

Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, Vietnam Faculty of Computer Science and Engineering Lab for Systems Analysis and VErification (SAVE)

Assisting Students in Finding Their Own Bugs in Programming Exercises using Verification and Group Testing Techniques

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http://prove.somee.com/slide.pdf

Outline

- 1. Student Program Correctness Problem
- 2. Our approach
- 3. Framework
- 4. How it works
- 5. Case study
- 6. Experiment
- 7. Issues & Future works

1. Student Program Correctness Problem

Traditional method: read all programs to verify

 \Rightarrow 999 999 999 LOC ?

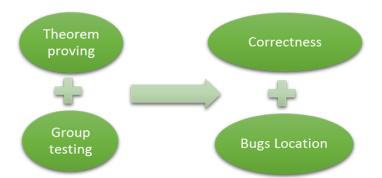
Automated assessment system: execute, pass all test cases

 \Rightarrow test suite cover all possible errors ?

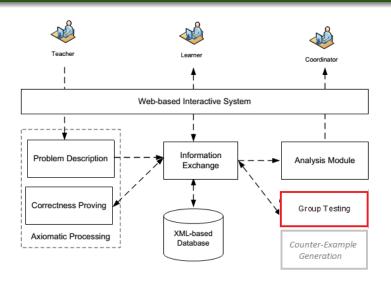
 \Rightarrow real execution is potentially dangerous for the system ?

2. Our approach

• Static methods & Automation



3. Framework



Exercise list

List of exercise

Exercise 1 Find the absolute value of a real number. ...

Exercise 2 Find the absolute value of a number (pointer version). ...

Exercise 3 Find the maximum in a pair of 2 real numbers. ...

Exercise 4 Check whether a given integer is odd or even. ...

Exercise 5 Check whether i is divisible by j, given that i and j are 2 integers. ...

Exercise 6 Write a program to convert from METER to INCH. ...

Exercise 7 Write a program to convert from INCH to METER. ...

Exercise 8 Write a program for calculating the diameter of a circle with radius r given as input. ...

Exercise 9 Write a program for calculating the perimeter of a circle with radius r given as input. ...

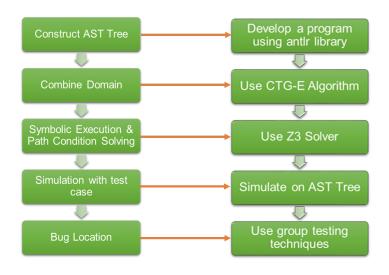
• Bubble sort problem

Student code

```
int* sort(int n, int a[])
  while (i > 0)
          int temp = a[i];
a[i] = a[i + 1];
          a[\hat{1} + 1] = temp + 1;
  return a;
```

Submit Reset

4. How it works



5. Case study

- Bubble sort algorithm with the 10th line is logically wrong
- The 10th line belongs to block S5 \Rightarrow S5 is expected as the error block.

```
int* sort(int n, int a[])
2:
3:
   int i = n - 1;
                            // block S0
4:
   while (i > 0) {
                             // block S1
5:
    int j = 0;
                             // block S2
  while (j < i) { // block S3
6:
7: if (a[j] > a[j + 1]) { // block S4
8: int temp = a[j]; // block S5
9: a[j] = a[j + 1];
10:
       a[i + 1] = temp + 1;
11:
        j = j + 1;
12:
                              // block S6
13:
14: i = i - 1;
                              // block S7
15:
16:
                               // block S8
     return a:
17: }
```

- The testing matrix for above program has 1343 rows and 51 columns
- Loop structure \Rightarrow compact testing matrix to 11 rows and 9 columns
- The test outcome after running test cases is {0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0}

```
    S0
    S1
    S2
    S3
    S4
    S5
    S6
    S7
    S8

    1
    1
    0
    0
    0
    0
    0
    1

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```

• The error block is highlighted with red color

 \Rightarrow programmer can easily know where the problem is and fix it without too much effort.

```
Student code
INVALID - Your C code is wrong with our verification.
int* sort(int n, int a[])
 int i = n - 1;
while (i > 0)
 int j = 0;
 while (j < i)
   if (a[j] > a[j + 1])
      int temp = a[j];
     a[j] = a[j + 1];
     a[j + 1] = temp + 1;
 j = j + 1;
 i = i - 1;
return a;
```

6. Experiment

- 6 well-known algorithms, with some different implementations
- · Each implementation has exactly one bug
 - ⇒ test whether the system can localize these bugs or not

Number	Algorithms	Descriptions	Number of
			implementations
I	Finding absolute	Finding absolute	7
	value	value of a parameter	
II	Checking odd/even	Checking whether a	3
	property	parameter is odd or	
		even	
III	Finding maximum	Finding the	4
	number	maximum between	
		two parameters	
IV	Calculating	Finding factorial of a	7
	factorial	parameter	
V	Selection sort	Sorting an array	2
		using selection sort	
		algorithm	
VI	Bubble sort	Sorting an array	2
		using bubble sort	
		algorithm	

Example 5. Below are two implementations of the Finding absolute value Algorithm with bugs.

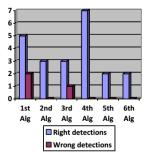
```
Implementation 1:
1: int abs(int n) {
2: if (n >= 0) {
3: return n;
4: } else {
5: return n;
                             // should be return -n:
6: }
7: }
Implementation 2:
1: int abs(int n) {
2: if (n \ge 0) {
3: return n + 1;
                            // should be return n;
4: } else {
5: return -n;
6: }
7: }
```

Example 6. Below is a wrong implementation of the Finding absolute value Algorithm.

```
1: int abs(int n) {
2:    if (n >= 5) {
3:       return n;
4:    } else {
5:       return -n;
6:    }
7: }
```

- The result of our experiment is shown in the table and figure below
- The figure shows the chart comparing right localizations with wrong localizations in each algorithm.
- The detailed numbers of right/wrong localizations are in the table.

- Successfully 19 times in total 22 implementations
- 3 remained implementations are not localized successfully because the generated test suite is not good enough



Algorithms	Number of implementations	Number of right localizations	Number of wrong localizations
Finding absolute value	7	5	2
Checking odd/even property	3	3	0
Finding maximum number	4	3	1
Calculating factorial	7	7	0
Selection sort	2	2	0
Bubble sort	2	2	0
Total	22	19 (88%)	3 (12%)

7. Issues & Future works

- Path explosion
- Missing code

Thanks for your listenning. Question?