Automated Prompt Generation for REST API Test Amplification Using LLMs

Scope description

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***Abstract*—With the recent release of the Restats coverage tool for REST APIs, training a model that can generate the optimal prompt for a given test case and assessing it quantitatively has become much easier. LLMs like ChatGPT are widely used and keep getting more and more powerful. The goal of the thesis is to utilize this to train a model able to amplify tests from a given test suite, where generated candidate tests are evaluated from the increase in coverage.**

1. Introduction

Writing tests for a REST APIs is very time-consuming for developers [1]. Recently, because of REST API coverage metrics proposed by Lopez et al. [2], a standardized coverage criteria for black-box were defined, which did not exist before. These criteria were used to develop a tool called Restats. This makes it possible to quantitatively measure the coverage of REST API test cases using a black-box approach. Because of this, it can also be used as part of evaluating a model during training, to associate the best prompt for a given amplified test case. If the coverage increases after test amplification, it would be assumed that the test suite has improved, and that a specific prompt proved to be a success in amplifying a given test case. Test cases are expected to be amplified deterministically, looking at the API documentation of tools like ChatGPT, we can find that it allows us to set a randomness weight, which can completely eliminate randomness in the produced outputs.

Another recent study, also by Lopez et al. [3], compared white-box (EvoMaster) with black-box (RestTestGen) for generating tests. They observed that a combination of black-box and white-box yielded the best results in terms of code coverage and fault finding. A combination of both approaches can be realized in this thesis by including both OpenAPI documentation and source code in the prompts.

2. Relevance

Multiple ways have been developed for generating REST API test cases, which means generating tests from scratch. One such tool is RestTestGen [4], it generates test cases for REST APIs from OpenAPI specifications using a black-box approach. EvoMaster [5] takes it a step further by using a white-box approach, and generates test cases using specific algorithms. Because of the white-box approach, EvoMaster evaluates the code using code coverage (statement and branch coverage), independent from the coverage evaluation proposed by Lopez et al. [2]. A downside of this tool is that it requires more manual work, in the sense that the user has to write their own class that extends the one in their library.

To the best of my knowledge, no tools have been developed that perform test amplification for REST APIs: generating tests from existing ones. From previous research, utilizing LLMs with only 3 prompts has already shown to be successful for amplifying tests [6]. Training a model that can associate the best prompt from a large set of prompts for a given code snippet could prove to be very powerful. Another benefit is that it could reveal valuable insights for prompt engineering for future research.

3. Research Question

The research question that I will focus on during the thesis is the following:

How can a prompt generation model be trained to amplify REST API tests using LLMs, where they increase REST API black-box coverage?

4. My qualifications for this thesis

I specialize in Data Science and AI, making my background well-suited to the requirements of this thesis. In addition, I have taken a course in Software Engineering and Software Reengineering, which has provided me with a deep understanding of the importance of tests in software development and maintenance. Through the reengineering course, I learned various software design patterns and techniques [7] that will be useful in reengineering the Restats tool.

Furthermore, I have completed a course in Reinforcement Learning. This could prove to be useful in designing and training the model that can generate effective prompts, and improve REST API test coverage through feedback loops.

5. Challenges and approaches

5.1. Semi-automated REST API coverage tool

The Restats tool at present is only semi-automated and relies on external tools:

- **tool 1 (e.g. Postman)**: Can be used to generate OpenAPI specifications. Automating this process is not a huge priority, but would be a nice addition to save some time.
- **tool 2 (e.g. Burp Suite)**: Used as a proxy between the testing framework and REST API. These interactions are logged and bumped to HTTP requests and responses in text format, which is required as input for the Restats tool.

Before training of the model can even be considered, the tool will need to be reengineered as soon as possible. I will try to do this with minimal code change. The biggest time-consumer is generating HTTP dumps, which I will try to automate.

5.2. Projects for training

Obtaining large, diverse projects with defined OpenAPI documentation which the coverage tool needs as input, could be a challenge. Luckily, it is possible to convert Postman Containers to OpenAPI documentation.

5.3. Initial prompts for training

Training the model would need initial prompts to pick the most suited one for a given test case. These will have to be manually written. To save time, performing data augmentation is ideal. I propose to use 2 sets of prompts, and have each prompt from each set form a pair with the other set. This means that given 2 sets of prompts A and B, we'd produce:

$$\#prompts = |A| \times |B|$$

Given a mere 10 prompts in each set, this would mean that 100 prompts of initial training data will be augmented.

For example:

- Prompt 1 in set A:
  "Play the role of an experienced software tester for REST APIs and perform test amplification."
- Prompt 2 in set B:
  "Here is the test case: **test case** and here is the full OpenAPI specification: **specification**."

Combining various prompts could give interesting insights in when specific prompts perform the best and why.

6. Planning

I made a rough plan that I will try to follow. The plan can of course change during the year:

Phase		Period
1)	Literature study	October - December 14th
2)	Restats tool reengineering	December 14th - January 7th
3)	Training data collection	January 7th - January 21th
4)	Implementation	January 21th - March 14th
5)	Evaluation	March 14th - April 7th
6)	Thesis	April 7th - June

Figure 1. Thesis plan

In the first phase, I continue with my literature study to get a better view of what was already tried, and upon what I can improve on.
The second phase will be very important. The current tool lacks automation, so it will require reengineering as soon as possible to fit my needs.
The third phase will involve finding suitable projects to train the model on, and prompt engineering to obtain initial prompts.
The fourth phase will revolve around implementing and evaluating the model. In the evaluation, an interesting comparison
In the fifth phase, the model will be evaluated by comparing it to popular tools such as EvoMaster and RestTestGen. Another interesting comparison could be applying the tool on the same projects as in a related paper [6] and observing whether the model managed to give the same or even better prompts.
The final phase will be about writing my thesis.

References

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