

# Wasserstein Generative Adversarial Networks for Online Test Generation for Cyber Physical Systems

Jarkko Peltomäki

Information Technology  
Åbo Akademi University

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Joint work with F. Spencer and I. Porres

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- We assume that our requirements for the SUT are given as a fitness function  $f: \mathcal{I} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that a test  $t \in \mathcal{I}$  falsifies the requirements if and only if  $f(t) = 1$  (high-fitness  $\leftrightarrow$  challenging test).

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- We assume that executions are expensive, so we want to avoid calls  $\mathcal{S}(t)$ .

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- A Wasserstein generative adversarial network (WGAN) is a way to find such a  $G$  based on a large data sample from  $\mathcal{P}$ .

- For validation, it would be desirable to have a WGAN trained on the uniform distribution on

$$\{t \in \mathcal{I} : f(t) > 1 - \varepsilon\}$$

for a small  $\varepsilon$  (this is the set of challenging tests).

- Sampling from such a WGAN yields a good test suite.

- Problem: We do not assume to have a large data sample for training a WGAN, so how do we train a WGAN?
- Solution: online training of a WGAN (our proposal).

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Two issues:

- What does “high-fitness” mean?
- How to determine that a candidate test is “good”, that is, how to ensure that adding it to  $T$  drives  $G$  to learn how to sample high-fitness tests?

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- The analyzer can estimate the fitness of a test without executing it on the SUT.

# More Complete Algorithm

- Sample  $N$  random tests  $T$ .
- Repeat while  $|T| < \text{budget}$ :
  - ▶ Train generator  $G$  on high-fitness samples of  $T$ .

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  - ▶ Execute  $t$  on the SUT to learn its true fitness.
  - ▶ Add  $t$  to  $T$ .
- N.B. We execute the best test  $t$  on the SUT in order to find more training data for  $A$ . Without this the estimates of  $A$  can be unreliable.

- We find a training batch for  $G$  by sampling  $T$  in a biased way, i.e., high-fitness tests have higher chance of being included in the batch (repetitions possible).

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- Details in the paper.

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- If the validation task is not too difficult, it is expected that the test suite generated will contain falsifying tests.

# Experimental Validation

- We have conducted an experiment comparing our approach with a Random search and a genetic algorithm in the context of the SBST 2021 CPS Tool Competition. See the paper for details.
- The results indicate that we can achieve state of the art performance.



# Thank You

Thank you for your attention!