

EECS 4313 Assignment 2

Black-box and White-box Testing with JUnit

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Contents

1	Specifications	3
2	Black Box Testing	3
2.1	Boundary Value Testing	3
2.1.1	Testing Code	6
2.1.2	Bug Report	12
2.2	Equivalence Class Testing	16
2.2.1	Testing Code	19
2.3	Decision Table Testing	21
2.3.1	Testing Code	22
3	White Box Testing	23

1 Specifications

- **The Goal:** We were given the BORG Calendar Application and relevant configuration files to apply black-box and white-box testing techniques taught in class on 3 methods of our choice.
- **Software to be tested:** BORG Calendar v.1.8.3
- **Testing Framework:** JUnit 4, accessed through both Eclipse UI and command-line
- **Language:** Java

2 Black Box Testing

2.1 Boundary Value Testing

- **Technique:** *Boundary Value Testing*
- **Class:** *net.sf.borg.common.SocketClient.java*
- **Method:** *sendMsg(String host, int port, String msg)*
- **Method Description:** This method sends a given message to a given host, port and returns the response from the socket.
 - the first argument *host* is the host that the socket client should be connected to.
 - the second argument *port* is the port on the host that the socket client should be connected to
 - the third argument *msg* is the message that should be sent over to the host and port given.

IOException: If an I/O error occurs when sending the message.

- **Justification:** Boundary value testing is best suited for methods that have inputs that could be separated into partitions. For this method the port could be partitioned. We have our valid partition which is between 0 and 65535 (inclusive) and our invalid partitions which is any port < 0 or any port > 65535. The msg could be anything and the host could be partitioned into valid/invalid hostnames.

- **Evaluation:** The tests below applies weak robust testing and weak normal testing on the method *sendMsg*. Weak normal testing passes but weak robust testing reveals a bug within the method that causes the method to throw an *IllegalArgumentException* if the port parameter is outside the specified range of valid port values, which is between 0 and 65535, inclusive.

The tests are designed to not fail on any *IOExceptions* that may occur such as *UnknownHostException* or *ConnectionException* since the method specifies that it may *throw* an *IOException*.

Refer to Figure. 3 and Listing. 1 for weak normal testing.

Refer to Figure. 1, Figure. 2 and Listing. 2 for weak robust testing.

Listing 1: Weak Normal Testing Variables

```
String validHost = "localhost";
port_norm = 2929; // x_norm
port_min = 0; // x_min
port_min_plus = 1; // x_min+
port_max = 65535; // x_max
port_max_minus = 65534; // x_max-
```

Listing 2: Weak Robust Testing Variables

```
String validHost = "localhost";
port_norm = 2929; // x_norm
port_min = 0; // x_min
port_min_plus = 1; // x_min+
port_max = 65535; // x_max
port_max_minus = 65534; // x_max-
// robustness
String invalidHost = "asdfasdf"; //unknownHostException
int port_min_minus = -1; // x_min-
int port_max_plus = 65536; // x_max_+
```

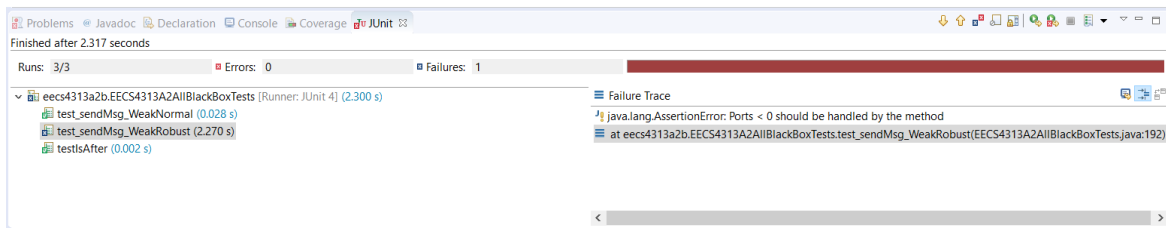


Figure 1: Test results using Weak Robust Boundary Value Testing

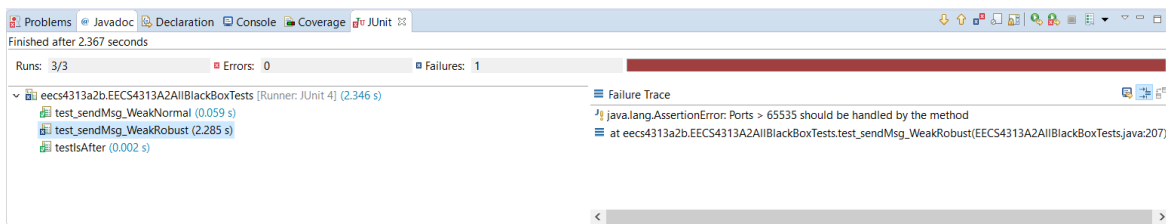


Figure 2: Test results using Weak Robust Boundary Value Testing

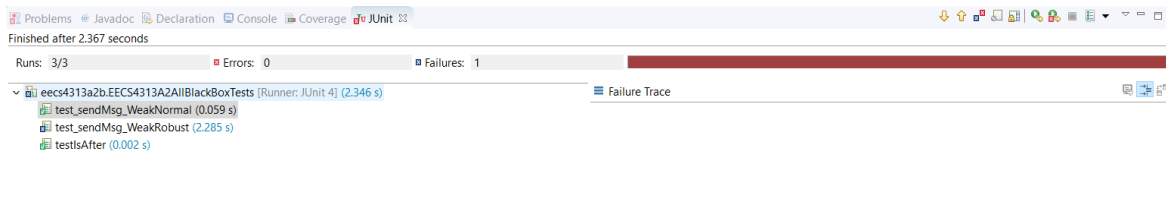


Figure 3: Test results using Weak Normal Boundary Value Testing

2.1.1 Testing Code

```
public class EECS4313A2AllBlackBoxTests implements
    SocketHandler {

    /**
     * process a socket message
     */
    @Override
    public synchronized String processMessage(String msg) {
        return msg;
    }

    @Test
    public void test_sendMsg_WeakNormal() {
        /** Method used: Boundary Value Testing */
        String validHost = "localhost";

        int port_norm = 2929; // x_norm
        int port_min = 0; // x_min
        int port_min_plus = 1; // x_min+
        int port_max = 65535; // x_max
        int port_max_minus = 65534; // x_max-

        String response = "";
        // port_norm
        String msg = "Port 2929";
        SocketServer ss = new SocketServer(port_norm, this);
        try {
            response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost, port_norm,
                msg);
            assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port_norm sends
                a message", response, msg);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        // port_min
        /**
         * Throws connection problem. port 0 isn't available on
         * my computer Connect
         */
    }
}
```

```
    * Exception extends Socket Exception which extends
      IOException
    */
    msg = "Port 0";
    try {
        ss = new SocketServer(port_min, this);
        response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost, port_min,
            msg);
        assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port_min sends
            a message", response, msg);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    // port_min+
    msg = "Port 1";
    try {
        ss = new SocketServer(port_min_plus, this);
        response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost,
            port_min_plus, msg);
        assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port port_min+
            sends a message", response, msg);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        // TODO Auto-generated catch block
        e.printStackTrace();
    }

    // port_max
    msg = "Port 65535";
    try {
        ss = new SocketServer(port_max, this);
        response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost, port_max,
            msg);
        assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port port_max
            sends a message", response, msg);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        // TODO Auto-generated catch block
        e.printStackTrace();
    }

    // port_max-
    msg = "Port 65534";
```

```
try {
    ss = new SocketServer(port_max_minus, this);
    response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost,
        port_max_minus, msg);
    assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port_max- sends
        a message", response, msg);

} catch (IOException e) {
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
    e.printStackTrace();
}

@Test
public void test_sendMsg_WeakRobust() {
    /** Method used: Boundary Value Testing */
    String validHost = "localhost";

    int port_norm = 2929; // x_norm
    int port_min = 0; // x_min
    int port_min_plus = 1; // x_min+
    int port_max = 65535; // x_max
    int port_max_minus = 65534; // x_max-

    // robustness
    String invalidHost = "asdfasdf";
    int port_min_minus = -1; // x_min-
    int port_max_plus = 65536; // x_max+

    String response = "";
    // port_norm
    String msg = "Port 2929";
    SocketServer ss = new SocketServer(port_norm, this);
    try {
        response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost, port_norm,
            msg);
        assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port_norm sends
            a message", response, msg);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```



```
/* Unknown host exception extends IOException */
try {
    response = SocketClient.sendMsg(invalidHost, port_norm,
        msg);
    assertEquals("Testing if an invalid host on port_norm
        sends a message", response, msg);
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

// port_min
/*
 * Throws connection problem. port 0 isn't available on
 * my computer Connect
 * Exception extends Socket Exception which extends
 * IOException
 */
msg = "Port 0";
try {
    ss = new SocketServer(port_min, this);
    response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost, port_min,
        msg);
    assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port_min sends
        a message", response, msg);
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
// port_min+
msg = "Port 1";
try {
    ss = new SocketServer(port_min_plus, this);
    response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost,
        port_min_plus, msg);
    assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port port_min+
        sends a message", response, msg);
} catch (IOException e) {
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
    e.printStackTrace();
}

// port_max
```

```
msg = "Port 65535";
try {
    ss = new SocketServer(port_max, this);
    response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost, port_max,
        msg);
    assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port port_max
        sends a message", response, msg);
} catch (IOException e) {
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
    e.printStackTrace();
}

// port_max-
msg = "Port 65534";
try {
    ss = new SocketServer(port_max_minus, this);
    response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost,
        port_max_minus, msg);
    assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port_max- sends
        a message", response, msg);
} catch (IOException e) {
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
    e.printStackTrace();
}

// port_min-
/*
 * Illegal argument Exception
 */
msg = "Port -1";
try {
    ss = new SocketServer(port_min_minus, this);
    response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost,
        port_min_minus, msg);
    assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port_min- sends
        a message", response, msg);
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (IllegalArgumentException iae) {
    fail("Ports < 0 should be handled by the method");
}
```

```
    }

    // port_max+
    /*
     * Illegal argument Exception
     */
    msg = "Port 65536";
    try {
        ss = new SocketServer(port_max_plus, this);
        response = SocketClient.sendMsg(validHost,
            port_max_plus, msg);
        assertEquals("Testing if a localhost on port_max+ sends
            a message", response, msg);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (IllegalArgumentException iae) {
        fail("Ports > 65535 should be handled by the method");
    }
}
```

2.1.2 Bug Report

- **Bug Report Title:** Socket port values below 0 or above 65535 causes application to not be runnable after restart.
- **Reported by:** Edward Vaisman
- **Date reported:** March, 3rd, 2018
- **Program (or component) name:** BORG Calendar version 1.8.3 - SocketServer Constructor, SocketClient sendMsg, PrefName.SOCKETPORT
- **Configuration(s):**
 - System Info
 - * Operating System: Windows 10 Home 64-bit (10.0, Build 16299) (16299.rs3_release.170928-1534)
 - * Language: English (Regional Setting: English)
 - * System Manufacturer: Dell Inc.
 - * System Model: Inspiron 7559
 - * Display Device: Intel(R) HD Graphics 530
 - * Processor: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-6700HQ CPU @ 2.60GHz (8 CPUs), 2.6GHz
 - * Memory: 8192MB RAM
 - * BORG Calendar Version: 1.8.3
 - * Java Version: 1.8.0_161
 - BORG Settings
 - * Socket Port: -2929
- **Report type:** Coding Error.
- **Reproducibility:** 100% (Tested on 4 separate machines.)
- **Severity:** High (Fatal)
- **Problem summary:** After changing the socket port to -2929 and restarting the application causes BORG to be unusable even after a clean install.
- **Problem description:**

Applying boundary value junit testing to the sendMsg method in SocketClient reveals that PrefName.SOCKETPORT is allowed to store socketports that aren't valid. As a result it causes an unhandled exception to throw in

SocketClient and SocketServer when trying to use a port that isn't valid. The reproduction steps describe how to reach this bug within the application.

Steps to Reproduce in Application

1. Run the application

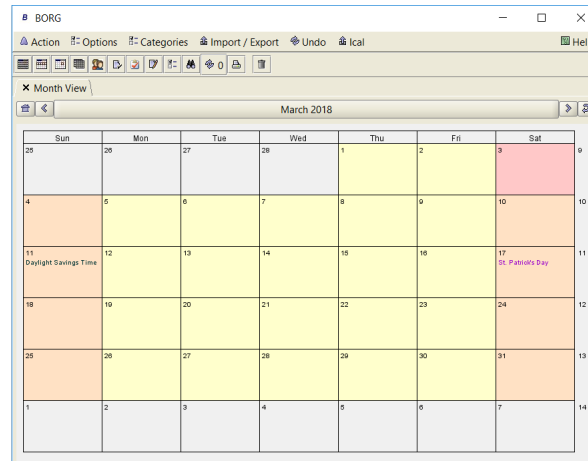


Figure 4: Run the application

2. Select "Options" → "Edit Preferences".

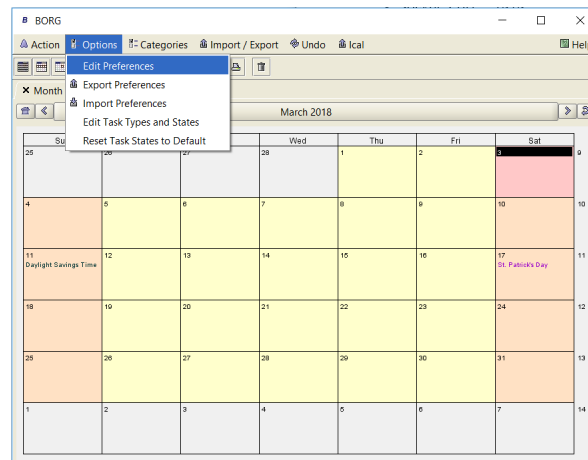


Figure 5: Opening the options window

3. The “Options” window appears. Select the “Miscellaneous” Tab.

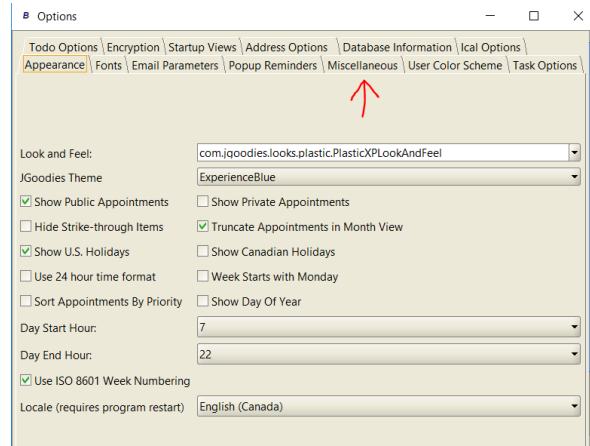


Figure 6: Selecting the Miscellaneous Tab

4. Change Socket Port from 2929 to -2929 and press apply.

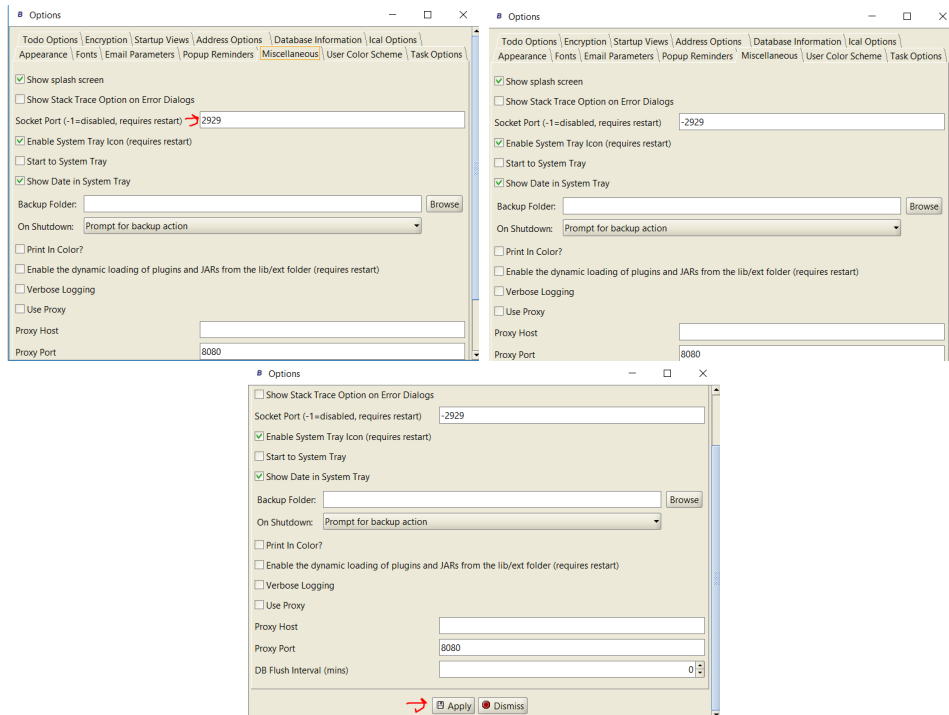


Figure 7: Changing the port (Part 1)

5. Restart BORG.

Results

- * Expected Results: Error message prompting the use of a valid socket port.
- * Real Results: Unable to run the application and thus not able to access calendar data.
 1. Unable to run BORG after application restart
 2. Unable to run BORG after clean uninstall and re-install
 3. Unable to run BORG off a USB
 4. Unable to run BORG after system restart
 5. Unable to run BORG after java re-install

Additional Tests

Goals: To verify if the error only occurs with negative numbers/any port that is not 2929 or exactly with port -2929 or an error that occurs when attempting to change the port at all.

1. Attempt to reproduce with port 20. No errors.
2. Attempt to reproduce with port 1. No errors.
3. Attempt to reproduce with port -1. No errors.
4. Attempt to reproduce with port -20. Bug occurred.
5. Attempt to reproduce by changing the port to -2929, applying the changes, and then setting it back to 2929 and applying changes. Bug occurred.
6. Attempt to reproduce with port 65536. Bug occurred.

– **New or old bug:** New

2.2 Equivalence Class Testing

- **Technique:** *Equivalence Class Testing*
- **Class:** *net.sf.borg.common.DateUtil.java*
- **Method:** *minuteString(int mins)*
- **Method Description:** This method generate a human reable string for a particular numbe of minutes.It returns the string interms of hours or minutes or both hours and mintues.
 - **mins** - An integer
- **Justification:** Equivalence class testing is suitable for this method since the argument of this method is an integer which is an independent variable and the input range can be partitioned while assuring disjointness and non-redundancy between each partition set. We have chosen these partition integer range based on when we use minute, minutes, hour, and hours. In order to partition the integer argument into hours and minutes, we divide the Minutes by 60 to get the range of hours and the remainder (minutes % 60) to get the range of the minutes.

The method did not specifity how negative minutes should be treated, so we omit the negative integers as an argument for this method. For example, -75 can be converted as -1 hour and 15 minutes or 45 minutes or any other way. Therefore, this case is tested in the whitebox testing after analyzing structure of the method.

Table 1: Input ECT

M1:	$\{\text{mins} \mid \text{mins} \% 60 = 0\}$
M2:	$\{\text{mins} \mid \text{mins} \% 60 = 1\}$
M3:	$\{\text{mins} \mid \text{mins} \% 60 > 1\}$
H1:	$\{\text{mins} \mid \text{mins} / 60 \geq 1 \text{ AND } \text{mins} / 60 < 2\}$
H2:	$\{\text{mins} \mid \text{mins} / 60 \geq 2\}$
H3:	$\{\text{mins} \mid \text{mins} / 60 \geq 0 \text{ AND } \text{mins} / 60\}$

Table 2: Output ECT

O1:	H1, M1 = 1 hour
O2:	H1, M2 = 1 hour 1 minute
O3:	H1, M3 = 1 hour y minutes
O4:	H2, M1 = x hours
O5:	H2, M2 = x hours 1 minute
O6:	H2, M3 = x hours y minutes
O7:	H3, M1 = 0 minutes
O8:	H3, M2 = 1 minute
O9:	H3, M3 = y minutes

– x and y are integer variables

Table 3: ECT-Matrix

M1	O1	O4	O7
M2	O2	O5	O8
M3	O3	O6	O9
	H1	H2	H3

- **Evaluation** : The tests are shown below suitable for strong normal equivalence class testing technique since it covers the all the range of outputs for valid inputs and invalid inputs (negative integers) are not tested due to lack of specification information regarding these values.

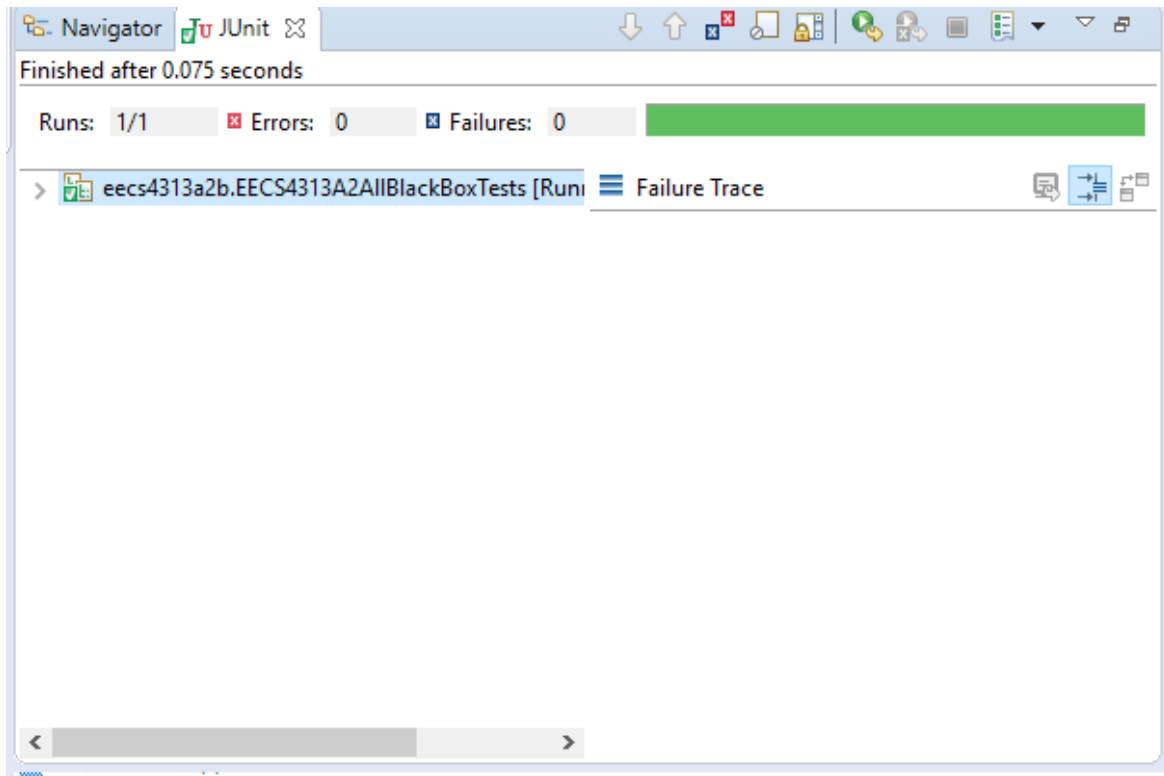


Figure 8: Test results using Strong Normal ECT

2.2.1 Testing Code

```
package eeecs4313a2b;

import static org.junit.Assert.*;

import org.junit.Test;

import net.sf.borg.common.DateUtil;

public class EECS4313A2AllBlackBoxTests {

    @Test
    public void testMinuteString() {

        // Hour
        // Class 1: Mins/60 = 1 and Mins\%60 = 0 - Testing 1 hour
        // [Range: [1]]
        assertEquals("1 Hour", DateUtil.minuteString(60));
        // Class 2: Mins/60 = 1 and Mins\%60 = 1 -Testing 1 hour with
        // 1 minute [Range:[1] hour and [1] minute]
        assertEquals("1 Hour 1 Minute", DateUtil.minuteString(61));
        // Class 3: Mins/60 = 1 and Mins\%60 > 1 -Testing 1 hour with
        // some minutes [Range:[1] hour and (1,59] minutes]
        assertEquals("1 Hour 15 Minutes", DateUtil.minuteString(75));
        // -----
        // Hours
        // Class 4: Mins/60 > 1 and Mins\%60 = 0 -Testing hours more
        // than one [Range:(1, infinity) hours]
        assertEquals("3 Hours", DateUtil.minuteString(180));
        // Class 5: Mins/60 > 1 and Mins\%60 = 1 -Testing hours more
        // than 1 hour with some minutes [Range:(1,infinity) hours
        // and [1] minute]
        assertEquals("2 Hours 1 Minute", DateUtil.minuteString(121));
        // Class 6: Mins/60 > 1 and Mins\%60 > 1 -Testing hours more
        // than 1 hour with some minutes [Range:(1,infinity) hours
        // and (1,59] minutes]
        assertEquals("2 Hours 25 Minutes", DateUtil.minuteString(145));
        // -----
        // Minutes
```

```
// Class 7: Mins/60 = 0 and Mins\%60 = 0 -Testing 0 minutes
    [Range:[0] minute]
assertEquals("0 Minutes", DateUtil.minuteString(0));
// Class 8: Mins/60 = 0 and Mins\%60 = 1 -Testing 1 minute
    [Range:[1] minute]
assertEquals("1 Minute", DateUtil.minuteString(1));
// Class 9: Mins/60 = 0 and Mins\%60 > 1 - Testing minutes
    that are less than 1 hour [Range: (1,59] minutes]
assertEquals("50 Minutes", DateUtil.minuteString(50));
}
}
```

2.3 Decision Table Testing

- **Technique:** *Decision Table Testing*
- **Class:** *net.sf.borg.common.DateUtil.java*
- **Method:** *isAfter(Date d1, Date d2)*
- **Method description:** The method checks if a given date *d1* falls on a later calendar day than date *d2*. It returns **true** if *d1* does fall on a later calendar day than *d2* and **false** otherwise.
 - **d1** - The first argument is of type Java Date Object.
 - **d2** - The second argument is of type Java Date Object.
- **Justification:** Decision table testing technique is an appropriate testing technique for this method because there are decision making to be done among the input variables. It consists of logical relationships among the input variables, i.e date *d1* appearing before, after or at the same time as date *d2*, which directly affects the output.

	Rule 1-2	Rule 3	Rule 4	Rule 5	Rule 6	Rule 7	Rule 8
C1: $d1 < d2$	T	T	T	F	F	F	F
C2: $d1 = d2$	T	F	F	T	T	F	F
C3: $d1 > d2$	-	T	F	T	F	T	F
A1: Date is after						X	
A2: Date is not after			X		X		
A3: Impossible	X	X		X			X

Table 4: Decision Table for the isAfter method

Rationale: The decision table above outlines 8 rules. The rules are derived from three equivalence classes: *d1* is less than *d2*, *d1* is equal to *d2* and *d1* is greater than *d2*. Each equivalence class can have 2 different values (i.e T or F), giving us $2^3 = 8$ rules. Out of the 8 rules, 5 of the rules points to *Impossible* cases, hence cannot be converted to test cases. The other 3 rules are converted into test cases. Below is the code snippet and the test run screenshot for the test cases derived using the decision table technique.

2.3.1 Testing Code

```
@Test
public void testIsAfter() {
    /** Method used: Decision Table Testing */

    Date d1 = new Date(117, 11, 3);
    Date d2 = new Date(117, 11, 3);
    boolean result;

    // date d1 is equal to d2
    result = DateUtil.isAfter(d1, d2);
    assertFalse("Date d1 is equal to d2", result);

    // date d1 is before d2
    d1.setDate(2);
    result = DateUtil.isAfter(d1, d2);
    assertFalse("Date d1 is before d2", result);

    // date d1 is after d2
    d1.setDate(4);
    result = DateUtil.isAfter(d1, d2);
    assertTrue("Date d1 is after d2", result);
}
```

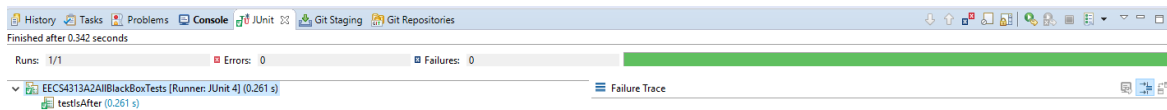


Figure 9: Test results using Decision Table Testing Technique

3 White Box Testing

- The statement coverage measurements for your Assignment 2 test suite.
- A description of the test cases that you added in this assignment to improve statement coverage. The marker will not read your code in order to see what you tested. You have to describe it.
- The statement coverage measurements for your final submission. Include the screenshots of the test running results and the screenshots of the coverage measurement. If your coverage is not 100
- The Control Flow Graph you created. Indicate the segments clearly (you will probably need to include the code for this).
- The path coverage discussion described in section 2 above.
- Attaching bug reports if bugs are discovered using your testing methods. You should use the same bug report format as in Assignment 1. Do not file these bug reports to the projects bug report system.
- An appendix with the specification of the methods you are testing (if there are new ones).