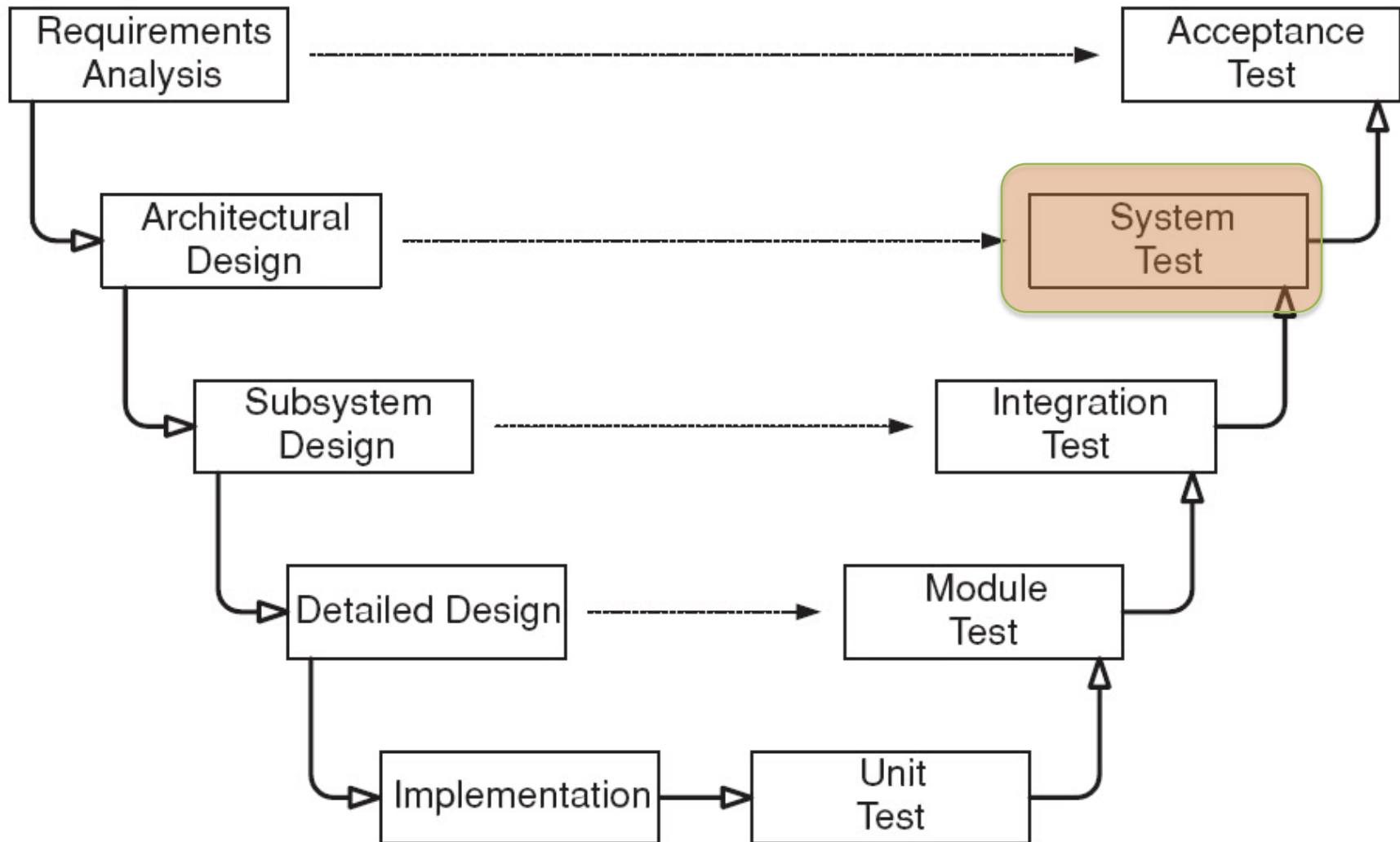


Functional Testing

Input space definition

Andrea Caracciolo

Top-down



Functional testing

1. Identify parameters
2. Identify parameter characteristics
3. Identify representative values
4. Generate test-case specifications
5. Generate test-cases
6. Run test cases

- The maximal price of the bid must be \geq the minimal price defined in the auction.
- The maximal price of the bid can be increased anytime, as long as the auction is not over.
- Two bidders can not have the same maximal price.
- If the $n > 0$ bidders are sorted according to their maximal prices $MP_1 \leq MP_2 \leq \dots \leq MP_n$, the current winner of the auction is the bidder n ; the current selling price is defined as $MP_{(n-1)} + \text{increment}$. The current winner and the current selling price is updated each time a new bid is placed or increased. If there are no bidder ($n=0$), there is no current winner nor current selling price.
- Buyers see the item minimal price, increment, current winner, and current selling price.
- When the current winner changes, the old winner receives an email.
- At the time the auction terminates and there was at least one bidder ($n > 0$), the transaction proceeds in accordance with the current winner and the current selling price at that time. The winner receives a confirmation email. If there was no bidder ($n=0$), the auction simply closes.
- The highest bidder can't use the money they bid as long as the auction is not over. You need to ensure, I'm able to pay the bid.
- If several users interact with the system concurrently, a user might see and act on stale (outdated) data, e.g. stale selling price. The system must detect such situation (optimistic locking?) and inform users accordingly.

Functionality: Placing a bid

Parameters

1. Identify parameters

- Independently testable features
- Other elements of the environment on which the unit depends on
 - E.g. database, application state, ..

2. Identify parameter characteristics

- Meaningful attributes for each parameter

- The maximal price of the bid must be \geq the minimal price defined in the auction.
- The maximal price of the bid can be increased anytime, as long as the auction is not over.
- Two bidders can not have the same maximal price.
- If the $n > 0$ bidders are sorted according to their maximal prices $MP_1 \leq MP_2 \leq \dots \leq MP_n$, the current winner of the auction is the bidder n ; the current selling price is defined as $MP_{(n-1)} + \text{increment}$. The current winner and the current selling price is updated each time a new bid is placed or increased. If there are no bidder ($n=0$), there is no current winner nor current selling price.
- Buyers see the item minimal price, increment, current winner, and current selling price.
- When the current winner changes, the old winner receives an email.
- At the time the auction terminates and there was at least one bidder ($n > 0$), the transaction proceeds in accordance with the current winner and the current selling price at that time. The winner receives a confirmation email. If there was no bidder ($n=0$), the auction simply closes.
- The highest bidder can't use the money they bid as long as the auction is not over. You need to ensure, I'm able to pay the bid.
- If several users interact with the system concurrently, a user might see and act on stale (outdated) data, e.g. stale selling price. The system must detect such situation (optimistic locking?) and inform users accordingly.

- The maximal price of the **bid** must be \geq the minimal price defined in the **auction**.
- The maximal price of the bid can be increased anytime, as long as the auction is not over.
- Two bidders can not have the same maximal price.
- If the $n > 0$ bidders are sorted according to their maximal prices $MP_1 \leq MP_2 \leq \dots \leq MP_n$, the current winner of the auction is the bidder n ; the current selling price is defined as $MP_n + \text{increment}$. The current winner and the current selling price is updated each time a new bid is placed or increased. If there are no bidder ($n=0$), there is no current winner nor current selling price.
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- If several users interact with the system concurrently, a user might see and act on stale (outdated) data, e.g. stale selling price. The system must detect such situation (optimistic locking?) and inform users accordingly.

Red: parameters

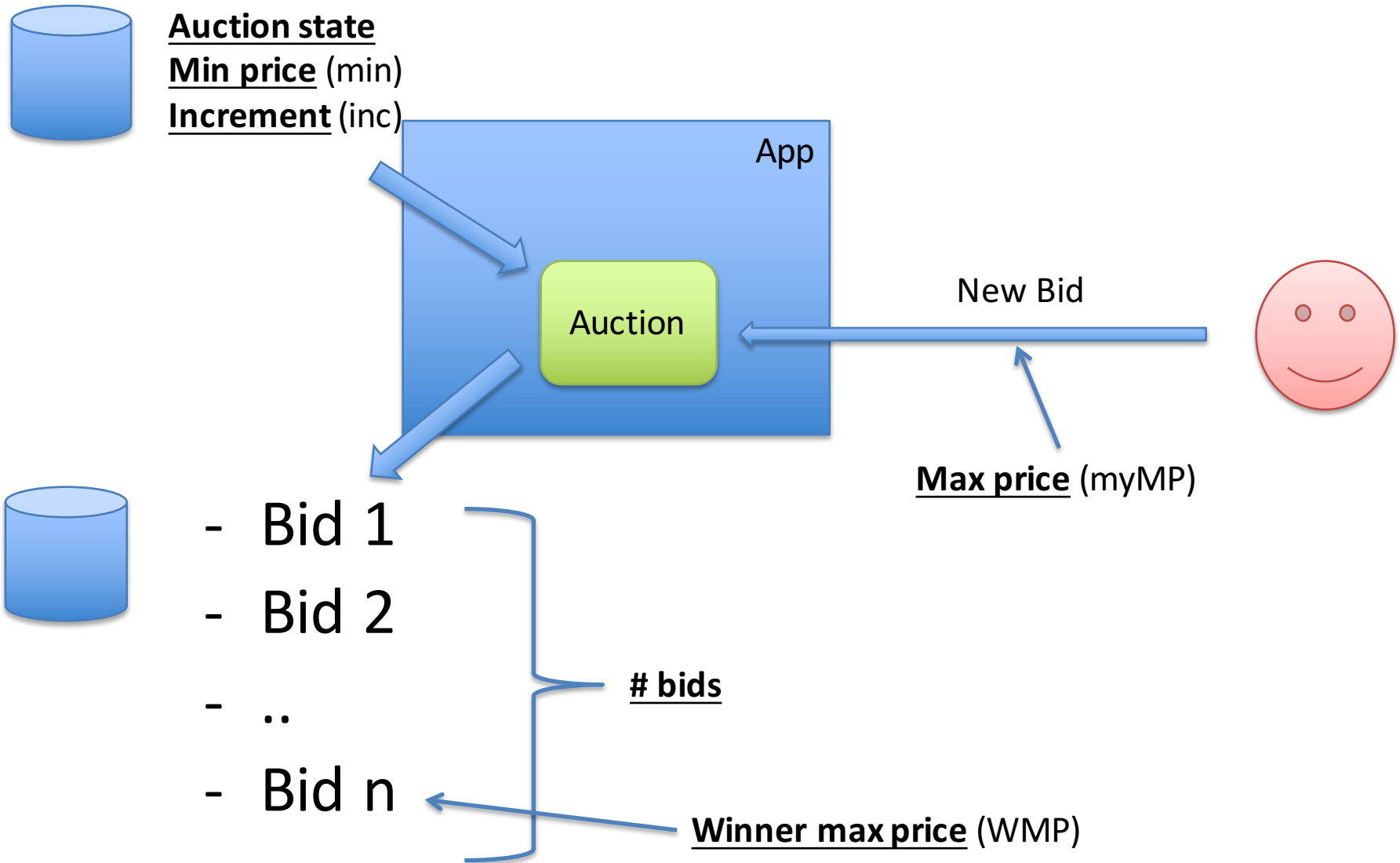
Blue: parameter characteristics

Grey: side effects / outcome

Parameters

- Bid
 - Max price
- Auction
 - Increment
 - Min price
 - # bids
 - Winner max price
 - Auction state

Parameters



Values

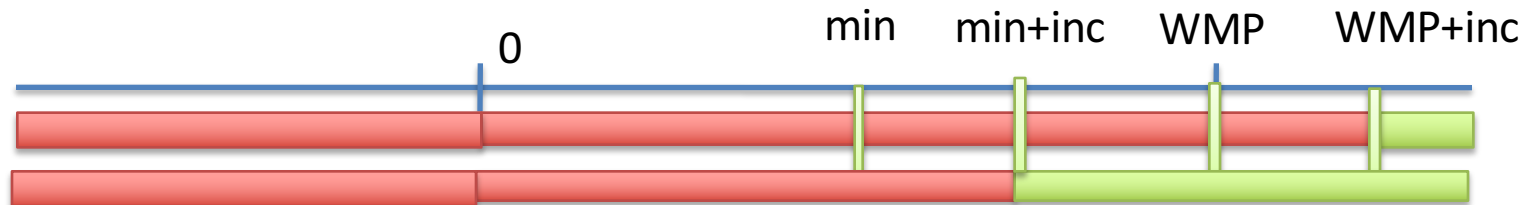
3. Identify representative values

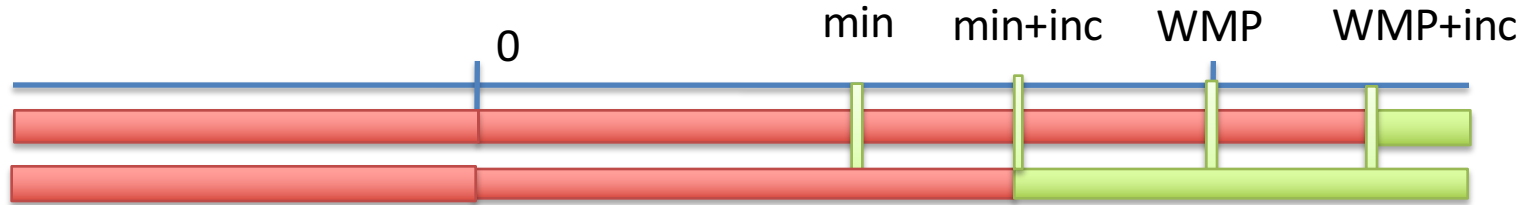
- equivalent partitions

Days in a month (example):

- Valid: $1 \leq X \leq 28$
- Valid: $28 < X \leq 31$ [if month is ..]
- Invalid: $X < 1, X > 31$

myMP :





- Auction (context)
 - Increment (inc): > 0
 - Min price (min): $0, > 0$
 - # bids (bids): $0, > 1$
 - Winner max price (WMP): NO, $\geq \text{min+inc}$
 - Auction state (state): running, closed, not existing

Specification

4. Generate test-case specifications

- Check boundary values : $A \leq X \leq B$
 - Invalid: $A - 1, B + 1$
 - Boundary: A, B
 - Valid: $A < n < B$

Specification

4. Generate test-case specifications

- Bids = 0
 - Invalid: min; min+inc-1
 - Boundary: min+inc
 - Valid: min+inc+1
- Bids > 0
 - Invalid: min; WMP; WMP+inc-1
 - Boundary: WMP+inc
 - Valid: WMP+inc+1
- * [error if status != running]

