<u>Lengua Extranjera profesional: Inglés 2</u> ➤ 3. Reading: Types of software testing



LISTEN TO THE TEXT

0:00 / 3:14

Testing: An Overview

Testing is an essential and integral aspect of software development that ensures the quality and reliability of the product. It is a meticulous process that involves the identification, isolation, and resolution of defects, errors, and vulnerabilities in the software. There are various types of testing methods that developers use to test their software, namely black box testing, grey box testing, and white box testing.

Black Box Testing

Black box testing is a method of testing where the tester does not have any knowledge of the internal workings of the software. The tester only focuses on the inputs and outputs of the system. This method is useful to test the software from the end-users' perspective. Black box testing can uncover defects and errors that may have been overlooked or not considered by the developers.

An example of black box testing would be testing a website's search feature. The tester would input different search terms and evaluate the search results to ensure they are accurate and relevant to the search term. This type of testing does not require knowledge of the website's code

or architecture but instead focuses on the user's experience.

Grey Box Testing

Grey box testing is a method of testing where the tester has partial knowledge of the internal workings of the software. The tester has access to some of the code but not all of it. This method is useful to test the software's functionality and to identify any defects or errors. Grey box testing can also help to identify areas of the software that require further testing or improvement.

Grey box testing can involve the tester having access to the database schema, APIs, or logs. For example, a tester might use knowledge of the database schema to test how the software handles data input that exceeds the maximum field length.

White Box Testing

Comprobar

White box testing is a method of testing where the tester has complete knowledge of the internal workings of the software. The tester can access the code and the system's architecture. This method is useful to identify any defects or errors in the software's code. White box testing is especially useful for testing complex systems where the interactions between different components can have a significant impact on the software's performance.

White box testing can involve the use of tools such as code analyzers to identify potential vulnerabilities or defects in the software's source code. For example, a tester might use a code analyzer to identify buffer overflow vulnerabilities in the software's code. This type of testing is particularly useful for identifying defects or errors that may not be apparent during black box or grey box testing.

In conclusion, testing is an essential process in software development. Without it, the software could have defects or errors that could lead to system failures or security breaches. Therefore, it is essential to use the appropriate testing methods to ensure the software is reliable and efficient. By using a combination of black box, grey box, and white box testing methods, developers can ensure that their software is thoroughly tested and of high quality.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS Testing is an optional part of software development. O True O False Check What is the purpose of testing in software development? O To identify opportunities for improvement in the software. O To ensure that the software is of high quality and reliable. O All of the above. O To make sure that the software is free of bugs and vulnerabilities.





Article

2/4





Actividad previa

2. Reading: Understanding SDN Networks



Siguiente actividad

4. Reading: Cross-Platform App Frameworks

Ocontactar con el soporte del sitio

Usted se ha identificado como KEVIN ZAMORA AMELA (Cerrar sesión)

Plan de Modernización de la Formación Profesional. La oferta parcial y nueva de la Formación Profesional a Distancia en Aragón durante el curso 22-23 está financiada por el Ministerio de Educación y Formación Profesional y la Unión Europea NextGenerationEu en el marco del PRTR







Política de privacidad