

fit@hcmus

# Software Testing

## CSC13003

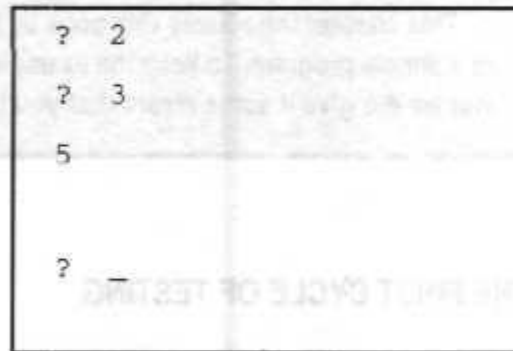
Software Testing Approaches

# Exercise 1

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- The program's specification
  - This program is designed to add 2 numbers, which you will enter
  - Each number should be one or two digits

Figure 1.2 How the screen looks after the first test



The cursor (beside the question mark at the bottom of the screen) shows you where the next number will be displayed.

# Possible Test Cases

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- Valid Cases:  $199 \times 199 = 39,601$ 
  - $-99 \rightarrow -1$
  - $0 \rightarrow 99$
- Invalid Cases: INFINITE
  - $\leq -100$
  - $\geq 100$
  - Not a number

# The problem

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**very large or infinite  
number of test scenarios  
+  
finite amount of time  
=  
impossible to test everything**

# The solution

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**Software testing strategies and methods (techniques)  
exist to  
reduce the number of tests to be run  
whilst still providing sufficient coverage  
of the system under test**

# Testing Approaches

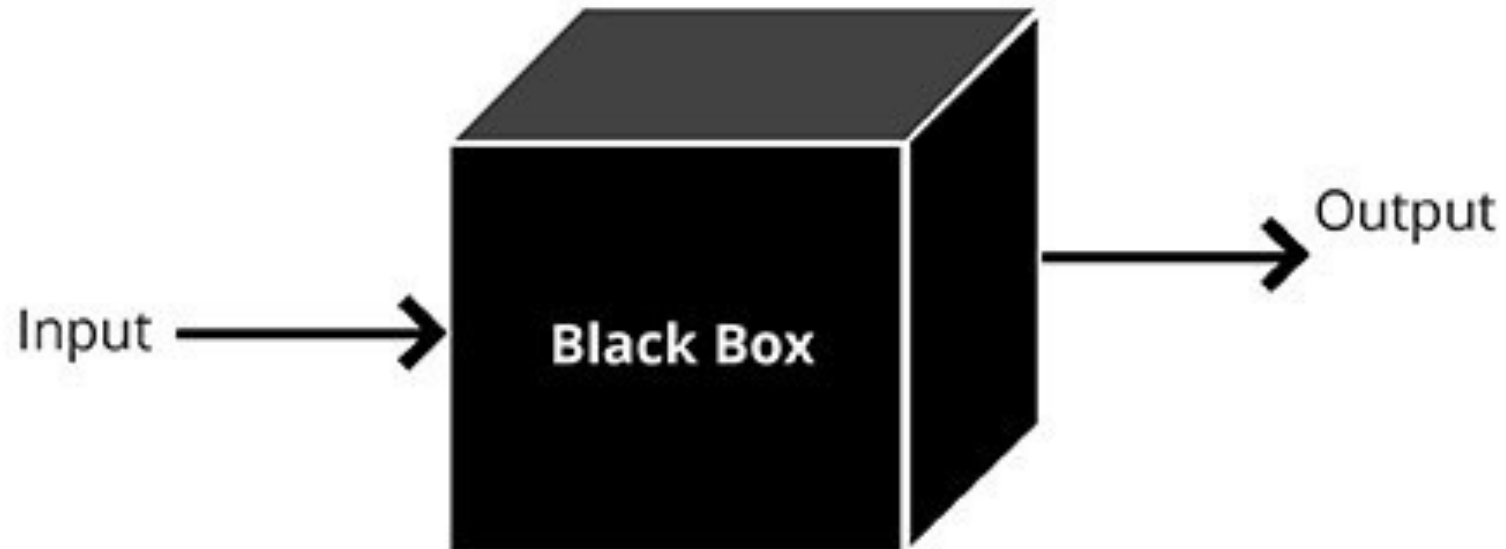
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# Black Box Testing Approach

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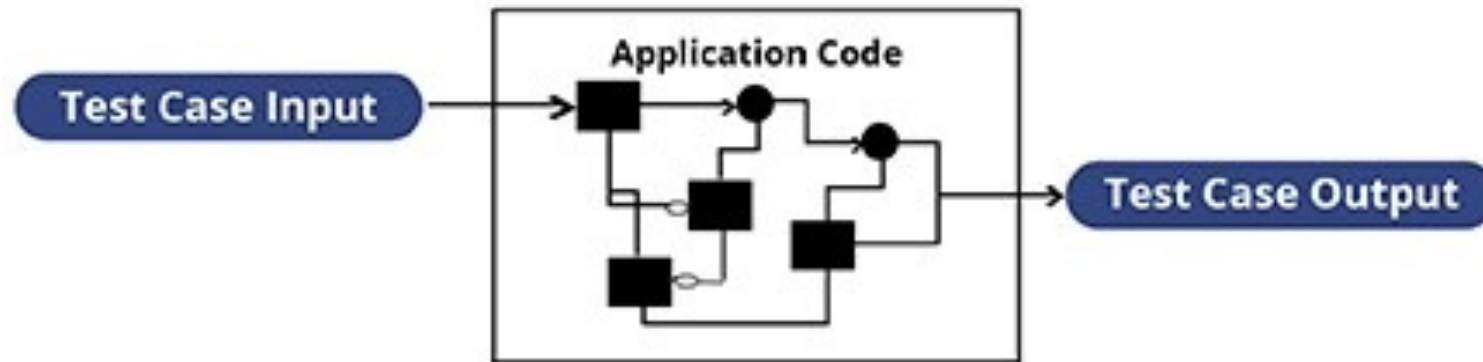
## BLACK BOX TESTING APPROACH



# White Box Testing Approach

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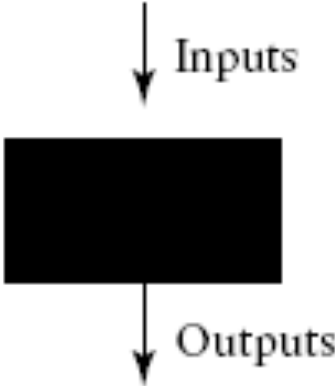

## WHITE BOX TESTING APPROACH





# The two basic testing strategies

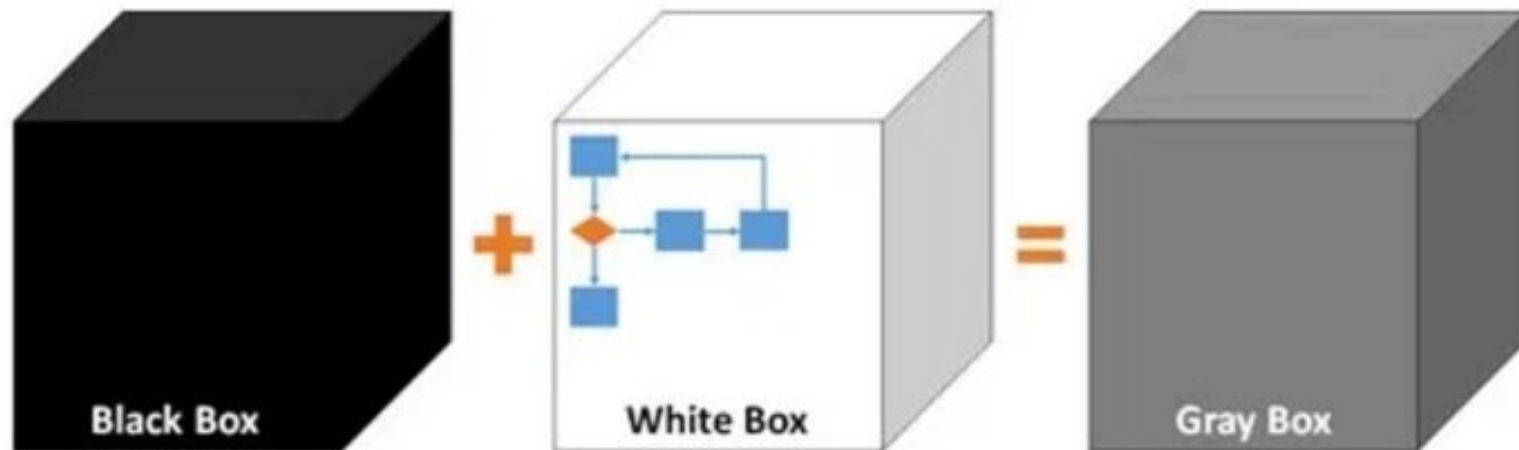
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| Test Strategy | Tester's View  | Knowledge Sources  | Methods  |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| Black box     |  | Requirements document<br>Specifications<br>Domain knowledge<br>Defect analysis data  | Equivalence class partitioning<br>Boundary value analysis<br>State transition testing<br>Cause and effect graphing<br>Error guessing |
| White box     |  | High-level design<br>Detailed design<br>Control flow graphs<br>Cyclomatic complexity | Statement testing<br>Branch testing<br>Path testing<br>Data flow testing<br>Mutation testing<br>Loop testing                         |

# Grey Box Testing

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## *Grey Box Testing*



# Black – Grey – White Box Testing

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