



The  
University  
Of  
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# Searching for Readable, Realistic Test Cases

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including joint work with  
Sheeva Afshan, Gordon Fraser, Muzammil Shahbaz & Mark Stevenson

Automatic Testing has long been concerned  
with mainly achieving  
**coverage**

But typically the generated inputs and the resulting outputs will have to be **evaluated by a human** in order to check for **correctness**

How to reduce  
human-checking effort?

# How to reduce human oracle cost?

Reduce the *amount* of work

generate test data that **maximises coverage**  
but **minimises the number of tests**

**Quantitative approaches**

for the number of tests generated in search based test data generation  
with an application to the oracle cost problem. SBST 2010

reduce **size of test cases**

A. Leitner, M. Oriol, A. Zeller, I. Ciupa, and B. Meyer. Efficient unit test case minimization.  
ASE 2007, pp. 417–420. ACM.

# How to reduce human oracle cost?

Reduce the *difficulty* of the work

how easily can the scenario comprising a  
**generated test case be understood**  
so it can be evaluated for correctness?

# Typical Automatic Test Case Generation

-4048  
-10854  
-29141  
3140  
733  
....



Machine-generated test data tends to not fit the operational profile of a program particularly well

# Typical Automatic Test Case Generation



!&^@s.sd

Valid

mark.harman@ucl.ac.uk

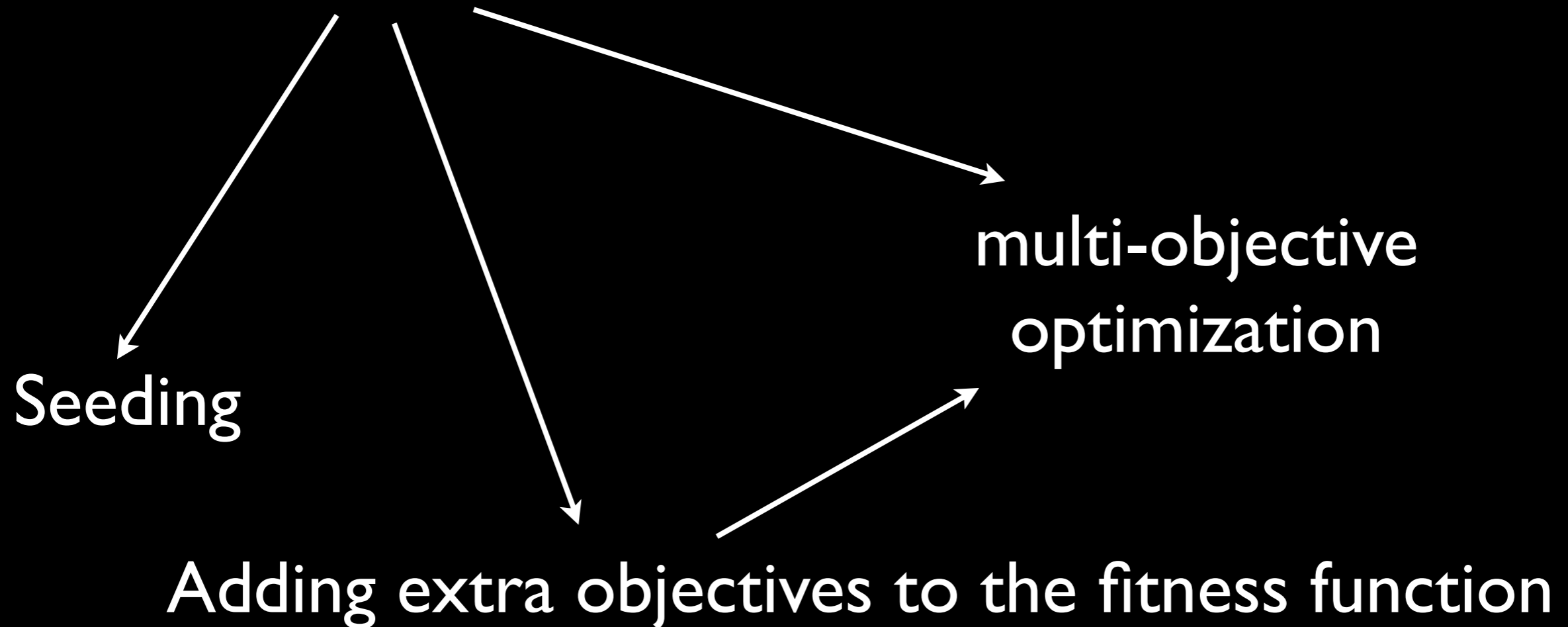
Readable, realistic





Tools in the toolbox

# Tools in the toolbox



# Seeding



## Programmer sanity checks

P. McMinn, M. Stevenson and M. Harman.  
"Reducing Qualitative Human Oracle Costs  
associated with Automatically Generated  
Test Data". Proc. STOV 2010

## Already-existing tests

Gordon Fraser, Andrea Arcuri: The Seed is  
Strong: Seeding Strategies in Search-Based  
Software Testing. Proc. ICST 2012

## Other sources

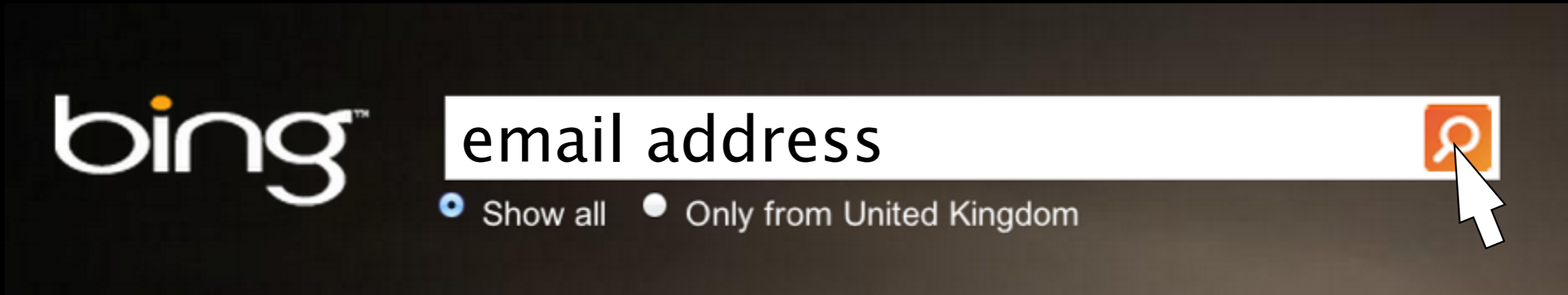
Documentation

Project wikis

Actual usage of the software

Email/IM conversations?

# Using the Internet for String examples

A screenshot of the Wikipedia article for "Email address". The article title is "Email address" and it is from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. The main text explains that an email address identifies an email box to which email messages are delivered. An example format is `lewis@example.net`, which is read as *lewis at example dot net*. Many earlier email systems used different address formats. The article includes a table of contents with sections: 1 Overview, 2 Syntax (2.1 Local part, 2.2 Domain part, 2.3 Examples (2.3.1 Valid email addresses, 2.3.2 Invalid email addresses)), 3 Common local-part semantics (3.1 Local-part normalization, 3.2 Address tags), 4 Validation (4.1 Identity validation), 5 Internationalization (5.1 Internationalization Examples, 5.2 Internationalization Support), 6 See also, and 7 References. The Wikipedia logo and navigation links are visible on the left side.

# Email address

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

An **email address** identifies an [email box](#) to which [email messages](#) are delivered. An example format of an email address is

`lewis@example.net` which is read as *lewis at example dot net*. Many [earlier email systems](#) used different address formats.

Email addresses, such as `jsmith@example.org` have two parts. The part before the *local-part* of the address, often the [username](#) of the recipient (jsmith) and the part after the @ sign is a *domain name* to which the email message will be sent (example.org).

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P. McMinn, M. Shahbaz and M. Stevenson.  
"Search-Based Test Input Generation for String Data  
Types Using the Results of Web Queries".  
Proc. ICST 2012

# Knowing what to look for

```
class Mailer {  
    boolean isValid(String emailAddress) {  
        // ...  
    }  
}
```

# Knowing what to look for

```
class Util {  
    boolean isEmailAddress(String str) {  
        // ...  
    }  
}
```

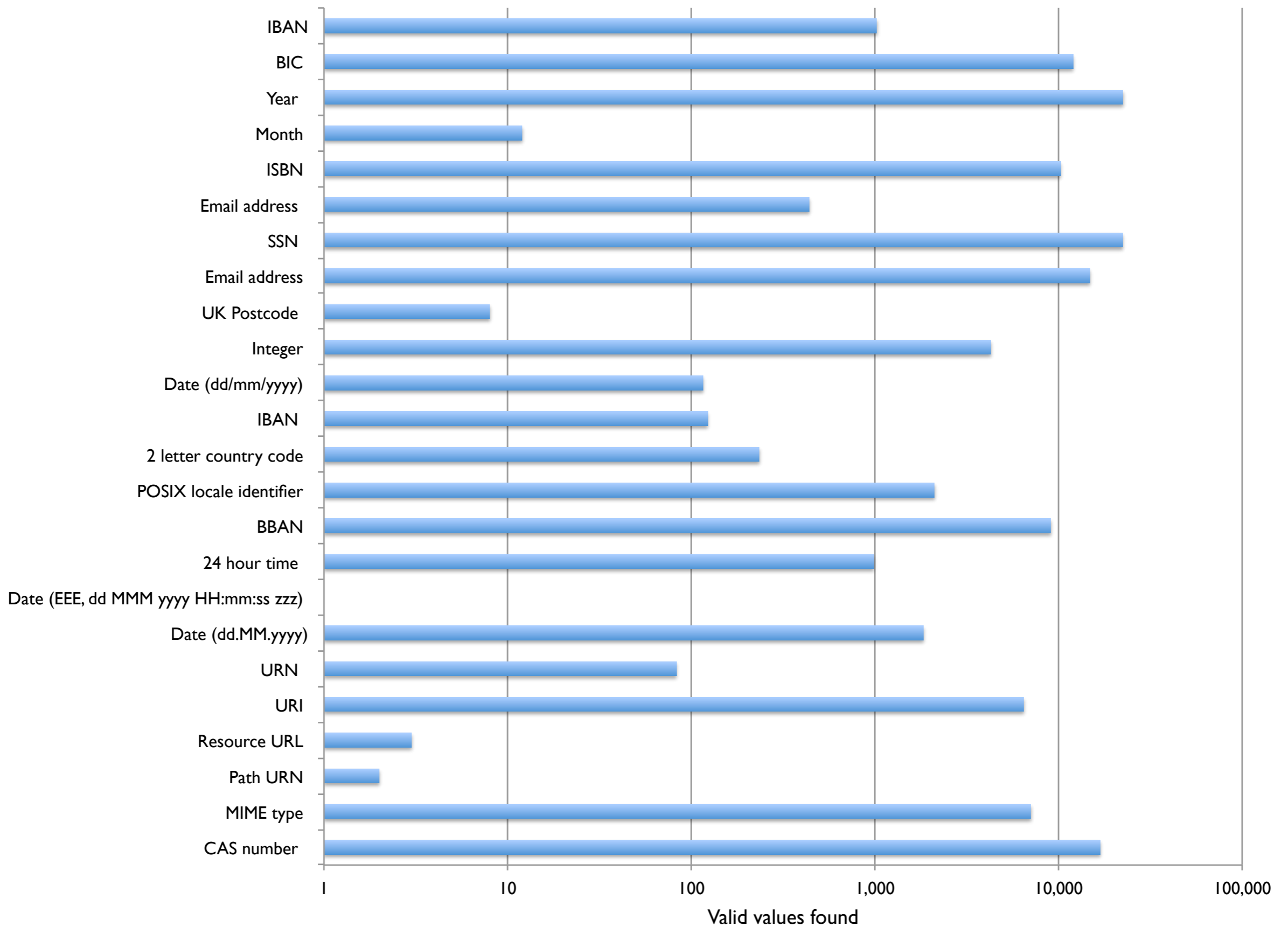


# Knowing what to look for

```
class EmailAddress {  
    boolean isValid(String str) {  
        // ...  
    }  
}
```

# String Types

Chemeval	CAS registry numbers
Conzilla	Mime types, Path URNs, Resource URLs, URIs, URNs
Efisto	Dates
GSV05	24 hour times, POSIX locale identifiers, Bank Identifier codes (BICs), International bank account numbers (IBANs), IBAN country codes
LGOL	Dates, Integers, UK postcodes
OpenSymphony	Email addresses, US social security numbers
PuzzleBazar	Email addresses
TMG	International standard book numbers (ISBNs), Month names, Four digit years
WIFE	Bank identifier codes (BICs), International bank account numbers (IBANs)



# Further Objectives

Incorporation of a  
Language Model for  
String Generation

S. Afshan, P. McMinn and M. Stevenson.  
"Evolving Readable String Test Inputs  
Using a Natural Language Model to  
Reduce Human Oracle Cost".  
Proc. ICST 2013

NOT

*lEgible lEtteRs*

BUT

Readable Words

top: legible letters,  
not designed to go together

Give better fitness values to strings with character  
combinations that occur naturally

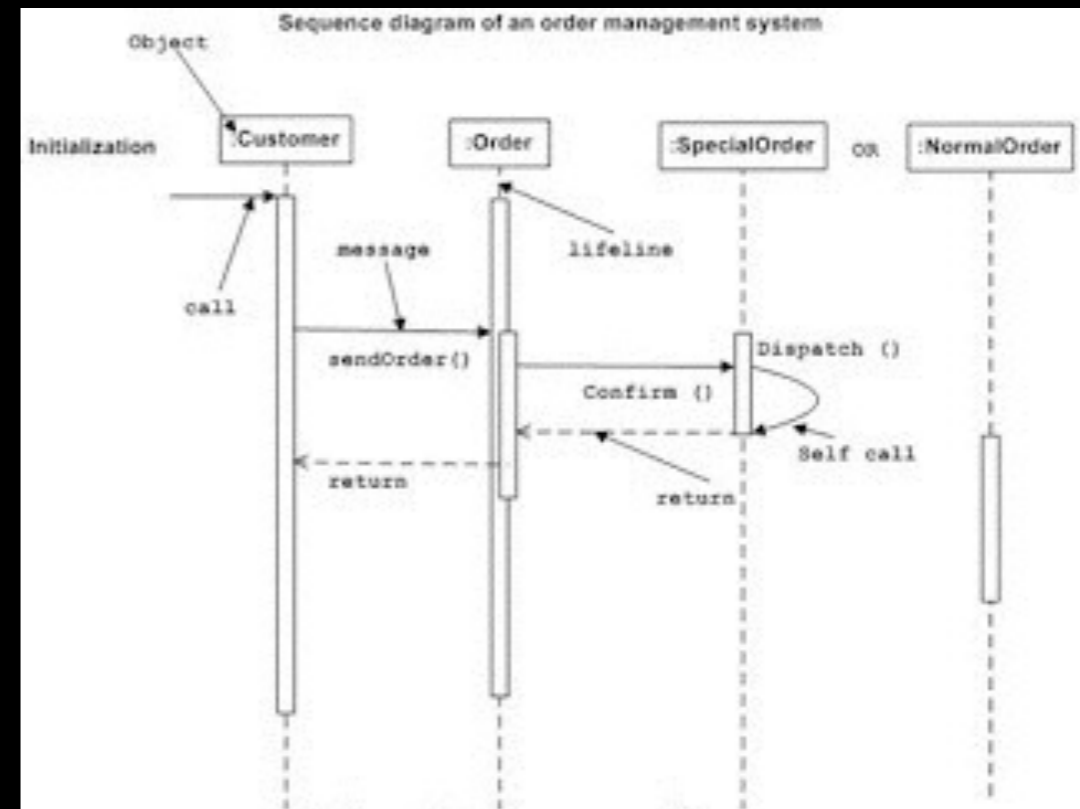
# Crowdsourced evaluation

- Candidates evaluated test cases faster and more accurately

# Further Objectives

## Common call sequence patterns

Gordon Fraser, Andreas Zeller.  
Exploiting Common Object Usage in  
Test Case Generation. Proc. ICST 2011



Give better fitness values to test cases with  
method call sub-sequences that occur in practice

# Other Ideas for Qualitative Reduction

- Readable/understandable **outputs**
- Generate inputs that more obviously fall into a certain partition of the input/output space such as **valid** or **invalid**

# Fault-finding capability

Open question:

Does lowering human oracle cost  
hinder fault finding capability?



# Comments to improve test case understanding

Current

```
public void testExe4() throws Throwable {  
  
    Triangle triangle0 = new Triangle();  
    int int0 = 249;  
    int int1 = 911;  
    int int2 = 911;  
  
    int int3 = triangle0.exe(int0, int1, int2);  
  
    assertEquals(3, int3);  
}
```

# Comments to improve test case understanding

Ideal

```
public void testIsoceles() {
```

```
    Triangle triangle = new Triangle();  
    int a = 249;  
    int b = 911;  
    int c = 911;
```

```
    // test for an isoceles triangle  
    int type = triangle.exe(a, b, c);
```

```
    assertEquals(3, type);
```

```
}
```

# Comments to improve test case understanding

Possible  
(using  
Symbolic  
Execution)

```
public void testExe4() throws Throwable {
```

```
    Triangle triangle = new Triangle();
```

```
    int a = 249;
```

```
    int b = 911;
```

```
    int c = 911;
```

```
    // simplified path constraints:  $c < (a + b)$  and  $a < b$  and  $b == c$ 
```

```
    // This test is similar to the test 'testExe0' except  $a < b$ 
```

```
    // This is the only test that exercises the following condition(s):  $a < b$  and  $b == c$ 
```

```
    int type = triangle.exe(a, b, c);
```

```
    assertEquals(3, int3);
```

```
}
```

# Summary

- Generating tests for coverage should not be the only goal
- In order for our tools to be taken seriously we need to generate readable, realistic tests
- Ways to incorporate these using search-based and symbolic execution approaches