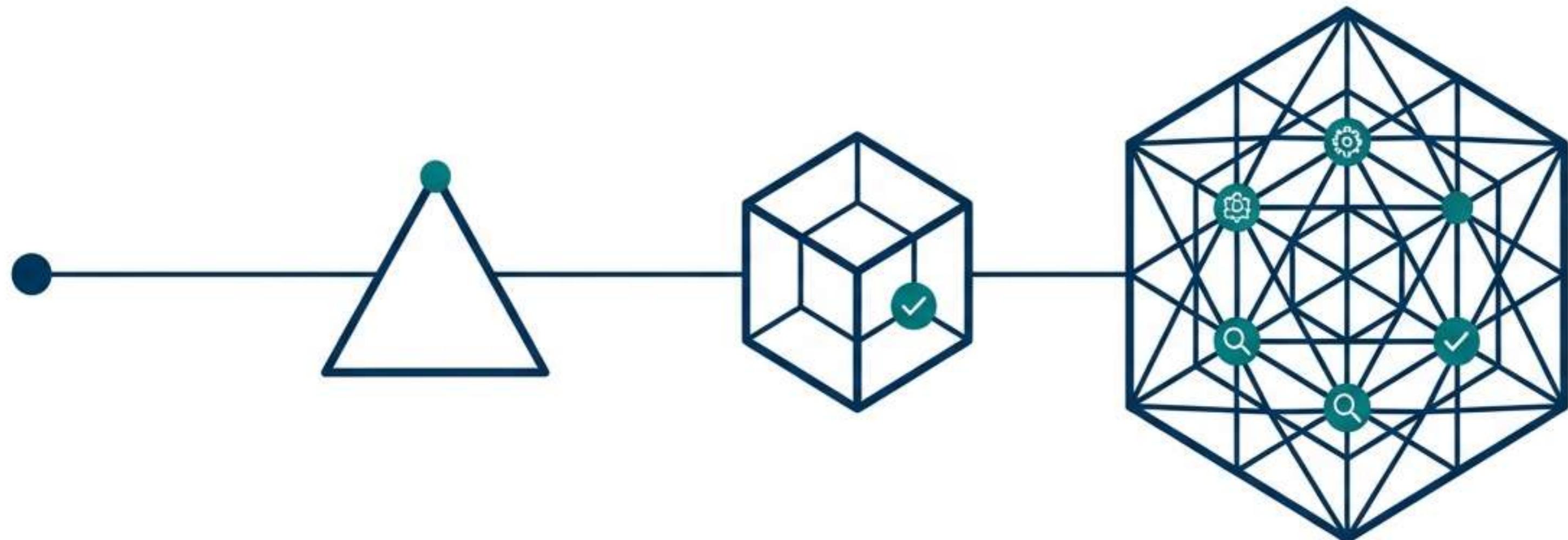


# Strategic Software Testing Levels

From Unit Verification to User Acceptance

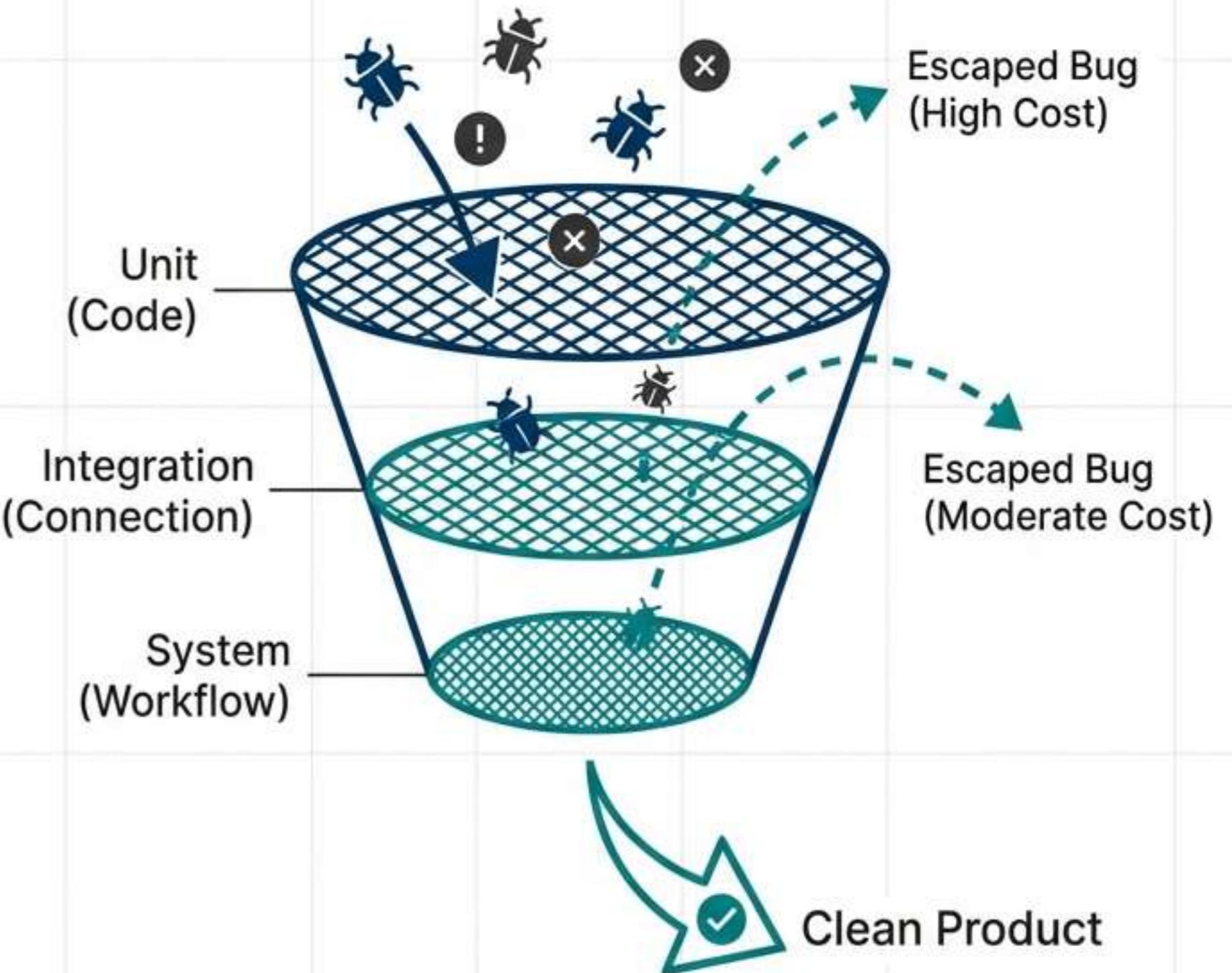


**UNIT TESTING** → **INTEGRATION TESTING** → **SYSTEM TESTING** → **USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING**

Component Isolation      Interface & Interaction      End-to-End Functionality      Validation against Requirements

# The Philosophy of Layered Testing

The Cost of Quality: Testing is a progressive filtration process. Identifying bugs during early development saves significant time and budget compared to post-release fixes.



# The Four Pillars of Software Testing



## **Unit Testing (White Box)**

Test individual component

## **Integration Testing (Grey Box)**

Test components work together

## **System Testing (Black Box)**

Test the entire system

## **Acceptance Testing (User-Centric)**

Test the final system

# Micro-Level Verification: Unit & Integration

## Unit Testing (White Box)

**Focus:** Smallest testable part of the system.

**Owner:** Developers.

**Benefit:** Enables rapid changes and documentation.



## Integration Testing (Grey Box)

**Focus:** Data connectivity between modules.

**Owner:** Joint effort (Dev + Test).

**Goal:** Verifying communication.



# Macro-Level Validation: System & Acceptance

## System Testing (Black Box)

**Scope:** Validating fully integrated application against specifications.

**Owner:** Independent QA Testers.

**Goal:** End-to-end compliance.



## Acceptance Testing (User-Centric)

**Scope:** Final validation for business needs.

**Alpha Phase:** Developer environment.

**Beta Phase:** End-user environment.



# Strategic Integration Approaches

## Big Bang Approach

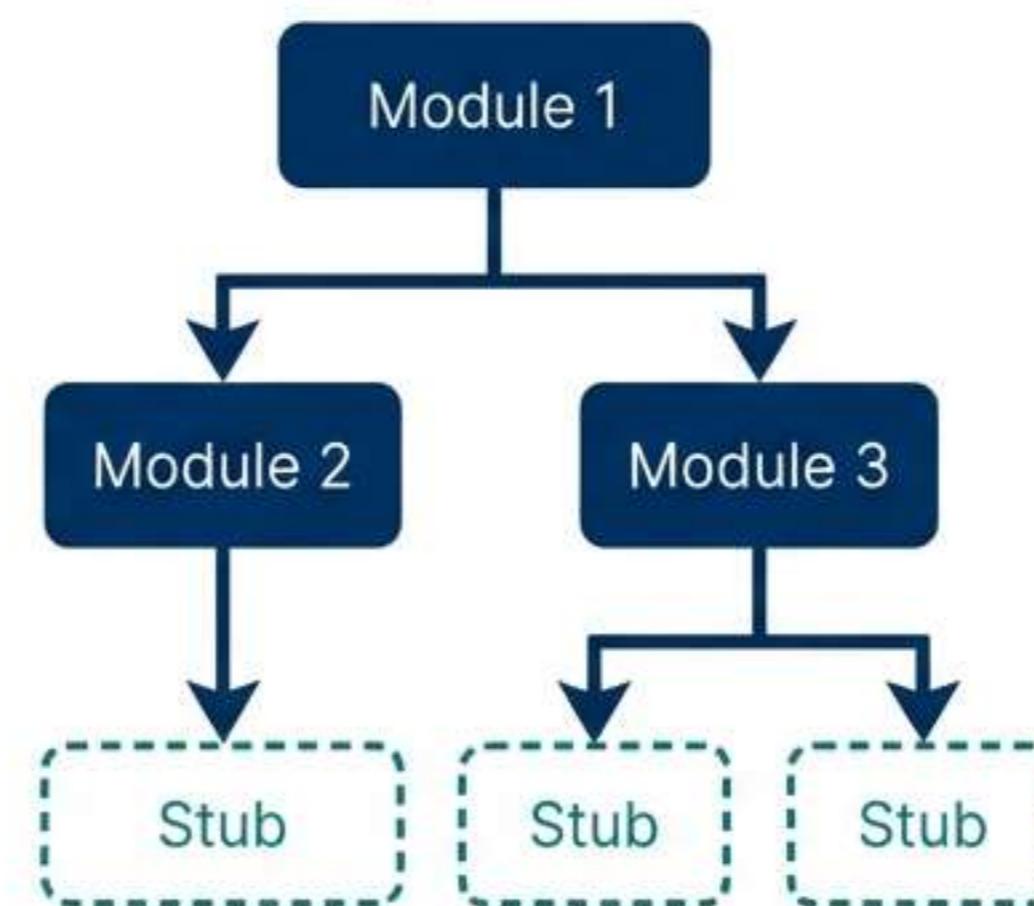
Integrating all modules simultaneously. High risk, difficult fault localisation.



## Incremental Approach

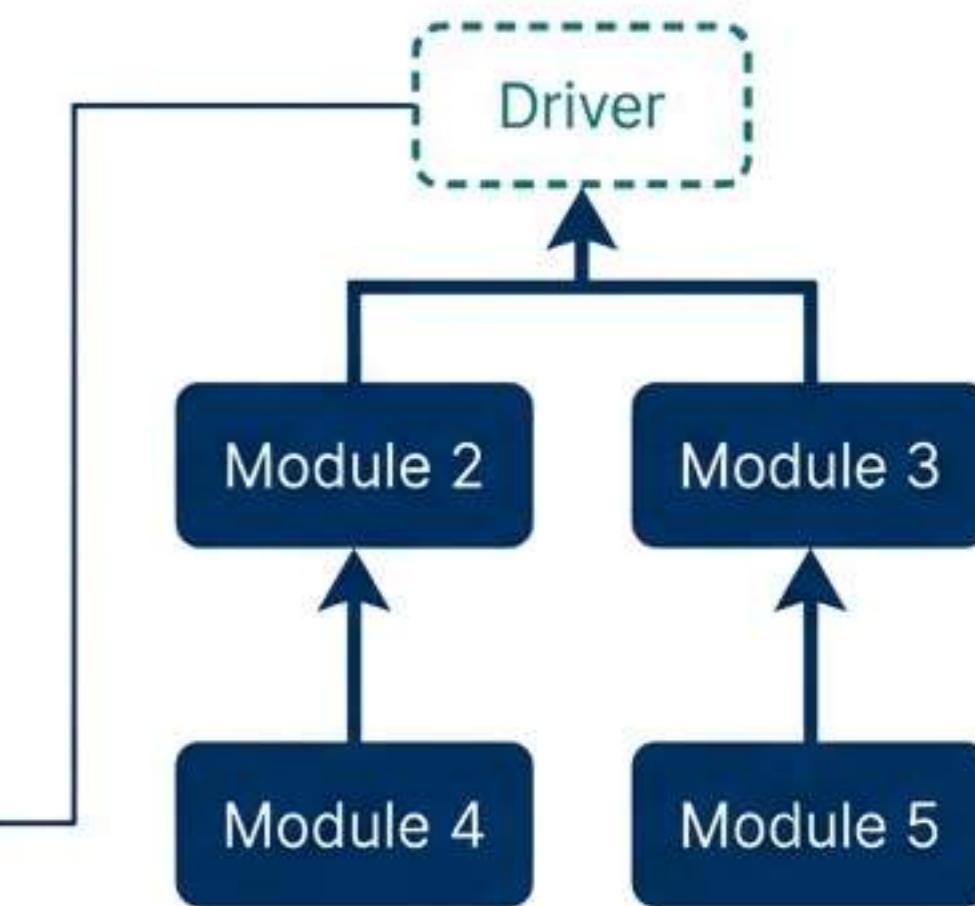
Integrating logically related modules gradually.

### Top-Down



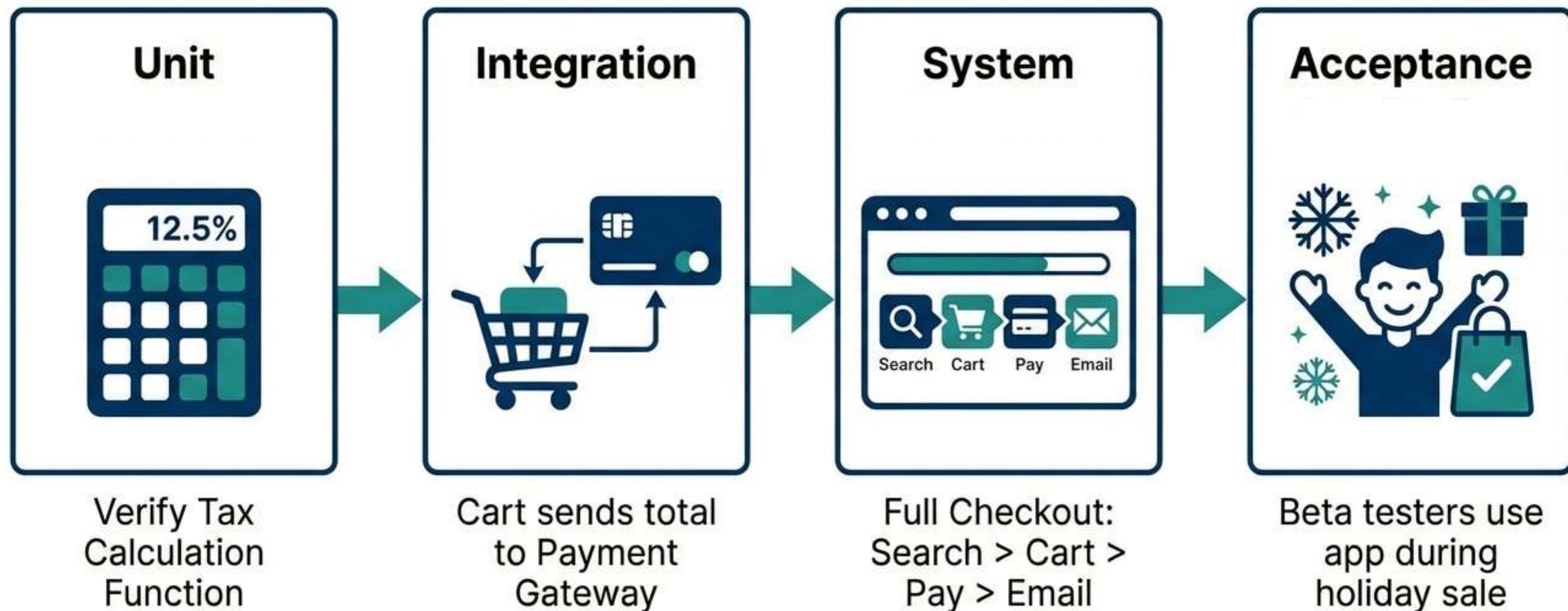
Top-Down

### Bottom-Up



Bottom-Up

# Real-World Application: E-Commerce Platform



# Guidelines for Effective Implementation



## Shift Left Strategy

Prioritise Unit Testing to catch errors when they are cheapest to fix.



## Live Documentation

Treat Unit Tests as documentation to aid future developers.



## Incremental Integration

Avoid Big Bang testing to ensure easier fault localisation.

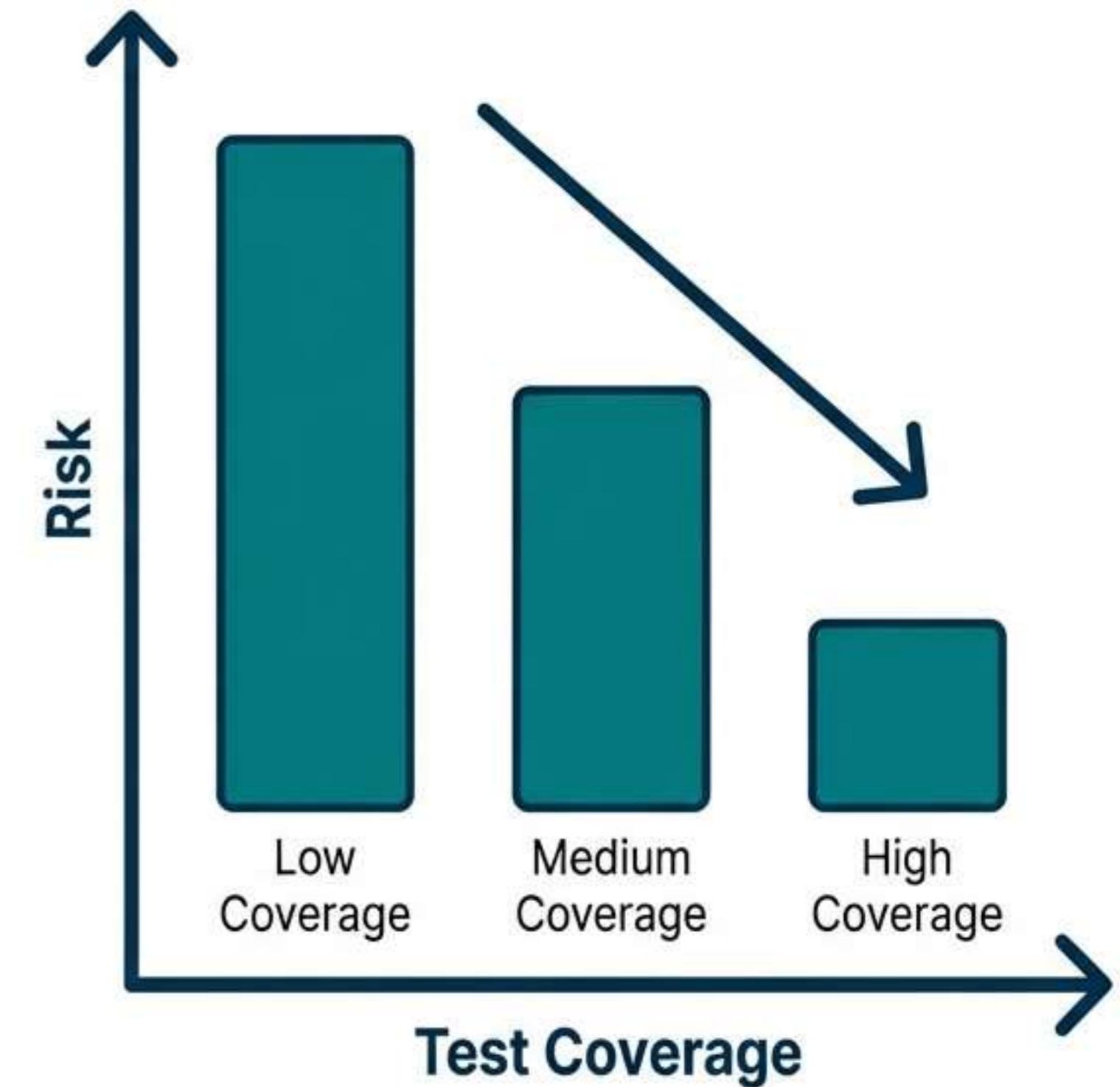


## Environment Parity

Ensure Acceptance testing mirrors the production environment.

# Critical Learning Points

- Progression:** Testing moves from granular (Unit) to holistic (System).
- Responsibility:** Ownership transitions from Developers to QA to Users.
- Strategy:** Incremental integration offers superior control over Big Bang.
- Value:** Rigorous lower-level testing reduces production risks and costs.



# Session Summary

- We defined Unit, Integration, System, and Acceptance testing.
- We analysed why Incremental Integration is preferred over Big Bang.
- We distinguished between Alpha (Dev) and Beta (User) environments.

