

Incremental Test Case Generation for UML-RT Models

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Where Next Happens



Introduction & Motivation



The iterative nature of model-driven engineering (MDE) gives rise to redundant test case regeneration

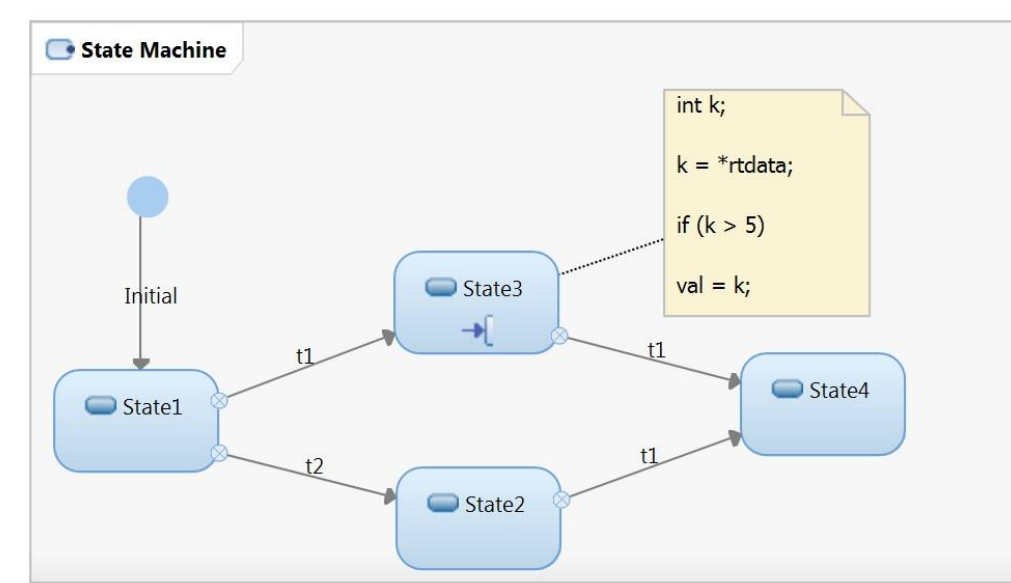
Our goal was to understand and classify the effects of model evolution on test cases



The overall aim was to improve the efficiency of test case maintenance tools by reducing this redundancy

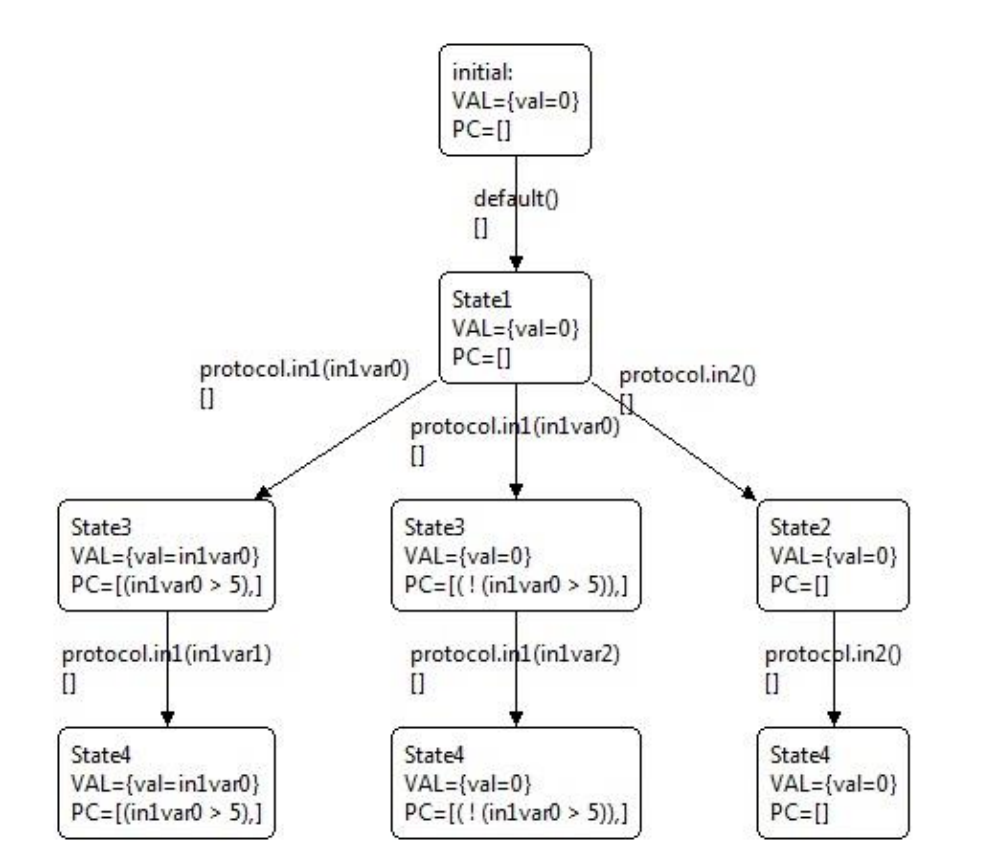
Background

UML-RT



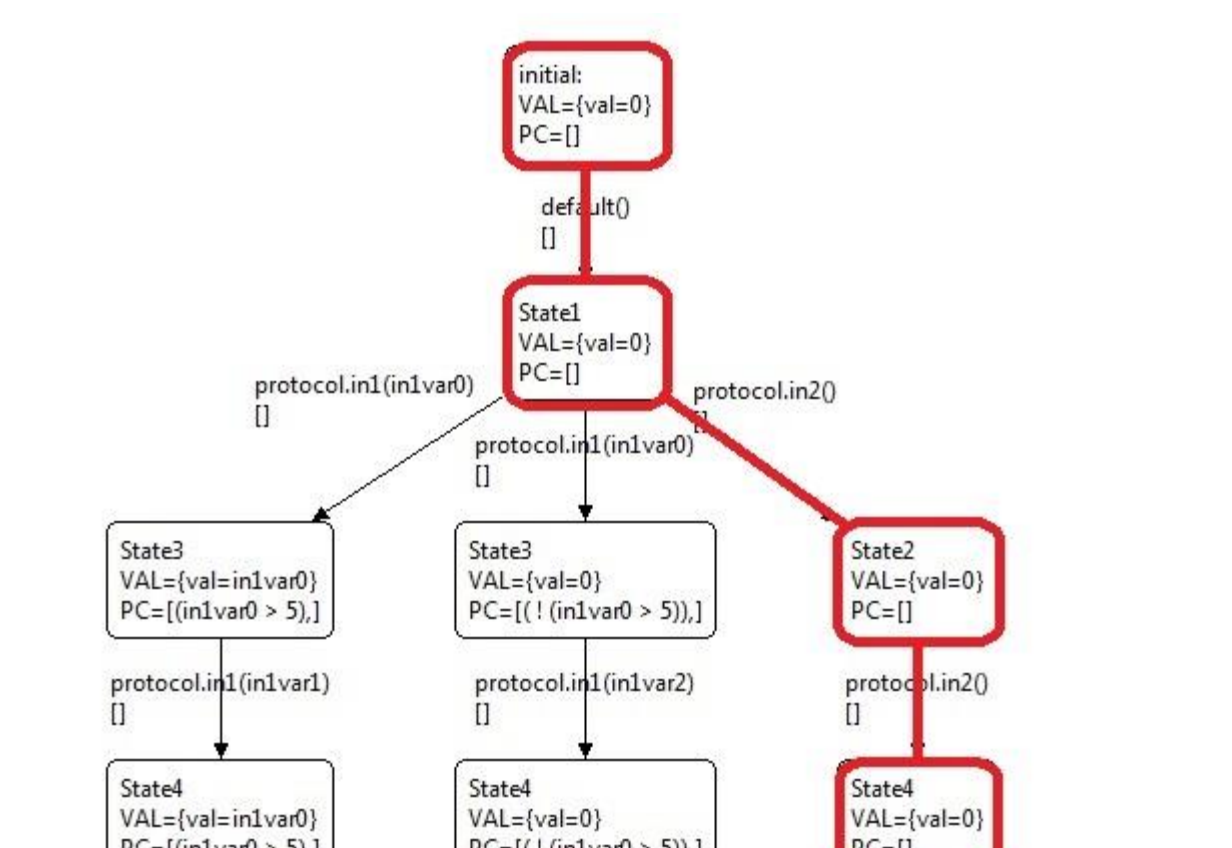
- Real-time behavioural modeling of systems
- States, transitions, triggers, and actions
- RSA-RTE implementation

Symbolic Execution



- All possible executions of a system are computed
- Symbolic values are used

Test Case Generation



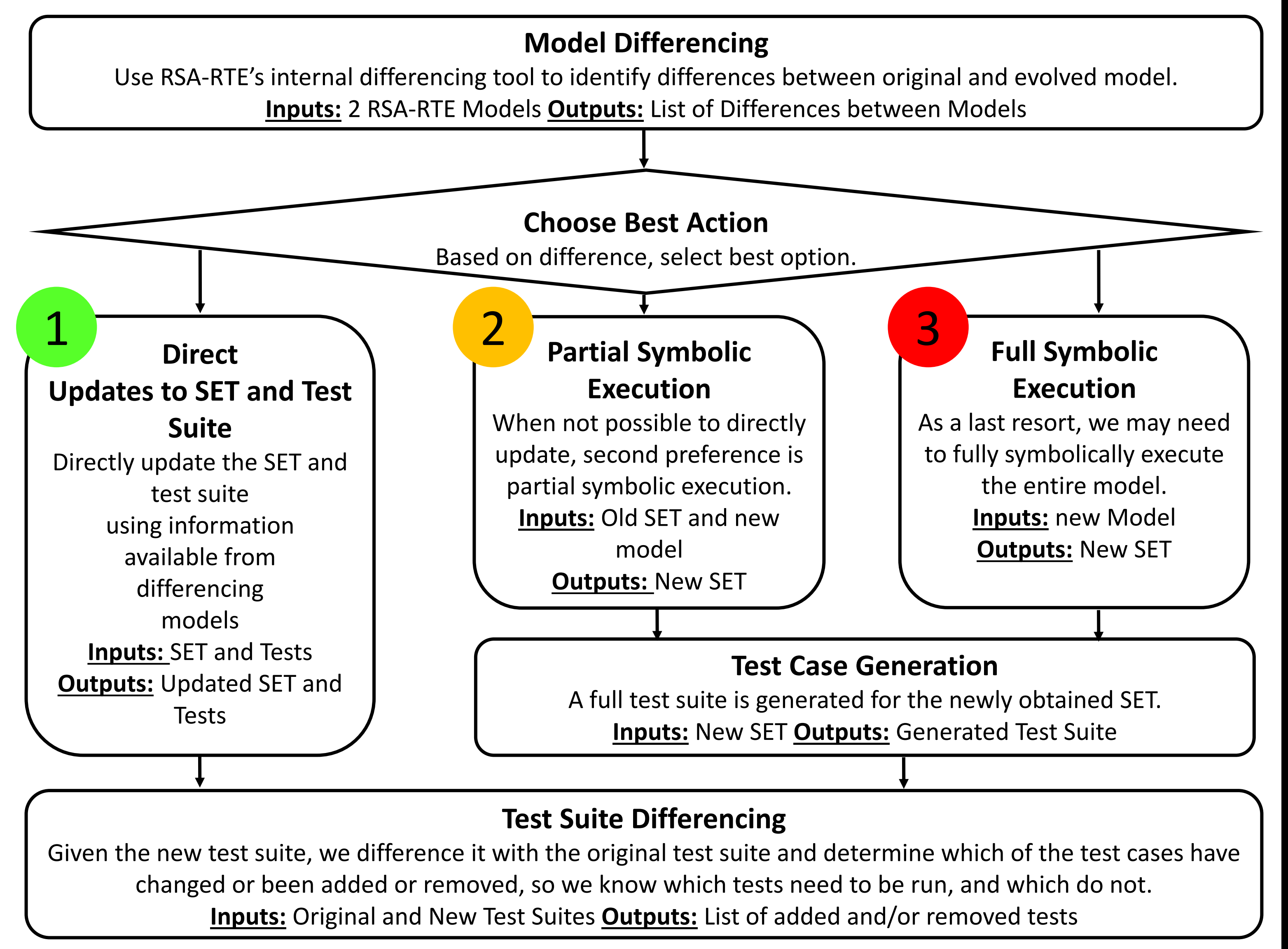
- A Test Case is generated for each path through the tree
- Automated process

Model Change Classifications

1. Determine 14 *Standard Evolution Steps*
2. Perform these steps on 5 different models
3. Compare resulting Symbolic Execution Trees (SETs) with original
4. Determine the impact of evolution on execution (sectioned, uniform, or untraceable)
5. Determine what type of update needed to SET (partial symbolic execution, direct update, or full symbolic execution)

Evolution	Impact on SET	Action Required
1. Modify State	Uniform	Direct Update
2. Delete State	Sectioned	Direct Update
3. Delete Transition	Sectioned	Direct Update
4. Add Parameter	Uniform	Direct Update
5. Add Transition	Sectioned	Partial Symbolic Execution
6. Add State	Sectioned	Partial Symbolic Execution
7. Modify Transition	Sectioned	Partial Symbolic Execution
8. Add Entry Code	Sectioned	Partial Symbolic Execution
9. Modify Entry Code	Sectioned	Partial Symbolic Execution
10. Delete Entry Code	Sectioned	Partial Symbolic Execution
11. Add Action Code (output signal)	Sectioned	Partial Symbolic Execution
12. Add Action Code (value change)	Sectioned	Partial Symbolic Execution
13. Delete Parameter	Uniform	Partial Symbolic Execution
14. Modify Initial Value	Untraceable	Full Symbolic Execution

Incremental Test Case Generation



Validation

- ### Procedure
1. Generate changed model versions
 2. Symbolically execute each changed model, and generate tests using existing methods
 3. Produce new test suite using our tool
 4. Compare execution times of two versions

Results

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
1. Direct Updates					
1	55.72%	36.90%	34.95%	15.59%	55.55%
2	26.07%	26.40%	30.69%	5.65%	11.22%
3	34.13%	22.48%	42.13%	31.30%	33.10%
4	56.05%	19.66%	34.56%	39.81%	38.93%
2. Partial Symbolic Execution					
5	31.63%	-26.20%	-3.44%	-1479.38%	1.42%
6	26.74%	-13.66%	13.17%	-476.50%	-5.46%
7	23.29%	-21.30%	-21.78%	-206.29%	5.31%
8	-28.62%	-45.20%	3.92%	-21.61%	-9.03%
9	34.21%	-46.31%	5.44%	-5.60%	-5.70%
10	-35.14%	-30.15%	-124.66%	-13.65%	26.42%
11	33.82%	4.28%	-251.68%	-5.50%	-88.72%
12	32.45%	-18.39%	-951.18%	-443.95%	5.78%
13	-249.64%	-45.39%	-65.91%	-60.46%	-19.64%
3. Full Symbolic Execution					
14	-2.89%	-38.40%	-53.12%	-22.00%	-25.85%

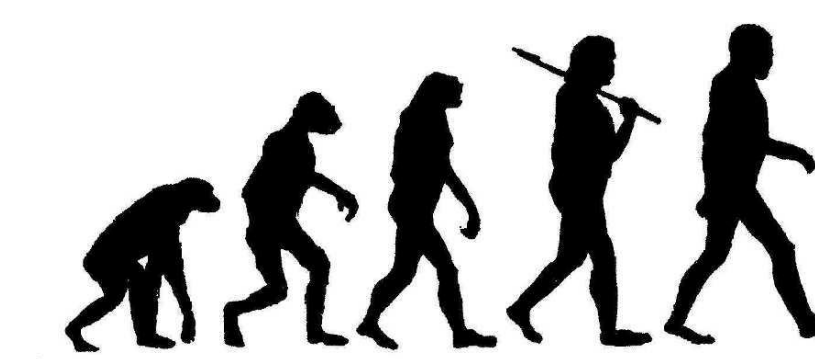
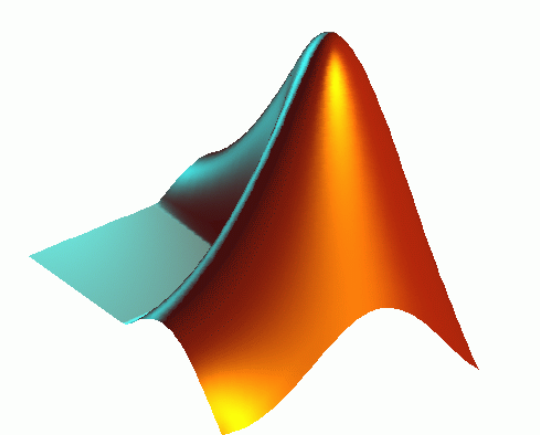
average performance of our tool (IncreTesCaGen) over five models, compared to traditional test generation methods (percentage of gain/loss in time)

Conclusions

- Direct Update evolutions performed the best, requiring no symbolic execution or test generation
- Models which generate SETs containing subsumption generally performed poorly
- Larger models showed more of a performance improvement than smaller models
- The location of the change in the model impacted performance

Future Work

Shift focus to other formats, including Simulink Models



Heavier focus on the maintenance of production tests through co-evolution

Examine real-world models to demonstrate the industrial merits of our work



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