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**Dynamic Testing Techniques**



# Dynamic Testing Techniques

**WHAT IS A TESTING TECHNIQUE?**

**BLACK AND WHITE BOX TESTING**

**BLACK BOX TEST TECHNIQUES**

**WHITE BOX TEST TECHNIQUES**

**ERROR GUESSING**

# Why Dynamic Test Techniques?

- **Exhaustive testing (use of all possible inputs and conditions) is impractical**
  - must use a subset of all possible test cases
  - must have high probability of detecting faults
- **Need thought processes that help us select test cases more intelligently**
  - test case design techniques are such thought processes

# What is a Testing Technique?

- ❑ A procedure for selecting or designing tests
- ❑ Based on a structural or functional model of the software
- ❑ Successful at finding faults

# Advantages of Techniques!

- **Effective testing: find more faults**
  - focus attention on specific types of fault
  - know you're testing the right thing
- **Efficient testing: find faults with less effort**
  - avoid duplication
  - systematic techniques are measurable

# Dynamic Testing Techniques

What is a testing technique?

## BLACK AND WHITE BOX TESTING

Black box test techniques

White box test techniques

Error Guessing

# Types of Systematic Techniques

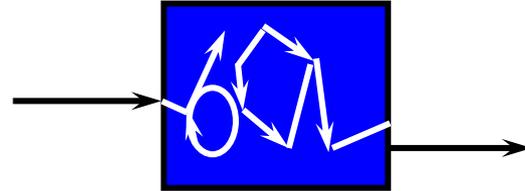
## Functional (Black Box)

- based on behaviour / functionality of software



## Structural (White Box)

- based on structure of software



# Dynamic Testing Techniques

What is a testing technique?

Black and White box testing

## BLACK BOX TEST TECHNIQUES

White box test techniques

Error Guessing

# Black Box Test Design Techniques

- **Techniques defined in BS 7925-2**

- Equivalence partitioning ✓
- Boundary value analysis ✓
- State transition testing ✓
- Cause-effect graphing ✓
- Syntax testing ✗
- Random testing ✗

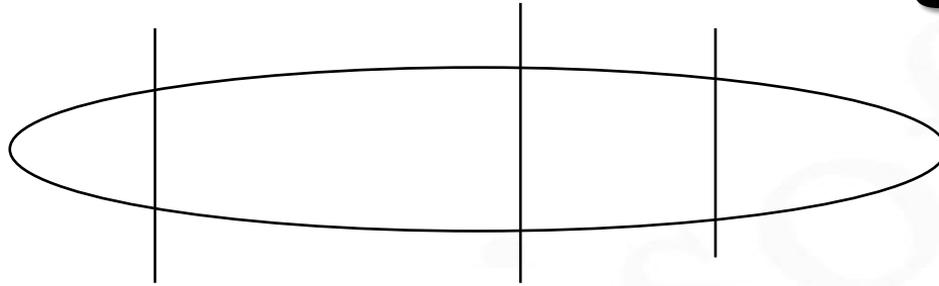
Also a measurement  
technique?

✓ = Yes

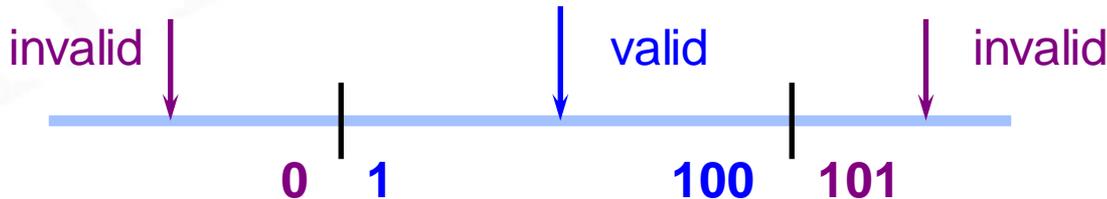
✗ = No

- **Also defines how to specify other techniques**

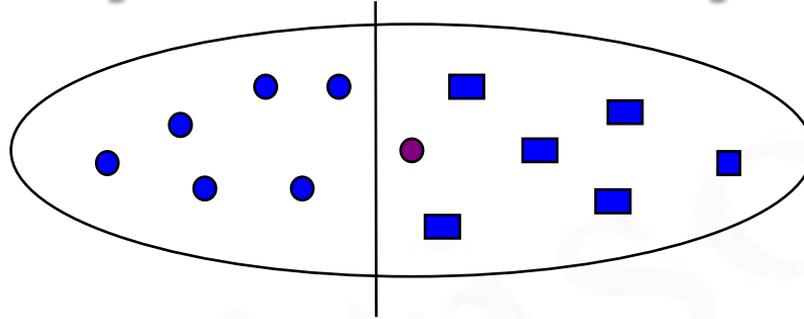
# Equivalence Partitioning (EP)



- divide (partition) the inputs, outputs, etc. into areas which are the same (equivalent)
- assumption: if one value works, all will work
- one from each partition better than all from one



# Boundary Value Analysis (BVA)



- faults tend to lurk near boundaries
- good place to look for faults
- test values on both sides of boundaries



# Example: Loan Application

Customer Name	<input type="text"/>	2-64 chars.
Account number	<input type="text"/>	6 digits, 1st non-zero
Loan amount requested	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Term of loan	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly repayment	<input type="text"/>	

---

Term:

Repayment:

Interest rate:

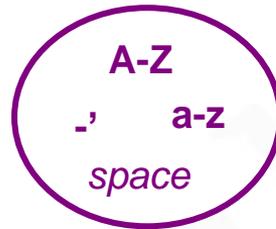
Total paid back:

# Customer Name

Number of characters:



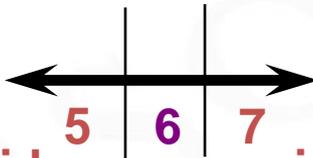
Valid characters:



Conditions	Valid Partitions	Invalid Partitions	Valid Boundaries	Invalid Boundaries
<b>Customer Name</b>	2 to 64 characters	< 2 characters	2 characters	1 character
	Valid characters	> 64 characters	64 characters	65 characters
		Invalid characters		0 characters

# Account Number

first character: **valid: non-zero**  
**invalid: zero**

number of digits: 
  
**invalid** 5 | 6 | 7 **invalid**  
**valid**

Conditions	Valid Partitions	Invalid Partitions	Valid Boundaries	Invalid Boundaries
<b>Account Number</b>	6 digits	< 6 digits	100000	5 digits
	1 <sup>st</sup> Non Zero	> 6 digits	999999	7 digits
		1 <sup>st</sup> digit = 0		0 digits

# Design Test Cases

Test Case	Description	Expected Outcome
1	Name: John Smith Acc no: 123456 Loan: 2500 Term: 3 years	Term : 3 years Repayment : 79.86 Interest rate : 10% Total paid : 2874.96
2	Name: AB Acc no: 100000 Loan: 500 Term: 1 year	Term : 1 year Repayment: 44.80 Interest rate: 7.5% Total paid : 537.60

# Dynamic Testing Techniques

What is a testing technique?

Black and White box testing

Black box test techniques

**WHITE BOX TEST TECHNIQUES**

Error Guessing

# White Box Test Design Techniques

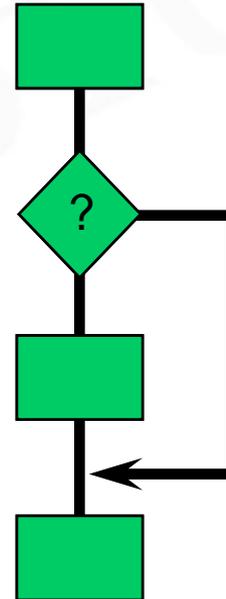
- Techniques defined in BS 7925-2
  - Statement testing ✓
  - Branch / Decision testing ✓
  - Data flow testing ✓
  - LCSAJ testing ✓
- Also defines how to specify other techniques

Also a measurement  
technique?

✓ = Yes  
✗ = No

# Statement Coverage

- percentage of executable statements exercised by a test suite
  - =  $\frac{\text{number of statements exercised}}{\text{total number of statements}}$
- example:
  - program has 100 statements
  - tests exercise 87 statements
  - statement coverage = 87%



# Example of Statement Coverage

1	read(a)
2	IF a > 6 THEN
3	b = a
4	ENDIF
5	print b

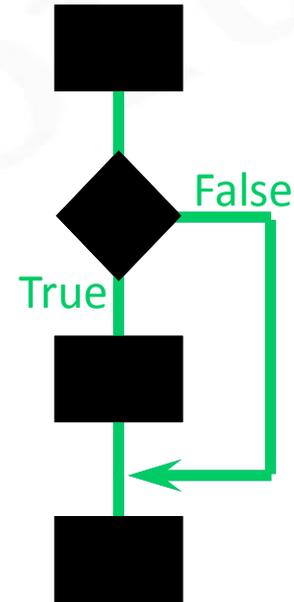
Test case	Input	Expected output
1	7	7

Statement numbers

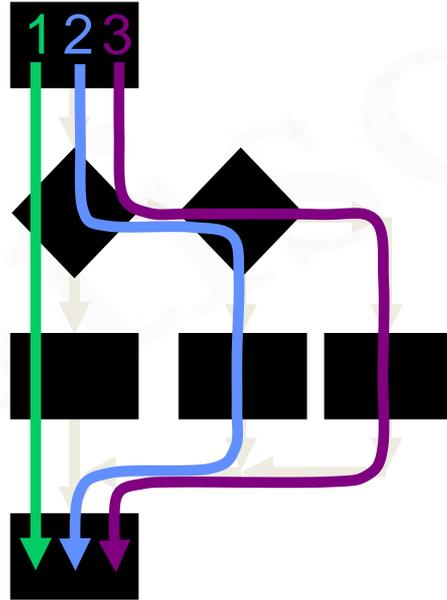
As all 5 statements are 'covered' by this test case, we have achieved 100% statement coverage

# Decision coverage (Branch coverage)

- percentage of decision outcomes exercised by a test suite  
$$= \frac{\text{number of decisions outcomes exercised}}{\text{total number of decision outcomes}}$$
- example:
  - program has 120 decision outcomes
  - tests exercise 60 decision outcomes
  - decision coverage = 50%

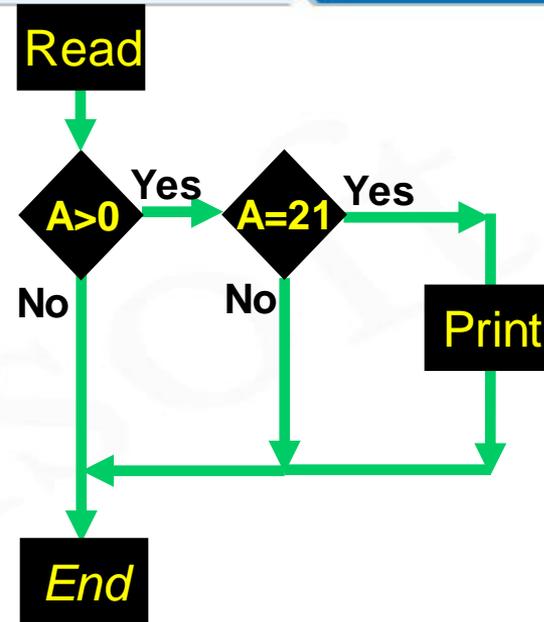


# Decision outcomes through code



# Example:

```
Read A
IF A > 0 THEN
  IF A = 21 THEN
    Print "Key"
  ENDIF
ENDIF
ENDIF
```



– Minimum tests to achieve:

- Statement coverage: 1
- Branch coverage: 3

# Dynamic Testing Techniques

What is a testing technique?

Black and White box testing

Black box test techniques

White box test techniques

**ERROR GUESSING**

# Error-Guessing

- **Always Worth Including**
- **After Systematic Techniques Have Been Used**
- **Can Find Some Faults That Systematic Techniques Can Miss**
- **Supplements Systematic Techniques**

# Error Guessing: Deriving Test Cases

- **Consider:**
  - ✓ Past failures
  - ✓ Intuition / experience
  - ✓ Brain storming

# Dynamic Testing Techniques

## Summary: Key Points

1. Test techniques are 'best practice': help to find faults
2. Black Box techniques are based on behaviour
3. White Box techniques are based on structure
4. Error Guessing supplements systematic techniques



Thank You

FOR MORE DETAILS, CONTACT UNDERSIGNED

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