# Cpt S 422: Software Engineering Principles II

Black-box testing – Part 6: Exercises

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# **Equivalence Class Partitioning Testing**

### Equivalence Class Partitioning example

- □ Function f(c,t) is used to control traffic lights
  - c is a color: {RED, YELLOW, GREEN}
  - > t is time in seconds
  - > The maximum time for the same color is 2 minutes
  - ➤ If there is a problem with the parameters the function is expected to signal an error

#### □ Tasks

- Analyze the problem using the method Equivalence Class Partitioning
- Provide test frames and cases for the WECT (weak criterion)
- Provide test frames and cases for the SECT (strongcriterion)

# **Boundary Value Analysis Testing**

#### Boundary Value Analysis Example

- $\Box$  Consider again the function f(c,t) is used to control traffic lights
  - c is a color: {RED, YELLOW, GREEN}
  - > t is time in seconds
  - > The maximum time for the same color is 2 minutes
  - ➤ If there is a problem with the parameters the function is expected to signal an error

#### □ Tasks

- ➤ Consider the solution you provided for Equivalence Class Testing and reanalyze the problem adding the method Boundary Value Analysis
- How many test cases would you have now with WECT and SECT?

# **Category-Partition Testing**

#### Category Partition - Tax Calculation Example

#### Rules

- Tax calculation
  - ✓ If salary <= \$15,000: no tax
  - ✓ If salary <= \$50,000: 25% tax
  - ✓ If salary > \$50,000: 45% tax
- > Tax discount
  - ✓ If 1 child: 2% tax discount
  - ✓ If 2 children: 5% tax discount
  - ✓ If 3 children: 7% tax discount
  - ✓ If 4 children: 10% tax discount
  - ✓ No discount if salary > \$80,000

#### □ Tasks:

- 1. Analyze the problem using the Category-Partition method
- 2. Provide test frames and cases that satisfy AC (All Combinations)
- 3. Provide test frames and cases that satisfy BC (Base Choice)

# Logic Functions Testing - examples

### Variable Negation Strategy - Boiler Example

 $\Box$  Z = AB $^{\sim}$ C+AD

#### ☐ Steps:

- 1. Identify unique true points
- 2. Identify near false points
- 3. Generate the variant set matrix and select test suite by covering all candidate sets
- Because one variant may belong to more than one candidate set, the number of tests required can be less than the number of candidate test sets