### An Experimental Study of Methods for Executing Test Suites in Memory Constrained Environments

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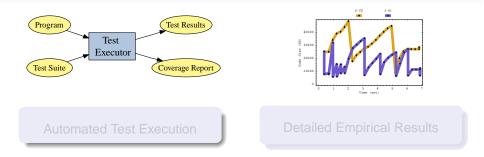


4th Workshop on the Automation of Software Test (AST 2009)

May 18 - 19, 2009

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# **Important Contributions**



Implement and empirically evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of techniques for automatically running test suites in memory constrained execution environments

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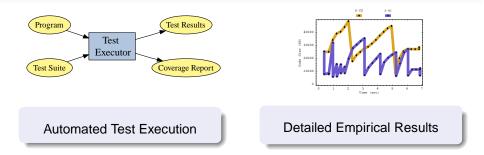
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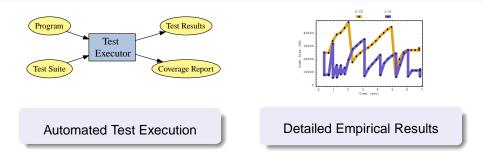
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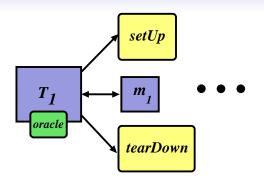
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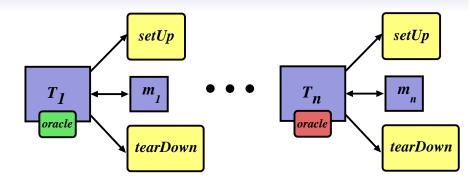
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# **Automated Test Suite Execution**



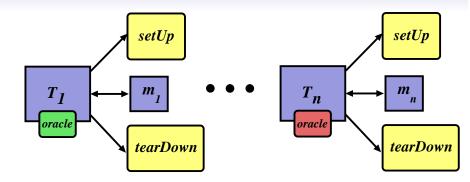
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## **Automated Test Suite Execution**



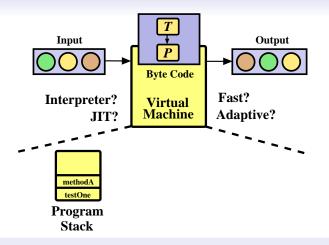
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## **Automated Test Suite Execution**



# Test suite execution **frameworks** exist for many different programming languages (e.g., JUnit for Java)

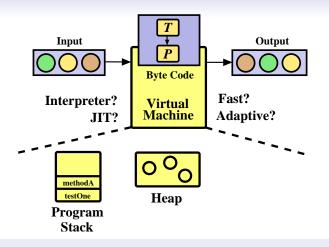
# **Test Suite Execution Challenges**



#### The virtual machine manages limited memory during testing

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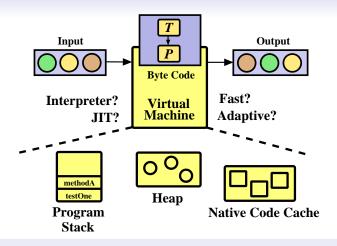
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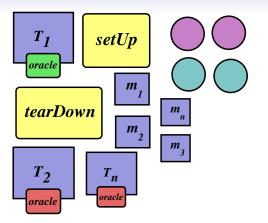
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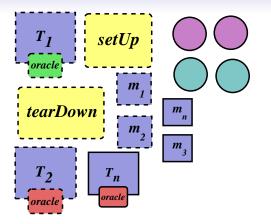
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# **Testing with Memory Constraints**



#### Startup: Store bytecodes and the initial objects

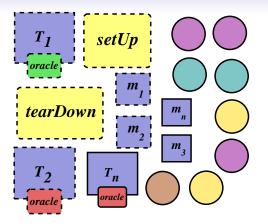
# **Testing with Memory Constraints**



#### Optimize: Create native code from bytecodes

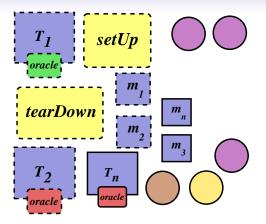
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# **Testing with Memory Constraints**



Threshold: Allocate too many additional objects

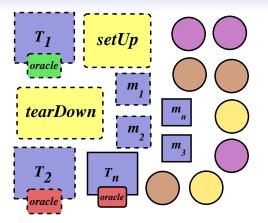
# **Testing with Memory Constraints**



#### Collection: Remove dead objects from the heap

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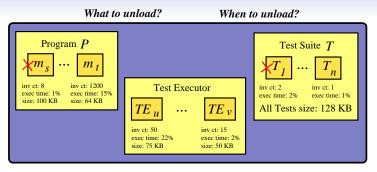
# **Testing with Memory Constraints**



Problem: Collector does not remove native code!

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# **Testing with Native Code Unloading**

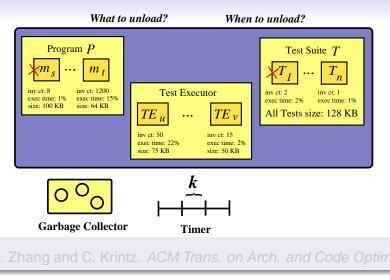




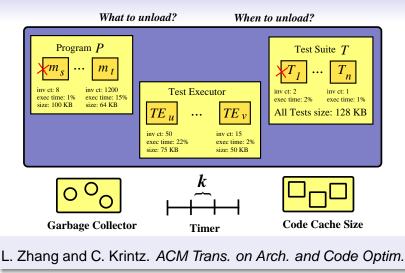
**Garbage Collector** 

L. Zhang and C. Krintz. ACM Trans. on Arch. and Code Optim.

# **Testing with Native Code Unloading**



# **Testing with Native Code Unloading**



# **Case Study Applications**

Name	Min Size (MB)	# Tests	NCSS
UniqueBoundedStack (UBS)	8	24	362
Library (L)	8	53	551
ShoppingCart (SC)	8	20	229
Stack (S)	8	58	624
JDepend (JD)	10	53	2124
IDTable (ID)	11	24	315

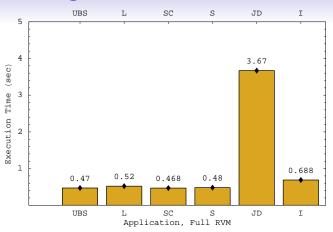
#### Empirically determined the *Min* Jikes RVM heap size

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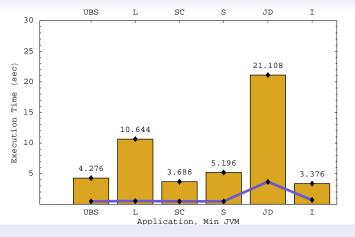
Future Work: Conduct experiments with larger applications

# Testing Time Overhead: Full RVM



### When memory is not constrained, testing time is acceptable

# Testing Time Overhead: Min RVM



## Testing time increases significantly when memory is Min

# **Summary of Reductions for Library**

Technique	$\mathcal{T}^{\%}_{R}(P,T)$	$\mathcal{S}^{\%}_{R}(P,T)$
S-GC	32.7	78.8 √
X-GC	32.1	65.0
S-TM	32.0	72.8
X-TM	31.5	62.3
S-CS	34.3 √	61.4
X-CS	33.4	59.8

Significant reductions in time and space required for testing

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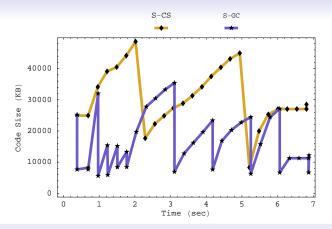
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# **Code Size Fluctuations for Library**



### S-GC causes code size fluctuations that increase testing time

# **Summary of Reductions for Identifier**

	Technique	$\mathcal{T}_{R}^{\%}(P,T)$	$\mathcal{S}^{\%}_{R}(P,T)$
	S-GC	-1.1	42.5
	X-GC	-1.1	26.7
	S-TM	-1.2	44.5
	X-TM	29 √	28.8
-	S-CS	77	51.4
	X-CS	-1.4	61.4 √

A **decrease** in native code **size** leads to an **increase** in test execution **time**! *Why*? Identifier has a large working set.

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# Improvements to Automated Testing

Technique	$\mathcal{T}_{R}^{\%}(P,T)$	$\mathcal{S}^{\%}_{R}(P,T)$
S-GC	16.1	68.4 √
X-GC	16.4	52.8
S-TM	17.1	62.6
X-TM	16.4	45.9
S-CS	17.6 √	58.8
X-CS	15.3	54.8

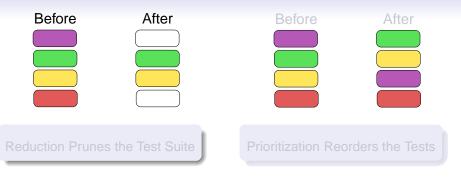
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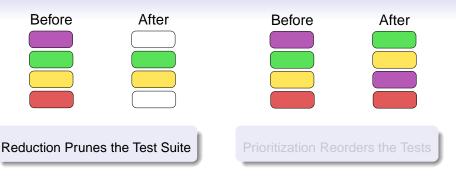
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# **Future Work: Reduction and Prioritization**



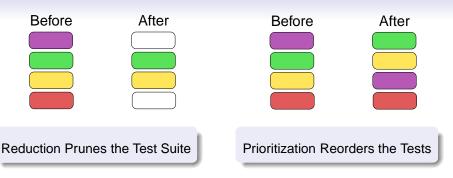
It is **expensive** to run a test suite  $T = \langle T_1, ..., T_n \rangle$ . **Reduction** discards some of the *n* tests in an attempt to **decrease** testing time while still **preserving** objectives like **coverage** or **fault detection**.

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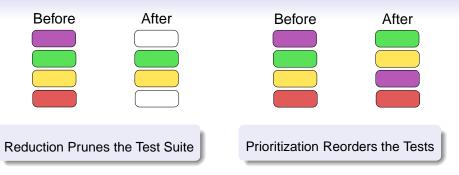
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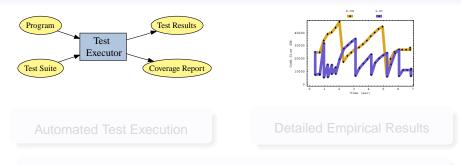
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It is **expensive** to run a test suite  $T = \langle T_1, ..., T_n \rangle$ . **Prioritization** searches through the  $n! = n \times n - 1 \times ... \times 1$  orderings for those that **maximize** an objective function like memory **loads** and **unloads**.





- Implementation and empirical evaluation of methods for testing in memory constrained environments
- Aim to **apply** these methods to T-Mobile G1 with Google Android

http://www.cs.allegheny.edu/~gkapfham/research/juggernaut/





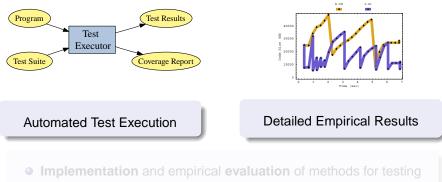


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