## SOFTWARE QUALITY ASSURANCE

## John Abbott College JPC

# **Higher-Order**

# **Testing**

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### **Higher-Order Testing**

- Beyond Module Testing
- Integration Testing
- Function Testing
- System Testing
- Acceptance Testing
- Installation Testing
- Test Planning and Control
- Test Completion Criteria

### **Beyond Module Testing**

- Practical programs must represent real-world needs
- Programs must do what their users expect and demand
- SDLC: System Development Life Cycle
  - requirements: why program is needed
  - objectives: what and how well
  - external specifications: representation of program to its users
  - how program is constructed

### **Beyond Module Testing**

- Software errors arise from miscommunication
- JAD (Joint Application Development) and RAD (Rapid Application Development)
  - emphasize constant correction
  - by constant communication with users
- Specific testing phases emphasize corrections to specific phases of SDLC

### **Integration Testing**

- Establish that interconnections among modules function as required
- Implicit in module testing as previously discussed

### **Function Testing**

Find discrepancies between program and external specification

- What the program does as a black box
- User-eye view

- Definition
- Facility Testing
- Stress Testing
- Volume Testing
- Usability Testing
- Security Testing
- Performance Testing
- Storage Testing
- Configuration Testing
- Compatibility / Conversion Testing

- Installability Testing
- Reliability Testing
- Recovery Testing
- Serviceability Testing
- Documentation Testing
- Procedure Testing

#### **Definition**

- Compare program to original objectives
- Cannot base tests on external specifications
  - are attempting to verify conformity between what the ext specs represent and actual behaviour of program
  - therefore work with user documentation + program objectives + program
- Must have written, measurable objectives for program

#### **Facility Testing**

- Refers to the documented features or functions
- Scan objectives sentence by sentence
- Look for failure to comply
- Can usually be done without computer

**Stress Testing** 

- Show that program cannot handle sudden increase in load, demand, input
- Applies to programs that must have minimum throughput or response time
- Distinct from volume testing
  - volume testing looks at total continuous load to process
  - stress testing looks at effects of sudden imposition of load
- E.g., if specs stipulate ability to handle up to 200 concurrent sessions, try suddenly going from 50 users to 200

#### **Volume Testing**

- Show that system cannot handle maximum required amounts of input
- E.g., if program must be able to handle 200 Gb files, test with 200 Gb files and more
- E.g., if specifications stipulate ability to process 10,000 orders in a batch, test with 10,001 orders

#### **Usability Testing**

- Show that normal users will fail to accomplish their documented goals using program
- Clumsy design
- Unsuitable language
- Meaningless error messages
- Inconsistencies in functions from screen to screen
- Inadequate checks on input
- Useless options
- Difficult data entry

#### **Security Testing**

- Try to violate rules of confidentiality, integrity and availability
- "Tiger Teams" specialize in attacking security
- Be sure to obtain authorization for such attacks!
- Use known attacks as described in security literature
- CERT, CIAC Advisories
- USENET postings
- National Computer Security Association

**Performance Testing** 

- Show that program is unable to meet specified throughput or response-time requirements
- Example of failure:
  - 10 second Service Level Agreement for all transactions
  - 43 minute response time
  - absence of volume testing allowed poor design to pass
- Often combined with volume and stress testing

#### **Storage Testing**

- Inability to meet requirements for working correctly with specified storage
  - cannot work with minimum RAM
  - minimum required disk space exceeds capacity
- Incompatibilities with
  - RAM management software
  - virtual memory
  - encryption software
  - compression software

#### **Configuration Testing**

Look for inability to function with specified

- Hardware--RAM, ROM, CPU, peripherals
- Software--operating system, TSRs, drivers
- Program parameters--directories, max, min users / files / records
- Network operating systems
  - versions
  - parameters

**Compatibility/Conversion Testing** 

- Failure of conversions from older systems
- Inability to use existing data files
- Conflicts with other legacy systems
- Incompatibility with older operating systems
- Inability to function on older hardware
- Conflicts with older networks

**Installability Testing** 

- Difficulties during installation of new product
- Integration with operating systems
- Special installation software

**Reliability Testing** 

- Difficult to demonstrate long MTBF
- Monitor rate of discovery of new errors
- Use mathematical models to estimate reliability

#### **Recovery Testing**

- Show that system cannot recover according to specifications
- Try deliberate "sabotage"
- Measure MTTR
- Look for permanent data damage

Other types of tests

- Serviceability Testing
- Documentation Testing
- Procedure Testing

### **Acceptance Testing**

- Performed by client organization
- Conformity to contract
- Includes installation testing
  - methods of showing that installation failed
  - check files, directories, code libraries, databases

### **Test Planning and Control**

- Too many organizations act as if there will be no errors found
  - No resources for response
  - Inadequate time allocated for repair
- Need extensive planning
- Regression testing
  - Especially important
  - Tests after every change or set of changes

### **Test Completion Criteria**

- Bad idea
  - Stop when time runs out
  - Stop when no more errors found
- Better way
  - Complete specific methodology
  - But not possible for all phases
  - Subjective
  - Focusses on test method, not goal
- Best approch
  - Find specific number of errors...
  - ... and try for a few more when you find those

### **Test Completion Criteria**

How to know when enough errors found?

- Statistical calculations
- Mark-recapture of known errors
- Parallel testing by independent teams

What if there are too few errors in reality?

- Need judgement of test quality
- Independent evaluation

### **Test Completion Criteria**

Graph errors found per unit time

- Continue searching if success rate high
- Consider stopping when success rate falls





Time

### **Independent Test Agency**

- Hire different organizations for development and testing
- Develop own separate department
- Has worked well in practice
  - high motivation in testing
  - healthy competition
  - development of specialized testing skills