Testing Red Hat Enterprise Linux the Microsoft way

Alexander Todorov



Documentation



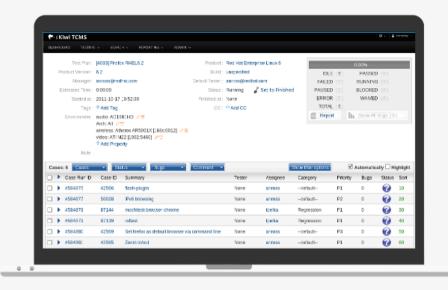
Kiwi TCMS

the leading open source test case management system

- · Efficiently manage test cases, plans and runs
- Improve testing productivity & reporting
- Integrates with popular issue trackers
- External API interface
- GPL 2 licensed

Checkout Demo

See Features



Open source test case management system, with a lot of great features, such as bug tracker integration, fast search, powerful access control and external API.

Checkout Demo

Everyday testing

Use the dashboard to see pending work. Execute tests, mark results and report bugs. Collect automation results!

Django 2 & Python 3

Test management

Define test plans and cases, track progress and assign work across multiple teams. Perform peer reviews.

Patternfly & jQuery

Reporting

See who's doing what and provide status report to stakeholders. Centralize your acceptance books!

Docker

Integration

Integrated with Bugzilla, JIRA and GitHub The API interface provides full access so you can get creative!

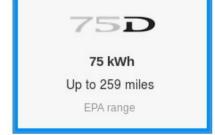
Tested

What is pairwise testing



Paint Roof & Wheels Interior

Model S





EPA range





- Wheels
 - 19" or 21"
- Battery (if you remember)
 - 60 kWh, 75 kWh, 85 kWh or 100 kWh
- Engine
 - Single or Dual
- Performance mode
 - Yes or No

$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 4 == 32$ combinations



Wheels	Battery	Engine	Performance mode
19 "	60 kWh	Single	Yes
19 "	75 kWh	Single	Yes
19 "	85 kWh	Single	Yes
19 "	100 kWh	Single	Yes
21 "	60 kWh	Dual	No
21 "	75 kWh	Dual	No
21 "	85 kWh	Dual	No
21 "	100 kWh	Dual	No

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Pairwise Testing

Combinatorial Test Case Generation

Pairwise (a.k.a. all-pairs) testing is an effective test case generation technique that is based on the observation that most faults are caused by interactions of at most two factors. Pairwise-generated test suites cover all combinations of two therefore are much smaller than exhaustive ones yet still very effective in finding defects. Learn more

L4 (23) Orthogonal Array

Expt.	Column			
No.	1	2	3	
1	1	1	1	
2	1	2	2	
3	2	1	2	
4	2	2	1	





I've pairwise tested Red Hat Enterprise Linux install

during the entire test campaign!

across all product variants!

Installation testing 101







DATE & TIME Americas/New York timezone



KEYBOARD English (US)



LANGUAGE SUPPORT English (United States)

SOFTWARE



INSTALLATION SOURCE http://download.lab.b...tion/x86_64/os



SOFTWARE SELECTION **GNOME** Desktop

SYSTEM



INSTALLATION DESTINATION Automatic partitioning selected



NETWORK & HOSTNAME Not connected

Quit

Begin Installation

We won't touch your disks until you click 'Begin Installation'.

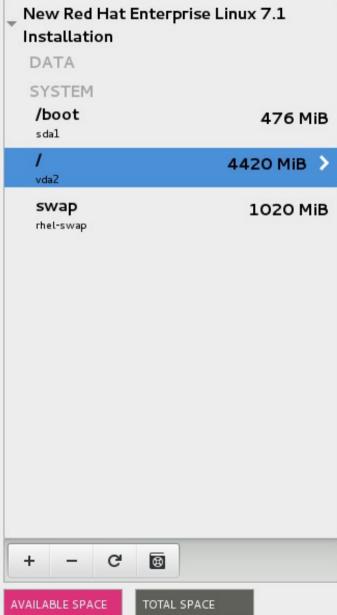




Device(s):

Modify...





Mount P	oint:			
1				
Desired	Capaci	ity:		
4420 Mi	В			
Device T	ype:			
Device T	ype:		~	Encrypt
Device T RAID File Syst			~	Encrypt
RAID	em:	♥	∨ Reform	Encrypt
RAID	em:	♥		Encrypt
RAID	em:	♥		Encrypt

RAIDO (Performance)

RAID1 (Redundancy)

RAID4 (Error Checking)

RAID5 (Distributed Error Checking)

RAID6 (Redundant Error Checking)

RAID10 (Performance, Redundancy)

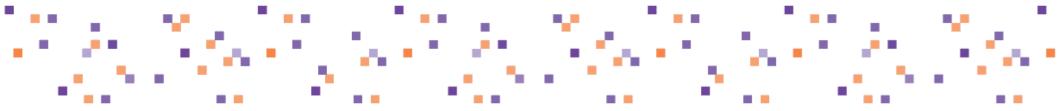
Virtio Block Device (vda) and 1 other

Update Settings

Note: The settings you make on this screen will not be applied until you click on the main menu's 'Begin Installation' button.

327.34 MiB

6246.4 MiB

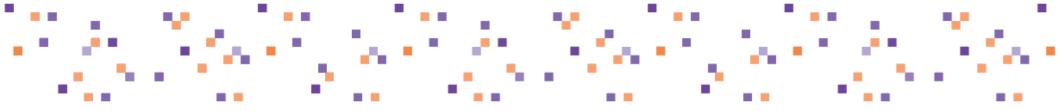


9 different product variants

I consider them platform independent



3 test groups: Tier #1, #2 and #3



6000 test case executions

"Insanity doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results."

Albert Einstein



1) Take all platform dependent tests (pairwise where possible)



2) Pairwise all tests with parameters



storage / iSCSI / No authentication / Network init script

storage / iSCSI / CHAP authentication / Network Manager

storage / iSCSI / Reverse CHAP authentication / Network

- Authentication type: None, CHAP, reverse CHAP (3)
- Networking system: NetworkManager or SysVinit (2)

- $3 \times 2 == 6$
- Pairwise: 3 x 2 == 6
- Across all variants: 9 x 3 x 2 == 54
- Pairwise across all variants: 9 x 3 == 27



3) Randomize tests without parameters

Partitioning / swap on LVM

- No parameters!
- Pairwise can't reduce variant as parameter

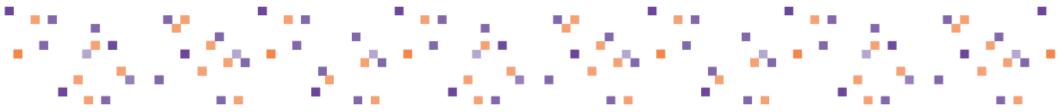
$$-9 \times 1 == 9$$

• Execute on random product variant each time!

Acceptance criteria



Less test case executions



Don't miss existing bugs *

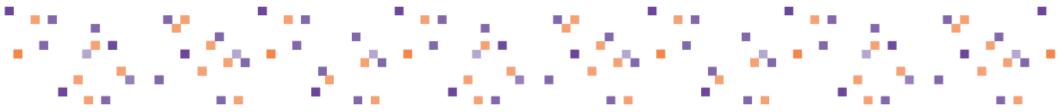
how does pairwise compare to full test suite wrt defect finding abilities ?



Don't increase product risk *

how many critical defects would I miss if I don't execute the full test suite?

Experiment results



65 % less test case executions!

2119 test cases in pairwise test plan



76 % execution completion rate

previous releases are around 85%





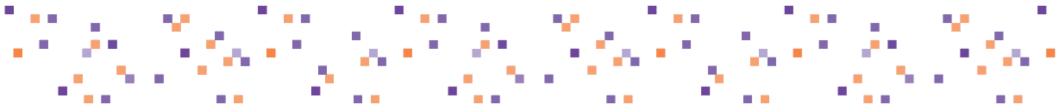
30 % of bugs found by Tier #1

good job, test cases not included in experiment



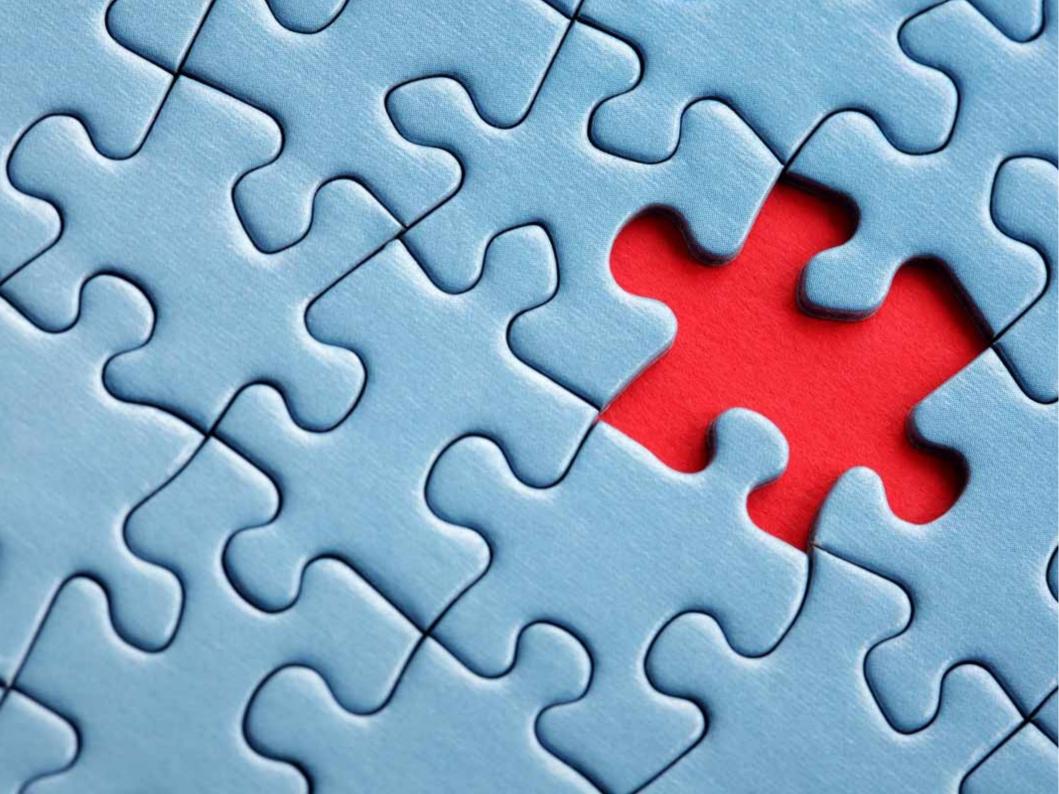
30 % of bugs found by Pairwise

same were detected by following regular test plan



30 % of bugs found by ET

we don't have test cases for them! Ouch!





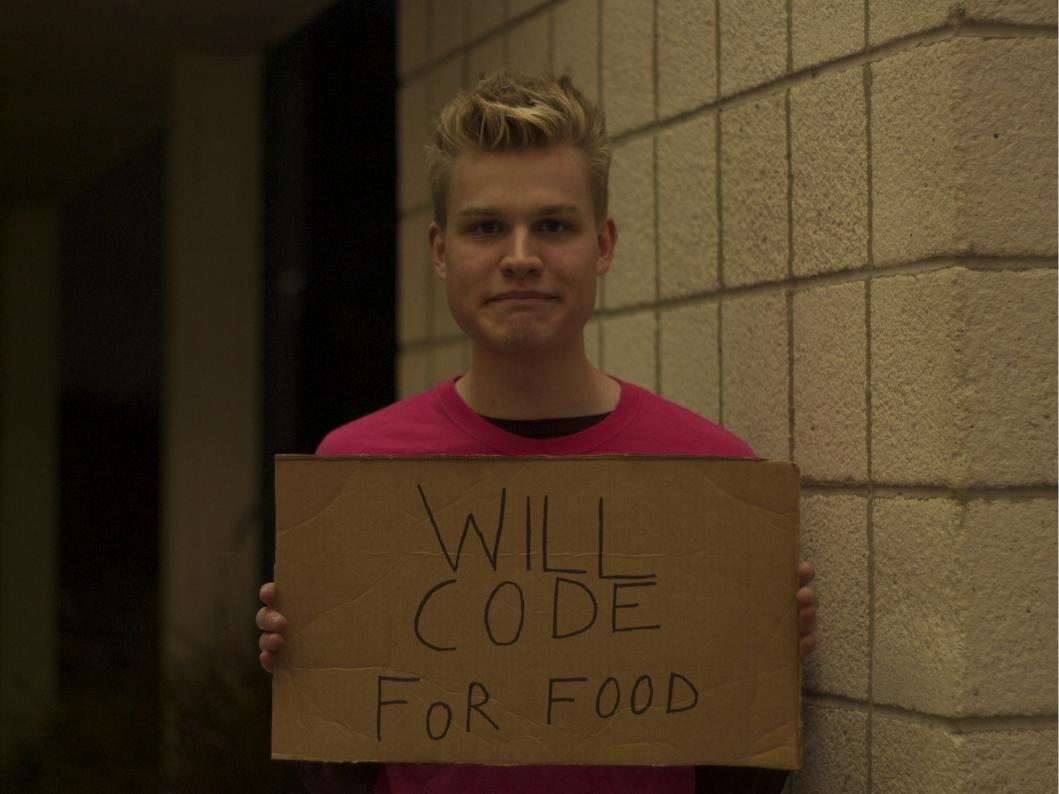
- #1396949 After installation with ibft the default route is missing
 - gPXE, firmware dependent
- #1421039 Anaconda fails to get kickstart from nfs on s390x
 - Corner case on s390x
 - IPv6 != IPv4

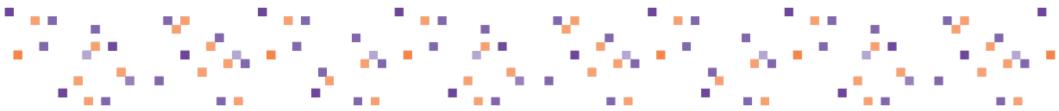


- #1400844 Interface binding makes iscsi connection fail
 - Waived due to bad infrastructure setup
 - Waived again b/c ComputeNode doesn't support Specialized Storage

- #1420300 Certmonger scriptlet outputs errors to update.log during anaconda upgrade
 - tested and not being re-tested

Lessons learned





Perform test review regularly

found hidden parameters in tests

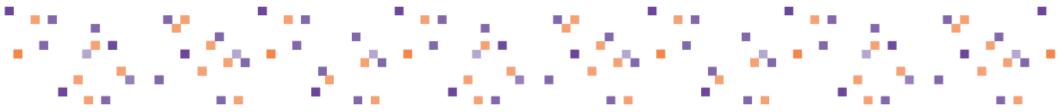
found (sort of) duplicate test cases



Observed optimization patterns

combine or pipeline independent TCs
common set-up for multiple TCs across variants

... and pairwise, pairwise, pairwise



Risk of not detecting regressions

risk is significant in Snapshots phase

due to historical aggregation of results



Ask me anything!

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