Research challenges in dynamic analysis and testing have been studied for decades. Nonetheless, as new hardware and software technologies emerge and become more powerful, many interesting techniques that were previously considered to be impractical or remained unexplored are receiving significant attention. This special issue presents novel research work in the dynamic analysis and testing of embedded software, which also comes with theoretical or extensive empirical validation of the claimed contributions. Out of 15 submissions, four are accepted for publication based on the reviewers’ professional assessments and recommendations.

The first paper, “InRob: An Approach for Testing Interoperability and Robustness of Real-Time Embedded Software” by F. Mattiello-Francisco, E. Martins, A.R. Cavalli, and E.T. Yano, presents an approach known as InRob to support model-based integration testing of components with timing constraints. The work focuses on the aspects of interoperability and robustness. InRob uses a state-based model to represent each component, and applies the notion of timing hazard as abnormal timing deviation, which ultimately leads the abovementioned state-based models to specify new faulty states or transitions with timing requirements. The approach then generates model-based test cases to cover these states and transitions when these state-based models are composed together. A case study on the software embedded in a real-time space X-ray telescope is presented to evaluate the feasibility of the approach in practice. The result of the case study shows that the approach reveals a rushed message hazard that has not been reported previously.

The second paper, “Test Coverage Optimization for Large Code Problems” by Y.-D. Lin, C.-H. Chou, Y.-C. Lai, T.-Y Huang, S. Chung, J.-T. Hung, and F. C. Lin, focuses on the regression testing of software with large codebase. They study the tradeoff between minimizing the total regression test case size and minimizing the total number of test cases in a reduced test suite via six existing strategies, which are implemented as six techniques. They use the MPLS code in the Cisco Internetwork Operating System as the subject in an empirical study. The result shows that the removal of infrastructure modules from the consideration of test case selection only trades the fault detection ability and code coverage on other components by a few percent, and out of the six techniques, PDF-SA can significantly reduce the time cost incurred by other techniques studied. Furthermore, the empirical result also shows that the selection of an appropriate effective-confidence level is important in striking a balance between the factors of cost and coverage.

In performance testing, a technique incurring a high run-time overhead is undesirable because it adversely affects the software under study. The third paper, “Lightweight Embedded Software Performance Analysis Method by Kernel Hack and its Industrial Field Study” by J. Seo, B. Choi, and S.-W. Yang, presents a method for the performance testing of embedded software, which aims at minimizing the perturbation of the software environment with low run-time overhead. The authors insightfully identify that a process control block in an operating system contains all the execution information related to a process, which manifests as a process running on top of the OS and can be used to spot performance bottlenecks in an application. Their technique probes such execution information for the software under test. The authors use a case study of the embedded software in a car navigation system to validate the run-time overhead and the accuracy of their technique. The case study shows that the technique can help locate system performance bottlenecks with 6 Kbytes of code-expansion factors and 11.93% of slow-down factors.

The fourth paper, “Automatic Testing Environment for Multi-Core Embedded Software — ATEMS” by C.-S. Koong, C. Shih, P.-A. Hsiung, H.-J. Lai, C.-H. Chang, W.C. Chu, N.-L. Hsueh, and C.-T. Yang, identifies six issues in the testing of embedded software in multi-core platforms. To automate some activities, a testing environment, ATEMES, has been created with more advanced features than existing tools. To address the resource constraint problem when testing software on a target platform, the technique proposes multi-round performance testing using the Intel TBB library to systematically locate desirable values for parameter token numbers to improve the system-wide parallelism. Other automation includes remote code compilation and deployment as well as test coverage and CPU core monitoring to track the concurrency and performance issues. The work also presents a usability evaluation by using more than 30 students as human subjects and software running on an ARM11 multi-core platform as the program subject. The empirical findings show that the use of the tool can significantly help human subjects complete the tasks efficiently for the testing of embedded software.

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