

# [ASE 25] VRExplorer: A Model-based Approach for Semi-Automated Testing of Virtual Reality Scenes

Zhengyang Zhu, Hong-Ning Dai\*, Hanyang Guo, Zeqin Liao, Zibin Zheng

*Sun Yat-sen University & Peng Cheng Laboratory & Hong Kong Baptist University*



中山大學  
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



香港浸會大學  
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY



DEPARTMENT OF  
COMPUTER SCIENCE  
計算機科學系



# Introduction

---



## ■ Research Background

- Manual VR testing is **labor-intensive and inefficient**
- **Limitation of SOTA:** VRTest (ICSE 22 short) & VRGuide (only can `click`, struggle to perform other VR-specific actions)
- **Limitation of CV/LLM Methods:** only analyze screenshots, **lack code execution capability**
- **Core Challenge:** It remains difficult to test VR apps comprehensively and efficiently

# Introduction



## ■ An Example of Challenge

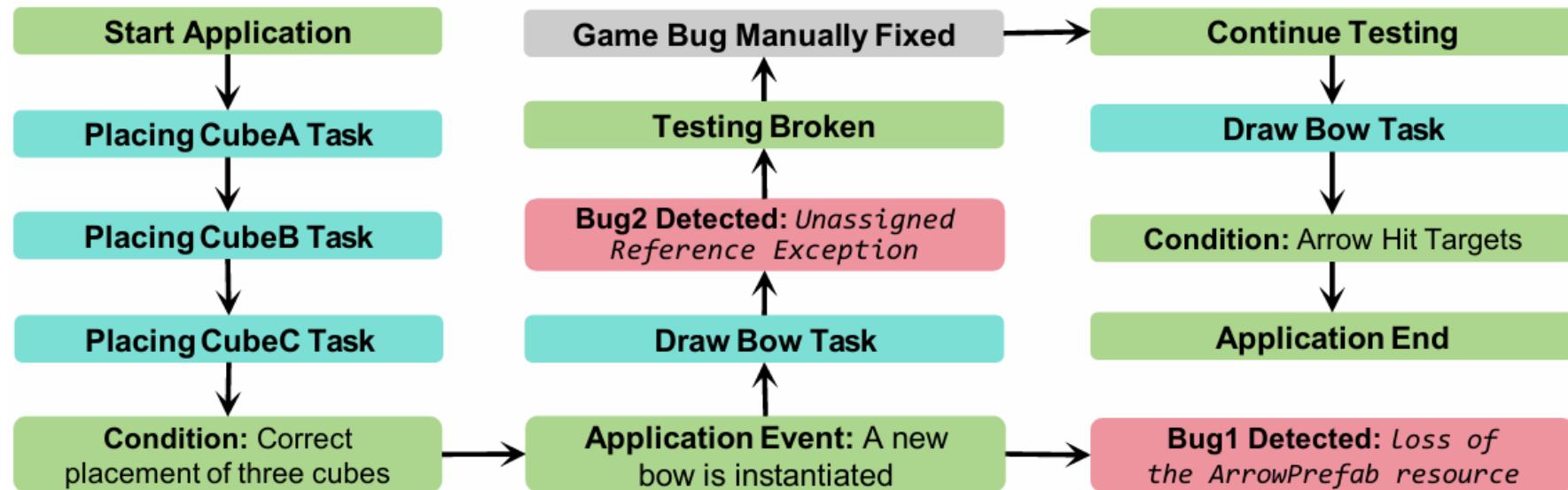


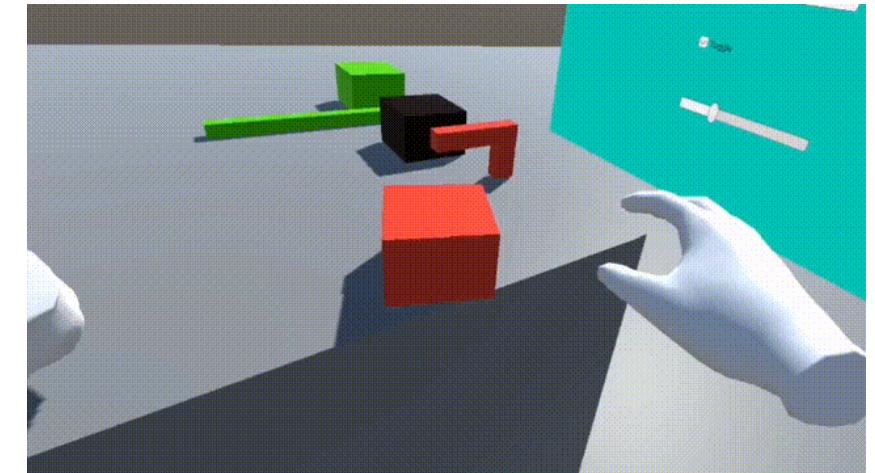
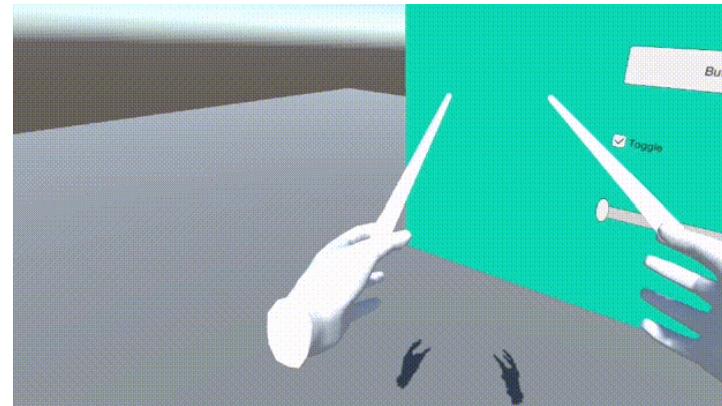
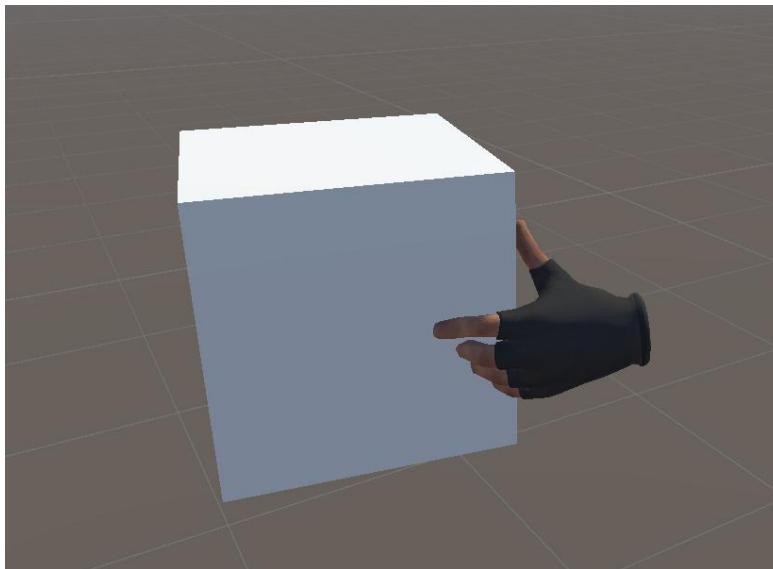
Fig. 9: Testing Process of EscapeGameVR

# Introduction



## ■ Challenges

- **Diversity of interactions** (Grab, Move, Throw, Raycast, Press, Touch, Pull, Trigger, Transform, Shoot/Fire)



# Introduction



## ■ Challenges

- Diversity of interactions

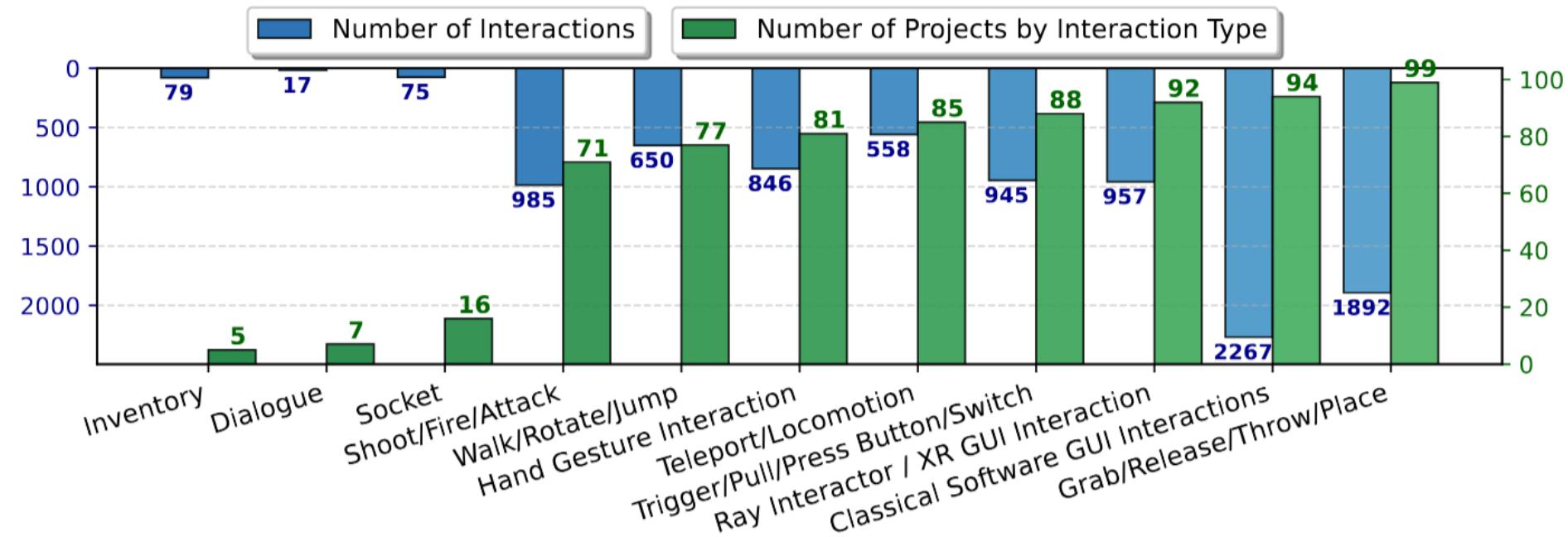


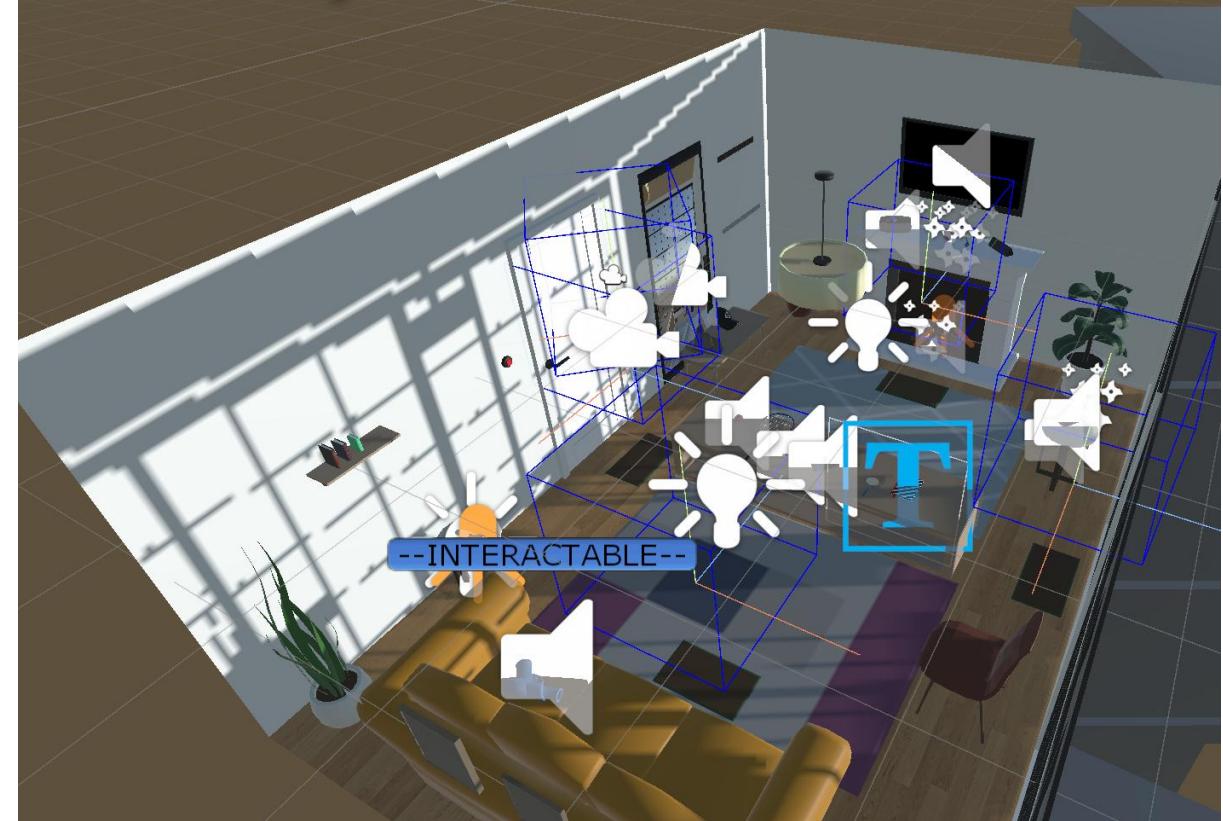
Fig. 6: Distribution of Interactions in Dataset.

# Introduction



## ■ Challenges

- Complex 3D virtual environments

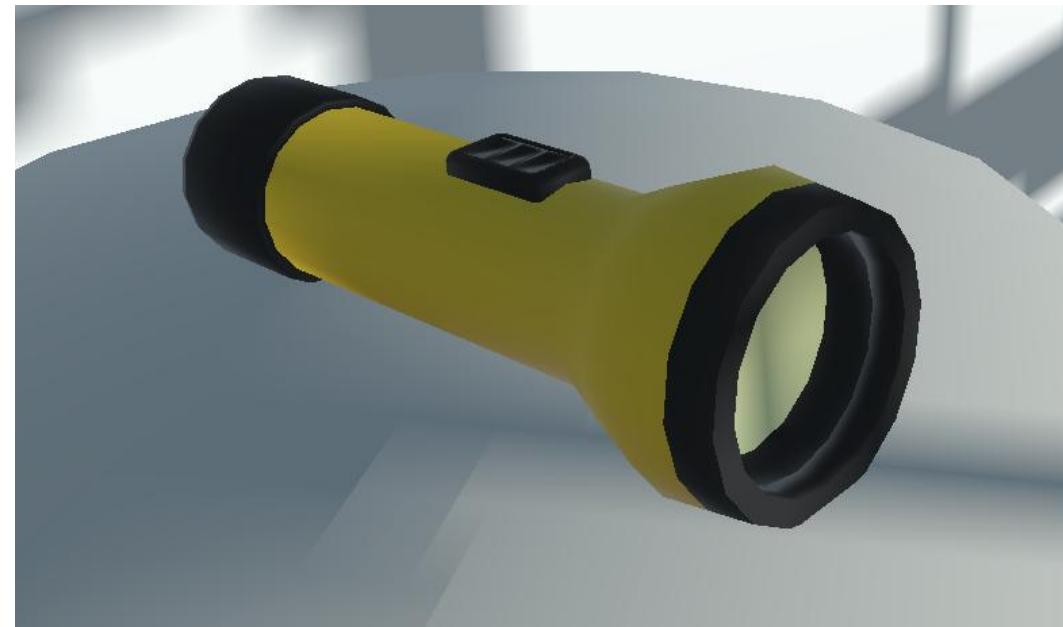


# Introduction



## ■ Challenges

- **Sequence of tasks** (find a key ->open a door -> turn a handle -> finally pressing a button to escape; Grab a Lighter -> light a candle, Grab a light source -> press buttons)



# Approach

---



## ■ Contribution and Novelty

➤ To solve these challenges

- 1. Model Abstraction**
- 2. EAT Framework (based on OOP)**
- 3. VRExplorer Agent (Automated Exploration of Scenes)**

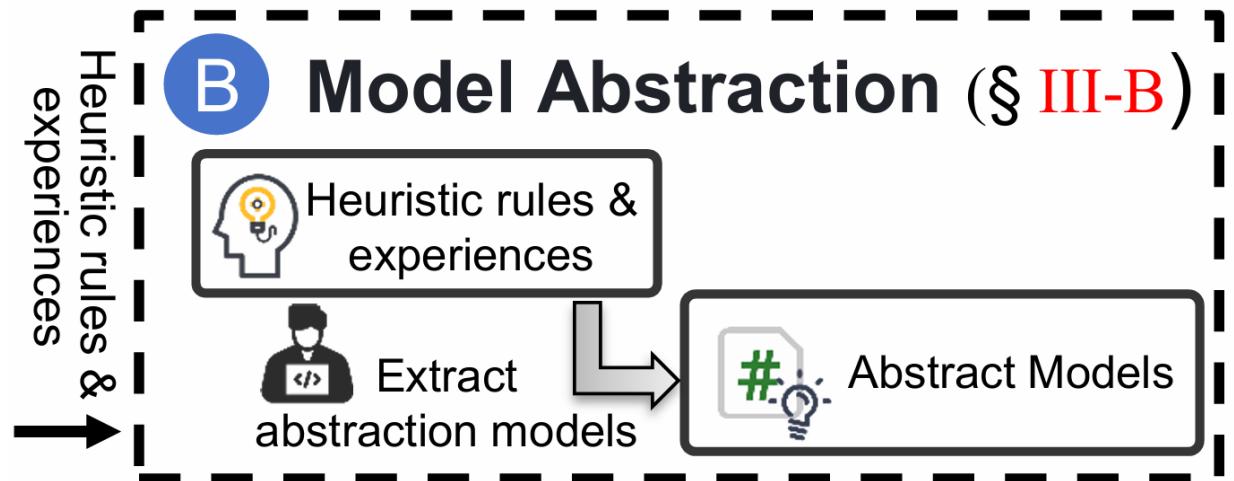
# Approach



## ■ Contribution and Novelty

### ➤ Model Abstraction

**Project Analysis (by  
Experienced Test Engineers)**



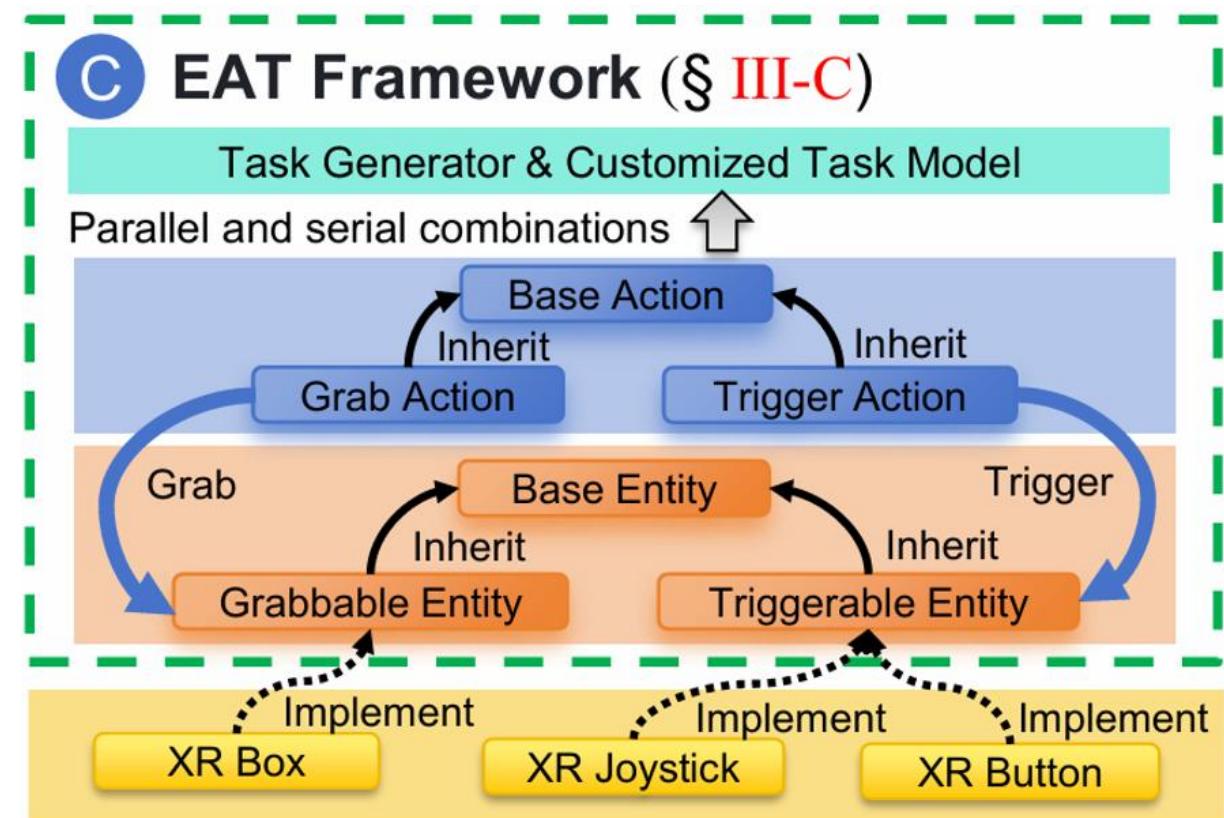
# Approach



## ■ Contribution and Novelty

### ➤ EAT Framework (based on OOP)

- **Entity:** Abstract Interactables
- **Action:** Abstract VR Actions
- **Task:** Abstract Action Sequences

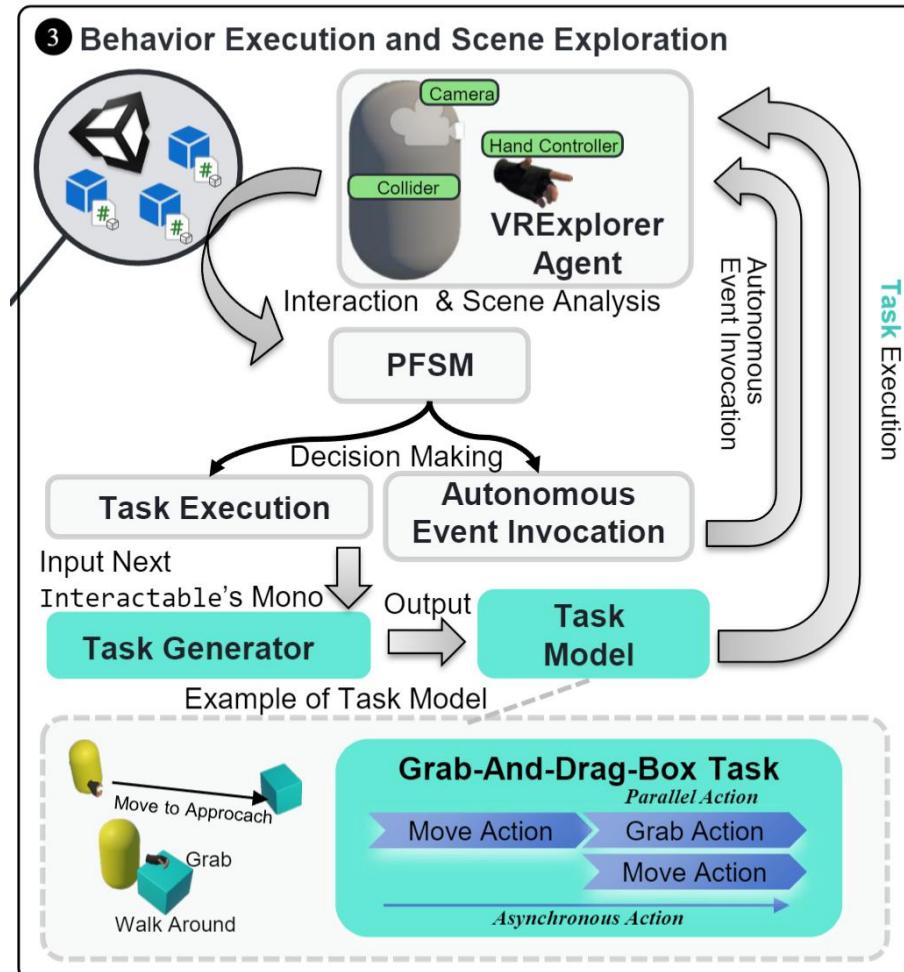


# Approach



## ■ Contribution and Novelty

### ➤ VRExplorer Agent



# Approach



## Overview

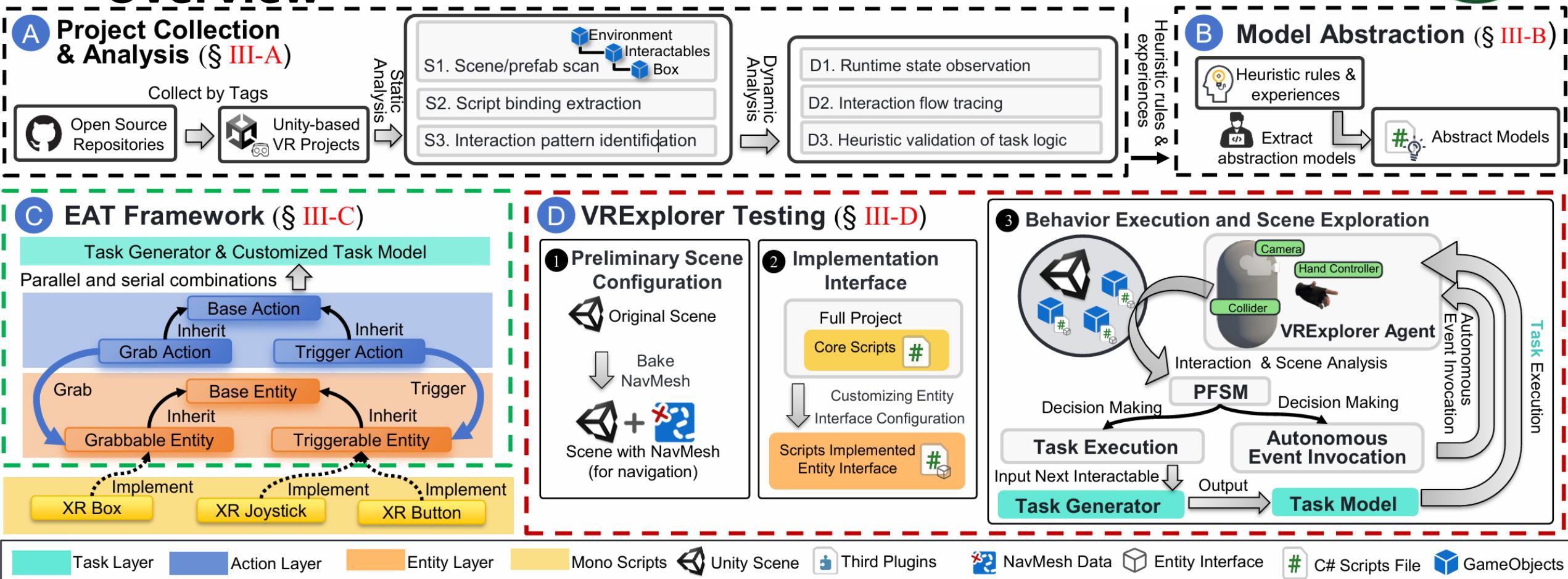


Fig. 1: Overview of VRExplorer

# Evaluation of VRExplorer

---



## ■ Evaluation Projects

- We evaluate VRExplorer on 11 representative VR projects
- +122.8% Executable Lines of Code Cov. vs SOTA
- +52.8% Method Cov. vs SOTA
- successfully detected 3 real-world bugs.

# Evaluation of VRExplorer



## ■ Evaluation Projects

### ➤ Evaluation on Complex 3D VR Projects

TABLE V: Quantitative Metrics of Selected VR Projects

	Projects	# of Scripts	LOC	# of Files	Scenes	# of GOs	Version
Group 1	unity-vr-maze	158	25,261	212	1	278	5.x
	UnityVR	150	24,858	330	3	124	2019.x
	UnityCityView	182	28,335	446	34	1,194	2019.x
Group 2	Parkinson-VR <sup>1</sup>	275	38,437	968	33	1,566	2019.x
	VGuns	81	10,900	848	36	1,653	2020.x
	EE-Room <sup>2</sup>	88	4,450	1,063	8	1,517	2020.x
	EscapeGameVR	91	6,659	1,377	44	8,256	2021.x
	VRChess	160	26,591	414	4	280	2021.x
	VR-Basics	62	2,677	724	5	2,143	2021.x
	VR-Room	65	3,660	679	2	414	2022.x
	VR-Adventure	11	260	91	2	288	2022.x

<sup>1</sup> Parkinson-VR stands for Parkinson-App-Virtual-Reality.

<sup>2</sup> EE-Room stands for Edutainment-Escape-Room.

# Evaluation of VRExplorer

---



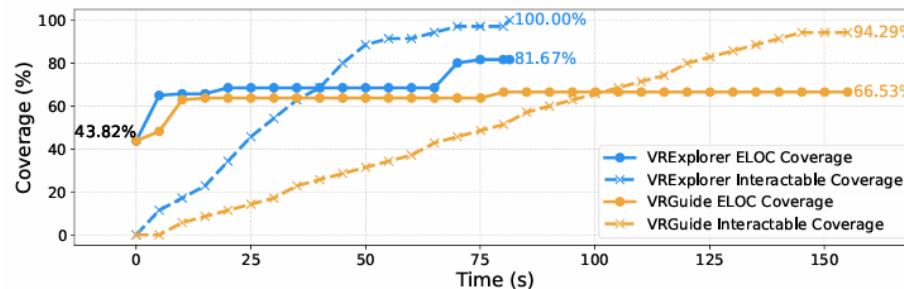
## ■ Types of evaluated applications

- (i) Action and Shooter (VGuns)
- (ii) Simulation (VR-Basics, VR-Room, Unity VR)
- (iii) Adventure (unity-vr-maze, VR-Adventure)
- (iv) Puzzle (Edutainment-Escape-Room, EscapeGameVR)
- (v) Medical Care (Parkinson-VR)
- (vi) Strategy Board Game(VRChess)

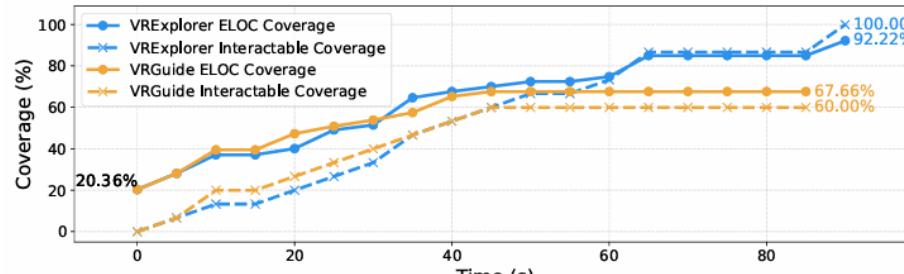
# Evaluation of VRExplorer



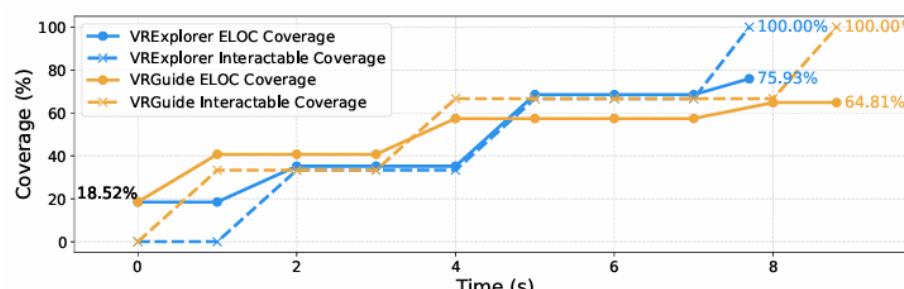
## ■ RQ1 (Performance vs SOTA)



(a) Coverage versus Time in Project unity-vr-maze



(b) Coverage versus Time in Project UnityCityView



(c) Coverage versus Time in Project UnityVR

Fig. 8: EC versus time during the testing process in Group 1.

# Experiment



## ■ RQ1 (Performance vs SOTA)

$$G_{AB}(M) = \frac{P_A(M) - P_B(M)}{P_B(M)} \times 100\%,$$

TABLE V: Results on Projects in Group 1

Projects	Approaches	ELOC Coverage (%)	Method Coverage (%)	IO Coverage(%)	Convergence Time Cost (s)	# of Interactable Objects
unity-vr-maze	VRGuide	66.53	70.59	94.29	145.0	35
	VRExplorer	81.67 (+22.8%)	82.35 (+16.7%)	100.00 (+6.1%)	81.4 (-43.9%)	
UnityCityView	VRGuide	67.66	78.38	60.00	45.0	15
	VRExplorer	92.22 (+36.3%)	100.00 (+27.6%)	100.00 (+66.7%)	89.3 (+98.4%)	
UnityVR	VRGuide	64.81	84.62	100.00	8.8	3
	VRExplorer	75.93 (+17.1%)	92.31 (+9.1%)	100.00	7.7 (-12.5%)	

TABLE VI: Results on Projects of Group 2

Projects	Approaches	ELOC Coverage (%)	Method Coverage (%)
VR-Basics	VRGuide	41.38	53.22
	VRExplorer	80.17 (+93.8%)	91.93 (+72.8%)
VR-Room	VRGuide	40.97	50.63
	VRExplorer	77.61 (+89.4%)	83.54 (+65.0%)
VGuns	VRGuide	28.68	38.89
	VRExplorer	77.57 (+170.7%)	77.78 (+100.0%)
VR-Adventure	VRGuide	54.12	65.00
	VRExplorer	91.76 (+69.6%)	95.00 (+46.2%)
EE-Room	VRGuide	38.08	58.06
	VRExplorer	70.61 (+85.5%)	88.17 (+51.8%)
EscapeGameVR	VRGuide	41.77	55.26
	VRExplorer	71.08 (+70.2%)	73.68 (+33.3%)

**Answer to RQ1 (Performance):  
Faster and Higher Coverage**

# Experiment



## ■ RQ2: (Ablation Study) How do different modules contribute to the performance of VRExplorer?

TABLE VII: Results of Ablation Study

Projects	Approaches	ELOC Coverage (%)	Method Coverage (%)
VR-Basics	VRGuide	41.38	53.22
	VRExplorer	<u>80.17</u>	<u>91.93</u>
	VRExplorer w/o $T$	68.10 (-15.0%)	77.42 (-15.9%)
	VRExplorer w/o $Tf$	59.24 (-26.1%)	70.00 (-16.2%)
VR-Room	VRGuide	40.97	50.63
	VRExplorer	<u>77.61</u>	<u>83.54</u>
	VRExplorer w/o $G$	58.52 (-24.6%)	69.62 (-16.4%)
	VRExplorer w/o $T$	64.12 (-17.3%)	67.00 (-19.7%)
VGuns	VRGuide	28.68	38.89
	VRExplorer	<u>77.57</u>	<u>77.78</u>
	VRExplorer w/o $TG$	50.37 (-35.3%)	61.11 (-16.7%)
	VRExplorer w/o $AE$	65.07 (-16.1%)	63.89 (-17.9%)

**Answer to RQ2:  
Interaction Modules  
Contribute Marvelously**

# Experiment



## ■ RQ3: Can VRExplorer detect real-world VR bugs?

- 2 functional in projects EscapeGameVR and UnityCityView
- 1 non-functional bug in the project EscapeGameVR.

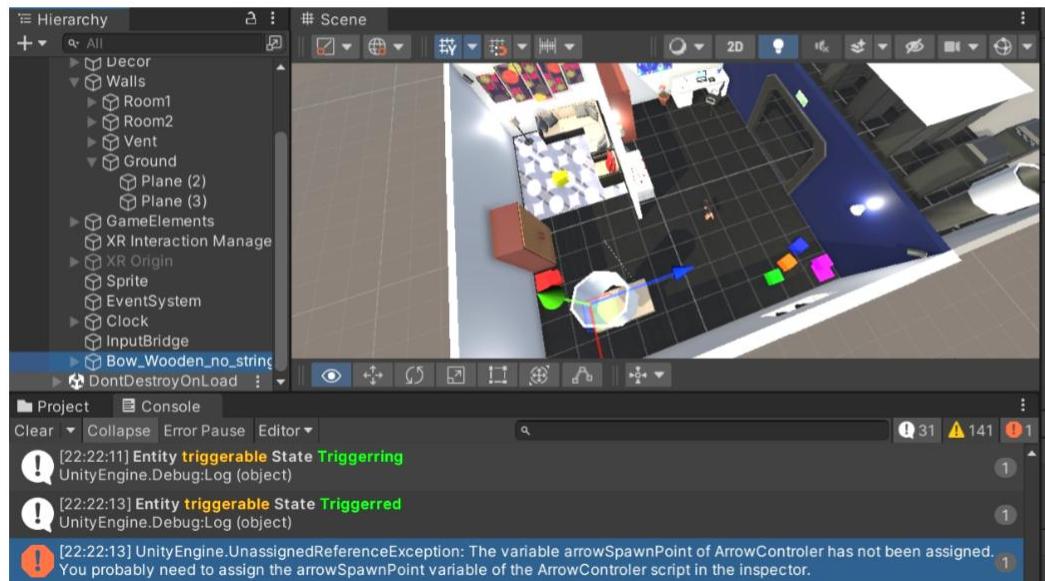


Fig. 7: A Detected Bug in EscapeGameVR

**Answer to RQ3:  
capable of detecting  
complex VR bugs**

# Future Work

---



## ■ Future Work

- **LLM + VRExplorer**
  - Fully automated VR testing agent
  - Using LLM to generate testing actions

# Acknowledgement

---



## ■ Acknowledgement

- This work was supported in part by the National Key Research and Development Program of China under Grant 2023YFB2704100, the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 62032025), the Seed Funding for Collaborative Research Grants of HKBU (with Grant No. RC-SFCRG/23-24/R2/SCI/06), the Major Key Project of Peng Cheng Laboratory under Grant PCL2025AS07.

# Contact Me

---



## ■ Contact Me (Feel free to reach out):

- **Homepage:** <https://tsingpig.github.io/>
- **Email:**
  - [tsingpig@163.com](mailto:tsingpig@163.com)
  - [zhuzhy57@mail2.sysu.edu.cn](mailto:zhuzhy57@mail2.sysu.edu.cn)
- **PDF Url:** [\[PDF\] VRExplorer \(ASE '25\)](#)