

Software Systems Verification and Validation

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Software Systems Verification and Validation

"Tell me and I forget, teach me and I may remember, involve me and I learn."

(Benjamin Franklin)

(Next)/Today Lecture

- Test case design -White-box testing
- Testing Management Tool - TestLink
- Continuous integration - Jenkins

Outline

- Testing - fundamental questions
- Testing strategy
- Levels of testing – Unit testing
- White -box testing
 - Control Flow Graph (CFG)
 - Cyclomatic complexity
 - Logic-Coverage Testing [Mye04] (statement, branch/decision, condition, decision-condition , multiple-condition coverage)
 - Path coverage criterion [NT05] (All-Path, Statement, Branch , Predicate Coverage Criterion)
 - Additional White box test design approaches [CB03] (Independent Path , Loop testing)
 - Advantages/Disadvantages
- Example - White-box testing
 1. Design of the test cases
 2. Maven project
 3. Testlink – test case management
 4. Jenkins – continuous integration tool

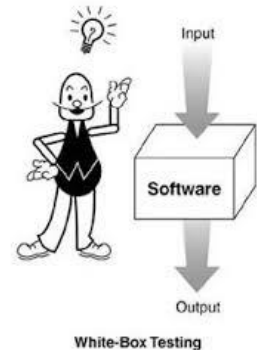
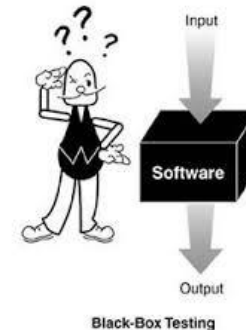
Testing - fundamental questions

- **Why do we test?**
 - We test a product to learn about its quality. [BBST]
- **How do we organize the process of testing?**
 - Testing strategy problem
- **When have we tested enough?**
 - Testing measuring problem

Testing strategies [BBST]

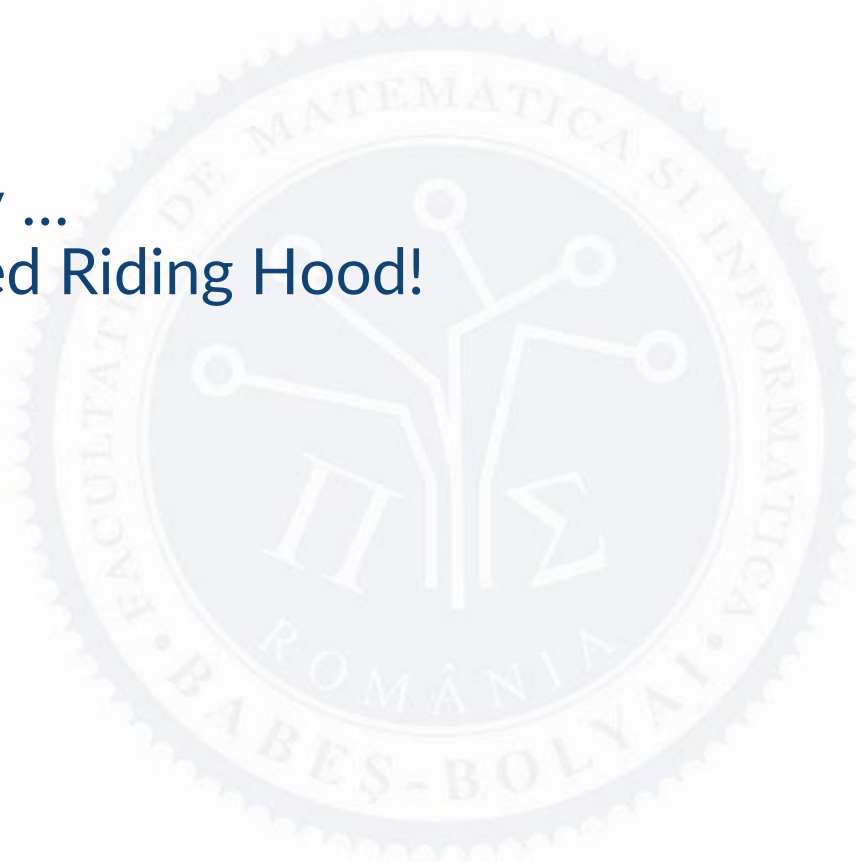
- **Testing strategy is:**
 - The guiding framework for deciding what tests (what test techniques) are best suited to your product.
 - **Context and information objectives** are (or should be) the drivers of any **testing strategy**.

- **Selecting the Testing techniques ?**
 - Techniques differ in core.



Story ...

- Rewrite story ...
Little Red Riding Hood!



Little Red Riding Hood!

- Story

- <http://www.eastoftheweb.com/short-stories/UBooks/LittRed.shtml>



- Input: RRH, W
 - Preconditions: RRH shouldn't tell strangers her direction.
- Result: r
 - Postconditions: ($r = \text{True}$ and RRH shouldn't be late and RRH should arrive at grandma's house successfully) or ($r = \text{False}$ and RRH is late at grandma)

- Algorithm NewRedRidingHood(RRH, Wolf, r) is:

@ $r = \text{False}$

@ Red Riding Hood(RRH) receives basket for the grandma.

@ RRH starts the journey in the wood.

@ RRH meets the Wolf (W)

@ IF (W asked RRH about her direction)

@ RRH answers: "To my grandmother's!"

@ W suggested to pick up flowers.

@ If (RRH decides to pick up flowers)

@ She is late for her grandma.

@ W eats her grandma.

@ $r = \text{False}$

@ Else

@ She is not late for her grandma.

@ W does not eat her grandma.

@ RRH arrives at grandma's house successfully.

@ $r = \text{True}$

- Is the correct algorithm for "safe" ($r = \text{True}$) version of the story?

- Bug 1: RRH answers: "To my grandma" (actual result) but the expected result (RRH shouldn't tell strangers her direction)
- Bug 2: RRH decides to pick up flowers, so she is going to be late and thus the grandma is eaten

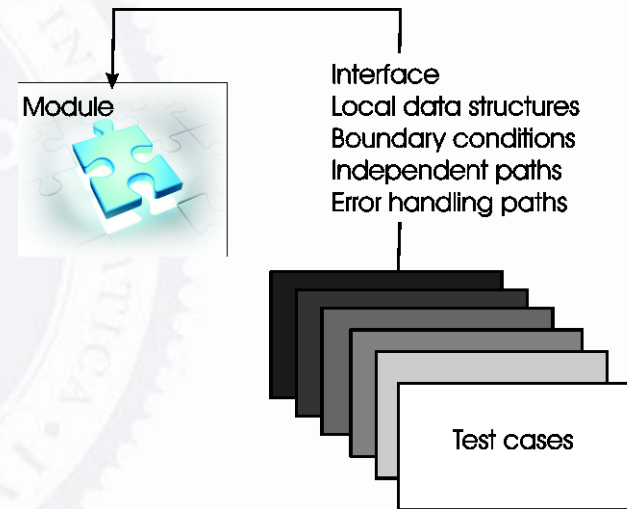
@ Else

@ $r = \text{True}$

Levels of testing – Unit testing

Test case design

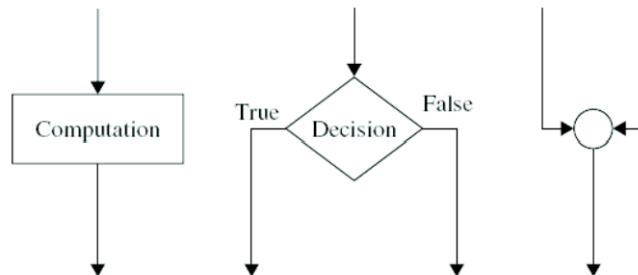
- Information needed when designing test cases for a module:
 - specification of the module
 - the module's source code
- Test case design procedure for a module test is:
 - Applying black-box methods to the module's specification.
 - Analyze the logic of the module using white-box methods.



White-box testing

Control Flow Graph

- A Control Flow Graph (CFG) is a graphical representation of a program unit.
- A CFG has exactly one entry node and exactly one exit node.
- Three symbols are used to construct a CFG
 - nodes - sequential statements, decision and looping predicates
 - edges - represent transfer of control
- Path in the CFG [NT05] - is represented as a sequence of computation and decision nodes from the entry node to the exit node.
- An independent path [CB03] is any path through the program that introduces at least one new set of processing statements or a new condition.



White-box testing

Cyclomatic complexity

- Cyclomatic complexity
 - The number of independent paths in the basis set of a program and provides us with an upper bound for the number of tests that must be conducted to ensure that all statements have been executed at least once.
 - CC = The number of regions of the flow graph.
 - $CC = E - N + 2$, where E - #edges, N - #nodes.
 - $CC = P + 1$, where P - #predicate nodes

White-box testing

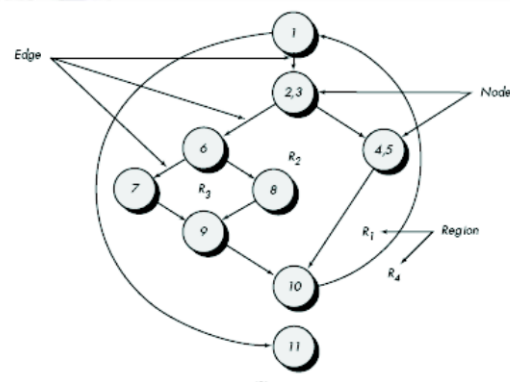
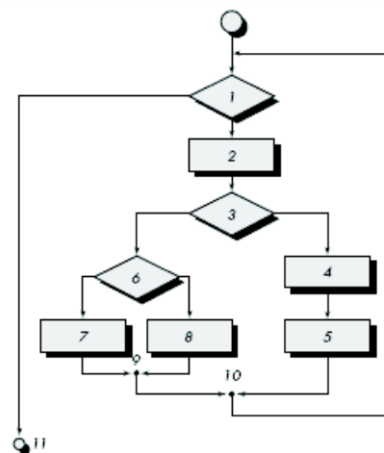
Cyclomatic complexity

- CC

- $CC = \text{four regions} = 4.$
- $CC = 11 \text{ edges} - 9 \text{ nodes} + 2 = 4.$
- $CC = 3 \text{ predicate nodes} + 1 = 4.$

- A set of independent paths:

- path 1: 1-11.
- path 2: 1-2-3-4-5-10-1-11.
- path 3: 1-2-3-6-8-9-10-1-11.
- path 4: 1-2-3-6-7-9-10-1-11.



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White-box testing

Logic-Coverage Testing [Mye04]

- [Mye04] – “... the ultimate white-box test is the execution of every path in the program, but complete path testing is not a realistic goal for a program with loops....”
- Select the minimum number of test cases such that we achieve:
 1. statement coverage
 2. branch/decision coverage
 3. condition coverage
 4. decision-condition coverage
 5. multiple-condition coverage

White-box testing

Logic-Coverage Testing [Mye04]

1. Statement coverage (sc)

- **Goal:** to execute every statement in the program at least once.
- Complete statement coverage is the weakest coverage criterion in program testing.
 - Any test suite that achieves less than statement coverage for new software is considered to be unacceptable.

White-box testing

Logic-Coverage Testing [Mye04]

2. Decision (branch) coverage (dc)

- A branch is an ongoing edge from a node.
 - All the rectangle nodes have at most one ongoing branch, except the exit node.
 - All the diamond nodes have two outgoing branches.
- Covering a branch means selecting a path that includes the branch.
- Complete branch coverage means selecting a number of paths such that every branch is at least one path.
 - selecting enough number of paths such that every condition evaluates to true at least once and to false at least once.

White-box testing

Logic-Coverage Testing [Mye04]

2. Decision (branch) coverage (dc) - issues

- Remark: dc \rightarrow sc
 - Why? Since every statement is on one subpath emanating from a branch statement or from the entry point of the program, every statement must be executed if every branch direction is executed.
- Exceptions:
 - Programs with no decisions.
 - Programs with multiple entry points. A given statement might be executed only if the program is entered at a particular entry point.
- A branch with multiple conditions - some decisions may remain uncovered.
 - if $(a == 2 \parallel b > 1) < \text{statement} > .$
 - if the second condition it was written $b < 1$ by mistake, then the test case with $a=2$ wouldn't discover the error!

White-box testing

Logic-Coverage Testing [Mye04]

3. Condition coverage (cc)

- **Goal:** to write enough test cases to ensure that each condition in a decision takes on all possible outcomes at least once.
- **cc** \rightarrow **dc** (in general).
 - cc may cause (but does not always) every individual condition in a decision to be executed with both outcomes.
- **Exceptions:**
 - if (A&&B) < statement >
 - cc \rightarrow TC1 for A true, B false, and TC2 for A false and B true
 - But the statement is not executed (dc for True is not covered!)
 - \rightarrow there is a need for decision/condition coverage

White-box testing

Logic-Coverage Testing [Mye04]

4. Decision/condition coverage (dcc)

- **Goal:** requires sufficient test cases that:
 - each condition in a decision takes on all possible outcomes at least once;
 - each decision takes on all possible outcomes at least once;
 - each point of entry is invoked at least once.
- dc → cc (in general)
- Exceptions:
 - When certain condition mask other conditions
 - Results of conditions in && and || expressions can mask or block the evaluation of other conditions (i.e. if an && condition is false then none of subsequent conditions in the expression need to be evaluated)
 - Thus, errors in logical expressions are not necessarily revealed by the condition-coverage and decision/condition coverage criteria

White-box testing

Hierarchy of strengths for sc, dec, cdc

- From weakest to strongest: sc, dc, cdc.
- The implication for this approach to test design is that the stronger the criterion, the more defects will be revealed by the tests.
- In most cases the stronger the coverage criterion, the larger the number of test cases that must be developed to ensure complete coverage.
- ➔ the tester must decide (based on the type of code, reliability requirements, resources available) which criterion to select!

White-box testing

Logic-Coverage Testing [Mye04]

5. Multiple condition coverage (mcc)

- Goal: write sufficient test cases that:
 - all possible combinations of condition outcomes in each decision, and
 - all points of entry are invoked at least once.
- $mcc \rightarrow dcc$ (in general)
- Remark: A set of test cases satisfying the multiple-condition criterion also satisfies the decision coverage, condition coverage, and decision/condition coverage criteria.

White-box testing

Minimum test criterion

- For programs containing only one condition per decision:
 - Test cases to evoke all outcomes of each decision at least once, and
 - Test cases to invoke each point of entry at least once, to ensure that all statements are executed at least once.
- For programs containing decisions having multiple conditions:
 - Test cases to evoke all possible combinations of condition outcomes in each decision, and
 - all points of entry to the program, at least once.

White-box testing

Path coverage criterion [NT05]

- [NT05] – “A path is represented as a sequence of computation and decision nodes from the entry node to the exit node.”
 1. All-Path coverage criterion
 2. Statement coverage criterion
 3. Branch coverage criterion
 4. Predicate Coverage Criterion

White-box testing

Path coverage criterion [NT05]

1. All-Path coverage criterion

- The all-path selection criterion
 - is desirable but it is difficult to achieve in practice
 - is achievable but not practical
- reduced number of paths.
- Structural criteria are applied based on statements, edges and paths.

White-box testing

Path coverage criterion [NT05]

2. Statement coverage criterion

- See [Mye04]



White-box testing

Path coverage criterion [NT05]

3. Branch coverage criterion

- See [Mye04]



White-box testing

Path coverage criterion [NT05]

3. Predicate coverage criterion

- There is a need to design test cases such that a path is executed under all possible conditions.
- If all possible combinations of truth values of the conditions affecting a selected path have been explored under some tests, then we say that *predicate coverage* has been achieved.
 - Lecture - In Class Work
 - 5 minutes – Read document “PredicateCoverage.pdf” posted on Teams – Lecture 3.
 - Post the solution for Figure 4.9a) for Predicate Coverage.
 - Post the solution for Figure 4.9b) for Predicate Coverage.

White-box testing

Additional White box testing design approaches [CB03]

- [CB03] – “A path is represented as a sequence of computation and decision nodes from the entry node to the exit node.”
 1. Independent Path coverage criterion
 2. Loop testing

White-box testing

Additional White box testing design approaches [CB03]

1. Independent Path coverage [CB03]

- Path in the CFG [NT05] - is represented as a sequence of computation and decision nodes from the entry node to the exit node.
- An independent path [CB03] is any path through the program that introduces at least one new set of processing statements or a new condition.
 - ➔ Construct the set of independent paths for a graph.
 - ➔ This set is called: [CB03]
- ➔ Remark:
 - ➔ coverage based on independent path testing ? complete path coverage

White-box testing

Additional White box testing design approaches [CB03]

2. Loop testing [CB03]

- Simple loops - n is the maximum number of allowable passes through the loop:
 - Skip the loop entirely.
 - Only one pass through the loop.
 - Two passes through the loop.
 - m passes through the loop where $m < n$.
 - $n-1$, n , $n + 1$ passes through the loop.
- Nested loops
 - Start at the innermost loop. Set all other loops to minimum values.
 - Conduct simple loop tests for the innermost loop while holding the outer loops at their minimum iteration parameter .
 - Work outward, conducting tests for the next loop, but keeping all other outer loops at minimum values.
 - Continue until all loops have been tested.

White-box testing

Advantages

- Code coverage
- Testing can be commenced at an earlier stage.
- Find the fault.

Disadvantages

- A skilled tester is needed to carry out this type of testing.
- No ambiguities in spec. may be found.
- After code is written.

White-box testing

Example

- **Problem statement:** Compute the number of participants with the maximum score (0 to 100 points possible) at a competition.
- **Applied:**
 - Construction of the CFG.
 - CC metric
 - Coverage: statements, conditions/decisions, paths, loops.
- See example files
- **Lecture03_Demo**
 - Maven
 - goal - to allow a developer to comprehend the complete state of a development effort in the shortest period of time
 - <https://maven.apache.org/what-is-maven.html>
 - Testlink
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- Surprise!
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References

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 - **Foundations of Software Testing**
 - Lecture 5: The Impossibility of Complete Testing
- Tutorials - SSVV lecture's homepage.
 - www.cs.ubbcluj.ro/~avesca

Next Lecture (Today)

- Levels of testing





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