

Putting Software Testing Terminology to the Test

M.A.Sc. Seminar

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- The Need for Standardized Terminology
- The Lack of Standardized Terminology

2 Project

- Research Questions
- Methodology

3 Results

4 Next Steps

5 Conclusion

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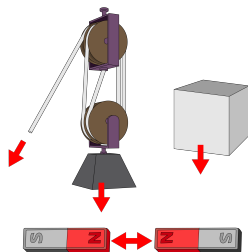
5 Conclusion

The Need for Standardized Terminology

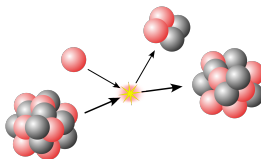
- Engineering is applied science
- Scientific fields use precise terminology



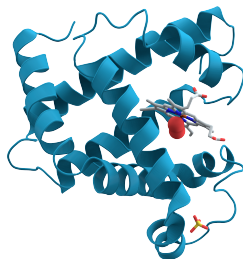
SOFTWARE
ENGINEERING



Penubag and Ramey (2010)



Kjerish (2016)

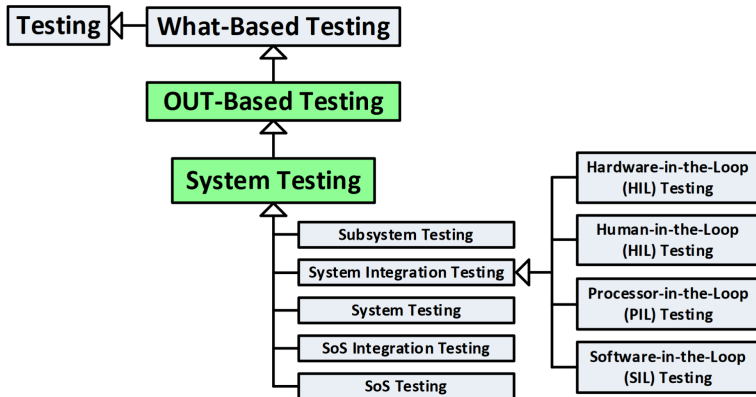


AzaToth (2008)

The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem"

What: by Object Under Test (OUT) – System Testing

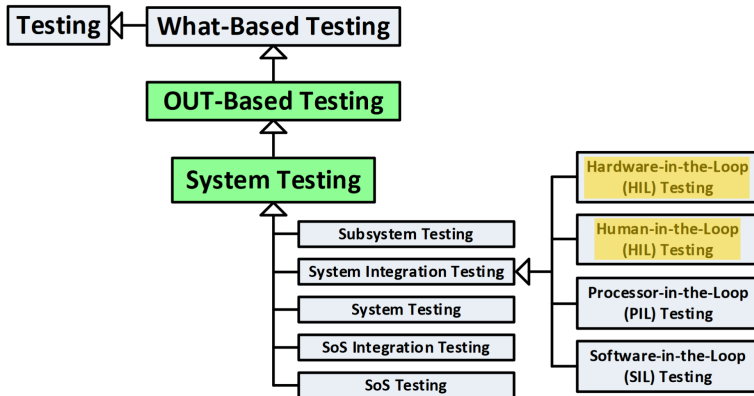


(Firesmith, 2015, p. 23)

The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem"

What: by Object Under Test (OUT) – System Testing

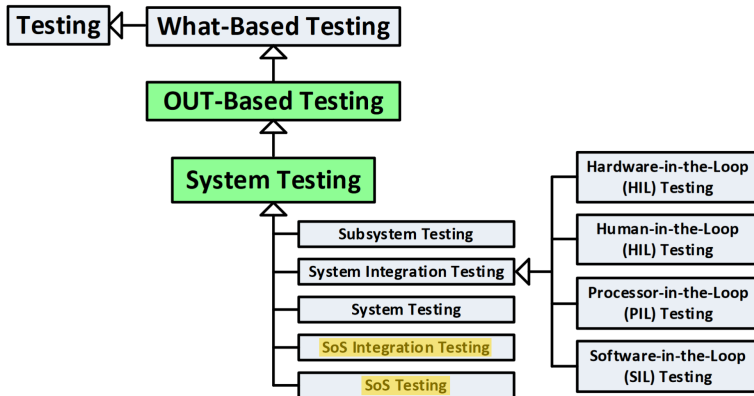


Adapted from (Firesmith, 2015, p. 23)

The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem"

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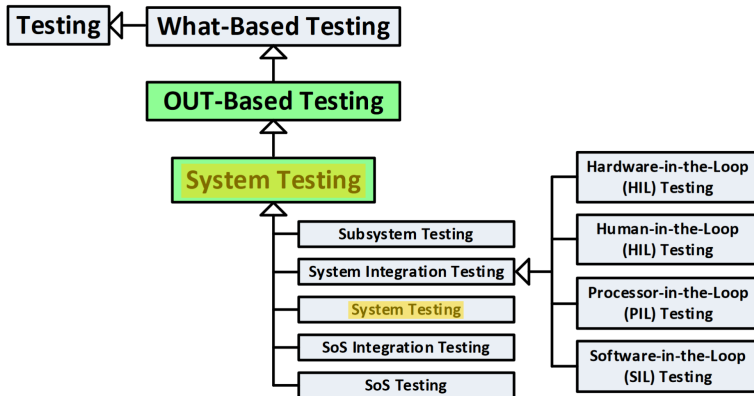


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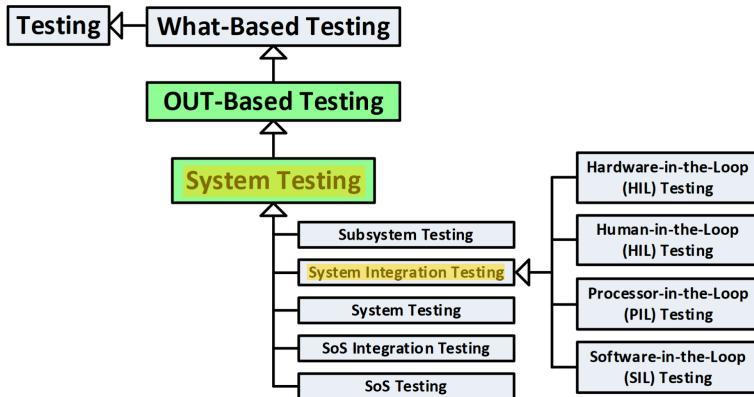


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The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem"

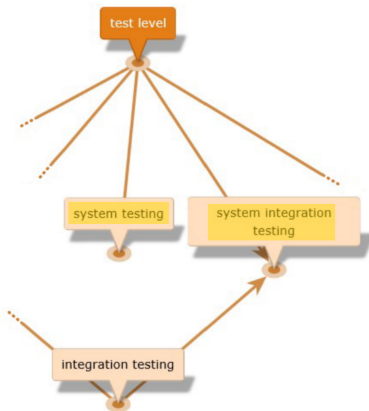
What: by Object Under Test (OUT) – System Testing



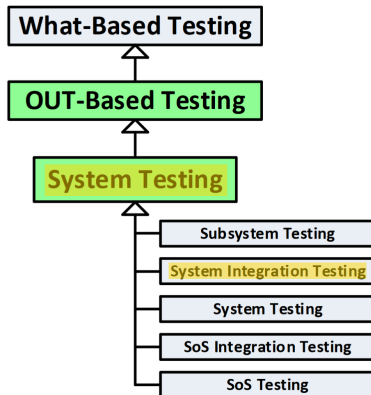
Adapted from (Firesmith, 2015, p. 23)

The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem"



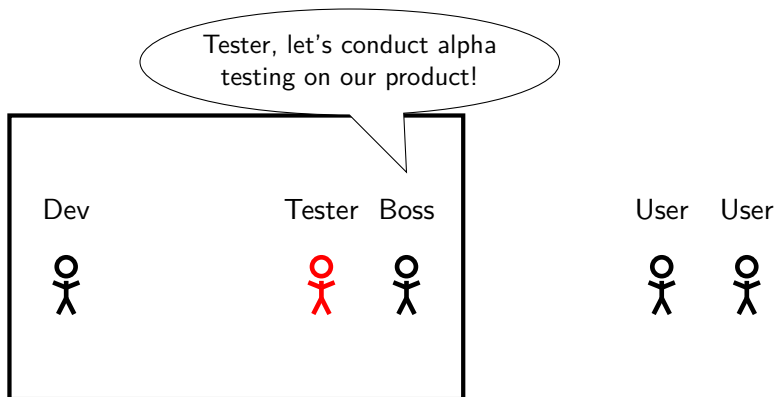
Adapted from (Hamburg and Mogyorodi, 2024)



Adapted from (Firesmith, 2015, p. 23)

The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem" (cont.)

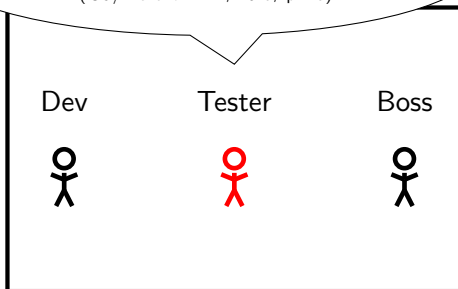


The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem" (cont.)

Alpha testing is done by "users within the organization developing the software".

(ISO/IEC and IEEE, 2017, p. 17)

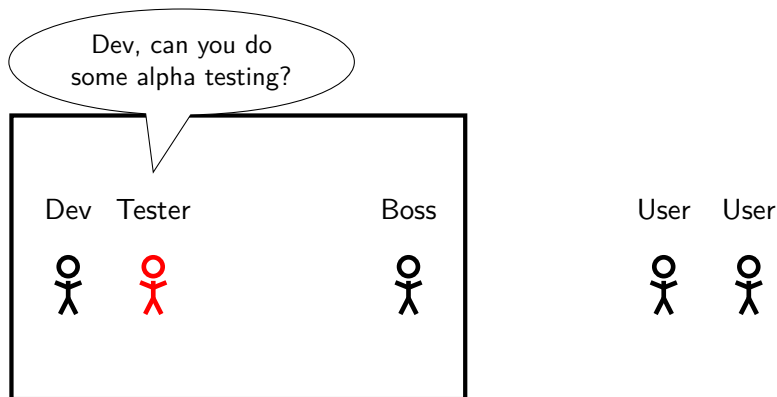


User User



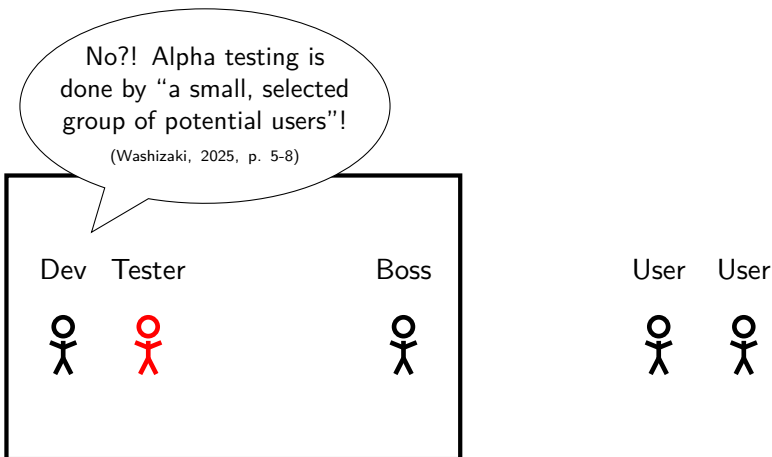
The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem" (cont.)



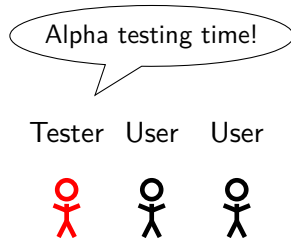
The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem" (cont.)



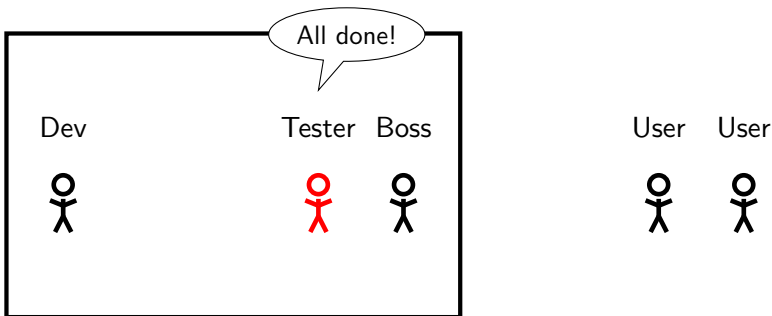
The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem" (cont.)



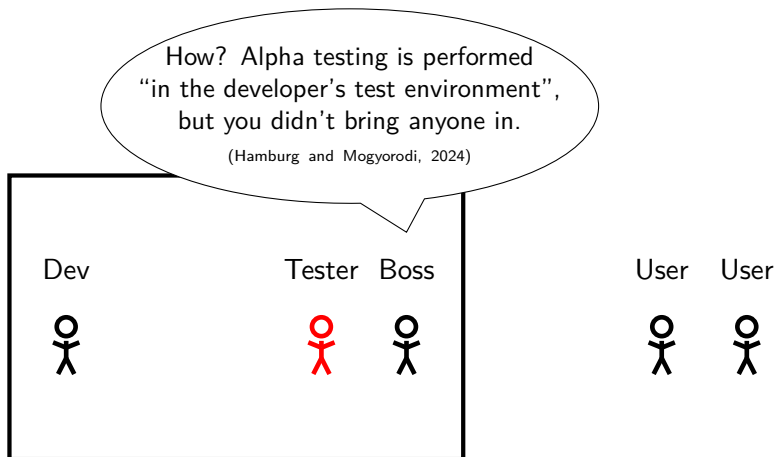
The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem" (cont.)



The Lack of Standardized Terminology

"The Problem" (cont.)

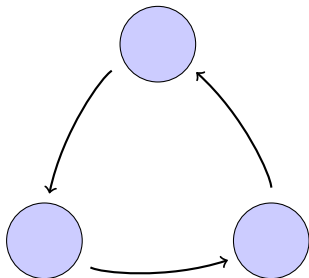


Barriers to Effective Communication

"The Problem" (cont.)

Interorganizational

Schools, companies, etc.

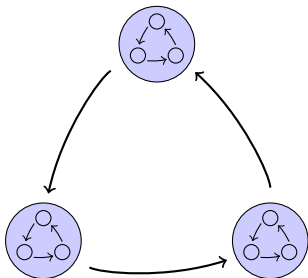


Barriers to Effective Communication

“The Problem” (cont.)

Interorganizational

Schools, companies, etc.



Intraorganizational

“Complete testing” could require the tester to:

- discover every bug,
- exhaust the time allocated,
- implement every planned test,
- . . . (Kaner et al., 2011, p. 7)

Taxonomies to the Rescue?

“The Problem” (cont.)

- Existing software testing taxonomies:

- Tebes et al. (2020)
- Souza et al. (2017)
- Firesmith (2015)
- Unterkalmsteiner et al. (2014)

Focus on:

The Testing Process
Organizing Terminology
Relations between Approaches
Traceability between Stages

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Research Questions

Research Question 1

What test approaches do the literature describe?

Research Question 2

How consistent are these descriptions?

Research Question 3

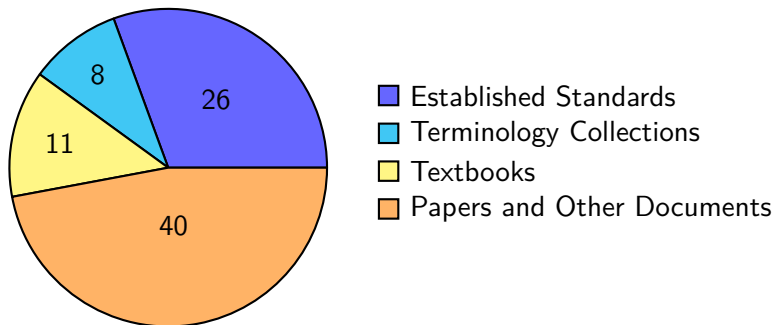
Can we systematically resolve any of these inconsistencies?

Research Question 1

What test approaches do the literature describe?

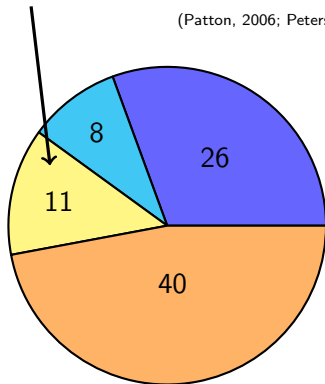
- ➊ Identify authoritative sources on software testing
- ➋ Identify all test approaches and testing-related terms
- ➌ Record data for these terms; test approach data are comprised of:
 - ➊ Names
 - ➋ Definitions
 - ➌ Parents
 - ➍ Categories
 - ➎ Synonyms
 - ➏ Flaws
- ➍ Repeat steps 1 to 3 for any missing or unclear terms

In total, we investigated 85 sources



Textbooks used at McMaster were our ad hoc starting points

(Patton, 2006; Peters and Pedrycz, 2000; van Vliet, 2000)



- Established Standards
- Terminology Collections
- Textbooks
- Papers and Other Documents

- We built a glossary with a row for each test approach

Name	Category	Definition	Parent(s)	Synonym(s)
A/B Testing	Practice (Fig. 2)	Testing “that allows testers to determine which of two systems or components performs better” (pp. 1, 36)	Statistical Testing (pp. 1, 36), ...	Split-Run Testing (pp. 1, 36)

Information from (ISO/IEC and IEEE, 2022)

- We gathered this information from sources by looking for:
 - Glossaries, taxonomies, hierarchies, etc.
 - Testing-related terms
 - Terms described *by* other approaches
 - Terms that *imply* other approaches

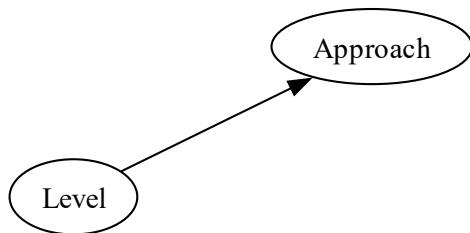
Research Question 2

How consistent are these descriptions?

- ⑤ Automatically analyze recorded test approach data
 - ① Visualize approach relations
 - ② Detect certain classes of flaws
 - ③ Analyze manually recorded flaws from step 3.6
- ⑥ Report results of flaw analysis

Approach

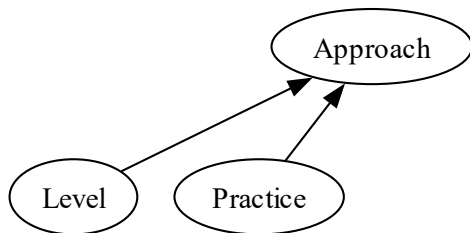
Approach: a “high-level test implementation choice” (ISO/IEC and IEEE, 2022, p. 10) used to “pick the particular test case values” (2017, p. 465)



Level: a stage of testing with “particular objectives and ... risks”, each performed in sequence (ISO/IEC and IEEE, 2022, p. 12; 2021a, p. 6; 2021c, p. 6)

Methodology

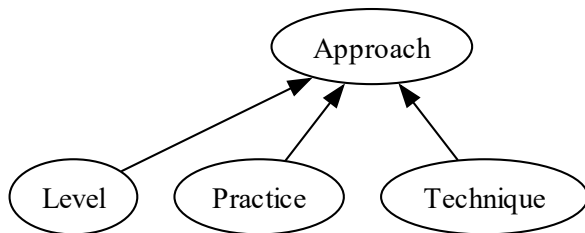
Categories



Practice: a “conceptual framework that can be applied to . . . [a] test process to facilitate testing” (ISO/IEC and IEEE, 2022, p. 14; 2017, p. 471)

Methodology

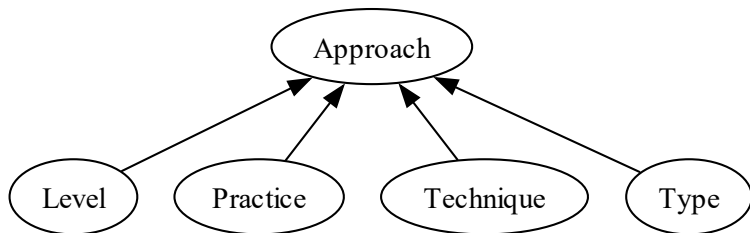
Categories



Technique: a “procedure used to create or select a test model, identify test coverage items, and derive corresponding test cases” (2022, p. 11; 2021a, p. 5; similar in 2017, p. 467)

Methodology

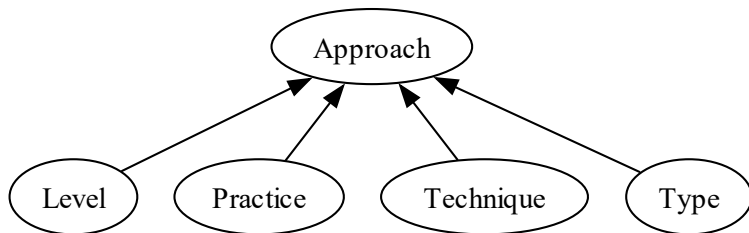
Categories



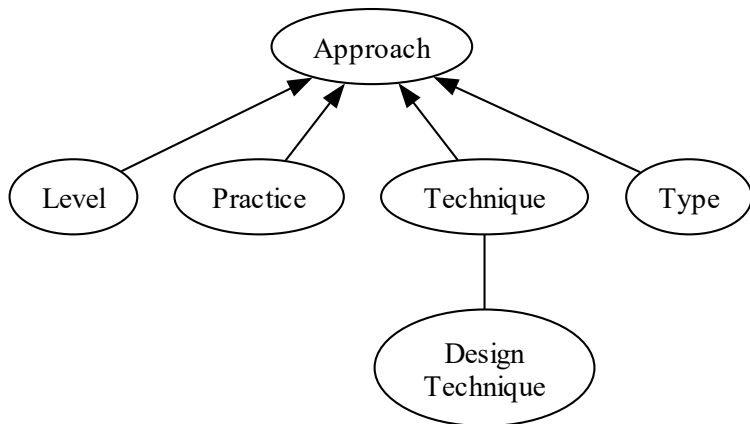
Type: “testing that is focused on specific quality characteristics”
(ISO/IEC and IEEE, 2022, p. 15; 2021c, p. 7; 2017, p. 473)

Methodology

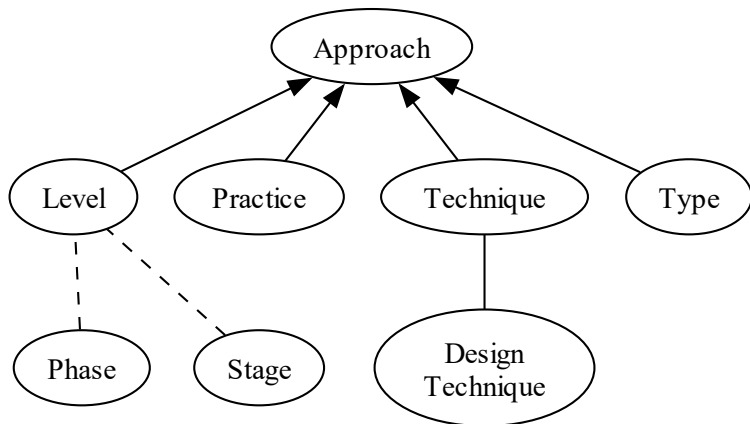
Visualization Notation



Arrows point from a *child* node to a *parent* node.



Lines without arrowheads connect *synonyms*.



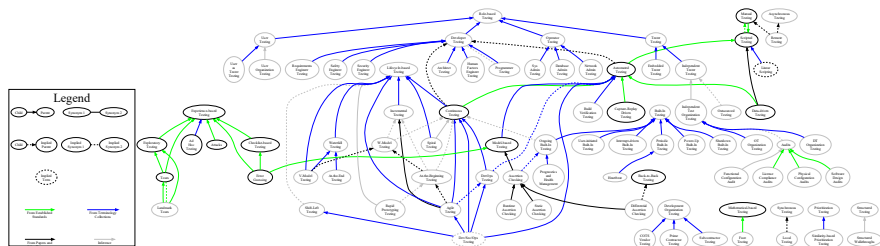
Dashed lines indicate a relationship is *implicit*.

Visualization of Test Approaches

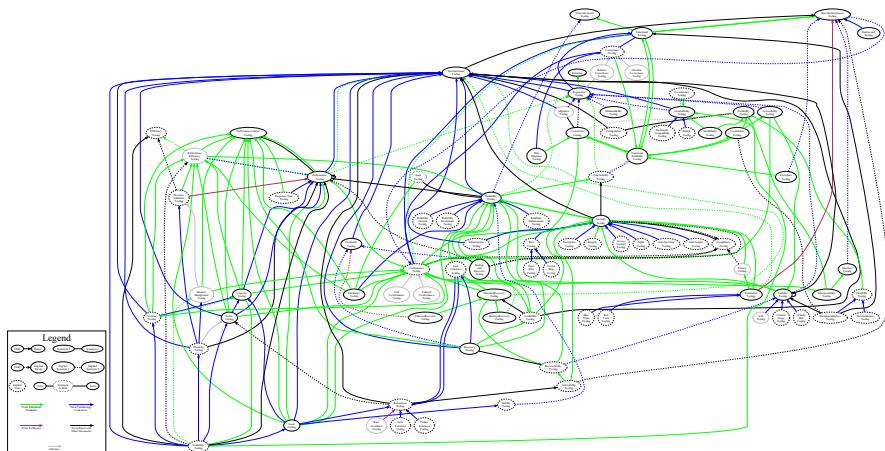
Visualization of Test Approaches

! Dimension too large.

Visualization of Test Practices



Visualization of Test Types



Visualization of Performance-related Testing

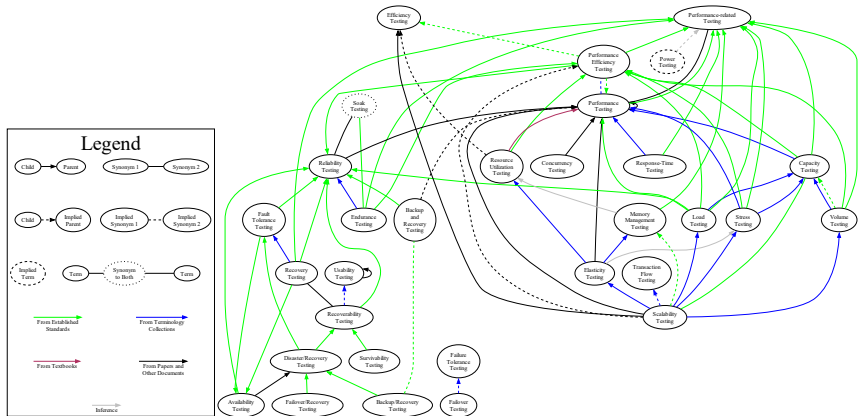


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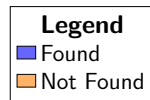
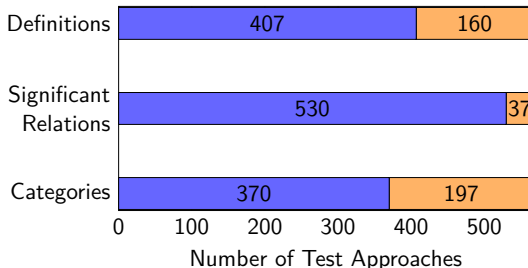
3 Results

4 Next Steps

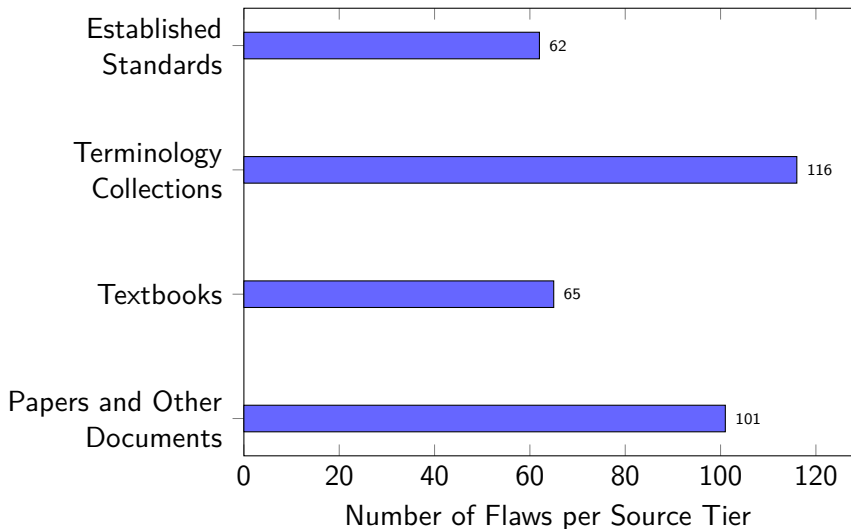
5 Conclusion

Overview

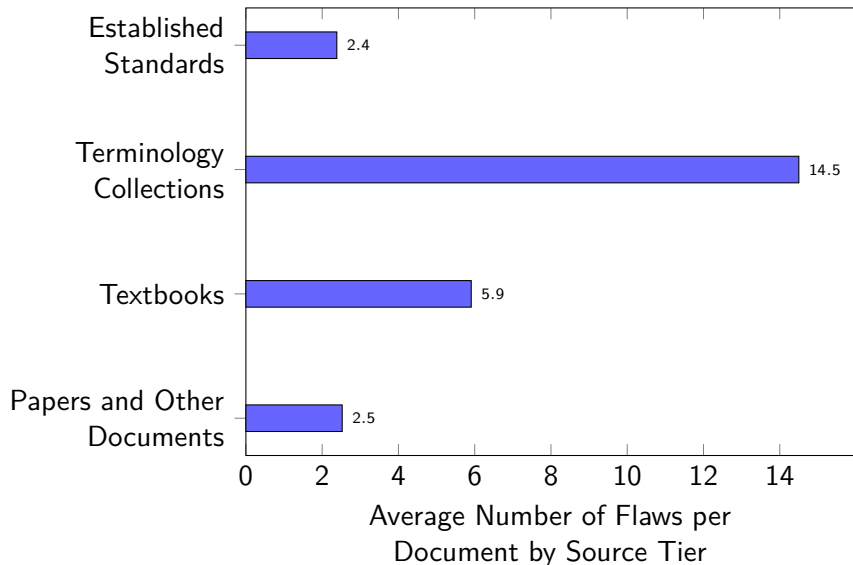
- 567 test approaches →
- 75 software qualities
(may imply test approaches)
- 344 flaws in the
software testing
literature



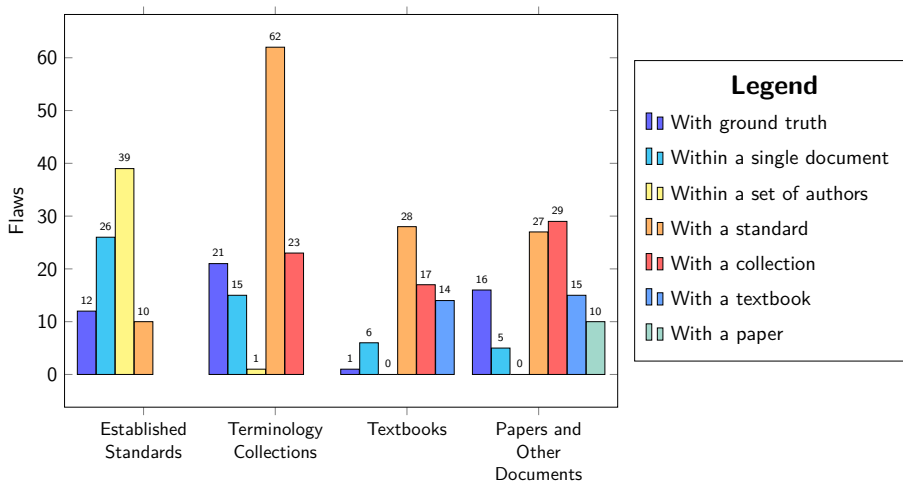
Flaw Summary by Source Tier



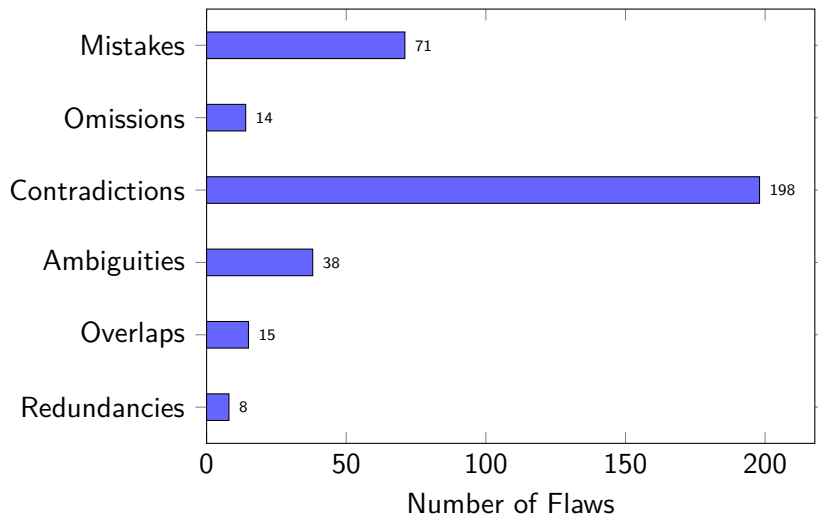
Normalized Flaw Summary



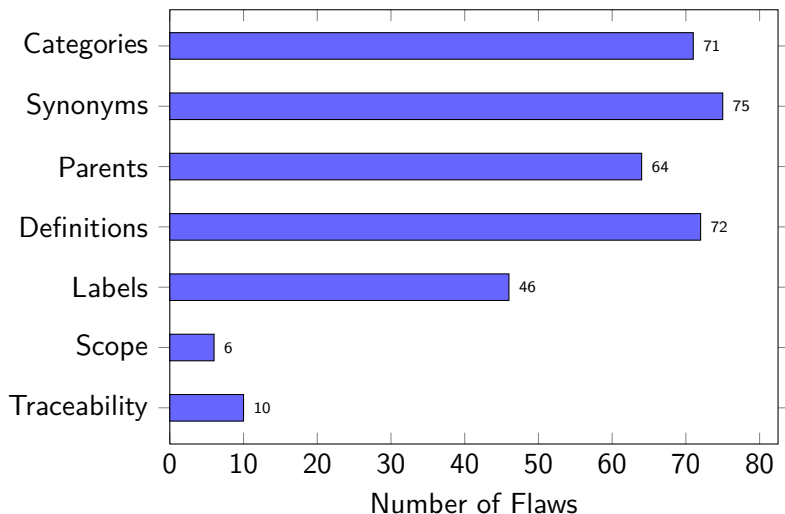
More Detailed Flaw Summary by Source Tier



Flaw Summary by Manifestation



Flaw Summary by Domain



General Flaw Observations

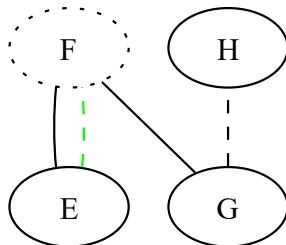
- ① Contradictions are the most common manifestation, likely due to our automation and inconsistencies between (sets of) authors
- ② Approach categories are the most subjective and one of the most common domains
- ③ Semantic flaws are more common than syntactic ones

Automated Flaws

Intransitive Synonyms

Some terms are given as a synonym to two (or more) disjoint terms, making their relations ambiguous

Name	Synonym(s)
E	F (Author, 2022; implied by StdAuthor, 2021)
G	F (Author, 2017), H (implied by 2022)
H	X (StdAuthor, 2021)



Automated Flaws

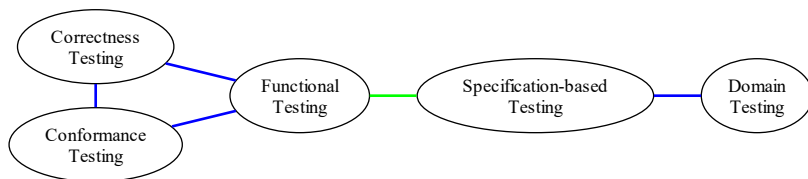
Intransitive Synonyms

Functional testing:

- Specification-based testing (ISO/IEC and IEEE, 2017, p. 196; van Vliet, 2000, p. 399; ...)
- Conformance testing *and* correctness testing (Washizaki, 2025, p. 5-7)

Specification-based testing:

- Functional testing (ISO/IEC and IEEE, 2017, p. 196; van Vliet, 2000, p. 399; Kam, 2008, pp. 44–45, 48)
- Domain testing (Washizaki, 2025, p. 5-10)



Automated Flaws

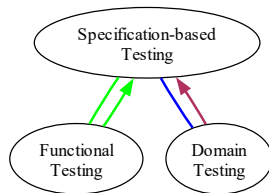
Irreflexive Parents

We also found some test approaches that are given as parents of themselves:

- ① Performance testing (Gerrard, 2000a, Tab. 2; 2000b, Tab. 1)
- ② System testing (Firesmith, 2015, p. 23)
- ③ Usability testing (Gerrard, 2000a, Tab. 2; 2000b, Tab. 1)

Automated Flaws

Synonym and Parent-Child Overlaps



- Functional testing is a:
 - Synonym (ISO/IEC and IEEE, 2017, p. 196;
van Vliet, 2000, p. 399; Kam, 2008, pp. 44–45, 48)
 - Child (ISO/IEC and IEEE, 2021c, p. 38; Kam, 2008, p. 42)
- Domain testing is a:
 - Synonym (Washizaki, 2025, p. 5-10)
 - Child (Peters and Pedrycz, 2000, Tab. 12.1)

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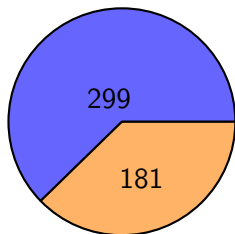
Next Steps

Threats to Validity

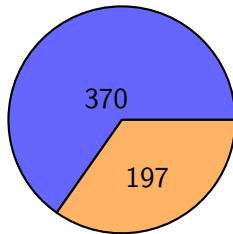
- 1 Performed by a single researcher over a period of time
- 2 Terms we defined: categories, flaws, . . .
- 3 Derived approaches: test types from qualities, test techniques from coverage metrics, . . .
- 4 Limits and enforcement of standards

Next Steps

Future Work



Before



After

Legend

- Defined
- Undefined

- 1 Iterate over undefined test approaches
- 2 Investigate missing approaches
- 3 Fill in other approach data
- 4 Improve approach relation visualizations
- 5 Identify and detect more flaws

Research Question 3

Can we systematically resolve any of these inconsistencies?

- It will be more effective to do this more systematically once the previous tasks are finished
- Our glossaries and tools for analyzing them provide a solid foundation for this task on which future researchers can build

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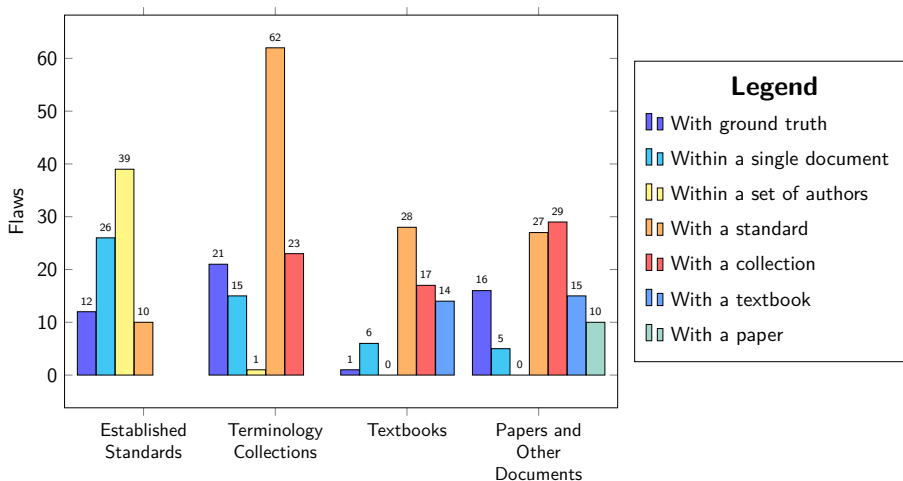
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Conclusion

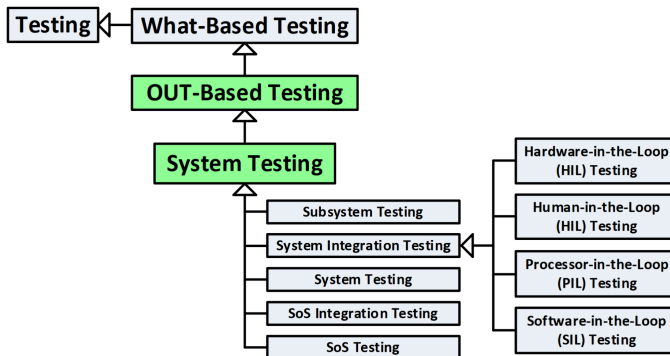
- The software testing literature is flawed, so don't assume everyone is on the same page



Conclusion

- The software testing literature is flawed, so don't assume everyone is on the same page
- Even if they are, there can still be issues!

What: by Object Under Test (OUT) – System Testing



(Firesmith, 2015, p. 23)

Acknowledgment

- Dr. Spencer Smith and Dr. Jacques Carette have been great supervisors and valuable sources of guidance and feedback
- The format of this presentation was *heavily* based on a previous presentation by Jason Balaci, who also provided a great thesis template
- My family has also supported me in more ways than I can count, and I cannot thank them enough
- ChatGPT was used to help generate supplementary Python code for constructing visualizations and generating \LaTeX code, including regex
- ChatGPT and GitHub Copilot were both used for assistance with \LaTeX formatting

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