

# Software Testing, Quality Assurance & Maintenance (ECE453/CS447/CS647/SE465): Final Solutions

## Question 1 (10 points): Logic Coverage

First part: this was on the project, so it's a bit of a giveaway.

```
void foo(boolean a, boolean b) {  
    if (a && b) { ... }  
}
```

Now  $p = a \wedge b$ ; PC imposes two test requirements, namely  $p : \text{true}$  and  $p : \text{false}$ . We can meet PC by setting  $a$  to **true** and **false** respectively. CACC imposes three test requirements:  $a$  determines  $p$ , then we need  $p$  to be both **true** and **false**; and  $b$  determines  $p$ , with  $p$  both **true** and **false**. We can meet CACC with the three tests  $TT$ ,  $FT$  and  $TF$ .

For the second part, make active clause coverage impossible, for instance  $p = a \wedge \neg a \wedge b$ .

## Question 2 (10 points): Concurrency

The access to `n` is unprotected by locks, so that the two concurrent calls to `add()` may conspire to put `n` in an inconsistent state. You can find this problem by inspecting the code, or by using race detection tools. The fix is to wrap the calls to `add()` in `synchronized()` blocks on the same lock.

## Question 3 (10 points): Mutation

Here is an example of a DTC mutation.

```
public void foo() {  
    List l = new List(); // mutate to: Object l = new List();  
}
```

The behaviour of Java code does not change depending on the declared types. The declared types are only used to check types at compile time. Only the actual types (`List`, in this case) affect the run-time behaviour of the Java code. So either the mutant is equivalent (for instance if you change `List` to `LinkedList`, a more specific type) or stillborn (if you change to a more general type and rely on the more specific type later on.)

## Question 4 (10 points): Mutation

The test harness has to create a `Room` and modify the underlying array that it passed to the `Room` in its constructor, like this:

```
public static void main(String[] argv) {
    float [][] pts = new float [][] {{ 3, 5 }};
    Room r = new Room(pts);

    pts[0][0] = 5;
    System.out.println(r.getPoints()[0][0]);
}
```

If you replace `Room` by `RoomMutant` in this test harness, then the behaviour changes, so the harness strongly kills the mutant.

To make the harness more generic, you should change `Room` to an interface, say `IRoom`, and make the harness take an `IRoom` as a parameter. You could also pass a factory for `IRooms` to the harness.

## Question 5 (10 points): Input Space Coverage

The two errors in `isPrime` are: 1) the loop condition should be `i==`, not `i`; and 2) even after 1 is fixed, it returns the negation of the value that it should return (false swapped with true).

Given the method name, one would expect `isPrime` to carry out primality testing. So a good partitioning is 1, primes, composites. (Technically, 1 is neither prime nor composite, but it's fine if you combine 1 and composites into one partition). Such a partitioning earns full marks. Better partitionings would refine primes into even primes and odd primes, and composites into square composites and non-square composites.

## Question 6 (10 points): Input Space Coverage

Suppose that test set  $T$  exhaustively covers the input space of a method `foo()`. Assume that `foo()` does not read any state (fields, files). Further assume that `foo()` has no unreachable code. (5) Explain why or why not  $T$  ensures prime path coverage of `foo()`. (5) Explain why or why not  $T$  ensures complete path coverage of `foo()`. (It suffices to give an example to explain why not.)

Note that if `foo()` had unreachable code, then  $T$  would not achieve prime path coverage and hence not complete path coverage either, since there would be no way to reach the unreachable code.

Assuming that `foo()` has no unreachable code, it is still not true that all prime paths are feasible. Here's one example:

```
void foo(int n) {
    if (n == 5)
        System.out.println("5"); // 1
    else
        System.out.println("not 5"); // 2

    if (n != 5)
        System.out.println("NOT FIVE"); // 3
    else
        System.out.println("FIVE"); // 4
}
```

The prime path including both statements 1 and 3 is infeasible, since the conditions for reaching 1 and 3 contradict each other. It follows directly that complete path coverage is also not guaranteed.

## Question 7 (10 points): Graph Coverage

not complete yet