Software Quality Assurance,

How to improve the quality of your software through testing?

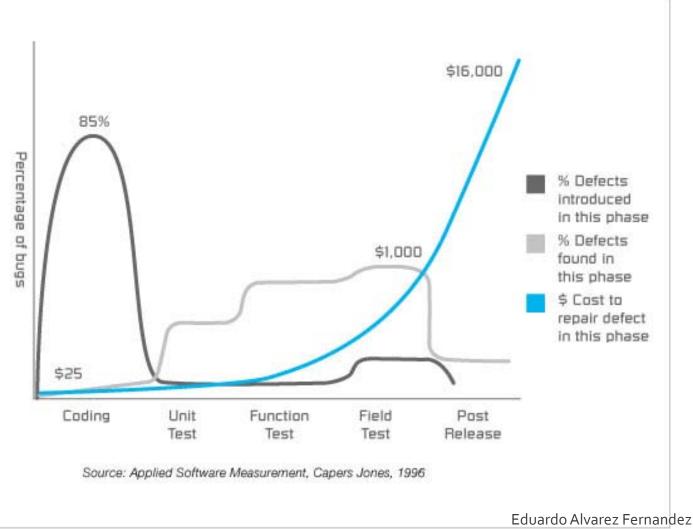
Eduardo Alvarez Fernandez CERN IT-OIS

Outline

- Why worry about testing?
- Basics on testing
- Common questions
- Conclusions

Why worry about testing?

- Improve
- Cost of
- Why no



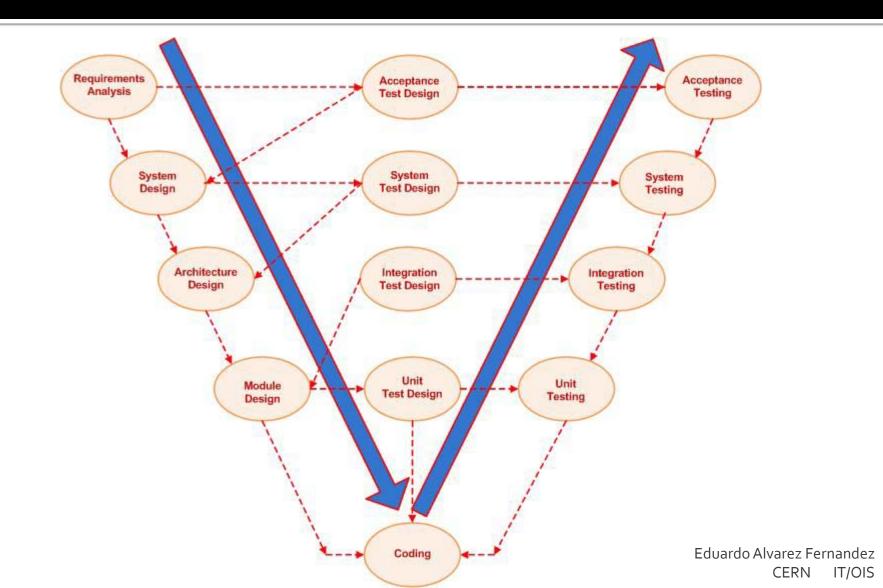
Basics on testing

- Purpose of testing
 - Prove that software works
 - It doesn't crash

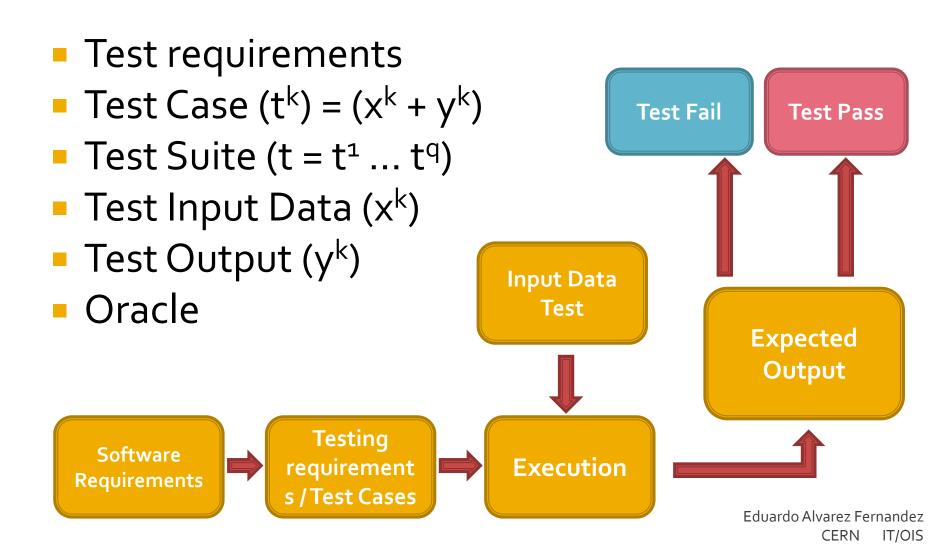


- Right purpose
 - To improve quality
 - Implementation fulfills the initial requirements (functional and not functional)
 - For Verification & Validation (V & V)
- FIND BUGS/ERRORS!!
 - Good test -> find errors

V Model in software testing

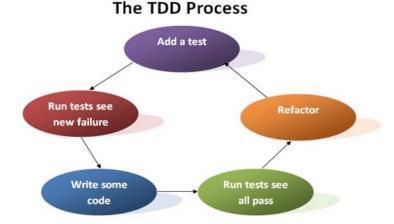


A few important concepts



Common questions Who test?

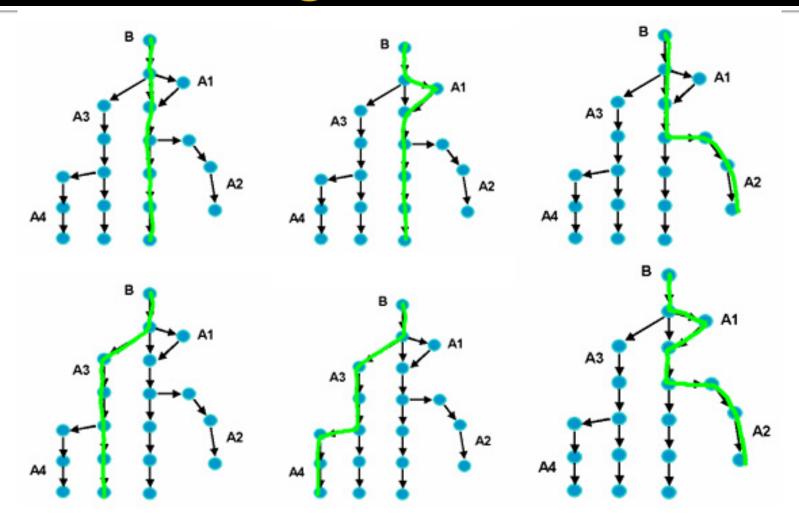
- Developers usually act as testers
 - Code has too much influence in the test cases
- Solution
 - Use an independent test team, or
 - Use some Test-driven development concepts



Common questions How to select good test cases?

- Black-box testing
 - From requirements, use cases, design in general
 - Uses the Data flow and Work flow scheme
- White-box testing
 - Uses control flow and code
 - Different levels of coverage
 - Statement coverage
 - Branch coverage
 - Multiple condition coverage
- Best approach is combine both of them

Common questions How to select good test cases?

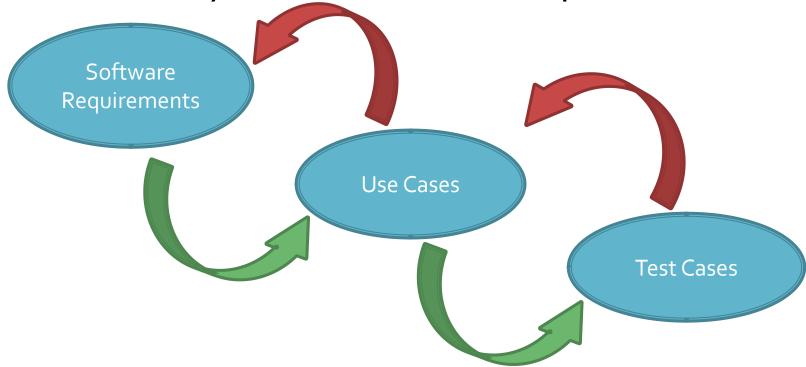


Common questions How to select good test cases?

- Some other tips:
 - Try always Limit Values of the parameters
 - Try also with invalid input data (defensive testing)
 - Add systematic errors in the test data or even in the code (Mutation testing) (Very common in DB Testing)
 - Don't forget the non-functional requirements and create test cases to exercise them
 - When you work with composition of services you can apply black-box testing to cover all the workflow paths

Common questions How to measure the quality of the testing?

Traceability of the software requirements



Testing Metrics (Andres Abad presentation)

Common questions Only Unit Testing?

- No way!!
- Correctness testing (White-box and Black-box testing)
- Performance testing
 - Really important in Web Applications
 - Verify scalability, reliability and resource usage
 - Several sub-genres
 - Stress testing, massive executions concurrently
 - Endurance testing: continuous load
- Regression testing
 - Assure correctness after changes
 - Well defined sub set of previous tests

Common questions When stops testing? *

- Not easy to know. Testing is potentially endless
- Several options, but the most common are:
 - You have met previously defined coverage goals
 - Cost of find next bug >>> Expected impact of the bug
 - Simply your boss says "Send the release, now!"



*From the testing Guru Mr. Lee Copeland "The banana principle for testers"

Some interesting tools

- Static Code Test:
 - Rats: C, C++, Perl, PHP and Python
 - ReSharper: .NET
 - Checkstyle: Java
- Unit Test: XUnit (put here your favorite language)
- Automatic testing
 - Mercury WinRunner (commercial)
 - IBM Rational Robot (commercial)
 - Selenium (open source)

More interesting tools

- Performance test (Web Applications)
 - Jmeter (http://jakarta.apache.org/jmeter)
 - JUnitPerf (decorate JUnit cases)
 - HP Load Runner (commercial)
- Traceability
 - DOORS (from requirements to test executions)
 - IBM Rhapsody
 - Traceability Matrix in Spreadsheet

Conclusions

- The goal of testing is finding errors and in general assure the quality of a software product
- Lot of techniques, now you have to select which ones you need
- More test cases ≠ More quality
 - Selection of the test cases is more important
 - Minimize testing effort
- Don't reinvent the wheel, use tools

Thank you!!!

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Eduardo Alvarez Fernandez eduardoa@cern.ch CERN IT-OIS