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We'll come back to this...

QuickChick: A Brief Review

QuickChick is a properties based testing framework for Coq.

- You build (or derive) generators for data types.
- Using those generators you can feed data into test cases.
- These test cases can be any arbitrary predicate.

QuickChick: Pros and Cons

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What's not so great about QuickChick?

- Getting *good* generators can be hard!

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In general you want good coverage. How can you achieve that with minimal work?

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Why is this good?

FuzzChick Intuition

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Maybe we can utilize AFL's smarts to achieve better test coverage.

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Maintainer fixed this issue promptly, which was *awesome*!

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 - ▶ Modified QuickChick to include test case in name, but still not ideal.

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










But...

It works! We can measure stuff!

QuickChick Coverage: ifc-basic

Coverage with QuickChick in the ifc-basic example:

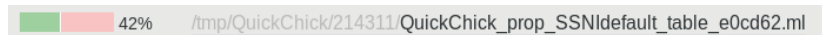
Coverage report 44.33%

		42%	/tmp/QuickChick/214311/QuickChick_prop_SSNldefault_table_e0cd62.ml
		46%	/tmp/QuickChick/214315/QuickChick_prop_SSNl_deriveddefault_table_65753a.ml
		43%	/tmp/QuickChick/214320/QuickChick_prop_MSNIdefault_table_31e78d.ml
		43%	/tmp/QuickChick/214324/QuickChick_myArgs_71227b.ml
		44%	/tmp/QuickChick/214327/QuickChick_myArgs_81c382.ml
		49%	/tmp/QuickChick/214330/QuickChick_myArgs_100552.ml

Generated on 2018-11-28 21:43:33 by *Bisect_ppx* 1.3.4

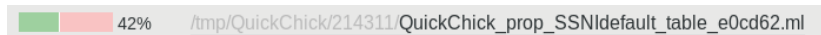
QuickChick vs FuzzChick: ifc-basic

QuickChick:

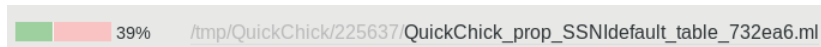


QuickChick vs FuzzChick: ifc-basic

QuickChick:



FuzzChick:



For some reason it seems that FuzzChick actually gets worse coverage than QuickChick on this test case... At least in the time I let it run (I'm not terribly patient)

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- Just need to let it run longer?
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- Something's not instrumented correctly?
- This test case, for whatever reason, is fuzzer unfriendly?
 - ▶ Maybe extracted Coq could be fuzzer unfriendly? Lots of inefficient data types like `nat` (basically a linked list whose length represents a number).
 - ▶ Could result in excessively long paths and hard to solve predicates for DSE?
 - ▶ Not sure that having pointers everywhere would be AFL's strength...

Some Further Coverage Testing...

Test case:

```
Extract Constant unlikely_branch =>
" fun i ->
  if (0 < i)
  then if (i mod 100 == 0)
    then if (i mod 1000 == 0)
      then if (i mod 10000 == 0)
        then if (i mod 100000 == 0)
          then if (i mod 1000000 == 0)
            then if (i < 1000001)
              then 42
              else 0
            else 0
          else 0
        else 0
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    else 0
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Definition always_zero := forall (choose (0%Z, 9999999%Z)) (fun n =>
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Trying to give AFL a good chance to find the failing branch...

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then if (i mod 10000 == 0)                then if (i mod 100000 == 0)                then if (i mod 1
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Suggests maybe the extracted ocaml is harder for AFL to analyze?
The C branches were discovered very quickly by AFL.

Performance

- Fuzzing is an order of magnitude slower than random testing.
- Performance bottleneck: disk access.
- Experiments to see whether the instrumentation overhead is worth it are still in preliminary stages.

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- ▶ Didn't really work out because it takes a long time to find bugs by fuzzing.
- ▶ Decided it wasn't really a great comparison to FuzzChick which is a properties based testing tool anyway.
- ▶ Some useful scripts / documentation to get this running in our git repo. [1]

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■ Plain AFL!

- ▶ Similar story to Honggfuzz.

Conclusion! Questions?

Whew! Questions?

References

-  Calvin Beck, Jiani Huang, and Yishuai Li. *Quick700*. 2018. URL: <https://github.com/Quick700/Quick700> (visited on 11/29/2018).
-  Leonidas Lampropoulos, Zoe Paraskevopoulou, and Benjamin C Pierce. “Generating Good Generators for Inductive Relations”. In: ().
-  Michal Zalewski. *AFL*. URL: <http://lcamtuf.coredump.cx/afl/> (visited on 11/29/2018).

These are all good resources! You should look at them!