

# 新测试金字塔之移动互联网应用测试

陈晔

# 自我介绍



- 陈晔
- 曾担任多家创业公司首任测试主管
- 移动互联网应用测试布道师
- 正测试三观的人
- 上海各个高校测试推广
- 到处刷脸
- 编写《大话移动测试——Android与iOS应用测试指南》（清华大学出版社）
- 目前负责支付宝商户版移动应用的自动化技术

# 回顾下移动互联网测试的历史

# 我们的项目流程和现状

# 移动互联网项目特点



- 迭代快
- 变化快
- 烧钱快
- 见效快
- 用户至上

# 迭代快

迭代周期：两个月？一个月？半个月？  
还有更甚？？



## 变化快

第N次迭代产品的样子



第N+1次迭代产品的样子



# 烧钱快





见效快



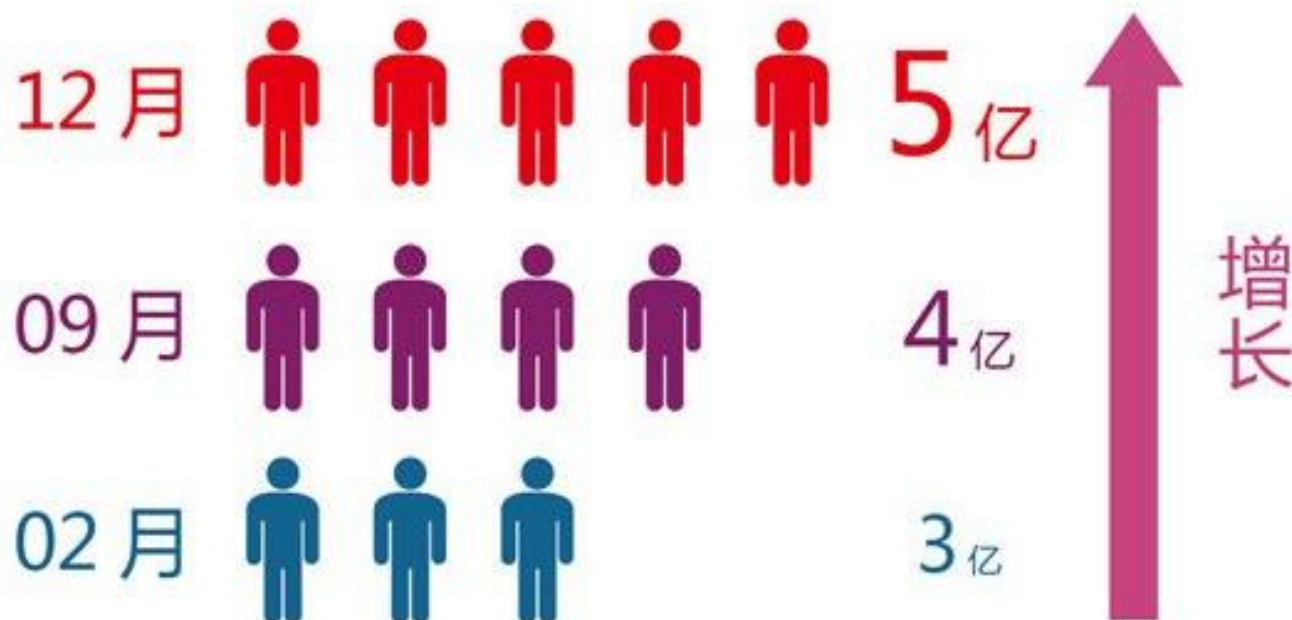
App Store



## 用户至上

### 一、用户规模

2012 年全年, 新浪微博注册用户继续保持**稳定增长**, 于 2 月底突破 3 亿, 7 个月后突破 4 亿, 到 12 月底一举突破 **5 亿大关**。



# 移动互联网测试特点



- 高低不一

门槛

- 基本手动

活动

- 中等

幸福  
指数

技术  
变化

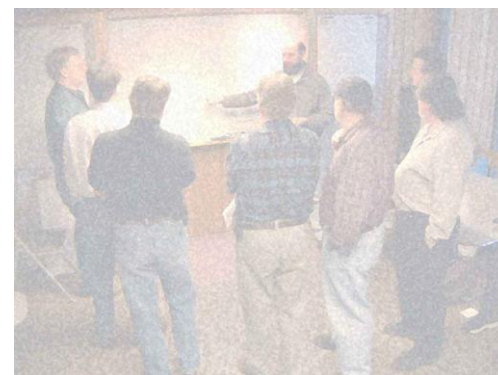
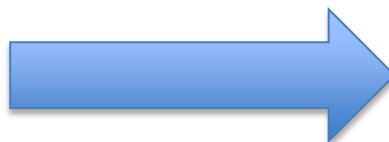
- 非常快

# 测试行业特点

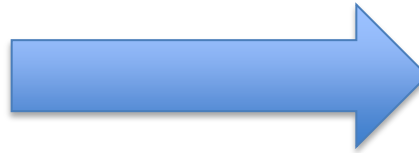


- 各个大会理论忽悠多，落地技术少
- 行业组成人员鱼龙混杂
- 抱怨多，静下心来学习少
- 大部分人都是“拿来主义”
- 大部分人自己看不起自己和测试
- 大部分人也不知道测试到底做啥

问题：移动互联网给我们带来了什么？



在这样的前提下，大部分测试的愿望是什么？





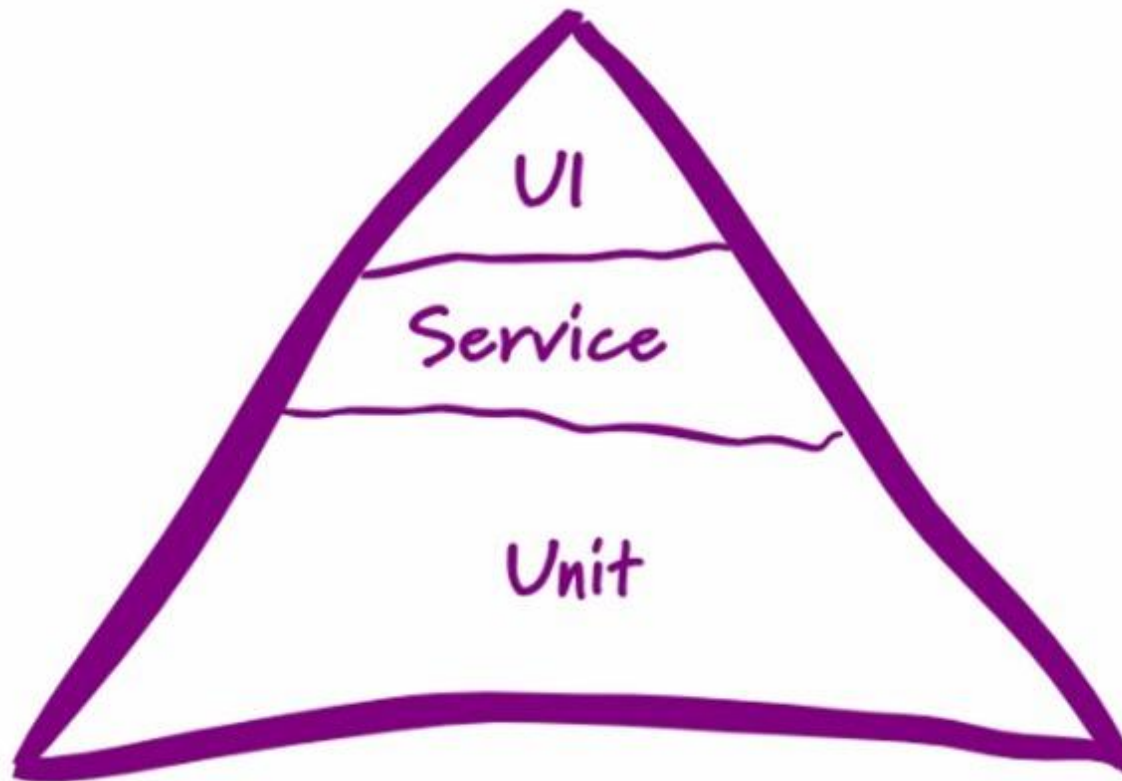
# 可是事实是



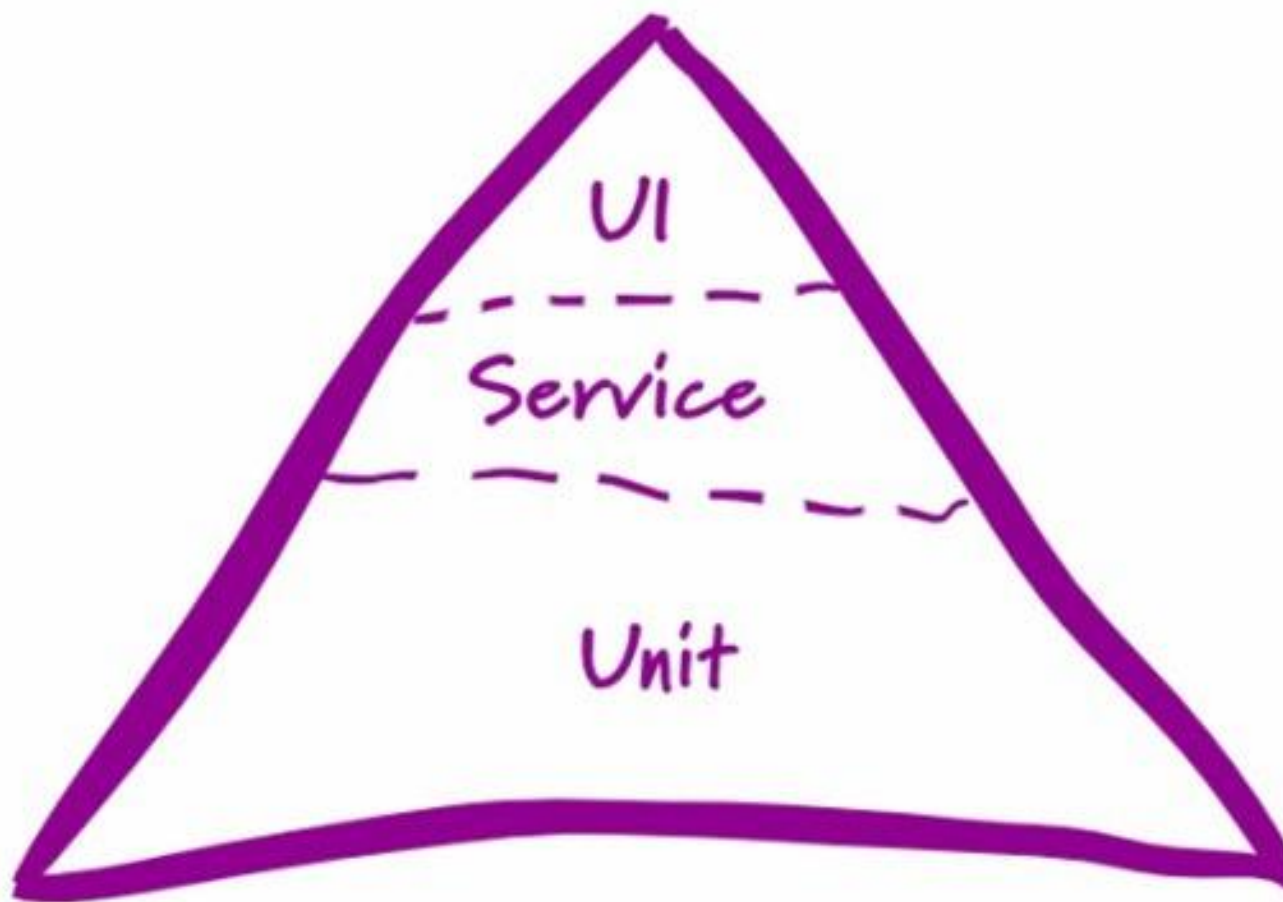
大家有什么问题吗?

- 移动互联网的应用业务测试应该怎么做？
- 应该关注什么？
- 仅仅关注app，你绝对不是一个合格的测试人员

# 软件分层是测试的精髓



# 移动互联网也是一样



问题：你觉得UI层要关注哪些？

# 最重要的是设计

# 比如





- 除了精美的设计以外，还需要遵守规则



- 阅读开源设计和交互文档
- 多使用国外的应用
- 多使用竞品
- 多与真正的用户交流，而不是老板
- 真正在生活中使用产品

# 什么？你认为测试根本不需要关心用户体验？

项目团队中使用产品最多的角色就是测试，他不关心谁关心？至少我是这样认为的

# UI测试

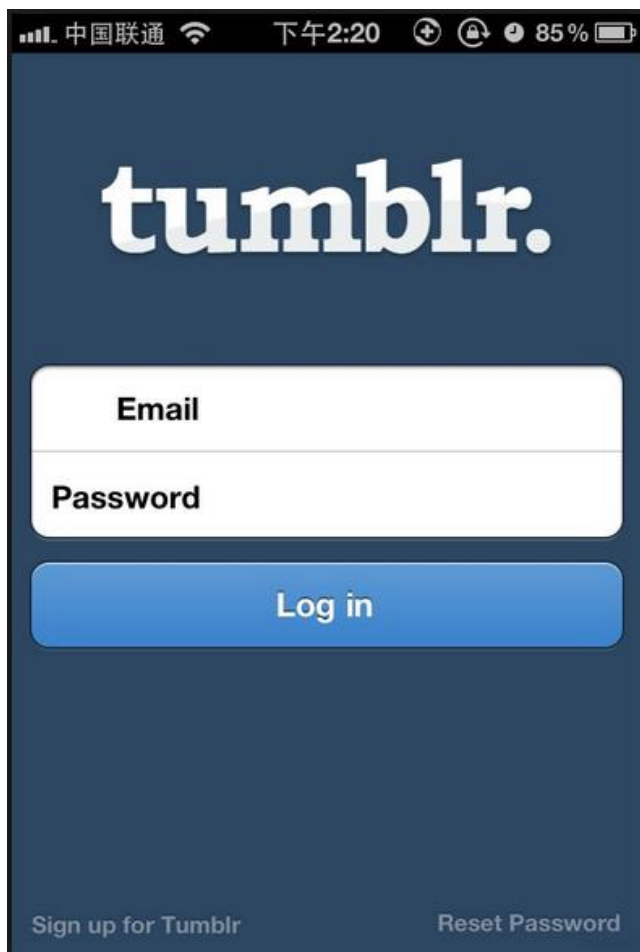
- 毋庸置疑，移动互联网应用最多的测试还是手动功能测试
- 全部自动化是银弹？非也，那是扯淡
- 试问，如果资金类产品都是自动化测试，你们还敢用吗？

- 大部分企业做UI自动化。什么是UI自动化呢？就是将业务的手动功能测试转换成自动化执行吗？请切勿对号入座！

# 关注点一



- 控件是否存在



```
TextView mTv1;  
EditText mEt1;  
Button mBt1;  
  
assertNotNull(mTv1);  
assertNotNull(mEt1);  
assertNotNull(mBt1);
```

# 关注点二



## • 控件位置

public class

### ViewAsserts

extends [Object](#)

[java.lang.Object](#)

↳ [android.test.ViewAsserts](#)

Summary: [Methods](#) | [Inherited Methods](#) | [\[Expand All\]](#)

Added in API level 1

## Class Overview

Some useful assertions about views.

## Summary

### Public Methods

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| static void | <a href="#">assertBaselineAligned</a> ( <a href="#">View</a> first, <a href="#">View</a> second)<br>Assert that two views are aligned on their baseline, that is that their baselines are on the same y location.                                         |
| static void | <a href="#">assertBottomAligned</a> ( <a href="#">View</a> first, <a href="#">View</a> second)<br>Assert that two views are bottom aligned, that is that their bottom edges are on the same y location.                                                   |
| static void | <a href="#">assertBottomAligned</a> ( <a href="#">View</a> first, <a href="#">View</a> second, int margin)<br>Assert that two views are bottom aligned, that is that their bottom edges are on the same y location, with respect to the specified margin. |



- 控件显示内容和状态
- 按钮上的文字
- 文本上的文字
- 单选按钮是否被选中

- 全屏截屏对比
- MonkeyRunner自带API

| Methods            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>string</i>      | <b>convertToBytes</b> ( <i>string</i> format)<br>Converts the current image to a particular format and returns it as a <i>string</i> that you can then access as an <i>iterable</i> of binary bytes.                                                                              |
| <i>tuple</i>       | <b>getRawPixel</b> ( <i>integer</i> x, <i>integer</i> y)<br>Returns the single pixel at the image location (x,y), as an a <i>tuple</i> of <i>integer</i> , in the form (a,r,g,b).                                                                                                 |
| <i>integer</i>     | <b>getRawPixelInt</b> ( <i>integer</i> x, <i>integer</i> y)<br>Returns the single pixel at the image location (x,y), as a 32-bit <i>integer</i> .                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>MonkeyImage</i> | <b>getSubImage</b> ( <i>tuple</i> rect)<br>Creates a new <i>MonkeyImage</i> object from a rectangular selection of the current image.                                                                                                                                             |
| <i>boolean</i>     | <b>sameAs</b> ( <i>MonkeyImage</i> other, <i>float</i> percent)<br>Compares this <i>MonkeyImage</i> object to another and returns the result of the comparison. The <i>percent</i> argument specifies the percentage difference that is allowed for the two images to be "equal". |
| <i>void</i>        | <b>writeToFile</b> ( <i>string</i> path, <i>string</i> format)<br>Writes the current image to the file specified by <i>filename</i> , in the format specified by <i>format</i> .                                                                                                  |

- 全屏截屏对比
- 其他第三方对比库

```
#sudo pip install PIL
def pil_image_similarity(filepath1, filepath2):
    from PIL import Image
    import math
    import operator

    image1 = Image.open(filepath1)
    image2 = Image.open(filepath2)

    # image1 = get_thumbnail(img1)
    # image2 = get_thumbnail(img2)

    h1 = image1.histogram()
    h2 = image2.histogram()

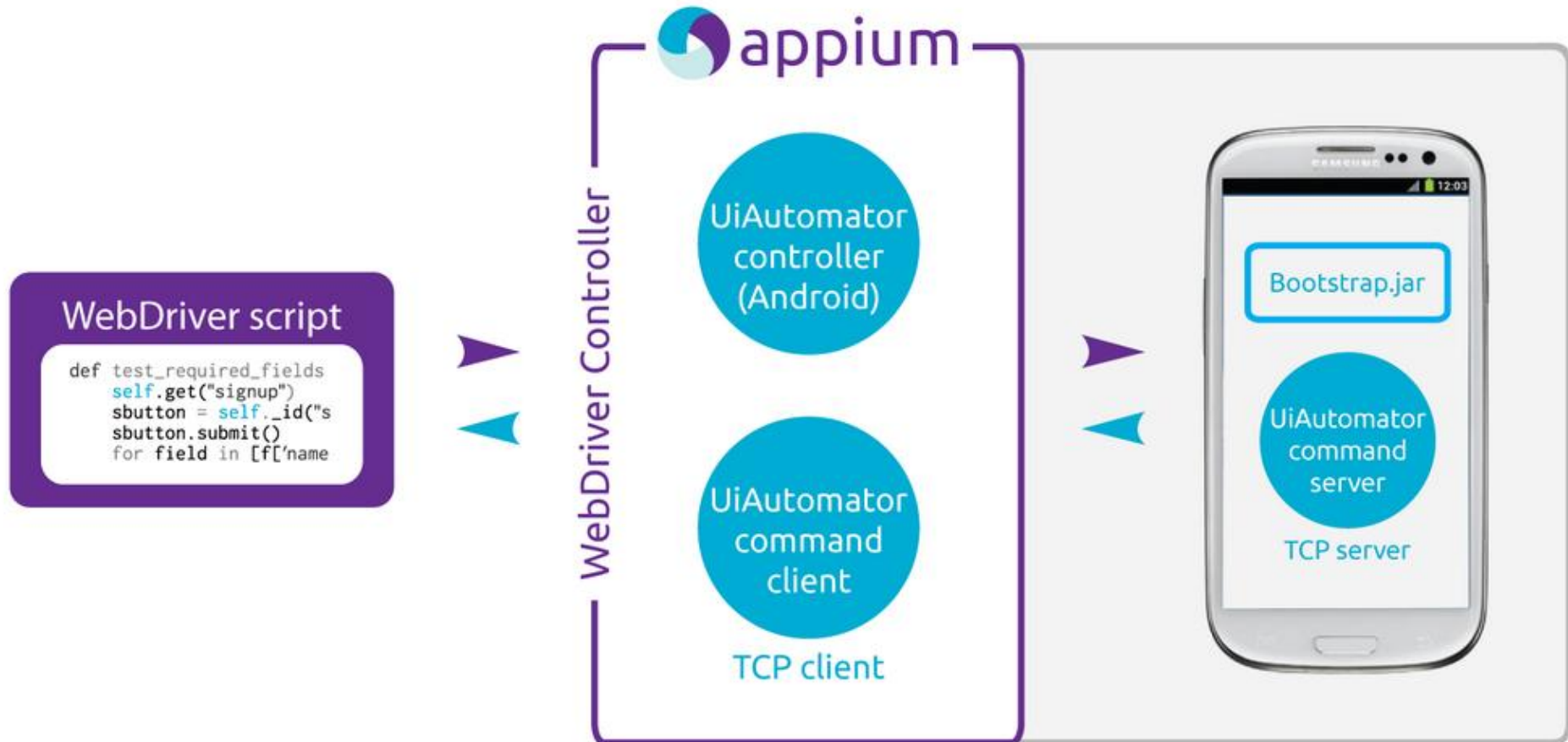
    rms = math.sqrt(reduce(operator.add, list(map(lambda a,b: (a-b)**2, h1, h2)))/len(h1) )
    return rms

print pil_image_similarity('/Users/apple/Desktop/git/Vimi_API_Test/Compare_image_test/output.jpg',
'/Users/apple/Desktop/git/Vimi_API_Test/Compare_image_test/0.jpg')
```

# 关注点五



- 混合应用中的webview



```
def test(self):
    button = self.driver.find_element_by_name('buttonStartWebviewCD')
    button.click()

    self.driver.switch_to.context('WEBVIEW')

    input_field = self.driver.find_element_by_id('name_input')
    input_field.clear()
    input_field.send_keys('Appium User')
    input_field.submit()

    # test that everything is a-ok
    source = self.driver.page_source
    self.assertNotEqual(-1, source.find('This is my way of saying hello'))
    self.assertNotEqual(-1, source.find('"Appium User'))
```

- Robotium
- 对Android原生测试框架Instrumentation做了简单明了的封装
- Solo API使用方便
- 兼容Native和Webview
- 缺点：不能跨应用进行相关操作

- 场景即是用例，用例即是场景

```
my_first.feature  x calabash_steps.rb  x
1  Feature: Login feature
2
3  Scenario: As a valid user I can log into my app
4    check_element_exists("支付宝商户版")
5    When I press "我是店长"
6    Then I see "支付宝账户登录"
7    Then I enter "xuanyuanyang@alitest.com" into input field number 1
8    Then I enter "111111" into input field number 2
9    When I press "登录"
10   Then I see "支付宝收银"
11
12  Scenario: into app the first test case
13  When I press image button number 1
14
15
```

- 场景中步骤的封装



```
1  # require 'byebug'
2  require 'date'
3  FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d"
4  filename = "My first file"
5  @auth_token = nil
6
7  def convert_name( text )
8    rv = "#{DateTime.now().strftime( FORMAT )}-#{text.downcase.gsub(/\\s+/, '-')}"
9    rv
10 end
11
12 Given /I start the login process/ do
13   touch "button text:'Login'"
14 end
15
16 And /I acknowledge the 2 factor bug/ do
17   tv = query( "textview", "text" )
18   if tv[0] =~ /2\\-factor authentication/
19     touch "button text:'Ok'"
20   end
21 end
```



# 舒服的日志



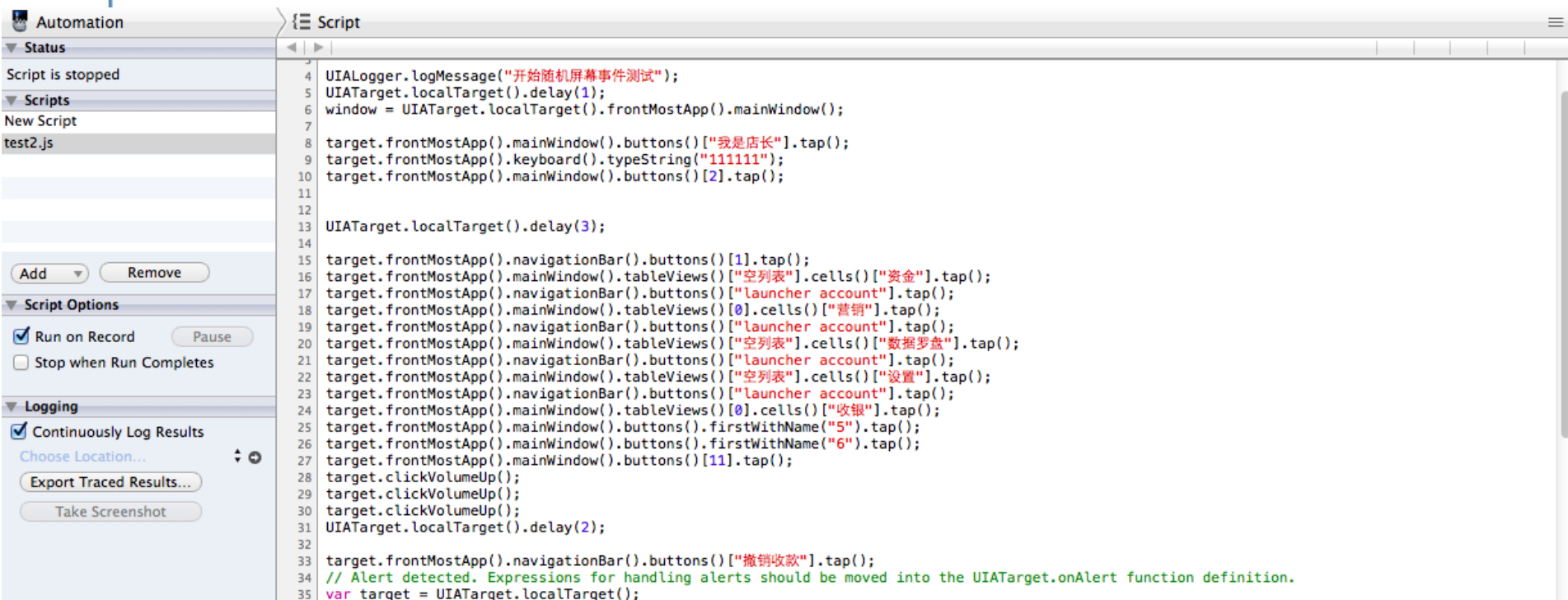
```
MonkeydeMacBook-Air:calabash_demo monkey$ calabash-android run portal.apk ADB_DE
VICE_ARG=4df7c3f2600b115f
Feature: Login feature

  Scenario: As a valid user I can log into my app
    # features/my_first.feature:3
    6784 KB/s (556182 bytes in 0.080s)
    7120 KB/s (9098268 bytes in 1.247s)
    When I press "我是店长"
      # calabash-android-0.4.21/lib/calabash-android/steps/press_button_steps.r
      b:17
    Then I see "支付宝账户登录"
      # calabash-android-0.4.21/lib/calabash-android/steps/assert_steps.rb:5
    Then I enter "xuanyuanyang@alitest.comxxxxxxxxxxxx" into input field number
    1 # calabash-android-0.4.21/lib/calabash-android/steps/enter_text_steps.rb:5
    Then I enter "111111" into input field number 2
      # calabash-android-0.4.21/lib/calabash-android/steps/enter_text_steps.rb:5
    When I press "登录"
      # calabash-android-0.4.21/lib/calabash-android/steps/press_button_steps.rb:
      17

    1 scenario (1 passed)
    5 steps (5 passed)
    0m39.341s
```

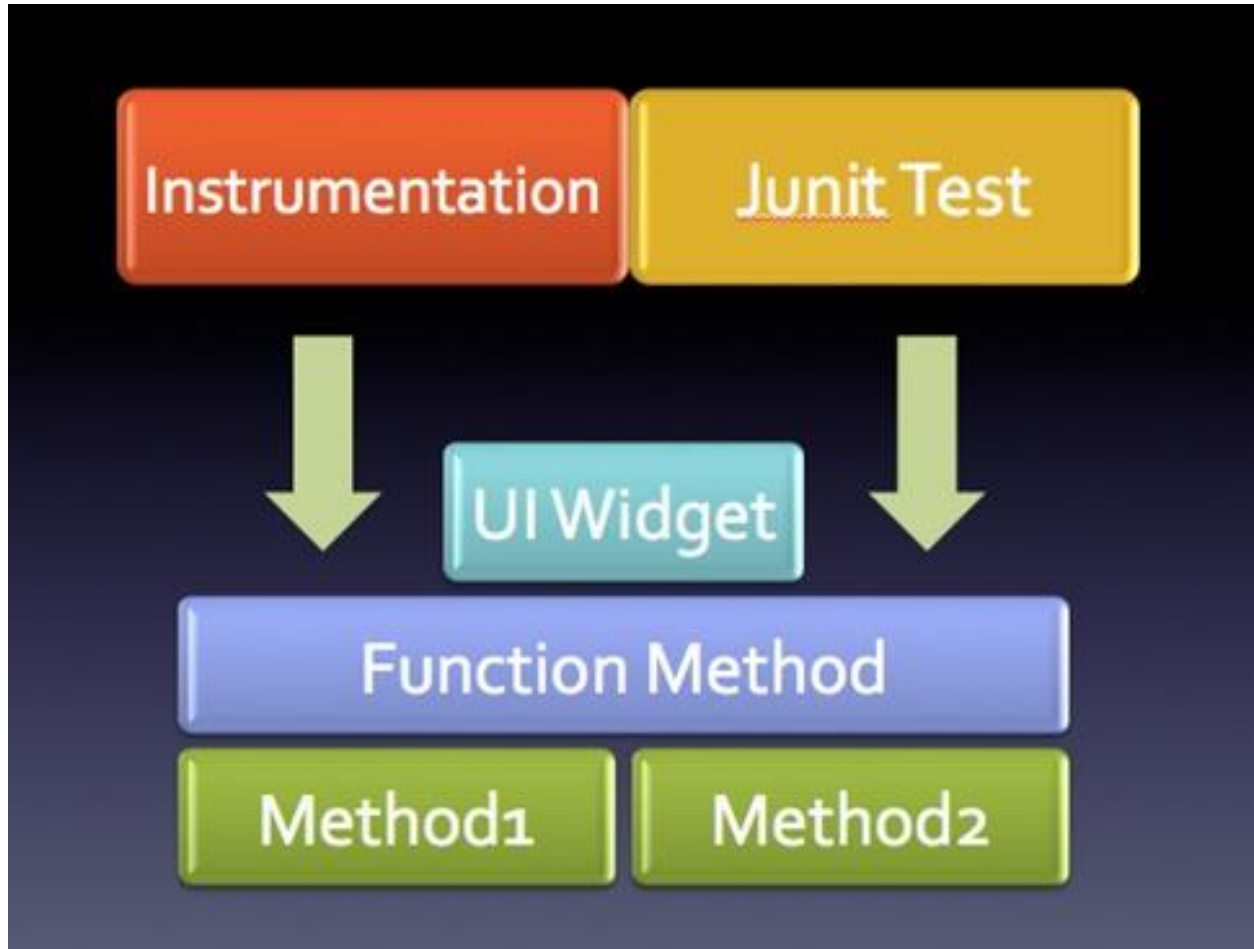
# Calabash同样支持iOS

- Instruments



大家有什么问题吗?

# App Inner测试



- 并非Server端的服务
- 可测试Service的生命周期
- 可测试Service相关的监听方法是否生效
- 可Mock相关Context对Service进行隔离测试

- Inner测试一般分成这样几类:
- Native 方法测试
- 与Server交互的方法测试
- 与业务强绑定的方法测试



- Native方法测试
- 使用Android Junit Test
- 并非是Unit test，更多的当作一个API测试
- 比如Aactivity中intent.putExtra(), Bactivity中intent.getStringExtra();

大部分公司的服务器接口自动化已经很完善，  
但这样就足够了吗？

移动互联网应用的UI自动化投入产出比大多不高

- 与Server交互的方法测试
- 使用Android Junit Test模拟所有和服务端交互的方法，从而在保证服务端接口正确的情况下，也保证了客户端对于数据的传输和解析也是正确的

- 与业务强绑定的方法测试
- 很多功能和业务的自动化不是只有从UI切入一种方法，更多的可以从UI这层皮下面的核心方法入手

# 比如联系人搜索功能



- 你可以从UI入手，请问你要准备多少数据，要输入多少次？头大不大
- 但你也可以选择直接启动这个activity，测试搜索的核心算法方法。是不是感觉很爽？

- 是不是发现很多控件很难找到？很多操作很难实现？
- 这就对了
- 当你将这些很难实现的操作，从App inner为切入点去看的时候，一切就迎刃而解了

# UT测试



- 这有啥好说的？
- 从代码层面来讲，就是java和object-c的单元测试呗

- Robolectric

```
@Test
public void shouldHaveClickButtonSuccess() throws Exception {
    activity = Robolectric.buildActivity(MainActivity.class).create().get()
    testButton = (Button) activity.findViewById(R.id.button1);
    testText = (TextView) activity.findViewById(R.id.textView1);
    testButton.performClick();
    assertThat((String) testText.getText(), equalTo("the text is changed"));
}
```

- 语法更接近于robotium，但却是shadow了Activity的一种UT

这些思想和技术给我们能带来什么？

- 提升测试效率
- 将测试提前
- 能够轻松的进行各种我们想进行的测试

# 比如应用启动性能测试



- 你可以使用adb logcat
- 也可以写在android junit test中
- 也可以在代码中插桩

# Android junit test



```
055 private long launchActivityUnderTest() {  
056 long start = System.currentTimeMillis();  
057 Intent i = buildIntent(PACKAGE_UNDER_TEST,  
058 ACTIVITY_UNDER_TEST,  
059 true);  
060 Activity a = getInstrumentation().startActivitySync(i);  
061 long end = System.currentTimeMillis();  
062 long diff = end - start;  
063 a.finish();  
064 return diff;  
065 }
```

然后可以使用logcat过滤tag，脚本分析文件就可以了

```
@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    Log.e("AppStartTime", "AppOnCreate");
    ...
}

@Override
protected void onResume() {
    super.onResume();
    Log.e("AppStartTime", "AppOnResume");
    ...
}
```

# 比如Android app性能测试



```
public void getAppTrafficList() {
    PackageManager pm = getPackageManager();
    List<PackageInfo> pinfos = pm
        .getInstalledPackages(PackageManager.GET_UNINSTALLED_PACKAGES
            | PackageManager.GET_PERMISSIONS);
    for (PackageInfo info : pinfos) {
        String[] premissions = info.requestedPermissions;
        if (premissions != null && premissions.length > 0) {
            for (String premission : premissions) {
                if ("android.permission.INTERNET".equals(premission)) {
                    int uId = info.applicationInfo.uid;
                    long rx = TrafficStats.getUidRxBytes(uId);
                    long tx = TrafficStats.getUidTxBytes(uId);
                    if (rx < 0 || tx < 0) {
                        continue;
                    } else {
                        Log.e("网络流量", info.applicationInfo.loadLabel(pm)+Formatter.formatFileSize(this, rx+tx))
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```



# Android app电量



```
@Override
public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    int level = intent.getIntExtra(BatteryManager.EXTRA_LEVEL, -1);
    int scale = intent.getIntExtra(BatteryManager.EXTRA_SCALE, -1);
    int status = intent.getIntExtra("status", 0); // 电池状态

    // 若正在充电
    if (status == BatteryManager.BATTERY_STATUS_CHARGING)
        Log.e("电池监控", level + "电池电量11" + "正在充电");
    else
        Log.e("电池监控", level + "电池电量11" + "请及时充电");
}

};
```

- 插桩，然后logcat过滤保存到文本

```
adb logcat -v time -v threadtime *:E | grep ActivityStartTime>StartTimeFile.txt
```

- Top或者dumpsys过滤保存到文本

```
adb shell top -n 400 | grep <your package name>Cpu_MemoryFile.txt
```

- 过滤GC到文本

```
adb logcat -v time -v threadtime *:D | grep GC>GCFile.txt
```

- 编写service，分别输出流量和电量到文本

# 一键出报告



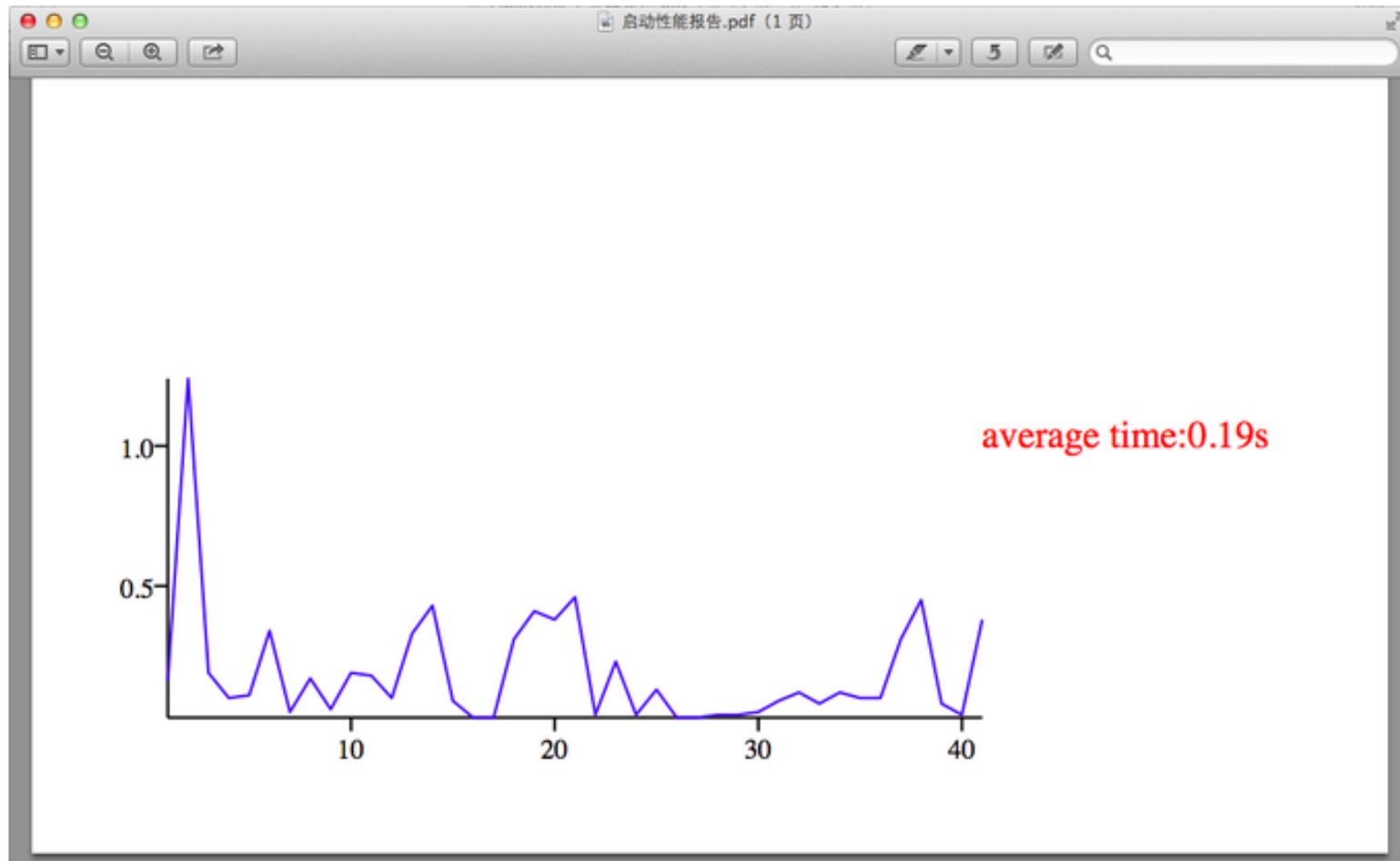
- 使用python第三方库制作报告，同时使用python来解析所有性能指标的数据

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
from reportlab.graphics.shapes import *  
from reportlab.graphics.charts.lineplots import LinePlot  
from reportlab.graphics.charts.textlabels import Label  
from reportlab.graphics import renderPDF
```

```
def analysisStartFile(list):  
    totalcount =0  
    totaltime =0  
    time_list = []  
    totalcount_list = []  
    for i in range(len(list)):  
        if 'AppStartTime' in list[i]:  
            totalcount =totalcount+1  
            totalcount_list.append(totalcount)  
            if float(list[i+4].split(' ')[1][-6:])-float(list[i].split(' ')[1][-6:])>0:  
                totaltime=totaltime+float(list[i+4].split(' ')[1][-6:])-float(list[i].split(' ')[1][-6:])  
            time_list.append(float(list[i+4].split(' ')[1][-6:])-float(list[i].split(' ')[1][-6:]))  
    return totalcount_list, '%.2f'%float(totaltime/totalcount),time_list
```

# 最终报告



# 其他性能工具和关注点



- 主要界面启动时间消耗
- 应用GC\_Freed时间
- 应用GC占用空闲内存的百分比
- 应用GC的平均消耗时间
- 电量消耗
- 流量消耗
- Memory消耗平均值
- Cpu平均使用值
- MAT分析
- Lint分析
- Findbugs
- Systrace
- traceView
- Gfxinfo
- 业务测试计算代码覆盖率

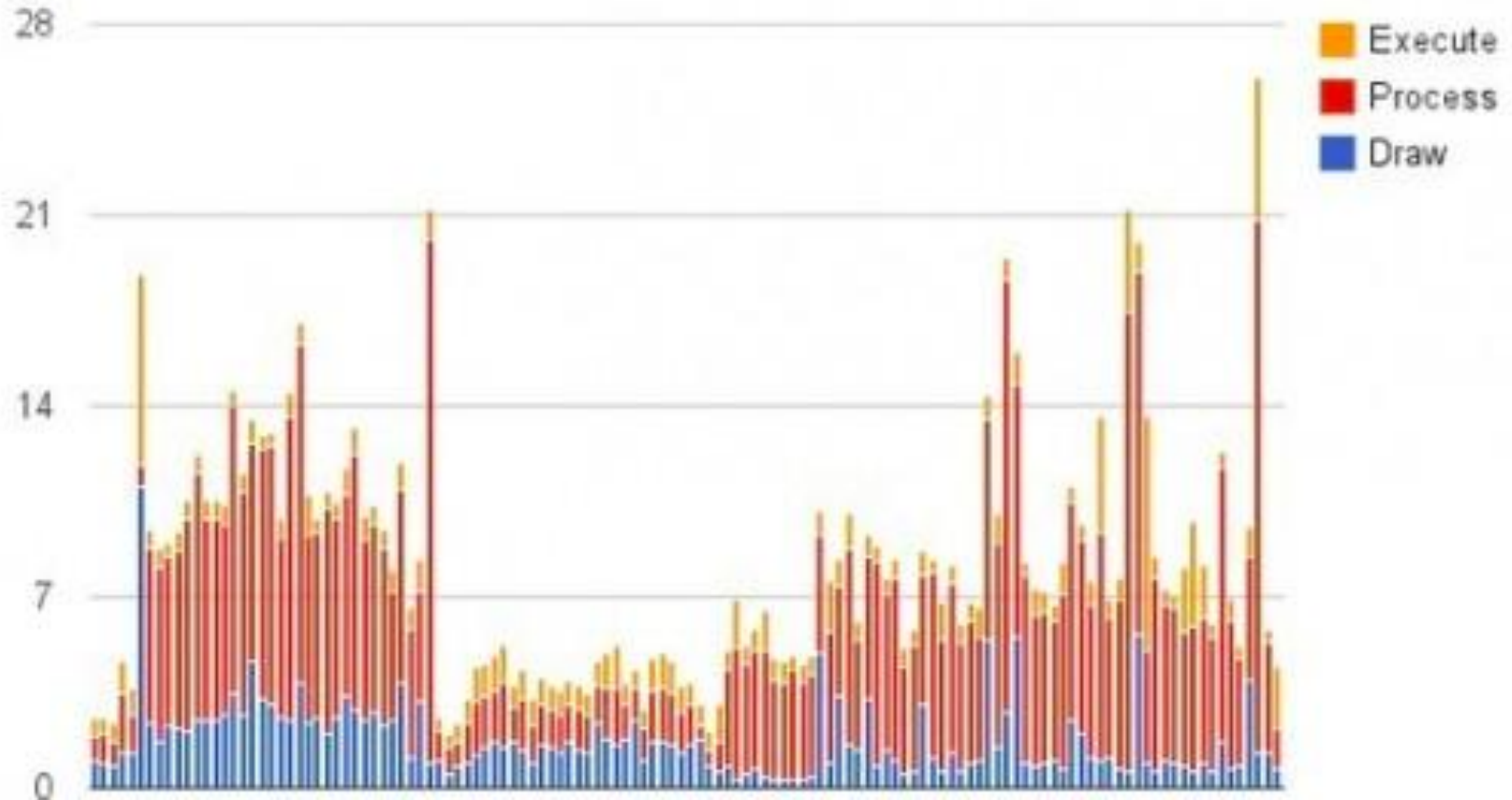
# Lint



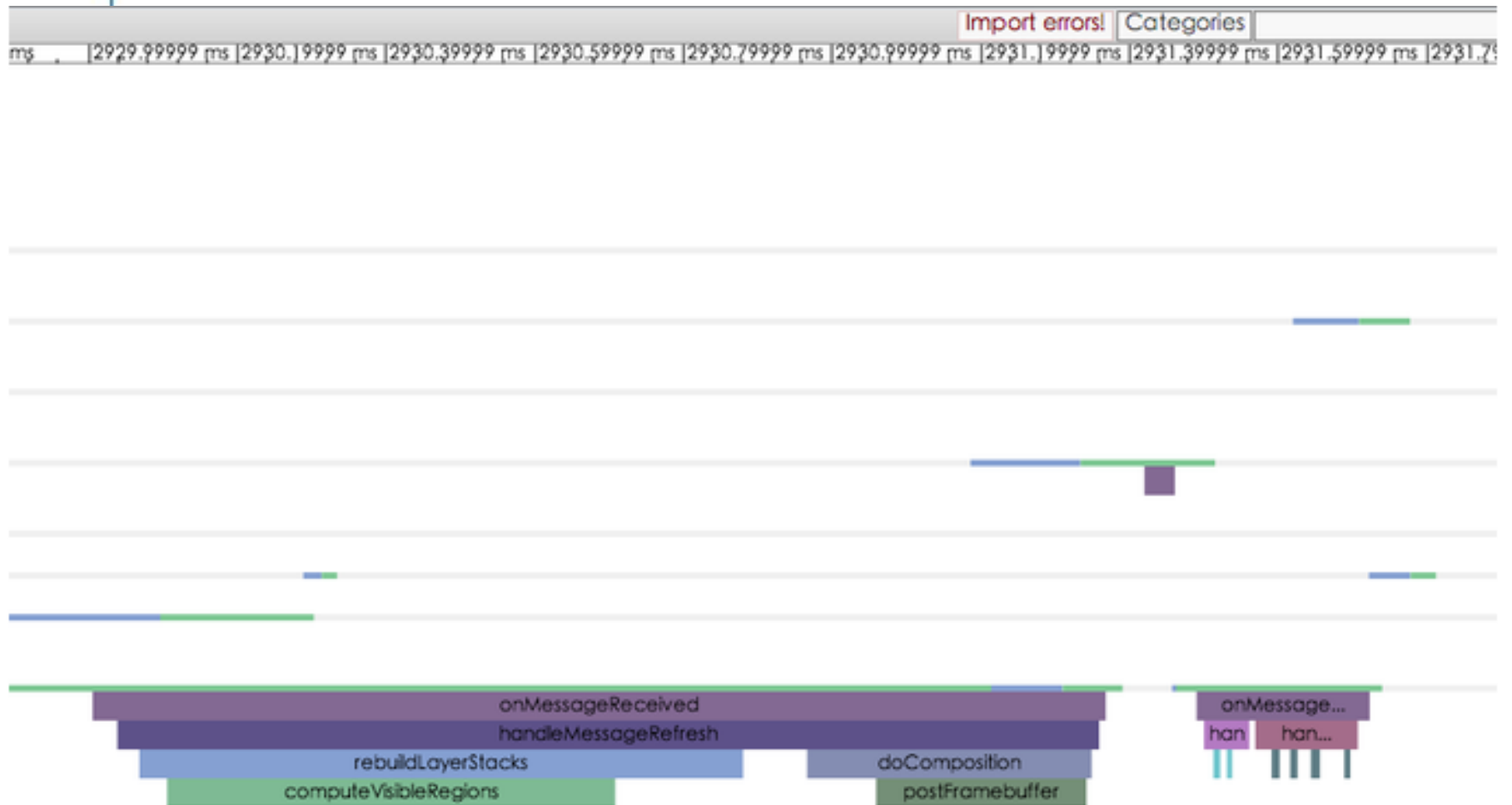
## Correctness

- 1    ⚠ DuplicateIds: Duplicate ids within a single layout
- 3    ⚠ ScrollViewSize: ScrollView size validation
- 2    ⚠ DefaultLocale: Implied default locale in case conversion
- 4    ❗ DuplicateDefinition: Duplicate definitions of resources
- 3    ⚠ DuplicateIncludedIds: Duplicate ids across layouts combined with include tags
- 1    ❗ LibraryCustomView: Custom views in libraries should use res-auto-namespace
- 1    ❗ NewApi: Calling new methods on older versions
- 3    ⚠ SpUsage: Using `d_p` instead of `s_p` for text sizes
- 1    ⚠ Deprecated: Using deprecated resources
- 1    ❗ MangledCRLF: Mangled file line endings

# Gnuxinfo



# sysrtrace





# traceview

我们运行使用一些简单的功能之后，可以在/sdcard/下找到trace文件，使用traceview打开文件之后我们可以看到如下显示：

| Name                                                                                        | Incl Cpu Time % | Incl Cpu Time | Excl Cpu Time % | Excl Cpu Time | Calls/Total |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 10 com.example.android/notepad/NoteEditor\$LineEditText.onDraw (Landroid/graphics/Canvas;)V | 31.3%           | 1873.123      | 0.3%            | 18.169        | 88+0        |
| ▼ Parents                                                                                   |                 |               |                 |               |             |
| 7 android.view.View.draw (Landroid/graphics/Canvas;)V                                       | 100.0%          | 1873.123      |                 |               | 88/88       |
| ▼ Children                                                                                  |                 |               |                 |               |             |
| self                                                                                        | 1.0%            | 18.169        |                 |               |             |
| 11 android.widget.TextView.onDraw (Landroid/graphics/Canvas;)V                              | 84.3%           | 1579.305      |                 |               | 88/92       |
| 50 android.widget.TextView.getLineBounds (Landroid/graphics/Rect;)I                         | 10.9%           | 204.177       |                 |               | 205/205     |
| 124 android.graphics.Canvas.drawLine (FFFFLandroid/graphics/Paint;)V                        | 3.3%            | 61.637        |                 |               | 205/205     |
| 431 android.widget.TextView.getLineCount ()I                                                | 0.5%            | 9.835         |                 |               | 88/88       |

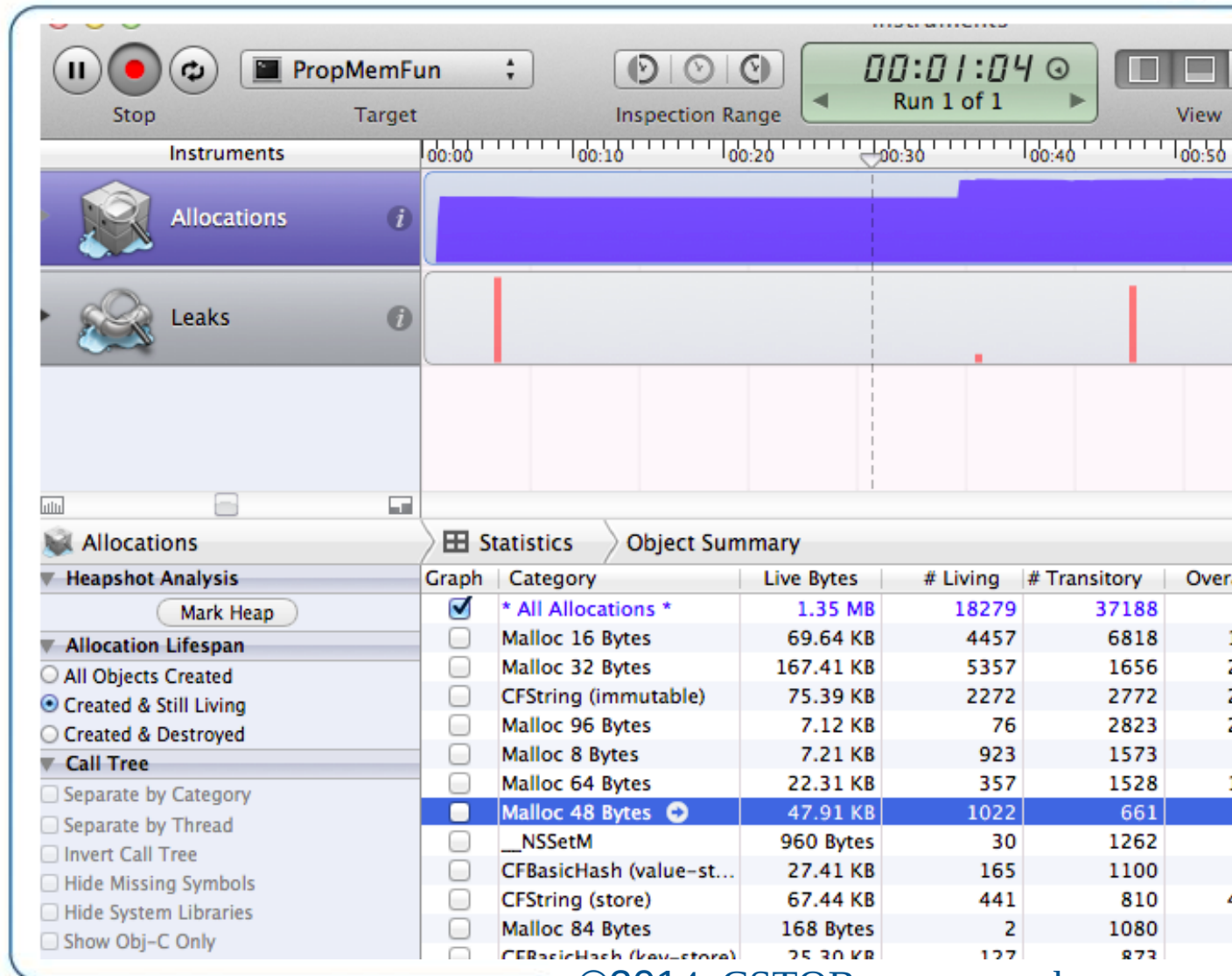
我们能够看到onDraw()以及子方法调用的顺序和消耗。当然还没有结束，我们继续进行修改尝试添加多个 `canvas.drawLine()`，然后可以看到如下的变化：

| Name                                                                                        | Incl Cpu Time % | Incl Cpu Time | Excl Cpu Time % | Excl Cpu Time | Calls/Total |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 10 com.example.android/notepad/NoteEditor\$LineEditText.onDraw (Landroid/graphics/Canvas;)V | 25.4%           | 339.049       | 0.8%            | 11.233        | 5+0         |
| ▼ Parents                                                                                   |                 |               |                 |               |             |
| 7 android.view.View.draw (Landroid/graphics/Canvas;)V                                       | 100.0%          | 339.049       |                 |               | 5/5         |
| ▼ Children                                                                                  |                 |               |                 |               |             |
| self                                                                                        | 3.3%            | 11.233        |                 |               |             |
| 11 android.widget.TextView.onDraw (Landroid/graphics/Canvas;)V                              | 54.2%           | 183.820       |                 |               | 5/9         |
| 27 android.widget.TextView.getLineBounds (Landroid/graphics/Rect;)I                         | 25.8%           | 87.505        |                 |               | 90/90       |
| 41 android.graphics.Canvas.drawLine (FFFFLandroid/graphics/Paint;)V                         | 16.5%           | 56.054        |                 |               | 270/270     |
| 923 android.widget.TextView.getLineCount ()I                                                | 0.1%            | 0.437         |                 |               | 5/5         |

然后我们还还原到初始代码，继续进行修改尝试增加多个 `canvas.drawColor(Color.BLUE);`，然后可以看到如下变化：

| Name                                                                                        | Incl Cpu Time % | Incl Cpu Time | Excl Cpu Time % | Excl Cpu Time | Calls/Total |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 10 com.example.android/notepad/NoteEditor\$LineEditText.onDraw (Landroid/graphics/Canvas;)V | 42.4%           | 3270.929      | 1.5%            | 114.846       | 38+0        |
| ▼ Parents                                                                                   |                 |               |                 |               |             |
| 5 android.view.View.draw (Landroid/graphics/Canvas;)V                                       | 100.0%          | 3270.929      |                 |               | 38/38       |
| ▼ Children                                                                                  |                 |               |                 |               |             |
| self                                                                                        | 3.5%            | 114.846       |                 |               |             |
| 11 android.widget.TextView.onDraw (Landroid/graphics/Canvas;)V                              | 46.4%           | 1517.457      |                 |               | 38/42       |
| 27 android.widget.TextView.getLineBounds (Landroid/graphics/Rect;)I                         | 23.2%           | 758.809       |                 |               | 736/736     |
| 26 android.graphics.Canvas.drawColor (I)V                                                   | 22.6%           | 740.202       |                 |               | 2944/3022   |
| 86 android.graphics.Canvas.drawLine (FFFFLandroid/graphics/Paint;)V                         | 4.1%            | 135.154       |                 |               | 736/736     |
| 620 android.widget.TextView.getLineCount ()I                                                | 0.1%            | 4.461         |                 |               | 38/38       |

# Instruments Leaks



- 一类是CS结构的网络安全
- 一类是应用本身的安全性

- 其实无疑是传统网络安全一样
- Sql注入
- Xss注入
- 网站钓鱼
- 网络拦截

# 网络拦截



- 工具很多
- 常用Charles
- Fiddler
- BurpSuite
- 他们都可以更改请求或者返回，从而修改用户的行为

# 本地安全



- 日志敏感词安全
- **ContentProvider**数据共享安全
- 本地数据存储
- 本地数据加密
- 混淆
- 业务安全等

- 自己编写正则进行代码静态检查
- Fuzzer
- Drozer agent

# 正则静态扫描敏感词



Now Scan file: a [redacted] 1

Match Mobile Phone Numbers:

There are all 10

Match Serial Numbers:

There are all 15

Match Emails:

There are all 3

Match Phone Number:

There are all 22

Match Rank Card Id:

There are all 27

Match People Card Id:

There are all 15

---

Now Scan file: [redacted] 5

Match Mobile Phone Numbers:

There are all 10

Match Serial Numbers:

There are all 1

Match Phone Number:

There are all 4

Match Rank Card Id:

There are all 50

Match People Card Id:

There are all 1



# CI是什么？



- CI是将所有测试揉捏起来
- CI在移动互联网测试中必须要有
- 我们使用jenkins

# CI什么时候投入呢?



- 必须成规模的自动化用例?
- 必须得有独立的自动化团队
- 必须得有独立的编写自动化用例的时间?

# CI的策略怎么制定



- 主动触发
- 被动触发
- 到底哪些测试可以上CI

- CI对我而言，仅仅是一个调度平台
- 插件可用最好，不可好也没有关系

更多信息可参考[www.testershome.com](http://www.testershome.com)

更多吐槽和案例可见《大话移动测试——Android与iOS应用测试指南》（清华大学出版社）

更多测试行业信息可关注荔枝FM：测试小道消息（FM245329）



# QA



- 微博: Monkey陳曄曄
- Weixin: monkey15chen
- QQ: 383750787
- Gmail: [snowangelsimon@gmail.com](mailto:snowangelsimon@gmail.com)
- Twitter: monkeytest
- Number: 18621519900



**Thank you**  
**ISTQB®让测试更专业**