



CS1632, Lecture 14:  
Testing Strategy and the  
Process of Quality

Bill Laboon

# Putting It All Together

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- So far, discussed elements in isolation
  - Unit testing
  - Systems testing
  - Performance and Non-Functional Testing
  - Combinatorial Testing
  - Property-based Testing

# Test Strategy != Test Plan

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- Testing strategy covers all aspects of testing the software, which may or may not include test plans!
  - Roles / responsibilities
  - Defect reporting mechanisms
  - Test tracking mechanisms
  - Testing priorities and schedules
  - Testing environment(s)

# Evaluating Risk

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- Risk (from a QA perspective) is the probability that a software defect will cause a negative impact on the software's stakeholders
- When testing, generally good to take a risk-based approach: how can we find as many important, high-stakes defects as possible before it's released?
- From an overall quality assurance perspective - how can we develop software in a way that these kinds of defects are minimized?

# Risk Mitigation != Risk Elimination

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- Risk can be mitigated and ameliorated, but all software development has risks
- By determining key aspects of the software and where the software is likely to fail, you can test smarter and not harder

# Tools Besides Testing

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- Testing is an important but not the only part of QA
- Continuous Integration
- Pair programming
- Code review and inspection
- “User testing” (technically a kind of testing)

# Continuous Integration

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- Avoid Big Bang integration
- Run tests automatically before merging
  - Or perhaps every time you commit/push
- Finds bugs earlier
- Ensures no failing tests in the master branch

# Continuous Integration

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- Avoid “Big Bang” integration - merge continuously to mainline
- Run tests automatically before merging
  - Or perhaps every time you commit/push
- Finds bugs earlier
- Ensures no failing tests in the master branch



# Pair Programming

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- Program with two people using the same computer
- Usually one person “drives” (i.e. types) and the other is “shotgun” (i.e. looks over the other’s shoulders)
- Talking is encouraged! Constructive criticism is encouraged!
- Often one person thinks of edge cases or factors that the other did not
- Research shows that this tends to be slower but produces much higher-quality code with fewer defects

# Code Inspections / Reviews

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- Looking over others' code to determine if it is optimal or room for improvement (almost always the latter)
- Almost always used in non-trivial size engineering teams
- Poor algorithms, bad naming choices, not using built-in libraries, etc.

# User Testing

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- Allowing users to use the product and give feedback
- A great way to course-correct
- Avoids incorrect assumptions, poor usability, allows you to find difficult areas
- Provides a truly independent perspective on the software

# Just Like In Programming, Scale Is Where It Gets Difficult!

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// Understanding how to unit test is simple:

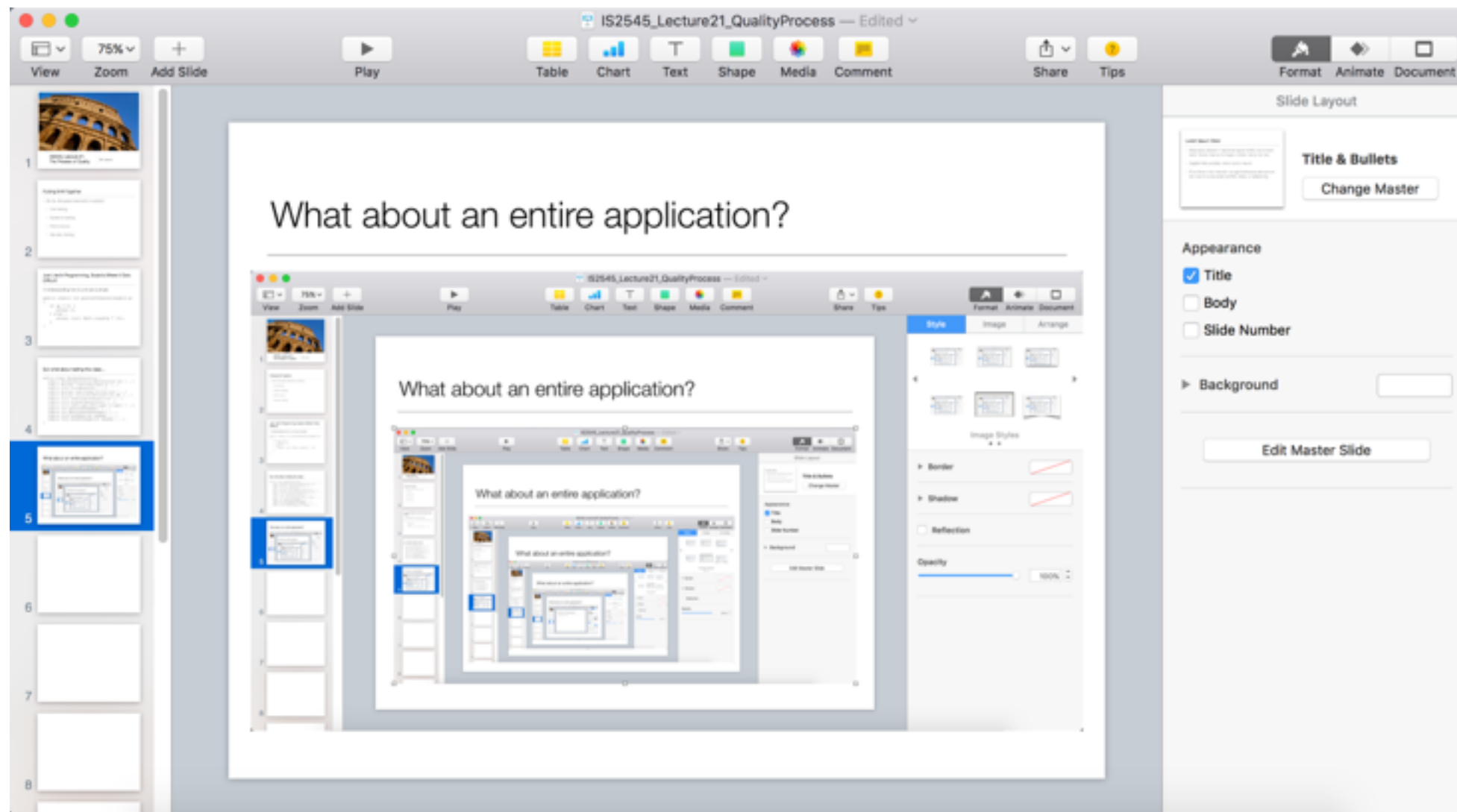
```
def pounds_to_ounces(p)
  if (p < 0)
    0
  else
    (p * 16).round
  end
end
```

## But what about testing this class...

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```
class DatabaseConvertor
  def initialize(db_connection) . . .
  def insert_data(data) . . .
  def force_reshard . . .
  def execute_sql(sql_string) . . .
  def select_db(db_connection) . . .
  def revert_last_transaction . . .
  def unrevert_reversion . . .
  def add_trigger(table, trigger) . . .
  def current_db_num . . .
  def current_db_threads() . . .
  def set_db_num(new_num) . . .
  def set_db_threads(new_num_threads) . . .
end
```

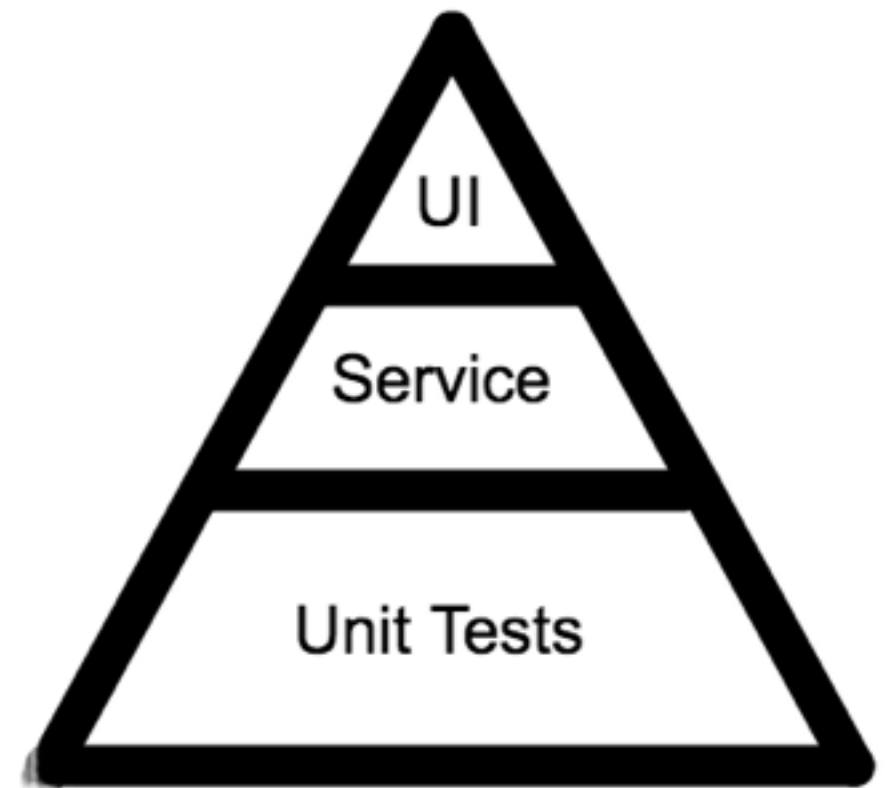
# What about an entire application?



# The Testing Pyramid

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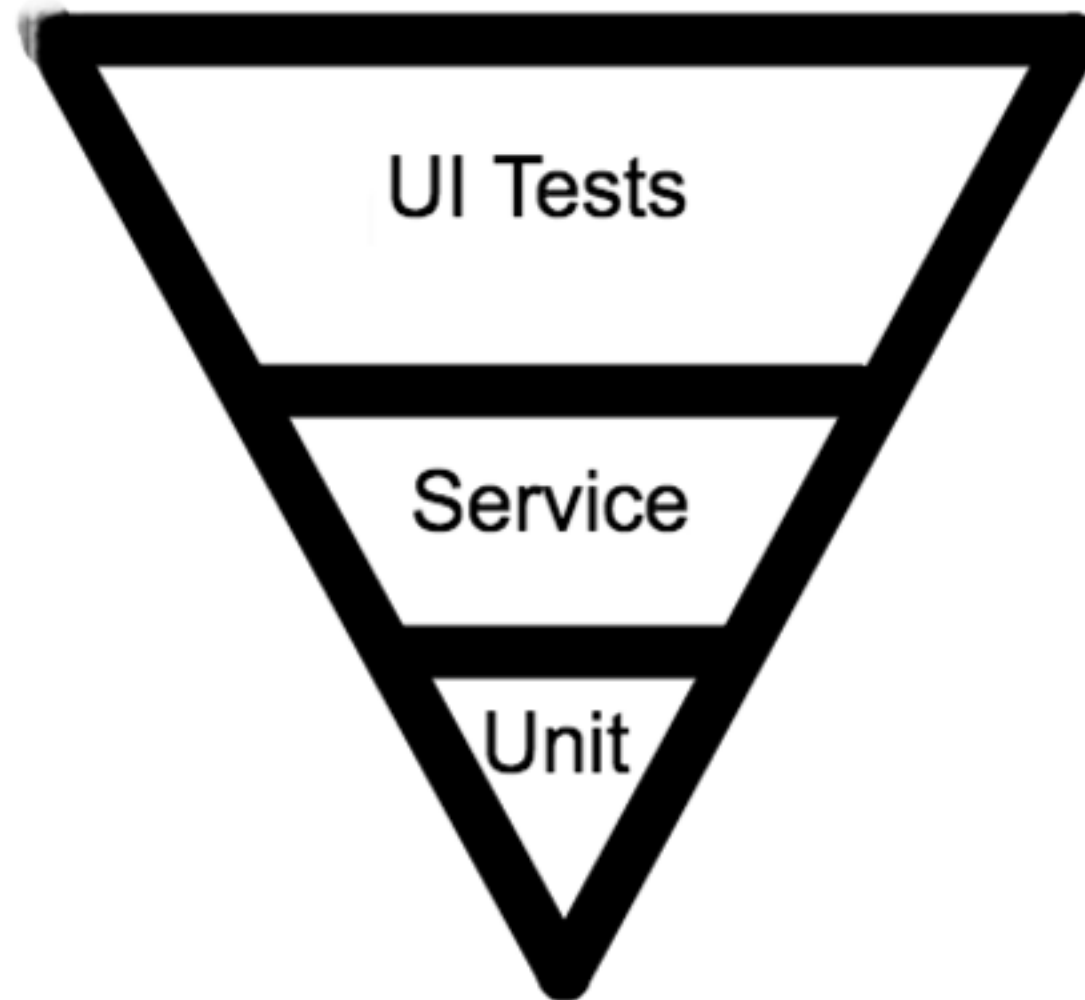
- 10% UI Tests
  - Tests which check the whole system end-to-end
- 20% Service (Integration) Tests
- 70% Unit Tests



# Ice Cream Cone Anti-Pattern

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- Few Unit Tests, Some Service Tests, Many UI Tests

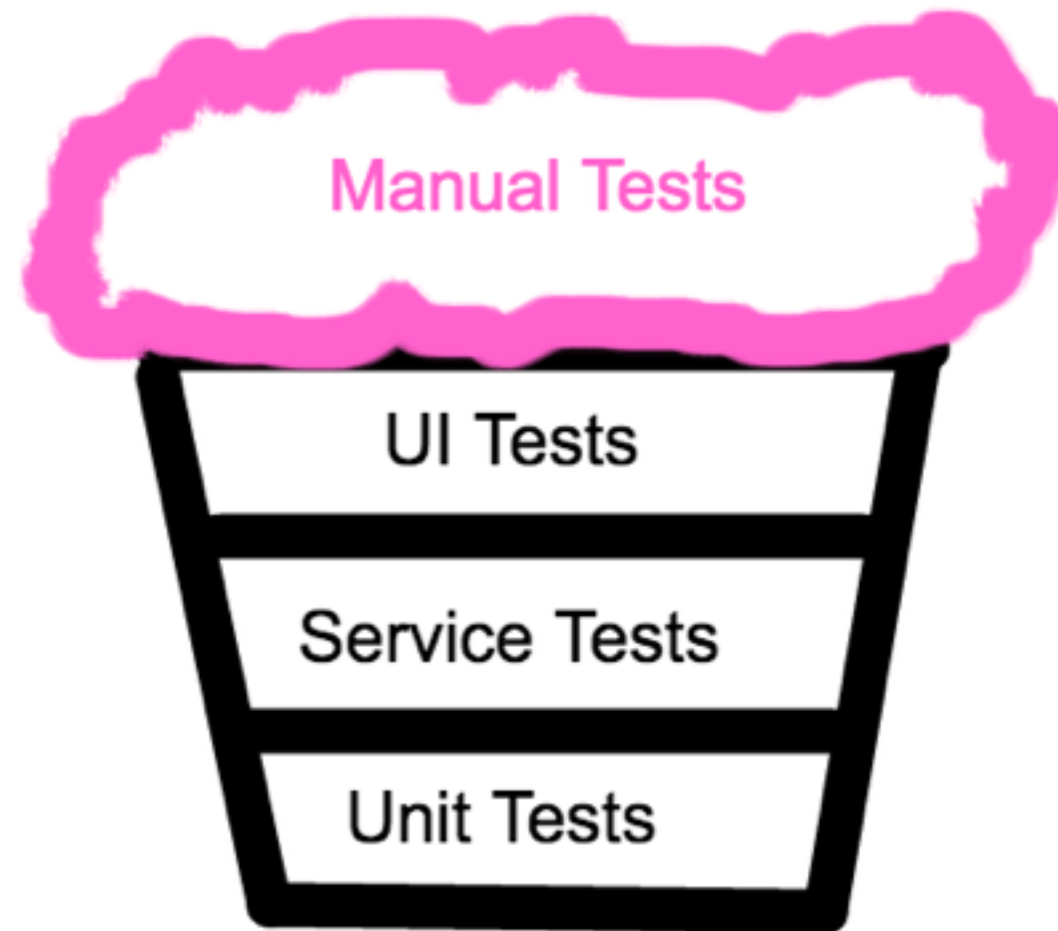




# Cupcake Anti-Pattern

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- Lots of Manual Tests On Top



# What About Other Kinds of Tests?

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- These will often fit in one of the kinds of test categories
- Other kinds of tests are done on as-needed basis and the amount necessary will vary by domain
- Test coverage and weighting will vary by domain
  - Other tests/quality processes might also be necessary! Usability, formal verification, code metrics, etc.

## Example: Performance Testing

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- Full Application performance testing: UI test
- Component testing: service test
- Performance of a function: unit test

## Example: Security Testing

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- Penetration testing: UI test
- Testing a subsystem for injection attacks: service test
- Checking against buffer overflow in a method: unit test

## Example: Combinatorial Testing

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- Checking OS / Browser / RAM combinations: UI tests
- Combinations of Microservices Loading: Service tests
- Checking for results of boolean args: Unit tests

# Designing a Testing Strategy

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- Think about what are the priorities of this application
- Where would defects be worst?
- What are likely issues?
- Which have been found by similar applications?
- What tools will be useful?
- What is our team like? Do we need outside help?

# Case Study: Rent-a-Cat, Inc.

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- Phone-based app which brings cats for rental right to your door
- All payments handled by separate process
- Some personal data on customers stored
- Hoping for lots of people to use, potential for viral growth, but revenue-positive now (i.e., it's making money)
- Running entirely in LOLCODE. Engineers are relatively new
- Medium-size QA team



Case Study:  
Big Bank, Inc.

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**Big Bank, Inc.**  
*"Money is our business"*

- Develop app to access and display bank account information
- Provides access to user accounts, along with all data on user
- People need to use their app - what are they going to do, use Bitcoin?
- Running in tried-and-true Java
- Very large QA team
- Lots of regulatory necessities

# Case Study: facedinspace

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The logo for 'facedinspace' is written in a lowercase, rounded, hand-drawn font. Each letter is a different color: 'f' is blue, 'a' is blue, 'c' is blue, 'e' is blue, 'd' is red, 'i' is red, 'n' is green, 's' is green, 'p' is green, 'a' is yellow, 'c' is yellow, and 'e' is yellow. The letters are slightly irregular and overlap, giving it a casual, hand-drawn feel.

we don't need capital letters... or a graphic designer (tm)

- Brand new start-up focusing on creating a social network that's Facebook + MySpace + LinkedIn
- No monetary information given by users, but data sold to any advertiser who comes in off the street
- Key metric is user growth - burning through investor cash at over \$1 million per day
- Developed with Ruby on Rails
- Very small QA team compared to number of developers
- Very few regulations, registered in Sealand