



symflower
AUTOMATING QUALITY ASSURANCE

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Fantastic Bugs



... and Where to Find Them

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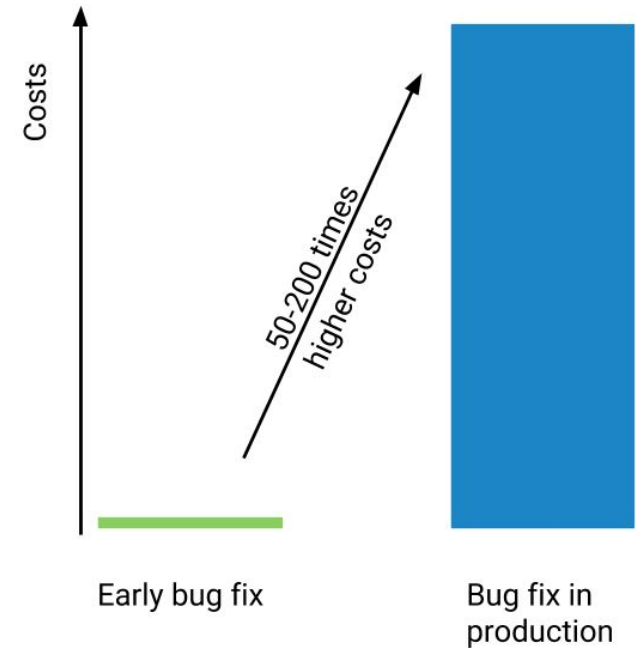
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Some Fantastic Bugs(/Problems)

- [Ariane 5 Flight 501](#) (\$370.0M)
 - Reuse of code led to overflow 64bit->16bit
- [Mars Climate Orbiter](#) (\$327.6M)
 - Expected different unit for metrics in one component
- [Heartbleed Bug](#) (>\$500.0M)
 - Wrong bound-checking in kind of unused feature
- [Year 2000 problem](#) (>\$300.0B <- B as in billion!)
 - Huge part: software testing

The Problem

- Software has errors
- Testing is time-consuming
- Humans are inaccurate



Over 30% of software development time is consumed by quality assurance.

Even More Problems

- Worst-case: customer finds problems first
- Customers are usually **really bad** reporters
- Reproducing **external** problems is very hard
- Reproducing **system** problems is hard
- Fixing production problems is “tricky”
- Fixing problems often creates more problems

Solutions

- 1) Early detection
 - Find problems before they go into production
 - Find problems **before they even go into staging**
- 2) Automate the complete testing process
 - Machines scale, humans do not
- 3) (Very very) thorough testing
 - Only feasible on the unit level (?)

Implementation of Solution 1&2

- CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Deployment)
 - Build, static analysis, automated tests, ... per change
 - Automated deployments do not make mistakes
- “Testing” deployments
 - Find component/system problems on live environment
 - Copy “real” data to find outliers
 - Migrate deployment first to get ~real scenario
- **CODE REVIEWS!**

Problems with 2&3

- Am I testing the “right” things?
 - Specification-based testing?

(Java Code)

```
static int compare(int a, int b) {  
    int c = a - b;  
  
    if (c < 0) {  
        return -1;  
    } else if (c > 0) {  
        return 1;  
    } else {  
        return 0;  
    }  
}
```

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```

← Overflow, e.g. with a=0,
b=-2147483648 ->
c=-2147483648

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- What is “thorough testing” anyway?
 - MC/DC coverage?

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```
public static int division(int x, int y) {  
    return x / y;  
}
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```
public static int division(int x, int y) {  
    return x / y; ← y=0 leads to “division by zero”  
}
```

(Java Code)

```
public static int division(int x, int y) {  
    return x / y; ← y=0 leads to "division by zero"  
}
```



... and there is an overflow:

x=-2147483648, y=-1 -> -2147483648

(Java Code)

```
public static boolean isSorted(int[] a) {  
    int i = 0;  
    while (i < a.length - 1 && a[i] <= a[i + 1]) {  
        i = i + 1;  
    }  
  
    return i == a.length - 1;  
}
```


(Java Code)

```
public static boolean isSorted(int[] a) {  
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↑
NullPointerException

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(not enough, e.g. runtime errors)
 - When do I know that I have tested enough?
- How to automate not just the test execution?

Suggestions to Approximate 2&3

- “Mutation Testing” for existing tests
 - Check if the whole implementation is **really** covered
 - E.g. <https://github.com/zimmski/go-mutesting>
- Mold implementation into test cases
 - One test case for every “interesting” path
 - Specification can then be checked with all cases
- Find test cases
 - E.g. [Fuzzing+MBT](#) or better: [Symflower](#)

We Are Hiring!

- We offer
 - challenging algorithmic tasks to work on
 - state of the art development processes and tools
 - a work environment that you can shape with us
- Talk to me, or Evelyn after the lecture
- Drop us an email with your CV at you@symflower.com



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