Assignment 2: Concolic Testing

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Contents

1 Intro

All complete code can be found in the Appendix section §6.

2 Discussion Point 1

2.1 Legend

TODO Add table symbol explenations.

2.2 Iteration 1

Code	Concrete Store	Symbolic Store	Path Conditions
main ( ) {			
var x , y , z ;			
x = input ;	[x -> 0] (input = 0)	[x -> a]	
z = input ;	[x -> 0, z -> 0] (input = 0)	[x -> a, z -> b]	
y = &x ;	[x -> 0, z -> 0, y -> x]	[x -> a, z -> b, y -> x]	
if (x > 0) {	[x -> 0, z -> 0, y -> x]	[x -> a, z -> b, y -> x]	[!(a > 0)]
y = &z ;	/	/	||
} else {	||	||	||
*y = input ;	[x -> 0, z -> 0, y -> x] (input = 0)	[x -> a, z -> b, y -> x]	||
}	||	||	||
*y = *y + 7 ;	[x -> 7, z -> 0, y -> x] (7 + 0)	[x -> a, z -> b, y -> x]	||
if (2 > z) {	||	||	[!(a > 0) and !(2 > (b + 7))]
if (*y == 2647) {	/	/	/
error 1 ;	/	/	/
}	/	/	/
}	/	/	/
return *y ;	7	||	||
}	-	-	[!(a > 0) and !(2 > (b + 7))]

2.3 Iteration 2

3 Discussion Point 2

4 Discussion Point 3

As described in the assignment, two priorities where implemented. Both startegies where implemented in the ConcolicEngine.scala file.

4.1 Bread-First Search Priority

The first priority based BFS strategy is implemented by the method: nextExplorationTargetBFS. The search starts from the the root of the execution tree. The complete method implementation for the BFS Strategy can be found in **ADD-REFERENCE**

The first step is creating a mutable.PriorityQueue, by default the queue retrieves the elements with the highest priority, the algorithm requires the element with the lowest priority (shortest distance from root), for this the ordering is set reversed on queue creation.

After the empty queue is created, the children of the root are iterated and for each a tuple, is created containing the child node: (child, 1), with the initial distance set to 1.

The next step in the algorithm is to iterate the queue until it is empty. On entering the queue, the first element highest priority/shortest distance from root is removed.

Using the below match case statement from the existing nextExplorationTarget method, the true & false branches are checked for the status of amount of explored branches.

ADD LISTING

If the count of explored branches of either value is 0, the existing node is returned. In case both branches have already been explored, the None value is returned.

The final step in the algorithm, is the if case, which can be found in the listing below: **REFERENCE-LISTING**.

ADD LISTING

If there is a value defined the chosen node is used as the nextTarget. If no value is defined, all children of the node are added to the queue, with the distance increased by one: distance + 1.

4.2 Random Priority

The second search strategy is based on assigning a random priority to the node, the implementation method can be found in method: nextExplorationTargetRNDM and in listing: **ADD**.

The only changed required for this strategy is importing the scala.util.Random package. When populating the queue with the initial values of the root, use the rand.nextInt(Int.MaxValue) to assign a random value.

The method will proceed as before, the only remaining difference is the case when the node has already been explored. When appending the children of the node, instead of increment the distance value as before, a random value is assigned with the function described as before.

5 Discussion Point 4

This section will discuss the implementation of the different search strategies and the effect on the number of runs & resulting errors cases.

5.1 Overview

The results of the concolic testing can be summarized and are visible in **LISTING**

Strategy	**Runs**	**Failures**
DFS	21	**ADD**
BFS	21	**ADD**
Random	21	**ADD**

Table 1: Concolic Testing - Search Strategies

6 Appendix

6.1 Discussion Point 1

6.2 Discussion Point 2

6.3 Discussion Point 3

6.4 Discussion Point 4

Bibliography