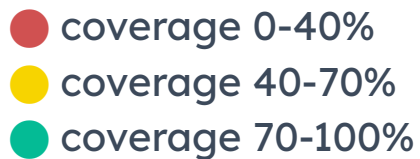
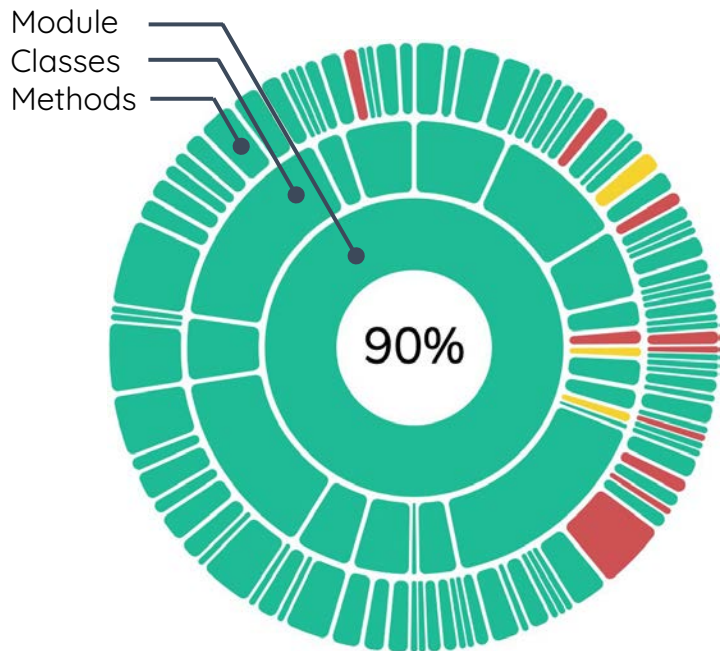




The coverage paradox

When 90% isn't enough, but less might be

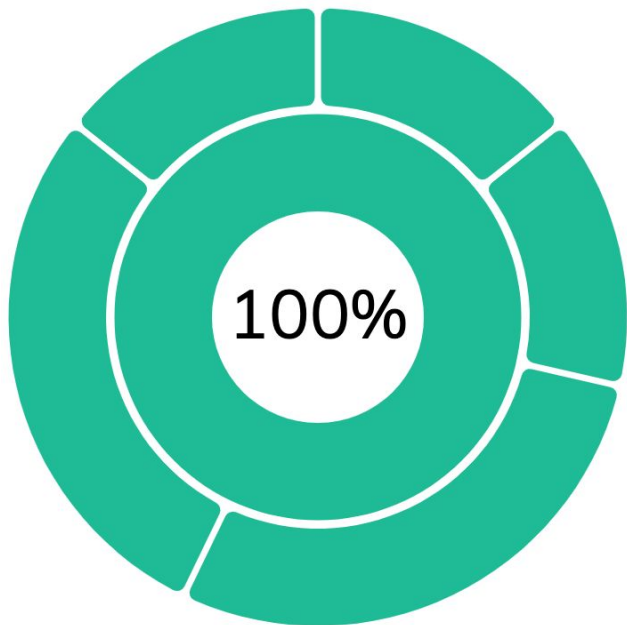
Initial coverage analysis



- This project has 90% coverage.
- I don't know the details of what is tested.
- The risk associated to this project is low.

A closer inspection

Testing trivial methods:



●	<init>()	100%
●	getFirstName()	100%
●	setFirstName(String)	100%
●	setLastName(String)	100%
●	getLastName()	100%

Incomplete tests:

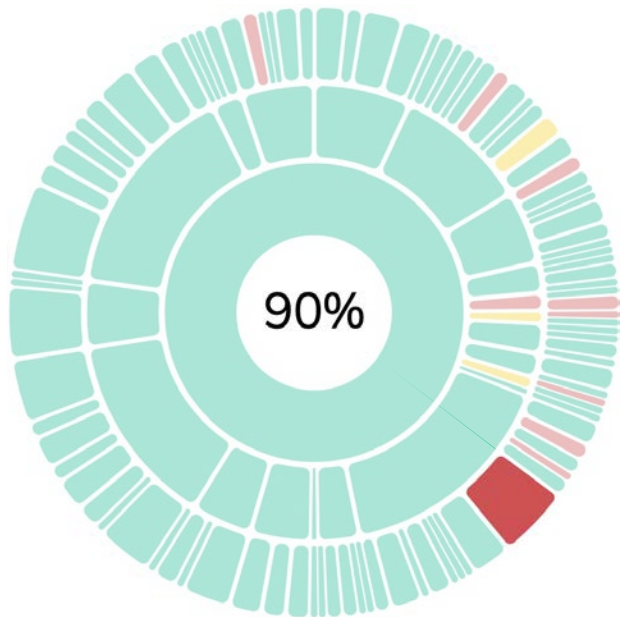
```
public class Calculator {  
  
    public int divide (int numerator, int denominator) {  
        return numerator / denominator;  
    }  
}
```

This class has 100% coverage.

```
public class CalculatorTest {  
  
    @Test  
    public void testDivide () {  
        assertThat(new Calculator().divide(1,1)).isEqualTo(1);  
    }  
}
```

The test only checks the behaviour of 1/1.

A look at code with no coverage:



- Written in 2010
- Last modified in 2012
- 5% of the total code
- High complexity

What is this piece of code?

- It is the Backup-Restore function...
- The most critical function in your application
- It rarely gets used
- But when it does, it has to work perfectly

Get to know your code

Metrics to know your code better

In addition to **Coverage**, other metrics can provide more information about your project:

1. Testability
2. Cyclomatic Complexity
3. Dependency analysis
4. Mutation test score

1. Testability

```
public class Counter {
    private int counter = 0;

    public void increment () {
        return counter++;
    }
}

public int getCounter() {

public class CounterTest {
    @Test
    public void testIncrement () {
        Counter counter = new Counter();
        counter.increment();
        // the value of counter cannot be tested
    }

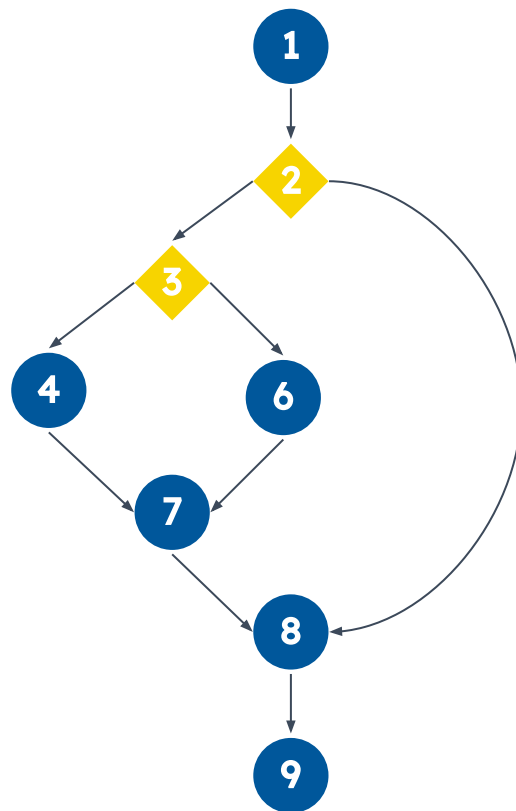
    counter.increment(),
    assertThat(counter.getCounter()).isEqualTo(1);
}
}
```

2. Cyclomatic Complexity

```
1 public void executeTransaction (String accountID, double amount) {
2     if (accountNumberExists(accountID)) {
3         if (amount < 0) {
4             withdraw(accountID, amount);
5         } else {
6             deposit(accountID, amount);
7         }
8     }
9 }
```

Complexity = Edges - Nodes + 2

$$C = 9 - 8 + 2 = 3$$



2. Cyclomatic Complexity



Complexity is tightly linked to risk.

It's particularly important to test classes with high complexity to mitigate risk.

- complexity ≥ 8
- $1 < \text{complexity} < 8$
- complexity = 1

3: Dependency analysis



TRUE: A class used by many others is critical.

FALSE: I don't need to test classes not used by other classes.

4: Mutation test score

Mutation tests can check test quality by verifying their ability of catching regressions.

Mutation tests introduce regression in your codebase to verify that tests fail and don't return false positives.

```
public class Calculator {  
  
    public int divide (int numerator, int denominator) {  
        return numerator * denominator;  
    }  
}
```

Bonus: Filter out noise



Testing small methods with little or no logic can create unnecessary noise, without adding any value to our project in terms of safety and risk prevention.

Our suggestion is to test these methods indirectly rather than explicitly writing tests for them.

Automating risk reduction with Diffblue Cover

Diffblue Cover

AI automated:

- unit test authoring for Java
- maintenance of unit tests
- highlighting risk in your code

The screenshot displays a GitHub pull request titled "Update Account.java #76". At the top, it indicates that "mrichardsdb wants to merge 2 commits into application from new-feature". Below this, there are tabs for "Conversation" (2), "Commits" (2), "Checks" (2), and "Files changed" (3). The main content area shows a conversation between a user and the "Diffblue CI bot".

The user's comment states: "New feature implementation including refactoring of existing code".

The first bot comment reports: "Baseline Tests Status: Existing Tests Fail ❌" and "Test Generation Status: Diffblue has pushed a commit to your PR with the updated unit tests ✅". It includes the instruction: "Please inspect the test diff to determine of the behaviour change is as expected".

The second bot comment reports: "Baseline Tests Status: Updated Baseline Tests Pass ✅".

At the bottom, a green box summarizes the status: "All checks have passed" (2 successful checks). It lists two successful checks: "Application / run-diffblue-tests (pull_request)" and "Application / update-diffblue-tests (pull_request)". A note states: "This branch has no conflicts with the base branch. Merging can be performed automatically." A "Merge pull request" button is visible at the bottom.

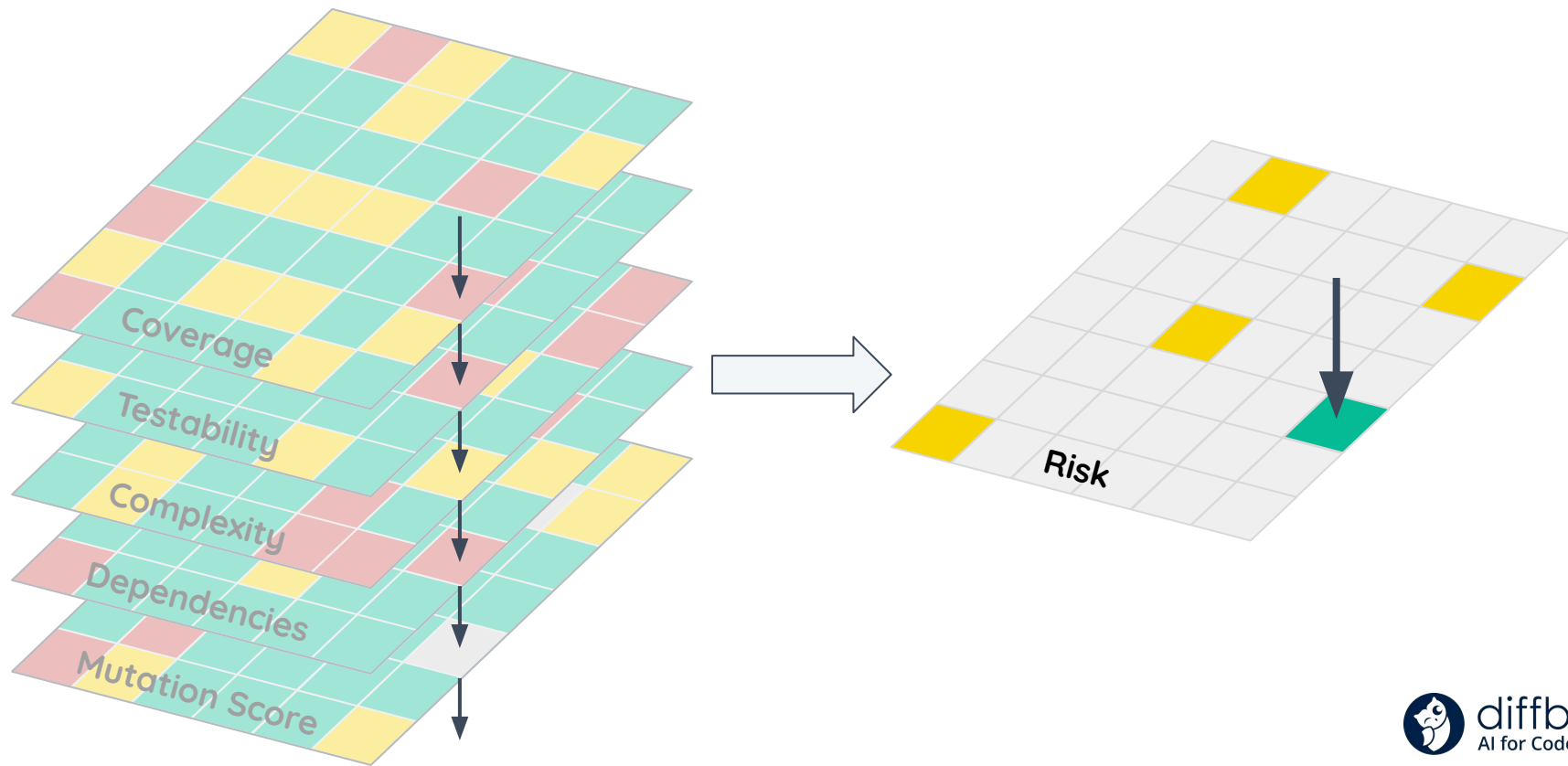
Example test generation

```
@ContextConfiguration(classes = {AmazonS3.class, CloudStorageService.class})
@ExtendWith(SpringExtension.class)
public class CloudStorageServiceDiffblueTest {
    @MockBean
    private AmazonS3 amazonS3;

    @Autowired
    private CloudStorageService cloudStorageService;
    @Test
    public void testUploadFileToBucket() throws SdkClientException {
        // Arrange
        PutObjectResult putObjectResult = new PutObjectResult();
        when(this.amazonS3.putObject(anyString(), anyString(), (File) any())).thenReturn(putObjectResult);

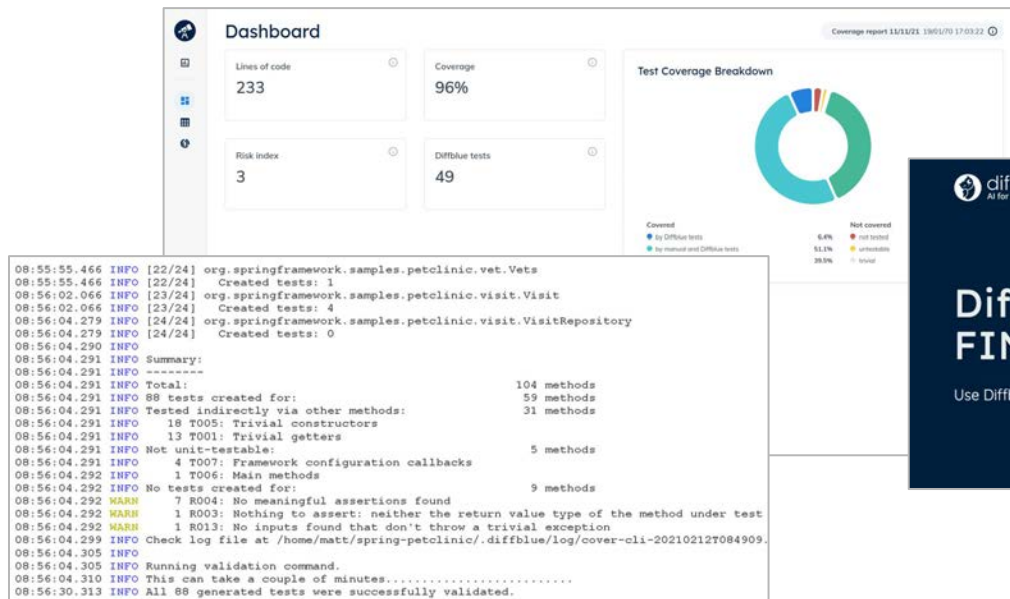
        // Act and Assert
        assertEquals(putObjectResult, this.cloudStorageService.uploadFileToBucket(
            "bucket-name", "object-key", Paths.get(System.getProperty("java.io.tmpdir"), "test.txt").toFile()));
        verify(this.amazonS3).putObject(anyString(), anyString(), (File) any());
    }
}
```

So where is the risk?



Cover is free to use in FINOS projects

Get started at diff.blue/FINOS



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Diffblue Cover for FINOS members

Use Diffblue Cover for free with FINOS projects

Drop me an email enrico.trentin@diffblue.com



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