Lecture 6 Coverage

Zvonimir Rakamarić University of Utah

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How Much Testing is Enough?

- Assign "score" to your testing effort
- That score is typically called coverage

Test Partitioning vs Coverage

- Manual test partitioning is often hard (impossible) to come up with for large complicated systems
 - Think whole OS or text processor
- Coverage is an automatic way that achieves partitioning
- Example: executed functions

Test Coverage

- Score describing which partitions were covered
- Measures proportion of program exercised during testing
- Pros
 - Score
 - Relatively clear action items: we (roughly) know what to do when it is not 100%
 - Rethink your test suite and do not just blindly try to increase coverage
- Cons
 - White-box cannot find what is not implemented
 - What if it is less than 100%?
 - Can we miss bugs even if it is 100%?

Coverage Metrics

- There is many of them
- Appear often in practice
 - Statement coverage (example, can it fail?)
 - Line coverage (almost the same as statement coverage, multiple statements on the same line)
 - Branch coverage
- Others
 - Loop (0, once, more than once)
 - Modified condition/decision coverage (MC/DC)
 - Mission critical software (avionics), focus on conditionals
 - Path coverage
 - Not achievable in practice. Why? Show example

When Coverage Does Not Work?

- "errors of omissions" something is not implemented
 - Example: forgot to check some error code
- Possible solution
 - Test partitioning based on specification
- Which one to use in the end?
- Dealing with infeasible code
 - Sometimes you can mark it as such
- Convince yourself that code that is not covered is not crucial

How to Use Code Coverage?

- Write good tests
- Measure coverage to get more information about tests
 - Good get feedback to improve tests further
 - Poor maybe rethink your testing strategy
- Do good tests imply good coverage?
- Does good coverage imply good tests?

Using gcov

Exercise using gcov for reporting code coverage