# Kex: how we are using SMT solvers to generate tests

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# Kex

Kex — white-box fuzzer for JVM bytecode

- based on symbolic execution
- uses `kfg` for bytecode manipulation and transfrmation
- uses `PredicateState` for program representation
- currently works with z3, boolector and cvc4

# Motivating example

```
class ListExample {
  class Point(
    val x: Int,
    val y: Int
  )
  fun foo(a: List<Point>) {
    if (a.size == 2) {
      if (a[0].x == 10) {
        if (a[1].y == 11) {
          error("a")
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
(
  @S %1 = arg$0.size()
  @S %3 = %1 != 2
  @P %3 = false
  @S %5 = arg$0.get(0)
  @S %7 = (%5 as Point)
  @S %9 = %7.getX()
  @S %11 = %9 != 10
  @P %11 = false
  @S %13 = arg$0.get(1)
  @S %15 = (%13 as Point)
  @S %17 = %15.getY()
  @S %19 = %17 != 11
  @P %19 = false
)
```

# Problem of symbolic execution

```
Model {
  this = 131072
  arg$0 = 4
  %0.inlined0 = 2
  arg$0.size = 4
  %5 = false
  %0.inlined7 = 27
  (274)<3> = 121
  (260)<3> = 101
  type(0)<1> = 0
  length(258)<2> = 11
  String.value(273)<2> = 274
  type(0)<2> = 5
  ...
  type(1)<12> = 2
  ArrayList.elementData(4)<11> = 1
}
```

How to create a test case from the model?

# Easy way: reflection

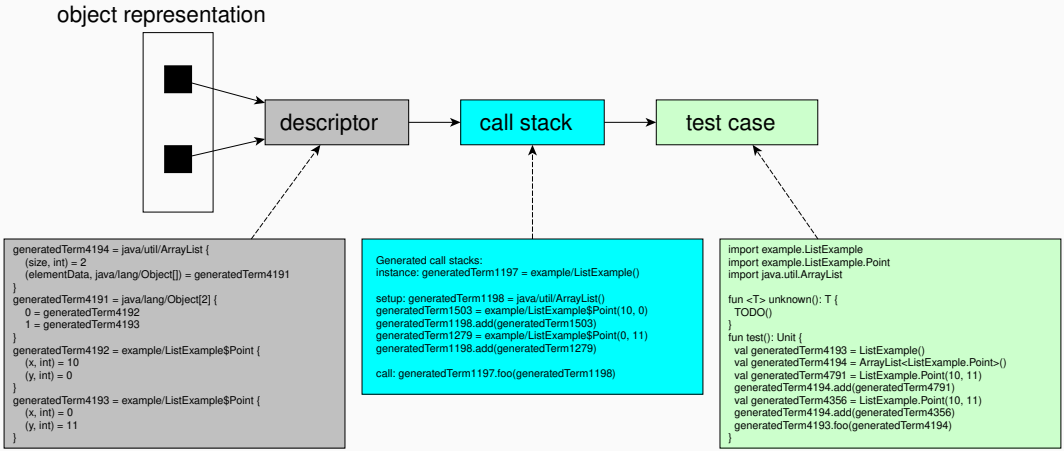
- test are hard to comprehend and maintain
- can generate invalid objects

```
public class TestSuite {
    public void test4() {
      example.ListExample __ROOT_this = (example.ListExample)
         newInstance("example.ListExample");
      java.util.ArrayList __ROOT_a = (java.util.ArrayList)
         newInstance("java.util.ArrayList");
      new AccessibleObject(__ROOT_a)
        .set("java/util/ArrayList:size", 2L);
      new AccessibleObject(__ROOT_a)
        .set("java/util/ArrayList:elementData",
                newArray("java.lang.Object", 2L));
      new AccessibleObject(__ROOT_a)
        .set("java/util/ArrayList:elementData[0]", null);
      __ROOT_this.foo(__ROOT_a);
    }
  }
```

# Reanimator

- an approach to generate valid code snippets using only public API
  - can’t produce invalid objects
- works in reasonable time
- applicable in any automatic test generation tool
- can be used in any programming language

# Reanimator


object representation
descriptor
call stack
test case
generatedTerm4194 = java/util/ArrayList {
(size, int) = 2
(elementData, java/lang/Object[]) = generatedTerm4191
}
generatedTerm4191 = java/lang/Object[2] {
0 = generatedTerm4192
1 = generatedTerm4193
}
generatedTerm4192 = example/ListExample$Point {
(x, int) = 10
(y, int) = 0
}
generatedTerm4193 = example/ListExample$Point {
(x, int) = 0
(y, int) = 11
}
Generated call stacks:
instance: generatedTerm1197 = example/ListExample()
setup: generatedTerm1198 = java/util/ArrayList()
generatedTerm1503 = example/ListExample$Point(10, 0)
generatedTerm1198.add(generatedTerm1503)
generatedTerm1279 = example/ListExample$Point(0, 11)
generatedTerm1198.add(generatedTerm1279)
call: generatedTerm1197.foo(generatedTerm1198)
import example.ListExample
import example.ListExample.Point
import java.util.ArrayList
fun <T> unknown(): T {
TODO()
}
fun test(): Unit {
val generatedTerm4193 = ListExample()
val generatedTerm4194 = ArrayList<ListExample.Point>()
val generatedTerm4791 = ListExample.Point(10, 11)
generatedTerm4194.add(generatedTerm4791)
val generatedTerm4356 = ListExample.Point(10, 11)
generatedTerm4194.add(generatedTerm4356)
generatedTerm4193.foo(generatedTerm4194)
}

# Descriptor example

```
instance: generatedTerm4193 = example/ListExample {}
args: generatedTerm4194 = java/util/ArrayList {
  (size, int) = 2
  (elementData, java/lang/Object[]) = generatedTerm4191
}
generatedTerm4191 = java/lang/Object[2] {
  0 = generatedTerm4192
  1 = generatedTerm4193
}
generatedTerm4192 = example/ListExample$Point {
  (x, int) = 10
  (y, int) = 0
}
generatedTerm4193 = example/ListExample$Point {
  (x, int) = 0
  (y, int) = 11
}
```

# Call stack generation

- generation of constants and arrays is stright forward
- objects are problematic:
  - there may be no direct access to fields
  - some states of an object are unreachable during normal execution

# Object generation

- each field of the descriptor imposes new constraints
- more fields means more complex generation
- by gradually reducing descriptor we can find a constructor-like call to create an object
  - at each step try to find a method that initializes one or more fields

# Object generation algoritnm

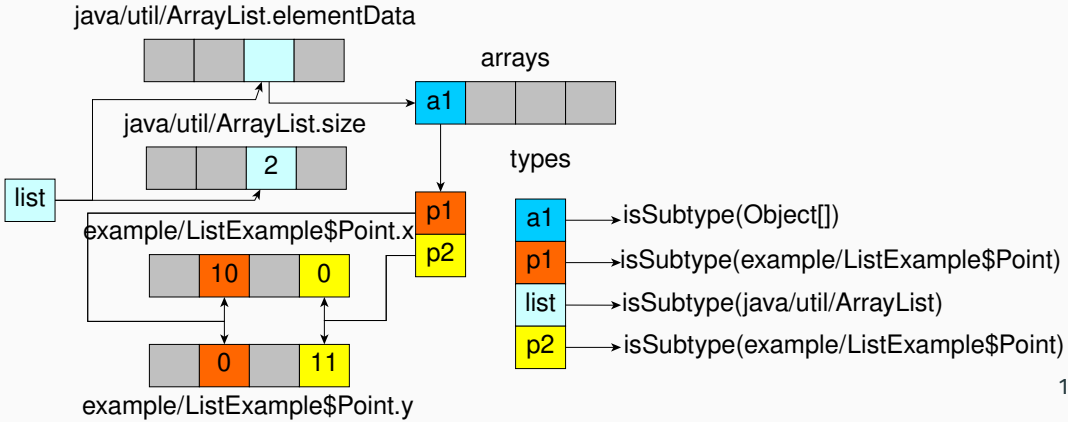
```
fun generateObject(d: ObjectDescriptor, limit: Int): CallStack {
  val queue = queueOf(d to CallStack())
  while (queue.isNotEmpty()) {
    val (desc, stack) = queue.poll()
    if (stack.size > limit) return Unknown()
    for (ctor in desc.ctors) {
      val (nDesc, args) = execAsCtor(desc, ctor)
      if (isFinal(nDesc))
        return stack + CtorCall(desc, genArgs(args))
    }
    for (method in desc.relevantMethods) {
      val (nDesc, args) = execAsMethod(desc, method)
      if (nDesc < desc)
        queue.push(nDesc to calls + MethodCall(method, genArgs(args)))
    }
  }
}
```

# Checking methods

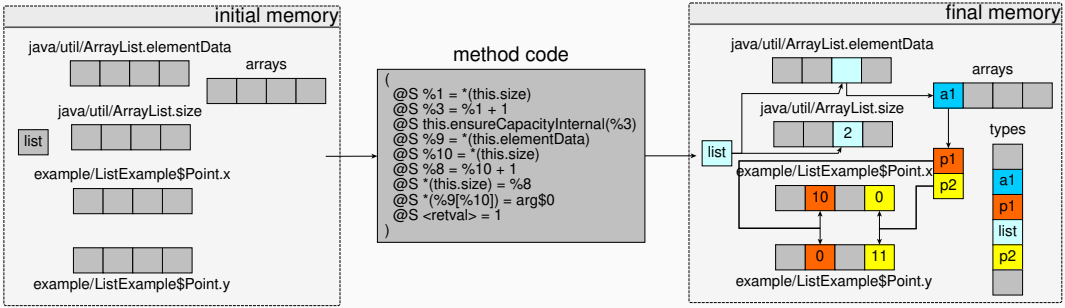
- `execAsCtor` and `execAsMethod` check how the method affects the descriptor using SMT solver
- method basically transforms memory state
- descriptor defines final memory
- *need to find initial memory*

# Memory model in SMT

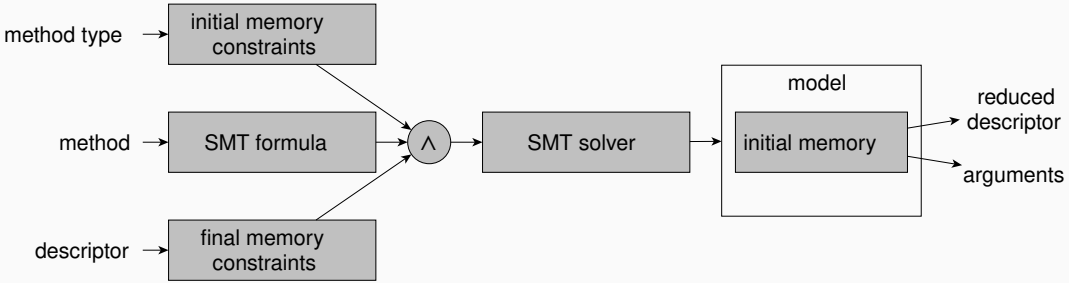
- primitive types encoded as corresponding SMT theories
- references are represented as `bitvectors`
- arrays are encoded as `SMT arrays`
- object properties are encoded through *property memories*



# Method is a memory transformation



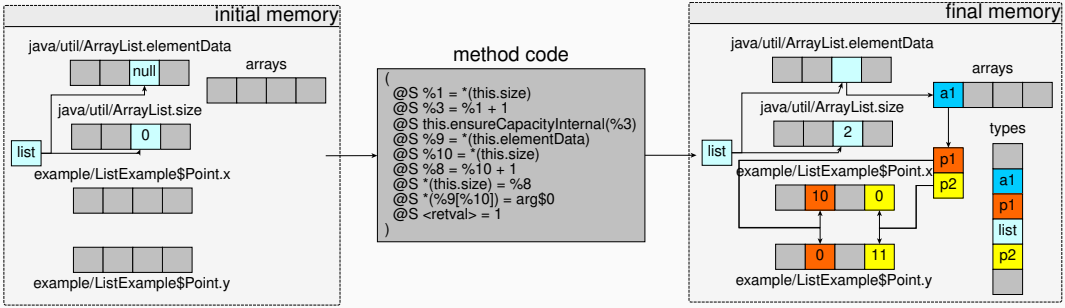
# Symbolic execution




Method types:

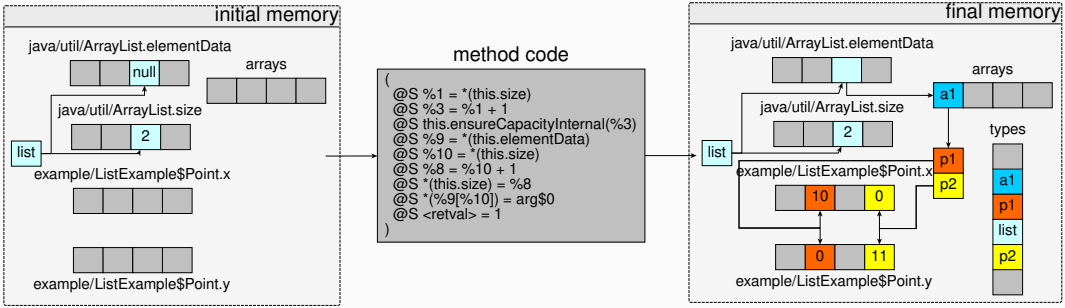
- constructor — initial memory is uninitialized
- setter — setted fields are uninitialized
- method — no constraints for initial memory

# Examples: constructor call



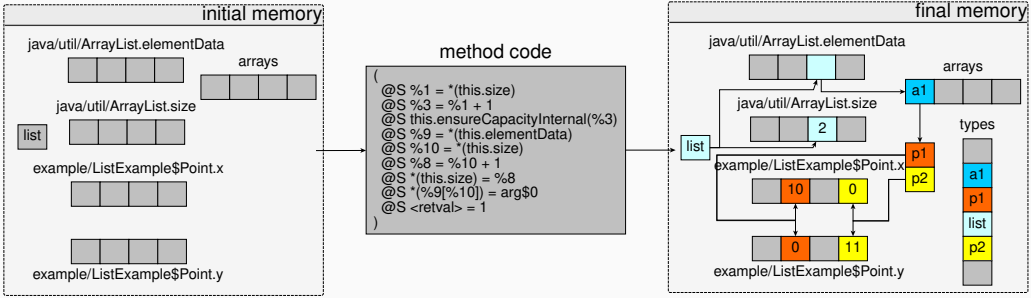

unsat

# Examples: setter call

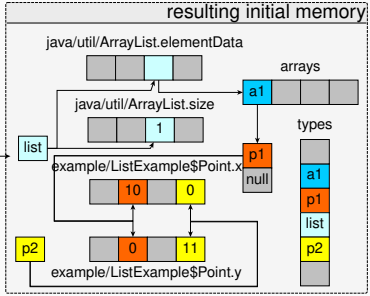



unsat

# Examples: method call




sat



# Call stack example

```
Generated call stacks:
instance: generatedTerm1197 = example/ListExample()

setup: generatedTerm1198 = java/util/ArrayList()
generatedTerm1503 = example/ListExample$Point(10, 0)
generatedTerm1198.add(generatedTerm1503)
generatedTerm1279 = example/ListExample$Point(0, 11)
generatedTerm1198.add(generatedTerm1279)

call: generatedTerm1197.foo(generatedTerm1198)
```

*not enough type information*

# Test case example

```
import example.ListExample
import example.ListExample.Point
import java.util.ArrayList

fun <T> unknown(): T {
  TODO()
}

fun test(): Unit {
  val generatedTerm4193 = ListExample()
  val generatedTerm4194 = ArrayList<ListExample.Point>()
  val generatedTerm4791 = ListExample.Point(10, 11)
  generatedTerm4194.add(generatedTerm4791)
  val generatedTerm4356 = ListExample.Point(10, 11)
  generatedTerm4194.add(generatedTerm4356)
  generatedTerm4193.foo(generatedTerm4194)
}
```

# Limitations

- incomplete program model
- built-in types (collections, files etc.)
- search termination

# Evaluation on SBST 2021 benchmark

# Conclusion

# Future work

- more thorough investigation of Reanimator failures
- improved support of built-in types, such as collections
- higher order functions

# Contact information

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https://github.com/vorpal-research/kex


# Related work

- Symstra
  - builds valid method sequence during analysis
- JBSE
  - uses reflection utilities to create tests
- Sushi & Tardis
  - use EvoSuite (search-based approach) to generate tests