



BITS Pilani presentation

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SE ZG501 Software Quality Assurance and Testing Lecture No. 9



Test Driven Development

Test-Driven Development (TDD) is a software development methodology where tests are

written **before** writing the actual code. It follows a structured process:

- 1. Write a test: Create a test case based on the requirements.
- 2. Run the test: The test will fail since the actual code doesn't exist yet.
- 3. Write the minimal code: Develop only the necessary code to pass the test.
- **4. Run the test again**: Ensure the test now passes.
- 5. Refactor the code: Optimize the code while keeping it functional.

V Model



The V-Model, as depicted in the diagram, represents a software development lifecycle model emphasizing a structured and sequential development and testing process. It is called the "V- Model" because of its V-shaped structure, where the left side represents the verification phase (developer's lifecycle), and the right side represents the validation phase (tester's lifecycle). The center of the "V" is the coding phase, which bridges the two halves.

Here's a detailed explanation of each stage in the diagram:

Verification Phase (Left Side of the V)

This phase focuses on planning, designing, and verifying that the product is being built correctly according to requirements.

1. Business Requirement Specification (BRS)

- Description: Defines the high-level business goals and user needs.
 Output:
 A business requirement document (BRD).
- Corresponding Test Activity: Acceptance Testing.

2. System Requirement Specification (SRS)

 Description: Elaborates on detailed functional and non-functional requirements.

V Model



Output: A system requirement specification document.
 Corresponding Test Activity: System Integration Testing.

3. High-Level Design (HLD)

Description: Describes the architecture and design of the system,
 breaking

down modules and their interactions.

- Output: High-level design documents.
- Corresponding Test Activity: Component Testing.

4. Low-Level Design (LLD)

- Description: Focuses on detailed designs for each module or component.
 Output: Low-level design documents.
 - Corresponding Test Activity: Unit Testing.

5. Coding

 Description: The actual development of the software system, converting designs into executable code.

V Model



This phase involves testing to ensure the product meets the business and technical requirements.

1. Unit Testing

○ Tests individual components or modules as defined in the LLD.
 ○ Ensures each unit functions as intended.

2. Component Testing

Verifies the integration and interaction between multiple components.
 Ensures data flow between modules works as expected.

3. System Integration Testing

Validates the overall system's functionality against the system
 requirements.
 Ensures the system works in an integrated environment.

4. Acceptance Testing

- Confirms that the final product meets the business requirements (BRS).
- Often performed by the client or end-users.

ITIL Framework

The **ITIL framework** outlines a structured approach to IT service management, divided into five key stages:

- 1. Service Strategy: This stage focuses on defining the organization's approach to delivering services, ensuring they align with business objectives and customer needs.
- 2. Service Design: In this phase, detailed plans and specifications are developed to create new services or modify existing ones, ensuring they are fit for purpose and meet quality requirements.
- 3. Service Transition: This stage manages the implementation of new or changed services into the live environment, ensuring they are delivered e@ectively and without disruption.
- **4. Service Operation:** This phase involves the ongoing management and delivery of services to users, ensuring they operate e@iciently and meet agreed-upon service levels.
- **5. Continual Service Improvement:** Throughout all stages, this phase focuses on identifying and implementing improvements to enhance service quality and align with evolving business needs.

THANK YOU