Detecting Test Flakiness Without Rerunning Tests

Dissertation Proposal

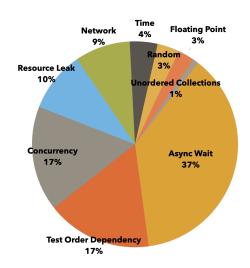
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Overview

- Continuous Integration (CI) is a software development practice
 - Run tests to check changed code
- Failed tests indicate the presence of faults
 - Assumption: Tests are deterministic
- Some tests exhibit non-deterministic behavior
 - known as Flaky Tests
- Flaky Tests affect the efficiency of CI

What Causes Tests to Be Flaky?

A flaky test is a test that passes and fails when executed many times on the same code.



Flaky Tests Causes [29]

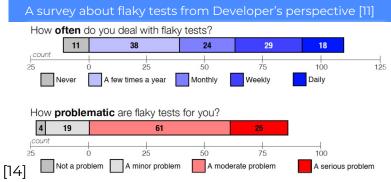
```
1 @Test
2 public void testRsReportsWrongServerName() throws Exception {
3    MiniHBaseCluster cluster = TEST_UTIL.getHBaseCluster();
4    MiniHBaseClusterRegionServer firstServer =
5         (MiniHBaseClusterRegionServer)cluster.getRegionServer(0);
6    HServerInfo hsi = firstServer.getServerInfo();
7    firstServer.setHServerInfo(...);
8
9    // Sleep while the region server pings back
10    Thread.sleep(2000);
11    assertTrue(firstServer.isOnline());
12    assertEquals(2,cluster.getLiveRegionServerThreads().size());
13    ... // similarly for secondServer
14 }
```

An example of Async Wait flaky test from the HBase project [29]

Why Do We Care about Test Flakiness?

Flaky tests are problematic

- Repeatedly occurs: At least weekly basis [11] [14]
- Large scale: 16 % of Google tests show some flakiness [14]
- Delay release: Hinder developers from merging pull requests [14]
- Wasting developer time: The most severe consequence of test flakiness [14]



What Developers Do Right Now With Flaky Tests

Detecting Flaky Tests Using Re-Run

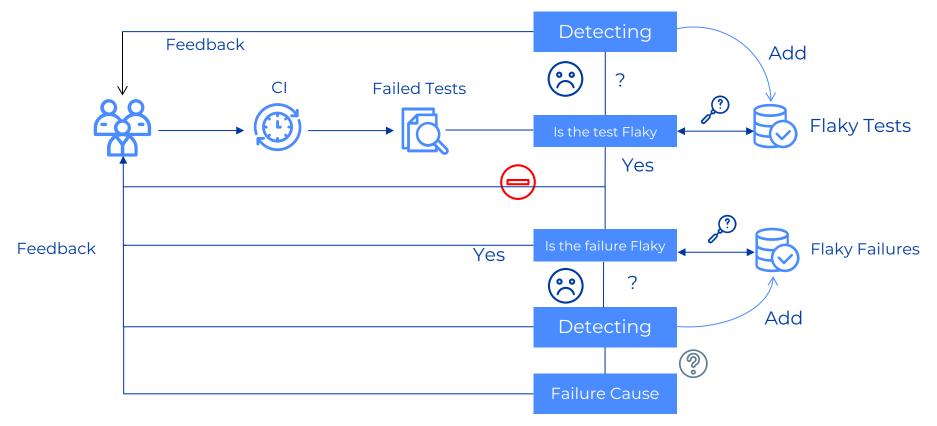
• **Limitation**: Expensive – e.g. 2-16% of testing budget in Google just for Re-Run

Research helps in detecting Flaky Tests

- Automated Detection Tools e.g. DeFlaker [6], iDFlakies [7]
- Overall: Run-based- techniques and expected overhead costs

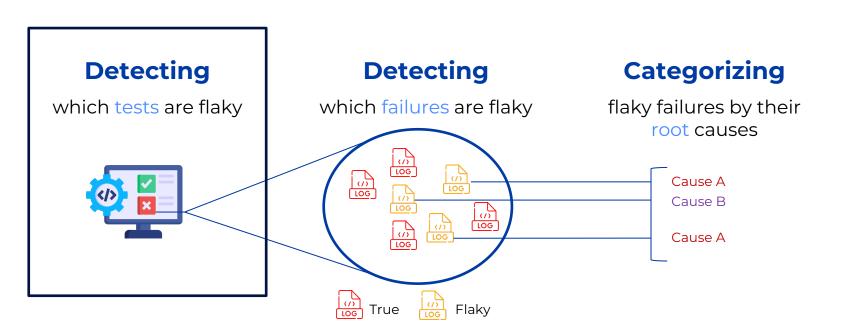
Developers need to detect flaky tests without overhead cost

Current Challenges

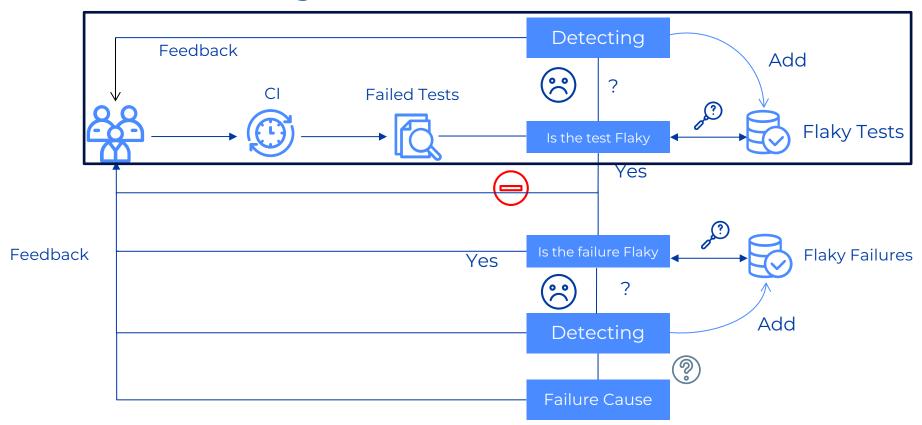


Proposal Statement

Machine learning and data science can address better the problem of test flakiness in terms of:



Current Challenges

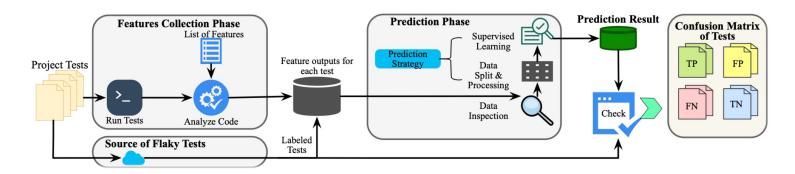


Detecting Which *Tests* **Are Flaky**

FlakeFlagger (ICSE2021)

Goal: using the machine learning to predict if a test is flaky or not leveraging the similarity of other already known flaky and non-flaky tests [4]

- Source of Flaky Tests: A set of flaky and non-flaky Tests
- Feature Collection Phase: List of features that may be predictive of flakiness
- **Prediction Phase**: Process the data and train the classifier



Detecting Which *Tests* **Are Flaky**

FlakeFlagger (ICSE2021)

Main Contributions [4]:

- Dataset: Running 24 projects test suites 10,000 times to collect flaky and non-flaky tests
 - o Impacts: [Qin et al. ICSME 2022] [Dell'Anna et al. ESE 2023] [Pontillo et al. ESE 2022]
- **Test Detector**: Hybrid static/dynamic approach to collect behavioral features of tests
- FlakeFlagger: Machine learning classifier to predict test flakiness

Research Questions [4]:

- **RQ1**: How many flaky tests can be found by rerunning tests given different rerun budgets?
- RQ2: How hard is it to reproduce a flaky test failure?
- RQ3: How effective is FlakeFlagger at predicting flaky tests?
- RQ4: How helpful FlakeFlagger's features in distinguishing between flaky and non flaky?

- **Reproducibility**: Fail to reproduce all flaky tests by [6] [7]
- Number of runs: Hard to determine run limits

| Project | Tests | Flaky by Reruns | DeFlak Shared | | iDFlaki Shared | | | Flaky Tests I 100 Reruns | Detectable at: 1,000 Reruns | Distribution of Failure Frequencies, as % of Tests Failing (0,10] (10, 100] (100, 1,000] (1,000, 10,000] runs of 10,000 |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| spring-boot | 2,128 | 163 | 0 | 5 | | | 71% | 71% | 77% | |
| hbase | 431 | 145 | 0 | 1 | | | 52% | 59% | 75% | |
| alluxio | 187 | 116 | 2 | 2 | | | 0% | 91% | 100% | |
| okhttp | 810 | 100 | | | | | 8% | 12% | 15% | |
| ambari | 324 | 52 | 1 | 1 | | | 0% | 2% | 94% | |
| hector | 142 | 33 | 1 | 1 | | | 3% | 3% | 100% | |
| activiti | 2,044 | 32 | | | | | 0% | 3% | 44% | |
| java-websocket | 145 | 23 | | | 22 | 52 | 0% | 26% | 87% | |
| wildfly | 1,238 | 23 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 4% | |
| httpcore | 712 | 22 | 1 | 1 | | | 0% | 9% | 9% | |
| logback | 842 | 22 | | | | | 5% | 9% | 41% | |
| incubator-dubbo | 2,177 | 19 | | | 5 | 12 | 5% | 11% | 26% | |
| http-request | 163 | 18 | | | | | 0% | 83% | 83% | |
| wro4j | 1,145 | 16 | 1 | 1 | | | 44% | 50% | 81% | |
| orbit | 86 | 7 | 0 | 1 | | | 14% | 43% | 86% | |
| undertow | 183 | 7 | 0 | 3 | | | 0% | 0% | 29% | |
| achilles | 1,317 | 4 | | | | | 0% | 25% | 75% | |
| elastic-job-lite | 558 | 3 | | | 1 | 6 | 0% | 0% | 0% | |
| zxing | 345 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 0% | 100% | 100% | |
| assertj-core | 6,267 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 0% | 100% | 100% | |
| commons-exec | 55 | 1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 100% | |
| handlebars.java | 428 | 1 | | | | | 0% | 100% | 100% | |
| ninja | 306 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 0% | 100% | 100% | |
| jimfs | 212 | 0 | | | | | | | | No flaky tests observed |
| Total | 22,245 | 811 | 10 | 20 | 28 | 70 | 26% | 45% | 67% | |

FlakeFlagger (ICSE2021)

Dataset:

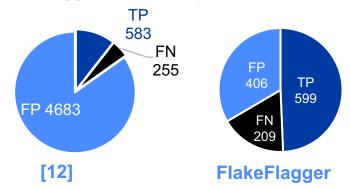
811 flaky tests were detected after running 24 projects 10,000 times.

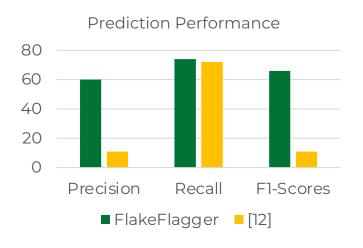
RQ3: How effective is FlakeFlagger at predicting flaky tests?

FlakeFlagger (ICSE2021)

FlakeFlagger VS the state-of-the-art flaky test classifier [12]:

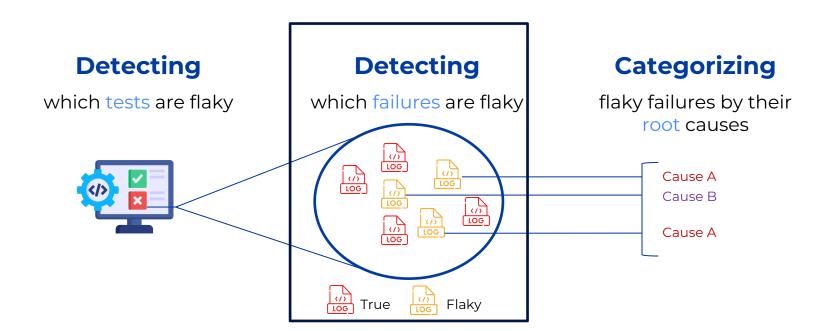
- [12]: Static flaky tests classifier using tests code as a bag-of-words
- FlakeFlagger outperformed [12]
 - O By **F1** scores on **16** projects and tied on **4** projects
- FlakeFlagger's performance varied across projects
- FlakeFlagger as a pre-step of Re-Run



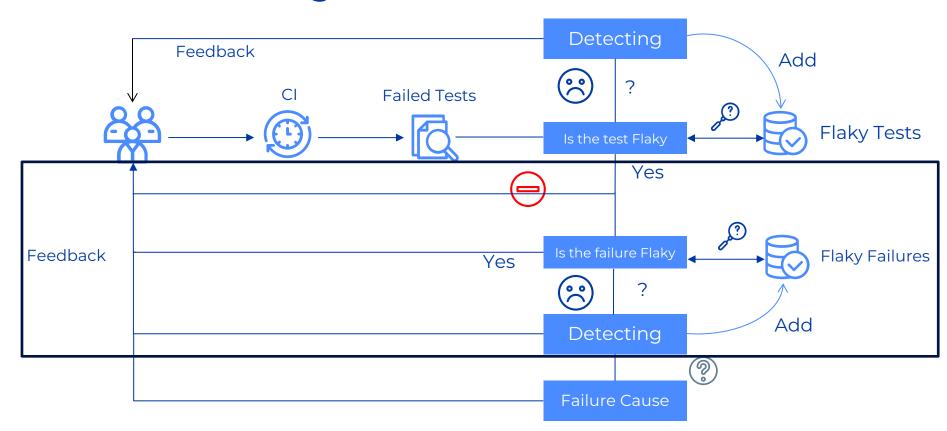


Proposal Statement

Machine learning and data science can address better the problem of test flakiness in terms of:



Current Challenges



Detecting Which Failures Are Flaky

Submitted

Is the failure Flaky

Get Failure Log
e.g. stacktraces

Match Any?

Compare

- Failure de-duplication [16]: matching new failure with previous failures
 - No previous failures available (e.g. new tests)?

Use Case: Developer has an existing history of test failures

• Task: determine if a new failure is flaky or true failure.



Submitted

Detecting Which *Failures* **Are Flaky**

Main Contributions

- **Approach**: A de-duplication based approach using the failure messages and stacktraces
- Failure Log Classifier: Machine learning classifiers to predict if a failure is flaky or not

Research Questions:

- **RQ1**: How often are flaky failures repetitive?
- RQ2: With prior flaky and true failures, is it feasible to use the **failure de-duplication** to tell if a failure is flaky or true one?
- RQ3: How far utilizing machine learning being helpful in finding the differences between flaky and true failures?

RQ1: How often are flaky failures repetitive?

Submitted

Main Findings:

- **99,488** repetitive failures (out of **99,622**)
- **134** non-repetitive (**95** from *single* failed tests)
- Frequently failed flaky tests VS repetitive failures
- Failures repetitive across tests
- Number of failed tests in a test suite

Takeaway:



Previous flaky failures can be a reference to check if a newly encountered failure is familiar.

REPETITIVE FLAKY FAILURES WITHIN AND ACROSS TESTS PER PROJECT. Failures column shows the number of flaky failures and the different failures (Set). The columns (1:n) and [1] refer to flaky failures that are and are not repetitives, repectively. Per Test refers to matching the failures within the same test. Across Tests refers matching all flaky failures from all tests.

| | Failures | | | Pe | r Test | Across Tests | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|-----|-----|--------|--------------|--------|--|
| Projects | Tests | Flaky | Set | [1] | (1:n) | [1] | (1:n) | |
| Alluxio-alluxio | 114 | 16,858 | 310 | 11 | 16,847 | 5 | 16,853 | |
| square-okhttp | 100 | 28,264 | 121 | 40 | 28,224 | 17 | 28,247 | |
| apache-hbase | 62 | 19,822 | 100 | 14 | 19,808 | 5 | 19,817 | |
| apache-ambari | 51 | 4,063 | 54 | 0 | 4,063 | 0 | 4,063 | |
| hector-client-hector | 33 | 6,529 | 33 | 0 | 6,529 | 0 | 6,529 | |
| activiti-activiti | 31 | 1,378 | 32 | 13 | 1,365 | 6 | 1,372 | |
| tootallnate-java-websocket | 22 | 2,095 | 43 | 2 | 2,093 | 0 | 2,095 | |
| apache-httpcore | 22 | 354 | 22 | 9 | 345 | 2 | 352 | |
| qos-ch-logback | 20 | 438 | 21 | 8 | 430 | 4 | 434 | |
| kevinsawicki-http-request | 18 | 3,501 | 18 | 3 | 3,498 | 0 | 3,501 | |
| wildfly-wildfly | 18 | 50 | 18 | 12 | 38 | 4 | 46 | |
| wro4j-wro4j | 14 | 10,833 | 21 | 3 | 10,830 | 2 | 10,831 | |
| spring-projects-spring-boot | 12 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 9 | |
| orbit-orbit | 7 | 2,943 | 7 | 0 | 2,943 | 0 | 2,943 | |
| undertow-io-undertow | 7 | 92 | 12 | 3 | 89 | 1 | 91 | |
| doanduyhai-Achilles | 4 | 165 | 5 | 1 | 164 | 1 | 164 | |
| elasticjob-elastic-job-lite | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 | |
| assertj-core | 1 | 974 | 1 | 0 | 974 | 0 | 974 | |
| ninja-ninja | 1 | 476 | 1 | 0 | 476 | 0 | 476 | |
| handlebars.java | 1 | 411 | 1 | 0 | 411 | 0 | 411 | |
| apache-commons-exec | 1 | 33 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 33 | |
| zxing-zxing | 1 | 322 | 1 | 0 | 322 | 0 | 322 | |
| Total | 543 | 99,622 | 839 | 134 | 99,488 | 52 | 99,570 | |

Submitted

RQ2: With prior flaky and true failures, is it feasible to use the failure de-duplication to tell if a failure is flaky or true one?

- Matching struggle in logs with assertion exceptions
- A test could have a match for one failure but not for another
- Flaky and true failures rates VS matching result

| | Total | Tests and | Failures | Set of I | ailures | 17 | Confusion | Matrix a | and Evalua | tion By | Failures | | # of T | ests in |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|---------|----------|------|--------|---------|
| Project | Test | True | Flaky | True | Flaky | TP | FN | FP | TN | P | R | SP | TP | FN |
| Alluxio-alluxio | 114 | 32,608 | 16,858 | 6,491 | 310 | 9,615 | 7,243 | 1,694 | 30,914 | 85% | 57% | 94% | 114 | 102 |
| square-okhttp | 100 | 34,266 | 28,264 | 18,609 | 121 | 16,517 | 11,747 | 114 | 34,152 | 99% | 58% | 99% | 58 | 53 |
| apache-hbase | 62 | 11,324 | 19,822 | 811 | 100 | 18,496 | 1,326 | 1,198 | 10,126 | 93% | 93% | 89% | 58 | 14 |
| apache-ambari | 51 | 11,049 | 4,063 | 4,563 | 54 | 4,003 | 60 | 5 | 11,044 | 99% | 98% | 99% | 50 | 2 |
| hector-client-hector | 33 | 3,604 | 6,529 | 1,769 | 33 | 1,382 | 5,147 | 12 | 3,592 | 99% | 21% | 99% | 32 | 1 |
| activiti-activiti | 31 | 46,100 | 1,378 | 16,018 | 32 | 932 | 446 | 2,609 | 43,491 | 26% | 67% | 94% | 1 | 30 |
| tootallnate-java-websocket | 22 | 1,299 | 2,095 | 330 | 43 | 591 | 1,504 | 816 | 483 | 42% | 28% | 37% | 19 | 22 |
| apache-httpcore | 22 | 8,333 | 354 | 663 | 22 | 0 | 354 | 2,117 | 6,216 | 0% | 0% | 74% | 0 | 22 |
| qos-ch-logback | 20 | 2,614 | 438 | 903 | 21 | 56 | 382 | 368 | 2,246 | 13% | 12% | 85% | 3 | 17 |
| wildfly-wildfly | 18 | 4,364 | 50 | 1,497 | 18 | 38 | 12 | 0 | 4,364 | 100% | 76% | 100% | 6 | 12 |
| kevinsawicki-http-request | 18 | 387 | 3,501 | 229 | 18 | 981 | 2,520 | 40 | 347 | 96% | 28% | 89% | 4 | 14 |
| wro4j-wro4j | 14 | 540 | 10,833 | 90 | 21 | 800 | 10,033 | 29 | 511 | 96% | 7% | 94% | 9 | 11 |
| spring-projects-spring-boot | 12 | 2,150 | 14 | 244 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 2,150 | 100% | 14% | 100% | 1 | 12 |
| undertow-io-undertow | 7 | 2,304 | 92 | 236 | 12 | 8 | 84 | 940 | 1,364 | 0% | 8% | 59% | 2 | 6 |
| orbit-orbit | 7 | 822 | 2,943 | 302 | 7 | 87 | 2,856 | 57 | 765 | 60% | 2% | 93% | 2 | 5 |
| doanduyhai-Achilles | 4 | 442 | 165 | 245 | 5 | 120 | 45 | 46 | 396 | 72% | 72% | 89% | 1 | 3 |
| elasticjob-elastic-job-lite | 3 | 111 | 7 | 68 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 111 | 100% | 57% | 100% | 1 | 3 |
| apache-commons-exec | 1 | 59 | 33 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 2 | 57 | 0% | 0% | 96% | 0 | 1 |
| assertj-core | 1 | 17 | 974 | 9 | 1 | 974 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1 | 0 |
| handlebars.java | 1 | 147 | 411 | 61 | 1 | 0 | 411 | 16 | 131 | 0% | 0% | 89% | 0 | 1 |
| zxing-zxing | 1 | 76 | 322 | 37 | 1 | 322 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1 | 0 |
| ninja-ninja | 1 | 209 | 476 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 476 | 90 | 119 | 0% | 0% | 56% | 0 | 1 |
| 22 Projects Total | 543 | 162,825 | 99,622 | 53,194 | 839 | 54,928 | 44,694 | 10,153 | 152,672 | | | | 363 | 332 |

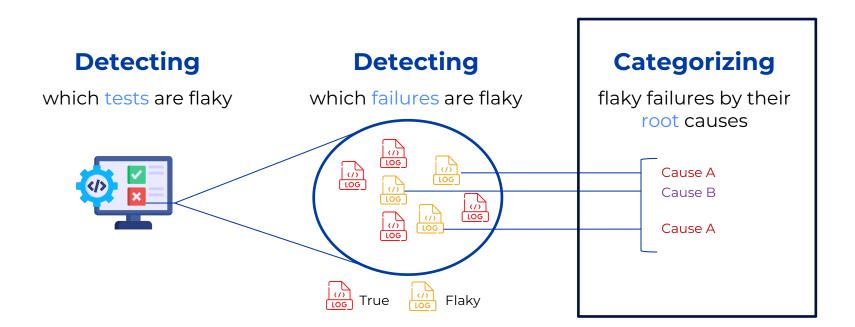
Failure de-duplication evaluation

| Failure | | Mat | ch |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Label | Failure | Flaky | True |
| TP | Flaky | ✓ | |
| FN | Flaky | | \ |
| FP | True | ✓ | |
| TN | True | | \ |

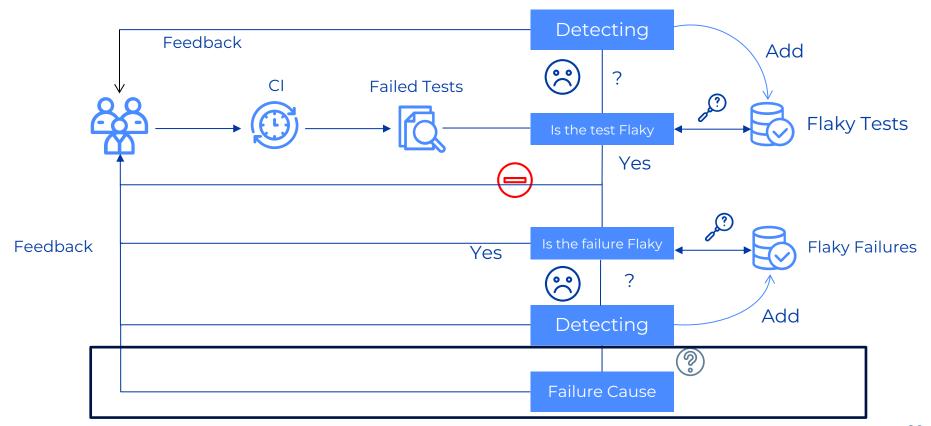
Precision (P), Recall (R), Specificity (SP)

Proposal Statement

Machine learning and data science can address better the problem of test flakiness in terms of:



Current Challenges



Categorizing flaky failures by their root causes

- Goal: Finding the root causes of flaky tests
 - Some rely on human feedback
- Idea: Finding the root causes of flaky failures
 - Assumption: A test is triggered by multiple flakiness causes
- Challenging: Flaky Failures dataset with the root causes.

Initial Research Questions:

- RQ1: Is it possible for a flaky test to be triggered by multiple flakiness root causes?
- RQ2: Can failure logs associate flaky failures with their root causes using machine learning?

Alternative Plan: Flakiness in mutation testing

Goal: Detect flaky mutants without rerun them

Summary

Proposal Statement: Machine learning and data science can address better the problem of test flakiness in terms of:

| Detecting | Detecting | Categorizing | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| which tests are flaky | which failures are flaky | flaky failures by their root causes | | | | |
| FlakeFlagger (ICSE2021) | Submitted | Current Work | | | | |

Thank You