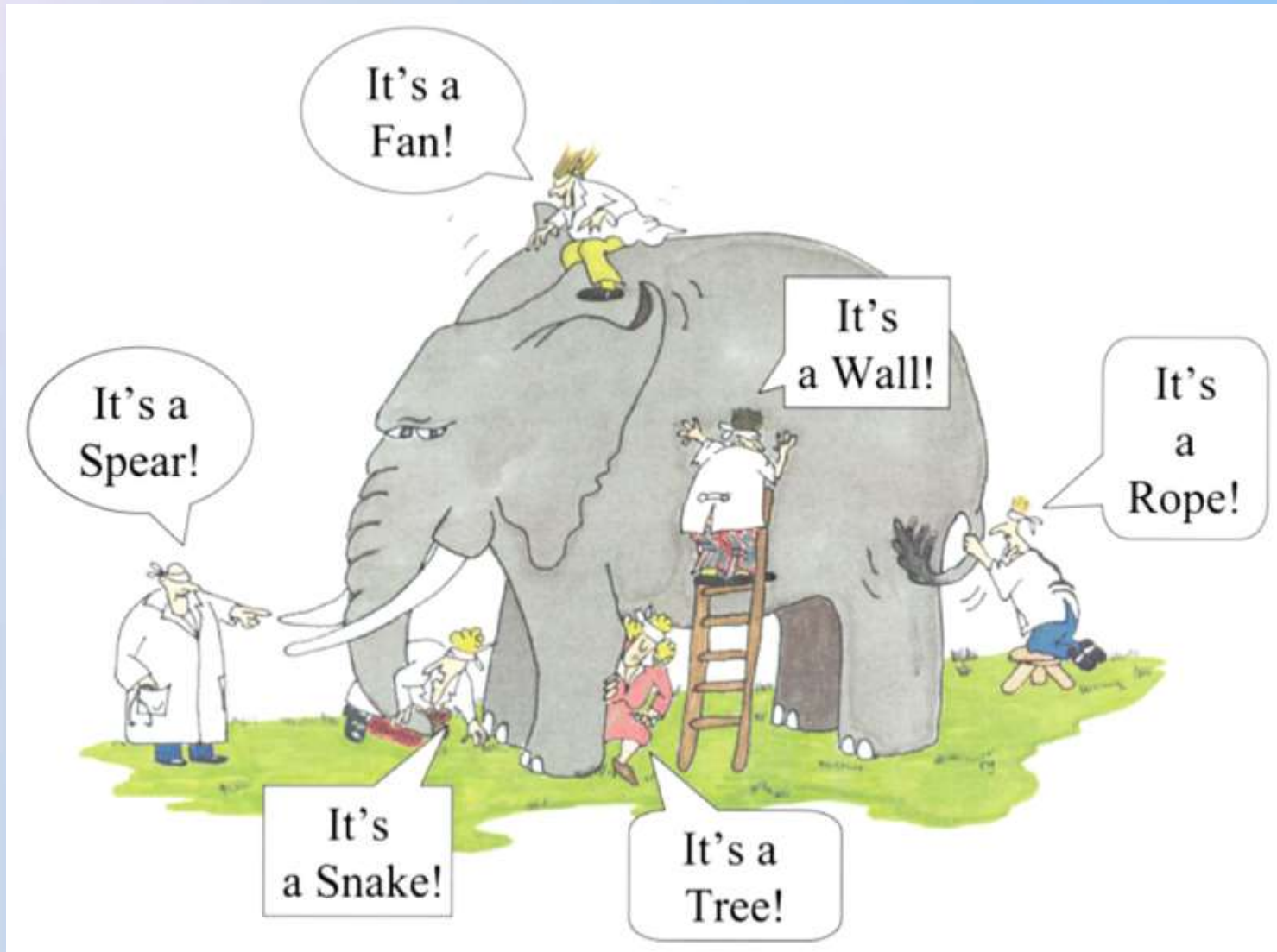


Concept map for the software testing domain

Guntis Arnicans
University of Latvia

Theory and Practice of Software Testing (TAPOST 2013),
14th International Conference “Testing and Social Networks”
Riga, Latvia, May 28, 2013

Blind men and an elephant



Glossary – a view to a knowledge domain

Software Testing Glossary

Last updated: Thursday, 24-May-2012 05:03:00 PDT

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

[A](#) (return to top of page)

Acceptance Testing: Testing conducted to enable a user/customer to determine whether to accept a software product. Normally performed to validate the software meets a set of agreed acceptance criteria.

Accessibility Testing: Verifying a product is accessible to the people having disabilities (deaf, blind, mentally disabled etc.).

Ad Hoc Testing: A testing phase where the tester tries to 'break' the system by randomly trying the system's functionality. Can include negative testing as well. See also [Monkey Testing](#).

Agile Testing: Testing practice for projects using agile methodologies, treating development as the customer of testing and emphasizing a test-first design paradigm. See also [Test Driven Development](#).

Application Binary Interface (ABI): A specification defining requirements for portability of applications in binary forms across different system platforms and environments.

Application Programming Interface (API): A formalized set of software calls and routines that can be referenced by an application program in order to access supporting system or network services.

Automated Software Quality (ASQ): The use of software tools, such as automated testing tools, to improve software quality.

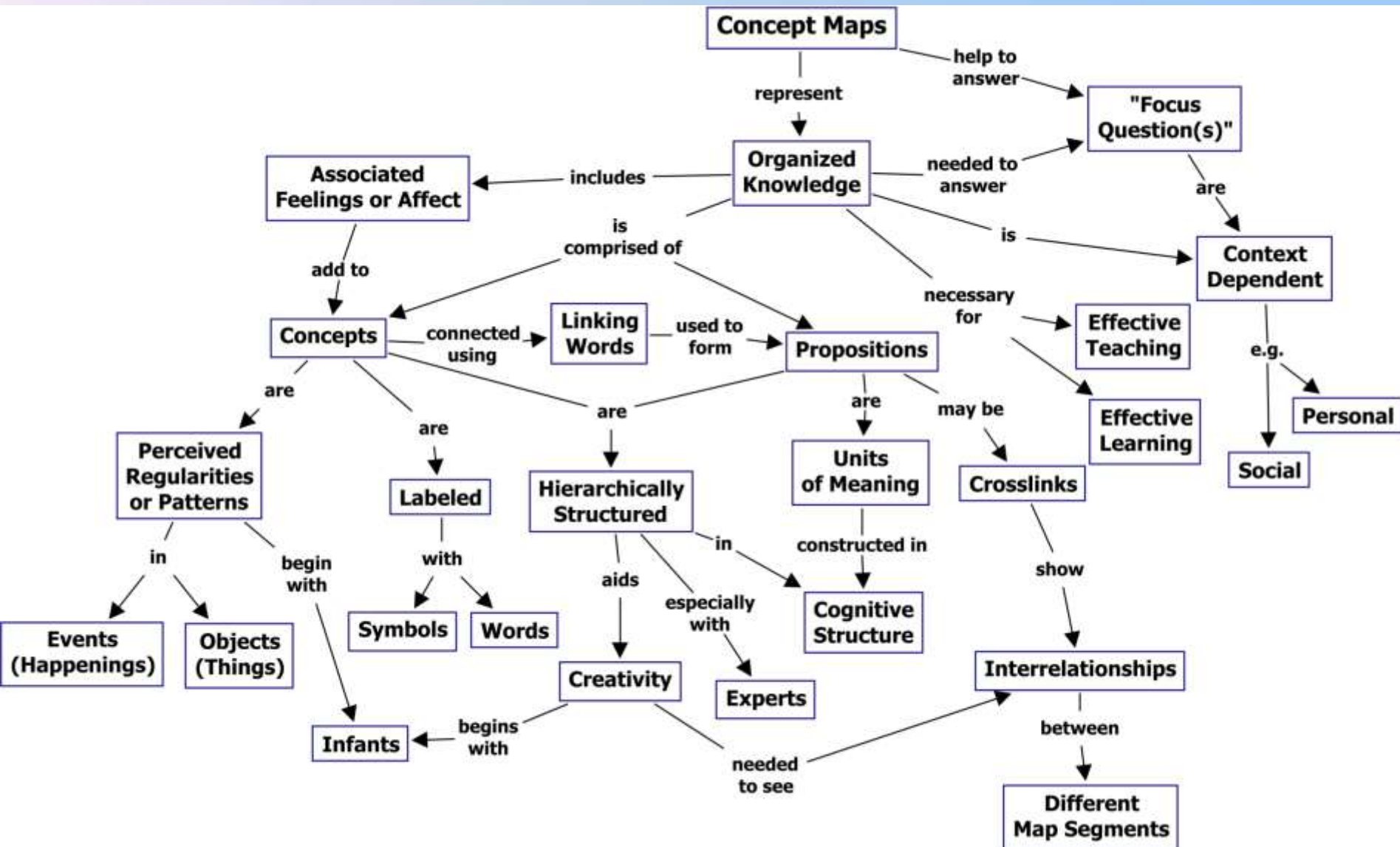
Automated Testing:

- Testing employing software tools which execute tests without manual intervention. Can be applied in GUI, performance, API, etc. testing.
- The use of software to control the execution of tests, the comparison of actual outcomes to predicted outcomes, the setting up of test preconditions, and other test control and test reporting functions.

[B](#) (return to top of page)

Backus-Naur Form: A metalanguage used to formally describe the syntax of a language.

Concept map



Thank
Visu

The Visual
you to dis
display. W
VocabGra

With a s

Find the
The Visua
zero in on

Deepen
See concisely
through difficult
easily explained

Analyze
VocabGra
in, generat
used in co

← PREVIOUS VIDEO

NEXT VIDEO
Block.

 BACK

FORWARD ►►

pen

LOOK IT UP

SEARCH: EN
DISPLAY: EN

EDIT

PRINT

SHARE

? **HELP** ☐ ON ☒ OFF

◆ :: HISTORY

WORD SUGGESTIONS (49)

⬆ ⬇ ⬇ MY WORD LIST

▼ SETTINGS

swan

playpen

penitentiary

enclosure

pen

a writing implement with a point from which ink flows

indite

compose

write

writing implement

NOUNS

ON OFF

a writing implement with a point from which ink flows
an enclosure for confining livestock
a portable enclosure in which babies may be left to play
a correctional institution for those convicted of major crimes
female swan
an implement that is used to write
artifact consisting of a space that has been enclosed for some

ADJECTIVES

ON ☒ OFF ☐

VERBS

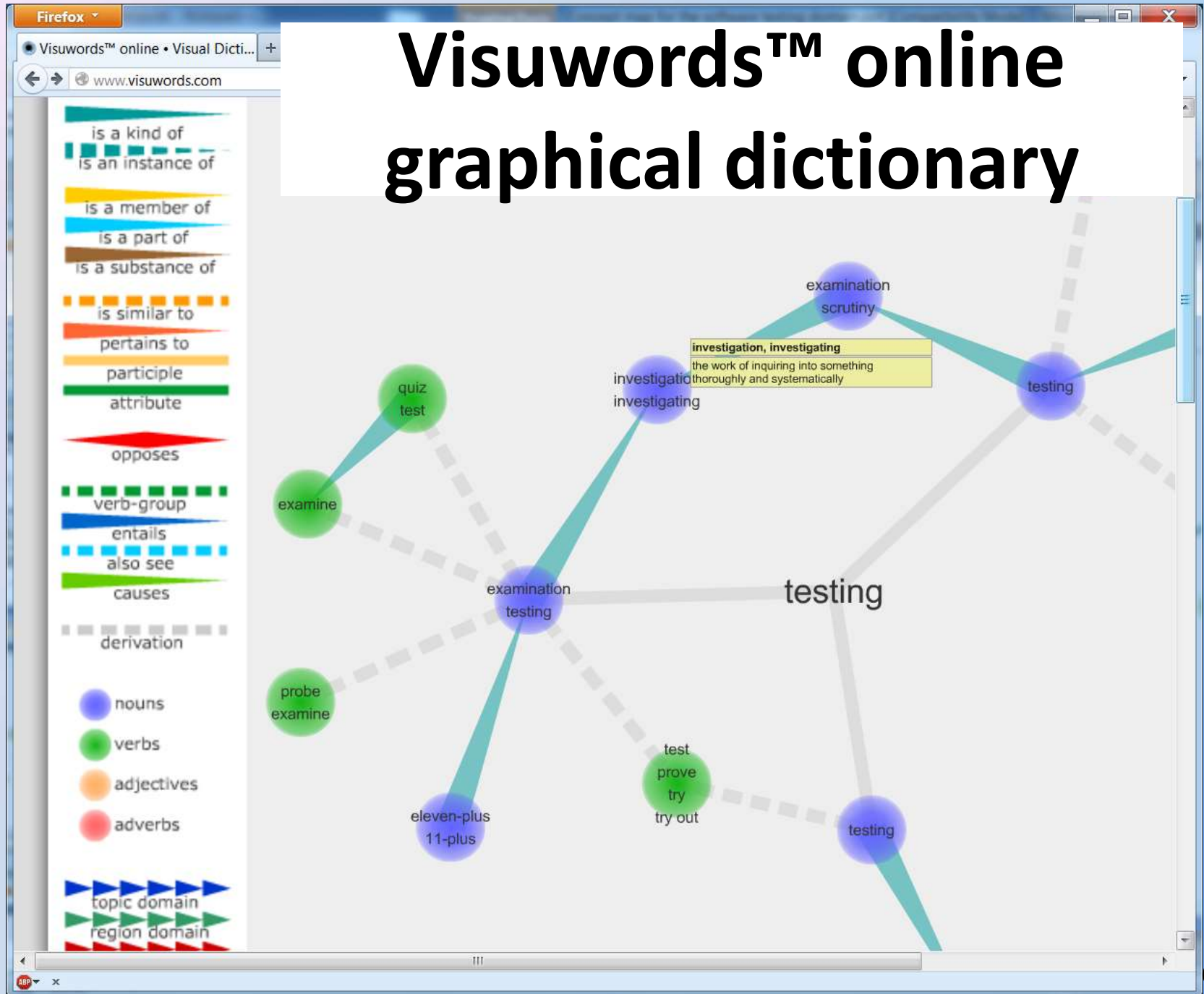
ON ☒ OFF ☐

produce a literary work

ADVERBS

ON OFF

Visuwords™ online graphical dictionary



Glossary – links between terms

Software Testing Glossary

Last updated: Thursday, 24-May-2012 05:03:00 PDT

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

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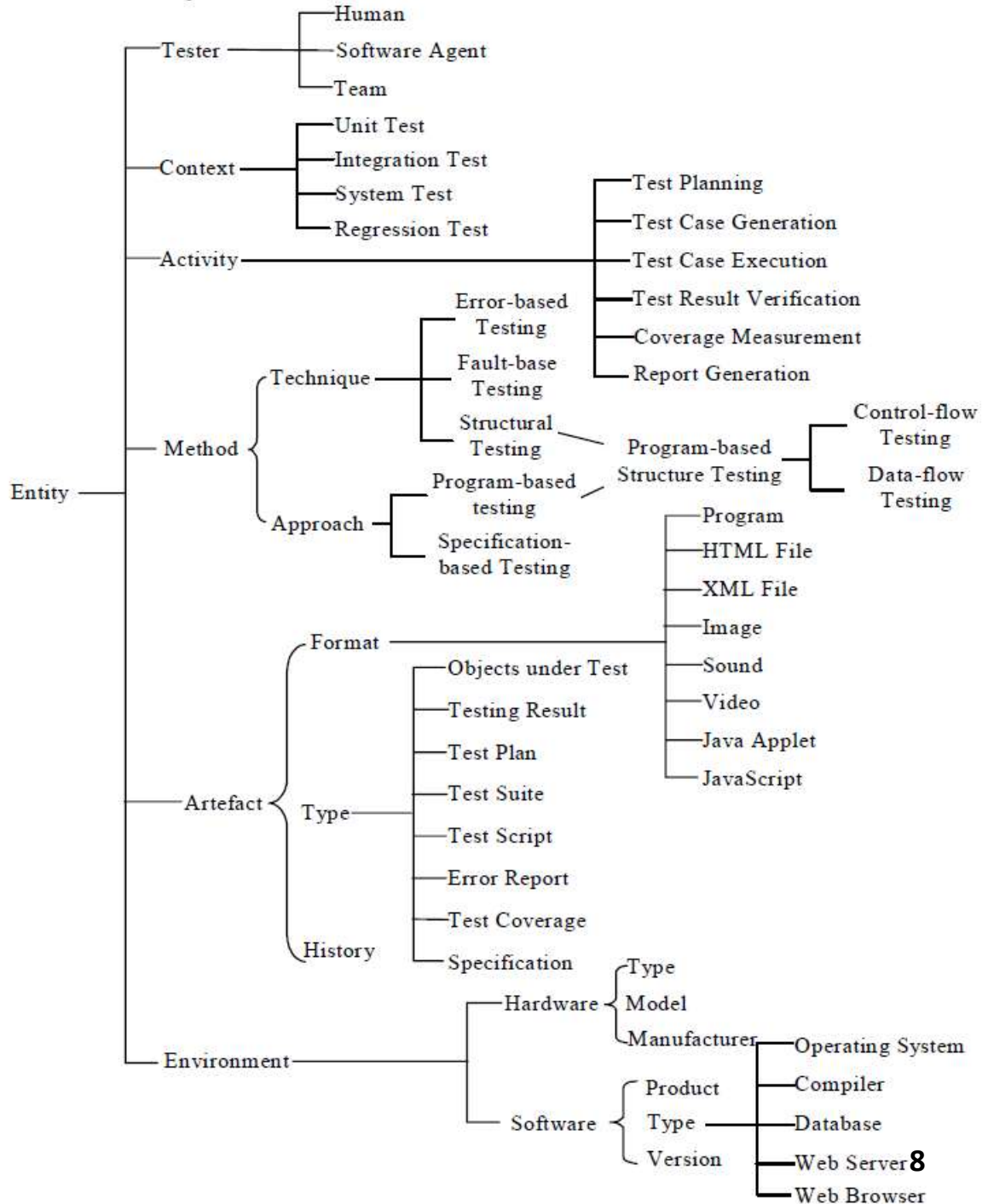
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[B](#) (return to top of page)

Backus-Naur Form: A metalanguage used to formally describe the syntax of a language.

Domain ontology developed by experts

- H. Zhu and Q. Huo, 2005
- Ontology for an agent-based software environment to test web-based applications
- About 100 concepts



Transformation from glossary to concept map

Software Testing Glossary

Last updated: Thursday, 24-May-2012 05:03:00 PDT

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

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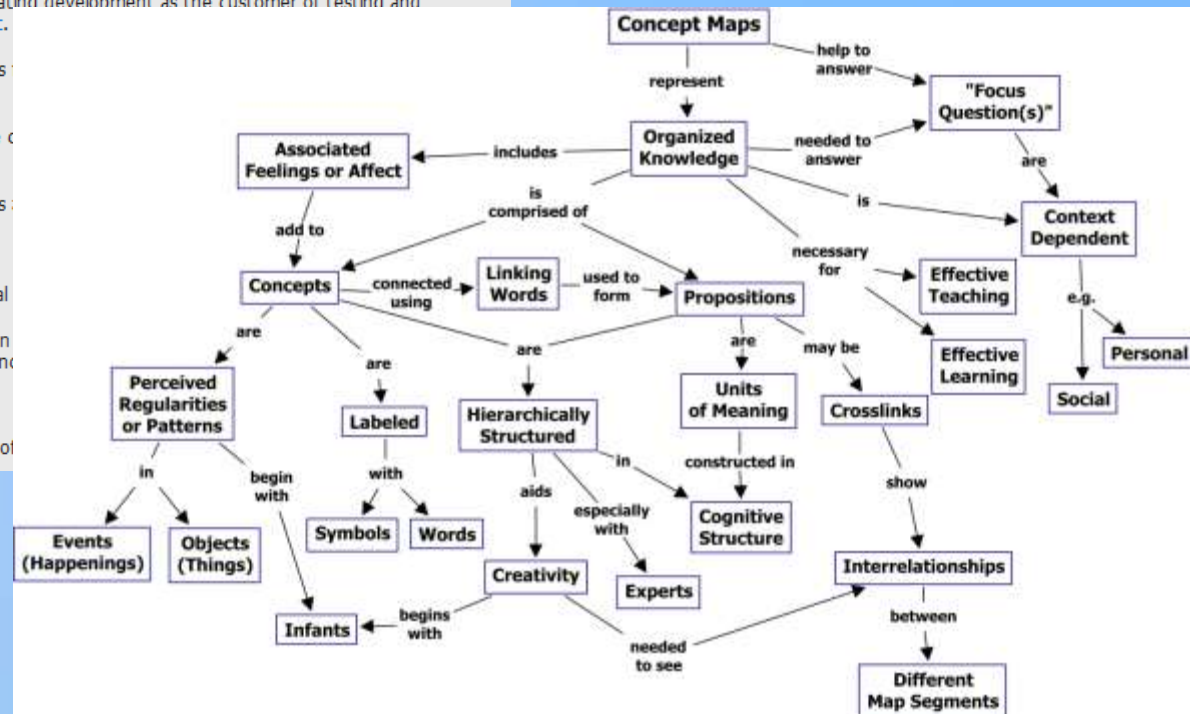
Automated Software Quality (ASQ): The use of software tools, such as:

Automated Testing:

- Testing employing software tools which execute tests without manual etc. testing.
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[B](#) (return to top of page)

Backus-Naur Form: A metalanguage used to formally describe the syntax of



Initial document - glossary



Standard glossary of terms used in Software Testing

Version 2.2 (dd. October 19th, 2012)

Produced by the 'Glossary Working Party'
International Software Testing Qualifications Board

boundary value analysis: A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed based on boundary values. See also *boundary value*.

boundary value coverage: The percentage of boundary values that have been exercised by a test suite.

boundary value testing: See *boundary value analysis*.

branch: A basic block that can be selected for execution based on a program construct in which one of two or more alternative program paths is available, e.g. case, jump, go to, if-then-else.

on testing where the lowest level
itate the testing of higher level
ment at the top of the hierarchy is

is on the edge of an equivalence
er side of an edge, for example the

Standard glossary of terms used in Software Testing

bottom-up testing: An incremental approach to integration testing where the lowest level components are tested first, and then used to facilitate the testing of higher level components. This process is repeated until the component at the top of the hierarchy is tested. See also *integration testing*.

boundary value: An input value or output value which is on the edge of an equivalence partition or at the smallest incremental distance on either side of an edge, for example the minimum or maximum value of a range.

boundary value analysis: A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed based on boundary values. See also *boundary value*.

boundary value coverage: The percentage of boundary values that have been exercised by a test suite.

boundary value testing: See *boundary value analysis*.

branch: A basic block that can be selected for execution based on a program construct in which one of two or more alternative program paths is available, e.g. case, jump, go to, if-then-else.

- The glossary contains **800 entries**
- For comparison, “IEEE Standard Glossary of Software Engineering Terminology” (1990) contains approximately **1300 entries**

Structure of the glossary

black box testing: Testing, either functional or non-functional, without reference to the internal structure of the component or system.

specification-based testing: See *black box testing*.

functional testing: Testing based on an analysis of the specification of the functionality of a component or system. See also *black box testing*.

configuration control board (CCB): A group of people responsible for evaluating and approving or disapproving proposed changes to configuration items, and for ensuring implementation of approved changes.
[IEEE 610]

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Entries

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Term

Definition

Structure of the glossary

black box testing: Testing, either functional or non-functional, without reference to the internal structure of the component or system.

specification-based testing: *See black box testing.*

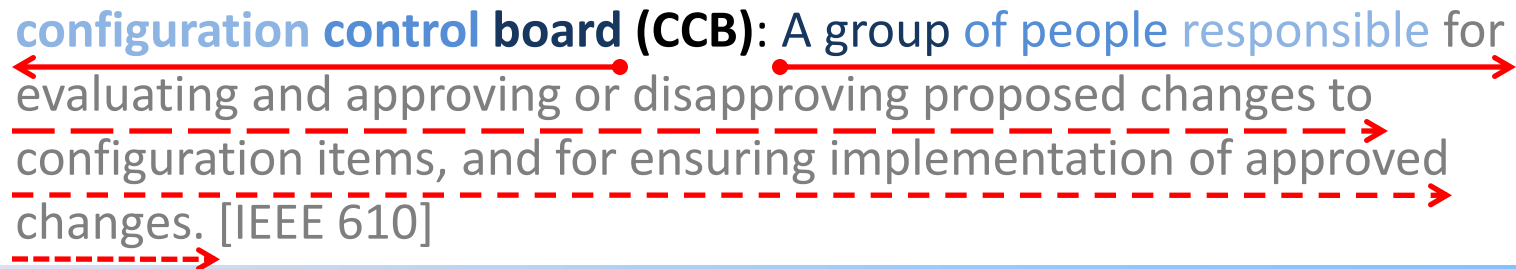
functional testing: Testing based on an analysis of the specification of the functionality of a component or system. *See also black box testing.*

configuration control board (CCB): A group of people responsible for evaluating and approving or disapproving proposed changes to configuration items, and for ensuring implementation of approved changes.
[IEEE 610]

Source Cross-reference Acronym Synonym

Finding of significant aspects (words)

configuration control board (CCB): A group of people responsible for evaluating and approving or disapproving proposed changes to configuration items, and for ensuring implementation of approved changes. [IEEE 610]



We can observe that:

1. The most semantically significant word of a term is at right hand side, usually it is the last word of term;
2. The most semantically significant word or words of definition are located at the beginning part of definition.

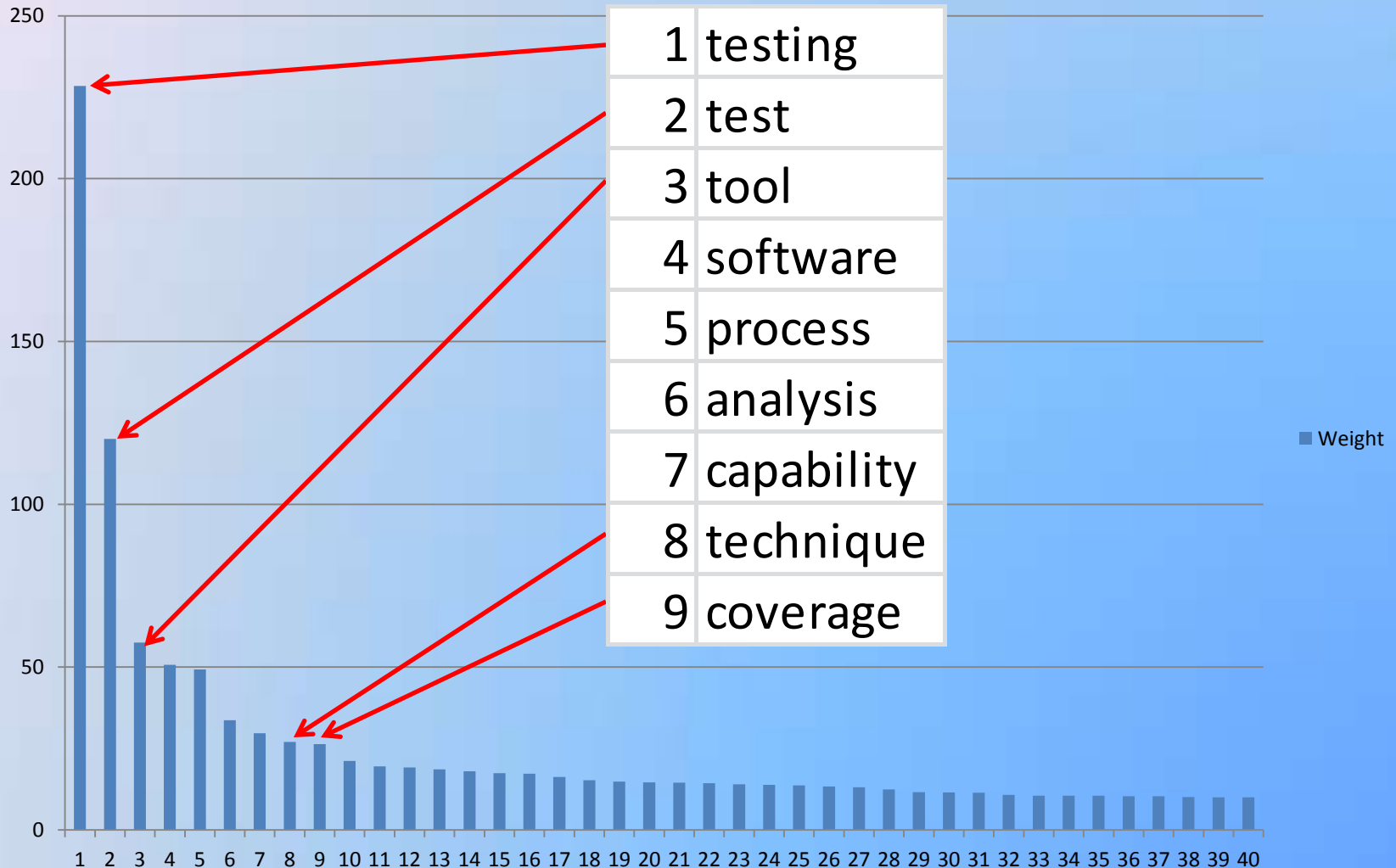
Word weighting process result (1/2)

Rank	Count	Word	Word	Weight
1	512	test	testing	228.49
2	345	testing	test	120.07
3	180	software	tool	57.54
4	137	system	software	50.67
5	125	process	process	49.26
6	118	component	analysis	33.69
7	87	product	capability	29.71
8	77	based	technique	27.03
9	75	design	coverage	26.35
10	75	tool	based	21.17
11	68	quality	quality	19.53
12	67	technique	set	19.21
13	60	execution	management	18.61
14	60	coverage	condition	18.05
15	59	analysis	component	17.43
16	58	data	model	17.31
17	54	requirements	percentage	16.25
18	52	condition	box	15.25
19	52	control	risk	14.86
20	51	development	document	14.57
21	49	management	black	14.56
22	48	level	system	14.37
23	46	set	report	14.01
24	44	model	product	13.85
25	42	activities	design	13.68
26	42	defect	review	13.32
27	40	project	approach	13.07
28	40	decision	integration	12.42
29	40	risk	case	11.60
30	39	user	development	11.50
31	39	determine	result	11.43
32	39	phase	criteria	10.77
33	38	specified	white	10.56
34	34	capability	statement	10.54
35	34	result	path	10.53
36	34	performance	specification	10.39
37	33	code	control	10.35
38	33	input	degree	10.08
39	33	specification	type	10.03
40	33	time	level	10.00

Word weighting process result (2/2)

Rank	Count	Word		Word	Weight
1	512	test		testing	228.49
2	345	testing		test	120.07
3	180	software		<i>tool</i>	57.54
4	137	system		software	50.67
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8	77	<i>based</i>		<i>technique</i>	27.03
9	75	<i>design</i>		coverage	26.35
10	75	<i>tool</i>		<i>based</i>	21.17
11	68	quality		quality	19.53
12	67	<i>technique</i>		<i>set</i>	19.21
13	60	<i>execution</i>		<i>management</i>	18.61
14	60	coverage		condition	18.05
15	59	<i>analysis</i>		component	17.43

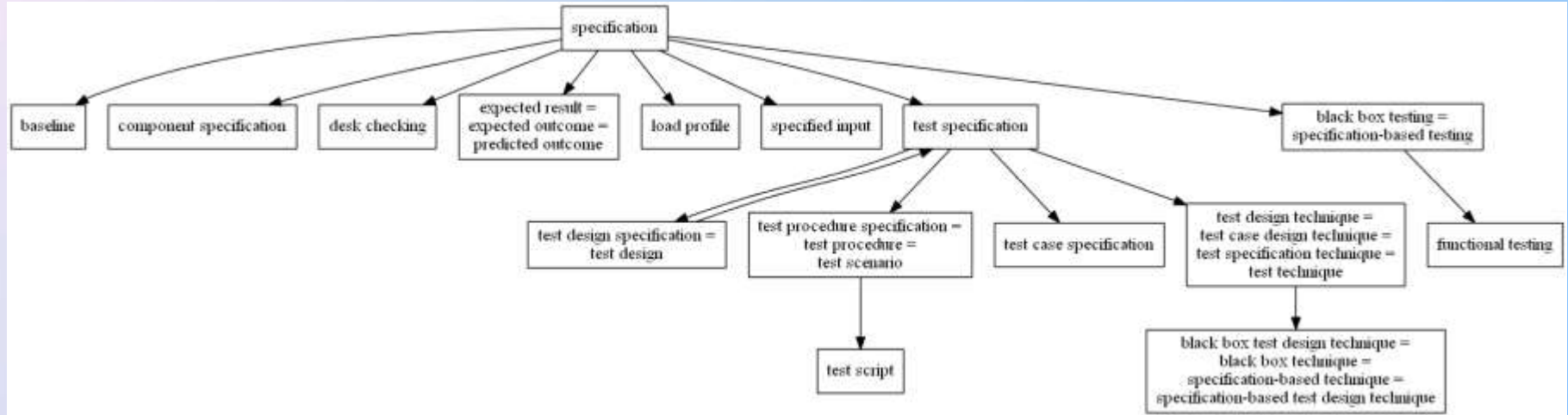
Word weight distribution



Creation of the aspect graphs

- An *aspect graph* is a set of nodes, which corresponds to terms, and edges (relations) among them.
- At first we find all entries that belong to a given aspect according to the aspect word.
- Then a graph is created
 - any two nodes are connected by edge if a relation between corresponding terms is discovered
 - graph is simplified by reducing nodes (merging of nodes that correspond to synonym terms) and by reducing edges (deleting excessive relations assuming that all relations are transitive)

Merging of aspect graphs



The weightiest 9 words *testing, test, tool, software, process, analysis, capability, technique, coverage* contain 70% of all term-nodes.

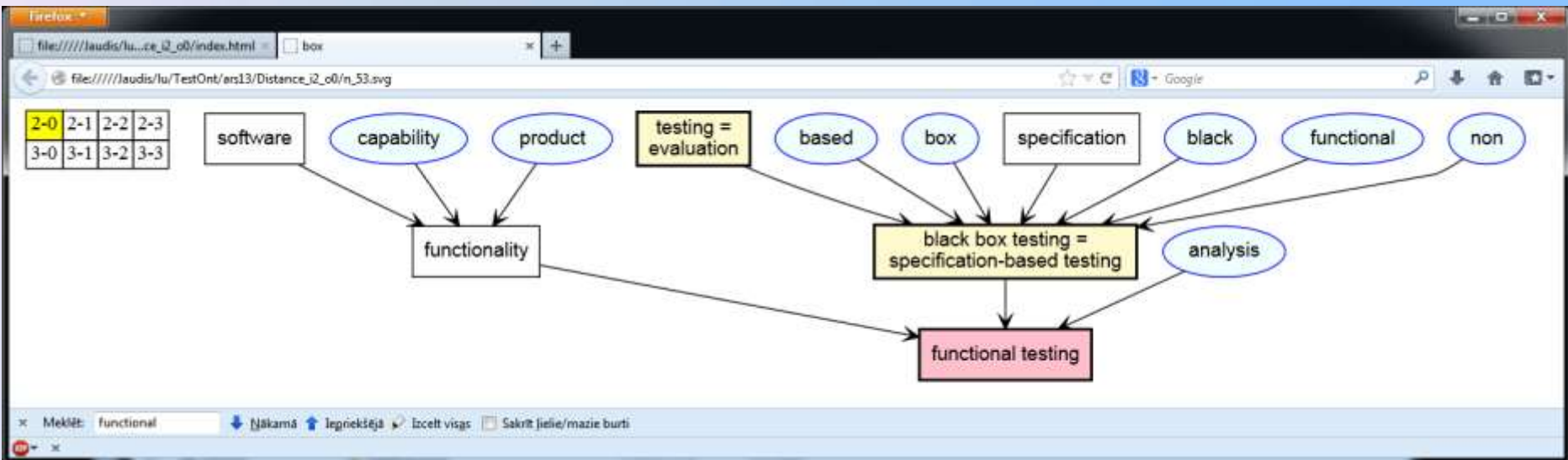
Total number of aspect graphs is **325** containing **608** unique term-nodes and **170** unique word-nodes.

These **9** aspects include 425 term-nodes (**70%**).

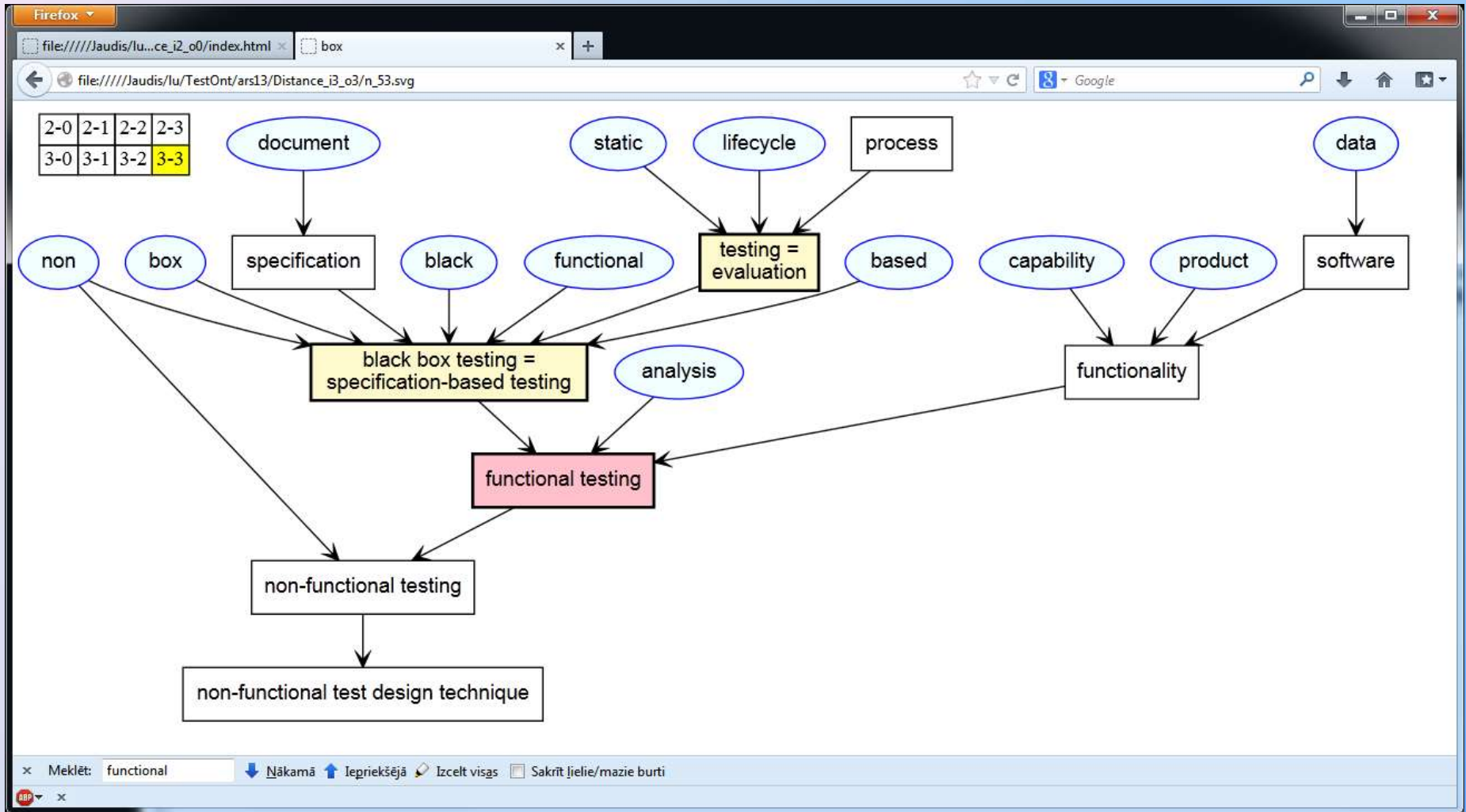
Demonstration

- See the concept map at:
<http://science.df.lu.lv/tapost2013/>
- Samples of demonstration screens follow

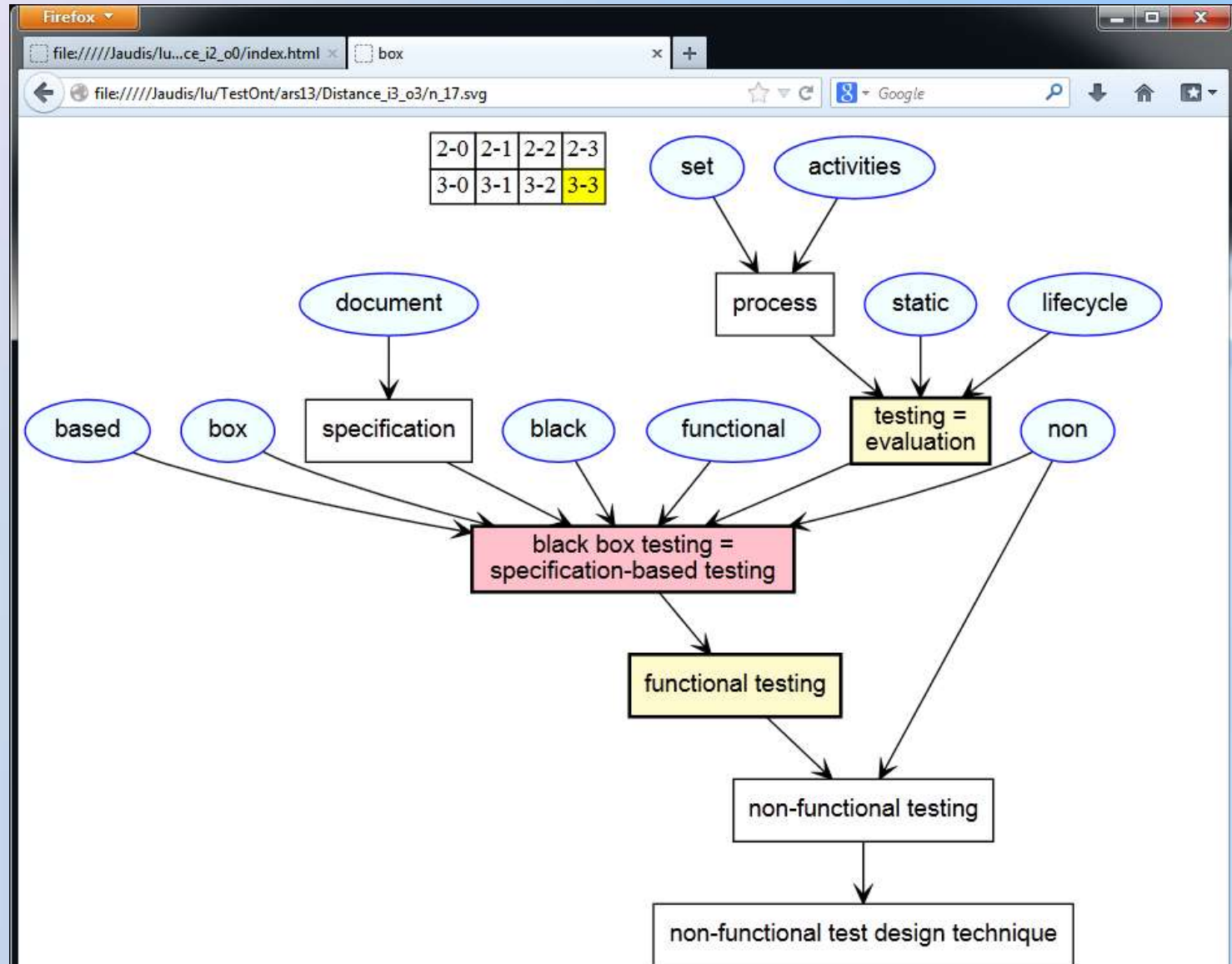
Demonstration



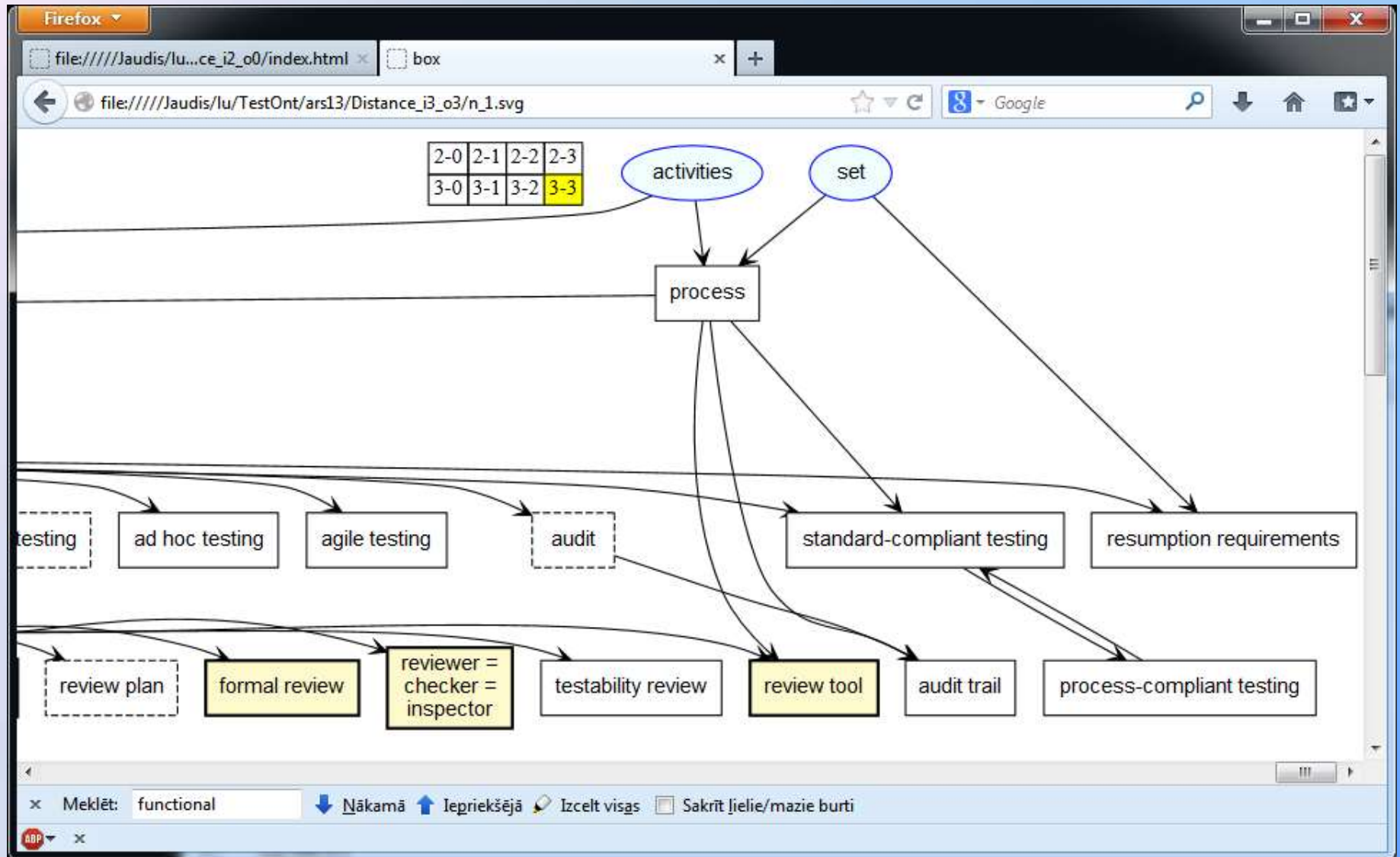
Demonstration



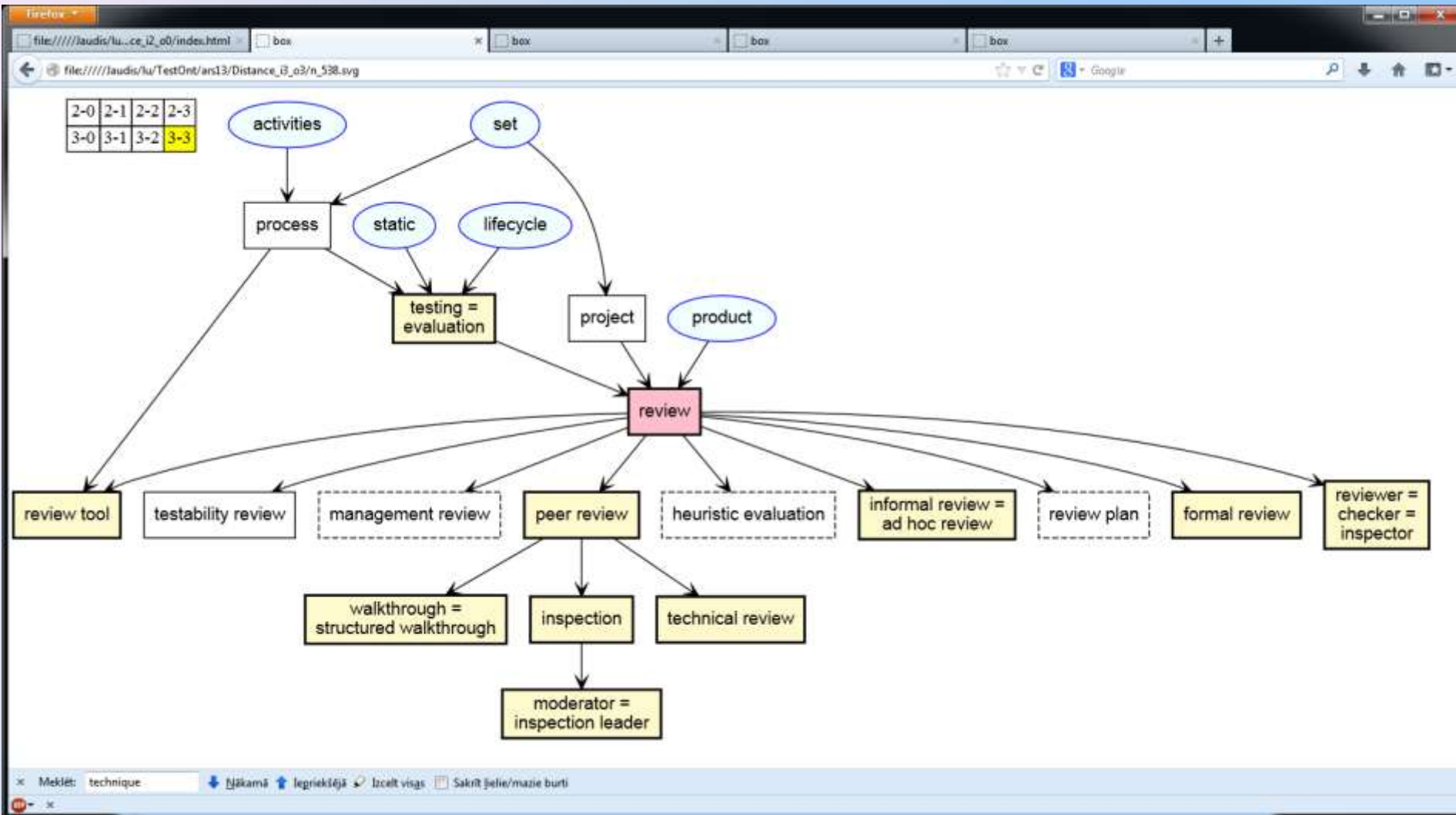
Demonstration



Demonstration (small part of «testing»)



Demonstration



Conclusions

- Simple concept map for software testing domain is automatically generated from glossary
- It is only a prototype!
 - Use it on your own risk! ☺
- Thank to my colleagues (asoc. prof. Uldis Straujums and student Dainis Romans)
- We are improving our algorithms, new versions of concept map will be published
- Any criticism, proposal, suggestion is welcome

Thank you very much for your
attention



Complementary material is available at
<http://science.df.lu.lv/tapost2013/>