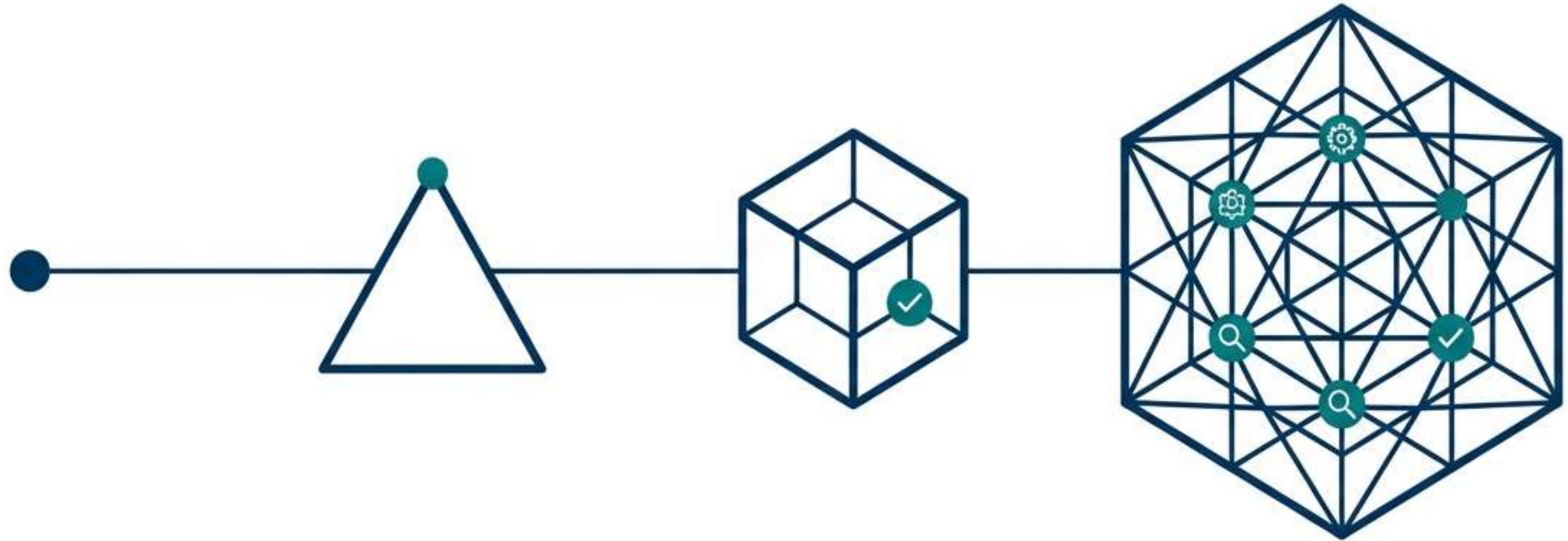


# Strategic Software Testing Levels

From Unit Verification to User Acceptance

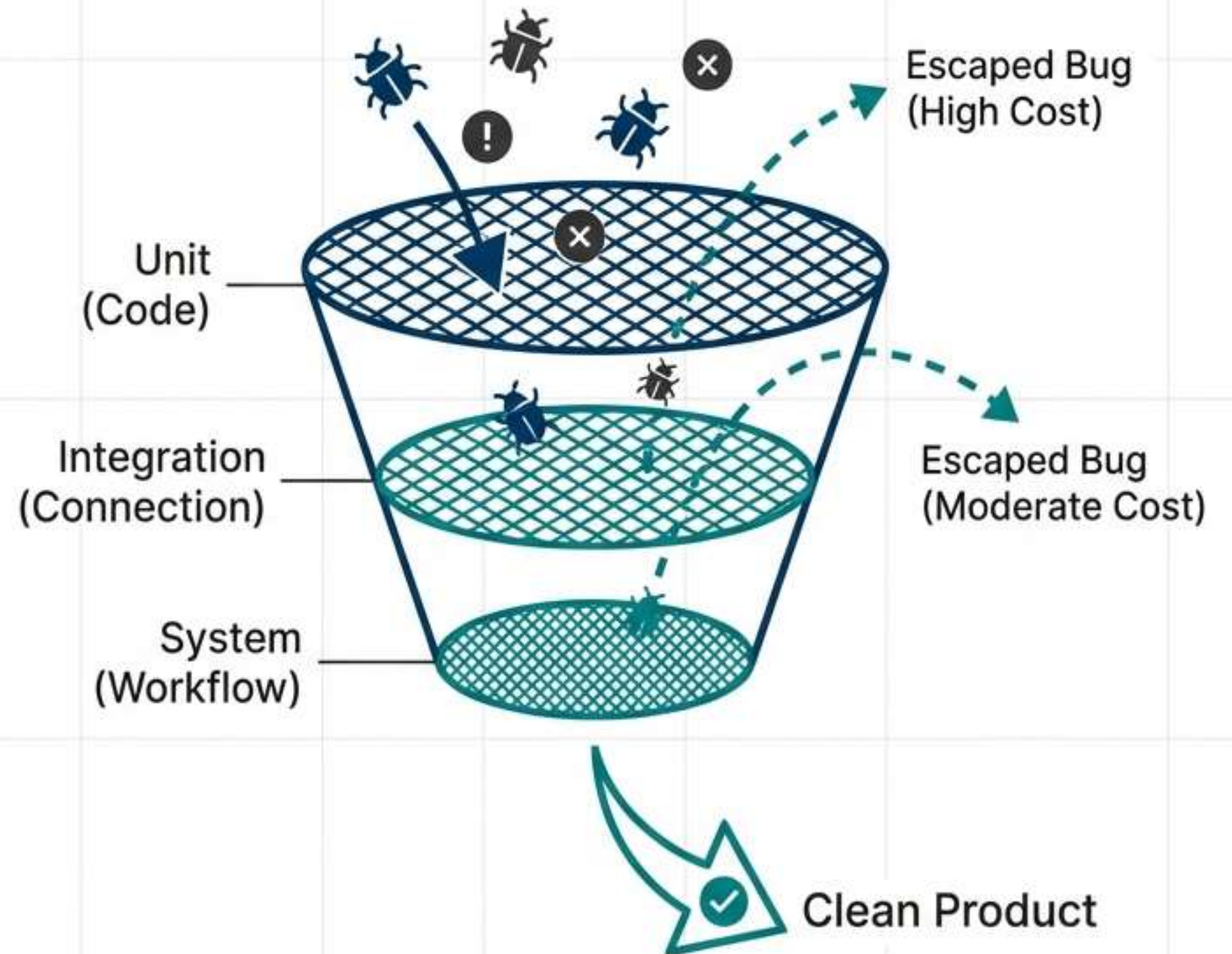


**UNIT TESTING** → **INTEGRATION TESTING** → **SYSTEM TESTING** → **USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING**  
Component Isolation      Interface & Interaction      End-to-End Functionality      Validation against Requirements



# 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.

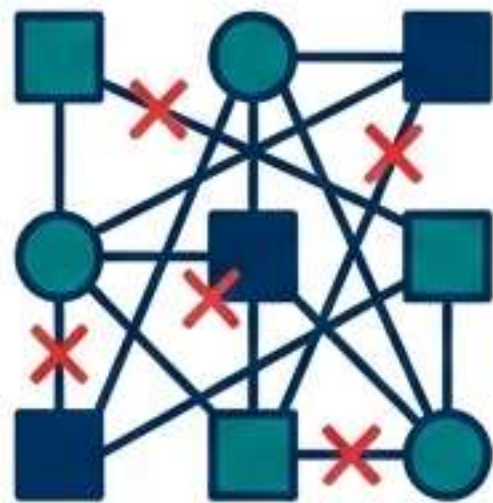
**Beta Phase:** End-user environment.



# Strategic Integration Approaches

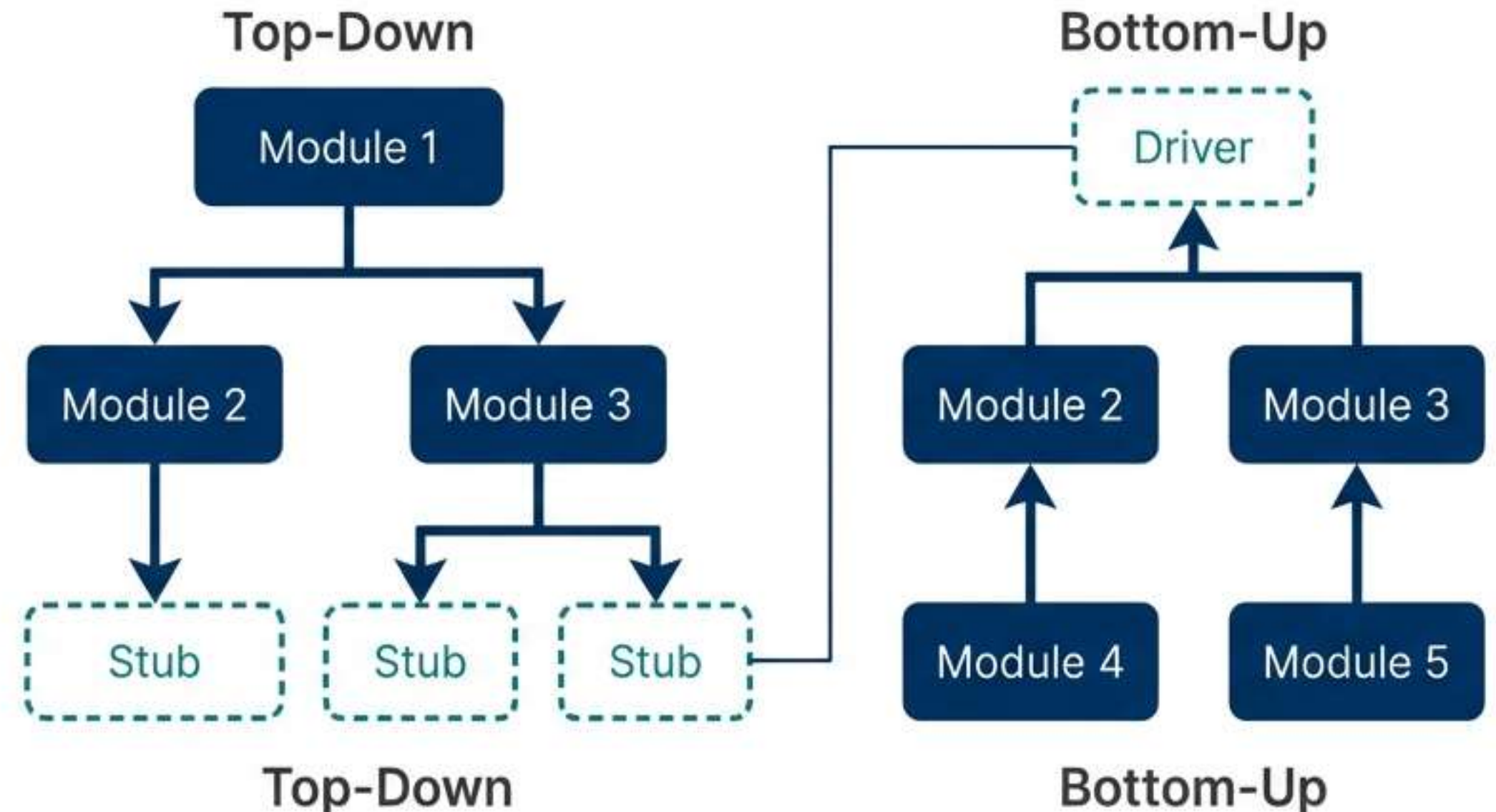
## Big Bang Approach

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



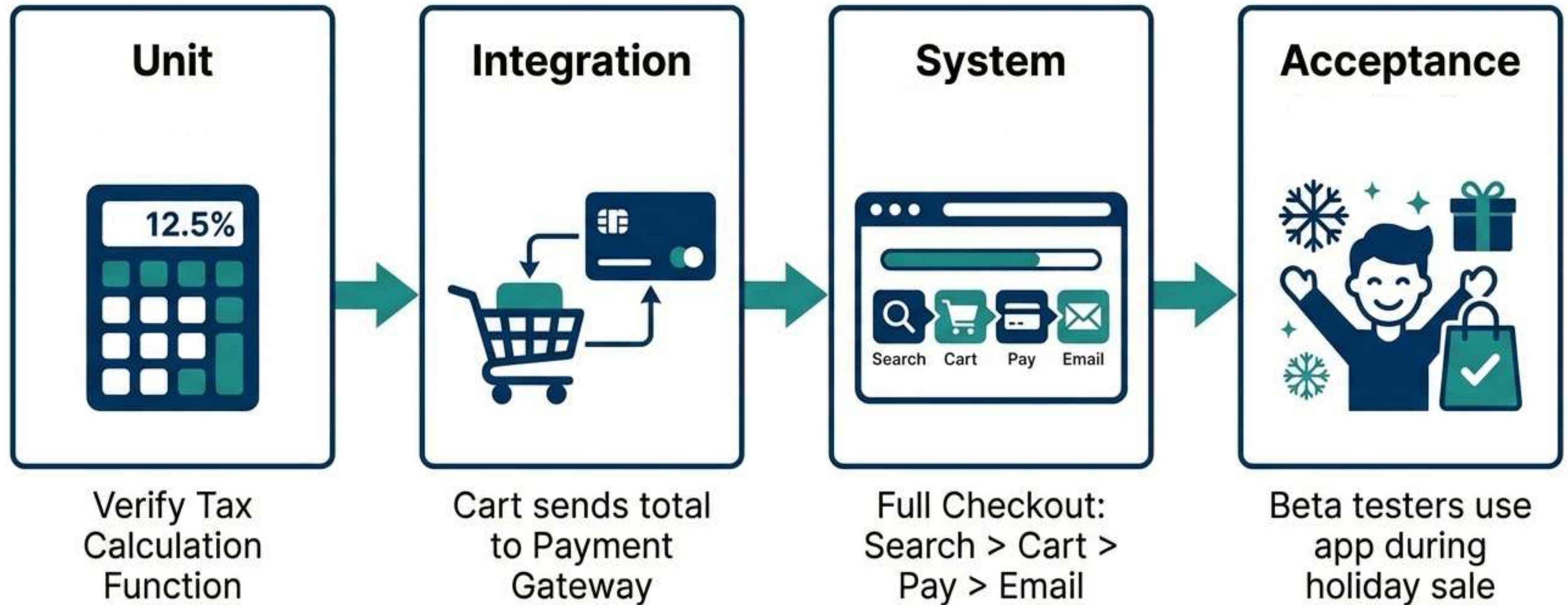
## Incremental Approach

Integrating logically related modules gradually.





# 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.



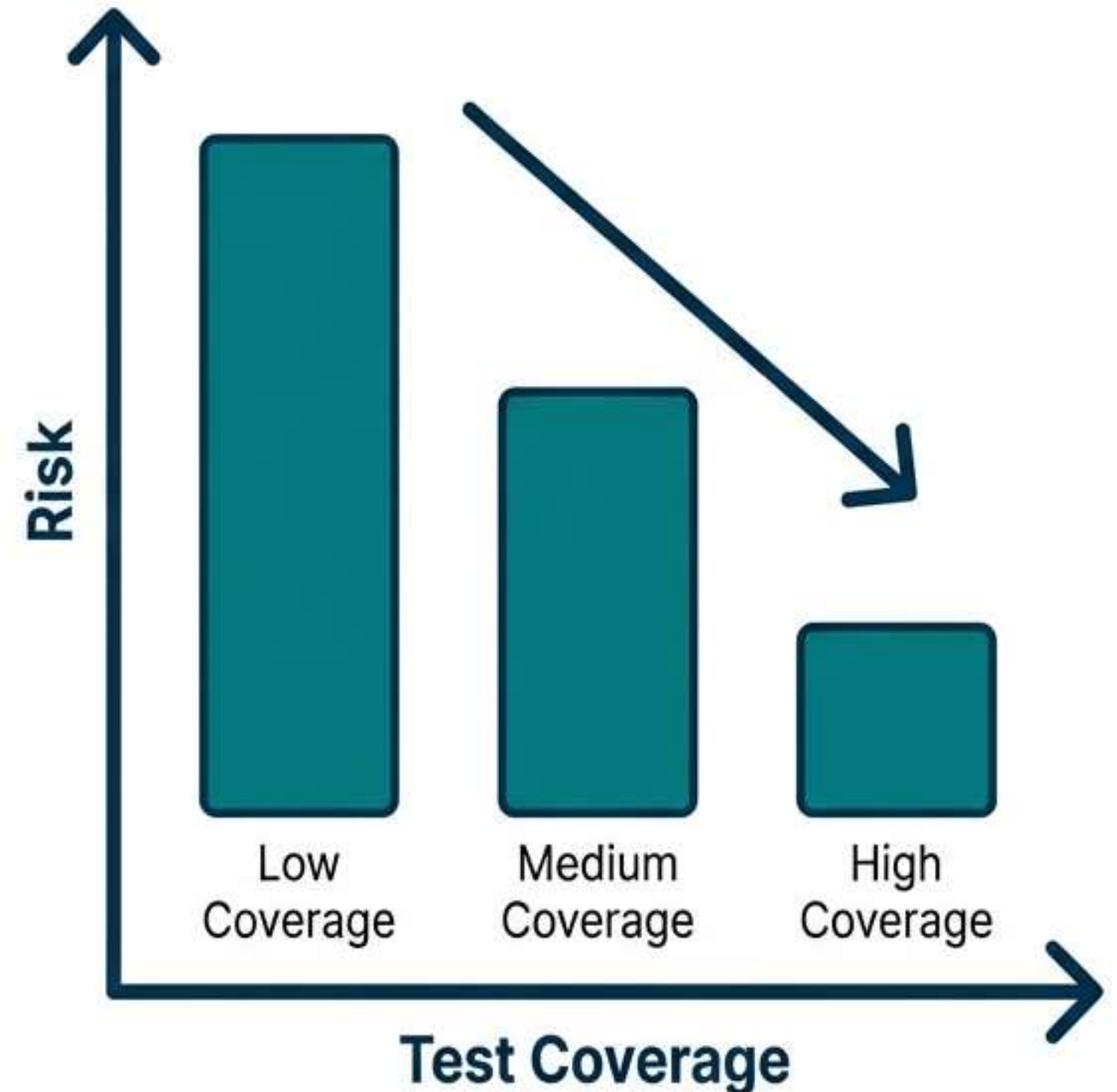
## Environment Parity

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.

