

CS 780 - Advanced Software Engineering

Final Exam

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1)

a) Logical Artifact

- These include the decision-making flow of control.
- These are developed before operational artifacts

b) Operational Artifact:

- These perform actual operations of the product.

c) Post delivery Maintenance:

- Any change to any component of the product (including documentation) after it has passed the acceptance testing.
- It is needed to correct residual faults.
 - ↳ Analysis, design, implementation etc.
- Client requests to improve product effectiveness.

d) Art of Tuting:

- Select a small, manageable set of test cases to maximize the chance of detecting a fault while minimizing the chances of wasting a test case.

e) Equivalence class:

- It is a black-box testing technique used in software testing. It is better than many of software techniques like boundary value analysis, worst case testing, robust case testing and more in terms of time consumption.

f) Fault Isolation:

- A previously successful test case fails when an interface is added to what has been tested so far.

Therefore, the fault lies in interface between and the rest of product.

2)

a) True

b) True

c) True

d) True

e) False

f) True

3) If system works for any one test case in the range $(100, 1000)$, then it will probably work for any other test case in the range.

- Range $(100, 1000)$ constitutes an equivalence class.

→ Range $(100, 1000)$ has defined three different equivalence classes:-

Equivalence class 1:- fewer than 100 records

Equivalence class 2:- Between 100 and 1000 records

Equivalence class 3:- More than 1000 records.

2)

- a) True
- b) True
- c) True
- d) True
- e) False
- f)

3) If system works for any one test case in the range (100, 1000), then it will probably work for any other test case in the range.

- Range (100, 1000) constitutes an equivalence class.

→ Range (100, 1000) has defined three different equivalence classes:-

Equivalence class 1:- fewer than 100 records

Equivalence class 2:- Between 100 and 1000 records

Equivalence class 3:- More than 1000 records.

Test cases are:-

1) Test case 1: 5 records

Member Equivalence class 1 ~~and adjacent to~~

2) Test case 2: 9 records.

Member Equivalence class 1 and adjacent to
boundary class

3) Test case 3: 10 records

Boundary value

4) Test case 4: 11 records

Adjacent to boundary class

5) Test case 5: 998 records

Member Equivalence class 2

6) Test case 6: 999 records

Adjacent to boundary class

7) Test case 7: 1000 records

Boundary class

8) Test case 8: 1001 records

Member Equivalence class 3, adjacent to
boundary class

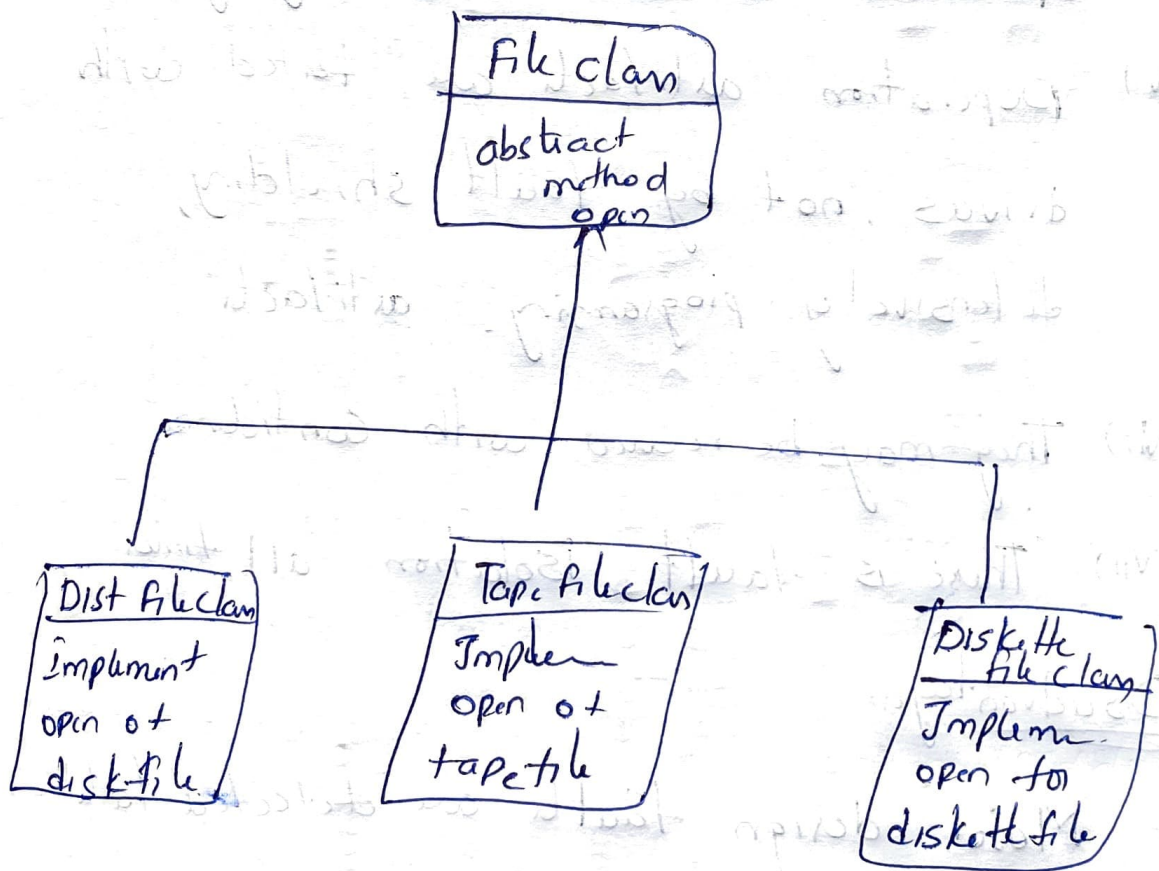
4) Polymorphism and dynamic binding have negative effect on maintenance because

(i) The product fails on innovation myFile=open()

(ii) Which version of Open contains the fault?

- A static tool can't help

- We must trace.



5) Advantages of three Integration methods are

(i) Fault Isolation

(ii) Stubs are not wanted

(iii) Major design flaws show up early

(i) logic artifact

(ii) operational artifact

(iv) Operational artifact are thoroughly tested

(v) Operational artifact are tested with
drivers, not by fault shielding,
defensively programming artifact

(vi) They may be reused with confidence

(vii) There is fault isolation all times.

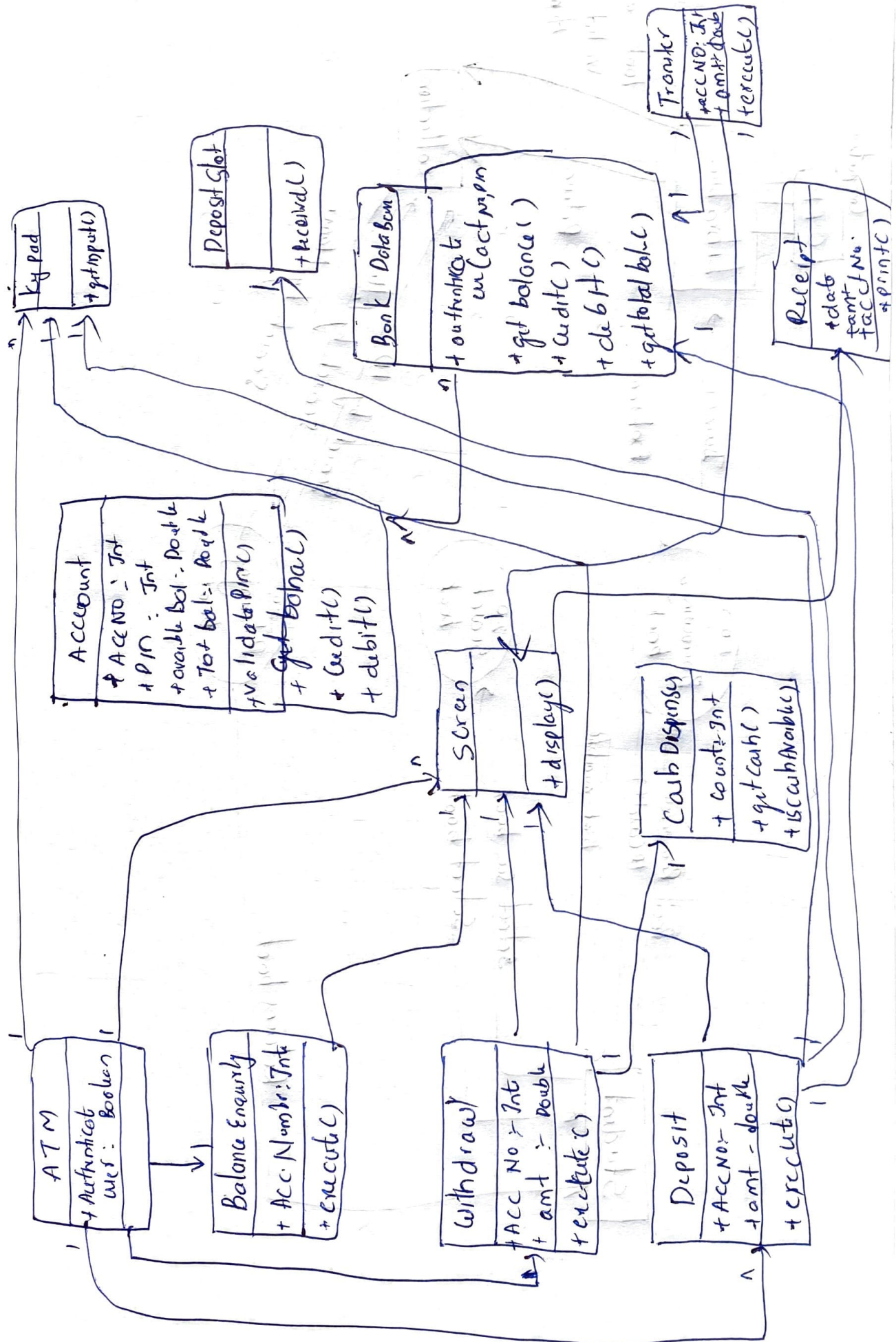
Disadvantages

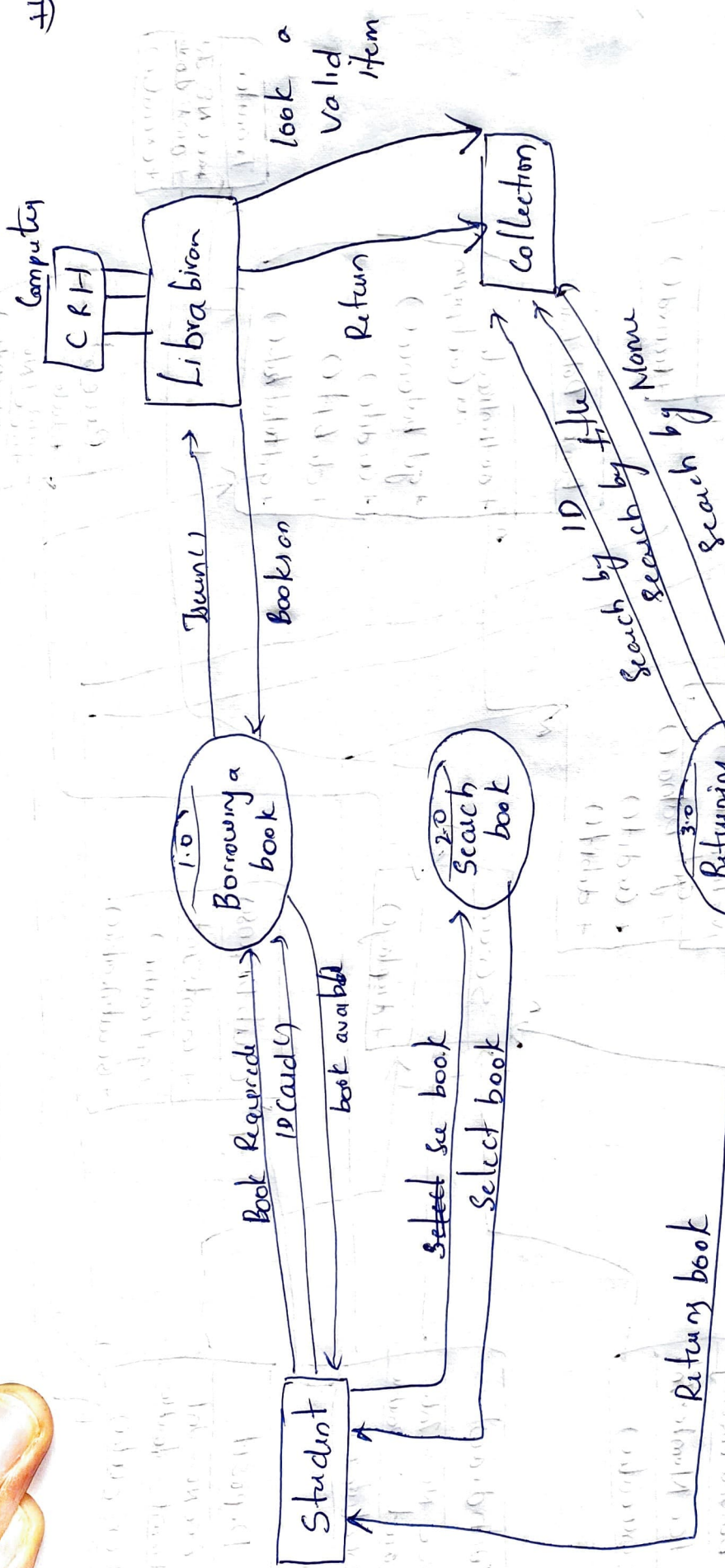
- Major design faults are detected late

- Reusable artifact are not properly tested

- lower level artifact are not tested
frequently

6) Class Diagram for ATM





8) Functional Testy

1) Read the inserted card

2) check whether pin is correct or not

3) If correct pin do operations

4) Deposit & check denomination & display amount ask for confirmation

5) Complete Deposit

5) For withdraw. check if amount is

$> \$200$ or not, if greater than $\$200$

reject, else dispense cash by

checking

6) Display Balance

7) Transfer

- Validate acc No, funds in range and
print receipt

8) quit, card ejected

8) Test cases are

Equivalence Test:

- 1) With draw amount greater than \$200
(Equivalence class 3)
- 2) With draw amount \$200
(Equivalence class 2) in boundary condition
- 3) Withdrawal amount ≤ 0
(Equivalence class 1)
- 4) For transfer
check account Num valid (class 2)
No of digits less than acc No (class 1)
" greater than acc no. (class 2)