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Coverage Package Documentation

This package provides code coverage tracking utilities for MoonBit programs. It includes tools for measuring which parts of your code are executed during testin g and generating coverage reports.

Coverage Counter

The core component for tracking code execution:

```
1
2
    test "coverage counter basics" {
3
      let counter = CoverageCounter::new(5)
5
6
7
      inspect(counter.to_string(), content="[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]")
8
9
10
      counter.incr(0)
11
      counter.incr(2)
12
      counter.incr(0)
13
14
15
      inspect(counter.to_string(), content="[2, 0, 1, 0, 0]")
16
```

Tracking Code Execution

Use coverage counters to track which code paths are executed:

```
1
2
    test "tracking execution paths" {
      let counter = CoverageCounter::new(3)
      fn conditional_function(x : Int, coverage : CoverageCounter) -> String
        if x > 0 {
          coverage.incr(0)
7
          "positive"
8
        } else if x < 0 {
9
          coverage.incr(1)
10
          "negative"
11
        } else {
12
          coverage.incr(2)
13
          "zero"
14
      }
15
16
17
18
      let result1 = conditional_function(5, counter)
19
      inspect(result1, content="positive")
      let result2 = conditional_function(-3, counter)
20
21
      inspect(result2, content="negative")
22
      let result3 = conditional_function(0, counter)
23
      inspect(result3, content="zero")
24
25
      inspect(counter.to_string(), content="[1, 1, 1]")
26
27
```

Loop Coverage Tracking

Track coverage in loops and iterations:

```
1
2
    test "loop coverage" {
      let counter = CoverageCounter::new(2)
      fn process_array(arr : Array[Int], coverage : CoverageCounter) -> Int
        let mut sum = 0
        for x in arr {
7
          if x % 2 == 0 {
8
            coverage.incr(0)
9
            sum = sum + x
10
          } else {
11
            coverage.incr(1)
12
            sum = sum + x * 2
13
14
15
        sum
16
      }
17
18
      let test_data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
19
      let result = process_array(test_data, counter)
20
21
22
      inspect(result, content="24")
23
24
25
      let coverage_str = counter.to_string()
      inspect(coverage_str.length() > 5, content="true")
26
27
```

Function Coverage

Track coverage across different functions:

```
1
2
    test "function coverage" {
      let counter = CoverageCounter::new(4)
      fn math_operations(
        a : Int,
6
        b: Int,
7
        op : String,
8
        coverage : CoverageCounter,
9
      ) -> Int {
10
        match op {
11
          "add" => {
            coverage.incr(0)
12
13
            a + b
14
15
          "sub" => {
16
            coverage.incr(1)
17
18
          "mul" => {
19
20
            coverage.incr(2)
21
            a * b
22
23
          _ => {
24
            coverage.incr(3)
25
26
27
      }
28
29
30
31
      let add_result = math_operations(10, 5, "add", counter)
32
      inspect(add_result, content="15")
33
      let sub_result = math_operations(10, 5, "sub", counter)
34
      inspect(sub_result, content="5")
      let unknown result = math operations(10, 5, "unknown", counter)
35
36
      inspect(unknown_result, content="0")
37
38
39
      let final_coverage = counter.to_string()
40
      inspect(final_coverage, content="[1, 1, 0, 1]")
41
```

Coverage Analysis

Analyze coverage data to understand code execution:

```
1
2
    test "coverage analysis" {
      let counter = CoverageCounter::new(6)
      fn complex_function(input : Int, coverage : CoverageCounter) -> String
        coverage.incr(0)
        if input < 0 {</pre>
          coverage.incr(1)
8
          return "negative"
9
10
        coverage.incr(2)
11
        if input == 0 {
12
          coverage.incr(3)
13
          return "zero"
14
15
        coverage.incr(4)
16
        if input > 100 {
17
          coverage.incr(5)
18
          "large"
19
        } else {
20
          "small"
21
22
      }
23
24
25
      let result1 = complex_function(-5, counter)
26
      inspect(result1, content="negative")
27
      let result2 = complex_function(0, counter)
28
      inspect(result2, content="zero")
29
      let result3 = complex_function(50, counter)
30
      inspect(result3, content="small")
31
32
33
      let coverage = counter.to_string()
34
35
      inspect(coverage.length() > 10, content="true")
36
```

Integration with Testing

Coverage tracking integrates with MoonBit's testing system:

```
1
2
    test "testing integration" {
3
5
6
      fn test_function_with_coverage() -> Bool {
7
        let counter = CoverageCounter::new(2)
8
9
        fn helper(condition : Bool, cov : CoverageCounter) -> String {
10
          if condition {
11
            cov.incr(0)
            "true_branch"
12
          } else {
13
            cov.incr(1)
14
15
            "false branch"
16
        }
17
18
19
20
        let result1 = helper(true, counter)
21
        let result2 = helper(false, counter)
22
        result1 == "true_branch" && result2 == "false_branch"
23
24
25
      let test_passed = test_function_with_coverage()
26
      inspect(test_passed, content="true")
27
```

Coverage Reporting

Generate and analyze coverage reports:

```
1
2
    test "coverage reporting" {
3
      let counter = CoverageCounter::new(3)
5
6
      counter.incr(0)
7
      counter.incr(0)
8
      counter.incr(2)
9
10
11
      let report = counter.to_string()
12
      inspect(report, content="[2, 0, 1]")
13
14
15
      fn analyze_coverage(_coverage_str : String) -> (Int, Int) {
16
17
18
        (2, 3)
19
20
21
      let (covered, total) = analyze_coverage(report)
22
      inspect(covered, content="2")
23
      inspect(total, content="3")
24
```

Best Practices

1. Automatic Coverage Generation

In real applications, coverage tracking is typically generated automatically:

```
2
3
    fn example_function(x : Int) -> String {
5
      if x > 0 {
6
7
        "positive"
8
      } else {
9
10
        "non-positive"
11
12
    }
13
14
15
    test "automatic coverage concept" {
16
17
      let result = example_function(5)
18
      inspect(result, content="positive")
19
```

2. Coverage-Driven Testing

Use coverage information to improve test quality:

```
1
2
      test "coverage driven testing" {
3
         fn multi_branch_function(a : Int, b : Int) -> String {
5
            if a > b {
6
               "greater"
7
             } else if a < b {</pre>
               "less"
             } else {
10
                "equal"
11
12
13
14
         inspect(multi_branch_function(5, 3), content="greater")
inspect(multi_branch_function(2, 7), content="less")
inspect(multi_branch_function(4, 4), content="equal")
15
16
17
18
19
      }
20
```

Integration with Build System

Coverage tracking integrates with MoonBit's build tools:

- Use moon test to run tests with coverage tracking
- Use moon coverage analyze to generate coverage reports
- Coverage data helps identify untested code paths
- Supports both line coverage and branch coverage analysis

Performance Considerations

- Coverage tracking adds minimal runtime overhead
- Counters use efficient fixed arrays for storage
- Coverage instrumentation is typically removed in release builds
- Use coverage data to optimize test suite performance

Common Use Cases

- Test Quality Assessment: Ensure comprehensive test coverage
- **Dead Code Detection**: Find unused code paths
- **Regression Testing**: Verify that tests exercise the same code paths
- Performance Analysis: Identify frequently executed code for optimization
- Code Review: Understand which parts of code are well-tested

The coverage package provides essential tools for maintaining high-quality, well-tested MoonBit code through comprehensive coverage analysis.