

Tutorial 2

Swinburne University of Technology
Software Testing and Reliability (SWE30009)
Semester 2, 2023

Lecturer: Prof Tsong Yueh Chen
Tutor: Dr Hung Q Luu



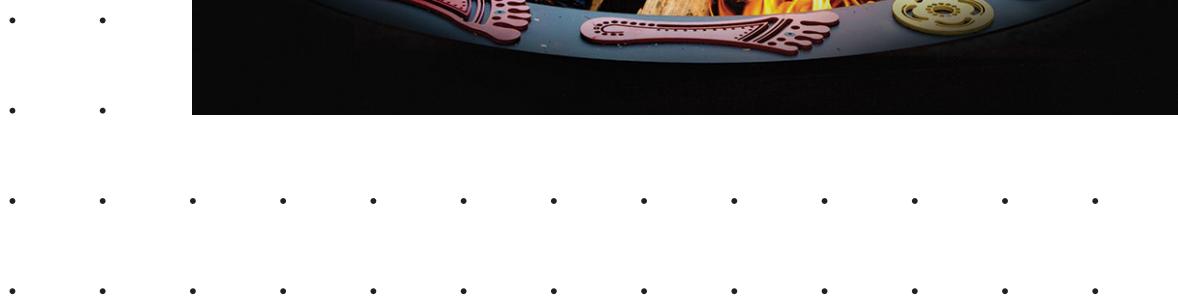
Acknowledgement of Country

We respectfully acknowledge the Wurundjeri People of the Kulin Nation, who are the Traditional Owners of the land on which Swinburne's Australian campuses are located in Melbourne's east and outer-east, and pay our respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.

We are honoured to recognise our connection to Wurundjeri Country, history, culture, and spirituality through these locations, and strive to ensure that we operate in a manner that respects and honours the Elders and Ancestors of these lands.

We also respectfully acknowledge Swinburne's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff, students, alumni, partners and visitors.

We also acknowledge and respect the Traditional Owners of lands across Australia, their Elders, Ancestors, cultures, and heritage, and recognise the continuing sovereignties of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nations.



Part A

Assignment 1



Account



Dashboard



Courses



Calendar



Inbox



About A Student



History



Help

2023 Semester 2

Home

Announcements

Syllabus

Modules

Assignments

Collaborate Ultra

Grades

Echo360 ALP

Studiosity - 24/7

Assessment

Feedback

Discussions

Assignment 1

[Start Assignment](#)

Due 21 Aug by 23:00 Points 100 Submitting a file upload File types pdf Available after 7 Aug at 0:00

The description of tasks to be done in Assignment 1 can be found in the PDF file below.

[SWE30009 2023S2 - Assignment 1.pdf](#) ↓

You must submit the Assignment 1 report as a single PDF file (which must have the filename specified in this format as "Assignment1-YourStudentID-YourSurname.pdf", for example, Assignment1-12345678-Nash).

The due date for this assignment is **11:00pm, Monday, 21 August 2023**.

Rubric	Criteria	Ratings	Pts
	A maximum of 40 marks for technical correctness, comprehensibility, cohesion and quality of Task 1		40 pts
	A maximum of 10 marks for technical correctness, comprehensibility, cohesion and quality of Task 2		10 pts
	A maximum of 20 marks for technical correctness, comprehensibility, cohesion and quality of Task 3		20 pts
	A maximum of 20 marks for technical correctness, comprehensibility, cohesion and quality of Task 2		20 pts
	A maximum of 10 marks is for the presentation, structure, comprehensibility and completeness of report, as well as the compliance with the submission requirements		10 pts
			Total points: 100

Important notices

- This is an **individual** assignment.
- Worth **20%** of the total unit score.
- Due date: **11:00pm, Monday, 21 August 2023**.



Program under test

Input A, B // A and B are real variables

$A = A - B$

$C = A * 2$

Output C // C is a real variable

Only four feasible arithmetic operators:

+ (addition),
- (subtraction),
* (multiplication)
/ (division)



Testing objective

- Detect ANY **possible incorrect use** of arithmetic operators.



Example of incorrect program

Expected program

Input A, B // A and B are real variables

$A = A - B$

$C = A * 2$

Output C // C is a real variable

Incorrect program

Input A, B // A and B are real variables

$A = A + B$

$C = A * 2$

Output C // C is a real variable



Task 1

Explain and show all details on
how to design the test cases
for the above testing objective.



Task 2

Suppose you use test case
(A=3, B=1) to test the above program.

- Is this test case able to **achieve the required testing objective?**
- Provide your answer with justifications.



Task 3

From your design in Task 1

- What is (or are) the **concrete test case (or cases)** that can achieve the above testing objective?
- Explain and justify your concrete test case (or cases).



Task 4

Given $B=1$

- Find **all possible values of A** so that the concrete test cases (A,B) **cannot** achieve the above testing objective?
- Explain and justify the correctness of your solution.



Requirement about report

- Must be self-contained and complete.
- Must use 12-point font size on A4 papers.
- Must have no more than 3 pages.
- Must contain full name & student number on the first line of first page.
- Coverage page is not required.



Requirement about submission

- Must use the submission for Assignment in the unit's Canvas.
- Must submit the Assignment 1 report as a single PDF file.
- Must have the filename specified in this format "Assignment1-YourStudentID-YourSurname.pdf"
 - Example: Assignment1-12345678-Nash.pdf
- Submission must be before the due date



Marking criteria

- A maximum of 40 marks for Task 1.
- A maximum of 10 marks for Task 2.
- A maximum of 20 marks for Task 3.
- A maximum of 20 marks for Task 2.
- A maximum of 10 marks is for **presentation**, structure, comprehensibility and completeness of report, as well as compliance with requirements.





Marking penalty

- Penalty will be applied for late submission and plagiarism.
- Refer to the Unit Outline for the policy on late submission and plagiarism.



Hints



You may want to refer to “Lecture 2” for all tasks.



For Task 3, you can use the trial method and may construct one or more than one concrete test cases.



For Task 4, you can develop a program to find them automatically, or prove the exhaustiveness of test cases.



Guideline



Start assignments as early as possible – but only after Lecture 2.



Make sure you fully understand Lecture 2 before doing the assignment.



Part B

Practice exercises in Week 1

Test objectives

- The aim or purpose of testing



Testing objectives

Consider the following program:

Input A, B // A and B are integer variables

$C = (A - B) * B$

Output C

Suppose the following testing objectives are applied:

1. One and only one incorrect arithmetic operator
2. Incorrect use of arithmetic operators

Task

Question 1:

What are the **constraints** for test cases in order to achieve testing objectives (1) and (2)?

Question 2:

How do you construct your **concrete test cases** from the constraints of test cases for testing objectives (1) and (2)?

Detecting the only non-poisoned apple



<https://www.tor.com/2017/12/21/80-years-of-animated-fairy-tales-rewatching-disneys-snow-white-and-the-seven-dwarfs/>



Photos generated in Dall-E by
Hung Luu

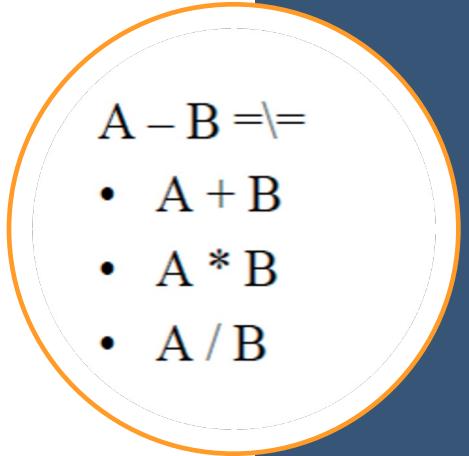


Testing objectives

- Frankly speaking, we seek to create one or multiple test cases that can help distinguish “**good**” **program** (correctly coded) with all “**bad**” **programs** (buggy or incorrectly implemented).
- Solution
 - Easy: Trial and error
 - Medium: Automated search
 - Hard: Constraint solving

Which test case is better?

- Test case 1: $A = 4, B = 2$
- Test case 2: $A = 3, B = 1$
- Test case 3: $A = -1, B = 1$
- Test case 4: $A = 1, B = 1$



$A - B = \textcolor{brown}{\backslash}$ =

- $A + B$
- $A * B$
- A / B

Which test case is better?

- Test case 1: A = 4, B = 2
- Test case 2: A = 3, B = 1

Input A, B

$C = A - B$

$D = C * B$

Output D

Hint

- $D = (A + B) * B$
- $D = (A / B) * B$
- $D = (A * B) * B$
- $D = (A - B) + B$
- $D = (A - B) - B$
- $D = (A - B) / B$
- ...

$$D = (A - B) * B$$

Input A, B

$$C = A - B$$

$$D = C * B$$

Output D

Part C

Testing triangle program

Program under test: triangle.py

- Reads in 3 integers **a,b,c** as the lengths of a triangle
- Output the **text** displaying the type of triangle (or not)
 - Right-angled triangle
 - Isosceles triangle
 - Equilateral triangle
 - Scalene triangle
 - Not a triangle

Triangles

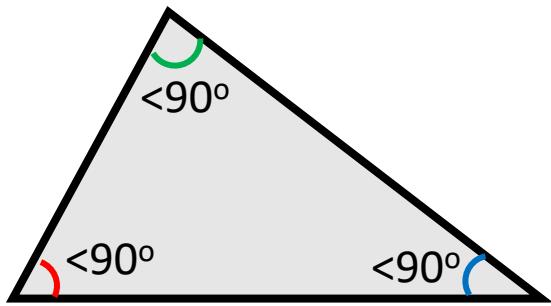


Source:
<https://www.architectureanddesign.com.au/features/list/louvre-pyramid-im-pei>

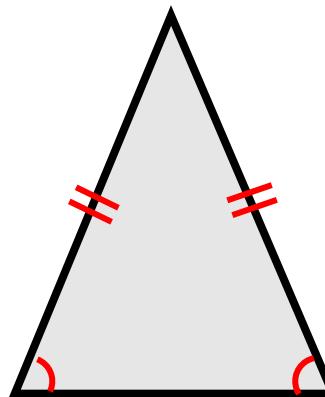


Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_pyramids#/media/File:All_Gizah_Pyramids.jpg

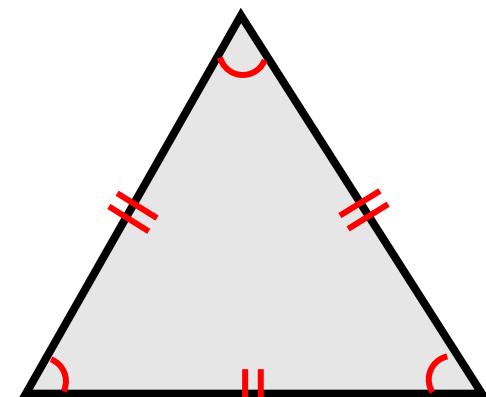
Triangle types



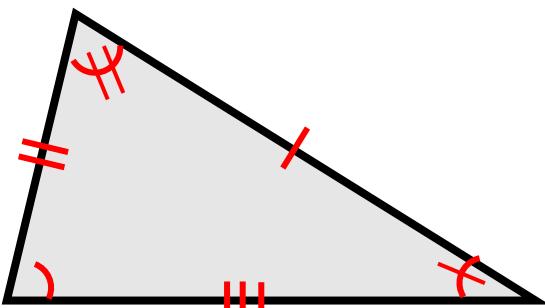
acute
triangle



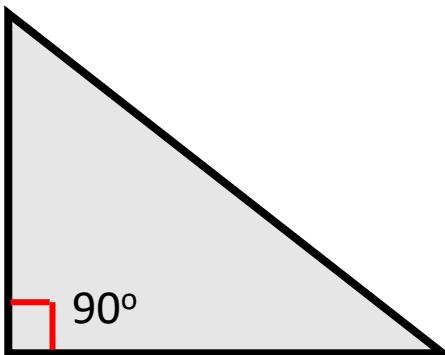
isosceles
triangle



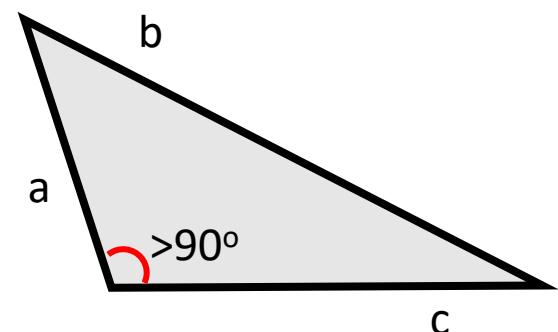
equilateral
triangle



scalene
triangle



right
triangle



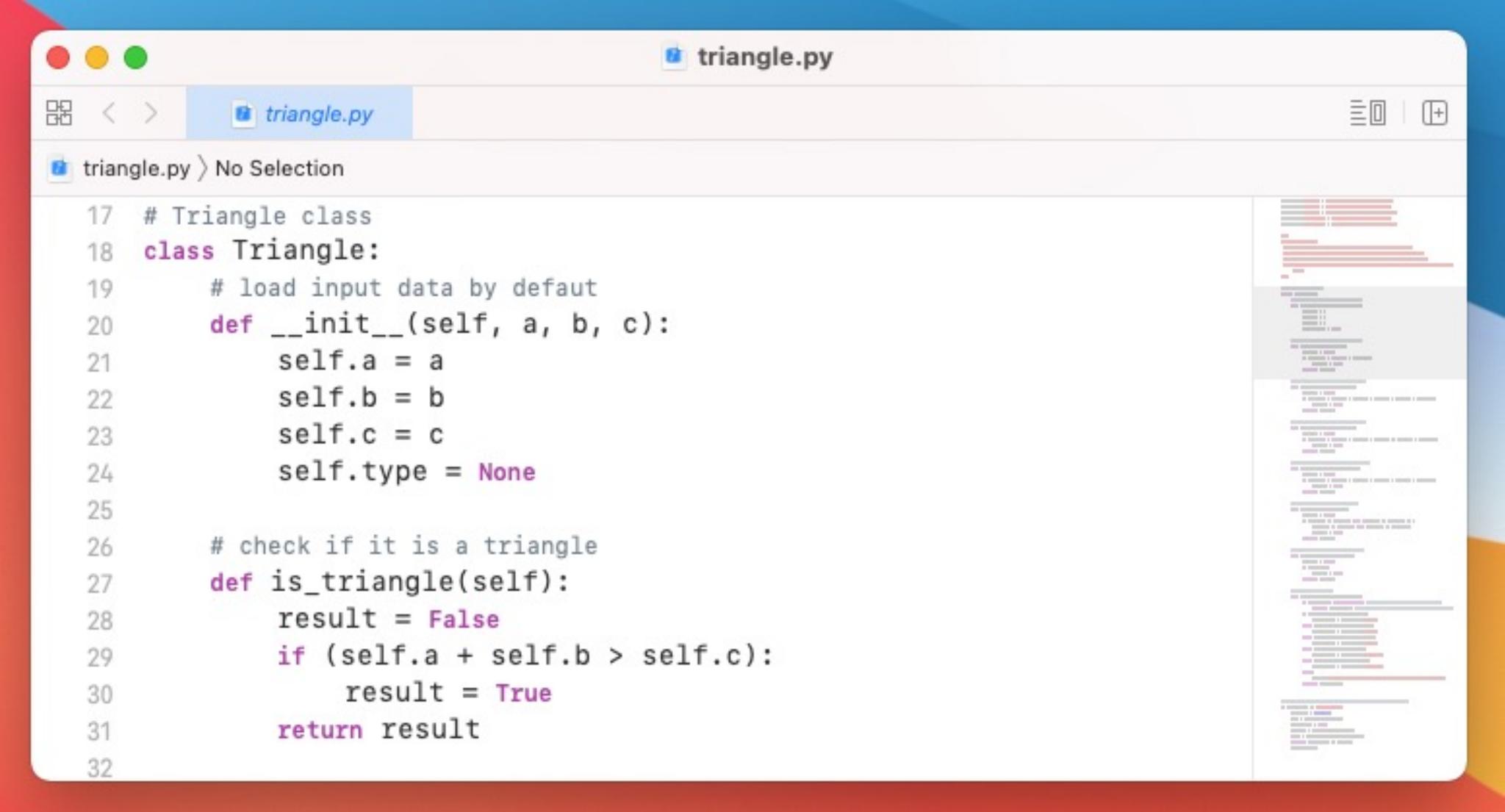
obtuse
triangle

pythagoras theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

System under test



System under test



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "triangle.py". The window has a red vertical sidebar on the left and a blue header bar at the top. The main area contains Python code for a "Triangle" class. The code includes methods for initializing triangle sides and checking if they form a valid triangle. A large portion of the right side of the window is occupied by a vertical stack of numerous horizontal bars, each consisting of several short colored segments (red, green, blue, yellow) of varying lengths, likely representing a data visualization or a log file.

```
triangle.py
17 # Triangle class
18 class Triangle:
19     # load input data by default
20     def __init__(self, a, b, c):
21         self.a = a
22         self.b = b
23         self.c = c
24         self.type = None
25
26     # check if it is a triangle
27     def is_triangle(self):
28         result = False
29         if (self.a + self.b > self.c):
30             result = True
31
32         return result
```



expected = "right-angled triangle"

- Valid test cases

<< Our focus in this unit

Discussion

- Invalid test cases

Design test cases

Test ID	Input Data			Expected Output	Reason for the test
	a	b	c		
1	3	4	9	NaT	Test the situation when a triangle cannot be formed
2	3	4	5	RAT	Test the situation when a right-angled triangle can be formed
3	3	4	6	OAT	Test the situation when a obtuse-angled triangle can be formed
4	-3	4	5	InvInp	Test the situation when invalid input is entered
5	4	4	4	EquiT	Test the situation when a equilateral triangle can be formed
6	12	14	16	AAT	Test the situation when a acute-angled triangle can be formed
7	3	3	7	NaT	Test the situation when a triangle cannot be formed

Pytest

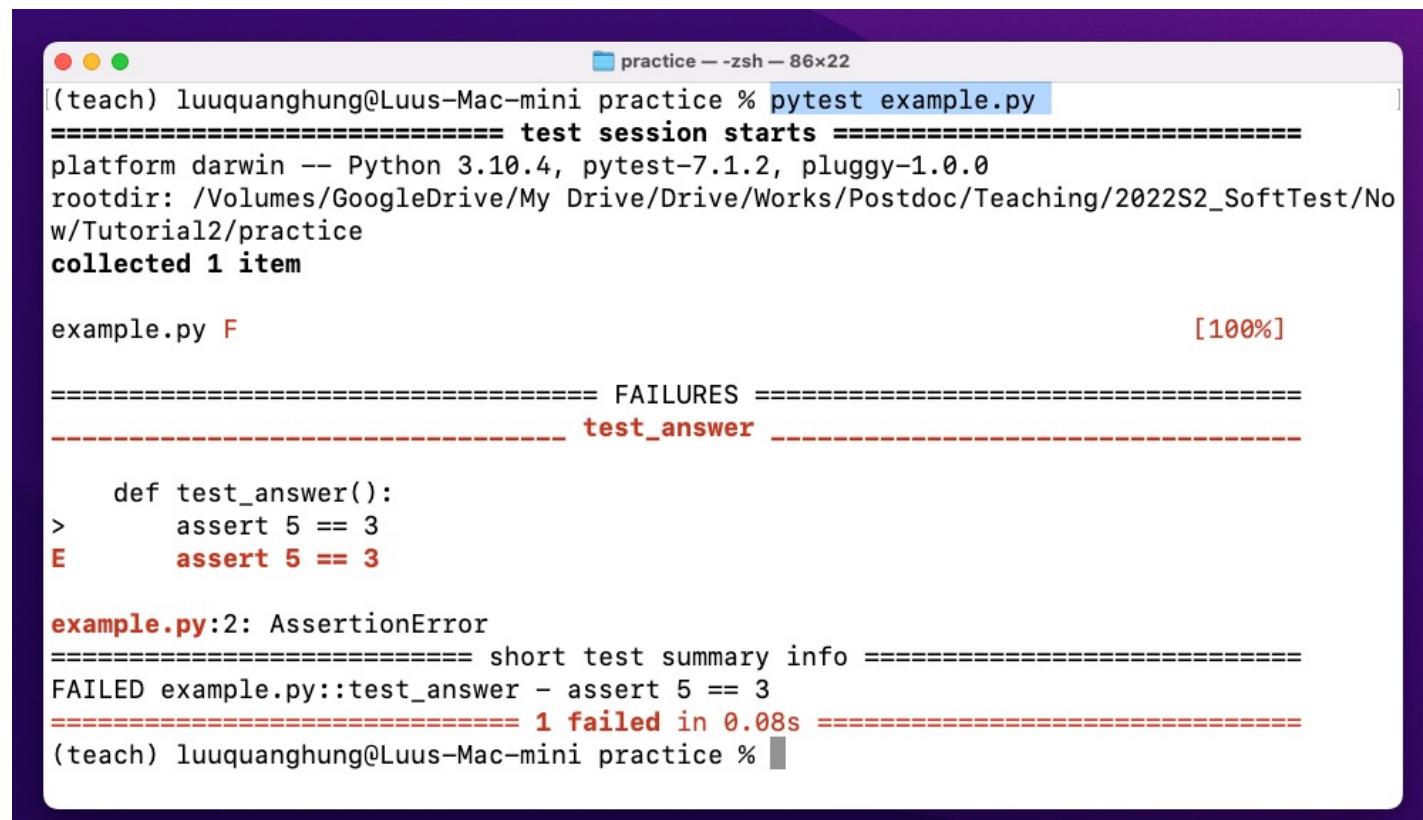
- A compact and easy framework to conduct testing:
 - <https://docs.pytest.org/en/7.1.x/>

- Instruction

- Test cases in Pytest is written in Python
 - Each test case is wrapped in a function whose name starting with test

```
def test_answer():
    assert 5 == 3
```

- Execution in Terminal



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "practice -- zsh -- 86x22". The command entered is "pytest example.py". The output shows the test session starts on a Darwin platform with Python 3.10.4, pytest-7.1.2, and pluggy-1.0.0. It collects one item from "example.py". The test function "test_answer" fails because it asserts 5 == 3. The failure summary shows 1 failed test in 0.08s.

```
(teach) luuquanghung@Luus-Mac-mini practice % pytest example.py
=====
platform darwin -- Python 3.10.4, pytest-7.1.2, pluggy-1.0.0
rootdir: /Volumes/GoogleDrive/My Drive/Drive/Works/Postdoc/Teaching/2022S2_SoftTest/No
w/Tutorial2/practice
collected 1 item

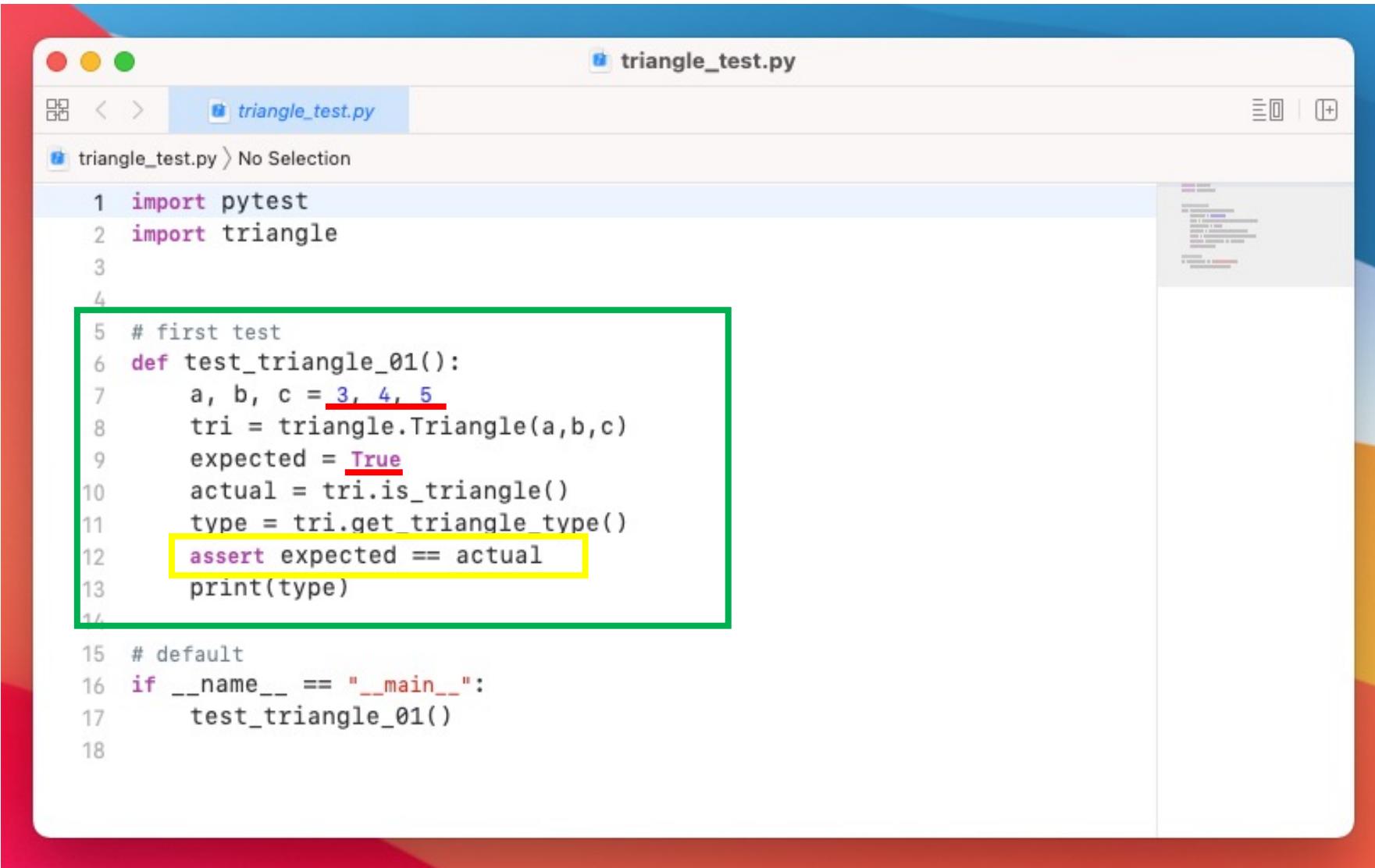
example.py F [100%]

=====
FAILURES =====
----- test_answer -----
----- test_answer -----

      def test_answer():
>          assert 5 == 3
E          assert 5 == 3

example.py:2: AssertionError
=====
short test summary info =====
FAILED example.py::test_answer - assert 5 == 3
=====
1 failed in 0.08s =====
(teach) luuquanghung@Luus-Mac-mini practice %
```

How to implement the test



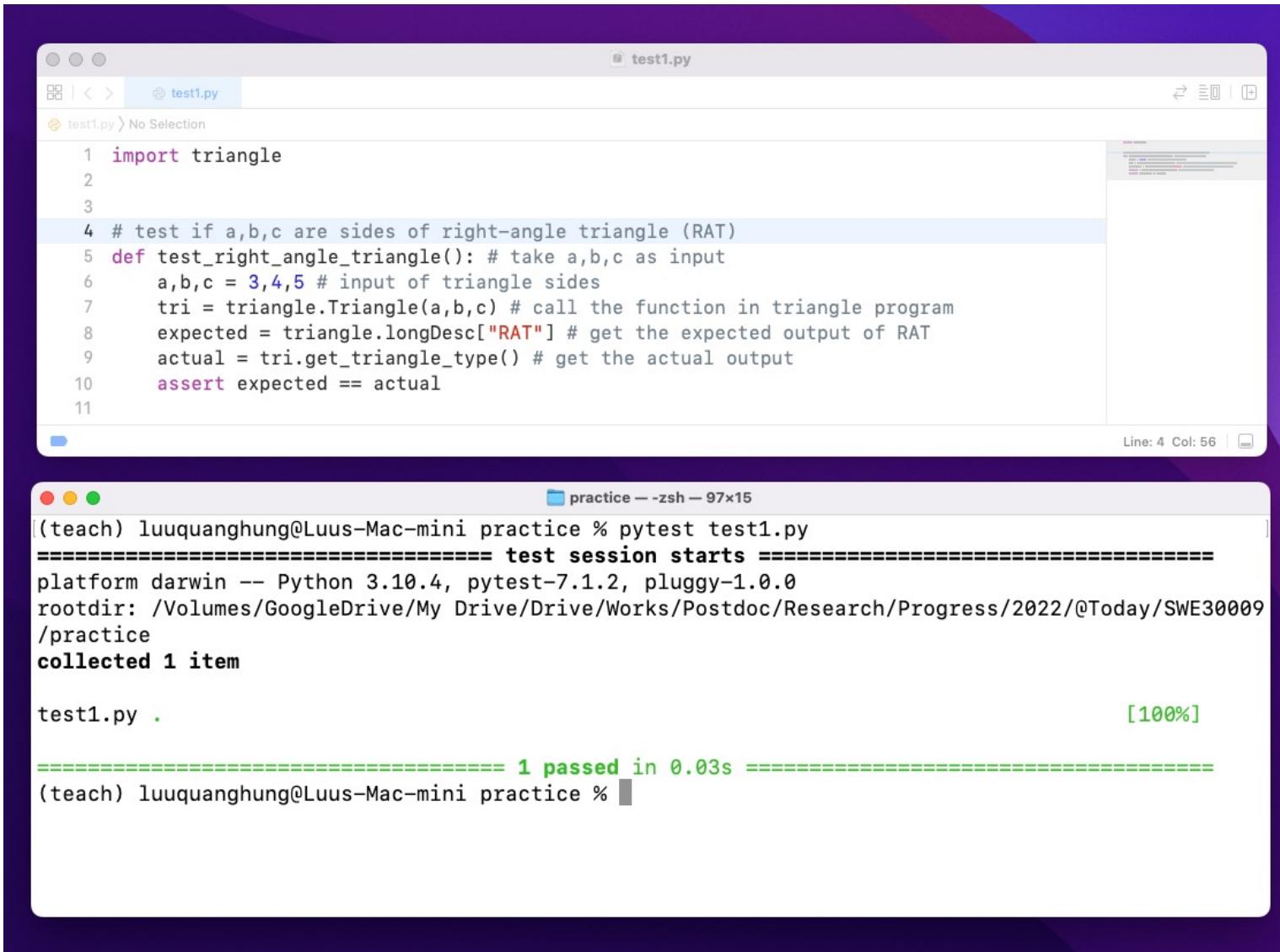
The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "triangle_test.py". The file contains Python test code. A green box highlights the first test function, and a yellow box highlights the assert statement within it.

```
triangle_test.py
import pytest
import triangle

# first test
def test_triangle_01():
    a, b, c = 3, 4, 5
    tri = triangle.Triangle(a,b,c)
    expected = True
    actual = tri.is_triangle()
    type = tri.get_triangle_type()
    assert expected == actual
    print(type)

# default
if __name__ == "__main__":
    test_triangle_01()
```

How to implement the test



The image shows a Mac OS X desktop environment. At the top, there is a dock with several icons. In the center, there is a code editor window titled "test1.py" and a terminal window titled "practice".

The code editor window displays the following Python script:

```
test1.py
import triangle
# test if a,b,c are sides of right-angle triangle (RAT)
def test_right_angle_triangle(): # take a,b,c as input
    a,b,c = 3,4,5 # input of triangle sides
    tri = triangle.Triangle(a,b,c) # call the function in triangle program
    expected = triangle.longDesc["RAT"] # get the expected output of RAT
    actual = tri.get_triangle_type() # get the actual output
    assert expected == actual
```

The terminal window shows the output of running the pytest command on the "test1.py" file:

```
practice --zsh -- 97x15
(teacher) luuquanghung@Luus-Mac-mini practice % pytest test1.py
=====
test session starts =====
platform darwin -- Python 3.10.4, pytest-7.1.2, pluggy-1.0.0
rootdir: /Volumes/GoogleDrive/My Drive/Drive/Works/Postdoc/Research/Progress/2022/@Today/SWE30009
/practice
collected 1 item

test1.py . [100%]

===== 1 passed in 0.03s =====
(teacher) luuquanghung@Luus-Mac-mini practice %
```

PyTest asserts

- **assert <True/False Statement>**
 - Implement the testing with comparative True/False statement
- **assert tri.is_triangle() == True**
 - Equality comparison
- **assert 5 > 3**
 - Inequality comparison
- **assert 4 in [1,2,3,4,5,6]**
 - Other True/False comparison

Thank you