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By

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M.S., Computer Science, Lebanese American University, 2007

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of
Science in Computer Science

Division of Computer Science and Mathematics
LEBANESE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

February 2007

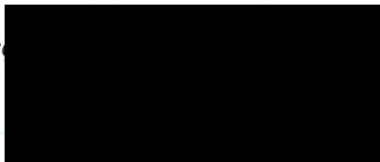
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Acknowledgments

I would like to express my thanks to my supervisor Dr. Nashat Mansour for agreeing to supervise my thesis and for all his support, guidance and patience throughout my work in the thesis. I would like to thank him for his appreciation of my work and for reviewing and commenting my work even when he was so busy.

Thanks also to the honorable committee members Dr. Faisal Abukhzam and Dr. Danielle Azar for their valuable advices.

A special thanks to all my family and my friends for their help, support and encouragement.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Lebanese American University whose financial support during my graduate studies made it all possible.

To my parents

Regression Testing C# programs

Abstract

In this thesis we present a regression selection technique for C# programs. C# is often used within the Microsoft .Net framework to give programmers a solid base to develop a variety of applications. Regression testing is done after modifying a program. Regression test selection refers to selecting a suitable subset of test cases from the original test suite in order to be retested. It aims to provide confidence that the modifications are correct and did not affect other unmodified parts of the program. The technique presented in this thesis extends previous OO techniques to cover, for the first time, C#.Net specific features like class library, delegates, COM+ components, calling a component written in a different language, web services and other relevant .Net elements. Our technique is based on three phases; the first phase builds an Affected Class Diagram consisting of classes that are affected by the change in the source code. The second phase builds a C# interclass Graph (CIG) from the affected class diagram based on C# specific features. Then, we use an algorithm to traverse and compare the original CIG and the modified one. This algorithm also selects test cases that execute the changed elements of the CIG. The second phase reduces the number of selected test cases. The third phase propose a new metric based on C# features for giving weights to selected test cases for further prioritization of the selected test cases. We have empirically validated the proposed technique by using case studies. This empirical work shows the usefulness of the proposed regression testing technique for C#.Net programs.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Testing software is an important part in the production lifecycle of a program. Testing is a heavy and expensive activity in most cases. So the need for appropriate testing methods becomes a necessary step for ensuring the reliability of the program. Regression testing aims to provide confidence in modified software, so it solves the problem by selecting certain test cases that need to be considered. C# as one of the object oriented languages needs a regression testing approach in order to insure the quality of the program. C# is also integrated with the .NET framework to provide any kind of application.

We should decide to go for selecting all the test cases of the original test suite or to select a subset of test cases in order to be rerun. Also there is a problem of whether to have a large or a small set of test cases to consider.

Class diagram represents all the classes of the program. Our approach builds an affected class diagram which is a subset of classes from the original program and these classes are affected by the change in the source code. After building such a diagram, we represent those classes in a C# interclass graph which represents a control flow graph for the methods of the Affected Class Diagram that are affected by the change in the source code of the program. We compare the old CIG with the new one in order to find the affected or potentially affected edges. Affected or potentially affected edges are statements that reach modified code. Then we select the test cases that cover those affected or potentially affected edges. We use a new metric for giving weights for the selected test cases for further prioritization.

1.1 Regression Testing

During the initial development of the program, a set $T = \{t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5, \dots, t_N\}$ of N test cases is saved and a table of test case-method coverage information can be determined. After a program is modified, regression test selection requires that a subset of test cases, R , be selected from T for rerunning on the modified program

with the objective of providing confidence that no unintended effects have been caused by the modification.

It is costly for regression testing to repeat the whole set of test cases T used in the initial development of the program and unreliable to choose a random subset of test cases from T . Therefore, it is helpful to select a suitable subset of test cases from T to run which is the objective of regression testing. The problem in choosing a suitable set of test cases is called the regression test selection problem. This will allow us to save time and effort and provide confidence in the correctness of the modified program.

Regression testing reduces the operating cost of testing by looking at the changes that took place in the code and come out with a set of test cases R from T to be re-executed.

1.2 Summary of previous work

The selection of suitable test cases can be done in many ways, and several regression testing approaches have been developed. Despite the amount of work done previously on regression testing techniques, no work have been done on regression testing of C# applications with all its specific features. All algorithms address C++ (Rothermel and Harrold 200), and Java (Harrold 2001). C# is mainly a new language that is tightly coupled with the .Net framework such that most of the functionalities of the framework are developed for C#.

Many researchers have addressed the problem of regression testing for procedural language (Rothermel and Harrold 1993) and few have addressed the problem of object oriented programs. All the work done for OO programs was on java and C++ to handle the interprocedural control flow and the features of both languages. To handle the java constructs and features, a regression test selection algorithm was developed (Harrold and Orso 2001) which builds a Java interclass graph which is an extension of the control flow graph. This graph covers all the java features and is suitable for java programs to find the affected or potentially affected edges by comparing the original and the modified program. Also OO firewall techniques have been presented (Hsia et al 1997) for regression test selection of object oriented software. Also few researchers addressed the regression test selection technique problem for C++ software (Rothermel and Harrold 2000)

which is a strictly code based techniques that builds an interclass control flow graph in order to find the difference between the original and the new program. A technique was presented by (Mansour and Takkoush 2007) for regression test selection based on UML diagrams that makes use of the design only.

A detailed discussion of previous work is presented in Chapter 2 which covers the important regression test selection algorithms.

1.3 Objectives and Scope of the work

The objective of this work is to present a new, safe regression test selection algorithm for C# programs based on classes and traversal of control flow graphs of the classes that are affected by program changes.

The new technique is a two phase technique. In the first phase, we build an Affected Class diagram covering the classes that are changed or affected by such changes in the source code. In the second phase, we develop a C# interclass graph; which is a graph that represents the control flow of the methods in the classes considered in the affected class diagram and their interrelationships. Also this technique extends the OO techniques developed previously by covering C# specific features like Class libraries, polymorphism, web services, and COM+ components and to include relevant .Net elements. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time regression testing C#.Net programs is addressed.

Our technique is hierarchical. First we select a subset T' from T that traverses all the classes in the affected class diagram. Second, we compare the original and modified CIG graphs to find the affected or potentially affected edges. Affected edges are one's that reach modified code and thus need to be selected. As a result, we select test cases $T'' \subseteq T'$ to be re-executed.

The concept of assigning weights to test cases is also introduced in the thesis. According to the weights, we will reorder the test cases that need to be rerun. We developed a new metric to find the weight of each test case according to the number modified methods that the test case covers. The more the test case covers modified methods, the more it will have a large weight which will result in rerunning it at the beginning.

The algorithm and the metric developed takes into consideration C# specific features and makes use of .Net features to find affected parts of the program by

any modification done to it. Finally, empirical results are presented in chapter 6 to prove the correctness and precision of such a technique applied on C# programs.

1.4 Organization of the thesis

The thesis is divided into 5 chapters. Chapter 2 describes presents the previous work related to regression test selection algorithm of Object Oriented programs and the previous approaches in testing C++ and C# programs. Chapter 3 describes all the possible changes of a C# program and the diagrams that should be developed to represent such changes. The diagrams are based on the classes, methods and variable of the program. Chapter 4 describes the algorithm of my approach that is used to select a subset of test cases from the original test suite. Chapter 5 presents a case study of the approach based on a C# application. Finally, in chapter 6 a conclusion is drawn

Chapter 2

Background

The set of papers presented in this chapter introduces the major work done before for solving the regression test selection problem that cover OO programs and specifically C++ ,Java and C# programs.

The major approaches for regression test case selection are:

- Regression Test selection algorithm in Harrold and Orso et al.(2001)
- Improved method for regression test selection for C++ programs in Jang et al. (2000).
- A differencing algorithm presented in Harrold et al.(2005).
- Extended firewall for Object Oriented Regression Testing in White et al. (2005).
- Regression testing on OO programs:
 - Hsia et al.(1997), Wu et al.(1999), and Rothermel et al. (2000) all have different approaches.
- UML Based Regression Testing For OO Software in Mansour and Takkoush (2007).

2.1 UML BASED REGRESSION TESTING FOR OO SOFTWARE

This paper proposes a technique for regression test selection for object oriented software based on Unified Modeling Language (UML 2.0) design diagrams. These diagrams are the newly introduced interaction overview diagram, which provides a modular overview of the system including control flow, action states, and interaction diagrams; class diagrams; sequence diagrams.

We assume a test suite that contains both unit and system test cases. Based on the software changes reflected in the class and the interaction overview diagrams, the proposed technique selects test cases in the two phases. In the first phase, the technique detects the changed methods in the class diagram. Then, we select both unit and system test cases that directly traverse the changed methods and those

methods that have dependency relationship with them. In the second phase, there are algorithms for detecting system level changes in the interaction overview diagram. We select both unit and test cases for retest that directly traverse the changed methods. If a method is changed, those that have dependency on that method need to be retested as well. If the change is on the action level, which is basically a sequence diagram, only the test cases with changed method sequence will be selected.

Through the rest of the paper empirical results have shown that this technique reduces the regression testing effort and is precise because it selects all the test cases that reveal modifications. The technique presented is based on design without the help of code; it is very applicable when source code is not found. It works when you have only design documentation.

2.2 Regression Test Selection for Java Software

The approach presented by Harrold et al.(2001) is based on identifying the changed parts of a modified program. The algorithm handles all the features of Java programs and is safe and efficient at the same time. The algorithm is control flow based.

Approach:

The technique is based on three main steps:

1. Construct a (JIG) graph for the whole program that is of all the classes.
2. Traverse the graph to identify the affected or potentially affected edges. Affected or potentially affected edges are edges that have different targets. This is done by comparing the original and the modified program. Each edge on both graphs is compared if they have different target nodes then the edges is marked as affected or potentially affected.
3. Select from the original test suite the test cases that cover the affected or potentially affected edges.

The JIG graph handles all the object oriented features of java. This algorithm can be applied on C++ programs. This is the first safe algorithm that selects a subset of test cases from the original test suite.

2.3 An Improved Method of Selecting Regression Tests for C++ Programs

This paper by Jang et al. (2000) is about regression testing of C++ programs. This algorithm mainly focuses on functions that should be retested. It basically identifies the type of changes, changes by a data member, function, and class change. Also change at the inheritance relation is considered. A firewall of type of change is calculated in order to find the dependency between the statements.

Algorithm:

- For each modified, new or deleted function find the functions that invoke this function directly or indirectly.
- Find the functions that instantiate these modified or deleted functions.
- Develop a unit firewall, which is a set of member functions which require unit level retesting, an integration firewall which is a set of interactions between member functions which require integration level retesting.

Implementation

There are three steps to be considered:

1. Program analyzer
2. Impact analyzer
3. Graph tool

The program analyzer takes the new and old versions of programs and it outputs dependency information on the input program for impact analysis. Also an output file .cmp is generated which contains information about entities with the relations between classes.

The impact analyzer compares the .cmp of the old and new programs. The dependency information is compared in order to find the change impacts. These impacts are constructed by constructing unit and integration firewall levels. The

graph tool takes these impact changes and compares the graphs of the old and new versions of the input program.

The overall implementation selects the functions that need to be retested at the unit level, and the integration level.

2.4 Regression Test selection for C++ software

This paper is presented by Rothermel et al. (2000) is about regression testing of C++ software. It can be also implemented on other OO programs.

The paper starts by building a CFG (Control Flow Graph) for each function. Then the algorithm considers building an ICFG which handles the interaction between all the CFGS of the functions to be considered.

Implementation

- i. For each method, build a CFG for it and each call site in the program is a pair of nodes called a call and return nodes.
- ii. Traverse both graphs, for each changed edge, we select the test cases that cover this edge from the test suite.

Building an ICFG does not handle all the OO features, so the ICFG is transferred to CCFG(Class Control Flow Graph) with the help of frames. A frame is a sequence of calls to public methods. With the help of frames we can handle polymorphism and dynamic binding. We traverse both graphs from frame entry nodes, to find changed edges. Finally we select the test cases that traverse the changed edges.

2.5 Efficient Strategies for Integration and Regression Testing of OO Systems

This paper is presented by Jeron et al(2002) which presents a model of handling OO design. This model is used for planning integration and regression testing from an OO model.

The algorithm basically builds a test dependency graph which is a directed graph between the nodes of the system. The directed edges are class to class, method to class, and method to method. The algorithm makes use of the UML class diagram in order to find the class to class and method to class dependencies. The UML sequence diagrams can depict the method to method test dependencies.

Algorithm

- i. Build a test dependency graph which is a directed graph of classes.
- ii. Decompose the test dependency graph into connected components. This is done by applying normalization rules. This is suited for graph algorithms.

This algorithm will reorder the components of the program according to two algorithms, the tarjan's algorithm or the bourdoncle's algorithm. Then if a component is modified, all the components connected to this one need to be retested.

2.6 Utilization of extended Firewall for Object Oriented Regression Testing

This paper presented by White et al. (2005) used to regression test OO programs. The algorithm is based on finding the dependencies of the modified components.

Implementation

The algorithm makes distinction between affected components and checked components. Affected components are those that interact with change components. Checked components are ones that receive a message from changed components.

- i. Identify the component that calls the modified component.
- ii. Identify the messages between the modified component and all the other components.
- iii. All data paths between the modified component and each external component should be also considered.
- iv. Messages between global variables and the modified components need to be represented.

The above algorithm detects all the components that directly or indirectly call the modified component. These are called faults. Previous researches found that the extended firewall revealed more faults than the normal firewall technique.

2.7 Regression Testing on Object Oriented Programs

The algorithm (Wu et al. 1999) depends on the data flow methods. The algorithm builds an affected function dependency graph which contains the function of the program. Then we select the test cases by utilizing static information from the program structure and dynamic information by looking at the sequence functions.

Algorithm

- i. Build an affected function Dependency graph. This graph consists of CFG's of each function and the interactions between the CFG's. The dependence relations considered in this step is done at the method level.
- ii. Generate a function calling Graph (FCG) for all the test cases. The FCG records the execution sequence of the functions. This graph is a directed graph for each test case covering the functions that call each other.
- iii. After building the AFDG and the FCG, we need to use them in order to find the test cases.

The selection algorithm is based on:

- a) The algorithm identifies all the functions that can be reached within the same class.
- b) Identify all the variables that are affected in each function during the execution of a test case.
- c) Identify if the test case contains a changed method, if so we need to retest this test case.

The algorithm is applied on all the test cases in order to select a subset of test cases from the original test suite.

2.8 A Technique for the selective revalidation of OO Software

A concept of class firewall has been presented by Hsia for regression testing object oriented software. The relations between the classes constitute the firewalls. The class firewall concept assumes that only the changed classes and the classes affected by such a change need to be retested. By creating an object Relation Diagram (ORD), the technique can identify the relevant classes.

Algorithm

- Determine the relationship between the classes and the test cases.
- Define a class firewall which is a relationship between the classes.
- Generate a set of test cases that need to be retested.

Generate a matrix $M_c = 1 \times n$ to create a class firewall for each class considered.

Then generate a matrix that shows the relationship between test cases and classes with the help of ORD diagram. After multiplying the two matrices, we get a matrix that reflects the test cases that are affected by each class change.

Chapter 3

Changes in OO Programs and Related Data Structures

3.1 Changes in class diagrams:

The reflected changes of the class diagram are in attributes, methods or relationships.

1. Attribute changes are changes that are added to the class. These attributes are the fields that are related to the class.
2. Method changes: affect the class in a direct way. The changes can be divided as follows:
 - a. Change in the statements of the methods due to reordering of the code or addition of statements.
 - b. Change in the signature of the method which will affect the code of the method.
 - c. Changes in attributes due to addition, change or deletion of a certain attribute.
3. Change in the relationship between classes: this is the case where a change is done to the hierarchy of a method.
4. Changes in class due to the addition, deletion, or modification of a class.

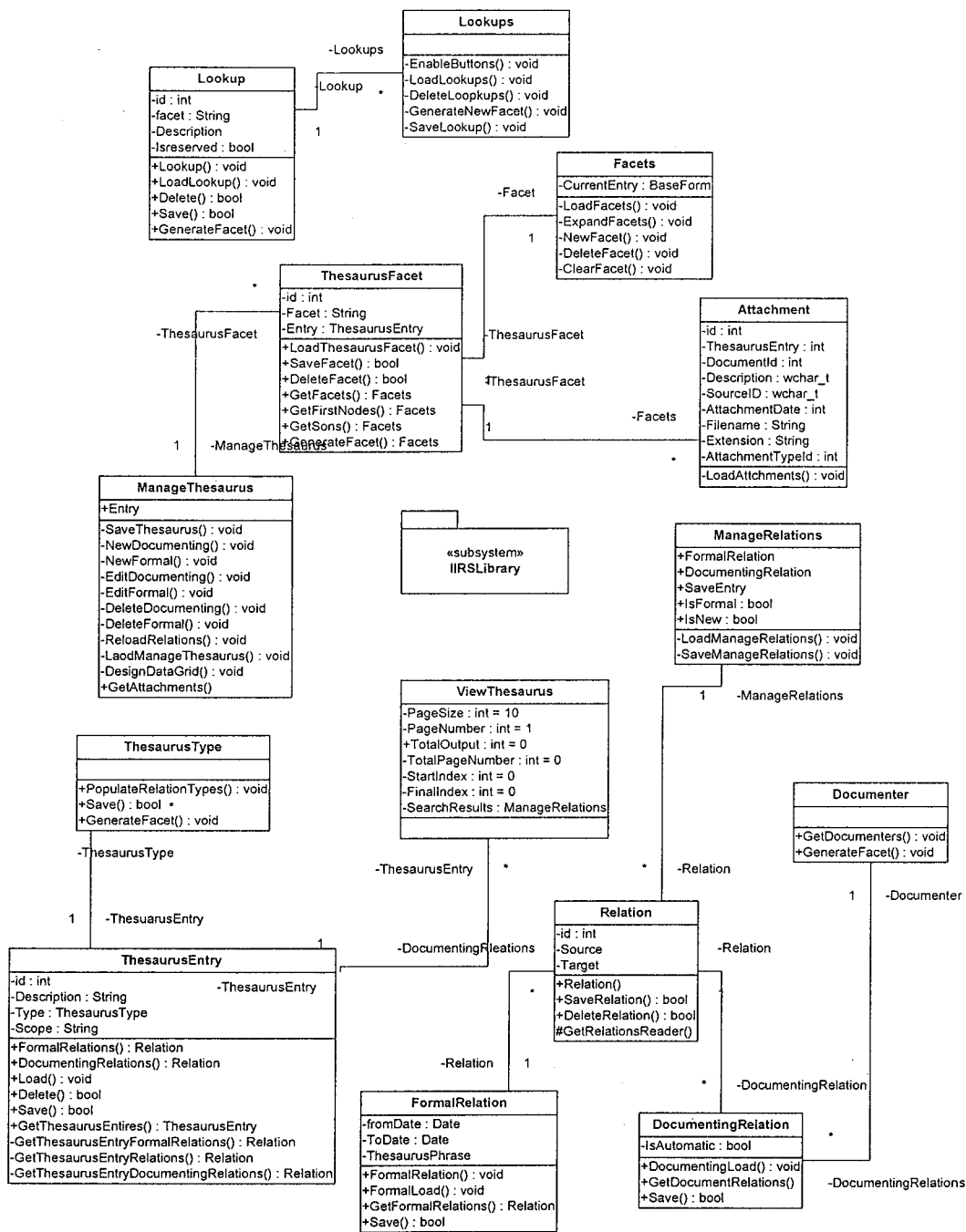


Figure 1 Archive Class Diagram

3.2 Changes in Class Library and COM+ component

Class library consists of a set of classes compiled and can be used in any application. These set of classes are not changed because it is a reusable component that can be integrated with any program. If possibly changed, a change in the class library might be in:

- a. The change might be in a variable declared in the class library.
- b. Change in a certain class in the class library by the addition of a new class.
- c. Change in a certain method due to code modification.

3.3 Changes in a C# program

There are a lot of changes that might be depicted in a C# program. One of the most important changes is the deletion of a class or a method, a modification of a method or change in the inheritance hierarchy of the program.

- 1- Changes in classes: classes can be changed by changing its inheritance type or adding new methods to it, or changing its relationship with other classes.
- 2- Method changes: methods can be changed in a lot of ways. Among the important changes is the addition, deletion or modification of a method.

Method modification can be classified as:

- Changes in the signature of the method.
- Addition of statements in a method.

- 3- Changes in a type of a variable: changes to a variable can be done by changing its type. This can be detected by detecting the methods that reference this variable.

3.4 Initial Data Structures

3.4.1 Notations

Table 1 presents the notations that are going to be used in the rest of this chapter. These will be the initial data structures for the regression test selection algorithm.

Table 1 Notations used in the rest of this chapter

Notation	Description
C	Set of classes of the original program
T_i	Test case that covers method m_i
M_1	Set of directly changed methods
M_2	Set of deleted methods of the program
TF	Trace file generated by the C#.net program
AT	Test-method coverage table for the methods and their corresponding test cases.
C	Set of classes in the modified program
T	Test cases saved in the initial development of the program.
CD	Class Diagram

3.4.2 Original suite of test cases:

We assume that we have an original test suite consisting of all the test cases that cover the whole program. The original test suite T is done in the initial development of the program. The test cases $\{t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5, \dots, t_N\}$ are done at the statement level; That is each test case covers several program statements. Each class belonging to the program consists of a set of methods, each performing certain functionality. We are going to use an adjacency table developed manually at the initial development of the program. The table consists of the name of all the methods of the program and the test cases that cover them. Figure 2 generates test-method coverage that reflects the methods of the program and the test cases that cover them

Input: set of classes (C) for the whole program.

The set $T = \{t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5, \dots, t_N\}$

Class Diagram CD for the program.

Output: test-method coverage table for all the methods of the program.

Description: This algorithm generates a test-method coverage consisting of all the methods of the program and the test cases that cover them based on the set T.

Constraints: We should assume that each test case should cover at least one method.

```

For each class  $c \in (C)$  do
Begin
Get methods of  $c$  from CD //  $c$  represents any class from CD
  For each method  $m$  in  $c$  do //  $m$  represents
  Begin
  Get test cases from  $T$  that cover  $m$ 
  Add the method  $m$  and its corresponding test cases to the test-method
  coverage table (AT).
  End
End
End

```

Figure 2: Generate test-method coverage for the program

3.4.3 Changed methods:

Figure 3 generates a set of changed methods by comparing the signatures of all the methods of the program.

Algorithm: Generate a set of changed methods by comparing the signatures of all the methods of the program. The algorithm is as follows:

Input: Set of (C) with all the methods included for each class
 Set C' off all the classes of the modified program.

Output: set of directly changed methods M_1

```

Begin
  For each class  $c \in C \cap C'$ 
     $\forall$  Method  $m \in c$  //  $m$  is any method in the class  $c$ 
      If the signature of  $m$  in  $C$  is different from signature in  $C'$ 
         $M_1 = M_1 \cup \{m\}$ 
End

```

Figure 3: Generate a set of changed methods

Figure 4 takes as an input the set of classes C for the whole program to generate a set of deleted methods.

Algorithm: Generate a set of deleted methods

Input: set of classes (C) and its methods.

Output: set of deleted methods M_2

```

Begin
For each class  $c \in C \cap C'$ 
     $\forall$  deleted methods  $m$ 
         $M_2 = M_2 \cup \{m\}$ 
End

```

Figure 4: Generate a set of deleted methods

Figure 4 generates a set of affected methods that are methods explicitly or indirectly calling the changed, added or deleted methods. These set of methods are gathered from the trace file that the .Net framework allows us to use. Trace file is a file that contains information about the code and is so helpful in testing. It allows you to log informative messages about your applications conditions. The main purpose out of the trace file is for testing and optimization after an application is compiled and released.

We are going to instrument the trace file by writing information about each method calling another method and write this sequence to the trace file. The algorithm will be represented in Figure 5.

- i. A trace file must be instrumented which gives us the directly and indirectly affected methods. A trace file is a file instrumented by the user to write on it the calls of each method to another method as in Figure 5. In order to automate reading the file; we need to follow a certain notation. The trace file will contain only the necessary information that helps us to find the methods that need to be retested.

The following notation will be used in order to be written to the trace file: (A.m calls B.n) Where A and B are any two classes from the set of classes of the program. The methods m and n are any methods belonging to the set of methods of the program. This statement means that Class A contains a method M that explicitly calls another method n in class B.

Algorithm: this algorithm generates a trace file where we can read it and find the affected methods are methods that explicitly call the changed, deleted or added methods. This file is read manually.

Input: an empty trace file to write on.

Output: a trace file which contains each method calling another method.

Assumptions and constraints: the output of the trace file should be in a specific format in order to read it easily.

For each method m calling method n in program (P)

```
{  
    Trace.writeline(A.m calls B.n)  
    // where A and B are classes and method m is calling method n  
}
```

Figure 5 : generate a trace file for traversal

Chapter 4

Test Selection for Regression Testing

The regression test selection algorithm is mainly based on the methods detected in the three algorithms described in Chapter 3. We are going to represent the algorithm for regression test cases selection based on the affected class diagram (ACD) and (CIG).

4.1 Notations

Table 2 lists all the notations that will be used in the rest of this chapter.

Table 2 List all the notations used in this chapter

Notation	Description
CD	Class Diagram
CIG	C# Interclass Graph
M ₃	Set of methods that explicitly call the changed, and deleted methods
AC	Class that contain a changed or deleted method
T'	Set of test cases from the test suite that needs to be retested that cover classes in ACD
ACD	Affected Class Diagram that contains classes affected by modification in source code.
T''	Set of test cases that traverse The affected or potentially affected edges ED.
ED	Set of affected or potentially affected edges that reach modified code.
M	$M = \{M1 + M2 + M3\}$
T'''	Reduced test cases from T''

4.2 Assumptions:

There are certain assumptions that need to be considered before starting with the algorithm.

- ii. The test suite must be built manually. That we must have the original test cases in hand with the entire test cases covering certain methods.
- iii. A set of changed and deleted methods must be chosen in order to work with them in the algorithm as in Figure 2 and 3.

- iv. A test-method coverage table must be extracted from the test suite which contains the methods of the whole program and the test cases covering them.

4.3 Description of Technique

Our technique for test case selection includes three phases:

Phase-1 Test case selection based on the affected class diagram (ACD)

Step 1: Generate the ACD that contains: all the classes that contain modified and/or deleted methods; the base classes and derived classes of the changed classes; the classes that use the changed classes (containing methods that call directly or indirectly the modified methods).

In addition to classes, the ACD may also contain the following:

- Interfaces
- Web and windows services, which is the use of an external method or class outside the program on a server or on the internet.
- COM+ components which are a serviced component registered by .Net and deployed on a server so that many applications can use it. The advantage of using COM+ components is its reusability.

Step 2: This step involves selecting $T' \subseteq T$ based on the ACD. We use the test-method coverage table and the test suite T for finding T' that cover ACD.

Phase-2 Test case selection based on the C# Interclass Graph (CIG):

Step 3: Generate the CIG which is a control flow graph that involves all the affected methods of the classes in ACD. The graph takes as input the set of classes in ACD and builds the control flow graphs of their affected methods.

Step 4: This step involves selecting a set $T'' \subseteq T'$ based on the CIG. Given the CIG graph of the old and the modified program, we traverse the same paths in the two CIG Graphs by traversing the edges until we reach a difference in the target nodes.

This edge will be marked as affected or potentially affected edge and will be saved. Any test case that covers this edge will be selected for rerunning.

We traverse all the paths of the two graphs until we find all the set of affected or potentially affected edges and select the test cases $T'' \subseteq T'$ that cover them.

Step 5: This step involves reducing the number of test cases selected from the first or second phase. In the first phase, for each affected method, we randomly select one test case covering this method. In the second phase, we randomly select one test case covering each affected or potentially affected edge.

Phase-3 Prioritization

Step 6: Prioritize test cases in T' or T'' based on the tester's choice whether to go for the two phases or stop at the first phase.

The six steps are explained in detail in the following sections.

4.4 Building the Affected Class Diagram

We are going to build an Affected Class Diagram that contains at the start classes that contain modified/deleted methods. Then the algorithm gets the supertypes of those classes. These supertypes are added to the Affected Class Diagram. We continue finding the derived classes for all the classes in ACD. We select only classes that contain a method overriding any modified/deleted method.

There are certain assumptions that need to be discussed before starting to build the Affected Class Diagram:

1. A class Diagram denoted by CD representing all the classes of the program must be available.
2. Assume extracting subtype and supertype of any class is an easy task.
3. C# is a safe language that allows us to detect easily which class contains an overridden method and the classes that contains a method overriding it.

The edge notations used in ACD are:

- Inheritance edge: is a supertype edge going from the derived class to the base class.
- Use edge: is used when a class contains a method that explicitly calls another class.
- Indirect subtype edge: is used when a class contains an overridden method and a class contains a method overriding that method. Their will be an indirect subtype edge between the two classes.

Figures 6 presents the technique used for building an Affected Class Diagram which will be the first level of our technique.

Input: Set of methods $M = \{M_1 + M_2\}$ inside the classes.

Set of classes (C) of the whole program.

AC is a class that contains a changed/deleted method.

CD is the class diagram for the whole program

ACD containing classes that have changed/deleted methods.

Output: set of classes that need to be considered for revision and the methods contained in those classes.

An Affected class diagram (ACD) with the relationship between the classes.

Description: this algorithm is used to select a subset from the whole classes of the program that are affected by the changes made to the program.

Begin

$M_3 = \phi$

For each (AC) do

{

Find Base class (b) for AC from CD // where b is the super type of AC

If (b) not in ACD

{

Add (b) to ACD

Add an inheritance edge between AC and b them

}

}

-- up to this stage we have a set of changed classes with their base classes in ACD with the relationship between them.

For each class AC do

{

Get methods of AC

if AC contains an overridden method m

(for each class (d) in CD that contains a method n that overrides m) do

{

if (d) not in ACD

{

Add (d) to the ACD Diagram

Add indirect subtype edge between (d) and (AC)

}

}


```

End
--- Now to find the classes that explicitly reference the changed classes directly or
indirectly use the Trace file.
Begin
  Open Trace file
  While not EOF (Trace) do
    Read Trace statement
    If (A.m calls B.n) && (B ∈ ACD) && (n ∈ M)
      {
--comment: A belongs to C and B in ACD and the method n in B belongs to M.
        If (A) not in ACD
          {
            Add A to ACD
            Add a use edge between A and B
            M3 = M3 ∪ n
          }
        }
      }
    End While
  M = M ∪ M3
End

```

Figure 6: Algorithm for building the Affected Class Diagram

Now we have a set of classes that need to be expanded in the C# interclass graph. Having these set of classes, we build an Affected Class Diagram containing these classes.

The complexity of building an Affected Class Diagram is $O(c(ac) + w)$ where ac is the number of classes in ACD and c is the number of classes in the class diagram CD. Added to it is $O(w)$ for traversing the trace file to find the methods that explicitly call the modified/deleted one's. w denotes the number of write statements in the trace file. The overall complexity is linear. The relation between those classes is the Following:

methods of the classes in the ACD. So in order to select the test cases that need to be retested, we have to build two CIG graphs for the original and modified program. We begin traversing same edges of the two programs until we see a different target node of the same edges. Then we mark this edge as affected or potentially affected and add it to the set of affected or potentially affected edges. We stop traversing through this edge and select another edge to do the same procedure. After traversing the whole CIG graph, we will have a set of edges marked as affected or potentially affected. From these edges we select the test cases $T'' \subseteq T'$ that cover them. Figure 8 presents the algorithm of building a C# interclass graph based on the Affected Class Diagram.

<p>Input: ACD for the program. $M = \{M1+M2+M3\}$ is also available.</p> <p>Output: A CIG graph for P and P'</p> <p>Description: this algorithm is responsible for building the CIG graph of P and P' to be further traversed.</p> <p>Assumptions: The classes and its methods must be available. Class hierarchal analysis is done on the program.</p> <p>Begin</p> <p>$\forall c \in (ACD)$</p> <p> For each method $m \in c$ do</p> <p> {</p> <p> If m belongs to {M}</p> <p> {</p> <p> Build a CFG Control Flow Graph for method m in the class c</p> <p> Attach the call from method m to the entry node of the called method.</p> <p> }</p> <p> }</p> <p>End</p>

Figure 8: Represents how to build a CIG graph from the Affected Class Diagram

The complexity of building CIG graph of old and modified program is $O(n+n')$ where n is the number of nodes in the original CIG and n' the number of nodes in the modified CIG.

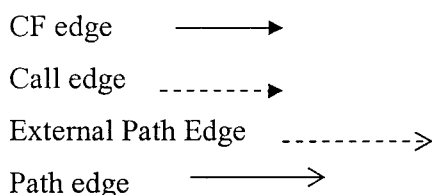
4.6.1 Edge notations for the CIG graph

The C# interclass graph uses a set of edges to identify the type of method calls and the control flow between statements inside the method. A control flow edge represents the flow of consecutive statements inside a method. The call edge represents an explicit call to a method. The external path edge is an edge that identifies a call to an external component like a class library or a COM+ component. This edge denotes the existence of an external component that the application uses to perform certain functionality. The path edge represents or summarizes the paths through the method called.

Each edge in the C# Interclass Graph has a label with the type of receiver instance that causes the method to be bound to the call. Suppose we have a call $p.m$ inside a certain class that calls m .

P 's type can be A or B (A and B are classes). Depending on the dynamic type of p , the call to m is bound to different methods: if p 's type is A , there will be a call edge with a label A that calls the method $A.m$; if p 's type is B , there will be a call edge with a label B that calls the method $B.m$.

The edge notations for the CIG graph are represented as follows:



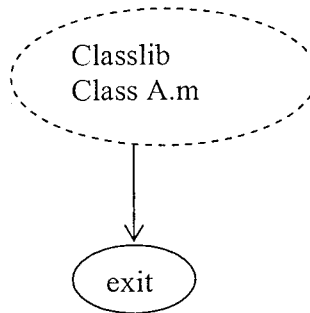
4.6.2 Nodes represented in the CIG graph:

1. Class library: are set of compiled classes you use inside your program. They are not expanded because it is a reusable component. The C# program instantiates an object of that class and uses its methods.

We are going to represent the call to a Class library by a dotted circle node and an exit node. There is a path edge between them which represents the path inside the class library.

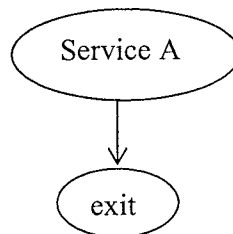
We encode the name of the class library, the class and method called in the class library node. If we changed the called method inside the class library, all nodes calling this class library will certainly be detected.

Notation used:



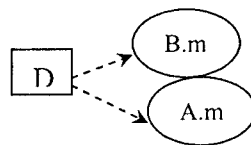
2. Calling a Web Service: we call these services to do a certain calculation and return a value that is of use to the C# program. These are classes on the internet that do specific functionalities. We represent the call to a web service by a call and a return node. We encode the web service name and the method call inside the node. This allows us to detect the classes that call the web service.

Notation:

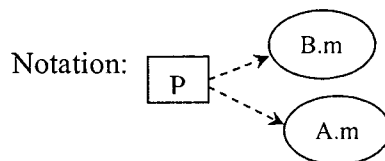


3. Delegates: are like old function pointers, they refer to some methods based on the type of objects it instantiates. Delegates can be polymorphic which allows the delegate to be bound to many methods.

Notation:

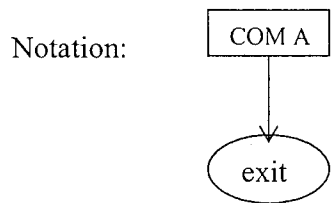


4. Pointers: are represented as follows:

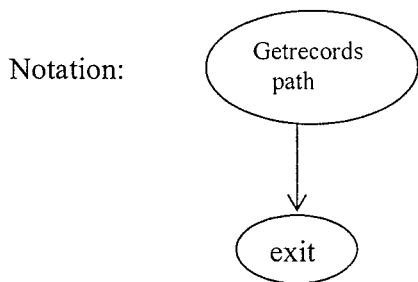


5. COM+ Components: They are not changed; they are treated as black boxes. The COM+ components are registered class libraries found on the server and can be called from the C# program. Also the component might be on the internet. We encode the name of the component, the class and the method called.

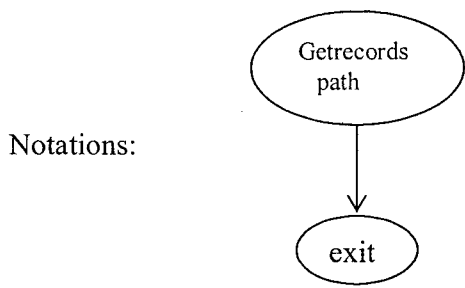
6.



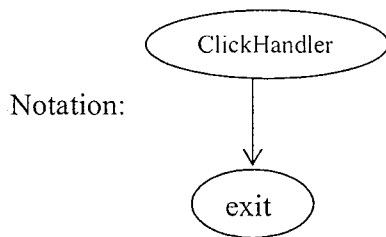
6. Call to read from an XML file: there might be interaction between C# programs and XML files. The call to read from an xml file is treated the same as a call to an internal method. We encode the name of the xml file and the path of this file inside the node. This allows us to detect the classes that call xml files.



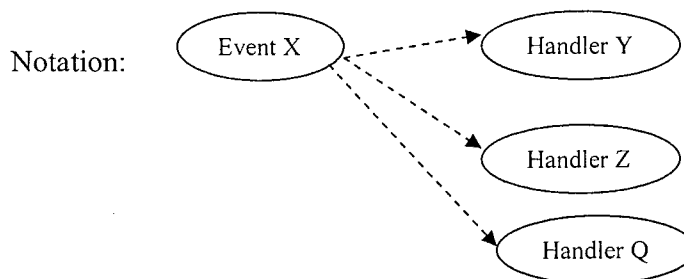
7. Call to execute a Stored Procedure: C# programs interact with stored procedure by sending the name of the stored procedure to the SQL server in order to execute it. These procedures run certain queries on the database and return results to the program. We represent calls to stored procedures by a call and a return node as any call to an internal method. The node will contain information about the name and location of the stored procedure.



8. Events: Events in C# are handled like a call to a method. Each event is handled by an event handler. You raise events by supplying the address of the handler; a method that will receive the event. A call to a handler is similar to a call to any internal method in the program. We encode the name of the method called inside the node. Each call to a handler is represented by a call and a return node.



9. Events with multiple handlers: Events might be handled by more than one handler; all methods handling that event are executed. The node of the event raised will be associated with all the handlers. Thus, if event x is associated in code with handlers y,z, and q. When the event is raised, the order of handler execution will be y,z, and q.



10. Exception Handling: When a C# application encounters a run-time error, it raises an exception and the application terminates. C# allows structured exception handling, which is a mean for your application to recover from unexpected error or at least to have a chance to save data before closing. C#.Net contains built in exception handlers to provide us with information about the exception. Also you can create your own catch block to catch the exception raised. Exceptions are treated as any other statements in the program.

4.6.3 Assumptions for the CIG graph:

- A statement change is a modification. Modification or deletion of an executable statement in a method is also a change. This is easily handled by selecting test cases that traverse them.
- Modification of a variable or a constant in C# can be handled easily because these constants are put in an enumeration method and each method calling this enumeration will be affected.

- Write the hierarchy information at the point of instantiation.
- Use a globally qualified name for each class. The globally qualified name lists all the hierarchy of such a class. Write the hierarchy information at each point of instantiation.
- Each call to an external method (Class Library, COM+ component, Stored procedures, XML file, Web service) is represented as a pair of call node and a return node. They are connected with an edge called a path edge.
- Each call to an internal method is represented as a pair of call and return node.

4.7 Test case selection based on CIG

Figure 9 presents the algorithm of finding the affected or potentially affected edges as a result of comparing the initial CIG graph with the modified one.

The algorithm Compare is invoked at the entry node of each method that belongs to the classes of ACD. It accepts a node as input from the CIG and finds the affected or potentially affected edges; edges that cover or reach modified code.

Algorithm: Compare

Input: N: the entry node of the CIG of the original program P

N': the entry node of the CIG of the modified program P'

Output: ED, which is the set of affected or potentially affected edges

Begin

Mark N as visited

For each edge e' leaving N' do

e= match (N, e')

If e= null then continue

C=get-target (e)

C'=get-target (e')

IF C <> C' then

ED=ED ∪ e

Else

If C is not marked as visited

Compare (C, C')

```

    End if
  For each edge leaving N and not found in N' do
    ED= ED  $\cup$  e
  End For
End compare

```

Figure 9 Algorithm to find the set of affected or potentially affected edges in the CIG graph

This algorithm to find the set of affected or potentially affected edges is similar to the one Harrold developed in (Regression Test Selection of Java Software, 2001).

The complexity of finding the set of affected or potentially affected edges denoted by ED is of $O(\beta(n))$ where n is the number of nodes in the CIG graph. The cost of compare is denoted by β .

Figure 10 presents the algorithm of finding a set of test cases T'' that cover the affected or potentially affected edges.

```

Input: Set ED of affected or potentially affected edges traversed in the CIG graph
Set of test cases T' that covers the classes in ACD
Output: set T'' of test cases selected from T'
Description: this algorithm is responsible for finding the test cases T'' from T' that
traverse those affected or potentially affected edges. Selection is based on the test
cases selected from the affected class diagram.
T'' =  $\phi$ 
 $\forall e \in ED$  do
  {
    For each  $t_i \in T'$ 
      {
        If  $t_i$  covers e // if the test case  $t_i$  traverses the modified edge e
          T'' = T'  $\cup$   $t_i$ 
        }
      }
  }
Return T''

```

Figure 10: algorithm to get set of test cases T'' from the original test suite

The complexity of finding the test cases T'' that cover the set of affected or potentially affected edges ED is $O(e(\lambda))$ where e is the number of affected or potentially affected edges and λ is the number of test cases in the set T' previously found in the first step of the technique.

4.8 Test cases reduction

The first phase of the regression test selection technique selects $T' \subseteq T$ that cover modified code.

We apply this step to further reduce the number of selected test cases. Figure 7 searches for the deleted/modified and affected methods and gets all the test cases that cover them. Instead of selecting for an affected method all the test cases that cover it, we select randomly one test case out of these test cases. Thus we select $T'' \subseteq T'$ for rerun on the modified program.

The second phase of the technique select $T'' \subseteq T'$ for re-executing them on the modified program. We make use of this step to further reduce the number of test cases in T'' . Figure 10 selects all the test cases that cover the affected or potentially affected edges. For each edge, we select randomly one test case covering it. The set of test cases $T''' \subseteq T''$ will be re-executed on the modified program P' .

4.9 Prioritizing test cases

Previous researchers addressed the idea of test case prioritization as a way to run test cases with the highest priority earliest. Prioritization techniques can provide earlier detection of faults in the modified program.

Test cases can be prioritized according to many metrics. Some test cases can be prioritized according to the number of methods covered, number of statements, basic block. The block coverage prioritization orders the test cases in the number of basic blocks the test cases covers.

Almost all of these techniques were studied by Rothermel and applied on C programs ("Test Case Prioritization" 2002). The use of such techniques might not be helpful in prioritizing test cases for several reasons. If we are going to order test cases according to the number of statements, we might end up of running first test cases that cover large number of statements and small number of modified code. Prioritizing at the method level might be not be helpful because it is the same as

block level coverage prioritization but instead it relies on coverage in terms of methods.

All the prioritization techniques have been conducted on procedural languages and specific types of test suites. Rothermel in his paper about Prioritizing Test Cases (2005) applied prioritization techniques to object oriented languages and specifically to Java programs. He developed a set of empirical results showing the output if applying different prioritizing techniques on the test cases. Rothermel's results were based on two variables, test case prioritization and test suite granularity.

Since our test selection techniques are based on safe coverage of all affected or potentially affected edges, they might lead to selecting a large number of test cases. Hence, prioritizing the selected test cases may be useful in further reduction of test cases. We developed a new prioritization technique according to the number of modified methods. This metric applies specifically to C#.Net that takes into consideration certain assumptions. The weight of each test case relies heavily on how much this test case cover modified and affected methods. Affected methods are ones that are affected from a modification in the source code of the program.

We will treat class library changes differently from non class library. Since class library is a reusable component by many applications, it is important to run the test cases that cover it at the beginning. Therefore, for test cases that cover a class library we will assign maximum number for it.

$$W(T_i) = 1.0$$

As for non class library we will present another formula to find the weight of each test case as follows:

NW = number of modified/deleted, and affected methods covered by T_i

C_{NW} = number of classes that cover NW.

$$W(T_i) = NW * C_{NW} / M'$$

M' is the total number of methods in the program. Test cases are ordered according to this weight. This will help us to select more important test cases first. Also this metric will allow us to detect more faults at the start, since running test cases might be costly in many cases.

Prioritization is likely to be useful when several methods are deleted or modified at the same time.

Also weights of test cases selected might vary if the modified/deleted methods belong to different classes. The complexity of finding the weight of test cases T' or T'' is $O(\gamma(m))$ where γ is the number of test cases in the set T' or T'' and m is the number of methods of the program.

4.9 Discussion of Technique

4.9.1 Discussion

The technique consists of building an Affected Class Diagram representing the classes that cover modified code or classes reaching modified ones. The ACD diagram links the classes by using a generalization and a use edge.

The output of such a diagram reveals the classes that are affected by modifications in the source code. We make use of the test-method coverage table that is developed initially and search for test cases that cover the methods of the ACD classes. Such algorithm will select a subset of test cases denoted by T' to be re-executed. Since the technique is a two phase, we can continue by building a C# Interclass Graph based on the Affected Class Diagram.

The result of the CIG is a control flow graph of all the methods considered as affected and the traversal of such a graph would reveal edges that reach modified code. These edges will constitute the set ED that reach modified code.

The set T' of test cases chosen in the first phase will for sure cover the affected or potentially affected edges in ED. thus, building CIG graph will result in selecting a set $T'' \subseteq T'$ to be rerun.

Testers might not have time to go for the two phase approach presented. They can stop on the Affected Class Diagram and select all the test cases T' that cover those classes. If the tester has time he can go for the first phase technique, and if not he continues to the second phase to select smaller and more specific test cases.

If $T_{ACD} + T_{select\ T'} + T_{run\ T'\ tests} > T_{ACD} + T_{select\ T'} + T_{CIG} + T_{select\ T''} + T_{run\ T''\ tests}$

Then the choice of the tester is to go for the two phase approach in order to select the test cases that cover changed parts of the program.

4.9.2 Limitations

This technique requires building an initial data structure to use it in the regression test selection algorithm. A class diagram should be developed in order to extract the classes that need to be tested.

Building C# interclass graph requires the source code to be available to the tester. Certain components such as COM+ components might be over the internet or in a different location or server. Such a modification in the Class library or COM+ components requires their source code availability in order to include them in the regression test selection.

Such a technique would produce its worst time complexity if all the classes are derived from each other. This would result in selecting a large number of classes containing polymorphic methods. The Affected Class Diagram would include a large set of classes from the Class Diagram (CD). This stage would also affect the second phase since we would end up building CIG for almost all the classes of the program. The goal behind building an Affected Class diagram is to minimize the heavy work done in the second phase by analyzing a subset of classes from CD.

4.9.3 Technique Complexity

The technique discussed in our thesis assumes the availability of initial data structures; that is a test suite T of test cases is generated at the initial development of the program. An adjacency list of all the methods and their covering test cases are also available. A class diagram is also generated in the user requirements document of the application.

The technique in its first phase uses the trace file which is generated automatically and contains trace statements initially written during the program development to trace call methods. The complexity of building the initial data structures is not included in the formula of the technique complexity. Table 3 summarizes the complexity of each algorithm.

Table 3: Overall complexity of the technique presented

Algorithm	Complexity	Description
Affected Class Diagram ACD	$O((ac)c+w)$	ac: number of classes in ACD c: number of classes in CD. w: number of write statements in the trace file
Generate Test Cases T'	$O(\alpha)$	α : number of methods in the program

Build CIG graph	$O(n+n')$	n: number of nodes of the original CIG n': number of nodes of the modified CIG
Traverse CIG graph	$O(\beta(n))$	n: number of nodes in the CIG graph β : cost of call to compare
Generate test cases T''	$O(e(\lambda))$	e: number of affected or potentially affected edges in the set ED λ : number of test cases in the set T'
Prioritizing Test cases T' or T''	$O(\gamma(m))$	γ : number of test cases in T' or T'' m: number of deleted and modified methods + methods affected by such deletion or modification.

Chapter 5

Case Studies

5.1 Empirical procedure

The Regression test selection technique presented in our thesis is applied to three applications: an Archive program whose class diagram is shown in Figure 1, a Purchase order application for selling inventory, and a Task Management application that handles the internal tasks of a software company. For each application, we introduce different modifications that lead to different subject programs. Table 4 presents the characteristics of these subject programs. An initial data structure is generated for each version including the original test suite T , a test-method coverage table (AT), and a trace file. Each application is then subject to a logical change. The three phase technique will be run on each application with the results of the regression testing technique. The modifications applied to each version are logical.

The regression test selection technique is applied to all 6 cases and the results will be shown in the following sections. The full technique will be presented on the Task Management application in details, for the other applications only the class diagram and the modification will be shown. More information about these case studies is documented in the Appendix of the thesis.

We assess the regression test selection technique according to 3 criteria's. The criteria used in the comparison are the following:

- The number of test cases selected by the technique denoted by T' or T'' .
- Inclusiveness determines the degree by which the technique selects modification revealing test cases. Modification revealing tests are those that produce different output than the original program. mr is the number of modification revealing tests. When the regression test selection method selects s of these tests (denoted by smr), the inclusiveness formula is:

$$\text{Inclusiveness} = 100 \left(\frac{smr}{mr} \right) \text{ for } mr \neq 0$$

$$\text{Inclusiveness} = 100\% \text{ for } mr=0$$

- Precision by which the new technique avoids choosing test cases that would not produce different output than the original program. The non modification revealing tests are denoted by nmr. The test cases that are non modification revealing are excluded and (denoted by onmr). These two factors are important to prove the precision of our technique.

$$\text{Precision} = 100 \left(\frac{\text{onmr}}{\text{nmr}} \right) \text{ for } \text{nmr} \neq 0$$

$$\text{Precision} = 100\% \text{ for } \text{nmr} = 0$$

Table 4: Characteristics of all subject programs

Subject Program	Classes	Methods	Relationships
Purchase Order Application-1	10	61	10
Purchase Order Application-2	10	61	10
Task Management Application-1	8	60	9
Task Management Application-2	8	60	9
Archive Application-1	14 1 Class Library	62	24
Archive Application-2	14 1 Class Library	62	24

5.2 Task Management Application

The Task Management system is an internal management program for tracking the projects taken by a software company. The application handles the scheduling of the projects and the deadlines for their submission. It divides the project to many tasks and assigns them to the employees that work in the software company. Also the system handles profiles of employees, projects, and tasks assigned to programmers. The application serves as an internal tracking system for all the tasks done inside the company.

5.2.1 Initial data structures

An original test suite T of test cases is generated for the Task Management Application. The test suite consists of 423 test cases that traverse all paths of the program and is shown in the appendix. A test-method coverage table is generated and shown in the appendix. A trace file is generated automatically and is shown also in the appendix.

The original class diagram of the Task Management Application is illustrated in Figure 14.

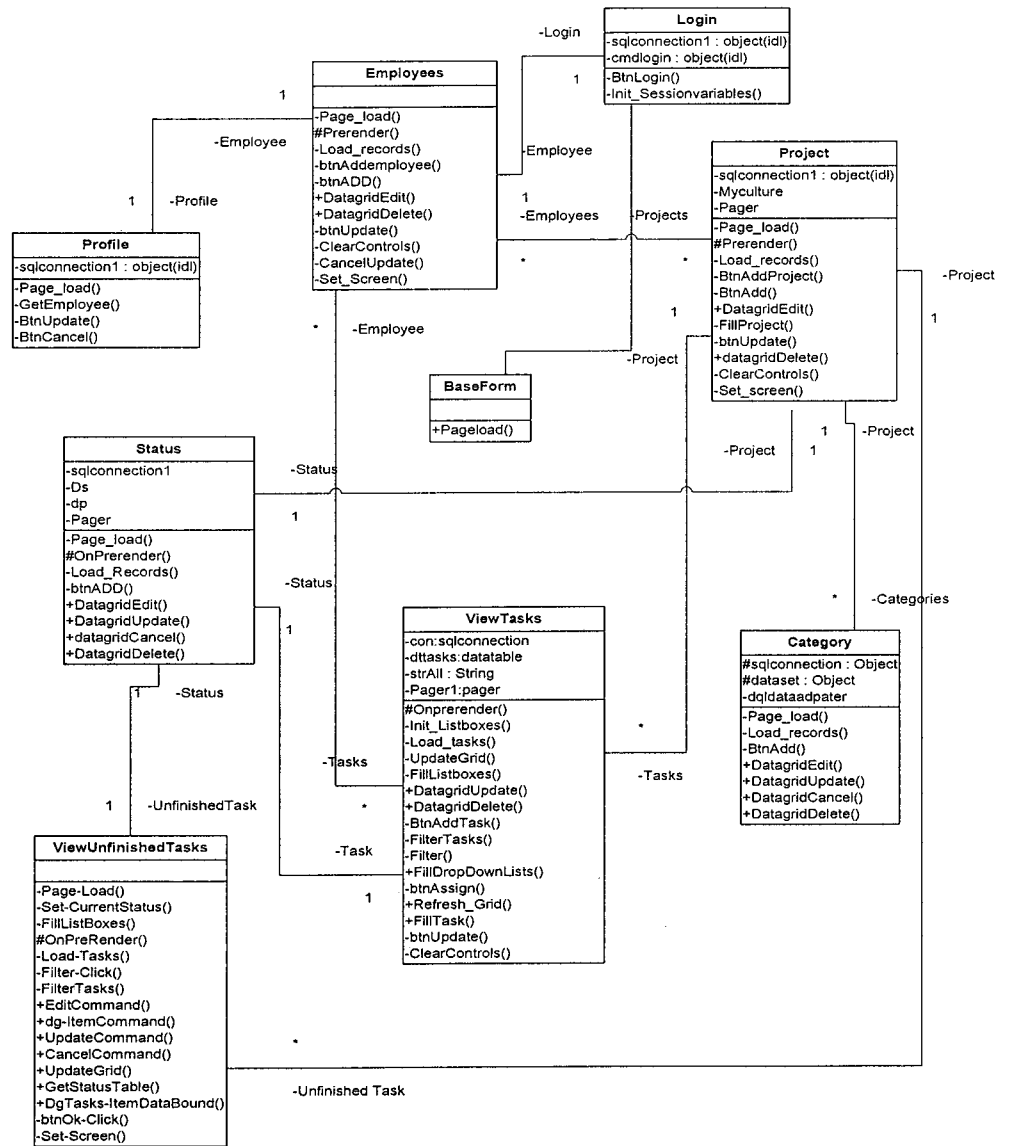


Figure 11: Class Diagram for the Task Management Application

5.2.2 Task Management Application Changes

The owner of the application decided not to include duration for the new projects given to the company by changing Project.btnAddProject method. Also we decided to keep profiles of the employees when deleting ones that left the company for tracking reasons.

We are going to change dg_delete method for the Employee class for this purpose. Also we changed the GetEmployee method in the Profile class to read the records from an xml file. Finally a modification is done on Project.Load_Records method to load project records in a different way. Table 5 depicts the changes applied to the application.

Table 5: Task Management Application changes -1

	Total Before Update	Modified	Deleted	Total After Update
Methods	60	4	0	60
Relationships	9	0	0	9
Classes	8	0	0	8

5.2.3 Build Affected Class Diagram

We are going to build the Affected Class Diagram to record such changes in the two methods stated previously. After looking at the class diagram, there are no derived classes for the project class. The supertype of the class Project is BaseForm. Therefore, the three classes to be considered are Project, BaseForm, and Employee.

The Affected Class Diagram ACD will include {Project, BaseForm, Employee, Profile, ClassLibA, Status}. The algorithm traverses also the trace file and detected that method Employee.dg_delete calls the class library ClassLibA and status class calls Project.Load_Records. Therefore Affected Class Diagram will be as follows:

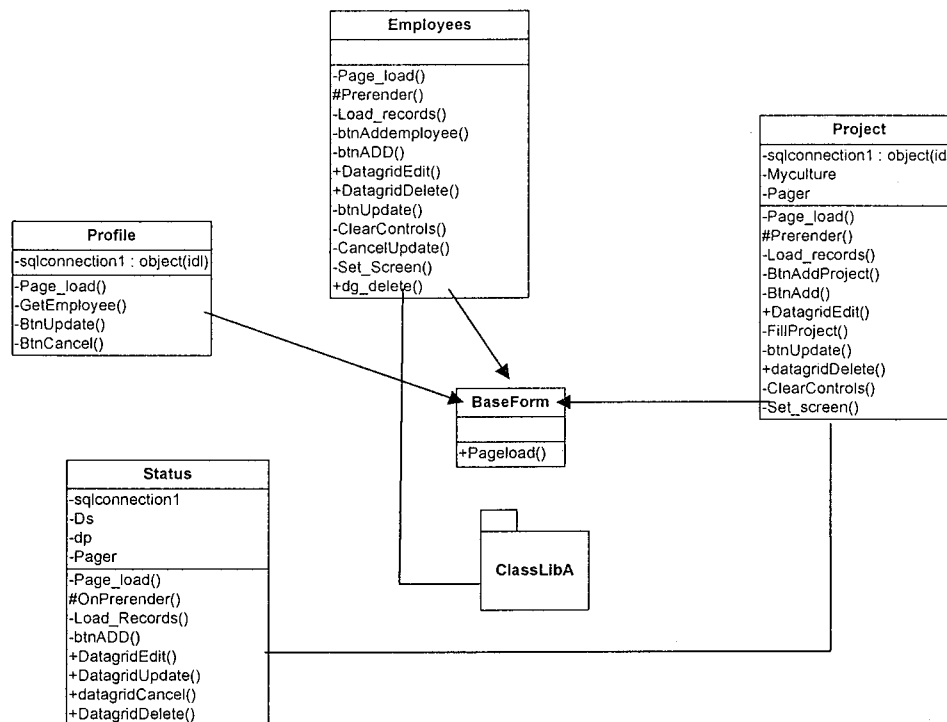


Figure 12: Affected Class Diagram for the Task Management Application

The set M of affected methods are {Profile.GetEmployee, Project.dg_delete, Project.btnAddPrject, Project.LoadRecords, ClassLibA.DeleteProfile}. The next step is to get the test cases that cover these methods.

5.2.4 Test Case Selection Based on Affected Class Diagram

We are going to make use of the Affected Class Diagram to select the test cases T' that cover the affected methods of the classes in ACD. After traversing the test-method coverage table, we detect the following test cases that cover the affected methods of the classes in ACD.

$$T' = \{T16, T36, T49 \rightarrow T80, T152, T157, T158, T159, T160\}$$

5.2.5 Building CIG graph

We build the CIG graph of the original and modified program. The CIG is based on the affected methods of the classes in ACD. The control flow graph will cover all the methods in the set M. The method btnAdd is shown in Table 7.

We are going to represent the control flow graphs of method btnAdd_click and dg_delete since modifications are done on 2 statements. Load_Records and GetEmployee methods are not shown because almost all the statements of these methods are changed. All test cases traversing these two methods will be selected.

```
Private void btnAdd_Click(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
1 {
2 SqlCommand cmdAddProject = new SqlCommand("AddProject",sqlConnection1)
3 cmdAddProject.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;
4cmdAddProject.Parameters.Add("@ProjectTitle",txtProjectTitle.Text.Trim())
5 if (txtURL.Text.Trim() != "")
6 cmdAddProject.Parameters.Add("@URL", txtURL.Text.Trim());
7 if (txtDbName.Text.Trim() != "")
8 cmdAddProject.Parameters.Add("@DbName", txtDbName.Text.Trim());
9 if (txtStartDate.Text != "")
10 cmdAddProject.Parameters.Add("@StartDate",
DateTime.ParseExact(txtStartDate.Text, "dd/MM/yyyy",MyCulture));
11 if (txtEndDate.Text != "")
12 cmdAddProject.Parameters.Add("@EndDate",
DateTime.ParseExact(txtEndDate.Text, "dd/MM/yyyy",MyCulture));
13 if (txtDuration.Text.Trim() != "")
14 cmdAddProject.Parameters.Add("@Duration", txtDuration.Text.Trim())
15 cmdAddProject.Parameters.Add("@ProjectManager", Session["UserId"])
16 sqlConnection1.Open();
17 cmdAddProject.ExecuteNonQuery ();
18 sqlConnection1.Close();
19 ClearControls();
20 tblProject.Visible=false;
21 tblAdd.Visible=false;
22 Load_Records();
23 }
```

Table 6: btnAdd method

We deleted statements 13 and 14 inorder not to save durations of new projects.

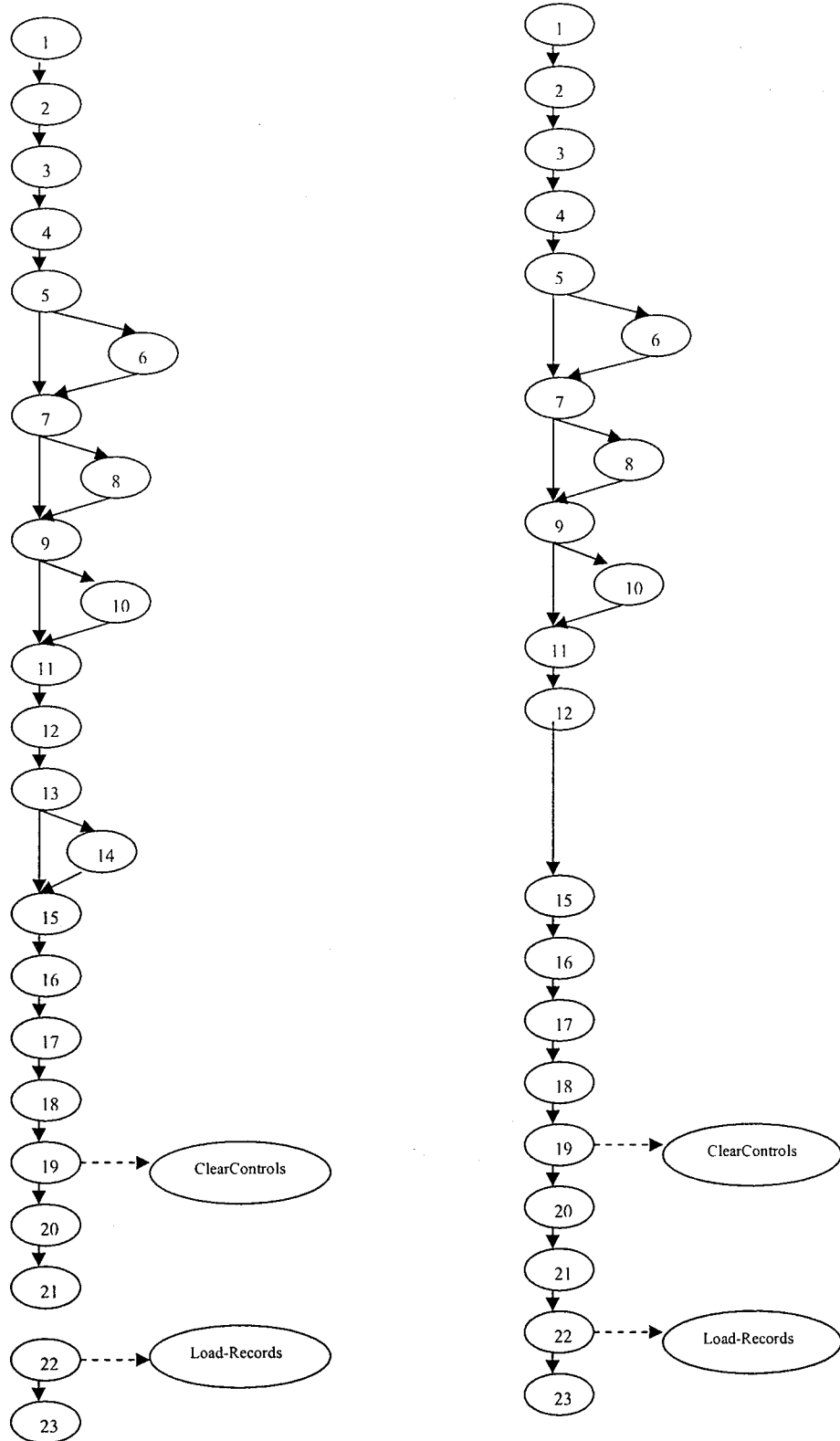


Figure 13: Control Flow Graph for method btnAdd

. The two methods are ready now for further traversal. Table 8 shows the method dg_Delete. The control flow graph of method dg_Delete is shown in Figure 14.

```

public void dg_Delete(object sender, DataGridCommandEventArgs e)
1 {
2 int EmployeeId = Int32.Parse(e.Item.Cells[0].Text);
3 SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("DeleteEmployee",sqlConnection1);
4 cmd.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;
5 cmd.Parameters.Add("@EmployeeId", EmployeeId);
6 msgbox(" you are going to delete the employee");
7 sqlConnection1.Open();
8 cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
9 ClassLibA.DeleteProfile(EmployeeId)
10 sqlConnection1.Close();
11 Load_Records();
12 }

```

Table 7: dg_delete method for class Employee

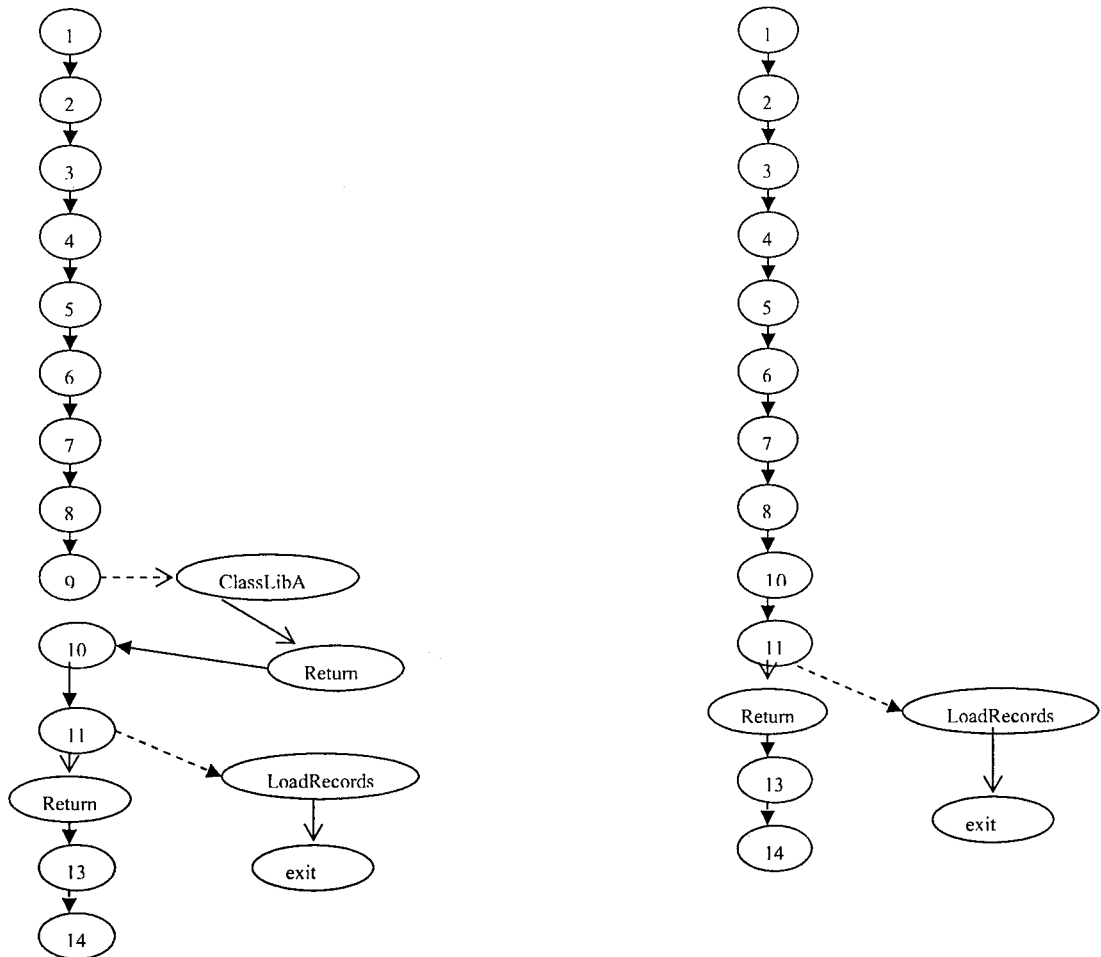


Figure 14: control flow graph for method delete of class Employee

5.2.6 Test Case Selection Based on the CIG graph

The next step is to traverse the CIG's of the old and modified code to find the set of affected or potentially affected edges. We invoke the method compare on the entry nodes of the four methods btnAdd, dg_delete, GetEmployee, Load_Records.

The test cases $T'' \subseteq T'$ that need to be selected should cover the affected edges identified before by traversing both CIG graphs. We traverse the test suite T and identify the test cases that cover ED. The ED will contain {Project.btnAdd.12, Employee.dg_delete.8, Profile.GetEmployee.1, Project.Load_Records.1}. This step will select test cases that cover these affected edges. $T'' = \{T16, T36, T49 \rightarrow T80, T152, T157, T158, T159, T160\}$.

5.2.7 Reduction of test cases in T''

This step involves reducing the number of selected test cases T'' by selecting randomly for each affected method one test case that covers it. $T''' \subseteq T''$ will include {T16, T36, 75, 120}.

5.2.8 Prioritizing Test Cases

This step requires giving weights to selected test cases for further prioritization. T''' contains 23 test cases that cover all the affected methods due to modification of the program. Table 9 shows the weights of the test cases.

Table 8: shows the weights of test cases in T'''

Test Case	Weight
T16	1.0
T49, T51, T52, T53, T54 T55, T56, T57, T59, T60, T62, T65, T66, T68 T71, T75	0.03
T36	0.02
T48	0.02
T152	0.02
T157	0.02
T158	0.02
T159	0.02
T160	0.02

5.3 Task Management Application (2)

The second logical modification requires a category for each added employee. The system has now to separate each new employee according to his job title in the company. If a new employee is added to the database, the administrator has to select a specific title for this new employee. This modified feature affects the editing, updating and addition of new employee in a direct way.

The change on the class level was done by modifying the following methods: btnAddEmployee, btnAdd, btnUpdate

5.4 Archive system

The IIRS archive is a real system application that serves as a dictionary for finding information about a country, location, product, or a personality. The information is recorded as tree entries and each entry has many subentries under it. You find the information needed by going through the correct category. The user has the chance to add, update or delete a certain entry and its related information. You can search by name, title, or subject for information. The original class diagram is shown in Figure 1.

5.4.1 Archive system (1)

The first modification to the archive system is done by creating a new procedure for generating unique numbers for the new added entries to the system. This unique number identifies a country, personality, or a place. This number helps us to put the new added entry under the correct category. Also the method GetLookupsReader method is deleted. This method belongs to class Lookup. The affected methods from the deletion are Documenter and ThesaurusType.

The logical change in the system resulted in the following changes on the class level: method GenerateFacet is changed in the Lookup class.

5.1.2 Build Affected Class Diagram

We start building an Affected Class diagram for the archive program. The set of classes that contain changed or deleted methods are: Lookup, Documenter, and ThesaurusType.

We need to add to them the set of classes that are derived from those modified classes and their supertypes as well. This is done by going through the class diagram of the archive program. We find that there are no supertypes or derived classes for these modified ones. The last step is to find the methods that explicitly call the changed and deleted method. This is done by traversing the trace statements in the trace file.

Usually this file is generated by the programmer in order to trace all the method calls of the program. When reading the trace file we find the following methods:

Documenter.GenerateFacet

ThesaurusType.GenerateFacet

Therefore the classes Documenter and ThesaurusType need to be considered. Figure 11 is the Affected Class Diagram for the archive program. The ACD will include {Lookup, Lookups, Documenter, ThesaurusType, BaseForm}.

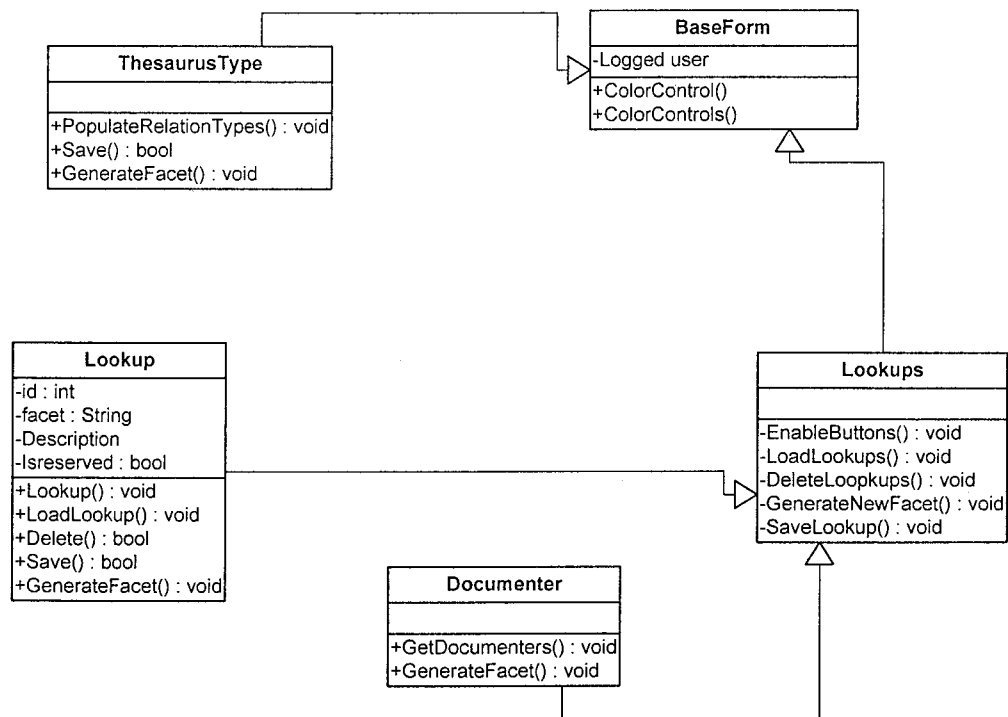


Figure 15: Affected Class Diagram for the Archiving Program

5.4.2 Archive system (2)

The second logical change is in the IIRS class library. The class permission inside IIRS is modified to allow the administrator of the system to change the permissions of the uses of the system. Instead of knowing just if the user has permissions. We change the method get permissions inside the permission class to allow adding or changing permission of users. The logical change in the system resulted in a change in the following method: GetPermissions.

5.5 Purchase order application

The purchase order system is considered an application for customers to purchase inventory from the store. It is suitable and provides the complexity to allow problems in the area of testing. The application is a partial inventory system. It provides items for selling to the customers. The system adds new customers, tracks the orders of the customers and saves them in the database. Then the order is processed to the customer on a specific date. The employee can search for specific items and creates an order for any customer. He can provide a discount amount on the items purchased. After the order is created, a receipt is generated to give it to the customer. The original class diagram is shown below

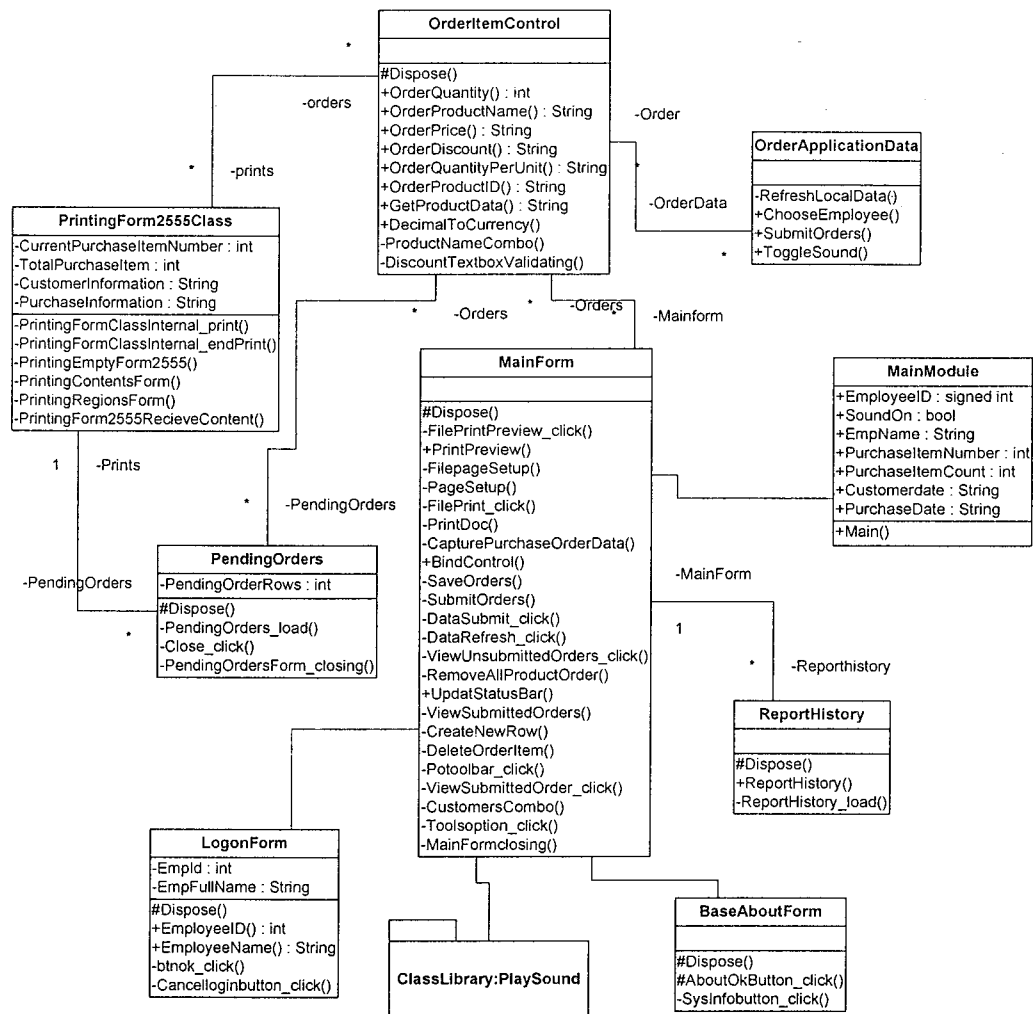


Figure 16: Class diagram for Purchase Order Application

5.5.1 Purchase order application (1)

The first modification is done by allowing the application to be an online application. The system will be able to share and receive XML files recording the new inventory purchased for the warehouse. This will allow the system to get products from an XML file instead of the database. To identify this change, a modification is done to the following method: GetProductData. The second modification is done on the PrintContentForm method to print a different layout than the preceding one.

5.5.3 Purchase Order Application (2)

We are going to do two modifications to the program. The first one is done on the GetProductData method to get products from an XML file instead of the database. The second modification is done on the PrintContentForm method to print a different layout than the preceding one.

5.2.1 Initial data structures

An original test suite of test cases is generated for the purchase order application. The test suit consists of 200 test cases that traverse all the functionalities of the program. A test-method coverage table is generated for the whole program. From that set we can know the test cases that traverse a certain class.

5.2.3 Build Affected Class Diagram

We build the Affected Class Diagram which contains the classes that cover the modified methods. Then we attach to this diagram the base and derived classes of these modified methods. Finally we insert the classes that contain methods that explicitly call these changed methods. Figure 13 reflects the affected class diagram for the purchase order system. ACD will include {OrderItemControl,MainForm,PrintForm2555Class}.

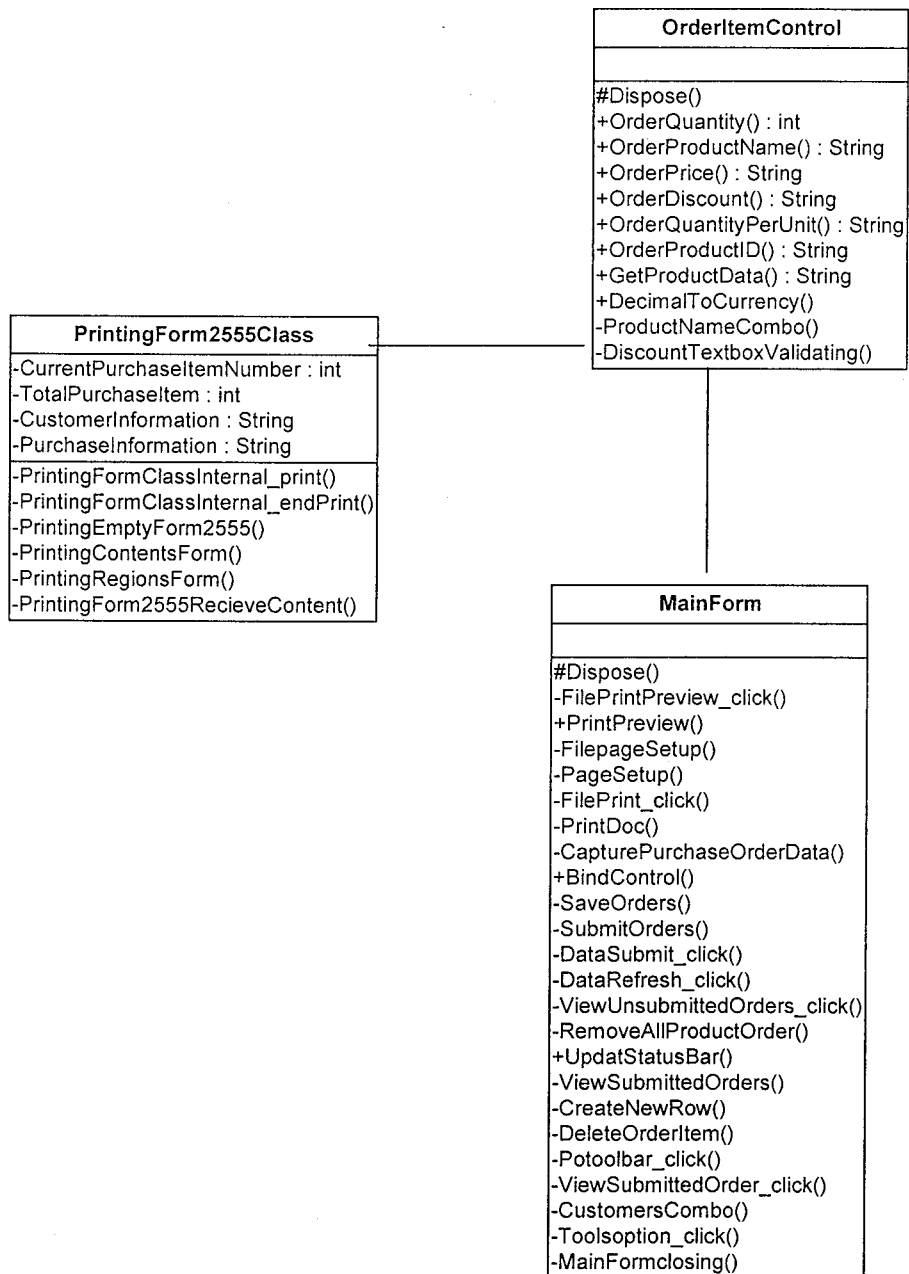


Figure 17: Affected Class Diagram for the Purchase Order Application

5.6 Results

We present a summary of the results from the 6 case studies shown in the previous sections. Each logical change is a new version of the case study. Table 10 presents the total number of test cases for each application denoted by N.

Table 9: Number of test cases selected for each application as a result of code modification

Subject Program	N	T'	T''
Purchase Order Application-1	200	90(45%)	55(35%)
Purchase Order Application-2	200	45(22.5)	5(2.5%)
Task Management Application-1	423	39(9.2%)	23(5.4%)
Task Management Application-2	423	20(5%)	6(1.48%)
Archive Application-1	460	27(6%)	16(3.5%)
Archive Application-2	460	20(4.3)	8(3%)

Table 11 illustrates the precision and inclusiveness for the 6 examples after applying the first phase of the technique.

Table 10: Precision and Inclusiveness results after first phase

Subject Program	N	T'	mr	nmr	onmr	smr	Inclusiveness (100%)	Precision (100%)
Purchase Application-1	200	90	46	154	110	46	100	71
Purchase Application-2	200	45	5	195	155	45	100	79
Task Management-1	423	39	23	400	384	23	100	87
Task Management - 2	423	20	5	418	403	5	100	96
Archive-1	460	27	13	447	433	27	100	90
Archive-2	460	20	6	454	440	20	100	96

Table 12 list the precision and inclusiveness results for the 6 case studies after applying the second phase of the technique.

Table 11 Precision and Inclusiveness results after second phase

Subject Program	N	T''	mr	nmr	onmr	smr	Inclusiveness (100%)	Precision (100%)
Purchase Application-1	200	55	46	154	145	46	100	94
Purchase Application-2	200	5	5	195	195	5	100	100
Task Management-1	423	23	23	400	400	23	100	100
Task Management-2	423	6	5	418	417	65	100	99
Archive-1	460	16	13	447	444	13	100	99
Archive-2	460	8	6	454	452	6	100	99.5

Table 13 presents $T''' \subseteq T''$ that is selected after applying the further reduction step on T'' . Inclusiveness and precision rates are included for the three subject programs.

Table 12: Precision and Inclusiveness after further reduction of T''

Subject Program	N	T'''	mr	nmr	onmr	smr	Inclusiveness (100%)	Precision (100%)
Purchase Application-1	200	11	46	154	154	11	24	100
Task Management-1	423	4	23	400	400	4	18	100
Archive-1	460	4	13	447	447	4	25	100

5.7 Discussion of Results

The number of selected test cases is considered small (Table 10) ranging from 2.5% to 35% after applying the two phases of the technique. This small number of test cases is expected since the technique selects only the necessary test cases; test cases that are modification revealing.

Table 11 and 12 depicts the precision and inclusiveness outcome for the two phases of the technique. The table illustrates in detail how the percentages are computed. The precision rates were high for T' for some subject programs. Sometimes the technique omits the test cases that are non modification revealing. The lowest precision rate was 70%. The technique achieved 100% inclusiveness, resulting in selecting all the test cases that are affected by code modification for T' . Table 12 shows the outcome of applying the two phase technique. This step increased the precision rates in a noticeable way.

Most of the time, applying the whole phases of the technique omits tests that are non modification revealing. The lowest precision rate was 94%. The technique is considered safe because it was able to achieve 100% inclusiveness for both phases.

Our technique was able to select a reduced number of test cases providing high degree of precision and safeness at the same time. The further reduction step helps in reducing the number of test cases from T'' (Table13), thus having a $T''' \subseteq T''$ covering all affected edges. This reduction step is not safe because we are not selecting all the test cases that are modification revealing. We end up having low inclusiveness rates for the subject programs that apply further reduction to T'' . Hence, the tester may apply the reduction step in case the number of tests in T' or T'' turns out to be very large.

Chapter 7

Conclusion and Future Work

We have presented a safe regression test selection technique that is based on identifying the changes in the program. This new technique extends the OO techniques developed earlier to cover C# specific features and to include relevant .Net Features. The technique handles specifically C#.Net with all its functionalities. Also the technique developed is a three phase procedure that works at a high level of abstraction by building an Affected Class Diagram representing the classes that need to be analyzed as a result of modification in the source code of the program. Then the technique develops a C# Interclass Graph only for the classes that need to be reconsidered. It makes use of some of the .Net features to help in developing a safe regression test selection technique for C#.Net programs. The algorithm will handle all C# new features added to them the .Net features that were built specifically for C#. The technique is able to select suitable set of test cases that are modification revealing. The third phase is based on a new metric for assigning weights to test cases. This will allow us to run important test cases first. The formula is generated specially for C# that takes into account all new features of the language. A class library is given a maximum weight because it is a reusable component, so it is important to be tested at the beginning. Then the rest of test cases will rely on how much modification they traverse and they are ordered accordingly.

We presented in chapter 5 empirical results which show the effectiveness and safeness of our technique. The technique is applied on 3 subject programs to prove the correctness, safety, and precision of such a technique applied on C# programs.

In future work, we must consider implementing the regression test selection technique for C# with minimum cost.

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Appendix A

In this appendix, we present the initial suite of test cases T for the Task Management Application shown in Table A1. Its test-method coverage table is shown in Table A2 that is extracted from the test suite T.

Table: A 1 List the test suite T for Task Management Application

TestCases	Path
Testcase1	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Testcase2	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Testcase3	btnLogin_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27
Testcase4	btnLogin_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27
Testcase5	btnLogin_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 26, 27
Testcase6	Init_SessionVariables.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Testcase7	Page_Load.1, 2, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Page_Load.3, 4, 5, 6
Testcase8	Page_Load.1, 2, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Page_Load.3, 4, 6
Testcase9	OnPreRender.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Testcase10	OnPreRender.1, 2, 7, 8
Testcase11	Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Testcase12	btnAddEmployee_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, btnAddEmployee_Click.5
Testcase13	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, btnAdd_Click.17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Testcase14	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 21
Testcase15	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Testcase16	dg_Delete.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, ClassLibA, 10, 11, 12
Testcase21	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, btnUpdate_Click.18, 19, 20, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, btnUpdate_Click.21
Testcase22	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, btnUpdate_Click.18, 19, 20, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, btnUpdate_Click.21
Testcase23	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Page_Load.7, 8, 10
Testcase24	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, 9, 10
Testcase25	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Testcase26	dg_EditCommand.1, 2, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, dg_EditCommand.3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Testcase27	dg_UpdateCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, dg_UpdateCommand.24, 25
Testcase28	dg_UpdateCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, dg_UpdateCommand.24, 25
Testcase29	dg_CancelCommand.1, 2, 3, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, dg_CancelCommand.4, 5
Testcase30	dg_DeleteCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17
Testcase31	dg_DeleteCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Testcase32	dg_DeleteCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Testcase33	dg_DeleteCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Testcase34	dg_DeleteCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Testcase35	dg_DeleteCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Testcase36	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, 4, GetEmployee.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,

	17, Page_Load.5
Testcase37	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, 5
Testcase38	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21
Testcase39	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21
Testcase40	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21
Testcase41	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21
Testcase42	btnCancel_Click.1, 2, 3, 6
Testcase43	btnCancel_Click.1, 2, 4, 5, 6
Testcase44	Page_Load.1, 2, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Page_Load.3, 4, 5, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Page_Load.6
Testcase45	Page_Load.1, 2, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.3, 4, 6
Testcase46	OnPreRender.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Testcase47	OnPreRender.1, 2, 7, 8
Testcase48	btnAddProject_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAddProject_Click.5
Testcase49	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase50	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase51	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase52	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase53	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase54	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase55	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase56	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase57	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase58	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase59	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase60	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase61	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23
Testcase62	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnAdd_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnAdd_Click.23

	23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase84	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase85	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase86	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase87	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase88	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase89	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase90	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase91	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase92	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase93	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase94	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase95	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase96	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase97	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase98	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase99	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase100	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase101	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase102	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase103	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase104	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase105	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase106	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase107	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase108	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase109	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28
Testcase110	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase111	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase112	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase113	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase114	dg_Edit.1, 2, 3, 4, FillProject.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28
Testcase115	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23

	11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase136	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase137	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase138	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase139	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase140	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase141	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase142	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase143	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase144	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase145	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase146	btnUpdate_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ClearControls.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, btnUpdate_Click.20, 21, 22, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, btnUpdate_Click.23
Testcase147	dg_Delete.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19
Testcase148	dg_Delete.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
Testcase149	dg_Delete.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
Testcase150	dg_Delete.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
Testcase151	btnCancel_Click.1, 2, 3, 4
Testcase152	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Project.Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Page_Load.7, 9
Testcase153	Page_Load.1, 2, 8, 9
Testcase154	OnPreRender.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8
Testcase155	OnPreRender.1, 2, 7, 8
Testcase156	btnAdd_Click.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Testcase157	dg_EditCommand.1, 2, Project.Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, dg_EditCommand.3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Testcase158	dg_UpdateCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, dg_UpdateCommand.27, 28
Testcase159	dg_UpdateCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, Project.Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, dg_UpdateCommand.27, 28
Testcase160	dg_CancelCommand.1, 2, 3, Project.Load_Records.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, dg_CancelCommand.4, 5
Testcase161	dg_DeleteCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17

Testcase162	dg_DeleteCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Testcase163	dg_DeleteCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Testcase164	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, 5, 6, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Page_Load.7, Refresh_Grid.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 16
Testcase165	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, 5, 6, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Page_Load.7, Refresh_Grid.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16
Testcase166	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, 5, 6, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Page_Load.7, Refresh_Grid.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16
Testcase167	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, 5, 6, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Page_Load.7, Refresh_Grid.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16
Testcase168	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, 5, 6, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Page_Load.7, Refresh_Grid.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, Page_Load.8, 9
Testcase169	OnPreRender.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Testcase170	OnPreRender.1, 2, 7, 8
Testcase171	Init_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Testcase172	dg_Update.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, FillDropDownLists.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, dg_Update.8, FillTask.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, dg_Update.9
Testcase173	dg_Update.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, FillDropDownLists.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, dg_Update.8, FillTask.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, dg_Update.9
Testcase174	dg_Update.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, FillDropDownLists.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, dg_Update.8, FillTask.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, dg_Update.9
Testcase175	dg_Update.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, FillDropDownLists.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, dg_Update.8, FillTask.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, dg_Update.9
Testcase176	dg_Update.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, FillDropDownLists.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, dg_Update.8, FillTask.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, dg_Update.9
Testcase177	dg_Delete.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Refresh_Grid.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 16, dg_Delete.9
Testcase178	dg_Delete.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Refresh_Grid.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, dg_Delete.9
Testcase179	dg_Delete.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Refresh_Grid.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, dg_Delete.9
Testcase180	dg_Delete.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Refresh_Grid.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, dg_Delete.9
Testcase181	dg_Delete.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Refresh_Grid.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, dg_Delete.9

Testcase312	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Page_Load.5, 6, 7, Page_Load.8, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, Page_Load.9, 10
Testcase313	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, Page_Load.5, 6, 7, Load_Tasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Load_Tasks.1, Page_Load.8, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, 38, Page_Load.9, 10
Testcase314	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, Page_Load.5, 6, 7, Load_Tasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Load_Tasks.1, Page_Load.8, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, 38, Page_Load.9, 10
Testcase315	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Page_Load.5, 6, 7, Load_Tasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Load_Tasks.1, Page_Load.8, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, 38, Page_Load.9, 10
Testcase316	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Page_Load.5, 6, 7, Load_Tasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Load_Tasks.1, Page_Load.8, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, 38, Page_Load.9, 10
Testcase317	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, Page_Load.5, 6, 7, Page_Load.8, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, 38, Page_Load.9, 10
Testcase318	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, Page_Load.5, 6, 7, Page_Load.8, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, 38, Page_Load.9, 10
Testcase319	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Page_Load.5, 6, 7, Page_Load.8, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, 38, Page_Load.9, 10
Testcase320	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Page_Load.5, 6, 7, Page_Load.8, Fill_ListBoxes.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, 38, Page_Load.9, 10
Testcase321	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, Page_Load.5, 9, 10
Testcase322	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, Page_Load.5, 9, 10
Testcase323	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Page_Load.5, 9, 10
Testcase324	Page_Load.1, 2, 3, Set_CurrentStatus.1, 2, 3, 6, Page_Load.4, Set_Screen.1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Page_Load.5, 9, 10
Testcase325	OnPreRender.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Testcase326	OnPreRender.1, 2, 7, 8
Testcase327	Filter_Click.1, 2, FilterTasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, Filter_Click.3, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Filter_Click.4
Testcase328	Filter_Click.1, 2, FilterTasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, Filter_Click.3, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Filter_Click.4
Testcase329	Filter_Click.1, 2, FilterTasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, Filter_Click.3, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Filter_Click.4

	2, 3, 4, Filter_Click.4
Testcase404	Filter_Click.1, 2, FilterTasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, Filter_Click.3, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Filter_Click.4
Testcase405	Filter_Click.1, 2, FilterTasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, Filter_Click.3, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Filter_Click.4
Testcase406	Filter_Click.1, 2, FilterTasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, Filter_Click.3, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Filter_Click.4
Testcase407	Filter_Click.1, 2, FilterTasks.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, Filter_Click.3, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, Filter_Click.4
Testcase408	EditCommand.1, 2, 3, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, EditCommand.4
Testcase409	dg_ItemCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Testcase410	dg_ItemCommand.1, 2, 20
Testcase411	UpdateCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Testcase412	UpdateCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Testcase413	UpdateCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Testcase414	UpdateCommand.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Testcase415	CancelCommand.1, 2, 3, UpdateGrid.1, 2, 3, 4, CancelCommand.4
Testcase416	btnOk_Click.1, 2, 3, 4
Testcase417	dgTasks_ItemDataBound.1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21
Testcase418	dgTasks_ItemDataBound.1, 2, 3, 6, 21
Testcase419	dgTasks_ItemDataBound.1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21
Testcase420	dgTasks_ItemDataBound.1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 21
Testcase422	GetStatusTable.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28
Testcase423	GetStatusTable.1, 2, 3, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28

Table A 2 Test-method coverage for Task Management Application

Method	Test case
Login.btnLogin	T3,T4,T5
Login.Init-SessionVariables	T6
Employees.PageLoad	T7,T8
Employees.Prerender	T9,T10
Employees.LoadRecords	T11
Employees.btnAddEmployees	T12
Employees.btnAdd	T2,T13,T14
Employees.DatagridEdit	T15
Employees.DatagridDelete	T16,T17,T18,T19,T20
Employees.btnUpdate	T21,T22
Employees.ClearControls	T12,T13,T21,T22
Employees.SetScreen	T7,T8
Project.PageLoad	T44,T45
Project.Prerender	T46,T47
Project.LoadRecords	T49,T50,T51,T52,T53,T54,T55,T56,T57,T58,T59 T60,T61,T62,T63,T64,T65,T66,T67,T68,T69,T70 T71,T72,T73,T74,T75,T76,T77,T78,T79,T80
Project.btnAddProject	T48
Project.btnAdd	T49,T50,T51,T52,T53,T54,T55,T56,T57,T58,T59 T60,T61,T62,T63,T64,T65,T66,T67,T68,T69,T70 T71,T72,T73,T74,T75,T76,T77,T78,T79,T80
Project.DatagridEdit	T81,T82,T83,T84,T85,T86,T87,T88,T89,T90,T91, T92,T93,T94,T95,T96,T97,T98,T99,T100,T101,T1

	02,T103,T104,T105,T106,T107,T108,T109,T110,T111,T112,T113,T114
Project.FillProject	T81,T82,T83,T84,T85,T86,T87,T88,T89,T90,T91,T92,T93,T94,T95,T96,T97,T98,T99,T100,T101,T102,T103,T104,T105,T106,T107,T108,T109,T110,T111,T112,T113,T114
Project.btnUpdate	T115,T116,T117,T118,T119,T120,T121,T122,T123,T124,T125,T126,T127,T128,T129,T130,T131,T132,T133,T134,T135,T136,T137,T138,T139,T140,T141,T142,T143,T144,T145,T146
Project.datagridDelete	T147,T148,T149,T150
Project.ClearControls	T49,T50,T51,T52,T53,T54,T55,T56,T57,T58,T59,T60,T61,T62,T63,T64,T65,T66,T67,T68,T69,T70,T71,T72,T73,T74,T75,T76,T77,T78,T79,T80,T115,T116,T117,T118,T119,T120,T121,T122,T123,T124,T125,T126,T127,T128,T129,T130,T131,T132,T133,T134,T135,T136,T137,T138,T139,T140,T141,T142,T143,T144,T145,T146
Project.SetScreen	T44,T45
Profile.PageLoad	T36,T37
Profile.GetEmployee	T36
Profile.btnUpdate	T38,T39,T40,T41
Profile.btnCancel	T42,T43
Status.PageLoad	T152,T153
Status.OnPrerender	T154,T155
Status.LoadRecords	T152,T157,T158,T159,T160
Status.btnAdd	T156
Status.DatagridUpdate	T159
Status.DatagridCancel	T160
Status.DatagridDelete	T161,T162,T163
Tasks.PageLoad	T164,T165,T166,T167,T168
Tasks.OnPrerender	T169,T170
Tasks.FillListboxes	T164,T165,T166,T167,T168
Tasks.DatagridUpdate	T172,T173,T174,T175,T176
Tasks.DatagridDelete	T177,T178,T179,T180,T181
Tasks.btnAddTask	T182
Tasks.FilterTasks	T224,T225,T226,T227,T228,T229,T230,T231,T232,T233,T234,T235,T236,T237,T238,T239,T240,T241,T242,T243,T244,T245,T246,T247,T248,T249,T250,T251,T252,T253,T254,T255,T256,T257,T258,T259,T260→T304
Tasks.Filter	T224,T225,T226,T227,T228,T229,T230,T231,T232,T233,T234,T235,T236,T237,T238,T239,T240,T241,T242,T243,T244,T245,T246,T247,T248,T249,T250,T251,T252,T253,T254,T255,T256,T257,T258,T259,T260→T304
Tasks.FillDropDownlists	T172,T173,T174,T175,T176
Tasks.btnAddAssign	T183,T184,T185,T186,T187,T188
Tasks.Refresh_Grid	T177,T178,T179,T180,T181,T183,T184,T185,T186,T187,T188,T189,T190,T191,T192,T193,T194,T195,T196,T197,T198,T199,T200,T201,T202,T203,T204,T205,T206,T207,T208,T209,T210,T211,T212,T213,T214,T215,T216,T217,T218,T219,T220,T221,T222,T223
Tasks.btnAddUpdate	T189,T190,T191,T192,T193,T194,T195,T196,T197,T198,T199,T200,T201,T202,T203,T204,T205,T206,T207,T208,T209,T210,T211,T212,T213,T214,T215,T216,T217,T218,T219,T220,T221,T222,T223
Tasks.ClearControls	T183,T184,T185,T186,T187,T188,T189,T190,T191

	,T192,T193,T194,T195,T196,T197,T198,T199,T200,T201,T202,T203,T204,T205,T206,T207,T208,T209,T210,T211,T212,T213,T214,T215,T216,T217,T218,T219,T220,T221,T222,T223
Category.PageLoad	T23,T24
Category.LoadRecords	T23,T26,T27,T28,T29
Category.btnAdd	T25
Category.DataGridEdit	T26
Category.DataGridUpdate	T27,T28
Category.DataGridCancel	T29
Category.DataGridDelete	T30,T31,T32,T33,T34,T35
BaseForm.PageLoad	T1,T2
ViewUnfinishedTasks.PageLoad	T305,T306,T307,T308,T309,T310,T311,T312,T313,T314,T315,T316,T317,T318,T319,T320,T321,T322,T323,T324
ViewUnfinishedTasks.Set-CurrentStatus	T305,T306,T307,T308,T309,T310,T311,T312,T313,T314,T315,T316,T317,T318,T319,T320,T321,T322,T323,T324
ViewUnfinishedTasks.FillListboxes	T305→T320
ViewUnfinishedTasks.OnPrerender	T325,T326,T307,T308,T309,T310,T311,T312,T313,T314,T315,T316,T317,T318,T319,T320,
ViewUnfinishedTasks.LoadTasks	T305,T306,T307,T308
ViewUnfinishedTasks.Filter-click	T327→T407
ViewUnfinishedTasks.FilterTasks	T327→T407
ViewUnfinishedTasks.EditCommand	T408
ViewUnfinishedTasks.dg-ItemCommand	T409,T410
ViewUnfinishedTasks.UpdateCommand	T411,T412,T413,T414
ViewUnfinishedTasks.CancelCommand	T415
ViewUnfinishedTasks.UpdateGrid	T327→T408
ViewUnfinishedTasks.GetStatusTable	T422,T423
ViewUnfinishedTasks.dgTasks-ItemDataBound	T417,T418,T419,T420
ViewUnfinishedTasks.btnOk-click	T416
ViewUnfinishedTasks.Set-Screen	T305→T324