

Introduction to Software Testing Chapter 8.3 Logic Coverage for Source Code

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Logic Expressions from Source

- Predicates are derived from **decision** statements
- In programs, most predicates have **less than four** clauses
 - Wise programmers actively strive to keep predicates simple
- When a predicate only has one clause, COC, ACC, ICC, and CC all collapse to **predicate coverage** (PC)
- Applying logic criteria to program source is hard because of **reachability** and **controllability**:
 - **Reachability** : Before applying the criteria on a predicate at a particular statement, we have to **get to** that statement
 - **Controllability** : We have to **find input values** that indirectly assign values to the variables in the predicates
 - Variables in the predicates that are not inputs to the program are called **internal variables**
- Illustrated through an example in the following slides ...

Thermostat (pg 1 of 2)

```
1 // Jeff Offutt & Paul Ammann—September 2014
2 // Programmable Thermostat
6 import java.io.*;
10 public class Thermostat
11 {
12     private int curTemp;           // Current temperature reading
13     private int thresholdDiff;     // Temp difference until heater on
14     private int timeSinceLastRun;  // Time since heater stopped
15     private int minLag;            // How long I need to wait
16     private boolean Override;      // Has user overridden the program
17     private int overTemp;          // OverridingTemp
18     private int runTime;           // output of turnHeaterOn—how long to run
19     private boolean heaterOn;      // output of turnHeaterOn – whether to run
20     private Period period;         // morning, day, evening, or night
21     private DayType day;           // week day or weekend day
23     // Decide whether to turn the heater on, and for how long.
24     public boolean turnHeaterOn (ProgrammedSettings pSet)
25     {
```

Thermostat (pg 2 of 2)

```
26  int dTemp = pSet.getSetting (period, day);
28  if (((curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff) ||
29      (Override && curTemp < overTemp - thresholdDiff)) &&
30      (timeSinceLastRun > minLag))
31  { // Turn on the heater
32      // How long? Assume 1 minute per degree (Fahrenheit)
33      int timeNeeded = curTemp - dTemp;
34      if (Override)
35          timeNeeded = curTemp - overTemp;
36      setRunTime (timeNeeded);
37      setHeaterOn (true);
38      return (true);
39  }
40  else
41  {
42      setHeaterOn (false);
43      return (false);
44  }
45 } // End turnHeaterOn
```

The full class is in the book
and on the book website.

Two Thermostat Predicates

28-30 : (((curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff) ||
(Override && curTemp < overTemp - thresholdDiff)) &&
timeSinceLastRun > minLag))

34 : (Override)

Simplify

a : curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff

b : Override

c : curTemp < overTemp - thresholdDiff

d : timeSinceLastRun > minLag)

28-30 : (a || (b && c)) && d

34 : b

Reachability for Thermostat Predicates

28-30 : True

34 : (a || (b && c)) && d

curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff

Need to solve for the internal variable dTemp

pSet.getSetting (period, day);

```
setSetting (Period.MORNING, DayType.WEEKDAY, 69);  
setPeriod (Period.MORNING);  
setDay (DayType.WEEKDAY);
```

Predicate Coverage (*true*)

(a || (b && c)) && d

(8.3.1)

a : true b : true
c : true d : true

a: curTemp < dTemp – thresholdDiff : true
b: Override : true
c: curTemp < overTemp – thresholdDiff : true
d: timeSinceLastRun > (minLag) : true

```
thermo = new Thermostat(); // Needed object
settings = new ProgrammedSettings(); // Needed object
settings.setSetting (Period.MORNING, DayType.WEEKDAY, 69); // dTemp
thermo.setPeriod (Period.MORNING); // dTemp
thermo.setDay (DayType.WEEKDAY); // dTemp
thermo.setCurrentTemp (63); // clause a
thermo.setThresholdDiff (5); // clause a
thermo.setOverride (true); // clause b
thermo.setOverTemp (70); // clause c
thermo.setMinLag (10); // clause d
thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12); // clause d
assertTrue (thermo.turnHeaterOn (settings)); // Run test
```

Correlated Active Clause Coverage

(1 of 6)

$$P_a = ((a \parallel (b \&\& c)) \&\& d) \oplus ((a \parallel (b \&\& c)) \&\& d)$$

(8.3.3)

$$((T \parallel (b \&\& c)) \&\& d) \oplus ((F \parallel (b \&\& c)) \&\& d)$$

$$(T \&\& d) \oplus ((b \&\& c) \&\& d)$$

$$d \oplus ((b \&\& c) \&\& d)$$

$$T \oplus ((b \&\& c) \&\& T)$$

$$!(b \&\& c) \&\& d$$

$$(!b \parallel !c) \&\& d$$

Check with the logic coverage web app

<http://cs.gmu.edu:8080/offutt/coverage/LogicCoverage>

Correlated Active Clause Coverage

(2 of 6)

	(a (b && c)) && d			
	a	b	c	d
P _a :	T	t	f	t
	F	t	f	t
P _b :	f	T	t	t
	f	F	t	t
P _c :	f	t	T	t
	f	t	F	t
P _d :	t	t	t	T
	t	t	t	F

duplicates

Six tests needed for CACC on Thermostat

Correlated Active Clause Coverage

(3 of 6)

	curTemp	dTemp	thresholdDiff
a=t : curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff	63	69	5
a=f : !(curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff)	66	69	5

dTemp:

```
settings.setSettings (Period.MORNING, DayType.WEEKDAY, 69)
thermo.setPeriod (Period.MORNING);
thermo.setDay (Daytype.WEEKDAY);
```

	Override
b=t : Override	T
b=f : !Override	F

These values then need to be placed into calls to `turnHeaterOn()` to satisfy the 6 tests for CACC

	curTemp	overTemp	thresholdDiff
c=t : curTemp < overTemp - thresholdDiff	63	72	5
c=f : !(curTemp < overTemp - thresholdDiff)	66	67	5

	timeSinceLastRun	minLag
d=t : timeSinceLastRun > minLag	12	10
d=f : !(timeSinceLastRun > minLag)	8	10

Correlated Active Clause Coverage

(4 of 6)

dTemp = 69 (period = MORNING, daytype = WEEKDAY)

1. T t f t

```
thermo.setCurrentTemp (63);  
thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);  
thermo.setOverride (true);  
thermo.setOverTemp (67); // c is false  
thermo.setMinLag (10);  
thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12);
```

2. F t f t

```
thermo.setCurrentTemp (66); // a is false  
thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);  
thermo.setOverride (true);  
thermo.setOverTemp (67); // c is false  
thermo.setMinLag (10);  
thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12);
```

Correlated Active Clause Coverage

(5 of 6)

dTemp = 69 (period = MORNING, daytype = WEEKDAY)

3. f T t t

```
thermo.setCurrentTemp (66); // a is false
thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);
thermo.setOverride (true);
thermo.setOverTemp (72); // to make c true
thermo.setMinLag (10);
thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12);
```

4. F f T t

```
thermo.setCurrentTemp (66); // a is false
thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);
thermo.setOverride (false); // b is false
thermo.setOverTemp (72);
thermo.setMinLag (10);
thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12);
```

Correlated Active Clause Coverage

(6 of 6)

dTemp = 69 (period = MORNING, daytype = WEEKDAY)

5. t t t T

```
thermo.setCurrentTemp (63);  
thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);  
thermo.setOverride (true);  
thermo.setOverTemp (72);  
thermo.setMinLag (10);  
thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12);
```

6. t t t F

```
thermo.setCurrentTemp (63);  
thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);  
thermo.setOverride (true);  
thermo.setOverTemp (72);  
thermo.setMinLag (10);  
thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (8); // d is false
```

Program Transformation Issues

```
if ((a && b) || c)
{
    S1;
}
else
{
    S2;
}
```


Transform (1) ?

```
if (a) {
    if (b)
        S1;
    else {
        if (c)
            S1;
        else
            S2;
    }
}
else {
    if (c)
        S1;
    else
        S2;
}
```

(8.3.4)

Program Transformation Issue 2

```
if ((a && b) || c)
{
    S1;
}
else
{
    S2;
}
```


Transform (2) ?

```
d = a && b;
e = d || c;
if (e)
{
    S1;
}
else
{
    S2;
}
```

Transforming Does Not Work

Logic coverage criteria exist to
help us make better software

Circumventing the criteria
is unsafe

Side Effects in Predicates(8.3.5)

- Side effects occur when a value is changed while evaluating a predicate
 - A clause appears twice in the same predicate
 - A clause in between changes the value of the clause that appears twice

■ Example :

A && (B || A)

B is : changeVar (A)

- Evaluation : Runtime system checks A, then B, if B is false, check A again
 - But now A has a different value!
 - How do we write a test that has two different values for the same predicate?
- No clear answers to this controllability problem

We suggest a social solution : Go ask the programmer

Summary : Logic Coverage for Source Code

- **Predicates** appear in decision statements (if, while, for, etc.)
- Most predicates have less than **four clauses**
 - But some programs have a few predicates with many clauses
- The hard part of applying logic criteria to source is usually resolving the **internal variables**
 - Sometimes setting variables requires calling **other methods**
- **Non-local variables** (class, global, etc.) are also input variables if they are used
- If an input variable is changed within a method, it is treated as an **internal variable** thereafter
- Avoid transformations that hide predicate structure