

M4 - The Oracle Problem

Guillermo Polito

ECI'23 - Universidad de Buenos Aires

Goals

- The oracle problem
- Automatically separate correct from incorrect results
- Different kind of oracles
- Start discussing oracles for compilers

Remember Assertions

SetTest >> testAdd

```
| aSet |  
"Context"  
aSet := Set new.
```

```
"Stimuli"  
aSet add: 5.  
aSet add: 5.
```

```
"Check"  
self assert: aSet size equals: 1.
```

in this context
when this happens
then this should happen

Remember Fuzzing Date Parser

```
f := PzRandomFuzzer new.  
r := PzBlockRunner on: [ :e | e asDate ].  
f run: r times: 20.
```

- Pharo 11
- String>>asDate

```
PASS "DateError: day is after month ends"  
PASS "28 April 2006"  
PASS "7 September 2029"  
PASS "9 March 1995"  
FAIL "SubscriptOutOfBounds: 73"  
PASS "DateError: day is after month ends"  
FAIL "SubscriptOutOfBounds: 0"  
PASS "DateError: day is after month ends"  
PASS "6 January 2007"  
PASS "9 January 1986"  
FAIL "SubscriptOutOfBounds: 0"  
FAIL "#isAlphaNumeric was sent to nil"  
PASS "DateError: day is after month ends"  
PASS "1 September 1989"  
PASS "DateError: day is after month ends"  
PASS "DateError: day may not be zero or negative"  
PASS "5 January 0228"  
PASS "DateError: day may not be zero or negative"  
PASS "7 September 1996"  
PASS "2 January 2008"
```

Remember Fuzzing Date Parser

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**How do we decide:
what is a PASS,
what is a FAIL?**

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**Who decides:
what is a PASS,
what is a FAIL?**

The Date Parser Oracle

```
f := PzRandomFuzzer new.  
r := PzBlockRunner on: [ :e | e asDate ].  
f run: r times: 20.
```

- DateError is an expected error
- Malformed inputs should fail!
 - .+!;/./852"%7?3720("/)"!*43<,"4@>)>'(', "0(+7?
 - ;% *:(41)215>/1890)@ 3"@3.35+6



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**How do we decide:
what is a PASS,
what is a FAIL?**

The Oracle Problem

Given a program and an input,

**How can we distinguish correct from
incorrect behavior?**

The Oracle Problem

Given a program and an input,

How can we **automatically** distinguish
correct from incorrect behavior?

General Solutions for the Oracle Problem

- Four kind of solutions
 - Derived oracles
 - Specified oracles
 - Implicit oracles
 - Coping with the lack of oracles

Specified Oracles

- Formal modeling of system behavior E.g.,
 - Specification languages
 - State machines, model-checking
 - Assertions, contracts, properties
- Main challenge: model system behavior

Derived Oracles

- Oracles built from some source. E.g.,
 - grammars
 - previous versions of the system
 - documentation/comments
 - code history — git repositories

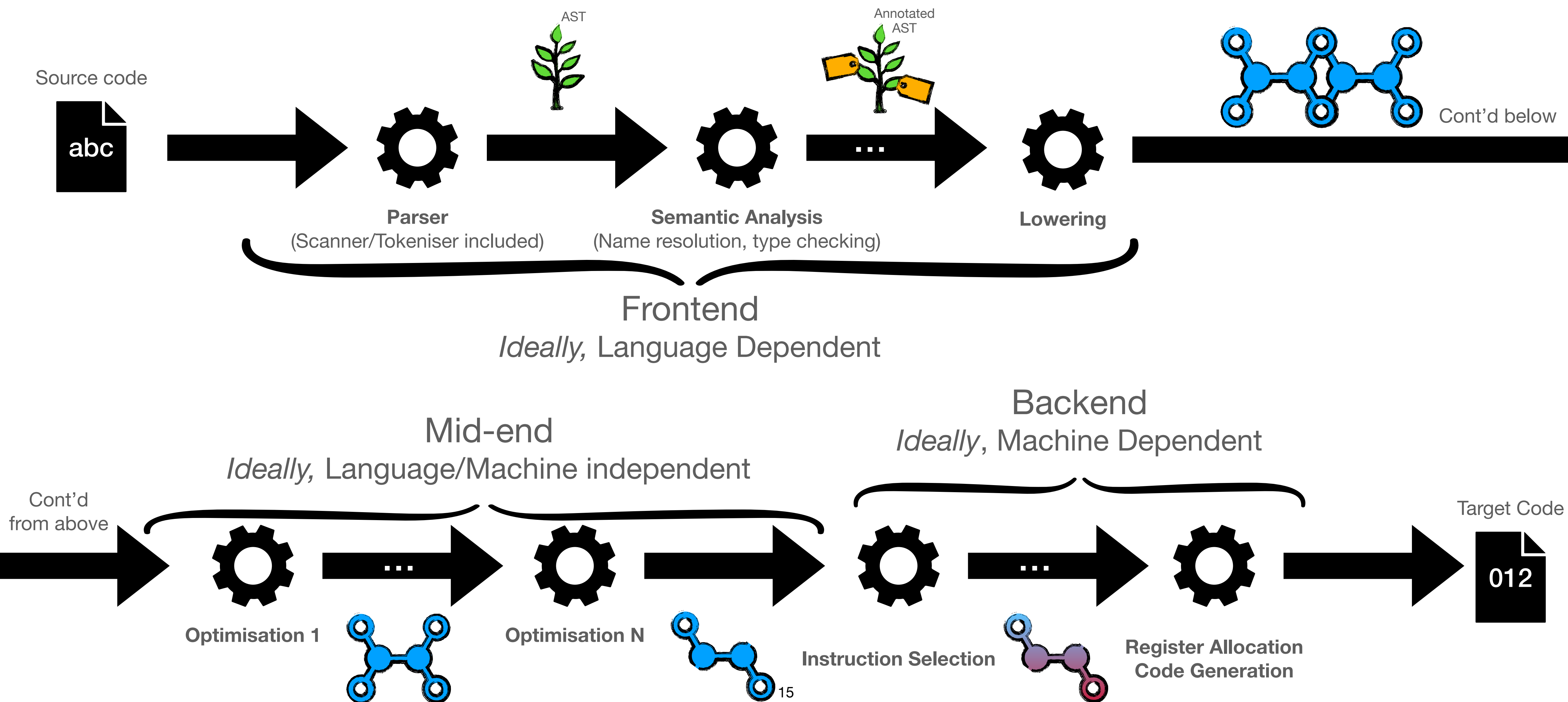
Implicit Oracles

- *Aka weak oracles*
- Look for obvious behaviors
 - crashes/errors
 - pointer sanitizing
 - Deadlocks/blockages
 - Profiler information metrics

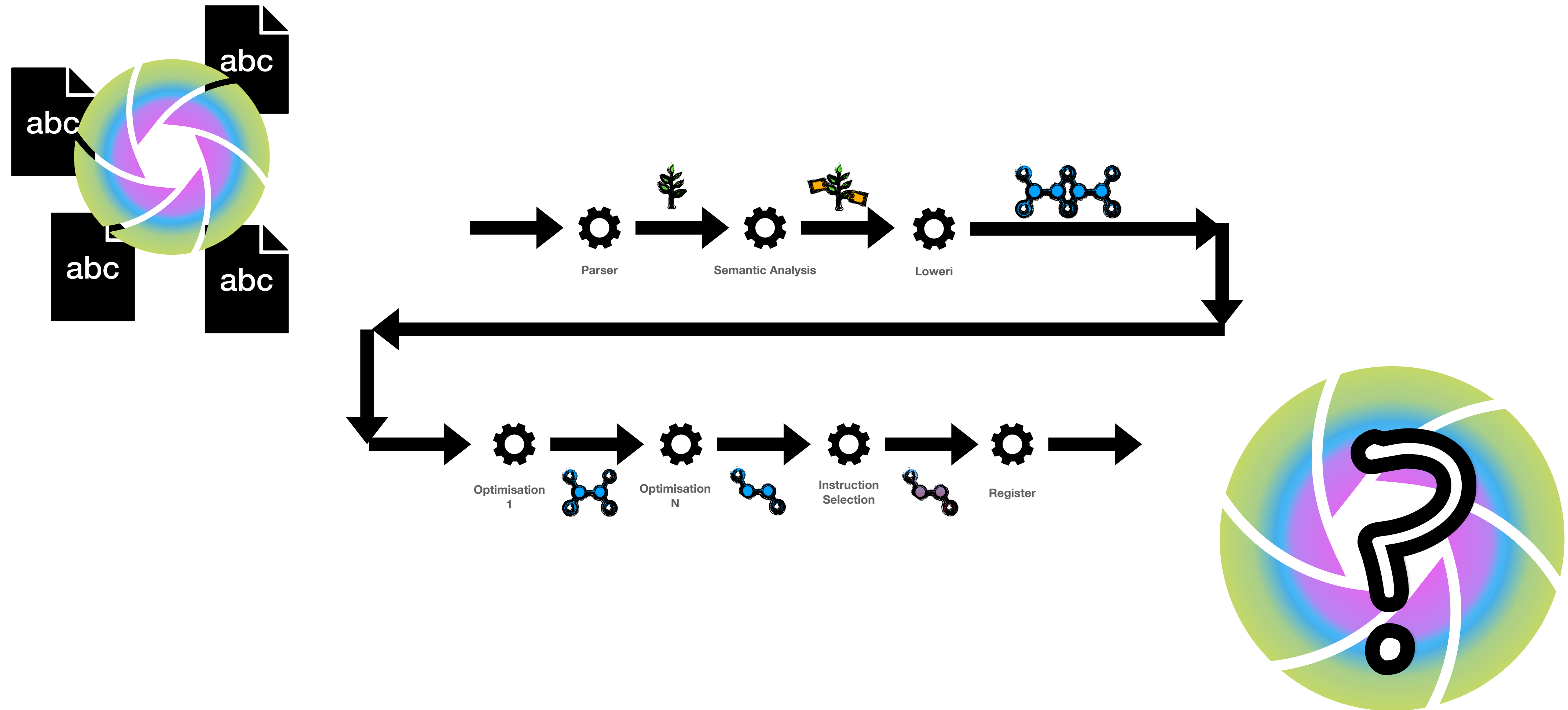
When there is no clear Oracle

- Crowdsourcing oracles
- GPT-4?
- Or reduce the effort for human (manual) oracles
 - reduce test suites — remove redundant tests
 - reduce test cases — simplify tests

Remember Compilers



Testing Randomly Generated Programs



Takeaways

- Random inputs get random outputs
- Oracles decide when an output is expected or not
- Oracles can be implicit, derived, specified
- Alternatively, reduce the cost of manual inspection

Material

- The Oracle Problem in Software Testing: A Survey.
Barr et al. IEEE Transactions.'15