

# Software Testing

## Lecture 1

Prepared by

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# Outline

- Course Organization
- Software testing
- Testing versus Quality Assurance
- Is Software Testing trivial?
- Is Software Testing important?

# Course Organization

# (Tentative) Course Structure

- Part 1: Introduction

- Introduction to Software Testing
- Defects lifecycle and defect tracking
- Black box testing techniques
- White box testing techniques
- Test adequacy assessment

# Course Structure (Cont'd)

- Part 2: Various kinds of testing
  - Configuration testing
  - Compatibility testing
  - GUI testing
  - Web application testing
  - Performance testing

# Course Structure (Cont'd)

- Part 3: depends on Schedule ?
  - Test Driven Development
  - Behavior Driven Development

# Course Structure (Cont'd)

- Are we going to study testing/QA tools?
  - Yes, yet within the context of the course
  - The main focus is to learn the science behind testing and QA, not to study tools
  - Tools provide their own tutorials!



# Course Access Code

- Enroll access code TBD
- Course ID: TBD

# (Tentative) Evaluation

- Final exam (60)
- Coursework (40)
  - Midterm (20)
  - (Pop up) Quizzes
  - Assignments
  - Project

# Evaluation (Cont'd)

- Cheating Policy

- There will be ZERO tolerance for any sort of cheating.
- COPYING your code from online resources IS CHEATING
- Discussing the details of your solution with your colleague is CHEATING
- In case of cheating, a faculty-based regulation will be taken.

# Course Goals

- By the end of this course, you will have learnt:
  - Fundamental concepts and terminologies related to software testing.
  - Software test planning and the defect life cycle.
  - Basic software test design techniques.
  - Various types of software testing, and how they related to the studied test design techniques.

# Course Material

- **Textbooks:**
  - Ron Patton. 2005. Software Testing (2<sup>nd</sup> edition).
  - Burnstein, Ilene. *Practical software testing: a process-oriented approach*. Springer Science & Business Media, 2006.
  - Paul Ammann & Jeff Offutt, 2017 “Introduction to Software Testing” 2nd Edition
  - **Other sources:** Online sources: will be posted on the course’s website.
- **Other topics:** Will be covered in details within the lecture notes, **or posted as additional required readings.**

# Course Pre-requisites

- Software Engineering 1
- Software Engineering 2

“Program testing can show the presence of bugs,  
but never their absence” (Edsger Dijkstra,  
1930-2002)

## SOFTWARE TESTING

# Software Testing vs. Quality Assurance

- The goal of a **software tester** is to **find bugs**, find them as early as possible, and make sure they get fixed.
- A software quality assurance person's main responsibility is to **create and enforce standards and methods** to improve the development process and **to prevent bugs from ever occurring**.



# Is Software Testing Trivial?

## Example 1:

- Divide into teams of 4 members each.
- Write some test cases (i.e. sets of data) to test a program.
- Such data should be handled properly by the program, to be considered a **successful program**.
- The program reads three integer values from an input dialog, representing the sides of a triangle.
- The program should state if the triangle is scalene, isosceles, or equilateral.
- You have 10 minutes.

# Is Software Testing Trivial?

- The program reads three integer values from an input dialog, representing the sides of a triangle.
- The program should state if the triangle is scalene, isosceles, or equilateral.
- Each team should mention:
  - How many cases (tests) did they come up with (i.e., write down your total number of cases).
  - A case (with numerical data) that they covered ... till we consolidate the answers.

# Is Software Testing Trivial?

- How do you evaluate this kind of program?
  - Trivial
  - Moderate
  - Complex
- How about we consider another example?

# Is Software Testing Trivial?

## Example 2:

- Consider a software system with 30 variables. Each variable has two possible values.
- We need to test all combinations.
- How much time would it take to test all combinations, if takes one second to execute 5 tests (in an automated manner)?
  - 1 minute
  - 1 hour
  - 1 day
  - 1 year
  - Something else?

# Is Software Testing Trivial?

- Consider a software system with 30 variables. Each variable has two possible values.
- We need to test all possible combinations.
- How much time would it take to test all combinations, if takes one second to execute 5 tests (in an automated manner)?
  - 6.8 years of testing!
- How do you evaluate this kind of program?
  - Trivial, moderate, or complex
- How about testing 100,000-statement air traffic control system?

# Is Software Testing Trivial?

- Consider a calculator program
- The number of inputs is very large.
- The number of outputs is very large.
- The number of paths through the software is very large.
- When shall we stop ?
- Test-to-pass or  
Test-to-fail?



# Is Software Testing Important?

## Disney's Lion King, 1994-1995

- Disney released its first multimedia CD-ROM game for children “The Lion King Animated Storybook”.
- Sales were huge before Christmas Day.
- But ....on December 26<sup>th</sup>, phone support technicians received endless calls from angry parents.
- “The software didn't work. Disney hadn't bothered to properly test their CD-ROM with most video drivers, nor had it shipped needed drivers”
- Disney failed to test the software on the different PC models.

# Is Software Testing Important?

## Disney's Lion King, 1994-1995

- Disney has hired two employees for their support desk 😐
- Accordingly, Disney had to:
  - Hire a telephone customer support company
  - Run through another debug, fix and test cycle.
  - Provide thousands of replacements CDs

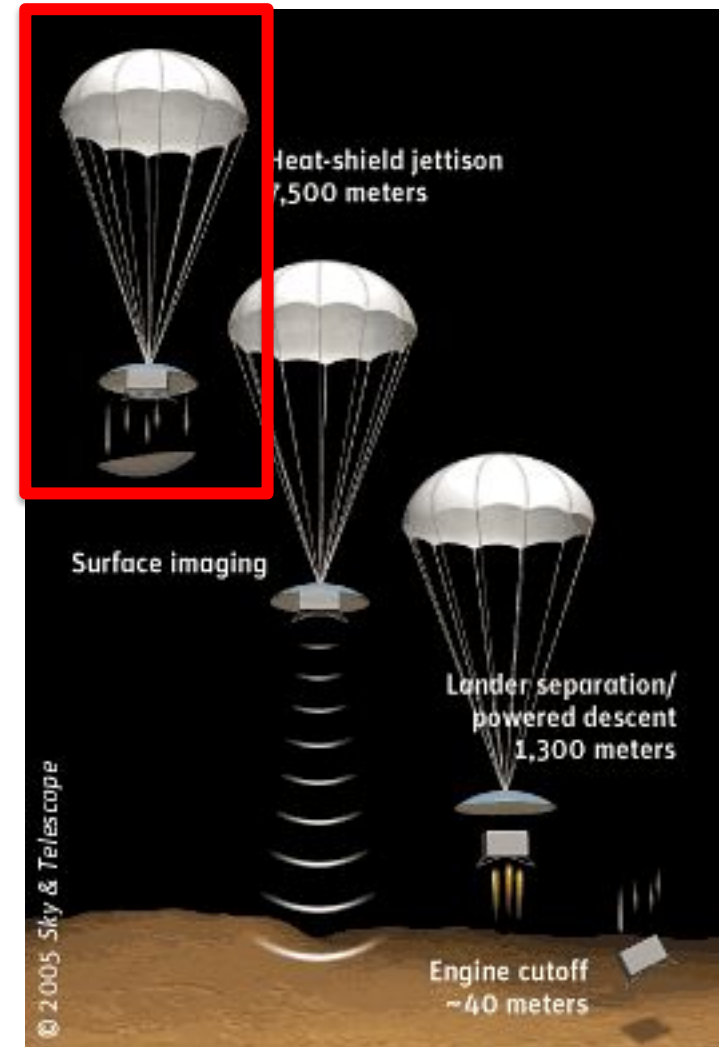


# Is Software Testing Important?

NASA Mars Polar Lander, 1999.

The landing plan was:

- As the lander fell to the surface it would open a parachute to slow its descent.

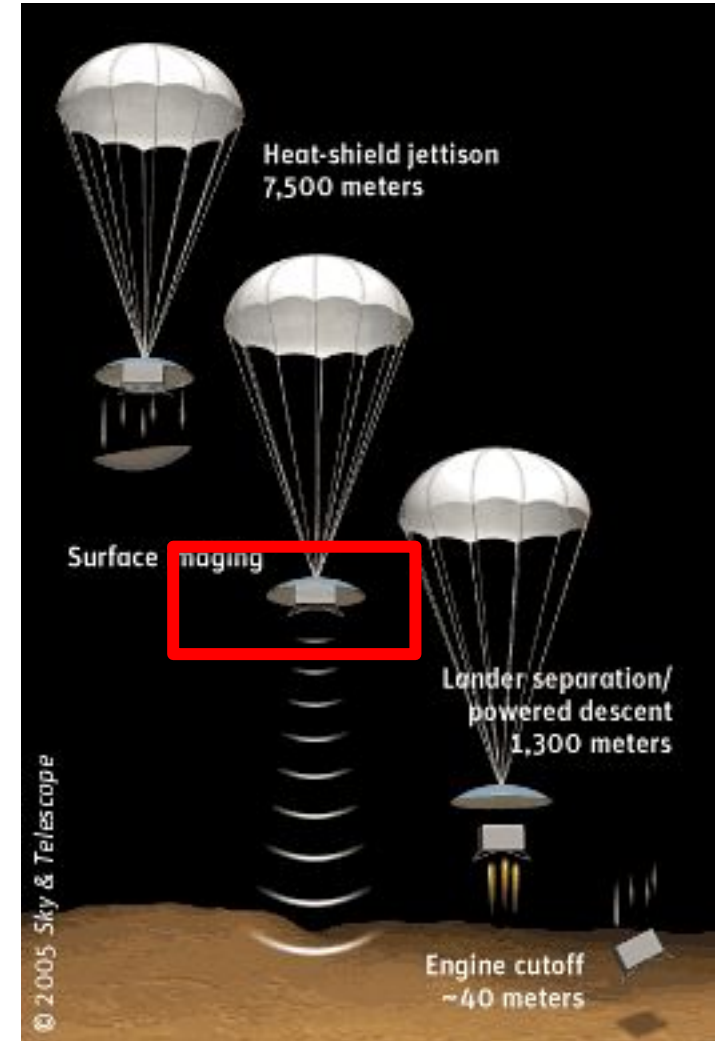


# Is Software Testing Important?

NASA Mars Polar Lander, 1999.

The landing plan was:

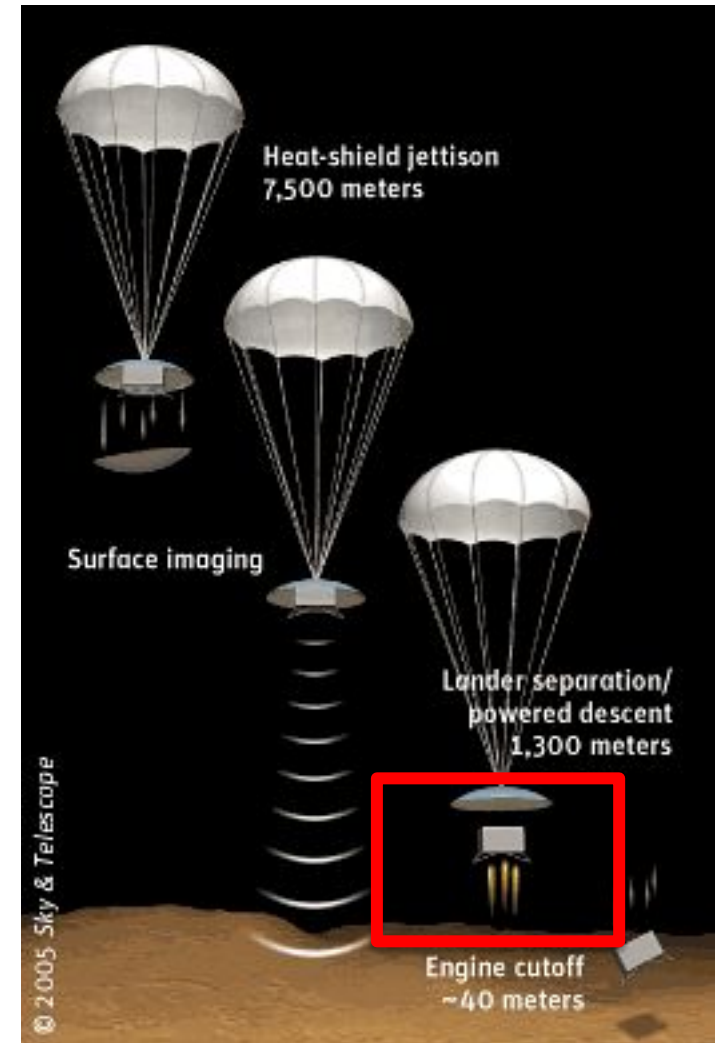
- As the lander fell to the surface it would open a parachute to slow its descent.
- When the lander approaches to a certain height, it snaps open its three legs (in a landing position)



# Is Software Testing Important?

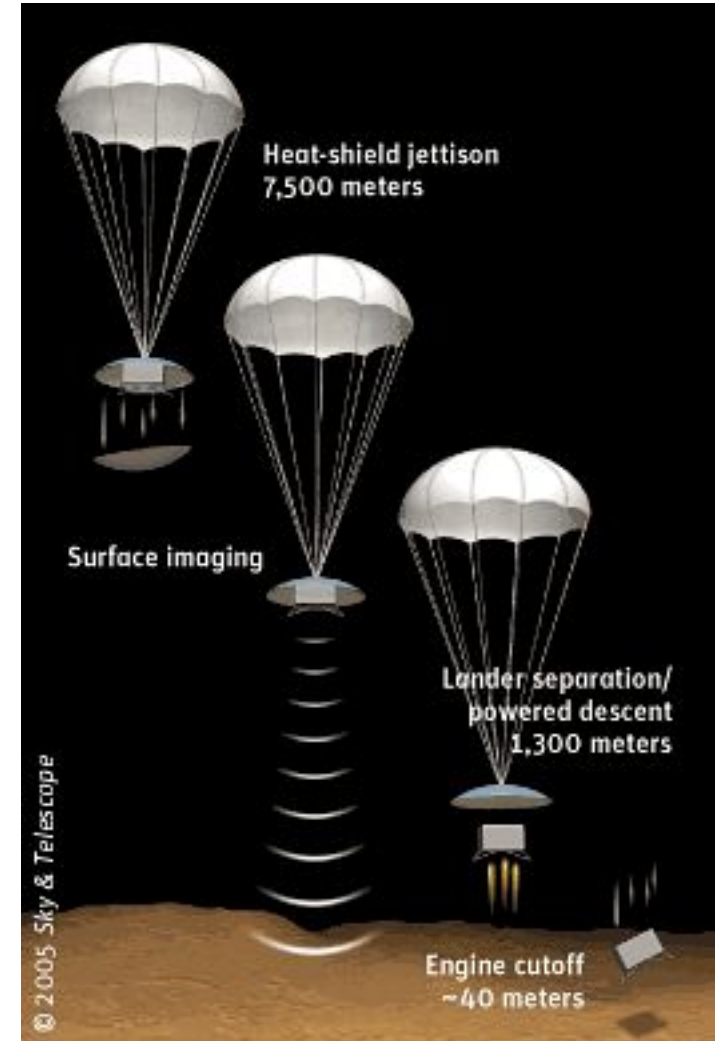
## NASA Mars Polar Lander, 1999. The landing plan was:

- As the lander fell to the surface it would open a parachute to slow its descent.
- When the lander approaches to a certain height, it snaps open its three legs (in a landing position).
- At a lower height, it would release the parachute, and ignite its landing thrusters



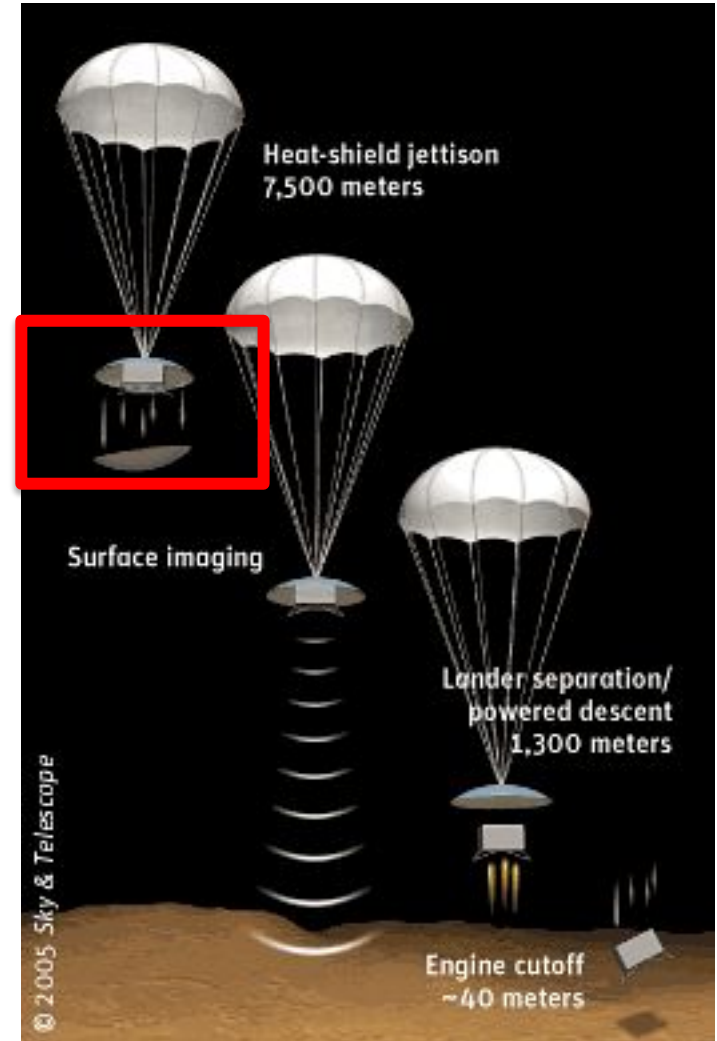
# Is Software Testing Important?

- NASA Mars Polar Lander, 1999.
- However, it disappeared!
- NASA had put an inexpensive contact switch on one of the 3 legs to shut off the fuel of the thrusters.
- Hence, the engines would burn until the legs “touched down”



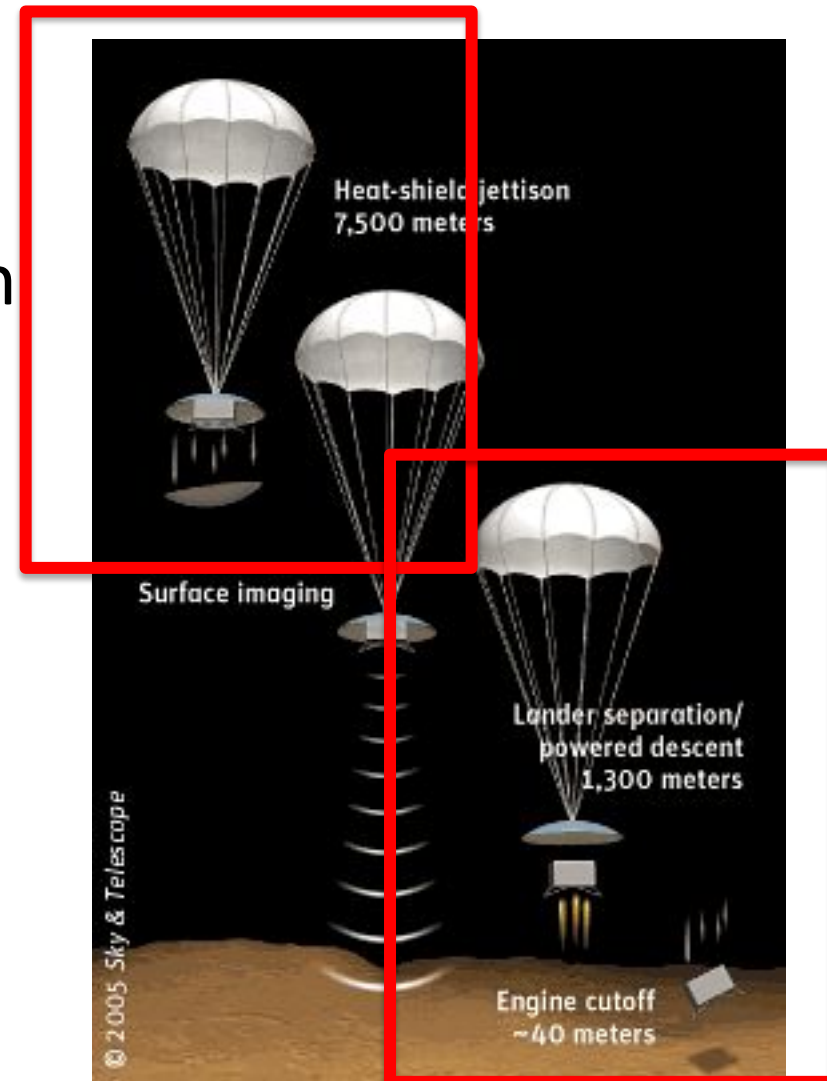
# Is Software Testing Important?

- NASA Mars Polar Lander, 1999.
- However, it disappeared.
- Opening its legs had accidentally set a bit that shut off its fuel at an early stage.

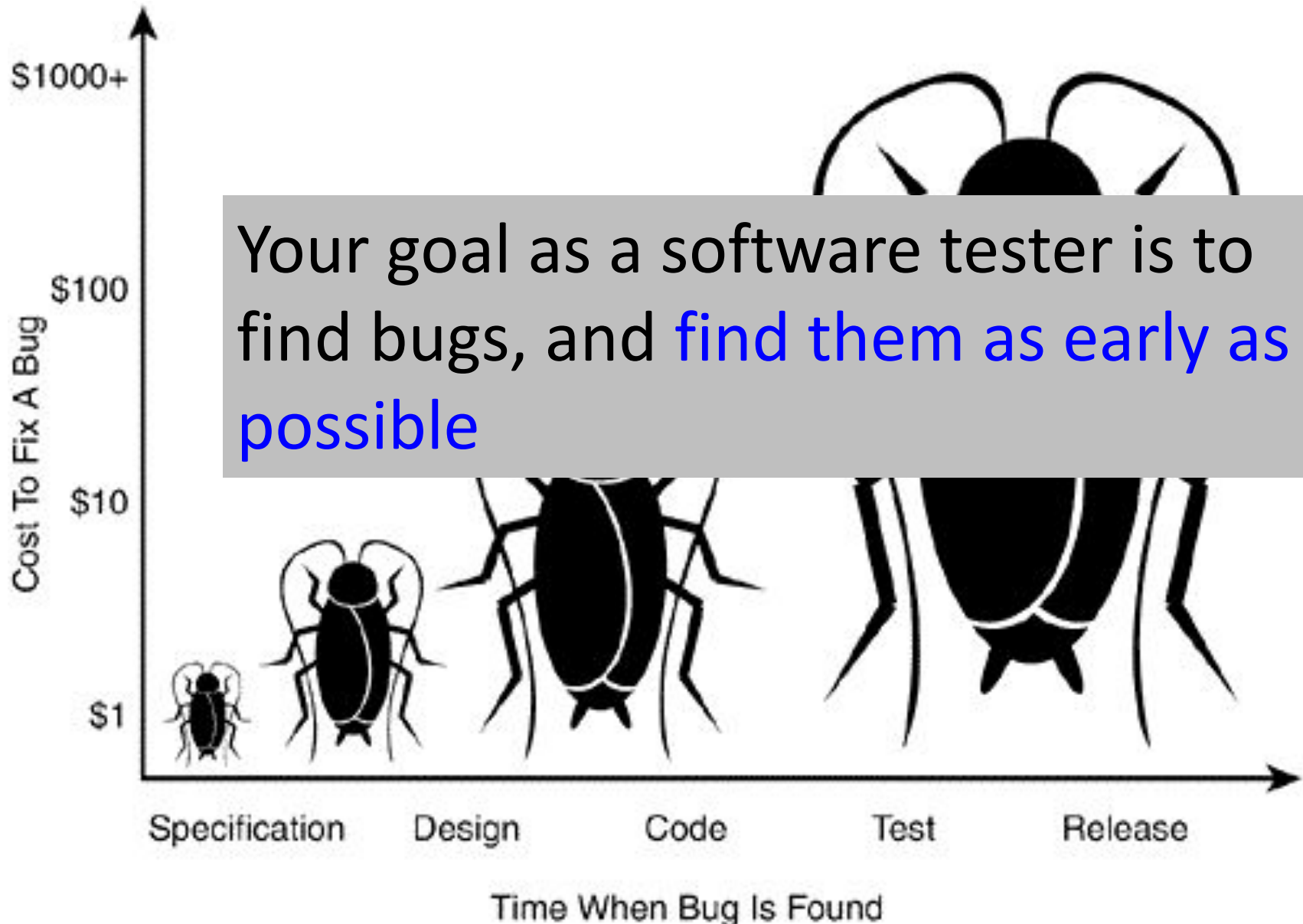


# Is Software Testing Important?

- NASA Mars Polar Lander, 1999.
- The testing was done for each stage separately, hence the defect was never noticed.



# The Cost of Bugs



# Covered Material

- Chapter 1 from: Ron Patton. 2005. Software Testing (2<sup>nd</sup> edition).