



The
University
Of
Sheffield.

Random or Genetic Algorithm Search for Object Oriented Test Suite Generation?

SINA SHAMSHIRI, JOSÉ MIGUEL ROJAS, GORDON FRASER, PHIL MCMINN

Automated Test Generation

Test Generation

```
Gecco gecco1 = new Gecco();
```

```
gecco1.isValid(1996);
```

```
gecco1.isValid(2013);
```

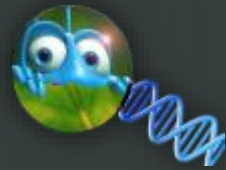
```
gecco1.isValid(2021);
```

```
public class Gecco{  
    public boolean isValid(int year){  
        if (year < 1999)  
            return false;  
  
        if (year <= 2015)  
            return true;  
        else  
            return false;  
    }  
}
```

Test Generation

```
Gecco gecco1 = new Gecco();  
  
assertFalse(gecco1.isValid(1996));  
  
assertTrue(gecco1.isValid(2013));  
  
assertFalse(gecco1.isValid(2021));
```

```
public class Gecco{  
    public boolean isValid(int year){  
        if (year < 1998)  
            return false;  
  
        if (year <= 2015)  
            return true;  
        else  
            return false;  
    }  
}
```



Testful
an Evolutionary Testing Framework for Java



EVASUITE



JTExpert



T3



Randoop



.class



EVOSUITE



Test Case

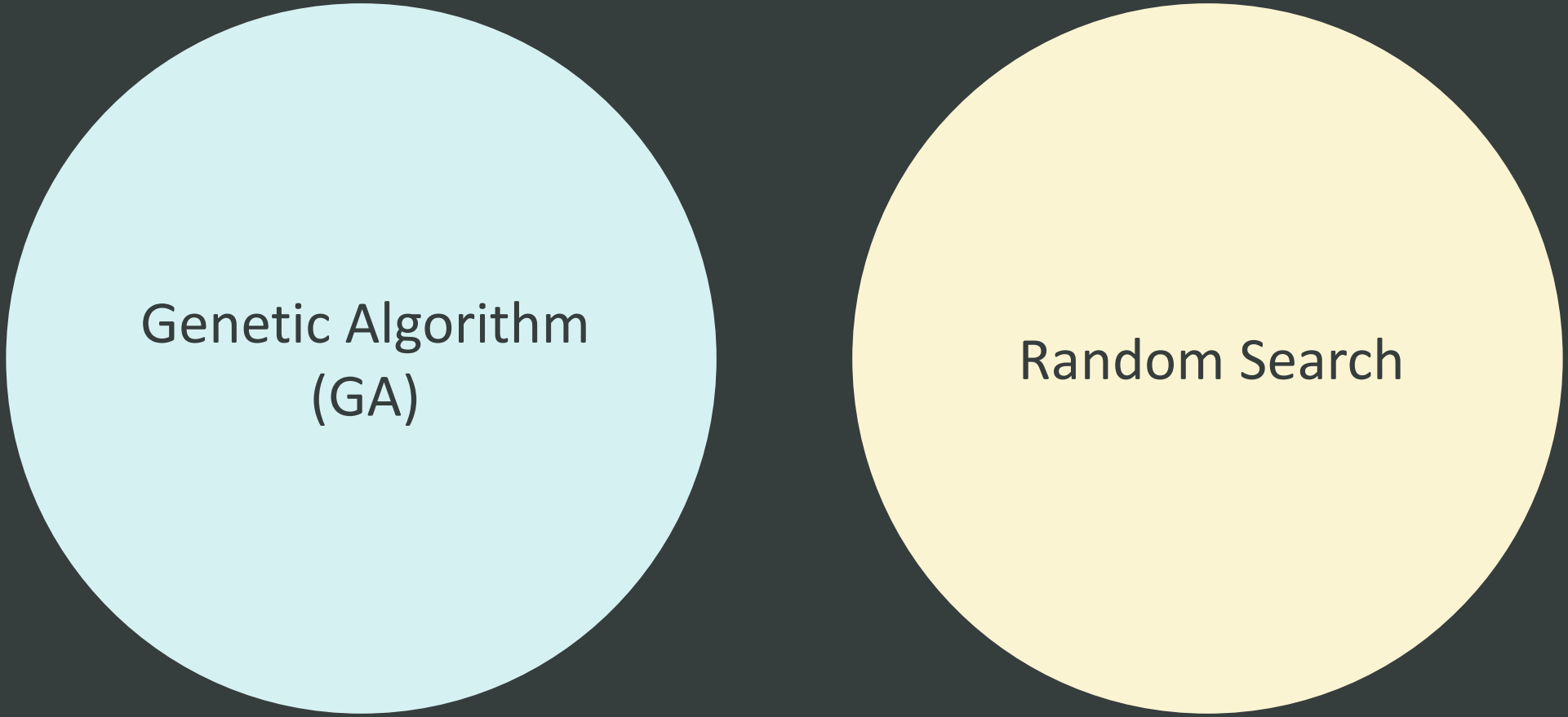
Test Case

Test Case

...

Coverage: 84%

Search-Based Test Suite Generation

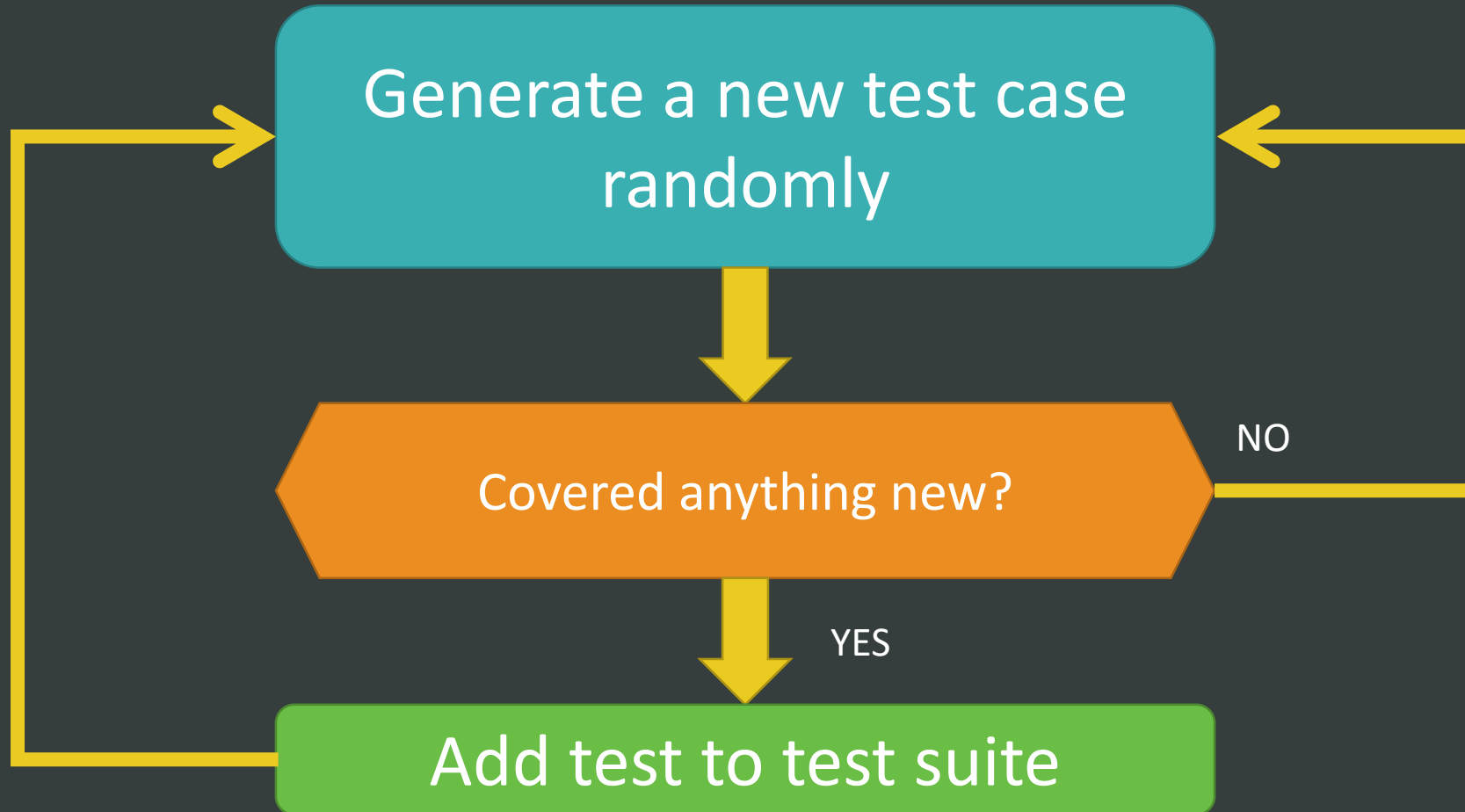


Genetic Algorithm
(GA)

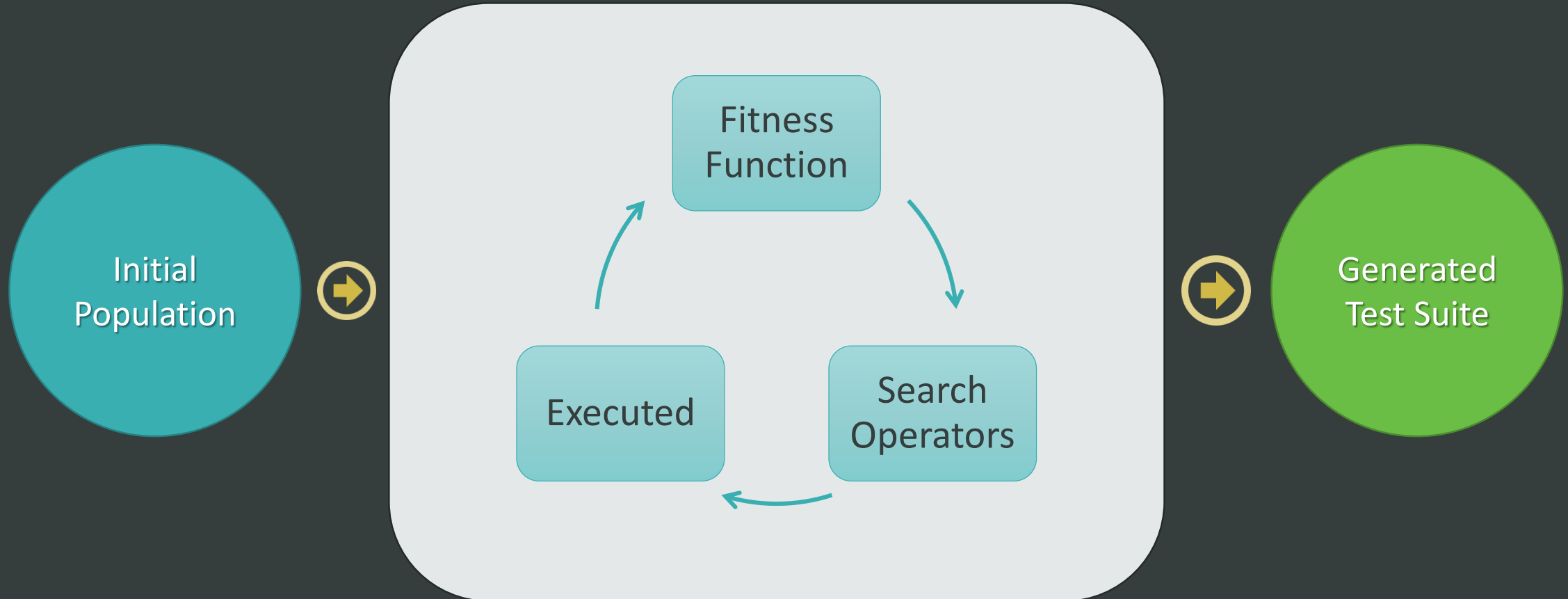
The diagram consists of two large circles side-by-side. The left circle is light blue and contains the text 'Genetic Algorithm (GA)'. The right circle is light yellow and contains the text 'Random Search'. Both circles are set against a dark gray background. A solid teal horizontal bar is located at the bottom of the image.

Random Search

Random Search



Genetic Algorithm (GA)



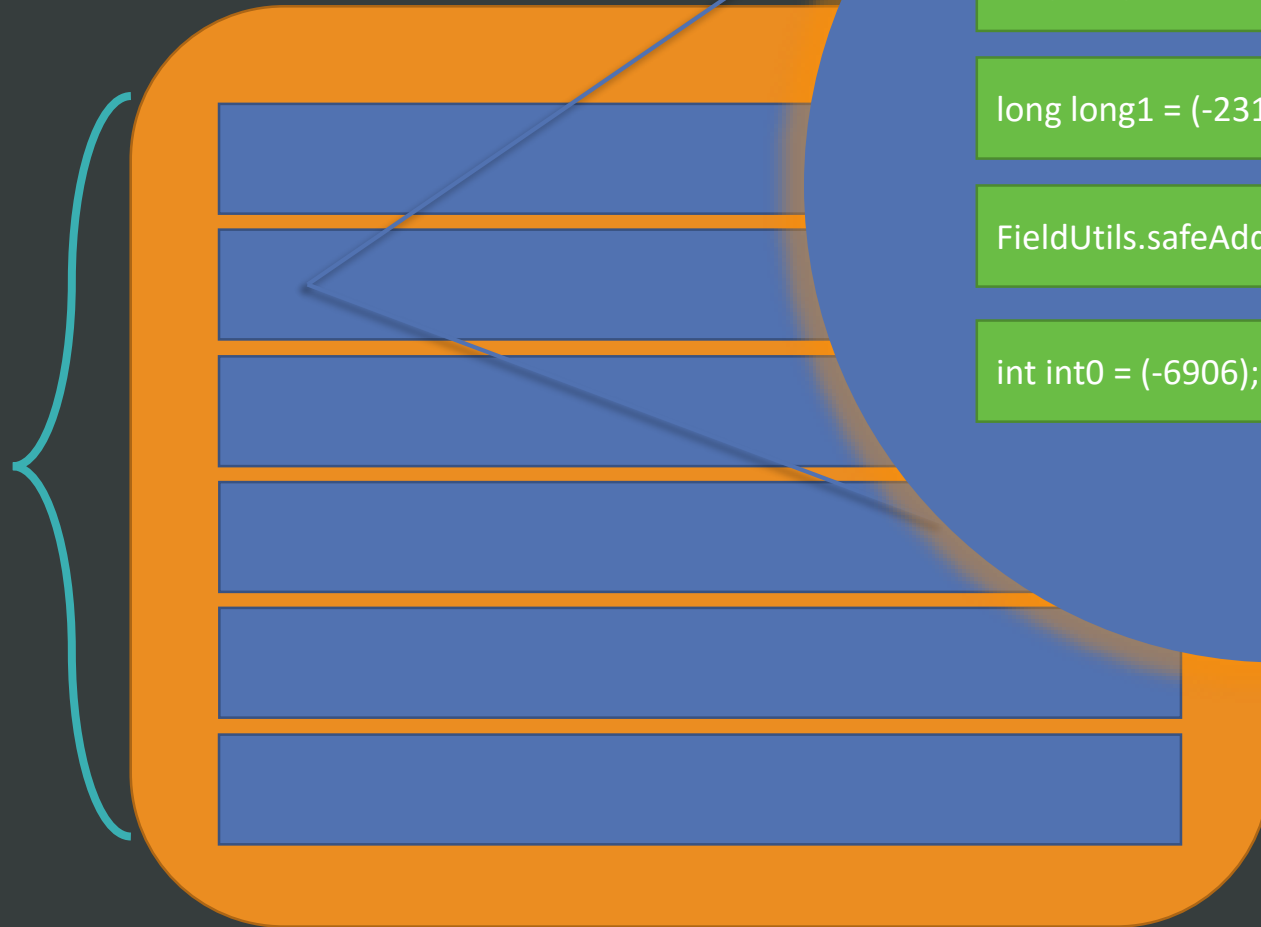
Test Suite Chromosomes



Test Suite

Test Suite Chrome

{1..N}
Test Cases



```
long long0 = 2147483647L;
```

```
long long1 = (-2316L);
```

```
FieldUtils.safeAdd(long0, long1);
```

```
int int0 = (-6906);
```

⋮

Test Suite Chromosome

{1..N}
Test Cases

```
long long0 = 2147483647L;
```

```
long long1 = (-2316L);
```

```
FieldUtils.safeAdd(long0, long1);
```

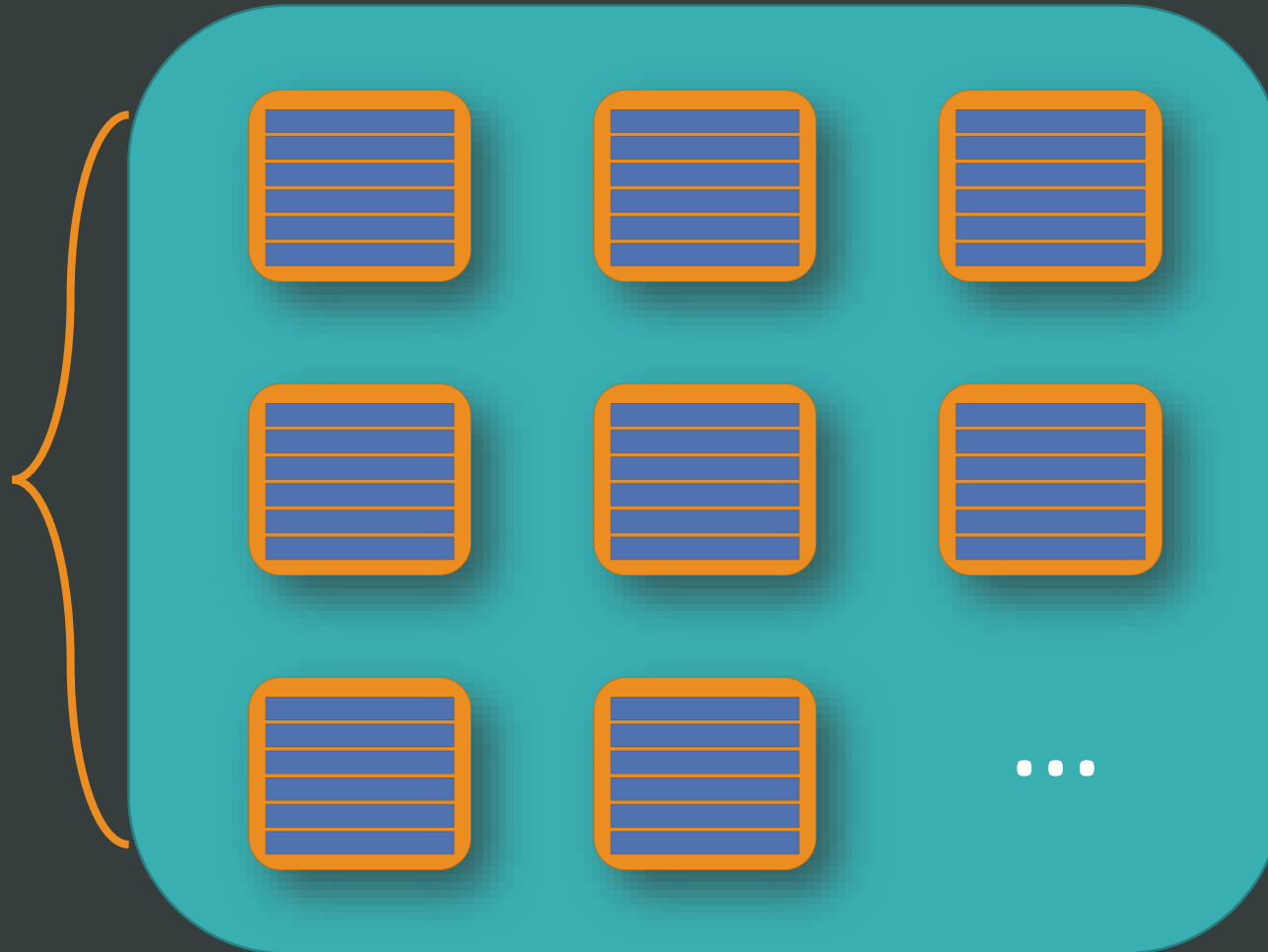
```
int int0 = (-6906);
```

⋮

Generated Randomly
or Using **Seeding** (extracted literals from the code)

Population of Test Suite Chromosomes

50
Chromosomes



Search Operators

Mutation

Crossover

Search Operators

Mutation Examples

- A test case is replaced with a new one
- A statement within a test is added, mutated or deleted

Crossover Example

- Two individual test suite chromosomes are combined to form two new offsprings

Fitness Function

Branch
Coverage

Fitness Function

Coverage Goals

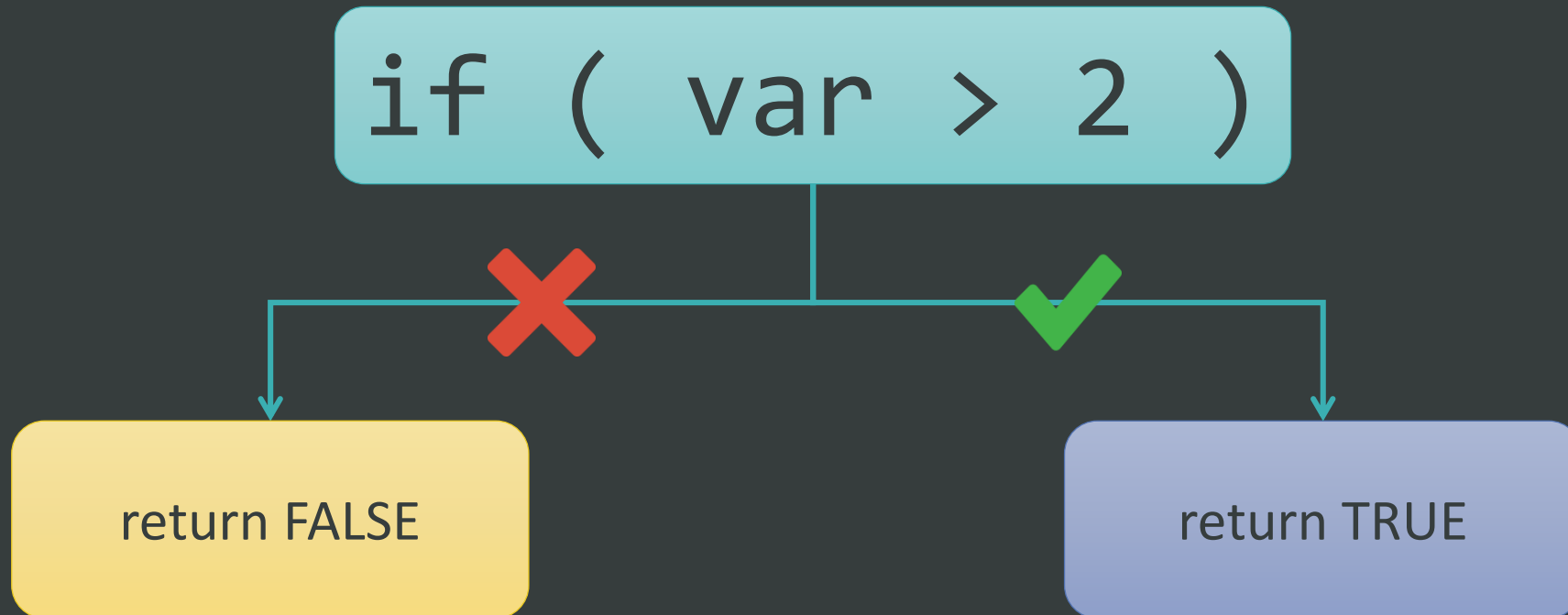
- All Branches
- All Branch-less Methods

Fitness Function

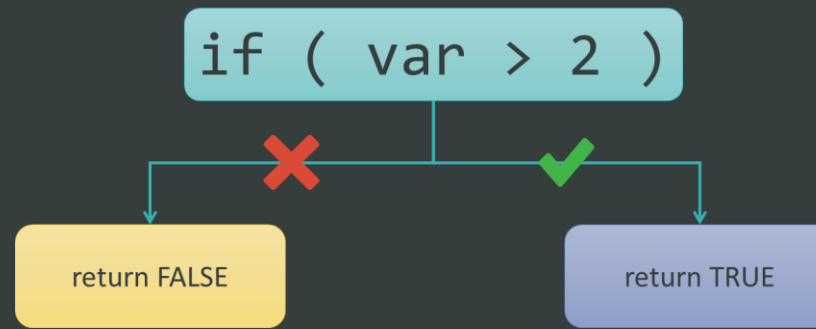
Calculation

Sum of the minimum distance
value per branch

Branch Coverage



Branch Distance for Branch Coverage in GA



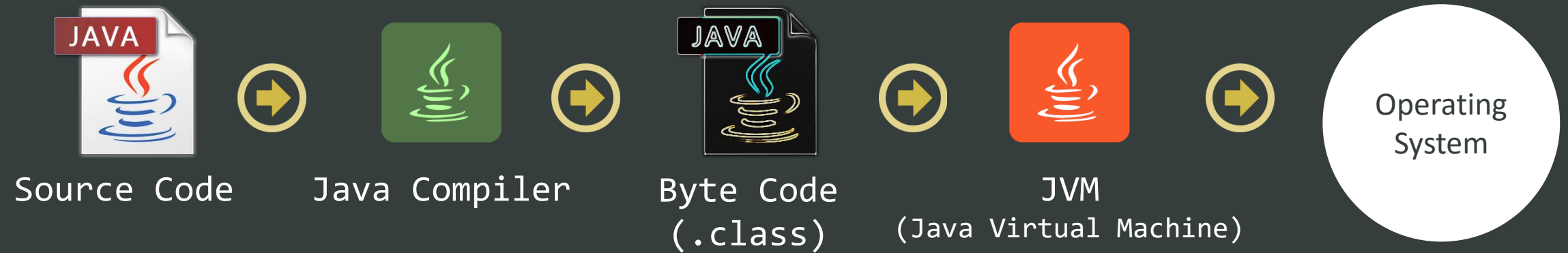
Distance Values

var = 1	0	$ 1 - 3 = 2$
var = 2	0	$ 2 - 3 = 1$
var = 3	$ 3 - 2 = 1$	0

JAVA Bytecode



JAVA Bytecode



Branch Types in JAVA Bytecode

Integer-Integer

<code>if_icmpeq</code>	<code>if_icmpne</code>
<code>if_icmpgt</code>	<code>if_icmplt</code>
<code>if_icmpge</code>	<code>if_icmple</code>

Reference-Reference

<code>if_acmpeq</code>
<code>if_acmpne</code>

Integer-Zero

<code>Ifeq</code>	<code>ifne</code>	<code>iflt</code>
<code>ifgt</code>	<code>ifge</code>	<code>ifle</code>

Reference-Null

<code>ifnull</code>
<code>ifnonnull</code>

Integer-Integer branches

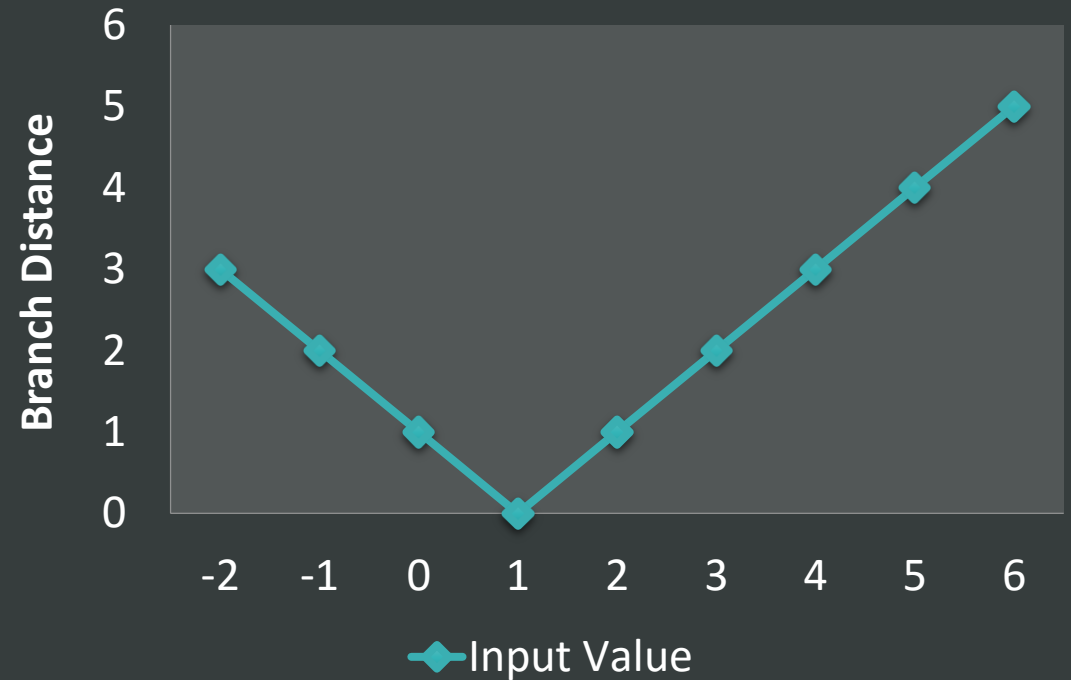
```
void m(int a){  
    if (a == 1){  
        // uncovered branch  
    }  
}
```



```
void m(int):  
  
0: iload_1  
1: iconst_1  
2: if_icmpne 7  
   [uncovered branch]  
7: return
```


Integer-Integer branches

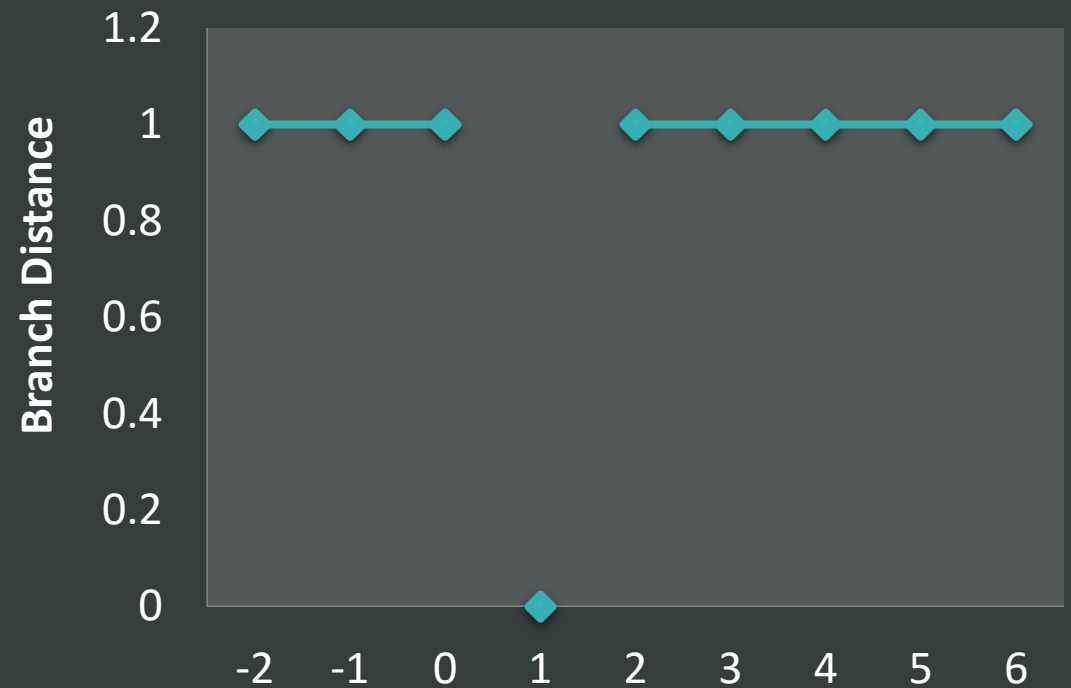
```
void m(int a){  
    if (a == 1){  
        // uncovered branch  
    }  
}
```



Integer-Zero branches

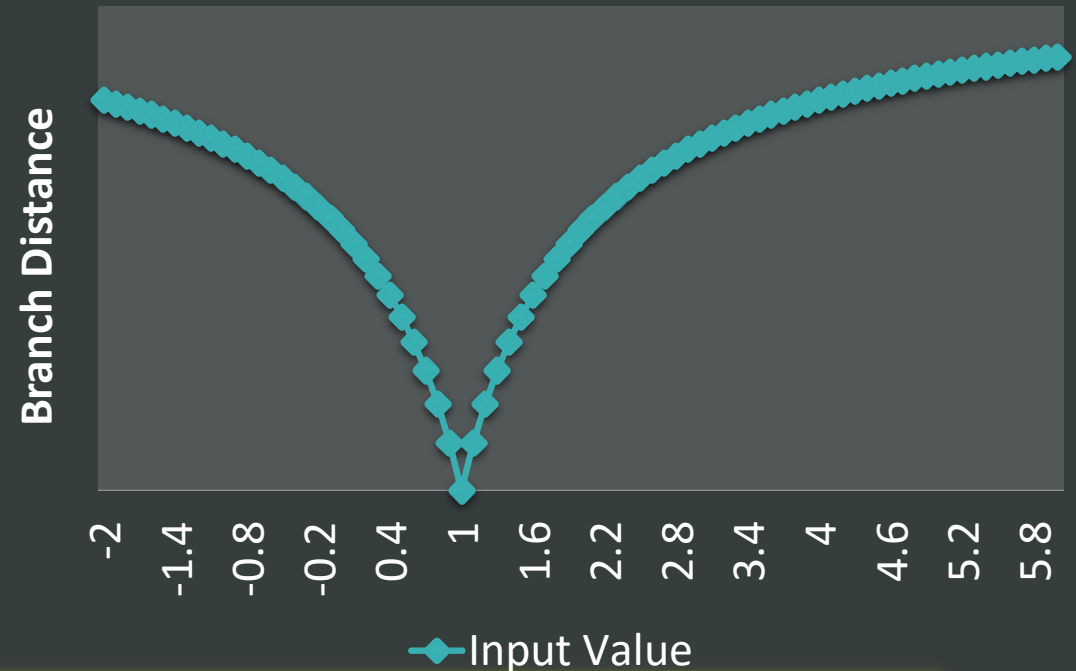
```
void m(int a){  
    boolean x = false;  
    if (a == 1) x = true;  
    if (x){  
        // uncovered branch  
    }  
}
```

**In Bytecode, boolean values are represented as 0 or 1 integers.*



Double, Float and Long Transformations

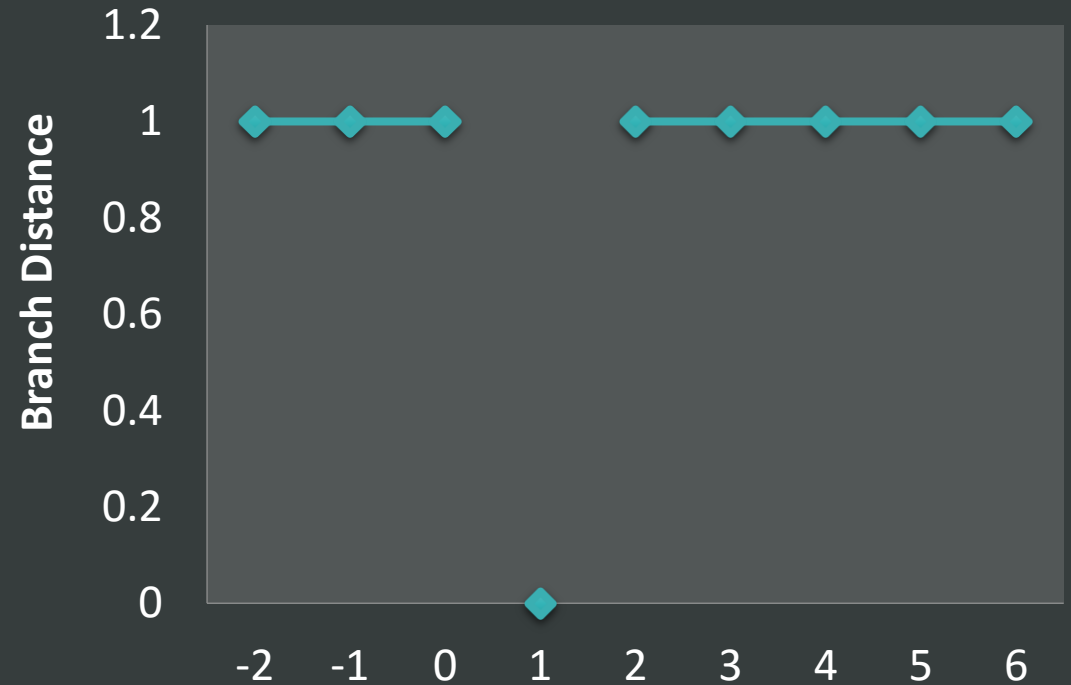
```
void m(double a){  
    if (a == 1.0){  
        // uncovered branch  
    }  
}
```



While they fall under the Integer-Zero bytecode branch type, in EvoSuite they are transformed to their respective values

Reference-Reference branches

```
void m(int a){  
    object x = null  
    if (a == 1) x = this;  
    if (this == x){  
        // uncovered branch  
    }  
}
```



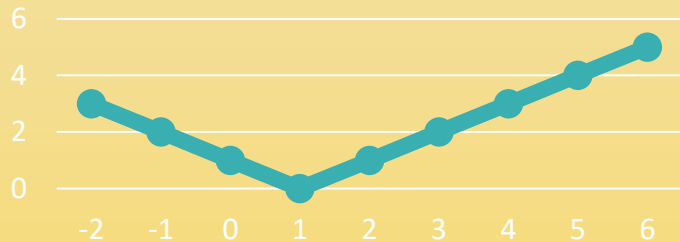
Reference-Null branches

```
void m(int a){  
    object x = null  
    if (a != 1) x = new Object();  
    if (x == null){  
        // uncovered branch  
    }  
}
```

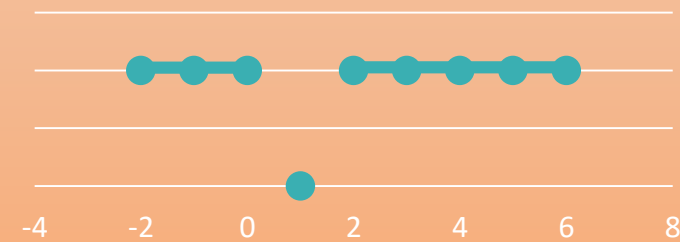


Branch Types in JAVA Bytecode

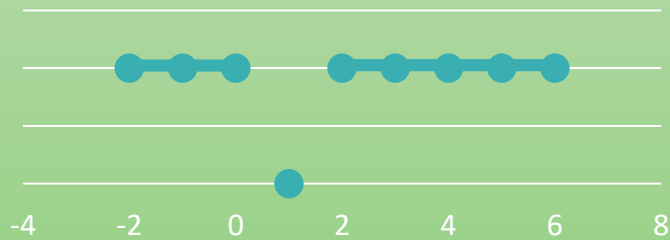
Integer-Integer



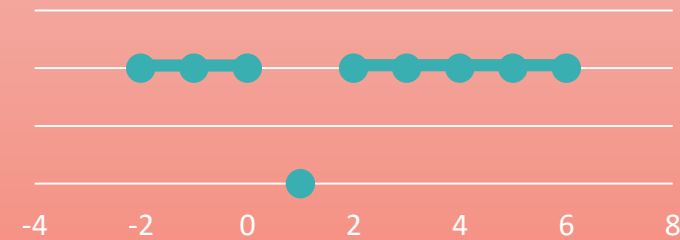
Reference-Reference



Integer-Zero

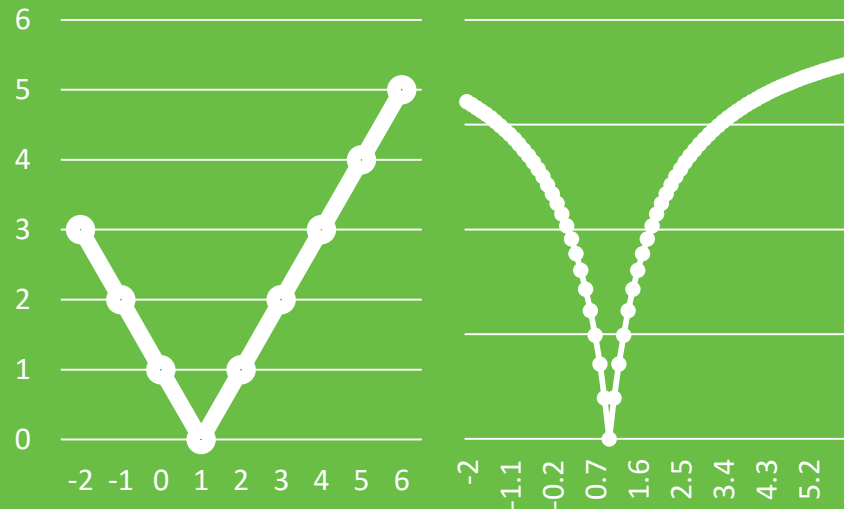


Reference-Null



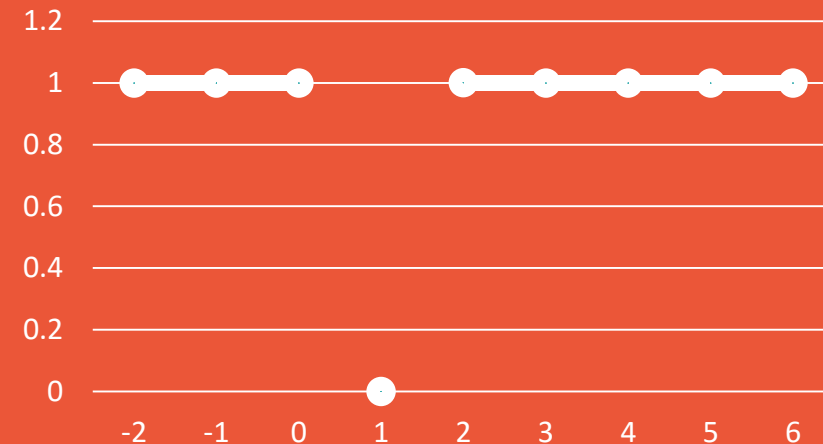
Summary of Branch Types

Gradient Branches



Can be used by the
GA for guidance

Plateau Branches



Cannot be used by the
GA for guidance

Research Questions

- **RQ1.** Is the use of a GA more effective at generating unit tests than random search?
- **RQ2.** How do the results of the comparison depend on the types of branches found in the code under test?
- **RQ3.** How do the results of the comparison depend on the time allowed for the search?

Study Subjects

- **1,000 classes** selected randomly from the SF110 corpus of 110 open source projects selected from the sourceforge repository



G. Fraser and A. Arcuri, "A Large Scale Evaluation of Automated Unit Test Generation Using EvoSuite," *ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM)*, vol. 24, 2014.

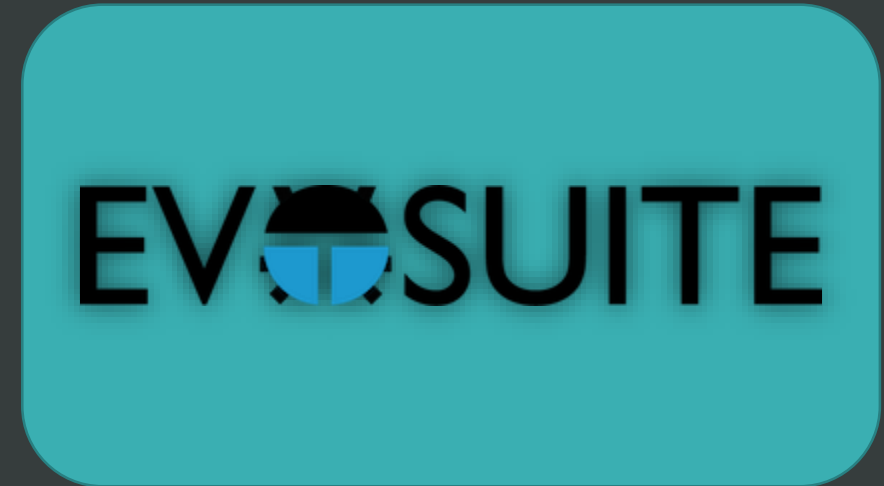
Study Subjects

	Min	Average	Max	Std. Deviation
Total Branches	0	26.91	1,020	79.2
Branchless Methods	0	7.2	155	11.4
Total Goals	1	34.1	1,030	84.0

- **22 classes** excluded, since they either did not have testable methods (e.g., enumerated types or no public methods) or caused exceptions on load

Experiments

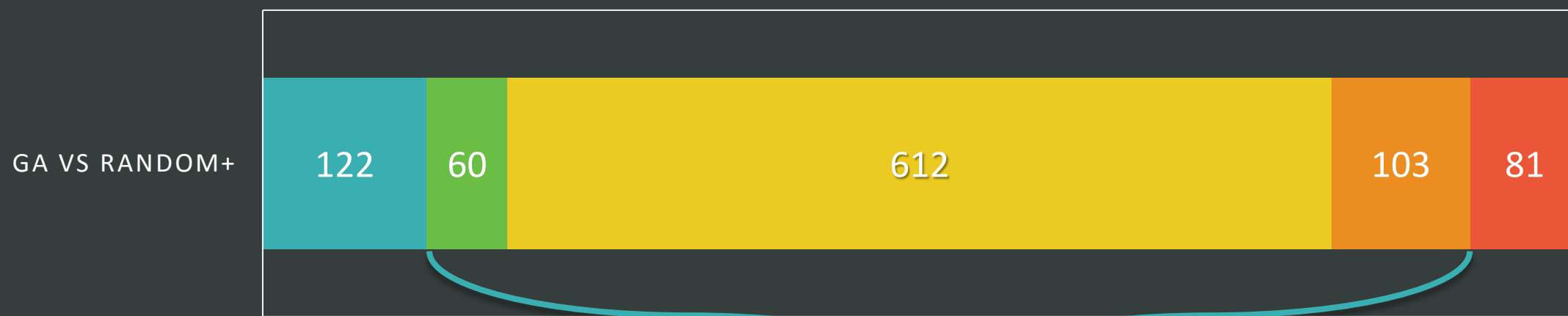
- 50 repetitions for each experiment
- 2 minutes as the search budget for RQ1 and RQ2
- 10 minutes as the search budget for RQ3



- Branch-type statistics were collected during the search

RQ1: Coverage Effectiveness

■ GA Sig. Higher ■ GA Higher ■ Equivalent ■ GA Lower ■ GA Sig. Lower

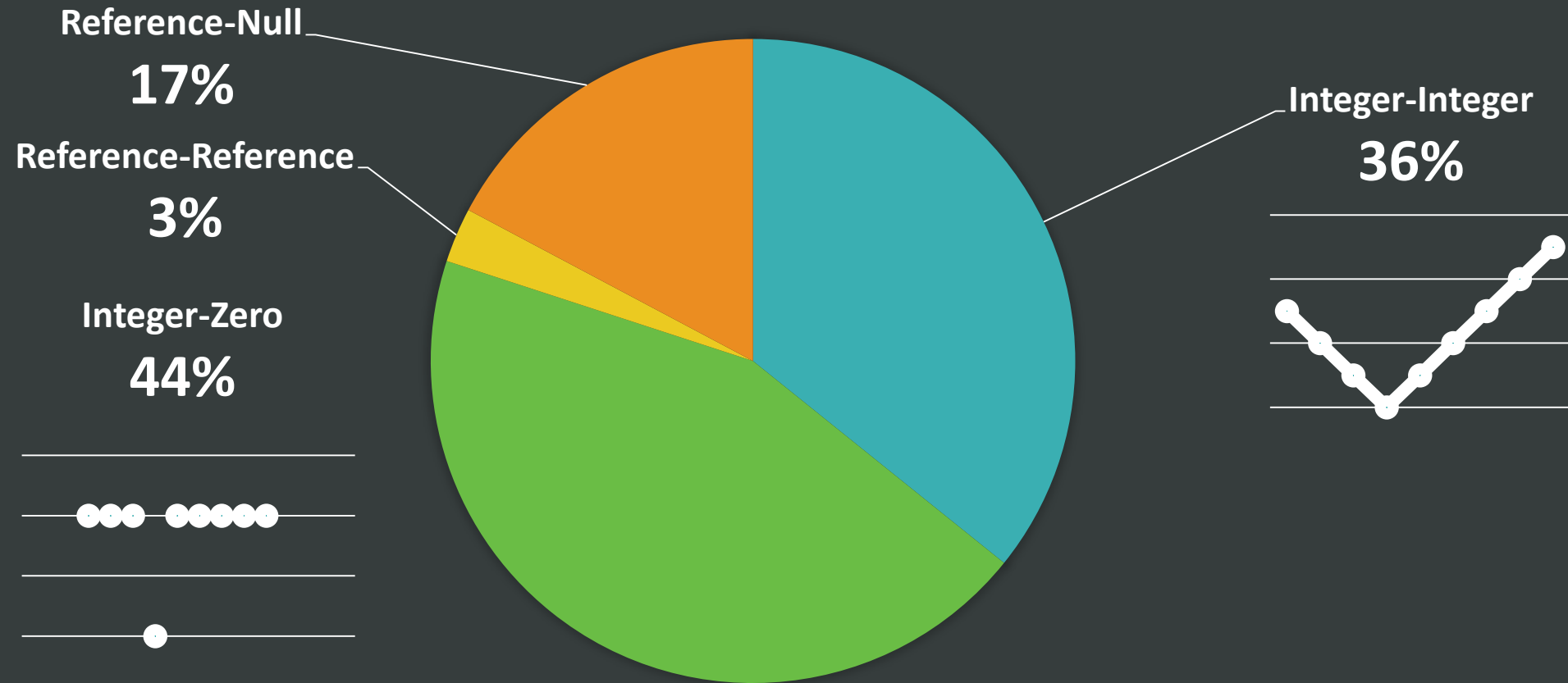


78%

of all classes

for which **no significant difference** was observed

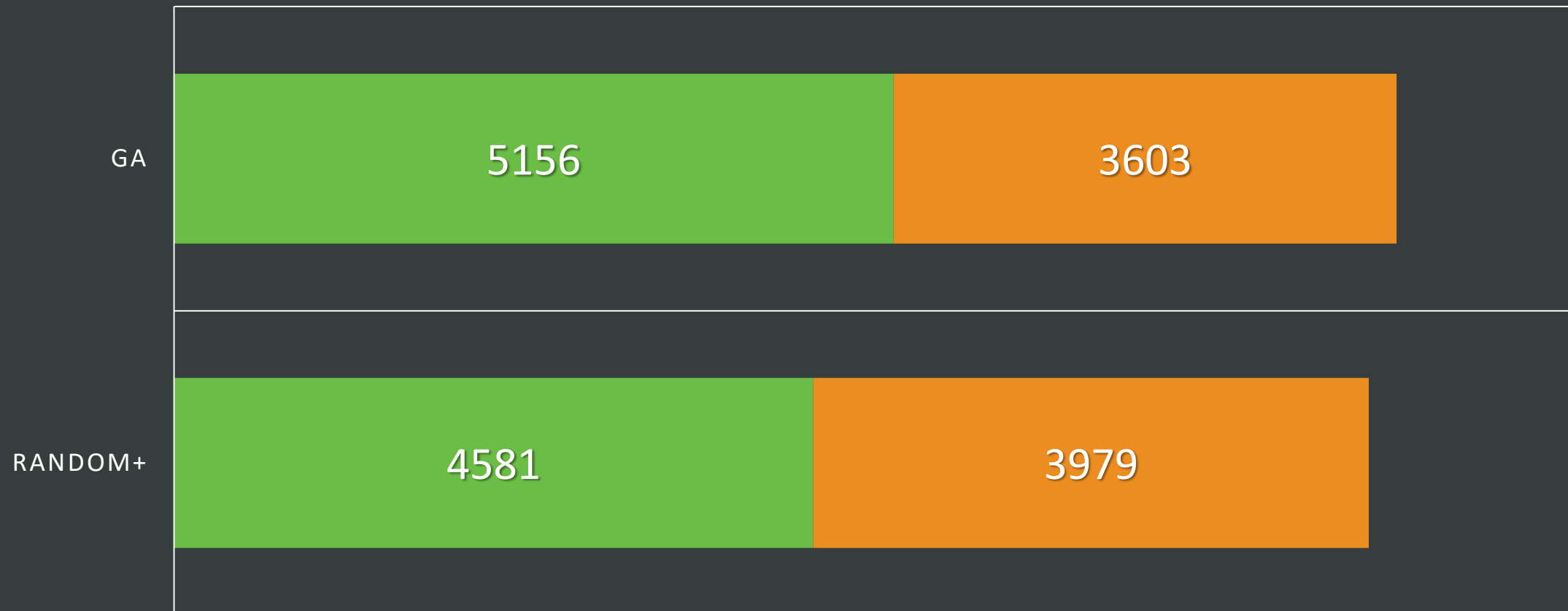
RQ2: Influence of Branch Types



RQ2: Influence of Branch Types

■ Covered Gradient Branches

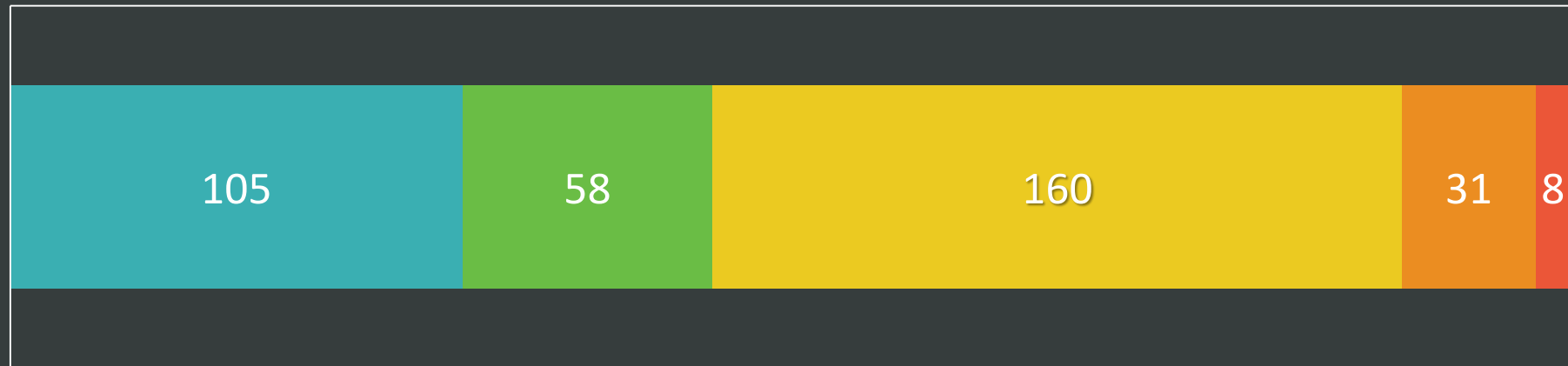
■ Covered Plateau Branches



Effectiveness on Covering Gradient Branches (RQ2)

■ GA Sig. Higher ■ GA Higher ■ Equivalent ■ GA Lower ■ GA Sig. Lower

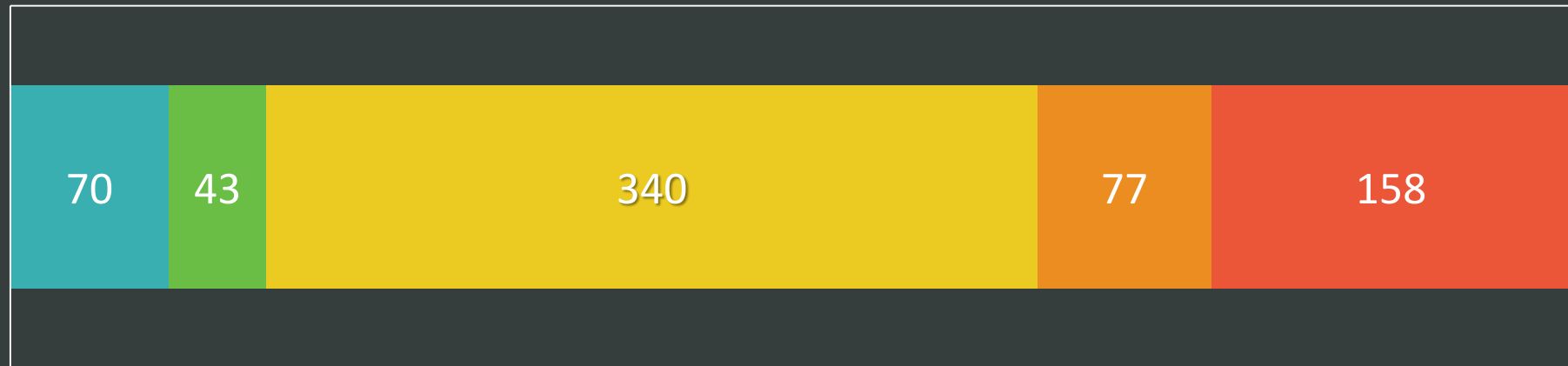
GA VS RANDOM+



Effectiveness on Covering Plateau Branches (RQ2)

■ GA Sig. Higher ■ GA Higher ■ Equivalent ■ GA Lower ■ GA Sig. Lower

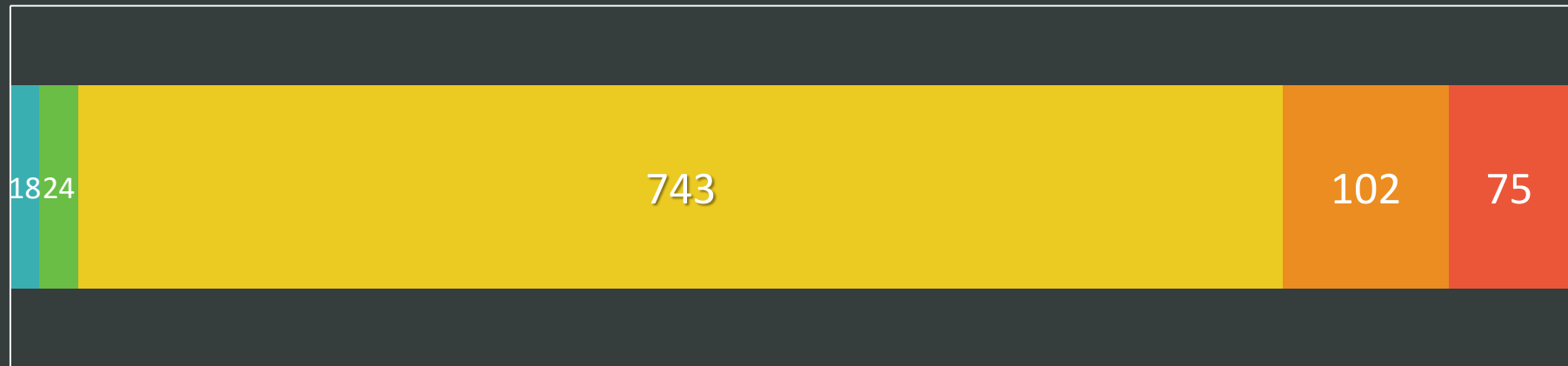
GA VS RANDOM+



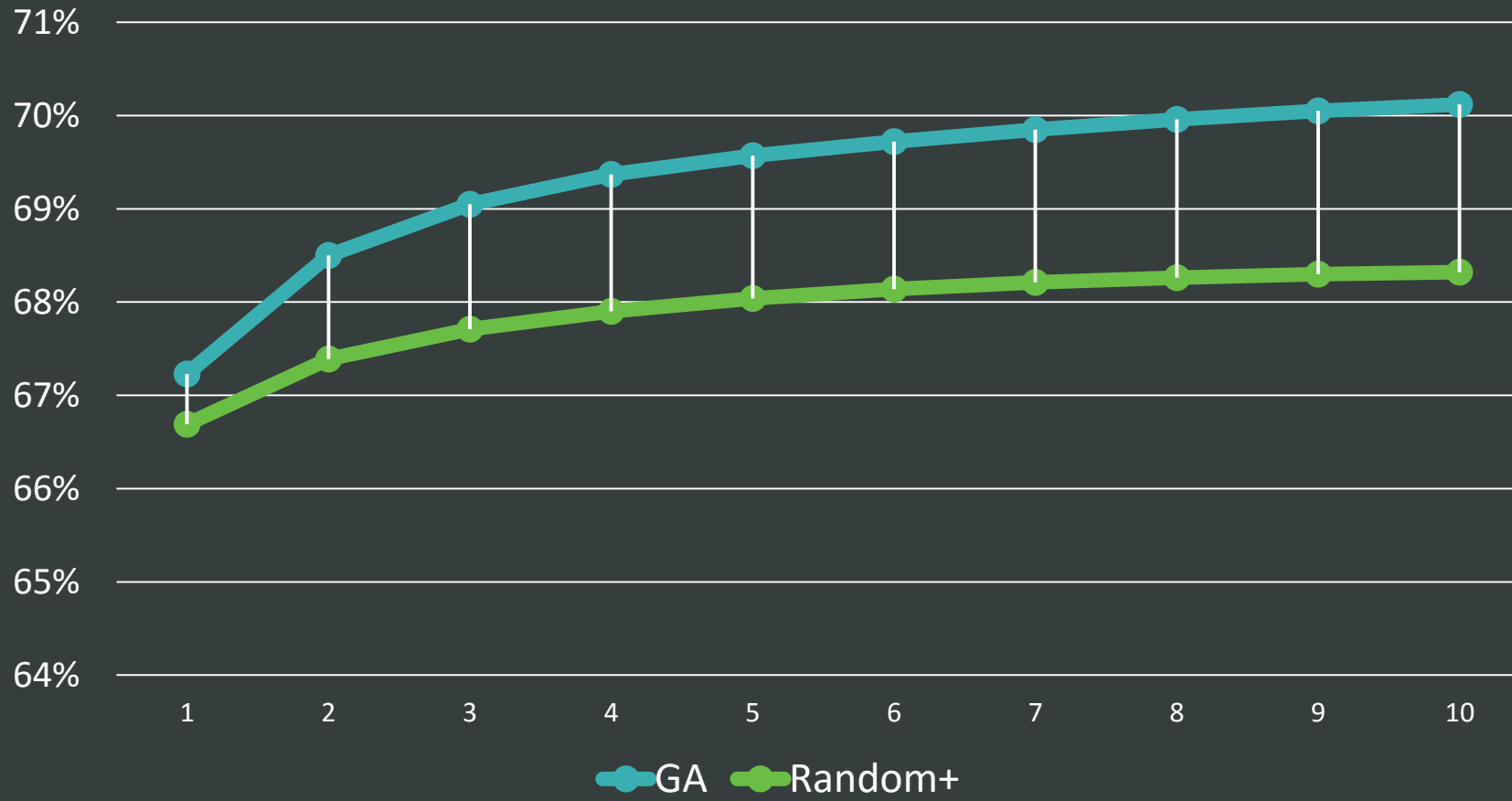
Effectiveness on Covering **Branchless Methods** (RQ2)

■ GA Sig. Higher ■ GA Higher ■ Equivalent ■ GA Lower ■ GA Sig. Lower

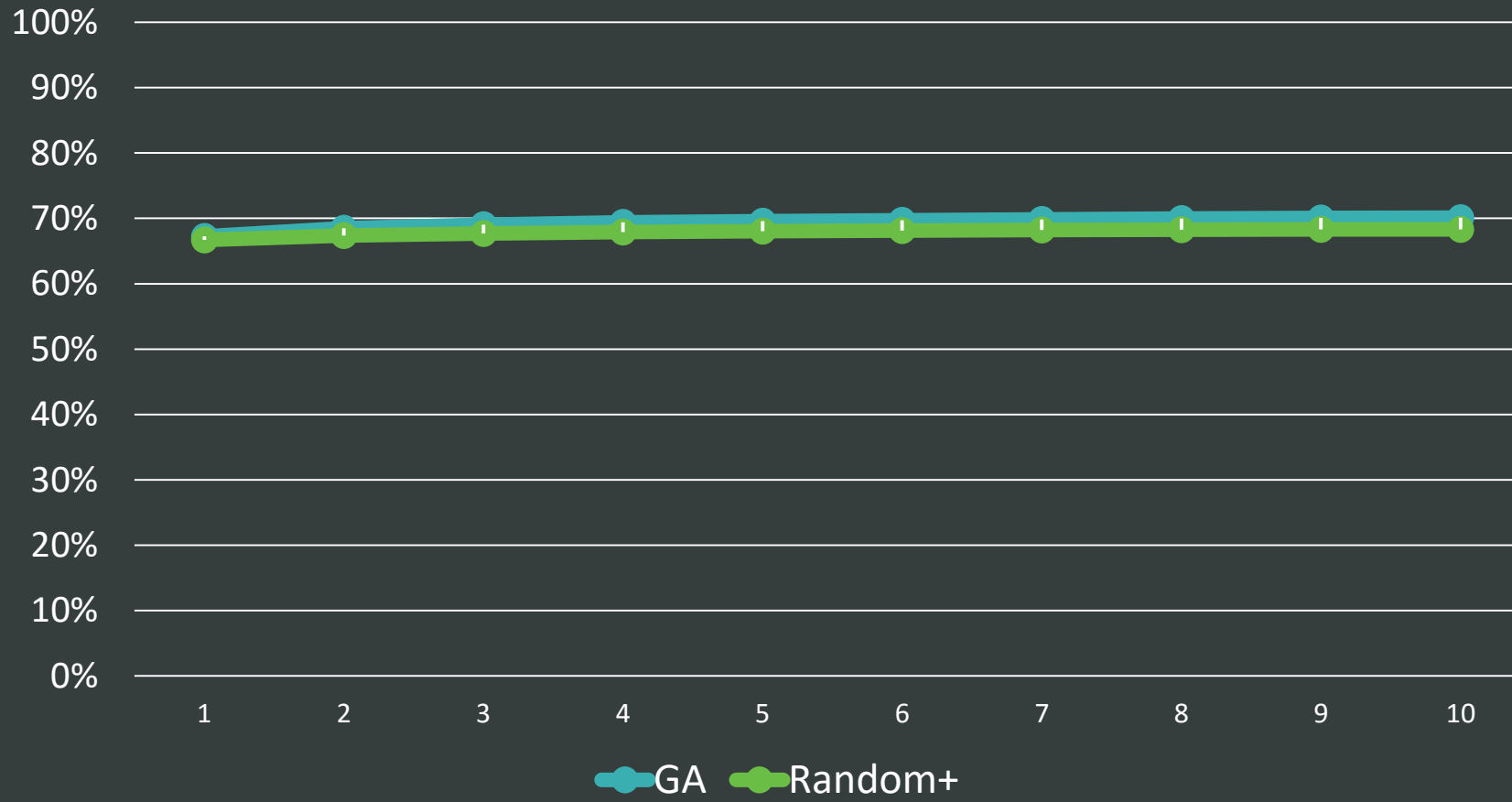
GA VS RANDOM+



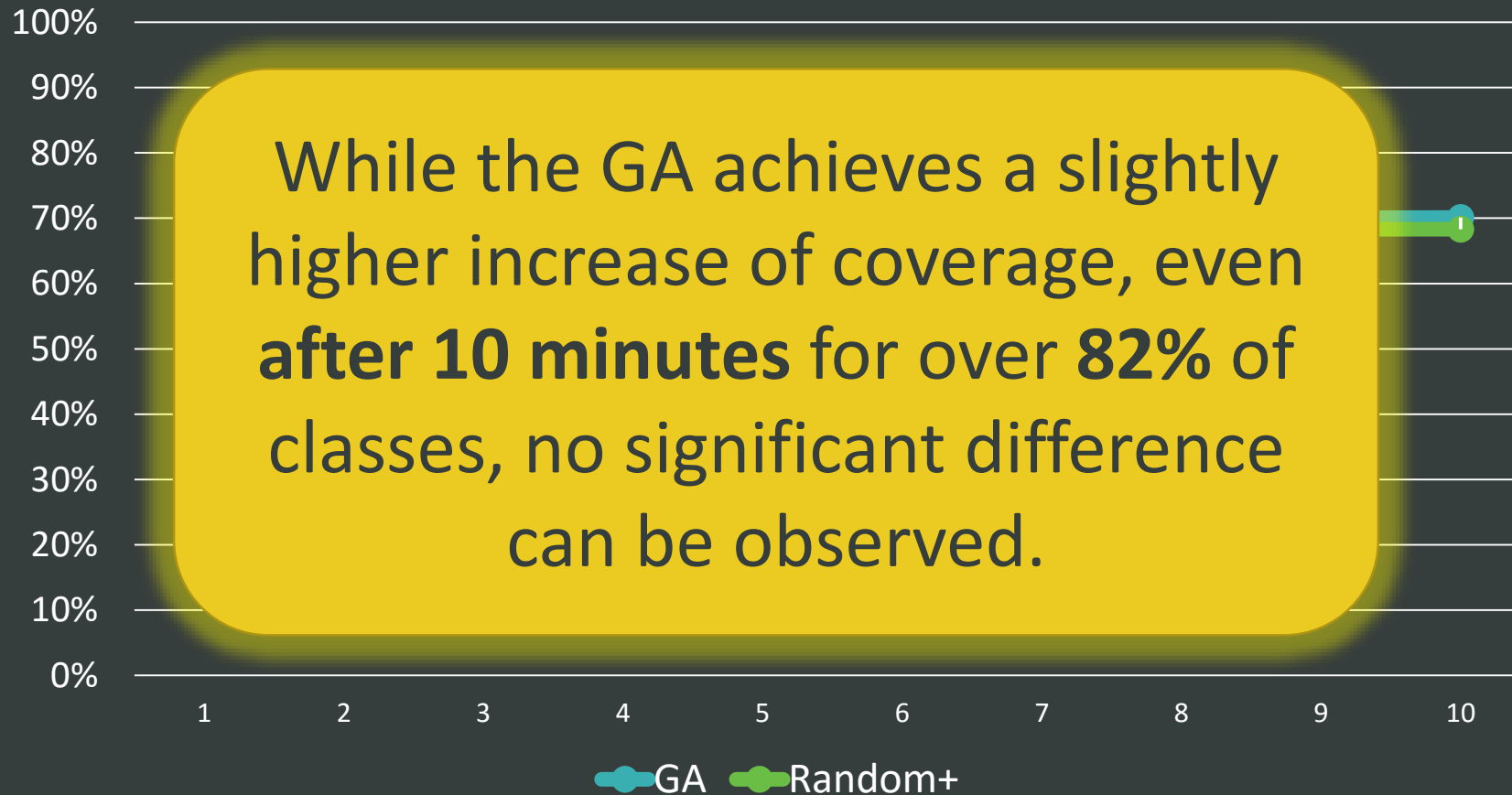
RQ3: Effect of the Time Allowed for the Search



RQ3: Effect of the Time Allowed for the Search



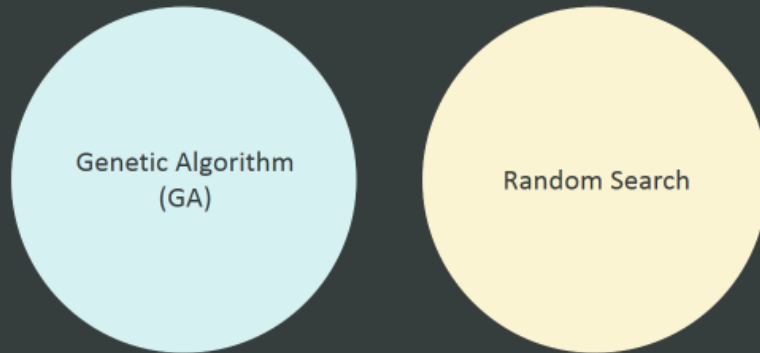
RQ3: Effect of the Time Allowed for the Search



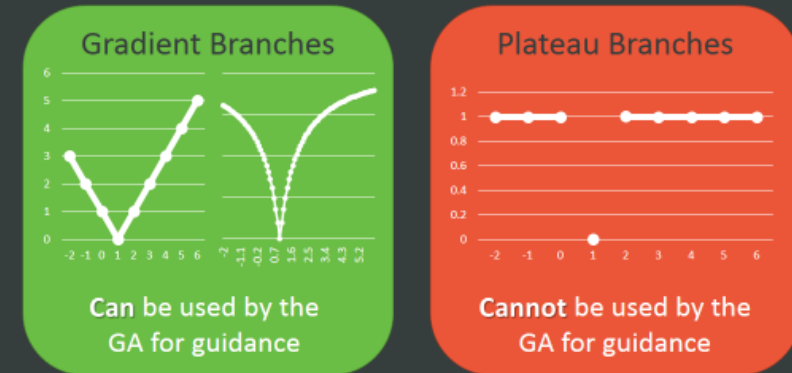
How to Improve the GA?

- **Archive:** Keep the found solutions and focus the GA on uncovered goals.
- **Testability Transformation:** Transform and inline flags, method calls, etc. to provide guidance to the GA
- **Increase Diversity:** Adaptive search operators

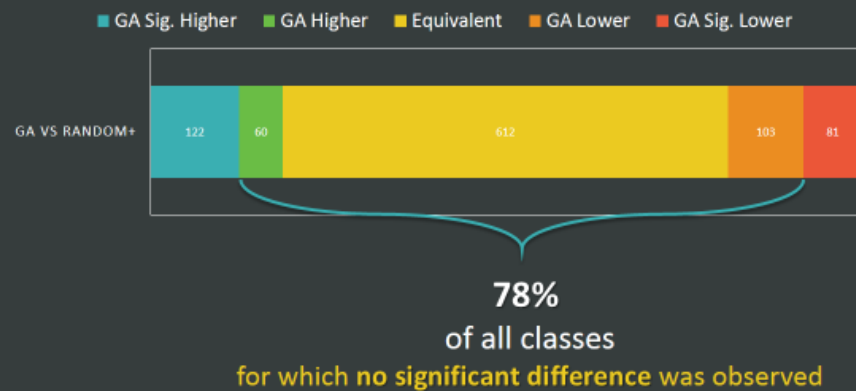
Search-Based Test Suite Generation



Summary of Branch Types



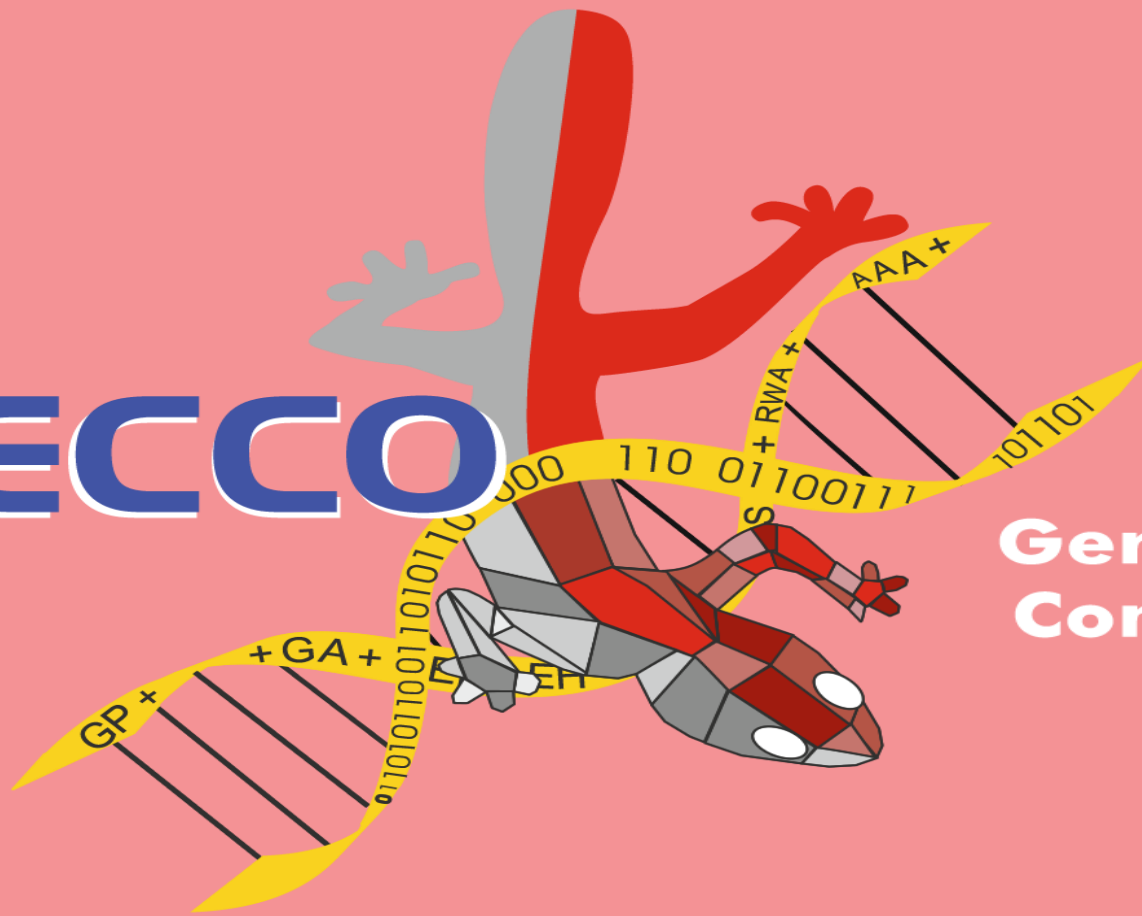
RQ1: Coverage Effectiveness



Any Questions?

Sina Shamshiri
sina.shamshiri@sheffield.ac.uk

GECCO



Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference

Madrid, Spain
July 11-15, 2015

