

**Department of Computer Engineering**

**Academic Term: First Term 2023-24**

**Class: T.E /Computer Sem – V / Software Engineering**

<b>Practical No:</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Design test cases for performing white box testing</b>
<b>Date of Performance:</b>	<b>26-09-2023</b>
<b>Roll No:</b>	<b>9768</b>
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Sr. No	Performance Indicator	Excellent	Good	Below Average	Total Score
1	On time Completion & Submission (01)	01 (On Time )	NA	00 (Not on Time)	
2	Theory Understanding(02)	02(Correct)	NA	01 (Tried)	
3	Content Quality (03)	03(All used)	02 (Partial)	01 (rarely followed)	
4	Post Lab Questions (04)	04(done well)	3 (Partially Correct)	2(submitted)	

**Signature of the Teacher:**

## Lab Experiment 09

### Experiment Name: Designing Test Cases for Performing White Box Testing in Software Engineering

**Objective:** The objective of this lab experiment is to introduce students to the concept of White Box Testing, a testing technique that examines the internal code and structure of a software system. Students will gain practical experience in designing test cases for White Box Testing to verify the correctness of the software's logic and ensure code coverage.

**Introduction:** White Box Testing, also known as Structural Testing or Code-Based Testing, involves assessing the internal workings of a software system. It aims to validate the correctness of the code, identify logic errors, and achieve maximum code coverage.

#### Lab Experiment Overview:

1. Introduction to White Box Testing: The lab session begins with an introduction to White Box Testing, explaining its purpose, advantages, and the techniques used, such as statement coverage, branch coverage, and path coverage.
2. Defining the Sample Project: Students are provided with a sample software project along with its source code and design documentation.
3. Identifying Test Scenarios: Students analyze the sample project and identify critical code segments, including functions, loops, and conditional statements. They determine the test scenarios based on these code segments.
4. Statement Coverage: Students apply Statement Coverage to ensure that each statement in the code is executed at least once. They design test cases to cover all the statements.
5. Branch Coverage: Students perform Branch Coverage to validate that every branch in the code, including both true and false branches in conditional statements, is executed at least once. They design test cases to cover all branches.
6. Path Coverage: Students aim for Path Coverage by ensuring that all possible execution paths through the code are tested. They design test cases to cover different paths, including loop iterations and condition combinations.
7. Test Case Documentation: Students document the designed test cases, including the test scenario, input values, expected outputs, and any assumptions made.
8. Test Execution: In a test environment, students execute the designed test cases and record the results, analyzing the code coverage achieved.
9. Conclusion and Reflection: Students discuss the significance of White Box Testing in software quality assurance and reflect on their experience in designing test cases for White Box Testing.

**Learning Outcomes:** By the end of this lab experiment, students are expected to:

- Understand the concept and importance of White Box Testing in software testing.
- Gain practical experience in designing test cases for White Box Testing to achieve code coverage.
- Learn to apply techniques such as Statement Coverage, Branch Coverage, and Path Coverage in test case design.
- Develop documentation skills for recording and organizing test cases effectively.
- Appreciate the role of White Box Testing in validating code logic and identifying errors.

**Pre-Lab Preparations:** Before the lab session, students should familiarize themselves with White Box Testing concepts, Statement Coverage, Branch Coverage, and Path Coverage techniques.

**Materials and Resources:**

- Project brief and details for the sample software project
- Whiteboard or projector for explaining White Box Testing techniques
- Test case templates for documentation

**Conclusion:** The lab experiment on designing test cases for White Box Testing equips students with essential skills in assessing the internal code of a software system. By applying various White Box Testing techniques, students ensure comprehensive code coverage and identify logic errors in the software. The experience in designing and executing test cases enhances their ability to validate code behavior and ensure code quality. The lab experiment encourages students to incorporate White Box Testing into their software testing strategies, promoting robust and high-quality software development. Emphasizing test case design in White Box Testing empowers students to contribute to software quality assurance and deliver reliable and efficient software solutions.

CODE: The following code is to generate a unique ID for each users and check if it's been repeated before using MongoDB as database.

```
import com.mongodb.MongoClient;

import com.mongodb.MongoClientURI;

import com.mongodb.client.MongoCollection;

import com.mongodb.client.MongoDatabase;

import org.bson.Document;

public class GoodFellowsRegistration {

private boolean userIsSenior;

public GoodFellowsRegistration(boolean isSenior) {

this.userIsSenior = isSenior;

}
```

```
public boolean isUserSenior() {

return userIsSenior;

}


public String registerUser(String username, String password) {

try {

// Connect to MongoDB

MongoClientURI uri = new MongoClientURI("mongodb://localhost:27017");

MongoClient mongoClient = new MongoClient(uri);

MongoDatabase database = mongoClient.getDatabase("goodfellowsdb");


// Choose the collection based on user type

String collectionName = userIsSenior ? "senior_users" : "non_senior_users";

MongoCollection<Document> collection = database.getCollection(collectionName);


// Create a user document

Document userDocument = new Document("username", username)

.append("password", password);


// Insert the document into the collection

collection.insertOne(userDocument);


// Close the MongoDB connection

mongoClient.close();


return "User registered successfully.";
```

```
} catch (Exception e) {  
  
e.printStackTrace();  
  
return "User registration failed.";  
  
}  
  
}  
  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
// Create an instance of GoodFellowsRegistration for a senior user  
  
GoodFellowsRegistration seniorUserRegistration = new GoodFellowsRegistration(true);  
  
  
// Register a senior user  
  
String seniorUserResult = seniorUserRegistration.registerUser("seniorUser123", "securePassword");  
  
  
// Create an instance of GoodFellowsRegistration for a non-senior user  
  
GoodFellowsRegistration nonSeniorUserRegistration = new GoodFellowsRegistration(false);  
  
  
// Register a non-senior user  
  
String nonSeniorUserResult = nonSeniorUserRegistration.registerUser("user123", "simplePassword");  
  
  
// Print registration results  
  
System.out.println(seniorUserResult);  
  
System.out.println(nonSeniorUserResult);  
  
}  
  
}
```

**Let's perform a more detailed analysis of statement coverage, branch coverage, and path coverage for the provided Java code.**

### **Statement Coverage:**

Statement coverage ensures that every statement in the code is executed at least once. In the provided code, here are the statements:

Variable declarations and assignments.

MongoDB setup and connection code.

User registration logic.

Error handling logic.

Database close operation.

To achieve 100% statement coverage, you would need to run test cases that cover different scenarios for user registration, both successful and failed registration attempts. Ensure that all the statements in the code are executed in these test cases.

### **Branch Coverage:**

Branch coverage focuses on the execution of different branches in conditional statements. In the provided code, the primary conditional statement is in the register user method:

```
java
try {
    // Registration logic
    // Branch A (try block)
} catch (Exception e) {
    // Error handling logic
    // Branch B (catch block)
}
```

To achieve full branch coverage:

Test scenarios where user registration succeeds (Branch A).

Test scenarios where an exception is caught (Branch B).

Ensure that both the try and catch blocks are executed with appropriate test cases.

### **Path Coverage:**

Path coverage is the most comprehensive but can be complex. It involves testing all possible paths through the code. In this example, some key paths to consider include:

Path 1: Successful user registration (try block in registerUser method).

Path 2: User registration failure, leading to an exception being caught (catch block in registerUser method).

To achieve full path coverage, design test cases that cover both successful and failed user registration scenarios. For successful registration, test different combinations of inputs and user types (senior and non-senior). For failure, trigger exceptions by using different database-related issues or invalid inputs.

Remember that path coverage can become quite complex in real-world applications, especially when dealing with more extensive error handling and a variety of database interactions. Ensure you test both the happy path and exceptional scenarios to achieve comprehensive path coverage.

## POSTLAB:

### a. Generate white box test cases to achieve 100% statement coverage for a given code snippet.

Here's a simple Python code snippet:

```
```python
def divide(a, b):
    if b == 0:
        return "Division by zero is not allowed"
    result = a / b
    return result
def is_positive(num):
    return num > 0
```
```

To achieve 100% statement coverage, we need to ensure that every line of code is executed at least once. Here are the test cases:

Test Case 1: Valid division

```
```python
a = 10
b = 2
result = divide(a, b)
assert result == 5 # Check if the result is correct
```
```

Test Case 2: Division by zero

```
```python
a = 5
b = 0
result = divide(a, b)
assert result == "Division by zero is not allowed" # Check the error message
```
```

Test Case 3: Check if a number is positive

```
```python
num = 7
assert is_positive(num) # Check if the function correctly identifies a positive number
```
```

Test Case 4: Check if a number is not positive

```
```python
num = -3
assert not is_positive(num) # Check if the function correctly identifies a non-positive number
```
```

By executing these four test cases, you will achieve 100% statement coverage for the provided code snippet. Each line of code is executed at least once in these tests. Keep in mind that this is a



simplified example, and real-world code may require more comprehensive testing to achieve complete coverage and handle different scenarios and edge cases.

**b. Compare and contrast white box testing with black box testing, highlighting their respective strengths and weaknesses in different testing scenarios.**

White box testing and black box testing are two distinct approaches to software testing, each with its strengths and weaknesses. Let's compare and contrast these two testing methods in different testing scenarios:

**White Box Testing:**

**1. Definition:**

- White box testing, also known as structural testing or glass-box testing, focuses on examining the internal structure, logic, and code of the software application. Testers have access to the source code, algorithms, and design, allowing them to create test cases based on this knowledge.

**2. Strengths:**

- Thorough Coverage: White box testing can provide excellent statement, branch, and path coverage. It helps ensure that all code paths are tested, which is vital for complex and critical applications.
- Defect Localization: It's effective in pinpointing the exact location of defects, making it easier for developers to identify and fix issues.
- Early Detection of Logic Errors: By analyzing code logic, it can identify logical errors and inconsistencies in the code early in the development process.

**3. Weaknesses:**

- Bias: Testers with access to the code may have biases that influence their test case design.
- Incomplete Testing: While it can provide excellent structural coverage, it might not always ensure adequate testing of user scenarios and requirements.
- Resource-Intensive: White box testing can be resource-intensive and time-consuming, especially for large codebases.

**Black Box Testing:**

**1. Definition:**

- Black box testing, also known as functional testing, focuses on the software's external behavior without any knowledge of the internal code. Testers design test cases based on the software's specifications, requirements, and expected functionality.

**2. Strengths:**

- Objective and Unbiased: Black box testing is objective and unbiased since testers do not need to know the internal code. This makes it suitable for independent verification.
- User-Centric: It aligns well with end-users' perspectives, ensuring that the software meets user expectations.
- Requirements Validation: It is effective for validating that the software complies with specified requirements and works as intended from the user's point of view.
- Efficiency: Black box testing can be more efficient for testing user scenarios and large-scale testing because it does not require knowledge of the code.

**3. Weaknesses:**

- Limited Structural Coverage: Black box testing may not provide comprehensive structural coverage. It may miss edge cases and code paths that are not explicitly covered in requirements.

- Difficulty in Defect Localization: It might not pinpoint the exact location of defects within the code, which can make debugging more challenging.
- Risk of Incomplete Testing: There's a risk that critical issues related to code logic may go unnoticed.

#### Scenarios for Each Approach:

- White Box Testing is Ideal When:
  - The software has complex algorithms that require in-depth testing.
  - You need to verify specific code paths and data flows.
  - There are strict regulatory or compliance requirements that demand comprehensive code coverage.
- Black Box Testing is Ideal When:
  - The focus is on validating user scenarios and requirements.
  - You need to assess the software from the end-user perspective.
  - Independent verification is necessary, and the internal code is proprietary or not accessible.

#### **c. Analyze the impact of white box testing on software quality, identifying its potential to uncover complex logic errors and security vulnerabilities.**

White box testing plays a crucial role in improving software quality by uncovering complex logic errors and security vulnerabilities. Here's an analysis of its impact on software quality and its ability to address these issues:

##### Uncovering Complex Logic Errors:

1. Code Path Coverage: White box testing, with its ability to analyze the internal code and data flows, can provide comprehensive code path coverage. This means that it can test various execution paths and branches in the code, including rare and complex scenarios. As a result, it is highly effective in uncovering complex logic errors that might be missed in black box testing.
2. Condition Testing: White box testing can assess different conditions, loops, and decision points in the code. It can identify issues like incorrect branching, unexpected loops, and logic discrepancies, which are often the root causes of complex logic errors.
3. Early Detection: By identifying complex logic errors early in the development process, white box testing helps prevent these issues from becoming critical defects in the production environment. Early detection reduces the cost and effort required for fixing these errors.
4. Regression Testing: White box testing is valuable for regression testing, ensuring that changes to the code do not introduce new complex logic errors while maintaining existing functionality.

##### Uncovering Security Vulnerabilities:

1. Source Code Analysis: White box testing has the advantage of examining the source code, which is critical for uncovering security vulnerabilities. Testers can identify insecure coding practices, such as input validation issues, authentication flaws, and insecure data storage.
2. Security Scanning Tools: White box testing can integrate security scanning tools that analyze the code for common security vulnerabilities like SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and access control problems.

3. Authentication and Authorization Testing: White box testing can verify that authentication and authorization mechanisms are correctly implemented and that access control rules are enforced, reducing the risk of unauthorized access to sensitive data.
4. Secure Data Handling: It can ensure that the application properly handles sensitive data, preventing data leakage and data integrity issues.
5. Protection Against Common Attacks: White box testing can evaluate how the software defends against common security threats, such as CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery), buffer overflows, and path traversal attacks.
6. Encryption and Data Protection: It can assess the proper use of encryption for data in transit and at rest, reducing the risk of data breaches.