# **EXPERIMENT - 10**

Software Engineering Lab

# Aim

To perform various testing using the testing tool unit testing, integration testing for a sample code of the suggested system.

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# Theory:

"Testing is the process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors."

The purpose of software testing is:

- 1. To demonstrate that the product performs each function intended.
- 2. To demonstrate that the internal operation of the product performs according to specification and all internal components have been adequately exercised.
- 3. To increase our confidence in the proper functioning of the software.
- 4. To show the product is free from defect.
- 5. All of the above.

**Unit Testing** — Checks each coded module for the presence of bugs. Unit testing's purpose is to ensure that each as-built module behaves according to its specification defined during detailed design.

**Integration Testing ----** Interconnects sets of previously tested modules to ensure that the sets behave as well as they did as independently tested modules. Integration testing's purpose is to ensure that each as-built component behaves according to its specification defined during preliminary design.

#### **Performance Instruction:**

#### Unit test planning—

Generate plans and procedures to test each module independently and thoroughly.

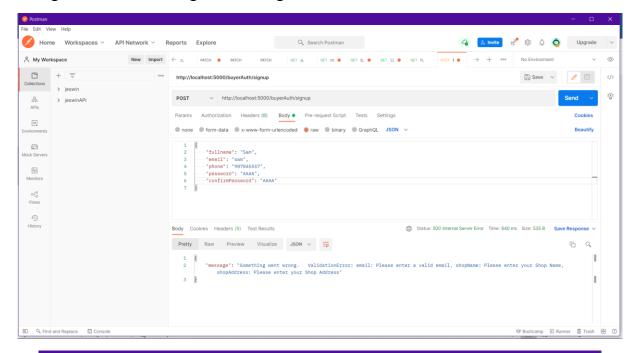
## Integration Test Planning—

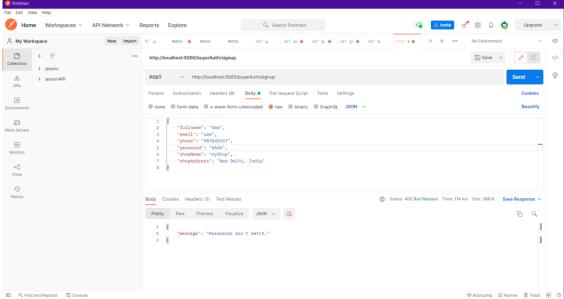
Generate plans and procedures to effect orderly system integration.

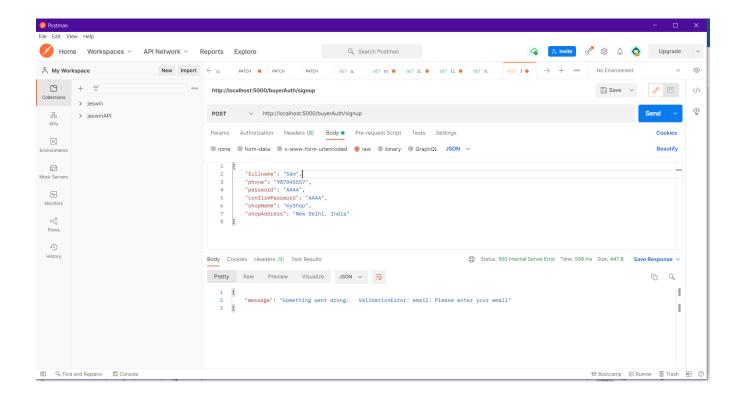
# **Output:**

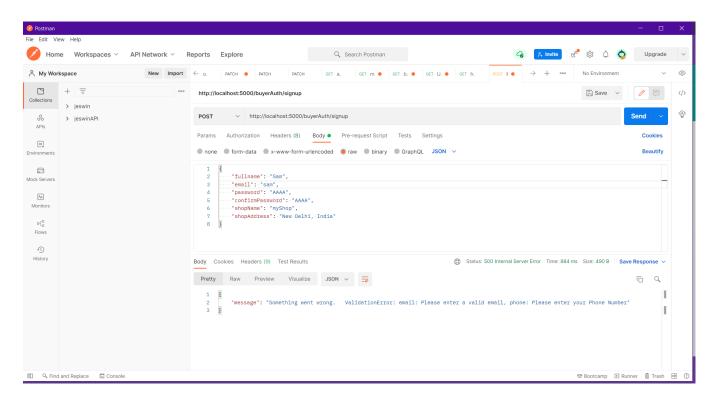
Backend validations: - Authentication module -> (same for buyer, seller and deliverer)

Missing fields - "Something went wrong"



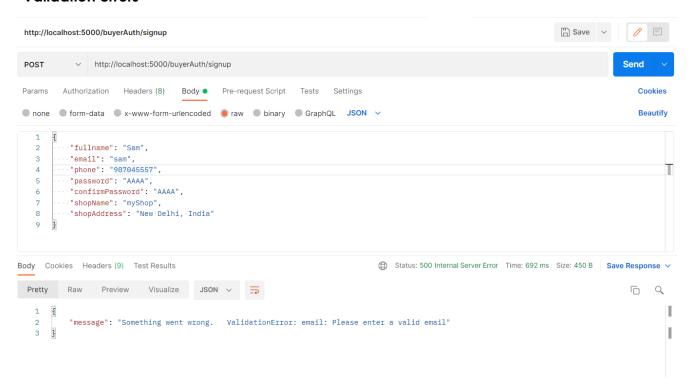






## Not a valid email or phone

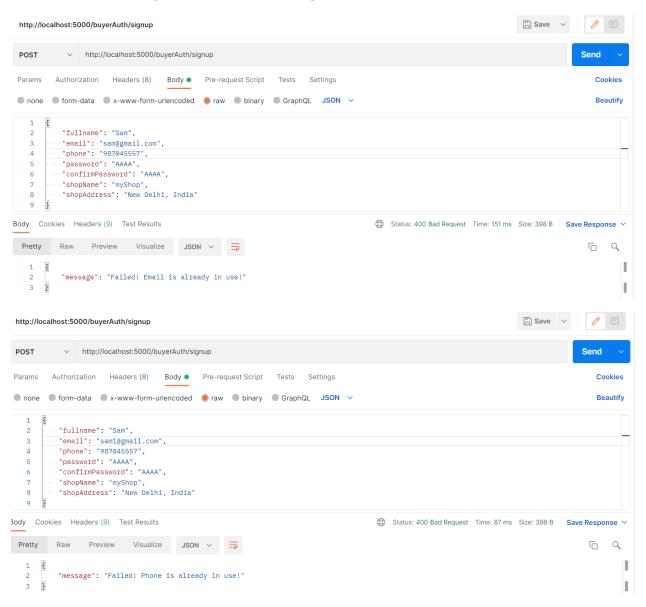
#### "Validation errors"



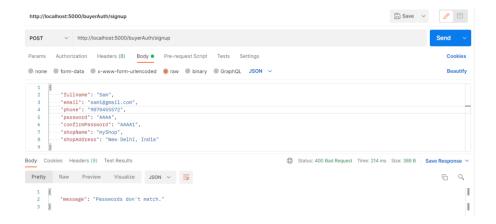
## When everything is valid user get's signed up

```
Save v
                                                                                                                                        8
 http://localhost:5000/buyerAuth/signup
                                                                                                                                                        </>
                                                                                                                                                        :(g):
 POST
            http://localhost:5000/buyerAuth/signup
                                                                                                                                         Send
Params
         Authorization Headers (8) Body • Pre-request Script Tests Settings
                                                                                                                                            Cookies
        ● form-data ● x-www-form-urlencoded ● raw ● binary ● GraphQL JSON ∨
                                                                                                                                             Beautify
           ·"fullname": ·"Sam",
   2
            "email": "sam@gmail.com",
           "phone": "9870455572",
            "password" . "AAAA",
            "confirmPassword": "AAAA",
           "shopName": "myShop",
            "shopAddress": "New Delhi, India"
   8
Body Cookies Headers (9) Test Results
                                                                                              Status: 200 OK Time: 771 ms Size: 935 B Save Response
 Pretty
          Raw Preview Visualize JSON V
                                                                                                                                           Q
   1
   2
            "result": {
               "role": "buyer",
   3
               "_id": "61af02c497b0a229fc3790d9",
               "email": "sam@gmail.com",
   5
               "password": "$2a$12$pHpElP3yquJeV1Soemp0Zex9sF8Ybz8py5s8J00NXtNeSyWUoRhRC",
               "fullname": "Sam",
"phone": "987045557",
   8
               "shopName": "myShop",
  10
               "shopAddress": "New Delhi, India",
  11
               "__v": 0
                                                                                                                        ❷ Bootcamp ▶ Runner 🗓 Trash 📭 ?
```

## If current email and phone number already in use!

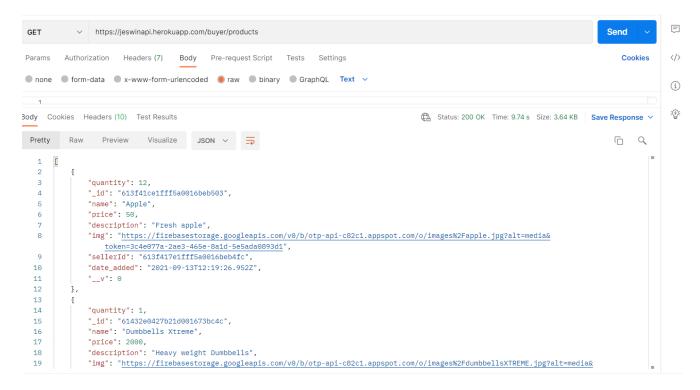


#### Password doesn't match error

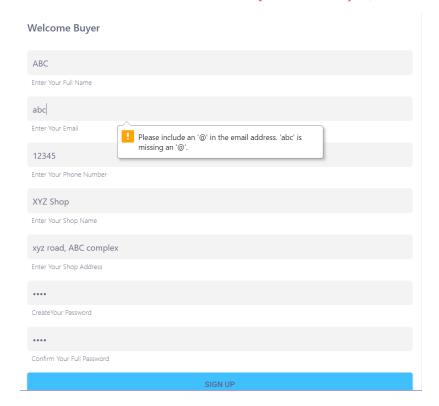


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Similarly for all APIs there is different error msgs in string and is displayed to cover edge cases

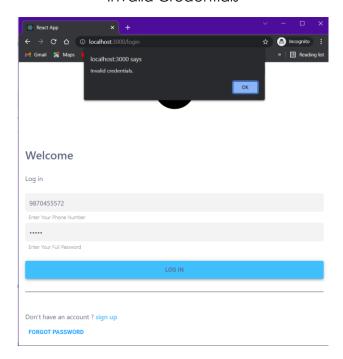


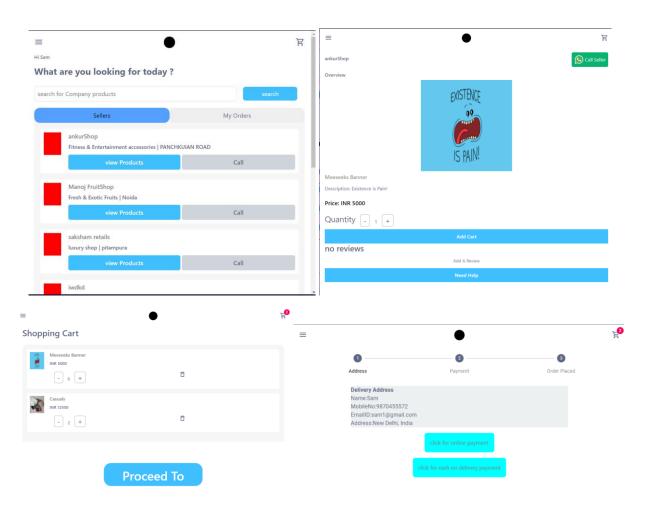
#### Frontend validations: - Authentication module -> (same for buyer, seller and deliverer)

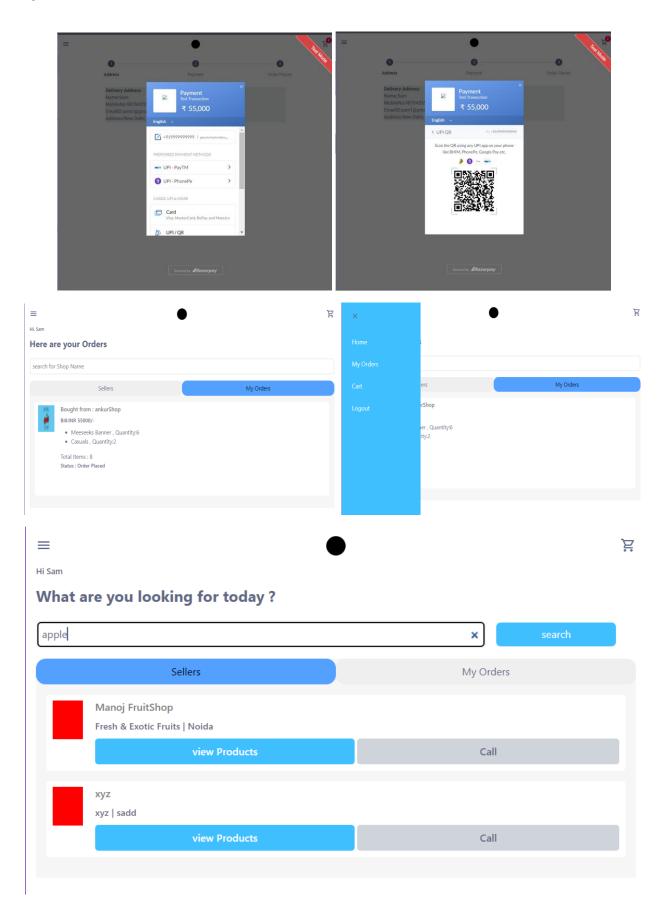


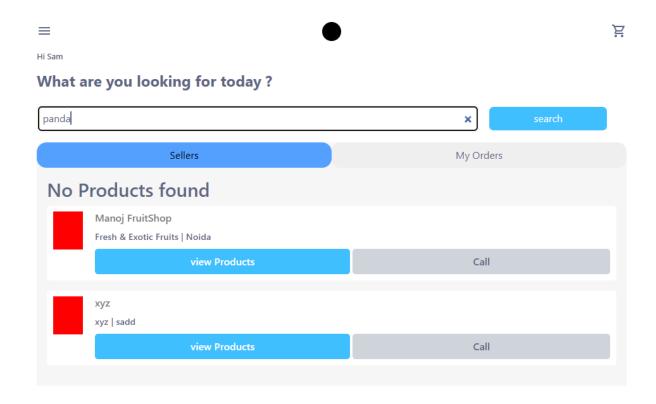
••••	
CreateYour Password	
••••	
Confirm Your Full Password	
password not matching	
	SIGN UP
E !! A!	
Full Name	
Enter Your Full Name	
Enter valid name	
Email	
Enter Your Email	
Enter valid email	
Phone Nmber	
Enter Your Phone Number	
Enter valid Phone number	
abc shop	
Enter Your Shop Name	
xyz road, abc mall	
Enter Your Shop Address	
••••	
CreateYour Password	
••••	
Confirm Your Full Password	
password not matching	
	SIGN UP

## **Invalid Credentials**









# Signup is valid if:

- 1. Email is valid.
- 2. Phone Is valid phone.
- 3. Password and confirm Password fields match.
- 4. Email used is not used by any other customer to signup.
- 5. Phone is not used by any other customer to signup.
- 6. Fields are not empty.

#### Signup is invalid if:

- 1. Email is invalid.
- 2. Phone is invalid.
- 3. Password and confirm password fields do not match.
- 4. Email already exists in the DB.
- 5. Phone already exists in the DB.
- 6. Any of the fields are empty.

# **Boundary Value Test Cases**

T C	Full Nam e	Email	Phone	Shop Name	Shop Address	Password	Confirm Password	Role	Expected Output	Actual Output	Status
1	Abc	abc@test.co m	999999 99999	Abc shop	ABC Mall, Delhi	ABC@a #123	ABC@a #123	Selle r	Seller Signedup	Seller Signed up	True
2	XYZ	xyz@gmail.c om	123456 7890	XYZ Shop	XYZ road, JJ colony	AAAA	AAAA	Selle r	Seller Signedup	Seller Signed up	True
3	Ree ha	reeha@goo gle.com	000000	Hom e	Sector – 16, rohini	AAAA@ 1233	AAAA @1233	Buy er	Buyer Signed up	Buyer Signed up	True
4	Sab a	saba@ceo.i <u>n</u>	121212 1212	Hom e	House no – 122,	saba@1 23	saba@1 23	Buy er	Buyer Signed up	Buyer Signed up	True
5	Que en	<u>queen@eliza</u> <u>beth.com</u>	111111	Hous e	Villa no. 12, Delhi	AAAA	AAAA	Deli vere r	Deliverer Signedup	Deliver er Signed up	True
6	ABC shar ma	Abc_s@yaho o.com	100000	ABC baker s	Ambie nce Mall, 	ABC@a #123	ABC@a #123	Selle r	Seller Signedup	Seller Signed up	True
7	KBC	kbc@rediff.c om	987045 5572	Hom e	Golde n colony	kbcccc cccc@	kbcccc cccc@	Buy er	Buyer Signed up	Buyer Signed up	True
8	Amit abh Bac han	Amitabh@c ases.com	995893 7319	Hom e	Appt – 19, delhi	AAAA	AAAA	Buy er	Buyer Signed up	Buyer Signed up	True
9	My Nam e	khan@outlo ok.com	123123 1231	Hous e	House – 10, 3 <sup>rd</sup> floor, Delhi	1234567 89	1234567 89	Deli vere r	Deliverer Signedup	Deliver er Signed up	True

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Phone no. should be valid as OTP is sent for the verification purpose

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Phone no. should be valid as OTP is sent for the verification purpose

As OTP is sent to verify the same

# **Robust Test Cases**

TC	Full Name	Email	Phone	Shop Name	Shop Address	Password	Confirm Password	Expected Output	Actual Output	Status
1.	хух	abc	98704555 72	Abc_s hop	X	AAAA	AAAA	Inavlid	Inavlid	True
2.								Invalid	Invalid	True
3.	XYZ	abc@g mail.co m	98704555 72	а	Х	AAAA	AA	Invalid	Invalid	True
4.	XYZ	abc@g mail.co m	9870455	abc	X	AAAA	AA	Invalid	Invalid	True
5.	Abc	abc@g mail.co m	99999999 999	Abc shop	ABC Mall, Delhi	ABC@a #123	ABC@a# 123	Valid	Valid	True
6.	Xyz	abc@g mail.co m	11111111	Xyz shop	Xyz road	AA@123	AA@123	Invalid	Invalid	True
7.	Abc	Abc1@g mail.co m	99999999 999	Abc shop	ABC Mall, Delhi	ABC@a #123	ABC@a# 123	Invalid	Invalid	True
8.	Abc	Abc1@g mail.co m	98704555 572	Abc shop	ABC Mall, Delhi	ABC@a #123	ABC@a# 123	Valid	Valid	True
9.	XYZ	abc@	00000000	xyz	XYZ	AAAA	AAAA	Invalid	Invalid	True
10.	XYZ	abc@te st.com	00000000	XYZ	XYZ	AAAA	AAAA	Valid	Valid	True
11.	abc	Abc@te st.com	XXXX	123	123	saba	saba	Invalid	Invalid	True
12.	abc	Abc@te st.com	93133057 23	My shop	Karol bagh, shop no. 12	abc@12 3@abc\$	abc@123 @abc\$	Valid	Valid	True
13.	reeha	reeha@ google. com	98992345 67	Pacifi C	Rohini, delhi	123abc @omg	123abc@ omg	Valid	Valid	True

# **Conclusion:**

Test Cases for given code was made successfully.

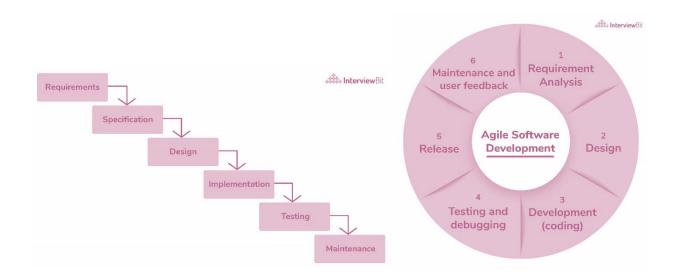
# **Viva Questions**

## 1. Explain the role of testing in software development?

#### Ans.

Software testing comes into play at different times in different software development methodologies. There are two main methodologies in software development, namely Waterfall and Agile.

In a traditional waterfall software development model, requirements are gathered first. Then a specification document is created based on the document, which drives the design and development of the software. Finally, the testers conduct the testing at the end of the software development life cycle once the complete software system is built.



# Waterfall Software Development Model

An agile software development model works in small iterations. You test the software in parallel as it is getting built. The developers build a small functionality according to the requirements. The testers test it and get customer feedback, which drives future development.

# 2. How much testing is sufficient? Or, is it possible to do exhaustive testing of the software?

Ans.

It is impossible to exhaustively test software or prove the absence of errors, no matter how specific your test strategy is.

An extensive test that finds hundreds of errors doesn't imply that it has discovered them all. There could be many more errors that the test might have missed. The absence of errors doesn't mean there are no errors, and the software is perfect. It could easily mean ineffective or incomplete tests. To prove that a program works, you'd have to test all possible inputs and their combinations.

Consider a simple program that takes a string as an input that is ten characters long. To test it with each possible input, you'd have to enter 2610 names, which is impossible. Since exhaustive testing is not practical, your best strategy as a tester is to pick the test cases that are most likely to find errors. Testing is sufficient when you have enough confidence to release the software and assume it will work as expected.

# 3. Why developers shouldn't test the software they wrote?

Ans.

Developers make poor testers. Here are some reasons why:

- They try to test the code to make sure that it works, rather than testing all the ways in which it doesn't work.
- Since they wrote it themselves, developers tend to be very optimistic about the software and don't have the correct attitude needed for testing: to break software.
- Developers skip the more sophisticated tests that an experienced tester would perform to break the software. They follow the happy path to execute the code from start to finish with proper inputs, often not enough to get the confidence to ship software in production.

However, it doesn't mean that developers shouldn't test the software before sending it to the tester. Developer testing helps find many bugs that are caused by programming errors. These are hard to find for a tester because they don't always have access to the source code.

# 4. What is functional testing?

Ans.

Functional testing is a form of black-box testing. As the name suggests, it focuses on the software's functional requirements rather than its internal implementation. A functional requirement refers to required behavior in the system, in terms of its input and output.

It validates the software against the functional requirements or the specification, ignoring the non-functional attributes such as performance, usability, and reliability.

Functional testing aims to answer the following questions, in particular:

- Does the software fulfill its functional requirements?
- Does it solve its intended users' problems?

#### 5. What is non-functional testing?

Ans.

Non-functional testing tests the system's non-functional requirements, which refer to an attribute or quality of the system explicitly requested by the client. These include performance, security, scalability, and usability.

Non-functional testing comes after functional testing. It tests the general characteristics unrelated to the functional requirements of the software. Non-functional testing ensures that the software is secure, scalable, high-performance, and won't crash under heavy load.