

# LDD Testing Techniques

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# Recap of our goals with testing

- Ensure that the dictionary does what we want it to do
- Ensure that all class definitions are correct
- Ensure that all of the schematron rules work
- Prevent regressions
- Detect non-backwards compatible changes

# What should we keep in mind while writing tests?

- Tests should be maintainable and understandable
- Tests should be documented and well organized
- Tests should provide good coverage
- Tests should communicate the right amount of information

# Principles

- Uniform labels
- Granular or Monolithic tests?
- Good test coverage
- Minimize Redundancy
- Documentation
- Organization

# Keeping labels uniform

- Unnecessary variations in the label will make it more difficult to track down errors.
- Sometimes variations are necessary when a discipline area can apply to different data types

# Monolithic tests vs granular tests

- The testing framework that we are using is better suited for granular tests
- Monolithic tests are currently easier to generate and maintain

# Keeping tests granular

- Each label is invalid in only one way
- Combining multiple errors in a single file will mask errors that don't occur, since the testing framework only knows if a label passed or failed.

# Drawbacks to granular tests

- Granular tests will increase the number of labels that the LDD is tested against
- Each of these labels will need to be maintained individually



## Demonstration - Survey Dictionary Tests

<https://github.com/pds-data-dictionaries/ldd-survey/tree/main/test>

### Objectives

Demonstrate granular tests

The tests in the survey dictionary each have one thing wrong with them,

This is enough to trip the validator. When a test fails, it's for a single reason.



ldd-survey

# Producing Test Labels

- Hand writing labels
  - Labels are just XML files, and can be written in any text editor.
- Injecting discipline area fragments into label templates
  - In addition to making the labels easier to generate, the parts of the label that are being tested are separated from the rest of the label.
- Mutating existing labels
  - Keep a mapping of *XPaths* and operations to perform on a location

## Demonstration - LDD Test Generator

[https://github.com/sbn-psi/ldd\\_utilities/tree/master/LddTestGenerator](https://github.com/sbn-psi/ldd_utilities/tree/master/LddTestGenerator)

### Objectives

Demonstrate a template-based approach to generating test labels

Mention how the framework could be expanded to mutate test files



generator

# Monolithic tests

- Multiple tests can be packed into a single label
- Document each point where the test is expected to fail
- Examine the output of the test run to determine if there are any missed failures

## Demonstration - Spectral Dictionary Tests

<https://github.com/pds-data-dictionaries/ldd-spectral/tree/main/test>

### Objectives

Demonstrate monolithic tests

The tests in the spectral dictionary have more than one error introduced.

The errors are documented within the file.

This reduces the number of tests that need to be written.

Additional processing beyond the current testing framework is needed to interpret the errors.



ldd-spectral

# Interpreting the test output for monolithic tests

- Since monolithic tests have only a pass/fail result, and there are multiple expected failures, it's possible to miss failures
- This can be mitigated by expecting a certain number of failures, or checking for specific failure messages
  - This would require updates to the testing framework

# How many tests?

- You want to have enough to thoroughly test your dictionary.
  - Typically, this means that every class should be used at least once
  - Every Schematron rule should pass and fail at least once, as well.

# The case against too many tests

- Too many tests can cause problems (This does *not* mean don't write tests)
  - The biggest problem with too many tests is that they need to be maintained
  - Maintenance can be necessary when either your dictionary changes, or when the dependencies change (IM changes, upstream dictionaries, etc)
  - A test should have its own job – it shouldn't just functionally duplicate another test



# Exercise every class

- At minimum, at least one passing test should use each public class
- At least one passing test should use each class
- It is better to write tests specifically for this, so that other tests still have only one job.
- Write as many test files as necessary to achieve this.

# Exercise every Schematron rule

- At least one invalid label test should fail each Schematron rule.
- At least one valid label test should pass each Schematron rule
- At least one valid label test should not trigger the Schematron rule, if possible.
- Exercising the schematron rules is especially important, since Schematron rules can be prevented from triggering if incorrectly written.

## Demonstration - Nuclear Spectroscopy Dictionary Tests

<https://github.com/pds-data-dictionaries/ldd-nucspec/tree/main/test>

### Objectives

Demonstrate tests for each Schematron rule

Each Schematron rule in the Nuclear Spectroscopy dictionary has a corresponding test that fails the rule.

Additional tests could be written to illustrate cases that pass each rule.

Cases could also be written to illustrate cases where the rule does not apply.

There are multiple passing labels, which collectively exercise a variety of classes within the dictionary.



ldd-nucspec

# Document the tests - What to document and why

- Each test should somehow document what is being tested.
- This will remind you how each test is expected to fail, or what each test is intended to exercise.
- If writing a monolithic test, this can be further developed into the expected output for comparison in a future version of the EN testing tool.

# Document the tests - Where documentation goes

- Documentation can be as simple as a file that lists the test name and what it is testing.
- Documentation can also be written inline. It would be valuable to note precisely which line should fail.

# Organize the tests

- A simple way to organize tests is by sorting them into valid and invalid label tests.
  - Although this is embedded in the name, sorting them will make it easier to find the test that you need, especially as the number of tests grows.
- If there are a large number of schematron rules, a good alternative would be to sort tests by schematron rule.

## Access this presentation

HTML

<https://sbn-psi.github.io/dmsp/LDDTesting/LDDTestingTechniques>



HTML

PPT

<https://github.com/sbn-psi/dmsp/raw/main/LDDTesting/stone-LDDTestingTechniques.pptx>



PPT



PDF

<https://github.com/sbn-psi/dmsp/raw/main/LDDTesting/stone-LDDTestingTechniques.pdf>



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