

Constructing an Object-Oriented Architecture for Web Application Testing

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The variety of existing web application frameworks has lead to the development of a wide range of Web applications for both the Internet and intranets. Web applications are constructed based on various frameworks ranging from simple HTML-based forms to complicated distributed-object computations based on Java and CORBA. Web software enables programmers to choose a proper framework for their own Web applications. The prevalence of Web-based applications has also led to the need to adapt software testing frameworks and tools for them. This study presents a software testing architecture that integrates several common but enhanced testing tools as a sub-architecture to fit a common Web application framework. The architecture reuses several software patterns and architectures from traditional testing environments. A Web application testing environment prototype is also constructed to demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed architecture.

Keywords: web application testing, software architecture, framework reuse, object-orientation, software testing

1. INTRODUCTION

The frameworks of Web-based applications provide application designers with flexibility in choosing proper development tools for their implementations of Web-based applications. The author in [1] radically investigated and identified several categories of solutions for Web application development. However, developers of large Web applications currently do not have enough powerful tools to debug or test their Web applications. The author in [2] addressed the necessity of software testing support to handle the complexity of Web applications. Existing Web testing tools generally verify the syntax in HTML documents, confirm the hyper-link integrity of a set of HTML documents, test the

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GUI components embedded in the browsers, and measure the performance of the Web application. Few products support overall Web application testing [3]. The researchers in [4] and [5] tested software components, such as Java Applet and ActiveX controls, that are frequently embedded in Web pages. The author in [6] extended traditional GUI testing tools to analyze GUI events inside Web browsers. The author in [7] justified the contents of a Web browser's window by matching text patterns or performing a pixel-level comparison. The researcher in [8] checked popular Web browser documents for syntax and compatibility. Each of the tools mentioned above tests only one or some aspects of Web applications. To thoroughly test Web-based application, an adapted software testing architecture that integrates both traditional testing techniques and modern web-related software testing support is needed.

This work presents a software architecture that integrates several testing tools by extending traditional software testing architectures and software patterns [9, 10] to coordinate the design and specification of Web-application testing tasks. Integrating Web-testing components can reduce the insufficiency of available independent Web testing tools mentioned above for complicated Web application testing. This object-oriented architecture provides a clear picture of the software components to be reused, including tool reuse and architecture reuse. A testing environment for Web applications is constructed to demonstrate the reusability of the proposed architecture.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the Web application testing issues based on popular Web application development models and traditional testing techniques. Section 3 presents the software architecture that accommodates the Web software testing tools. Section 4 presents a prototype of the testing environment constructed under the architecture while a conclusion is provided in Section 5.

2. CUSTOMIZE TESTING ARCHITECTURES TO TEST WEB APPLICATIONS

2.1 Web Application Constituents

The structure of a Web application allows application platforms or application designers to place code for Web computation at several locations. Fig. 1 depicts the typical constituents of the Web application. The contents of a Web application (static HTML documents, image files, video files, or even programs that run on Web servers or Web clients) are normally stored on the Web server or database server. The information processor in the Web application model accepts incoming requests and responds to them with the appropriate contents. A request is either processed and returned directly or translated and delegated to another information processor prior to the response.

The *Web browser* is capable of retrieving requested hyper-text documents from the Web server via the HTTP protocol. The hyper-text document is rendered in HTML (Hyper-Text Markup Language) format on the screen. Contemporary Web browsers also embed a Java virtual machine and a Java Script interpreter to execute the Java Applets or Java Scripts specified in the documents. Additional information processors, such as Netscape Communicator's *plug-in* modules and Microsoft Explorer's ActiveX controls, are browser-loadable software modules that can extend a browser's functionality.

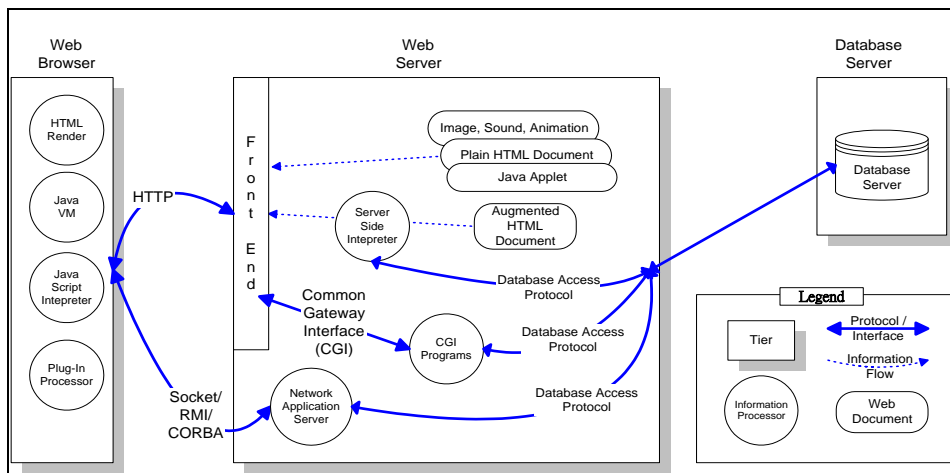


Fig. 1. The constituents of typical Web applications.

An HTTP daemon is placed at the Web server to accept HTTP requests from the browsers. According to the Web server's configuration, it may forward a request to (1) the document retriever serving stored HTML documents, Java Applets, or multimedia files, or (2) to the other information processors on the Web server, such as CGI programs for dynamically generated HTML documents and contents. Web servers are occasionally equipped with information processors, e.g., a Java Server Page or Active Server Page Engine, which perform the computations defined in augmented HTML documents before these documents are sent to the browsers.

An HTTP-cookie is an entity issued by the information processor on the Web server and sent to the Web browser via the HTTP protocol. The Web browser stores the HTTP-cookie and submits the HTTP-cookie back to the Web server if necessary to help the information processors identify each Web browser. The temporary information that must be maintained during consecutive HTTP transactions can also be stored in an HTTP-cookie.

Protocols convey commands, documents, or executable code between *information processors*. *Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)* is employed for communication between Web browsers and Web servers. *The Common Gateway Interface (CGI)* is a standard which enables external gateway programs to interface with information servers, such as HTTP servers. It forwards both input data and output HTML documents to the Web browser and CGI programs running on the Web server. In addition to the CGI, some Web server products may provide alternative application interfaces, such as Microsoft's ISAPI or Netscape's NSAPI, to efficiently connect web applications and web servers. Database access interfaces such as *ODBC (Open Database Connection)* and *JDBC (Java Database Connection)*, are used to connect Web applications with database servers. The communication between Web application components may also flow through *plain TCP sockets*, Java RMI (remote method invocation), or *CORBA (common object request broker architecture)*. These emerging protocols are more suitable for developing distributed Web applications in object-oriented technologies.

The organization of a Web application can be divided into three major tiers accord-

ing to the placement of the components: a Web browser tier, a Web server tier, and a database server tier. The information processed in the application is processed tier by tier. For example, user interaction is performed in the Web-browser tier, program logic computation is executed in the Web server tier, and the database operations are completed in the database-server tier. This Web application model is known as a kind of *three-tier* application architecture. Information communication between tiers is categorized as top-down and bottom-up types, in which information can be only passed from the i th tier to the $i + j$ tier for $j = 1$ or $j = -1$.

2.2 Domain Components for Web Application Testing

Several approaches have been adopted by Web application developers to construct Web applications according to user interaction and program logic. The following are typical and combinable scenarios in Web application construction:

- (1) Applications that consist of augmented HTML documents that are handled by the processors at the server-side. The processors range from macro processors to embedded script (e.g. Microsoft Active Server Page, Server-side JavaScript, Java Server Page) processors.
- (2) Applications that are designed as client-side scripts and are run at the client-side. Scripts written in JavaScript or VB Script are executed at the browser to perform user interaction and data validation.
- (3) Applications that are originally developed in traditional languages, such as C++ or Perl, and interact with the Web client through the CGI equip themselves with Web features by adding modules to receive requests and reply to the results through the CGI (or its alternatives – Microsoft’s ISAPI and Netscape’s NSAPI).
- (4) Applications that send HTTP-cookies back and forth between the Web server and the browser to track the session status and other variables.
- (5) Applications that connect to database servers and primarily employ SQL statements and ODBC to communicate with the database servers.

The architectures for software testing environments have been divided into the following five subsystems [11, 12]: (1) test development, (2) test measurement, (3) test execution, (4) test failure analysis, and (5) test management. The author in [13] classified the software architecture reuse approaches as either *abstraction* or *integration*. The *abstraction* software architecture comes from the application domain and is realized by defining objects and their operations in a domain language while the *integration* software architecture integrates diverse domain components into a single application.

A testing environment for Web applications can serve to specialize traditional software testing environments. An architecture that supports testing of Web applications can be obtained from a traditional one by specializing the architecture and introducing some unique domain components that support the testing tasks for Web applications. Traditional software testing architectures can divide a testing system into subsystems according to the domain primitives. Both *abstraction* and *integration* aspects can be considered when revamping a traditional Web testing architecture. The *abstraction* aspects may be overhauled by constructing Web-related domain components (primitives) that facilitate

specification of Web-related testing operations. The *integration* aspects may be amended by formatting the architecture in an object-oriented approach that can integrate the domain components and perform specific tasks in a testing environment.

Domain components might be included as primitives in the testing environment to facilitate specification of web application testing tasks for the above scenarios. The possible domain components (tools) are listed in terms of the Web application testing architecture subsystems in Section 3.

2.3 Testing With Domain Components

Tools that perform Web application testing can be created by selecting proper domain components from Web-enhanced software testing architectures based on the domain components. Testers can easily discover several new testing tools in a Web application's testing process to increase the testing efficiency and reduce the testing effort. For example, a tool that tests Web applications written in Microsoft ASP scripts may employ a *Server-Side Script Analyzer* to fetch the source code of the scripts from the Web servers. It can then extract the executable code fragments in order to analyze the control and data flow within the scripts. The control-flow or data-flow information can be passed to traditional flow-based test cases generators for test cases generation.

Test cases for Web application may contain the user interface operations of Web browser users. Therefore, the *Test Case Executor* for Web application must be designed so as to have the capability to recognize a new file format which can represent a mouse click on a Web link, an embedded image or the values filled into an HTML form. To automate the testing process, the testers can utilize testing execution components, such as *Form Filler* and *GUI Event Generator*, so that each operation predefined in the test script can be executed without the need for the testers to perform the operation manually.

Whether an application fails or passes a test case can be manually judged by the testing staff or automatically judged by the *Test Oracle* according to pre-defined rule(s). A *Test Coverage Analyzer* and its related reporting components can produce a testing report based on the percentage of the tested part and the outcome of each test case.

3. WEB TESTING ENVIRONMENT ARCHITECTURE

The authors in [11, 12] reviewed several software testing environments for traditional software applications. The author in [14] also summarized several research and practitioner reports on testing object-oriented software. Based on the testing environments commonly used, the authors in [11, 12] generalized software testing architectures in order to represent traditional software testing environments. This work adopts the generalized architecture as a basis for developing a suitable architecture for constructing Web application testing environments. In this section, the testing architecture and its augmentation are described.

3.1 The Architecture

A software testing environment consists of five subsystems based on the reference

architecture given in [11]. More Web programming styles (e.g., Active Server Page and JavaScript) continue to be proposed as the number of Web applications increase. These programming styles have introduced several new-fashioned techniques that were not used in traditional software. For example, one document may contain several code fragments written in various programming languages, and these fragments may be interpreted in either the browser, server, or database tiers. Therefore, one Web application should be analyzed in the browser, server, or even database tier to produce the corresponding analysis services for various programming languages. A novel subsystem called the *Source Document Analysis Subsystem* (SDAS), is added to the above architecture to solve the testing problems introduced by these unique programming styles. Fig. 2 depicts an overview of this architecture.

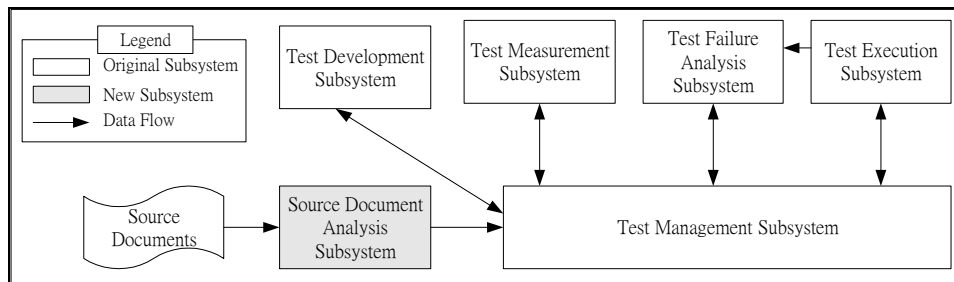


Fig. 2. Web application testing environment architecture. (NOTE: the solid lines indicate data flow.)

An SDAS is employed in this architecture to analyze source documents and extract some useful information, such as the control flow model. A *Test Management Subsystem* (TMS) serves as a warehouse that stores all extracted information and provides access interfaces which other subsystems can use to manipulate the stored information. A *Test Development Subsystem* (TDS) provides maintenance functions which testers can use to create, modify, or delete test cases that are stored in the TMS. A *Test Execution Subsystem* (TES) is employed to execute test cases, activate Web applications with designated paths, fill corresponding test data, and capture execution results. A *Test Failure Analysis Subsystem* (TFAS) verifies the test cases by analyzing the captured execution results needed to determine whether or not these test cases match the Web application specifications before sending the results to the TMS. The TFAS also summarizes all the verification results of all the test cases in order to determine how many test cases have been executed, and verified. A *Test Measurement Subsystem* (TMES) measures whether and how much of a test criterion is adequately satisfied.

Although the architecture described in this paper is not particular to test object-oriented Web applications, it does not hinder testing tools which are used to test the object-oriented features of the software. Testing tools which incorporate traditional object-oriented testing techniques [14-16] can still utilize the defined interfaces in order to interact with existing testing tools in the proposed testing architecture.

3.2 The Source Document Analysis Subsystem (SDAS)

Different programming approaches employed for Web application development

have different characteristics. For example, server side programming focuses on database accesses and on generating documents for a Web browser according to database queries. Client side programming concentrates on GUI representation and manipulation in a Web browser. A programming approach may need a distinct programming language that is associated with a set of tools, such as a *Server-Side Script Interpreter*, *Client-Side Script Interpreter*, or *HTML Analyzer*.

Fig. 3 depicts the class diagram of these tools. All tools that are designed to be used to analyze source documents and extract some information (e.g., hyperlinks) are called *Analyzers*. There are two categories of *Analyzers* for Internet software: *HTML Analyzers* and *Script Analyzers*. *HTML Analyzers* process HTML fragments in source documents and extract information, such as the input fields in HTML forms. *Script Analyzers* process embedded script fragments and extract information, such as the control flow of these script fragments. *Script Analyzers* are divided into two categories: *Client-Side Script Analyzers* and *Server-Side Script Analyzers*, according to the locations where the script fragments are interpreted. *Client-Side Script Analyzers* deal with script fragments that are interpreted in Web browsers, and *Server-Side Script Analyzers* manage script fragments that are interpreted in Web servers.

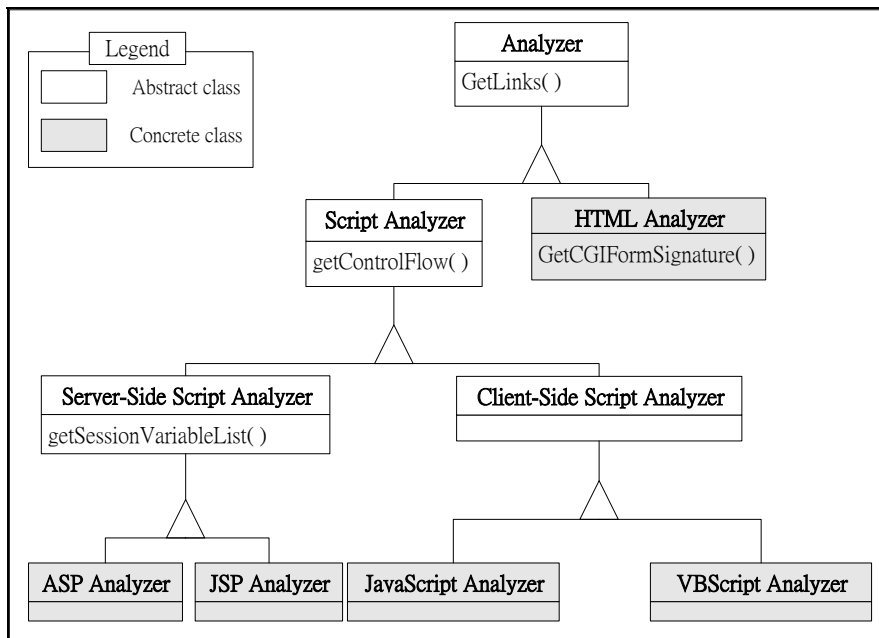


Fig. 3. A class diagram of the source document analysis subsystem.

SDAS extracts information, such as the control flow, from source documents and sends them to the TMS. The idea of generating test cases based on the control flow information is fundamental in software testing. The authors in [17, 18] proposed methods for constructing the control flow of Web applications based on the hyperlink relations between source documents. A source document may contain HTML, server-side script,

and client-side script all at the same time. Analyzers are designed to extract hyperlinks in three steps. Fig. 4 depicts an SDAS architecture that can construct the control flow of Web applications. The analysis process contains the following steps:

1. Source documents are sent to a *Server-Side Script Analyzer*, which analyzes the server-side script (i.e. ASP) fragments, which are then sent to a *Server-Side Script Interpreter*, which interprets the server-side script fragments.
2. The interpreted source documents are sent to a *Client-Side Script Analyzer* which analyzes the client-side script (i.e. JavaScript) fragments, which are then sent to *Client-Side Script Interpreter*, which interprets the client-side script fragments.
3. The source documents interpreted in step 2 are sent to an *HTML Analyzer* which analyzes the HTML fragments.
4. All hyperlinks extracted in steps 1, 2, and 3 are sent to a *Control Flow Builder* which constructs the control flow of the Web application, which is then stored in the TMS.

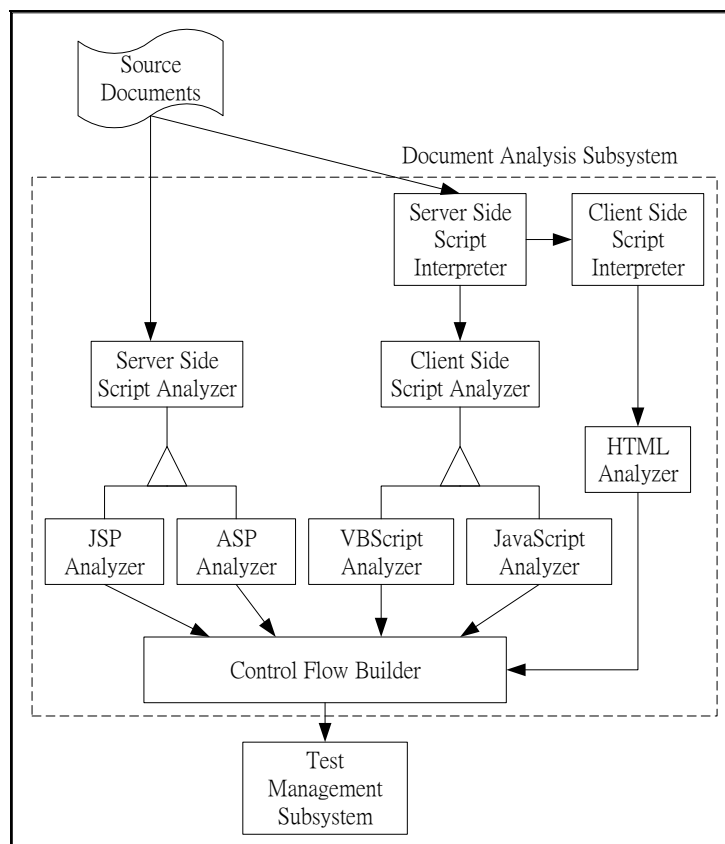


Fig. 4. Source document analysis subsystem.

3.3 The Test Management Subsystem (TMS)

Testing (and validation) deals with many artifacts that may be created during earlier development phase(s) or even the validation phase [11]. Compared with traditional software, Web applications play additional roles with respect to Web servers and browsers, and have additional control mechanisms, such as cookies and sessions. Therefore, testing of Web applications is diverse (and might be more complicated than) than testing of traditional software since test artifact management (e.g., manipulation of test cases) is more important. The TMS serves as a warehouse for other subsystems and provides testing artifact management as it contains an *Application Information Repository* and a *Test Suite/Case Repository*, which both have a manager that handles repository manipulation.

A Web application testing model defined in [17] is adopted to represent and store the control and data flow of Web applications in the *Application Information Repository*. The *Test Suite/Case Repository* stores test suites (and cases) that include test data, execution paths, execution results, and test reports. The TMS provides a set of repository access interfaces and separates the interfaces from their implementations. Other subsystems can create, manipulate, delete and query repositories by means of these access interfaces. The TMS Manager pattern [10] is designed to achieve this goal.

Fig. 5 depicts the TMS architecture based on the Manager pattern. The client subsystem sends request messages to the *Test Suite/Case Manager*, which then loads or creates the *Test Case* corresponding objects, and manipulate the test suites or cases. The client subsystem can directly employ the *Test Case* object after manipulation. The client subsystem does not need modification when testers change the implementation of the *Test Suite/Case Repository* because the two are not connected. The *Application Information Manager* is implemented in a manner similar to that for the *Test Suite/Case Manager*.

The test process becomes too time-consuming and complicated to be performed by only one tester as the testing environments expand. Therefore, the TMS adopts the Bodyguard pattern [10] to provide shared object access, fine-grained control of access restrictions, and dynamic access rights manipulation.

3.4 The Test Development Subsystem (TDS)

The TDS allows testers to manipulate test suites and cases by automatically generating test cases or constructing them manually based on the application information generated by the SDAS. The test suites and cases are stored in the TMS. The TDS sends the user's request to the TMS for execution after receiving these requests. The TDS contains five tools: a *Test Case Generator* (TCG), a *Test Suite/Case Maintenance Tool* (TSCMT), a *Test Case Recorder* (TCR), a *Test Case Constructor* (TCC), and a *Test Case Viewer* (TCV).

The TCG can automatically generate test cases under a testing criterion, such as all-statement or all-branch coverage for Web applications. The *Test Data Definition Grammar* is a context-free grammar that is designed to enable testers to specify the format or pattern of test data. The test data for these test cases are generated according to the specifications. Fig. 6 presents an example fragment of the *Test Data Definition Grammar*. All non-terminal symbols start with \$. In this example, u8417805 and U8217506 are two of the candidate test data generated by the grammar defined in the example.

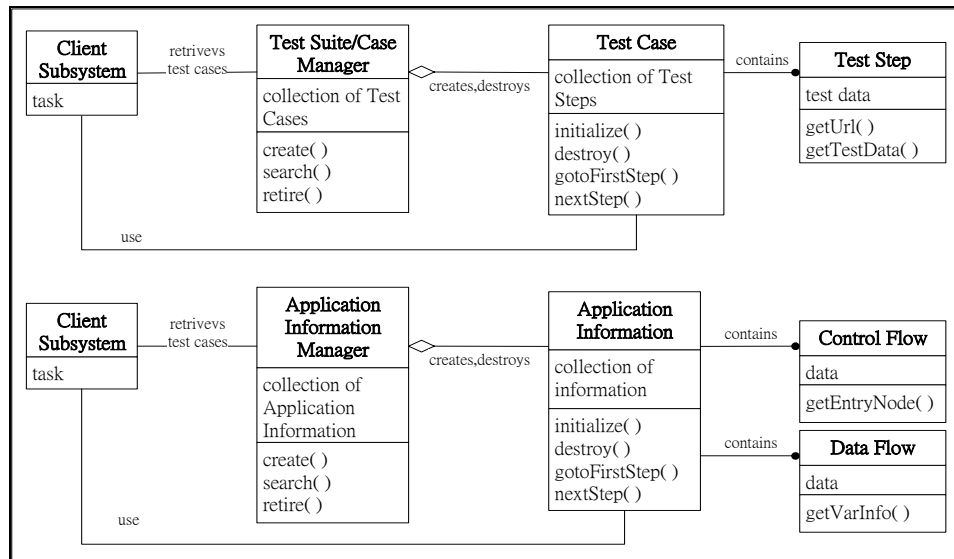


Fig. 5. The test management subsystem.

```

$StudentID → $IDPrefix+$Num+$Num+$Num+$Num+$Num+$Num+$Num
$IDPrefix → u|U
$Num → 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9
  
```

Fig. 6. An example fragment of the test data definition language.

There are at least two problems in automatic test case generation: the test cases may not be practical, and they may not cover all significant scenarios. Fig. 7 shows an example control flow for a sample Web application. Three test cases may be generated based on the stated coverage criterion as illustrated in Fig. 8. Test case 3 is impractical since the test data in N1 may cause N4 to not contain a hyperlink to N5. Moreover, an $N1 \rightarrow N4 \rightarrow N3 \rightarrow N5$ execution path is not covered in the generated test cases even though it may be a significant and practical scenario.

The *TSCMT* includes functions which enable it to help the tester manipulate the test suites/cases so as to solve the problem introduced by the TCG. These functions include test suite/case editing, deleting, and reviewing. The testers can review these test cases using a TCV, a graphic tool used to view the test cases, and modify or even delete these test cases using the *TSCMT*.

The TCR semi-automatically creates test cases in order to defeat the weakness of the TCG mentioned above. A desired test case, which is not generated by the TCG, can be created with the TCR as follows. When the tested Web application is executed, the TCR can record the execution scenario. The execution steps in the recorded scenario are then translated into test cases. Testers can thus utilize the Web browser to acquire these test cases.

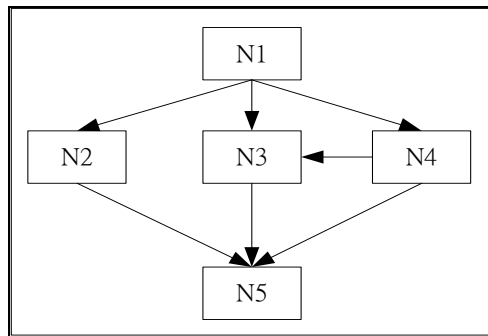


Fig. 7. An example control flow for a web application.

Test Cases No.	Execution Path
1	N1→N2→N5
2	N1→N3→N5
3	N1→N4→N5

Fig. 8. The test paths generated from the control flow shown in Fig. 7.

There are at least two TCR subclasses: the *Data Input Sequence Recorder* (DISR) and the *GUI Event Recorder* (GUIER). Fig. 9 depicts a TCR’s class diagram. The DISR tracks the execution sequences and data fields entered by the testers in HTML forms, and it also constructs the test cases. The DISR contains two modules, the *HTTP Bridge* and *HTTP Analyzer*, and its architecture is depicted in Fig. 10. The *HTTP Bridge* captures the HTTP communication between the Web server and browser. The captured communication is analyzed by the *HTTP Analyzer* which constructs the test cases. The *HTTP Header Analyzer* analyzes the header of the HTTP communication in order to extract the values of the HTML form inputs. The *HTML Analyzer* analyzes the HTML part in order to extract information related to the HTML form (e.g., the field names in the HTML form). The *HTTP Header Analyzer* and *HTML Analyzer* then send the analysis results to the *Test Case Constructor*, which constructs the test cases.

The author in [19] noted that more applications have been built with complex graphical user interfaces (GUI), and that testing of GUI-based systems is now vital to validating the behavior of the GUI. Web applications are treated as GUI-based systems only when the GUI behavior is of concern. A *GUI Event Recorder*(GUIER) records the user-caused GUI events related to Web applications (mouse movements, button clickings, etc.) by intercepting the application and operating system events and constructing the test cases. The GUIER can also test the GUI behavior about ActiveX controls and Java Applets. The recorded execution information of the tested Web application is gathered by the DISR or the GUIER and stored in a format recognizable by the TCC for subsequent test case refinement. The TCC is an editing tool that can modify a test case, refine existing test cases, and manually create test cases. It can also solve the second problem introduced by the TCC. Testers can manually develop test cases by writing test scripts using the TCC if they are familiar with the Web applications and testing environment.

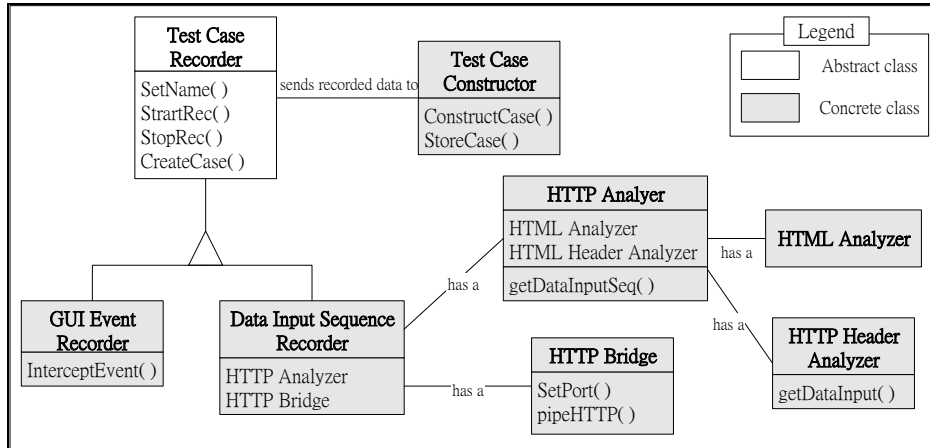


Fig. 9. A class diagram of the test case recorder.

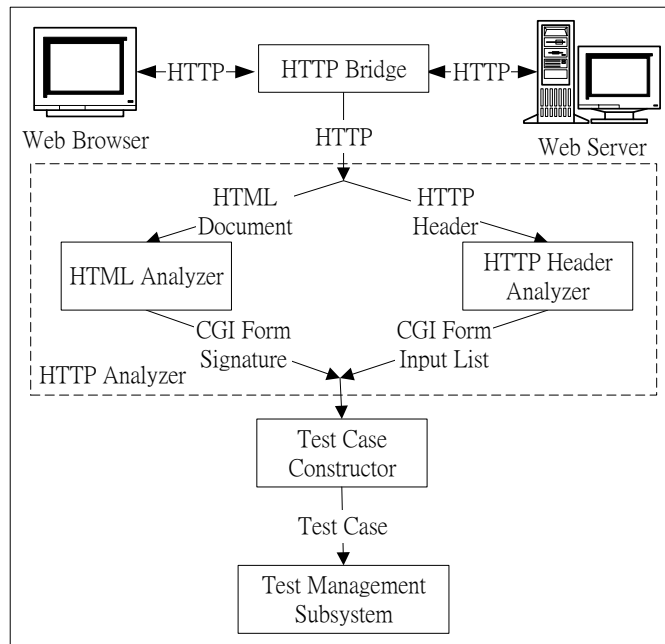


Fig. 10. The data input source recorder.

The class diagram shown in Fig. 11 illustrates the relationships among these tools. The TSCMT coordinates execution of the TCC, TCR or TCG to produce the desired test cases. The testing staff can use the TCV to view the test cases produced by the TCC, TCR or TCG. The test cases are then sent to another subsystem, the TMS, for subsequent test execution.

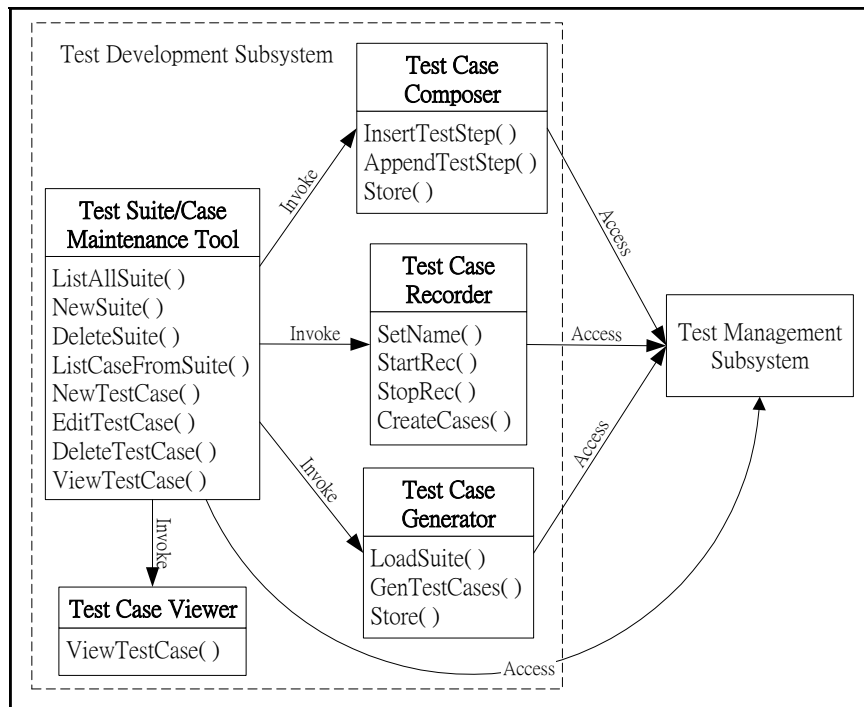


Fig. 11. A class diagram of the test development subsystem.

3.5 The Test Execution Subsystem (TES)

The *Test Case Executor* (TCE) executes test cases automatically or manually by following the parameters specified by the tester and retrieving the appropriate information from the Test Suite/Case Repository. Each execution is checked by either the *Test Oracle* or the tester in order to determine whether the execution matches the Web application specifications. Test data in normal software testing environments are input into tested software via a standard input (stdin). However, there are two kinds of test data input for Web applications: user-input data and user-caused GUI events. The *Data Filler* and *GUI Event Generator* are designed to automatically input test data and send GUI events into the Web applications.

Fig. 12 shows a test script sample. The grammar of the sample script defines the actions: (1) input of data into HTML forms, such as text boxes, text areas, list boxes, toggle buttons; (2) verification of the Web server's response, such as a URL, text and image contained in the HTML response. To obtain details about GUI operations that are indirectly related to the HTML form of the Web application, testers can import traditional GUI testing tools and augment the testing script's grammar to enhance Web application testing environments.

```

#-----
# Test Case Description:
# user001 fails login at the first
# time, and then passes at next try
#-----
#set the base directory of the
#application
set $URLBase http://dsslnt/webapp/
set $URL1 "login.html"
#set variables URL1, URL2
set $URL2 "checkLogin.asp"
#----- HTTP requests begin -----
HTTPGet $URL1
#login.html contains a form with two
#fields user and pass
set $form1.user "user001"
set $form1.pass "wrongPass"
#user001 login with wrongPass
HTTPPost $URL2, $form1
#expect an HTTP-redirect command,
#which redirect the browser
#to errorMessage.html
expect URL "errorMessage.html"
.....
press button "Reload"
press link "Registration"
move mouse 400 400
select list "File" "Open"
.....
expect FORM "registration_form"
Text "UserName" "Sharon"
Text "Age" "23"
.....
expect GRAPHIC "result1.bmp"

```

Fig. 12. A test script sample. (NOTE: the key words are shown in **bold** type.)

The keyword set is employed to indicate the user-input data. For example, `set form1.user "user001"` denotes that the user has entered user001 in the text field user with form1 while the *Data Filler* fills the text field as it executes the line. Some keywords such as `press` and `move` represent user-caused events. For example, the *GUI Event Generator* generates a button clicked event while executing this line if the user presses the Reload button.

Fig. 13 depicts the TES class diagram. The *Test Script Interpreter* analyzes the *Test Script* and dispatches commands to the *Data Filler* or *GUI Event Generator* for execution.

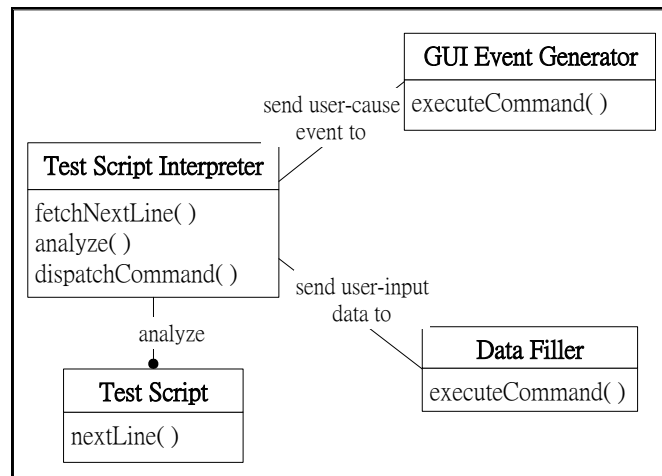


Fig. 13. A class diagram of the test execution subsystem.

The commands in the test script are dispatched to the applicable targets. For example, press and move are commands for user-caused events, so they are dispatched to the *GUI Event Generator*.

The section describes only the test execution tools that are directly related to Web application testing. If necessary, traditional test execution tools [20] can also be added into the subsystem are used to conduct the testing process jointly, with the tools described here.

3.6 The Test Failure Analysis Subsystem (TFAS)

Test Failure Analysis includes behavior validation and analysis of the test execution pass/failure statistics [12]. The *Test Oracle* [21] analyzes the execution results of the test cases in order to determine which ones are correct before generating a *Test Failure Report*. The *Test Suite Summary Generator* reads all the test cases and test results belonging to one test suite, and generates a *Test Suite Summary* that reveals what percentage of test cases passed the test.

The expectation part of the test script (i.e., the script line containing the command **expect**) is employed to specify the expected results of test cases. The test script interpreter directs the obtained Web application results to the *Test Oracle*, which determines the correctness of the results. There appear to be three different *Test Oracles*: the *URL Oracle*, *Form Field Oracle*, and *Graphic Oracle*. The *URL Oracle* assumes that one test result is correct if the URL of the returned Web page matches the expected URL of the test case. This method is suitable for static Web pages whose representation will not change. The *Form Field Oracle* assumes that one test result is correct if the value of each form field or table cell matches the expected value. This procedure is suitable for dynamic Web pages whose representation depends on database queries. The *Graphic Oracle* is suitable for ActiveX and Java Applet testing because it assumes that one test result is correct if the graphical representation matches the expected one. It is the strictest definition and is generally based on pixel comparison.

dition and is generally based on pixel comparison.

There are three object expectations specified by the keyword *expect* as shown in Fig. 12. The first occurrence of *'expect'* specifies a kind of *URL Oracle*. It indicates that after executing the HTTP Post command, the URL of the returned Web page is *errorMessage.html*. The second occurrence of *'expect'* is a kind of *Form Field Oracle*. It verifies that the returned page contains two CGI form inputs of the Text type. Moreover, their names are User Name and Age while their values are Sharon and 23, respectively. The last occurrence of *'expect'* is a kind of *Graphical Oracle*. It verifies that the returned image is the same as the *result1.bmp*.

Fig. 14 depicts a TFAS class diagram. It analyzes the *Test Result* and creates a *Test Failure Report*, which represents the validation result if the validation of the *Test Result* created by the TES is performed by the *Test Oracle*. A tester can use a *Test Result Reporter* to create a *Test Failure Report* if he performs the validation manually. A tester can use a *Test Suite Summary Generator* to summarize the set of previously executed and validated test cases in order to determine how many test cases pass or fail the validation.

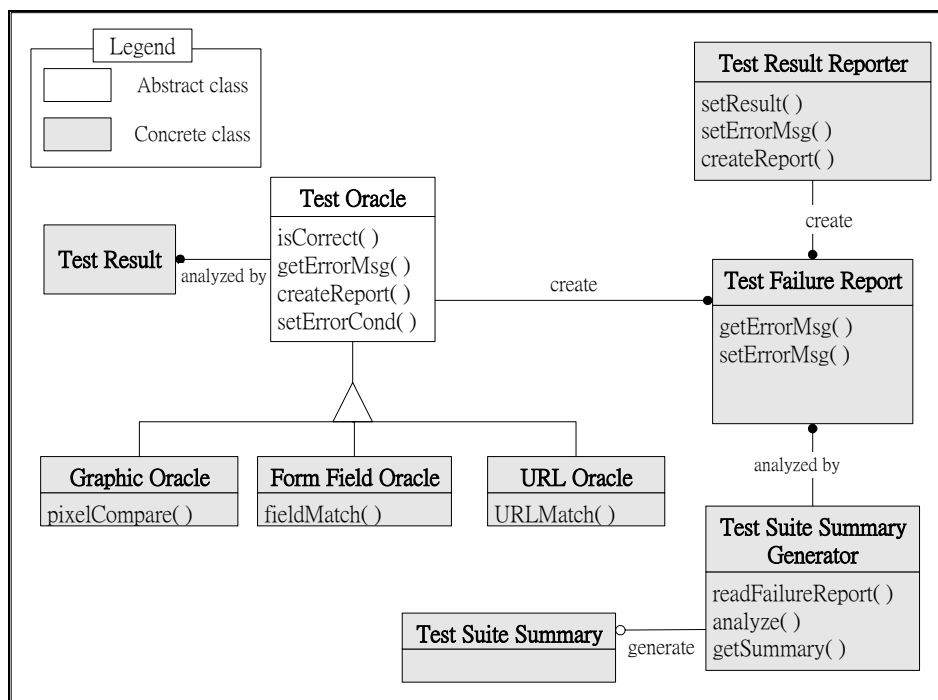


Fig. 14. A class diagram of the test failure analysis subsystem.

3.7 The Test Measurement Subsystem (TMES)

The TMES includes test coverage measurement and analysis. The Test Coverage Analyzer determines whether and how much of a test criterion is adequately satisfied. Traditional software white-box testing programs are modeled to control or manage data

flow, and the coverage is the percentage of statements or branches that a set of test cases covers if the all-statements or all-branches criterion are employed. The author in [17] modeled Web pages or programming modules as statements and modeled hyperlinks as execution flow in traditional software testing. The coverage criterion in traditional software testing can also be applied here.

Test coverage can be defined in an inter-module or intra-module manner in Web applications. Each Web page and programming module is modeled as statements when the inter-module definition is applied. Test coverage should also consider the control flows of the server-side or client-side script fragments inside Web pages and programming modules according to the intra-module definition.

Fig. 15 depicts the structure of the TMES. The test coverage of the Web application is computed by the *Test Coverage Analyzer* (TCA) based on the following two factors: (1) the test case execution history, collected by the TES, is information regarding the modules/statements/branches executed for each test cases; (2) the information, provided by the SDAS, includes, for example, control-flow information consisting of modules, statements and branches contained in the Web application. In object-oriented Web application testing, information about object-relations and object-states can be added in to improve above coverage computation. This is done by constructing tools in the SDAS and TES that keep track of the object-relation and states information of the application.

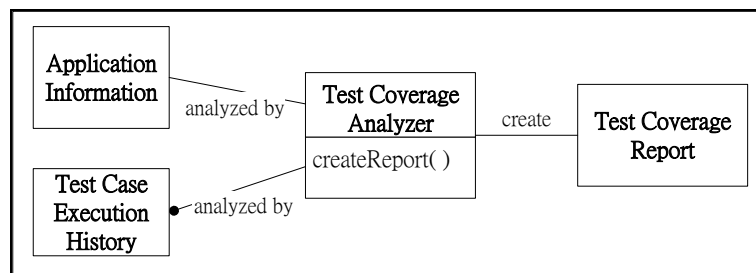


Fig. 15. A Class Diagram of the Test Measurement Subsystem.

4. APPLYING THE ARCHITECTURE

A Web application testing environment prototype was implemented based on the Web application testing architecture to establish its practicality as discussed in Section 2.4. Fig. 16 is an overview of the Web application testing environment. The tools inside the tool set are controlled by the WWW control interface, to which authorized Web browsers can connect via HTTP. Although the sample testing environment does not apply all of the testing artifacts in the architecture, it can perform fundamental testing tasks on Web applications. To apply the architecture, the Web application testing environment constructors can divide the construction process into five phases: (1) planning, (2) selection, (3) specialization, (4) integration, and (5) implementation.

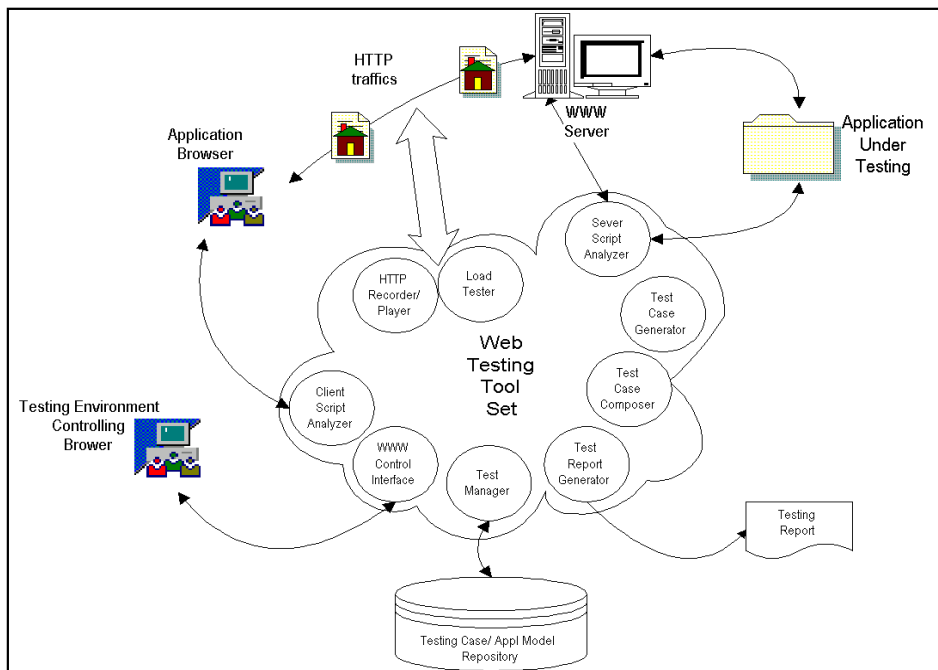


Fig. 16. The web application testing environment.

Planning

The tasks that the sample testing environment should perform include: (1) testing Web applications written in Microsoft ASP, (2) construction and composition of test cases, (2) execution of test cases, and (3) generation of test failure and coverage reports. Both the tested application and the testing environment are operated under the Web environment. The sample environment only needs to provide semi-automatic and manual test case construction. In addition, the control flow information of the source program is needed and aids the test case design. Therefore, the six subsystems SDAS, TDS, TMS, TES, TFAS, and TMES are all employed.

Selections

The Active Server Page analyzer in the SDAS is selected and used to analyze the tested Web application, which consists of *.asp files. The TCR, TCC, and TSCMT from the TDS are selected since the sample testing environment supports semi-automatic and manual test case generation and test case maintenance. The *Test Script Interpreter* and the *Data Filler* from the TES are selected because the sample testing environment supports user-input data as input while test cases are being executed. The TCA in the TMES is used to compute the test coverage. The *Test Result Composer* and the *Test Suite Summary Generator* from the TFAS were favored because the sample testing environment supports user determination of the correctness of test cases while the test failure report is being generated. Finally, the *Test Suite/Case Repository*, *Application Information Repository*, and the manager from the TMS are used to manage the testing artifacts.

Specialization

After the domain components from the subsystems are selected, they are altered to fit the demands of the sample testing environment. For example, the *Test Suite/Case Repository* and *Application Information Repository* are stored in a file system instead of a database system for the sake of simplicity.

Integration

The interfaces of each component and the communication among these components can be defined since all domain components have been specialized. Incompatible interfaces can be modified, or an Adapter [9] pattern can be applied to convert the interfaces of one component into the interfaces expected by another component if some components are incompatible.

Implementation

A concrete design architecture is built after the above phases are completed, and it is implemented based on the specification of each component as well as through communication among components. The details of the finished sample testing environment are given in the following subsection. The whole environment need not be implemented from scratch in most cases as some domain components can be employed in the selection phase if they are available. Moreover, the interface compatibility of the newly developed components can be checked against that of existing components in the integration phase.

The ASP Script Analyzer in the SDAS implements the following features: (1) it retrieves the source document of the Web application from the Web server; (2) it extracts the executable source code buried in the HTML contents; (3) it parses the ASP script and constructs the control-flow diagram for the script; (4) it analyzes the data fields in the HTML form embedded in the source module; (5) based on the control-flow information, it suggests a possible set of testing paths which satisfies the all-statement coverage criteria for the analyzed module. The testing environment can guide the testing staff as they use the TCC tool to fill proper values into each data field in the HTML form which will serve as part of the test data. The environment provides TCR or TCC tools which can be used to construct test cases. The tools guide the staff by suggesting testing paths that can be used to derive proper input data. On the other hand, the data allow the tested program to execute by following the suggesting path. Fig. 17 shows a run-time snap shot of the ASP Script Analyzer. As shown in the figure, the testing staff can specify the source document, related database. The tool then analyzes the source document and then displays the suggested test paths, the extracted data fields inside the HTML forms as well as other information about the source document. (Note: when the lines are counted, the non-executable HTML lines in the source document are also counted.)

The TCR is used by testers to semi-automatically create test cases, and its initialization procedure is depicted in Fig. 18. The TCR is ready to record HTTP transactions after the TCR daemon starts to operate. To configure the Web browser so that it will redirect all Web-related actions through the TCR, testers set the Web browser's HTTP proxy property by providing the hostname and port where the TCR resides. The execution scenario and input data are recorded while the tested Web application is running. After each step in an execution scenario for the tested Web application is executed, the tester can click on the 'Finish Recording' button to instruct the TCR to organize and store the re-

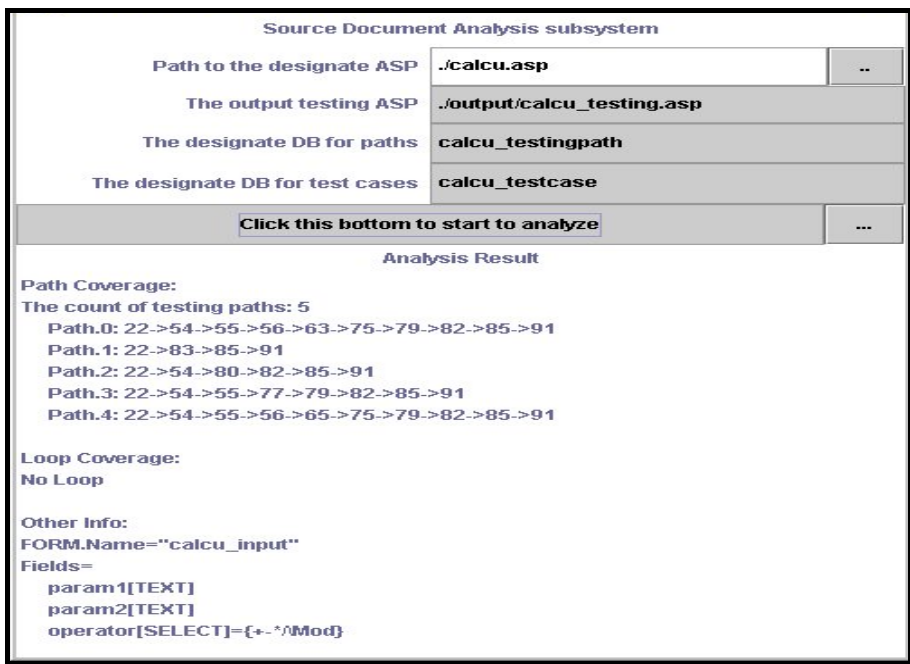


Fig. 17. Execution of the source document analysis subsystem.

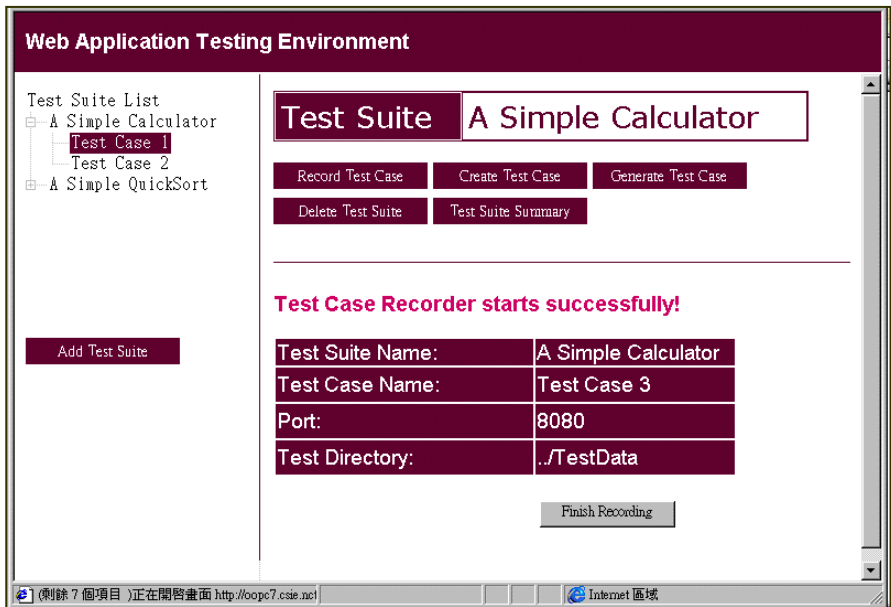


Fig. 18. Initialization of the test case recorder.

recorded data. The tester needs to provide an identifier and testing description for the recorded test case. The recorded execution steps can be directly replayed during the test case execution period. The recorded execution steps can also be modified by the TCC if necessary.

The TCC is an editor that refines existing test cases and manually creates test cases. Fig. 19 shows a sample window of the TCC. Testers can handcraft test scripts so as to specify test cases in a more flexible manner. Test designers can change test cases by modifying test scripts using the TCC because the testing environment stores the results of the test case recorders and test case generators in the test repository in the form of test scripts.

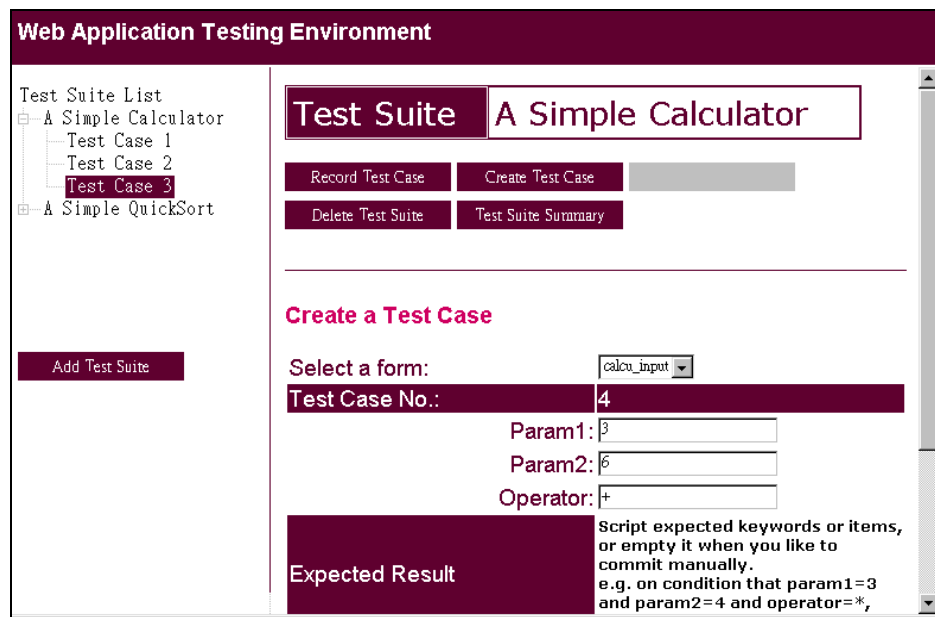


Fig. 19. The test case composer.

The *Test Case Executor* shown in Fig. 20 interprets designated test scripts and sends corresponding HTTP requests according to the contents of the test script. The test execution results are stored in the testing log of the *Test Suite/Case Repository*, based on which the *Test Suite Summary Generator* summarizes the testing reports.

Testers can select test cases from the list in the testing environment Web interface for execution. They can choose to run the test cases in batch mode or in interactive mode. The test cases are executed in the background without rendering of the HTML documents, and some string patterns in the returned HTML documents validate the test cases in batch mode. However, with complicated Web applications, staff must validate the test cases and fill in the test execution result in interactive mode.

Fig. 21 shows the testing result of test case 6. The screen displays the test case No., ID of the test path and the result returned by the Web server. The test oracle tool (e.g., the

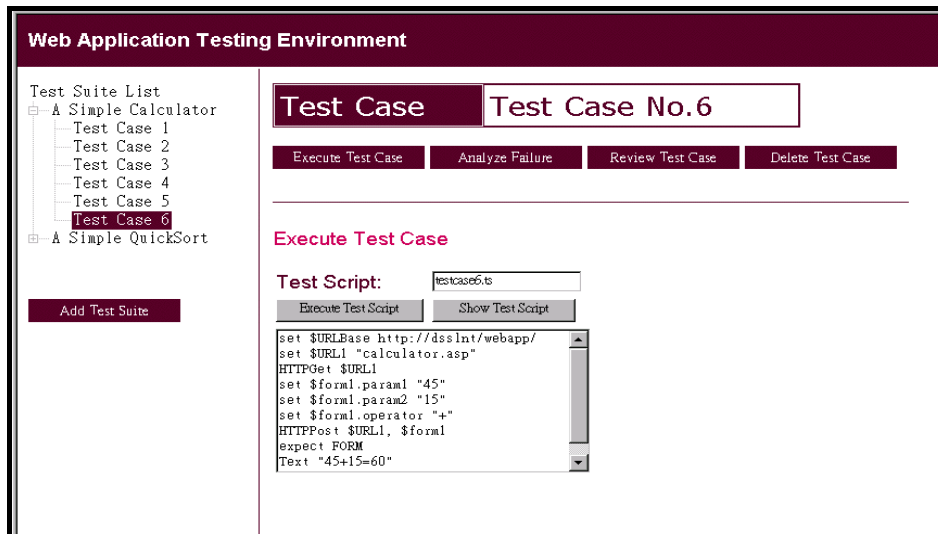


Fig. 20. The test case executor.

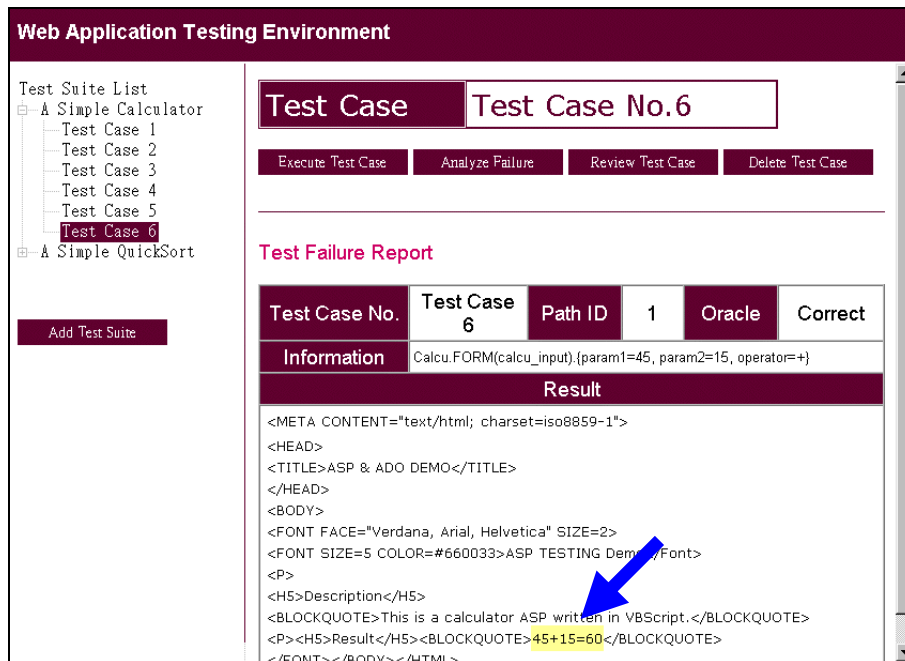


Fig. 21. The test execution result viewer.

Graphic oracle, form-field oracle and URL oracle) in the TFAS subsystem also contributes information to the testing result by comparing the expected content with the actual one. In the example, test case No.6 defines a text oracle '45+15=60', so the text oracle tool searches the result for the text string '45+15=60' to verify the correctness of the

test case. The figure shows that the text ‘45+15=60’ is found and is indicated by an arrow. The fact that the test oracle for test case No. 6 is correct is also displayed on the screen.tem).

Fig. 22 displays the test report produced by the Test Suite Summary Generator, which is a tool selected from the TFAS subsystem. In the test report, testing staff can examine the test result of each test case and compute the statement-level coverage of executed or selected test cases. The coverage percentage shown in the report is contributed by the TCA tool of the TMES subsystem. The TCA utilizes control-flow information from the ASP script analyzer of the SDAS as well as the log of executed statements kept by the Application Information Repository in the TMS to compute the coverage percentage.

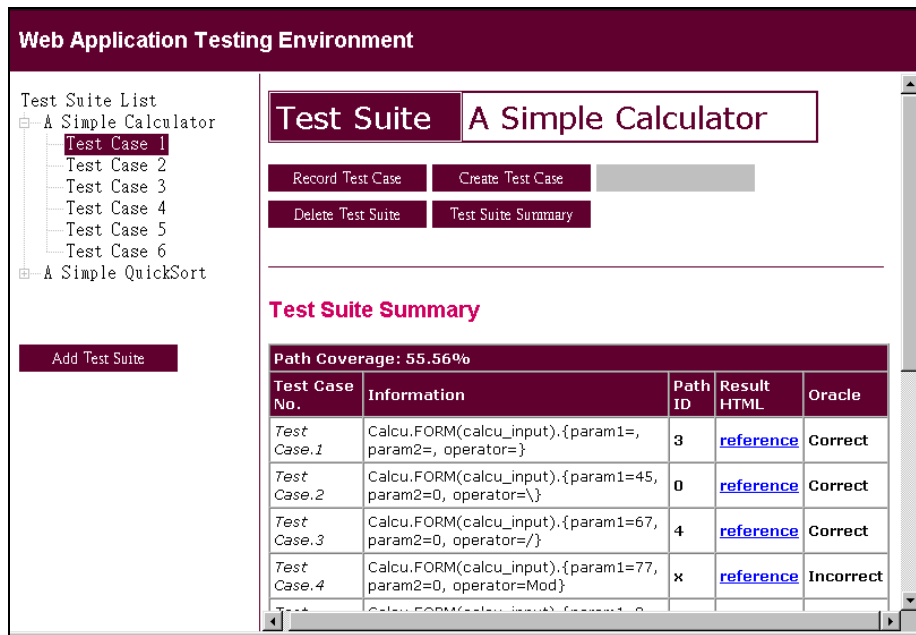


Fig. 22. The test suite summary generator.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This work has proposed a reusable architecture which can be used to construct a Web application testing environments by extending an well-evaluated architecture and applying some design patterns. With the architecture, an Web application testing environment can be constructed by reusing existing tools and constructing new tools under the following six subsystems: SDAS (source document analysis subsystem), TMS (test management subsystem), TDS (test development subsystem), TES (test execution subsystem), TFAS (test failure analysis subsystem) and TMES (test measurement subsystem).

The Web application testing processes (e.g., test case design and execution) can be conducted by employing the six subsystems contained within the architecture. To adapt

to the Web's characteristics, several supplementary tools for testing Web applications have been also proposed in this work, e.g., the test case recorder and player for Web applications. In addition, a tool integration interface for each subsystem is designed and provided as shown in the class diagram of each subsystem. Constructors of software testing environments for Web applications can utilize the architecture and reuse the prepared tools in each subsystem to achieve their goals without designing them from scratch.

To demonstrate its overall viability and practicality, a prototype Web application testing environment has been built on the proposed architecture. The prototype contains typical and necessary testing tools to achieve the required functionality in each subsystem. In a prototype testing environment, the SDAS can analyze an application written in Microsoft ASP. The TMS and the TDS work together to guide the testing staffs as they develop test cases. The effort required to construct test cases for Web applications is reduced by the prototype environment's ability to record application operating procedures and data input in HTML Form via an Web browser. The TES and TFAS help the testing staff execute test cases and verify the execution result. The TMES produces a test summary. The TES and TFAS can aid testing execution and reduce the effort required of the testing staffs to automate application data input as well as result checking procedures in the Web environments.

Because the scope of and techniques of employed Web application development are still evolving, the Web application testing environment need to be upgraded when new elements are added during Web application development. For example, a source codes analyzer for Web applications may need to be used to separate program statements executed by the Web server and browser that are mixed together in one source file. It may be necessary to use the program analysis tools to analyze the of hyper-links navigation in the Web application as well as the control-flow or data-flow buried in the program statements. However, the architecture of the traditional software testing environment can still be used to Web application testing after minor adaptation is done and additional enhanced tools are provided based on the integration interfaces defined in each subsystem.

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