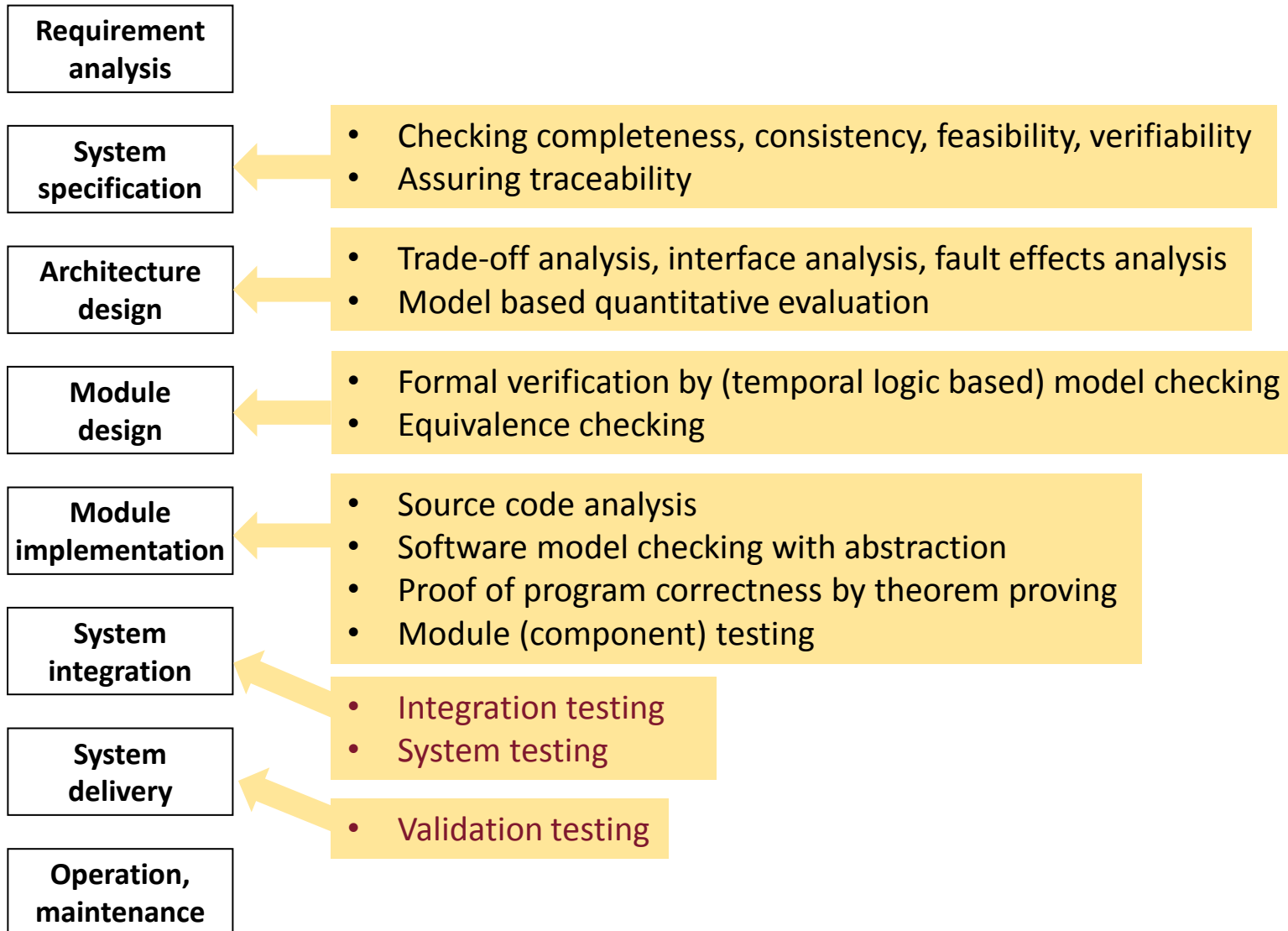


Integration testing, system testing, validation testing

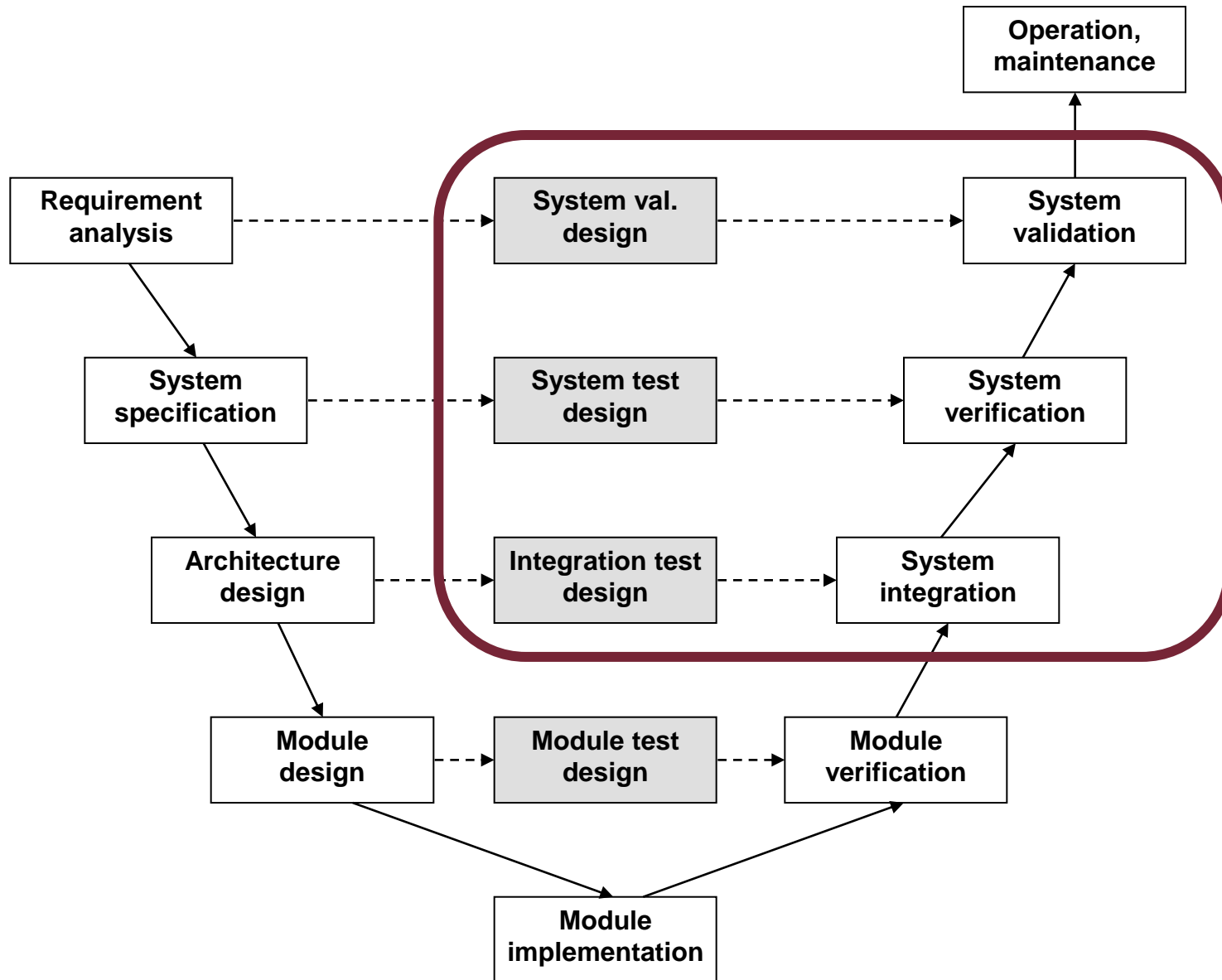
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Budapest University of Technology and Economics
Dept. of Measurement and Information Systems

Typical development steps and V&V tasks

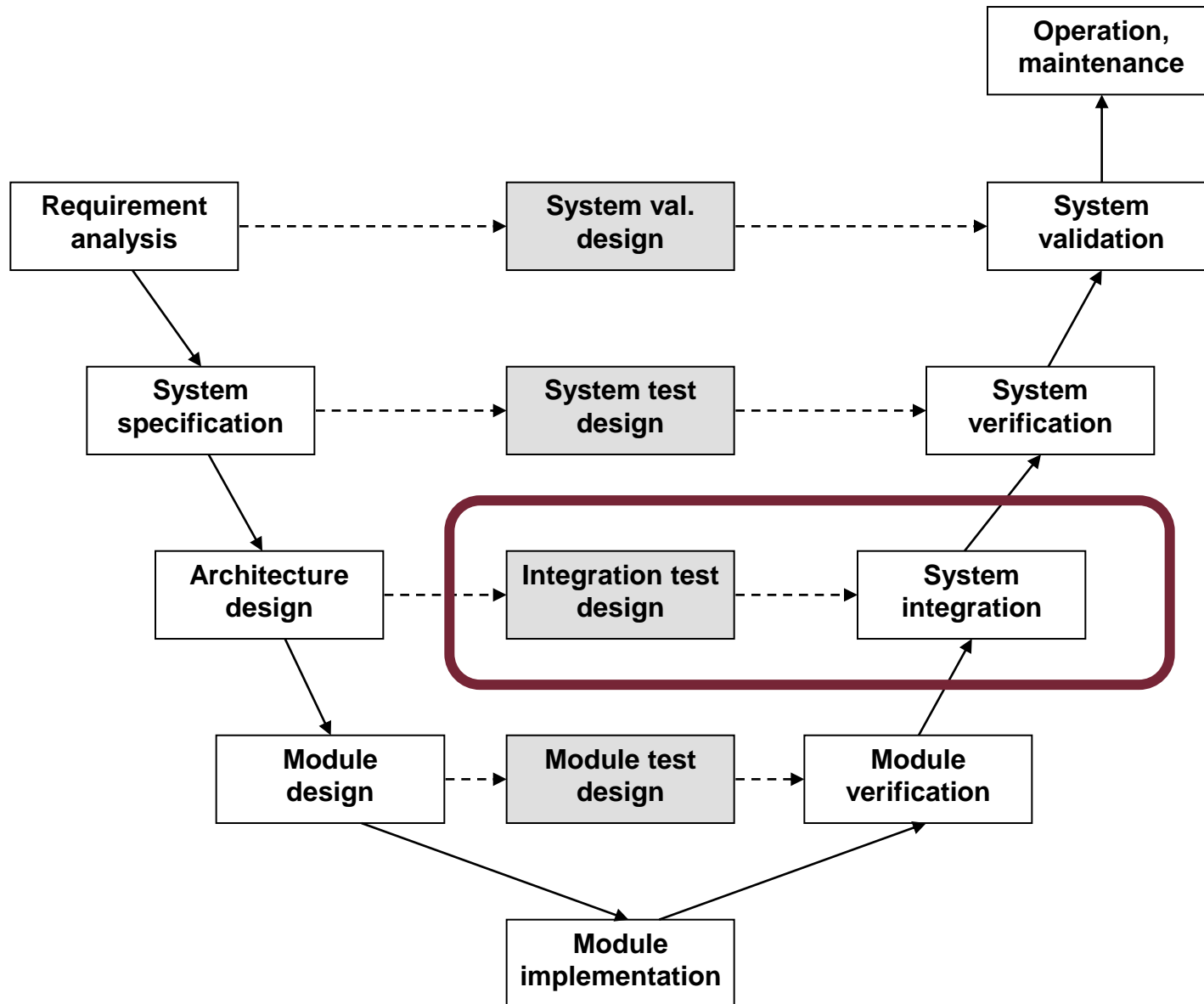


Testing and test design in the V-model

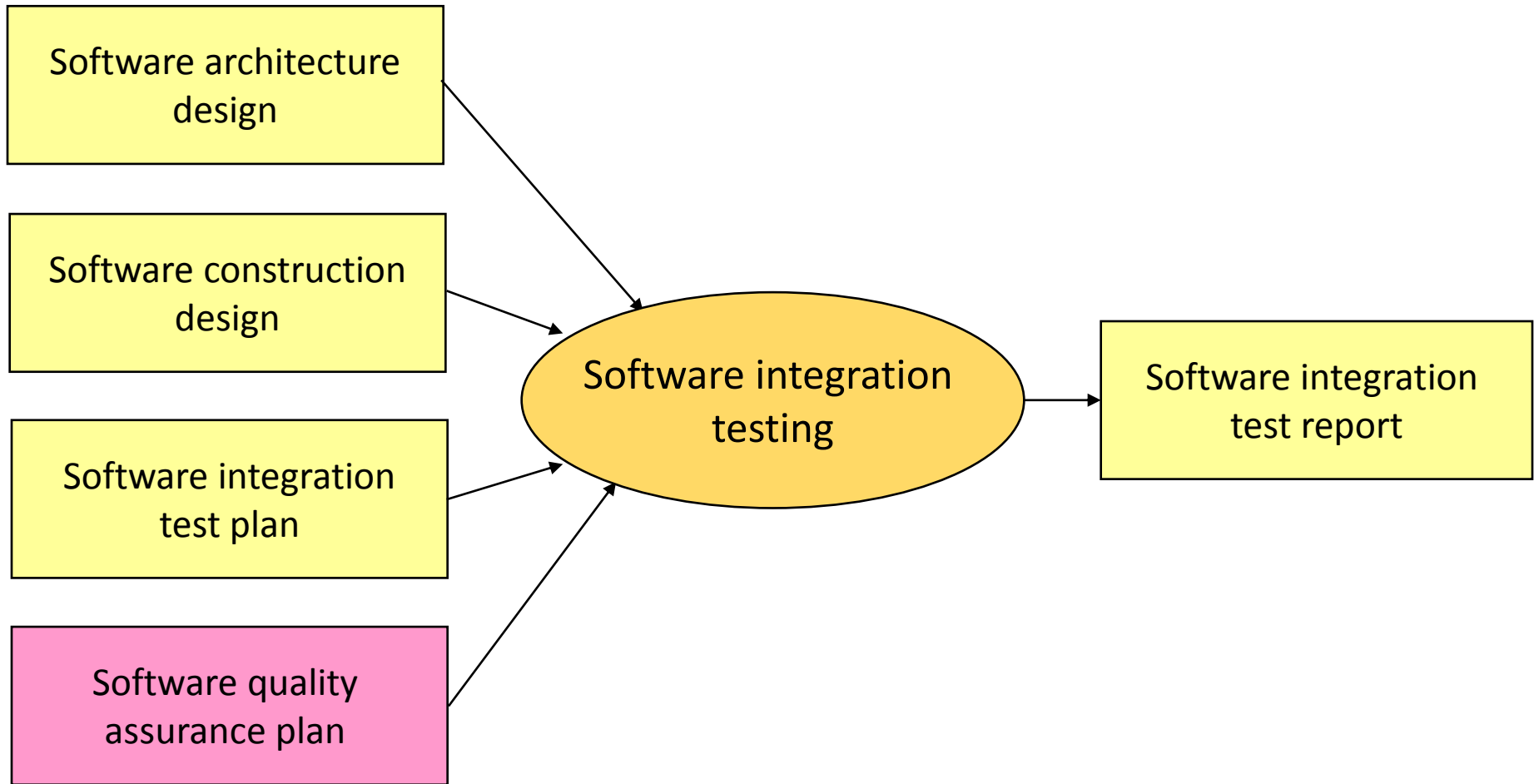


Integration testing

Testing and test design in the V-model



Software integration testing

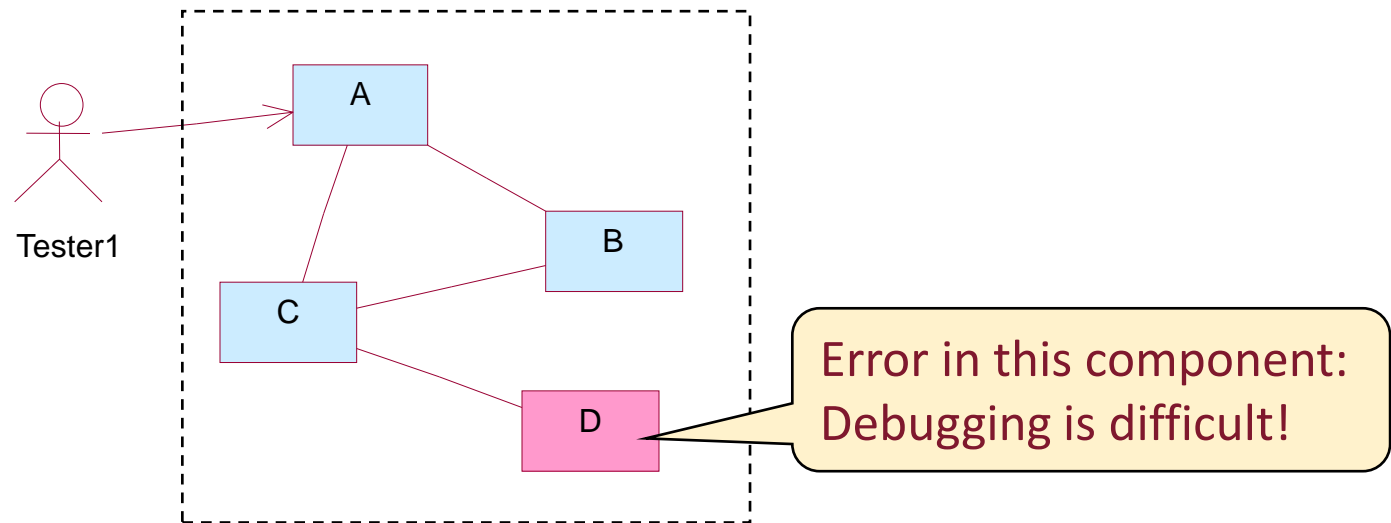


Goals, methods and approaches

- **Goal and motivation:**
 - Testing the **interactions** of modules
 - The system-level interaction of modules may be incorrect despite the fact that all modules are correct
- **Methods: Testing interaction scenarios**
 - Sometimes the scenarios are part of the specification
 - **Systematic** testing: Covering all / representative scenarios
 - The concept of equivalence partitions and boundary values applied for interactions (scenario / input data level)
- **Approaches**
 - **“Big bang”** testing: integration of all modules before testing
 - **Incremental** testing: stepwise integration + testing

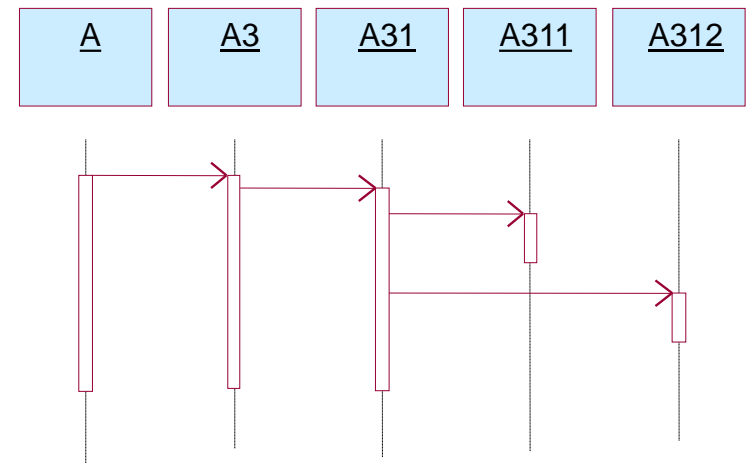
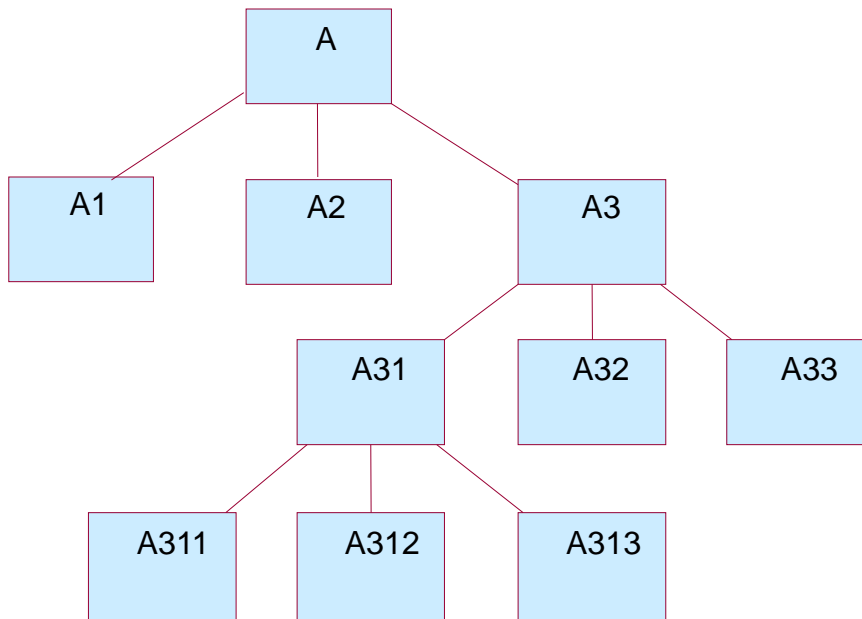
“Big bang” testing

- Integration of all modules then testing using the **external interfaces** of the integrated system
- External test driver
- Based of the functional specification of the system
- To be applied only in case of small systems



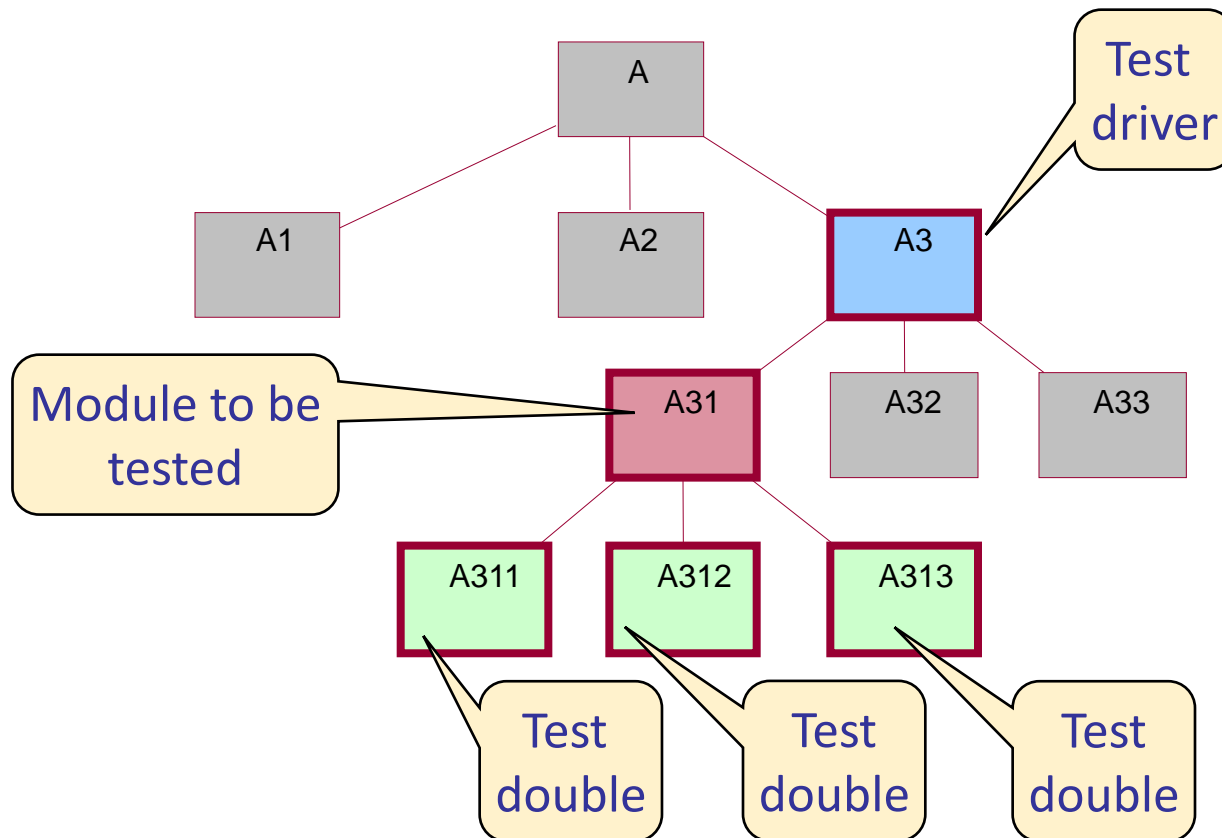
Incremental integration and testing

- Applied in case of complex systems
- Adapted to module hierarchy (calling levels)



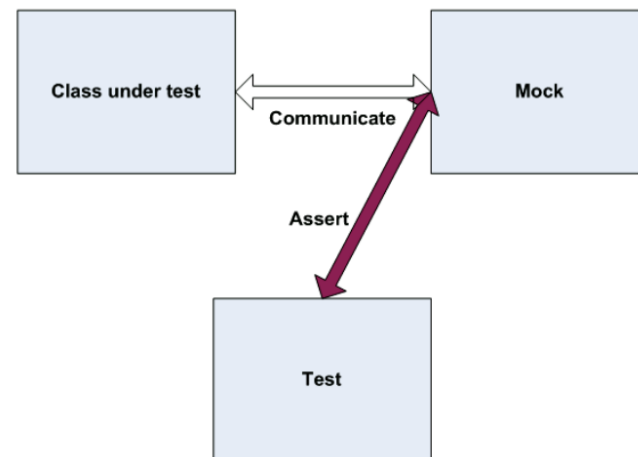
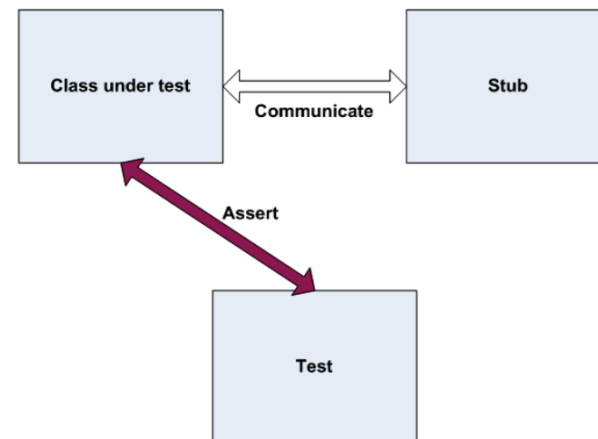
Module testing: Isolation of modules

- Modules are tested in isolation
- Test drivers and test doubles (used for substitution w.r.t dependencies)
- Dependency: Anything collaborating with the SUT (does not belong to it)



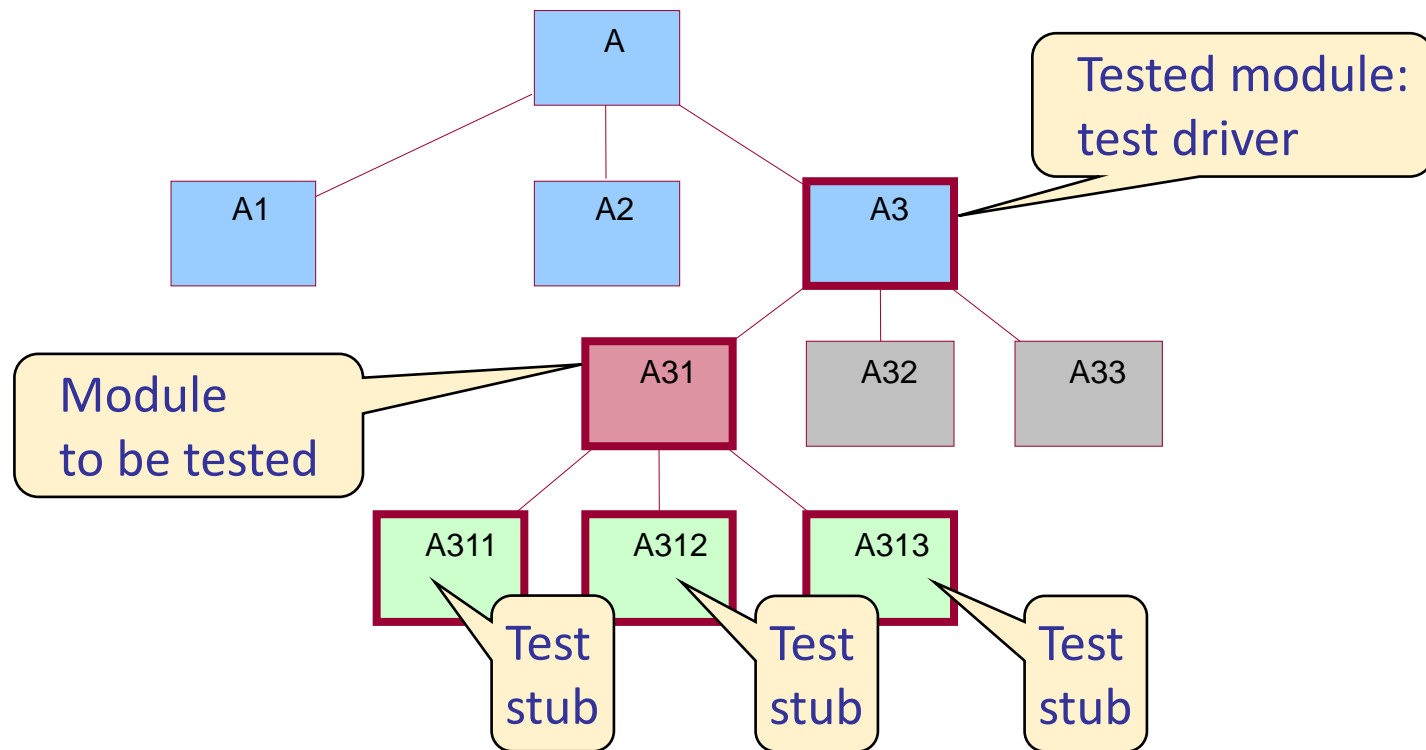
General problem: Handling dependencies

- Several approaches for substituting dependencies
 - Isolation frameworks (e.g., Mockito, JMock, ...)
 - **Test double**: Generic name of substitute
- Stub
 - Predefined replies to calls
 - Checking the **state** of the SUT
- Mock
 - Expected and checked behavior
 - Checking the **interactions** of the SUT (number of calls, with parameters ...)
- Dummy
 - Not used component (just “filler”)
- Fake
 - Working component, but not the real one



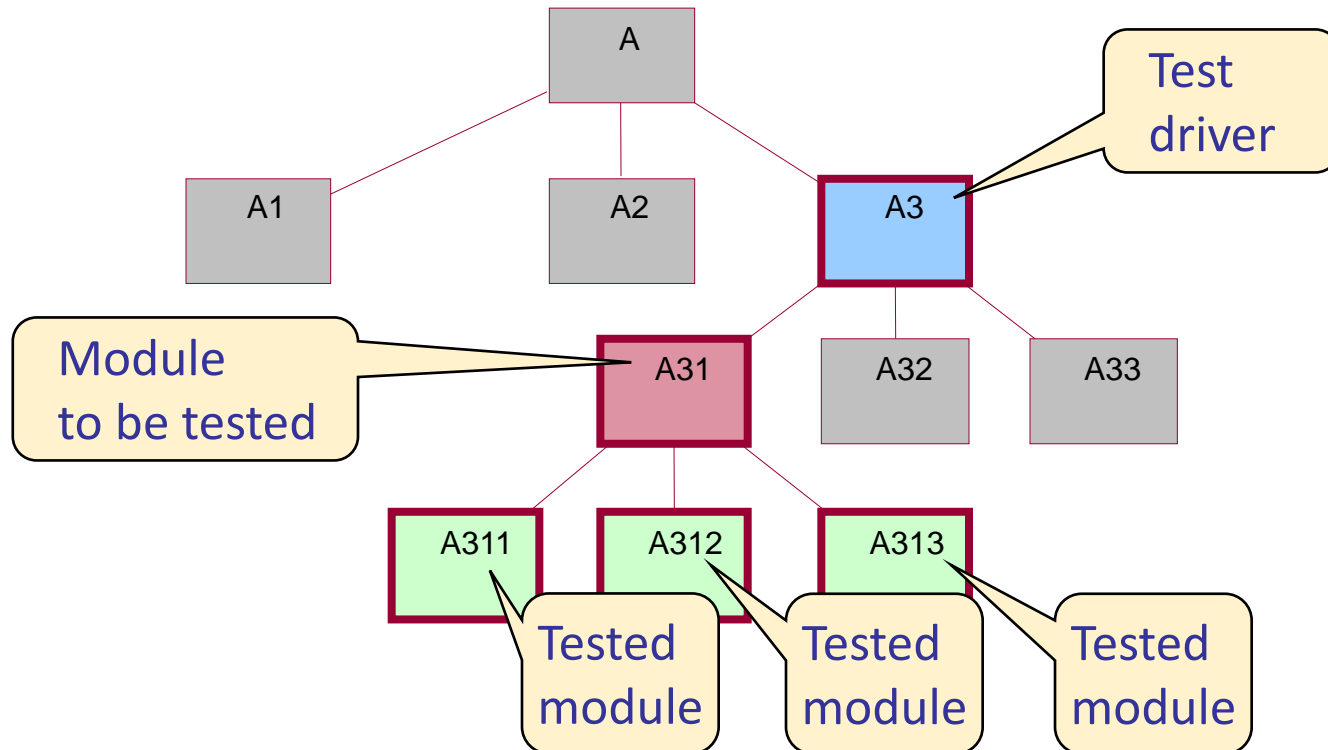
Top-down integration testing

- Modules are tested from **the caller modules**
- **Stubs** replace the lower-level modules that are called
- Requirement-oriented testing
- Module modification: modifies the testing of lower levels



Bottom-up integration testing

- Modules use **already tested modules**
- **Test executor** is needed
- Testing is performed in parallel with integration
- **Module modification**: modifies the testing of upper levels



Top down vs. bottom up testing

■ Top down

- + Requirement oriented
- + Working “skeleton” is available and tested early
- Harder to create stubs than drivers

■ Bottom up

- + Integration oriented, more constructive
- + Easier to control and observe the subsystems
- System is assembled only at the end

Functional integration

- Motivation:
 - There are several **system-level functions**
 - **Priorities** among these regarding criticality
→ prioritizing testing
 - Basic idea:
 - Integration **on the basis of system functions**
 - Each function is integrated and tested in a top-down way
- Specific case of top-down integration testing
- Requirement oriented (w.r.t. the given function)
 - Test doubles (stubs) are needed
 - Top level is tested with more and more functions
 - Module modification: modifies the testing of lower levels

Integration with the runtime environment

■ Motivation:

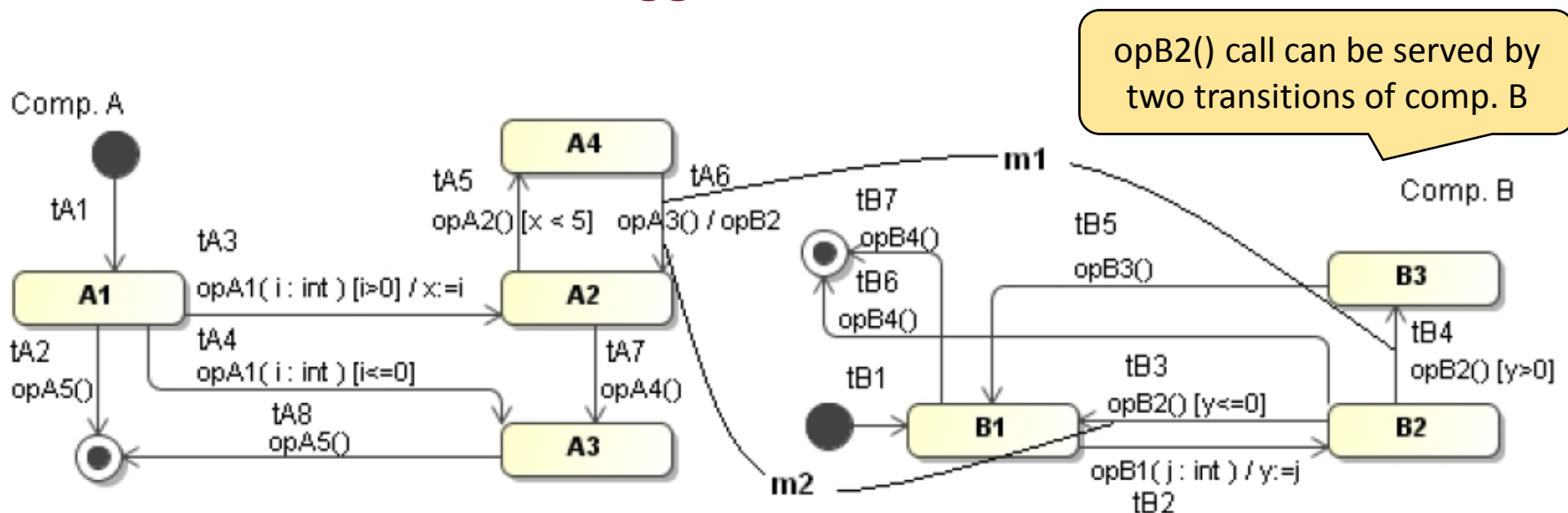
- It is hard to construct stubs for the runtime environment
- See e.g., platform services, RT-OS, task scheduler, ...

■ Strategy:

1. **Top-down** integration of the application modules down to the level of the runtime environment
2. **Bottom-up** testing of the runtime environment
 - Isolation testing of functions (if necessary)
 - Testing with the lowest level of the application module hierarchy
3. **Integration** of the application with the runtime environment, finishing top-down integration

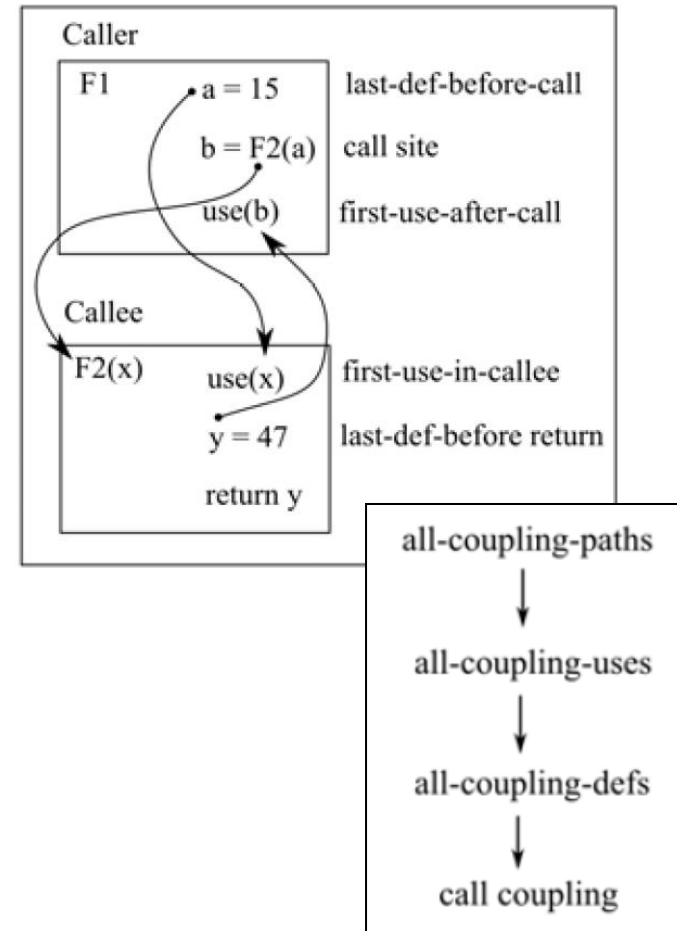
Coverage metrics: State based approach

- Goal: Coverage of interactions among modules
 - Basic case: Coverage of interface functions (by calls)
- State based coverage metrics:
 - Coverage of interface functions for all relevant states (or transitions) of the caller and the called module
 - Extension: With all triggers and conditions for the call



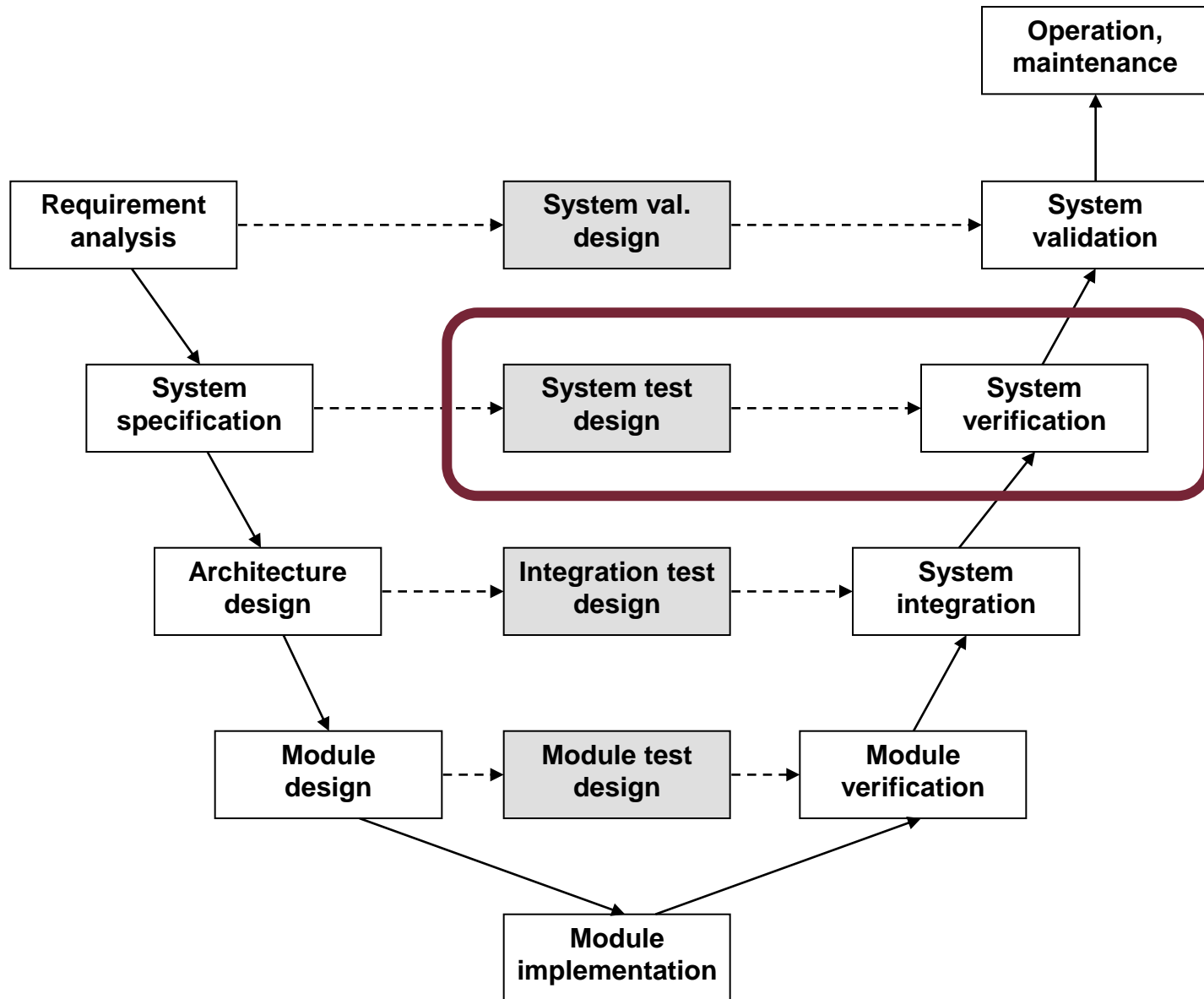
Coverage metrics: Data flow based approach

- Data flow based metrics:
 - Coverage extended for **coupling paths** (among function calls and returns)
 - Applying def-use labels
 - Coverage metrics:
 - All-coupling-defs
 - all-coupling-uses
 - all-coupling-paths
- Testing robustness of interfaces
 - **Extreme** and boundary values of call parameters
 - **Mutating call scenarios** (omission, duplication, change of ordering, extreme parameters etc.)



System testing

Testing and test design in the V-model



System testing

Testing on the basis of the **system specification**

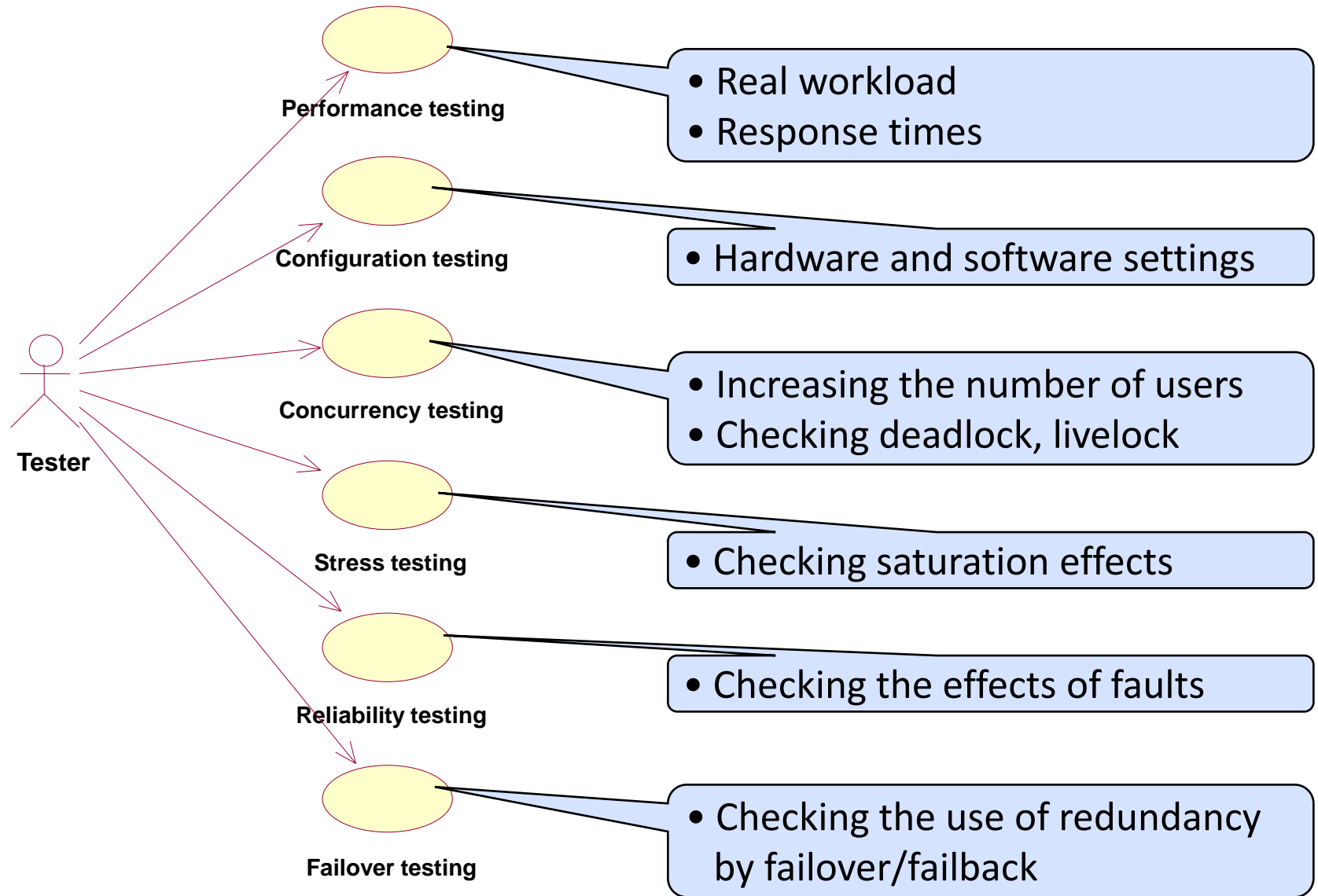
■ Characteristics:

- Performed after hardware-software integration
- Testing **functional specification** + testing **extra-functional properties**

■ Testing aspects:

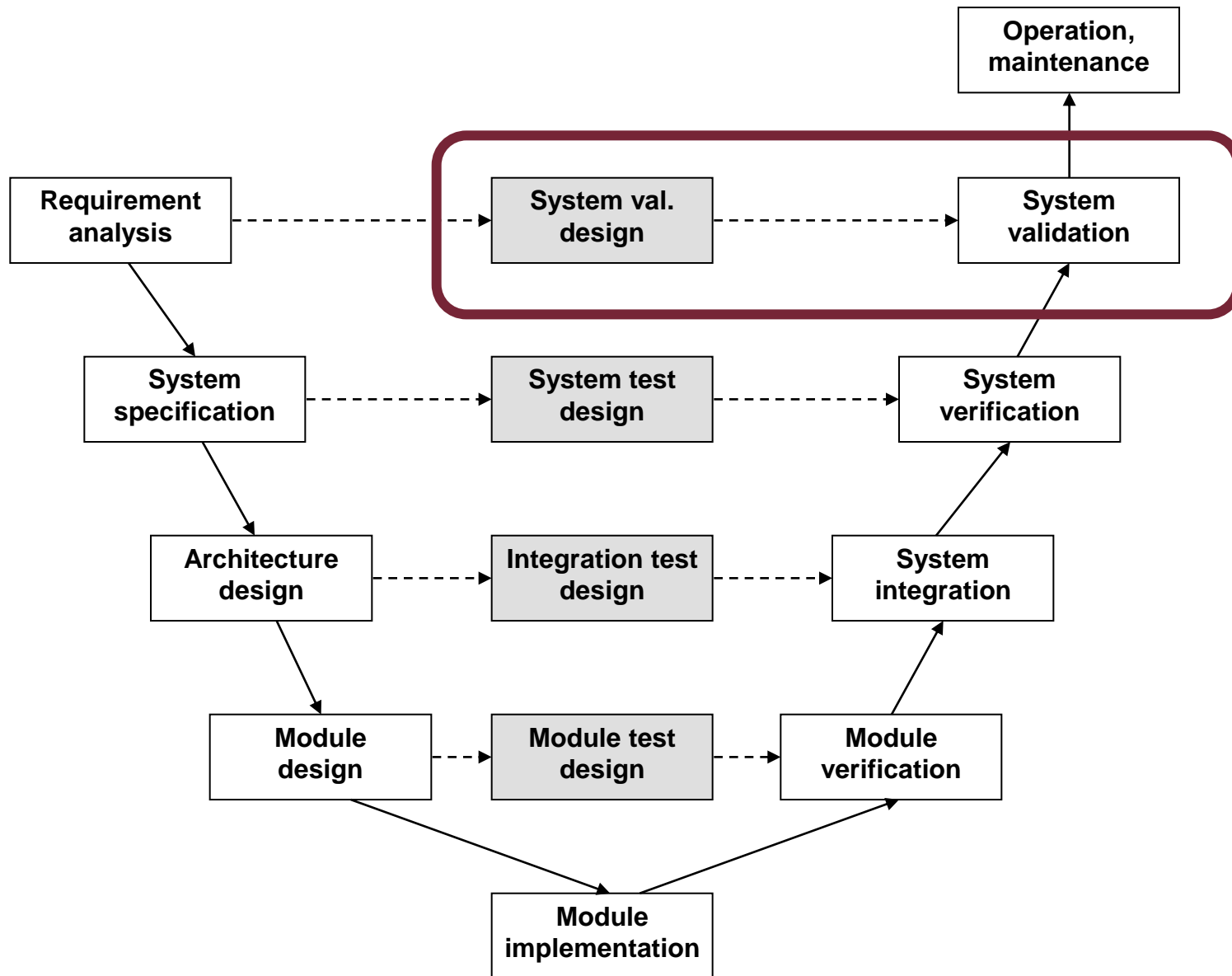
- User workload (according to user profile)
- Checking **application conditions** of the system (resource usage, saturation)
- Testing **fault handling**
- Data integrity
- ... (depending on the system specification)

Types of system tests (examples)

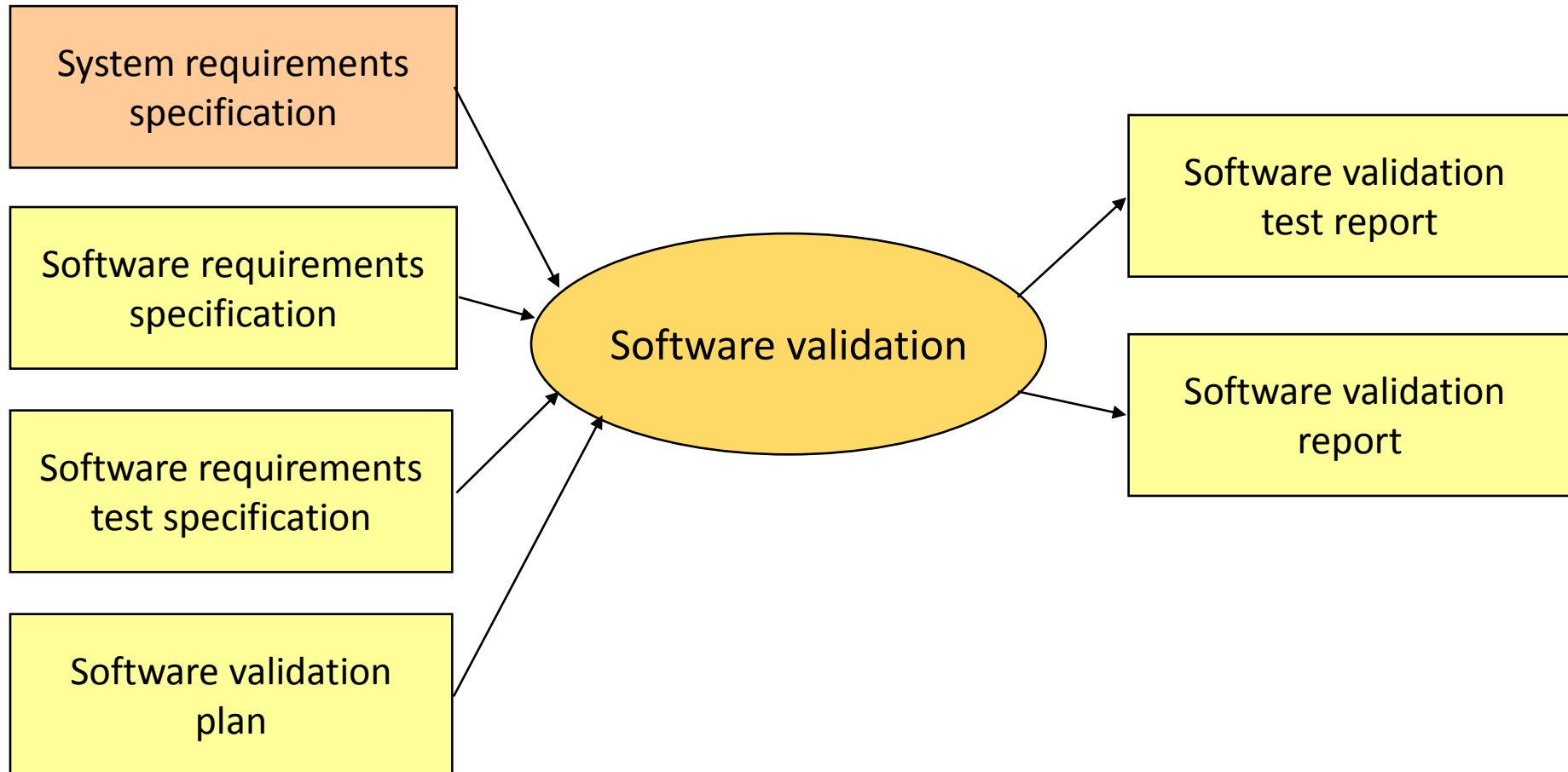


Validation testing

Testing and test design in the V-model



Software validation



Validation testing

- Goal: Testing in **real environment**
 - User requirements and **expectations** are taken into account
 - **Non-specified expectations** may come up
 - Reaction to **unexpected inputs/conditions** is checked
 - Events of low probability may appear
- **Timing aspects**
 - Constraints and conditions of the **real environment**
 - **Real-time testing and monitoring** is needed
- **Environment simulation**
 - If given situations cannot be tested in a real environment (e.g., protection systems)
 - Simulators shall be validated somehow

Summary: Testing levels

1. Module (unit) testing

- Isolation testing

2. Integration testing

- ("Big bang" testing)
- Top-down testing
- Bottom-up testing
- Functional integration
- Integration with the runtime environment

3. System testing

- Testing the integrated system

4. Validation testing

- Testing user expectations in the real environment
- Environment simulation

Design and documentation of testing

Standard test documentation (IEEE 829:1998)

Standard for **Software Test** Documentation

Test planning:

- **Test Plan:** What is tested, by whom, how, in what time frame, to what quality
SPACEDIRT: Scope, People, Approach, Criteria, Environment, Deliverables, Incidentals, Risks, Tasks

Test specification:

- **Test Design Specifications:** Test conditions, expected outcome, what is a successful test
- **Test Case Specifications:** The specific test data (test suites)
- **Test Procedure Specifications:** What kind of physical set-up is required, how the tester runs the test, what steps need to be followed

Test reporting

- **Test Item Transmittal Report:** When specific tested items are passed from one stage of testing to another
- **Test Log:** What tests cases were run, by whom, in what order, and whether individual tests were passed or failed
- **Test Incident Report:** Details of test failure (when, why)
- **Test Summary Report:** Assessment about the quality of the system

Standard test documentation (IEEE 829:2008)

Standard for Software and System Test Documentation

Test planning:

- **Master Test Plan (MTP):** Overall test planning for multiple levels
- **Level Test Plans (LTP):** Scope, approach, resources, and schedule of the testing

Test design:

- **Level Test Design (LTD):** Test cases, the expected results, the test pass criteria
- **Level Test Case (LTC):** Specifying the test data for use in running the test cases
- **Level Test Procedure (LTPr):** How to run each test (preconditions and the steps)

Test reporting:

- **Level Test Log (LTL):** Record of relevant details about the execution
- **Anomaly Report (AR):** Events that occur during testing and require investigation
- **Level Interim Test Status Report (LITSR):** Summarize/evaluate interim results
- **Level Test Report (LTR):** Summarize/evaluate the results after test execution has finished for the specific test level
- **Master Test Report (MTR):** Summarize/evaluate the results of the levels

U2TP: UML 2 Testing Profile (OMG, 2004)

- Able to capture all needed information for **functional black-box testing** (specification of test artifacts)
 - With mapping rules to TTCN-3, JUnit
- **Language** (notation) and **not a method** (how to test)

Packages (concept groups):

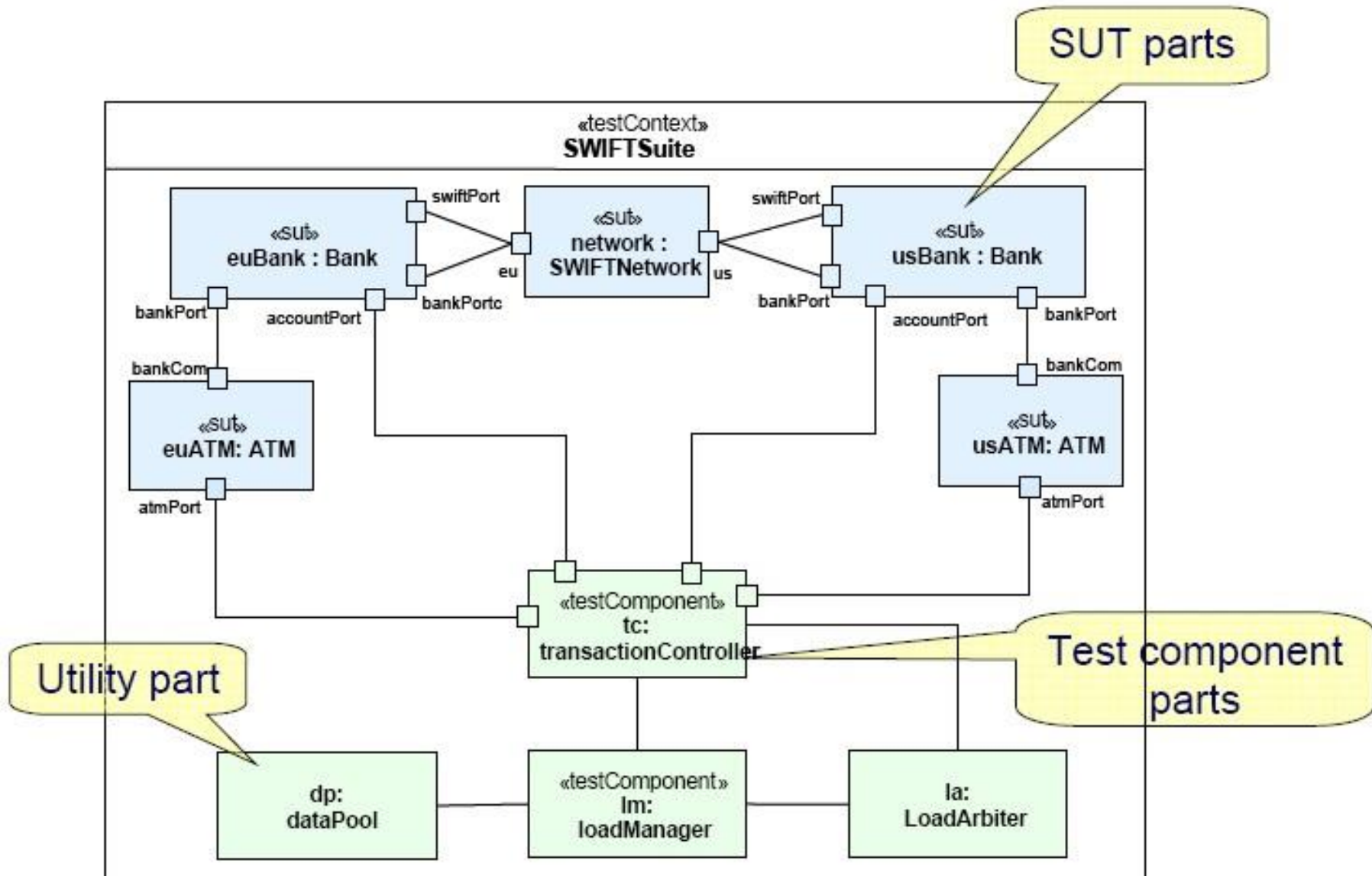
- **Test Architecture**
 - Components and relationship involved in test
 - Importing the UML design model of the SUT
- **Test Data**
 - Data structures and values to be processed in a test
- **Test Behavior**
 - Activities and observations during testing
- **Time Concepts**
 - Timer (start, stop, read, timeout), TimeZone (synchronized)

U2TP Test Architecture package

Identification of main components:

- **SUT**: System Under Test
 - Characterized by interfaces to control and observation
 - Can be: System, subsystem, component, object
- **Test Component**: Part of the test system (e.g., a simulator)
 - Realizes the behavior of a test case
(Test Stimulus, Test Observation, Validation Action, Log Action)
- **Test Context**: Collaboration of test architecture elements
 - Initial test configuration (test components)
 - Test control (decision on execution, e.g., if a test fails)
- **Scheduler**: Controls the execution of test components
 - Creation and destruction of test components
- **Arbiter**: Calculation of final test results
 - E.g., threshold on the basis of test component verdicts

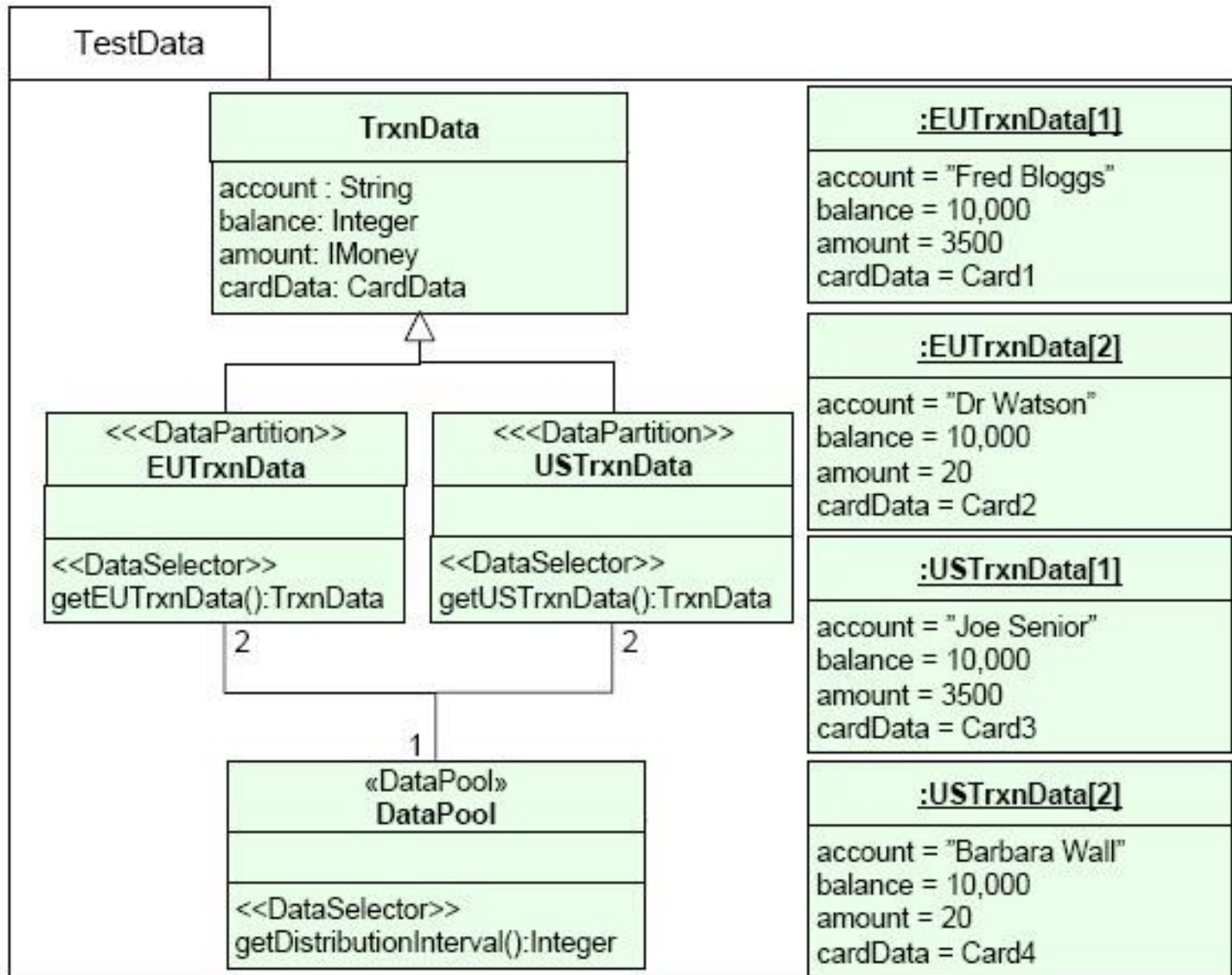
U2TP Test Architecture example



U2TP Test Data package

- Identification of **types** and **values** for test (e.g., sent and received data)
 - **Wildcards** (* or ?) can be used
 - Test Parameter
 - Stimulus and observation
 - Argument
 - Concrete physical value
 - Data Partition: **Equivalence class** for a given type
 - Class of physical values, e.g., valid names
 - Data Selector: Retrieving data out of a **data pool**
 - Operating on contained values or value sets
 - Templates

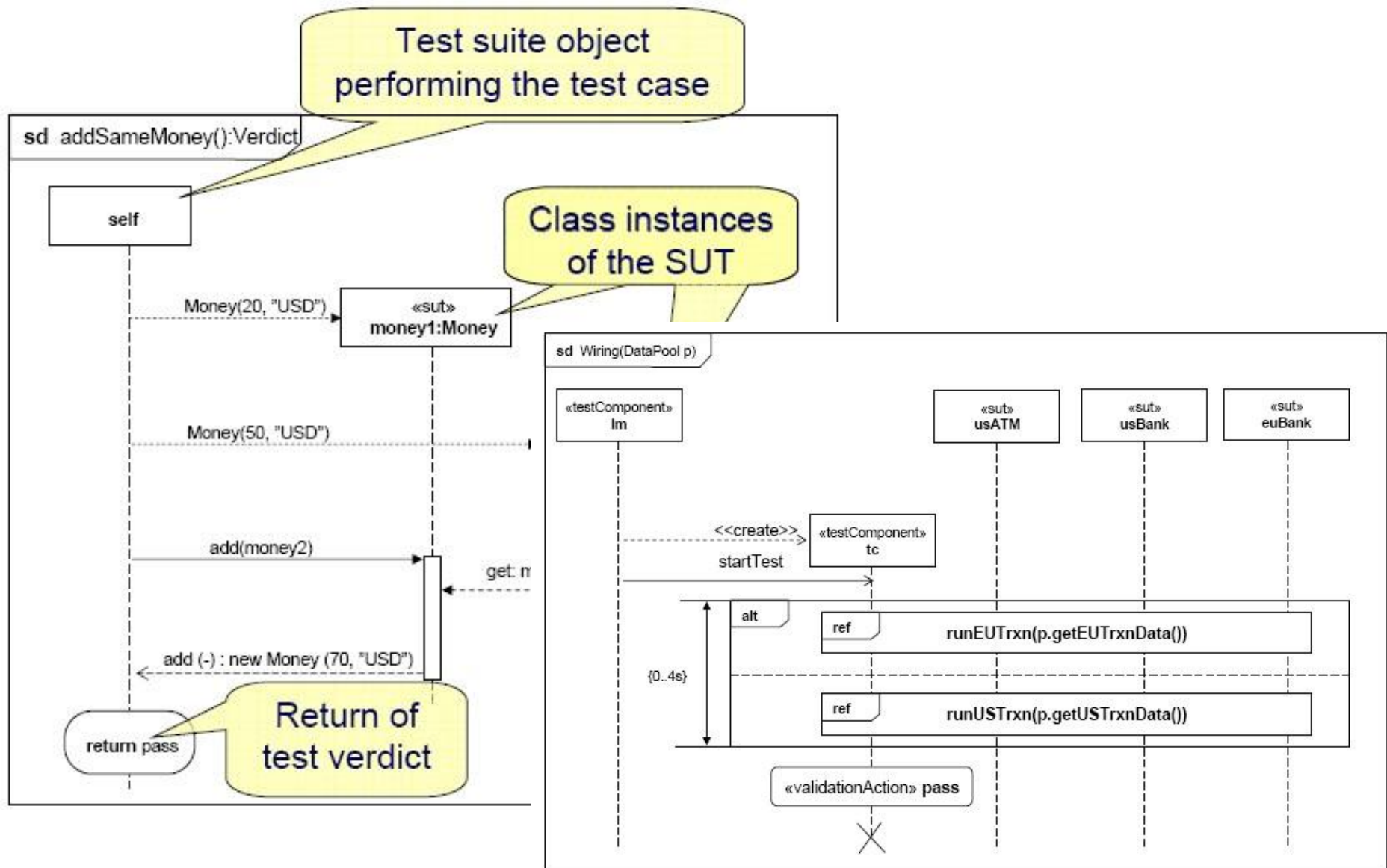
U2TP Test Data example



U2TP Test Behavior package

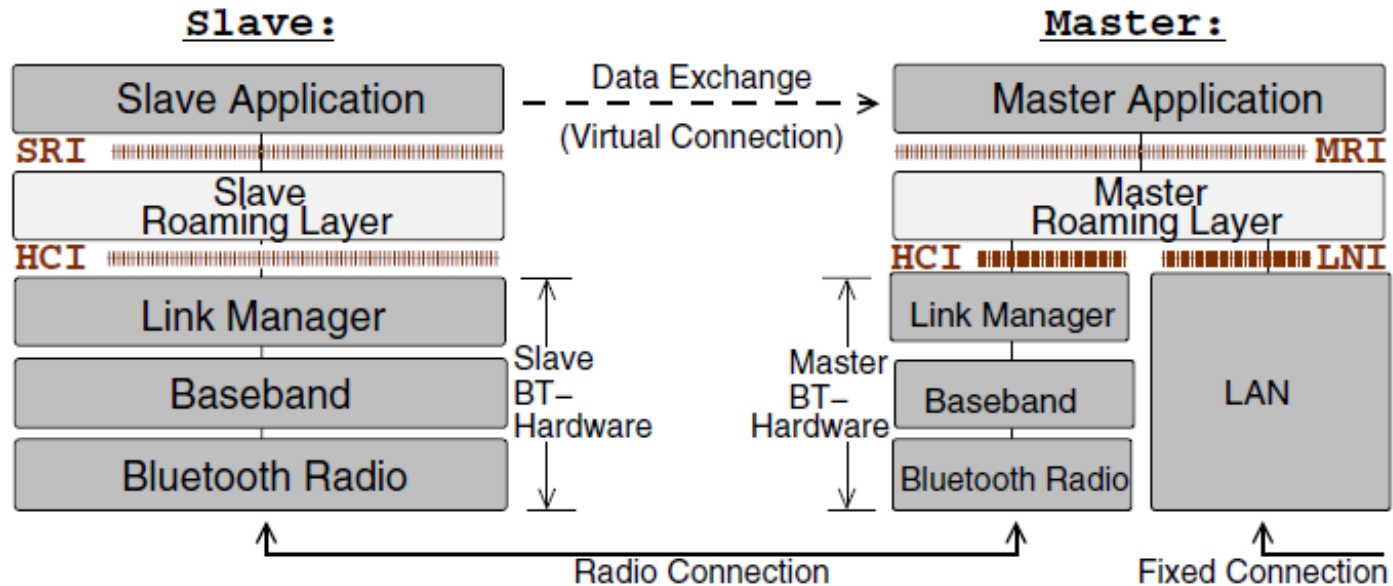
- Specification of **default/expected behavior**
- Identification of behavioral elements:
 - **Test Stimulus**: Test data sent to SUT
 - **Test Observation**: Reactions from the SUT
 - **Verdict**: Pass, fail, error, or inconclusive
 - **Actions**: Validation Action (inform Arbiter), Log Action
- **Test Case**: Specifies one case to test the SUT
 - **Test Objective**: Named element
 - **Test Trace**: Result of test execution
 - Messages exchanged
 - **Verdict**

U2TP Test Behavior example



Example: Bluetooth roaming

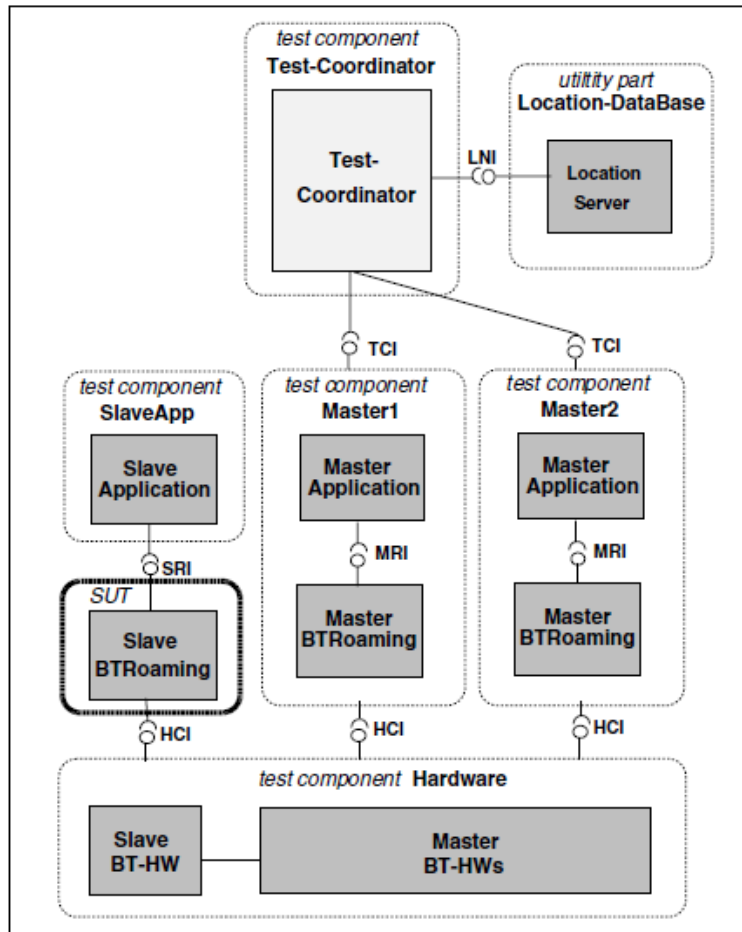
System under test:



Test objective:

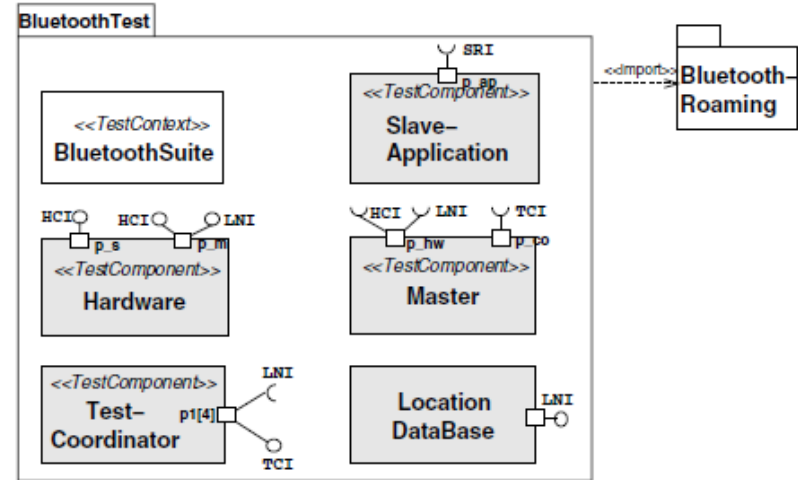
- Slave Roaming Layer functionality
 - Monitoring link quality
 - Connecting to a different master

Example: Components

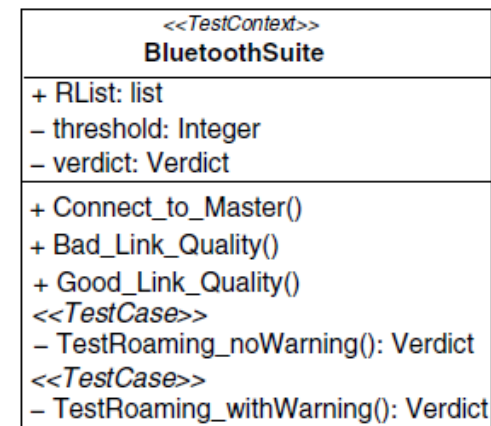


- . System Under Test (SUT)
- . Test Component with new class
- . Test Components with existing classes

Overview

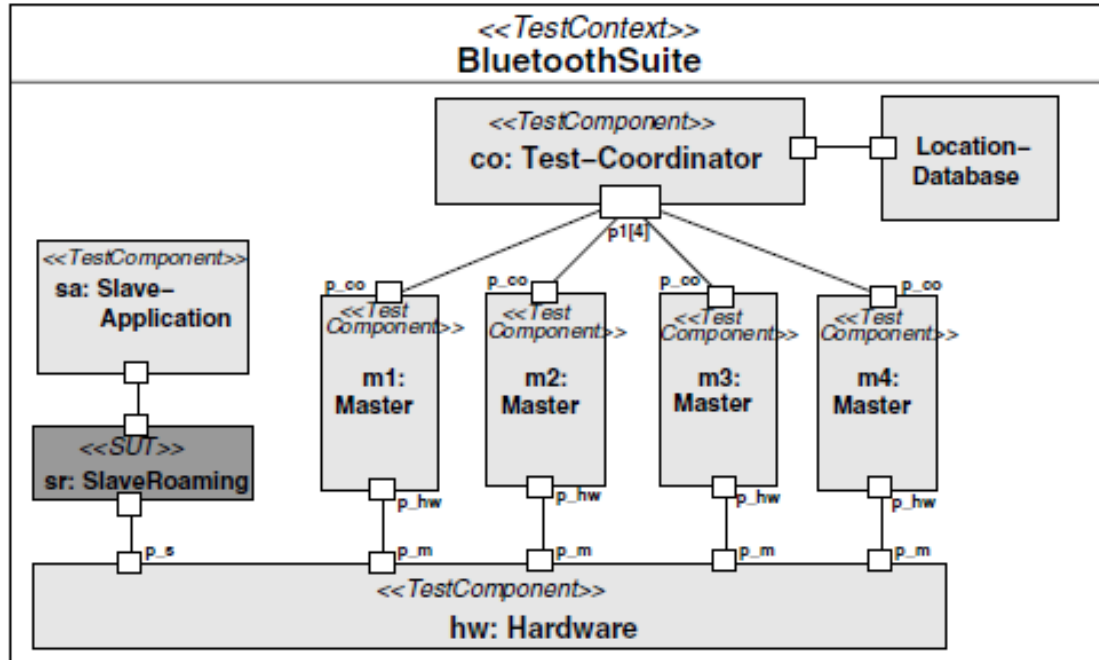


Test package

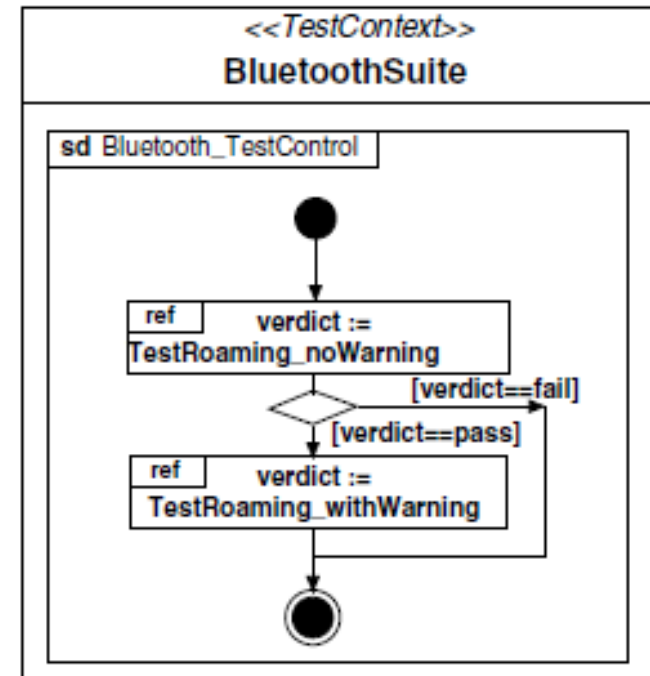


Test context

Example: Test configuration and control



Test configuration

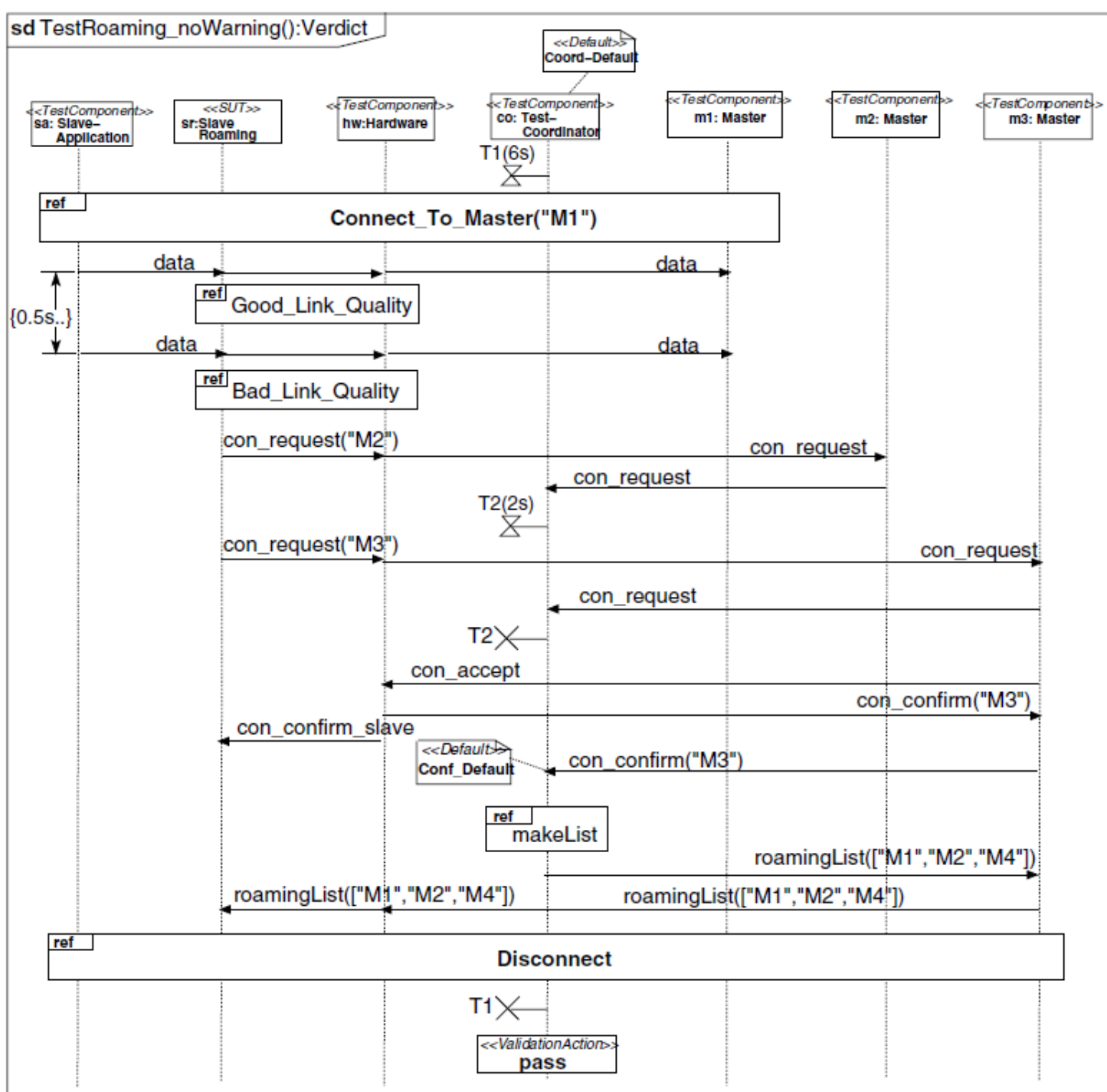


Test control

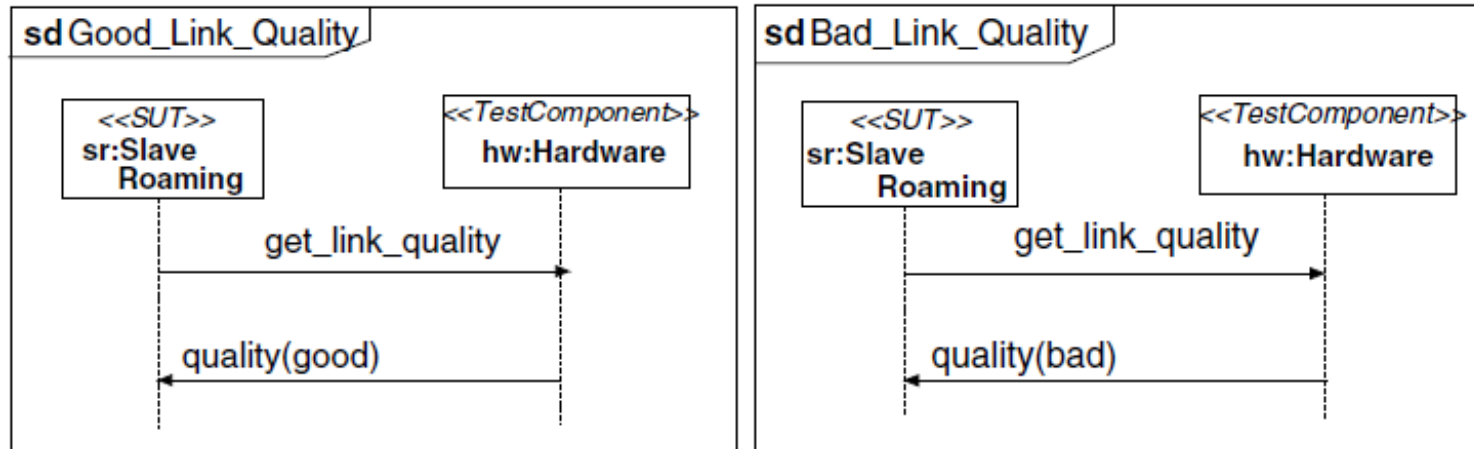
Example: Test scenario

Test case
implementa-
tion
(see Blue-
ToothSuite)

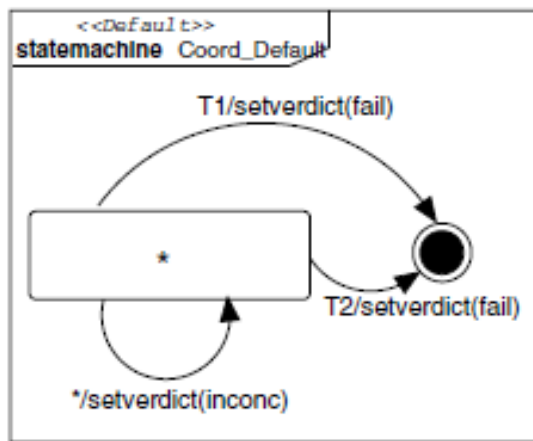
- References
- Timers
- Defaults



Test scenarios (details)



Sequence diagrams



Default behaviors specified to catch the observations that lead to verdicts

- Here: Processing timer events