



University of
Sheffield



COM3529 Software Testing and Analysis

White-Box Coverage Criteria based on Logic Analysis

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slides by Prof Phil McMinn

Is Branch Coverage Enough?

Consider the following defect in a method that checks validates if a user is allowed to vote in the UK (voters must be British and 18+):

```
if (nationality != "BRITISH" || age < 21)
    throw new Exception("Cannot vote")
```

Branch coverage can be satisfied by testing only the sub-condition involving the nationality, i.e., the faulty sub-expression may **never determine the outcome** even if we test both outcomes of the branch.

Logic-based Coverage aims to test individual conditions in compound predicates.



```
public static int daysBetweenTwoDates(int year1, int month1, int day1,  
                                       int year2, int month2, int day2) {  
    ...  
    if ((year2 < year1) ||  
        (year2 == year1 && month2 < month1) ||  
        (year2 == year1 && month2 == month1 && day2 < day1)) {  
        int t = month2;  
        month2 = month1;  
        month1 = t;  
        t = day2;  
        day2 = day1;  
        day1 = t;  
        t = year2;  
        year2 = year1;  
        year1 = t;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```



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public static int daysBetweenTwoDates(int year1, int month1, int day1,  
                                       int year2, int month2, int day2) {  
    ...  
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    }  
    ...  
}
```

$$D_1 \vee D_2$$



Disjunct 1

Disjunct 2

Disjunct 3

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public static int daysBetweenTwoDates(int year1, int month1, int day1,  
                                       int year2, int month2, int day2) {  
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        (year2 == year1 && month2 == month1 && day2 < day1)) {  
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Disjunct 1

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public static int daysBetweenTwoDates(int year1, int month1, int day1,
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        month1 = t;
        t = day2;
        day2 = day1;
        day1 = t;
        t = year2;
        year2 = year1;
        year1 = t;
    }
    ...
}
```

Branch Coverage does not ensure each disjunct is exercised as true and false:

Test Case	Example Input						Disjunct			Branch Predicate
	year1	month1	day1	year2	month2	day2	1	2	3	
1	2019	12	13	2018	4	25	T	F	F	T
2	2018	4	25	2019	12	13	F	F	F	F

Analysing the Logic of a Predicate

Logical Operators

Operator	Math Symbol	Java
not	\neg	!
and	\wedge	&&
or	\vee	

A **condition** is a boolean expression that is a component of a more complex predicate that does not contain any logical operators



Analysing the Logic of a Predicate

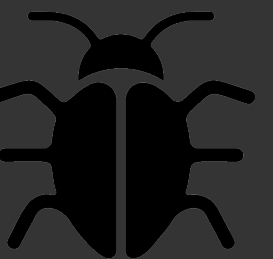
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```
if ((year2 < year1) ||  
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    (year2 == year1 && month2 == month1 && day2 < day1)) {  
    ...  
}
```

How many
conditions are there
in this if statement?



Analysing the Logic of a Predicate

```
if ((year2 < year1) ||  
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}
```

How many
conditions are there
in this if statement?

	Condition	Disjunct
1	year2 < year1	1
2	year2 == year1	2
3	month2 < month1	2
=2	year2 == year1	3
4	month2 == month1	3
5	day2 < day1	3



Condition Coverage

Exercise each condition as **true** and **false**

```
if ((year2 < year1) ||
    (year2 == year1 && month2 < month1) ||
    (year2 == year1 && month2 == month1 && day2 < day1)) {
    ...
}
```

Condition		Disjunct
1	year2 < year1	1
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5	day2 < day1	3

Test Case	Condition					Branch Predicate	Example Input					
	1	2	3	4	5		year1	month1	day1	year2	month2	day2
1	T	F	F	T	T	T	2019	1	2	2018	1	1
2	F	T	T	F	F	T	2019	2	1	2019	1	1

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if ((year2 < year1) ||  
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    ...  
}
```

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2	F	T	T	F	F	T	2019	2	1	2019	1	1

Multiple Condition Coverage

Exercise each possible combination of truth values for each condition

n conditions = 2^n test requirements



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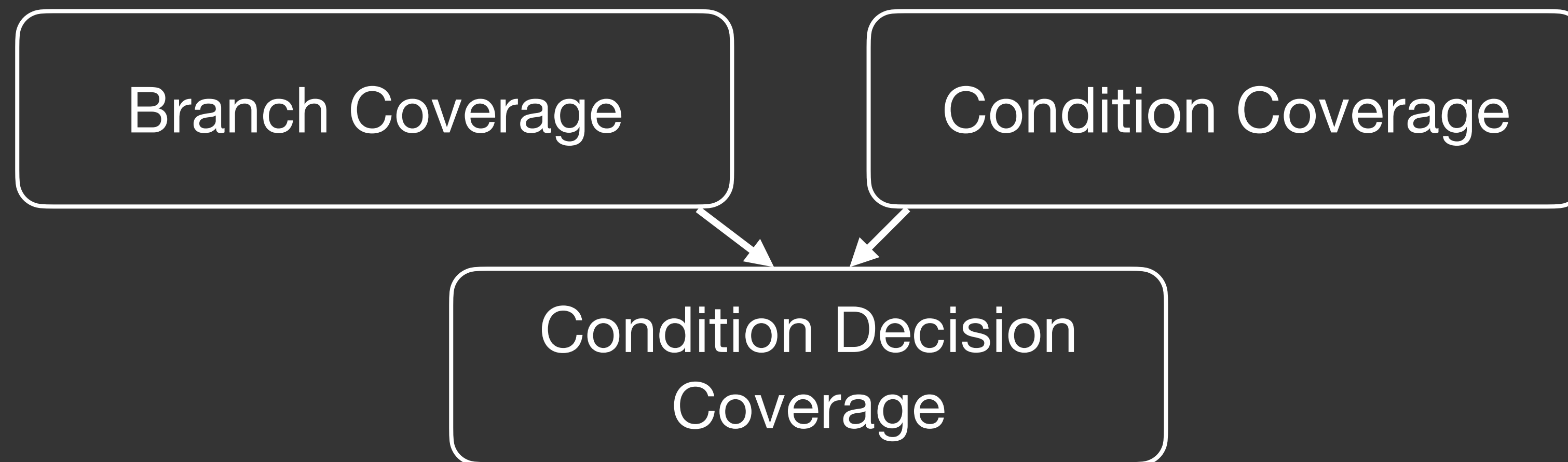
5 unique conditions =
32 test requirements

But not all combinations
are **feasible**



Condition Decision Coverage

Exercise each condition as true and false, as well as the overall branch predicate



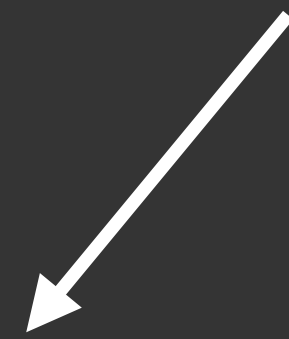
Modified Condition Decision Coverage (MCDC)

Exercise each condition as true and false. When the condition flips truth value, the branch predicate must also flip



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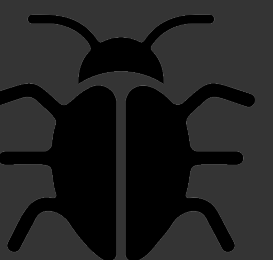


The “major” condition

Truth values of the remaining “minor” conditions set so that flipping the major condition flips the predicate

The major condition will then determine the predicate

	Condition	Disjunct
1	year2 < year1	1
2	year2 == year1	2
3	month2 < month1	2
=2	year2 == year1	3
4	month2 == month1	3
5	day2 < day1	3



Restricted MCDC

The truth values of the minor conditions are fixed as the major condition and the predicate flip

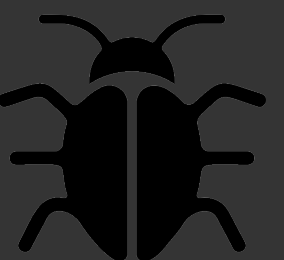
Condition 1 is major:

Test Case	Condition					Branch Predicate	Example Input					
	1	2	3	4	5		year1	month1	day1	year2	month2	day2
1	<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	2019	1	1	2018	2	1
2	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	2018	1	1	2019	2	1

Condition 2 is major:

Test Case	Condition					Branch Predicate	Example Input					
	1	2	3	4	5		year1	month1	day1	year2	month2	day2
3	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	2019	2	1	2019	1	1
4	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	2018	2	1	2019	1	1

	Condition	Disjunct
1	year2 < year1	1
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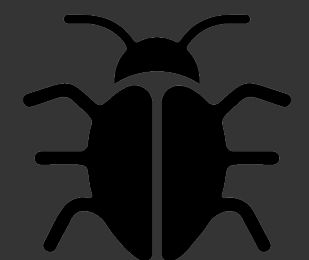
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1	T	F	F	F	F	T	2019	1	1	2018	2	1
2	F	F	F	F	F	F	2018	1	1	2019	2	1

Condition 2 is major:

Test Case	Condition					Branch Predicate	Example Input					
	1	2	3	4	5		year1	month1	day1	year2	month2	day2
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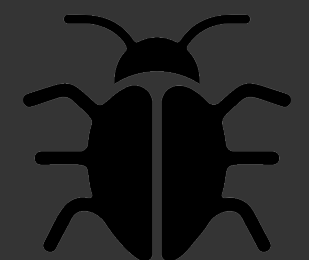
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2	F	F	F	F	F	F	2018	1	1	2019	2	1

Condition 2 is major:

Test Case	Condition					Branch Predicate	Example Input					
	1	2	3	4	5		year1	month1	day1	year2	month2	day2
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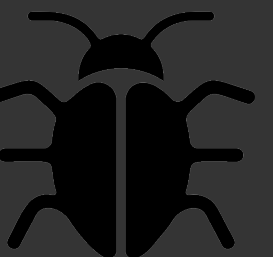
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Correlated MCDC

The truth values of the minor conditions do not need to be fixed as the major condition and the predicate flip

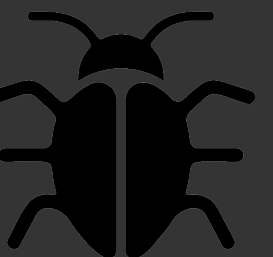
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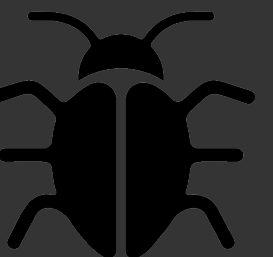
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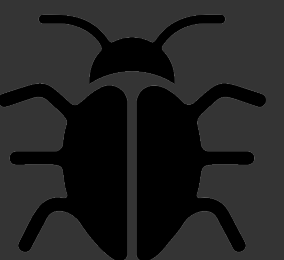
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if ((year2 < year1) ||
    (year2 == year1 && month2 < month1) ||
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    ...
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```

Disjunct 3 not actually exercised as true



Correlated MCDC

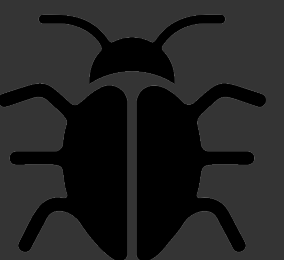
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if ((year2 < year1) ||  
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    (year2 == year1 && month2 == month1 && day2 < day1)) {  
    ...  
}
```

Disjunct 3 not actually exercised as true



Decision Coverage
Predicate Coverage
Edge Coverage

Branch Coverage

Condition Coverage

Clause Coverage

Condition Decision
Coverage

Correlated Active Clause Coverage
Modified Condition Decision Coverage
Multiple Condition Decision Coverage

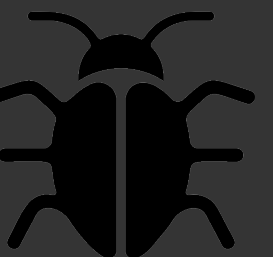
Correlated
Modified Condition
Decision Coverage

Restricted Active Clause Coverage
Modified Condition Decision Coverage
Multiple Condition Decision Coverage

Restricted
Modified Condition
Decision Coverage

Complete Condition Coverage
Complete Clause Coverage
Combinatorial Coverage

Multiple Condition
Coverage



Some General Observations



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- MCDC variants offer the best trade-off in terms of number of test requirements v. test thoroughness
- Correlated MCDC tends to result in smaller test suites than Restricted
- Multiple Condition Coverage yields too many test requirements
- Condition Coverage does not subsume Branch Coverage



Consider this...

```
...
boolean yearSame = year2 == year1;
boolean yearAndMonthSame = yearSame && month2 == month1;

boolean secondDateBeforeFirstByYear = year2 < year1;
boolean secondDateBeforeFirstByMonth = yearSame && month2 < month1;
boolean secondDateBeforeFirstByDay = yearAndMonthSame && day2 < day1;

boolean secondDateBefore = secondDateBeforeFirstByYear ||
                           secondDateBeforeFirstByMonth || secondDateBeforeFirstByDay;

if (secondDateBeforeFirst) {
    ...
}
...
```



MCDC and Testing Standards



MCDC and Testing Standards

- [ISO 26262](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_26262) – “Road Vehicles – Functional Safety”
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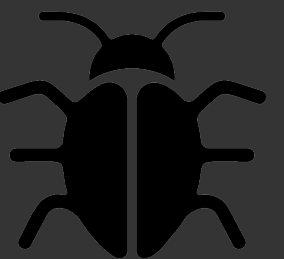
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- [EN 50128](https://www.adacore.com/industries/rail/en50128) – a functional safety standard used in the rail industry
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- **DO-178B** and **DO-178C** – “Software Considerations in Airborne Systems and Equipment Certification”
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<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DO-178C>
- **IEC 61508**, a basic functional safety standard applicable to all industries.
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