

Class Notes

Tuesday Nov 5

Valid Criteria for postal code

1. Alphabetic
 1. Numeric
2. Exists (not empty)
 1. No input
3. Two chars long
 1. One char input
 2. thre char input
4. Postal code
 1. Non postal code
5. On the list of valid inputs
 1. Postal code not on the

[1,2,3,4]

[0,1,2,3]

A shipping system routes items by code which as follows

1. Start with a three letter prefix CHI or DET indicating Chicago or Detroit. These are the only two destinations, these are handled differently by the system.
 - ~~1. Three letters long~~
 - ~~2. Upper or lower case~~
 - ~~3. DET~~
 - ~~4. CHI~~
 5. Two letters long
 6. Four letters long
 7. Three but not all letters
 8. Thee letter code other than DET or CHI
- ~~2. The fourth position is either a * or /, they are treated the same. This is to accommodate legacy codes.~~
 1. Character not * or /
- ~~3. The fifth position is a product category indicated by a letter from ASCII A-T and all processed the same~~
 1. {A B ... T, a, b...t} categorical data.
 2. Any letter not on the list
 3. Ascii character
 4. Ordinal data {A-T} {a-t}
4. The last three position are either 1, 2 or 3 numeric digits long represent a sales code and all processed the same
 - ~~1. exactly one~~
 2. exactly two
 - ~~3. exactly three~~
 4. They are digits
5. All codes must 6- 8 characters long

~~1. 6-8~~

6. There are no embedded blanks
7. If the code is invalid and error should be printed in the log and the code ignore.
8. The code should not be case sensitive `chi = CHI?`

1. Critique the spec.
2. Develop a set of equivalence class for test input
 - Listing the valid criteria
3. Choose test cases using boundary value analysis.
 - Choose the valid test cases first
 - Break each test case to get an invalid

Test Cases

1. DET*a879
2. chi/T7
3. DE*a879
4. chic/T7
5. D3T*a879
6. DAL*t89
7. DET\879
8. no input

“The Similarity Principle.”

1. Make the valid cases as dissimilar as possible
2. Make each invalid test case exactly like a valid case but differing in one criteria