

# Generalized Software Reliability Model (GSRM)

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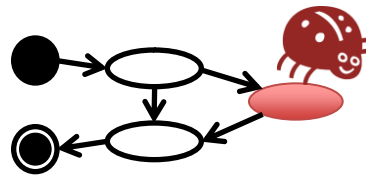
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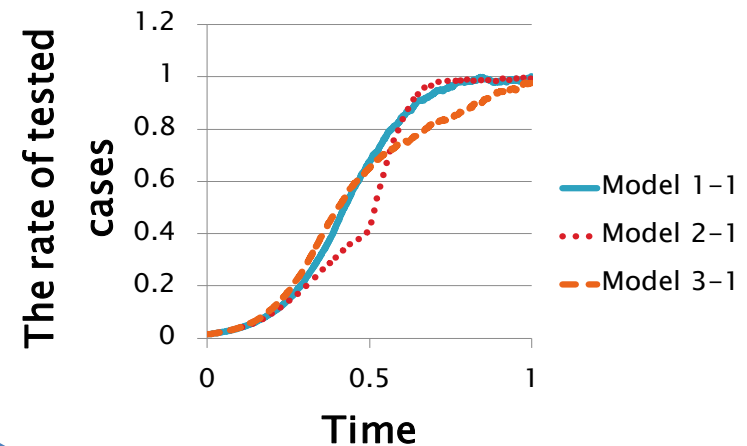


# Background: Testing and Reliability

- Empirical
  - Bug Localization in Industry [ICST'14]
  - Testing in OSS [PROFES'14]
- Web and Ajax
  - Gray Box Testing [FASE'13]
  - Mutation Testing [SEKE'13]
  - State-Machine Extraction and Verification [ASE'13][ASE'14]



- Software Reliability Model [PROFES'13]



Semi-automatic Incompatibility Localization for Re-engineered Industrial Software, ICST'14

Do open source software projects conduct tests enough?, PROFES'14

Mutation Analysis for JavaScript Web Applications Testing, SEKE'13

Automated Verification of Pattern-based Interaction Invariants in Ajax Applications, ASE'13

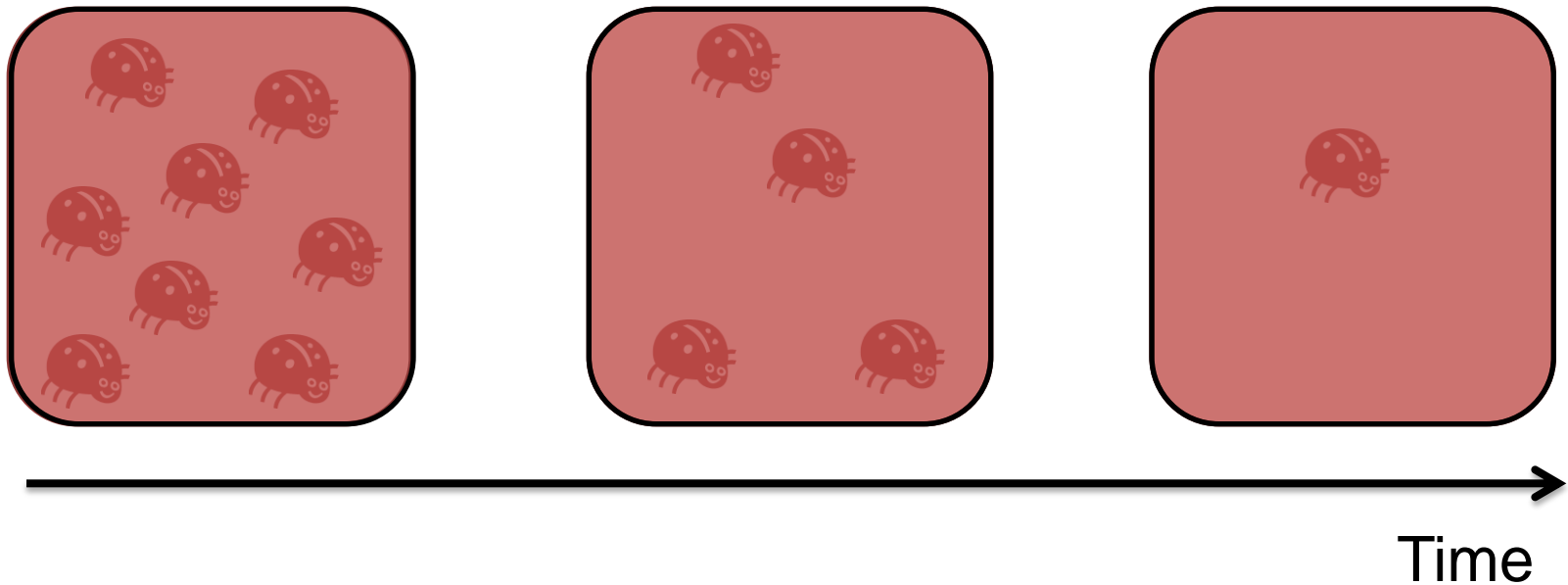
Validating Ajax Applications Using a Delay-Based Mutation Technique, ASE'14

A generalized software reliability model considering uncertainty and dynamics in development. PROFES'13



# Motivation

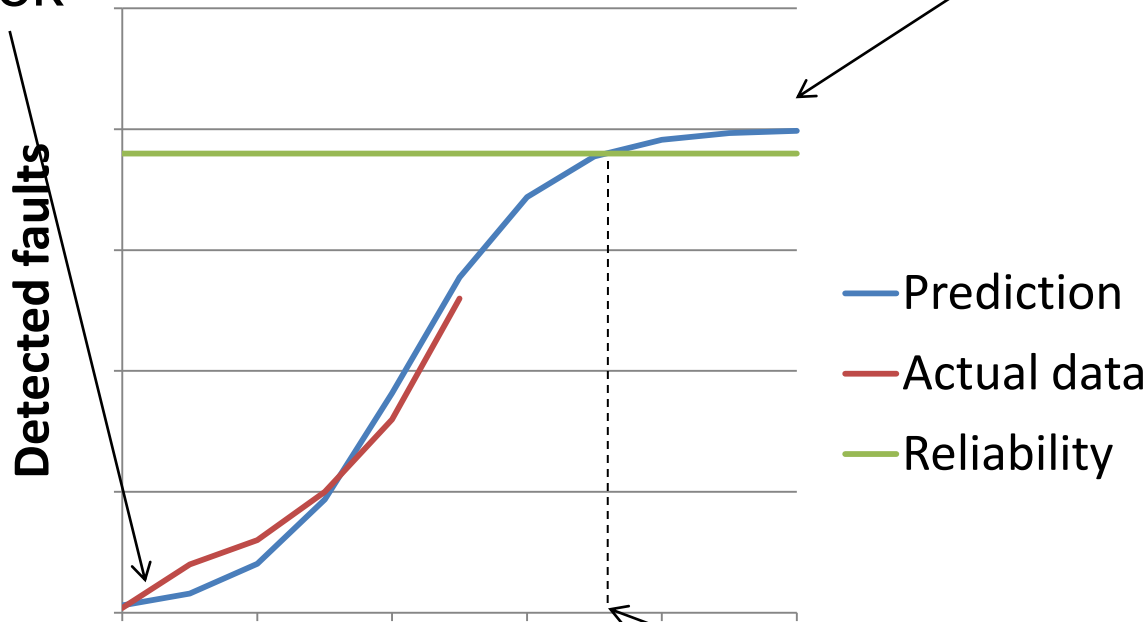
- When can we release software?
- How many efforts are necessary for further testing?



# Software Reliability Model (SRM)

Counting the defects a day or a week

Approximate actual data to a curve and predict defects



Prediction model

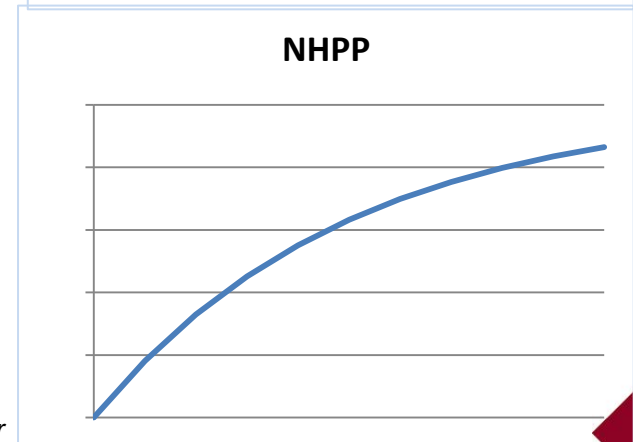
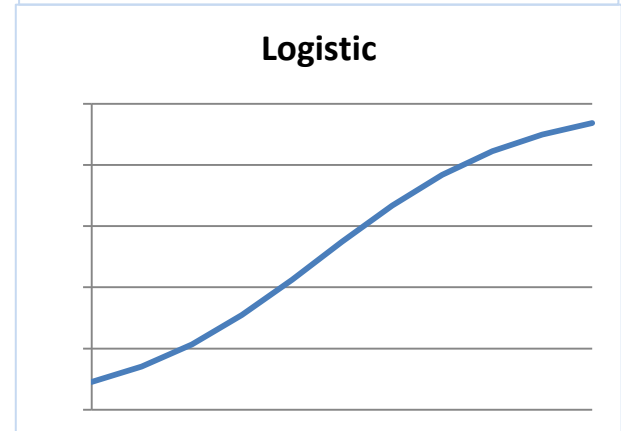
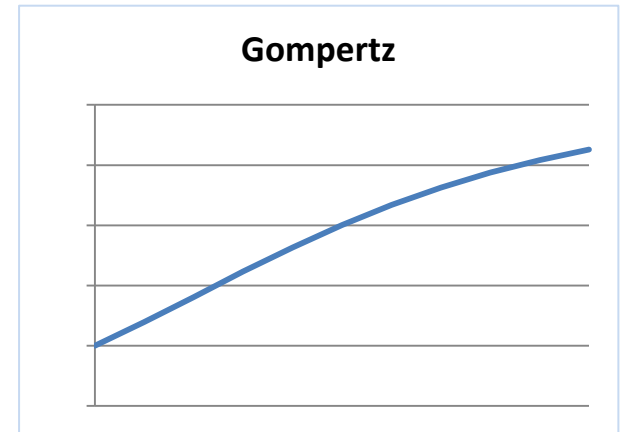
Time

$$N(t) = \frac{N_{max}}{1 - \exp(-at)}$$

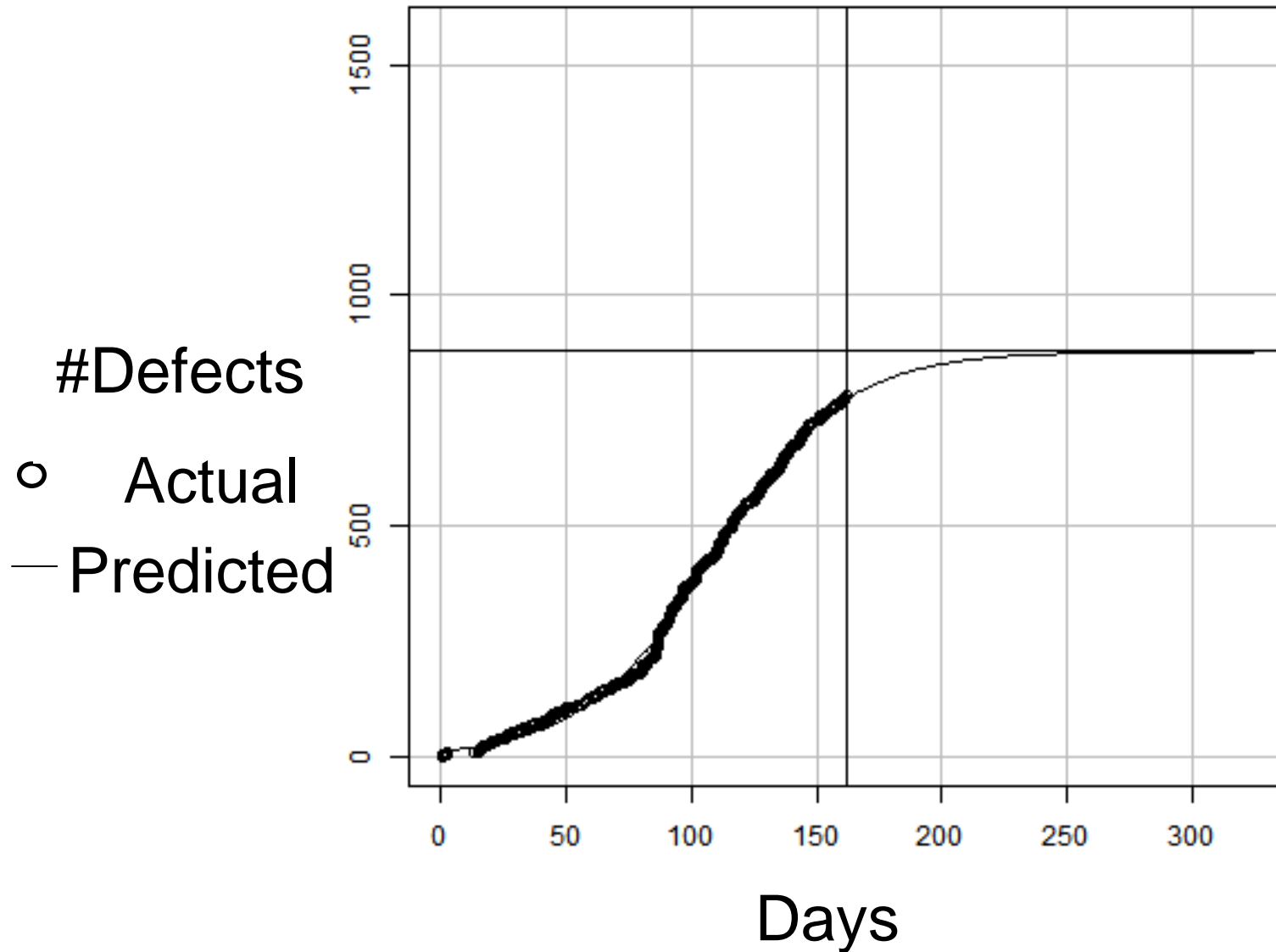
At this time, 95% of all defects will be found

# Types of SRM

- **Statistic analysis model**
  - From actual data approximate to a curve.
  - Gompertz model
  - Logistic model
- **Stochastic process model**
  - The detection of defects follows stochastic process
  - Non-homogeneous Poisson process(NHPP) model [Goel]



# Case (Industry)



# Further Challenges in SRM

- Uncertainty
  - Actual projects have many uncertain elements which cause defects.
  - E.g. changes of specifications
- Dynamicity
  - Actual projects have some time dependency.
  - E.g. changes of developers

# Idea: Generalized SRM

- Conventional Logistic Model

$$\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = (a + bN(t))N(t)$$

- Assumptions

- Number of defects that can be found is variable depending on time.
- Number of defects that can be found contains uncertainty, which can be simulated with Gaussian white noise.

Dynamicity Uncertainty

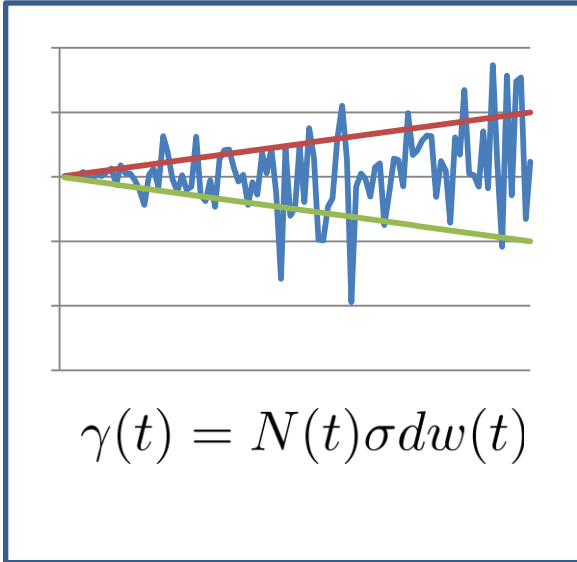
The diagram shows the equation  $a = \alpha(t) + \sigma dw(t)$ . The term  $\alpha(t)$  is circled in blue, with a blue arrow pointing to it from the word "Dynamicity" above. The term  $\sigma dw(t)$  is also circled in blue, with a blue arrow pointing to it from the word "Uncertainty" above. A large blue L-shaped arrow points from the left side of the equation down towards the next equation.

$$a = \alpha(t) + \sigma dw(t)$$

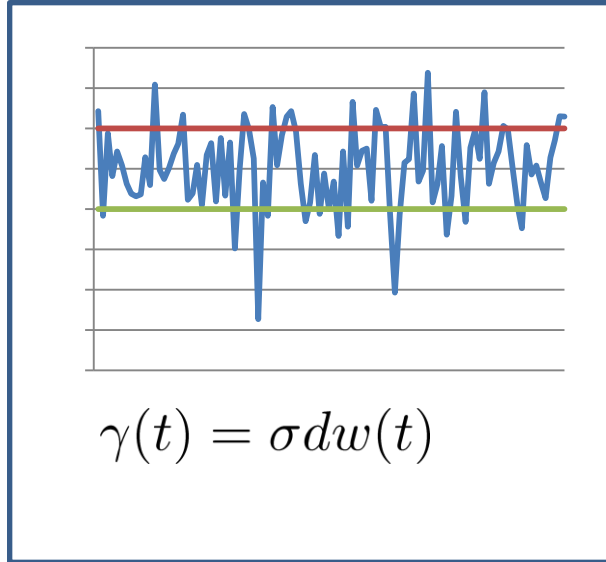
$$dN(t) = (\alpha(t) + \sigma dw(t) + \beta N(t))N(t)dt$$



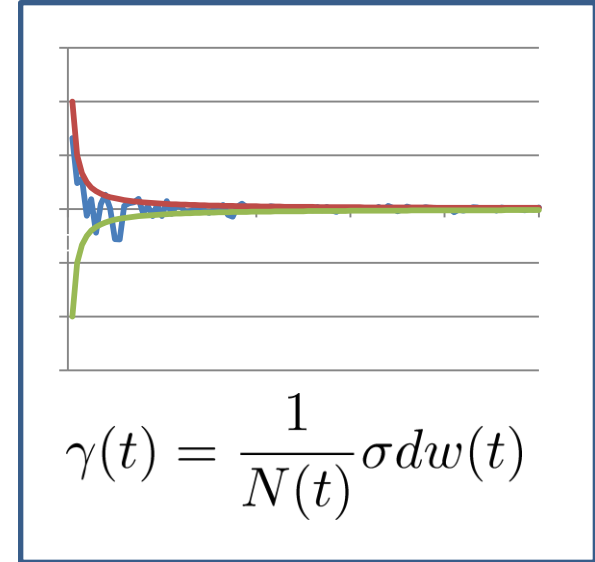
# Uncertainty



The uncertainty increases near the end.



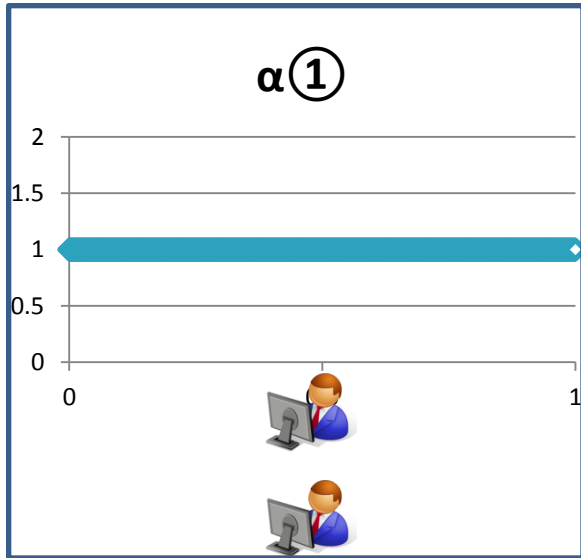
The uncertainty is constant at any given time.



the uncertainty is greater at the start of the project than at the end.

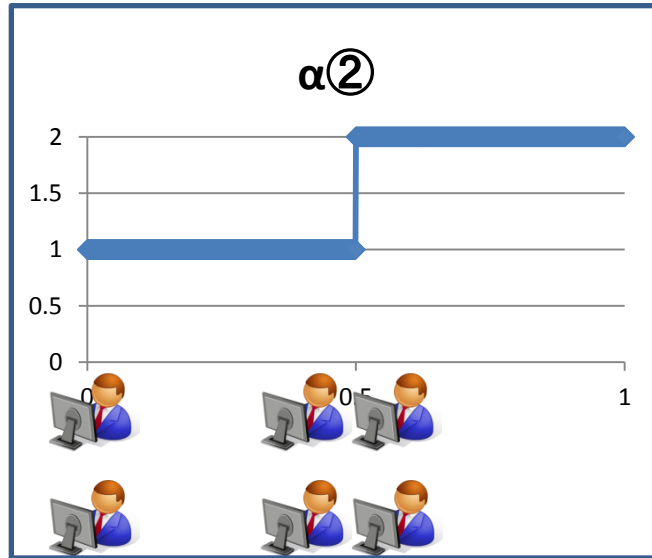
# Dynamicity

$\alpha(1)$



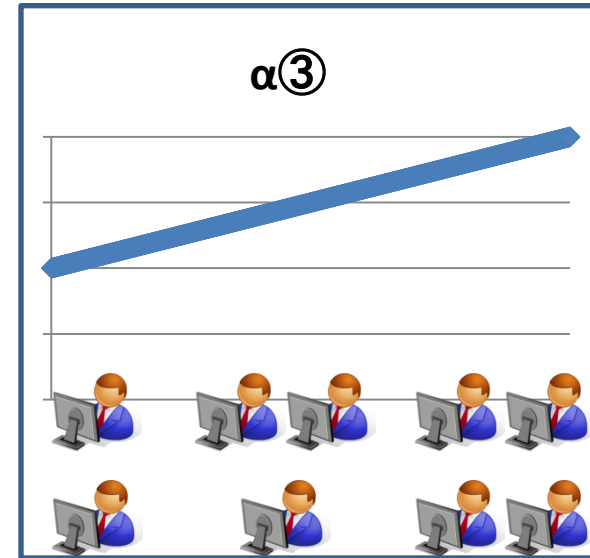
The number of developers is constant.

$\alpha(2)$



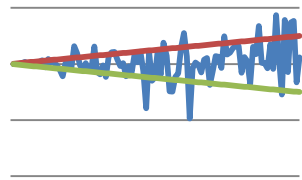
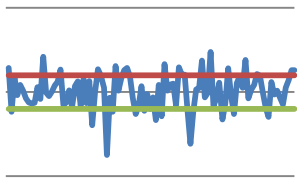
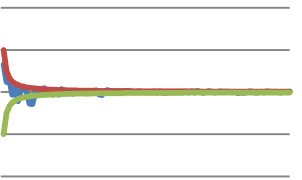



The number of developers per unit time changes at a certain time.

$\alpha(3)$

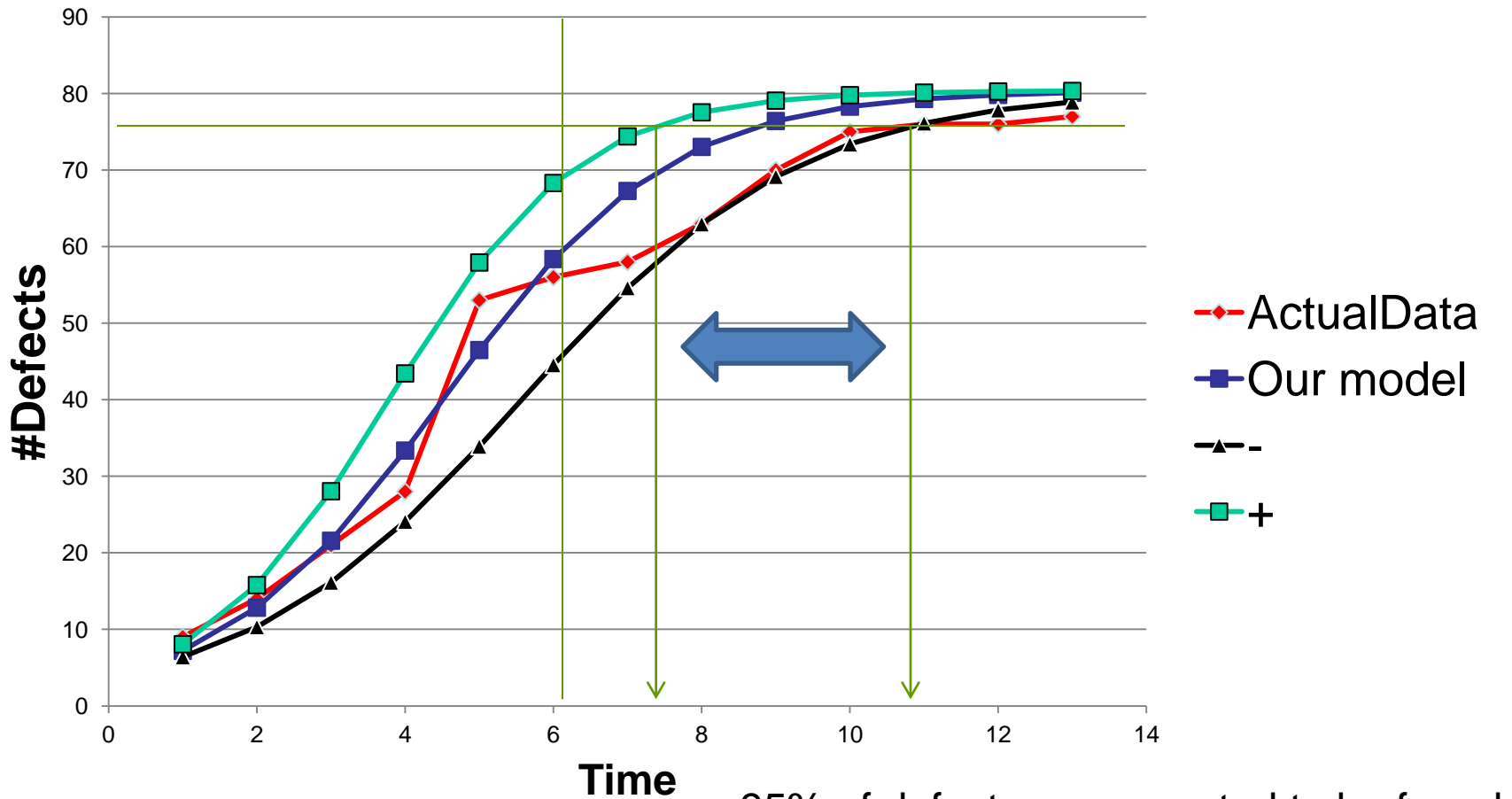


The number of developers per unit time increase near the end.

# Combination of Uncertainty and Dynamicity

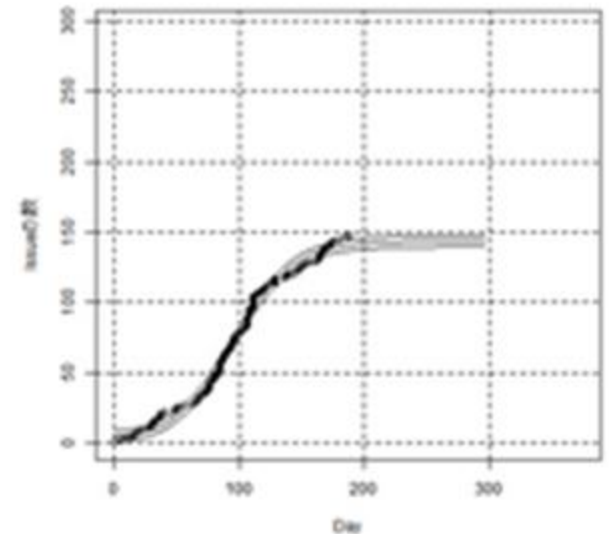
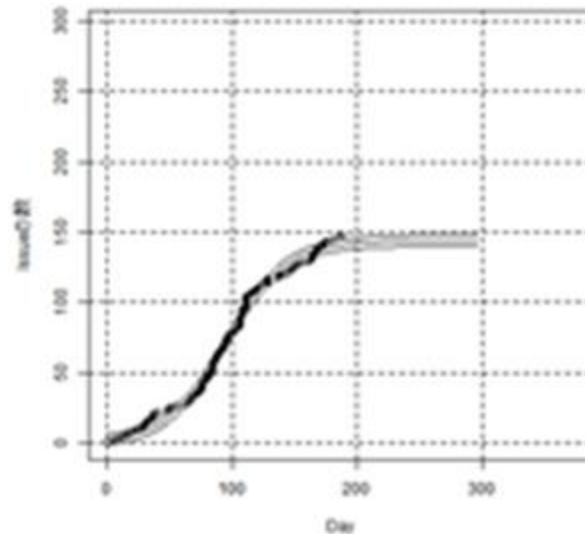
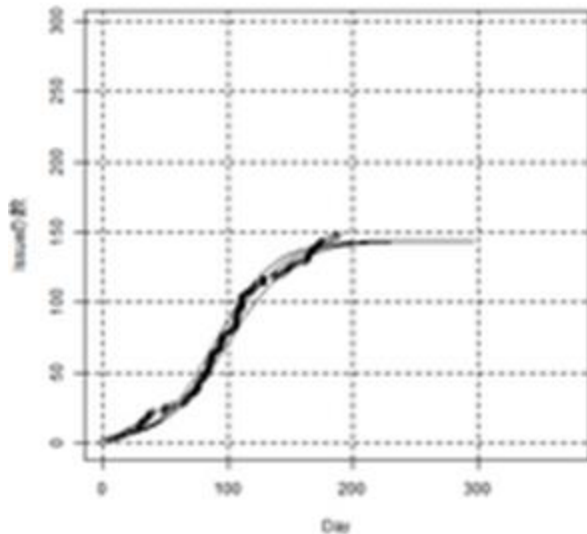
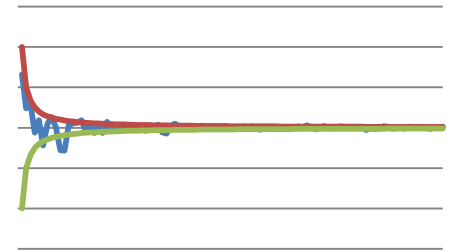
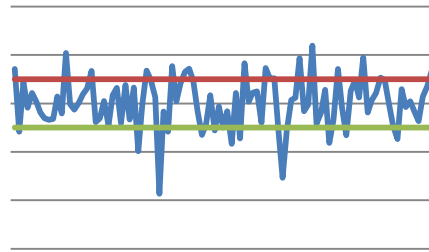
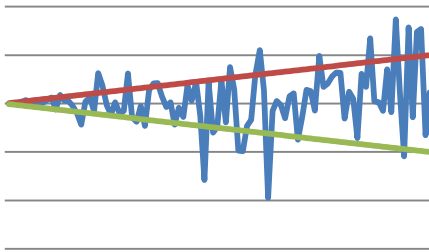
			
$\alpha(1)$ 	Similar to a logistic curve	Constant	
$\alpha(2)$ 			
$\alpha(3)$ 			

# Prediction with Probability

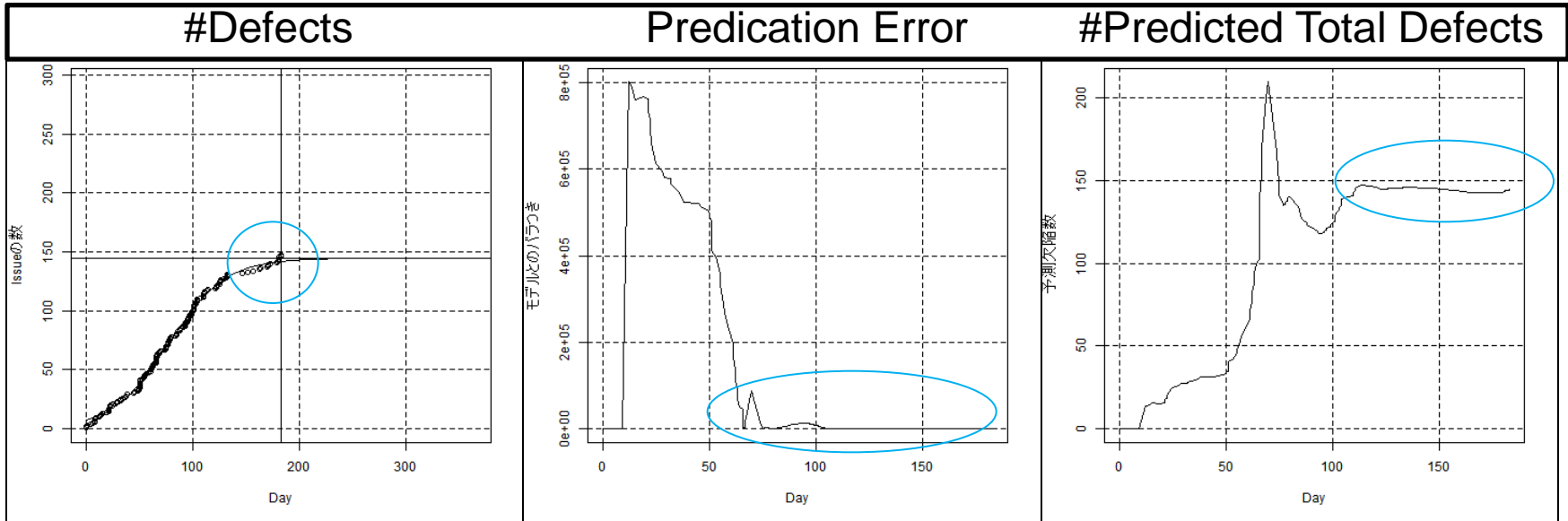


95% of defects are expected to be found during this term.

# Visualization integrated with Continuous Integration Tool



# Case (Industry)

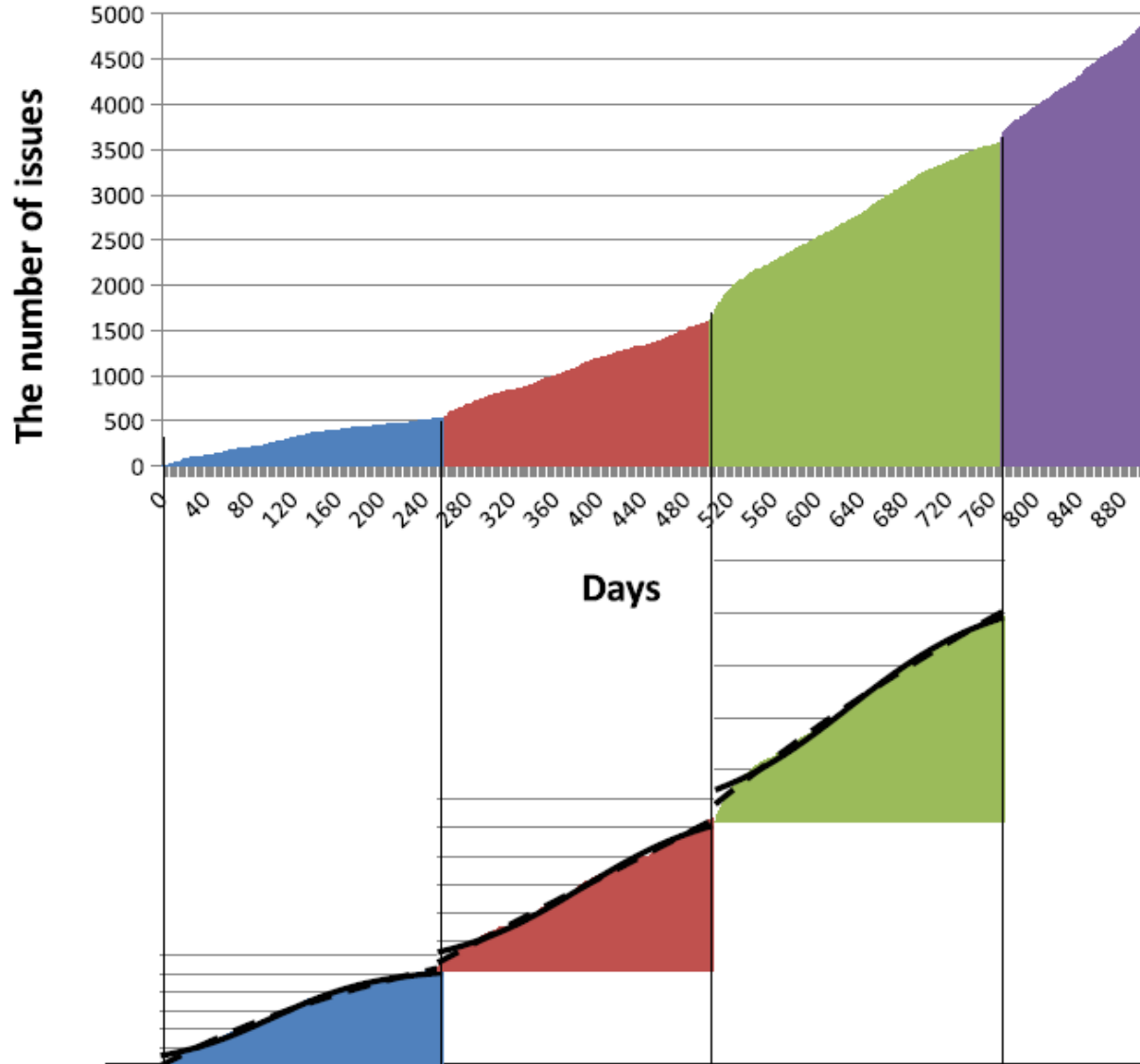


Module	Current	Predicted Total	Predicted Current	Predicted End Day
XYZ	147	144	134	156



Almost all defects seem to be detected.  
Now more debugging rather than testing.

# Case (OSS)



Kiyoshi Honda, Hironori Washizaki, Yoshiaki Fukazawa, "Predicting the Release Time Based on a Generalized Software Reliability Model (GSRM)," COMPSAC'14

# Open Research Questions

- How to Predict Uncertainty and Dynamicity?
- How to dynamically adapt prediction?
- Can we integrate testing and debugging techniques with (G)SRM?
- Any relations among Predicted Reliability and other measures such as Testing Coverage and Mutation Testing Scores?

