# SENG3320 Assignment 2: Automated Test Data Generation

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## Question 1: Fuzz Testing

### Test Tool Design

The Test Tool for Fuzz Testing the KWIC program is separated into three classes consisting of KWICTester, RandomData and ExceptionHandler. The KWICTester classes implements the main method which takes three command line inputs. These inputs in order describe the number of testing files created, max number of lines in each file and max number of ASCII characters in each line. These values are then utilised in the RandomData class which creates the required number of text files which contain a random number of random book titles that are limited by the arguments used when running the program. The text files are then saved in the InputTextFolder location. KWICTester will then run the KWIC program for each text file that had just been created, catching all exceptions that occur. These exceptions are then sent to the ExceptionHandler which utilises a LinkedHashSet so that only unique exceptions are saved. An exception is considered unique if everything after the first “at” isn’t already in a LinkedHashSet which automatically discards duplicates. Once all input texts are tested all exceptions and their input are listed in a text folder in the ExceptionTextFolder location.

### Test Environment

The program was tested using java version "11.0.10". To run the program Command Prompt or PowerShell can be used. After changing the directory to inside the Q1 folder and compiling using “javac \*.java” the program can be run by entering the command   
“java -XX:-OmitStackTraceInFastThrow KWICTester numberOfFiles numberOfLines numberOfCharacters” with the three required arguments being positive integers. Including -XX:-OmitStackTraceInFastThrow is required as java optimises exceptions that are frequent which removes the stack trace and only shows the exception that is caught.

### Test Cases

Each time the program is executed a new set of test inputs is generated that contain a random list of book names. This is due to the number of lines in each text test file being randomly selected from [1: numberOfLines] and the number of characters in each line also being randomly chosen from [1: numberOfCharacters]. The characters used for the book titles are also randomly selected to consist of the printable ASCII characters which range from character code [32:126]. Space characters are weighted to have a higher percentage of being selected as numbers between [20:31] are changed to 32 which represents a space. This is done to allow better demonstration of the KWIC program. Examples of test inputs can be found in Appendix A: Q1 Example Inputs.

### Summary

The number of unique exceptions generated can differ each time the program is run. This is due to random data being generated to perform the fuzz testing. Generally increasing the number of test inputs, possible number of lines and characters results in more unique exceptions being found. Two exceptions are thrown which include ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException and StringIndexOutOfBoundsException. Running the program multiple times with different command line argument inputs has shown that only one unique StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is caught however several unique ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException are caught. These ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsExceptions differ by the number of times KWIC.quickSort(KWIC.java:778) is included in the stack trace of the exception. Using command line arguments of 5000 20 30 and running multiple times produced a maximum of 11 total unique exceptions which can be found in Result.txt in the Q1 folder. Due to the randomness of the inputs, it may be possible for more unique exceptions to be generated if the command line arguments are significantly increased although this will result in a longer execution time and larger storage requirements.

## Question 2: Automated Testing Techniques

### Control Flow Analysis



### Symbolic Execution

KLEE was used in this section through a browser interface. The function was small enough that a main function could be placed below it. This function setup and ran KLEE providing an output.

#### KLEE Output

non-triangle.

non-triangle.

non-triangle.

triangle.

equilateral triangle .

isosceles triangle.

isosceles triangle.

KLEE: done: total instructions = 136

KLEE: done: completed paths = 8

KLEE: done: generated tests = 8

#### Interpretation of Results

To give greater context a missing output exists in the function. In the deepest nested if statement, no statement is presented if only a==b is satisfied. A print statement is placed here (else printf(“missed area.\n”);). This reveals the eighth test condition. This results in the output sequence:

non-triangle.

non-triangle.

non-triangle.

triangle.

equilateral triangle .

missed area.

isosceles triangle.

isosceles triangle.

First the run fails each of the first decision’s conditions. That is (a+b<=c) then (a+c<=b) then (b+c<=a). This results in the three “non-triangle.” Outputs.

The rest of the run only concerns the equality of the different values. The following table may be used.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a == b | a == c | b == c |
| false | false | false |
| true | true | true |
| true | false | false |
| false | true | false |
| false | false | true |

The first-row results in the “triangle.” Output, no two values are equal. The second-row results in the “equilateral triangle.” Result, all values are equal. The third through fifth results are each condition being true one at a time. The first condition being true triggers the missed area statement that should result in an isosceles. The last two correctly result in isosceles outputs.

#### Control flow analysis:

##### Decision Coverage:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a | b | c | Output | Valid |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | Non-triangle | True |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | Triangle | True |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | Equilateral | True |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | No output | False, should output isosceles. |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | Isosceles | True |

##### Condition Coverage:

Conditions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dentoted by | Condition |
| C1 | a+b>c |
| C2 | a+c>b |
| C3 | b+c>a |
| C4 | a==b |
| C5 | a==c |
| C6 | b==c |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a | b | c | conditions | output | valid |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | C2,C3,C4 | Non-triangle | True |
| 1 | 5 | 1 | C1,C3,C5 | Non-triangle | True |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | C1,C2,C6 | Non-triangle | True |

##### Condition / Decision Coverage:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a | b | c | conditions | output | valid |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | C2,C3,C4 | Non-triangle | True |
| 1 | 5 | 1 | C1,C3,C5 | Non-triangle | True |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | C1,C2,C6 | Non-triangle | True |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | C1,C2,C3 | Triangle | True |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6 | Equilateral | True |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | C1,C2,C3,C4 | No output | False, should output isosceles. |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | C1,C2,C3,C5 | Isosceles | True |

##### Multiple Condition Coverage:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a | b | c | conditions | output | valid |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | C1,C2 | Non-triangle | True |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | C1,C2,C6 | Non-triangle | True |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | C2,C3 | Non-triangle | True |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | C2,C3,C4 | Non-triangle | True |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | C1,C3 | Non-triangle | True |
| 1 | 5 | 1 | C1,C3,C5 | Non-triangle | True |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | C1,C2,C3 | Triangle | True |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | C1,C2,C3,C4 | No output | False, should output isosceles. |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | C1,C2,C3,C5 | Isosceles | True |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | C1,C2,C3,C6 | Isosceles | True |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6 | Equilateral | True |

### Fuzz Testing

The idea of Fuzz Testing on this question is to apply random integers for variables a, b, and c to examine the outcome of the triangle (int a, int b, int c).  
  
Fuzz Testing structure:  
>FuzzTesting (Q2 Fuzz Testing task folder)

FuzzInput\_Output.txt (contain the input & output test case result)

FuzzTesting.c (Fuzz test case generator)

FuzzTesting.exe (Fuzz test case generator executor)

triangle. c (Given c program for Fuzz Testing)  
  
When run the FuzzTesting.exe, the Fuzz generator will first ask for user input for the number of test cases that need to be generated. After the input, the generator will generate 3 random integer numbers (a,b,c) from the range 0 to 9 for each of the test cases. The generated integer number(a,b,c) will execute using triangle.c and record the input and output result in a text file Name ‘Fuzzinput\_Output.txt’.  
  
In the text file “Fuzzinput\_Output.txt”, the text file will first list individual values a,b,c and results of each test case. The total number of test cases, total time spent fuzz testing, number of non-triangles, triangles, isosceles triangles and equilateral triangles and number of errors that occurred.  
  
In terms of control-flow coverage covered by Fuzz Testing is very depends on the number of test cases to be generated. The more test cases to be generated, the more coverage will be covered.  
During the Fuzz Testing on triangle.c , it discovered that there are some test cases with no output type of triangle , it is certainly a bug in trianle.c. the total number of errors has been recorded in the “Fuzzinput\_Output.txt” File.  
The main problem that causes this no out for a test case is that in triangle.c , there is one more condition which is not been added to the code.  
the missing condition: (a == b )   
the original code in triangle.c :   
Text

Description automatically generated  
it should be :  
 else if (a ==c || b== c || a ==b) printf(“isosceles triangle.\n”);  
  
In order to compare the test results of Fuzz testing and symbolic execution, the number of generated test cases should remain the same as the previous symbolic execution which is 8.  
Text

Description automatically generated

Control Flow Diagram:  


#### Test Cases (Sort by triangle type):

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test cases: | a | b | c | Output |
| 1 2 | 1 0 | 0 7 | 0 6 | Non-triangle |
| 3 4 | 6  7 | 3  4 | 7  5 | Triangle |
| 5 6 7 8 | 7  2  2  5 | 6  1  9  8 | 7  2  9  8 | Isosceles |

#### Control flow analysis:

##### Decision Coverage (based on the 8 test cases):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test cases | (a+b>c)&&(a+c>b)&&(b+c>a) | (a==b || a==c || b==c) | (a==c && a==b) | (a==c||b==c) | Decision |
| 1 | F | T | F | T | T |
| 2 | F | F | F | F | T |
| 3 | T | F | F | F | T |
| 4 | T | F | F | F | T |
| 5 | T | T | F | T | T |
| 6 | T | T | F | T | T |
| 7 | T | T | F | T | T |
| 8 | T | T | F | T | T |

Based on the 8 test cases generated by the Fuzz testing program, it cannot achieve 100 % Decision Coverage at this point. (a==c && a==b) has not yet been covered. This only achieves 80% decision coverage.

##### Condition Coverage (based on the 8 test cases):

Conditions:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test case | a+b>c | a+c>b | b+c>a | a==c | b==c | a==b |
| 1 | T | T | F | F | T | F |
| 2 | T | F | T | F | F | F |
| 3 | T | T | T | F | F | F |
| 4 | T | T | T | F | F | F |
| 5 | T | T | T | T | F | F |
| 6 | T | T | T | T | F | F |
| 7 | T | T | T | F | T | F |
| 8 | T | T | T | F | T | F |

Based on the 8 test cases generated by the Fuzz testing program, it cannot achieve 100 % Conditions Coverage at this point. Condition like “a == b” has not been covered at this point.  
the automatic generate Fuzz testing program can only achieve 83.33%.

##### Multiple Condition Coverage:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a+b>c | a+c>b | b+c>a | T |  | a==c | a==b | T |  | b==c | T |
| T | T | T | 3,4,5,6,7,8 | T | T | null | T | 7,8 |
| T | T | F | 1 | T | F | 5,6 | F | 1,2,3,4,5,6 |
| T | F | F | null | F | T | null |
| T | F | T | 2 | F | F | 1,2,3,4,7,8 |
| F | T | T | null |
| F | T | F | null |
| F | F | T | null |
| F | F | F | null |

Multiple condition Coverage 50%.  
  
Based on the generated test case results:  
Due to the previous symbolic execution-only generating 8 test cases, to compare with the Fuzz testing on triangle.c. The total number of test cases must remain the same.  
  
8 test cases for Fuzz testing are not enough for Fuzz testing to achieve full control flow coverage.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Control-flow coverage achieved:** | |
| Fuzz Testing:  Because of the low number of test cases randomly generated by the Fuzz Testing program. For Fuzz testing program can only achieve 80% decision coverage,83.3% condition coverage, 50% Multiple condition coverage. | Symbolic testing: |
| **Time spent:** | |
| Fuzz Testing: 0.015 s | Symbolic testing: |

### Mutation Testing

### Comparison

## Appendix A: Q1 Example Inputs

### Example 1: No Exception

Input Text:  
nw- Kf  
:# \ief\_\*Q ] T   
l0(f{q^:TqlDbK: , [  
+u t> AF;'V&=i%x!I

Output:  
+u t> AF;'V&=i%x!I  
, [ l0(f{q^:TqlDbK:  
:# \ief\_\*Q ] T  
AF;'V&=i%x!I +u t>  
Kf nw-  
T :# \ief\_\*Q ]  
[ l0(f{q^:TqlDbK: ,  
\ief\_\*Q ] T :#  
] T :# \ief\_\*Q  
l0(f{q^:TqlDbK: , [  
nw- Kf  
t> AF;'V&=i%x!I +u

### Example 2: ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Input Text:  
v,1" \Rv a c{7E3% ? 2[ ml[j({%\_WFDJ \V6a q K &xoTs( r !M/.'9c

Exception:  
java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 12 out of bounds for length 12 at KWIC.partition(KWIC.java:790) at KWIC.quickSort(KWIC.java:774) at KWIC.newAlphabetizing(KWIC.java:759) at KWIC.main(KWIC.java:858) at KWICTester.main(KWICTester.java:29)

### Example 3: StringIndexOutOfBoundsException

Input Text:  
AtVbW9;& ZG? d4hN] VC)m{2"Dm>5

Output:  
;  
AtVbW  
VC) d4hN]  
ZG? ;&  
d4hN]

Exception:  
java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException: offset 36, count 9, length 44 at java.base/java.lang.String.checkBoundsOffCount(String.java:3304) at java.base/java.lang.String.rangeCheck(String.java:280) at java.base/java.lang.String.<init>(String.java:276) at java.base/java.lang.String.valueOf(String.java:2989) at KWIC.newOutPut(KWIC.java:842) at KWIC.main(KWIC.java:860) at KWICTester.main(KWICTester.java:29)