

A Comparison of Inquiry-
Based Conceptual
Feedback vs. Traditional
Detailed Feedback
Mechanisms in Software
Testing Education: An
Empirical Investigation

Lucas Cordova

(Western Oregon University)
cordoval@wou.edu

Jeffrey Carver

(University of Alabama)
carver@cs.ua.edu

Gursimran Walia

(Georgia Southern University)
gwalia@georgiasouthern.edu

Noah Gershmel

(University of Alabama)
nggershmel@crimson.ua.edu

Problem Statement



Many students today are graduating with a knowledge gap about software testing

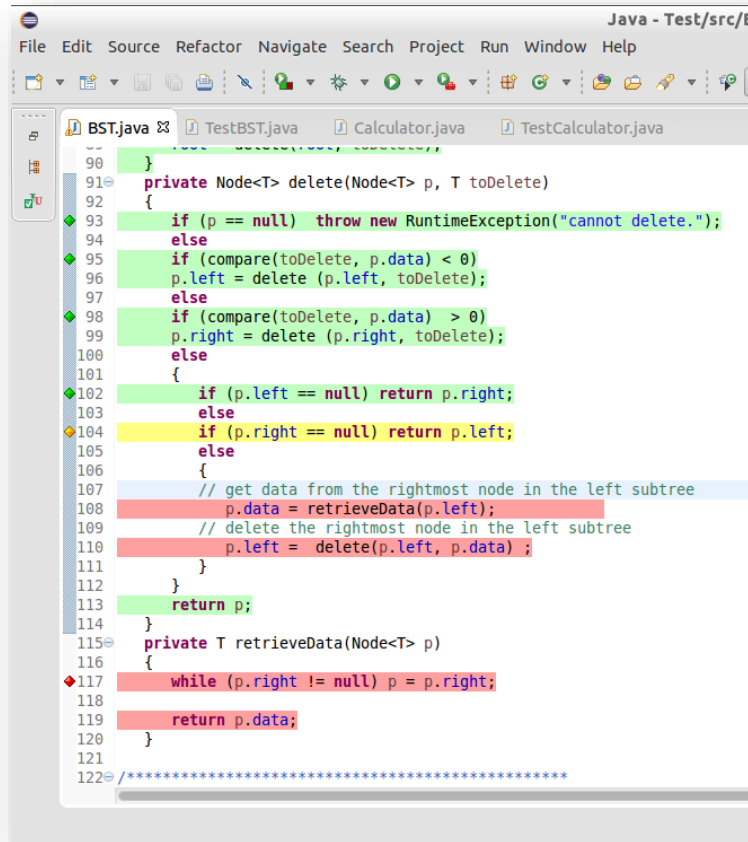


Many students resort to trial-and-error while programming and debugging



Current software testing pedagogical tools (e.g. WebCAT) encourage this behavior

Main Issues with Current Approaches

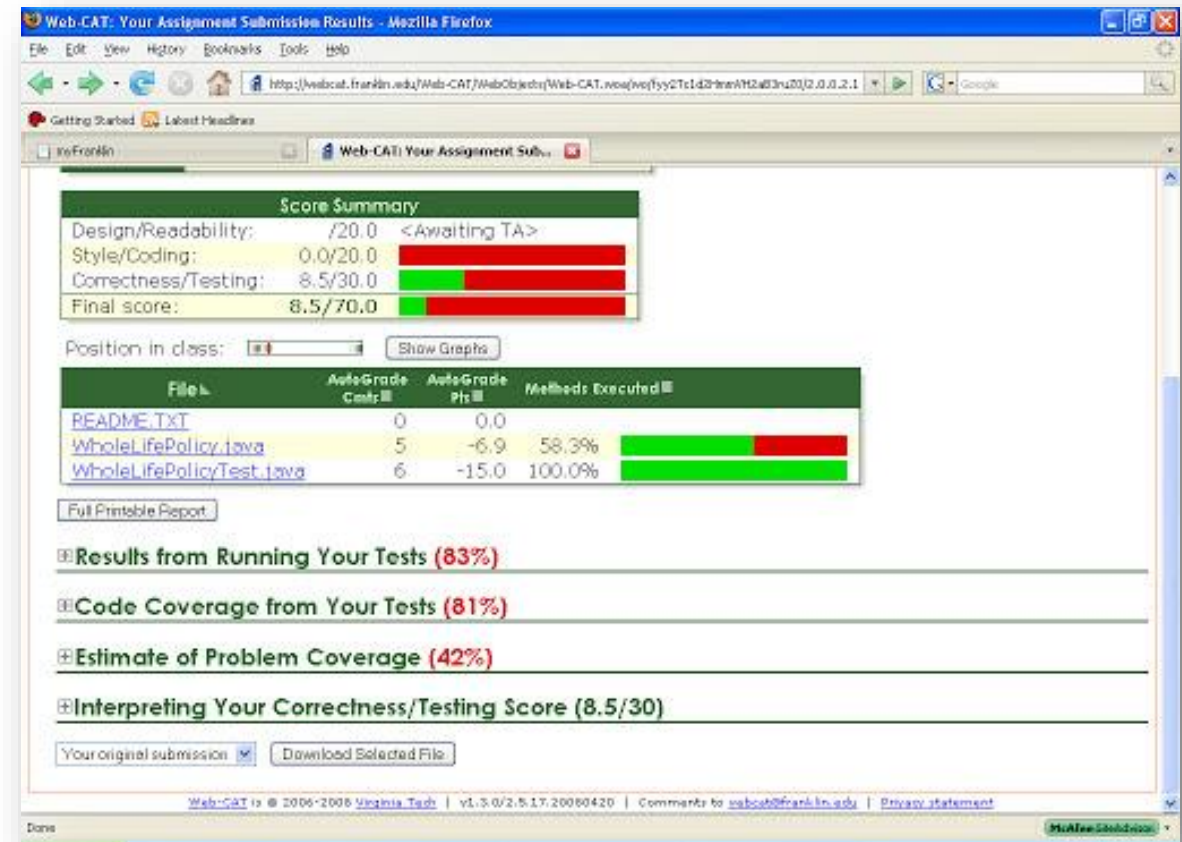


The screenshot shows a Java IDE with the file `BST.java` open. The code implements a `delete` method for a Binary Search Tree. The method signature is `private Node<T> delete(Node<T> p, T toDelete)`. The logic is as follows:

- If `p` is null, throw a `RuntimeException` with the message "cannot delete."
- Compare `toDelete` with `p.data`.
 - If `toDelete < p.data`, recursively delete from the left subtree (`p.left = delete(p.left, toDelete)`).
 - If `toDelete > p.data`, recursively delete from the right subtree (`p.right = delete(p.right, toDelete)`).
 - If `toDelete == p.data`, the node to be deleted is found. The method then handles two cases:
 - If the node has no left child (`p.left == null`), return `p.right`.
 - If the node has no right child (`p.right == null`), return `p.left`.
 - If the node has both children, the method finds the rightmost node in the left subtree (`p.data = retrieveData(p.left)`), deletes it (`p.left = delete(p.left, p.data)`), and returns `p`.
- After the recursive calls or the deletion of the node, the method returns `p`.

Below the `delete` method, there is a `retrieveData` method that finds the rightmost node in a subtree.

```
100 }
101
102 private Node<T> delete(Node<T> p, T toDelete)
103 {
104     if (p == null) throw new RuntimeException("cannot delete.");
105     else
106     if (compare(toDelete, p.data) < 0)
107     p.left = delete(p.left, toDelete);
108     else
109     if (compare(toDelete, p.data) > 0)
110     p.right = delete(p.right, toDelete);
111     else
112     {
113         if (p.left == null) return p.right;
114         else
115         if (p.right == null) return p.left;
116         else
117         {
118             // get data from the rightmost node in the left subtree
119             p.data = retrieveData(p.left);
120             // delete the rightmost node in the left subtree
121             p.left = delete(p.left, p.data);
122         }
123     }
124     return p;
125 }
126
127 private T retrieveData(Node<T> p)
128 {
129     while (p.right != null) p = p.right;
130     return p.data;
131 }
132
133 /*****
```



The screenshot shows the Web-CAT assignment submission results page in a Mozilla Firefox browser. The page displays the following information:

- Score Summary:**
 - Design/Readability: /20.0 <Awaiting TA>
 - Style/Coding: 0.0/20.0
 - Correctness/Testing: 8.5/30.0
 - Final score: 8.5/70.0
- Position in class:** 14 (out of 14) with a "Show Graphs" button.
- File List:**

File	AutoGrade Cmts	AutoGrade Pts	Methods Executed
README.TXT	0	0.0	
WholeLifePolicy.java	5	-6.9	58.39%
WholeLifePolicyTest.java	6	-15.0	100.00%
- Results from Running Your Tests (83%)**
- Code Coverage from Your Tests (81%)**
- Estimate of Problem Coverage (42%)**
- Interpreting Your Correctness/Testing Score (8.5/30)**

At the bottom, there are links for "Full Printable Report", "Your original submission", and "Download Selected File". The footer includes the copyright information: "Web-CAT is © 2006-2008 Virginia Tech | v1.3.0/2.5.17.20080420 | Comments to webcat@franklin.edu | Privacy statement".

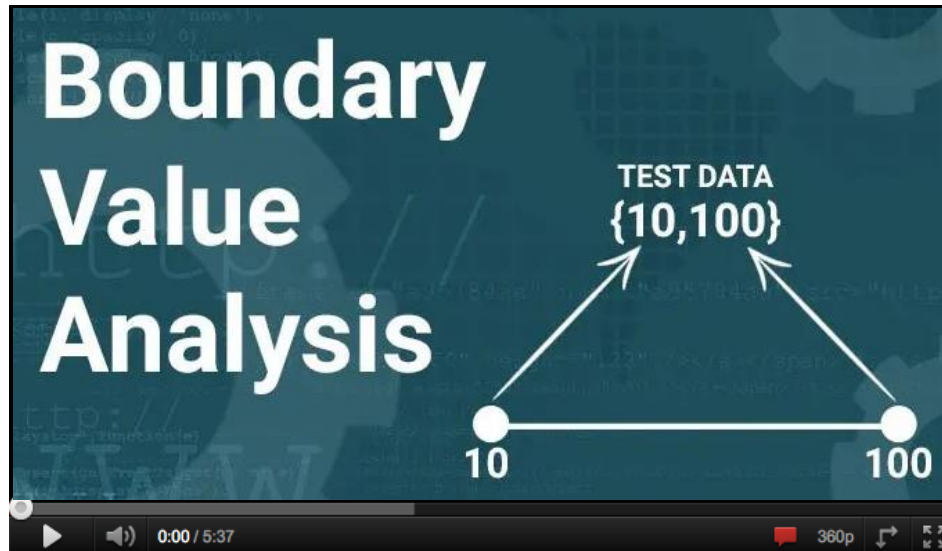


Alternative Approach: *Conceptual Feedback*

"The test suite has not fully tested all boundary conditions."

"The test suite misses part of a compound Boolean expression."

+ Resources



Example 1: Equivalence and Boundary Value

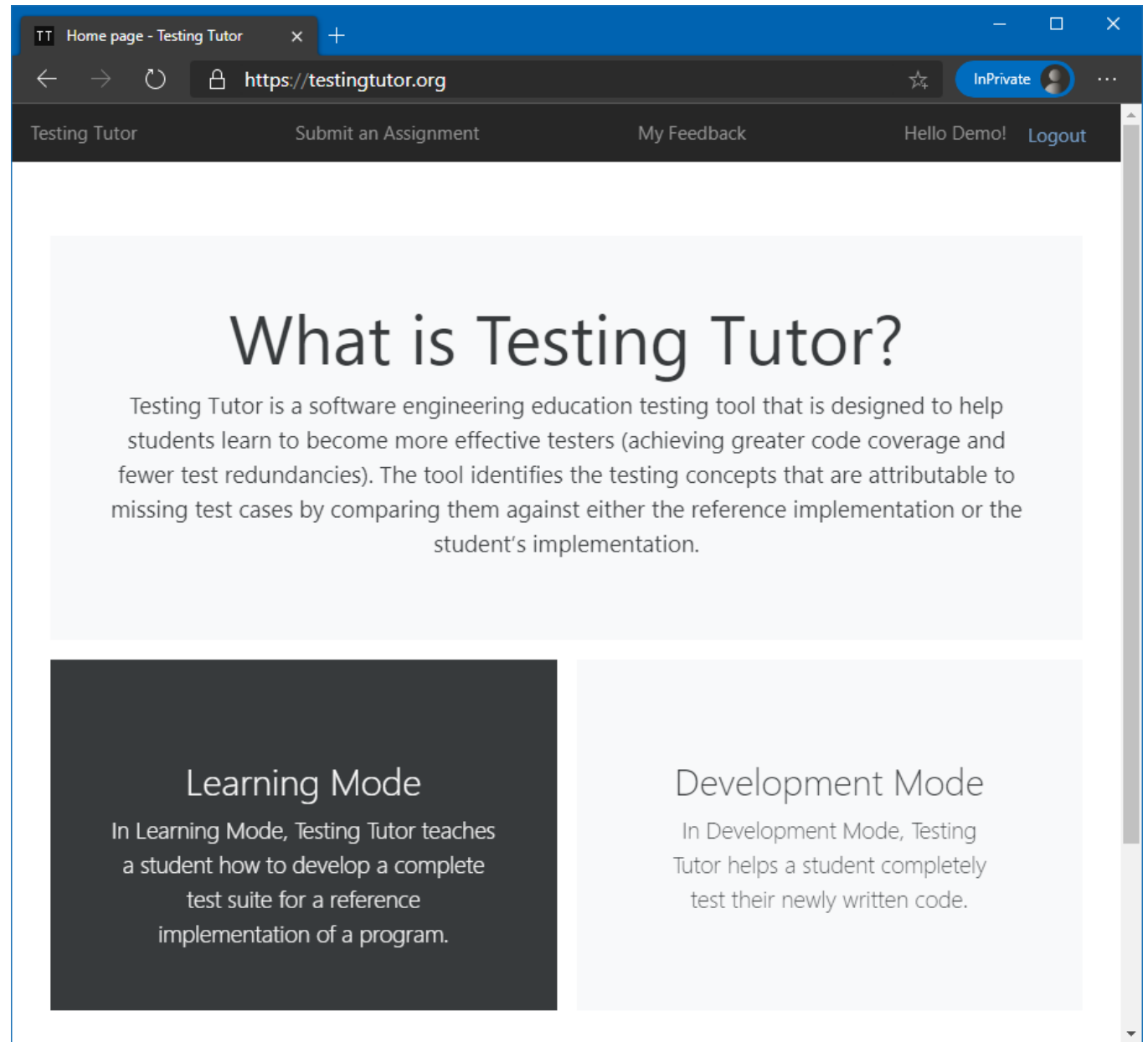
- Let's consider the behavior of Order Pizza Text Box Below
- Pizza values 1 to 10 is considered valid. A success message is shown.
- While value 11 to 99 are considered invalid for order and an error message will appear, "Only 10 Pizza can be ordered"

Order Pizza:

Here is the test condition

- Any Number greater than 10 entered in the Order Pizza field(let say 11) is considered invalid.
- Any Number less than 1 that is 0 or below, then it is considered invalid.
- Numbers 1 to 10 are considered valid
- Any 3 Digit Number say -100 is invalid.

Proposed Solution: Testing Tutor



Assess whether
conceptual feedback
helps students produce
better, more concise and
comprehensive test
suites

Paper Goal

Experiment RQs

RQ1: How do different types of feedback (conceptual, detailed, none) affect the quality of student test suites?

RQ2: What is the students' perception of the usefulness of Testing Tutor in terms of its usability and the feedback provided?

Studies Conducted

Study	Group A (Traditional Detailed Feedback)	Group B (Conceptual Feedback)
Spring 2019	15	16
Summer 2019	13	15

Dependent Variables

Testing Tutor collected



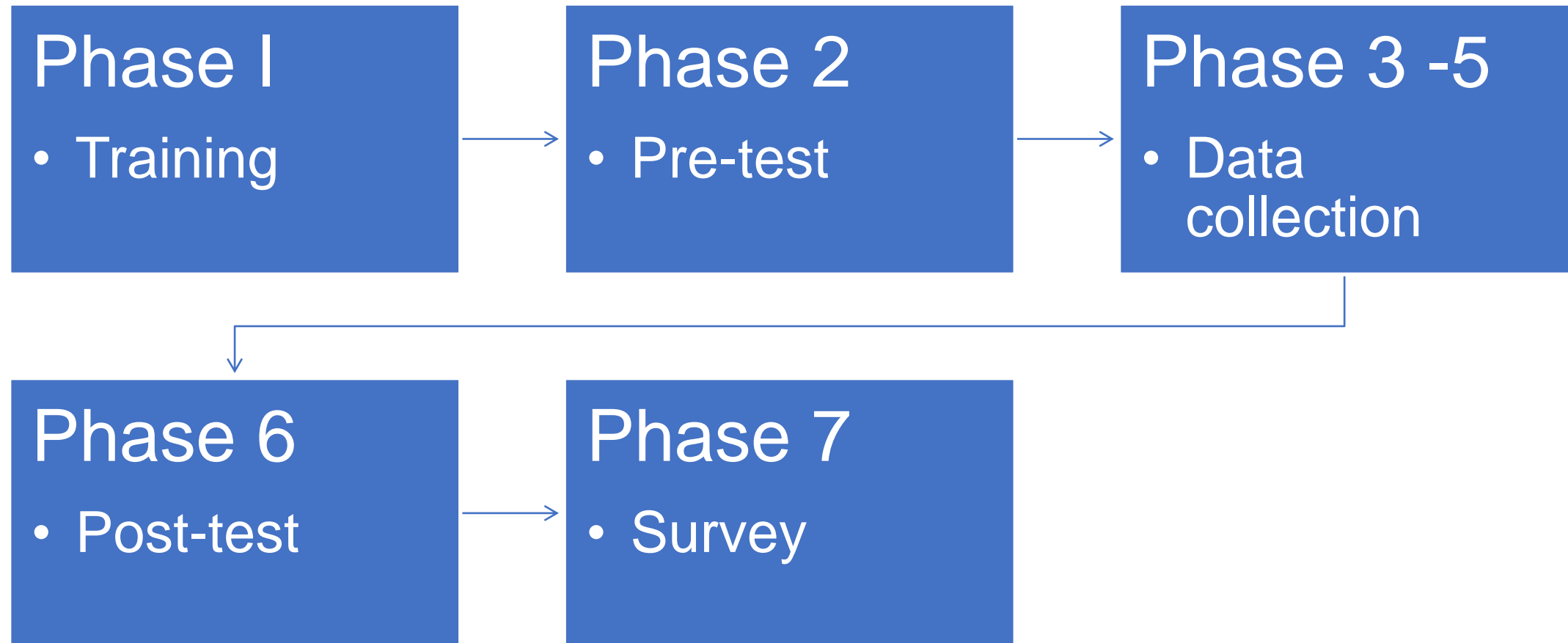
- Line coverage
- Branch coverage
- Conditional coverage
- # Redundant tests

Additional data gathered



- Assignment grade
- Perception of student understanding of the feedback

Study Design



Pre-test Results

Dependent Variable	Group A	Group B
Line Coverage	35%	35.7%
Branch Coverage	35.3%	34.9%
Conditional Coverage	35.1%	36.6%
Redundant Tests	4.86	4.9
Assignment Grade	57.95%	58.42%

Main Results

Dependent Variable	Treatment A (Traditional Detailed Feedback)	Treatment B (Conceptual Feedback)
Line Coverage	43.4%	55.1%
Branch Coverage	43.1%	52.7%
Conditional Coverage	45.4%	57.5%
Redundant Tests	4.86	3.33
Assignment Grade	60.37%	68.27%

*[all differences significant $p < .05$]

Post-test Results

Dependent Variable	Group A	Group B
Line Coverage	37.9%	68.8%
Branch Coverage	38.6%	69.4%
Conditional Coverage	44.8%	72.6%
Redundant Tests	4.29	2.29
Assignment Grade	60.31%	78.95%

*[all differences significant $p < .05$]

Answers to RQ1 – Effects of Feedback

Conceptual
Feedback

Higher code
coverage

Fewer
redundant tests

Higher
programming
grades

Insights

More long-term
benefits from
conceptual
feedback

Better testers

Answers to RQ 2 – Student Perceptions

Conceptual Feedback

Students' preference

Helped students meet objectives of the assignments

Students would recommend Testing Tutor to someone learning software testing

Insights

Testing Tutor with conceptual feedback is a viable pedagogical tool for learning software testing

Future Work

Further Development on Testing Tutor

Improved student and class analysis

IDE integration

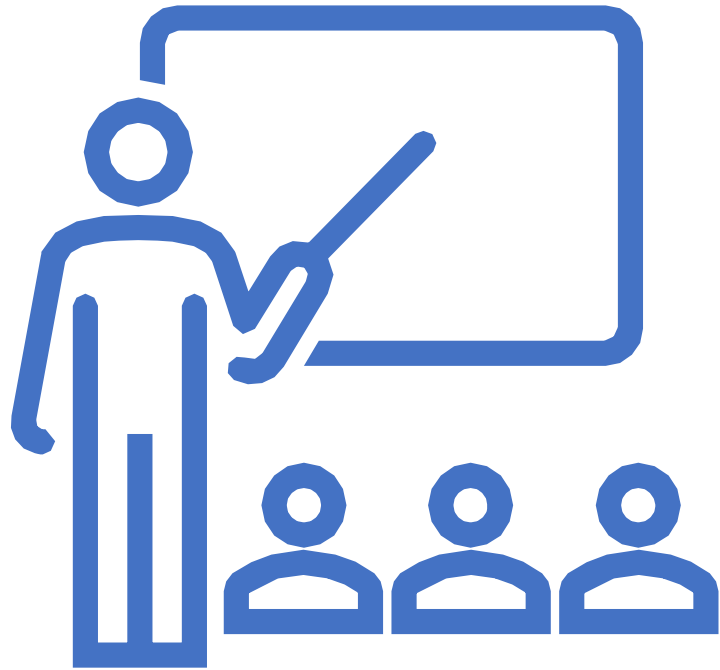
Additional language support

Additional Empirical Studies

Improving the feedback

Understanding effectiveness of Testing Tutor at different levels of the curriculum

Using Testing Tutor to gauge learning and enable earlier intervention



Beta Test

Interested in using Testing Tutor in early classes?

Contact us!

cordoval@wou.edu

Pre-test

Dependent Variable	Treatment A (Traditional Detailed Feedback)	Treatment B (Conceptual Feedback)
Line Coverage	35%	35.7%
Branch Coverage	35.3%	34.9%
Conditional Coverage	35.1%	36.6%
Redundant Tests	4.86	4.9
Assignment Grade	57.95%	58.42%

Main Results

Dependent Variable	Treatment A (Traditional Detailed Feedback)	Treatment B (Conceptual Feedback)
Line Coverage	43.4%	55.1%
Branch Coverage	43.1%	52.7%
Conditional Coverage	45.4%	57.5%
Redundant Tests	4.86	3.33
Assignment Grade	60.37%	68.27%
*[all differences significant $p < .05$]		

Post-test

Dependent Variable	Treatment A (Traditional Detailed Feedback)	Treatment B (Conceptual Feedback)
Line Coverage	37.9%	68.8%
Branch Coverage	38.6%	69.4%
Conditional Coverage	44.8%	72.6%
Redundant Tests	4.29	2.29
Assignment Grade	60.31%	78.95%
*[all differences significant $p < .05$]		

Lucas Cordova
cordoval@wou.edu

<https://github.com/TestingTutor/Data/tree/master/SIGCSE21>

Conclusion