Test Plan Documentation – Free choice group

HomeDork – Interactive Smart House

Revision History

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Date	Version	Description	Author
23/10/2021	1.0	No testing yet currently in concept state.	A, B, C, D, E
27/10/2021	1.1.0	Grammar revised	Е
14/11/2021	1.1.1	Changes in document formatting such as versioning, tables, and titles according to group standards.	A
14/11/2021	1.1.2	Addition of episodes Firebase test and Github workflow. Cypress tests on game (test ID 1, 2).	A
4/12/2021	1.2.0	Discuss tests	A, B, C, D, E
7/12/2021	1.2.1	Addition of Cypress tests related to disco and voice to text	A
5/1/2022	1.3.0	Final revision	A, B, C, D, E
9/1/2022	1.3.1	Final Firebase robo test	A

Implemented integration test cases

Test case no	Summary	Precondition	Steps	Results	Comment (Timeline tracked)
1	Check if game loads	Tomcat server is running	- Visit URL - Check if the page contains an element called 'game'	PASS	Cypress
2	Check if character and stone image is present on the page	Tomcat server is running	- Get the div with the images - Find elements of 'img' - Assure they are visible	PASS	Cypress
3	Check if disco lights are turned on when pressing button	Tomcat server is running	 Visit the disco page Acquire the disco button Press the disco button Assure the lamps are visible 	PASS	Cypress
5	Check if voice to text feature listens to mic	Tomcat server is running	- Visit URL - Get body, then voice button - Click voice to text button and assure the button reacts to method "voice to text"	PASS	Cypress
6	Check if mood commands are visible	Tomcat server is running	- Visit URL - Find href and click it Assure URL is status.jsp and acquire mood rectangle divs	PASS	Cypress

Automation tests

Firebase robo test

In the system, we use Firebase as an authentication method for the users. This because firebase provides a good and secure feature for relating passwords to users. We have also decided together with the Units group to use firebase for some of our features such as [R5 – Scheduled commands]. Other features will use the local storage on the device, but that is more discussed in requirements document.

Firebase has a function where they perform robotic tests on an application. This robotic test mainly tests the user interface and can give results on how easy it is to press a button or how well the text is displayed. This robo test gives a full report on the application as a whole and can also test the relation of the app to the firebase storage. However, we will mainly use it for testing the user interface and relate to our supplementary requirement of [S1 - Usability, easy to use].

The robo test is very easy to use, it uses a crawler to check each corner of the application and records the activity and response from the app. The crawler records the response time and will also test for unwanted user activities by acting as a bad user and test the strength and durability of the application. The robo test has support for both Andorid and IOS and we can easily test our android mock app by generating an APK file and uploading to Firebase.

The result of an initial test is promising which includes [R1 – Haptic vibration] and [R8 – Game]. For each couple features implemented, a new robo test can be run since it tests the whole application and not just a single feature.

Figure 1 shows how the crawler works through the app and the different screens.

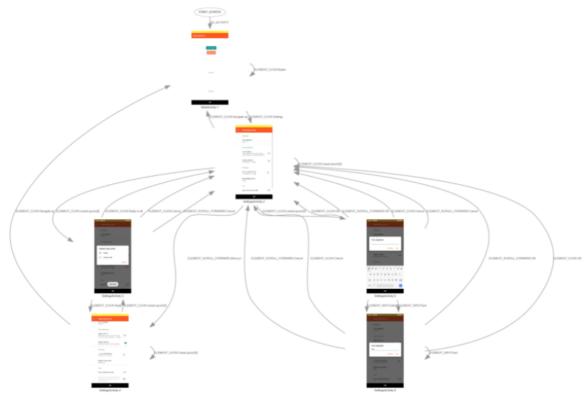


Figure 1 - Crawler work of robo test

The test passed with 2 warnings and 7 minor issues. The 2 warnings are about the touch size for accessibility, however, both are for buttons we have used to access the actual features in our mock environment, so they will not be implemented in the actual system.

Figure 2 shows a complete overview of the test results regarding user interface and accessibility.

Issue types	Warnings ^①	Minor issues ூ ■ 7	Tips ① 1 4
Touch target size ①	1	0	0
Low contrast ③	0	7	0
Content labeling	1	0	4
Implementation ③	0	0	0

Figure 2 - Overview of test results

A second test was done at the very end of the project, after all implementation was done. However, the robo test was also done in our mocked environment and some warnings are still not relevant as they will be different in the actual implementation. *Figure 3* shows the results of this test.

Overview	Issue types	Warnings ®	Minor issues @	Tips ®
12 issues found 🗇		9 4	5	9 3
	Touch target size ①	2	0	0
	Low contrast ⊙	0	5	0
	Content labeling @	2	0	3
	Implementation ①	0	0	0

Figure 3 - Overview of test results for the second test

Github workflow

In the HomeDork organization, there is set up a workflow for GitHub actions that are accessible for each repository in the organization to adapt as a template. This workflow is using different security scanning tools to check the overall security of the application. This is especially interesting for our JavaScript code which can be very insecure if not handled correctly. We mainly use the semgrep scanning tool which uses Python and can check most languages. The workflow is run for each pull request through GitHub actions and will deliver a .sarif file with the information about the security level. *Figure 4* shows the YAML for this job. This security scanning workflow also has CodeQL set up as a job. CodeQL is a very popular scanning tool using a query language. The query is already set up in the workflow and all that needs to be done in each pull request is to change the language used for the code snippet added. *Figure 5* shows a part of the YAML of the CodeQL.

Another action implemented is a check for dependencies and their updates. A deprecated dependency can lower the overall security and for a malicious user, there needs to be only one hole in the system.

As per 9/1/2022, we can confirm that our system does not have any security warnings found by our code scanning tools. *Figure 6* shows there are 32 closed (resolved) alerts and 0 open. All code scanning history and results can be viewed in our GitHub repository (https://github.com/homedork-se2/Mocked-client).

```
semgrep-scan:
 runs-on: ubuntu-latest
 strategy:
   matrix:
     python-version: [3.8]
 steps:
   - uses: actions/checkout@v2
   - name: Set up Python ${{ matrix.python-version }}
     uses: actions/setup-python@v2
       python-version: ${{ matrix.python-version }}
   - name: Install dependencies
       python -m pip install --upgrade pip
       pip install semgrep
   - name: Run Scan
       semgrep --config=p/security-audit --sarif -o results.sarif .
   - name: Show results
       cat results.sarif
   - name: Upload SARIF file
     uses: github/codeql-action/upload-sarif@v1
       sarif_file: results.sarif
```

Figure 4 - Semgrep job on security workflow

```
codeql-analyze:
 name: Analyze
 runs-on: ubuntu-latest
 permissions:
   actions: read
   contents: read
   security-events: write
 strategy:
   fail-fast: false
   matrix:
     language: [ 'javascript' ]
     # https://docs.github.com/en/free-pro-team@latest/github/finding-security-vul
 steps:
 - name: Checkout repository
   uses: actions/checkout@v2
 - name: Initialize CodeQL
   uses: github/codeql-action/init@v1
   with:
     languages: ${{ matrix.language }}
```

Figure 5 - CodeQL job on security workflow

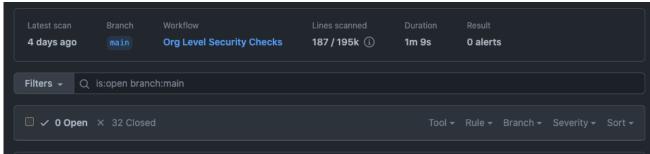


Figure 6 - Code scanning alerts according to GitHub workflow