



UNIVERSITAT
POLITÈCNICA
DE VALÈNCIA



Centro de Investigación en Métodos
de Producción de Software



Test Automation at the useR interface level

Test *

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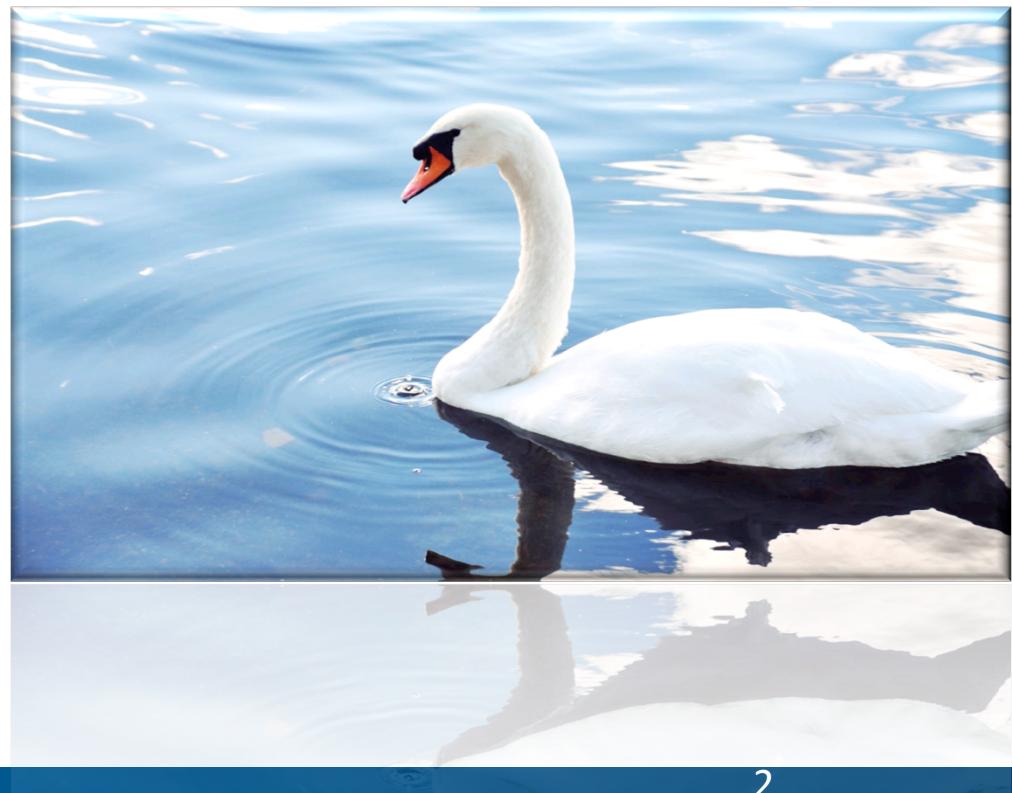
Universidad Politecnica de Valencia

Spain

SATToSE 2014, L'Aquila 2014

Contents

- FITTEST project
- Testing at the UI level: what and state-of-the-art
- TESTAR and how it works
- How it has been used



FITTEST

- Future Internet Testing
- September 2010 – February 2014
- Total costs: 5.845.000 euros
- Partners:
 - Universidad Politecnica de Valencia (Spain)
 - University College London (United Kingdom)
 - Berner & Mattner (Germany)
 - IBM (Israel)
 - Fondazione Bruno Kessler (Italy)
 - Universiteit Utrecht (The Netherlands)
 - Softteam (France)
- <http://www.pros.upv.es/fittest/>

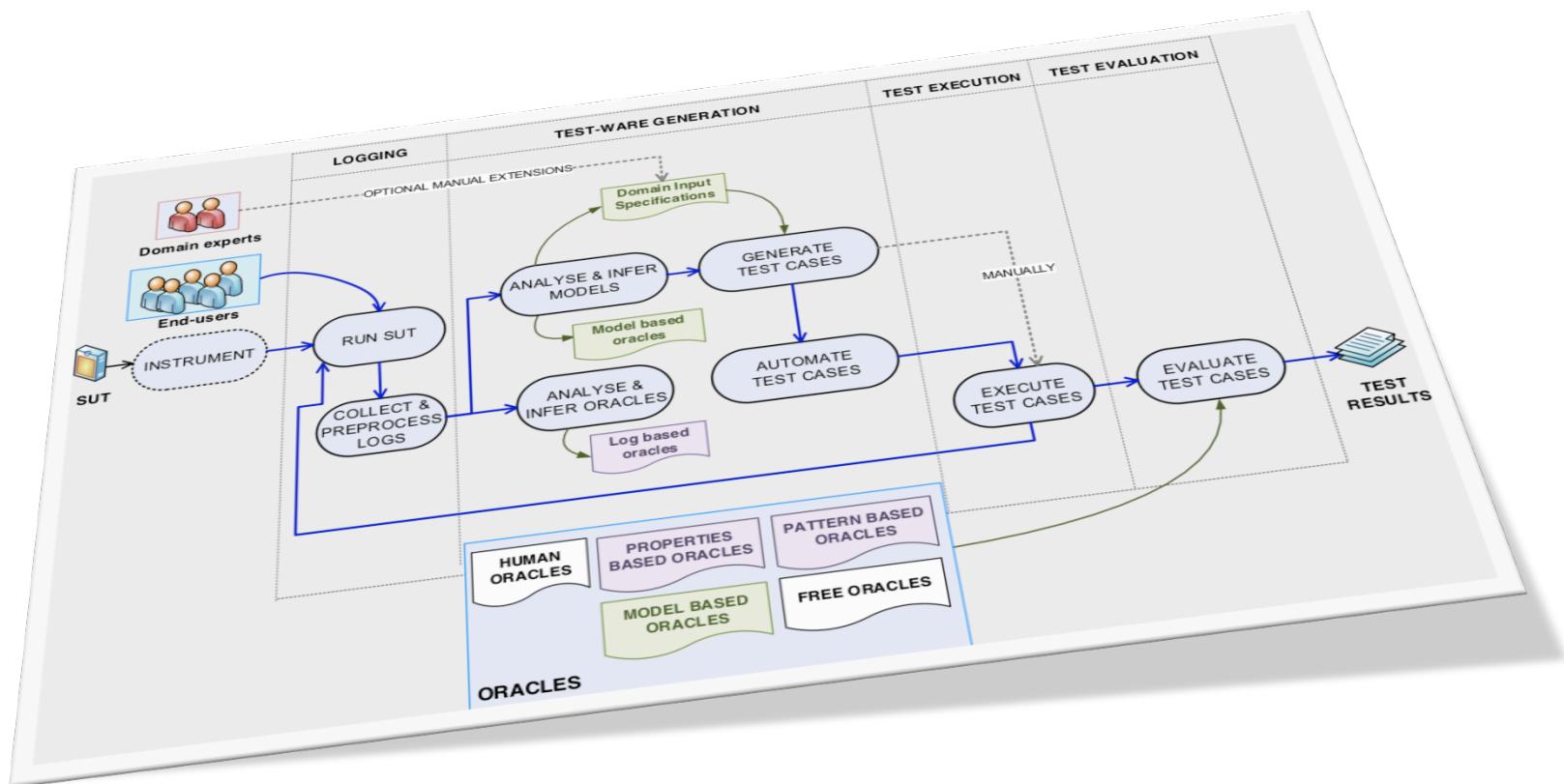


FITTEST objectives/results

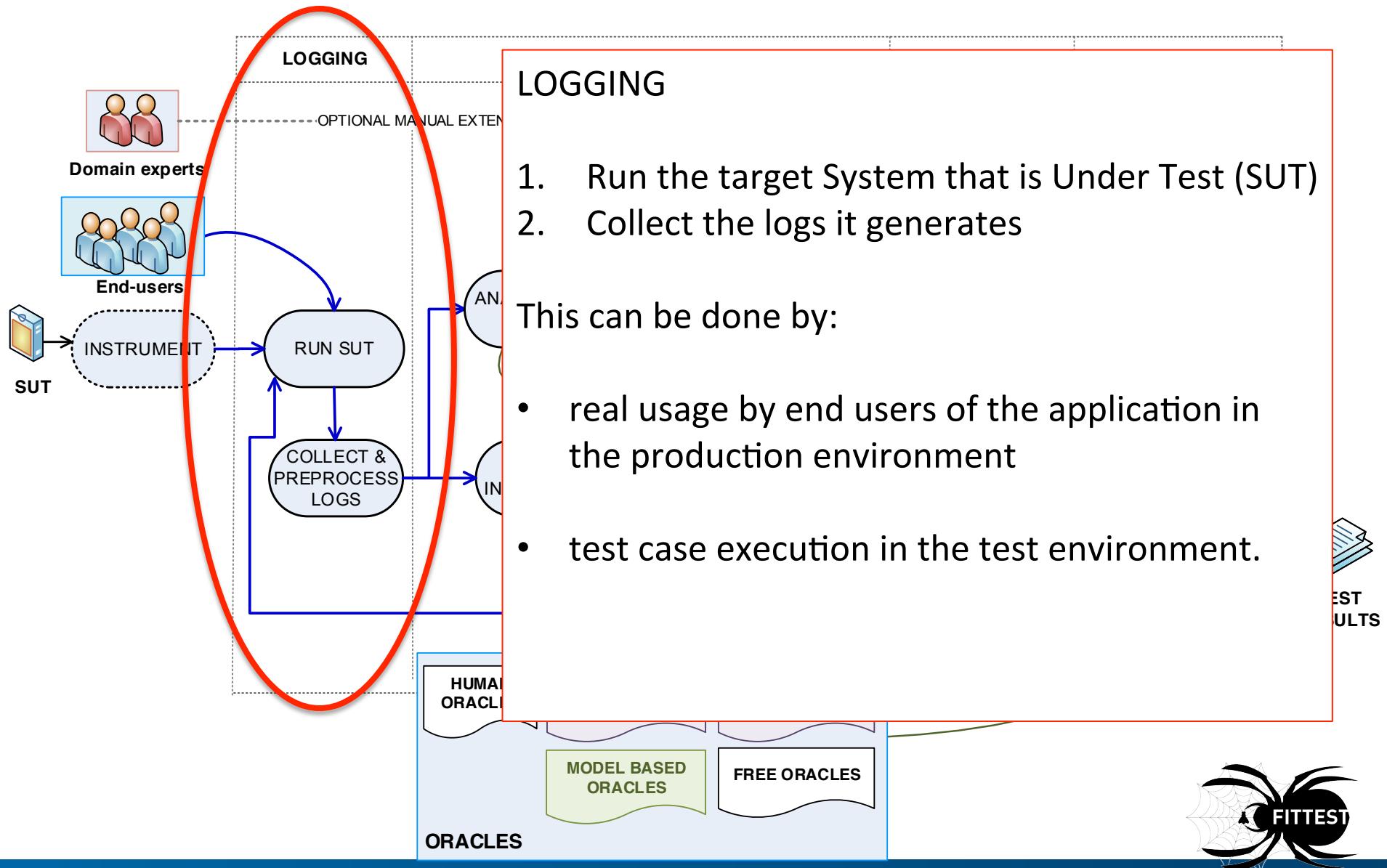
- **Future Internet Applications**
 - Characterized by an extreme high level of dynamism
 - Adaptation to usage context (context awareness)
 - Dynamic discovery and composition of services
 - Limited observability (3rd party black-box components)
 - Etc..
- **Testing of these applications gets extremely important**
 - Society depends more and more on them
 - Critical activities such as social services, learning, finance, business.
- **Traditional testing is not enough**
 - Testwares are fixed
- **Continuous testing is needed**
 - Testwares that automatically adapt to the dynamic behavior of the Future Internet application
 - This is the objective of FITTEST



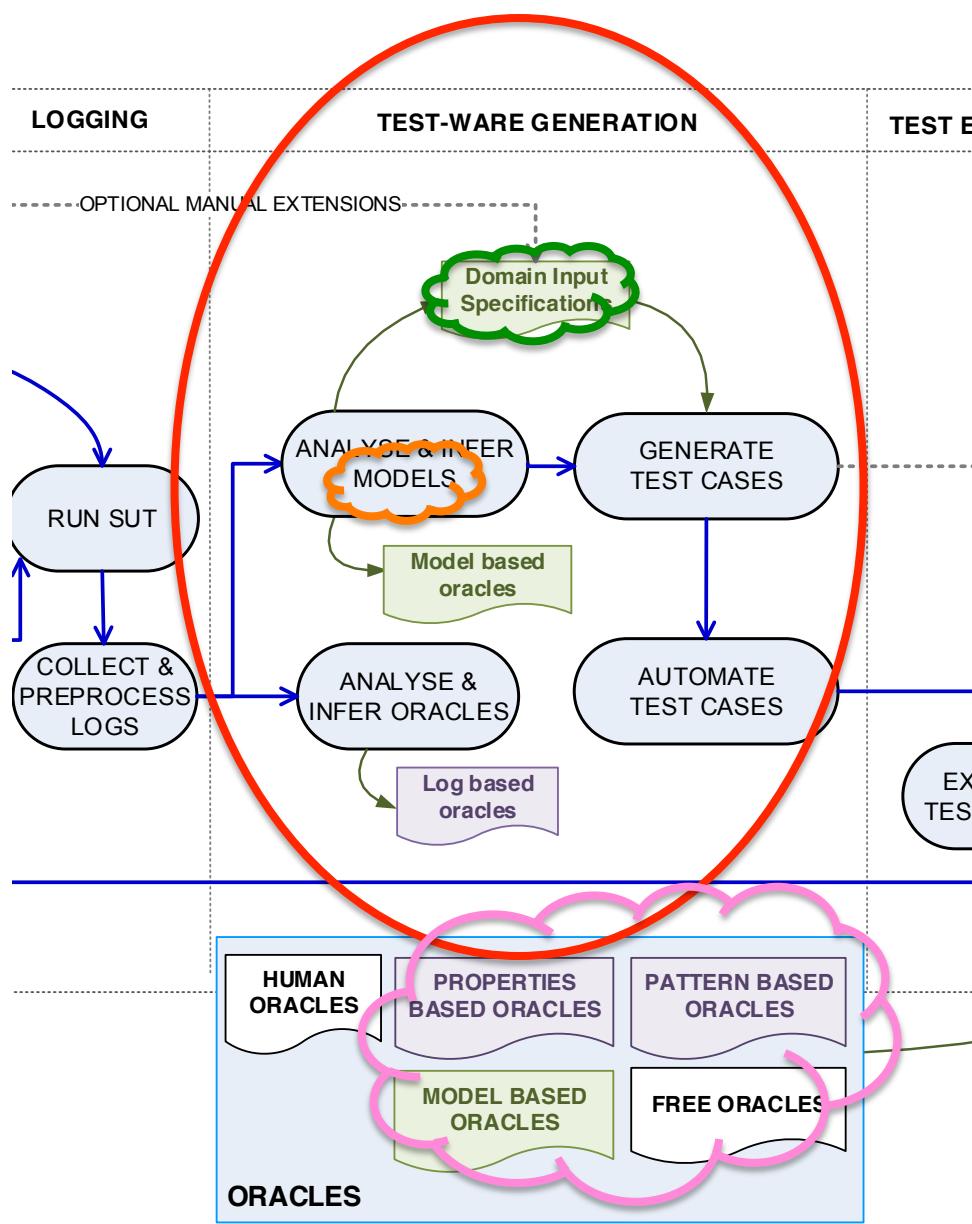
The FITTEST tools for Continuous Testing



FITTEST continuous testing system



How does it work?

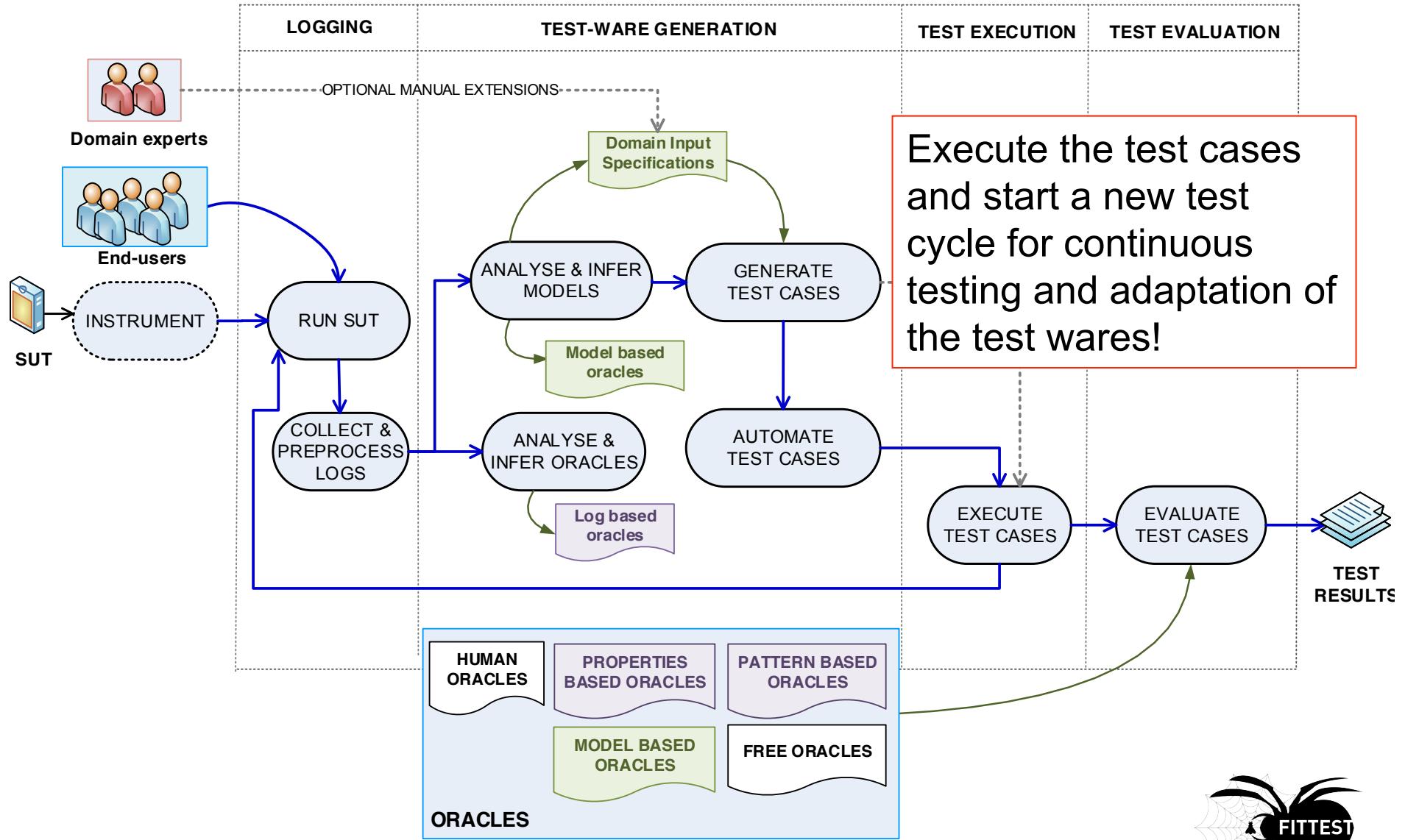


GENERATION

1. Analyse the logs
2. Generate different testwares:
 - **Models**
 - **Domain Input Specification**
 - **Oracles**
3. Use these to generate and automate a test suite consisting off:
 - **Abstract test cases**
 - **Concrete test cases**
 - **Pass/Fail Evaluation criteria**



How does it work?



And it does work, but.....

- We cannot always get the logs...
- The logs do not always contain the info we need to derive a good model/oracle
- Instrumentation is not always an option (3rd party components)

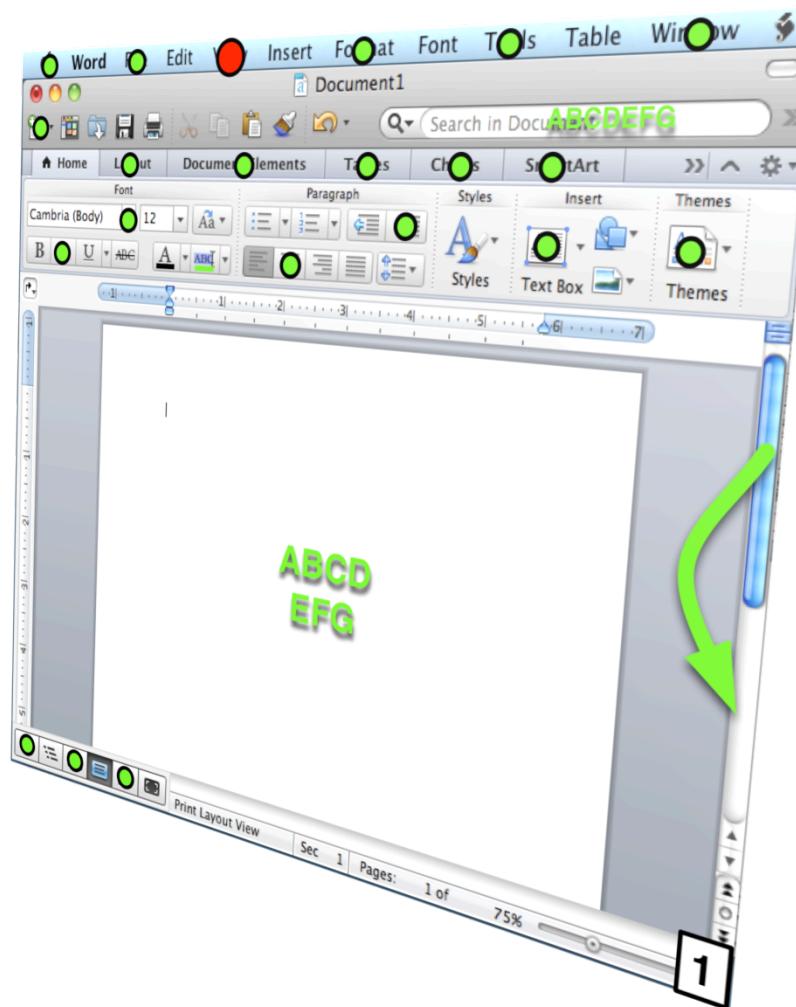


Do you want to know more...

- Vos, Tanja E.J., Lakhota, Kiran, Bauersfeld, Sebastian (Eds.) **Future Internet Testing**, LNCS 8432, 2014
- Paolo Tonella youtube lecture:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TnuiEGS6iyc>
- Cu D. Nguyen, Bilha Mendelson, Daniel Citron, Onn Shehory, Tanja E.J. Vos, and Nelly Condori-Fernandez. **Evaluating the fittest automated testing tools: An industrial case study.** In Proceedings ESEM 2013, pp 332–339.



If we cannot rely on the logs, why not
rely on what we can see.... the UI



Testing at the UI Level

- UI is where all functionality comes together
 - Integration / System Testing
- Most applications have UIs
 - Computers, tables, smartphones....
- Faults that arise at UI level are important
 - These are what your client finds -> test from their perspective!
- No need for source code
 - But if we have it even better ;-)



State of the art in UI testing

- **Capture Replay**

- The tool captures user interaction with the UI and records a script that can be automatically replayed during regression testing
- UI change (at development time & at run time)
- Automated regression tests break
- Huge maintenance problem

- Visual Testing

- Model-based Testing



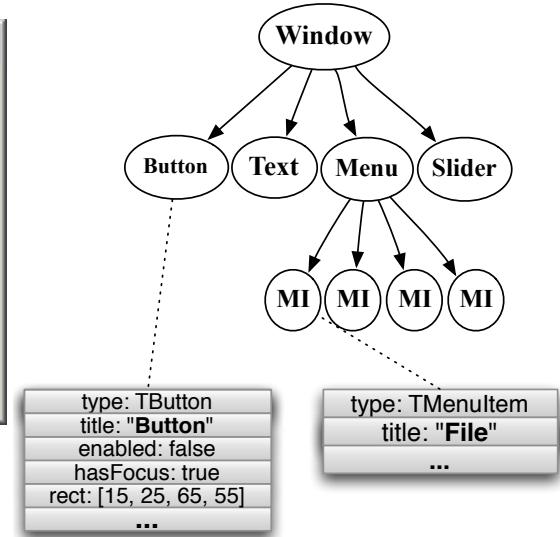
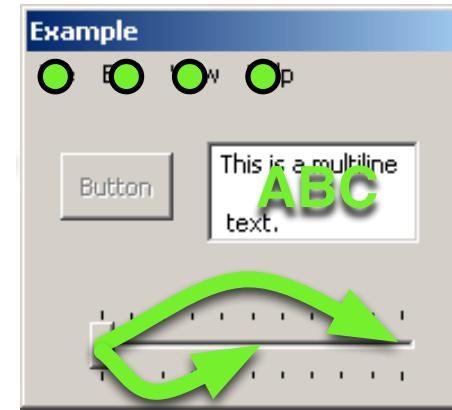
State of the art in UI testing

- Capture Replay
- Visual testing
 - Based on image recognition
 - Easy to understand, no programming skills needed
 - Solves most of maintenance problem
 - Introduces additional problems:
 - Performance of image processing
 - False positives and false negatives
 - the ambiguity associated with image locators
 - imprecision of image recognition feeds into oracles
- Model-based Testing



State of the art in UI testing

- Capture Replay
- Visual testing

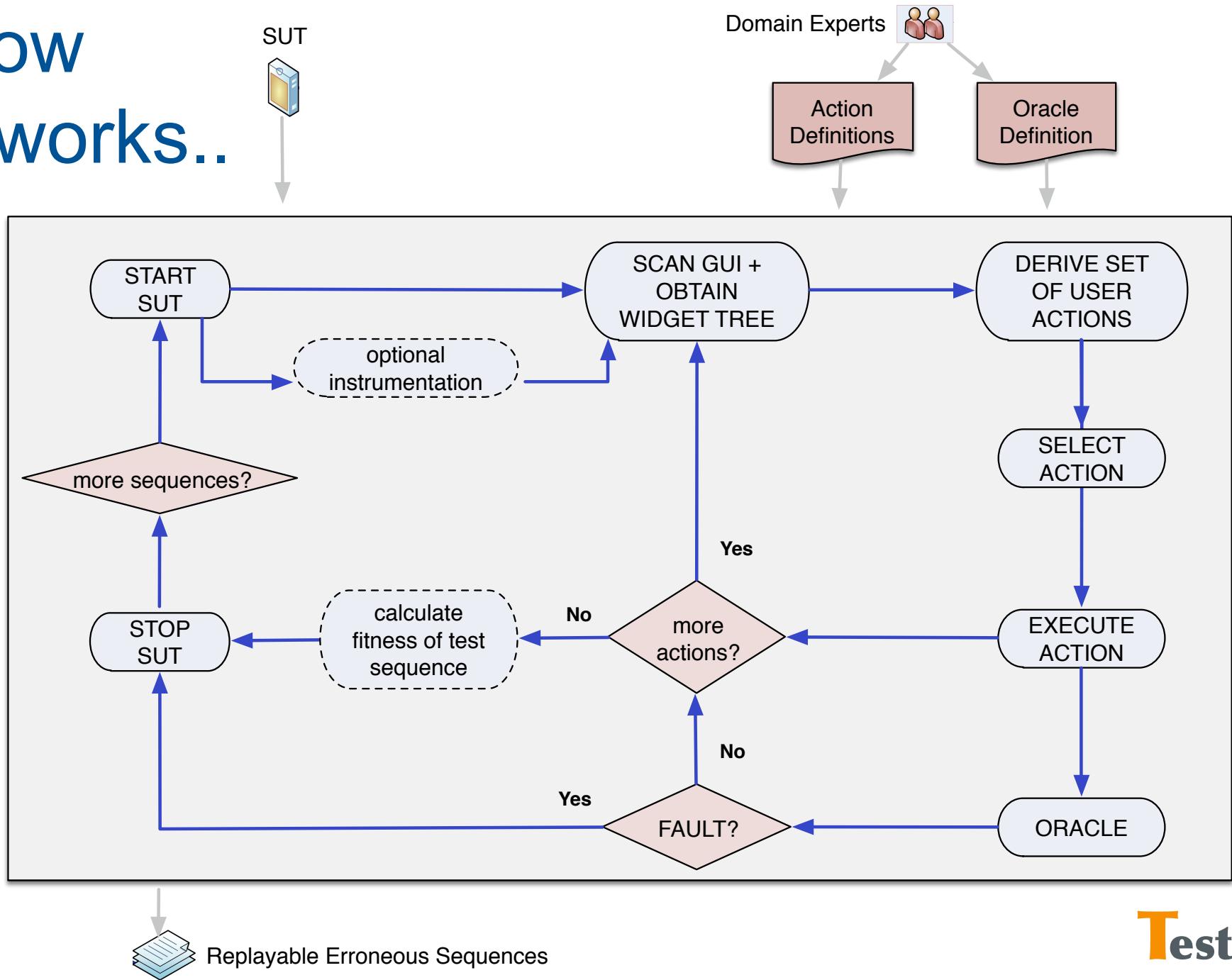


- **(ui) Model-based testing -- TESTAR**

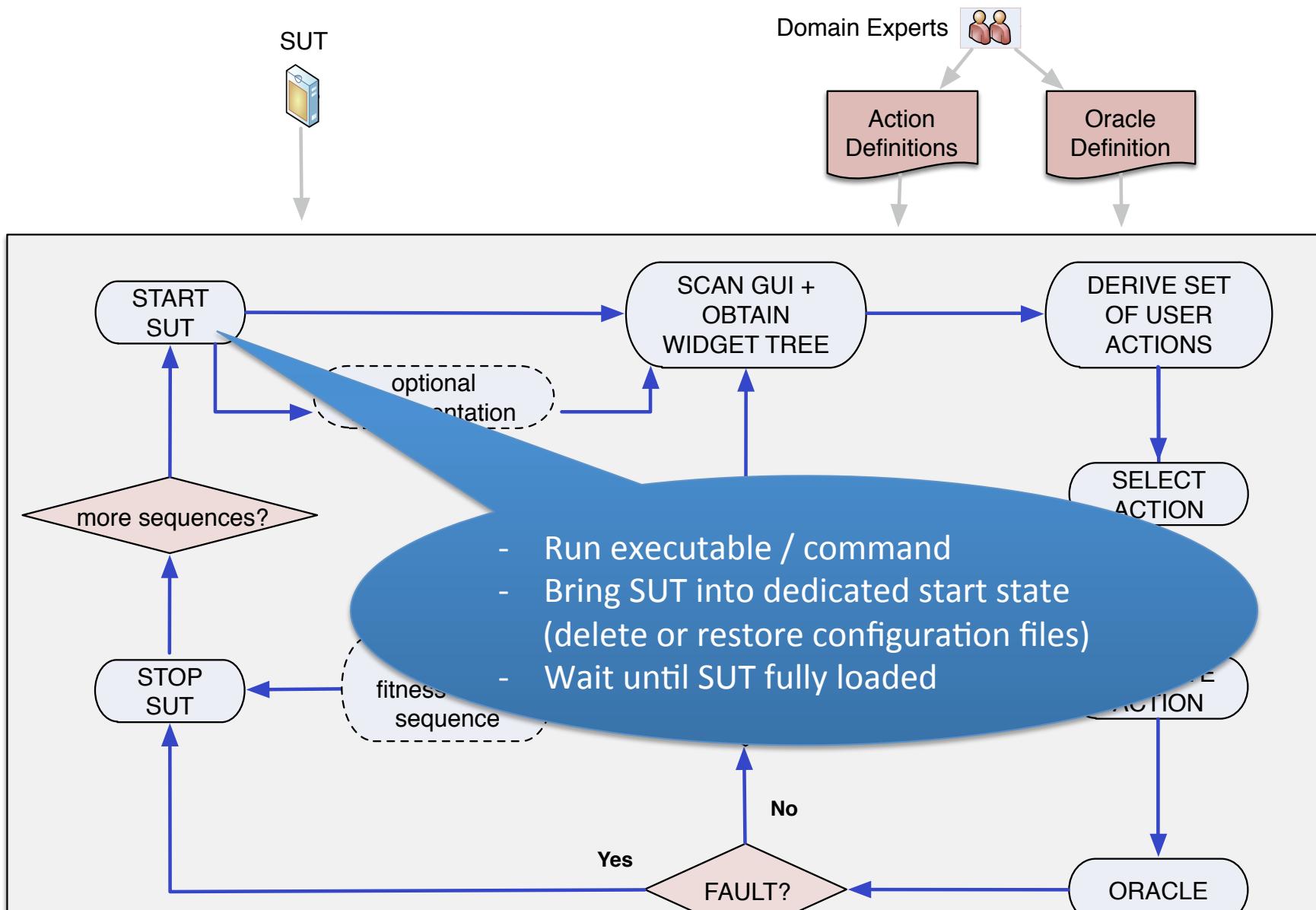
- Based on automatically inferred tree model of the UI
- Tests sequences are derived automatically from the model
- Executed sequences can be replayed
- If UI changes so does the model/tests -> no maintenance of the tests
- Programming skills are needed to define powerful oracles
 - It needs to be investigated more if this is really a problem....
 - Do we want testers to have programming skills?

Test *

How it works..

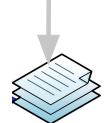
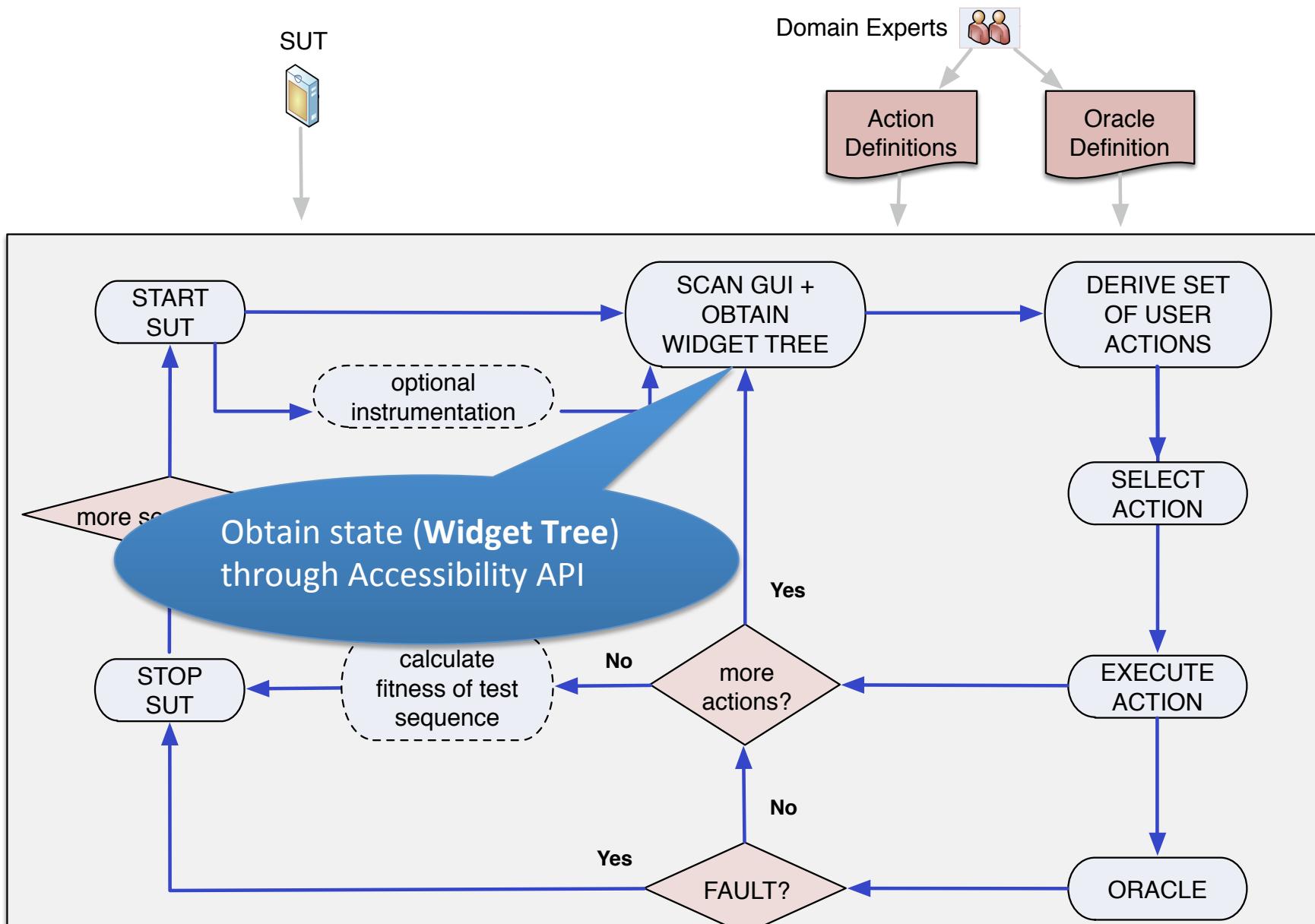


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Replayable Erroneous Sequences

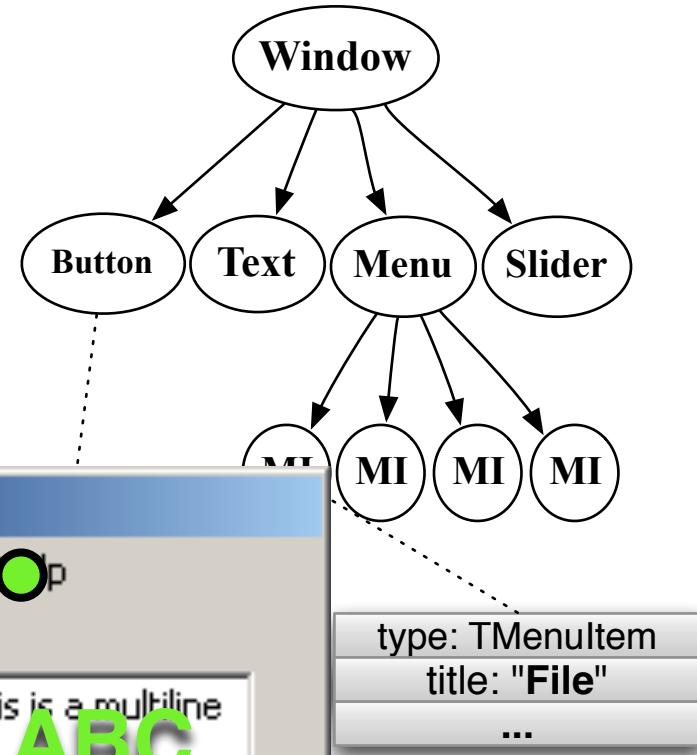
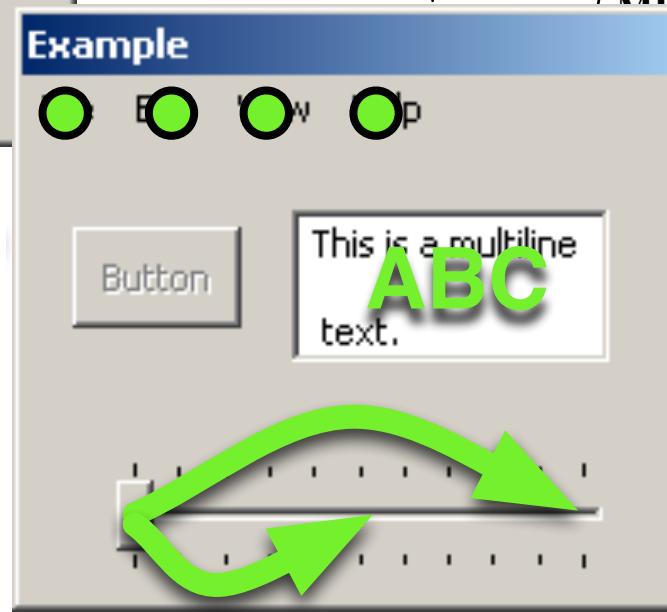
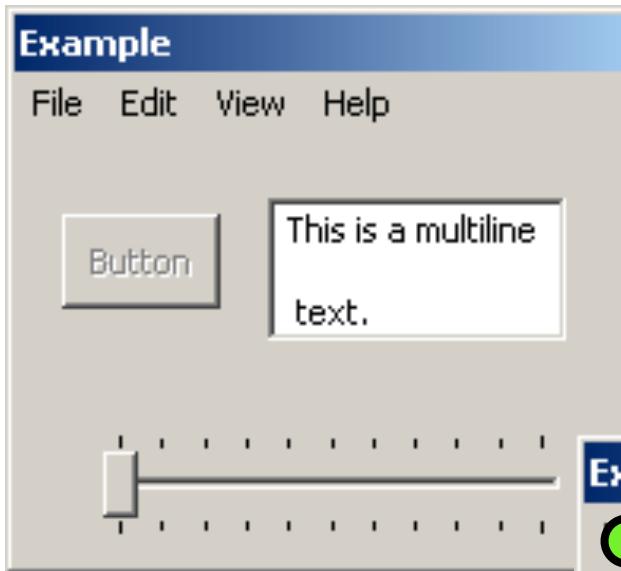
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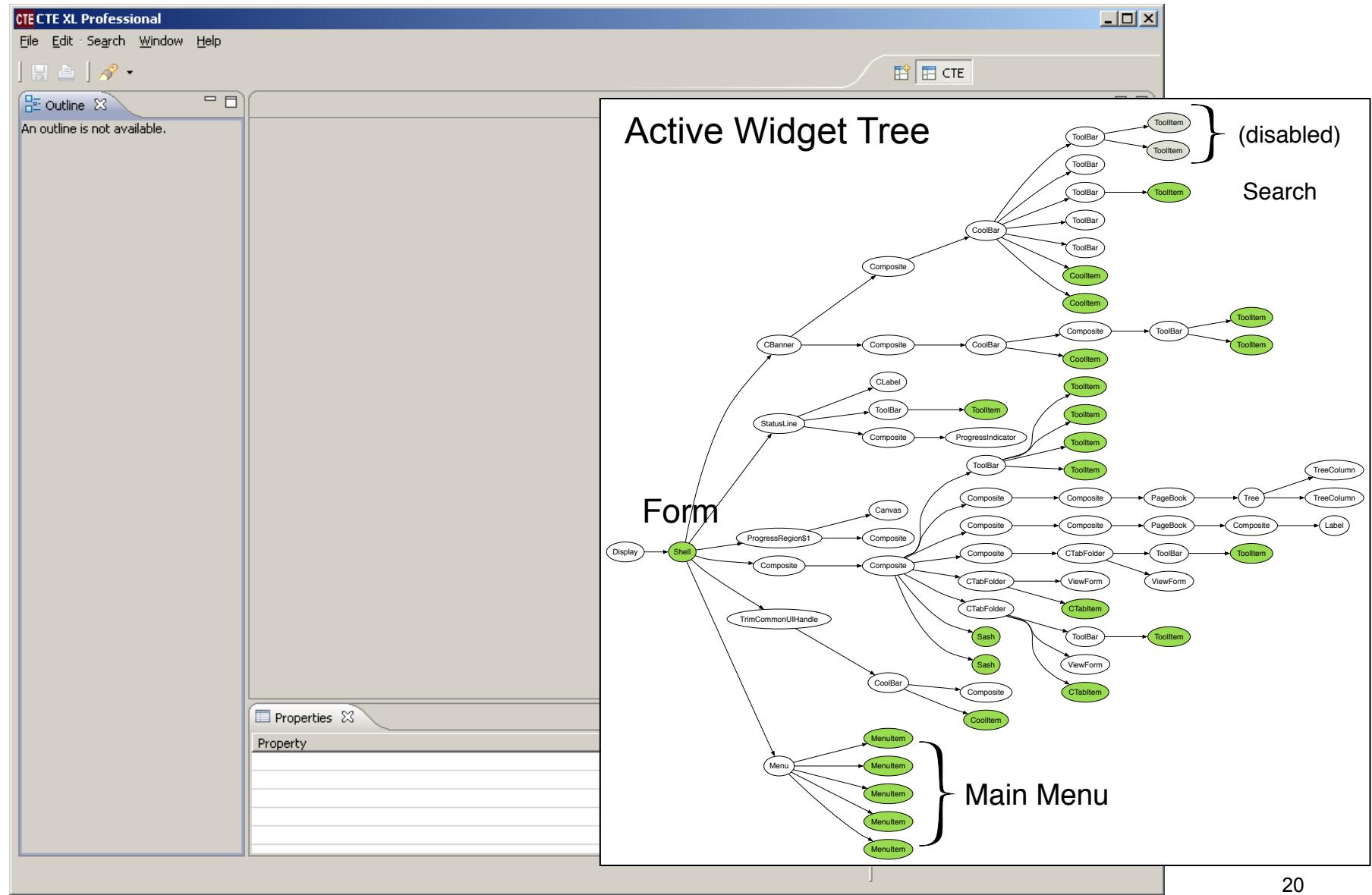


Replayable Erroneous Sequences

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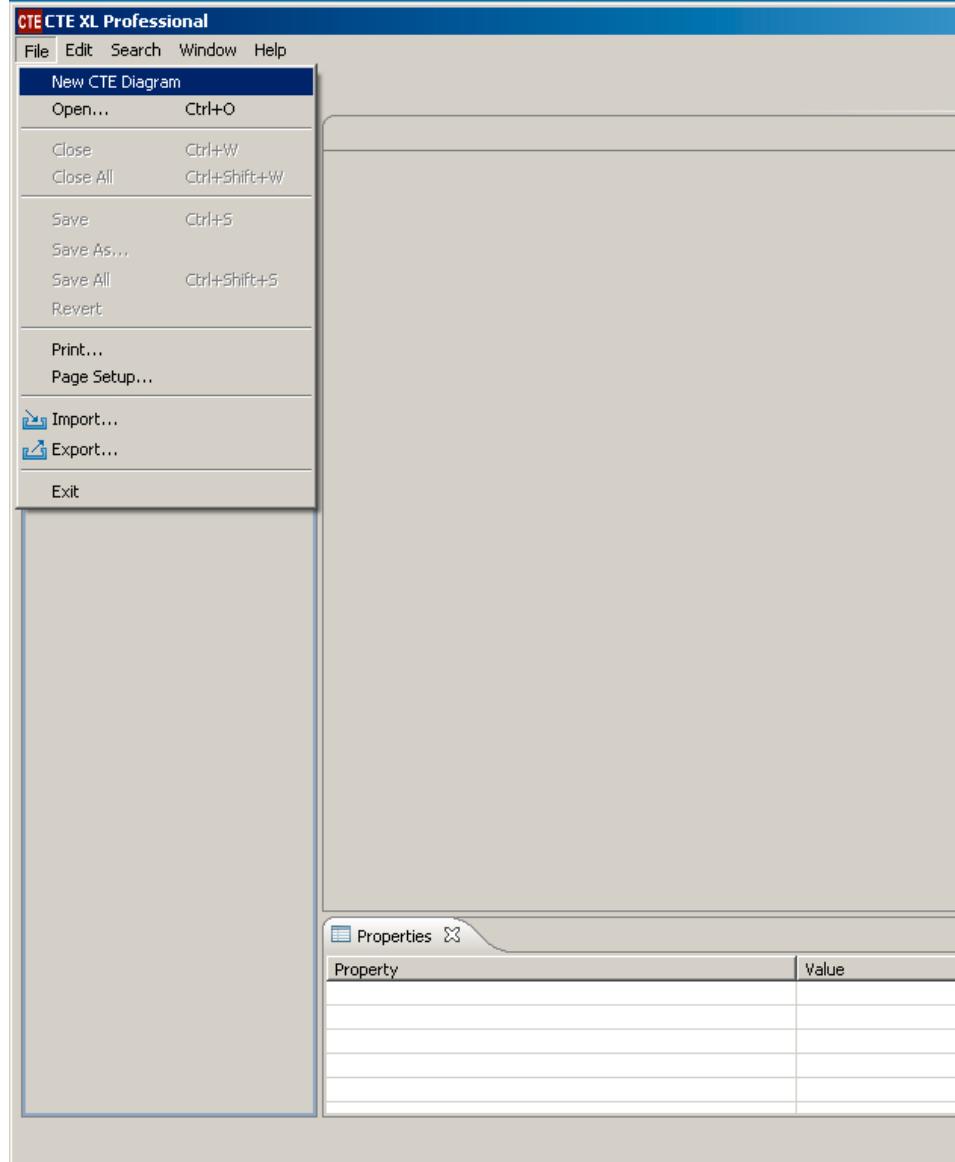
Widget Trees



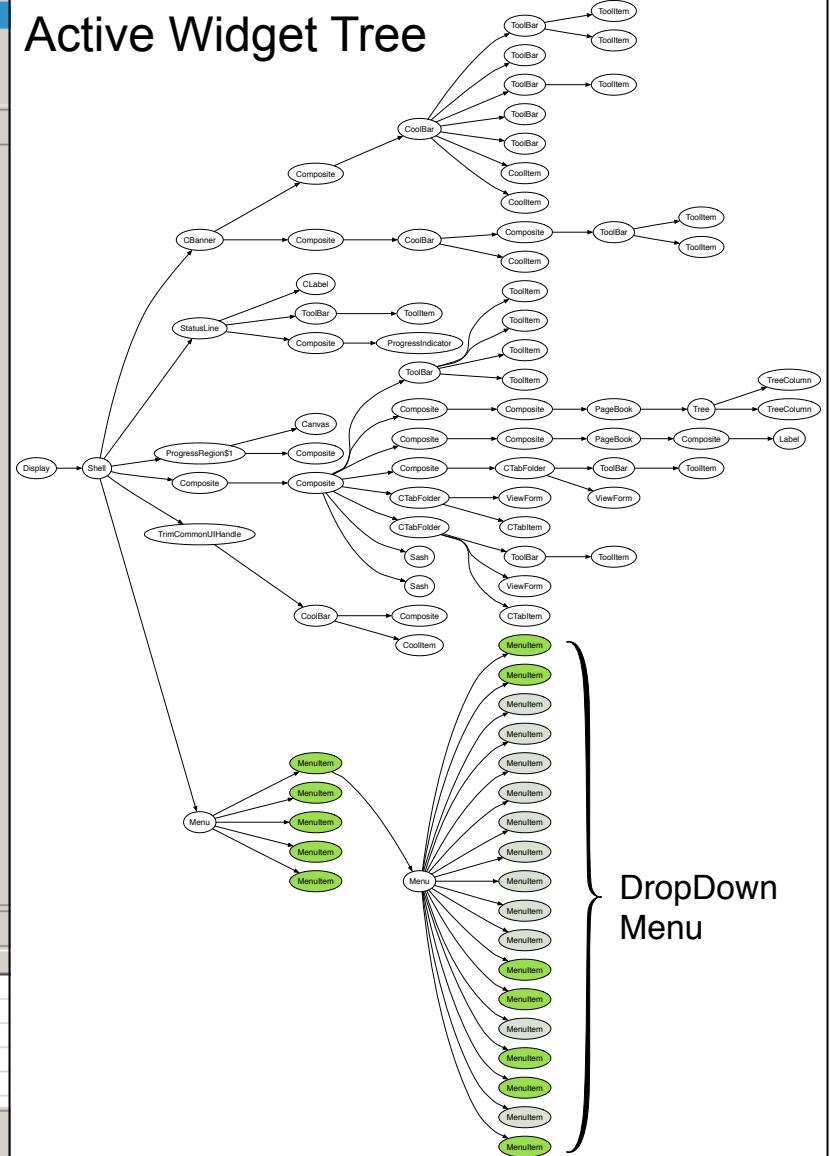




CTE XL Professional

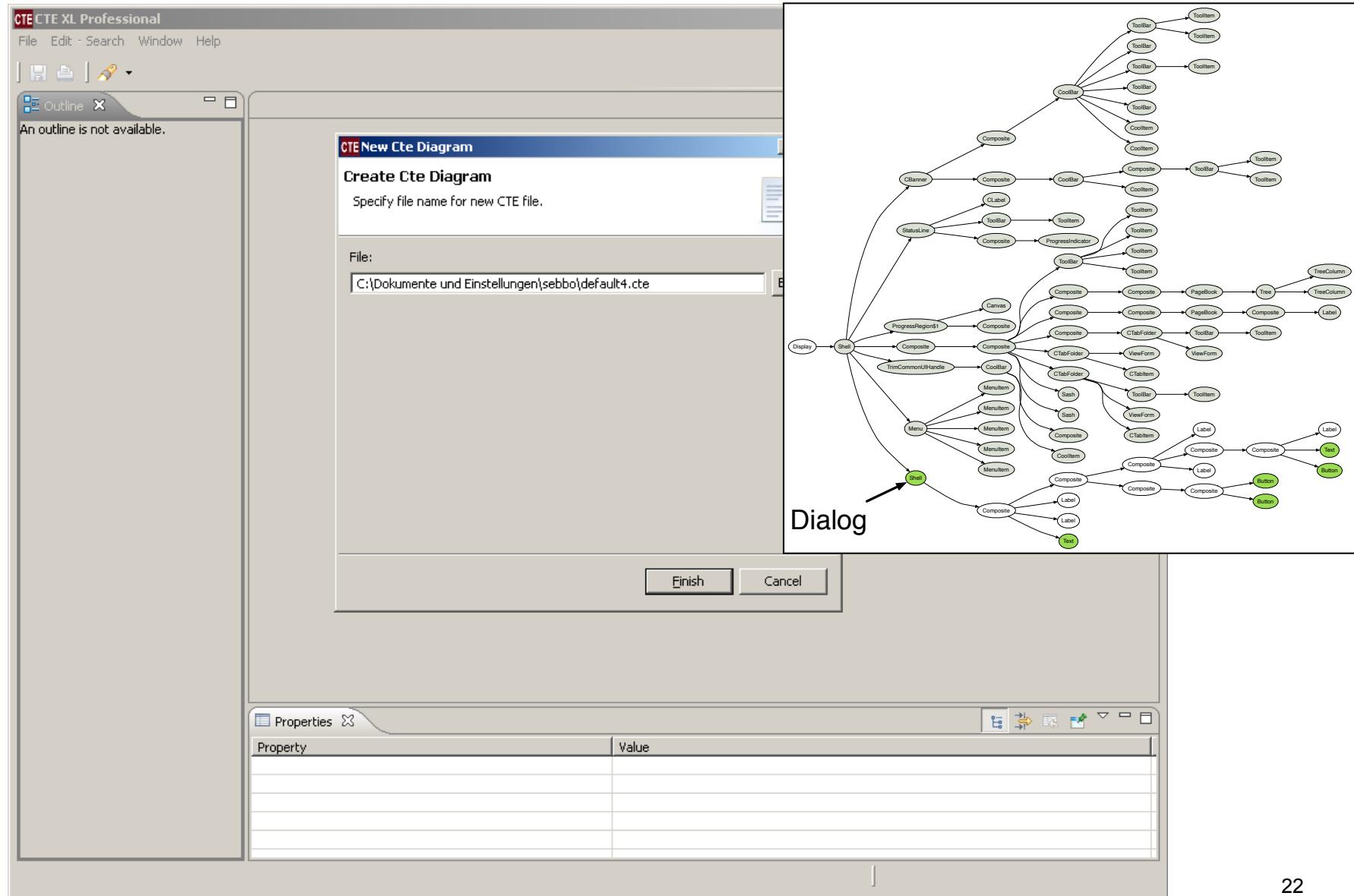


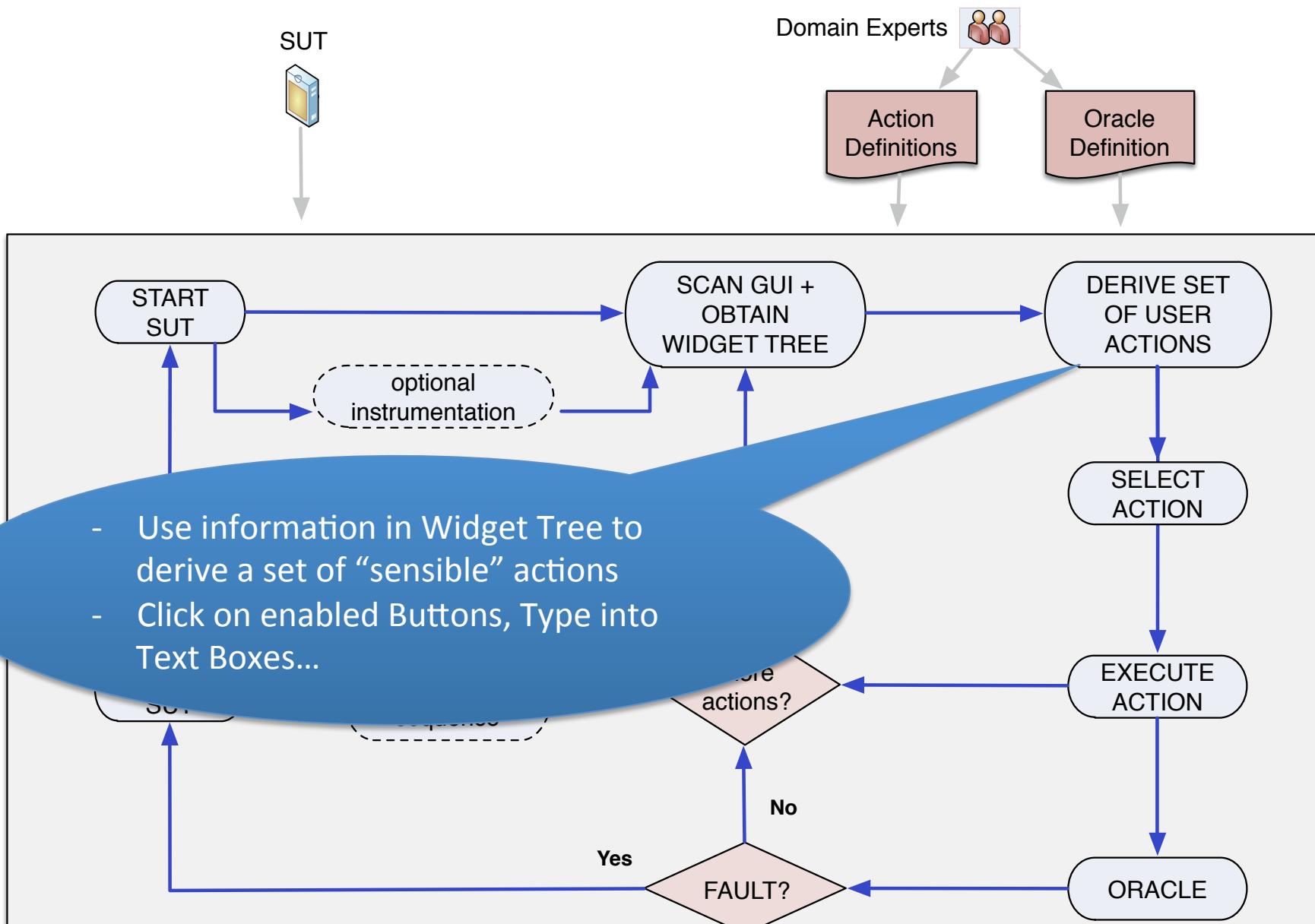
Active Widget Tree





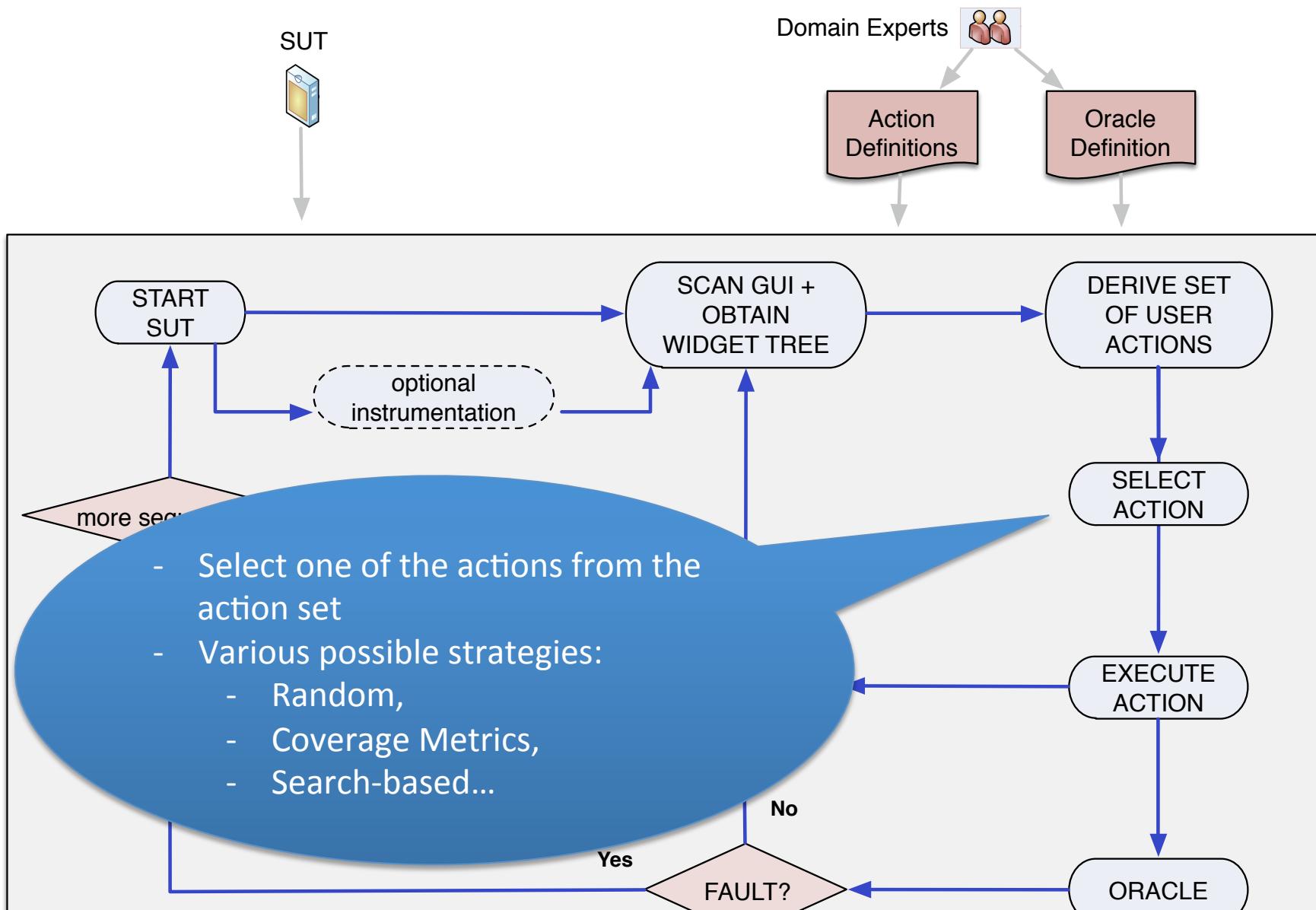
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Replayable Erroneous Sequences

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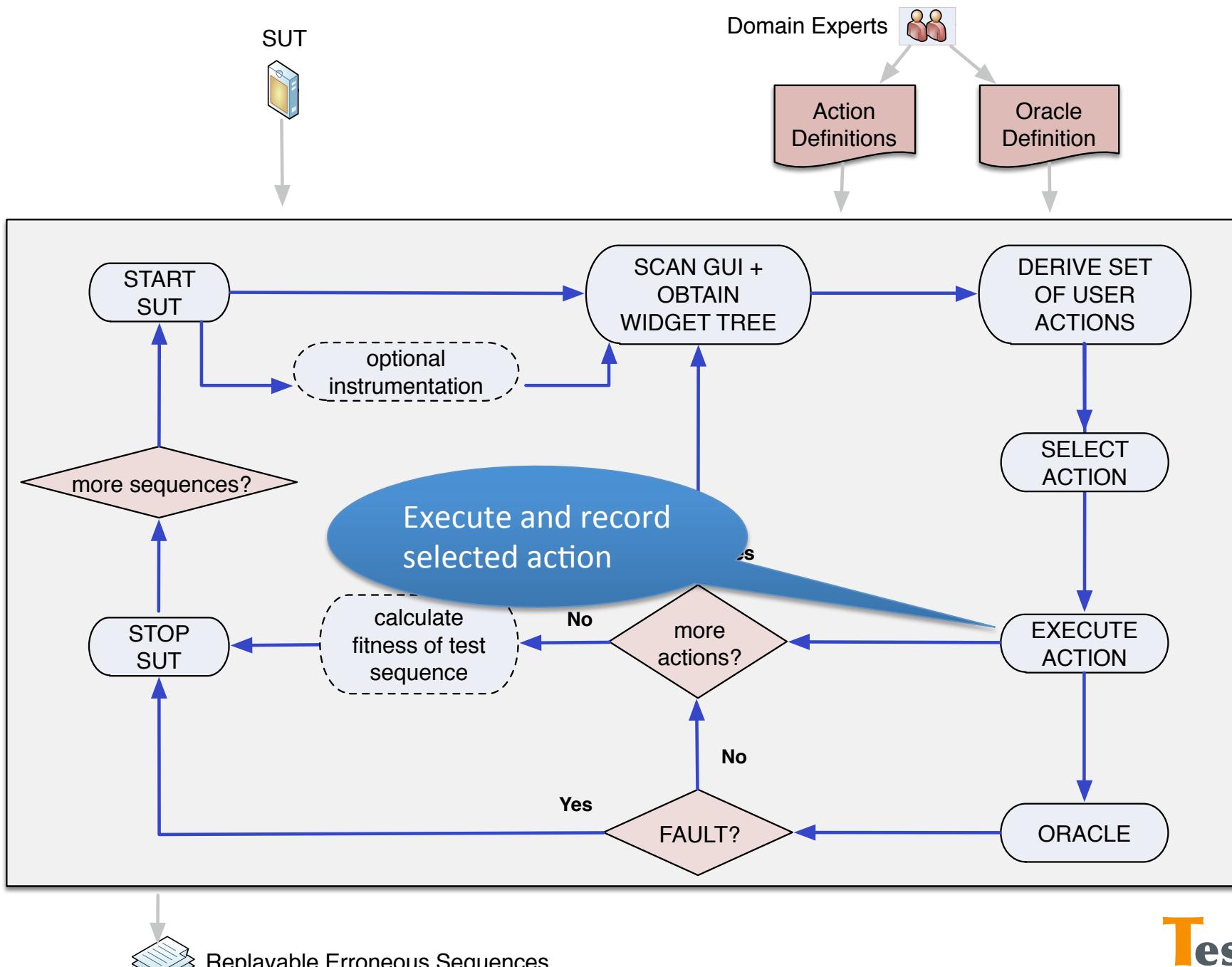


- Select one of the actions from the action set
- Various possible strategies:
 - Random,
 - Coverage Metrics,
 - Search-based...

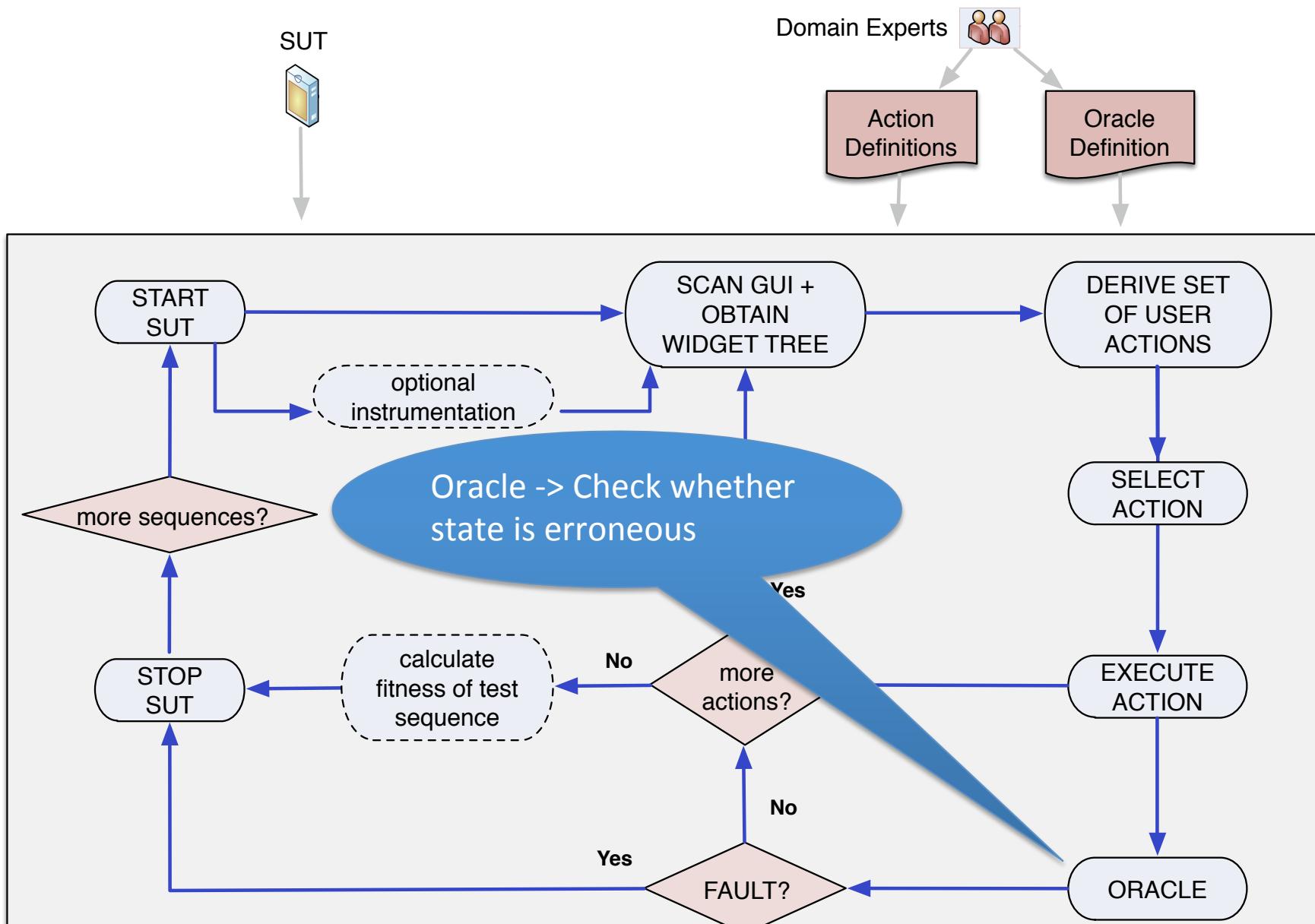


Replayable Erroneous Sequences

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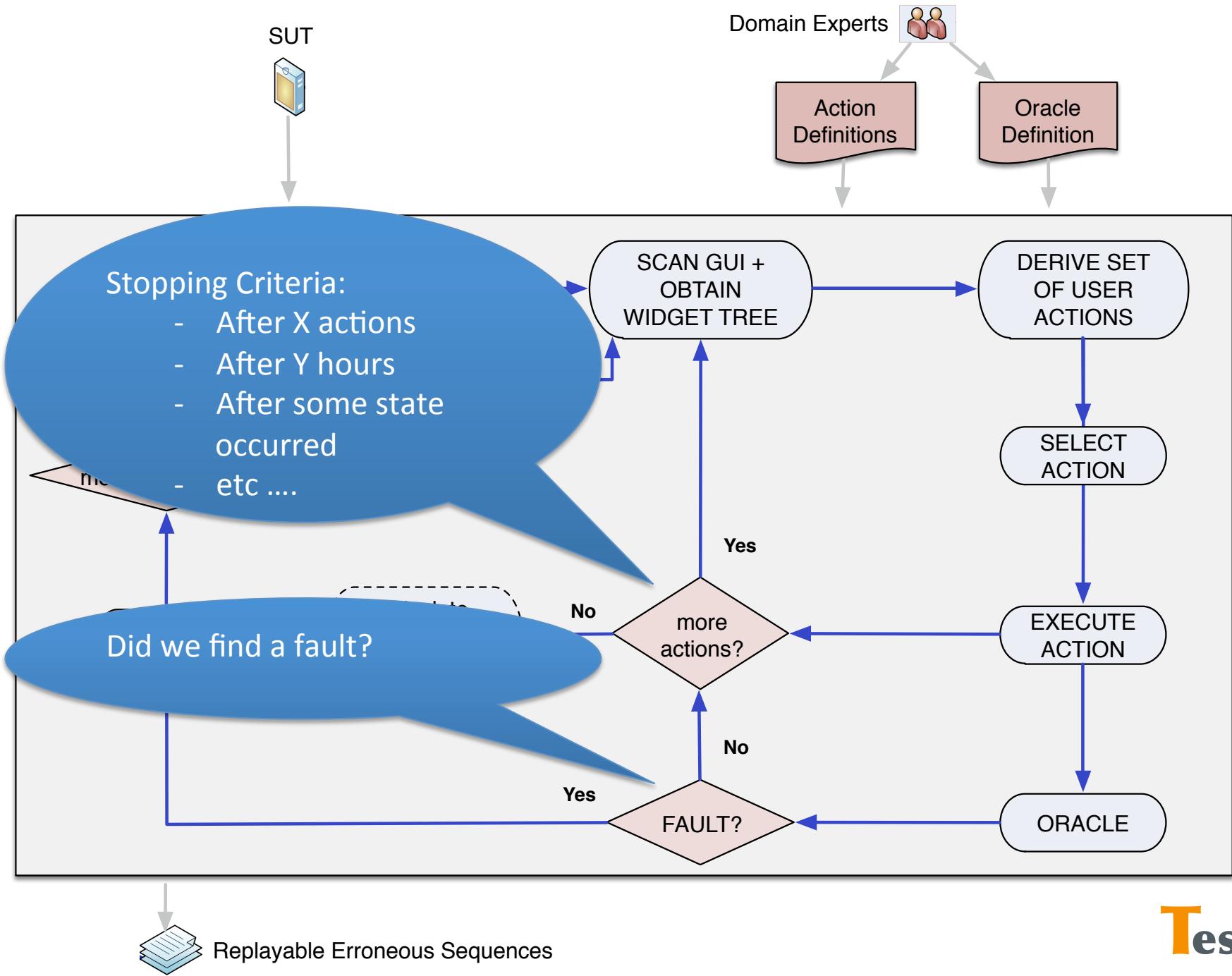


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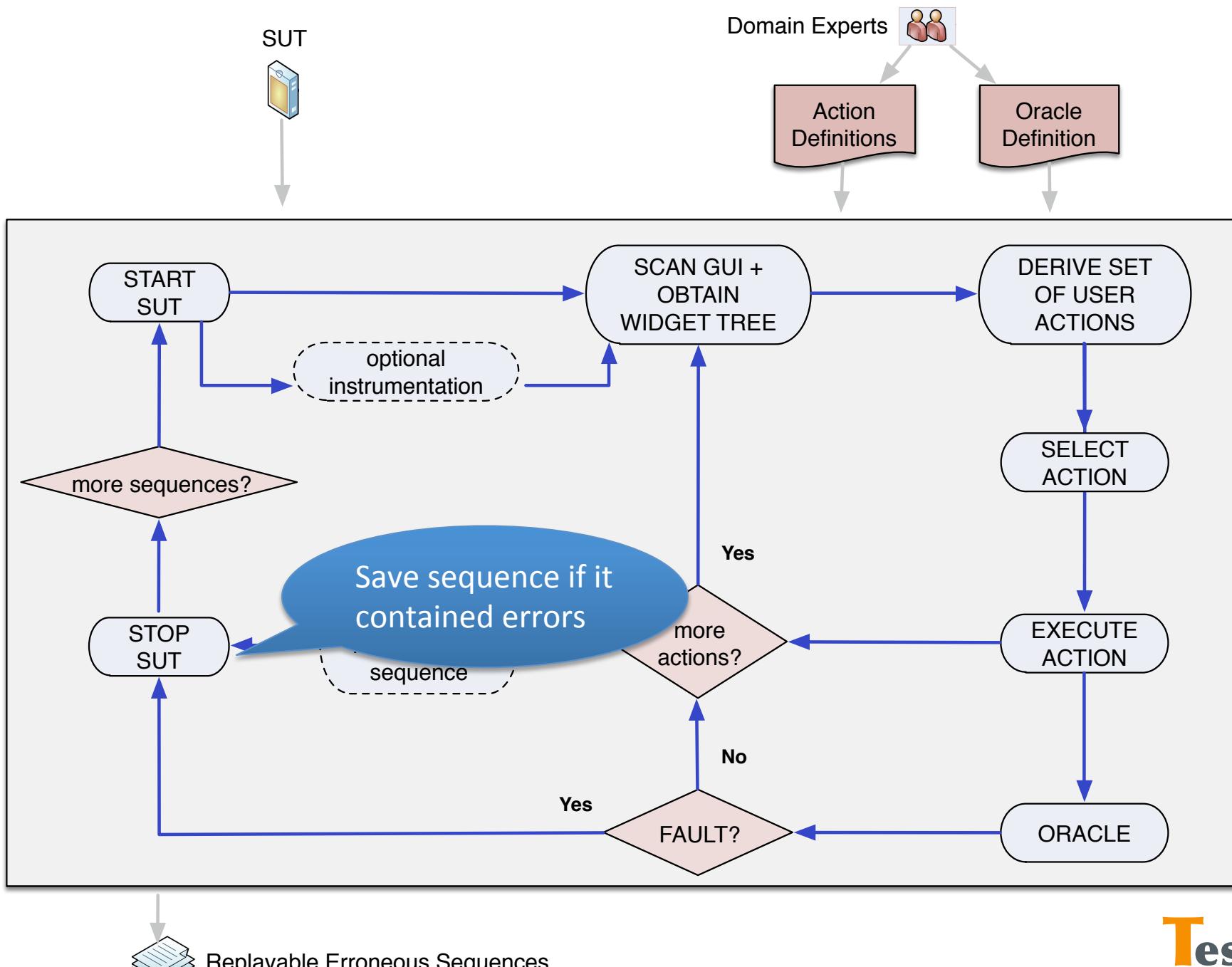


Replayable Erroneous Sequences

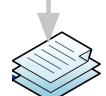
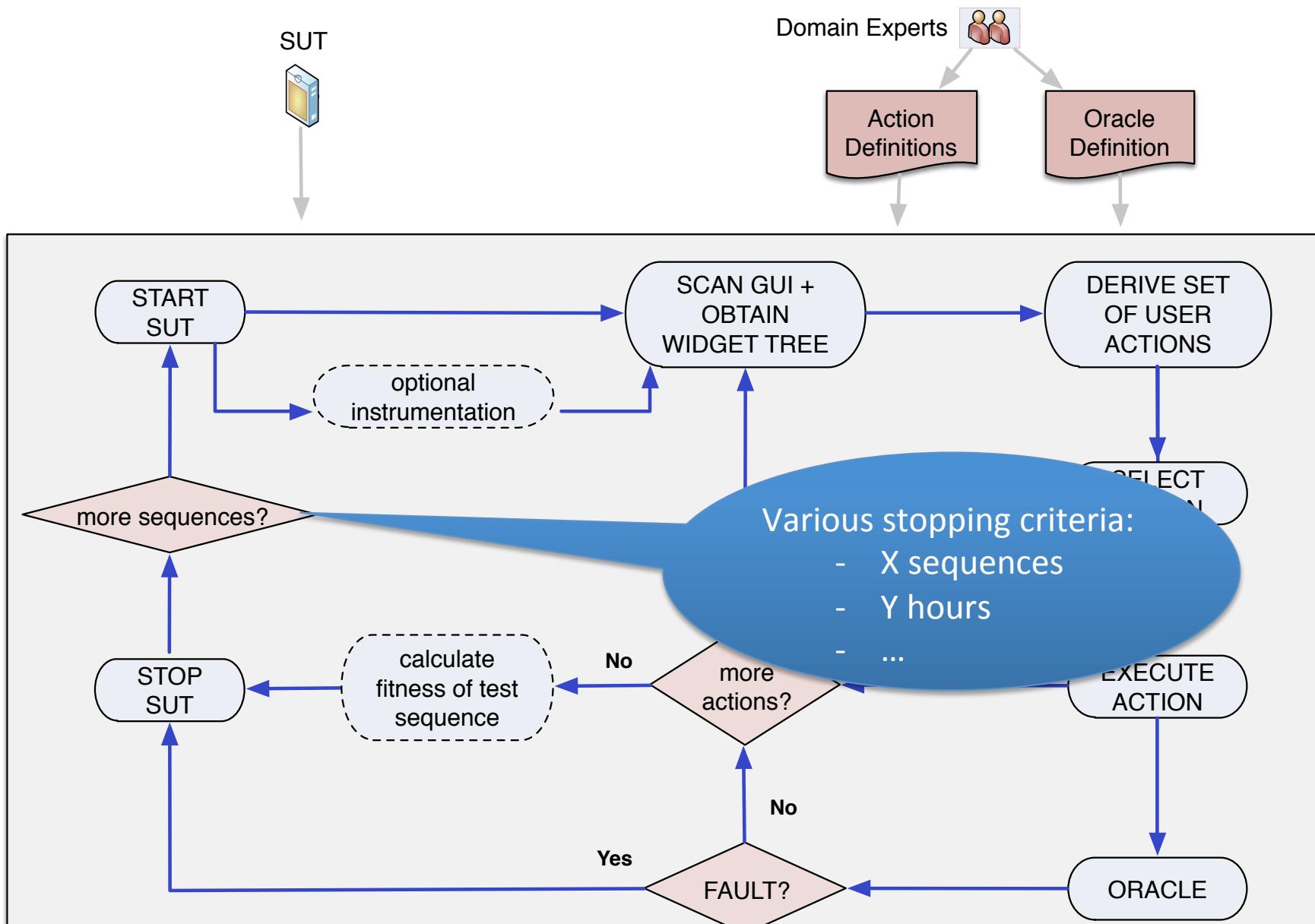
Test*



Test*



Test*



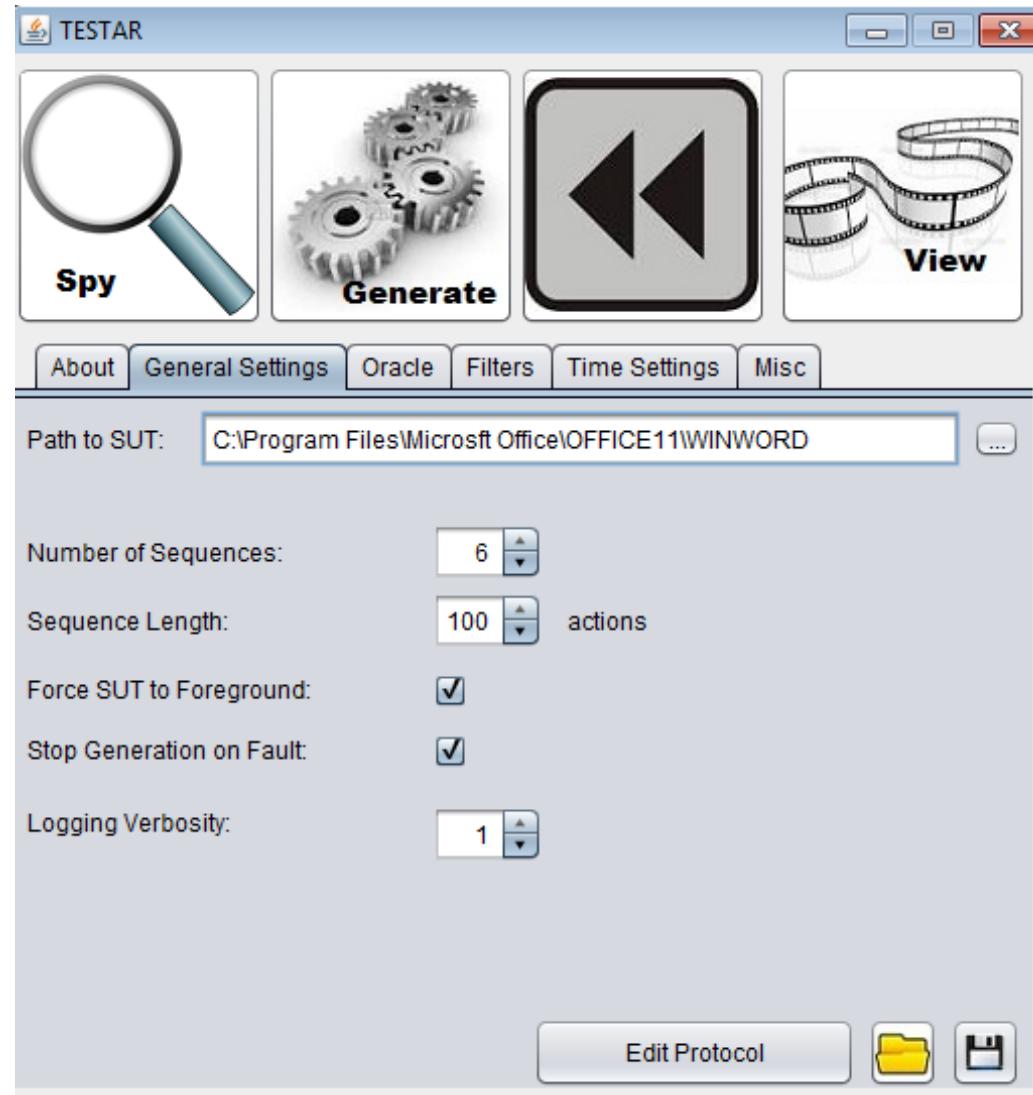
Replayable Erroneous Sequences

Test*

TESTAR tool

READY

Set path the SUT



TESTAR tool

SET

Filter:

1) undesirable actions,
i.e. closing the application
at the time

2) Undesirable processes, for
example help panes in
acrobat, etc.....



GO!

See video at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PBs9jF_pLCs

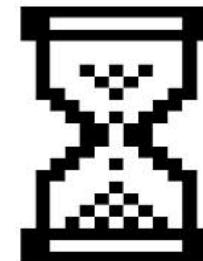
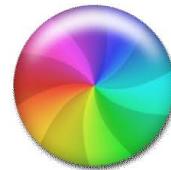
Oracles for free



- What can we easily detect?
- Crashes

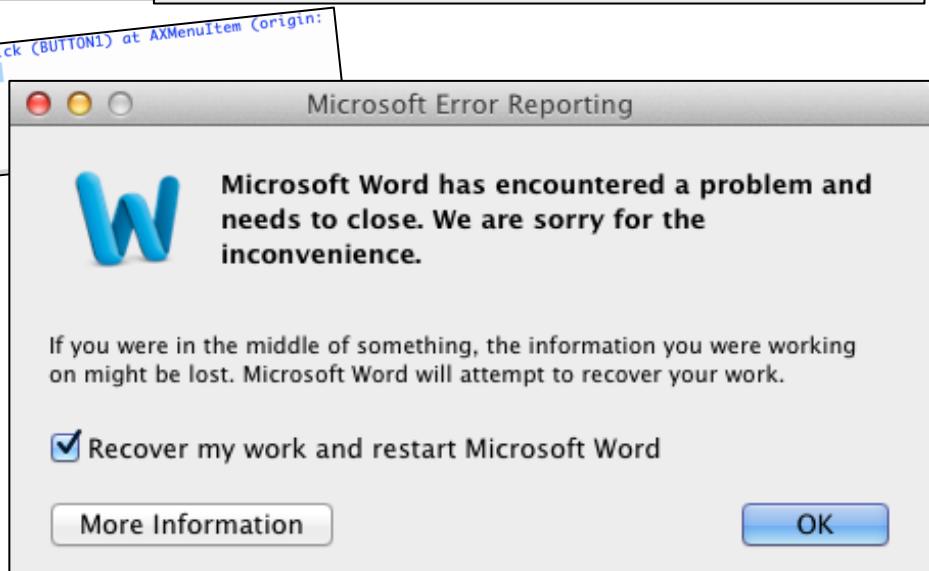
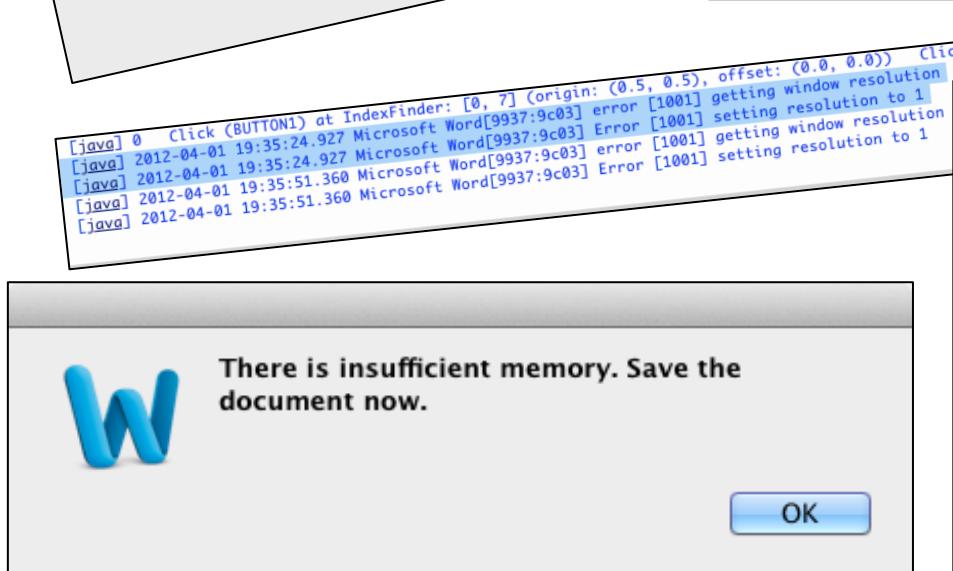
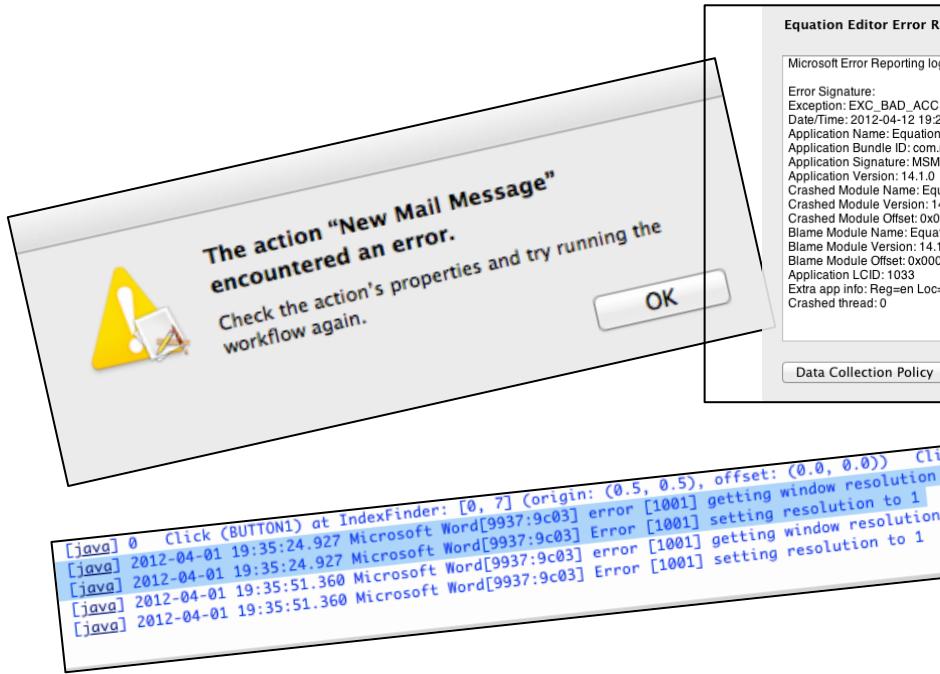
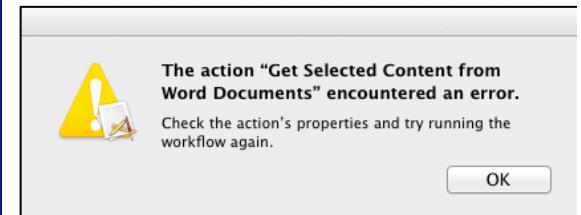


- Program freezes



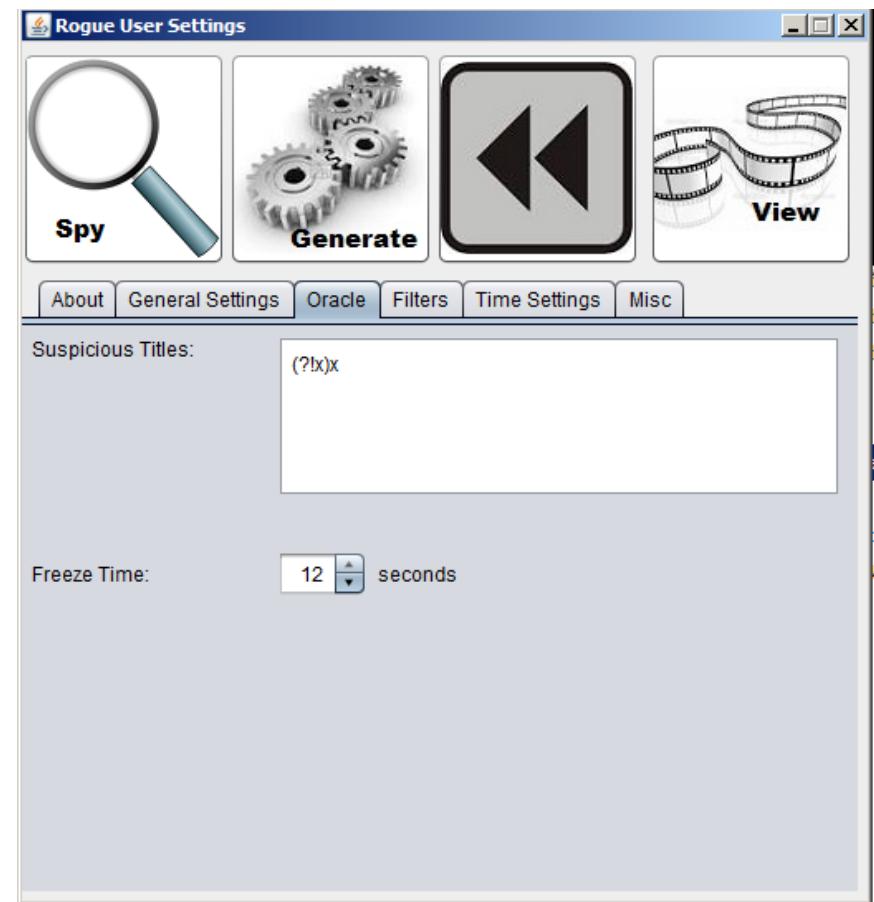
Cheap Oracles

- Critical message boxes
- Suspicious stdout / stderr



Specifying Cheap Oracles

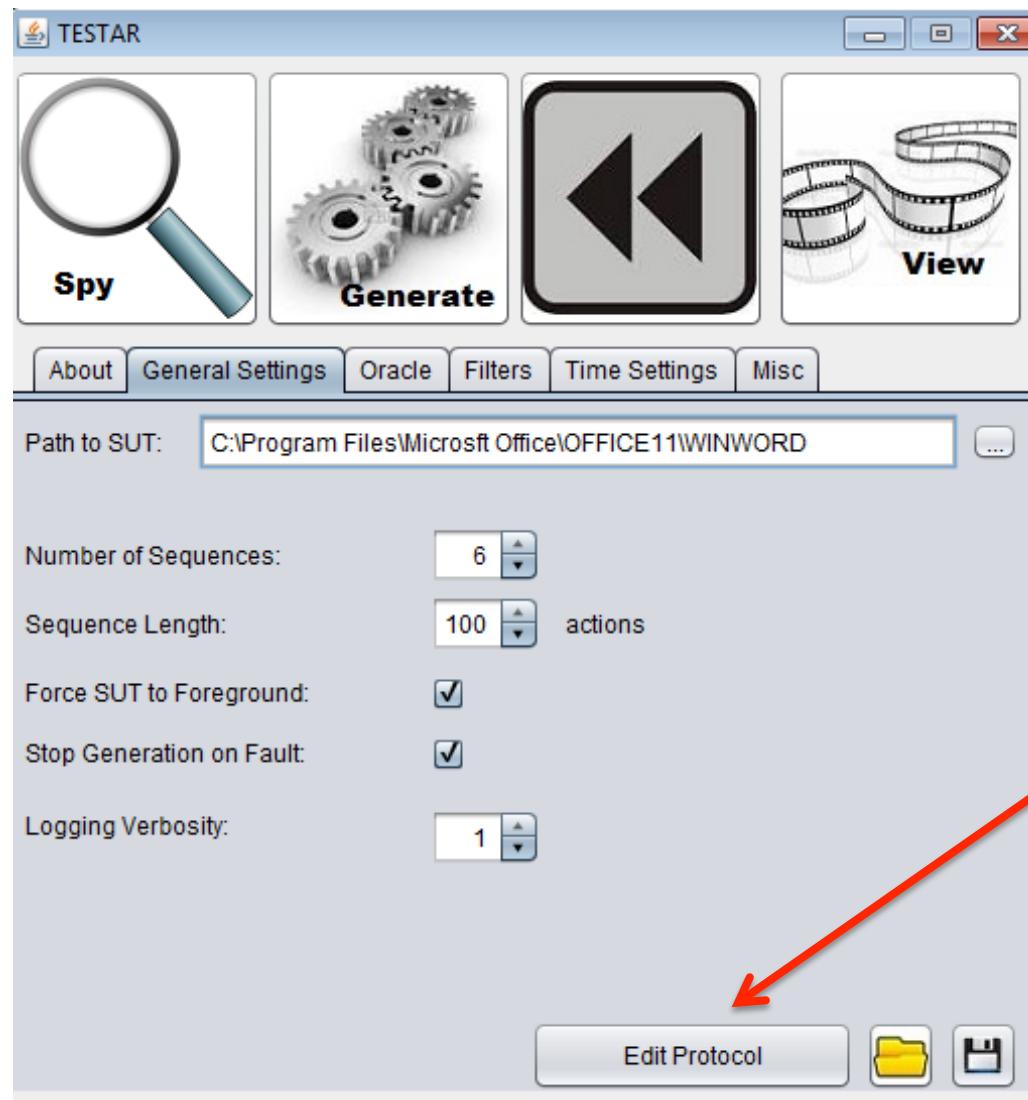
- Simply with regular Expressions
- For example:
 - .*NullPointerException
 - .*|[Ee]rror|[Pp]roblem



More sophistication needs work

- Actions
 - Action detection
 - Action selection
 - Sometimes a trial/error process
 - Random selection = like a child, just much faster
 - Printing, file copying / moving / deleting
 - Starts other Processes
 - Rights management, dedicated user accounts, disallow actions
- Oracles that need programming

How? Edit the protocol



The protocol editor

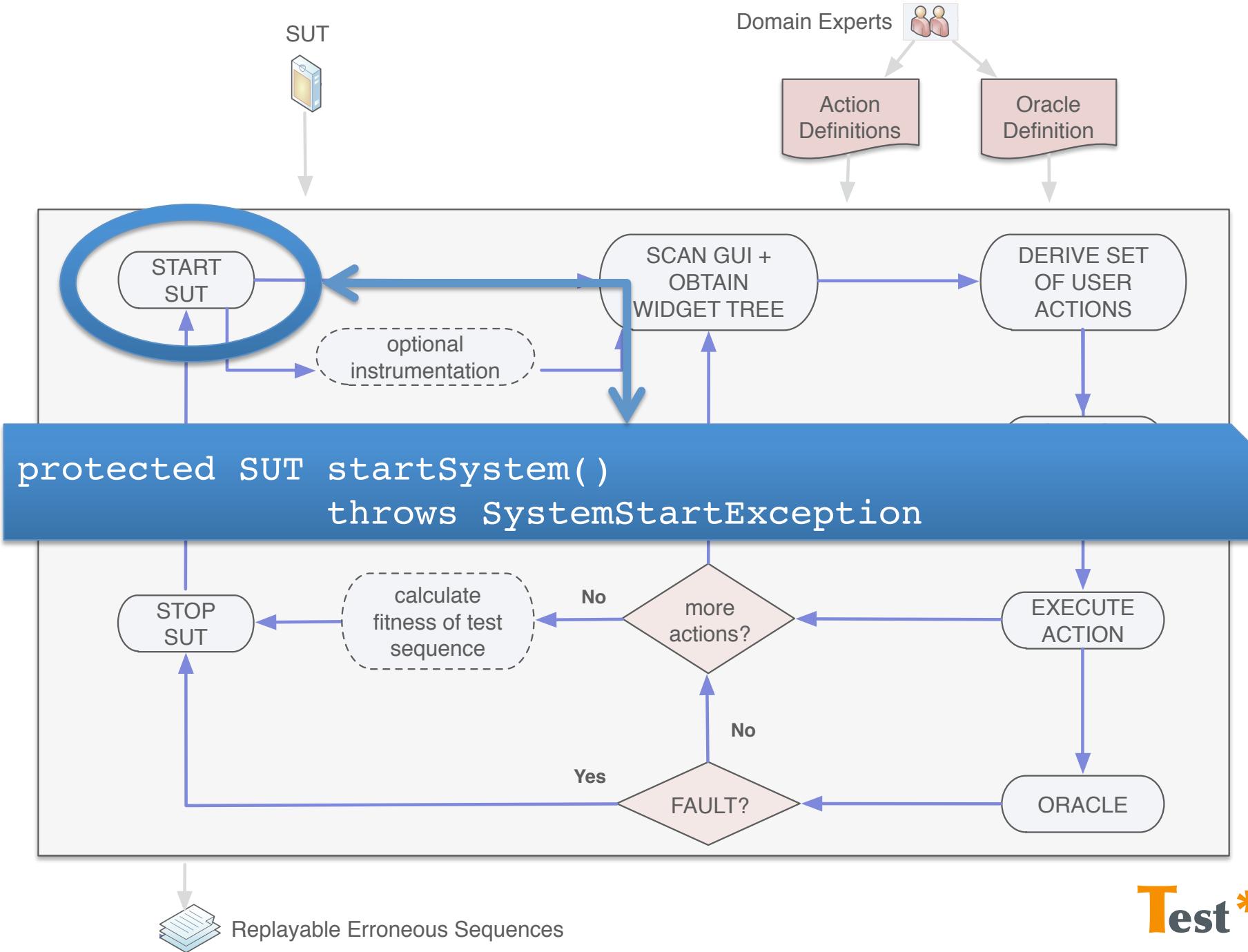
The screenshot shows the Protocol Editor interface with two main panes. The left pane is a code editor displaying Java-like pseudocode with annotations. The right pane contains configuration tabs and a file browser.

Code Editor Content:

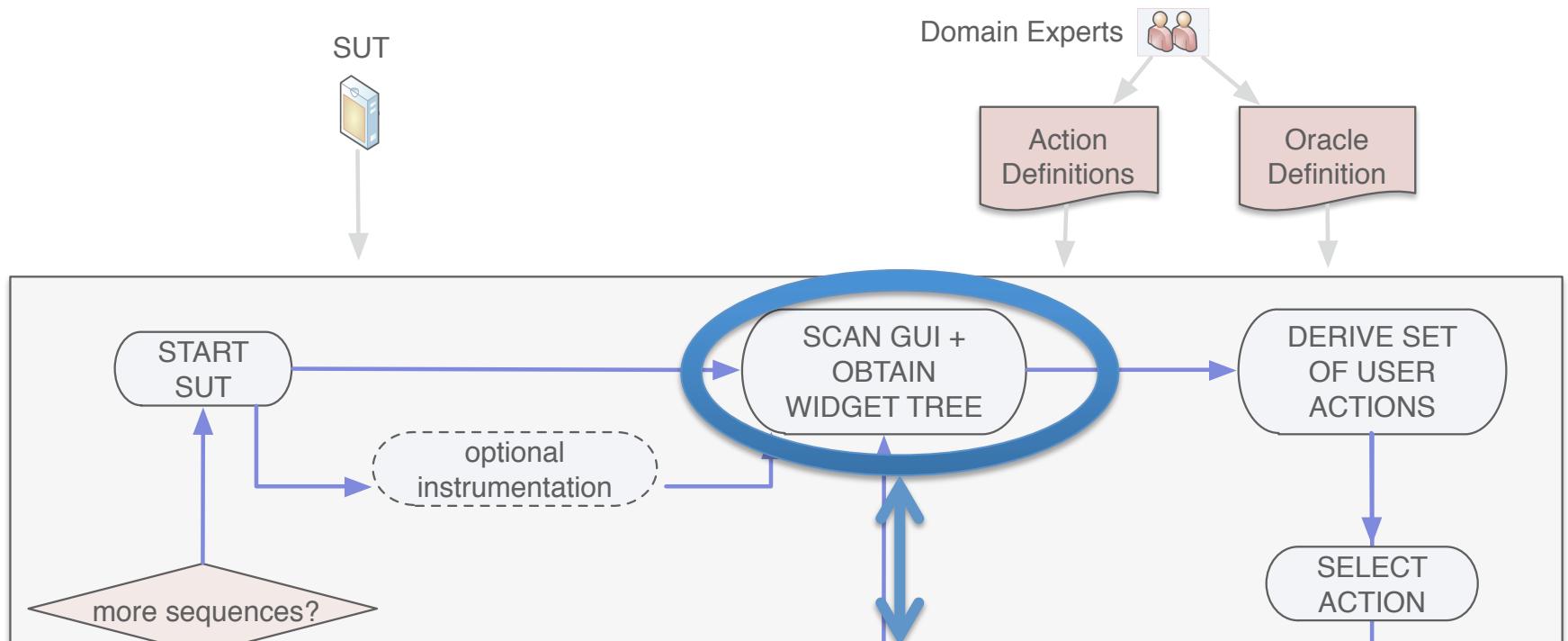
```
100     protected SUT startSystem() throws SystemStartException{
101         return super.startSystem();
102     }
103
104     /**
105      * This method is called when the Rogue User requests the state of the SUT.
106      * Here you can add additional information to the SUT's state or write your
107      * own state fetching routine. The state should have attached an oracle
108      * (TagName: <code>Tags.OracleVerdict</code>) which describes whether the
109      * state is erroneous and if so why.
110      * @return the current state of the SUT with attached oracle.
111     */
112     protected State getState(SUT system) throws StateBuildException{
113         return super.getState(system);
114     }
115
116     /**
117      * This is a helper method used by the default implementation of <code>buildState()</code>
118      * It examines the SUT's current state and returns an oracle verdict.
119      * @return oracle verdict, which determines whether the state is erroneous and why.
120     */
121     protected Verdict getVerdict(State state){
122         Assert.notNull(state);
123
124         //-----
125         // ORACLES FOR FREE
126         //-----
127
128         // if the SUT is not running, we assume it crashed
129         if(!state.get(IsRunning, false))
130             return new Verdict(1, 0, "System is offline! I assume it crashed!");
    }
```

Right Panel Components:

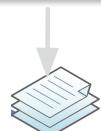
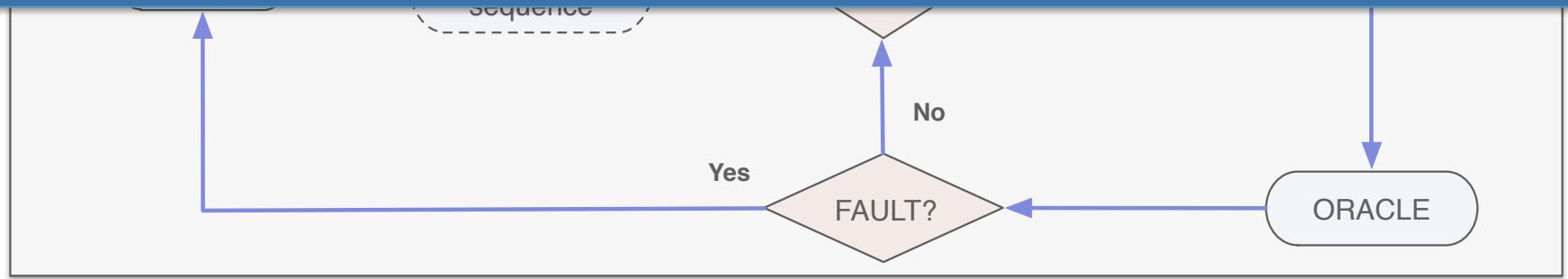
- Icons:** A double-left arrow icon and a film strip icon labeled "View".
- Buttons:** Iters, Time Settings, Misc.
- File Browser:** ts\calc.jar
- Actions:** A list of actions.
- Buttons:** Edit Protocol, folder icon, save icon.



Test*

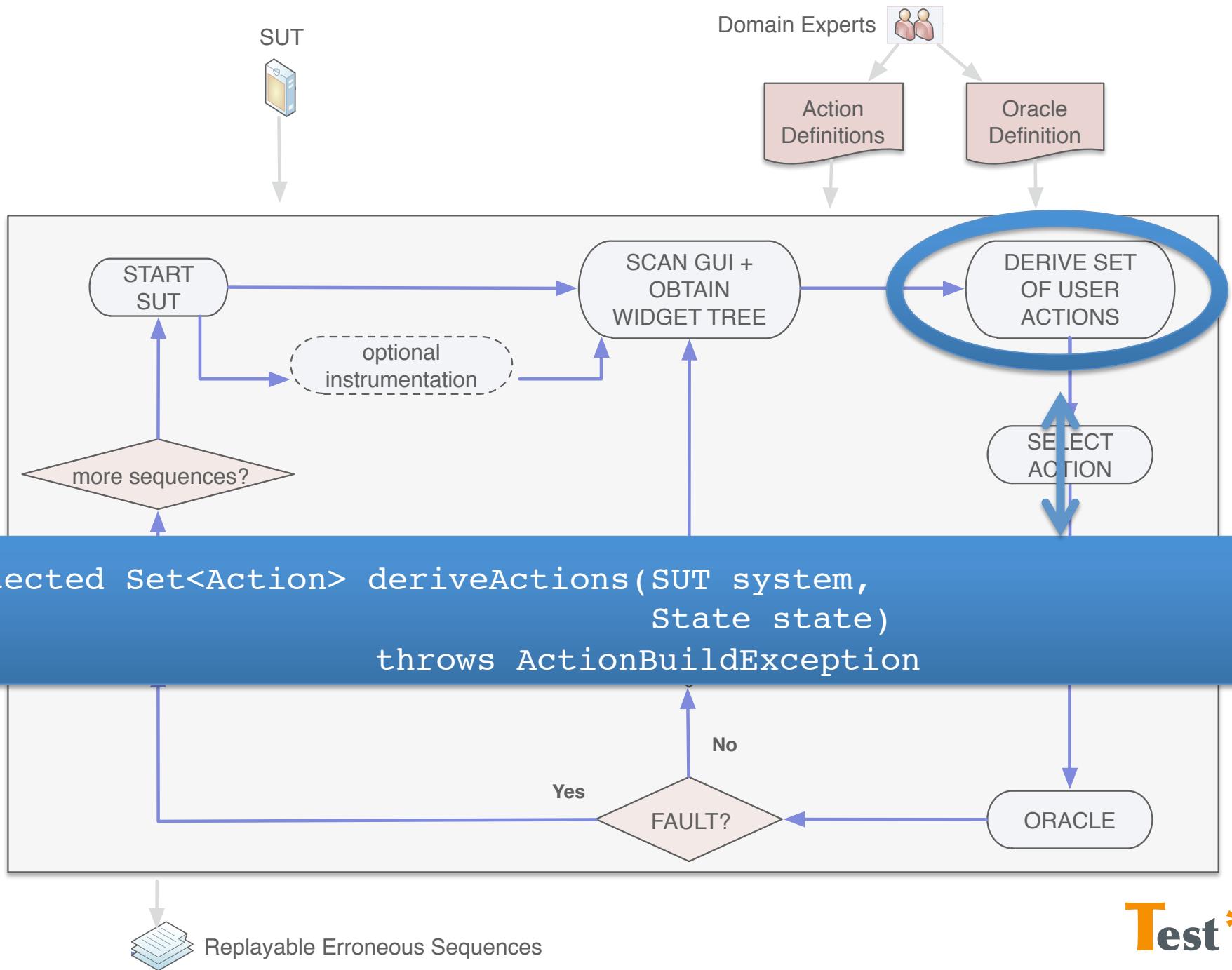


`protected State getState(SUT system)
throws StateBuildException`

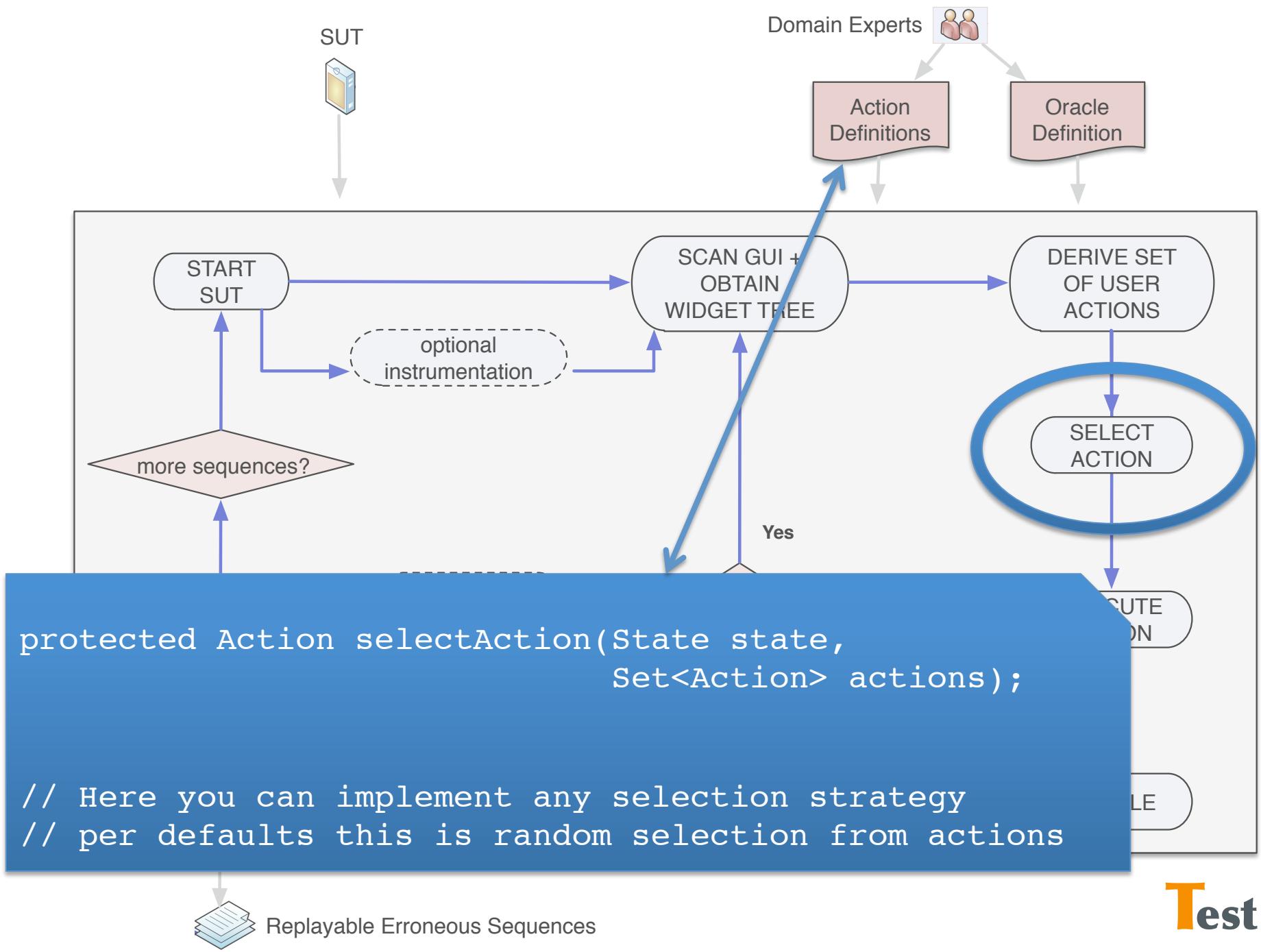


Replayable Erroneous Sequences

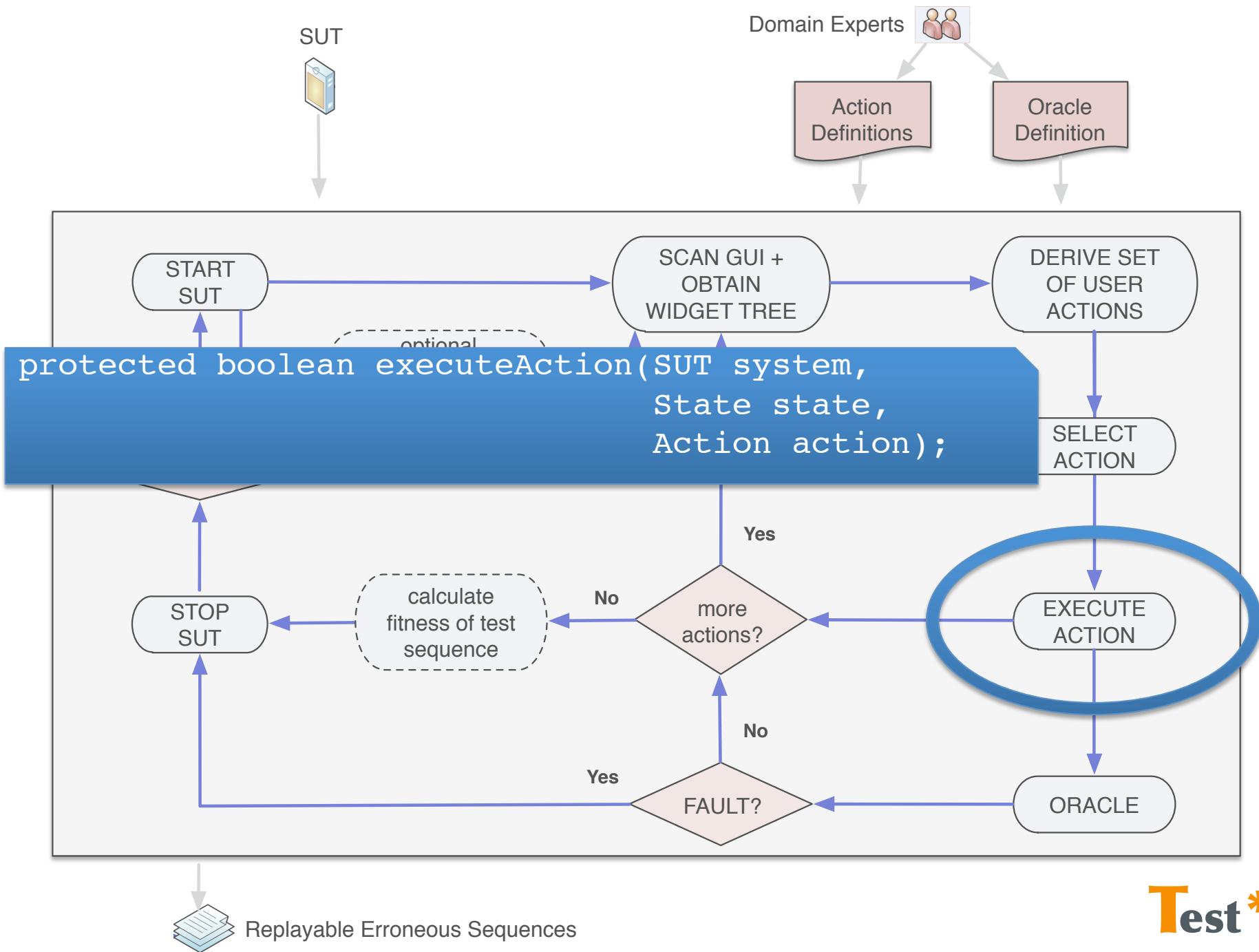
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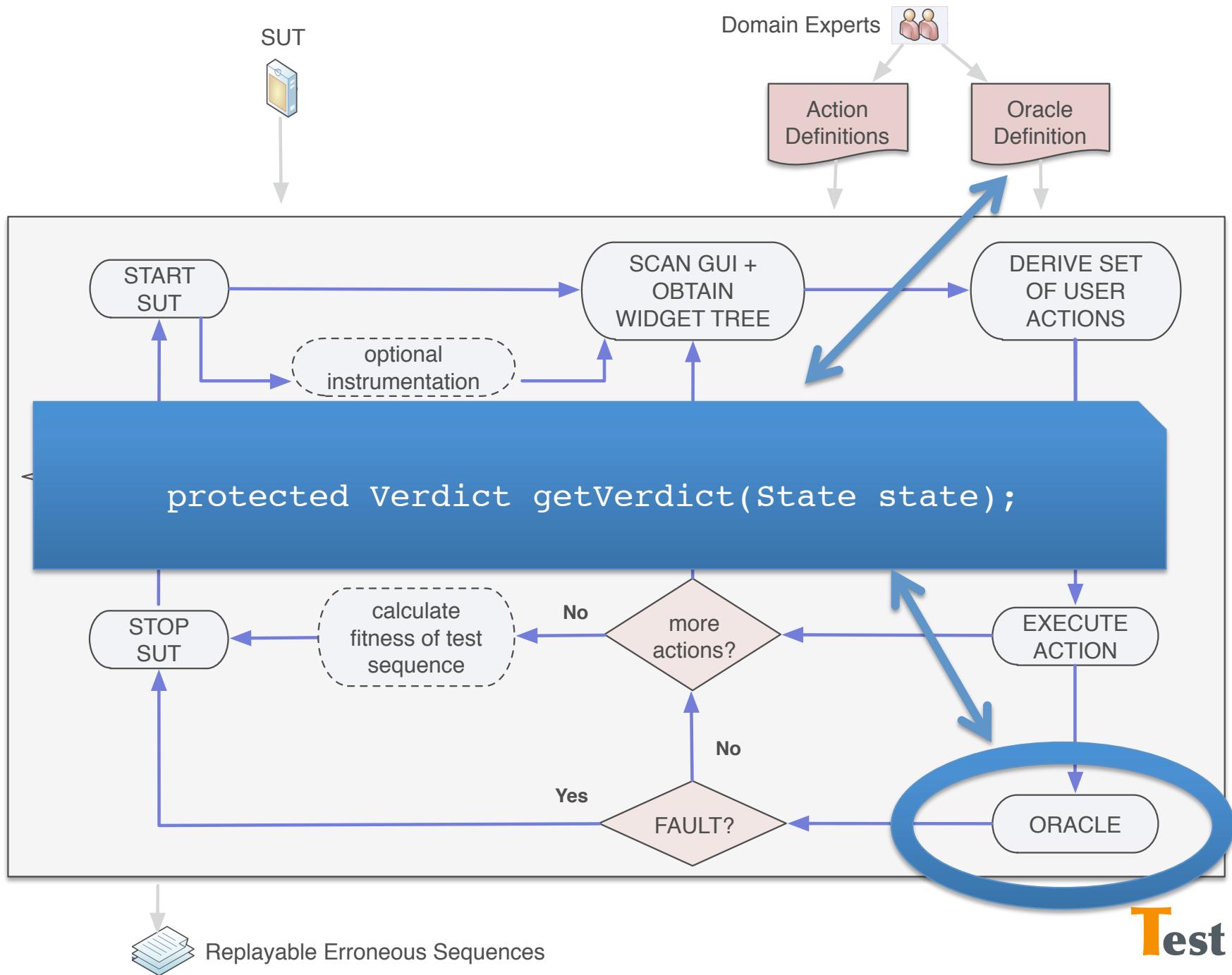
Test*



Test*



Test*



Test*

getVerdict

```
protected Verdict getVerdict(State state){  
    Assert.notNull(state);  
  
    //-----  
    // ORACLES FOR FREE  
    //-----
```

```
public final class Verdict {  
    ....  
    private final String info;  
    private final double severity;  
    private final Visualizer visualizer;  
  
    public Verdict (double severity,  
                   String info)  
    public Verdict(double severity,  
                  String info,  
                  Visualizer v)
```

```
// if the SUT is not running, we assume it crashed  
  
if(!state.get(IsRunning, false))  
    return new Verdict(1.0, "System is offline! I assume it crashed!");  
  
// if the SUT does not respond within a given amount of time, we assume it crashed  
  
if(state.get(NotResponding, false))  
    return new Verdict(0.8, "System is unresponsive! I assume something is wrong!");
```

getVerdict

```
//-----
// ORACLES ALMOST FOR FREE
//-----

String titleRegEx = settings().get(SuspiciousTitles);

// search all widgets for suspicious titles
for(Widget w : state){
    String title = w.getTitle("");
    if(title.matches(titleRegEx)){

        // visualize the problematic widget, by marking it with a red box
        Visualizer visualizer = Util.NullVisualizer;
        if(w.getTags.Shape, null) != null{
            Pen redPen = Pen.newPen().setColor(Color.Red).(...).build();
            visualizer = new ShapeVisualizer(redPen, .....,"Suspicious Title", 0.5, 0.5);
        }
        return new Verdict(1.0, "Discovered suspicious widget title: " + title + ".",
        visualizer);
    }
}
```

getVerdict

```
//-----  
// MORE SOPHISTICATED ORACLES CAN BE PROGRAMMED HERE  
//-----
```

The sky is the limit ;-)

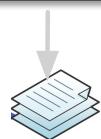
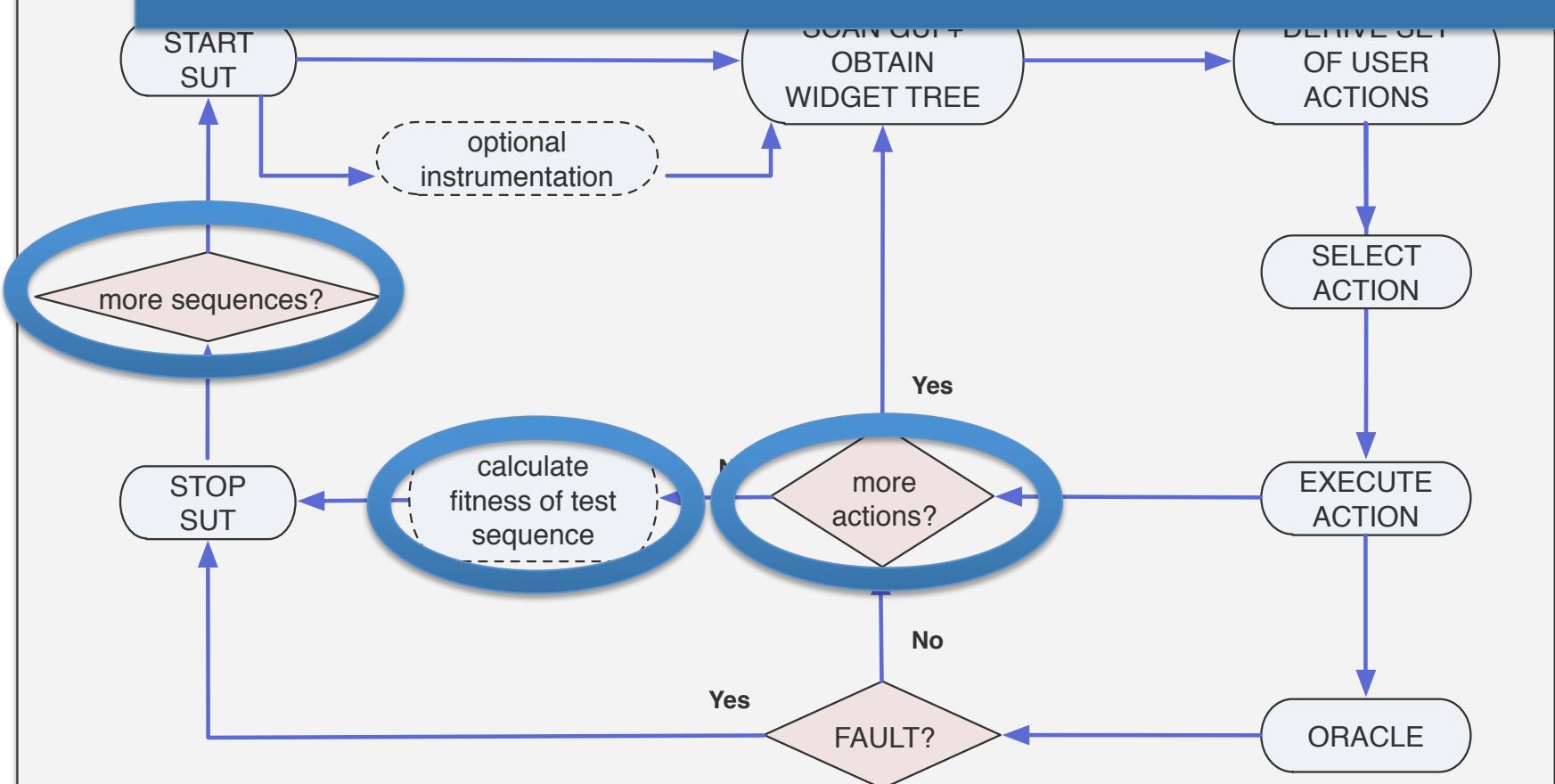
```
// if everything was ok...  
return new Verdict(0.0, "No problem detected.", Util.NullVisualizer);;  
}
```

SUT

Domain Experts



```
protected boolean moreActions(State state);  
protected void finishSequence(File recordedSequence)  
protected boolean moreSequences();
```



Replayable Erroneous Sequences

Test*

How has it been used?

MS Office

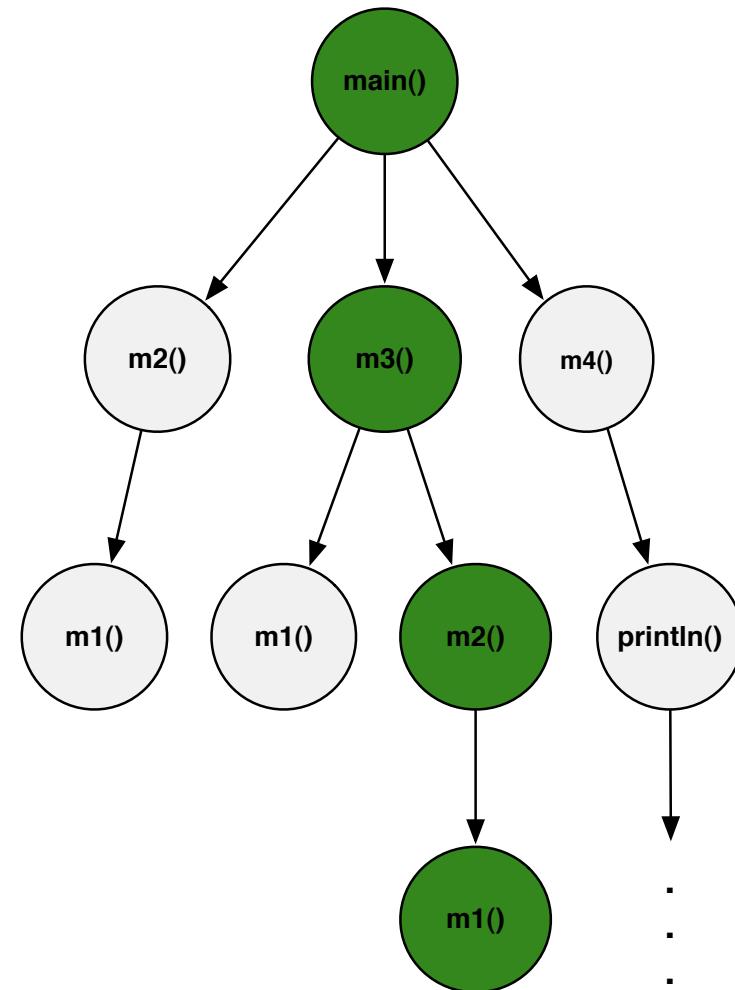
- Subject application: Microsoft Word 2011
- Robustness test: random action selection
- 18 hour run
- 672 sequences à 200 actions
- 9 crashes
- 6 reproducible crashes
- Effort was approx 1 hour to:
 - System setup (location, configuration files)
 - Augment Action Set (Drag Sources, Drop Targets, Clicks, Double Clicks, Right Clicks, Text to type, ...)
 - Configure cheap oracle (crashes, timeouts, evident error messages)

CTE XL Professional

- CTE XL Professional is a commercial tool for test case design
- Draw a combinatorial tree modeling test relevant aspects
- Generate a set of abstract test cases
- Java application - Eclipse Rich Client Platform (RCP) using Standard Widget Toolkit (SWT)
- Developed and commercialized by Berner&Mattner
- TESTAR was used to test it.

Do experiments with more sophisticated action selection

- What is a “good” test sequence?
- One that generates lots of Maximum Call Stacks (MCS)
- MCS: root-leaf-path through call tree
- Intuition: the more MCSs a sequence generates, the more aspects of the SUT are tested (McMaster et al.)
- #MCS = number of leaves
- Obtainable through bytecode instrumentation (no source code needed)



Do experiments with more sophisticated action selection

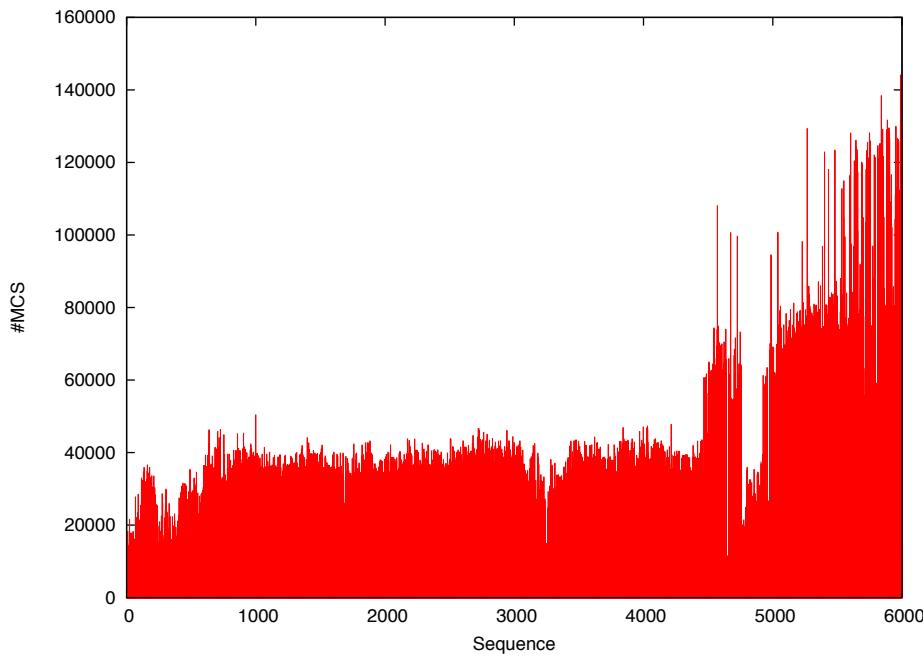
- Select actions in such a way that sequences are formed that generate large amounts of “Maximum Call Stacks” within the system under test (SUT)
- Optimization algorithm used:
 - Ant Colony Optimization

Ant Colony Optimization

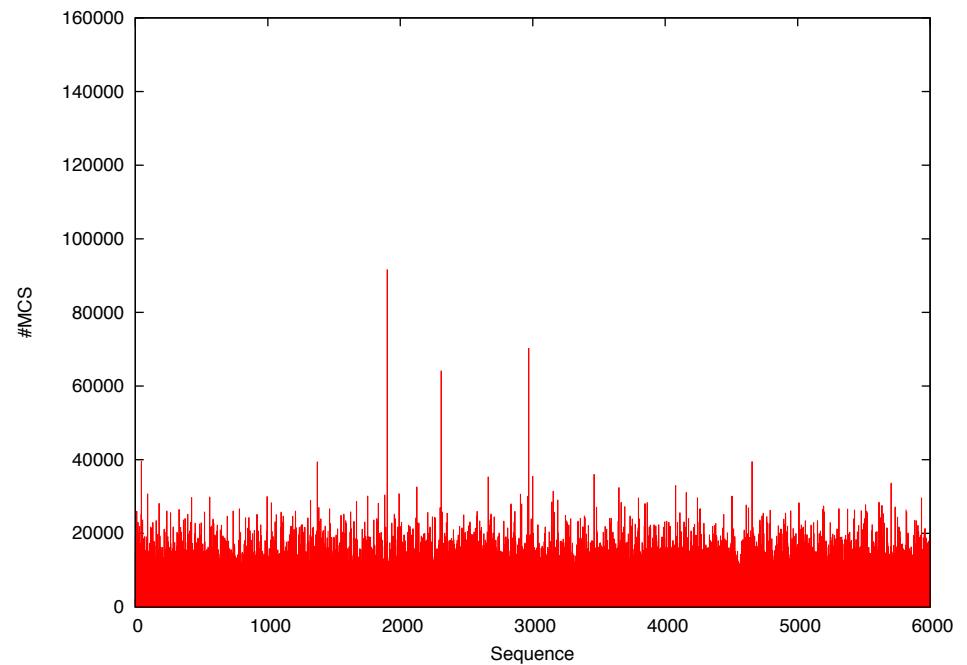
- C = component set (here: C = set of feasible actions)
 - The likelihood that $c_i \in C$ is chosen is determined by its pheromone value p_{ci}
 - Generate trails (sequences) by selecting components according to pheromone values p_i
 - Assess fitness of trails (i.e. MSC)
 - Reward components c_i that appear in “good” trails by increasing their pheromones p_i
- (Upon construction of subsequent trails, prefer components with high pheromone values)

Initial experiment results

ACO Run



Random Run



- Fixed stopping criteria -> 6000 generated sequences

Conclusion

- Implementation works
 - Better than random
 - Solutions improve over time
 - Letting it run until
- Efficiency
 - Sequence generation is expensive → parallelization
 - Frequent restarts of the SUT → might not be suitable for large applications with a significant startup time, e.g. Eclipse
 - ACO good choice?
- Fault sensitivity? → Empirical evaluation needed

Clave Informática

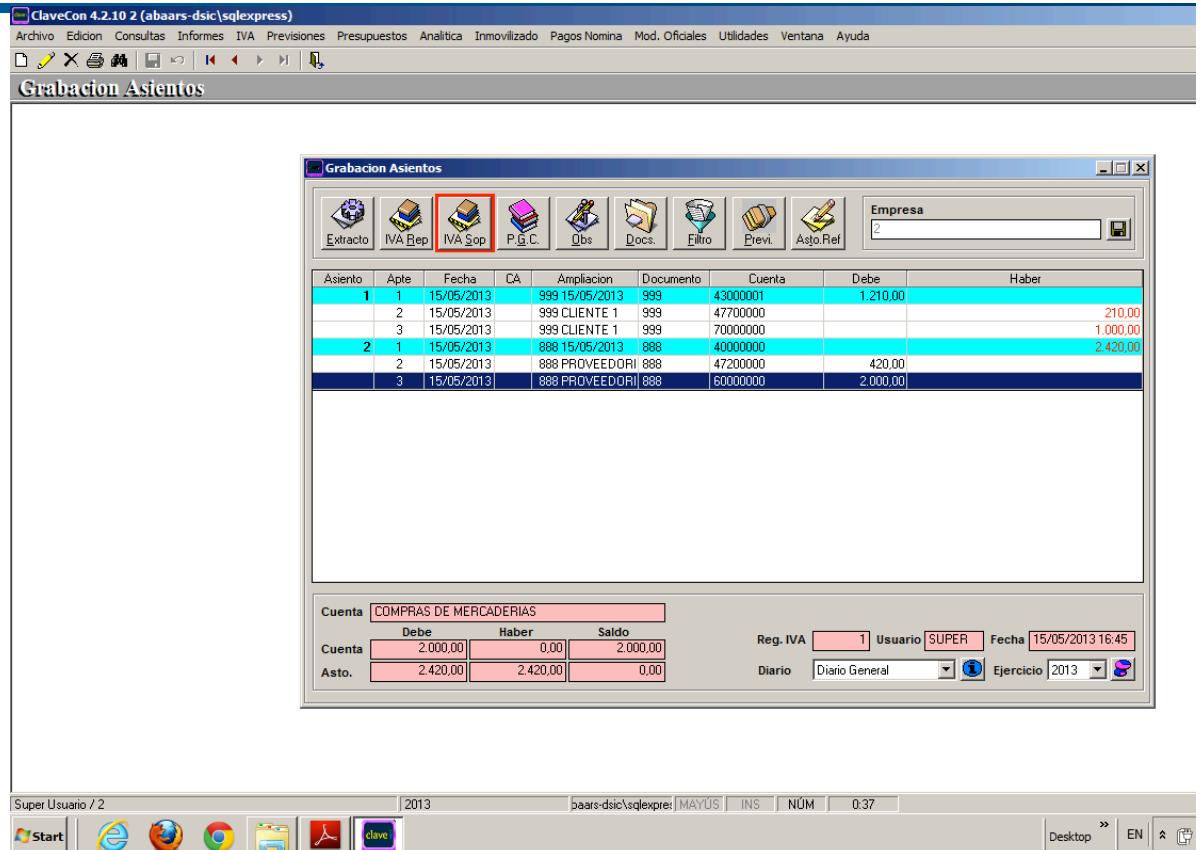
- We met this company at some local test event in Valencia
 - Clavei is a private software vendor from Alicante, which
 - Specialized for over 26 years in the development Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems for SMEs.
 - Main products is ClaveiCon a software solution for SMEs for accounting and financing control
 - Current testing is done manually
 - Amount of faults found by clients is too high
 - Testing needs to be improved
-

Objectives of the study

- Can our tool be useful for Clave Informatica?
- Can it help them be more effective in finding faults?
- Can this be done in an efficient way, i.e. not taking too much time.
- Restrictions:
 - Clave had no budget to apply the tool themselves
 - So we, the tool developing researchers did that

ClaveiCon

- Written in Visual Basic
- Microsoft SQL Server 2008 database
- Targets the Windows operating systems.



- Store data about product planning, cost, development and manufacturing.
- Provides a realtime view on a company's processes and enables controlling inventory management, shipping and payment as well as marketing and sales.

Case Study Procedure

1) Planning Phase:

- a) Implementation of Test Environment
- b) Error Definition: Anticipate and identify potential fault patterns.

2) Implementation Phase:

- a) Oracle Implementation: Implement the detection of the errors defined in the previous step.
- b) Action Definition Implementation
- c) Implementation of stopping criteria

3) Testing Phase: run the test

4) Evaluation Phase:

- a) Identify the most severe problems encountered during the run.
- b) The collected information will be used for the refinement of the setup during the next iteration.

Results

- The pre-testing activities:
 - the development or actions, oracles and stopping criteria to setup TESAR takes some initial effort (in our case approximately **26 hours**) but will pay off the more often the test is run.
- The manual labor associated to post-testing:
 - inspection of log files,
 - reproduction and comprehension of errors

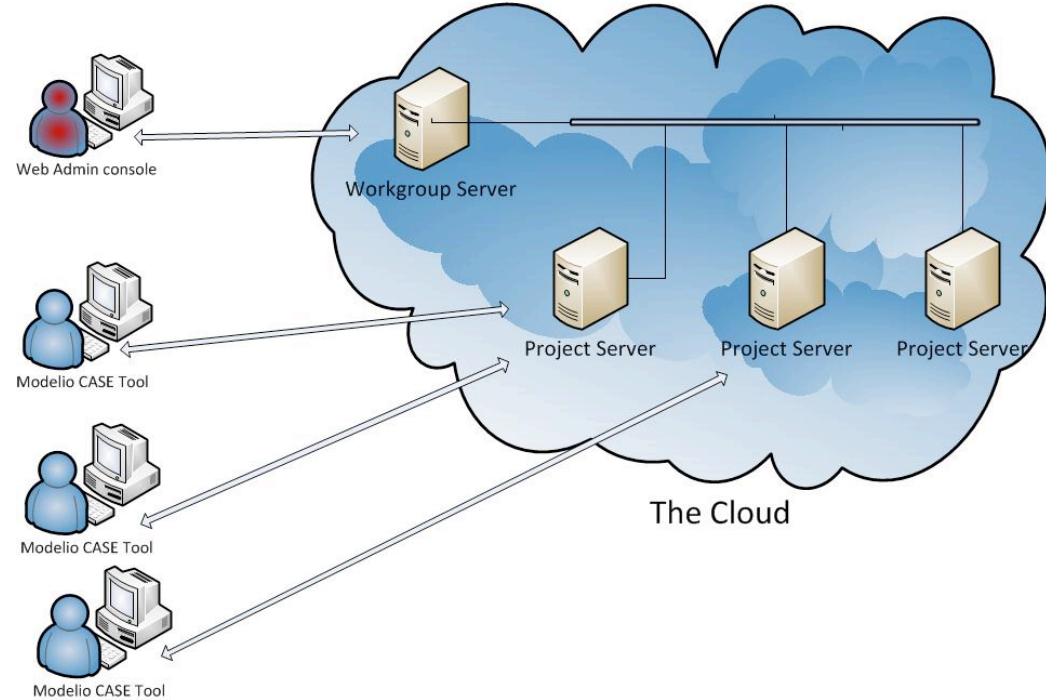
Are only a tiny fraction of the overall testing time (we spent **1,5 hour** of manual intervention during and after tests, compared to over **91 hours** of actual unattended testing).
- TESTAR detected **10 previously unknown critical faults**, makes for a surprisingly positive result towards believing that TESTAR can be a valuable and resource-efficient supplement for manual testing.

See a video here:

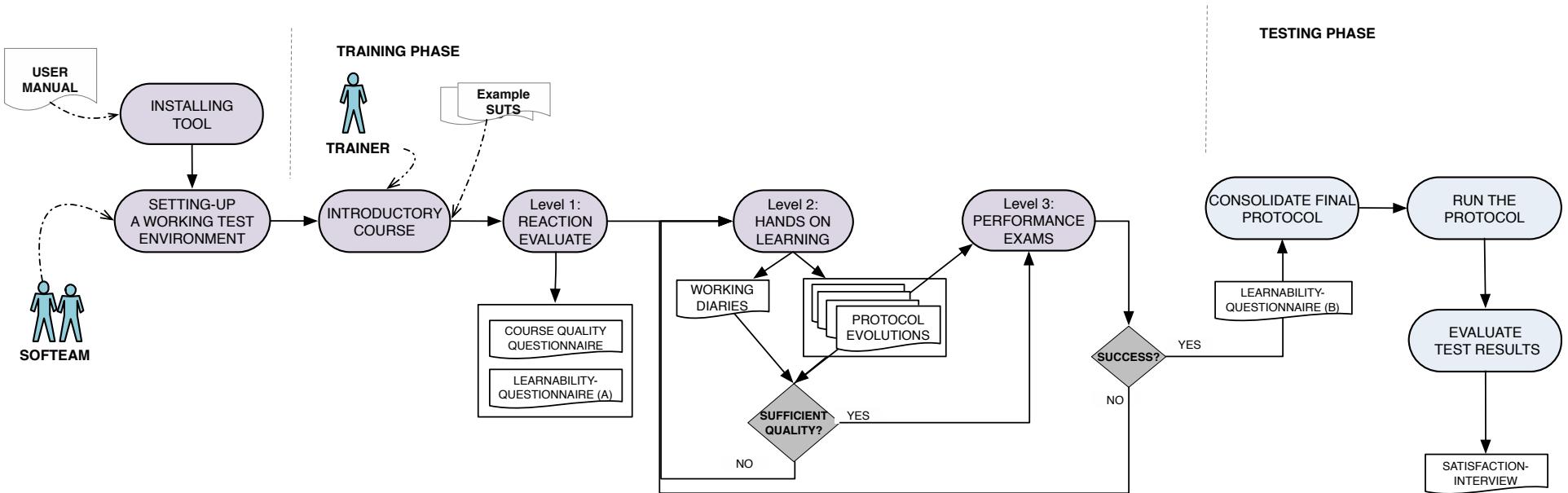
<http://www.pros.upv.es/index.php/es/videos/item/1398-testar-rogue-user>

Softeam

- FITTEST partner from France
- Big software company
- SUT selected for evaluating TESTAR: Modelio SaaS
- Modelio SaaS:
 - PHP web application
 - For the transparent configuration of distributed environments that run projects created with SOFTEAM's Modelio Modeling tool
 - Administrators use this application to manage servers and projects that run in virtual environments on different cloud platforms
- Current testing done manually



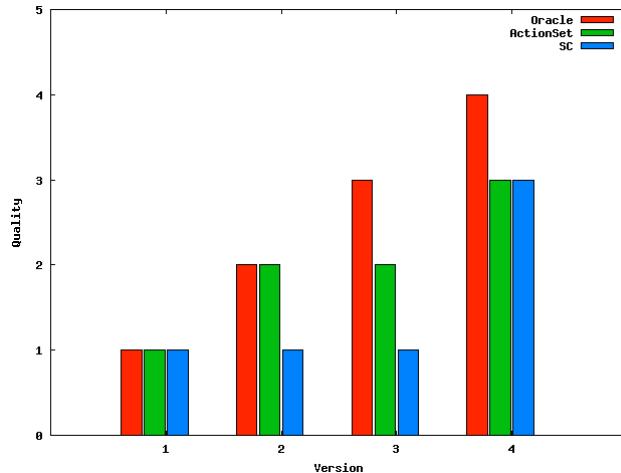
Case Study Procedure



We measured:

- Learnability (questionnaires, work-diaries, performance evaluations)
- Effectiveness
 - 17 faults were re-injected to evaluate
 - Code coverage
- Efficiency
 - Time for set-up, designing and develop
 - Time for running tests

Results



Description	Test Suite	
	TS_{Soft}	TS_{Testar}
Faults discovered	14 + 1	10 + 1
Did not find IDs	1, 9, 12	1,4,8,12,14,15,16
Code coverage	86.63%	70.02%
Time spent on development	40h	36h
Run time	manual 1h 10m	automated 77h 26m
Faults diagnosis and report	2h	3h 30m
Faults reproducible	100%	91.76%
Number of test cases	51	dynamic

- Some difficulties/resistance/misunderstanding during the learning of programming for powerful oracles
- Testing artifacts produced increased in quality
 - **Red** = Oracle
 - **Green** = Action Set
 - **Blue** = Stopping Criteria



Would you recommend the tool to your colleagues?



Could you persuade your management to invest?



Student course

- Course: 1st year Master
 - “Developing Quality Software”
 - 34 students working in groups of 2
 - Introduction: 10 minutes
 - Going through the user manual (10 pages) while doing a small exercise on a calculator: 50 minutes
 - After 1 hour the students were setting up tests for MS paint
-

Future Work

- Still lot that needs to be done!
- Accessibility API works if UI has been programmed “well”
- Research more search-based approaches for action selection
- Research the integration of other test case generation techniques (model-based, combinatorial-based) for action selection
- Design a test spec language that makes it possible to specify actions and oracles without programming Java
- Do more industrial evaluations to compare maintenance costs during regression testing with our tool and capture/replay or visual testing tools
- Extend the tool beyond PC applications (for now we have Mac and Windows plug-ins) to mobile platforms



CONTACT ME

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