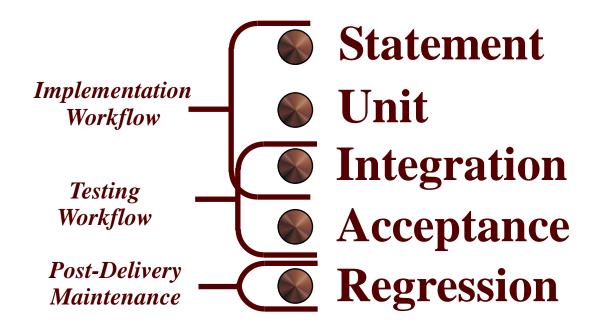
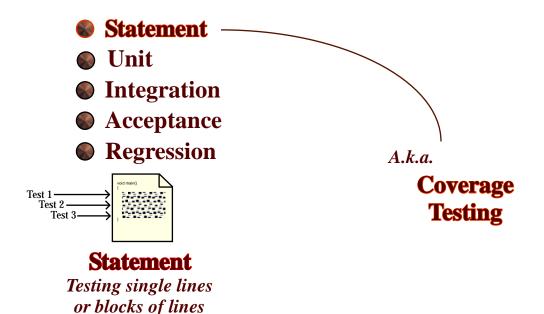


Five Types of Testing



In the Implementation Workflow



- Use drivers to pass known values in as arguments.
- Use Debugger to check validity of variables.
- **Use special output statements to check states.**
- Test each statement or set of statements as they are added to a function.

In the Implementation Workflow

- Statement
- Unit
- Integration
- Acceptance
- Regression



Unit *Testing single functions*

A.k.a. or includes:

Method Testing
Path Testing
Boundary Value Testing
Black box testing
White/Clear box testing

Black box testing

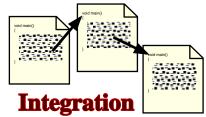




- Use drivers to pass known values in as arguments.
- Use stubs to test function calling actions.
- Use separate tests for each possible path
- Test for occurrence of fault conditions.
- Use Debugger to check validity of variables.

In the Implementation and Testing Workflows

- Statement
- Unit
- Integration
- Acceptance
- Regression



Testing how functions work together.

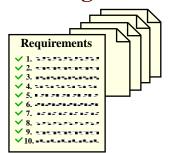
A.k.a. or includes:

Class Testing
Class Integration Testing
Component Testing

- Replace all drivers and stubs with real functions.
- Use debug statements to trace call sequences.
- Use debug statements to check variable validity.
- Use the Debugger to trace path of execution.

In the Testing Workflow

- Statement
- Unit
- Integration
- Acceptance
- Regression



Acceptance

Testing against stated software requirements.

A.k.a. or includes:

Installation Testing
Stress Testing
User Interface Testing
User acceptance testing

- Use Requirements Specification Document as guide.
- Devise tests to verify meeting all requirements:

External interface requirements (User, Network, etc.)

Functional requirements (What does it do?)

Performance requirements (Speed, efficiency, etc.)

Design constraints (Cost, time, technology available, etc.)

Logical database requirements (Size, access, data types, etc.)

Software System attributes (CM, QA, etc.)

Other requirements (Everything else)

In the Post-Delivery Maintenance Workflow

- Statement
- Unit
- Integration
- Acceptance
- Regression

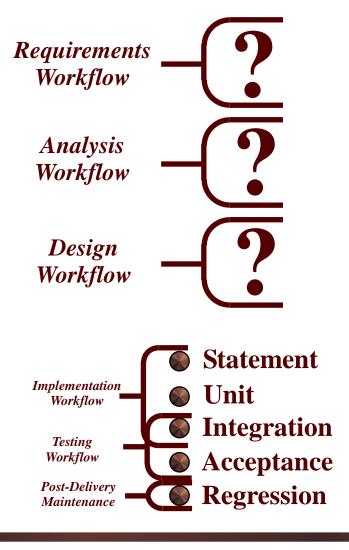


Regression

Testing after fixing bugs or adding new features.

- Perform full unit testing on new code.
- Perform full integration testing on all sections of the application affected by the new code.
- Perform acceptance testing to verify new code meets requirements to fix bug or add new feature.

What about the Requirements, Analysis, and Design workflows?



Types of testing in the Requirements, Analysis, and Design workflows?

Model reviews.
Usage scenario testing.
Prototype walk-throughs.
Prove it with code.
Peer reviews
Technical reviews.
Design review.

Other types of testing in the Implementation, Testing, and Post-delivery Maintenance workflows

Code Peer Reviews.
System Testing.
Alpha testing.
Beta testing.
User Acceptance Testing.

In the Requirements Workflow

What are you doing?

Understand the application domain.

Meet with the customer to discuss needs.

Define the constraints.

Write the Requirements Definition Document.

Prepare a rough draft of the Software Test Plan.

What and how are you testing?

Model reviews.

Usage scenario testing.

Prototype walk-throughs.

Prove it with code.

In the Analysis Workflow What are you doing?

List requirements.

Determine deliverables.

List major milestones.

Determine the budget.

Prepare an Architectural Design.

Write the Software Development Plan.

Write the Requirements Specification Document.

Prepare a preliminary set of UML diagrams.

Revise the Software Test Plan.

What and how are you testing?

Model reviews.
Usage scenario testing
Prototype walk-throughs.
Prove it with code.
Technical reviews.
Peer reviews

In the Design Workflow

What are you doing?

Revise the Architectural Design.
Plan the Detailed Design.
Keep meticulous records.
Write the Software Design Plan
Finish the Software Test Plan.

What and how are you testing?

Model reviews.
Prototype walkthroughs.
Prove it with code.
Technical review.
Design review.

In the Implementation Workflow

What are you doing?

Assign modules to team members. Write code.

Integrate code from all team members. Revise code as required while testing.

What and how are you testing?

Statement testing.
Unit testing.
Integration testing.
Code Peer Reviews.

In the Testing Workflow

What are you doing?

Perform all final testing of the product.

What and how are you testing?

Integration Testing.
Acceptance Testing.
System Testing.
Alpha testing.
Beta testing.
User Acceptance Testing.

In the Post-Delivery Maintenance Workflow

What are you doing?

Fix bugs. Add new features. Document changes.

What and how are you testing?

Regression testing.



for programming assignments

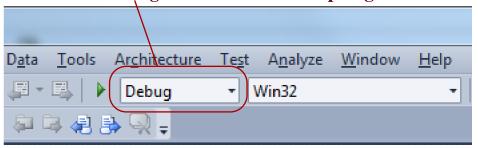
during the Implementation Workflow!

Debugging Statements

```
// MySource.cpp
#include "Whatever.h"
#define DEBUG_1 // Comment out when finished debugging
#define DEBUG 2 // Comment out when finished debugging
--- Bunches of lines of code here ---
#ifdef DEBUG 1
cout << "Step 1 in function ABC(). Var X = " << X << endl;
#endif
--- More lines of code here ---
#ifdef DEBUG 1
cout << "Step 2 in function ABC(). Var Y = " << Y << endl;
#endif
--- Still more lines of code here ---
#ifdef DEBUG 2
cout << "About to call function XYZ() with Var Y = " << Y << endl;
cout << "
           and Var X = " << X << endl;
#endif
```

Using the Visual Studio Debugger

Make sure Debug is selected when compiling.



BTW: You will need to set this to Release if you plan on giving your executable to someone else to run on their machine.

Using the Visual Studio Debugger

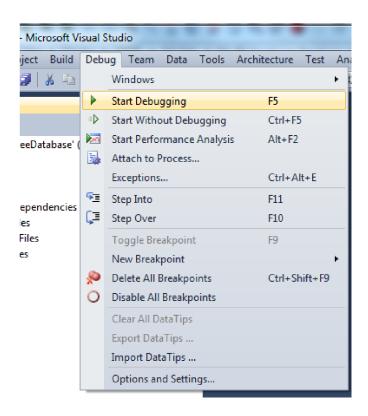
Set break points in source code before running.

```
□ 4 5 9 =
                                    Prog2Main.cpp >>
                                      (Global Scope)
                                                                                                                   💜 main(void)
                                                 rec1->setName("John", "Doe");
                                         41
                                                 rec1->setDept(42);
                                                 rec1->setSalary(65000);
                                                 cout << "...done\n";
                                                 // Test getID()
                                                 cout << "Testing getID(). ";</pre>
                                                 id = rec1->getID();
                                                 cout << "Result = " << id << "\n";</pre>
Click to set/clear
                                                 cout.flush();
                                                 if(id == 100) grade += 0.5;
a break point at
                                        52
                                                 // Test getName()
                                        53
                                                 cout << "Testing getName(). ";</pre>
a line of code.
                                                 rec1->getName(fName, lName);
                                                 cout << "Result = " << fName << " " << lName << "\n";</pre>
                                                 cout.flush();
                                                 if((strcmp(fName, "John") == 0) && (strcmp(lName, "Doe") == 0)) grade+= 0.5;
```

You can also set/clear more break points while the application is running in the debugger.

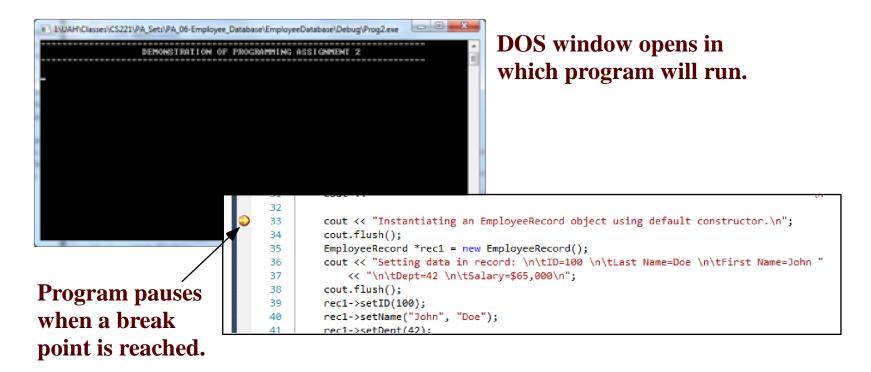
Using the Visual Studio Debugger

- Compile the project
- Select Debug->Start Debugging



Using the Visual Studio Debugger

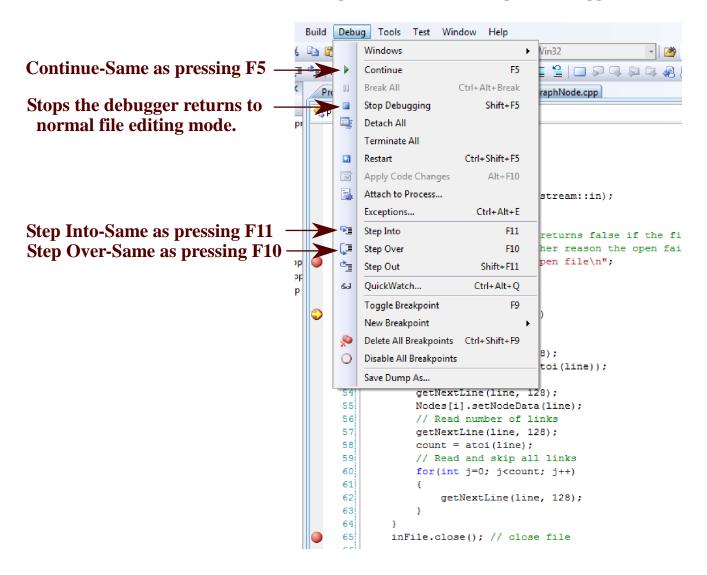
Once started the program will run until it comes to a break point.



- Press F5 to run to the next break point.
- Press F10 to step to the next statement.
- Press F11 to step into a function if current code statement is a function call.

Using the Visual Studio Debugger

The Debug menu when running the debugger...



Using the Visual Studio Debugger

Checking values or the status of objects

```
cout << "Instantiating an EmployeeRecord object using default constructor.\n";</pre>
34
      cout.flush();
35
      EmployeeRecord *rec1 = new EmployeeRecord();
      << "\n\tDept=42 \r
                          m_iEmployeeID
      cout.flush();
                        🖪 🧬 m_sFirstName
                                       • 0x002d48c4 "IIIIIIIIIIII
      rec1->setID(100);
                        🗄 🧳 m_sLastName
                                       rec1->setName("John",
                          m iDeptID
41
      rec1->setDept(42):
                          m dSalary
                                          0.000000000000000000
      rec1->setSalary(65000) 🖪 🧳 m_oCustomerList
42
                                          0x002d4958 {m pHead=0x000000000 }
      cout << "...done\n";</pre>
```

- 1. F10 pressed 3 times from break point at line 33.
- 2. Mouse curser hovered over *rec1 to display first line.
- 3. Mouse curser moved slowly to \blacksquare next to rec1 on overlay.
- 4. Dropdown display appeared and ⊞ changed to ⊡.

Note all fields of the class instance have invalid values.

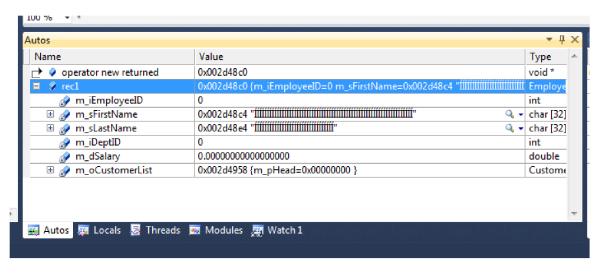
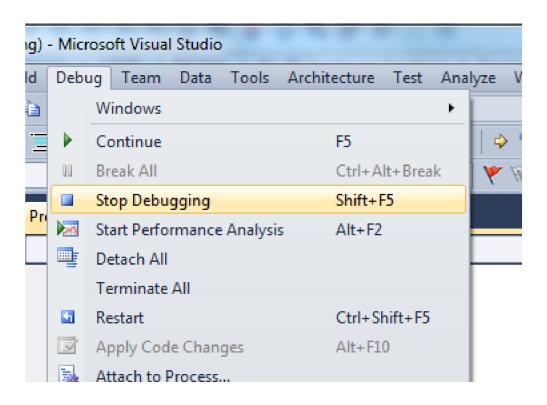


Table at the bottom of the window lists all variables that are currently in scope with values.

Using the Visual Studio Debugger

To stop debugging and kill the process select Debug->Stop Debugging.



Object Oriented Software Testing When are you done testing?

