Team Amalgam

SE390 Test Plan

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Abstract

SE390 Test Plan for Team Amalgam

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1 Introduction

Moolloy is a tool that solves multi-objective optimization problems. It is an implementation of the *guided improvement algorithm*, described by Rayside, Estler, and Jackson [1]. Because Moolloy is greatly limited by the time it takes to solve large problems, our project is to optimize Moolloy. This document serves as the test plan for our work.

The rest of this document will cover our test strategy, in particular, what tools we are using and which criteria we are testing on. We also describe four case studies.

2 Testing Strategy

2.1 Correctness

Our correctness tests will comprise of two distinct phases: unit testing of the individual components, and integration testing of the overall program. Unit testing will be done with the TestNG framework, with mocking facilitated by Mockito. Integration testing consists of running Moolloy on small problem instances, and comparing the outputs to reference solutions.

These problems will be small instances of our benchmarks and case studies. This is to ensure that tests can complete quickly, providing us with quick feedback during development cycles.

Furthermore, we will utilize continuous integration during development, to ensure tests are run after every commit to the code repository. This makes it easier to identify which commit introduced buggy code. We plan to use Atlassian's Bamboo service for this purpose.

2.2 Speed

To test for speed, we will use test cases from larger instances of our benchmarks and case studies. However, these tests should be small enough such that the current version of Moolloy can still solve them, even if it takes forty-eight hours. Nevertheless, we intend on choosing benchmarks that can be completed in under twenty-four hours, allowing us to run nightly speed tests.

2.3 Scalability

These test cases will be very large. They cannot be solved by the current Moolloy version in any reasonable amount of time. These tests will be

composed of full instances of our case study problems, as well as very large benchmarks.

As these tests are very expensive, it is impractical to run them on a regular basis. These tests will only be run on demand when we are satisfied with the results from our speed tests.

Our ultimate goal is to be able to compute solutions for these tests in under forty-eight hours. This will validate our work and show that we have met our goals.

3 Benchmarks

3.1 *n*-Queens

The n-Queens problem is to determine an arrangement of n queens on an $n \times n$ chess board, such that no two queens can attack each other. To transform this into a multi-objective optimization problem, for each metric, each square is assigned a random integer from 0 to n. To calculate the metric values for a configuration, simply sum all the corresponding values for the squares the queens are placed on. Thus, the goal is to maximize (or minimize) the metric values.

3.2 *n*-Rooks

The n-Rooks problem is identical to the n-Queens problem, except that we use rooks instead of queens. This makes the problem easier, as rooks are more restricted than queens are in their movement.

3.3 Multi-objective Knapsack

In the standard single-objective knapsack problem, a set of n items is given, where each item has a *value* and a *weight*. The goal is to maximize the sum of the values, while ensuring the sum of the weights is less than or equal some constant. As a multi-objective problem, we add multiple values and weights to each item.

4 Case Studies

4.1 TA Assignment Problem

4.2 NASA Decadal Survey

4.3 Civil Engineering Problems

4.4 Software Product Lines

5 Future Tests

References

[1] D. Rayside, H.-C. Estler, and D. Jackson, "The Guided Improvement Algorithm for Exact, General-Purpose, Many-Objective Combinatorial Optimization," MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, Tech. Rep. MIT-CSAIL-TR-2009-033, Jul. 2009.