**Generation of Test Data using Genetic Algorithm and Constraint Solver**

Dinh Ngoc Thi

VNU University of Engineering and Technology  
E3 Building - 144 Xuan Thuy Street  
Cau Giay, Hanoi, Vietnam  
Tel: +84 4 37547461

dinhngocthi@gmail.com

Vo Dinh Hieu

VNU University of Engineering and Technology  
E3 Building - 144 Xuan Thuy Street  
Cau Giay, Hanoi, Vietnam  
Tel: +84 4 37547461

hieuvd@vnu.edu.vn

Nguyen Viet Ha

VNU University of Engineering and Technology  
E3 Building - 144 Xuan Thuy Street  
Cau Giay, Hanoi, Vietnam  
Tel: +84 4 37547461

hanv@vnu.edu.vn

**ABSTRACT**

Search-based testing techniques using genetic algorithm (GA) can automatically generate test data that achieve high coverage on almost any given program under test. GA casts the path coverage problem as a search problem and applies efficient algorithms to find test data that can serve as suitable test cases. GA approaches scales well and can handle any source code and test criterion, but degrade when program under test has any critical path clusters. This paper presents a method for optimizing GA efficiency by integrating a constraint solver to solve path conditions which regular GA cannot generate test data for coverage. The proposed approach is also applied some programs under test. Experimental results show that improved GA which can generate suitable test data has higher path coverage than the regular GA.

**Categories and Subject Descriptors**

D.2.5 [**Software Engineering**]: Testing and Debugging – Testing Tools

**General Terms**

Algorithms, Reliability, Experimentation

**Keywords**

genetic algorithm, path coverage testing, automatic test data generation

# INTRODUCTION

Software quality becomes more important than ever and software testing is the most significant measure for it. However, software testing is very laborious and costly due to the fact that it is mostly made by manual [1]. In general, software testing spends for approximately 50 percent of the elapsed time and more than 50 percent of the total cost in software development [2]. Thus, automated software testing is a promising way to cut down time and cost.

Automatic structural test data generation is a crucial problem in software testing automation. Its implementation cannot only significantly improve the effectiveness and efficiency but also reduce the high cost of software testing. We focus on path coverage test data generation in respect that various structural test data generation problem can be transformed into a path coverage test data generation problem. Furthermore, path coverage testing strategy can detect almost 65 percent of errors in program under test [3].

Although path coverage test data generation is an undecidable problem [4], researchers still attempt to develop various methods and have made some progress. These methods can be classified into two types: static methods and dynamic methods.

Static methods include symbolic execution [5] and domain reduction [6, 7] etc. These methods suffer from a number of problems when it handles indefinite loops, array, procedure calls and pointer references [8].

Dynamic methods include random testing, local search approach [9], goal-oriented approach [10], chaining approach [11] and evolutionary approach [8, 12-14]. Since values of input variables are determined when programs execute, dynamic test data generation can avoid those problems with that static methods are confronted.

As a robust search method in complex spaces, genetic algorithm (GA) was applied to test data generation in 1992 [12] and evolutionary approach has been a burgeoning interest since then. Works of Micheal et al [8], S. Levin and A. Yehudai [15], Joachim et al [16] indicate that GA-based test data generation outperforms other dynamic approaches e.g. random testing and local search.

As far as we know, even though GA-based test data generation already proved its efficiency in generating test data for dynamic approaches, it still has to face difficulties when the program under test having test paths with low probability in generating coverable test data. For example, consider program under test example1() as below [27]:

1 void example1(double x, double y, double z) {

2 if (Math.cos(z)- 0.95 < Math.exp(z)) {

3 if ((x + y == 1024) && (y > 1000))

4 // path 1

5 }

6 else

7 // path 2

8 }

By using constraint solvers, symbolic execution can generate test data for the second condition but not for the first because it has the Math library functions of the Java language. GA can solve the first condition. However, it has problems with the second condition. This means that if only using either symbolic execution or GA, we cannot have test data for the path 1.

This paper gives the proposal to improve GA in generating test data which can cover all the paths in the above program under test. Our approach combines constraint solvers into GA. The static program analysis phase is applied to find out paths of the program under test which are difficult to be covered. In this paper, the difficult path means the path contains if-else statements which is difficult to generate test data for coverage. For these difficult paths, the constraint solver Z3 [29] is used to solve these path conditions. After that, the constraint satisfaction is used as mutated individual in the procedure of generating new populations in GA.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 gives some theoretical background including path coverage test data generation as an optimization problem, genetic algorithms and conditional statements in Java. Section 3 summarizes some related works, and Section 4 presents the proposed approach in detail. Section 5 shows the experimental results and discussion. Section 6 concludes the paper

# BACKGROUND

This section describes some content is the theoretical background of the proposed approach of this paper.

## Path coverage test data generation as an optimization problem

To make use of genetic algorithm, a path coverage test data generation problem requires being transformed into an optimization problem.

Firstly, program under test should be represented by its control flow graph (CFG). A CFG is a directed graph which can be denoted as G = (N, A, s, e) where N is a set of nodes, A is a set of edges; s and e are unique entry and unique exit node respectively. Each decision node is associated with a branch predicate, which is a logical expression. The edges leaving decision nodes are labeled with true or false values for corresponding branch predicate. To cause a path to be covered during execution, it is necessary to find appropriate values for the input variables that satisfy related branch predicates. A simple way is Korel’s branch distance function [9] based approach. For example, if a branch predicate C is (a == b), then the branch distance function f(C) = abs(a - b). So, to achieve a desired branch is transformed to search input vector that minimize its branch distance function. Table 1 gives some common used branch distance functions. To achieve a desired path P, we can define F(P) as the sum of all related branch distance functions. Consequently, generating path coverage test data can be transformed into searching input vector that can minimize F(P).

Table 1. Korel’s branch distance function

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Branch** | **Branch distance function** |
| 1 | a = b | f(C) = abs(a - b) |
| 2 | a ≠ b | f(C) = k |
| 3 | a < b | f(C) = (a - b) + k |
| 4 | a ≤ b | f(C) = (a - b) |
| 5 | a > b | f(C) = (b - a) + k |
| 6 | a ≥ b | f(C) = (b - a) |
| 7 | C1 ∧ C2 | f(C) = min(f(C1), f(C2)) |
| 8 | C1 ∨ C2 | f(C) = f(C1) + f(C2) |

In Korel function, k is the smallest step between 2 operands in the condition. In this paper, because all operand types are double, so to simplify we assume k = 0.

## Genetic algorithm

The basic concepts of genetic algorithm (GA) were developed by Holland [17]. GA is commonly applied to a variety of problems involving search and optimization. GA search methods are rooted in the mechanisms of evolution and natural genetics. GA draw inspiration from the natural search and selection processes leading to the survival of the fittest individuals. GA generates a sequence of populations by using a selection mechanism, and use crossover and mutation as search mechanisms.

The principle behind GA is that they create and maintain a population of individuals represented by chromosomes (essentially a character string analogous to the chromosomes appearing in DNA). These chromosomes are typically encoded solutions to a problem. The chromosomes then undergo a process of evolution according to rules of selection, crossover and mutation [28].

Each individual in the environment (represented by a chromosome) has a measure of its fitness value in the environment. Reproduction selects individuals with high fitness values in the population, and through crossover and mutation of such individuals. A new population is derived in which individuals may be even better fitted to their environment. The process of crossover involves two chromosomes swapping chunks of data (genetic information) and is analogous to the process of sexual reproduction. Mutation introduces slight changes into a small proportion of the population and is representative of an evolutionary step. The structure of a regular GA is given below.

|  |
| --- |
| **Algorithm 1** Genetic Algorithm |
| **Input:** Search space (the space of all feasible solutions)  **Output:** The best solution for an optimization problem  1: initialize population;  2: evaluate population;  3: **repeat**  4: select solutions for next population;  5: perform crossover and mutation;  6: evaluate population;  7: **until** stopping criteria not reached;  8: **return** the best solution in current population; |

The algorithm will iterate until the population has evolved to form the best solution to the problem, or until a maximum number of iterations have taken place (suggesting that a solution is not going to be found given the resources available).

## Conditional statements in Java

Java, like all other programming languages, is equipped with specific statements that allow us to check a condition and execute certain parts of code depending on whether the condition is true or false. Such statements are called conditional, and are a form of composite statement.

In Java, there are two forms of conditional statements [26]:

* the if-else statement, to choose between two alternatives
* the switch statement, to choose between multiple alternatives

This paper will only focus to the if-else statement.

### The if-else statement

The if-else statement allows us to select between two alternatives. The syntax of the if-else statement as below:

if (condition)

then-statement

else

else-statement

### Condition in an if-else statement

The condition in an if-else statement can be an arbitrary expression of type Boolean. There are 4 types of if-else statement as below [26].

1. *a variable of type boolean*

Example:

boolean finished;

// ...

if (finished)

// ...

1. *one of the comparison operators (==, !=, >, <, >=, or <=) applied to variables (or expressions) of a primitive type*

Example:

int a, b, c;

// ...

if (a == b + c)

// ...

1. *a call to a predicate (i.e., a method that returns a value of type boolean)*

Example:

String answer;

// ...

if (answer.equalsIgnoreCase("YES"))

// ...

1. *a complex boolean expression, obtained by applying the boolean operators !, &&, and || to simpler expressions*

Example:

int a, b, c, d;

double e, f;

// ...

if ((a > (b+c)) || (a == d) && !(Math.abs(e-f) > 10))

In this paper we focus on 2 types of if-else statement, they are 2) (one of the comparison operators) and 4) (a complex boolean expression).

# RELATED WORK

The path coverage literature using GA started with Lin and Yeh [18] in 2000. They extended Jones et al.'s work [19] from branch coverage to path coverage. The ordinary (weighted) Hamming distance was extended to handle different ordering of target paths that have the same branches. The fitness function is called SIMILARITY, which computes similar items with respect to their ordering within two different paths between actual executed path and the target path. Only one program was used to test the approach, i.e. simple triangle classifier. They reported that the approach outperformed random search. However, in this method, test data generation must be called many many times in order to generate the test data for the most difficult path to be covered. In addition, because their work only used GA so the program under test example1() in the section 1 cannot be covered all test paths.

Bueno et al. [20] proposed an approach that utilizes control and data flow dynamic information to achieve path coverage testing using GA. In addition, the work also tackled the detection of infeasible paths by monitoring the progress of evolutionary search. The fitness function was formulated by number of coincidence branches and the normalized branch predicate value at which the actual executed path starts to deviate from the target path. Six small programs under test were used to validate the approach, with 10 repetitions each to minimize random variations. Two execution modes were used, i.e. one with initialized population and the other with a random initial population. The experiment results were promising.

In 2003, Hermadi and Ahmed [21] presented evolutionary test data generation for path testing using multiple paths. Prior to this work, almost all of the evolutionary test data generators only sought to cover a single target path at a time. The fitness function used the number of matching branches and branch predicate values using Korel's fitness function [9]. It also considered path traversal techniques, neighborhood influence, weighting, and normalization. Three small programs were used to validate the approach: minimum-maximum finder, triangle classifier, and a combination of both of them. Results were more effective and efficient by tackling multiple paths at a time.

In 2008, Ahmed and Hermadi [23] extended their previous work by 2003 [21]. The extensions were adding a rewarding scheme and using a more efficient test data generator. A total of 32 fitness function variations were tested empirically and analyzed to determine which the best was. There were 7 programs under test used in the experiments. The results demonstrated that the approach was better compared to other existing works.

In the same year, Chen and Zhong [24] developed a multi-population genetic algorithm for path testing. This work has been improving GA-based path testing as described in Section 2.2. The work reported that the proposed approach outperformed a traditional genetic algorithm based approach, using the triangle classifier as the program under test. Similar to our approach, Chen and Zhong also targets finding the test data to cover path conditions of the most difficult path to be covered in program under test. As it approached the parallel processing, test data generating time is better than regular GA, however the number of test data generation is still high (requires 21073 test data generation count by average).

In [25], Srivastava P.R and Kim T have presented a method for optimizing software testing efficiency by identifying the most critical path clusters in a program. The software under test is converted into a CFG. Weights are assigned to the edges of the CFG by applying 80-20 rule. 80 percentage of weight of incoming credit is given to loops and branches and the remaining 20 percentage of incoming credit is given to the edges in sequential path. The summation of weights along the edges comprising a path determines criticality of path. Higher the summation more critical is path and therefore must be tested before other paths. In this way by identifying most critical paths that must be tested first, testing efficiency is increased.

In [27], J. Malburg and G. Fraser introduced a novel mutation operator for evolutionary search that is based on dynamic symbolic execution: Path constraints are collected during execution, and negation of one of the path constraints yields a new individual that follows a different execution path. The constraint-based mutation operator seamlessly and intrinsically integrates the two main competing test generation techniques, effectively overcoming their specific drawbacks. However in some programs under test, e.g. ASW or WBS, still having test paths with low coverage.

Thi et al. [30] also proposed one method of combining static analysis program with GA. This method also identifies test paths which are difficult to generate test data in a given program under test. Then based on the path conditions of these difficult paths, perform adjustment in the procedure to generate new population of GA. This method has also proven to be effective with the program under test triangle classifier, however there are limitations in the adjustment process in GA is still manual rather than the automatically. In this paper our proposed approach has a greater improvement. The constraint solver Z3 is used to solve path conditions, than save constrain satisfaction into one structure to perform automatic adjustment in the GA.

# PROPOSED APPROACH

This section describes details of our proposed approach for automatic test data generation using improved GA. In order to generate test data which can cover the paths having the lowest coverable probability if using regular GA, we propose a 2-phase approach as in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Main steps of our proposed approach

## Perform static program analysis

The purpose of this phase to create a list of input parameters and their setting value by performing static analysis program and using constraint solver. We called this list by mutated individual list. This list is used as conditions of adjustment procedure for GA in the next phase. To create this list we have taken the following steps:

### Solve path conditions

In this paper we analyzed two types of if-else statement Java language as discussed in section 2.3.2, there are "only one comparison operator" and "complex boolean expression". We also store test path ID corresponding to each path condition. To solve these path conditions, the open source C++ constraint solver Z3 [29] is applied.

From experiments we found that, with the equal condition in the if-else statement, without any adjustments in GA, we cannot generate test data to satisfy these condition statements. Therefore, we extract equal condition from the if-else statement, solve them by using widely known constraint solver solve Z3 and stored constraint satisfaction (also called mutated individual) in a list to adjust in GA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Algorithm 2** Solve list of path conditions |
| **Input:** *Lin* list of of path conditions  **Output:** *Lout* list of constraint satisfaction  1: **for each** path condition in *Lin*  2: use Z3 to solve constrains;  3: store constraint satisfaction also test path ID into *Lout*  4: **end for**  5: **return** *Lout*; |

### Store equal conditions

This paper uses below class Adjust to contain each constraint satisfaction (output from constraint solver Z3) of a program under test.

class Adjust

{

public int index; // order of input parameter

public double value; // assigned value of parameter

public int testpathID; // test path ID

}

Value for each object Adjust will be set by using the following algorithm.

|  |
| --- |
| **Algorithm 3** Store equal conditions |
| **Input:** *Lin* list of constraint satisfaction  **Output:** *Lout* list of Adjust object  1: **for each** constraint satisfaction in *Lin*  2: create a new Adjust object;  3: Adjust.index = order of variable in constraint satisfaction;  4: Adjust.value = value of variable in constraint satisfaction;  5: Adjust.testpathID = corresponding test path ID;  6: add Adjust object to *Lout*;  7: **end for**  8: **return** *Lout*; |

To illustrate this idea, back to the example1() program under test mentioned in section 1, the second condition statement ((x + y == 1024) && (y > 1000)) (line 2) will be solved by constraint solver Z3. We will get constraint satisfaction {x = 23, y = 1001} and stored in the list of class Adjust as below:

adjust[0].index = 0; // input parameter x (order = 0)

adjust[0].value = 23;// assigned value of x

// (constraint satisfaction from Z3)

adjust[1].index = 1; // input parameter y (order = 1)

adjust[1].value = 1001; // assigned value of y(constraint

// satisfaction from Z3)

## Execute GA

To automatically generate test cases, using GA with below procedures:

### Population representation

Depend on the input parameters of the program under test, GA uses a double or integer array as a chromosome *chrom* = (*x*1, *x*2… *xn*) to represent a test case. The array size is same as number of input parameters. The array type depends on the type of each input variable. For example, we use array double x[3] to represent a test case of the program under test example1() in section 1.

### Initial population

At first, it needs to identify a fixed *popsize* number is the number of chromosome in a population (called *popsize*) also maximum population generation for each time to run GA (called *maxgen*). Then initialize random values for all chromosomes in the first population.

### Fitness function

Korel’s branch distance function (mentioned in section 2.1) is used as fitness function in improved GA. To apply the Korel’s branch distance function, same as previous approaches [23-25], we manually insert instrumented code into program under test and use itself as the fitness function of GA. For example, with program under test example1() in section 1, instrumented code will be inserted into original code at line 2 and 9 as below:

1 double example1(double x, double y, double z) {

2 double ret = (Math.cos(z) - 0.95) - Math.exp(z);

3 if (Math.cos(z)- 0.95 < Math.exp(z)) {

4 if ((x + y == 1024) && (y > 1000))

5 // path 1

6 }

7 else

8 // path 2

9 return ret;

10 }

### Selection

A selection scheme is applied to determine how individuals are chosen for mating based on their fitness. Fitness can be defined as a capability of an individual to survive and reproduce in an environment. Selection generates the new population from the old one, thus starting a new generation. Each chromosome is evaluated in present generation to determine its fitness value. This fitness value is used to select the better chromosomes from the population for the next generation.

### Crossover and mutation

After selection, the crossover operation is applied to the selected chromosomes. It involves swapping of values of vector *x* = (*x*1, *x*2,…, *xn*) between two chromosomes. This process is repeated with different parent chromosomes until the next generation has enough chromosomes. After crossover, the mutation operator is applied to a randomly selected subset of the population. Mutation alters chromosomes in small ways to introduce new good traits. It is applied to bring diversity in the population.

### Constraint-based adjustment

The purpose of the constraint-based adjustment procedure is help GA can generate test data that can cover the entire test paths of the given program under test. So that after executing the mutation of regular GA, based on list of constraint satisfaction which are contained in list of Adjust class, we need to adjust the values of each chromosome in the population. The adjustment will be executed as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| **Algorithm 4** Constraint-based adjustment |
| **Input:** List of Adjust object **Output:** Adjusted chromosome  1: **for each** Adjust object in the list  2: **if** the Adjust.testpathID is not coverage  3: chromosome.x[Adjust.index] = Adjust.value  4: **end if**  5: **end for**  6: **return** the adjusted chromosome |

# EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

In this section presents the experimental results of test data generation of improved GA for 3 given programs under test, and then compare results with regular GA.

## Programs under test

Besides program under test example1() presented in section 1, to demonstrate the effectiveness of our proposed approach, more than 2 programs under test example2() and example3() are executed as follows:

### Example2 program under test

Similarly example2(), 3 input parameters are the corner and two sides of a triangle. This program also uses the Math library functions of the Java language to determine if 3 input parameters show an equilateral, isosceles, scalene triangle or not. Symbolic execution-based testing cannot solve the condition statement in line 2 and 4, while regular GA also has problem with condition statement in line 3.

1 void example2(double corn,double edge1,double edge2) {

2 if (corn > 0 && corn < Math.PI) {

3 if (edge1 == edge2) {

4 if(Math.abs(Math.toDegrees(corn) - 60) < 0.01) {

5 // path1: Equilateral

6 }

7 else {

8 // path2: Isosceles

9 }

10 }

11 else {

12 // path3: Scalene

13 }

14 }

15 else {

16 // path4: Not a triangle

17 }

18 }

Perform static proram analysis to obtain condition statement can solve by constraint solver Z3 (edge1 == edge2). Constraint solver Z3 returns the constrain satisfaction {edge1 = 1, edge2 = 1} which is transferred to GA.

### Example3 program under test

This program under test finds all roots of a quadratic equation with 3 coefficients a, b and c as input parameters.

1 void example3(double a, double b, double c) {

2 double root1, root2;

3 if (a == 0) {

4 if (b != 0) {

5 root1 = (-c)/b; // path 1

6 }

7 else {

8 // path2

9 }

10 }

11 else if (((b\*b) - (4\*a\*c)) < 0) {

12 // path3

13 }

14 else {

15 if (((b\*b) - (4\*a\*c)) == 0) {

16 root1 = (-b)/(a\*2); // path4

17 }

18 else {

19 root1 = (-b + Math.sqrt(((b\*b)

20 - (4\*a\*c))))/(2\*a);

21 root2 = (-b - Math.sqrt(((b\*b)

22 – (4\*a\*c))))/(2\*a);

23 // path5

24 }

25 }

26 }

The example3() has 3 condition statements can be solved by constraint solver Z3 {(a == 0 && b != 0), (a == 0 && b == 0), ((b\*b) - (4\*a\*c)) == 0)}. Constraint solver Z3 returns 3 constrain satisfaction {(a = 0, b = 1), (a = 0, b = 0), (a = 1, b = 2, c = 1)} which are transferred to GA.

## GA parameters setting

Parameter settings of both regular GA and improved GA are as following:

* Length of the chromosome: 3
* Selection method: random
* Two-point crossover probability (pc): 0.5
* Mutation probability (pm): 0.1
* Stopping criteria: all test target paths are covered

Also each program under test still requires other parameters below:

Table 2. GA parameter setting for each program

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Program** | **Type** | **Range** | **Max gen** | **Pop size** |
| example1 | double | [-10000,10000] | 150 | 250 |
| example2 | double | [0,5] | 150 | 250 |
| example3 | double | [-10000,10000] | 150 | 250 |

* Type: type of input variables
* Range: range of input variables
* Maxgen: maximum population generation for each time to run GA
* Popsize: number of chromosome for each population

## Results

The result test data generation of improved GA and regular GA is shown in the following tables. We will be evaluated according to two criteria: the number of test paths was covered and the number of times to perform test data generation.

### Test path coverage

This criterion will be evaluated based on the GA has a capacity to generate test data which can cover how many test paths of the given program under test.

Table 3. Test path coverage

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Program** | **Feasible path** | **Regular GA** | **Improved GA** |
| example1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| example2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| example3 | 5 | 2 | 5 |

Table 3 shows that for all 4 programs under test, improved GA can generate test data for test path coverage is higher than regular GA.

In addition, we also compare our proposed approach with the method given by J. Malburg and G. Fraser in their paper [27]. We do experiments with 2 programs under test mentioned in their paper, they are the Altitude Switch (ASW) and the Wheel Brake System (WBS). The first program, ASW is a synchronous reactive component from the avionics domain. This component turns power on to a device of interest when the aircraft descends below a threshold altitude above ground level. The second program, WBS is a synchronous reactive component from the automotive domain. This determines what pressure to apply to braking based on the environment.

Table 4. Comparing improved GA to paper [27]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Program** | **Lines of code** | **Feasible path** | **Test path coverage** | |
| **[27]** | **Improved GA** |
| ASW | 308 | 98 | 83 | 90 |
| WBS | 170 | 90 | 59 | 68 |

Both ASW and WBS are written by Java language. ASW has 308 lines of code with 98 feasible paths. WBS has 107 lines of code with 90 feasible paths. Proposed approach in [27] can cover 83 paths for ASW and 59 paths for WBS, while ours can cover 90 paths and 68 paths respectively, proving that our proposed GA is more effective.

### Test data generation counts

This evaluation criteria based on the number of times to perform test data generation which can cover the entire feasible paths in the given program under test. In the case of generated test data cannot cover entire feasible paths, the test data generation count = *maxgen* x *popsize*.

Table 5. Test data generation counts

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Program** | **Feasible path** | **Regular GA** | **Improved GA** |
| example1 | 2 | cannot cover all paths | 252 |
| example2 | 4 | cannot cover all paths | 1098 |
| example3 | 5 | cannot cover all paths | 756 |

From Table 5, we can see that improved GA just uses limited test data generation to cover the entire data paths of the given program under test, while the GA cannot do this.

# CONCLUSION

In software development life cycle, software testing is one of the critical phases. So generation of test data automatically is a key phase which has a great influence on path coverage in software testing. In this paper, we have applied the GA in order to generate test data automatically for feasible execution paths.

Our proposed approach is from a given program under test, we find out the condition that the GA will be difficult or impossible to generate coverage test data. Then we use the widely known constraint solver Z3 tool to solve this condition. The results obtained from the Z3 will be used again in the GA in procedures generate new populations.

The experimental results of these programs under test demonstrate that improved GA generated test data can cover all feasible paths having path conditions which cannot be covered by test data generated from regular GA.

# REFERENCES

1. B. Antonia. *Software Testing Research: Achievements, Challenges, Dreams*. In 2007 Future of Software Engineering: IEEE Computer Society, 2007.
2. G. J. Myers. *The Art of Software Testing, 2nd edition*. John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2004.
3. B. W. Kernighan and P. J. Plauger. *The Elements of Programming Style*. McGraw-Hill, Inc, New York, NY, USA, 1982.
4. E. J. Weyuker. The applicability of program schema results to programs. *International Journal of Parallel Programming*, vol. 8, 387-403, 1979.
5. C. K. James. A new approach to program testing. In *Proceedings of the international conference on Reliable software*. ACM, Los Angeles, California, 1975.
6. T. Y. Chen, T. H. Tse, and Z. Zhiquan. Semiproving: an integrated method based on global symbolic evaluation and metamorphic testing. In *Proceedings of the 2002 ACM SIGSOFT international symposium on Software testing and analysis*. ACM, Roma, Italy, 2002.
7. S. Nguyen Tran and D. Yves. Consistency techniques for interprocedural test data generation. *ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes*, vol. 28, 108-117, 2003.
8. G. M. C C Michael, M Schatz. Generating software test data by evolution. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, vol. 27, 1085-1110, 2001.
9. B. Korel. Automated software test data generation. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, vol. 16, 870-879, 1990.
10. B. Korel. Dynamic method for software test data generation. *Software Testing, Verification & Reliability*, vol. 2, 203-213, 1992.
11. B. Korel. Automated test data generation for programs with procedures. In *Proceedings of the 1996 ACM SIGSOFT international symposium on Software testing and analysis*. San Diego, California, United States, ACM, 1996.
12. S. Xanthakis, C. Ellis, C. Skourlas, A. Le Gall, S. Katsikas, and K. Karapoulios. Application of genetic algorithms to software testing (Application des algorithmes genetiques au test des logiciels). In *Proceedings of 5th International Conference on Software Engineering and its Applications*. Toulouse, France, 625-636, 1992.
13. J. Wegener, A. Baresel, and H. Sthamer, *Evolutionary test environment for automatic structural testing*, Information and Software Technology, vol. 43, 841-854, 2001.
14. J. Wegener, B. Kerstin, and P. Hartmut. Automatic Test Data Generation For Structural Testing Of Embedded Software Systems By Evolutionary Testing. In *Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference*. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc., 2002.
15. S. Levin and A. Yehudai. Evolutionary Testing: A Case Study. In *Hardware and Software, Verification and Testing*, 155-165, 2007.
16. W. Joachim, Andr, Baresel, and S. Harmen. Suitability of Evolutionary Algorithms for Evolutionary Testing. In *Proceedings of the 26th International Computer Software and Applications Conference on Prolonging Software Life: Development and Redevelopment*. IEEE Computer Society, 2002.
17. J. H. Holland. *Adaptation in Nature and Artificial Systems*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1975.
18. Jin-Cherng Lin and Pu-Lin Yeh. Using genetic algorithms for test case generation in path testing. In *Proceedings of the 9th Asian Test Symposium* *2000* (ATS '00). 241-246, December 2000.
19. Bryan F. Jones, Harmen-Hinrich Sthamer, and D.E. Eyres. Automatic structural testing using genetic algorithms. *Software Engineering*, 11(5):299-306, September 1996.
20. Paulo Marcos Siqueira Bueno and Mario Jino. Automatic test datageneration for program paths using genetic algorithms. *International Journal of Software Engineering & Knowledge Engineering (IJSEKE)*, 12(6):691-709, 2002.
21. Irman Hermadi and Moataz A. Ahmed. Genetic Algorithm based test data generator. In *Proceedings of the 2003 Congress on Evolutionary Computation (CEC)*. Volume 1, pages 85-91, December 2003.
22. I. Hermadi, C. Lokan, R. Sarker. Dynamic stopping criteria for search-based test data generation for path testing. *Information and Software Technology*, 56 (4):395-407, April 2014.
23. Moataz A. Ahmed and Irman Hermadi. *GA-based Multiple Paths Test Data Generator*. Computers & Operations Research, 35:3107-3124, October 2008.
24. Yong Chen and Yong Zhong. Automatic path-oriented test data generation using a multi-population genetic algorithm. In *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Natural Computation*. 2008 (ICNC'08), volume 1, pages 566-570, October 2008.
25. Srivastava P. R and Kim T. Application of Genetic Algorithm in Software Testing. *International Journal of Software Engineering and Its Applications*, 3(4), 87-96, 2009.
26. [https://www.inf.unibz.it/~calvanese/teaching/04-05-ip/lecture-notes/uni05.pdf](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html)
27. Jan Malburg and Gordon Fraser. Search-based testing using constraint-based mutation. *Journal Software Testing, Verification & Reliability*, Volume 24 Issue 6, pages 472-495, September 2014.
28. M. Roper, I. Maclean, A. Brooks, J. Miller, and M. Wood. *Genetic Algorithms and the Automatic Generation of Test Data*. Technical Report RR/95/195 [EFoCS-19-95], University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XH, U. K, 1995.
29. L De Moura and Nikolaj Bjørner. Z3: An Efficient SMT Solver. In *TACAS'08/ETAPS'08 Proceedings of the Theory and practice of software*. 14th international conference on Tools and algorithms for the construction and analysis of systems, pages 337-340.
30. Dinh Ngoc Thi, Vo Dinh Hieu, Nguyen Viet Ha. A Technique for Generating Test Data using Genetic Algorithms. In *Proceedings of International Conference on Advanced Computing and Applications (ACOMP).* Can Tho City, Vietnam, November 23-25, 2016, Accepted.