



Comparative Analysis of Regression Test Case Prioritization Techniques

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ABSTRACT

Software testing is an activity performed for evaluating the system by various testing techniques. Regression test case selection selects those test cases which focuses on the modified part of the software. It generally filters test cases instead of removing them. Test case minimization eliminates certain test cases thus, reducing the number of test cases and lays stress on using a subset of the test suite from an economy point of view. This sometimes reduces the rate of fault detection. Elimination of test cases is not performed in test case prioritization, rather it arranges them according to priority and they are thus executed with higher priority cases first followed by the lower priority ones. Test case prioritization can be search-based or fault-based or coverage based. They may also be risk-based, fault-based, history-based or requirement based.

This paper has presented a comparative analysis of various TCP approaches according to the prioritization objectives framed for this study. The aim is not to show that a particular approach has some limitations as the performance of an approach varies on multiple factors such as testing scenarios, testing needs, size of the program upon which they were applied and the testing environment. The factors governing the need for the development of a certain approach are fast execution of test cases or early fault detection or making testing cost-effective, although researchers try to achieve most of them if not all. The approaches developed by numerous researchers are comparatively studied and results are presented systematically.

Key words: Regression testing, Software failure, Software quality, Software testing, Test case prioritization.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the present scenario, the role of software can be traced from every device associated with human beings to life-saving devices in the medical field, in space technology and aviation-related devices also. It can be said that software is omnipresent. Therefore, so much of stress is laid out on the

quality and reliability of the software [1]-[3]. Testing plays a vital role in examining whether the developed software product meets the desired standards or not [4]-[5]. Many techniques for testing the software were developed by the researchers. Exhaustive testing is used to execute every test case designed for testing. But its drawback is that it is not practically feasible owing to time, resource and cost constraint [6]-[8]. A recent software glitch in Boeing 737 max caused a huge loss of human life and money in which a software problem has resulted in a faulty sensor reading which forced the plane nose down leading to two fatal crashes killing altogether 346 people on board [9]. Another example is of Microsoft windows operating system in which software vulnerability popularly known as "EternalBlue" has resulted in a huge amount of loss and a serious lesson to remain cautious of releasing security patches and to spread awareness about cybersecurity [10].

The Organization of this paper is as follows: In Section 2 regression testing and techniques for test case prioritization are discussed in detail. Section 3 presents the need to conduct this study and discussed the prioritization objectives framed for this paper. Section 4 presents an in-depth analysis of different techniques for test case prioritization, which is subsequently followed by a table showing comparative analysis. Section 5 discusses conclusion and future work. The last section discusses the references included in this study.

2. REGRESSION TESTING

One of the popular approaches in testing is regression testing which is performed to check whether no new faults have crept in the unmodified code after some part of the source code is modified [11]-[12]. An approach in regression testing is retest-all the test cases on the modified program, but it is not practically feasible [13]. So, developers have to maintain the balance between the quality of the software product and the cost accomplished in testing as customer satisfaction is the ultimate goal of a software development organization [1], [14]-[15].

Therefore, to make the regression testing effective, various strategies are developed which are Test Case Selection (TCS), Test Suite Minimization (TSM), Test Case Prioritization (TCP) [16]. TCS selects those test cases which may focus on testing the modified part of the software. TSM discards redundant test cases to reduce the test suite size. Both

TCS and TSM approaches may lead to a decrease in fault detection rate as claimed by different researchers [17]-[18]. This is the driving force which motivates the researchers to work on TCP approaches which neither selects nor discards test cases but executes them in a certain priority way to increase detection of faults. Researchers have proposed numerous test case prioritization approaches (figure 1). [16], [19]-[24].

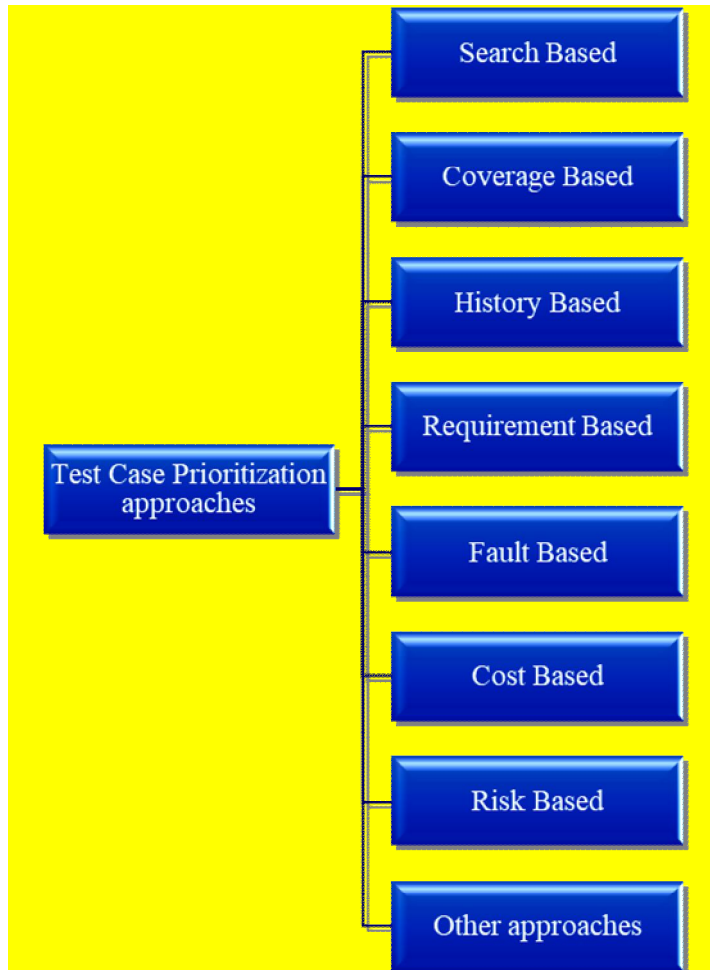


Figure 1: Categorization of TCP approaches. [19], [24]

The goal of TCP can be manifold such as enhancing the rate of fault detection or reducing the time and cost incurred in the mechanism of prioritization or to increase the capture of high priority requirements.

3. THE MOTIVE OF THIS STUDY

This paper has worked to comparatively analyze various TCP approaches for regression testing. This study is not performed to discuss advantages or limitations of various approaches, rather the motive of this study is to provide a detailed analysis of the existing approaches by comparing them with the prioritization objectives framed for this study.

For this paper, the articles were searched from Scopus and Google Scholar database and due to this all the major venues were covered such as Elsevier, Springer, IEEE, ACM, etc. For searching the papers, a search string is devised after various experiments, adding and removing keywords in it and using “AND”, “OR” operations. The search string is < “Software testing” and “Regression testing” and “Test case prioritization”>. In the next step, collectively from both the databases, a large number of studies were retrieved and after following the guidelines by Kitchenham [25] and the defined procedure along with inclusion and exclusion criteria, finally we were able to finalize 85 studies for inclusion in this study which have fulfilled our defined prioritization objectives well. Accordingly, a table is then made which shows a comparative analysis of the different approaches (figure 2).

PRIORITIZATION OBJECTIVES	EXPLANATION
PO1	Whether fault detection capability is enhanced by the proposed technique and/or whether historical information of test cases is used to generalize the result.
PO2	Whether the overall cost of regression testing has been reduced and does the approach resulted in a cost-effective one.
PO3	Whether execution time was reduced along with an increased rate of fault detection and/or whether maximum user requirements were captured.
PO4	Whether maximum code coverage has been achieved in terms of branch/statement/function so that fault can be detected early in modified code.
PO5	Whether risk factor associated with particular test cases are taken into account for prioritizing test cases and/or whether the proposed technique has also shown effectiveness in testing real-world systems/Industrial study/web applications like GUI/web-based applications.

Figure 2: Prioritization objectives for this study.

The aim of designing the prioritization objectives is to comparatively analyze different techniques designed by the researchers based on these objectives. Every technique executes uniquely according to the provided testing environment, the size of programs upon which they were

incorporated and based on testing needs.

4. IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF TEST CASE PRIORITIZATION APPROACHES

This section will provide a detailed review of the existing techniques which covers the basic aspects and factors based on which these approaches were proposed by the researchers. This will facilitate the readers to have a better understanding of the different techniques for test case prioritization.

4.1 Search-based test case prioritization

These approaches have followed nature inspired metaheuristic algorithms to solve complex problems in computer science. These include Genetic algorithm [26]-[34], Ant colony optimization [35]-[39], and others [40]-[42]. Opinion for the usage of these approaches varies according to different researchers, such as shown by Li *et al.*, various factors play a role here such as fitness function, test suite, input criteria, etc [43]. Still, these approaches were favored by various researchers due to its advantages.

4.2 Coverage-based test case prioritization

These approaches aim to provide maximum coverage of the branch/statement/function to enhance the rate of fault detection. In this, there is direct inspection of source code [44]. After the evaluation of the criteria, these approaches are further categorized as additional and total coverage based [16]. These techniques were followed by numerous researchers [23], [45]-[52]. An enormous study is conducted by various researchers and logical reasoning is provided by them that greater effectiveness is achieved by greater coverage. Although, it is one of the criteria of test case prioritization which may or may not leads to cover all the faults.

4.3 History-based test case prioritization

These techniques use a history of test case execution for prioritizing the test cases. Kim and porter proposed a history-based approach for TCP [53]. This approach is further extended in the research conducted by Khalilian *et al.*, in which it is concluded that the fault detection rate is increased if test cases are prioritized by using historical test data [54]. The result of this work is shown using APFDc metric. This approach is favored by several researchers [55]-[59]. Though this being an effective approach, it has few shortcomings such as availability of historic information is limited and information about a defect is also available is a small number.

4.4 Requirement-based test case prioritization

These techniques state that as requirements are the building blocks of a system, so important test cases can be classified utilizing requirement information. A technique called "PORT- prioritization of requirements for test" is developed by Srikant *et al.*, in which a criterion is given to provide the value of software requirement importance [60]. In a conducted study by Muthusamy, various perspectives of requirement were given and they have proved their result to be effective in terms of rate of fault detection [61]. In the research performed by Srikant *et al.*, it is concluded that if two or more factors are taken in a combination, then testing is said to be much more effective [62]. Owing to the trends, many researchers have worked on these approaches [63]-[74], [92]-[93], [109]. It shows how this area is gaining popularity to deliver a quality product to the customer within the stipulated budget and time.

4.5 Fault-based test case prioritization

The approach of these techniques is to specifically target certain faults by arranging test cases in a certain sequence. As stated by Rothermel *et al.*, during the execution of a particular statement specific faults can be discovered and possibilities of discovering other errors are also high while executing a statement [75]. Various approaches for enhancing the detection of faults is given by many researchers so that testing can be termed as an effective one [76-79].

4.6 Cost-based test case prioritization

The reason behind working on the cost model is to make the testing process cost-effective one. A cost-based model is proposed by Huang *et al.* in the study conducted by them [80]. Malishevsky *et al.* presented a cost-based metric i.e APFDc [81]. Work was also performed by other researchers on a cost-based model so that the cost of testing can be reduced [82-85].

4.7 Risk-based test case prioritization

Work on risk-based approaches is started to target risk-prone elements in the software and if the risk is timely evaluated it will help in preventing further damage [86]. According to Stallbaum *et al.*, test cases are prioritized based on the risk associated with them and these test cases are generated from the activity diagram via a technique proposed by them [87]. In the study performed by Yoon, risky elements were assigned a risk exposure value which is originated from requirements and test cases are prioritized accordingly [88]. Many researchers have worked on these approaches as, if risk causes damage then a huge amount of loss is incurred by the software industry [89]-[91].

4.8 Other approaches for test case prioritization

Apart from the approaches discussed above, researchers have worked upon many other techniques such as model-based [94]-[100], web application-based [101]-[105] and even techniques to be applicable on real-world systems [44], [106]-[108]. For approaches to testing automation, model-based testing is gaining popularity among researchers

as it is considered as a profitable option. In this, system information about architecture and data structure is required instead of source code and when compared to the actual system its execution is also fast. TCP techniques for testing web applications is also gaining popularity due to the increase in usage of the Internet. For real-world systems regression faults are only a few and difficult to locate, so researchers have also explored this sphere.

Table 1: Comparative analysis of the different techniques for test case prioritization

Author, Publication year and Reference	TCP technique/ Algorithm/ Metric used to evaluate the proposed technique.	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
Y. Lou <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [26]	Search-based, GA, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Maheswari and Mala, 2015 [27]	Search-based, GA	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
C. Catal, 2012 [28]	Search-based, GA	-	-	-	✗	✗
Yuan <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [29]	Search-based, GA, APSC	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Deb <i>et al.</i> , 2002, [30]	Search-based, GA, ∇ , Δ	-	-	-	✓	-
Kaur and Goyal, 2011 [31]	Search-based, GA, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Jun <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [32]	Search-based, GA, APBC	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Sabharwal <i>et al.</i> , 2010 [33]	Search-based, GA	✗	✓	✗	-	-
Huang <i>et al.</i> , 2010 [34]	Search-based, GA, APFDc	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2010 [35]	Search-based, ACO, APFD	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Gao <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [36]	Search-based, ACO, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Suri and Singhal, 2011 [37]	Search-based, ACO, TC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Noguchi <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [38]	Search-based, ACO	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [39]	Search-based, ACO, APFD, PTR	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Eghbali and Tahvildari, 2016 [40]	Others, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✓	-
Mala <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [41]	Others, ABC	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Jeffrey and Gupta, 2006 [42]	Others, APFD	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Li <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [43]	Search-based, APRCI	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Nardo <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [44]	Search-based, Real-world systems, APFD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Do and Rothermel, 2015 [45]	Coverage-based, APFD	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Do <i>et al.</i> , 2006 [46]	Coverage-based, APFD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Rothermel <i>et al.</i> , 2001 [47]	Coverage-based, APFD	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Kapfhammer and sffa, 2007 [48]	Coverage-based, CE	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Hao <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [49]	Coverage-based, APFD, APxC	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Fang <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [50]	Coverage-based, CI	✓	✗	✗	✓	-
Elbaum <i>et al.</i> , 2002 [51]	Coverage-based, APFD	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Nardo <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [52]	Coverage-based, APFD	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Kim <i>et al.</i> , 2002 [53]	History-based	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Khalilian, 2012 [54]	History-based, APFD	✓	✓	✓	✗	-
Park <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [55]	History-based, APFDc	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Kim and Baik, 2010 [56]	History-based, FATCP, APT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Fazlalizadeh <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [57]	History-based	✓	✗	✗	✗	-

Aman <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [58]	History-based	✓	✗	-	✗	✗
Megala, 2017 [59]	History-based, GA, APFD	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Srikanth <i>et al.</i> , 2005 [60]	Requirement-based, PORT, WPFD	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Muthusamy, 2014, [61]	Requirement-based, APFD	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Srikanth <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [62]	Requirement-based, ReBaTe, TSFD, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Srikanth and Williams, 2005 [63]	Requirement-based, PORT, ASFD	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Srikanth <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [64]	Requirement-based, PORT, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Ma <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [65]	Requirement-based, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Arafeen and Do, 2013 [66]	Requirement-based, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Krishnamoorthi and Mary, 2009 [67]	Requirement-based, RFV	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [68]	Requirement-based, MRP_TC	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ramasamy and Mary, 2008 [69]	Requirement-based, TPFD	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Salem and Hassan, 2011 [70]	Requirement-based	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Kavitha <i>et al.</i> , 2010 [71]	Requirement-based	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Berander and Andrews, 2005 [72]	Requirement-based	-	✗	✓	-	-
Salehie <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [73]	Requirement-based, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Dongoor, 2019 [74]	Requirement-based	-	-	✓	-	✓
Rothermel <i>et al.</i> , 1999 [75]	Fault-based, APFD	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Yu and Lau, 2012 [76]	Fault-based, APFD, FATE	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [77]	Fault-based, m-ACO, APFD, PTR	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Jiang <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [78]	Fault-based	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [79]	Fault-based, m-ACO, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Huang <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [80]	Cost-based, GA, APFDc	✓	✓	✗	-	-
Malishevsky <i>et al.</i> , 2006 [81]	Cost-based, APFDc	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Malishevsky <i>et al.</i> , 2002 [82]	Cost-based	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Elbaum <i>et al.</i> , 2004 [83]	Cost-based, APFD	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Smith and Kapfhammer, 2009 [84]	Cost-based, RFFS	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Srikanth <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [85]	Cost-based, NAPFD	✓	✓	✗	✗	-
Srivastava, 2008 [86]	Risk-based	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Stallbaum <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [87]	Risk-based, RiteDAP, APDP	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Yoon, 2012 [88]	Risk-based, APFD	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Hettiarachchi, 2014 [89]	Risk-based	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Yoon and Choi, 2011 [90]	Risk-based	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Hettiarachchi <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [91]	Risk-based, APFD, PTRSW	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Uusitalo <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [92]	Requirement-based	-	-	✓	-	-
Mogyorodi, 2001 [93]	Requirement-based	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Thomas <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [94]	Model-based, APFD	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Korel <i>et al.</i> , 2005 [95]	Model-based, MLP	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Korel <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [96]	Model-based, MLP	✓	✗	✓	✗	-
Korel <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [97]	Model-based, MLP	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Hemmati <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [98]	Model-based	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Panigrahi and Mall, 2014 [99]	Model-based, APFD	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Panigrahi and Mall, 2010 [100]	Model-based	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sampath <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [101]	Web application-based, APFD	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Memon and Xie, 2005 [102]	Web application-based	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓

Sprenkle, 2005 [103]	Web application-based	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Bryce and Memon, 2007 [104]	Web application-based	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Bryce <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [105]	Web application-based, APFD	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Haymar and Hla, [2008 [106]	Real-world systems, PSO	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Srivastava and Thiagarajan, 2002 [107]	Real-world systems, Echelon	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Lu <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [108]	Real-world systems	✓	-	-	-	✓
Vescan <i>et al.</i> , 2017 [109]	Requirement-based	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Schwartz and Do, 2016 [110]	Cost-Based	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sujata and Purohit, 2015 [111]	Factors for selecting TCP technique	✓	✓	✓	✓	-

Following is a list of abbreviations used in this table-

GA- Genetic algorithm, ACO- Ant colony optimization, mACO- Modified ant colony optimization, APFD- Average percentage of faults detected, APSC- Average percentage of statement coverage, APBC- Average percentage of blocks covered, Υ - Convergence metric, Δ - Metric to measure spread achieved in obtained solutions, TC- Time constraint, ABC- Artificial bee colony optimization, PTR- Percentage of test suite required for complete fault coverage, APRCI- Average percentage of requirement coverage improved, CE- Coverage effectiveness, FATCP- Fault aware test case prioritization, APT- Average percentage of fault detected parsing tool, APxC- Average percentage of x coverage; x-branch/decision/statement, CI- Convergence index, WPDFD- Weighted percentage of fault detected, ReBaTe- Requirement based testing, TSFD- Total severity of fault detected, RBT- Requirement behavior tree, ASFD- Average severity of fault detected, RFV- Requirement behavior tree, TPDFD- Total percentage of fault detected, MRP_TC- Rate of units of testing requirement priority satisfied per unit test case cost, FATE- Fault adequate test set size, RFFS- Reduction factor for size, NAPFD- Normalized average percentage of fault detected, PTRSW- Percentage of Total Risk Severity Weight, MLP- Most likely relative position, APDP- Average Percentage of Damage Prevented, RiteDAP- Risk based test case derivation and prioritization.

From the above table, it is quite clear that most of the studies have not fulfilled all the PO for this study. This does not show that they lag in their effectiveness. It is evident that if a particular approach has focused on maximum fault detection then it may or may not have shown promising results in terms of least execution time or with minimum cost. In the same way, if a particular approach is proposed by the researchers then they must not have tested it using industrial data set as well or is developed by capturing maximum user requirements. So, this study is of the view that every proposed technique has fulfilled its goals which are framed by the respective researchers for it. The aim of this study is fulfilled in terms of selecting and then comparatively analyzing the

studies which have focused on diverse TCP techniques using the criteria of PO's framed for this study and results are thus documented in above table.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Test Case Prioritization (TCP) is one of the approaches of regression testing which aims to make testing effective and efficient. This paper attempts to cover almost all TCP techniques proposed by numerous researchers. The prioritization objectives (PO) are framed for this study which many researchers have kept in mind while developing these techniques. Based on these PO, selected studies have been compared to find which particular approach fits in our desired criteria. It can be concluded that every prioritization technique has its advantages and limitations which are according to the testing needs, size of program, requirements and testing environment. So, it is not appropriate to say that this particular technique has this much of flaws or these advantages as it is based on the number of factors discussed above. Every researcher wants to develop a cost-effective technique, which may find faults early and is fast in execution also. Every aspect cannot be assured in a particular technique, though researchers will try to do so. For it, careful selection is required to be done keeping in mind various factors. It is not feasible to apply every existing TCP technique on different test suites/testing phases/software product to find the best TCP technique. If one technique is selected from them, then it may or may not be suitable for a different software product/test-suite/testing phase. Further study in this direction will try to perform an experimental analysis to compare the results obtained from the software product/ test suite when different TCP techniques are applied to it.

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