A Primer on Testing Database-Driven Applications

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Outline

- Introduction and Motivation
- Testing Challenges
- Database-Driven Applications
- A Unified Representation
- Test Adequacy Criteria
- Test Suite Execution
- Test Coverage Monitoring
- Conclusions and Resources

Invocation

Thus spake the master, "Any program, no matter how small, contains bugs."

The novice did not believe the master's words. "What if the program were so small that it performed a single function?"

The master thoughtfully responded, "Such a program would have no meaning. But, if such a one existed, the operating system would fail eventually, producing a bug."



Invocation

But the novice was not satisfied. "What if the operating system did not fail?"

The master responded, "There is no operating system that does not fail. But if such a one existed, the hardware would fail eventually, producing a bug."

The novice still was not satisfied. "What if the hardware did not fail?"



Invocation

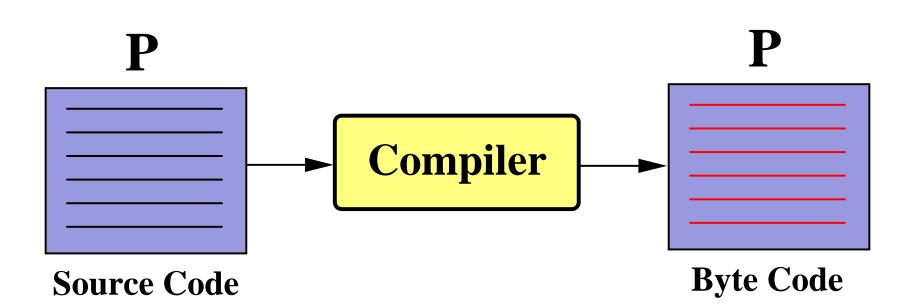
The master gave a great sigh. "There is no hardware that does not fail. But if such a one existed, the user would want the program to do something different, and this too is a bug."

A program without bugs would be an absurdity, a nonesuch. If there were a program without any bugs then the world would cease to exist.

> Geoffrey James The Zen of Programming (Adaptation)



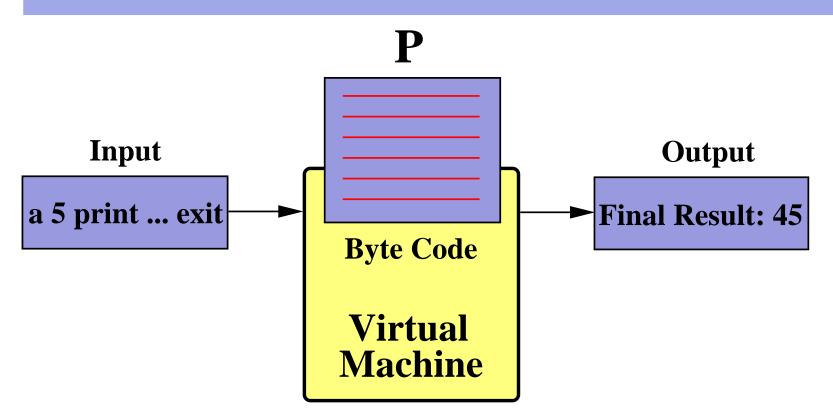
Life of a Program: Compilation



 The programming language compiler produces a representation of a program that can be executed



Life of a Program: Execution



The virtual machine executes the program's byte codes



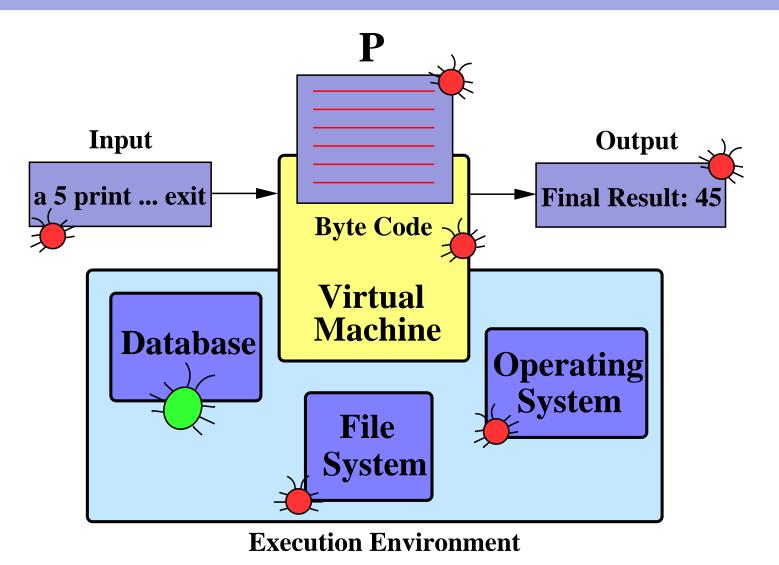
Testing Challenges

I shall not deny that the construction of these testing programs has been a major intellectual effort: to convince oneself that one has not overlooked "a relevant state" and to convince oneself that the testing programs generate them all is no simple matter. The encouraging thing is that (as far as we know!) it could be done.

Edsger W. Dijkstra, 1968



Where Bugs Live





Motivation

The Risks Digest, Volume 22, Issue 64, 2003

Jeppesen reports airspace boundary problems

About 350 airspace boundaries contained in Jeppesen NavData are incorrect, the FAA has warned. The error occurred at Jeppesen after a software upgrade when information was pulled from a database containing 20,000 airspace boundaries worldwide for the March NavData update, which takes effect March 20.



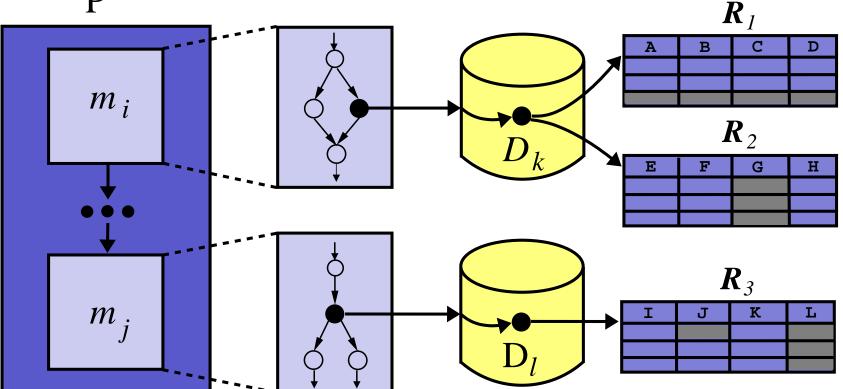
More Testing Challenges

- Should consider the environment in which software applications execute
- Must test a program and its interaction with a database
- Database-driven application's state space is well-structured, but infinite (Chays et al.)
- Need to show program does not violate database integrity, where *integrity* = *consistency* + *validity* (Motro)
- Must locate program and database coupling points that vary in granularity



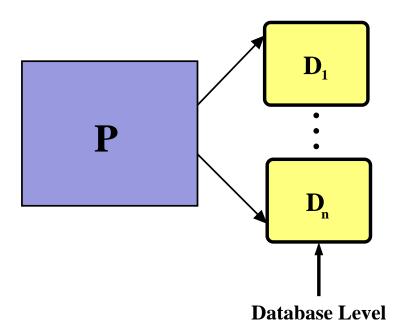
Database-Driven Applications





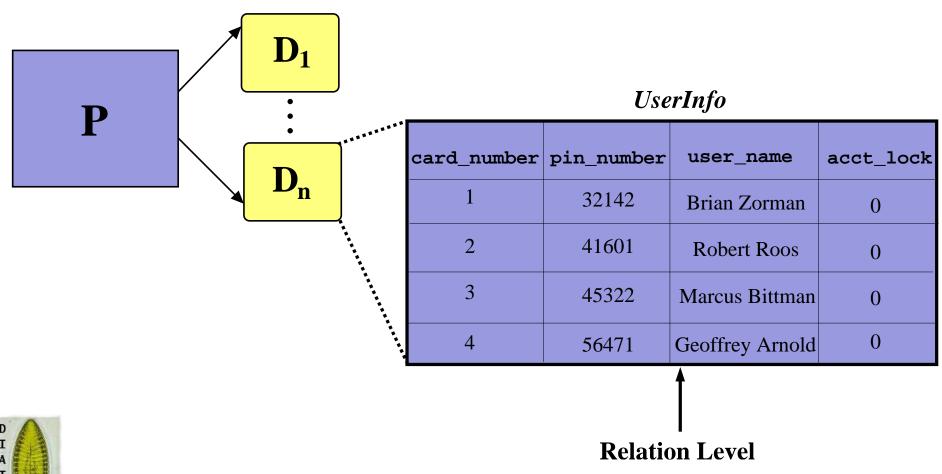


 Program P interacts with two relational databases

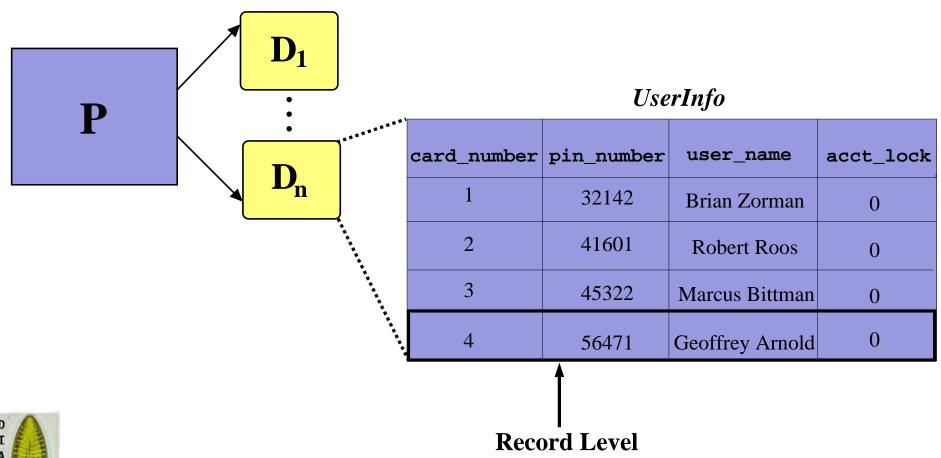


 A program can interact with a database at different levels of granularity



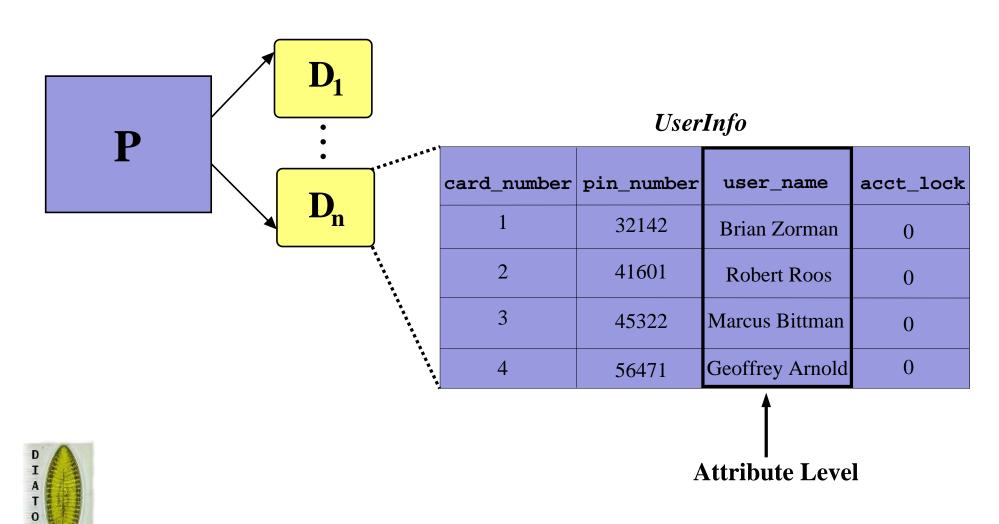


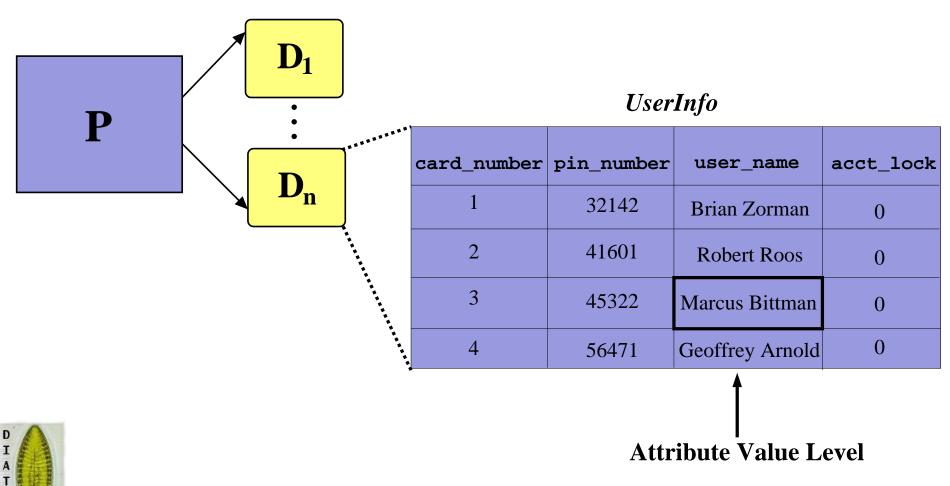
T Databas





M





 \bigcup \mathcal{D} atabase dr \mathcal{I} ven \mathcal{A} pplica

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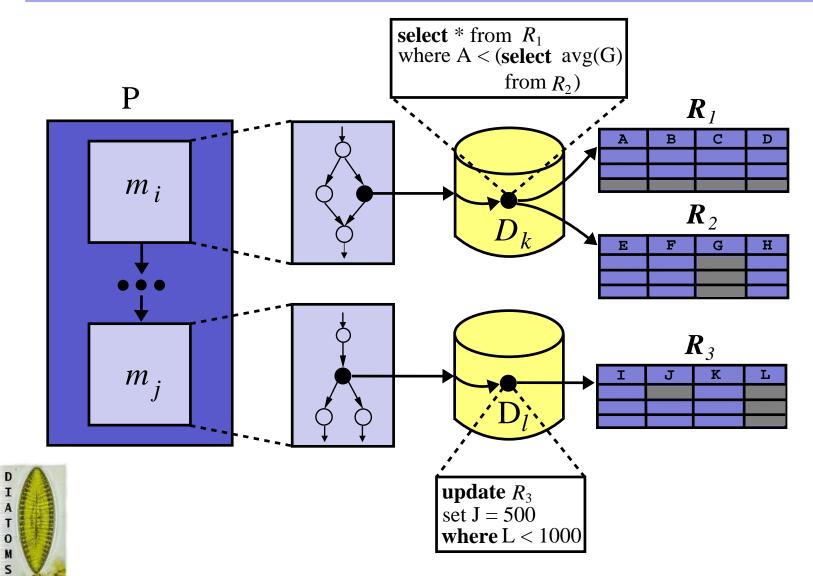
Database Interaction Points

select A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_q from r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_m where Q delete from rwhere Q

insert into $r(A_1, A_2, ..., A_q)$ update rvalues $(v_1, v_2, ..., v_q)$ set $A_l = F(A_l)$ where Q



Refined Database-Driven Application

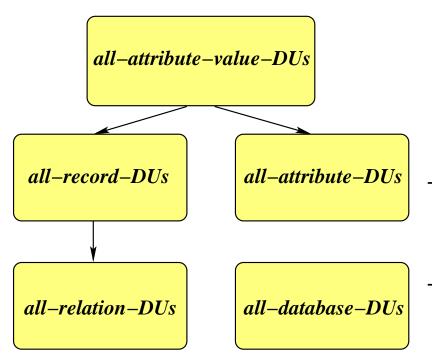


Data Flow Information

- Interaction point: ``UPDATE UserInfo SET
 acct_lock=1 WHERE card_number='' +
 card_number + ``;'';
 - Database Level: *define(BankDB)*
 - Attribute Level: define(acct_lock) and use(card_number)
- Data flow information varies with respect to the granularity of the database interaction



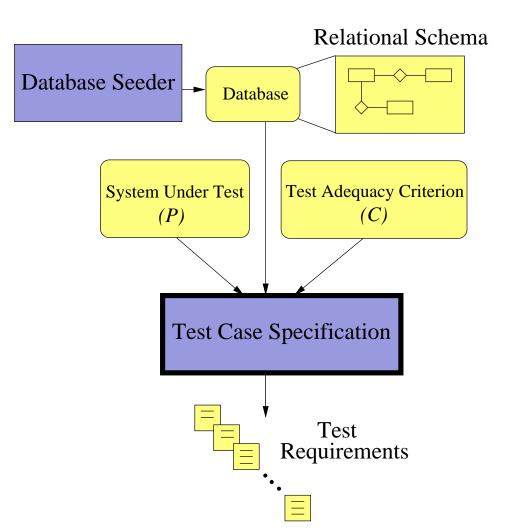
Test Adequacy Criteria



- Database interaction
 association (DIA) involves the
 def and *use* of a database
 entity
- DIAs can be located in the DICFG with data flow analysis
- *all-database-DUs* requires
 tests to exercise all DIAs for all
 of the accessed databases

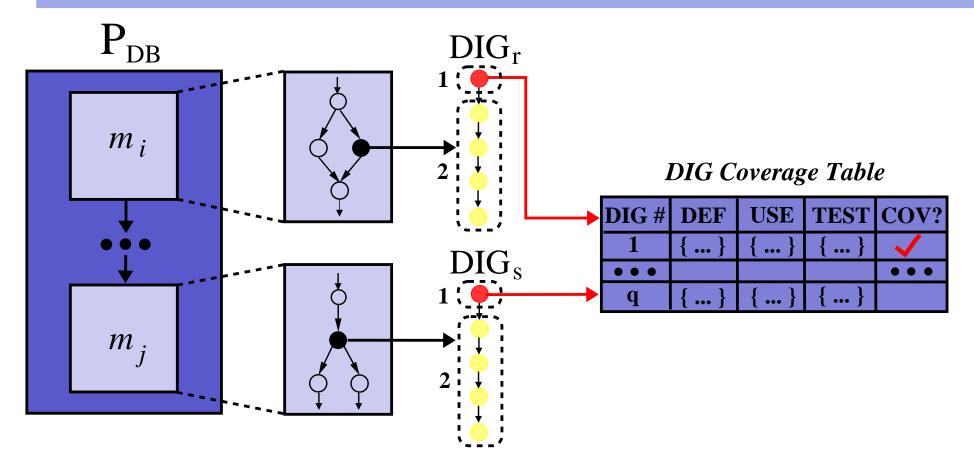


Generating Test Requirements





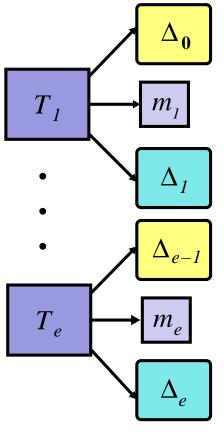
Tracking Covered DIGs and DIAs



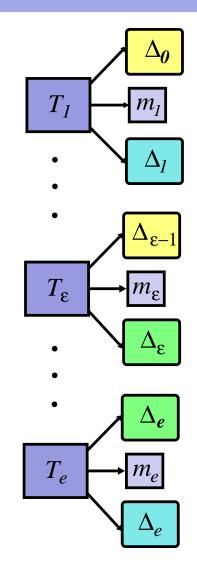


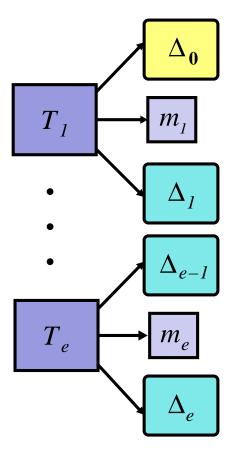
 DIA coverage can be tracked by recording which DIGs within a DICFG were executed during testing

Types of Test Suites





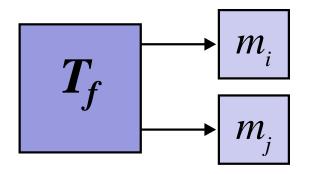




Non-restricted

Partially Independent

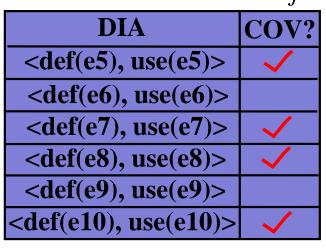
Calculating Adequacy



Test Requirements \mathcal{M}_i

DIA	COV?
<def(e1), use(e1)=""></def(e1),>	\sim
<def(e2), use(e2)=""></def(e2),>	
<def(e3), use(e3)=""></def(e3),>	
<def(e4), use(e4)=""></def(e4),>	\sim

Test Requirements \mathcal{M}_i





$$cov(m_i) = \frac{2}{4} \quad cov(m_j) = \frac{4}{6} \quad cov(T_f) = \frac{6}{10}$$

Conclusions

- Software testing is hard, especially when interaction with the application's environment is considered
- Must test the program's interaction with the database
- Many challenges associated with (1) unified program representation, (2) test adequacy criteria, (3) test coverage monitoring, (4) test suite execution
- Unique family of test adequacy criteria to ensure that test suites detect violations of database validity and completeness



Resources

Gregory M. Kapfhammer and Mary Lou Soffa. A Family of Test Adequacy Criteria for Database-Driven Applications. In Proceedings of the ACM SIGSOFT International Conference on the Foundations of Software Engineering, 2003.

Gregory M. Kapfhammer. Software Testing. CRC Press Computer Science Handbook. June, 2004.

http://cs.allegheny.edu/~gkapfham/research/diatoms/

