



# AGRippin: A Novel Search Based Testing Technique for Android Applications



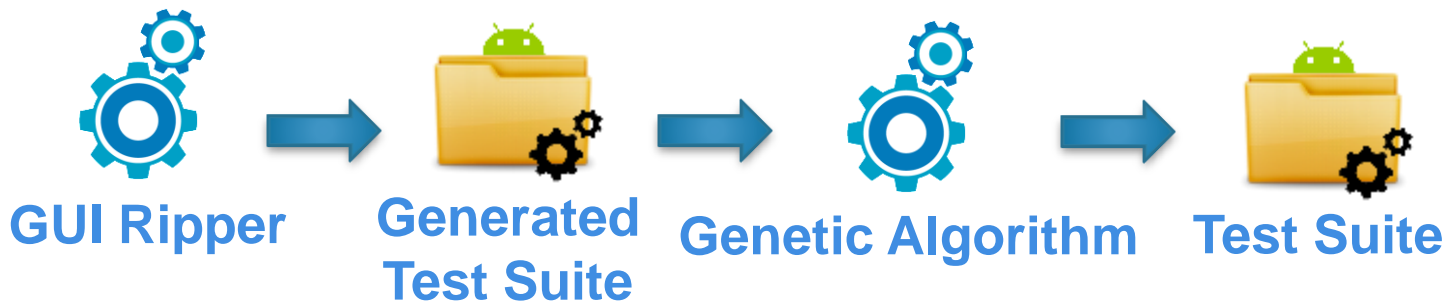
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# Context & Motivation

- Automated GUI Testing Techniques for Mobile Applications
  - Capture&Replay, Model-Based, Model-Learning and Random Techniques
- Model-Learning and Random Techniques don't need information about the application under test
  - Fully automated generation of a Test Suite
- Model-Learning vs Random Techniques
  - Test-Suites generated by Random Techniques are able to reach an higher coverage of the application under test, but they are more complex

# AGRippin

- Android Genetic Ripping
  - GUI Ripping Technique
    - Model-Learning Technique
  - Genetic Algorithm Implementation
- The purpose of the technique is to generate test suites that are more effective than the ones obtained by the Model-Learning technique, without increasing the test suite size



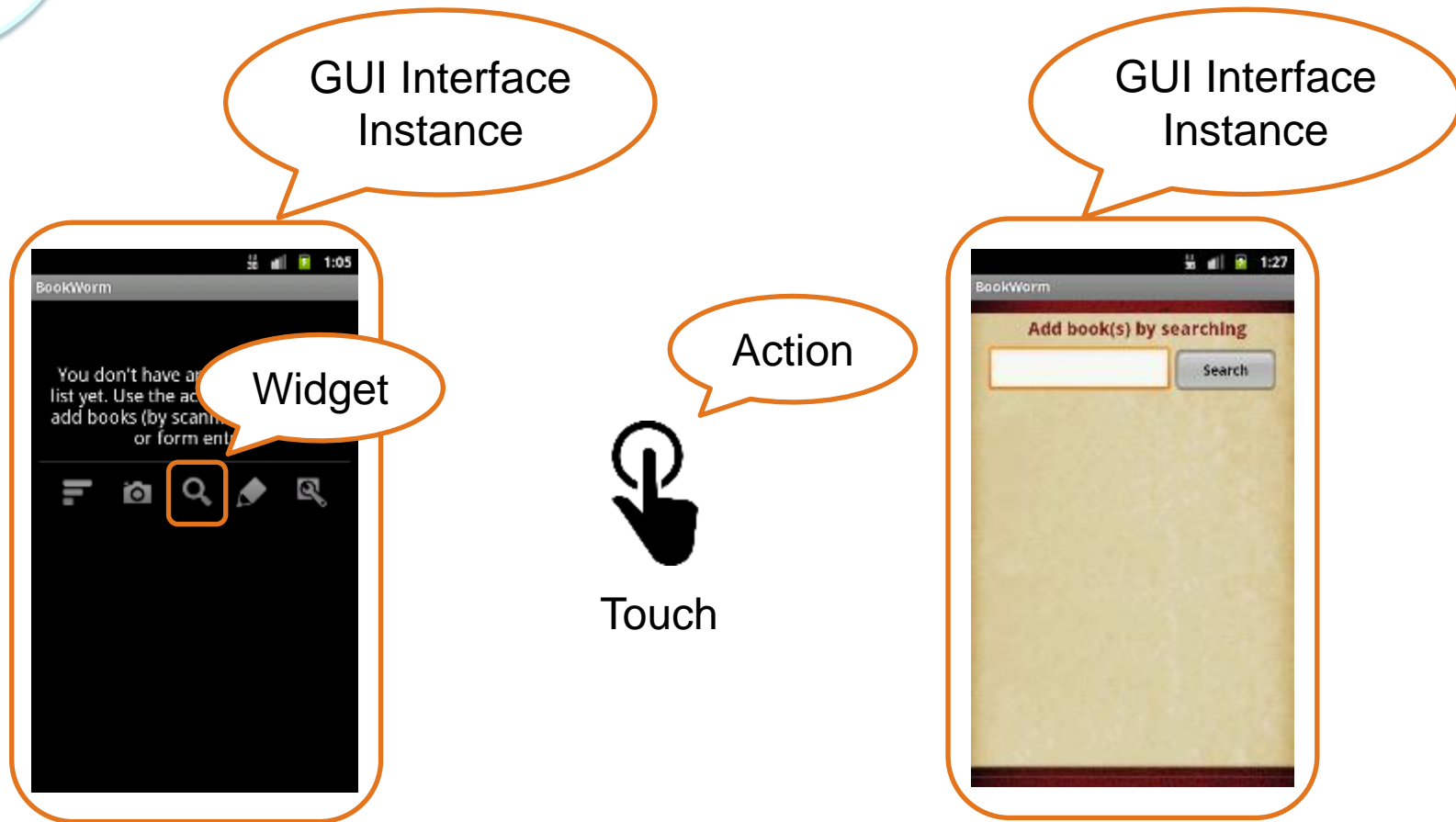
# Android Ripper

- Implements a set of GUI Ripping Techniques
- The GUI showing on the screen is analyzed and a list of fireable User and System events is built
  - After the execution of each event the GUI shown is analyzed and a new list of events is built
  - Each event is performed according to a Breadth-First, Depth-First or Random strategy
    - The tool creates sequences of events by visiting the GUI
    - The GUIs visited are added to a list
- A Test Suite is built reproducing to the sequences of executed events

# Genetic Algorithm

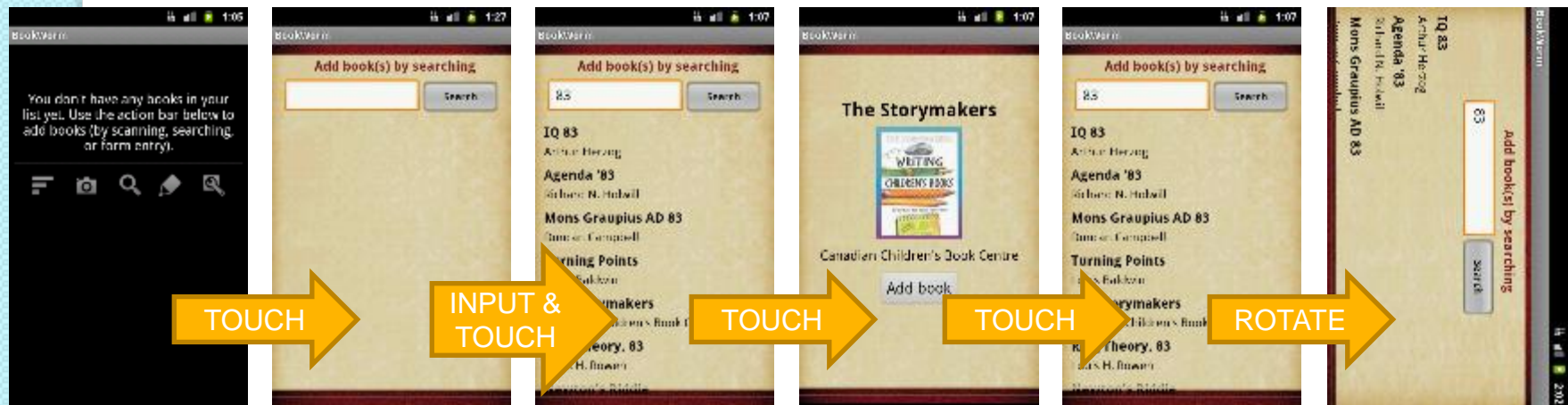
- Representation
  - Test Case Representation
- Crossover Technique
  - Single-Point Crossover
- Mutation Technique
- Fitness Evaluation
  - Global & Local Fitness
- Selection Technique
  - Rank-Based Selection
- Combination Technique
  - Further exploration of unvisited GUI Interfaces

# Test Cases Representation



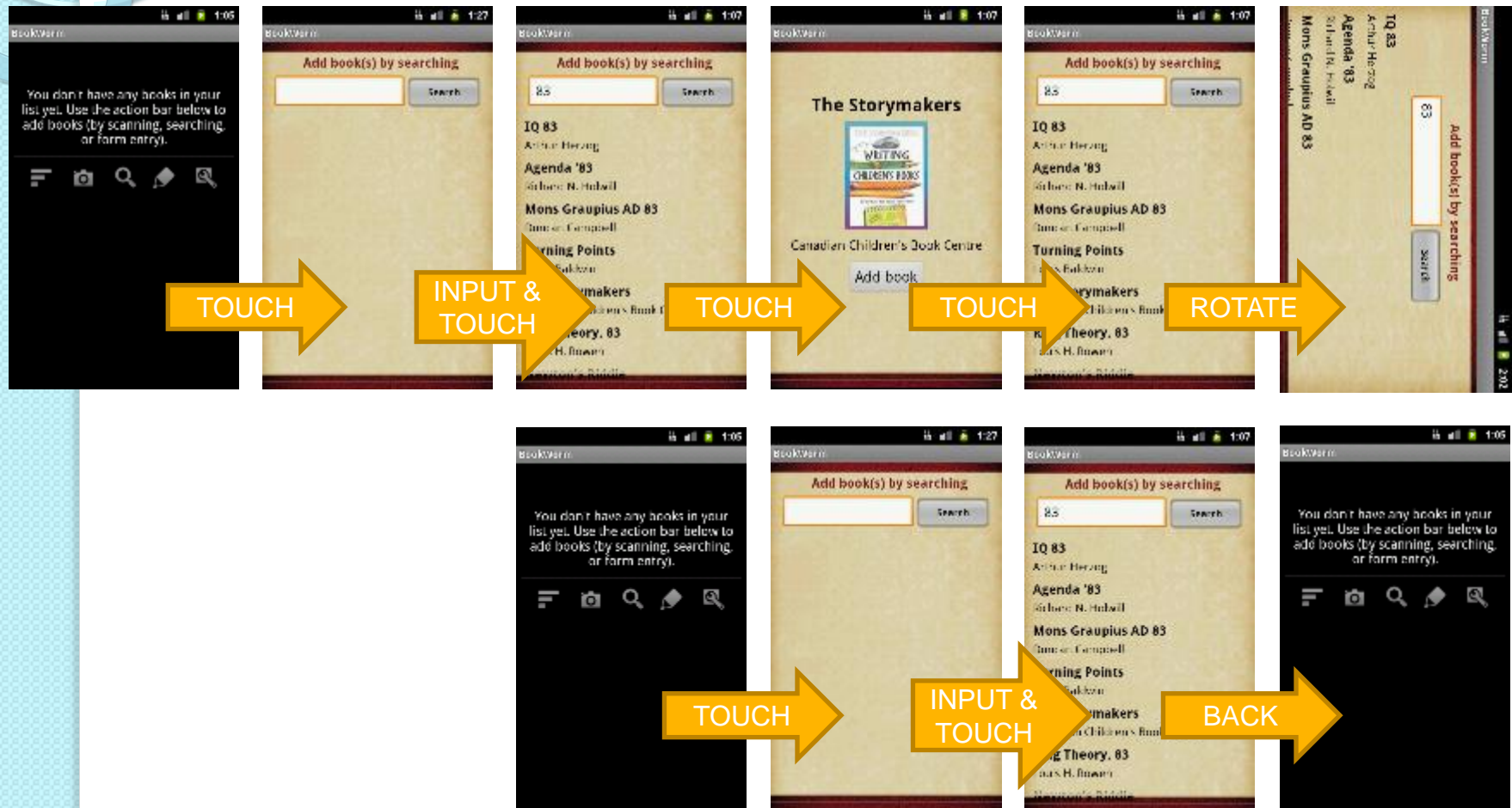
# Test Cases Representation

- A Test Case is a sequence of GUI Interface Instances and Actions



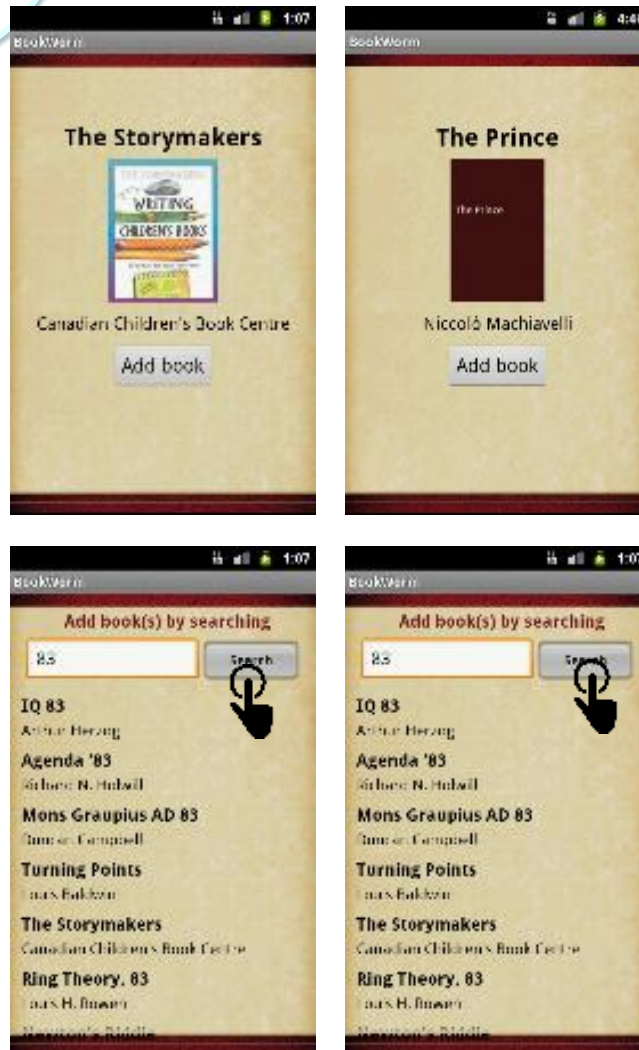
# Crossover Technique

## Single-Point Crossover!





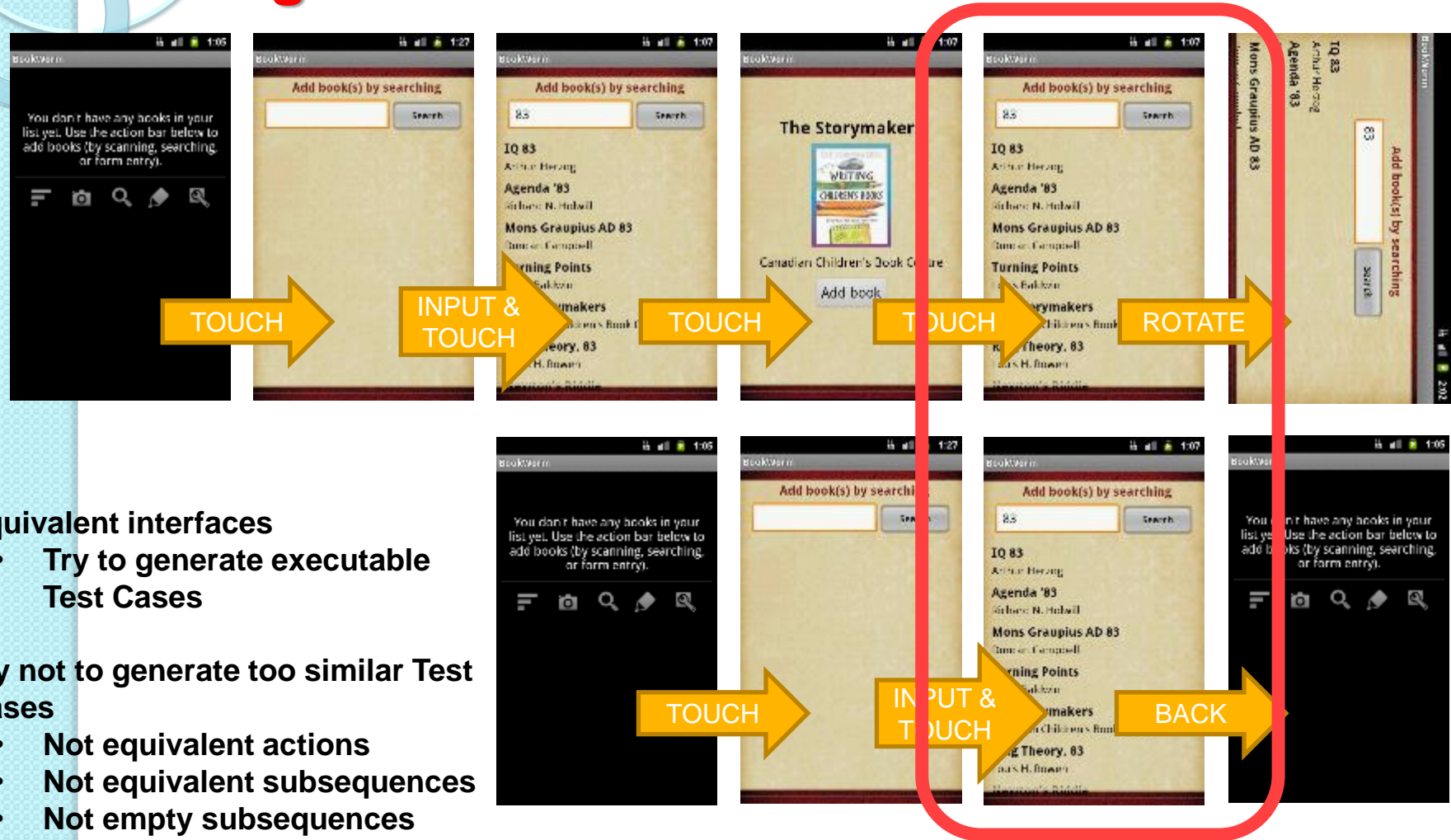
# Equivalence Criteria



- Two **GUI interfaces** are considered **equivalent** if they include the same set of widgets and they define the same set of event handlers.
- Two **actions** are considered **equivalent** if they are associated to the same user actions and the same event.

# Crossover Technique

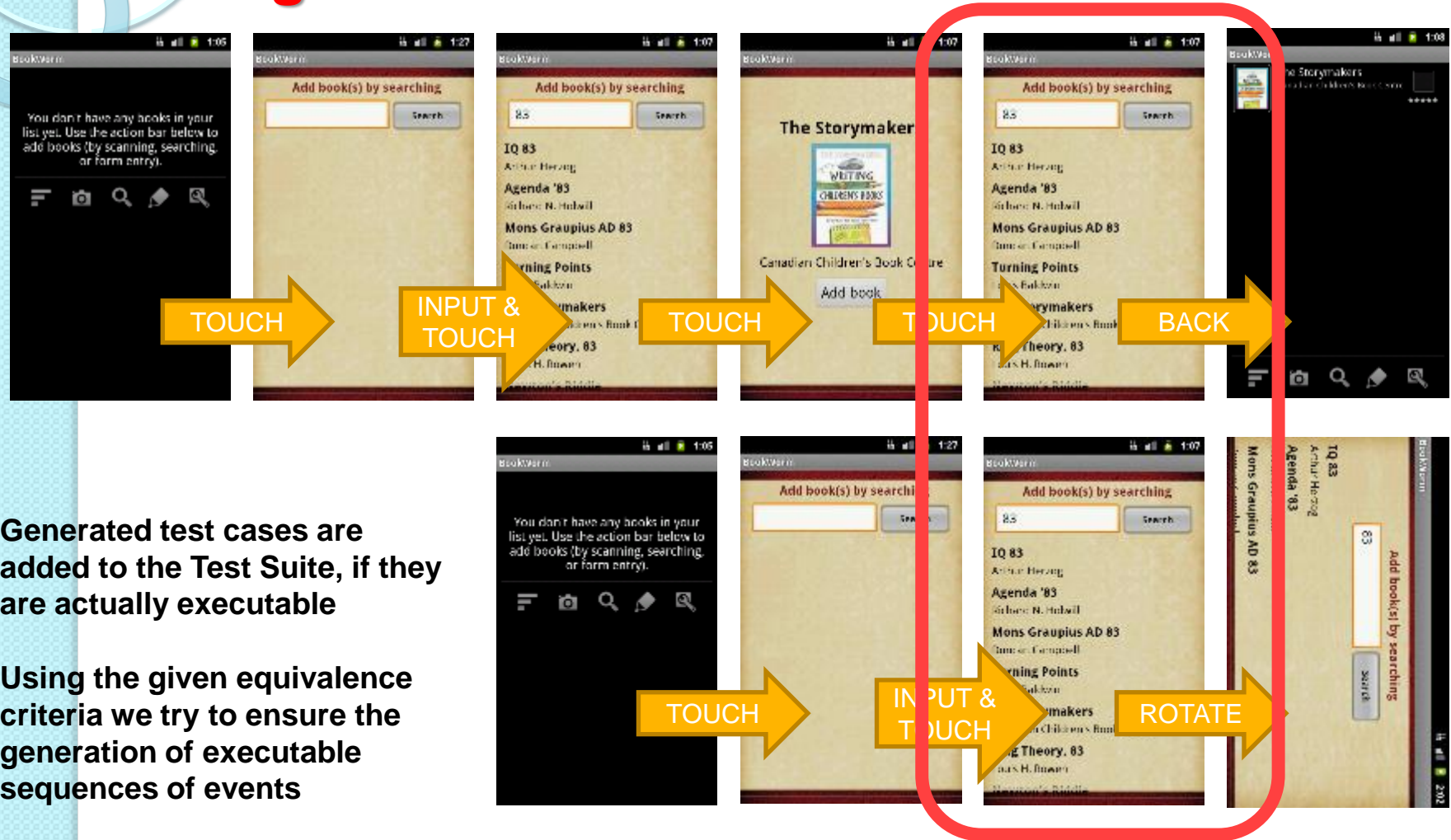
## Single-Point Crossover!



- **Equivalent interfaces**
  - Try to generate executable Test Cases
- Try not to generate too similar Test Cases
  - Not equivalent actions
  - Not equivalent subsequences
  - Not empty subsequences

# Crossover Technique

## Single-Point Crossover!



- **Generated test cases are added to the Test Suite, if they are actually executable**
- **Using the given equivalence criteria we try to ensure the generation of executable sequences of events**

# Mutation Technique



- Input values generated by fully automated techniques are usually random or constants
- Our mutation operator changes these values randomly
  - Addresses, Names, Numbers, Paths, Email, Dates, Time Values, ...
- Test cases are added to the test suite
  - The original test cases are kept into the test suite

# Fitness Evaluation

- The Test Suite is executed and the code coverage of each Test Case is evaluated
- Global Fitness Function
  - Test Suite Fitness
    - Percentage of LOCs covered by the Test Suite
- Local Fitness Function
  - Test Case Fitness
    - Diversity between the sets of LOCs covered by each Test Case

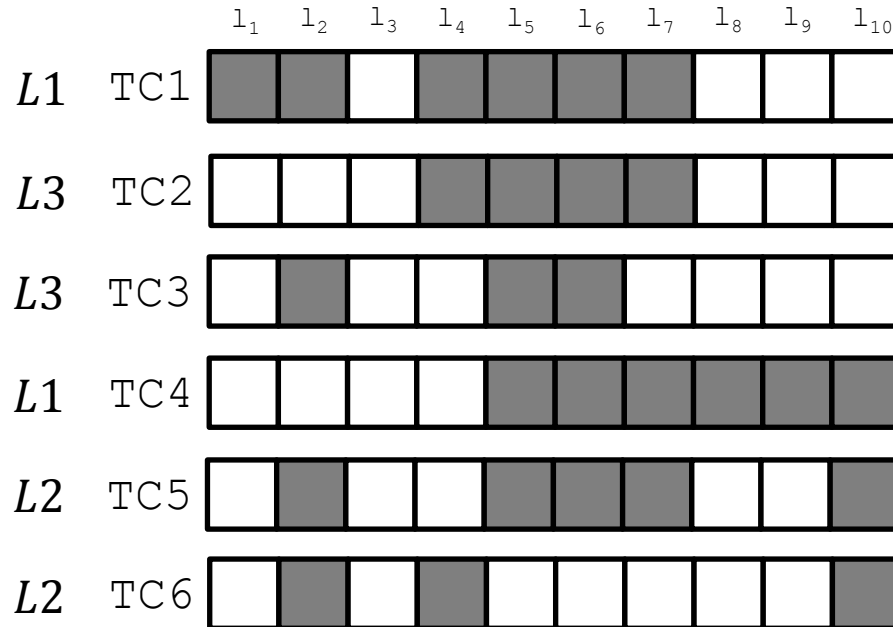
# Local Fitness Evaluation

TCx Test Case  
li Line of Code

L1, test cases that cover at least a line not covered by other test cases

L2, test cases that cover a set of lines also covered by the union of the coverage sets of other test cases

L3, test cases that cover a set of lines completely covered by at least one different test case



# Local Fitness Evaluation

L1, test cases that cover at least a line not covered by other test cases

L2, test cases that cover a set of lines also covered by the union of the coverage sets of other test cases

L3, test cases that cover a set of lines completely covered by at least one different test case

		$l_1$	$l_2$	$l_3$	$l_4$	$l_5$	$l_6$	$l_7$	$l_8$	$l_9$	$l_{10}$	TCx li	Test Case Line of Code	$F2(t)$
L1	TC4					■	■	■	■	■	■			2.98
L1	TC1	■	■		■	■	■	■						2.23
L2	TC5		■			■	■	■				■		1.23
L2	TC6		■		■							■		0.91
L3	TC2				■	■	■	■						0.98
L3	TC3		■			■	■							0.65
	$w(l)$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{3}$			

$$F2(t) = \sum_{l \in Cov(t)} w(l)$$

- $Cov(t)$  the set of lines  $l$  covered by  $t$

- $w(l) = \frac{1}{\sum_{u \in T} c(u)}$  the relative weight of the coverage of the line  $l$

- $c(u) \in \{0, 1\}$ , 0 if  $l \notin Cov(u)$

# Selection Technique

- Test Cases are ranked using the Local Fitness Function

RANK	t	F1	F2
1	TC4	L1	2.98
2	TC1	L1	2.23
3	TC5	L2	1.23
4	TC6	L2	0.91
5	TC2	L3	0.98
6	TC3	L3	0.65

turnover ratio = 1/3

- A set of Test Cases is deleted according to a «turnover ratio»



# Combination Technique

- GUI Interface Instances not visited by the GUI Ripping Technique can be discovered by test cases
  - It's probably possible to generate a new set of Test Cases
- The discovered GUIs are used as starting points for the GUI Ripping Technique
  - The generated Test Cases are added to the Test Suite

# Experimentation

- RQ: Are the test suites generated by the proposed technique more effective than the ones generated by the considered GUI Ripping Technique?

- Effectiveness

- $\eta(T) = 100 * \frac{|U_{t \in T} Cov(t)|}{|LOC|}$

# Subjects & Configuration

	<b>Application</b>	<b>LOCs</b>	<b>Activities</b>
AUT1	AardDict 1.4.1	2308	7
AUT2	TomDroid 0.7.1	4167	10
AUT3	OmniDroid 0.2.1	6770	16
AUT4	AlarmClock 1.7	2320	5
AUT5	BookWorm 1.0.18	3190	10

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Value</b>
Crossover ratio	20%
Mutation Ratio	5%
Number of Iterations	30

# Results

	GUI Ripper	AGRippin		
	$\eta(t)$	$\mu(\eta(t))$	$\sigma(\eta(t))$	Discovered Interfaces
<b>AUT1</b>	43.07%	67.10%	0.26%	1
<b>AUT2</b>	28.08%	32.61%	2.45%	0
<b>AUT3</b>	51.58%	58.31%	2.28%	0
<b>AUT4</b>	66.90%	68.00%	1.21%	0
<b>AUT5</b>	40.34%	47.22%	0.45%	1

- We repeated each experiment with AGRippin six times
  - Six different random seeds
- For each application we noticed an increase in the effectiveness  $\eta(T)$

# Conclusions

- We proposed a novel search based testing technique
- We evaluated its effectiveness by carrying out a case study involving five Android Applications comparing it to a GUI Ripping Technique

# Future Works

- Extend the experimentation with a larger set of applications and techniques
- Study the influence of the configuration parameters on the effectiveness of the generated Test Suite
- Implement variants of the Genetic Algorithm Implementation we proposed



# Thank you !!!