

The Future of Metadata-Oriented Testing of Research Software: Automated Generation of Test Regimes and Other Benefits

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cs.uwaterloo.ca

Doug Mulholland Paulo Alencar Don Cowan

canarie 🕻

{dwm|palencar|dcowan}@csg.uwater|oo.ca

Computer Systems Group

- Software engineering research and development since early 1970s (mainframe, PC, web, mobile)
- > 75 operational systems in numerous sectors developed with metadata-driven technology



Philosophy

- Refocus the role of
 - Computer scientists (less design/coding, remove a bottleneck/"gatekeeper"), focus on the technical/logic challenges
- "Big red button" approach
 - Enable partners to access and manage their own data, interface, partnerships



In Practice

- A modest amount of common code, very rarely changed
 - Listings (multiple records), Forms (editable fields), Reports (usually one detailed record)
- Data (datasources, tables and columns) selected using "metadata", i.e., additional data that describes how listings, forms and reports should be constructed/presented

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Common Usage

- Metadata is initially set up by an application developer
- Presentation details (layouts, formatting details, system navigation, ...) defined by a designer, incorporated by application developer (CSS, possibly some JavaScript, ...)
- Reasonably detailed logs of requests and significant actions/transactions are recorded



System Testing

- Objective is to make testing as easy as possible
- Web-based test facility connects php-webdriver (Selenium Grid Server with php interface) to database tables and columns with sequences of test directives
- Any test can be entered manually (the usual listings, forms have been set up to access them) but it can be a bit tedious



Test Results

- Tests can be run on demand (click a link) or more automatically (timed, from a DB trigger, etc.)
- Results of each step and collection of steps ("suite") are recorded in DB tables
- Results can be marked as a "comparison standard" – i.e., a desirable result; subsequent test runs are compared against these

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Test Generation

- Tests can also be entered using other database queries, including queries that access the application definition metadata
 - For example, a form with a numeric input field that accepts integer values in the range 0 99 should be tested for inputs of at least -1, 100, probably 100,000,000, 1.5, 0, 1, 50, 98, 99, blank (empty), a space, "x" and any other values that the form creator deems to be significant

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Scientific/Modelling Applications

- Input value domain testing extends to all "significant" values in an application domain
 - E.g., modelling for solar radiation received over a calendar year by latitude – a partner ("domain expert") asked "how could it possibly be wrong?" regarding a 20,000 line code sequence to model stream flows – except it failed (math exception) when a station was moved a few degrees north (they forgot to convert degrees to radians)
 - A similar "concern" involved an open stream temperature that was calculated to be 107 C, in Canada in January



Workflow Applications

- Workflows have been captured as a data representation (Graham Twaddle, Michael A. Jackson, 1997)
- Tests of workflow scenarios can be generated from the workflow definition



Declarative Software Agents

- Data is used to describe an agent's input, rules and actions; results are logged to DB tables
- Actions such as comparisons between distributed, disparate databases (i.e., copies of data in different formats) can enable routine consistency checking – can change the usual rules of data access



Future Testing

- "checkpointDB" / "compareDBWithCheckpoint"
- Did everything that was supposed to happen as a result of an action actually happen?
- Did only that which was supposed to happen actually happen?



Conclusions

- As systems are used, maintained and age, automated testing and detailed logging are two facilities that will help to keep systems operating as intended
- As more aspects of systems are described with metadata, we claim that it will be possible to automate more testing and more aspects of testing, in particular: what, when, how to test.

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Thank You!

• Questions?



OPTION



FLOWING WATERS INFORMATION SYSTEM

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Data Discovery (Browse)	Add/Edit Data	Data Summaries and Queries	Evport Data	"EW/Seuroe"	Collaboration
Data Discovery (Drowse)	Add/Edit Data	Data Summaries and Queries	EXPORTIDALA	rwissues	Collaboration

PRINTABLE VERSION

Welcome to the Flowing Waters Information System (FWIS) FWIS helps Ontario's conservation practitioners to manage info to:

Stream and Site Codes

Project to Organization Associations

Sample Events

Project Metadata

- Review and map locations where data is collected
- Identify where and what type of data has been collected
- · Identify which conservation organization collected the data, and
- Request data for specific sampling locations
- View/edit fish and site data collected at sampling locations
- Query fish locations collected using OSAP standards across Ontario
- Download fish and site data from sampling locations

Using FWIS

Click here to download the FWIS guide, Using the Flowing Waters Information System Portal (May, 2014).

American Fisheries Society 2014 (Quebec City) Presentation "Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained - Lessons Learned from Developing a Flowing Waters Information Management System" (Click here to download a PDF of the presentation)

Data included within FWIS are at present all collected using the Ontario Stream Assessment Protocol. The OSAP manual and videos that illustrate the methods as well as information on upcoming courses are available at http://www.trca.on.ca/osap/.

In the near future, FWIS will enable users to:

- Access other OSAP datasets
- Determine the protocol used to collect the data

https://www.comap.ca/fwis/adminListings.php?ListType=SiteProjSE&MenuItemID=49



ms, including data about fisheries, benthos, habitat and more. Currently, FWIS can be used

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