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The Boundary Value Analysis Testing methodology is one of many tests and testing methods that can be used to ensure that a program runs flawlessly (BVAT). The BVAT technique involves taking all the test cases and categorizing them into multiple classes, then selecting one of the test values from each class while the test is running. If you are testing for an input box that accepts numbers from 1 to 1000, for example, it is pointless to spend all of your time writing 1000 test cases. You could use the Equivalence Partitioning method to divide the test cases into three sets of input data, which are referred to as properties. Each of these test cases represent a respective class.

(Boundary Value Analysis)

It is generally acknowledged that input values at the extremes of the input domain cause the device to produce more errors. At the input domain's edges, there are further implementation bugs. ‘Boundary Value Analysis' is a term used to describe the process of determining the value of Rather than looking for errors in the middle of the input domain, testing techniques are used to locate them at the edges. The next aspect of Equivalence Partitioning is Boundary Value Analysis, which is used to design test cases at the edges of the equivalence groups.

The Boundary Value Analysis Testing technique is used to identify errors at boundaries. It is widely acknowledged that input values at the extreme ends of the input domain cause more errors in the system. The BVAT is used in software testing to find errors that exist in the centre of the input domain.