

# Test Amplification in the Pharo Smalltalk Ecosystem

Mehrdad Abdi,

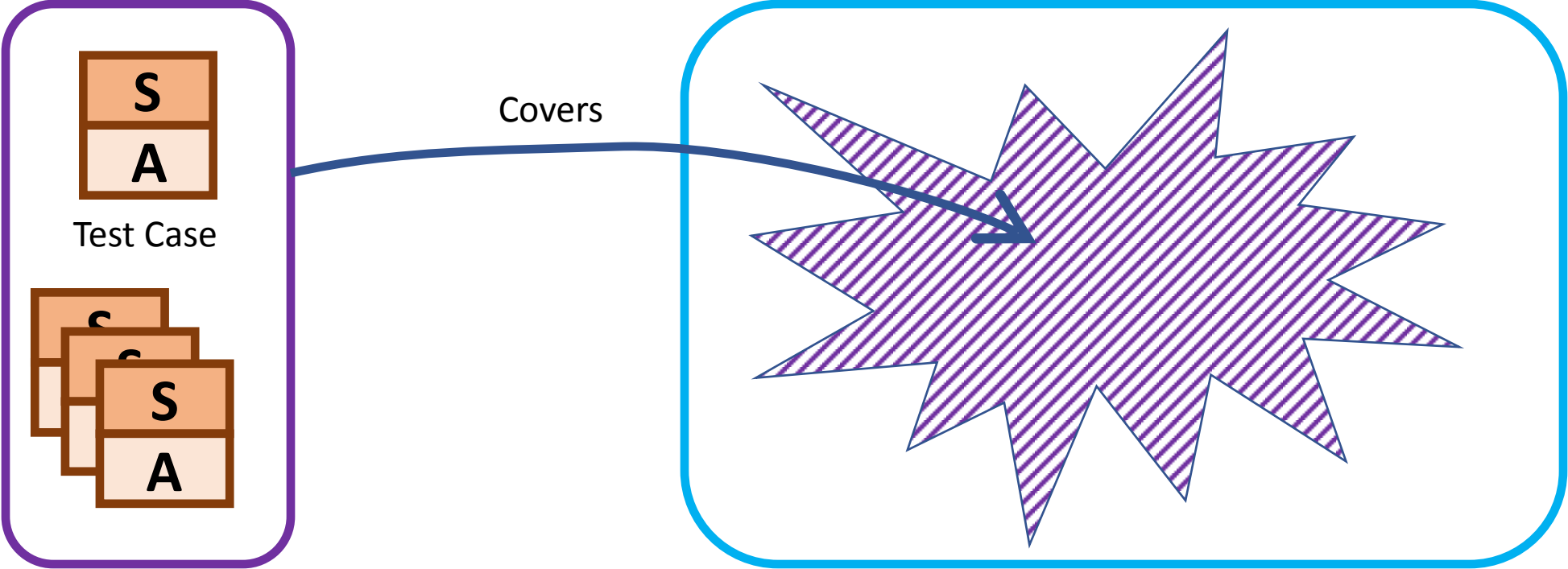
Henrique Rocha,

Serge Demeyer



Universiteit  
Antwerpen

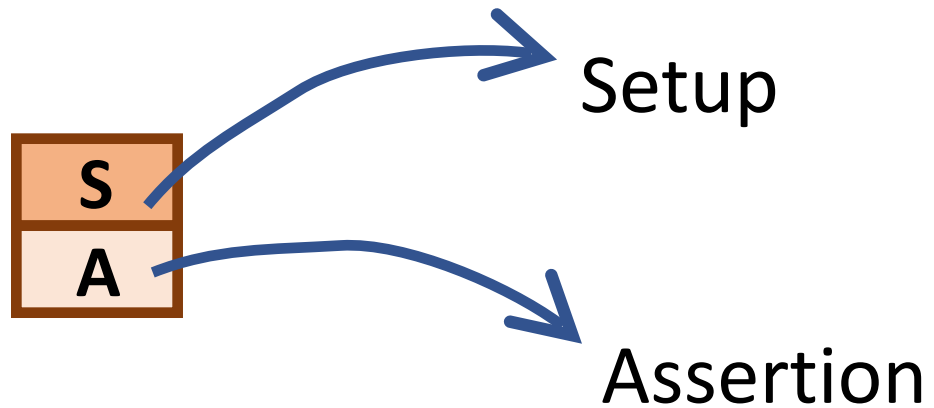
# Unit Testing



Test Suite

Program (Unit under test)

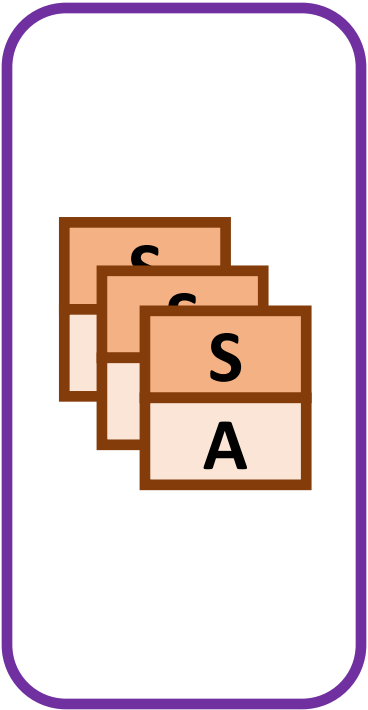
# Test Case



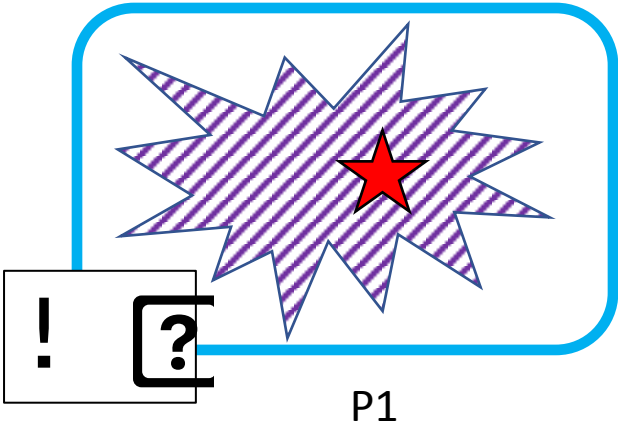
```
b := SmallBank new.  
b deposit: 10.  
b deposit: 90.  
self assert: b balance equals: 100. ✓  
b withdraw: 99.  
self assert: b balance equals: 0 ✗
```

# Mutation Testing

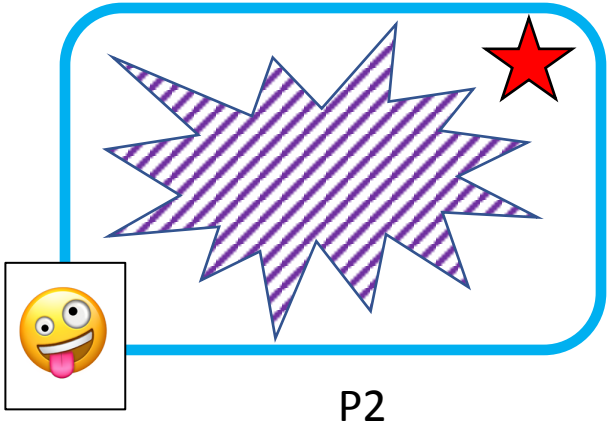
  
Mutation



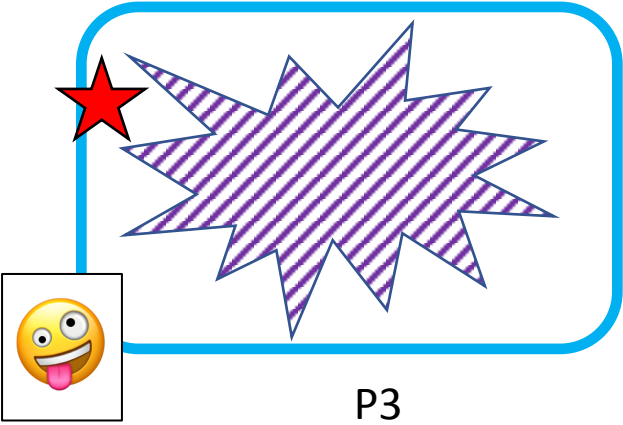
Test Suite



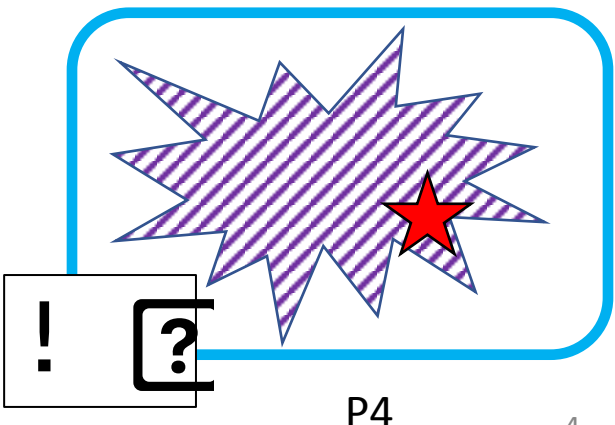
P1



P2

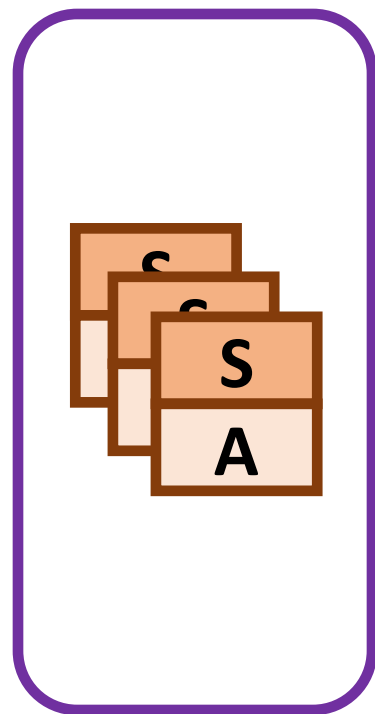


P3

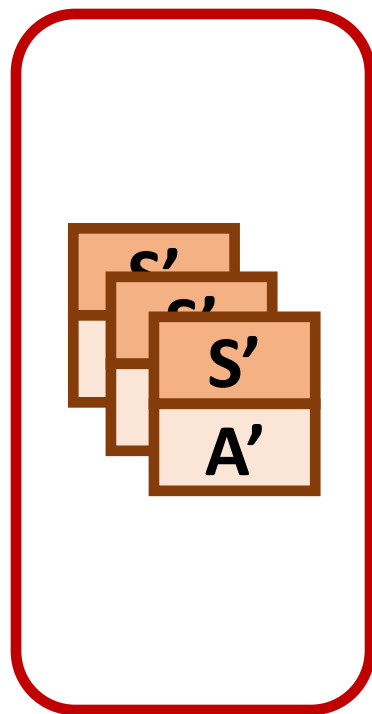


P4

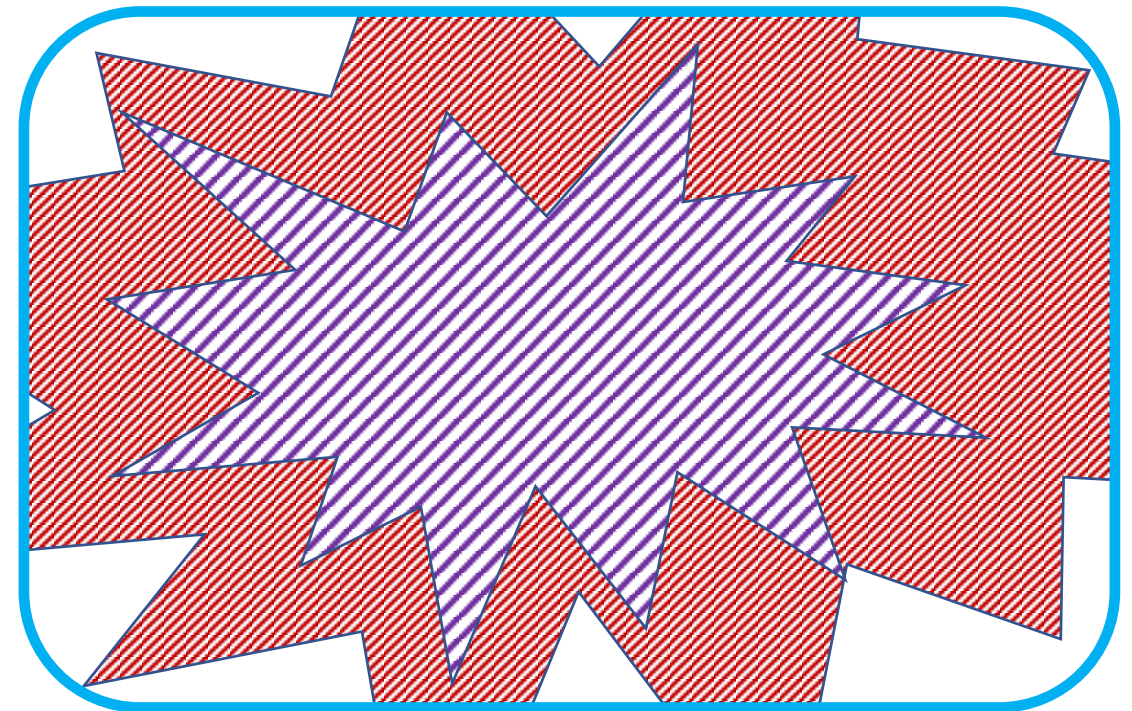
# Test Amplification



Test Suite



Amplified Test Suite



Program (Unit under test)

# Definition:

Test amplification consists of the automatic transformation of an existing manually written test suite, to enhance a specific, measurable property.

[Danglot 2018] Benjamin Danglot, Oscar Vera-Perez, Zhongxing Yu, Andy Zaidman, Martin Monperrus, and Benoit Baudry. 2018. A Snowballing Literature Study on Test Amplification. arXiv paper 1705.10692v2 (2018).

# SMALL-AMP

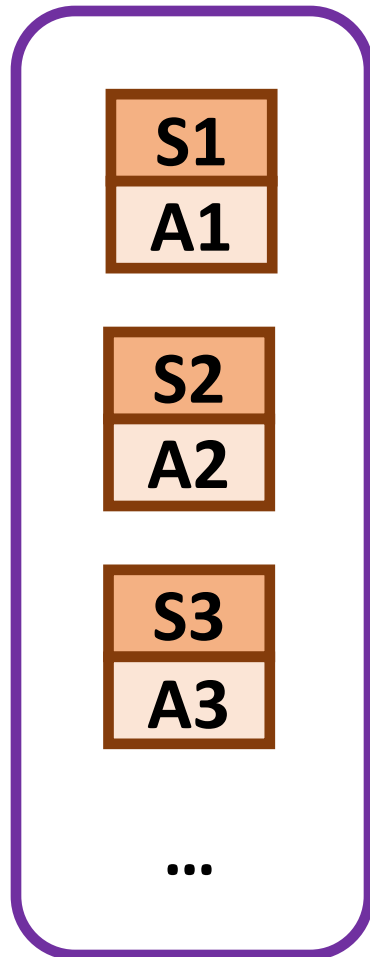
- SMALL-AMP is a replication of Dspot [Danglot 2019] in Pharo
  - And is yet under development
- DSpot is based on 2 techniques:
  - Input amplification
    - Evolutionary test generation [Tonella, 2004]
  - Assert amplification
    - Test oracle generation [Xie, 2006]

[Danglot 2019] Benjamin Danglot, Oscar Luis Vera-Pérez, Benoit Baudry, and Martin Monperrus. 2019. Automatic Test Improvement with DSpot: a Study with Ten Mature Open-Source Projects. Empirical Software Engineering, Springer Verlag (2019).

[Tonella, 2004] Paolo Tonella. 2004. Evolutionary testing of classes. Proceedings of the 2004 ACM SIGSOFT international symposium on Software testing and analysis - ISSTA '04 (2004).

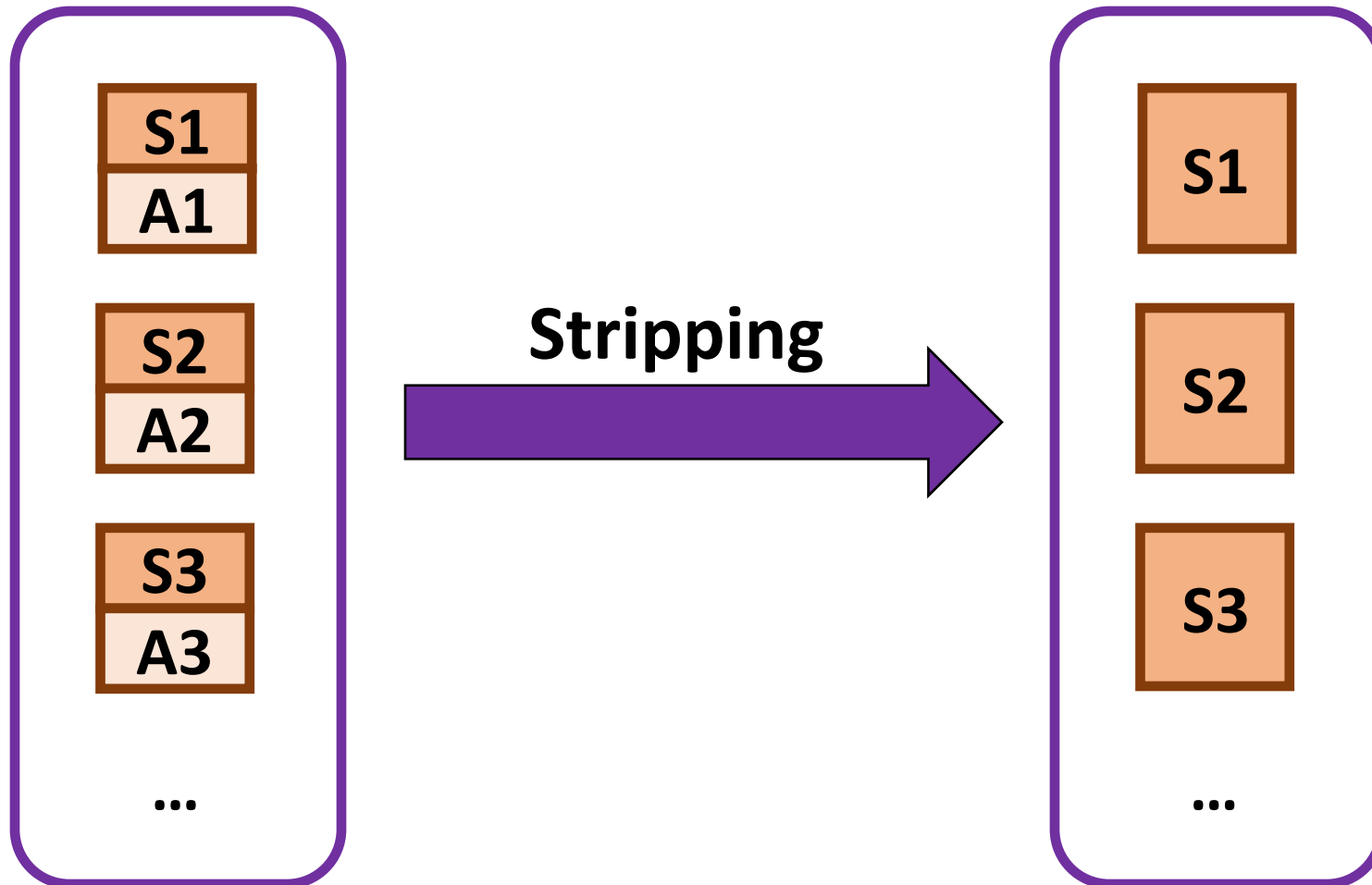
[Xie, 2006] Tao Xie. 2006. Augmenting Automatically Generated Unit-Test Suites with Regression Oracle Checking. Lecture Notes in Computer Science (2006), 380–403.

# Initial population

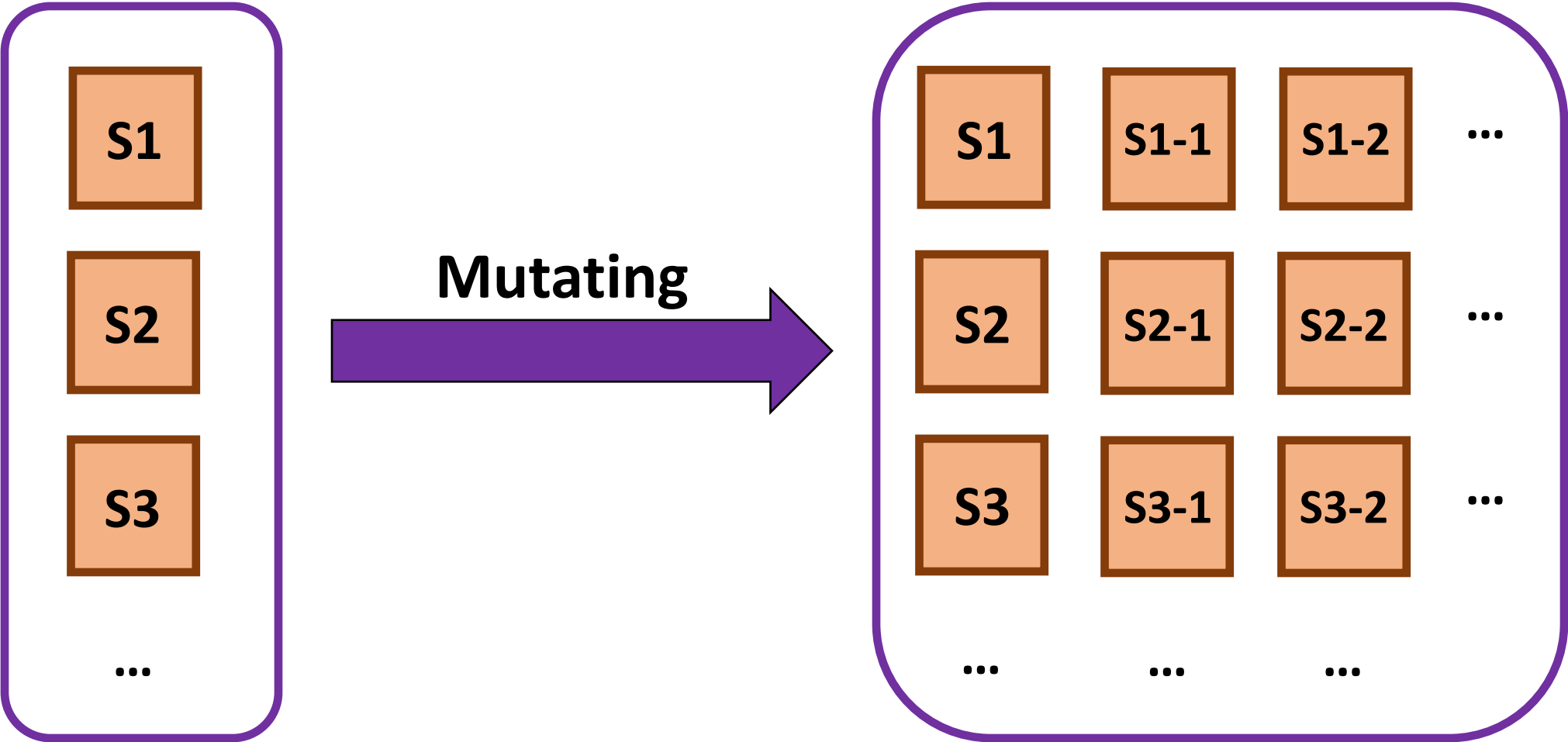




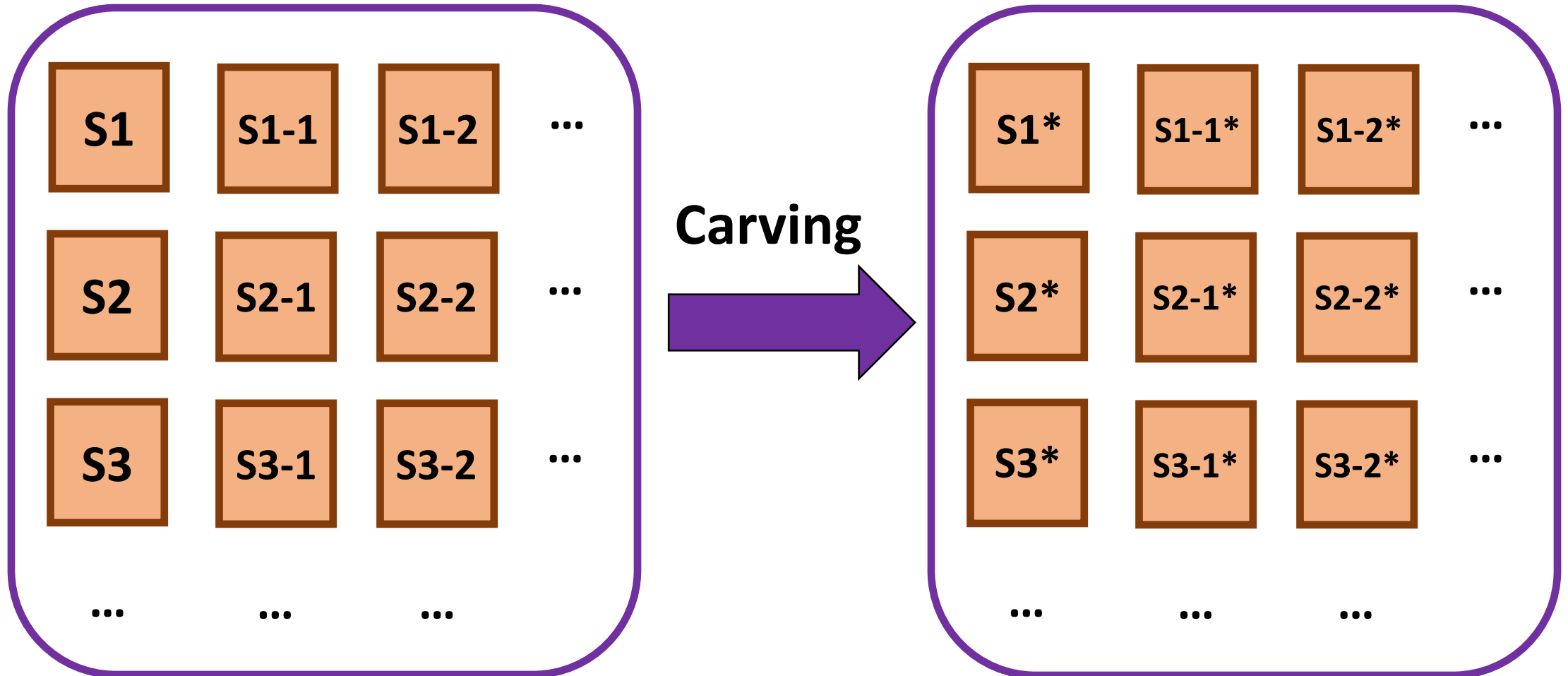
# Stripping: Removing assertions



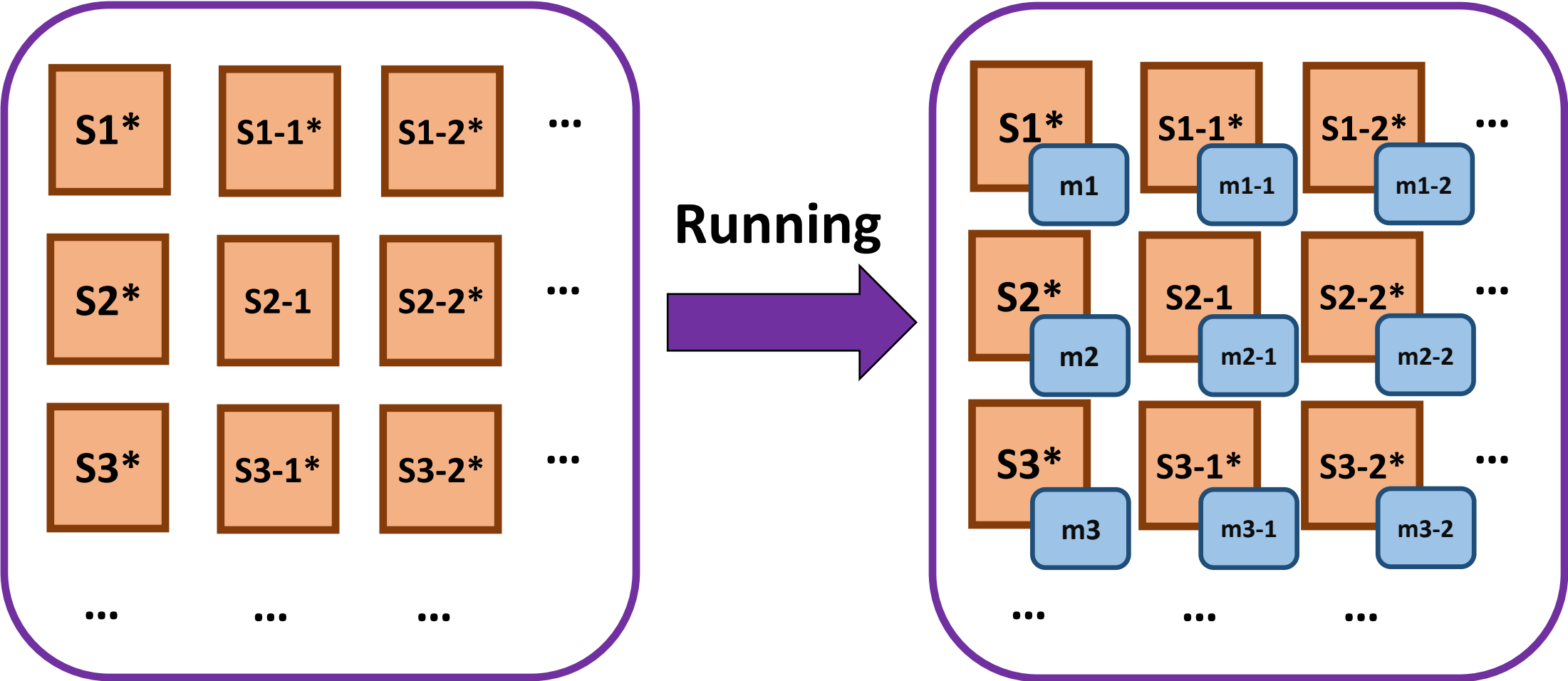
# Mutating: New versions of test-cases



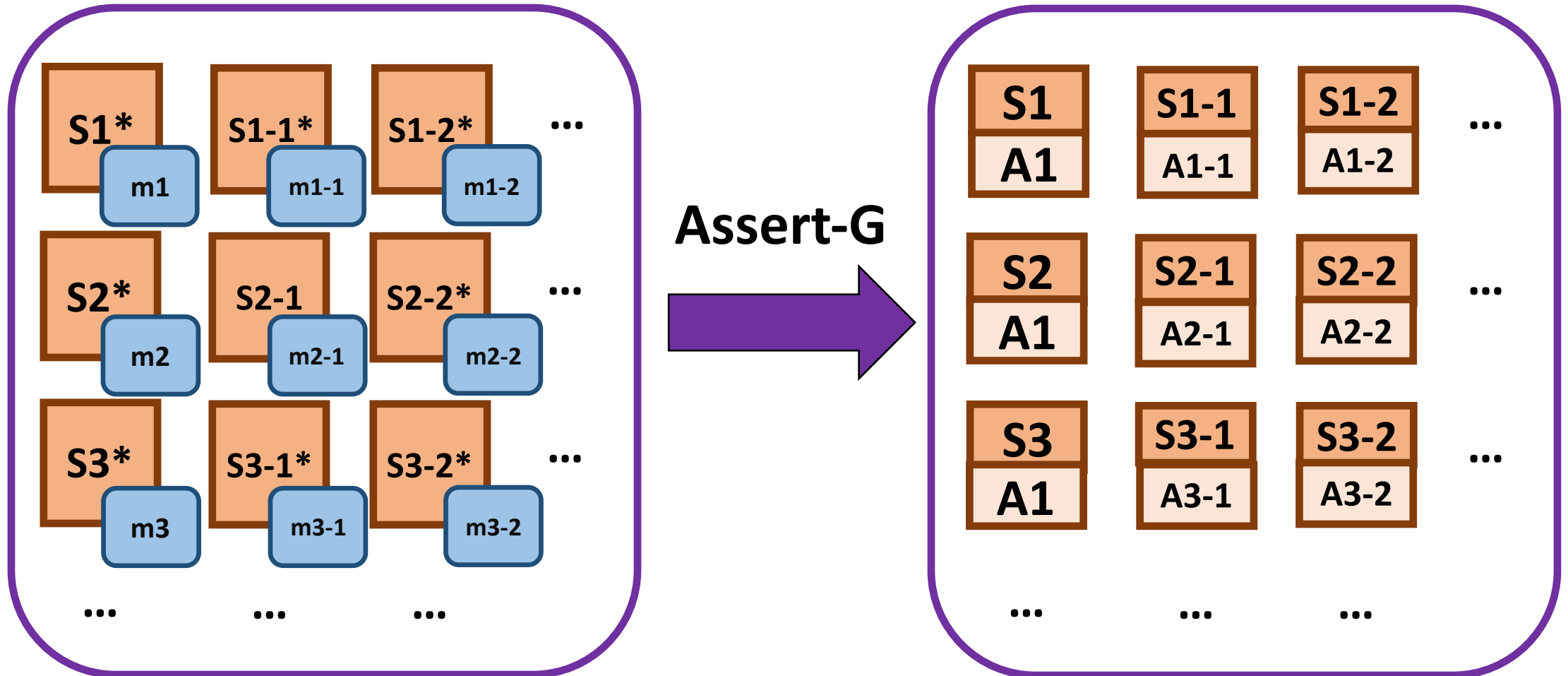
# Carving: Inserting observation points



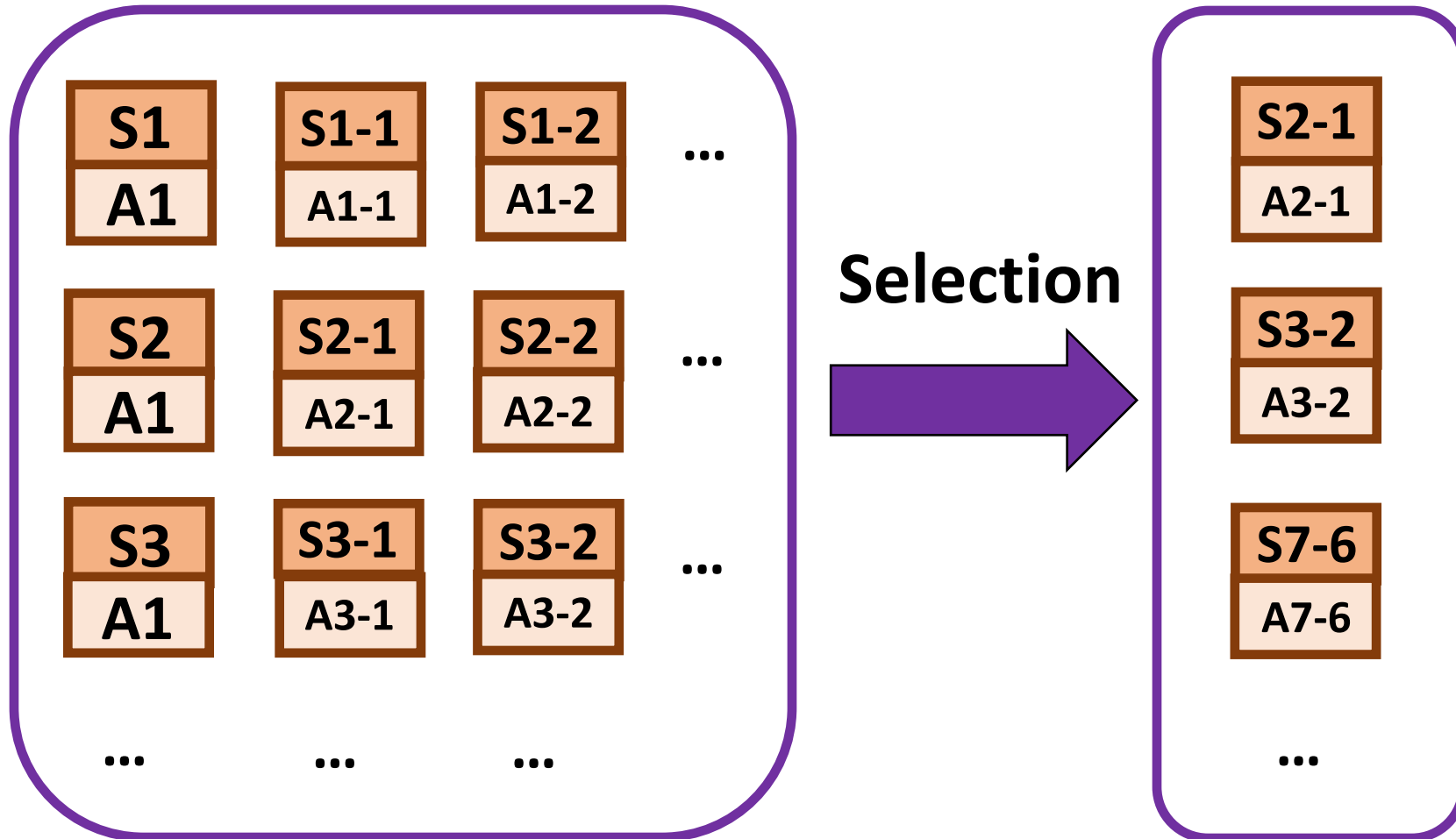
# Running: Executing test-cases



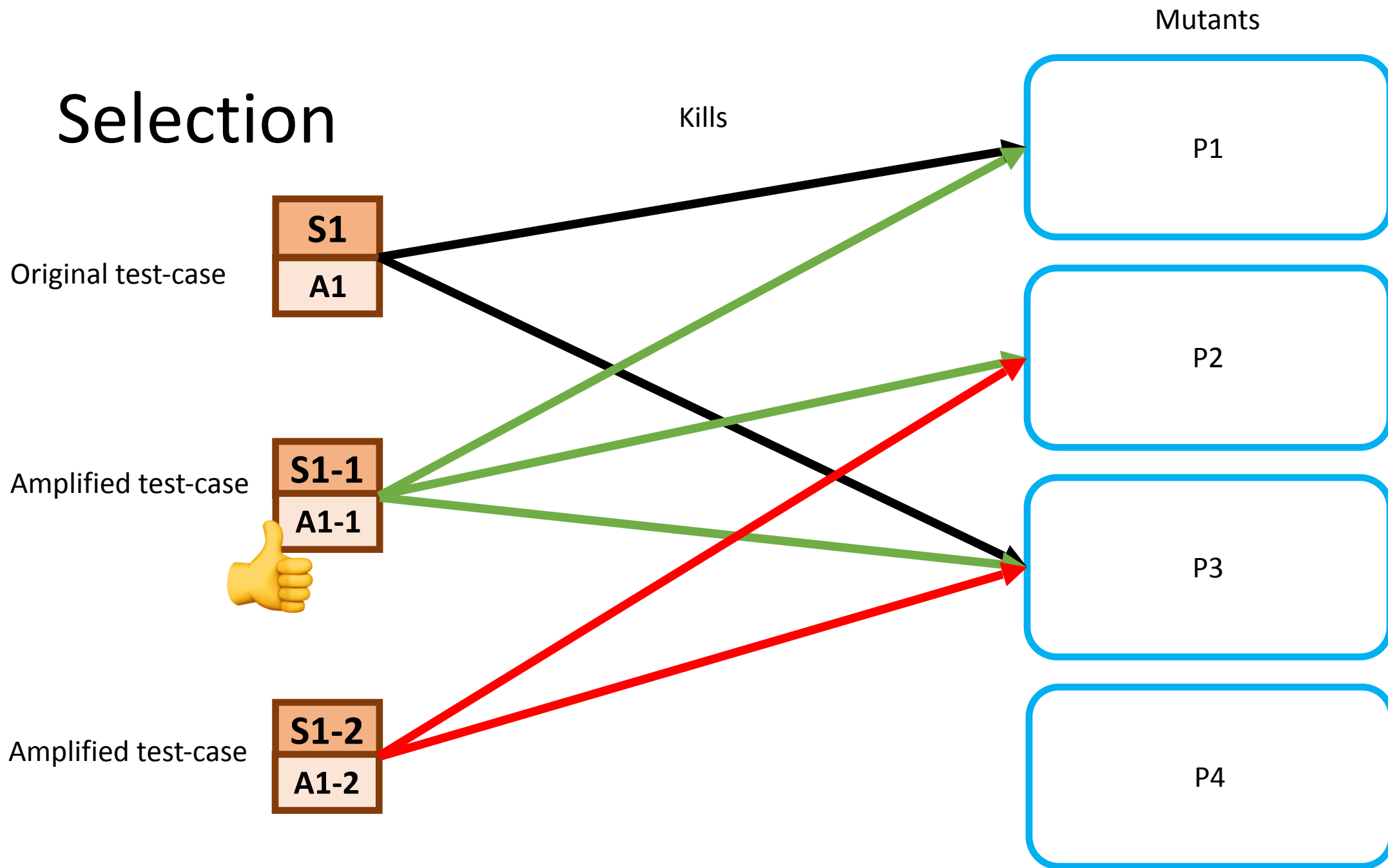
# Assert Generation



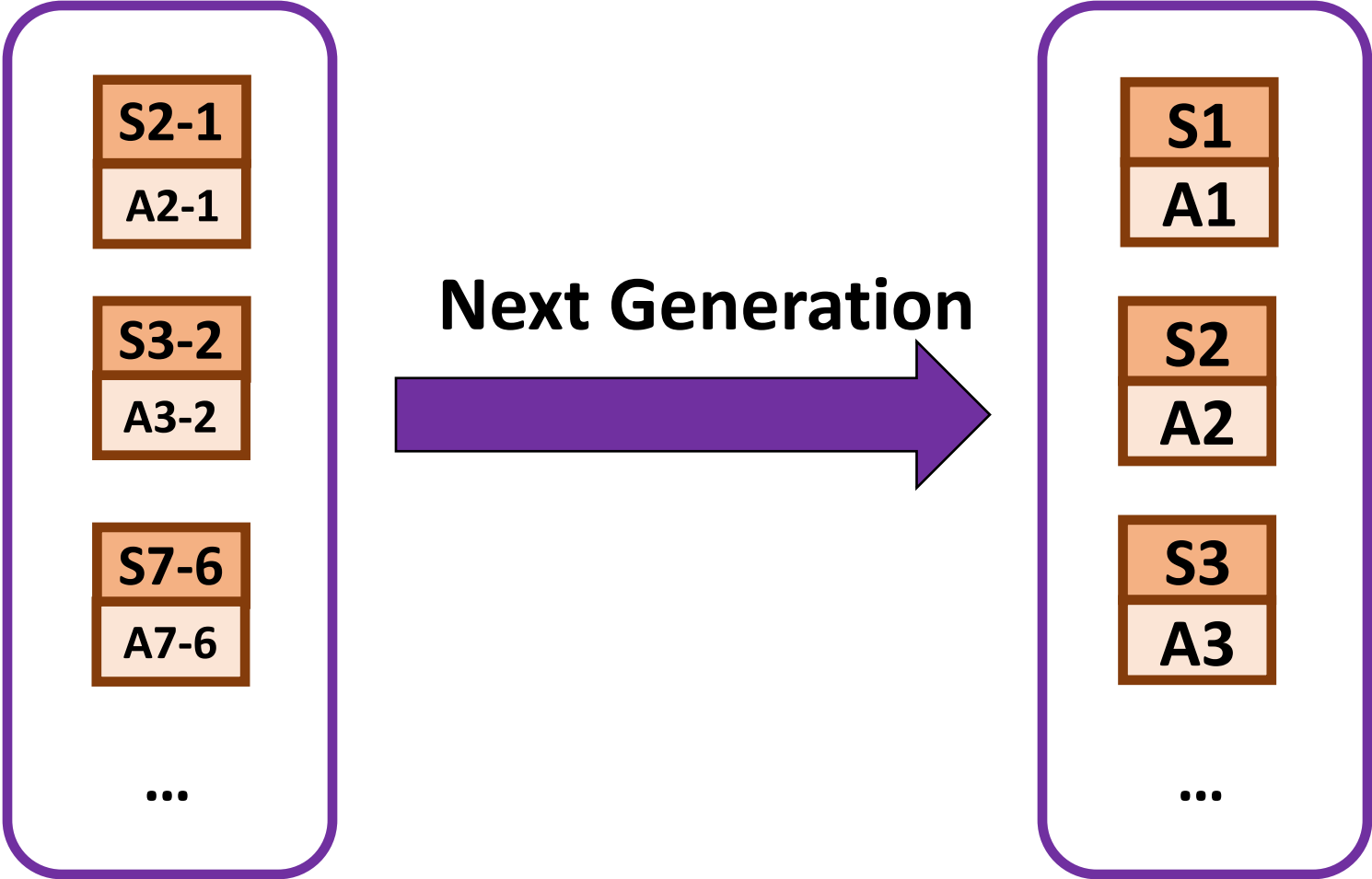
# Selection



# Selection

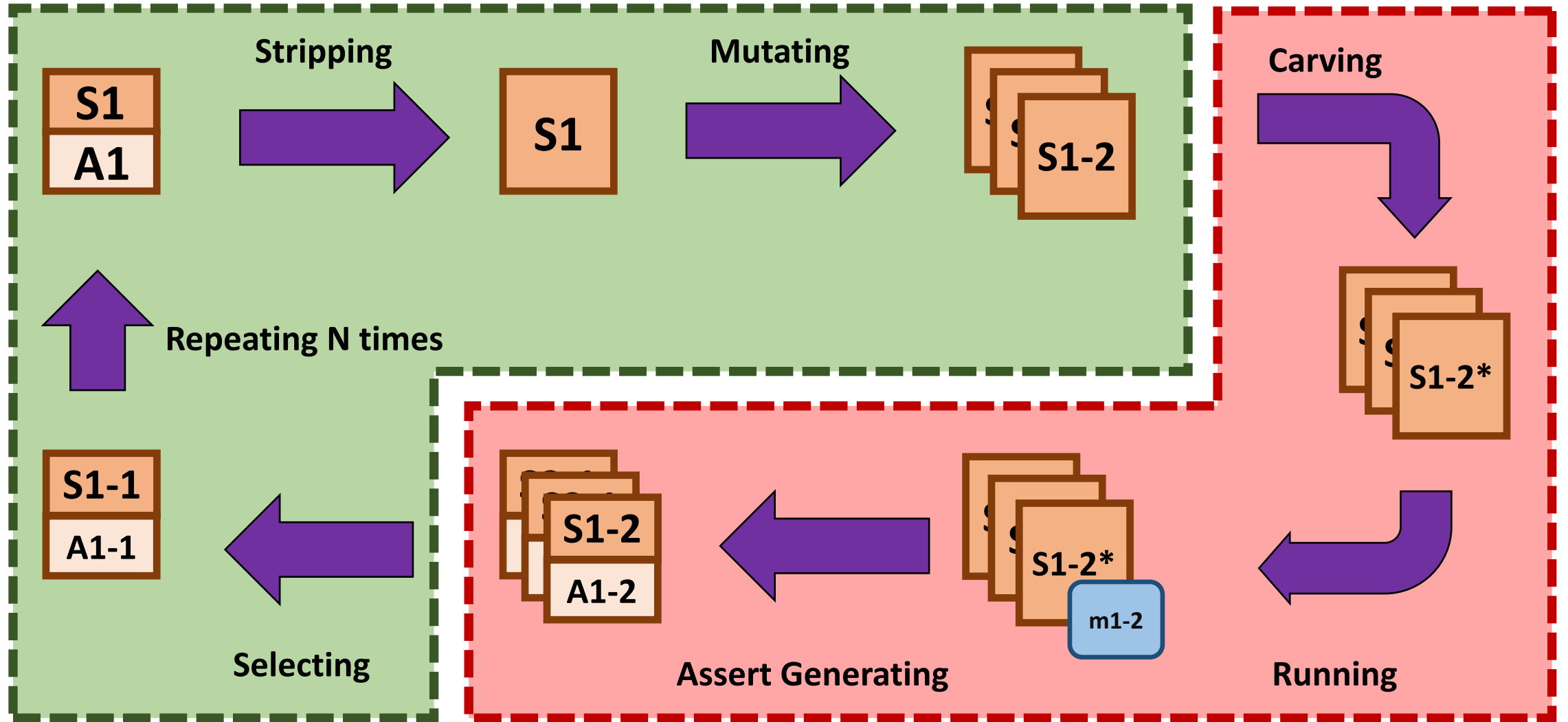


# Iteration N time





# Input Amplification



**Assert Amplification**

# Implementation

The screenshot shows the Pharo IDE interface. The top-left corner features the Pharo logo. The main window is titled "EvolutionaryAmplifier>>start". The left sidebar shows a project tree with folders like "AST-Core", "AST-Core-Traits", "AST-Tests-Core", "Alien-Core", "Amplification", "Core", "Helpers", "Tests", "TestsClasses", "Announcements-Core", "Announcements-Help", "Announcements-Tests-Core", and "Athens-Balloon". The "Core" folder is selected. The middle pane shows a list of classes and methods, with "EvolutionaryAmplifier" selected. The right pane shows the "instance side" of the class, listing methods such as "assertAmplifier", "assertionAmplify:", "astHelper", "accessing", "doMutation:", "doPopulationMutation:", "doSelection:", "iterations:", "makeTestClass:", "mutationOperators", "removeAssrtion:", "selector", "start", "targetClasses", and "targetClasses:". The "start" method is highlighted. The bottom pane shows the implementation of the "start" method:

```
start
  " Here is the main loop of program."

  | population |
  EvalLog instanceReset.
  population := PopulationCollection
  setUpWith:
    (testMethods
     collect: [ :tcase |
       TestMethodObject
```

The bottom status bar shows "1/35 [1]" and "accessing extension F +L W". A warning icon and "Long methods" are visible in the bottom-left corner.

```
testDeposit
```

```
| b |
```

```
b := SmallBank new.
```

```
b deposit: 10.
```

```
self assert: b balance equals: 10.
```

```
b deposit: 100.
```

```
self assert: b balance equals: 110
```

```
testWithdraw
```

```
| b |
```

```
b := SmallBank new.
```

```
b deposit: 100.
```

```
self assert: b balance equals: 100.
```

```
b withdraw: 30.
```

```
self assert: b balance equals: 70
```

```
self assert: p balance equals: 10
```

```
p withdraw: 30
```

```
self assert: p balance equals: 100
```

# Mutation coverage

Glamorous Browser

Replace #'>=' with #> in SmallBank>>#withdraw:  
Replace #ifTrue: receiver with true in SmallBank>>#withdraw:

Pretty print

<pre>withdraw: amount   &lt;SmallAmpAction&gt;   balance &gt;= amount     ifTrue: [ balance := balance - amount ]</pre>	<pre>withdraw: amount   &lt;SmallAmpAction&gt;   balance &gt; amount     ifTrue: [ balance := balance - amount ]</pre>
---	--

<pre>ifTrue: [ balance := balance - amount ] balance &gt;= amount &lt;smallAmpAction&gt;</pre>	<pre>ifTrue: [ balance := balance - amount ] balance &gt; amount &lt;smallAmpAction&gt;</pre>
--	---

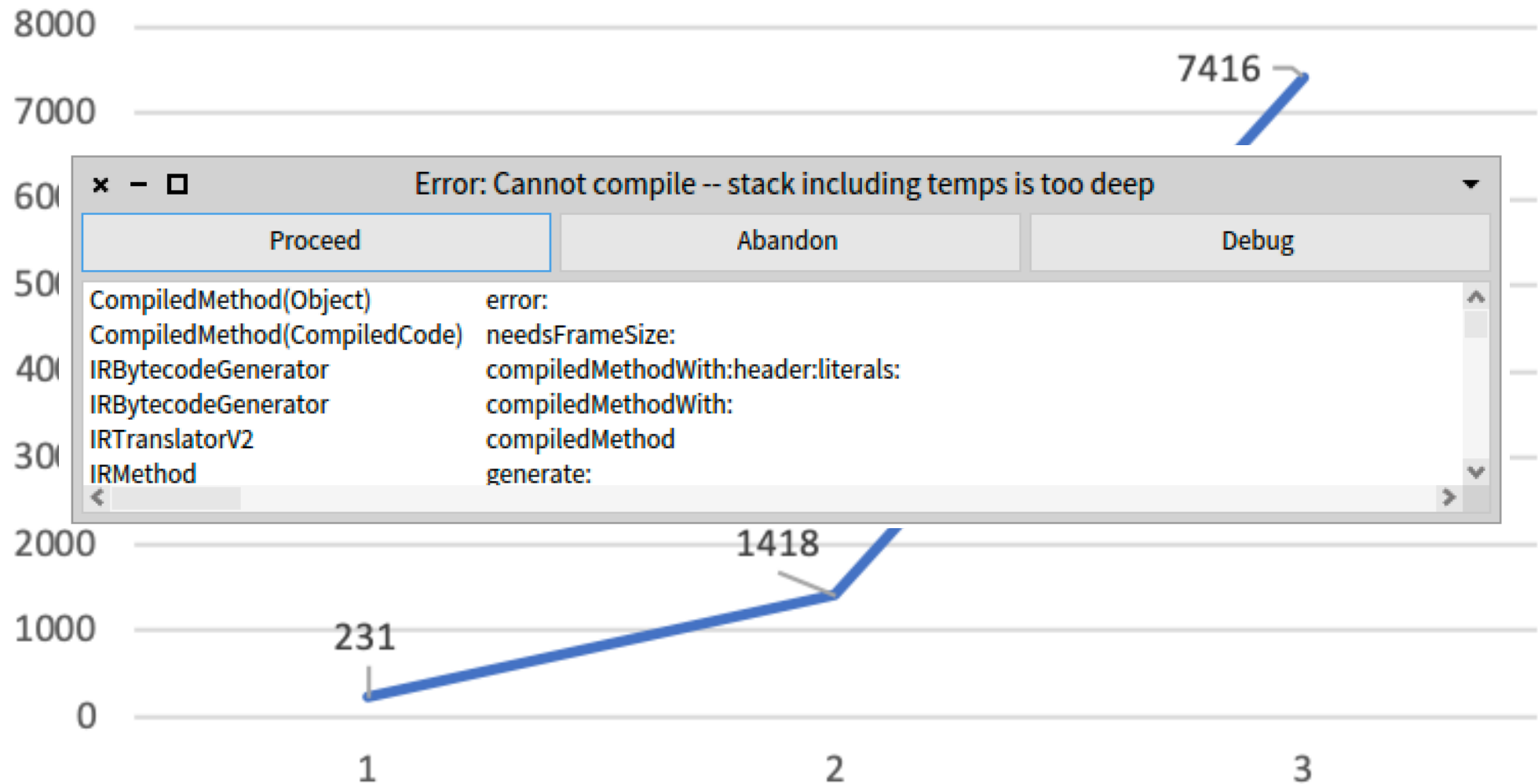
# Lesson learned 1: Dynamic Language

- Lack of static type system
  - Test body mutating
    - Literal mutation
  - Mutation analysis (Selection)
    - Former works: Smutant and MuTalk
  - Assert generation
    - It's a dynamic process
- Different structure
  - Cascades and nested message sends
    - Easy to normalize
  - **Blocks (it's ignored currently!)**

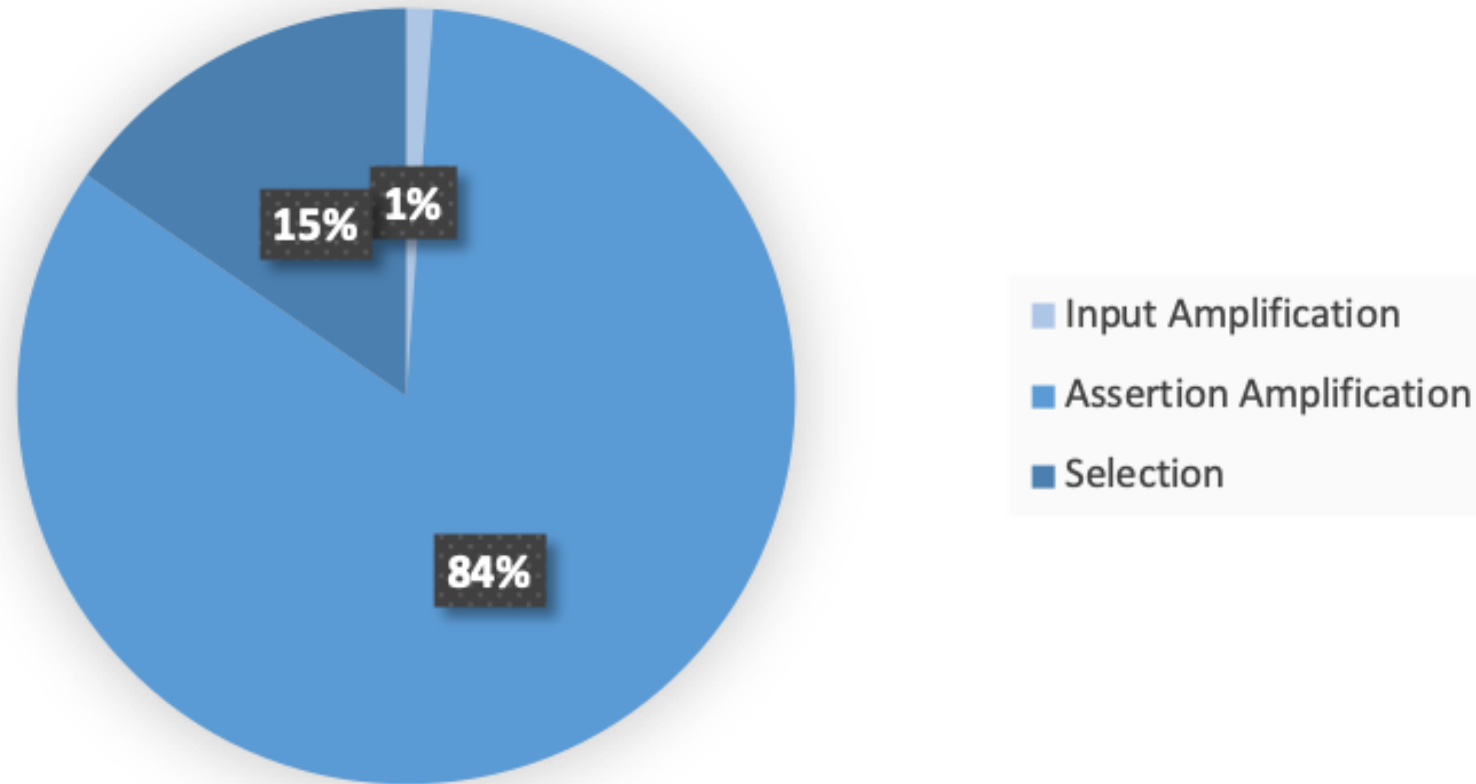
# Lesson learned 2: The costs

- Number of temp variables
- Assert amplify costs
- Small number of iterations
  - Small N -> No evolution!

# Number of temporary variables per generation

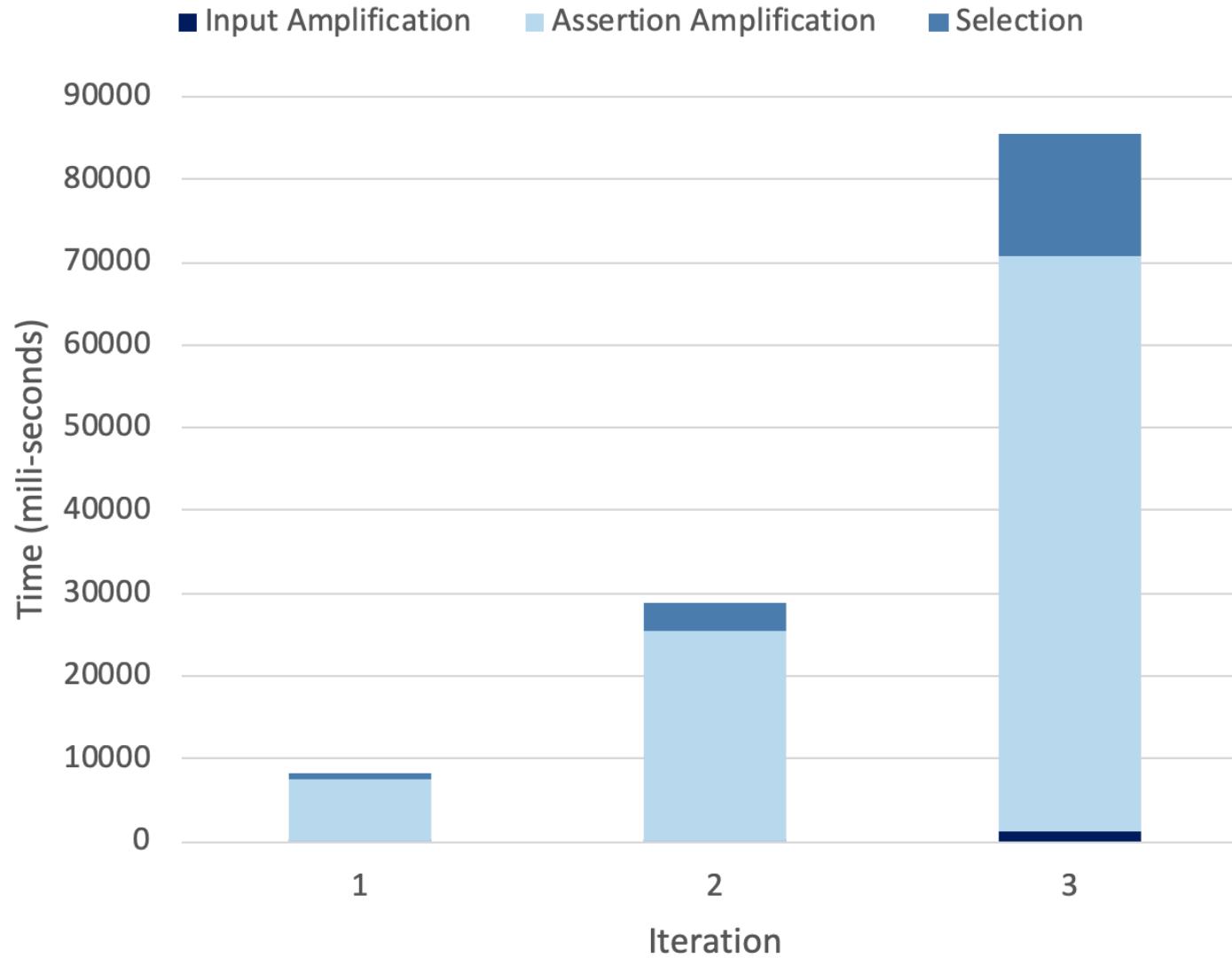


## Percentage of steps runtime





# Run time performance per iteration



# Lesson learned 3: Ugly result

- Hard to understand
- Hard to maintain

## testWithdraw\_13\_1

```
| b tmp_EZeM6tpa6L1 tmp_lSKWzgvgyA2 tmp_uZHTCNlbrV3 tmp_QjRCv7cBVF4 tmp_NLB2aqKzKK1 tmp_kXMDtgPEgR2  
tmp_L1bQ4mm0jF3 tmp_UrU63KPiDy4 tmp_wiTLxkr4GF5 tmp_EGSYJCbXqK6 |
```

```
b := SmallBank new.
```

```
self assert: b balance equals: 0.
```

```
tmp_NLB2aqKzKK1 := b balance = 1.
```

```
self assert: tmp_NLB2aqKzKK1 equals: false.
```

```
tmp_EZeM6tpa6L1 := b deposit: -1152921504606846976.
```

```
self assert: tmp_EZeM6tpa6L1 balance equals: -1152921504606846976.
```

```
self assert: b balance equals: -1152921504606846976.
```

```
tmp_kXMDtgPEgR2 := tmp_EZeM6tpa6L1 balance = -1152921504606846976.
```

```
self assert: tmp_kXMDtgPEgR2 equals: true.
```

```
tmp_L1bQ4mm0jF3 := b balance = -1152921504606846976.
```

```
self assert: tmp_L1bQ4mm0jF3 equals: true.
```

```
tmp_lSKWzgvgyA2 := b balance = -1152921504606846976.
```

```
self assert: tmp_lSKWzgvgyA2 equals: true.
```

```
tmp_UrU63KPiDy4 := tmp_lSKWzgvgyA2 = true.
```

```
self assert: tmp_UrU63KPiDy4 equals: true.
```

```
tmp_uZHTCNlbrV3 := b withdraw: 30.
```

```
self assert: tmp_uZHTCNlbrV3 balance equals: -1152921504606846976.
```

```
tmp_wiTLxkr4GF5 := tmp_uZHTCNlbrV3 balance = -1152921504606846976.
```

```
self assert: tmp_wiTLxkr4GF5 equals: true.
```

```
tmp_QjRCv7cBVF4 := b balance = 70.
```

```
self assert: tmp_QjRCv7cBVF4 equals: false.
```

```
tmp_EGSYJCbXqK6 := tmp_QjRCv7cBVF4 = false.
```

```
self assert: tmp_EGSYJCbXqK6 equals: true
```

Some checks  
make no sense!  
Or are redundant

Too many temp  
variables

Too many  
assert  
statements.

Strange  
random  
values

# We have implemented

- Clean-up extra code after each generation
  - Identify assertion statements that are redundant
  - Discard extra temp variables

## testWithdraw\_12\_5

```
| b |  
b := SmallBank new.  
b deposit: SmallInteger maxVal.  
self assert: b balance equals: 1152921504606846975.  
b withdraw: SmallInteger maxVal.  
self assert: b balance equals: 0
```

# Next directions

- Using test amplification in **real application**
  - With a mature test suite
- Make generated tests more understandable
  - Modeling good tests
  - Building good tests

# We welcome

- Suggestions
- Collaborations
  - Real applications
- And else ...