

## Using Execution Feedback in Test Case Generation

CMSC 737 – Presentation  
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### Two Strategies

- **Static plan**
  - Category Partition
  - Data flow analysis (path, branch, def-use, etc)
  - Predicate based: BOR – BRO
  - Try to guess ahead!!!
- **Dynamic plan**
  - Execution information as feedback
  - Generating test cases on the fly

### What's next...

- Test case generation based on execution feedback
- Case study: two recent papers in ICSE'07
- What I'm looking at
- Conclusion

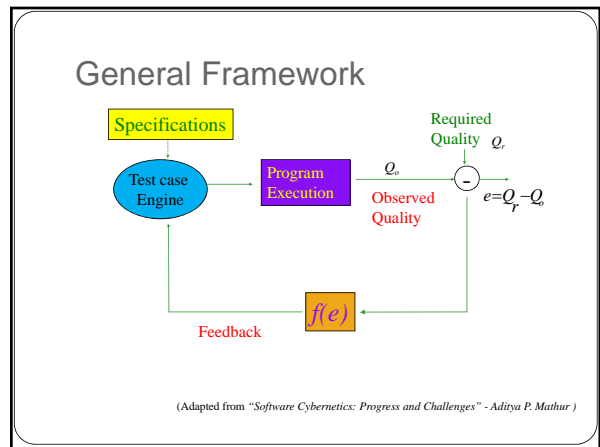
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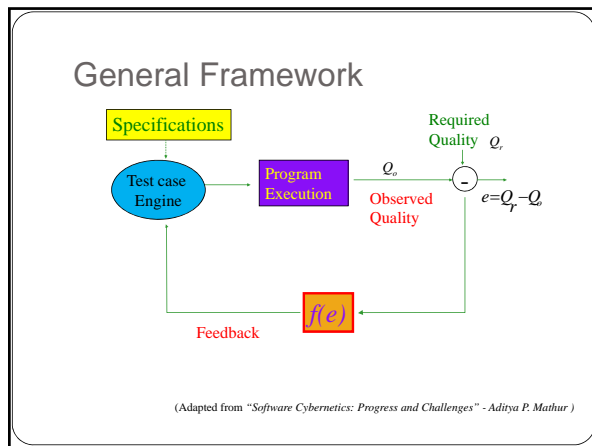
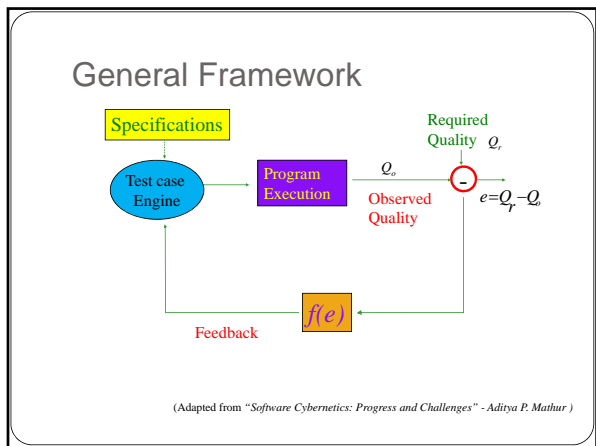
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### Why Static Plans Are Not Enough?

- Software is so complex:
  - Empirical products      => Difficult to formalize
  - Subjective solutions    => Difficult to use
  - Human actuators        => Difficult to manage
  - Intelligent products    => Difficult to predict
  - Dynamic environments   => Difficult to address

➔ Hard to predict ahead !!!  
Hard to exhaustedly test !!!





- ### What's next...
- Execution feedback based test case generation
  - Case study: two recent papers in ICSE'07
    - **OOP Testing:** Pacheco, et al. "Feedback-Directed Random Test Generation"
    - **GUI Testing:** Yuan and Memon. "Using GUI Run-Time State as Feedback to Generate Test Cases"
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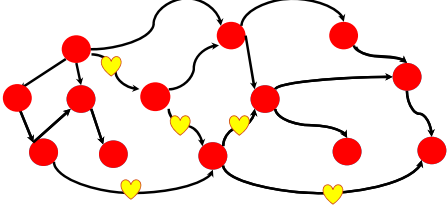
## Using GUI Run-Time State as Feedback to Generate Test Cases

Xun Yuan and Atif Memon  
ICSE'07

- ### Motivations of the paper
- Previous work
    - 1-way: Crash Test
    - 2-way: Smoke Test
  - Longer test cases detected additional faults
  - Unable to run multi-way test coverage
    - 2-way run for months [TSE'05]
  - ➔ Try to prune edge
-

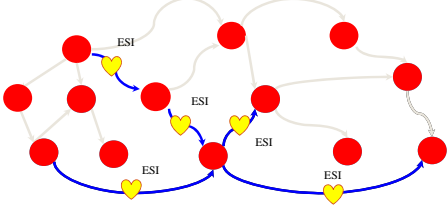
### Key idea

- Use GUI states as feedback to identify “important” edges
  - Called Event Semantic Interaction Edges
- Generate new longer test cases covering those edges



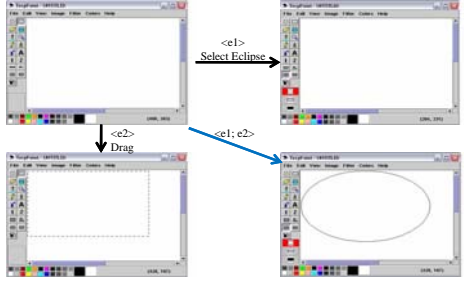
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### Event Semantic Interaction

- Heuristic: Two events executed together results differently than executed in isolation => *semantic interaction*



### Six predicates for modeless windows

**Predicate 1:**

$$\exists w \in W; p \in P; v \in V; v' \in V;$$

$$s.t. ((v \neq v') \wedge ((w, p, v) \in (S_0 \cap e_1(S_0) \cap e_2(S_0)) \wedge ((w, p, v) \in e_2(e_1(S_0)))));$$

**Predicate 2:**

$$\exists w \in W; p \in P; v \in V; v' \in V; v'' \in V;$$

$$s.t. ((v \neq v') \wedge (v' \neq v'') \wedge ((w, p, v) \in (S_0 \cap e_1(S_0)) \wedge ((w, p, v) \in e_1(S_0)) \wedge ((w, p, v) \in e_2(e_1(S_0)))));$$

**Predicate 3:**

$$\exists w \in W; p \in P; v \in V; v' \in V; v'' \in V;$$

$$s.t. ((v \neq v') \wedge (v' \neq v'') \wedge ((w, p, v) \in (S_0 \cap e_1(S_0)) \wedge ((w, p, v) \in e_2(S_0)) \wedge ((w, p, v) \in e_2(e_1(S_0)))));$$

**Predicate 4:**

$$\exists w \in W; p \in P; v \in V; v' \in V; v'' \in V; \gamma \in V;$$

$$s.t. ((v \neq v') \wedge (v' \neq v'') \wedge (v' \neq \gamma) \wedge ((w, p, v) \in S_0) \wedge ((w, p, v) \in e_1(S_0)) \wedge ((w, p, v) \in e_2(S_0)) \wedge ((w, p, \gamma) \in e_2(e_1(S_0))));$$

**Predicate 5:**

$$\exists w \in W; p \in P; v \in V; v' \in V; v'' \in V;$$

$$s.t. ((v \neq v') \wedge ((w, v, *) \in S_0) \wedge ((w, p, v) \in e_1(S_0)) \vee ((w, p, v) \in e_2(S_0)) \wedge ((w, p, v') \in e_2(e_1(S_0))));$$

**Predicate 6:**

$$\exists w \in W; ENABLED \in P; TRUE \in V;$$

$$FALSE \in V;$$

$$s.t. (((w, ENABLED, FALSE) \in S_0) \wedge ((w, ENABLED, TRUE) \in e_1(S_0)) \wedge EXEC(e_2, w));$$

(More details refer to “A comprehensive framework for testing graphical user interfaces”  
Atif M. Memon.Ph.D. dissertation, 2001)

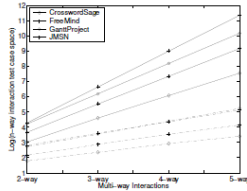
### Three contexts for events wrt windows

- **Context 1** : events in modeless window
- **Context 2** : events in same modal window
  - $es(S)$ : the GUI state after executing  $\langle e; TERM \rangle, x=1, 2$
  - $e_2(e_1(S))$ : the GUI state after executing sequence  $\langle e_1; e_2; TERM \rangle$
- **Context 3** : events in parent and child modal window
  - $es(S)$ : the GUI state after executing  $\langle e; TERM \rangle$
  - $e_2(e_1(S))$ : the GUI state after executing sequence  $\langle e; TERM; e_2 \rangle$

### Experiments

- Subject applications: three OSS
  - CrosswordSage 0.3.5
  - FreeMind 0.8.0
  - GanttProject 2.0.1
  - JMSN 0.9.9b2
- Test oracle
  - Program crashes

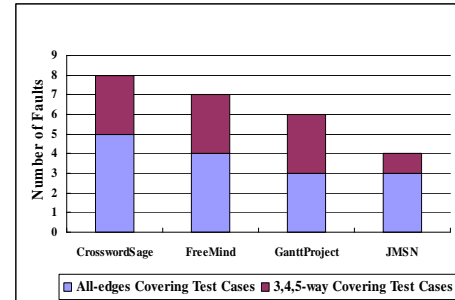
## Result - Test case reduction



2-way	3-way	4-way	5-way
	99.78%	99.97%	99.99%

Table 1: Percentages of test case reduction

## Result - Faults detection



## Lessons learned

- Event handlers are implemented in multiple classes
  - A large input space is needed
  - Crash because the permutations of events
- => Need longer test cases???

## Conclusion of this paper

- Contributions
  - A new GUI model for test-case generation
  - A new relationships among GUI events (i.e. context)
  - A utilization of GUI state as feedback
  - A fully automatic end-to-end GUI testing process
  - A demonstration
- Future work
  - Simplify 6 predicates and 3 contexts
  - Identify and classify events dominating ESI
  - Minimize number of test cases
  - Apply feedback technique to objects outside GUI

## What's next...

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## What I'm looking at

- Push test case generation and test case execution closer
  - Generate new test cases *during* the execution
  - Utilize the feedback immediately

## A case study

- *Adaptive test oracles: the QoS idea*

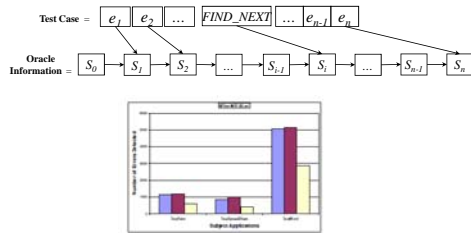


Figure 10. Error detection of  $Q_{\text{error}}$

"Using Transient/Persistent Errors to develop Automated Test Oracles for Event-Driven Software"  
Atif M. Memon and Qing Xie. - ASE'04

## Conclusion

- Software is dynamic so we need a dynamic approach
- Using feedback in software testing is feasible
- Somewhat related to control theories (i.e. software cybernetic)
- Drawback: Like hill climbing  
=> local optimization
  - Can mutants (like in GA) overcome this?
  - Systematically vs. Randomly

## Questions

- What does "**Event Semantic Interaction**" in section 4 mean?
- What are the threats to validity and what are the weaknesses in Xun's experiments?