# TestR

Generating unit tests for R internals

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Purdue University <a href="https://github.com/allr/testR">https://github.com/allr/testR</a>

### Motivation

```
R1 > source('~/GNU-Rs/R1/tests/arith-true.R')
[1] TRUE
Time elapsed: 0.428 0 0.426 0 0
Warning messages:
1: In log(-1): NaNs produced
2: In gamma(0:-47): NaNs produced
   In digamma(x): NaNs produced
4: In psigamma (x, 0): NaNs produced
```

### Motivation

- Ensuring correctness of builtin functions written in C (More than 600)
- Automating this by generating test cases
- Generalize it to testing any R function

### TestR

```
foo <- function (x) {
    x * 2;
}

R1 > foo(2)
[4]
```

#### **TestR**

 A test is a call to a test function with arguments to handle errors, warnings, etc.

```
test(id=0, code={
   foo <- function (x) {
      x * 2
   }
   foo(2)
}, o=4);</pre>
```

Handles not only unit tests but also more complex test types

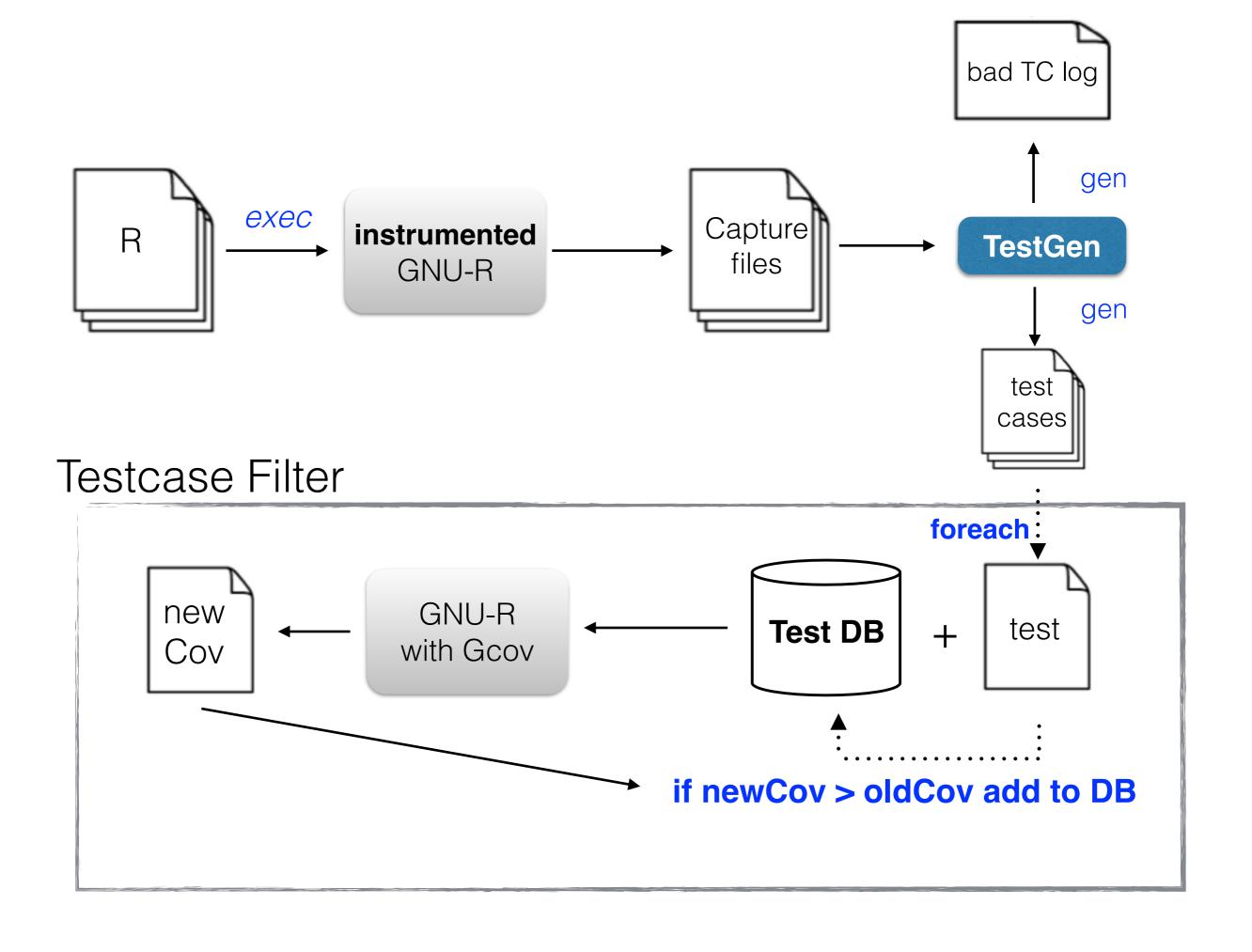
## TestR (continued)

Test cases can be generated from a template...

```
test(name = "foo",
    g(a, 1, 2, 3, 4),
    g(b, c(1,2), c(2,3),
        c(3,4)),
    g(c, "+","-"),
    code={a %c% b}
)
test(id=18,
    1 + c(1, 2),
    name = "foo[a=1,b=c(1,2),
        c = \"+\"]",
    o = c(2, 3)
)
```

# Examples

```
expected <- eval(parse(text="TRUE"));</pre>
test(id=0, code={
  argv <- eval(parse(text="list(c(-0.9, 1.0))"))</pre>
  do.call(`is.atomic`, argv)
}, o=expected);
expected <- eval(parse(text="1+0i"));</pre>
test(id=0, code={
  argv <- eval(parse(text="list(1, 0+0i)"));</pre>
  do.call('+', argv)
}, o=expected);
```



#### Instrumented GNU-R

```
# identical
func: identical
type: I
args: list("closure", "S4", TRUE,
 TRUE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE)
retn: FALSE
#is.na
func: is.na
type: P
args: list(NA integer)
retn: TRUE
```

#### Instrumented GNU-R

```
func: function name
type: P | I
args: list(s1, s2, ..., sn)
    | <arguments too long, iqnored>
retv: string
    | <return value too long, ignored>
    | <error>
```

### Dependent calls to builtins

```
foo <- function() {</pre>
 Tfile <- file("test1", "w+")
 cat("abc\ndef\n", file = Tfile)
 readLines (Tfile)
foo <- function() {
  file.create('file.1')
  file.create('file.2')
  file.append('file.1', file.2')
```

```
expected <- eval(parse(text="NULL"));</pre>
test(id=0, code={
writeLines<- function (text, con = stdout(), sep = "\n",
useBytes = FALSE)
      if (is.character(con)) {
           con <- file(con, "w")</pre>
           on.exit(close(con))
      .Internal (writeLines (text, con, sep, useBytes))
argv <- eval(parse(text="list(c(\"[476] \\\"1986-02-12\\\"
\\"1986-02-13\\\"), "file.1");
do.call(`writeLines`, argv);
}, o=expected);
```

#### Instrumented GNU-R

#### TestGen

- Process the capture file, generate all valid tests, log invalid tests
- Run each test on trusted VM and validate the return value
- Generates TestR output

# Filtering

- Tests only added to Database if coverage increase
- For builtins only measure coverage of src/main, but can be done for any folder in general
- Use gcov to measure coverage of C code (nothing for R coverage yet)

### Experimental results

- GNU R test suite gives 73% coverage in src/main
- Capturing builtin calls gave 45% coverage.
- Test suite has 3803 test cases out of 37M candidates.
- Capturing closures that contain primitive calls gives 58% coverage and adds 892 tests

#### Errors in RVMs

- CXXR (C++ R) (University of Kent)
  - 8 failed test cases compared to R-2.15.1
  - 263 failed test cases compared to R-3.0.1
- Renjin (R on JVM)
  - 621 failed test cases compared to R-3.0.1
  - 12 NULL pointer exceptions and 15 class cast exceptions

#### Conclusions

- An infrastructure for automatically generating test cases from legacy R code
- Generate test suite covers 80% of GNU R test suite covers, while shrinking size to 4695 tests
- Infrastructure finds bugs in R VM implementations
- Infrastructure can be used for creating test cases for any functions in R packages