

Selective Regression Testing on Node.js Applications

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Abstract—Node.js is one of the most popular frameworks for building web applications today. As software system becomes mature, the cost of performing the retest-all regression test becomes significant. A technique of reducing running time is Selective Regression Testing (SRT). By rerunning a subset of tests based on code change, selective regression testing can detect software failures more efficiently. However, previous studies mainly focused on standard desktop applications. The Node.js applications are considered hard to perform test reduction because its asynchronous, event-driven programming model and JavaScript is a loosely typed, dynamic programming language. In this paper, we present NodeSRT, a Selective Regression Testing framework for Node.js applications. By performing static and dynamic analysis, NodeSRT gets relationship between changed method and their relationships with each test, then reduce the whole regression test suite to only tests that are affected by change, which would improve the execution time of the regression test suite. To evaluate our selection technique, we applied NodeSRT to two open-source projects: Uppy and Simorgh, then compared our approach with retest-all strategy and current industry used SRT technique: Jest OnlyChange option. The results demonstrate that NodeSRT correctly selects affected tests based on changes and is 457.94% more precise than the Jest OnlyChange option. NodeSRT is also 2.72 times faster in high code coverage project.

Index Terms—JavaScript, Selective Regression Testing, Node.js Application, Static Analysis, Dynamic Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

With the continuous growth of web applications, Node.js has become one of the most popular frameworks for web application development [2]. Since JavaScript is a loosely typed, dynamic language, test selection on JavaScript projects is hard. Besides, modern web applications are usually composed of different kinds of components; running unit tests only does not judge the overall behaviour of the web application [3].

Generally, there are two phases involved in test selection. The first phase is to select tests based on change and test dependency graph generated by static or dynamic analysis. The second phase is to run selected tests. There are four levels of granularity for test selection techniques: statement, method, file, module. The common two are method-level and file-level. File-level granularity analysis builds relationship between tests and files in the program and selects tests that reflect changed files. Method-level analysis builds relationship between tests and methods and selects tests that reflect changed method. Since method-level selection is more complicated than file-level selection, file-level selection runs faster in phase one. However, file-level selection selects more tests than needed.

Therefore it is less precise than method-level selection and runs slower in phase two.

Current industry used SRT technique: Jest OnlyChange uses file-level granularity, which selects tests to be rerun based on file changes in the Git repository. As it is safe and the most light-weighted approach. Although fast, this approach may not be precise enough for some test suites. Therefore, our research starts from a question: “Can we find a more effective test selection technique for Node.js Applications?”

To evaluate effectiveness of test selection technique, Rothermel et al. [1] proposed four metrics: Inclusiveness, Precision, Efficiency, Generality. Inclusiveness measures the extent to which SRT technique chooses tests that are affected by the change. Precision measures the ability that SRT technique omits tests that are not affected by the change. Efficiency measures the time and space required. Generality measures its ability to function in a comprehensive and practical range of situations. We say a selection technique is safe if it achieves 100% inclusiveness.

Our intuition for reducing the total running time is to improve the granularity of the selection technique to improve precision so that less tests are required to run in phase two. We also evaluated our selection technique by performing an empirical study on two open source Node.js projects in different size and code coverage.

II. APPROACH OVERVIEW

JavaScript is a dynamic typing, just-in-time compiled, prototype-based object-orientation, multi-paradigm language and supports event-driven, functional, and imperative programming styles. Many special language features makes traditional SRT technique not working on JavaScript programs. These features include first-class functions, Inheritance and the prototype chain, Asynchronous and Error handling.

To mitigate these challenges, our tool uses a combination of static and dynamic analysis, then perform a modification-based test selection algorithm in method level. The Modification-based approach works by analyzing modified code entities then select tests based on modifications. This strategy is relatively simple and proved safe by [13] [7]. This tool can also be used in CI/CD environment. NodeSRT consists of five parts: dynamic analysis, static analysis, change analysis, test selection, and selected test runner.

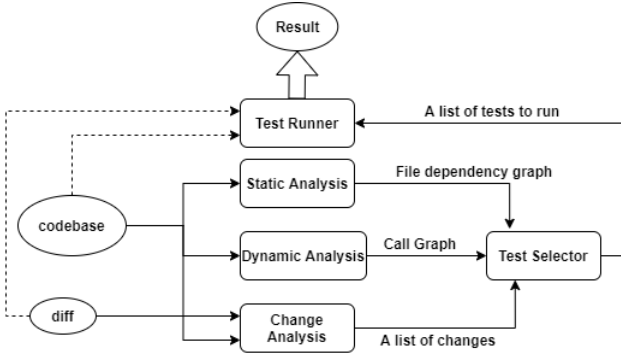


Fig. 1. NodeSRT Architecture

As shown in Figure 1. The **Static Analysis module** performs static analysis on original codebase to get file dependency graph on each tests. It works by identifying and resolving `require` and `import` in JavaScript files. The **Dynamic Analysis module** generate a dynamic call graph by injecting code to original codebase generated AST. Since Node.js applications have the characteristic that client-side, server-side separated, code in different modules may be running in a different environment. E.g. The server-side code is running in Node.js environment. Client-side code is running in the browser environment. To collect runtime information of each module, NodeSRT uses HTTP requests. The injected code will send logging messages to the server. The logging server will collect all the logging messages and generate a call graph in JSON format. As noted by [13][14], when the codebase becomes large, code analysis result should be store in database to ensure performance. **Change Analysis module** compares the ASTs of the changed files, then generate a JSON representation of changes. Since NodeSRT uses function-level granularity, change analysis module finds the closest function name of each different AST node based on their ancestors. If the function is anonymous, NodeSRT will generate a unique name for it based on its parent function name, class name and file name. This approach is similar to the approach of Chianti [16] handling anonymous class in Java. With call graph, file dependency graph, and JSON representation of changes, **Test Selector** selects tests affected by changes. To handle changes outside functions, the test selector will select tests depend on the changed file based on file dependency graph to guarantee safety. Finally, The **Test Runner** will run selected tests.

Our tool can also be used to select end-to-end tests since NodeSRT uses HTTP requests record logging messages and build dynamic call graph.

III. EMPIRICAL EVALUATION

IV. RELATED WORK

There are several techniques proposed for standard desktop applications [1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16], not much study focused on Node.js web applications. For JavaScript projects, Mutandis [19] is a generic mutation testing approach that guides the mutation generation process. It works by leveraging

static and dynamic program analysis to guide the mutation generation process a-priori towards parts of the code that are error-prone or likely to influence the program’s output. Tochal [20] is a DOM-Sensitive change impact analysis tool for JavaScript. Through dynamic code injection and static analysis, this approach incorporates a ranking algorithm for indicating the importance of each entity in the impact set. This approach focused on frontend DOM changes, rather than the whole frontend backend interaction.

For test selection in different levels of granularity, Gligoric et al. [4] showed that file-level granularity analysis runs 32% faster than the method-level granularity analysis in large scale Java programs. [12] also shows tool implemented with approach “DejaVu” [11] is 16% worse when it comes to realistic code-coverage-based test suites. This is because there are two phases required for SRT. The first step is to select tests based on change and test dependency graph generated by static or dynamic analysis. The second phase is to run selected tests. For some project, if the running time of selecting tests plus the running time of executing selected tests is greater than the running time of executing the whole test suite, applying the selection technique is meaningless. This is the reason of current industry used approach only use file-level granularity static analysis as this is the most light-weight, simple approach.

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TABLE I
TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
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^aSample of a Table footnote.



Fig. 2. Example of a figure caption.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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REFERENCES

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For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

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