# COM4506/6506: Testing and Verification in Safety Critical Systems

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#### Contents

- Can I stop testing yet?
- Code Coverage as a test set metric
- Code coverage that is better than line/statement coverage

Test Adequacy

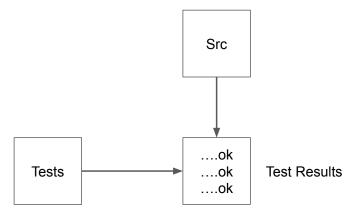
Src

**Test Adequacy** 

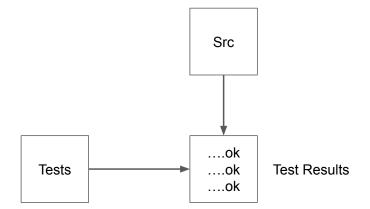
Src

Tests

# Test Adequacy

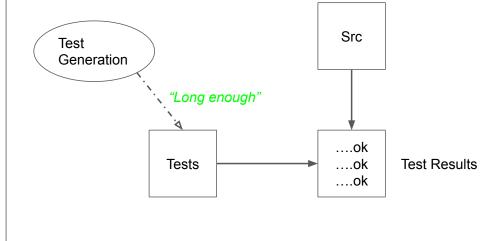


# **Test Adequacy**

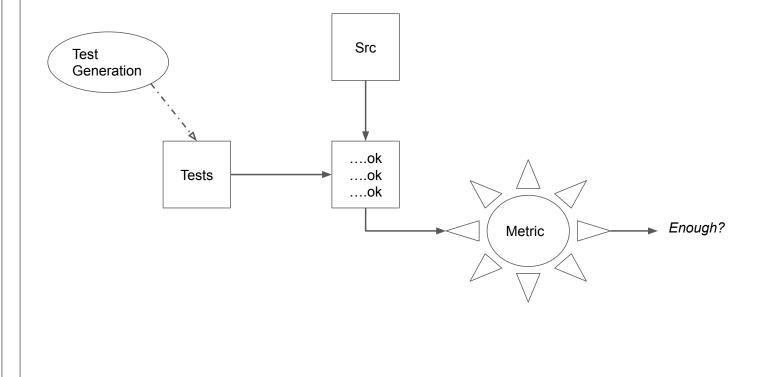


"Everything passes, its done, I'm going to the pub..."

# Test Adequacy



# Test Adequacy



#### Line/Statement Coverage

```
-module(abiftest).
-export([dv/2]).

dv(A,B) ->

if (A == 0) and (B > 4) ->

B;

true ->

B / A

end.
```

#### Line/Statement Coverage

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```
-module(abiftest).
-export([dv/2]).

dv(A,B) ->

if (A == 0) and (B > 4) ->

B;
true ->

1.. | B / A
end. | dv(0,5)
dv(5,5)
```

#### Line/Statement Coverage

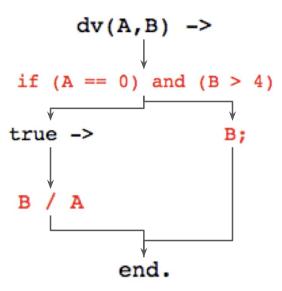
```
-module(abiftest).
        -export([dv/2]).
        dv(A,B) \rightarrow
             if (A == 0) and (B > 4) ->
2..
1..
                    В;
                 true ->
                    B / A
1..
                                          dv(0,5)
             ** exception error: an error
                                          dv(5,5)
            occurred when evaluating an
                                          dv(0,2)
            arithmetic expression
               in function abiftest:dv/2
            (abiftest.erl, line 8)
```

#### Line/Statement Coverage

- Line coverage (or statement coverage) is a terrible metric for tests
  - o It only shows that you ran something *at all*, it tells you nothing about the circumstances
- You should still achieve line coverage! Not even trying bits of code would be bad
  - Line coverage is really easy to measure in most language environments

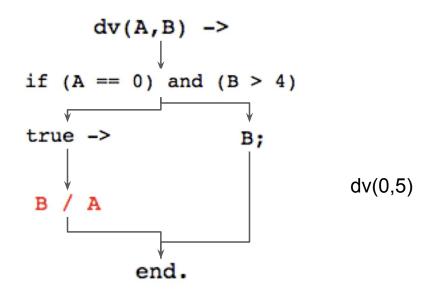
#### **Branch Coverage**

We can do better...



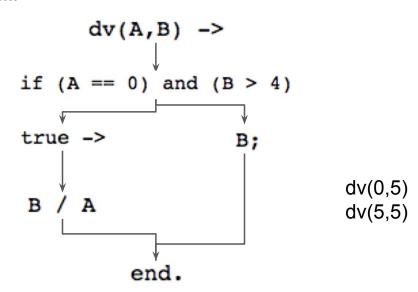
## **Branch Coverage**

We can do better...



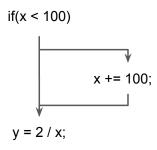
#### **Branch Coverage**

We can do better...



#### **Branch Coverage**

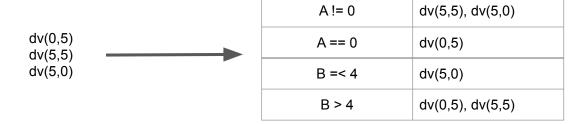
- Branch coverage doesn't help in that example (partly because its in Erlang!) but it can be useful in other cases.
- If statements without else statements are an obvious example.



## **Condition Coverage**

Condition coverage requires we try all evaluations for all conditions

$$A == 0$$
) and  $(B > 4)$ 



#### **Condition Coverage**

It still doesn't discuss how we got to this branch...



This decision has two conditions

## **Condition Coverage**

Condition coverage requires we try all evaluations for all *conditions* 



We have both Branch and Condition Coverage, but we've still not hit the fault!

dv(0,5) dv(5,5)

dv(5,0)

Although we have made the Decision True and False, we haven't looked at all the ways to make it True and False using its conditions

#### Modified Condition/Decision Coverage

#### **Modified Condition/Decision Coverage**

[...], every decision in the program has taken all possible outcomes at least once, and each condition in a decision has been shown to independently affect that decision's outcome. A condition is shown to independently affect a decision's outcome by varying just that condition while holding fixed all other possible conditions.

DO-178B [precursor to DO-178C]

#### Modified Condition/Decision Coverage

#### Modified Condition/Decision Coverage

$$(A == 0) \text{ and } (B > 4)$$

#### When false:

matched non-matched

 $A == 0 \ 0$  2  $B > 4 \ 1$  1

#### Summary

- We need some kind of metric for our test sets
  - To tell us whether they are any good
  - To tell us whether we can stop expanding them!
- Simply asking "does it actually run all the lines of code?" is a dreadful metric, but we should do at least that much!
- Looking at *how* we reached the code sections is important.
- MC/DC coverage is required by many Safety Critical Standards.