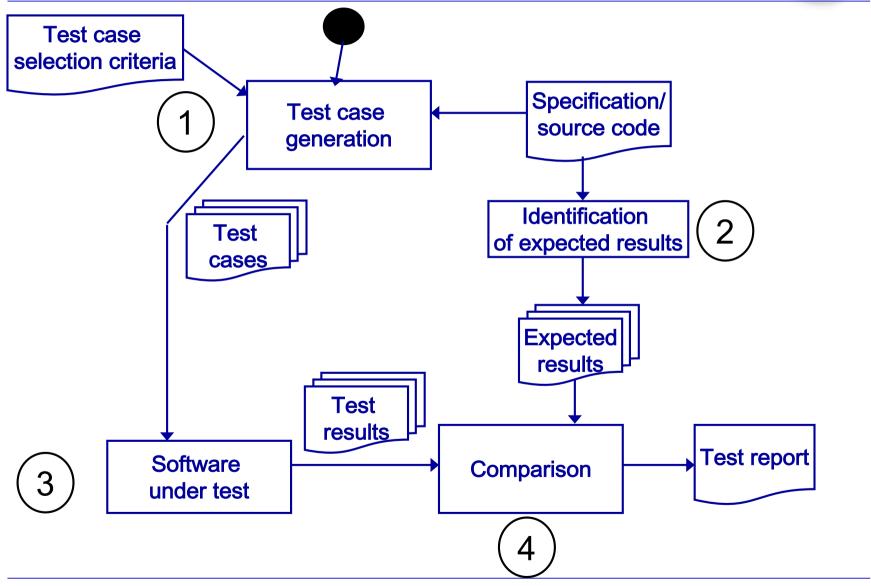


Short Overview of Some Testing Techniques

The testing process





Black-box vs white-box systematic testing

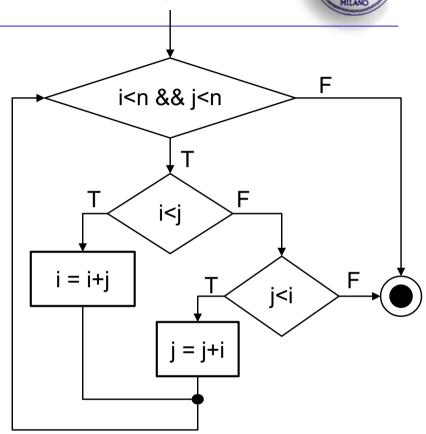


- White-box testing is suitable for unit testing
 - Covering a small portion of software is possible
- Black-box testing is suitable for integration, system and acceptance testing
 - Specs usually smaller than code
 - Specs help identifying missing functionalities in the system

White-box testing: an example



```
1 //read i,j,n
2 while (i<n && j<n) {
3    if (i < j)
4        i = i + j;
5    else if (j < i)
6        j = j + i;
7    else break;
8    }
9    //It continues...</pre>
```



- (a) Define a test set that satisfies the edge criterion (R: (3, 3, 10); (3, 4, 10))
- (b) Define a test set that satisfies the *condition* criterion (R: (3, 3, 10); (3, 4, 10); (4, 3, 10))
- (c) Define a test suite that covers the following *path*: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 2, 9 (R: (3, 4, 10))

An example of black-box testing: Model-Based Testing (MBT)

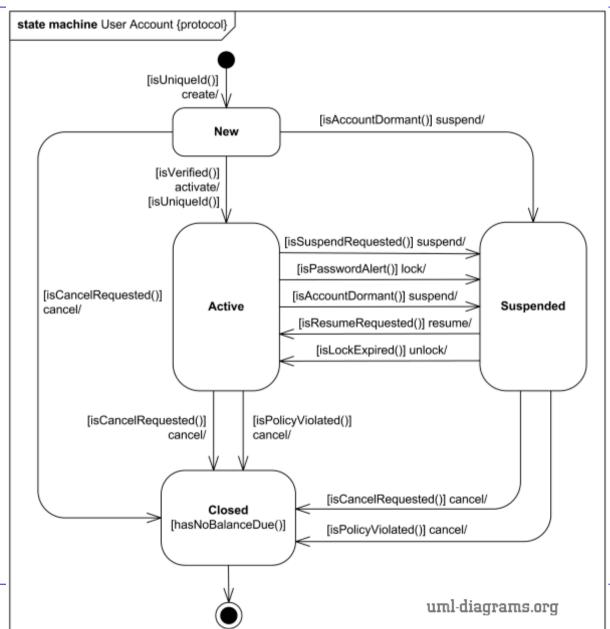


- We can use models to devise test cases
- The actual behavior of the software under test are checked against the behavior specified by the model

5

Example of MBT from a state diagram: online shopping user account





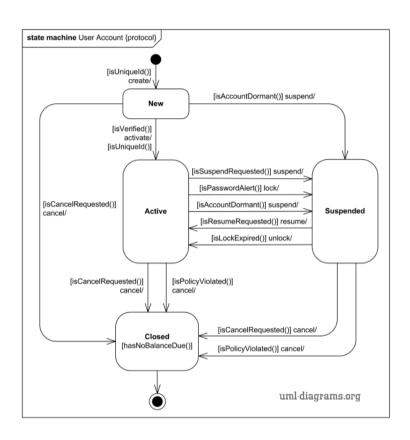
How do we identify test cases?



- We can "cover" the state diagram
- State coverage:
 - Every state in the model should be visited by at least one test case
- Transition coverage
 - Every transition between states should be traversed by at least one test case.
 - This is the most commonly used criterion
 - A transition can be thought of as a (precondition, postcondition) pair

Transition coverage

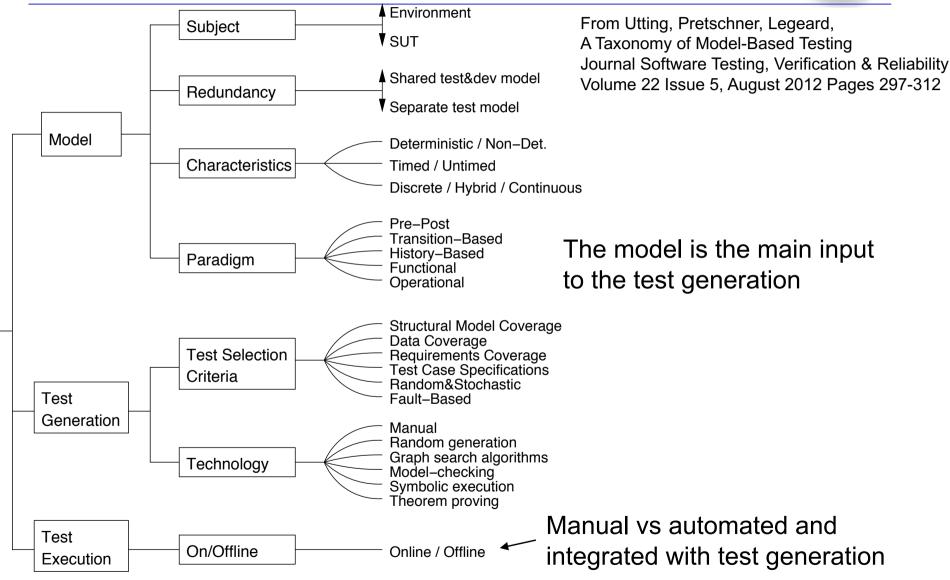




- create suspend cancel end
- create activate suspend cancel – end
- We continue until we consider all transitions

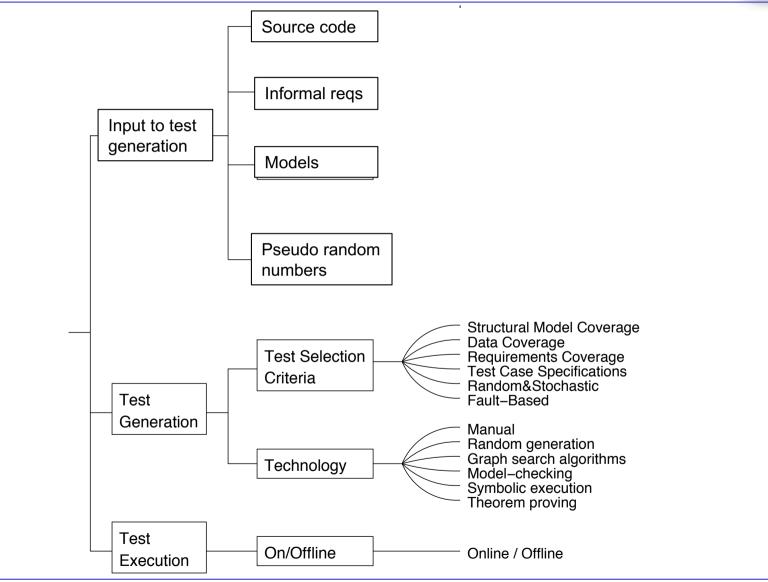
How to handle the phases of MBT?





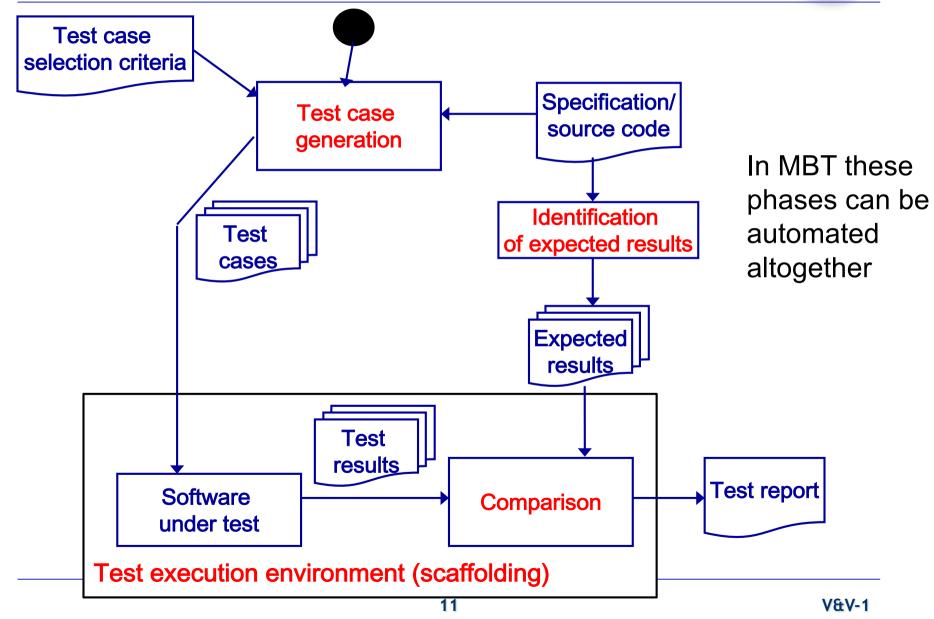
Generalizing the taxonomy ...





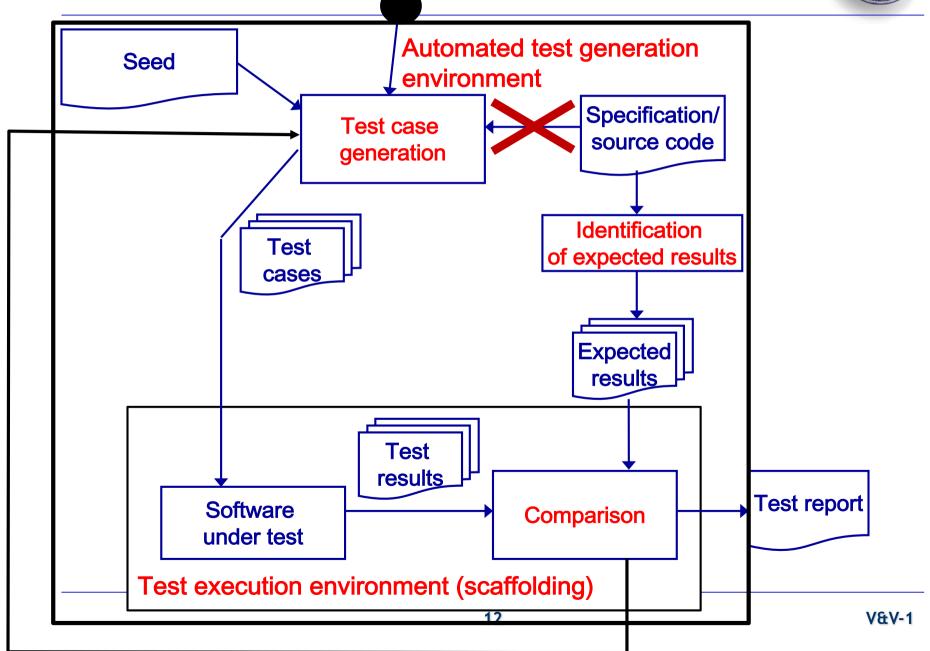
What can be automated (in red)?





The case of Random/Statistical Testing





Random testing: strengths and weaknesses



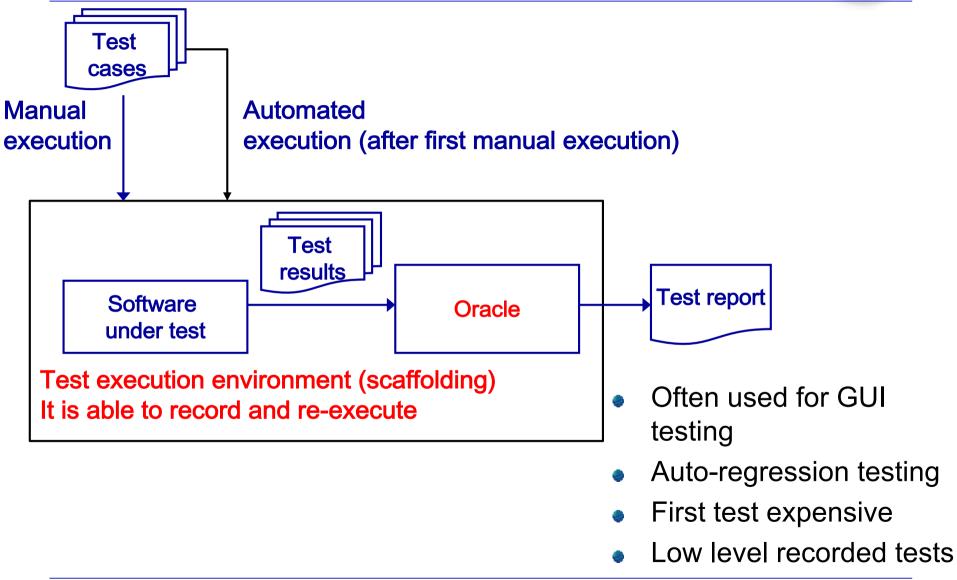


- Completely automatic
- Can be very extensive
- Unbiased
- Allows testers to identify completely unforeseen issues

- Input validity
- May find the same bug over and over
- May identify several minor bugs not relevant to most of the use cases for the software
 - May result in frustration

Capture & reply testing

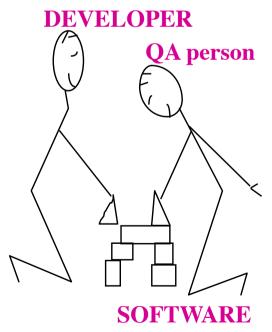




Conclusion



- Verification and validation take place in most phases of development process
- Many techniques available
- A lot of possibilities for automation
- We need to avoid the attitude: yes, I'm great in my work so I do not need verification/validation
- We need to plan for the V&V process carefully
- We need to pay attention to the cohesion of the team



References



- C. Ghezzi, M. Jazayeri, D. Mandrioli Fundamentals of Software Engineering, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall, 2003 (Italian translation Pearson Ed. 2004)
- M. Pezzè, M. Young Software Testing and Analysis: Process, Principles, and Techniques. 2008, John Wiley & Sons.
- Michael Fagan, Advances in Software Inspections, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, July 1986 https://doi.org/10.1109/TSE.1986.6312976
- NASA, Software Formal Inspections Guidebook, Office of Safety and Mission Assurance, NASA-GB-A302 approved August 1993, https://ntrs.nasa.gov/search.jsp?R=19980228472
- NASA, Software Formal Inspections Standard, NASA-STD-8739.9, June 2013 (supersedes NASA-GB-A302), https://standards.nasa.gov/standard/nasa/nasa-std-87399
- Check list for inspections of Java code by Christopher Fox (available on the course web site)
- A tool for supporting code review (among other things) http://phabricator.org

References



- Code reviews for teams too busy to review code (video)
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1m3eRFeCInY
- Bacchelli, Bird, Expectations, Outcomes, and Challenges Of Modern Code Review http://research.microsoft.com/pubs/180283/ICSE%20
 2013-codereview.pdf