

fill out parts form by EOD
today!

18: More testing and coverage





Coverage

Notion of how completely a piece of code has been tested with a particular set of tests, with respect to a specific metric

Examples:

- ◆ What % of requirements have been tested?
- ◆ What % of lines of code have been tested?

100% coverage does **not** mean 100% tested, but it's a start to assess testing thoroughness



White box testing guided by coverage

Branch (aka decision) - *for every branch (e.g. if-statement), is there at least one test case that evaluates that branch to true and one that evaluates it to false?*

Condition - *like branch coverage, but looking at conditions within branches (e.g. looking at $x > 0$ and $y == 2$ separately rather than just $x > 0 \parallel y == 2$)*

Path - *is there a test case that exercises every unique path through the code (as opposed to considering each branch independently)*

Branch coverage

```
if (x == 3 && y < 0 ) {  
  // do something;  
} else {  
  // do something else  
}
```

```
q = x + z;
```

```
if (q < y) {  
  if (x == z) {  
    // do another thing  
  }  
  // do a fourth thing  
}
```

(x, y, z)	x==3 && y < 0	x + z < y	x == z
(0, 0, 0)	false	false	n/a
(1, 1, 3)	false	false	n/a
(3, -1, 0)	true	false	n/a
(3, -1, -5)	true	true	false
(3, 5000, 3)	false	true	true

Condition coverage

```
if (x == 3 && y < 0 ) {  
  // do something;  
} else {  
  // do something else  
}
```

```
q = x + z;
```

```
if (q < y) {  
  if (x == z) {  
    // do another thing  
  }  
}
```

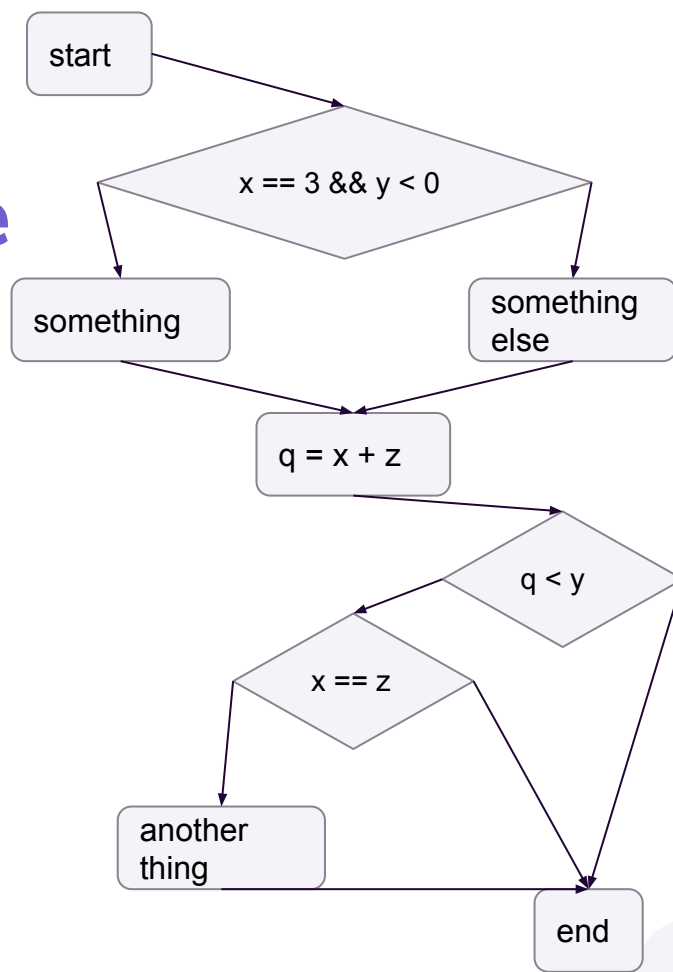
(x, y, z)	x==3	y < 0	x + z < y	x == z
(3, -1, 0)	true	true	false	n/a
(-1, 2, 1)	false	false	true	false
(3, 5000, 3)	true	false	true	true

Path coverage

```
if (x == 3 && y < 0) {  
  // do something;  
} else {  
  // do something else  
}
```

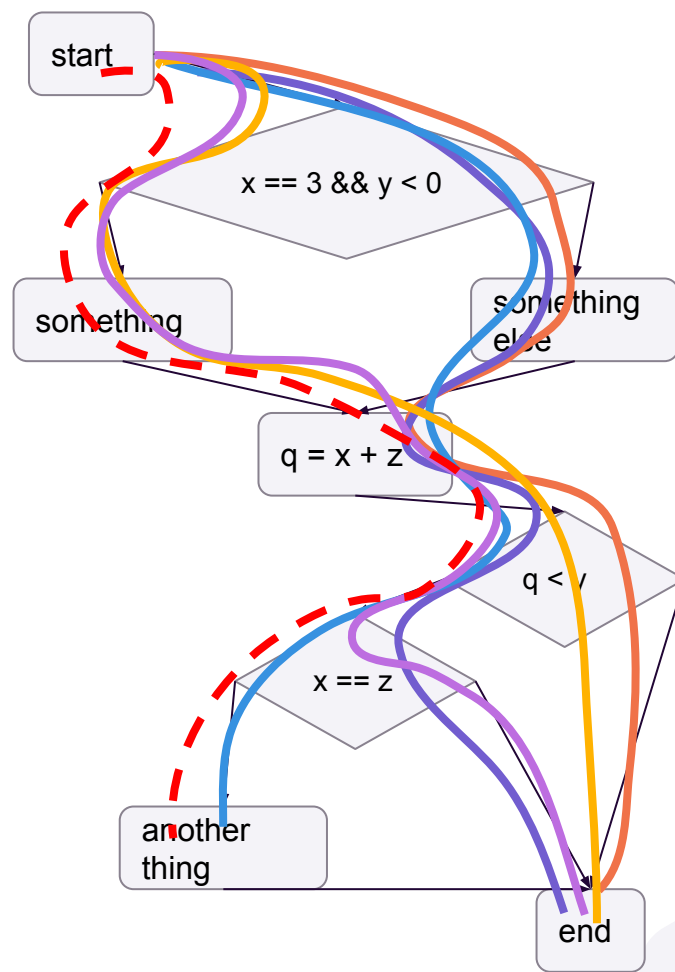
```
q = x + z;
```

```
if (q < y) {  
  if (x == z) {  
    // do another thing  
  }  
}
```





Six paths through the flowchart, but one is impossible according to the data





Overhead of coverage tools

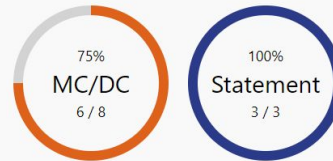
article by Klaus Lambertz
at embedded.com :

[Measuring code
coverage for embedded
software](#)

[image source](#)

Coverage Report: Coaster

File: PassengerScan.cpp [show more](#)



True	False	Source & Details	PassengerScan.cpp All Files
			1 #include "PassengerScan.h"
			2
4			3 bool hasAdmission(float BodyHeight, int Age)
			4 {
3	1		5 if (BodyHeight >= 1.2 && BodyHeight <= 1.9 && Age >= 6)
3			1 T && T && T
	1		2 T && T && F
	0		3 T && F && _
	0		4 F && _ && _
-		MC/DC BodyHeight >= 1.2:	[1, 4]
-		MC/DC BodyHeight <= 1.9:	[1, 3]
+		MC/DC Age >= 6:	[1, 2]
			6 {
3			7 return true;
			8 }
			9 else
			10 {
1			11 return false;
			12 }
			13 }



Modified Condition/Decision Coverage (MC/DC)

A more comprehensive coverage metric required by some software safety standards

- ◆ Each entry and exit point is invoked
- ◆ Each decision takes every possible outcome ← branch coverage
- ◆ Each condition in a decision takes every possible outcome ← condition coverage
- ◆ **Each condition in a decision is shown to independently affect the outcome of the decision**

Each condition in a decision is shown to independently affect the outcome of the decision

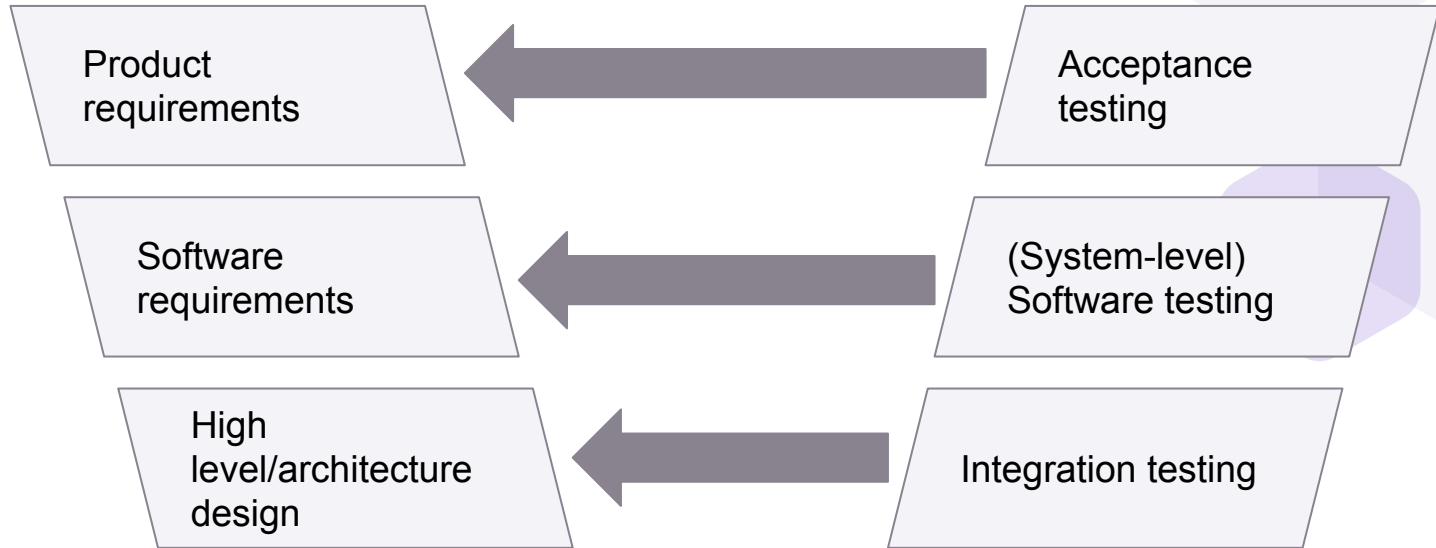
Hold all but one condition constant. Does changing that condition affect the outcome of the decision?

`(x + y) == 3 && (y < 0 || x == 2)`

x	y	x + y == 3	y < 0	x == 2	decision
2	1	true	false	true	true
1	2	true	false	false	false
4	-1	true	true	false	true
3	-1	false	true	false	false



Rest of the V





Integration testing

Use high level design (architecture diagram and sequence diagrams) to test interfaces between modules/components

- Test every interface (message format, correctness of values)

- Test timing and sequence of messages sent

- Test that unexpected messages are handled

Assume modules are performing individual duties correctly (**why?**) and just test the *communication* between them

Sequence diagram test example

Scenario: check available funds at ATM

