Dr. Vadim Zaytsev, Universiteit van Amsterdam @ EduSymp'14 @grammarware

Model-based Student Admission

We should test people the same way we test software.

Topics

- Test Process: Behavior driven development, ISO 9000, ISO 9126, CMM, Static code analysis, Lightweight Software Test Automation, Debugging, Mutation analysis, Equivalence Partitioning, Quality control, Software quality, Software testing, Performance engineering, Formal verification, Risk-based Testing, Fault injection, Fagan inspection, Reliability engineering, Software Quality Assurance, Software inspection, Dynamic program analysis, Symbolic computation, Extreme quality assurance, Test automation, Computerized system validation, Testing Web Sites, Quality audit
- Test levels: Component or Unit testing, Integration testing, Component integration testing, Acceptance testing, System testing
- Test types: Ad hoc testing, Alpha Testing, All-pairs testing, Beta Testing, Black box testing, Boundary testing, Boundary Value Analysis, Build Verification Test, Code coverage, Compatibility testing, Conformance testing, Combinadic, Exploratory testing, Fuzz testing, GUI software testing, Game testing, Hallway testing, Installation testing, Keyword-driven testing, Load testing, Mobile Device Testing, Monkey test, Manual testing, Model-based testing, Playtest, Pseudolocalization, QuickCheck, Regression testing, Recovery testing, Sanity testing, Scenario testing, Soak testing, Software performance testing, Software verification, Smoke testing, Stress testing, Static testing, Session-based testing, Usability testing, White box testing
- Famous bugs: List of software bugs
- People: Charles E. Brady, Jr., Kenneth D. Cameron, Patrick G. Forrester, Erich Gamma, Charles D. Gemar, Brent Hailpern, Steven Hawley, Cem Kaner, Adam Kolawa, James D. McCaffrey, Brian Marick, Harlan Mills, Stephen S. Oswald, Gene Spafford
- Companies: AutomatedQA, Borland, CTG, Compuware, IBM, Lionbridge, Hewlett Packard HP Software Division, Micro Focus, Microsoft, National Software Testing Laboratories, Segue Software, uTest, Telerik
- Test management: Test strategy, Test Plan, Test effort, Test Data Generation
- Tools (commercial): AdaTEST95, Automation Anywhere, Cantata++, CAST tool, Coverity, ECLAIR, Goanna, IBM OLIVER (CICS interactive test/debug), Insure++, Jinx, Jtest, LDRA Testbed, HP LoadRunner, HP Quality Center, Microsoft Test Professional, Microsoft Visual Studio Ultimate, QF-Test, Polyspace, Ranorex, Silk Performer, SilkTest, SIMMON, TestComplete, TestPartner, Testware, Time Partition Testing, TOSCA, HP WinRunner, Test Studio
- Tools (free/open source): AutoIt, CFUnit, CAMV XML, Check, CPPUnit, Curl-loader, DUnit, Fastest, FindBugs, FitNesse, Framework for Integrated Test, FUnit, HttpUnit, Apache JMeter, JUnit, PHPUnit, Litmus (Mozilla), Mauve (test suite), NUnit, PyUnit, RSpec, Selenium, SimpleTest, soapUI, Splint, STAF, TestNG, Watir, WET Web Tester, xUnit
- Tools (other) Category: Emulation software, LURCH, Test Automation Framework, Virtual appliance
- Certification: British Computer Society, National Software Testing Laboratories, ISTQB, CSTE
- Membership associations: Software Engineering Institute, Association for Software Testing, American Society for Quality
- Software standards: IEEE 829, TTCN
- Terminology: Software bug, Anomaly in software, Test case, Test suite, Test script, Unusual software bug, System under test, Mock object, Test harness, Test data, Testbed, Test bench, Debugger, Boundary case, Verification and Validation, test plan, Test Anything Protocol, Zarro boogs, Thrash (computer science), Memory debugger, Xqa,
- Miscellaneous: Software testing outsourcing, Software metric, List of unit testing frameworks

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Software_testing

Unit testing



- individual units or modules are tested to determine if they are fit for use
- regular exercises

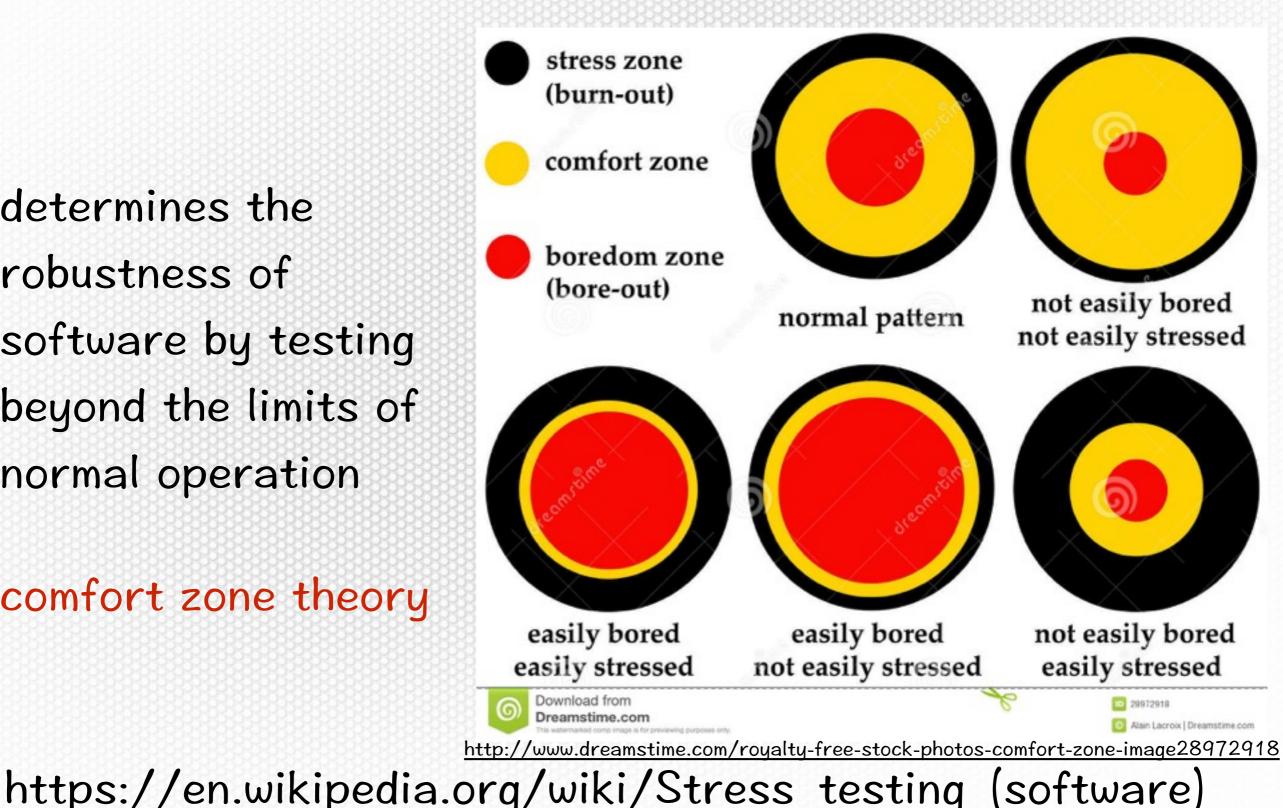
Crystal Clear, LGPL

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unit testing

Stress testing

determines the robustness of software by testing beyond the limits of normal operation

comfort zone theory



Compatibility testing



conducted to evaluate one's compatibility with the computing environment

group assignments

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compatibility testing

Installation testing

 focuses on what customers will need to do to install and set up the new software successfully

dry run = internship



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Installation testing



Case study: UVA MSc SE

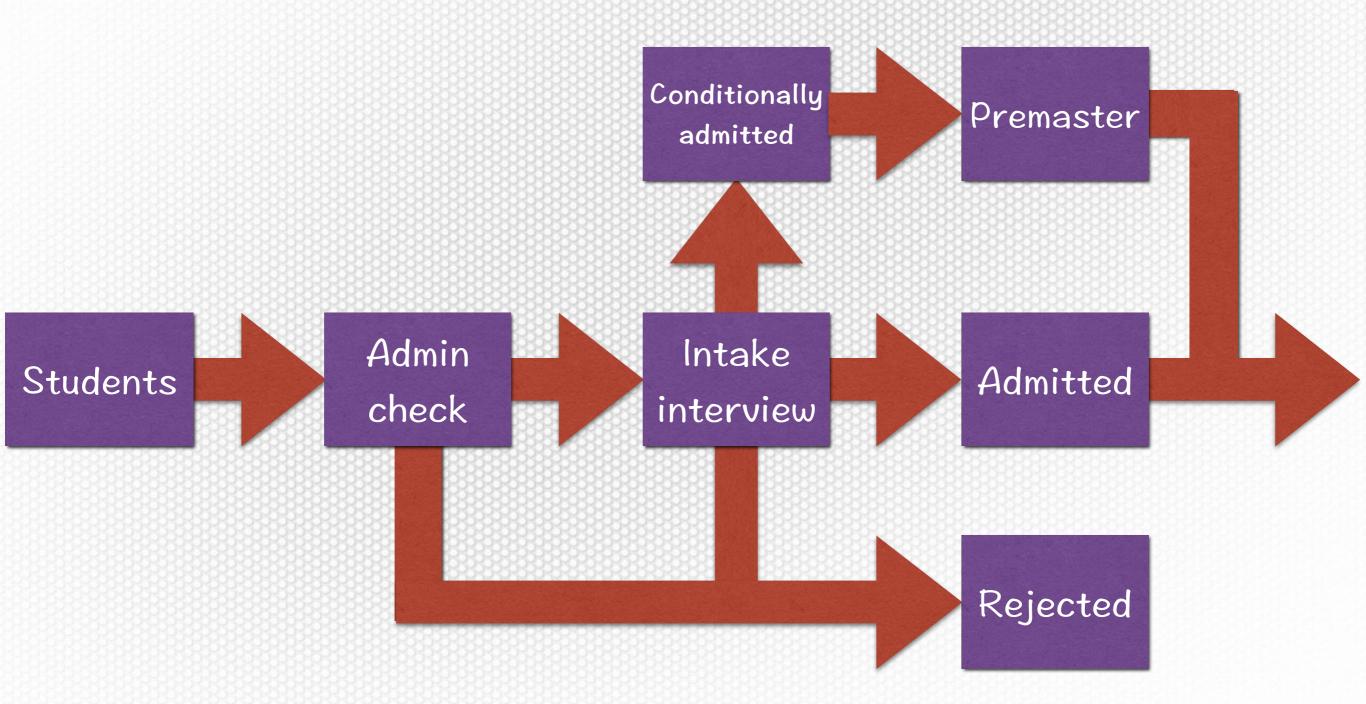
Uva MSc SE

- Software Architecture
- Software Specification and Testing
- · Requirements Engineering
- Software Evolution
- Software Process
- Software Construction
- Preparation Master Project

http://www.software-engineering-amsterdam.nl/

one year

Student admission @ MSc SE



Specification-based testing

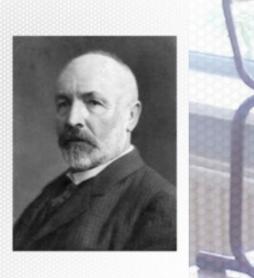
- $\cdot\,$ The "read the book, talk to me" paradigm
 - · nonfunctional \Rightarrow hard to test [in a general way]
- · Emerging infrastructure
- \cdot Is SUT familiar with a notation?
- · Can SUT recognise equivalent representations?

Also for flipped classroom

Onderwijsgek, Empty classroom, 2011. CC-BY-SA.

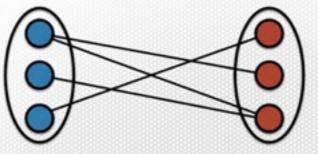


Sets



injegon, empty classro

Vadim Zaytsev aka @grammarware, Universiteit van Amsterdam, 2014 CC-BY-SA

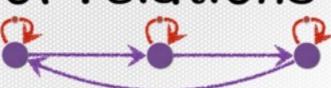


Relations and functions

Vadim Zaytsev aka @grammarware, Universiteit van Amsterdam, 2014 CC-BY-SA

Also for flipped classroom

Properties of relations



Vadim Zaytsev aka @grammarware, Universiteit van Amsterdam, 2014 CC-BY-SA





Substitution

Principle

Vadim Zaytsev aka @grammarware, Universiteit van Amsterdam, 2014 CC-BY-SA

Prolog encoding

```
• equiv.pl
                                                                                                      Raw
 1
     eq(' \supseteq '(A,B), Q) := eq(' \subseteq '(B,A), Q).
     eq(' \subseteq '(A,B), \forall '(X, ' \rightarrow '(LH,RH))) := xina(X,A,LH), xina(X,B,RH); xnina(X,B,LH), xnina(X,A,RH).
 2
     eq(' \subseteq '(A,B), \forall \forall (X,A,E)) := xina(X,B,E).
 3
 4
 5
     xina(X, A, '\in'(X,A)).
     % xina(X, A, '¬'(XA)) :- xnina(X,A,XA).
 6
     xina(X, '\cup'(A,B), 'v'(XA,XB)) := xina(X,A,XA), xina(X,B,XB).
 7
     xina(X, '\cap'(A,B), '\wedge'(XA,XB)) := xina(X,A,XA), xina(X,B,XB).
 8
     xina(X, ' '(A,B), ' \land '(XA,XB)) := xina(X,A,XA), xnina(X,B,XB).
 9
     xina(X, 'C'(A), XA) := xnina(X,A,XA).
10
     xnina(X, A, '∉'(X,A)).
11
     % xnina(X, A, '¬'(XA)) :- xina(X,A,XA). %, XA =/= '¬'().
12
     xnina(X, '\cup'(A,B), '\wedge'(XA,XB)) := xnina(X,A,XA), xnina(X,B,XB).
13
     xnina(X, '∩'(A,B), 'v'(XA,XB)) :- xnina(X,A,XA), xnina(X,B,XB).
14
     xnina(X, ' '(A,B), 'v'(XA,XB)) :- xnina(X,A,XA), xina(X,B,XB).
15
     xnina(X, 'C'(A), XA) := xina(X,A,XA).
16
```

https://gist.github.com/grammarware/813374043858030b2059

?- eq(' \subseteq '(a,b),' \forall '(x,a,' \in '(x,b))).

true.

?- eq('⊆'(a,b), E). $E = \forall (G276, ' \rightarrow '(\in '(G276, a), \in '(G276, b)));$ $E = '\forall' (_G12, ' \rightarrow '('\notin' (_G12, b), '\notin' (_G12, a)));$

 $E = '\forall'(_G12, a, '\in'(_G12, b));$

false.

?- $eq(' \supseteq '(' \cup '(a,b),c), E)$.

 $E = \forall (G285, ' \rightarrow (' \in (G285, c), ' \in (G285, ' \cup (a, b))));$

 $E = \forall (_G15, ' \rightarrow '(' \in '(_G15, c), ' \lor '(' \in '(_G15, a), ' \in '(_G15, b))));$

 $E = \forall (_G15, ' \rightarrow '(\notin (_G15, ' \cup (a, b)), \notin (_G15, c)));$

 $\mathbf{E} = \forall (_G15, ' \rightarrow '(\land (' \notin '(_G15, a), ' \notin '(_G15, b)), ' \notin '(_G15, c)));$ $E = \forall (G15, c, \in (G15, \cup (a, b)));$

 $E = '\forall'(_G15, c, 'v'('\in '(_G15, a), '\in '(_G15, b)));$

false.

Real result:

Question 7. Rephrase the following independent statements with relations on sets:

- 1. $x \in A \rightarrow x \notin B$
- 2. $x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B$
- 3. $x \in A \lor x \in B \rightarrow x \in C$

Question 8. Rephrase the following independent statements with quantifiers:

- 1. $A \setminus B = \emptyset$ 2. $2^A \subseteq 2^B$
- 3. $A \neq \emptyset$

Another result:

Question 9. If c_t^v is a substitution of v with t in c, then what are the results of the following substitutions?

- 1. $(\forall x R x y)_z^y =$
- 2. $(\forall x \forall y (Rxy \land Ryz))_y^x =$
- 3. $(\exists y \neg Rxy)_y^z =$
- 4. $((\exists x R x y) \land (\forall y R x y))_y^x =$

A cooler* result:

Question 11. Consider the following grammar:

$$V ::= a | b | \cdots | y | z$$

$$C ::= C \Rightarrow C | \pitchfork C | C \bowtie C | \blacktriangleright V \blacktriangleleft$$

(1)

(2)

Recognise correct C terms according to the grammar and draw parse trees of correct ones:

1.
$$a \approx b$$

- 2. $\blacktriangleright p \blacktriangleleft \bowtie \flat q \blacktriangleleft$
- 3. ► ↑ *o* ◄
- 4. ⋔**⊳** *o* ◄

* cooler = with grammars

Concluding statements

- · We know about software testing
- Leverage this for assessment / admission
- · Installation testing vs. Acceptance testing
- Exception handling & Destructive testing
- · Coverage criteria
- Many more issues to be explored in the future all photos taken from <u>PEXELS</u>, <u>CCO Universal</u> license.