

# Software Testing Strategies

## White Box Testing & Black Box Testing

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# Introduction

- Software testing ensures that a system works as expected.
- Two main testing strategies:
  - White Box Testing (Structural Testing)
  - Black Box Testing (Behavioral Testing)

# White Box Testing – Definition

- Also known as Structural, Clear Box, or Glass Box Testing.
- Tests the internal structure, design, and code of a program.
- Tester must understand the internal logic and source code.

# White Box Testing - Purpose & Features

## Purpose:

- Verify input/output flow through the code.
- Ensure paths, conditions, and loops work correctly.
- Detect hidden logical or security errors.
- Improve code efficiency and coverage.

## Features:

- Requires programming knowledge.
- Focuses on code logic, control flow, and data flow.
- Usually performed by developers or technical testers.

# White Box Testing – Techniques

- **Statement Coverage:** Every line executed at least once.
- **Branch Coverage:** Each decision (True/False) tested.
- **Path Coverage:** All possible paths tested.
- **Loop Testing:** Loops tested for zero, one, and multiple iterations.
- **Condition Coverage:** Logical conditions tested for both outcomes.

# White Box Testing - Advantages, Disadvantages

## Advantages:

- Detects hidden errors.
- Optimizes code performance.
- Ensures maximum code coverage.
- Finds security loopholes.

## Disadvantages:

- Time-consuming for large projects.
- Requires coding knowledge.
- Cannot detect missing functionalities.

# White Box Testing – Example

- Example:

```
def is_even(num):  
    if num % 2 == 0:  
        return True  
    else:  
        return False
```

- A tester ensures both branches (if/else) are executed and boundary cases (e.g., 0, negatives) are checked.

# Black Box Testing - Definition

- Also known as Behavioral or Functional Testing.
- Tester doesn't know internal structure or code.
- Focuses on input-output behavior based on requirements.

# Black Box Testing - Purpose & Features

## Purpose:

- Validate functional requirements.
- Check expected behavior for inputs.
- Ensure software meets user needs.

## Features:

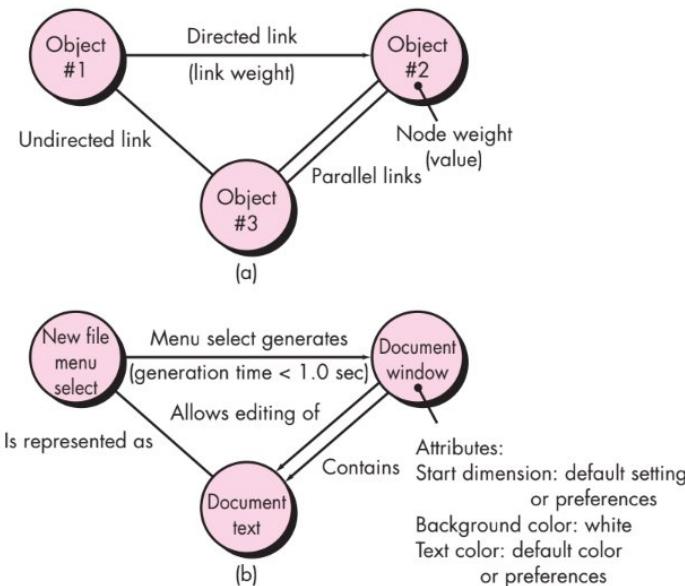
- No programming knowledge required.
- Focuses on what the system does, not how.
- Done by testers, QA engineers, or end users.

# Black Box Testing - Techniques

- **Equivalence Partitioning:** Divide inputs into valid/invalid sets.
- **Boundary Value Analysis (BVA):** Test values at input edges.
- **Use Case Testing:** Tests user scenarios based on requirements.

# Black Box Testing - Techniques

- Graph-Based Testing: Uses graphs of nodes and edges to represent software components and their relationships, ensuring all possible connections and paths are tested.



# Black Box Testing - Advantages, Disadvantages

## Advantages:

- Easy to perform.
- Focused on user requirements.
- Effective for large systems.
- Detects missing functionalities.

## Disadvantages:

- Limited coverage.
- Cannot find code-level errors.
- May include redundant test cases.

# Black Box Testing - Example

- Example:

- Testing a login form:
  - Inputs: username, password.
  - Output: success/error message. Tester checks if correct message appears, not the internal code.

# Comparison Table

Feature	White Box Testing	Black Box Testing
Knowledge Required	Programming Knowledge	No Programming Knowledge
Focus	Internal Code structure	Functionality & user interface
Performed By	Developers	Testers/QA Team
Testing Basis	Code Logic	Requirements & Specification
Main Goal	Verify Code correctness	Verify System Behaviour
Example	Path, Loop, Condition Testing	BVA, Equivalence Partitioning

# Conclusion

- Both testing types complement each other.
- White Box Testing:** Ensures code correctness.
- Black Box Testing:** Ensures functional correctness.
- Combined, they ensure high-quality, reliable software.

White Box Testing checks how the system works internally.  
Black Box Testing checks what the system does externally.