



```

def correct_test():
    # Queue1 silently holds only 2 byte unsigned integers, than wraps around
    q = Queue1(2)
    succeeded = q.enqueue(100000) # value greater than 2^16
    assert succeeded
    value = q.dequeue()
    assert value == 100000 # test1 failed

    # Queue2 silently fails to hold more than 15 elements
    q = Queue2(30)
    # try to enqueue more than 15 elements
    for i in range(20):
        succeeded = q.enqueue(i)
        assert succeeded # test2 failed

    # Queue3 implements empty() by checking if dequeue() succeeds.
    # This changes the state of the queue unintentionally.
    q = Queue3(2)
    succeeded = q.enqueue(10)
    assert succeeded
    assert not q.empty() # the function checks by trying to dequeue
    value = q.dequeue()
    assert value == 10 # test3 failed

    # Queue4 dequeue() of an empty queue returns False instead of None
    q = Queue4(2)
    value = q.dequeue()
    assert value is None # test4 failed

    # Queue5 holds one less item than intended
    q = Queue5(2)
    for i in range(2):
        succeeded = q.enqueue(i)
        assert succeeded # test4 failed

```

Fuzzer Charlie Miller

```

# List of files to use as initial seed
file_list = [
    "blackbox_testing.pdf",
    "code_coverage.pdf",
    "pluginuri_utile_java.pdf",
    "examen.pdf"
]

# List of applications to test
apps = [
    "/Applications/Adobe Acrobat Reader.app/Contents/MacOS/AdobeReader",
    "/Applications/Microsoft Word.app/Contents/MacOS/Microsoft Word"
]

fuzz_output = "fuzz.pdf"

FuzzFactor = 250
num_tests = 10000

for i in range(num_tests):
    file_choice = random.choice(file_list)
    app = random.choice(apps)

    buf = bytearray(open(file_choice, 'rb').read())

    # start Charlie Miller code
    numwrites = random.randrange(math.ceil((float(len(buf)) / FuzzFactor)) + 1)

    for j in range(numwrites):
        byte = random.randrange(256)
        rn = random.randrange(len(buf))
        buf[rn] = "%c" % byte
        # end Charlie Miller code

    open(fuzz_output, 'wb').write(buf)

process = subprocess.Popen([app, fuzz_output])

time.sleep(1)
crashed = process.poll()
if not crashed:
    process.terminate()

```

Test full coverage pt queue.

```

def test():
    q = Queue(2)
    assert q.checkRep()

    empty = q.empty()
    assert empty
    q.checkRep()

    result = q.dequeue()
    assert result == None
    q.checkRep()

    result = q.enqueue(10)
    assert result == True
    q.checkRep()

    result = q.enqueue(20)
    assert result == True
    q.checkRep()

    empty = q.empty()
    assert not empty
    q.checkRep()

    full = q.full()
    assert full
    q.checkRep()

    result = q.dequeue()
    assert result == 10
    q.checkRep()

    result = q.dequeue()
    assert result == 20
    q.checkRep()

```

**Test Coverage**=automatic way of partitioning the input domain with some observed features of the source code  
**Function Coverage**=all functions are executed. Test coverage este o masura a proporție în care se execută programul, dacă e 100 nu înseamnă că am găsit toate bug-urile.

**Code Coverage** = cat % din cod se executa, relativ la input Line coverage=cat % din linii, relativ la cum e scris codul(dacă avem condiții pe mai multe linii e posibil să nu ia în considerare linile)

**Branch(Decision) Coverage** = a metric where a branch in a code is covered if it executes both ways, problema dacă nu există else| **Loop coverage** specifies that we execute each loop 0 times, once, and more than once|**MC/DC coverage** starts off with a branch coverage, it additionally states that every condition involved in a decision takes on every possible outcome|**Path coverage**. A path through a program is going to be impossible for all real code.|**Boundary value coverage**. test cases are designed to cover the minimum, maximum, and boundary values within each input range|**Synchronization coverage** is a metric used in software testing to measure the effectiveness of testing the synchronization mechanisms within concurrent or multi-threaded software systems. It focuses on ensuring that all relevant synchronization points and scenarios are adequately tested. |Cod care nu poate fi urmărit. Cod imposibil (cod care se executa pt un input prost de ex). Cod care nu merită (e greu de triggeruit), suita de teste nu a efectuat. We strongly believe that if we have a good test suite, and we measure its coverage, the coverage will be good. We do not believe, on the other hand, that if we have a test suite which gets good coverage, it must be a good test suite.Used in the right way, coverage can be a relatively low cost way to improve the testing that we do for a piece of software. Used incorrectly, it can waste our time, and perhaps worst, lead to a false sense of security

**Random Testing in Practice**=construct test cases to test things that we don't actually understand or know very well. some of our random testers become useless as the software development timeline advances. Our focus should be on external interfaces provided, things like file I/O and the graphical user interface, and so we're fuzzing exactly these sorts of things. **Tuning rules and probabilities**: start simple, examine test cases, look at coverage results, adjust rules, tweak probabilities, add functionality repeat. **Filesystem testing**. If we start with a simple file system tester, we'll make a list of all the API calls that we'd like to test then call them randomly with random arguments. After observing that this doesn't work very well we consider special test cases in order to remove limitations of our random tester and, over time, this process ends up with a random tester that will be extremely strong.**We need to think about what we're testing, how the code is structured, and how we're going to execute all the way through it, and this is a fundamental limitation of random testing**. Fuzzing implicit inputs techniques - perturbing the schedule (generate load, network activity, thread stress testing), inserting delays near synchronization+access to shared vars, "unfriendly emulators". + less tester bias, weaker hypotheses about where bugs are, once testing is automated human cost is almost 0, often surprises, every fuzzer finds different bugs, - input validity can be hard, oracles are hard, no stopping criteria, may find unimportant bugs/spend time on, can find the same one multiple times, can be hard to debug, every fuzzer finds different bugs

The purpose of testing is to maximize the number of bugs found per amount of effort spent testing. One issue that can come up if we write a really good random test-case generator is that we can be overwhelmed by the success of our own bug-finding effort. If a lot of bugs: Pick a bug and report it to the developers. As soon as we get a new version of the system that fixes a bug we've reported, we can just do another one. **Bug Triage** is the process by which the severity of different bugs is determined, and we start to disambiguate between different bugs in order to basically try to get a handle on which bugs we can report in parallel. - core dump or stack trace, examine bug-triggering test cases→ test case reduction, search over version history git\_bisect. **Delta Debugging** The framework takes our script and the test input and automates this process in a loop. The loop terminates when the delta debugger can't reduce the input anymore, using built-in heuristics.

**Reporting Bugs** dont report duplicates, respect conventions, include small stand-alone test case, only report valid test cases, expected+actual output, instructions for reproduction (platform/system, version of SUT)

**Test Suite** is a collection of tests that can often be run automatically, run periodically (ex on every commit), goal is to show that SUT has desired properties. Add small feature-specific tests, large realistic inputs, regression tests(any input that caused some previous vs to fail), usually not a random tester.

When appropriate, all 3 kinds of input should be used as a basis for testing: APIs that are provided by the SUT, can be tested directly, APIs used by the SUT can be tested using fault injection, Non-functional inputs. Failed coverage items do not provide a mandate to cover the failed items, but rather give clues to ways in which the tests are inadequate.

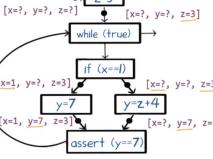
**Program analysis** =body of work to automatically discover useful facts about programs.⇒**Dynamic(run-time) analysis** → infers facts of program by monitoring its runs tools: array bound checking Purify, memory leak detection Valgrind, data race detection Eraser, Finding likely invariants Daikon, ⇒**Static analysis** →infers facts of program by inspecting its code, tools for Suspicious error patterns, checking API usage rules, memory leak detection, verifying invariants. Since **dynamic analysis** discovers information by running the program a finite number of times, it cannot in general discover information that requires observing an unbounded number of paths. **Program invariants** refer to properties or conditions that **remain true throughout the execution of a program**, serve as useful guidelines for understanding and reasoning about the correctness and behavior of a program, prove the correctness of algorithms, detect bugs, and aid in program verification

**Static analysis** creates Control Flow Graph representation, node=statement. **Abstract state**: tracks the constant values of the 2 variables in the above program. **Concrete state**: tracks the actual values in a particular run. Static analysis operates on abstract states, each of which summarizes a set of concrete states. **static analysis sacrifices completeness**, may fail to accurately represent the value of a variable in an abstract state, may miss variables with constant value

```

void main() {
    z = 3;
    while(true) {
        if(x == 1)
            y = 7;
        else
            y = z + 4;
        assert(y == 7);
    }
}

```



Static analysis discovers that the variable y has the constant value 7 at the exit of this program. We will use a common static analysis method called **iterative approximation**.

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At this point, the analysis has concluded that at each immediate predecessor of the assertion, the value of y is 7. It thereby concludes that the value of y in the assertion must be 7, and therefore that this assertion is valid. **the analysis might need to visit the same program point multiple times**.

**Dynamic vs static analysis**

	Dynamic	Static
<b>Cost</b>	Proportional to program's execution time	Proportional to program's size
<b>Effectiveness</b>	Unsound (may miss errors)	Incomplete (may report spurious errors)

We say that a **dynamic analysis is unsound**. In other words, it may produce false negatives

We say that **static analysis is incomplete**. In other words it may produce false positives.

**Undecidability of program properties** Designing a program analysis is an art that involves striking a suitable tradeoff between domination soundness and completeness. This tradeoff is typically dictated by the consumer of the program analysis. **Who needs program analysis?** compilers ⇒ bridge between high-level languages and architectures. Use program analysis to generate efficient code. **Software quality tools** ⇒ Finding programming errors, Proving program invariants, Generating test cases, Localizing causes of errors, IDEs ⇒ Understand programs, Refactor programs, Restructuring a program without changing its external behavior.