

# Software Quality

## Lecture 5

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# Overview

- Software quality and how to get to it
- Test-driven development
  - White box testing
  - Black box testing

# Software Quality

# Why is Software Quality relevant: Case of Bard

## Google Bard AI mistake just cost Google over \$100 billion

By Philip Michaels last updated 8 days ago

AI-powered chatbot makes costly error in early demo

 Comments (0)



<https://www.tomsguide.com/news/google-bard-ai-is-off-to-an-embarrassing-start>

 Isabel Angelo  
@IsabelNAngelo · Follow

Unfortunately a simple google search would tell us that JWST actually did not "take the very first picture of a planet outside of our own solar system" and this is literally in the ad for Bard so I wouldn't trust it yet

 Google @Google

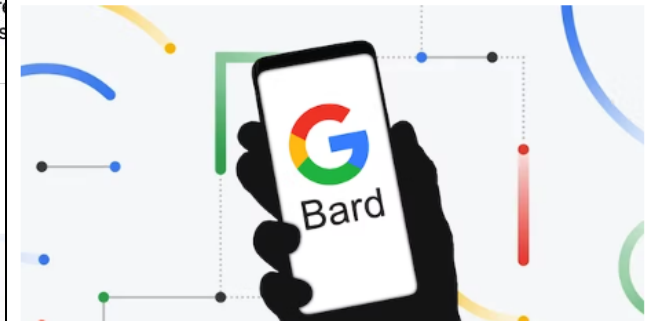
Bard is an experimental conversational AI service, powered by LaMDA. Built using our large language models and drawing on information from the web, it's a launchpad for curiosity and can help simplify complex topics → [goo.gl/3HBZQtu](https://goo.gl/3HBZQtu)

Introducing Bard,  
an experimental conversational AI service  
powered by LaMDA

You can use Bard to —  
Plan a friend's baby shower  
Compare two Oscar nominated  
Get lunch ideas based on what's in your fridge



The chatbot generated an incorrect fact about the James Webb Space Telescope in its very first public demo. **The incident has dramatically highlighted one of the most pertinent dangers for marketers using AI: it doesn't always tell the truth.**



<https://www.thedrum.com/news/2023/02/09/attention-marketers-google-s-100bn-bard-blunder-underscores-current-dangers-using-ai>

# Why is Software Quality relevant?

- Reputation
- Cost of Product and Maintenance
- Software Certification
- Organizational Certification
- Legality
- Moral/ethical codes of practice

# Software Quality is Multi-dimensional

- Subjective or “fitness for use”: as perceived by an individual user (e.g., aesthetics of GUI, missing functionality...)
- Objective or “conformance to requirements”: can be measured as a property of the product (e.g., detailed documentation, number of bugs, compliance with regulations .... )
- Practical: what does it mean to your team and your clients?

# Quality Models: ISO/IES25010

- **Functional Suitability**

- Functional Completeness
- Functional Correctness
- Functional Appropriateness

- **Performance Efficiency**

- Time Behaviour
- Resource Utilisation
- Capacity

- **Compatibility**

- Co-existence
- Interoperability

- **Usability**

- Appropriateness
- Realisability
- Learnability
- Operability
- User Error Protection
- User Interface Aesthetics
- Accessibility

- **Reliability**

- Maturity
- Availability
- Fault Tolerance
- Recoverability

- **Security**

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Non-repudiation
- Authenticity
- Accountability

- **Maintainability**

- Modularity
- Reusability
- Analysability
- Modifiability
- Testability

- **Portability**

- Adaptability
- Installability
- Replaceability

# Steps Towards Software Quality:

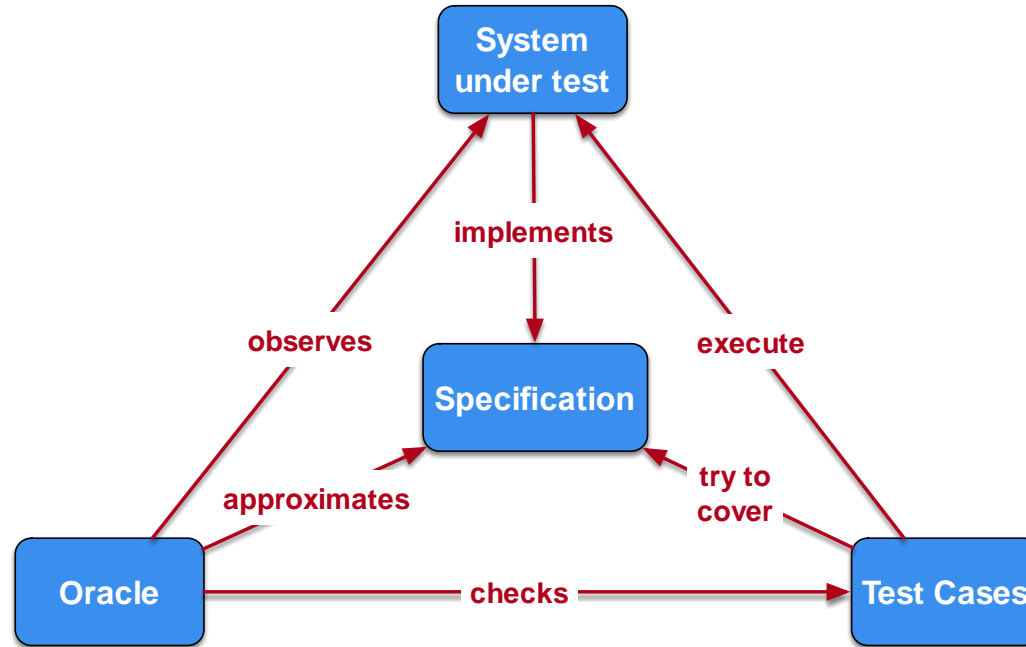
- Use a standard development process
- Use a coding standard
  - Compliance with industry standards (e.g., ISO, Safety, etc.)
  - Consistent code quality
  - Secure from start
  - Reduce development costs and accelerate time to market
- Define and monitor metrics (defect metrics and complexity metrics)
  - High complexity leads to higher number of defects
- Identify and remove defects
  - Conduct manual reviews
  - Use Testing



# Testing

Mauro Pezze and Michal Young. *Software testing and analysis - process, principles and techniques*. Wiley, 2007.

# Testing process: key elements and relationships



From: M. Staats, M. W. Whalen, and M. P. E. Heimdahl. Programs, tests, and oracles: the foundations of testing revisited. In *Software Engineering (ICSE), 2011 33rd International Conference on*, pages 391–400. IEEE, 2011.

# Testing: White Box

Mauro Pezze and Michal Young. *Software testing and analysis - process, principles and techniques*. Wiley, 2007.

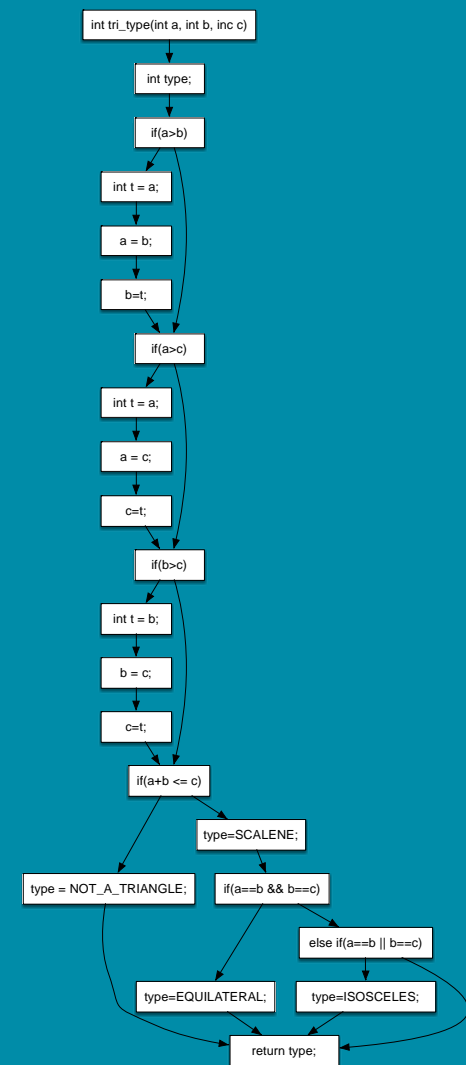
# White Box Testing

- Access to software “internals”:
  - Source code
  - Runtime state
  - Can keep track of executions.
- White box testing exploits this to
  - Use code to measure coverage
    - Many different ways
  - Drive generation of tests that maximise coverage

```
1  int tri_type(int a, int b, int c) {
2      int type;
3      if (a > b)
4          { int t = a; a = b; b = t; }
5      if (a > c)
6          { int t = a; a = c; c = t; }
7      if (b > c)
8          { int t = b; b = c; c = t; }
9      if (a + b <= c)
10         type = NOT_A_TRIANGLE;
11     else {
12         type = SCALENE;
13         if (a == b && b == c)
14             type = EQUILATERAL;
15         else if (a == b || b == c)
16             type = ISOSCELES;
17     }
18     return type;
19 }
```

# White Box Testing

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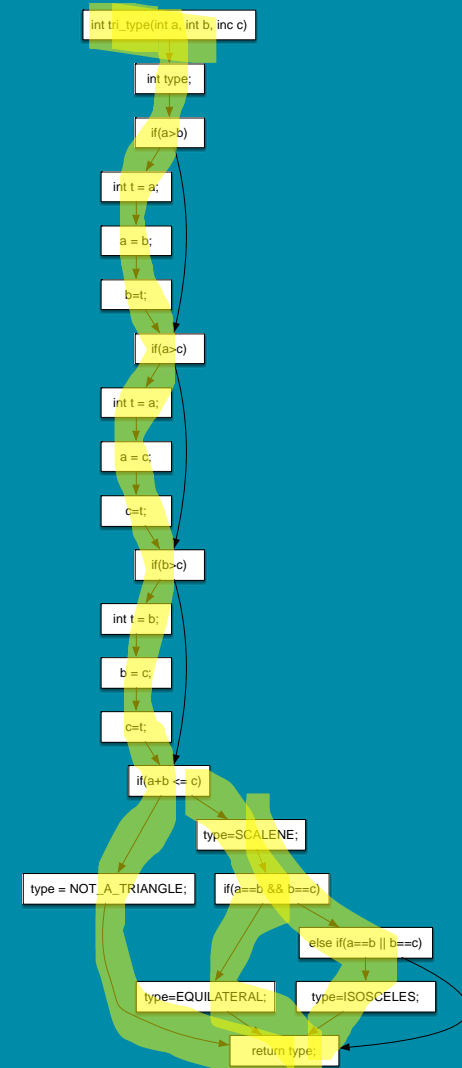
# White-Box Testing

- Coverage Metrics:
  - Statement coverage
  - Branch coverage
  - Def-Use or Dataflow coverage
  - MC/DC (Modified Condition / Decision Coverage)
  - Mutation coverage...
- Prescribed metrics, e.g., DO178-B/C standard for civilian aircraft software
  - non-critical - statement coverage
  - safety-critical - MC/DC coverage

# Statement Coverage

- Test inputs should collectively have executed each statement
- If a statement always exhibits a fault when executed, it will be detected
- Computed as:

$$\text{Coverage} = \frac{|\text{Statements executed}|}{|\text{Total statements}|}$$



# Branch Coverage

- Test inputs should collectively have executed each branch
- Subsumes statement coverage
- Computed as:

$$\text{Coverage} = \frac{|\text{Branches executed}|}{|\text{Total branches}|}$$





# However....

## Coverage Is Not Strongly Correlated with Test Suite Effectiveness

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We have extended these studies by evaluating the relationship between test suite size, coverage, and effectiveness for large Java programs. Our study is the largest to date in the literature: we generated 31,000 test suites for five systems consisting of up to 724,000 lines of source code. We measured the statement coverage, decision coverage, and modified condition coverage of these suites and used mutation testing to evaluate their fault detection effectiveness.

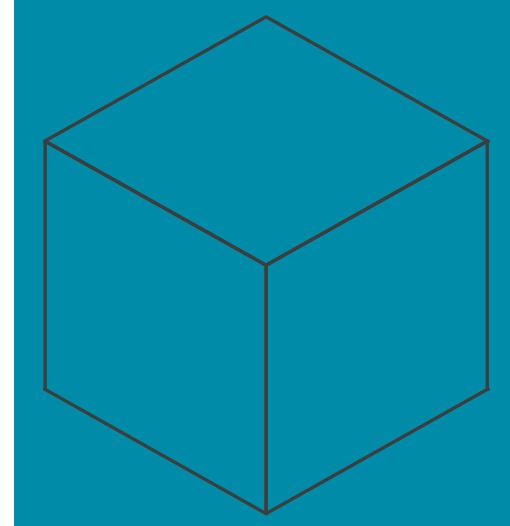
We found that there is a low to moderate correlation between coverage and effectiveness when the number of test cases in the suite is controlled for. In addition, we found that stronger forms of coverage do not provide greater insight into the effectiveness of the suite. Our results suggest that coverage, while useful for identifying under-tested parts of a program, should not be used as a quality target because it is not a good indicator of test suite effectiveness.

# Testing: Black Box

Mauro Pezze and Michal Young. *Software testing and analysis - process, principles and techniques*. Wiley, 2007.

# Black Box Testing

- No access to “internals”
  - May have access, but don’t want to
- We know the interface
  - Parameters
  - Possible functions / methods
- We may have some form of specification document



# Testing Challenges

- Many different types of input
- Lots of different ways in which input choices can affect output
- An almost infinite number of possible inputs & combinations

# Equivalence Partitioning (EP) Method

Identify tests by analysing the program interface

1. Decompose program into “functional units”
2. Identify inputs / parameters for these units
3. For each input
  - a) Identify its limits and characteristics
  - b) Define “partitions” - value categories
  - c) Identify constraints between categories
  - d) Write test specification

# Example – Generate Grading Component

*The component is passed an exam mark (out of 75) and a coursework (c/w) mark (out of 25), from which it generates a grade for the course in the range 'A' to 'D'. The grade is calculated from the overall mark which is calculated as the sum of the exam and c/w marks, as follows:*

*greater than or equal to 70 - 'A'*

*greater than or equal to 50, but less than 70 - 'B'*

*greater than or equal to 30, but less than 50 - 'C'*

*less than 30 - 'D'*

*Where a mark is outside its expected range then a fault message ('FM') is generated. All inputs are passed as integers.*

# EP – 1. Decompose into Functional Units

- Dividing into smaller units is good practice
  - Possible to generate more rigorous test cases.
  - Easier to debug if faults are found.
- E.g.: dividing a large Java application into its core modules / packages
- Already a functional unit for the Grading Component example

## EP – 2. Identify Inputs and Outputs

- For some systems this is straightforward
  - E.g., the Triangle program:

I	O
SEP	

    - Input: 3 numbers,
    - Output: 1 String
  - E.g., Grading Component
    - Input: 2 integers: exam mark and coursework mark
    - Output: 1 String for grade
- For others less so. Consider the following:
  - A phone app.
  - A web-page with a flash component.



## EP – 3.a Identify Categories

Category	Description
Valid	valid exam mark
	valid coursework mark
	valid total mark
Invalid	invalid exam mark
	invalid coursework mark
	Invalid total mark

## EP: 3.b Define “Partitions” - value categories

- Significant value ranges / value-characteristics of an input

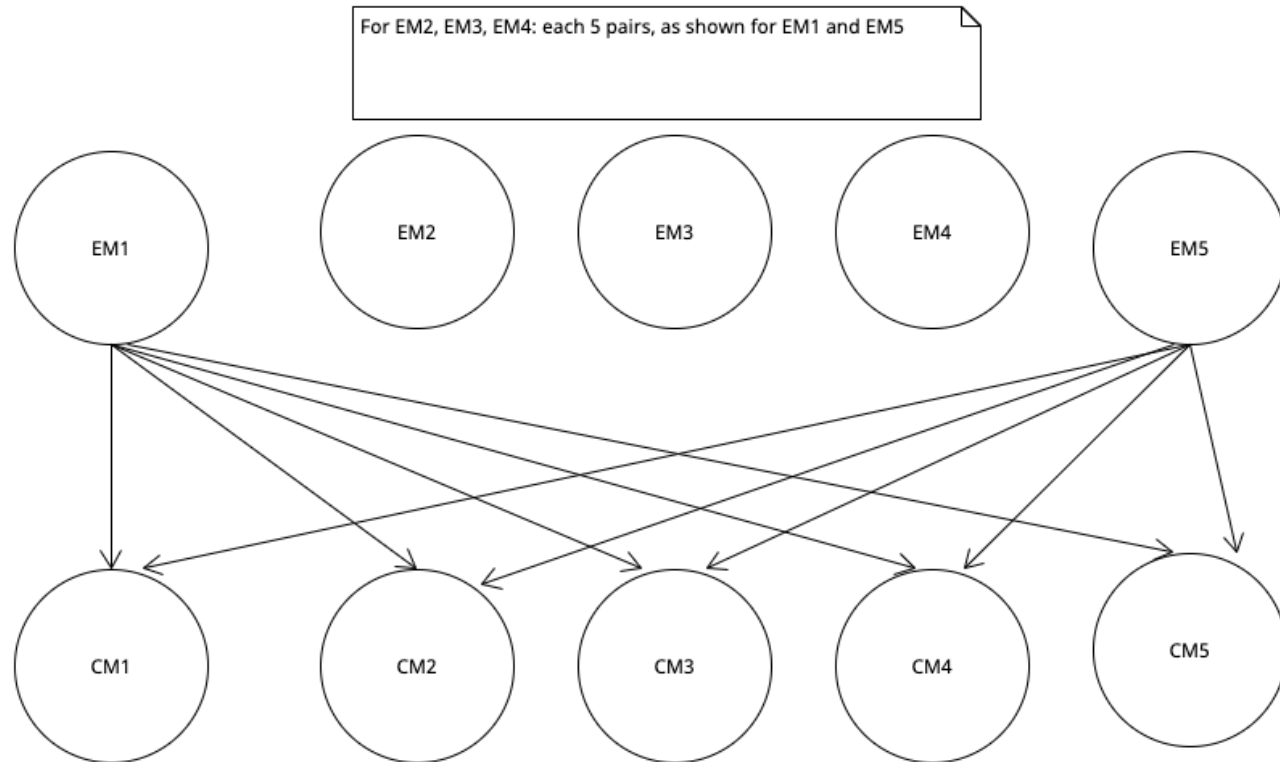
Category	Description	Partition
Valid	EM_1 valid exam mark	$0 \leq \text{Exam mark} \leq 75$
	CM_1 valid coursework mark	$0 \leq \text{Coursework mark} \leq 25$
Invalid	EM_2 invalid exam mark	Exam mark > 75
	EM_3 invalid exam mark	Exam mark < 0
	EM_4 invalid exam mark	alphabetic
	EM_5 invalid exam mark	real number
	CM_2 invalid coursework mark	Coursework mark > 25
	CM_3 invalid coursework mark	Coursework mark < 0
	CM_4 invalid coursework mark	alphabetic
	CM_5 invalid coursework mark	real number

# EP – 3. c Identify Constraints between Categories

- Not all categories can combine with each other

Category		Condition
valid exam mark	EM_1	$0 \leq \text{Exam mark} \leq 75$
invalid exam mark	EM_2	Exam mark > 75
invalid exam mark	EM_3	Exam mark < 0
invalid exam mark	EM_4	alphabetic
invalid exam mark	EM_5	real number
valid coursework mark	CM_1	$0 \leq \text{Coursework mark} \leq 25$
invalid coursework mark	CM_2	Coursework mark > 25
invalid coursework mark	CM_3	Coursework mark < 0
invalid coursework mark	CM_4	alphabetic
invalid coursework mark	CM_5	real number

## EP – 3. d Write Test Specifications



# Example: Inputs and Expected Outputs

The test cases corresponding to partitions derived from the input exam mark are:

Test Case	1	2	3
Input (exam mark)	44	-10	93
Input (c/w mark)	15	15	15
total mark (as calculated)	59	5	108
Partition tested (of exam mark)	$0 \leq e \leq 75$	$e < 0$	$e > 75$
Exp. Output	'B'	'FM'	'FM'

# Boundary Values

- Most frequently errors occur in "edge" cases
  - Test just under boundary value
  - Test just above the boundary value
  - Test the boundary value

# How do we go about using this?

- Testing applied in Java unit
- Use JUnit
  - uses “Assertions” to test the code
  - Allow us to state what *should* be the case
  - If assertions do not hold, JUnit’s logging mechanisms reports failures
  - Various types of assertion are available, e.g., assertEquals( expected, actual ); assertTrue( condition ); assertFalse( condition ); assertThat ( value, matchingFunction )

# Review

- What is Software Quality?
- What are key elements and relationships for test specifications?
- How do we carry out white-box testing?
- How do we carry out black-box testing?

