

A New Taxonomy of Software Testing Approaches

Seeking More Standardized Standards

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Goal

Taxonomy of software testing approaches

- Should be systematic, rigorous, and "complete"
- Application: **automatically generating test cases** in Drasil [1]
- The underlying domain should drive the scope and prerequisites for generated test cases

Problem

Existing software testing taxonomies are inadequate

- Tebes et al. (2020): focuses on parts of the testing process (e.g., test goal, testable entity)
- Souza et al. (2017): prioritizes organizing testing approaches over defining them
- Unterkalmsteiner et al. (2014): provides a foundation for classification but not its results

Methodology

Since a taxonomy doesn't already exist, we should create one!

- Started from **established standards and resources** (e.g., IEEE [2], [3], [4]; SWEBOK [5])
- Relevant information (currently 190 testing approaches, 85 software qualities, and their definitions) is then collected and organized into spreadsheets
- Note: static testing approaches are included, since they are sometimes included in "software testing" [2, p. 17], [3, p. 440], [5, p. 5-2]
- We will iterate this process until we encounter diminishing returns, implying that something approaching a **complete taxonomy** has emerged!
- Since there are many standardized documents about software testing (or software in general), this should be trivial, no?

In Our Experience...

Levels of testing

Unit testing Integration testing System testing System integration testing Acceptance testing

- User acceptance testing Operational acceptance
- testing
- Factory acceptance testing Alpha testing
- Beta testing
- Production verification testing

Test practices

Model-based testing Scripted testing **Exploratory testing** Experience-based testing Manual testing A/B testing Back-to-back testing Mathematical-based testing Fuzz testing Keyword-driven testing Automated testing — Capture-replay driven

Data-driven

Types of testing

Functional testing Accessibility testing Compatibility testing Conversion testing Disaster/recovery testing Installability testing Interoperability testing Localization testing Maintainability testing Performance-related testing

- Performance — Load
- Stress Capacity
- Recovery Portability testing Procedure testing Reliability testing Security testing

Usability testing

Static testing

Figure 1: Classification of some "test approach choices" [2, p. 22].

Reviews (ISO/IEC 20246) Static analysis Model verification

Test design techniques / measures

Specification-based:

Syntax testing

Pairwise

Each choice

Base choice

Scenario testing

— Use case testing

Random testing

Structure-based:

Branch testing

Decision testing

Branch condition

Data flow testing

MC/DC testing

Experience-based: - Error guessing

Statement testing

- Branch condition testing

combination testing

— All-C-uses testing

— All-P-uses testing

All-DU-paths testing

All-uses testing

All-definitions testing

Metamorphic testing

Requirements-based

Decision table testing

Cause-effect graphing

State transition testing

Combinatorial testing

All combinations

testing approaches in Figure 1 appears logical Equivalence partitioning but contains the Classification tree method Boundary value analysis following ambiguities:

> Experience-based testing is both a test design technique

The classification of

- Pairs of terms are not distinguished:
 - Disaster/recovery testing and recovery testing

and a test practice

- Branch condition testing and branch condition combination testing
- Operational acceptance testing and operational testing [3, p. 303]

More Examples

[2] is a software testing standard that leaves much unstandardized (see Figure 2)

- Most (55 out of 99) testing approaches from [2] do not have a definition!
- Eight of these were (at the very least) described in the previous version of this standard [4]
- Nine were present in the same way in another IEEE standard [3] before this one was published

Having definitions does not mean they are useful; see Figure 3 for some good (bad?) examples

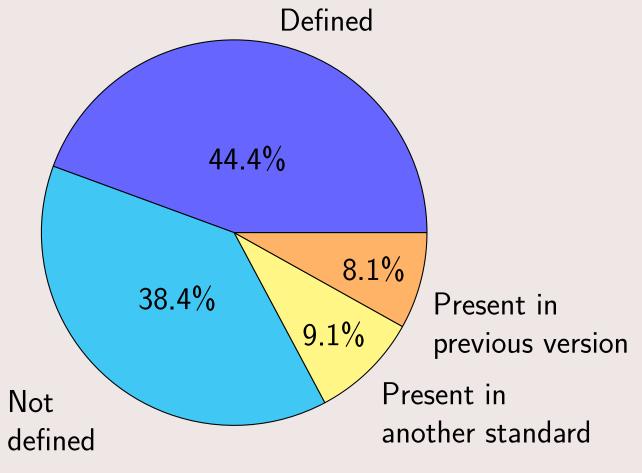


Figure 2: Breakdown of testing approach definitions in [2].

software element

1. system element that is software cf. system element, software/system element

event sequence analysis **1.** per

operable **1.** state of

1. mechanism or piece of equipment designed to serve a purpose or perform a function

Figure 3: Less-than-helpful definitions [3, pp. 421, 170, 136, 301 (counterclockwise from top)]. Note: "equipment" is not defined, and "mechanism" is only defined as how "a function ...transform[s] input into output" [p. 270].

SWEBOK's Definition of "Scalability Testing"

"Scalability testing evaluates the capability to use and learn the system and the user documentation. It also focuses on the system's effectiveness in supporting user tasks and the ability to recover from user errors" [5, p. 5-9]

- The above definition is an amalgamation of usability, recovery, and functional testing
- SWEBOK's definition of elasticity testing cites a single source [5, p. 5-9] that doesn't contain the words "elasticity" or "elastic"!

Alpha testing is quite common, but there is disagreement on who performs it:

- "users within the organization developing the software" [3, p. 17],
- "a small, selected group of potential users" [5, p. 5-8], or
- "roles outside the development organization" [6]

Conclusions & Future Work

- Current software testing taxonomies are incomplete, inconsistent, and/or incorrect
- Ideally, one will be built systematically from a large body of established sources
- We will continue investigating, analyzing, and structuring how the literature defines and categorizes software testing approaches
- This **broad and consistent taxonomy** will hopefully grow as the field of testing advances

References

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Acknowledgments

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