

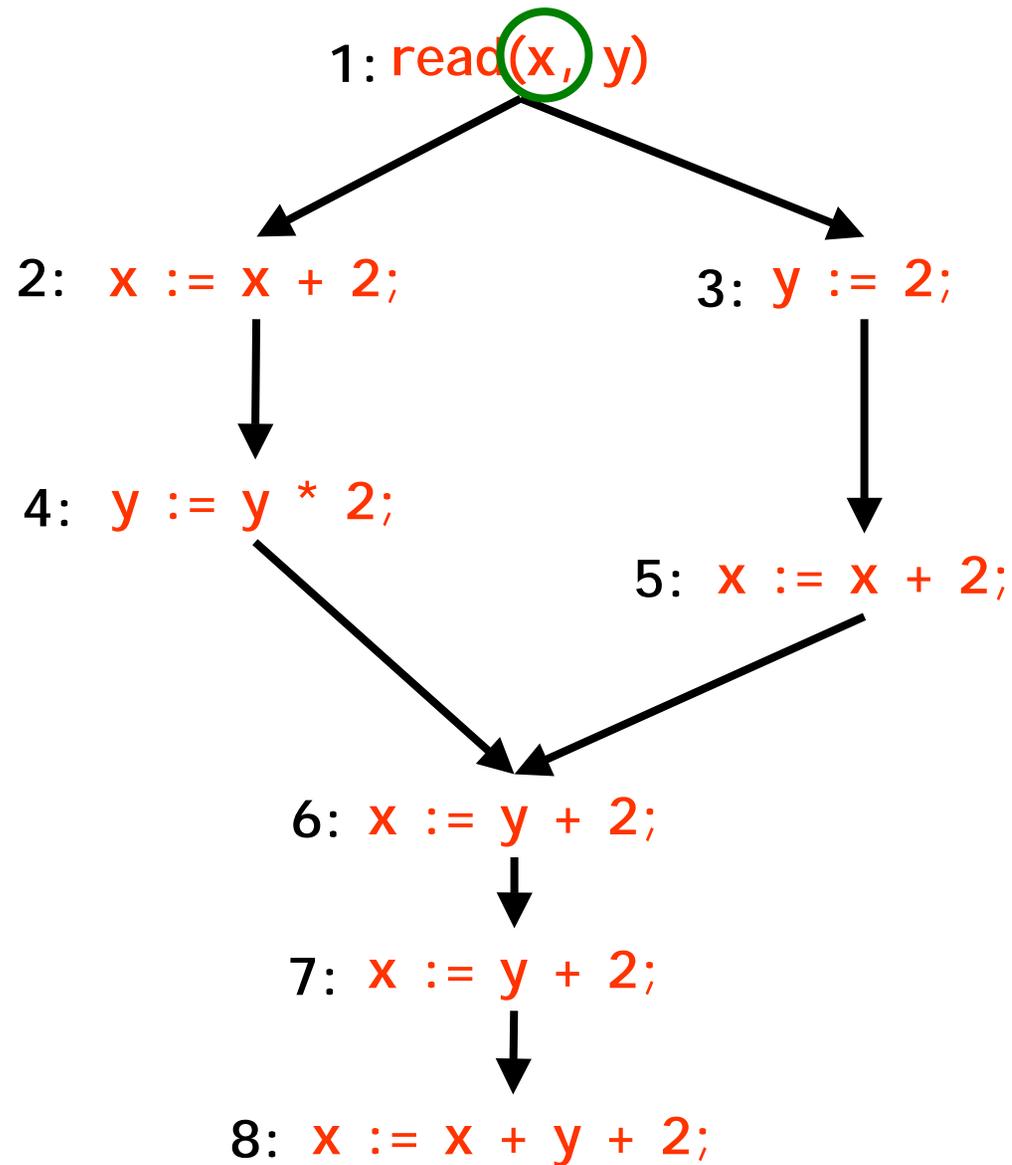
Data-flow Testing

read(x, y)

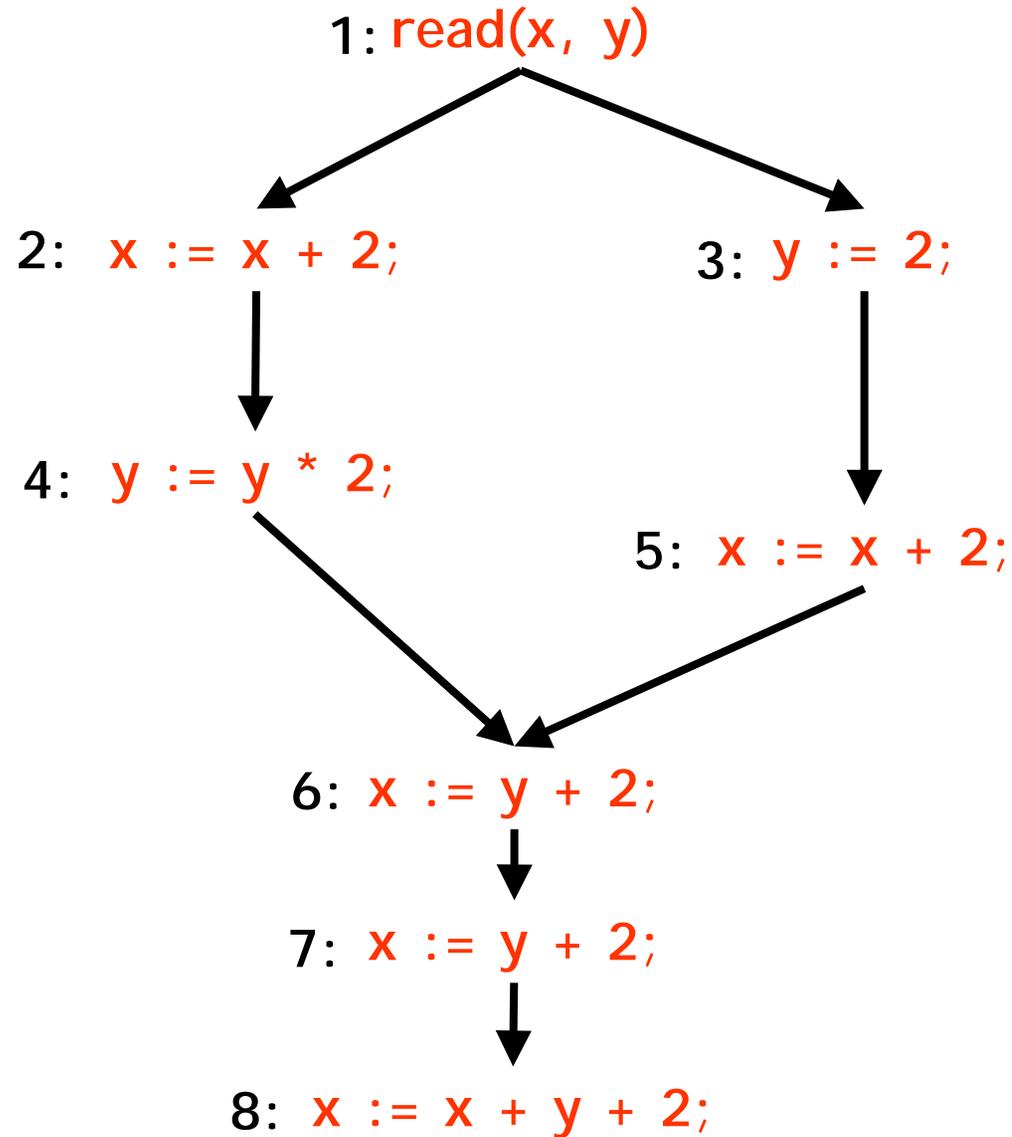
x := x +;

y(x :=;)]T1166.91 j-586857 T

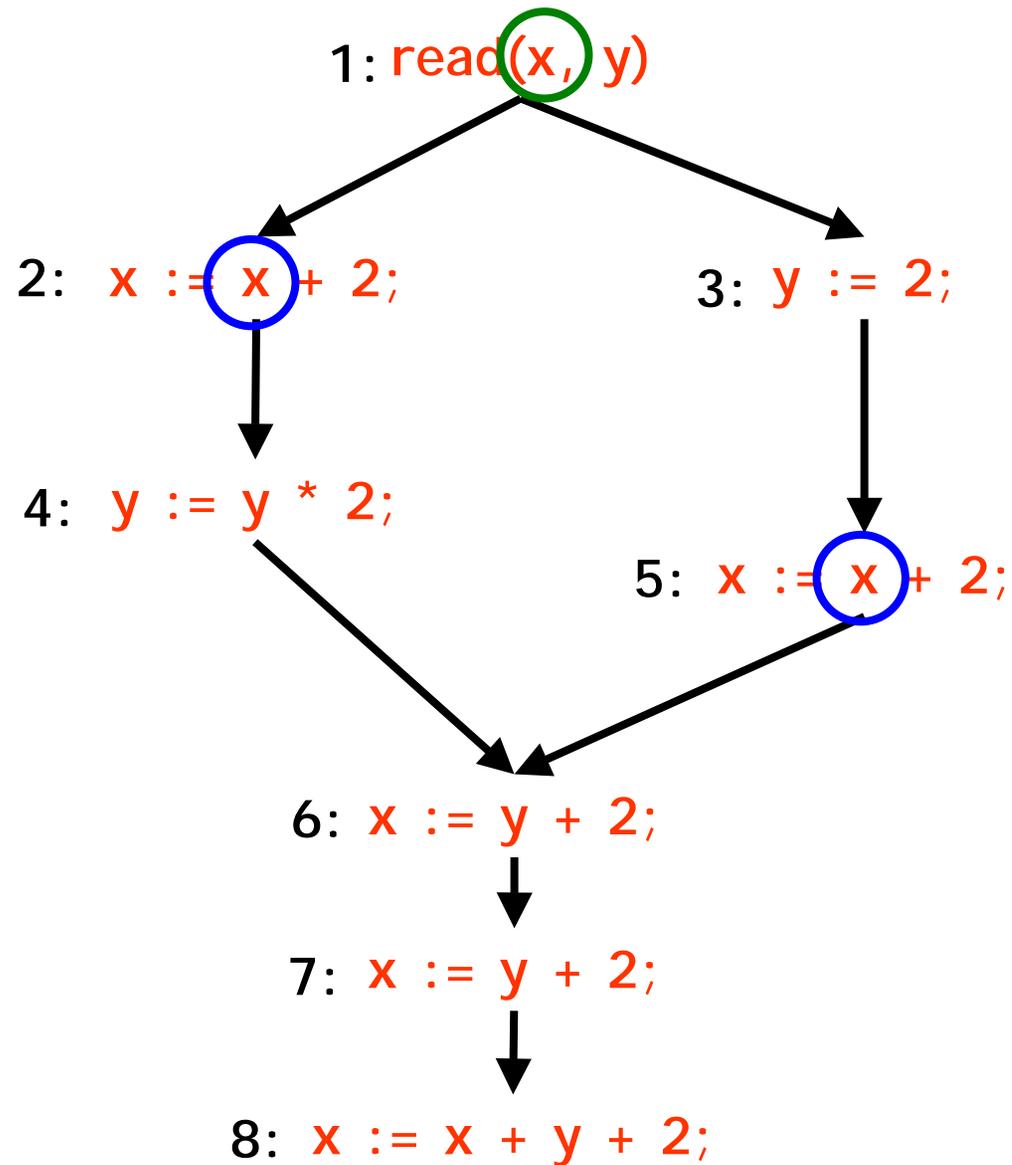
Data-flow Testing



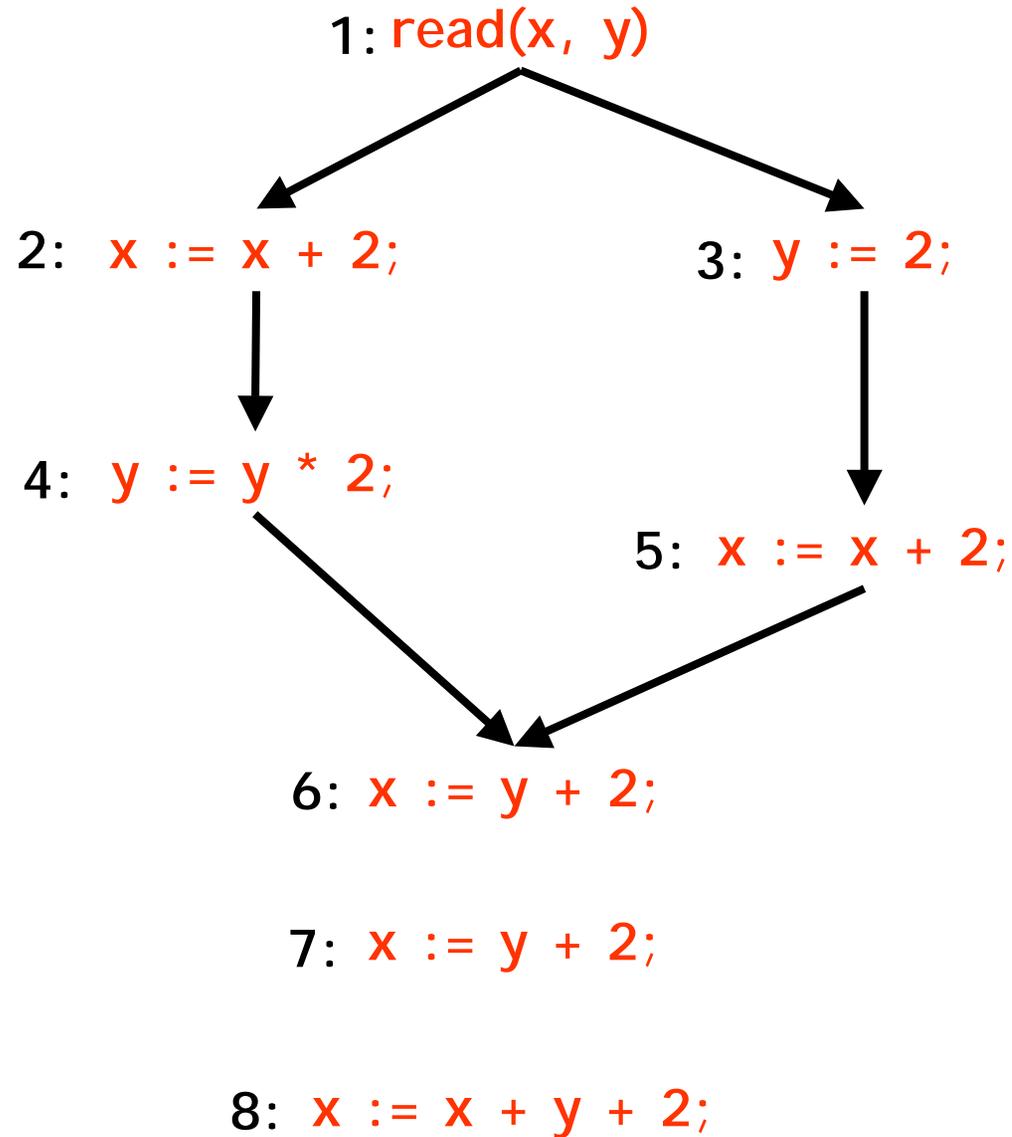
Data-flow Testing



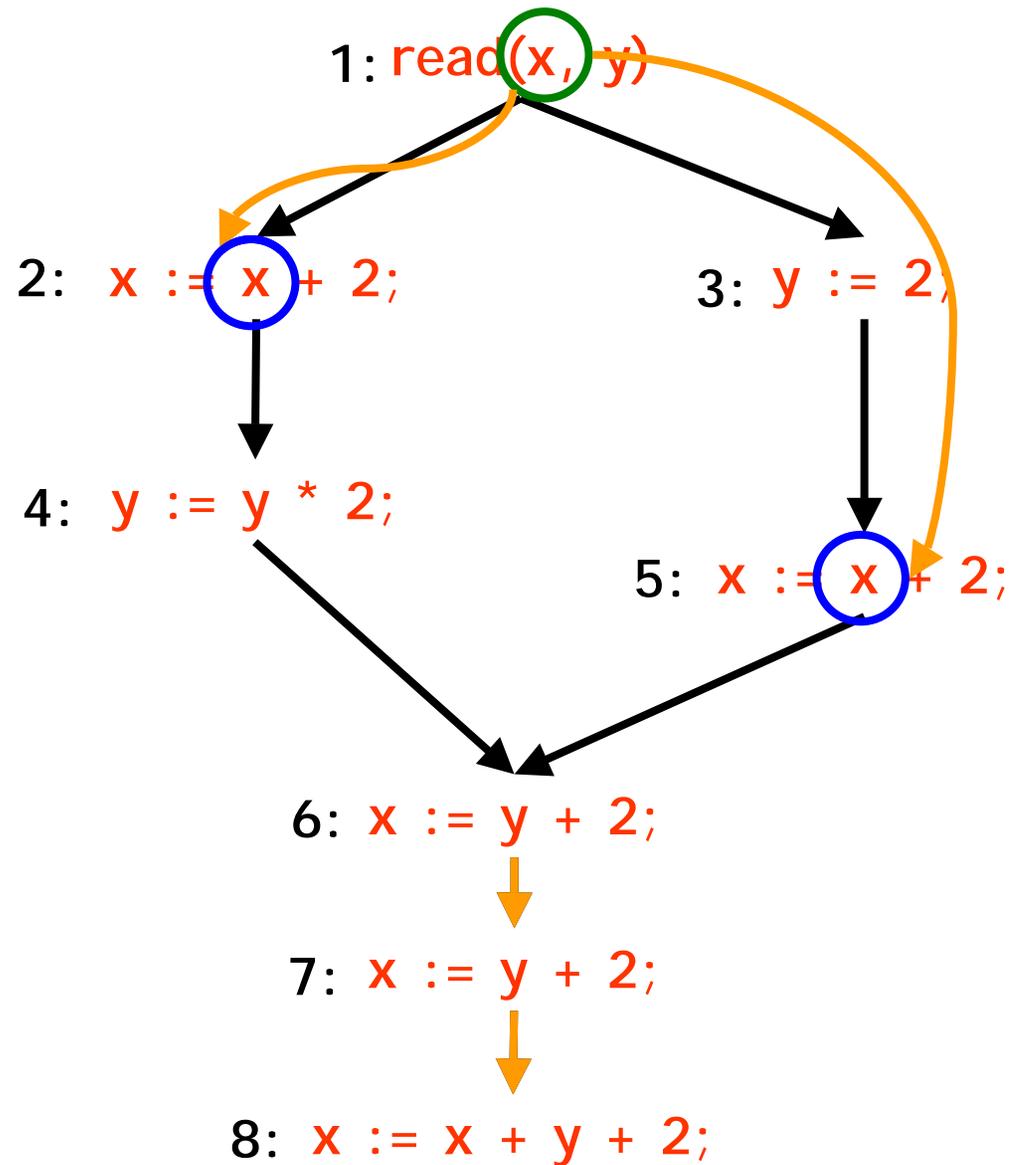
Data-flow Testing



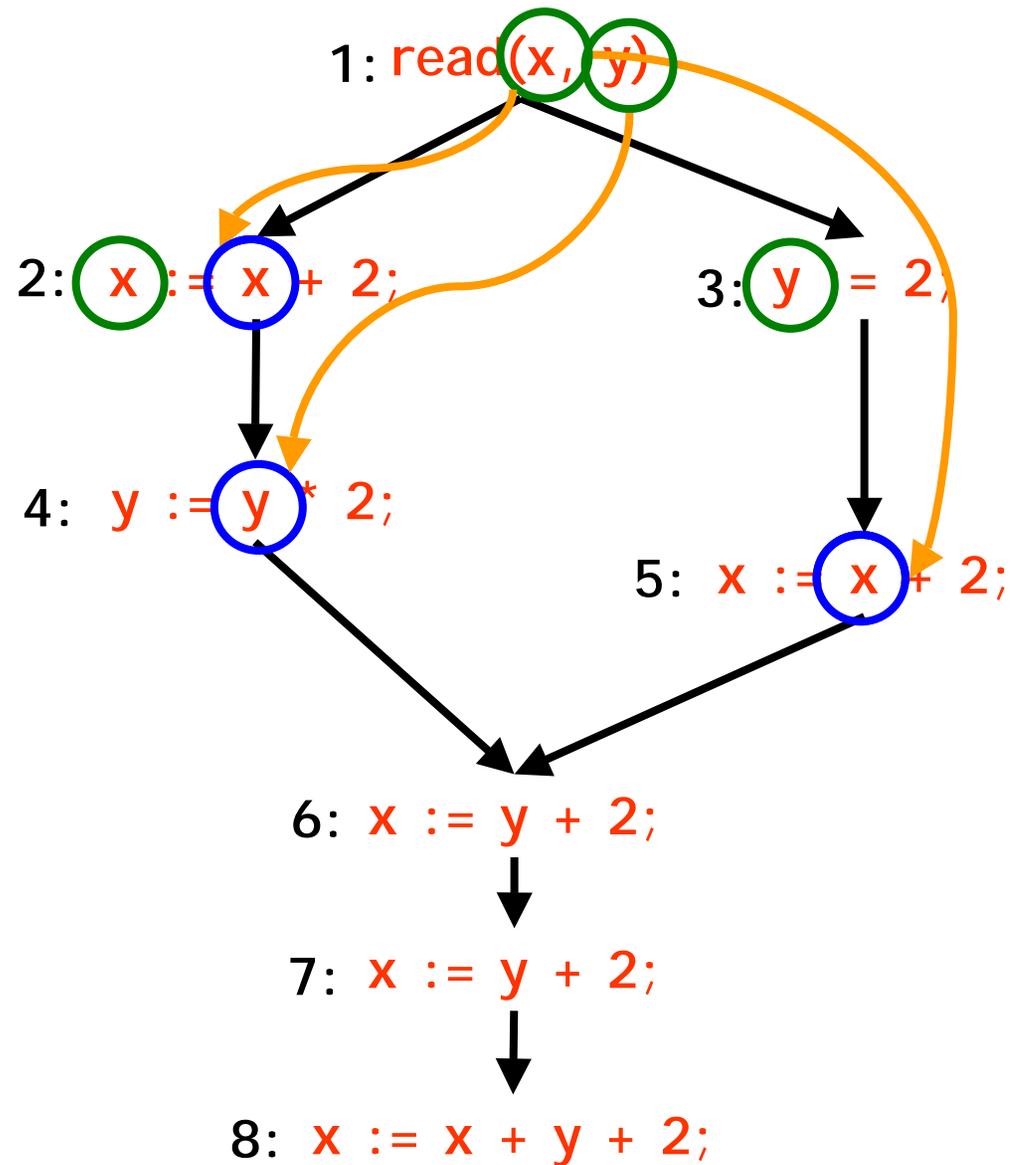
Data-flow Testing



Data-flow Testing



Data-flow Testing



Data-flow Testing

read(x, y)

Data-flow Testing

read(x, y)

~~x := x + 2;~~

y := 2;

Data-flow Testing

read(x, y)

Data-flow Testing

read(x, y)

x := x + 2;

yTw[]T1146691 Tj5868557

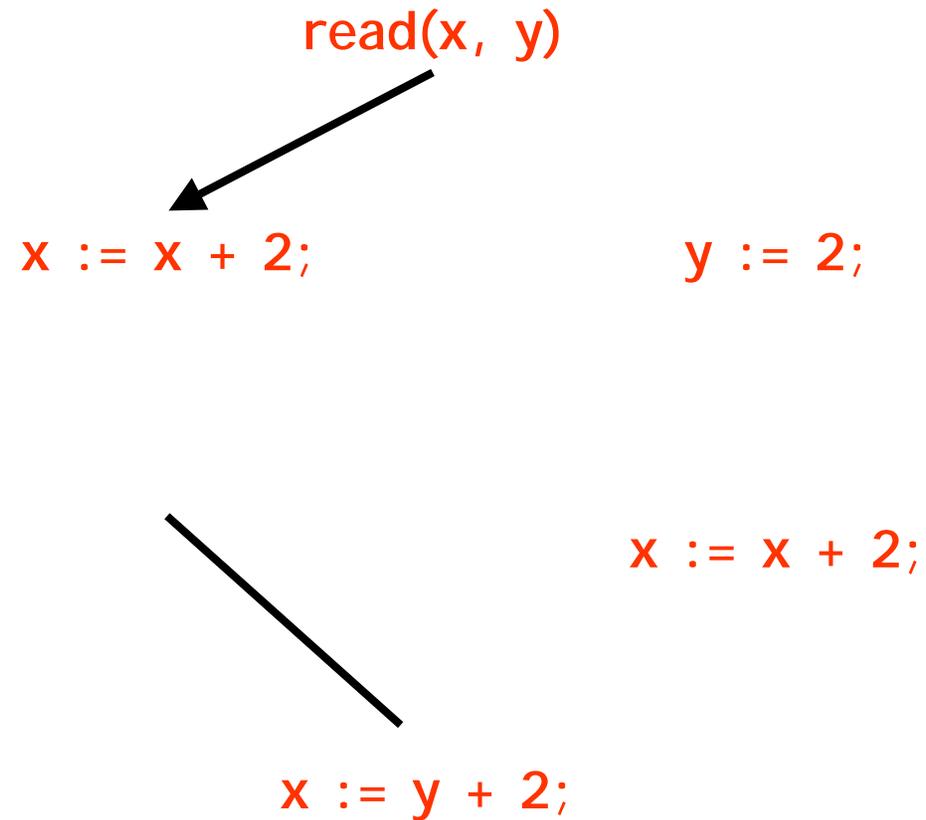
Data-flow Testing

read(x, y)

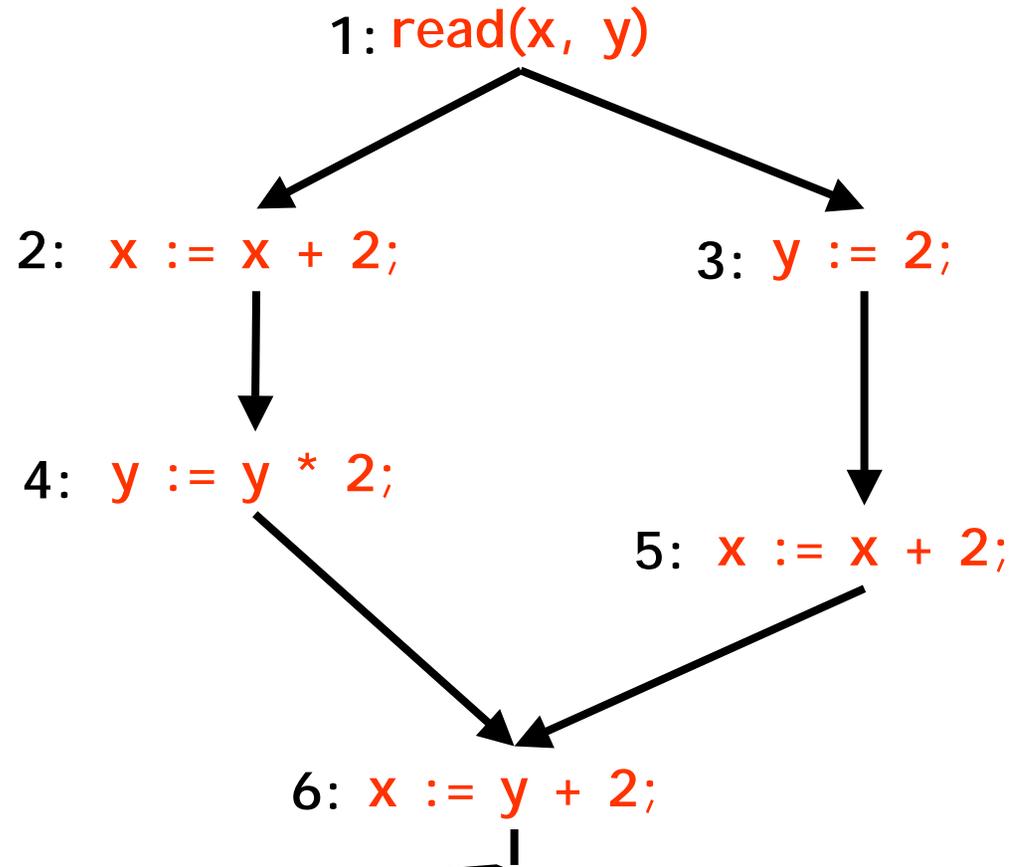
x := x + 2;

yTw[[]T1146691 Tj5868557 T

Data-flow Testing



Data-flow Testing



Data-flow Testing

read(x, y)

Data-flow Testing

read(x, y)

x := x + 2;

y := 2;

All Definitions Criterion

- A set P of execution

All Definitions Criterion

- A set P of execution paths satisfies the all-definitions criterion iff

- for all definition occurrences of a variable x such that

- there is a use of x ,
which is reachable from a definition of x via a path p in P such that

All Definitions Criterion

- A set P of execution paths satisfies the all-definitions criterion iff
 - for all definition occurrences of a variable x such that
 - there is a use of x ,

All Uses Criterion

read(x, y, z)

x := x + 2;

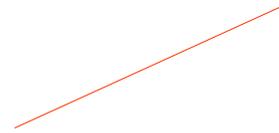
y := 2;

x := x + 2;

x := y + 2;

All Uses Criterion

read(x, y, z)



All Uses Criterion

read(x, y, z)



x := x + 2;

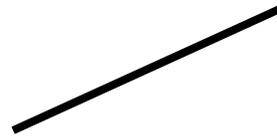
y := 2;

x := x + 2;

x := y + 2;

All Uses Criterion

read(x, y, z)



x := x + 2;

y := 2;

x := x + 2;

x := y + 2; x 21365.2057.85BTCriterion

All Uses Criterion

read(x, y, z)

y := 2;

?

All DU-paths criterion

- A set P of execution paths satisfies the all-DU paths criterion iff
 - for all definitions of a variable x and all paths q through which that definition reaches a use of x ,
 - there is at least one path p in P such that
 - q is a subpath of p and q is cycle-free

An Applicable Family of Data Flow Testing Criteria

- Assumptions about the program
 - No
 - goto statements
 - with
 - variant records
 - Functions having 'var' parameters
 - By reference
 - Procedural or functional parameters
 - Conformant arrays
 - Every boolean expression that determines the flow of control has at least one occurrence of a variable or a call to the function 'eof' or 'eoln'

Program Structure

- Program consists of 'blocks'
-

Classifying each variable occurrence

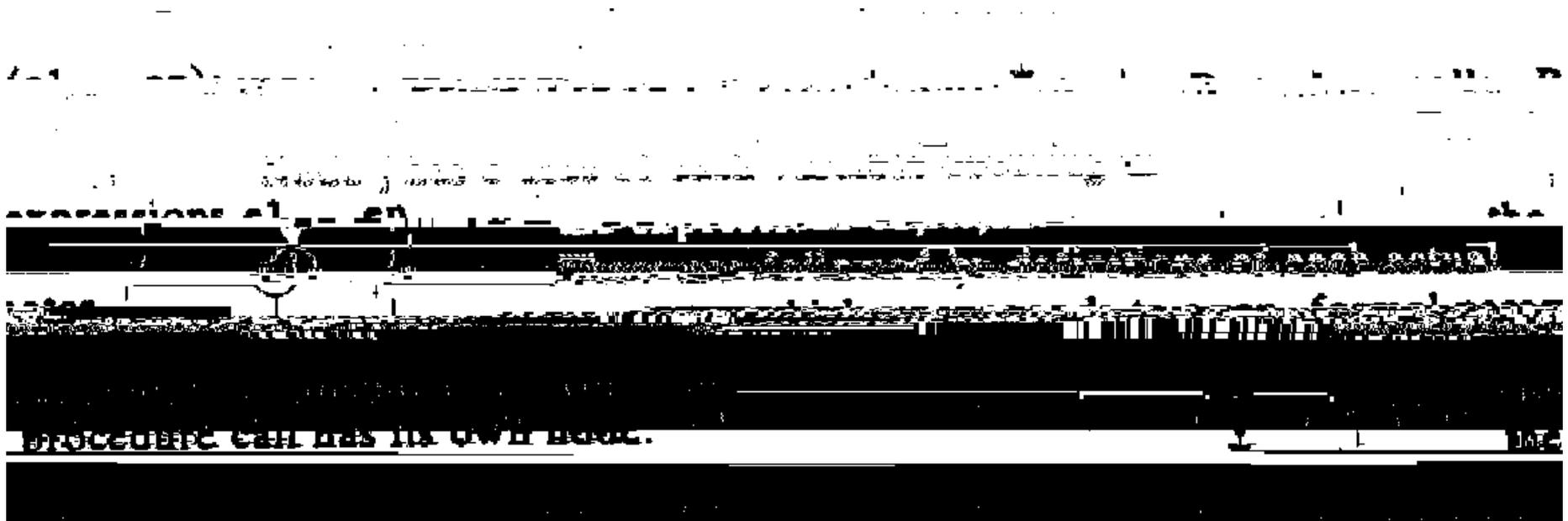
- Definition
 - Value is stored in a memory location
- Use
 - Value is fetched from a memory location
- Undefined
 - Value and location becomes unbound
- C-use
 - Use in a computation or output statement
 - Associated with each node
- P-use
 - Use in a predicate
 - Associated with each edge

Simple Statements



Simple Statements

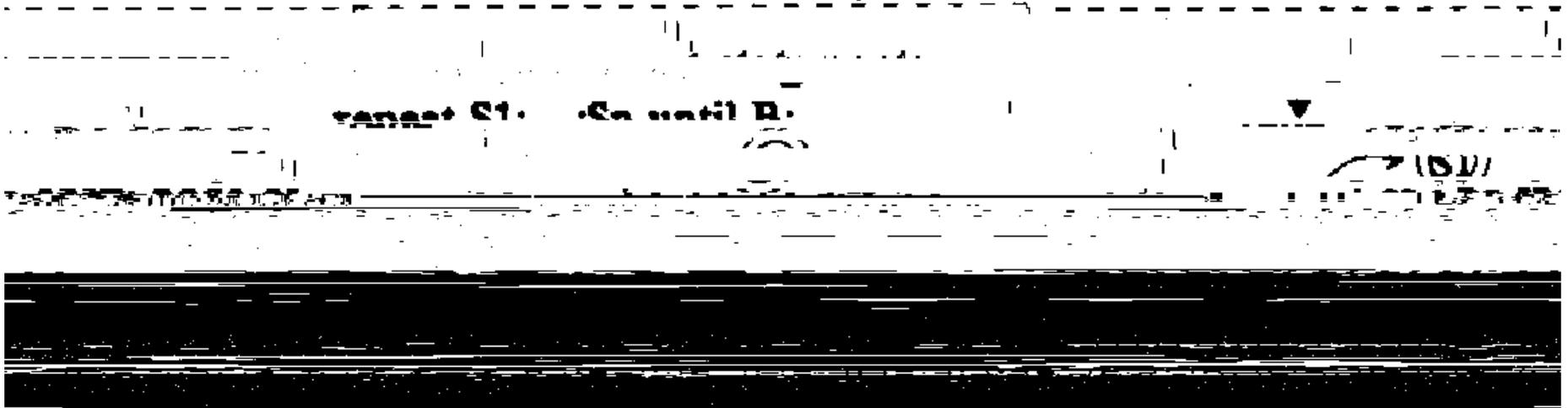
Simple Statements



Repetitive Statements

Repetitive Statements

Repetitive Statements



Conditional Statements

Conditional Statements

Arrays

- Arr variables Arrays

Pointers

- Impossible to determine statically the

Records & Files

Restricted Programs Class

- Satisfying the following properties
 - **NSUP**
 - No-syntactic-undefined-p-use Property
 - For every p-use of a variable x on an edge (i,j) , in P , there is some path from the start node to edge (i,j) , which contains a global definition of x
 - **NSL**
 - Non-straight-line property
 - P has at least one conditional or repetitive statement
 - » At least one node in P 's flow-graph has more than one successor
 - » At least one variable has a p-use in P

Def-use graph

- Obtained from the flow graph
- Associate with each node the sets
 - C-use(i)

Definitions for def-use graph

--

All-DU-paths criterion

- If variable x has a global definition
i[ode i , the $a(\text{All-DU-path})$]

Other DF testing criteria

- All-p-uses
- All-c-uses
- All-p-uses/some-c-uses
- All-c-uses/some-p-uses

Definitions of DF criteria

“includes”



Includes relationship



Applicability

- It may be the case that no test set for

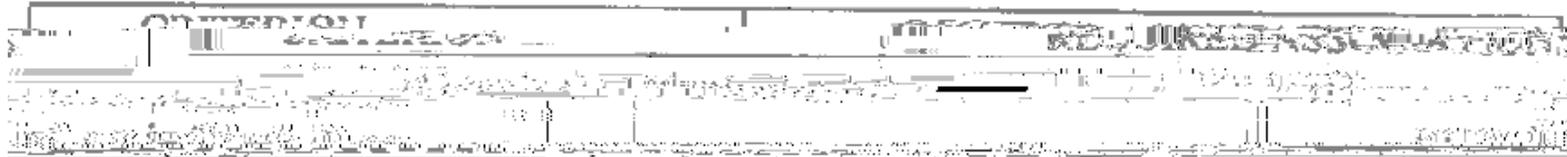
Recall Definition



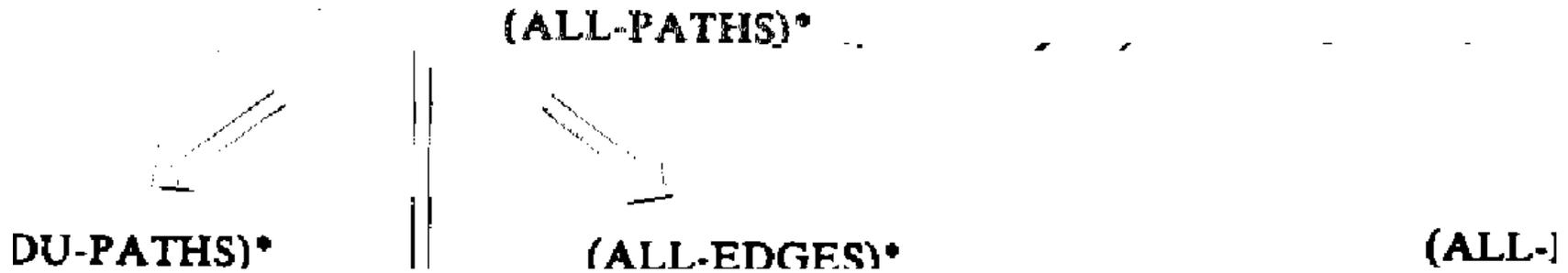
Equivalently

- $\text{fdcu}(x, i) =$
 - $\{j \in \text{dcu}(x, i) \mid \text{the association } (i, j, k) \text{ is executable}\}$
- $\text{fdpu}(x, i) =$
 - $\{(j, k) \in \text{dpu}(x, i) \mid \text{the association } (i, (j, k), x) \text{ is executable}\}$
- **Intuitively**
 - new criterion C^* for each DF criterion C
 - By selecting the required associations from $\text{fdcu}(x, i)$ and $\text{fdpu}(x, i)$ instead of from $\text{dcu}(x, i)$ and $\text{dpu}(x, i)$

Feasible Data-flow Criteria (FDF)



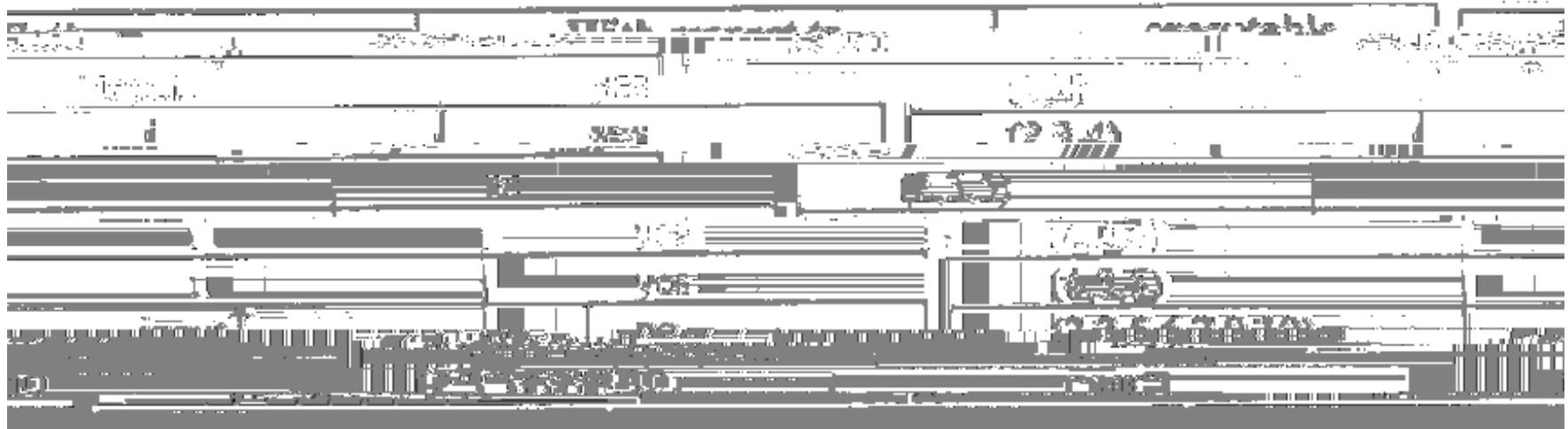
Includes Relationships



Why the different relationships

Example

The Program's DU-paths



Why the different relationships

Let $x = X$ (any integer)

And $y = Y < 0$

Path executed is

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10\}$

Are all DU-paths
shown earlier covered?

YES

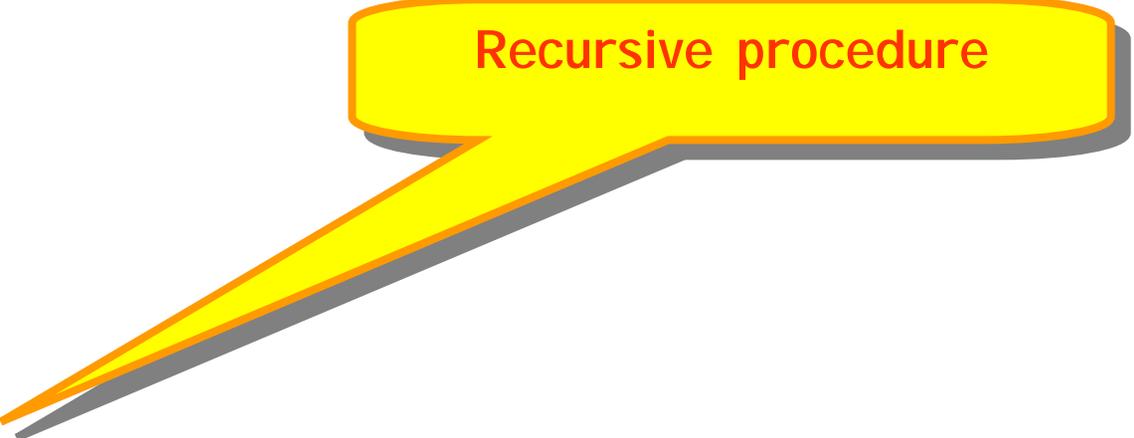
But the associations $(2, (6, 8), y)$ and $(2, 8, x)$
are not!

And they are executable by a test case that causes the
execution of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10\}$

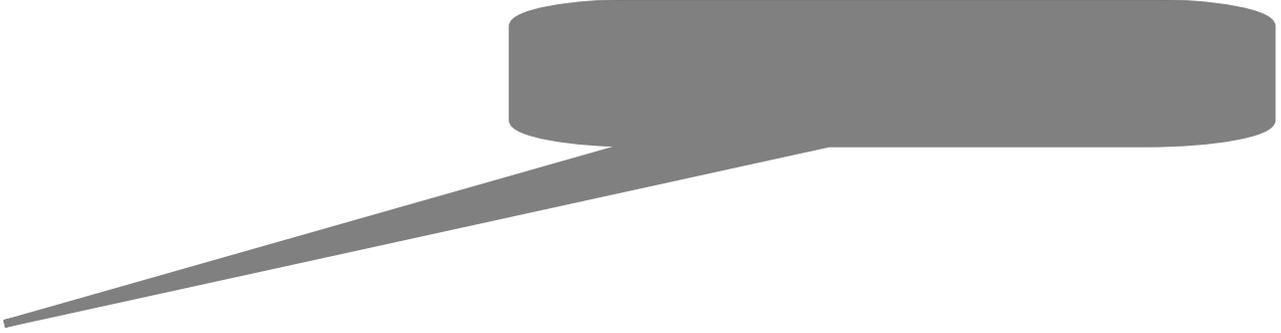
Hence (all-du-paths)*

Interprocedural DF Testing

- Most DF testing methodologies deal with dependencies that exist within a procedure (i.e., intraprocedural)
- Data dependencies also exist among procedures
- Requires analysis of the flow of data across procedure boundaries
- Calls and Returns
- Direct dependencies (single call/return)
- Indirect dependencies (multiple calls/returns)

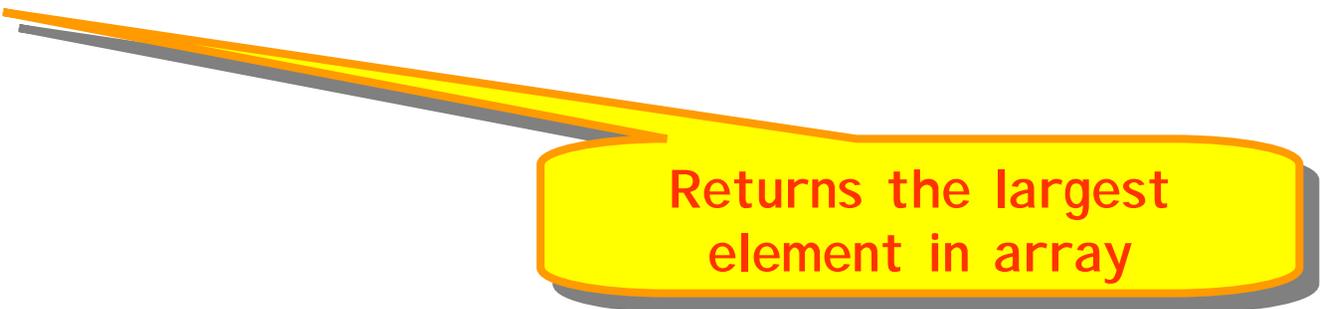


Recursive procedure

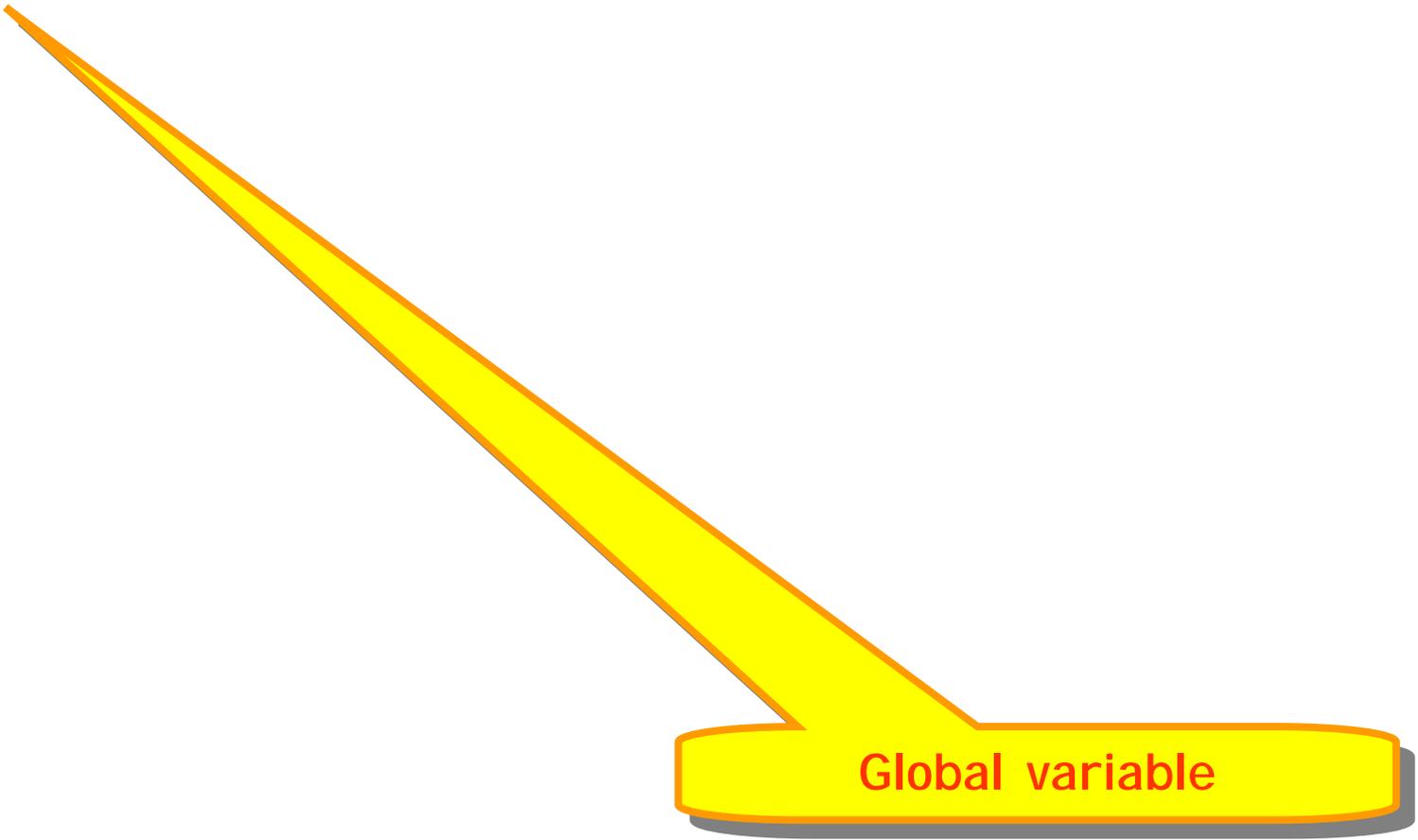




last element of array

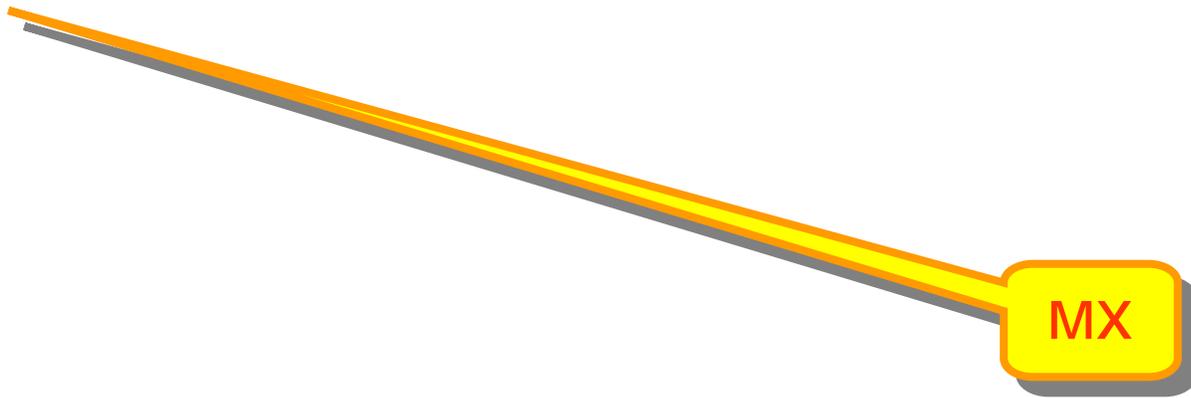


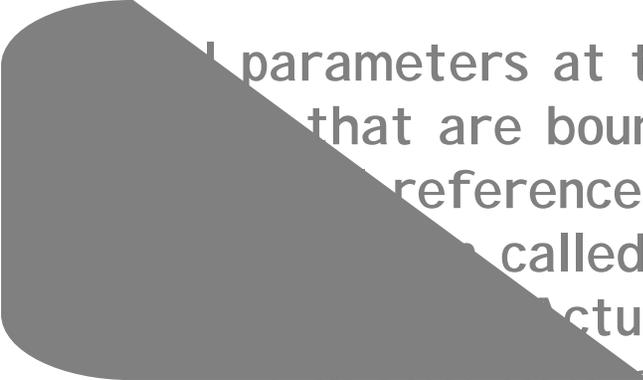
Returns the largest
element in array



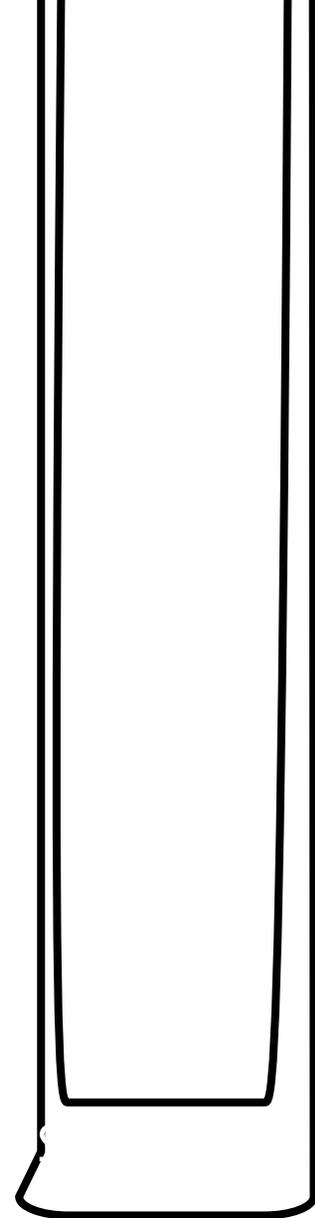
Global variable

Lets consider only
reference parameters
that reach across
procedure boundaries

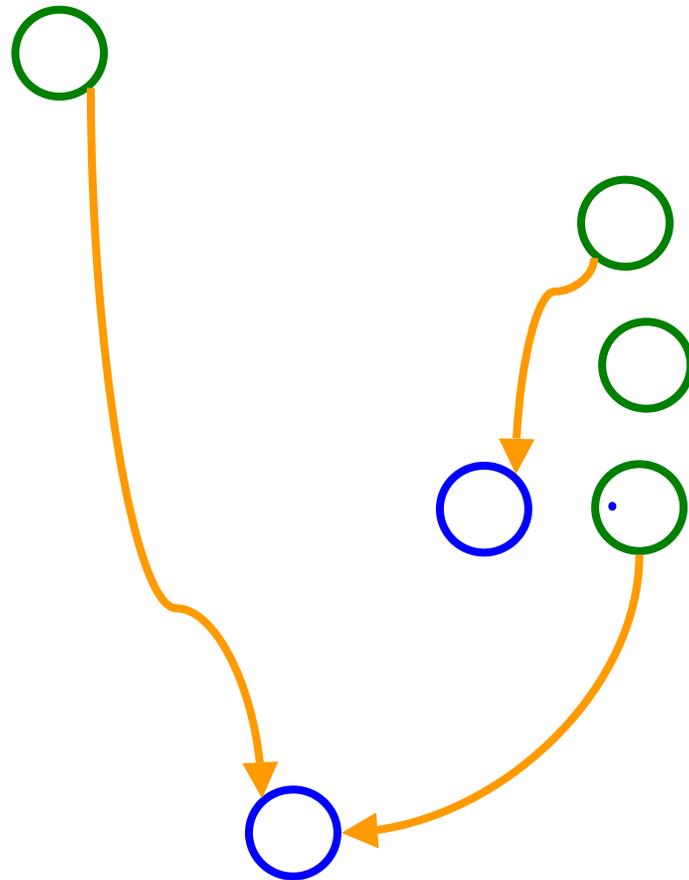




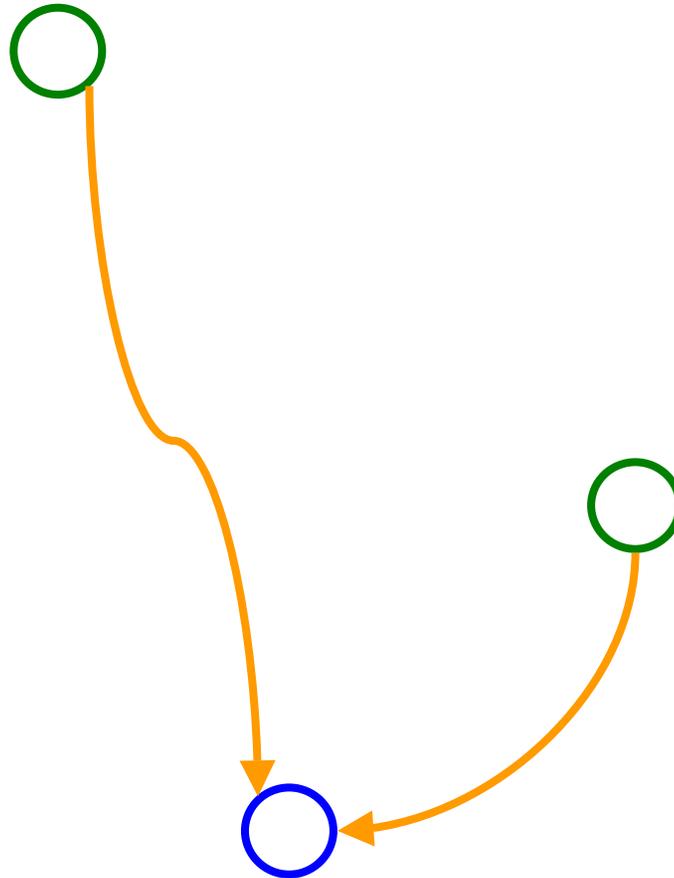
formal parameters at the
call site that are bound
to formal reference
parameters in called
procedures
actual parameters
actual parameters
call site that are bound
to formal reference
parameters in called
procedures



The Def-uses



A test case



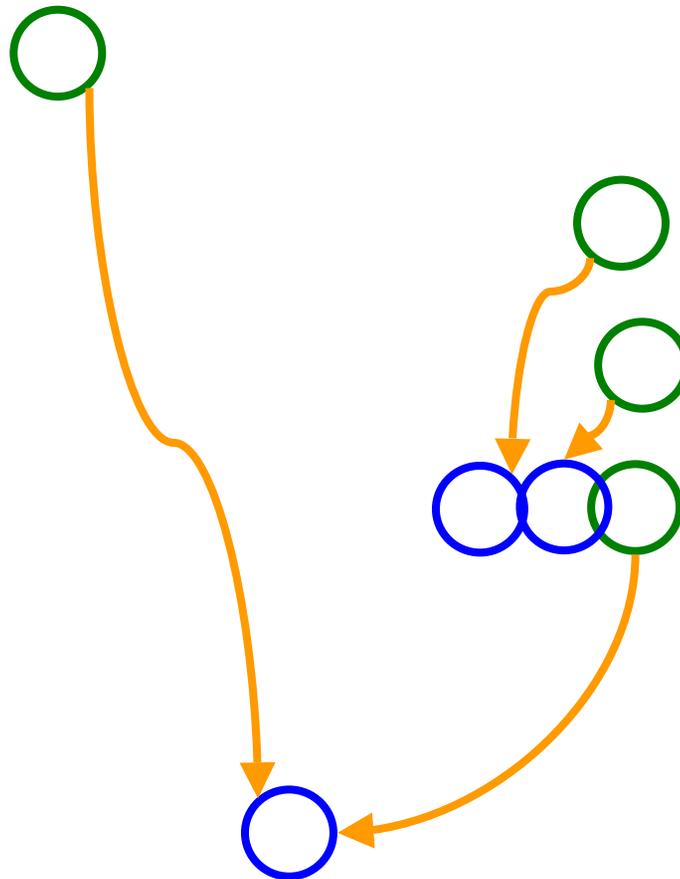
A test case

$S = \{3, 5, 1, 6\}$

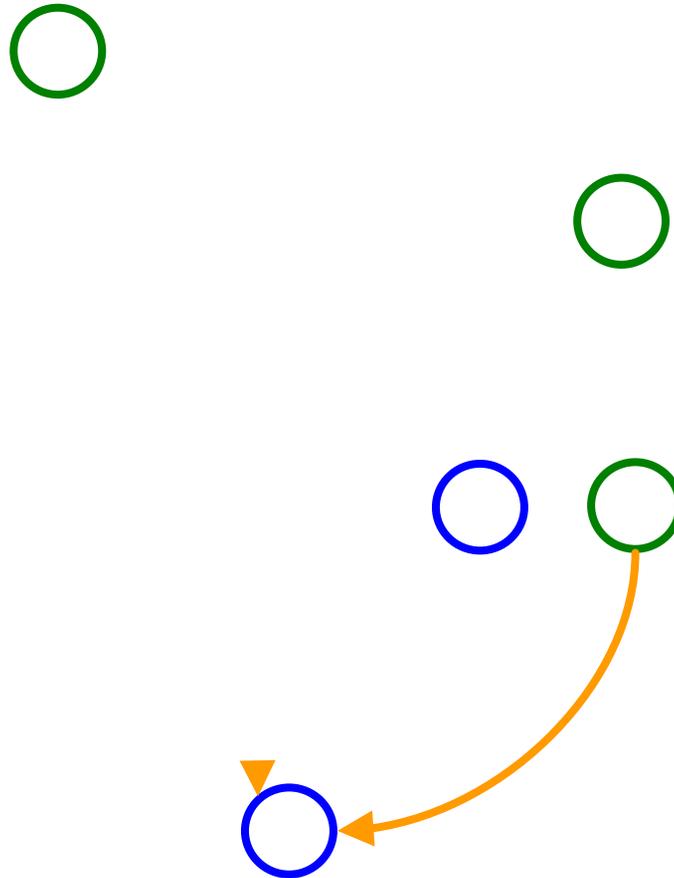
$F = 1$

$L = 4$

Execute and
check



A test case



Any missed

Any missed def-uses?

```
module Main
  declare
  begin
  end
end module Main

module D
  declare
  begin
  end
end module D
```

The image shows two code snippets. The first snippet is a module declaration for 'Main' with 'declare' and 'begin' keywords. The second snippet is a module declaration for 'D' with 'declare' and 'begin' keywords. A red circle highlights the text 'end module D' at the end of the second snippet. A red arrow points from this circle to another red circle that highlights the text 'end;' at the end of the first snippet. This visualizes a cross-module dependency or a missing definition/usage relationship.

