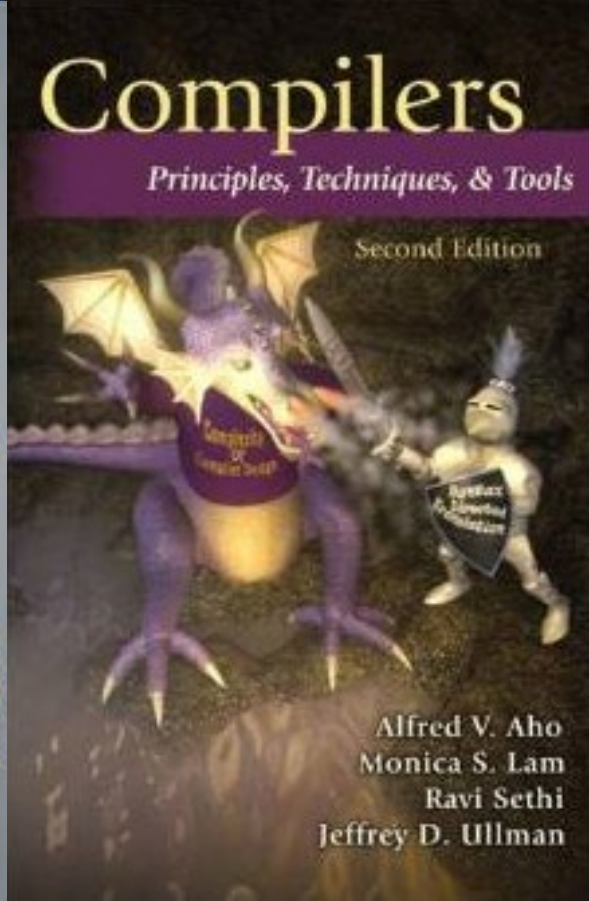
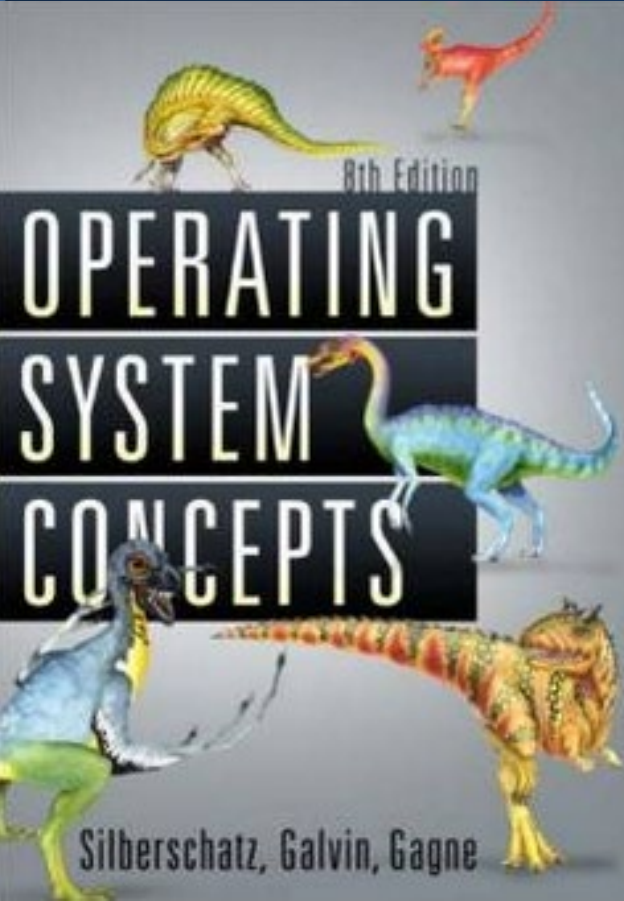


Necessity of Automated SW Testing

- Fight the Complexity of SW

Moonzoo Kim

KAIST



SW Testing is Very Complex and Difficult Task



The ratio of time spent for **developing** and **testing** SW products is **1:3**

"... We have as many testers as we have developers. Testers basically test all the time, and developers basically are involved in the testing process about half the time..."

The ratio of program code written for **SW products** and **test harness** is **1:3**

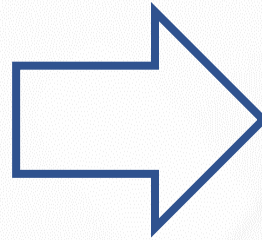
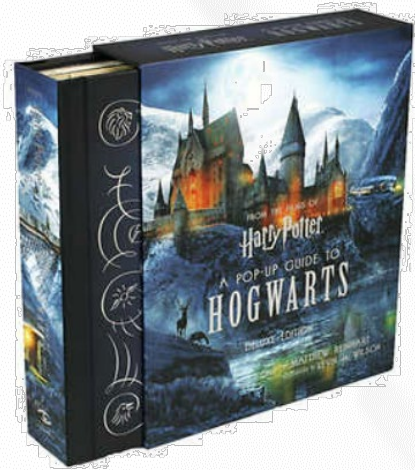
"...The test cases are unbelievably expensive; in fact, there's more lines of code in the test harness than there is in the program itself. Often that's a ratio of about three to one."

Summary: What is (the essence of) Software?

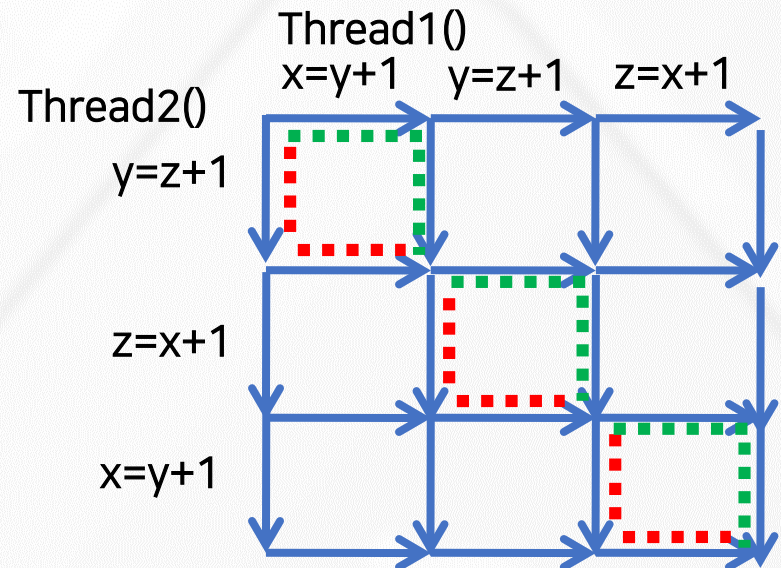
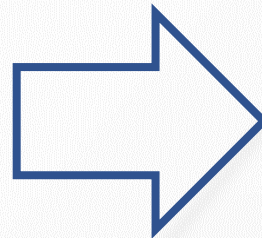


1. Software = **a large set** of unique executions
2. SW testing = to **find an execution** that violates a given requirement among the large set
 - A human brain is poor at enumerating all executions of a target SW, but computer is good at the task
3. Automated SW testing
 - = to enumerate and analyze the executions of SW systematically (and exhaustively if possible)

Static SW Code vs. Dynamic SW Executions

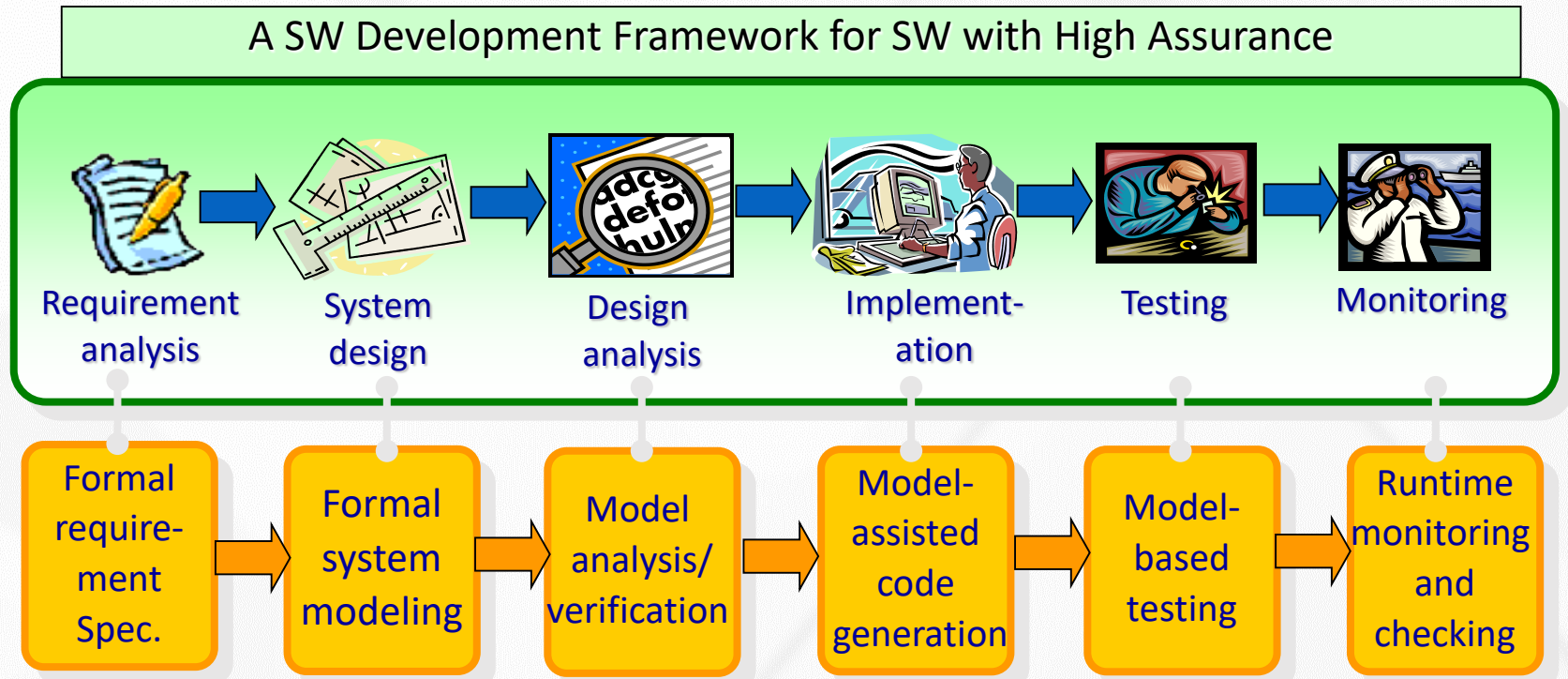


```
int x=0, y=0, z =0;  
void Thread1()  
{x=y+1; y=z+1; z= x+1;}  
void Thread2()  
{y=z+1; z=x+1; x=y+1;}
```



Software Development Cycle

- A practical end-to-end formal framework for software development



Software v.s. Magic Circle (마법진)

- Written by a software developers line by line
- Requires programming expertise
- SW executes complicated tasks which are far more **complex** than the code itself
- The software often behaves in **unpredicted ways** and **crash** occurs
- Written by a human magician line by line
- Requires magic spell knowledge
- Summoned monsters are far more **powerful** than the magic spell itself
- The summoned demon is often **uncontrollable** and **disaster** occurs



Requirement Specification Problems

- Ambiguity
 - Expression does not have unique meaning, but can be interpreted as several different meaning.
 - Ex. For a natural number input, do X
 - What if a 0 is given? Is 0 a natural number?
- Incompleteness
 - Relevant issues are not addressed , e.g. what to do when user errors occur or software faults show.
 - Ex. For a positive integer input, do Y
 - What if a negative input is given?
- Inconsistency
 - Contradictory requirements in different parts of the specification.
 - Ex. For a non-negative input, execute Z, and for a non-positive input, do not execute Z
 - What if 0 is given?

Example (retail chain management software)

- If the sales for the current month are below the target sales, then a report is to be printed,
 - unless the difference between target sales and actual sales is less than half of the difference between target sales and actual sales in the previous month
 - or if the difference between target sales and actual sales for the current month is under 5 percent.

Example 2: Leap year (윤년) detection

- The February of a leap year has 29th day (i.e., an extra day).
- Given year, print “Leap year” if the following conditions hold:
 - a) if a year is divisible by 4, it is a leap year. Otherwise, it is not.
 - b) if a year is divisible by both 4 and 100, it is not a leap year.
 - c) if a year is divisible by 400, it is a leap year.
- 예시:

isLeapYear(2008)	Leap year
isLeapYear(2100)	Not a leap year
isLeapYear(2021)	Not a leap year
isLeapYear(2000)	Leap year

Ex. Testing a Triangle Decision Program

Input : Read three integer values from the command line.
The three values represent the length of the sides of a triangle.

Output : Tell whether the triangle is

- Scalene (부등변삼각형) : no two sides are equal
- Isosceles (이등변삼각형) : exactly two sides are equal
- Equilateral(정삼각형) : all sides are equal

Create a Set of **Test Cases** for this program

(3,4,5), (2,2,1), (1,1,1) ?

Precondition (Input Validity) Check

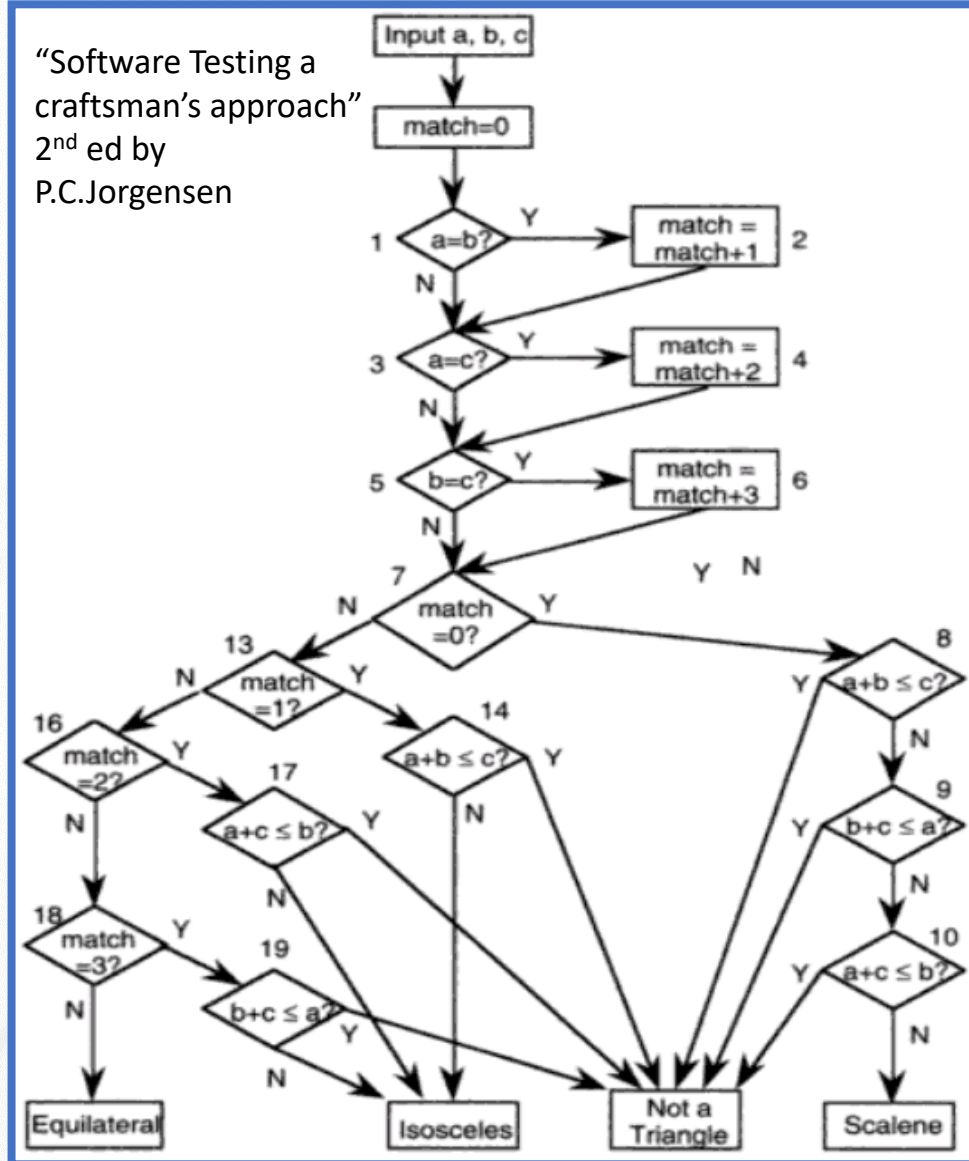
- Condition 1: $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$
- Condition 2: $a < b + c$
 - Ex. (4, 2, 1) is an invalid triangle
 - Permutation of the above condition
 - $a < b + c$
 - $b < a + c$
 - $c < a + b$
- What if $b + c$ exceeds 2^{32} (i.e. overflow)?
 - long v.s. int v.s. short. v.s. char
- Developers often fail to consider implicit preconditions
 - Cause of many hard-to-find bugs

Test Cases for the Triangle Decision

```

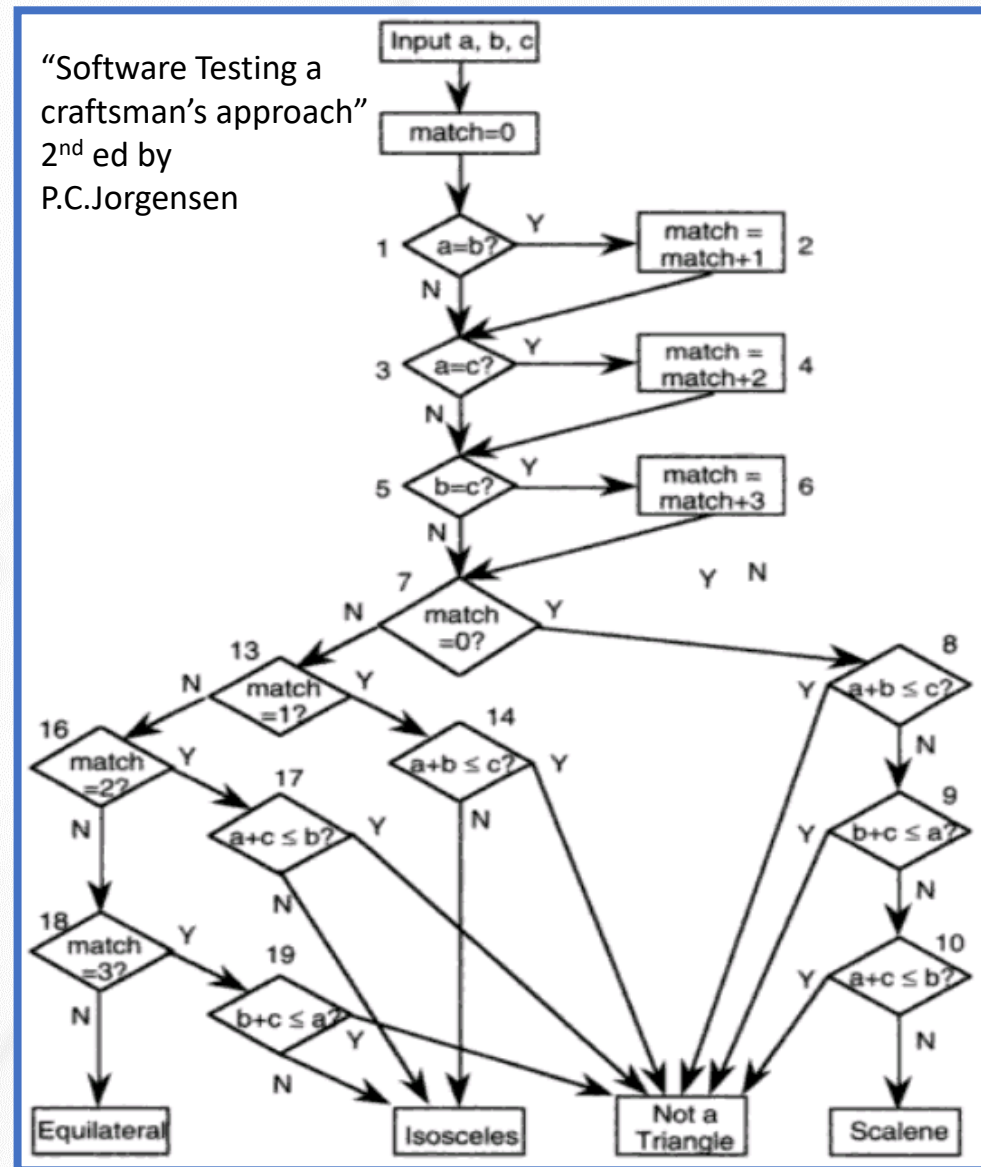
int triangle(int a, int b, int c) {
    int match=0, result=-1;
1:  if(a==b) match=match+1;
3:  if(a==c) match=match+2;
5:  if(b==c) match=match+3;
7:  if(match==0) {
8:      if(a+b <= c) result=2;
9:      else if(b+c <= a) result=2;
10:     else if(a+c <= b) result=2;
        else result=3;
    } else {
13:     if(match == 1) {
14:         if(a+b <= c) result=2;
            else result=1;
        } else {
16:         if(match == 2) {
17:             if(a+c <= b) result=2;
                else result=1;
            } else {
18:             if(match == 3) {
19:                 if(b+c <= a) result=2;
                    else result=1;
                } else result=0;
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}
    
```

“Software Testing a craftsman’s approach”
2nd ed by
P.C.Jorgensen



Test Cases for the Triangle Decision

- # of test cases required?
 - ① 4
 - ② 11
 - ③ 50
 - ④ 100
- # of feasible unique execution paths?
 - 11
- The goal of testing
 - Generate 11 test cases that exercise the 11 unique execution paths



Test Cases for the Triangle Decision

```
a,b,c = 1,1,1:match=6:result=0:p1
```

a,b,c = 3,2,2:match=3:result=1:p2

a,b,c = 2,1,2:match=2:result=1:p3

a,b,c = 2,2,1:match=1:result=1:p4

a,b,c = 2,1,1:match=3:result=2:p5

a,b,c = 1,2,1:match=2:result=2:p6

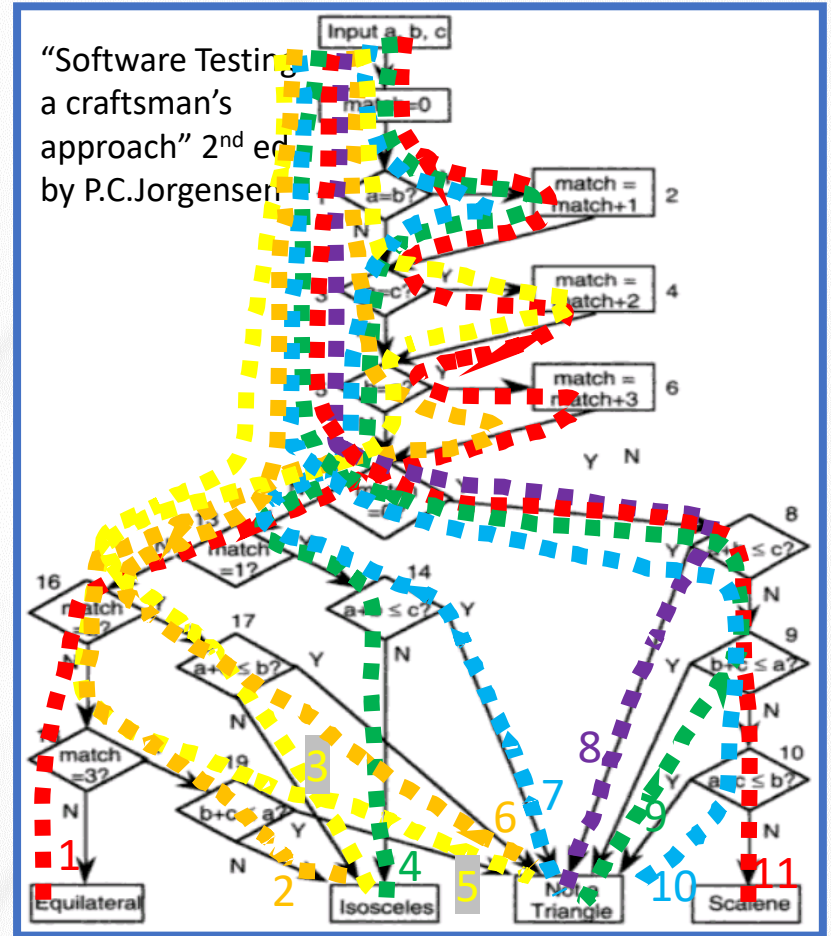
```
a,b,c = 1,1,2:match=1:result=2:p7
```

```
a,b,c = 2,1,3:match=0:result=2:p8
```

a,b,c = 3,2,1:match=0:result=2:p9

a,b,c = 2,3,1:match=0:result=2:p10

a,b,c = 4,3,2:match=0:result=3:p11



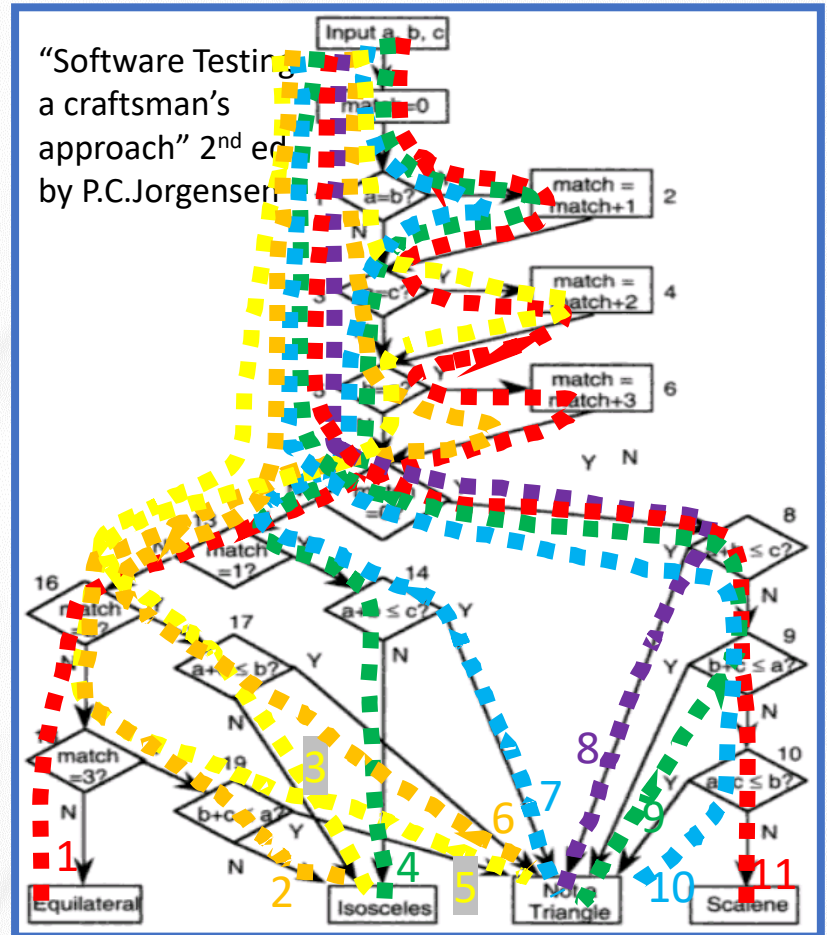
Test Cases for the Triangle Decision

- a) $a \neq b \wedge a \neq c \wedge b \neq c$ (match=0)
- b) $a = b \wedge a \neq c \wedge b \neq c$ (match=1)
- c) $a \neq b \wedge a = c \wedge b \neq c$ (match=2)
- d) $a \neq b \wedge a \neq c \wedge b = c$ (match=3)
- e) $a = b \wedge a = c \wedge b = c$ (match=6)



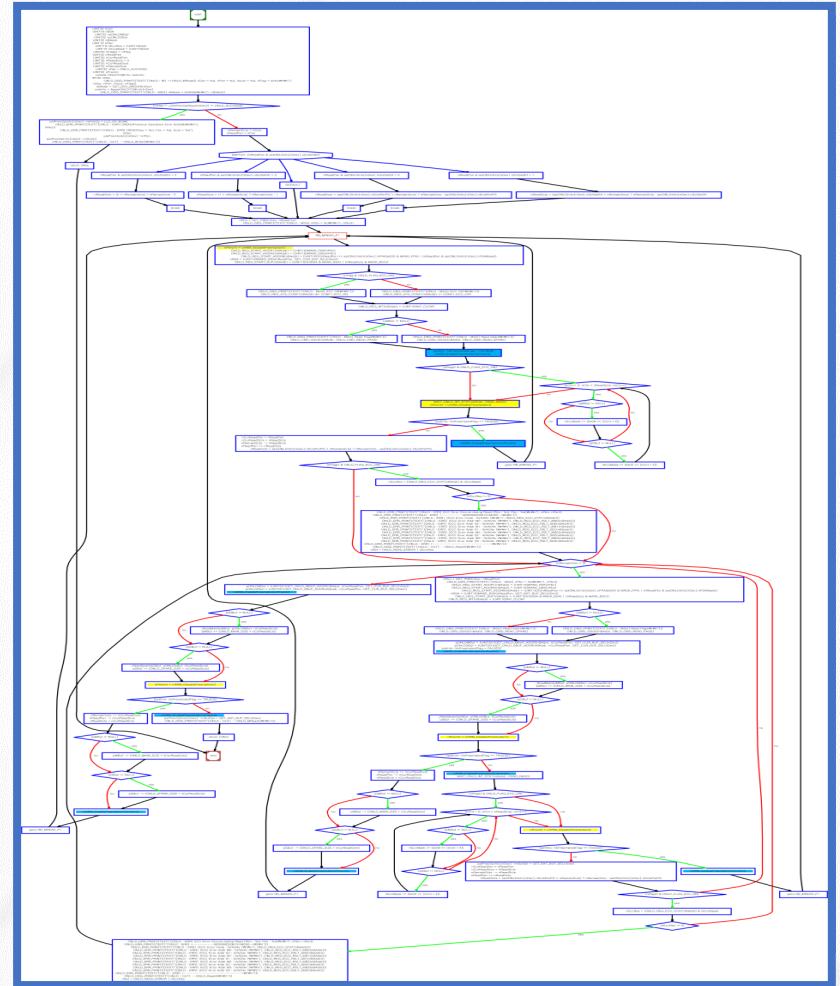
Cartesian
product

- 1) $\text{match} \neq 0 \wedge \text{match} \neq 1 \wedge \text{match} \neq 2 \wedge \text{match} \neq 3$ (EQ)
- 2) $\text{match} \neq 0 \wedge \text{match} \neq 1 \wedge \text{match} \neq 2 \wedge \text{match} = 3$
 $\wedge b + c > a$ (ISO)
- 3) $\text{match} \neq 0 \wedge \text{match} \neq 1 \wedge \text{match} \neq 2 \wedge \text{match} = 3$
 $\wedge b + c \leq a$ (NTR)
- 4) $\text{match} \neq 0 \wedge \text{match} \neq 1 \wedge \text{match} = 2 \wedge a + c > b$ (ISO)
- 5) $\text{match} \neq 0 \wedge \text{match} \neq 1 \wedge \text{match} = 2 \wedge a + c \leq b$ (NTR)
- 6) $\text{match} \neq 0 \wedge \text{match} = 1 \wedge a + b > c$ (ISO)
- 7) $\text{match} \neq 0 \wedge \text{match} = 1 \wedge a + b \leq c$ (NTR)
- 8) $\text{match} = 0 \wedge a + b \leq c$ (NTR)
- 9) $\text{match} = 0 \wedge a + b > c \wedge b + c \leq a$ (NTR)
- 10) $\text{match} = 0 \wedge a + b > c \wedge b + c > a \wedge a + c \leq b$ (NTR)
- 11) $\text{match} = 0 \wedge a + b > c \wedge b + c > a \wedge a + c > b$ (SCL)



Test Cases for the Triangle Decision

- # of test cases required?
 - ① 4
 - ② 11
 - ③ 50
 - ④ 100
- # of feasible unique execution paths?
 - 11
- The goal of testing
 - Generate 11 test cases that exercise the 11 unique execution paths



More Complex Testing Situations (1/3)

- Software is constantly **changing**
 - What if “integer value” is relaxed to “floating value” ?
 - Round-off errors should be handled explicitly
 - What if new statements $S_1 \dots S_n$ are added to check whether the given triangle is a right angle triangle (직각삼각형)?
 - Will you test all previous tests again?
 - How to create minimal test cases to check the changed parts of the target program

More Complex Testing Situations (2/3)

- **Regression testing** is essential
 - How to select statements/conditions **affected** by the revision of the program?
 - How to create test cases to **cover** those statements/conditions?
 - How to create **efficient** test cases?
 - How to create a minimal set of test cases (i.e. # of test cases is small)?
 - How to create a minimal test case (i.e. causing minimal execution time)?
 - How to **reuse** pre-existing test cases?

More Complex Testing Situations (3/3)

- However, conventional coverage is **not complete**
 - Ex. `int adder(int x, int y) { return 3;}`
 - Test case (x=1,y=2) covers all statements/branches of the target program and detects no error
 - In other words, all variable values must be explored for complete results
- Formal verification aims to guarantee completeness
 - **Model checking** analyzes all possible x, y values through 2^{64} ($=2^{32} \times 2^{32}$) cases
 - However, model checking is more popular for **debugging**, not verification

Concurrency

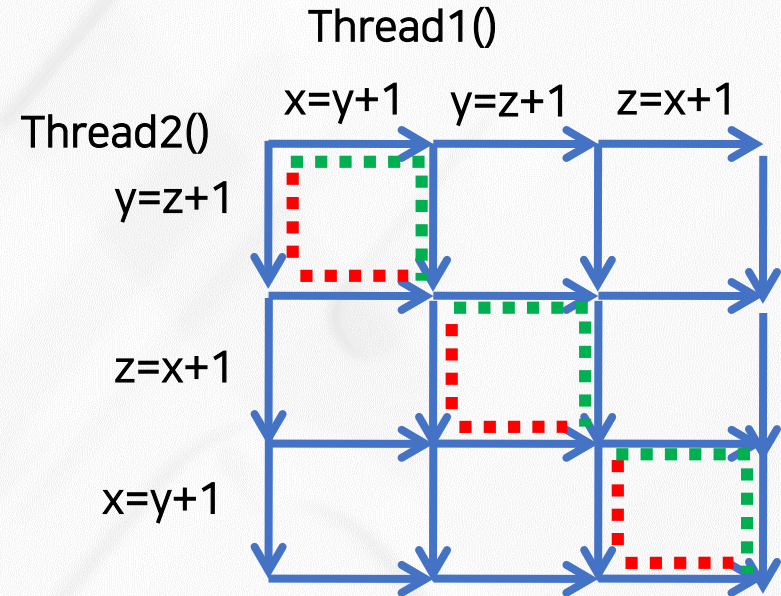
- Concurrent programs have very high complexity due to **non-deterministic scheduling**

- Ex. `int x=0, y=0, z =0;`

```
void Thread1() {x=y+1; y=z+1; z= x+1;}
```

```
Void Thread2() {y=z+1; z=x+1; x=y+1;}
```

- Total 20 interleaving scenarios
= $(3+3)!/(3! \times 3!)$
- However, only 11 unique outcomes
 - `assert(x+y+z > 5)???`
 - `assert(x+y+z < 15)???`



Trail1: 2,1,2

Trail2: 2,1,3

Trail3: 2,2,3

Trail4: 2,3,3

Trail5: 2,4,3

Trail6: 3,2,3

Trail7: 3,2,4

Trail8: 4,3,2

Trail9: 4,3,5

Trail10: 5,4,3

Trail11: 5,4,6

An Example of Mutual Exclusion Protocol

```
char cnt=0,x=0,y=0,z=0;
```

```
void process() {  
    char me=_pid +1; /* me is 1 or 2*/  
    again:
```

```
    x = me;  
    If (y ==0 || y== me) ;  
    else goto again;
```

*Software
locks*

```
    z =me;  
    If (x == me) ;  
    else goto again;
```

```
    y=me;  
    If(z==me);  
    else goto again;
```

```
    /* enter critical section */
```

```
    cnt++;  
    assert( cnt ==1);  
    cnt --;  
    goto again;
```

*Critical
section*

```
}
```

*Mutual
Exclusion
Algorithm*

Process 0

```
x = 1  
If(y==0 || y == 1)
```

```
z = 1  
If(x == 1)  
y = 1  
If(z == 1)  
cnt++
```

Process 1

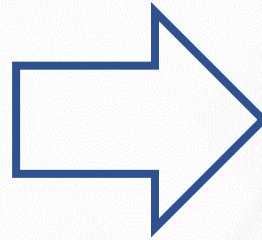
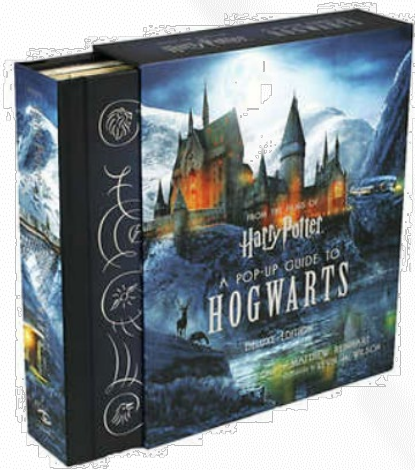
```
x = 2  
If(y==0 || y ==2)  
z = 2  
If(x==2)
```

```
y=2  
If (z==2)  
cnt++
```

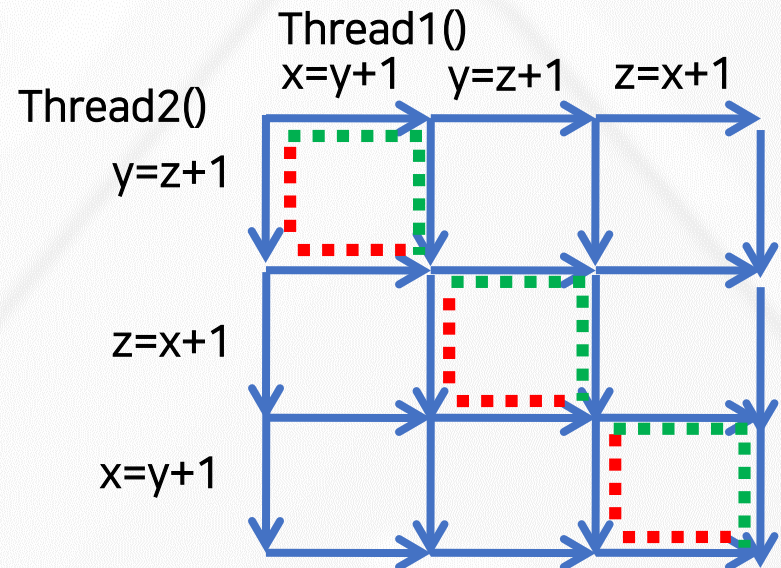
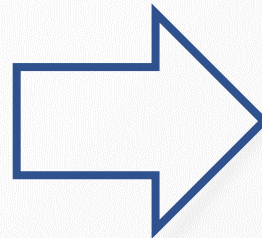
Violation detected !!!

*Counter
Example*

Static SW Code vs. Dynamic SW Executions



```
int x=0, y=0, z =0;
void Thread1()
{x=y+1; y=z+1; z= x+1;}
void Thread2()
{y=z+1; z=x+1; x=y+1;}
```



More Concurrency Bugs

- Data race bugs

```
class Account_DR {
  double balance;
  // INV: balance should be always non-negative

  void withdraw(double x) {
    1: if (balance >= x) {
    2:   balance = balance - x;
    ...
  }}
```

(a) Buggy program code

[Initially, balance:10]

-th1: withdraw(10)-

1: if(balance >= 10)

2: balance = 0 - 10;

-th2: withdraw(10)-

1: if(balance >= 10)

2: balance = 10-10;

↓

The invariant is violated as balance becomes -10.

(b) Erroneous execution

- Atomicity bugs

```
class Account_BR {
  Lock m;
  double balance;
  // INV: balance should be non-negative

  double getBalance() {
    double tmp;
    1: lock(m);
    2: tmp = balance ;
    3: unlock(m);
    4: return tmp; }

  void withdraw(double x){
    /*@atomic region begins*/
    11: if (getBalance() >= x){
    12: lock(m);
    13: balance = balance - x;
    14: unlock(m); }
    /*@atomic region ends*/
    ... }
}
```

(a) Buggy program code

[Initially, balance:10]

-th1: withdraw(10)-

operation block b₁

11: if(getBalance() >= 10)

getBalance()

1: lock(m);

2: tmp = balance;

3: unlock(m);

4: return tmp;

12: lock(m);

13: balance = 0 - 10;

14: unlock(m);

-th2: withdraw(10)-

...

12: lock(m);

13: balance = 10-10;

14: unlock(m);

↓

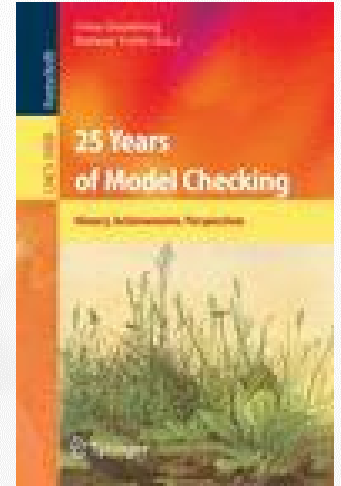
The invariant is violated as balance becomes -10.

(b) Erroneous execution

Formal Analysis of Software

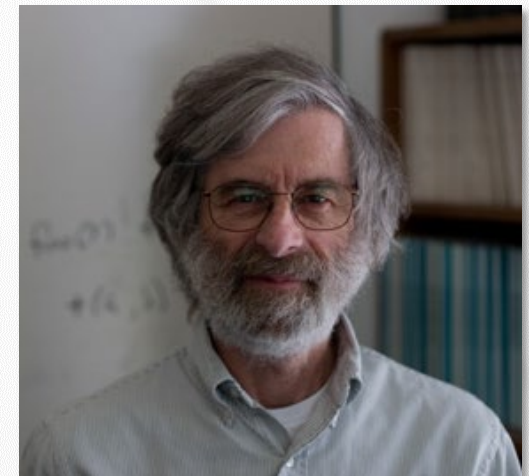
- 2007 ACM Turing Awardees

- Prof. Edmund Clarke, Dr. Joseph Sipfakis, Prof. E. Allen Emerson
- For the contribution of migrating from pure model checking research to industrial reality



- 2013 ACM Turing Awardee

- Dr. Leslie Lamport
- For fundamental contributions to the theory and practice of distributed and concurrent systems
 - Happens-before relation, sequential consistency, Bakery algorithm, TLA+, and LaTeX



Significance of Automated SW Testing

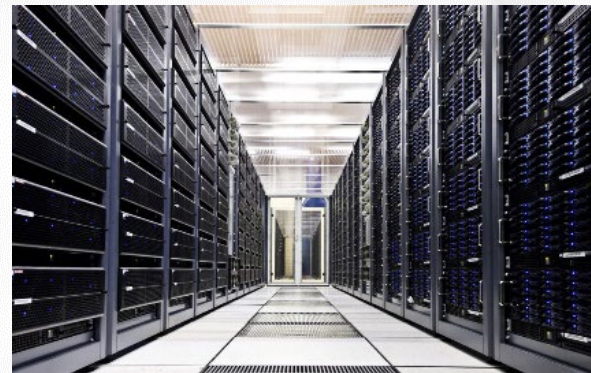
- Software has become more ubiquitous and more complex at the same time

Human resources are becoming **less reliable and more expensive** for highly complex software



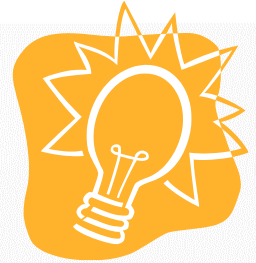
Computing resources are becoming **ubiquitous and cheap**

Amazon AWS price: you can use thousands of CPUs @ 0.03\$/hr for 2.5Ghz Quad-core CPU



- › To-do: Develop **automated and scientific software testing tools** to utilize computing resource effectively and efficiently

Summary: What is (the essence of) Software?



1. Software = **a large set** of unique executions
2. SW testing = to **find an execution** that violates a given requirement among the large set
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