

Software Testing

Soha Makady

*Some of the material are retrieved from
a previous course offering by Prof. Amr
Kamel*

Outline

- A Software bug
- A Bug's Lifecycle
- Software testing – Basic definitions
- Software Testing principles

Our Calculator!

- A **product specification (spec.)** defines the product, what it will do, how it will act, and what it won't do.
- Lets consider our calculator product.
- Consider that you, as a tester, receive that product to test it.



Our Calculator! (Cont'd)

- Should you consider the following a bug, or no?
 1. As a tester, you press the + key, and nothing happens.
 2. The spec. states that the calculator should never crash or freeze.
 - You pound on the keys, and you get the calculator to stop responding to your input.
 3. Besides addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, the calculator **correctly** performs square roots.

Our Calculator! (Cont'd)

- Should you consider the following a bug, or no?
4. When the battery gets weak, you start getting wrong answers for your calculations.
 - The spec. ever considered how the calculator should react in such mode.
 5. You find the buttons too small. The display is difficult to read.
- ALL of the above ARE bugs.

A Software Bug

- A bug occurs when one, or more of the following rules is true:

As a tester, you press the + key, and nothing happens.

- Rule 1: The software doesn't do something that the spec. says it should do.

The spec. states that the calculator should never crash or freeze.

- Rule 2: The software does something that the spec. says it shouldn't do.

A Software Bug

- A bug occurs when one, or more of the following rules is true:

Besides addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, the calculator correctly performs square roots.

- Rule 3: The software does something that the spec. does not mention.

When the battery gets weak, you start getting wrong answers for your calculations.

- Rule 4: The software doesn't do something that the specification does not mention but should.

A Software Bug

- A bug occurs when one, or more of the following rules is true:

You find the buttons too small. The display is difficult to read.

- Rule 5: The software is difficult to understand, hard to use, slow ...etc. (i.e., something is just plain not right).

A Software Bug

- Why would a bug be not fixed?
 - There isn't enough time.
 - It is not really a bug. It's a feature!
 - It is too risky to fix.
 - It is just not worth it.
 - Ineffective bug reporting.
 - “Whenever I type a bunch of random characters in the login box, the software starts to do weird stuff.”
 - Any comments?
- So... What should an effective bug report look like?

An Effective Bug Report

- Minimal:
 - “In Eclipse, 205 bug reports were submitted for **Windows**, but later re-assigned to **Linux**”.
- Singular:
 - “The following words are misspelled on 15 different pages in the online help file:”. *What do you think of that report?*
 - “The login dialog won't accept passwords or login IDs with uppercase characters”. *What do you think of that report?*

An Effective Bug Report

- Reproducible.
 - E.g., Try to isolate what seems like a random behavior.
 - How?
- But ... Are all bugs equal?
 - No!

Bugs Are NOT Equal

- Reported bugs get classifications to clarify their impact.
- Each bug gets assigned a **severity** and a **priority**.
- **Severity**: indicates how bad the bug is.
- Severity possible values:
 - **Sev. 1**: system crashes, security breach.
 - **Sev. 2**: wrong result, loss of functionality.
 - **Sev. 3**: Minor problem, misspelling, UI layout, rare occurrence.
 - **Sev. 4**: Suggestion.

Bugs Are NOT Equal (Cont'd)

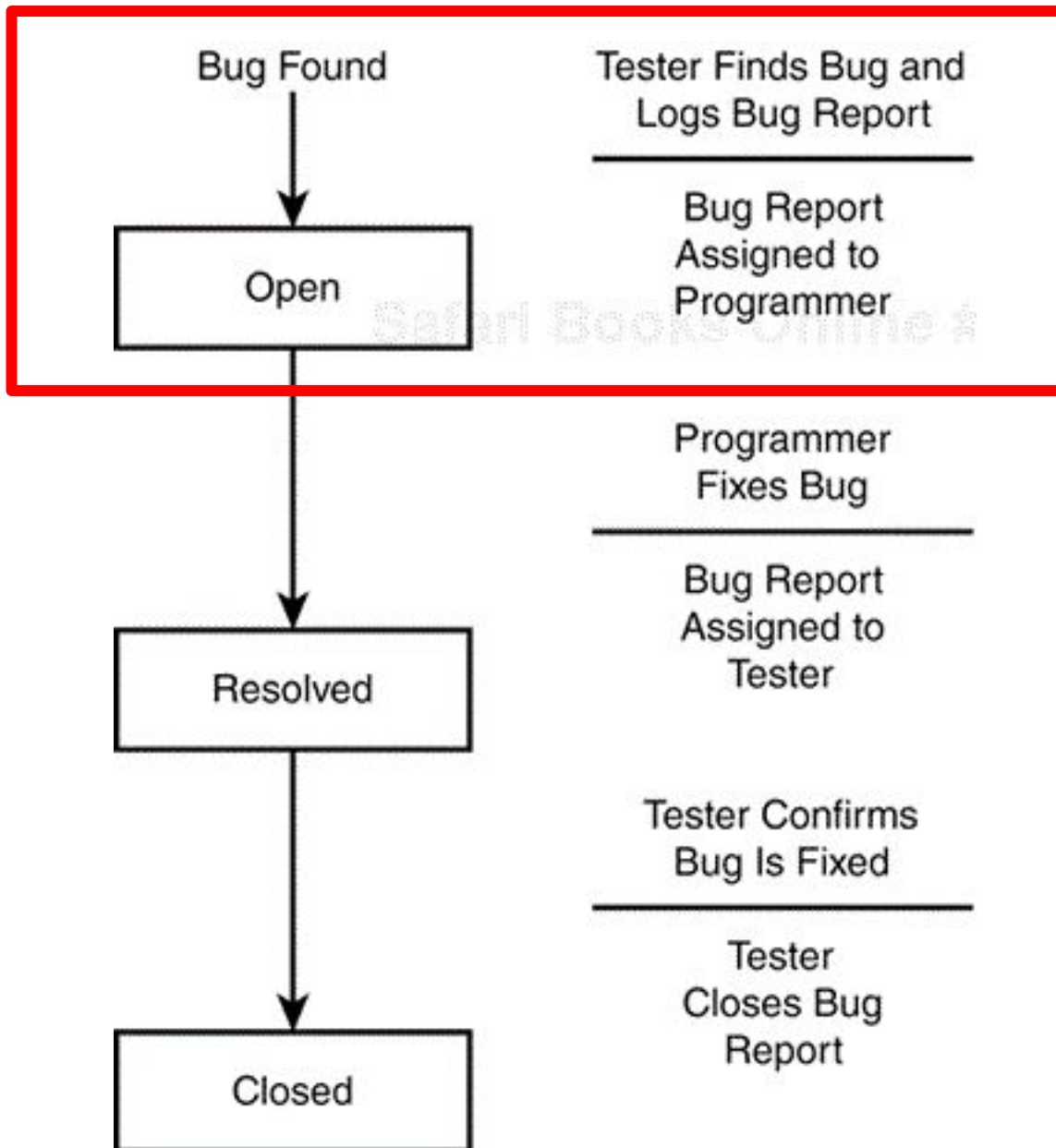
- **Priority:** indicates how much emphasis should be placed on fixing the bug.
- Priority possible values:
 1. **Immediate fix:** blocks further testing, very obvious.
 2. **Must fix** before the product is released.
 3. **Should fix** when the time permits.
 4. **Would like to fix** but the product can be released as is.
- **Let's see some examples.**

Bugs Are NOT Equal (Cont'd)

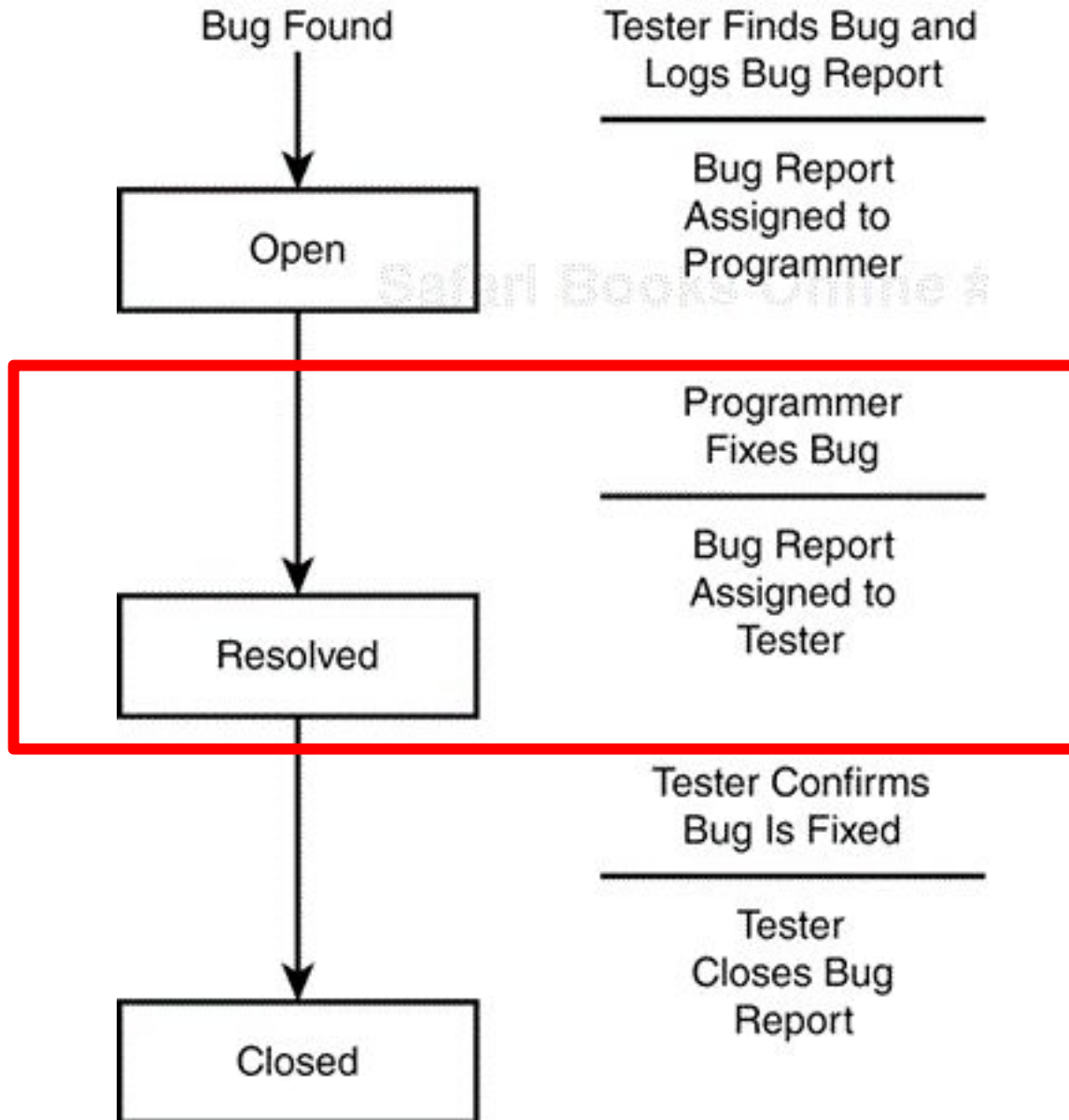
What are the severities/priorities of the bugs below?

- A. A data corruption bug that happens very rarely.
- B. A misspelling in the setup instructions that causes users to phone in for help.
- C. A software release (for testing) that crashes on startup
- D. A button should be moved a little bit to the left

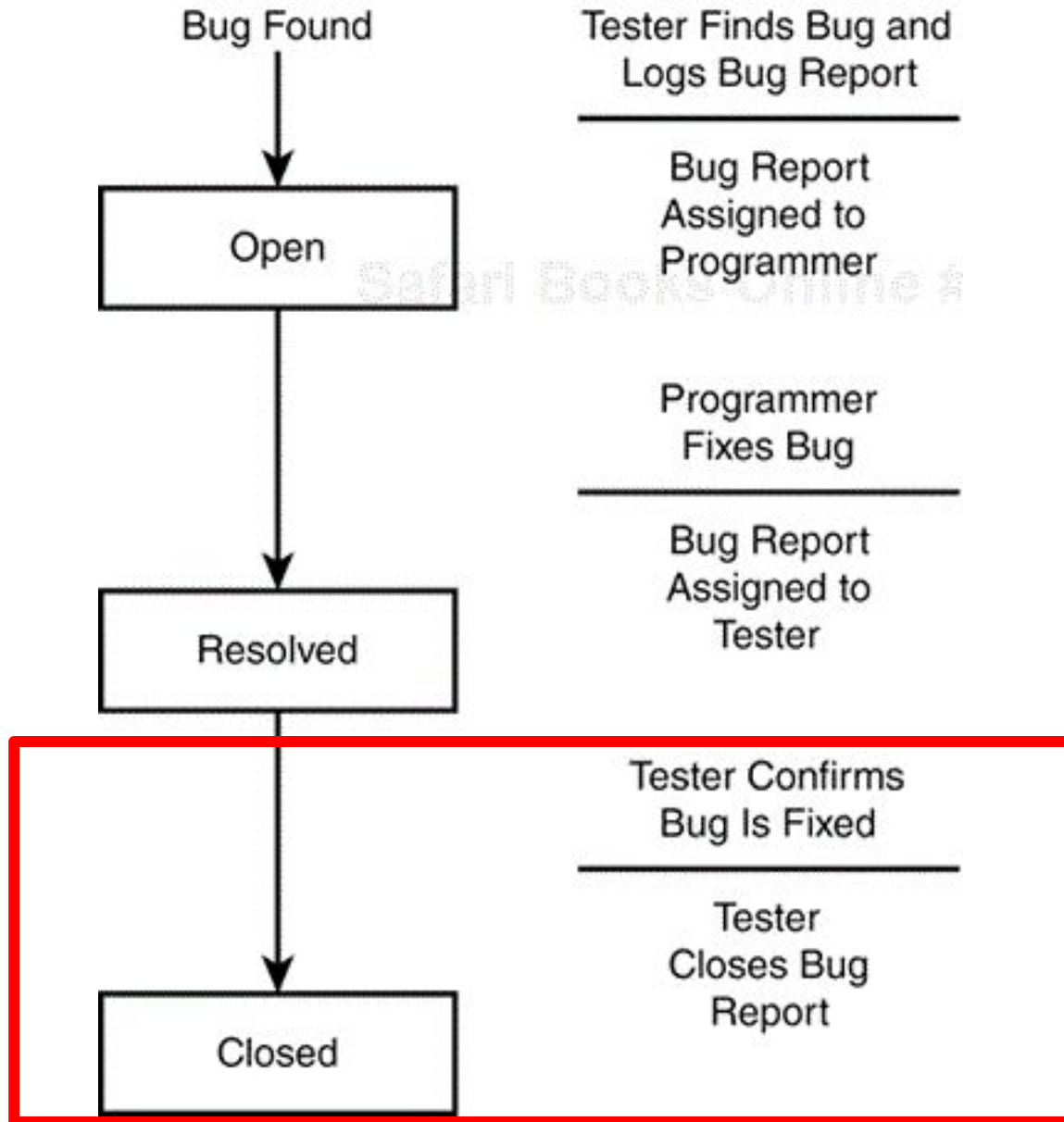
A Bug's Lifecycle



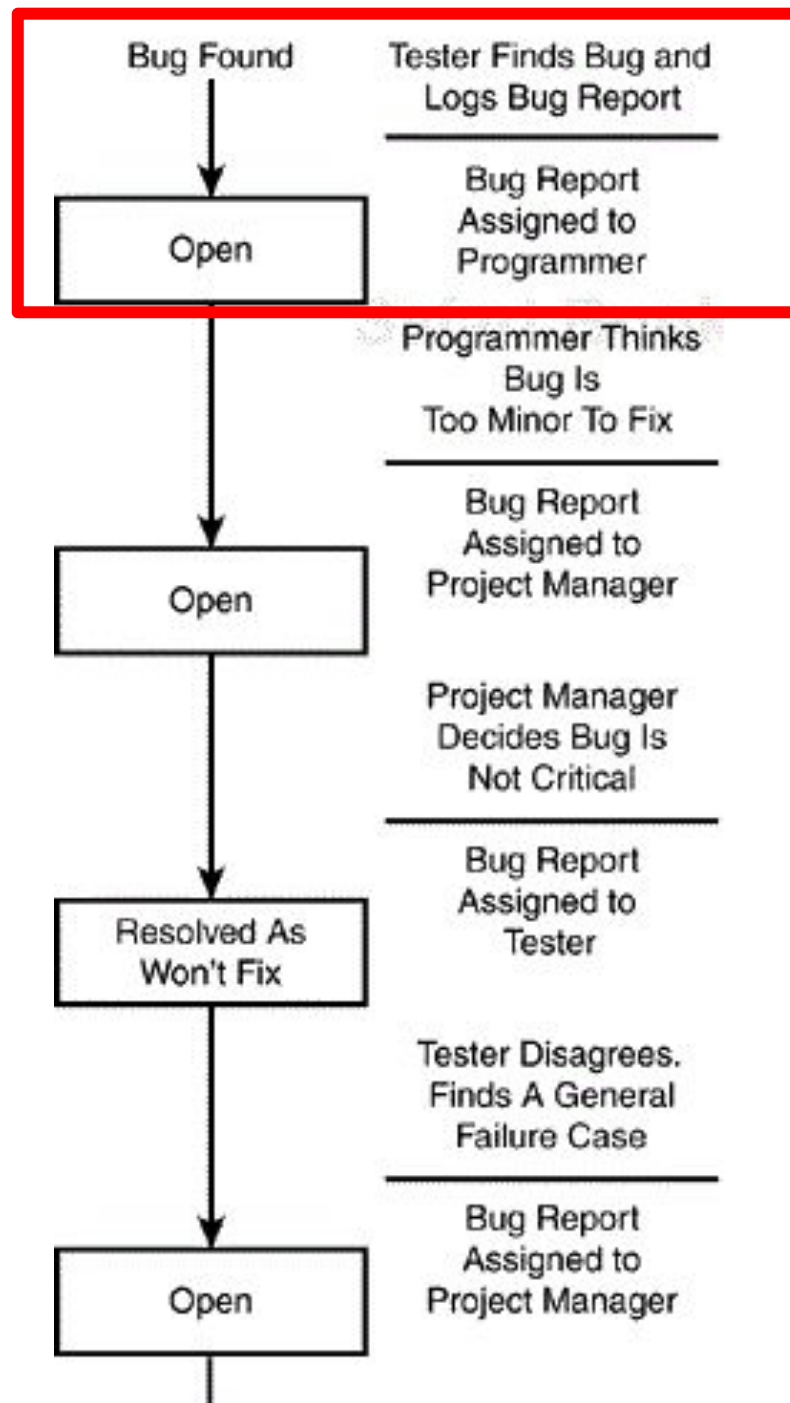
A Bug's Lifecycle



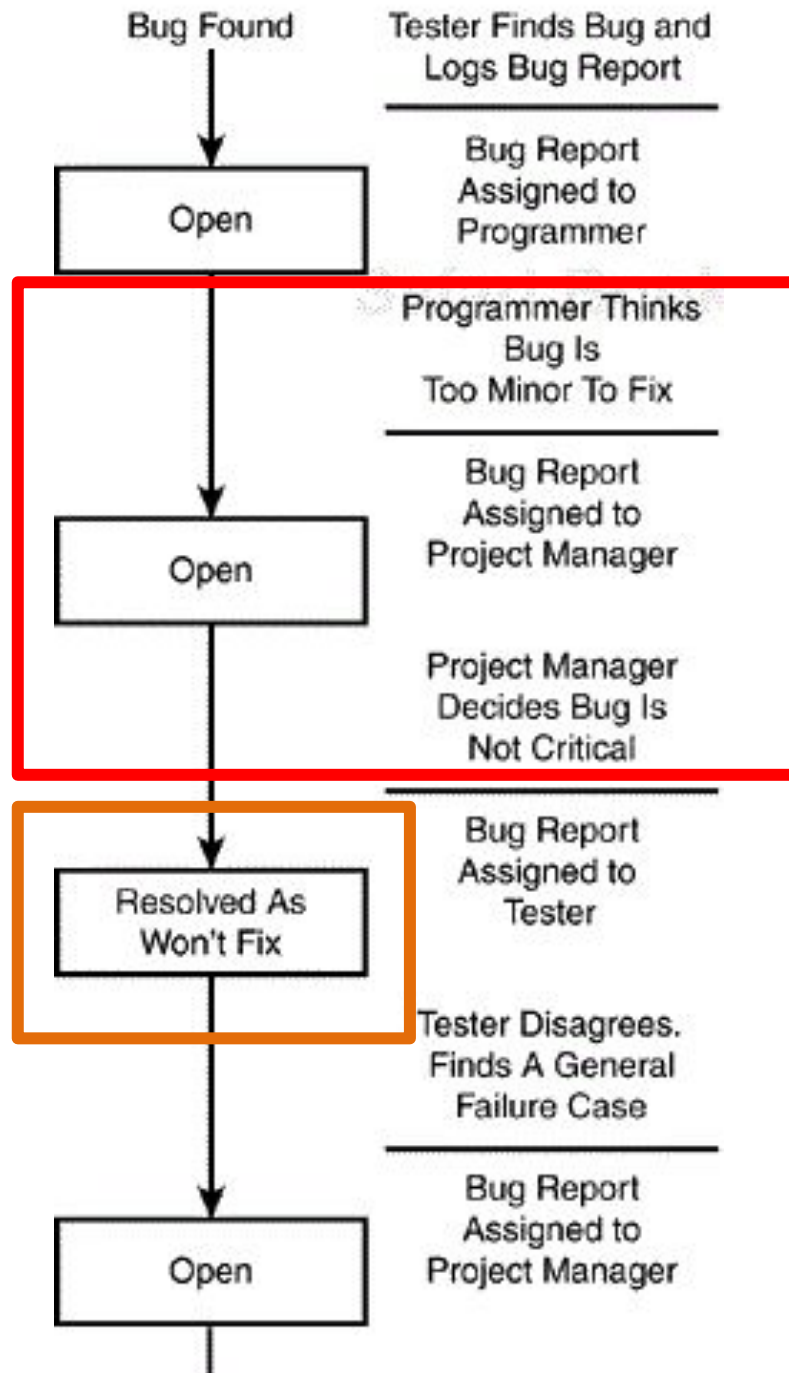
A Bug's Lifecycle



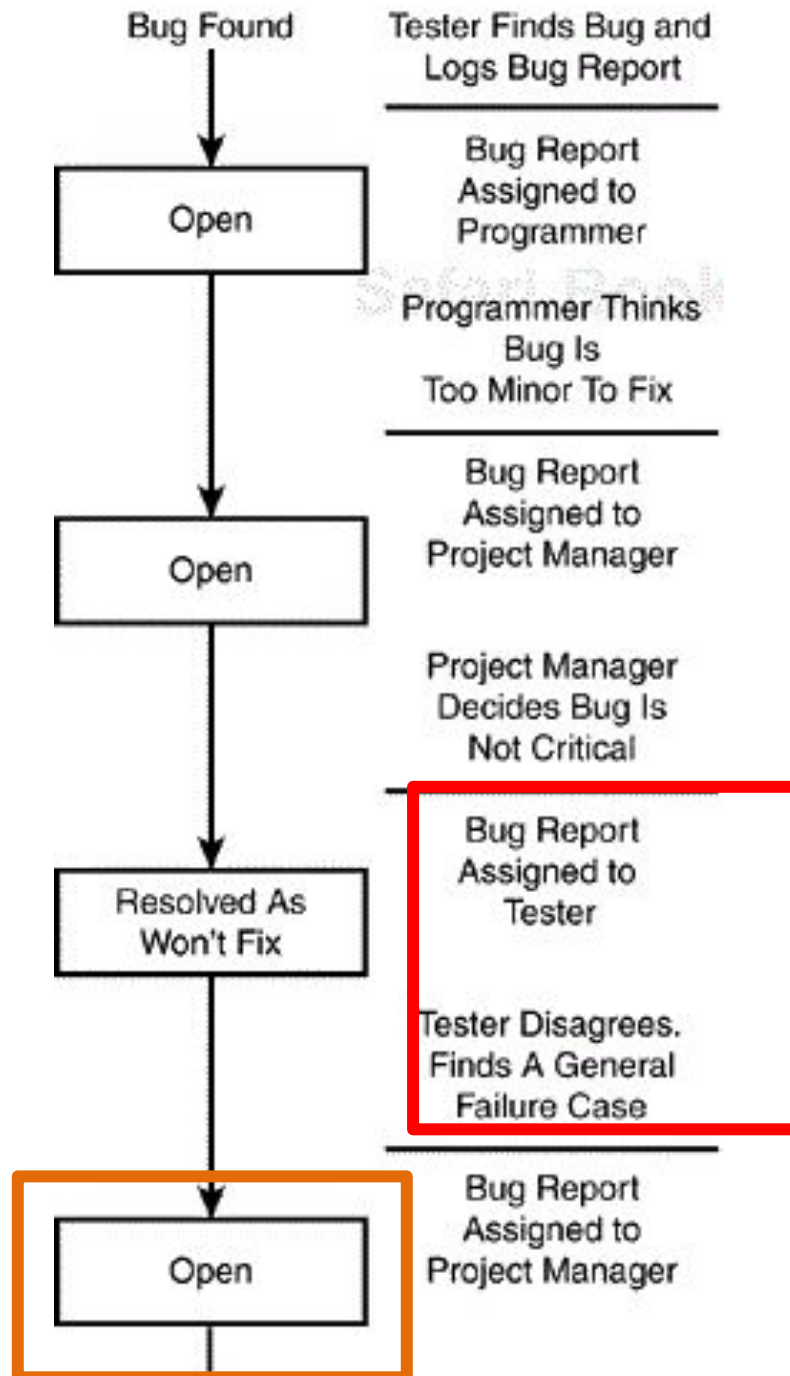
A complicated Bug's Lifecycle



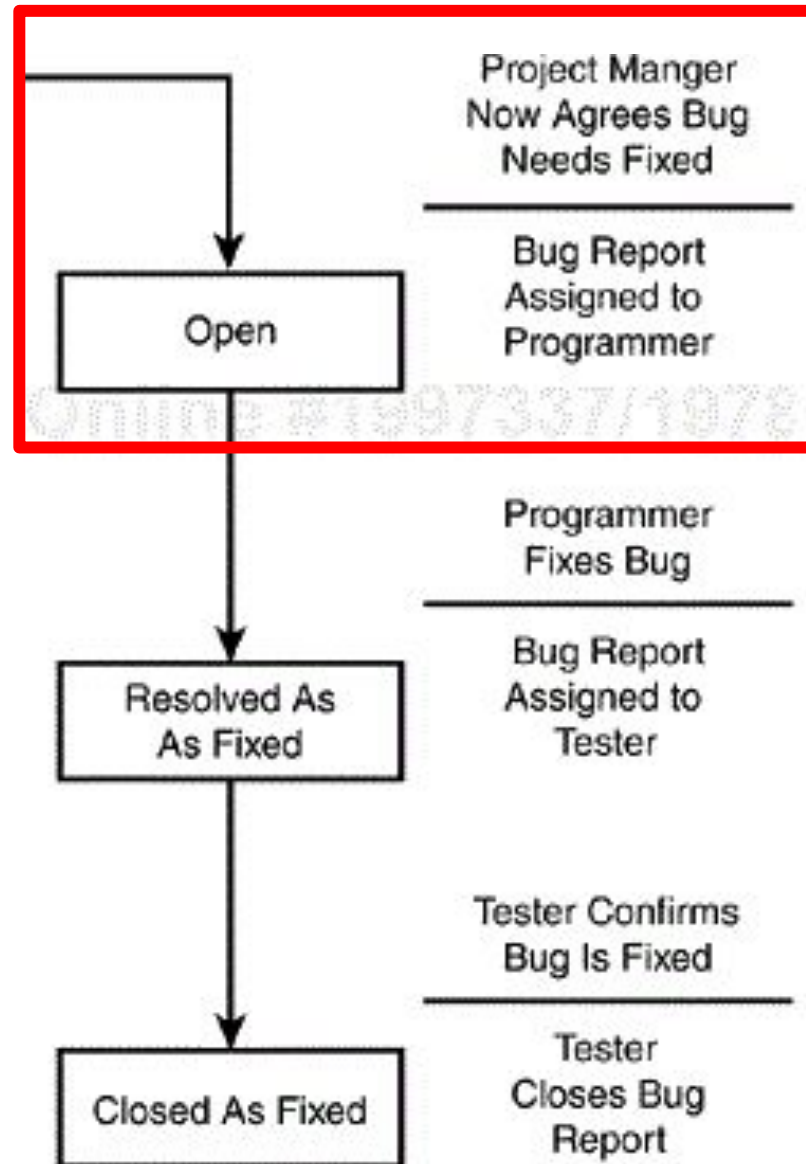
A complicated Bug's Lifecycle



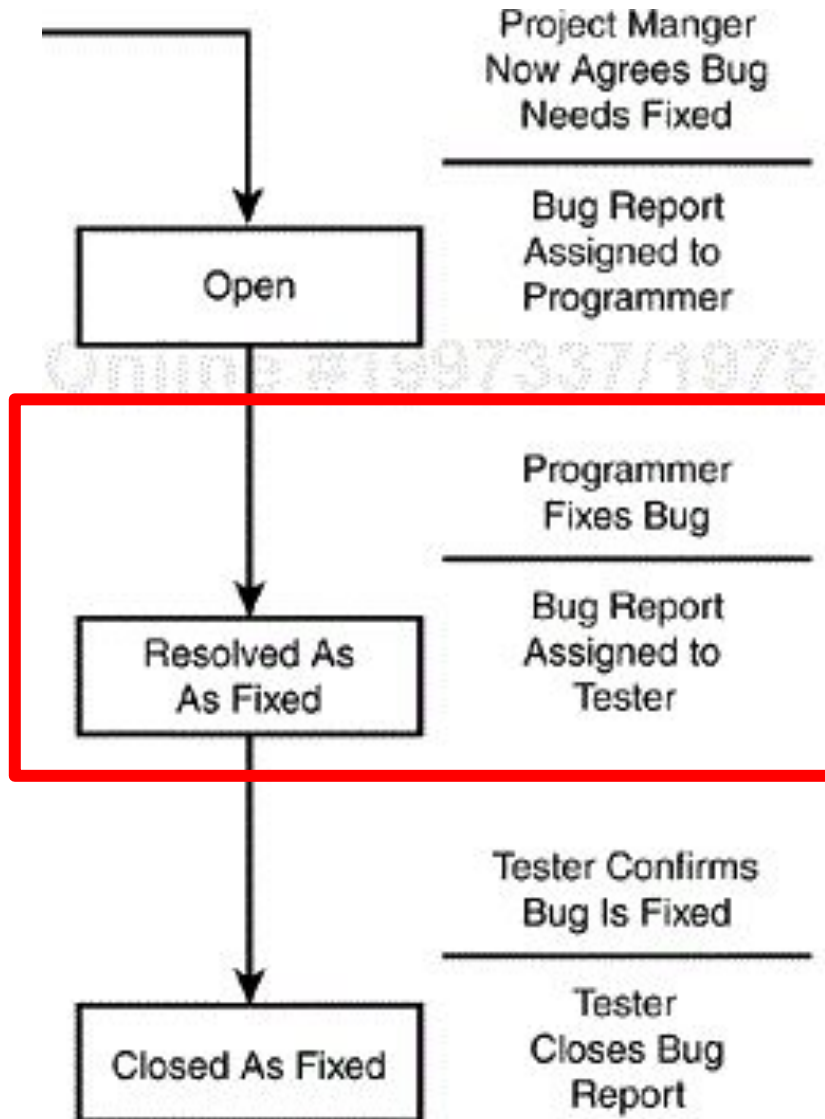
A complicated Bug's Lifecycle



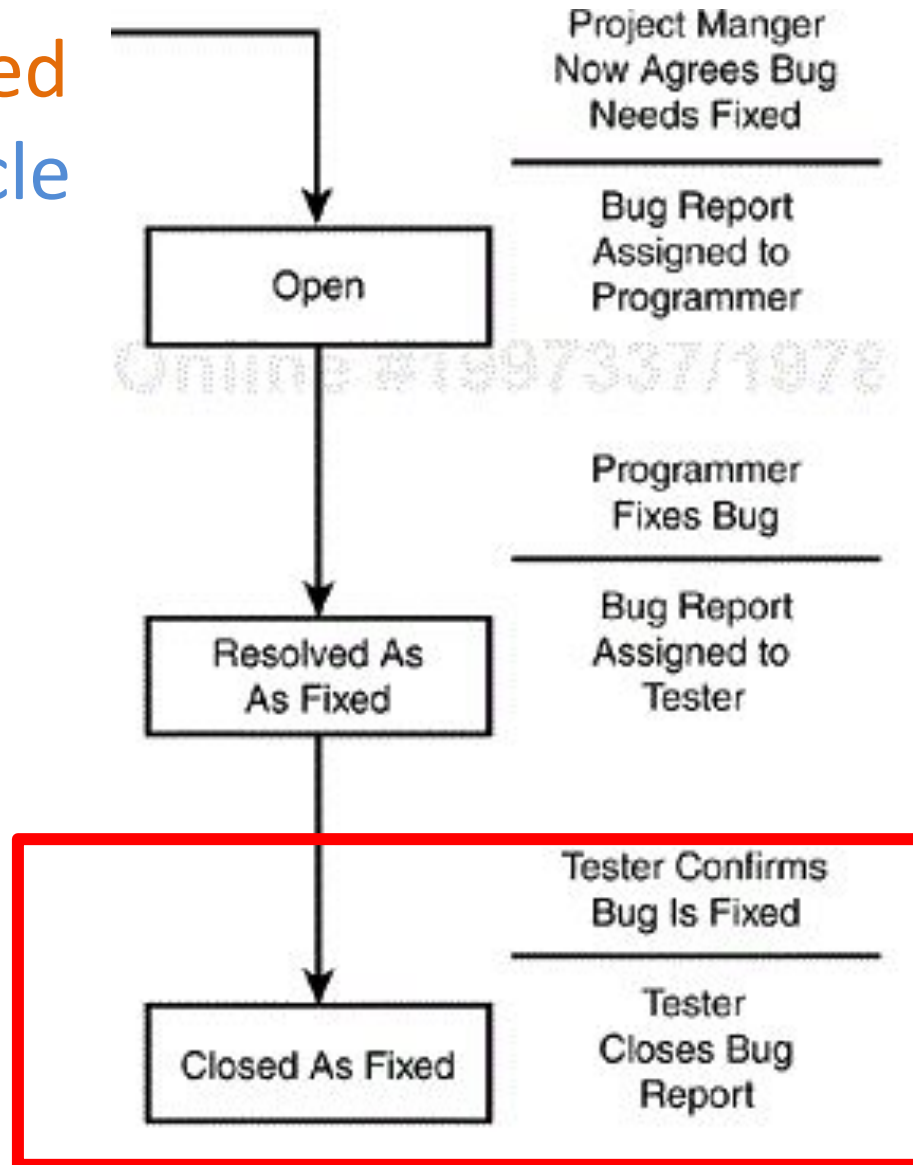
A complicated Bug's Lifecycle



A complicated Bug's Lifecycle



A complicated Bug's Lifecycle



Bug/Defect Tracking Systems

- A bug tracking system keeps track of reported bugs.

WIDGETS SOFTWARE INC.

BUG REPORT		BUG#: _____
SOFTWARE: _____	RELEASE: _____	VERSION: _____
TESTER: _____	DATE: _____	ASSIGNED TO: _____
SEVERITY: 1 2 3 4	PRIORITY: 1 2 3 4	REPRODUCIBLE: Y N
TITLE: _____		
DESCRIPTION: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____		

Bug/Defect Tracking Systems

- A bug tracking system keeps track of reported bugs.

RESOLUTION: FIXED DUPLICATE NO-REPRO CAN'T FIX DEFERRED WON'T FIX

DATE RESOLVED:_____RESOLVED BY:_____VERSION:_____

RESOLUTION COMMENT:_____

RETESTED BY:_____VERSION TESTED:_____DATE TESTED:_____

RETEST COMMENT:_____

Real Examples

- Several automated bug tracking tools exist around
 - Bugzilla
 - SourceForge's bug tracking
 - Github issue tracking
 - CodePlex
- Let's see some real bugs
 - Eclipse IDE
 - https://bugs.eclipse.org/bugs/show_bug.cgi?id=257699
 - https://bugs.eclipse.org/bugs/show_bug.cgi?id=474525

Required Readings

- Ron Patton. Software Testing, 2nd edition.
 - Chapter 18: Reporting What You Find

References

- Ron Patton. 2005. *Software Testing (2nd Edition)*. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, USA.
- Glenford J. Myers, Corey Sandler, and Tom Badgett. 2011. *The Art of Software Testing* (3rd ed.). Wiley Publishing.