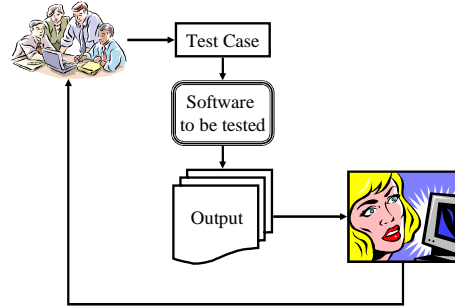
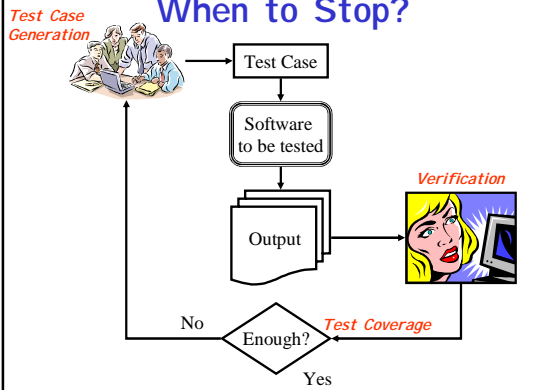


# Software Testing

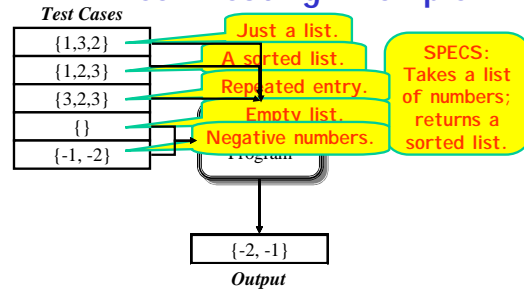
## Testing: Our Experiences



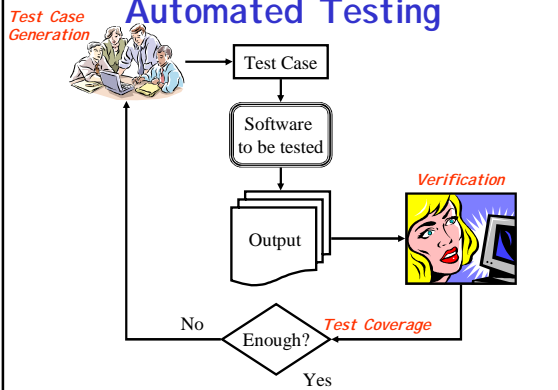
## When to Stop?



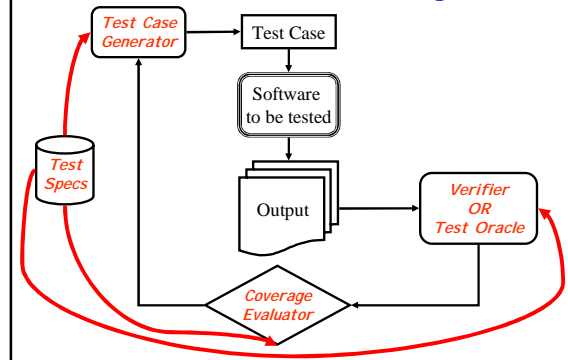
## A Real Testing Example

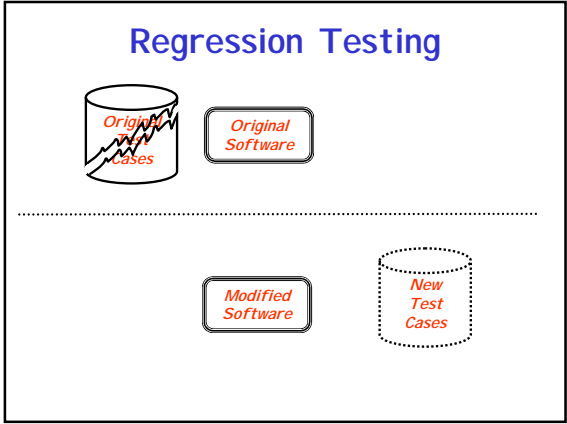
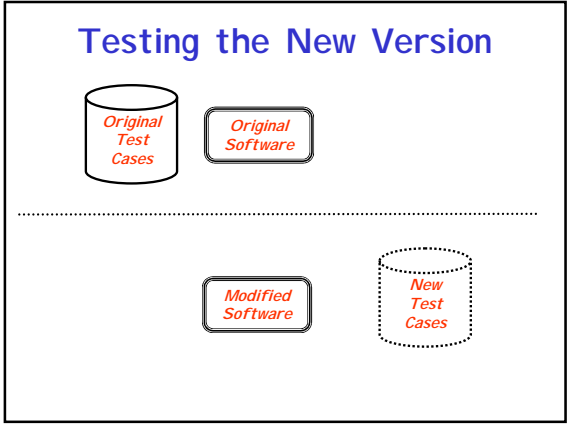


## Automated Testing



## Automated Testing

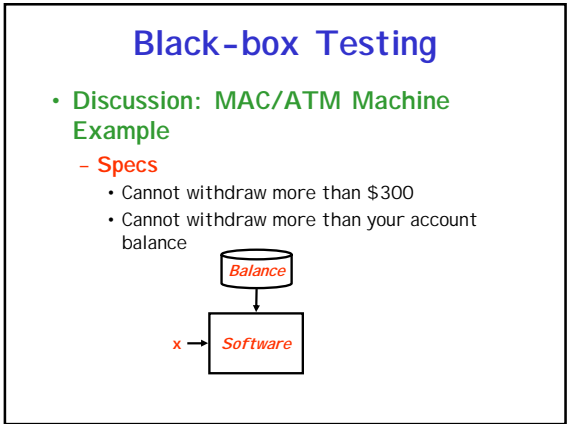




- ### What is Testing?
- Process of determining whether a task has been correctly carried out [Schach '96]
  - Goals of testing
    - Reveal Faults
      - Correctness
      - Reliability
      - Usability
      - Robustness
      - Performance
- } Conflicting Goals?

- ### Types of Testing
- Execution-based Testing
  - Non-execution based Testing
- Discussion

- ### Execution-based Testing
- Generating and Executing Test Cases on the Software
  - Types of Execution-based Testing
    - Testing to Specifications
      - Black-box Testing
    - Testing to Code
      - Glass-box (White-box) Testing



## White-box Testing

- Example

```
x: 1..1000;
1 INPUT-FROM-USER(x);
  IF (x <= 300) {
2     INPUT-FROM-FILE(BALANCE);
      IF (x <= BALANCE)
3         GiveMoney x;
4     else Print "You don't have $x in your account!!"
  }
  else
5     Print "You cannot withdraw more than $300";
6 Eject Card;
```

Generate test cases to cover each statement

## Discussion

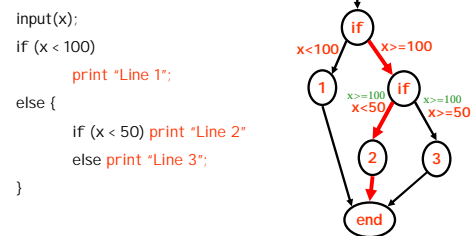
- Which is superior?
- Each technique has its strengths - Use both

## Determining Adequacy

- Statement coverage
- Branch coverage
- Path coverage
- All-def-use-path coverage

## Surprise Quiz

- Determine test cases so that each **print statement** is executed at least once



## Non-execution Based

- Walkthroughs
  - Manual simulation by team leader
- Inspections
  - Developer narrates the reading
- Key Idea
  - Review by a team of experts: Syntax checker?
- Code Readings
- Formal Verification of Correctness
  - Very Expensive
  - Justified in Critical Applications
- Semi-formal: Some Assertions

## Simulation

- Integration with system hardware is central to the design
- Model the external hardware
- Model the interface
  
- Examples
- Discussion

## Boundary-value Analysis

- Partition the program domain into input classes
- Choose test data that lies both inside each input class and at the boundary of each class
- Select input that causes output at each class boundary and within each class
- Also known as **stress testing**

## Testing Approaches

- Top-down
- Bottom-up
- Big Bang
  
- Unit testing
- Integration testing
- Stubs
- System testing

## Mutation Testing

- Errors are introduced in the program to produce "mutants"
- Run test suite on all mutants and the original program

## Test Case Generation

- Test Input to the Software
- Some researchers/authors also define the test case to contain the **expected output** for the test input

## Category-partition Method

- Key idea
  - **Method for creating functional test suites**
  - **Role of test engineer**
    - Analyze the system specification
    - Write a series of formal test specifications
  - **Automatic generator**
    - Produces test descriptions

## Steps

- Decompose the functional specification into functional units
  - **Characteristics of functional units**
    - They can be tested independently
  - Examples
    - A top-level user command
    - Or a function
- Decomposition may require several stages
- Similar to high-level decomposition done by software designers
  - **May be reused, although independent decomposition is recommended**

## Steps

- **Examine each functional unit**
  - **Identify parameters**
    - Explicit input to the functional unit
  - **Environmental conditions**
    - Characteristics of the system's state
- **Test Cases**
  - **Specific values of parameters**
  - **And environmental conditions**

## Steps

- "Test cases are chosen to maximize chances of finding errors"
- **For each parameter & environmental condition**
  - **Find categories**
    - Major property or characteristic
    - Examples
      - Browsers, Operating Systems, array size
  - For each category
    - Find choices
      - » Examples: (IE 5.0, IE 4.5, Netscape 7.0), (Windows NT, Linux), (100, 0, -1)

## Steps

- **Develop "Formal Test Specification" for each functional unit**
  - **List of categories**
  - **Lists of choices within each category**
- **Constraints**
- **Automatically produces a set of "test frames"**
  - **Consists of a set of choices**

## AI Planning Method

- **Key Idea**
  - **Input to Command-driven software is a sequence of commands**
  - **The sequence is like a plan**
- **Scenario to test**
  - **Initial state**
  - **Goal state**

## Example

- **VCR command-line software**
- **Commands**
  - **Rewind**
    - If at the end of tape
  - **Play**
    - If fully rewound
  - **Eject**
    - If at the end of tape
  - **Load**
    - If VCR has no tape

## Preconditions & Effects

- **Rewind**
  - **Precondition: If at end of tape**
  - **Effects: At beginning of tape**
- **Play**
  - **Precondition: If at beginning of tape**
  - **Effects: At end of tape**
- **Eject**
  - **Precondition: If at end of tape**
  - **Effects: VCR has no tape**
- **Load**
  - **Precondition: If VCR has no tape**
  - **Effects: VCR has tape**

## Preconditions & Effects

- Rewind
  - Precondition: end\_of\_tape
  - Effects: ¬end\_of\_tape
- Play
  - Precondition: ¬end\_of\_tape
  - Effects: end\_of\_tape
- Eject
  - Precondition: end\_of\_tape
  - Effects: ¬has\_tape
- Load
  - Precondition: ¬has\_tape
  - Effects: has\_tape

## Initial and Goal States

- Initial State
  - end\_of\_tape
- Goal State
  - ¬end\_of\_tape
- Plan?
  - Rewind

## Initial and Goal States

- Initial State
  - ¬end\_of\_tape & has\_tape
- Goal State
  - ¬has\_tape
- Plan?
  - Play
  - Eject

## Test Coverage & Adequacy

- How much testing is enough?
- When to stop testing
- Test data selection criteria
- Test data adequacy criteria
  - Stopping rule
  - Degree of adequacy
- Test coverage criteria
- Objective measurement of test quality

## Preliminaries

- Test data selection
  - What test cases
- Test data adequacy criteria
  - When to stop testing
- Examples
  - Statement Coverage
  - Branch coverage
  - Def-use coverage
  - Path coverage

## Goodenough & Gerhart ['75]

- What is a software test adequacy criterion
  - Predicate that defines "what properties of a program must be exercised to constitute a thorough test", i.e., one whose successful execution implies no errors in a tested program

## Uses of test adequacy

- Objectives of testing
- In terms that can be measured
  - For example branch coverage
- Two levels of testing
  - First as a stopping rule
  - Then as a guideline for additional test cases

## Categories of Criteria

- Specification based
  - All-combination criterion
    - choices
  - Each-choice-used criterion
- Program based
  - Statement
  - Branch
- Note that in both the above types, the correctness of the output must be checked against the specifications

## Others

- Random testing
- Statistical testing
- Interface based