SENG3320/6320 Software Verification and Validation

Semester 1, 2022  
SENG 3320 Assignment 1 Test Report

Test environment:   
  
Task1: Blackbox Testing  
public BigInteger(int signum, byte[] magnitude)

Equivalence Partitions:

* Signum may only be -1,0 or 1.
  + Each case has special properties.
  + -1 denotes a negative value.
  + 0 denotes value must be zero (requires an empty byte array or a byte array populated entirely by zeros).
  + 1 denotes a positive value.
  + -2 and 2 will be included as outside the upper and lower bounds. These values will result in a number format exception.
* Byte array read in big-endian manner.
  + Three simple ways formats of this array may be passed into the constructor.
  + Empty array results in:
    - Zero values for each signum in bounds.
    - Exception if signum is out of bounds.
  + Array populated entirely by zeros results in:
    - Zero values for each signum in bounds.
    - Exception if signum is out of bounds.
  + Array populated by at least one non-zero value produces:
    - Negative value if signum is -1.
    - Positive value if signum is 1.
    - Exception if signum is 0.
    - Exception if signum is out of bounds.

Test Values:

* signum values: {-2,-1,0,1,2}
* magnitude values: {empty array, array full of zeros, array with at least one non-zero value}

Every combination of the two sets are used to assess exceptions thrown and resulting values.

Public BigInteger(String val, int radix)

Equivalence Partitions:

* Radix is in bounds must be greater than or equal to 2 and less than or equal to 36
  + Radix determines what base to read the value string by.
  + Radix may be 2 denoting base 2 all the way to 36 denoting base 36 (every number and alphabet character used)
  + Radix below 2 or above 36 will result in a number format exception.
* Beginning sign char (‘+’, ‘-‘ or neither)
  + Characters may be present at the beginning of the val string to reflect the sign of the resulting value.
  + The ‘+’ character and no character results in a positive value.
  + The ‘-‘ character results in a negative value.
* Illegal characters (characters that are not alphanumeric or ‘+’ or ‘-‘ at the start)
  + Their presence will cause a number format exception.
* Alphanumeric characters in the string cannot exceed the radix.
  + If radix equals 2, val may only contain ‘1’s and ‘0’s.
  + If the val string exceeds the radix a number format exception will be thrown.

Test Values:

* Radix values {1,2,10,36,37}
* Beginning character appended val values {‘+’, ‘-‘, ‘’}
* Special character inclusion {present, not present}
* Val string will characters values {zeros and ones, all base 10 digits, every alpha numeric character}

Every combination of these sets are used to assess exceptions thrown and resulting values.

Test objective:  
  
test cases:   
  
test results:  
  
test coverage:

Task2: White-box Testing: Structural Testing  
Test objective:  
  
test cases:   
  
test results:  
  
test coverage:

Task3: White-box Testing: Data Flow Testing   
  
Method: public BigInteger gcd(BigInteger y)



1. Identify all the definition-use pairs (du-pairs) (5 marks)

Identifying du-pairs – variable **xval** :  
  
all-defs: 1, 8, 9  
all-uses:3, <3,5>, <3,6>, 6, <6,7>, <6,8>, 7, <7,9>, <7,10>, 9 , 12 , 16}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (1, 9) | <1,2,3,6,7,9> |
| (1,12) | <1,2,3,6,7,10,12> |
|  | <1,2,3,6,7,10,11,12> |
| (1,16) | <1,2,4,16> |
|  | <1,2,4,13,15,16> |
| (1,3) | <1,2,3> |
| (1, <3,5>) | <1,2,3,5> |
| (1, <3,6>) | <1,2,3,6> |
| (1,6) | <1,2,3,6> |
| (1, <6,7>) | <1,2,3,6,7> |
| (1, <6,8>) | <1,2,3,6,8> |
| (1,7) | <1,2,3,6,7> |
| (1, <7,9>) | <1,2,3,6,7,9> |
| (1, <7,10>) | <1,2,3,6,7,10> |
| (8, 16) | <8,4,16> |
|  | <8,4,13,15,16> |
| (9,12) | <9,10,12> |
|  | <9,10,11,12> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **yval** :  
  
all-defs:1,11,15  
all-uses: 6, <6,7>, <6,8>, 10, <10,11>, <10,12>, 11,12, 13, <13,14>, <13,15> ,16}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (1,11) | <1,2,3,6,7,10,11> |
|  | <1,2,3,6,7,9,10,11> |
| (1,12) | <1,2,3,6,7,10,12> |
|  | <1,2,3,6,7,9,10,12> |
| (1,16) | <1,2,4,16> |
|  | <1,2,3,6,8,4,16> |
| (1,6) | <1,2,3,6> |
| (1, <6,7>) | <1,2,3,6,7> |
| (1, <6,8>) | <1,2,3,6,8> |
| (1, 10) | <1,2,3,6,7,10> |
|  | <1,2,3,6,7,9,10> |
| (1, <10,11>) | <1,2,3,6,7,10,11> |
|  | <1,2,3,6,7,9,10,11> |
| (1, <10,12>) | <1,2,3,6,7,10,12> |
|  | <1,2,3,6,7,9,10,12> |
| (1,13) | <1,2,4,13> |
|  | <1,2,3,6,8,4,13> |
| (1, <13,14>) | <1,2,4,13,14> |
|  | <1,2,3,6,8,4,13,14> |
| (1, <13,15>) | <1,2,4,13,15> |
|  | <1,2,3,6,8,4,13,15> |
| (11,12) | <11,12> |
| (15,16) | <15,16> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **words** :  
  
all-defs: 1  
all-uses:2, <2,3>, <2,4>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (1,2) | <1,2> |
| (1, <2,3>) | <1,2,3> |
| (1, <2,4>) | <1,2,4> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **y.words**:  
  
all-defs: 1  
all-uses:4, 6, <6,7>, <6,8>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (1,4) | <1,2,4> |
| (1,6) | <1,2,3,6> |
| (1, <6,7>) | <1,2,3,6,7> |
| (1, <6,8>) | <1,2,3,6,8> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **len**:  
  
all-defs: 16  
all-uses:16

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (16, 16) | <16> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **result**:  
  
all-defs: 16  
all-uses:16,17

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (16,16) | <16> |
| (16, 17) | <16,17> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **xwords**:  
  
all-defs: 16  
all-uses:16

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (16, 16) | <16> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **ywords**:  
  
all-defs: 16  
all-uses:16

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (16, 16) | <16> |

2) Design test cases to achieve All-Defs coverage (4 marks)   
 t1 path: <1,2,3,6,7,9,10,11,12> (covered definition node: 1, 9, 11)  
 t2 path: <1,2,3,6,8,4,13,15,16,17>(covered definition node: 1, 8, 15, 16, 17)  
  
 test case t1 : (x = -8, y = -12) expect outcome: 4  
 test case t2: (x = 24, y =-2147483648) expect outcome: 8  
  
 test cases t1 and t2 will achieve all-defs coverage.

3) Design test cases to achieve All-Uses coverage (6 marks)   
  
 t1: <1,2,3,6,7,9,10,11,12>  
 t2: <1,2,3,6,7,10,12>  
 t3: <1,2,3,6,7,9,10,12>  
 t4: <1,2,3,6,7,10,11,12>  
 t5: <1,2,3,6,8,4,13,15,16,17>  
 t6: <1,2,3,5>  
 t7: <1,2,3,6,8,4,13,14>

t8: <1,2,4,13,15,16,17>  
 t9: <1,2,4,16,17>  
 t10: <1,2,4,13,14>

t11: <1,2,3,6,8,4,16,17>  
  
considerate the test cases executing paths that will achieve All-Uses coverage  
   
 t1: (x = -8, y = -12) expect outcome: 4  
 t2: (x = 8, y = 12) expect outcome: 4  
 t3: (x = -5, y = 25) expect outcome: 5

t4: (x = 3, y = -9) expect outcome: 3

t5: (x = 24, y =-2147483648) expect outcome: 8

t6: (x = 0, y = 100) expect outcome: 100

t7: (x = -2147483648, y =0) expect outcome: 2147483648

t8: (x= 68719476751, y = 23) expect outcome: 23

t9: (x= 695784701952, y = 36590037911583) expect outcome: 3

t10: (x = 1039382085632, y =0) expect outcome: 1039382085632

t11: (x = 11583, y =36590037911583) expect outcome: 39

4) Write and execute the test cases in JUnit. (3 marks)

See src/Tests DataFlowTesting\_gcd.java

**Method: private static int compareTo(BigInteger x, BigInteger y)**  
  
  
1) Identify all the definition-use pairs (du-pairs) (5 marks)   
Identifying du-pairs – variable **x** :  
  
all-defs: 1  
all-uses: 2, <2,3>, 3 , <2,4>, 4 , 7, 10

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (1,2) | <1,2> |
| (1, <2,3>) | <1,2,3> |
| (1,3) | <1,2,3> |
| (1, <2,4>) | <1,2,4> |
| (1,4) | <1,2,4> |
| (1,7) | <1,2,4,5,7> |
| (1,10) | <1,2,4,5,7,8,10> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **y:**  
  
all-defs: 1  
all-uses: 2, <2,3>, 3, <2,4>, 4, 7, 10

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (1,2) | <1,2> |
| (1, <2,3>) | <1,2,3> |
| (1,3) | <1,2,3> |
| (1, <2,4>) | <1,2,4> |
| (1,4) | <1,2,4> |
| (1,7) | <1,2,4,5,7> |
| (1,10) | <1,2,4,5,7,8,10> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **x.words:**  
  
all-defs: 1  
all-uses: 2, <2,3>, <2,4>, 7, 10

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (1,2) | <1,2> |
| (1, <2,3>) | <1,2,3> |
| (1, <2,4>) | <1,2,4> |
| (1,4) | <1,2,4> |
| (1,7) | <1,2,4,5,7> |
| (1,10) | <1,2,4,5,7,8,10> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **y.words:**  
  
all-defs: 1  
all-uses: 2, <2,3>, <2,4>, 7, 10

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (1,2) | <1,2> |
| (1, <2,3>) | <1,2,3> |
| (1, <2,4>) | <1,2,4> |
| (1,4) | <1,2,4> |
| (1,7) | <1,2,4,5,7> |
| (1,10) | <1,2,4,5,7,8,10> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **x\_negative:**  
  
all-defs: 4  
all-uses: 4,5, <5,6>, 6, <5,7>,9

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (4,4) | <4> |
| (4,5) | <4,5> |
| (4, <5,6>) | <4,5,6> |
| (4, 6) | <4,5,6> |
| (4, <5,7>) | <4,5,7> |
| (4,9) | <4,5,7,8,9> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **y\_negative:**  
  
all-defs: 4  
all-uses: 4,5, <5,6>, <5,7>,9

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (4,4) | <4> |
| (4,5) | <4,5> |
| (4, <5,6>) | <4,5,6> |
| (4, <5,7>) | <4,5,7> |
| (4,9) | <4,5,7,8,9> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **x\_len:**   
  
all-defs: 7  
all-uses: 8, <8,9>, 9, <8,10>, 10

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (7,8) | <7,8> |
| (7, <8,9>) | <7,8,9> |
| (7,9) | <7,8,9> |
| (7, <8,10> | <7,8,10> |
| (7,10) | <7,8,10> |

Identifying du-pairs – variable **y\_len:**   
  
all-defs: 7  
all-uses: 9,8, <8,9>, 9, <8,10>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Du-pair | Path(s) |
| (7,8) | <7,8> |
| (7, <8,9>) | <7,8,9> |
| (7,9) | <7,8,9> |
| (7, <8,10> | <7,8,10> |

2) Design test cases to achieve All-Defs coverage (4 marks)   
   
 t1 path: <1,2,4,5,7,8,10> (coverage of all definition nodes: 1,4,7)  
 test case 1 : x= BigInteger(2147483649) , y = BigInteger(2147483648) expect result: 1

3) Design test cases to achieve All-Uses coverage (6 marks)   
 t1 path:<1,2,3>  
 t2 path:<1,2,4,5,6>  
 t3 path:<1,2,4,5,7,8,9>  
 t4 path:<1,2,4,5,7,8,10>  
considerate the test cases executing paths listed above that will achieve All-Uses coverage  
 test case t1: x= 88 , y = 99 expected result: -1  
 test case t2: x = BigInteger(“-2147483649”) , BigInteger(“2147483648”) expect result: -1  
 test case t3: x = BigInteger(“8888”), BigInteger (“2147483648”) expect result: -1  
 test case t4: x= BigInteger (“2147483648”) y=BigInteger(“2147483648”) expect result: 0

4) Write and execute the test cases in JUnit. (3 marks)  
 See src/Tests DataFlowTesting\_compareTo.java

# work performed by each group member:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Tasks | Completion Date | Member |
|  | | |
| Initial Required classes of the entire Java project | 01/04/2022 | Ni Zeng |
| Initial test report template | 01/04/2022 |
| Task3: White-box Testing: DataFlow Testing public BigInteger gcd(BigInteger y) | 28/04/2022 |
| Task3: White-box Testing: DataFlow Testing private static int compareTo(BigInteger x, BigInteger y) | 28/04/2022 |
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|  | | |
|  |  | Austin Baxter |
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| Task1 part1: complete code | 17/04/22 | Brandon Allen |
| Task1 part2: complete code | 26/04/22 |
| Task1 part1 and 2: report dot point outline | 27/04/22 |
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|  |  | Kyle Beattie |
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|  |  | Kelsey Baker |
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