

Introduction to Software Testing

(2nd edition)

Chapter 7.4

Graph Coverage for Design Elements

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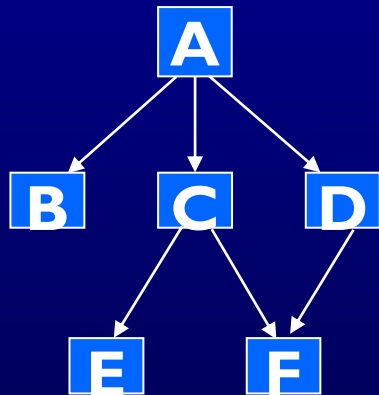
<http://www.cs.gmu.edu/~offutt/softwaretest/>

OO Software and Designs

- Emphasis on modularity and reuse puts **complexity** in the **design connections**
- Testing **design relationships** is more important than before
- Graphs are based on the **connections** among the software components
 - Connections are dependency relations, also called **couplings**

Call Graph

- The most common graph for structural design testing
- **Nodes** : Units (in Java – methods)
- **Edges** : Calls to units



Example call graph

Node coverage : call every unit at least once (method coverage)

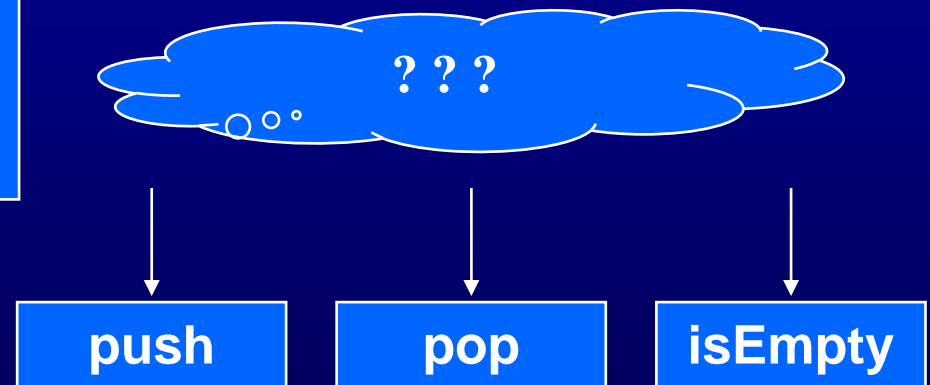
Edge coverage : execute every call at least once (call coverage)

Call Graphs on Classes

- Node and edge coverage of class call graphs often do not work very well
- Individual methods might not call each other at all!

Class stack

```
public void push (Object o)
public Object pop ( )
public boolean isEmpty (Object o)
```



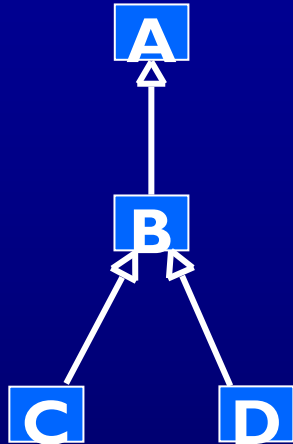
Other types of testing are needed – do not use graph criteria

Inheritance & Polymorphism

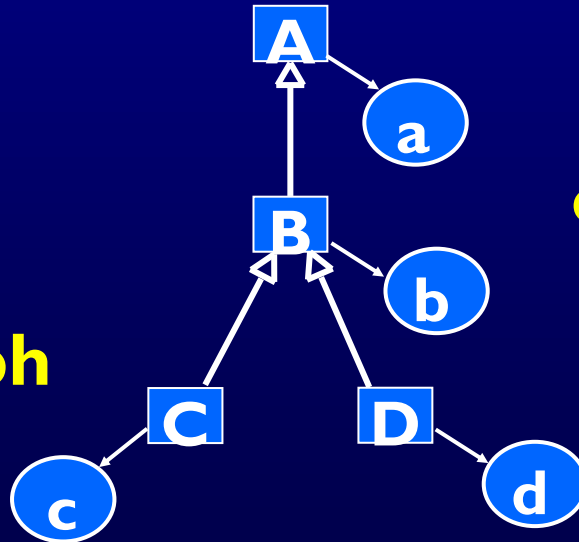
Caution : Ideas are preliminary and not widely used

Classes are not executable, so this graph is not directly testable

We need objects



**Example
inheritance
hierarchy graph**



objects

**What is coverage
on this graph ?**

Coverage on Inheritance Graph

- Create an object for each class ?
 - This seems weak because there is no execution
- Create an object for each class and apply call coverage?

OO Call Coverage : TR contains each reachable node in the call graph of an object instantiated for each class in the class hierarchy.

OO Object Call Coverage : TR contains each reachable node in the call graph of every object instantiated for each class in the class hierarchy.

- Data flow is probably more appropriate ...

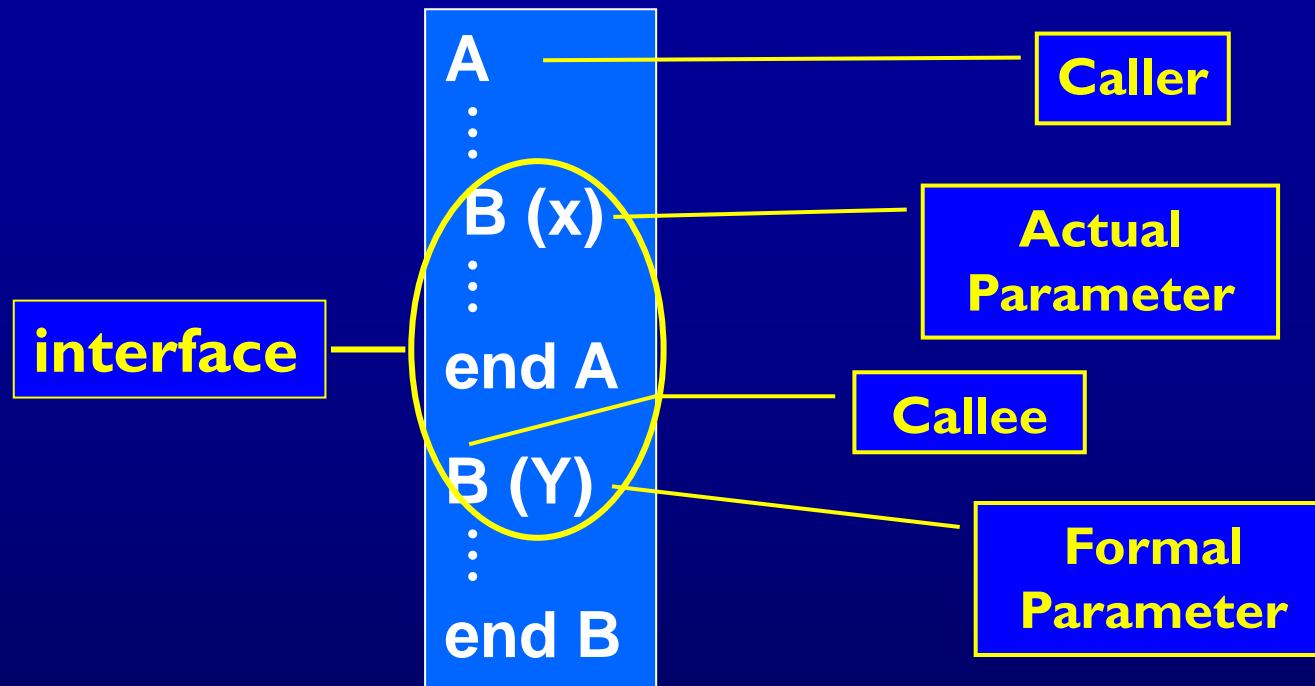
Data Flow at the Design Level

- Data flow couplings among units and classes **are more complicated** than control flow couplings
 - When values are passed, they “change names”
 - Many different ways to share data
 - Finding defs and uses can be difficult – finding which uses a def can reach is very difficult
- When software gets complicated ... testers should get interested
 - That's where the faults are!

Preliminary Definitions

- **Caller** : A unit that invokes another unit
- **Callee** : The unit that is called
- **Callsite** : Statement or node where the call appears
- **Actual parameter** : Variable in the caller
- **Formal parameter** : Variable in the callee

Example Call Site



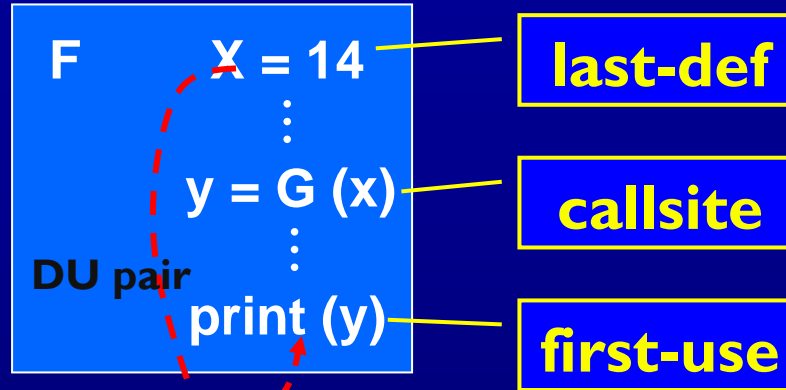
- Applying data flow criteria to def-use pairs between units is **too expensive**
- Too many possibilities
- But this is integration testing, and we really only care about the **interface** ...

Inter-procedural DU Pairs

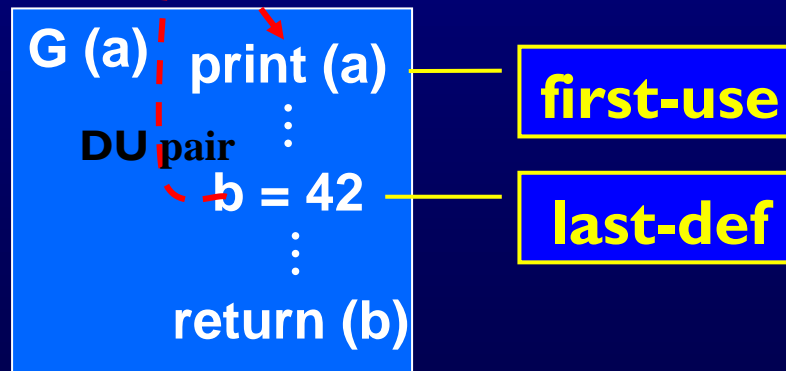
- If we focus on the interface, then we just need to consider the **last definitions** of variables before calls and returns and **first uses** inside units and after calls
- **Last-def** : The set of nodes that define a variable x and has a def-clear path from the node through a callsite to a use in the other unit
 - Can be from caller to callee (parameter or shared variable) or from callee to caller as a return value
- **First-use** : The set of nodes that have uses of a variable y and for which there is a def-clear and use-clear path from the callsite to the nodes

Inter-procedural DU Pairs Example

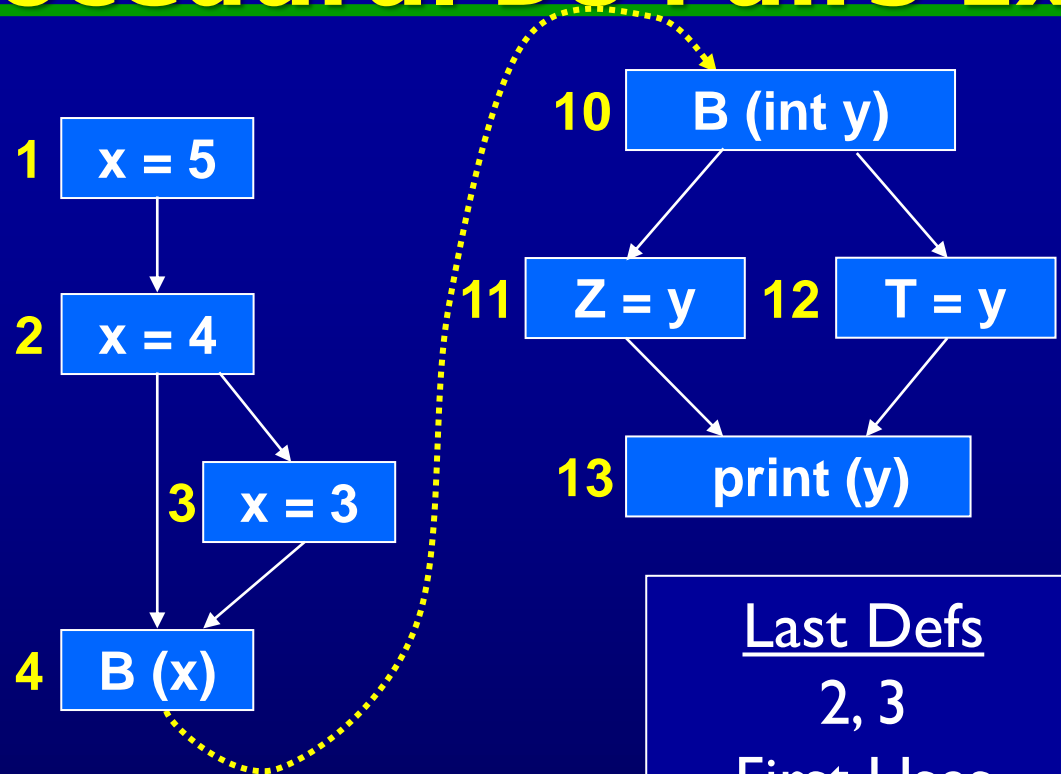
Caller



Callee



Inter-procedural DU Pairs Example



<u>DU Pairs</u>	
(A, x, 2)	—(B, y, 11)
(A, x, 2)	—(B, y, 12)
(A, x, 3)	—(B, y, 11)
(A, x, 3)	—(B, y, 12)

<u>Last Defs</u>
2, 3
<u>First Uses</u>
11, 12

Example – Quadratic

```
1 // Program to compute the quadratic root for three
  numbers
2 import java.lang.Math;
3
4 class Quadratic
5 {
6     private static float Root1, Root2;
7
8     public static void main (String[] argv)
9     {
10         int X, Y, Z;
11         boolean ok;
12         int controlFlag = Integer.parseInt (argv[0]);
13         if (controlFlag == 1)
14         {
15             X = Integer.parseInt (argv[1]);
16             Y = Integer.parseInt (argv[2]);
17             Z = Integer.parseInt (argv[3]);
18         }
19         else
20         {
21             X = 10;
22             Y = 9;
23             Z = 12;
24         }
```

```
25         ok = Root (X, Y, Z);
26         if (ok)
27             System.out.println
28                 ("Quadratic: " + Root1 + Root2);
29         else
30             System.out.println ("No Solution.");
31     }
32
33 // Three positive integers, finds quadratic root
34 private static boolean Root (int A, int B, int C)
35 {
36     double D;
37     boolean Result;
38     D = (double) (B*B) - (double) (4.0*A*C);
39     if (D < 0.0)
40     {
41         Result = false;
42         return (Result);
43     }
44     Root1 = (double) ((-B + Math.sqrt(D))/(2.0*A));
45     Root2 = (double) ((-B - Math.sqrt(D))/(2.0*A));
46     Result = true;
47     return (Result);
48 } // End method Root
49 } // End class Quadratic
```

```
1 // Program to compute the quadratic root for two numbers
2 import java.lang.Math;
3
4 class Quadratic
5 {
6   private static float Root1, Root2;
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8   public static void main (String[] argv)
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15      X = Integer.parseInt (argv [1]);
16      Y = Integer.parseInt (argv [2]);
17      Z = Integer.parseInt (argv [3]);
18    }
19    else
20    {
21      X = 10;
22      Y = 9;
23      Z = 12;
24    }
25  }
```

**shared
variables**

last-defs

first-use

```
25      ok = Root (X, Y, Z);
26      if (ok)
27          System.out.println
28              ("Quadratic: " + Root1 + Root2);
29      else
30          System.out.println ("No Solution.");
31  }
```

first-use

```
33  // Three positive integers, finds the quadratic root
34  private static boolean Root (int A, int B, int C)
35  {
36      double D;
37      boolean Result;
38      D = (double) (B*B) - (double) (4.0*A*C);
39      if (D < 0.0)
40      {
```

last-def

```
41          Result = false;
42          return (Result);
43      }
```

last-defs

```
44      Root1 = (double) ((-B + Math.sqrt (D)) / (2.0*A));
45      Root2 = (double) ((-B - Math.sqrt (D)) / (2.0*A));
46      Result = true;
47      return (Result);
48  } //End method Root
49 } // End class Quadratic
```

Quadratic – Coupling DU-pairs

Pairs of locations: **method** name, **variable** name, **statement**

(main (), X, 15) – (Root (), A, 38)

(main (), Y, 16) – (Root (), B, 38)

(main (), Z, 17) – (Root (), C, 38)

(main (), X, 21) – (Root (), A, 38)

(main (), Y, 22) – (Root (), B, 38)

(main (), Z, 23) – (Root (), C, 38)

(Root (), Root1, 44) – (main (), Root1, 28)

(Root (), Root2, 45) – (main (), Root2, 28)

(Root (), Result, 41) – (main (), ok, 26)

(Root (), Result, 46) – (main (), ok, 26)

Coverage criteria for coupling graphs

- The data flow criteria can now be applied to coupling graphs:
- All-Defs coverage requires that a path be executed from **every last-def** to at least one first-use
 - *All-Coupling-Def* coverage
- All-Uses coverage requires that a path be executed from **every last-def** to **every first-use**
 - *All-Coupling-Use* coverage
- All-du-Paths coverage requires that we tour **every simple path** from **every last-def** to **every first-use**
 - *AllCoupling-du-Paths* coverage

Coupling Data Flow Notes

- Only variables that are **used or defined** in the callee
- **Implicit initializations** of class and global variables
- **Transitive** DU-pairs are too expensive to handle
 - A calls B, B calls C, and there is a variable defined in A and used in C
- **Arrays** : a reference to one element is considered to be a reference to all elements

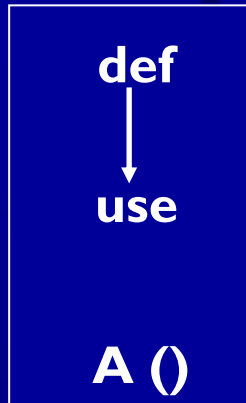
Inheritance, Polymorphism & Dynamic Binding

- Additional **control and data connections** make data flow analysis more complex
- The defining and using units may be in **different call hierarchies**
- When inheritance hierarchies are used, a def in one unit could reach uses in **any class** in the inheritance hierarchy
- With **dynamic binding**, the same location can reach different uses depending on the current type of the using object
- The same location can have different definitions or uses at different points in the execution !

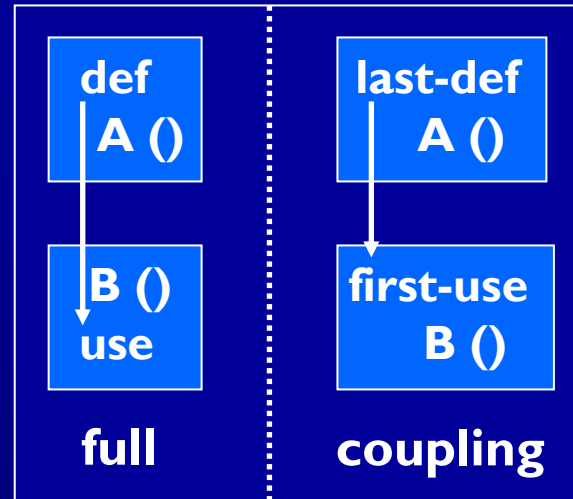
Additional Definitions

- **Inheritance** : If class **B** *inherits* from class **A**, then all variables and methods in **A** are implicitly in **B**, and **B** can add more
 - A is the *parent* or *ancestor*
 - B is the *child* or *descendent*
- An object reference *obj* that is declared to be of type A can be assigned an object of either type A, B, or any of B's descendents
 - **Declared type** : Type used in the declaration: *A obj*;
 - **Actual type** : Type used in object assignment: *obj = new B()*;

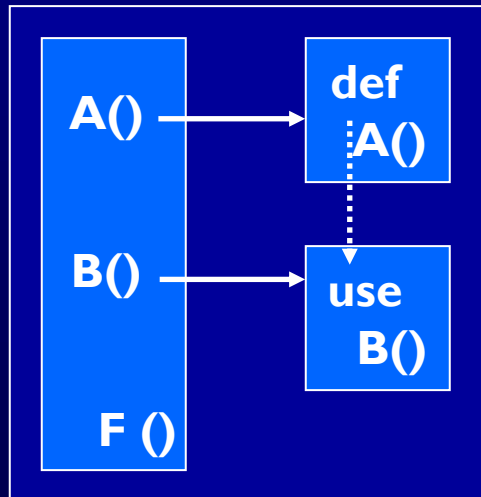
Types of Def-Use Pairs



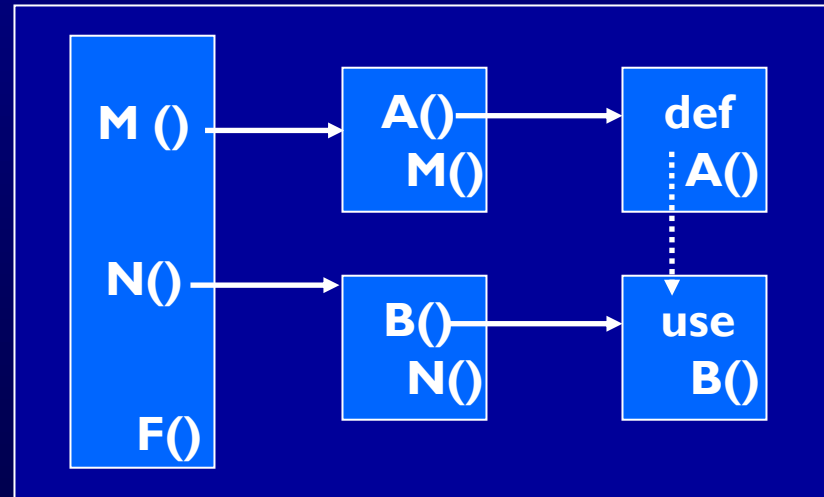
intra-procedural data flow
(within the same unit)



inter-procedural
data flow



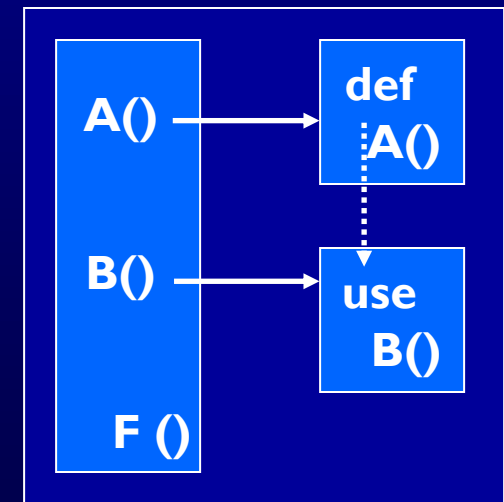
object-oriented **direct**
coupling data flow



object-oriented **indirect**
coupling data flow

Def-use pairs in object-oriented software

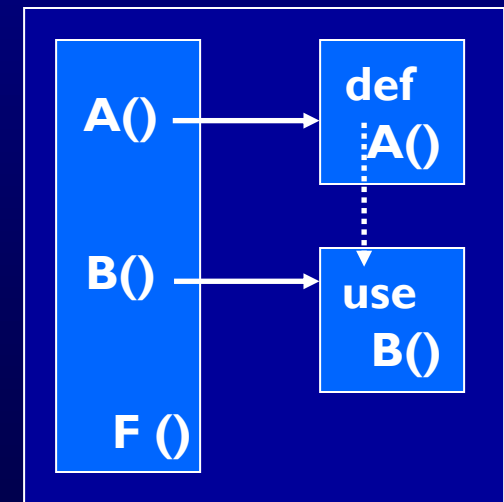
- DU pairs are usually based on the class variables
 - Class (State) Variables : The variables declared at the class level, often private
- **Direct coupling:**
- A coupling method, F(), calls two methods, A() and B()
- A() defines a variable and B() uses it



object-oriented **direct**
coupling data flow

Def-use pairs in object-oriented software

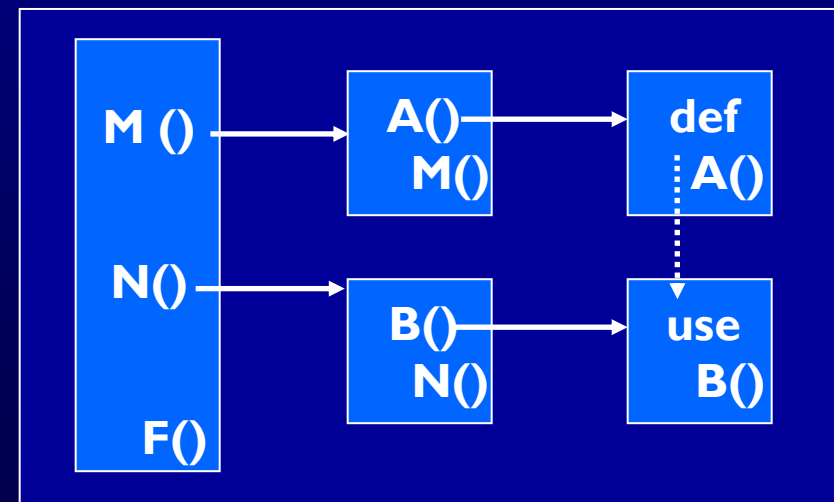
- In OO data flow testing, A() and B() could be in the same class,
- Or they could be in different classes and accessing the same global variables
- A() and B() may be called through the same object instance or not
 - o.A() and o.B()
 - o1.A() and o2.B()



object-oriented **direct**
coupling data flow

Def-use pairs in object-oriented software

- Indirect coupling:
- F() calls two methods, M() and N() which in turn call two other methods, A() and B()
- A() defines a variable and B() uses it
- So the reference is indirect
- The analysis for indirect du-pairs is considerably more complicated than for direct du-pairs

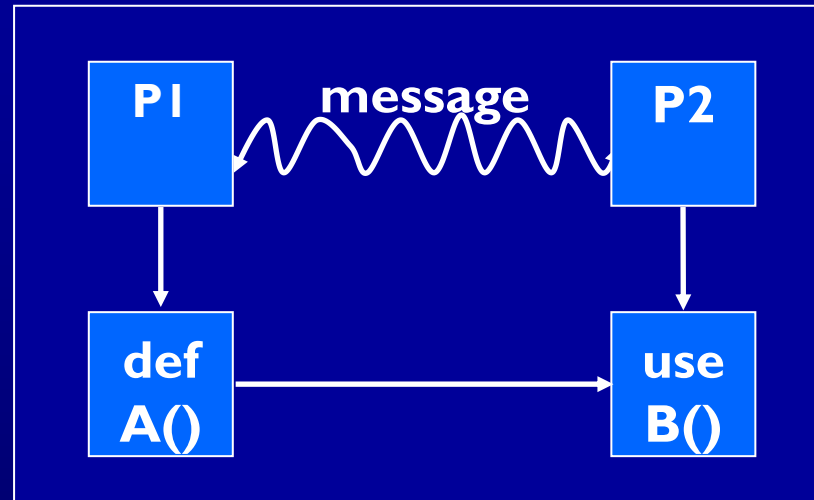


object-oriented **indirect**
coupling data flow

OO Data Flow Summary

- The defs and uses could be in the **same class**, or **different classes**
- **Researchers** have applied data flow testing to the direct coupling OO situation
 - Has not been used in practice
 - No tools available
- Indirect coupling data flow testing has **not been tried** either in research or in practice
 - Analysis cost may be prohibitive

Web Applications and Other Distributed Software



distributed software data flow

- “message” could be HTTP, RMI, or other mechanism
- A() and B() could be in the same class or accessing a persistent variable such as in a web session
- Beyond current technologies

Summary—What Works?

- **Call graphs** are common and very useful ways to design integration tests
- **Inter-procedural data flow** is relatively easy to compute and results in effective integration tests
- The ideas for **OO software** and **web applications** are preliminary and have not been used much in practice