



DiffGen: Automated Regression Unit-Test Generation

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Problem

Problem:

- ✓ Software programs continue to evolve throughout their lifetime
- ✓ Existing test suite is often insufficient to cover changed behavior to guard against unintended changes

Solution:

- An approach and a tool, **DiffGen**, for generating regression unit tests
- ✓ Given two versions, it instruments the code to insert new branches
 - ✓ If these branches are covered, behavioral differences are exposed
 - ✓ **DiffGen** uses a structural test generation tool to generate tests for covering these branches

Approach

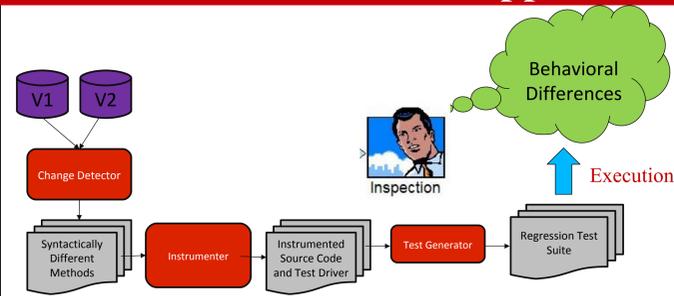


Figure 1: High-Level Overview of DiffGen

DiffGen includes four components:

- ✓ **Change Detector** detects textually different methods
- ✓ **Instrumenter** instruments the source code and synthesizes a test driver
- ✓ **Test Generator** generates tests for the synthesized test driver. When executed, the generated tests expose behavioural differences

Example

```
class BSTOld implements set{
    Node node;
    int size;
    static class Node{
        MyInput value;
        Node left;
        Node right;
    }
    public BSTOld() {...}

    public boolean insert(MyInput m){
        Node t = root;
        while(true){
            if(t.compareTo(m.key)>0) // if(t.compareTo(m.key)>=0
                if(t.right == null){
                    t.right = new Node(m);
                    break;
                }
            else
                t = t.right;
            else
                if(t.left == null){
                    t.left = new Node(m);
                    break;
                }
            else
                t = t.left;
            .....
        }
    }
    public void remove(MyInput m){.....}
    public void contains(MyInput m){.....}
    .....
}
```

Figure 2: The BSTOld class as in an old version. In a new version, The highlighted line is changed to the one shown in the comment.

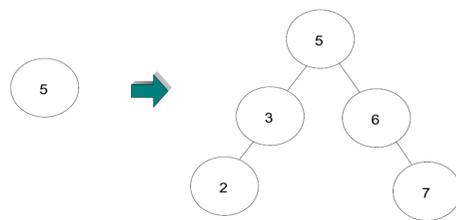


Figure 3: The BST object states (for both versions) before and after nodes with Keys 3, 6, 2, and 7 are inserted, respectively.

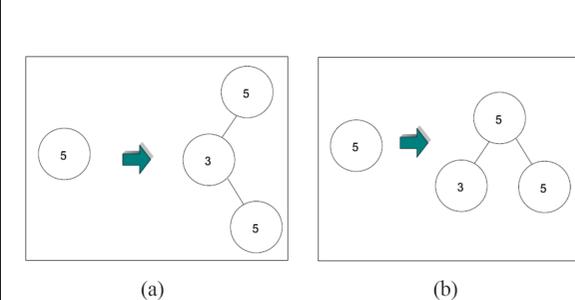


Figure 4: The BST object states before and after nodes with Keys 3 and 5 are inserted, respectively for (a) the old version of class BST and (b) the new version of class BST.

```
public class BSTJUFDriver{
    public void compareInsert(BSTOld oldBST,
        MyInput input){
        BST bstNew = new BST();
        bstNew = copyObject(oldBST);
        boolean b1 = bstOld.insert(input);
        boolean b2 = bstNew.insert(input);
        if(b1 != b2)
            Assert(false);
        if(bstOld.size != bstNew.size)
            Assert(false);
        if(!bstOld.root.equals(bstNew.root))
            Assert(false);
    }
}
```

Branches to be covered to expose behavioural differences

Figure 5: Test driver synthesized for JUnit factory

Evaluation

Research Question:

Can the regression test suite generated by **DiffGen** effectively detect regression faults that cannot be detected by previous state-of-the-art approach **SeparateGen** [1], which generates test suites separately for old and new versions?

Experiments:

- ✓ Generate mutants for various subjects
- ✓ Generate tests for each version of mutant and original version of class under test separately (**SeparateGen**)
- ✓ Generate tests using **DiffGen**
- ✓ For each pair containing a mutant and original version, compare the detection of behavioral differences using test suites generated by **SeparateGen** and **DiffGen**

IF1: Improvement Factor of **DiffGen** over **SeparateGen**: IF1 = DG-killed/ JUF-unkilled

IF2: Improvement Factor of **DiffGen** over **SeparateGen** excluding mutants with same behavior: IF2 = DG-killed/ (JUF-unkilled - same-behavior)

Table 1: Experimental subjects

| class | meths | public | ncnb | Cov |
|---------------------|-------|--------|------|------|
| IntStack (IS) | 5 | 5 | 44 | 100% |
| UBStack (UBS) | 11 | 11 | 106 | 100% |
| ShoppingCart (SC) | 9 | 8 | 70 | 100% |
| BankAccount (BA) | 7 | 7 | 34 | 100% |
| BinSearchTree (BST) | 13 | 8 | 246 | 100% |
| BinomialHeap (BH) | 22 | 17 | 535 | 87% |
| DisjSet (DS) | 10 | 7 | 166 | 100% |
| FibonacciHeap (FH) | 24 | 14 | 468 | 98% |

Table 2: Experimental results

| class | #Mutants | #JUF UnKilled | DG Killed | Same Behavior | IF1 % | IF2 % |
|-------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------|-------|
| IS | 85 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | - |
| UBS | 187 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 40 | 75 |
| SC | 18 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 42.8 | 100 |
| BA | 35 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | - |
| BST | 125 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 30.8 | 44.4 |
| BH | 281 | 39 | 8 | 19 | 20.5 | 40 |
| DS | 385 | 97 | 15 | 33 | 15.5 | 23.4 |
| FH | 339 | 53 | 5 | 43 | 9.4 | 50 |

Experiments on Larger Subject Programs

Experiments:

- ✓ Subjects and faults taken from Subject Infrastructure Repository [2]
- ✓ Seeded all available faults for JTopas one at a time
- ✓ Compared **SeparateGen** and **DiffGen** to detect the seeded faults

F: Number of faults

U: Number of Faulty versions undetected using **SeparateGen**

D: Number of faulty versions detected by **DiffGen** among the ones not detected by **SeparateGen**

Table 3: Experimental results on larger subject programs

| Ver | class | LOC | F | U | D |
|-------|------------------------------|------|----|---|---|
| v1 | ExtIOException | 78 | 3 | 0 | - |
| v1 | AbstractTokenizer | 1672 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| v1 | Token | 159 | 1 | 0 | - |
| v1 | Tokenizer | 287 | 1 | 0 | - |
| v1 | ExtIndexOutOfBoundsException | 67 | 2 | 0 | - |
| v2 | ExtIOException | 89 | 2 | 0 | - |
| v2 | ThrowableMessageFormatter | 137 | 2 | 0 | - |
| v2 | AbstractTokenizer | 2966 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| v2 | Token | 447 | 4 | 0 | - |
| v3 | EnvironmentProvider | 240 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| v3 | PluginTokenizer | 407 | 1 | 0 | - |
| v3 | StandardTokenizer | 1992 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| v3 | StandardTokenizerProperties | 2736 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 13 classes | | 38 | 7 | 5 |

References

[1] R. B. Evans and A. Savoia. Differential testing: a new approach to change detection. In *Proc. ESEC/FSE*, pages 549–552, 2007.

[2] H. Do, S. G. Elbaum, and G. Rothermel. Supporting controlled experimentation with testing techniques: An infrastructure and its potential impact. *Empirical Software Engineering: An International Journal*, 10(4):405–435, 2005.