

On Parameter Tuning in Search Based Software Engineering

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Package E Hierarchy

- Stack
 - src
 - test
 - Stack.java
- JRE System Library [J2SE-1.5]

```
Stack.java
package test;

public class Stack {

    private int maxStack;
    private int emptyStack;
    private int top;
    private char[] items;

    public Stack(int size) {
        maxStack= size;
        emptyStack = -1;
        top = emptyStack;
        items = new char[maxStack];
    }

    public void push(char c) {
        items[++top] = c;
    }

    public char pop() {
        return items[top--];
    }

    public boolean full() {
        return top + 1 == maxStack;
    }

    public boolean empty() {
        return top == emptyStack;
    }
}
```

Outline

- test
 - Stack
 - maxStack : int
 - emptyStack : int
 - top : int
 - items : char[]
 - Stack(int)
 - push(char) : void
 - pop() : char
 - full() : boolean
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Population size

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Mutation rate

Budget

Selection algorithm

Elitism

Population size

Search algorithm

Search budget

Crossover rate

Scaling window

Bloat control

Bloat control

Tournament size

Crossover technique

Generation gap

Kin compensation

Parent replacement

Rank bias

Local search

Seeding





Mutation rate

Object reuse

Budget

Selection algorithm

Elitism

Test suite size

...

Population size

Search algorithm

Search budget

Test length

Test timeout

Crossover rate

Scaling window

Bloat control

...

Bloat control

Tournament size

Crossover technique

Generation gap

Number range

compensa

Null probability

Parent replacement

Rank bias

Local search

...

Seeding

Parameter Tuning

Parameter Tuning

Researcher

Performs empirical studies

Compares techniques

Compares tools

Parameter Tuning

Researcher

Performs empirical studies

Compares techniques

Compares tools

Tool Developer

Wants highest effectiveness
on all possible problems

Does not know the problems
the tool will be applied to

Parameter Tuning

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Tool Developer

Wants highest effectiveness
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Does not know the problems
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User

May not know about SBSE

Wants best performance on
his problem

Uses predefined parameters

May only wish to set search
duration



How large is the potential impact of a wrong choice of parameter settings?

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How does a “default” setting perform?

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If we tune on a set of problems, how will its performance be on other new problems?

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If we tune on a set of problems, how will its performance be on other new problems?

What are the effects of the search budget on parameter tuning?

EvoSuite

The screenshot shows the EvoSuite website in a browser window. The browser title is "EvoSuite - Automatic Test Suite Generation for Java Classes" and the address bar shows "http://www.evosuite.org/". The website header features the EvoSuite logo and the text "Automatic Test Suite Generation for Java Classes".

The main content area is titled "Try EvoSuite Online!". Below this title, there is a "Choose File" button and the text "no file selected". A code editor displays the following Java code:

```
1 package test;
2
3 public class Stack {
4
5     private int maxStack;
6     private int emptyStack;
7     private int top;
8     private char[] items;
9
10    public Stack(int size) {
11        maxStack= size;
12        emptyStack = -1;
13        top = emptyStack;
14        items = new char[maxStack];
15    }
16
17    public void push(char c) {
```

Below the code editor, there is a checkbox labeled "Allow us to keep your files" and a button labeled ">> generate tests".

The right sidebar contains the following sections:

- Home:**
 - [EvoSuite](#)
- About the tool:**
 - [Documentation](#)
 - [Download](#)
 - [Try EvoSuite Online](#)
 - [Publications](#)
- Contact:**
 - [SE chair at Saarland University](#)
 - [Gordon Fraser](#)
 - [Andrea Arcuri](#)

Test Suite Generation

```
int var0 = 10
```

```
YearMonthDay var1 = new YearMonthDay(var0);
```

```
TimeOfDay var2 = new TimeOfDay();
```

```
DateTime var3 = var1.toDateTime(var2);
```

```
DateTime var4 = var3.minus(var0);
```

```
DateTime var5 = var4.plusSeconds(var0);
```

```
int var6 = var5.getMillis();
```

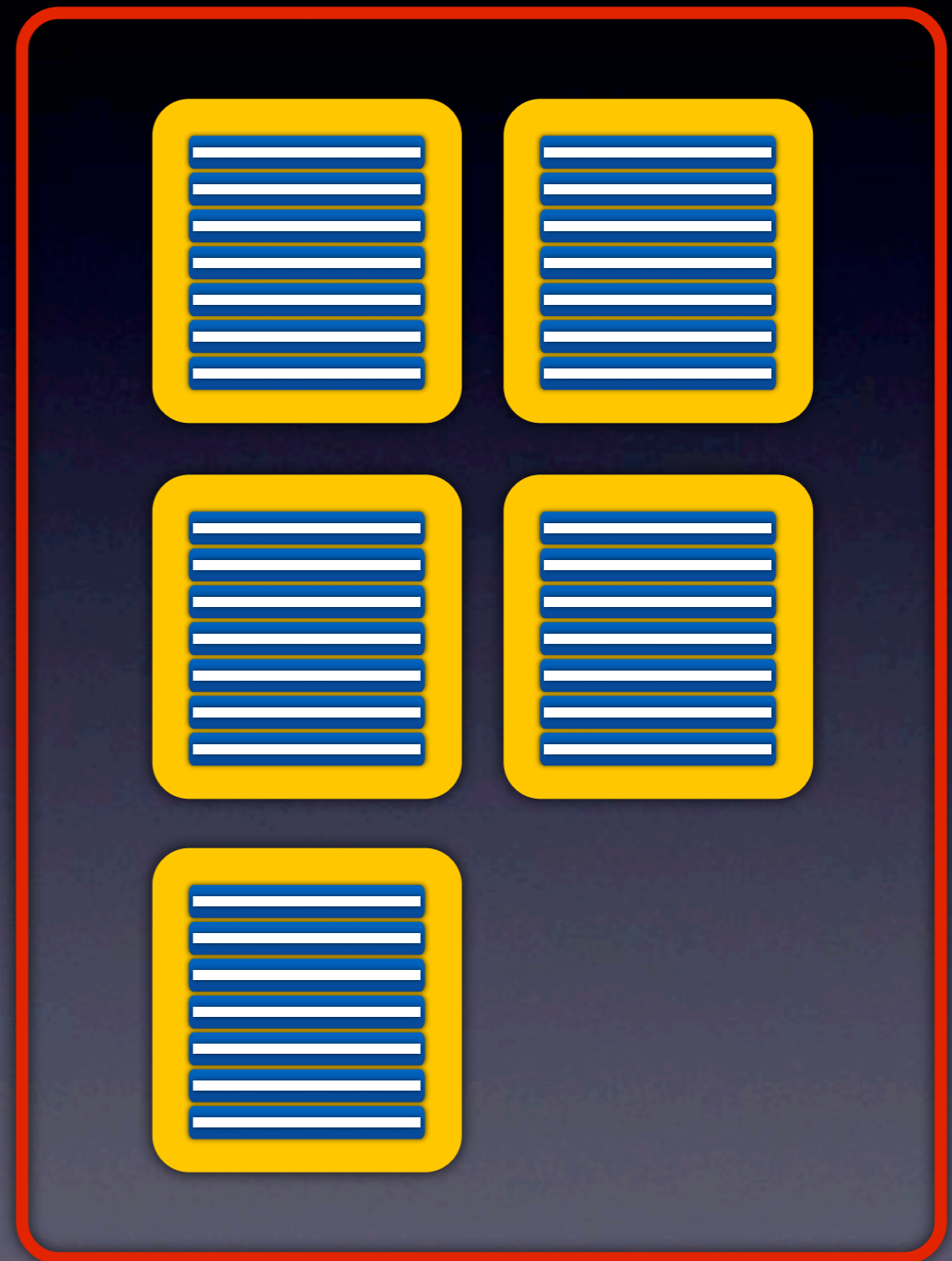
Test Suite Generation



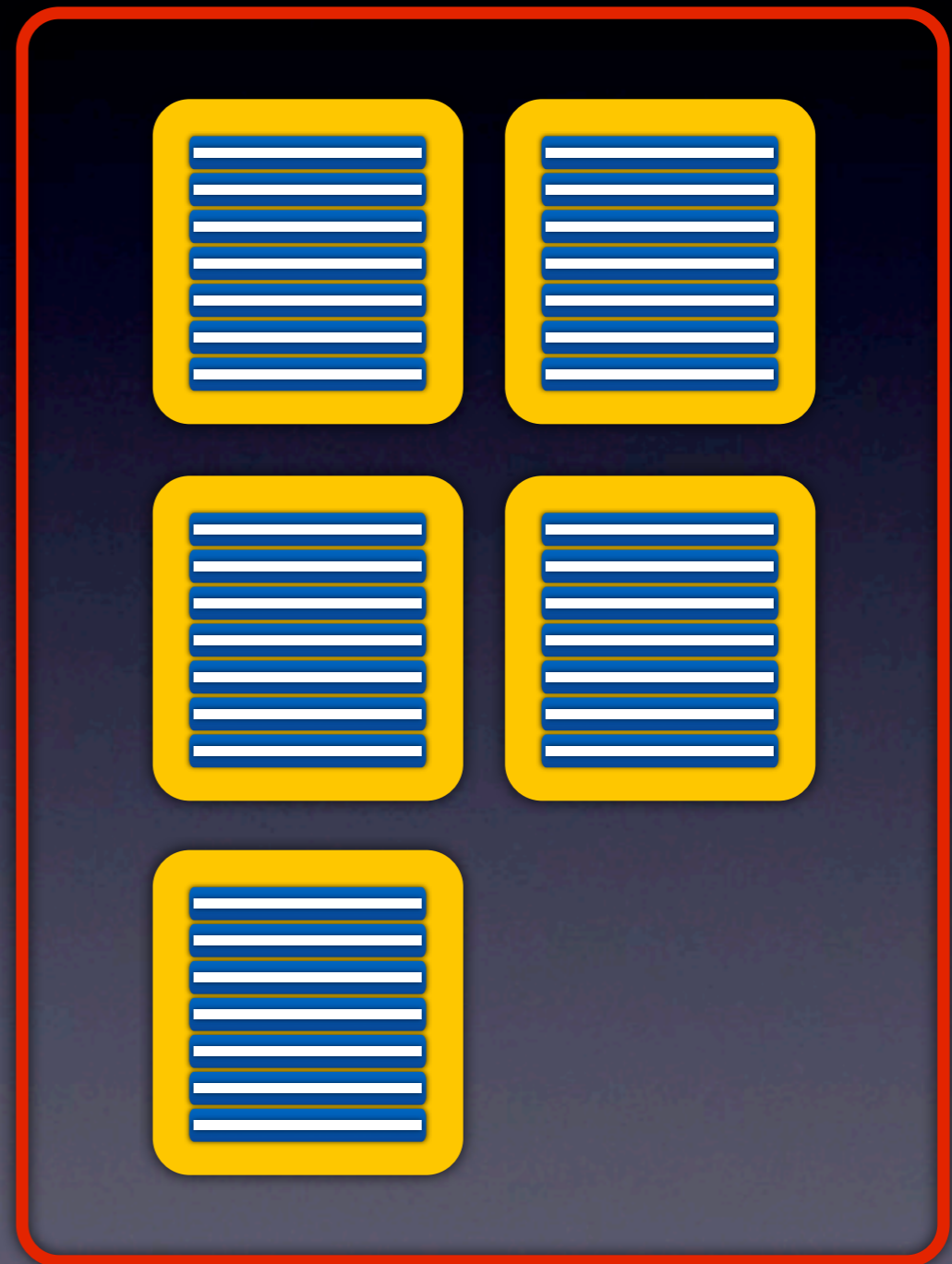
Test Suite Generation



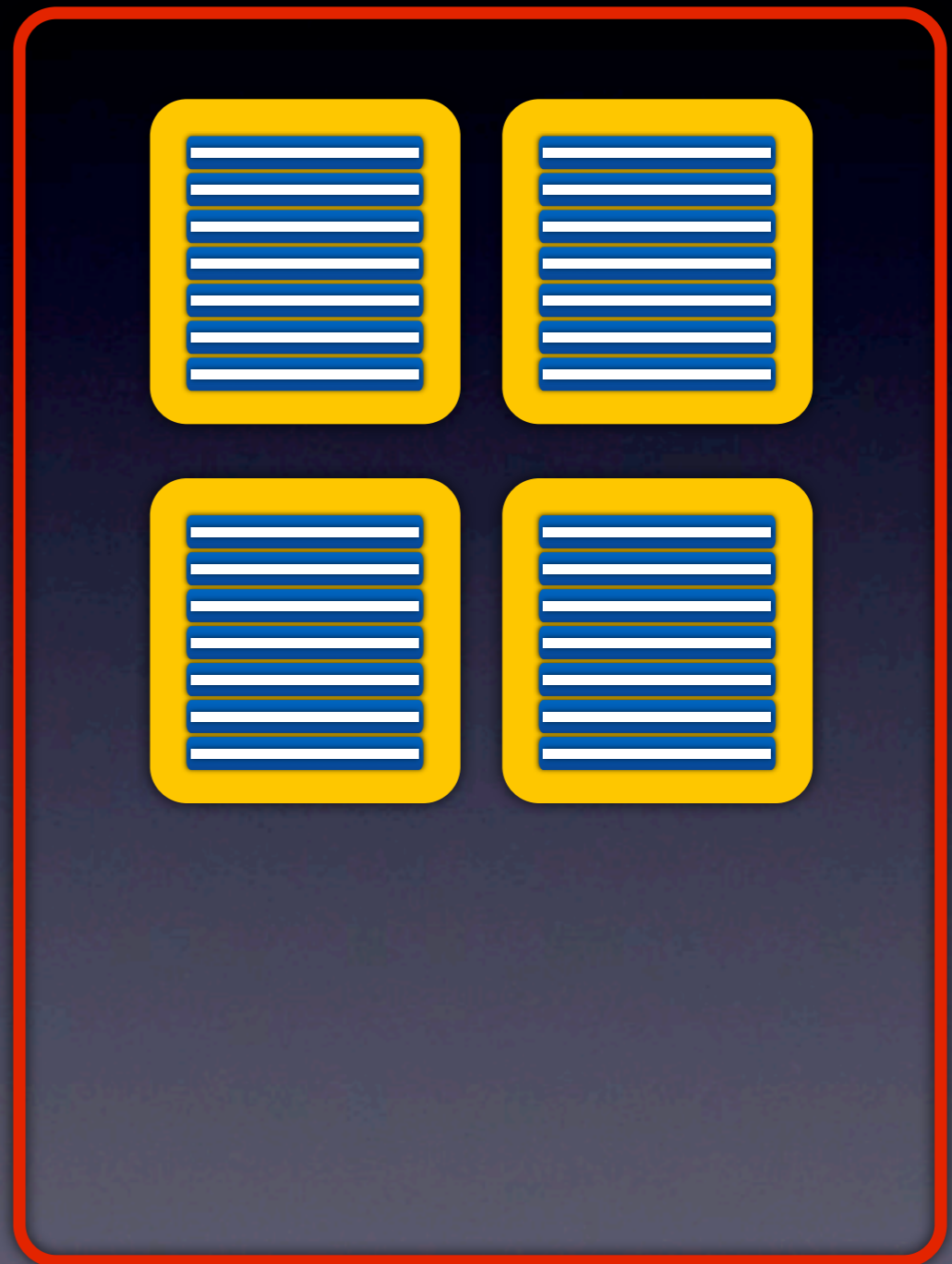
Test Suite Generation



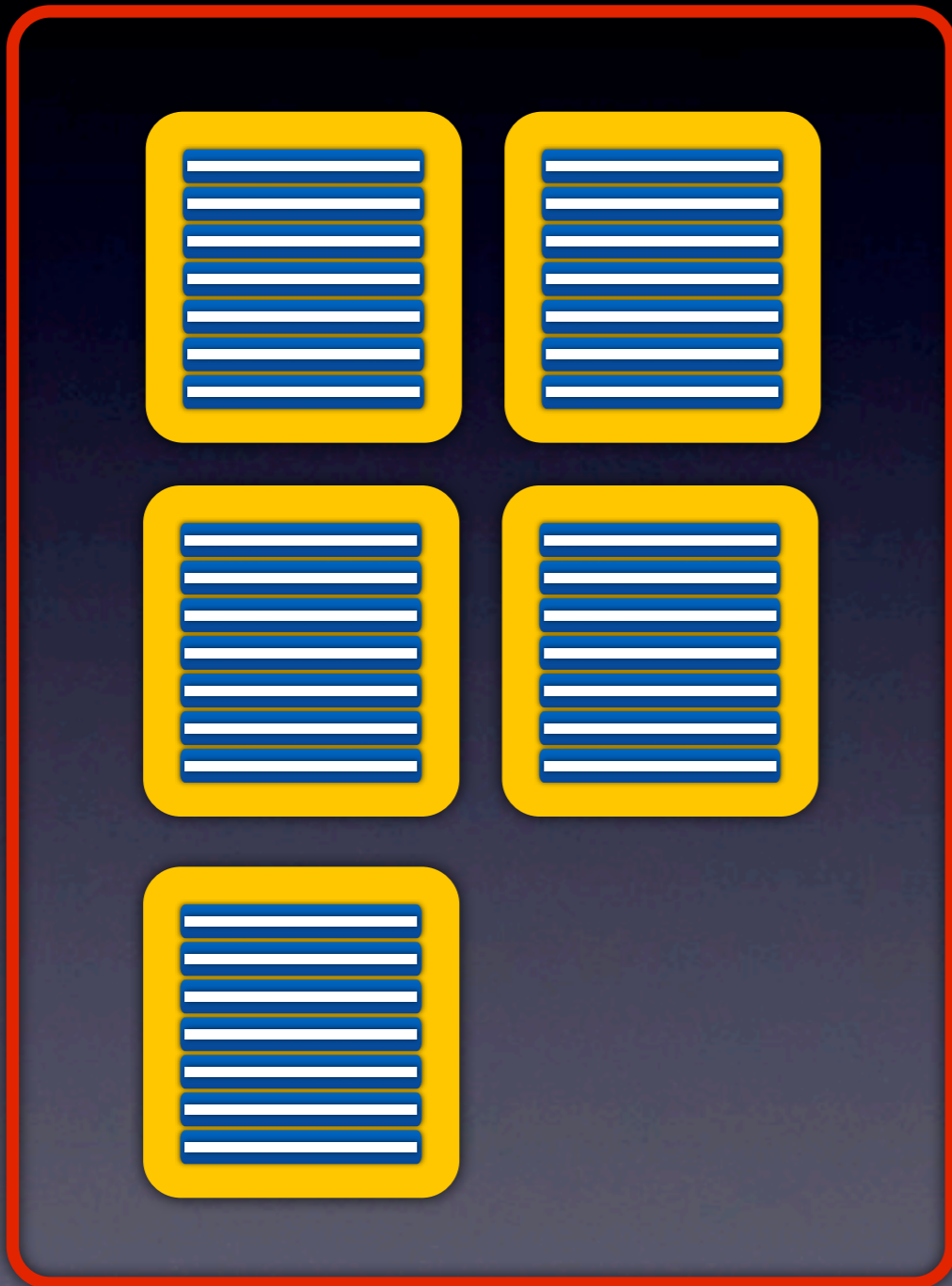
Crossover



Crossover



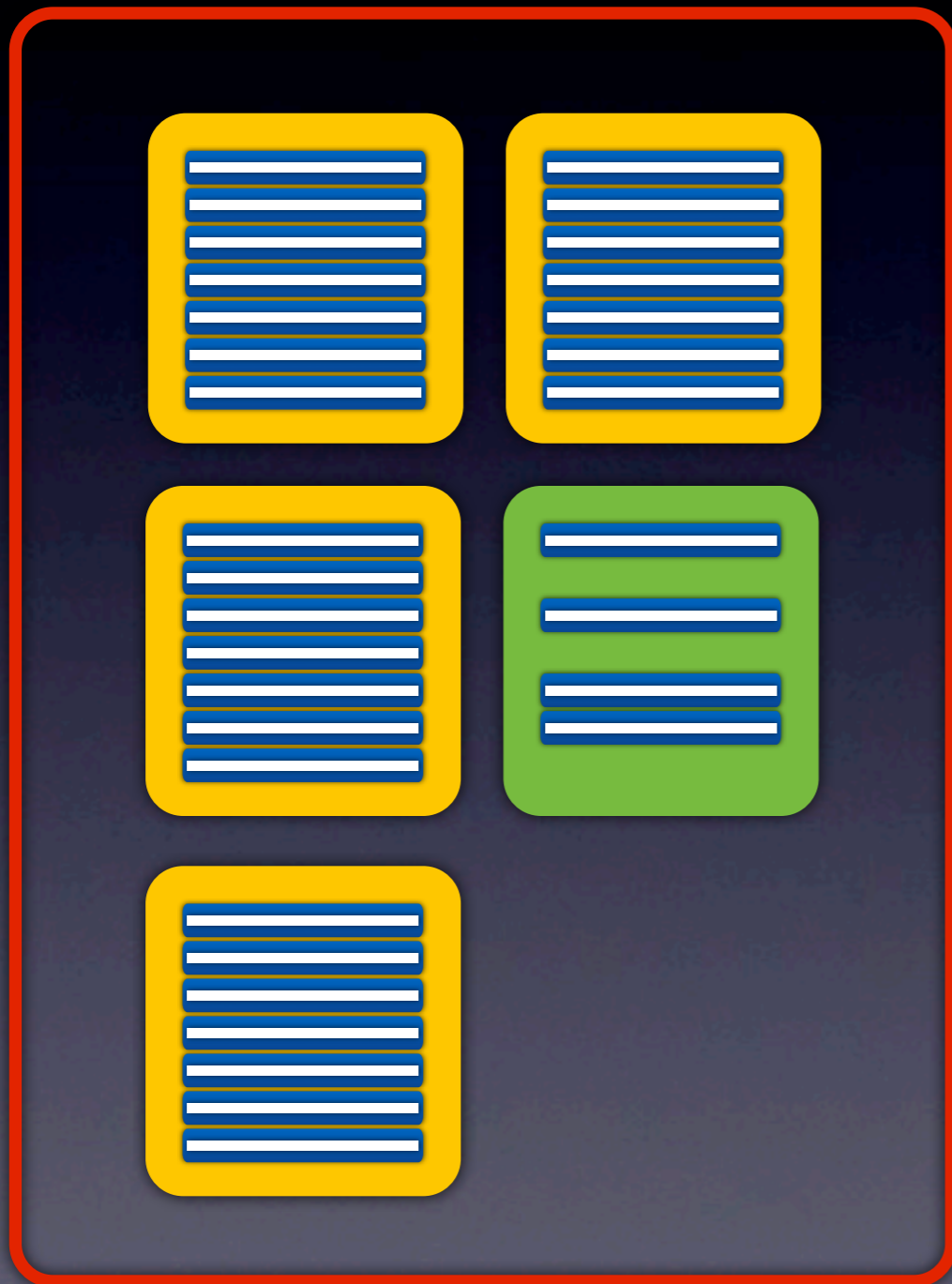
Mutation



Mutation



Mutation



Fitness Example

```
public class Foo {  
  
    void foo(int x, int y) {  
        if(x > 0)  
            // do something  
        if(x == y)  
            // do something  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Fitness Example

```
public class Foo {  
    void foo(int x, int y) {  
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```



foo(10, 0)

Fitness Example

```
public class Foo {  
    void foo(int x, int v) {  
        if(x > 0)  
            // do something  
        if(x == y)  
            // do something  
        }  
    }  
}
```

foo(10, 0)



Branch

Distance

Fitness Example

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Branch	Distance
$x > 0$	0

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```

foo(10, 0)

Branch	Distance
$x > 0$	0
$x \leq 0$	10

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foo(10, 0)

Branch	Distance
$x > 0$	0
$x \leq 0$	10
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$x > 0$	0
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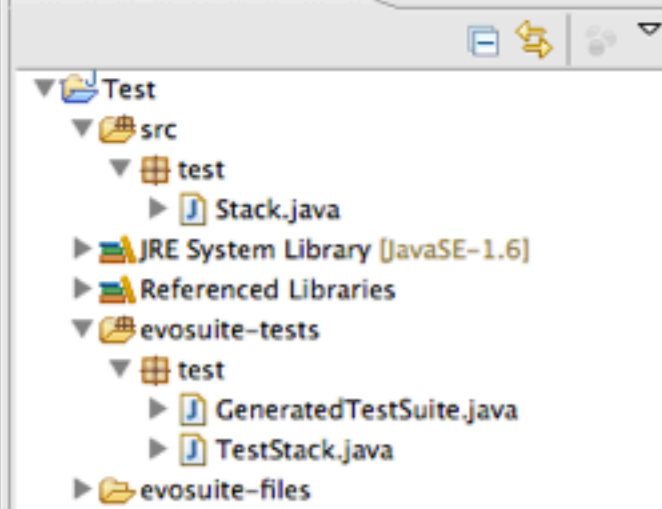
foo(10, 0)

foo(0, 0)

Branch	Distance
$x > 0$	0
$x \leq 0$	0
$x == y$	0
$x \neq y$	0



Package Explorer



*TestStack.java

```
public class TestStack extends TestCase {  
    //Test case number: 0  
    public void test0() {  
        Stack var0 = new Stack();  
        assertEquals(var0.getSize(), 0);  
    }  
  
    //Test case number: 1  
    public void test1() {  
        Stack var0 = new Stack();  
        var0.push(0);  
        var0.push(0);  
        var0.push(0);  
        assertEquals(var0.getSize(), 3);  
    }  
  
    //Test case number: 2  
    public void test2() {  
        Stack var0 = new Stack();  
        try {  
            var0.pop();  
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {  
            // Stack is empty  
        }  
    }  
  
    //Test case number: 3  
    public void test3() {  
        Stack var0 = new Stack();  
        var0.push(0);  
        int var2 = var0.pop();  
        assertEquals(var2, 0);  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

Parameters

- Population size: {4, 10, 50, 100, 200}

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- Crossover rate: {0, .2, .5, .8, 1}

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 - Tournament with size either 2 or 7

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- Population size: {4, 10, 50, 100, 200}
- Crossover rate: {0, .2, .5, .8, 1}
- Elitism rate: {0, 1, 10%, 50%} or steady state
- Selection:
 - Roulette wheel
 - Tournament with size either 2 or 7
 - Rank selection with bias either 1.2 or 1.7

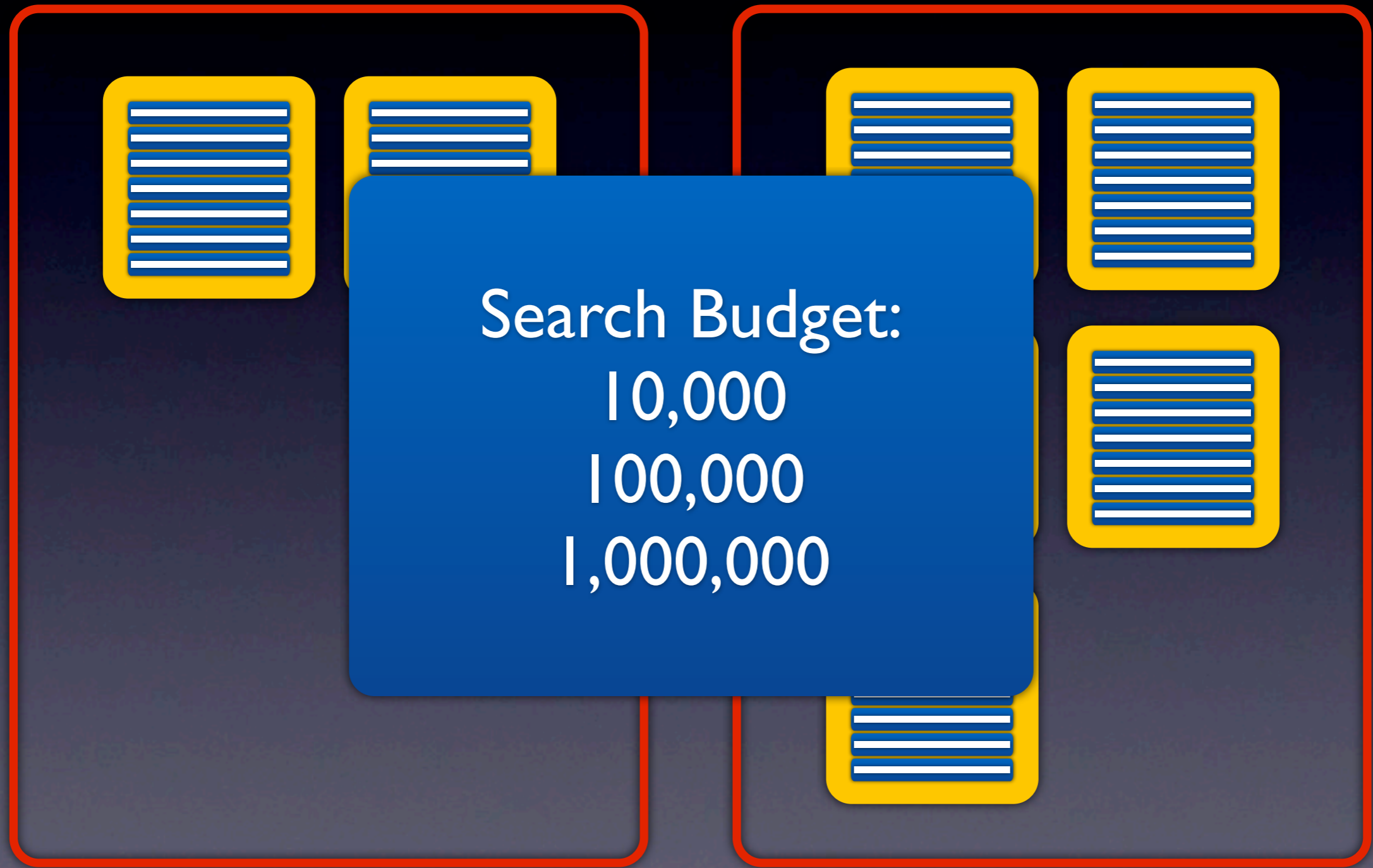
Parameters

- Population size: {4, 10, 50, 100, 200}
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- Elitism rate: {0, 1, 10%, 50%} or steady state
- Selection:
 - Roulette wheel
 - Tournament with size either 2 or 7
 - Rank selection with bias either 1.2 or 1.7
- Parent replacement check (activated or not)

Parameters



Parameters



Case Studies

- Apache Commons Math
- Joda Time
- Java Collections
- Industrial Case Study
- Java Zip Utilities
- JGraphT
- String Case Study
- JDom
- Google Collections
- Numerical Case Study
- Commons CLI
- Apache Commons Codec
- NanoXML

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> 80% Coverage
< 100% Coverage
“reasonably large”

20

$$20 \times 5^4$$

$$20 \times 5^4 \times 2$$

$$20 \times 5^4 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$20 \times 5^4 \times 2 \times 3 \times 15$$

$$20 \times 5^4 \times 2 \times 3 \times 15 =$$

1,250,000

RQI

How large is the potential impact of a wrong choice of parameter settings?

Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



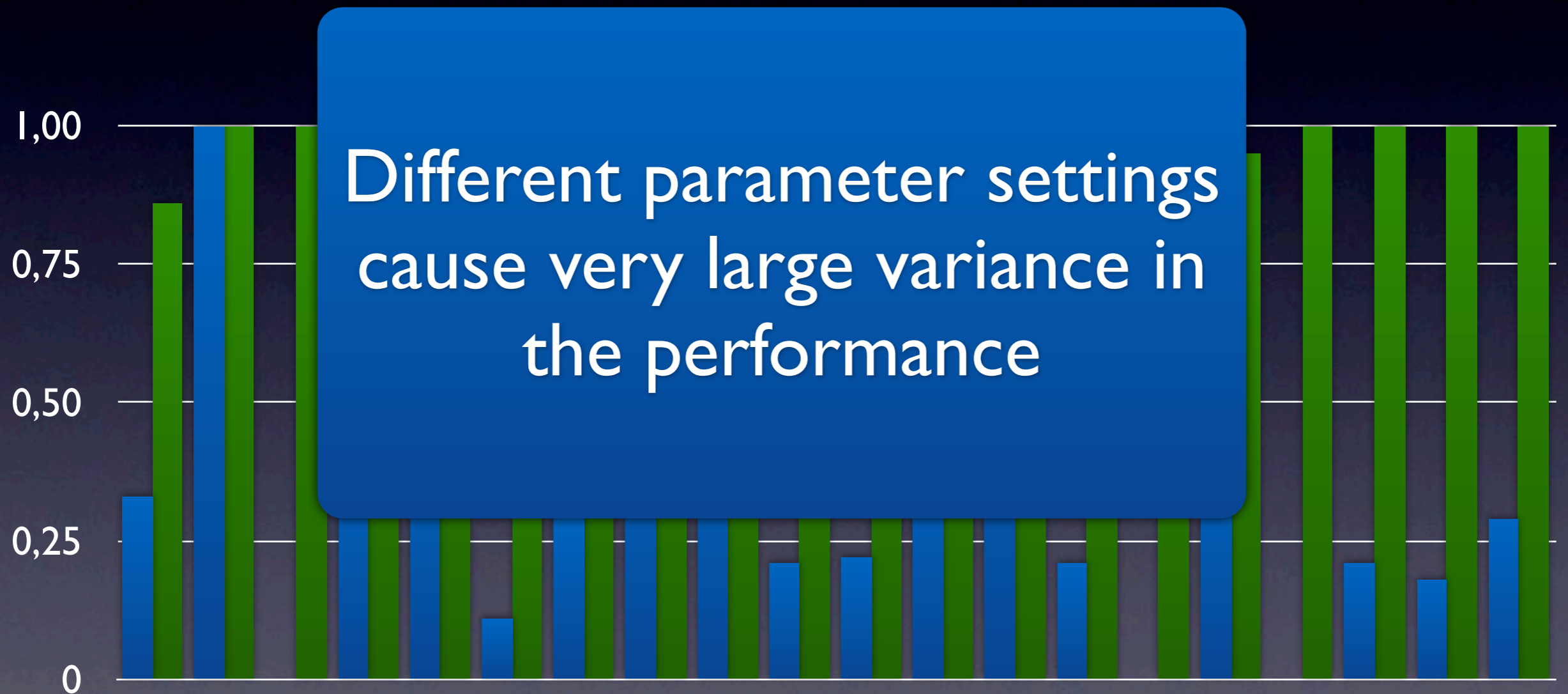
Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



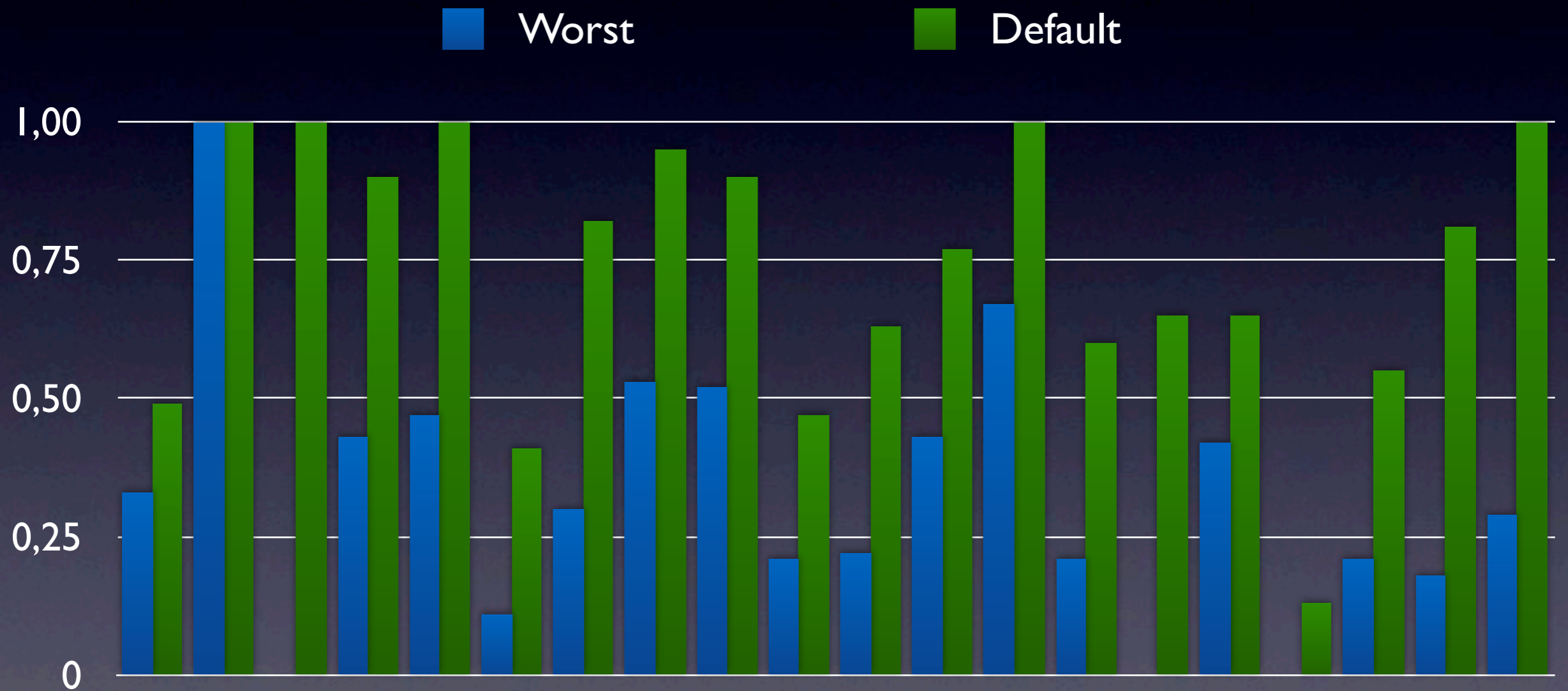
RQ2

How does a “default” setting compare to the best and worst achievable performance?

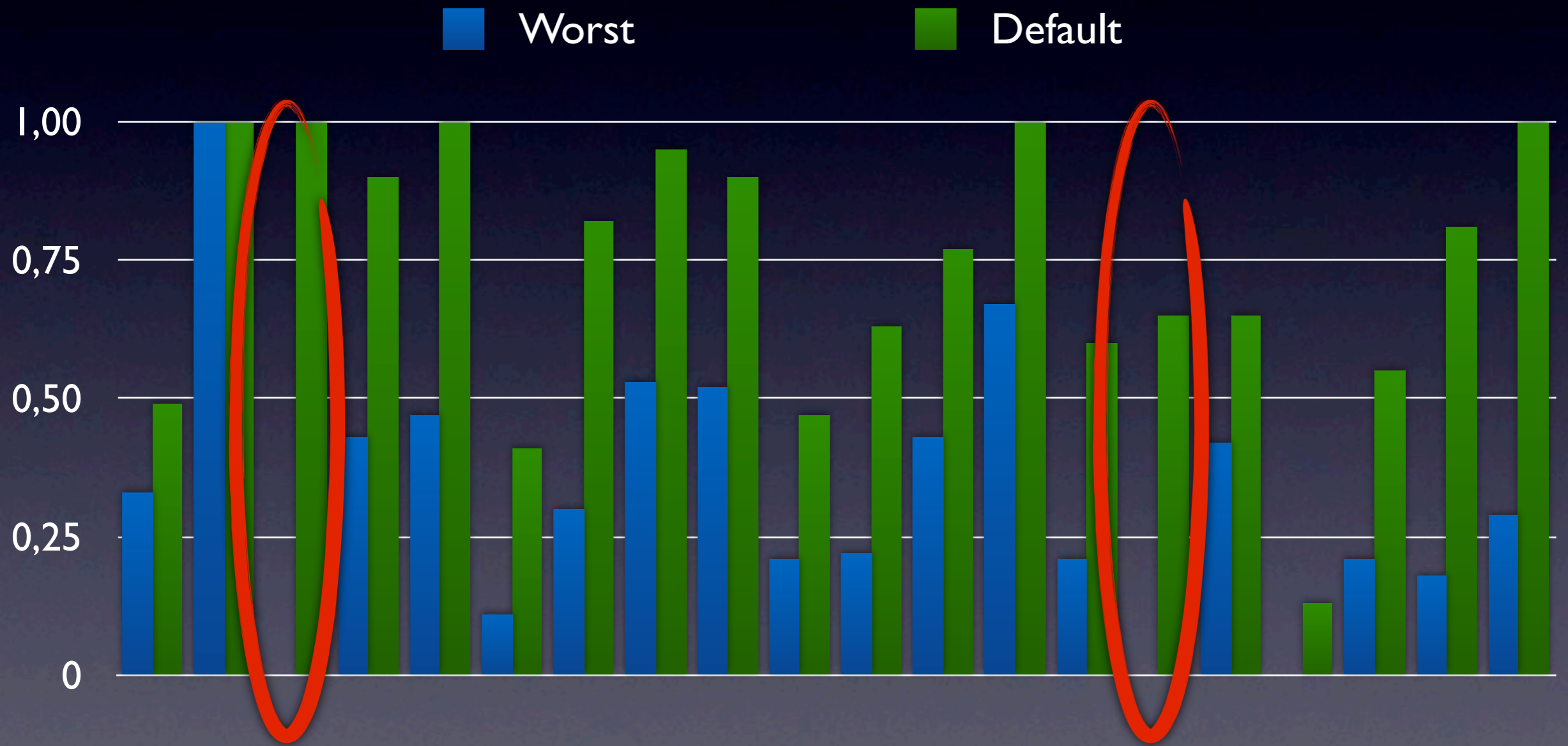
Default Values

- Population size: 100
- Crossover rate: 0.8
- Rank selection with 1.7 bias
- 10% elitism rate
- No parent replacement check

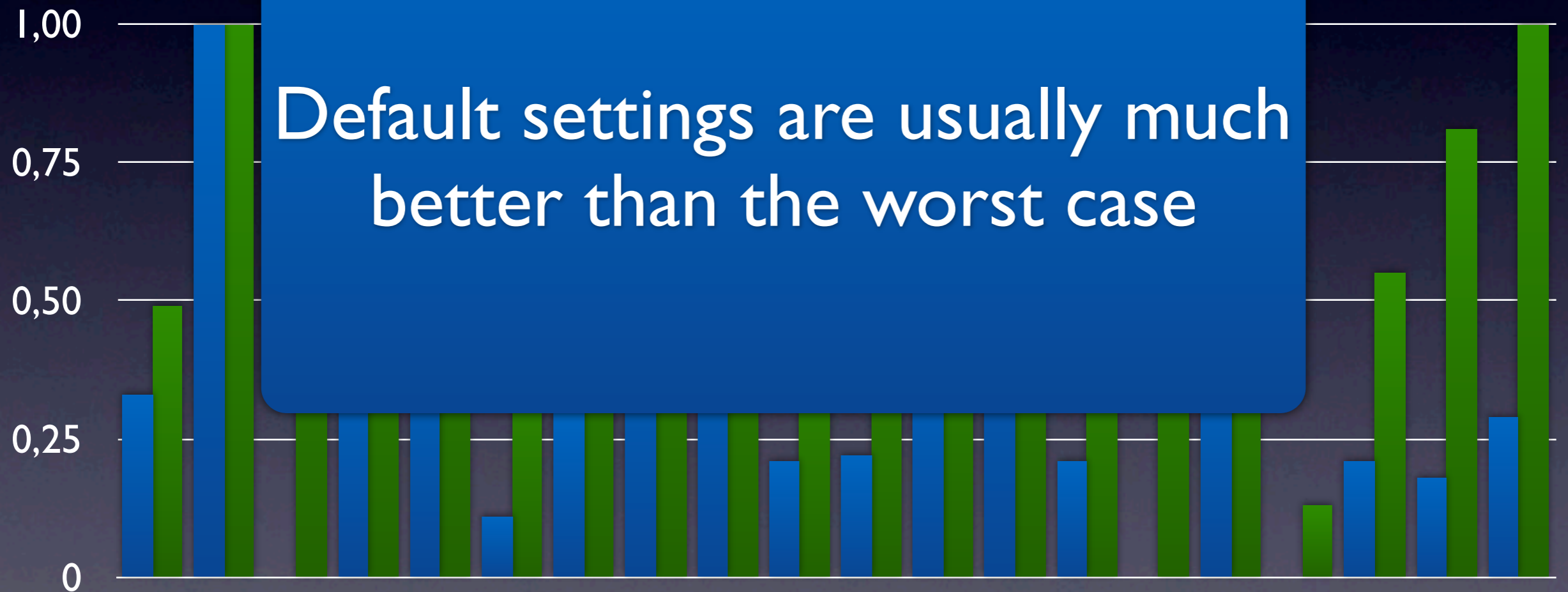
Branch Coverage



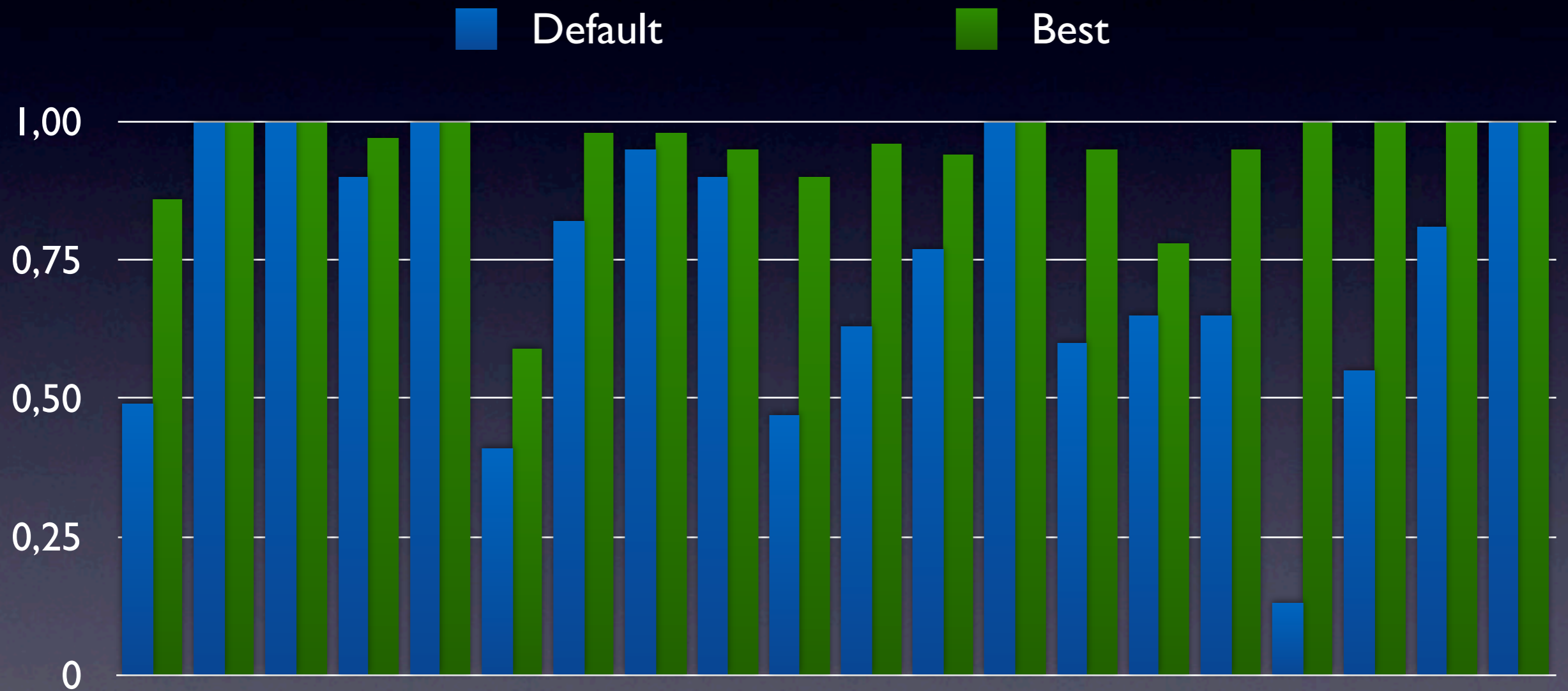
Branch Coverage



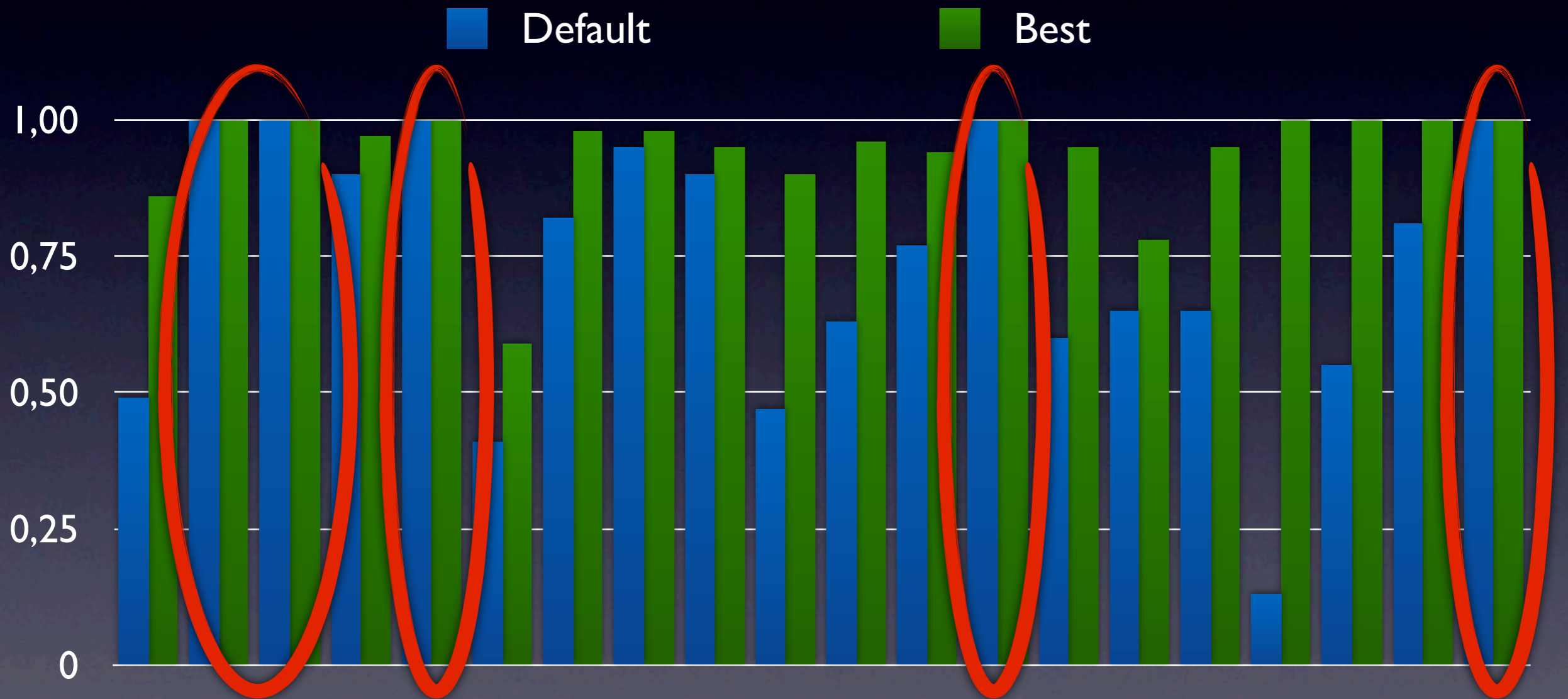
Branch Coverage



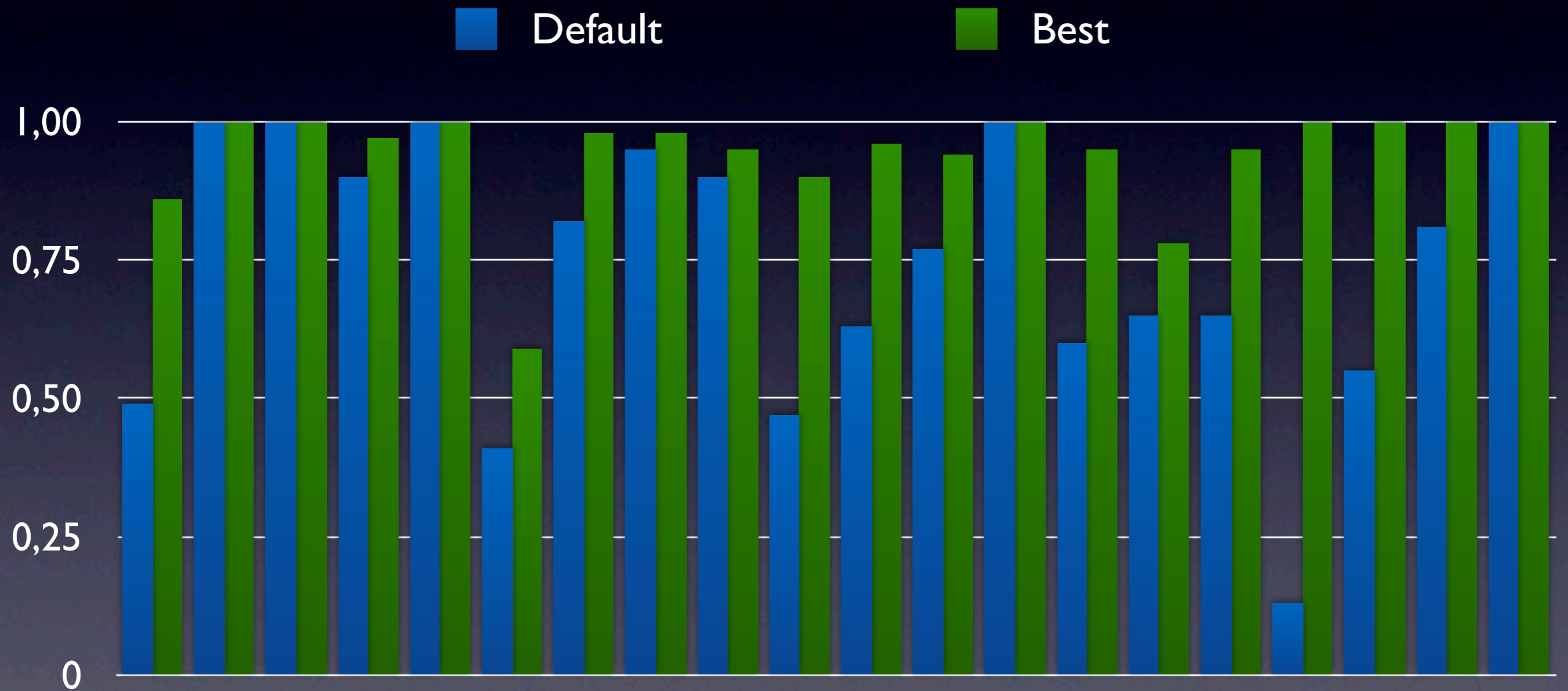
Branch Coverage



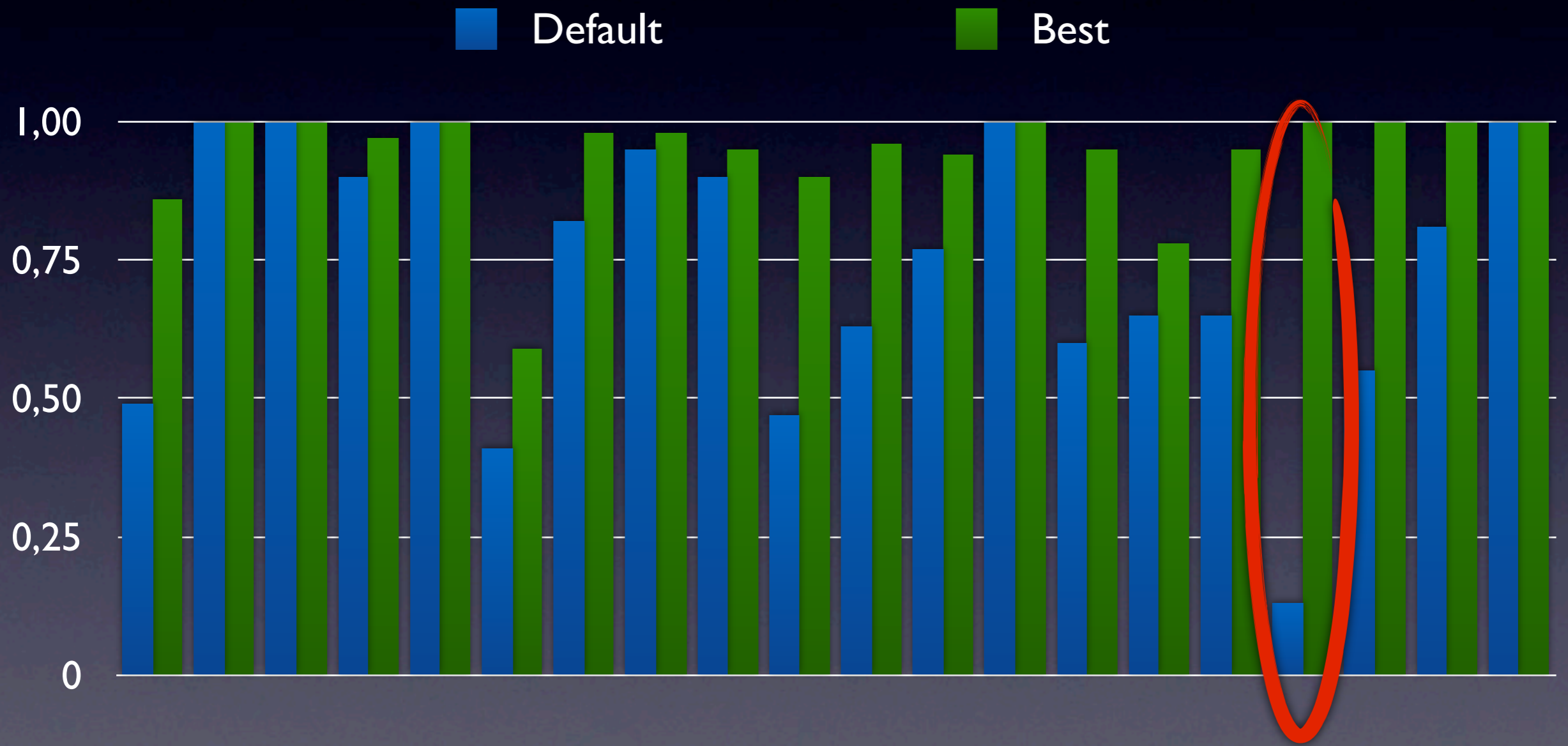
Branch Coverage



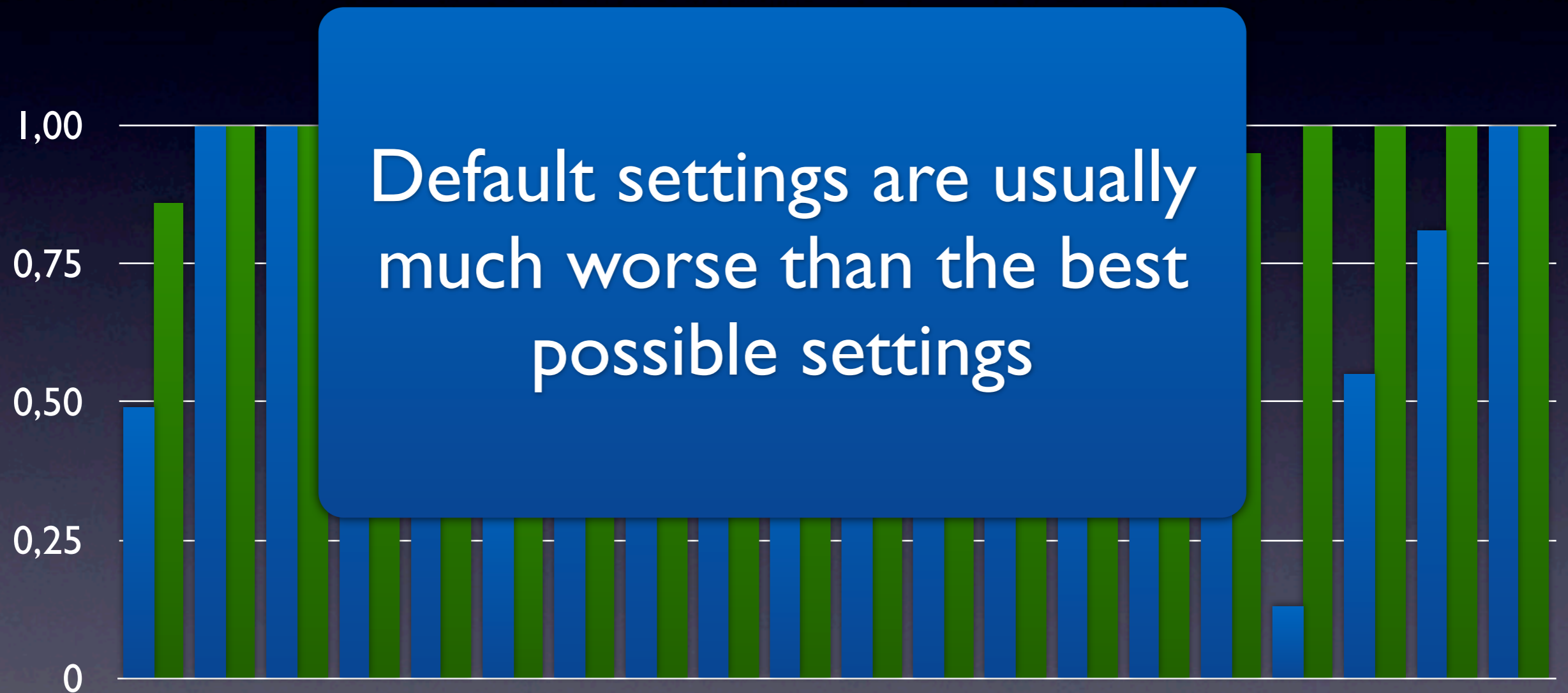
Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



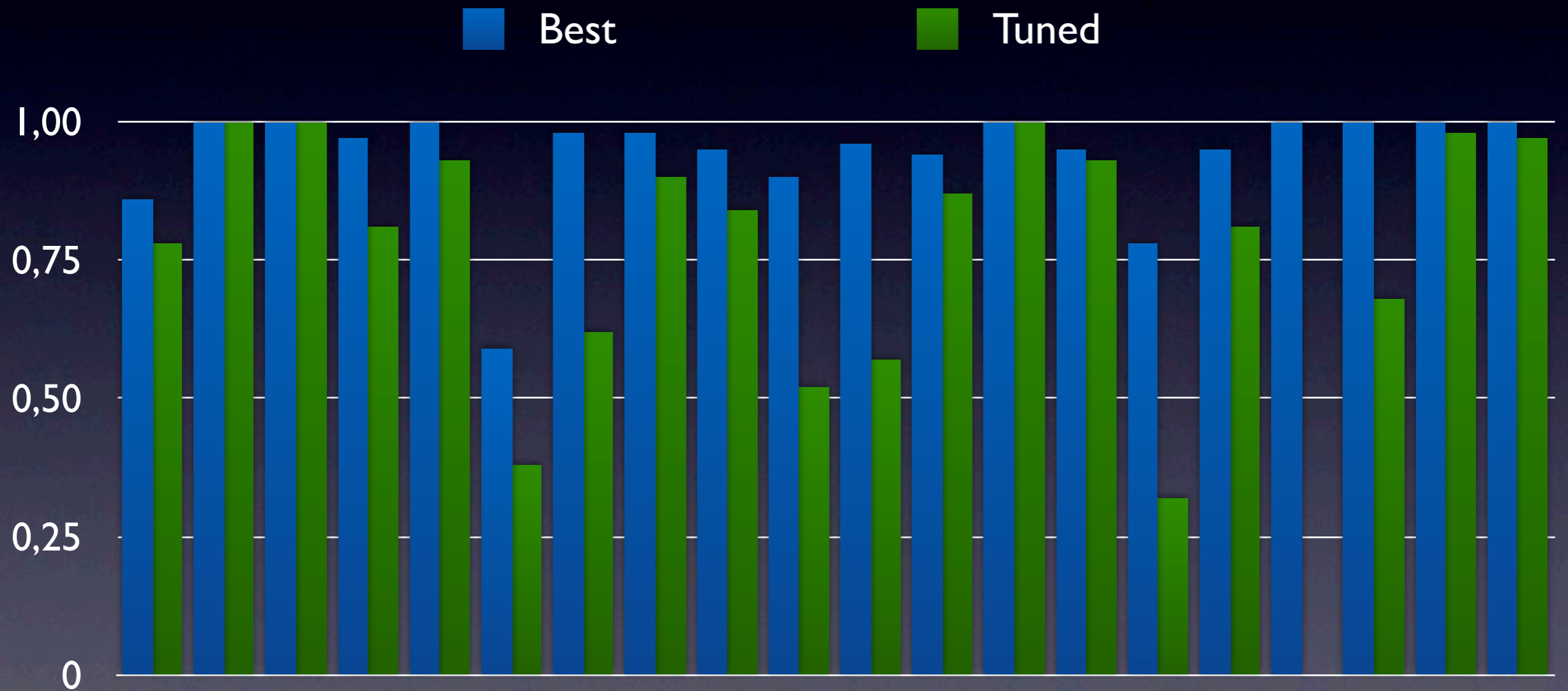
Branch Coverage



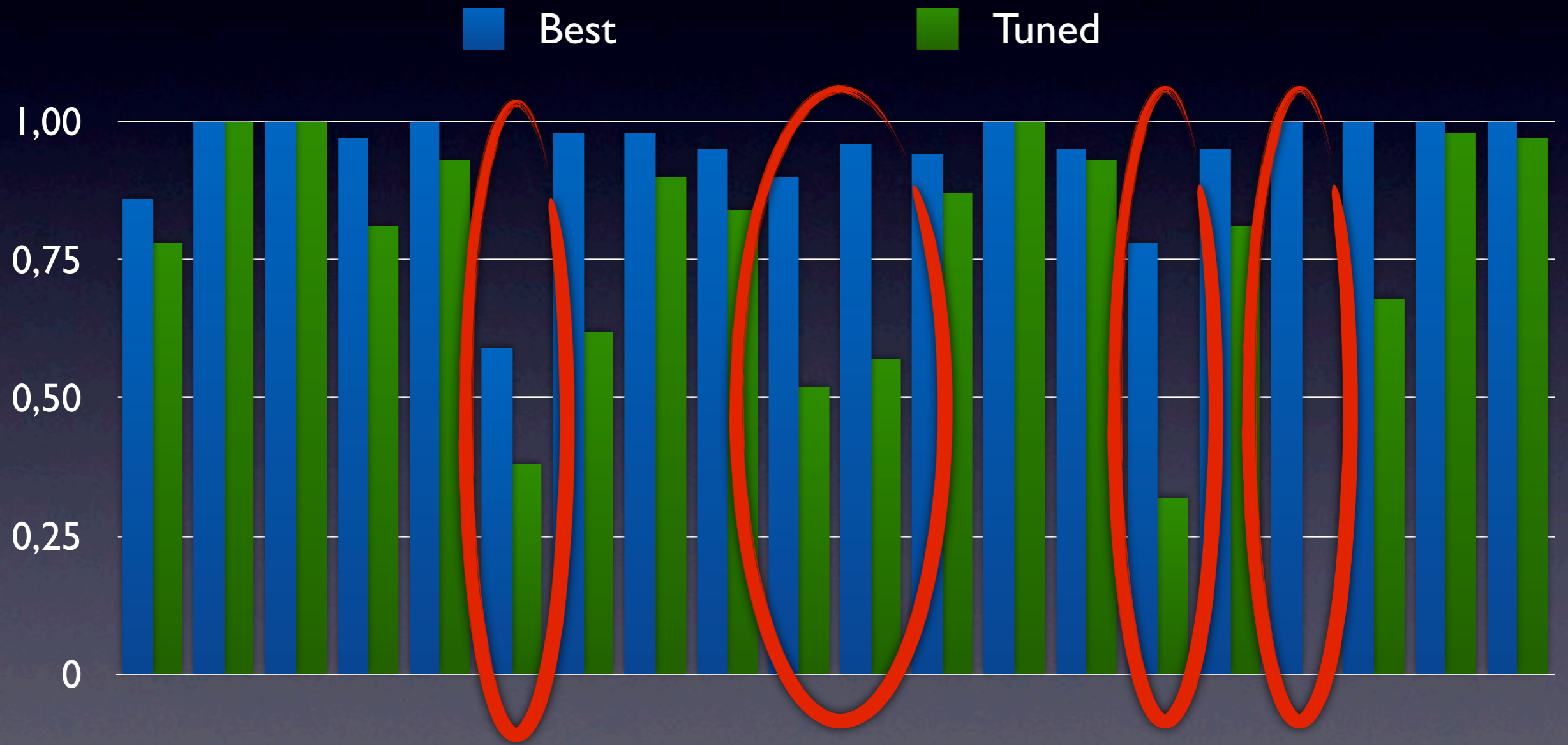
RQ3

If we tune a search algorithm based on a set of classes, how will its performance be on other new classes?

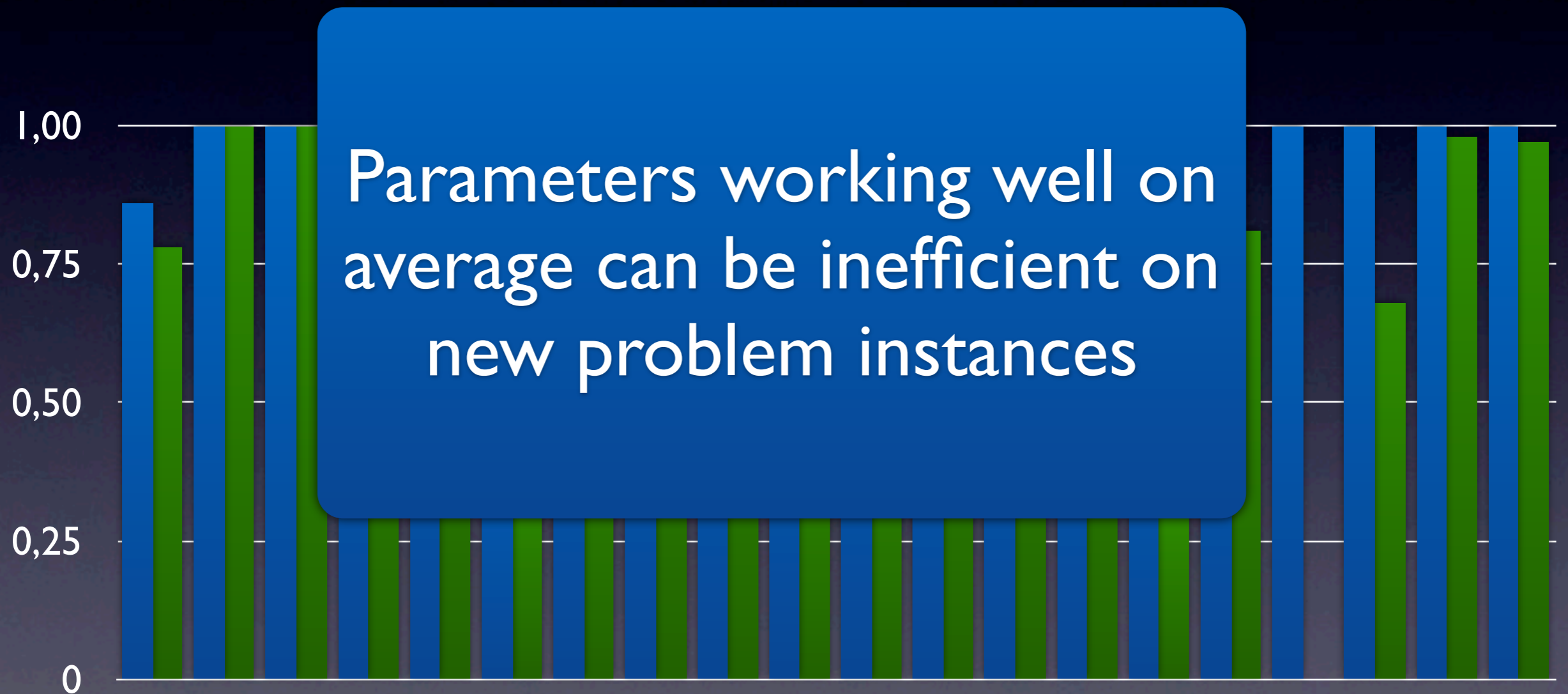
Branch Coverage



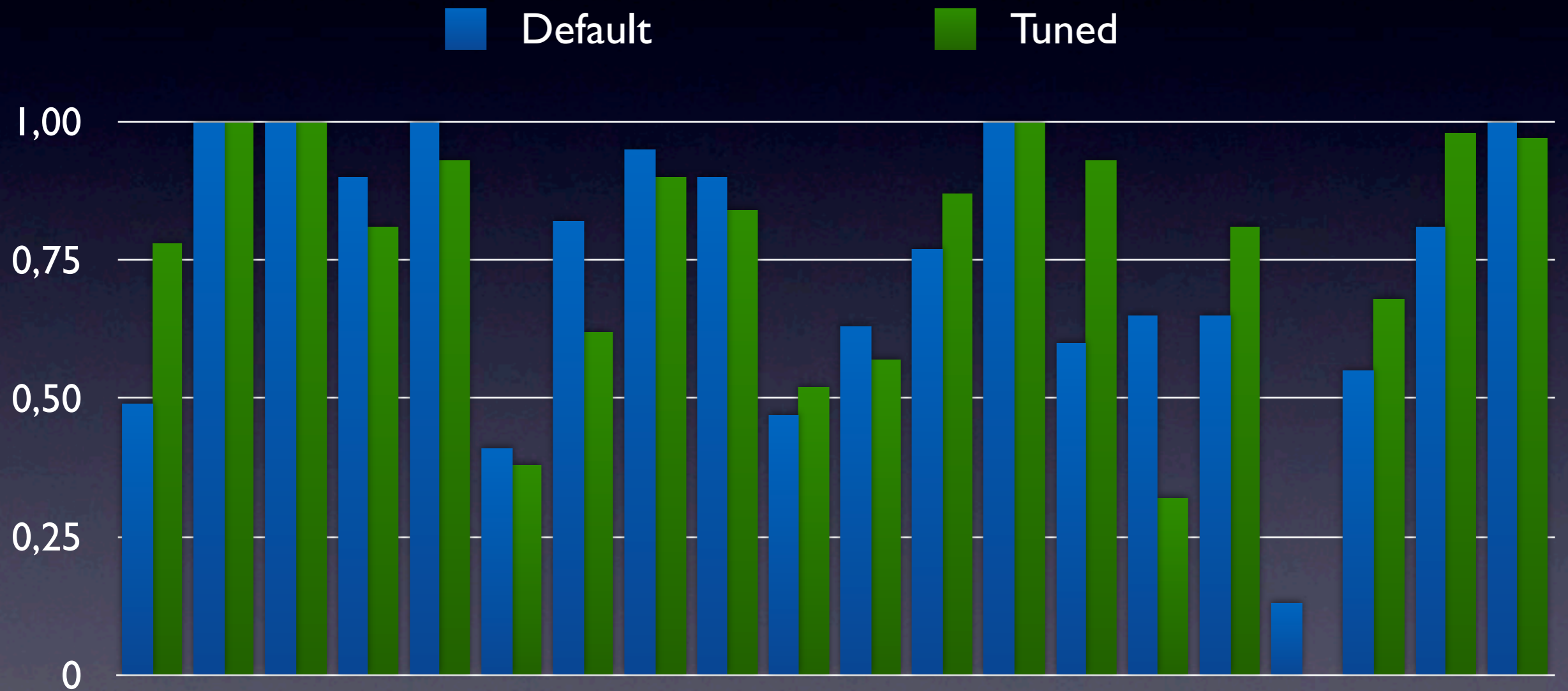
Branch Coverage



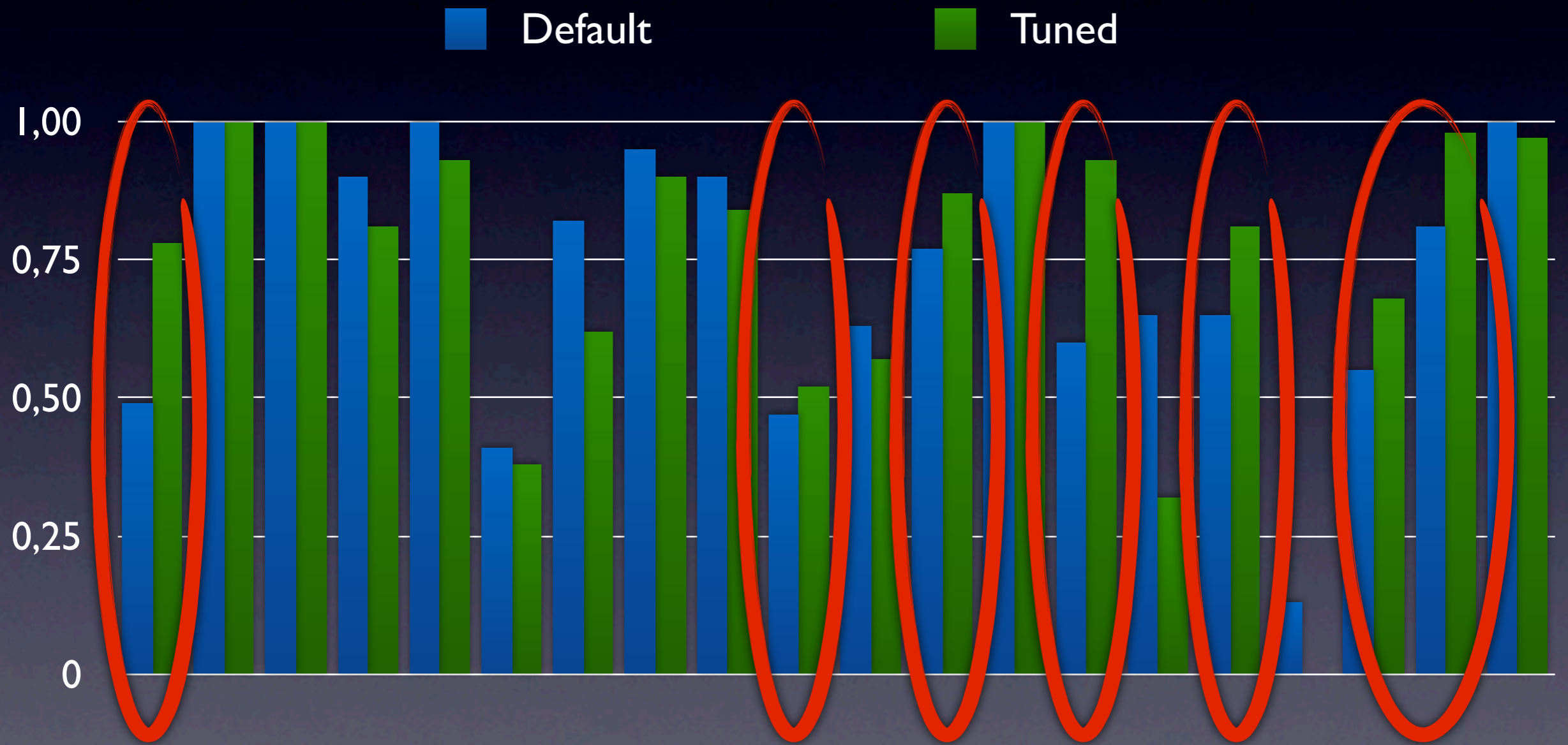
Branch Coverage



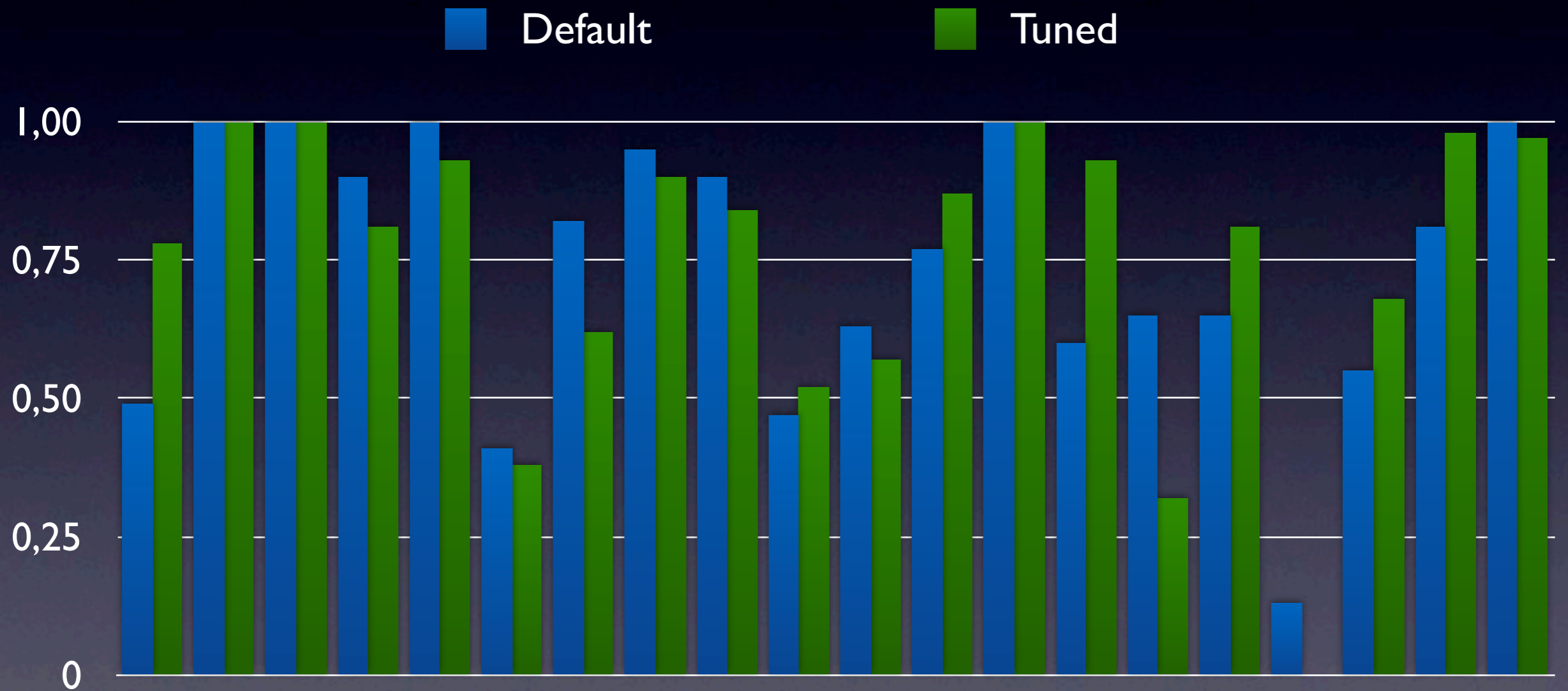
Branch Coverage



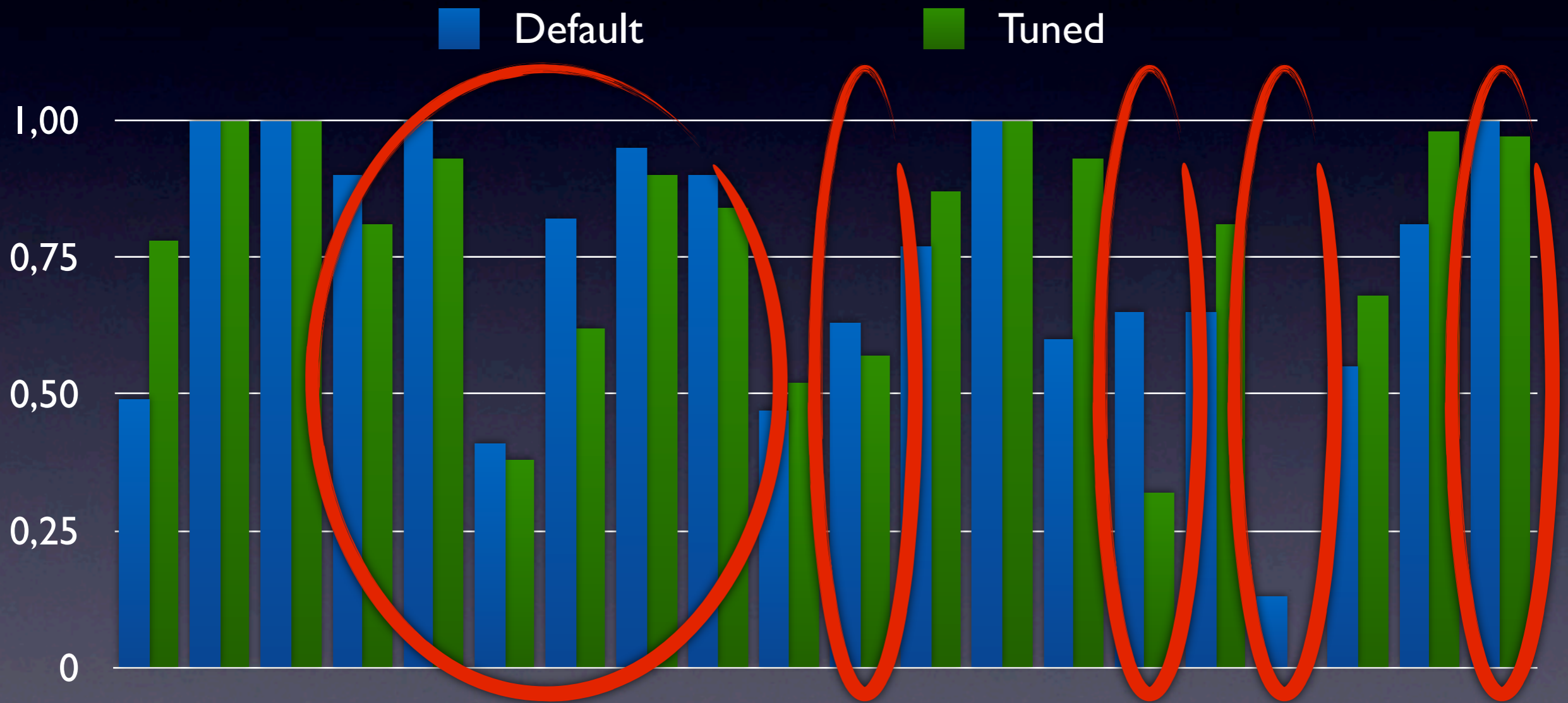
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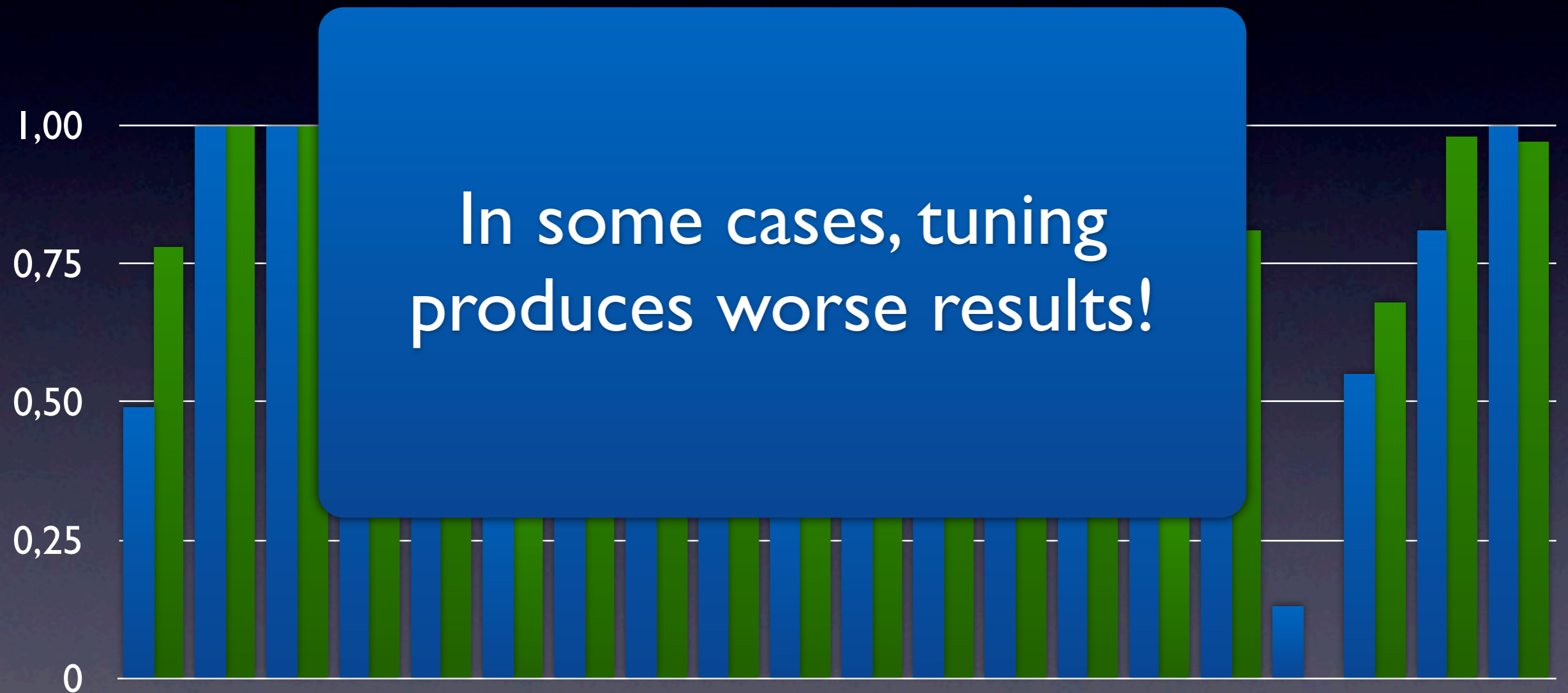
Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



Tuning

Tuning

- Use very large problem set

Tuning

- Use very large problem set
- Evaluate all possible parameter combinations

Tuning

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Tuning

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Response Surface Methodology

Tuning

k-fold cross validation

- Use very large problem set
- Evaluate all possible parameter combinations

Response Surface Methodology

RQ4

What are the effects of the search budget on parameter tuning?

Branch Coverage

 Worst  Default  Best

Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



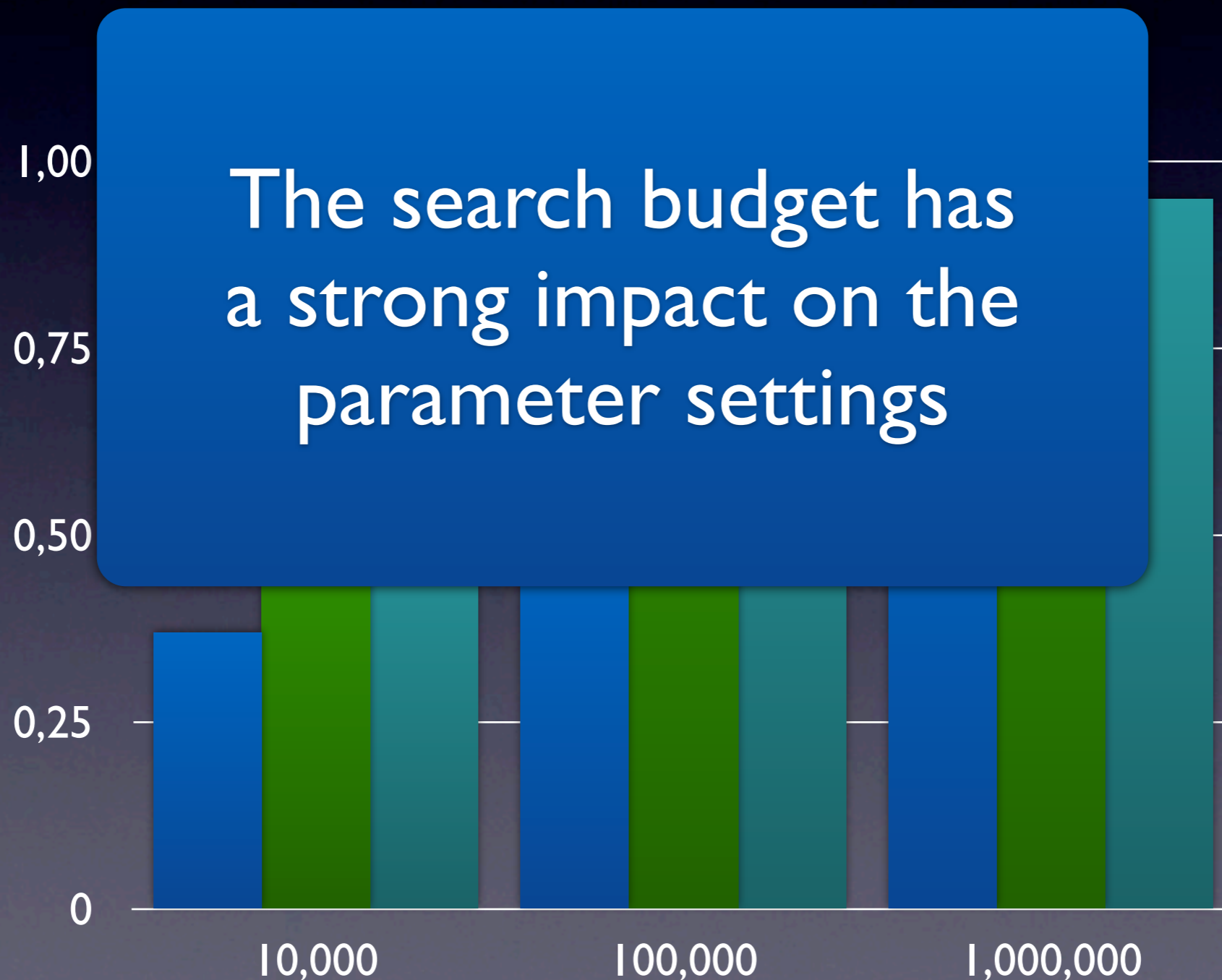
Branch Coverage



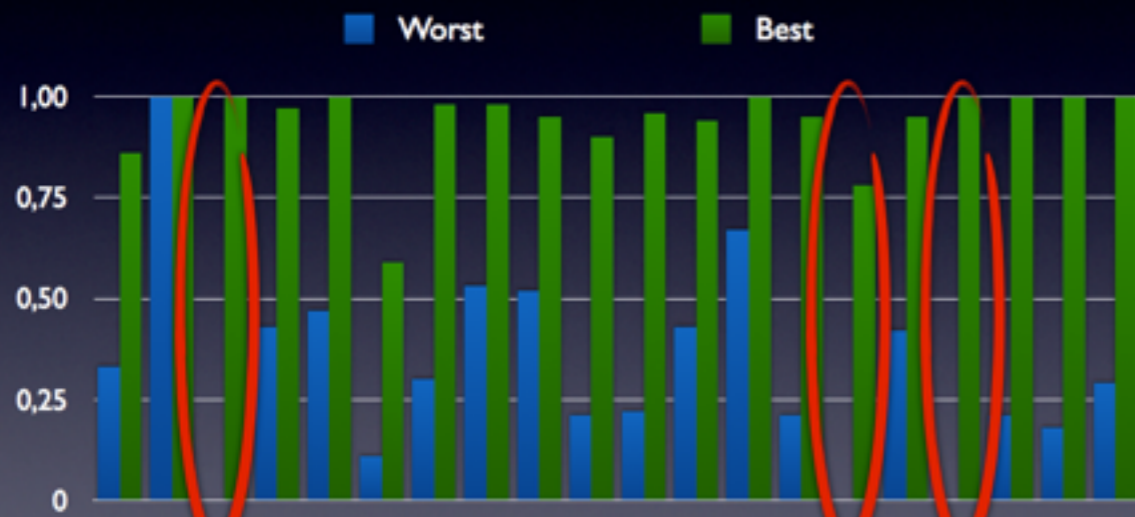
Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



User

May not know about SBSE

Wants best performance on his problem

May only wish to set search duration

Tool Developer

Produces a search-based tool

Wants most pleasant experience for practitioner

Wants highest effectiveness on all possible problems

Researcher

Compares tools

Compares techniques

Performs empirical studies

Branch Coverage



User

- May not know about SBSE
- Wants best performance on his problem
- May only wish to set search duration

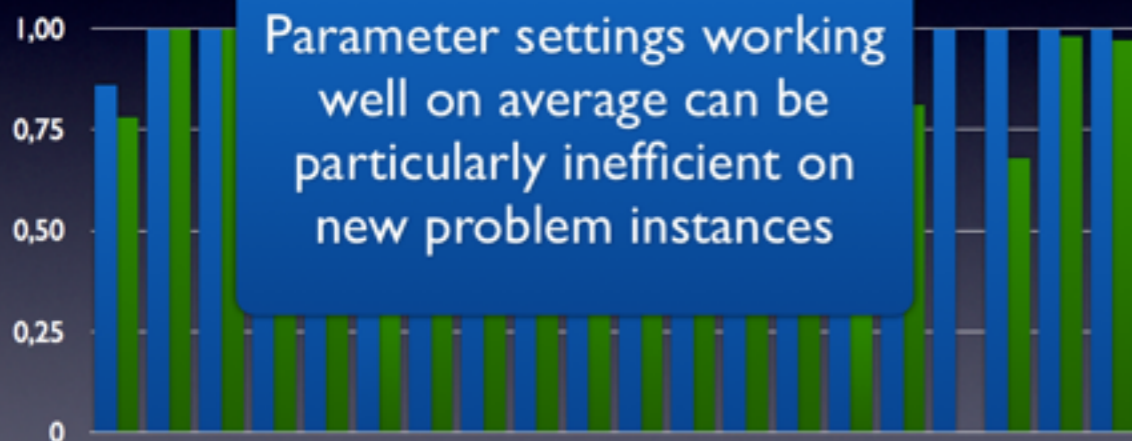
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Researcher

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Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



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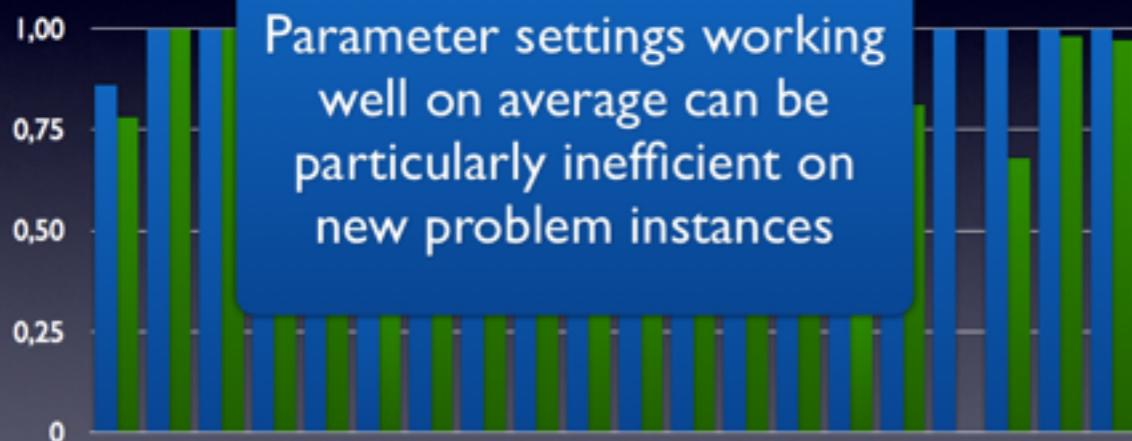
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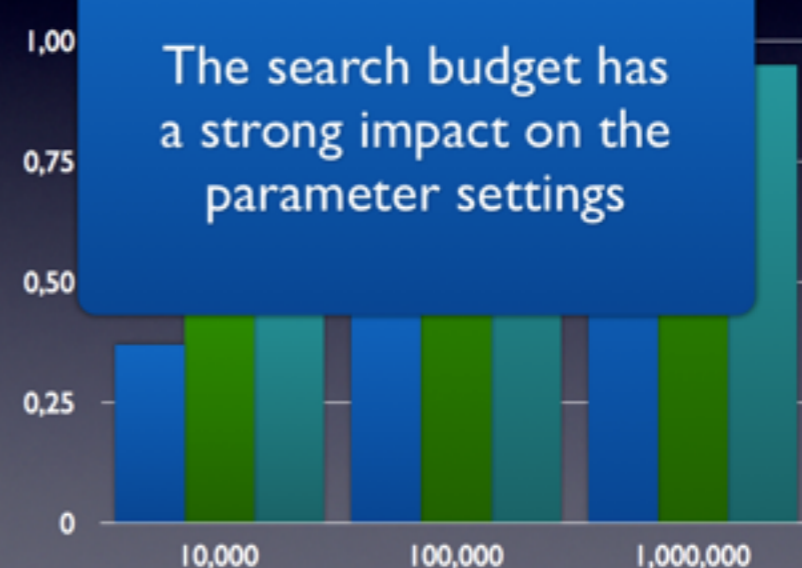
Researcher

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Branch Coverage



Branch Coverage



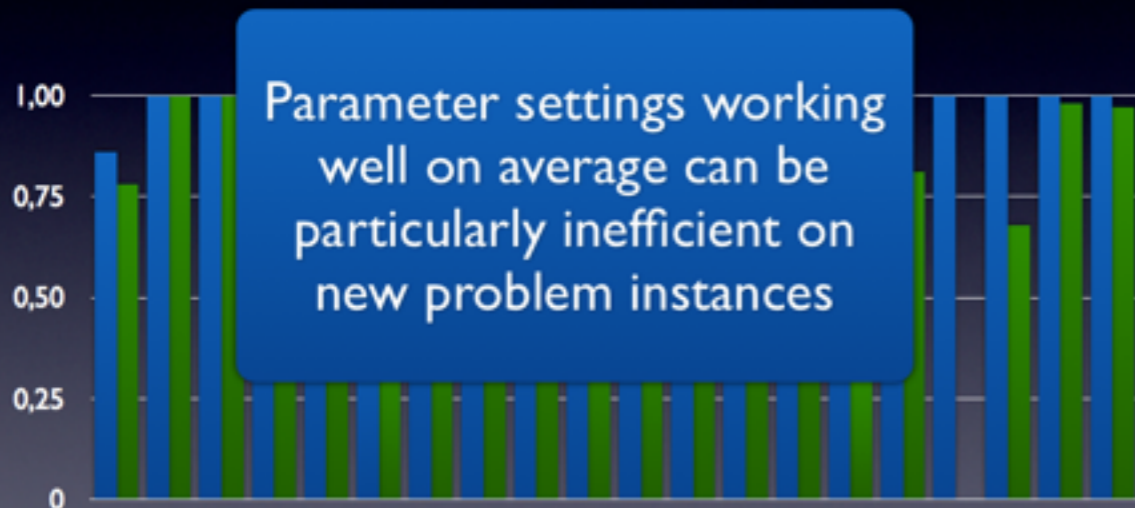
Branch Coverage



User	Tool Developer	Researcher
May not know about SBSE	Produces a search-based tool	Compares tools
Wants best performance on his problem	Wants most pleasant experience for practitioner	Compares techniques
May only wish to set search duration	Wants highest effectiveness on all possible problems	Performs empirical studies

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