## Fighting Flaky Tests at Scale



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#### **Flaky tests** The problem and the context

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#### **Initial response** Disabling flaky tests...

3

#### **Evolving solutions**

Detecting flaky tess early on

#### Impact & results



## **The Problem: Flaky Tests**





• Multiple mono/mega repos: Android, iOS, Java, Go, ...



Multiple mono/mega repos: Android, iOS, Java, Go, ...
Multiple CI systems: Kochiku, Jenkins



- Multiple mono/mega repos: Android, iOS, Java, Go, ...
- Multiple CI systems: Kochiku, Jenkins
- Multiple data collection pipelines



## Initial response



# Initial response

Semi-automatically disabling flaky tests and notifying team



## **Evolving Solutions**



#### Ignore flaky tests #105494

⊱ Merged

code-health-for... merged 1 commit into master from disable\_flaky\_tests [] 1 hour ago

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t2-restaurants/app/src/androidT	. <u>†</u>	<pre>@@ -378,6 +378,7 @@ class T2RstOpenCheckCartTest {</pre>			
T2RstOpenCheckCartTest.kt	378 379	.selectCheck("Test Order") }		<pre>.selectCheck("Test Order") }</pre>	
T2RstTrueHoldsTest.kt	380		380 381 +	@Ignore("RST-35711")	
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X2RetailCartV2LoyaltyTest.kt	382 383	<pre>fun printBillWithUnsavedItemsExistingTicket() {    setupOrdersAndLogin()</pre>		<pre>fun printBillWithUnsavedItemsExistingT: setupOrdersAndLogin()</pre>	icket() {
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	215	*/	215	*/	
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	216 217				) {
	216 217 218	<pre>fun splitTicketIntoTwoWithOnFireItems() {    setupCheckWithStartersOnHold(</pre>		<pre>fun splitTicketIntoTwoWithOnFireItems() setupCheckWithStartersOnHold(</pre>	) {

#### ♀ Тір

Below is the Code Health bot's best guess at what could be causing flakiness in these tests.

Based on the provided Go test file and the error messages associated with the flaky test, there are a couple of potential issues in the test code that may be contributing to the flakiness:

#### 1. Deadlock caused by improper use of locks:

In the test case "it returns an error", a mutex lock is used to control the access to callcount variable. However, there's an issue within the handler function that may lead to a deadlock. Specifically:

```
handler: func(input int) (byte, error) {
   callMutex.Lock()
   if callCount == 3 {
        return 0, errors.New("failed job")
   }
   callCount += 1
   callMutex.Unlock() // The unlock should be deferred right after .Lock()
   return '0' + uint8(input), nil
},
```

The Unlock() function is only called when the callCount is not 3. If the callCount is 3, the function will return without unlocking the mutex, potentially causing a deadlock when another goroutine attempts to lock it. This should be rectified by deferring the unlock operation right after the lock is acquired. Like so:

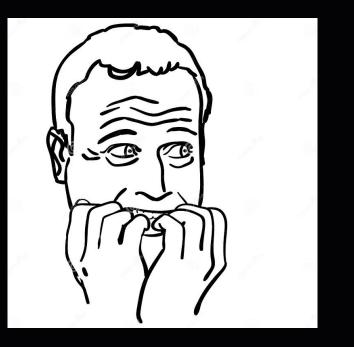
```
handler: func(input int) (byte, error) {
   callMutex.Lock()
   defer callMutex.Unlock() // Use defer to ensure that Unlock is called.
   if callCount == 3 {
        return 0, errors.New("failed job")
   }
   callCount += 1
   return '0' + uint8(input), nil
},
```

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## **Stress Testing**





# Common Reasons of Flakiness



dimension: stacktrace\_snippet\_normalized {



# Advanced Detection of New Flakes



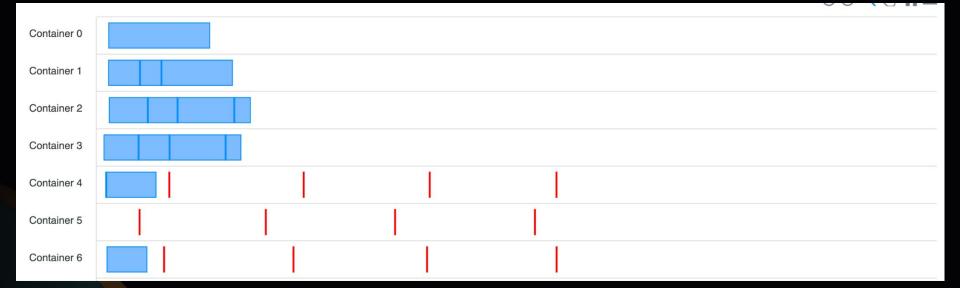
## **Eager Test Suppression**



# **Dynamic retries**

## • Number of retries = 3





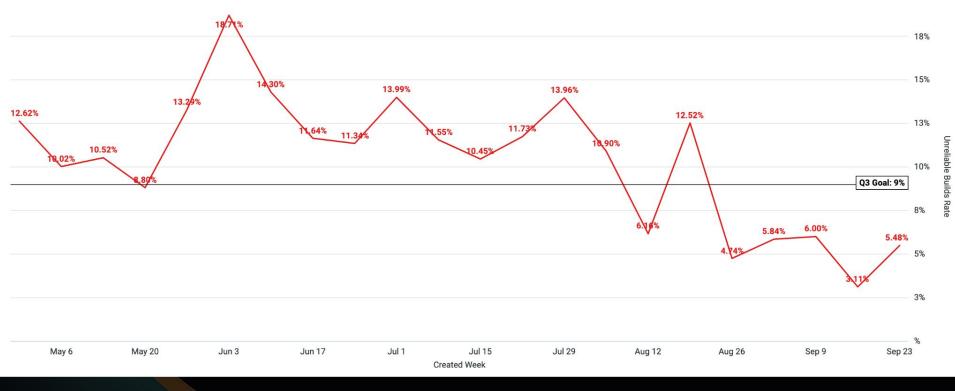


# **Dynamic retries**

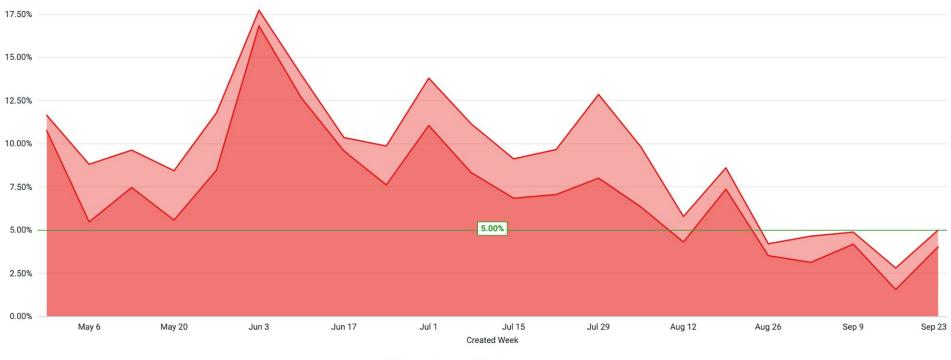
### Number of retries = 3

• Number of retries = <depend on the historical data>









🗕 Flaky Build Rate 🛛 🗕 Flaky Due to TF Rate



## **Strategy & next steps**



## THANKS

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