

Reproducing Crashes

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Shifting Role of Testing

- Testing often done towards release-time
- Modern development processes move testing to the center of development

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Shifting Role of Testing

- Testing often done towards release-time
- Modern development processes move testing to the center of development

Waterfall Model,
V-Model

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Shifting Role of Testing

- Testing often done towards release-time
- Modern development processes move testing to the center of development

Waterfall Model,
V-Model

Agile Methods,
Test Driven
Development

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Shifting Role of Testing

- Not all testing can be done by test engineer
- Developers must prepare more tests
- Tests must execute more often
- Test suites must execute quickly

3

Shifting Role of Testing

Creating and
minimizing tests

Extracting tests

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3

Shifting Role of Testing

Creating and
minimizing tests

Extracting tests

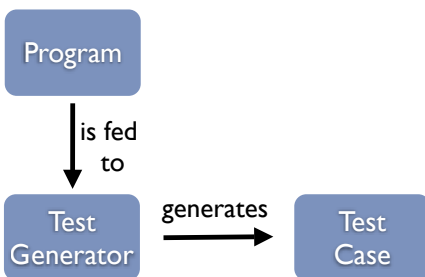
Automated

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- Developers must prepare more tests
- Tests must execute more often
- Test suites must execute quickly

3

Creating and
minimizing tests

Extracting tests



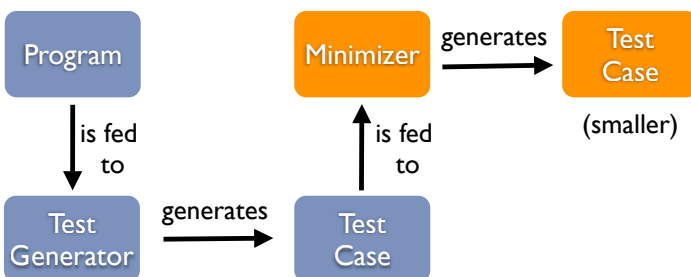
Leitner et. al
(ASE, 2007)

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Creating and
minimizing tests

Extracting tests



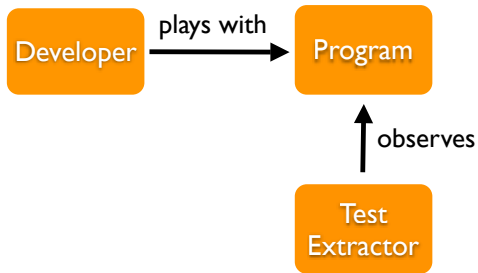
Leitner et. al
(ASE, 2007)

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Creating and
minimizing tests

Extracting Tests

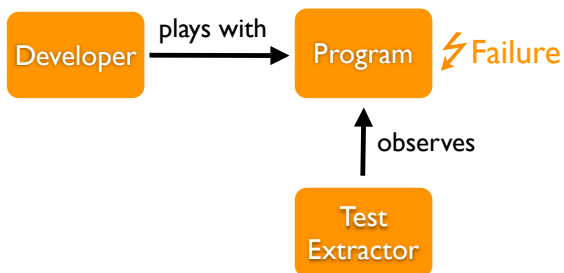


Leitner et al.
(ESEC/FSE, 2007)
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Creating and
minimizing tests

Extracting Tests

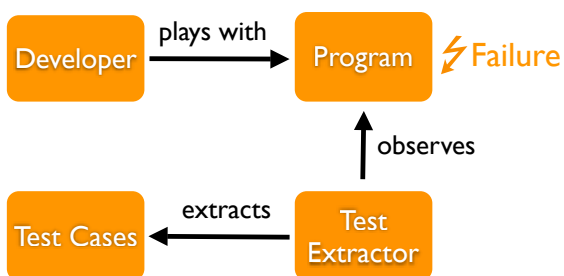


Leitner et al.
(ESEC/FSE, 2007)
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Creating and
minimizing tests

Extracting Tests



Leitner et al.
(ESEC/FSE, 2007)
5

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Basic Idea: Contract-Based Tests

Precondition

Routine

Postcondition

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Basic Idea: Contract-Based Tests

Filter

Precondition

Routine

Postcondition

6

6

Basic Idea: Contract-Based Tests

Filter

Precondition

Routine

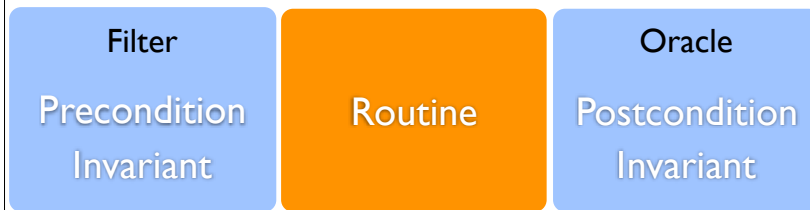
Oracle

Postcondition

6

6

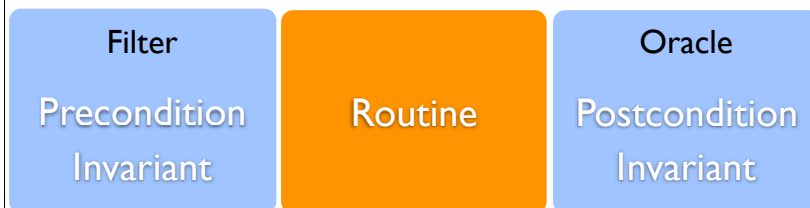
Basic Idea: Contract-Based Tests



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Basic Idea: Contract-Based Tests



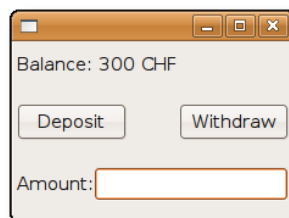
Null-pointer dereference,
division by zero,
assert, ...

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Contracts in Eiffel

```
class BANK_ACCOUNT
feature
  balance: INTEGER
  ...
  withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    (v > 0) and (balance - v >= 0)
  do
    balance := balance - v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
  invariant
    balance >= 0
end
```



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Comparison: Unit Tests

```
class BANK_ACCOUNT
  feature
    balance: INTEGER
    deposit (v: INTEGER)
    do
      balance := balance - v
    end
  end
end
```

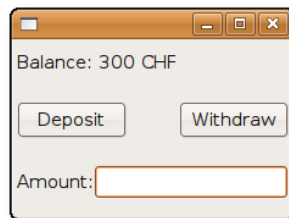
```
class TEST_BANK_ACCOUNT
  inherit TEST_CASE
  feature
    test_deposit
    local
      ba: BANK_ACCOUNT
    do
      create ba
      ba.deposit (30)
      assert (ba.balance = 30)
    end
  end
end
```

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Bank Account

```
class MAIN_WINDOW
  feature
    ba: BANK_ACCOUNT
    f: TEXT_FIELD
  on_withdraw
    local
      v: INTEGER
    do
      v := f.as_integer
      ba.withdraw (v)
    end
  end
end
```

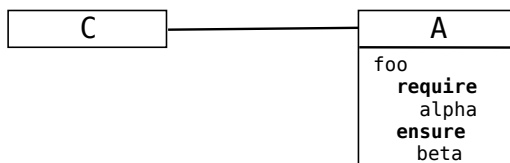


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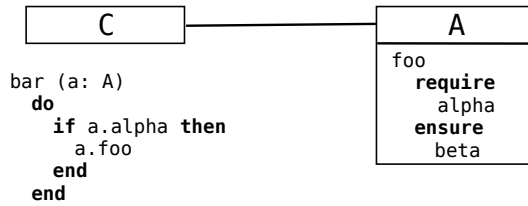
Demo

Contracts and Inheritance



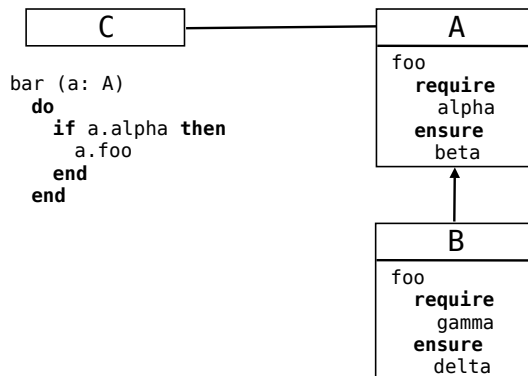
10

Contracts and Inheritance



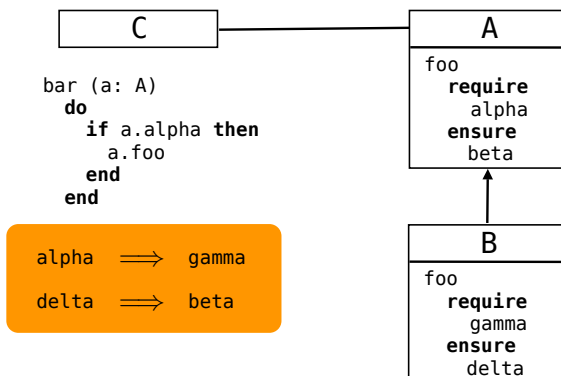
10

Contracts and Inheritance

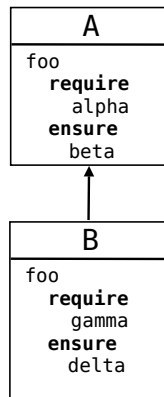
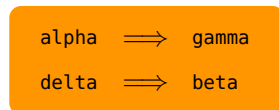


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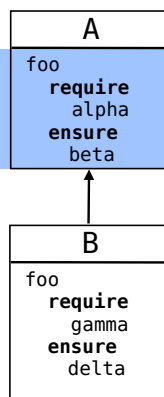
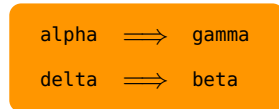
Contracts and Inheritance



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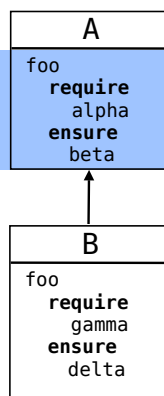
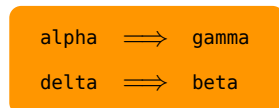


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```
foo (n: INTEGER): STRING
  require
    n > 10
  ensure
    Result != Void
```

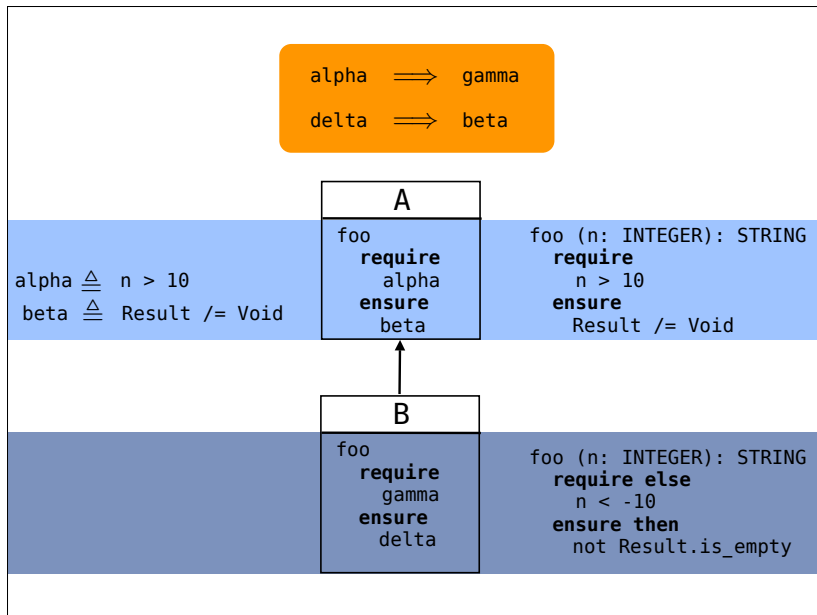
11



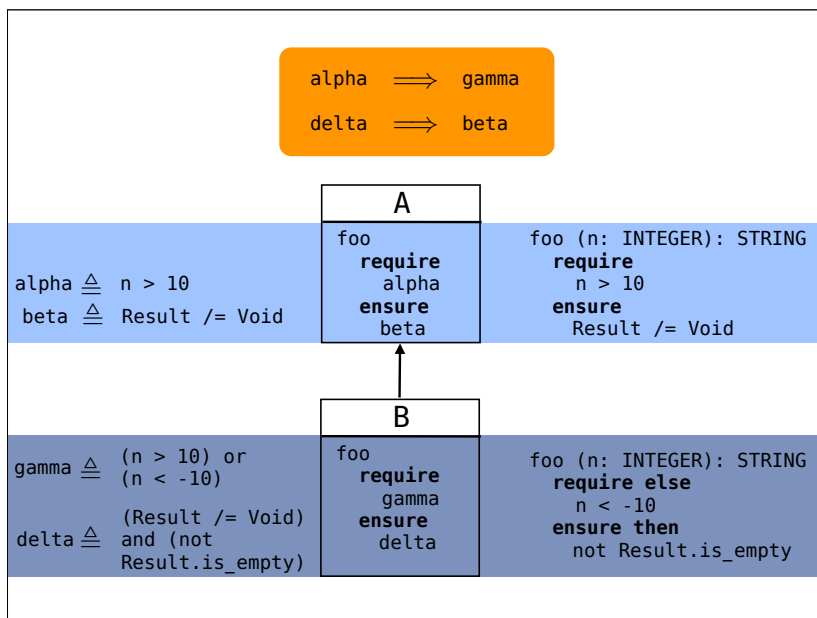
```
alpha  $\triangleq$  n > 10
beta  $\triangleq$  Result /= Void
```

```
foo (n: INTEGER): STRING
  require
    n > 10
  ensure
    Result /= Void
```

11



11



11

Contracts in Java/JML

```

class BankAccount {
    protected int balance;
    // invariant balance >= 0;

    /*@ normal_behavior
    @   requires (v > 0) && (balance - v >= 0);
    @   ensures  balance == \old(balance) - v;
    @*/
    void withdraw(int v) {
        balance = balance - v;
    }

    /*@ normal_behavior
    @   ensures \result == balance;
    @*/
    int getBalance() {
        return balance;
    }
}
  
```

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Contracts in Spec#

```
class BankAccount {  
    protected int Balance;  
  
    invariant Balance >= 0;  
  
    void Withdraw(int v)  
    {  
        requires (v > 0) && (Balance - v >= 0);  
        ensures Balance == old(Balance) - v;  
        {  
            Balance = Balance - v;  
        }  
    }  
  
    int GetBalance()  
    {  
        ensures result == Balance;  
        {  
            return Balance;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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Contracts as a
Library (?)
using
System.Diagnostics;
string
getDescription(i
nt x) {

Contracts in .NET

```
using System.Diagnostics;  
  
class BankAccount {  
    protected int Balance;  
  
    void Withdraw(int v) {  
        Contract.Requires((v > 0) && (Balance - v >= 0));  
        Contract.Ensures(Balance = Contract.OldValue(Balance) - v);  
        Balance = Balance - v;  
    }  
  
    int GetBalance() {  
        Contract.Ensures(Contract.Result<int>() == Balance);  
        return Balance;  
    }  
  
    void ObjectInvariant() {  
        Contract.Invariant( Balance >= 0 );  
    }  
}
```

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Contracts as a
Library (?)
using
System.Diagnostics;
string
getDescription(i
nt x) {

```
void Withdraw(int v) {  
    Contract.Requires((v > 0) && (Balance - v >= 0));  
    Contract.Ensures(Balance = Contract.OldValue(Balance) - v);  
    Balance = Balance - v;  
}
```

15

Contracts as a
Library (?)
using
System.Diagnostics;
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```

void Withdraw(int v) {
    Contract.Requires((v > 0) && (Balance - v >= 0));
    Contract.Ensures(Balance = Contract.OldValue(Balance) - v);
    Balance = Balance - v;
}

```

compile to byte code

Release



15

Contracts as a Library (?)
using
System.Diagnostics;
string
GetDescription(int x) {

```

void Withdraw(int v) {
    Contract.Requires((v > 0) && (Balance - v >= 0));
    Contract.Ensures(Balance = Contract.OldValue(Balance) - v);
    Balance = Balance - v;
}

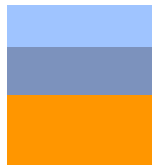
```

compile to byte code

Release



Debug



15

Contracts as a Library (?)
using
System.Diagnostics;
string
GetDescription(int x) {

```

void Withdraw(int v) {
    Contract.Requires((v > 0) && (Balance - v >= 0));
    Contract.Ensures(Balance = Contract.OldValue(Balance) - v);
    Balance = Balance - v;
}

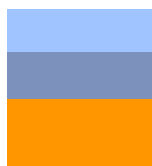
```

compile to byte code

Release



Debug



Runtime Checking

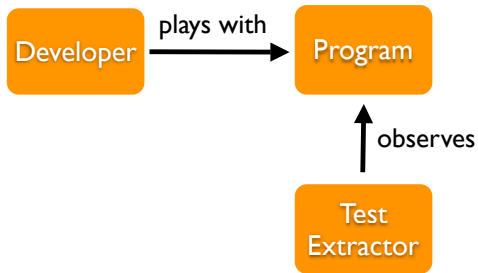


rewrite

15

Contracts as a Library (?)
using
System.Diagnostics;
string
GetDescription(int x) {

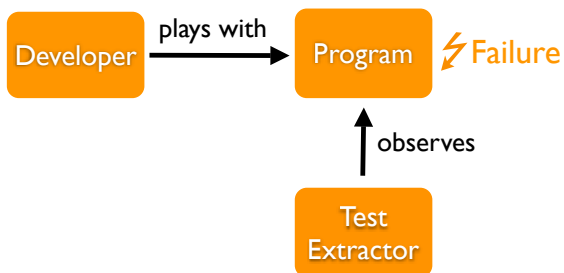
Extracting Tests



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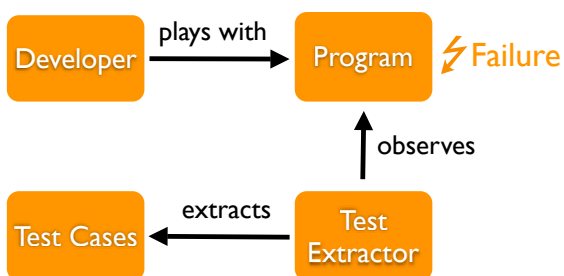
Extracting Tests



16

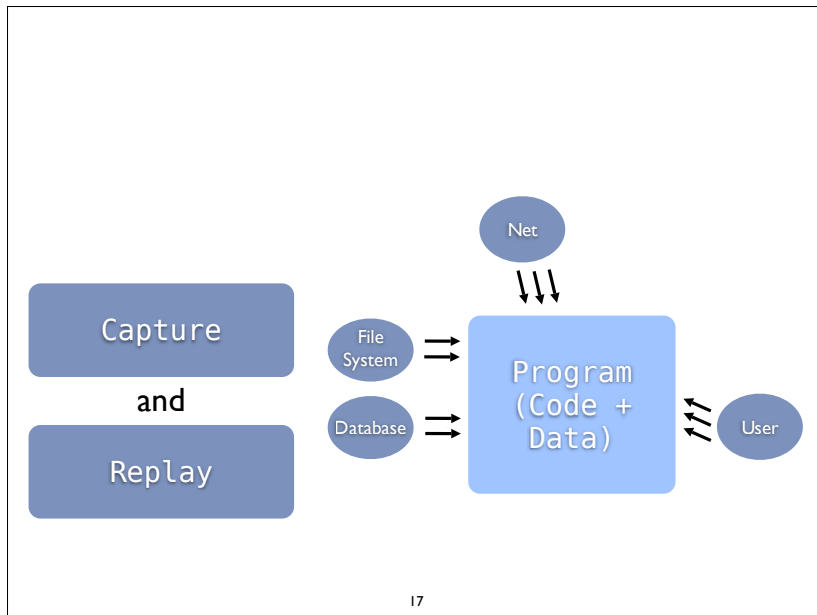
16

Extracting Tests

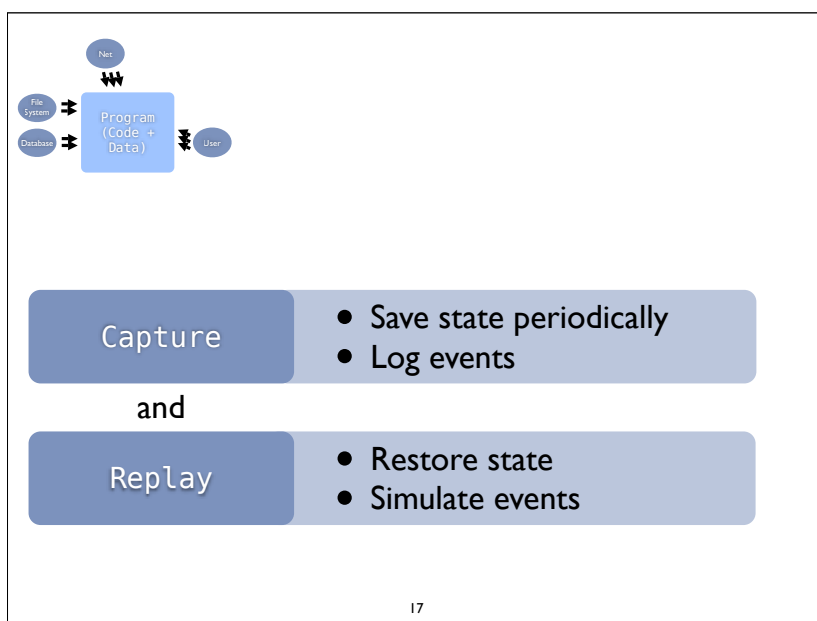


16

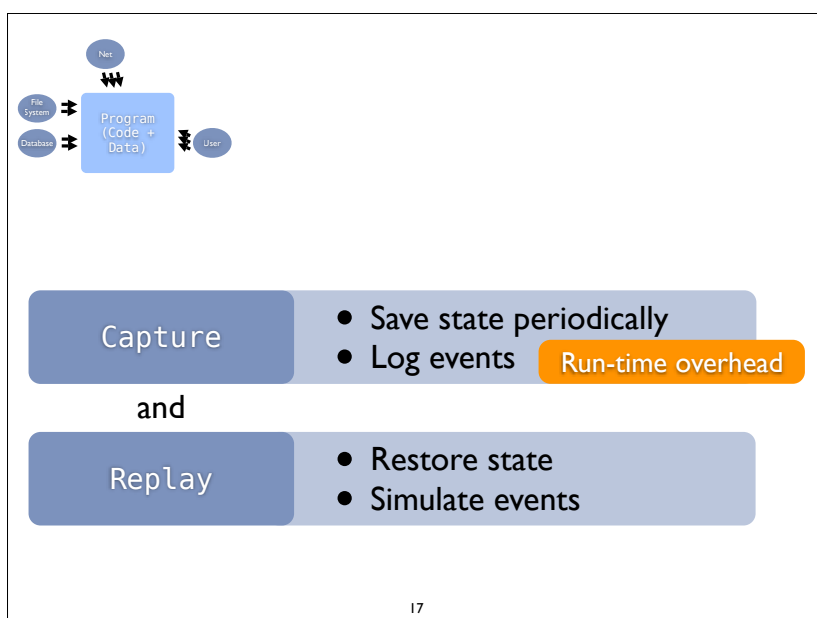
16



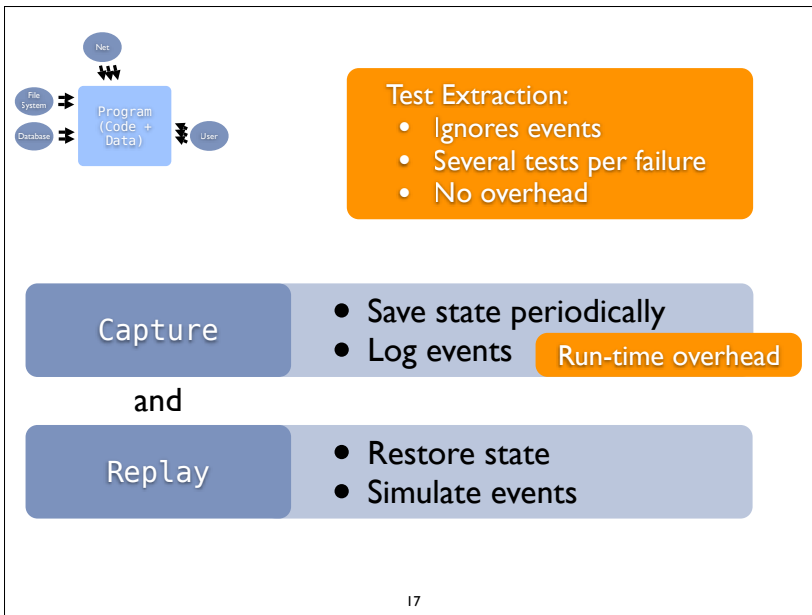
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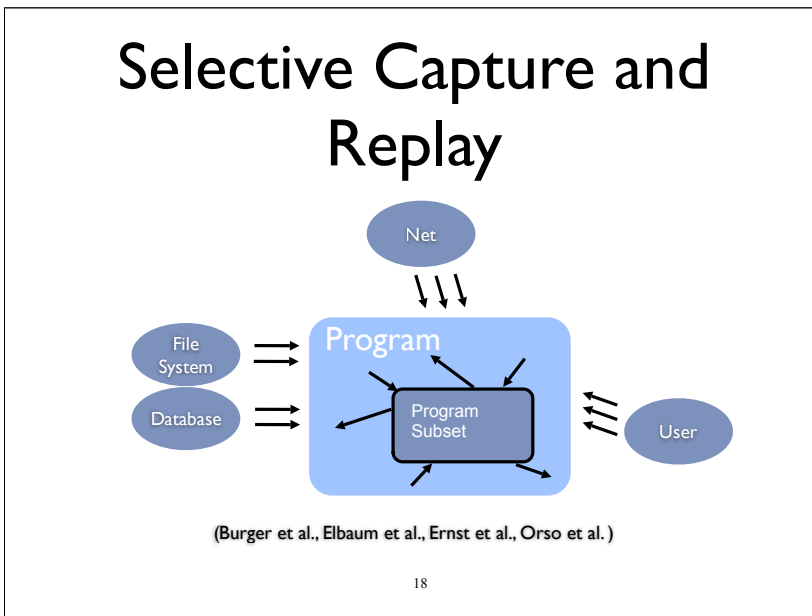
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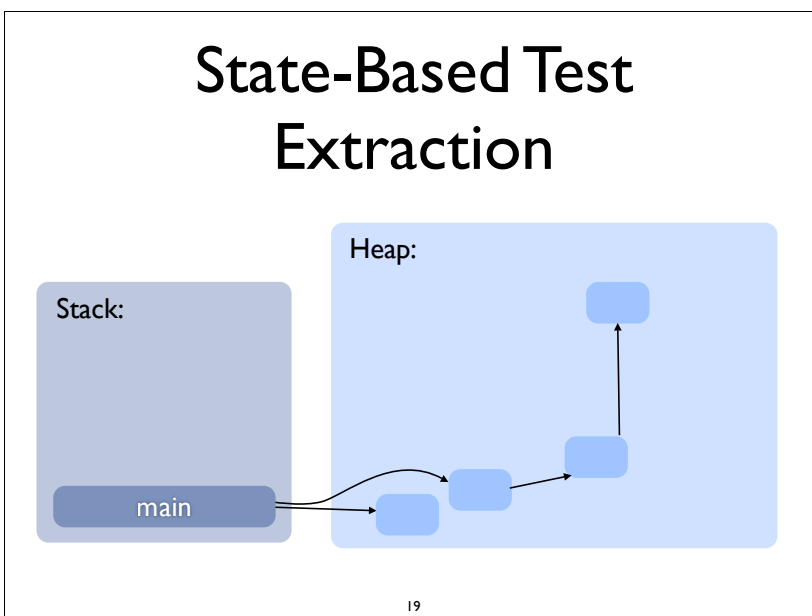
17



17

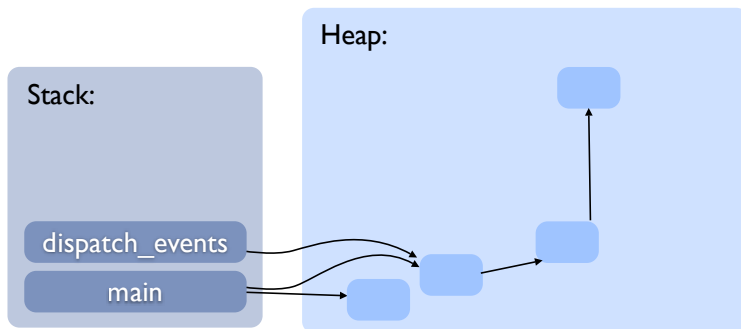


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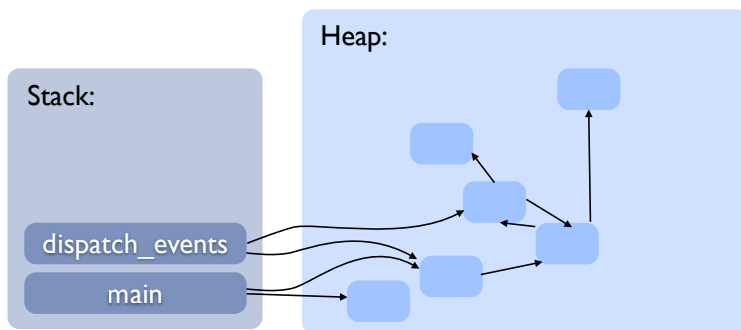
State-Based Test Extraction



19

19

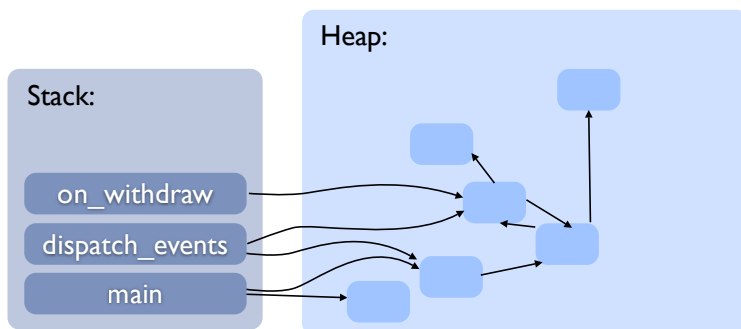
State-Based Test Extraction



19

19

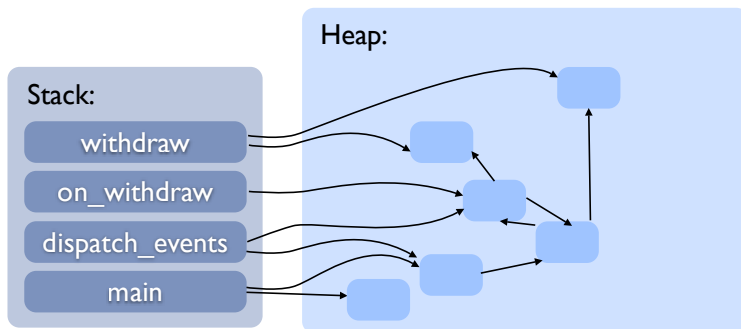
State-Based Test Extraction



19

19

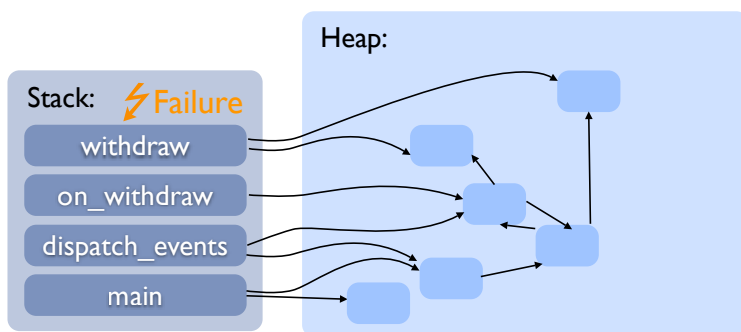
State-Based Test Extraction



19

19

State-Based Test Extraction

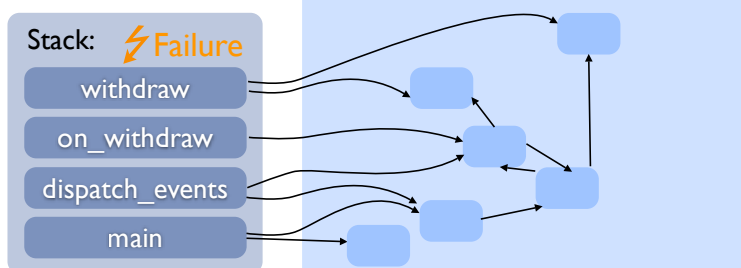


19

19

State-Based Test Extraction

One test per routine:

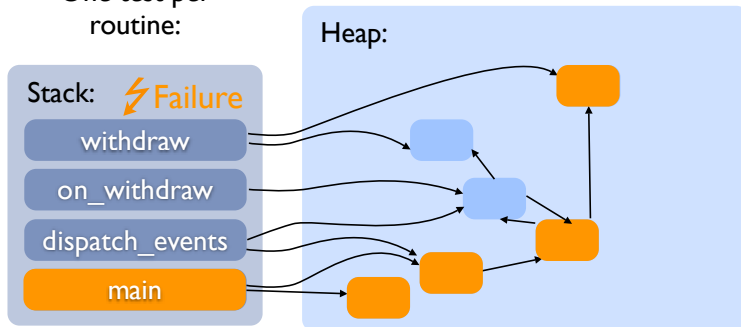


19

19

State-Based Test Extraction

One test per routine:

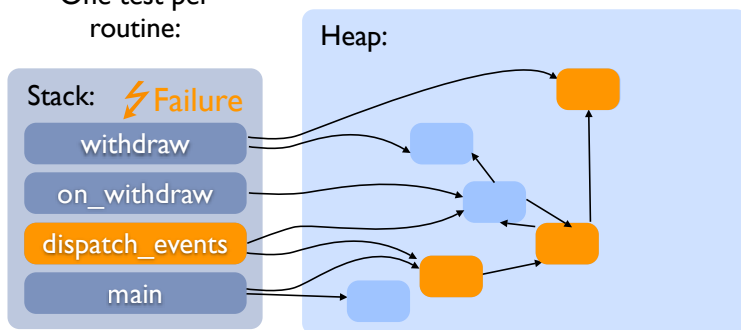


19

19

State-Based Test Extraction

One test per routine:

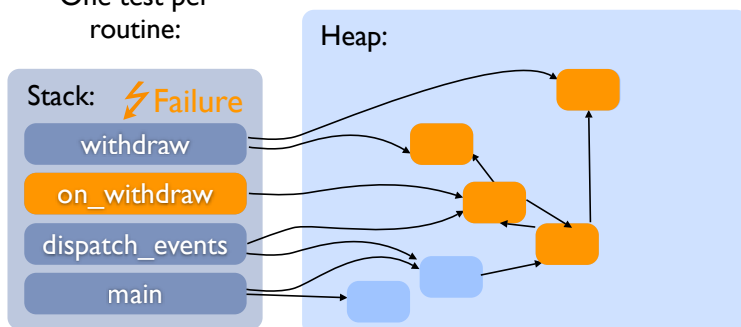


19

19

State-Based Test Extraction

One test per routine:

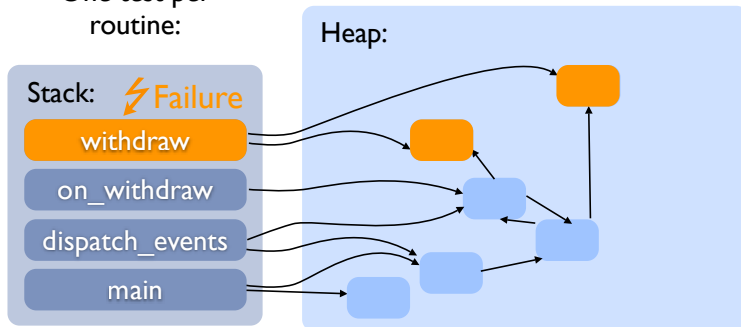


19

19

State-Based Test Extraction

One test per routine:



19

19

State-Based Test Extraction

Extracting a test

- Remember routine
- Save arguments + state

Executing a test

- Restore state
- Invoke routine with arguments

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When to Save State

Invocation state extraction

Artzi, et. al
(ECOOP, 2008)

- Save state when routine is invoked
- Must capture often

21

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When to Save State

Invocation state
extraction
Artzi, et. al
(ECOOP, 2008)

- Save state when routine is invoked
- Must capture often

21

21

When to Save State

Invocation state
extraction
Artzi, et. al
(ECOOP, 2008)

- Save state when routine is invoked
- Must capture often

Studied failures from Eclipse, SVNKit, ...
10/11 failures reproducible
Slowdown: x120 - x638

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When to Save State

Invocation state
extraction
Artzi, et. al
(ECOOP, 2008)

- Save state when routine is invoked
- Must capture often

Failure state
extraction
Leitner, et. al
(ESEC/FSE, 2007)

- Save state when failure occurs
- Capture only once
- Tests may not reproduce failure

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Example I

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    (v > 0) and (balance - v >= 0)
  do
    balance := balance + v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance 300

22

22

Example I

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    (v > 0) and (balance - v >= 0)
  do
    balance := balance + v
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State

v 30
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Example I

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  end
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  balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance 300

22

22

Example I

Code

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withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
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  balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance 300

22

22

Example I

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    (v > 0) and (balance - v >= 0)
  do
    balance := balance + v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance 330

22

22

Example I

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    (v > 0) and (balance - v >= 0)
  do
    balance := balance + v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v ⚡
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance 330

22

22

Example I

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    (v > 0) and (balance - v >= 0)
  do
    balance := balance + v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v ⚡
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance 330

```
test
do
  ba := create_object ("BANK_ACCOUNT")
  set_field (ba, "balance", 330)
  ba.withdraw (30)
end
```

22

22

Example I

Failure state
reproduces failure

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    (v > 0) and (balance - v >= 0)
  do
    balance := balance + v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v ⚡
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance 330

```
test
do
  ba := create_object ("BANK_ACCOUNT")
  set_field (ba, "balance", 330)
  ba.withdraw (30)
end
```

22

22

Example II

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    balance := balance - v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance 10

23

23

Example II

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    balance := balance - v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

```
v 30
balance 10
```

23

23

Example II

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    balance := balance - v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

```
v 30
balance 10
```

23

23

Example II

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    balance := balance - v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

```
v 30
balance 10
```

23

23

Example II

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    balance := balance - v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance -20

23

23

Example II

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    balance := balance - v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance -20

23

23

Example II

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    balance := balance - v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance >= 0 ⚡
```

State

v 30
balance -20

23

23

Example II

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    balance := balance - v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
  invariant
    balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance -20

```
test
do
  ba := create_object ("BANK_ACCOUNT")
  set_field (ba, "balance", -20)
  ba.withdraw (30)
end
```

23

23

Example II

Failure state doesn't reproduce failure

Code

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    balance := balance - v
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
  invariant
    balance >= 0
```

State

v 30
balance -20

```
test
do
  ba := create_object ("BANK_ACCOUNT")
  set_field (ba, "balance", -20)
  ba.withdraw (30)
end
```

23

23

Example III

Stack:

main

24

24

Example III

Stack:

withdraw (0)

on_withdraw

dispatch_events

main

Example III

Stack:

withdraw (0)

on_withdraw

dispatch_events

main

v0

balance300

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    ...
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance > 0
```

Example III

Stack:

withdraw (0)

on_withdraw

dispatch_events

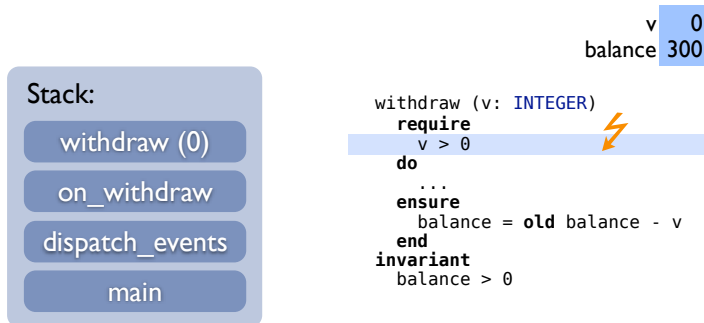
main

v0

balance300

```
withdraw (v: INTEGER)
  require
    v > 0
  do
    ...
  ensure
    balance = old balance - v
  end
invariant
  balance > 0
```

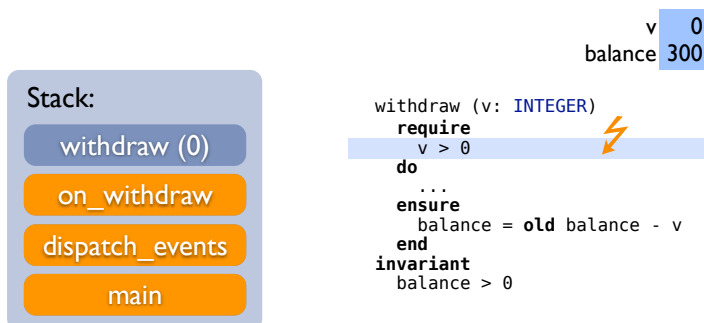
Example III



24

24

Example III



24

24

Evaluation

Invocation state
extraction

- Slow
- Effective

Failure state
extraction

- Fast
- Effective ?

25

25

Setup

- 59 students, 19 (7) groups (ETH, 6th semester)
 - Developed 2 programs, each:
 - ~3000 lines
 - ~20 classes

26

26

Setup

- 59 students, 19 (7) groups (ETH, 6th semester)
 - Developed 2 programs, each:
 - ~3000 lines
 - ~20 classes

External events:
interactive user
interface

26

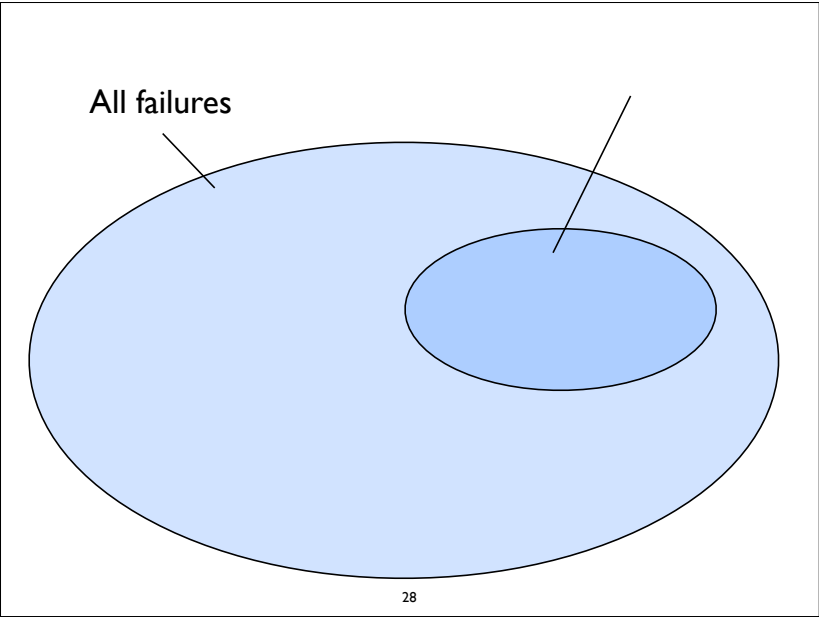
26

Setup

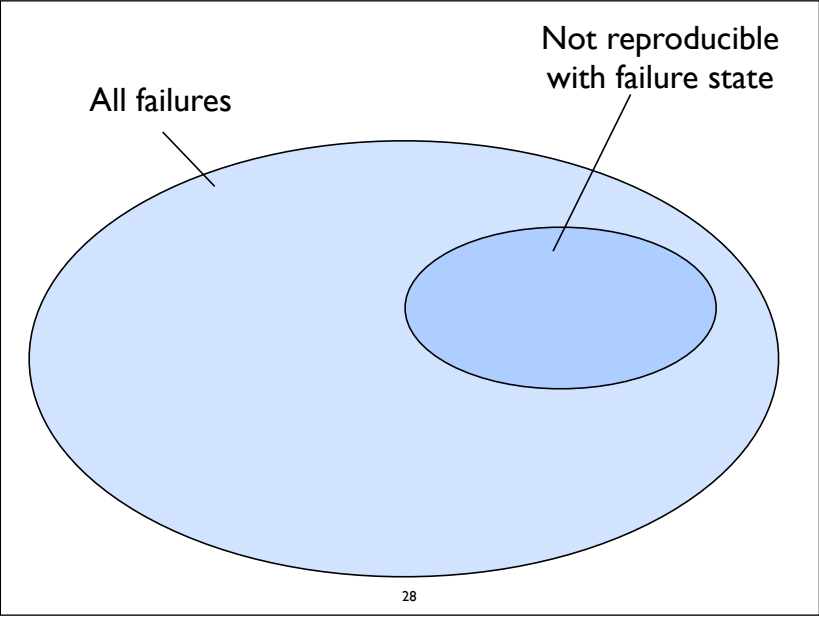
- IDE with built in extractors
- IDE logged failure info to file
- Students checked-in logs and source into SVN
- Students used failure-state extractor
- We compared it to invocation-state extractor

27

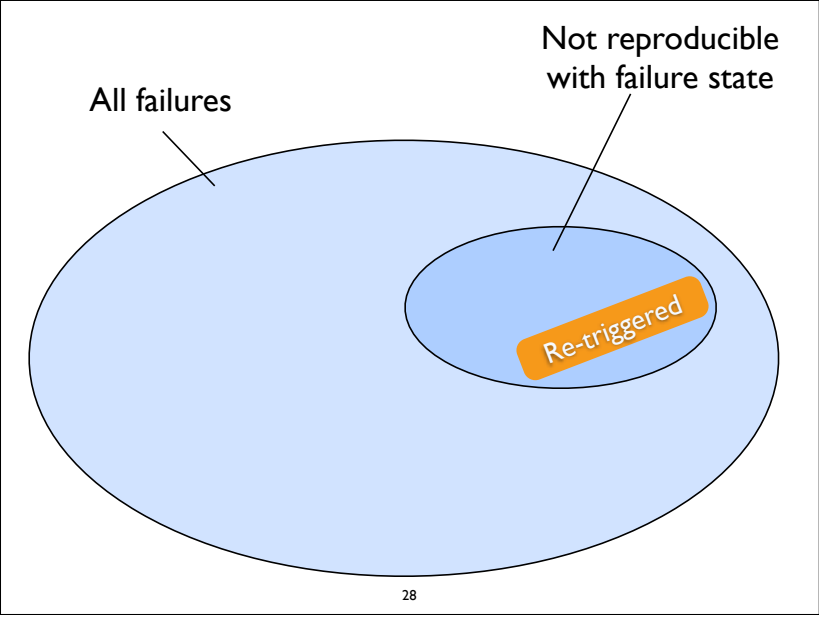
27



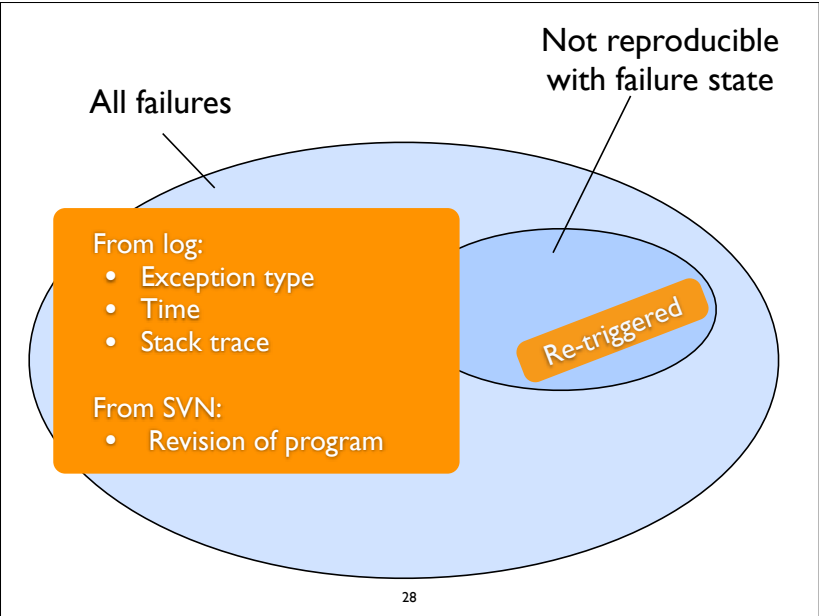
28



28



28



28

Failure State Extraction

Failures:	714
Unique Failures:	319
Extracted Tests:	1664
Reproducing Tests:	390 (23%)
Reproducing Failures:	139 (44%)

29

29

Failure State Extraction

Failures:	714
Unique Failures:	319 (66% contracts)
Extracted Tests:	1664
Reproducing Tests:	390 (23%)
Reproducing Failures:	139 (44%)

29

29

Failure State Extraction

Failures:	714	
Unique Failures:	319	(66% contracts)
Extracted Tests:	1664	
Reproducing Tests:	390	(23%)
Reproducing Failures:	139	(44%)

29

29

Failure State Extraction

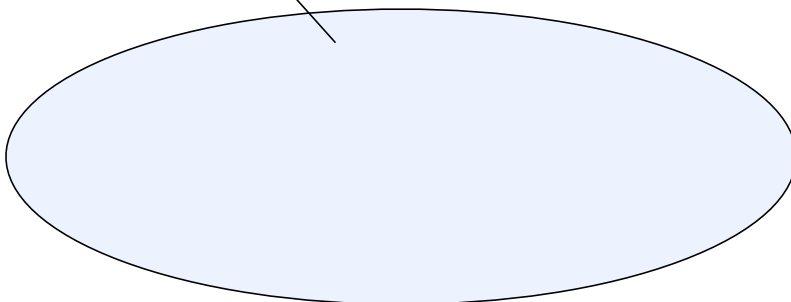
Failures:	714	
Unique Failures:	319	(66% contracts)
Extracted Tests:	1664	
Reproducing Tests:	390	(23%)
Reproducing Failures:	139	(44%)

Negative bias:
1. Extraction
depth-limited
2. A few bugs

29

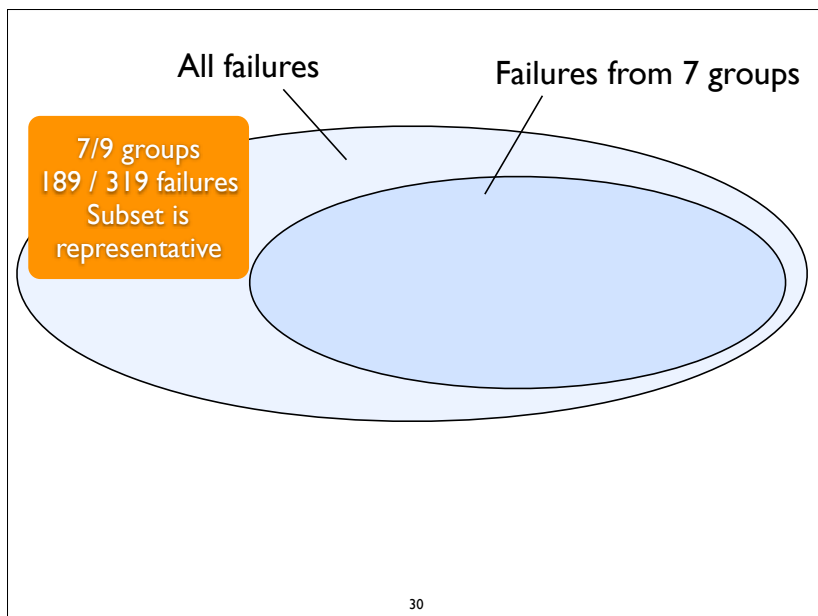
29

All failures

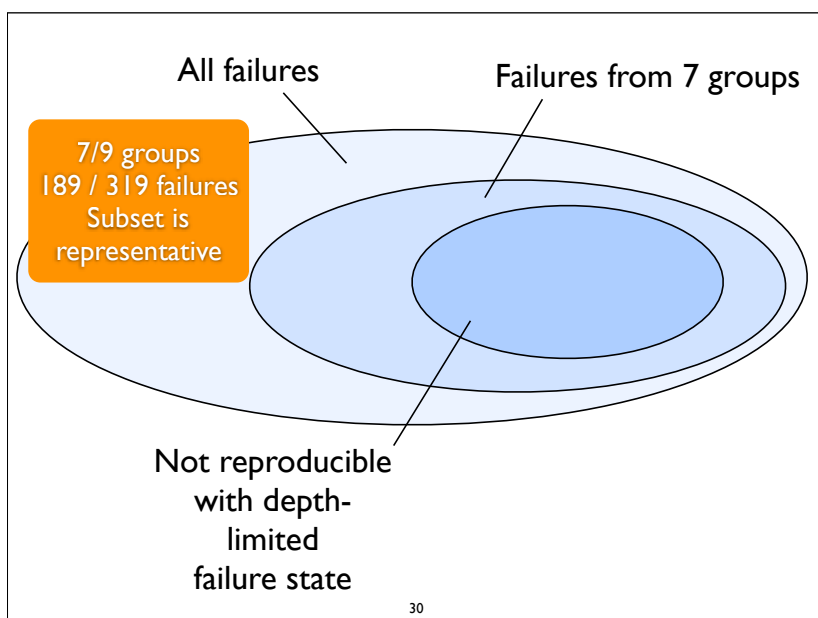


30

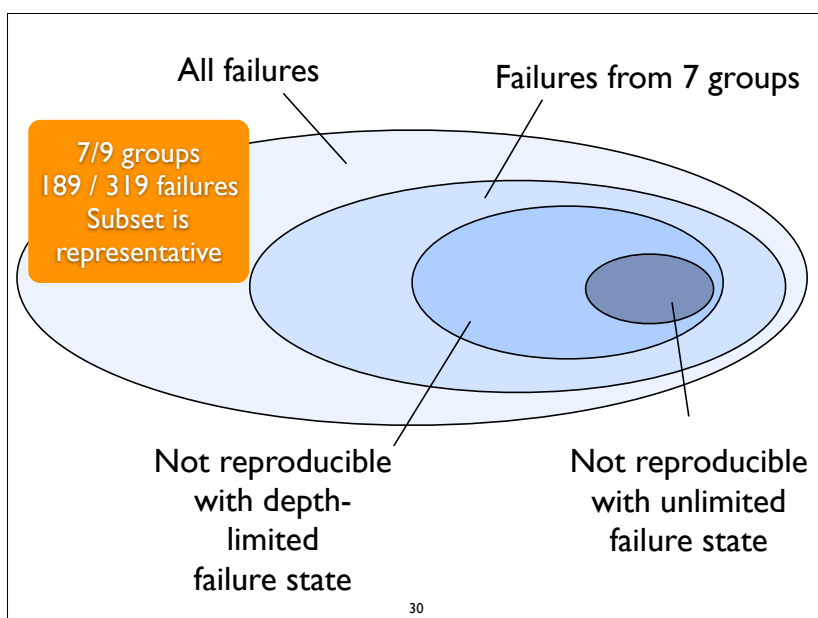
30



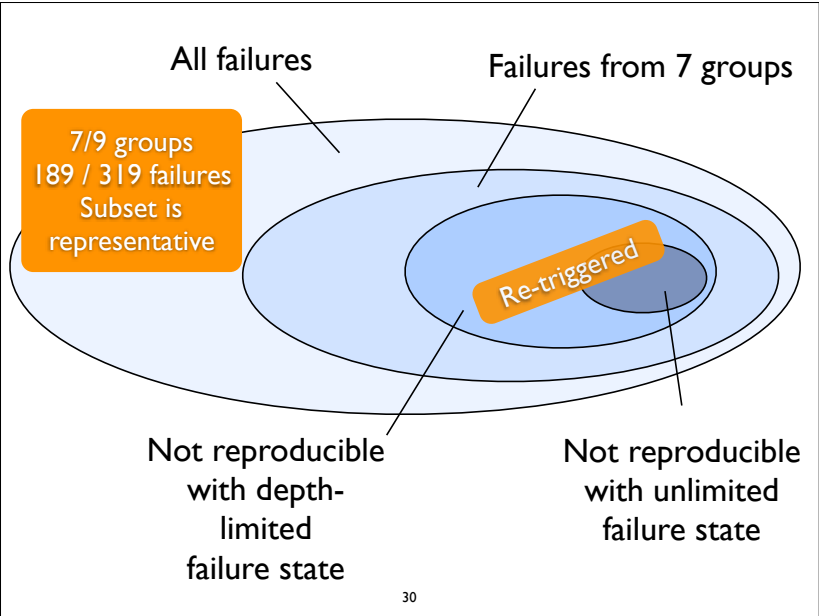
30



30



30



Failure State Extraction

	depth-limited	unlimited
Failures:	714	410
Unique Failures:	319	189
Extracted Tests:	1664	1132
Reproducing Tests:	390 (23%)	419 (37%)
Reproducing Failures:	139 (44%)	170 (90%)

Failure State Extraction

	depth-limited	unlimited
Failures:	714	410
Unique Failures:	319	189
Extracted Tests:	1664	1132
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Neg. bias

31

31

Failure State Extraction

	depth-limited	unlimited
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Unique Failures:	319	189
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Reproducing Failures:	139 (44%)	170 (90%)

Failure State Extraction:
zero overhead
90% effective

Neg. bias

31

31

Failure State Extraction

	depth-limited	unlimited
Failures:	714	410
Unique Failures:	319	189
Extracted tests:	1664	1132
Reproducing Tests:	390 (23%)	419 (37%)
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Failure State Extraction:
zero overhead
90% effective

Invocation State Extraction?

Neg. bias

31

31

Invocation State Extraction Compared

	Failure State Extraction	Invocation State Extraction
Unique Failures:	189	189
Reproducing Failures:	170 (90%)	177 (94%)

32

32

Invocation State Extraction Compared

	Failure State Extraction	Invocation State Extraction
Unique Failures:	189	189
Reproducing Failures:	170 (90%)	177 (94%)

Only 4% more

32

32

Invocation State Extraction Compared

	Failure State Extraction	Invocation State Extraction
Unique Failures:	189	189
Reproducing Failures:	170 (90%)	177 (94%)

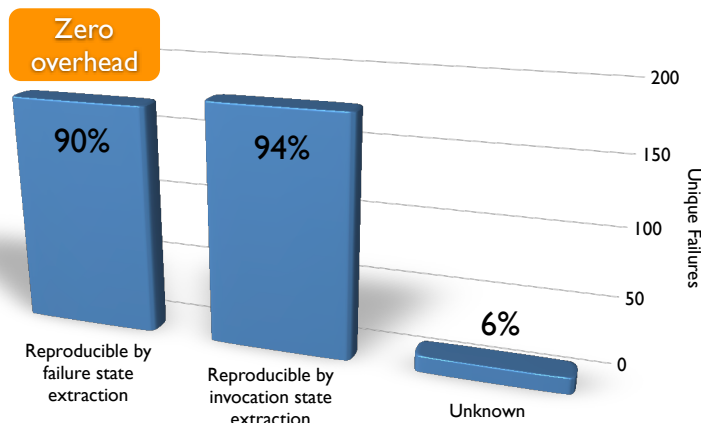
Only 4% more

Remaining 12 failures (6%) unknown

32

32

Failure Reproducibility



33

33

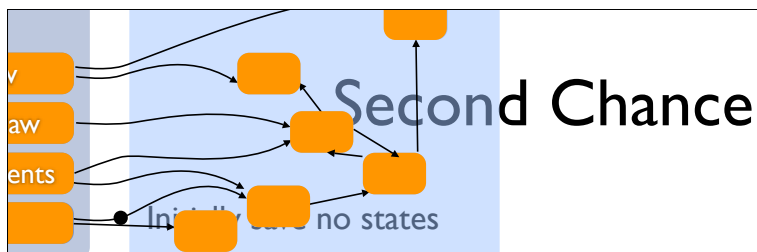
Second Chance

- Reduces overhead of invocation-state extraction
- Requires failures to occur two times

Artzi et. al (ECOOP, 2008)

34

34

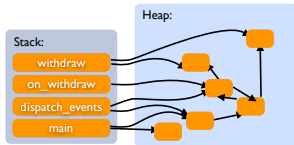


- Failure occurs, mark routines on stack (don't extract tests yet)
- From now, save state when a marked routine is invoked
- If same failure occurs again, extract tests with saved state

Artzi et. al (ECOOP, 2008)

35

35



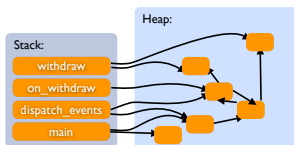
Second Chance

- Initially save no states
- Failure occurs, mark routines on stack (don't extract tests yet)
- From now, save state when a marked routine is invoked
- If same failure occurs again, extract tests with saved state

Artzi et. al (ECOOP, 2008)

35

35



Second Chance

- Initially save no states
- Failure occurs, mark routines on stack (don't extract tests yet)
- From now, save state when a marked routine is invoked
- If same failure occurs again, extract tests with saved state

Reduction

From: x120 - x638
To: x1 - x474

Artzi et. al (ECOOP, 2008)

35

35

Failure State Extraction + Second Chance

- Failure occurs, extract with failure state
 - If reproducing, done
 - Otherwise, mark routines on stack
- From now, save state when a marked routine is invoked
- When failure occurs, use invocation state if available, fall back to failure-state otherwise

36

36

Failure State Extraction + Second Chance

- Failure occurs, extract with failure state
 - If reproducing, done
 - Zero overhead for most failures, some for remaining ones
 - From now, save state when a marked routine is invoked
- When failure occurs, use invocation state if available, fall back to failure-state otherwise

36

36

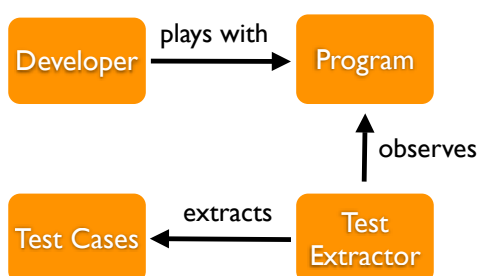
Field vs. Development



- CDD EiffelStudio - For use during development. Needs debugger. Program unchanged.
- ReCrash (Artzi) - Java. For use in field. Instruments program.

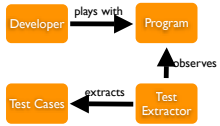
37

Extracting

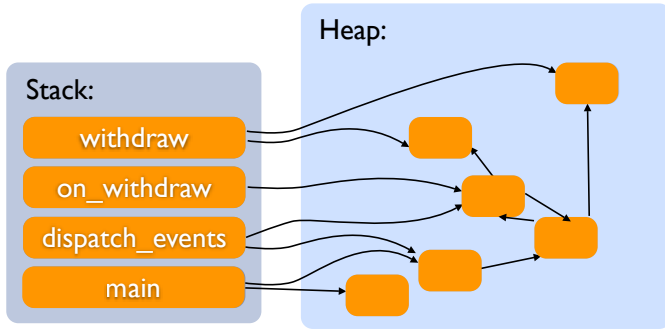


38

38

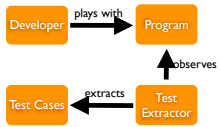


Extracting

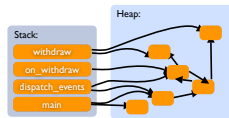


38

38



Extracting

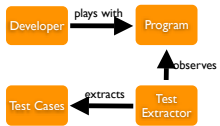


Failure state
extraction

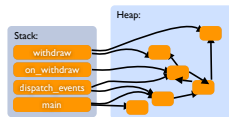
Effective (90%),
no overhead

38

38



Extracting



Failure state
extraction

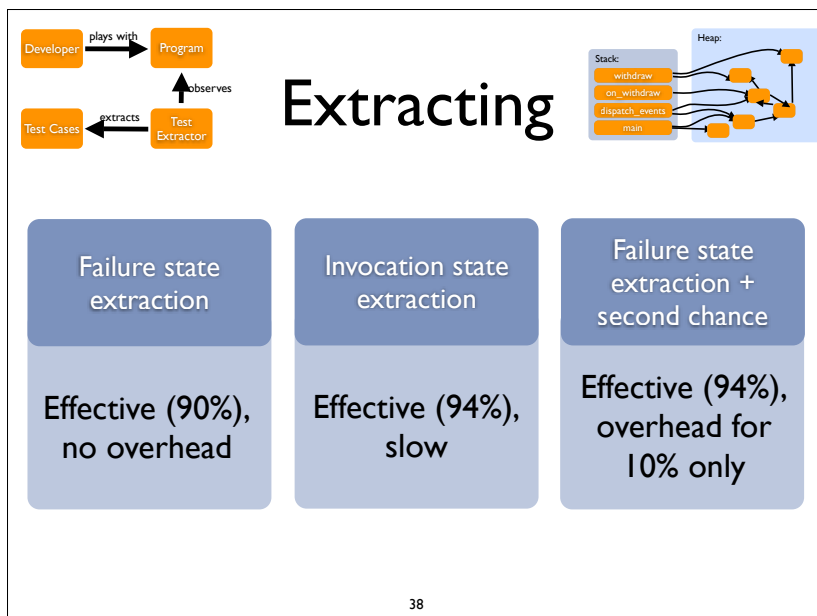
Effective (90%),
no overhead

Invocation state
extraction

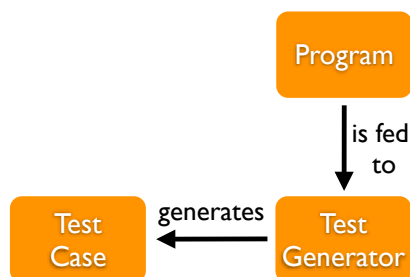
Effective (94%),
slow

38

38



Create New Tests



Random Test Generation

tool
auto test

system under test
system.ecf

```

1 v_1 := Void
2 create {ANY} v_2
3 create {TWO_WAY_TREE [ANY]} v_3.make (v_2)
...
20 create {BINARY_TREE [ANY]} v_61.make (v_44)
21 v_61.forget_right
22 create {PRIMES} v_62
23 v_63 := v_62.is_prime (7)
24 v_64 := v_62.lower_prime ({INTEGER_32} 2)
25 create {DATE_DURATION} v_65.make_by_days ({INTEGER_32} -3)
...
31 v_133 := v_132.mirrored
32 create {ARRAY2 [ANY]} v_134.make ({INTEGER_32} 7, {INTEGER_32} 6)
33 v_134.enter (v_45, v_131)
34 create {RANDOM} v_135.set_seed (v_64)
35 v_136 := v_135.real item

```

Random Test Generation

tool
auto_test

system under test
system.ecf

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35 v_136 := v_135.real_item
```

40

40

Predictability of Random Testing

- Experiment
 - 27 classes from EiffelBase
 - 1215 hours (50.6 days) of testing time
 - 6 million failures

(Ciupa et al.)

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Predictability of Random Testing

- In terms of the relative number of detected faults, random testing is predictable.
- In terms of the actual detected faults, random testing is rather unpredictable.

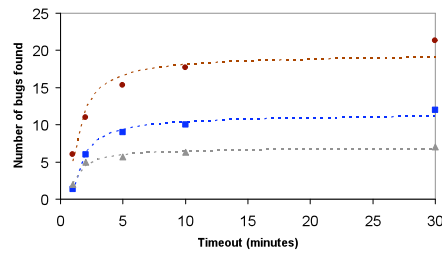
(Ciupa et al.)

42

Performance of Random Testing

Experiment: 1500 hours of testing 8 classes

New faults found
per time unit -
inversely
proportional to
elapsed time



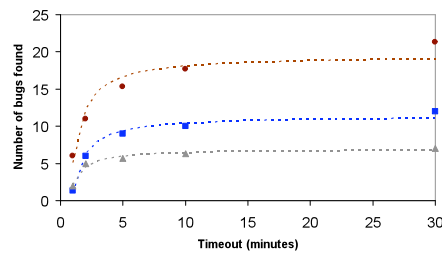
(Ciupa et al.)

43

Performance of Random Testing

Experiment: 1500 hours of testing 8 classes

New faults found
per time unit -
inversely
proportional to
elapsed time



62% are specification faults

(Ciupa et al.)

43

Random Tests: Long

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1 v_1 := Void
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```

Random Tests: Long

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44

44

Random Tests: Long

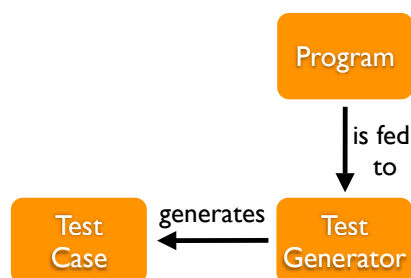
```
1 v_1 := Void
2 create {ANY}
3 create {TWO_WAY_TREE [ANY]} v_3.make (v_2)
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```

- Difficult to understand
- Take long to execute

44

44

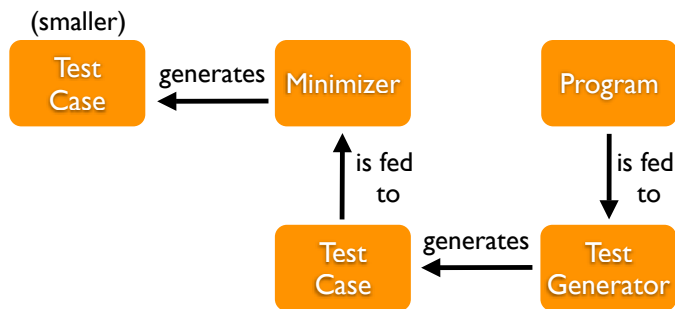
Test Minimization



45

45

Test Minimization



45

45

Delta Debugging

```
1 v_1 := Void
2 create {ANY} v_2
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46

Zeller, Hildebrandt (2002)
Lei, Andrews (2005)

46

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Zeller, Hildebrandt (2002)
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Zeller, Hildebrandt (2002)
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46

Zeller, Hildebrandt (2002)
Lei, Andrews (2005)

46

Delta Debugging

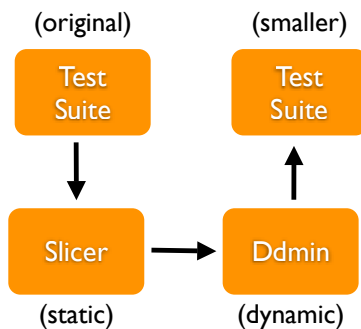
```
1 v_1 := Void
2 create {ANY} v_2
3 create {TWO_WAY_TREE [ANY]} v_3.make (v_2)
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```

Zeller, Hildebrandt (2002)
Lei, Andrews (2005)

46

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Faster Test Minimization



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Slicing Algorithm

- What slice of the program affects instruction i ?
 - What variables does i read ?
 - What statements write to these variables ?
 - What variables do these statements read ?
 - (recurse)

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What does *i* read?

Assignment	<code>v7 := v3</code>	source
Object creation	<code>create {FOO} v2 (v1)</code>	arguments
Method invocation	<code>v3.bar (v1, v2)</code>	target + arguments

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What does *i* write?

Assignment	<code>v7 := v3</code>	receiver
Object creation	<code>create {FOO} v2 (v1)</code>	target
Method invocation	<code>v3.bar (v1, v2)</code>	target

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Slicing

```
1 v_1 := Void
2 create {ANY} v_2
3 create {TWO_WAY_TREE [ANY]} v_3.make (v_2)
...
20 create {BINARY_TREE [ANY]} v_61.make (v_44)
21 v_61.forget_right
22 create {PRIMES} v_62
23 v_63 := v_62.is_prime (7)
24 v_64 := v_62.lower_prime ({INTEGER_32} 2)
25 create {DATE_DURATION} v_65.make_by_days ({INTEGER_32} -3)
...
31 v_133 := v_132.mirrored
32 create {ARRAY2 [ANY]} v_134.make ({INTEGER_32} 7, {INTEGER_32} 6)
33 v_134.enter (v_45, v_131)
34 create {RANDOM} v_135.set_seed (v_64)
35 v_136 := v_135.real_item
```

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Slicing

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Slicing

v_135

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Slicing

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Slicing

v_135
v_64

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Slicing

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Slicing

v_64

v_62

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Slicing

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Unsound, but Fast

- No control flow in test case
- Does not look at subroutine calls
- May cut out relevant instructions
- May include irrelevant instructions
- Test execution necessary to filter invalid minimization
- But it is fast!

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Unsound, but Fast

- No control flow in test case
- Does not look at subroutine calls
- May cut out relevant instructions
- May include irrelevant instructions
- Test execution necessary to filter invalid minimization
- But it is fast!

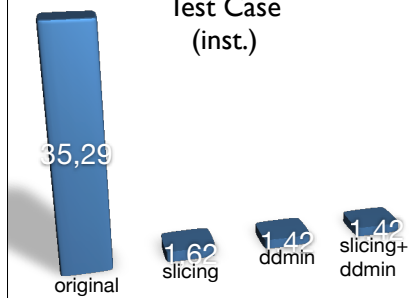
Linear in instructions
Constant in executions

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How much faster ?

Avg. Instructions /
Test Case
(inst.)



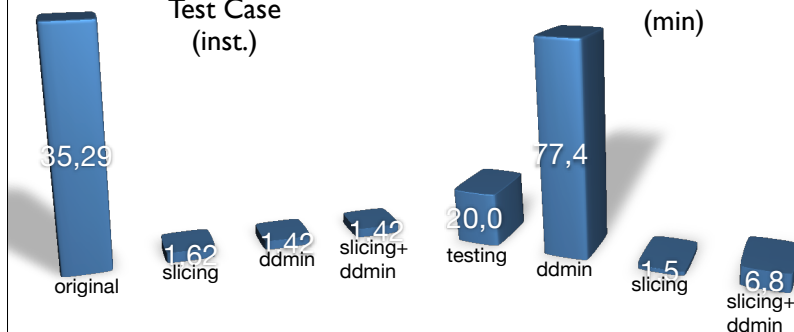
53

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How much faster ?

Avg. Instructions /
Test Case
(inst.)

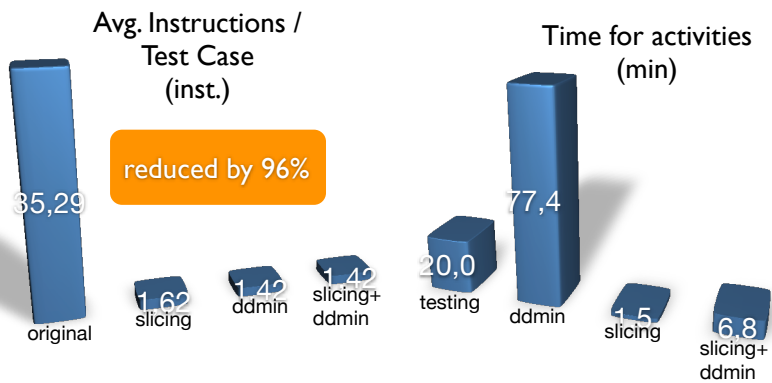
Time for activities
(min)



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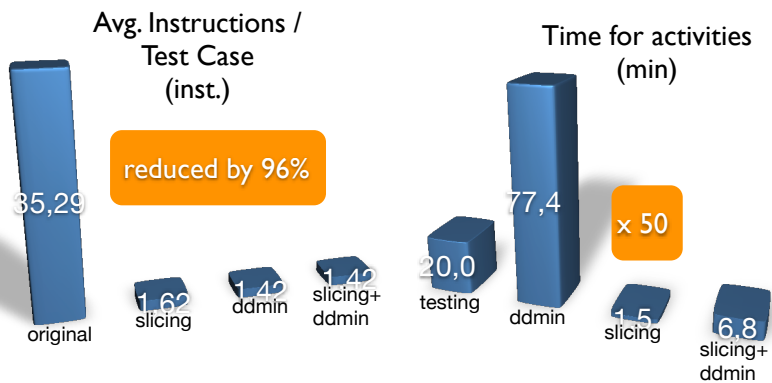
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How much faster ?



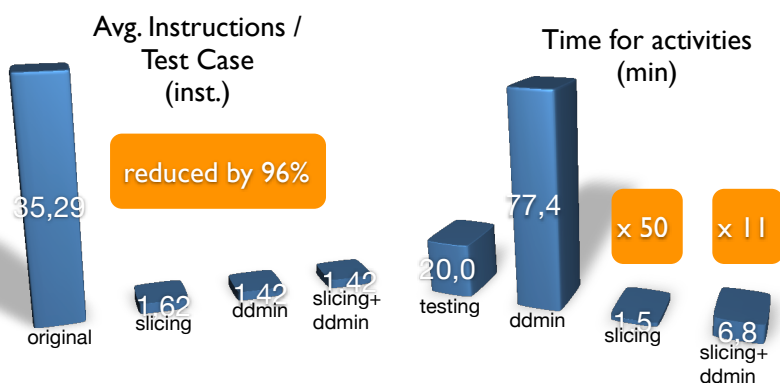
53

How much faster ?



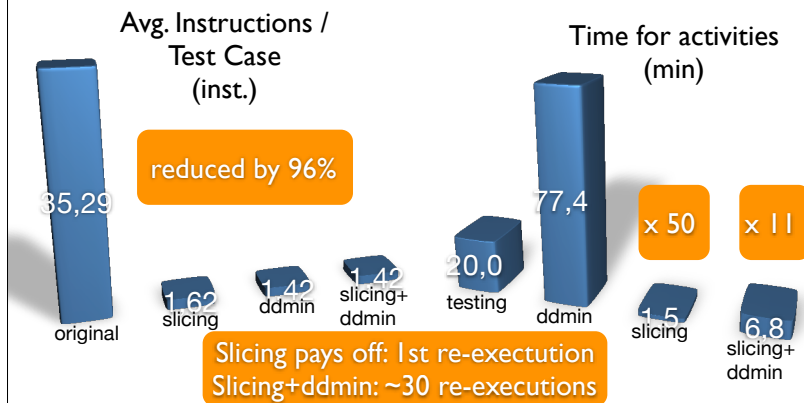
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How much faster ?



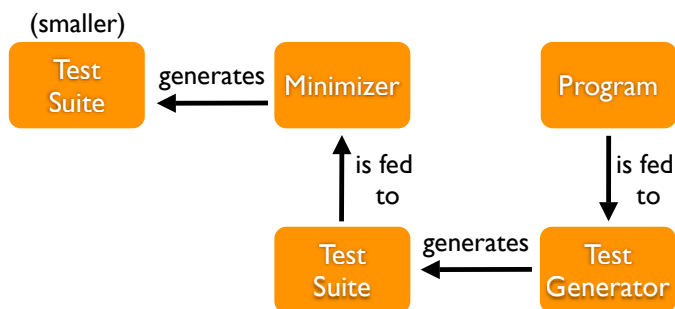
53

How much faster ?



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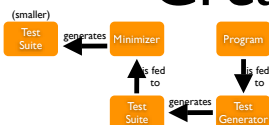
Create New Tests: Summary



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Create New Tests: Summary



- Automated random testing finds many bugs
- Generated tests are large
- Minimization through delta debugging effective, but slow
- Slicing x50 faster, comparable results
- Slicing + delta debugging as effective, x11 faster

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