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Dipartimento di Informatica

Tesi di Laurea di I livello in
Informatica

Template tesi ISISLab

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Academic Year 2021-2022

Abstract

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Chapter 1

Introduction

La Figure 1.1 è una figura di esempio.



Figure 1.1: Questa è una immagine di esempio

Things to add:

- where different types of coverage are useful

Coverage testing

Coverage is one of the metrics employed during testing to asses what portion of the source code is "covered" by the test suite i.e., what portion of the code is executed when the tests run. Coverage is essential to extract information about the general quality of a test suite and helps determining how comprehensively the software is being verified. As a result, coverage can be classified as a white-box testing technique.

Source code coverage can be expressed according to different sub-metrics:

- Statement coverage aims This result is typically expressed as a percentage.
- Branch coverage, also known as decision coverage, measures how many decision structure have been fully explored by the test cases.
- Mutation coverage:
- Function coverage measures how many functions have been called by the test cases.
- Condition coverage determines the number of boolean conditions/expressions executed in the conditional statements.

A high coverage can sometimes be deceiving, however: in the case of Machine Learning Systems (MLS), where typically the source code is made up of a sequence of library functions and API invocations [2], thus resulting in very high statement and branch coverage with relatively modest test suites. Additionally, the effectiveness of such systems is highly determined by the dataset employed for model training and validation, which cannot be covered by tradition test cases.

Coverage can also be measured at any testing levels; while at the unit test-level we focus mostly on the coverage of statements and branches, at the system-testing level, the coverage targets shift towards more complex elements, such as menu items, business transactions or other operations that require multiple components of the system to work properly.

Automatic test case generation

Test case generation can be seen as a multi-objective problem, given that the goal is to cfover multiple test targets.

Search-based approaches for test case generation use optimization algorithms to attempt to find the best candidate test case with the objective to maximize fault detection. Genetic Algorithms (GAs) are an example of an evolutionary search approach for test case generation; starting from an initial, often randomly genrated, population of test cases, the algorithm keeps evolving the individuals according to simulated natural evolution theory principles. In this context, a typical fitness function of a GA would measure the distance between the execution trace of the generated test cases and the coverage targets.

Testing in the Internet of Things

Chapter 2

Literature

DynaMOSA, Dynamic Many-Objective Sorting Algorithm [1] is an approach that focuses on ..., and has been developed as an evolution of MOSA. This latter solution is focused on

DynaMOSA has been employed with Java classes.

Traditionally, with evolutionary search-based approaches, the algorithm is applied multiple times, once for each coverage criterion; doing so may Ultimately, however, the effectiveness of the solution depends on the problem

Chapter 3

Conclusions

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