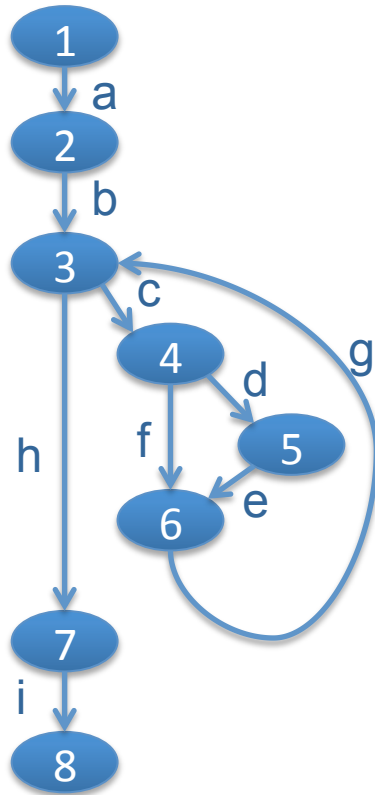


DSE+SBST: Marriage or Divorce



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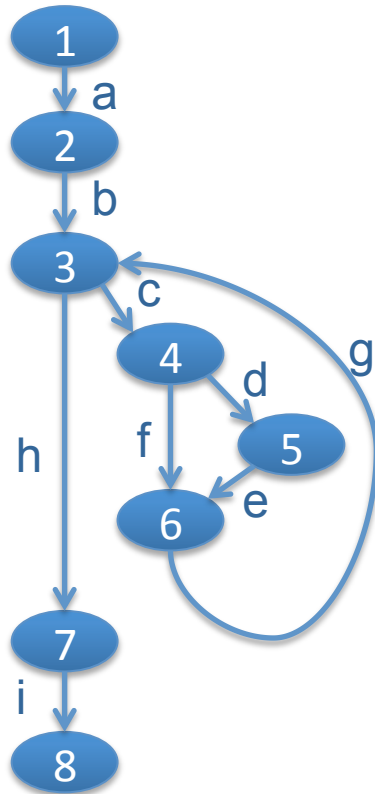
Different goals



SBST = {a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i}

DSE = {<a, b, h, i>, <a, b, c, f, g, h, i>, <a, b, c, d, e, g, h, i>, <a, b, c, d, e, g, c, f, g, h, i>, <a, b, c, d, e, g, c, d, e, g, h, i>, ...}

Different goals

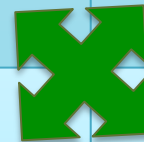


SBST = {a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i}

DSE = {<a, b, h, i>,
 <a, b, c, f, g, h, i>,
 <a, b, c, f, g, c, f, g, h, i>,
 <a, b, c, f, g, c, f, g, c, f, g, h, i>,
 ...}

Different weaknesses and strengths

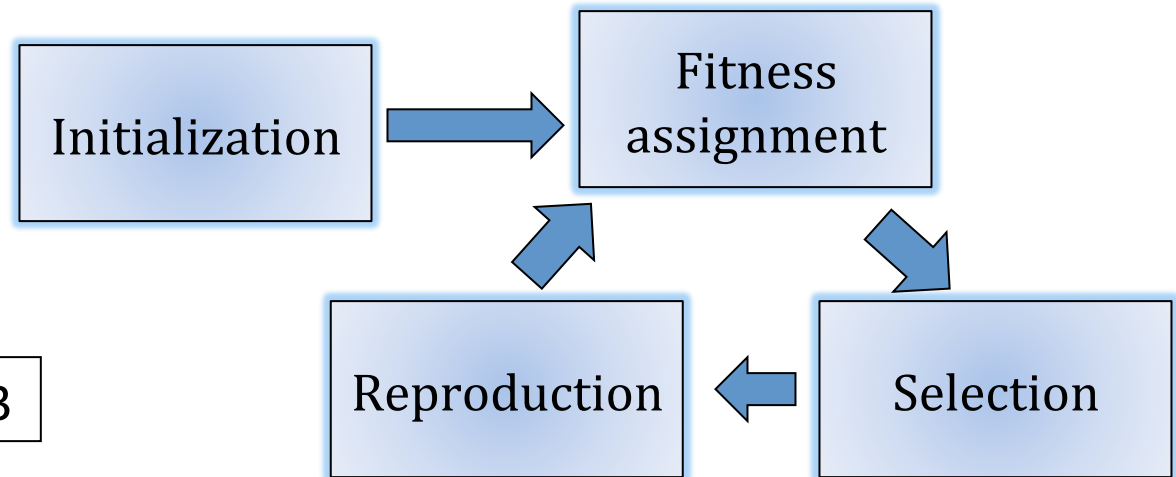
	Weaknesses	Strengths
DSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loops • Black box functions • Non linear constraints • Complex data structures • Divergences • Reflection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration strongly guided by path condition • Few executions (fitness evaluations) required
SBST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat (non-guiding) fitness functions • Deceptive fitness functions • Many fitness evaluations (executions) required 	<p>Robust w.r.t complex/unknown program semantics (e.g., black box functions, non linear expressions, complex data structures, reflection)</p>



Existing combinations

- DSE as additional genetic operator [**M&F'11,GF&A'13**]
- Alternation between DSE and SBST [**I&X'08**]
- Fitness used to select which path to explore in DSE [**XTH&S'09**]
- Symbolic execution based fitness in SBST [**BHHLMT&V'11**]

Additional genetic operator



Ch1:

1	5	-1	0	3
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pc1: C1 && C2 && **C3** && C4

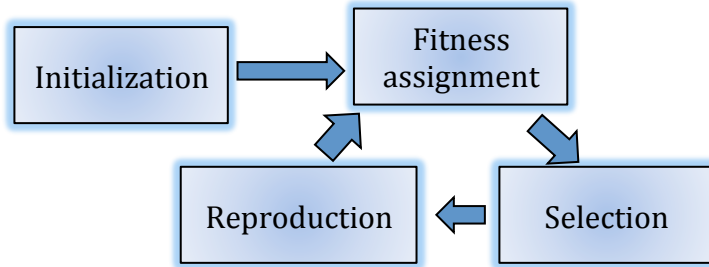
pc1': C1 && C2 && **!C3**

Ch1':

1	0	2	1	1
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- Mutation
- Crossover
- **DSE based mutation**

Additional genetic operator



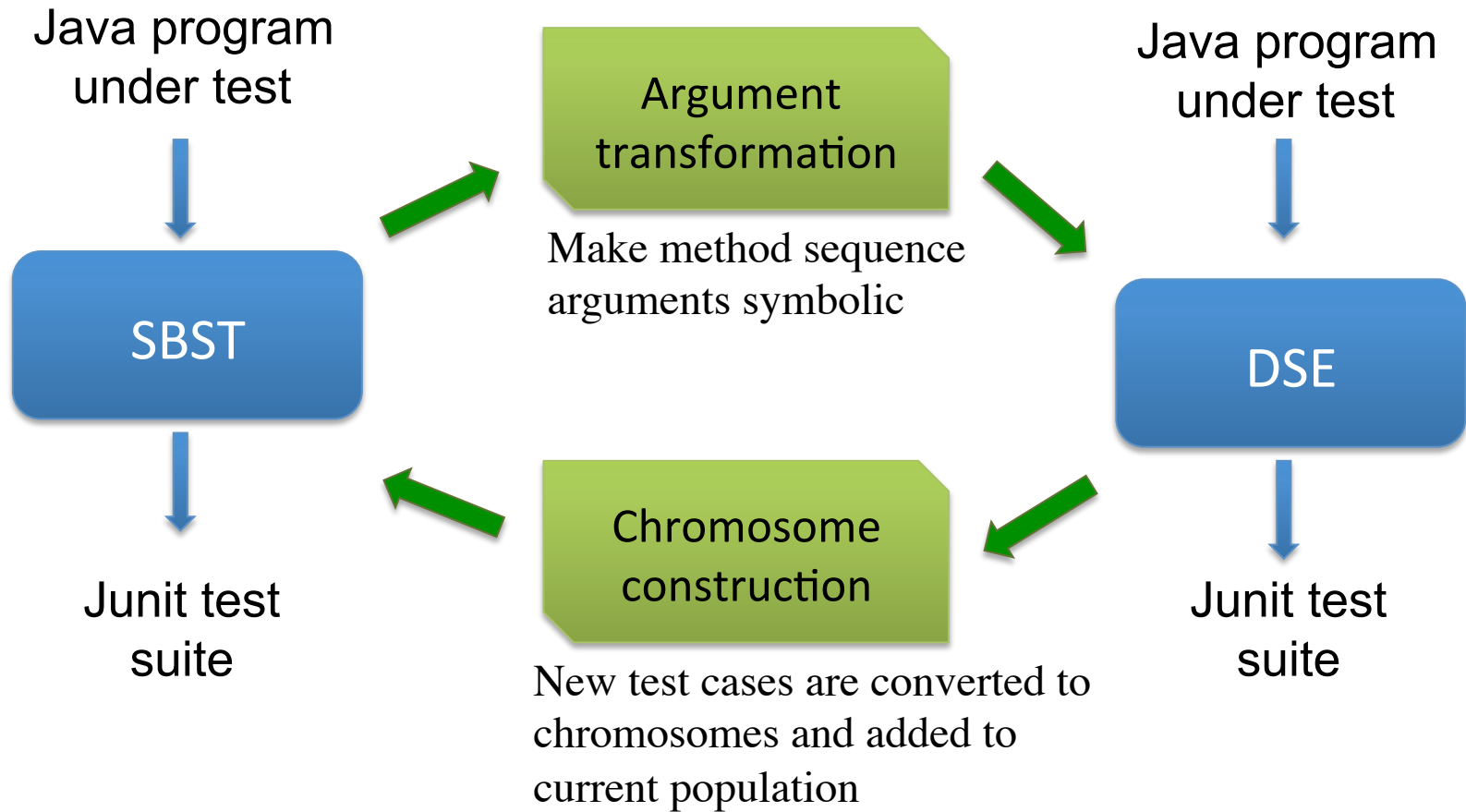
- Mutation [$f' > f$]-> DSE
- Crossover

1. On which individuals is DSE applied?
2. When is it applied?
3. How is it applied?

1. Individuals for which primitive mutation affects the fitness.
2. DSE is applied with probability P (suggested value = 100%).
3. Individuals produced by DSE are kept only if they improve the fitness

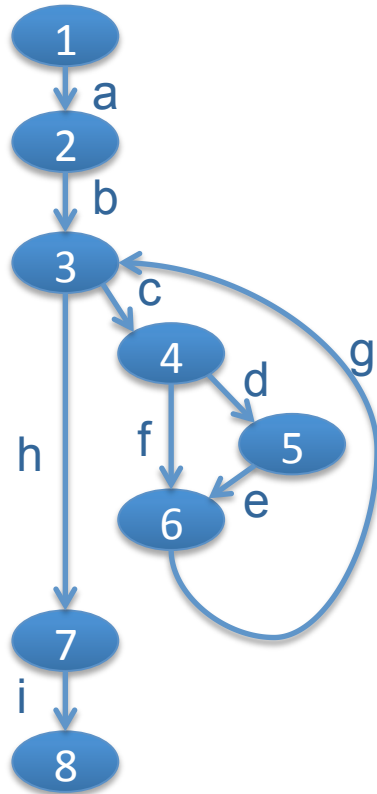
[GF&A'13] Juan Pablo Galeotti, Gordon Fraser, Andrea Arcuri. *Improving Search-based Test Suite Generation with Dynamic Symbolic Execution*. Proc. of the 24th International Symposium on Software Reliability Engineering (ISSRE), 2013.

Alternation



[I&X'08] Kobi Inkumsah, Tao Xie. *Improving Structural Testing of Object-Oriented Programs via Integrating Evolutionary Testing and Symbolic Execution*. Proc. of Automated Software Engineering (ASE), pp. 297-306, 2008.

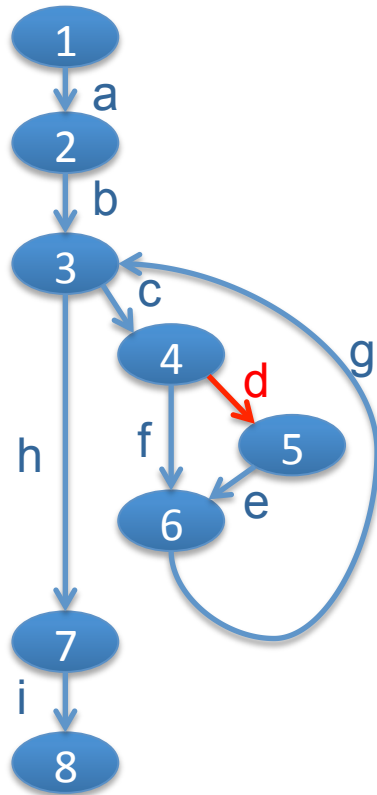
Path selection



DSE= {<a, b, h, i>, // TC1
 <a, b, c, f, g, h, i>, // TC2
 <a, b, c, f, g, c, f, g, h, i>} // TC3

- Which test case shall be selected for branch flipping?
- Which branch shall be flipped?

Path selection



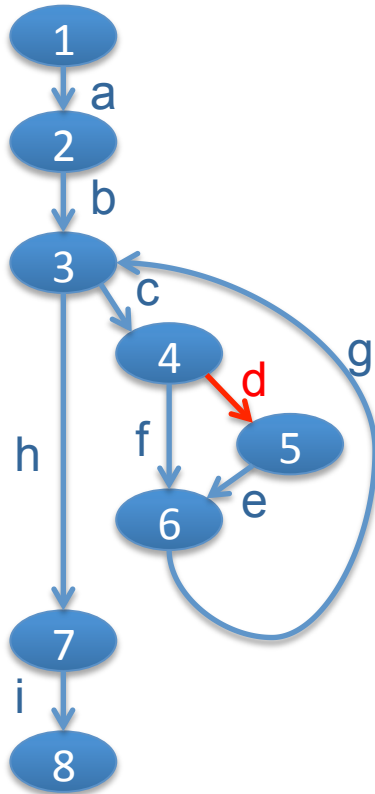
$DSE = \{ \langle a, b, h, i \rangle, \quad // TC1$
 $\quad \langle a, b, c, f, g, h, i \rangle, \quad // TC2$
 $\quad \langle a, b, c, f, g, c, f, g, h, i \rangle \} // TC3$

- Which test case shall be selected for branch flipping?

$$BranchDistance(TC2, d) = 0.8$$

$$BranchDistance(TC3, d) = \min(0.8, 0.5) = 0.5$$

Path selection



$DSE = \{ \langle a, b, h, i \rangle, \quad // TC1$
 $\langle a, b, c, f, g, h, i \rangle, \quad // TC2$
 $\langle a, b, c, f, g, c, f, g, h, i \rangle \} // TC3$
 $3T_1 \ 4F_1 \ 3T_2 \ 4F_2 \ 3F_1$

➤ Which branch shall be flipped?

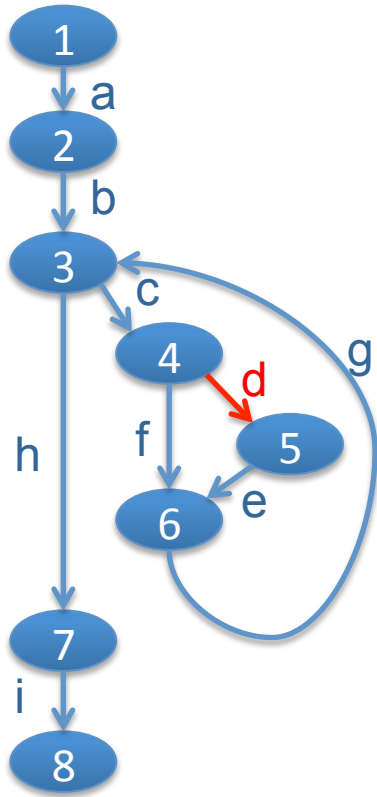
$Solve(PC3[C4F_1 \rightarrow !C4F_1]) = UNSAT$

$Solve(PC3[C4F_2 \rightarrow !C4F_2]) = UNSAT$

$FitnessGain(3F) = (1+1+0.3)/3 = 0.76$

$FitnessGain(3T) = -0.76$

New fitness function



$$\text{PathExpression}(f, d) = fg(\text{cfg})^*cd$$

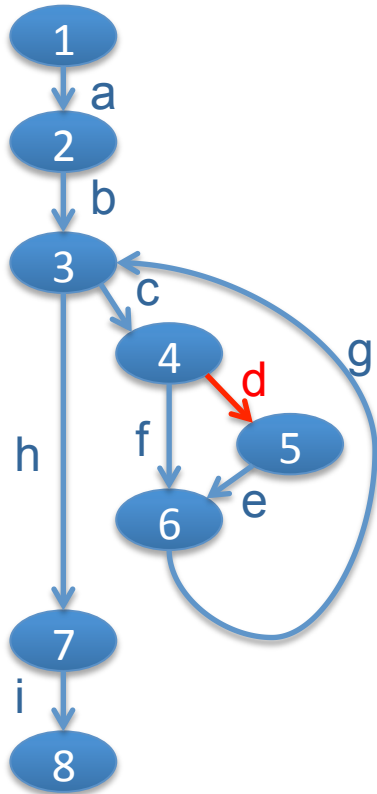
$$P1 = fgcd$$

$$P2 = fgcfgcd$$

$$P3 = fgcfgcfgcd$$

$$P4 = fgcfgcfg \mathbf{D}[\text{cfg}^+] cd$$

New fitness function



$$P1 = fgcd$$

$$PC1 = C3 \wedge !C4$$

$$FF1 = BD(C3) + BD(!C4)$$

$$P2 = fgcfgcd$$

$$PC2 = C3 \wedge C3' \wedge !C4$$

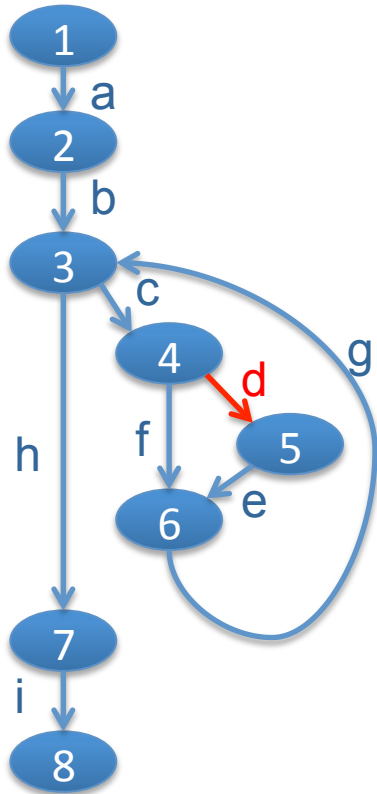
$$FF2 = BD(C3) + BD(C3') + BD(!C4)$$

$$P3 = fgcfgcfcfgcd$$

$$PC3 = C3 \wedge C3' \wedge C3'' \wedge !C4$$

$$FF3 = BD(C3) + BD(C3') + BD(C3'') + BD(!C4)$$

New fitness function



$$P4 = fgcfgcfg \mathbf{D}[cfg^+] cd$$

$$PC4 = C3 \wedge C3' \wedge C3'' \wedge D[C3] \wedge !C4$$

$$FF4 = BD(C3) + BD(C3') + BD(C3'') + 1 + BD(!C4)$$

$$Fitness(TC, f, d) = \min(FF1[TC], FF2[TC], FF3[TC], FF4[TC])$$

$$StdFitness(TC, f, d) = BD(!C4)$$

Comparison of existing combinations

Paper	Switching vs. Enhancing	Overcome limitation	Algorithmic change
[M&F'11, GF&A'13]	S	Stagnation/slow convergence	New genetic operator
[I&X'08]	S	Long time required for parameter value generation	Meta-level algorithm for switching
[XTH&S'09]	E (DSE)	Path exploration preventing (branch) coverage	Test case and branch selection
[BHHLMT&V'11]	E (SBST)	Standard fitness, accounting only for shortest path to target	New fitness function

- DSE as additional genetic operator [M&F'11, GF&A'13]
- Alternation between DSE and SBST [I&X'08]
- Fitness used to select which path to explore in DSE [XTH&S'09]
- Symbolic execution based fitness in SBST [BHHLMT&V'11]

Beyond existing combinations

➤ Better alternation

- [loop, black-box, non-linear, complex data, reflection] → SBST
- [fitness stagnation, excessive executions] → DSE

➤ Deeper integration

- Reconcile different goals
- Unify constraint solving and fitness function evaluation