Cloud Testing – A Systematic Review

Dr. Tamanna Siddiqui 1, Riaz Ahmad 2

1 Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202002 (U.P), INDIA
2 Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202002 (U.P), INDIA

Abstract - Today Cloud computing is a comparatively new term, which mainly defines a new pattern for service performed in all of computing. It gives up new chances for testing units. It proposes Testing as a service (TaaS) for SaaS (software as a service) cloud-based application. Testing basically used to certify the quality of application that is based on cloud, i.e. very serious and costly. Every developer find the quality and accuracy of cloud application design, must make testing. At the same time, it really induces to new effects, tasks and needs in software testing, specific in testing clouds and cloud-based apps. This paper offers a conclude information on cloud testing and cloud-based application testing. It answers the normal problems grown by engineers and managers, and it offers facts, discusses the important goals and objectives, demands, and requirements in cloud testing. It also includes a clear comparison within web-based software testing and cloud-based application testing. In additional, it examines the foremost issues and challenges in testing cloud-based software applications. Moreover, it also concludes and compares different commercial products and solutions supporting cloud testing as services.

Key Words: cloud computing, software testing, Cloud Based Software Testing, Software Testing Tools, and cloud testing.

1. INTRODUCTION-
Software testing would be used to assure that completed software fit capabilities in regards to user necessity. It would allow researchers to bestow the software that matches the goals, prevents unforeseen outcomes, and also recovers prolonged period upkeep of the application.

Cloud computing at present is a most effective remote computing with utilization of public assets and also software provided when necessary with reduced management effort. Cloud computing invests purchasers to turn out to be to resources on the internet using the web, from any anytime [1]. It a lot useful to businesses with many different advantages it is usually on small amount of time or even few years, from cutbacks in price of without the possession to place independence. Now, widely used on the net gamers, for instance Salesforce.com, Amazon, Google, IBM, and Microsoft give their cloud infrastructure for services. Cloud computing has five features On-demand capabilities, Wide network access, Resource pooling, quick flexibility and also Measured service [3] [4].

![Cloud Computing Characteristics](image_url)

Fig -1: Cloud Computing Characteristics

In November 3, 2014 – Public IT cloud services investing will certainly achieve $56.6 billion in 2014 and also develop to a lot more than $127 billion in 2018, as per a whole new predict from International Data Corporation (IDC ). This signifies a five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 22.8%, that is regarding six times the price of development for the total IT market. In 2018, public IT cloud services will account for over fifty percent of globally software, server, and also storage space investing development. A newly released study of U.S. Federal cloud computing market will go over $10 billion by 2020, increasing at CAGR 16.2% in the period 2015-2020.

Cloud Computing is shared resource as computer software, hardware and network. It gives you computers resource as you need it (when it require) with minimal cost.

Cloud computing prospects an opportunity in supplying testing as a service (TaaS) for SaaS and cloud-based
applications. This creates new clients possibilities, needs in most recent service versions and also supply software testing way of a particular application solution in a cloud system for clientele while a service based on their demands [23].

Chart -1: Top Application in Cloud

In this paper we will discuss these basic questions like
1. What is cloud testing?
2. Why cloud testing is important?
3. What type of forms do we need to perform for Cloud-Based Software Testing?
4. What are the major issues and challenges of Cloud testing?
5. What is difference between Conventional Software testing and Cloud Based Testing?
6. What are the current practice, tools, and major players?

2. CLOUD TESTING
Testing is among the largest occasions in software growth. It uncovers the precision, wholeness and high quality of the software product. “Testing in the cloud leverages cloud computing environments and looks for to imitate real-world user visitors as a way of load or anxiety testing Web sites” [14] [4]. Cloud Testing is employed to check cloud-based computer applications which operate attributes herald within the cloud for instance computer software, hardware, network and infrastructure and any component essential can perform the tests. In general, cloud testing suggests to check and attribute measures throughout the cloud infrastructure and also workspace by using cloud solutions and technologies [7]. Cloud testing goals to make certain the quality of cloud-based applications which are called to duty in a cloud, to verify and confirm software as a service as well as non-software as a service inside a cloud environment, as well as to check cloud such as cloud support and interactions within SaaS and applications in a cloud structure [5] [8]. Testing needed steps of software progression. In cloud software testing procedure, primary phase test requests are ready by the user and delivered to the cloud testing system, so they are obtained by the system when they are agreeing to and then check jobs are organized and dispatched, software services are offered of tasks, fundamental sources are consented and test tasks are carried out and also guided. Within the last step, results of the tests and analytics are gathering and providing to user utilizing web interface. [4].

Fig -2 Steps for Cloud Testing

3. Why CLOUD TESTING Important?
A cloud-based solution offers these types of advantages for application testing:
1. Reduce direct price of equipment earning, management and maintenance, along with software licensing and assistance expenses, and also attain rapid ROI on application assets.
2. Lessen price of assets essential to attain current testing environments.
3. Produce faster time-to-market over quick local rental and project configuration & implementing.
4. Eliminate business damage and provide significantly better high class applications fast by applying HP’s widely used Quality Management solutions.
5. Standardize of testing methods by utilizing confirmed testing frameworks, themes and also ideal methods.
6. Raise efficiency and group assistance over Remote link and interoperability.
7. Certify information dependable and ‘anytime, anywhere’ availability via enterprise-class risk-free, accessible and unnecessary infrastructure with 24x7 operation.
8. Use Testing specialists to assist improve in-house testing knowledge and governance procedures

IBM revealed the encounter on cloud testing in small enterprise splitting, in which a versatile and cost-effective cloud-based improvement and testing environment is applied, and even cloud testing possesses exhibited the below largest advantages in [6].

1. Reduce its actual budget and licensing expenditures around 50% to 75% by virtualized assets.
2. Reduce working and also labor expenses around 30% to 50% by automating advancement and testing source provisioning and configuration.
3. Short this actual growth and testing established valuable time given by a couple of weeks to mins.
4. Improve item high quality and decrease the determined flaws by up to 15% to 30%.
5. Help to expedite cloud computing endeavors with IBM Cloud Burst™ implemented via Fast Begin services.

In February 2014, RightScale carried out the third yearly Express of the Cloud Review. The review echoes a vital getting of the 2013 Express of the Cloud Record: Cloud readiness is important. So as organizations think about cloud a lot more widely, they really recognize a growing number of advantages, along with the tasks of consuming cloud rejection. Organizations prove that the largest benefits which they previously are larger scalability, quicker having access to infrastructure, higher accessibility, and more quickly time for it to marketplace for applications [23].

**Chart -2: Cloud Benefit Comparison**

### 3. Facts of Cloud-Based Software Testing

Generally four separate Facts of cloud-based software testing. Every one out of those keeps unique objective.

1. **Testing a SaaS or non-SaaS in a cloud** – Testing a SaaS or non-SaaS in a cloud – It figure out the top notch that may be depending on this actual functional and non-functional service demands of a non-SaaS or SaaS. Furthermore, this consists of testing at distinct test for instance security testing etc.
2. **Testing over cloud** – It really is accomplished by application suppliers. It checks service request over clouds, i.e. private, public, and hybrid clouds dependent on application service demands.
3. **Testing of a cloud** – It ought to be examined shipping of services, performance, cloud environments existence, scalability and safety and security.
4. **Testing within a cloud** - Cloud supplier have accessibility to inner infrastructure. They evaluation the bodily infrastructures of a cloud and also top notch of a cloud depending on cloud capacity. Growth varieties of cloud i.e. private, public and hybrid clouds employ this kind of testing.

#### 4.1 Cloud testing that’s practiced within the industry

1. **Cloud/SaaS-oriented testing**: All of this kind of testing is employed to test the cloud; its actual purpose would be to endorse the top notch of the help in a cloud. Assessments that could be exhausted this sort incorporate: entity testing, integration testing, system testing, regression testing, performance, scalability evaluation testing, functional testing and security testing.
2. **Online-based application testing**: Doing this kind of testing is really testing utilizing cloud which is made by on the internet application distributors to be able to perform online-based structure functionality testing and capability assessment by utilizing with cloud-based visitors and user accesses. Consequently on the internet application distributors would not need interior test lab.
3. **Cloud-based application testing over the clouds**: Any such testing would be used to test the routines executed to certify the nature of a cloud-based application intersection various clouds. It can be carried out to insure the high quality of a given end-to-end application all over Clouds.

#### 4.2 Models In The Cloud That Are Used In Cloud Testing

##### 4.2.1 Deployment Models

A deployment model states the goal of the cloud and the type of how the cloud is located.

1. **Public Cloud** – Public cloud (also called exterior cloud), is the simple way, where in services can be found by the third party through the web, and also they’re observed to everyone. Therefore in the cloud it’s the data concerning plenty of patrons, however they can’t connect with the data of the others. It will be managed by one more organization that gives cloud services to a type of individual users through the precise cloud resources. Google works with its private cloud to deliver hosted-cloud-based apps that include its e-mail and office-based services, to repeat outdoors users [13].
2. **Private Cloud** – This cloud is made up on the arranging of privately used applications, storage space, or computation in an exact firm emulating a cloud over the web however really for private use (private networks). The worth of infrastructure and maintenance and repair of it can be comparable that owning it in the normal way, however with the scalability along with the discussing of the coasts is best. It will be highlighted interior individual of one organization; it handles through organization singly or outsourced to any alternative party to handle.
3. **Hybrid Cloud** – It is accomplished of two or even more clouds (private, public), which is nevertheless
particular from others, nevertheless is established jointly by standardized or exclusive technique which allows data and application portable feature (e.g. Cloud burst for load balancing within clouds).

4. **Community Cloud** – It is created of a couple of public or hybrid clouds to form a community cloud for several organizations. A community cloud is just one where in the cloud continues to be planned to provide a general function or aim. This after that operates the service for all the organizations in that community from an end-to-end point of view. It has the identical deployment characteristics as a hybrid cloud.

94 percent of companies surveyed are operating applications or experimenting with infrastructure-as-a-service and 87 percent of companies are choosing public cloud [23].

**Fig -3: (%) of Respondents Are Used Cloud**

### 4.2.2 Cloud Services Models

The services in the cloud, as well as run and handled by a cloud service supplier, are often taken through organization. Cloud computing it’s based on the offer of services, we noticed three varieties of service [4].

1. **Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)** – Based on distributive model. That discovers application/services operating on a cloud infrastructure. The applications are available from several user devices by using either a thinly client interface, such as an internet browser (e.g., web-based email), or a program interface. The user doesn’t think about the maintain or control the fundamental cloud infrastructure, containing network, servers, operating systems, storage, with the possible exception of restricted user customized application configuration settings. Using internet users from any location using a computer or mobile device can access SaaS applications and services. Examples include Salesforce.com, Google Apps, SAP, Taleo, WebEx, and Facebook.

2. **Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)** – The competency delivered to the user distribute onto the cloud infrastructure using programming languages, services and tool for creating applications. Users access those tools over the Internet. It is generally used for software development. Examples involve Windows Azure, Google App Engine, Force.com, Heroku, and Sun/Oracle.

3. **Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)** – It provides to the user to manage the application, operating systems, storage and other fundamental resource that does the able to user to install and run the software. The user doesn’t think about the control of the cloud infrastructure only think about the control over operating systems, deployed applications and storage. Examples VMware, Citrix, Dell, HP, IBM, Disco, F5, Juniper.

### 5. Cloud Testing Methods

1. **Stress Test**-It might be choosing for overall performance testing, defines the capacity of application which highlighted describing an application’s stability, relieve, and persistence under risk conditions. The reason for pressure testing would be to sustain application problems that demonstrated under risky problems. All these conditions primarily have thick loads, high concurrency or limited computational assets. The idea behind anxiety a system would be to decide on it to the cracking point to be able to determine insects. The method is not anticipated to method the overload without appropriate sources, however to act (e .g. Breakdown) in a basic way (e .g., not destructive or reducing data or damage ) Stress tests usually need simulating one or numerous vital production circumstances within a number of chaotic conditions . Stress testing guarantees this by producing top loads using simulators. On the opposite amount of actually producing these conditions is vast.

2. **Load Test**-It incredibly represents an application concerning getting of essential user visitors and gathering its reactions [12]. Application stableness is an important aspect as the user issue requires to be greater. There is also a necessity to tune the overall performance of any application to fulfill specific standards. Accumulating reply time and separate claims regarding to particular measures whilst system is exposed to enhancing load from various places and multiple user actions. You must identify issues as the system is tested to shattering point highest anticipated capability or often beyond the anticipated usage. A software system potential can certainly be referred to as its functionality for the handle to manage system loads according to the allotted system resources. These system loads can easily be categorized into the user access load, Communication web traffic load, Data space connect with load. For a called to duty SaaS application S in a cloud, its total System Load Meter, denoted as SLM
(t) can get utilized as a helpful indicate to examine varied system loads within the system affirmation and inspect time t. When we merely think about three kinds of system tons, there are only 3 axes in a radar chart. Hence, the area of the rad polygon centered at point 0 can be computed dependent on three small triangles. Since the angle within any two axes is 120°, therefore, SLM (t) can possibly be calculated below by using formula.

\[ SLM(t) = \sin(120^\circ) \times [UAL(t) \times CTL(t) + UAL(t) \times SDL(t) + CTL(t) \times SDL(t)] \]

Where

- CTL (t) stands for the communication traffic load during t.
- UAL (t) stands for the system user access load during t, and
- SDL (t) stands for the system data load during t.

Fig 4: System Load Meter (SLM) [10].

3. **Performance Test** - it is rather typical to gather and determine system efficiency parameters of SaaS in a cloud for performance testing and investigation depends on the supplied QoS and SLA [10] [22]. A standard overall performance parameter set deals with the processing performance (for instance person reply valuable time), system usage, throughput, durability, and existence. To give assistance to the numerous necessity of overall performance analysis of numerous performance parameters, we employ a recognition chart as a System Performance Meter (SPM) to give a virtualized analyze concerning the system efficiency of a deployed SaaS/application in a cloud [11]. Let's use SPM(S, t) to indicate the System Performance Meter of SaaS (S) in a cloud within the system performance analysis at time t [10] [11].

\[ SPM(S, t) = 0.5 \times \sin(2\pi/n) \times \sum_{j=1}^{n} P_j \times P_{r-j} \]

Demonstrated in Figure 7, a picture of the entire system overall performance for S is introduced as a blue polygon. Where P1, P2 . . . Pn indicate several performance signal for S during the performance assessment at time t in a cloud [10] [11].

Fig 5: System Performance Meter (SPM) [10].

4. **Functional Test** - The purpose of functional testing is to analyze behavior of an application and fulfill various functional basic requirements. Functional testing just like black boxes testing that need input gets output just after processing that is dependent on test cases. The inner program structure is hardly considered. Latency testing, browser performance, compatibility testing are some varieties of testing which could be executed in the cloud.

Fig 6: Cloud Test Strategies

6. Issues and Challenges of Cloud Testing

1. **Lack of standards** - Now there is not any primary/standard option. The public Cloud vendors possess their own structure, working styles and pricing method. This leads a vast test of remove and replaces the provider.

2. **Security in public cloud** - Security is most significant matter in public cloud. The present encoding practices are insufficient. The most common reason for issue is always that the data could be rescued in an isolated space over and above an organization's official and regulatory.

3. **SLAs** - As reported by The Centre for Commercial Law Studies at Queen Mary, University of London 2010 a lot of the organizations cheated in agreements of cloud services that is not easy to become aware and follow by end users.

4. **Performance** - Public clouds are divided by several users, so there are situations when one user access the bandwidth and other user have to wait for the same bandwidth. At some time it's possibly when a
service expert may immediately state disturbance of service because of a protection window or system outage.

5. **Infrastructure**-A lot of cloud distributors supply predetermined kinds of methods, bandwidth, networking, servers and storage and technology, which improve issues to user to use real-time test regions.

6. **Usage**-Many vendors can fee for the misuse/wrong using of cloud-based test regions.

7. **Dependency on the Internet**-If you want performing every testing action, you will find online connection, so as a result there exists a high dependence on the web.

8. **Testing all layers**-Due to appearance of testing network relationship, database, software programs, and server performance includes various layers for testing. So, a big and responsible tester team necessary to check the connection within various levels in terms of the connection amongst the elements, and risks that could occur. For example, if the online connection breaks mid-way, the web server falls or maybe software failures. These have to be examined beyond what testers can physically maintain in the environment.

7. **Testing As A Service**

There are also a numerous particular characteristics in cloud testing. A component can be (TaaS) Testing as a Service. The terms of “Testing as a Service (TaaS)” was fairly generated and created by Tieto in Denmark in 2009, and its actual TaaS answer was by IBM for the Software Advancement Award 2009. In recent times, TaaS includes plenty of curiosity about both academic and business sector cities from its benefit within its scalable testing workspace, cost elimination, efficacy dependent service types as well as on-demand testing services [6] [21]. Testing as a service (TaaS) can easily be defined within a cloud system as shown below [21].

1. **TaaS possesses an on-demand service model for software testing, wherein on-demand test needs in software affirmation procedures are prepared in a cloud-based scalable testing environment dependent on pre-defined service-level contracts (SLAs).**

2. **TaaS on clouds provides an easiest business model for software testing depending on service settlement. This will help end users to take out a variety of testing options using the pay-as-you-test model to get cost-sharing as well as cost-reduction.**

7.1 **Why is Testing as a Service (TaaS) Important?**

Several IT and software vendors and industries like to find out why TaaS is important, and where and when they need TaaS. Here is a list of primary reasons [6].

1. **Cost-reduction and resource-sharing in test processes**-This minimizes the entrance charges as well as improves resource-sharing and utilization.

To target the big IT Company, the cloud-based TaaS offers a cost-efficient method to help several assembly lines which will need multiple computing methods and testing tools.

2. **Scalable test environments with virtualization**-As a consequence of the resilient character of clouds, cloud-based TaaS can offer a scalable test environment for both online applications and SaaS applications via automated supply and de-provision depending on digital and physical computing resources. This characteristic location the powerful desire of SaaS scalability measurement and performance/load testing by helping large-scale test simulation and execution.

3. **On-demand automated testing service in 365/7/24**-TaaS has the ability to provide on-demand automated testing facilities to respond several online test services from IT and SaaS vendors at any time and at any place.

4. **Pay as you testing at any time**-In TaaS, customers and clients exceed for their own collected solutions dependent on a pre-defined utility kind and price metrics. They’ll be asked to pay in a pay-as-you-test method. This process gives you greater flexibility for TaaS customers to satisfy dynamic business and service requirements.

5. **Multi-tenant based testing services**-Because of multi-tenancy is an important characteristic of SaaS applications, TaaS must help multi-tenant based testing services depending on provided QoS specifications and service point agreements in features, overall performance, and security.

6. **Quality certification by third parties**-Simply control scalable cloud system structure to test and estimate system (SaaS/Cloud/Application) functioning and scalability.

7.2 **Work-Flow of TaaS**

Work-flow of TaaS has the following most significant TaaS service attributes.

1. **TaaS process management, which usually generates examine project regulation and procedure control.**

2. **QoS requirements management that helps reserve handling along with modeling of program testing and QoS needs, for instance ideal assistance fashion.**

3. **Test environment service that gives on-demand test environments to establish the needed virtual (or physical) cloud-based computing techniques and infrastructures, and also crucial tools.**

4. **Test solution service, which is able to supply numerous step-by-step testing solutions (such as, test modeling and tests techniques), and test-ware era and regulation services.**
5. Test simulation service, which produces on-demand test replication areas with chosen allows (for instance tools), so helping the needed test data/message production.

6. On-demand test service, that gives on-demand test execution options dependent on special schedule and test products.

7. Tracking and monitor service, which enables test experts to trace and observe numerous program patterns at a number of stages in/on/over clouds regarding the testing objective.

8. TaaS pricing and billing, which allows TaaS suppliers to provide users along with selectable testing service agreements dependent pre-defined rates models, and payment provider.

![Diagram](image)

**Fig -7: Work-Flow of TaaS**

8. **Cloud testing vs. Traditional software testing**:
We correlated about common characteristics and differences in between Traditional software testing and cloud testing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Cloud-Based Software Testing</th>
<th>Software Testing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Testing environment</td>
<td>Open public environment (Cloud)</td>
<td>Private environment (labs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Low cost effective</td>
<td>High cost effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>Limited tools available</td>
<td>Variety of tools available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalability &amp; Performance Testing</td>
<td>Performed in a scalable test setting on any SLA. Choose each virtual and real-time online test data online watch, validation and measurement.</td>
<td>Performed a fixed test environment. Apply simulated user access, messages, and test data Online monitor and evaluation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Testing Objectives</th>
<th>Validate the quality of cloud scalability Validate the quality of functions and performance of SaaS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Testing as a Service</td>
<td>On-demand testing Service supplied by third base parties. Online testing service dependent on a pre-defined SLA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Take less time for testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License</td>
<td>Do not required to buy a license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Less secure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>Less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. **Cloud-Based Software Testing Tool**
Compares cloud testing tools, depend on the given below objectives:

**Testing Objective**- Is just produced of tests namely performance testing, cost related testing, fault recovery testing, tolerance testing, scalability testing and function testing.

**Testing activities** - To create testing tools on any cloud, significant behaviors are requirements, namely: service mocking, test execution support, scripting, geographical simulation, test resource management, parallel execution, results aggregation and test services.

**Tool architecture** - Cloud-based testing tools are not generated on the cloud network. Those that are created toward the cloud stands, testing with simulation help can change cloud testability [7] [8].

Table -2: Compares cloud testing tools
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Testing objective</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Testing</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost related testing</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fault Recovery Testing</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolerance Testing</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalability Testing</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function Testing</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Testing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Mocking</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>Supports of scripting</td>
<td>Supports of scripting</td>
<td>Support Java, Python, Ruby and dynamic scripting languages</td>
<td>Code-less and coverage test generation</td>
<td>Support Java, XML scripting languages</td>
<td>Available except selenium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Simulation</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Resource Management</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel Execution</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results Aggregation</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Services</td>
<td>Portal service, Configure test environment service, Job execution service and Data management service</td>
<td>Function test service, cross browser testing, website archiving service</td>
<td>PushTotest, Test On-Demand</td>
<td>Lisa test, Lisa validate, Lisa path finder</td>
<td>Internet base service</td>
<td>Cloud test on-demand and appliances, analytics dashboard, Soasta repository, Meastro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Costs</td>
<td>Pay as you test</td>
<td>Pay as you test ($75 for 500 tests)</td>
<td>Pay as you test-Monthly subscription</td>
<td>Pay as you test</td>
<td>Pay as you test-Monthly</td>
<td>Pay as you test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tool Architecture</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture Observer Ability</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test monitoring and Virtualization</td>
<td>QEMU as virtualization software.</td>
<td>Crossing browser monitoring, script-based test monitoring, script report and monitor</td>
<td>Web 2.0, SOA, Ajax, Flex Flash Applications. BPM service monitoring, Web rest service</td>
<td>Continuous validation monitor</td>
<td>Exploiting techniques. Social Web 2.0-style application.</td>
<td>Agent-less and agent-based approach, resource monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud based</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. CONCLUSION
Cloud application is easily the latest leading fad in the IT industry. There might be a hopefulness of a surge in testing solutions in the cloud. Cloud testing can easily be executed by making use of different infrastructures of cloud capabilities and also testing tools. While the moreover of cloud products and solutions and testing as services, greater analysis work needs to be carried out to speak about the claims and challenges in cloud testing. Other recently, Modify of software organizations towards cloud computing considering a lot of factors specifically cost minimization. Testing within the cloud, leverages the cloud programs, while increases testing usability. For research scholars, definition of automation testing tools for cloud applications as an explicit attempt to be attain as a novice action.

REFERENCES


BIOGRAPHIES

Dr. Tamanna Siddiqui is presently working as Associate Professor in the Department of Computer Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (UP). She obtained her B.Sc. (Maths) Hons and MCA from AMU, Aligarh and Ph.D. (Computer Science) from Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. Her Research Interest includes data mining, big data, Software engineering, cloud computing, soft computing etc. She has rich 17 years Teaching experience which includes national and international universities like Jamia Hamdard (New Delhi), university of Dammam (KSA) and Aligarh Muslim University (AMU). She has performed different administrative responsibilities apart from teaching and research. She has rich no of publications in well reputed international journals like IEEE and Springer.

Riaz Ahmad: Obtained his B.Sc. (Maths) Hons and MCA from AMU, Aligarh. He is currently a Ph.D. student at Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.