



Pre-reading

Hands-on AI-Assisted Development: IT track, Session 2 Pre-reading

Hands-on AI-Assisted Development: IT track, Session 2

You can read this in about 10 minutes before the session. Knowing the order of the activities and the terms that come up without warning on the day makes it easier to switch between the slides and your own screen. If you join without reading it, you will not have trouble following the session.

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What you do today

Session 2 is the day you test the features you added in Session 1 against the spec. There are 3 goals.

Goal	Contents
Get a fix by describing only the symptom	You have the AI fix a 1-line bug that it introduced. You describe only what you see, not the cause, and check the result on the screen.
Build a test case table with sources	You list test viewpoints from the spec and build a test case table that also records which requirement each expected result came from.
Judge the tests the AI wrote	You read the unit tests the AI wrote and learn to explain in your own words what it means that they passed.

Time	Steps	Minutes
Morning	Extracting the handout ZIP and debugging with the AI	[60min]
Morning	Dividing test work between humans and AI	[37min]
Morning	Extracting test viewpoints and generating test cases	[114min]
Afternoon	Test design basics (source of expected results, requirement IDs, decision tables)	[60min]
Afternoon	Test data and test report	[70min]
Afternoon	Implementing the import and unit tests, and the gaps in display and export	[100min]
Afternoon	Review	[9min]

You build the morning test case table without the specification, and review it again with the specification that arrives after lunch. If you first write it from your own guesses, it is easier to find the rows that differ from the specification.

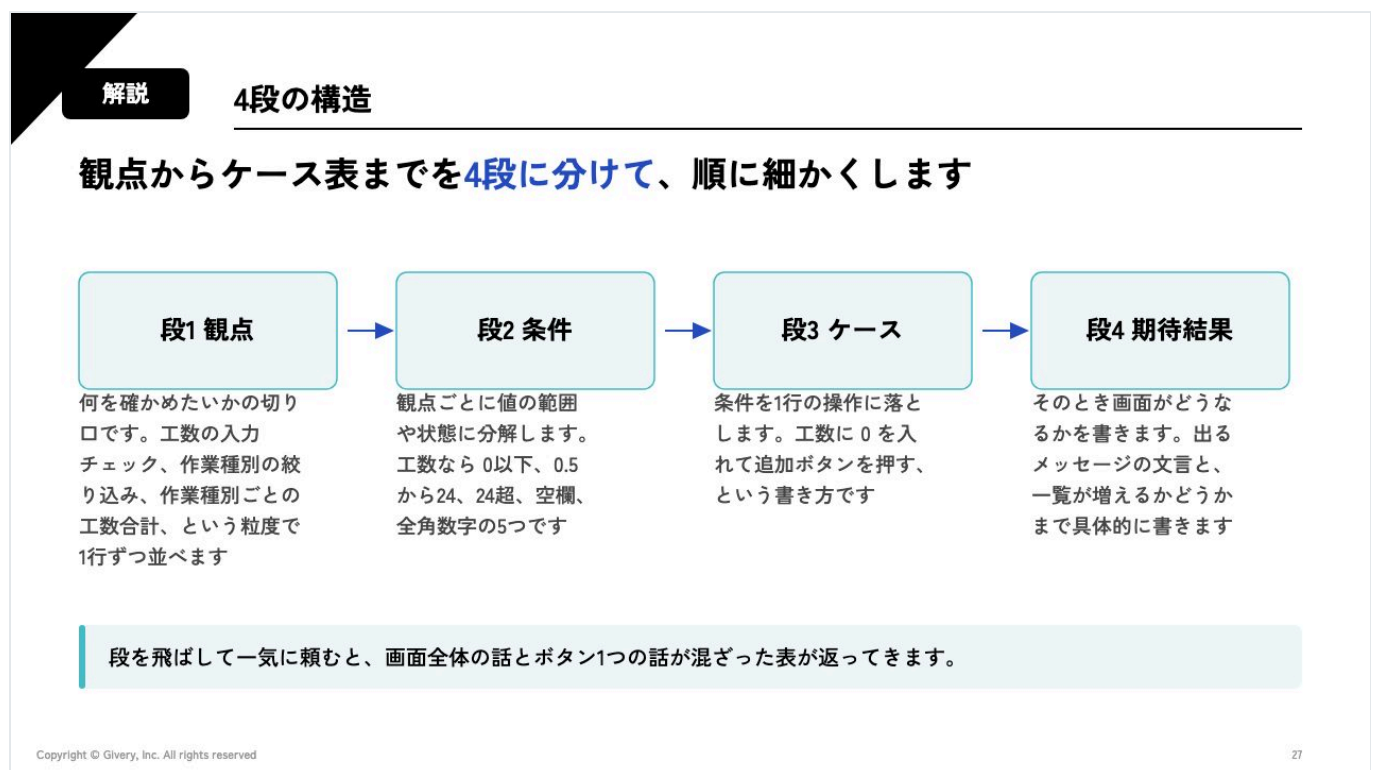
What to bring

- The `tp-ro-work` folder from Session 1. In particular, `worklog-app/index.html`, where you added the filter and the total, and `.github/copilot-instructions.md`
- Your Copilot sign-in. Because there is a gap since Session 1, sign in again at the start if it has expired

You can still take part if you deleted `index.html`. The Session 2 handout ZIP contains `index.html` in the state it had at the end of Session 1.

Testing terms

The test stages are Planning, Design, Execution and Reporting. Session 2 centers on Design, which you break down in detail into 4 stages, from test viewpoints to the test case table.



Session 2 slides, page 27: the 4-stage structure

Take the input check for hours as an example: the valid range is 0.5 to 24, inclusive. A group of values that give the same result is called an equivalence class, and the edges between such groups are called boundary values. Here, the boundary values are 0.5 and 24.

Term	Meaning
Equivalence classes	A group of values that give the same result
Boundary value	A value at the edge of an equivalence class. Bugs tend to appear here.
Normal case / Error case	The path taken with expected input, and the path taken when you pass unexpected input

Term	Meaning
Test case	A list that writes out, case by case, what should be returned for which input
Expected result	The value that should be returned for that input. As a rule, you write it from the specification and do not copy it from the implementation.
Acceptance criteria	What has to work for a pass, written in a form you can count

Sources of expected results and layers

In the test case table, write where each expected result came from. Only two things count as evidence that the spec is met: the specification and the acceptance criteria. Do not discard Guess and HOLD rows. Turn them into tests too, show them on screen as FAIL, and triage them afterward.

解説

期待結果の出どころ4つ

証拠にできるのは仕様書と受入基準の2つだけです

出どころ	仕様を満たす証拠になるか	出どころ列に書く値
仕様書	なる	仕様 (R-番号)
受入基準	客先が認めたらなる	受入基準 (AC-番号)
実装	ならない。仕様書で裏が取れるまで待つ	保留
推測	ならない	推測

推測と保留の行も捨てずにテストにします。FAIL として画面に出てから裁きます

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Session 2 slides, page 45: the 4 sources of expected results

Term	Meaning
Requirement ID	The number given to a requirement in the specification. You write it like R-03, and record in the test case table which requirement each expected result came from.
Source	Where the expected result came from. You write one of 4 values: Spec, Acceptance criteria, HOLD or Guess. Only Spec and Acceptance criteria count as evidence that the specification is met.
Layer	How you check that case. You choose one of 3 values, Unit, E2E or Manual, and put it in a column of the test case table.

Term	Meaning
Decision table	A table that lists combinations of conditions and the result for each. You do not build every combination; you combine only the conditions that are related.
HOLD	A case that the specification does not decide, so it is being confirmed with the client. It is counted separately from FAIL.

Testing terms for the afternoon

In the afternoon, you have the AI implement the import process and set things up so that you can run the tests yourselves. The computers have neither Node nor a test runner, so you build `tests.html`, which recounts the results just by opening it in the browser.

Term	Meaning
Contract	A one-line statement for each function of what it takes, what it returns, and what it returns when it cannot read the input. You write the tests by looking at it.
assert	A small function that takes the expected value, the actual value and the case ID, and outputs PASS if they match and FAIL if they differ. In this course, you use one that you have read and checked yourself.
SUMMARY line	The one line shown at the top of tests.html with the counts of PASS, FAIL and HOLD and the list of case IDs. You paste it as it is into your Day 3 practical exam submission.
PASS / FAIL	A test that passed, and a test that failed

When you have the AI write tests, make sure it does not copy the expected values from the implementation. If Agent rewrites the test file to match the implementation, do not Keep that diff.



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