To compile a module for [unit testing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_testing#Testing_levels),

> gcc -nostartfiles *module#.*c -o *module*

e.g. > gcc -nostartfiles converting1.c -o converting

To compile all modules into a program for [Integration (~system) testing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_testing#Integration_testing),

> gcc *moduleA#*.c *moduleB#*.c *moduleC#*.c *moduleD#*.c main.c -o *main*

e.g. > *gcc fundamentals1.c manipulating1.c converting1.c tokenizing1.c main.c -o main*

Programming Test Cases see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_case>

“Program testing can be used to show the presence of bugs, but never to show their absence!” – [Edsger](https://citatis.com/a844/23618/) W. [Dijkstra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edsger_W._Dijkstra)

When testing a program, especially your own program, beware of [confirmation bias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confirmation_bias). We like evidence proving we are right. No one likes being wrong, no one *wants* to shoot themselves in the foot. The scientific method operates more along the lines of Dijkstra’s bug warning: there is no exhaustive test that proves a theory is correct. If scientists fail to prove themselves wrong, they are conditionally satisfied they might be right…until further testing proves otherwise. This is the attitude of a good tester, and of one of the great pioneers in computer science who was not also a woman.

**Test cases illustrate steps to exercise all lines of code in a program.** They include specific data to be input, the rational for entering it, and the expected output. Each test case step results in PASS or FAIL. In the latter case, unexpected output, the lack thereof, or system error messages must be captured and recorded. *Test cases must be specific enough to be repeatable by the programmer who receives the testing results.*

**Positive test cases** are done with a full range of valid input values to generate normally expected output demonstrating all functions of the software. The range of input includes typically expected values, also [edge case](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edge_case) values (minimum, maximum, zero, null, empty, full). The test case documents the expected result so the tester can verify a pass or fail condition. Sometimes a test case will need prior inputs to establish a program’s internal state; e.g. *When testing to verify the integrity of values in a string containing its minimum or maximum lengths, the following sequence of inputs is required beforehand …*

**Multiple tests** must be done in a single session to show repeatability of passed test. A single test may be successful, but subsequent tests may reveal problems in the program’s logic or housekeeping of internal variables. E.g. the first search for a value within a string may pass the test but if the program were to erroneously begin its search for another input at the last found position of a previous search instead of the string’s beginning, a FAIL condition would be identified only with a second test – add comments describing how the result could be recreated.

**Negative test cases** input values which do not illustrate the program’s intended purpose and function. Negative test cases are used to explore beyond the boundaries of positive test case input. Output of validation messages in response to incorrect or unexpected inputs is usually expected and thus will PASS a negative test case.

Any input generating unexpected program behaviour or a system error is identified as a FAILed test case. These conditions are documented when test cases are run, and later used to initiate programming maintenance. Validation of user input and the monitoring of system events should be identified, prevented, or caught before the program or OS throws an exception/error – these are usually found just outside the edge cases.

* negative test cases illustrate all the ways input can cause errors
  + values just outside the edge cases
  + values causing an error resulting in potentially unexpected, undefined, or unpredictable results,   
    e.g. overflow or a system error message.
  + Test case notes identify what validation logic is required to avoid errors.

See the "test case template.xlsx" Excel template with examples.

Test Data

*Although* you have seen the code, [test cases](https://www.startpage.com/do/dsearch?query=software+test+cases) should use the [black box](https://www.startpage.com/do/dsearch?query=black+box+testing) approach in general. That is, not to make any assumptions about what the code is expecting or assuming the user will do.   
*Because* you have seen the code, you may be able to devise tests to cause the program to FAIL: it either continues to operate while outputting incorrect values, or it crashes with a terminal error.

When entering a string of test data, what will enable you to verify the “character found” function?

**Type a string:**

* **0123456789**

**Type the character position within the string: // to be retrieved**

* **4**

**The character found at 4 position is ‘4’**

Is that a meaningful test result? Can you verify the result is from the string or does it reveal a bug which shows the position index instead of the value at that position within the string? Is the input prompt from a human POV, what is in the fourth position? (**3**) Is the program interpreting the input as its index to the string? (**4**)

To reduce confusion, use test data which does not parallel the program’s internals. In the above case, use a string of **9876543210** or **ABCDEFGHIJ**

**N.B.** Using repeating characters or repeating sequences for test input can hide problems.

**Type a string:**

* **aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa**

**Type the character position within the string: // to be retrieved**

* **13**

**The character found at 13 position is ‘a’**

Is that a meaningful test result? Can you verify the result is correct?

**All values entered in a single test should be different.**

For alpha characters, use the Latin alphabet in sequence: abc...xyzABC...XYZ, instead of whatever comes out from mashing the keyboard. A sequence of unique alpha / digits helps to illustrate the position of data within the variable / string array / structure.

A suggestion for numbers to be input in the same test case is 123456789, then 234567891, then 345678912, ... or simply 2, then 3, then 4, …  
E.g. Enter a dividend of 1, a divisor of 1, and the quotient output will appear correctly as 1. If the output is the same as the input, any number of bugs could be hiding. Numeric values of -1, 0, 1 represent edge cases. The most careful programmers input only sequences of prime numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, […](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_prime_numbers#The_first_1000_prime_numbers)

<https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/positive-and-negative-test-scenarios/>

Summary checklist:

* Testing to confirm basic function is just that, basic. And confirms your confirmation bias.
* MIN and MAX edge cases for each kind of input?
* Less than MIN? More than MAX?
  + If there are no failed tests, you may not be trying hard enough.
* When a test does FAIL, what validation logic and/or diagnostic message to the user is recommended to prevent the failure?
* Integration testing of main() : run MIN and MAX edge cases selected from each module's comprehensive tests. Purpose is to confirm essential functionality of the modules when combined into a main() program. Because no source code changes were made to the modules when combined into main() program, exhaustive retesting is not required.
* one worksheet (or file) for each module, one test per row.
* N.B. you are not testing C library functions, only the modules.