Introduction: Software Testing and Quality Assurance

Software Testing, Quality Assurance, and Maintenance

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Software is Everywhere
“Software easily rates as the most poorly constructed, unreliable, and least maintainable technological artifacts invented by man”

Paul Strassman, former CIO of Xerox
Infamous Software Disasters

Between 1985 and 1987, Therac-25 gave patients massive overdoses of radiation, approximately 100 times the intended dose. Three patients died as a direct consequence.

On February 25, 1991, during the Gulf War, an American Patriot Missile battery in Dharan, Saudi Arabia, failed to track and intercept an incoming Iraqi Scud missile. The Scud struck an American Army barracks, killing 28 soldiers and injuring around 100 other people.

On June 4, 1996 an unmanned Ariane 5 rocket launched by the European Space Agency forty seconds after lift-off. The rocket was on its first voyage, after a decade of development costing $7 billion. The destroyed rocket and its cargo were valued at $500 million.

http://www5.in.tum.de/~huckle/bugse.html
Proving that Android’s, Java’s and Python’s sorting algorithm is broken (and showing how to fix it)

February 24, 2015 Envisage Written by Stijn de Gouw

Tim Peters developed the Timsort hybrid sorting algorithm in 2002. It is a clever combination of ideas from merge sort and insertion sort, and designed to perform well on real world data. TimSort was first developed for Python, but later ported to Java (where it appears as java.util.Collections.sort and java.util.Arrays.sort) by Joshua Bloch (the designer of Java Collections who also pointed out that most binary search algorithms were broken). TimSort is today used as the default sorting algorithm for Android SDK, Sun’s JDK and OpenJDK. Given the popularity of these platforms this means that the number of computers, cloud services and mobile phones that use TimSort for sorting is well into the billions.

Why so many bugs?

Software Engineering is very complex

- Complicated algorithms
- Many interconnected components
- Legacy systems
- Huge programming APIs
- ...

Software Engineers need better tools to deal with this complexity!
What Software Engineers Need Are …

Tools that give better confidence than *ad-hoc* testing while remaining easy to use

And at the same time, are

• … fully automatic
• … (reasonably) easy to use
• … provide (measurable) guarantees
• … come with guidelines and methodologies to apply effectively
• … apply to real software systems
Testing

Software validation the “old-fashioned” way:

• Create a test suite (set of test cases)
• Run the test suite
• Fix the software if test suite fails
• Ship the software if test suite passes
“Program testing can be a very effective way to show the presence of bugs, but is hopelessly inadequate for showing their absence.”

*Edsger W. Dijkstra*

Very hard to test the portion inside the “if” statement!

```java
x = read();
if (hash(x) == 10) {
    ...
}
```

Hypothetical program
“Beware of bugs in the above code; I have only proved it correct, not tried it.”

Donald Knuth

You can only verify what you have specified.

Testing is still important, but can we make it less impromptu?
Verification / Quality Assurance

**Verification**: formally prove that a computing system satisfies its specifications

- **Rigor**: well established mathematical foundations
- **Exhaustiveness**: considers all possible behaviors of the system, i.e., finds all errors
- **Automation**: uses computers to build reliable computers

**Formal Methods**: general area of research related to program specification and verification
Ultimate Goal: Static Program Verification

Reasoning statically about behavior of a program without executing it
- compile-time analysis
- exhaustive, considers all possible executions under all possible environments and inputs

The *algorithmic* discovery of *properties* of program by *inspection* of the *source text*

Manna and Pnueli

Also known as *static analysis*, *program verification*, *formal methods*, etc.
Turing, 1936: “undecidable”
Undecidability

A problem is undecidable if there does not exist a Turing machine that can solve it
  • i.e., not solvable by a computer program

The halting problem
  • does a program P terminates on input I
  • proved undecidable by Alan Turing in 1936

Rice’s Theorem
  • for any non-trivial property of partial functions, no general and effective method can decide whether an algorithm computes a partial function with that property
  • in practice, this means that there is no machine that can always decide whether the language of a given Turing machine has a particular nontrivial property
  • [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rice%27s_theorem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rice%27s_theorem)
LEGO Turing Machine

BEGIN:
   READ
   CJUMP0 CASE_0
CASE_1:
   WRITE 0
   MOVE R
   JUMP BEGIN
CASE_0:
   WRITE 1
   MOVE R
   JUMP BEGIN

Living with Undecidability

“Algorithms” that occasionally diverge

Limit programs that can be analyzed
• finite-state, loop-free

Partial (unsound) verification
• analyze only some executions up-to a fixed number of steps

Incomplete verification / Abstraction
• analyze a superset of program executions

Programmer Assistance
• annotations, pre-, post-conditions, inductive invariants

Testing
Sym Exec
Automated Verification
Deductive Verification
Formal Software Analysis


(User) Effort vs (Verification) Assurance

- Testing
- Symbolic Execution
- Automated Verification
- Deductive Verification

Effort vs Assurance/Coverage
Why are Testing and Verification Necessary

Why Test?

Why Verify?

What is Verification? How is it different from Testing?
How can one check a routine in the sense of making sure that it is right? The programmer should make a number of definite assertions which can be checked individually, and from which the correctness of the whole programme easily follows.
method factorial_turing (n: int) returns (v: int)
{
    var r := 1;
    var u := 1;

    while (true)
    {
        v := u;
        if (r - n ≥ 0)
        {
            return v;
        }
        var s := 1;
        while (true)
        {
            u := u + v;
            s := s + 1;
            if (((s - (r + 1)) ≥ 0)
            {
                break;
            }
        }
        r := r + 1;
    }
}
method factorial (n: int) returns (v:int)

{
    v := 1;
    if (n == 1) { return v; }
    var i := 2;
    while (i <= n)

    {
        v := i * v;
        i := i + 1;
    }
    return v;
}
method factorial (n: int) returns (v:int)
  requires n >= 0;
  ensures v = fact(n);
{
  v := 1;
  if (n <= 1) { return v; }
  var i := 2;
  while (i <= n)
    invariant i <= n+1
    invariant v = fact(i-1)
    {
      v := i * v;
      i := i + 1;
    }
  return v;
}
Proving inductive invariants

The main step is to show that the invariant is preserved by one execution of the loop

```
assume(i <= n + 1);
assume(v == fact(i - 1));
assume(i <= n);
v := i * v;
i := i + 1;
assert(i <= n + 1);
assert(v == fact(i - 1));
```

Correctness of a loop-free program can (often) be decided by a Theorem Prover or a Satisfiability Modulo Theory (SMT) solver.
Proving inductive invariants

The main step is to show that the invariant is preserved by one execution of the loop

\[(i_0 \leq n_0+1) \land (v_0 = (i_0-1)!) \land (i_0 \leq n_0) \land (v_1 = i_0 \times v_0) \land (i_1 = i_0 + 1) \rightarrow ((i_1 \leq n_0+1) \land (v_1 = (i_1-1)!))\]

Correctness of a loop-free program can (often) be decided by a Theorem Prover or a Satisfiability Modulo Theory (SMT) solver.

\[
\text{assume}(i \leq n+1); \\
\text{assume}(v = \text{fact}(i-1)); \\
\text{assume}(i \leq n); \\
v := i \times v; \\
i := i+1; \\
\text{assert}(i \leq n+1); \\
\text{assert}(v = \text{fact}(i-1));
\]
Automated Verification

Deductive Verification
• A user provides a program and a verification certificate
  – e.g., inductive invariant, pre- and post-conditions, function summaries, etc.
• A tool automatically checks validity of the certificate
  – this is not easy! (might even be undecidable)
• Verification is manual but machine certified

Algorithmic Verification (My research area)
• A user provides a program and a desired specification
  – e.g., program never writes outside of allocated memory
• A tool automatically checks validity of the specification
  – and generates a verification certificate if the program is correct
  – and generates a counterexample if the program is not correct
• Verification is completely automatic – “push-button”
Available Tools

Testing
- many tools actively used in industry. We will use Python `unittest`

Symbolic Execution / Automated Test-Case Generation
- mostly academic tools with emerging industrial applications
- KLEE, S2E, jDART, Pex (now Microsoft IntelliTest)

Automated Verification
- built into compilers, may lightweight static analyzers
  - clang analyzer, Facebook Infer, Coverity, …
- academic pushing the coverage/automation boundary
  - SeaHorn (my tool), JayHorn, CPAChecker, SMACK, T2, …

(Automated) Deductive Verification
- academic, still rather hard to use, we’ll experience in class 😊
- Dafny/Boogie (Microsoft), Viper, Why3, KeY, …
Key Challenges

Testing
• Coverage

Symbolic Execution and Automated Verification
• Scalability

Deductive Verification
• Usability

Common Challenge
• Specification / Oracle
Calendar Description

Software Testing, Quality Assurance and Maintenance

Introduces students to systematic testing of software systems. Software verification, reviews, metrics, quality assurance, and prediction of software reliability and availability. Related management issues.
Topics Covered in the Course

Foundations
  • syntax, semantics, abstract syntax trees, visitors, control flow graphs

Testing
  • coverage: structural, dataflow, and logic

Symbolic Execution / Automated Test-Case Generation
  • using SMT solvers, constraints, path conditions, exploration strategies
  • building a (toy) symbolic execution engine

Deductive Verification
  • Hoare Logic, weakest pre-condition calculus, verification condition generation
  • verifying algorithm using Dafny, building a small verification engine

Automated Verification
  • (basics of) software model checking
Frequently Asked Questions

Is this course practical?

Is this course easy / hard?

What knowledge from the course is applicable to a developer?

Is it a compilers course?

Is it a logic course?

Do I have to attend the lectures?

What are most useful skills learned in the course?
  • Foundations of testing and verification
  • State-of-the-art tools and technique to automate testing and reasoning
  • Understanding the difference between wishful thinking (I hope it works) and a strong argument (I know it works, here is why…)
A little about me

2007, PhD University of Toronto

2006-2016, Principle Researcher at Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University

Sep 2016, Associate Professor, University of Waterloo
Interests and Tools

Interests
• Software Model Checking, Program Verification, Decision Procedures, Abstract Interpretation, SMT, Horn Clauses, …

Active Tools
• SeaHorn – Algorithmic Logic-Based Verification framework for C
• AVY – Hardware Model Checker with Interpolating PDR
• SPACER – Horn Clause Solver based on Z3 GPDR
• for more, see http://arieg.bitbucket.org/tools.html

Current Work
• parametric symbolic reachability – verifying safety properties of parametric systems
• automated verification of C
• …