

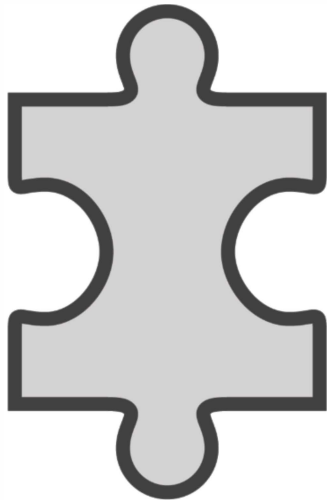
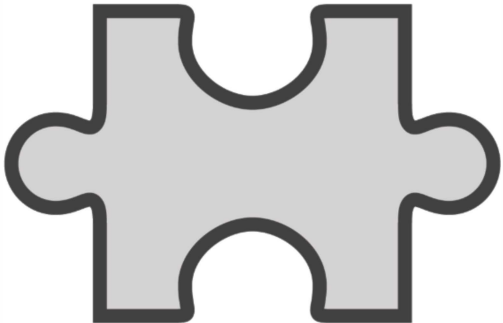
Discovering Test Levels

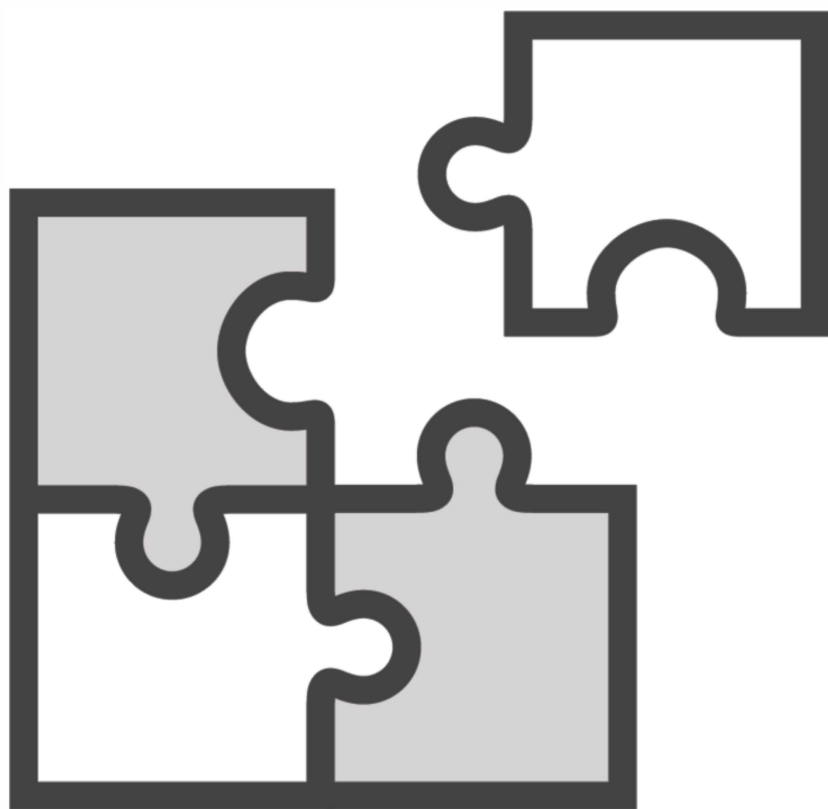


Yelena Gouralnik

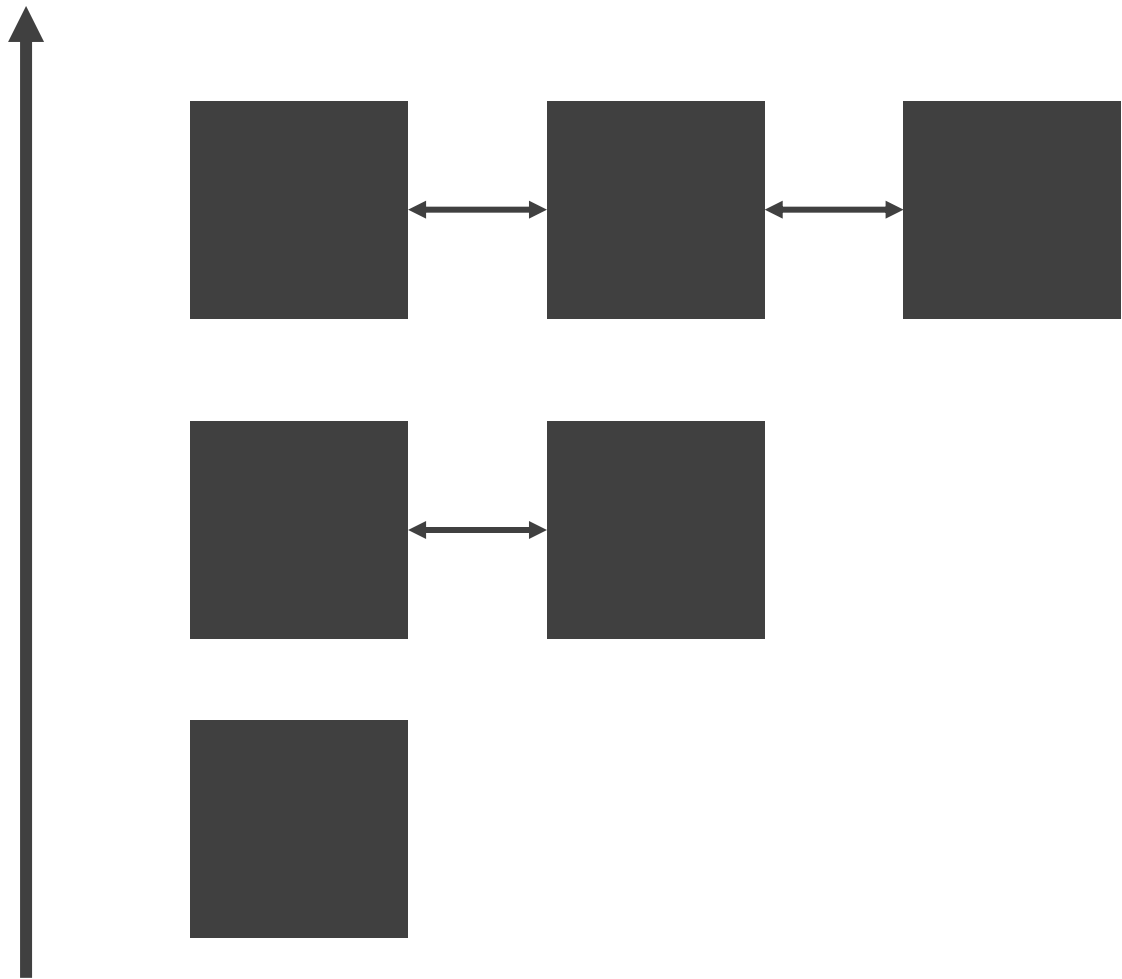
TEST AUTOMATION
ENGINEER







Test Levels



Overview



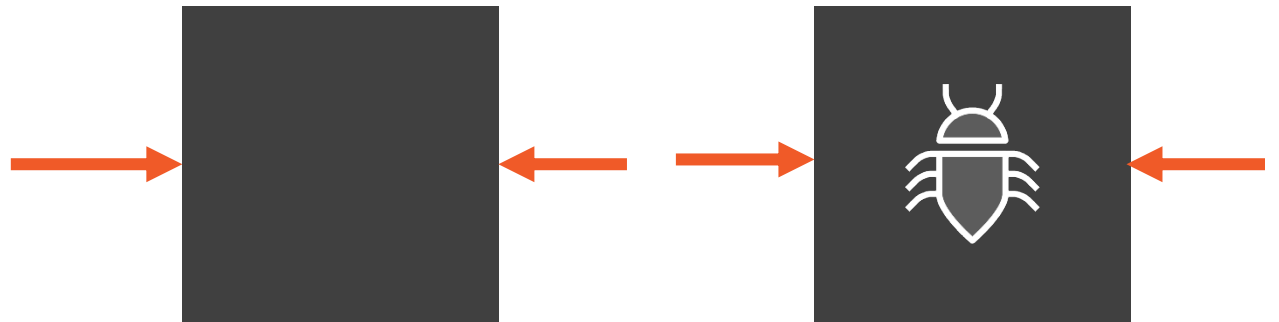
Four test levels:

- Component
- Integration
- System
- Acceptance

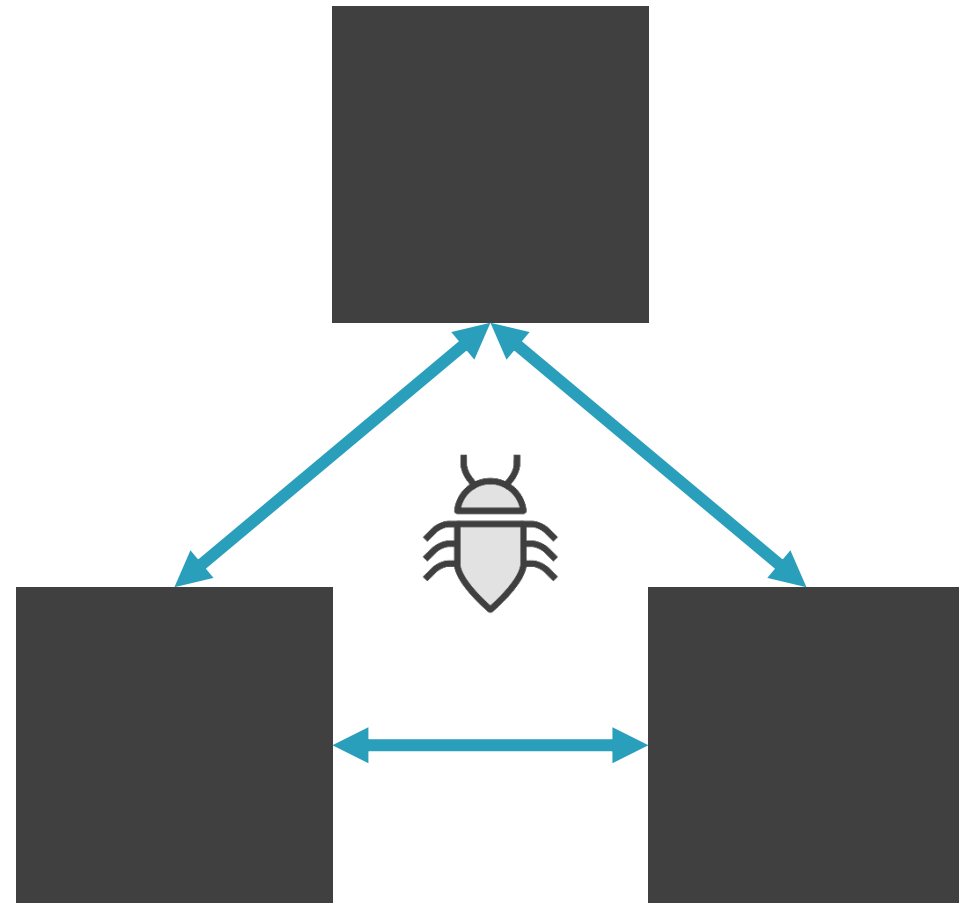
Official ISTQB and widely used alternative definitions

Test levels explanation in
under 90 seconds.

Component Testing



Integration Testing



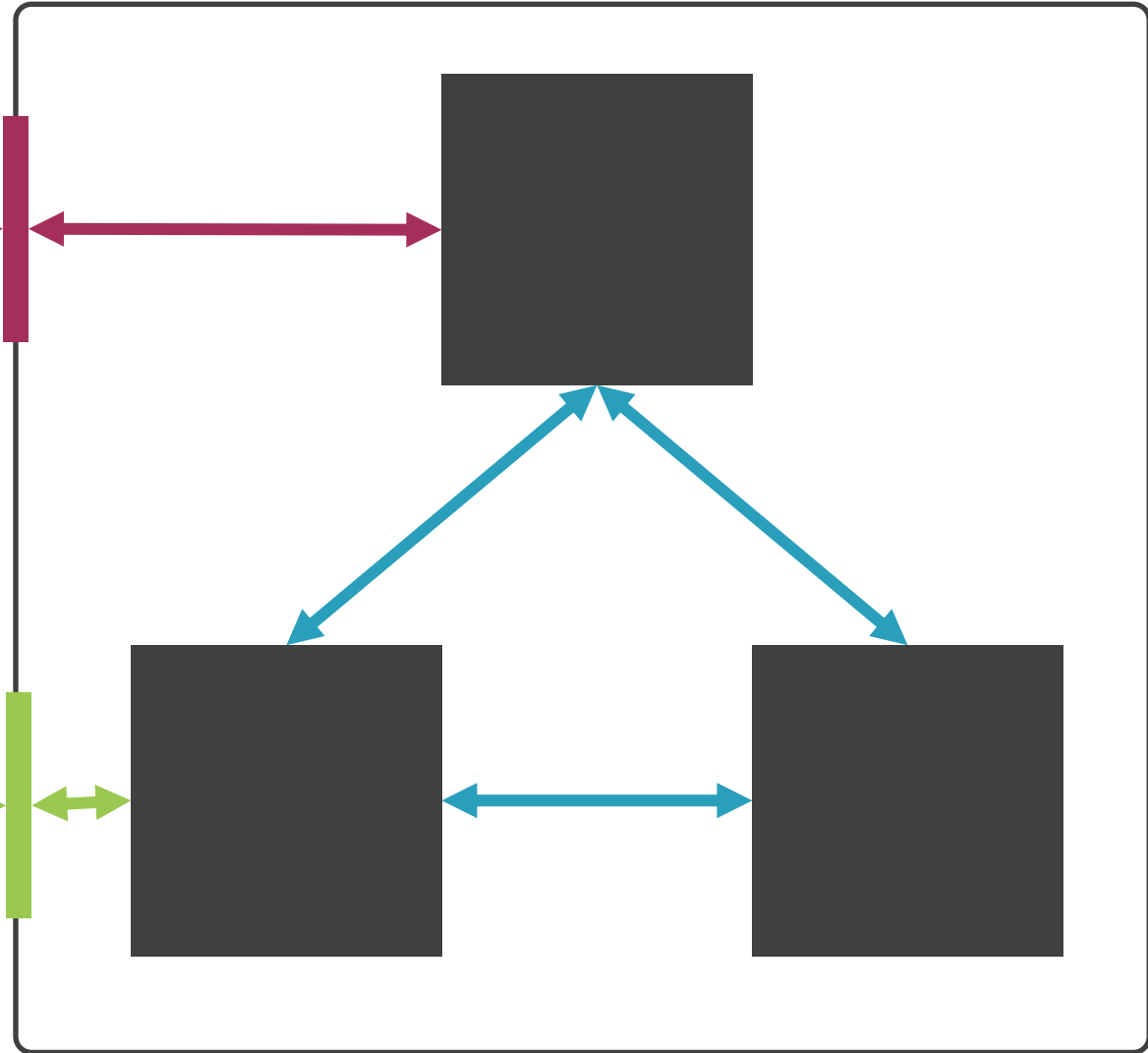
System Testing



Acceptance Testing



Who? For what purpose?



Common Objectives



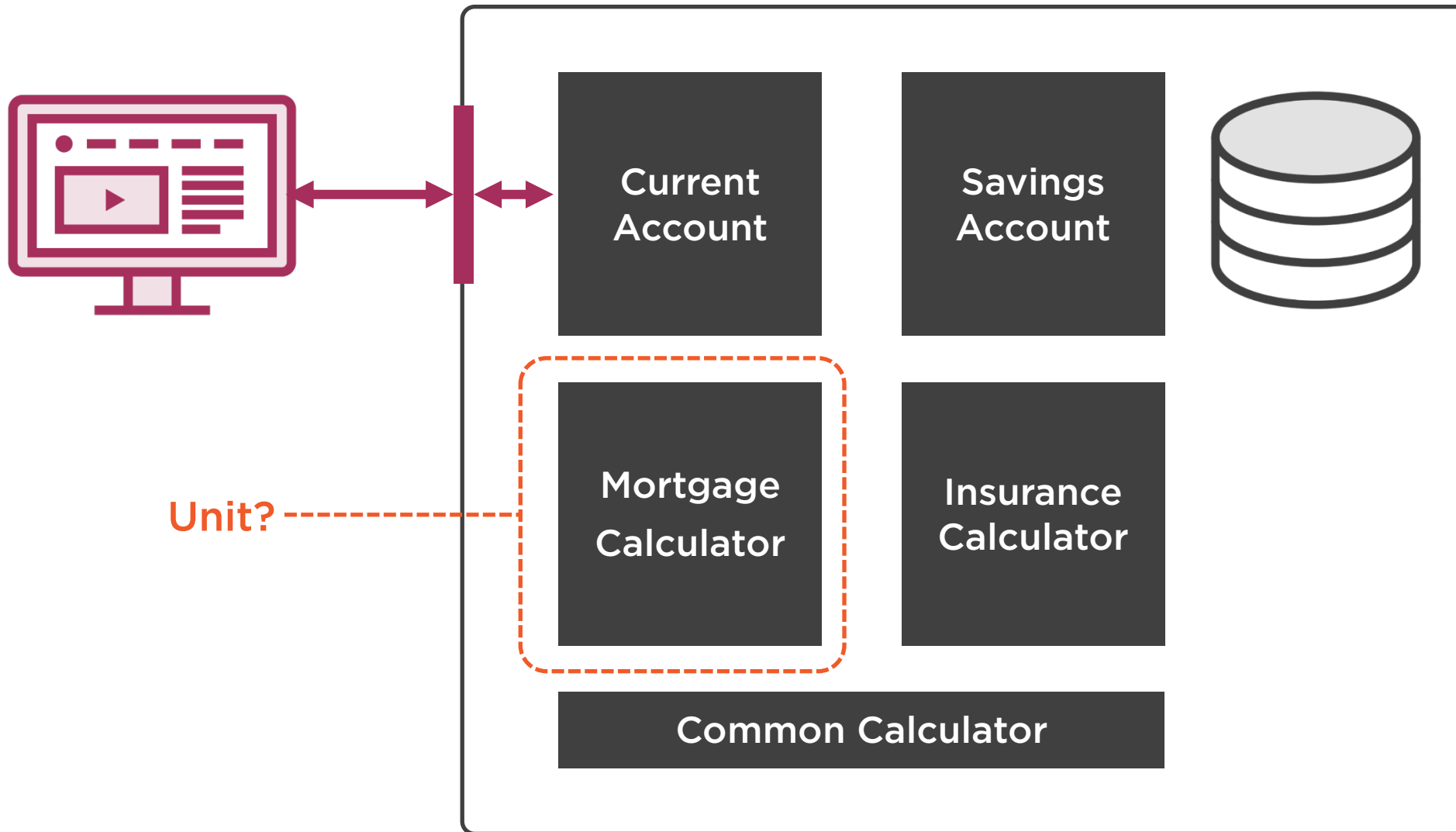
Reducing risk

Verifying functional and non-functional behaviors

Build confidence in the system

Find defects

Prevent defects from escaping to higher levels



Component Test Level

Component testing (also known as unit or module testing) focuses on components that are separately testable

Remember for the exam



What is a “unit” exactly?

How small?

Small. Can be tested
independently.



Calculator

```
func add(a, b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

Unit?

Tests

```
assertTrue(add(1, 2) == 3);
```

```
assertTrue(add(5, 5) == 10);
```

Calculator

```
func add(a, b);
```

```
func subtract(a, b);
```

```
func multiply(a, b);
```

```
func divide(a, b);
```

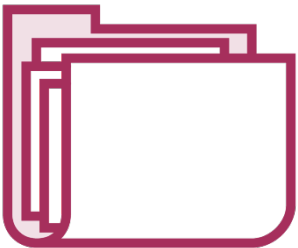
Unit?

Test Basis



Developers:
1) Static testing
2) Automated unit tests

Test Basis

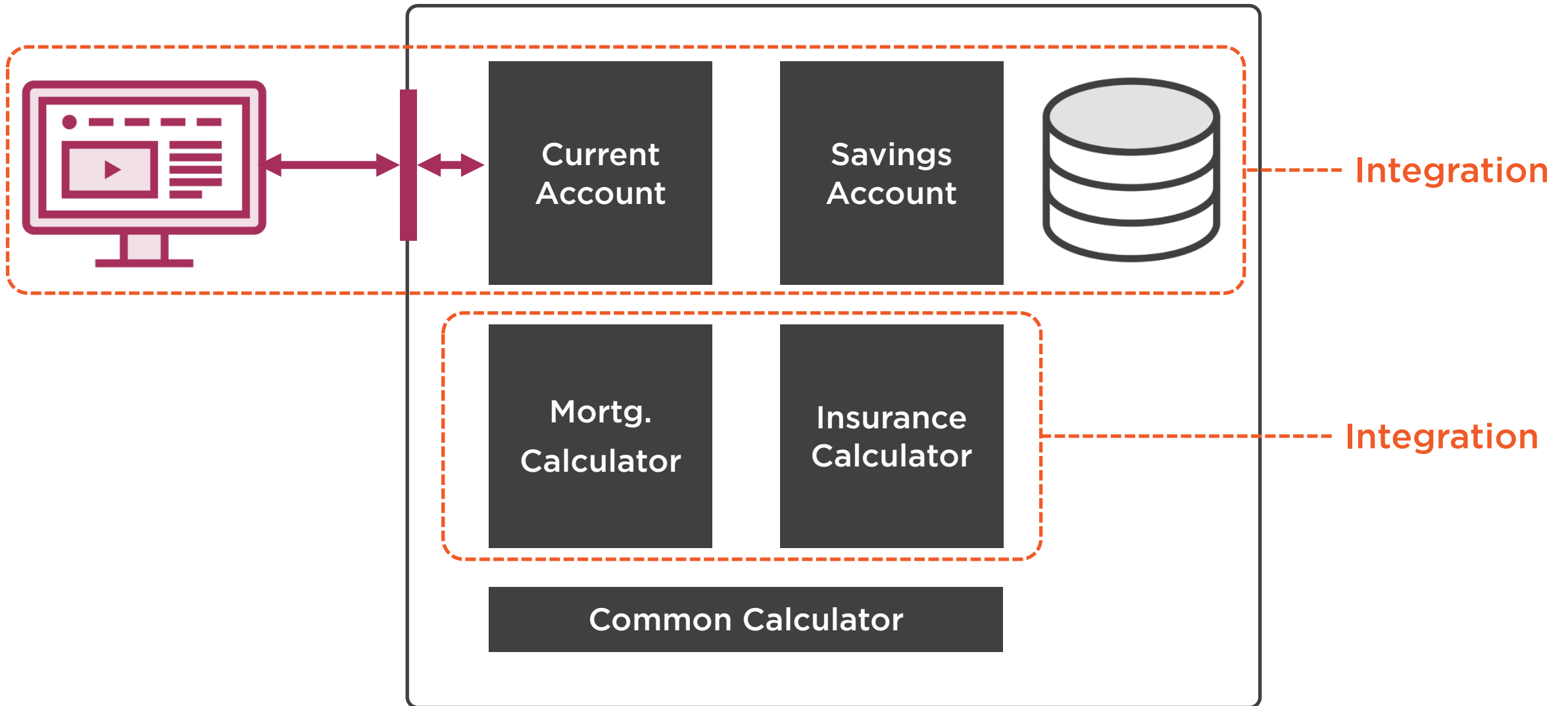


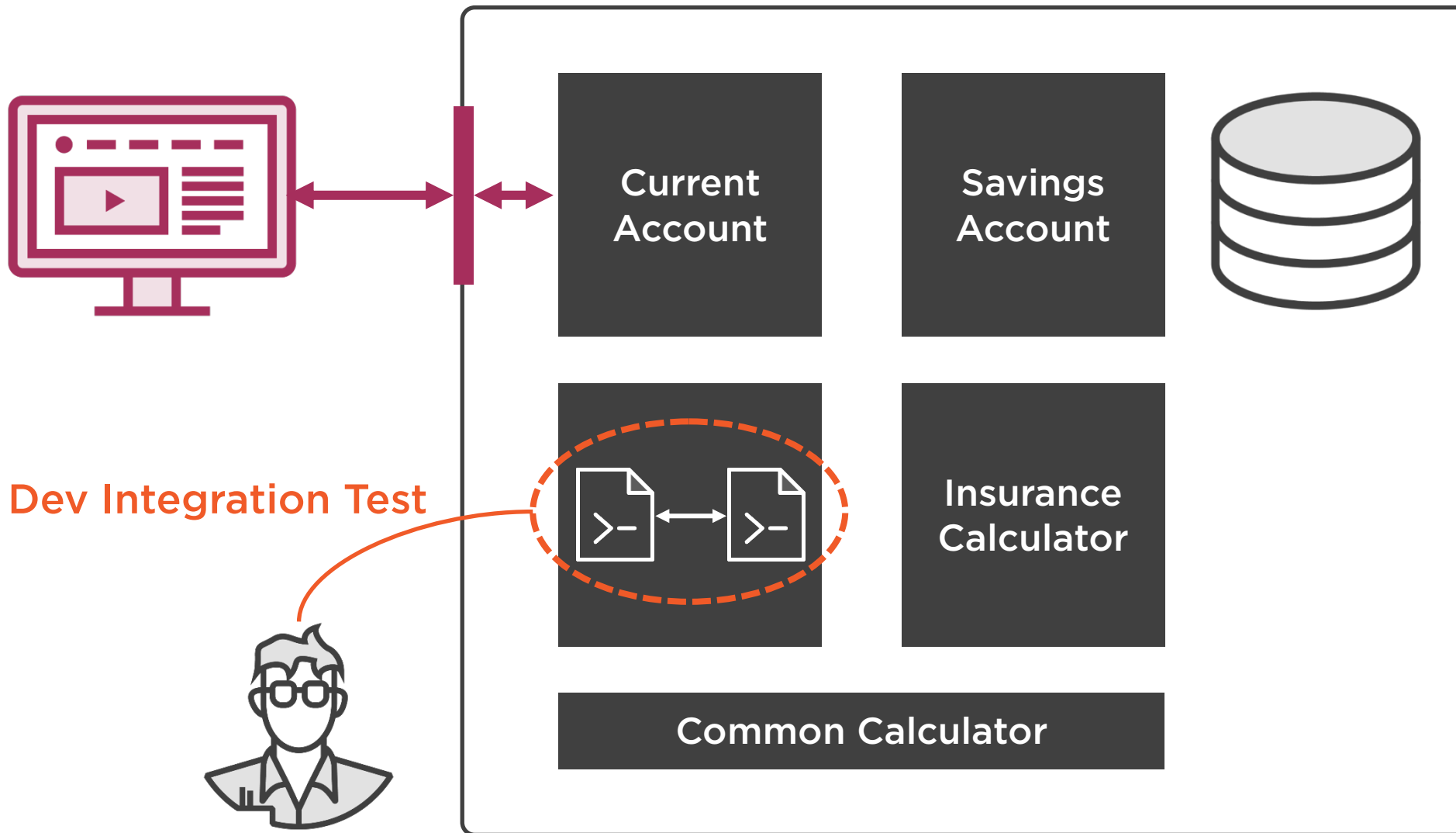
Testers:
1) Formal requirements



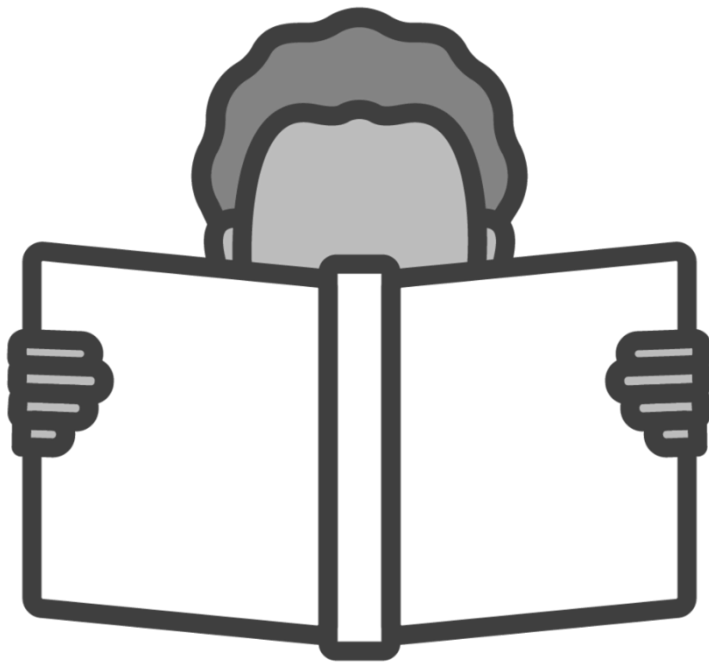
Here!







Dev Testing



Book: Unit Testing Principles, Practices, and Patterns

- If you have programming skills
- Definitions different from ISTQB

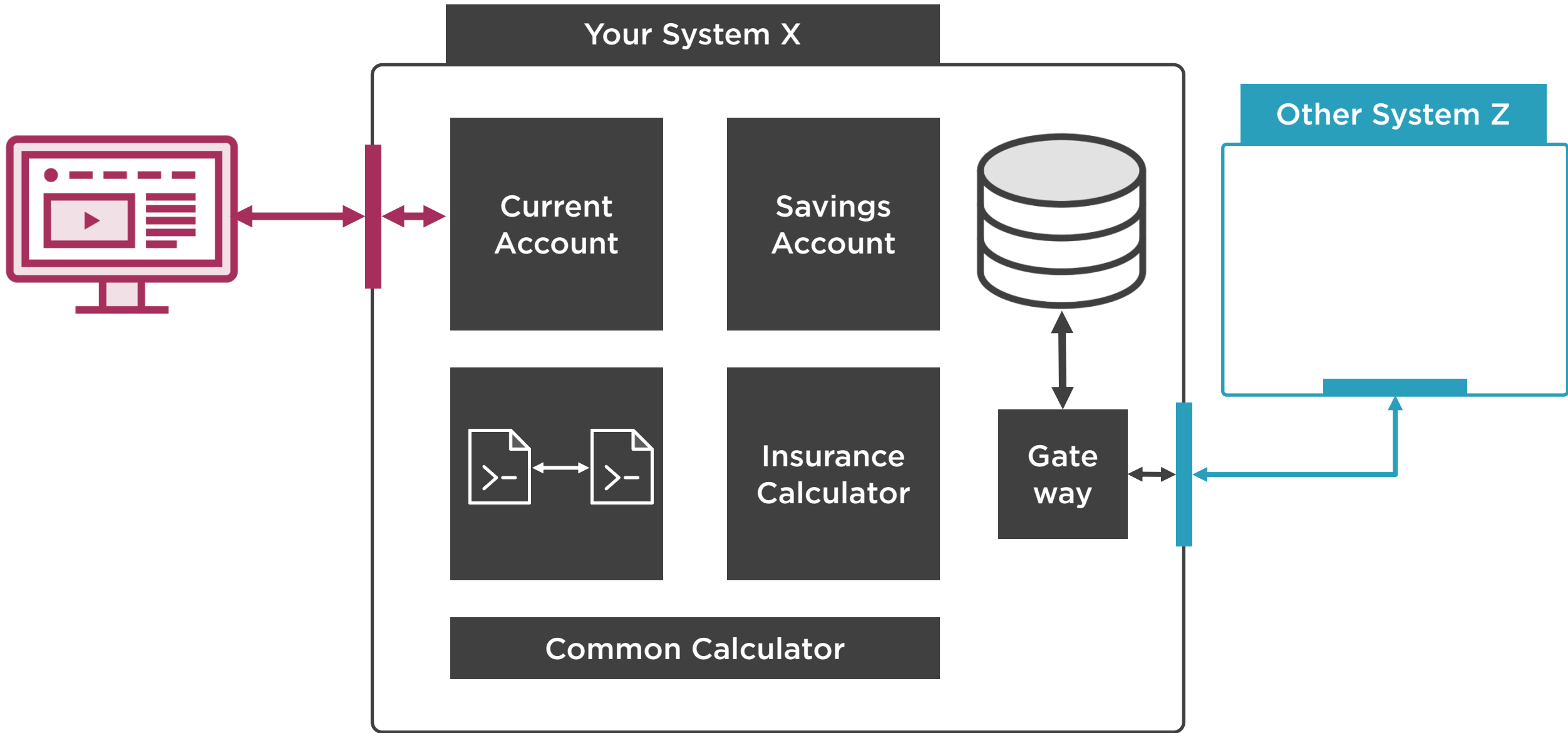
Not necessary for ISTQB exam

Integration testing: two or more “units”

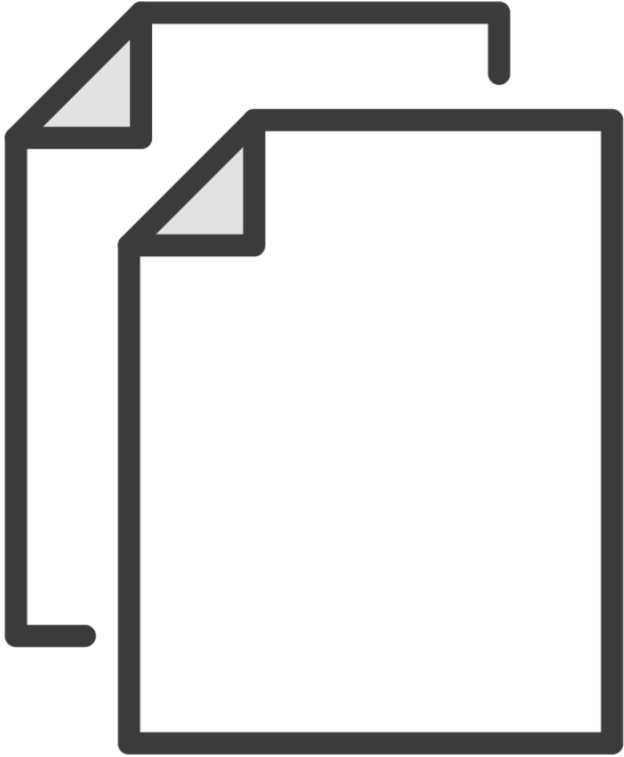
Integration Testing Categories

**Component
Integration**

System Integration



Integration Testing

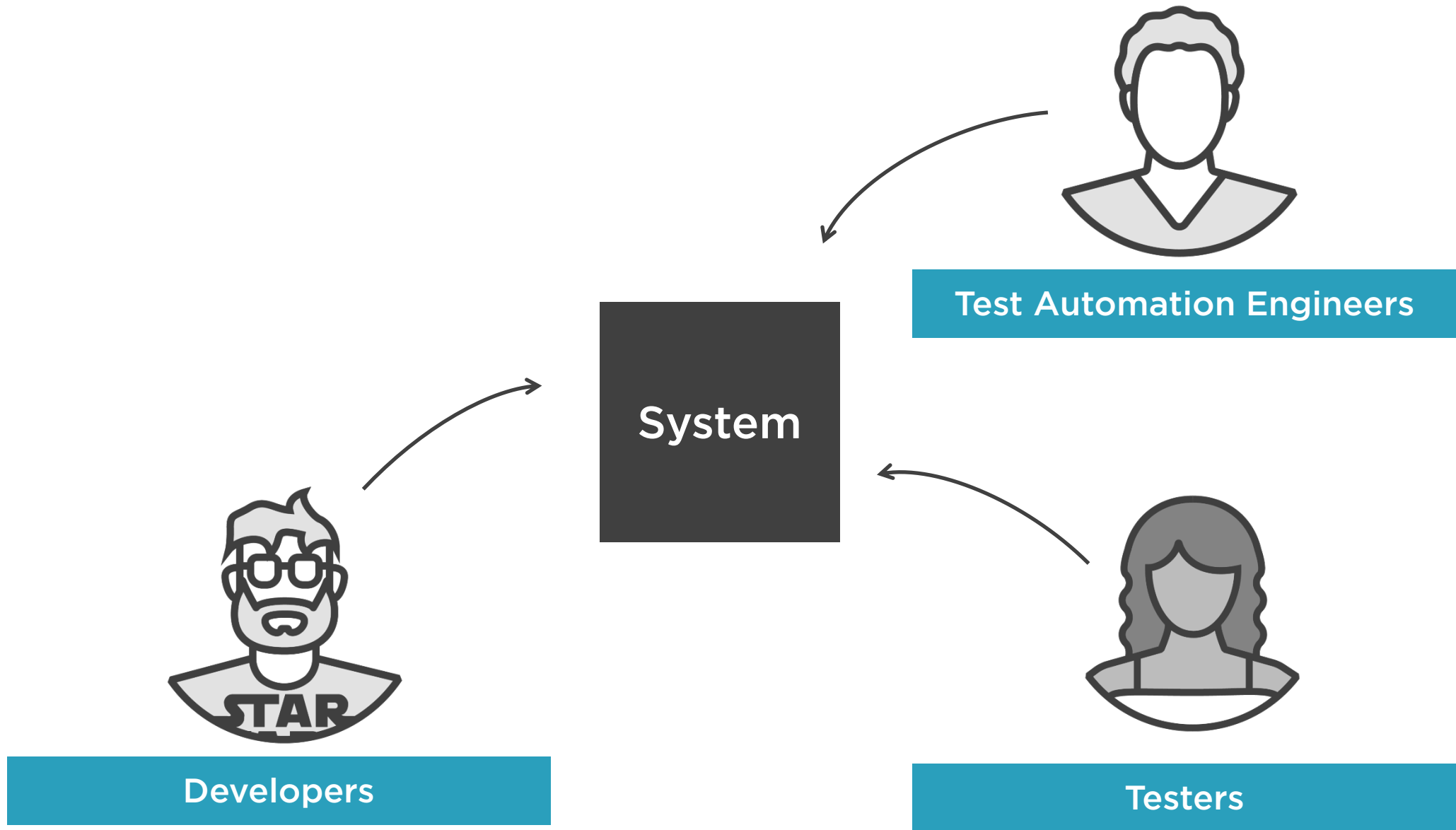


Test objects:

- Subsystems
- Databases
- Infrastructure components
- Microservices

Test basis:

- Technical spec
- Design documents
- Sequence diagrams
- Public interface definitions



System Test Level

Full integration testing of all modules

System Testing



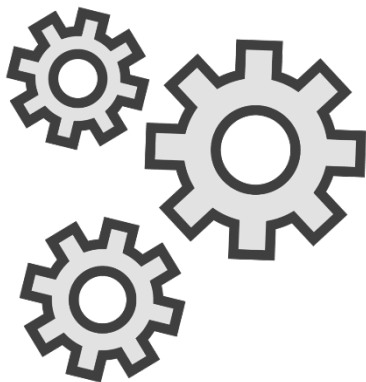
Your starting point is typically not within the system, but rather outside

Considers system paths and flows

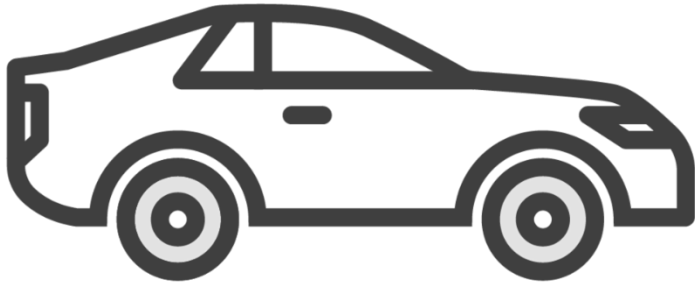
- End-to-end (e2e)
- Front-to-back (f2b)

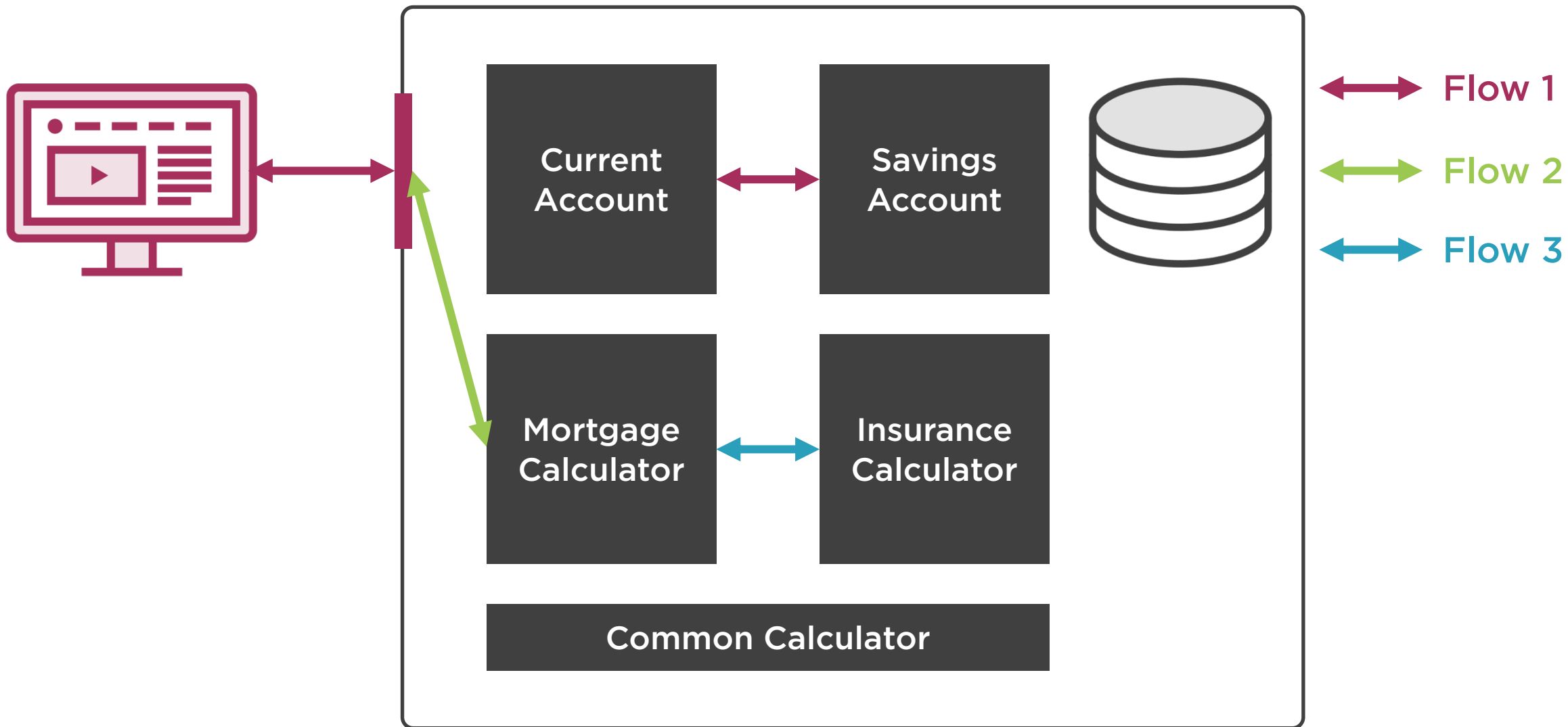
External behavior vs. inner structure

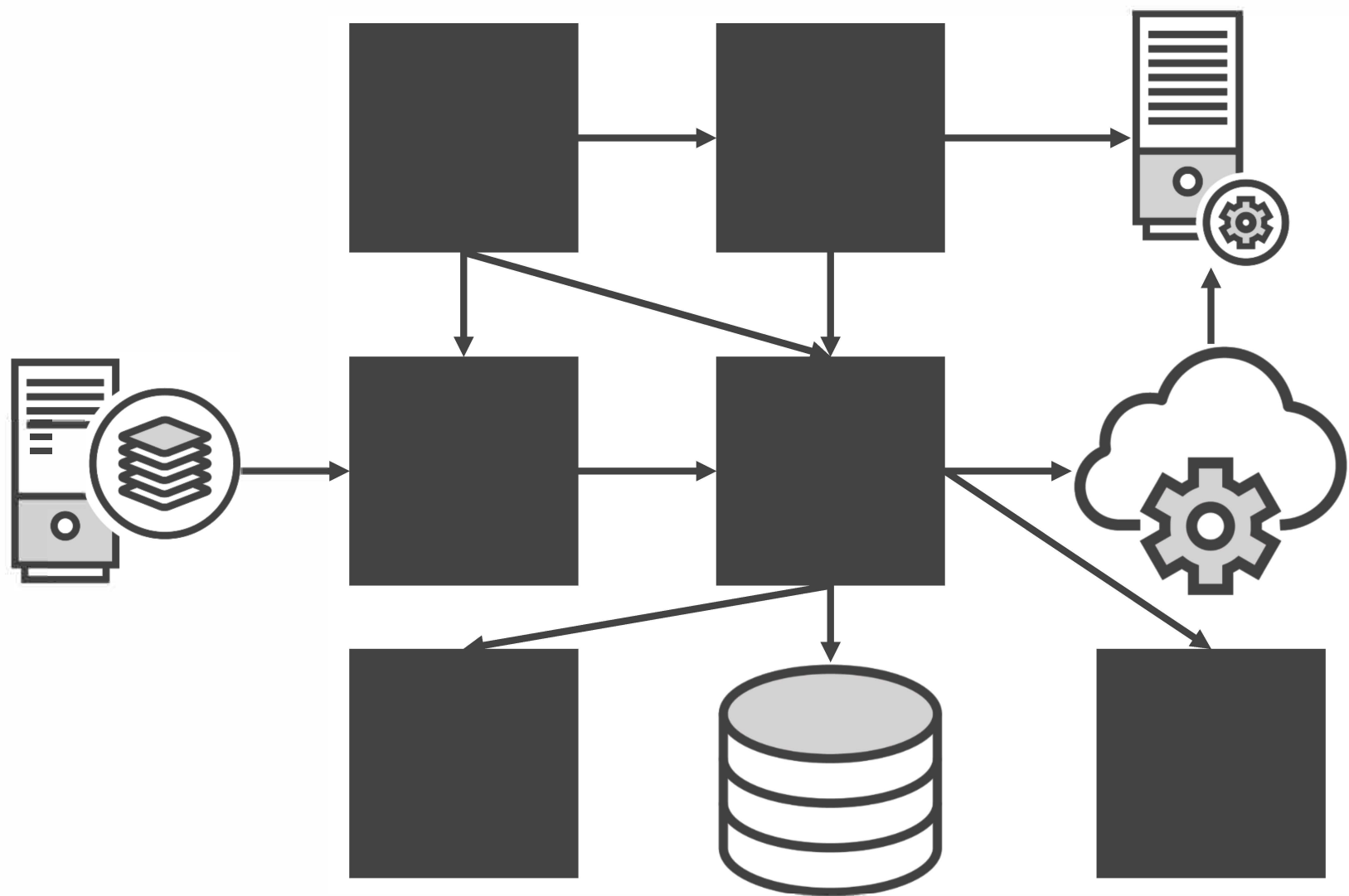
Car Integration Testing



Car System Testing









Does the car work OK?

Yes, but I ordered a minivan,
not a sportscar.

It is not what I wanted,
I don't accept!





**Clear and complete
requirements**



\$\$



Works OK



Software
X



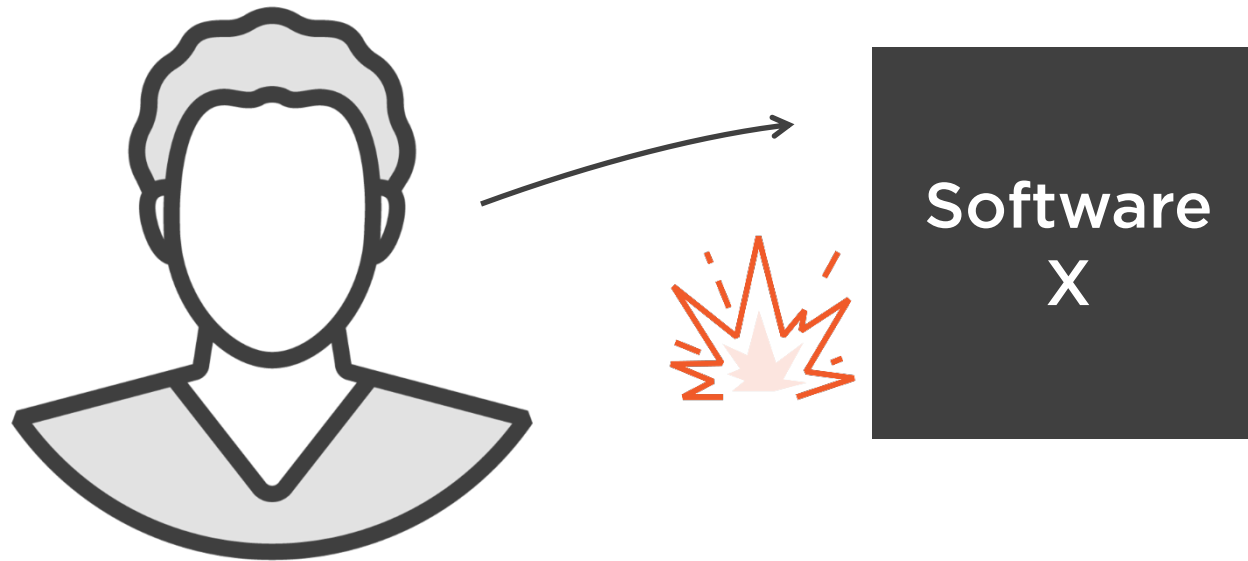


Fix it!

You signed off.
It will cost you extra.



Fix it before we sign off!



Acceptance Testing



UAT: User Acceptance Testing

OAT: Operational Acceptance Testing

- Backup and restore
- Installing, uninstalling, upgrading
- Disaster recovery
- Data load and migration
- Performance and load testing

Acceptance Testing



Categories: Alpha and Beta testing

Beta testing: for Commercial Off-the-shelf (COTS) software

Both carried out by independent testers or potential customers

Acceptance Testing



Alpha testing happens at the developer's site

Beta testing happens at the site of the customer

The point of Beta testing is to use the infrastructure, both hardware and software, of the end users.

It works on my machine!



Dev environment

App

Customer environment



Summary



Test levels: faster and easier to fix at lower levels

Component: test units in isolation

Integration: test 2+ units or components together

System: test all or most pieces integrated together

Acceptance: similar to system testing, done by end users or customers

Comparing Test Types
