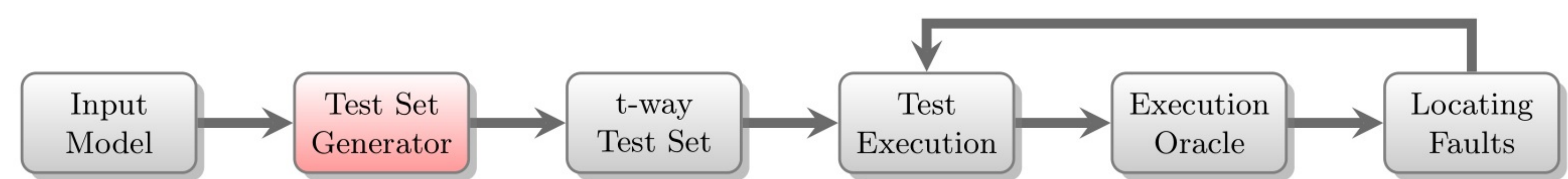


Generation of Covering Arrays for Abstract Combinatorial Test Suites

Covering Arrays for Combinatorial Testing

- ▶ Covering Arrays (CAs) provide the theoretical means for Combinatorial Testing (CT)
- ▶ Columns of a CA map to the parameters of a system under test (SUT).
- ▶ Rows of a CA encode the individual test cases.
- ▶ Their combinatorial properties guarantee that derived test sets **cover** all **t -way interactions**.
- ▶ To apply CT to arbitrary SUTs, we need to be able to generate arbitrary CAs.



The Covering Array Generation Problem

- ▶ Given a **strength t** , a number of columns **k** and an alphabet size **v** .
- ▶ Construct a covering array **$CA(N; t, k, v)$** minimizing the number of rows **N** .
- ▶ Exact and direct constructions of CAs exist only for some corner cases.
- ▶ **For general applications we need heuristic algorithms for arbitrary CA generation.**

The IPO Strategy for CA Generation

- ▶ A popular method for CA generation, realized in many algorithms.
- ▶ An array is extended horizontally and, if necessary, vertically until the desired CA is generated.
- ▶ **Initialization:** A $v^t \times t$ array is initialized with all v^t t -tuples.
 - ▶ First four rows of columns a and b in Figure 1.
- ▶ **Horizontal extension:** The CA is extended with an additional column. A greedy construction attempts to cover many t -way interactions.
 - ▶ Blue (new column) in Figure 1.
- ▶ **Vertical extension:** If any t -way interactions are not covered, then star-values can be assigned and the array is extended with new rows until all t -way interactions are covered.
 - ▶ Red (star-values) and green (new rows) in Figure 1.
- ▶ **Star-values:** Array cells that are not yet assigned a value. New rows in vertical extension are initialized with star-values.

a	b	c	d	e
0	0	0	0	h_1
0	1	1	1	h_2
1	0	1	0	h_3
1	1	0	1	h_4
s_1	0	s_2	1	h_5
s_3	1	s_4	0	h_6
v_1	v_2	v_3	v_4	v_5
v_6	v_7	v_8	v_9	v_{10}

Figure 1: Schematics of the IPO strategy for a binary CA ($v = 2$) of strength $t = 2$.

Results & Lessons learned

- ▶ We compare against:
 - ▶ SIPO: IPO strategy with Simulated Annealing [1];
 - ▶ FIPOG: a state-of-the-art IPO algorithm for CA generation [2];
 - ▶ NIST Tables: largest online repository of CAs [3], generated with IPOG-F [4];
 - ▶ CA Tables: the best known upper bound on the number of rows N for which a CA $CA(N; t, k, v)$ exists [5].
- ▶ We present experimental results for $CA(N; 3, k, 2)$:

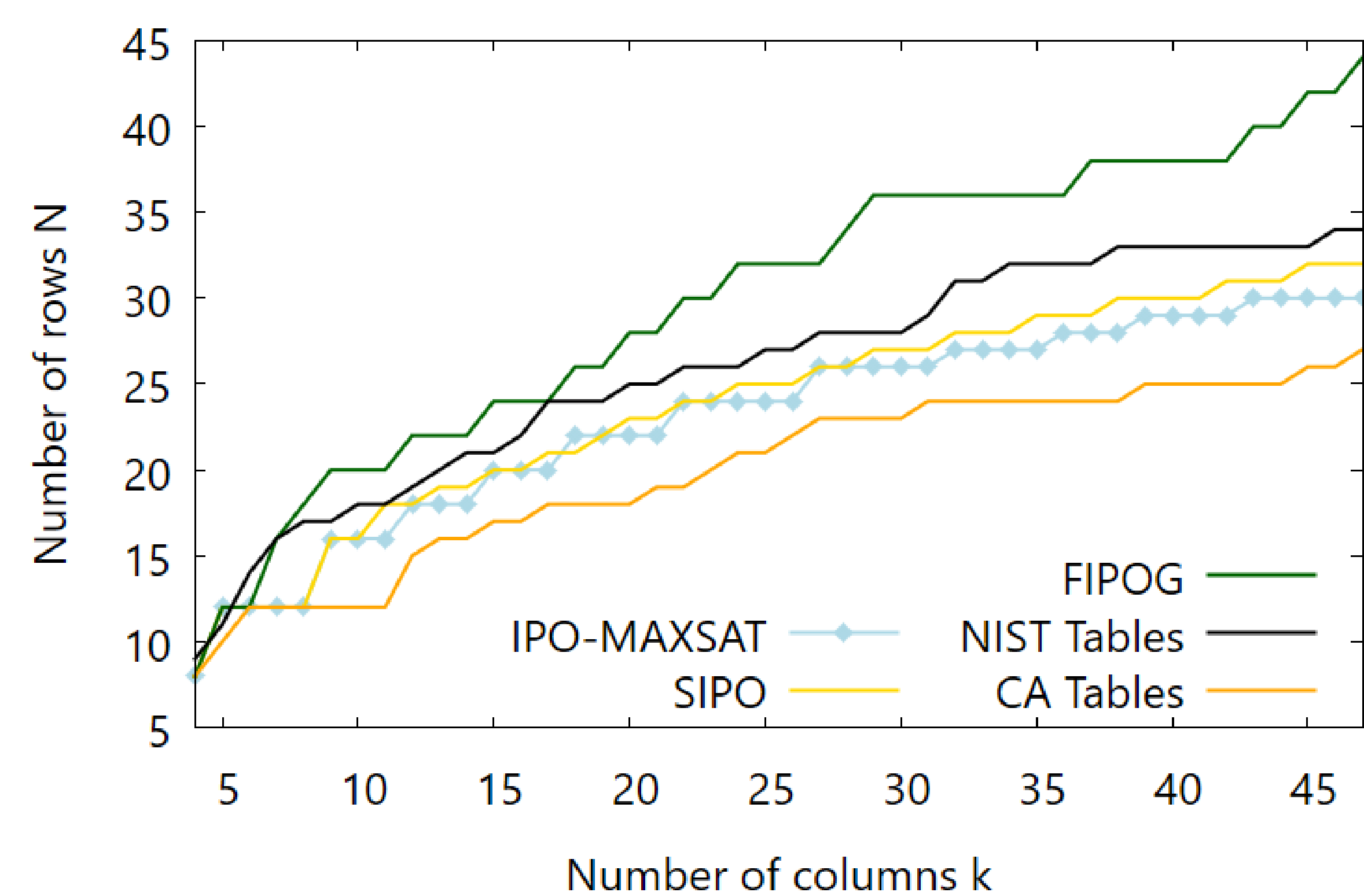


Figure 2: Size (number of rows N) of generated $CA(N; 3, k, 2)$ for $k \leq 47$.

IPO-MAXSAT

- ▶ Idea: Use MaxSAT solvers to find optimal horizontal extensions

a	b	c	d	e
0	0	0	0	h_1
0	1	1	1	h_2
1	0	1	0	h_3
1	1	0	1	h_4
s_1	0	s_2	1	h_5
s_3	1	s_4	0	h_6

translate

MaxSAT instance:
 $\{(\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2), \dots, (20, x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_6)\}$

solve

MaxSAT model:
 $(0, 1, 0, 1, 1, \dots)$

derive extension

a	b	c	d	e
0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1
$*$	0	0	1	0
0	1	$*$	0	0

- ▶ Star-value optimization is included in horizontal extension.
- ▶ Soft clauses encode our optimization goals:
 - ▶ Primary objective: Cover a maximal number of t -way interactions.
 - ▶ Secondary objective: Keep as many star-values as possible.

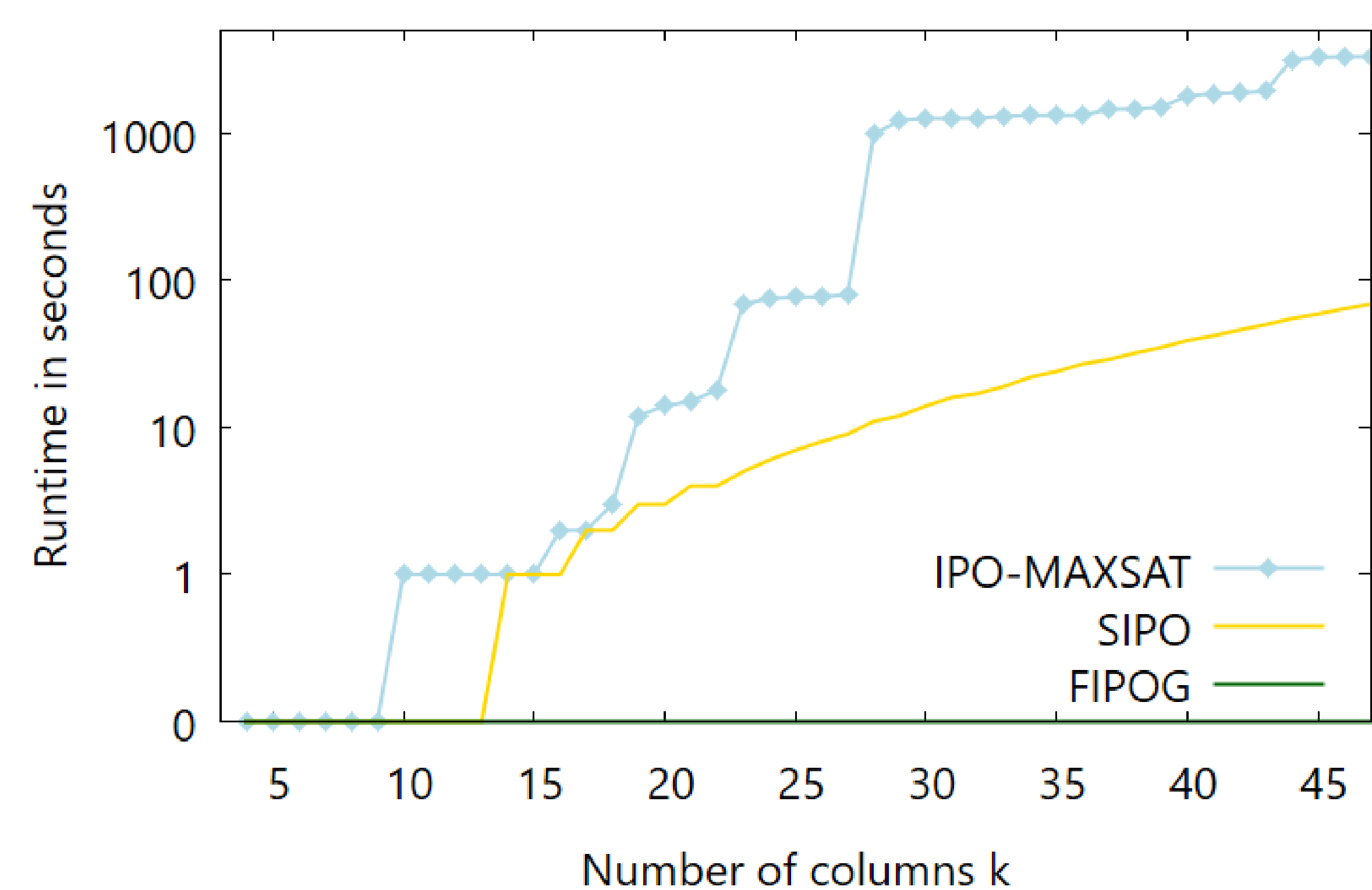


Figure 3: Runtimes in seconds for generating a $CA(N; 3, k, 2)$ for $k \leq 47$.

- ▶ IPO-MAXSAT produces smaller CAs than similar approaches.
- ▶ Optimal extensions are not sufficient for optimal CA generation.
- ▶ Investing more time in the IPO extension steps yields smaller arrays.

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 [5] Charles J Colbourn. Covering Array Tables for $t=2,3,4,5,6$. Available at <http://www.public.asu.edu/~ccolbou/src/tabby/catable.html>. Accessed on 2022-03-13, 2022.