Introduction to Software Testing
Chapter 8.3
Logic Coverage for Source Code

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http://www.cs.gmu.edu/~offutt/softwaretest/

Logic Expressions from Source

- Predicates are derived from decision statements
  - if, while, for, switch, do-while
- In programs, most predicates have less than four clauses
  - In fact, most have just one clause
- When a predicate only has one clause, CoC, ACC, and CC all collapse to predicate coverage (PC)
  - ACC is only useful with three or more clauses

Finding Values

- *Reachability* : Each test much reach the decision
- *Controllability* : Each test must cause the decision to have specific truth assignment
- *Internal variables :* Predicates variables that are not inputs

y is an internal variable

```
public int checkVal(int x) {
    y = x*2;
    if (x>0)
        if ((x>10 && x<20) || y==50)
            return 1;
    else
        if ((x<-10 && x>-20) || y<-60)
            return 2;
}
```

Reach: x > 0

```
 1  // Jeff Offutt & Paul Ammann—September 2014
 2  // Programmable Thermostat
 6  import java.io.*;
10  public class Thermostat
11  {
12     private int curTemp;           // Current temperature reading
13     private int thresholdDiff;     // Temp difference until heater on
14     private int timeSinceLastRun;  // Time since heater stopped
15     private int minLag;            // How long I need to wait
16     private boolean Override;      // Has user overridden the program
17     private int overTemp;          // OverridingTemp
18     private int runTime;           // output of turnHeaterOn–how long to run
19     private boolean heaterOn;      // output of turnHeaterOn – whether to run
20     private Period period;          // morning, day, evening, or night
21     private DayType day;           // week day or weekend day
23     // Decide whether to turn the heater on, and for how long.
24     public boolean turnHeaterOn (ProgrammedSettings pSet)
25     {
```

```
26      int dTemp = pSet.getSetting(period, day);
28      if (((curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff) ||
29          (Override && curTemp < overTemp - thresholdDiff)) &&
30          (timeSinceLastRun > minLag))
31      {  // Turn on the heater
32          // How long? Assume 1 minute per degree (Fahrenheit)
33          int timeNeeded = Math.abs(dTemp - curTemp);
34          if (Override)
35              timeNeeded = Math.abs(overTemp – curTemp);
36          setRunTime(timeNeeded);
37          setHeaterOn(true);
38          return(true);
39      }
40      else
41      {
42          setHeaterOn(false);
43          return(false);
44      }
45  } // End turnHeaterOn
```

The full class is in the book and on the book website.

Two Thermostat Predicates

28-30 : (((curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff) ||
       (Override && curTemp < overTemp - thresholdDiff)) &&
       timeSinceLastRun > minLag))

34 : (Override)

Simplify

a : curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff
b : Override
c : curTemp < overTemp - thresholdDiff
d : timeSinceLastRun > minLag)
28-30 : (a || (b && c)) && d
34 :   b

Reachability for Thermostat Predicates

28-30 : True

34 : ((a |) (b && c)) && d

curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff

Need to solve for the <u>internal variable</u> *dTemp*

pSet.getSetting (period, day);

setSetting (Period.MORNING, DayType.WEEKDAY, **69**);
setPeriod (Period.MORNING);
setDay (DayType.WEEKDAY);

Predicate Coverage (*true*)

(a || (b && c)) && d

a : true   b : true
c : true   d : true

a: curTemp < dTemp – thresholdDiff : true
b: Override : true
c: curTemp < overTemp – thresholdDiff : true
d: timeSinceLastRun > (minLag) : true

```
thermo = new Thermostat();  // Needed object
settings = new ProgrammedSettings();  // Needed object
settings.setSetting(Period.MORNING, DayType.WEEKDAY, 69);  // dTemp
thermo.setPeriod(Period.MORNING);  // dTemp
thermo.setDay(DayType.WEEKDAY);  // dTemp
thermo.setCurrentTemp(63);  // clause a
thermo.setThresholdDiff(5);   // clause a
thermo.setOverride(true);  // clause b
thermo.setOverTemp(70);  // clause c
thermo.setMinLag(10);  // clause d
thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun(12);  // clause d
assertTrue (thermo.turnHeaterOn(settings));   // Run test
```

Correlated Active Clause Coverage

Solve for Pa: ((a || (b && c)) && d)

P_a = ((T || (b && c)) && d) $\oplus$ ((F || (b && c)) && d)

(T && d) $\oplus$ ((b && c) && d)

d $\oplus$ ((b && c) && d)

Identity: (X $\oplus$ y&&X == !y&&X)

!(b && c) && d

(!b || !c) && d

Check with the logic coverage web app
http://cs.gmu.edu:8080/offutt/coverage/LogicCoverage

CACC

(a || (b && c)) && d

	a	b	c	d
P_a :	T	t	f	t
	F	t	f	t
P_b :	f	T	t	t
	f	F	t	t
P_c :	~~f~~	~~t~~	~~T~~	~~t~~
	~~f~~	~~t~~	~~F~~	~~t~~
P_d :	t	t	t	T
	t	t	t	F

duplicates

Six tests needed for CACC on Thermostat

CACC Values for Clauses

	curTemp	dTemp	thresholdDiff
a=t : curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff	63	69	5
a=f : !(curTemp < dTemp - thresholdDiff)	66	69	5

dTemp:
   settings.setSettings (Period.MORNING, DayType.WEEKDAY, 69)
   thermo.setPeriod (Period.MORNING);
   thermo.setDay (Daytype.WEEKDAY);

	Override
b=t : Override	T
b=f : !Override	F

These values need to be placed into calls to turnHeaterOn() to satisfy the 6 tests for CACC

	curTemp	overTemp	thresholdDiff
c=t : curTemp < overTemp - thresholdDiff	63	72	5
c=f : !(curTemp < overTemp - thresholdDiff)	66	67	5

	timeSinceLastRun	minLag
d=t : timeSinceLastRun > minLag	12	10
d=f : !(timeSinceLastRun > minLag)	8	10

dTemp = 69 (period = MORNING, daytype = WEEKDAY)

1. T t f t

    thermo.setCurrentTemp (63);

    thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);

    thermo.setOverride (true);

    thermo.setOverTemp (67); // c is false

    thermo.setMinLag (10);

    thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12);

2. F t f t

    thermo.setCurrentTemp (66); // a is false

    thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);

    thermo.setOverride (true);

    thermo.setOverTemp (67); // c is false

    thermo.setMinLag (10);

    thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12);

dTemp = 69 (period = MORNING, daytype = WEEKDAY)

3. f T t t

thermo.setCurrentTemp (66); // a is false

thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);

thermo.setOverride (true);

thermo.setOverTemp (72); // to make c true

thermo.setMinLag (10);

thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12);

4. F f T t

thermo.setCurrentTemp (66); // a is false

thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);

thermo.setOverride (false); // b is false

thermo.setOverTemp (72);

thermo.setMinLag (10);

thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12);

dTemp = 69 (period = MORNING, daytype = WEEKDAY)
5. t t t T
   thermo.setCurrentTemp (63);
   thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);
   thermo.setOverride (true);
   thermo.setOverTemp (72);
   thermo.setMinLag (10);
   thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (12);

6. t t t F
   thermo.setCurrentTemp (63);
   thermo.setThresholdDiff (5);
   thermo.setOverride (true);
   thermo.setOverTemp (72);
   thermo.setMinLag (10);
   thermo.setTimeSinceLastRun (8); // d is false

Program Transformation Issues

```
if ((a && b) || c)
{
    S1;
}
else
{
    S2;
}
```

Transform (1) ?

```
if (a) {
    if (b)
        S1;
    else {
        if (c)
            S1;
        else
            S2;
    }
}
else {
    if (c)
        S1;
    else
        S2;
}
```

Problems With Transformation 1

- We trade one problem for two problems :
  - Maintenance becomes harder
  - Reachability becomes harder
- Consider coverage :
  - CACC on the original requires four rows marked in the table
  - PC on the transformed version requires five different rows

a	b	c	$(a \wedge b) \vee c$	CACC	PC_T
T	T	T	T		X
T	T	F	T	X	
T	F	T	T	X	X
T	F	F	F	X	X
F	T	T	T		X
F	T	F	F	X	
F	F	T	T		
F	F	F	F		X

- PC on the transformed version has two problems :
  1. It does not satisfy CACC on the original
  2. It is more expensive (more tests)

Program Transformation Issue 2

if ((a && b) || c)
{
    S1;
}
else
{
    S2;
}

Transform (2) ?

d = a && b;
e = d || c;
if (e)
{
    S1;
}
else
{
    S2;
}

Problems With Transformation 2

- We move complexity into computations
  - Logic criteria are not effective at testing computations

- Consider coverage :
  - CACC on the original requires four rows marked in the table
  - PC on the transformed version requires only two

a	b	c	(a∧b)∨c	CACC	PC$_T$
T	T	T	T		X
T	T	F	T	X	
T	F	T	T	X	
T	F	F	F	X	
F	T	T	T		
F	T	F	F	X	
F	F	T	T		
F	F	F	F		X

- PC on the transformed version becomes equivalent to clause coverage on the original
  - Not an effective testing technique

Transforming Does Not Work

Logic coverage criteria exist to help us develop better software

Circumventing the criteria is unsafe

Side Effects in Predicates(8.3.5)

- Side effects occur when a value is changed while evaluating a predicate
  - A clause appears twice in the same predicate
  - A clause in between changes the value of the clause that appears twice

- Example :

A && (B || A)	B is : changeVar (A)

  - Evaluation : Runtime system checks A, then B, if B is false, check A again
  - But now A has a different value!
  - How do we write a test that has two different values for the same predicate?

- No clear answers to this controllability problem

  We suggest a social solution : Go ask the programmer

Summary : Logic Coverage for Source Code

- Predicates from decision statements (if, while, for, etc.)

- Most predicates have less than four clauses

  - But some programs have a few predicates with many clauses

- The challenge is resolving internal variables

- Don't forget non-local variables

- If an input variable is changed within a method, it is treated as an internal variable thereafter

- Avoid transformations that hide predicate structure