

**BUG & SOFTWARES**

# BUG INTRODUCTION

- “A software bug is a problem causing a program to crash or produce invalid output.”
- “A software bug is defined as an error, flaw, failure, or fault in a computer program or system that causes it to produce an incorrect or unexpected result, or to behave in unintended ways.”
- “A Software DEFECT / BUG is a condition in a software product which does not meet a software requirement or end-user expectation.

# MOST INFAMOUS SOFTWARE BUGS

- **The “Moth-er” of all Bugs**

- Grace Murray Hopper [1947] logged the first computer bug in her log book. She wrote the time and the sentence: ***“First actual case of bug being found”***.
- Today it is a flaw or failure in a computer program that causes it to produce an unexpected result or crash.

- **The Y2K Bug**

- The bug of century

- **The Dharan Missile**

- In February 1991 (First Gulf War), an Iraqi missile hit the US base of Dhahran in Saudi Arabia, killing 28 American soldiers.
- During investigation, it was found that the base’s antiballistic system failed to launch because of a computer bug.

- **¿Feet or meters? The Mars Climate Orbiter nav bug**

- The **Mars Climate Orbiter** was launched in 1998 to study climate on Mars, although it never managed to fulfill its mission.
- Probe found teams who controlled the mission from Earth used parameters in imperial units meanwhile the software calculations were using the metric system.



- **Too many digits for Ariane 5**

- On June 4th, 1996 and only 30 seconds after the launch, the Ariane 5 rocket began to disintegrate slowly until its final explosion.
- Simulations with a similar flight system and the same conditions revealed that in the rocket's software (which came from Ariane 4), a 64-bit variable with decimals was transformed into a 16-bit variable without decimals.

# SOFTWARE TESTING

- Software testing is a process of executing a program with the aim of finding the error.
- To make our software perform well it should be error free.
- If testing is done successfully it will remove all the errors from the software

# SOFTWARE TESTING PRINCIPLES

- Testing shows presence of defects
- Exhaustive testing is not possible
- Early testing
- Defect clustering (Pareto Principle to software testing state that 80% of software defect comes from 20% of modules)
- Pesticide paradox 
- Testing is context dependent
- Absence of errors fallacy 

# SOFTWARE TESTING POLICY





# TEST CASE

Sl. No.	Test case	Input	Expected output	Actual output	Remarks
1	Test Case for adding Valid Contact	Valid Phone Number and Name	Add Contact	Add Contact	PASS
2	Test case for adding Invalid Contact	Invalid Phone Number and Name	Invalid Contact Detected	Invalid Contact Detected	PASS
3	Test case for creating Group	Group Name	Group Created	Group Created	PASS
4	Test case for creating Channel	Channel Name	Channel Created	Channel Created	PASS

# TEST REPORT

Name:	XYZ Systems		SUMMARY				
Project ID:	W10978		Total Test Cases	3			
Application ID/Name:	XYZ Accounting		Executed	2			
From Report Date:	11-Apr-15		Pass	1			
Report Date:	17-Apr-15		Fail	1			
Complete By (Milestone):	08-May-15		Not executed	1			
Manager:	Ram Ray						
QA manager:	Shyam Das						
FUNCTIONAL TESTING							
Test Case ID	Description	Pass/Fail/Not Executed	Test Date	Responsible Developer	Responsible Tester	Comment	Additional Comment (other than QA team)
01	Valid Login	Pass	13-Apr-2015	Developer 1	Tester 1	Login successful	
02	Login Error on invalid Login	Fail	13-Apr-2015	Developer 1	Tester 2	Incorrect error message on failure	
03	Forget Password	Not Executed	13-Apr-2015	Developer 3	Tester 2	NA	

# SOFTWARE TEST POLICY

- A Test Policy is a high level document at the top of the hierarchy of the Test Documentation structure.
- Purpose is to provide a direction which the testing department should adhere to and follow.
- It should apply to both new projects and maintenance work.
- Setting an appropriate test policy by senior managers, provides a robust framework within which testing practitioners can then operate.
- This will help to ensure the maximization of the strategic value inherent in every project.

# Contents of Test Policy

- Definition of Testing
  - Clarity regarding why they are testing
  - Testing techniques to be adopted at module and project level
- Description of Test Process
  - Insights of test process will become visible
  - Address questions like, which phases and subtasks will the test process include.
- Test Evaluation
  - How are we going to evaluate the results of testing.
  - What measures will we use to ensure test effectiveness in the project?

- Quality Level to be achieved
  - Which quality criteria are going to be tested.
  - Which quality level is the system required to achieve prior to its release.
- Approach to Test Process Improvement
  - How often and when are we going to assess the usefulness of the current processes in place.
  - What elements need improving and techniques that shall be used to improve the processes.

# ADVANTAGES OF TESTING POLICY

- 1) Visible commitment to the test effort at an organizational level.
- 2) Definition of key processes that must be followed.
- 3) Definition of quality levels that must be achieved throughout testing.
- 4) Provides a mechanism for encouraging standardization across different projects

# TEST STRATEGY

- Prepared at the program level comprising of test strategy, management principles, processes and approaches for the tests to be performed for a software in detail.
- Usually written by the test manager and the project manager in the top level.
- Prepared in large scale projects and does not need much updating.
- In small scale projects, test strategies and test approach may be included in the test plan, and also the test strategy document may not be written separately.
- Test approach and test activities included in this must be compliance test policies of the organization.

# CONTENTS OF TEST STRATEGY

- Objective / scope of testing
- In-scope / out of scope items for testing
- Test levels (Unit, System, Integration, System Integration)
- Test types ( Functional / Non-Functional)
- Entry / Exit / Stop / Resumption Criteria for testing (for different levels / phases)
- Risks to be addressed
- Test environment

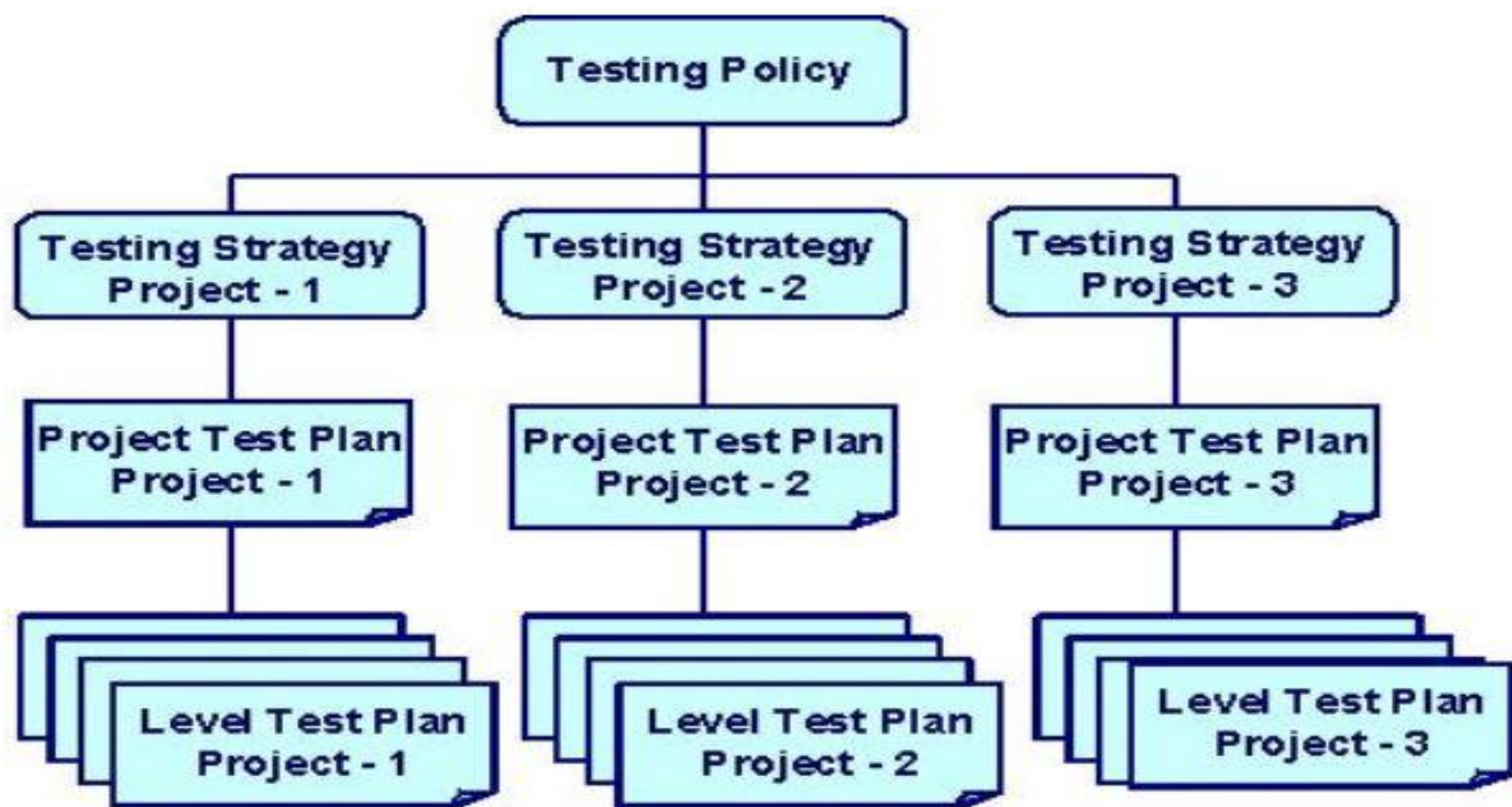


- Test case design methodology
- Test methodology (Top-down / bottom-up / risk based)
- Test control and reporting
- Test automation approach
- Test tools to be used
- Defect management approach
- Defect classification
- Retesting & regression approach

# TEST PLAN

- Test plan is a document prepared at the project level.
- It defines work products to be tested, how they will be tested (test cases) and test type distribution among testers.
- Test plan is usually prepared by the test manager or test leader in the test organization and shared with the entire team in the project. It is a living document throughout the project and should be kept under revision control as it's updated.
- The information in the test plan document must be consistent with the organization's test policy and test strategy.

- The test plan may describe the followings:
  - All test strategies specific to the project
  - Test estimations & test schedule
  - Test organization / roles / responsibilities
  - Test deliverables
  - Test reporting principles
- IEEE Std 829 (IEEE Standard for Software Test Documentation) “Test Plan Template”



## What is functional testing

When inputs are valid, app login functions

When email notifications are on, and user receives a new message, an email notification is sent

When a JPG file under 1MB is uploaded, the uploader accepts the file

When the settings menu item is clicked, the settings page loads

## What is nonfunctional testing

After login, the dashboard loads within 3 seconds

The email notification is sent within 5 minutes

When eight files or less (each under 1MB) are uploaded at the same time, the queues all

The settings page has a matching appearance to the rest of the GUI