

Priorisierung von Quelltextduplikaten in Testcode durch die Kombination von Clone-Detection und testspezifischer Coverage

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Agenda

1. Ausgangssituation

2. Ansatz
3. Fallstudie
4. Fazit

1.1 Code Klone

<pre> @Test public void responseRespectsBackpressure() { server.enqueue(new MockResponse().setBody("Hi")); RecordingSubscriber<Response<String>> subscriber = subscriberRule.createWithInitialRequest(0); Flowable<Response<String>> o = service.response(); o.subscribe(subscriber); assertThat(server.getRequestCount()).isEqualTo(1); subscriber.assertNoEvents(); subscriber.request(1); subscriber.assertAnyValue().assertComplete(); subscriber.request(Long.MAX_VALUE); assertThat(server.getRequestCount()).isEqualTo(1); } </pre>	<pre> @Test public void resultRespectsBackpressure() { server.enqueue(new MockResponse().setBody("Hi")); RecordingSubscriber<Result<String>> subscriber = subscriberRule.createWithInitialRequest(0); Flowable<Result<String>> o = service.result(); o.subscribe(subscriber); assertThat(server.getRequestCount()).isEqualTo(1); subscriber.assertNoEvents(); subscriber.request(1); subscriber.assertAnyValue().assertComplete(); subscriber.request(Long.MAX_VALUE); assertThat(server.getRequestCount()).isEqualTo(1); } </pre>
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- Höherer Wartungsaufwand
- Fehler aufgrund inkonsistenter Änderungen

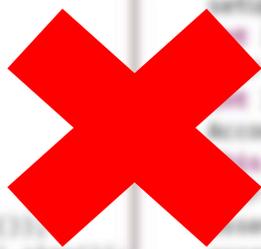
1.2 Code Klone in Testcode

<pre> @Test public void responseRespectsBackpressure() { server.enqueue(new MockResponse().setBody("Hi")); RecordingSubscriber<Response<String>> subscriber = subscriberRule.createWithInitialRequest(0); Flowable<Response<String>> o = service.response(); o.subscribe(subscriber); assertThat(server.getRequestCount()).isEqualTo(1); subscriber.assertNoEvents(); } </pre>	<pre> @Test public void resultRespectsBackpressure() { server.enqueue(new MockResponse().setBody("Hi")); RecordingSubscriber<Result<String>> subscriber = subscriberRule.createWithInitialRequest(0); Flowable<Result<String>> o = service.result(); o.subscribe(subscriber); assertThat(server.getRequestCount()).isEqualTo(1); subscriber.assertNoEvents(); } </pre>
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Klone in Testcode werden vernachlässigt

<pre> @Test public void testBankAccount() { setUp(); int lengthBefore = this.bank.getAccounts().size(); User user = this.bank.getUsers().get(0); int lengthBeforeUser = user.accounts.size(); Account account = new Account(user, "1234"); this.bank.addAccount(account); user.addAccount(account); assertEquals(lengthBeforeUser, user.accounts.size()); assertEquals(lengthBefore, this.bank.getAccounts().size()); } </pre>	<pre> @Test public void testBankAccount() { setUp(); int lengthBefore = this.bank.getAccounts().size(); User user = this.bank.getUsers().get(0); int lengthBeforeUser = user.accounts.size(); Account account = new Account(user, "1234"); this.bank.addAccount(account); user.addAccount(account); assertEquals(lengthBeforeUser, user.accounts.size()); assertEquals(lengthBefore, this.bank.getAccounts().size()); } </pre>
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1. 3 Testspezifische Code Coverage

zxing / com / google / zxing / client / result / TelParsedResultTestCase / testTel

PASSED

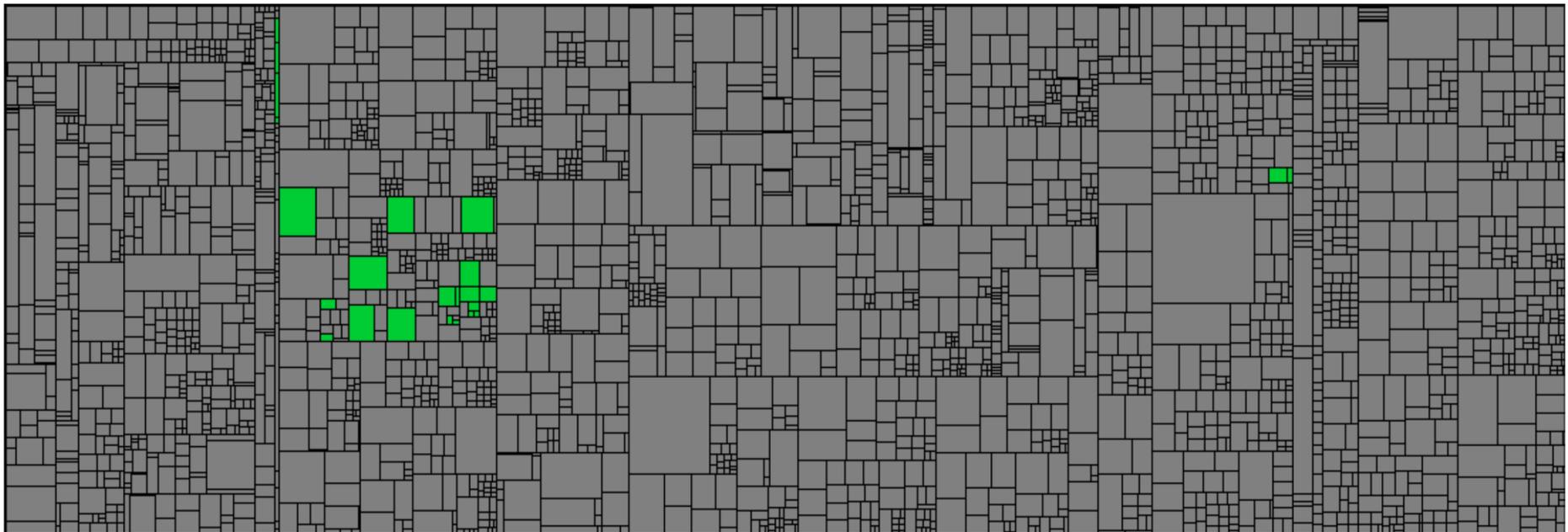
master@Nov 14 2019 16:50

Partition **testwise-coverage**

0.025s

Executed Methods

Show only executed methods.



1.4 Code Coverage geklonter Testfälle

```
@Test public void responseRespectsBackpressure() {
    server.enqueue(new MockResponse().setBody("Hi"));

    RecordingSubscriber<Response<String>> subscriber
    = subscriberRule.createWithInitialRequest(0);
    Flowable<Response<String>> o = service.response();

    o.subscribe(subscriber);
    assertThat(server.getRequestCount()).isEqualTo(1);
    subscriber.assertNoEvents();

    subscriber.request(1);
    subscriber.assertAnyValue().assertComplete();

    subscriber.request(Long.MAX_VALUE);
    assertThat(server.getRequestCount()).isEqualTo(1);
}
```

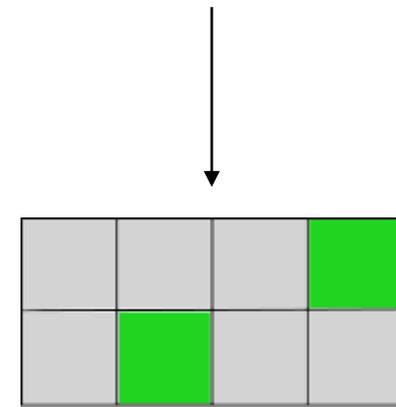
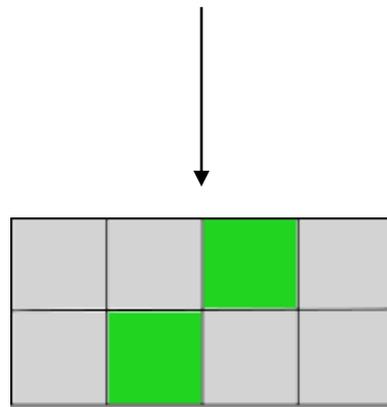
```
@Test public void resultRespectsBackpressure() {
    server.enqueue(new MockResponse().setBody("Hi"));

    RecordingSubscriber<Result<String>> subscriber
    = subscriberRule.createWithInitialRequest(0);
    Flowable<Result<String>> o = service.result();

    o.subscribe(subscriber);
    assertThat(server.getRequestCount()).isEqualTo(1);
    subscriber.assertNoEvents();

    subscriber.request(1);
    subscriber.assertAnyValue().assertComplete();

    subscriber.request(Long.MAX_VALUE);
    assertThat(server.getRequestCount()).isEqualTo(1);
}
```



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2. Ansatz

```

42 | @Test
43 | public void testNewAccount() {
44 |     setUp();
45 |     int lengthBefore = this.bank.getAccounts().size();
46 |     User user = this.bank.getUsers().get(0);
47 |     int lengthBeforeUser = user.accounts.size();
48 |     Account account = new Account(user, 400.);
49 |     this.bank.addAccount(account);
50 |     user.addAccount(account);
51 |     assertEquals(lengthBeforeUser+1, user.accounts.size());
52 |     assertEquals(lengthBefore+1, this.bank.getAccounts().size());
53 | }
    
```

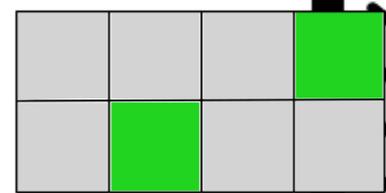
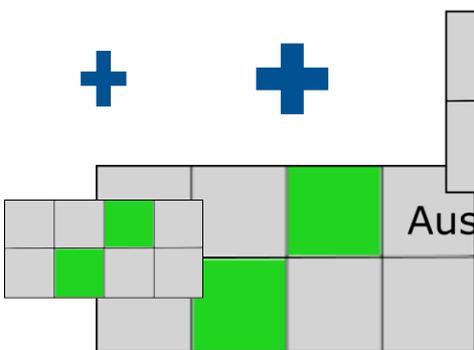
```

28 | @Test
29 | public void testAddAccount() {
30 |     setUp();
31 |     int lengthBefore = this.bank.getAccounts().size();
32 |     User user = this.bank.getUsers().get(0);
33 |     int lengthBeforeUser = user.accounts.size();
34 |     Account account = new Account(user, 200.);
35 |     this.bank.addAccount(account);
36 |     user.addAccount(account);
37 |     assertEquals(lengthBeforeUser+1, user.accounts.size());
38 |     assertEquals(lengthBefore+1, this.bank.getAccounts().size());
39 | }
    
```

```

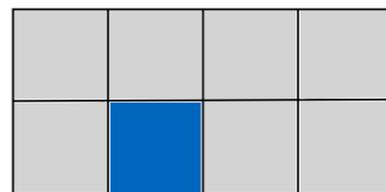
RecordingSubscriber->Subscriber<String> subscriber
= subscriber.createInitialRequest(0);
FlrowableResult<String> o = service.request();
subscriber.subscribe();
o.subscribe(subscriber);
assertThat(server.getRequestCount(), is(1));
subscriber.assertEvent();
subscriber.request();
subscriber.assertAnyValue().assertComplete();
subscriber.request(Long.MAX_VALUE);
assertThat(server.getRequestCount(), is(1));
}
    
```

Geklonnte Testpaare

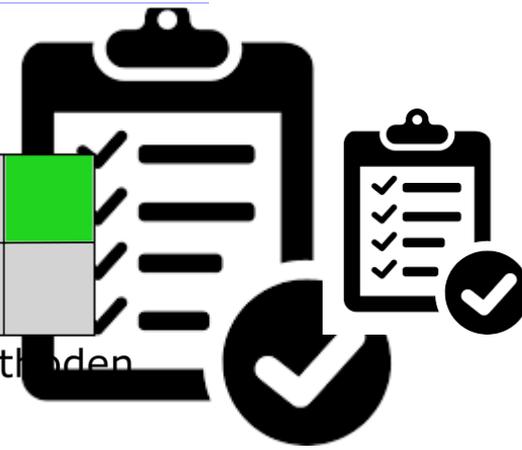


Ausgeführte Methoden

Ausgeführte Methoden



Execution Overlap



2.1 Relevanz von Code Klonen

Annahmen:

Hoher Execution Overlap  Hohe Relevanz des Klons

Niedriger Execution Overlap  Niedrige Relevanz des Klons

Relevanz eines Code Klons:

- Ein Entwickler möchte den Klon refaktorisieren.
UND
- Ein Entwickler möchte von einem automatischen Verfahren einen Hinweis auf den Klon erhalten.

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3. Fallstudie

RQ1

Ausmaß von Klonen in Test- und Produktivcode

- Clone Coverage

RQ2

Korrelation von Execution Overlap und Relevanz

- Entwicklerbefragung
- Vergleich des Ergebnisses der Befragung mit dem Execution Overlap

3.1 Studienobjekte und Studiendesign

9 Open Source Java Projekte

- 20 – 200 kLOC
- Variierende Reputation und Anzahl an Mitwirkenden

40 Paare geklonter Tests

- Zufällig ausgewählt
- Schätzung der Relevanz in Entwicklerbefragung

3.2 Technisches Setup

JaCoCo

- Testspezifische Line Coverage



Teamscale

- Method Coverage
- Clone Detection
- Weitere Projektkennzahlen



Weitere Tools

- Transformieren der Daten aus JaCoCo
- Kombinieren der Code Coverage und der Klon Informationen

3.3 Klone in Test- und Produktivcode

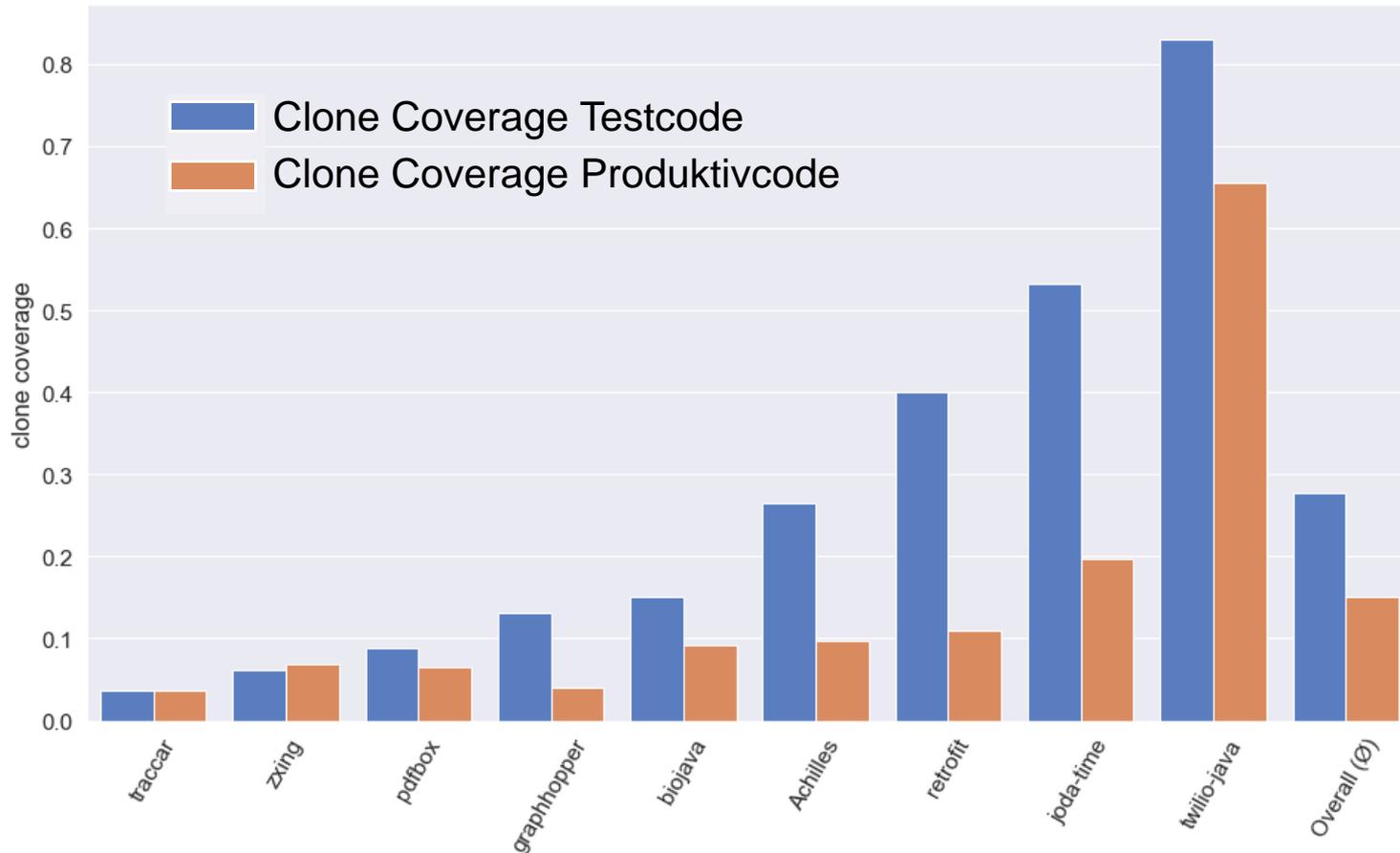
Ø Clone Coverage Produktivcode:

15,2%

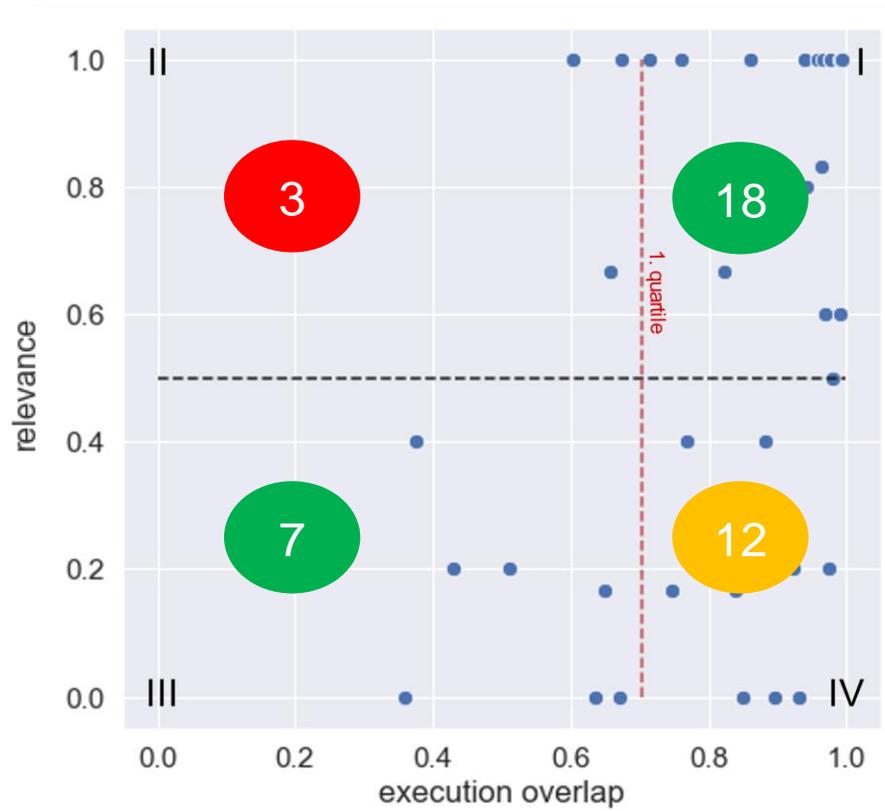
Ø Clone Coverage Testcode:

27,7%

+ 12.5 pp

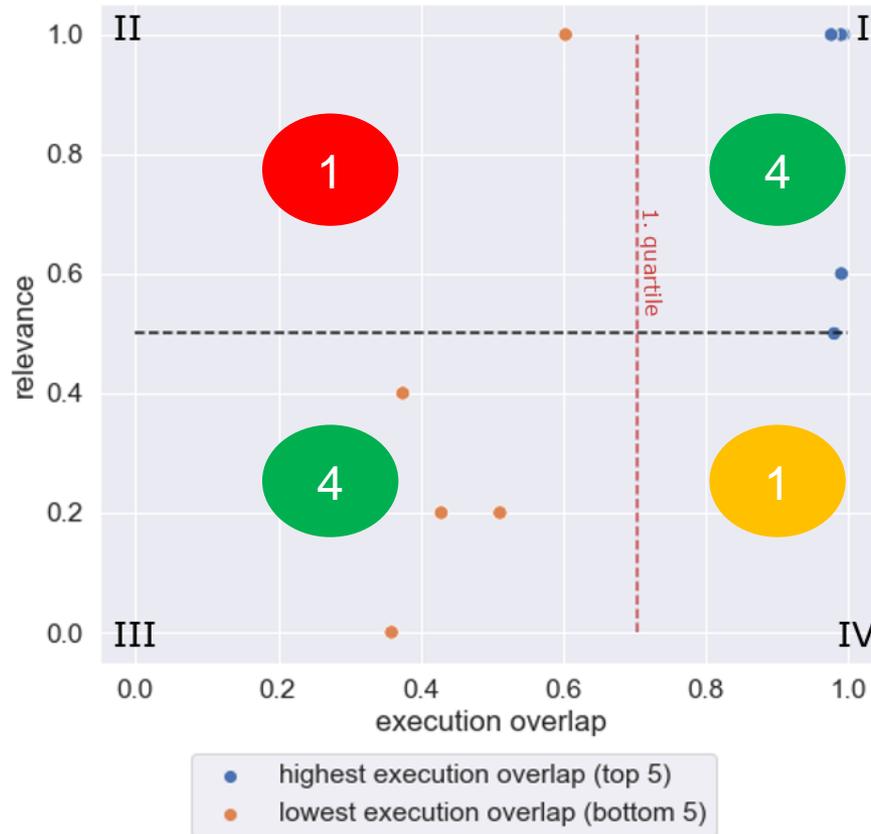


3.4 Execution Overlap und Relevanz (I)



Rangkorrelation (Spearman): 0,364

3.4 Execution Overlap und Relevanz (II)



Rangkorrelation (Spearman): 0,747

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RQ1

Klone in Testcode sind üblich

RQ2

Execution Overlap kann ein Indikator für die Relevanz sein

- Nicht stark genug um Klone zu filtern
- Alternative: Priorisierung von Klonen in Abhängigkeit des Execution Overlap

Vielen Dank!