**Testing**

**Introduction**

The aim of testing is to program the software as we planned and potentially prevent it from being broken. In general, testing is about ensuring quality. Test-driven development (TDD) is an overall approach that writes tests before implementing functionalities \cite{ReqVSspe}. This approach has been considered as our primary methodology to ensure the quality of the software. There are four major testing phases in this project, unit testing, integration testing, release testing and acceptance testing. Unit testing is responsible for individual pieces, ensuring the basic functionality of each component. Integration testing checks whether combinations of components work as expected. Release testing tests most of the possible interactions to ensure the stability of the whole system. Acceptance testing checks requirements and specifications by the customer, indicating whether the software is accepted. In addition to these testing phases, we apply continuous integration through the whole process of development for spotting errors early and improving efficiency. The following parts will introduce how these testing methods were deployed during the development and problems we met with respective remarks.

**Unit Testing**

As TDD instructs, developers in the team wrote unit tests for most basic software components before coding any actual functionalities. Therefore, unit tests work as the base of the whole project. By doing unit testing, the team has a clearer view of what features a component is expected to achieve. This can be illustrated by an example of a group in the team. At the early stage, TDD was not taken seriously by some of the team members. One group of two in the team did not follow the instruction of TDD and wrote code directly without writing any unit test. The component displays appropriately at first, but coding is painstaking as no clear plan was made—the group of two modified their design multiple times. After TDD was stressed to be vital, the group added unit tests for the component but found a title in it was wrong. Compared to human eyes and testing manually, automated unit testing helps design the code and prevents potential mistakes by checking components each time they are modified.

Specifically, unit testing in the project works for checking whether a fundamental component contains expected texts, buttons and testing whether functions inside a component run appropriately. Since we use React \cite{React} as the JavaScript library, Jest \cite{Jest} is the project's primary unit testing framework. React-testing-library is a testing utility that encourages good testing practices and simplifies testing processes such as rendering components and creating snapshots \cite{ReactTestingLibrary}. It is possible to test a combination of several components as well. As fundamental components are already tested, mocking is utilised in testing combinations to avoid repeated tests. Tested basic components and third-party components will be mocked to avoid unnecessary rendering and unexpected errors.

All of the unit tests were firstly planned by documenting test plans in detail. Any failed case and modification were also recorded in a test log for future bug track convenience. Detailed test plans and logs can be viewed in appendix X.

Examples of unit testing points are as follows:

1. Should contain specific text.

2. Should contain buttons.

3. A function should have been called after a button click event.

4. A subcomponent should have been called while rendering.

5. Functions should work as expected.

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Figure1. Unit testing & Integration testing

**Integration testing**

Integration testing tests subsystems [1]. In this project, scenes and huge combinations of multiple components are considered subsystems. Their interfaces were tested by jest snapshot, and their interactions were tested manually. Snapshot testing is a helpful tool to ensure a subsystem has not been modified. If any of the elements were changed by accident, the snapshot test would fail by comparing it to the old one. Integration testing was often conducted at the end of a sprint and may expose some bugs related to interaction. This is relatively helpful to check whether a subsystem works as the specification expected.

Examples of Integration testing are as follows:

1. Snapshot created and match with old one.

2. Test interactions manually in a subsystem to check them meet the requirement.

**Release testing**

Release testing is expected to be conducted by an individual quality assurance team that has not been involved in the system development \cite{ReqVSspe}. However, due to the team's small size, all the team members have done something related to the system. In this case, two members who focus more on user interface would take responsibility for release testing. They tested the software as a whole system manually to check whether the system achieves all the specifications and works without abnormal. Specifically, they took actions to simulate the user stories we defined. Non-functional specifications were tested as well. Once it has been done, the software is ready for acceptance testing and external use.

Three strategies taken are as follows:

1. Performance driven.

2. Specification driven.

3. Scenario driven.

Test for I Can Sort

Release testing time: 2021/3/26

Part 1. First open

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When first open this software, whether it will open a dialog window to ask the user’s level. | 1 |
| In the dialog window, click the left button, whether it will jump to Tutorial module. | 1 |
| In the dialog window, click the right button, whether it will jump to Procedure module. | 1 |

Part 2. Modules

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| In all modules, click the Settings button, whether a settings window will pop up. | 1 |
| In all modules, whether the progress bars will show the progress of the corresponding parts correctly. | 1 |
| In all modules, whether the recently accessed part will be stroked. | 1 |
| In the Settings button, when click GITHUB ADDRESS: I-CAN-SORT button, it will open a new browser window to the software’s GitHub page. | 0 |
| In the Settings button, when click CONFIRM button, it will clear all history. | 1 |
| In all modules, click the Help button, whether a help window will pop up. | 1 |
| In Tutorial, click the Swap button, whether it goes to Swap page. | 1 |
| In Tutorial, click the Loop button, whether it goes to Loop page. | 1 |
| In Tutorial, click the Terminology button, whether it goes to Terminology page. | 1 |
| In Procedure, click the Bubble sort button, whether it goes to Bubble sort page. | 1 |
| In Procedure, click the Selection sort button, whether it goes to Selection sort page. | 1 |
| In Procedure, click the Insertion sort button, whether it goes to Insertion sort page. | 1 |
| In Procedure, click the Quick sort button, whether it goes to Quick sort page. | 1 |
| In Procedure, click the Merge sort button, whether it goes to Merge sort page. | 1 |
| In Procedure, click the Heap sort button, whether it goes to Heap sort page. | 1 |
| In Correctness, click the Tutorial button, whether it goes to Tutorial page. | 1 |
| In Correctness, click the Proof button, whether it goes to Proof page. | 1 |

Part 3. Pages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| In all pages, click the home button, whether it goes to the upper level module correctly. | 1 |
| In Swap page, click the corresponding control buttons, whether the animation will act as it is told to do. | 1 |
| In Swap page, when the animation is playing, whether the code is highlighted correctly. | 1 |
| In Swap page, when the animation is playing, whether the values of variables show correctly. | 1 |
| In Loop page, when first get into this page, whether a dialog window pops up. | 1 |
| In Loop page, click the question marks, whether a dialog window pops up. | 1 |
| In Loop page, click the corresponding control buttons, whether the animation will act as it is told to do. | 1 |
| In Loop page, when the animation is playing, whether the code is highlighted correctly. | 1 |
| In Terminology page, when first get into this page, whether a dialog window pops up. | 1 |
| In Terminology page, when click left side catalogue buttons, whether it goes to corresponding catalogue page correctly. | 1 |
| In Terminology page, when click back and next buttons, whether the pages changes correctly. | 1 |
| In all subpages of Procedure, the Introduction part and the algorithm shows correctly. | 1 |
| In all subpages of Procedure, the shuffle button of Operation and Implementation part generates a random array correctly. | 1 |
| In all subpages of Procedure, the Export Quick Guide button exports a PDF file correctly. | 1 |
| In Tutorial page of Correctness, when click left side catalogue buttons, whether it goes to corresponding catalogue page correctly. | 1 |
| In all Tutorial pages of Correctness, when click back and next buttons, whether the pages changes correctly. | 1 |
| In Input page of Tutorial, when click the shuffle button, whether it will generate correct random inputs. | 1 |
| In Input page of Tutorial, when click the play button, whether it will put correct random inputs into the algorithm. | 1 |
| In Example page of Tutorial, when click any algorithm, it will run correctly. | 1 |

**Acceptance testing**

THIS PART IS NOT YET DONE

**Continuous Integration**

Continuous integration (CI) suggests that all code changes will be processed in the mainline of version control to build and test the software automatically \cite{ReqVSspe}. This approach supports TDD well since each submission will be built and tested on the server, which enforces testing and ensures all the tests pass before coding new features. Since all the tests will be run, it could prevent previous work from being broken from new changes, and bugs could be identified quickly. However, those benefits only work when the team strictly follows the instruction of CI. One issue occurred because the team did not pay much attention to CI after the server had been set up. Build and test failed for many submissions while no one resolved them. This resulted in old bugs not being fixed until the team found a series of errors displayed on the CI server. The difficulty level of fixing bugs increased as well. After discussing utilizing CI, the team agreed to fix presenting problems first before any new changes. The pass icons on the server also kept the team motivated and increased velocity.

图形用户界面, 文本, 应用程序

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Figure2. Continuous integration

References (this would be formalised later)

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