Student #2, Sprint 4: Testing Report

Group: C1.04.14

Repository: https://github.com/marizqlav/Acme-L3-D04

Student #1 Student #2

Name:Domínguez-Adame, AlbertoName:Herrera Ramírez, Ismaelemail:albdomrui@alum.us.esemail:ismherram@alum.us.es

Student #3 Student #4

Name:Olmedo Marín, MarcosName:Izquierdo Lavado, Marioemail:marolmmar1@alum.us.esemail:marizqlav @alum.us.es

Student #5

Name: Merino Palma, Alejandro email: alemerpal@alum.us.es

Table of contents

-	1Summary	 3
-	2Revision table	 3
-	3Introduction	 4
-	4Contents	 5
	 4.1 Functional testing 	 5
	 4.2 Performance Tests 	 5
-	5Conclusion	 15
-	6Bibliography	 15

Summary

Acme Life-Long Learning, Inc. (Acme L3, Inc. for short) is a company that specializes in helping students get started in a variety of subjects with the help of renowned instructors. The goal of this project is to develop a WIS to help this organization run its business.

Next, I analyzed the performance of the tests on my computer for the documents generated automatically when running the tests: request-performance and test-performance.

Using the Excel data analysis tool, we were able to compare the performance obtained by each team. To do this, we performed two analyses: descriptive statistics and the z test.

For a better overview of the analysis, we generated several graphs with the average access times.

Revision table

Number	Date	Description
1	26/05/2023	Full redaction of the document

Introduction

This document lists the individual tasks assigned to the student during the fourth spring of development on Acme L3.

This document presents the analysis and comparison of the performance of the project's tests on two different computers. We have used a statistical analysis and a hypothesis test.

I have divided the document according to the test carried out and the computer involved. Therefore, the structure that consists would be distributed as follows:

- Contents
 - Functional testing
 - Performance Tests
 - Evolutionary graphs
 - Computer feature
 - PC Performance Request
 - PC Performance Test Case
 - Statistic analysis
- Conclusion
- Bibliography

Once I reach the end of the document, I collect the result of the analysis carried out in the conclusion.

Contents

Functional testing

Due to the individual nature of this report, the team member designated to each task will be omitted. During the Sprint 4, Ismael Herrera Ramirez has implemented the following test cases, grouped by functionality. For each test case, a succinct description will be provided plus a clear indication of how effective it was in detecting errors.

Enrolment Test

- Create:

- Positive: This test authenticates as a student and then lists his or her enrolments, creates a new one, and checks that it's been created properly.
- Positive 2: This test authenticates you as a student and then lists the
 available courses, creates an enrollment from the course you want,
 and verifies that it was created successfully.
- Negative: This test attempts to create enrolments with incorrect data.
- Hacking: This test tries to create an enrolment using principals with inappropriate roles.

- Delete:

- Positive: This test login as a principal with "Student" role and try to delete the indicated enrolment.
- **Hacking:** This test login as a principal with "Student" role and try to delete the indicated enrolment.

ListMine:

- Positive: This test authenticates as a student, lists his or her enrolments only, and then checks that the listing has the expected data.
- Negative: There aren't any negative tests for this feature because it's a listing.
- **Hacking:**This test tries to list enrolments using inappropriate roles.

- Finalise:

- **Positive:** This test authenticates as a student, lists his or her enrolments, then selects one of them, and finalise it.
- **Negative:**This test attempts to finalise an enrolment that cannot be finalised, yet.
- **Hacking300:** This test tries to finalise an enrolment with a role other than "Student" or using a student who is not the owner.
- **Hacking301:** This test tries to finalise a finalised enrolment that was registered by the principal.
- **Hacking302:** This test tries to finalise an enrolment that wasn't registered by the principal, be it finalised or not finalised.

- Show:

- **Positive:** This test signs in as a student, lists all of the enrolments, click on one of them, and checks that the form has the expected data.
- Negative: There aren't any negative tests for this feature because it's a listing that doesn't involve entering any data in any forms.
- Hacking: This test tries to show an unpublished enrolment by someone who is not the principal.

- Update:

- Positive: This test logs in as a student, lists his or her enrolments, selects one of them, updates it, and then checks that the update has actually been performed.
- Negative: This test attempts to update an enrolment with wrong data.
- Hacking: This test tries to update an enrolment with a role other than "Student", or using a student who is not the owner.

Activity Test

- Create:

- Positive: This test authenticates as an student, list his or her jobs, navigates to their activities, and checks that they have the expected data.
- Negative: This test attempts to create activities using wrong data.
- Hacking300: This test tries to create an activity for a enrolment as a principal without the "Student" role.
- Hacking301: This test tries to create an activity for a not finalised enrolment created by the principal.
- Hacking302: This test tries to create activities for enrolments that weren't created by the principal.

- Delete:

- Positive: This test login as a principal with "Student" role and try to delete the indicated activity
- **Hacking:** This test tries to delete an activity with a role other than "Student",or using a student who is not the owner.

- ListMine:

- **Positive:** This test authenticates as a student, selects an enrolment and lists the activities of these enrolment only, and then checks that the listing has the expected data.
- Negative: There aren't any negative tests for this feature because it's a listing.
- **Hacking:** This test tries to list the activities of an enrolment that is not finalised using a principal that didn't create it.

- Show:

- Positive: This test signs in as a student, lists his or her activities, selects one of them and checks that it's as expected.
- Negative: There's no negative test case for this listing, since it doesn't involve filling in any forms.
- Hacking: This test tries to show an activity using a principal that didn't create it.

- Update:

- **Positive:** This test logs in as a student, lists his or her activities, selects one of them, updates it, and then checks that the update has actually been performed.
- Negative: This test attempts to update an activity with wrong data.
- Hacking: This test tries to update an activity with a role other than "Student", or using a student who is not the owner.

Performance Tests

Chapter on performance testing: You should provide proper graphs and a 95% confidence interval for the wall time your project takes to serve requests in your functional tests on a two-time computer, before doing the refactoring and after. the refactoring, plus a 95% confidence hypothesis test on what is the best state for the code. This is the scheme that will be followed for both "enrolment" and "activity":

- Evolutionary graphs
 - Computer feature
- PC Performance Request
- PC Performance Test Case
 - Statistic analysis

Once we reach the end of the document, we collect the result of the analysis carried out in the conclusion.

Evolutionary graphs(Enrolment)

A comparison of the average response time of the GET and POST requests made to the server between two different machines has been carried out. It can be seen that the graphs vary depending on the characteristics of said equipment.

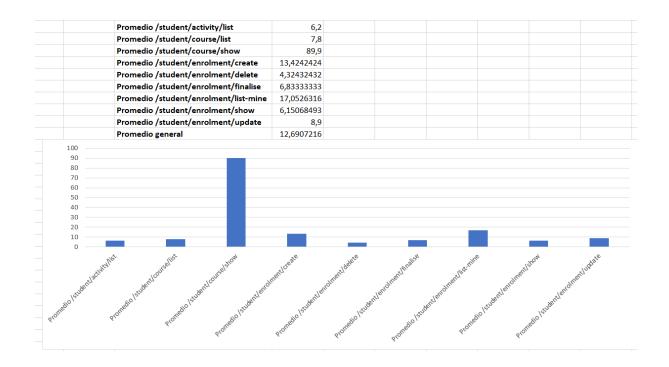
Computer Feature:

Nombre de dispositivo: DESKTOP-DICBMLN Procesador: AMD Ryzen 7 3750H with Radeon RAM instalada: 16,0 GB (15,4 GB usable)

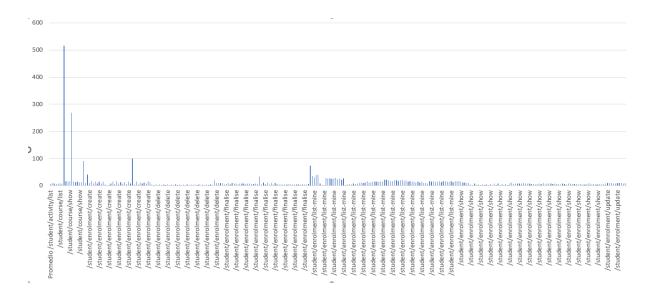
Below are the graphs of the request file executed on the machine

PC – Performance Request

The following chart intuitively clarifies which functions are the most time consuming:

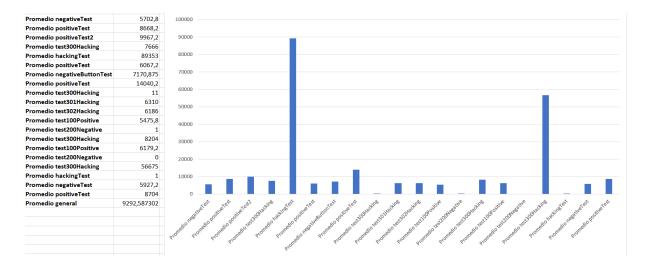


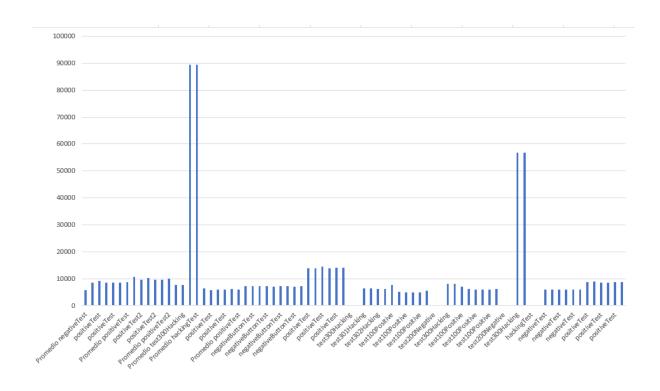
We have obtained the following graph of displaying each of the tests:



Intuitively, the conclusion is that most test cases take anywhere from about zero seconds to 510 seconds to complete.

Finally, graph your log. Intuitively, the conclusion is that most test cases take from roughly zero seconds up to 90 seconds to complete.





In addition, an auxiliary scheme has been used that shows the different intervals in a very visual way:

,				
Columna1				
!'	42.5007245		0.70440405	46 6770242
Media	12,6907216	Interval(ms)	8,70442195	16,6770213
Error típico	2,02537571	Interval(s)	0,00870442	0,01667702
Mediana	7			
Moda	5			
Desviación es	34,5503214			
Varianza de la	1193,72471			
Curtosis	166,177979			
Coeficiente de	12,2106555			
Rango	515			
Mínimo	1			
Máximo	516			
Suma	3693			
Cuenta	291			
Nivel de confi	3,9862997			

PC - Performance Test Case

Due to lack of time, the refactoring necessary to perform the comparisons could not be carried out.

Evolutionary graphs(Activity)

A comparison of the average response time of the GET and POST requests made to the server between two different machines has been carried out. It can be seen that the graphs vary depending on the characteristics of said equipment.

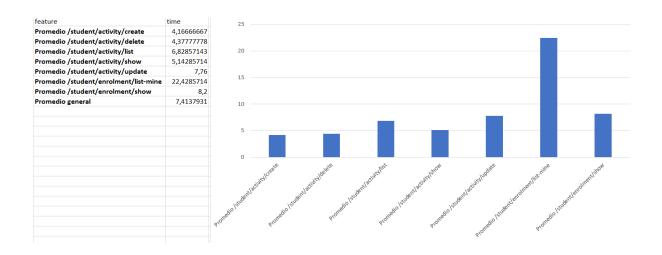
Computer Feature:

Nombre de dispositivo: DESKTOP-DICBMLN Procesador: AMD Ryzen 7 3750H with Radeon RAM instalada: 16,0 GB (15,4 GB usable)

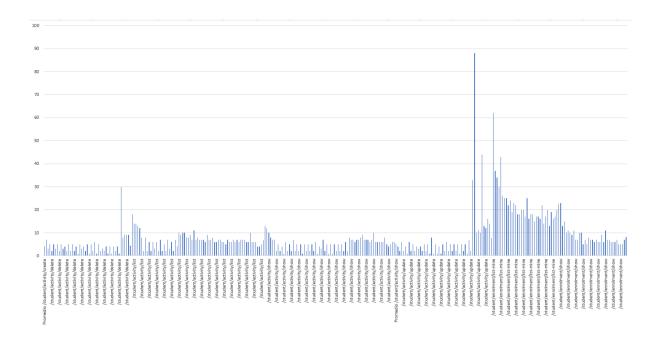
Below are the graphs of the request file executed on the machine

PC – Performance Request

The following chart intuitively clarifies which functions are the most time consuming:

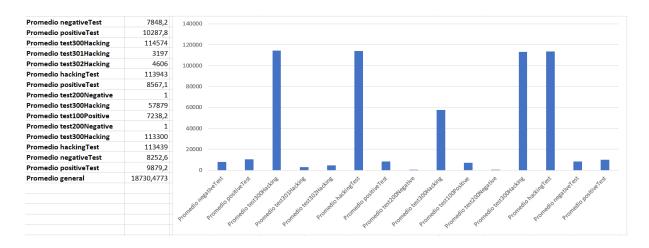


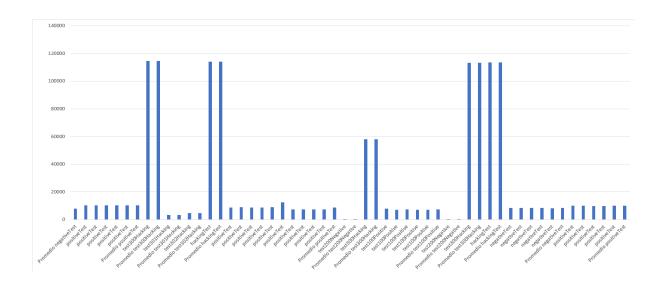
We have obtained the following graph of displaying each of the tests:



Intuitively, the conclusion is that most test cases take anywhere from about zero seconds to 90 seconds to complete.

Finally, graph your log. Intuitively, the conclusion is that most test cases take from roughly zero seconds up to 120 seconds to complete.





In addition, an auxiliary scheme has been used that shows the different intervals in a very visual way:

Columna1				
Media	7,4137931	Interval(ms)	6,59075548	8,23683073
Error típico	0,41857319	Interval(iis)	0,00659076	0,00823683
Mediana	6			
Moda	2			
Desviación es	8,12722118			
Varianza de la	66,0517241			
Curtosis	32,772495			
Coeficiente de	4,56622075			
Rango	87			
Mínimo	1			
Máximo	88			
Suma	2795			
Cuenta	377			
Nivel de confi	0,82303762			

PC – Performance Test Case

Due to lack of time, the refactoring necessary to perform the comparisons could not be carried out.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I think that the tests can improve with the refactoring, as can be seen in the group, but due to the lack of time and that they wanted to deliver it by May, there was no time to carry out the actions.

Bibliography

- Document "On Your Derivables" of EV of the subject Design and Testing II.
- Document "So6 On your follow-ups" of EV of the subject Design and Testing II.
- Document "o8- Annexes" of EV of the subject Design and Testing II.