Input Space Partitioning Testing

CS 3250
Software Testing

[Ammann and Offutt, “Introduction to Software Testing,” Ch. 6.1]
Structures for Criteria-Based Testing

Four structures for modeling software

Input space

- Graph
  - Source
  - Design
  - Specs
  - Use cases
  - Applied to: R--R

Logic
- Source
- Specs
- FSMs
- DNF
- Applied to: RI-R

Syntax
- Source
- Models
- Integration
- Inputs
- Applied to: RIPR
Today’s Objectives

- Input domain (or input space)
- Fundamental of Input Space Partitioning (ISP)
  - Benefits of ISP
  - Partitioning input domain
  - Modeling input domain
Software Testing

- **Testing** = process of finding test input values to check against a software

Test case consists of test values and expected results

1. Testing is fundamentally about choosing finite sets of values from the input domain of the software being tested

2. Given the test inputs, compare the actual results with the expected results
**Input Domains**

- **All possible values** that the input parameters can have
- The input domain may be infinite even for a small program
- Testing is fundamentally about **choosing finite sets of values** from the input domain

**Input parameters** can be

- Parameters to a method (in unit testing)
- Global variables (in unit testing)
- Objects representing current state (in class or integration testing)
- User level inputs (in system testing)
- Data read from a file
Example Input Domains

# Return index of the first occurrence of a letter in string,
# Otherwise, return -1

def get_index_of(string, letter):
    index = -1
    for i in range(1, len(string)):
        if string[i] == letter:
            return i
    return index

What is the domain of string?
What is the domain of letter?
Overview: ISP

- Input space partitioning describes the input domain of the software

- Domain \((D)\) are partitioned into blocks \((b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n)\)

- The partition (or block) must satisfy two properties
  - Blocks must not overlap \((\text{disjointness})\)
  - Blocks must cover the entire domain \((\text{completeness})\)

- At least one value is chosen from each block
  - Each value is assumed to be equally useful for testing
Benefits of ISP

• Easy to get started
  • Can be applied with no automation and very little training

• Easy to adjust to procedure to get more or fewer tests

• No implementation knowledge is needed
  • Just a description of the inputs

• Can be equally applied at several levels of testing
  • Unit (inputs from method parameters and non-local variables)
  • Integration (inputs from objects representing current state)
  • System (user-level inputs to a program)
Applying ISP

Task I: Model input domain
(choose characteristics and partition)

The most creative design step in using ISP

Task II: Choose combinations of values
(apply coverage criterion)

Identify testable functions

Identify parameters, return types, return values, exceptional behavior

Model the input domain

Input Domain Model (IDMs)

Apply a test criterion to choose combinations of blocks

Test requirements (TRs)

Derive test values

Test cases
Modeling the Input Domain

• The domain is scoped by the **parameters**

• **Characteristics** define the structure of the input domain
  • Characteristics should be based on the input domain – not program source

• Two Approaches
  • **Interface-based** (simpler)
    • Develop characteristics from individual parameters
  • **Functionality-based** (harder)
    • Develop characteristics from a behavior view
Design Characteristics

**Interface-based**
- Develop characteristics directly from **parameters**
  - Translate parameters to characteristics
- Consider each parameter separately
- Rely mostly on syntax
- Ignore some domain and semantic information
  - Can lead to an incomplete IDM
- Ignore relationships among parameters

**Functionality-based**
- Develop characteristics that correspond to the intended functionality
- Can use relationships among parameters, relationships of parameters with special values (null, blank, ...), preconditions, and postconditions
- Incorporate domain and semantic knowledge
  - May lead to better tests
- The same parameter may appear in multiple characteristics
Partition Characteristics

Strategies for both approaches

- Partition is a set of blocks, designed using knowledge of what the software is supposed to do.
- Each block represents a set of values.
- More blocks means more tests.
- Partition must satisfy disjointness and completeness properties.

- Better to have more characteristics with fewer blocks.
  - Fewer mistakes and fewer tests.

How partitions should be identified and how representative value should be selected from each block.
Identify Values

Strategies for both approaches

- Include valid, invalid and special values
- Sub-partition some blocks
- Explore boundaries of domains
- Include values that represent “normal use”
- Try to balance the number of blocks in each characteristic
- Check for completeness and disjointness

- Each value is assumed to be equally useful for testing
# Return index of the first occurrence of a letter in string,
# Otherwise, return -1

def get_index_of(string, letter):

**Task I: Model Input Domain**

1. Identify testable functions
   - `get_index_of()`

2. Identify parameters, return types, return values, and exceptional behavior
   - Parameters: `string, letter`
   - Return type: `int`
   - Return value: index of the first occurrence, -1 if no occurrence
   - Exceptional behavior: ??
3. Model the input domain

- Develop characteristics
  - \( C_1 = \text{string} \) is empty
  - \( C_2 = \text{letter} \) is empty

- Partition characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>b1</th>
<th>b2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( C_1 = \text{string} ) is empty</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_2 = \text{letter} ) is empty</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Identify (possible) values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>b1</th>
<th>b2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( C_1 = \text{string} ) is empty</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;testing&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_2 = \text{letter} ) is empty</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;t&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What are other possible characteristics?
Task II: Choose combinations of values

4. Combine partitions to define test requirements
   - Assumption: choose all possible combinations
   - Test requirements -- number of tests (upper bound) = 2 * 2 = 4
     
     (True, True)  (False, True)
     (True, False) (False, False)

   - Eliminate redundant tests and infeasible tests

5. Derive test values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>string</th>
<th>letter</th>
<th>Expected result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1 (True, True)</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2 (True, False)</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;t&quot;</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3 (False, True)</td>
<td>&quot;testing&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4 (False, False)</td>
<td>&quot;testing&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;t&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Functionality-based Example 1

```python
# Return index of the first occurrence of a letter in string,
# Otherwise, return -1

def get_index_of(string, letter):
```

**Task I: Model Input Domain**

1. Identify testable functions
   - `get_index_of()`

2. Identify parameters, return types, return values, and exceptional behavior
   - Parameters: `string`, `letter`
   - Return type: `int`
   - Return value: index of the first occurrence, -1 if no occurrence
   - Exceptional behavior: ??
3. Model the input domain

- Develop characteristics
  - \( C_1 = \) number of occurrence of letter in string
  - \( C_2 = \) letter occurs first in string

- Partition characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>b1</th>
<th>b2</th>
<th>b3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( C_1 = ) number of occurrence of letter in string</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&gt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_2 = ) letter occurs first in string</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Identify (possible) values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>b1</th>
<th>b2</th>
<th>b3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( C_1 )</td>
<td>&quot;software engineering&quot;, &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;software engineering&quot;, &quot;s&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;software engineering&quot;, &quot;n&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_2 )</td>
<td>&quot;software engineering&quot;, &quot;s&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;software engineering&quot;, &quot;t&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Functionality-based Example 1 (cont)

Task II: Choose combinations of values

4. Combine partitions into tests
   - Assumption: choose all possible combinations
   - Test requirements -- number of tests (upper bound) = 3 * 2 = 6
     - (0, True)  (1, True)  (>1, True)
     - (0, False) (1, False) (>1, False)
   - Eliminate redundant tests and infeasible tests

5. Derive test values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>string</th>
<th>letter</th>
<th>Expected result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1 (0, False)</td>
<td>&quot;software engineering&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2 (1, True)</td>
<td>&quot;software engineering&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;s&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3 (1, False)</td>
<td>&quot;software engineering&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;t&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4 (&gt;1, True)</td>
<td>&quot;software testing&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;s&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5 (&gt;1, False)</td>
<td>&quot;software engineering&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;n&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
public enum Triangle {Scalene, Isosceles, Equilateral, Invalid}
public static Triangle triang (int Side1, int Side2, int Side3)
# Side1, Side2, and Side3 represent the lengths of the sides of a
# triangle.
# Return the appropriate enum value

Task I: Model Input Domain

1. Identify testable functions
   • triang()

2. Identify parameters, return types, return values, and exceptional behavior
   • Parameters: Side1, Side2, Side3
   • Return type: enum
   • Return value: enum describing type of a triangle
   • Exceptional behavior: ??
3. Model the input domain

- Develop characteristics
  - $C_1 = \text{relation of Side}_1 \text{ to } 0$
  - $C_2 = \text{relation of Side}_2 \text{ to } 0$
  - $C_3 = \text{relation of Side}_3 \text{ to } 0$

- Partition characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>b1</th>
<th>b2</th>
<th>b3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_1 = \text{relation of Side}_1 \text{ to } 0$</td>
<td>greater than 0</td>
<td>equal to 0</td>
<td>less than 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_2 = \text{relation of Side}_2 \text{ to } 0$</td>
<td>greater than 0</td>
<td>equal to 0</td>
<td>less than 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_3 = \text{relation of Side}_3 \text{ to } 0$</td>
<td>greater than 0</td>
<td>equal to 0</td>
<td>less than 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Identify (possible) values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>b1</th>
<th>b2</th>
<th>b3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_1 = \text{relation of Side}_1 \text{ to } 0$</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_2 = \text{relation of Side}_2 \text{ to } 0$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_3 = \text{relation of Side}_3 \text{ to } 0$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What are other possible characteristics?
Interface-based Example2 (cont)

- Refine characteristics (can lead to more tests)
  - $C_1 =$ length of $\text{Side}_1$
  - $C_2 =$ length of $\text{Side}_2$
  - $C_3 =$ length of $\text{Side}_3$

- Partition characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>$b_1$</th>
<th>$b_2$</th>
<th>$b_3$</th>
<th>$b_4$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_1 =$ length of $\text{Side}_1$</td>
<td>greater than 1</td>
<td>equal to 1</td>
<td>equal to 0</td>
<td>less than 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_2 =$ length of $\text{Side}_2$</td>
<td>greater than 0</td>
<td>equal to 1</td>
<td>equal to 0</td>
<td>less than 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_3 =$ length of $\text{Side}_3$</td>
<td>greater than 0</td>
<td>equal to 1</td>
<td>equal to 0</td>
<td>less than 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Identify (possible) values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>$b_1$</th>
<th>$b_2$</th>
<th>$b_3$</th>
<th>$b_4$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_1 =$ length of $\text{Side}_1$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_2 =$ length of $\text{Side}_2$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_3 =$ length of $\text{Side}_3$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refining characterization to get more fine-grained testing (if the budget allows)

Complete? Disjoint?

Valid triangles?

Boundary tests
Task II: Choose combinations of values

4. Combine partitions to define test requirements
   • Assumption: choose all possible combinations
   • Test requirements -- number of tests (upper bound) = 4*4*4 = 64
     (C1b1, C2b1, C3b1) (C1b1, C2b2, C3b1) (C1b1, C2b3, C3b1) (C1b1, C2b4, C3b1)
     (C1b1, C2b1, C3b2) (C1b1, C2b2, C3b2) (C1b1, C2b3, C3b2) (C1b1, C2b4, C3b2)
     (C1b1, C2b1, C3b3) (C1b1, C2b2, C3b3) (C1b1, C2b3, C3b3) (C1b1, C2b4, C3b3)
     (C1b1, C2b1, C3b4) (C1b1, C2b2, C3b4) (C1b1, C2b3, C3b4) (C1b1, C2b4, C3b4)
     (C1b2, C2b1, C3b4) (C1b2, C2b2, C3b4) (C1b2, C2b3, C3b4) (C1b2, C2b4, C3b4)
     ...
     **Do we really need these many tests?**
   • Eliminate redundant tests and infeasible tests

5. Derive test values
   (2, 2, 2)  (2, 1, 2)  (2, 0, 2)  (2, -1, 2)
   (2, 2, 1)  (2, 1, 1)  (2, 0, 1)  (2, -1, 1)
   ...
public enum Triangle {Scalene, Isosceles, Equilateral, Invalid}

public static Triangle triang (int Side1, int Side2, int Side3)

# Side1, Side2, and Side3 represent the lengths of the sides of a triangle.
# Return the appropriate enum value

1. Identify testable functions
   - triang()

2. Identify parameters, return types, return values, and exceptional behavior
   - Parameters: Side1, Side2, Side3
   - Return type: enum
   - Return value: enum describing type of a triangle
   - Exceptional behavior: ??

Task I: Model Input Domain
3. Model the input domain
   • Develop characteristics
     • C1 = Geometric classification

   • Partition characteristics

   **Characteristic** | b1  | b2     | b3          | b4
   -------------------|-----|--------|-------------|-----
   C1 = Geometric classification | scalene | **isosceles** | equilateral | invalid

   • Refine characteristics

   **Characteristic** | b1  | b2          | b3          | b4
   -------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-----
   C1 = Geometric classification | scalene | **Isosceles, not equilateral** | equilateral | invalid

   • Identify (possible) values

   **Characteristic** | b1  | b2          | b3          | b4
   -------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-----
   C1 = Geometric classification | (4, 5, 6) | (3, 3, 4) | (3, 3, 3) | (3, 4, 8)

What are other possible characteristics?

Complete? Disjoint?
4. Combine partitions into tests
   - Assumption: choose all possible combinations
   - Test requirements -- number of tests (upper bound) = 4
     
     \[(C1b1) \quad (C1b2) \quad (C1b3) \quad (C1b4)\]
   - Eliminate redundant tests and infeasible tests

5. Derive test values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Side1</th>
<th>Side2</th>
<th>Side3</th>
<th>Expected result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1 (scalene)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>scalene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2 (isosceles, not equilateral)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>isosceles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3 (equilateral)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>equilateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4 (invalid)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>invalid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This characteristic results in a simple set of test requirements. Is this good enough? If we define the characteristics differently? Multiple IDMs?
## ISP Task I Summary

- Easy to apply, even with no automation and little training
- Easy to add more or fewer tests
- Rely on the input space, not implementation knowledge
- Applicable to all levels of testing, effective and widely used

### Interface-based approach

**Strength**
- Easy to identify characteristics
- Easy to translate abstract tests into executable test cases

**Weakness**
- Some information will not be used – lead to incomplete IDM
- Ignore relationships among parameters

### Functionality-based approach

**Strength**
- Incorporate semantic
- Input domain modeling and test case generation in early development phases

**Weakness**
- Difficult to design reasonable characteristics
- Hard to generate tests
What’s Next?

- How should we consider multiple partitions or IDMs at the same time?
- What combinations of blocks should we choose values from?
- How many tests should we expect?