

4156

Thursday

individual  
assignment

11/7/13

page 1

what is a software bug?

1. the sw doesn't do something that the product spec says it should do
2. the sw does something that the product spec says it shouldn't do
3. the sw does something that the product spec doesn't mention
4. the sw doesn't do something that the product spec doesn't mention but should
5. the sw is difficult to understand, hard to use, or slow (or does something different that the user ~~expect~~ thinks is not right)

consider simple calculator

#1 press + key, nothing happens  
get wrong answer

#2 pound on keys & calc  
stops responding

exploratory  
testing?

4/56

Thursday

11/7/13

page 2

- #3 does addition, subtraction,  
multiplication & division  
AND undocumented square root
- #4 the calculator does weird things  
when the battery gets weak
- #5 buttons too small  
placement of = key hard to use  
display difficult to read  
under bright lights
- Catch  
all

now that we've defined "bug"  
some other terms

Verification - confirm that SW  
meets its spec

validation - confirm that SW  
meets the user's requirements

quality - meets customer's needs

reliability - stable & dependable

testing - find bugs

quality assurance - Create & enforce  
standards & methods to  
improve the SW process &  
prevent bugs from occurring  
(or being deployed)

4156 Thursday 11/7/13 page 3

## static & dynamic testing

static - examine, don't execute  
dynamic - execution

black box static testing  
specification & design review

white box static testing  
code review

no - cover next Thursday

pretend to be the customer  
what are your customer's needs?

~~is~~ are any corporate terminology  
or conventions relevant?  
- are they adhered to?

what are the industry requirements?  
e.g., medical, pharmaceutical,  
financial

any government standards?

4156

Thursday

11/7/13

page 4

Standard GUI style & guidelines  
for Windows, Mac, etc.  
Security standards?

specification attributes checklist?

- complete
- accurate
- precise, unambiguous & clear
- consistent
- relevant
- feasible
- code-free
- testable

look for problem words

- always, every, all, none, never
- certainly, therefore, clearly,  
obviously, evidently
- some, sometimes, often, usually,  
ordinarily, customarily,  
most, mostly
- etc., and so forth, and so on,  
such as
- handled, processed, rejected,  
shipped, eliminated
- if... then... (but missing else)

mon  
to next  
Thu

dynamic black box testing  
(+ white box = coverage)

test to pass } got simplest cases  
test to fail } working 1st then  
try to break it

how do we select the actual data to  
use for test to fail?

- equivalence partitioning  
methodically reduce huge (infinite)  
set of possible test cases to a  
small, but effective, set

ideals to find ~~class of~~  $\pm$  classes  
of test cases that are equivalent  
in sense of revealing same bug  
(or likely to)

consider calculator example

We checked  $1+1$ ,  $1+2$ ,  $1+3$ ,  $1+4$

- do we need to check  $1+5$ ,  $1+6$ ?
- how about  $1+999999\dots$ ?

4156

Thursday

11/7/13

page 6

consider a windows filename

it can contain any characters except

\ / : \* ? " < > |

1 to 255 characters

equivalence classes for

valid characters

invalid characters

valid lengths

lengths too short

lengths too long

but equivalence ~~no~~ classes not enough  
since might choose arbitrary  
example from "middle"

need to also consider boundaries  
since many coding errors made  
at boundaries

"off by one" error

> when should be >=

array starts at 0 not 1



4156 Thursday

11/7/13

page 7

what constitutes a boundary &  
where to look for them?

look for certain types	
numeric	position / location
character	speed
string	size
	date
	quantity

look at characteristics of type	
1st / last	min / max
start / finish	over / under
empty / full	shortest / longest
slowest / fastest	soonest / latest
largest / smallest	highest / lowest
nearest-to / furthest-from	

then what actually to test?

min, min-1, min+1
max, max-1, max+1

→ also consider sub-boundary on  
internal conditions  
how data is represented  
in computer

4156

Thursday

11/7/13

page 8

if data size is 16 bits,

consider  $2^{16}-1, 2^{16}, 2^{16}+1$

generally  $2^N-1, 2^N, 2^N+1$

also 0

if signed, then  $+2^{N-1}-1, 2^{N-1}, 2^{N-1}+1$

another example: ascii character table  
not nice contiguous list

0-9 is 48-57

A-Z is 65-90

a-z is 97-122

need to consider just below &  
just above alphanumeric ranges  
for many applications

also consider when relevant  
default, empty, blank, null,  
zero, none

and throwing total garbage testing  
if it works, give it letters  
N of printable chars, etc