(Automated) Software Testing (Automation)

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Roman Numerals

- Given a string in a roman numeral format, the program needs to convert it to an integer.
- I=1, V=5, X=10, L=50, C=100, D=500, M=1000.
- Combine numerals to make numbers: II=2, VII=7, XVI=16.
- Subtractive notation: I, II, III, IV=4, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX=9, X, ...



public class RomanNumeral {

private static Map<Character, Integer> map;

static {

```
map = new HashMap<Character, Integer>() {{
    put('I', 1);
    put('V', 5);
    put('X', 10);
    put('L', 50);
    put('C', 100);
    put('D', 500);
    put('M', 1000);
}};
```

public int romanToInt(String s) {
 int convertedNumber = 0;
 for(int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
 int currentNumber = map.get(s.charAt(i));
 int next = i+1 < s.length() ?
 map.get(s.charAt(i+1)) : 0;
 }
}</pre>

if(currentNumber > next)
 convertedNumber += currentNumber;
else
 convertedNumber -= currentNumber;

return convertedNumber;

Source code in: http://bit.ly/sqt-roman-1





How did you do it? Did you follow any procedure?

Go to http://bit.ly/sqt-roman-exercise



@Test
public void bug() {
 int result = new RomanNumeral().romanToInt("II");
 Assertions.assertEquals(2, result);
}

Run	RomanNumeralTest.doubleDigit ×	
	$\checkmark \bigcirc \downarrow_z^a \downarrow = \underline{\underline{2}} \underline{\underline{4}} \underline{\underline{4}} \underline{\underline{5}} \underline{\underline{4}} $	😢 Tests failed: 1 of 1 test – 136 ms
9	▼ 😵 Test Results 136 ms	/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk–10.0.1.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java
65	▼ Some RomanNumeralTest 136 ms SolubleDigit() 136 ms	<pre>org.opentest4j.AssertionFailedError: Expected :2</pre>
		Actual :0
0		< <u>Click to see difference></u>
Ð		<pre>st tudelft.sgt.RomanNumeralTest.doubleDigit(RomanNumeralTest.java:19) <19 internal calls></pre>
==		<pre>at java.base/java.util.ArrayList.forEach(<u>ArrayList.java:1378</u>) <9 internal calls> at java.base/java.util.ArrayList.forEach(<u>ArrayList.java:1378</u>) <21 internal calls></pre>
*		Process finished with exit code 255

public int romanToInt(String s) {

int convertedNumber = 0; for(int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) { int currentNumber = map.get(s.charAt(i)); int next = i+1 < s.length() ? map.get(s.charAt(i+1)) : 0;

if(currentNumber > next)

convertedNumber += currentNumber;
else

convertedNumber -= currentNumber;

return convertedNumber;

public int romanToInt(String s) {

int convertedNumber = 0; for(int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) { int currentNumber = map.get(s.charAt(i)); int next = i+1 < s.length() ? map.get(s.charAt(i+1)) : 0;

if(currentNumber >= next)

convertedNumber += currentNumber;
else

convertedNumber -= currentNumber;

return convertedNumber;

Curiosity

"The absence of zero and irrational numbers, impractical and inaccurate fractions, and difficulties with multiplication and division **prevented the Romans** and the Europeans who later used the system **from making advances** in number theory and geometry as the Greeks had done in the Pythagorean and Euclidean schools."

https://www.encyclopedia.com/science/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/roman-numerals-their-origins-impact-and-limitations

A little story

- First job as a developer in 2004
- First important project in 2006
- First important bug: 2006
- Tests are important!



TEST ANALYSIS & TEST DESIGN



TEST EXECUTION





@Test

void singleDigit() {

Assertions.*assertEquals*(1, **new** RomanNumeral().romanToInt("I")); Assertions.*assertEquals*(5, **new** RomanNumeral().romanToInt("V")); Assertions.*assertEquals*(10, **new** RomanNumeral().romanToInt("X")); Assertions.*assertEquals*(50, **new** RomanNumeral().romanToInt("L")); Assertions.*assertEquals*(100, **new** RomanNumeral().romanToInt("C")); Assertions.*assertEquals*(500, **new** RomanNumeral().romanToInt("D")); Assertions.*assertEquals*(1000, **new** RomanNumeral().romanToInt("M"));

@Test

```
void repetition() {
```

```
Assertions.assertEquals(2, new RomanNumeral().romanToInt("II"));
Assertions.assertEquals(20, new RomanNumeral().romanToInt("XX"));
```

@Test

void manyLettersInOrder() {

Assertions.*assertEquals*(1000, **new** RomanNumeral().romanToInt("VI")); Assertions.*assertEquals*(1000, **new** RomanNumeral().romanToInt("XV")); All tests in http://bit.ly/sqt-roman-2

What are the advantages?

- Too slow \rightarrow Too Fast
- Too expensive \rightarrow Machine is cheap
- Not easy to reproduce \rightarrow Reproducible
- Susceptible to failures \rightarrow No failures
- ... boring! \rightarrow Very very cool!



• But there's a learning curve (as with any technique).

"But if you write 100 lines of production code, now you'll write only 50, as the other 50 are testing. Therefore, you are less productive." – says a bad manager.

Not true.

- You spend a lot of time in executing manual tests.
 - Now, you will spend it only once: to write the test.
- Teams with automated test suites spend less time debugging.

George, B., Williams, L., An Initial Investigation of TDD in Industry. ACM Symposium on Applied Computing. Melbourne, Florida, USA, 2003. Janzen, D., Software Architecture Improvement through Test-Driven Development. Conference on Object Oriented Programming Systems Languages and Applications, ACM, 2005



TEST EXECUTION



I told you to use your hearts when designing the tests!



What's the problem with that?



A systematic approach would be better!



oracle

Howeve the problem

The Oracle Problem in Software Testing: A Survey

Earl T. Barr, Mark Harman, Phil McMinn, Muzammil Shahbaz, and Shin Yoo

Abstract—Testing involves examining the behaviour of a system in order to discover potential faults. Given an input for a system, the challenge of distinguishing the corresponding desired, correct behaviour from potentially incorrect behavior is called the "test

The literature on test oracles has introduced techniques for oracle Witho has in testing automation, including modelling, specifications, contract-driven aware forms compr development and metamorphic testing. When none of these is testing completely adequate, the final source of test oracle information Index remains the human, who may be aware of informal specifications, **INTRO** UCH expectations, norms and domain specific information that provide to make this end, informal oracle guidance. guishes be the System

icantly less attention, and remains comparatively less wellsolved. This current open problem represents a significant bottleneck that inhibits greater test automation and uptake

Where no full specification of the properties of the SUI exists, one may hope to construct a partial test oracle that can answer questions for some inputs. Such partial test of automated testing methods and tools more widely. For oracles can be constructed using metamorphic testing

Annibale Panichella will talk about automated testing generation on June 11th



"Testing is different from writing tests. Developers write tests as a a way to give them space to think and confidence for refactoring. Testing focuses on finding bugs. Both should be done."

https://medium.com/@mauricioaniche/testing-vs-writing-tests-d817bffea6bc



Find systematic and/or automated ways to design and execute tests!

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