

Lecture 13

Reliability (Part 3)

<lecturer, date>

Outline

- What to do about faults?
- Software engineering lifecycle
 - Water fall model
 - Spiral model
 - V-model
 - ...
- Software testing
 - Unit testing
 - Integration testing
 - User acceptance testing
 - Performance testing
 - ...

What to do about faults?

- **Fault tolerance**

- to cope with the effects of faults
- typically by **redundancy**

Previous lecture

- **Verification and validation**

- to identify and eliminate faults

In this lecture

- **Safety analysis**

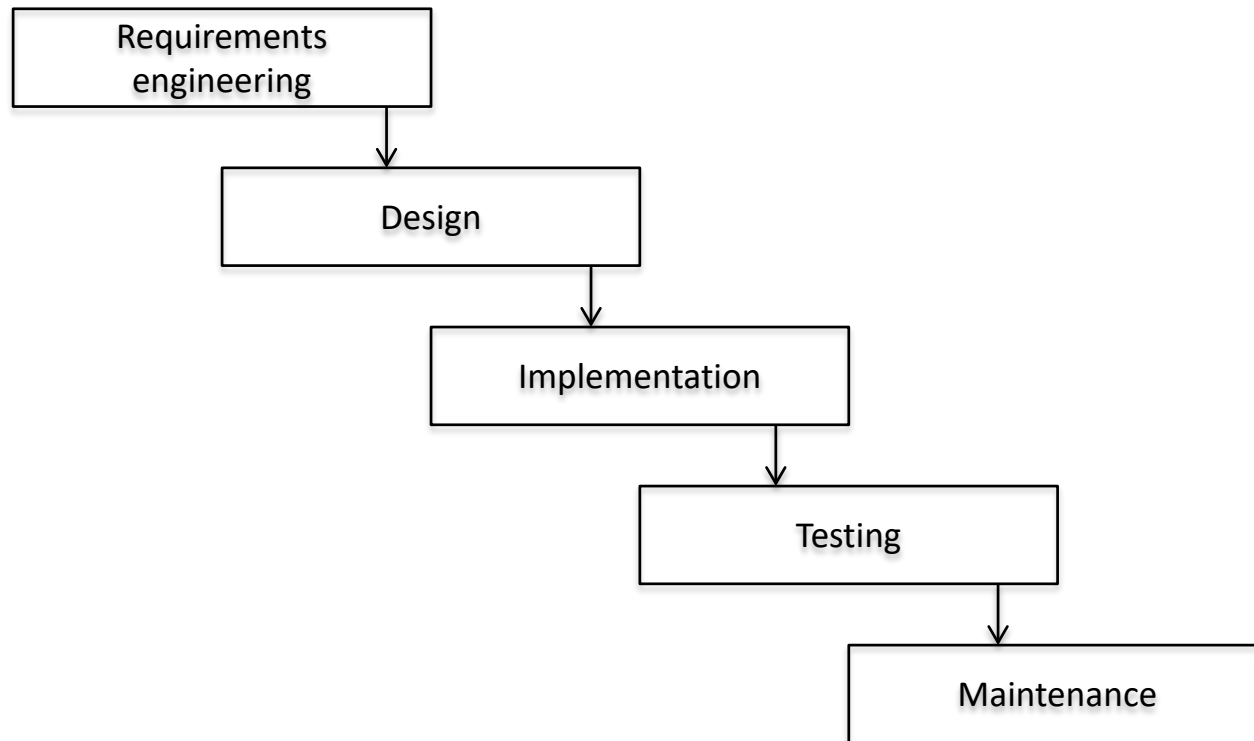
- to focus on the most important faults

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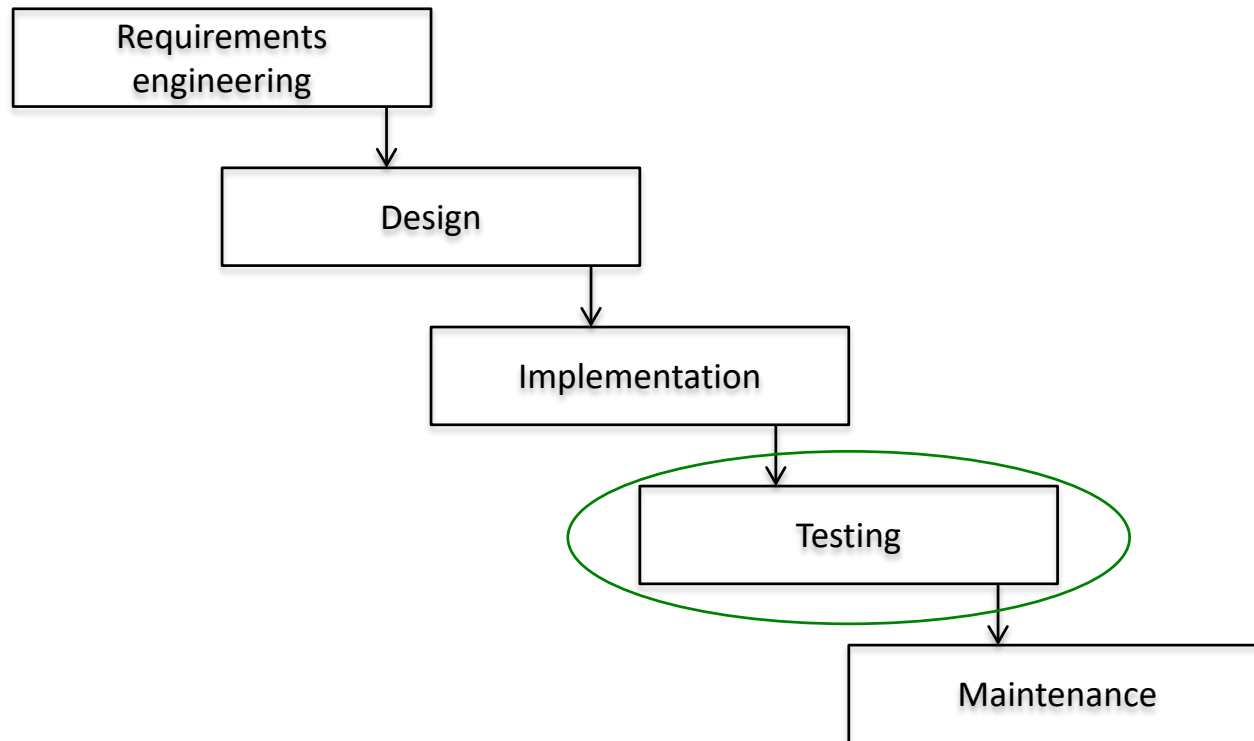
Water fall model

Software design process in which the progress is viewed as flowing steadily downwards like a waterfall sequentially.



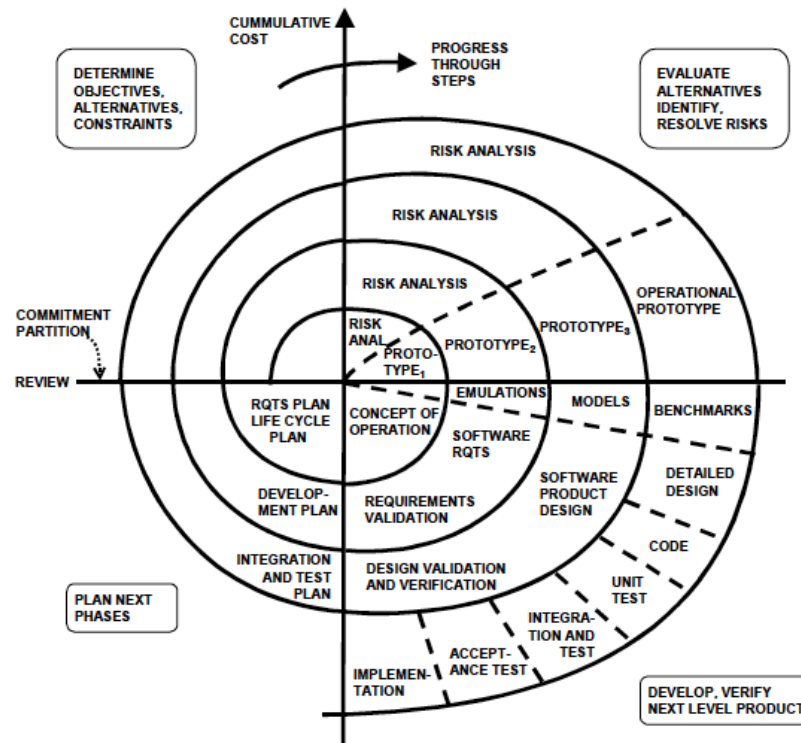
Water fall model

Software design process in which the progress is viewed as flowing steadily downwards like a waterfall sequentially.



Spiral model

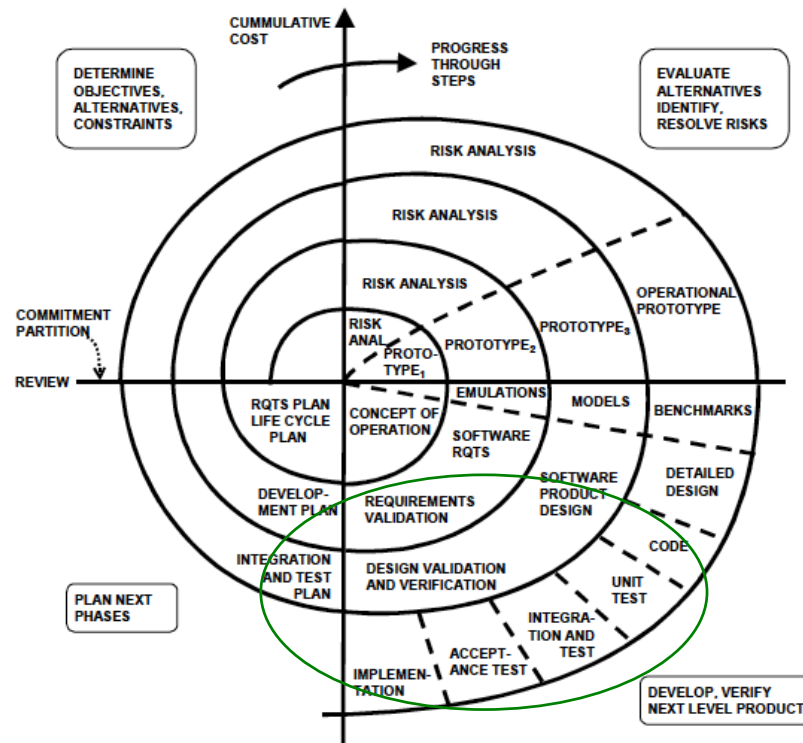
Software design process that enables developers to adopt elements of one or more software development models depending on the risk.



Taken from reference 4

Spiral model

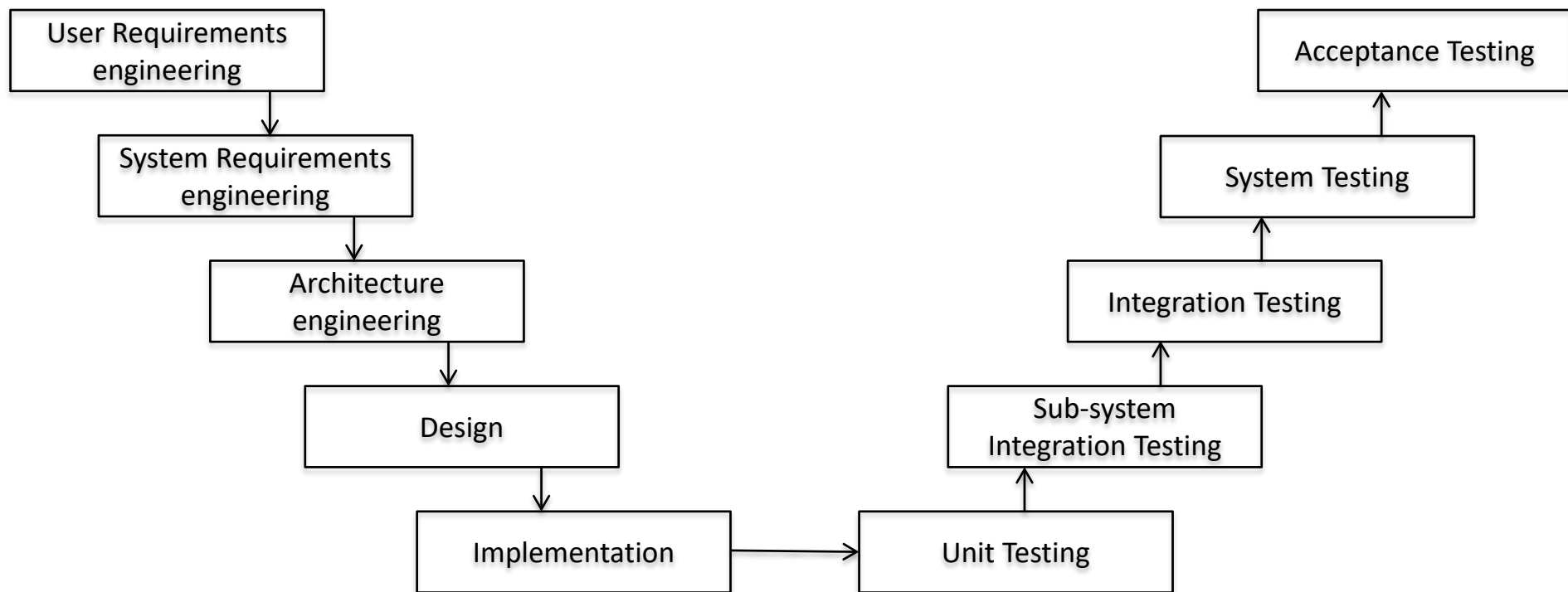
Software design process that enables developers to adopt elements of one or more software development models depending on the risk.



Taken from reference 4

V model

A variant of the waterfall model that emphasizes on **verification and validation**



Verification and Validation

- The process of ensuring that the software conforms to the **specifications**.
- Ensures that the system meets the requirements.
- Validation: ensures that the system meets the needs of the customer
- Verification: ensures that the system works “correctly”.

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Software Testing

- The process of investigating the quality of the software developed
- May involve executing the program, or analyzing the models
- Common types of testing
 - Unit testing: the specific subsystems works as specified
 - Integration testing: the subsystems when put together works as specified
 - User acceptance testing: the system works as desired by a user
 - Performance testing: the system/subsystem meets a specified performance objective

Test Automation Framework

- Test automation is the process of automating the testing process by using **special** software that can manage the test cases and their execution
- The testing framework is a software that is **independent** of the software being developed
- Available for testing **code**, as well as the **GUI**
- Many tools are available such as **JUnit** for testing Java programs

Unit Testing

- The process of testing whether the subsystems work as specified
- Involves executing the program for specific inputs
 - Boundary cases, e.g., large values
 - Exceptional cases, e.g., negative numbers
- Tool support
 - Junit: a unit testing framework for Java
 - Many major languages have support for unit testing e.g., Java, ABAP etc

Advantages of Unit Testing

- Enables early detection of faults
 - detect faults in the code and correct them before the complexity of the code increases
- Facilitates easy change
 - change code later and re-run the **already prepared** test cases
- Facilitates easier integration
 - programmers can develop test cases as they integrate subsystems
 - enables early detection of integration related problems

Unit Testing Java programs using JUnit

```
public class BowlingGame {  
  
    /* BowlingGame Score calculator constructor which require string  
    *as input  
    * @param game Expected format "[nn][nn]..[nn]"  
    */  
  
    public BowlingGame(String game)  
    {  
    }  
  
    /*getScore method returns a score of current Bowling game  
    *or -1 if error  
    */  
  
    public int getScore() {  
    }  
}
```

The function assertEquals tests whether the score is calculated correctly, i.e., if the calculated score = 81, 103, 110 and -1 for each of the associated cases.

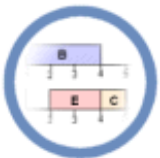
```
import junit.framework.TestCase;  
  
public class BowlingGameTest extends TestCase {  
  
    /**  
    If no game is provided, score should be -1 (error)  
    */  
    public void testEmptyGame() {  
  
        BowlingGame a1 = new BowlingGame("[1,5][3,6][7,2][3,6]  
        [4,4][5,3][3,3][4,5][8,1][2,6]");  
        assertEquals(81, a1.getScore());  
  
        BowlingGame a6 = new BowlingGame("[10,0][4,6][7,2][3,6]  
        [4,4][5,3][3,3][4,5][8,1][2,6]");  
        assertEquals(103, a6.getScore());  
  
        BowlingGame d3 = new BowlingGame("[0,10][0,10][0,10]  
        [0,10][0,10][0,10][0,10][0,10][3,4][10,0][8,2]");  
        assertEquals(110, d3.getScore());  
  
        BowlingGame d = new BowlingGame("[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []");  
        assertEquals(-1, d.getScore());  
    }  
}
```


References

- 1) Basic concepts and taxonomy of dependable and secure computing, Avizienis, A. ; Laprie, J.-C. ; Randell, B. ; Landwehr, C., IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing, 2004
- 2) An Experimental Evaluation Of The Assumption Of Independence In Multi-Version Programming, J. C. Knight , N. G. Leveson, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 1986
- 3) N. G. Leveson, "High-pressure steam engines and computer software," in Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Software Engineering, 1992
- 4) B. Boehm, Spiral Development: Experience, Principles, and Refinements, <http://www.sei.cmu.edu/reports/00sr008.pdf>
- 5) Joint Software Systems Safety Engineering Handbook, http://www.system-safety.org/Documents/SOFTWARE_SYSTEM_SAFETY_HDBK_2010.pdf
- 6) Writing and running JUnit tests, <http://help.eclipse.org/luna/index.jsp?topic=%2Forg.eclipse.jdt.doc.user%2FgettingStarted%2Fqs-junit.htm>

References

- 7) Architectures of test automation, Cem Kaner,
<http://www.kaner.com/pdfs/testarch.pdf>



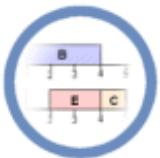
Lab 13

Reliability (Part 3)

<lecturer, date>

Description

- Write a mobile application that takes temperature and time (hh:mm) as input, sorts the values in the increasing order of time and sets the temperature of the water tank controller when the corresponding time is reached.
- Test your application by writing unit test cases for the sorting function
- Test all possible cases such as:
 - Boundary conditions (such as an already sorted list)
 - Incorrect values (such as negative time)
 - Think of more ways of '*breaking*' your sorting algorithm



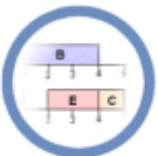
Seminar 13

Reliability (Part 3)

<lecturer, date>

Description

- Read the following article and write a short report along with your reflections:
 - On the Effectiveness of Test-first Approach to Programming Erdogmus, H, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 2005, Available from: <http://nparc.cisti-icist.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/npsi/ctrl?action=shwart&index=an&req=5763742&lang=en>
 - An Analysis and Survey of the Development of Mutation Testing , Yue and Mark Harman, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 2011, Available from: <http://crest.cs.ucl.ac.uk/fileadmin/crest/sebasepaper/JiaH10.pdf>
- Discuss the article in the class.



Mini-project 13

Reliability (Part 3)

<lecturer, date>

Description

- Form groups of two, and run the test cases that you developed earlier in the lab on each others' code
 - Write a report summarizing the results
 - Discuss the results in the context of N-version programming
 - Did the two code fail on the same test case?
 - Is N-version programming effective?