

# Systematic Product Line Testing: Methodologies, Automation and Industrial Application

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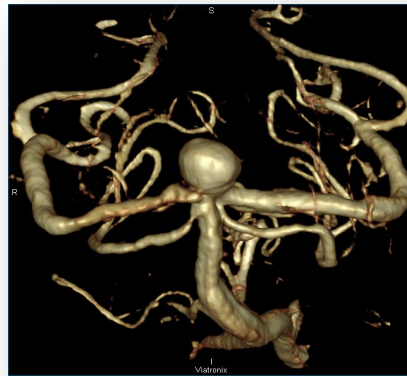
# Where do I work?

[ **simula** . research laboratory ]  
*- by thinking constantly about it\**



- Located in Oslo, Norway
- Founded in 2001
- Non-profit, public utility enterprise, organized as a limited company owned by the Ministry of Education and Research.
- [www.simula.no](http://www.simula.no)

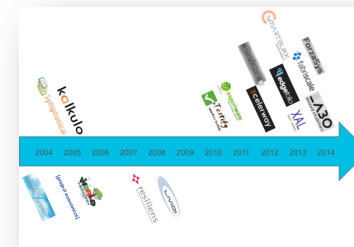
Simula conducts research, education and innovation in communication systems, scientific computing, and software engineering.



282

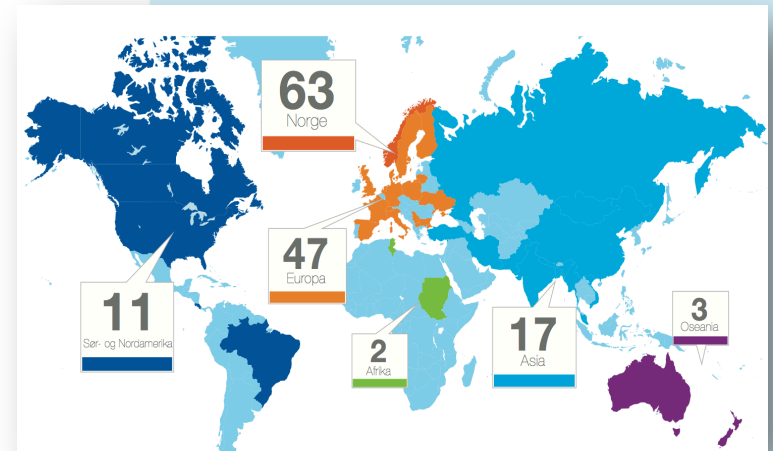
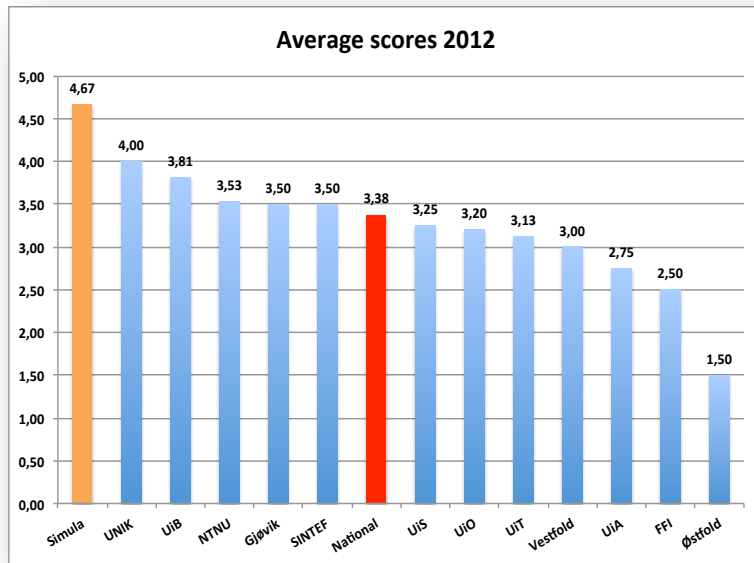


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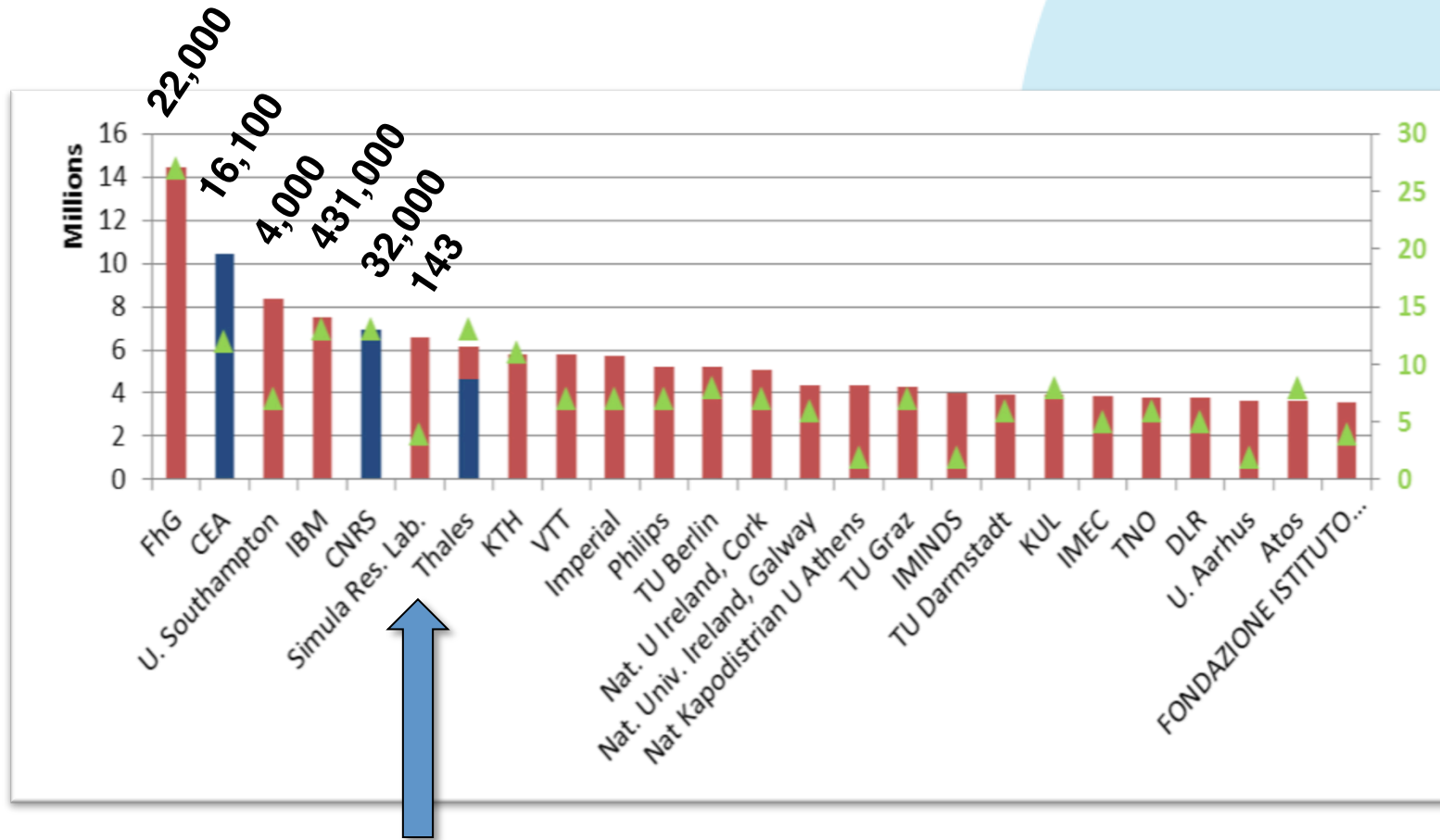
# Simula has two critical assets for European collaboration: Scientific excellence and international networks



62 research groups evaluated by the National Evaluation of Research in ICT,  
5 groups rated Excellent,  
of which 2 at Simula (one is Software Engineering)

143 employees  
> 30 nationalities

# Simula is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest recipient of funding in LEIT-ICT 2014



# Software Engineering Department

- Main Research Areas
  - Model-based verification and validation of software-intensive systems (e.g., CPSs)
  - Software evolution, effort and quality estimation
- Profile
  - Ranked as the second most publishing software engineering research group in the world
  - Was evaluated as “Excellent” by the Research Council of Norway
- Close collaboration with industry

# Software Engineering Department

CANCER  
Registry of Norway



Cancer Registry of Norway



Cisco Systems Norway



ABB Robotics  
Stavanger



Kongsberg Maritime



Norwegian Custom and excise

# Outline

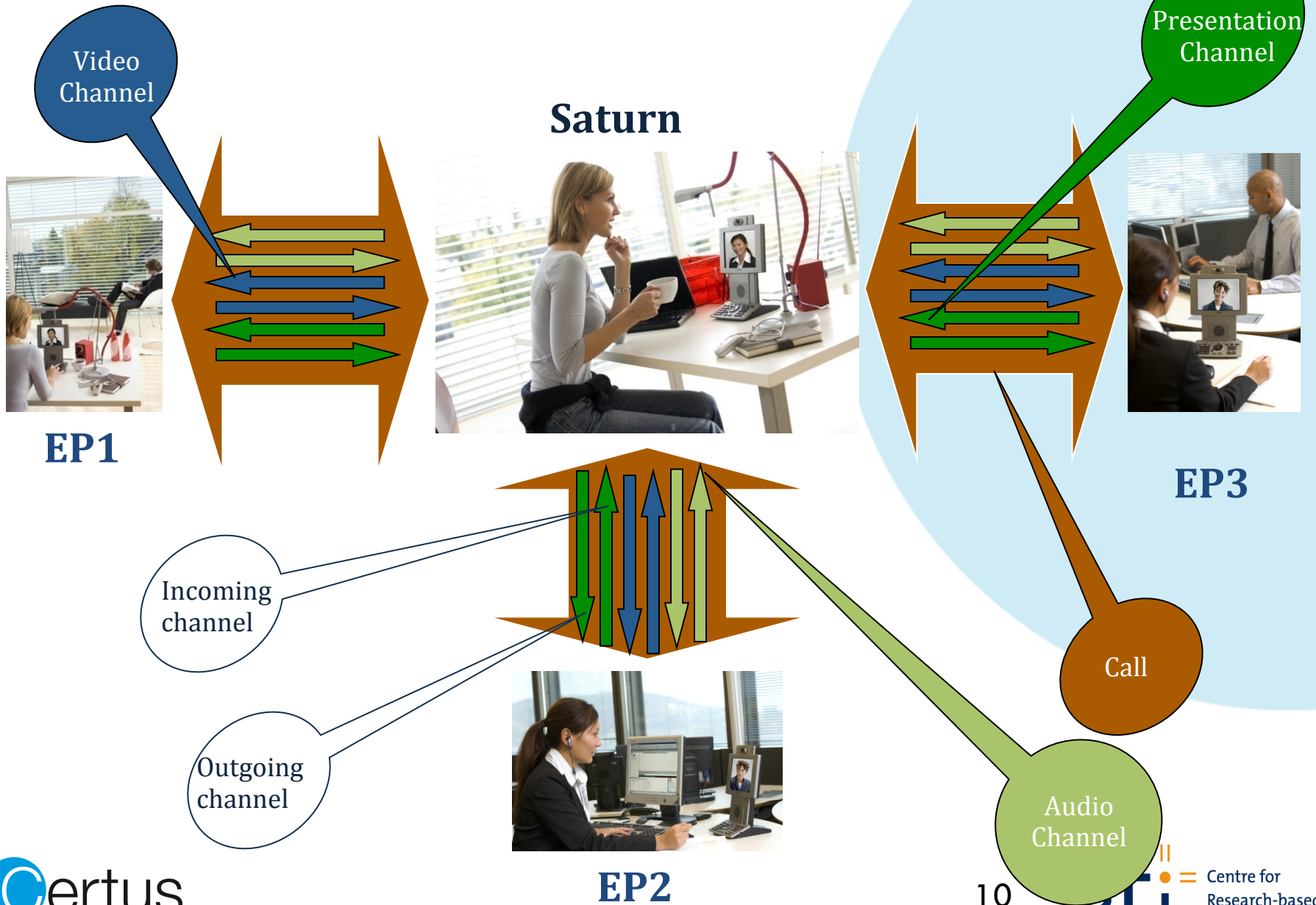
- Industrial Case Study
- Motivation
- Methodologies and Key Results



# Industrial Case Study



# Video Conferencing System (VCS)



# Context: Video Conferencing System Product Line



C20



C40



SX20



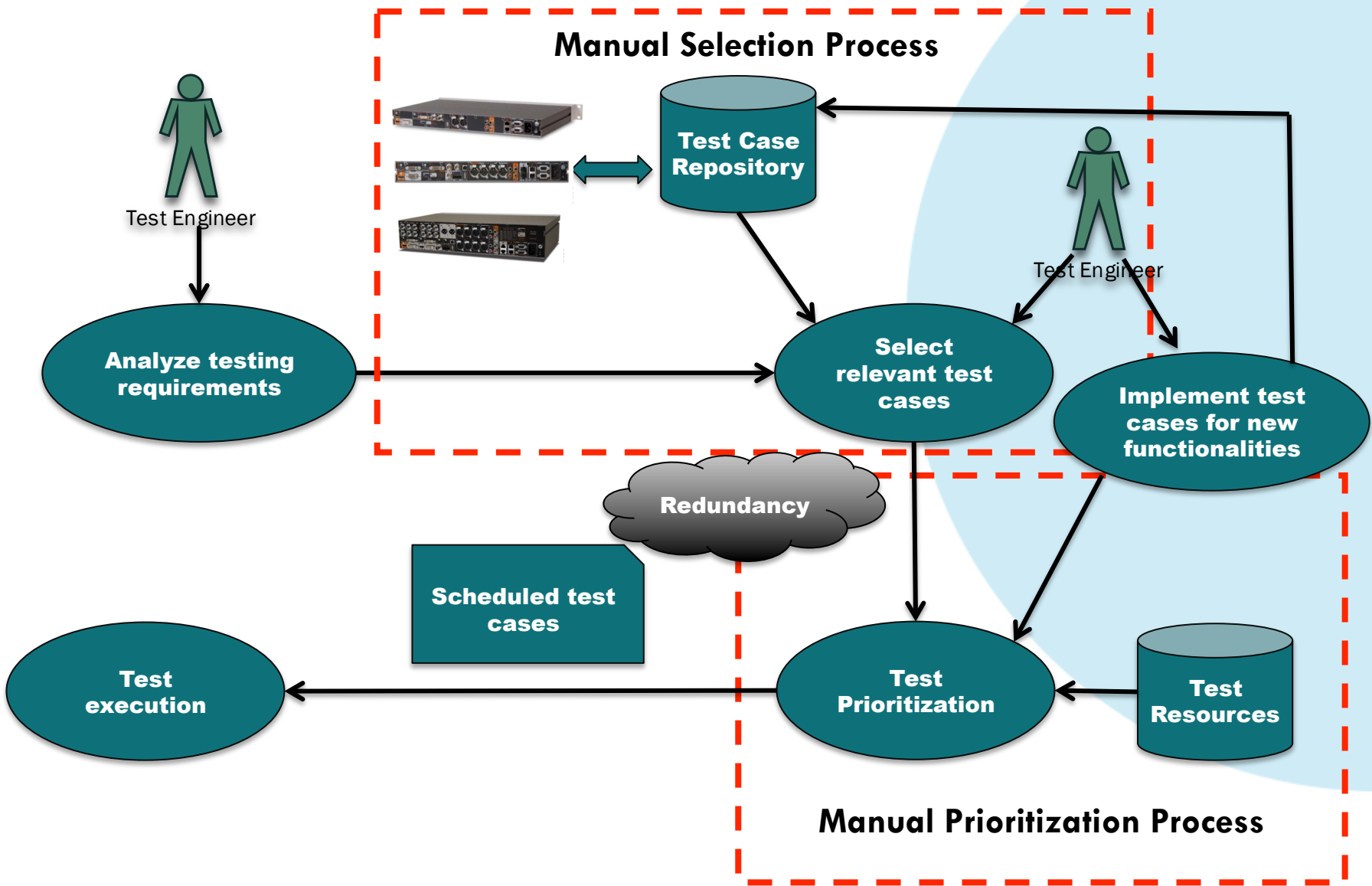
C60



C90

# Motivation

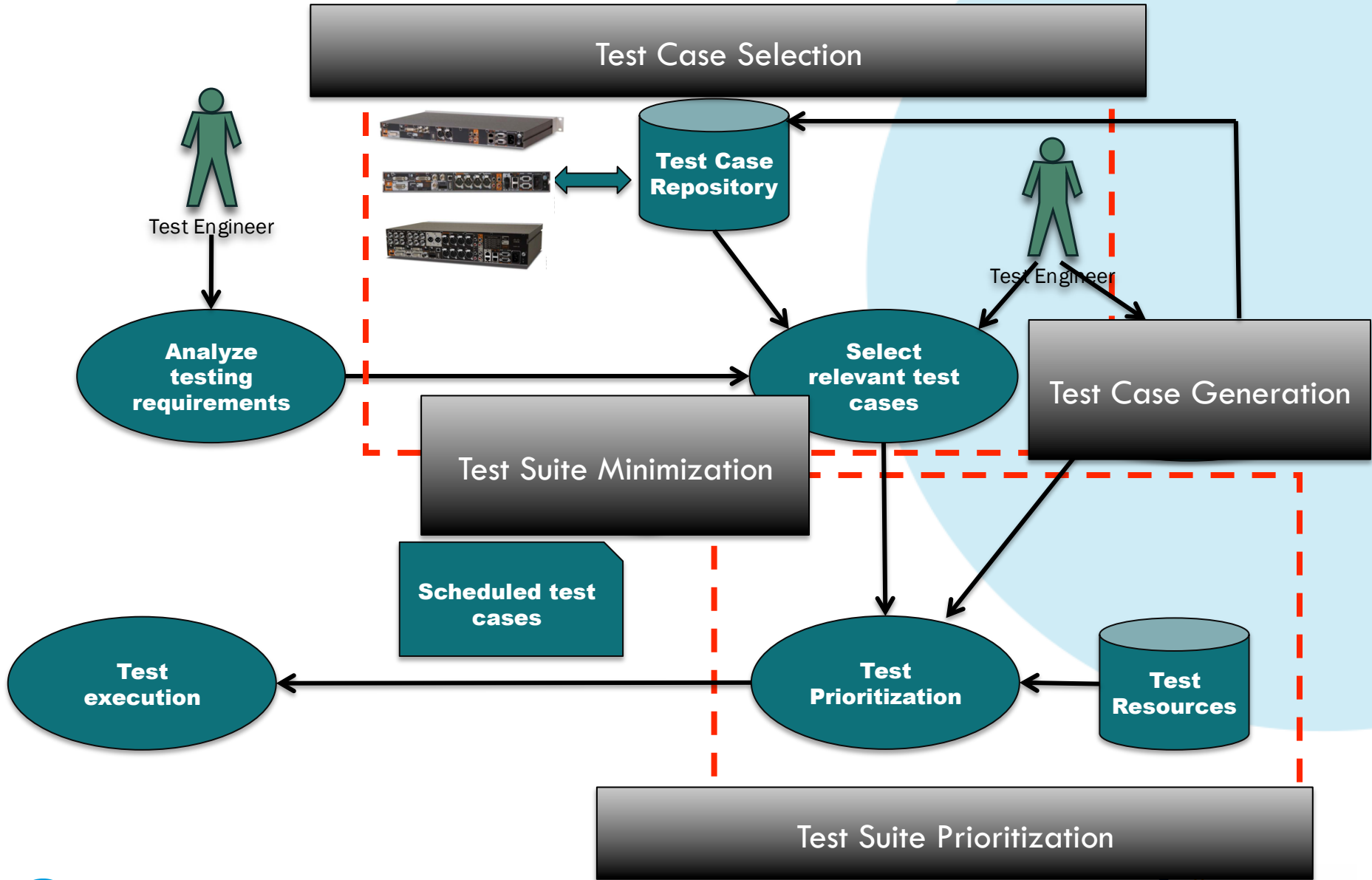




# Challenges

- ❑ Time-consuming and error-prone
- ❑ Largely depend on domain expertise
- ❑ Low test efficiency
- ❑ Not repeatable and scalable

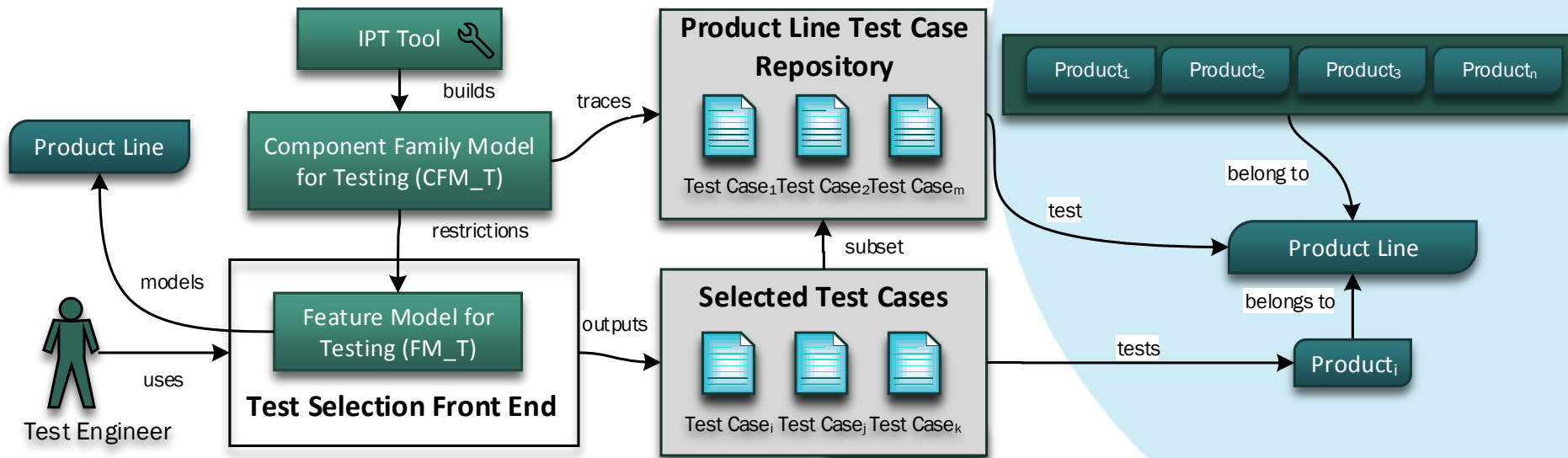
# Research Problems



# Methodologies and Key Results

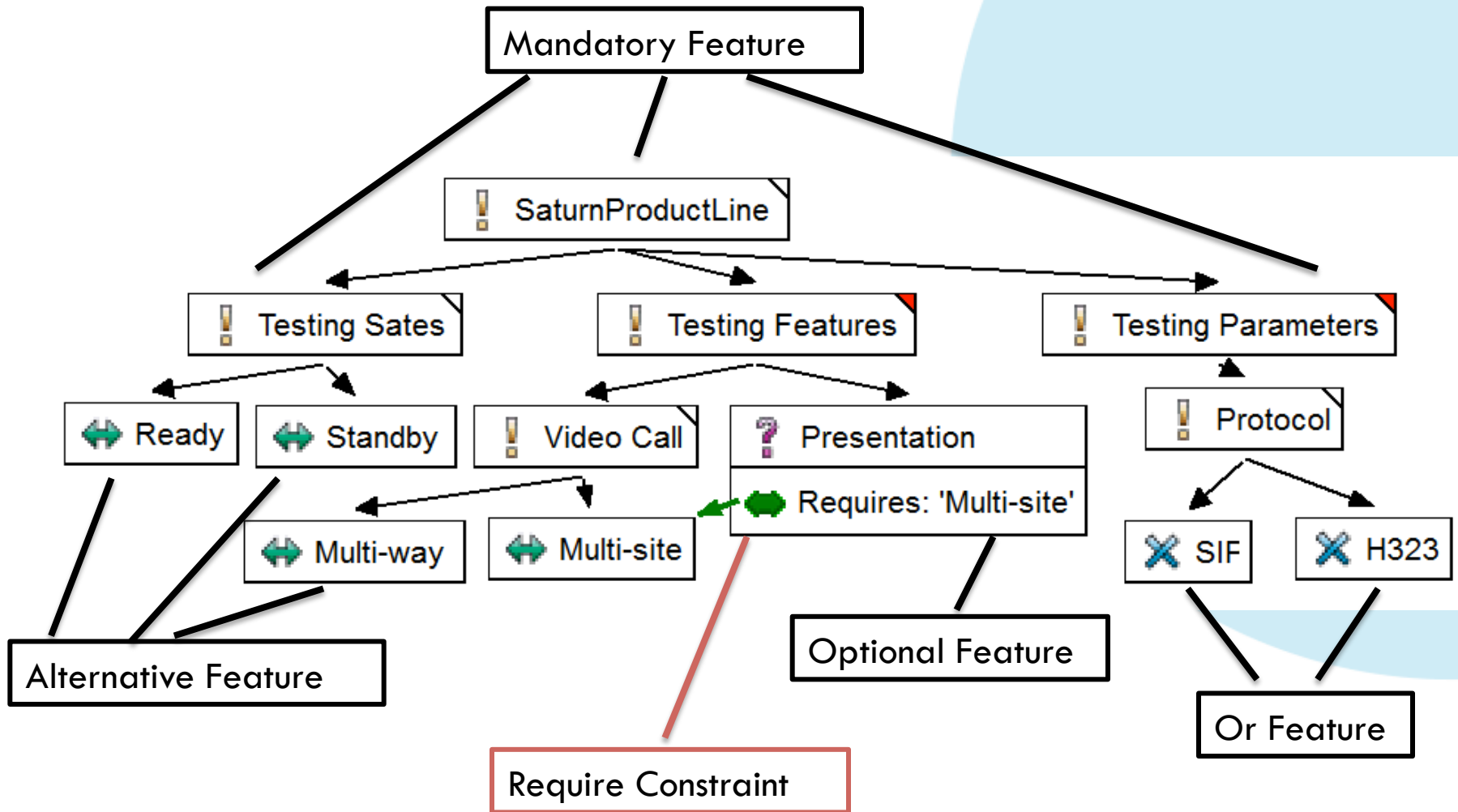


# Test Selection: Test Selection Methodology using Feature Model

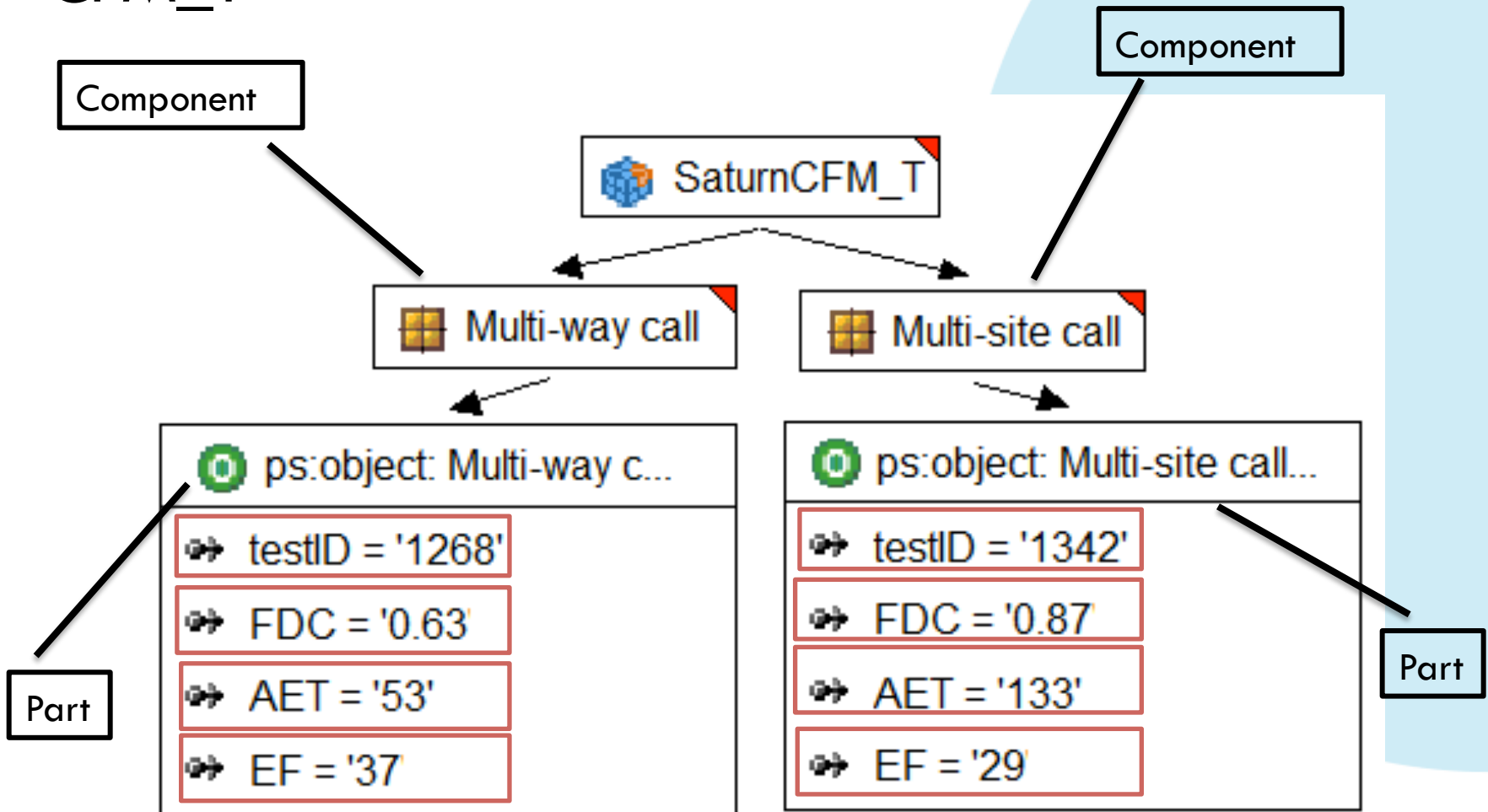


- Wang, S., Ali, S., Gotlieb, A., and Liaaen, M. **Automated Product Line Test Case Selection: Industrial Case Study and Controlled Experiment.** Journal of Software and Systems Modeling (SOSYM), vol 16(2), pp. 417-441, 2017.
- Wang, S., Ali, S., Gotlieb, A., and Liaaen, M. **A Systematic Test Case Selection Methodology for Product Lines: Results and Insights from an Industrial Case Study.** Journal of Empirical Software Engineering (EMSE), vol 21(4), pp. 1586-1622, 2016.
- Wang, S., Gotlieb, A., Ali, S., and Liaaen, M. **Automated Selection of Test Cases using Feature Model: An Industrial Case Study.** In: Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on Model-Driven Engineering Languages and Systems (MODELS 2013), **Best Application Paper Award**, pp. 237-253, 2013.

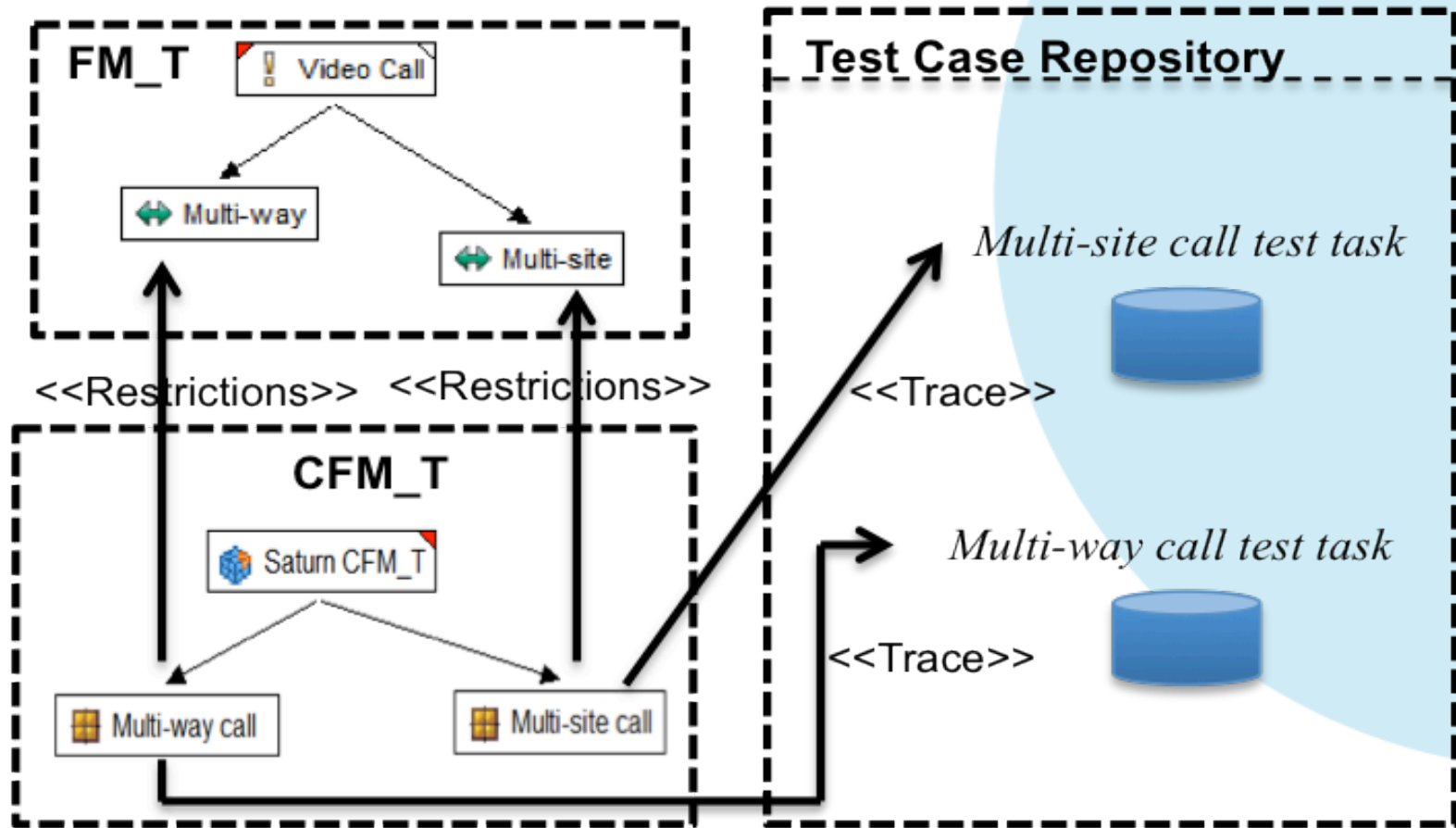
# FM\_T



# CFM\_T



# Configuration Process



## Evaluation: Industrial Case Study

- ❑ Seven VCS products (C20, C40, C60, C90, SX200, MX200 and MX300)
- ❑ Reduced selection effort on average: 83%

# Discussion

- ❑ Abstraction and automation
  - ❑ Hide the implementation details
  - ❑ No need to go through test cases manually
- ❑ Improved effectiveness
- ❑ Less reliance on domain knowledge

# Controlled Experiment

## □ Goal

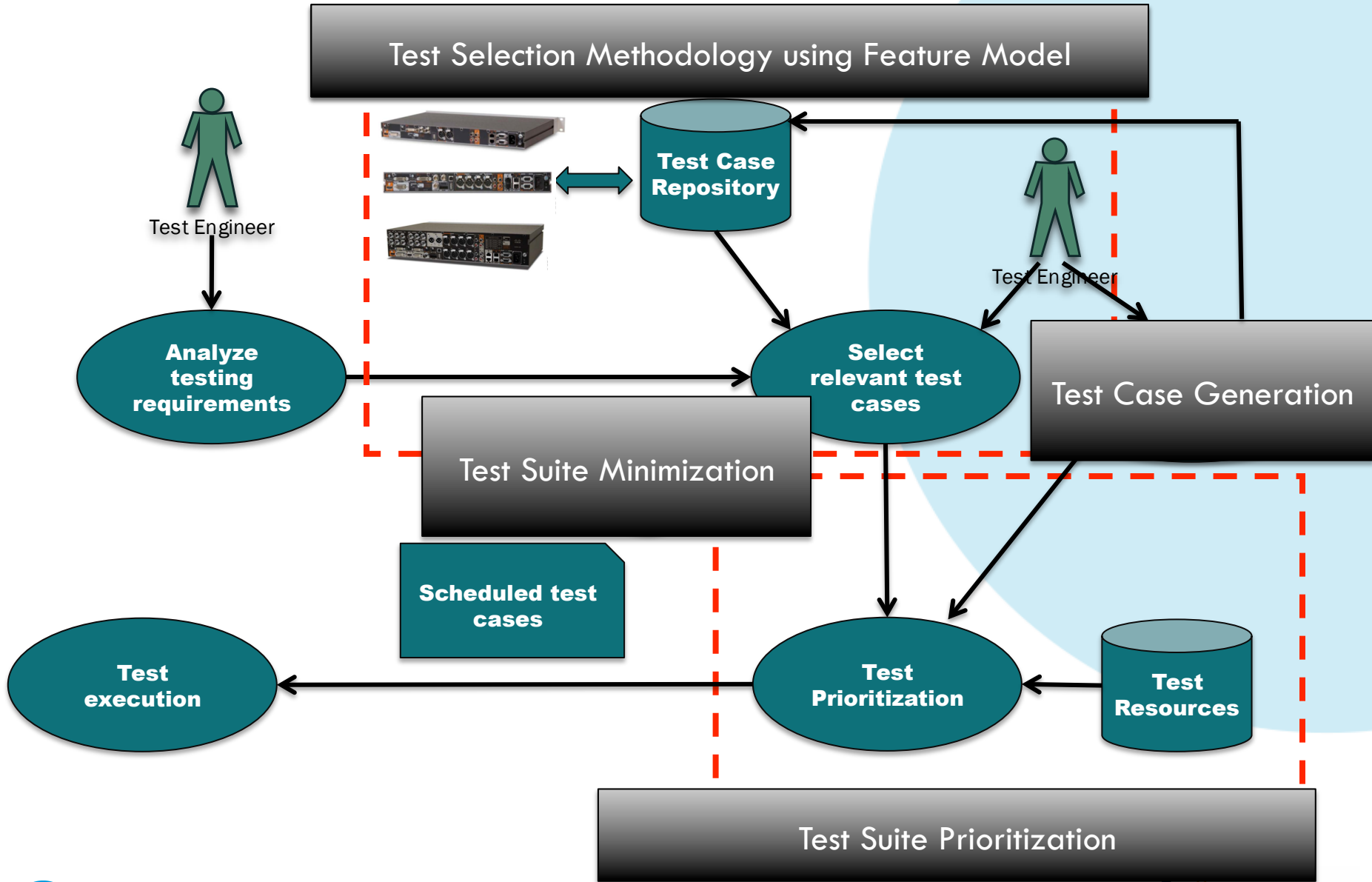
- compare cost, effectiveness, and efficiency of our methodology with the manual approach

## □ Plan and design

- 20 graduate students divided into two groups
- One cost measure, four effectiveness measures and two efficiency measures

## □ Results show the methodology can significantly reduce the cost and improve the effectiveness and efficiency

# Research Problems

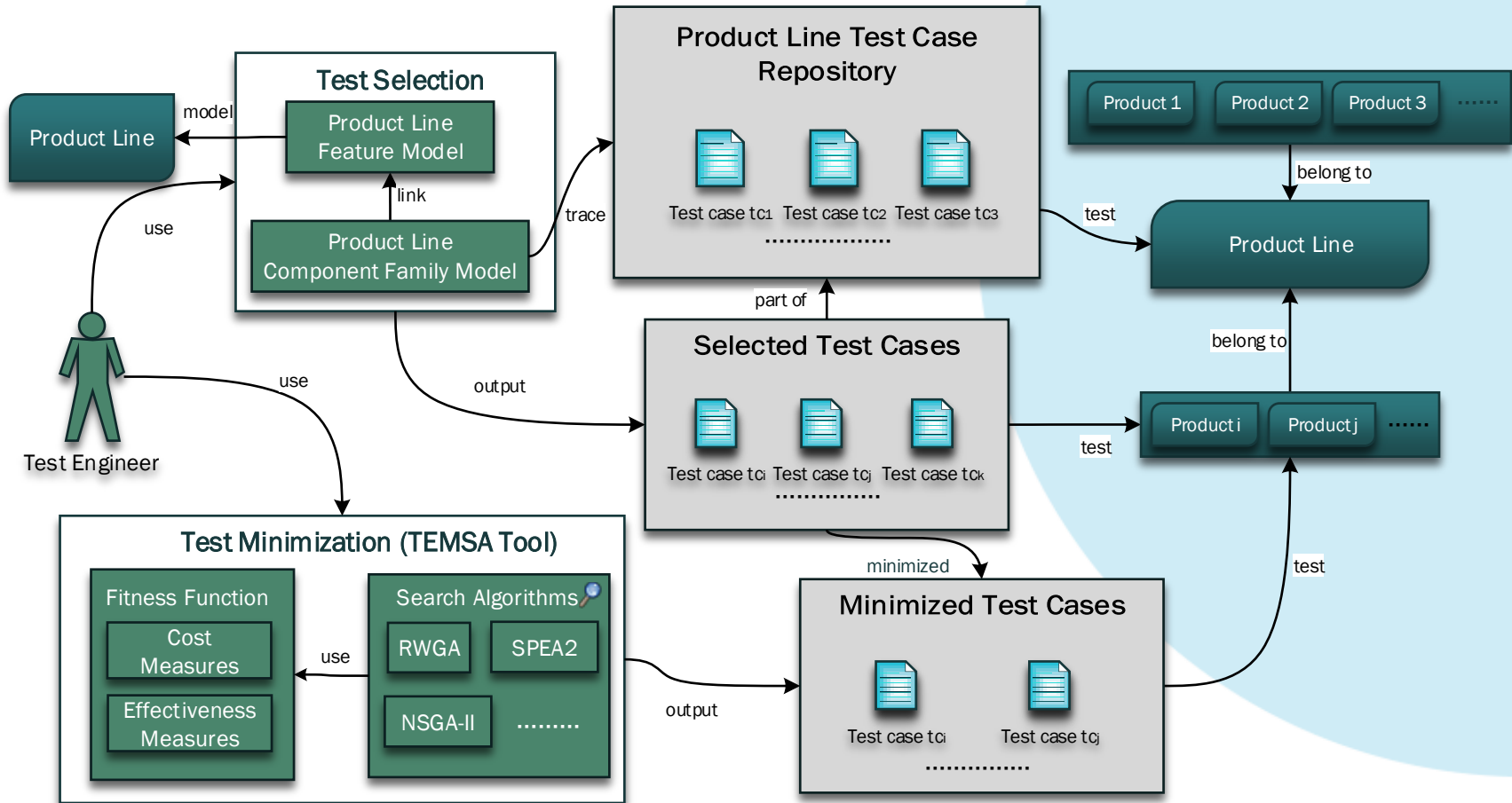




# Test Minimization: Search-Based Test Minimization Approach



# Search-Based Test Minimization Approach



- Wang, S., Ali, S., and Gotlieb, A. **Cost-Effective Test Suite Minimization in Product Lines Using Search Techniques**. Journal of Systems and Software (JSS), vol (103), pp. 370-391, 2015.
- Wang, S., Ali, S., and Gotlieb, A. **Random-Weighted Search-Based Multi-Objective Optimization Revisited**. In: Proceedings of the 6<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Search-Based Software Engineering (SSBSE), pp. 184-198. 2014.
- Wang, S., Ali, S., and Gotlieb, A. **Minimizing Test Suites in Software Product Lines using Weight-Based Genetic Algorithms**. In: Proceedings of the 15<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference (GECCO 2013), pp. 1493-1500, 2013.

# Cost-Effectiveness Measures

## Cost

### Overall Execution Time (*OET*)

Measure the amount of time used by a solution

## Effectiveness

### Test Minimization Percentage (*TMP*)

Measure how many test case can be reduced

### Feature Pairwise Coverage (*FPC*)

Measure how many feature pairs can be covered

### Fault Detection Capability (*FDC*)

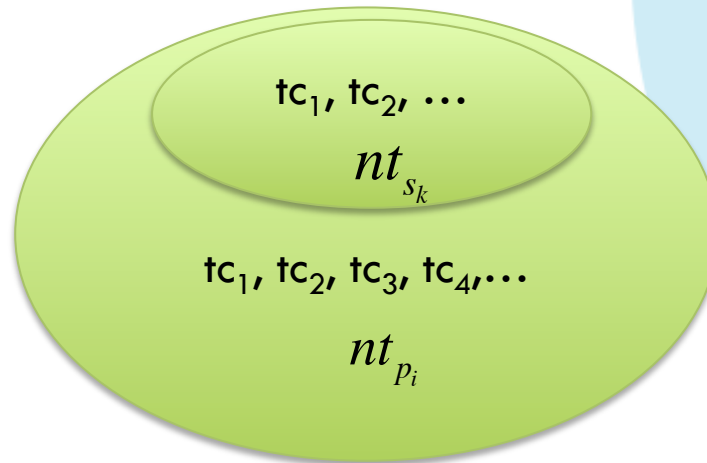
Measure how many test cases in the solution can find faults

### Average Execution Frequency (*AEF*)

Measure how often test cases in the solution are executed

# Test Minimization Percentage (TMP)

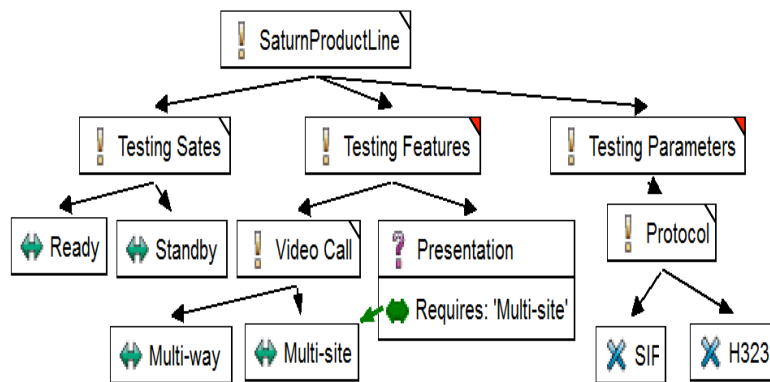
*TMP* is used to measure the amount of reduction in the number of test cases



$$TMP_{S_k} = \left(1 - \frac{nt_{S_k}}{nt_{P_i}}\right)$$

# Feature Pairwise Coverage (FPC)

*FPC* is used to measure how much pairwise coverage can be achieved by a chosen solution.



## Pairs

- (Multi-way, SIF)
- (Multi-way, H323)
- (Multi-site, SIF)
- (Multi-site, H323)
- ...

$$FPC_{s_k} = \frac{Num\_FP_{s_k}}{Num\_FP_{p_i}}$$

# Search Algorithms

Different Mechanisms		Algorithms	Minimization Before?	
Evolutionary Algorithms (EAs)	GAs	Weight-Based GA	WBGA	Yes
			WBGA-MO	Yes
			RWGA	Yes
		Sorting-Based GA	NSGA-II	Yes
		Cellular-Based GA	MOCeII	No
	Strength Pareto EA	SPEA2	Yes	
	Evolution Strategies	PAES	No	
Swarm Algorithm	Particle Swarm Optimization	SMPSO	No	
Hybrid Algorithm	Cellular genetic algorithm + differential evolution	CellDE	No	
Stochastic Algorithm	Random Search	RS	Yes	

$$Fitness = f(TMP, FPC, FDC, OET, AEF)$$

# Industrial Case Study and Artificial Problems

## ❑ Industrial Case Study

❑ C20

❑ C40

❑ C60

❑ C90

## ❑ 500 Artificial Problems

❑ 1200 features

❑ 60000 test cases

# Key Results for Evaluation

## ❑ Industrial Case Study

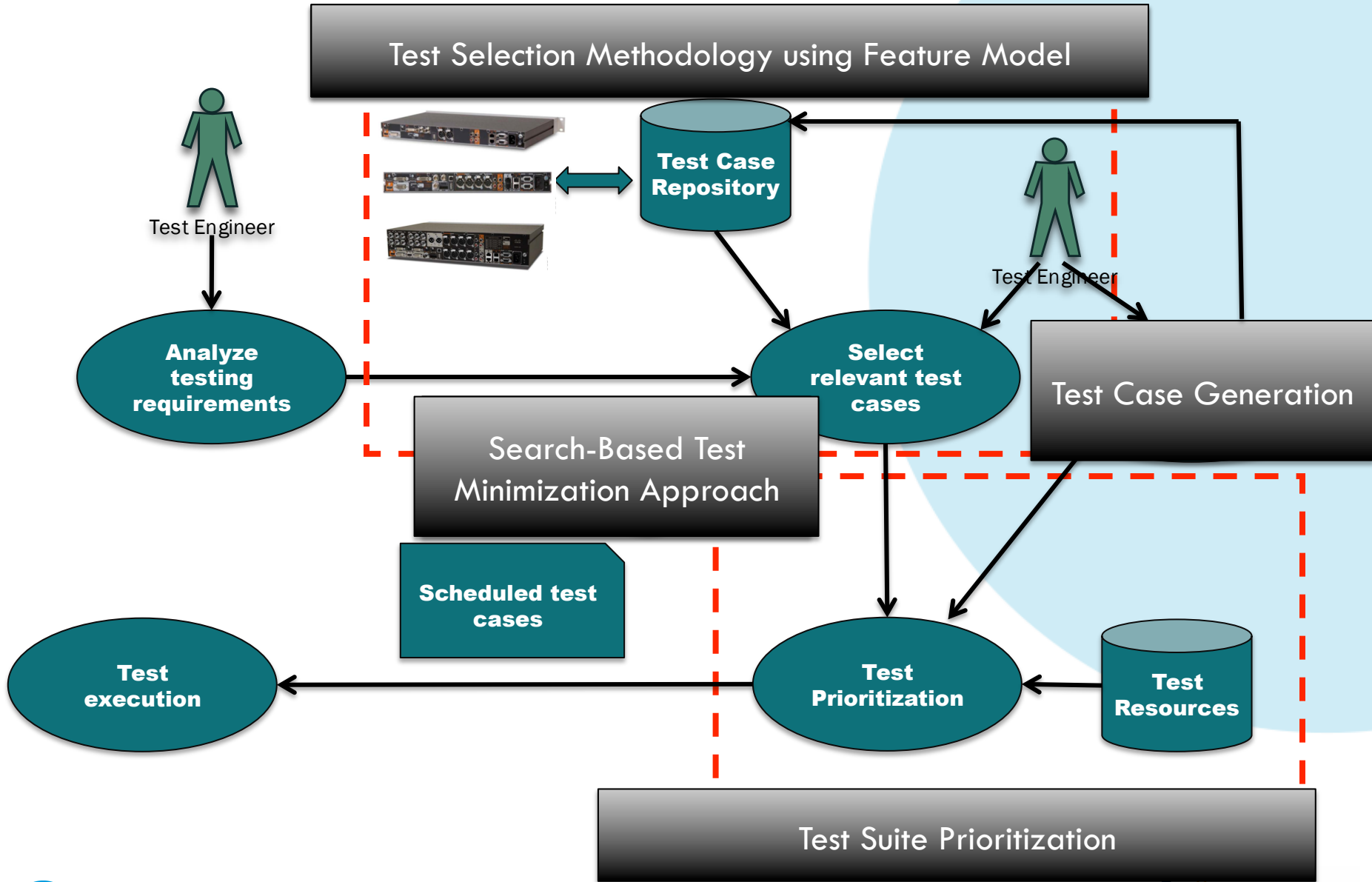
- ❑ Search algorithms can achieve the acceptable level for test minimization in terms of cost and effectiveness
- ❑ Random-Weighted Genetic Algorithm (RWGA) achieves the best performance when considering all the objectives together

## ❑ 500 Designed Artificial Problems (Varying Complexity)

- ❑ Similarly as industrial case study
- ❑ Search algorithms can preserve high performance as the increasing complexity of problems

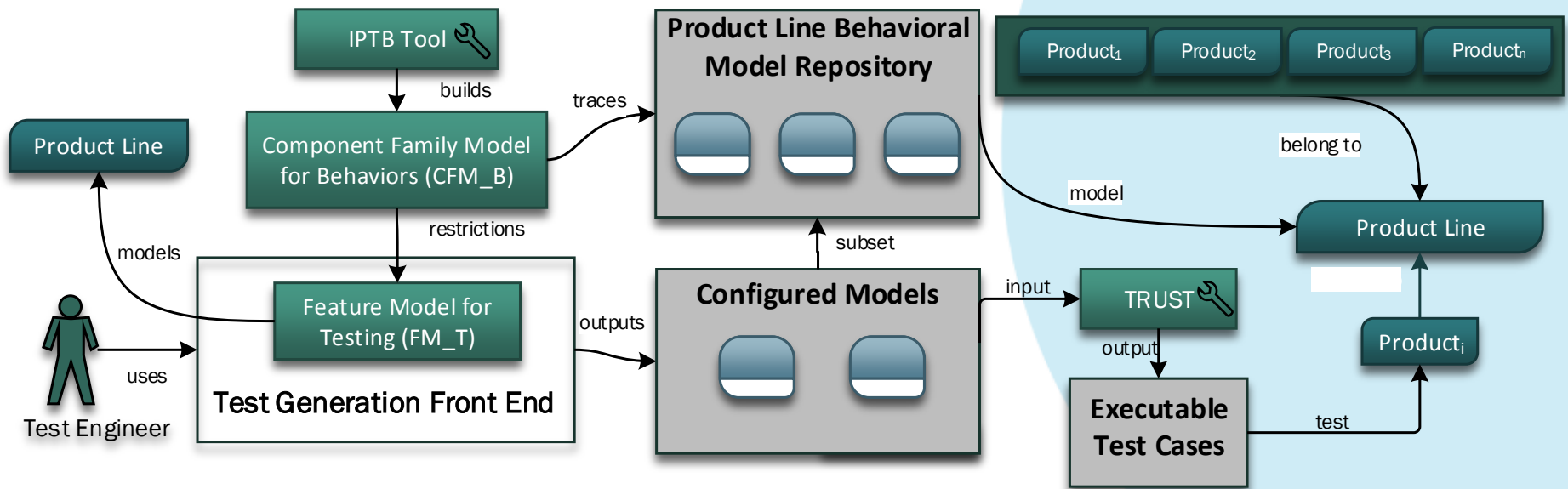


# Research Problems



# Test Generation:

## Using Feature Model to Support Model-based Testing



❑ Select features in FM\_T through the *Selection Front-end*

❑ Configure attributes CFM\_B through the *Configuration Front-end*

- Wang, S., Ali, S., Yue, T., Licaen, M. **Using Feature Model to Support Model-Based Testing of Product Lines: An Industrial Case Study.** In: Proceedings of 13th International Conference on Quality Software (QSIC), pp. 75-84, 2013.

# Evaluation: Industrial Case Study

- ❑ Industrial Case Study

  - ❑ C20

  - ❑ C40

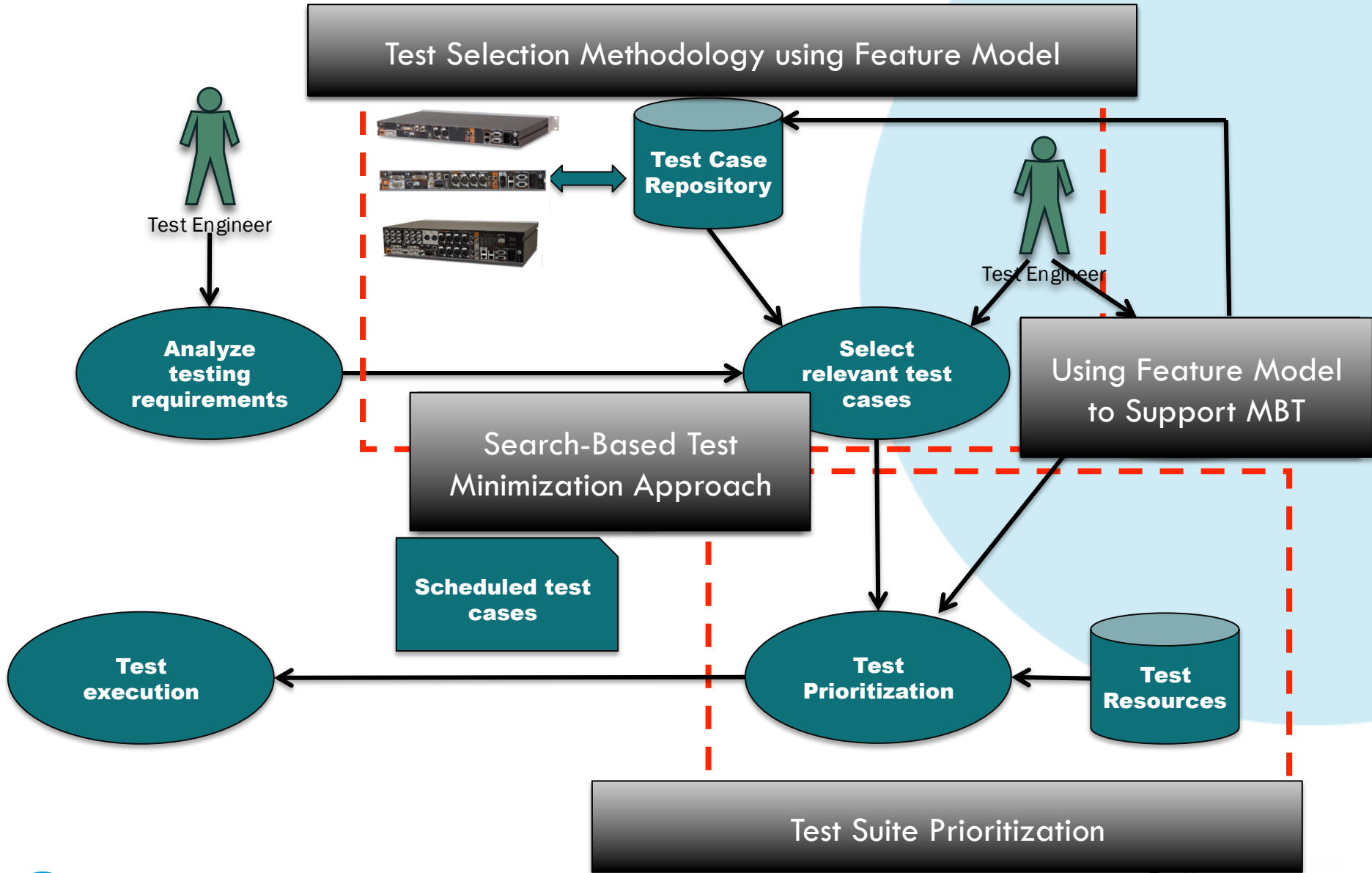
  - ❑ C60

  - ❑ C90

- ❑ The complexity of configuration is reduced significantly

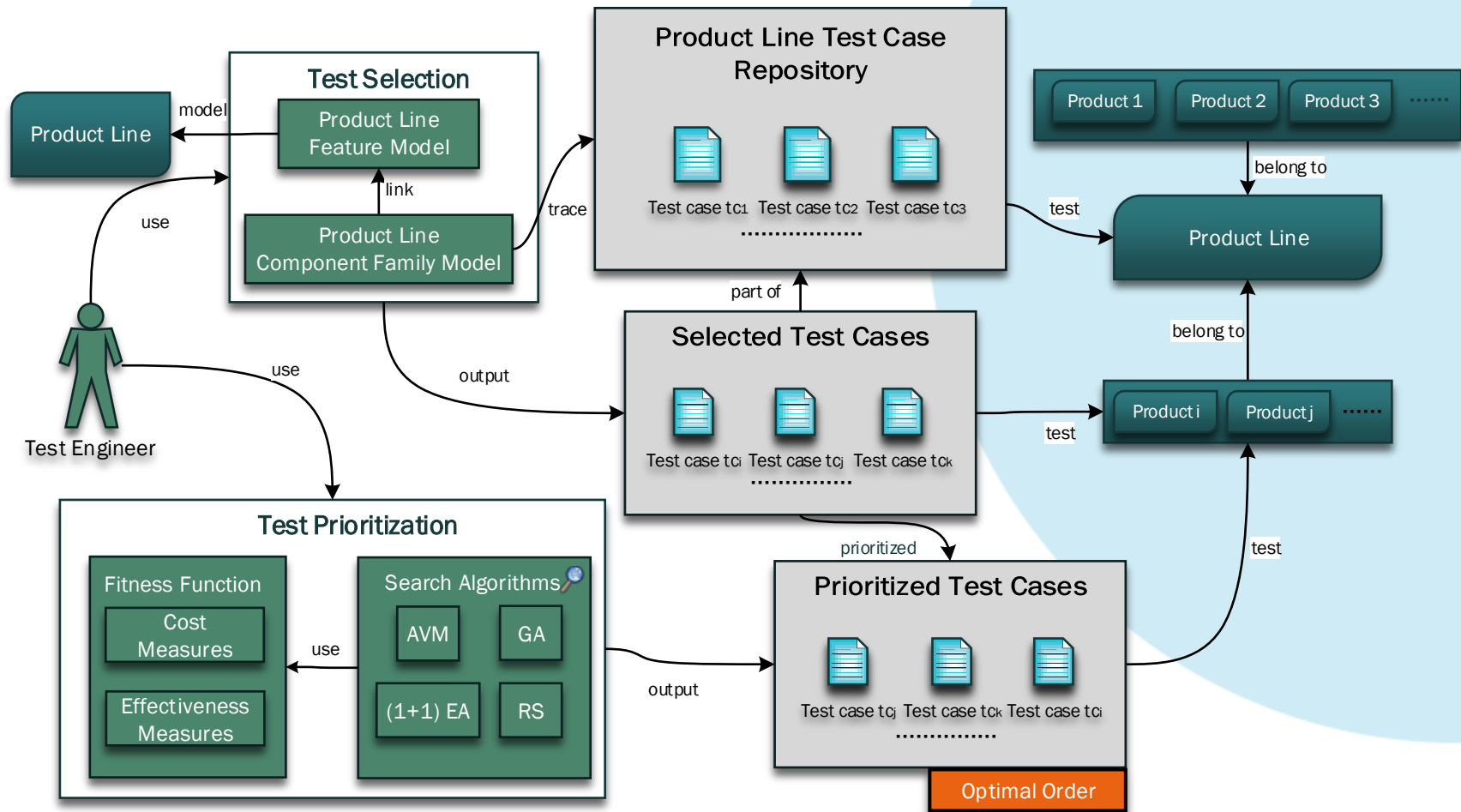
- ❑ The required modeling expertise is reduced

# Research Problems



# Test Prioritization:

## Search-Based Test Prioritization Approach



- S. Wang, S. Ali, T. Tue, Ø. Bakkeli, and M. Liaaen. Enhancing Test Case Prioritization in an Industrial Setting with Resource Awareness and Multi-Objective Search. In The 38th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE), Software Engineering in Practice (SEIP) track. pp. 182-191, 2016.
- Wang, S., Buchmann, D., Ali, A., Pradhan, D., and Liaaen, M. Multi-Objective Test Prioritization in Software Product Line Testing: An Industrial Case Study. In: Proceedings of 18th International Software Product Line Conference (SPLC 2014), **Best Paper Nominees**, pp. 32-41, 2014.

# Cost-Effectiveness Measures

## Cost

- Overall Execution Cost (OEC)
  - Measure the amount of time used for a solution

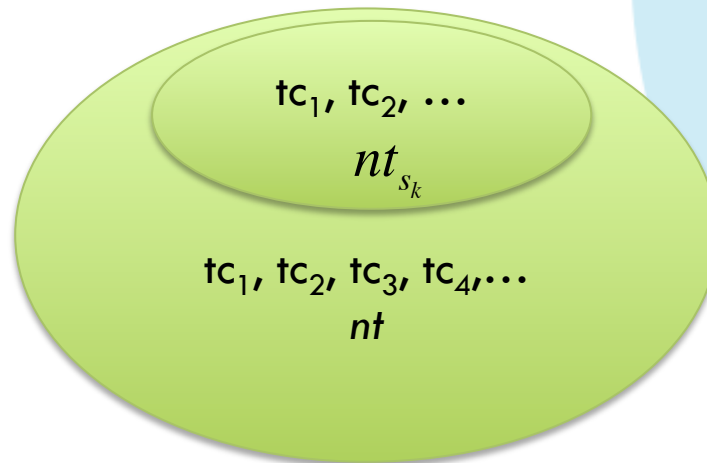
## Effectiveness

- Prioritized Extent (PE)
  - Measure the extent of prioritization
- Feature Pairwise Coverage (FPC)
  - Measure how many feature pairs can be covered
- Fault Detection Capability (FDC)
  - Measure how many test cases in the solution can find faults

# Effectiveness

## □ Prioritized Extent (PE)

- Measure the extent of prioritization by a chosen solution



$$PE_{s_k} = \frac{nt_{s_k}}{nt}$$

# Search Algorithms

$$Fitness_P = 1 - w_1 * (1 - nor(OEC)) - w_2 * nor(PE) - w_3 * nor(FPC) - w_4 * nor(FDC)$$

- Genetic Algorithm (GA)
- (1 + 1) Evolutionary Algorithm (EA)
- Alternating Variable Method (AVM)
- Random Search (RS)



# Industrial Case Study and Artificial Problems

- ❑ *Saturn* product line: one testing cycle
  - ❑ 257 test cases
  - ❑ 53 features
  - ❑ 59 available resources
  
- ❑ 500 artificial problems
  - ❑ 3000 test cases
  - ❑ 600 features
  - ❑ 1000 available resources

# Key Results for Evaluation

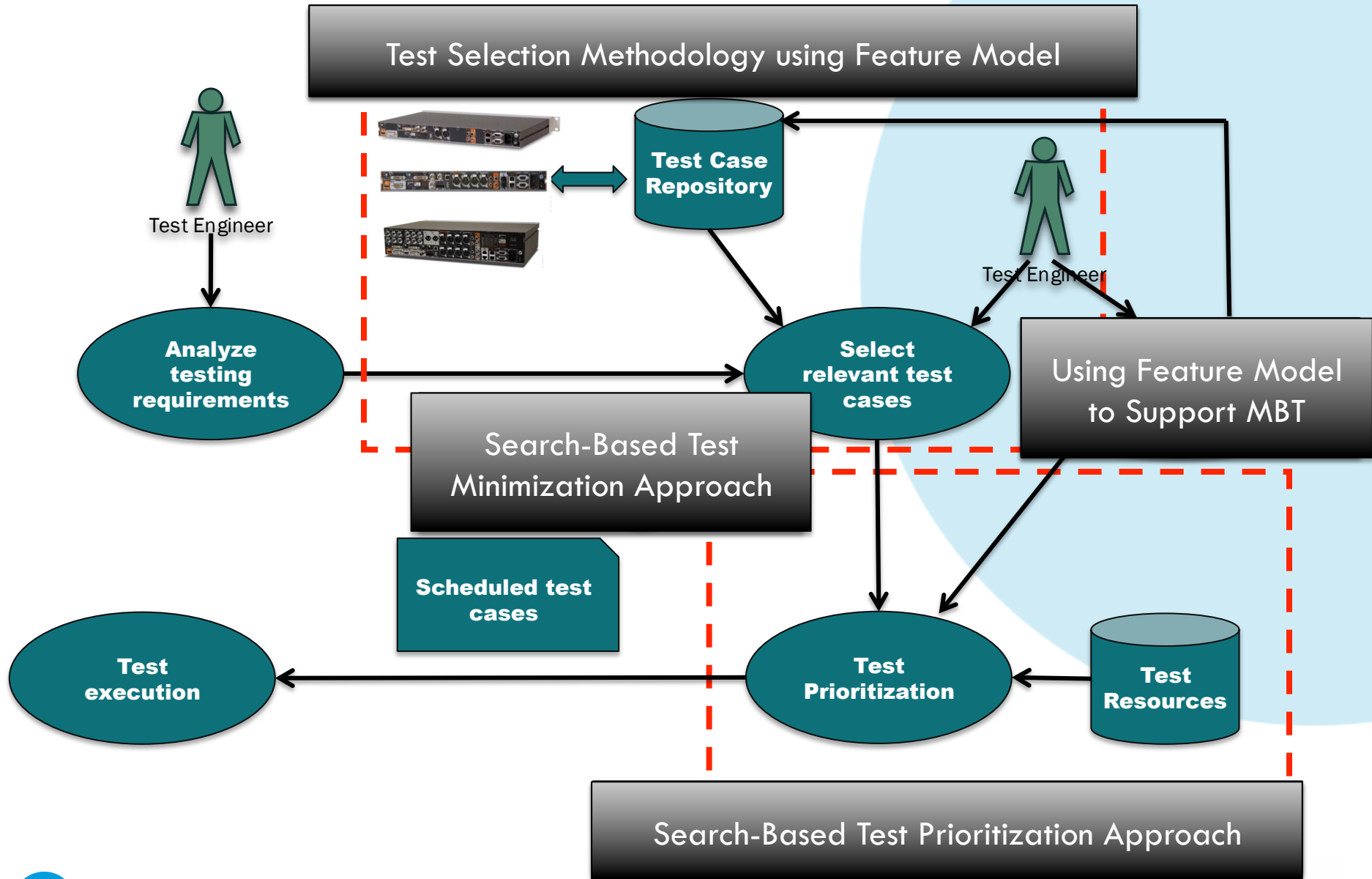
## ❑ Industrial Case Study

- ❑ Search algorithms can achieve the acceptable level for test prioritization in terms of cost and effectiveness
- ❑ (1+1) EA achieves the best performance among all the search algorithms

## ❑ 500 Designed Artificial Problems (Varying Complexity)

- ❑ Similarly as industrial case study
- ❑ Search algorithms can preserve high performance as the increasing complexity of problems

# Conclusion



Thank You!  
Questions?

