# Bug & Debugging #09



AIK21361 (3 sks)
UJI PERANGKAT LUNAK

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#### Materi



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## 1. Apa itu BUG



A software bug may be defined as:

a coding error that causes an unexpected defect, fault, flaw, or imperfection in a computer program.

Kesalahan pengkodean yang menyebabkan defect, kesalahan, kecacatan, atau ketidaksempurnaan yang tidak terduga dalam suatu program komputer.



In other words, if a program does not perform as intended, it is most likely a **bug**.

## 2. Mengapa BUG Muncul



#### Beberapa alasan kemunculan BUG:

- 1. Unclear software requirements
- 2. Constantly changing software requirements
- 3. Also, **fixing a bug** in one part / component of the software
- 4. **Designing and re-designing**, UI interfaces, integration of modules, database management all these add to the complexity of the software and the system as a whole
- 5. Fundamental problems with **software design and architecture**.
- 6. **Rescheduling of resources**, re-doing or discarding already completed work, changes in hardware / software requirements can affect the software too. Assigning a new developer to the project in midway can cause bugs.
- 7. Programmers usually tend to **rush as the deadline** approaches closer.
- 8. **Complexity in keeping track** of all the bugs can again cause bugs by itself.

## 3. Siklus Hidup BUG



Beberapa fase berbeda dari Bug Life Cycle:

#### 1. **Open**:

A bug is in Open state when a tester identifies a problem area

#### 2. Accepted:

The bug is then **assigned to a developer for a fix**. The developer then accepts if valid.

#### 3. Not Accepted / Won't fix:

If the developer considers the bug as low level or does not accept it as a bug, thus pushing it into Not Accepted / Won't fix state.

## 3. Siklus Hidup BUG



#### 4. Pending:

A bug accepted by the developer **may not be fixed immediately**. In such cases, it can be put under Pending state.

#### 5. Fixed:

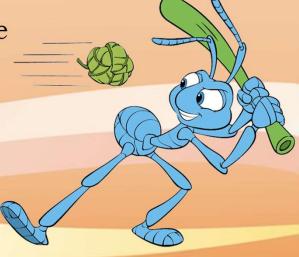
Programmer will fix the bug and resolves it as Fixed.

#### 6. Close:

The fixed bug will be assigned to the tester who will **put it in the Close state**.

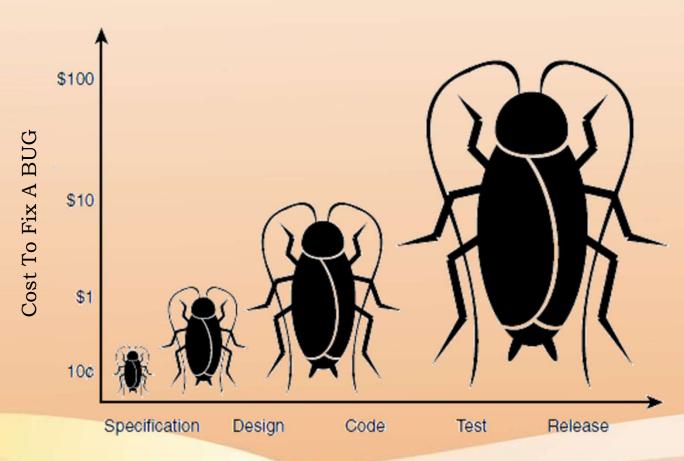
#### 7. Re-Open:

Fixed bugs can be re-opened by the testers in case the fix produces problems elsewhere.



# 4. Biaya Memperbaiki BUG





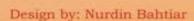
Time When BUG Is Found

# 5. Kapan Pengujian Dihentikan / Dikurangi

Memang tidak mudah untuk menentukan kapan suatu pengujian perangkat lunak dihentikan / dikurangi. Berikut beberapa faktor yang dapat membantu memutuskan kapan menghentikan / mengurangi pengujian:

- 1. Deadlines (release deadlines, testing deadlines, etc.)
- 2. Test cases completed with certain percentage passed
- 3. Test budget depleted
- **4. Coverage of code** / functionality / requirements reaches a specified point
- **5. Bug rate** falls below a certain level
- 6. Beta or alpha **testing period ends**.

STOP TESTING



## 6. Beberapa Istilah



- **Bug**: A coding error that causes an unexpected defect, fault or flaw. In other words, if a program does not perform as intended, it is most likely a bug.
- **Error**: A mismatch between the program and its specification is an error in the program.
- Defect: Defect is the variance from a desired product attribute (it can be a wrong, missing or extra data). It can be of two types Defect from the product or a variance from customer / user expectations. It is a flaw in the software system and has no impact until it affects the user / customer and operational system. 90% of all the defects can be caused by process problems.
- ☐ **Failure**: A defect that causes an error in operation or negatively impacts a user/ customer.

## 6. Beberapa Istilah



- Quality Assurance: Is *oriented towards preventing defects*.

  Quality Assurance ensures all parties concerned with the project adhere to the process and procedures, standards and templates and test readiness reviews.
- Quality Control: quality control or quality engineering is a **set of measures taken** to ensure that defective products or services are not produced, and that the design meets performance requirements.
- ☐ **Verification**: Verification ensures the product is designed to deliver all functionality to the customer;
- ☐ **Validation**: Validation ensures that functionality, as defined in requirements, is the intended behavior of the product; validation typically involves actual testing and takes place after verifications are completed.

## 6. Beberapa Istilah

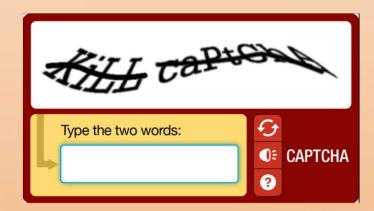


#### □ Verification

→ untuk memastikan apakah suatu tahapan / proses sudah dilakukan.

#### ■ Validation

→ untuk memastikan apakah suatu proses dilakukan dengan benar.



#### Contoh:

Verification → captcha diisi

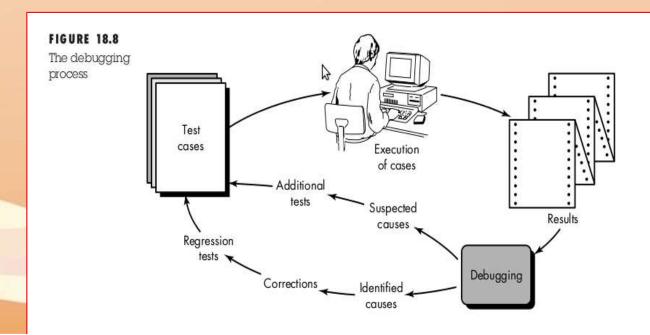
Validation → captcha diisi dengan benar

CAPTCHA (Completely Automated Public Turing Test to Tell Computers and Humans Apart).

## 7. Debugging



- ☐ Debugging terjadi sebagai akibat dari pengujian yang berhasil.
- ☐ Debugging <u>bukan</u> merupakan pengujian.
- ☐ Jika *test case* mengungkap kesalahan, maka *debugging* adalah proses yang menghasilkan penghilangan kesalahan.
- Ada yang mengatakan lain, bahwa *debugging* merupakan proses mental yang dipahami secara buruk yang menghubungkan sebuah *simptom* dengan suatu penyebab.



Design by: Nurdin Bahtiar

# 8. Mengapa Debugging Susah Dilakukan

#### Beberapa karakteristik BUG di antaranya:

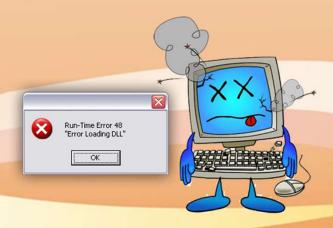
- 1. Gejala dan penyebab dapat jauh secara geografis
- 2. Gejala dapat kadang-kadang hilang ketika kesalahan lain dibetulkan
- 3. Gejala dapat **disebabkan oleh sesuatu yang tidak salah** (misalnya pembulatan yang tidak akurat)
- 4. Gejala dapat **disebabkan oleh kesalahan manusia** yang tidak mudah ditelusuri
- 5. Gejala dapat merupakan hasil dari **masalah timing**, bukan dari masalah pemrosesan
- 6. Mungkin **sulit untuk mereproduksi kondisi input** secara akurat (misal: aplikasi real time dimana pengurutan input tidak ditemukan)
- 7. Gejala dapat muncul sebentar-sebentar
- 8. Gejala dapat **berhubungan dengan penyebab** yang didistribusikan melewati sejumlah tugas yang bekerja pada prosesor yang berbeda.

## 9. Pertimbangan Psikologis



Menanggapi aspek manusia dari debugging, Shneiderman menyatakan:

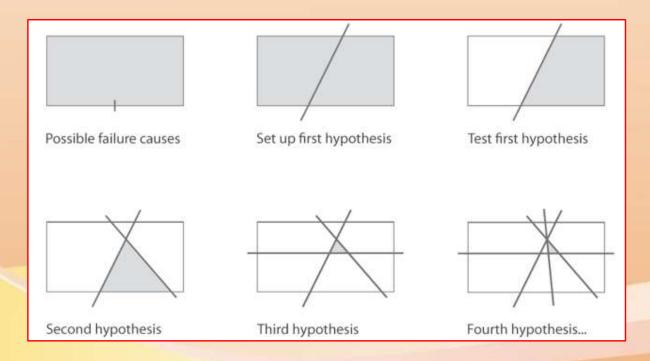
- ☐ Debugging merupakan salah satu dari bagian pemrograman yang membuat lebih frustasi.
- Debugging memiliki elemen pemecahan masalah atau pengganggu otak, yang bersama dengan penghindaran kesadaran bahwa Anda melakukan suatu kesalahan.
- Terdapat kekhawatiran yang meningkat dan keengganan untuk menerima kesalahan akan meningkatkan kesulitan tugas.
- Ada keluhan yang sangat mendalam mengenai pembebasan dan pengurangan ketegangan hingga pada akhirnya bug... <u>dikoreksi</u>.



# 10. Tiga Kategori Pendekatan Debugging

#### 1. Gaya kasar (brute force)

Menggunakan filosofi: "Biarkan komputer menemukan kesalahan", tempat sampah memori dipakai, penelusuran runtime dilakukan, program dibebani dengan statement WRITE. (Kadang disebut juga dengan istilah *Delta Debugging*)



# 10. Tiga Kategori Pendekatan Debugging

#### 2. Eliminasi penyebab (cause elimination)

Data yang berhubungan dengan kejadian kesalahan dikumpulkan.

Hipotesis penyebab dibuat, data digunakan untuk membuktikan hipotesis diterima atau ditolak.

Penjelasan lainnya, yaitu dengan cara:

- ✓ Mengumpulkan berbagai penyebab yang mungkin
- ✓ Lalu dilakukan test case untuk mengeliminasi penyebab-penyebab yang tidak relevan.
- ✓ Setelah mengerucut pada satu penyebab yang mungkin, lalu dilakukan penghilangan bug di sekitar area tersebut.

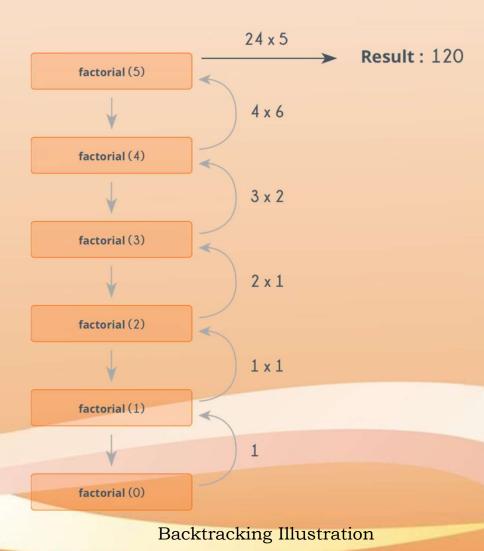


# 10. Tiga Kategori Pendekatan Debugging

#### 3. Penelusuran balik (backtracking)

Secara umum sukses untuk program kecil.

Mulai pada sisi gejala diungkap, kode sumber ditelusuri balik (secara manual) sampai penyebab ditemukan.



# 11. Tiga pertanyaan Debugging



Tiga pertanyaan sederhana yang harus diajukan kepada perekayasa perangkat lunak <u>sebelum melakukan koreksi</u> yang menghilangkan penyebab suatu bug (Van Vleck, 1989):

- 1. Apakah penyebab bug direproduksi oleh bagian lain dalam program?
- 2. Apa "bug selanjutnya" yang akan dimunculkan oleh perbaikan yang akan dibuat?
- 3. Apa yang dapat dilakukan untuk mencegah bug seperti ini?







# **End of File**



### 1. Find the bug!

```
for (i=0; i<numrows; i++)
  for (j=0; j<numcols; j++);
    pixels++;</pre>
```

#### **Example 1. TYPE: Accidental**

Commentary:

Caused by a stray ";" on line 2. Accidental bugs are often caused by stray characters, etc.



### 2. Find the bug!

```
int minval(int A, int n) {
    int currmin;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        if (A < currmin)
        currmin = A;
    return currmin;
}</pre>
```

#### Example 2. TYPE: Missing or improper initialization

Commentary:

Since currmin was never initialized, it could easily start out as the minimum value. Some compilers spot no-initialization errors.



## 3. Find the bug!

```
int minval(int A, int n) {
    int currmin=MAXINT;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        if (A > currmin)
        currmin = A;
    return currmin;
}
```

#### Example 3. TYPE: Dyslexic

Commentary:

Here, the ">" on line 4 should be "<". Even people who are not normally dyslexic are subject to these types of errors.



### 4. Find the bug!

```
switch (i) {
    case 1: do_something(1); break;
    case 2: do_something(2); break;
    case 3: do_something(1); break;
    case 4: do_something(4); break;
    default: break;
}
```

#### Example 4. TYPE: Mis-copy bug

Commentary:

The cases were generated by copying case 1. Under case 3, the values were not changed as appropriate for the case. Code reuse is good -- but this form of code copying has its dangers!



## 5. Find the bug!

```
if (foo = 5)
foo == 7;
```

#### Example 5. TYPE: Accidental

Commentary:

Two bugs in one. These are usually caused by accident rather than misunderstanding. The "=" of line 1 should probably be "==" (this one will always evaluate to true), while the "==" of line 2 should almost certainly be "=" (it has no effect).



### 6. Find the bug!

```
int i = 5; int j;
int foo(int j) {
     for (i=0; i<j; i++)
         do nothing();
     return i;
void ineedj(void) {
cout << "j is " << j << "\n";
main() {
     int j;
     j = foo(i);
     ineedj();
```

#### Example 6.

#### **TYPE: Abused global**

#### Commentary:

This illustrates some fun with global/local variables.

In function foo, j is local and i is global. Since i is being used as a loop variable, this is almost certainly wrong.



## 7. Lanjut?

#### Kunjungi:

http://courses.cs.vt.edu/~cs1206/Fall00/bugs\_CAS.html