# TESTING (PART B)

Chapter 9
Block b

Software Engineering

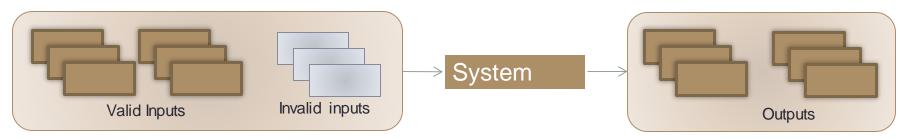
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### Black-box testing

- Black-box methods are focused on the functional requirements of software.
- Black box tests try to find errors of the following types:
  - Incorrect or non-existent functions.
  - Interface related errors.
  - Errors related to data structures or in external databases.
  - Performance related errors.
  - Initialization and termination errors.

- Input conditions of the Software under test: format or content restrictions of the input data
  - Valid data
  - Invalid data
- Equivalence classes:
  - A test with a representative value of a class assumes that the obtained results (failure or success) will be the same for any other arbitrary member of the category



- **Technique** for the **identification** of test cases:
  - 1. For each input condition of the software under test, we will identify its equivalence classes using **heuristics**.
  - 2. A unique number will be assigned to each identified equivalence class.
  - 3. Until all valid equivalence classes are covered by some test case. A test case covering as many as possible valid classes will be designed.
  - 4. Until all invalid equivalence classes have been covered. There will be a separate test case per invalid class to be covered.

The previous process may also be applied to the output conditions of the software under test

- Identification Heuristics of equivalence classes:
  - a) If a **range of values** is specified for the input data, a valid class and two invalid classes will be created
  - b) If a **finite set of values** is specified a valid class and two invalid classes will be created
  - c) If a condition of type **«it must be»** or a **boolean** condition is specified (e.g. "the first character must be a character from the alphabet», a valid class «it is an alphabet character» and another invalid class «it is not an alphabet character» will be created
  - d) if a **set of valid accepted values** and the program treats them in a different way, then a valid class for each value and another invalid class must be created
  - e) If it is suspected that some concrete elements of a class are handled in a different way, the class must be partitioned into reduced classes

Heuristics	Number of Valid classes	Number of Invalid Classes
Range of values  Ex: [2030]	1: value inside range (25)	2: one under the lower bound and another over the upper bound (15,41)
Finite value Ex: {2,4,6,8,10}	1: value inside the set (4)	2: one under the lowest value and another over the highest value (1,12)
«it must be» or boolean condition Ex: It should be letter	1: value that fulfills the condition ('m')	1: value that makes the condition false
Set of valid accepted values Ex: { blue, white, black}	Number of accepted values (3: { blue, white, black})	1: Not accepted value (red)
Reduced classes 0 <value<5; 10<="value&lt;20&lt;/th"><th colspan="2">Tranform them in subclases of the previous examples (one for ]0,5[ and another for [10,20[)</th></value<5;>	Tranform them in subclases of the previous examples (one for ]0,5[ and another for [10,20[)	

### **Exercise: Equivalent Partitioning**

Banking application. Input data:

- Area code: number with 3 digits not starting by 0 nor 1
- Operation Name: 6 characters
- Valid Commands: "check", "deposit", "bill payment", "withdrawal"

# Exercise: Equivalence Partitioning

```
Area Code: 3 digits not starting by 0 nor 1
      Boolean:
         1 valid class: it is a number
               Range:
                  1 valid class: 200 < area code < 999
                  2 invalid classes: area code < 200; area code > 999
         1 invalid class: not a number
Operation Name: 6 characters
      Finite Value:
         1 valid class: 6 characters
         2 invalid classes: >6 characters; < 6 characters
Valid commands: "check", "deposit", "bill payment", "withdrawal"
      Set of values:
         4 valid classes: 4 valid commands
         1 invalid class: invalid command
```

# Exercise: Equivalence Partitioning

Input data	Valid classes	Invalid classes
Area code	(1) 200 <= code <= 999	(2) code < 200 (3) code > 999 (4) not a number
Operation name	(5) 6 characters	(6) < 6 characters (7) > 6 characters
Command	(8) "check" (9) "deposit" (10) "bill payment" (11) "withdrawal"	(12) invalid command

# Exercise: Equivalence Partitioning Valid Test Cases

Code	Operation Name	Command	Covered classes
300	Nómina	"Deposit"	(1) <sup>C</sup> (5) <sup>C</sup> (9) <sup>C</sup>
400	Viajes	"Check"	(1) (5) (8) <sup>C</sup>
500	Coches	"Bill payment"	(1) (5) (10) <sup>C</sup>
600	Comida	"Withdrawal"	(1) (5) (11) <sup>C</sup>

# Exercise: Equivalence partitioning Invalid Test cases

Code	Operation Name	Command	Covered Classes
180	Viajes	"Bill payment"	(2) <sup>C</sup> (5) (10)
1032	Nómina	"Deposit"	(3) <sup>C</sup> (5) (9)
XY	Compra	"Withdrawal"	(4) <sup>C</sup> (5) (11)
350	А	"Deposit"	(1) (6) <sup>C</sup> (9)
450	Regalos	"Check"	(1) (7) <sup>C</sup> (8)
550	Casita	&%4	(1) (5) (12) <sup>C</sup>

### Analysis of Boundary values

- This technique selects as values for the test cases those that are boundary values (errors often occur at the boundaries).
- It complements the equivalent partitioning technique. Instead of selecting an arbitrary value from an equivalence class we choose a boundary value.
- Test cases may be derived for both input conditions and output conditions.

### Analysis of Boundary values

#### Heuristics:

- If an input condition specifies a range of values limited by a and b, test cases must be defined using the a and b values and other values just below and above them.
- If an input condition specifies a number of values, test cases must be define to consider the minimum and maximum values and also those just below and above them.

### **Analysis of Boundary Values**

- Heuristics:
  - Apply the previous heuristics also to output conditions.
     Define test cases that produce values in the boundaries.
  - If we use data structures with boundaries (e.g., an array of 10 elements), a test case must be defined so that the data structure is tested at its boundaries.

### **Analysis of Boundary Values**

Heuristics	Number of Valid classes	Number of Invalid Classes
Range of values Ex: [2030]	4: valores en los límites (20,21,29,30)	2: one just under the lower bound and another just over the upper bound (19,31)
Un número finito de valores Ex: {2,4,6,8,10}	4: Valorer mínimos y máximos del conjunto (2,4, 8,10)	2: valores fuera del conjunto, uno one just under the lowest value and another just over the highest value (1,11)

### Other types of tests

- Walkthroughs.
- Robustness testing
- Stress testing
- Performance testing
- Conformance testing
- Interoperability testing

### **Automatic Testing tools**

- Static Analyzers. These systems allow the testing of those statements considered as weak within a program.
- Code auditing. Filters defined to verify that the code complies with different quality criteria (usually strongly dependent on the programming language).
- Test files generators. These tools automatically generate files with data that will serve as input for programs.
- Test Data Generators. These systems generate contrete input data to drive the program to a concrete behavior.
- Test controllers. Generate and feed the input data and simulate the behavior of other modules to restrict the scope of the test.

### **Automatic Testing tools**

#### Static Analyzers:

- Data bugs: variables being used before they are initialized, variables defined but never used, variables not used between to assignment statements, violations of the size of an array, etc.
- Control bugs: code fragments that are never reached.
- Input/Output bugs: an output variable is returned without modifying its value.
- Interface bugs: types or incorrect number of parameters, not using the result value of a function, never called functions.
- Bugs related to pointers management.

### **Equivalence Partitioning: Exercise**

A program takes as input a file with the following record format (fields):

- Num-employee is a field of positive integers less than 1000 and excluding 0.
- Name-employee is an alphanumeric field with 10 characters.
- Months-Work is a field indicating the number of months an employee is working; it is a positive integer less than 1000 and including 0.
- Manager is a field with just one character that may be «+» to indicate that an employee is a manager and «-» otherwise.

The program assigns a bonus to each employee and prints the list of assigned bonus following these rules:

- B1 for manager with at least 12 months of work experience
- B2 for non- managers with at least 12 months of experience
- B3 for manager with less than 12 months of experience
- B4 for non managers with less than 12 months of working experience

#### Obtain:

- A table of numbered equivalence classes with the following columns: 1 Input Condition under consideration; 2 Valid Classes and 3 Invalid classes 4 Heuristic rule that is applied
- b) The associated test cases

# **Exercise Equivalence Partitioning**

Input condition	Valid classes	Invalid classes	Heuristic rule
Num-Employee			
Name-Employee			
Months-Work			
Manager			

lid C.	Valid Classes	Input	Output
. Va	1 – 5 – 8 –13	123, gumersindo, 9, +	B4
J.	1 - 5 - 9 - 14	456, sebastiano, 13, -	B2

	Invalid CI.	Input	Outp.
es			
lass			
<u>၁</u>			
Test Cases Invalid Classes			
ses			
Cas			
Test			

### **Exercise Equivalence Partitioning**

Input condition	Valid classes	Invalid classes	Heuristic rule
Num-Employee	[1-999]	<=0 2 >999 3 Not a number 4	Range Boolean
Name-Employee	10 characters 5	<10 6 >10 7	Finite value
Months-Work	[0-11] 8 9	<0 10 >999 11 Not a numb 12	Range Reduced classes Boolean
Manager	+ 13	Another chara 15	Set of values

ر ان	Valid Classes	Input	Output
C. Vali	1 – 5 – 8 - 13	123, gumersindo, 9, +	B4
F	1 - 5 - 9 - 14	456, sebastiano, 13, -	B2

	Invalid CI.	Input	Outp.
es	<b>2</b> - 5 - 9 - 13	000, gumersindo, 14, +	
asse	<b>3</b> - 5 - 9 - 14	1024, minotauros, 16, -	
Ö	<b>4</b> - 5 - 8 - 13	abc, sebastiano, 8, +	
/alic	1 - <b>6</b> - 8 - 13	123, cobos, 6, +	
ses Inv	1 - <b>7</b> - 8 - 13	123, torreceballos, 3, +	
ase	1 - 5 - <b>10</b> - 13	123, margaritos, -1, +	
st C	1 - 5 - <b>11</b> - 14	123, margaritos, 1024, -	
Te	1 - 5 - <b>12</b> - 14	123, margaritos, abc, -	
	1-5- <b>9</b> -15	123, margaritos, 13, *	