



# What and How software test will be impacted by IoT?

March 22th 2017

Kenji (建児) Onishi (大西)



## Today's Agenda

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- Introduction of myself
- Introduce software quality and testing major activity in Japan
- Main Topic



# Introduction of myself



**Kenji Onishi : Gaio Technology Testing Evangelist / Senior Consultant**

## Main Activities

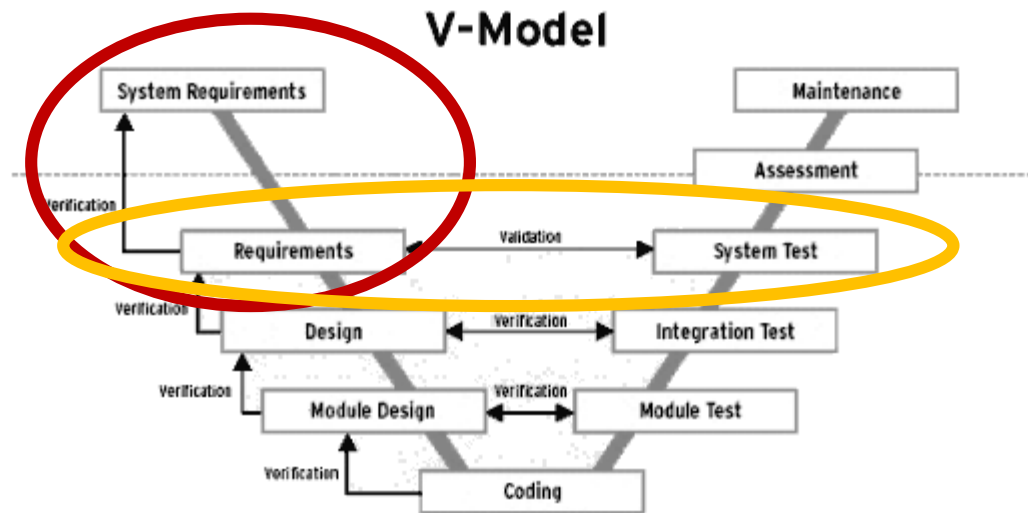
**Activities in connection with software quality and testing as an evangelist for Gaio's testing tools and customer's quality or process improvement (from V&V up to SQA).**

## External Activities

- NPO ASTER Vice President [aster.or.jp](http://aster.or.jp)
- JSTQB Technical committee Vice-chair [jstqb.jp](http://jstqb.jp)
- ISTQB Advanced Level & Process Working Group Member
- Software testing symposium (JaSST) Tokyo Executive committee
- JUSE SQiP (software quality) steering committee Member
- "Software testing practice guide for step-up" Author (Japanese)
- "Lessons Learned in software testing" translators representation
- "Beautiful testing" supervision of translation
- "JSTQB textbook JSTQB Foundation Level test" (Co-Authoring)
- ISTQB Advanced Level Syllabus Test Manager Co-authoring Etc.
- Information Processing Society of Japan, the Japanese Society for Quality Control, Society of Project Management ,IEEE Computer society, ACM(Association for Computing Machinery) each professional membership



# Introduction : myself





# TWO MAJOR ORGANIZATION SOFTWARE QUALITY & TESTING IN JAPAN



# JUSE



- JUSE: Union of Japanese Scientists and Engineers, established in 1946.
- To promote systematic studies necessary for the advancement of science and technology
  - Education and Training
  - Awarding (The “Deming Prize”, established by JUSE)
  - Certification (JCSQE: Software Quality Engineers)
  - Convention, Symposium, Forum
  - Publicity, Publishing (periodicals, Textbooks)
  - URL: <http://www.juse.or.jp/e/>
- SQiP is community for software domain
  - Software Quality Profession





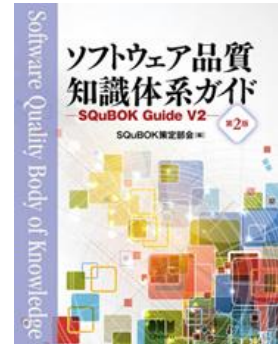


# SQuBOK Guide Book

## ■ “SQuBOK Guide – Guide to the Software Quality Body of Knowledge”

- 1<sup>st</sup> concise version in English

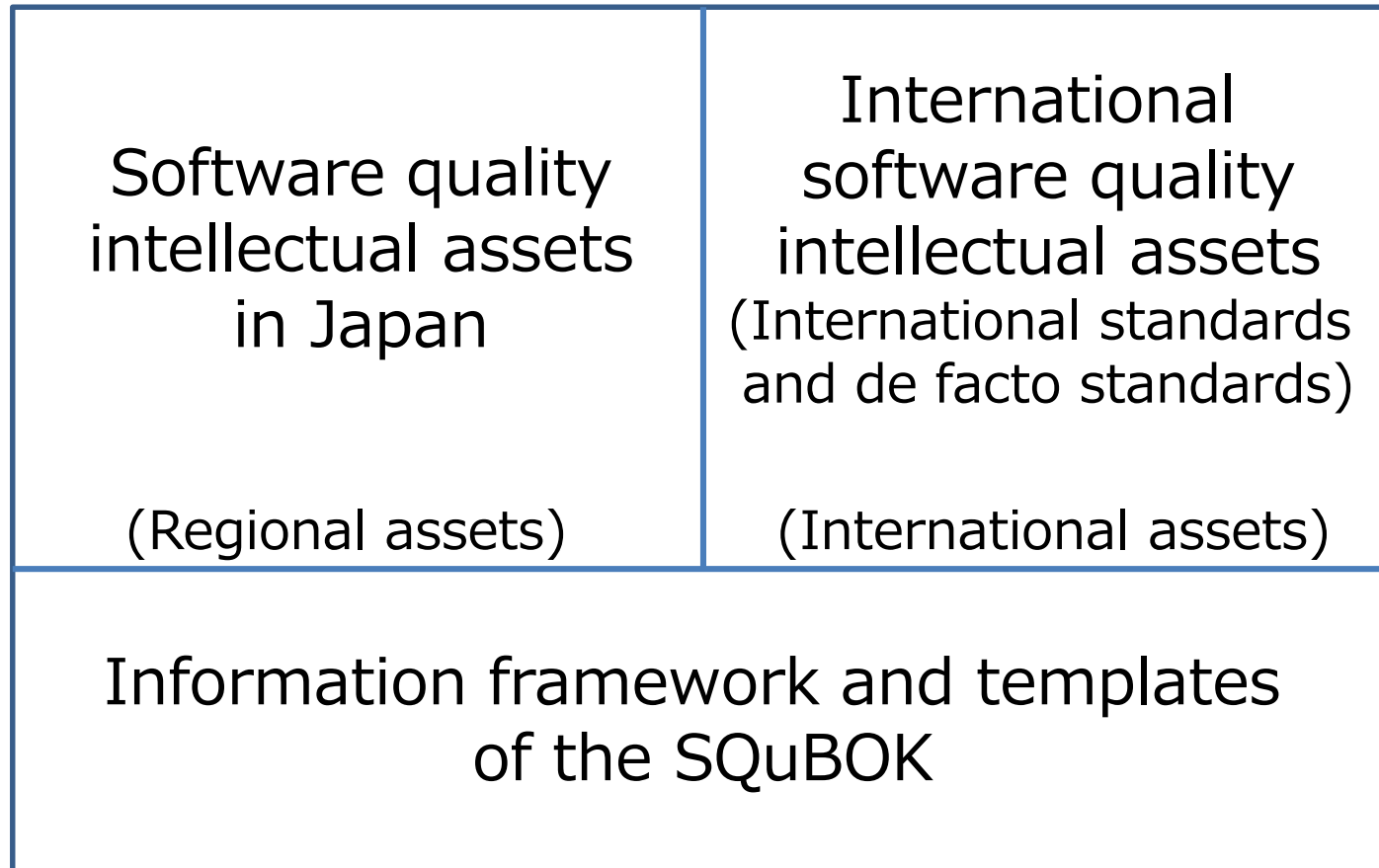
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## ■ SQuBOK Guide was developed and released in November 2007 in Japan

- To help train individuals involved with quality assurance
- To formalize Japan's implicit knowledge concerning software quality
- To organize and systematize new themes concerning software quality
- To improve awareness of software quality technologies
- To assist organizations seeking to establish software quality assurance processes

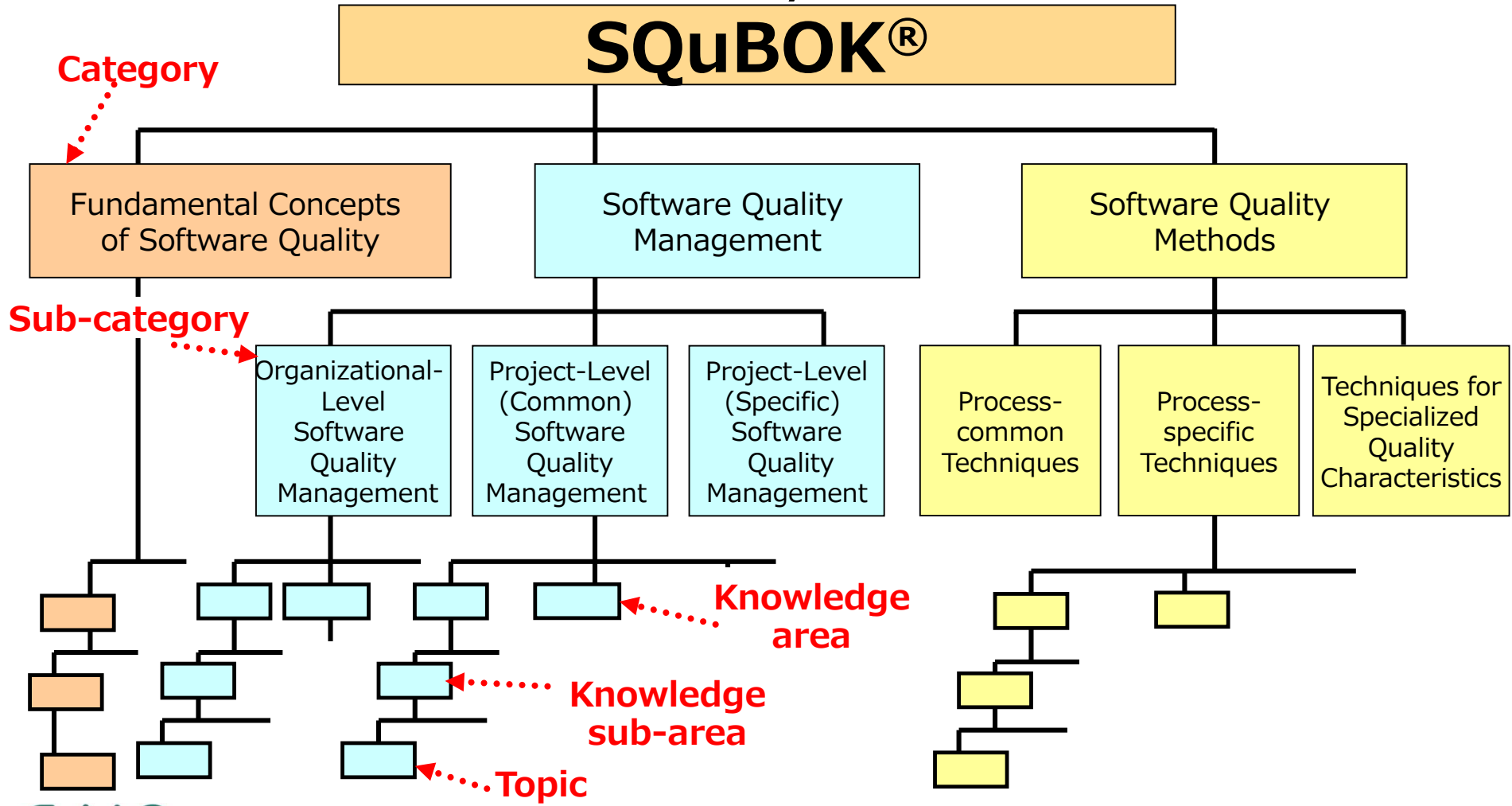
# A Hybrid Integration of the SQuBOK





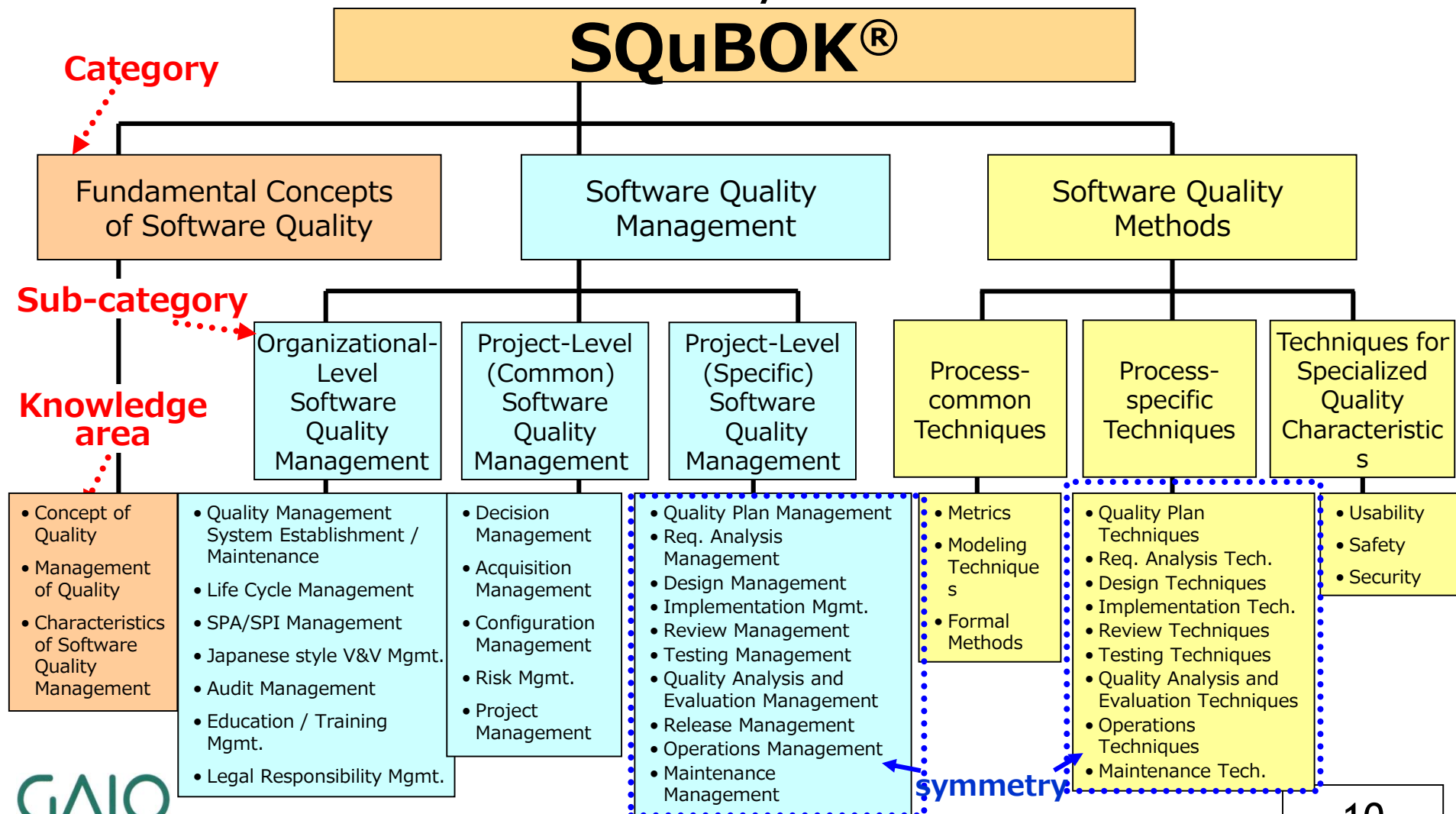
# The Structure of SQuBOK®

## BOK Structure with 5 Layers



# The Structure of SQuBOK®

## BOK Structure with 5 Layers





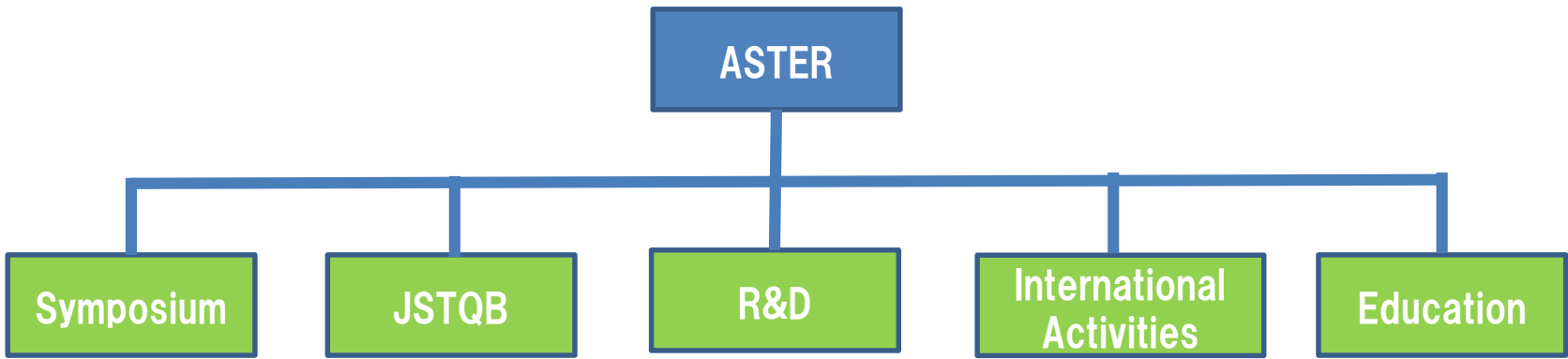
# NPO ASTER

## Association of Software Test Engineering

- ASTER is a non-profit organization which undertakes research, promotion, education and international collaboration for software testing and software quality.
- ASTER was established at Tokyo in 2006. Our Directors and members are working as volunteers. This NPO is constituted by industry-university experts.
  - URL: <http://aster.or.jp/en/index.html>



# Organization structure of NPO ASTER



Japan Symposium on Software Testing

ソフトウェアテストシンポジウム

**JaSST** - ジャスト

Japan Symposium on Software Testing



Zengo Award

Study Groups

ICST 2017

InSTA 2017

ASTA

ISO/IEC/JTC1/  
SC7/WG26

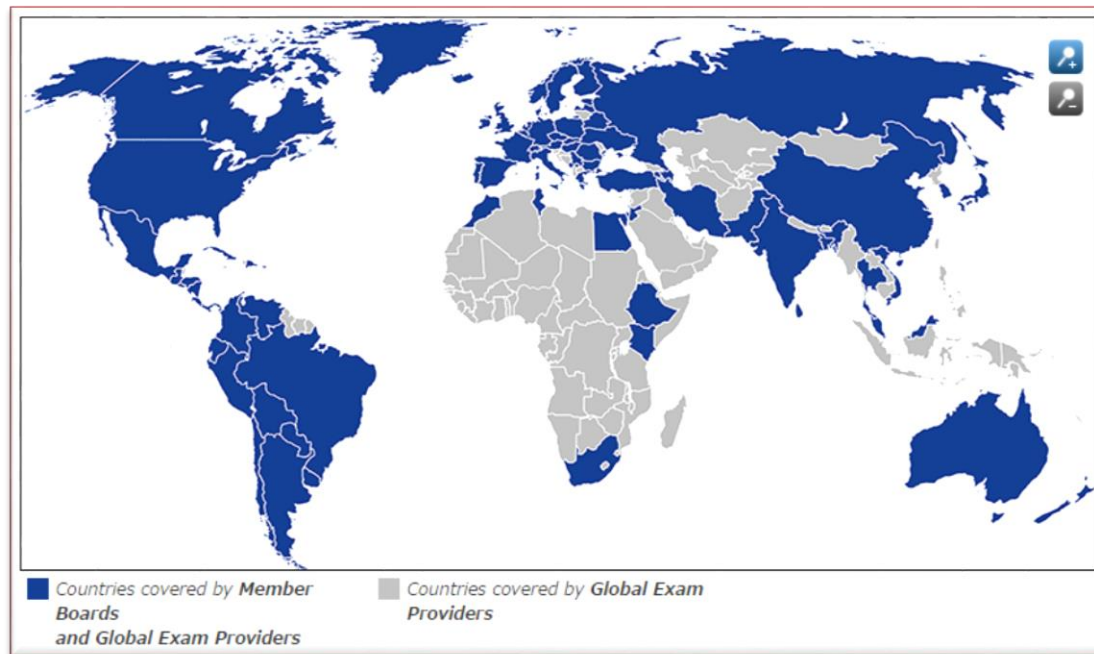
Software Test Design Contest



## ISTQB/JSTQB Certified tester

### ■ World-Wide: **Steady Growth**

- Over **110** countries
- Over **650,000** exams
- Issued more than **470,000** certifications



\*As of February 2017

## ISTQB/JSTQB Certified tester

### ■ In Japan : **Nicely Situation**

- Issued more than **13,000** certifications



The largest issued certifications  
for software tester in Japan

\*As of February 2017



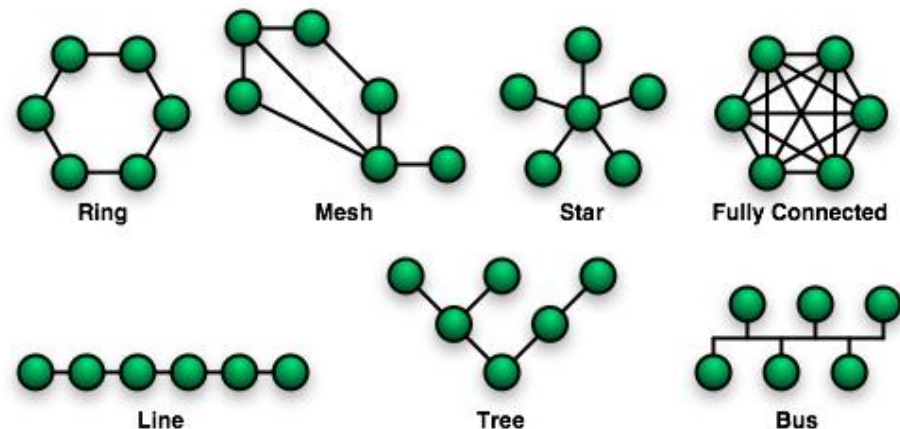


# WHAT AND HOW SOFTWARE TEST WILL BE IMPACTED BY IOT?



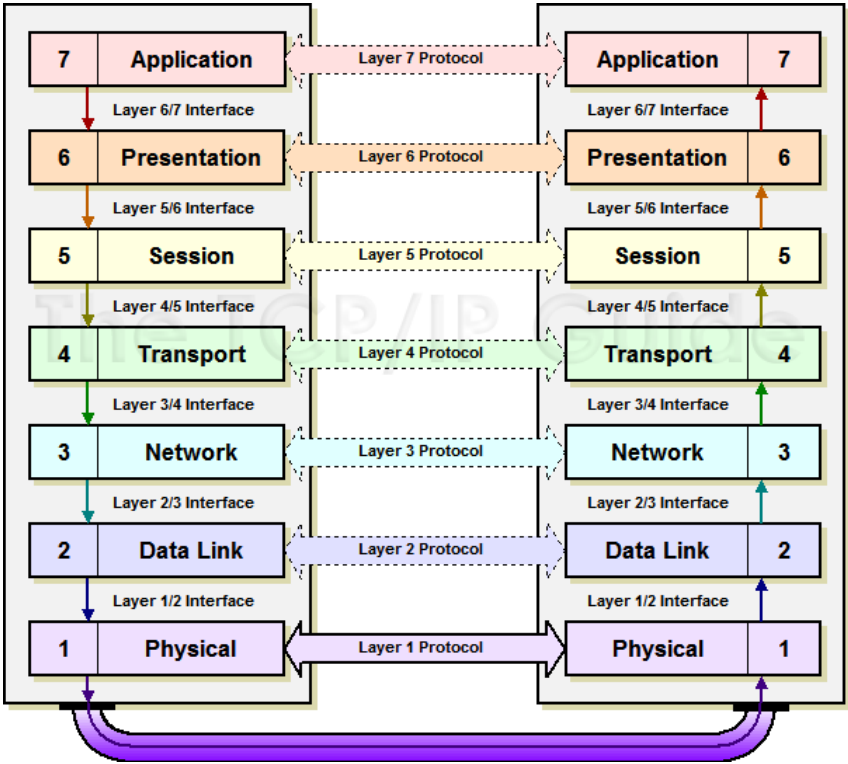
## Main Characteristics of IoT

- 1. Communicate between two or more connected things according to a certain protocol.
- 2. Various things, such as business, services, and machine, should be connected on network.



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# Main Characteristics of IoT

## ■ 2. Various things, such as business, services, and machine, should be connected on network.

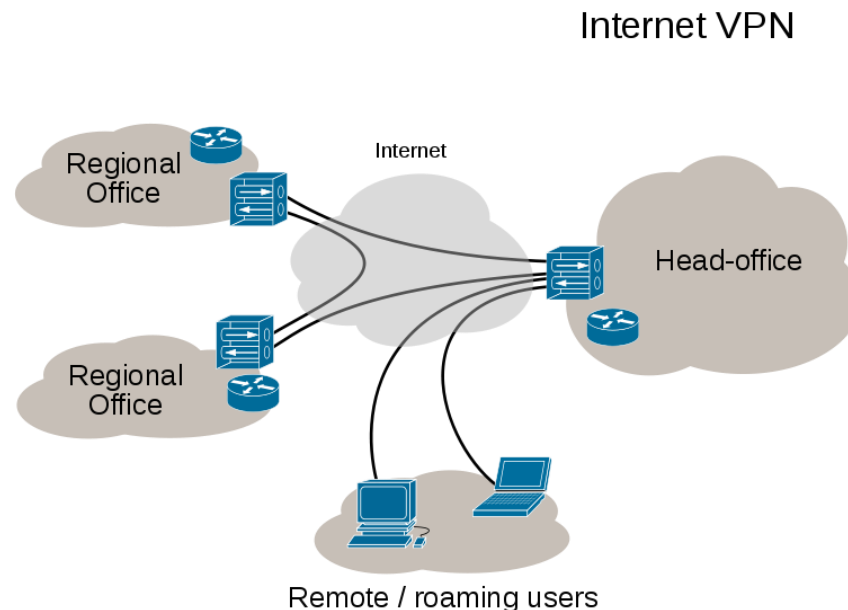
- System of enterprise which deals with information, and embedded system which deals with the physical world are connected.
- Even if location where physical controlled system exists, and location where entity who controls exists are not same places, each entity can be connected.
- Several S/W which properties, such as open source, commercial, and military, different entities are connected.





## Pre-Condition for Classic Test Object

- In almost cases, boundary exists in system and S/W which Test Objects.
  - Even if, some system shall connect with another system, it shall be connected within limited area.
  - Range which can be connected, is defined as well.





## Pre-Condition for Current Testing

- Test object and test items are known.
- Test basis for clarifying quality characteristics exists for test object, and test items.
- In test basis, information for conducting equivalent partitioning and boundary-value analysis for test design are described.
- For test design, essence for examining combination of test cases are written in specifications.

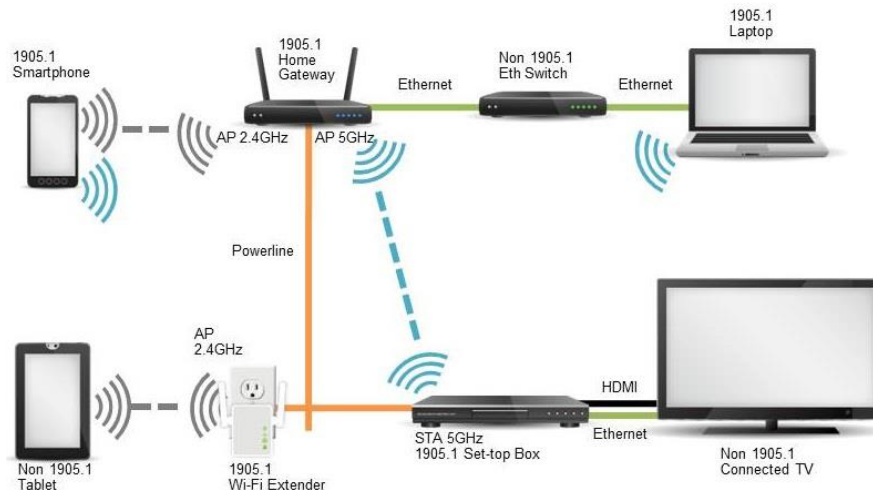




## How test design will be impacted?

### ■ Let's consider scenes which carries out boundary-value analysis.

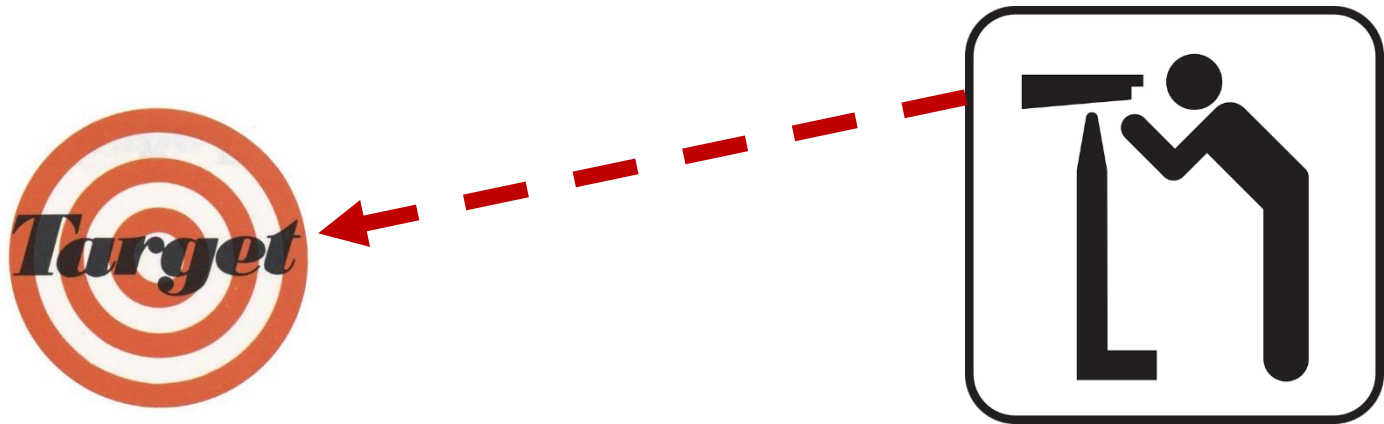
- Private dedicated protocol may be used.
- Boundary is exist between protocols class rather than numerical value.
  - Boundary protocol analysis will be conducted during test design for verifying whether it can/shall be connected or not.



## How test design will be impacted?

### ■ What kind of target to communicate?

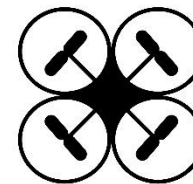
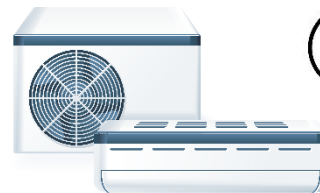
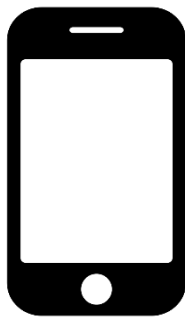
- Analysis of valid equivalent class and invalid equivalent class will be conducted to know whether it is able to communicate or not.
- Node or Device used as the target end of communication cannot be specified.



## How test design will be impacted?

### ■ Products shall be connected to different type of targets.

- Application which controls illumination and air-conditioner at house
- Application for connecting with shopping site, ordering shopping and delivering purchased thing by drone at appointed time-of-day and location
- Application which arranges taxi to operate automatically at appointed time-of-day and location
- Application which boils water by electronic kettle





## Nature of Testing ~Current and Beyond

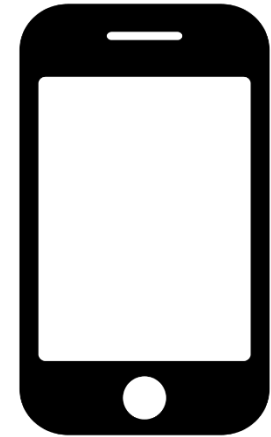
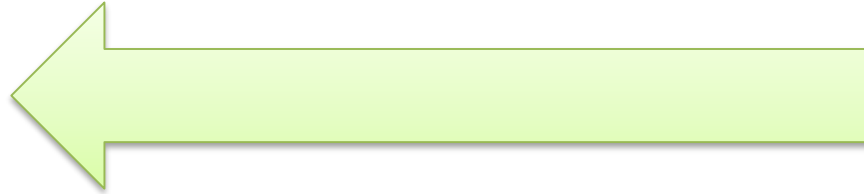
- Nature for testing can divide into two cases.
  - Current: Quality can be guaranteed in approach of testing held up to now.
  - Beyond: Quality assurance is **Depend on nature of each application.**





## How classical testing change?

### ■ Think by Example : Electronic Kettle



- Sometime controlled application never know about target's condition or situation.
- Target devices what received instructions from some applications, should be having counteraction for invalid instructions which must be specified by devices side.

## How classical testing change?

- Define application which finally receives instructions as "**Terminal Application**".
  - Important to conduct equivalent class analysis whether instructions of requesting source are valid or invalid, in environment of IoT.
  - Test design for invalid instructions to terminal application can be performed.
- Is it always true whether testing implementation possible for all the invalid instructions?
  - If terminal application becomes autonomous system, it becomes impossible simply to extract invalid test condition .



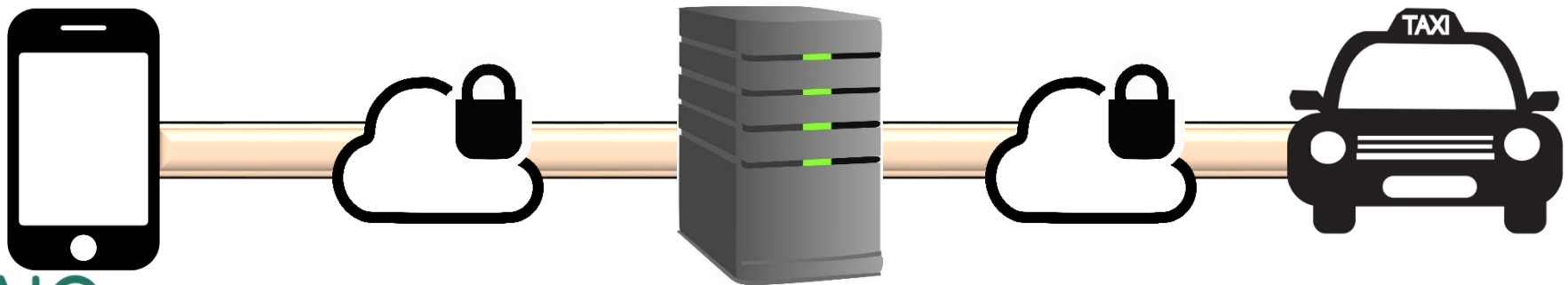




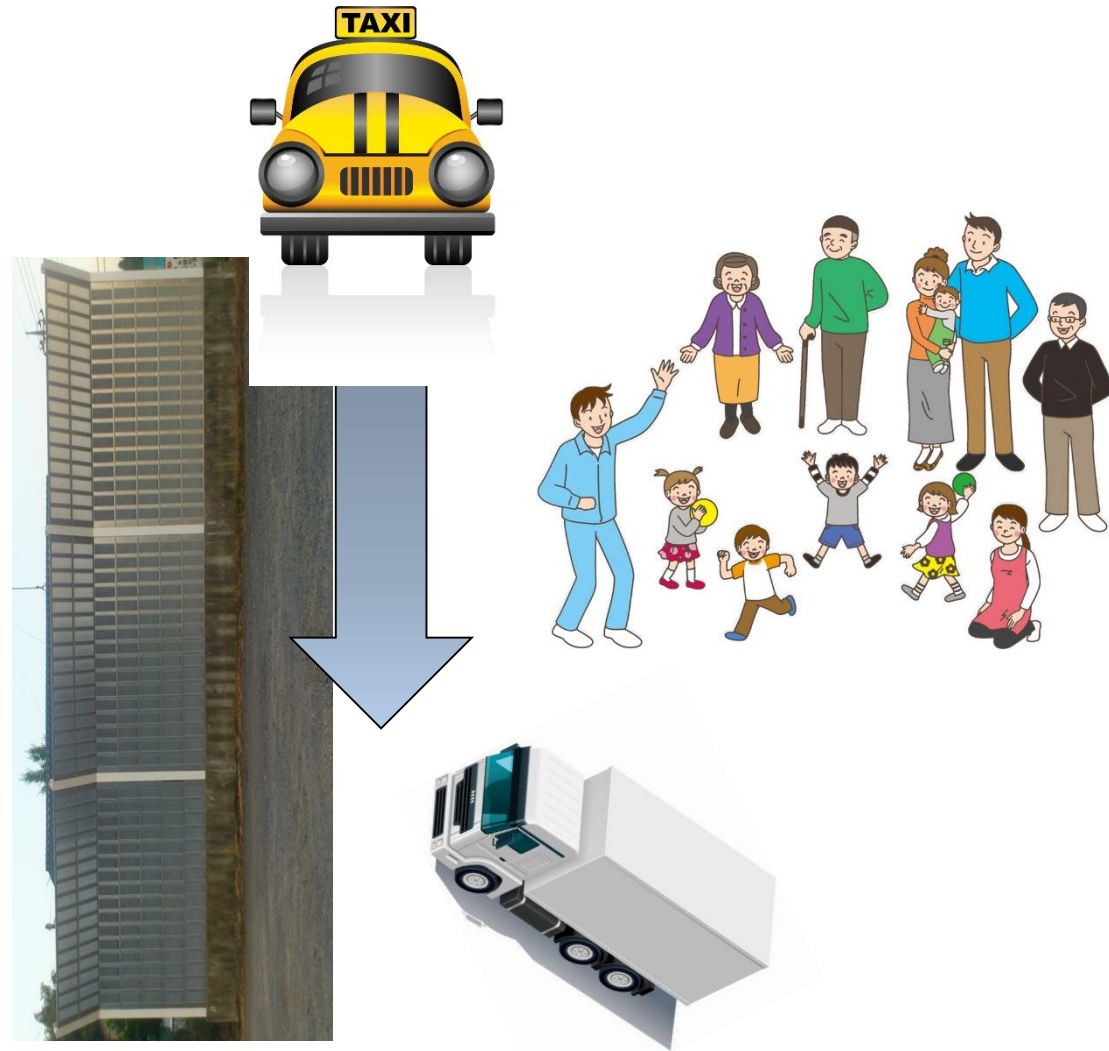
## Let's think about near future

### ■ Autonomous system : e.g. Vehicle

- Application of smart phone which passenger has communicates to arrangements and billing of taxi among servers of taxi company.
- At this time, server of taxi company shall instruct to pick up passenger to taxi, and where it goes.
- After passenger takes taxi, assume that taxi itself which is autonomous terminal application has responsibility safely sent to destination.



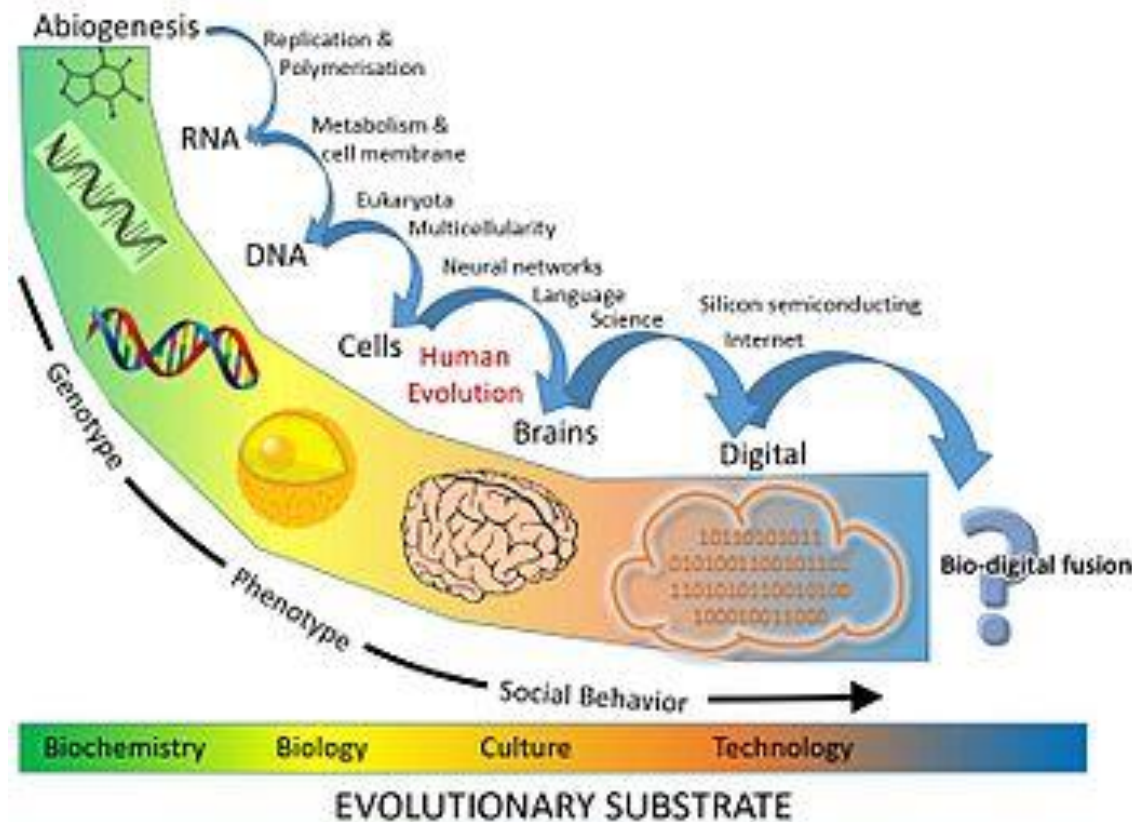
# Let's think about near future





## Let's think about near future

- The world after singularity is waiting at the point of autonomous system.



based on: Gilling, M. R., Hilbert, M., & Kemp, D. J. (2016). Information in the Biosphere: Biological and Digital Worlds. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, 31(3), 180–189. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1016/j.tree.2016.07.001>



# Near future ~Beyond Singularity

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## Near future ~Beyond Singularity

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■ How robot will be changed by Singularity?

■ How human being can testing for robot which act autonomously?



## Near future ~Beyond Singularity

### ■ The Three Laws or known as Asimov's Laws

- 1. A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
- 2. A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.
- 3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Laws.





## Near future ~Beyond Singularity

- Robot is also recognized to be “Terminal application”.
- It is terminal application autonomous to highly developed, and can also be said as “Autonomous Actuator”.

## Near future ~Beyond Singularity

■ **Verification of Autonomous Actuator** to be assured that do not giving safety hazard to human being is **Top Priority** importance as a test condition.

- How much autonomous actuator have impact about safety hazard to human being according to condition of relation with people.



- Test engineer have to keep thinking hard to find solution for their testing.
- **Evolution of the further test method and technology is needed!**





Thank you for your attention

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спасибо 谢谢  
GRACIAS 谢谢  
**THANK YOU**  
ありがとうございました MERCI  
DANKE धन्यवाद  
شُكراً **OBRIGADO**