

## SYLLABUS

### 1. Information regarding the programme

1.1 Higher education institution	<b>Babes-Bolyai University</b>
1.2 Faculty	<b>Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science</b>
1.3 Department	<b>Department of Computer Science</b>
1.4 Field of study	<b>Computer Science</b>
1.5 Study cycle	<b>Bachelor</b>
1.6 Study programme / Qualification	<b>Computer Science</b>

### 2. Information regarding the discipline

2.1 Name of the discipline	<b>Software Systems Verification and Validation</b>						
2.2 Course coordinator	<b>PhD Lecturer Vescan Andreea</b>						
2.3 Seminar coordinator	<b>PhD Lecturer Vescan Andreea</b>						
2.4. Year of study	<b>3</b>	2.5 Semester	<b>6</b>	2.6. Type of evaluation	<b>E</b>	2.7 Type of discipline	<b>compulsory</b>

### 3. Total estimated time (hours/semester of didactic activities)

3.1 Hours per week	4	Of which: 3.2 course	2	3.3 seminar/laboratory	2
3.4 Total hours in the curriculum	48	Of which: 3.5 course	24	3.6 seminar/laboratory	24
Time allotment:					hours
Learning using manual, course support, bibliography, course notes					28
Additional documentation (in libraries, on electronic platforms, field documentation)					28
Preparation for seminars/labs, homework, papers, portfolios and essays					28
Tutorship					6
Evaluations					12
Other activities: .....					-
3.7 Total individual study hours			102		
3.8 Total hours per semester			150		
3.9 Number of ECTS credits			6		

### 4. Prerequisites (if necessary)

4.1. curriculum	
4.2. competencies	

### 5. Conditions (if necessary)

5.1. for the course	
5.2. for the seminar /lab activities	

## 6. Specific competencies acquired

<b>Professional competencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of proper methodologies for software systems development;</li> <li>• Identification and explication of proper software systems specification methods;</li> <li>• Using methodologies and tools for development of informatics applications;</li> <li>• Using proper criteria and methods for evaluation of software applications;</li> </ul> <p>Realization of dedicated information projects.</p>
<b>Transversal competencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application of efficient and rigorous working rules, manifest responsible attitudes toward the scientific and didactic fields, respecting the professional and ethical principles.</li> <li>• Use of efficient methods and techniques for learning, information, research and development of abilities for knowledge exploitation, for adapting to the needs of a dynamic society and for communication in Romanian as well as in a widely used foreign language</li> </ul>

## 7. Objectives of the discipline (outcome of the acquired competencies)

7.1 General objective of the discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To understand what a correct algorithm is.</li> <li>• To gain knowledge of designing correct algorithms and proving their correctness hand- in-hand.</li> <li>• To learn the methods of program verification and validation.</li> <li>• To become used with building correct programs from specifications.</li> <li>• To acquire a modern programming style.</li> </ul>
7.2 Specific objective of the discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students will know how and which are the steps of an inspection, either of the source code or specification of each stage of the development of the software system.</li> <li>• Students will know to create from the specification and design phase test cases that will help them develop a better and robust software system.</li> <li>• Students will know how to use tools for the management of testing process.</li> <li>• Students will know how to design test cases using various criteria (white-box, black-box).</li> </ul>

## 8. Content

8.1 Course	Teaching methods	Remarks
1. Verification and validation (the concepts verification and validation); Quality Assurance and Quality Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
2. Program testing (1): the concept of Program testing; unit testing: testing criteria, blackbox and whitebox testing;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
3. SPI, SQA,CMM. Cleanroom. Program Quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
4. Program testing(2): types of testing( integration T., system T., regression T., acceptance T.),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> </ul>	

testing automatizing;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
5. Testing GUI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
6. Testing Web applications. Selenium Web Driver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
7. Program inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
8. Symbolic execution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
9. Model checking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
10. The theory of program correctness. The evolution of the concept of program correctness. The Contribution of Floyd, Hoare, Dijkstra, Gries, Droomey, Morgan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
11. Program Specification. Floyd's method for proving correctness. Dijkstra: the weakest precondition. Stepwise refinement from specifications Hoare's axiomatisation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
12. Comparing the verification methods (correctness-inspection-testing-symbolic execution) Verification and validation: How? Who? When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive exposure</li> <li>• Explanation</li> <li>• Conversation</li> <li>• Didactical demonstration</li> </ul>	
<b>Bibliography</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BALANESCU T., Corectitudinea programelor, Editura tehnica, Bucuresti 1995.</li> <li>2. DIJKSTRA, E., A constructive approach to the problem of program correctness, BIT, 8(1968), pg.174-186.</li> <li>3. DIJKSTRA, E., Guarded commands, nondeterminacy and formal derivation of programs, CACM, 18(1975), 8, pg.453-457.</li> <li>4. DROMEY G., Program Derivation. The Development of Programs From Specifications, Addison Wesley Publishing Company, 1989.</li> </ol>		

5. FRENTIU, M., Verificarea corectitudinii programelor, Ed.Univ."Petru-Maior", 2001.
  6. GRIES, D., The Science of Programming, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1981.
  7. HOARE, C.A.R., An axiomatic basis for computer programming, CACM, 12(1969), pg.576-580, 583.
  8. Morgan, C., Programing from Specifications, Prentice Hall, NewYork, 1990.
- B. Internet

8.2 Seminar / laboratory	Teaching methods	Remarks
Seminar 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test cases using Black-box Testing (BBT)</li> </ul> Laboratory 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test cases using Black-box Testing (BBT)</li> <li>• Test management tool (e.g. Testlink)</li> <li>• Issue traker tool (e.g. Bugzilla)</li> </ul>	Presentation, Conversation, Problematizations, Discovery, Other methods – individual study, exercises	
Seminar 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test cases using White-box Testing (WBT)</li> </ul> Laboratory 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test cases using White -box Testing (WBT)</li> <li>• Test management tool (e.g. Testlink)</li> <li>• Issue traker tool (e.g. Bugzilla)</li> </ul>	Presentation, Conversation, Problematizations, Discovery, Other methods – individual study, exercises	
Seminar 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of testing</li> </ul> Laboratory 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of testing</li> <li>• Test management tool (e.g. Testlink)</li> <li>• Issue traker tool (e.g. Bugzilla)</li> <li>• Continuous Integration tool (Jenkins)</li> </ul>	Presentation, Conversation, Problematizations, Discovery, Other methods – individual study, exercises	
Seminar 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control paper: WBT+BBT - test cases</li> <li>• Inspection</li> </ul> Laboratory 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspection</li> <li>• Inspection tool</li> <li>• Issue traker tool (e.g. Bugzilla)</li> </ul>	Presentation, Conversation, Problematizations, Discovery, Other methods – individual study, exercises	
Seminar 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GUI/Web testing</li> </ul> Laboratory 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GUI/Web testing</li> <li>• Web testing tool (e.g. Selenium Web Driver)</li> <li>• Issue traker tool (e.g. Bugzilla)</li> </ul>	Presentation, Conversation, Problematizations, Discovery, Other methods – individual study, exercises	
Seminar 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correctness</li> </ul> Laboratory 6: Static analysis using ESCJava2, JML	Presentation, Conversation, Problematizations, Discovery, Other methods – individual study, exercises	
<b>Bibliography</b>		

**9. Corroborating the content of the discipline with the expectations of the epistemic community, professional associations and representative employers within the field of the program**

- Students will know how to apply testing methods for a software products, testing methods that are used in industry.
- Students will learn various verification and validation methods of a software system.

## 10. Evaluation

Type of activity	10.1 Evaluation criteria	10.2 Evaluation methods	10.3 Share in the grade (%)
10.4 Course 10.5 Seminar/lab activities	At the end a written examination will give a mark E.	Written examination	50
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The activity at seminars, consisting from participation in solving the exercises and discussions, will be appreciate by a mark S.</li> </ul>	Control paper + Seminar activity	25
	A second mark L will be given for the laboratories work.	Laboratory activity	25
<b>10.6 Minimum performance standards</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Students will learn and apply testing methods for a software product.</li> <li>➤ Students will apply various methods for verification (testing, inspection, model checking) for establishing the correctness of an algorithm.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least grade 5 (from a scale of 1 to 10) at written exam and laboratory work and seminar activity.</li> </ul>			

Date

04.29.2015

Signature of course coordinator

Lect. PhD. Andreea Vescan,

Signature of seminar coordinator

Lect. PhD. Andreea Vescan

Date of approval

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Signature of the head of department

Prof. PhD. Bazil Parv