Faculty of Computers, Informatics and Microelectronics Technical University of Moldova

Software TestingLaboratory work #3

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Black-Box Technique

Password verification steps:

- 1. Password length should be between 15 and 30 characters.
- 2. It must contain:
 - At least one digit
 - At least one lower case character
 - At least one upper case character
 - At least one symbol

Cases that will be checked in decision table:

- 1. When all conditions are true.
- 2. One of two conditions are false.

Decision table:

| Relation Condition | <i>R1</i> | R2 | <i>R3</i> | R4 | R5 | R6 |
|--|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14 < Length < 31 | True | False | True | True | True | True |
| Contains no number | True | True | False | True | True | True |
| Contains no lower case | True | True | True | False | True | True |
| Contains no bigger case | True | True | True | True | False | True |
| Contains numbers lower and bigger case letters | True | True | True | True | True | False |
| Success | True | False | False | False | False | False |

Steps for user registration:

- 1. Load landing page
- 2. Press on register (registration form opens)
- 3. Input password
- 4. Press on register (server checks the information)

In case of success the user will be redirected to the home page. Else the registration form will reload and print the error message.

Decision table:

| Test | Password Input | Description | Result |
|------|---------------------------|---|--------|
| 1 | SimpleP@ssword123 | 14 < Length < 31 | OK |
| | | Contains 3 digits | |
| | | Contains 11 lower & 2 upper case letters | |
| | | Contains 1 symbol | |
| 2 | L3ngth0eroAnd_23 | 14 < Length < 31 | OK |
| | | Contains 4 digits | |
| | | Contains 9 lower & 2 upper case letters | |
| | | Contains 1 symbol | |
| 3 | LoremIpsumD0lorS1T@m3t! | Length > 30 | Fail |
| | #ConsectetAdiPIsC1N333Lit | Contains 7 digits | |
| | | Contains 28 lower & 11 upper case letters | |
| | | Contains 3 symbols | |
| 4. | Echo@Test123 | Length < 15 | Fail |
| | | Contains 3 digits | |
| | | Contains 6 lower & 2 upper case letters | |
| | | Contains 1 symbol | |
| 5. | password_IS_my_birthday | 14 < Length < 31 | Fail |
| | | Contains no digits | |
| | | Contains 18 lower & 2 upper case letters | |
| | | Contains 3 symbols | |

Steps for replying to a post:

- 1. Each reply starts with '@' symbol
- 2. Given symbol can appear only once
- 3. Reply should have at least 2 letters (except '@' symbol)
- 4. Maximum length of a reply should be less than 128 characters

Possible outcomes:

- 1. Check input data where:
 - a. Special symbol is at the beginning
 - b. Special symbol placed in wrong location
 - c. Missing special symbol
 - d. Special symbol appears more than once
- 2. Reply message length:
 - a. Bigger than 128
 - b. Between 2 and 128
 - c. Less than 2

| Relation | <i>R1</i> | <i>R</i> 2 | <i>R3</i> | <i>R4</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Condition | | | | |
| Only one special symbol | True | False | True | True |
| Starts with special symbol | True | True | False | True |
| 2 < Length < 128 | True | True | True | False |
| Success | True | False | False | False |

Decision table:

| Test | Reply Message | Description | Result |
|------|--|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 | @Should work D: | Valid | OK |
| 2 | @yes | Valid | OK |
| 3 | @ | Length < 2 | Fail |
| 4 | Impossible@one | Invalid symbol location | Fail |
| 5 | @Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. | Length > 128 | Fail |
| 6 | @@@you are all wrong | Multiple special symbols | Fail |
| 7 | I think you forgot something | No special symbol | Fail |

Conclusion:

In this laboratory work I gained knowledge in black-box testing technique. It is useful when there is a preparation stage for a big, complex project. It allows us to see different results for different outcomes. We define the requirements for each step (registration, replying and etc...). While working with this technique we don't think about the code implementation, it should not be bothering us. There is a task and we want to get a determined result for it.

Using state transition diagram we analyze every possible outcome in the application and declare minimum amount of objects for the application. This will make our objects more modular and effective. After developing our application we should write the unit tests (DDD) to check that everything works as expected. This will display the bugs and unseen outcomes.