

Beyond Winning: Code Coverage-Guided Neuroevolution for Robust Game Testing

Gordon Fraser
University of Passau

1UP
4420

HIGH SCORE
20000

STAGE 0







73:44

FUT CHAMPIONS

CLA

1-2

Mil



4 LACROIX



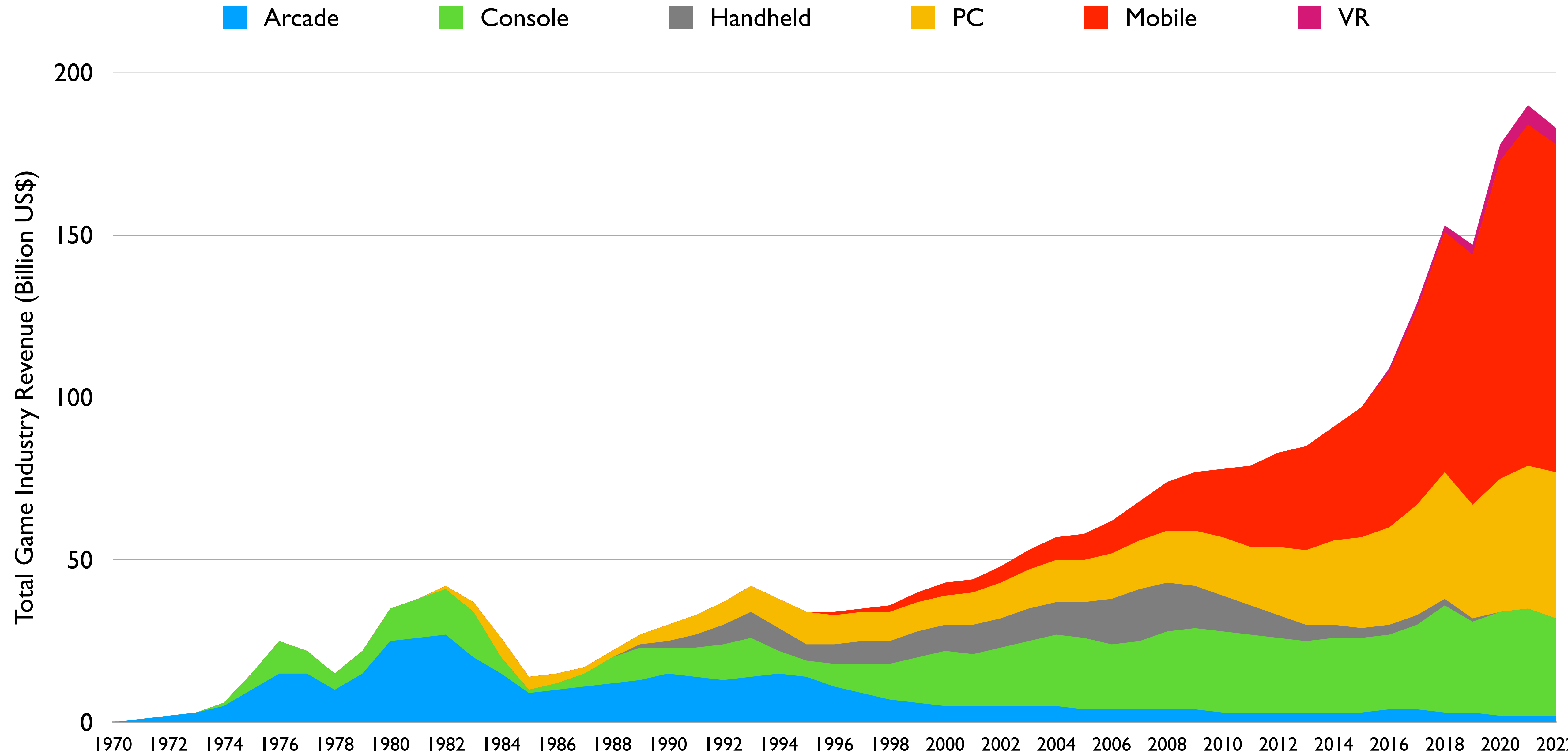
SALAH 21



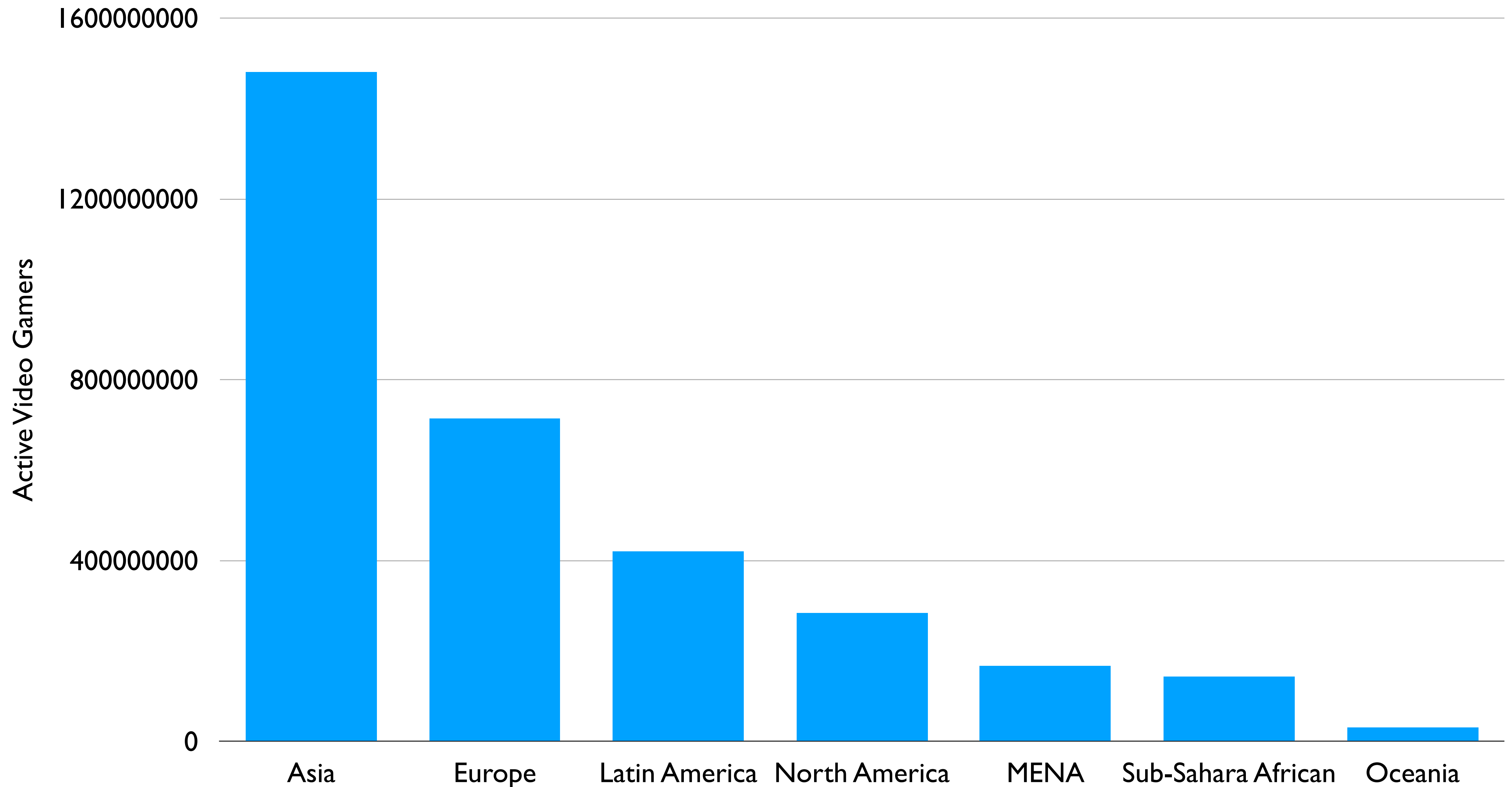
The frame rate issues in Pokémon
Scarlet & Violet are pretty bad. 🤔



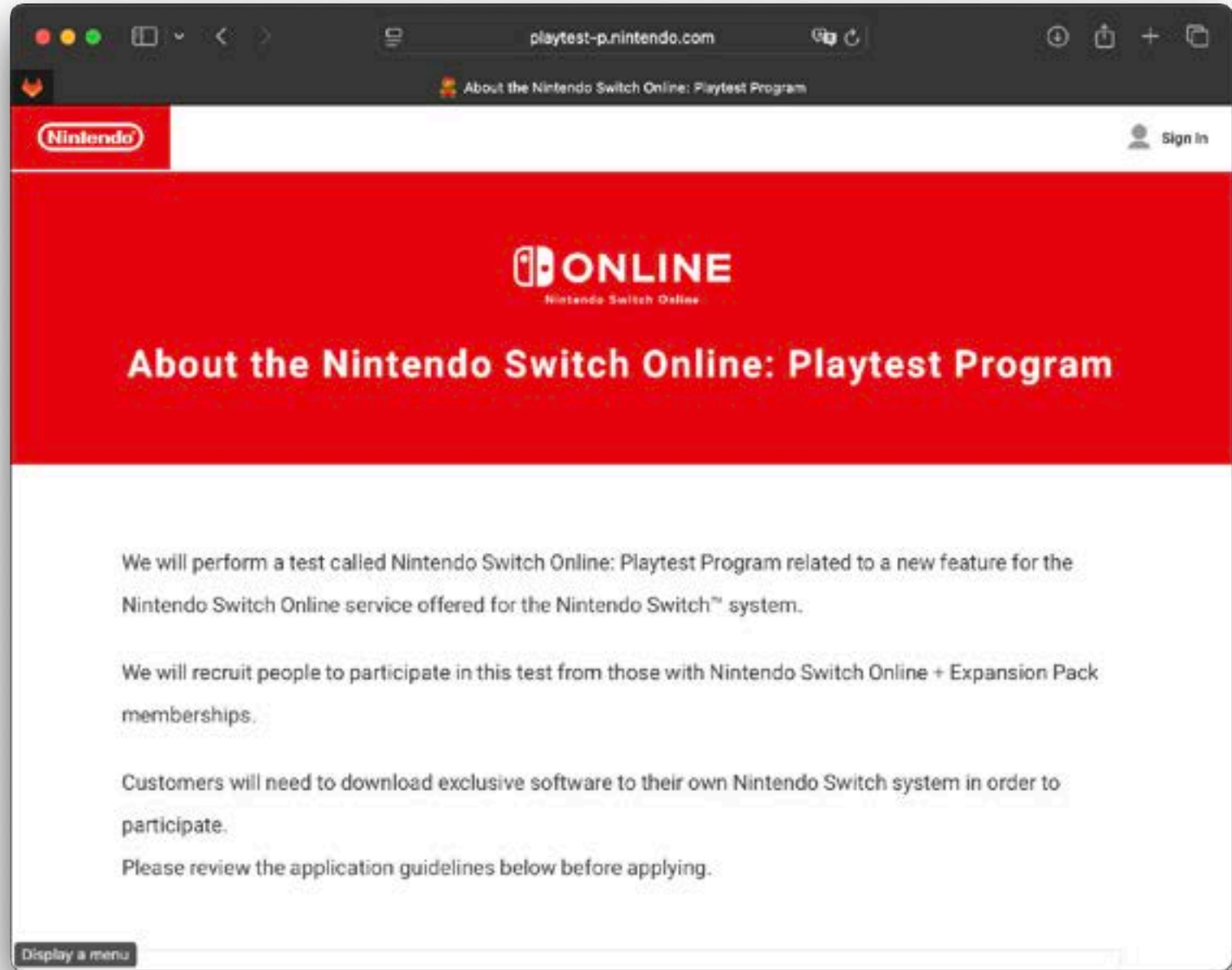
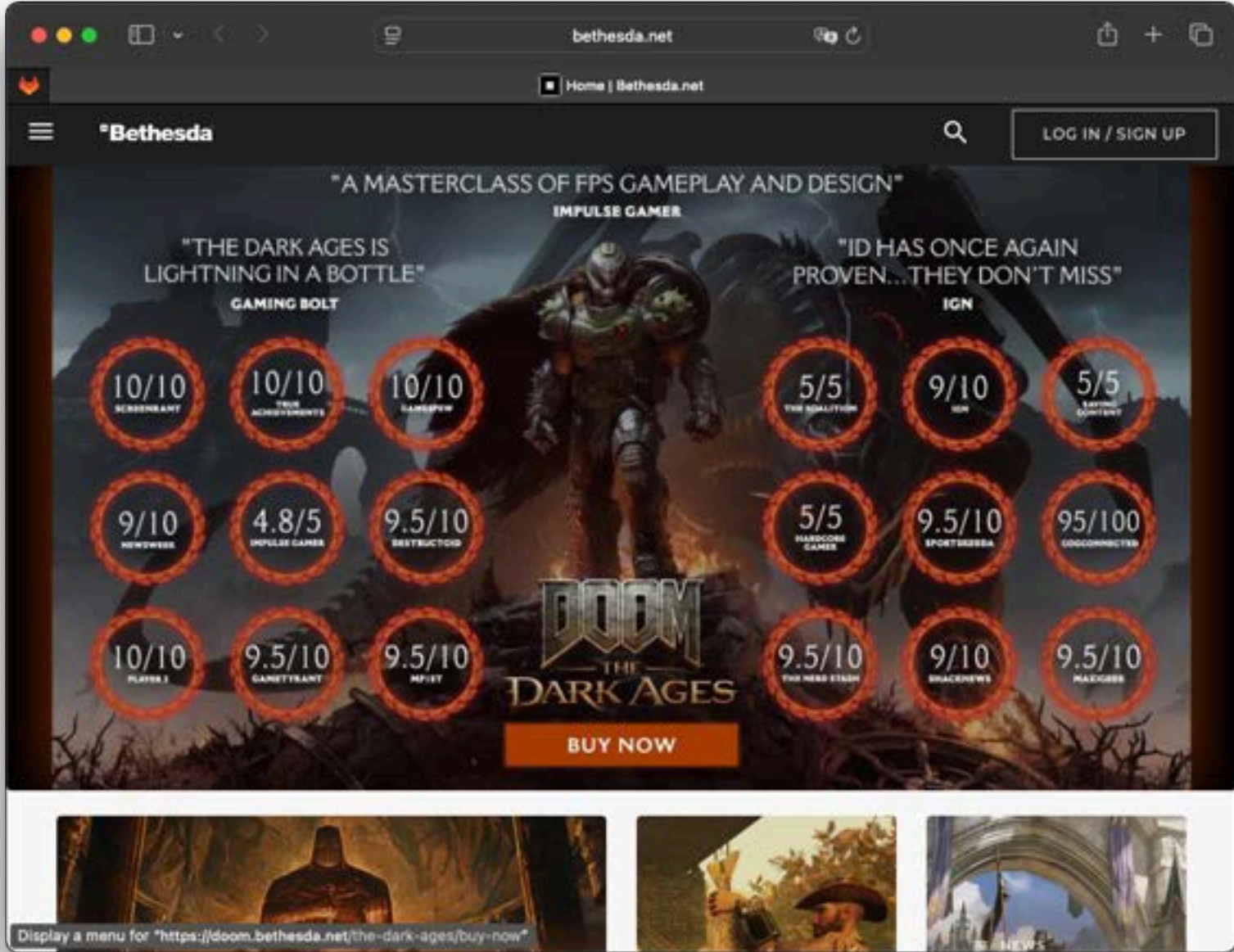
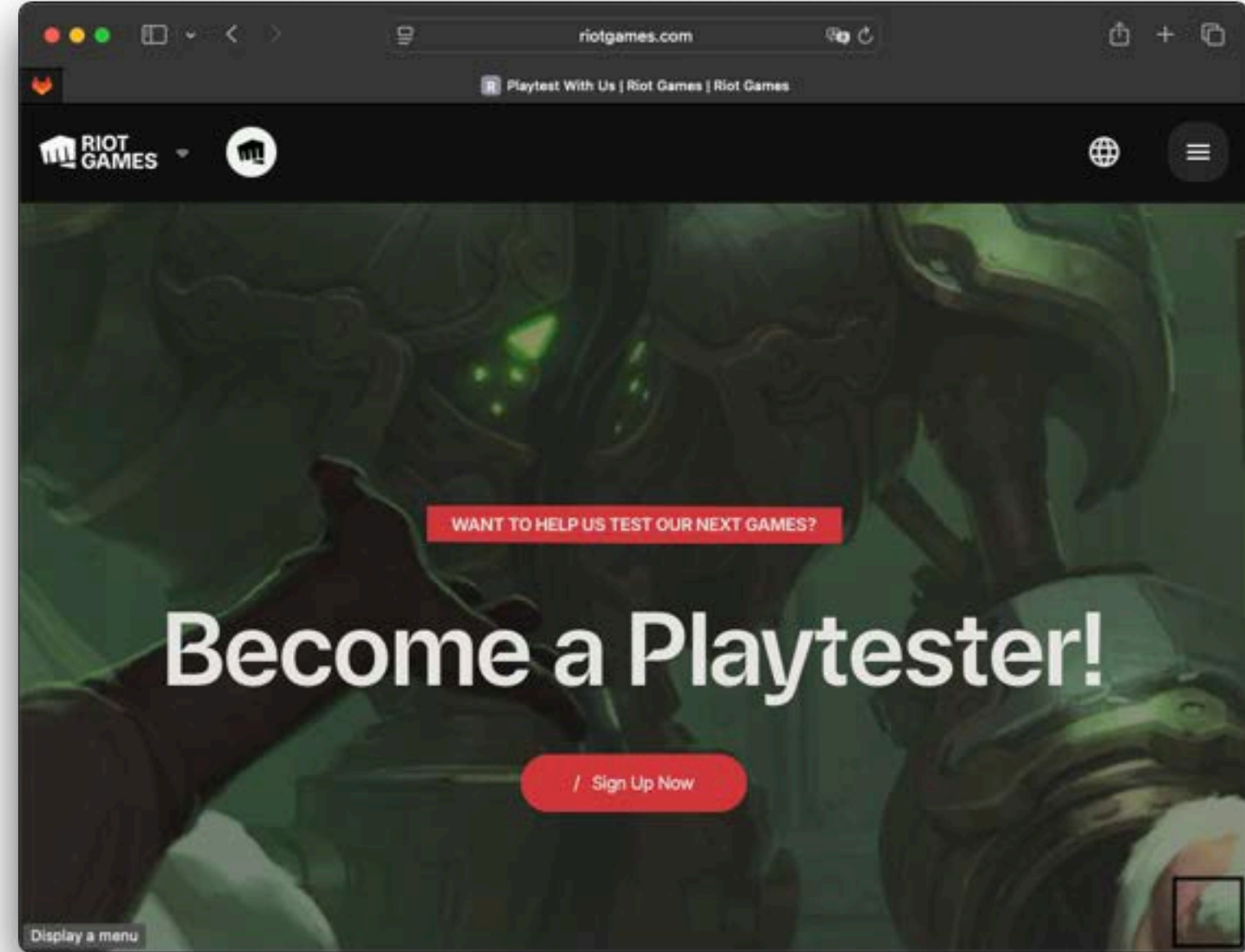
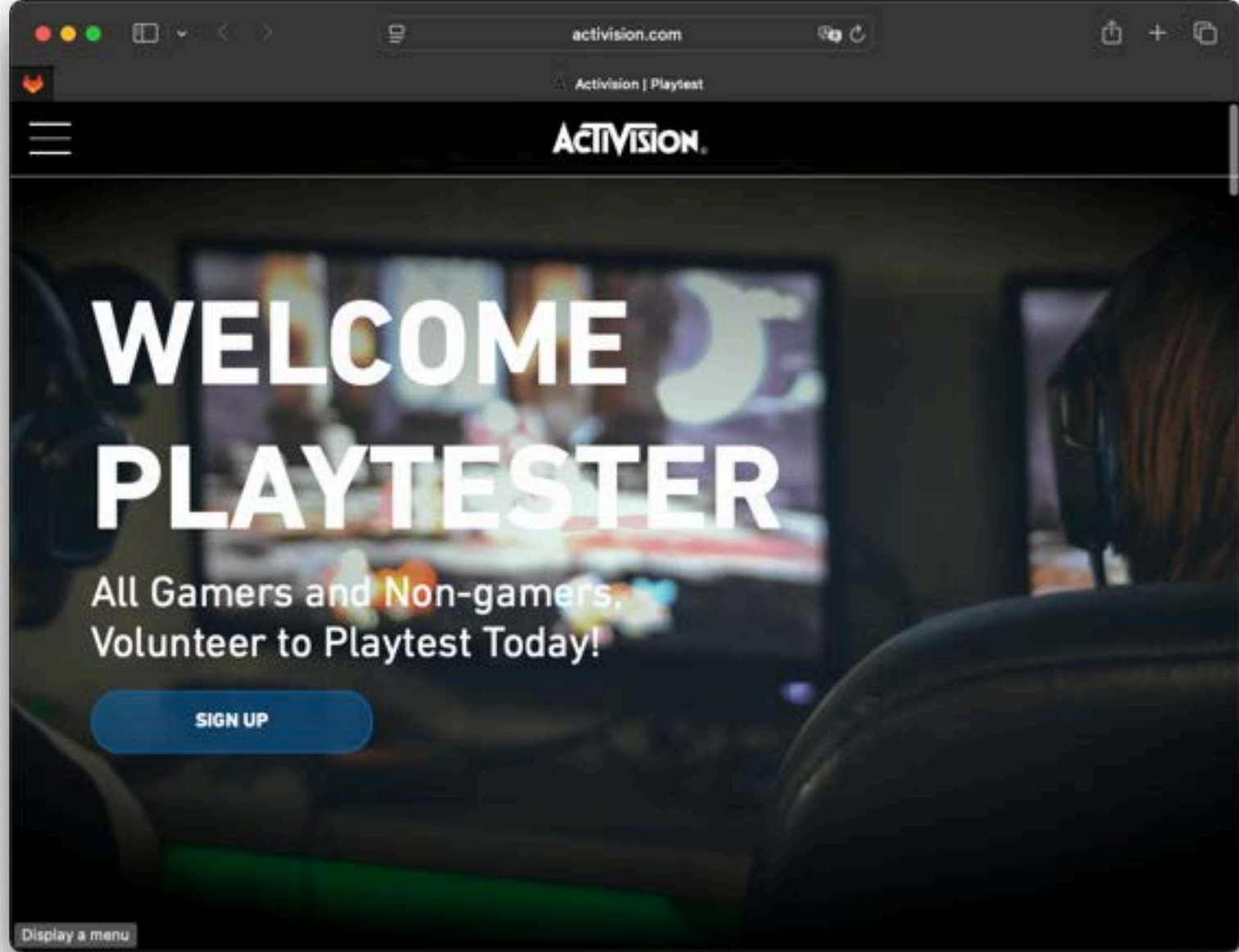
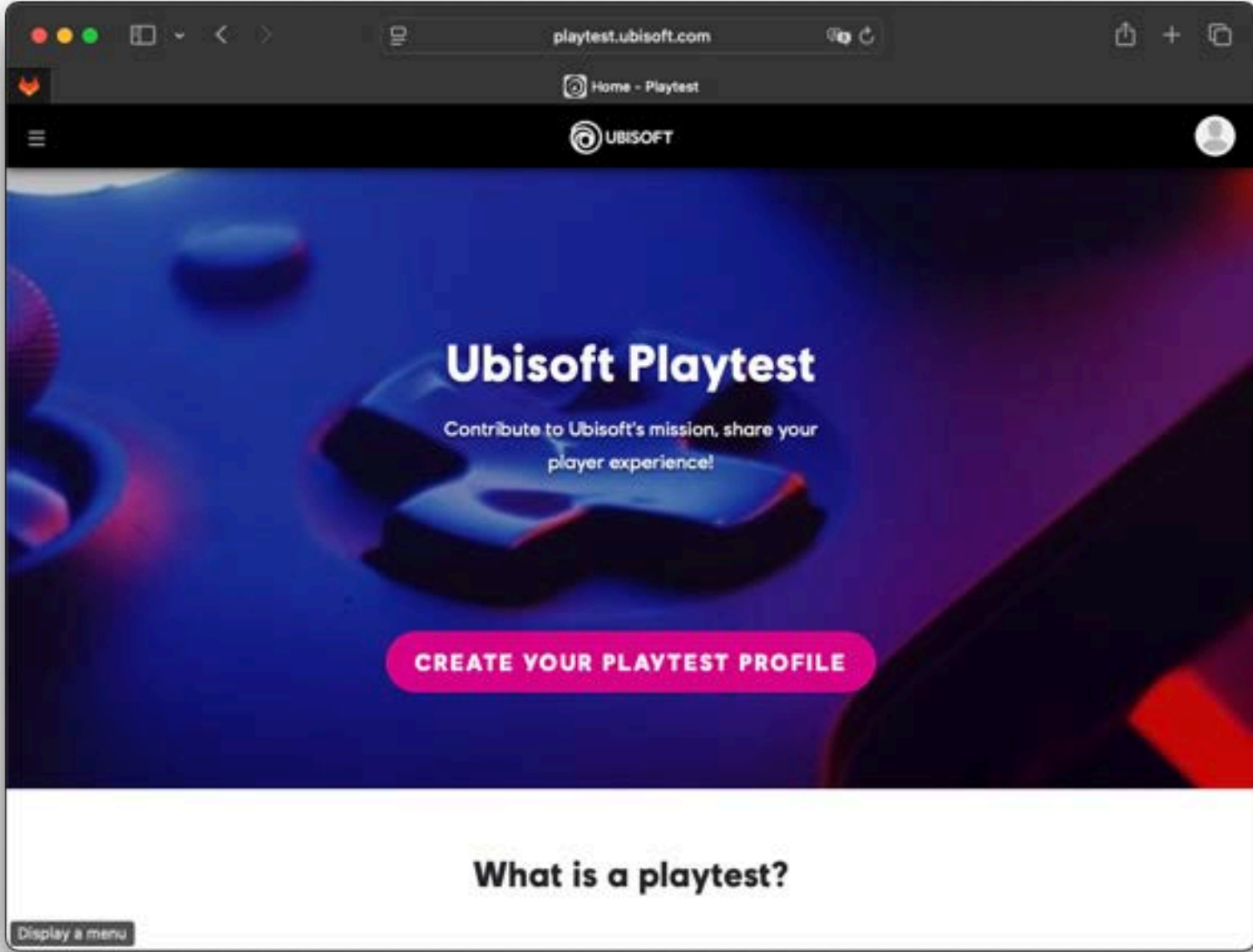
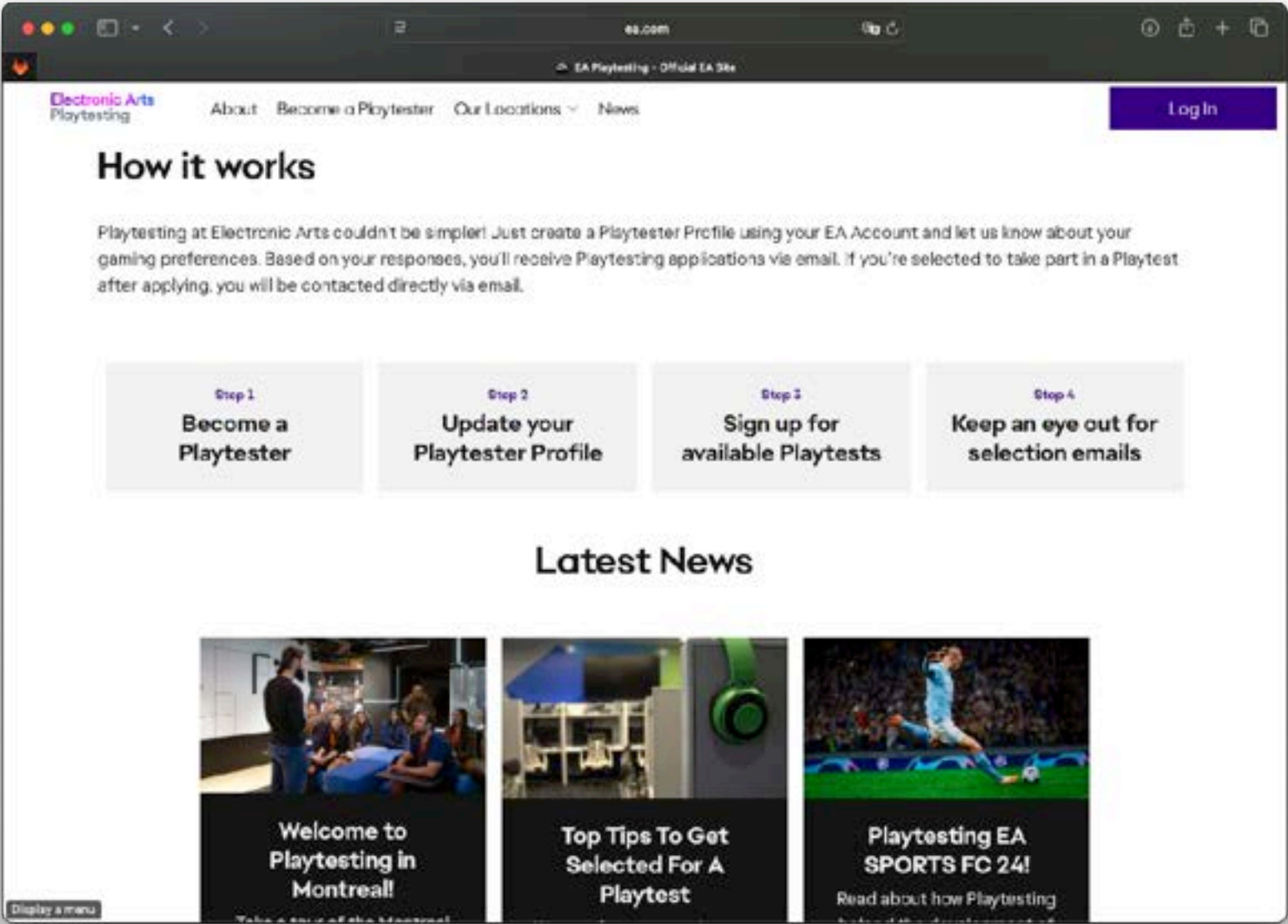
Total Game Industry Revenue (US\$, Billions)



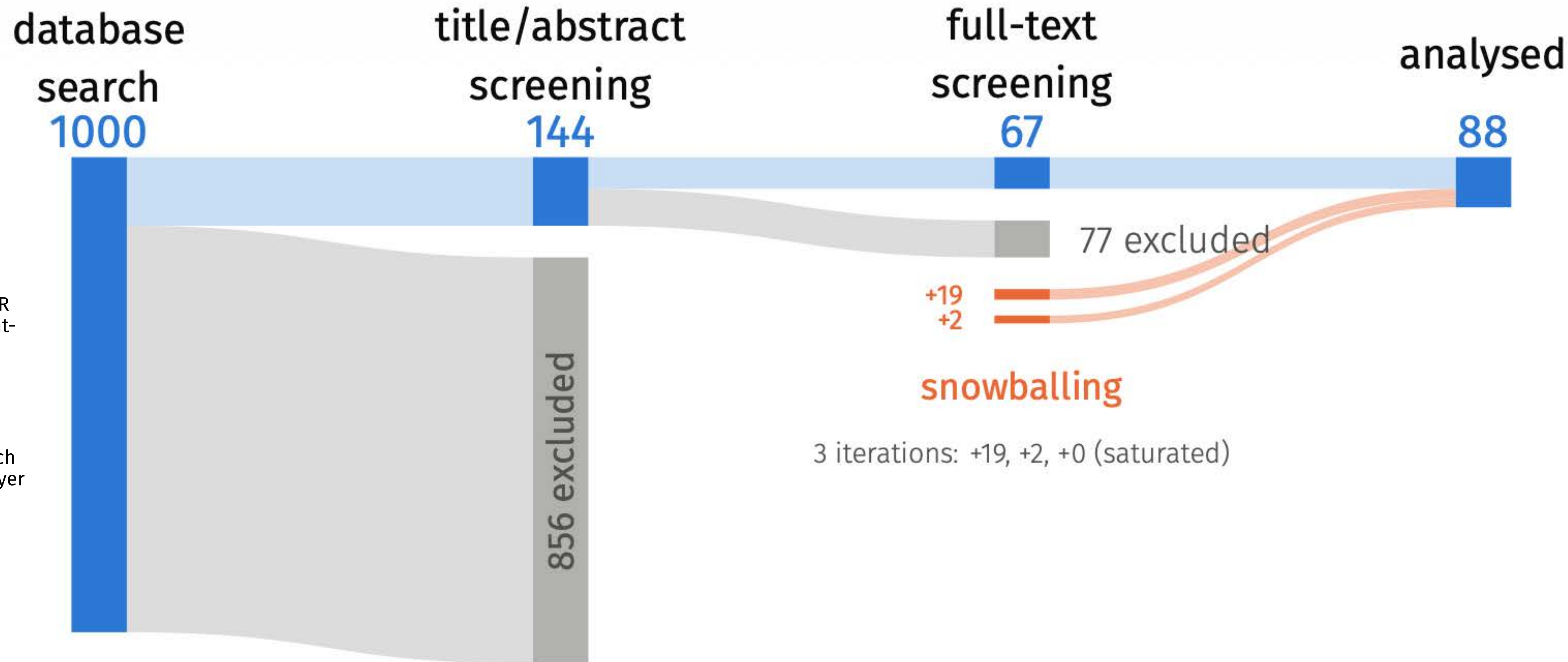
Active Video Game Players



Play Testing



Literature Survey



("game testing" OR "testing of games" OR "playtesting" OR "play-testing" OR "agent-based testing")

AND

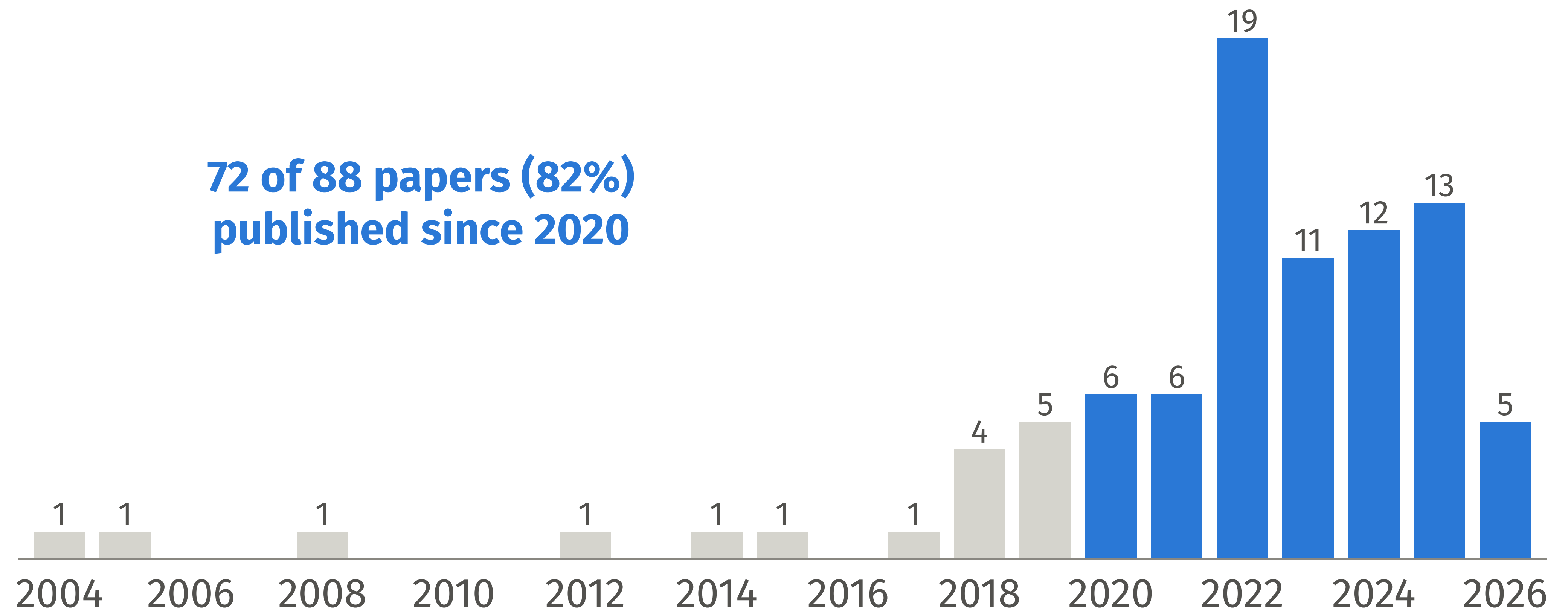
("test generation" OR "input generation" OR "oracle inference" OR "oracle generation" OR "bug detection" OR "glitch detection" OR "crash detection" OR "player experience")

+19
+2

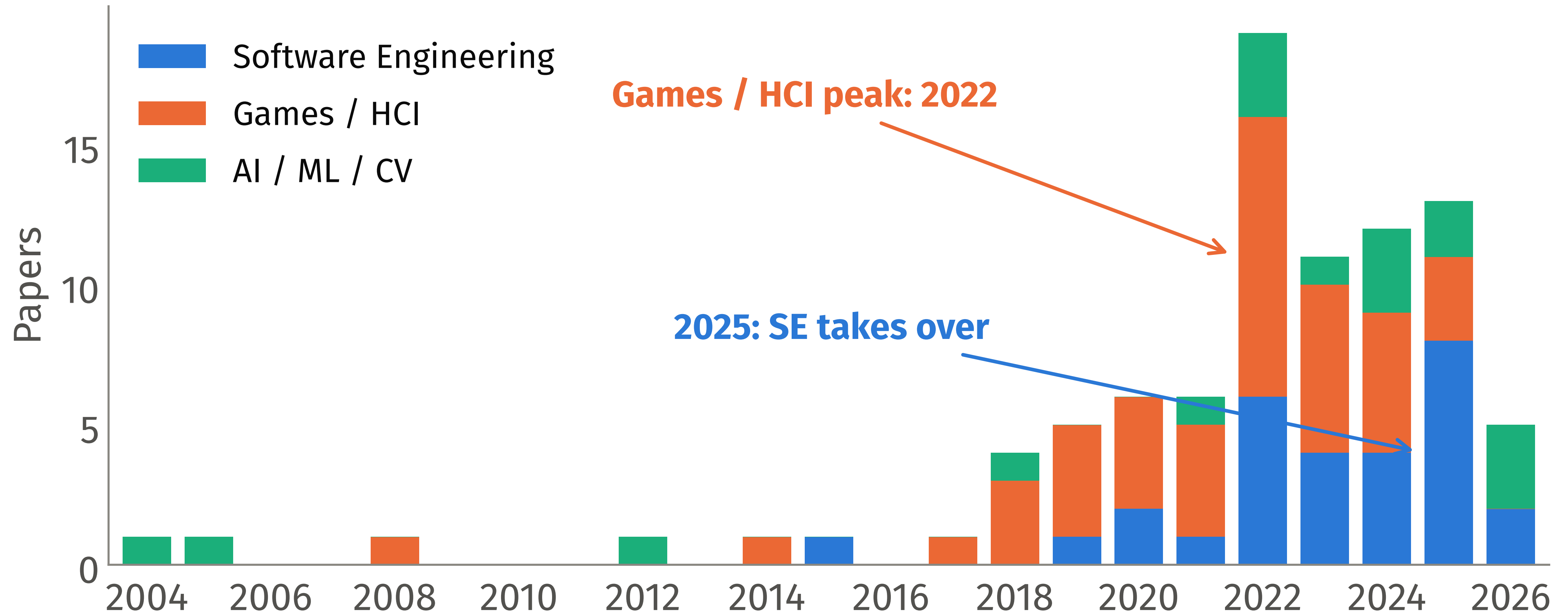
snowballing

3 iterations: +19, +2, +0 (saturated)

Literature Survey



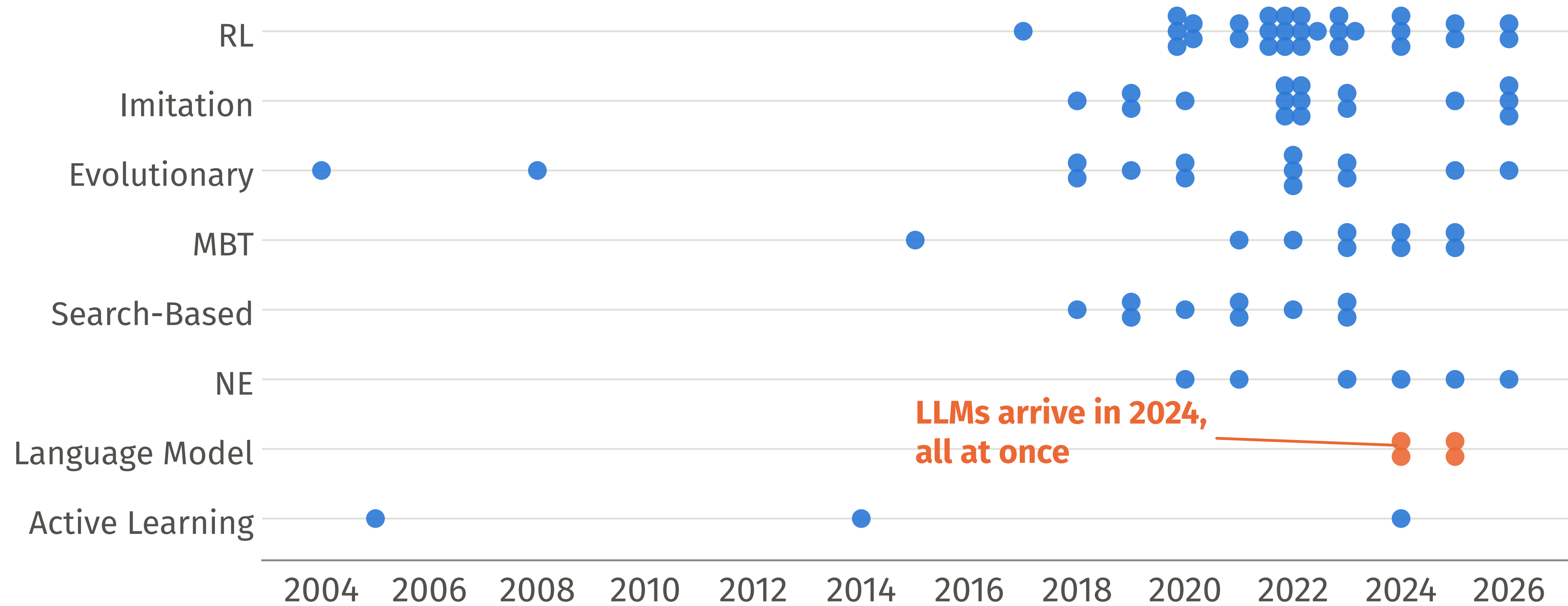
Literature Survey



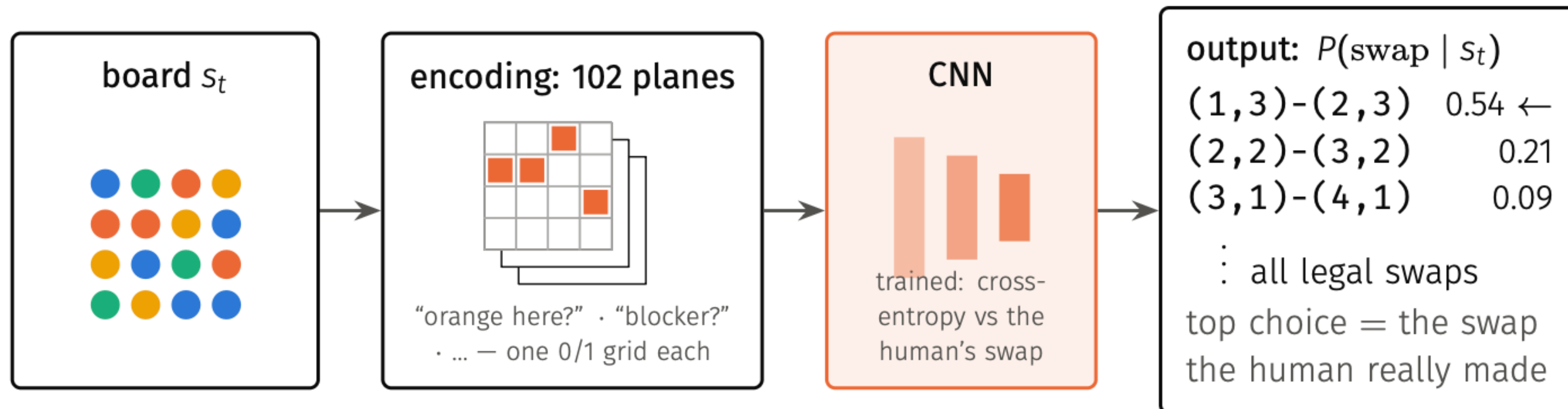
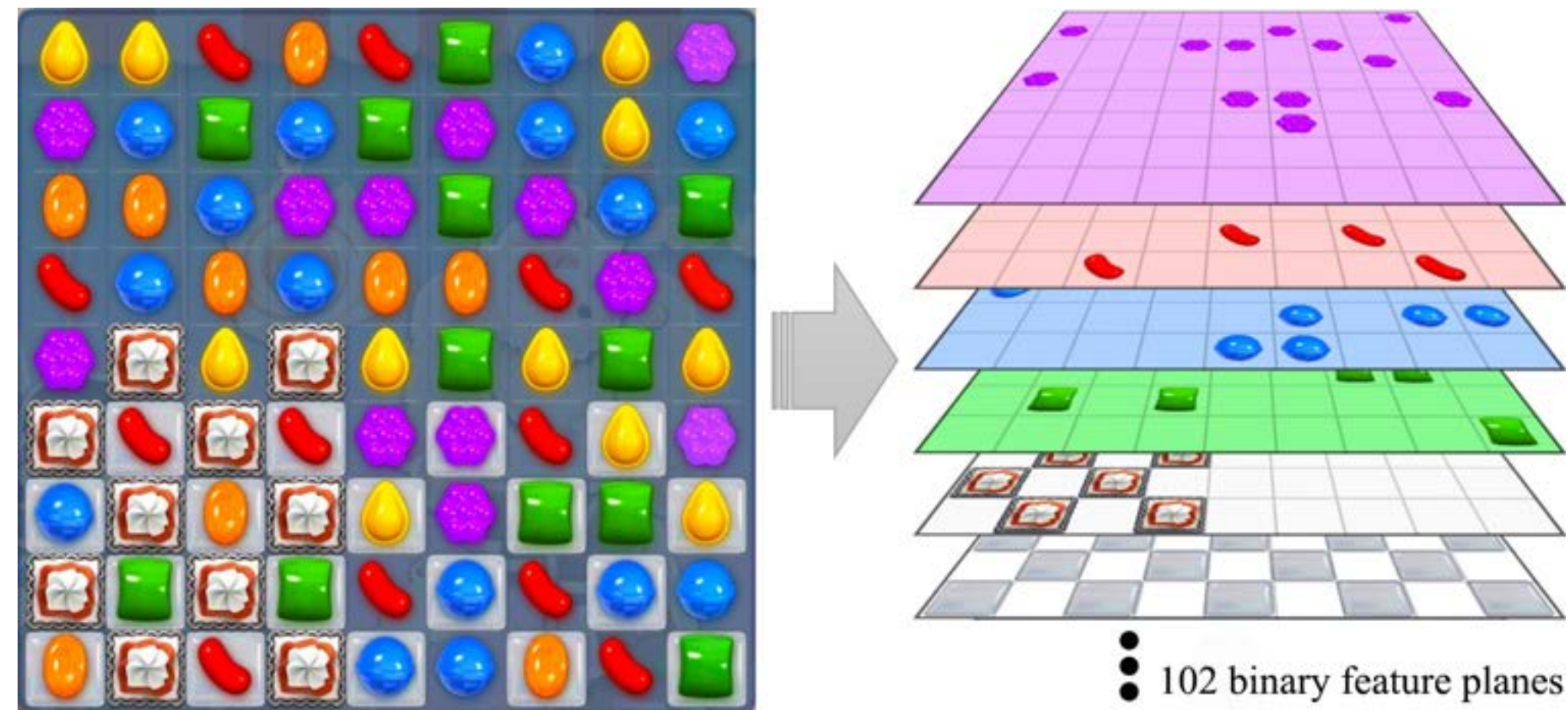
Literature Survey

Gameplay Functionality	22	15	3
Design Validation	3	20	8
Perceptual Bugs	6	8	7
Performance	1	1	0
	Software Engineering	Games / HCI	AI / ML / CV

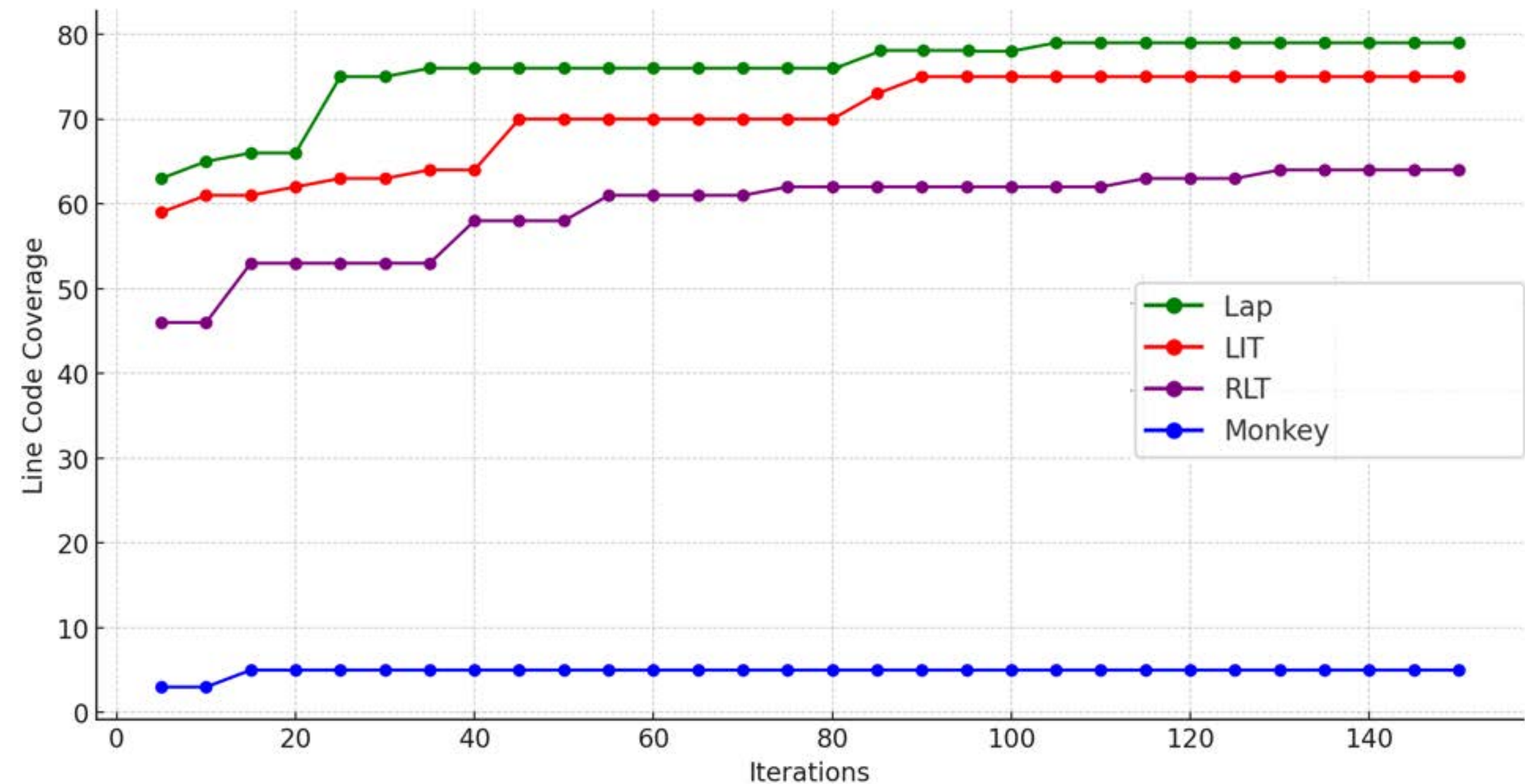
Literature Survey



Imitation Learning

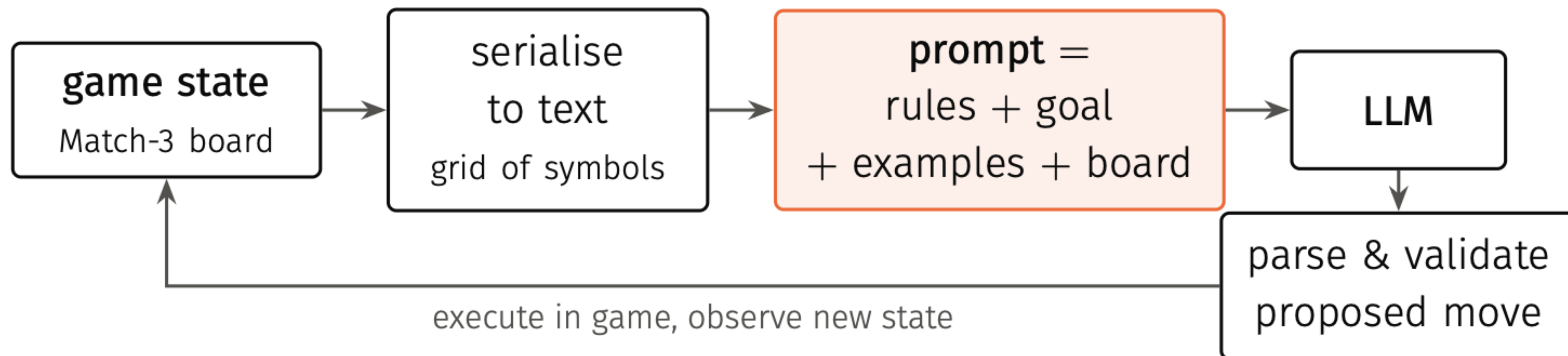


LLM-based Game Testing



- LAP: the Match-3 board is serialised to text; the LLM answers with the swap to play (blue boxes) [Yan Zhao and Tang 2025]
- Line coverage over iterations: the LLM (green) beats RL and random baselines on this game

LLM-based Game Testing



paraphrased from LAP:

Rules: swap two adjacent tiles; 3 in a row clears.

Goal: clear the level. Moves left: 20.

Example: R R G B / B G R G → swap (1,3) -- (2,3)

Current board: R G B G B / G R R B R / B G B G G

Which swap should I play?

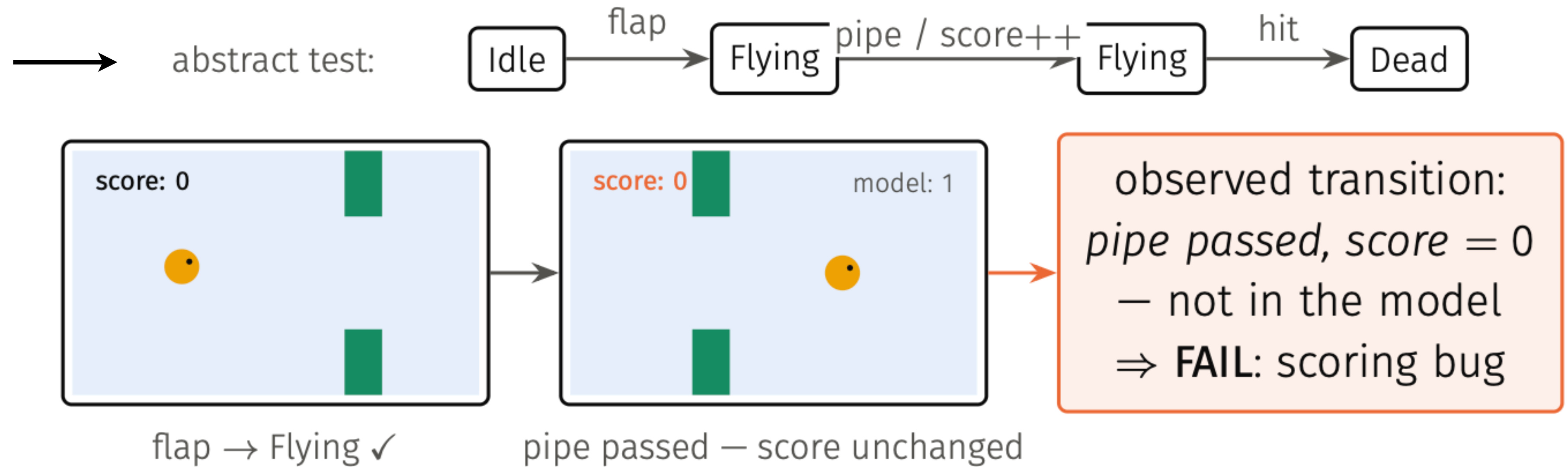
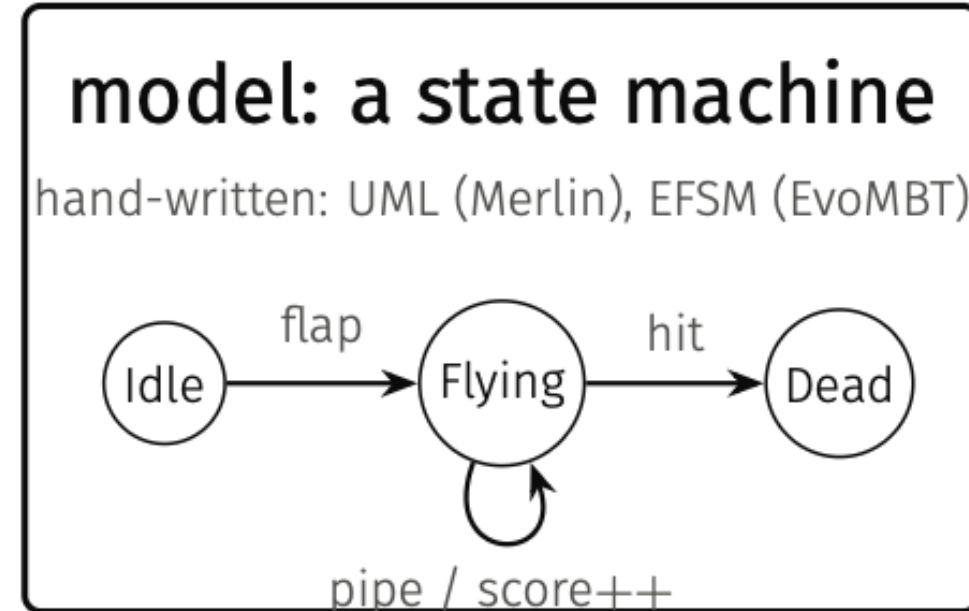
⇒ LLM: "swap (2,4) -- (2,5)"

what the text encodes



swap → R R R clears

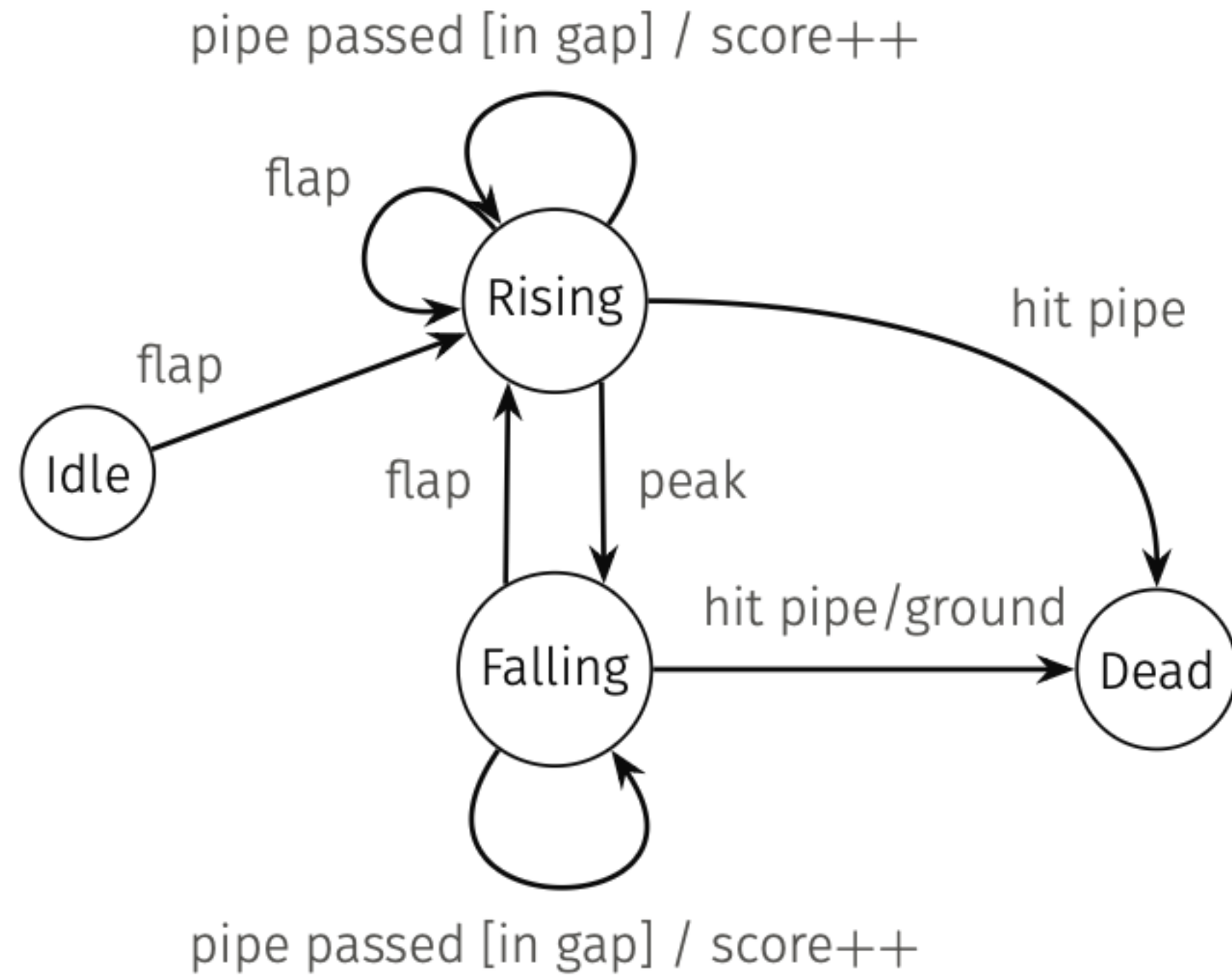
Model-based Testing



the concrete trace the glue layer runs (abstract flap $\mapsto$ concrete input tap):

0.0s	send: tap	observe: Idle → Flying	✓ flap
0.3s	wait for event ``pipe passed'' (timeout 5s)		no input — just wait
2.1s	event: pipe passed	observe: score = 0	✗ model: score = 1

Model-based Testing



flap·peak·flap·flap·peak·[pipe passed]·flap ...

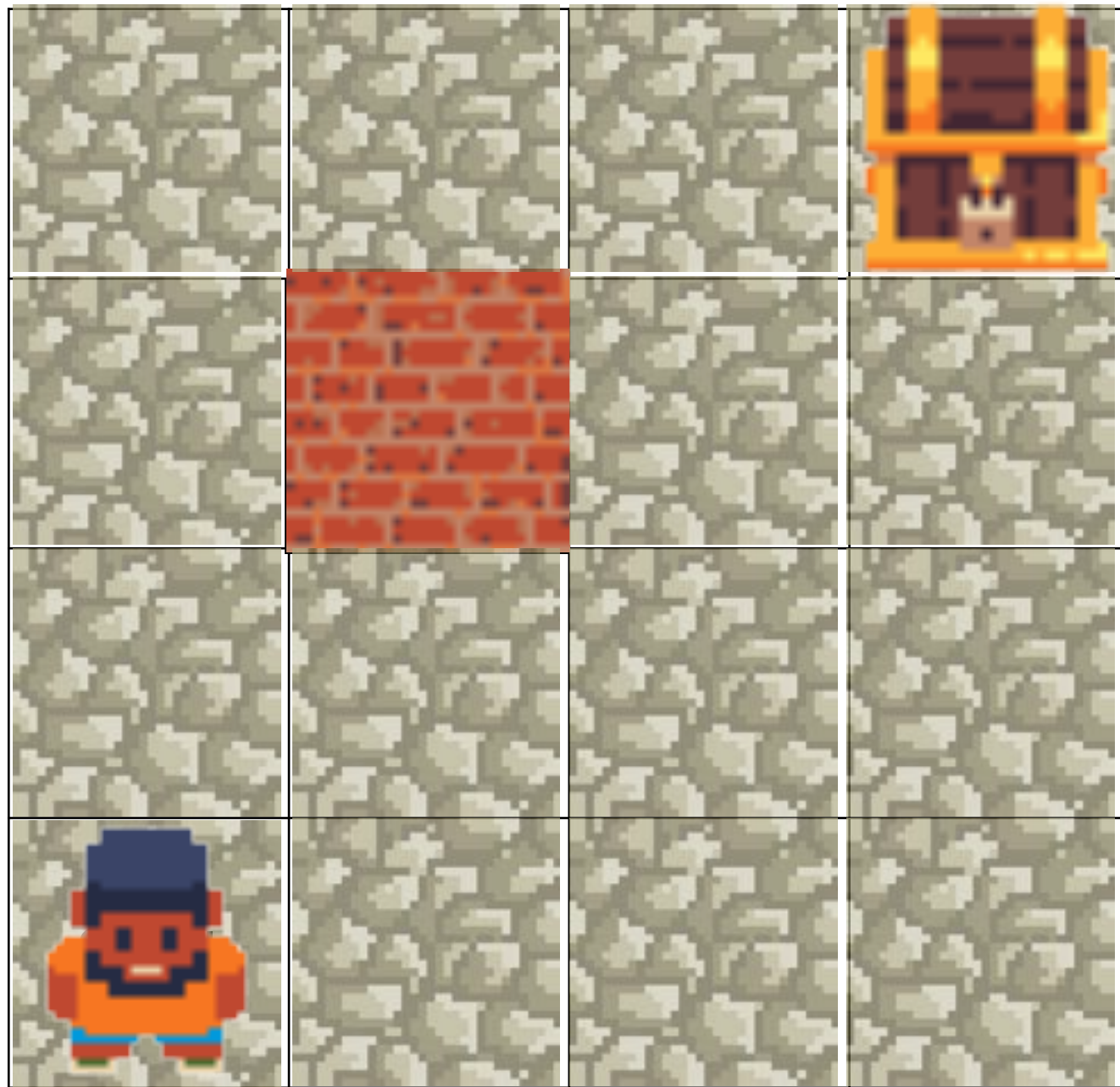
the executor's job: make the path's next transition fire — here **pipe passed [in gap]**

1 · scripted adapter
flap $\mapsto$ tap
pipe passed $\mapsto$ poll the game state
a hand-written dictionary, action by action
+ instant, deterministic
— only if transitions $\approx$ single inputs

2 · goal solver (EvoMBT)
transition = goal:
be in the gap when the pipe arrives
tactics read the state and compute the flap times
+ no training, replannable
— needs readable game state (API)

3 · RL agent (Merlin)
reward = +1 when the next transition fires
a DQN *learns* when to flap — the model is the reward
+ no per-game script/API
— training, and retraining as the game evolves

Reinforcement Learning



0	0	0	1
0	-1	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

Reward

0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

Q-Table

Q-Learning



State (3,0)
Action: Right
Next state (3,1)
Reward: 0

0	0	0	1
0	-1	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

Reward

0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

Q-Table

$$Q((3,0), \text{right}) = 0 + 0.1 \cdot [0 + 0.9 \cdot \max(Q(3,1)) - 0]$$

Q-Learning



State (3,1)
Action: Up
Next state (2,1)
Reward: 0

0	0	0	1
0	-1	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

Reward

0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

Q-Table

$$Q((3,1), \text{up}) = 0 + 0.1 \cdot [0 + 0.9 \cdot \max(Q(2,1)) - 0]$$

Q-Learning



State (2,1)
Action: Right
Next state (1,1)
Reward: -1

0	0	0	1
0	-1	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

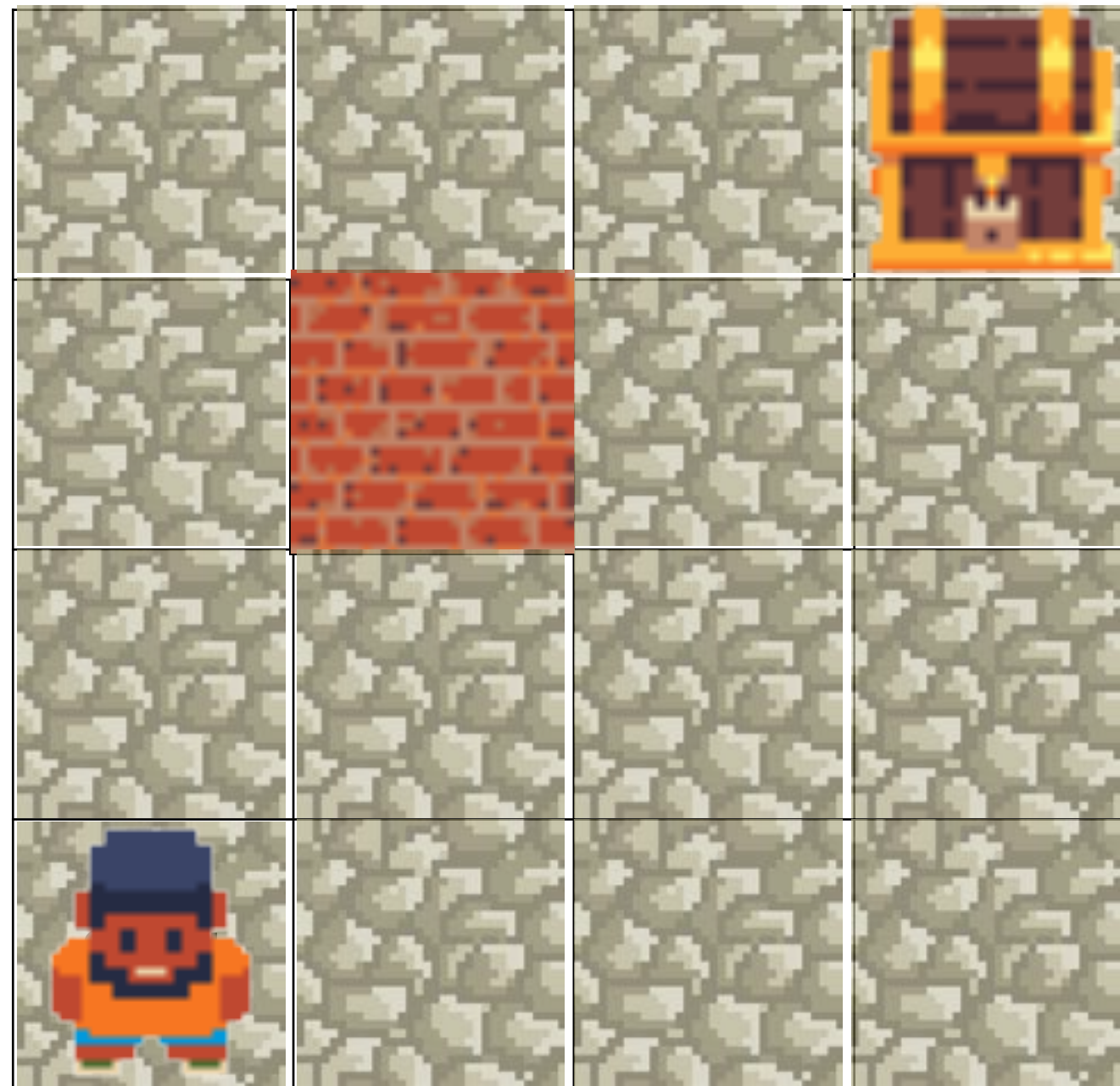
Reward

0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	-0.1	0	0
0	0	0	0

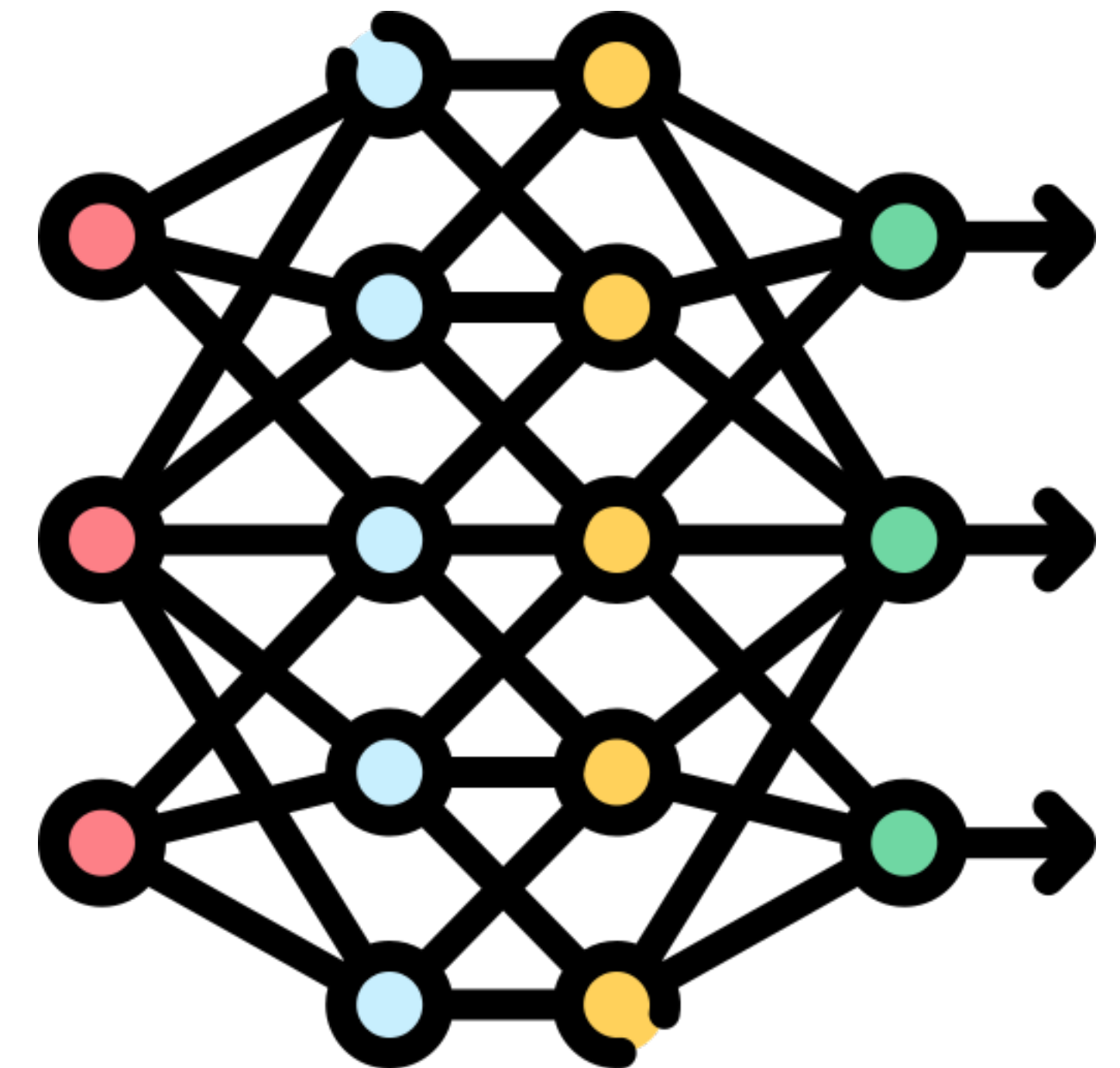
Q-Table

$$Q((2,1), \text{up}) = 0 + 0.1 \cdot [-1 + 0] = -0.1$$

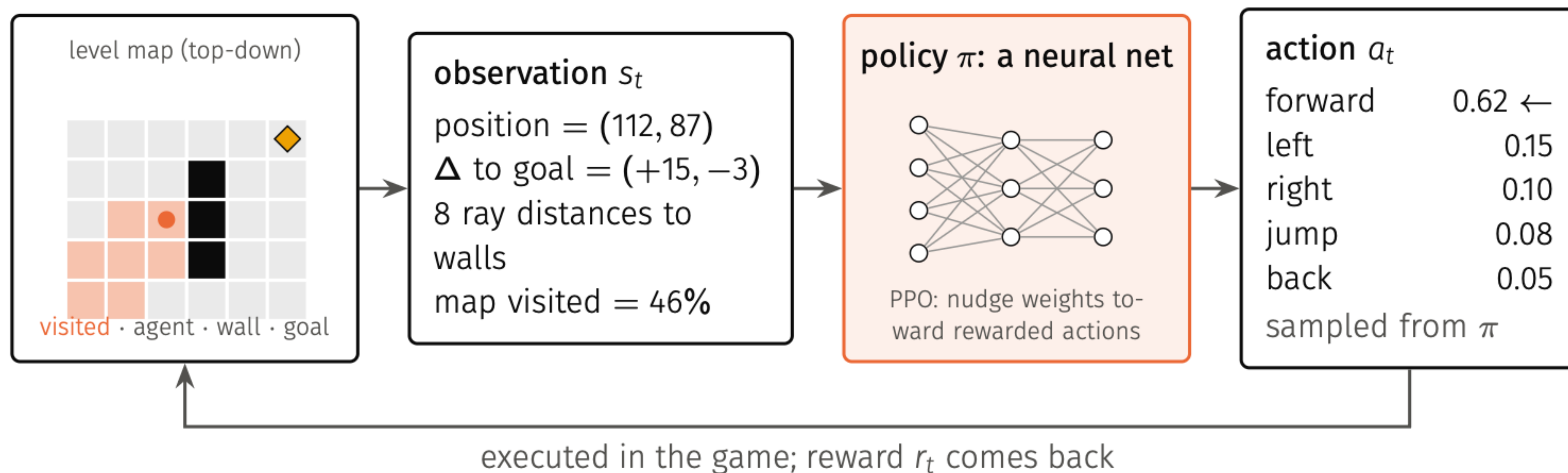
Deep Q-Learning



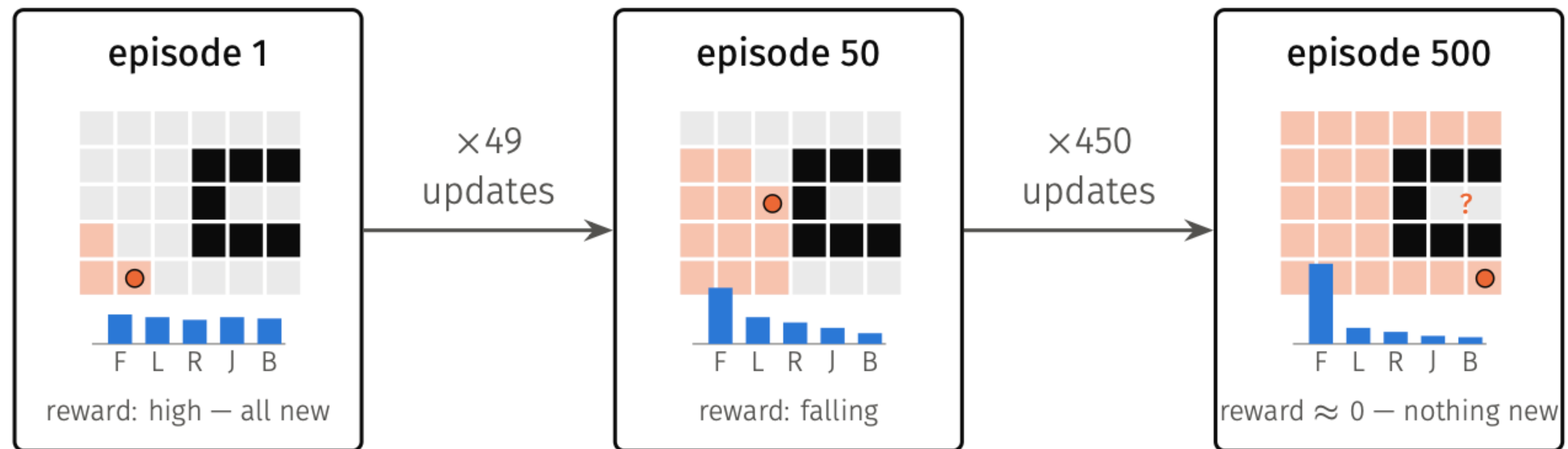
0	0	0	1
0	-1	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0



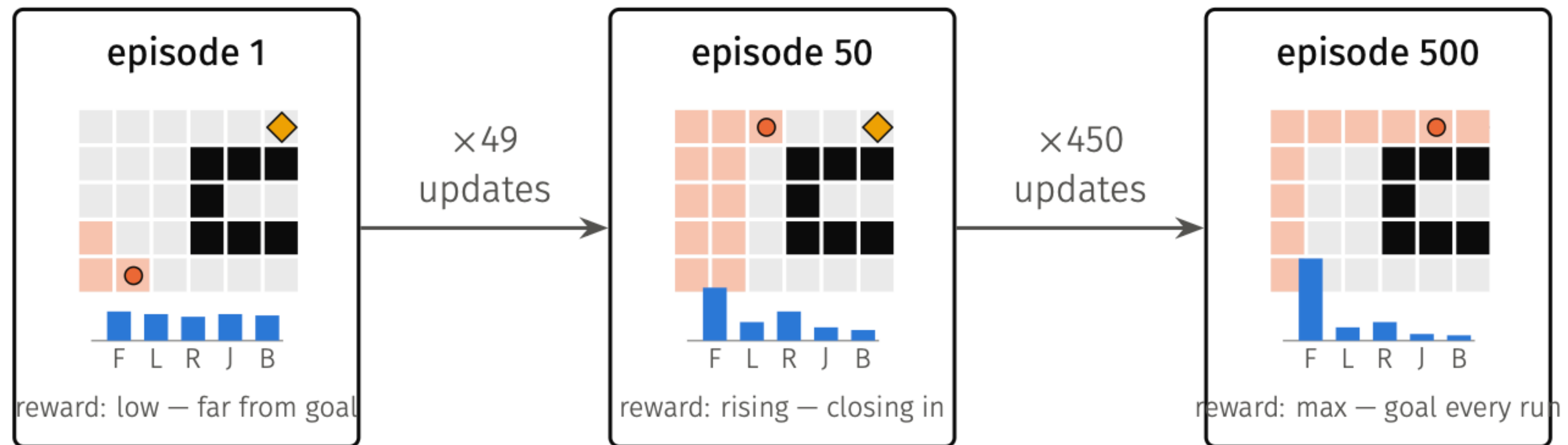
Reinforcement Learning



Reinforcement Learning



Reinforcement Learning



Reinforcement Learning



Reward function

Hand-crafted

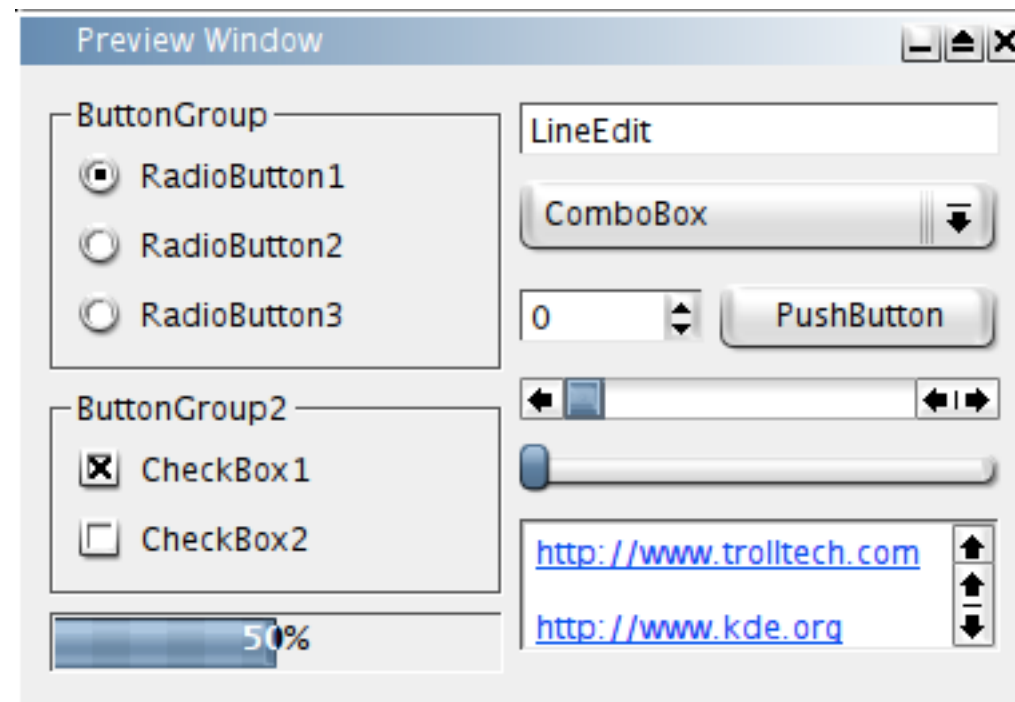
Usually winning state

Sparse

Single objective

Focus on exploitation

GUI-Testing vs. Game Testing



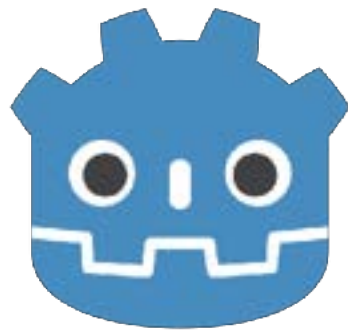
GUI

```
// display initial GUI screen
while (true)
{
    // poll for user input events
    // update internal variables based on input
    // update user interface
}
```



Game

```
// display initial GUI screen
while (true)
{
    // process user input if any exists
    // update internal game simulation by one step
    // render current game screen
}
```



GODOT

Game engine

Scene

Import

Filter: name, t:t

MovingPlatform

Sprite2D

CollisionPolygon2D

FileSystem

res://player/player.gd

Filter Files

bullet.png

bullet.tscn

osb_fire.png

osb_jump.png

osb_left.png

osb_right.png

player.gd

player.tscn

player.webp

icon.webp

README.md

stage.tscn

tileset.tres

tileset_edit.tscn

tiles_demo.png

File Edit Search Go To Debug

Filter Scripts

enemy.gd

player.gd

README.md

player.gd

Filter Methods

_integrate_forces

_shot_bullet

_spawn_enemy_above

Script

2D 3D Script Game AssetLib

Online Docs Search Help

Compatibility

stage moving_platform X +

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

if on_floor:

Process logic when character is on floor.

if move_left and not move_right:

if velocity.x > -WALK_MAX_VELOCITY:

velocity.x -= WALK_ACCEL * step

elif move_right and not move_left:

if velocity.x < WALK_MAX_VELOCITY:

velocity.x += WALK_ACCEL * step

else:

var xv := absf(velocity.x)

xv -= WALK_DEACCEL * step

if xv < 0:

xv = 0

velocity.x = signif(velocity.x) * xv

Check jump.

if not jumping and jump:

velocity.y = -JUMP_VELOCITY

jumping = true

stopping_jump = false

sound_jump.play()

Check siding.

if velocity.x < 0 and move_left:

new_siding_left = true

elif velocity.x > 0 and move_right:

new_siding_left = false

if jumping:

new_anim = "jumping"

Inspector

Node History

player.gd

Filter Properties

Resource

Resource (1 change)

RefCounted

Add Metadata

Godot Engine v4.4.1.stable.official.49a5bc7b6 - https://godotengine.org

OpenGL API 4.1 Metal - 89.4 - Compatibility - Using Device: Apple - Apple M1 Max

--- Debugging process stopped ---

Set follow_system_theme

Set follow_system_theme

Set follow_system_theme

Set preset

Set preset

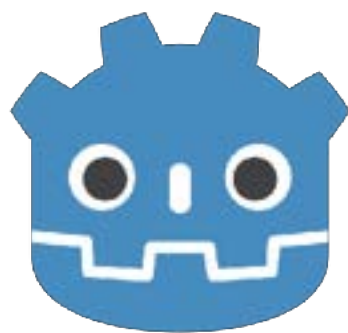
Set preset

Set preset

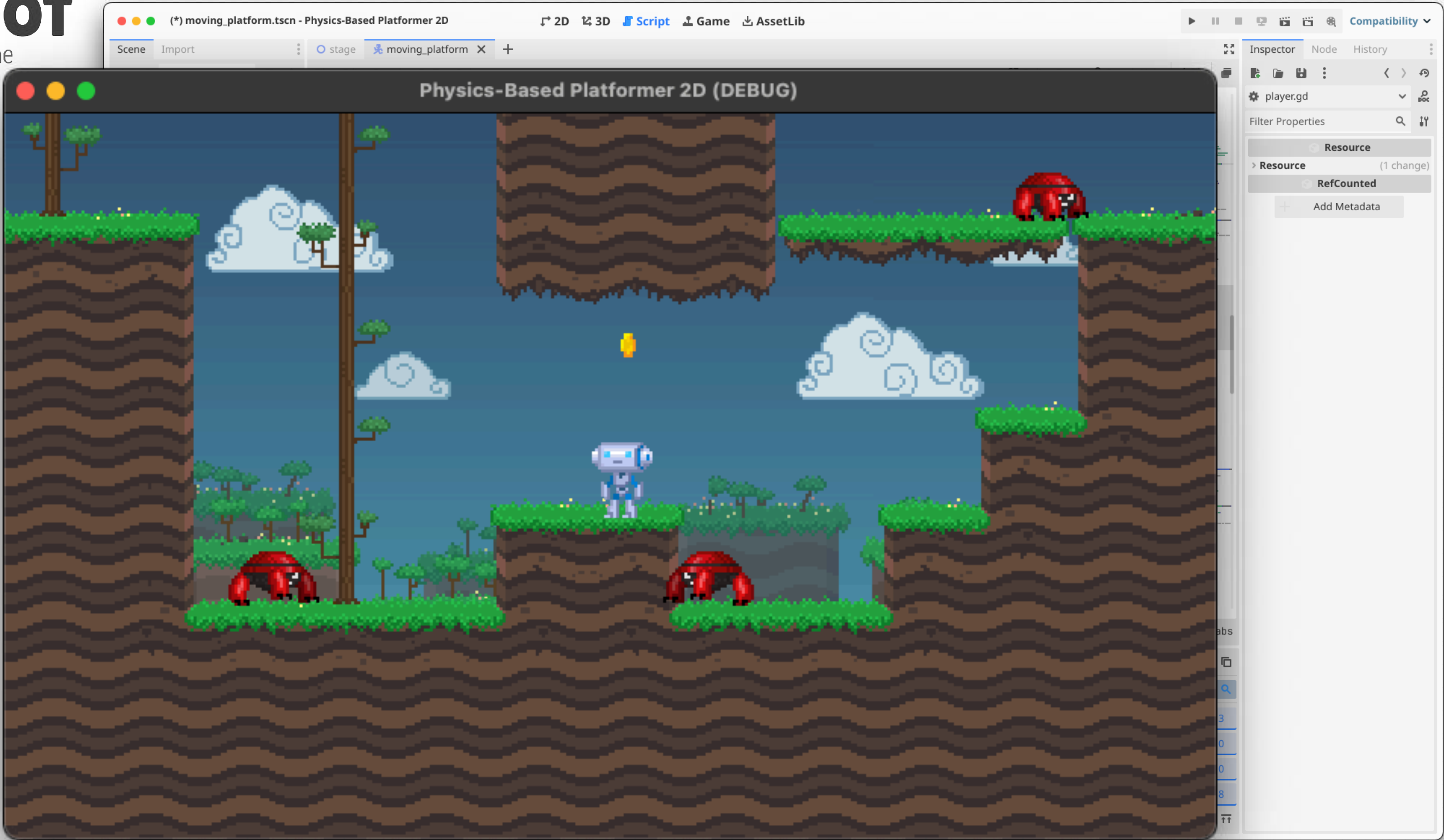
Filter Messages

Output Debugger Audio Animation Shader Editor TileSet

4.4.1.stable



GODOT
Game engine





GODOT

Game engine

```
92
93  >| if on_floor:
94  >|     # Process logic when character is on floor.
95  >|     >| if move_left and not move_right:
96  >|     >|     >| if velocity.x > -WALK_MAX_VELOCITY:
97  >|     >|     >|     >| velocity.x -= WALK_ACCEL * step
98  >|     >| elif move_right and not move_left:
99  >|     >|     >| if velocity.x < WALK_MAX_VELOCITY:
100  >|     >|     >|     >| velocity.x += WALK_ACCEL * step
101  >|     >| else:
102  >|     >|     >| var xv := absf(velocity.x)
103  >|     >|     >| xv -= WALK_DEACCEL * step
104  >|     >|     >| if xv < 0:
105  >|     >|     >|     >| xv = 0
106  >|     >|     >| velocity.x = signif(velocity.x) * xv
107
108  >|     # Check jump.
109  >|     >| if not jumping and jump:
110  >|     >|     >| velocity.y = -JUMP_VELOCITY
111  >|     >|     >| jumping = true
112  >|     >|     >| stopping_jump = false
113  >|     >|     >| sound_jump.play()
```



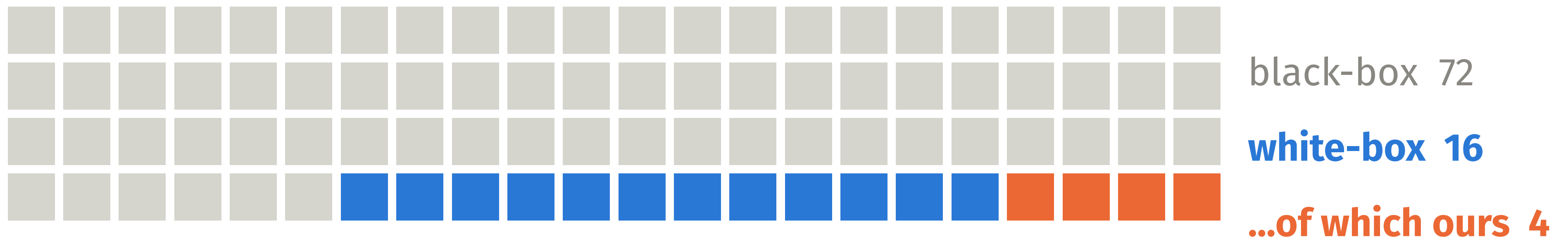
GODOT

Game engine

```
92
93 >| if on_floor:
94 >|     # Prevent logic when character is on floor.
95 >|     >| if move_left and not move_right:
96 >|     >|     >| if velocity.x > -WALK_MAX_VELOCITY:
97 >|     >|     >|     velocity.x = WALK_ACCEL * step
98 >|     >| elif move_right and not move_left:
99 >|     >|     >| if velocity.x < WALK_MAX_VELOCITY:
100 >|     >|     >|     velocity.x += WALK_ACCEL * step
101 >|     >| else:
102 >|     >|     >| var xv := absf(velocity.x)
103 >|     >|     >| xv -= WALK_DEACCEL * step
104 >|     >|     >| if xv < 0:
105 >|     >|     >|     xv = 0
106 >|     >|     >| velocity.x = signif(velocity.x) * xv
107
108 >|     >| # Check jump
109 >|     >| if not jumping and jump:
110 >|     >|     >| velocity.y = -JUMP_VELOCITY
111 >|     >|     >| jumping = true
112 >|     >|     >| stopping_jump = false
113 >|     >|     >| sound_jump.play()
```

Cover these?

Literature Survey





Code

Cosplay

Motion

Looks

Sound

Events

Control

Sensing

Operators

Variables

My Blocks

Motion

move 10 steps

turn 15 degrees

turn 15 degrees

go to random place

go to x: 0 y: 0

glide 1 seconds

glide 1 seconds

point in direction

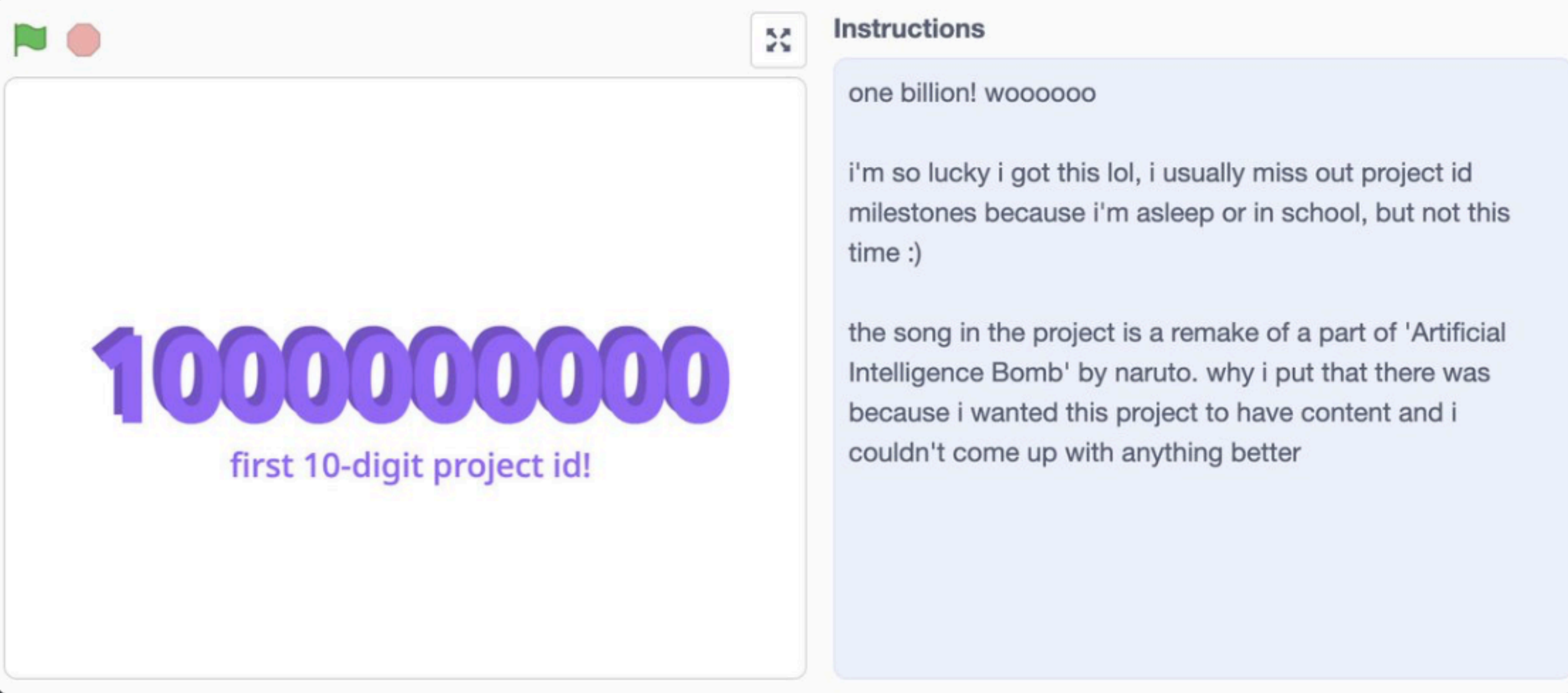
point towards



Mitchel Resnick

@mres

Someone just created the 1 billionth #Scratch project!
scratch.mit.edu/projects/1000000000... Sending big thanks and appreciation to the millions of young people around the world who have imagined, created, shared, and learned with Scratch! Keep on Scratching!



Instructions

one billion! wooooooo

i'm so lucky i got this lol, i usually miss out project id milestones because i'm asleep or in school, but not this time :)

the song in the project is a remake of a part of 'Artificial Intelligence Bomb' by naruto. why i put that there was because i wanted this project to have content and i couldn't come up with anything better

4:23 PM · Apr 12, 2024 · 11.5K Views

5

71

220

5





gofraser

0

90

Stage

Backdrops

1

Scratch Project: Paper Minicraft v11.3

File Edit + Tutorials Paper Minicraft v11.3 by giffgaff

Code Costumes Sounds

Sprite: Paper Minicraft v11.3

Processor

x: 76 y: -36

Gen... Proc...

Stop... Stop...

Run... Run...

Tile Cursor

gui... gui...

Counters Arm...

Smel... Mob...

Health Cxy...

Armor Hunger

seloc... Crea...

Menu1 Sol...

Menu2 Save...

Com... Pou...

Stag... grow

Backpack

scratch.mit.edu

ScratchCreateExploreIdeasAboutSearch

gofraser

Linux 6.1.14-rv32ima On Scratch

by bilman66

RemixSee inside



```
CPUs=1, Nodes=1
[ 0.000000] NR_IRQS: 64, nr_irqs: 64, preallocated irqs
: 0
[ 0.000000] riscv-intc: 32 local interrupts mapped
[ 0.000000] clint: clint@11000000: timer running at 100
0000 Hz
[ 0.000000] clocksource: clint_clocksource: mask: 0xfff
ffffffff max_cycles: 0x1d854df40, max_idle_ns: 352636
1616960 ns
[ 0.000000] sched_clock: 64 bits at 1000kHz, resolution
1000ns, wraps every 219902325500ns
[ 1.168000] Console: colour dummy device 80x25
[ 1.375000] Calibrating delay loop (skipped), value cal
culated using timer frequency.. 2.00 BogoMIPS (lpj=10000)
[ 1.667000] pid_max: default: 4096 minimum: 301
[ 2.665000] Mount-cache hash table entries: 1024 (order
: 0, 4096 bytes, linear)
[ 2.940000] Mountpoint-cache hash table entries: 1024 (
order: 0, 4096 bytes, linear)
[ 8.768000] devtmpfs: initialized
```

Instructions

A real build of the Linux 6.1.14 kernel running in pure scratch code!

This is done by running the linux kernel on a RISC-V (rv32ima) emulator I wrote in Scratch, based off of Cnlohr's mini-rv32ima emulator.

Use turbowarp for results that are actually usable.

Notes and Credits

Huge thanks to [@Tacodiva7729](#) for making the terminal better as well as cleaning up/optimizing some of the code! And of course, for creating the version of TurboWarp that makes this thing run so fast!

Thanks to cnlohr on GitHub for the original version of the mini-rv32ima emulator written in C

 306  281  0  2675

© Sep 13, 2023

ReportAdd to StudioCopy Link

Pen

Tutorial
Home Shrink Close


Penalty shootout
easy


Boat Race
medium

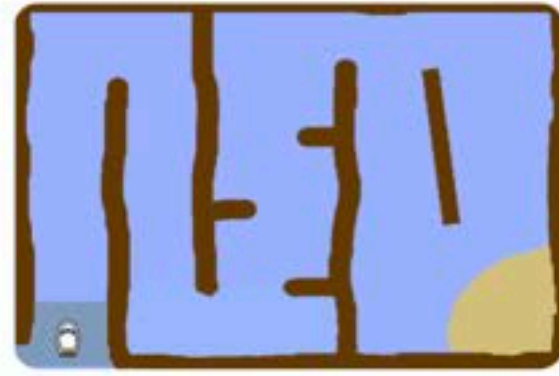

Flappy Parrot
medium

These and further tutorials you can find in the Raspberry Pi [Code Club](#)

Boat Race
Home Shrink Close

Step 1: starting position

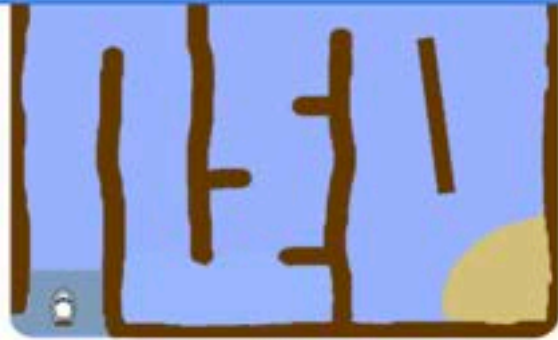
First we have to add our boat and our parkour and then bring the boat to the starting position.



Delete the existing sprites and then click on "Upload sprite" at the bottom right. Now select the previously downloaded Boat.png. Name your

These and further tutorials you can find in the Raspberry Pi [Code Club](#)

Boat Race
Home Shrink Close



Delete the existing sprites and then click on "Upload sprite" at the bottom right. Now select the previously downloaded Boat.png. Name your character "Boot" and set the size to 10. You can also upload the stage design using the "Upload Backdrop" option at the bottom right. Now add suitable blocks so that the boat is at the position (- 190, -150) and points in the direction of 0 as soon as the green flag has been clicked.

Test

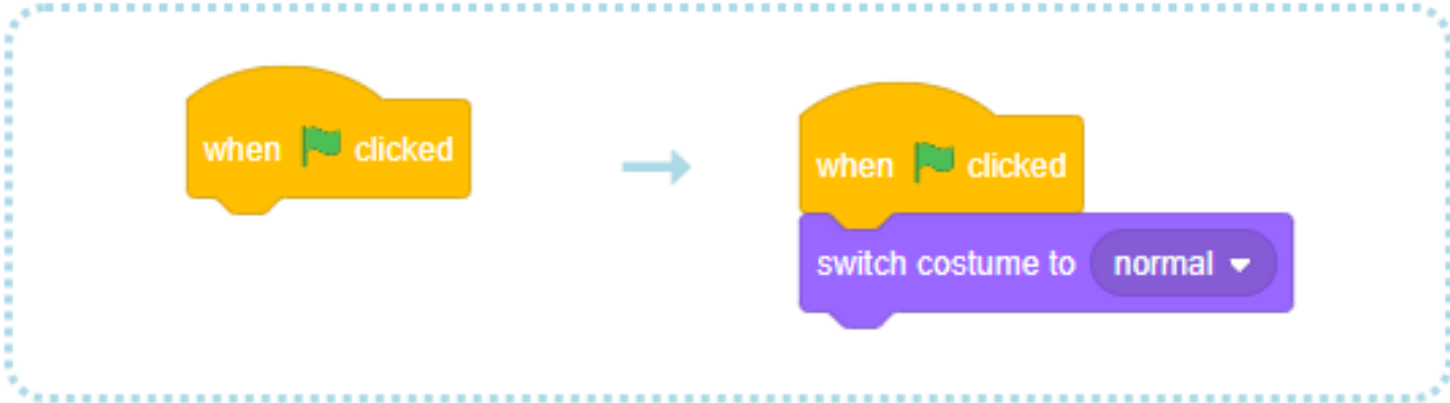
These and further tutorials you can find in the Raspberry Pi [Code Club](#)

Boat Race
Home Shrink Close

Hint: Your boat is not visible. Change this on the right under the stage.

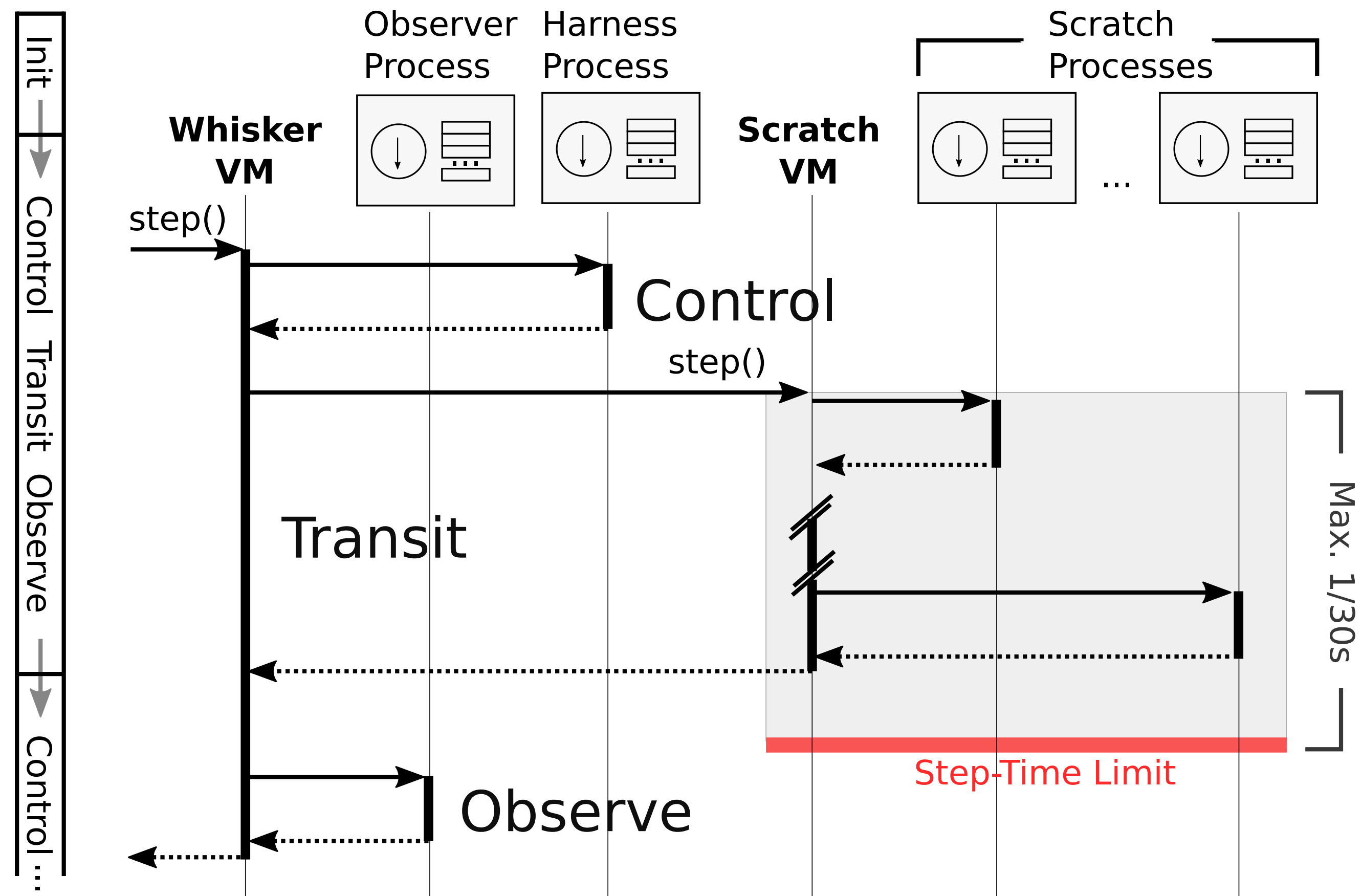
Test
✗ Your solution is not yet correct. Please try it again.

Hint

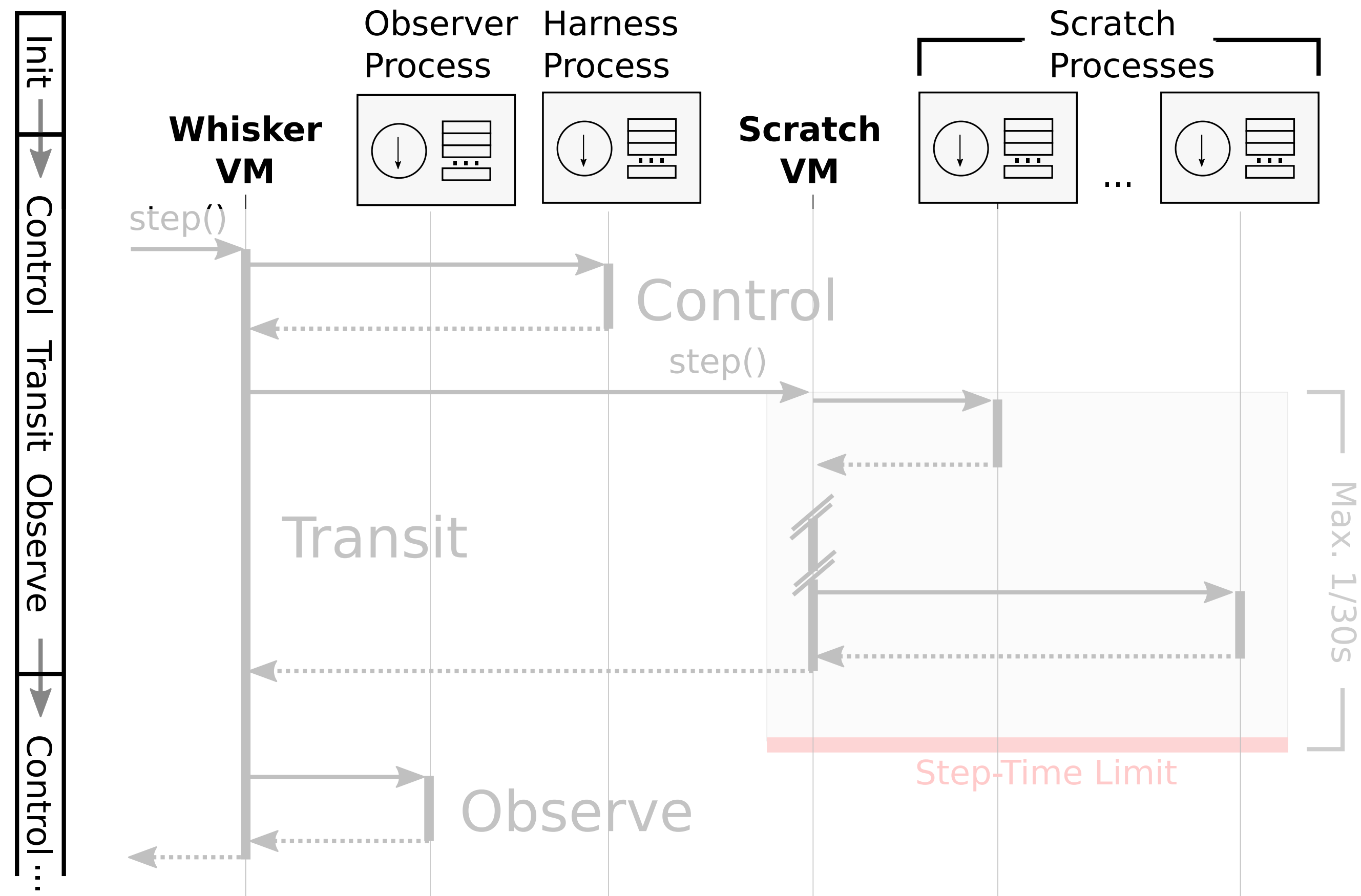


These and further tutorials you can find in the Raspberry Pi [Code Club](#)

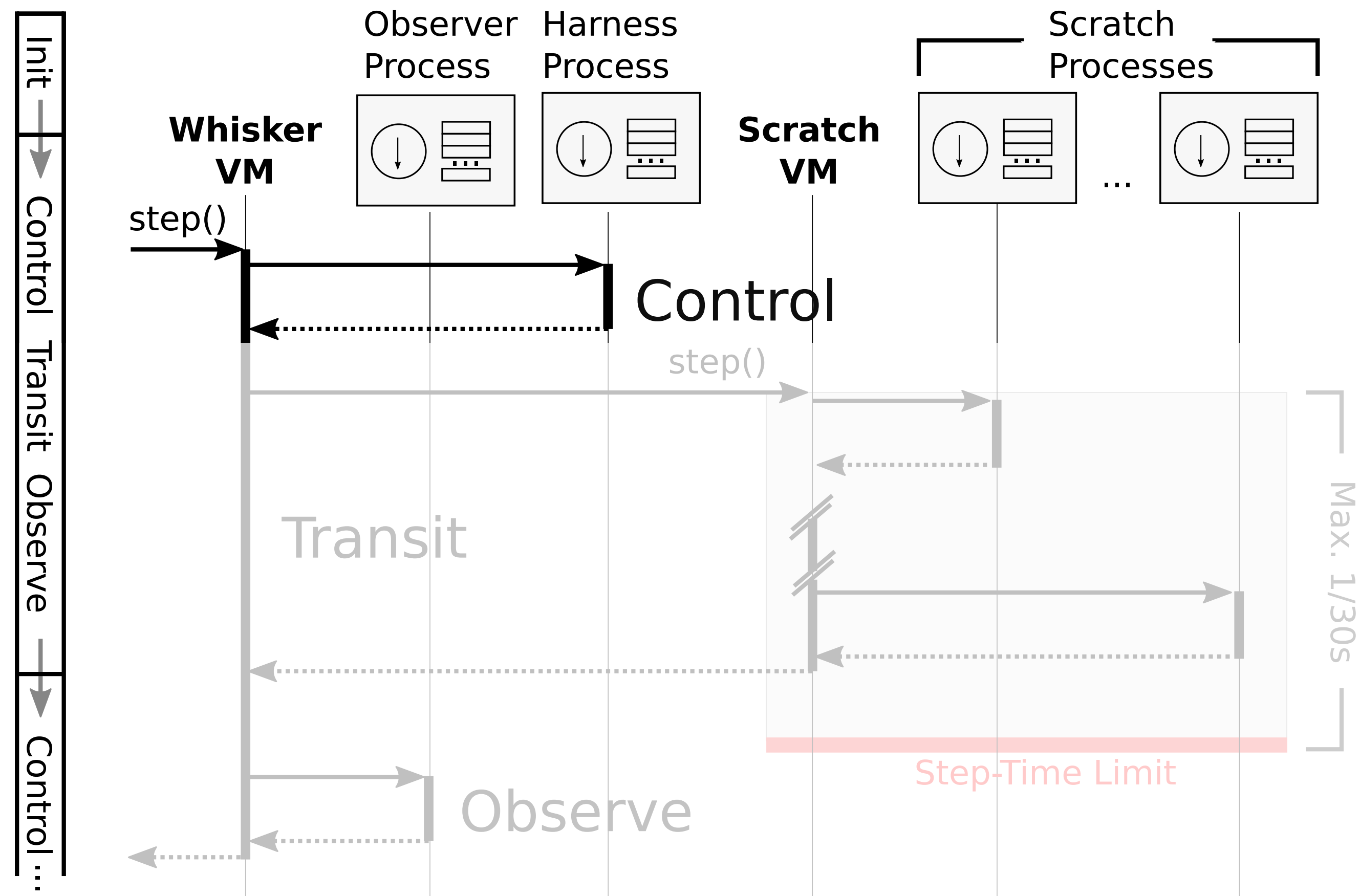
Testing Scratch: **WHISKER**



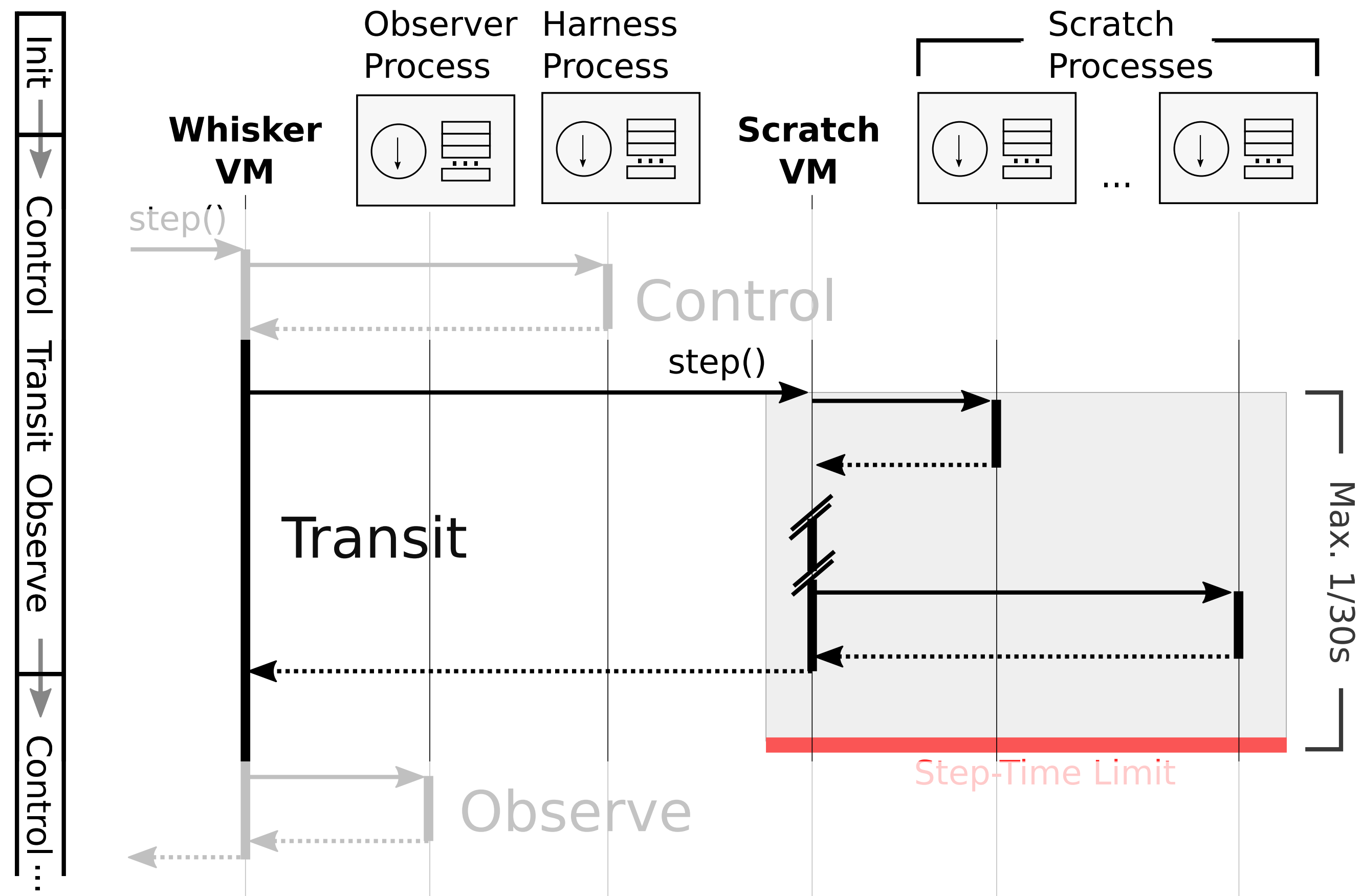
Testing Scratch: **WHISKER**



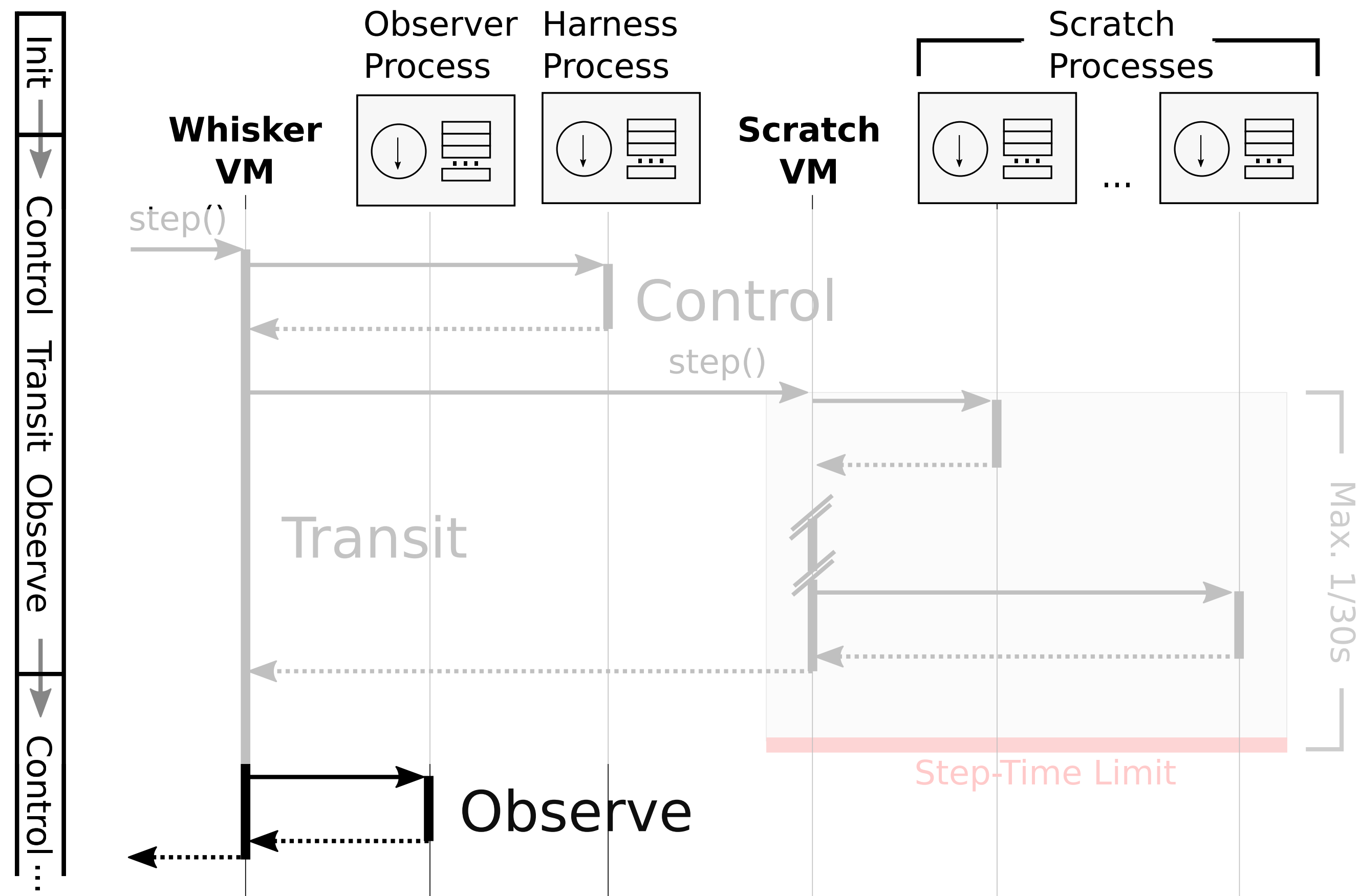
Testing Scratch: **WHISKER**



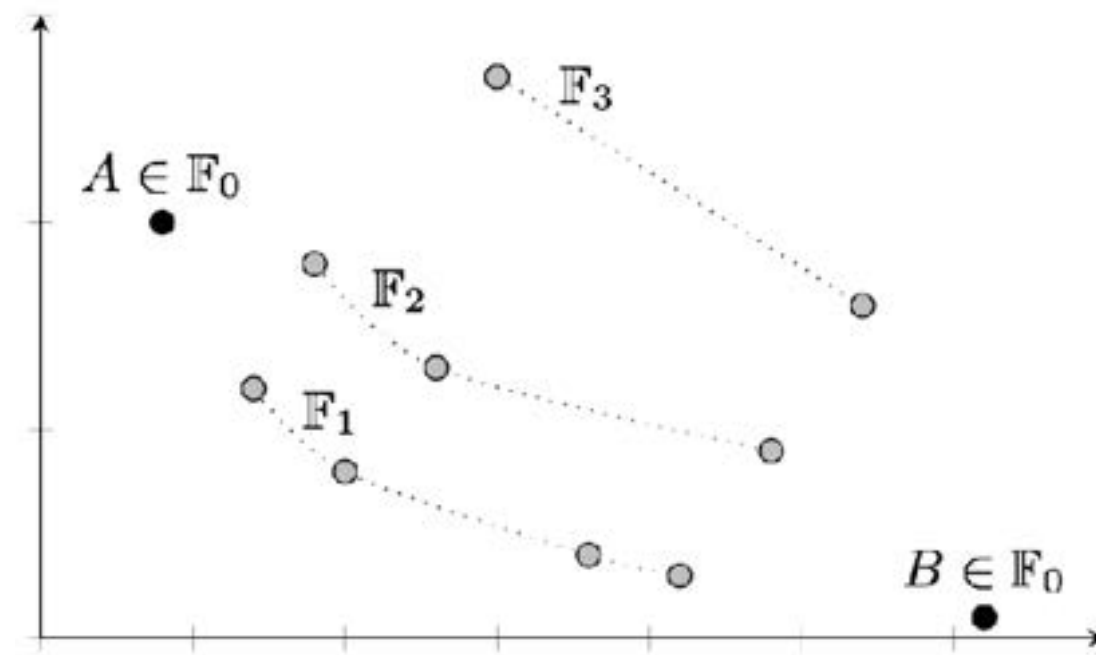
Testing Scratch: **WHISKER**



Testing Scratch: **WHISKER**



Search-based Testing with **WHISKER**



Many-Objective Search

```

<TestCase> ::= <Input> <Input> <Input>

<Input> ::= <Click> | <Keypress> | <Wait>

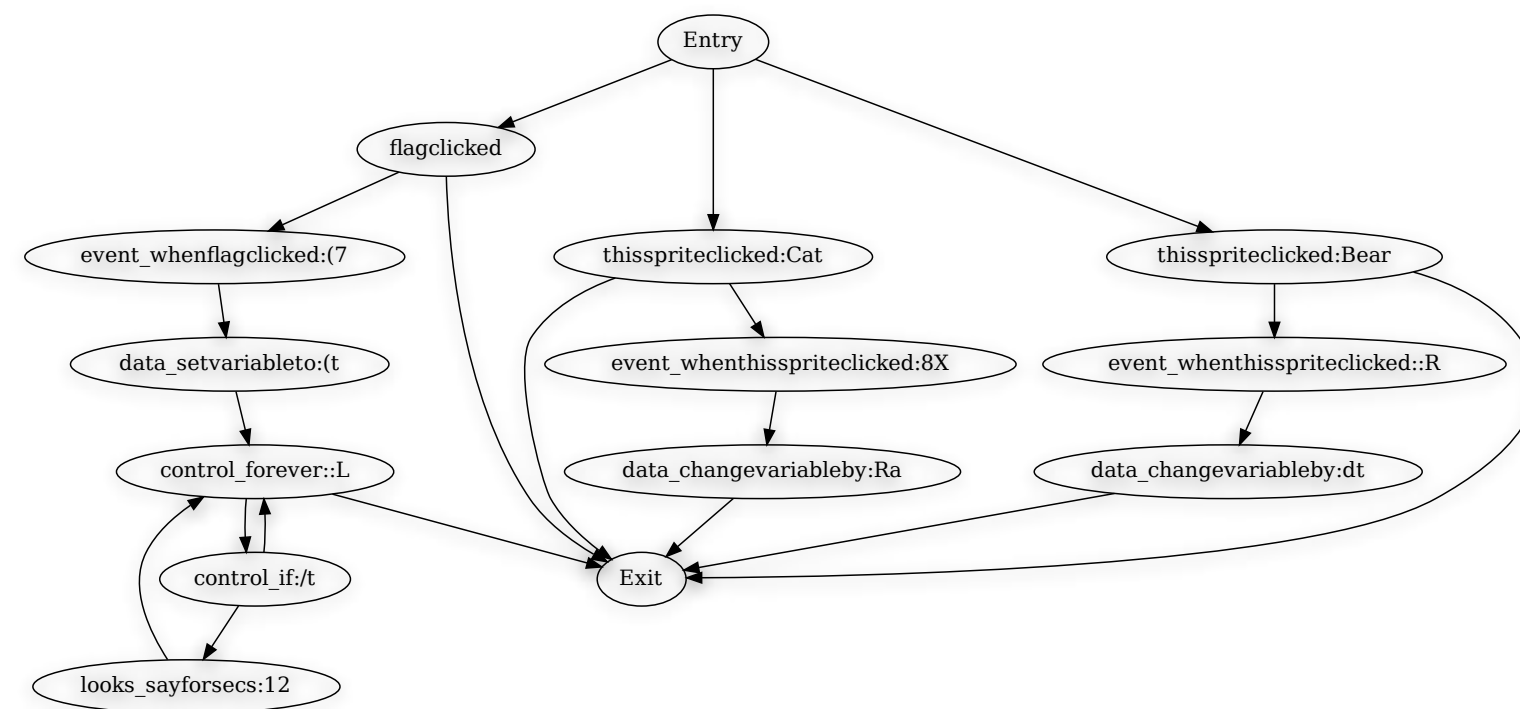
<Click> ::= <Sprite 1> | <Sprite 2>

...

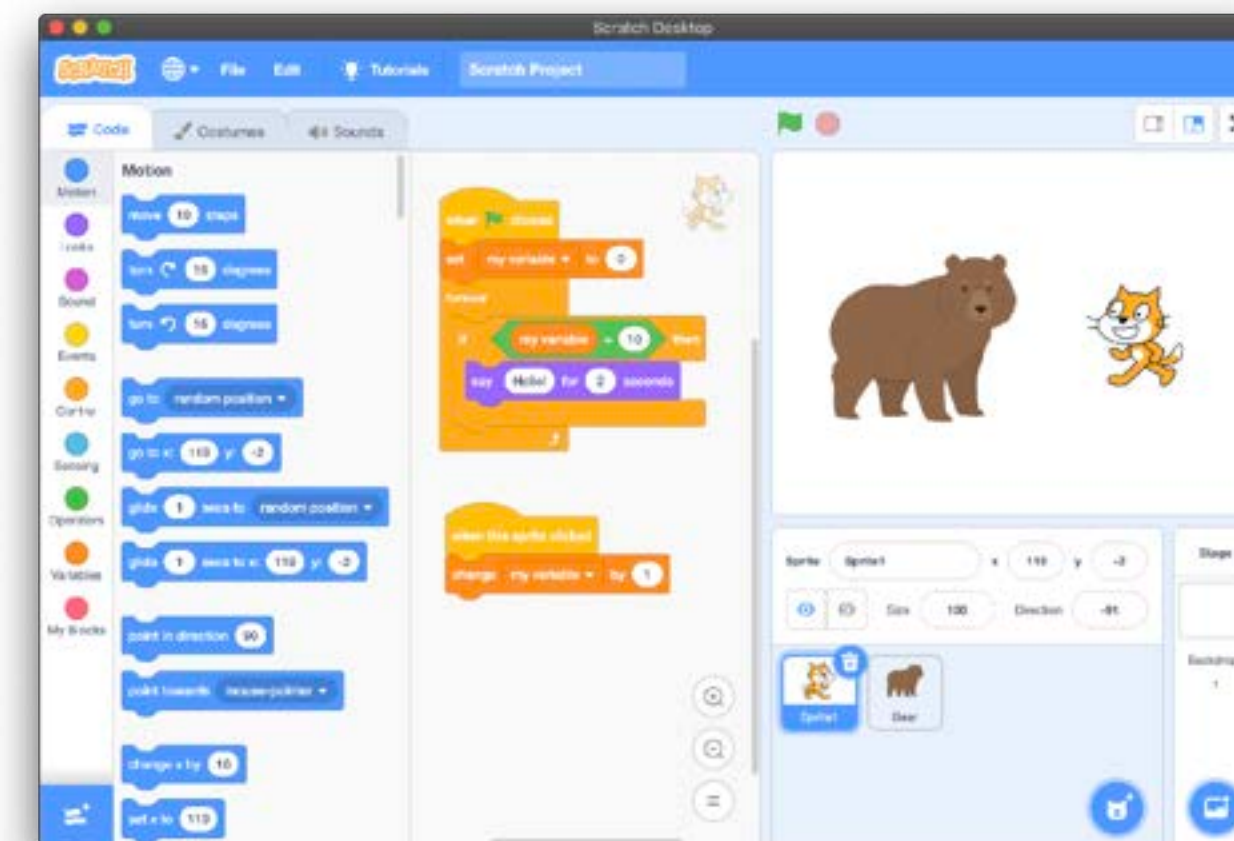
<Wait> ::= <Wait 2s> | ...

```

Grammatical Evolution



Interprocedural Approach Level + Branch Distance + CFG Distance



Headless, Accelerated Execution

Grammatical Evolution

`<TestCase> ::= <Input> <Input> <Input> <Input> ...`

`<Input> ::= <Click> | <Keypress> | <Wait> ...`

`<Click> ::= <Click Sprite 1> | <Click Sprite 2> ...`

`...`

`<Wait> ::= <Wait 2s> | ...`

4	3	5	2	2	1	4	6	3	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Scratch Desktop

Scratch File Edit Tutorials Scratch Project

Code Costumes Sounds

Motion

- move 10 steps
- turn 15 degrees
- turn 15 degrees
- go to random position
- go to x: 119 y: -2
- glide 1 secs to random position
- glide 1 secs to x: 119 y: -2
- point in direction 90
- point towards mouse-pointer
- change x by 10
- set x to 119

Code

when green flag clicked

- set my variable to 0
- forever loop
 - if my variable = 10 then
 - say Hello! for 2 seconds

when this sprite clicked

- change my variable by 1

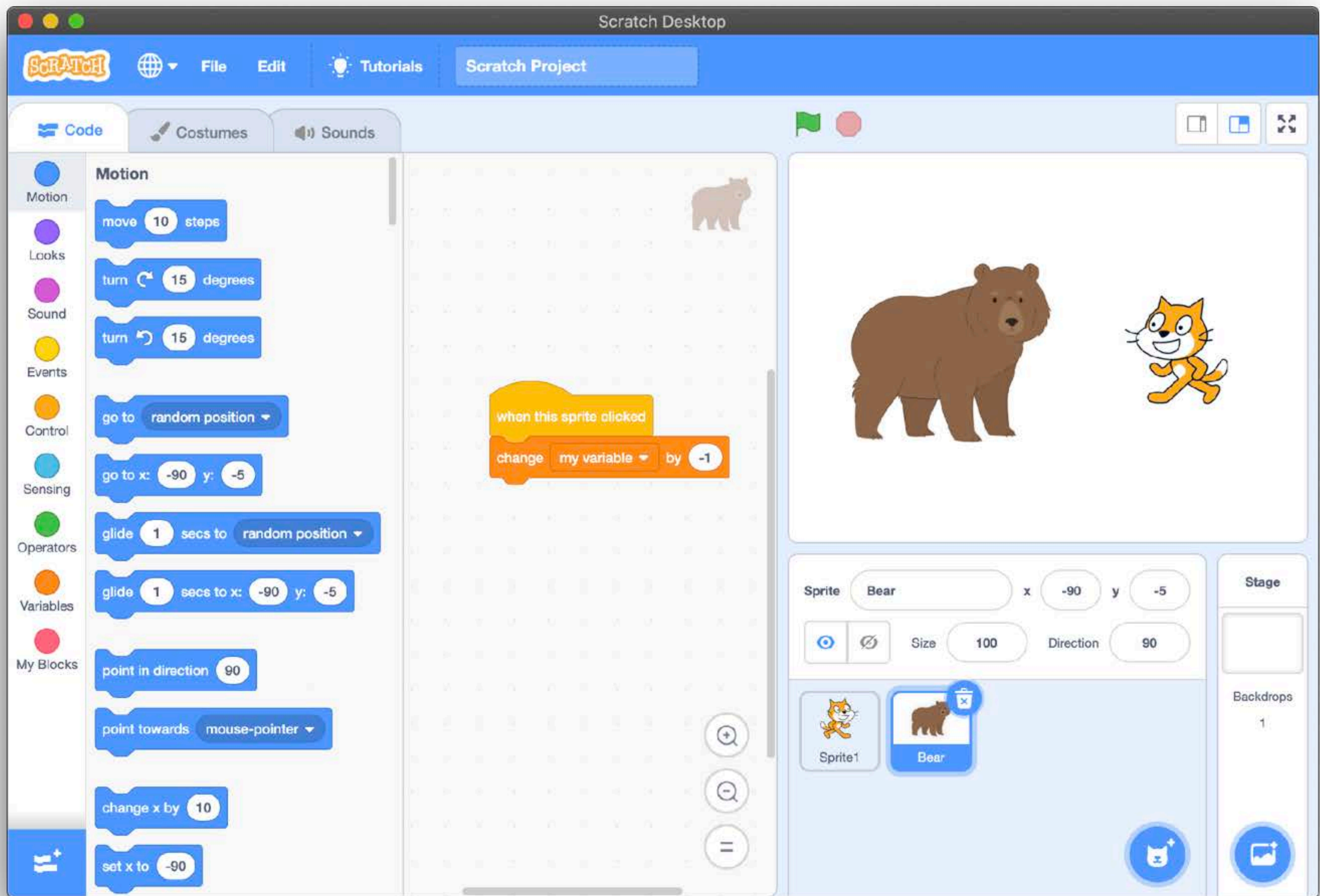
Stage

Sprite Sprite1 x 119 y -2

Size 100 Direction -91

Backdrops 1

Sprite1 Bear



Grammatical Evolution

`<TestCase> ::= <Input1> <Input2> <Input3> ... <Input10>`

`<Input> ::= ClickSprite bear | ClickSprite cat | Wait 2s | Wait default`

4 3 5 2 2 1 4 6 3 8

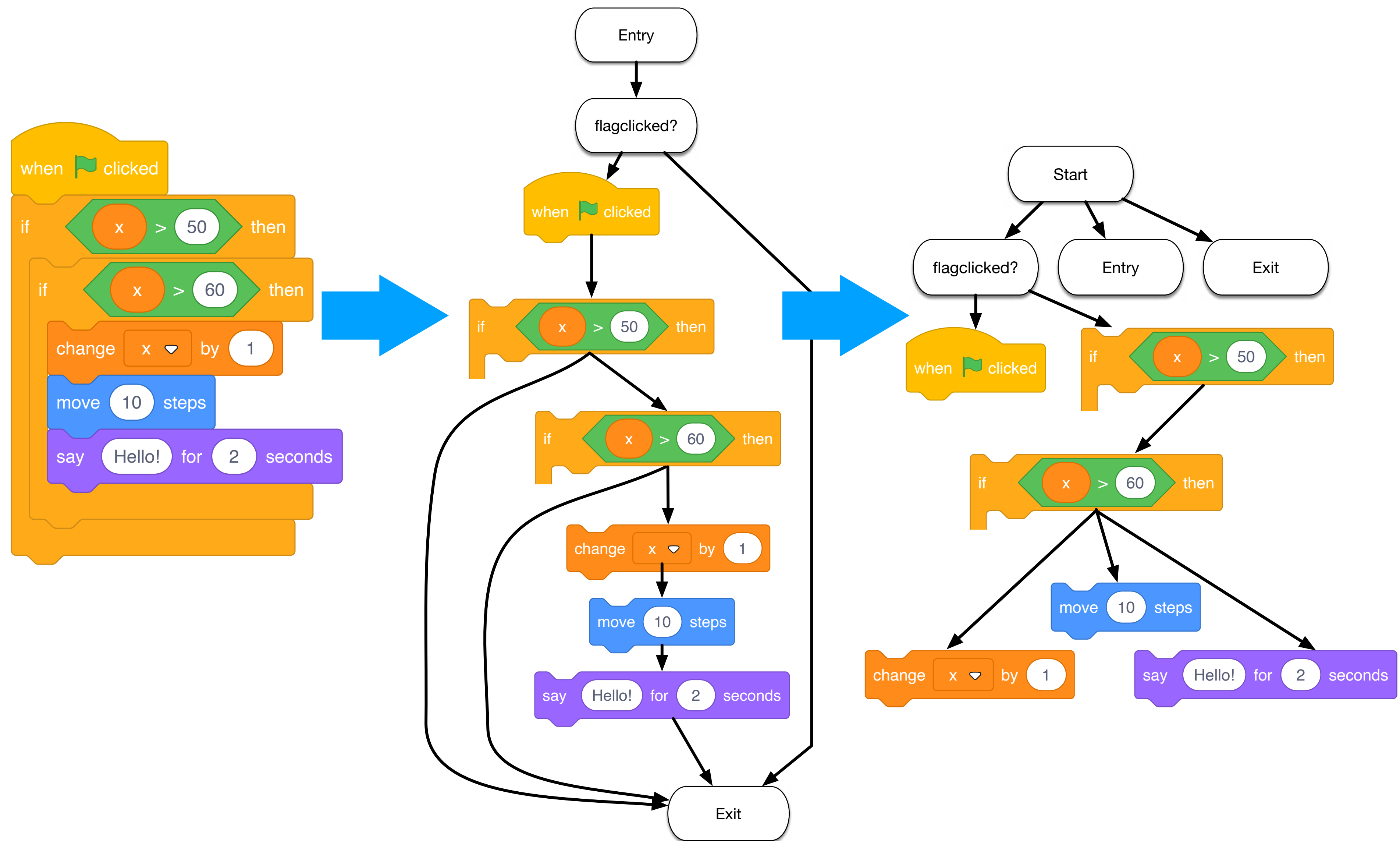
`4 mod 4 = 0 → ClickSprite bear`

`3 mod 4 = 3 → Wait default`

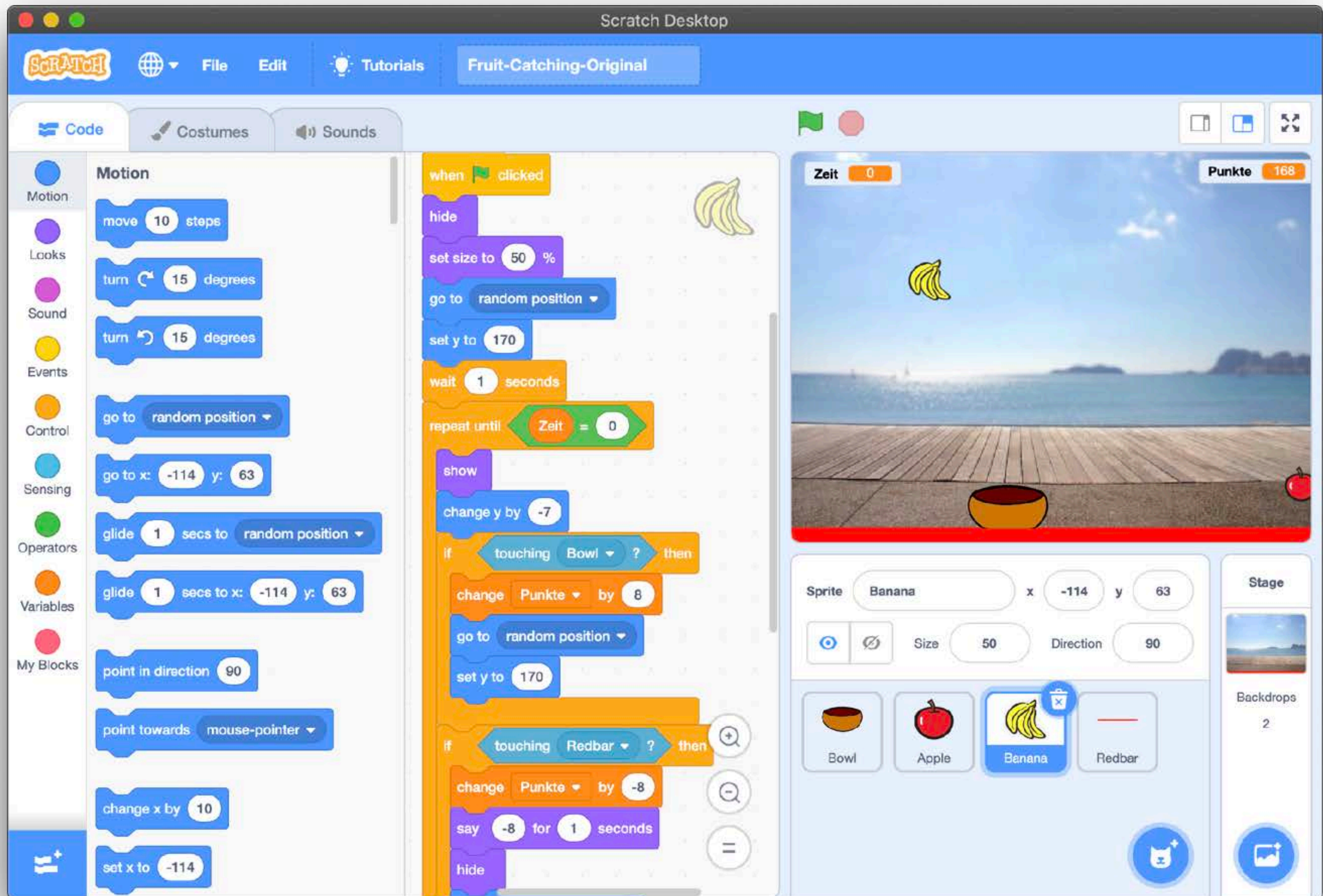
`5 mod 4 = 1 → ClickSprite cat`

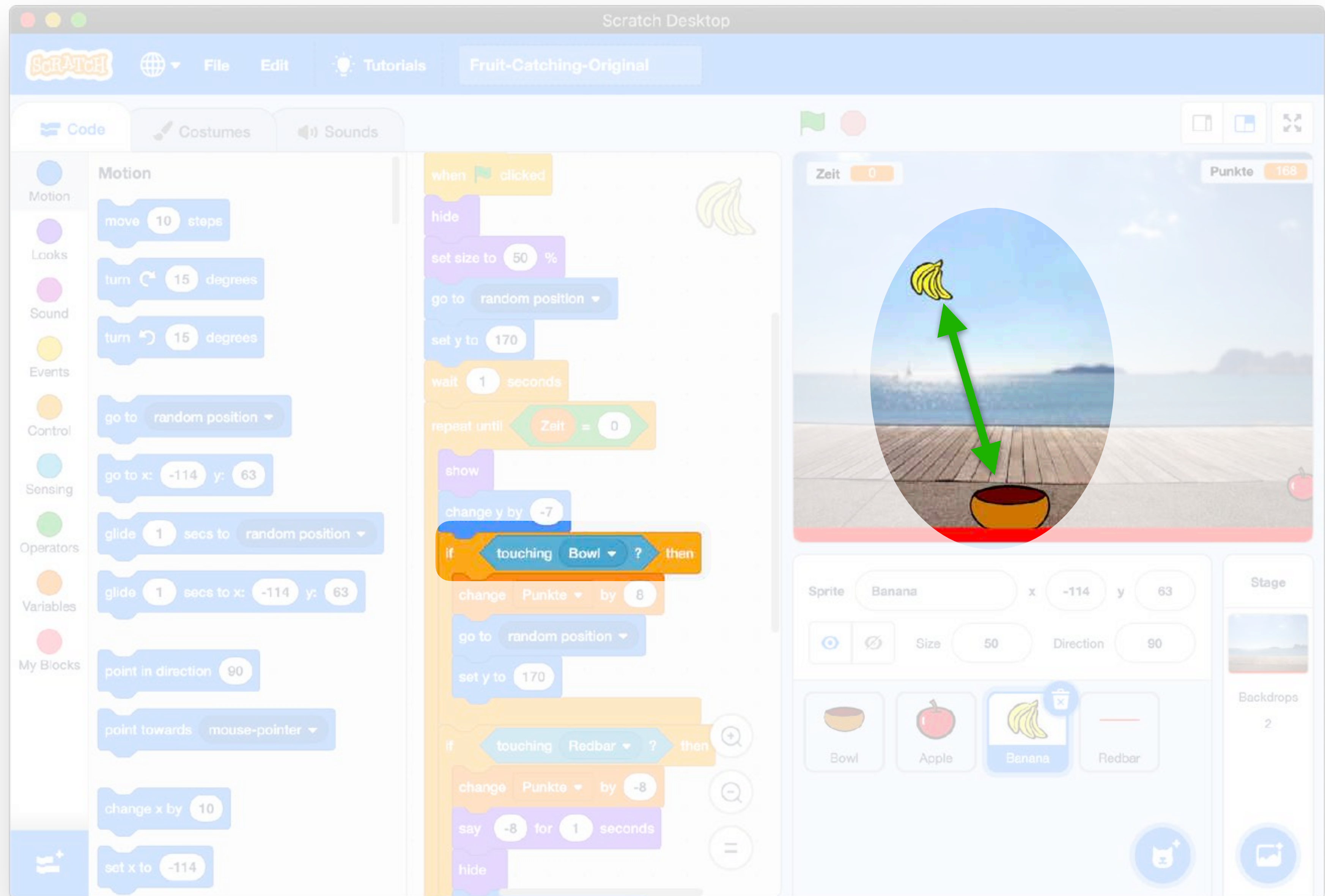
`...`

`8 mod 4 = 0 → ClickSprite bear`



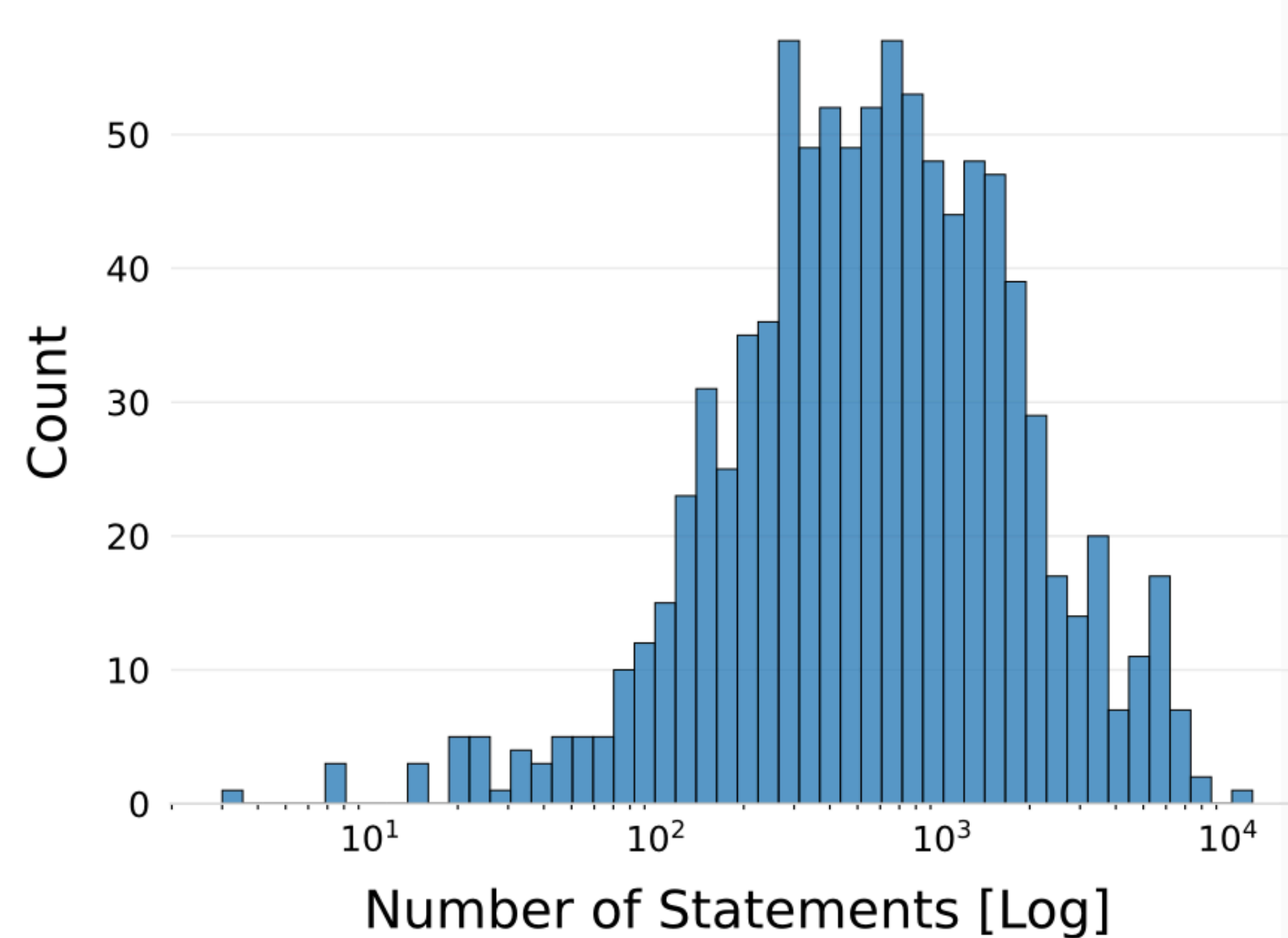
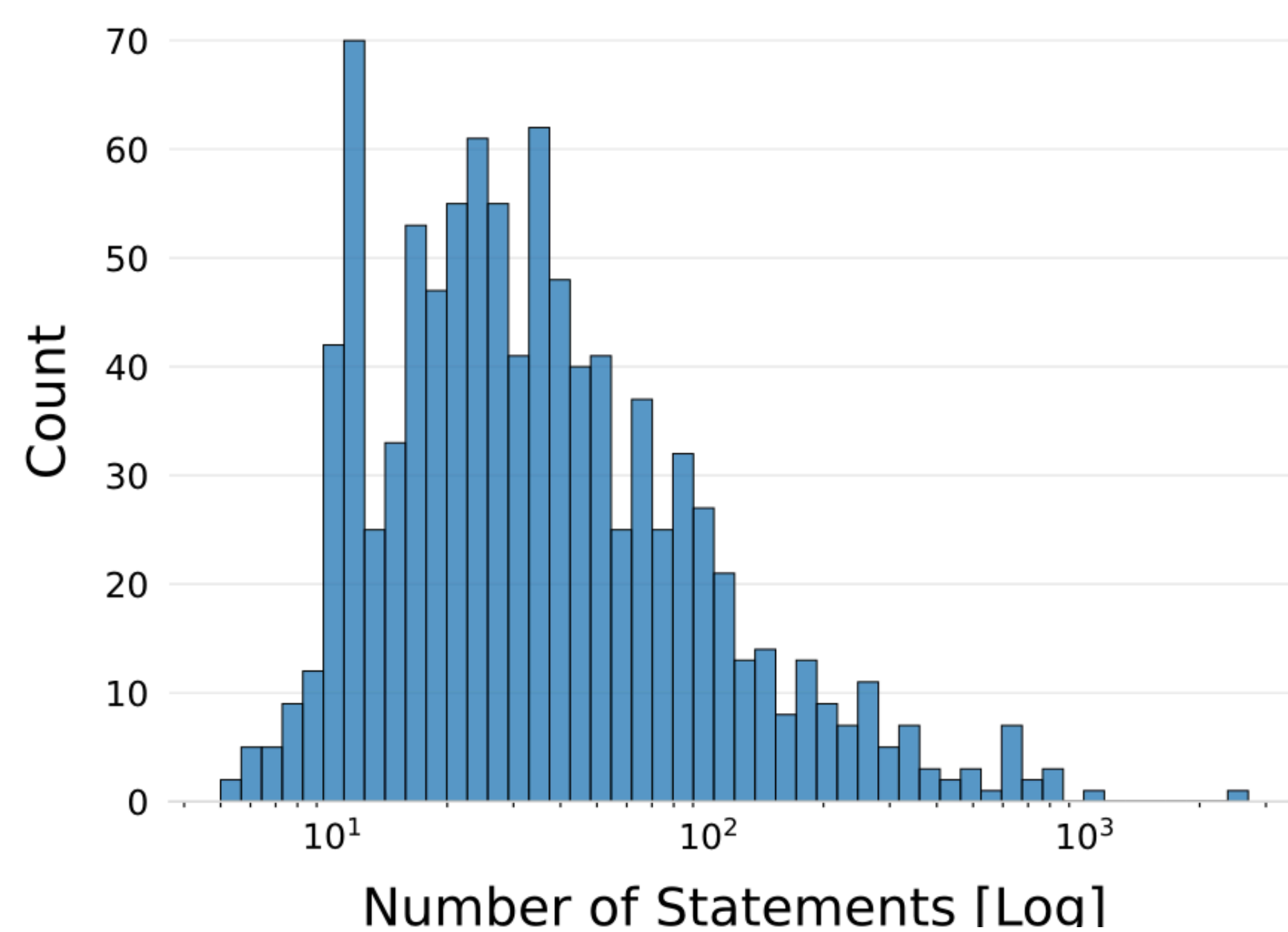
Fitness = Approach level + branch distance + control flow distance



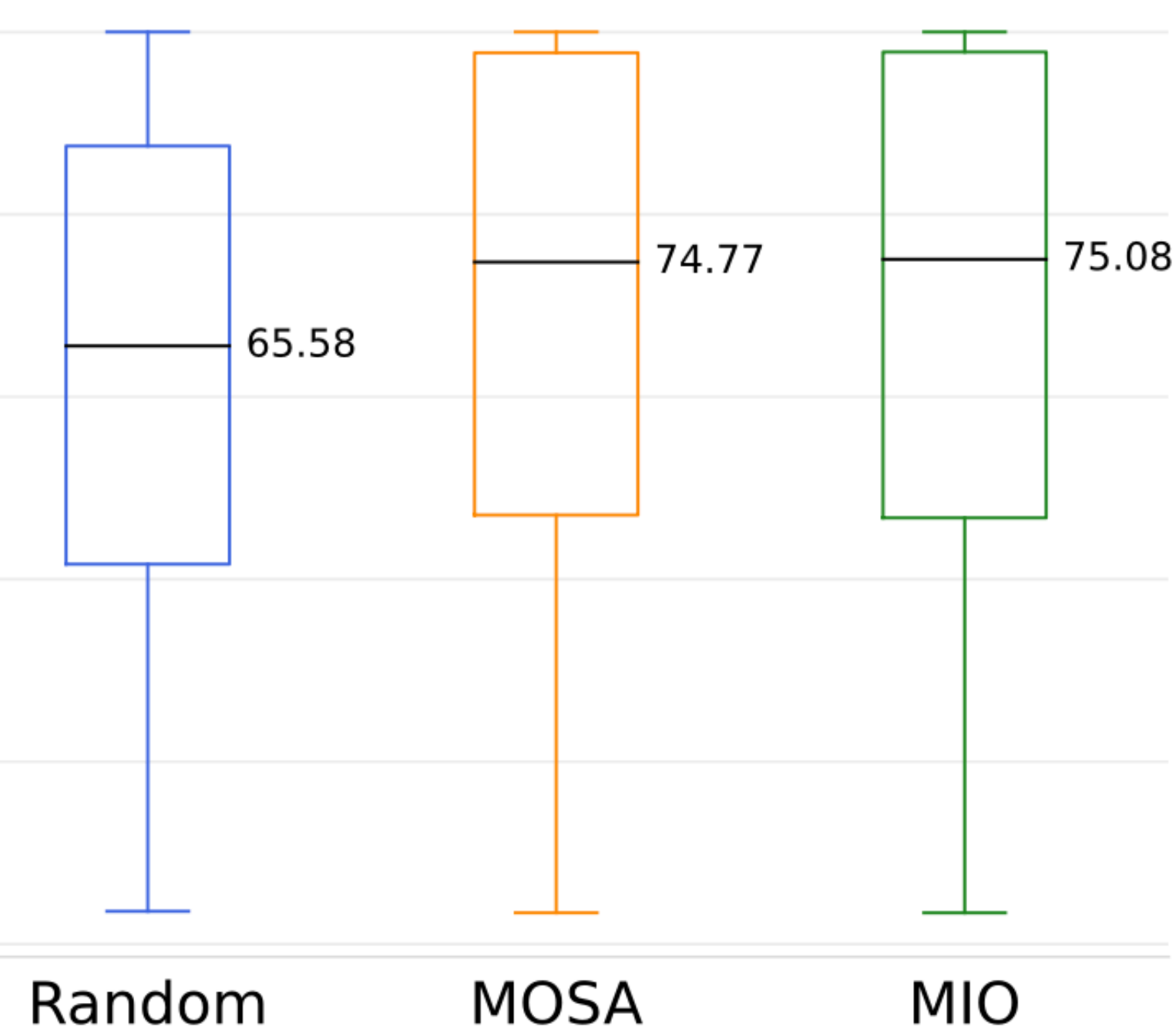
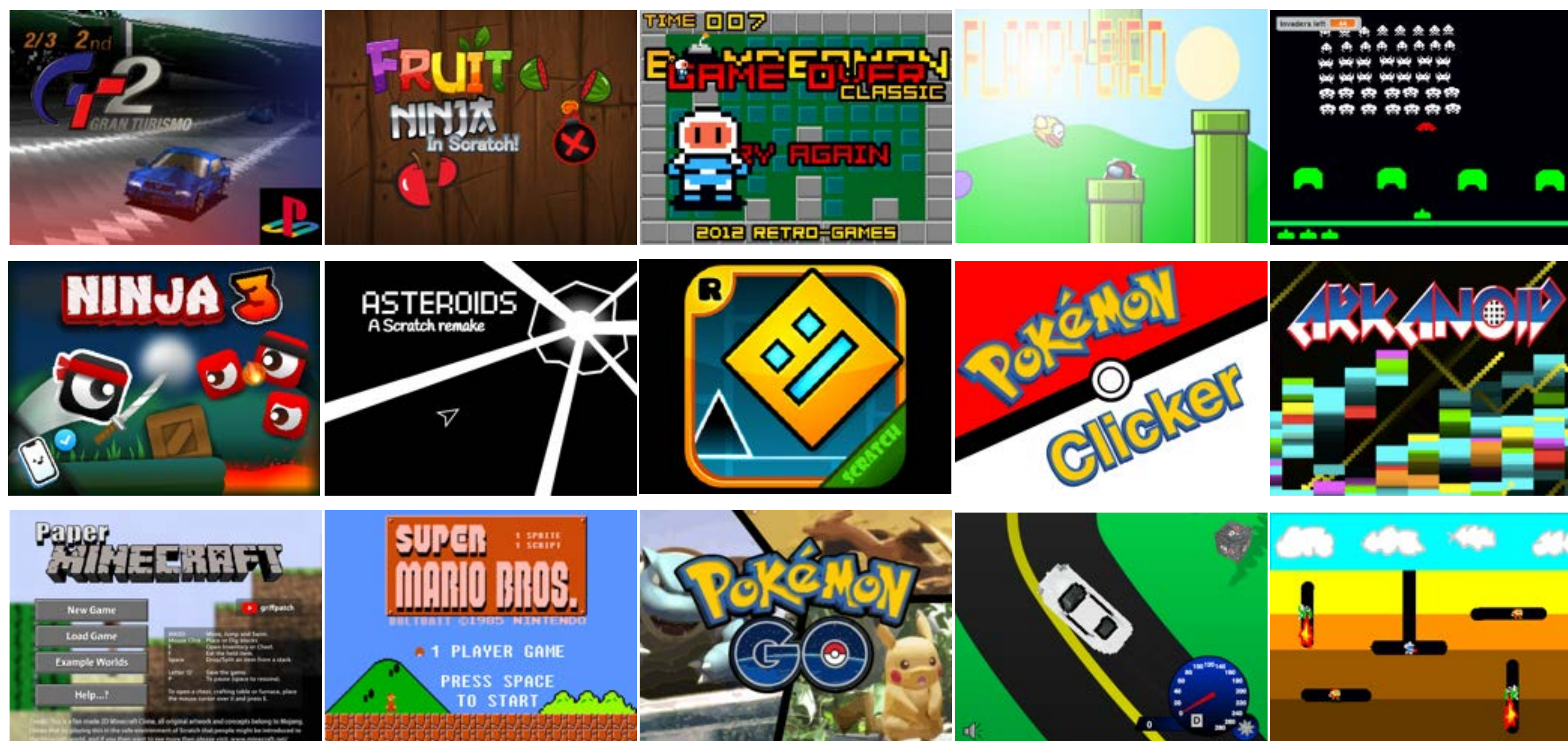


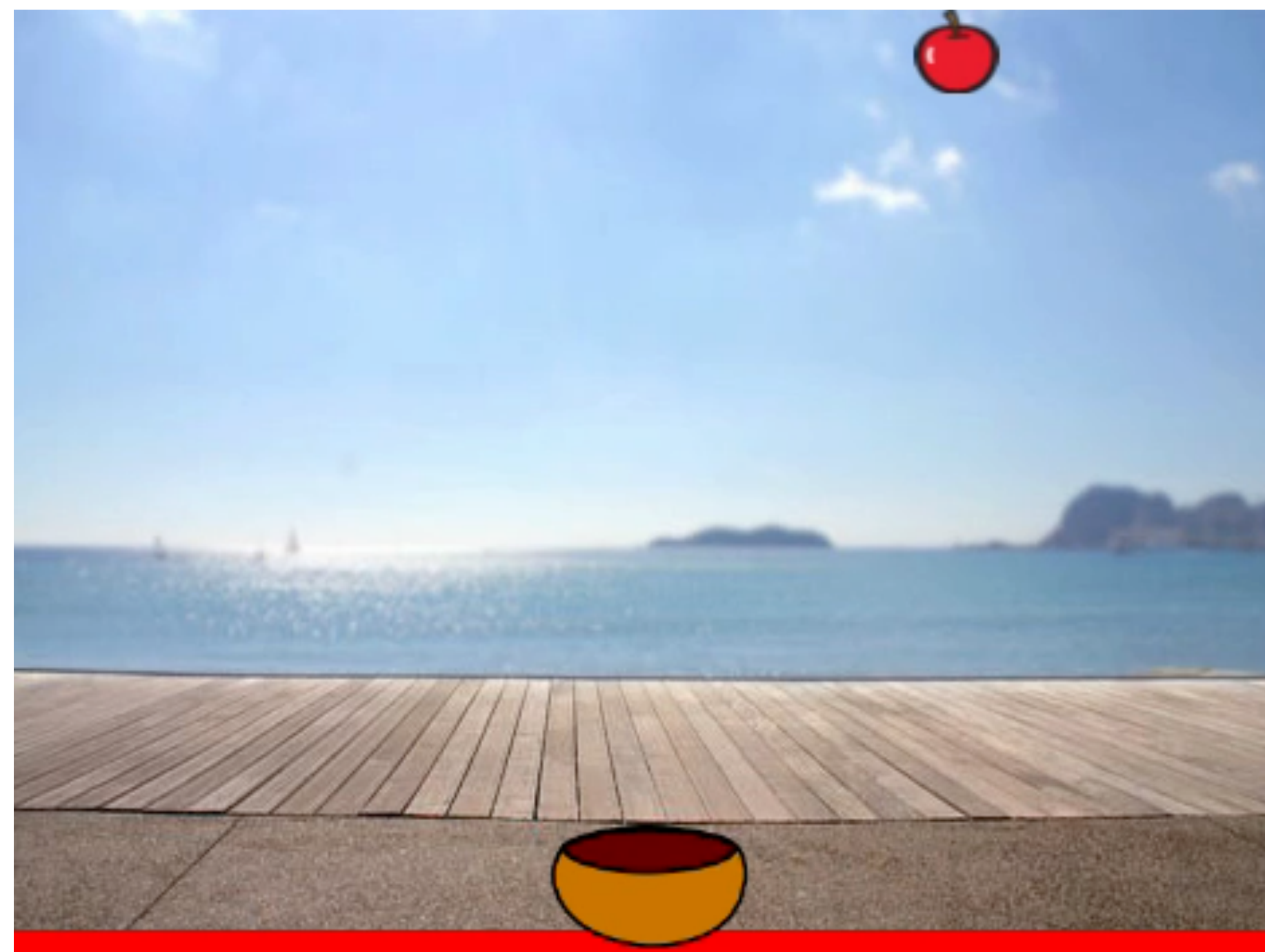
```
>
```

```
> node servant.js -d -a 10 -k -g -s example.sb3 -c mosa_config.json █
```

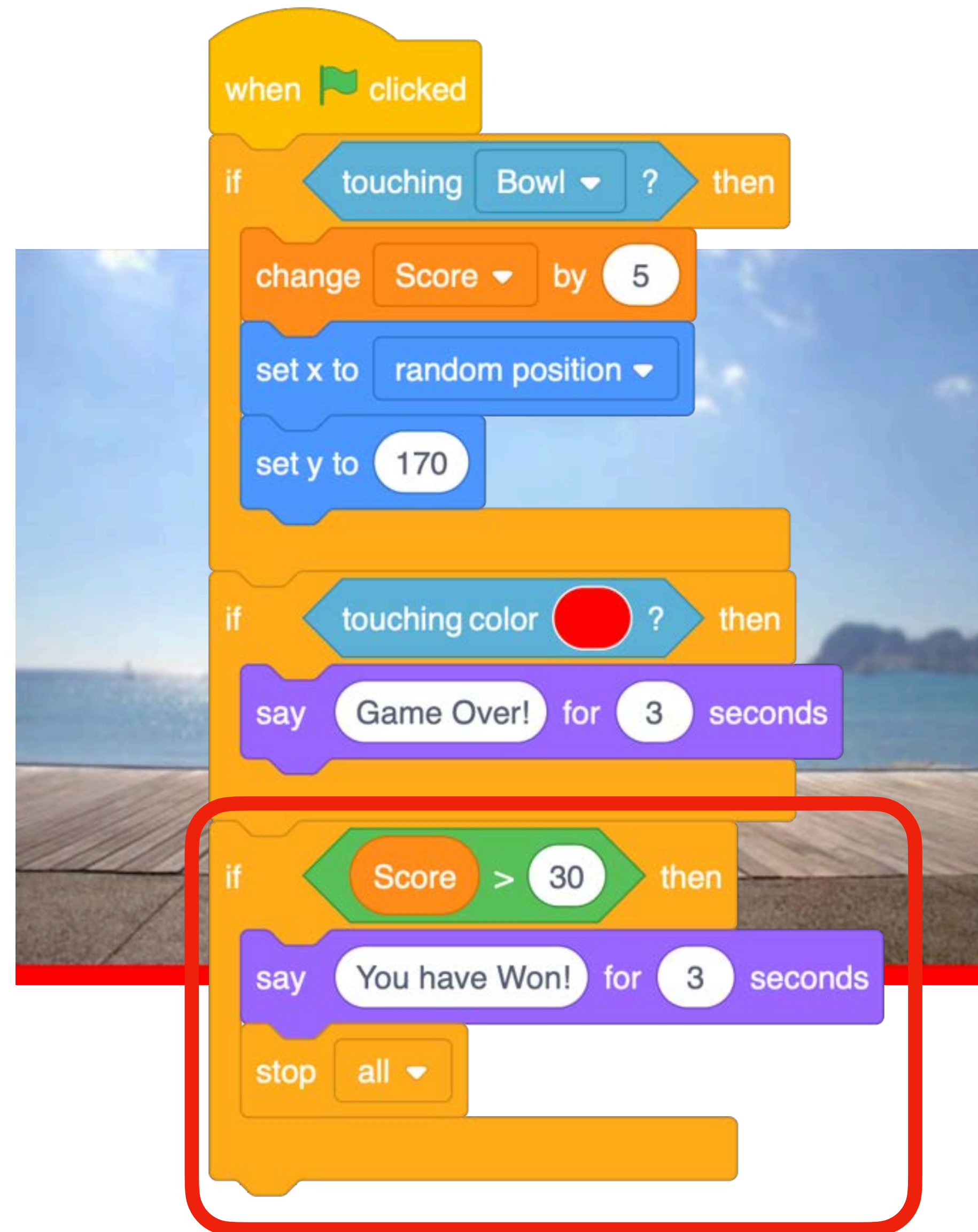



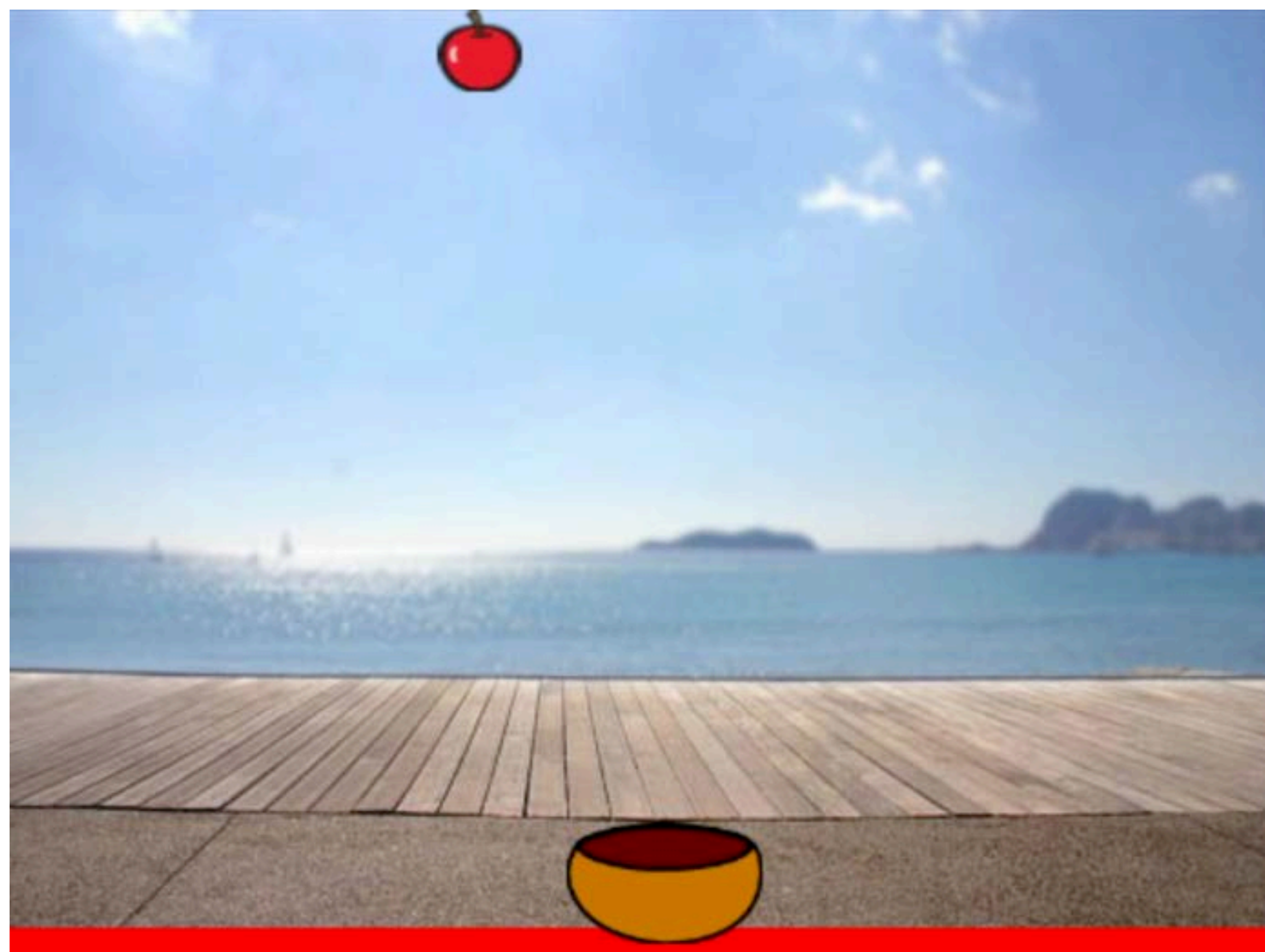
(b) Top1000

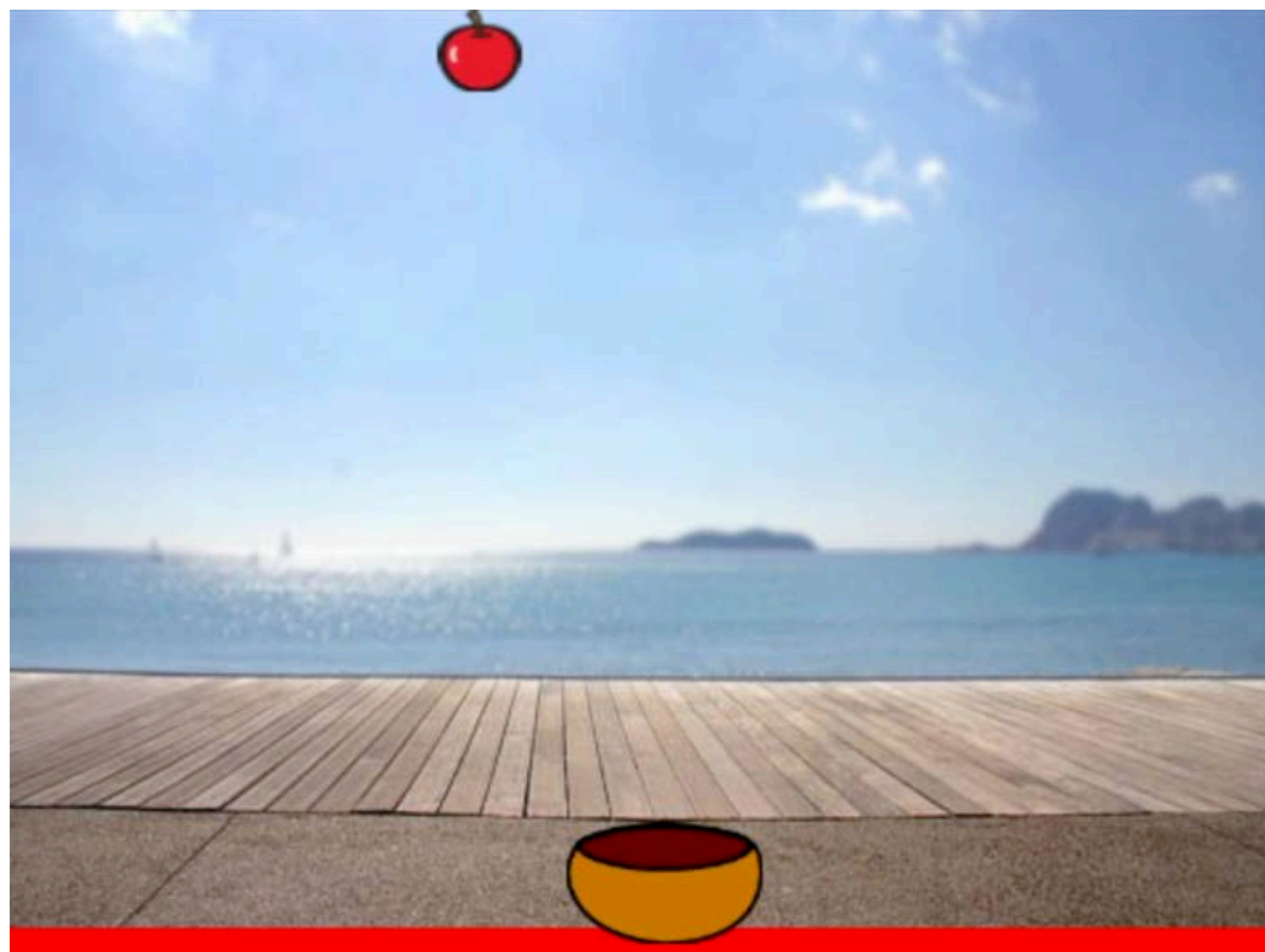












Reinforcement Learning vs. SBST



Reward function

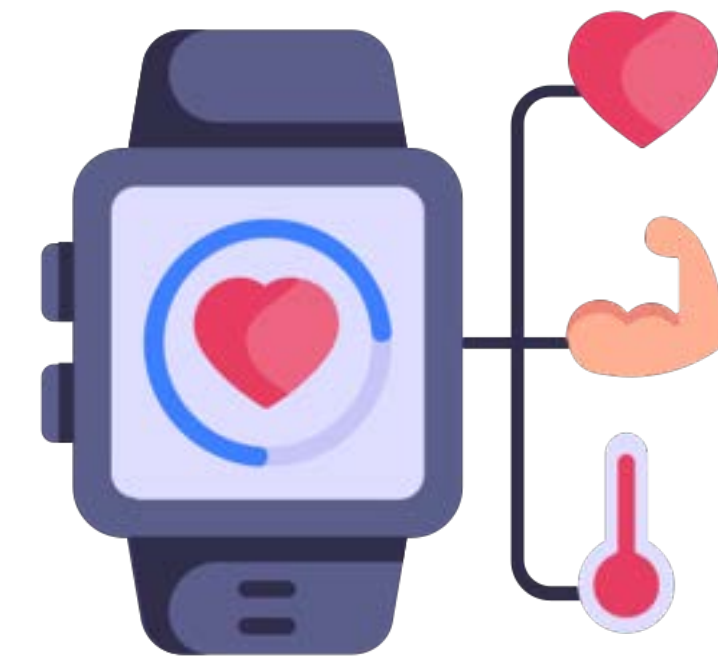
Hand-crafted

Usually winning state

Sparse

Single objective

Focus on exploitation



Fitness function

Automatically generated

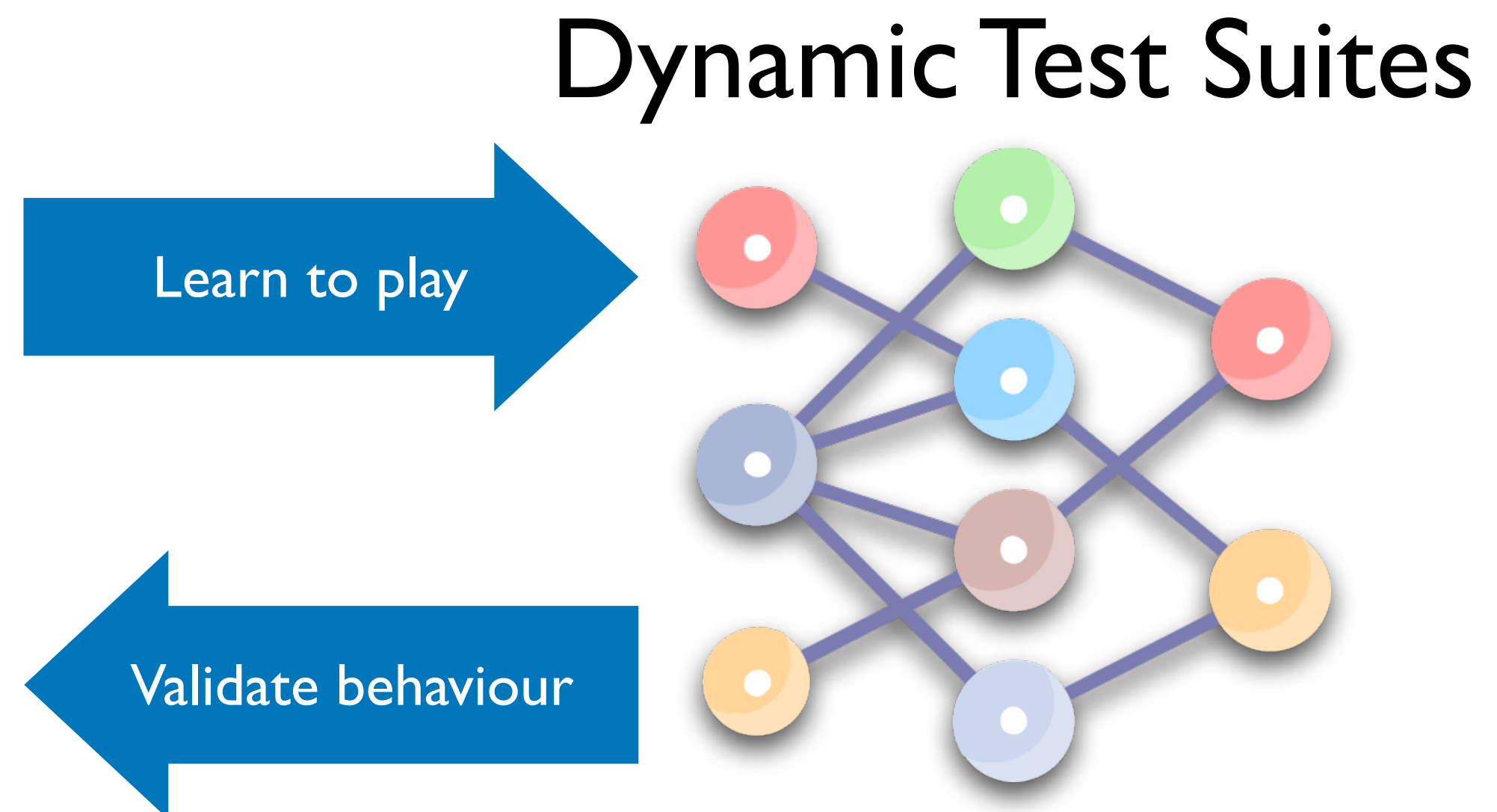
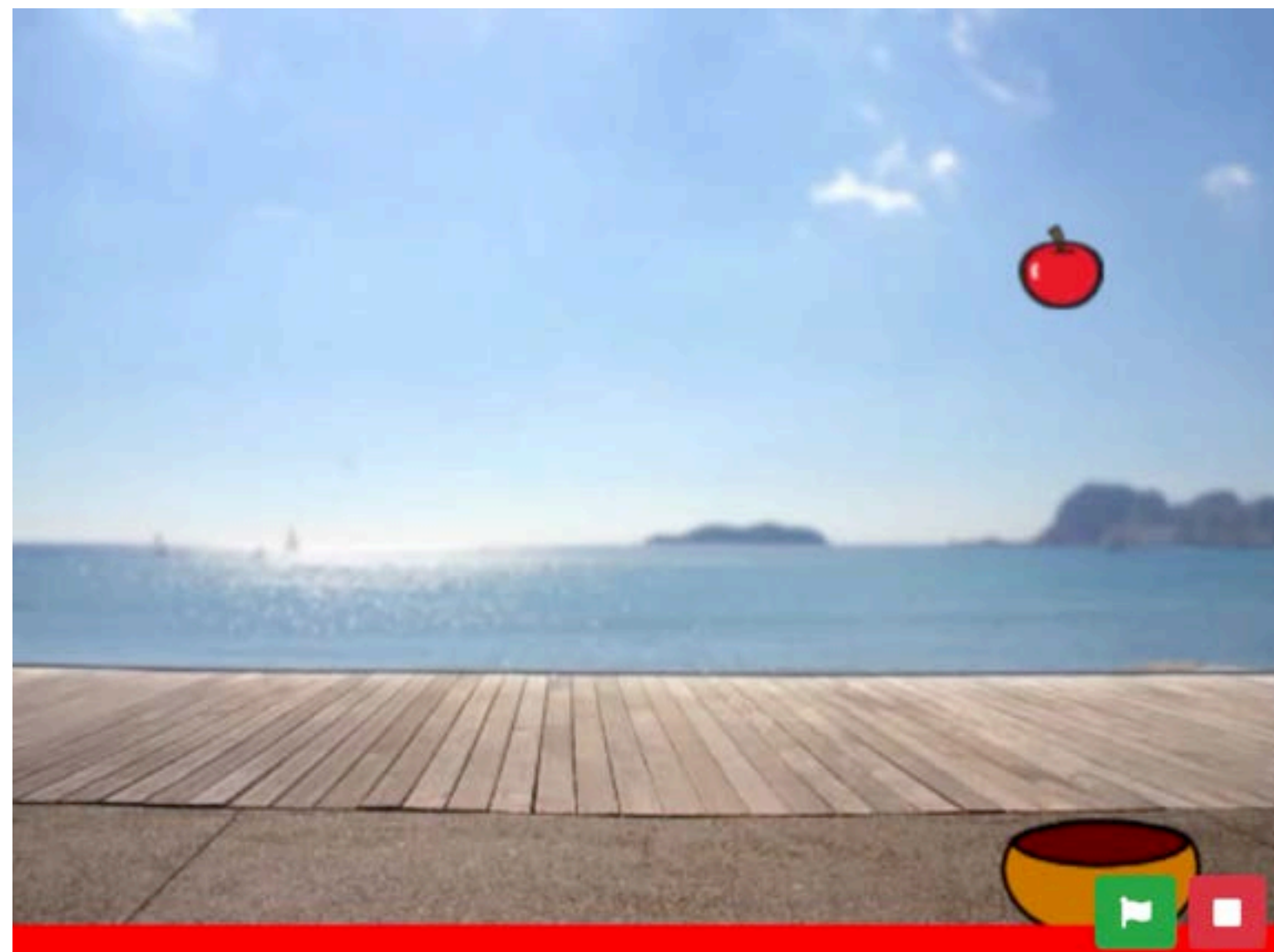
Based on coverage

Dense

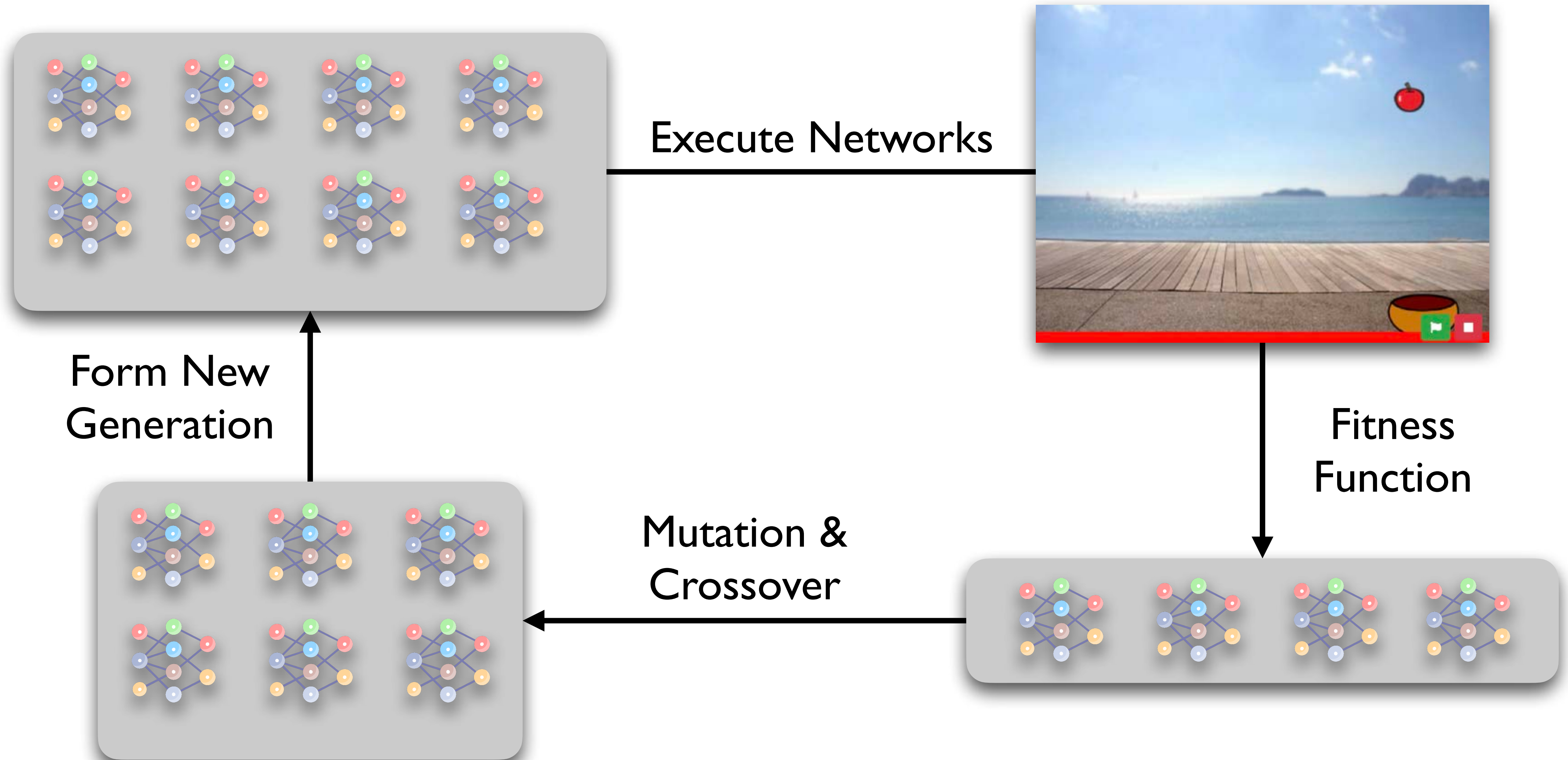
Many objectives

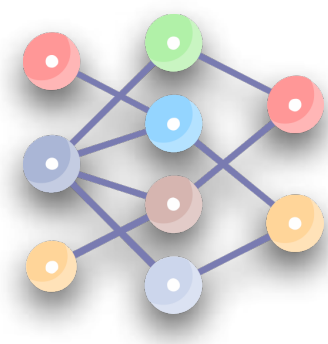
Focus on exploration

Neurevolution-based Testing with **WHISKER**



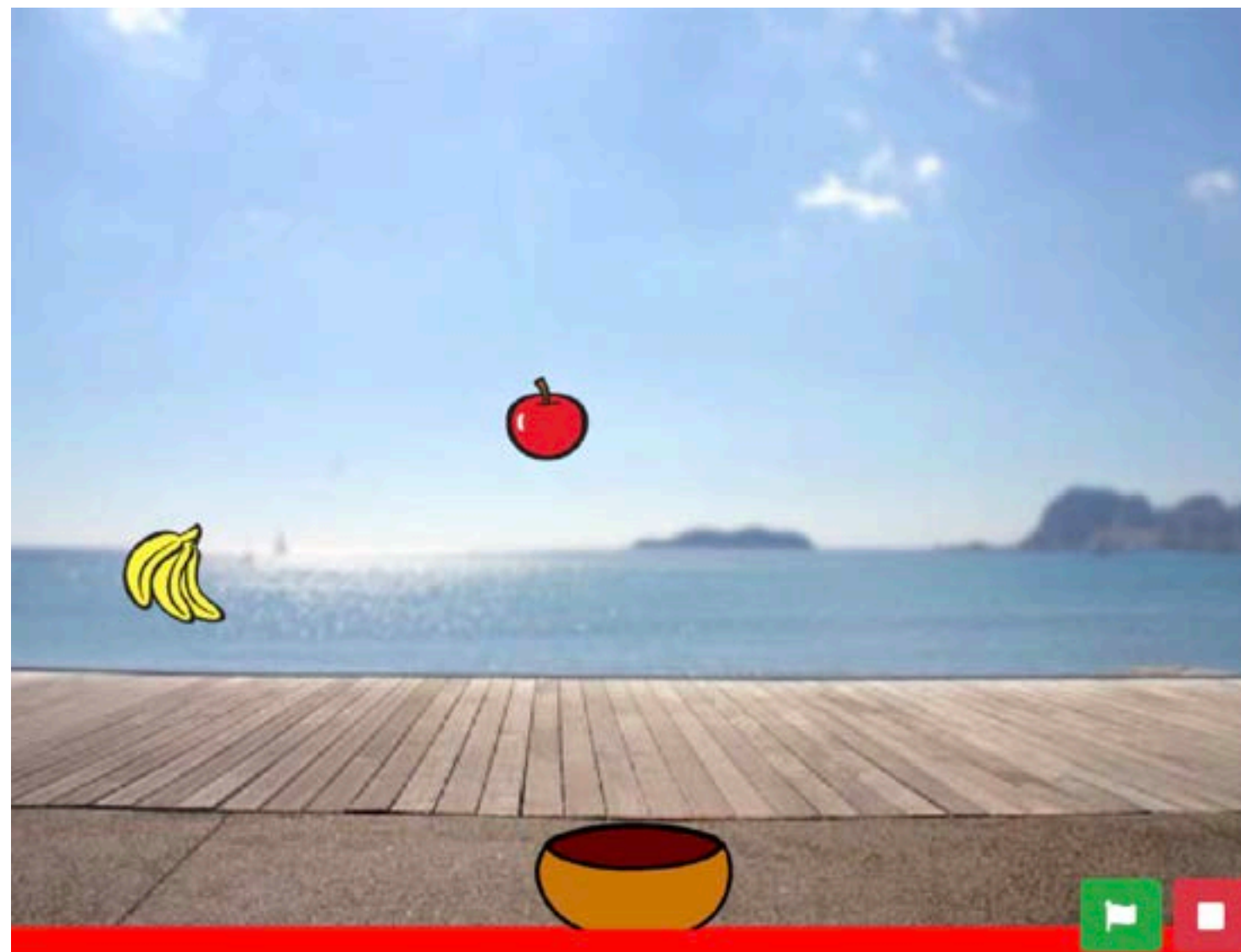
Generating Network Suites Using Neuroevolution

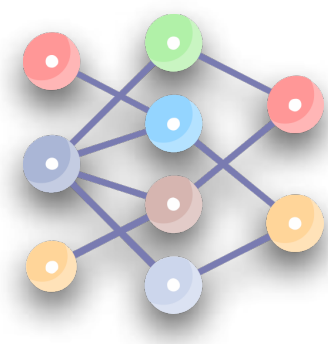




Generating Dynamic Test Suites

I. Select a target statement

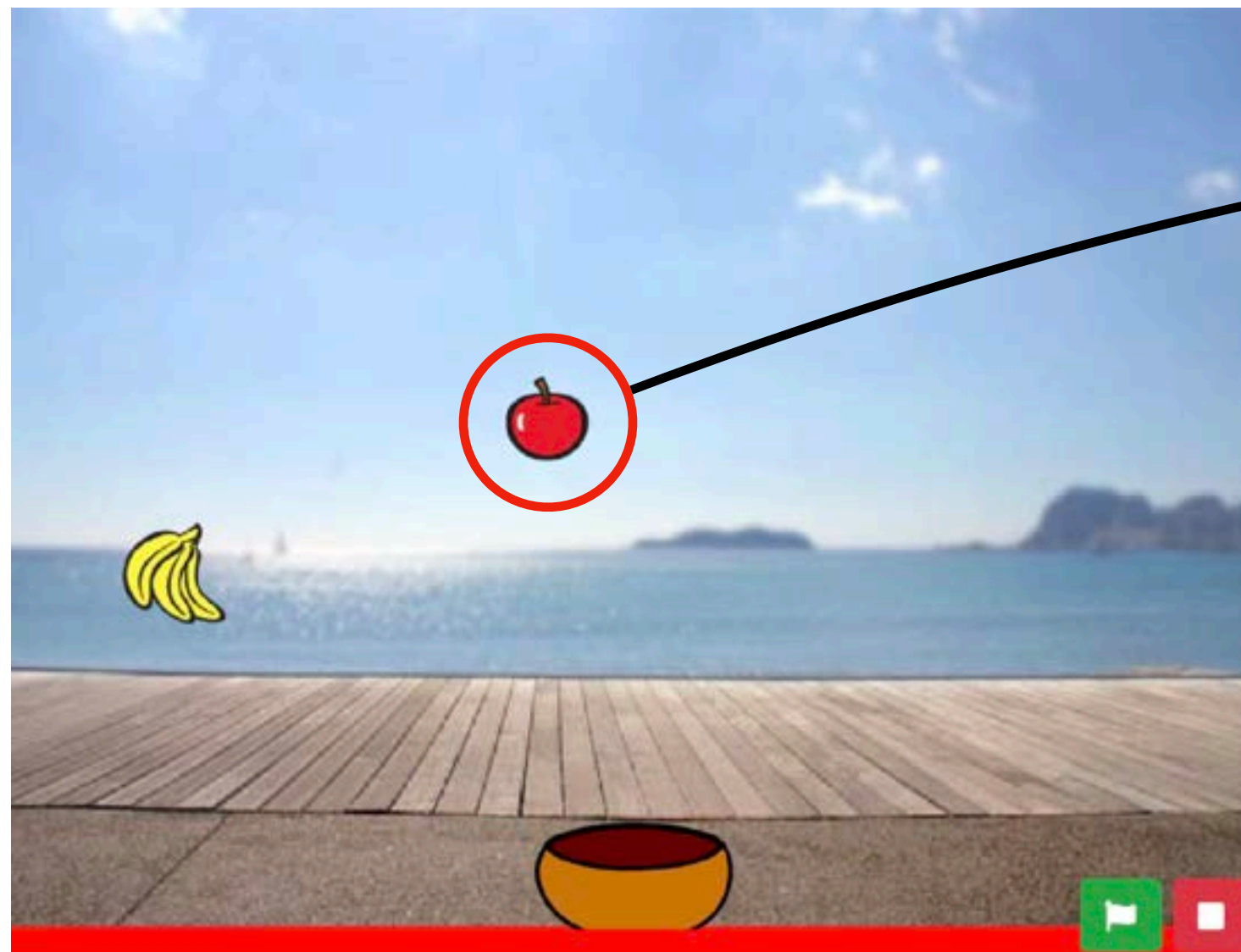




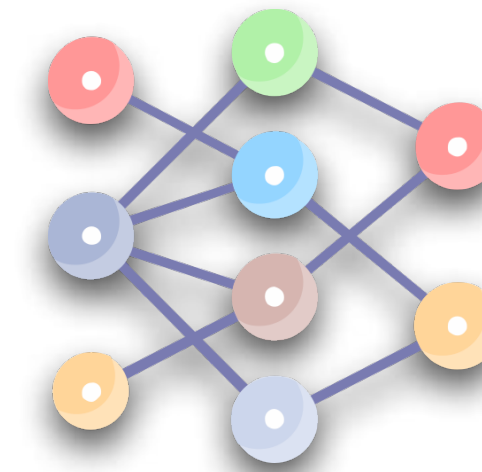
Generating Dynamic Test Suites

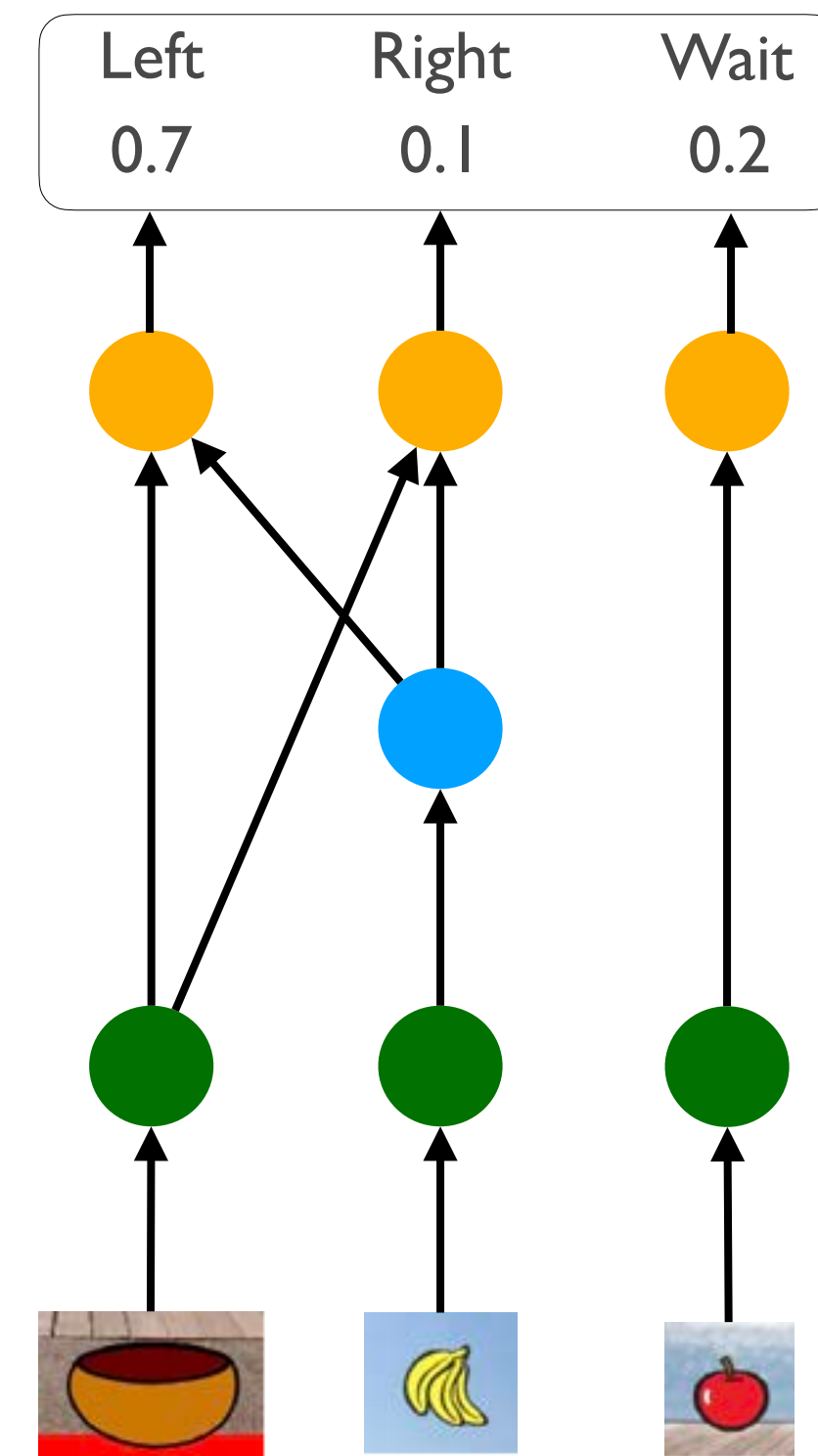
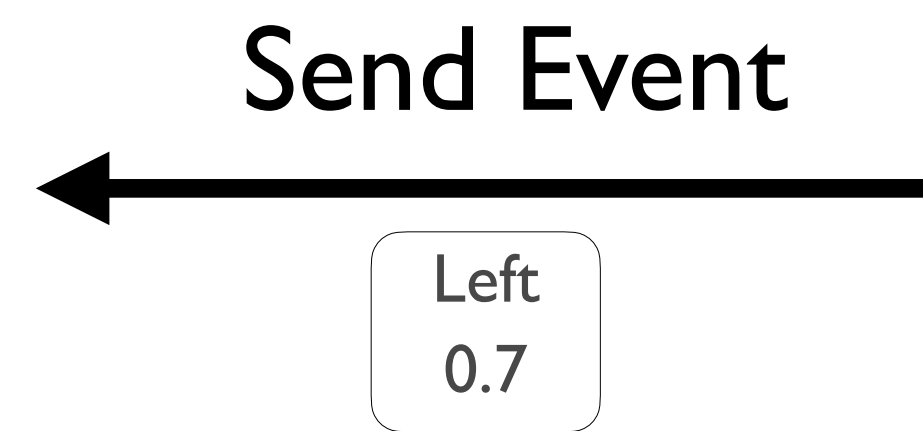
2. Optimise networks to cover the selected statement using Neuroevolution

➡ Fitness = distance to target statement



Neuroevolution





Genotype

Node Gene List

A	B	C	D	E
Bias	Input	Input	Hidden	Output

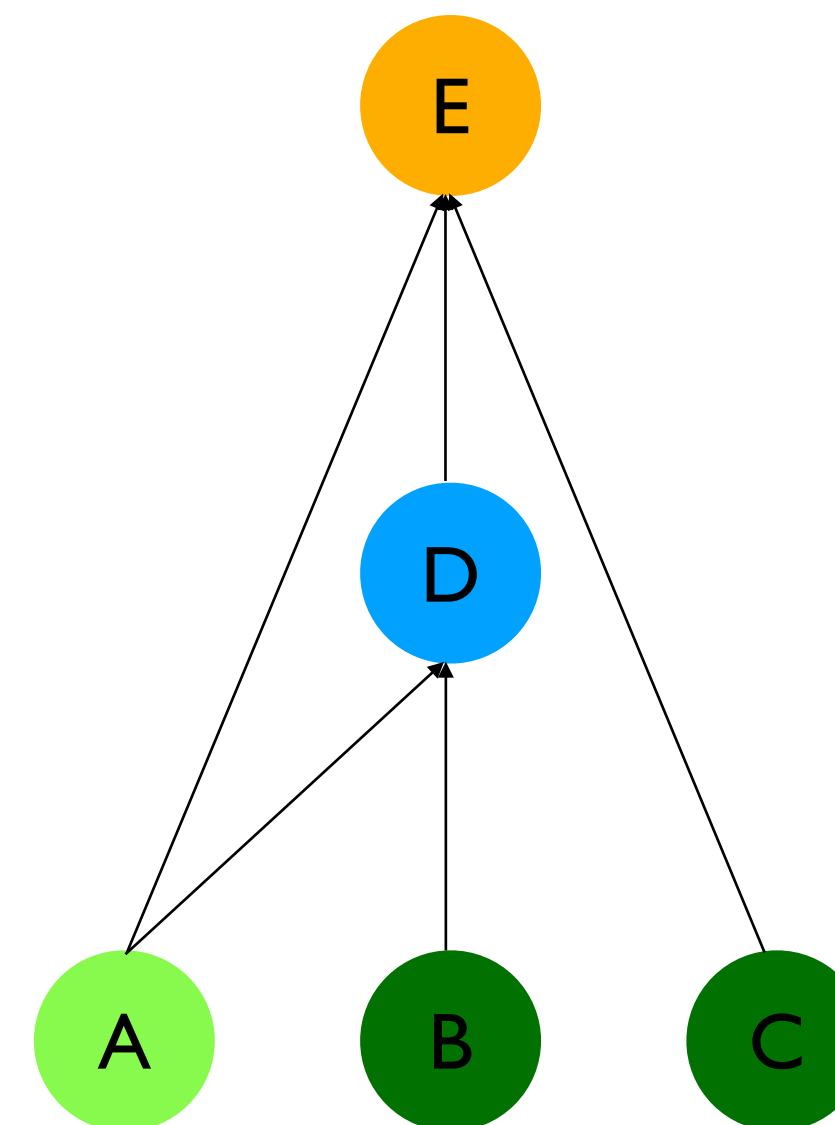
+

Connection Gene List

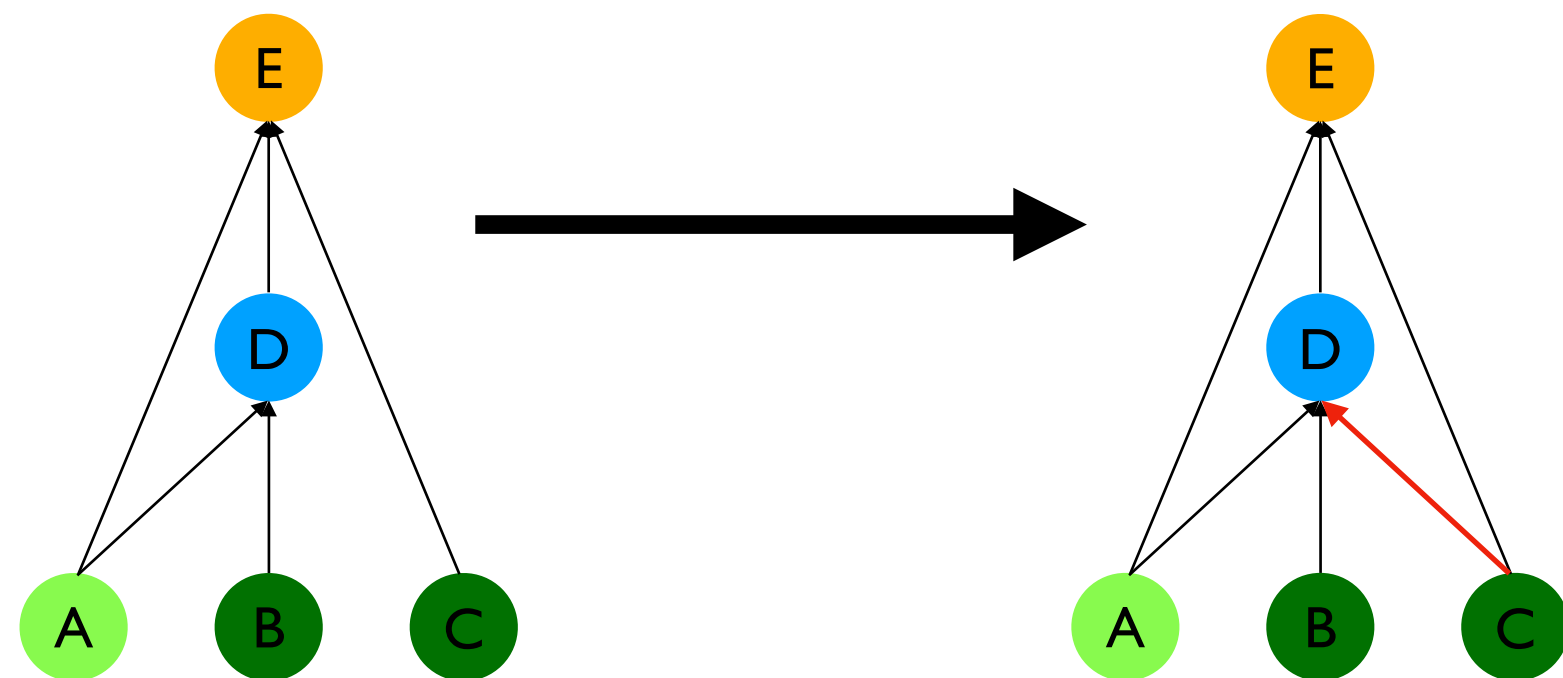
1	2	3	4	5
A → E	A → D	B → D	C → E	D → E



Phenotype



Add Connection Mutation

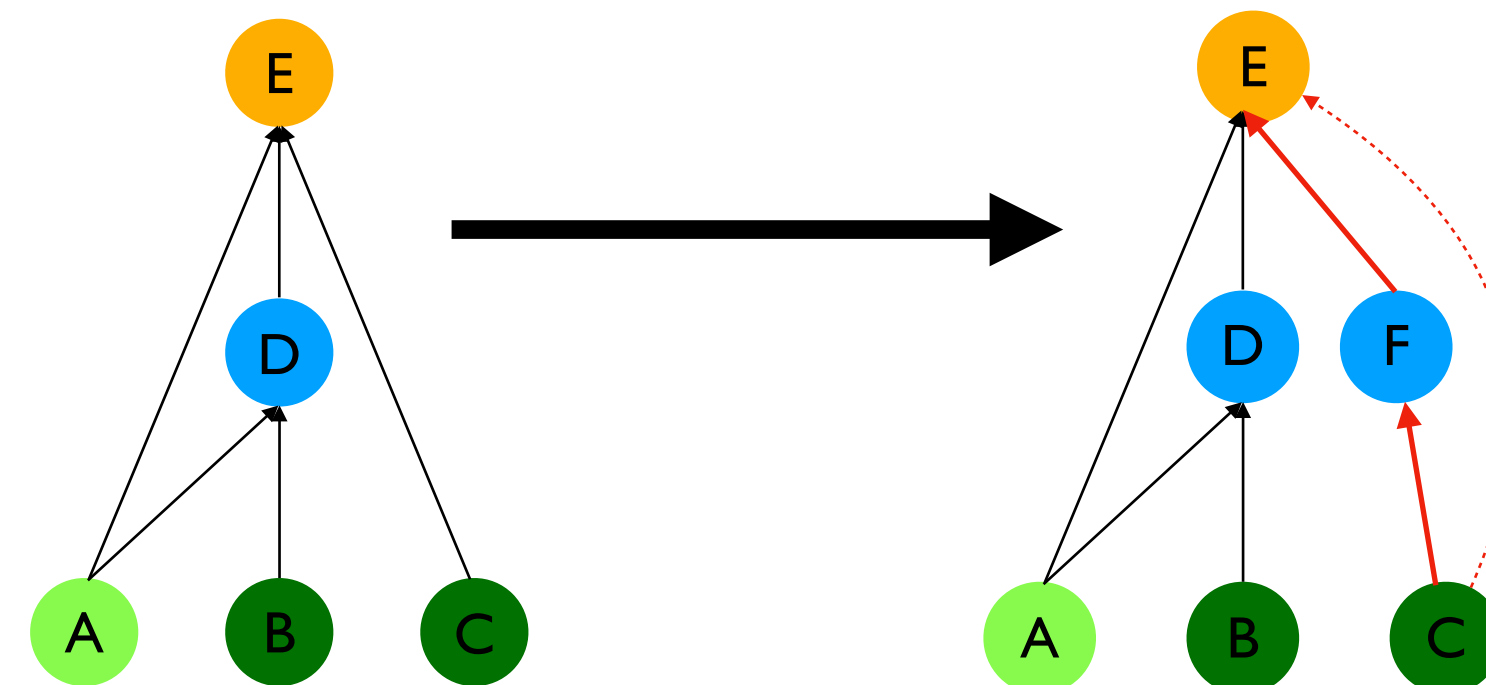


1	2	3	4	5
$A \rightarrow E$	$A \rightarrow D$	$B \rightarrow D$	$C \rightarrow E$	$D \rightarrow E$



1	2	3	4	5	6
$A \rightarrow E$	$A \rightarrow D$	$B \rightarrow D$	$C \rightarrow E$	$D \rightarrow E$	$C \rightarrow D$

Add Node Mutation



1	2	3	4	5
$A \rightarrow E$	$A \rightarrow D$	$B \rightarrow D$	$C \rightarrow E$	$D \rightarrow E$

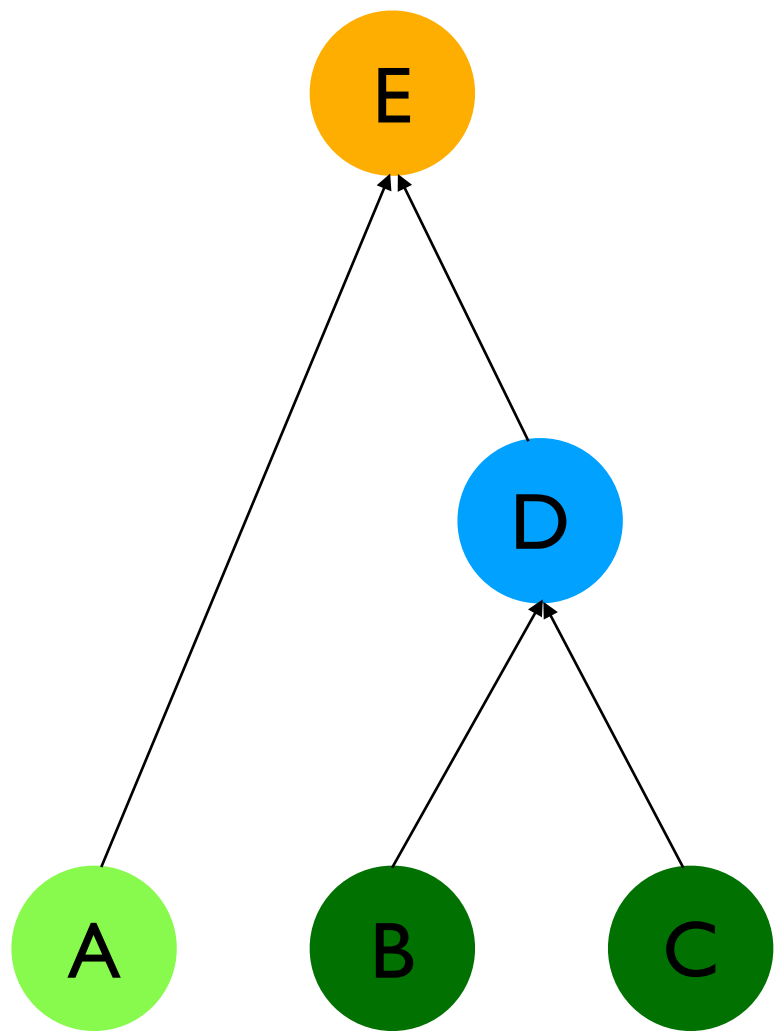
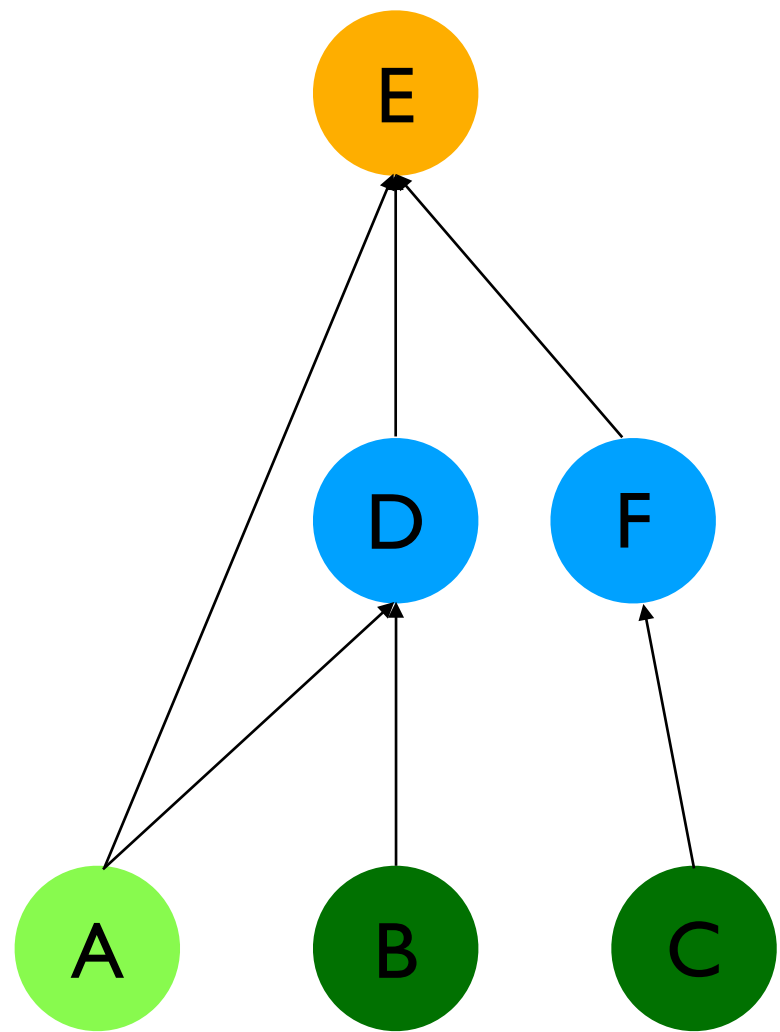


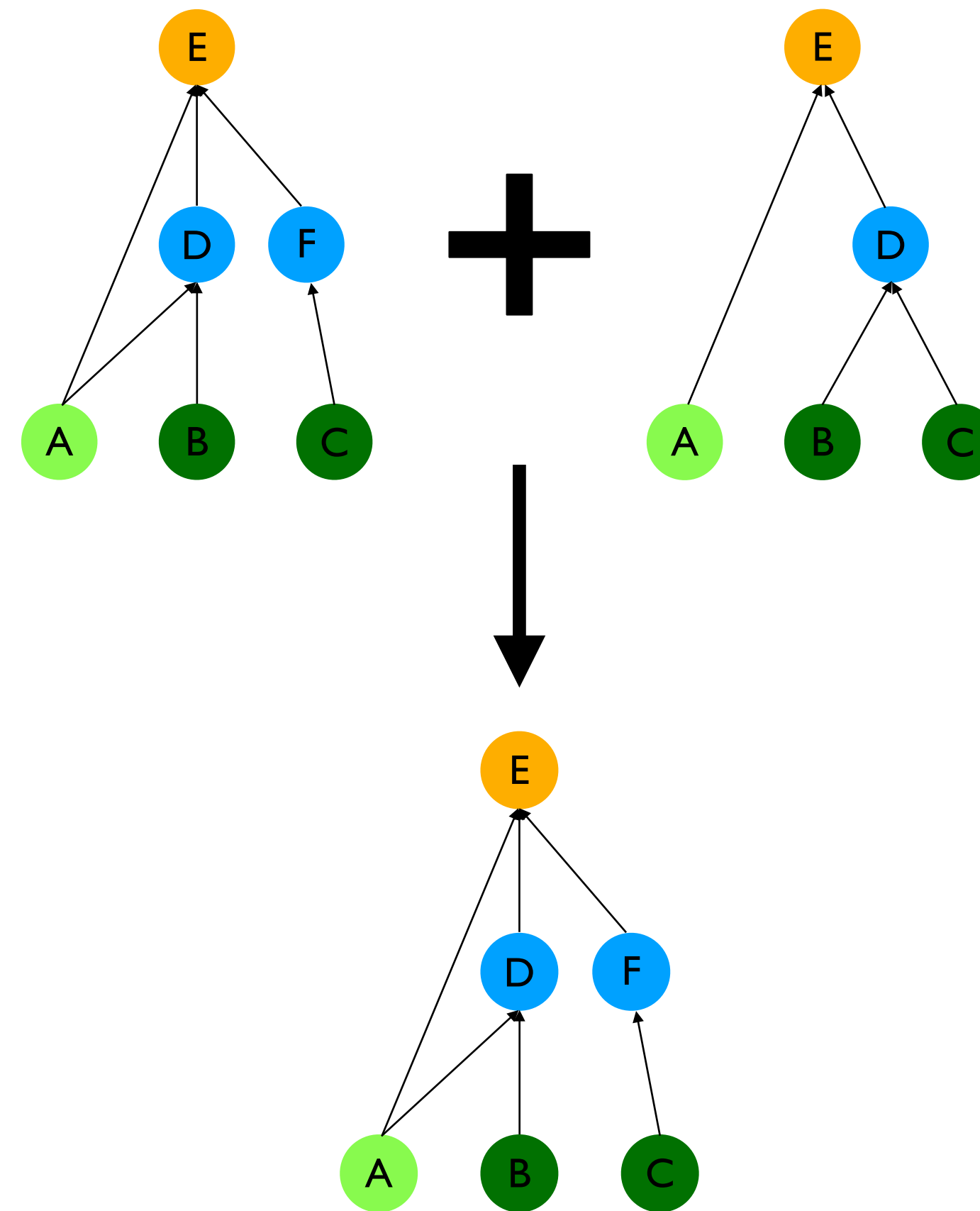
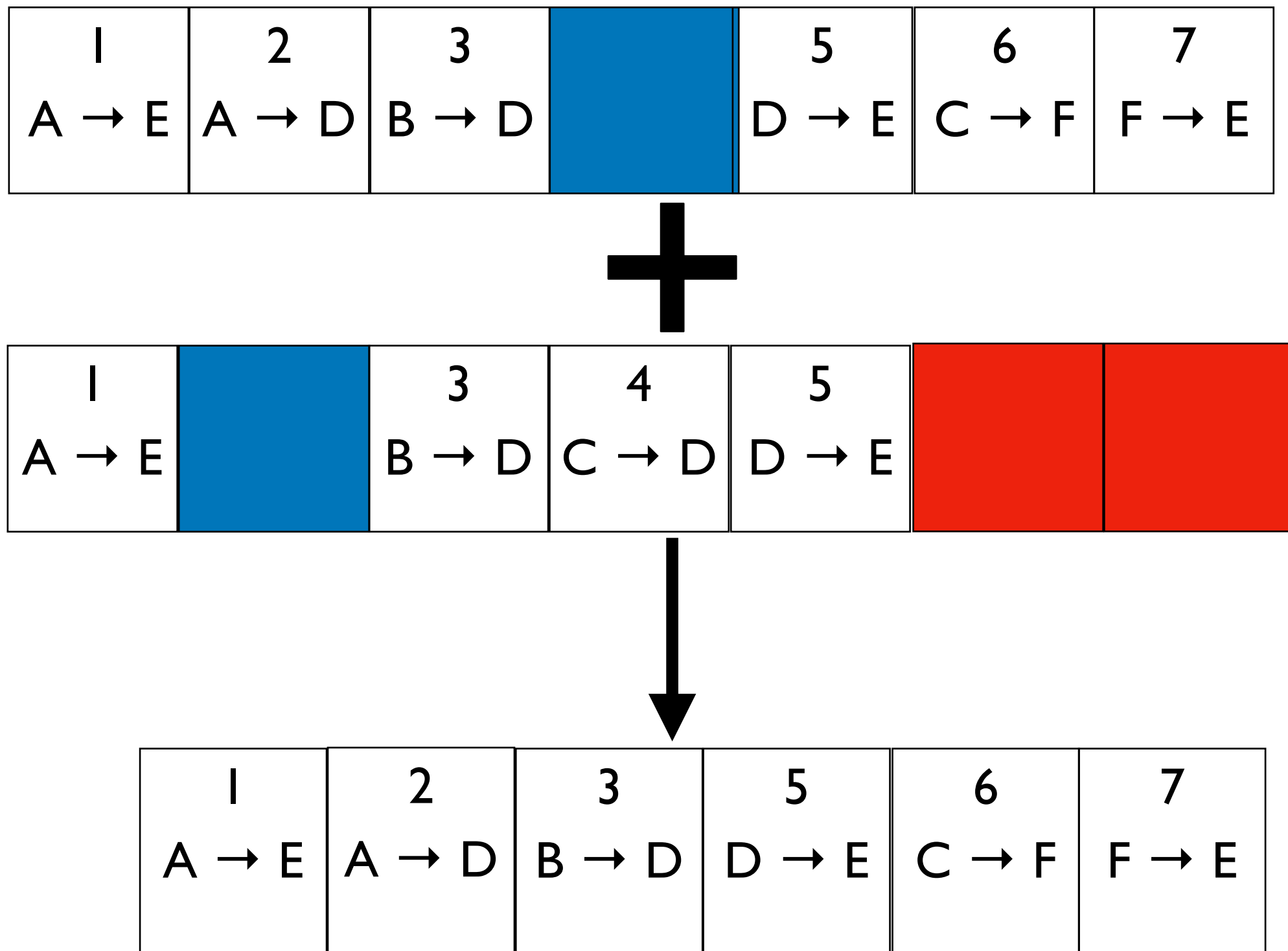
1	2	3	4	5	7	8
$A \rightarrow E$	$A \rightarrow D$	$B \rightarrow D$	$C \rightarrow E$	$D \rightarrow E$	$C \rightarrow F$	$F \rightarrow E$

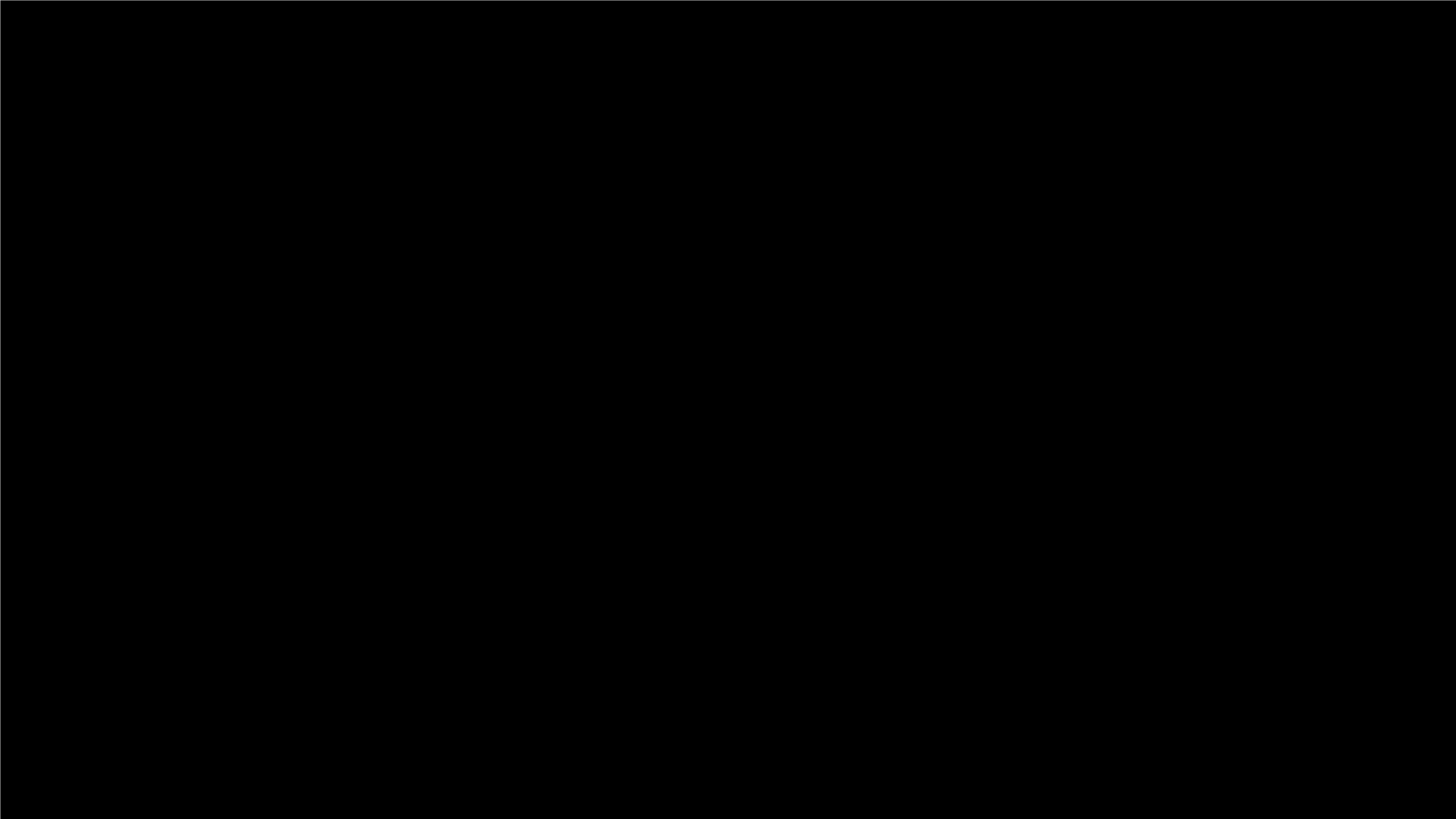
1	2	3	5	6	7
$A \rightarrow E$	$A \rightarrow D$	$B \rightarrow D$	$D \rightarrow E$	$C \rightarrow F$	$F \rightarrow E$

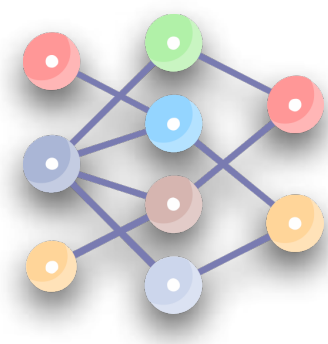
+

1	3	4	5
$A \rightarrow E$	$B \rightarrow D$	$C \rightarrow D$	$D \rightarrow E$





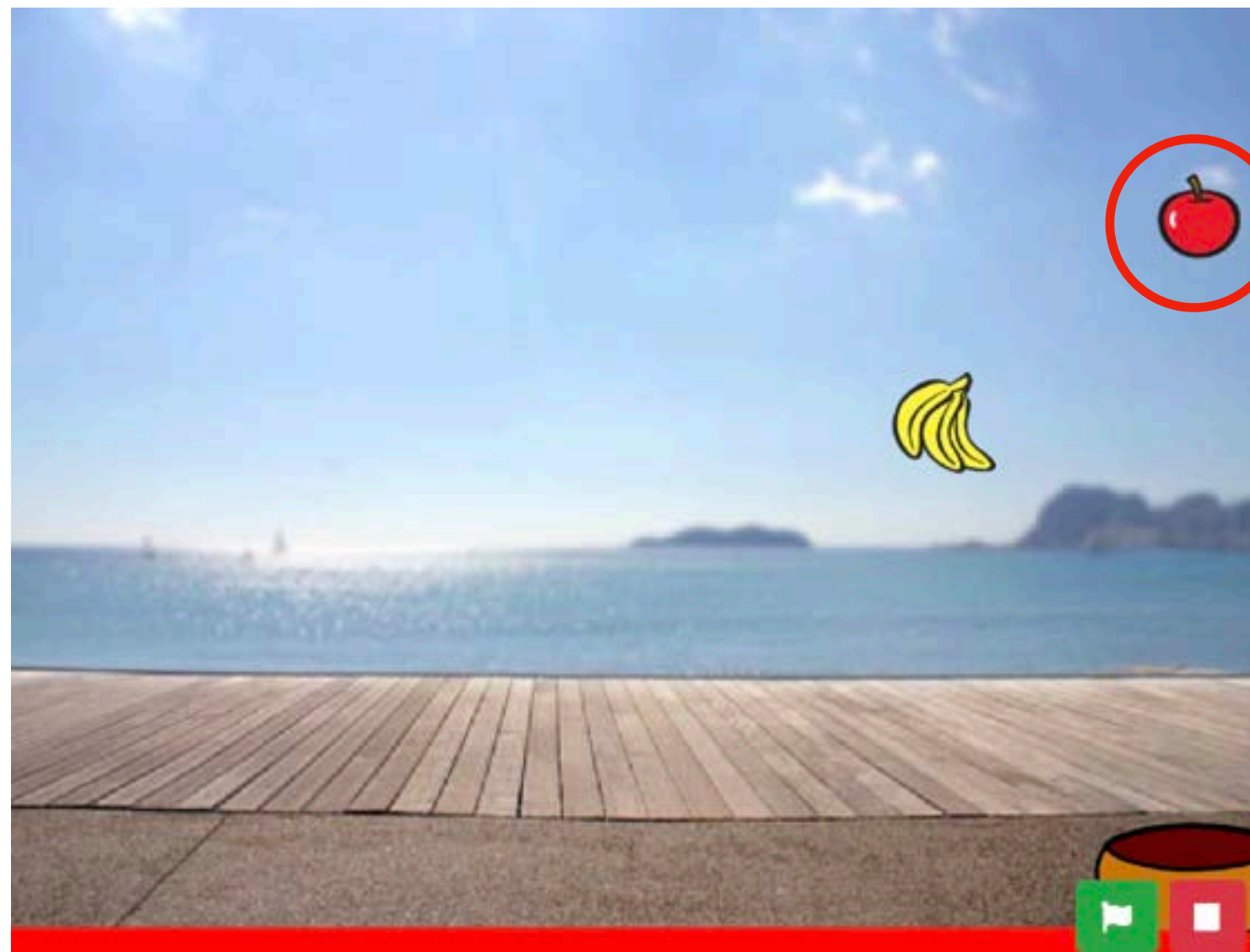




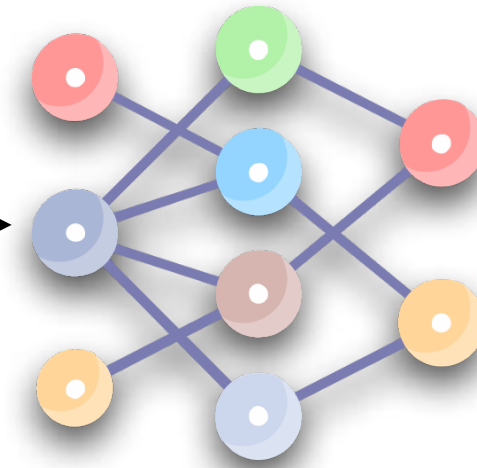
Generating Dynamic Test Suites

3. Validate and improve the robustness of networks

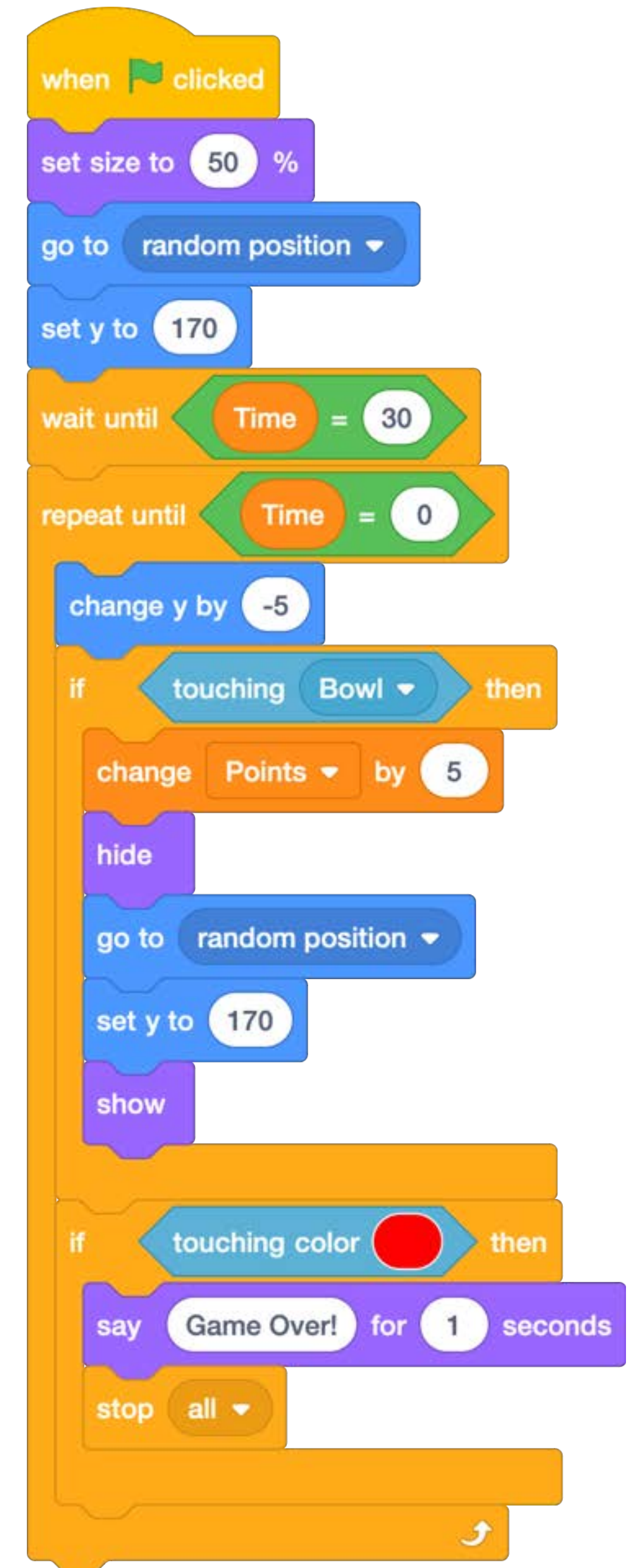
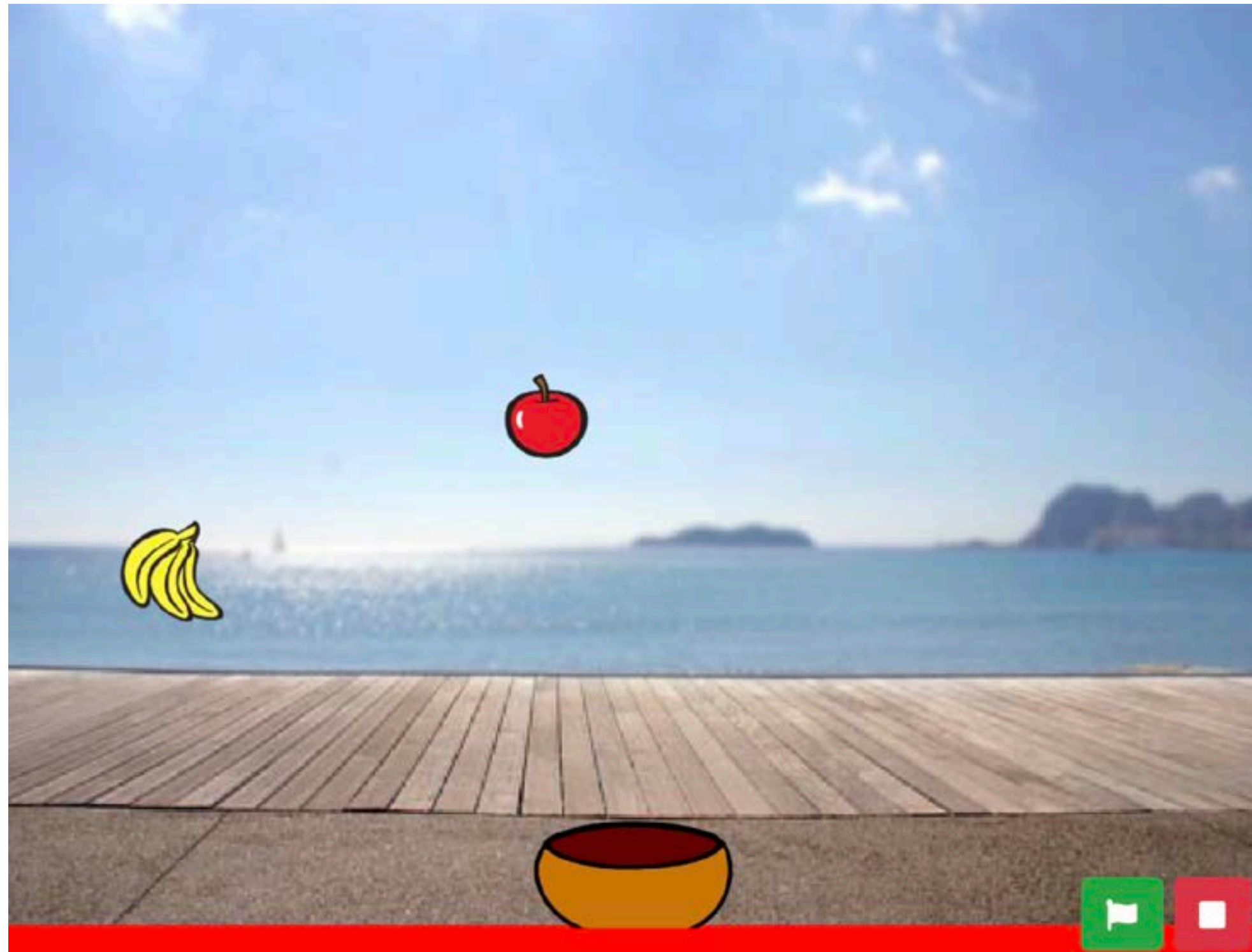
➡ Cover  multiple times using different seeds



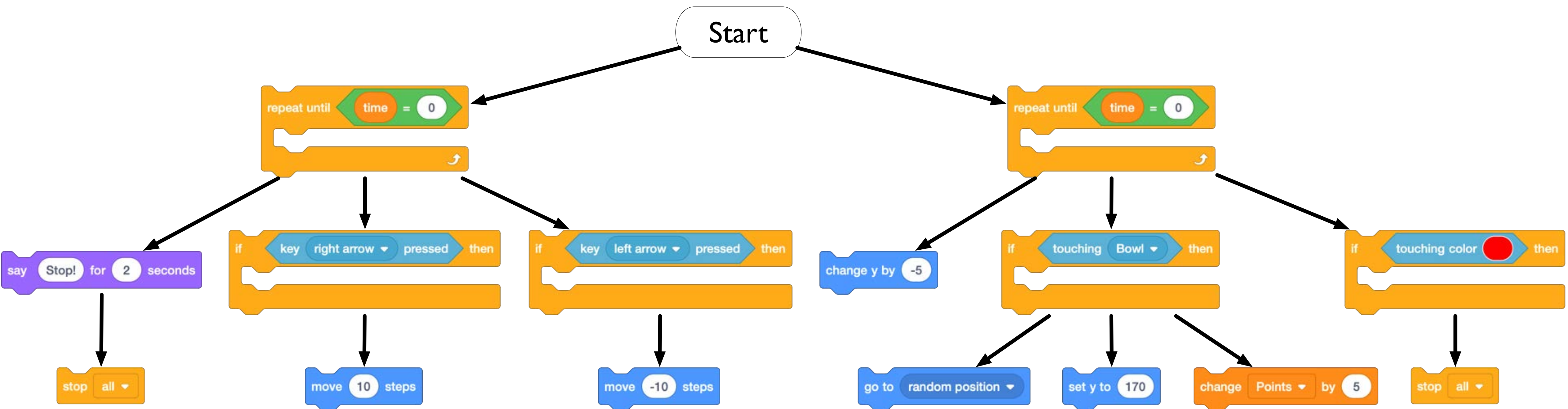
Neuroevolution



Selecting Target Statements



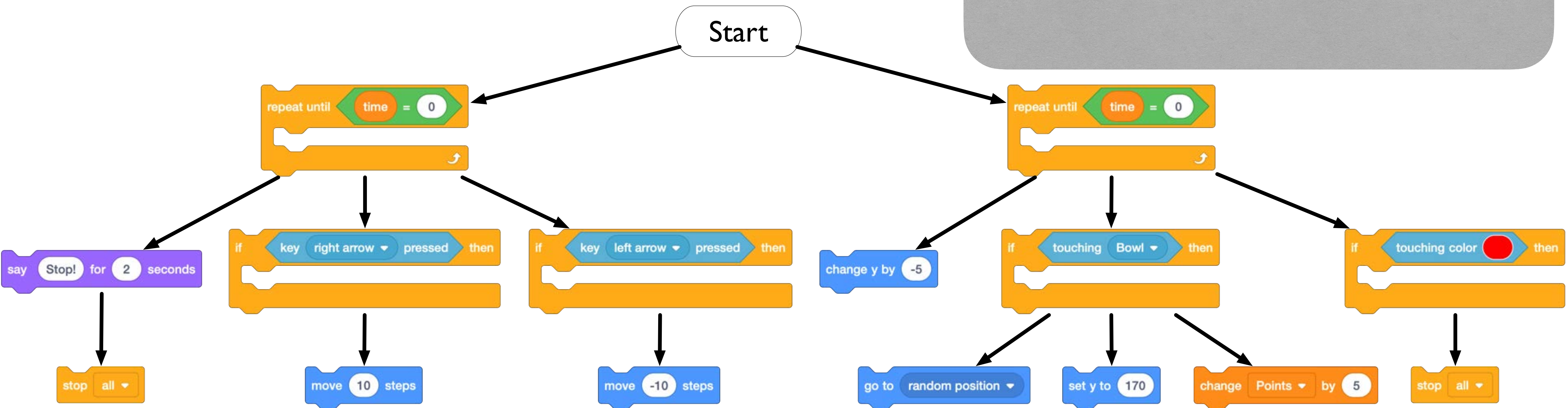
Selecting Target Statements



Selecting Target Statements

Dynamic Test Suite

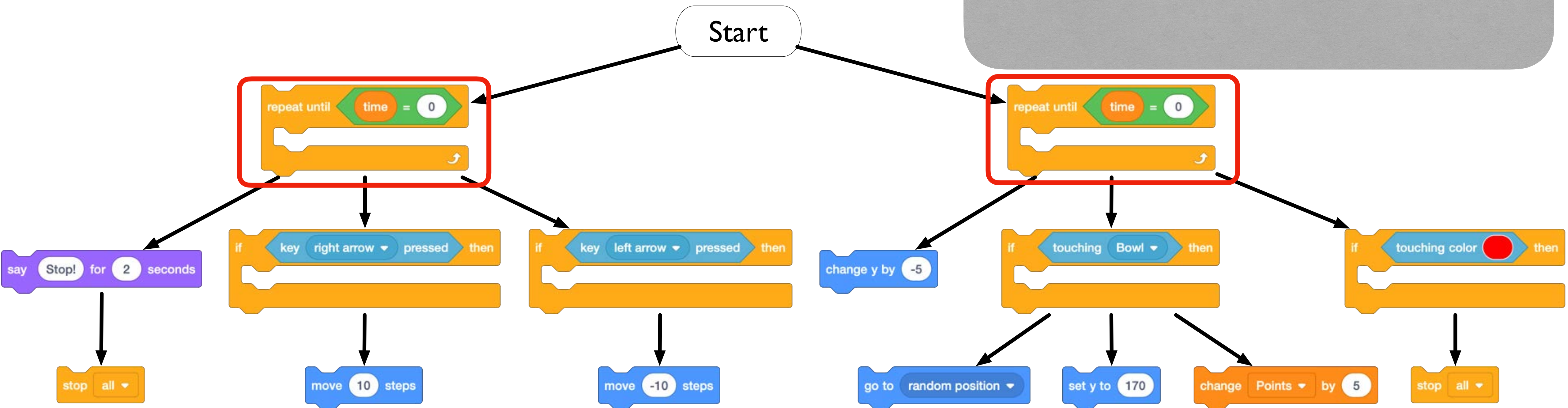
- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes



Selecting Target Statements

Dynamic Test Suite

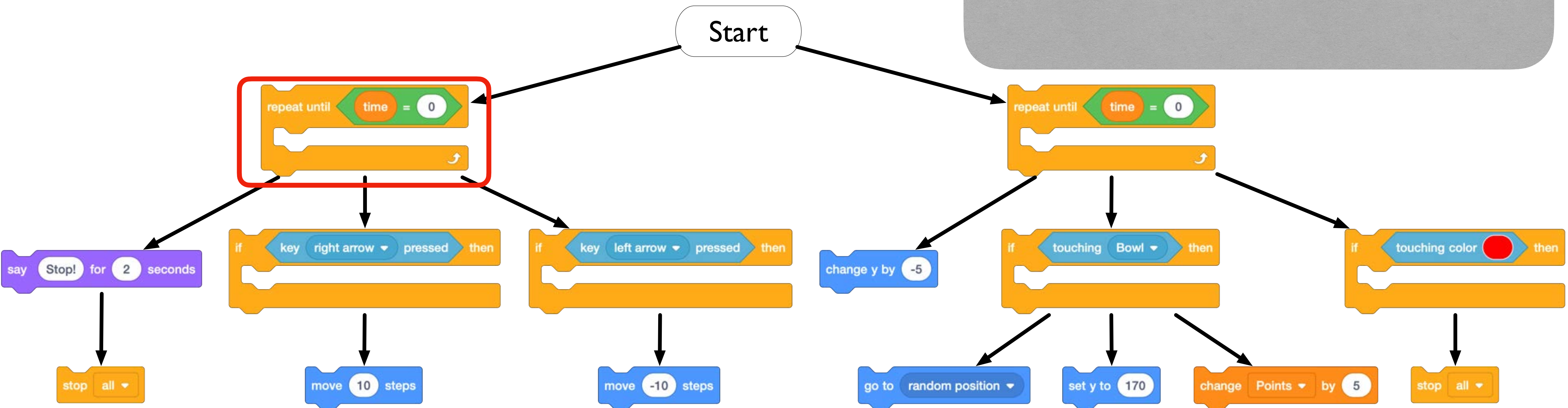
- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes



Selecting Target Statements

Dynamic Test Suite

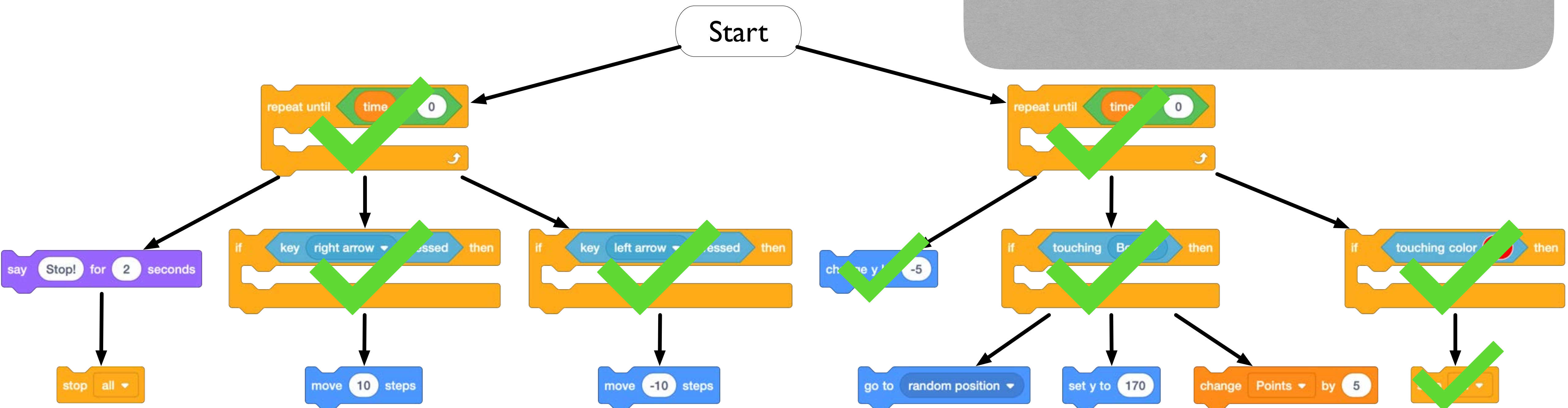
- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes



Selecting Target Statements

Dynamic Test Suite

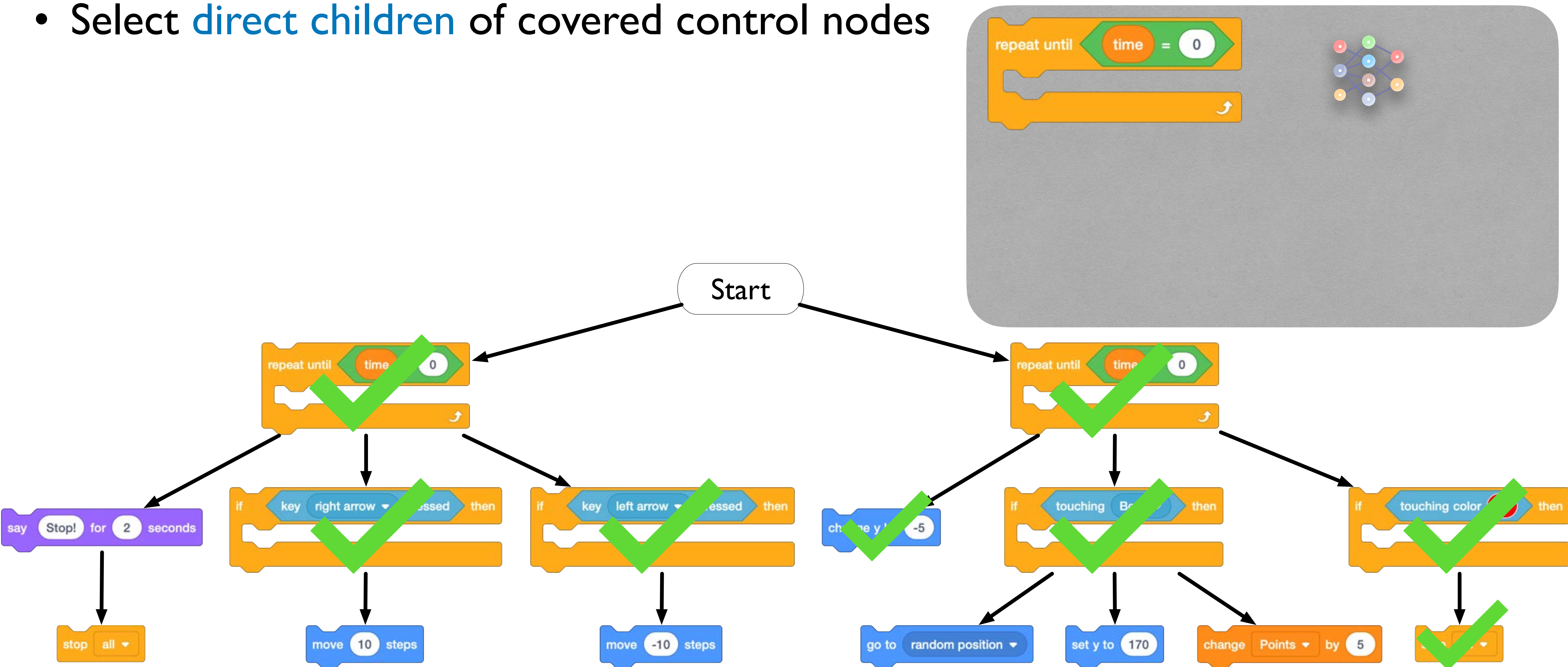
- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes



Selecting Target Statements

Dynamic Test Suite

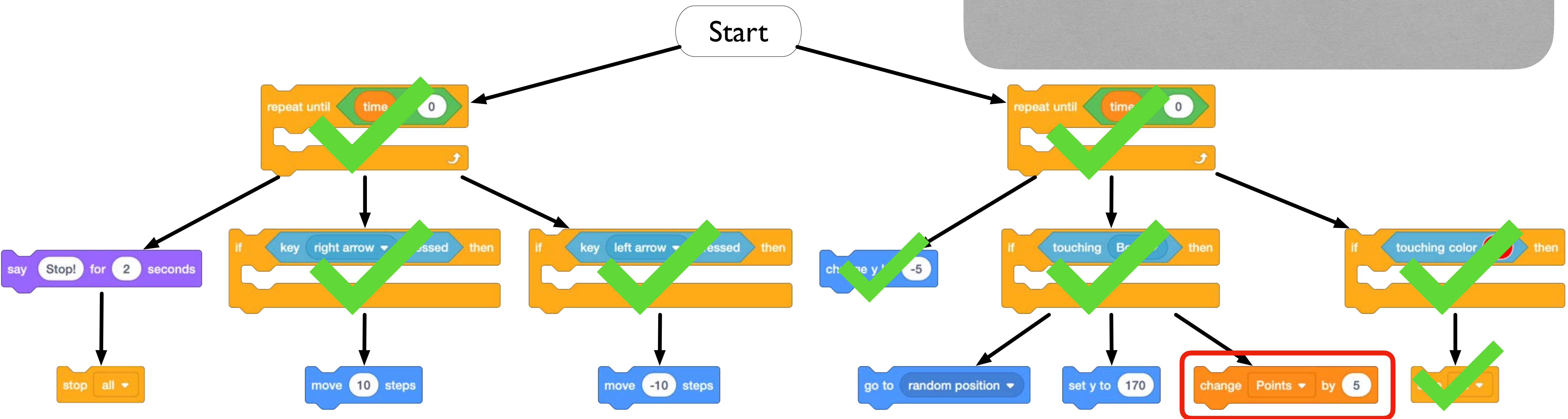
- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes



Selecting Target Statements

Dynamic Test Suite

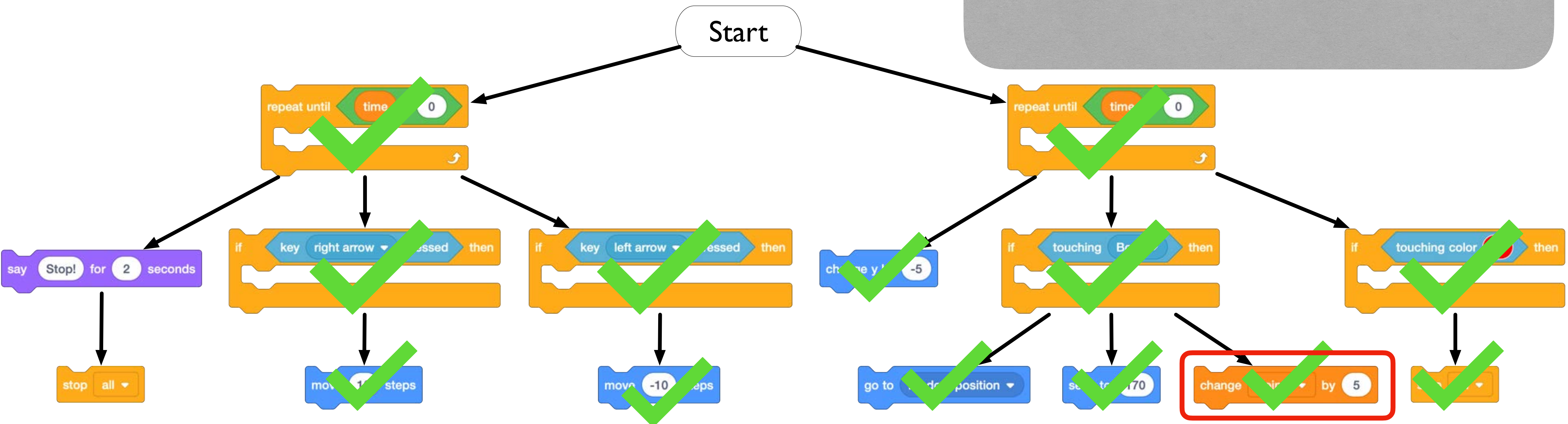
- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes
 - ➡ Deep nodes require meaningful gameplay



Selecting Target Statements

Dynamic Test Suite

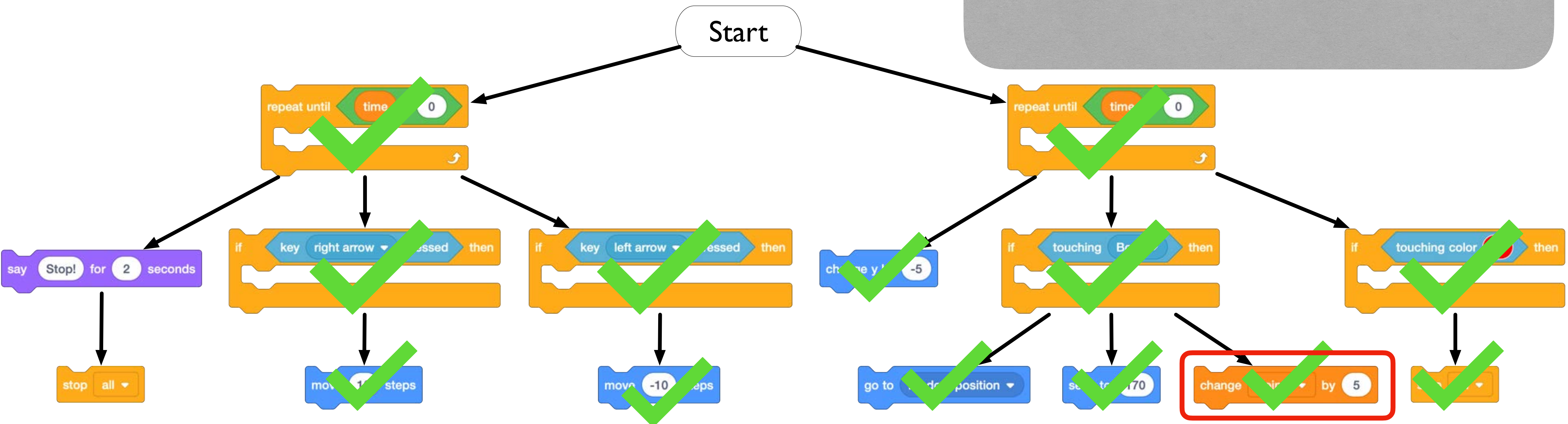
- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes
 - ➡ Deep nodes require meaningful gameplay



Selecting Target Statements

- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes
 - ➡ Deep nodes require meaningful gameplay

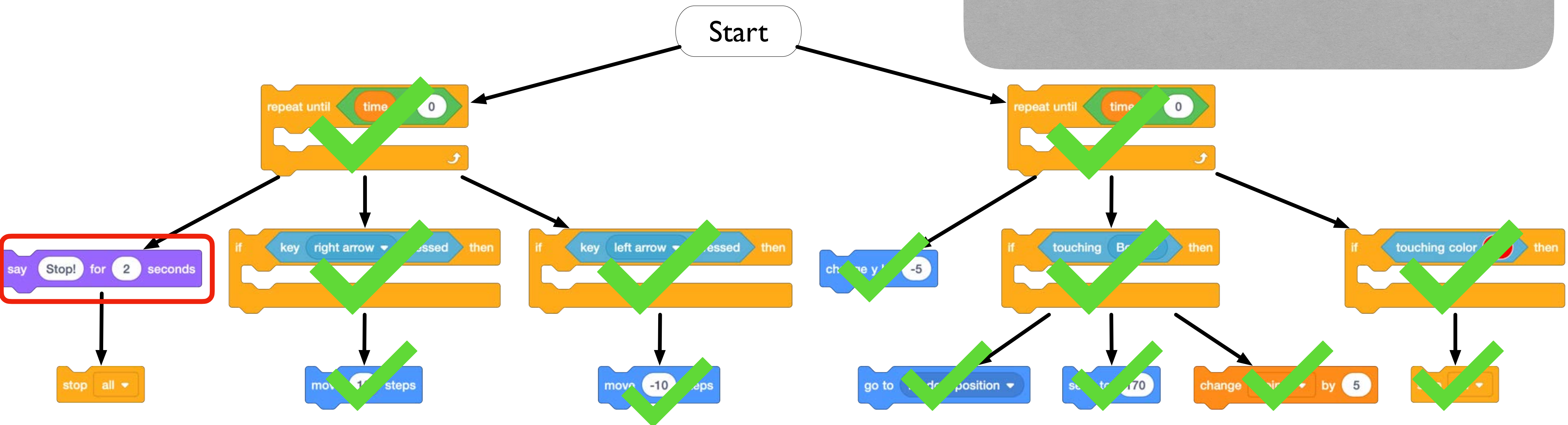
Dynamic Test Suite



Selecting Target Statements

- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes
 - ➡ Deep nodes require meaningful gameplay

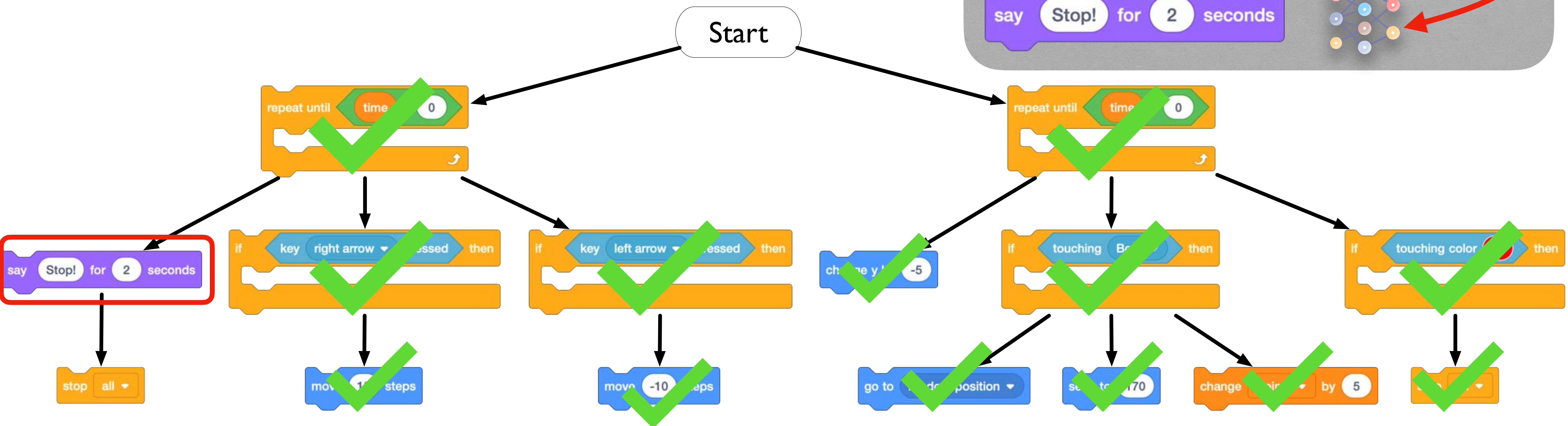
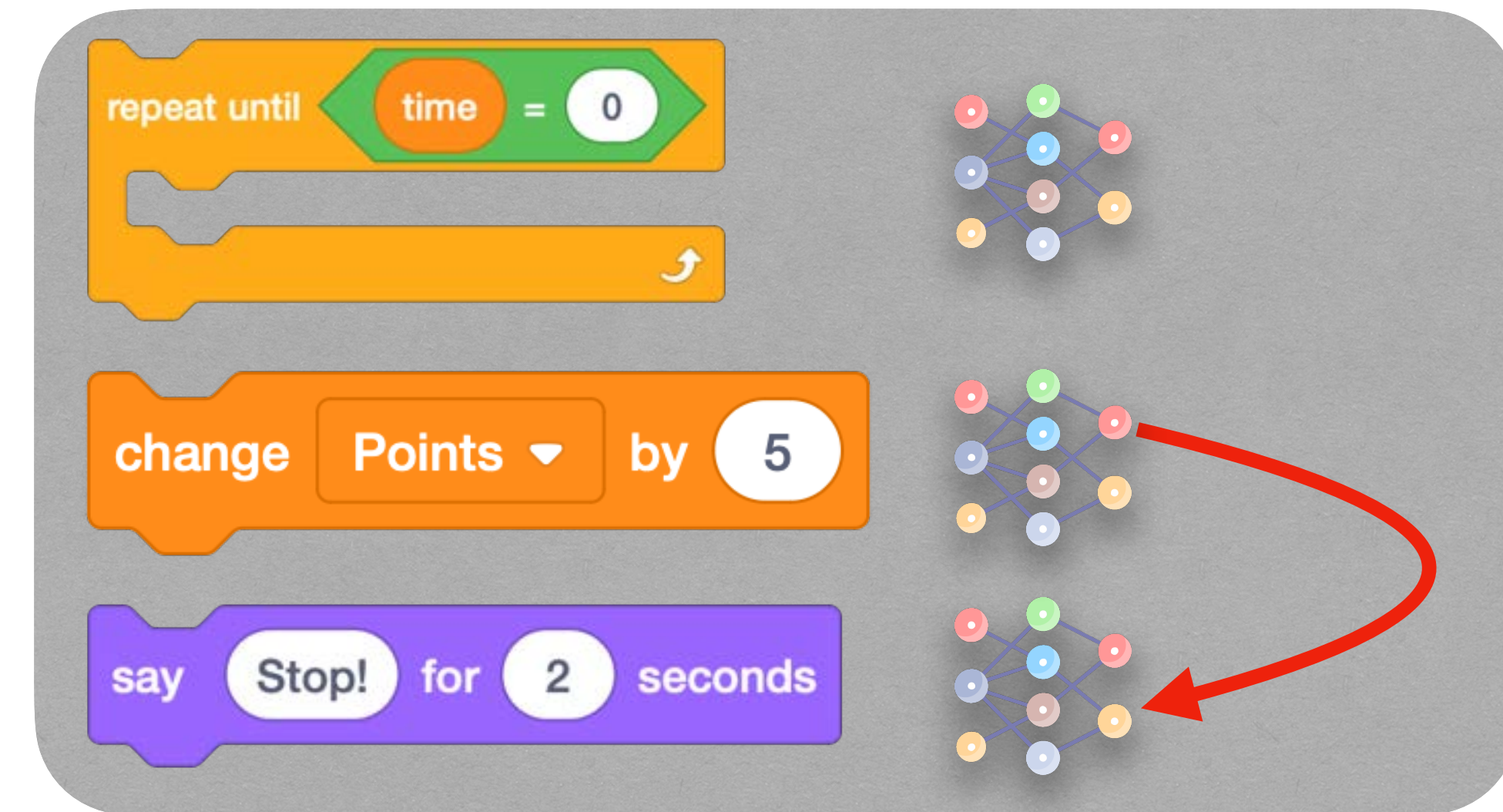
Dynamic Test Suite



Selecting Target Statements

- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes
 - ➡ Deep nodes require meaningful gameplay
 - ➡ Build upon previously optimised networks

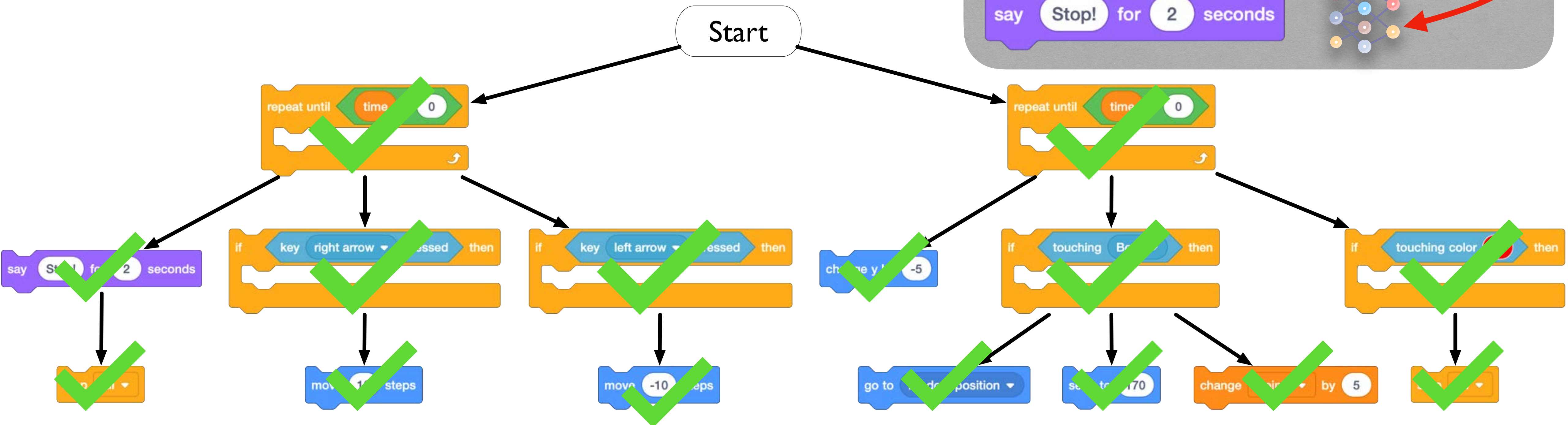
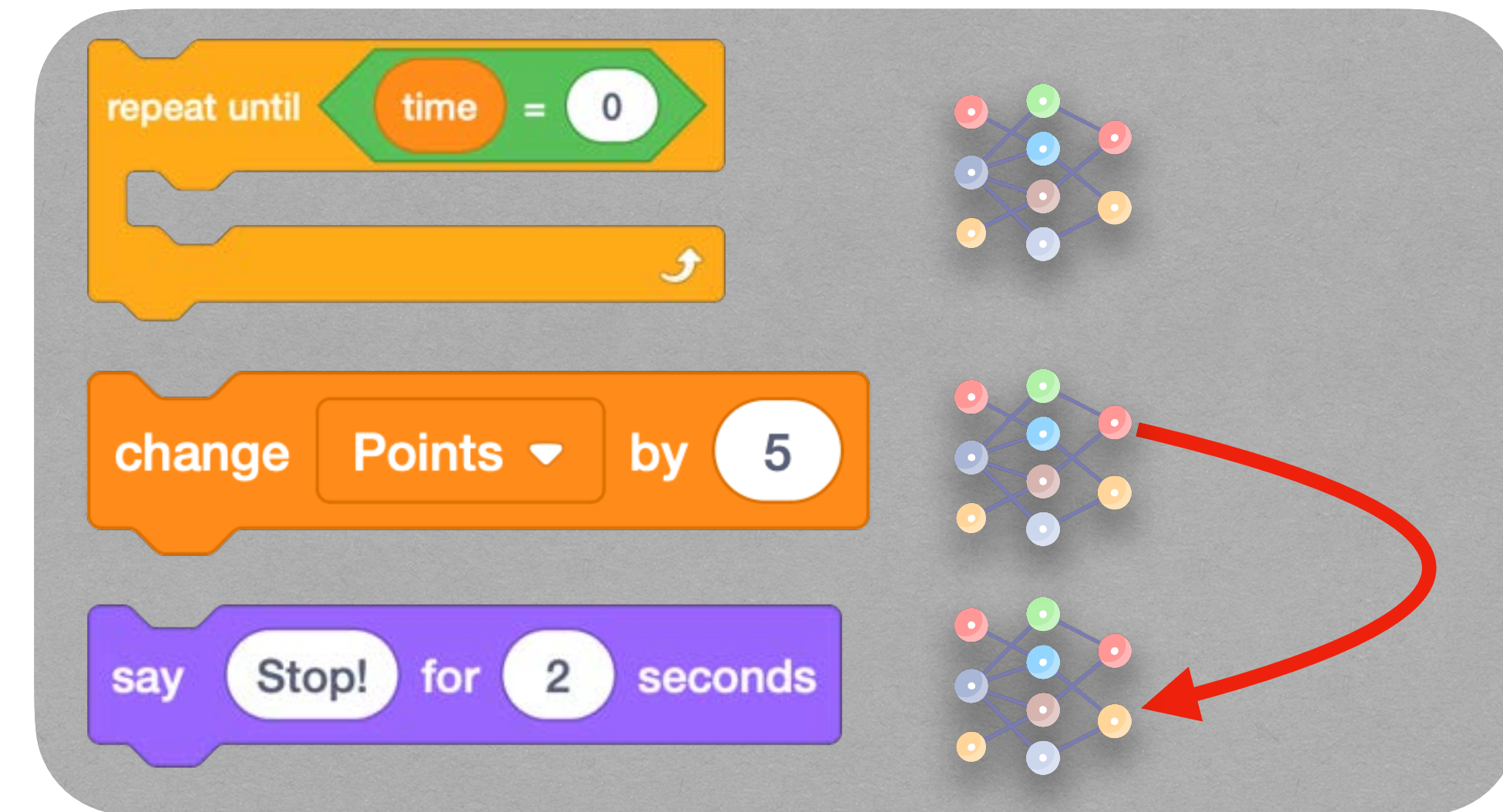
Dynamic Test Suite



Selecting Target Statements

- Select **direct children** of covered control nodes
 - ➡ Deep nodes require meaningful gameplay
 - ➡ Build upon previously optimised networks

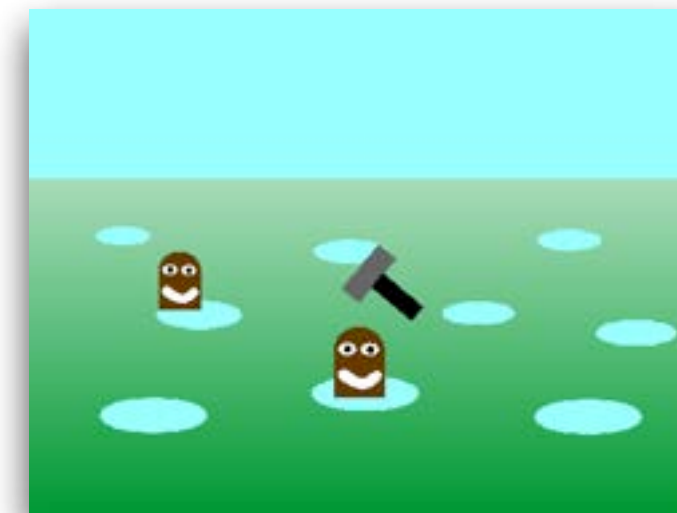
Dynamic Test Suite





Evaluation of Neatest

- [Dataset](#) of 25 Scratch games with unique challenges and gameplay mechanics

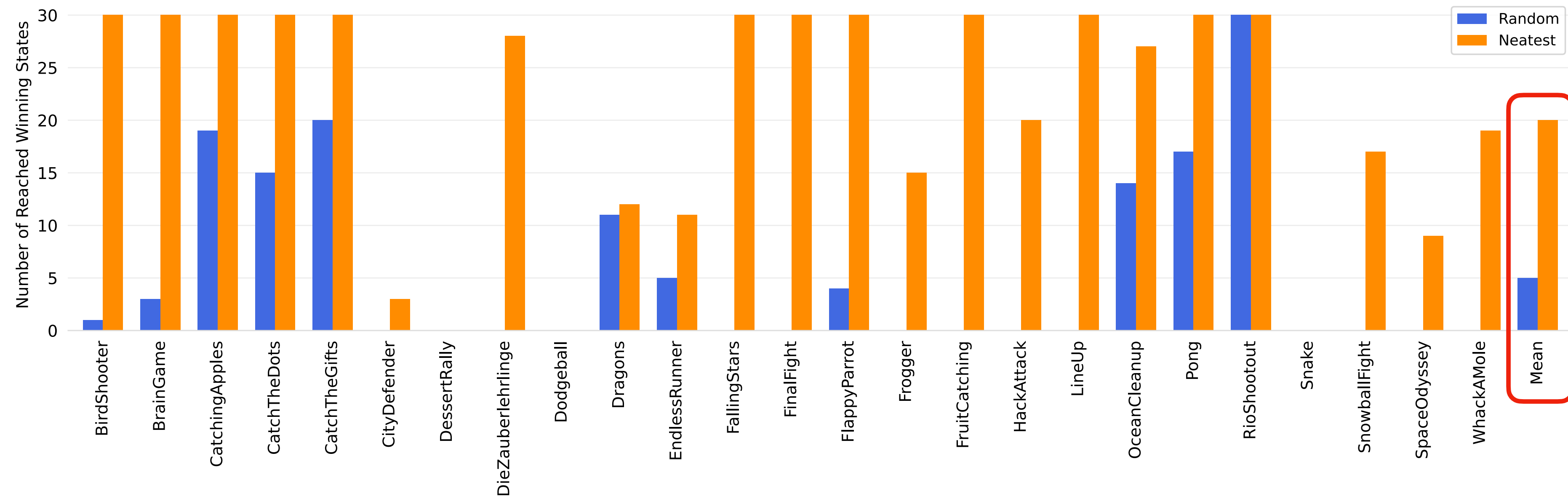




Evaluation of Neatest

- Compares Neatest with random test generation baseline
- Statements are covered if generated test passes the robustness check 10 times

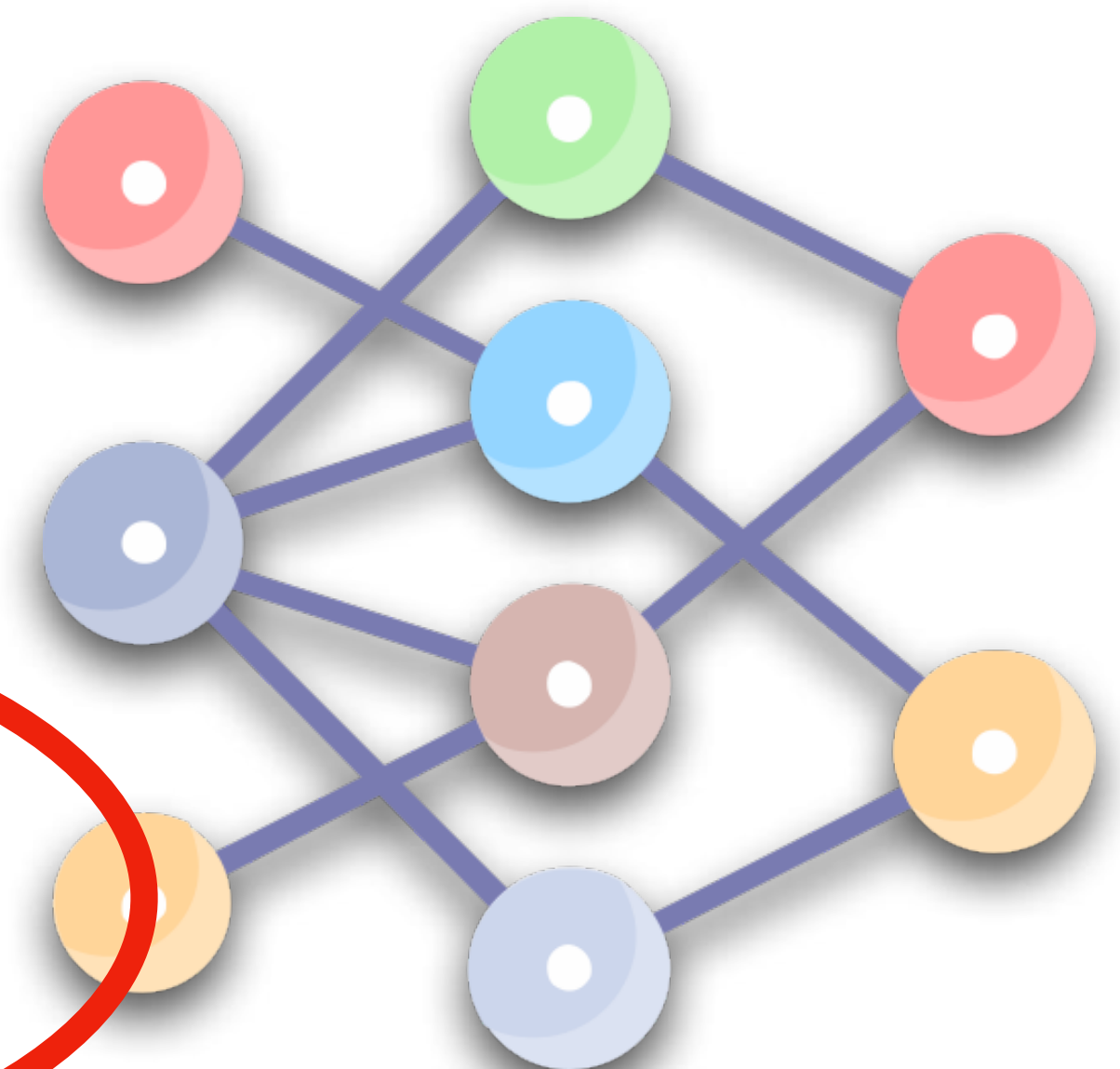
➡ Neatest wins games **on average 20/30** times



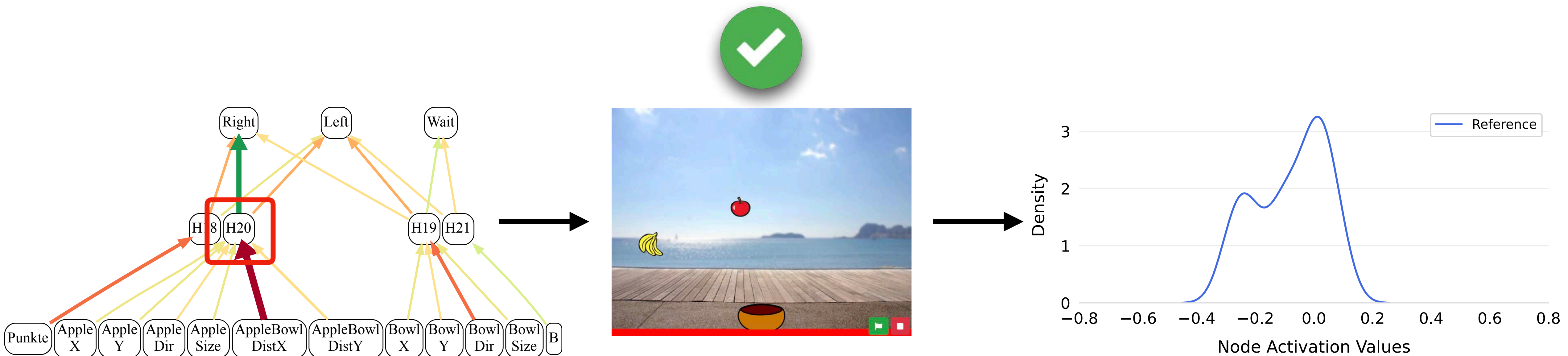
Neatest



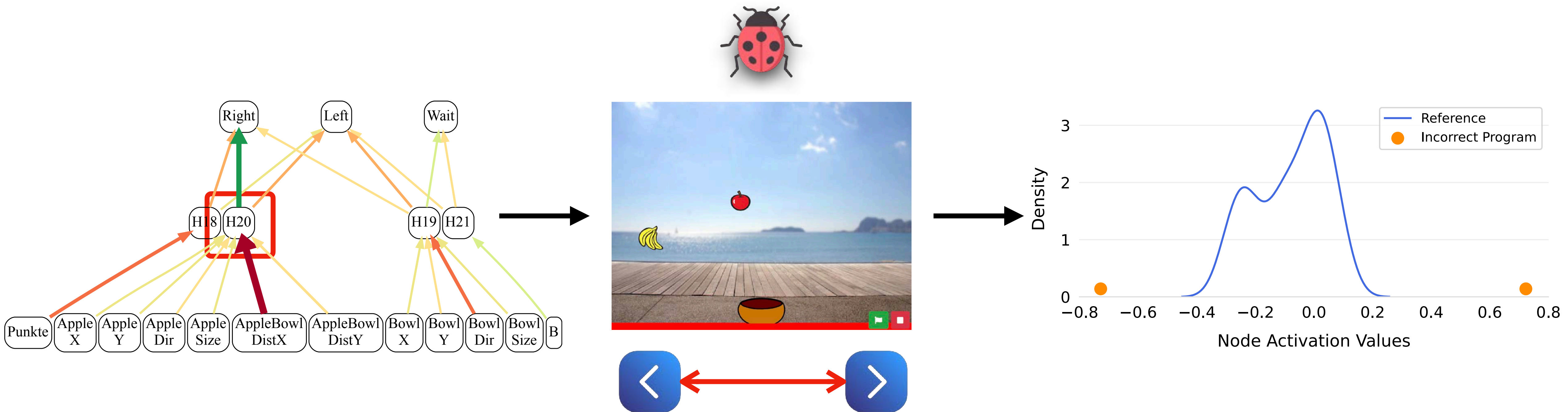
Dynamic Test Suites



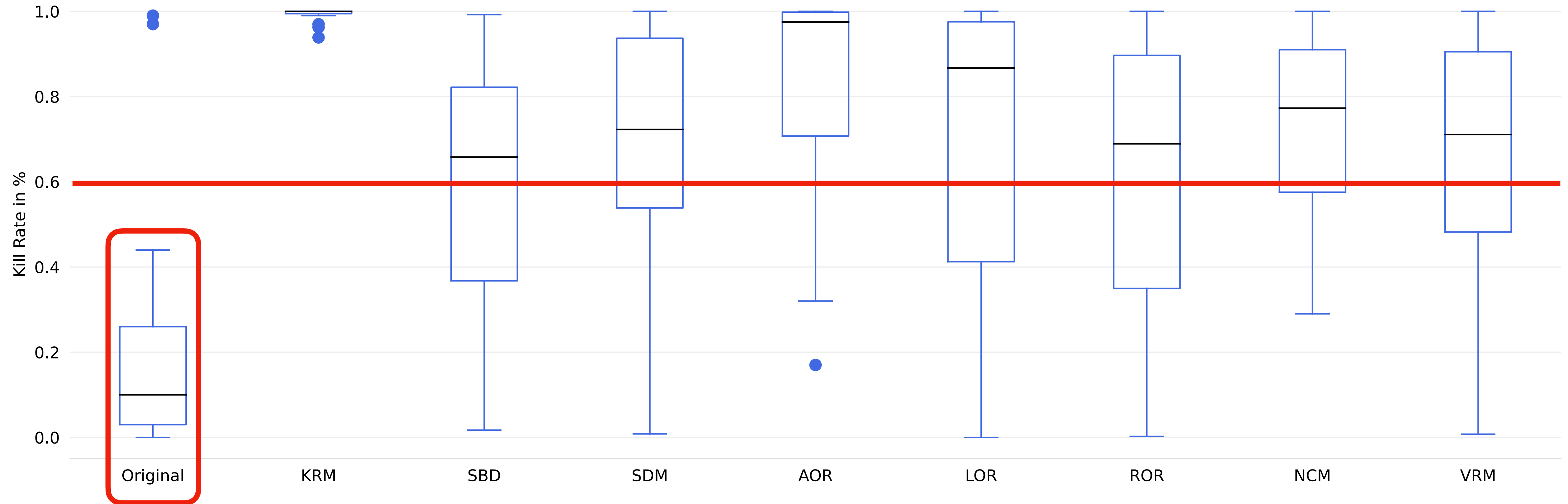
Test Oracle Based on Surprise Adequacy



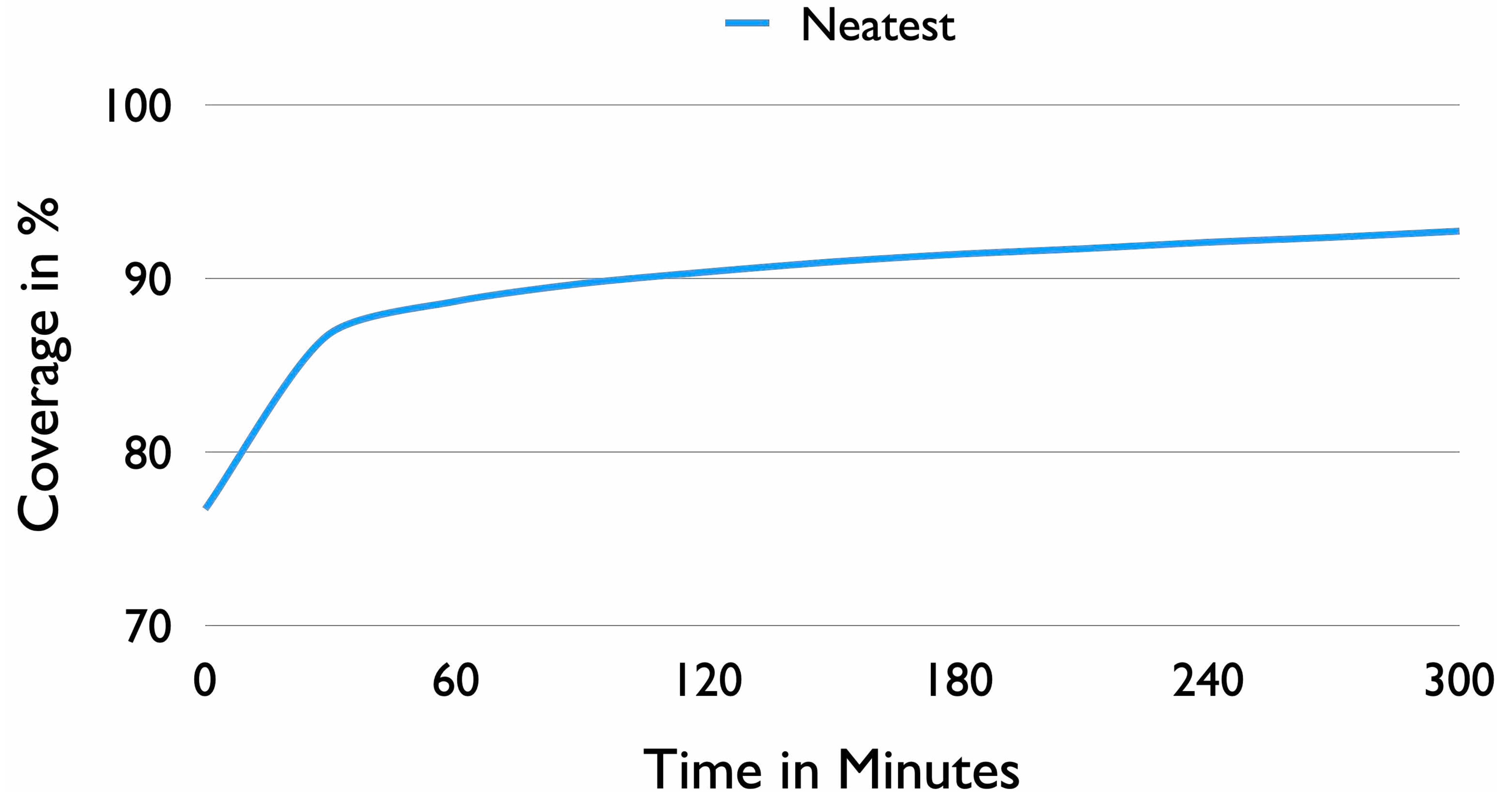
Test Oracle Based on Surprise Adequacy



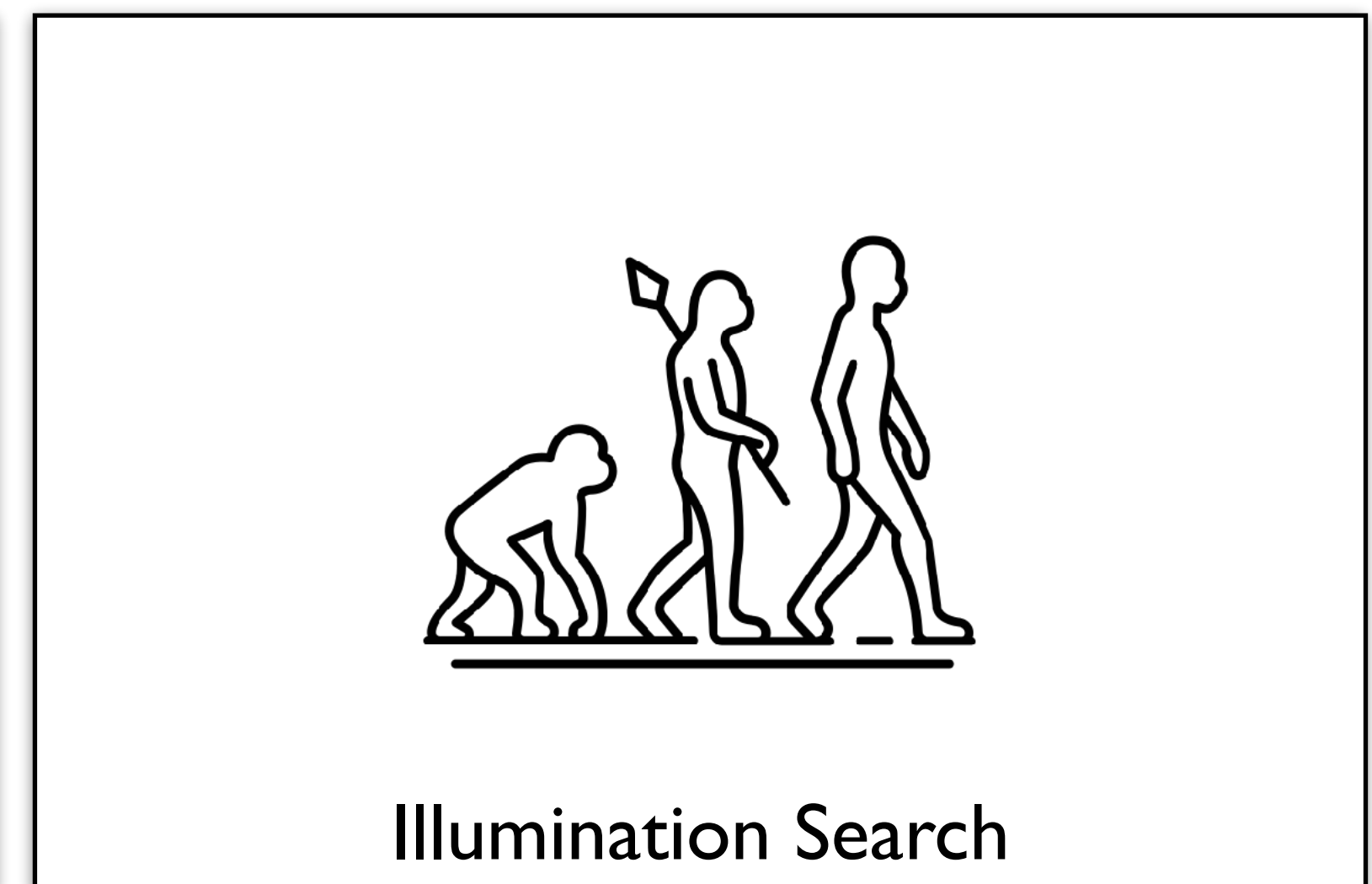
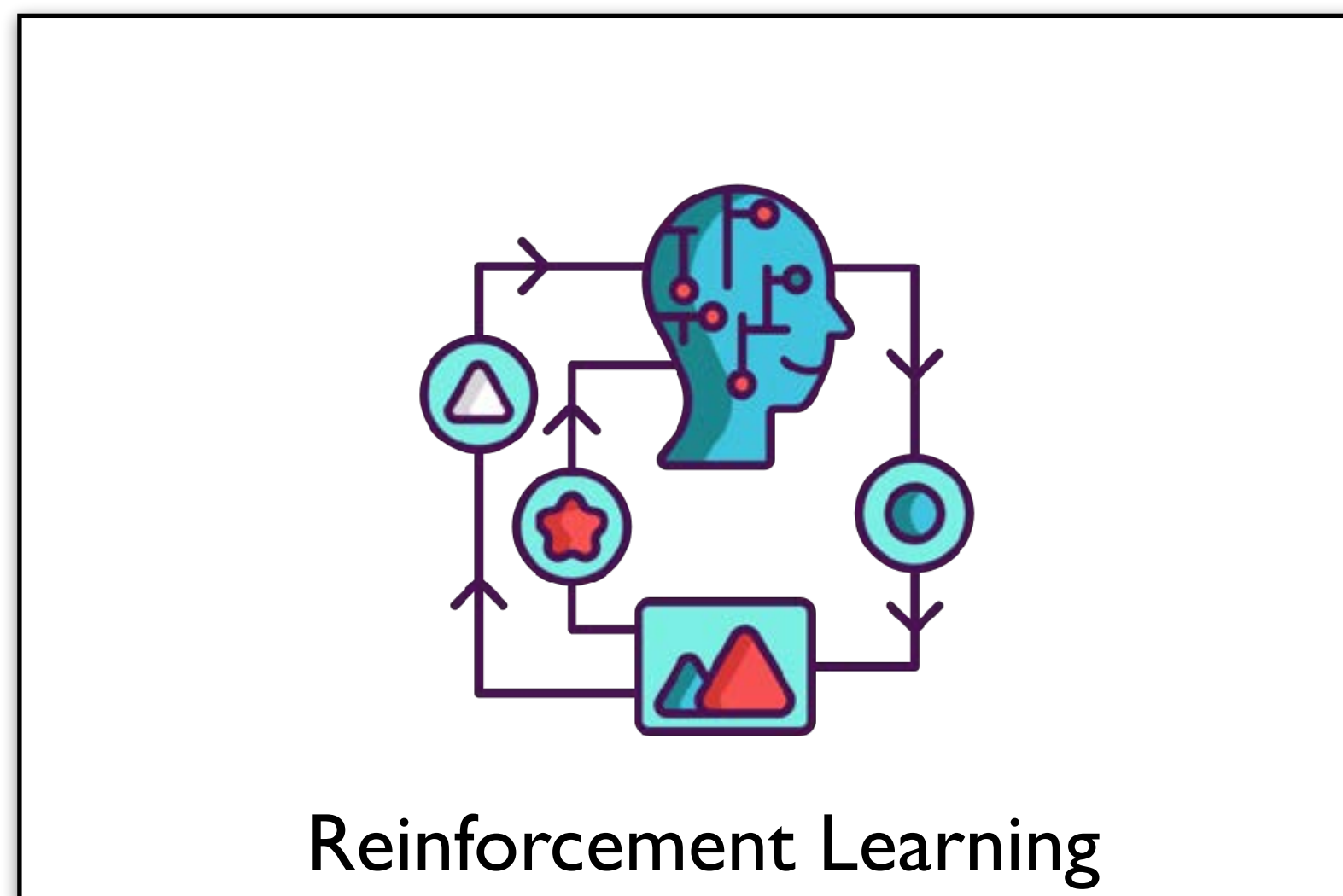
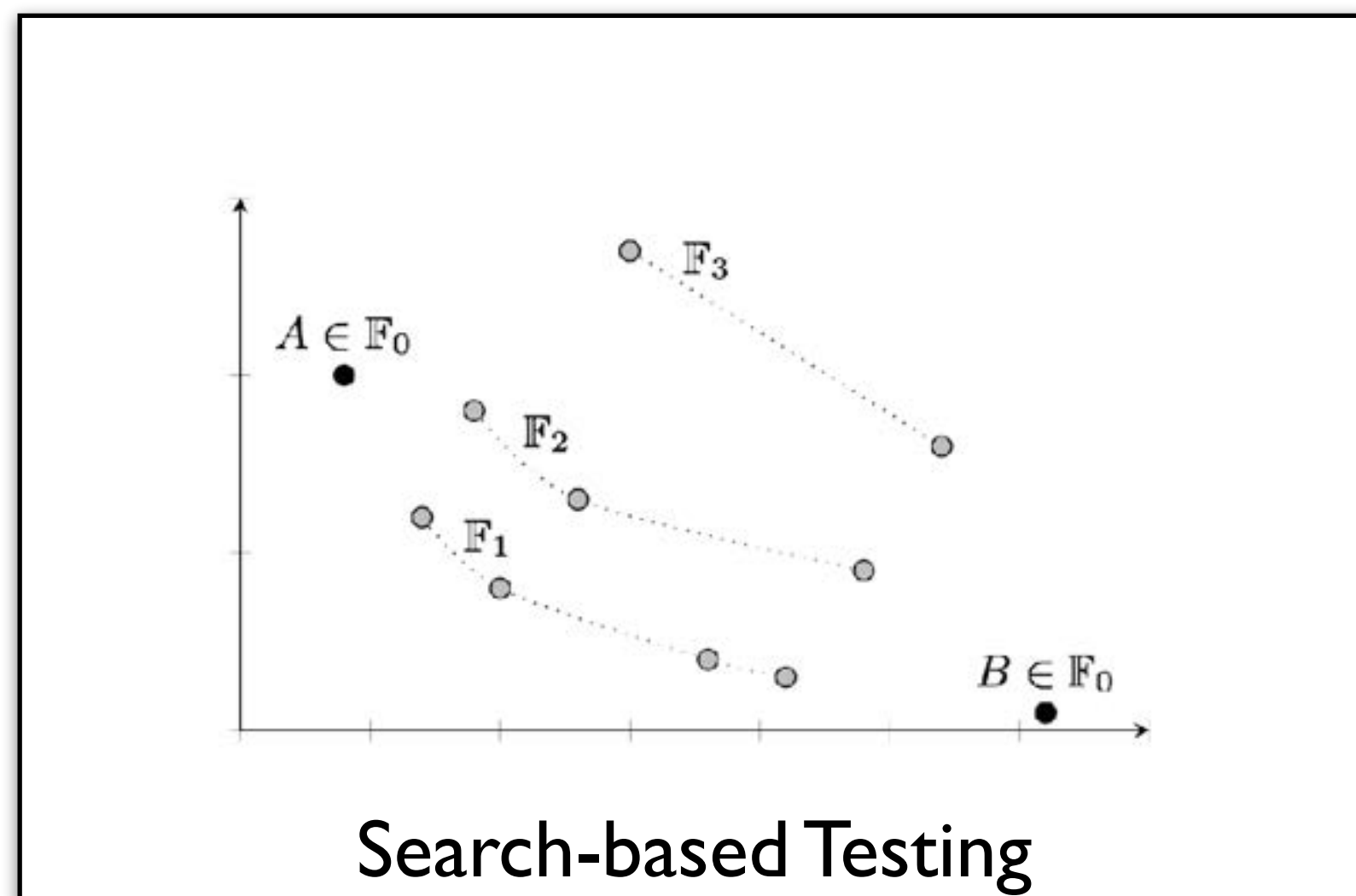
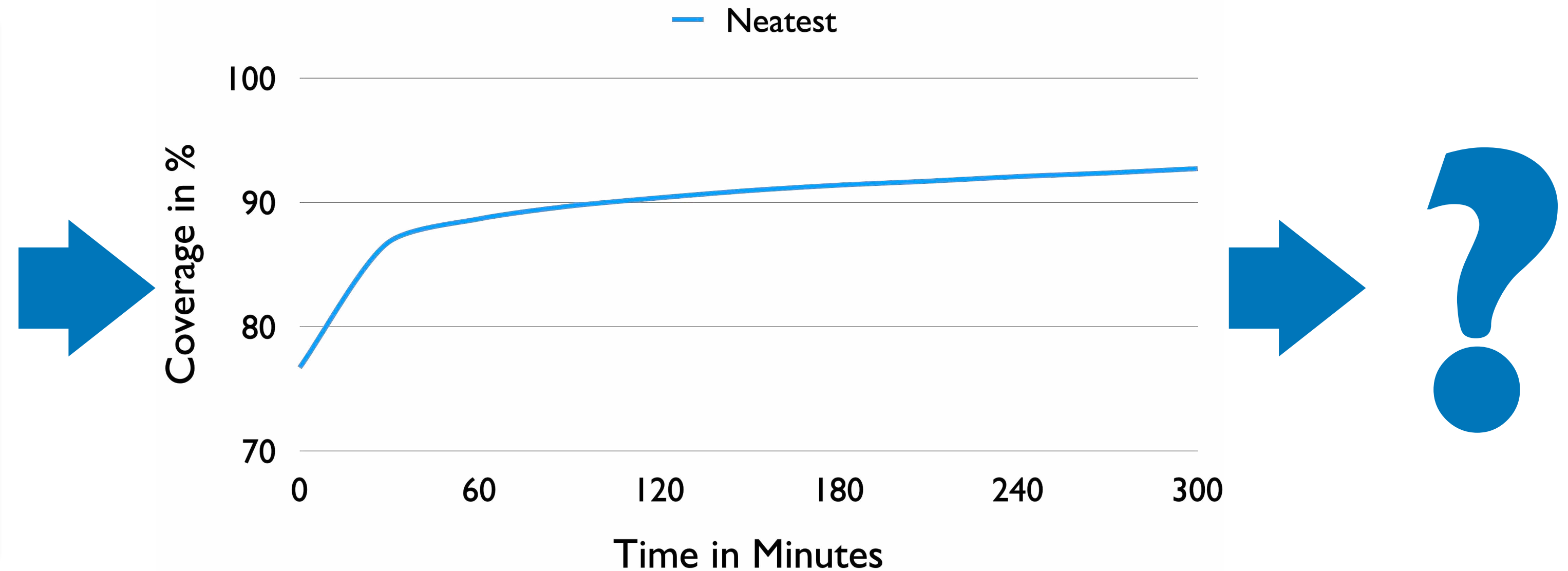
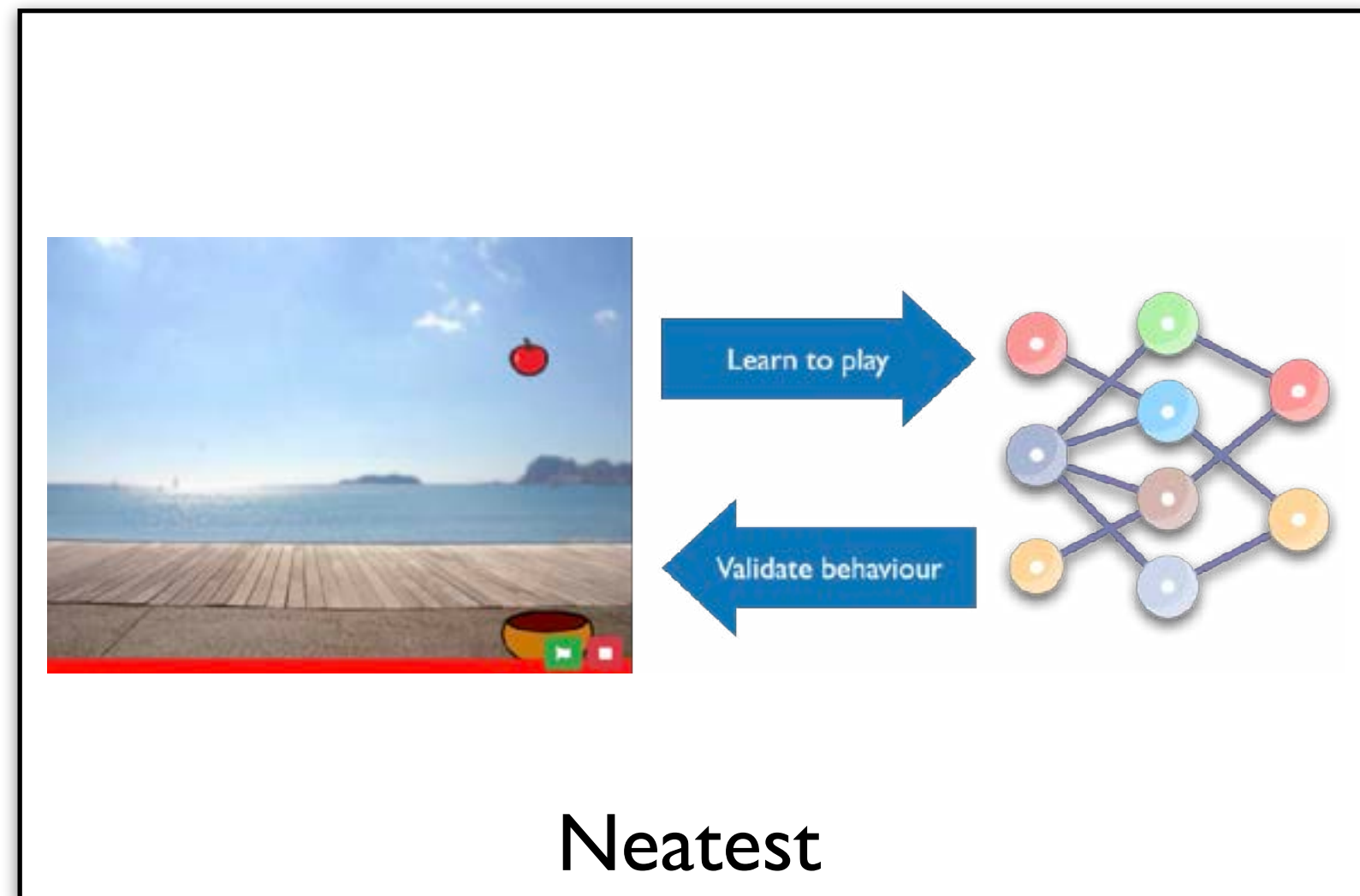
Surprise-Adequacy Oracle Detects Faults Reliably



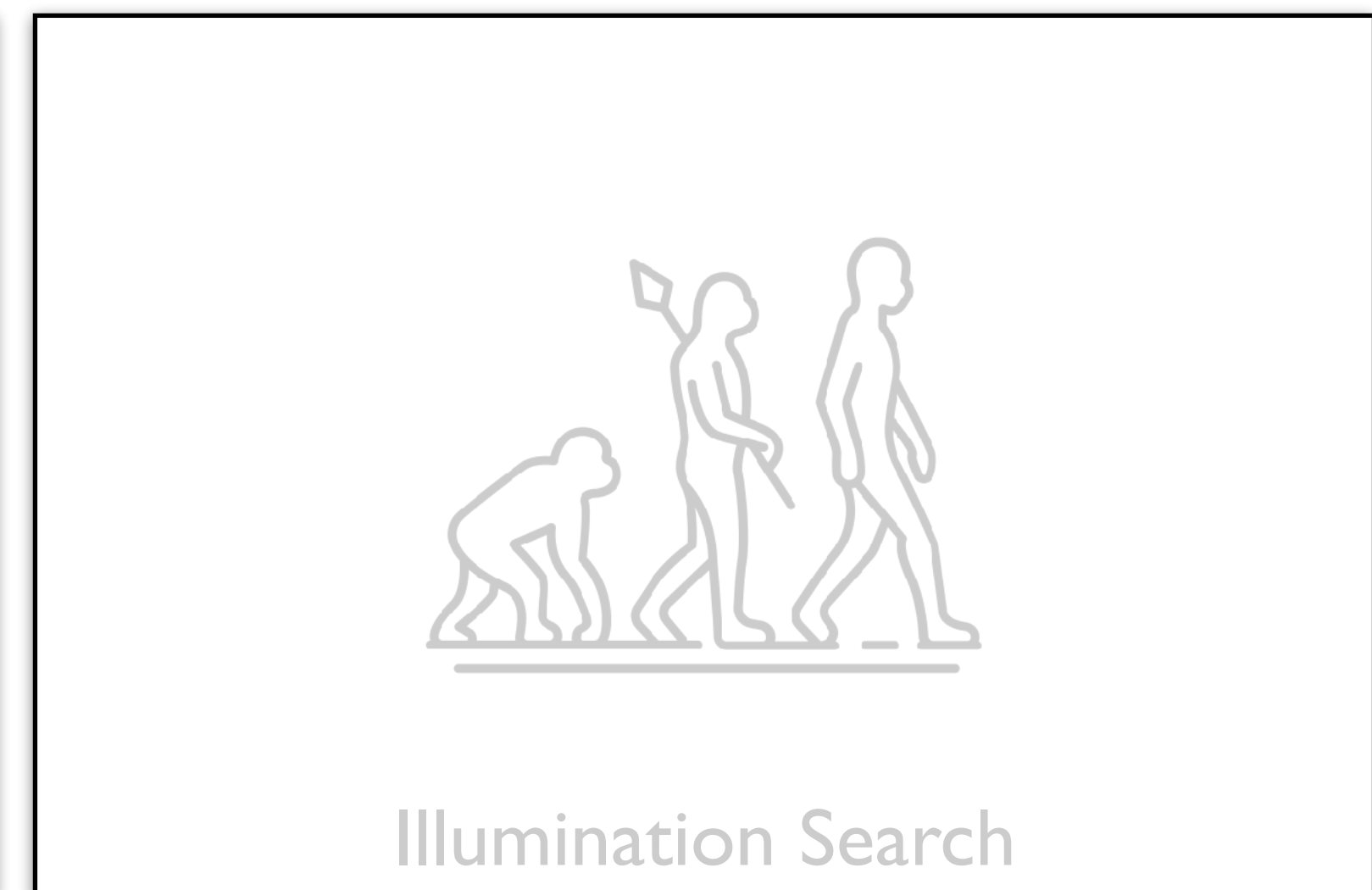
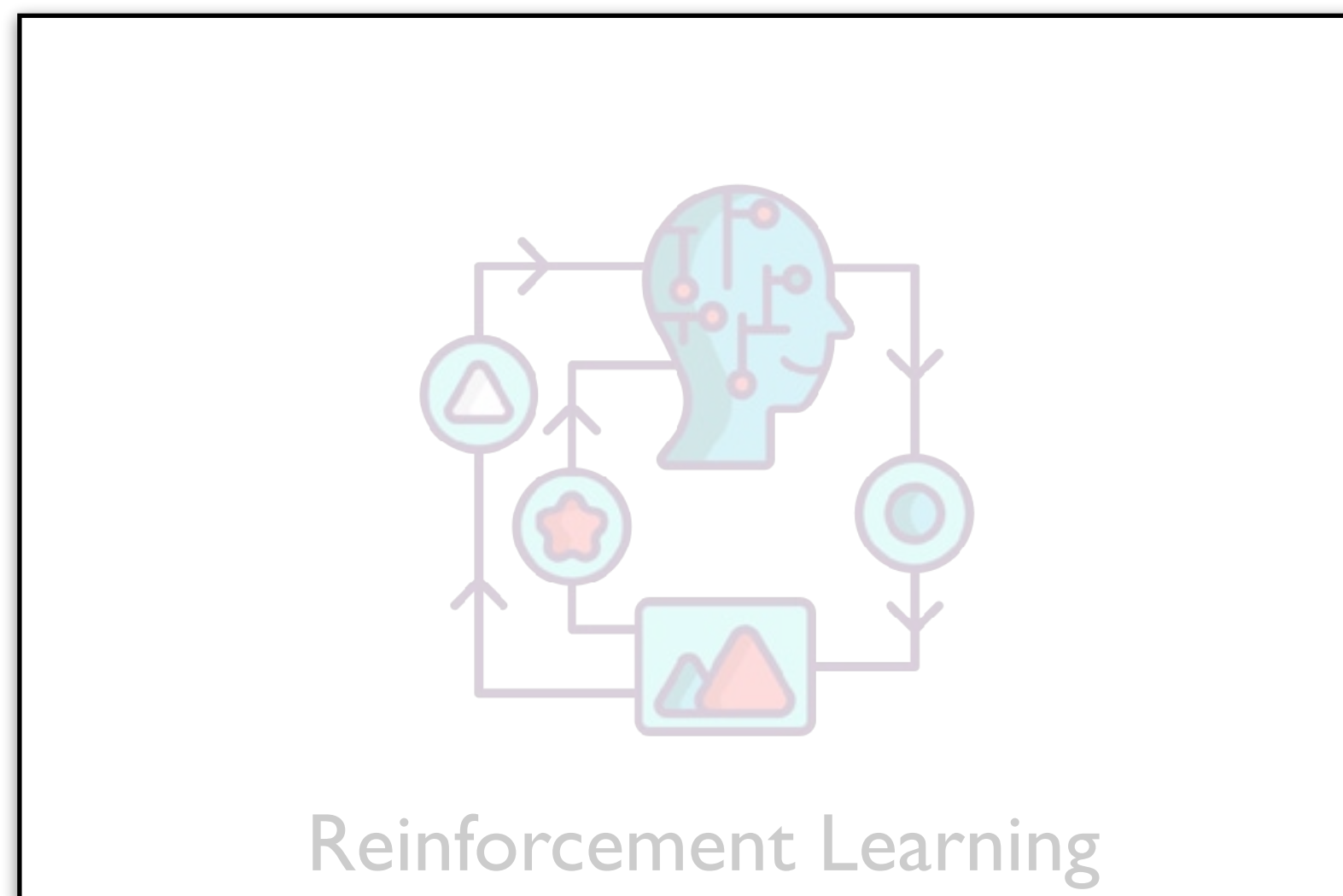
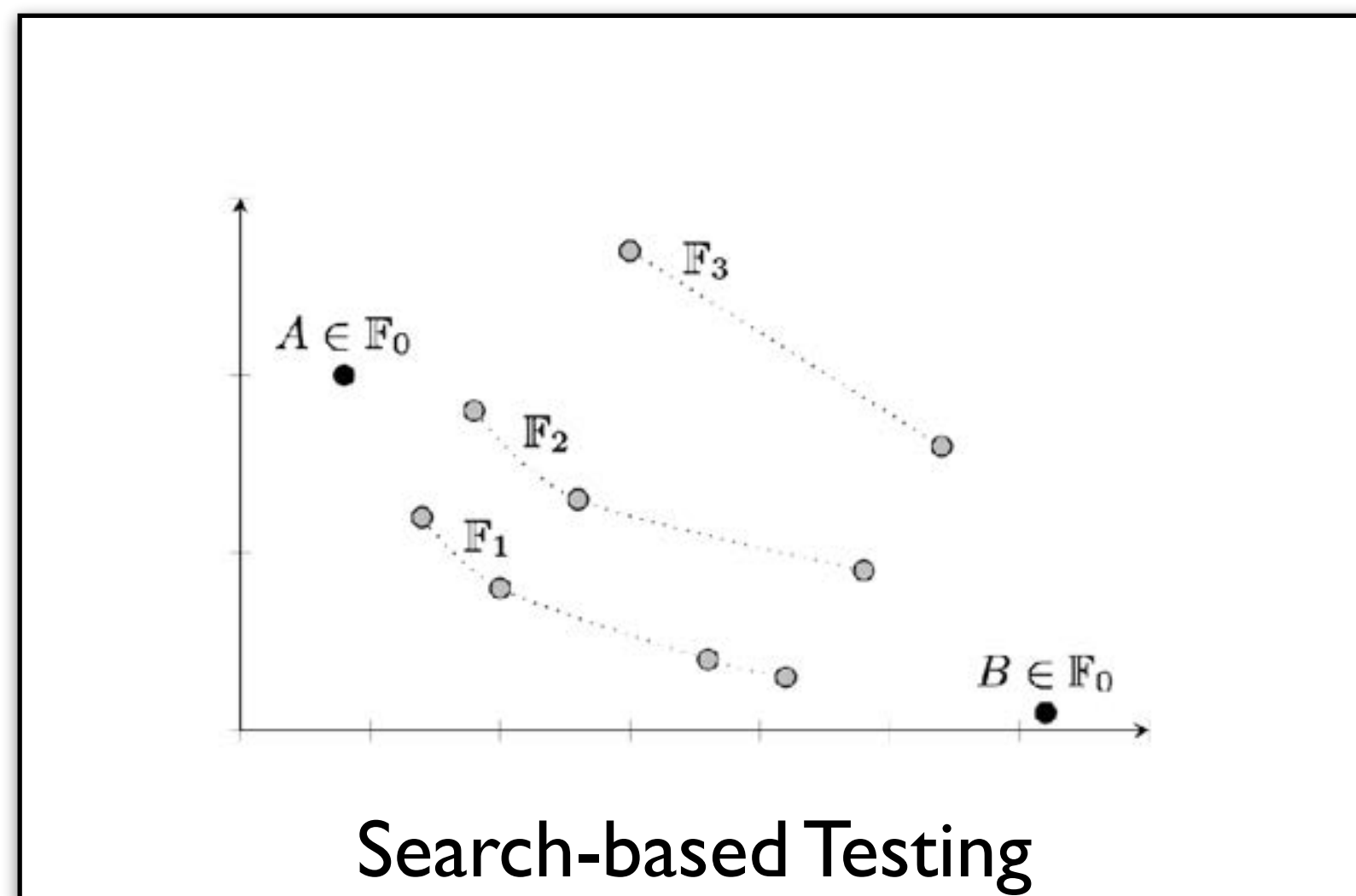
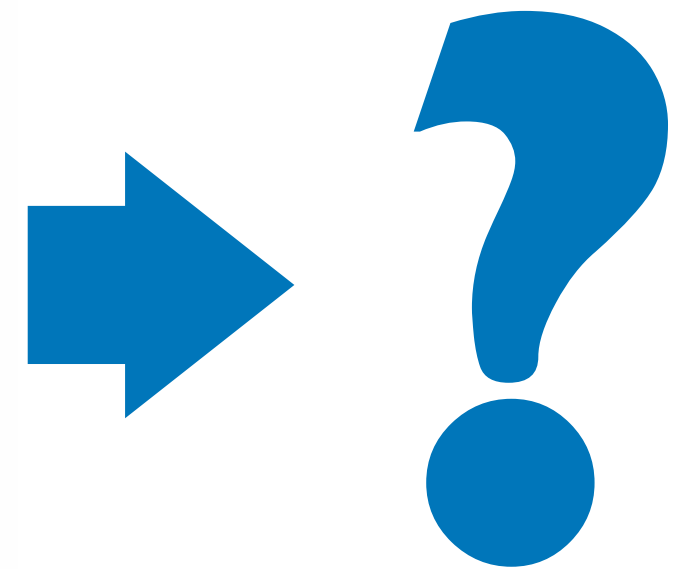
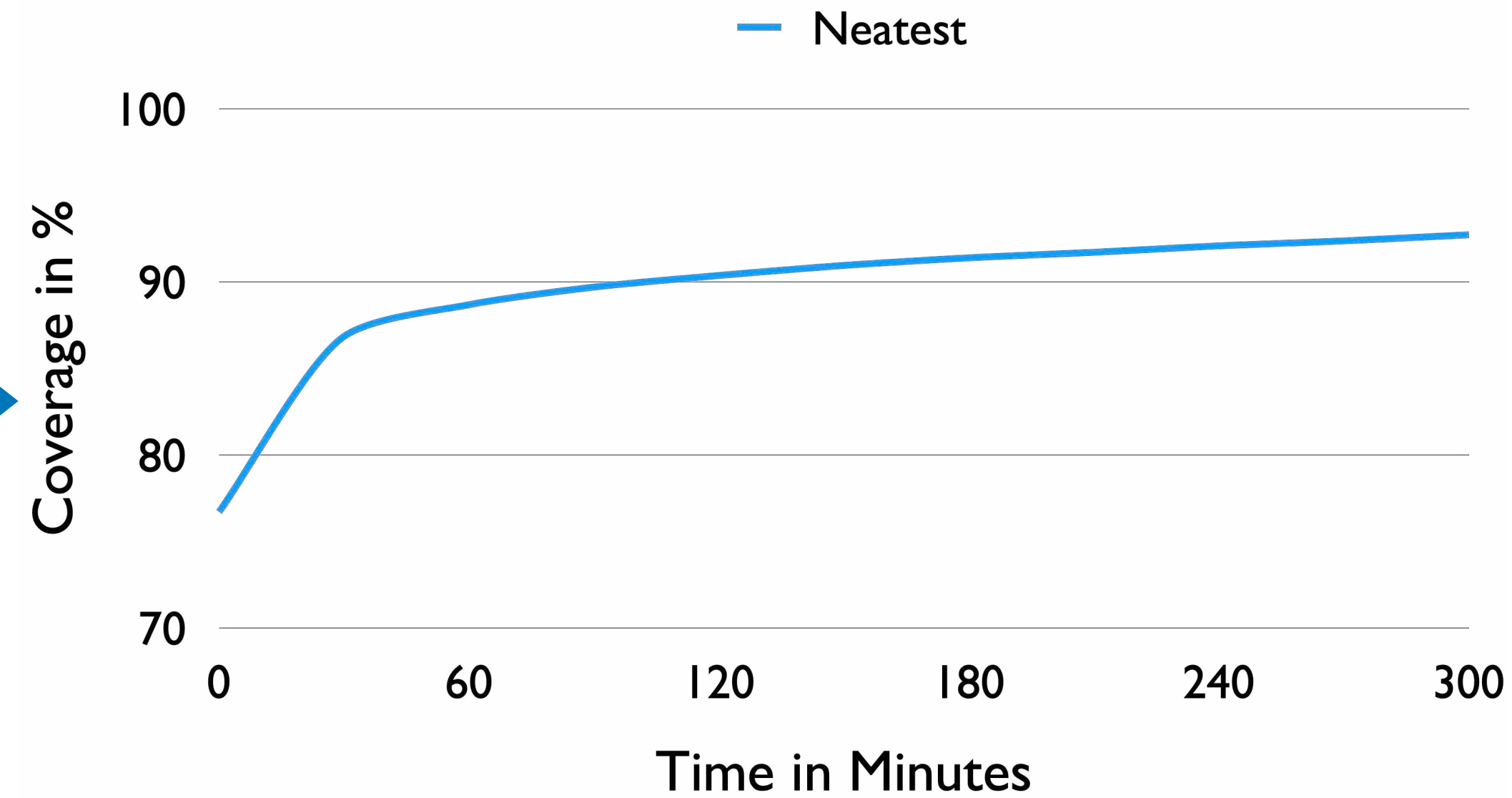
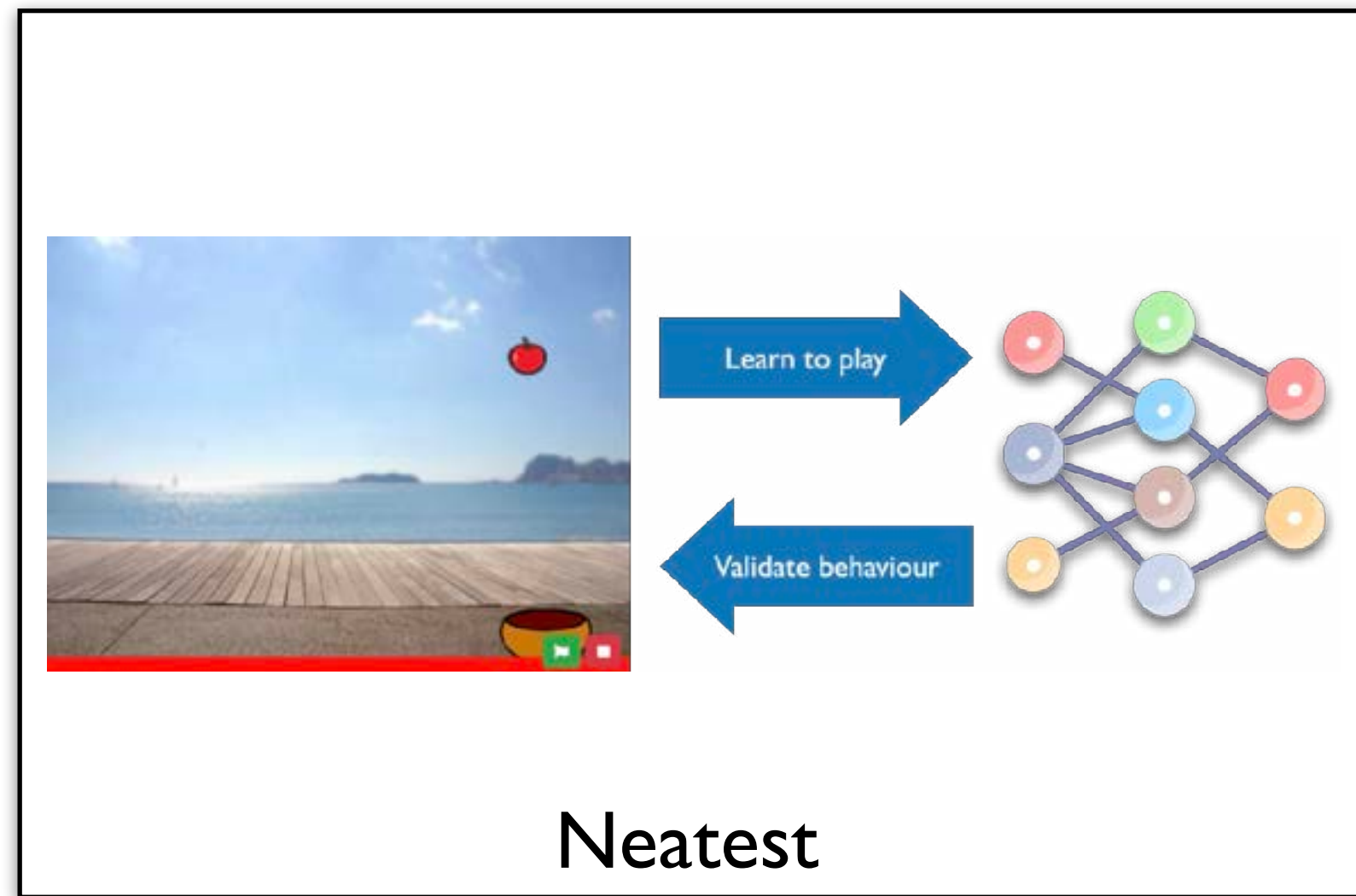
Slow Progress of Neatest



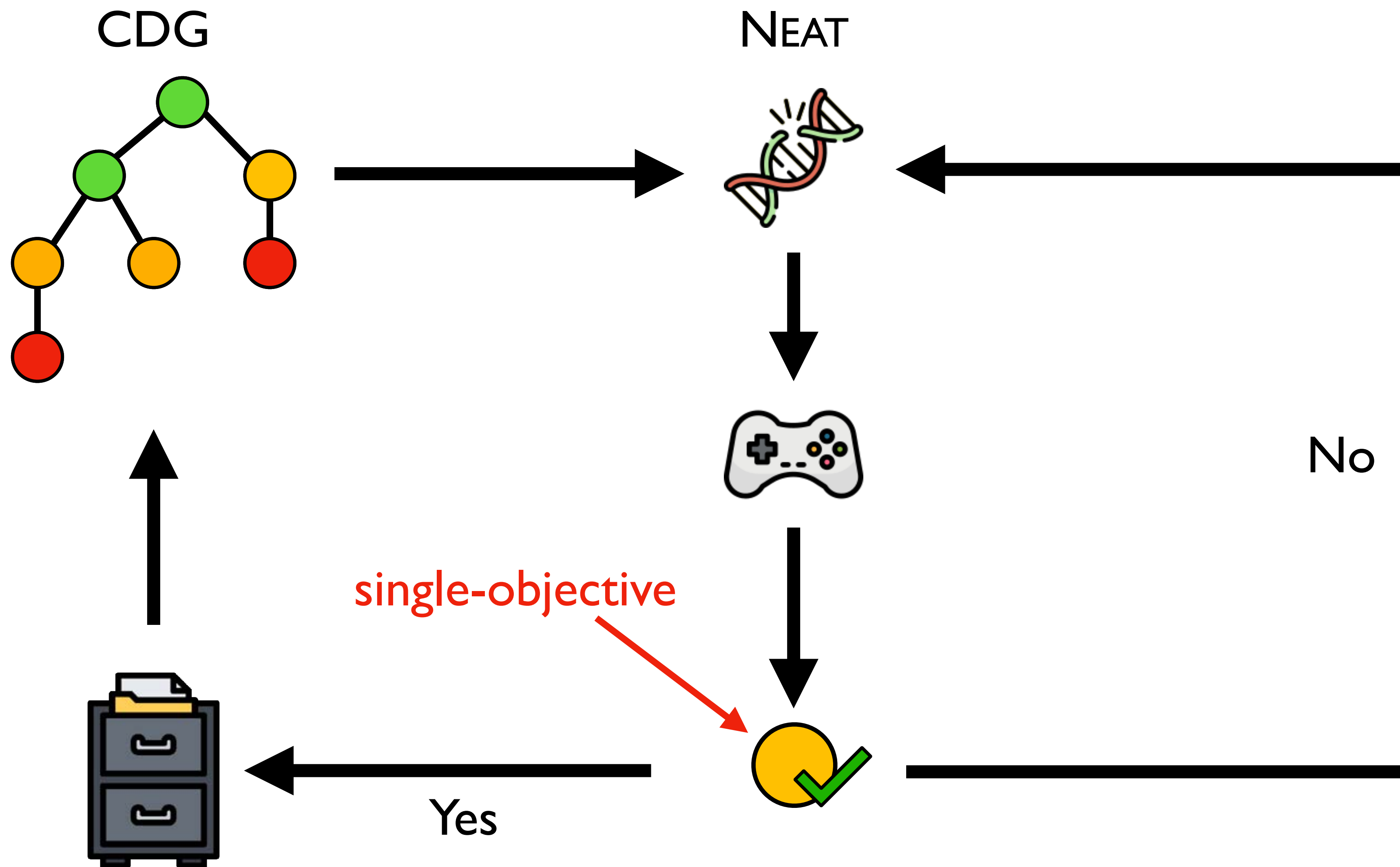
Ongoing Work: Overcoming Limitations of Neatest



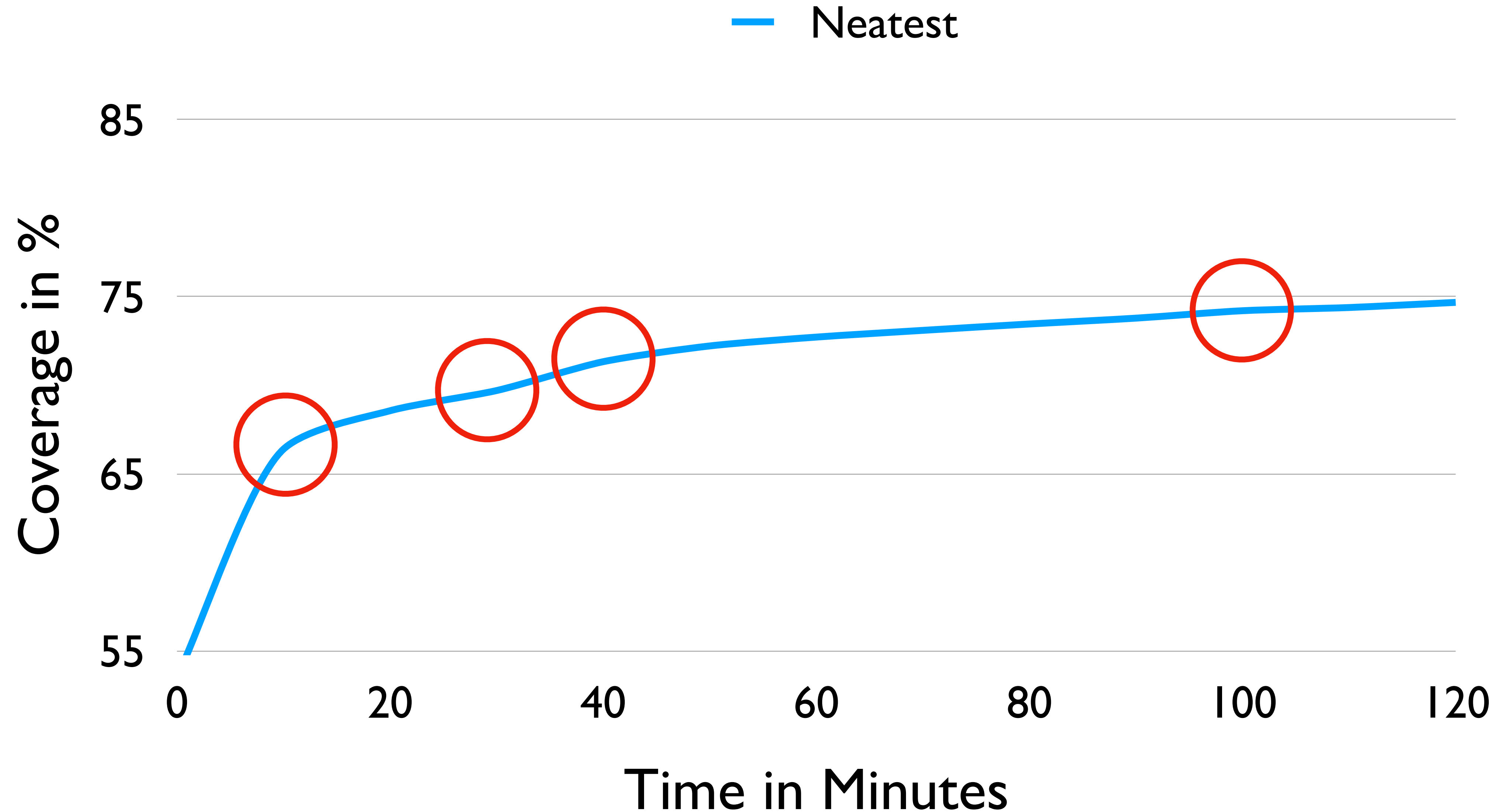
Ongoing Work: Overcoming Limitations of Neatest



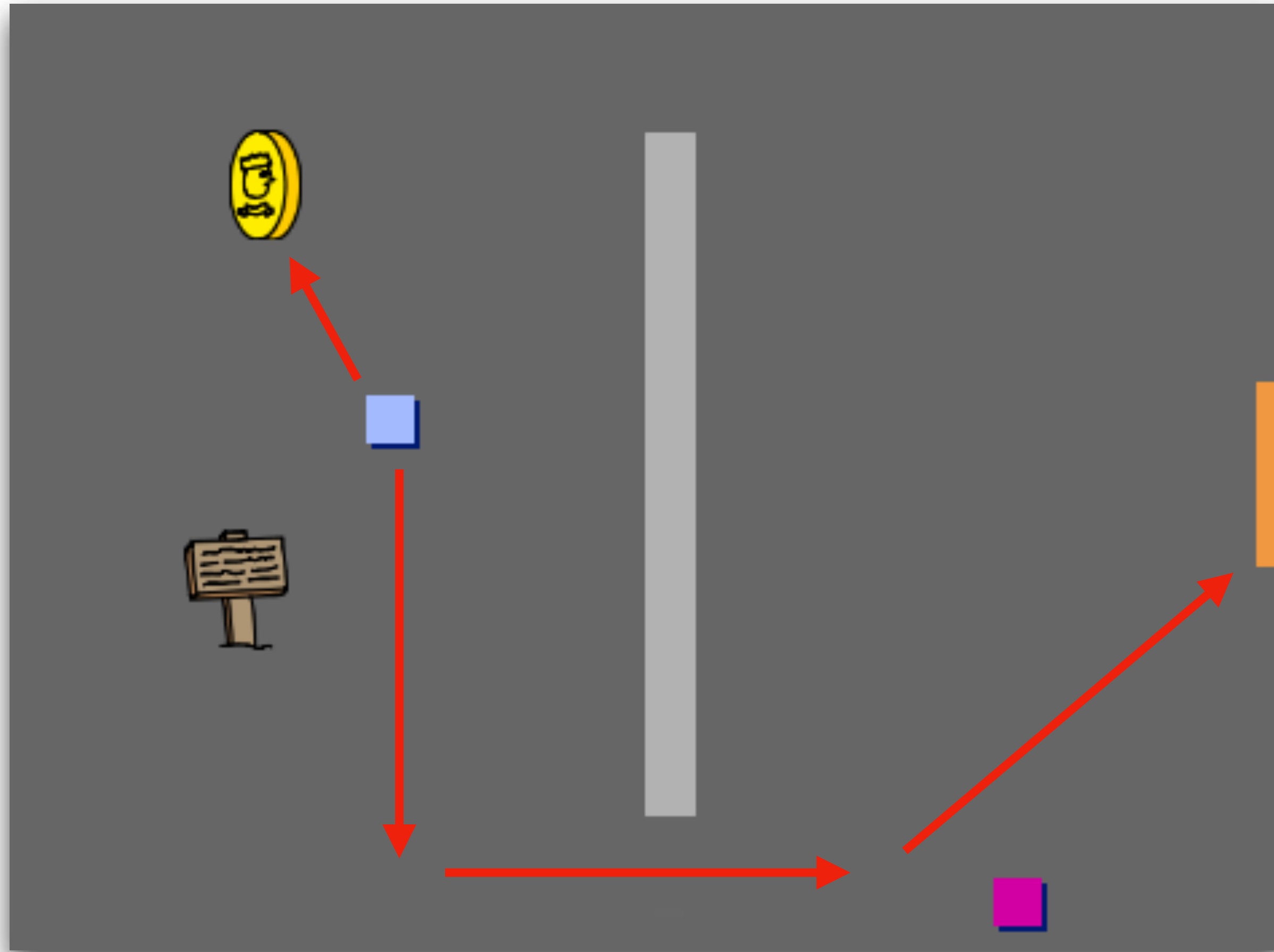
Neatest is a **Single-Objective** Algorithm



Single-Objective Algorithms are Inefficient



Single-Objective Algorithms are Inefficient



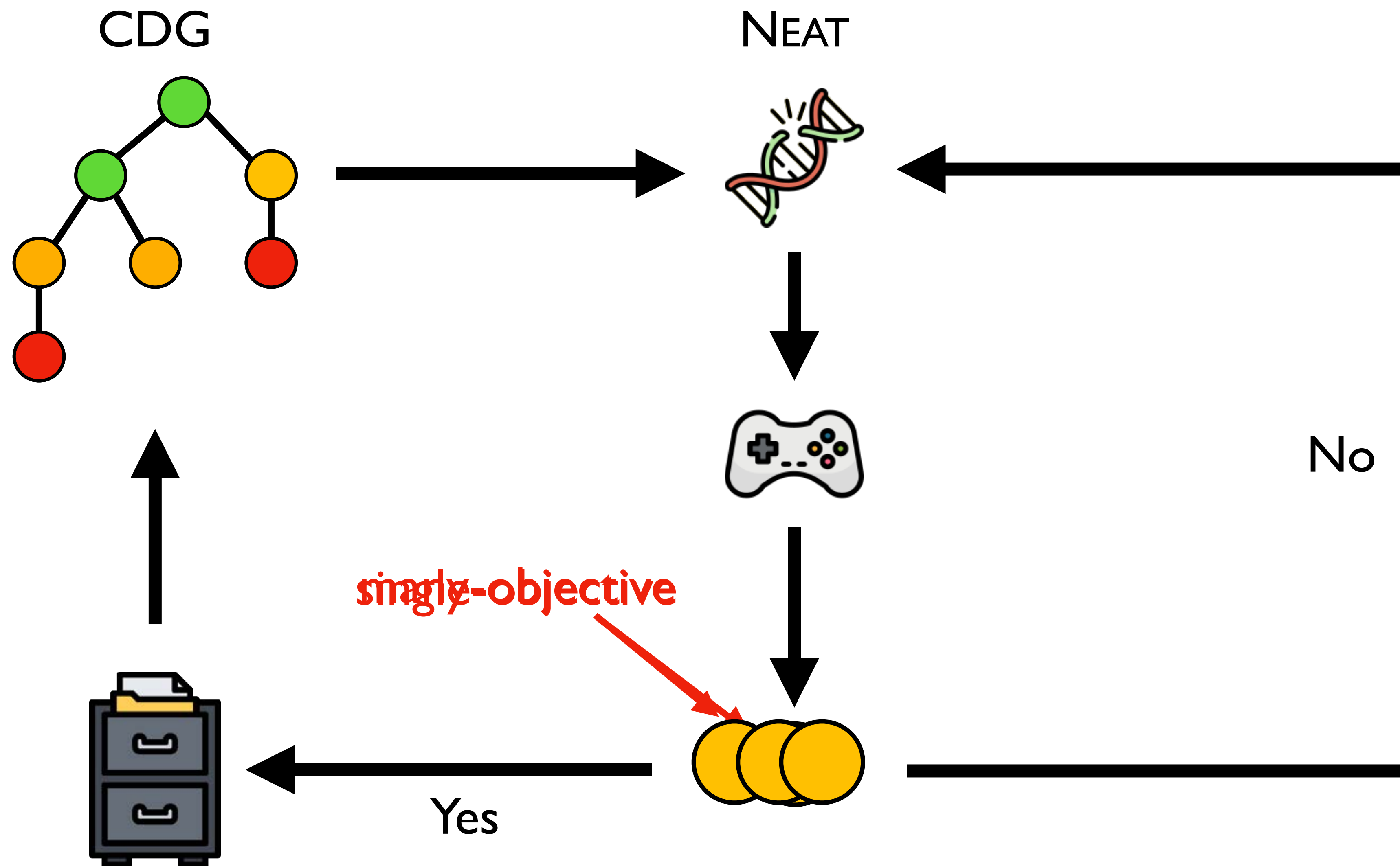
Script: Next Level

```
// ...  
if touching orange colour:  
    // go to next level
```

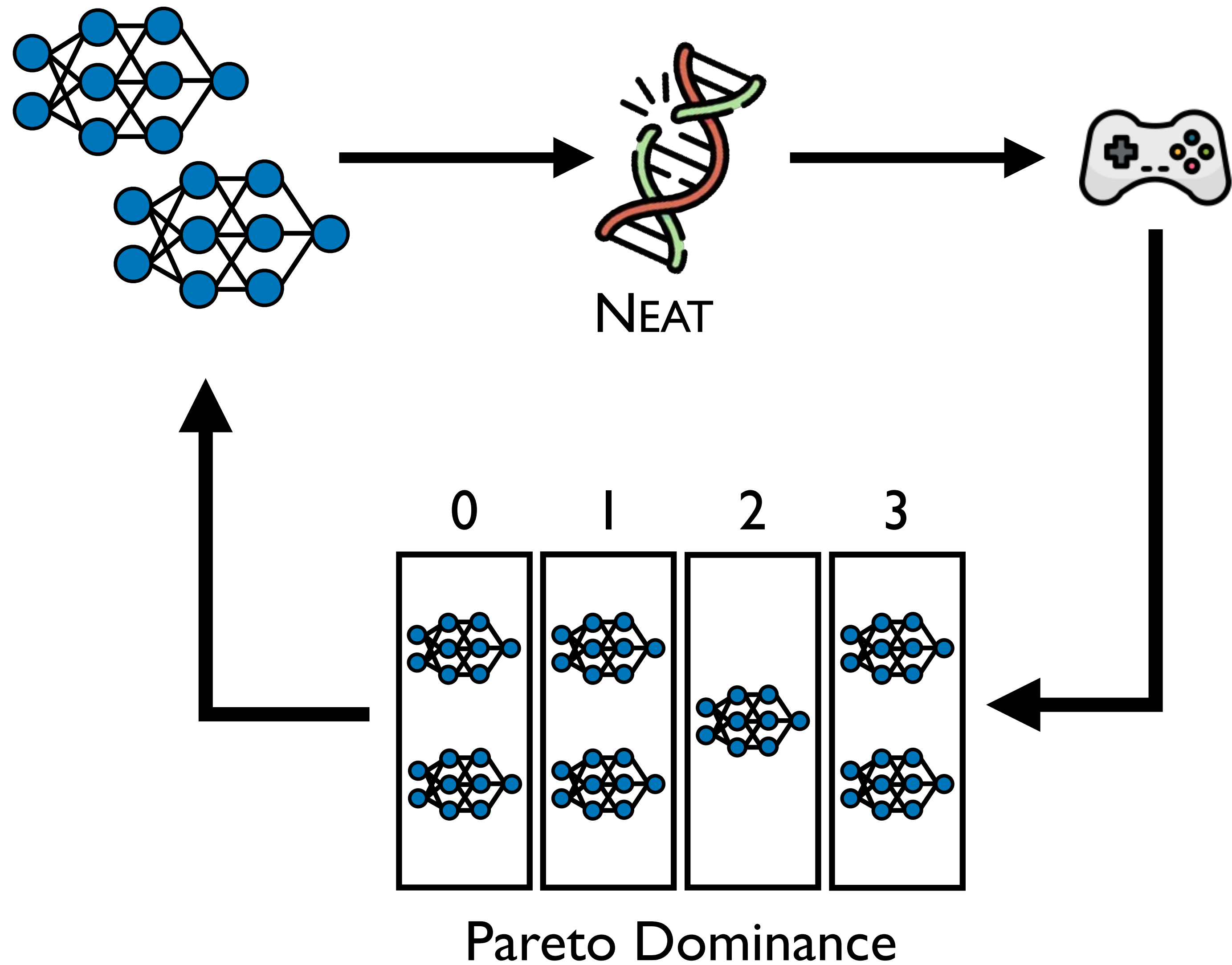
Script: Coin

```
// ...  
if touching coin:  
    // increase score
```

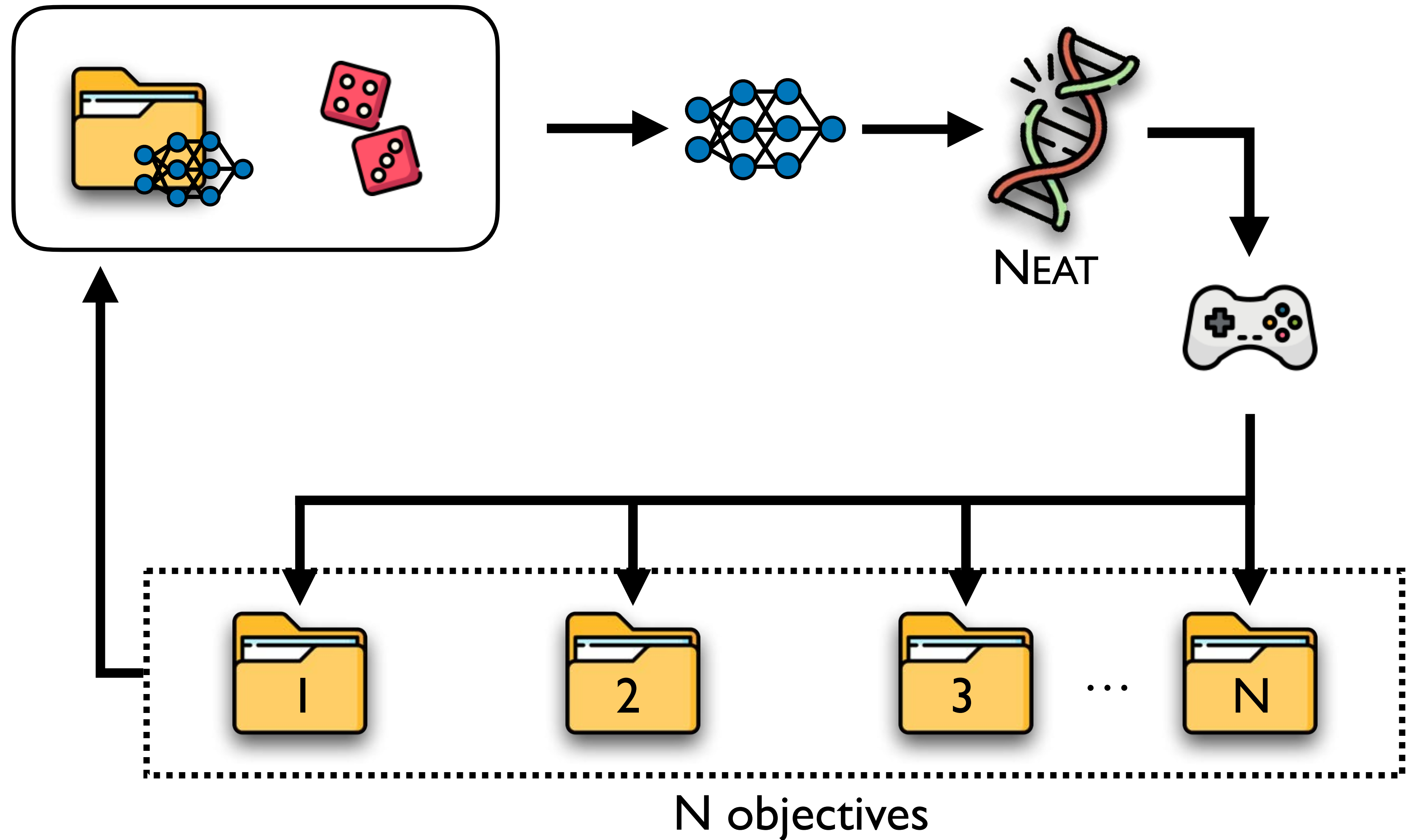
Cast Neatest to a **Many-Objective** Algorithm



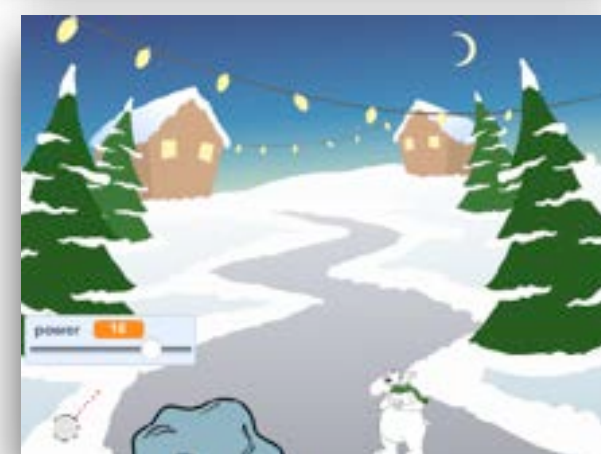
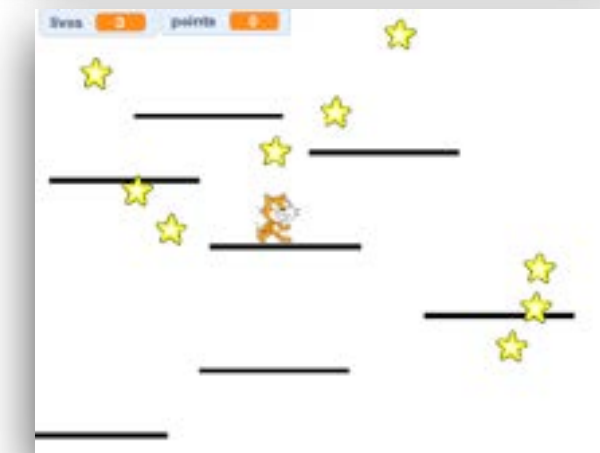
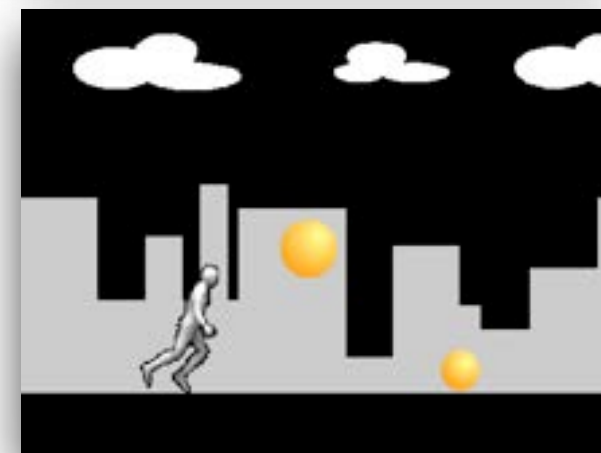
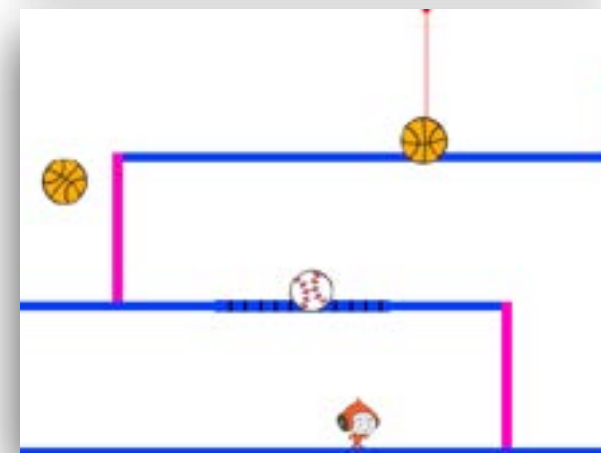
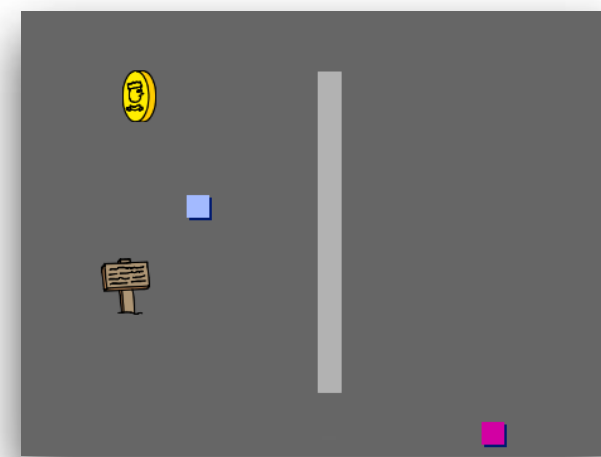
MOSA-Neatest



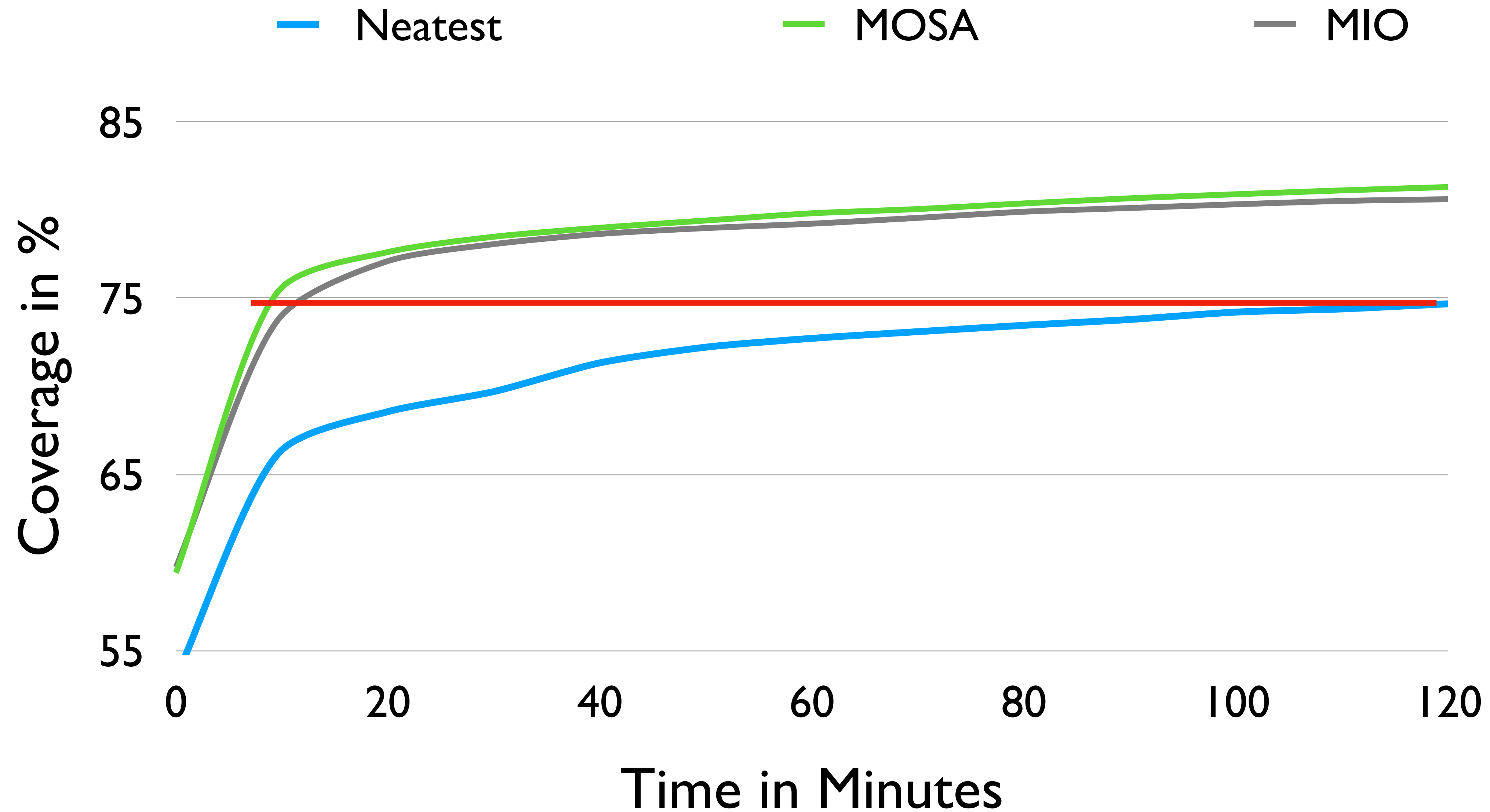
MIO-Neatest



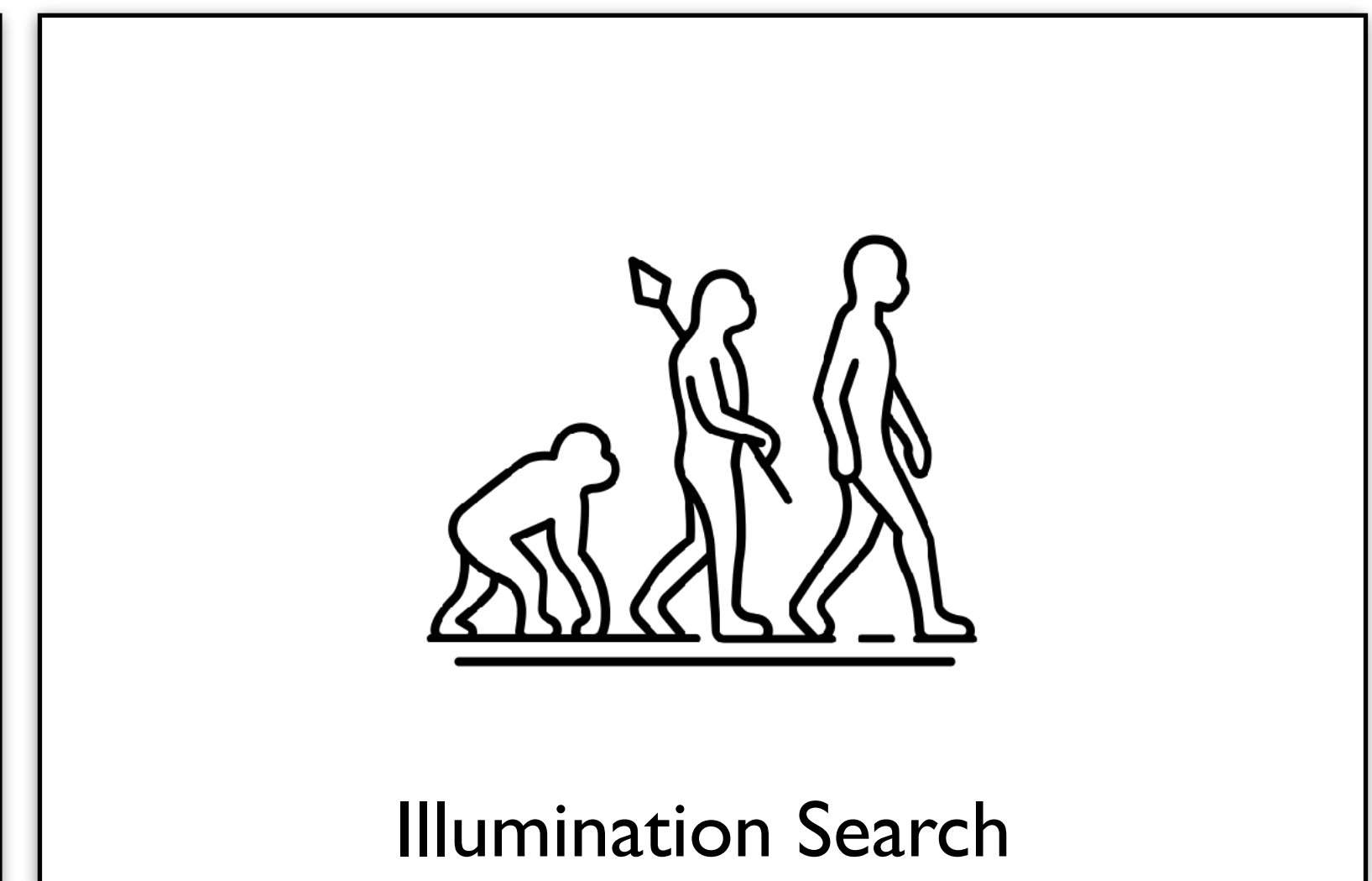
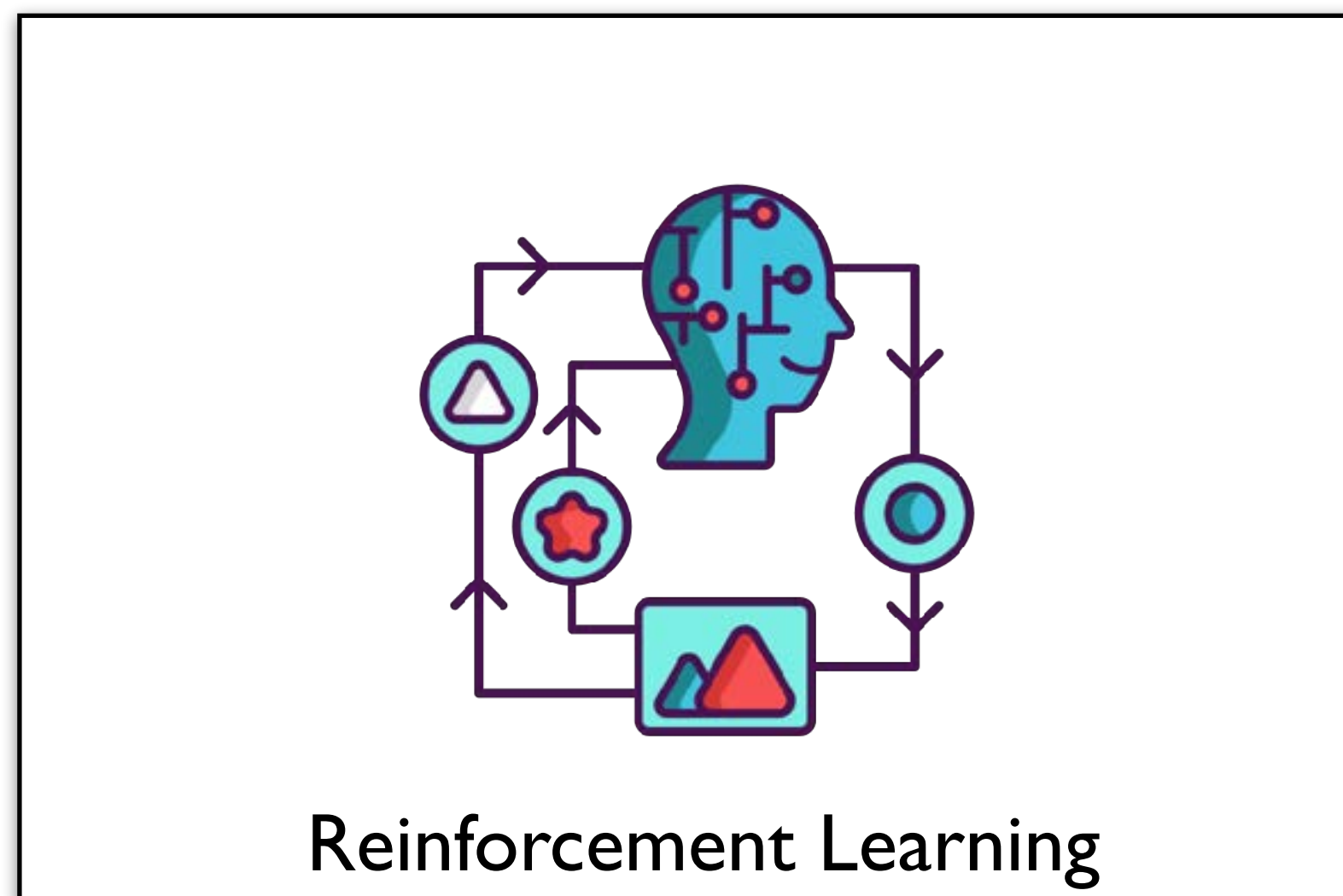
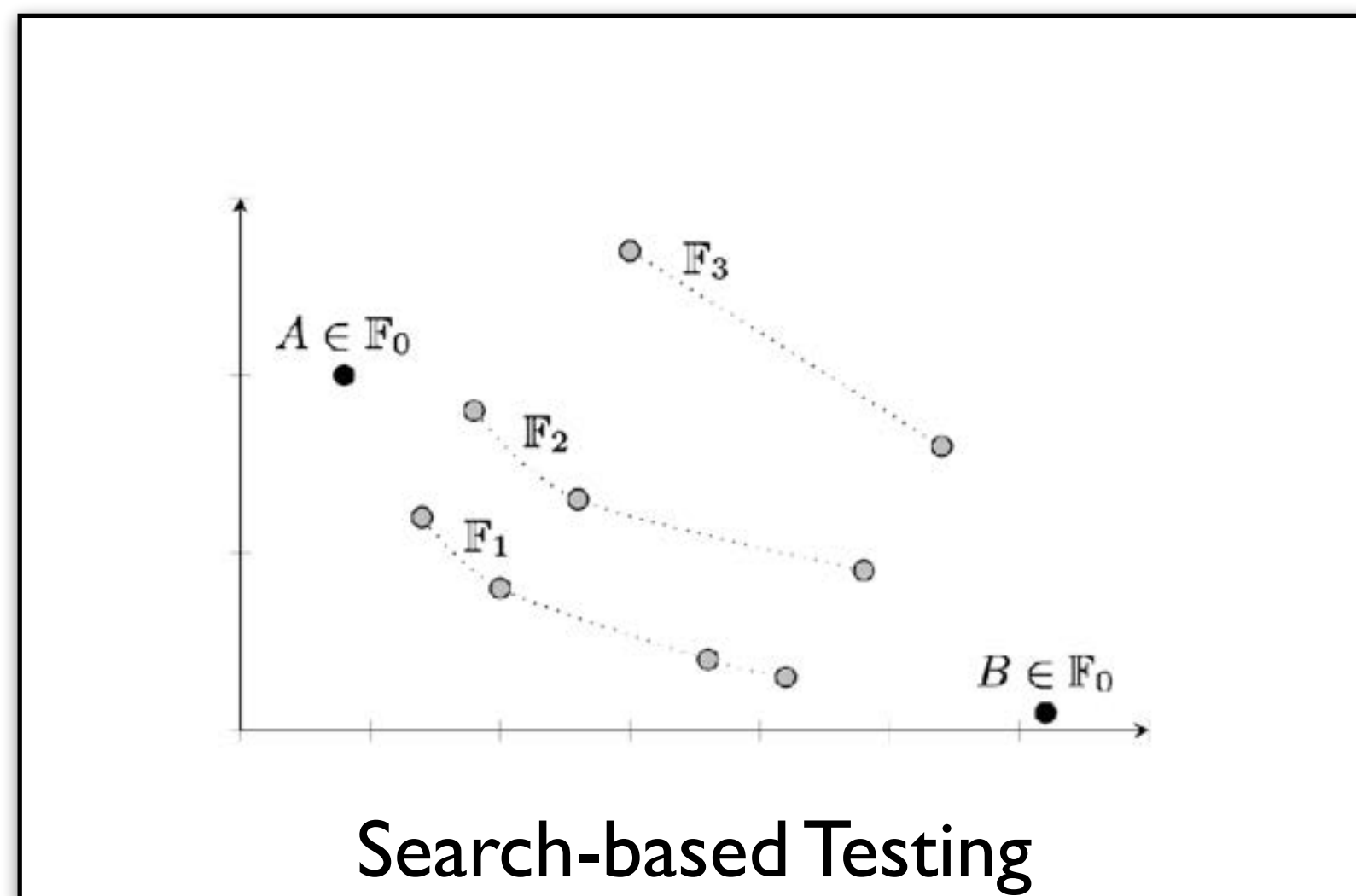
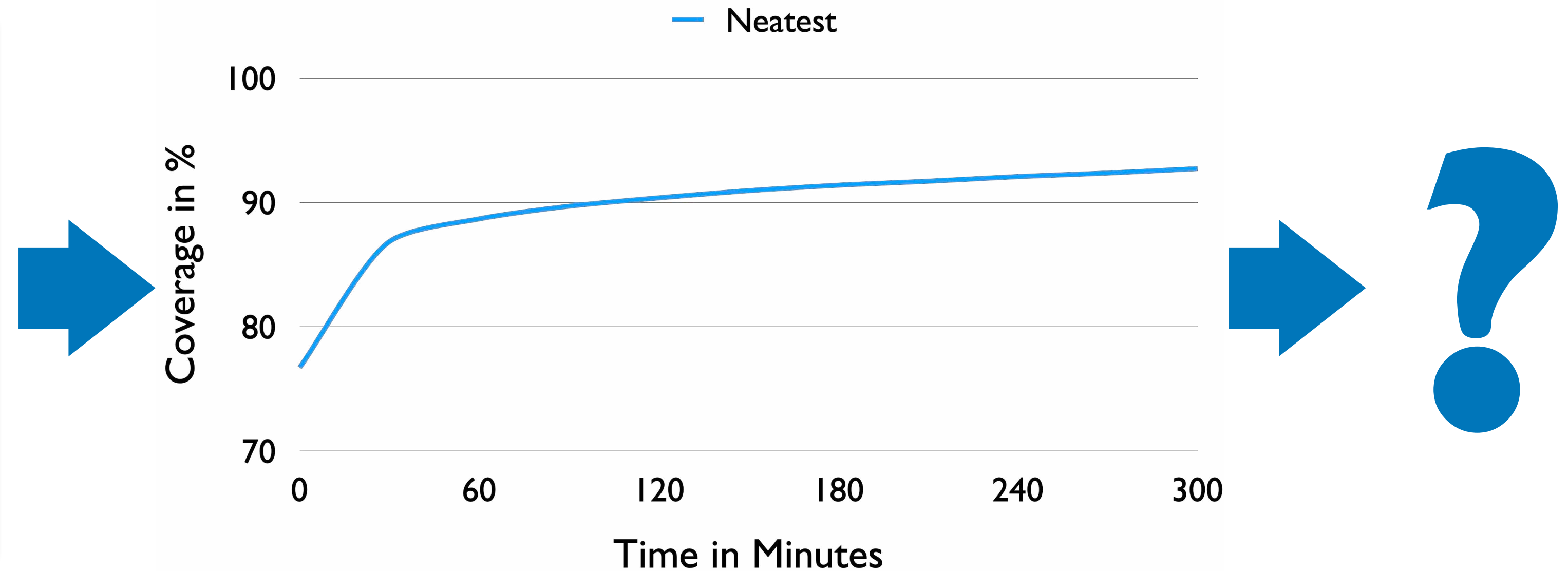
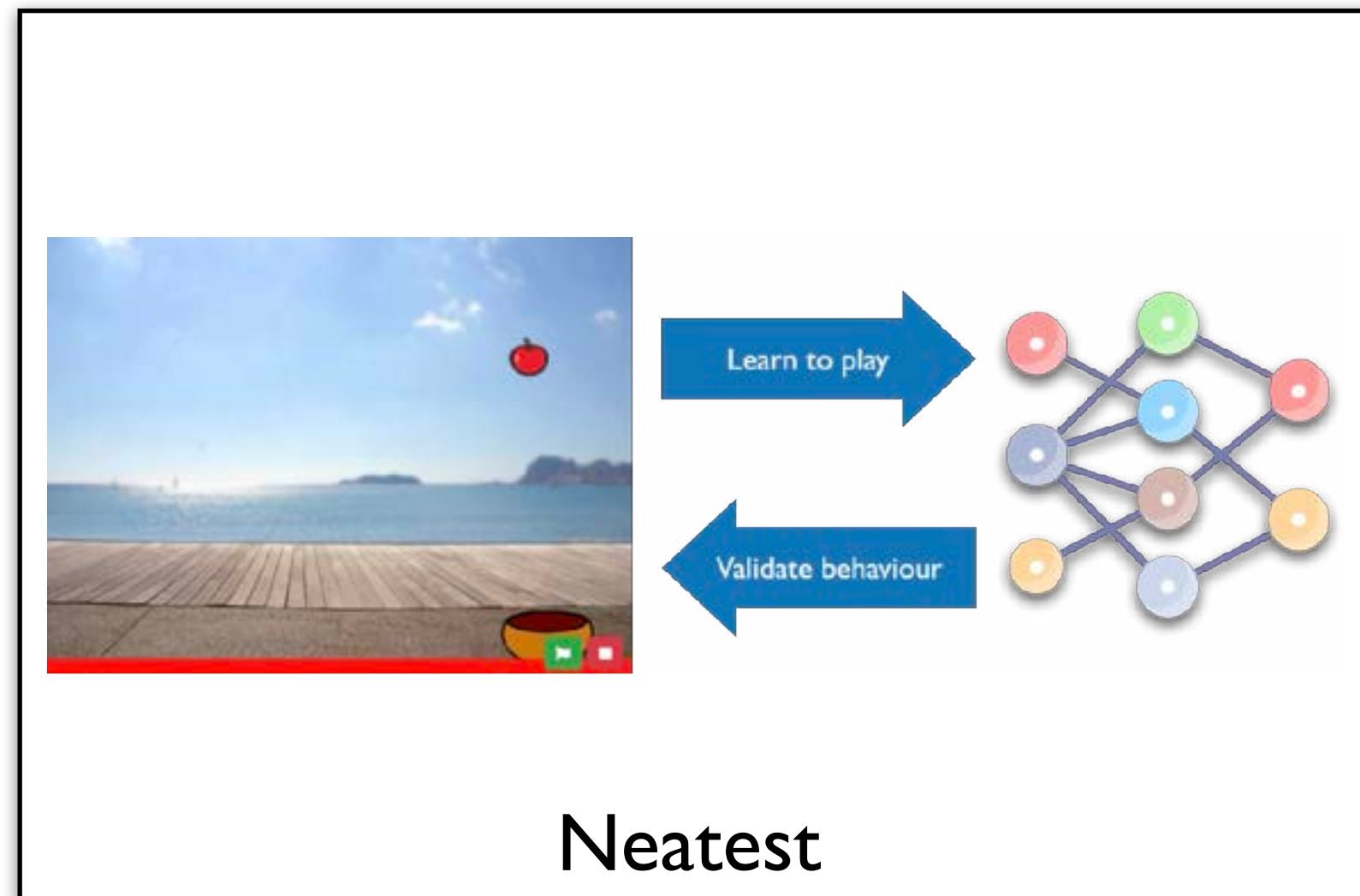
Evaluation of MO-Neatest on 20 Games



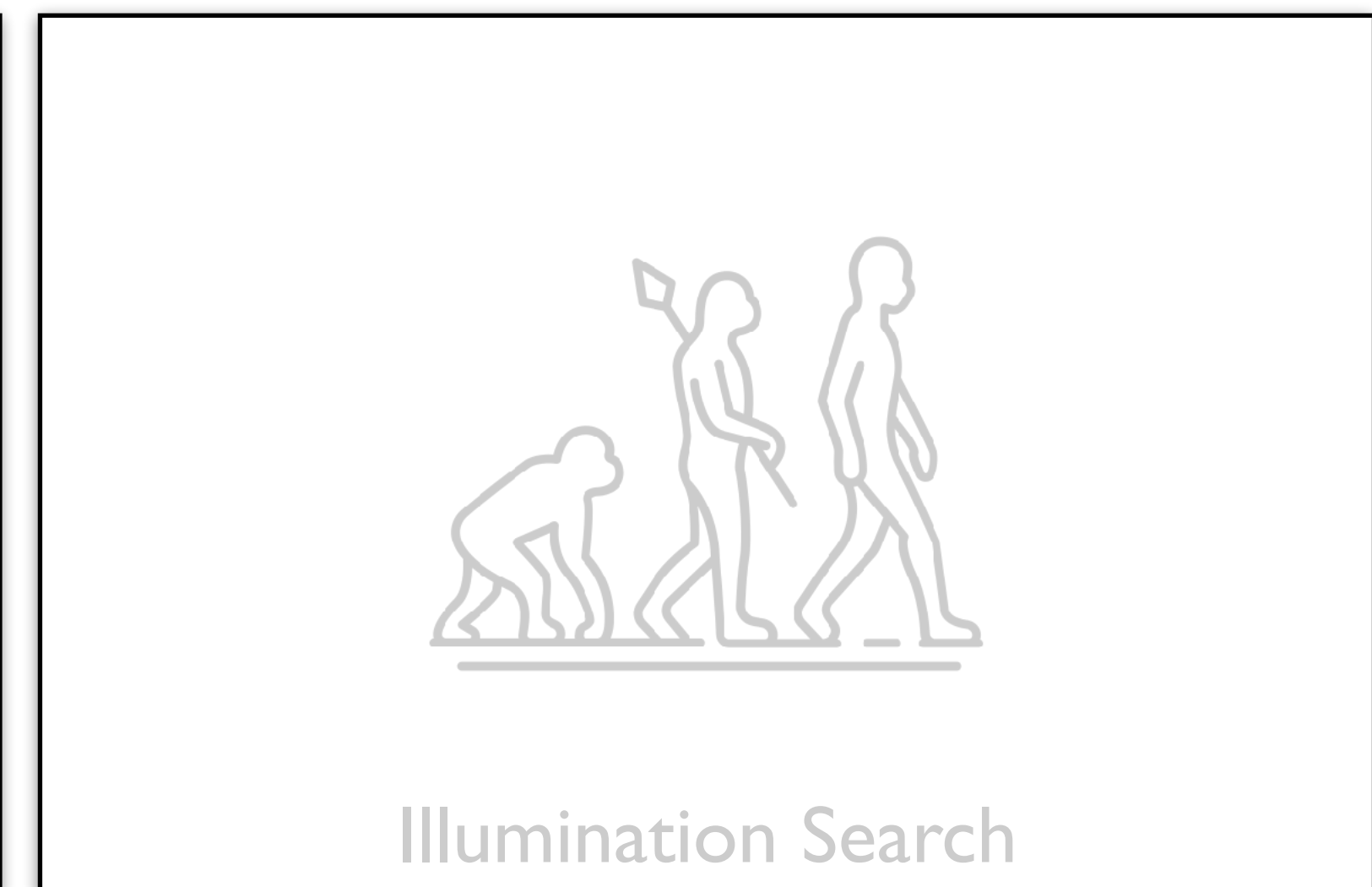
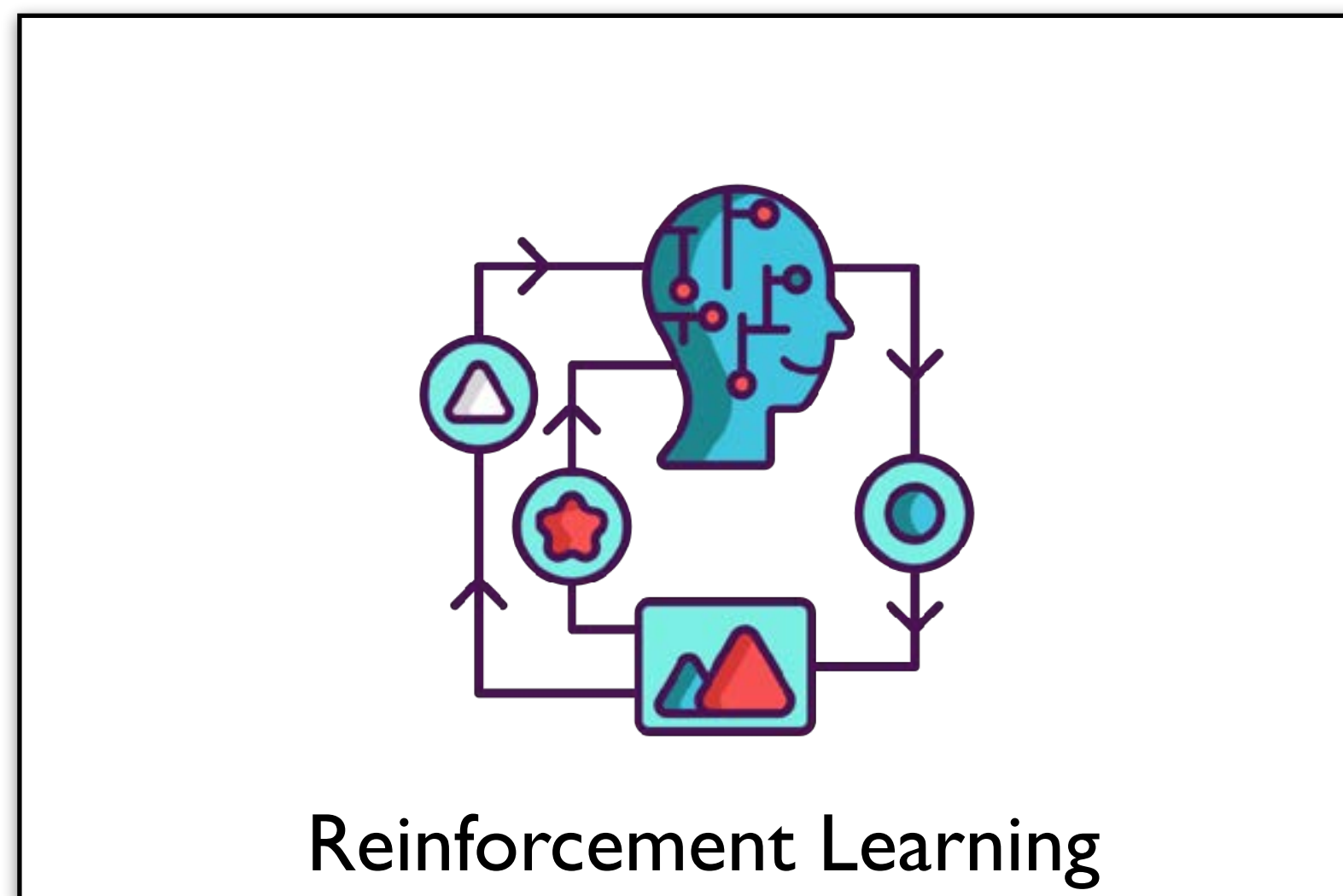
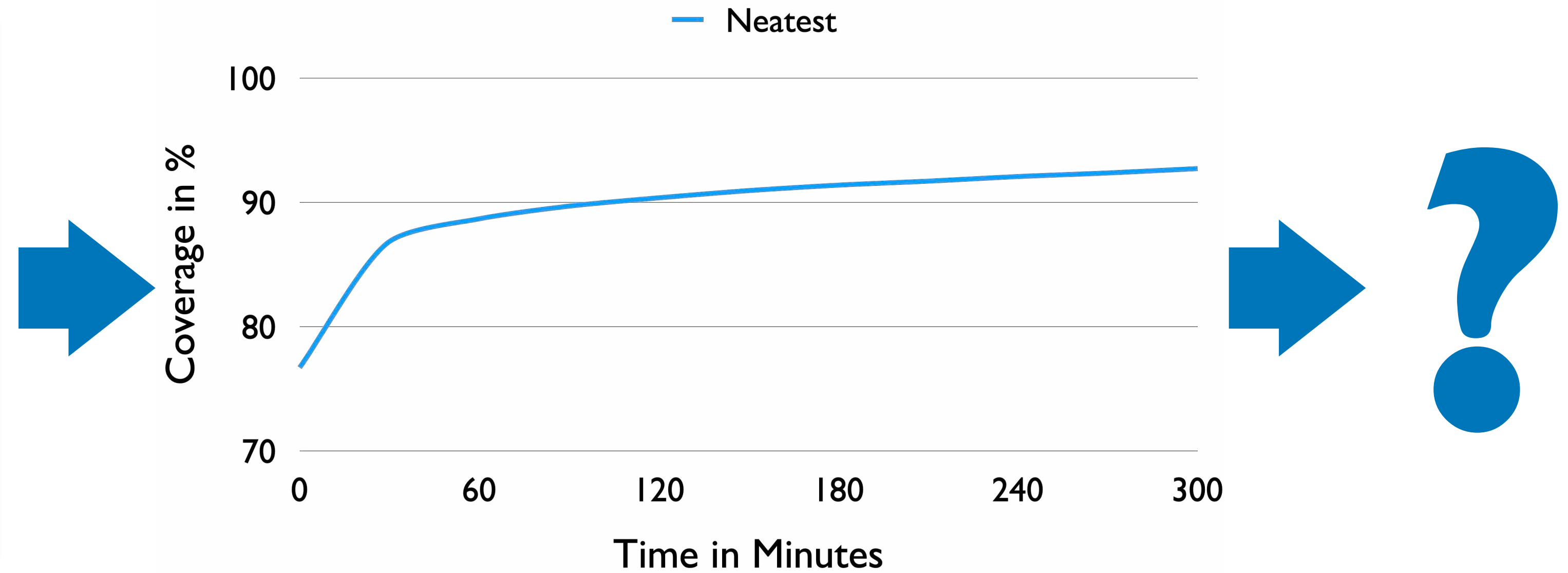
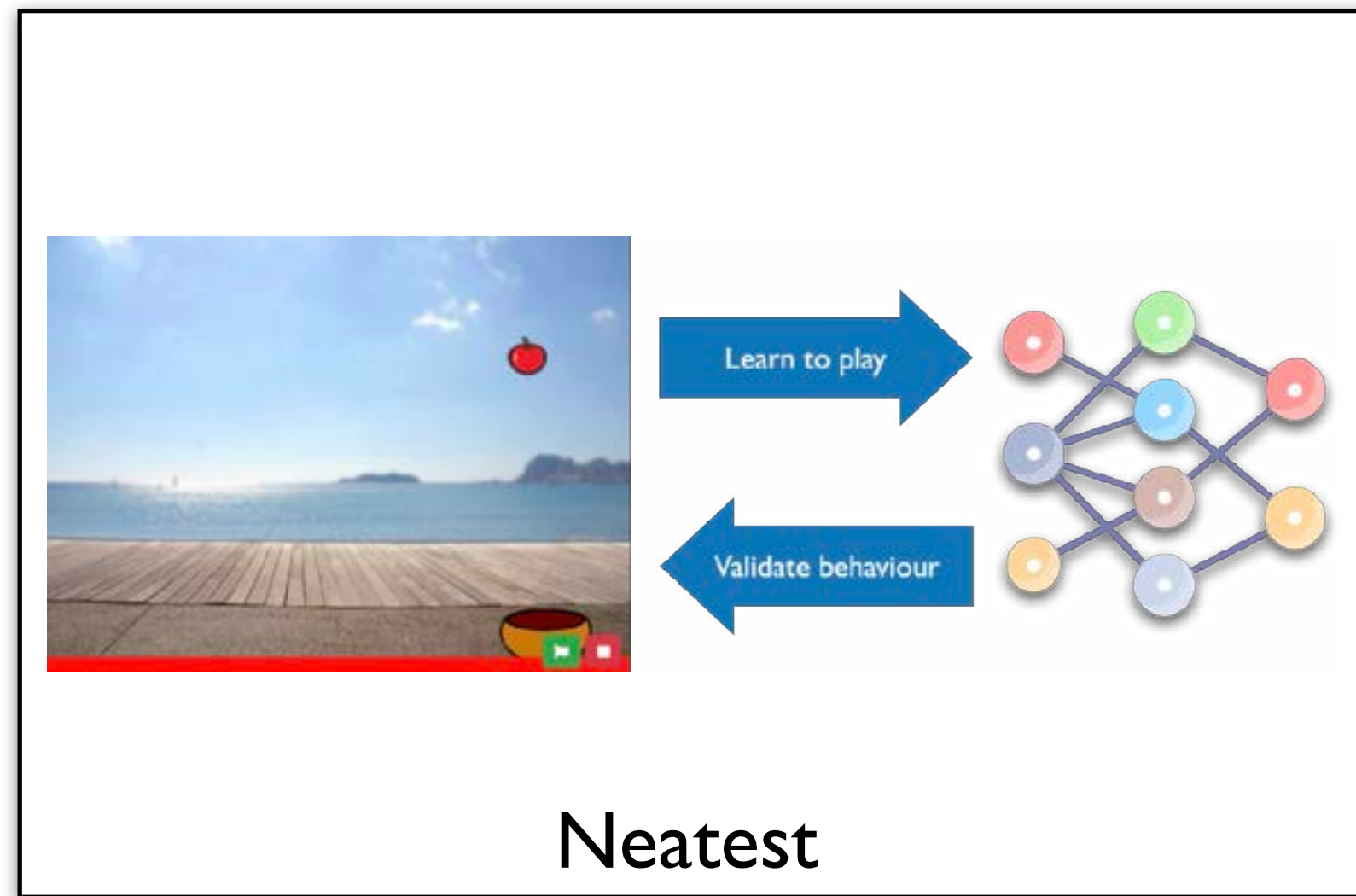
MO-Search **Improves** Neatest



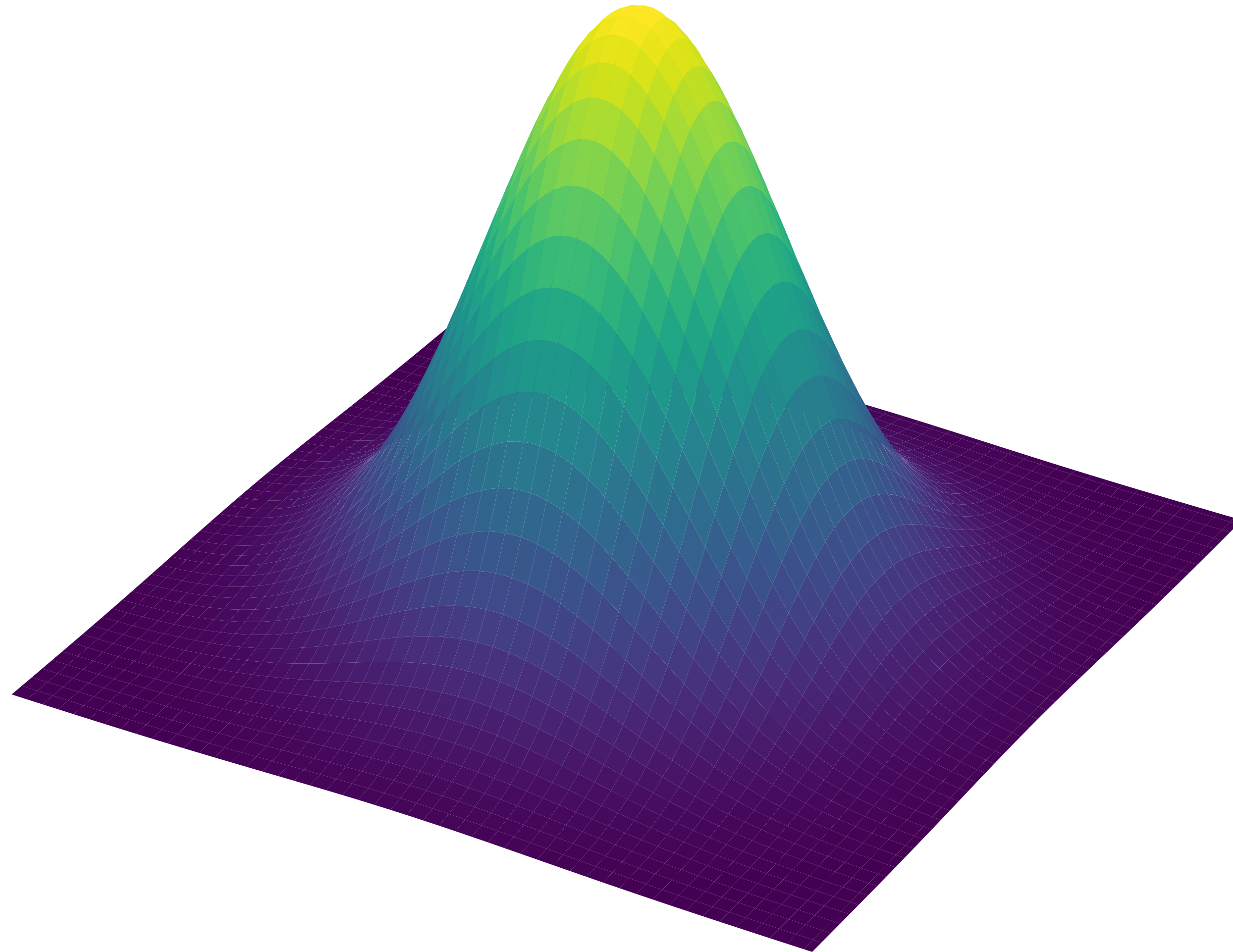
Ongoing Work: Overcoming Limitations of Neatest



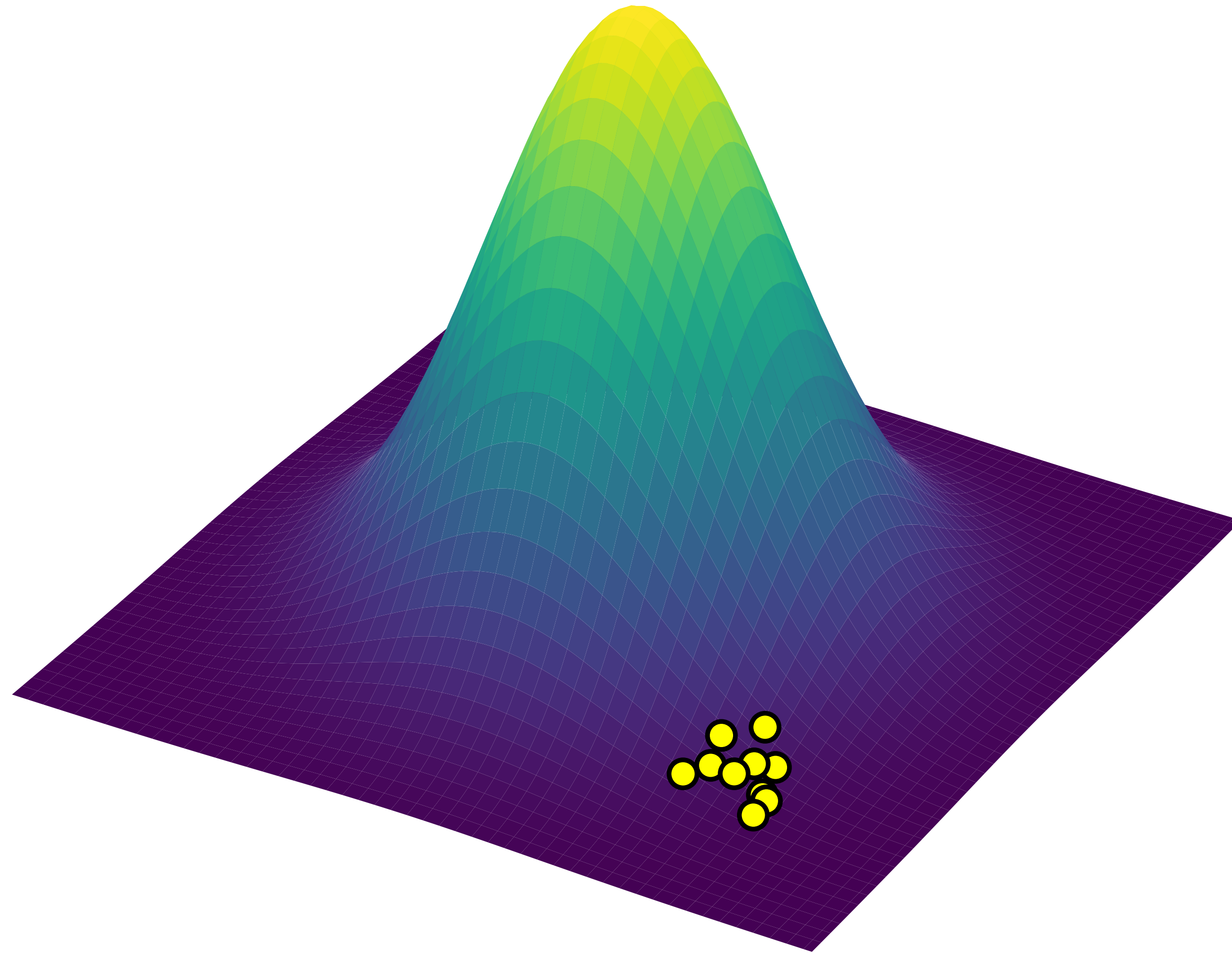
Ongoing Work: Overcoming Limitations of Neatest



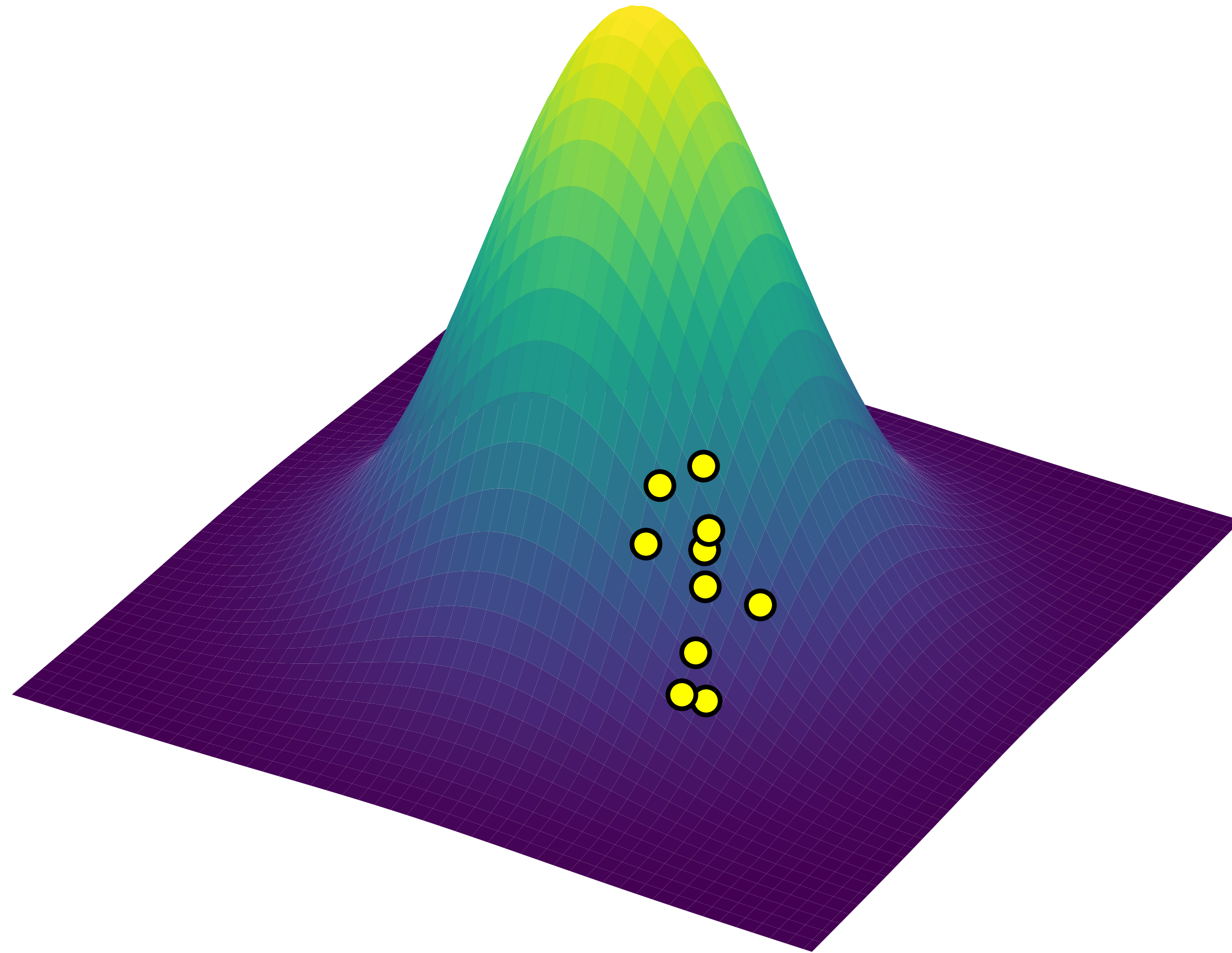
Slow Progress of Stochastic Weight Mutation



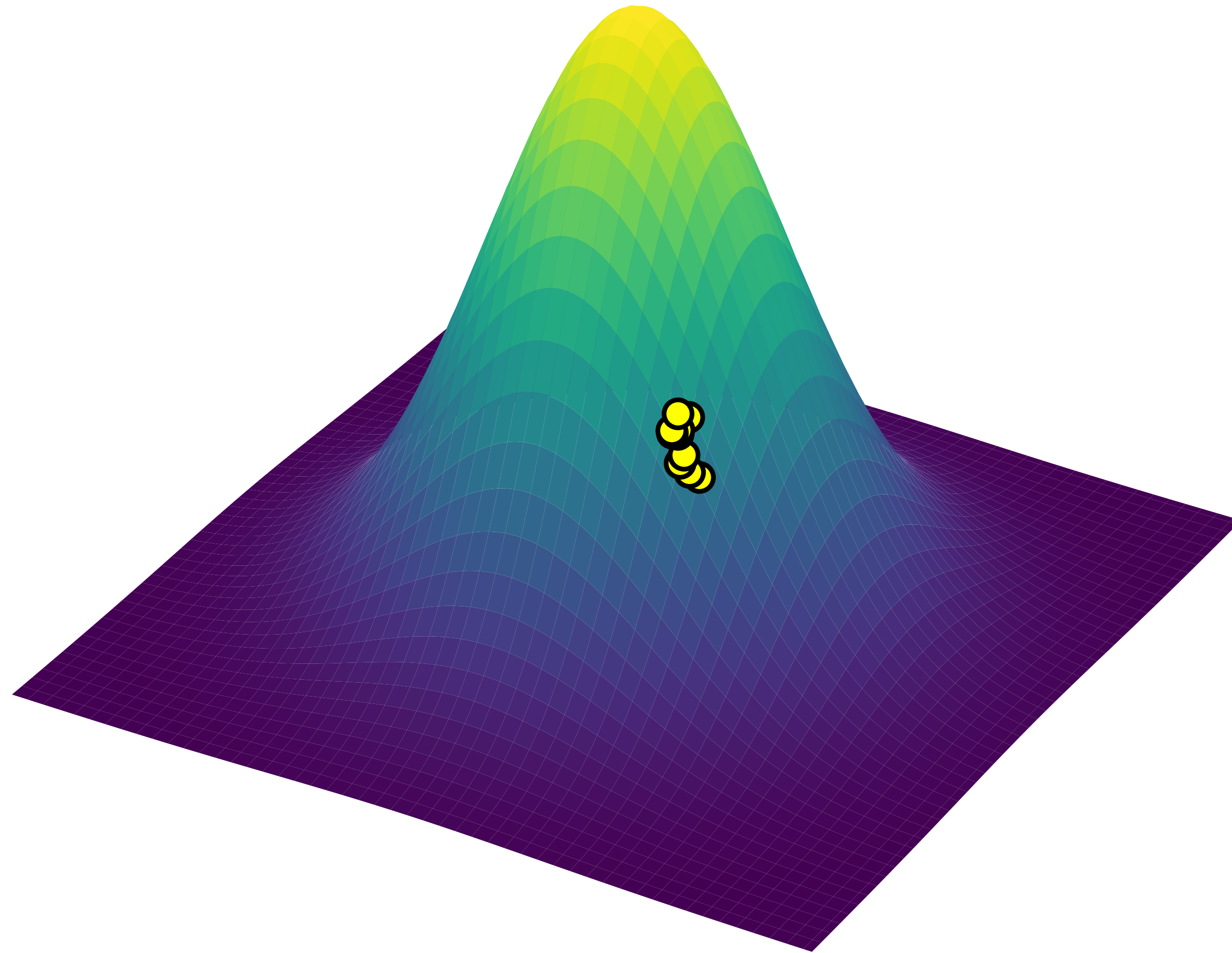
Slow Progress of Stochastic Weight Mutation



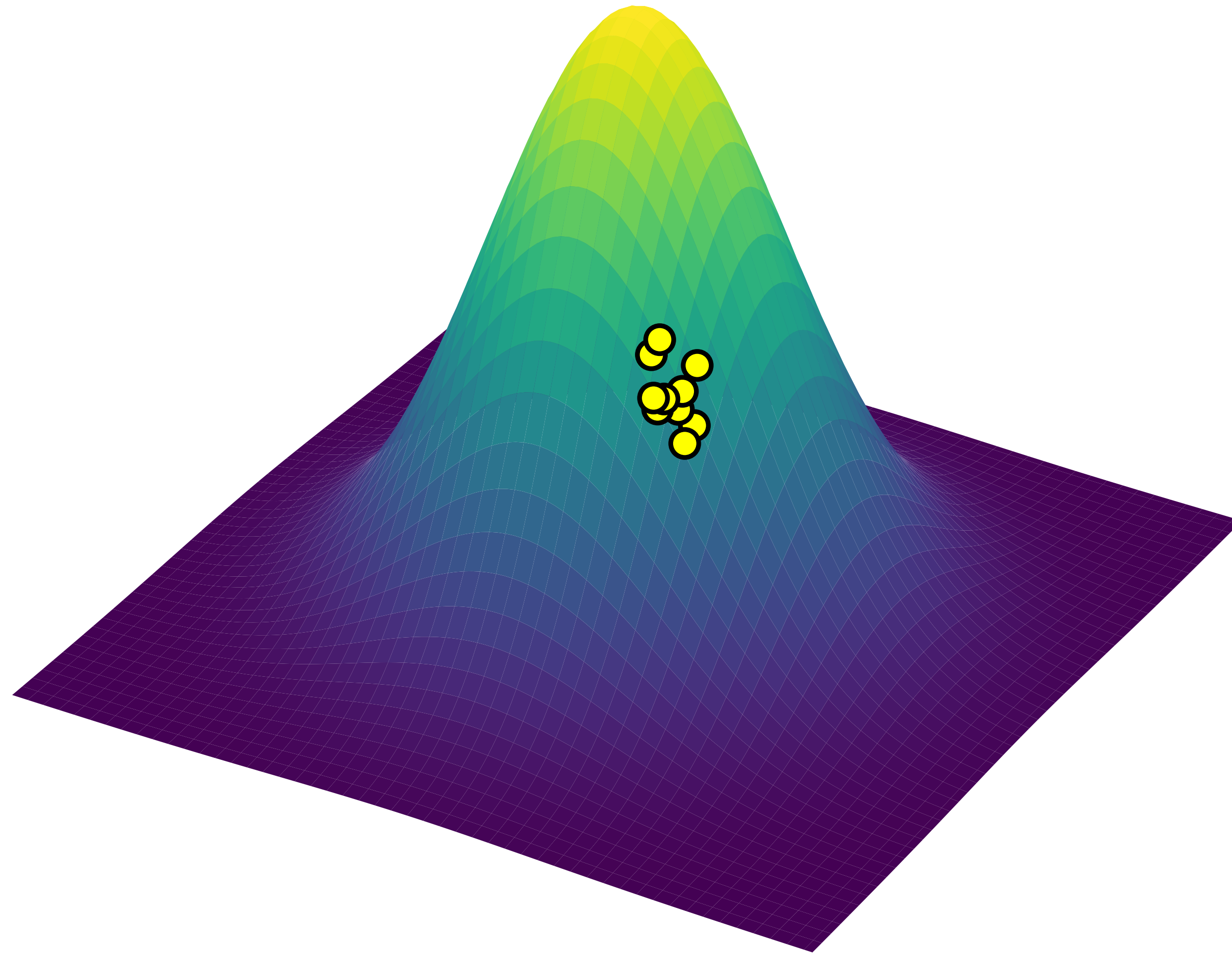
Slow Progress of Stochastic Weight Mutation



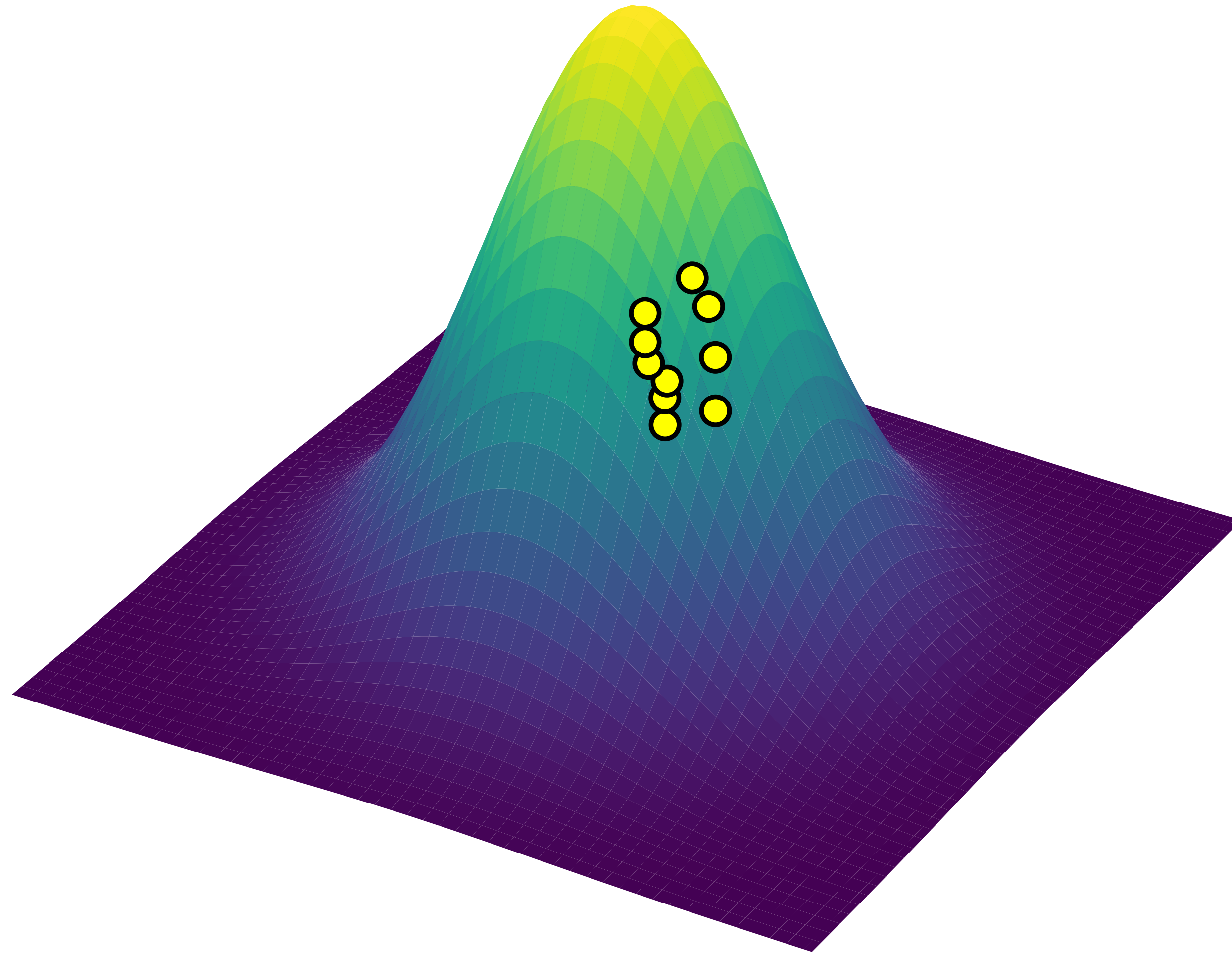
Slow Progress of Stochastic Weight Mutation



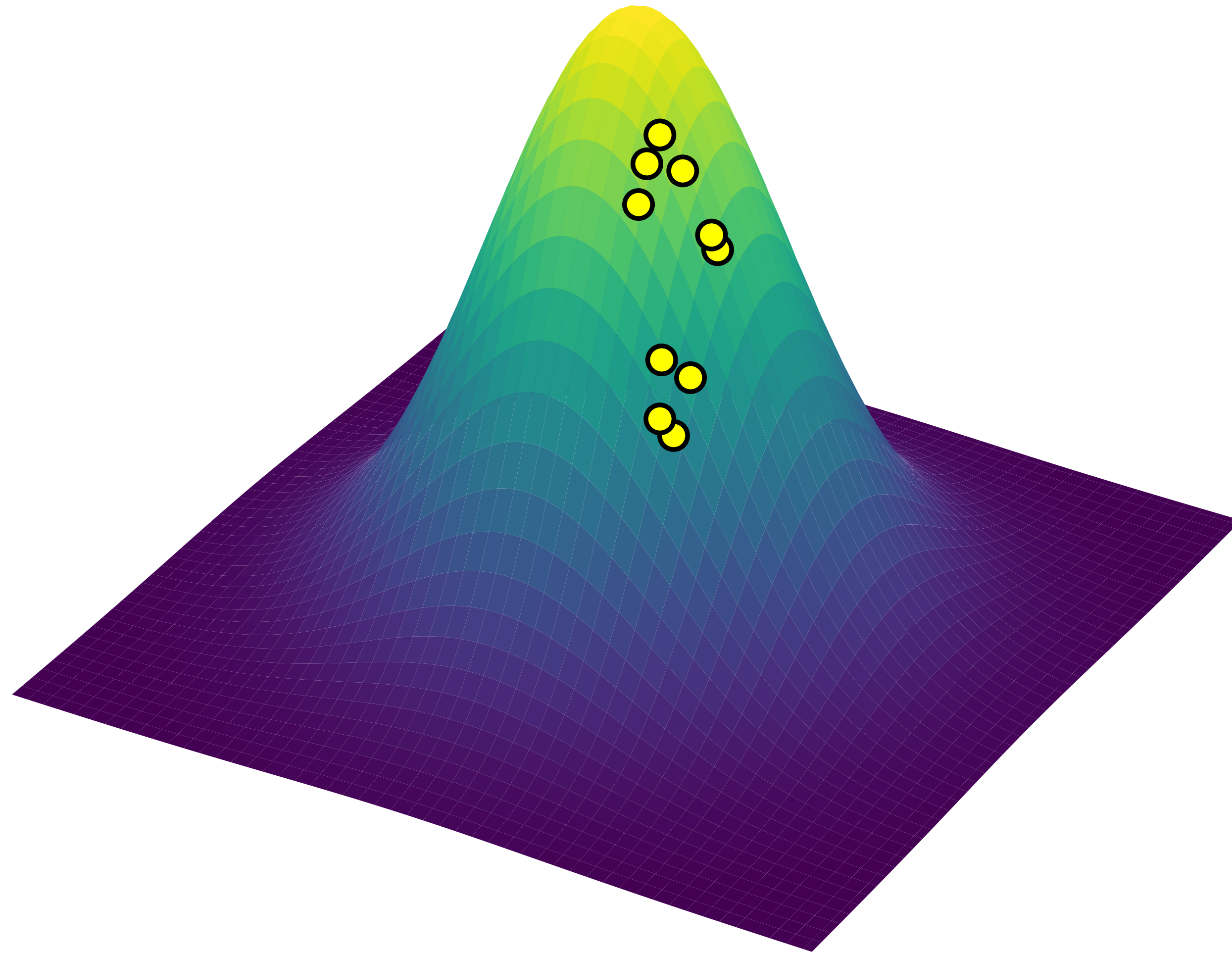
Slow Progress of Stochastic Weight Mutation



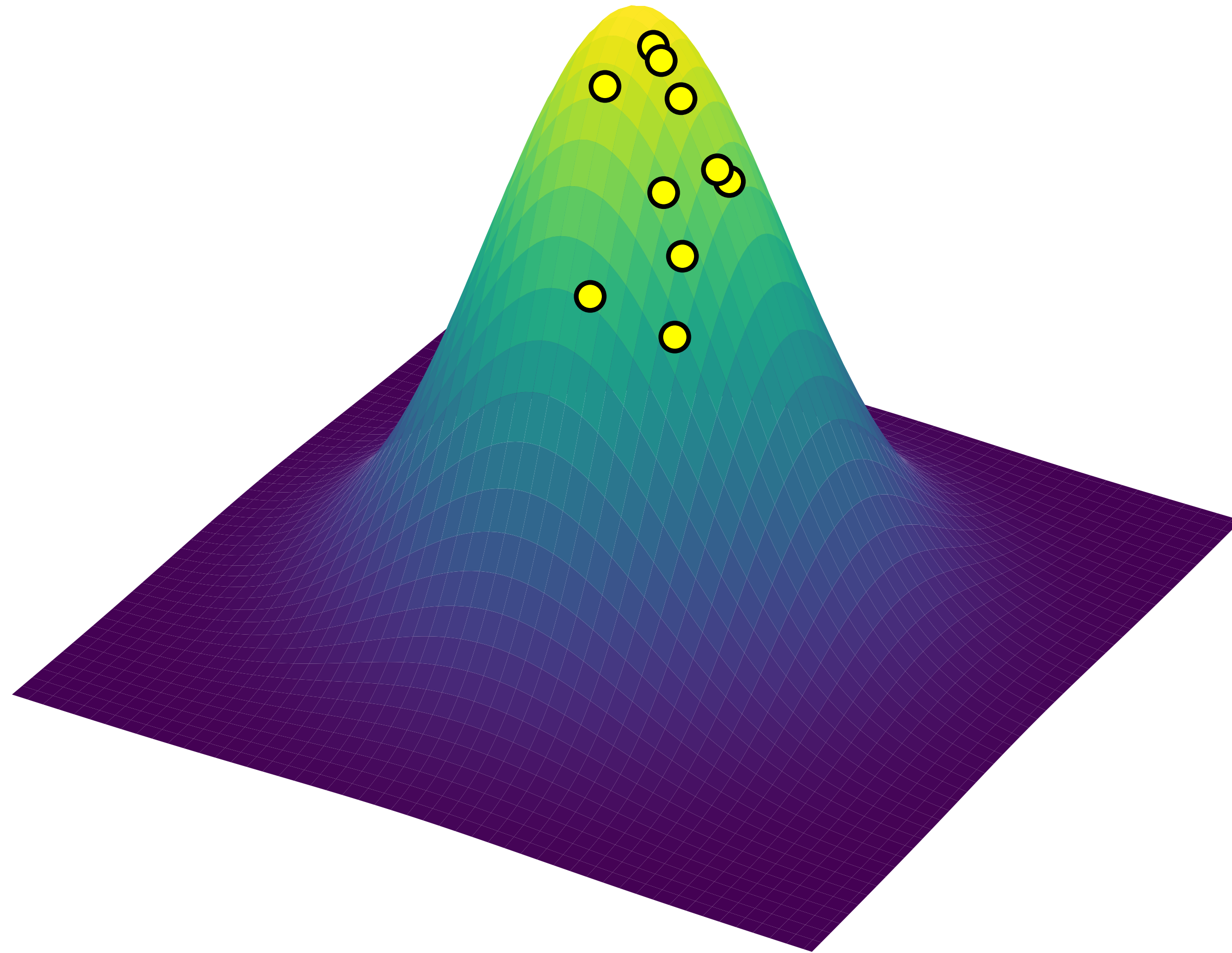
Slow Progress of Stochastic Weight Mutation



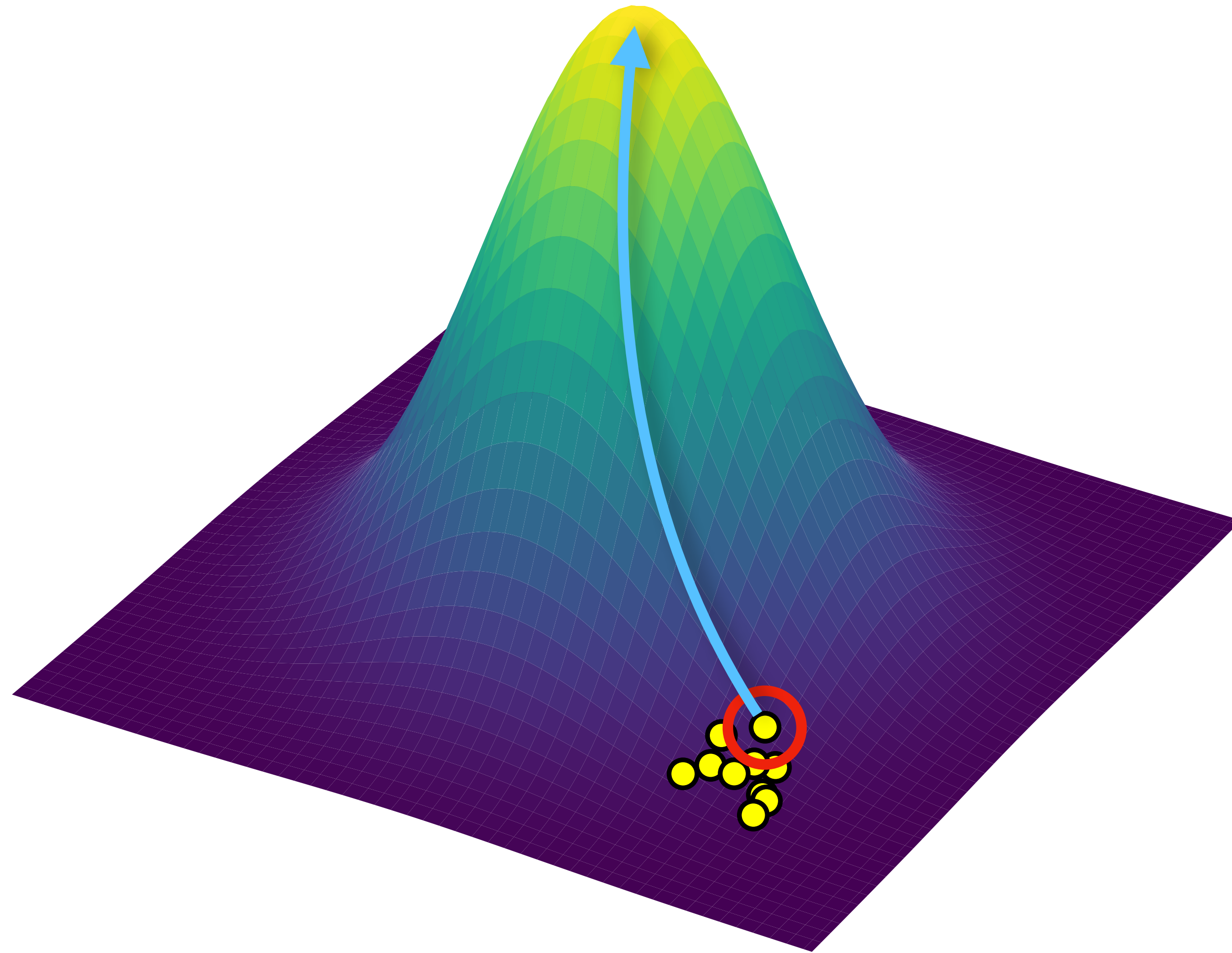
Slow Progress of Stochastic Weight Mutation



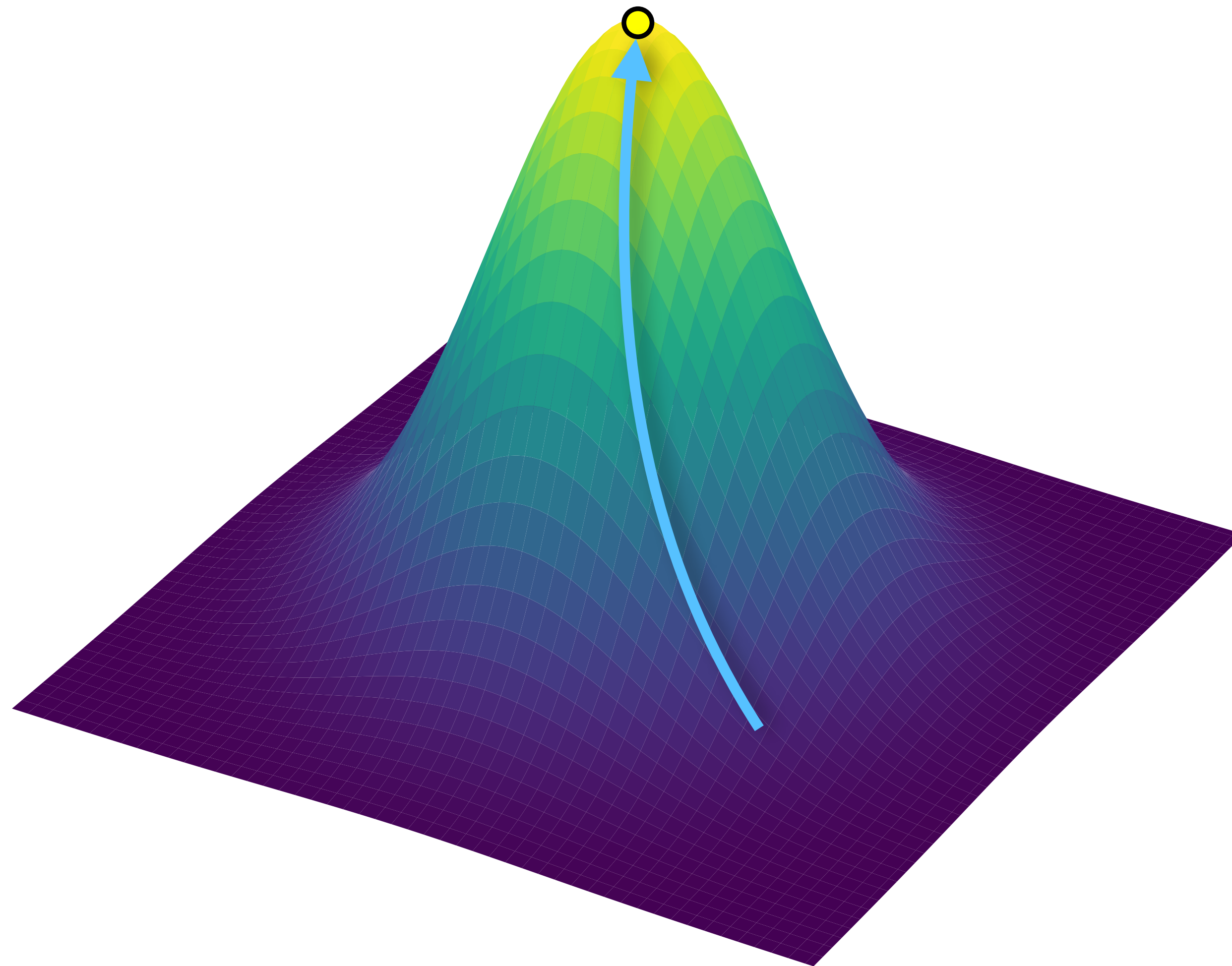
Slow Progress of Stochastic Weight Mutation



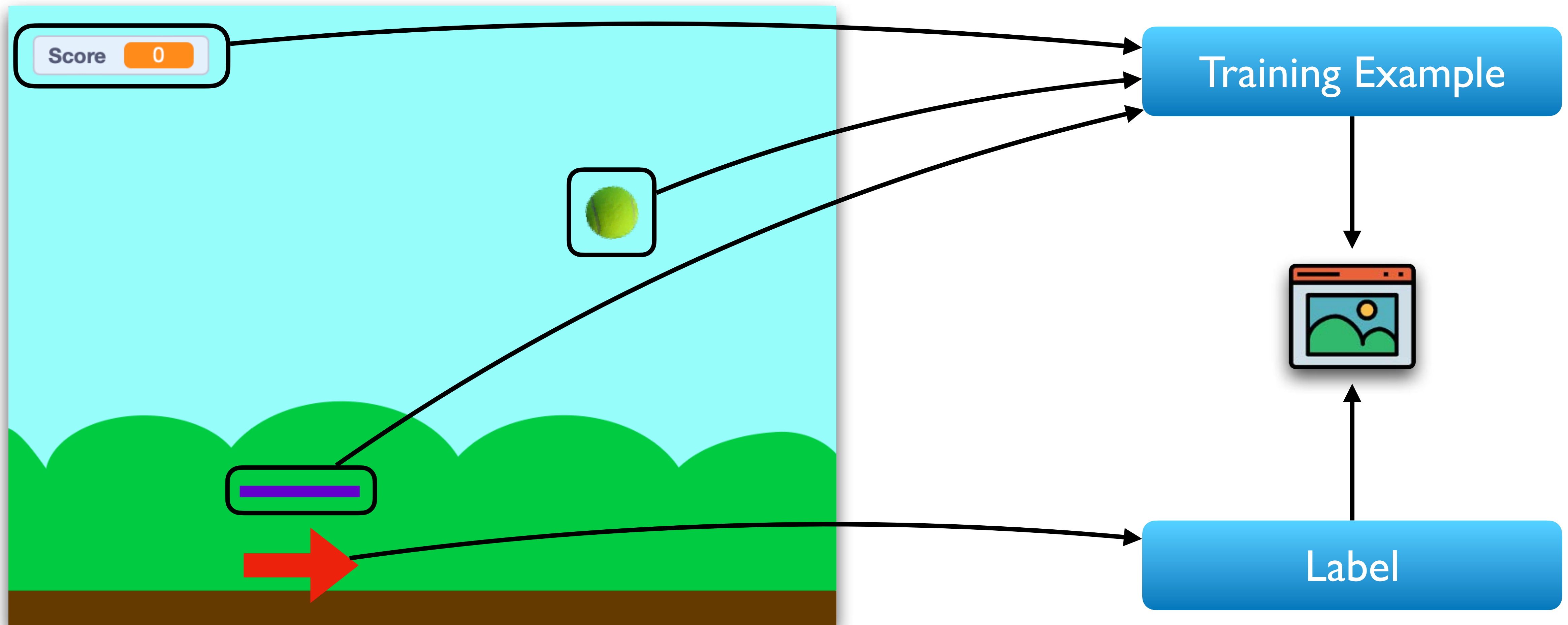
Gradient-Descent as Systematic Optimiser



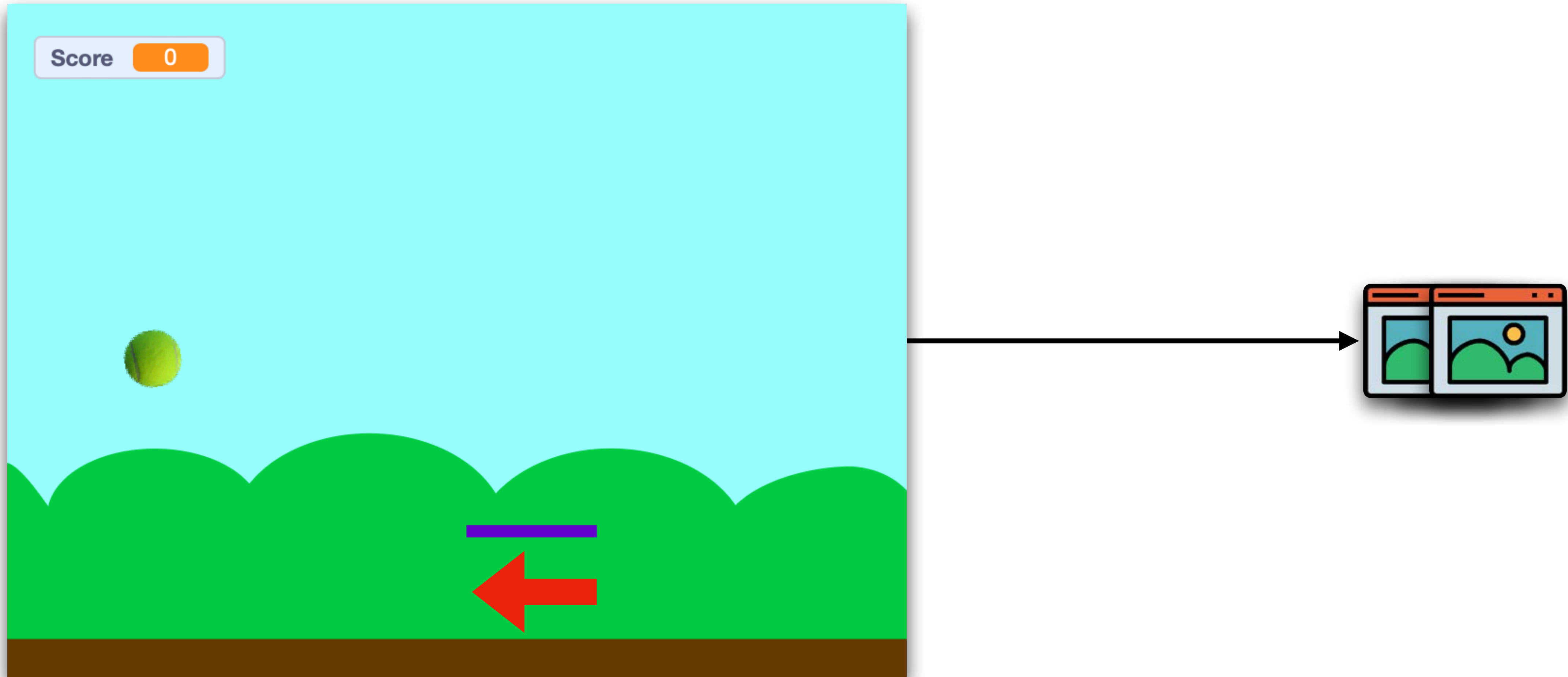
Gradient-Descent as Systematic Optimiser



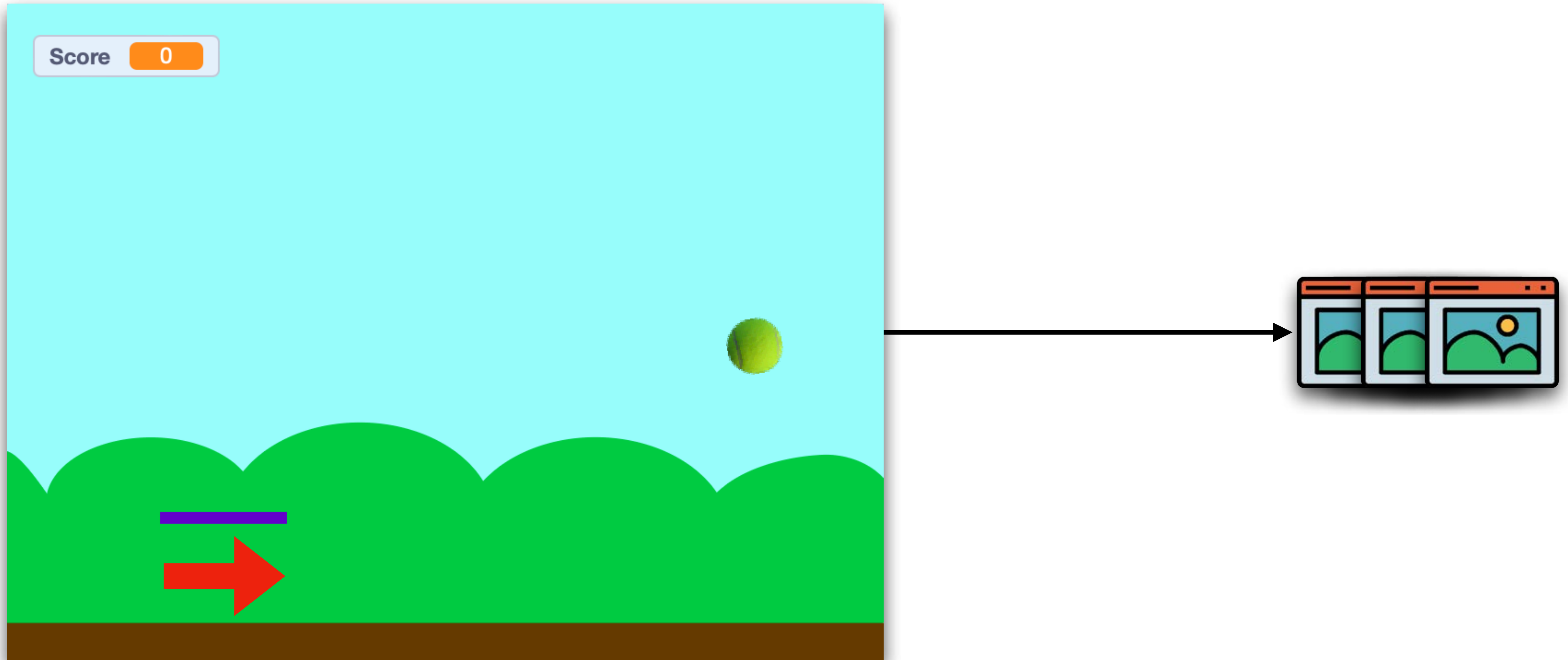
Human Gameplay Traces as Training Set



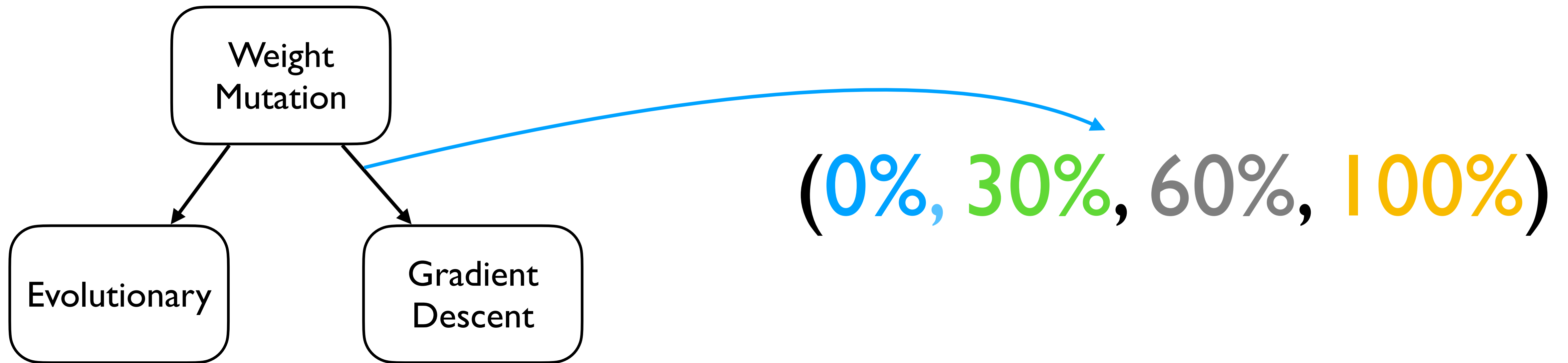
Human Gameplay Traces as Training Set



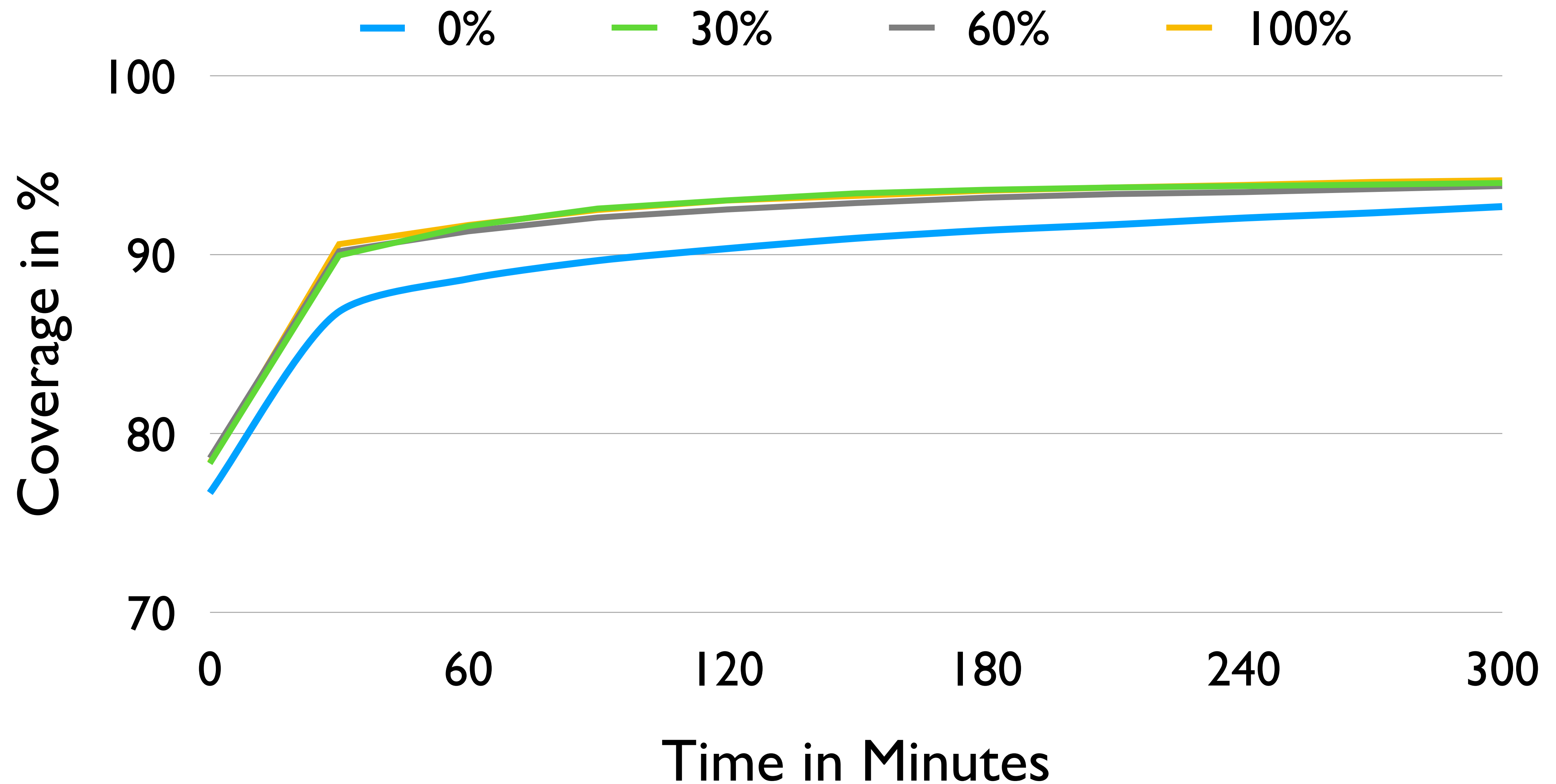
Human Gameplay Traces as Training Set



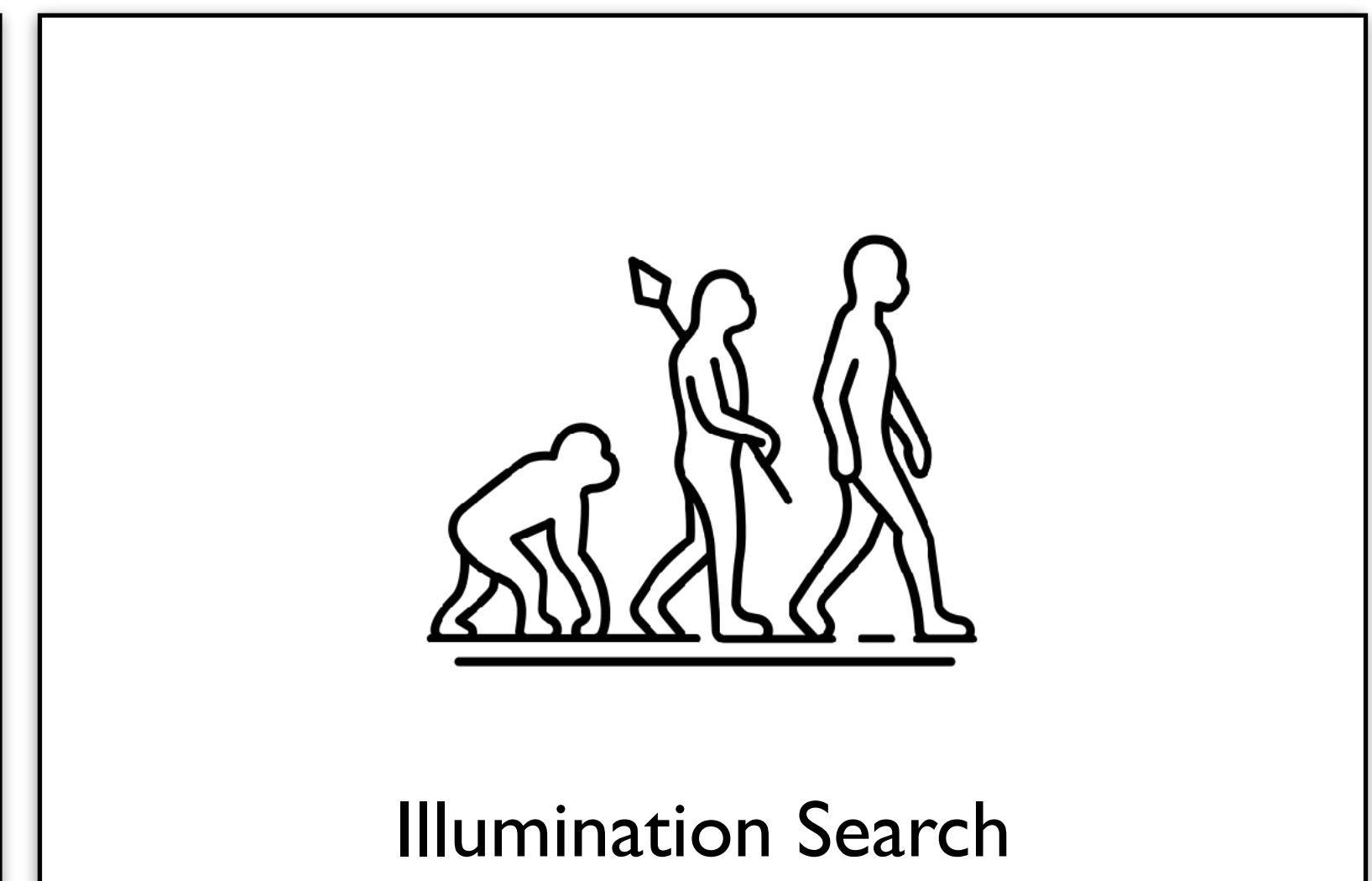
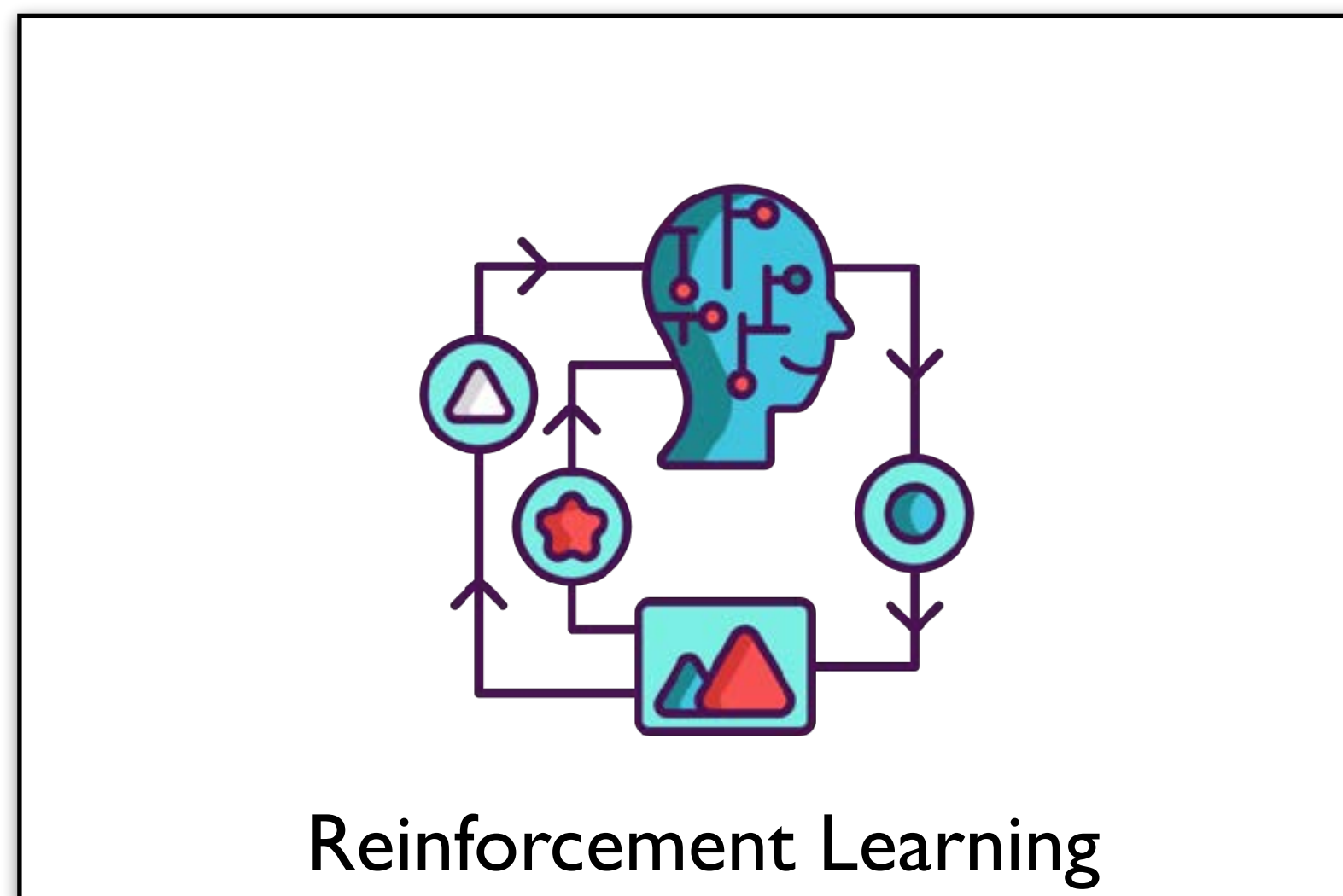
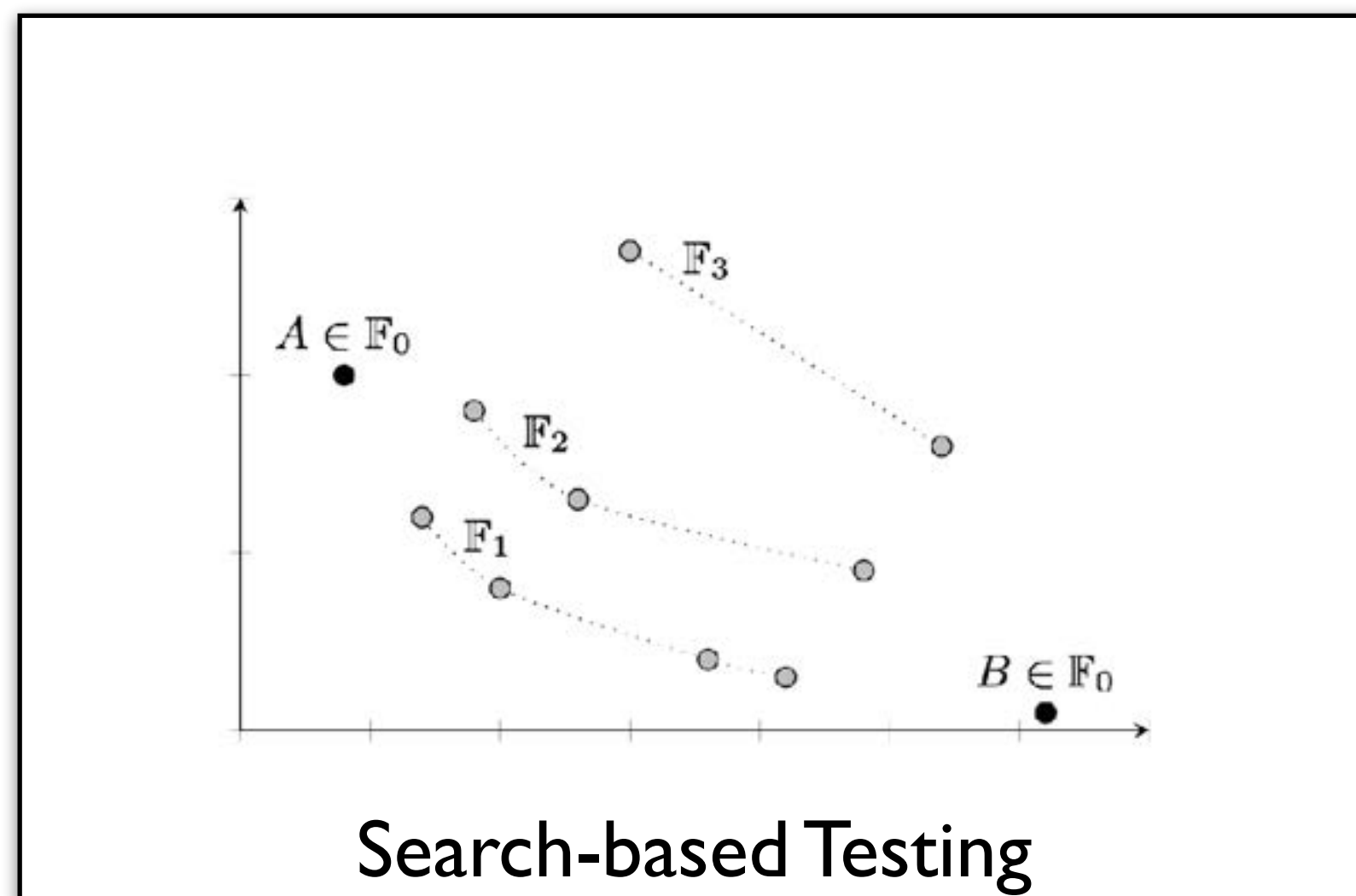
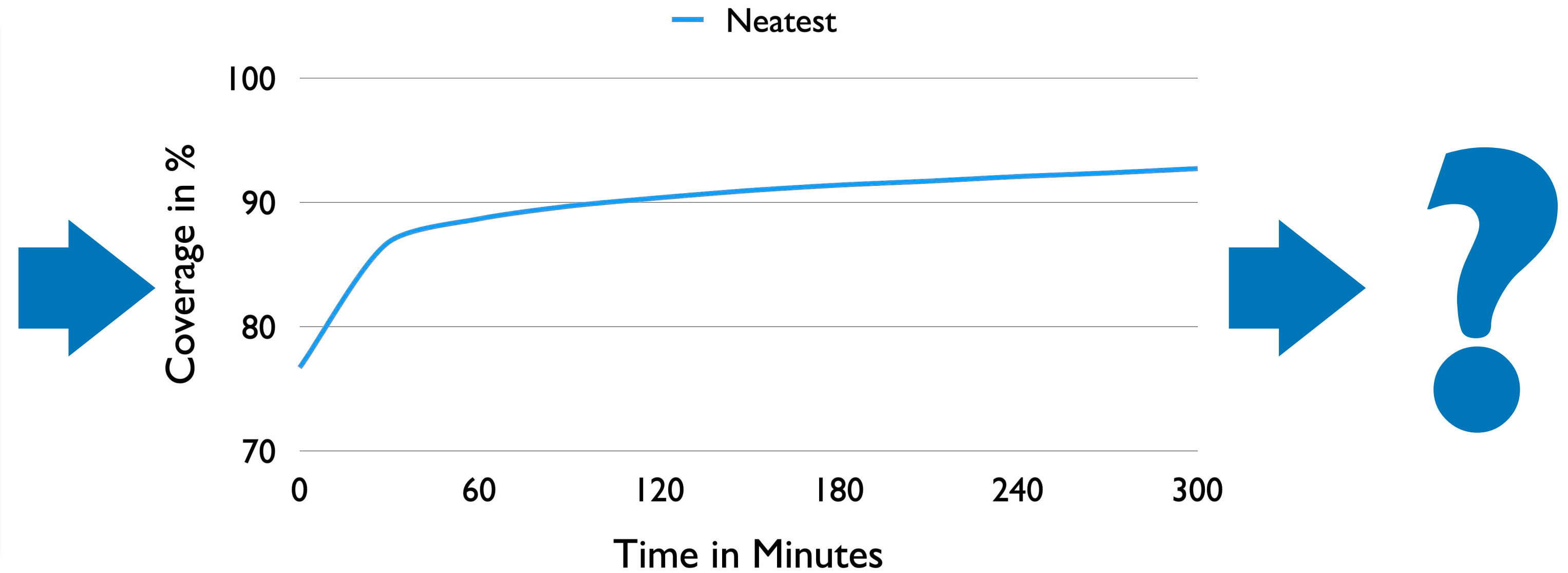
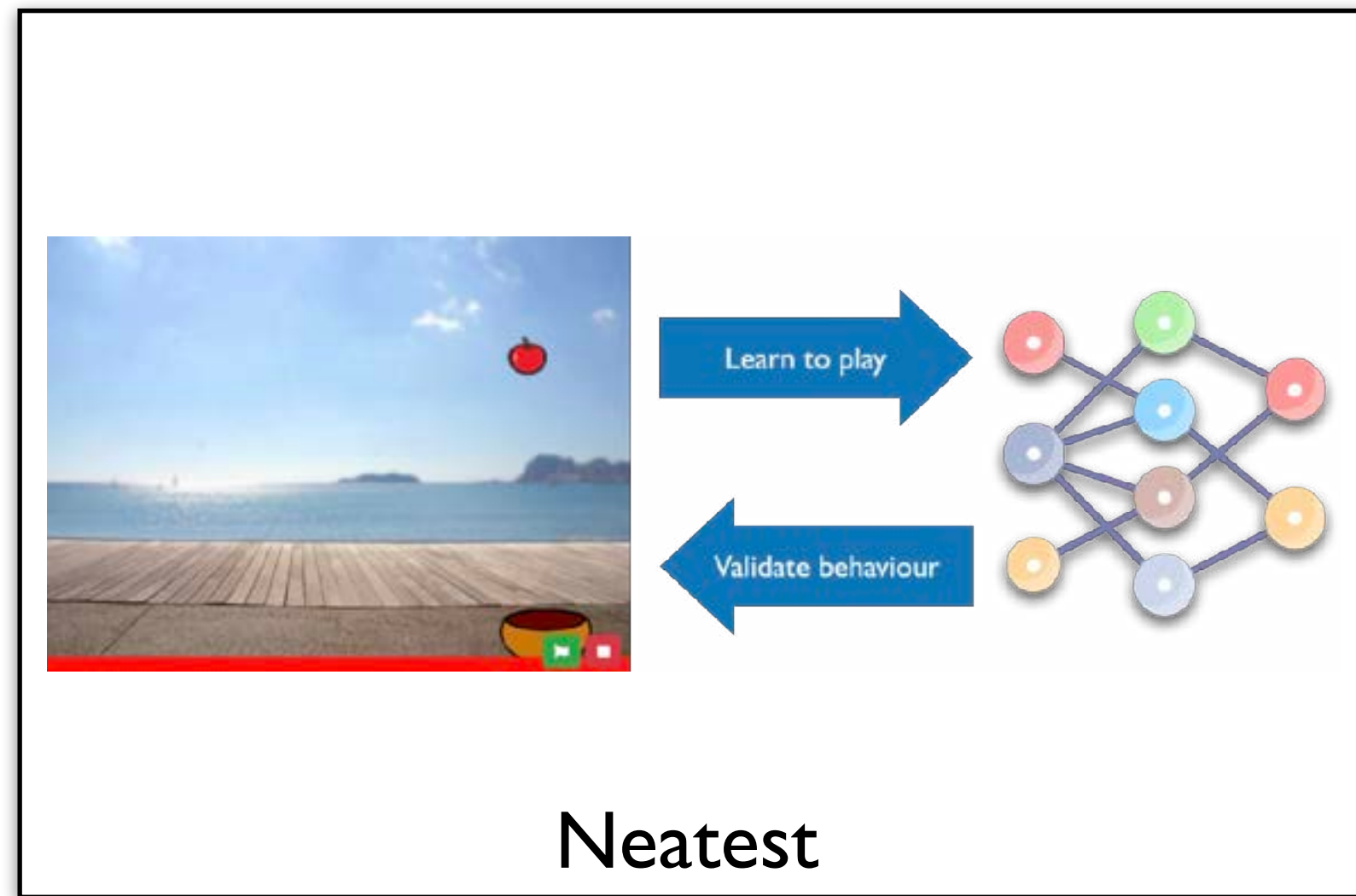
Apply Gradient-Descent with Varying Probabilities



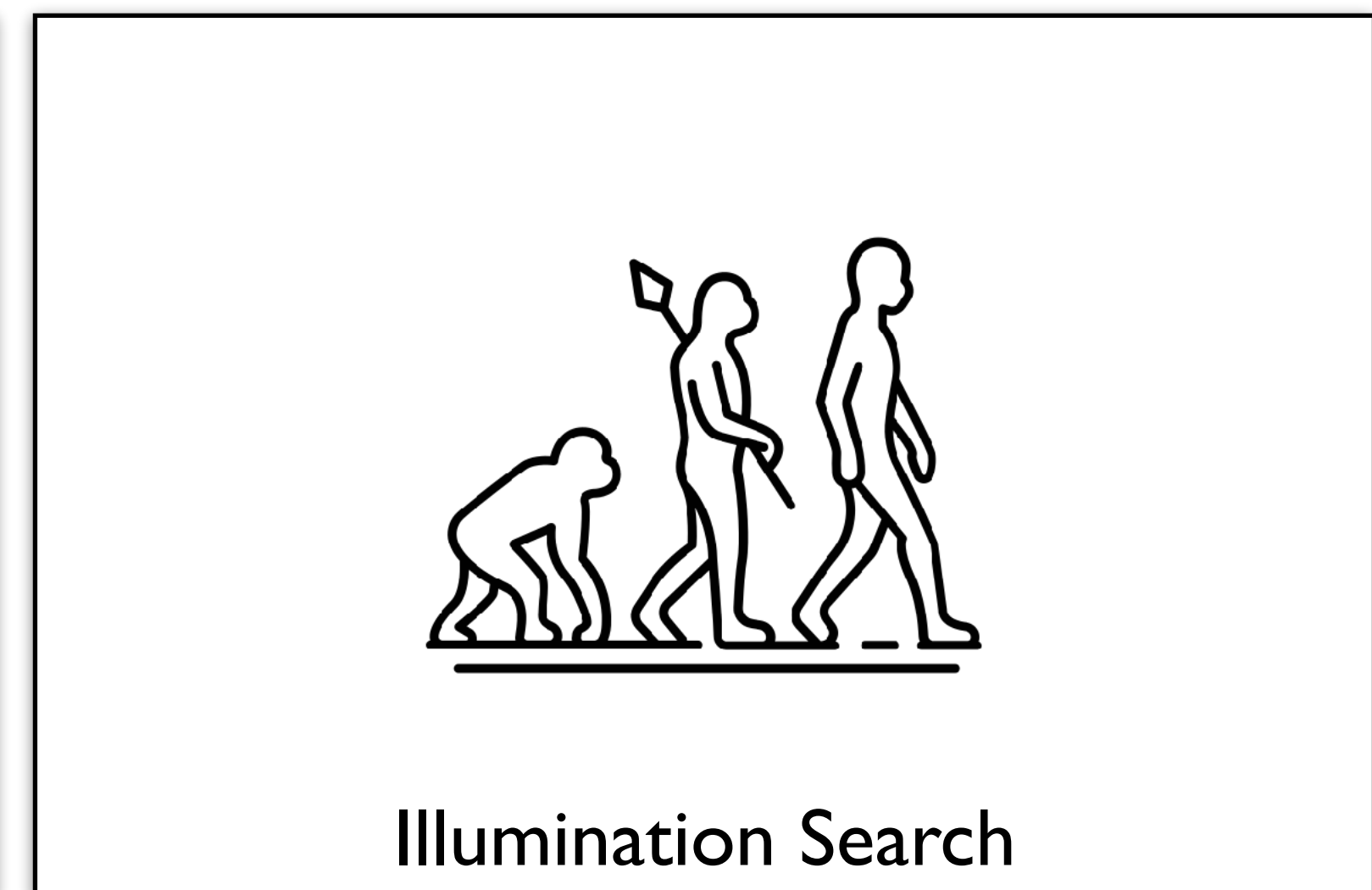
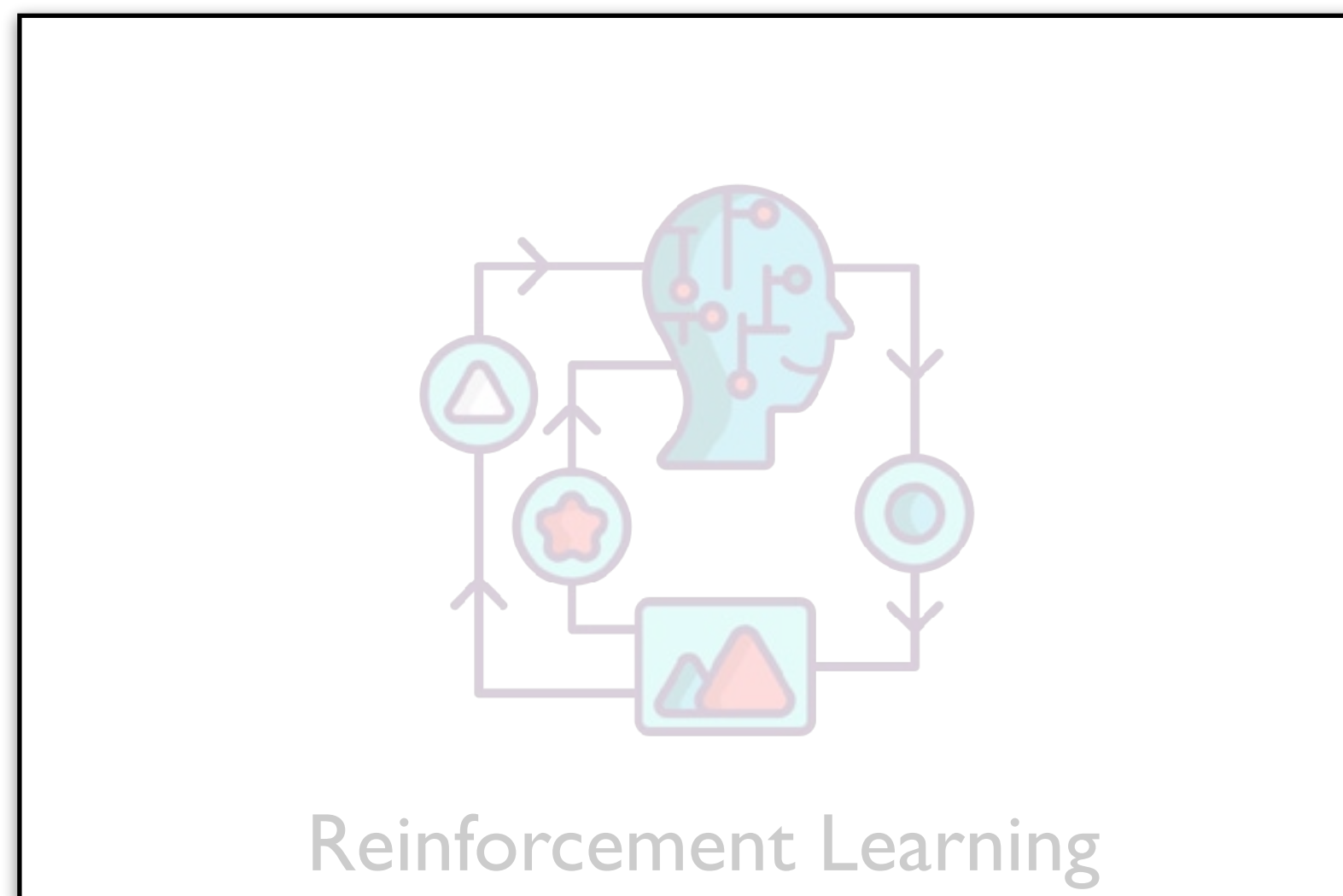
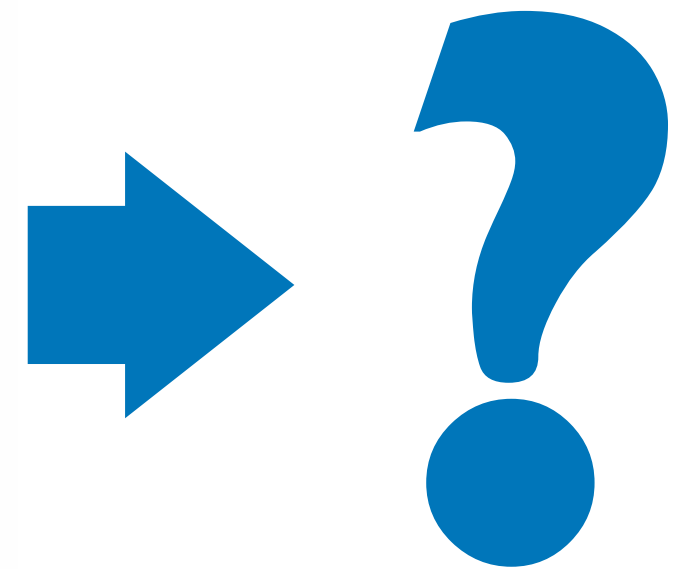
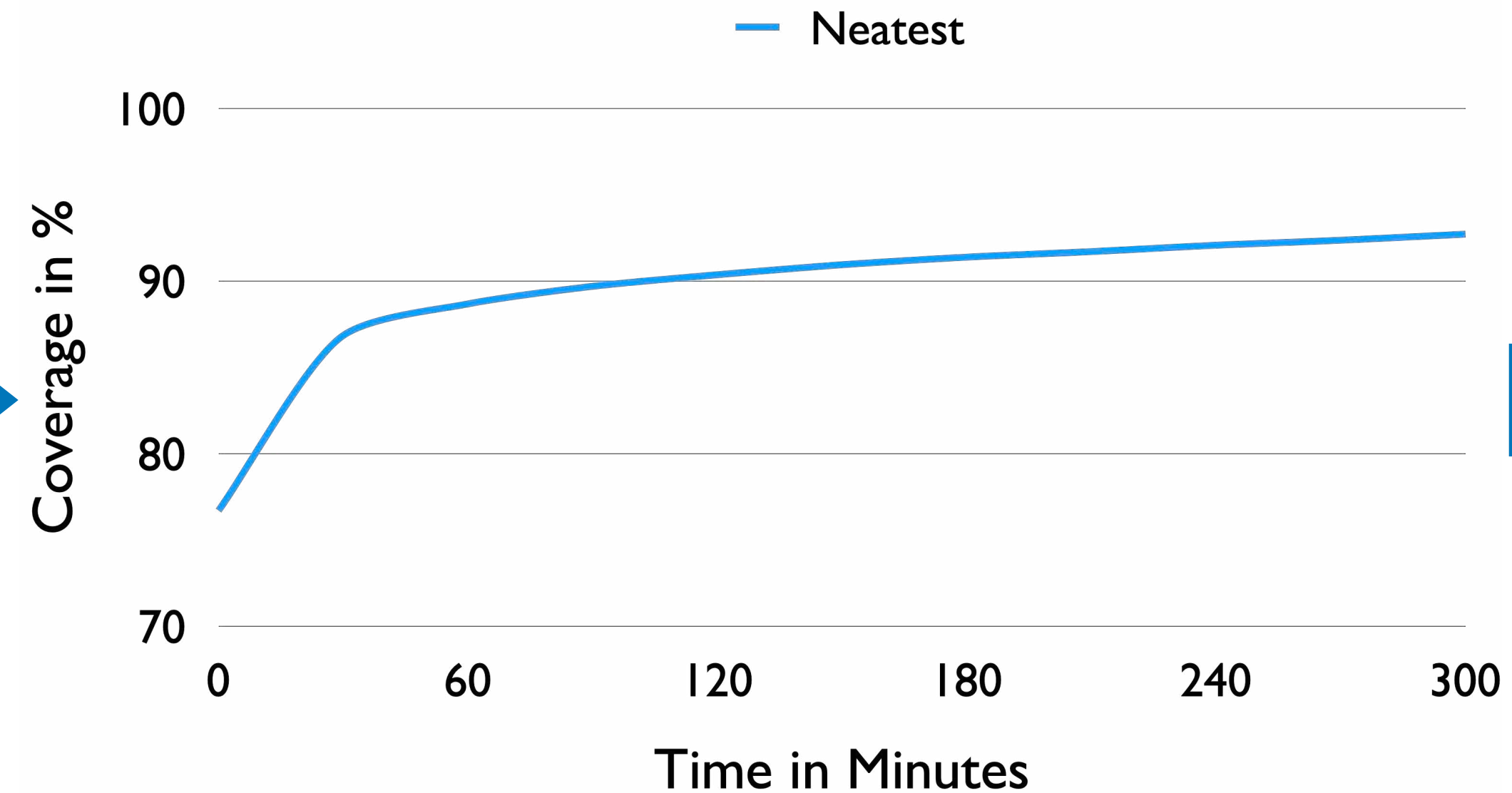
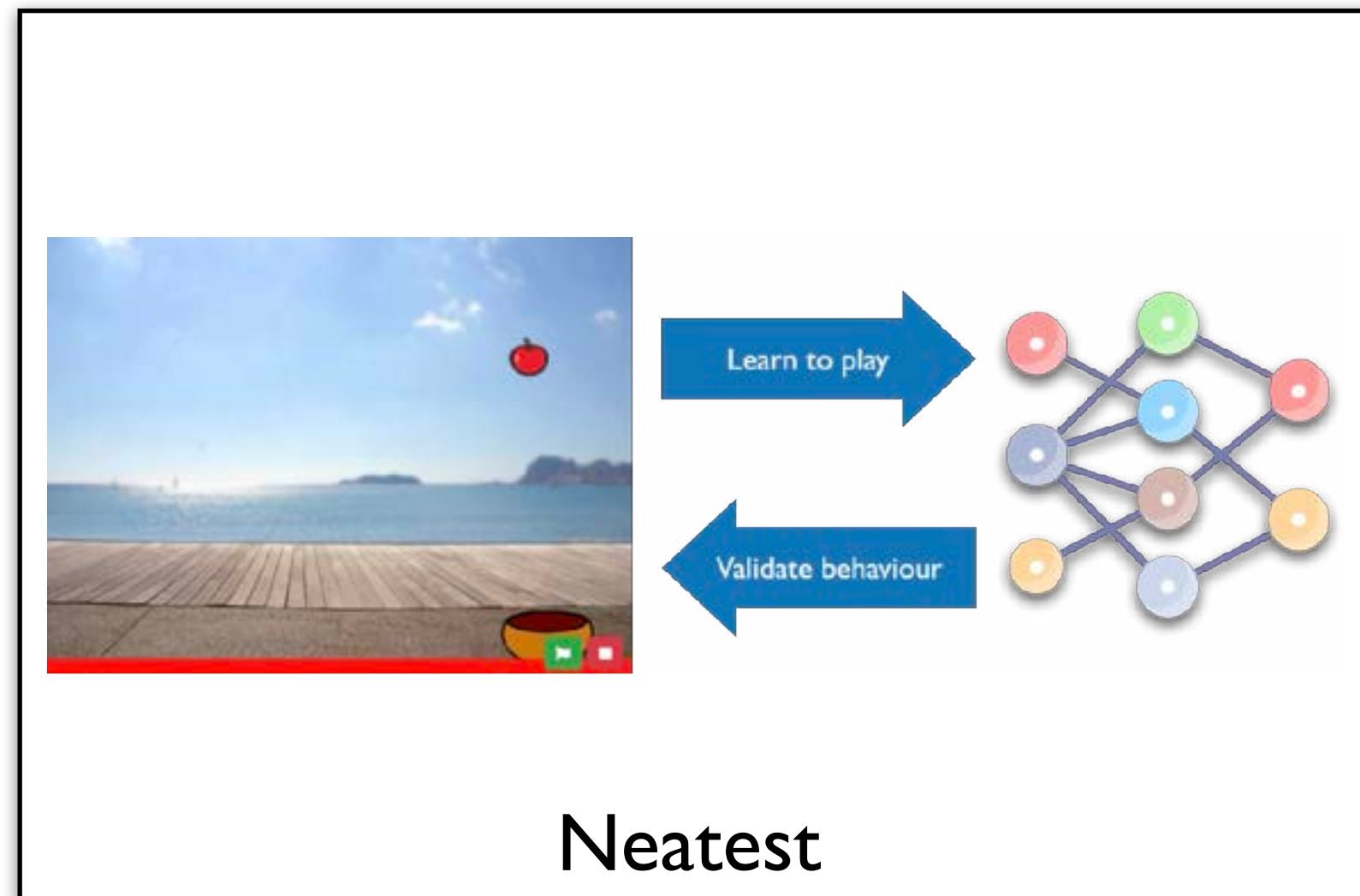
Significant Speedups through Gradient-Descent



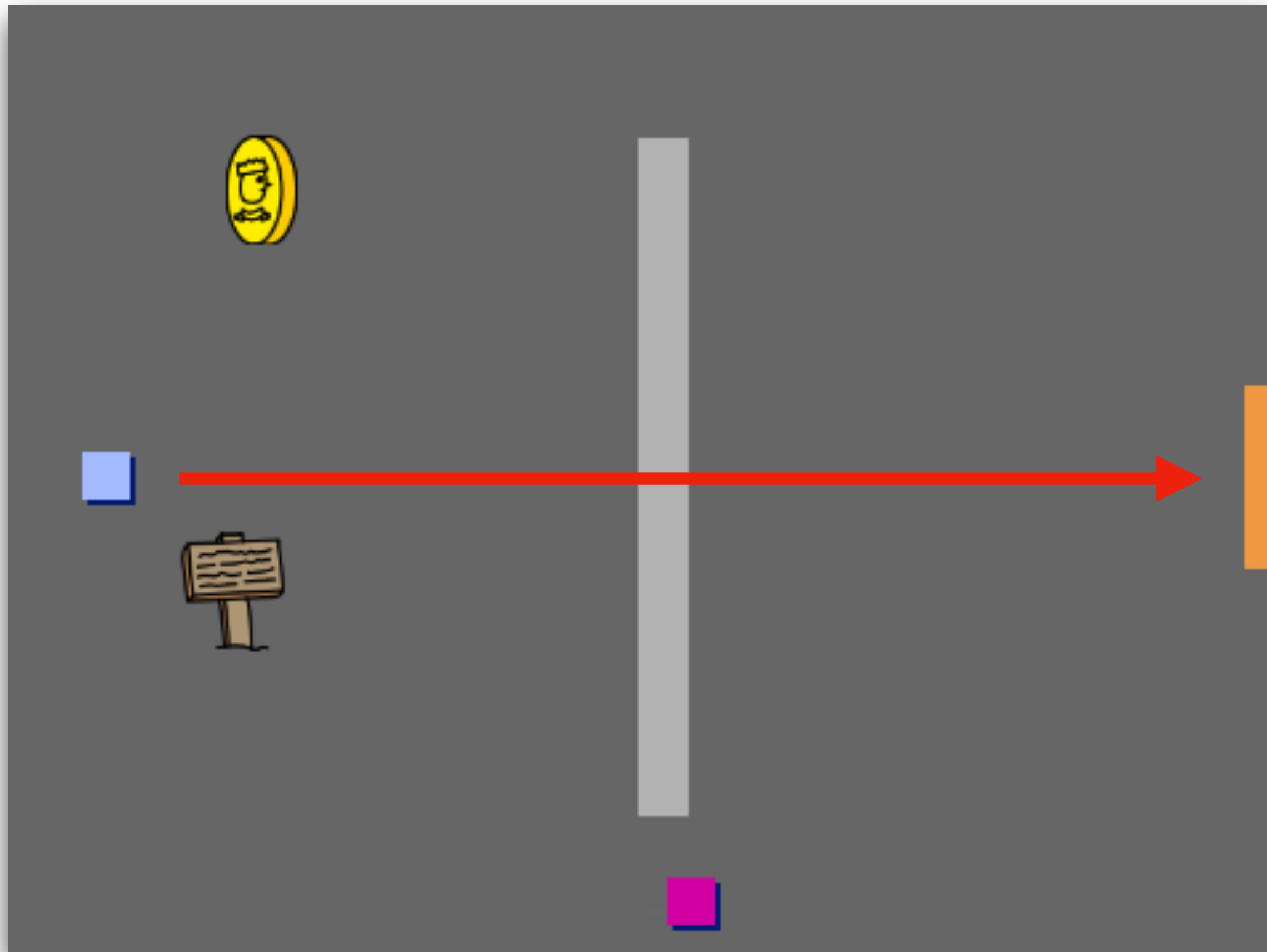
Ongoing Work: Overcoming Limitations of Neatest



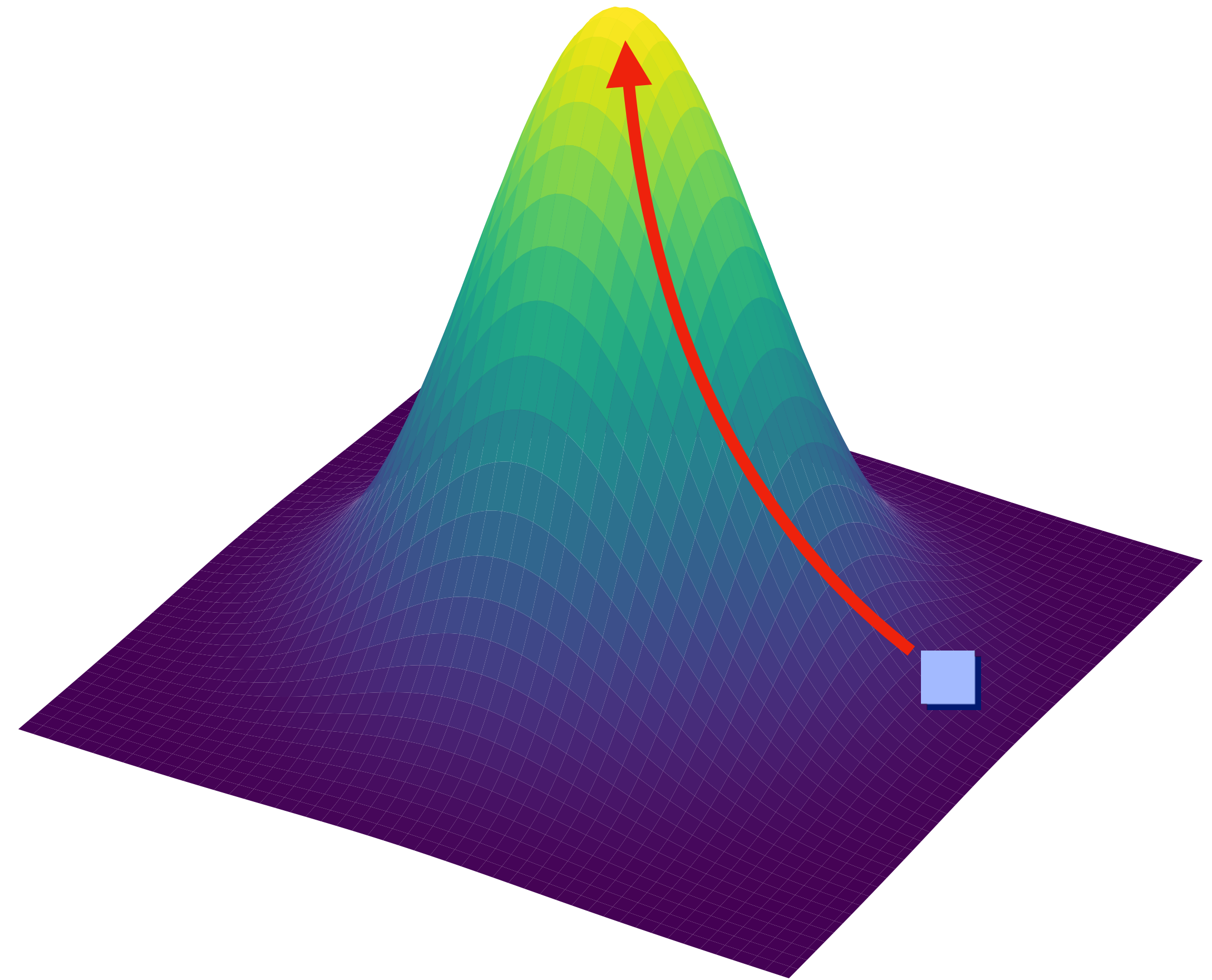
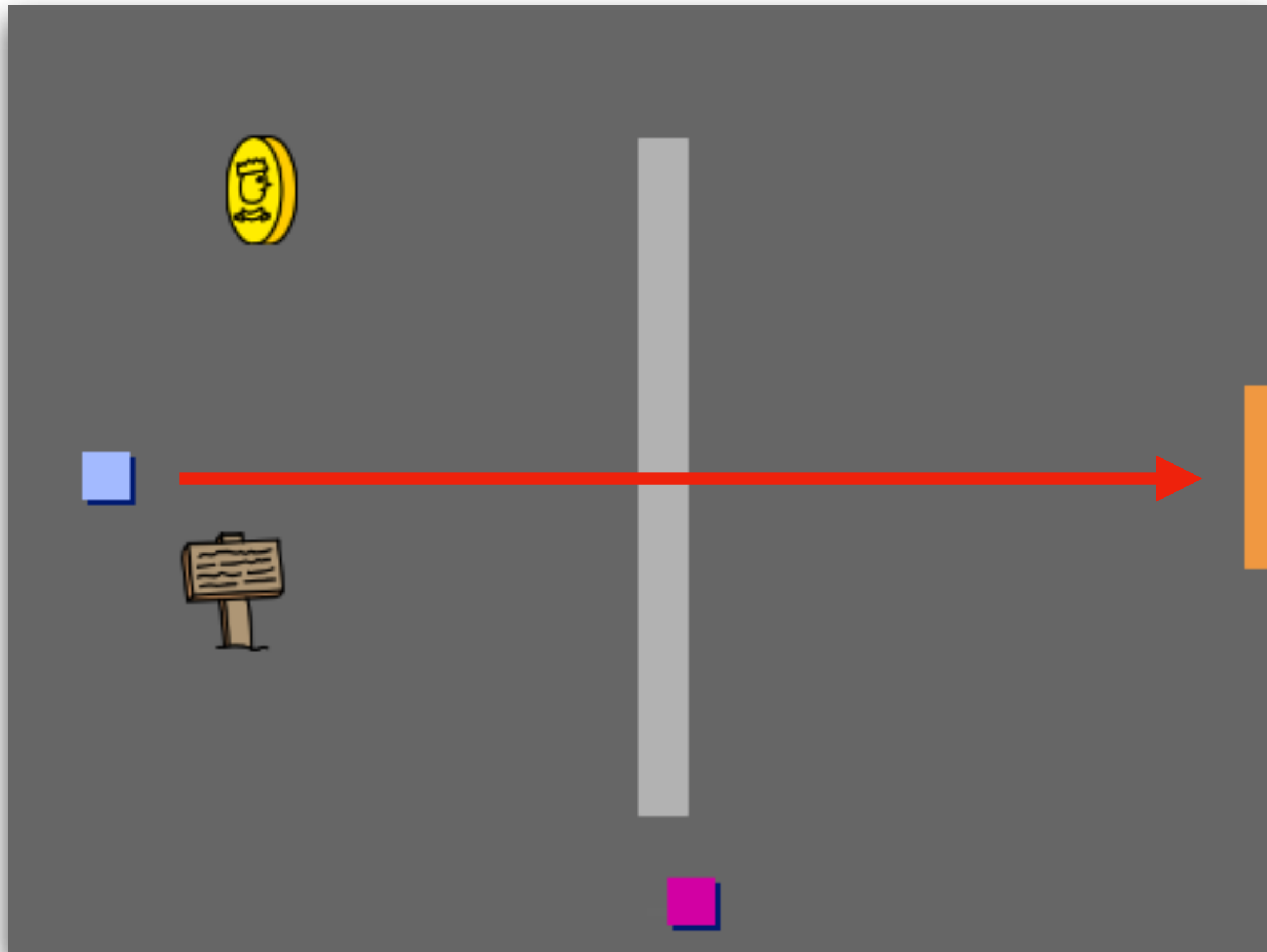
Ongoing Work: Overcoming Limitations of Neatest



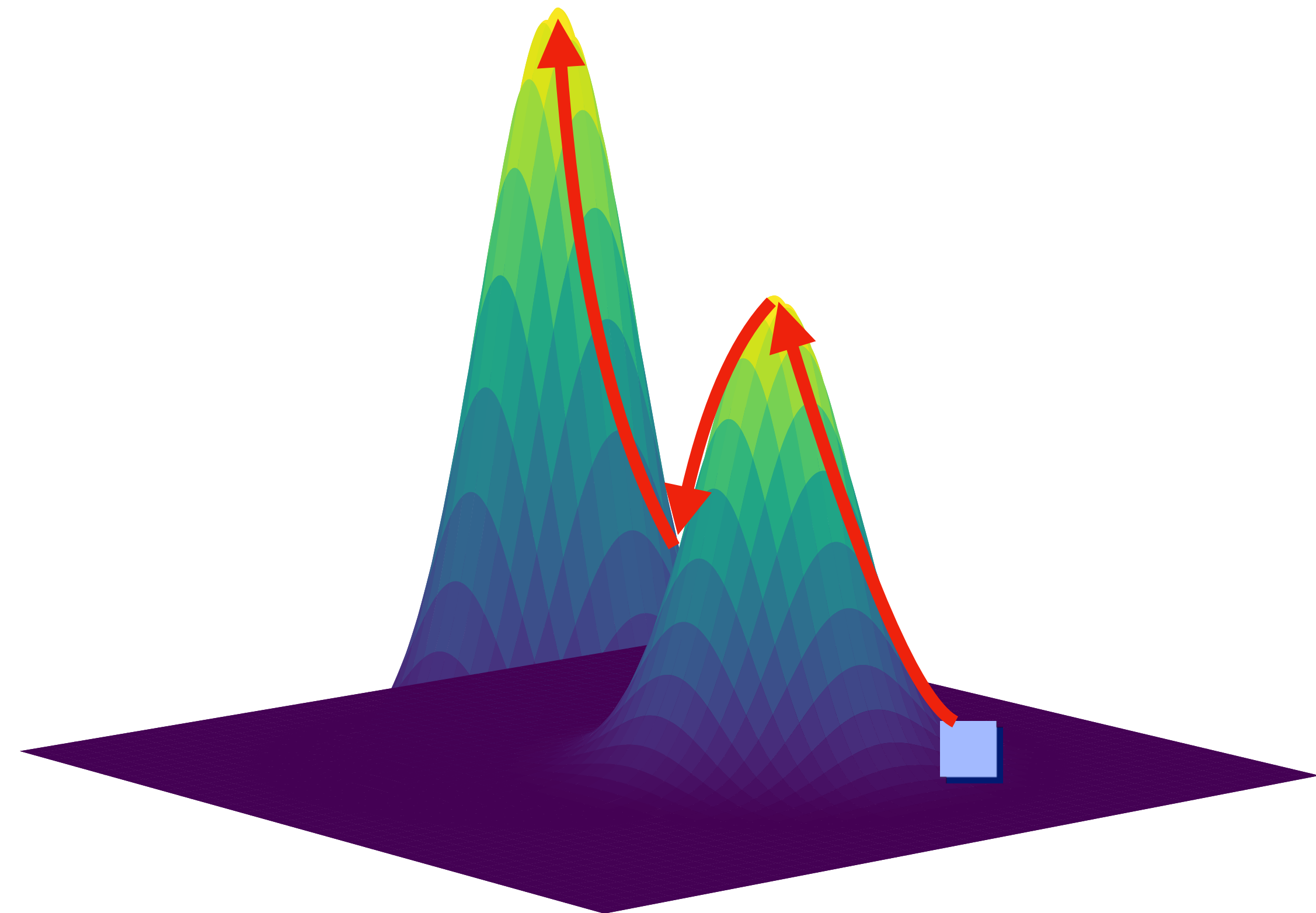
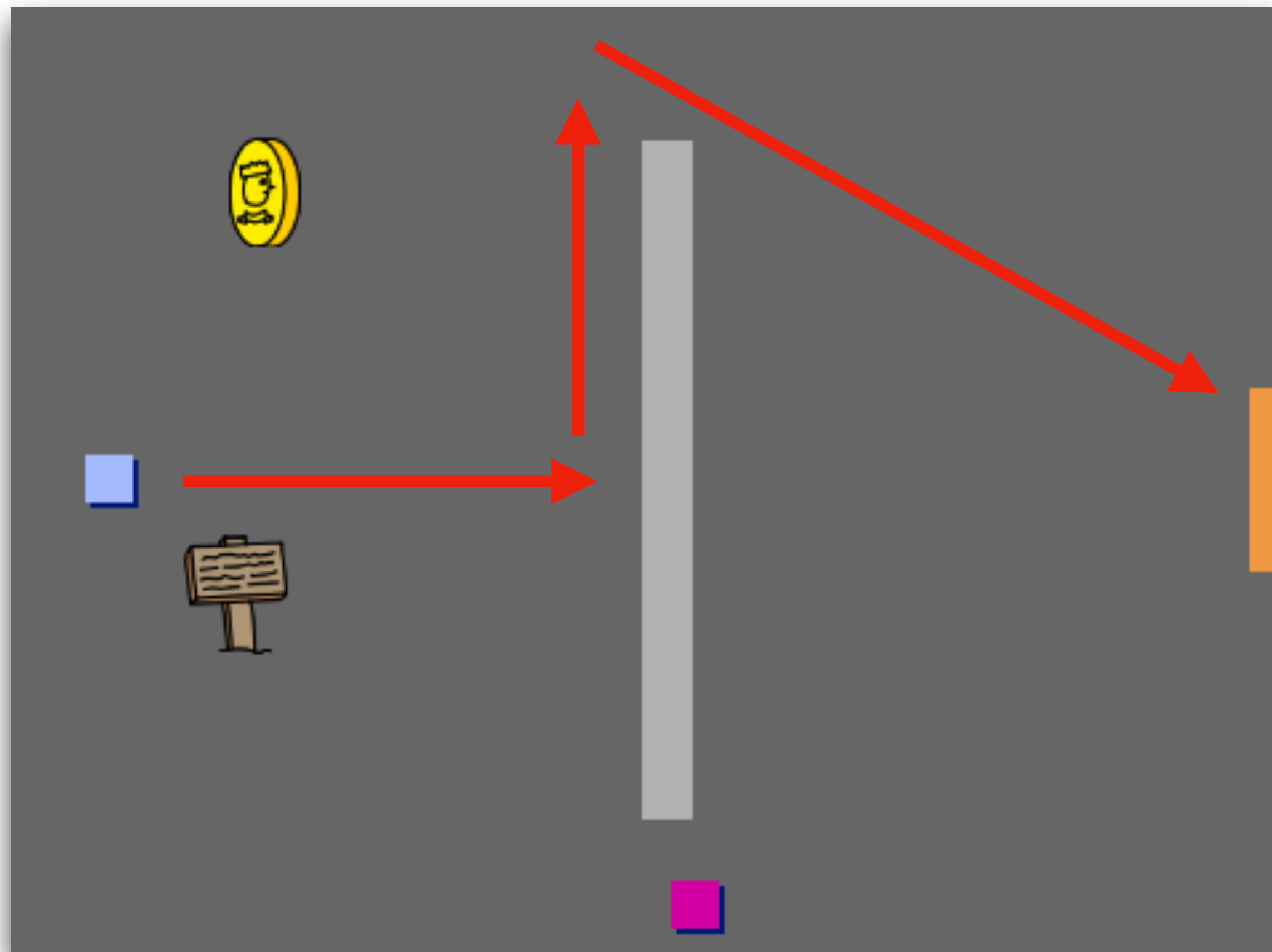
Fitness Based on Distance Towards Target Statement



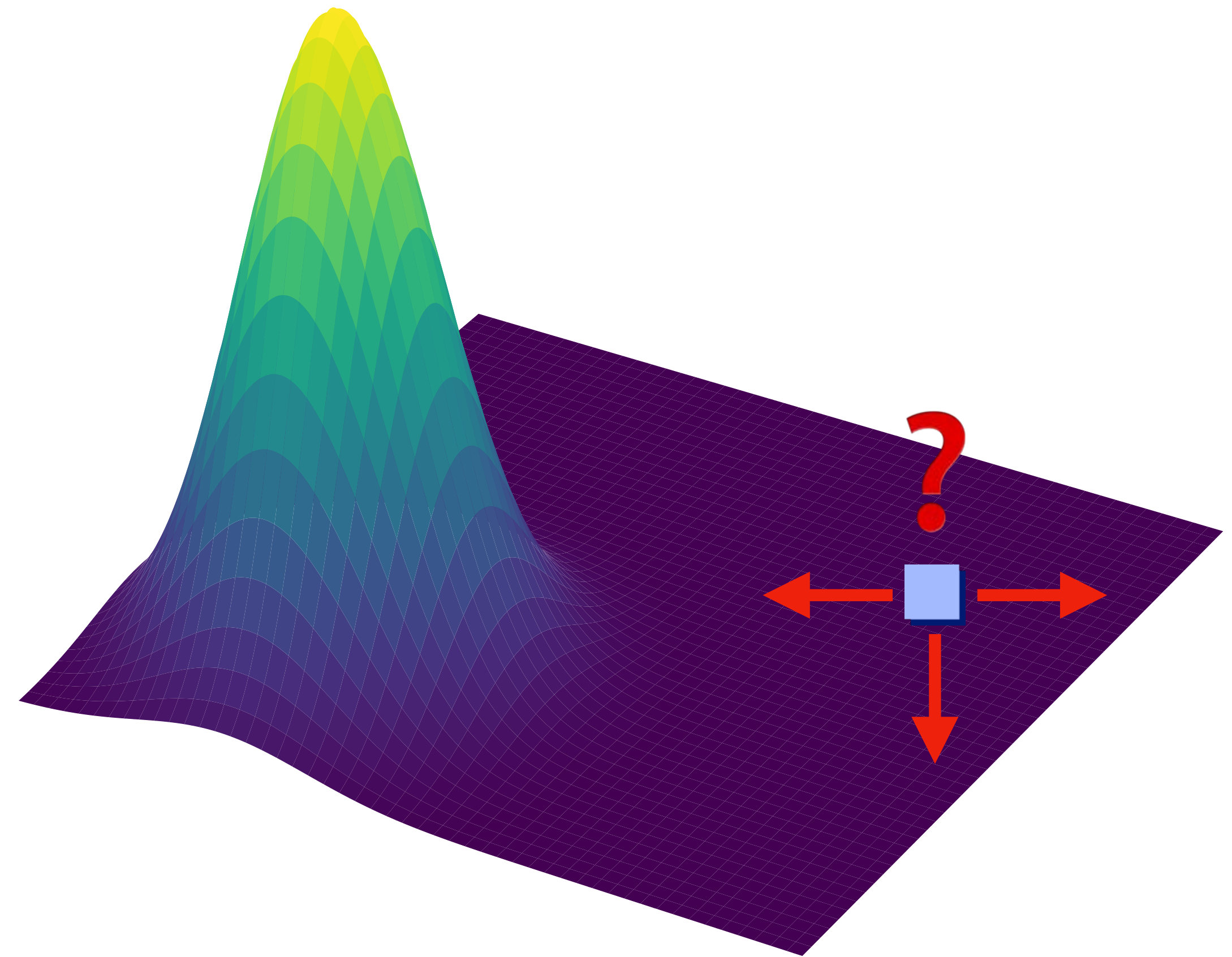
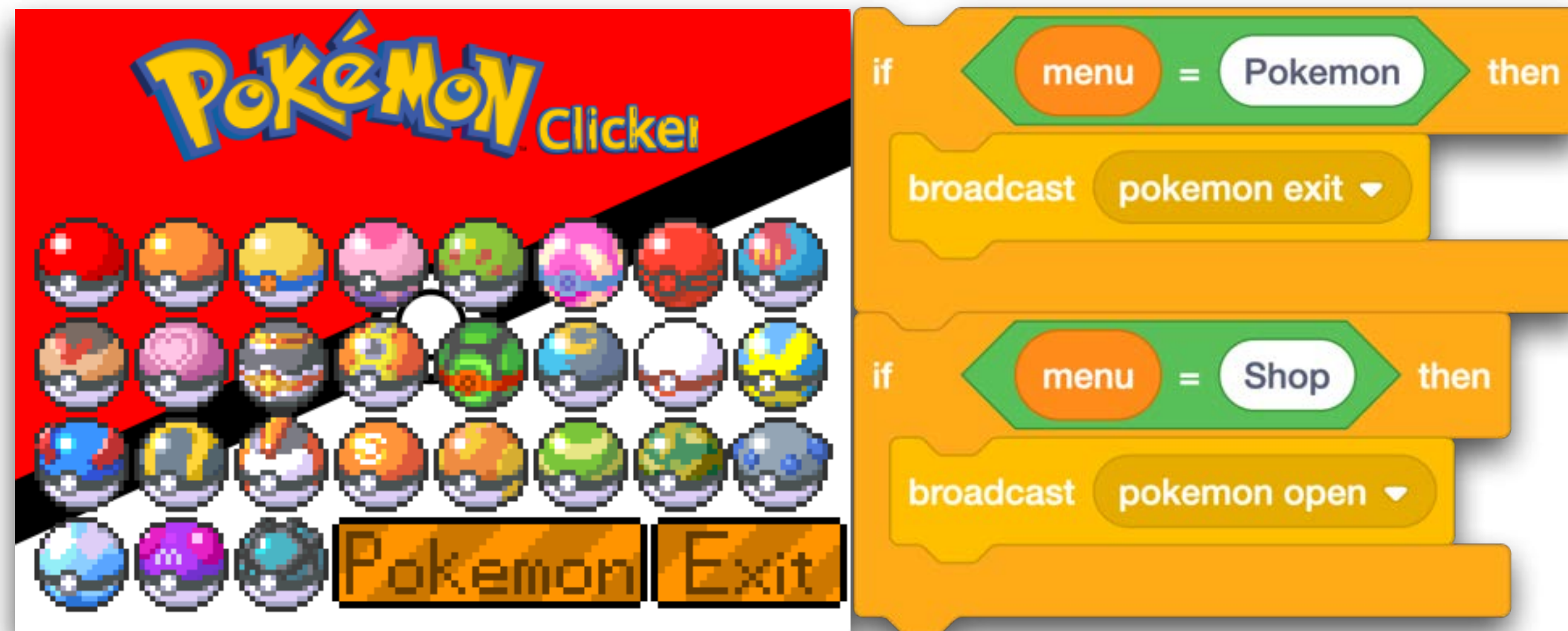
Fitness Based on Distance Towards Target Statement



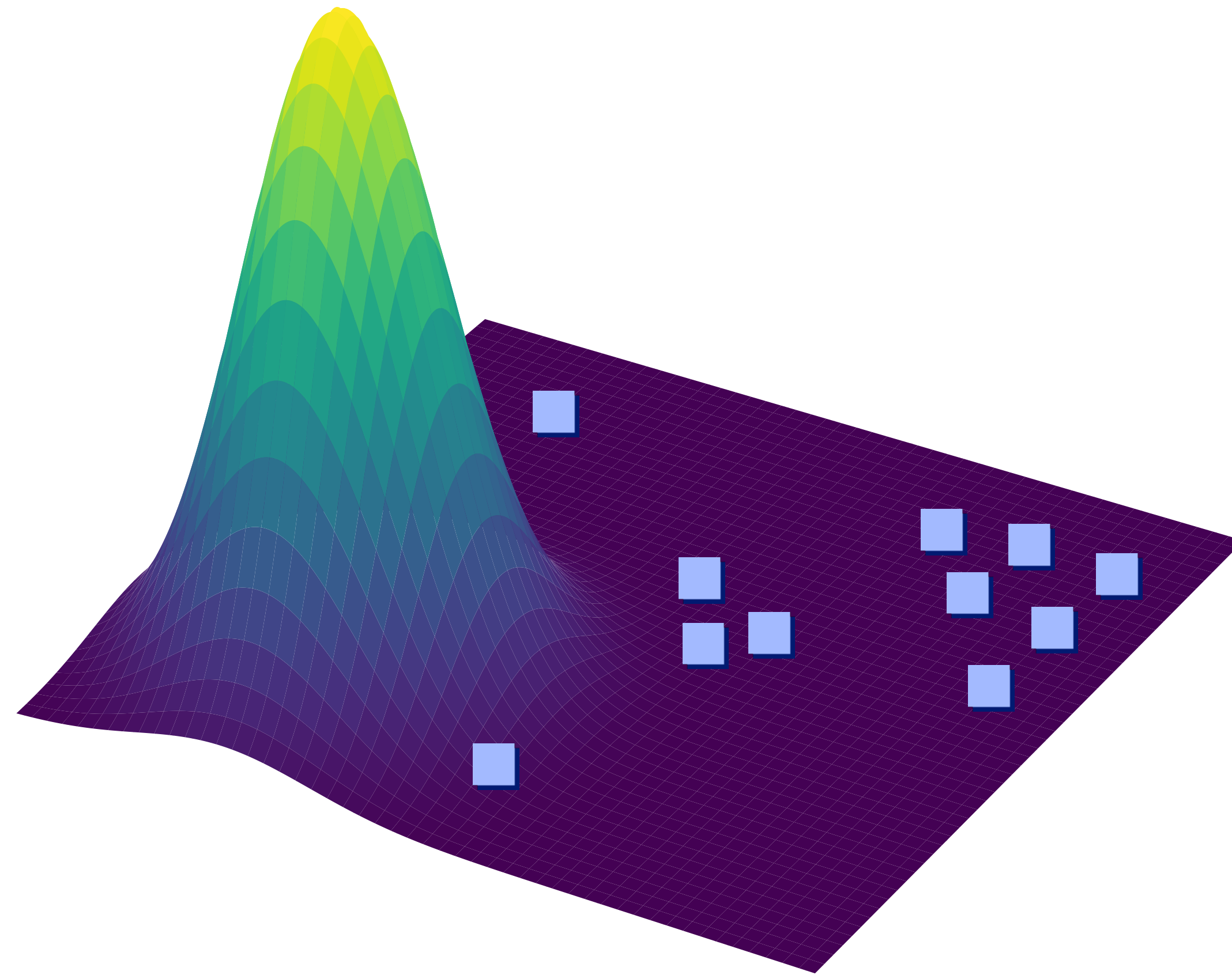
Deceiving Fitness Landscapes in Mazes



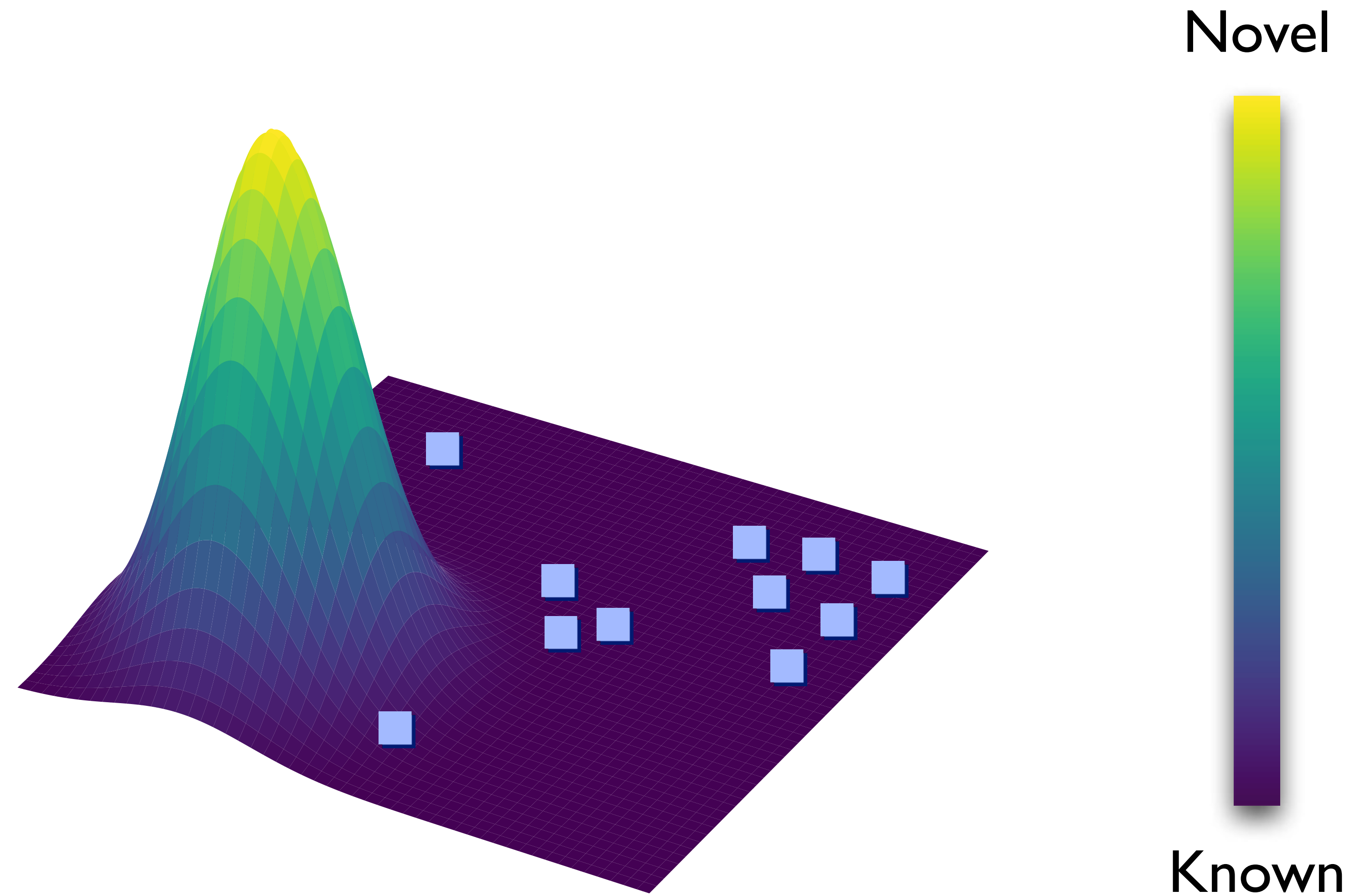
Fitness Landscapes Without Guidance



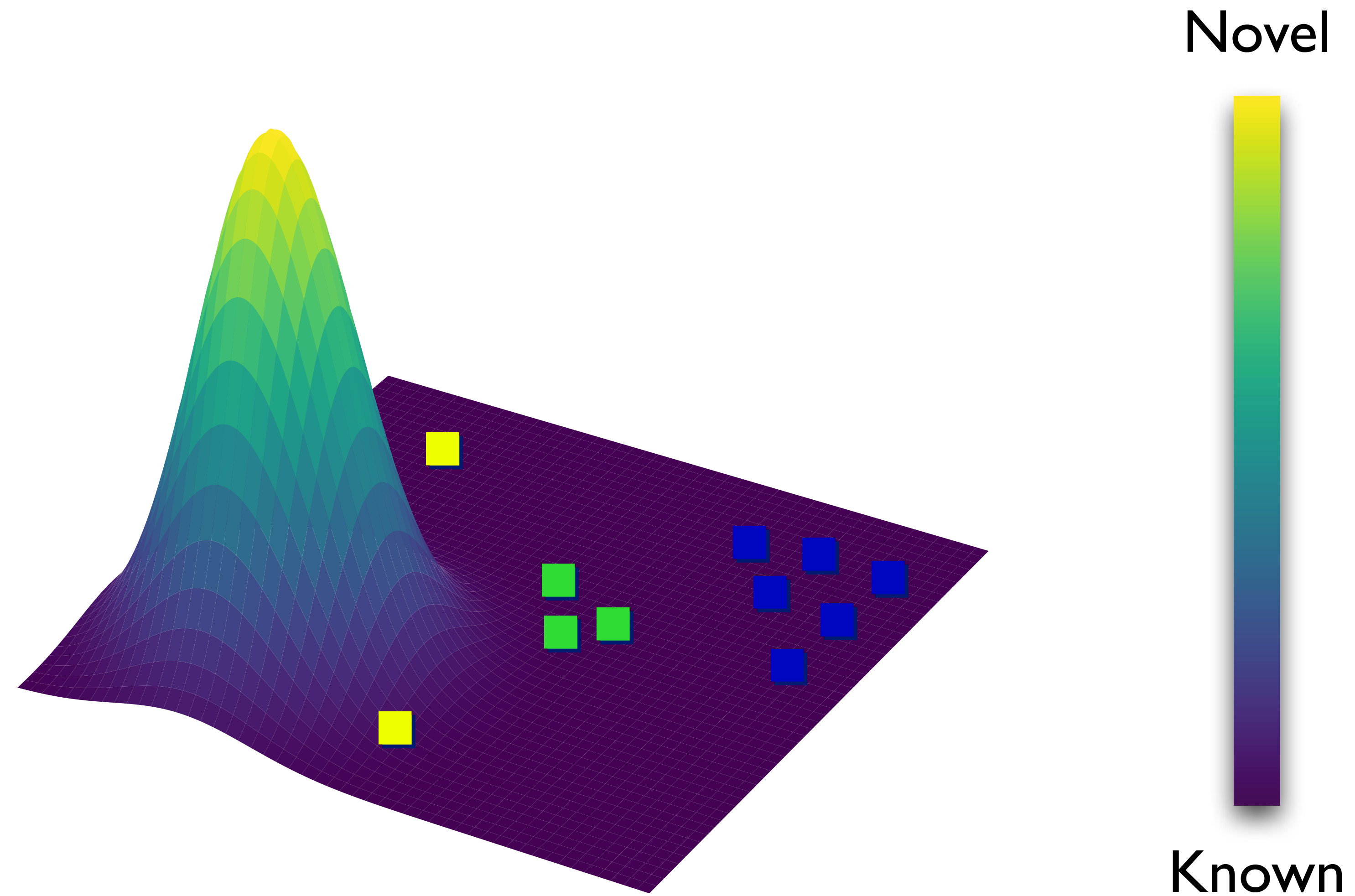
Illumination Algorithms: Integrating Novelty into the Search



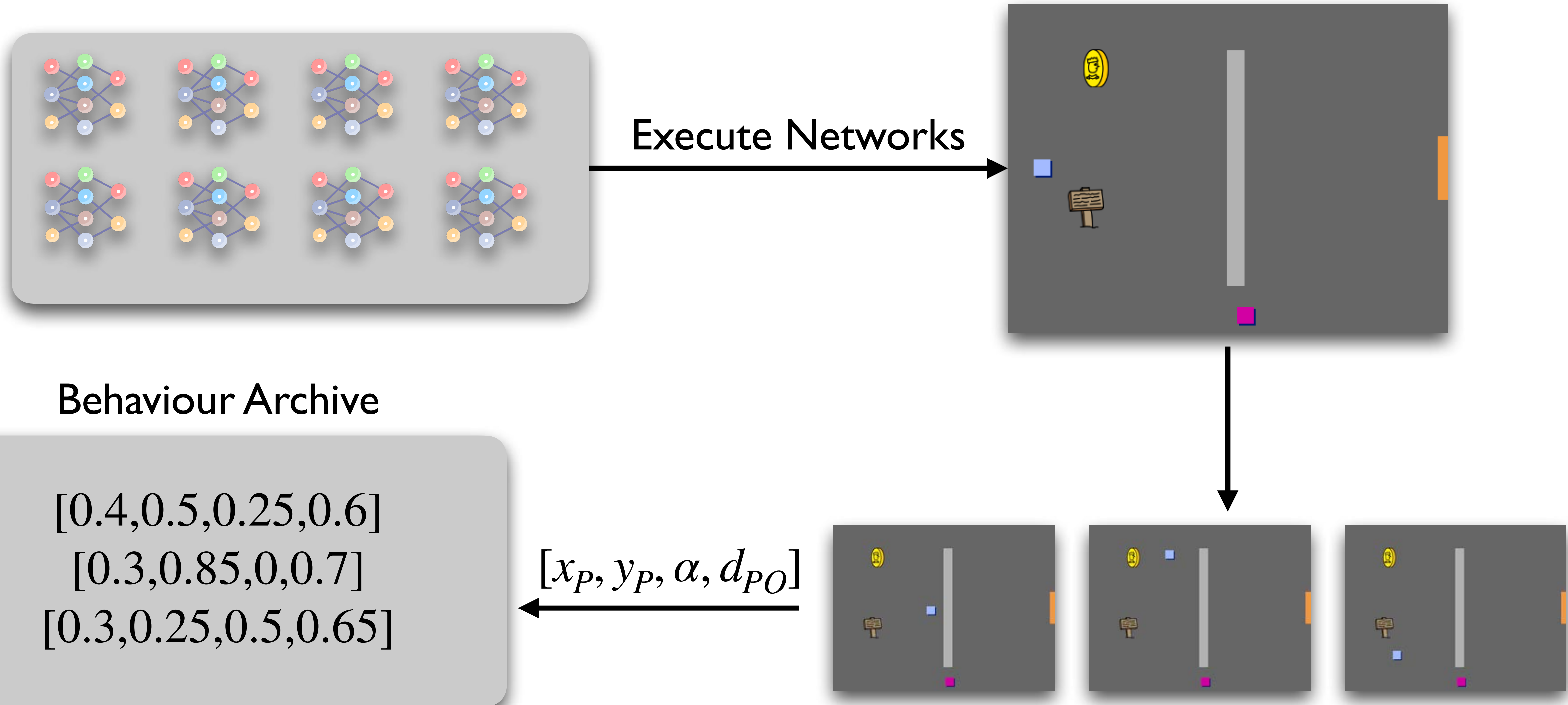
Illumination Algorithms: Integrating Novelty into the Search



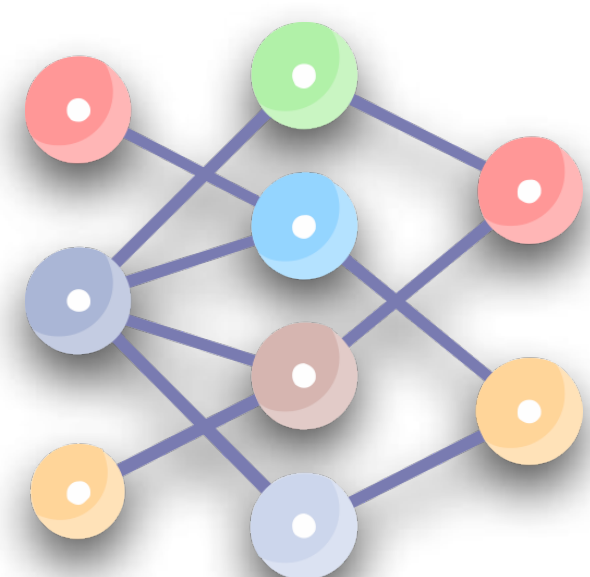
Illumination Algorithms: Integrating Novelty into the Search



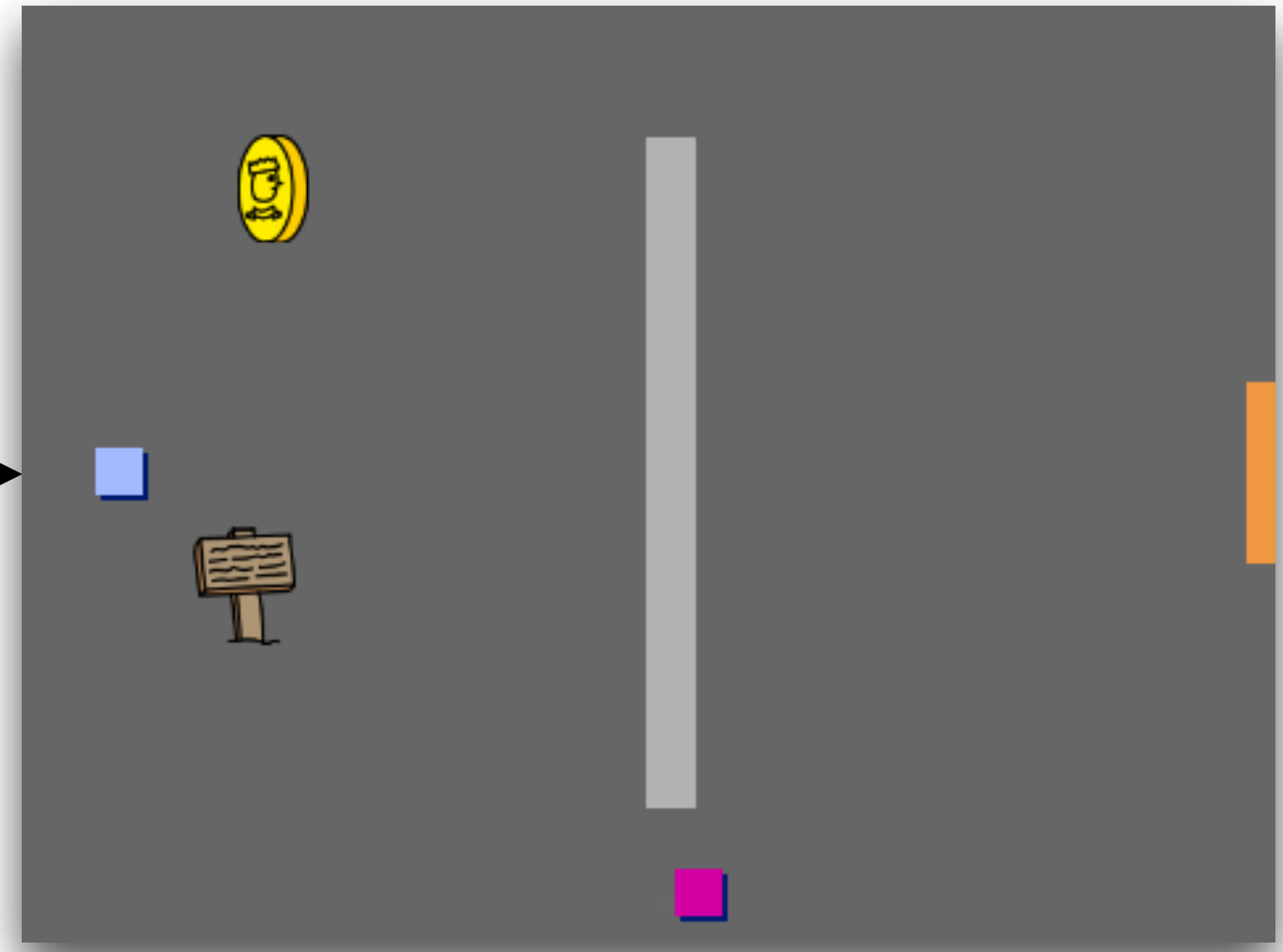
Deriving Novelty from Observed Behaviours



Comparing Behaviours Using Cosine Similarity



Execute Network



Behaviour Archive

[0.4,0.5,0.25,0.6]

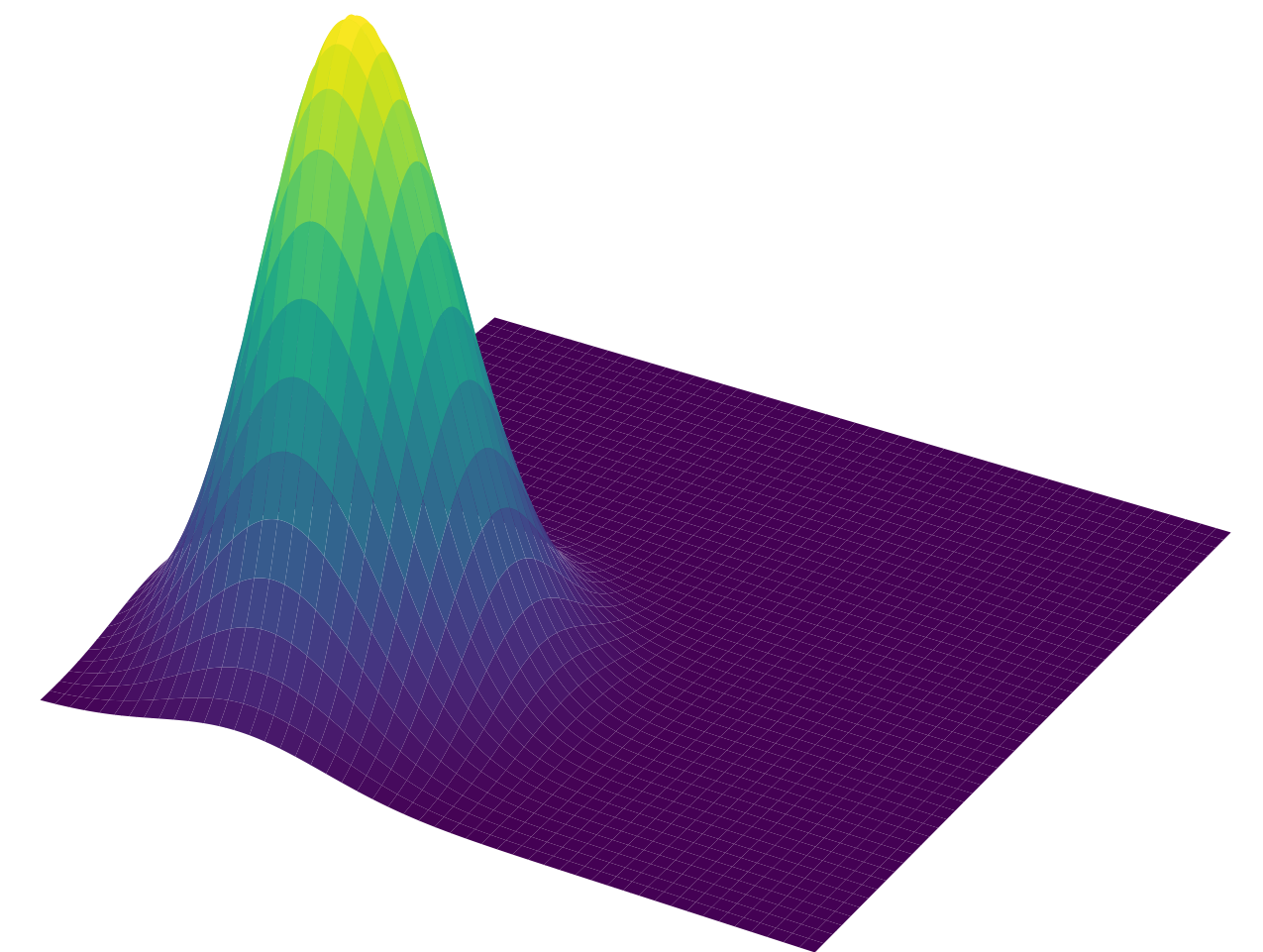
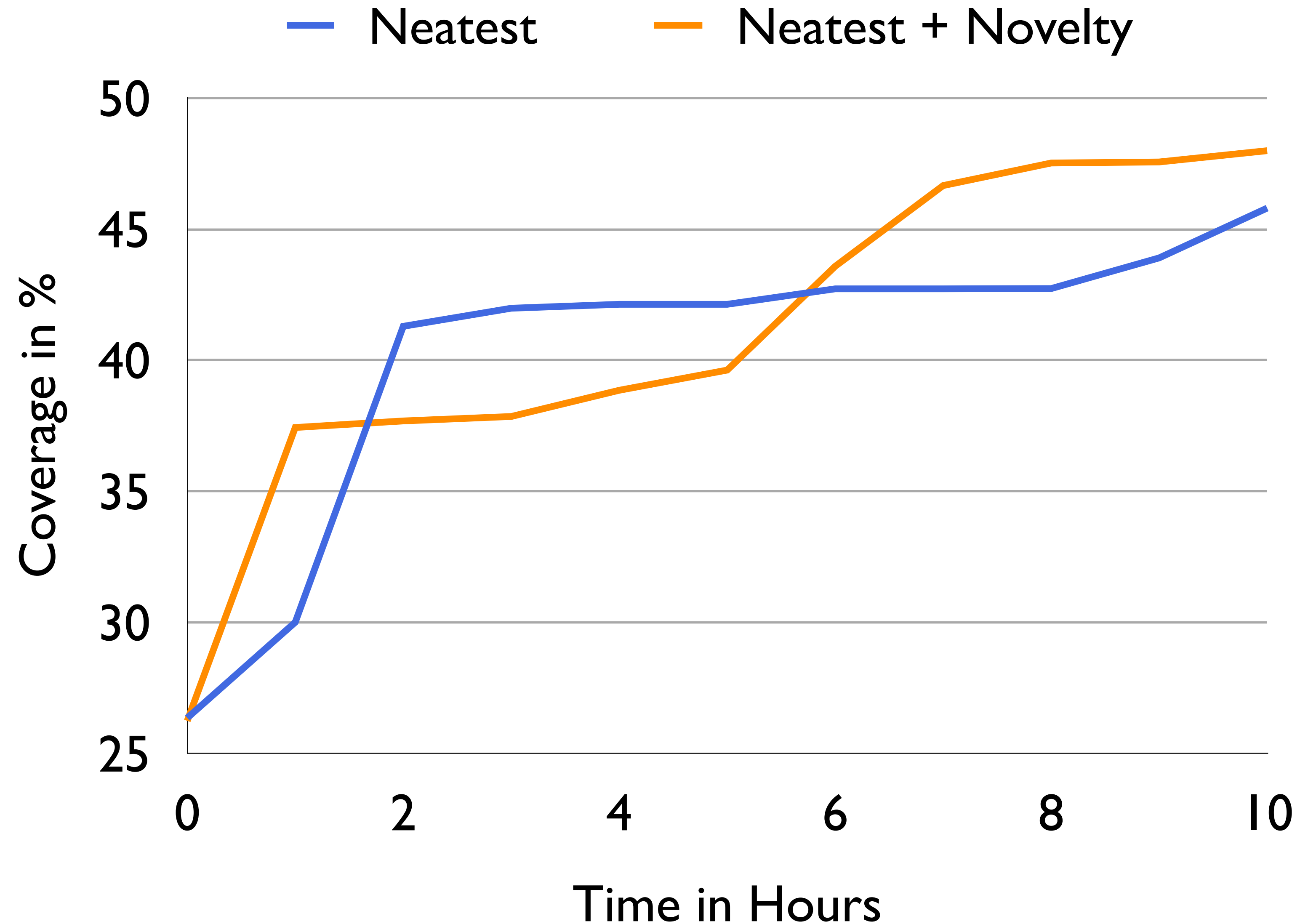
[0.3,0.85,0,0.7]

[0.3,0.25,0.5,0.65]

Cosine Similarity

[0.8,0.1,0.7,0.3]

Novelty Adds Guidance to Challenging Landscapes

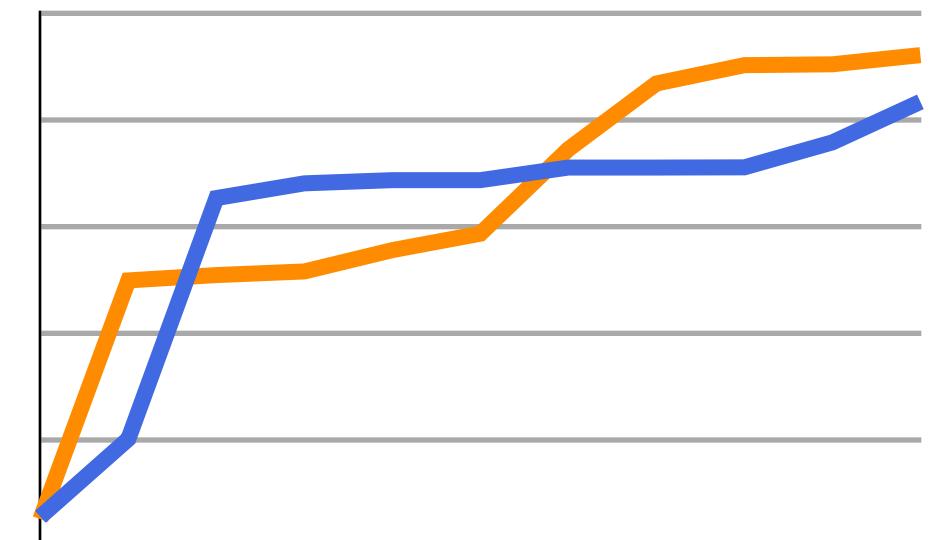


Guidance Helps Discover More Game States

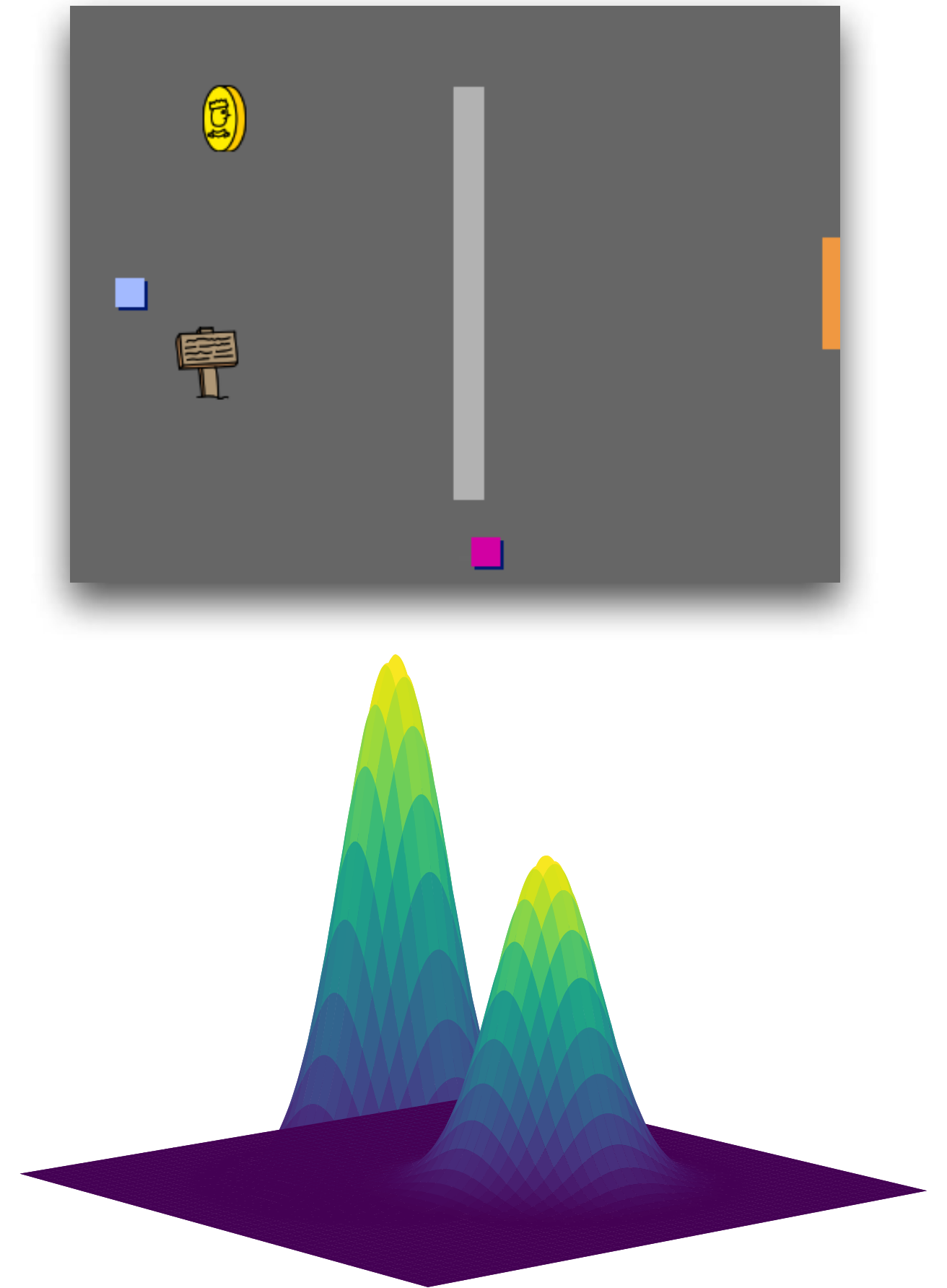
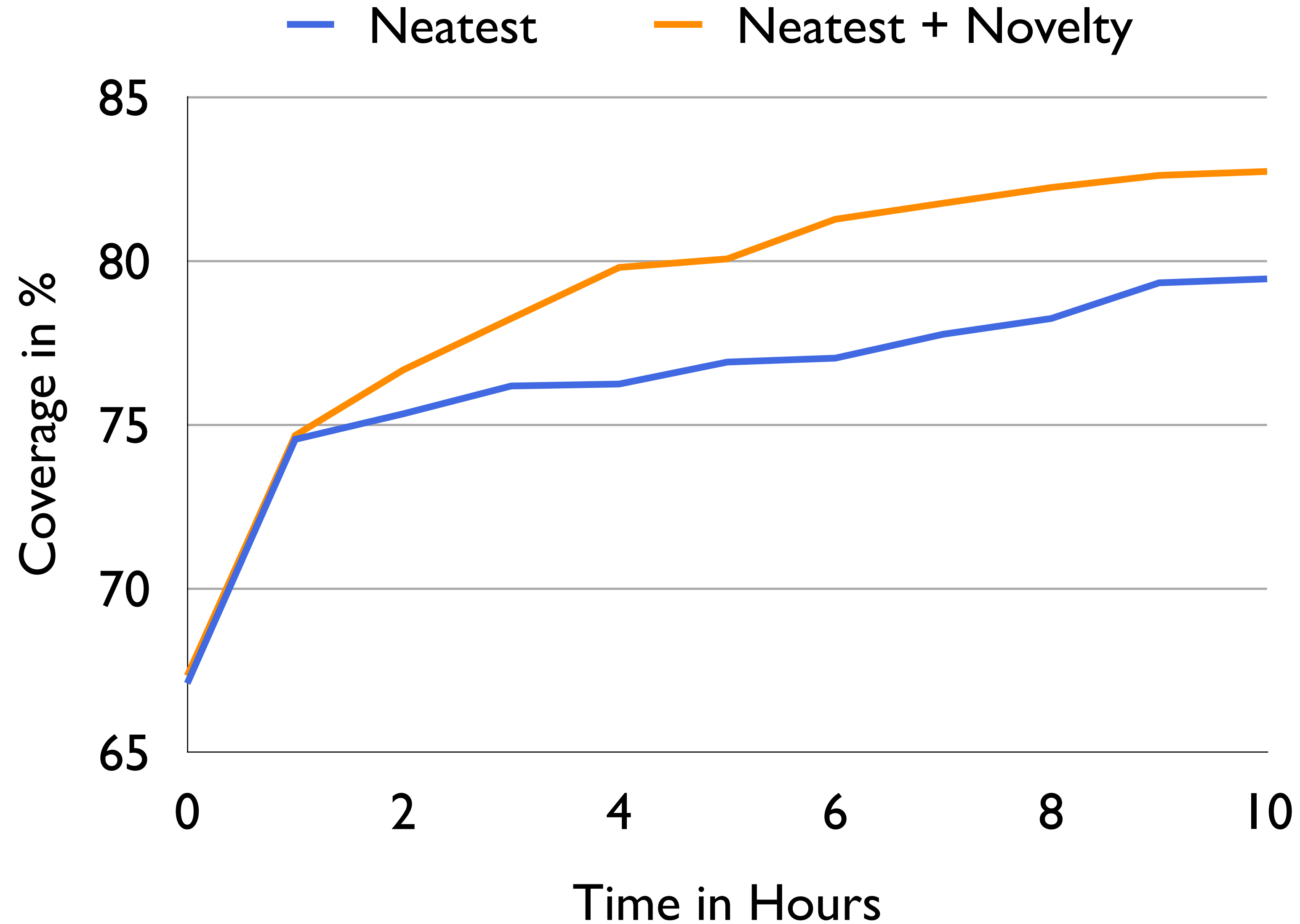
Neatest



Neatest + Novelty

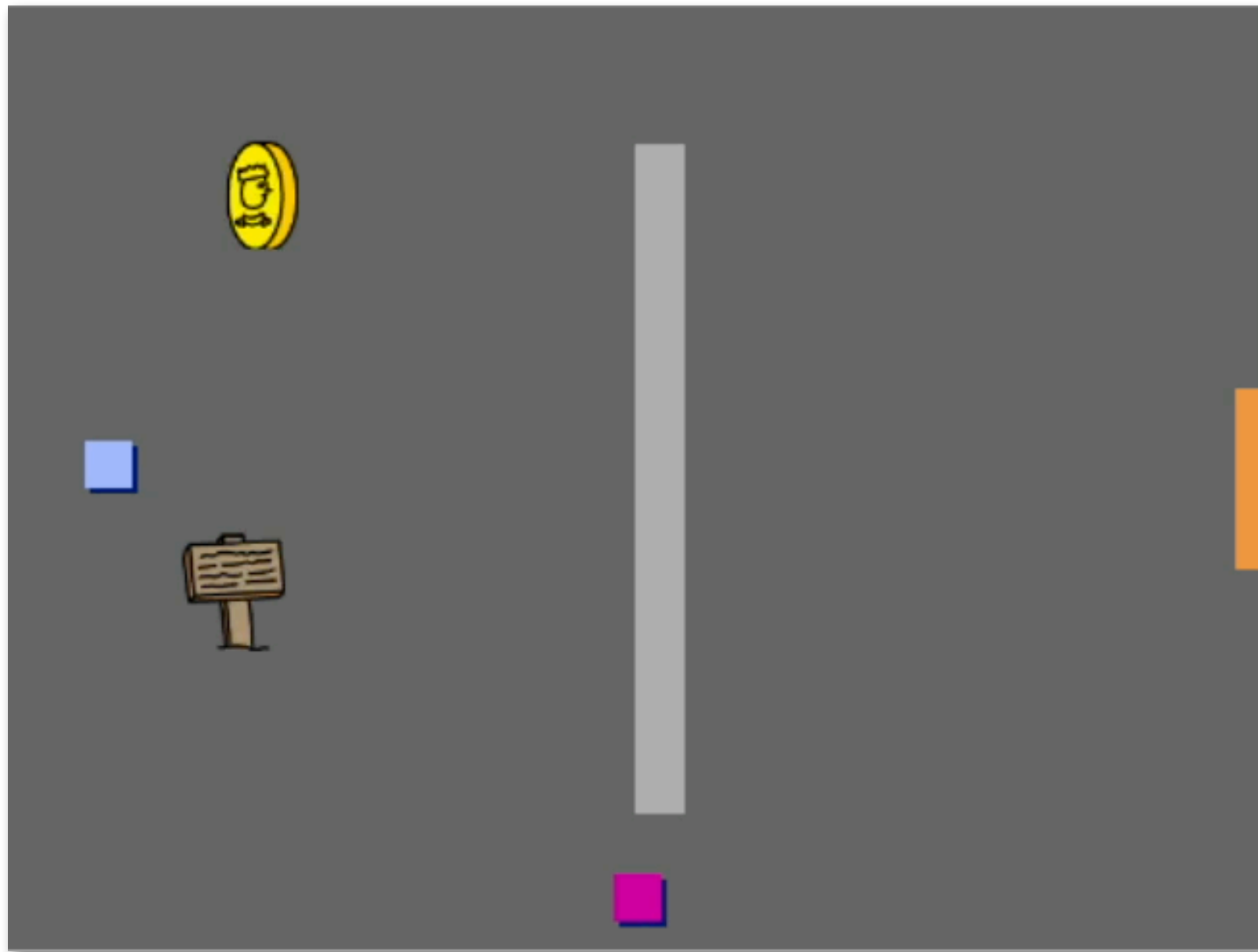


Novelty Helps Overcome Local Optima

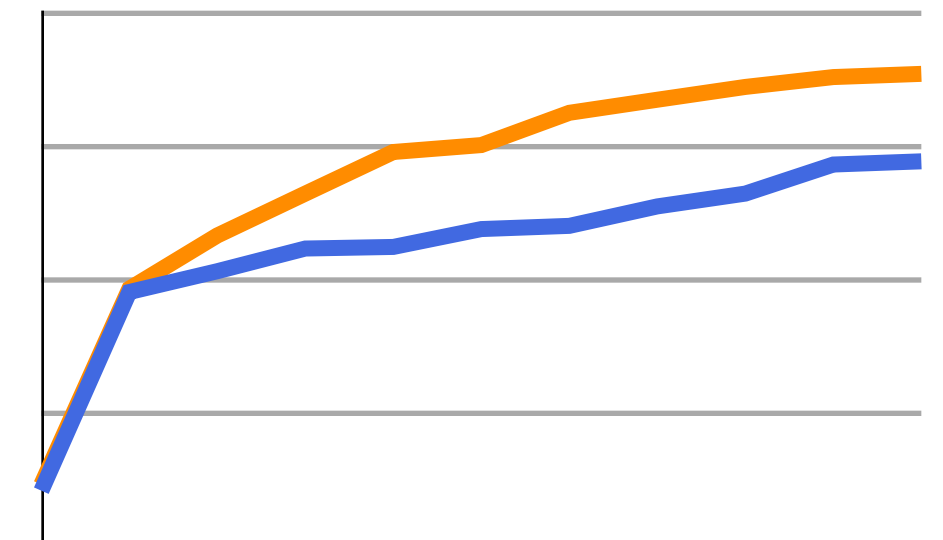
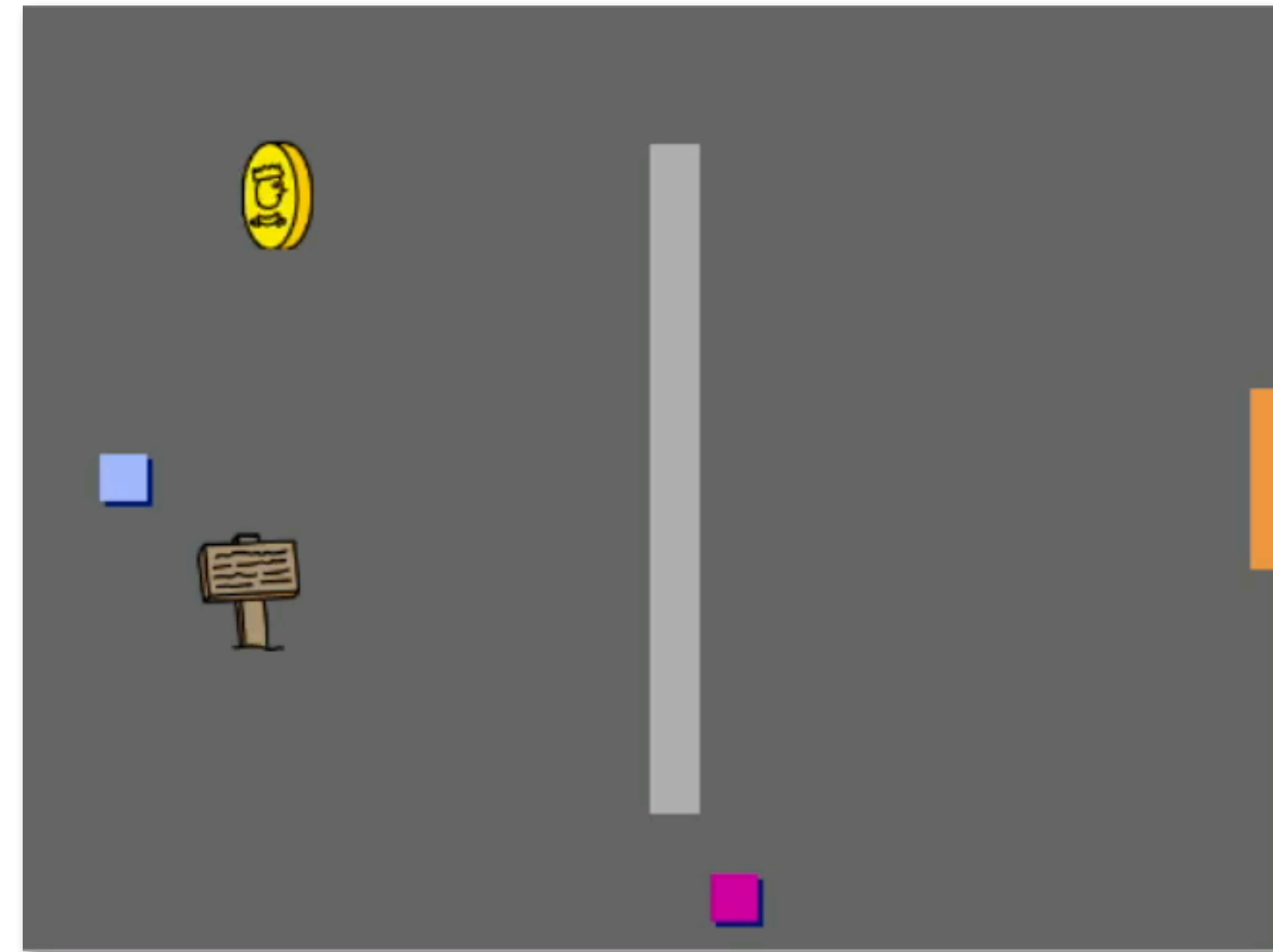


Overcoming Local Optima Helps Reaching More Levels

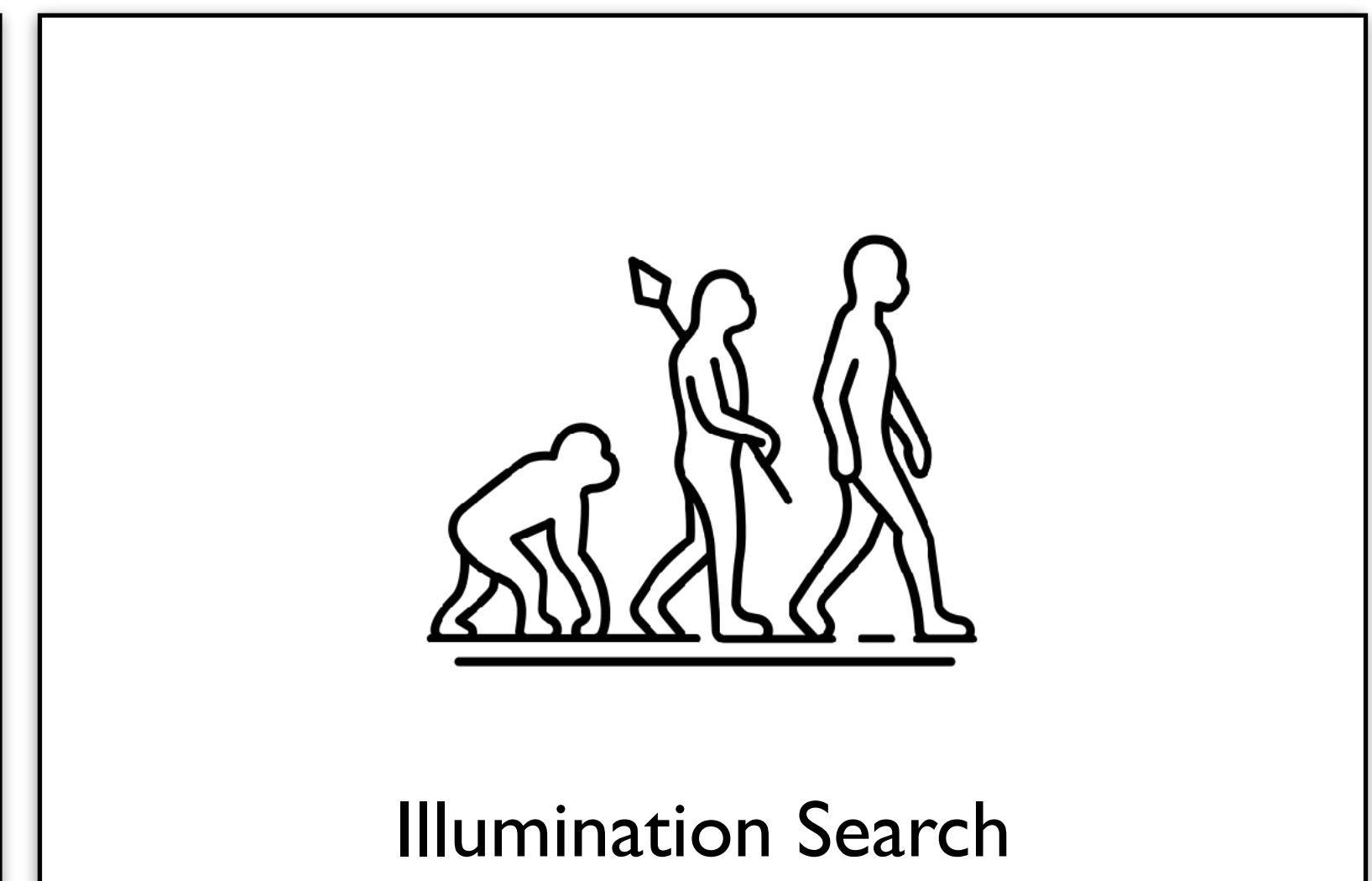
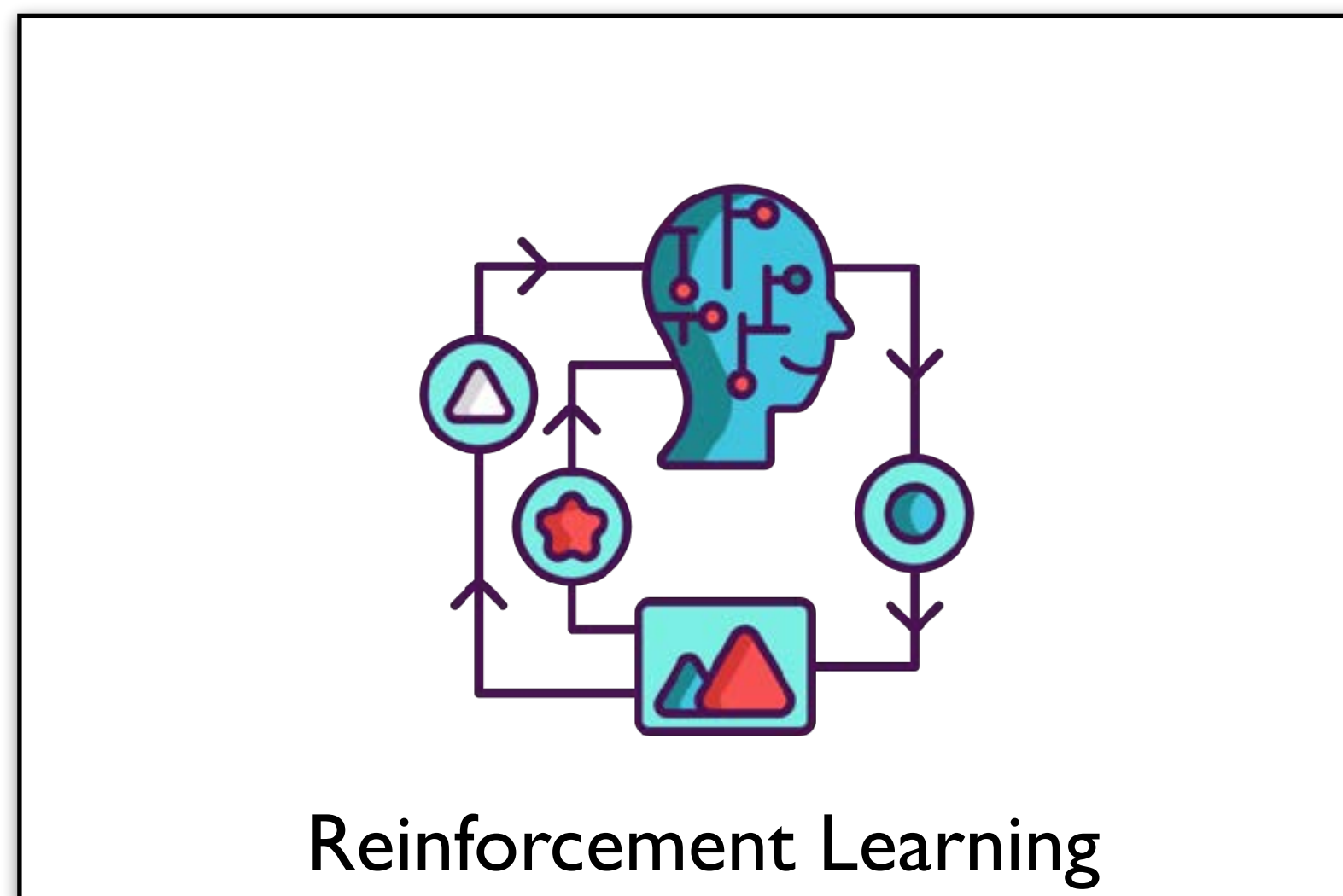
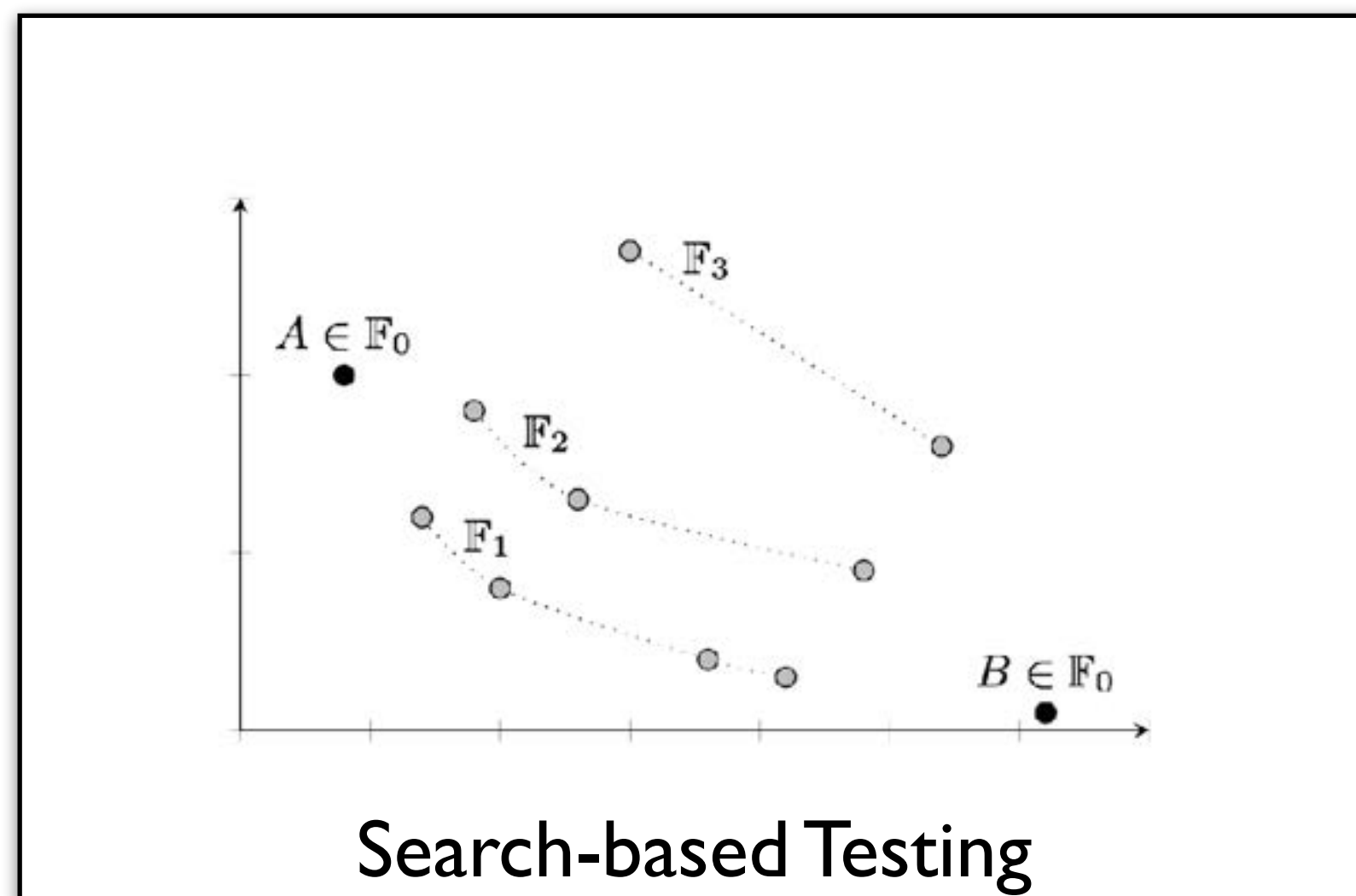
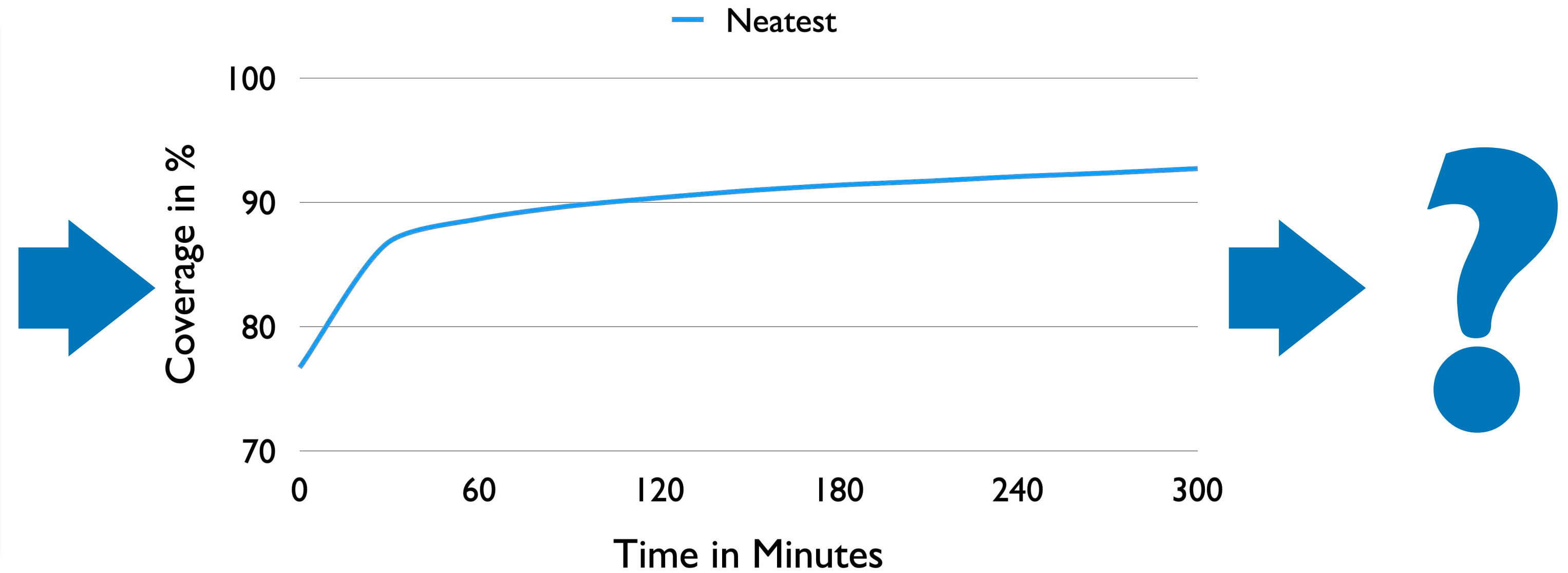
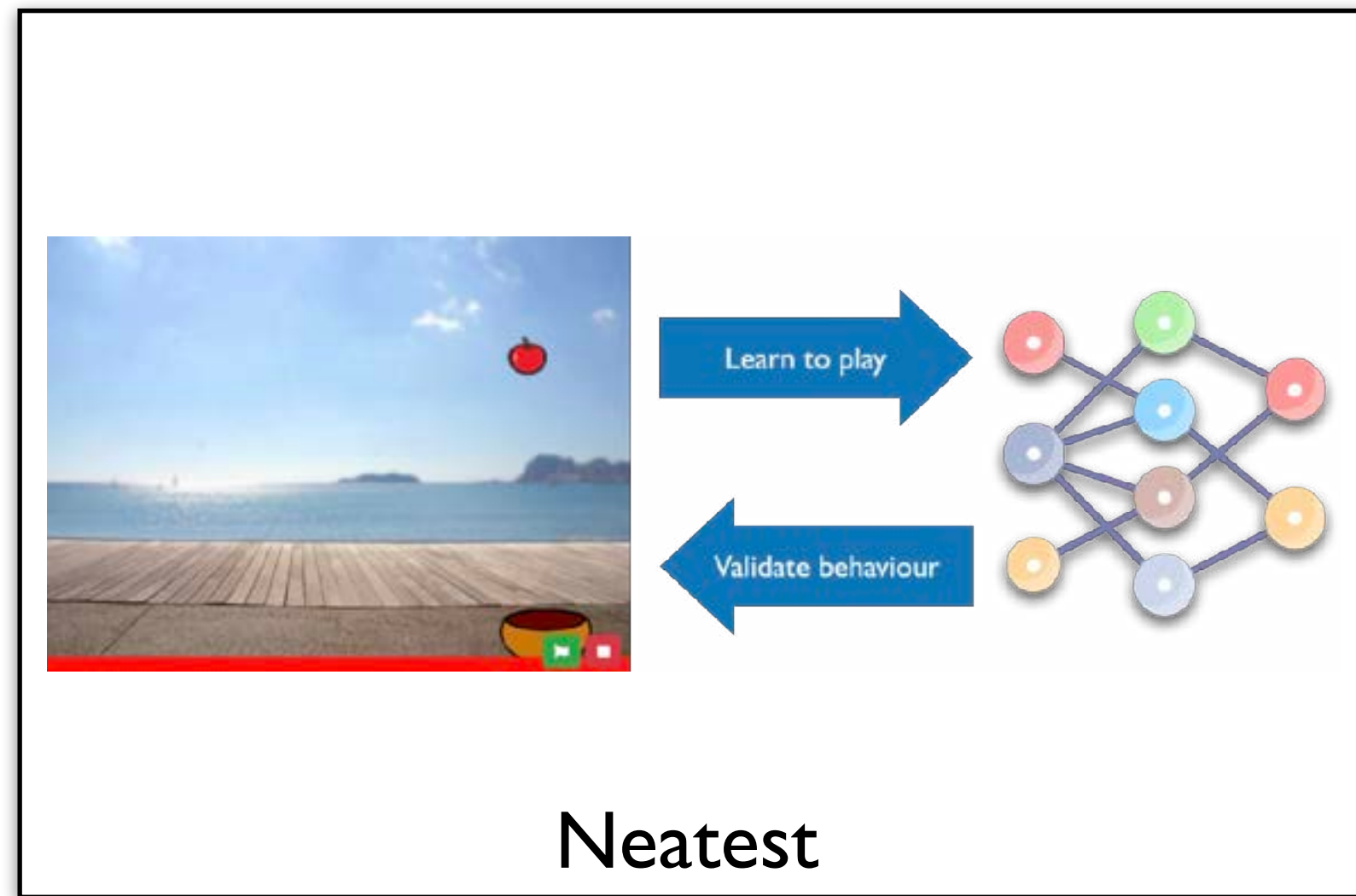
Neatest



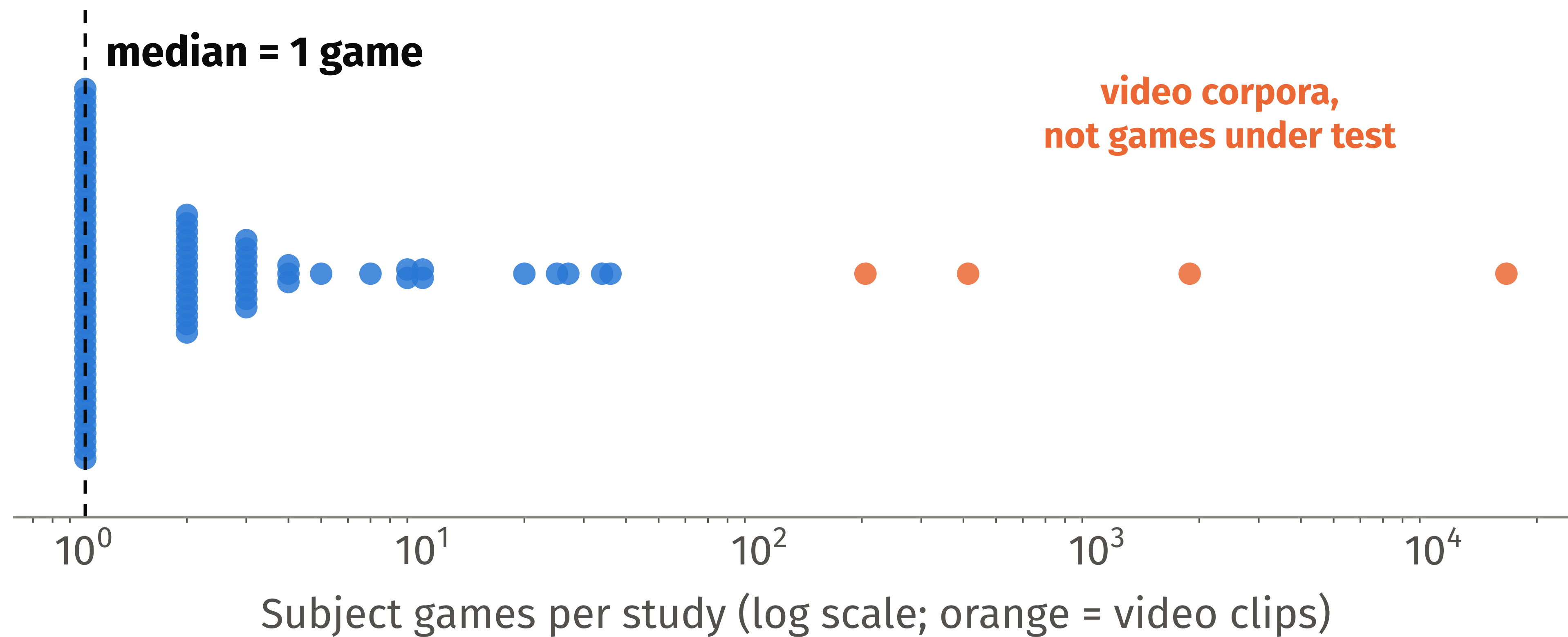
Neatest + Novelty



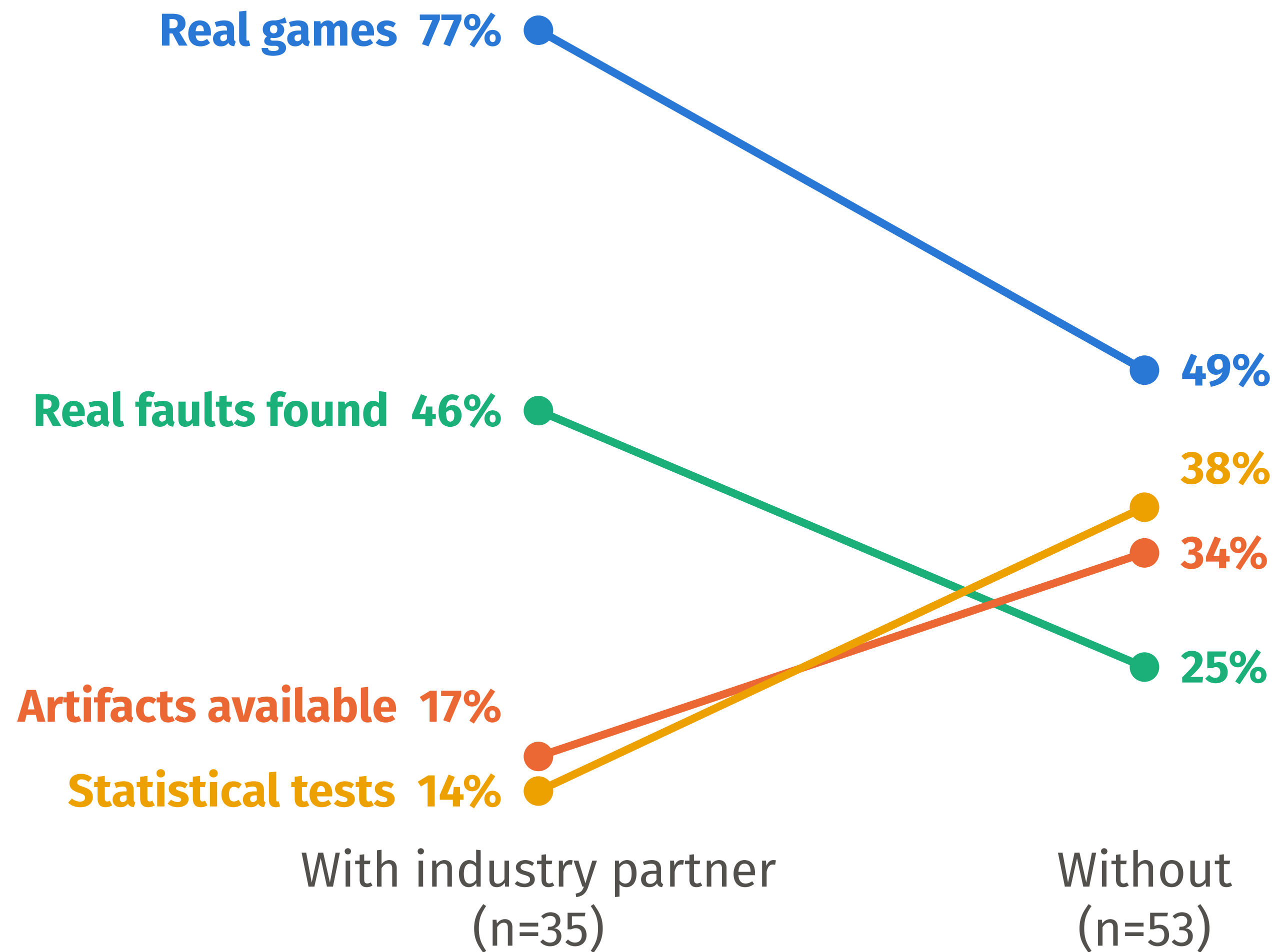
Ongoing Work: Overcoming Limitations of Neatest



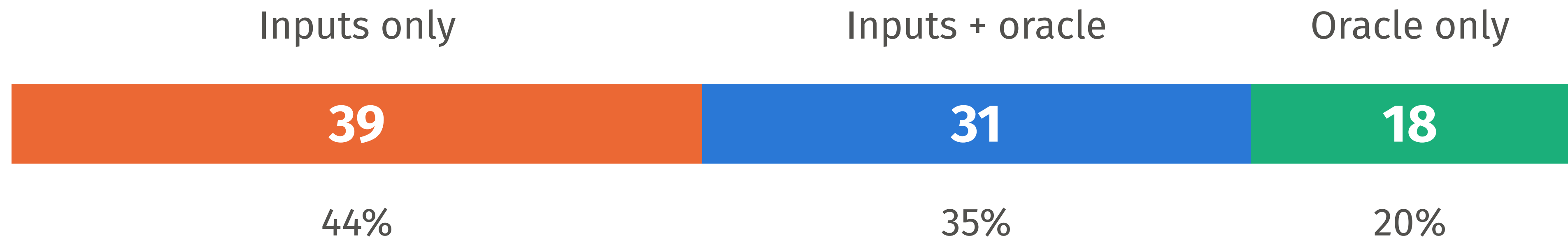
Literature Survey



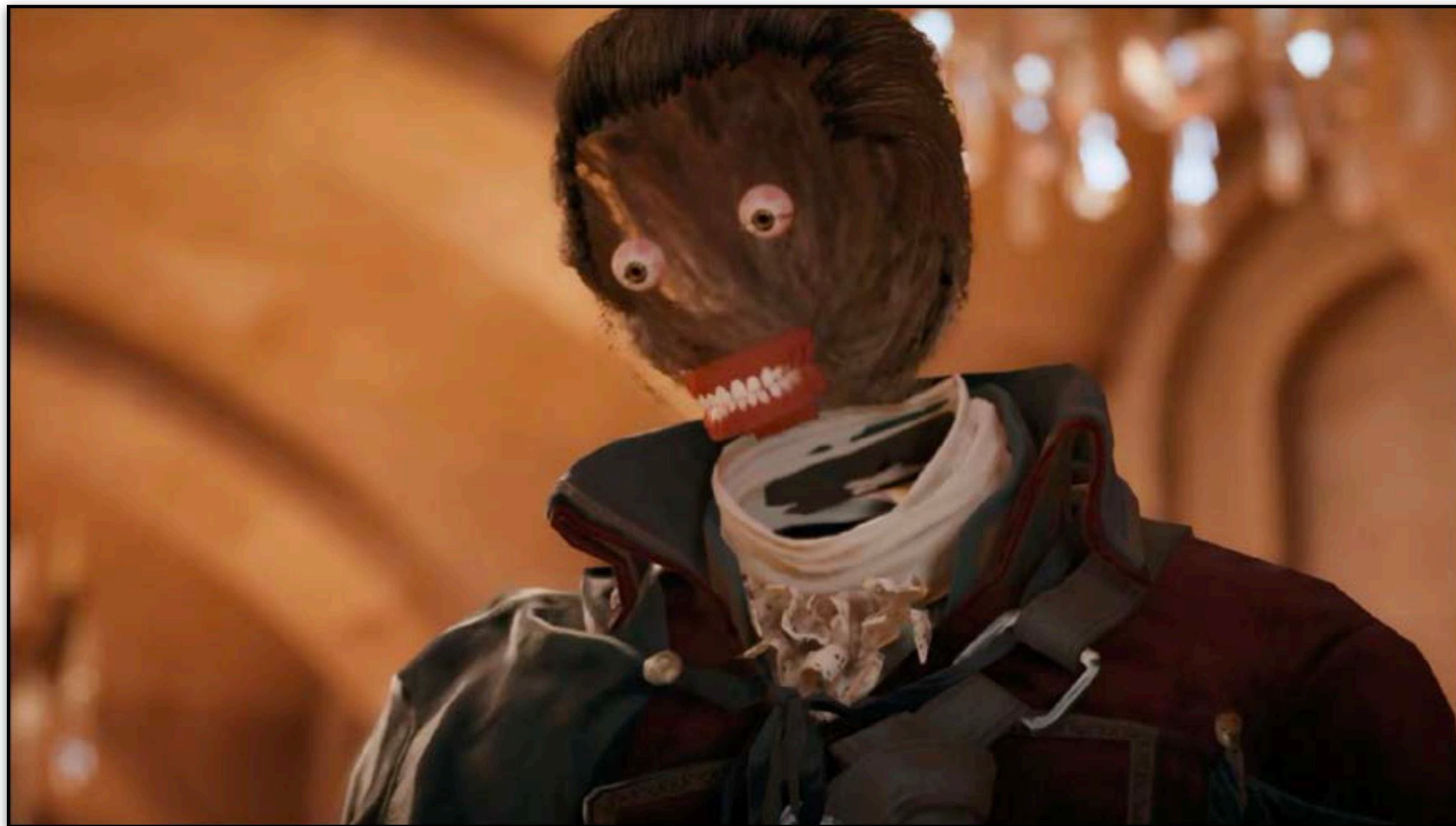
Literature Survey



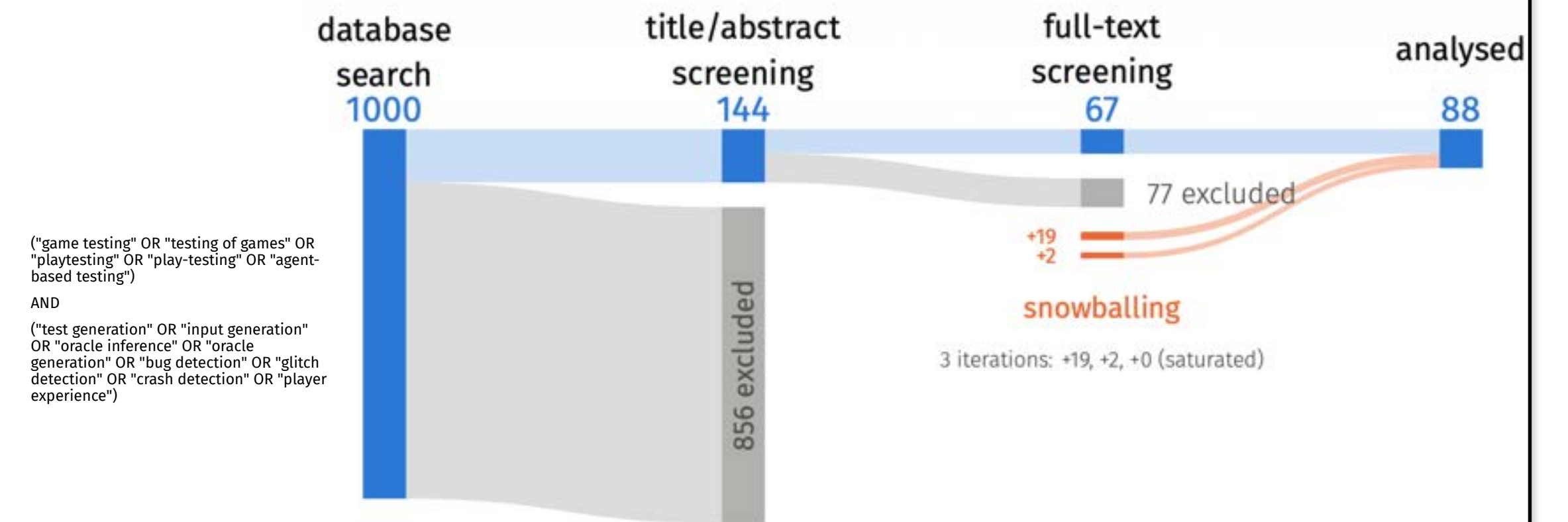
Literature Survey



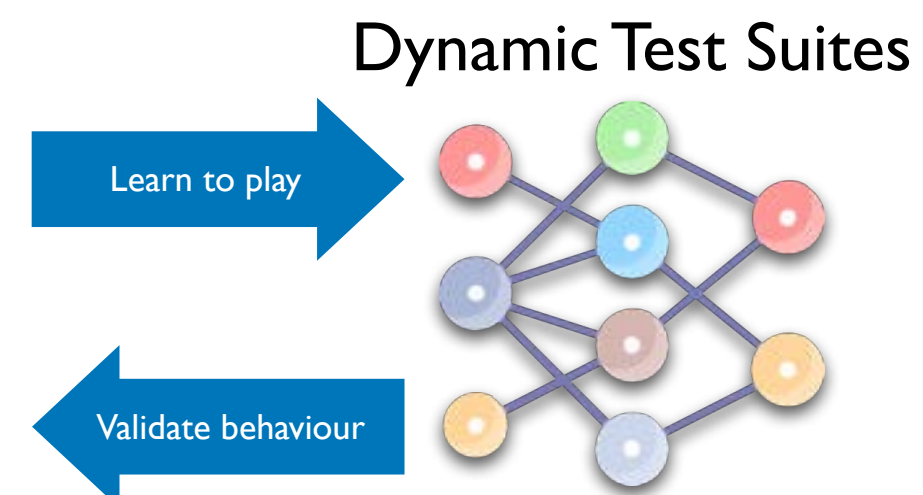
44% of all papers generate inputs with no automated oracle



Literature Survey



Neurevolution-based Testing with WHISKER



Ongoing Work: Overcoming Limitations of Neatest

