Project 1 – Group 1

Software Verification and Validation

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**Instruction Coverage**

In this coverage criteria we need to cover all instructions in each public method, to start this coverage we defined each instruction done in each public method, and applying test cases that would cover them, in most of the methods it is not possible to achieve 100% coverage of the method with only one test, so it had to be covered distributed by methods, to confirm the 100% instruction coverage of the public methods we used the eclipse plug in recommended by the professor, has it is possible to verify in the following figure:

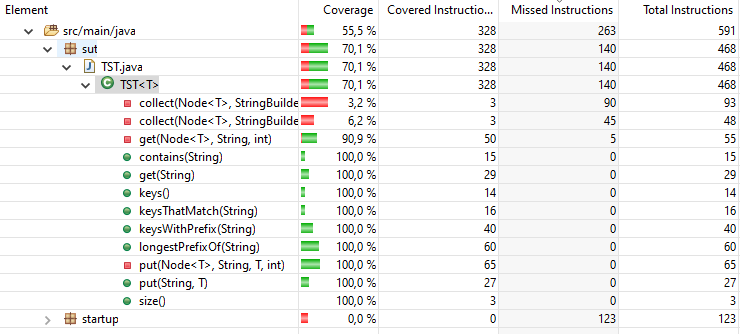


Figure 1 100% Instruction Coverage in Public Methods

Here we can see that the public methods (the green circles) achieve 100% coverage, completing the task asked.

**Graph Based Coverage**

In order to use Graph based coverage it is needed to implement the graph that describes the system under test, in this case it was longestPrefixOf with the following graph:

Uma imagem com texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

Figure 2 Graph longestPrefixOf

With this graph we could now develop the graph-based coverage that was asked.

**Edge Coverage:**

The purpose of this test criteria is that the graph is that edges are covered, edges being every path up to length one, so all nodes and all possible path between every connected node.

All test requirements and coverage of them is presented as comments in the test class EdgeCoverageTests, describing which test requirements each test covers.

**Prime Path Coverage:**

In order to understand prime path coverage, it is needed to understand the following definition:

Simple Path: A path is a simple path if no node appears more than one, other than possibly the first and last ones, the simples path can’t have any internal loops but may represent a loop if the first and last nodes are equal.

With this definition, we can say that a prime path is a maximal length simple path, that is, a simple path that is not a proper sub path of any other simple path. The Prime Path Coverage requires that every prime path be covered by the test set.

This criterion resulted in the following test requirements:

**TR(PPC)** = {[1,3,5,6,7,10,11,12], [1,3,5,6,7,10,12], [6,7,10,11,12,6], [7,10,11,12,6,13], [1,3,5,6,7,8], [1,3,5,6,7,9], [7,10,11,12,6,7], [8,6,7,10,11,12], [9,6,7,10,11,12], [12,6,7,10,11,12], [11,12,6,7,10,11], [10,11,12,6,7,8], [10,11,12,6,7,9], [10,11,12,6,7,10], [6,7,10,12,6], [7,10,12,6,13], [7,10,12,6,7], [1,3,5,6,13], [8,6,7,10,12], [9,6,7,10,12], [12,6,7,10,12], [10,12,6,7,9], [10,12,6,7,8], [10,12,6,7,10], [7,8,6,13], [7,8,6,7], [7,9,6,7], [7,9,6,13], [6,7,9,6], [6,7,8,6], [9,6,7,9], [9,6,7,8], [8,6,7,9], [8,6,7,8], [1,3,4], [1,2]}

The coverage of the test cases are presented in the the PrimePathCoverage class, with a respective comment header with the tests requirement paths covered.

**All Uses Coverage:**

To understand the test requirements resulted from the coverage criteria, first it is important to understand the following concepts:

Definition: A definition of a variable (i.e. int x = 0)  
Uses: The use of a variable (i.e. if (x == 0))

The test requirements are obtained where each definition reaches all possible uses, but there is no need to repeat paths, that is, if we have [5,6,10] and [5,6,7,8,9,10], there is no need to include both in the test requirements, it is only needed one path per def-use pair.

The following table represents the test requirements obtained:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **v** | **n** | **du(n,v)** |
| length | 5 | [5,6,13] |
| 11 | [11,12,6,13] |
| root | 5 | [5,6,13][5,6,7][5,6,7,8][5,6,7,9][5,6,7,10][5,6,7,10,11][5,6,7,10,12] |
| 8 | [8,6,13][8,6,7][8,6,7,8][8,6,7,9][8,6,7,10][8,6,7,10,11][8,6,7,10,12] |
| 9 | [9,6,13][9,6,7][9,6,7,8][9,6,7,9][9,6,7,10][9,6,7,10,11][9,6,7,10,12] |
| 12 | [12,6,13][12,6,7][12,6,7,8][12,6,7,9][12,6,7,10][12,6,7,10,11][12,6,7,10,12] |
| i | 5 | [5,6,13][5,6,7][5,6,7,10][5,6,7,10,11] |
| 10 | [10,11][10,12,6,13][10,12,6,7][10,12,6,7,10] |
| c | 7 | [7,8][7,9][7,10] |
| query | 1 | [1,2][1,3][1,3,4][1,3,5][1,3,5,6,7][1,3,5,6,13] |

This following table presents the test path followed by each test case used to cover the test requirements:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **test** | **test path** |
| NullQuery | [1,2] |
| EmptyQuery | [1,3,4] |
| EmptyTST | [1,3,5,6,13] |
| Valid1 | [1,3,5,6,7,8,6,7,9,6,7,10,11,12,6,13] |
| Valid2 | [1,3,5,6,7,10,12,6,7,10,12,6,7,10,12,6,7,9,6,13] |
| Valid3 | [1,3,5,6,7,9,6,13] |
| Valid4 | [1,3,5,6,7,10,11,12,6,7,8,6,7,10,11,12,6,7,9,6,7,9,6,7,10,12,6,7,8,6,7,8,6,13] |
| Valid3 | [1,3,5,6,7,9,6,7,8,6,7,10,12,6,7,10,11,12,6,7,10,12,6,7,10,12,6,13] |

With these two tables it is possible to verify that the subset of test done, cover all the test requirements of the All-Uses Coverage Criteria.

**Logic Based Coverage**

In this coverage we used the general active clause coverage (GACC) to apply to the longestPrefixOf method, this was mainly due to the double clause predicate in the while condition, lets see the reason against the other test criteria’s:

**CC**: It was chosen GACC instead of CC because CC only evaluates clauses independently so in p3 we can have a case where the 2nd clause does not matter since the 1st clause is false.

**PC**: PC was also not chosen because of taking only into consideration the predicate itself, again in p3 it does not cover some important cases that GACC covers. Since it only requires that p3 is true and another that p3 is false.

**CACC & RACC**: The GACC was chosen instead of CACC or RACC because in the while predicate the value will have no effect in the sense that when the clause is deterministic, and its value is true then the condition will be true, when the value is false then the predicate will be false also, so this would not have any effect on the while predicate so that was why the GACC was chosen. The other predicates are only composed by one clause so the GACC would be the correct for them too.

The test requirements resulted from the criteria chosen are presented in detail in the GeneralActiveClauseCoverageTests class, followed by the tests itself, which have a header that details the coverage of each test in relation to the test requirements.

**Input State Partitioning**

It was asked to apply Base Choice Coverage(BCC) Criteria to fulfil the input state partitioning, this time applying it to the put public method, it was also given to us the characteristics to be used for the test, with this we concluded that each characteristic had the following block [true,false], so by definition of the BCC test requirement are defined stating with a base choice, which was [true,true,true] where:

**Array Position 0**: Trie already includes the new key

**Array Position 1**: Trie already includes some new key prefix

**Array Position 1**: Trie is empty

Now the definition of BCC states that starting from the base choice, we derive a second test requirement by changing only value at a time, with this we obtained the following 4 test requirements:

**TR1**: [true,true,true]

**TR2**: [false,true,true]

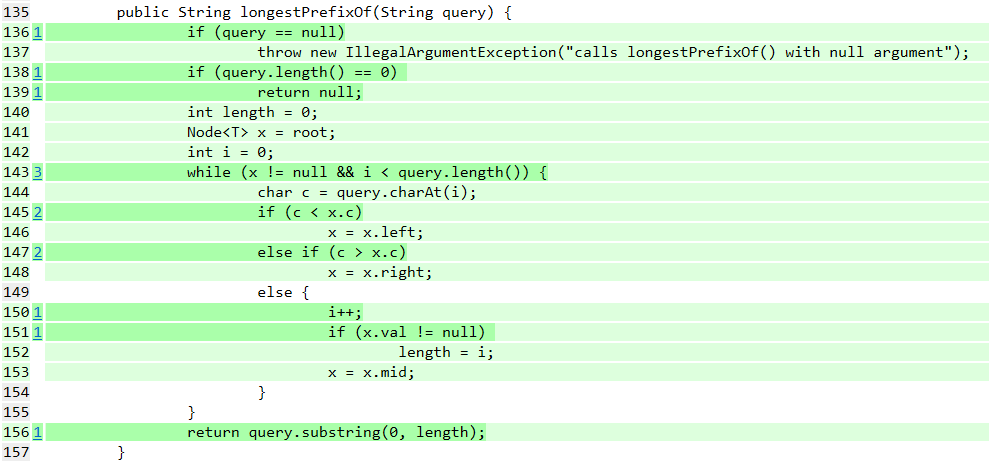
**TR3**: [false,false,true]

**TR4**: [false,false,false]

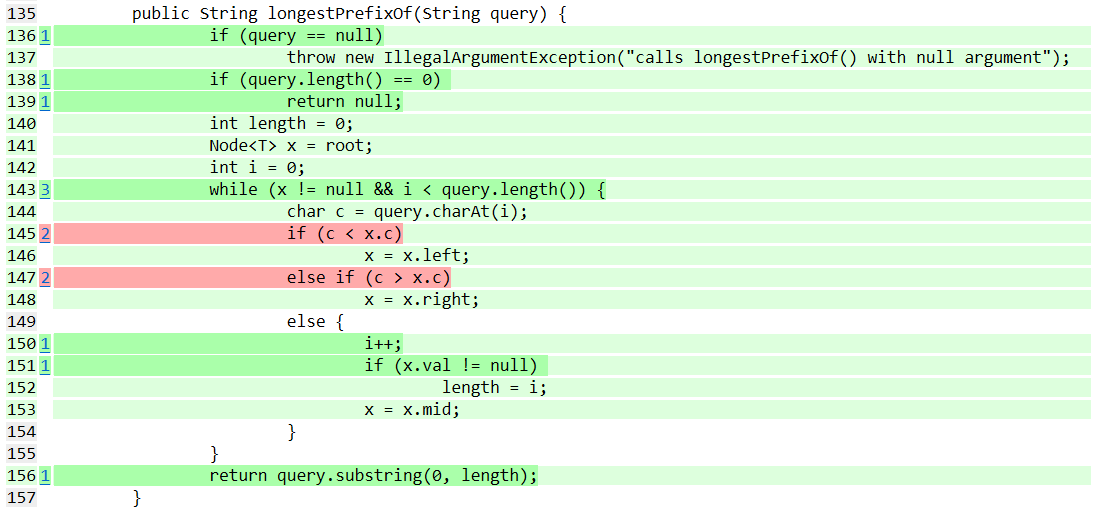
When evaluating the test requirements, it was noted that TR1 is infeasible since we can not have an empty tree where the Trie already includes the new key. With this in consideration it was implemented the 3 remaining test requirements in the BaseChoiceCoverageTest class with the respective comment headers detailing the test requirement covered by the test.

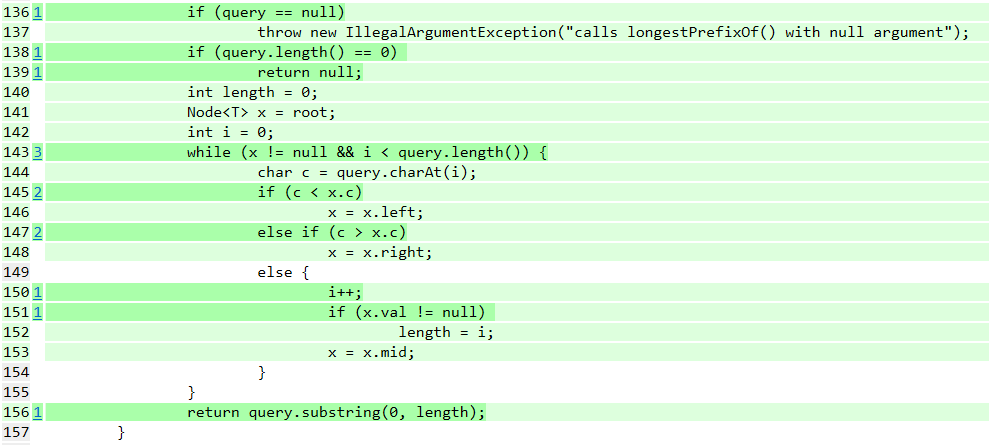
**PIT Mutation Tests**

**Instruction Coverage**: This criterion kills 100% of the mutations done in the SUT, this was achieved with only 3 test cases, which shows a great efficiency of the criteria in question.

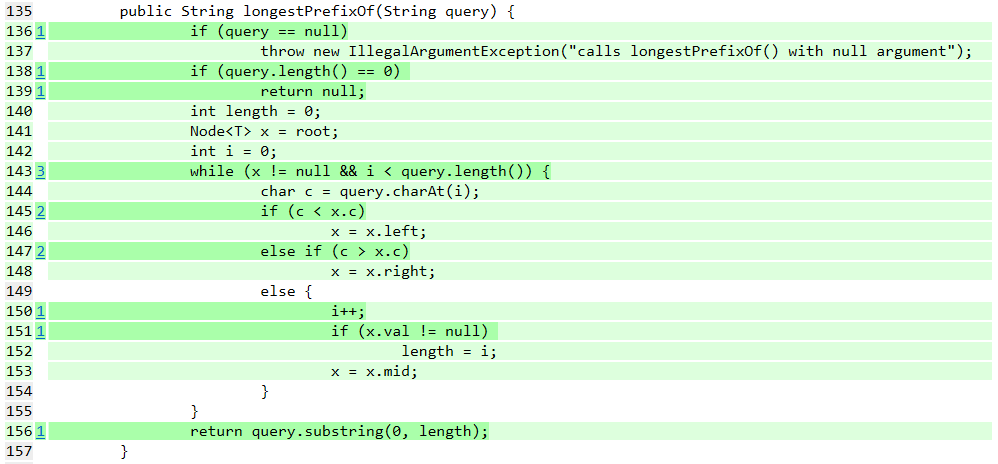


**Edge Coverage**: This criterion could not kill two mutations that were made, those mutation where the negation of the conditions in lines 145 and 147. With this we can verify that even though the criteria coverage was a completed, that does not mean the criteria is the correct for the SUT.

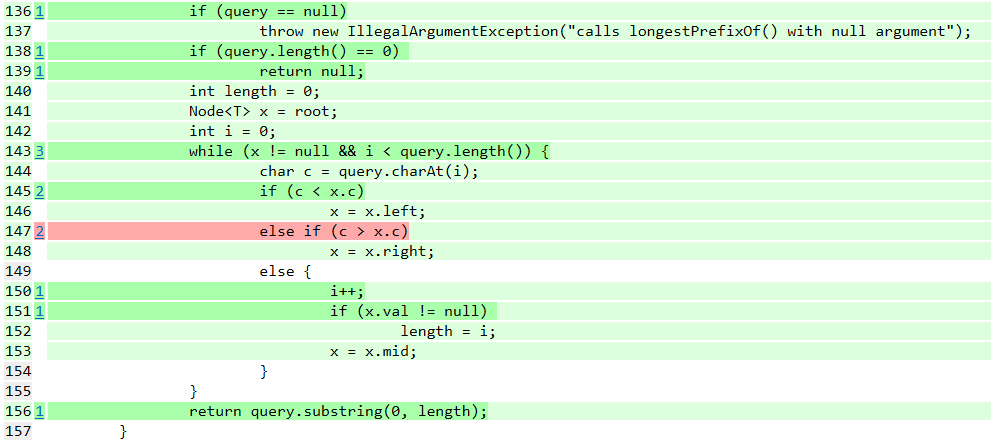


**Prime Path Coverage**: In this test criterion we can check that it can kill all the generated mutations, what was noted was that this was achieved with a huge number of test requirements covered.

**All Uses Coverage**: This criterion was able to kill all mutants that were generated for the SUT. However, this was achieved with the highest number of tests relatively to for example the Instruction Criteria that obtained the same 13 mutants killed. This does not mean that this test coverage criteria are worse but does show that sometimes a test criterion could generate more test requirements but for the SUT in question be less useful than a simpler test coverage.



**General Active Clause Coverage**: In this logic based coverage chosen by the group can check that even though it focus on the Boolean clauses, it was not capable of killing the mutant in line 147 which negates the conditional clause. This was verified even with the test cases covering all test requirements produced by the method. This could be a reason to rethink of the logic-based coverage criteria chosen, another option would be to include a test that would kill the remaining mutant that was left alive.



JUnit QuickCheck