

# ITP2200

# Introduction to Software Testing

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# Lecture 5

## Identification of Correct Outputs

### - The Oracle Problem -

# So, more programming this week?



# What do we remember from last time?



# We mentioned “Coverage”

```
4  public class TriangleClassifier {  
5      @  
6          public static String classify(int a, int b, int c) {  
7              if (a <= 0 || b <= 0 || c <= 0) {  
8                  return "NOT_A_TRIANGLE";  
9              }  
10             if (a == b && b == c) {  
11                 return "EQUILATERAL";  
12             }  
13             int max = Math.max(a, Math.max(b, c));  
14             if ((max == a && max - b - c >= 0) ||  
15                 (max == b && max - a - c >= 0) ||  
16                 (max == c && max - a - b >= 0)) {  
17                 return "NOT_A_TRIANGLE";  
18             }  
19             if (a == b || b == c || a == c) {  
20                 return "ISOSCELES";  
21             } else {  
22                 return "SCALENE";  
23             }  
24         }  
25     }  
26 }  
27 }  
28 }  
29 }
```

```
@Test  
public void testScalene() throws Exception {  
    int a = 5;  
    int b = 7;  
    int c = 9;  
  
    String result = TriangleClassifier.classify(a, b, c);  
    assertTrue(result.equalsIgnoreCase( anotherString: "SCALENE"));  
}  
  
@Test  
public void testIsosceles() throws Exception{  
    int a = 5;  
    int b = 5;  
    int c = 7;  
  
    String result = TriangleClassifier.classify(a, b, c);  
    assertTrue(result.equalsIgnoreCase( anotherString: "ISOSCELES"));  
    assertFalse(result.equalsIgnoreCase( anotherString: "SCALENE"));  
}
```

Code is at

<https://github.com/bogdanmarculescu/itp2200>

# Equivalence Classes



# Defining "correct" behaviour - Oracles



# Running Examples

- **Division** – simply division of 2 numbers (slightly, modified version of the basic division)
- **Sinus** - computes  $\sin(\text{input})$
- **Exp** - computes  $e^{\text{x}}$
- **sortArray** – a simple sort of an array of doubles

```
10 @ public static double sinus(double input){  
11     return Math.sin(input);  
12 }  
13 /*  
 * A simple [division] function.  
 */  
14  
15 @ public static double division(double numerator, double denominator)  
16     if (denominator == 0) throw new IllegalArgumentException();  
17     return numerator/denominator;  
18 }  
19  
20 /*|  
 * Computing  $e^{\text{input}}$   
 */  
21  
22 @ public static double exp(double input){  
23     return Math.exp(input);  
24 }  
25  
26 /*  
 * Simple array sorting  
 */  
27  
28 @ public static double[] sortArray(double[] array){  
29 }
```

# Test oracles - Implicit

```
✓ Tests passed: 1 of 1 test – 3 ms
/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_202.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java ...
Testing Division
0.017543859649122806
0.1326530612244898
1.564102564102564
0.5454545454545454
3.4
8.6

Process finished with exit code 0

⚠ Tests failed: 1 of 1 test – 7 ms

java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
at ex05.Oracles.division(Oracles.java:18)
at ex05.OraclesTest.testDivision(OraclesTest.java:17)
at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
...  
[REDACTED]
```

\* EvoMaster version: unknown  
\* [ERROR] ERROR: Cannot communicate with remote EvoMaster Driver for the system under test at localhost:40100  
Make sure the EvoMaster Driver for the system under test is running correctly.

Some behaviours are almost always faults:

- Crashes
- Segfault
- Buffer overflows
- Deadlocks

# Test oracles - Implicit

```
✓ Tests passed: 1 of 1 test – 3 ms
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...
* EvoMaster version: unknown
* [ERROR] ERROR: Cannot communicate with remote EvoMaster Driver for the system under test at localhost:40100
  Make sure the EvoMaster Driver for the system under test is running correctly.
```

## Benefits:

- Clear
- Reasonably general

## Drawbacks:

- Not very expressive
- No error does not mean no faults

# Test oracles - Human

Remember Lecture 1:

- Design Tests
- Instantiate Tests
- Run Tests
- Analyse Test Results

Run  
It?

Program

Computer

Is it Correct?



# Test oracles - Human

Human evaluation of the result:

- Great in some cases (console display, webpage design and GUI testing)
- Limits on amount of data
- So, what is
  - $\sin(42)$
  - $e^{\wedge}(42)?$



# Test oracles - Human

## Benefits:

- Expressive
- Easy to use
- Allows for subjective evaluations (design, GUI, etc.)

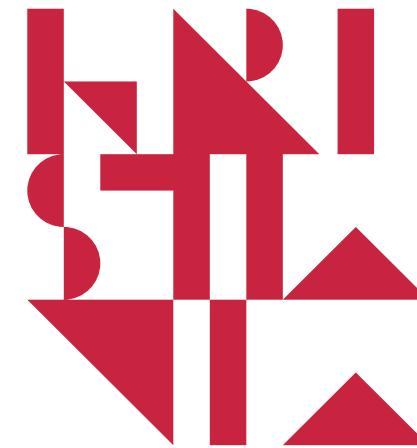
## Drawbacks:

- Costly
- Subjectivity as a drawback
- Accurate computation



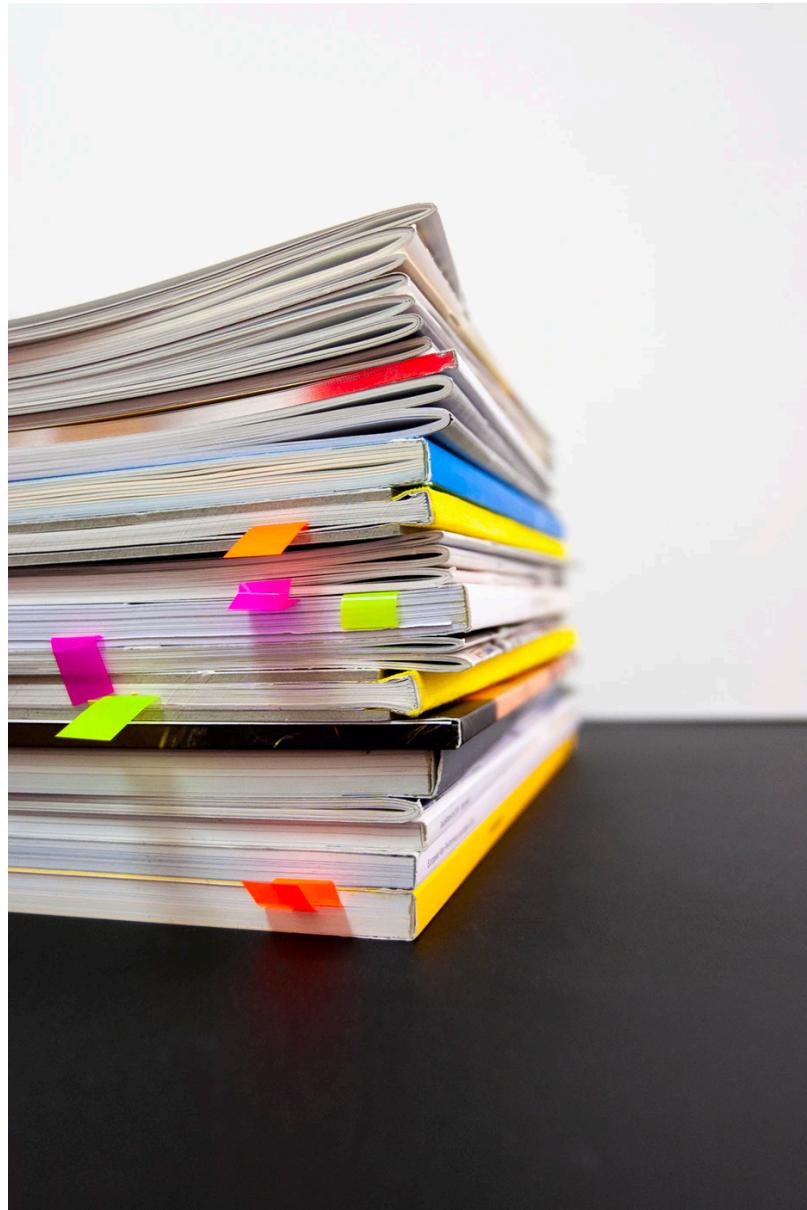
# Coding time!

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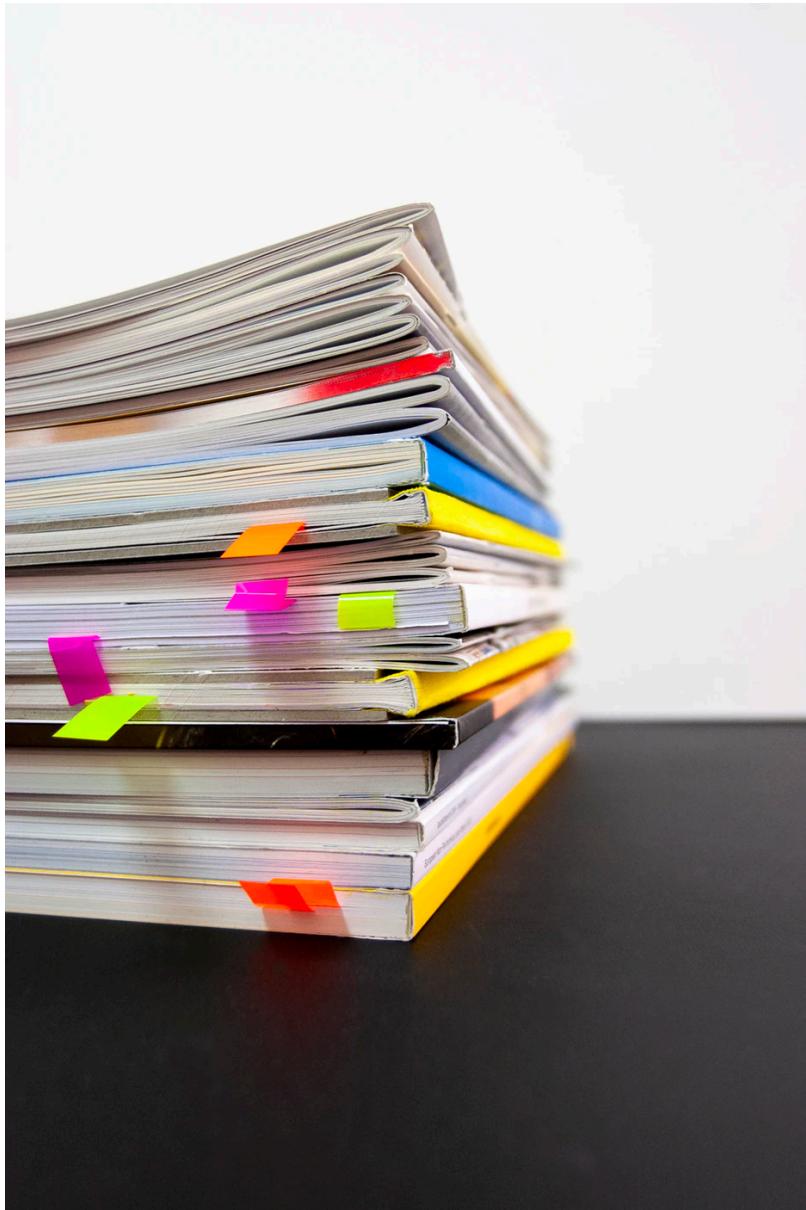
# Test oracles - Specified



Specification – Software Requirements  
Specification  
A document that describes the software

- Special languages -
  - Models (as in UML, not miniatures)
  - Contracts
  - Algebraic descriptions
  - State machines

# Test oracles - Specified



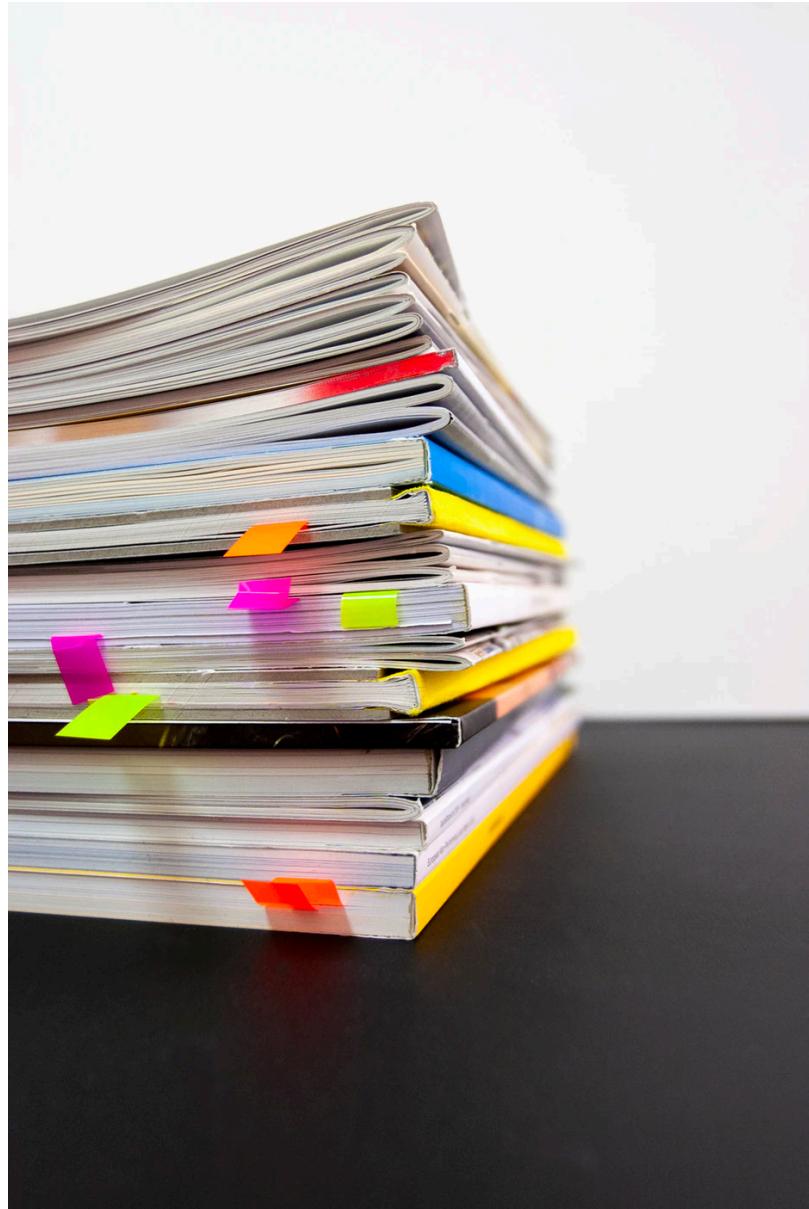
Benefits:

- Can be very **specific**
- Can be very **accurate**
- Can be assessed **automatically** (remember the `assertTrue()` function)

Drawbacks:

- Requires detailed knowledge of the system under test (SUT)
- Time, effort to develop and maintain

# Test oracles - Specified



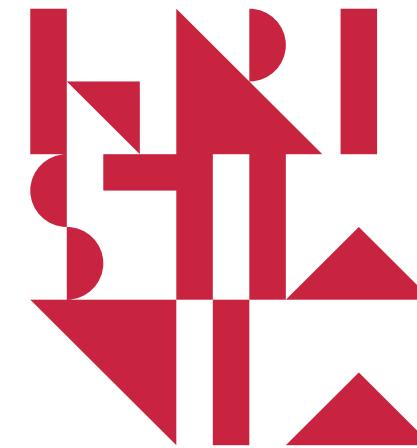
So!

```
public static double[] sortArray(double[] array)
```

- What **specifications** would be appropriate?
- What can we **assert** about this system?
  
- Is a complete set of specifications for this possible?

# Coding time!

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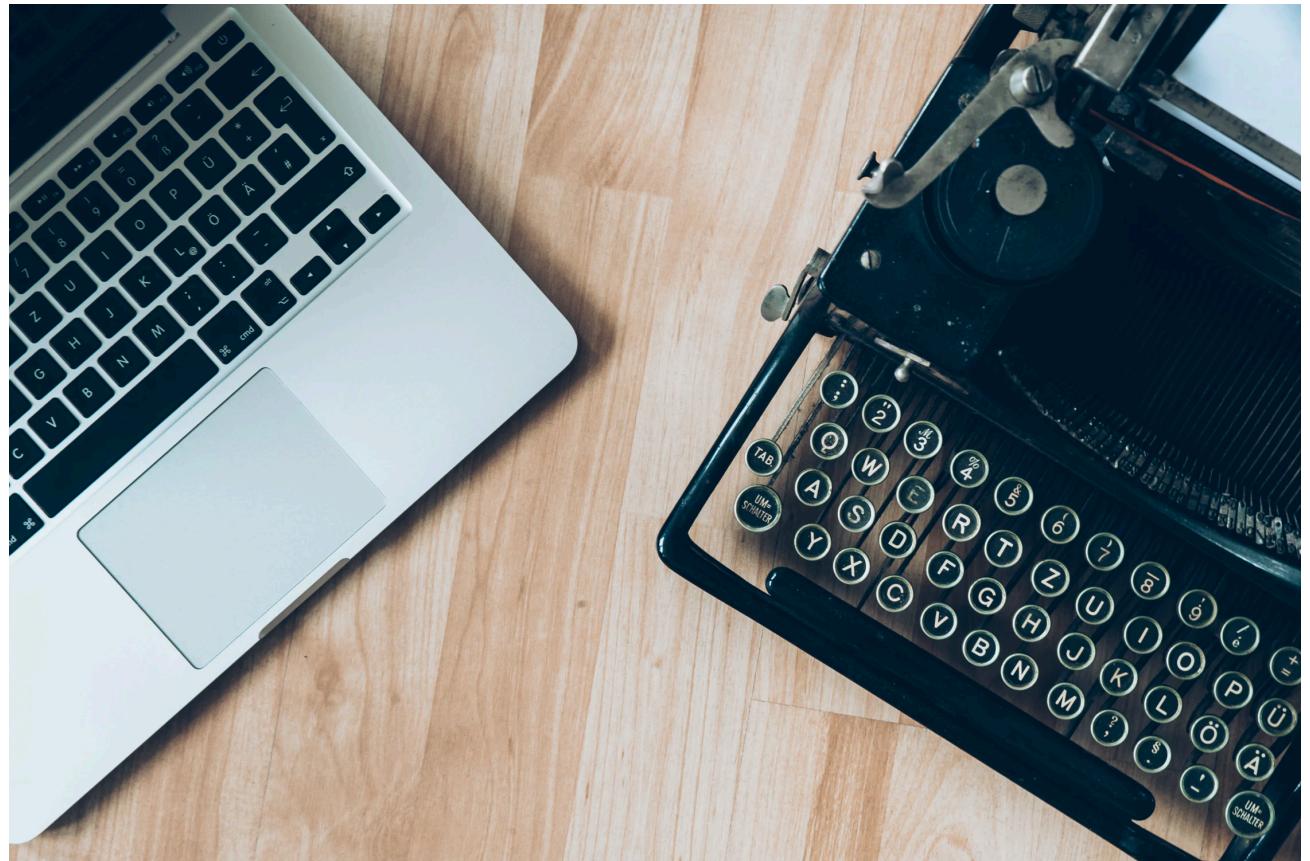


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# Test oracles - Derived

Derive from other sources:

- Documentation (specification mining, documentation, conversions to specs)
- System execution (invariants)
- Known (or desired) properties (metamorphic testing)
- Other versions
  - Regression testing
  - Other implementations



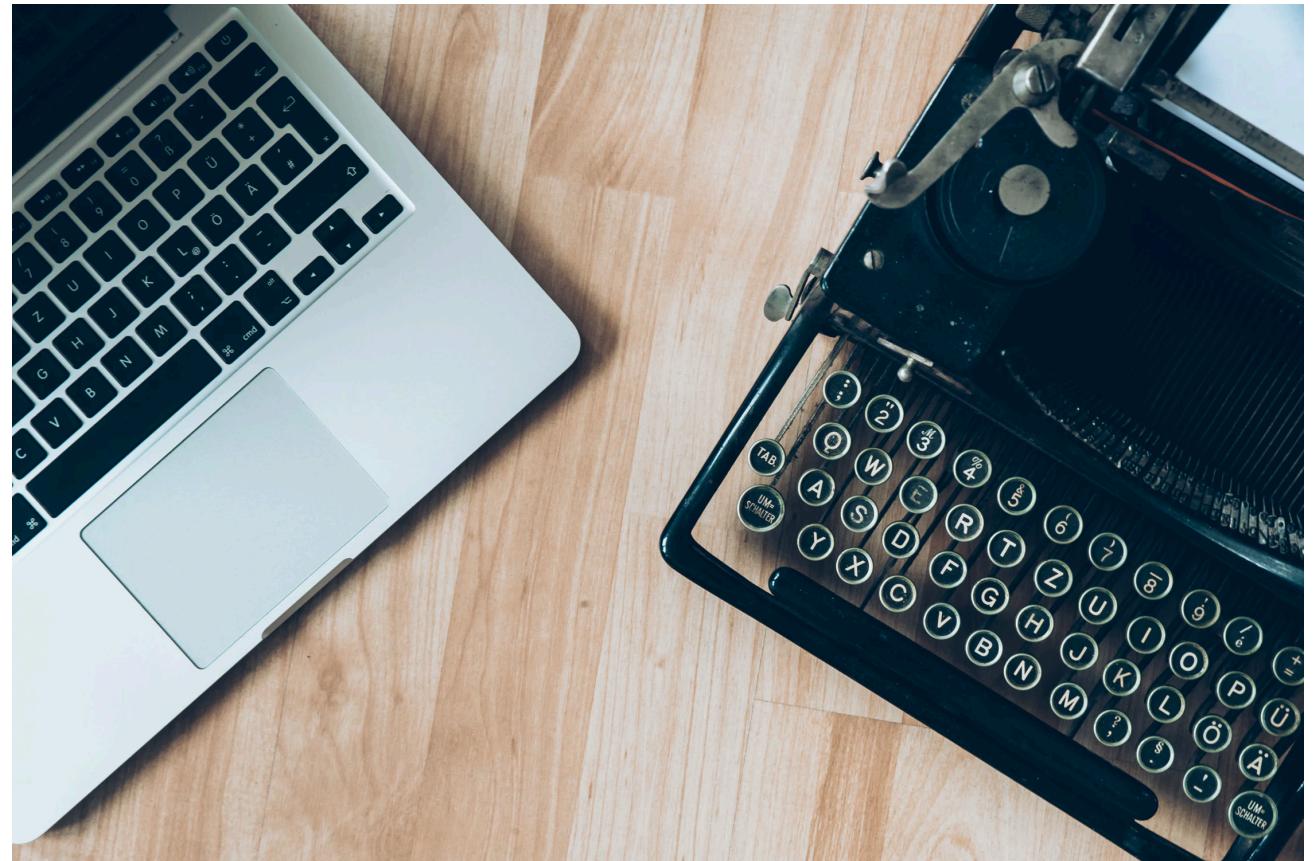
# Test oracles - Derived

Let's consider:

- $\sin(x)$
- $\exp(x) - e^x$

We cannot (necessarily) calculate or duplicate them.

So, what can we assert?



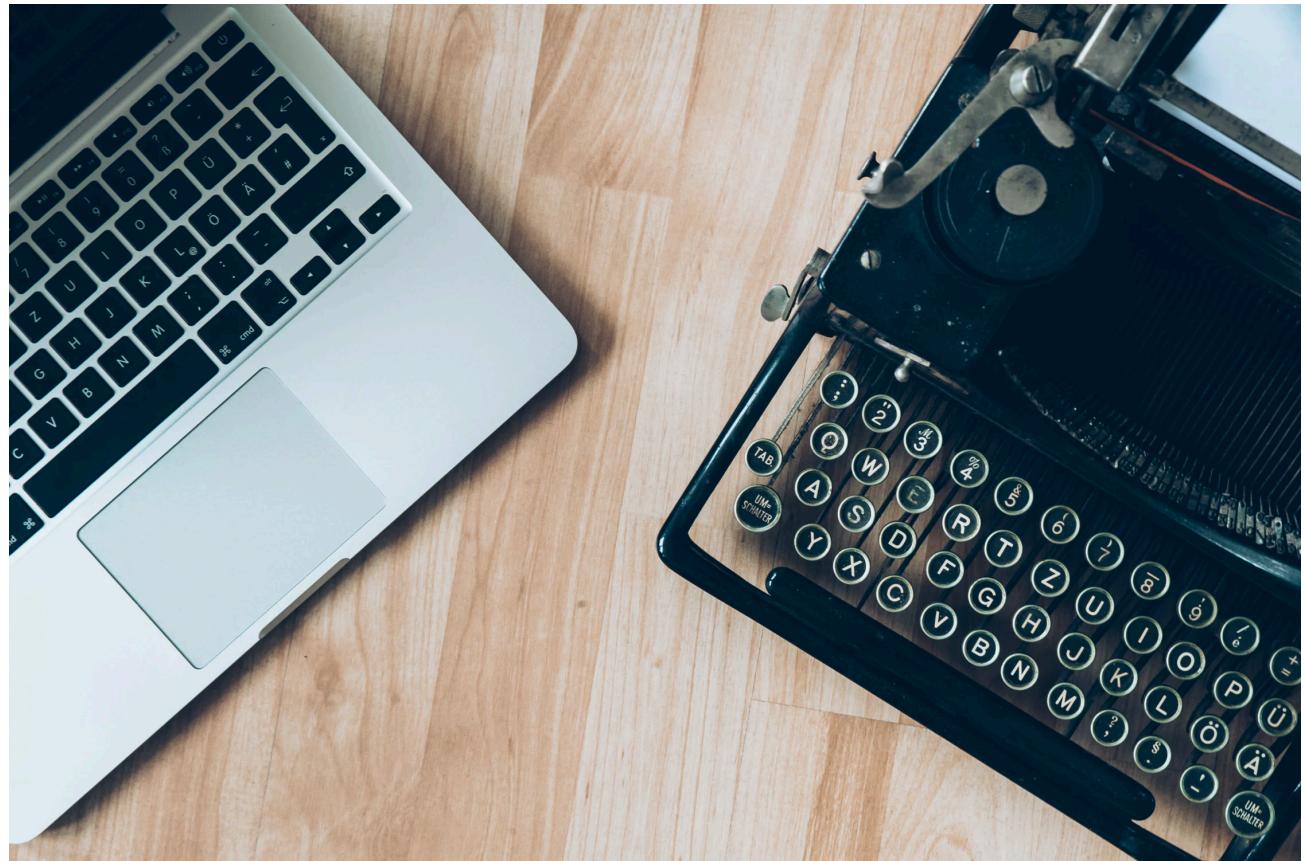
# Test oracles - Derived

Different implementations:

- (remember last seminar)
- Different teams?
- Different versions?

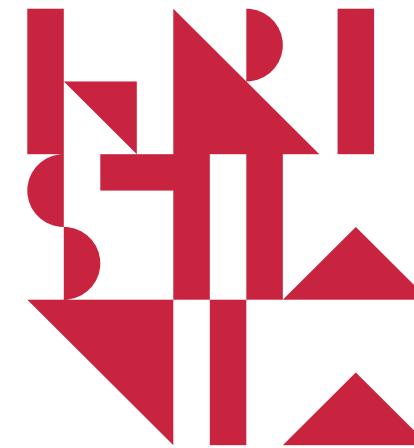
**Regression** testing

- Assess the behaviour of the **current** version against the **previous** version
- **Automation** is preferable
- Automated asserts, automated evaluation



# Coding time!

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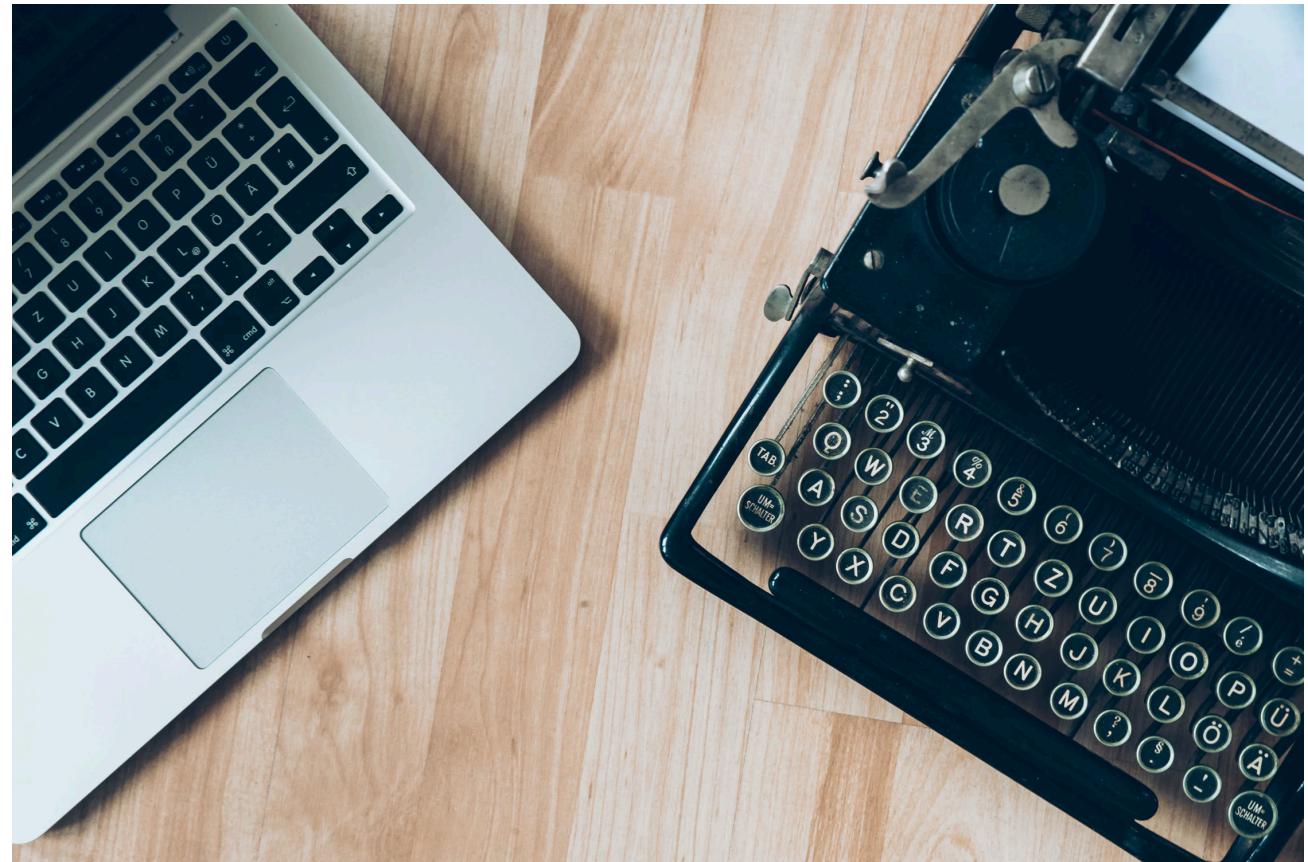
# Test oracles - Derived

## Benefits:

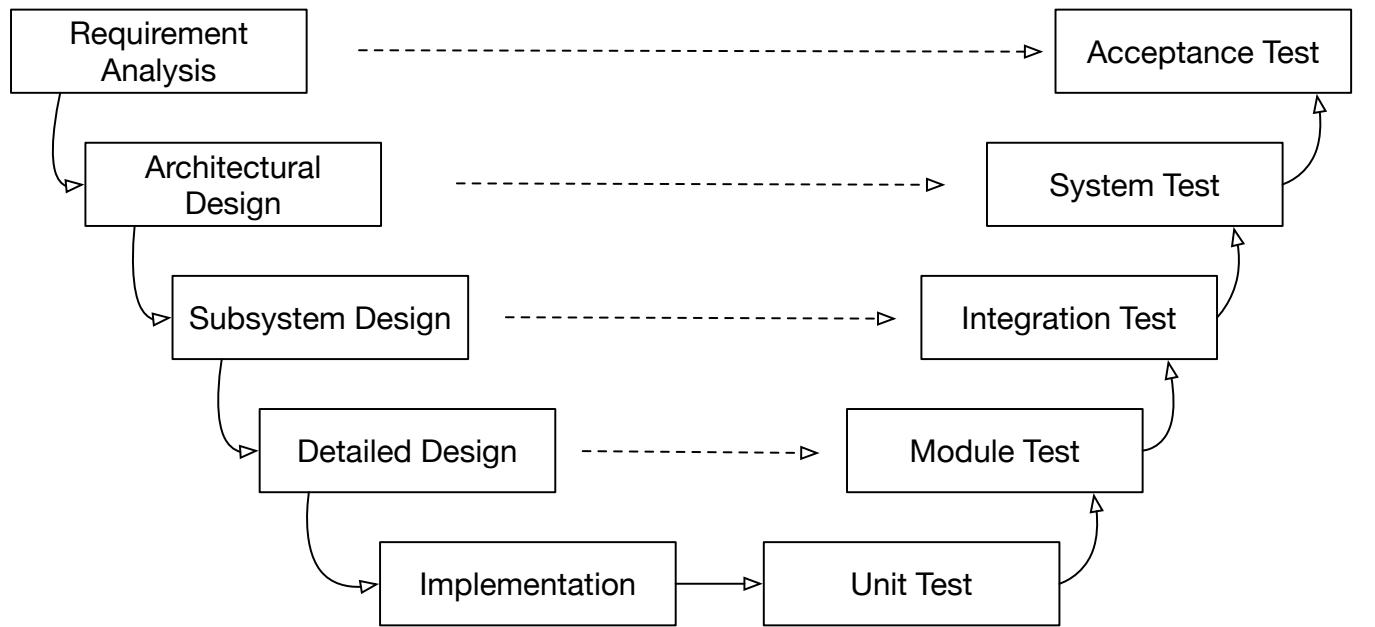
- No need for completeness
- Can be derived from existing artefacts
- Can focus on important properties
- Can be **automated**

## Drawbacks:

- Some knowledge required
- Not complete
- Faults may complement each other



# Remember this?



- Or the one-sentence guide to the entire field of software engineering



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Questions so far?

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# Exercise for the Seminar



**Rooms:**

- A3-01**
- A4-03**
- A5-18**

# Exercise for the Seminar



**Write tests for the Class  
Time (from OOP):**

- convertSeconds(int sec)
- What assertions would you add?
- Write tests for it

# Exercise for the Seminar



**Write tests for the Class Date (from OOP):**

- dayDiff(Date d1, Date d2)
- daysSince0(Date d)

- What assertions would you add?
- Write tests for it

# Exercise for the Seminar



**If possible, use your OOP implementation**