

# Code Coverage Aware Test Generation Using Constraint Solver

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# Motivation

## Code Coverage Aware Test Generation - CCTG

- innovative automatic test generation (POC)
- combinatorial test generation techniques
- potential improvement for regression testing

# Code-coverage-based method

- created using coverage analysis
- based on parameter weight
- partially random test generation
- adjusted using constraint solver (Z3)

## Case Study

- 3 C command line programs
- determine effectiveness of test cases

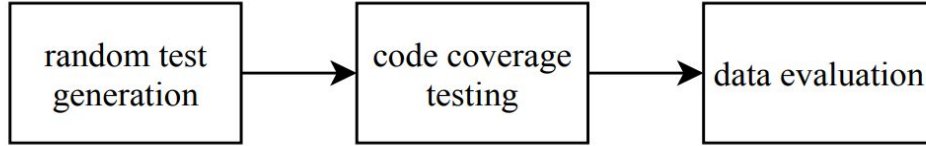


# CCTG in 3 steps

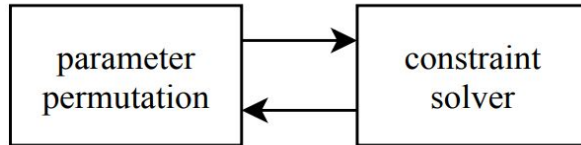
test model



parameter weight determination



test case generation



1# model analysis

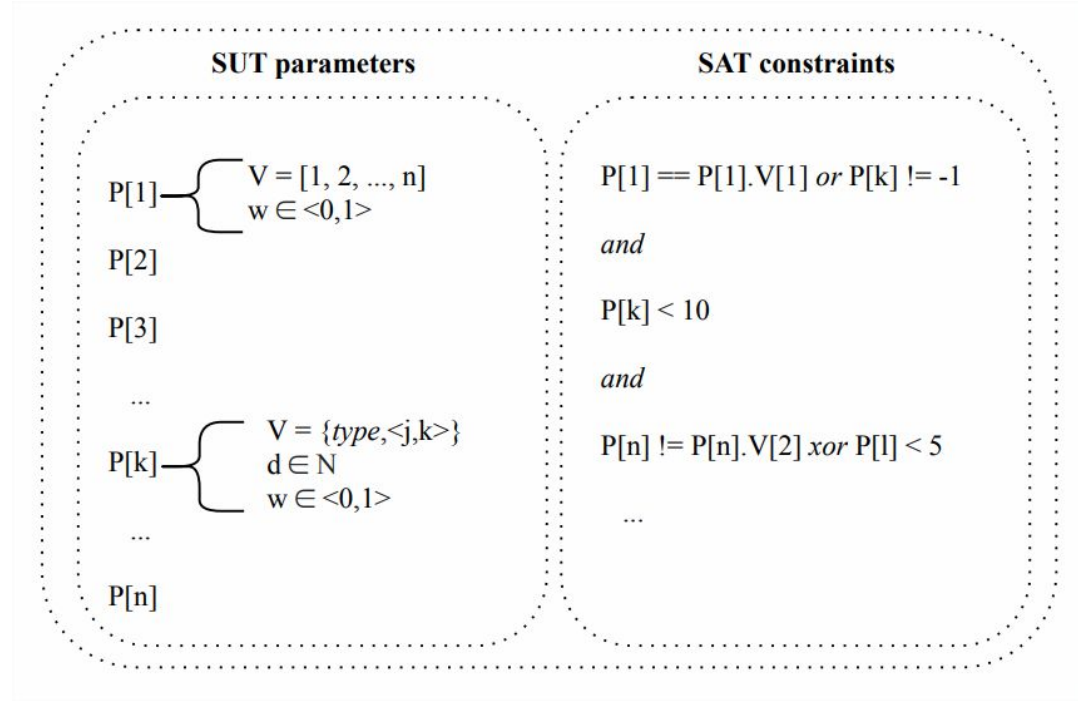
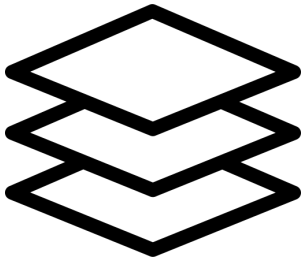
2# coverage testing & evaluation

3# test generation

# #1 Test Model

- determine input parameters
- determine input types
- formulate constraints

*constraint solver to adjust for false positives (--help)*



## #2 Combinatorial Coverage Testing

- test generation

*semi-random, test depth level*

- coverage measurement

*using Gcov tool (modular)*

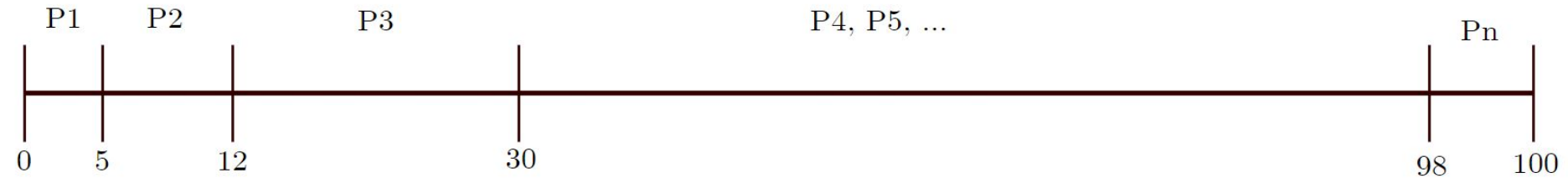
TC[1]	= [P[1].RV[1], P[2].RV[1], ... ,P[k].RV[1], ... P[n].RV[1]]
TC[2]	= [P[1].RV[2], P[2].RV[1], ... ,P[k].RV[1], ... P[n].RV[1]]
TC[3]	= [P[1].RV[2], P[2].RV[2], ... ,P[k].RV[1], ... P[n].RV[1]]
	⋮
	⋮
	⋮
TC[k]	= [P[1].RV[2], P[2].RV[2], ... ,P[k].RV[1], ... P[n].RV[1]]
TC[k+1]	= [P[1].RV[2], P[2].RV[2], ... ,P[k].RV[2], ... P[n].RV[1]]
	⋮
	⋮
	⋮
TC[n]	= [P[1].RV[2], P[2].RV[2], ... ,P[k].RV[2], ... P[n].RV[1]]
TC[n+1]	= [P[1].RV[2], P[2].RV[2], ... ,P[k].RV[2], ... P[n].RV[2]]
TC[n+2]	= [P[1].RV[3], P[2].RV[2], ... ,P[k].RV[2], ... P[n].RV[2]]
	⋮
	⋮
	⋮



## #2 Coverage Evaluation

- interested in change caused by single parameter
- aim to normalise parameter weights on scale

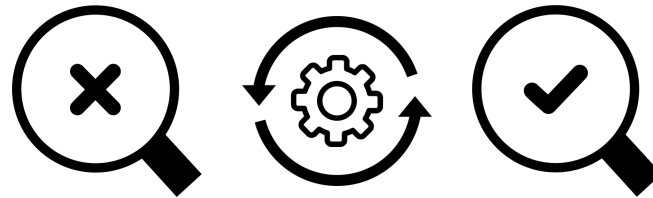
$$\begin{aligned} TC[1] &= \{[P[1].RV[1], P[2].RV[1], \dots, P[k].RV[1], \dots P[n].RV[1]], CC\} \\ TC[2] &= \{[P[1].RV[2], P[2].RV[1], \dots, P[k].RV[1], \dots P[n].RV[1]], CC\} \\ TC[3] &= \{[P[1].RV[2], P[2].RV[2], \dots, P[k].RV[1], \dots P[n].RV[1]], CC\} \\ &\vdots \\ TC[k] &= \{[P[1].RV[2], P[2].RV[2], \dots, P[k].RV[1], \dots P[n].RV[1]], CC\} \\ TC[k+1] &= \{[P[1].RV[2], P[2].RV[2], \dots, P[k].RV[2], \dots P[n].RV[1]], CC\} \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$



## #3 Test Generation

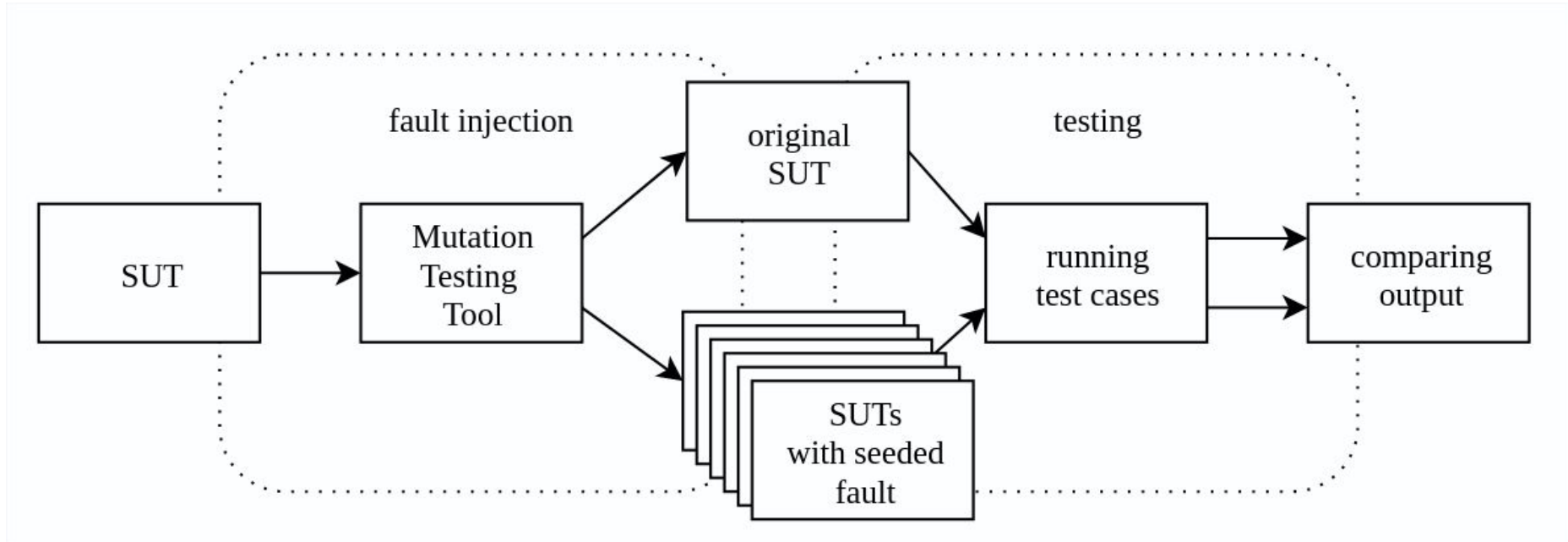
- high weight parameter permutation increased
- constraint solver to remove nonsensical executions
- test count further modulated by input specifications

ai. scalable test suites



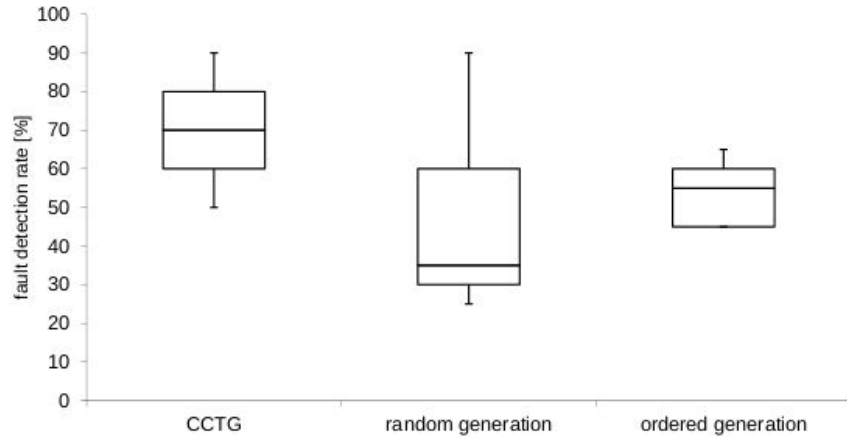


# Case Study

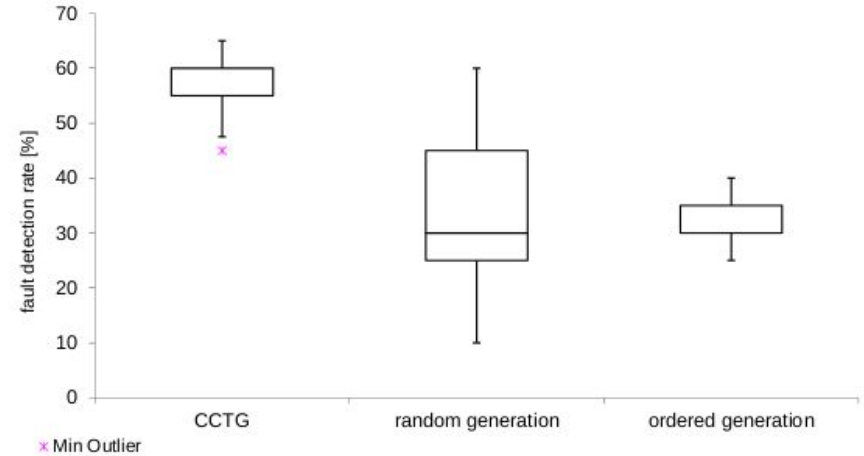


# Case Study

- results point out viability of concept
- detection rate of the CCTG method proved significantly greater



(a) Flex % of faults found



(b) Grep % of faults found

# Conclusion

- the first experiments indicate the concept to be viable
- applicable to automated generation of tests
- current version analyzes C code but can be easily extended to other languages

## Future work:

- involvement of existing tests into test generation process to prevent duplication of already existing test cases
- more experiments, additional test generation strategies

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