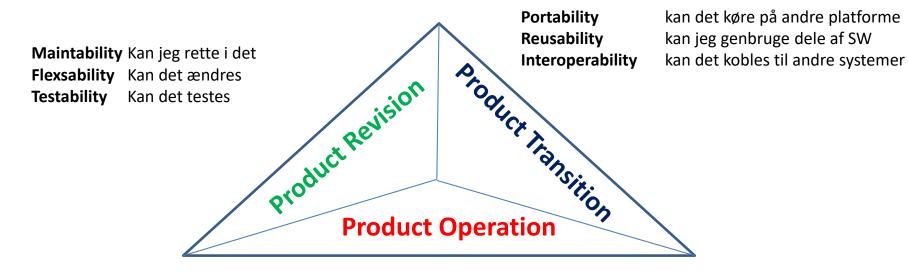


Kvalitets faktorer





Correctness Gør vi det rigtigt

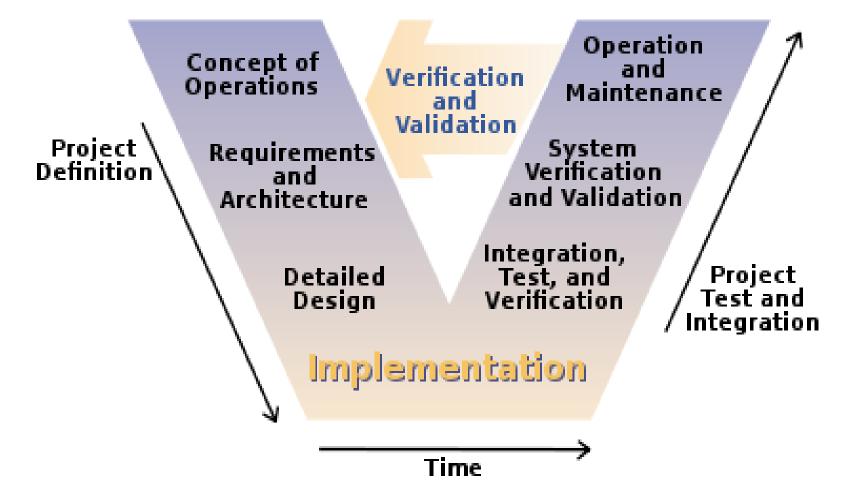
Reliability Gør vi det nøjagtigt hele tiden **Efficiency** Kører det optimalt på min HW

Integrity Er det sikkert

Usability Kan jeg køre det (brugervenligt)

V model





Program testing goals



- ♦ To demonstrate to the developer and the customer that the software meets its requirements.
 - => leads to validation testing
- ♦ To discover situations in which the behavior of the software is incorrect, undesirable or does not conform to its specification.
 - => leads to defect testing

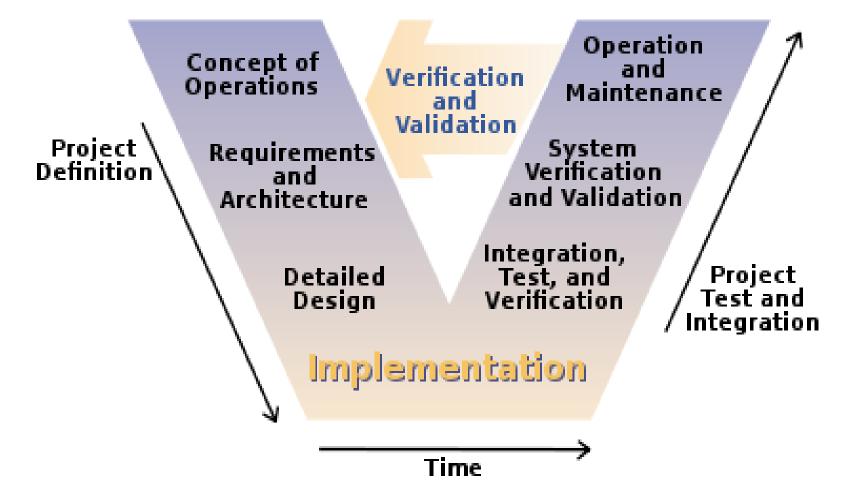
Verification vs validation



- ♦ Verification: (testing)
 - "Are we building the product right".
 - The software should conform to its specification.
- ♦ Validation: (checking)
 - "Are we building the right product".
 - The software should do what the user really requires.

V model





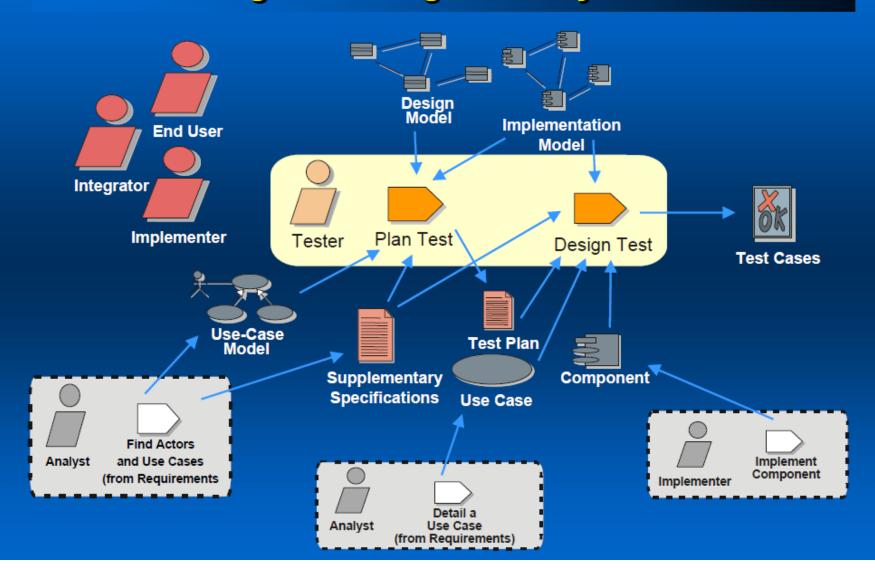
Different levels of testing

related to the V-model



- Verify the concepts and requirements e.g. Are the domain model right? The use cases? (the users)
- Verify the design
 e.g. design class diagrams and design sequence diagrams
 (Reviews, Technical walkthrough by the project team)
- Component Validation
 e.g. unit test and test cases (implementer)
- Operation Validation
 e.g. acceptance test

Test Planning and Design Activity



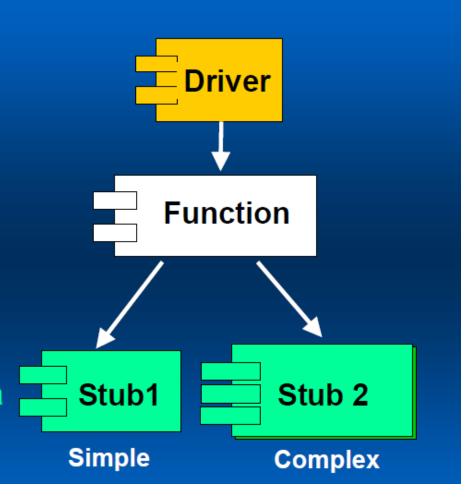
The Functions of the Stubs & Drivers

Driver:

An upstream software or interface that provides access to the Function

Stub:

Software that simulates a downstream process



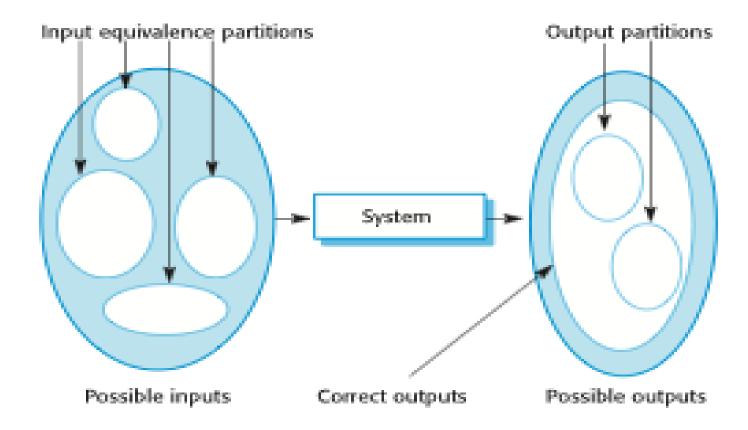
Black box testing



- ♦ The system code is 'unknown' -> a black box
- ♦ Look only at the methods signatures
- ♦ Testing all kind of possible input and output
- ♦ In C# create a Unit Test

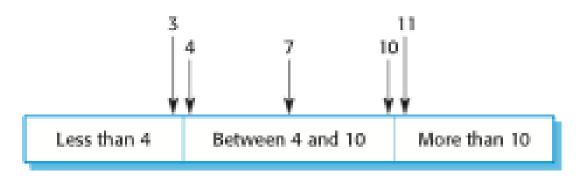
Equivalence partitioning



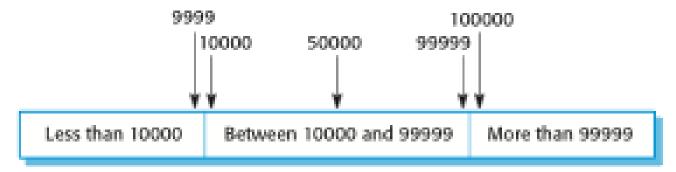


Equivalence partitions





Number of input values



Input values

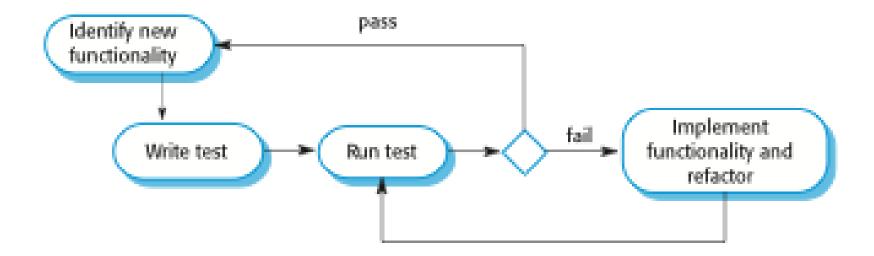
Test-driven development



- Test-driven development (TDD) is an approach to program development in which you inter-leave testing and code development.
- → Tests are written before code and 'passing' the tests is the critical driver of development.
- ♦ You develop code incrementally, along with a test for that increment. You don't move on to the next increment until the code that you have developed passes its test.
- → TDD was introduced as part of agile methods such as Extreme Programming. However, it can also be used in plan-driven development processes.

Test-driven development





Unit test in c#



♦ Console Programs

- Create a test unit project,
- Add reference to the project,
- Remember to have the class to be tested public.
 (in resharper set cursor at the class right click choose generate unit test)
- Make a test method for each test case

♦ App Programs

- Create a unit test app (universal windows),
- Add reference to the project,
- Remember to have the class to be tested public.
 (in resharper set cursor at the class right click choose generate unit test)
- Make a test method for each test case

What can we do in in a test unit



♦ Annotations

- ♦ [TestClass] : set up the test
- ♦ [TestMethod]: This is a test method to be run
- ♦ [TestInitialize]: Run this before each test method

♦ Testing validation

- ♦ Assert.AreEqual(expected, actual)
- ♦ Assert.IsTrue(actual)

Special for exception



♦ Console programs

Make try – catch : NB! The catch is ok = green

Alternative make an annotation
 [ExpectedException typeof (xxxException)]

♦ App programs

Assert.ThrowsException<xxxException>(() => call method)