SENG 275

SOFTWARE TESTING

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PATH COVERAGE





Path coverage

- With branch+condition coverage, we looked at each condition and branch individually. Such a criterion gives testers more branches to generate tests, especially when compared to the first criterion we discussed (line coverage).
- However, although we are testing each condition to be evaluated as true and false, this does not ensure testing of all the paths that a program can have.
- Path coverage does not consider the conditions individually.

 Rather, it considers the (full) combination of the conditions in a decision. Each of these combinations is a path. You might see a path as a unique way to traverse the CFG.



Calculation

• The calculation is the same as the other coverages:



See the following example that focus on a small piece of the count method:

```
if (!Character.isLetter(str.charAt(i)) & (last == 's' | last == 'r'))
{
  words++;
}
```

The decision in this if-statement contains **three** conditions and can be generalized to (A & (B | C)), with:

```
A = !Character.isLetter(str.charAt(i))
B = last == 's'
C = last == 'r'
```

To get 100% path coverage, we would have to test all the possible combinations of these three conditions.

We make a truth table to find the combinations:

Tests	Α	В	С	Outcome
1	Т	Т	Т	Т
2	Т	Т	F	Т
3	Т	F	Т	Т
4	Т	F	F	F
5	F	Т	Т	F
6	F	Т	F	F
7	F	F	Т	F
8	F	F	F	F



Full path coverage may be expensive

- This means that, for full path coverage, we would need 8 tests just to cover this if statement. It is a large number for just a single statement.
- Imagine programs that have multiple conditions or rely on loops.
- By aiming at achieving 100% path coverage, testers can indeed come up with good tests.
- However, the main issue is that achieving 100% path coverage might **not** always be **feasible** or it might be **too costly**.
- The number of tests needed for full path coverage will grow exponentially with the number of conditions in a decision.



