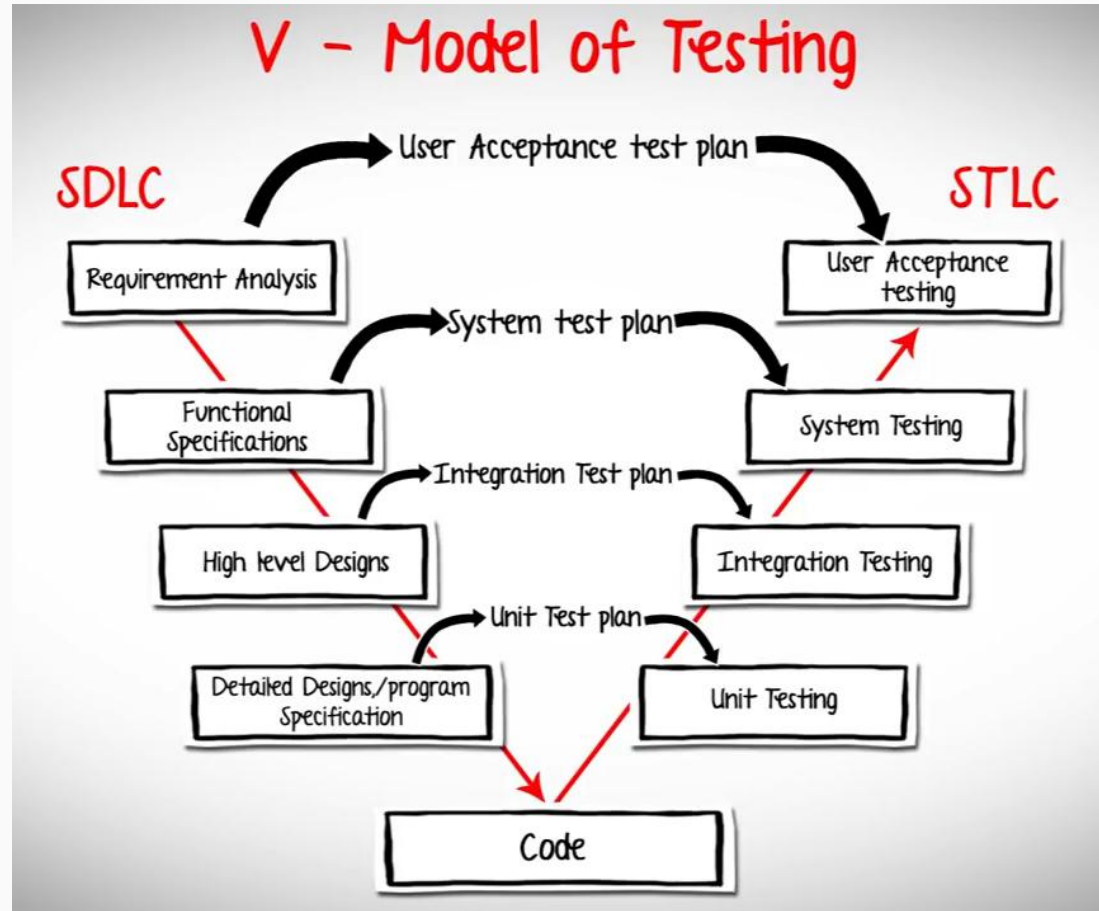
# Waterfall Method





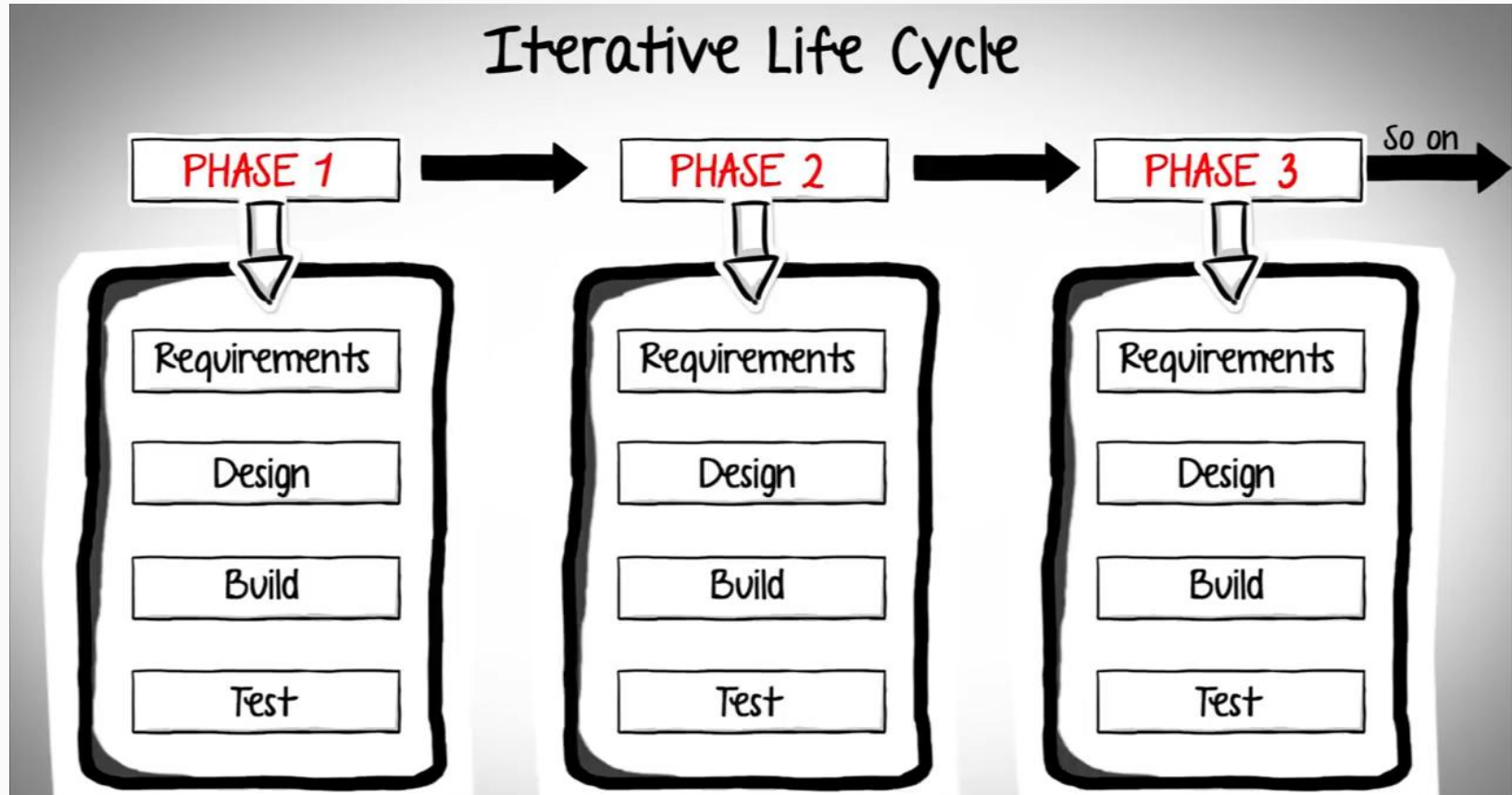


# The V-Model

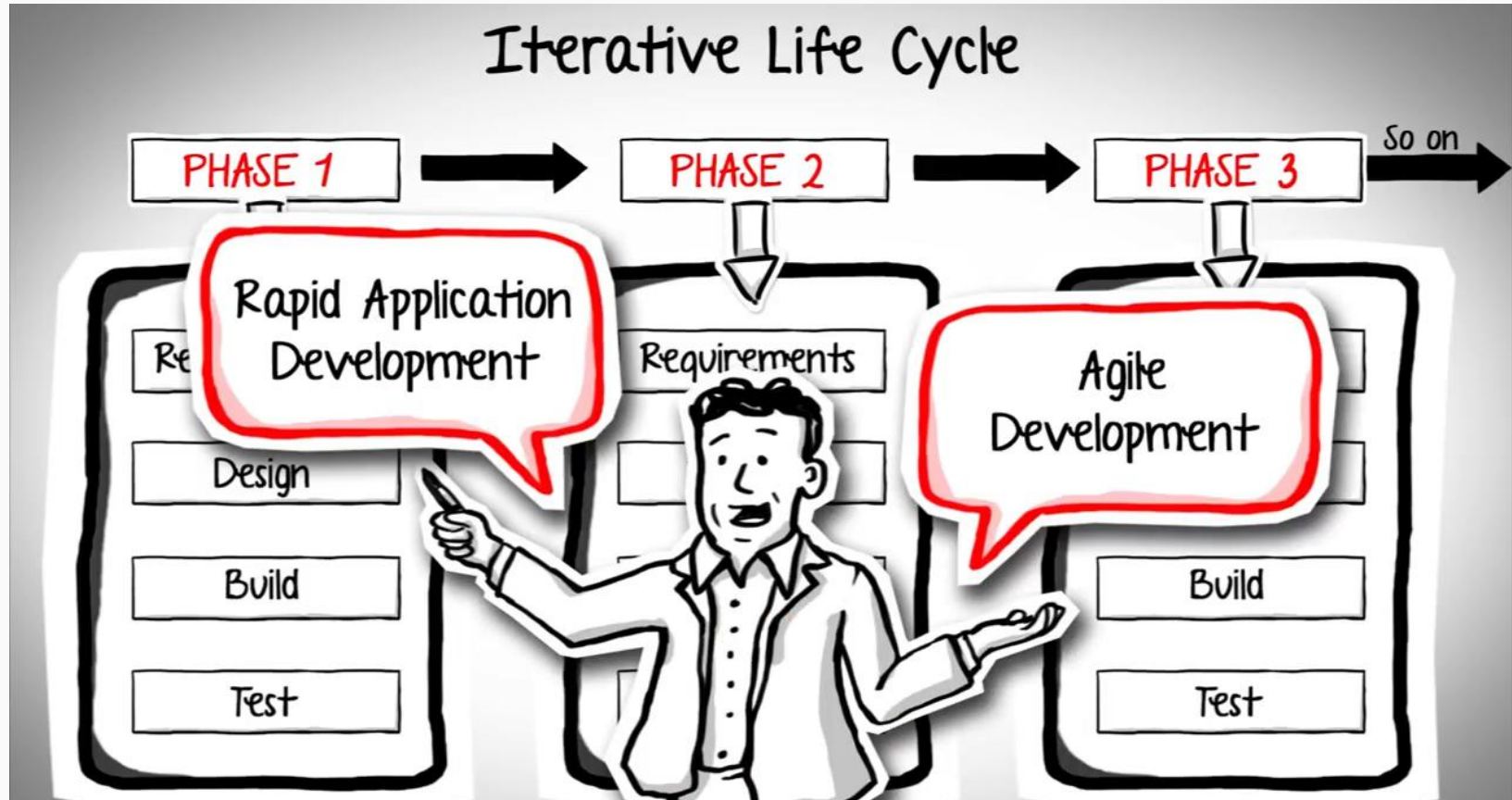




## Another model



## Another model



There are numerous development life cycle models.  
**Development model selected for a project depends on the aims and goals of that project.**

- Testing is not a stand-alone activity, and it has to adapt the development model chosen for the project.
- In any model, testing should be performed at all levels i.e. right from requirements until maintenance.





# Unit Testing

UNIT Testing is defined as a type of software testing where individual units/ components of a software are tested.

Unit Testing of software applications is done during the development (coding) of an application. The objective of Unit Testing is to isolate a section of code and verify its correctness. In procedural programming, a unit may be an individual function or procedure. Unit Testing is usually performed by the developer.



# Unit Testing

Key reasons to perform unit testing :

1. Unit Tests fix bug early in development cycle and save costs.
2. It helps understand the developers the code base and enable them to make changes quickly
3. Good unit tests serve as project documentation
4. Unit tests help with code re-use. Migrate both your code and your tests to your new project. Tweak the code till the tests run again.



# Unit Testing

## **Scenario**

Your company is hired by a bank to develop an online banking application



# Unit Testing

**Requirement  
Analysis**

1) Login on valid Credentials

2) View Current Balance

3) Deposit

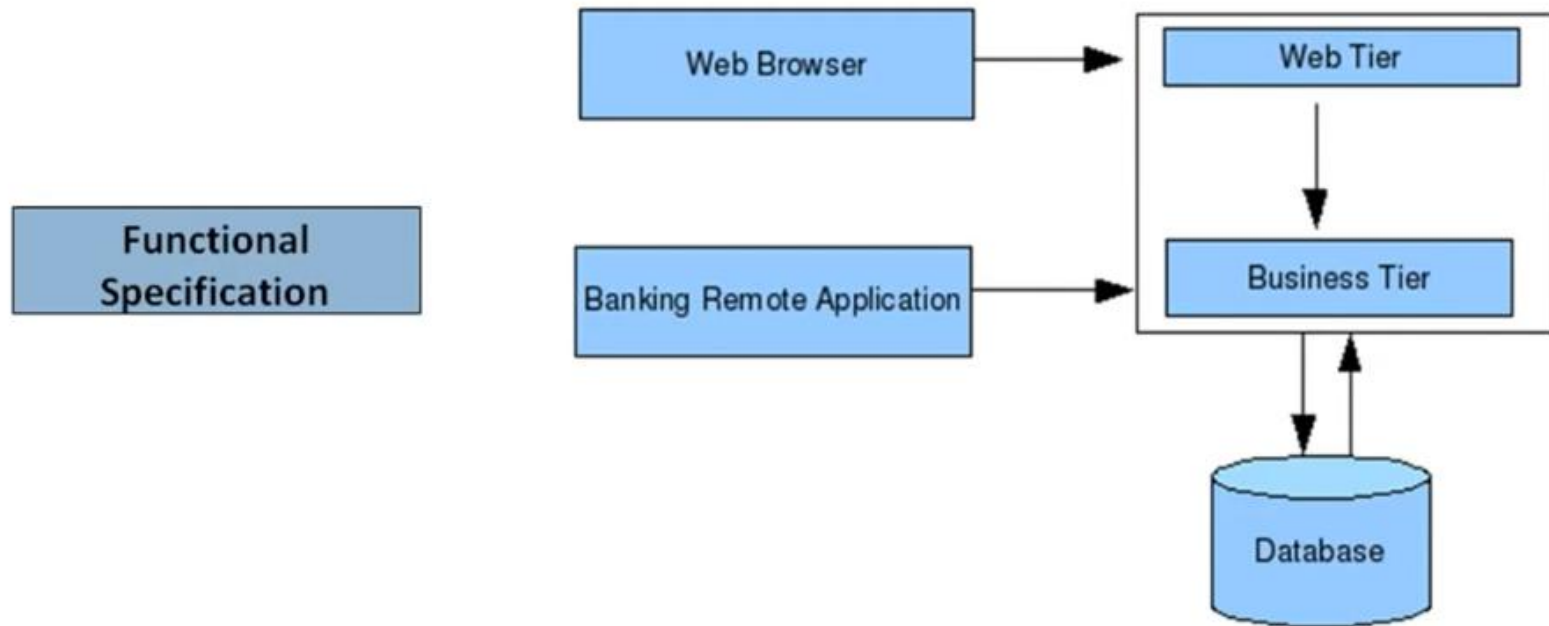
4) Withdraw

5) Transfer





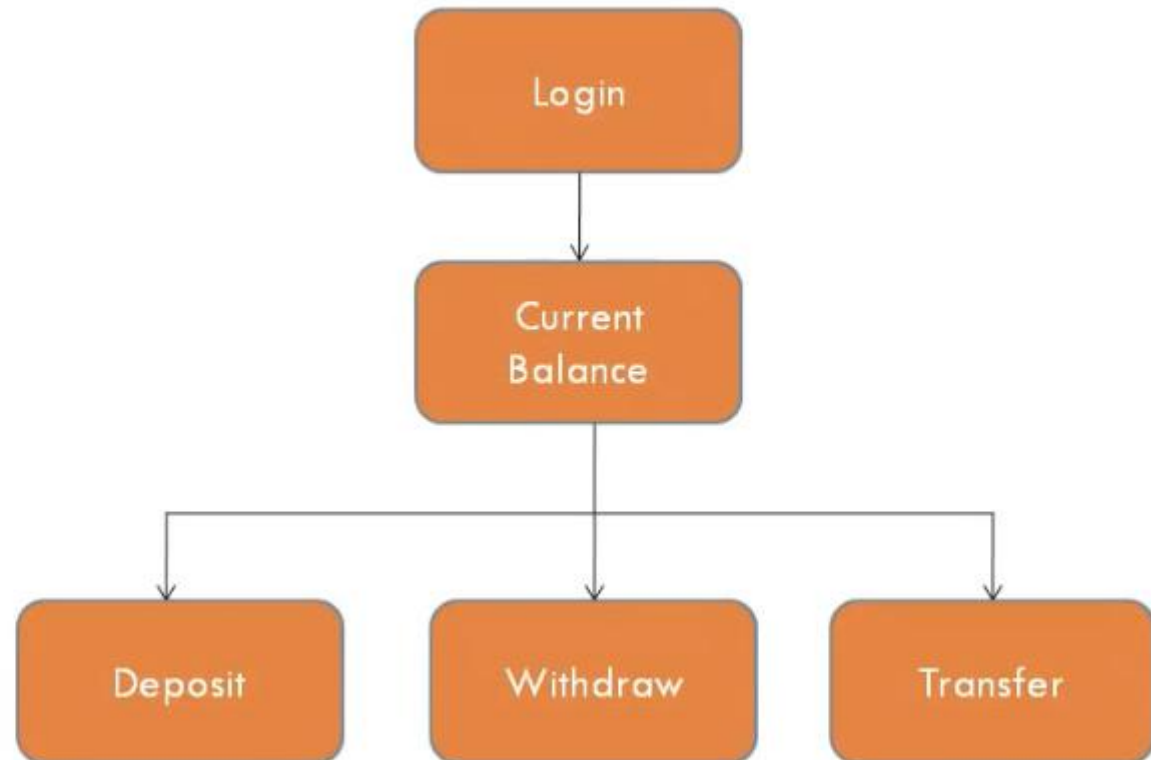
# Unit Testing





# Unit Testing

High Level  
Design





# Unit Testing

Detail Design

Deposit

```
Function depositMoney(int amount) {
```

```
// Only Declarations of the functions
```

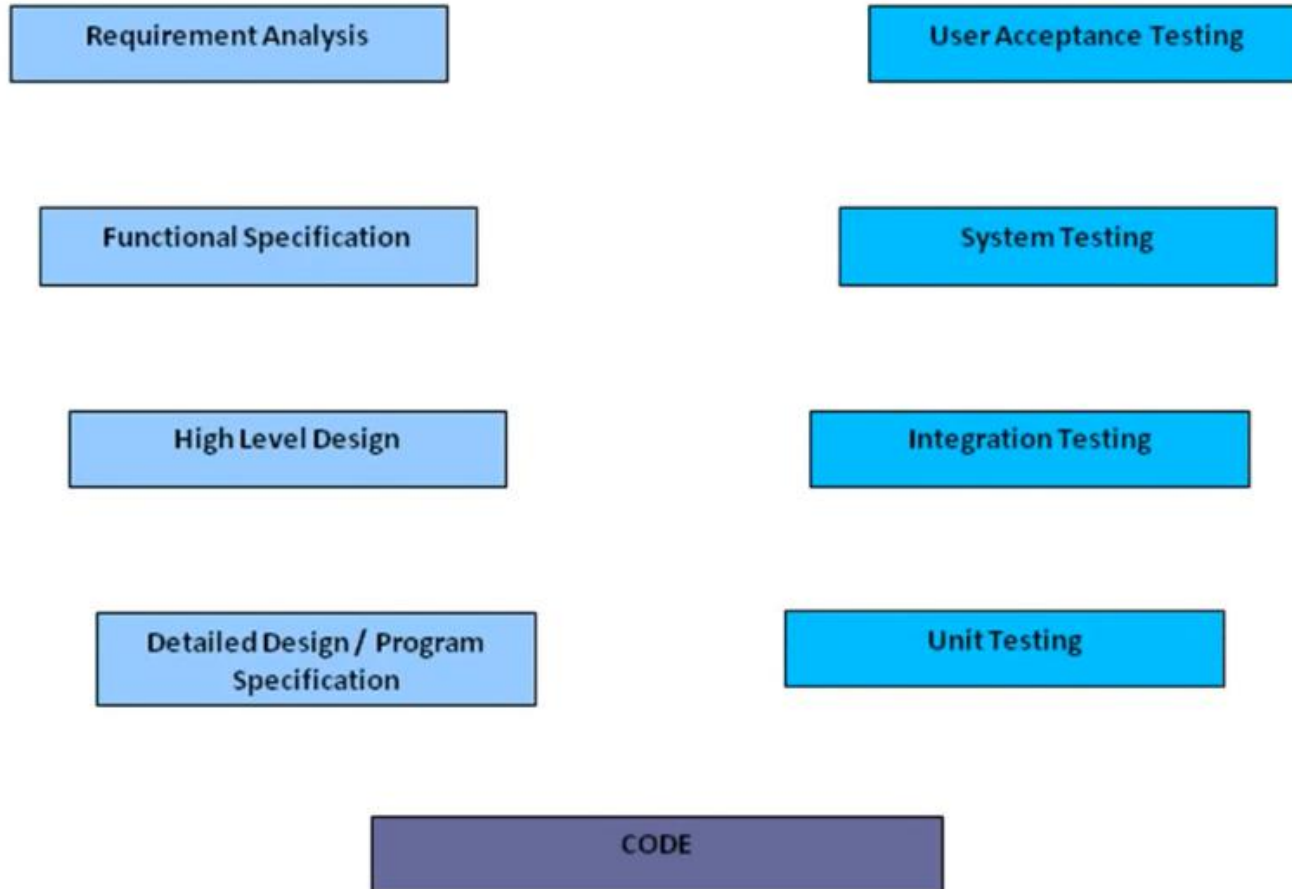
```
//No Actual Code
```

```
//This helps in maintaining uniformity  
across the project and avoid errors
```

```
}
```



# Unit Testing





# Unit Testing

- It is also called component testing
- It is performed on standalone module to check whether it is developed correctly

The diagram illustrates a login module and its unit tests. On the left, there is an orange rounded rectangle labeled "Login". To its right is a form titled "customer login" in red text. The form contains two input fields: "login id :" and "password :". Below these fields is a grey button labeled "Login Now". To the right of the form are three green rectangular boxes representing test scenarios:

- Enter Valid Login ID & Password
- Enter inValid Login ID & Password
- Empty Login ID & Click Login

- Unit testing is done by developers



## Unit Testing (Tools)

- **JUnit:** JUnit is a free to use testing tool used for Java programming language. It provides assertions to identify test method. This tool test data first and then inserted in the piece of code.
- **NUnit:** NUnit is widely used unit-testing framework use for all .net languages. It is an open source tool which allows writing scripts manually. It supports data-driven tests which can run in parallel.
- **PHPUnit:** PHPUnit is a unit testing tool for PHP programmer. It takes small portions of code which is called units and test each of them separately. The tool also allows developers to use pre-define assertion methods to assert that a system behave in a certain manner.



## Unit Testing (Advantages)

- Developers looking to learn what functionality is provided by a unit and how to use it can look at the unit tests to gain a basic understanding of the unit.
- Unit testing allows the programmer to refactor code at a later date, and make sure the module still works correctly (i.e. Regression testing). The procedure is to write test cases for all functions and methods so that whenever a change causes a fault, it can be quickly identified and fixed.
- Due to the modular nature of the unit testing, we can test parts of the project without waiting for others to be completed.





## Unit Testing (Disadvantages)

- Unit testing can't be expected to catch every error in a program. It is not possible to evaluate all execution paths even in the most trivial programs
- Unit testing by its very nature focuses on a unit of code. Hence it can't catch integration errors or broad system level errors.



# Unit Testing (Practices)

- Download Unit Test Plan Template
- Test the features and functions of your app
- Use JUnit, PHPUnit, py.test, NUnit, etc.
- Present your test plan document.

1. Unit Test Plan Scope (In Scope – Out of Scope)	
In Scope	Out of Scope
In Scope <i>List features/functions that are tested.</i>	Out of Scope <i>List features/functions that are not tested.</i>

2. Unit Test Cases			
ID	Test Cases	Input Value	Expected Output
2.1	<b>Test Case</b> <i>Identify the test cases along with the expected results.</i> <i>Example:</i> <i>Test Procedure:</i> <i>Login with a corporate user account.</i> <i>Username: abc</i> <i>Password: abc</i> <i>Expected Results:</i> <i>An error will be displayed for the wrong credentials.</i>		

3. Unit Test Results					
ID	Test Cases	Pass/Fail	Actual Output	Tested By	Date Tested
	<b>Test Case</b> <i>Name the test case.</i> <i>Example:</i> <i>Test Procedure:</i> <i>Login with a corporate user account.</i> <i>Username: abc</i> <i>Password: abc</i> <i>Expected Results:</i> <i>An error will be displayed for the wrong credentials.</i>				mm/dd/yyyy
	<b>Test Case</b> <i>Add more rows if needed.</i>				

## 4. Addendums & Appendices

*Include any additional documents.*