

Automatic Testing and Fixing of Programs with Contracts

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Design by contract

❖ Contracts in Eiffel

```
ARRAYED_CIRCULAR.go_i_th (i: INTEGER)
```

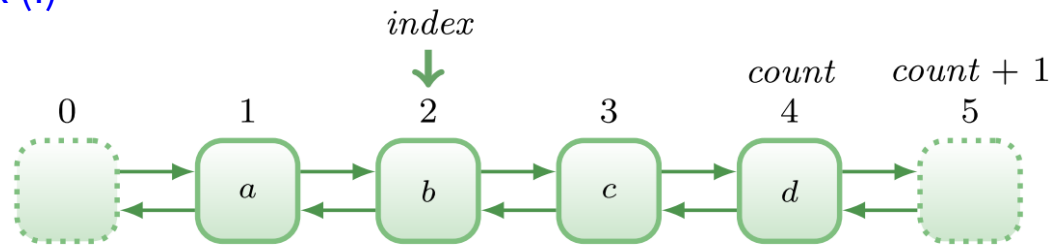
```
-- Move cursor to `i`-th position.
```

```
require
```

```
    valid_cursor_index (i)
```

```
ensure
```

```
    index = i
```



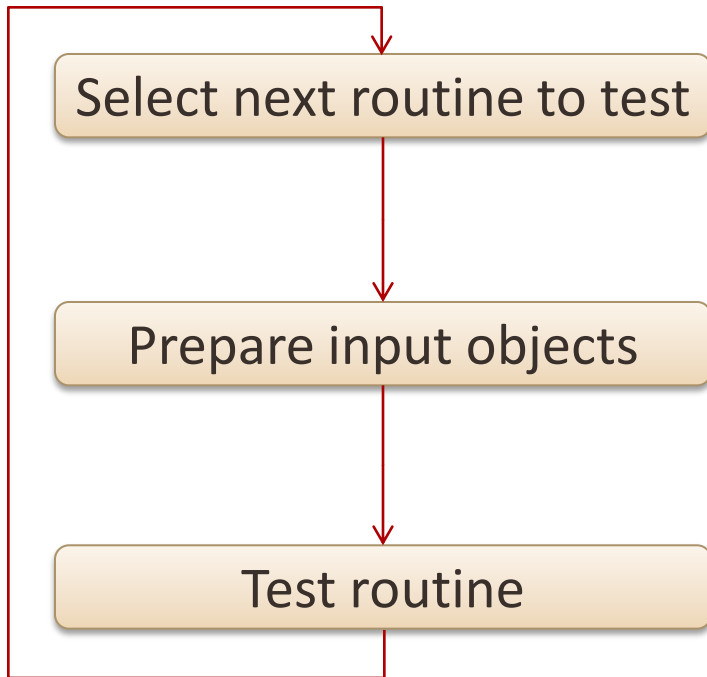
❖ Applications

- ❑ Specification
- ❑ Documentation
- ❑ Testing & fixing

Automatic program testing

- ❖ Test case
 - Input
 - Oracle
- ❖ **AutoTest**: Automatic testing programs with contracts
 - Precondition of the routine under test as the valid input filter
 - Postcondition of the routine as the oracle

The select-prepare-test cycle



Example testing process

```
create {ARRAYED_CIRCULAR [INTEGER]} v1.make
```

```
v2 := 1
```

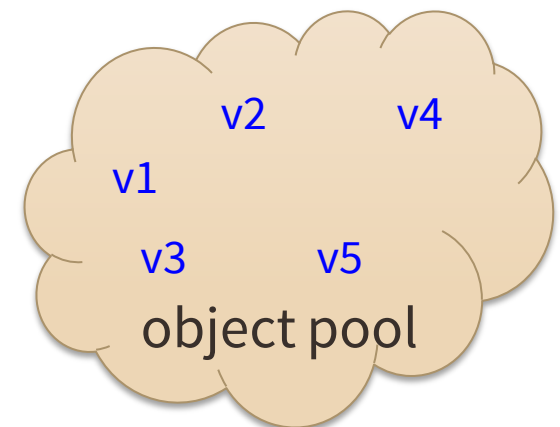
```
v1.extend (v2)
```

```
v1.wipe_out
```

```
v3 := 125
```

```
v4 := v1.has (v3)
```

```
v5 := v1.count
```



Performance evaluation

❖ Testing results

- ❑ Precondition of the routine-under-test is violated
 - Invalid test case
- ❑ Precondition of the routine-under-test is satisfied
 - Successful termination with postcondition satisfied
 - Passing test case
 - Premature termination or postcondition violation
 - Failing test case (detected fault)

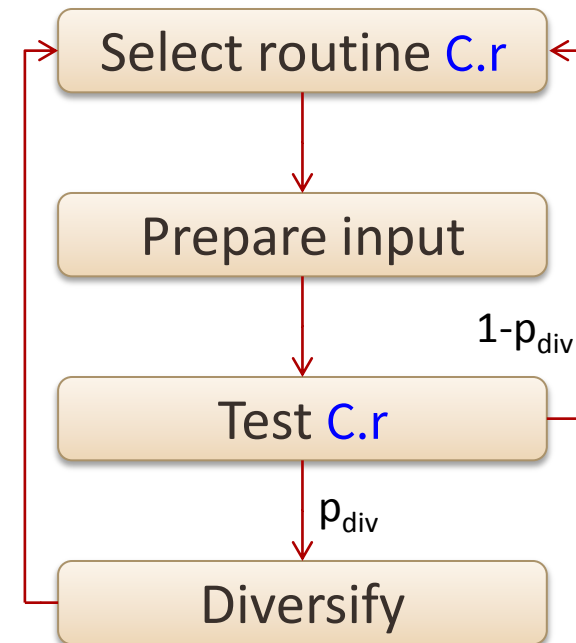
❖ Evaluation criteria

- ❖ Number of faults detected
- ❖ Code coverage

Random⁺ testing

❖ Essentials

- ❑ Input generation
 - Primitive types:
random selection + boundary values
 - Reference types:
random selection + constructor calls
- ❑ Diversification
 - With probability p_{div} after each test



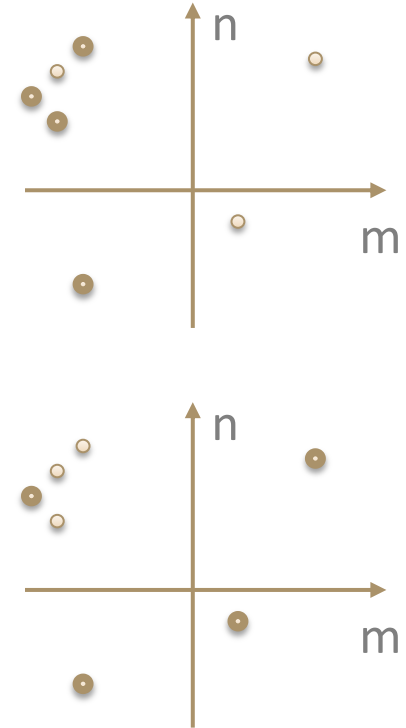
❖ Result

- ❑ Find faults in widely used, industrial-grade code
- ❑ High fault detection rate in the first a few minutes

Adaptive Random Testing (ART)

❖ Essentials

- ❑ Maintain a list of objects O used in testing a routine r
- ❑ Select the objects with the highest average *distance* to O for the next test of r



❖ Result

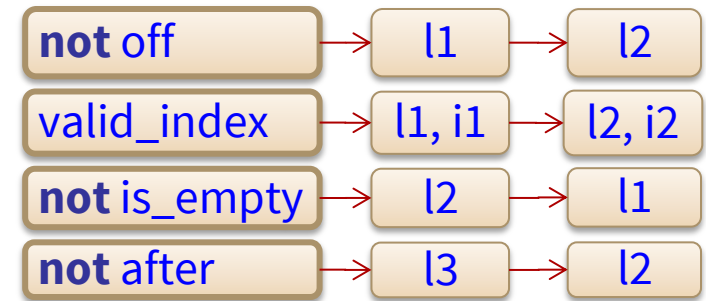
- ❑ Takes less time and generated tests, on average by a factor of 5, to the first fault

Testing with guided object selection

❖ Essentials

- ❑ Keep track of precondition-satisfying objects
- ❑ Use them with higher probability

```
ARRAYED_CIRCULAR.swap (i: INTEGER)
  -- Exchange item at `i'-th position
  -- with item at cursor position.
require
  not off
  valid_index (i)
```



...

v-pool

❖ Results

- ❑ 56% of the routines that cannot be tested before are now tested
- ❑ 10% more faults detected in the same time
- ❑ Routines tested 3.6 times more often

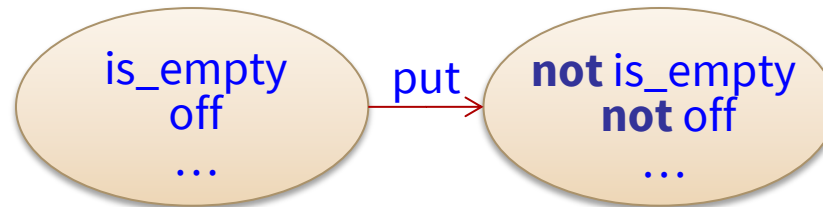
Stateful testing

❖ Essentials

- ❑ Input space and object states in Boolean expressions

ARRAYED_CIRCULAR.swap (i: INTEGER)

- before, after, is_empty, $i > 0$, ...
- ❑ Infer preconditions from existing tests
 - Boolean expressions that always hold
- ❑ Prepare inputs violating the inferred preconditions
 - Select objects in the object pool
 - Transit objects using *object behavioral model*



❖ Result

- ❑ 68% more faults detected with 7% time overhead

An example fault

```
class ARRAYED_CIRCULAR
```

```
  duplicate (n: INTEGER): like Current
```

```
    -- Copy of sub-chain beginning at current
```

```
    -- position and having min (`n', count) items.
```

```
  require n >= 0
```

```
  do
```

```
    create Result.make (count)
```

```
    ...
```

```
  end
```

```
  make (n: INTEGER)
```

```
    -- Create a circular with `n' items.
```

```
  require n >= 1
```

```
  do
```

```
    create list.make (n)
```

```
  end
```

```
  ....
```

```
empty_circular.duplicate (2)
```

```
create Result.make (0)
```

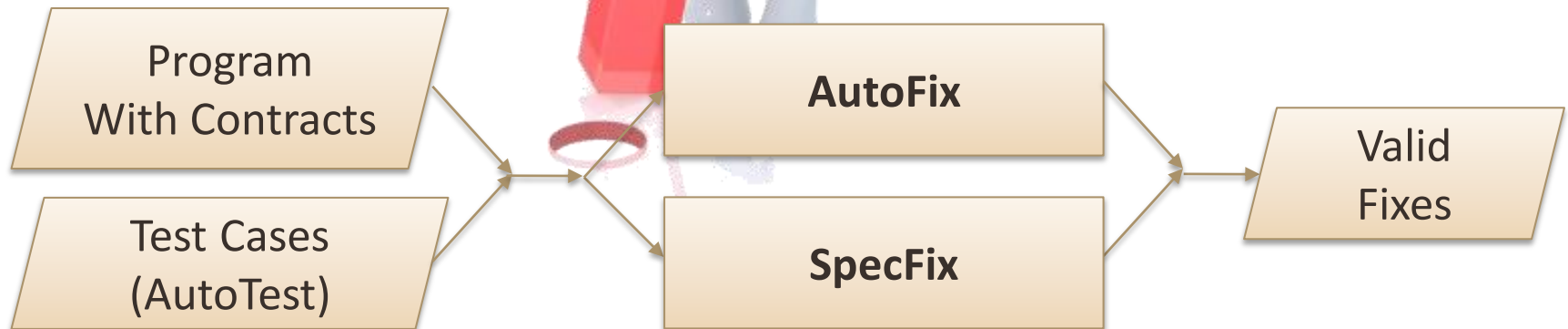
```
make (0)
```

```
require 0 >= 1
```

X

Program faults and automatic fixing

- ❖ Program faults are discrepancies between the contracts (specification) and the implementation
- ❖ Automatic fixing
 - ❑ AutoFix: assuming contracts, fixing implementation
 - ❑ SpecFix: assuming implementation, fixing contracts



AutoFix: fault localization

- ❖ State snapshots as candidate fault causes:
 <expression, location, value>
- Compute suspiciousness scores based on heuristics:
 A state snapshot is more suspicious, if it
 - Appears more often in failing runs than in passing runs
 - Is closer to the violation position in the control flow graph
 - Is syntactically more similar to the failing assertion

```
<count = 0, loc, True>  
<is_empty, loc, True>  
...
```

AutoFix: fix synthesis

❖ Fix actions: code necessary for changing the faulty state snapshot

- ❑ Identify relevant objects and generate actions to either modify them or replace them with others objects

```
replace `count` with `count + 1`
```

❖ Fix schemas: common styles of wiring the fix actions into the feature body

```
if count = 0 then  
    create Result.make (count + 1)  
else  
    create Result.make (count)  
end
```

AutoFix: fix validation and ranking

❖ Validation

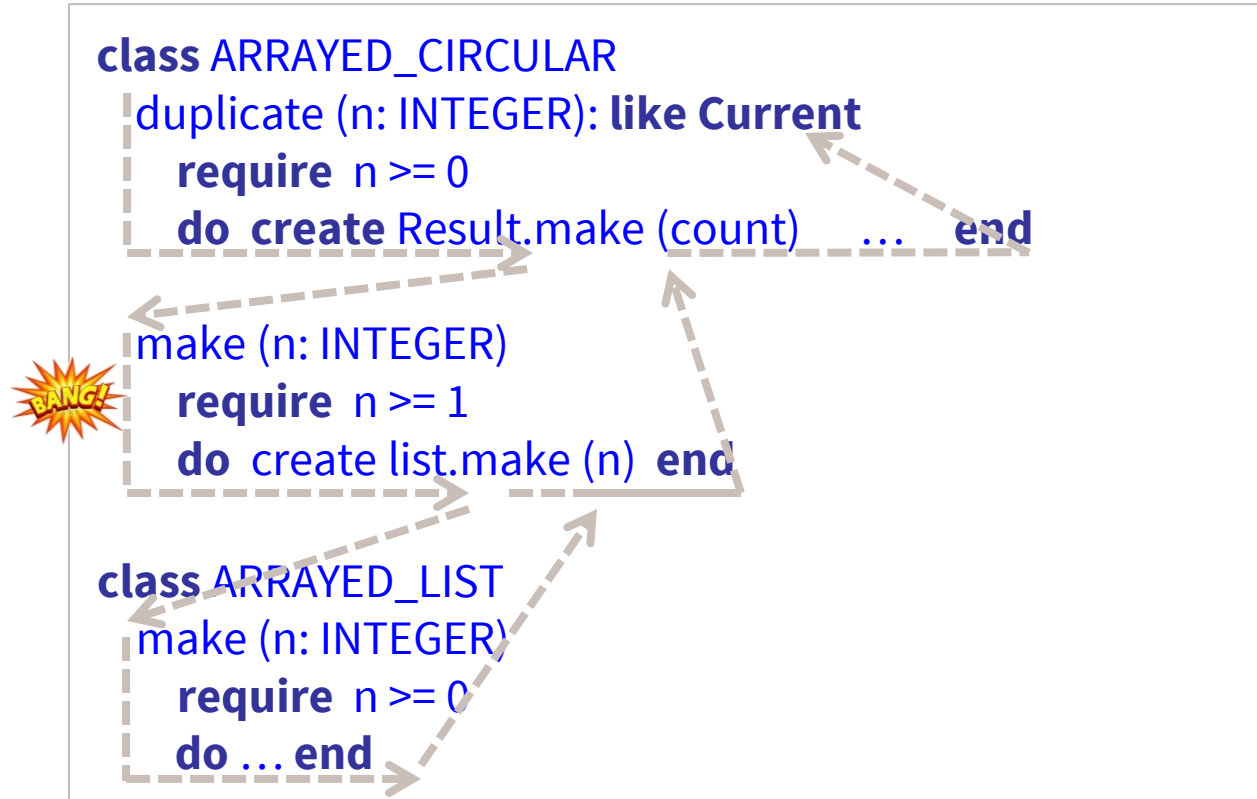
- ❑ Run the patched program against all passing and failing tests, requiring
 - Failing tests now pass
 - Passing tests still pass

❖ Ranking

- ❑ Static metrics, favoring
 - Simple textual changes
 - Changes close to the failing location
 - Changes involving less original statements
- ❑ Dynamic metric, favoring
 - Behavioral preservation

SpecFix: fix generation

❖ Possible contract faults



- ❑ $make_{pre}$ being too strong $\Rightarrow$ contract weakening
- ❑ Preconditions of all open features on the stack being too weak $\Rightarrow$ contract strengthening

SpecFix: fix validation and ranking

❖ Validation

- ❑ Valid fixes should
 - Turn originally failing tests to either passing or invalid tests
 - Leave originally passing tests as still passing
- ❑ Use more tests for validation than for fix generation to overcome overfitting

❖ Ranking

- ❑ Prefers fixes resulting in more passing tests, or with weaker contracts

Experimental evaluation

- ❖ AutoFix: **204** randomly detected faults in various programs were used for evaluation
 - ❑ 86 (or **42%**) faults got valid fixes
 - ❑ 51 (or **25%**) faults got proper fixes
- ❖ SpecFix: 44 faults from real-life Eiffel libraries
 - ❑ 11 (or **25%**) faults got proper fixes
 - ❑ Most of them are preferred by programmers to fixes that change the implementation

Summary

- ❖ Contracts are specifications in the form of executable code
 - ❑ AutoTest
 - Detects discrepancies between the implementation and the contracts
 - ❑ AutoFix
 - Corrects the implementation according to the contracts
 - ❑ SpecFix
 - Adjusts the contracts to reflect the implementation

To find out more

[**http://se.inf.ethz.ch/research/autotest/**](http://se.inf.ethz.ch/research/autotest/)

[**http://se.inf.ethz.ch/research/autofix/**](http://se.inf.ethz.ch/research/autofix/)

[**http://se.inf.ethz.ch/research/specfix/**](http://se.inf.ethz.ch/research/specfix/)

THANKS