

# Automatic Self-Validation for Code Coverage Profilers

Yibiao Yang, *Yanyan Jiang* 蒋炎岩 (*presenter*), Zhiqiang Zuo,

Yang Wang, Hao Sun, Hongmin Lu, Yuming Zhou, Baowen Xu



# Outline

---

- Code coverage profilers
- Testing code coverage profilers
- Automatic self-validation for code coverage profilers

# Code Coverage Profilers

---

# Code Coverage

---

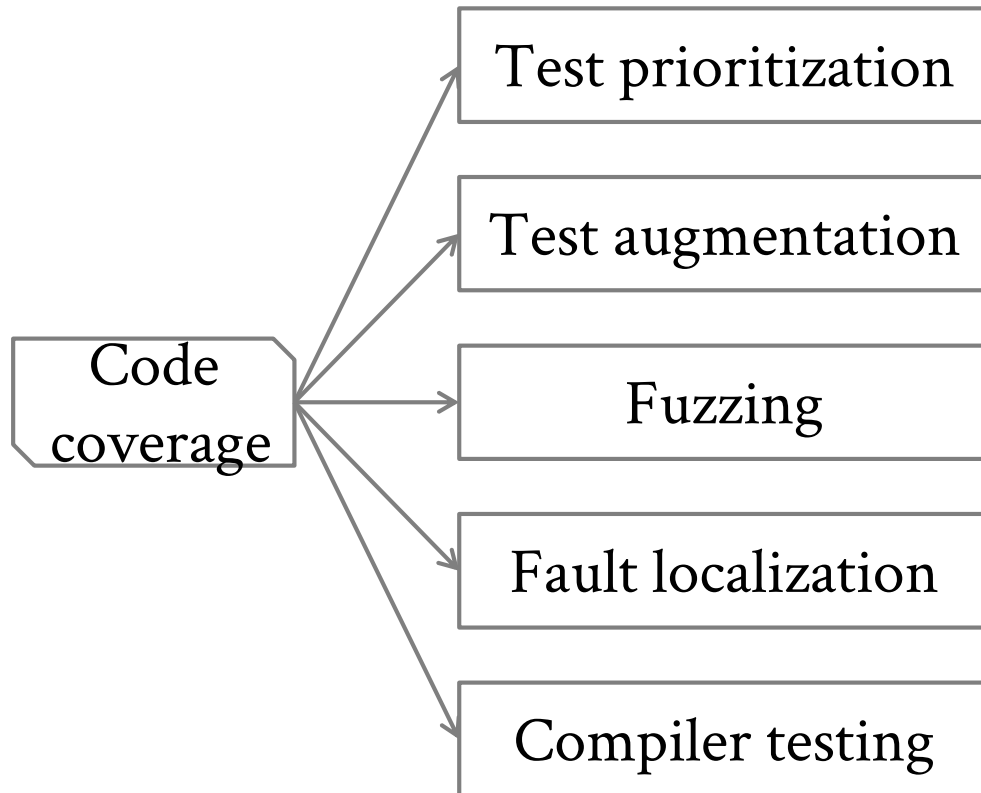
- Which code (normally a line) is executed or not?
- How many times each code is executed?

# Code Coverage: Profilers

✓ <sup>1</sup> : 1: <b>int</b> foo( <b>int</b> v)	
-1 : 2: {	Line #2: no coverage information.
✓ <sup>1</sup> : 3: <b>int</b> g = 0;	
✓ <sup>1</sup> : 4: <b>if</b> (v>0) {	
✓ <sup>1</sup> : 5: g = v    !v;	Line #5: executed once (1)
-1 : 6: } <b>else</b> {	
✗ <sup>0</sup> : 7: g = -1;	Line #7: not executed (0)
-1 : 8: }	
✓ <sup>1</sup> : 9: <b>return</b> g;	
-1 : 10: }	
✓ <sup>1</sup> : 11: <b>void</b> main() { foo(1); }	

Example coverage report by Gcov (GCC)

# Code Coverage: Usages



10:40 - 12:20: <b>Papers</b> - Testing and Coverage at <b>Cortez 1</b>	
Chair(s): <b>Jonathan Bell</b> George Mason University	
<i>Talk</i>	Automatic Self-Validation for Code Coverage Profilers
<i>Talk</i>	Efficient Test Generation Guided by Field Coverage Criteria
<i>Talk</i>	Exploring Output-Based Coverage for Testing PHP Web App
<i>Talk</i>	PHANTA: Diversified Test Code Quality Measurement for Mo
<i>Demo</i>	TestCov: Robust Test-Suite Execution and Coverage Measu
<i>Demo</i>	VisFuzz: Understanding and Intervening Fuzzing with Intera

# Testing Code Coverage Profilers

---

# Code Coverage Statistics Went Wrong?

---

- Oooops...
  - testers are misled
  - fuzzers lose directions
- That's why we should *test* code coverage profilers!



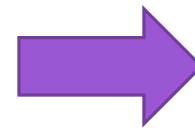
# Differential Testing<sup>1</sup>

Compare outputs of two independent code coverage profilers on a same program

Gcov	LLVM-cov
-1: 12: }	12   ✓ <sup>2</sup>   }
✓ <sup>4</sup> : 13: <b>for</b> (;g;)	13   ✓ <sup>2</sup>   <b>for</b> (;g;)
✓ <sup>2</sup> : 14: <b>return</b> 0;	14   ✓ <sup>2</sup>   <b>return</b> 0;
✗ <sup>0</sup> : 15: <b>return</b> 0;	15   ✓ <sup>2</sup>   <b>return</b> 0;
-1: 16: }	16   ✓ <sup>2</sup>   }

Wrong execution count: ✓<sup>4</sup> vs. ✓<sup>2</sup>

Mis-reporting: ✓<sup>2</sup> vs. ✗<sup>0</sup>



Something goes wrong!

<sup>1</sup> Y. Yang, et al. Hunting for bugs in code coverage tools via randomized differential testing. (ICSE'19)

# But...

- Compilers do not have consensus on the definition of “covering a line”

✓ <sup>2</sup> : 3: <b>int</b> f( <b>int</b> arg)	3   -1   <b>int</b> f( <b>int</b> arg)
-1: 4: {	4   ✓ <sup>2</sup>   {
✓ <sup>6</sup> : 5: <b>for</b> ( <b>int</b> i=0; i!=1; ++i)	5   ✓ <sup>3</sup>   <b>for</b> ( <b>int</b> i=0; i!=1; ++i)
-1: 6: {	6   ✓ <sup>2</sup>   {
-1: 7: <b>int</b> f[1];	7   ✓ <sup>2</sup>   <b>int</b> f[1];
-1: 8: <b>if</b> (0)	8   ✓ <sup>2</sup>   <b>if</b> (0)
✓ <sup>1</sup> : 9: <b>break</b> ;	9   ✗ <sup>0</sup>   <b>break</b> ;

- differential testing has lots of false positives
- differential testing has to be conservative if a profiler reports -1

# Why?

- Coverage profiler instruments basic blocks
  - add `__gcov0.foo[#bb]++;` to each basic block #bb

```
1 void foo(int x)
2 {
3     if (x >= 0)
4         asm volatile ("XXX");
5     else
6         asm volatile ("YYY");
7 }
```

`gcc -Os -c --coverage a.c`  
(-Os to make assembly code easier to read)

```
test %edi,%edi
js L1
incq (__gcov0.foo[0])
XXX
incq (__gcov0.foo[2])
retq
L1: incq (__gcov0.foo[1])
YYY
incq (__gcov0.foo[3])
retq
```

# Why?

- Different compilers hold different opinions on what are basic blocks, when they are executed, and how to link to code!

Gcov		M-cov	
✓ <sup>1</sup> :	4: void foo(int T)	4   -1	void foo(int T)
-1:	5: {	5   ✓ <sup>1</sup>	{
✓ <sup>1</sup> :	6: printf("Welcome_to_");	6   ✓ <sup>1</sup>	printf("Welcome_to_");
✓ <sup>1</sup> :	7: switch (T) {	7   ✓ <sup>1</sup>	switch (T) {
✓ <sup>1</sup> :	8: case 0:	8   ✓ <sup>1</sup>	case 0:
✓ <sup>1</sup> :	9: printf("ASE!\n");	9   ✓ <sup>1</sup>	printf("ASE!\n");
✓ <sup>1</sup> :	10: break;	10   ✓ <sup>1</sup>	break;
× <sup>0</sup> :	11: case 1:	11   ✓ <sup>1</sup>	case 1:
× <sup>0</sup> :	12: printf("ICSE!\n");	12   × <sup>0</sup>	printf("ICSE!\n");
× <sup>0</sup> :	13: break;	13   × <sup>0</sup>	break;
× <sup>0</sup> :	14: case 2:	14   ✓ <sup>1</sup>	case 2:

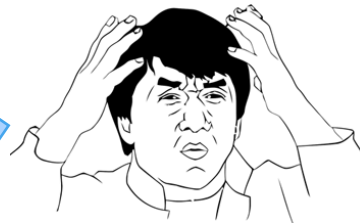
False  
Negative

False  
Positive

# Even Worse...

- Different compilers can do different optimizations even at zero optimization level
  - optimized code has no coverage info (-1)

```
1 #define ONE 1
2 void foo(int x) {
3     if (ONE == 1) {
4         asm volatile ("XXX");
5     } else {
6         // optimized out
7     }
8 }
```



Optimization levels  
02 > 01 > 0g > 00

```
1 push %rbp
2 mov %rsp,%rbp
3 mov %edi,-0x4(%rbp)
4 incl (__gcov0.foo[0])
5 XXX
6 incl (__gcov0.foo[1])
7 pop %rbp
8 retq
```

Image source: 暴走漫画

# Automatic Self-Validation for Code Coverage Profilers

---

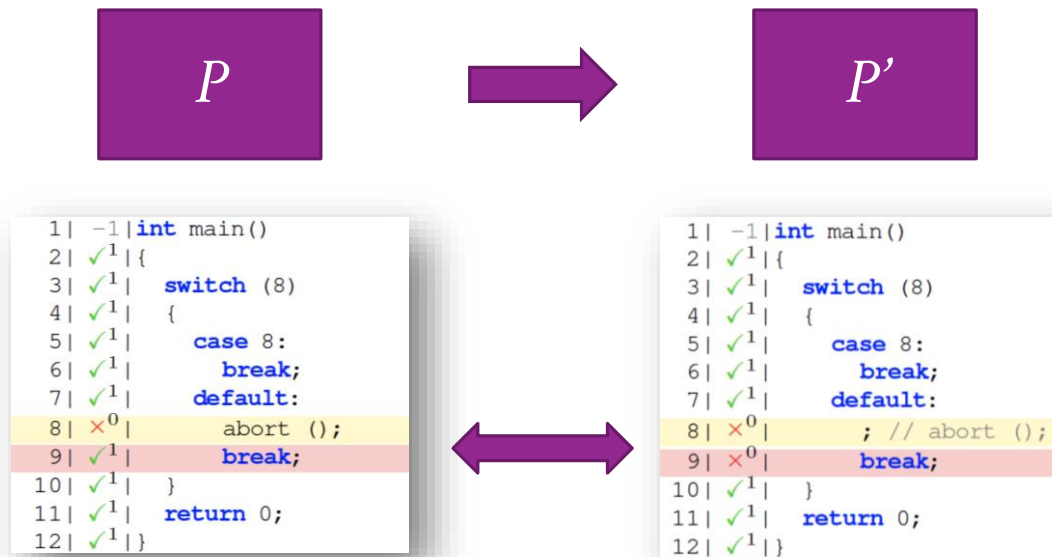
# Our Goals

---

- *Automatic self-validation* of code coverage profilers
  - getting rid of the need of a reference implementation
- With *zero false positive*
  - getting rid of heuristic clustering and human inspections

# Basic Idea: Self-Validation

- Can't find two profilers? Just find two programs with *correlated* code coverage statistics!
- *mutate* a single piece of program without disturbing existing code coverage statistics





# ...By Changing “Non-Covered” Code!

```
1 | -1 | int main()
2 | ✓1 | {
3 | ✓1 |     switch (8)
4 | ✓1 |     {
5 | ✓1 |         case 8:
6 | ✓1 |             break;
7 | ✓1 |         default:
8 | ✗0 |             abort ();
9 | ✓1 |             break;
10 | ✓1 |     }
11 | ✓1 |     return 0;
12 | ✓1 | }
```

- Replacing Line #8 (unexecuted) with *anything* won't change the coverage of other parts
  - (only if Line #8 is indeed not executed)
- Otherwise, we *found a bug in the coverage profiler!*

# Example: LLVM-#41821

---

```
-1: 3:  switch (8)
-1: 4:  {
-1: 5:      case 8:
✓1: 6:          break;
-1: 7:      default:
-1: 8:          abort ();
-1: 9:          break;
-1: 10: }
```

gcov: unreachable code  
optimized out (correct)

# Example: LLVM-#41821

-1:	3:	switch (8)	3	✓ <sup>1</sup>	switch (8)
-1:	4:	{	4	✓ <sup>1</sup>	{
-1:	5:	case 8:	5	✓ <sup>1</sup>	case 8:
✓ <sup>1</sup> :	6:	break;	6	✓ <sup>1</sup>	break;
-1:	7:	default:	7	✓ <sup>1</sup>	default:
-1:	8:	abort ();	8	✗ <sup>0</sup>	abort ();
-1:	9:	break;	9	✓ <sup>1</sup>	break;
-1:	10:	}	10	✓ <sup>1</sup>	}

llvm-cov: inconsistent  
coverage statistics for  
sequential code (incorrect)

# Example: LLVM-#41821

-1: 3: switch (8)	3   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   switch (8)	3   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   switch (8)
-1: 4: {	4   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   {	4   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   {
-1: 5: case 8:	5   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   case 8:	5   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   case 8:
✓ <sup>1</sup> : 6: break;	6   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   break;	6   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   break;
-1: 7: default:	7   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   default:	7   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   default:
-1: 8: abort ();	8   ✗ <sup>0</sup>   abort ();	8   ✗ <sup>0</sup>   ; // abort ();
-1: 9: break;	9   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   break;	9   ✗ <sup>0</sup>   break;
-1: 10: }	10   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   }	10   ✓ <sup>1</sup>   }

llvm-cov: correct if  
not aborting

# Example: LLVM-#41821

```

✓1: 1: int main()
-1: 2: {
-1: 3:   switch (8)
-1: 4:   {
-1: 5:     case 8:
✓1: 6:       break;
-1: 7:     default:
-1: 8:       abort ();
-1: 9:       break;
-1: 10:  }
✓1: 11: return 0;
-1: 12: }

```

(a)  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{P}}$  (gcov)

```

1 | -1 | int main()
2 | ✓1 | {
3 | ✓1 |   switch (8)
4 | ✓1 |   {
5 | ✓1 |     case 8:
6 | ✓1 |       break;
7 | ✓1 |     default:
8 | ✗0 |       abort ();
9 | ✓1 |       break;
10 | ✓1 |   }
11 | ✓1 | return 0;
12 | ✓1 | }

```

(b)  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{P}}$  (llvm-cov)

```

1 | -1 | int main()
2 | ✓1 | {
3 | ✓1 |   switch (8)
4 | ✓1 |   {
5 | ✓1 |     case 8:
6 | ✓1 |       break;
7 | ✓1 |     default:
8 | ✗0 |       ; // abort ();
9 | ✗0 |       break;
10 | ✓1 |   }
11 | ✓1 | return 0;
12 | ✓1 | }

```

(c)  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{P} \setminus \{s_8\} \cup \{s'_8\}}$  (llvm-cov)

# Example: LLVM-#41821

```

✓1: 1: int main()
-1: 2: {
-1: 3:   switch (8)
-1: 4:   {
-1: 5:     case 8:
✓1: 6:       break;
-1: 7:     default:
-1: 8:       abort ();
-1: 9:       break;
-1: 10:   }
✓1: 11:   return 0;
-1: 12: }

```

(a)  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{P}}$  (gcov)

```

1 | -1 | int main()
2 | ✓1 | {
3 | ✓1 |   switch (8)
4 | ✓1 |   {
5 | ✓1 |     case 8:
6 | ✓1 |       break;
7 | ✓1 |     default:
8 | ✗0 |       abort ();
9 | ✓1 |       break;
10 | ✓1 |   }
11 | ✓1 |   return 0;
12 | ✓1 | }

```

(b)  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{P}}$  (llvm-cov)

```

1 | -1 | int main()
2 | ✓1 | {
3 | ✓1 |   switch (8)
4 | ✓1 |   {
5 | ✓1 |     case 8:
6 | ✓1 |       break;
7 | ✓1 |     default:
8 | ✗0 |       ; // abort ();
9 | ✗0 |       break;
10 | ✓1 |   }
11 | ✓1 |   return 0;
12 | ✓1 | }

```

(c)  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{P} \setminus \{s_8\} \cup \{s'_8\}}$  (llvm-cov)

# Example: GCC-#90439

- Removing unexecuted code should not rule out executed code
  - otherwise, buggy coverage profiler!

<pre> ✓<sup>1</sup>: 1: void foo(int x, unsigned u) { ✓<sup>1</sup>: 2:   if ((1U &lt;&lt; x) != 64 ✓<sup>1</sup>: 3:          (2 &lt;&lt; x) != u -1: 4:          (1 &lt;&lt; x) == 14 ✓<sup>1</sup>: 5:          (3 &lt;&lt; 2) != 12) ×<sup>0</sup>: 6:   __builtin_abort (); ✓<sup>1</sup>: 7: } ✓<sup>1</sup>: 8: int main() { ✓<sup>1</sup>: 9:   foo(6, 128U); ✓<sup>1</sup>: 10:  return 0; -1: 11: }</pre>	<pre> ✓<sup>1</sup>: 1: void foo(int x, unsigned u) { ✓<sup>1</sup>: 2:   if ((1U &lt;&lt; x) != 64 ✓<sup>1</sup>: 3:          (2 &lt;&lt; x) != u -1: 4:          (1 &lt;&lt; x) == 14 -1: 5:          (3 &lt;&lt; 2) != 12) -1: 6:   ; // __builtin_abort (); ✓<sup>1</sup>: 7: } ✓<sup>1</sup>: 8: int main() { ✓<sup>1</sup>: 9:   foo(6, 128U); ✓<sup>1</sup>: 10:  return 0; -1: 11: }</pre>
(a) $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{P}}$ (gcov)	(b) $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{P} \setminus \{s_5\} \cup \{s'_5\}}$ (gcov)

# Discussion: Zero False Positive

---

- Argument: zero-level optimization should strictly follow the *statement-level semantics* of a program<sup>1</sup> (assuming no undefined behavior)
  - strong inconsistency ( $x \neq y; -1 \notin \{x, y\}$ )
    - $\vdash$  bug (LLVM-#41821)
  - weak inconsistency ( $x \neq y; -1 \in \{x, y\}$ )
    - $\vdash$  bug (GCC-#90439) or improperly aggressive optimization

<sup>1</sup> C. Ellison, G. Rosu. An executable formal semantics of C with applications. (POPL'12)



# Experimental Results

- 23 previously unknown bugs in Gcov and LLVM-cov
  - 12 cannot be found by differential testing
  - other 11 were filtered out as false positives

ID	Profiler	Bugzilla ID	Priority	Status	Type	DiffTest
1	gcov	88913	P3	Fixed	Wrong Freq.	✓
2	gcov	88914	P3	Fixed	Wrong Freq.	✓
3	gcov	88924	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✓
4	gcov	88930	P3	Fixed	Wrong Freq.	✓
5	gcov	89465	P3	Fixed	Missing	✗
6	gcov	89467	P3	Fixed	Wrong Freq.	✓
7	gcov	89468	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✗
8	gcov	89469	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✓
9	gcov	89470	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✓
10	gcov	89673	P5	New	Spurious	✗
11	gcov	89674	P5	New	Spurious	✗
12	gcov	89675	P3	Fixed	Missing	✗
13	gcov	90023	P5	New	Spurious	✗
14	gcov	90054	P3	Fixed	Missing	✓
15	gcov	90057	P3	Fixed	Wrong Freq.	✓
16	gcov	90066	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✗
17	gcov	90091	P3	New	Wrong Freq.	✓
18	gcov	90104	P3	New	Wrong Freq.	✗
19	gcov	90425	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✗
20	gcov	90439	P3	New	Missing	✗
21	llvm-cov	41051	PN	New	Wrong Freq.	✓
22	llvm-cov	41821	PN	New	Spurious	✗
23	llvm-cov	41849	PN	New	Missing	✗

# Summary & Thanks!

## Our Goals

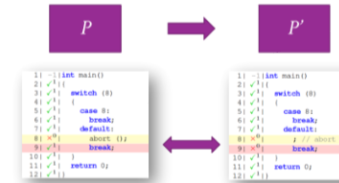
- **Automatic self-validation** of code coverage profilers
  - getting rid of the need of a reference implementation
- With **zero false positive**
  - getting rid of heuristic clustering and human inspections

Testing and Coverage @ ASE'19 Automatic Self-Validation for Code Coverage Profilers

15

## Basic Idea: Self-Validation

- Can't find two profilers? Just find two programs with **correlated** code coverage statistics!
- **mutate** a single piece of program without disturbing existing code coverage statistics



Testing and Coverage @ ASE'19 Automatic Self-Validation for Code Coverage Profilers

16

## ...By Changing “Non-Covered” Code!

```
1 | -1 | int main()
2 | ✓1 | {
3 | ✓1 |     switch (8)
4 | ✓1 |     {
5 | ✓1 |         case 8:
6 | ✓1 |             break;
7 | ✓1 |         default:
8 | ✗0 |             abort();
9 | ✓1 |             break;
10 | ✓1 |     }
11 | ✓1 |     return 0;
12 | ✓1 | }
```

- Replacing Line #8 (unexecuted) with **anything** won't change the coverage of other parts
  - (only if Line #8 is indeed not executed)
- Otherwise, we **found a bug in the coverage profiler!**

Testing and Coverage @ ASE'19 Automatic Self-Validation for Code Coverage Profilers

17

## Experimental Results

- 23 previously unknown bugs in Gcov and LLVM-cov
  - 12 cannot be found by differential testing
  - other 11 were filtered out as false positives

ID	Profilers	Bugzilla ID	Priority	Status	Type	DiffTest
1	gcov	88913	P3	Fixed	Wrong Freq.	✓
2	gcov	88914	P3	Fixed	Wrong Freq.	✓
3	gcov	88924	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✓
4	gcov	88930	P3	Fixed	Wrong Freq.	✓
5	gcov	89465	P3	Fixed	Missing	✗
6	gcov	89467	P3	Fixed	Wrong Freq.	✓
7	gcov	89468	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✗
8	gcov	89469	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✓
9	gcov	89470	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✓
10	gcov	89673	P5	New	Spurious	✗
11	gcov	89674	P5	New	Spurious	✗
12	gcov	89675	P3	Fixed	Missing	✗
13	gcov	90023	P5	New	Spurious	✗
14	gcov	90054	P3	Fixed	Missing	✓
15	gcov	90057	P3	Fixed	Wrong Freq.	✓
16	gcov	90066	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✗
17	gcov	90091	P3	New	Wrong Freq.	✓
18	gcov	90104	P3	New	Wrong Freq.	✗
19	gcov	90425	P5	New	Wrong Freq.	✗
20	gcov	90439	P3	New	Missing	✓
21	llvm-cov	41051	PN	New	Wrong Freq.	✓
22	llvm-cov	41821	PN	New	Spurious	✗
23	llvm-cov	41849	PN	New	Missing	✗

Testing and Coverage @ ASE'19 Automatic Self-Validation for Code Coverage Profilers

25