

Javax.USB TCK Appeals Process

The Maintenance Lead will be the point of contact for all test challenges to the Test Compatibility Kit for the Java APIs for USB devices (Javax.USB TCK). If a test is determined to be invalid in function or if its basis in the specification is suspect, any licensee of the Javax.USB TCK may challenge the test. Each test validity issue must be covered by a separate test challenge. Test validity or invalidity will be determined based on its technical correctness such as:

1. Test has bugs (i.e., program logic errors)
2. Specification item covered by the test is ambiguous
3. Test does not match the specification
4. Test assumes unreasonable hardware and/or software requirements
5. Test is biased to a particular implementation

Challenges based upon issues unrelated to technical correctness as defined by the specification will normally be rejected. Test challenges must be made in writing to jsr-80-comments@jcp.org and include all relevant information as described in the Test Challenge form below. The process used to determine the validity or invalidity of a test (or related group of tests) is described in “Javax.USB TCK Test Appeals Steps.” All tests found to be invalid will either be placed on the Exclude List for that version of the Java APIs for Javax.USB TCK or have an alternate test made available as follows:

- Tests that are placed on the Exclude List will be placed on the Exclude List within one business week after the determination of test validity. The new Exclude List will be made available to all Javax.USB TCK users on the Javax.USB web site.
- The Maintenance Lead has the option of creating alternative tests to address any challenge. Alternative tests (and criteria for their use) will be made available on the Javax.USB web site.

Note – Passing an alternative test is deemed equivalent to passing the original test.

Javax.USB TCK Test Appeals Steps

1. Javax.USB TCK user writes a test challenge to the Maintenance Lead contesting the validity of one or a related set of Java APIs for WSDL tests.

A detailed justification for why each test should be invalidated must be included with the challenge as described by the Test Challenge form below.

Test Challenger Name and Company Specification Name(s) and Version(s) Test Suite Name and Version Exclude List Version Test Name Complaint (argument for why test is invalid)
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Table 2 Test Challenge Form

2. The Maintenance Lead evaluates the challenge.

If the appeal is incomplete or unclear, it is returned to the submitting user for correction. If all is in order, the Maintenance Lead will check with the test developers to review the purpose and validity of the test before writing a response. The Maintenance Lead will attempt to complete

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the response within 5 business days. If the challenge is similar to a previously rejected test challenge, the Maintenance Lead may send the previous response to the user via email.

3. The challenge and any supporting materials from test developers is sent to the specification engineers for evaluation.

A decision of test validity or invalidity is normally made within 15 working days of receipt of the challenge. All decisions will be documented with an explanation of why test validity was maintained or rejected.

4. The user is informed of the decision and proceeds accordingly.

If the test challenge is approved and one or more tests are invalidated, the Maintenance Lead places the tests on the Exclude List for that version of the Javax.USB TCK (effectively removing the test(s) from the Test Suite). All tests placed on the Exclude List will have a bug report written to document the decision and made available to all users through the bug-reporting database on the Javax.USB web site. If the test is valid but difficult to pass due to hardware or operating system limitations, the Maintenance Lead may choose to provide an alternate test to use in place of the original test (all alternate tests are made available to the community).

Table 3 Challenge Response Form

Test Defender Name and Company Test Defender Role in Defense (e.g. test developer, Maintenance Lead, etc.) Specification Name(s) and Version(s) Test Suite Name and Version Test Name Defense(argument why test is valid) -can be iterative-Implications of test invalidity (e.g. other affected tests and test framework code, creation or exposure of ambiguities in spec (due to unspecified requirements), invalidation of the reference implementation, creation of serious holes in test suite) Alternatives (e.g., are alternate tests appropriate?

5. If the test challenge is rejected, the user may choose to escalate the decision to the Executive Committee (EC), however, it is expected that the user would continue to work with the Maintenance Lead to resolve the issue and only involve the EC as a last resort.