

Example from Pill Dronz

- The test basis:
 - The *extend* feature shall generate a new path or will fail to generate a new path
 - The feature shall accept a path r and a point p and return a path r' whose end point is p and the point preceding the end point of r' is the end point of r , provided:
 - The distance from the end point of r to p is not too long.
 - The step from the end point of r to p does not pass through a no-fly zone
 - If the preceding conditions are not satisfied, then the feature generates an error.
- Test completion criterion:
 - 100% equivalence partition coverage is achieved with all tests passed.

Identify Independently Testable Features

- The *extend* feature
- Parameter: r a path represented as a list of points
- Parameter: p a point
- Environment Element: *No Fly* a list of pairs of points representing rectangles

Identify relevant value classes

- Path r
 - Null
 - Length 1
 - Length > 1 with adjacent points acceptably spaced
 - Length > 1 with at least one successive pairs of points too far apart
 - Length is max if there is a limit or perhaps just very long
- Point p
 - Well Formed
 - Lat component is erroneous
 - Long component is erroneous

Identify relevant value classes

- Environment Element *No Fly*:
 - Null
 - Length 1
 - Length > 1 and all elements are well-formed
 - Length > 1 and at least one element is ill-formed
 - Length > 1 and at least one element represents a no-fly zone containing the final point of r
 - Length > 1 and at least one element represents a no-fly zone containing the point p
 - Length > 1 and at least one element represents a no-fly zone that intersects with the line from the final point of r to p
 - *We could extend this further*

Test Case Specifications

- The combinations of value classes from each for each parameter and environment element makes a test case **specification**.
- For example: p – a valid point, r – a one element list, $NoFly$ – a very long list
- Or: p - malformed lat component, r – a well-formed path, $NoFly$ – null
- We have $5 \times 3 \times 7 = 105$ test case specifications for this very simple example.
- In more complex systems the number of test cases becomes unmanageable

Error Constraints

- These are added to value classes and help reduce the number of test case specifications.
- Path r
 - Null
 - Length 1
 - Length > 1 with adjacent points acceptably spaced
 - Length > 1 with at least one successive pairs of points too far apart [error]
 - Length is max if there is a limit or perhaps just very long
- Point p
 - Well Formed
 - Lat component is erroneous [error]
 - Long component is erroneous [error]

Error Constraints

- If a value class contains only erroneous values we label it with an [error] constraint.
- We assume that test case specifications containing a value class with an [error] label will not test the main part of the code so we reduce the number of test case specifications to one.
- For example: there are 35 test case specifications that include a Lat malformed value class and a Long malformed value class so we can replace 70 test case specifications with 2.
- We also have the [single] constraint that indicates a value class we only want to include in one test case specification (mainly to cut down on number of test case specifications)

Property Constraints

- Constraint `[property]` `[if-property]` rule out invalid combinations of values. This is looking at constraining combinations across categories.
- `[property]` groups values of a single parameter to identify subsets of values with common properties
- `[if-property]` bounds the choices of values for a category that can be combined with a particular value selected for a different category

Example Property Constraint

- Environment Element *No Fly*:
 - ...
 - Length > 1 and all elements are well-formed [GOOD]
 - ...
- Point p
 - Well Formed [if GOOD]
 - Lat component is erroneous
 - Long component is erroneous
- This would constrain the test case specifications only to consider testing a well-formed point with well-formed *No Fly* lists.