

## Week 3 - Structural (clear-box) testing

Structural or clear-box testing techniques are based on code coverage, which measures the percent of code executed by the tests. Some basic measures of code coverage include:

- **Statement Coverage:** The percent of statements executed at least once.
- **Branch Coverage:** The percent of branches executed at least once. For example, `if (x < 10)` requires at least 2 tests to cover both branches:
  - `x < 10` is true
  - `x < 10` is false
- **Condition/Predicate Coverage:** The percent of boolean sub-expression in a compound boolean expression that evaluate to `true` and `false` at least once. For example, the compound boolean expression `(isSunny || isWeekend)` requires 4 tests that evaluate as shown:

isSunny	isWeekend
true	true
true	false
false	true
false	false

- **Loop Coverage:** The percent of loops that have been executed at least zero times, one time, and two or more times.

The week#3 projects will be tested using structural testing techniques. Each test case will specify:

- the user input
- a column per decision point
- the expected output based on the requirements
- the actual output based on the program execution
- the execution path
- the test result of pass/fail

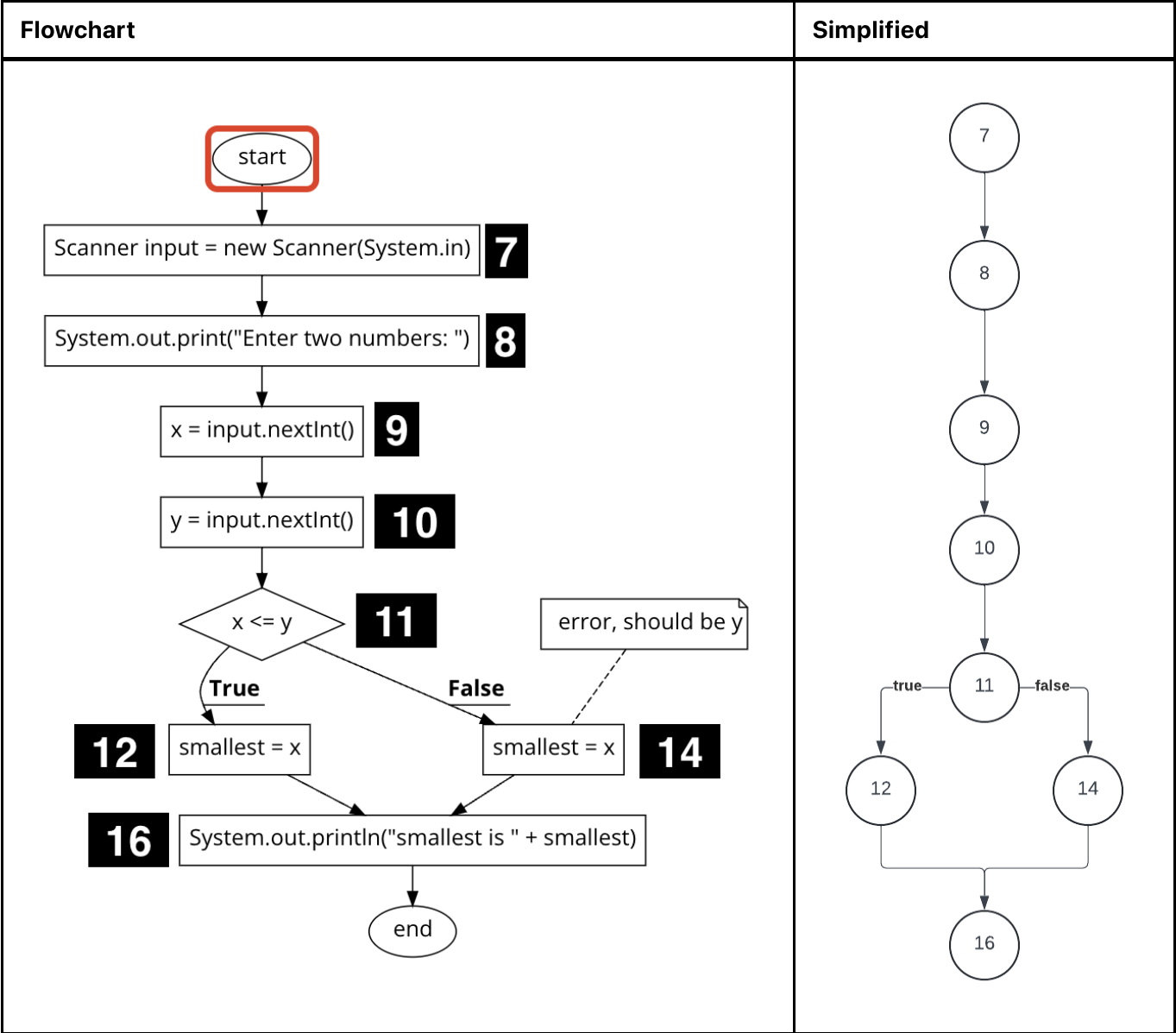
### Statement Coverage - BuggyExample1.java

Consider the following program that reads in two numbers and compares them to find the smallest. Line numbers are displayed to the left of each line of code. There is an error on line 14. The programmer copied the assignment statement from the `if` block (line 12) into the `else` block (line 14) and forgot to update the variable from `x` to `y`.

```
1  import java.util.Scanner;
2
3  public class BuggyExample1 {
4
5      Run | Debug
6      public static void main(String[] args) {
7          int x, y, smallest;
8          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
9          System.out.print("Enter two numbers: ");
10         x = input.nextInt();
11         y = input.nextInt();
12         if (x <= y) {
13             smallest = x;
14         } else {
15             smallest = x; // error, should be y
16         }
17         System.out.println("smallest is " + smallest);
18     }
```

The runtime control flow can be visually depicted using a flowchart as shown below. Decision points are drawn as diamonds and all other statements are draw as rectangles. A line number is displayed next to each node. Line 6 is omitted since a variable declaration (without assignment) is a compile-time rather than runtime statement.

Flowchart	Simplified
-----------	------------



The decision point at line 11 has two branches, which creates two execution paths. The line sequence 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 is denoted as 7-11:

x <= y	path
true	7-11, 12, 16
false	7-11, 14, 16

Assume the program is executed with the initial set of test cases shown below:

Test	x <= y	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Path	Status
1	true	3 9	smallest is 3	smallest is 3	7-11,12,16	Pass
2	true	150 275	smallest is 150	smallest is 150	7-11,12,16	Pass
3	true	20 20	smallest is 20	smallest is 20	7-11,12,16	Pass

All tests pass and the error on line 14 goes undetected.

**100% statement coverage** means every statement is executed by at least one test. The three test cases above **do not** achieve 100% statement coverage since line 14 is never executed.

100% statement coverage can be achieved by adding a fourth test such that `x <= y` is false, causing line 14 to execute.

Test	<code>x &lt;= y</code>	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Path	Status
1	true	3 9	smallest is 3	smallest is 3	7-11,12,16	Pass
2	true	150 275	smallest is 150	smallest is 150	7-11,12,16	Pass
3	true	20 20	smallest is 20	smallest is 20	7-11,12,16	Pass
4	false	25 10	smallest is 10	smallest is 25	7-11,14,16	Fail

The fourth test case fails to produce the expected output, indicating an error exists in the code. The error was not discovered until 100% statement coverage was achieved.

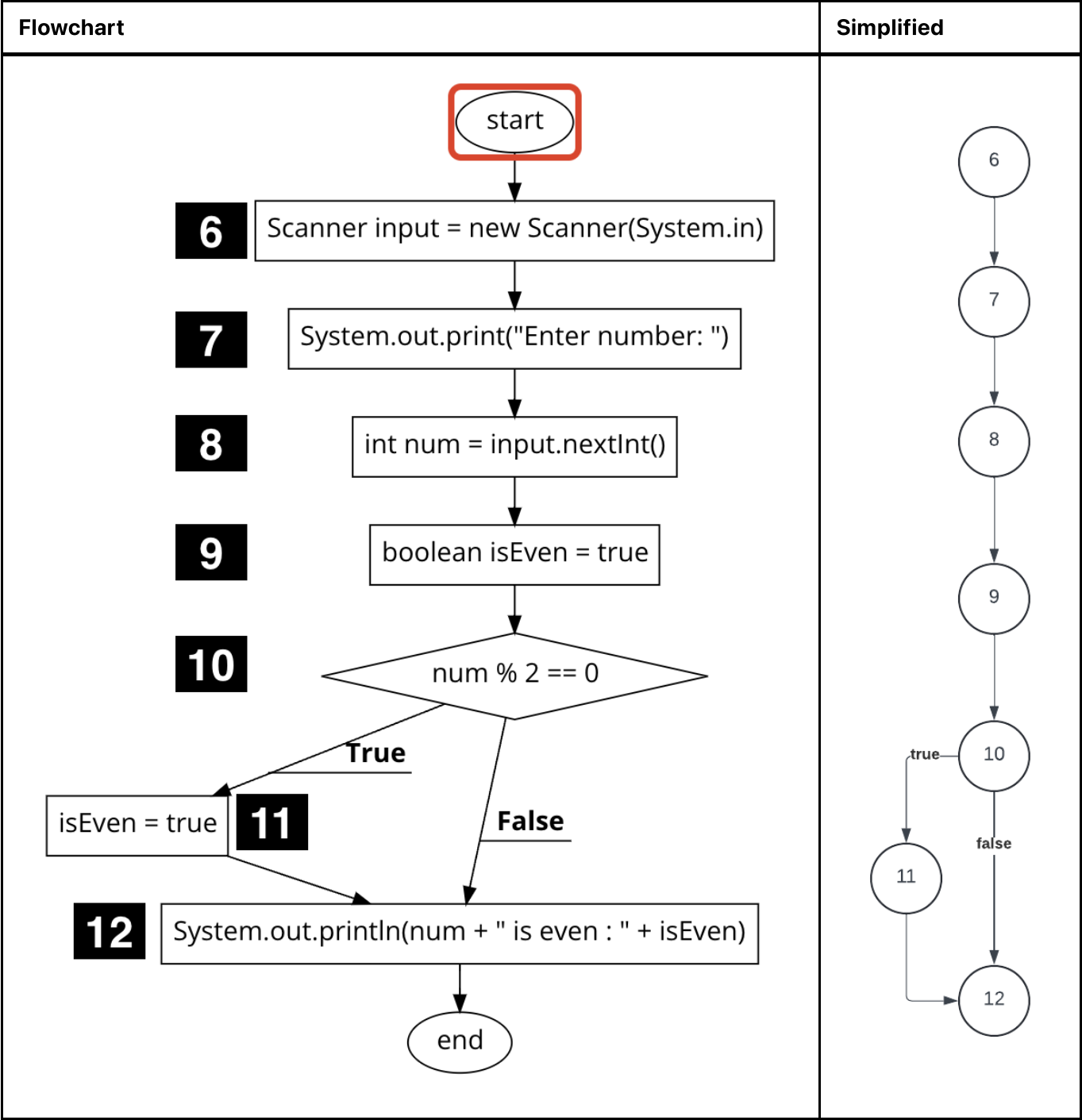
Branch Coverage - BuggyExample2.java

Consider the following program that reads in a number and prints whether it is even or not. The code contains an initialization error on line 9.

```
1  import java.util.Scanner;
2
3  public class BuggyExample2 {
4
5      public static void main(String[] args) {
6          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
7          System.out.print("Enter number: ");
8          int num = input.nextInt();
9          boolean isEven = true; // Initialization error
10         if (num % 2 == 0)
11             isEven = true;
12         System.out.println(num + " is even : " + isEven);
13     }
14 }
```

The program control flow is as shown:

Flowchart	Simplified
-----------	------------



There are two possible execution paths:

num % 2 == 0	path
true	6-10, 11, 12
false	6-10, 12

Assume the program is executed with the following test case:

Test	num % 2 == 0	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Path	Status
1	true	6	6 is even : true	6 is even : true	6-10,11,12	Pass

The test passes and the initialization error on line 9 goes undetected.

Is 100% statement coverage achieved? Yes it is! The single test case causes every statement in the `main` method to execute. However, the error was not discovered because the `false` branch of the conditional statement is not executed.

**100% branch coverage** means every statement *and* every branch is executed by at least one test. For each decision point (if, if-else, etc), at least one test includes a path that follows the `true` branch and at least one test includes a path that follows the `false` branch.

For the `BuggyExample2` class, 100% branch coverage is achieved by adding a second test to cover the `false` branch. We'll omit the path column and just list the branch for decision point `num % 2 == 0`.

Test	num % 2 == 0	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Path	Status
1	true	6	6 is even : true	6 is even : true	6-10,11,12	Pass
2	false	7	7 is even : false	7 is even : true	6-10, 12	Fail

The second test case fails to produce the expected output, indicating an error exists in the code.

NOTE: 100% branch coverage implies 100% statement coverage, but not the other way around.

Branch Coverage - Example3.java

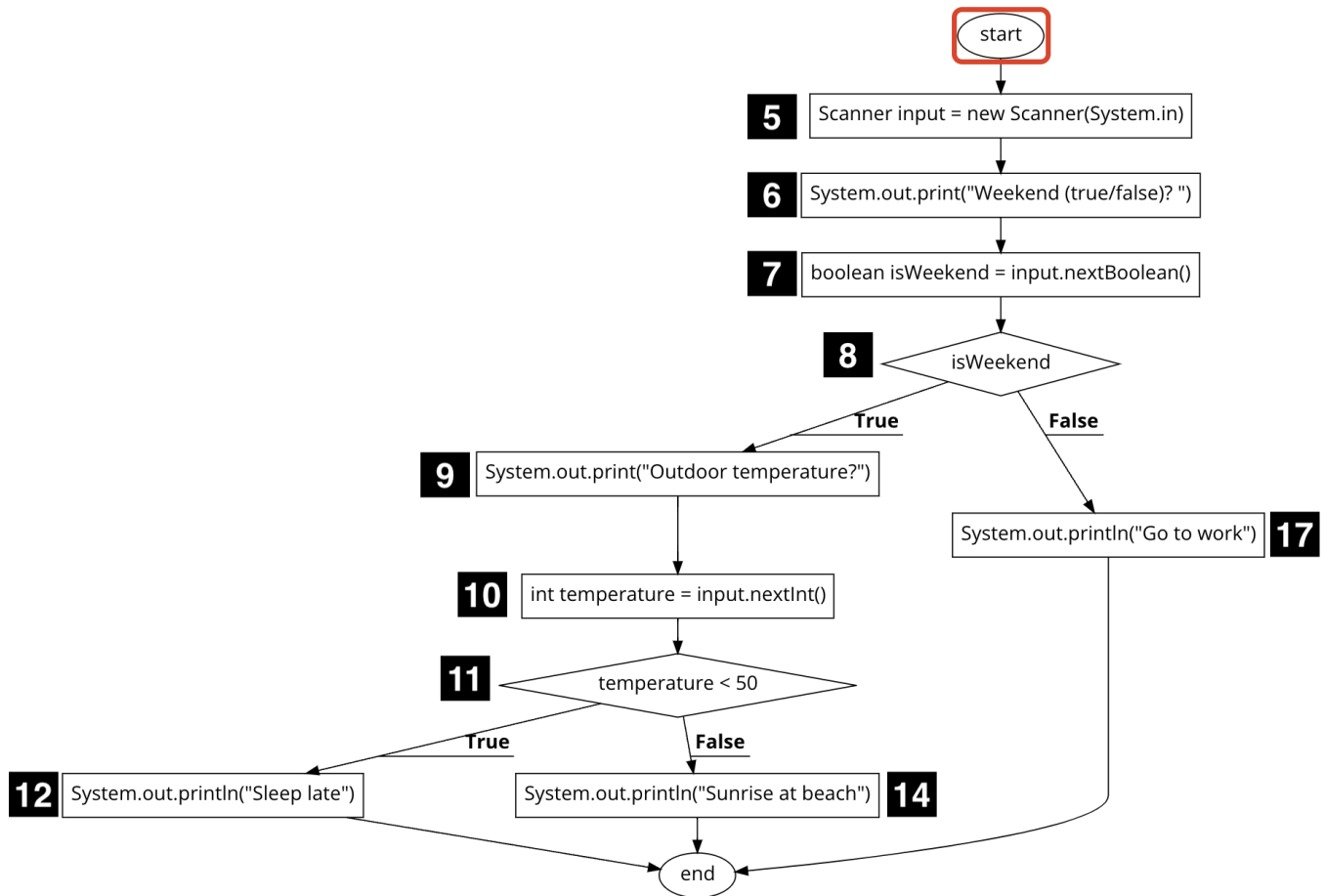
Consider the following decision table that suggests a morning activity based on the day and outdoor temperature:

isWeekend	temperature < 50	activity
true	true	Sleep late
true	false	Sunrise at beach
false		Go to work

The `Example3` class implements the decision table using a nested conditional statement.

```
1  import java.util.Scanner;
2
3  public class Example3 {
4      Run | Debug
5      public static void main(String[] args) {
6          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
7          System.out.print("Weekend (true/false)? ");
8          boolean isWeekend = input.nextBoolean();
9          if (isWeekend) {
10             System.out.print("Outdoor temperature?");
11             int temperature = input.nextInt();
12             if (temperature < 50) {
13                 System.out.println("Sleep late");
14             } else {
15                 System.out.println("Sunrise at beach");
16             }
17         } else {
18             System.out.println("Go to work");
19         }
20     }
```

The program control flow is shown below.



The two decision points result in 3 possible paths:

isWeekend	temperature < 50	path
true	true	5-11, 12
true	false	5-11, 14
false		5-8, 17

For each decision point, there should be at least one test that attempts to cover the **true** branch and one that attempts to cover the **false** branch. We need a minimum of three tests to achieve 100% branch coverage for the two decision points based on the nested structure.

Test	isWeekend	temperature < 50	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Path	Status
1	true	true	true 45	Sleep late	Sleep late	5-11, 12	Pass
2	true	false	true 70	Sunrise at beach	Sunrise at beach	5-11, 14	Pass
3	false		false	Go to work	Go to work	5-8, 17	Pass



## Condition/Predicate Coverage - Example4Compound.java

Consider the following decision table that suggests an activity based on the quantity of cash available and whether you are hungry:

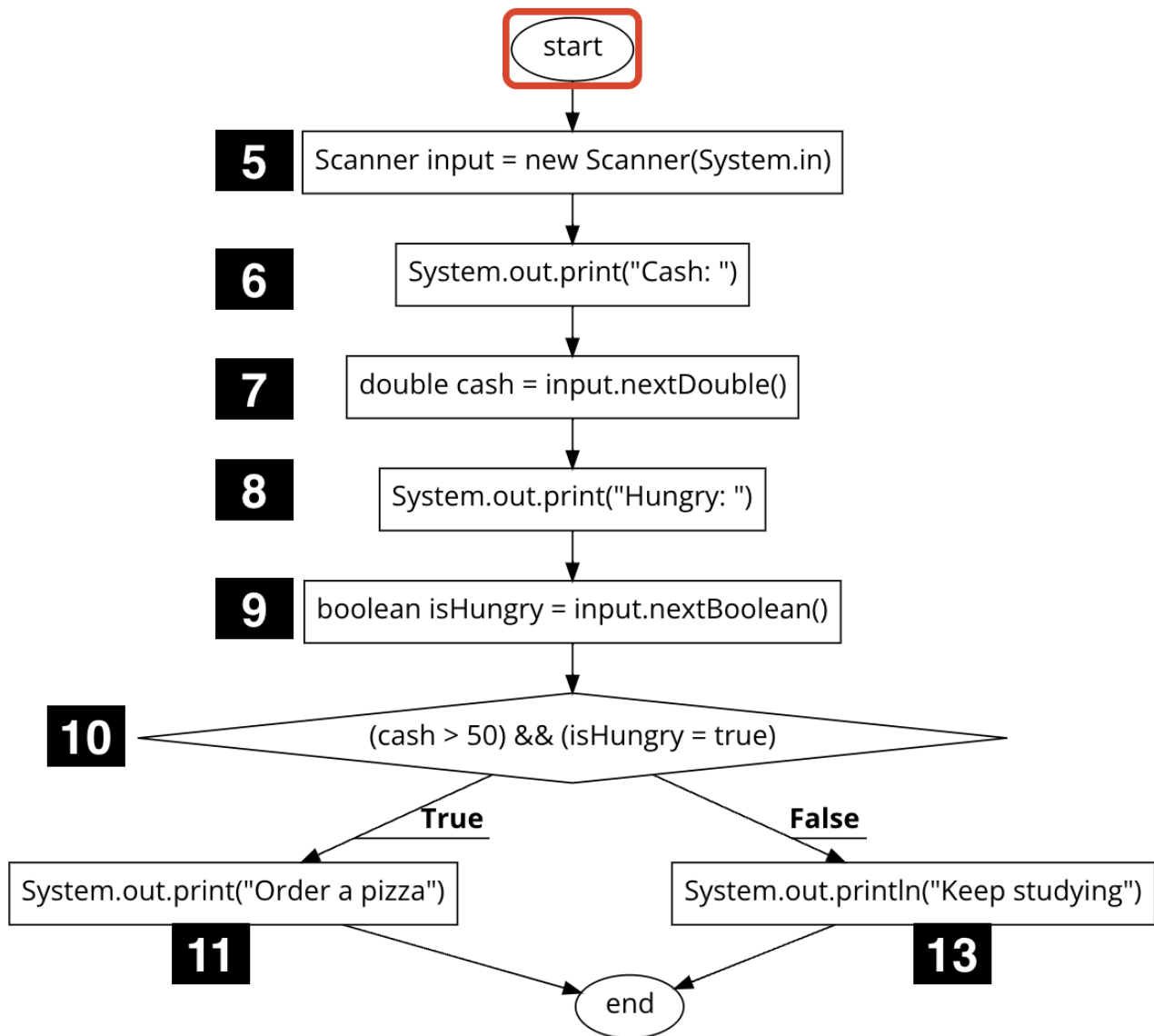
cash > 50	isHungry	activity
true	true	Order a pizza
true	false	Keep studying
false		Keep studying

A compound boolean expression uses a logical (boolean) operator such as `&&`, `||`, `^`.

The `Example4Compound` class implements the decision table with a compound conditional that uses the logical `&&` (and) operator. Note there is an error on line 10 where `=` is used instead of `==`. The variable `isHungry` is assigned to the value `true`, overwriting the value input by the user.

```
1  import java.util.Scanner;
2
3  public class Example4Compound {
4      Run | Debug
5      public static void main(String[] args) {
6          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
7          System.out.print("Cash: ");
8          double cash = input.nextDouble();
9          System.out.print("Hungry: ");
10         boolean isHungry = input.nextBoolean();
11         if ((cash > 50) && (isHungry = true)) { // Operator error = vs ==
12             System.out.print("Order a pizza");
13         } else {
14             System.out.println("Keep studying");
15         }
16     }
17 }
```

The program control flow is shown below.



The one decision point results in 2 possible paths:

(cash > 50) && (isHungry = true)	path
true	5-10, 11
false	5-10, 13

Is 100% branch coverage sufficient to find the error?

Test	isWeekend	temperature < 50	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Path	Status
1	true	true	true 45	Sleep late	Sleep late	5-11, 12	Pass
2	true	false	true 70	Sunrise at beach	Sunrise at beach	5-11, 14	Pass
3	false		false	Go to work	Go to work	5-8, 17	Pass

## Resources

<https://app.code2flow.com/>