# SENG3320 Assignment 1: Test Case Design

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## Task 1: Blackbox Testing

### Method 1: 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.

### Method 2: 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.

### Method 3: public int compareTo(BigInteger val)

#### Equivalence Partitions:

CompareTo had 3 equivalence classes the input could be separated into:

* The BigInteger the function is called through is smaller than BigInteger val
  + This is a valid partition and the function will output “-1”
* The BigInteger the function is called through is the same value as BigInteger val
  + This is also a valid partition and the function will output “0”
* The BigInteger the function is called through is larger than BigInteger val
  + This is also a valid partition and the function will output “1”

During our testing because compareTo requires 2 constructed BigIntegers that are valid, there isn’t any way to create an invalid partition that won’t be processed by compareTo, every valid BigInteger will either have a lower, higher or the same value as any other BigInteger, and any invalid BigInteger simply won’t be constructed and will output a NumberFormatException before the function is called.

#### Test Values:

* Partition 1: x < y
  + xValue = 100, yValue = 1000, Expected result = -1
  + xValue = -100, yValue = 1000, Expected Result = -1
  + xValue = -1000, yValue = -100, Expected Result = -1
  + xValue = 0, yValue = 1, Expected Result = -1
  + xValue = -1, yValue = 0, Expected Result = -1
  + xValue = 11328409283409823143513413247869678880980419280912412345243598747239467094586703945,

yValue = 12490832435987205730517057198325709132141241242144213241414141414141123414123421444, Expected Result = -1

* + xValue = -1132840928340982314351341324786967888098041928091246466423457678465313535578797876,

yValue = 12490832435987205730517057198325709132141241242144243563456345634564364363463456335, Expected Result = -1

* + xValue = -1332840928340982314351341324786967888098041928091242345523523452345234523452345234,
  + yValue = -1249083243598720573051705719832570913214124124214422345234523453252345324525235534, Expected Result = -1
* Partition 2: x = y
  + xValue = 100, yValue = 100, Expected Result = 0
  + xValue = -100, yValue = -100, Expected Result = 0
  + xValue = +100, yValue = +100, Expected Result = 0
  + xValue = 0, yValue = 0, Expected Result = 0
  + xValue = -0, yValue = -0, Expected Result = 0
  + xValue = 0, yValue = -0, Expected Result = 0
  + xValue = -0, yValue = 0, Expected Result = 0
  + xValue = 138946198734618239764978163429813267498126479821364981634812357234985723498674231487341981273409173587643826598243513752439850243759,
  + yValue = 138946198734618239764978163429813267498126479821364981634812357234985723498674231487341981273409173587643826598243513752439850243759, Expected Result = 0
* Partition 3: x > y
  + xValue = 1000, yValue = 100, Expected Result = 1
  + xValue = -100, yValue = -1000, Expected Result = 1
  + xValue = 1000, yValue = -100, Expected Result = 1
  + xValue = 133284092834098231435134132478696788809804192809124,

yValue = 124908324359872057305170571983257091321412412421442, Expected Result = 1

* + xValue = 113284092834098231435134132478696788809804192809124, yValue = -124908324359872057305170571983257091321412412421442, Expected Result = 1
  + xValue = -113284092834098231435134132478696788809804192809124, yValue = -124908324359872057305170571983257091321412412421442, Expected Result = 1
  + xValue = 1, yValue = 0, Expected Result = 1
  + xValue = 0, yValue = -1, Expected Result = 1

Design test cases using the Equivalence Partitioning technique. State clearly the equivalence classes. Clearly specify which partitions/classes are being tested, the corresponding test inputs, and the expected outputs

## Task 2: White-box Testing: Structural Testing

### Method 1: public BigInteger gcd(BigInteger y)

Diagram, schematic

Description automatically generated

Figure 1: Task 2 GCD CFG

#### Test Cases

##### Statement Coverage

The following test cases were able to achieve 100% statement coverage.

* GCDTest1: xValue = 0, yValue = 0
* GCDTest2: xValue = -1, yValue = -1
* GCDTest3: xValue = 1, yValue = -2147483648
* GCDTest4: xValue = -2147483648, yValue = 0
* GCDTest5: xValue = 948464564845641654444444, yValue = 56465165555

##### Branch Decision Coverage

The following test cases were able to achieve 100% branch decision coverage.

* GCDTest1: xValue = 0, yValue = 0
* GCDTest2: xValue = -1, yValue = -1
* GCDTest3: xValue = 1, yValue = -2147483648
* GCDTest4: xValue = -2147483648, yValue = 0
* GCDTest5: xValue = 948464564845641654444444, yValue = 56465165555
* GCDTest6: xValue = 1, yValue = 1

##### Condition Coverage

The following test cases were able to achieve 100% condition coverage.

* GCDTest1: xValue = 0, yValue = 0
* GCDTest2: xValue = -1, yValue = -1
* GCDTest3: xValue = 1, yValue = -2147483648
* GCDTest4: xValue = -2147483648, yValue = 0
* GCDTest5: xValue = 948464564845641654444444, yValue = 56465165555
* GCDTest6: xValue = 1, yValue = 1
* GCDTest7: xValue = 1, yValue = 948464564845641654444444

##### Condition/Decision Coverage

The following test cases were able to achieve 100% condition/decision coverage.

* GCDTest1: xValue = 0, yValue = 0
* GCDTest2: xValue = -1, yValue = -1
* GCDTest3: xValue = 1, yValue = -2147483648
* GCDTest4: xValue = -2147483648, yValue = 0
* GCDTest5: xValue = 948464564845641654444444, yValue = 56465165555
* GCDTest6: xValue = 1, yValue = 1
* GCDTest7: xValue = 1, yValue = 948464564845641654444444

##### Multiple Condition Coverage

The following test cases were able to achieve 100% of the feasible multiple condition coverage. When y.words == null is false than it is impossible for yval != Integer.MIN\_VALUE to also evaluate as false causing two test conditions to not be feasible.

* GCDTest1: xValue = 0, yValue = 0
* GCDTest2: xValue = -1, yValue = -1
* GCDTest3: xValue = 1, yValue = -2147483648
* GCDTest4: xValue = -2147483648, yValue = 0
* GCDTest5: xValue = 948464564845641654444444, yValue = 56465165555
* GCDTest6: xValue = 1, yValue = 1
* GCDTest7: xValue = 1, yValue = 948464564845641654444444
* GCDTest8: xValue = -2147483648, yValue = -2147483648
* GCDTest9: xValue = -2147483648, yValue = 9484645648456416544444445

### JUnit Test Cases

The test cases for the GCD method can be found in src/Tests/StructuralTestingGCD.java. Each test comprises of three Big Integer values xValue, yValue and expectedResult which are tested using the JUnit assertEquals testing method. These test cases result in 100% of the feasible coverage for all the required code coverage methods.

### Method 2: private static int compareTo(BigInteger x, BigInteger y)

Chart

Description automatically generated

#### Test Cases

##### Statement Coverage

The following test cases were able to achieve 100% statement coverage.

##### Branch Decision Coverage

The following test cases were able to achieve 100% branch decision coverage.

##### Condition Coverage

The following test cases were able to achieve 100% condition coverage.

##### Condition/Decision Coverage

The following test cases were able to achieve 100% condition/decision coverage.

##### Multiple Condition Coverage

The following test cases were able to achieve 100% of the feasible multiple condition coverage. When y.words == null is false than it is impossible for yval != Integer.MIN\_VALUE to also evaluate as false causing two test conditions to not be feasible.

* CompareTo\_Test1: xValue = 12, yValue = 13
* CompareTo\_Test2: xValue = 13, yValue = 12
* CompareTo\_Test3: xValue = 50, yValue = 50
* CompareTo\_Test4: xValue = -20428423987, yValue = 2000
* CompareTo\_Test5: xValue = 1897987979798, yValue = -31290
* CompareTo\_Test6: xValue = 2923942394, yValue = 20
* CompareTo\_Test7: xValue = -2923942394, yValue = -20
* CompareTo\_Test8: xValue = 20, yValue = 1897987979798
* CompareTo\_Test9: xValue = 1897987979798, yValue = 1897987979799
* CompareTo\_Test10: xValue = 1897987979798, yValue = 1897987979798
* CompareTo\_Test11: xValue = 1897987979799, yValue = 1897987979798

### JUnit Test Cases

The test cases for the CompareTo method can be found in src/Tests/StructuralTestingCompareTo.java. Each test comprises of three Big Integer values xValue, yValue and expectedResult which are tested using the JUnit assertEquals testing method. These test cases result in 100% of the feasible coverage for all the required code coverage methods.

## Task 3: White-box Testing: Data Flow Testing

### Method 1: public BigInteger gcd(BigInteger y)



Figure 2: Task 3 GCD CFG

#### Identify all the definition-use pairs (du-pairs)

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> |

#### Design test cases to achieve All-Defs coverage

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.

#### Design test cases to achieve All-Uses coverage

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

#### Write and execute the test cases in JUnit.

See src/Tests DataFlowTesting\_gcd.java

### Method 2: private static int compareTo(BigInteger x, BigInteger y)



Figure 3: Task 3 compareTo CFG

#### Identify all the definition-use pairs (du-pairs)

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> |

#### Design test cases to achieve All-Defs coverage

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

#### Design test cases to achieve All-Uses coverage

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

#### Write and execute the test cases in JUnit.

See src/Tests DataFlowTesting\_compareTo.java

## Group Member Contributions

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tasks** | **Date** | **Member** |
| Task2: public BigInteger gcd(BigInteger y) | 29/04/2022 | Kyle Beattie |
| Task3: White-box Testing: DataFlow Testing private static int compareTo(BigInteger x, BigInteger y) | 28/04/2022 |
| Final report formatting | 29/04/2022 |
|  | | |
| 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 |
| Initial Required classes of the entire Java project | 01/04/2022 |
|  | | |
| 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 |
|  | | |
| Task 1 Blackbox Testing: public int compareTo(BigInteger val) | 23/04/22 | Austin Baxter |
| Task 2 White-box Testing Structural Testing public static int compareTo(BigInteger x, BigInteger y) | 25/04/22 |
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