EECS 4313 Assignment 3 Data Flow Testing, Slice-Based Testing and Mutation Testing

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April 4, 2018

Contents

1	BOI	RG Cal	endar	4		
	1.1	Data l	Flow Testing	4		
		1.1.1	Chosen Method	4		
		1.1.2	Variable set	5		
		1.1.3	Program Segmentation	5		
		1.1.4	Program graph	6		
		1.1.5	Data Flow Analysis	8		
		1.1.6	Coverage Metrics	8		
2	JPe	tStore		11		
	2.1	Scenar	rio 1: Returning User	12		
		2.1.1	Overview	12		
		2.1.2	Load Test Properties	14		
		2.1.3	Executing Load Test	14		
		2.1.4	Analysing Load Test	14		
	2.2	Scenar	rio 2: New User	17		
		2.2.1	Overview	17		
		2.2.2	Load Test Properties	20		
		2.2.3	Executing Load Test	20		
		2.2.4	Analysing Load Test	20		
L	ist (of Ta	bles			
	1	List of	f variables for the minuteString method	5		
	2		am Segmentation for the minuteString method	6		
L	ist (of Fig	gures			
	1	Contro	ol Flow Graph for the minuteString method	7		
	2		ding Controller for Returning User Scenario	13		
	3		Results Tree for Returning User Scenario	14		
	4	Apache Access Log Snapshot for Returning User Scenario				
	5	Windows Performance Monitor Snapshot for Returning User Scenario . 1				
	6		ole Snapshot for Returning User Scenario	16		
	7		ding Controller for New User Scenario	18		
	8		Credential File for New User Scenario	10		

9	HTTP Post Request for New User Scenario	19
10	View Results Tree for New User Scenario	20
11	Apache Access Log Snapshot for New User Scenario	21
12	Windows Performance Monitor Snapshot for New User Scenario	22
13	JConsole Snapshot for New User Scenario	22

1 BORG Calendar

1.1 Data Flow Testing

1.1.1 Chosen Method

- Class: net.sf.borg.common.DateUtil.java
- Method: minuteString(int mins)
- Method Description: This method generate a human reable string for a particular number of minutes. It returns the string in terms of hours or minutes or both hours and minutes.
 - mins The first argument is of type integer.

Following is the code snippet of the *minuteString* method:

```
public static String minuteString(int mins) {
  int hours = mins / 60;
  int minsPast = mins % 60;
  String minutesString;
  String hoursString;
  if (hours > 1) {
    hoursString = hours + " " +
       Resource.getResourceString("Hours");
  } else if (hours > 0) {
    hoursString = hours + " " +
       Resource.getResourceString("Hour");
  } else {
    hoursString = "";
  if (minsPast > 1) {
    minutesString = minsPast + " " +
       Resource.getResourceString("Minutes");
  } else if (minsPast > 0) {
    minutesString = minsPast + " " +
       Resource.getResourceString("Minute");
  } else if (hours >= 1) {
```

```
minutesString = "";
} else {
    minutesString = minsPast + " " +
        Resource.getResourceString("Minutes");
}

// space between hours and minutes
    if (!hoursString.equals("") && !minutesString.equals(""))
        minutesString = " " + minutesString;

return hoursString + minutesString;
}
```

1.1.2 Variable set

Following are the list of variables used in the *minuteString* method along with their types:

Variable Name	Data Type	Is Primitive?
mins	int	Yes
hours	int	Yes
minsPast	int	Yes
minutesString	String	No
hoursString	String	No

Table 1: List of variables for the minuteString method

Note: The last two variables, *minutesString* and *hoursString*, are **NOT** primitive types, and will **NOT** be used to perform the data flow analysis as specified by the instructor.

1.1.3 Program Segmentation

The following table 2 contains the *minuteString* method broken down into segments:

public static string minuteString(int mins) {	A		
int hours = $\min / 60$;			
int minsPast = mins % 60;	В		
String minutesString;			
String hoursString;			
if (hours > 1) {	D		
hoursString = hours + " " + Resource.getResourceString("Hours");	Е		
$else if (hours > 0) {$	F		
hoursString = hours + " " + Resource.getResourceString("Hour");	G		
} else { hoursString = ""; }	Н		
if (minsPast > 1) {	Ι		
minutesString = minsPast + " " + Resource.getResourceString("Minutes");	J		
$ext{less if (minsPast} > 0) {}$	K		
minutesString = minsPast + " " + Resource.getResourceString("Minute");	L		
$ellet$ else if (hours $>= 1$) {	M		
minutesString = "";	N		
} else {			
minutesString = minsPast + " " + Resource.getResourceString("Minutes");	О		
}			
if (!hoursString.equals("") && !minutesString.equals(""))	Р		
minutesString = " " + minutesString;	Q		
return hoursString + minutesString;	R		

Table 2: Program Segmentation for the minuteString method

1.1.4 Program graph

The following diagram 1 represents the control flow graph for the *minuteString* method:

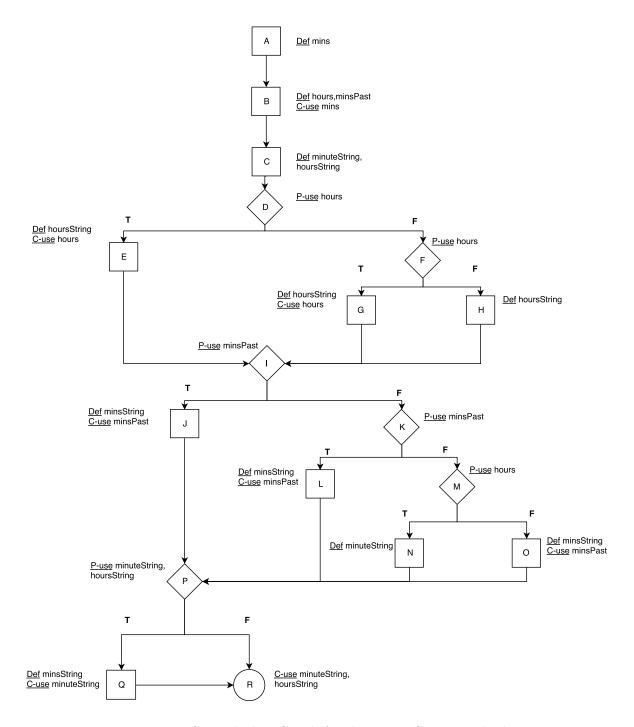


Figure 1: Control Flow Graph for the minuteString method

1.1.5 Data Flow Analysis

- 1. du-paths for mins
 - All-Defs: AB
 - All-C-Uses/Some-P-Uses: AB
 - All-P-Uses/Some-C-Uses: AB
 - All-Uses: AB
- 2. du-paths for hours
 - All-Defs: BCD
 - All-C-Uses/Some-P-Uses: BCDE, BCDFG
 - All-P-Uses/Some-C-Uses: BCD, BCDF, BCDEIKM, BCDFGIKM, BCDFHIKM
 - All-Uses: BCD, BCDE, BCDF, BCDEIKM, BCDFG, BCDFGIKM, BCDFHIKM
- 3. du-paths for minsPast
 - All-Defs: BCDEI
 - All-C-Uses/Some-P-Uses: BCDEIJ, BCDFGIJ, BCDFHIJ, BCDEIKL, BCDFGIKL, BCDFHIKL, BCDEIKMO, BCDFGIKMO, BCDFHIKMO
 - All-P-Uses/Some-C-Uses: BCDEI, BCDFGI, BCDFHI, BCDEIK, BCD-FGIK, BCDFHIK
 - All-Uses: BCDEI, BCDEIJ, BCDFGIJ, BCDFHIJ, BCDEIKL, BCDFGIKL, BCDFHIKL, BCDEIKMO, BCDFGIKMO, BCDFHIKMO, BCDFGI, BCDFHI, BCDEIK, BCDFGIK, BCDFHIK

1.1.6 Coverage Metrics

Following are the existing test cases from Assignment-2 and their coverage metrics using the data flow analysis for the *minuteString* method:

- 1. Test Case 1:
 - Input: mins = 60
 - Path: ABCDEGIKMNPR
 - Coverage: 100*(12/18) = 66.67%
- 2. Test Case 2:
 - Input: mins = 61

• Path: ABCDFGIKLPQR

• Coverage: 100*(14/18) = 77.78%

3. Test Case 3:

• Input: mins = 75

• Path: ABCDFGIJPQR

• Coverage: 100*(15/18) = 83.33%

4. Test Case 4:

• Input: mins = 180

• Path: ABCDEIKMNPR

• Coverage: 100*(16/18) = 88.88%

5. Test Case 5:

• Input: mins = 121

• Path: ABCDEIKLPQR

• Coverage: 100*(16/18) = 88.88%

6. Test Case 6:

• Input: mins = 145

• Path: ABCDEIJPQR

• Coverage: 100*(16/18) = 88.88%

7. Test Case 7:

• Input: mins = 0

• Path: ABCDFHIOPR

• Coverage: 100*(18/18) = 100.0%

Rationale: The testing technique used for testing this method is $Equivalence\ Class\ Testing$. It is a suitable technique for this method since the argument is an integer which is an independent variable and the input range can be partitioned assuring disjointness and non-redundancy between each partition set. We have chosen the partition integer range based on usages of minute, minutes, hour, and hours. In order to partition the integer argument into hours and minutes, we divide the minutes by 60 to get the range of hours and the remainder (minutes % 60) to get the range of the minutes. By covering all the cases, where the given input returns a concatenation of hours and minutes string, we were able to reach a 100% coverage for this method.

- The data flow analysis you performed and the calculation of the coverage metrics. You must show which test cases are responsible for which dc-paths.
- A description of the test cases you added to improve coverage. If your coverage was already high, discuss how your testing was able to achieve this.
- The slices that you identified and the percentage of slices that your testing covers. You must show which test cases are responsible for which slices.
- A description of the test cases you added to improve slice coverage. If your coverage was already high, discuss how your testing was able to achieve this.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of your test cases using mutation testing. Discuss and address any issues if you have found in your written report.
- Attaching bug reports if bugs are discovered using your testing methods. You should use the same bug report format as in Assignment 1. Do not file these bug reports to the projects bug report system.
- An appendix with the specification of the methods you are testing

2 JPetStore

After exploring the JPetStore system, we came up with some realistic non-trivial test scenarios that can be carried out for load testing using JMeter. The following subsections cover each scenarios, description on how it was load tested and the result analysis of the load test.

Following are the system specifications for which the load test was conducted under:

- Operating System: Windows 10 Pro 64-bit (10.0, Build 16299)
- Language: English (Regional Setting: English)
- System Manufacturer: Hewlett-Packard
- System Model: HP 15 TouchSmart Notebook PC
- **BIOS**: F.10
- **Processor**: AMD A6-5200 APU with Radeon(TM) HD Graphics (4 CPUs), 2.0GHz
- Memory: 6144MB RAM
- Java Version: 1.8.0_151-b12
- Apache Tomcat Version: 7.0.85
- **JMeter Version**: 2.11 r1554548

2.1 Scenario 1: Returning User

2.1.1 Overview

The first test scenario is for an existing user in the system. The testing scenario will consist of a returning user logging in, selecting one of each of the 5 possible items sold in JPetStore, adding the items to the cart, performing a checkout of the cart and finally logging out. The following describes an exact breakdown of the steps the load test will carry out:

- Access the JPetStore Homepage (http://localhost:8080/jpetstore/).
- Click Enter the Store.
- Click on the Sign in button.
- Enter sign-in credentials and click Login By default, we will be using j2ee user for this scenario.
- Go to the *Fish* section, select a fish item, add it to the cart and return to the main menu.
- Go to the *Dogs* section, select a dog item, add it to the cart and return to the main menu.
- Go to the *Reptiles* section, select a reptile item, add it to the cart and return to the main menu.
- Go to the *Cats* section, select a cat item, add it to the cart and return to the main menu.
- Go to the *Birds* section, select a bird item, add it to the cart.
- Proceed to checkout and follow the steps until the order has been placed.
- Return back to the main menu and sign out.

The following images depicts the Recording Controller for the test case scenario and the pages our load test will navigate through per each iteration:

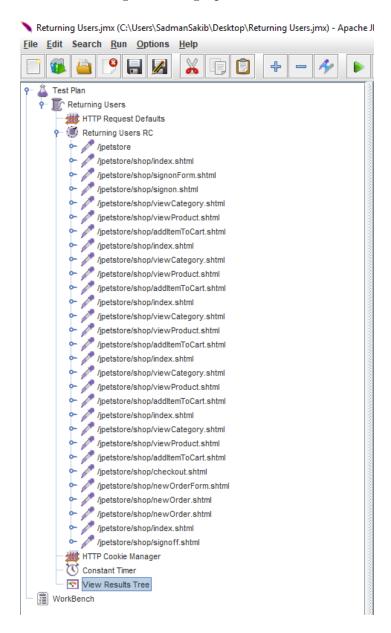


Figure 2: Recording Controller for Returning User Scenario

2.1.2 Load Test Properties

Following are the load test properties applied for testing this scenario:

• Number of Thread (users): 5

• Ramp-up Period (in seconds): 10

• Loop Count: 30

• Thread Delay (in milliseconds): 1000

2.1.3 Executing Load Test

After setting up the load test plan using JMeter, we executed the test. The test run was for approximately 18 minutes completing all 30 iterations. The following diagrams show the result tree of the test run.

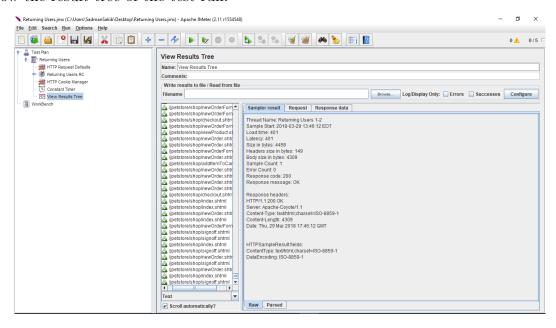


Figure 3: View Results Tree for Returning User Scenario

2.1.4 Analysing Load Test

The following statistics were gathered from the Apache access logs. The access log file was parsed to get the start of the load test and the end of the load test and the total time of the load test execution.

Within that timeframe, the total number of requests was found by simply executing: wc-l ruser_log.txt. The total number of GET and POST requests were found by executing grep-c-w "GET" ruser_log.txt and grep-c-w "POST" ruser_log.txt respectively.

- Test Duration: Approximately 18 minutes
- Total Number of Requests: 4714
- Number of GET Requests: 4399 (93% of all requests)
- Number of POST Requests: 315 (7% of all requests)
- Success HTTP Codes: 200 (Success) and 302 (Found)
- Failure HTTP Codes: None

Following is a snapshot of the Apache access log:



Figure 4: Apache Access Log Snapshot for Returning User Scenario

Following is a snapshot of the Windows Performance Monitor and Java Monitor Console during the load test execution:

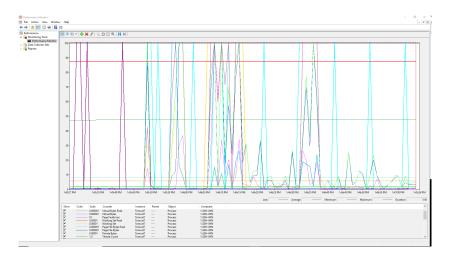


Figure 5: Windows Performance Monitor Snapshot for Returning User Scenario

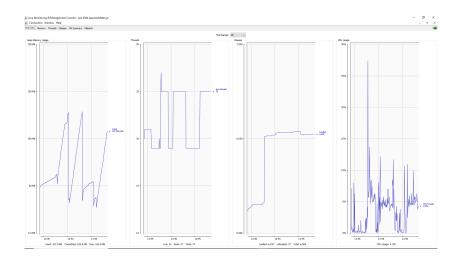


Figure 6: JConsole Snapshot for Returning User Scenario

Conclusion: The load test scenario for returning user made about 4714 requests and the test ran for approximately 18 minutes. Despite some natural high spikes on the performance monitor and java monitor, the load test was carried out successfully without any crashes or unexpected behaviour in the application.

2.2 Scenario 2: New User

2.2.1 Overview

The second test scenario is for a new user in the system. The testing scenario will consist of registering a new user, selecting one of each of the 5 possible items sold in JPetStore, adding the items to the cart, performing a checkout of the cart and finally logging out. The following describes an exact breakdown of the steps the load test will carry out:

- Access the JPetStore Homepage (http://localhost:8080/jpetstore/).
- Click Enter the Store.
- Click on the Sign in button.
- Click Register now.
- Enter the sign-up credentials and click *Create Account*. The username and password for signing up would be loaded from a CSV file, whereas the other fields will be supplied the value of *abc*.
- Go to the *Fish* section, select a fish item, add it to the cart and return to the main menu.
- Go to the *Dogs* section, select a dog item, add it to the cart and return to the main menu.
- Go to the *Reptiles* section, select a reptile item, add it to the cart and return to the main menu.
- Go to the *Cats* section, select a cat item, add it to the cart and return to the main menu.
- Go to the *Birds* section, select a bird item, add it to the cart.
- Proceed to checkout and follow the steps until the order has been placed.
- Return back to the main menu and sign out.

The following images depicts the Recording Controller for the test case scenario and the pages our load test will navigate through per each iteration:

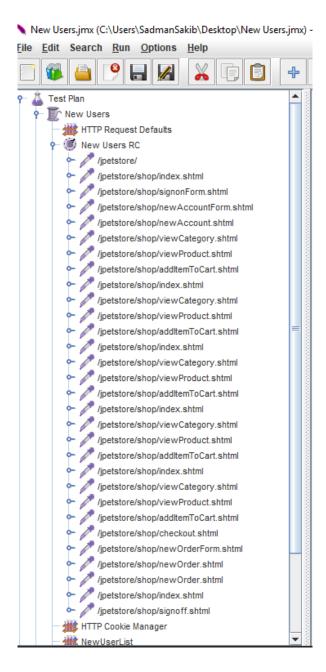


Figure 7: Recording Controller for New User Scenario

The following images depicts the snapshot of the CSV file containing usernames and password for registering new users. On the POST request for registering a new user we load the credentials and use them through variable names such as \${username} and \${password}.

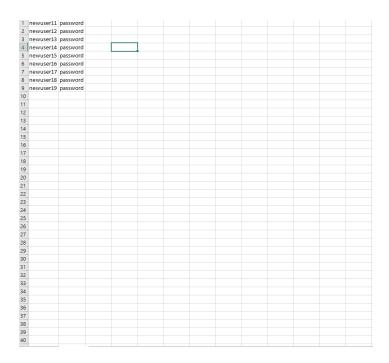


Figure 8: CSV Credential File for New User Scenario

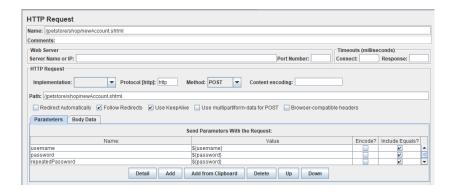


Figure 9: HTTP Post Request for New User Scenario

2.2.2 Load Test Properties

Following are the load test properties applied for testing this scenario:

• Number of Thread (users): 5

• Ramp-up Period (in seconds): 5

• Loop Count: 30

• Thread Delay (in milliseconds): 1000

2.2.3 Executing Load Test

After setting up the load test plan using JMeter, we executed the test. The test run was for approximately 15 minutes completing all 30 iterations. The following diagrams show the result tree of the test run.

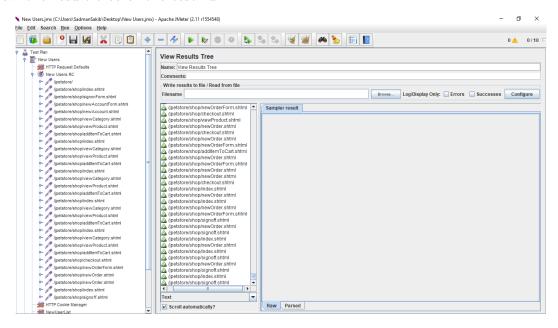


Figure 10: View Results Tree for New User Scenario

2.2.4 Analysing Load Test

The following statistics were gathered from the Apache access logs. The access log file was parsed to get the start of the load test and the end of the load test and the total time of the load test execution.

Within that timeframe, the total number of requests was found by simply executing: wc-l $nuser_log.txt$. The total number of GET and POST requests were found by executing grep-c-w"GET" $nuser_log.txt$ and grep-c-w"POST" $nuser_log.txt$ respectively.

- Test Duration: Approximately 15 minutes
- Total Number of Requests: 7500
- Number of GET Requests: 7000 (93% of all requests)
- Number of POST Requests: 500 (7% of all requests)
- Success HTTP Codes: 200 (Success) and 302 (Found)
- Failure HTTP Codes: None

Following is a snapshot of the Apache access log:

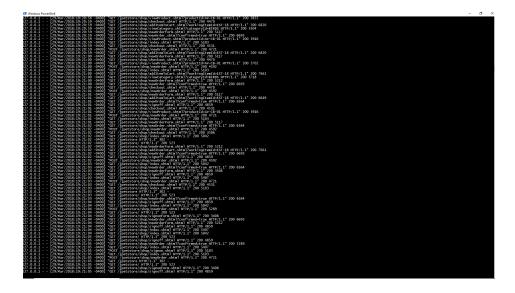


Figure 11: Apache Access Log Snapshot for New User Scenario

Following is a snapshot of the Windows Performance Monitor and Java Monitor Console during the load test execution:

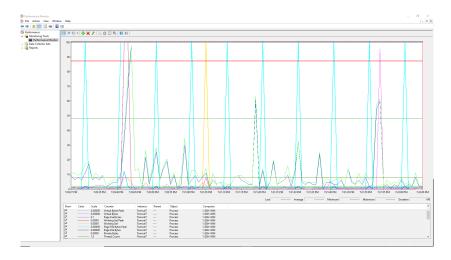


Figure 12: Windows Performance Monitor Snapshot for New User Scenario

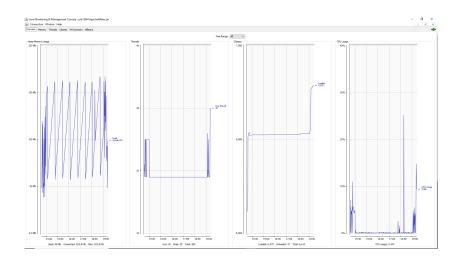


Figure 13: JConsole Snapshot for New User Scenario

Conclusion: The load test scenario for new user made about 7500 requests and the test ran for approximately 15 minutes. Despite some natural high spikes on the performance monitor and java monitor, the load test was carried out successfully without any crashes or unexpected behaviour in the application.