Boundary Value Analysis

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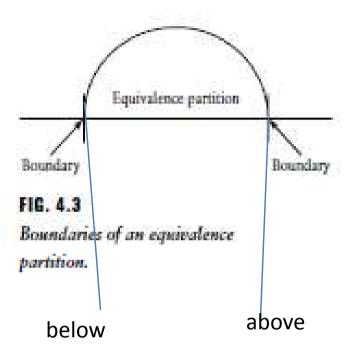
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What is Boundary value analysis?

- Boundary value analysis is a test case design technique to test boundary value between partitions (both valid boundary partition and invalid boundary partition).
- A boundary value is an input or output value on the border of an equivalence partition, includes minimum and maximum values at inside and outside boundaries.
- Normally Boundary value analysis is part of stress and negative testing.
- 'Boundary value analysis' testing technique is used to identify errors at boundaries rather than finding those exist in center of input domain.

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many defects occur directly on, and above and below, the edges of equivalence classes.

Example

Input value for a variable lies between -1 to 4

invalid class valid class invalid class

Minimum	-1
Minimum-1	-2
Maximum	4
Maximum+1	5

Contd..

Equivalence class Partition	Boundary value Analysis
Directs the tester to select test cases from any element of an equivalence class.	boundary value analysis requires that the tester select elements close to the edges, so that both the upper and lower edges of an equivalence class are covered by test cases.
-3,-1,5	-2,-1,4,5

List of Conditions

• 1. If the input condition is specified as range of values, develop valid test cases for the ends of the range, and invalid test cases for possibilities just above and below the ends of the range.

Example

Input value for a variable must lie in the range of -1.0 to +1.0

Valid test cases: -1.0 to +1.0

inValid test cases: -1.1 to +1.1

Contd..

2. If an input condition for the software-undertest is specified as a *number* of values, develop valid test cases for the minimum and maximum numbers as well as invalid test cases that include one lesser and one greater than the maximum and minimum.

Example

A house can have one to four owners

Valid test cases	Invalid test cases
Minimum: 1	One lesser than minimum=0
Maximum:4	One greater than maximum=5

Contd...

3. If the input or output of the software-undertest is an ordered set, such as a table or a linear list, develop tests that focus on the first and last elements of the set.

An Example of the Application of Equivalence Class Partitioning and Boundary Value Analysis

The input specification for the module states that a widget identifier should consist of 3–15 alphanumeric characters of which the first two must be letters. We have three separate conditions that apply to the input:

- (i) it must consist of alphanumeric characters,
- (ii) the range for the total number of characters is between 3 and 15, and,
- (iii) the first two characters must be letters.