Characterizing, Verifying, and Improving Software Resilience with Exception Contracts and Test Suites

BENEVOL 2013 - UMONS

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Expected Problems







Unexpected Errors



Goal

Resilience: Capability of a system to heal itself in presence of unexpected errors

Our goal is to identify pieces of codes that are capable to handle unexpected errors.

$Exception \subseteq Error$

```
try{
    A();
    B();
    C();
}catch(MyException e){
    D();
}finally{
    E();
}
```

- No exception
 - ABCE
- - ABDE

- OtherException on B
 - ABE

Expected errors in Test Suite?

- Test colors
 - Pink
 - Blue
 - White

```
public String getProperty(String s) {
    String res = null;
    try{
        res = getPropertyFromFile(s);
        }catch(PropertyNotFoundException pnfe) {
            return null;
        }
        return res;
}

@Test
public void testAbsentProperty() {
            assertNull(getProperty("@$%^ù*\mu;?!"));
}
```

Formal definition



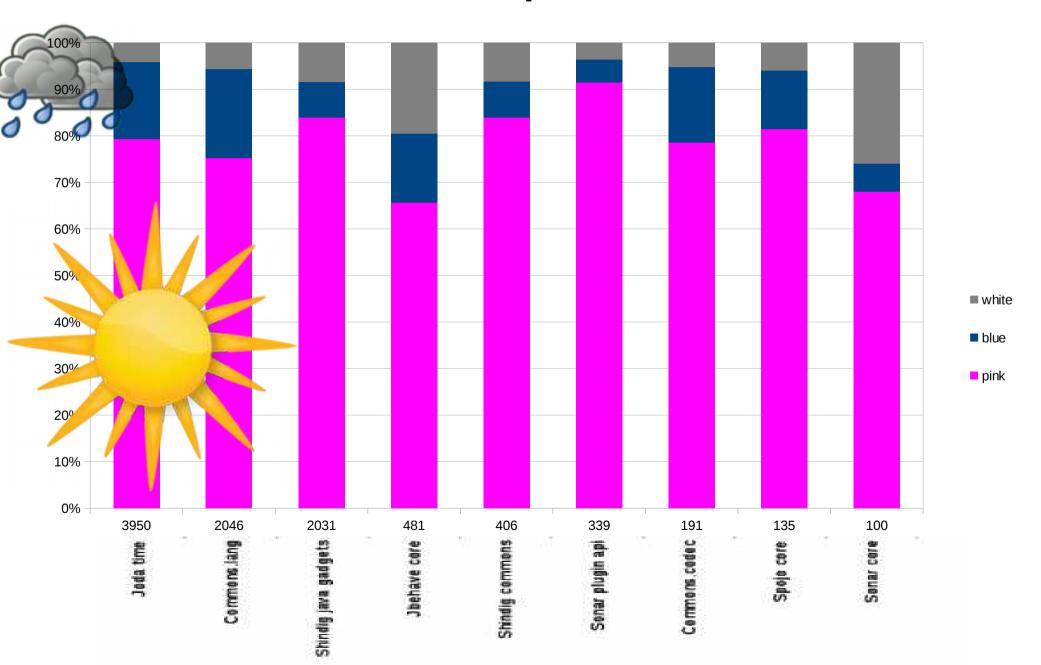
	Exception thrown In app code	Exception caught in app code	Exception reaching the test code
pink	0	0	0
White (expected)	>0	>0	0
Blue (expected)	>0	>=0	>0

How to determine test cases' color?

```
try{
    //developper code
    //developper code
}catch(RuntimeException re){
    //developper code
    //developper code
    //developper code
}

Framework.learn("try-end");
}catch(RuntimeException re){
    //developper code
    Framework.learn("catch-start", re);
    //developper code
    Framework.learn("catch-end");
}
```

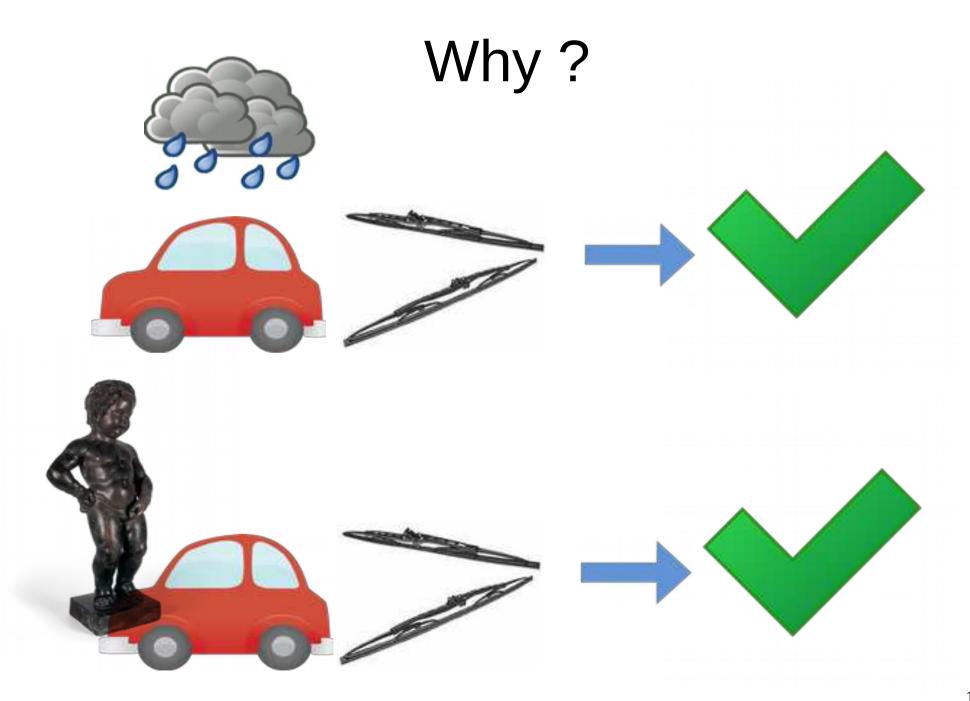
There are expected errors



Unexpected Errors

Simulating unexpected errors

Study behavior of code under unexpected errors



Oracle?

The system state is correct

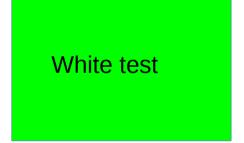




```
public void testPropertyNominal(){
    assertEquals("a test value", getProperty("test"));
}

@Test(expected=NullPointerException.class)
public void testPropertyNull(){
    getProperty(null);
}
```

Short-Circuit Testing

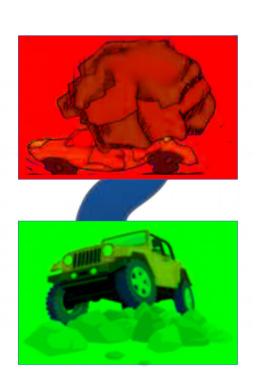




+ throw new X()



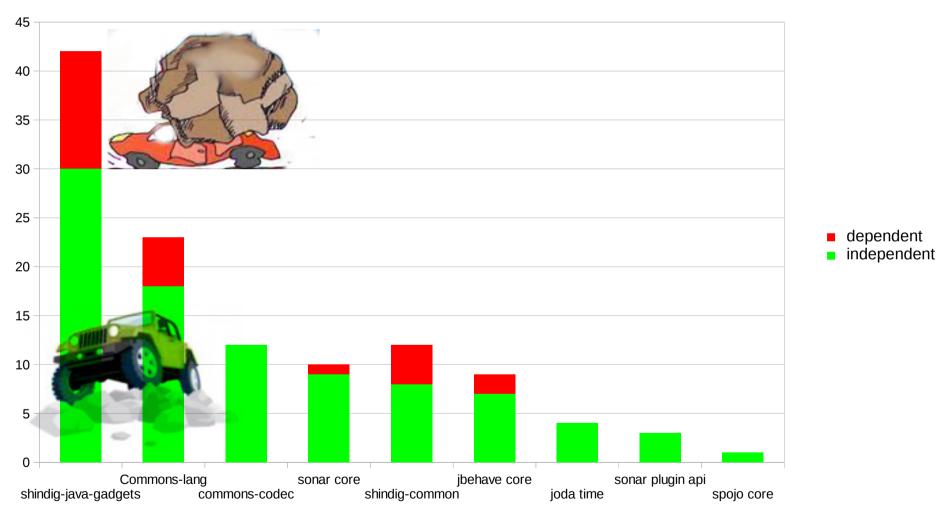
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The try-catch blocks that keep the test green are capable to handle unexpected errors.

We call them "fault-independent"

There are fault independent try-catchs



Related Work

 Amplifying tests to validate exception handling code (Zhang and Elbaum, ICSE 2012)

 Using fault injection to increase software test coverage (Bieman and al., 1996)

Conclusion

Definition of 3 new test case kinds (colors).

 Algorithm for identifying try-catch able to handle unexpected exceptions.

• Empirical discovery of fault-independent (92) try-catch blocks.