

# Parallel Test Case Prioritization for Distributed System Using Search Algorithms

Team 6

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## Abstract

Abstract

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## 1 Introduction

- Regression Test Case Prioritization
- Parallel Test Prioritization
- Parallel Test Prioritization, but different CPU

## **2 Parallel Test Prioritization (by Subeom)**

TODO: describe the problem

- Problem Description
- Problem Definition
- Effectiveness Measure

## **3 Algorithms**

TODO: describe your approach

### **3.1 Greedy Algorithms (by Azret)**

### **3.2 Simulated Annealing (by Subeom)**

### **3.3 Genetic Algorithms (by Yoonho)**

## **4 Experimental Design (by Seyoung)**

### **4.1 Research Questions**

- RQ1: Which algorithm is most effective in solving the parallel test prioritization problem?
- RQ2: How do the number of computing resources and the relative performance between them influence the performance of the parallel test prioritization techniques?

## 4.2 Subjects

Table 1: Open-source subjects from GitHub

ID	Subjects	SLOC	#Test	Time (s)
1	commons-cli	9053	192	3.064
2	dictomaton	4318	53	14.067
3	disklrucache	1921	61	2.364
4	efflux	5633	40	0.581
5	exp4j	5699	311	11.350
6	gdx-artemis	3607	35	0.483
7	geojson-jackson	1569	60	1.284
8	gson-fire	3566	91	3.249
9	jactor	6984	60	11.628
10	jadventure	5276	74	2.311
11	jarchivelib	2256	33	0.217
12	java-faker	8541	571	34.154
13	java-uuid-generator	4321	46	0.937
14	javapoet	9874	346	15.323
15	jsonassert	3476	150	1.641
16	jumblr	2970	103	0.905
17	lastcalc	7271	34	13.672
18	low-gc-membuffers	13099	51	1.784
19	metrics	6493	76	43.964
20	mp3agic	10037	495	4.815
21	nv-websocket-client	8617	73	1.014
22	protoparser	5545	171	4.752
23	restfixture	8243	290	6.716
24	skype-java-api	9749	24	15.720
25	stateless4j	2728	88	2.146
26	stream-lib	8756	142	443.206
27	xembly	3030	63	6.834

### 4.3 Settings

1. Sequential Test Prioritization
  - $c = \{1\}$
2. Parallel Test Prioritization
  - $c = \{2, 4, 8, 16\}$
3. Asymmetric Test Prioritization
  - $1 : 2$
  - $1 : 3$
  - $1 : 4$
  - $1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 4 : 4 : 4 : 4$

Table 2: An example of computing scenarios

Computing Scenario	Relative Performances
Sequential Test Prioritization	[1]
Parallel Test Prioritization ( $c = 2$ )	[1, 1]
Parallel Test Prioritization ( $c = 4$ )	[1, 1, 1, 1]
Parallel Test Prioritization ( $c = 8$ )	[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
Parallel Test Prioritization ( $c = 16$ )	[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
Asymmetric Test Prioritization ( $1 : 2$ )	[1, 2]
Asymmetric Test Prioritization ( $1 : 3$ )	[1, 3]
Asymmetric Test Prioritization ( $1 : 4$ )	[1, 4]
Asymmetric Test Prioritization ( $1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 4 : 4 : 4 : 4$ )	[1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4]

Table 3: Settings for additional experiments

<b>Performance of Computing Resources <math>p</math></b>
Sequential ( $c = 1$ )
Parallel ( $c = 2$ )
Parallel ( $c = 4$ )
Asymmetric ( $1 : 3$ )
Asymmetric ( $1 : 1 : 2$ )
Asymmetric ( $2 : 2$ )
Parallel ( $c = 8$ )
Asymmetric ( $1 : 7$ )
Asymmetric ( $2 : 6$ )
Asymmetric ( $3 : 5$ )
Asymmetric ( $4 : 4$ )
Asymmetric ( $2 : 2 : 2 : 2$ )
Asymmetric ( $1 : 1 : 3 : 3$ )
Parallel ( $c = 12$ )
Parallel ( $c = 25$ )
Parallel ( $c = 50$ )
Parallel ( $c = 100$ )
Parallel ( $c = 200$ )

Table 4: Settings for additional experiments

Time Constraint $TC$
1.25
1.5
1.75
2.0

## 5 Evaluation Results

TODO: describe the evaluation results

### 5.1 Greedy Algorithms (by Azret)

### 5.2 Simulated Annealing (by Subeom)

### 5.3 Genetic Algorithms (by Yoonho)

### 5.4 Comparison (by Seyoung)

Setting	GA	SA	AGA
Sequential	<b>0.932</b>	0.868	0.876
Parallel ( $c = 2$ )	<b>0.964</b>	0.936	0.937
Parallel ( $c = 4$ )	<b>0.980</b>	0.966	0.966
Parallel ( $c = 8$ )	<b>0.987</b>	0.981	0.981
Parallel ( $c = 16$ )	<b>0.990</b>	0.988	0.988
Asymmetric (1 : 2)	<b>0.976</b>	0.955	0.958
Asymmetric (1 : 3)	<b>0.982</b>	0.963	0.968
Asymmetric (1 : 4)	<b>0.985</b>	0.968	0.975
Asymmetric (1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 4 : 4 : 4 : 4)	<b>0.995</b>	0.992	0.993

## 6 Conclusion

- Discussion
  - Comparison With Sequential Test Prioritization
  - Practical Concerns
  - Generalizability
- Comments from Professor
  - How long should the entire test take for there to be real gains in prioritization?
  - The time gain from prioritization becomes smaller as the number of compute resources increases, so it may not be meaningful if you already have a lot of compute resources.

References: [1]–[4]

## References

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