

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

The Black Box Testing method with the Equivalence Partitioning technique used in this test can be said to be successful with a success rate of 94%. The success rate is obtained from the results of the test case calculation, from a total of 50 test cases and 46 of them are in accordance with the given concept. Therefore, this test can replace the previous problem which is still less specific than the results obtained. Testing using the Black Box Testing method with the Equivalence Partitioning technique can also be carried out on other system tests because it tests the functionality of the system without looking at the program code and uses test cases as a way to test it.

Manual testing and testing uses the Black Box Testing method with the Equivalence Partitioning technique is carried out based on the concept. However, there are differences in the results obtained where manual testing only writes if there are errors and those using the Black Box Testing method with the Equivalence Partitioning technique write down all existing functions and logic and the results can be seen that something is wrong, or true. The results obtained when testing both manual testing and using the Black Box Testing method with the Equivalence Partitioning technique there are no differences in test results because the results obtained are the same when there is an error, it's just that during manual testing there is no recording when the test results are correct.

Suggestions for further research can use other methods or techniques in testing functionality in the same or different cases. In this test using the Black Box Testing method, so that in the future it can use the White Box Testing method which tests its internal structure. can also use other techniques, using Boundary Value

Analysis, Fuzzing, and others. The author hopes that further research can test the system as a whole with several methods or techniques used.

