

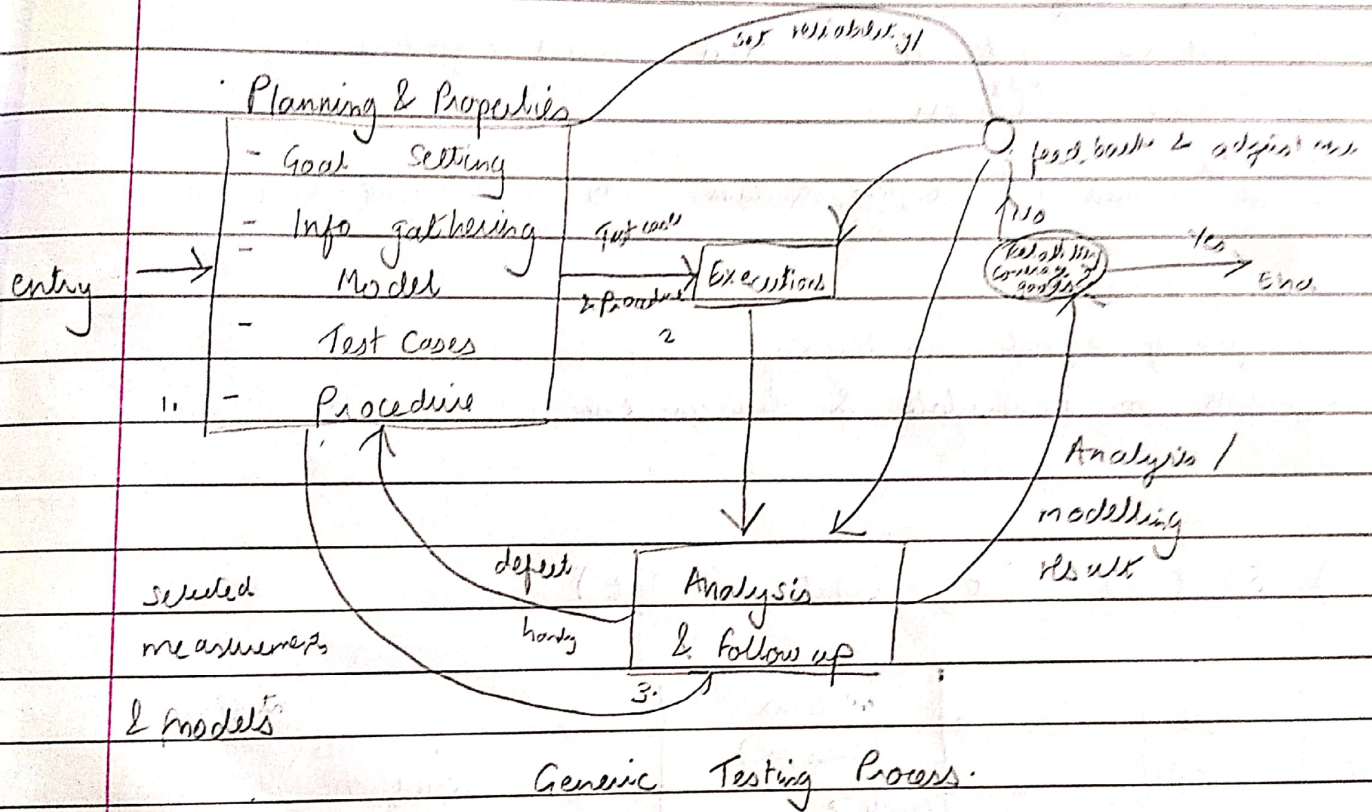
3/3/20

UNIT 2

# SOFTWARE TESTING

Ch 6 - Jeff Timm

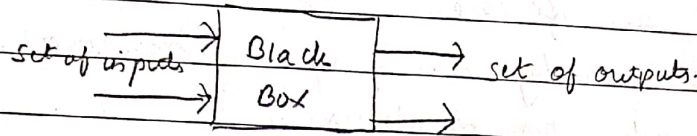
- Why to test a software?
- To demonstrate quality or proper behaviour.
- To detect and fix problems.



white box test  
black box test

- Functional Testing
- Structural testing - white box testing.

## 1) Functional Testing (Black Box Testing)



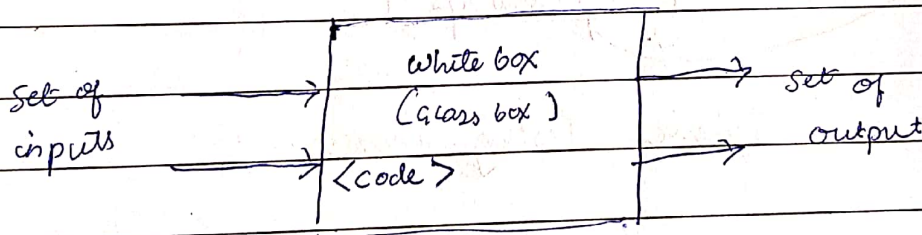
### Demerits:-

- Results are very discrete i.e. either success / failure
- Resource / complexity need is less
- Test is simple.
- Not concerned w/ data flow, structures, only concerned w/ set of I/O.

### Demerits:-

- Efficiency is not considered.
- Errors can accumulate & deaccumulate

## 2) Structural Test (White Box Test)



### Merits:-

- errors, faults, defects of any level can be detected - in blackbox itself
- Searching becomes easier due to sorted data  $\therefore \uparrow$  efficiency

### Demerits:-

More no of complexity, time, resources



### 3) Coverage based Test

$$A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$$

Cr: Account type: {minor, Major, senior, Agriculture, Business}

### 4) Usage based

$$A = \{P, Q, R, S, T\}$$

5/3/20

### Test activities Management

- Overall objectives / goals
- Objects to be tested & specific focus.

$$\text{Loan} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Personal} \\ \text{Pkg, Edu, Incl, Agri, Gold} \\ \text{loan loan loan loan loan} \end{array} \right\}$$

### Testing Models & Test Case

- Info src identification and soln collection Analysis & initial model
- Model Validation & included important incremental improvements

### Test Suite Preparation & Mgt

Test end: The collection of individual test cases that will be run in a test sequence until some stopping criteria are satisfied.

Mgt

$$\text{Test suite} : \{T_1, T_2, T_3\}$$

↓  
Test stopping in 'Goals'

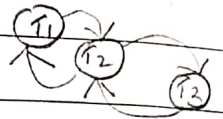
11/3/20

CH 7:

## STQA

4
3
21
1

- 1) Dependences among individual test cases.
- 2) Defect detection related sequence.
- 3) Sequence to avoid accidents.
- 4) Problem diagnosis.
- 5) Natural grouping of test cases.



## Test Execution

- Allocating test to measurements
- Invoking & running test, collection of information, & measurements
- checking test results, identifying system failures



Checklist Based Testing

- check list (do list)
- Testing

spillover  $\rightarrow$  add to next checklist.

Disadv:

Exhaustive checklist  $\rightarrow$  leads to delivery of erroneous product.

Component	Std Items				
	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	.	.	S <sub>n</sub>
C <sub>1</sub>					
C <sub>2</sub>		C <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>			
.					
.					
C <sub>w</sub>					r <sub>w</sub> S <sub>n</sub>

Two dimensional Std Checklist,

Item	Checklist
I <sub>1</sub>	✓
.	✓
!	✓
.	
y <sub>hr</sub>	X

Effectiveness of checklist is enhanced in 2D checklist

## Partition and Coverage

$$T: \{UT, IT, AT, ST, \dots\}$$

$$T_1: \{UT, IT\}$$

$$T_2: \{AT, BT, GT\}$$

$$T = \{T_1 + T_2\}$$

Coverage:  $0.5 \times 360^\circ$

Step 1      i.e. min count/size = 1  
 $\therefore 361$  steps are needed.

## Operational Profiles

Study.      Musa Operational Profile      MUSA OP

no. of test cases completed in unit time

- Productivity improvement
- ~ Introduction of new product.
- ~ Better communication with customer.
- High return on investment.