



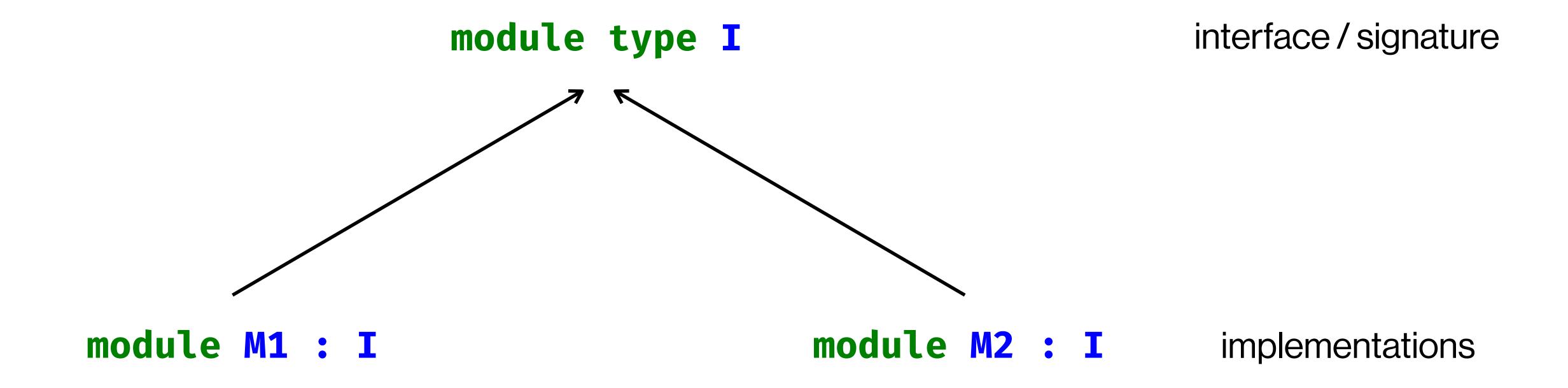
# 

## **Automated Differential Testing** for OCaml Modules

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Advised by Harry Goldstein & Benjamin C. Pierce

### Representation Independence

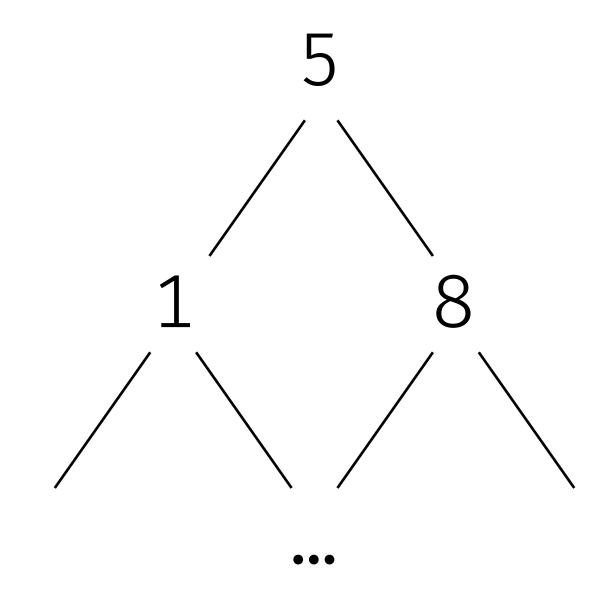


### Example: Finite Sets

```
module type Set = sig
  type 'a t
  val empty : 'a t
   val add : 'a \rightarrow 'a t \rightarrow 'a t
   val union: 'a t \rightarrow 'a t \rightarrow 'a t
   \bullet \bullet \bullet
end
```

```
module ListSet : SetIntf = struct
 type 'a t = 'a list
 (* Invariant : no duplicates in list *)
end
```

 $\{1, 5, 8, ...\} \rightsquigarrow [1; 5; 8; ...]$ 



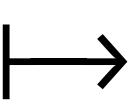
```
type 'a tree =
    | Empty
    | Node of 'a tree * 'a * 'a tree
```

```
module BSTSet : SetIntf = struct
  type 'a t = 'a tree
  (* BST invariants *)
...
end
```

#### Are these equivalent?

# Observational equivalence

equivalent inputs



equivalent outputs

# How do we test for observational equivalence?

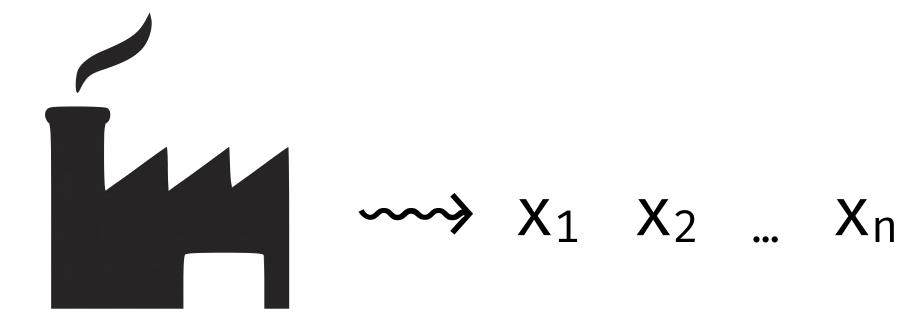
#### 1. Write a property

executable spec describing desired behavior

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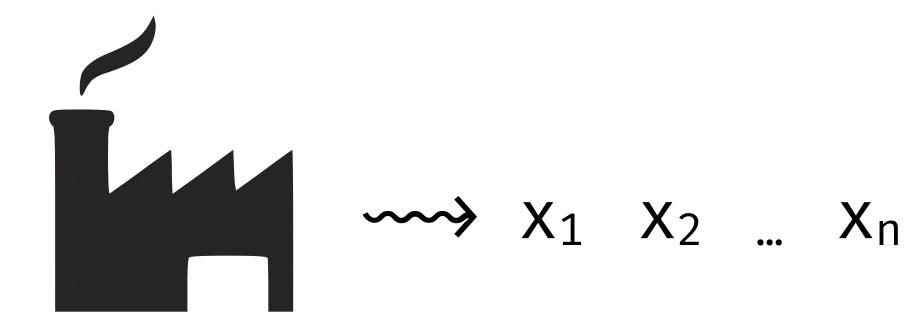
executable spec describing desired behavior

### 2. Generate random inputs



1. Write a *property* 

executable spec describing desired behavior 2. Generate random inputs



3. Test if random inputs satisfy property

### Popularised by QuickCheck

[Claessen & Hughes 2000]



#### Problem:

Writing PBT code for different modules requires *significant programmer effort*!

Solution: Mica

#### module ListSet module BSTSet module type SetIntf = sig type 'a t Mica auto-generated val add : ... PBTcode val union : ... end

# All of the following code is **automatically** generated by Mica

### Symbolic Expressions

```
module type Set = sig type 'a t type expr = val empty: 'a t \longleftrightarrow | Empty val add: 'a \to 'a t \to 'a t \longleftrightarrow | Add of int * expr val union: 'a t \to 'a t \longleftrightarrow | Union of expr * expr ... end
```

### Types & Values

### Mica automatically produces:

QuickCheck Generator for well-typed symbolic expressions

val gen\_expr : ty → expr Generator.t

gen\_expr **T** 

## well-typed symbolic expressions of type **T**

gen\_expr T

## well-typed symbolic expressions of type **T**

Intersect (Add 2 Empty) Empty



gen\_expr **T** 

well-typed symbolic expressions of type **T** 

Intersect (Add 2 Empty) Empty

V

Is\_empty (Size Empty)



### Mica automatically produces:

Interpreter for symbolic expressions

val interp : expr → value

### Mica automatically produces:

Executable for testing observational equivalence





#### Generator

generate *random* symbolic expressions

#### Generator

#### Interpreter

generate *random* symbolic expressions

interpret expressions over modules

```
... → module BSTSet → ... ... → module ListSet → ...
```

#### Generator

#### Interpreter

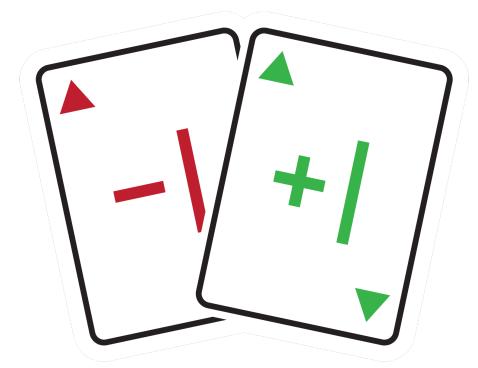
#### **Executable**

generate *random* symbolic expressions

interpret expressions over modules

```
test for observational equivalence
```

```
... → module BSTSet → ... ...
```



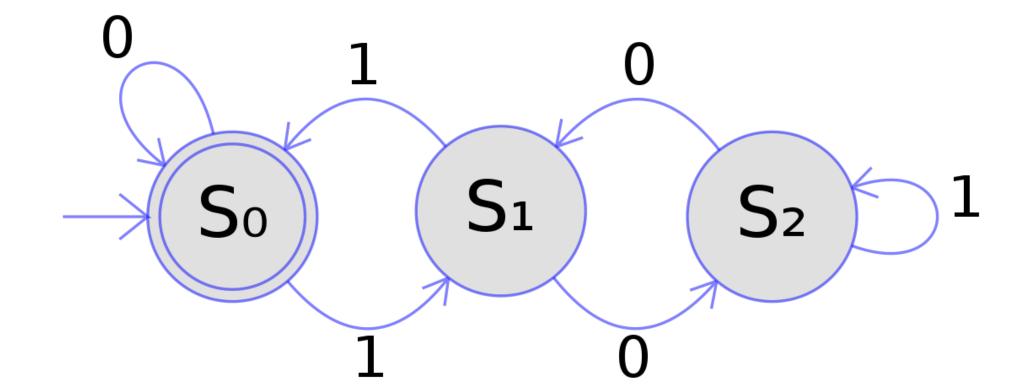
# Case studies

#### Regex matching

#### Brzozowski derivatives

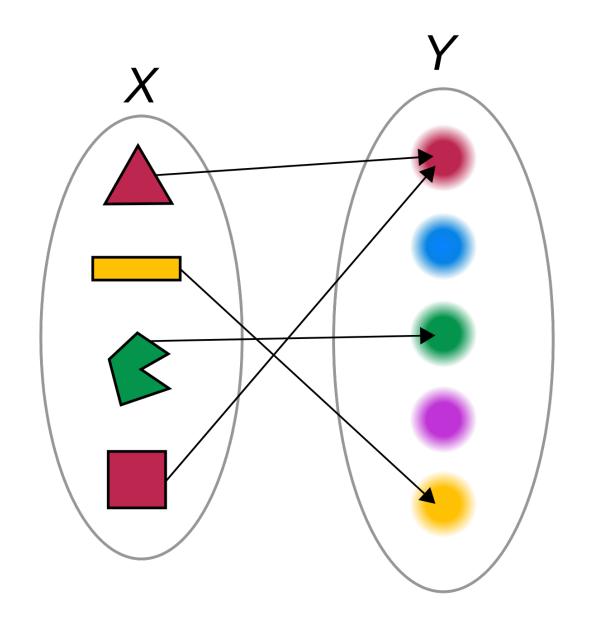
$$u^{-1}S = \{v \in \Sigma^* \mid uv \in S\}$$

#### **DFAs**

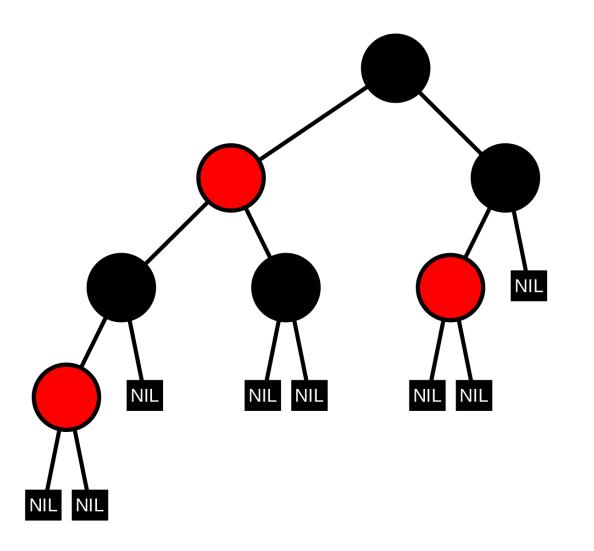


#### **Functional maps**

#### **Association lists**



#### **Red-Black Trees**

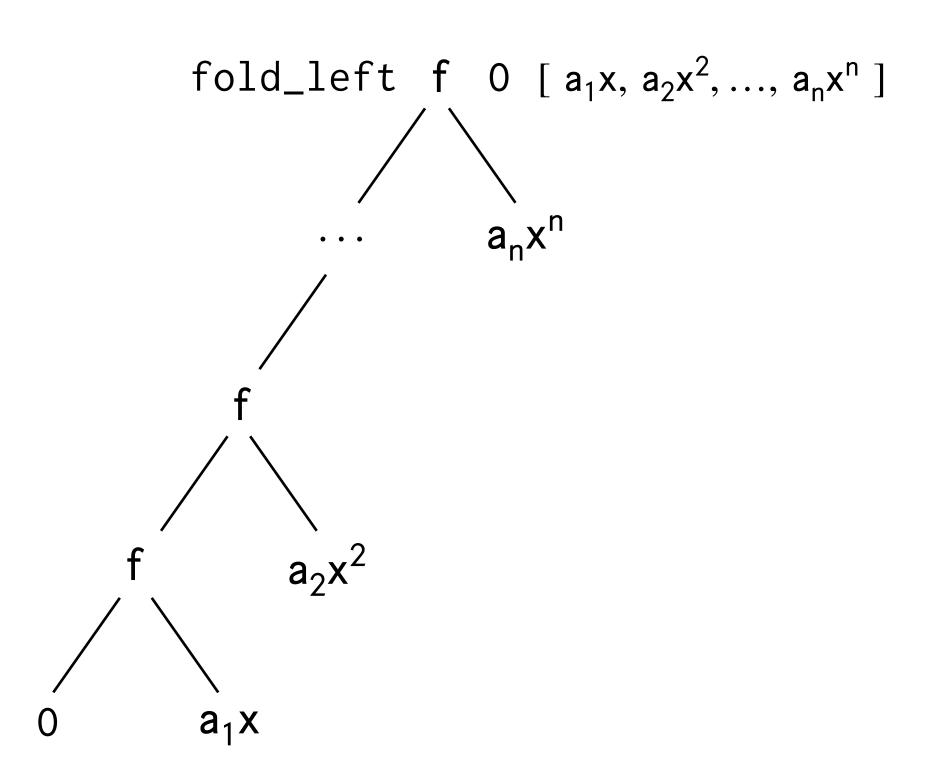


#### **Polynomials**

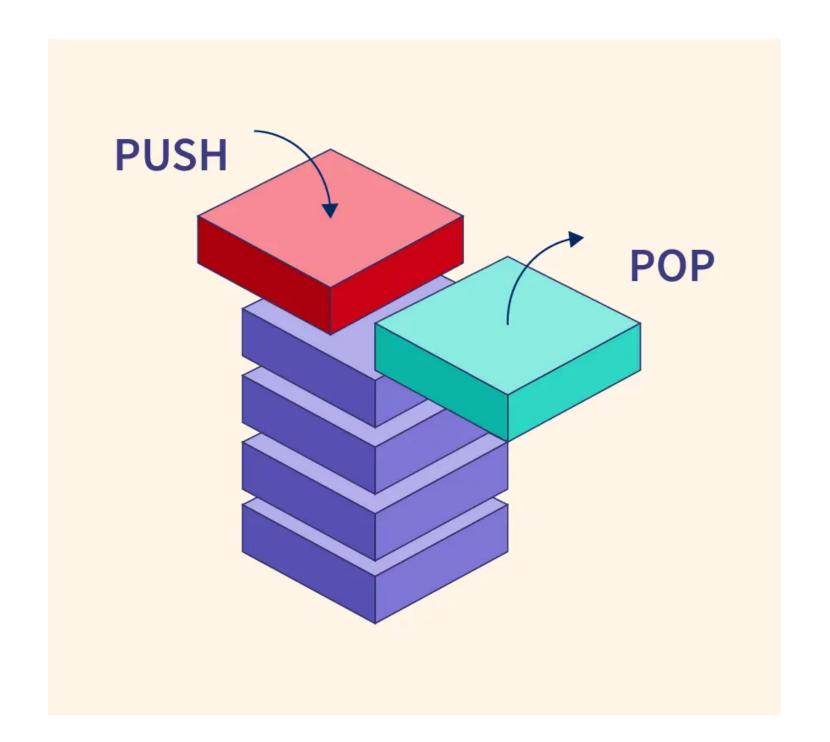
#### Horner's algorithm

$$egin{aligned} p(x_0) &= a_0 + x_0 \left( a_1 + x_0 \left( a_2 + \dots + x_0 (a_{n-1} + b_n x_0) \dots 
ight) 
ight) \ &= a_0 + x_0 \left( a_1 + x_0 \left( a_2 + \dots + x_0 b_{n-1} 
ight) 
ight) \ &dots \ &= a_0 + x_0 b_1 \ &= b_0. \end{aligned}$$

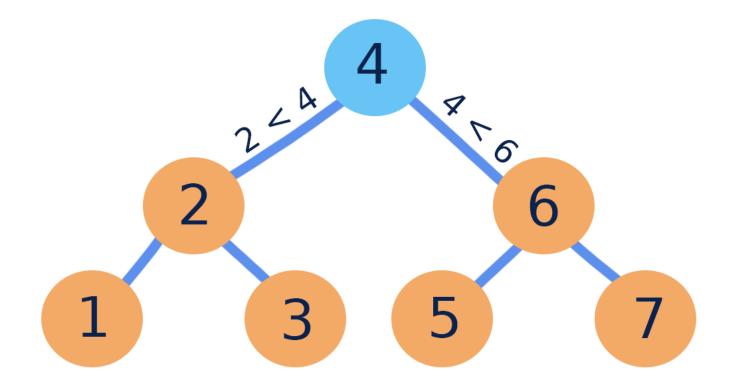
#### List fold



#### Stacks



### Sets (BSTs, lists)



# Takeaways

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1. Checking observational equivalence requires significant programmer effort

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- 1. Checking observational equivalence requires significant programmer effort
- 2. Mica can automate this process via PBT!

### Thanks!



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