Model-based, mutation-driven test case generation via heuristic-guided branching search

Andreas Fellner (AIT/TUW)

Willibald Krenn (AIT), Rupert Schlick (AIT), Thorsten Tarrach (AIT), Georg Weissenbacher (TUW)

Abstract

WIEN

This work introduces a heuristic-guided branching search algorithm for model-based, mutation-driven test case generation. The algorithm is designed towards the efficient and computationally tractable exploration of discrete, non-deterministic models with huge state spaces. Asynchronous parallel processing is a key feature of the algorithm. The algorithm is inspired by the successful path planning algorithm Rapidly exploring Random Trees (RRT). We adapt RRT towards test case generation by introducing parametrized heuristics for start and successor state selection, as well as a mechanism to construct test cases from the data produced during search. With our new algorithm, we are now able to produce test cases for models consisting of over 2300 concurrent objects.

Contributions

- Branching Search For Test Case Generation
 - Fully leverage parallelism
 - Flexibility through set of heuristics
 - Shorter and more effective tests
- Extensive evaluation on large models

Model Based Testing with MoMuT

TECHNISCHE

UNIVERSITÄT

WIEN

Abstract Model UML / Event-B

Executable Model Action System

Test Cases

MoMuT

• Automated and Model Based Test Case Generation Tool





Mutated action systems



Mutation analysis during test case generation

Mutation

- Small change of the system
- Test case kills a mutant if
 - Original system has output X
 - Mutated system has output X != Y
- Mutation coverage criterion
 - Kill x% of produced mutants
- Equivalent mutants
- Can not be killed by any test

Mutants killed	d / alive /	equivalent?
<pre>Provide the second second</pre>		

Example Mutations



error counter Original Mutant if error_signal if error signal c := c + 1 с := с



bucket movement

Original Mutant if x signal > 100 if false bucket_up() bucket_up()

- Developed at AIT and TU Graz
- www.momut.org

Supported modelling formalisms

- UML
- Event-B
- Object Oriented Action Systems (OOAS)

Why Model Based Testing?

- Model reflects requirements
 - Verify high level correctness instead of properties of code
 - Split roles of test- and the system- designer
- Domain independence
- Essential during model-driven development

Why Mutation Coverage

- Tests directly relate to implementation faults
- Cover much high level behaviour per test case •
- Prune irrelevant test steps •
- Fine tunable due to choice of mutants

Bucket Loader Example

X/Y plane split in 9 regular- and 2 error- regions



Error signal are counted



Too many errors result in alarm



Regular regions

correspond to joint

Branching Search for Test Case Generation



Where to Start New Branches?

- Initial state
- Random state
- Rare state • Distance based
- Round robin

... others



Model

AlarmSystem

Heuristic





LBT

Branching Search and Test Case Generation



- Concolic execution
- Distance based on mutant constraints
- Static analysis to improve heuristics
- Translate OOAS to Petri Nets

Publication

Thread

A. Fellner, W. Krenn, R. Schlick, T. Tarrach, and G. Weissenbacher, "Model-based, mutation-driven test case generation via heuristic-guided branching search" [1] in MEMOCODE, 2017

Related Publications

- B. Aichernig, H. Brandl, E. Jöbstl, W. Krenn, R. Schlick, and S. Tiran, "MoMuT::UML Model-Based Mutation Testing for UML" [2] in Software Testing, Verification and Validation (ICST), 2015
- B. Aichernig, J. Auer, E. Jöbstl, R. Korošec, W. Krenn, R. Schlick, and B. Schmidt, "Model-Based Mutation Testing of an Industrial Measurement Device" [3] in Tests and Proofs (TAP), 2014

Contact ANDREAS FELLNER andreas.fellner@ait.ac.at Dependable Systems Engineering Center for Digital Safety & Security AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH

Donau-City-Straße 1 1220 Vienna www.ait.ac.at

www.momut.org



This work has been conducted within the ENABLE-S3 project that has received funding from the ECSEL joint under the program "ICT of the Future" via FFG project number 853308. Furthermore, the work is supported by FFG project number 845582 (TRUCONF) and FWF project W1255-N23 (LogiCS Doktoratskolleg).