

Testing the Temporal Behavior of Real-Time Software Modules using Extended Evolutionary Algorithms

Hartmut Pohlheim, Joachim Wegener, DaimlerChrysler AG, Research and Technology, FT3/SM, Berlin, Germany

1 Motivation

Costs for development and test of embedded systems

- 50 % implementation, 30 % unit testing, 20 % system testing
- ⇒ 50 % of development costs spent for testing

Objectives of testing real-time systems

- finding errors in functional behavior
- finding errors in temporal behavior
- building up confidence in the correct functioning of the test object by executing the system under test with selected inputs

2 Testing temporal behavior

Testing temporal system behavior

- find violations of specified timing constraints (find the inputs with longest and shortest execution time)
- check whether they produce a temporal error (outputs are produced prematurely or their computation takes too long)
- ⇒ testing temporal behavior is a complex task

Problem:

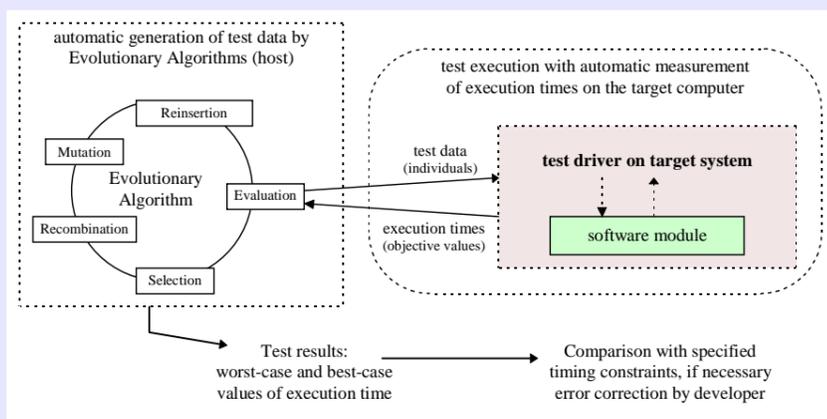
- lack of appropriate test procedures
- tester uses conventional test methods

Evolutionary Testing

Use of **Evolutionary Optimization** to determine longest and shortest execution times automatically.

3 Evolutionary Testing

Integration of Evolutionary Algorithm and time measurement equipment



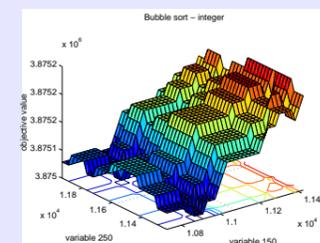
- each individual represents a test datum
- execution time for each test datum determines its objective value
- when looking for worst-case execution time: test data with long execution time obtain high fitness values and vice versa

- employed tools:
- GEATbx: Genetic and Evolutionary Algorithm Toolbox for Matlab (www.geatbx.com)
 - QUANTIFY by Rational Software Corp. (www.rational.com)

4 Search space analysis

- temporal behavior forms a very complex multi-dimensional search space
- many plateaus, local minima and discontinuities
 - several input data executing the same program path are identical
 - different program paths lead to irregular changes of the exec. times
- two analysis examples provided
 - bubblesort modul (benchmark)
 - feature extraction ME (real world)

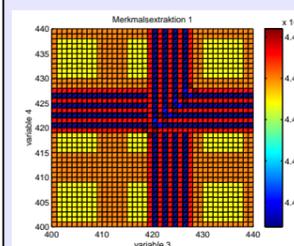
Analysis of bubblesort modul



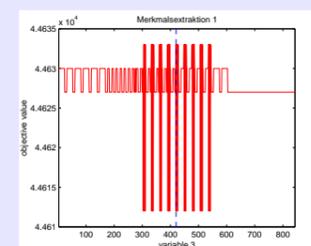
- list of 500 variables, each variable in range [-32768, 32767]
- bubble sort variables
- analysis results:
 - many plateaus
 - many local minima
 - correlation between variables

3-D variation plot (execution time of bubblesort modul): variable 150 and 250 in a small area (0.6%) of the search space

Analysis of feature extraction modul (ME)



2-D color quilt variation plot (execution time of feature extraction): toggle brightness (min/max variable value) at 2 variable positions (400-440)

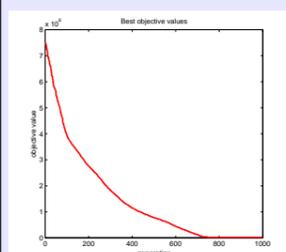


2-D variation plot (execution time of feature extraction): toggle 1 brightness value over all variable positions

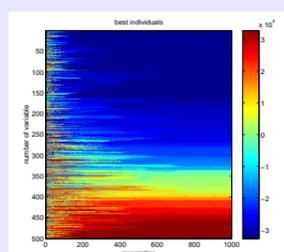
- 843 variables in [0, 4095]
- defining a 29x29 pixel matrix out of an 287x1200 pixel picture
- analysis results:
 - large steps in objective values even for small changes in variable values
 - large plateaus without change of objective value

5 Experiments

Optimization of bubblesort modul



Optimization of bubblesort modul (minimal execution time): best objective value over 1000 generations, optimum found in generation 746



Optimization of bubblesort modul (same run as left): variables of best individual per generation over 1000 generations ("sorting of variables")

- execution time measured by QUANTIFY (Rational)
- Evolutionary Algorithm for integer/permutation variables:
 - 6 subpopulations (regional model), each 50 indiv., 1000 generations
 - different strategies per subpopulation
 - discrete recombination / order crossover
 - integer mutation and swap mutation
 - competition between subpopulations

Optimization of motor control software modules

- results were compared to the times determined by the developers with systematic testing

module name	max. exec. time in μ s		lines of code	parameters
	evolutionary testing	developer test		
zr2	69,6 μ s	67,2 μ s	41	18
t1	120,8 μ s	108,4 μ s	119	18
mc1	112,0 μ s	108,4 μ s	98	17
mr1	68,8 μ s	64,0 μ s	81	32
k1	59,6 μ s	57,6 μ s	39	14
zk1	58,4 μ s	54,0 μ s	56	9

- exec. time measured on target system
- Evolutionary Algorithm for integer variables (parameter optimization):
 - 3 subpopulations (regional model), each 20 individuals over 100 generations
 - use of different strategies per subpopulation
 - discrete and double point recombination
 - integer mutation (different mutation range)
 - competition between subpopulations
- Evolutionary Testing found longer execution times for all given modules

6 Summary

New approach:

Testing temporal behavior by **Evolutionary Testing**

Advantages:

- + automatic search for the longest and shortest execution times
- + suited for discontinuous target functions
- + suited for complex input domains with many parameters
- + can escape local optima (search by multiple individuals)
- + direct assessment of objective value: execution time of individual

But:

- finding the extreme execution times is **not** guaranteed

- Combination of systematic testing and Evolutionary Optimization opens up further potential for improvement

- perform systematic test to examine functional correctness
- use systematically produced test data to inoculate initial population of Evolutionary Algorithm
- apply Evolutionary Testing to find extreme execution times

References

- [1] Grochtmann, M., and Wegener, J.: Evolutionary Testing of Temporal Correctness. Proceedings of Quality Week Europe '98, 1998.
- [2] Pohlheim, H.: Entwicklung und systemtechnische Anwendung Evolutionärer Algorithmen. Aachen, Germany: Shaker Verlag, 1998. (Development and Engineering Application of Evolutionary Algorithms. Ph.D. thesis, in German), <http://www.pohlheim.com/diss/>
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- [4] Wegener, J., and Pitschinetz, R.: TESSY - Yet Another Computer-Aided Software Testing Tool? Proceedings of the Second European International Conference on Software Testing, Analysis & Review EuroSTAR '94, 1994.