

# Unit Test Generation using Generative AI : A Comparative Performance Analysis of Autogeneration Tools

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## Abstract

Generating unit tests is a crucial task in software development, demanding substantial time and effort from programmers. The advent of Large Language Models (LLMs) introduces a novel avenue for unit test script generation. This research aims to experimentally investigate the effectiveness of LLMs, specifically exemplified by ChatGPT, for generating unit test scripts for Python programs, and how the generated test cases compare with those generated by an existing unit test generator (Pynguin). For experiments, we consider three types of code units: 1) Procedural scripts, 2) Function-based modular code, and 3) Class-based code. The generated test cases are evaluated based on criteria such as coverage, correctness, and readability. Our results show that ChatGPT's performance is comparable with Pynguin in terms of coverage. At the same time, ChatGPT's ability to generate tests is superior to Pynguin, as the latter is not able to generate test cases for Category 1. We also find that about 39% and 28% of assertions generated by ChatGPT for Category 2 and 3, respectively, were incorrect. Our results also show that there is minimal overlap in missed statements between ChatGPT and Pynguin, thus, suggesting that a combination of both tools may enhance unit test generation performance. Finally, prompt engineering improved ChatGPT's performance, achieving an average 28% coverage improvement in Category 2 and 15% improvement in Category 3 after about 4 iterations.

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## 1 Introduction

Unit testing is an integral part of software development as it helps catch errors early in the development process. Creating and maintaining effective unit tests manually is a notably laborious and time-consuming task. To address the difficulties inherent in manual test creation, various methodologies for automating the unit test generation process have been proposed by researchers. Common approaches in this field include search-based [4, 5, 9, 13, 31], constraint-based [23, 28], or random-based [8, 27] techniques, all aiming to generate a suite of unit tests with the primary goal of enhancing coverage in the targeted software. However, when compared to tests that are manually created, automated tests produced by these techniques could be less readable and comprehensible [14, 16]. This shortcoming makes it difficult for testers with little experience to learn and hinders the adoption of these strategies, especially for beginners. As a result, developers might be hesitant to include these automated tests straight into their workflows. To address these concerns, recent efforts have explored the use of advanced deep learning (DL) techniques, particularly large language models (LLMs), for unit test generation [11, 18, 19].

Advancements in Large Language Models (LLMs), exemplified by OpenAI's ChatGPT (GPT-3.5), showcase enhanced capabilities in routine tasks like question answering, translation, and text/code generation, rivaling human-like understanding. Unlike other LLMs such as BART[20] and BERT[10], ChatGPT [6] incorporates reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF) [7] and a larger model scale, improving generalization and alignment with human intention. Widely utilized in daily activities, ChatGPT is crucial for tasks like text generation, language translation, and automated customer support. Beyond daily use, large language models are increasingly applied in software engineering tasks, including code generation and summarization[3, 32]. These models can also facilitate the generation of unit test cases, streamlining software validation processes[19, 29, 34].

This paper seeks to explore the advantages and drawbacks of test suites produced by Large Language Models. We focus particularly on ChatGPT as a representative of the LLMs. Furthermore, we want to explore the potential synergy of integrating existing unit test generators such as Pynguin [21] with Large Language Model (LLM)-based approaches to enhance overall performance.

We evaluate the quality of unit tests generated by ChatGPT compared to Pynguin. Based on the code structure, we classify a

sample Python code into 3 categories: 1) Procedural scripts, where code is highly unstructured and lacks proper definitions of classes and methods. 2) Function-based modular code is where there are clear definitions of functions which are standalone and act like independent units of code. and 3) Class-based modular code, which is structured around classes and objects, as the primary units of organisation.

We curated a dataset comprising 60 Python projects, categorizing them into 20 projects per category, each with a complete executable environment. In our study, we focus on a designated core module from each project, ranging between 100-300 lines of code, selected based on factors such as cyclomatic complexity, function count, and file interdependency. We then generate unit tests for the selected modules by prompting them as input to ChatGPT and compare them with unit tests generated by Pynguin. We aim to address the following research questions:

- **RQ1 (Comparative Performance):** How does ChatGPT compare with Pynguin in generating unit tests?
- **RQ2 (Performance Saturation and Iterative Improvement):** How does the effectiveness of test cases generated by ChatGPT improve/change over multiple iterations of prompting?
- **RQ3 (Quality Assessment):** How correct are the assertions generated by ChatGPT, and what percentage of assertions align with the intended functionality of the code?
- **RQ4 (Combining Tools for Improved Performance):** Can a combination of ChatGPT and Pynguin enhance the overall performance of unit test generation, in terms of coverage and effectiveness?

This paper validates the findings from existing work [19] which is very important in the rapidly evolving landscape of LLMs and additionally explores research questions not covered in the existing work.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: We explain the methodology in §2 followed by results in §3. We discuss related work in §4 and conclude in §5.

## 2 Methodology

In this section, we discuss the systematic approach undertaken to compare the performance of various unit test generation tools, including the selection of code samples, their categorisation, tool choices, and evaluation metrics.

### 2.1 Categorisation Based on Code Structure

The three delineated categories served to capture varying levels of code organisation:

**Category 1 (Procedural Scripts):** Included code samples characterised by unstructured, procedural scripts lacking defined class and method structures. They have a linear flow of execution, involving procedures containing a series of steps and the control flow relies on blocks and scope (if, while, for), offering limited encapsulation.

**Category 2 (Function-based modular code):** Encompassed code samples with structured methods without explicit class definitions. They have clear definitions of standalone functions that act as independent units of code. Such organization of code offers

limited encapsulation with potential reliance on global variables and no inherent hiding or protection of the data within functions.

**Category 3 (Class-based modular code):** Encompassed code samples are characterized by a well-organized structure with defined classes and methods as primary units. This code organization is adopted from object-oriented programming that offers strong encapsulation; where data is hidden within classes and accessed via methods. It is suited for larger projects or applications with complex structures. Most of the larger code samples collected belonged to this category.

### 2.2 Data Collection

To conduct a comprehensive evaluation of unit test generation tools, we began by gathering a dataset of Python code samples, encompassing a diverse range of projects. Pynguin has a limitation that it does not work well with Python programs that make use of native code such as Numpy[21][22]. For our comparative analysis, we had to make use of Python projects that did not have a dependency on such libraries. Initially, for each category, we selected 20 Python projects (i.e a total of 60 projects) from open source Github repositories<sup>1</sup>, ensuring a diverse and balanced representation, while being mindful of Pynguin’s limitation.

Each project contained multiple files having dependencies on one another. For the purpose of test generation, we had to identify one core module that we would pass as the prompt input to ChatGPT, such that this core module contained intensive code logic and covered the major functionality of the project. We initially limited our selection of core modules to a size of 0-100 lines of code (LOC), for ease of future reference we will call these the ‘Small Code Samples’. Analysis on this data gave us similar performance in coverage obtained by tests generated from ChatGPT and Pynguin, so we decided to extend our analysis to larger code bases, with the size of the core module ranging from 100 to 300 LOC. For ease of future reference we will call this the ‘Large Code Samples’. Keeping this in mind, we selected an additional set of 40 Python Projects from the benchmark data used by Lukasczyk et al.[21] each accompanied by a complete and executable project environment, ensuring a robust foundation for experimentation. Notably, the projects were stratified into distinct categories based on their code structure and sophistication, 20 for each category 2 and 3. We didn’t find enough large projects with 100-300 LOC, fitting into Category 1: procedural scripts (only six were found), as most of the projects follow a modular programming approach for easier maintenance.

Furthermore, through our initial analysis, we found that Pynguin cannot generate unit test cases for Category 1 as it struggles to identify units in a procedural script. Hence, we base our further comparative analysis between Pynguin and ChatGPT on categories 2 and 3. However, in the sections ahead addressing the sole evaluation of tests generated by ChatGPT, we will consider experimentation on category 1 samples as well. In total, we have 100 Python projects categorized by lines of code: 20 each in Category 1 (0-100 LOC), Category 2 (0-100 LOC), and Category 3 (0-100 LOC), along with 40 more split between Category 2 (100-300 LOC) and Category 3 (100-300 LOC).

<sup>1</sup>The selected projects from all the GitHub repositories can be found here: <https://github.com/user-cell-11/data-comparative-analysis>

To initiate the unit test case generation process using ChatGPT, a crucial first step involved presenting a single code module as input for the prompt. Subsequently, we undertook the task of identifying the pivotal core module within each project that warranted testing, based on the following factors:

- **Lines Of Code (LOC):** To streamline our focus, we limited the analysis to modules with 0-300 lines of code, determining the core module based on subsequent factors within each project
- **Complexity Metrics:** We employed McCabe Complexity [24] (cyclomatic complexity) to assess the complexity and logic depth in files, refining our selection by prioritizing modules with functions having maximum cyclomatic complexity.
- **Function Count:** Among the remaining contenders, we considered the function count within each file as an additional criterion, aiming to identify files with higher number of functions having elevated cyclomatic complexity, indicative of intricate logic.
- **Dependency Analysis:** An integral aspect of our selection process involved scrutinizing the interdependencies between files. Files frequently imported or referenced by other files emerged as potential candidates central to the project's overarching logic.

By applying a filtering mechanism based on the aforementioned factors, we arrived at the definitive selection of the core module for each project. To validate this selection, we cross-referenced our findings with the documentation and comments embedded within the codebase. This multifaceted approach ensured a comprehensive and substantiated identification of core modules suitable for subsequent unit test case generation.

## 2.3 Unit Test Generation Tools

We explored the potential of recent tools, Ticoder and Codamosa; however, due to their unavailability for direct experimentation, we opted for Pynguin, a proficient Python unit test generation tool, to further carry out a comprehensive comparison with ChatGPT. We engaged ChatGPT and Pynguin to generate unit test cases for each of the identified core modules.

## 2.4 Prompt Design for ChatGPT

We design our prompt by using clear and descriptive words to capture the intent behind our query, based on the widely acknowledged experience of utilizing ChatGPT[1][2].

Our prompt comprises of two components: i) the Python program, and ii) the descriptive text in natural language outlining the task we aim to accomplish as shown in **Figure 1**. In part i) we provide the whole code of the selected core module (100-300 LOC). We are not providing separate units into ChatGPT, as many studies have[15][30][33][35], as we aim to evaluate ChatGPT's ability to identify units when provided with a complete Python Program. In part ii) we query ChatGPT as follows: "Write Unit tests using Pytest for given Python code that covers all the edge cases."

The ChatGPT-generated test cases are then evaluated for their statement and branch coverage against that of Pynguin-generated test cases, through this we also find the missed statements by Chatgpt and Pynguin, that the generated test cases are unable to cover, and see if they overlap. Next, we designed a new prompt for Chatgpt that would take in the indices of these missed statements, and ask it to again generate unit tests so as to improve the coverage.

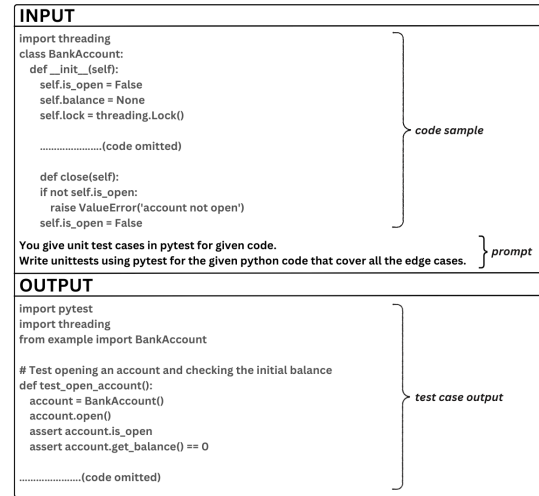


Figure 1: Basic Prompt

Following this we are also piqued by the possibility of iteratively prompting ChatGPT to keep improving the coverage. We then repeatedly prompt ChatGPT while updating the prompt with the indices of the new set of missed statements after every iteration, till we observe no further improvement in coverage as illustrated in **Figure 2**.

## 2.5 Evaluation Metrics

The efficacy of the generated unit tests was assessed through a multifaceted approach, employing the following metrics:

- **Statement Coverage:** Quantifying the extent to which the generated tests covered individual code statements.
- **Branch Coverage:** Evaluating the coverage of various code branches, and gauging the effectiveness of the test suite in exploring different execution paths.
- **Correctness:** Checking if the generated assertions are useful for evaluating the intended functionality of the code, in addition to being correct.

## 2.6 Experimental Procedure

After gathering the test cases generated by ChatGPT and Pynguin, we compare their performance based on statement and branch coverage. We then try to iteratively prompt ChatGPT to improve its coverage. After reaching the saturation point, whereon no improvement is observed in chatgpt generated tests, we evaluate the quality of the ChatGPT-generated test cases by looking at their correctness. We further find out whether any overlap exists in the missed statements between ChatGPT and Pynguin. **Figure 3** shows the workflow of our empirical analysis.

Moving through we aim to address the research questions in the following order:

- **RQ1 (Comparative Performance):** We measure the differences in statement coverage and branch coverage between unit tests generated by ChatGPT and Pynguin across different code structures and complexities. We then investigate

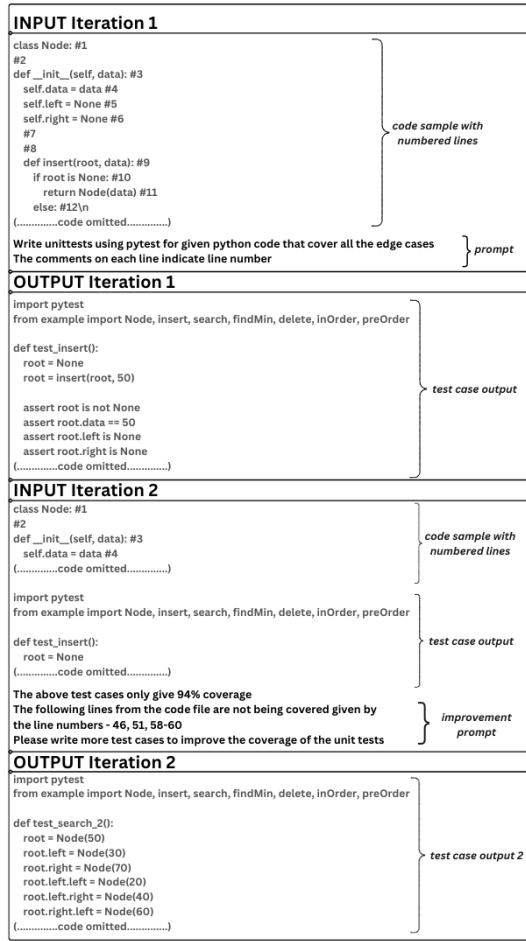


Figure 2: Improvement Prompt

the correlation, if any, between cyclomatic complexity, code structure, and ChatGPT’s achieved coverage.

- **RQ2 (Performance Saturation and Iterative Improvement):** We then iteratively prompt Chatgpt to improve the coverage for a sample, given the indices of missed statements.
- **RQ3 (Quality Assessment):** We check the generated unit test cases for compilation errors. And among the test cases that are compiling, we check whether their assertions correctly test the intended functionality of the code.
- **RQ4 (Combining Pynguin and ChatGPT for Improved Performance):** In cases where statements are missed, we look at the extent of overlap in missed statements between unit tests generated by ChatGPT and Pynguin. We use this to conclude whether a combination of techniques used by both tools could be a prospective solution for improved performance.

0-100 LOC	Avg Statement Coverage		Avg Branch Coverage	
	ChatGPT	Pynguin	ChatGPT	Pynguin
Category 1 (original)	0	0	0	0
Category 1 (refactored)	97.45	0	96.85	0
Category 2	93.26	90.3	91.68	90.1
Category 3	91.55	97	89.5	96.15

**Table 1: Average statement and branch coverage obtained by ChatGPT & Pynguin for small code samples. Both the tools give comparable performance for Category 2 and Category 3.**

### 3 Results

#### 3.1 Small Code Samples (0-100 LOC)

For Category 1 (procedural scripts), Pynguin failed to generate any unit tests cases. This can be attributed to the structure of Category 1 samples, where there is a lack of structure and Pynguin is unable to identify distinct units for testing as it relies on properties of modular code. It was noted that ChatGPT provides recommendations for refactoring the category 1 programs into modular units. It first generated the refactored code for the provided code sample and then proceeded to generate the test cases according to the modified code.

For Category 2, there is no significant difference in the statement and branch coverage achieved by Pynguin and ChatGPT. This is also evident from the p-values (threshold = 0.05) obtained after performing Independent t-test [17]. p-value for statement coverage is 0.631 while it is 0.807 for branch coverage. Both p-values are higher than the threshold.

For Category 3 also, there is no significant difference in statement and branch coverage achieved by the two tools, given the respective p-values are greater than the threshold: 0.218 and 0.193.

In conclusion, ChatGPT and Pynguin give similar coverage for 0-100 LOC code samples as shown in **Table 1**.

#### 3.2 Large Code Samples (100-300 LOC)

**3.2.1 Category-wise Coverage Analysis** Since for Category 1, unit test generation is not feasible due to lack of well defined units, and code-refactoring is a wide domain, we limit our coverage analysis to category 2 and 3 for large code samples having 100-300 LOC. For Category 2, we observed that there was no significant difference between the statement and branch coverage achieved by ChatGPT and Pynguin, with respective p-values greater than 0.05 (threshold); 0.169 and 0.195. For Category 3 as well, ChatGPT and Pynguin gave similar coverage, signified by p-values 0.677 and 0.580 for statement and branch coverage respectively. These observations are presented in detail in **Table 2** and **Figure 4**.

To answer **RQ1**: ChatGPT and Pynguin give comparable statement and branch coverage for all 3 categories. Additionally, the McCabe complexity is a metric to evaluate the complexity of a unit of code. For a code sample, we assign it the max McCabe complexity, which is the maximum of all the units present in the code. However, plotting the average statement coverage against this complexity

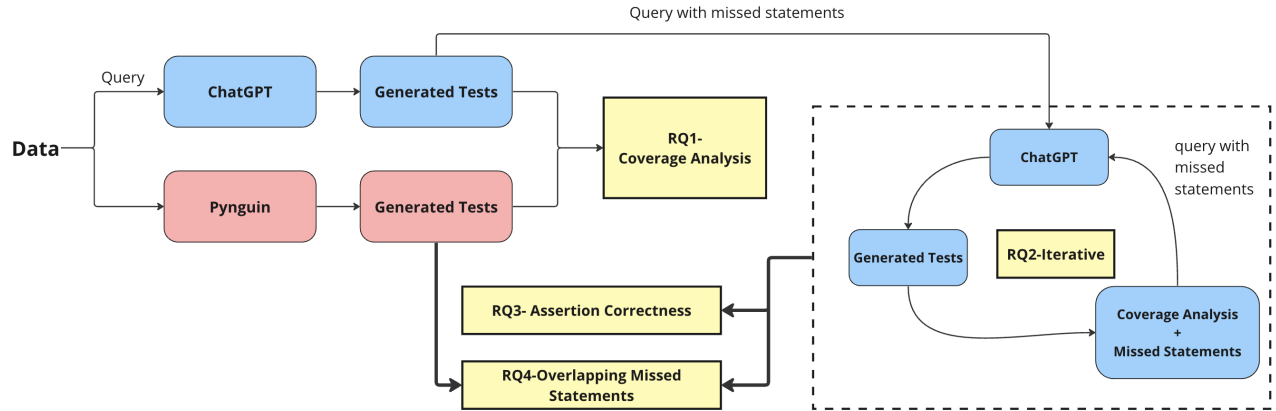
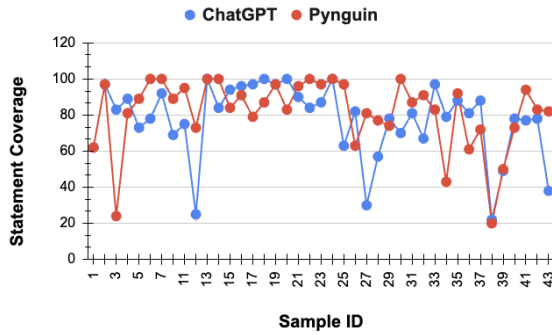
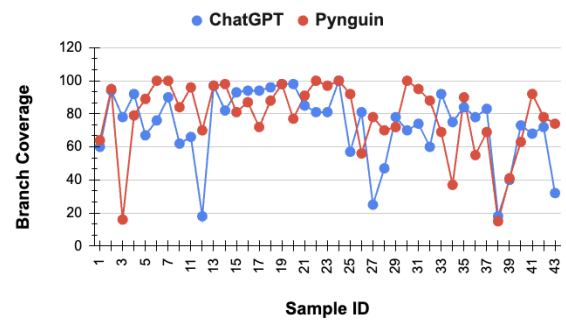


Figure 3: Workflow of our Empirical Analysis



(a)



(b)

Figure 4: Statement coverage (left) and Branch coverage (right) obtained by ChatGPT (blue) and Pynguin (red) for all code samples (100-300 LOC).

100-300 LOC	Avg Statement Coverage		Avg Branch Coverage	
	ChatGPT	Pynguin	ChatGPT	Pynguin
Category 2	77.44	88.77	74.77	86.22
Category 3	77.4	79.6	73	76.15
Average on all 40 samples	77.43	81.63	73.39	78.36

Table 2: Average statement and branch coverages obtained by ChatGPT &amp; Pynguin for large code samples. Here also, we find ChatGPT's coverage is comparable with Pynguin.

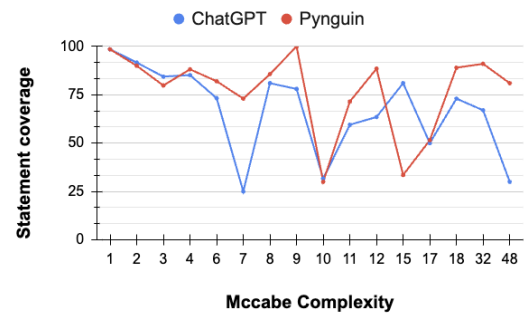


Figure 5: Statement coverage obtained by ChatGPT (blue) and Pynguin (red) for all code samples at different McCabe Complexities.

measure does not seem to highlight any trend or correlation between coverage achieved by each tool and the maximum McCabe complexity of a code sample as seen in Figure 5.

**3.2.2 Iterative improvement in Coverage** Till now, the coverage analysis was done on the results obtained from the first iteration of prompting ChatGPT. Providing the missed statements from the

first iteration, as part of the prompt to ChatGPT, we ask it to further improve the coverage for a given code sample. We continue

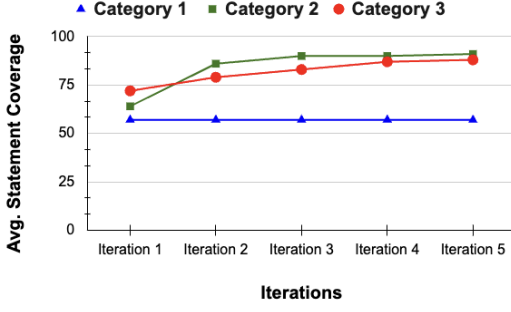


Figure 6: Average statement coverage obtained after each iteration for all of the 3 categories. We see that improvement in coverage saturates at 4 iterations.

Avg Coverage	Iter 1	Iter 5	Best Coverage	Diff in best & least cov	Med iters for Cov plateau
Category 1 (100-300 LOC)	56.833	56.833	56.833	0	1
Category 2 (100-300 LOC)	63.6	90.5	91.55	27.95	4
Category 3 (100-300 LOC)	72.45	87.7	87.7	15.25	4

Table 3: Iterative Improvement. This table shows the Average statement coverages achieved in iteration 1 and 5 for all 3 categories. Also depicts the average improvement in statement coverage after 5 iterations and the median number of iterations it takes to reach the saturation point in coverage improvement. Best coverage: Average of Best Overall Coverage over all iterations. Diff in best & least cov: Average Difference in best & least coverage. Med iters for Cov plateau: Median iterations to achieve Coverage saturation.

this process till there was no improvement in coverage between consecutive iterations. We had to iteratively prompt ChatGPT for 5 times at most since the coverage for most of the samples converged at iteration 4 as seen in Figure 6.

To answer RQ2: It was observed that the statement coverage in Category 2 and Category 3 increased by 27.95 and 15.25 respectively on average. For Category 1, we found that despite the number of iterations there was no improvement in coverage at any step as seen in Table 3.

**3.2.3 Correctness** To assess the correctness of assertions produced by ChatGPT, we examine the various error categories in the following manner: i) whether the test cases are compiling, ii) the percentage of passing assertions among the compiling test cases, and iii) the nature of errors encountered for assertions that fail. It is crucial to emphasize that the source code snippets used for generating these assertions are derived from well-established Python projects publicly available for general use, meaning that these projects must have been thoroughly tested to perform what they were intended to do. This implies that the generated test cases by ChatGPT should effectively capture the intended functionality of the code, and the corresponding assertions should pass if they correctly test the logic of the code. However, if any assertions do fail, it indicates that those

ChatGPT Generated	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
% of incorrect assertions			
All Incorrect	57.75	39.4	27.67
Assertion Error	86.93	78.30	70.96
Try/Except Error	0	2.68	3.66
Runtime error	13.07	19.02	25.38

Table 4: Percentage of Incorrect Assertions. This table gives the average percentage of incorrect assertions generated by ChatGPT for all 3 categories of code samples. Also specifies the distribution across 3 causes of failing assertions: i) Assertion-Error: occurs when the asserted condition is not met ii) Error in try/except block: occurs when an exception was expected to be raised, but it wasn't raised iii) Runtime Error : occurs while the program is running after being successfully compiled.

assertions fail to test the intended functionality of the code and thus are not correct.

To answer RQ3: As depicted in Table 4, about 39% of generated assertions are incorrect on average for Category 2 while 28% of assertions are incorrect on average for Category 3. Separately, we also checked the correctness of assertions for Category 1 samples, for which ChatGPT had provided refactored code, and found that 58% of the generated assertions were incorrect. The decrease in percentage of incorrect assertions as we go from category 1 to category 3, may imply that ChatGPT's ability to generate correct assertions is higher for programs with well defined structure, possibly due to presence of more coherent and meaningful units in the code.

**3.2.4 Overlapping Missed Statements** We looked at the number of overlapping statements that were commonly being missed by ChatGPT and Pynguin. We observed, on average, out of a combined total of 50 missed statements, around 17 were common to both, which means the overlap is significantly lower than the total number of missed statements.

To answer RQ4: If we were to combine ChatGPT and Pynguin, a possible logical inference would be that, the only missed statements would be the ones which were overlapping, and rest all the statements, which were earlier being individually missed by ChatGPT and Pynguin, will now be covered. For example, based on our evaluation, a combination of the two tools will result in 31 more statements being covered. This is illustrated in Table 5 and Figure 7. This is also in line with the findings of CODAMOSA [19] which proposes that a combination of SBST and LLM can lead to better coverage.

## 4 Related Work

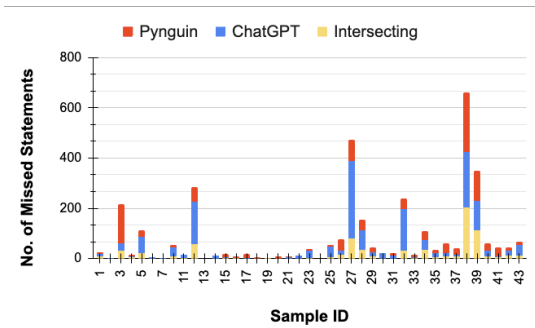
In this section, we briefly discuss some of the existing tools and techniques for generating unit tests.

**Search-based software testing (SBST) techniques:** These techniques [4, 5, 9, 13, 31] turn testing into an optimization problem to generate unit test cases. The goal of SBST is to generate optimal test suites that improve code coverage and efficiently reveal program errors by utilizing algorithms to traverse problem space. This approach shows potential in lowering the quantity of test cases



Intersecting missed	17.78
Union missed	50.33
Minimum missed	20.29
Minimum covered	2.51
Maximum covered	31.64

**Table 5: Summary Statistics of missed overlapping statements.** This table shows summary statistics on statements not covered through the tests generated by ChatGPT and Pynguin. *Intersecting missed*: average number of common statements that were missed by both ChatGPT and Pynguin. *Union missed*: average number of statements that were missed by either ChatGPT or Pynguin. *Minimum missed*: Min of (average number of statements missed by ChatGPT, average number of statements missed by Pynguin). *Minimum covered*: The number of statements that are atleast covered after combining ChatGPT and Pynguin on average. *Maximum covered*: It is the maximum possible number of statements that should be covered after combining Chatgpt and Pynguin on average.



**Figure 7: Missed Statements by ChatGPT, Pynguin and their intersection for each code sample.**

needed while preserving reliable detection of errors. EvoSuite [12] is an automated test generation tool which utilizes SBST. It takes a Java class or method as input, uses search-based algorithms to create a test suite meeting specified criteria (e.g., code or branch coverage), and evaluates test fitness. Through iterative processes of variation, selection, and optimization, EvoSuite generates JUnit test cases and provides a report on the effectiveness of the produced test suite based on metrics like code coverage and mutation score.

Pynguin [21] is another tool which utilizes SBST for generating unit tests in Python programming language. The variable types are dynamically assigned at runtime in Python which makes it difficult to generate unit tests. Pynguin examines a Python module to gather details about the declared classes, functions, and methods. It then creates a test cluster with every relevant information about the module being tested, and during the generation process, chooses classes, methods, and functions from the test cluster to build the test cases. We use Pynguin as our baseline for comparing the suitability and effectiveness of LLMs in unit test generation.

**Randomized test generation techniques:** Randoop [26] uses feedback-directed random testing to generate test cases. The basic idea behind this technique is to generate random sequences of method calls and inputs that exercise different paths through the program. As the test runs, Randoop collects information about the code coverage achieved by the test, as well as any exceptions that are thrown. Based on this feedback, Randoop tries to generate more test cases that are likely to increase code coverage or trigger previously unexplored behaviour.

**AI-based techniques:** Ticoder [18] presents an innovative Test-Driven User-Intent Formalisation (TDUIF) approach for generating code from natural language with minimal formal semantics. Their system, TICODER, demonstrates improved code generation accuracy and the ability to create non-trivial functional unit tests aligned with user intent through minimal user queries. TOGA [11] introduces a neural method for Test Oracle Generation, using a transformer-based approach to infer exceptional and assertion test oracles based on the context of the focal method.

CODAMOSA [19] introduces an algorithm that enhances Search-Based Software Testing (SBST) by utilizing pre-trained large language models (LLMs) like OpenAI’s Codex [25]. The approach combines test case generation with mutation to produce high-coverage test cases and requests Codex to provide sample test cases for under-covered functions. Our paper confirms some of the findings from CODAMOSA. For instance, our results also show that a combination of LLM and Pynguin (SBST-based) can lead to a better coverage. At the same time, CODAMOSA does not explore some of the research questions which we explored in this paper such as (1) How correct are the assertions generated by LLMs? (2) Do the LLM-generated tests align with the intended functionality of the code? (3) How does the performance of LLM improve over multiple iterations of prompting?

## 5 Conclusion

In this study, we discovered that ChatGPT and Pynguin demonstrated nearly identical coverage for both small and large code samples, with no statistically significant differences in average coverages across all categories. When iteratively prompting ChatGPT to enhance coverage, by providing the indices of missed statements from previous iteration, improvements were notable for categories 2 and 3, reaching saturation at 4 iterations, while no improvement occurred for category 1.

Notably, individually missed statements by both tools showed minimal overlap, hinting at the potential for a combined approach to yield higher coverage. Lastly, our assessment of the correctness of ChatGPT-generated tests revealed a decreasing trend in the percentage of incorrect assertions from Category 1 to 3, which could possibly suggest that assertions generated by ChatGPT are more effective in cases where code units are well defined.

ChatGPT operates with a focus on understanding and generating content in natural language rather than being explicitly tailored for programming languages. While ChatGPT may be capable of achieving high statement coverage in the generated unit tests, a high percentage of the assertions within those tests might be incorrect. A more effective approach to generating correct assertions would be based on the actual semantics of the code. This presents

a concern that ChatGPT may prioritize coverage over the accuracy of the generated assertions, which is a potential limitation in using ChatGPT for generating unit tests, and a more semantic-based approach might be needed for generating accurate assertions. Future research endeavors could delve into several promising avenues based on the findings of this study. Firstly, exploring how ChatGPT refactors code from procedural scripts and assessing whether the refactored code preserves the original functionality could provide valuable insights into the model's code transformation capabilities. Additionally, investigating the scalability of ChatGPT and Pynguin to larger codebases and more complex projects may offer a broader understanding of their performance in real-world scenarios. Furthermore, a comprehensive exploration of the combined use of ChatGPT and Pynguin, considering their complementary strengths, could be undertaken to maximize test coverage and effectiveness. Lastly, examining the generalizability of our observations across diverse programming languages and application domains would contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the applicability and limitations of these tools.

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