The Effect of Program and Model Structure on MC/DC Test Adequacy Coverage

ICSE '08: Proceedings of the 30th international conference on Software engineering

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MC/DC as a coverage metric for testing

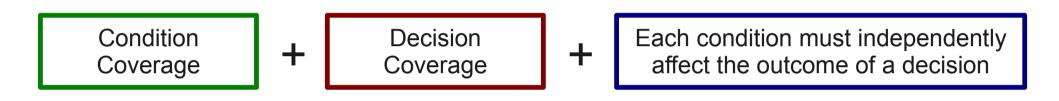
- MC/DC widely used in critical systems such as in avionics or military
- Paper states MC/DC criteria can be "cheated" and heavily depends on code structure



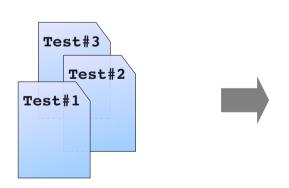
What is MC/DC?

Modified Condition/Decision Coverage

=> Source code metric for measuring the quality of a test suite



Test Suite



Implementation

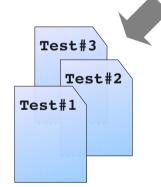
```
int myFunc (bool c1, bool c2, bool c3)
{
    bool d1 = c1 or c2;
    bool d2 = d1 and c3;
    if (d2)
       return 1;
    else
       return -1;
}
```

MC/DC example

```
int myFunc (bool c1, bool c2, bool c3)
{
   bool d1 = c1 or c2;
   bool d2 = d1 and c3;
   if (d2)
      return 1;
   else
      return -1;
}
```

Test Suite

Subset of all possible input tuples which satisfies MC/DC criteria



c1	c2	d1 = c1 or c2
F	F	F
F	T	T
T	F	T
T	T	T

d1	с3	d2 = d1 and $c3$		
F	F	F		
F	T	F		
T	F	F		
T	T	T		

For Example: {TFF, FTF, FFT, TTT} // (c1 c2 c3)

Problems with MC/DC

Same program written in a different way (d1 has been inlined)

```
int myFunc (bool c1, bool c2, bool c3)
{
   bool d2 = (c1 or c2) and c3;
   if (d)
      return 1;
   else
      return -1;
}
```

Previous test suite does not satisfy MC/DC criteria anymore!

If correct expression should have been

bool
$$d2 = (c1 \text{ and } c2) \text{ and } c3;$$

bug will not be revealed by current test suite!

c1	c2	с3	d2 = (c1 or c2) and c3
F	F	F	F
F	F	T	F
F	T	F	F
F	T	T	T
T	F	F	F
T	F	T	T
T	T	F	F
T	T	T	T

Problem: A test suite satisfying MC/DC criteria would have detected fault, which shows that MC/DC coverage can be affected by program structure.

Case examples

Goal: show that test suite providing MC/DC over non-inlined version will achieve lower MC/DC over implementation that is inlined.

Case examples used in industry

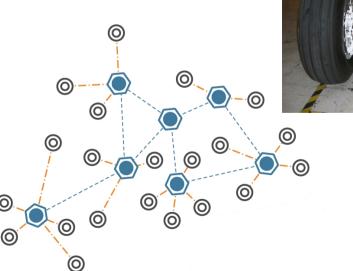
- Aircraft Display Window Manager (3)
- Flight Guidance System (3)

Toy examples

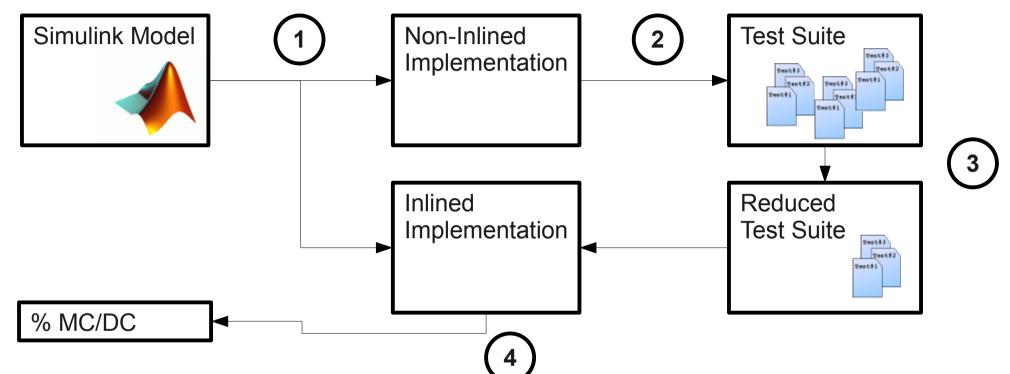
- Wheel Brake System
- Sensor Voting Example

Systems were available as Simulink Models





Experiment Setup



- 1 Translation framework used to generate different implementations
- 2 Test suite generated through NuSMV model checker
- 3 Obtain "minimal" test suite using a (naive) algorithm
- 4 Compare measured/achievable MC/DC

- Achievable MC/DC
 Complete coverage sometimes not possible (e.g. masking)
- Measured MC/DC
 Coverage provided by test suite

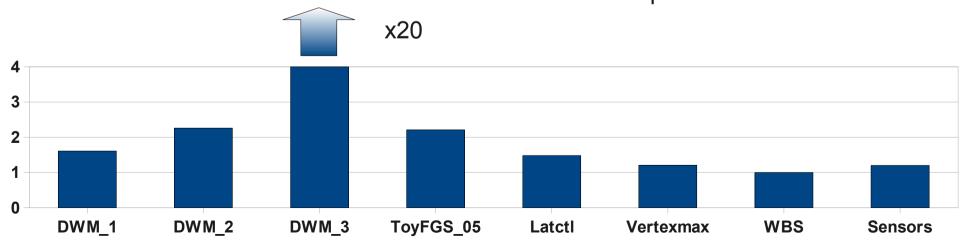
Size of Generated Test Suites

How many tests are needed for each implementation to achieve MC/DC?

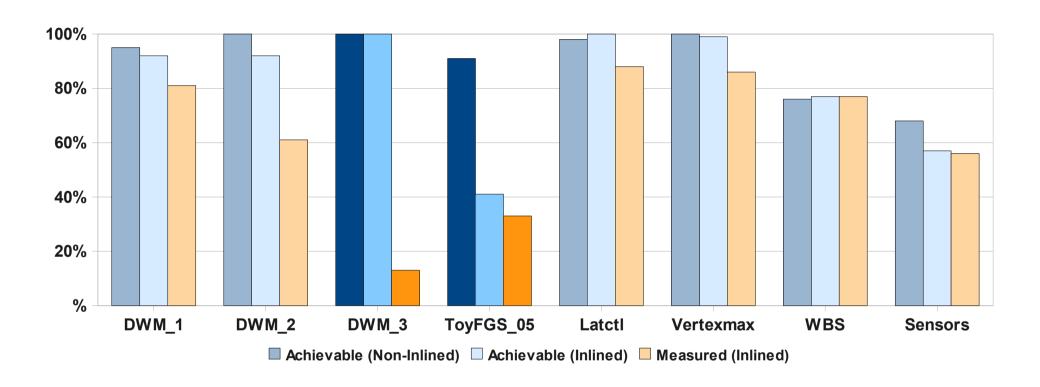
	Non	-Inlined	In	Inlined	
	Full	Reduced	Full	Reduced	
DWM_1	180	18	121	29	
DWM_2	299	39	946	88	
DWM_3	2522	23	2697	463	
ToyFGS_05	4445	75	1909	166	
Latctl	315	52	205	77	
Vertexmax	1415	235	1464	285	
WBS	271	10	125	10	
Sensors	103	10	189	12	

DWM_3 requires 20 times more tests to cover inlined version!

=> Mostly Boolean logic, leading to complex expressions in the inlined implementation



Achieved Coverage (MC/DC)



- Generated test suite for non-inlined version of DWM_3 achieves very low MC/DC on inlined implementation (13%)
- Interesting: ToyFGS_05 has a much lower achievable MC/DC in inlined version => many DNF expressions containing redundancy causing strong masking effect
- Inadequacy ranging from 13% to 86%, statistically supported on a 5% significance level (including industrial examples only)

Conclusions

MC/DC is indeed highly sensitive to structure of implementation!

Suggestions

- Different coverage metric that takes masking into account (independent of code structure)
- Apply coverage on model domain instead of code domain

Problems with experiments

- Small number of examples
- Test suite reduction too naive

Personally

- Removing toy examples from statistics is questionable
- Effectiveness of MC/DC?