南京理工大学

软件测试技术实验

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1. 问题描述

输入年月日,判断该日期是星期几。

2. 被测核心代码及控制流图

我的代码编写主要分为了两个版本,两个版本主要是基于Junit的测试发现 缺陷的,进而对此进行了改进。第一个版本没有考虑到输入类超界的问题,产 生了许多意想不到的结果,在第二个版本中我针对超界进行了处理,针对第二 个版本展示了黑盒测试的代码。针对白盒测试,考虑到将输入的超界判断单独 写开来会产生较大的圈复杂度,因此将它们封装成一个函数,展示了封装后的 白盒代码,依据白盒测试代码绘制控制流图,以下为两个代码:

2.1核心代码

```
//黑盒测试
//输入年月日,判断该日期是星期几。
public int findDay(double year,double month,double day)
{
    double leapYear=0;
    double noLeapYear=0;
    double days_1=0;
    double days_2=0;
    double days=0;
    int findday=0;
    //年月日是否越界
    if(year<=0)</pre>
       return -1;
    if(month<=0||month>=13)
       return -1;
    if(day<=0||day>=32)
```

```
return -1;
}
//年月日是否为整数
if((int)year!=year)
   return -1;
}
if((int)month!=month)
   return -1;
if((int)day!=day)
   return -1;
}
//判断第1年到第 year-1 年中闰年的个数
int i;
for (i = 1;i < year;i++) {</pre>
   if ((i % 4 == 0 && i % 100 != 0) || (i % 400 == 0)) {
       leapYear ++;
   } else {
       noLeapYear ++;
   }
}
//通过年个数算出总天数
days_1= leapYear*366+noLeapYear*365;
//判断第 year 年中第 1 月到第 month-1 月的天数
int j;
for (j = 1; j < month; j++) {
   switch (j) {
       case 1:
       case 3:
       case 5:
       case 7:
       case 8:
       case 10:
       case 12: days_2 += 31;break;
       case 4:
       case 6:
```

```
case 9:
        case 11:days_2 += 30;break;
        case 2: if ((year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || (year % 400 == 0))
            days_2 += 29;
        else
            days_2 += 28;
            break;
    }
}
//总天数
days = days_1+days_2+day;
//计算星期数
findday=(int)days%7;
//0:Sunday
//1:Monday
//2:Tuesday
//3:Wednesday
//4:Thursday
//5:Friday
//6:Saturday
return findday;
```

```
//白盒测试

//输入年月日,判断该日期是星期几。

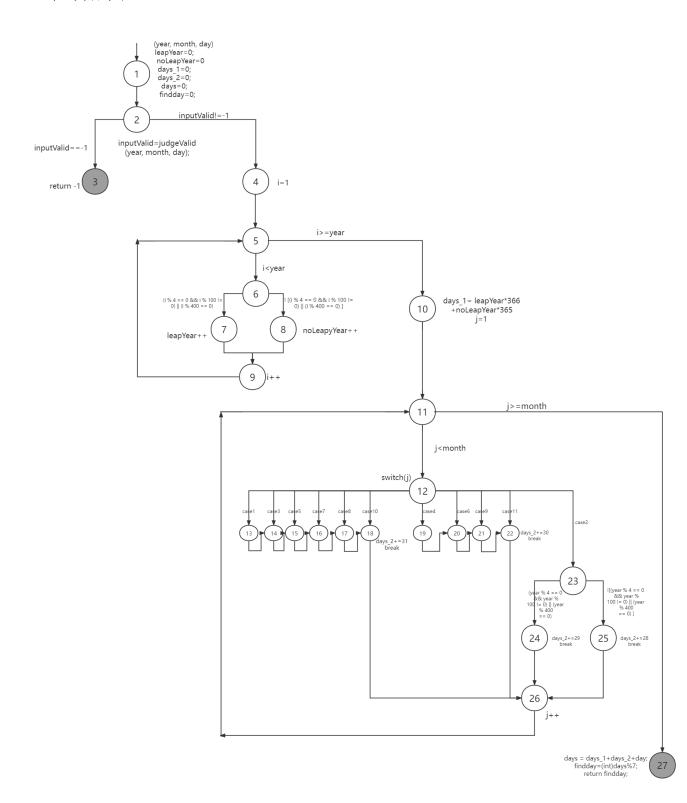
public int findDay(double year,double month,double day)
{
    double leapYear=0;
    double noLeapYear=0;
    double days_1=0;
    double days_2=0;
    double days=0;
    int findday=0;
    int inputValid;

inputValid=judgeValid(year, month, day);
    if (inputValid==-1) return -1;
```

```
//判断第1年到第 year-1 年中闰年的个数
int i;
for (i = 1;i < year;i++) {</pre>
   if ((i % 4 == 0 && i % 100 != 0) || (i % 400 == 0)) {
       leapYear ++;
   } else {
       noLeapYear ++;
   }
//通过年个数算出总天数
days_1= leapYear*366+noLeapYear*365;
//判断第 year 年中第 1 月到第 month-1 月的天数
int j;
for (j = 1; j < month; j++) {
   switch (j) {
       case 1:
       case 3:
       case 5:
       case 7:
       case 8:
       case 10:days_2 += 31;break;
       case 4:
       case 6:
       case 9:
       case 11:days_2 += 30;break;
       case 2: if ((year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || (year % 400 == 0))
           days_2 += 29;
       else
           days_2 += 28;
           break;
   }
}
//总天数
days = days_1+days_2+day;
//计算星期数
findday=(int)days%7;
//0:Sunday
```

```
//1:Monday
    //2:Tuesday
    //3:Wednesday
   //4:Thursday
   //5:Friday
    //6:Saturday
    return findday;
public int judgeValid(double year,double month,double day)
   //年月日是否越界
   if(year<=0)</pre>
       return -1;
    if(month<=0||month>=13)
       return -1;
    if(day<=0||day>=32)
    {
       return -1;
    }
    //年月日是否为整数
   if((int)year!=year)
   {
       return -1;
   if((int)month!=month)
       return -1;
    if((int)day!=day)
       return -1;
    return 0;
```

2. 2控制流图



3. 黑盒测试用例设计

3.1等价类

考虑到该问题年月日都有较为明确的划分区间,故采用等价类方法能够清晰描述测试问题。

考虑到划分出来的无效等价类过多,若采取强一般和强健壮等价类测试将 占用非常多的测试用例和篇幅,但是为了体现测试的普遍性以及检验我的学习 成果,在下面我还是划分了弱一般、弱健壮两种等价类测试方法。

等价类划分表:

输入条件	有效等价类	编号	无效等价类	编号
	Year 为闰年	1		
Year	Year 不为闰年	2		
	Year 为正整数	3	Year 为非正数	13
			Year 为非整数	14
	Month=1, 3, 5, 7,	4	Month<1	15
Month	8, 10			
	Month=4, 6, 9, 11	5	Month>12	16
	Month = 2	6	Month 为非整数	17
	Month = 12	7		
	1<=day<=27	8	Day<1	18
	Day=28	9		
Day	Day=29	10	Day 为非整数	19
	Day=30	11		
	Day=31	12	Day>31	20

测试用例 (弱一般等价类测试):

测试用		输入数据	预期输出	覆盖等价类	
例编号	Year	Month	Day		
1.	1999	1	13	3	2, 4, 8
2.	1998	4	28	2	2, 5, 9
3.	2000	2	29	2	1, 6, 10
4.	2001	12	30	0	2, 7, 11
5.	2017	3	31	5	2, 4, 12

测试用例 (弱健壮等价类测试):

测试用		输入数据	预期输出	覆盖等价类	
例编号	Year	Month	Day		
1.	1999	1	13	3	2, 4, 8
2.	1998	4	28	2	2, 5, 9
3.	2000	2	29	2	1, 6, 10
4.	2001	12	30	0	2, 7, 11
5.	2017	3	31	5	2, 4, 12
6.	-1	1	13	-1	13
7.	2016. 1	1	13	-1	14
8.	1999	0	13	-1	15
9.	1999	13	13	-1	16
10.	1999	1.1	13	-1	17
11.	1999	1	0	-1	18
12.	1999	1	1.1	-1	19
13.	1999	11	32	-1	20

4. 白盒测试用例设计

4.1 基路径测试

经统计边数为40, 节点数为27, 只有1个连通图, 计算可得基路径条数为15

条

序	
号	
1.	1, 2, 3
2.	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 27
3.	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11, 27
4.	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 23, 25, 26, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11, 27
5.	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11, 12, 23, 25, 26, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1
	6, 17, 18, 26, 11, 27

6. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11, 12, 23, 2 5, 26, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11, 27 7. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 11, 12, 14, 15, 1 6, 17, 18, 26, 11, 12, 23, 25, 26, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11, 27 8. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 27 9. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 27 10 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 27 11 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 27 12 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 7, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 27 13 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11, 2 14 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 12, 23, 24, 26, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1 6, 17, 18, 26, 11, 27 15 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11, 12, 2 3, 24, 26, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11, 27

基路径覆盖测试用例如下:

测试用		输入数据	预期输出	覆盖路径	
例编号	Year	Month	Day		
1.	1. 1	1	1	-1	1
2.	1	1	1	1	2
3.	1	2	1	4	3
4.	1	3	1	4	4
5.	1	4	1	0	5
6.	1	5	1	2	6
7.	1	6	1	5	7
8.	2	1	1	2	8
9.	3	1	1	3	9

10.	4	1	1	4	10
11.	5	1	1	6	11
12.	6	1	10	2	12
13.	4	2	1	0	13
14.	4	3	1	1	14
15.	4	4	1	4	15

4.2 Prime路径测试

根据Simple Path迭代得到的Prime路径如下所示:

Simple Path路径长 度	路径(忽略的容易从图中直接观察到)
0	易从图中得
1	易从图中得
2	[1, 2, 3]
4	[5, 6, 7, 9, 5], [5, 6, 8, 9, 5], [11, 12, 18, 26, 11], [11, 12, 22, 26, 11]
5	[11, 12, 17, 18, 26, 11], [11, 12, 21, 22, 26, 11], [11, 12, 23, 24, 26, 11],
	[11, 12, 23, 25, 26, 11]
6	[1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 27], [11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11]
	[11, 12, 20, 21, 22, 26, 11]
7	[11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11], [11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 11]
8	[11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11]

序号	Prime路径
1	[1, 2, 3]
2	[5, 6, 7, 9, 5]
3	[5, 6, 8, 9, 5]
4	[11, 12, 18, 26, 11]
5	[11, 12, 22, 26, 11]
6	[11, 12, 17, 18, 26, 11]
7	[11, 12, 21, 22, 26, 11]
8	[11, 12, 23, 24, 26, 11]
9	[11, 12, 23, 25, 26, 11]
10	[1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 27]
11	[11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11]
12	[11, 12, 20, 21, 22, 26, 11]
13	[11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11]
14	[11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 11]
15	[11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11]
16	[11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 11]

Prime路径覆盖测试用例如下:

测试用例	输入数据			预期输	覆盖路径
编号	Year	Month	Day	出	
1	1.1	1	1	-1	1
2	1	12	1	6	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
					, 15, 16
3	5	1	1	6	2, 3, 10
4	4	12	1	3	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13,
					14, 15, 16

4.3 数据流测试

考虑到整张控制流图有26个结点,对所有结点进行数据流测试手算工作量过大,故仅对1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,27几个结点开展数据流测试。

结点的Def&Use:

Node	Def	Use
1	year, month, day, leapYear, noLeapYear,	year, month, day
	days_1, days_2, days, findday	
2	inputValid	year, month, day
3		
4	i	
5		
6		
7	leapYear	leapYear

8	noLeapYear	noLeapYear
9	i	i
10	days_1, j	leapYear, noLeapYear
11		
27	days, findday	days_1, days_2, day, days,
		findday

边的Def&Use:

Edge	Use	
(1, 2)		
(2, 3)	inputValid	
(2, 4)	inputValid	
(4, 5)		
(5, 6)	i, year	
(6, 7)	i	
(6, 8)	i	
(7, 9)		
(8, 9)		
(9, 5)		
(5, 10)	i, year	

(10, 11)	
(11, 27)	j, month

DU对:

变量	DU Pairs		
year	(1, 2)		
month	(1, 2)		
day	(1, 2)		
leapYear	(1, 7), (7, 10)		
noLeapYear	(1, 8), (8, 10)		
days_1	(10, 27)		
days_2	(1, 27)		
days	(1, 27)		
findday	(1, 27)		
i	(4, (5, 6))		
j	(10, (11, 27))		
inputValid	(2, (2, 3))		

DU Paths:

序号	DU Paths
----	----------

1	[1, 2]
2	[1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7]
3	[7, 9, 5, 10]
4	[1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8]
5	[8, 9, 5, 10]
6	[10, 11, 27]
7	[1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 27]
8	[4, 5, 6]
9	[10, 11, 27]
10	[2, 3]

数据流测试用例如下:

测试用例	输入数据			预期输	覆盖路径
编号	Year	Month	Day	出	
1	1.1	1	1	-1	1, 10
2	5	1	1	6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

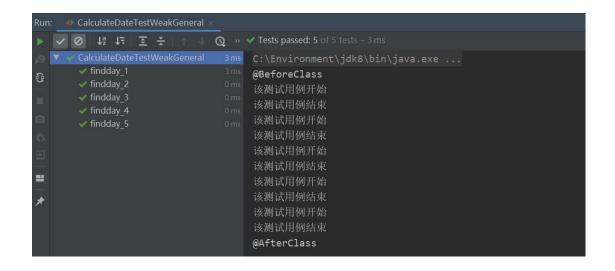
5. 基于Junit的单元测试实践

5.1 弱一般等价类测试

弱一般等价类测试采用了Junit提供的@Test注释,针对上面的弱一般等价类测试表设置了测试用例。

```
//弱一般等价类测试
import org.junit.*;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
public class CalculateDateTestWeakGeneral {
    private static CalculateDate calDate = new CalculateDate();
    @BeforeClass
    public static void setupBeforClass() throws Exception{
        System.out.println("@BeforeClass");
    }
    @AfterClass
    public static void teardownAfterClass() throws Exception{
        System.out.println("@AfterClass");
    }
    @Before
    public void setUp() throws Exception {
        System.out.println("该测试用例开始");
    }
    @After
    public void tearDown() throws Exception {
        System.out.println("该测试用例结束");
    }
    @Test
    public void findday_1() {
        calDate.findDay(1999,1,13);
        assertEquals(3,calDate.getFindday());
    }
    @Test
    public void findday_2() {
        calDate.findDay(1998,4,28);
        assertEquals(2,calDate.getFindday());
    }
    @Test
    public void findday_3() {
        calDate.findDay(2000,2,29);
        assertEquals(2,calDate.getFindday());
    }
    @Test
    public void findday_4() {
        calDate.findDay(2001,12,30);
        assertEquals(0,calDate.getFindday());
    }
    @Test
```

```
public void findday_5() {
     calDate.findDay(2017,3,31);
     assertEquals(5,calDate.getFindday());
}
```



5.2 弱健壮等价类测试

弱健壮等价类测试采用了TestSuite套件测试,以addTestSuite方法添加了扩展了TestCase类的JunitTestCaseDemo类。测试方法需要用"test***"的形式进行书写。

```
//弱健壮等价类测试
import junit.framework.TestCase;

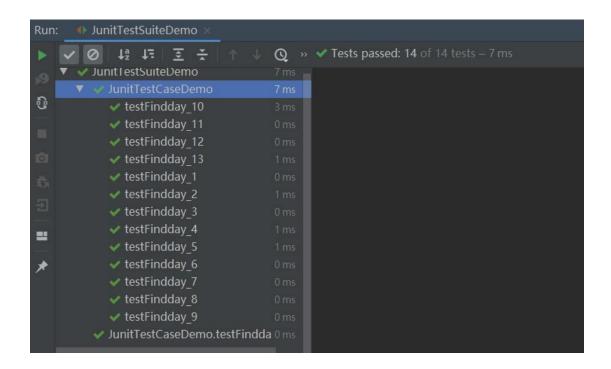
public class JunitTestCaseDemo extends TestCase {

   public JunitTestCaseDemo(String name)
   {
      super(name);
   }

   public void testFindday_1() {
      CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
```

```
int day= calDate.findDay(1999,1,13);
    assertEquals(3,day);
}
public void testFindday_2() {
   CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
   int day= calDate.findDay(1998,4,28);
   assertEquals(2,day);
}
public void testFindday_3() {
   CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
   int day= calDate.findDay(2000,2,29);
   assertEquals(2,day);
}
public void testFindday_4() {
   CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
   int day= calDate.findDay(2001,12,30);
   assertEquals(0,day);
}
public void testFindday_5() {
   CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
    int day= calDate.findDay(2017,3,31);
   assertEquals(5,day);
}
public void testFindday_6() {
   CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
   int day= calDate.findDay(-1,1,13);
   assertEquals(-1,day);
}
public void testFindday_7() {
    CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
   int day= calDate.findDay(2016.1,1,13);
   assertEquals(-1,day);
}
public void testFindday_8() {
   CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
    int day= calDate.findDay(1999,0,13);
   assertEquals(-1,day);
```

```
public void testFindday_9() {
       CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
       int day= calDate.findDay(1999,13,13);
       assertEquals(-1,day);
   public void testFindday_10() {
        CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
        int day= calDate.findDay(1999,1.1,13);
       assertEquals(-1,day);
   }
   public void testFindday_11() {
       CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
       int day= calDate.findDay(1999,1,0);
       assertEquals(-1,day);
   }
   public void testFindday_12() {
       CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
       int day= calDate.findDay(1999,1,1.1);
       assertEquals(-1,day);
   }
   public void testFindday_13() {
       CalculateDate2 calDate= new CalculateDate2();
       int day= calDate.findDay(1999,11,32);
       assertEquals(-1,day);
   }
}
import junit.framework.*;
public class JunitTestSuiteDemo {
   public static TestSuite suite(){
        // Create TestSuite Class testSuite
       TestSuite testSuite = new TestSuite("WeakStrong TestSuite");
        // Add test set to testSuite
       testSuite.addTestSuite(JunitTestCaseDemo.class);
        // Add single test to testSuite
       Test singleTest =
```



6. 基于TestNG的单元测试实践

主要应用了数据驱动的TestNG测试方法,主要是训练使用csv文件中的测试数据驱动进行驱动测试。

6.1 基路径测试

```
//基路径测试
import org.testng.annotations.*;
import util.CsvUtil;
import java.io.IOException;
```

```
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
public class TestDataDrivenJiPath {
   public static String filePath = "src/main/resources/JiTest.csv";//文件相对路径
   @DataProvider(name = "testData")
   public static Object[][] words() throws IOException{
       return CsvUtil.getTestData(filePath);
   @Test(dataProvider = "testData")
   public void test(String year, String month, String day, String findDay)
       CalculateDate2 calDate = new CalculateDate2();
       int result=
calDate.findDay(Double.parseDouble(year.trim()),Double.parseDouble(month.trim()),Do
uble.parseDouble(day.trim()));
       int a =Integer.parseInt(findDay.trim());
       assertEquals(a,result);
   }
   @BeforeTest
   public void start() throws Exception {
       System.out.println("TestNG 开始");
   @AfterTest
   public void end() throws Exception {
       System.out.println("TestNG 结束");
   }
   @BeforeMethod
   public void setUp() throws Exception {
       System.out.println("该测试用例开始");
   @AfterMethod
   public void tearDown() throws Exception {
       System.out.println("该测试用例结束");
   }
}
```

6.2 Prime路径测试

```
//Prime 路径测试
import org.testng.annotations.*;
import util.CsvUtil;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
import java.io.IOException;
public class TestDataDrivenPrimePath {
   public static String filePath = "src/main/resources/PrimeTest.csv";//文件相对路
径
   @DataProvider(name = "testData")
   public static Object[][] words() throws IOException {
        return CsvUtil.getTestData(filePath);
   }
   @Test(dataProvider = "testData")
   public void test(String year, String month, String day, String findDay)
        CalculateDate2 calDate = new CalculateDate2();
        int result=
calDate.findDay(Double.parseDouble(year.trim()),Double.parseDouble(month.trim()),Do
uble.parseDouble(day.trim()));
        int a =Integer.parseInt(findDay.trim());
        assertEquals(a,result);
```

```
@BeforeTest
   public void start() throws Exception {
       System.out.println("TestNG 开始");
   @AfterTest
   public void end() throws Exception {
       System.out.println("TestNG 结束");
   }
   @BeforeMethod
   public void setUp() throws Exception {
       System.out.println("该测试用例开始");
   }
   @AfterMethod
   public void tearDown() throws Exception {
       System.out.println("该测试用例结束");
   }
}
```

```
Run: TestDataDrivenPrimePath ×

Default Suite

19 ms

10 ms

10 ms

10 test[1, 1, 1, 1, -1]

10 test[1, 1, 2, 1, 6] (1)

10 test[5, 1, 1, 6] (2)

10 test[4, 12, 1, 3] (3)

10 ms

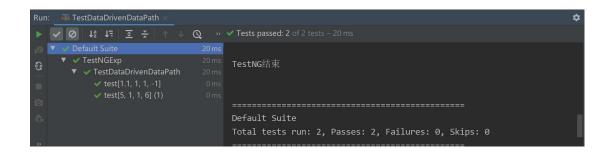
10 m
```

6.3 数据流测试

```
//数据流测试
```

```
import org.testng.annotations.*;
import util.CsvUtil;
import java.io.IOException;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
public class TestDataDrivenDataPath {
   public static String filePath = "src/main/resources/DataTest.csv";//文件相对路径
   @DataProvider(name = "testData")
   public static Object[][] words() throws IOException{
        return CsvUtil.getTestData(filePath);
   }
     @Test(dataProvider = "testData")
//
     public void test(String year, String month, String day, String findDay)
//
//
     {
11
         CalculateDate2 calDate = new CalculateDate2();
//
         int result=
calDate.findDay(Double.parseDouble(year.trim()),Double.parseDouble(month.trim()),Do
uble.parseDouble(day.trim()));
         int a =Integer.parseInt(findDay.trim());
//
//
         assertEquals(a,result);
// }
   @Test(dataProvider = "testData")
   public void test(String year, String month, String day)
        CalculateDate2 calDate = new CalculateDate2();
        int result=
calDate.findDay(Double.parseDouble(year.trim()),Double.parseDouble(month.trim()),Do
uble.parseDouble(day.trim()));
       System.out.println(result);
   }
   @BeforeTest
   public void start() throws Exception {
        System.out.println("TestNG 开始");
   @AfterTest
   public void end() throws Exception {
        System.out.println("TestNG 结束");
   @BeforeMethod
   public void setUp() throws Exception {
        System.out.println("该测试用例开始");
```

```
}
@AfterMethod
public void tearDown() throws Exception {
     System.out.println("该测试用例结束");
}
}
```



7. 测试体会

本次实验是软件测试的一次重要实践,让我又一次增强了自己的动手能力。本次实验综合运用了黑盒测试、白盒测试的各种测试方法,对我写的代码进行了验证。

在黑盒测试中,我选用了等价类测试的方法,因为考虑到我"日期输入判断星期几"的题目,对于年月日的输入范围已经有了明确的界限,所以用等价类测试方法能在保证各种有无缺陷、单缺陷、多缺陷的情况下有良好的检测效果。在我的第一个版本中,弱一般等价类测试用例能够全部通过,但是当输入的日期超界或者为小数的时候,测试用例就无法通过。因此我对此进行了迭代改进,在第二个版本中首先对输入进行有效性判断,尝试对无效类进行一部分的处理。从中我可以知道,在编写代码的时候,不仅应该对有效类进行处理,而且还需要保证无效类的特殊处理情况。

在白盒测试中,我综合运用了基路径测试、Prime 路径测试、数据流测试等多种方法。这一切的前提都是做出一张好的控制流图,因此我运用画图软件,成功美观地将代码转化为了 DFG 图,其中 if 条件判断、循环、switch 语句都进行了很好地转化,最终转化出了一张 27 个节点的复杂度非常高的图。因此,

我在接下来的测试中需要十分耐心仔细地找好路径,以防止不出错。此外,我还在此基础上进行了 Def, Use 的标注,以此来产生 DU 对,最后也很好地测试了数据流。

通过这次实验,我对于书本知识的理解又更上了一层楼,可以说是收获颇 丰的。