Is This the Lifecycle We Really Want?

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Context

Android apps testing automation

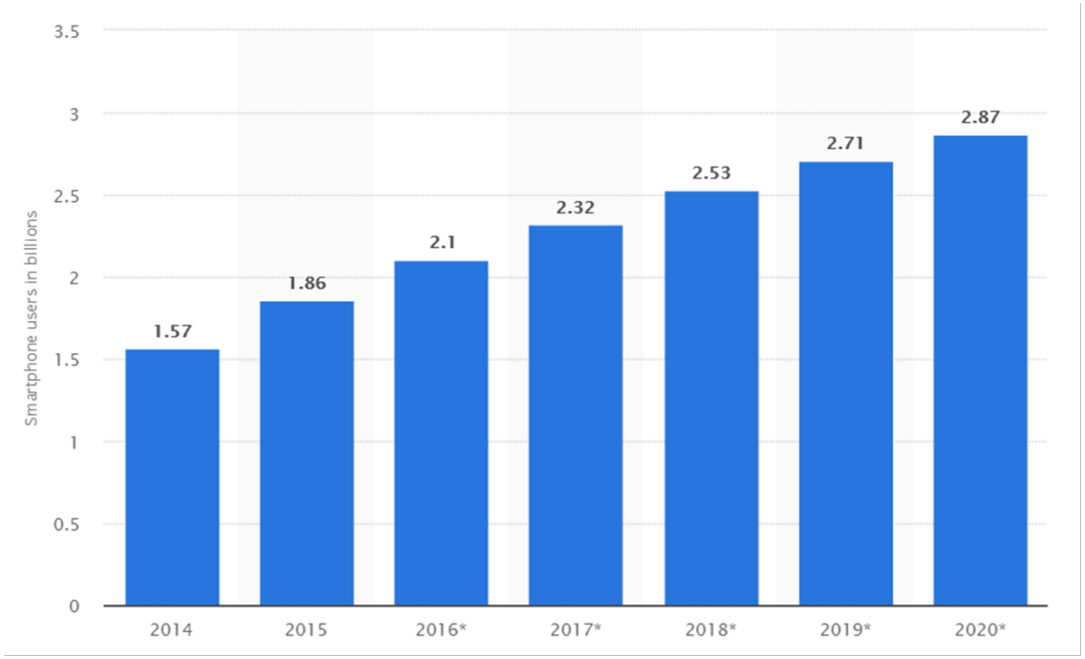
Goal

Valuable and effective solutions to support the Verification and Validation (V&V) activities for Android apps

Proposed Solution

Fully automated testing technique that explores an app for detecting issues tied to the Android Activity lifecycle

Number of smartphone users worldwide



https://www.statista.com/statistics/330695/

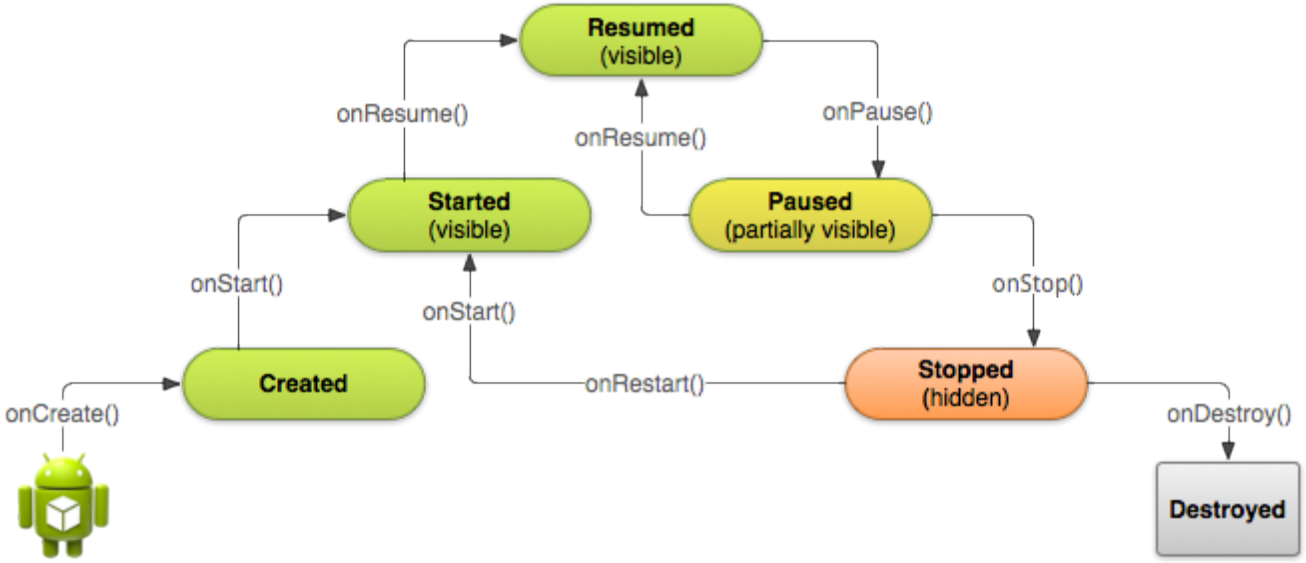
- There is a constant demand for new mobile apps
- The demand for app quality has grown together with their spread
- Android is today the world's most popular mobile operating system

Android Apps Testing

- Testing is a well-known approach for assuring the quality of software applications
- Test automation tools can facilitate software testing since they save humans from routine, time-consuming and error-prone manual tasks
- Mobile apps have several peculiarities compared to traditional software applications that have to be taken into account by testing techniques and tools

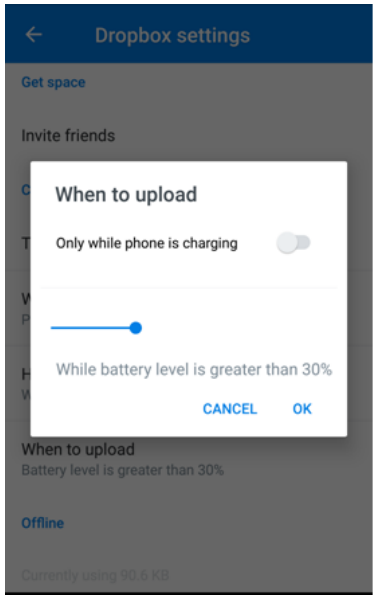
Android Activity Lifecycle

- An Android app is composed by one or more Activities
- Each Activity represents a single screen
- The Android Framework defines a peculiar lifecycle for Activity instances

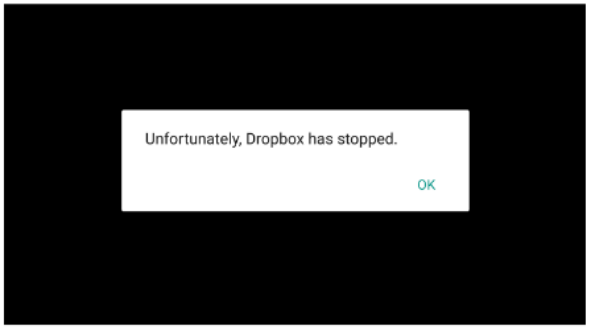


Motivating Example: Crash

- **A crash occurs when an app stops functioning properly and exits unexpectedly**

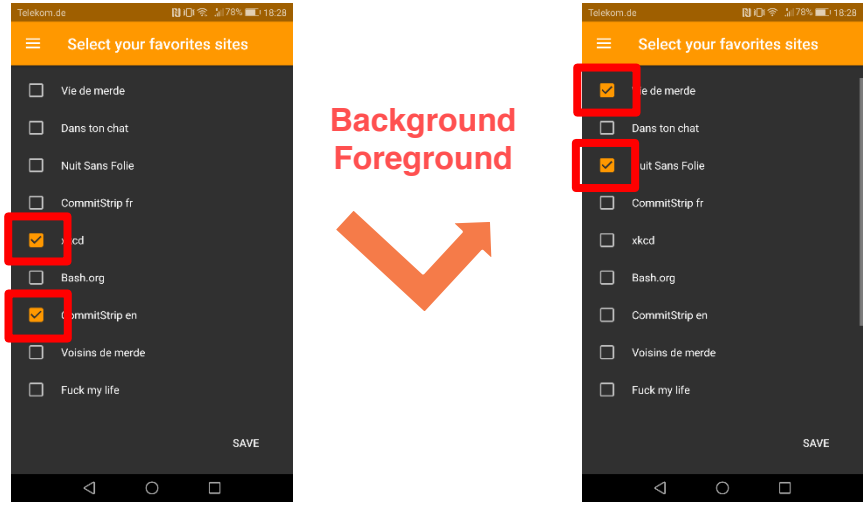


Orientation Change



Motivating Example: GUI Failure

- GUI failures consist in the manifestation of an unexpected GUI state
- The GUI state before the Activity is stopped, paused or destroyed is different from the GUI state displayed after the user returns to the Activity, whereas it is expected to be the same*

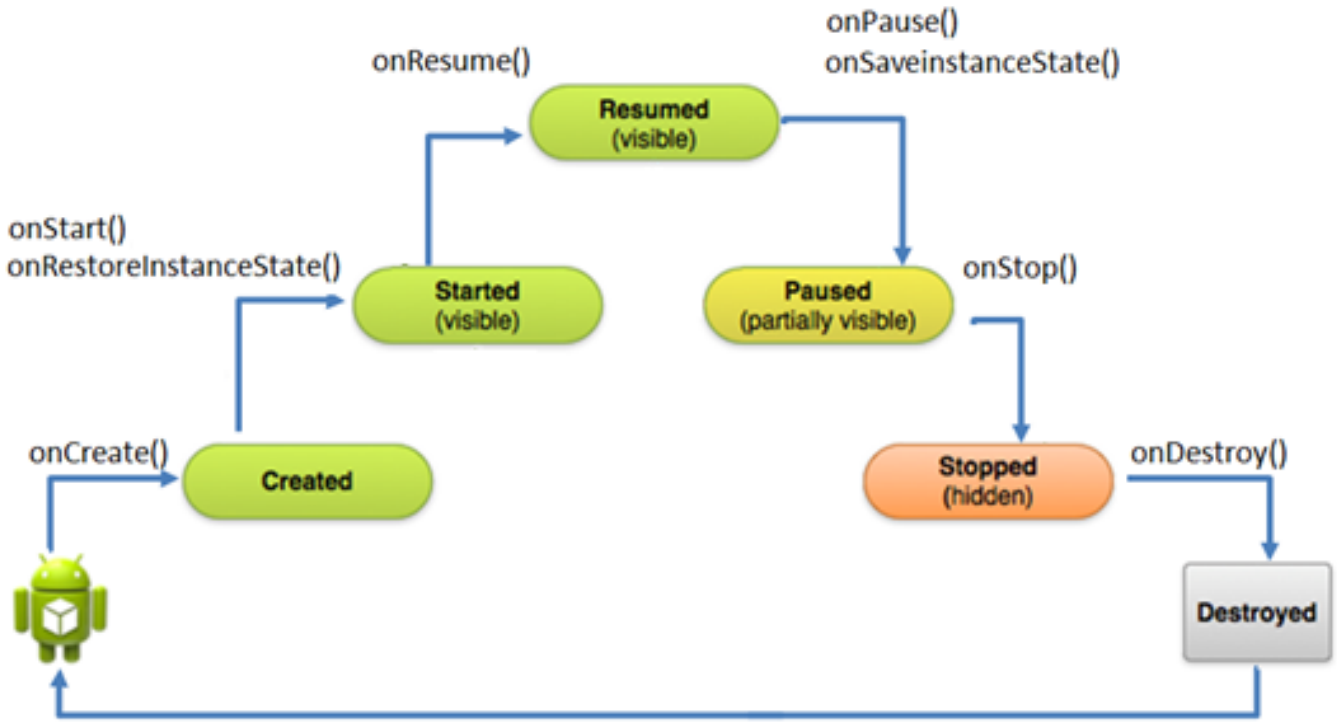


*Amalfitano D, Riccio V, Paiva ACR, Fasolino AR. Why does the orientation change mess up my Android application? From GUI failures to code faults. *Softw Test Verif Reliab*. 2018;28:e1654.
https://doi.org/10.1002/stvr.1654

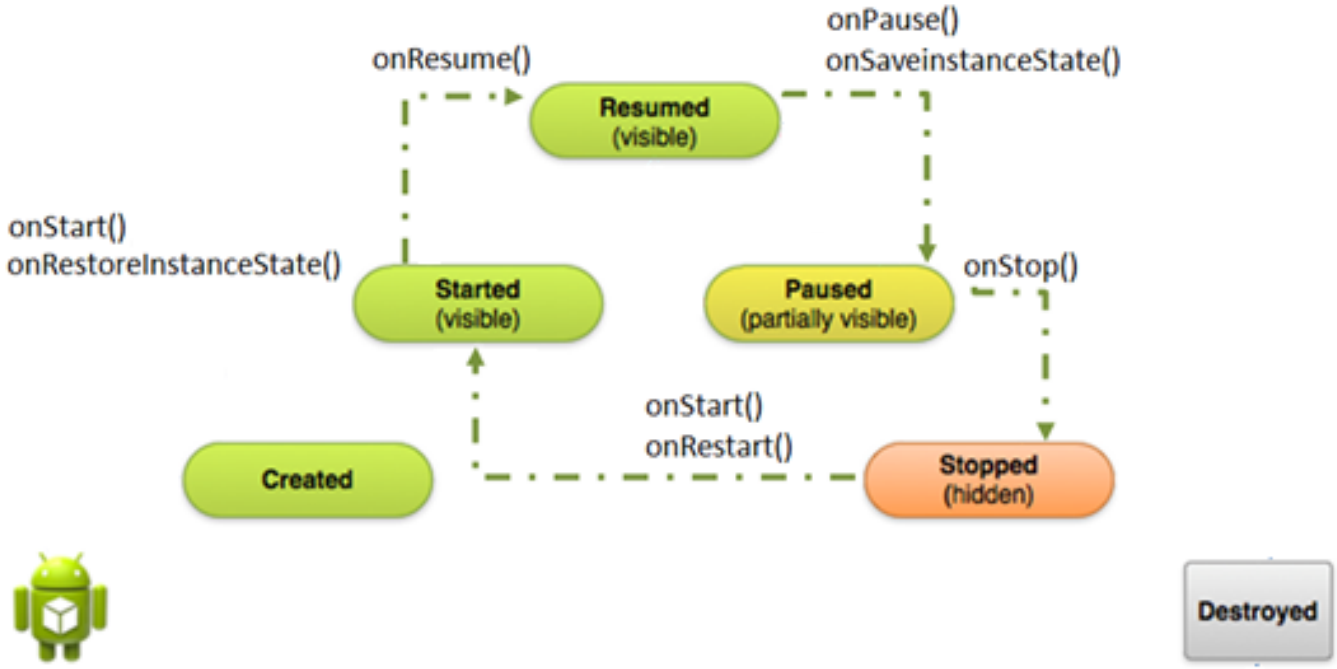
Proposed Solution

- ALARic (Activity Lifecycle Android Ripper), a novel fully automated Black-Box Event-based testing technique to detect issues tied to the Activity lifecycle
- It combines:
  - The traditional testing approaches based on dynamic app exploration
  - A strategy that systematically exercises the Activity lifecycle on each GUI state encountered during the exploration
- It relies on:
  - Lifecycle Event Sequences, mobile-specific events able to exercise the Activity lifecycle
  - Testing oracles to detect crashes and GUI failures tied to the Activity lifecycle

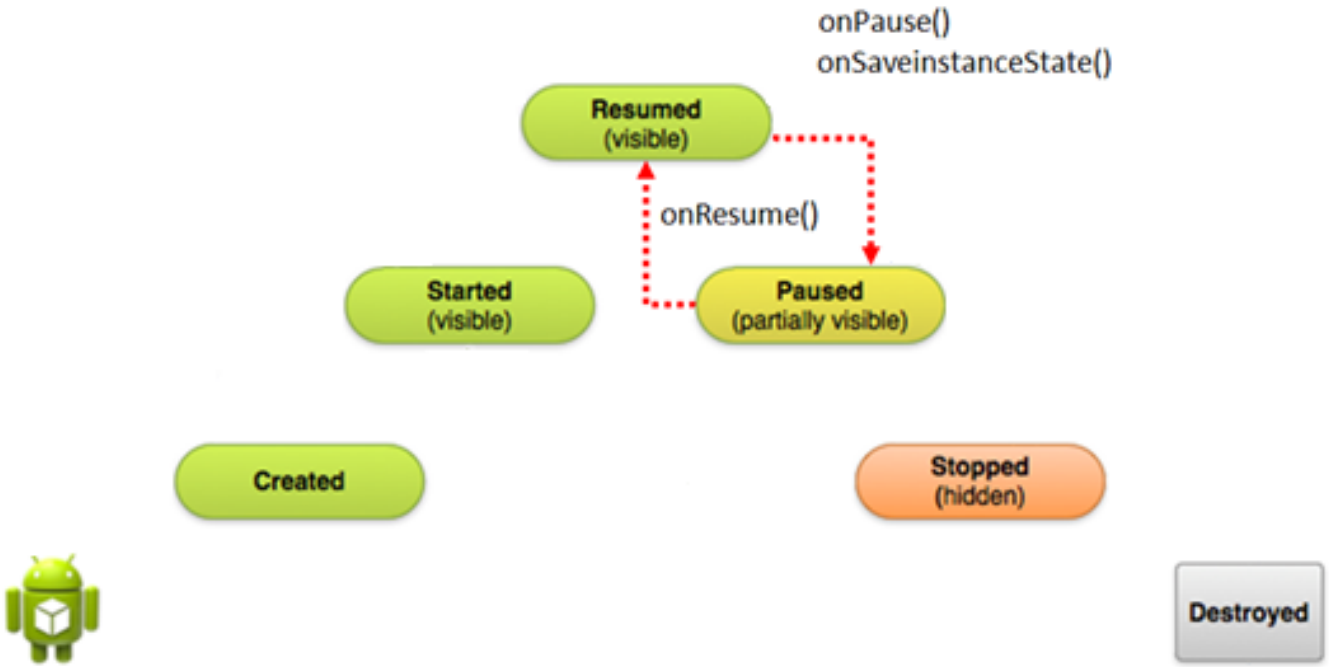
Lifecycle Event Sequences - DOC



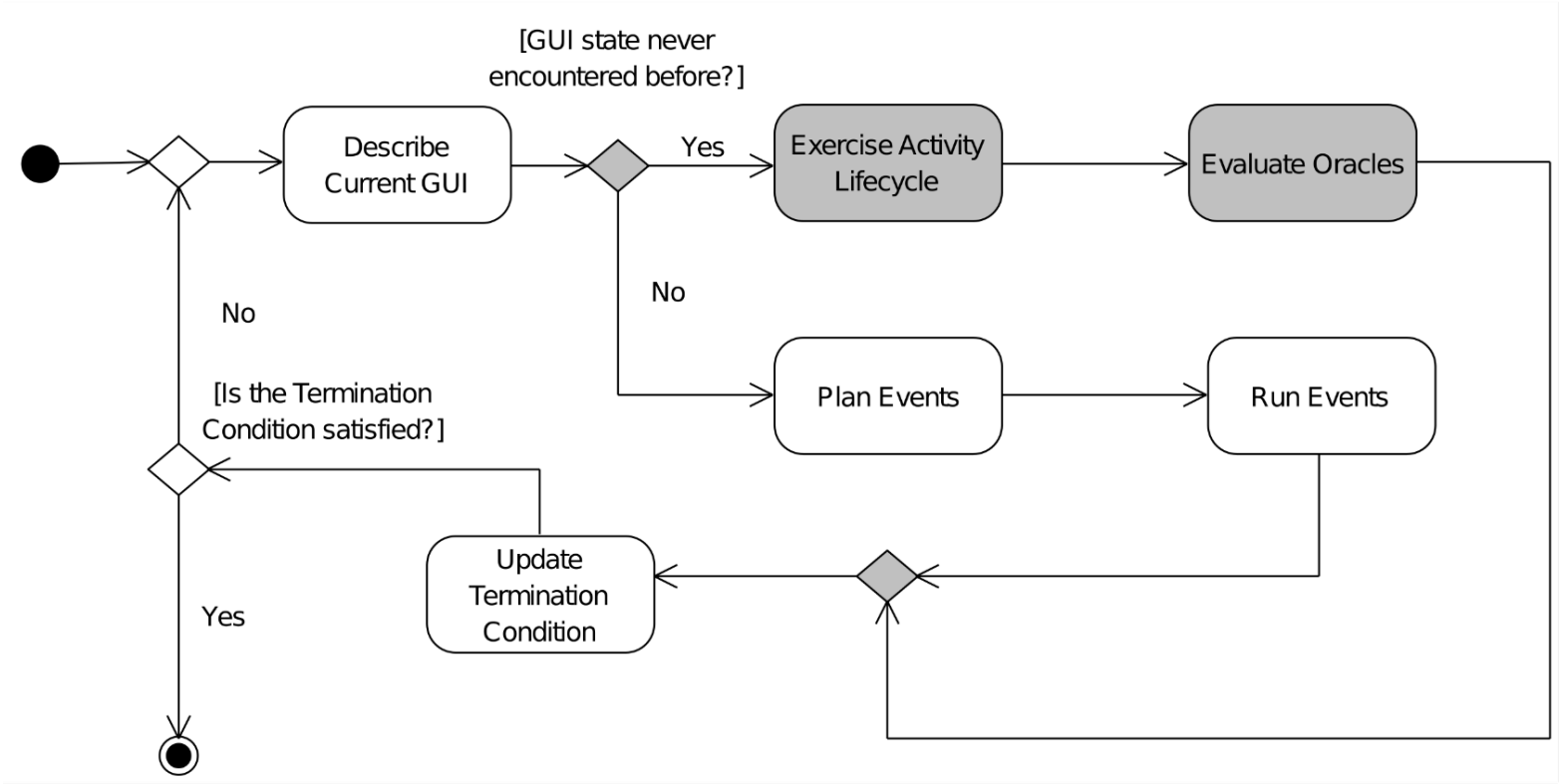
Lifecycle Event Sequences - BF



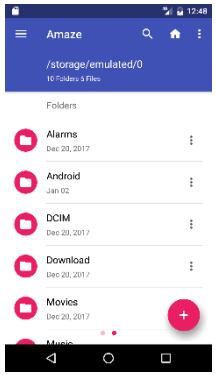
Lifecycle Event Sequences - STAI



The ALARic approach

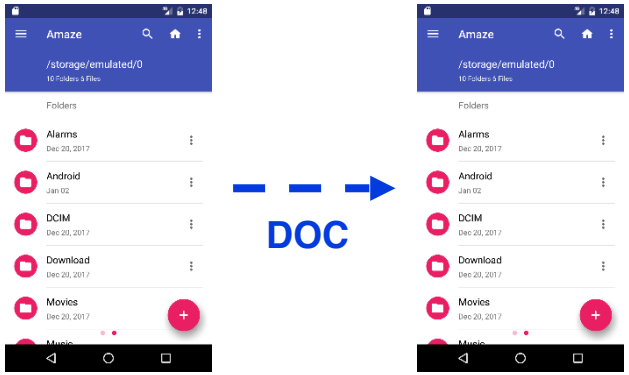


ALARic Workflow Example



A

ALARic Workflow Example

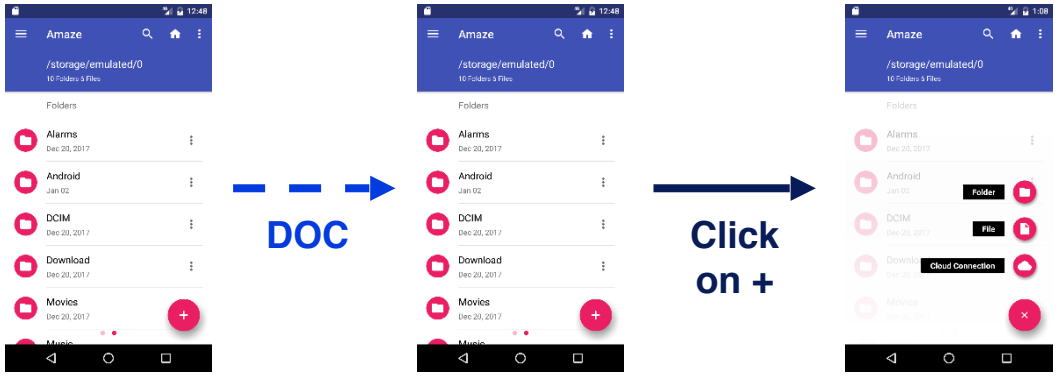


A B

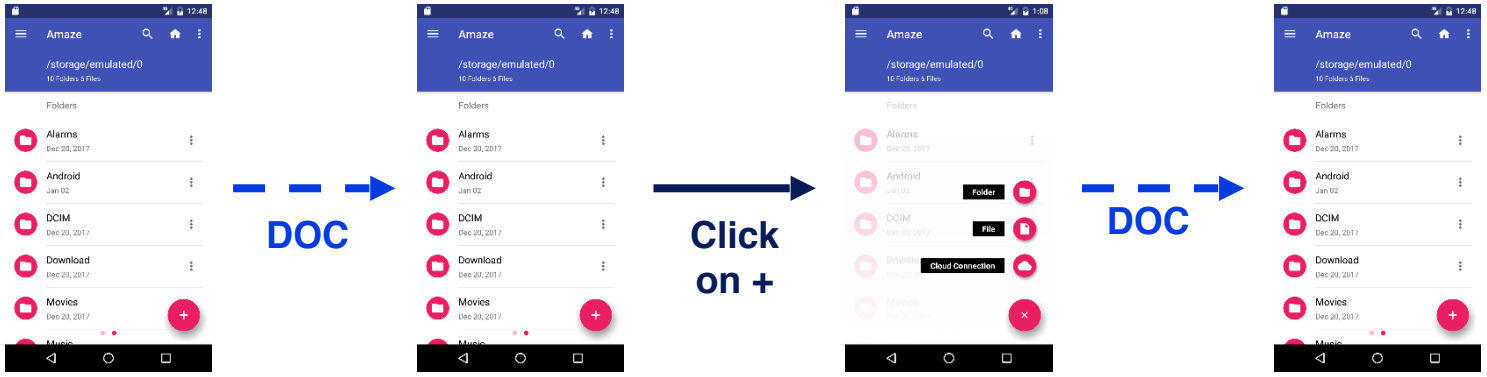
ALARic Workflow Example

B = A

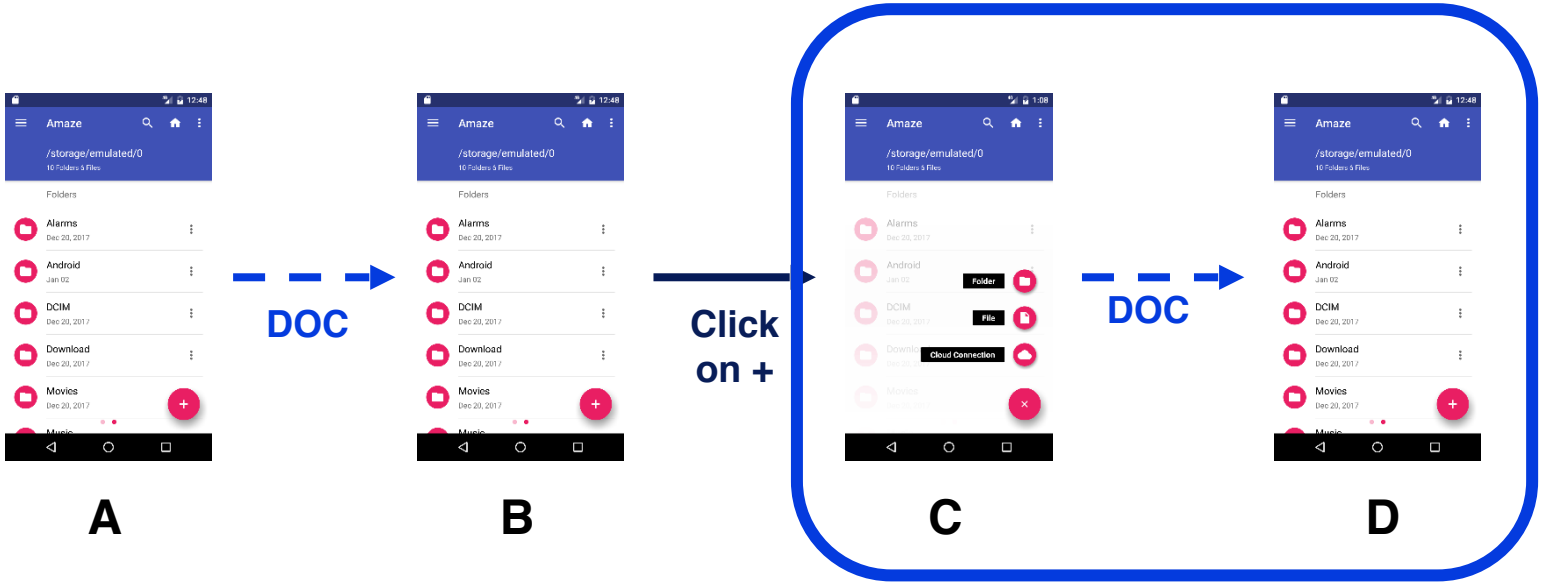
ALARic Workflow Example



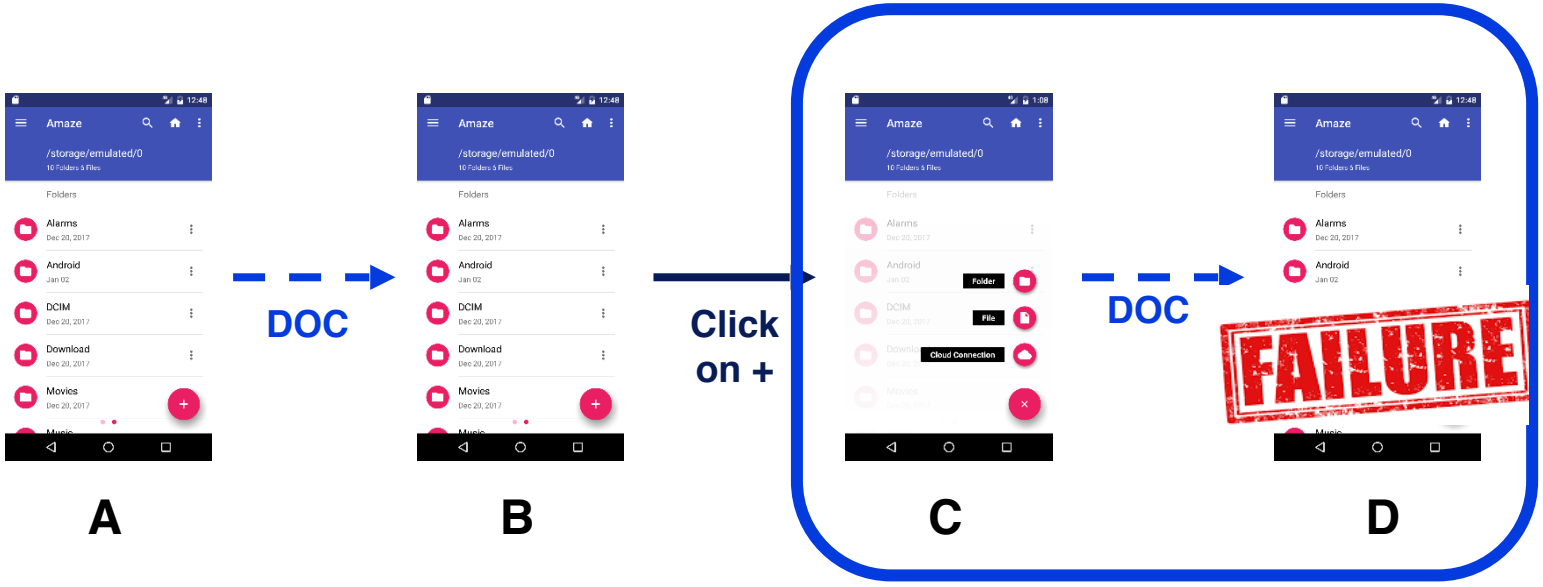
ALARic Workflow Example



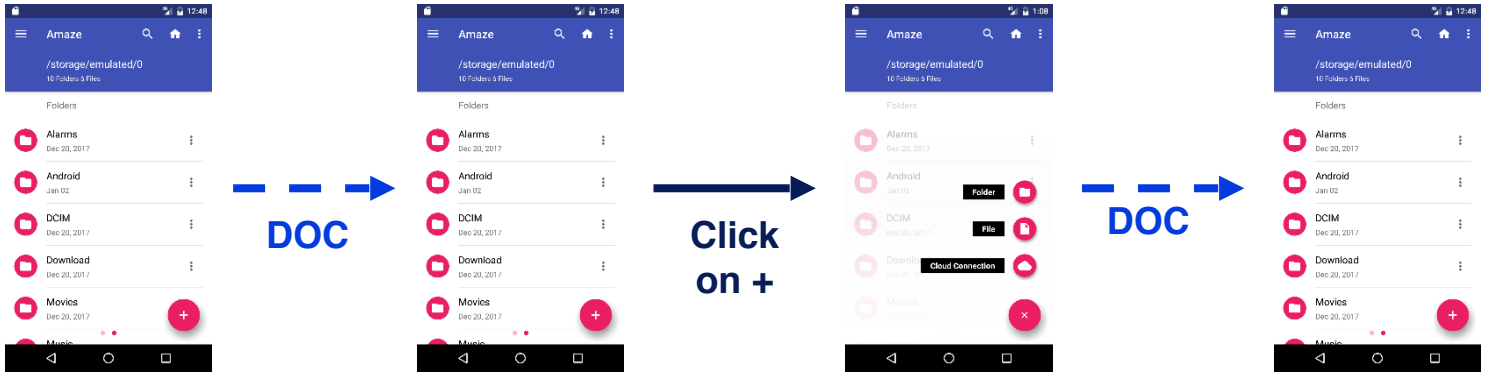
ALARic Workflow Example



ALARic Workflow Example



ALARic Workflow Example



Experimental Evaluation

- **GOAL: Evaluate the ability of ALARic to automatically detect crashes and GUI failures tied to the Activity lifecycle**
  - **RQ1: How effective is the ALARic tool in detecting issues tied to the Activity lifecycle in real Android apps?**
  - **RQ2: How does the effectiveness of the ALARic tool in detecting crashes tied to the Activity lifecycle in real Android apps compare to the state-of-the-practice tool, Monkey?**

Objects

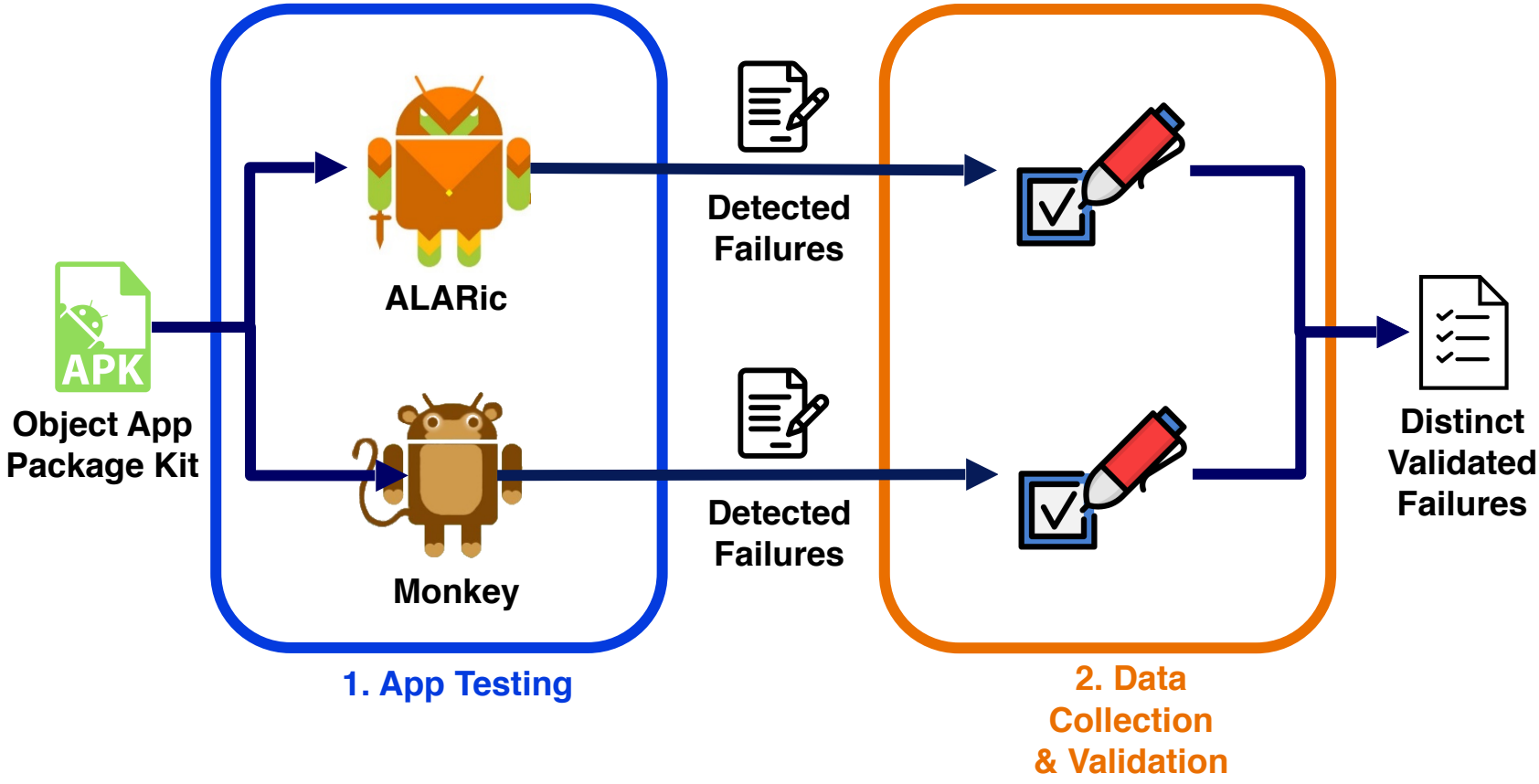
- 15 apps that are distributed by Google Play Store whose source code is available in the F-Droid repository

ID	App	Version	Activities
A1	A Time Tracker	0.21	5
A2	Port Knocker	1.0.9	6
A3	Who Has My Stuff?	1.0.27	4
A4	Agram	1.4.1	5
A5	Alarm Klock	1.9	5
A6	Padland	1.3	10
A7	Syncthing	0.9.1	12
A8	Anecdote	1.1.2	3
A9	Amaze File Manager	3.1.2 RC4	5
A10	Google Authenticator	2.21	5
A11	BeeCount	2.3.9	8
A12	FOSDEM companion	1.4.6	8
A13	Periodical	0.30	6
A14	Taskbar	3.0.2	23
A15	SpaRSS	1.11.8	8

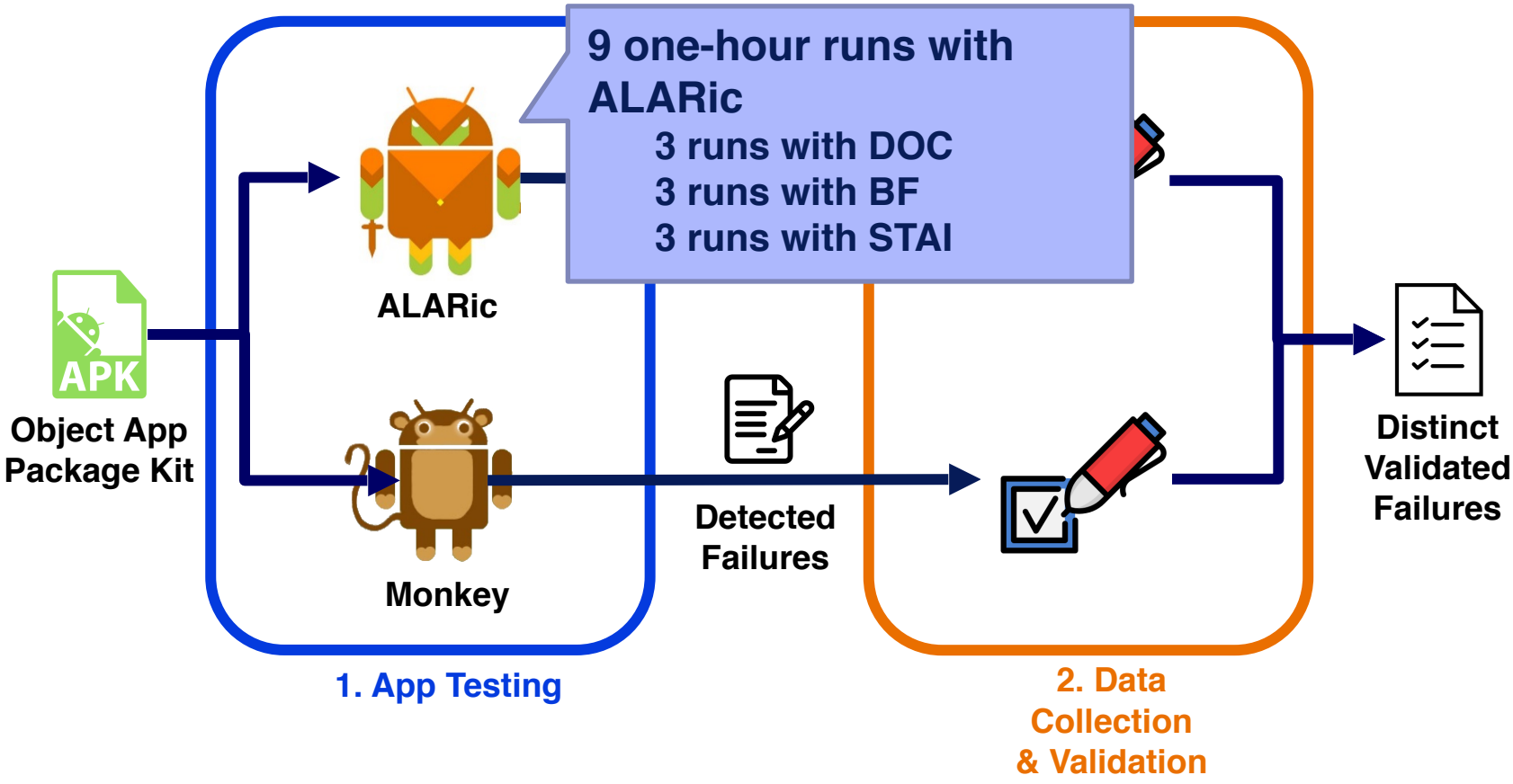
Metrics

- To evaluate the effectiveness of ALARic in detecting GUI failures:
  - #DGF$_{DOC}$ number of distinct GUI Failures triggered by DOC
  - #DGF$_{BF}$ number of distinct GUI Failures triggered by BF
  - #DGF$_{STAI}$ number of distinct GUI Failures triggered by STAI
  - #DGF$_{TOTAL}$ number of distinct GUI Failures triggered by the DOC, BF, STAI
- To evaluate the effectiveness of both the tools in finding Crashes:
  - #DC$_{DOC}$ number of distinct crashes triggered by DOC
  - #DC$_{BF}$ number of distinct crashes triggered by BF
  - #DC$_{STAI}$ number of distinct crashes triggered by STAI
  - #DC$_{TOTAL}$ number of distinct crashes triggered by the DOC, BF, STAI

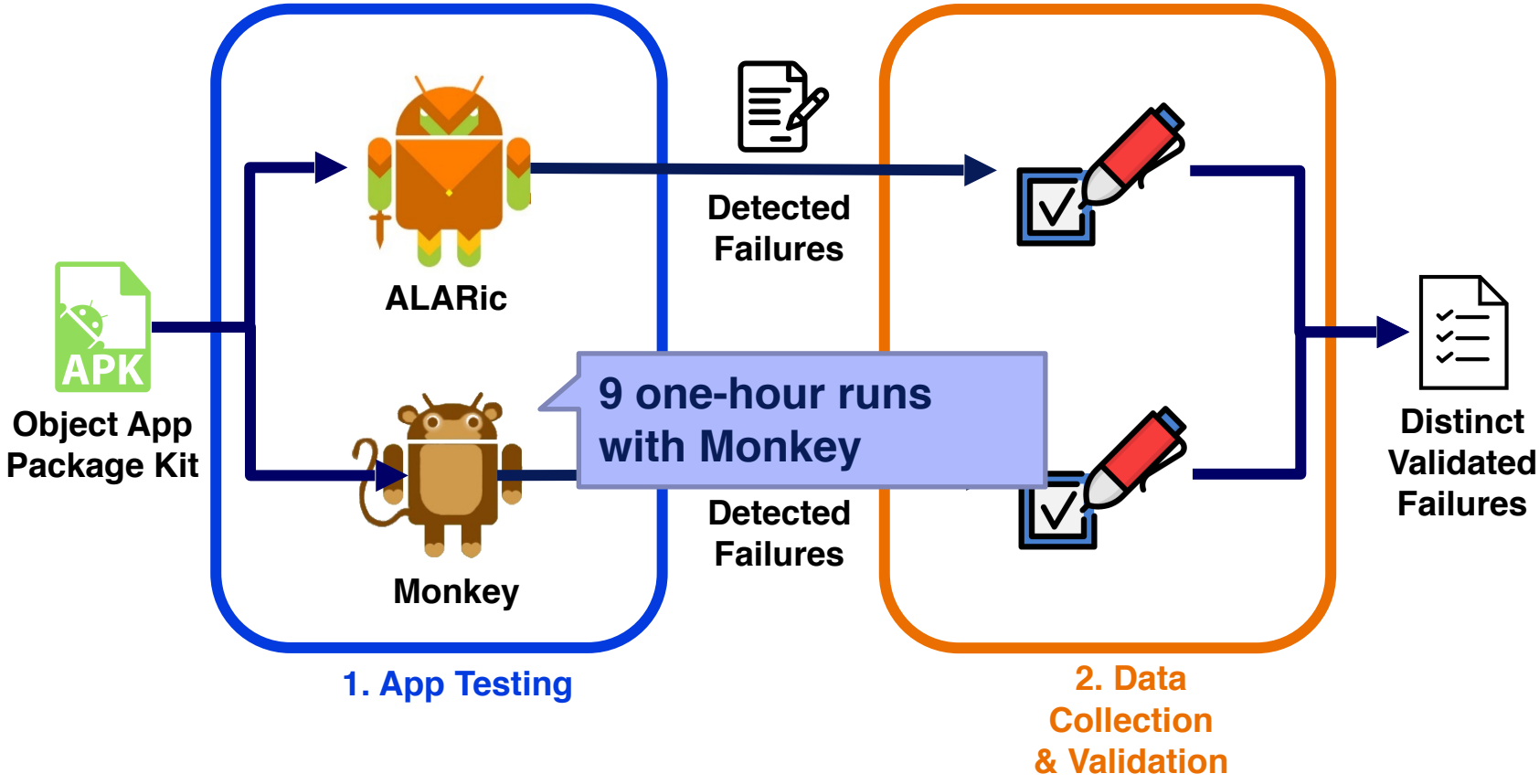
Experimental Procedure



Experimental Procedure

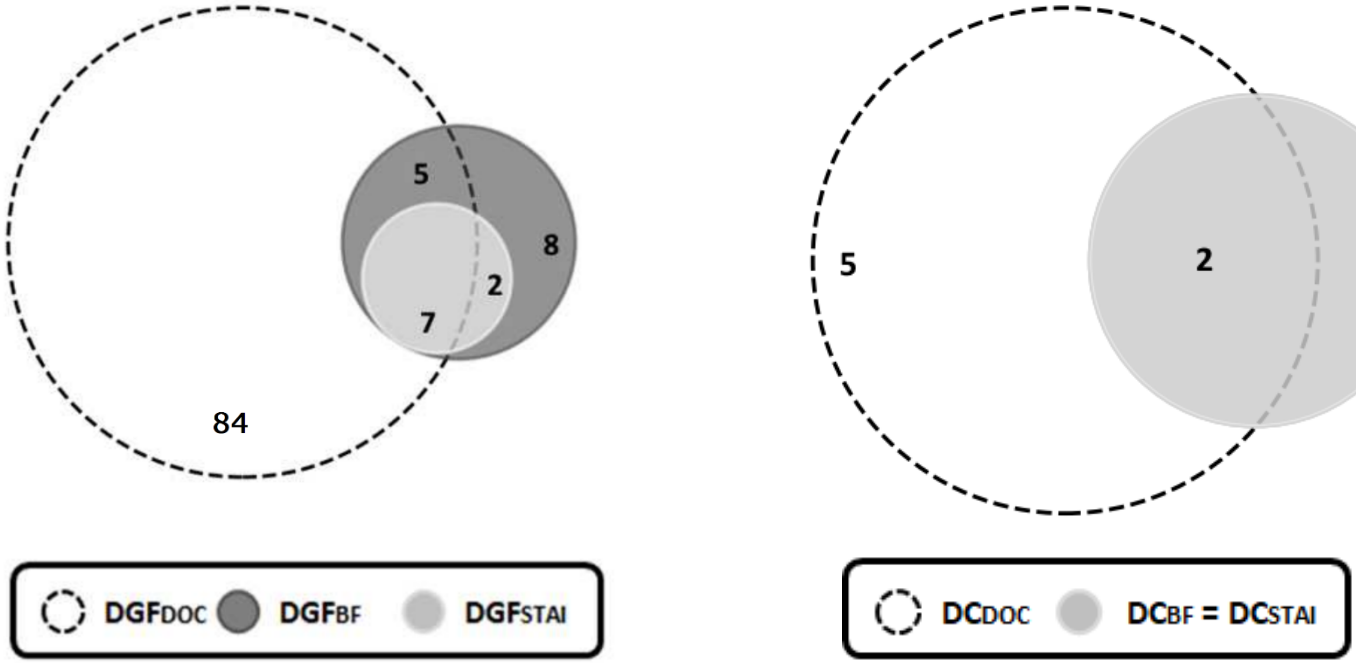


Experimental Procedure



Experimental Results: RQ1

- ALARic detected 106 distinct GUI failures and 8 crashes tied to the Activity lifecycle in all the analyzed apps



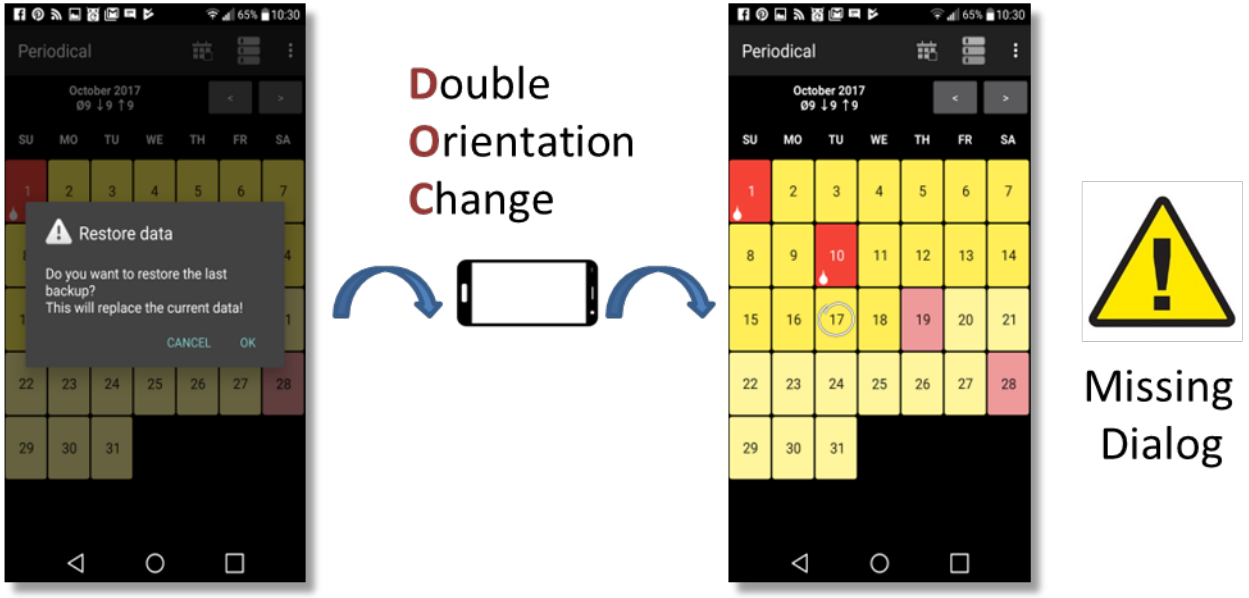
Experimental Results: RQ2

- ALARic outperformed Monkey in the ability to detect issues tied to the Activity lifecycle
  - In total ALARic triggered more crashes than Monkey
  - Monkey seeds events that exercise the Activity lifecycle, e.g. orientation changes, back button press, but it applies them without a proper strategy
- Both the tools detected an additional crash in A9 that was not tied to the Activity lifecycle

App	#DCALARic	#DCMonkey
A4	1	1
A6	1	0
A7	1	0
A9	2	0
A11	1	0
A15	2	1
Total	8	2

Lesson Learned

- **57 out of the 106 detected GUI failures involved a Dialog object disappearing from the GUI after the execution of a Lifecycle Event Sequence**



Lesson Learned

```
private void doBackup(){
      ...
-       final AlertDialog.Builder builder = new AlertDialog.Builder(this);
-       // The Builder class is used for convenient dialog construction...
-       builder.show()
+       DialogFragment backupAlert = new   BackupDialogFragment();
+       backupAlert.show(getSupportFragmentManager(), "backup");
}
...
+ public class BackupDialogFragment extends DialogFragment {
+       @Override
+       public Dialog onCreateDialog(Bundle savedInstanceState){
+         AlertDialog.Builder builder = new AlertDialog.Builder(getActivity());
+         // The Builder class is used for convenient dialog construction...
+         return builder.create(); } }
```

Lesson Learned

- The debugging activity we performed in the failure validation step showed us that the faults causing the failures were mostly located outside the code that overrides the lifecycle callback methods
  - Testers should look for faults that may affect the lifecycle of the Activities also outside the methods that override the lifecycle callbacks
- Developers should correctly use the Android framework components since they may cause inconsistencies in the app behavior at runtime when Lifecycle Event Sequences occur

Conclusion

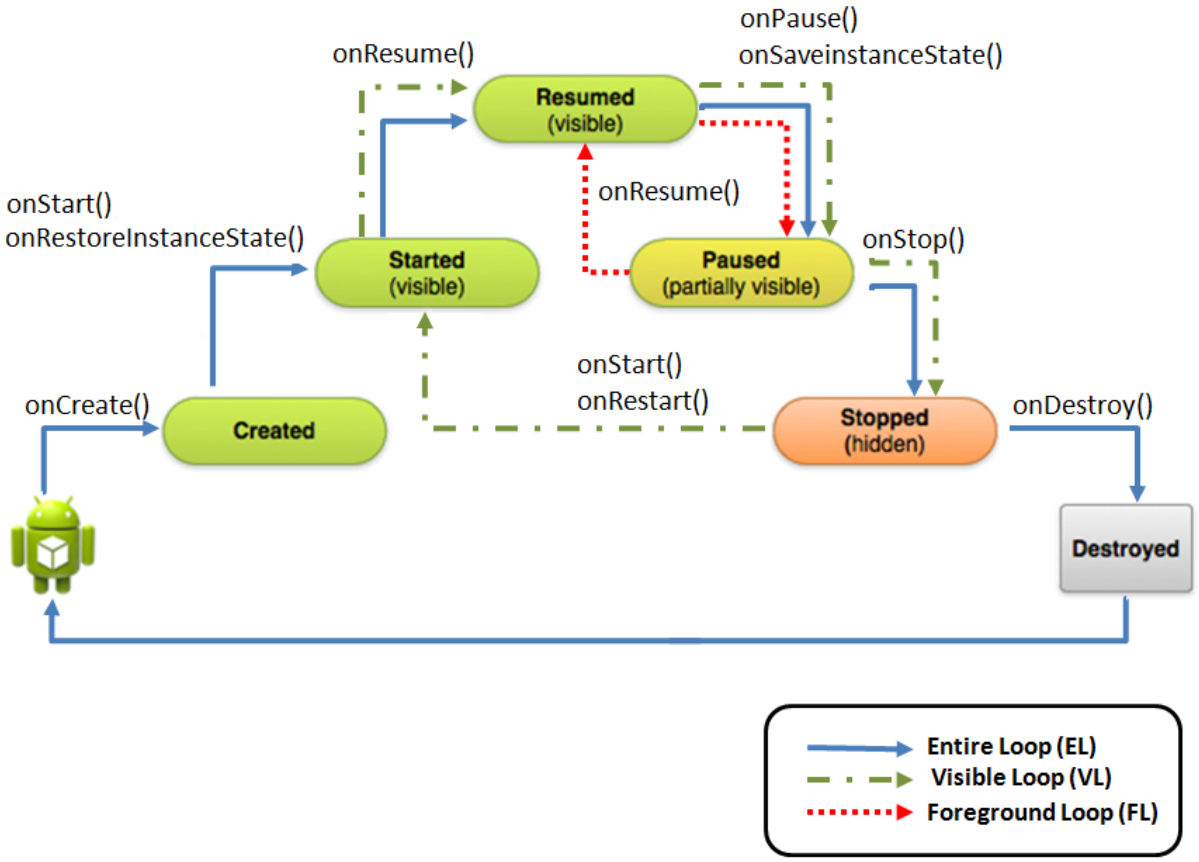
- We presented an Android automated testing technique that systematically exercises the lifecycle of app Activities to detect GUI failures and crashes
- We performed an experimental study involving 15 real world apps that showed the ability of the tool to automatically detect issues tied to the Activity lifecycle

Future Work

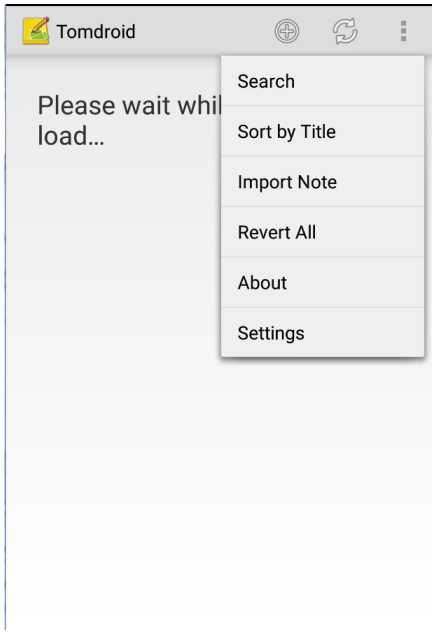
- Extension of the ALARic tool by adding other Lifecycle Event Sequences
- Design and implementation of a set of oracles able to detect other issues tied to the Activity lifecycle, such as memory leaks and threading issues
- Wider experimentation of the approach

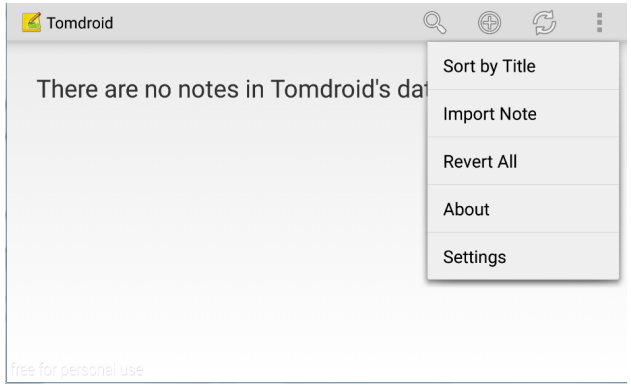
Backup Slides

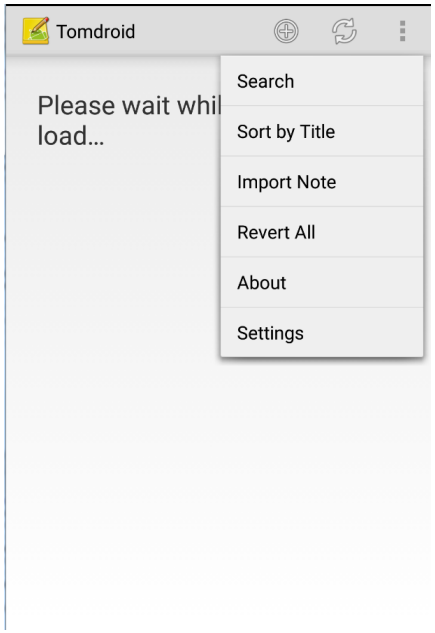
Lifecycle Event Sequences



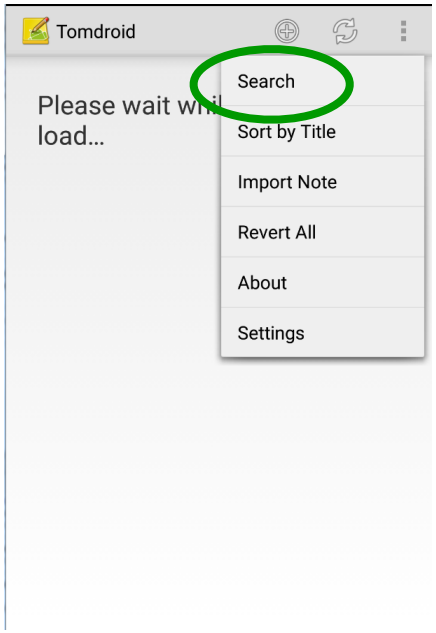
Lifecycle Event Sequences - DOC

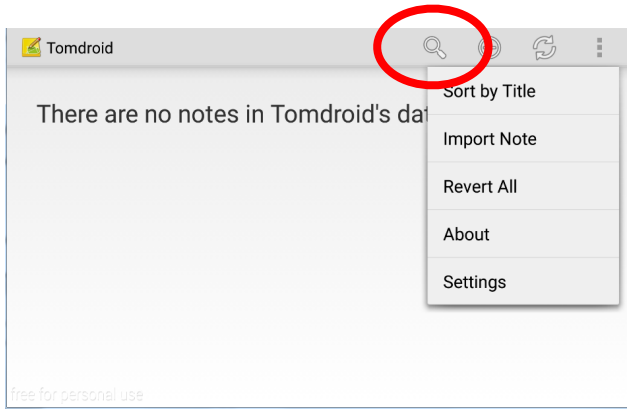


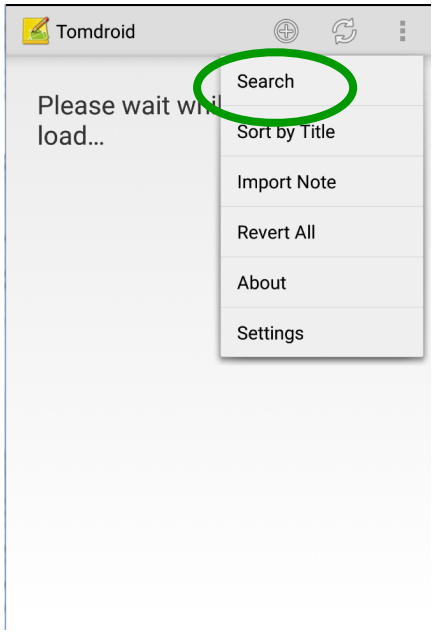




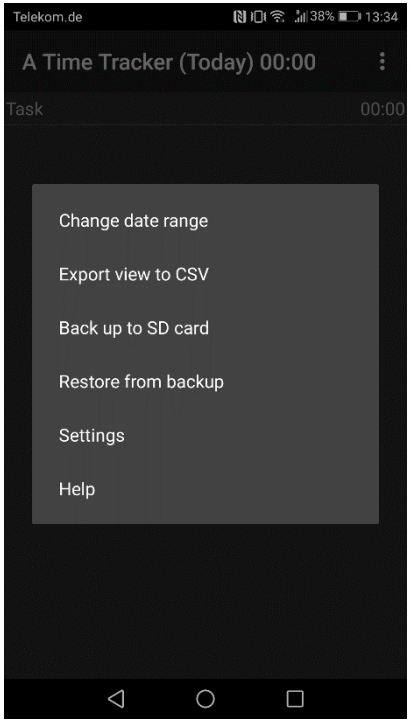
Lifecycle Event Sequences - DOC

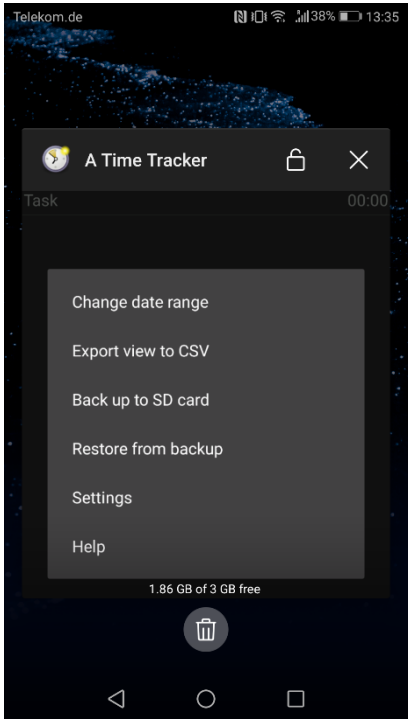


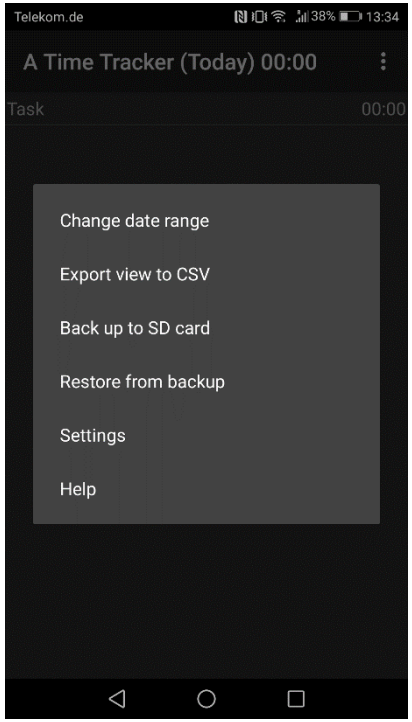




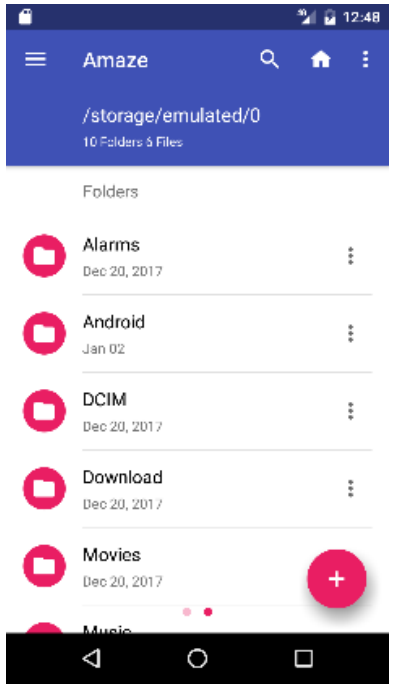
Lifecycle Event Sequences - BF

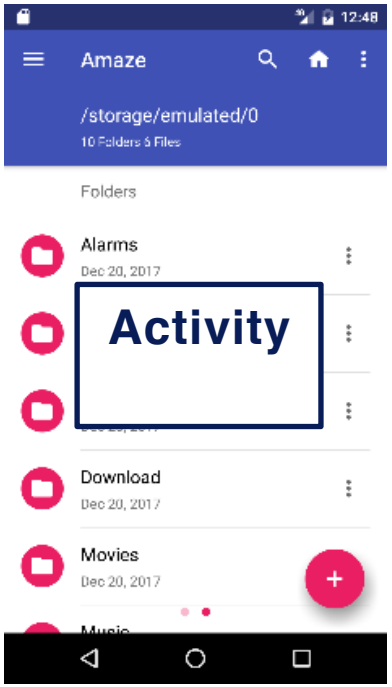


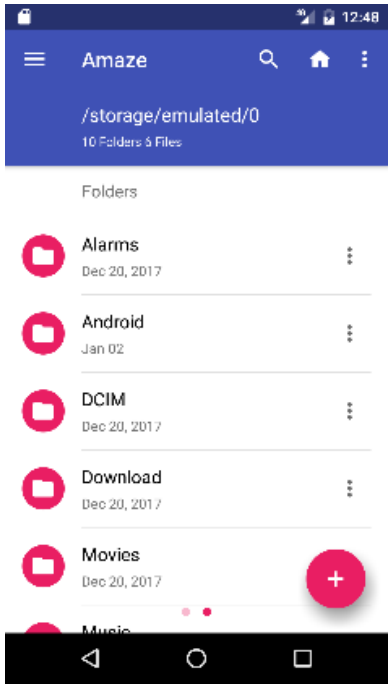




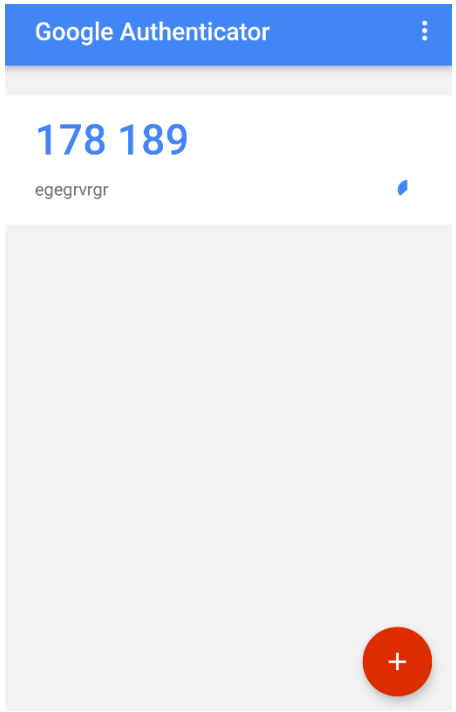
Lifecycle Event Sequences - STAI



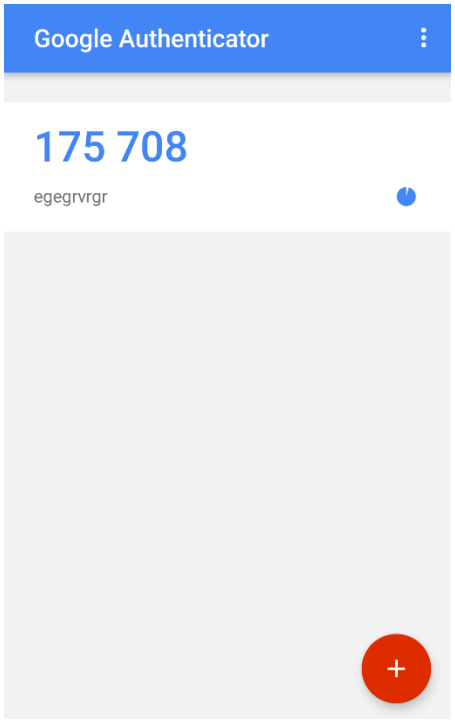




False Positive Example #1



DOC
BF
STAI



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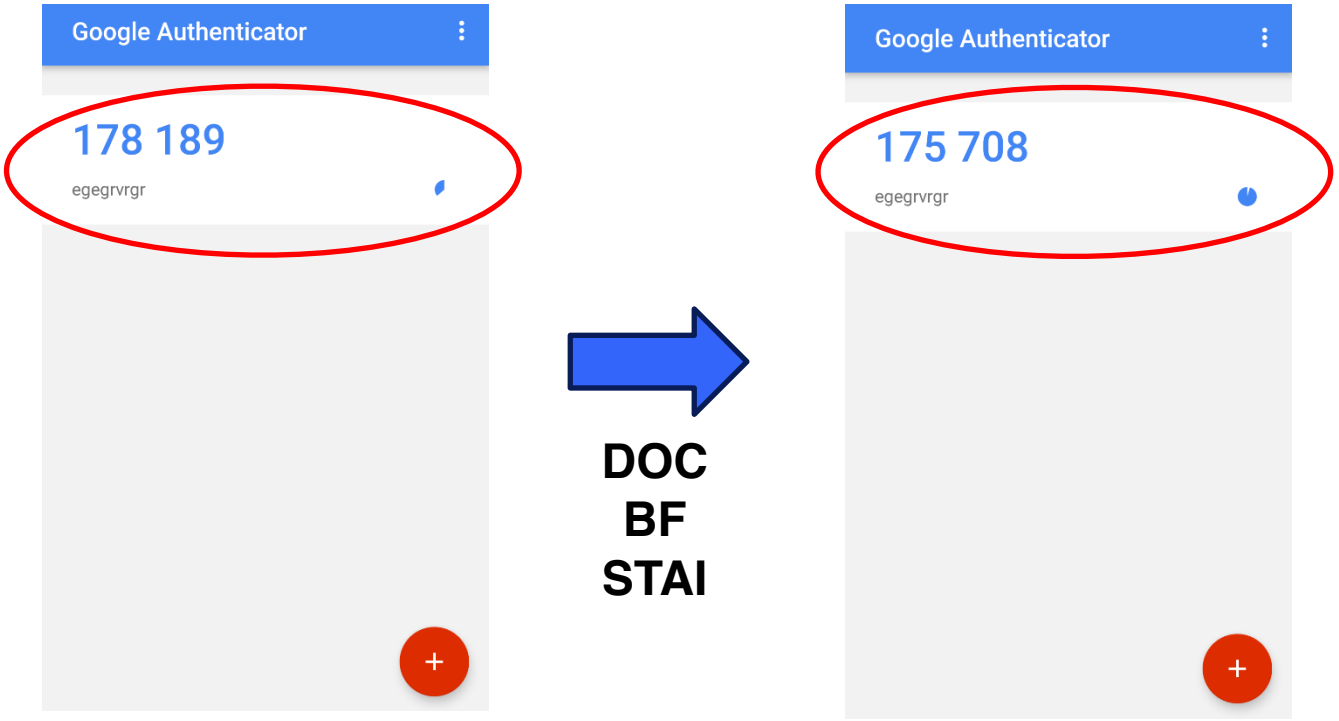

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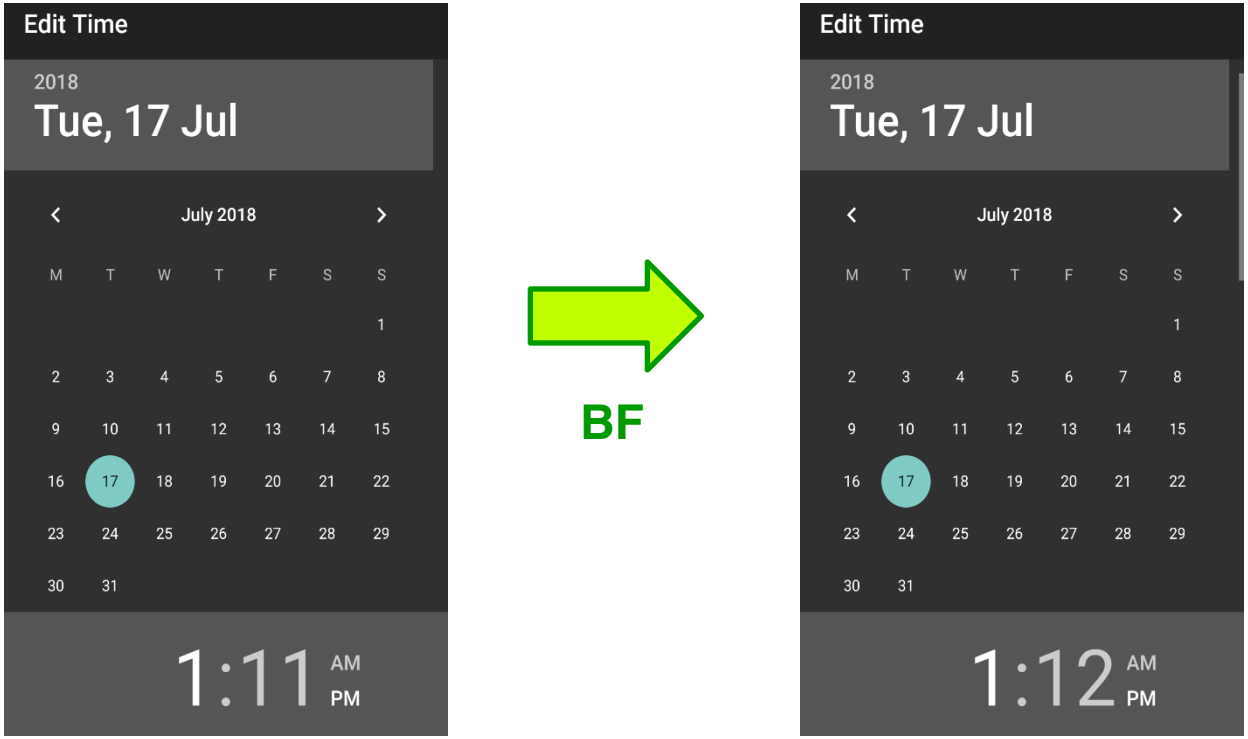

False Positive Example #2