

SE 3XA3: Test Report Snake 2.0

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1 Functional Requirements Evaluation

Through the strategy of dynamic testing, the main testing for the requirements was done. Most of the functional requirements were met, and the errors that were found during the execution were fixed. The project was demonstrated to different peers, and with the help of their review, the project was molded to achieve all the functional requirements described in SRS.

During the testing, we found the food usually appears within the snake's body which violated one of our functional requirements, so to resolve the issue we used boundary conditions to limit the appearance of the food within the gameplay screen. After making the snake and food display on the screen, we found a bug that the snake's body is not aligned with the food most of the time, we changed the code, so the game is divided into rows and columns with the block size equal to the size of the snake and food. Splitting the screen in grids made the food to reappear within a grid, and the snake could easily eat it making our further implementation easy.

2 Nonfunctional Requirements Evaluation

The following tests are performed using the Test Plan. Please refer to that document to get the test ID's.

2.1 Look and Feel

1. TID17

Table 1: Revision History

| Date | Version | Notes |
|------------|---------|--|
| 2018-12-04 | 1.0 | Andy worked on 5 - how Intergrated & System testing helped the process |
| 2018-12-05 | 1.0 | Usman worked on Functional Requirements & tracing the requirements to the test |
| 2018-12-05 | 1.0 | Vaibhav worked on section 2,3 and 9 |

Test Result: For this test, the application was run and it was observed the application launches with an interface. This interface met the requirements of the game. PASSED.

2.2 Usability

1. TID18

Test Result: Usability of the application was tested by asking people of different ages to play this game. Then, they were asked to fill a survey on Google forms where they selected their age and user-friendliness of the program. After running the test, an average of 4.5 out of 5 was achieved. PASSED

2.3 Performance

1. TID19

Test Result: Dynamic testing was performed to do this task. For this various buttons were pressed and the delay time was observed. Every time, the application was able to respond fairly quickly. PASSED

2. TID20

Test Result: In order to perform this testing, different modes of the game were played and the speed difference was observed. Also, it was observed teh the snake speed doesn't change itself and remains constant within a level. For example, there was quite a seed difference between beginner and intermediate. PASSED

3. TID21

Test Result: A group of people were asked to play this game and check the responsiveness of buttons while playing the game. After performing this Beta Testing, we got an average rating of 4.7 out of 5 for this area which gives this a clear pass. PASSED

2.4 Operational and Environmental

1. TID22

Test Result: While asking different people to play this game, USB was used as a resource to transfer this. 100% of the time, the game was able to run on the other device. PASSED

2.5 Maintainability and Support Requirements

1. TID23

Test Result: When the group of individuals were asked to take a part in our Beta Testing of the game, every user had a device of their own choice. Overall, the group consisted of people with Windows, Mac OS and Linux operating devices. The software was able to run completely fine on all of them. PASSED

2.6 Security and Cultural

1. TID17

Test Result: This software does not contain any outside source of information except the snake logo. The snake logo was taken from an open source website allowing us to use it for any non-commercial purpose. Also, the game checked several times to make sure that the game does not contain anything illegal or offensive. PASSED

3 Comparison to Existing Implementation

This game is inspired from an old game made by Patrick Gillespie in JavaScript. The current implementation is done using python and making some improvements over the existing game. The interface is one of the major improvements of this project. The old interface has everything (levels, high score, playground) clustered onto one page whereas we implemented them in different modules. Also, numerous features were added such that snake going through boundary in beginner and additional barrier in advances mode. Also, a help

page was added to the implementation in order to help new players. Overall, this project extends the existing implementation really well and provide the user with a really fun experience.

4 Unit Testing

5 Changes Due to Testing

Through integrated and system testing, which encompassed the majority of the testing done on the software, the user interface as well as bugs and errors in the gameplay were modified to fix erroneous properties of the software. By continuously executing the game, it was easy to estimate changes in object coordinates within the interface. For example, the menu buttons were arranged through trial and error by testing the software continuously until the desired look was acheived. Beyond that, system and intergrated testing confirmed that all modules were working correctly and any change in one of the modules did not affect the function of other modules through dependency relations.

Similarly, the gameplay was tested and verified by the developers of the software as well as peers and classmates to ensure proper functioning. Through feedback received in the google survey, errors and modifications were made: For example, one user suggested an excitement element to be added to the game and a maze feature was added to the advanced difficulty gameplay mode to accomodate for that. As seen in Figure 1, feedback received from peers included both functional and non-functional properties and aided in the software revision process.

6 Automated Testing

The main testing for this program was done through dynamic testing whcih has been discussed in the requirements. The validation for the testing of the product was done by peer review, surveys and self-testing. Boundary cases and groups of test cases were used in dynamic testing to visualize the output and fix it.

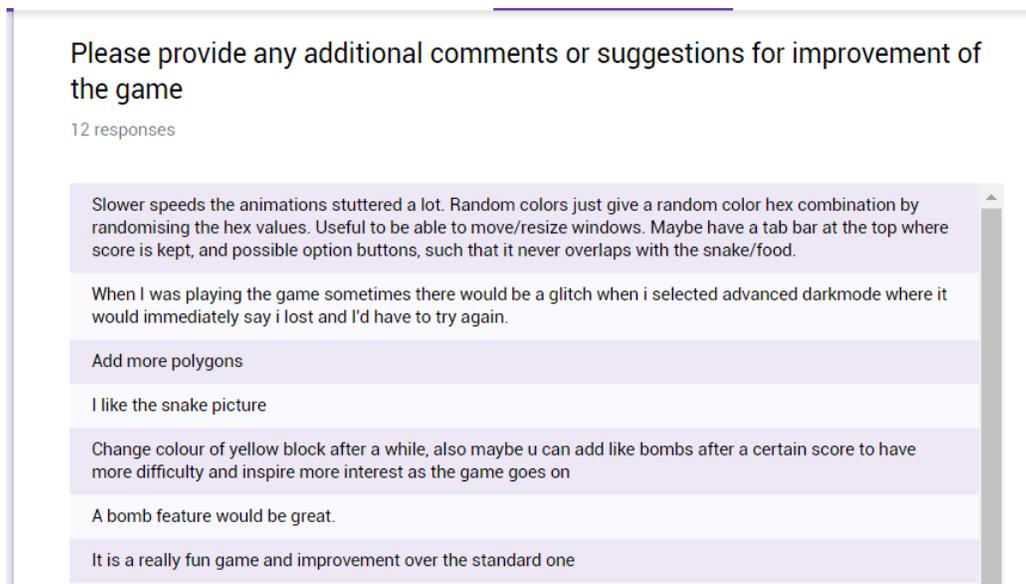


Figure 1: Peer Feedback & Comments

7 Trace to Requirements

To meet the functional and non-functional requirements for the program, the requirements were divided into groups and modular were created for each group. A module for the high score part was made in which the requirements for displaying the highest score, displaying the highest score and storing it was done.

Moreover, a theme module was made to meet the requirements regarding the selection of the theme. The user could select two types of themes from the main menu and then the gameplay would have a background of that color, with different themes the color of the snake changes.

To focus on the major requirements, most of the requirements were accomplished in the Gameplay and Interface module. Gameplay module was responsible for all the code in the backend. Requirements controlling the snake, altering the speed for the snake, checking boundary conditions for each level in the game was done in this module.

The interface module is more focused on the frontend, it visualizes the back-end program to a user-interface which increases usability and allow the user to communicate with the program easily. A module for

the highscore part

8 Trace to Modules

Integrated testing can visibly be traced back to the modules created. The main interface uses the Interface module along with GUI module for interface text and buttons. It is connected to the highscore module and theme module through the highscore and difficulty level buttons respectively. It also connected to the help module through the Help button. If any of these buttons is clicked and an error is released, the error can be traced back with ease depending on the button that was clicked prior to the malfunction.

This same pattern is applied in the theme module, between the regular, dark and random modes. Each button corresponds to color and setup parameters that reflect the chosen theme. If a specific them is not working, it can be traced back in the theme module through the commented blocks of code corresponding to each respective theme.

In the gameplay module, testing can be traced back based on user action and system response. Through the use of commenting it is visible to identify particular functionality such as snake direction change, detection of barrier collisions, snake body collisions, collision with a food block and so on. The traceability of malfunctioning parts within the actual game can be traced back within the gameplay module, which encompasses all functionality under which the snake game operates.

9 Code Coverage Metrics

The VUA 30 group has managed to produce anywhere between 95 to 100 percent of code coverage through the tests. This number is highly based on the fact that each of the modules has been covered by the testing. Each test and the results have been recorded in this document which highly matches with the expected results from the Test Plan. Please refer to the TID's above and trace to modules in order to follow up with the testing. Finally, this clearly shows that the group has been able to cover the majority of the aspects of this project, once again confirming the high percent coverage rate.