Software Testing

Testing: Our Experiences

When to Stop?

A Real Testing Example

**Software to be tested**

**Test Case**

**Output**

**Enough?**

No

Yes

**Test Coverage**

**Just a list.**

A sorted list.

Repeated entry.

Empty list.

Negative numbers.

**SPECS:**

Takes a list of numbers; returns a sorted list.

**Program**

A sorted list.

Repeated entry.

Empty list.

Negative numbers.

**Output**

{-2, -1}
Automated Testing

- Test Case
- Software to be tested
- Output
- Enough?
  - No
  - Yes

Verification

Test Coverage

Testing the New Version

- Original Test Cases
- Original Software
- Modified Software
- New Test Cases

Regression Testing

- Original Test Cases
- Original Software
- Modified Software
- New Test Cases

Test Case Generator

Test Oracle
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

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

Black-box Testing
- Discussion: MAC/ATM Machine Example
  - Specs
    - Cannot withdraw more than $300
    - Cannot withdraw more than your account balance
White-box Testing

- Example
  - \( x \in 1..1000; \)
  - INPUT-FROM-USER(x);
    - If (x <= 300) {
      - INPUT-FROM-FILE(BALANCE);
        - If (x <= BALANCE)
          - GiveMoney x;
        - else Print “You don’t have $x in your account!!”
      - else Print “You cannot withdraw more than $300”;
    - Eject Card;

Determining Adequacy

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

Discussion

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

Surprise Quiz

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

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{input}(x); \\
&\text{if } (x < 100) \\
&\quad \text{print “Line 1”;} \\
&\quad \text{else} \\
&\quad \quad \text{if } (x < 50) \text{ print “Line 2”} \\
&\quad \quad \quad \text{else print “Line 3”;} \\
&\text{end}
\end{align*}
\]
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

An Example Command

Command:
find

Syntax:
find <pattern> <file>

Function:
The find command is used to locate one or more instances of a given pattern in a text file. All lines in the file that contain the pattern are written to standard output. A line containing the pattern is written only once, regardless of the number of times the pattern occurs in it.

The pattern is any sequence of characters whose length does not exceed the maximum length of a line in the file. To include a blank in the pattern, the entire pattern must be enclosed in quotes (" "). To include a quotation mark in the pattern, two quotes in a row ("" ) must be used.
Examples of Find Usage

Examples:
- `find john myfile` displays lines in the file `myfile` which contain `john`
- `find "john smith" myfile` displays lines in the file `myfile` which contain `john smith`
- `find "john" smith myfile` displays lines in the file `myfile` which contain `john" smith`

Analyzing the Specs

- Individual function that can be tested separately
- Two parameters
  - Pattern
  - File
- Pattern characteristics
  - From specs
    - Length
    - Enclosed in quotes or not
    - Embedded blanks or not
    - Embedded quotes or not
  - Not from specs
    - Quoted must have blanks?
    - Successive quotes?

Analyzing the Specs (2)

- File
  - Name is a parameter
    - File exists
    - Or not
  - File properties are environmental characteristics
    - Number of occurrences of pattern in file
    - Number of occurrences of pattern in a line
    - Maximum line length in a file

Test Specs - Parameters

Parameters:
- Pattern size:
  - empty
  - single character
  - many characters longer than any line in the file
- Quoting:
  - pattern is quoted
  - pattern is not quoted
  - pattern is improperly quoted
- Embedded blanks:
  - no embedded blank
  - one embedded blank
  - several embedded blanks
- Embedded quotes:
  - no embedded quotes
  - one embedded quote
  - several embedded quotes
- File name:
  - good file name
  - no file with this name
  - omitted
**Test Specs - Environment**

- **Environments:**
  - Number of occurrences of pattern in file:
    - none
    - exactly one
    - more than one
  - Pattern occurrences on target line:
    # assumes line contains the pattern
    - one
    - more than one

**Number of Test Frames**

- 1944

**Contradictory Requirements**

- Can we even generate such a test case?

**Constraints**

- **Properties**
  - [property A, B, ...]
  - A and B are property names
  - E.g., [property Empty]
- **Selector expression**
  - [if A]
  - E.g., [if Empty]
Adding Constraints

```plaintext
Parameters:
Pattern size:
- empty
- single character
- many character
- longer than any line in the file
Quoting:
- pattern is quoted
- pattern is not quoted
Embedded blanks:
- no embedded blank
- one embedded blank
- several embedded blanks
Embedded quotes:
- no embedded quotes
- one embedded quote
- several embedded quotes
File name:
- good file name
- no file with this name
Environments:
Number of occurrences of pattern in file:
- none
- exactly one
- more than one
Pattern occurrences on target line:
- one
- more than one
```

Number of Test Frames

- 678
- Can we reduce them?

Adding [error] and [single]

```plaintext
Parameters:
Pattern size:
- empty
- single character
- many character
- longer than any line in the file
Quoting:
- pattern is quoted
- pattern is not quoted
Embedded blanks:
- no embedded blank
- one embedded blank
- several embedded blanks
Embedded quotes:
- no embedded quotes
- one embedded quote
- several embedded quotes
File name:
- good file name
- no file with this name
Environments:
Number of occurrences of pattern in file:
- none
- exactly one
- more than one
Pattern occurrences on target line:
- one
- more than one
```

Number of Test Frames

- [error]
- 125
- [single]
- 40
Generating Test Cases

- Use a constraint solver
- Choose specific values that satisfy the constraints

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

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

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