

# Applications of Model Reuse When Using Estimation of Distribution Algorithms to Test Concurrent Software

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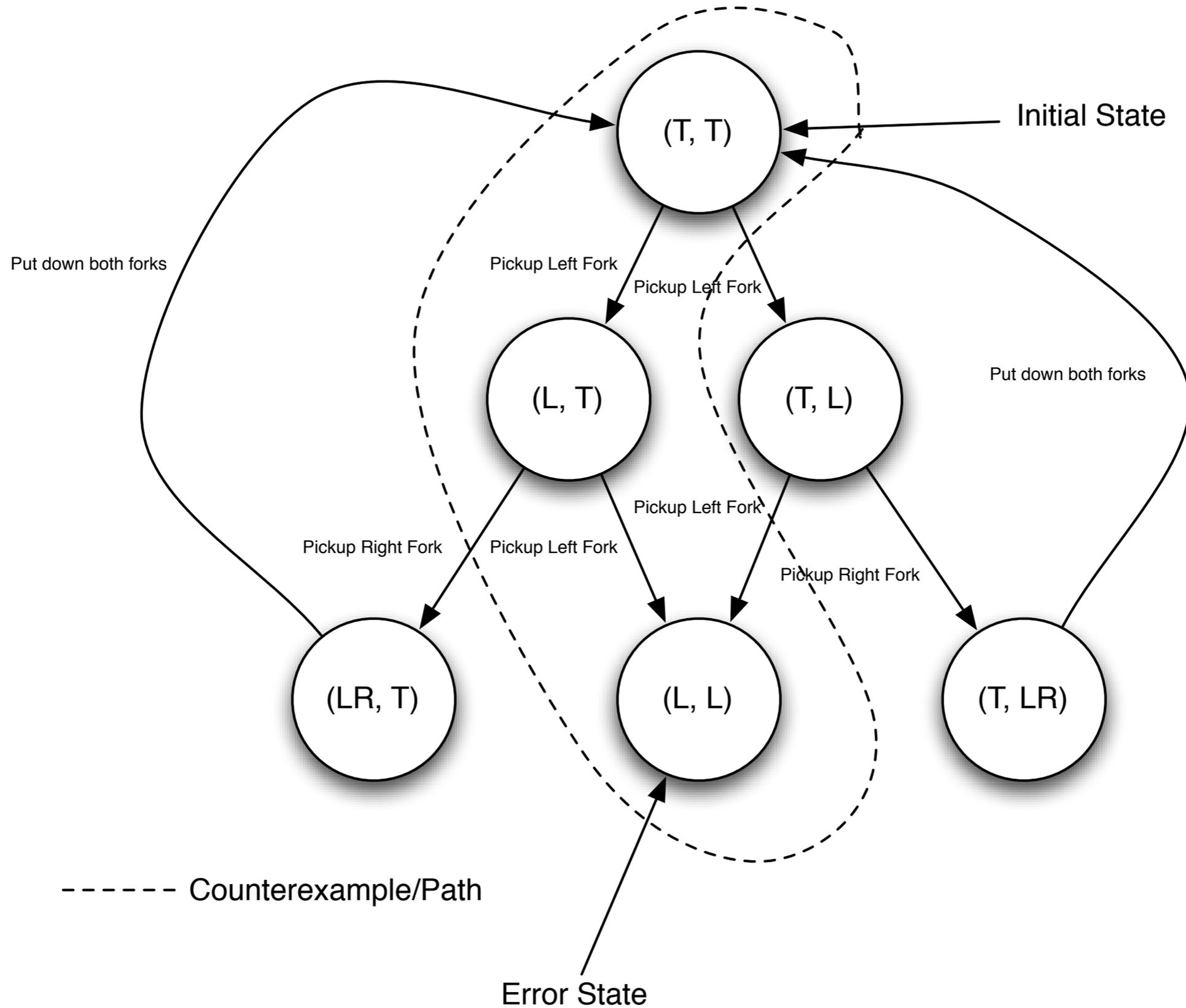
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# Presentation Outline

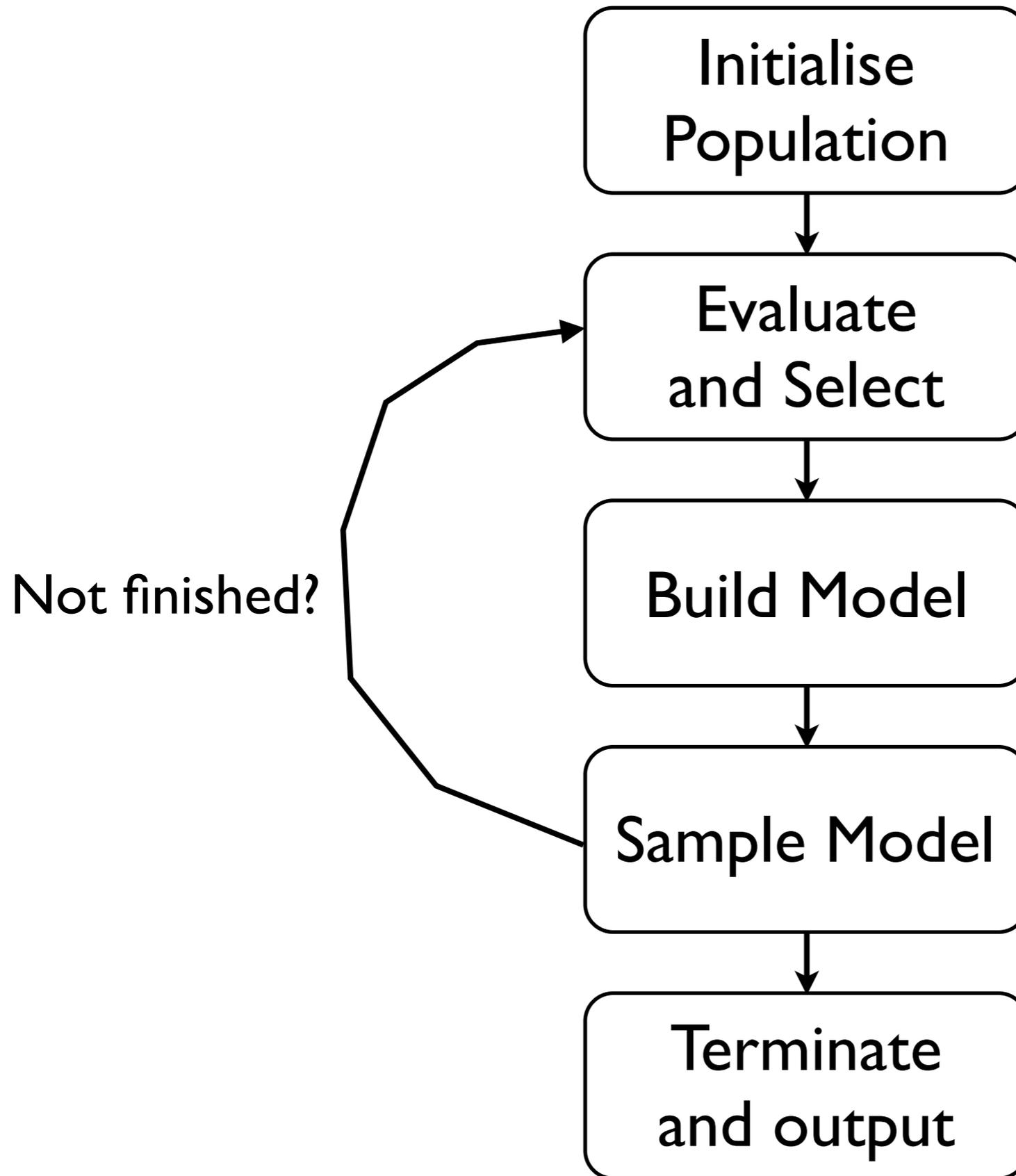
- Learning Strategies
- Potential Reuse Scenarios
- Experimentation
- Summary

# Learning Strategies

# Our Problem



# Estimation of Distribution Algorithm



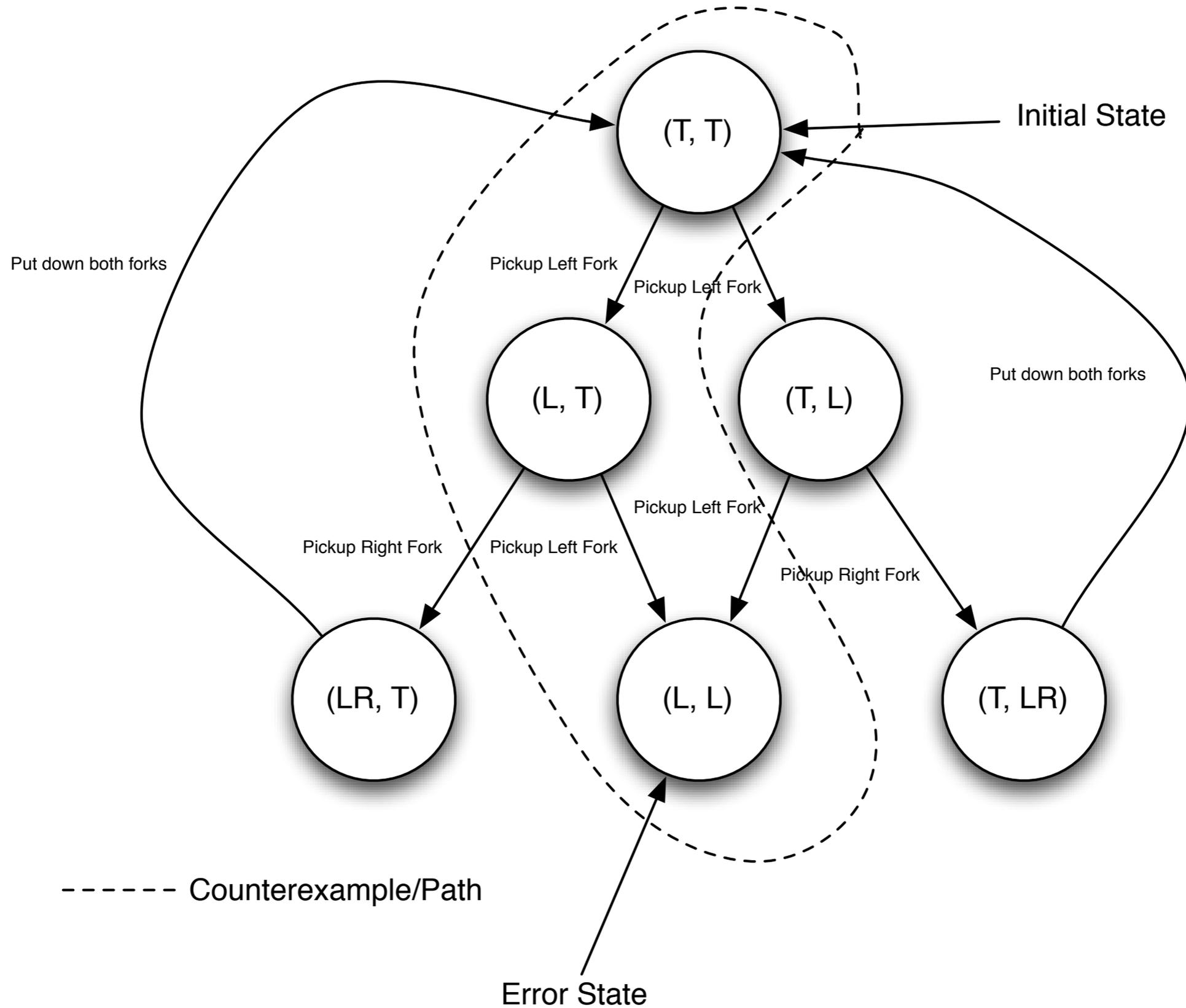
# Our method

- Based upon an EDA called N-gram GP\*
- Solution space is strings of actions that constitute paths in state space
- Paths start in the initial state, end in goal state, terminal state or previously encountered state
- Paths are sampled, and the best are used to build strategy. Strategy is then used to sample a new set of solutions from which the next strategy is constructed
- Strategy answers the following question...

\* R. Poli and N.F. McPhee. A linear estimation-of-distribution GP system. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 4971:206–217, 2008.

We construct a path  $p$  that starts in the initial state. Given the  $n$  most recent actions that have occurred on  $p$  currently under construction, by what distribution should the next action be selected?

# Example



# Strategies vs solutions

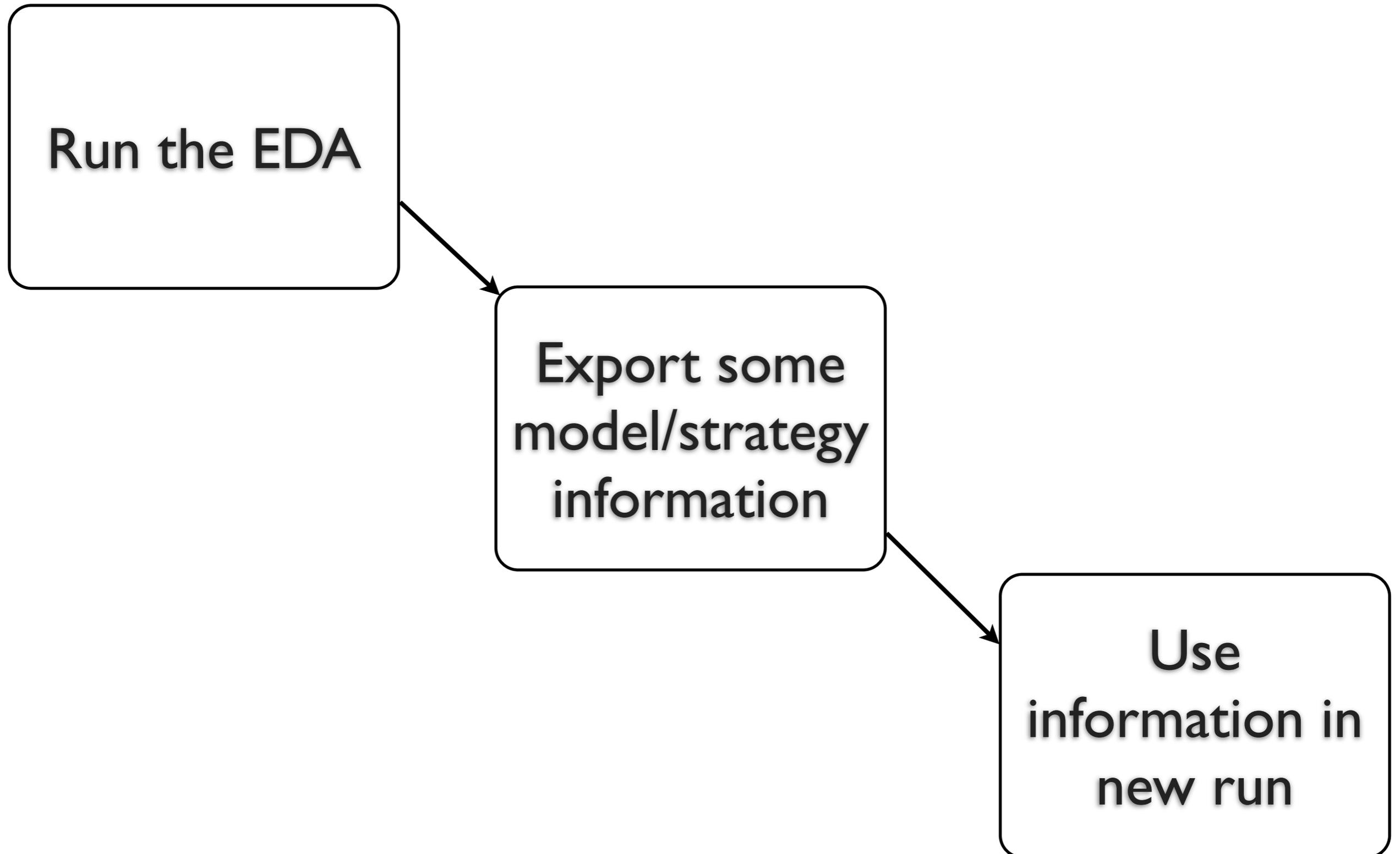
- Other mechanisms find sets of solutions only (search trajectory can reveal some insight)
- Our method learns a strategy for exploring the state space
- Solutions only have little scope for reuse, whereas our strategy can be used again in future runs (potentially on changed systems)

# Reuse Scenarios

# Model Reuse

- Often touted advantage of EDAs is making use of models either through analysis or reuse
- Because our EDA models action sequences, strategy can be generic over varying systems
- We are interested in reducing effort at certain stages in the development life cycle

# Reuse workflow



# Scenario: Debugging

- Use our EDA to find a concurrent fault  $b$ , found by strategy  $s$
- “fix” the bug  $b$ , creating a new revision of the system
- Use  $s$  that found  $b$  to search revised system
- $s$  may focus the search on multiple areas of the state space, at the very least will very likely lead to the now “fixed” area of the search space for a subsequent check. Can also tabu the strategy...

# Scenario: Refinement

- Running the EDA on a system without errors can yield a strategy that highlights areas of the state space that “peak the interest” of the heuristic being used
- If the system is later refined (potentially with the changes between the previous and refined version of the system are linked/related) then strategies learned on the previous system could be used on the refined system

# Scenario: Problem Families

- Some systems can be scaled to yield bigger state spaces (e.g. systems with more clients and servers)
- Assuming you can find an error with the EDA, one can use the strategy learned to find the same error in varying sizes of the same system
- Extra information about the same error can help a programmer to more effectively fix the bug
- Assumption is that a strategy that detects errors in a small model can be used to find errors in larger systems with the same description

# Experimentation

# Experimentation

- Tested the problem families scenario
- Implemented technique using HSF-SPIN and the ECJ toolkit
- Systems under test are PROMELA specifications
- Tested three systems, with deadlock, an assertion error and a liveness property violation

# Method

- Run the EDA on a “small” instance of the system and save the strategy from the last generation (terminate after certain of states)
- Use this strategy to seed the first generation of a run on a large system
- Strategy is destroyed and rebuilt at each generation, in both runs
- Looking for effort reduction from the combined small and large run
- Compared against running the EDA without the seed

# Test cases

- Dining Philosophers (no loop, eat and die, deadlock)
  - Small 32, Large 128
- Leader election system (assertion error)
  - Small 2, Large 10
- CORBA Global Inter-op Protocol (GIOP) (liveness issue)
  - Small 2, Large 20

# Small instances

Measurement Dining Philosophers Leader GIOP

First error:

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Generations	3	0	0
Path Length	34	35	59
States	73,058	35	729
Time	27.45s	0.3s	0.3s

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Best error:

Generations	3	0	17
Path Length	34	32	21
States	73,058	2,080	80,478
Time	27.45s	0.63s	3m8s

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Total for run:

Generations	50	200	200
States	1,150,400	1,040,495	931,691
Time	13m30s	19m47s	37m33s

# Dining Philosophers (128)

Measurement	Without Model Reuse	With Model Reuse	Without Initial Run
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First error:

Generations	19/19.4(+)	3/3	0/0
Path Length	130/130(-)	130/130	130/130
States	1,831,394/1,898,568.21(+)	73,831/74,281.1	773/1,223.1
Time	47m24s/1h14m32s(+)	29.572s/30.057s	2.122s/2.606s

Best error:

Generations	19/19.4(+)	3/3	0/0
Path Length	130/130(-)	130/130	130/130
States	1,831,394/1,898,568.21(+)	73,831/74,281.1	773/1,223.1
Time	47m24s/1h14m32s(+)	29.572s/30.057s	2.122s/2.606s

**99% reduction in effort**

# Leader (10)

Measurement	Without Model Reuse	With Model Reuse	Without Initial Run
First error:			
Generations	0/0(-)	0/0	0/0
Path Length	84/82.75(+)	<b>71/71.21</b>	<b>71/71.21</b>
States	<b>84/82.75(+)</b>	2,151/2,151.21	<b>71/71.21</b>
Time	<b>0.239s/0.622s(+)</b>	1.127s/1.606s	0.497s/0.976s
Best error:			
Generations	17/20.26(-)	<b>15/19.23</b>	<b>15/19.23</b>
Path Length	<b>36/35.45(-)</b>	<b>36/35.47</b>	<b>36/35.47</b>
States	193,616/225,050.01(-)	<b>163,429/209,150.82</b>	<b>161,349/207,070.82</b>
Time	22m51s/25m57s(+)	<b>4m7s/5m19s</b>	<b>4m6s/5m18s</b>

**75+% reduction in effort**

# CORBA GIOP (20)

Measurement	Without Model Reuse	With Model Reuse	Without Initial Run
First error:			
Generations	0/0.01(+)	17/17	0/0
Path Length	132/150.09(+)	61/73.37	61/73.37
States	40,421/60,681.01(+)	90,773/98,194.14	10,295/17,716.14
Time	1m26s/2m1s(+)	3m28s/3m46s	19.56s/38.017s
Best error:			
Generations	30/28.71(+)	20/28.21	3/11.21
Path Length	31/31.21(+)	26/25.6	26/25.6
States	13,068,139/12,337,306(+)	1,495,644/4,942,260.07	1,415,166/4,861,782.07
Time	6h47m16s/8h13m24s(+)	57m34s/3h12m14s	54m26s/3h9m6s

**68% reduction in mean effort, higher quality results**

# Discussion

- Two errors of different sizes, and the EDA has optimised both errors (shorter paths to error are better)
- One can instantly learn about the error from the path lengths
- This process can be fully automated
- Effort saved allows for overnight runs as opposed to week-long runs on large systems

# Summary

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- Outlined methods of reusing strategy information between runs of an EDA
- Novel approach, something perhaps unique to EDAs
- Proven that it has the potential to reduce the effort required to gain extra information about errors in problem families
- Model/strategy reuse meme has the potential to be useful elsewhere

**Thanks!**

**Any questions?**

