

# Mutually Enhancing Test Generation and Specification Inference

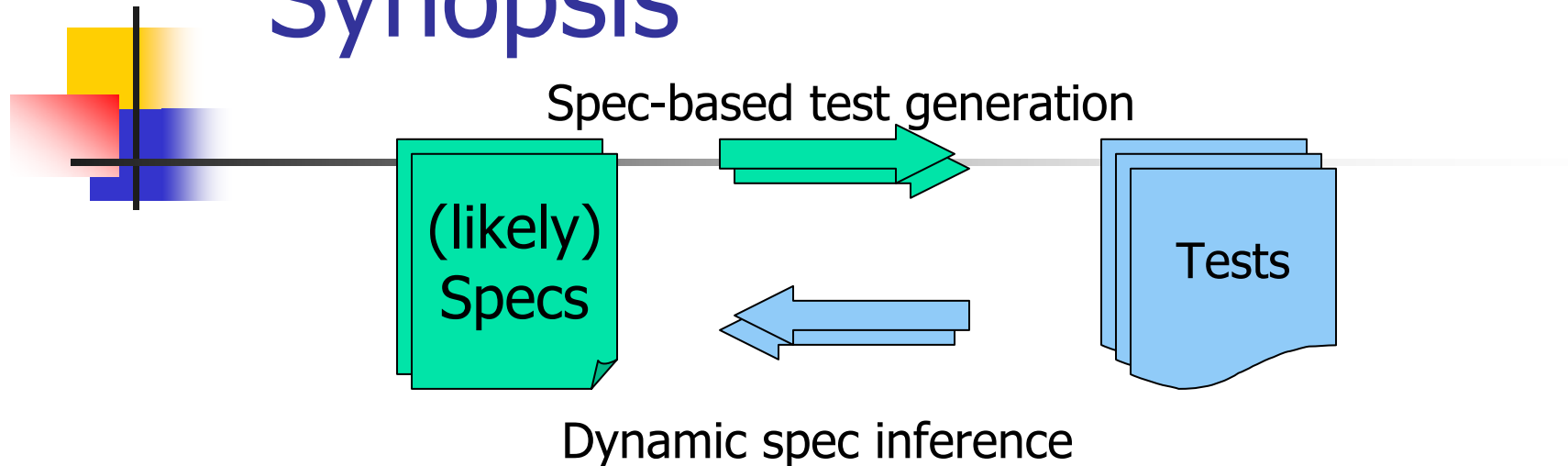
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University of Washington

August 15th, 2003

*Foundations of Software Engineering, Microsoft Research*

# Synopsis

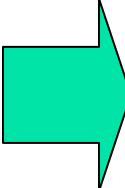


- Need specs for (many kinds of) test generation
- Need tests for dynamic spec inference
- We have applied feedback loop between these approaches that
  - aids in test generation (improving specs and helping in producing oracles)
  - aids in spec inference (improving the underlying test suites)



# Outline

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- Background
  - Feedback Loop between Test Generation and Spec Inference
    - Axiomatic Spec Inference and Test Generation
    - Algebraic Spec Inference and Test Generation
  - Conclusion



# Background – Test Generation

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- White-Box Test Generation
  - Jtest [ParaSoft] ...
    - + Cover structural entities, e.g. statement, branch, path.
    - **Test oracle problem**
      - Rely on uncaught runtime exceptions
- Black-Box Test Generation
  - Korat [Boyapati et al.02], AsmL [Grieskamp et al. 02], Jtest...
  - + Use specs to guide test generation
  - + Use specs as test oracles
  - **Require *a priori* specs**



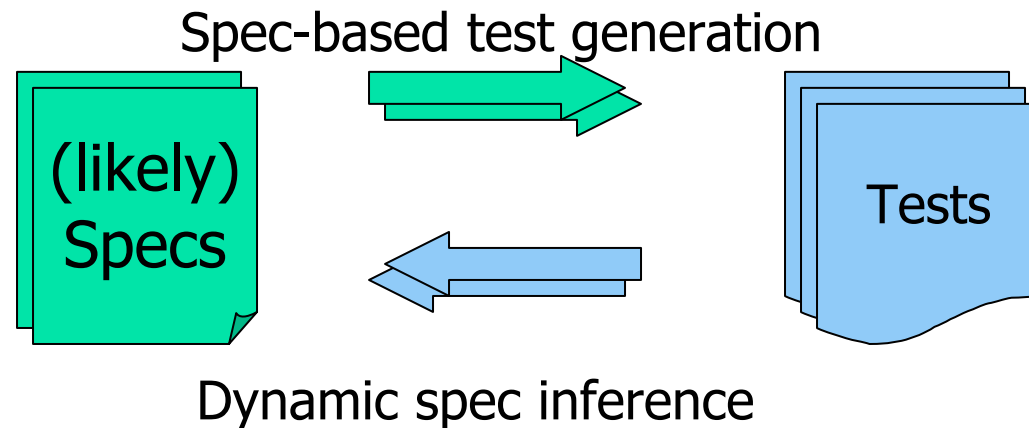
# Background – Dynamic Spec Inference

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- Axiomatic specification inference
  - Daikon [Ernst et al. 01]
- Algebraic specification inference
  - [Henkel & Diwan 03]
- Protocol specification inference
  - Strauss [Ammons et al. 02], Hastings [Whaley et al. 02]

Quality of analysis depends on quality of tests

# Background – Circular Dependency



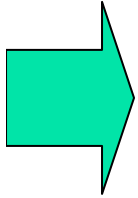
- Circular dependency: test generation and spec inference
- Win-win feedback loop:
  - Better spec  $\leftrightarrow$  better tests?



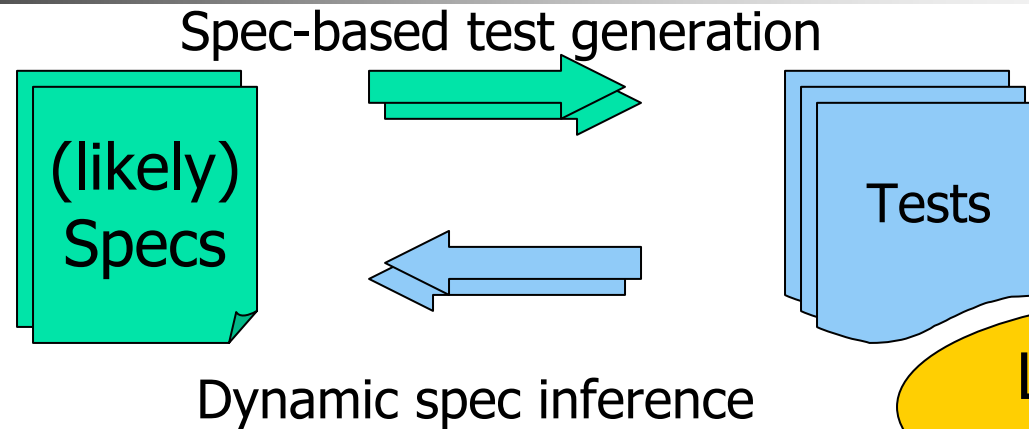
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# Feedback Loop



- **Inferred Specs → Test Generation**

- Reduce the scope of analysis

Lack of Specs Problem

- **Generated Tests → Spec Inference**

- Verify/refine the inferred specs

Insufficient Test Problem

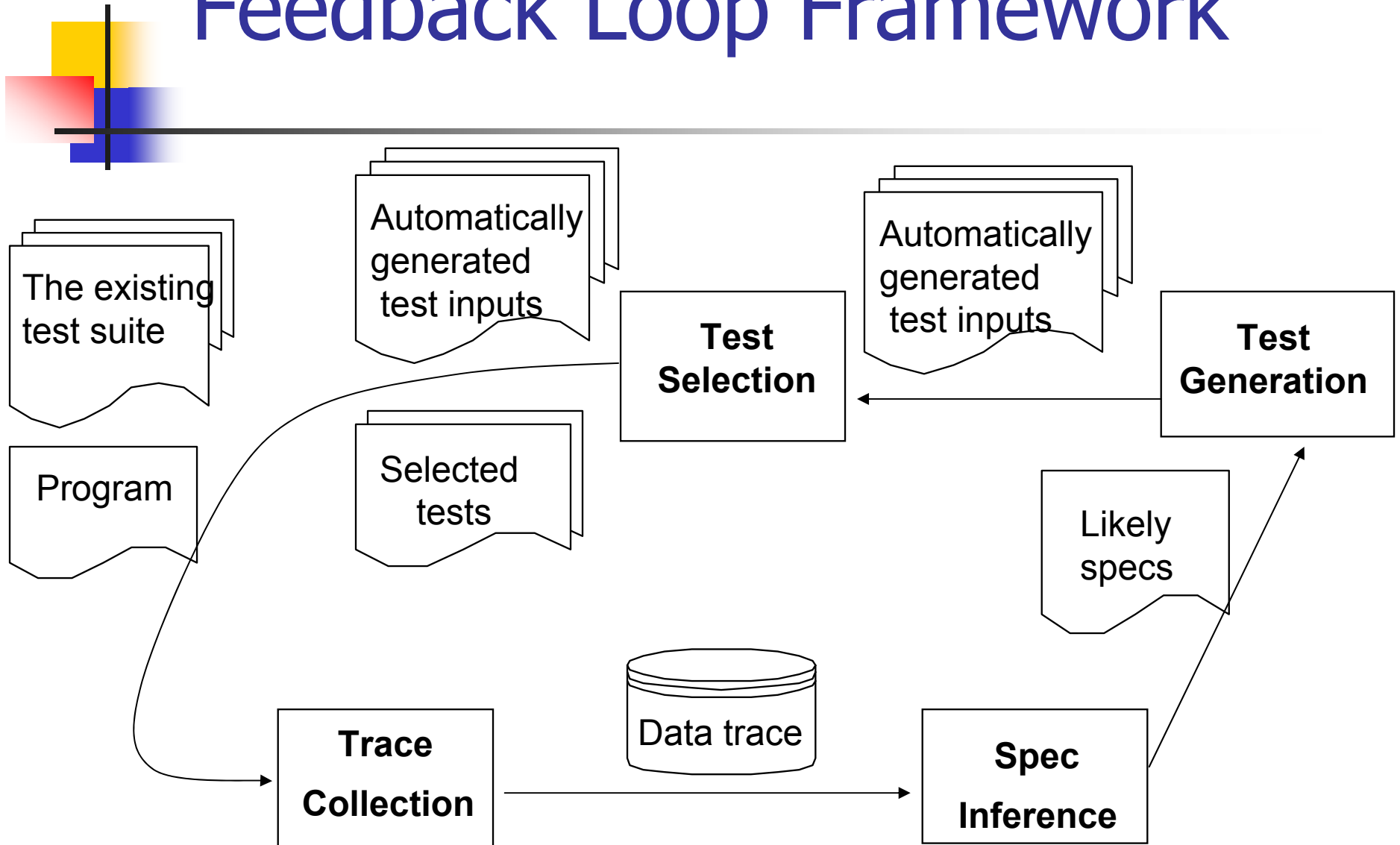
- **Spec-Violating Tests → Test Selection**

- Inspection and test augmentation

Test Oracle Problem



# Feedback Loop Framework





# Outline

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  - Algebraic Spec Inference and Test Generation
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# Feedback Loop between Axiomatic Spec Inference and Test Generation

[ASE 03]

- Trace collection (Daikon Java front-end)
- Spec inference (Daikon)
- Test generation (Jtest)
- Test selection
  
- Iterations



# Trace Collection & Axiomatic Spec Inference

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- Trace collection
  - Method entry point: args, obj fields
  - Method exit point: return, updated args, obj fields
- Spec inference
  - Look for patterns and relationships among values, e.g.  $x < a \wedge a < x < b \wedge y / a x \rightarrow b$
  - Preconditions, postconditions, and class invariants

# Axiomatic Spec-Based Test Generation



- Black-box test generation based on Design by Contract (DbC) comments (Jtest)
  - Generates and executes test inputs
    - Ex: for a 11-method `uniqueBoundedStack` class with 47 LOC
      - Call length 1: 14 tests (63% statement cov.)
      - Call length 2: 96 tests (86% statement cov.)
      - Call length 3: 1745 tests (86% statement cov.)
  - Problem suppression for inputs violating the preconditions
  - Both preconditions and postconditions have impacts on test generation



# Test Generation Issue: Over-Constrained Preconditions

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- Too restrictive preconditions may leave (maybe important) legal inputs untested
- Solution: precondition guard removal
  
- New problem: allow illegal inputs
  - But only report postcondition-violating or exception-throwing illegal inputs
- Alternatives: precondition guard relaxation?



# Test Selection

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- Select tests violating at least one inferred postcondition.
- Inspect them:
  - illegal inputs:
    - Adding preconditions or defensive programming
  - legal inputs:
    - Fault exposure: bug fixing and regression test suite augmentation
    - Normal, but new feature exercising: regression test suite augmentation
- Complementary technique: Select tests exercising at least one new structural entity.

# Specification Violation - Example

```
public class uniqueBoundedStack {
    private int[] elems;
    private int numberOfElements;
    .....

    public int top(){
        if (numberOfElements < 1) {
            System.out.println("Empty Stack");
            return -1;
        } else {
            return elems[numberOfElements-1];
        }
    }
}

top: @post: [($result == -1) == (this.numberOfElements == 0)]
is violated by input:
uniqueBoundedStack THIS = new uniqueBoundedStack ();
THIS.push (-1);
int RETVAL = THIS.top ();
```





# Iterations

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- Iterates until reaching a fixed point (no violations)
- In the next iteration, spec inference is based on:
  - the existing test suite augmented by
    - new violating tests
    - all generated tests

# Experiment – Subject Programs

Jtest method call length: 2

<b>Programs</b>	<b>#Public Methods</b>	<b>#LOC</b>	<b>#Manual-tests</b>	<b>#Jtest-tests</b>
<b>UB-Stack (JUnit)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>UB-Stack (JAX)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>RatPoly-1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>RatPoly-2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>RatPolyStack-1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>RatPolyStack-2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>BinaryHeap</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>BinarySearchTree</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>DisjSets</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>QueueAr</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>StackAr</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>StackLi</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99</b>

# Experiment – Results

With Preconds: basic tech

W/O Preconds: precondition removal tech

#SelT: #Selected tests

#FRT: #Fault-revealing tests

Programs	Iteration 1				Iteration 2				Iteration 3			
	With Preconds		W/O Preconds		With Preconds		W/O Preconds		With Preconds		W/O Preconds	
	#SelT	#FRT	#SelT	#FRT	#SelT	#FRT	#SelT	#FRT	#SelT	#FRT	#SelT	#FRT
UBS (JUnit)	1		15	5	2		6	1			1	
UBS (JAX)	3		25	9			4					
RatPoly-1	2	2	1	1								
RatPoly-2	1	1	1	1	1	1						
RatPolyStack-1			12	8			5	2			1	
RatPolyStack-2	1		10	7			2					
.....												
Median of #FRT/ #SelT	20%		68%		0%		17%		–		0%	

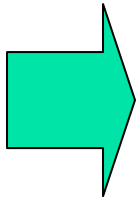
- #Selected tests are not too large (affordable to inspect)
- #Selected tests have high probability of exposing a fault or indicating a necessary precondition
- A couple of iterations are good enough



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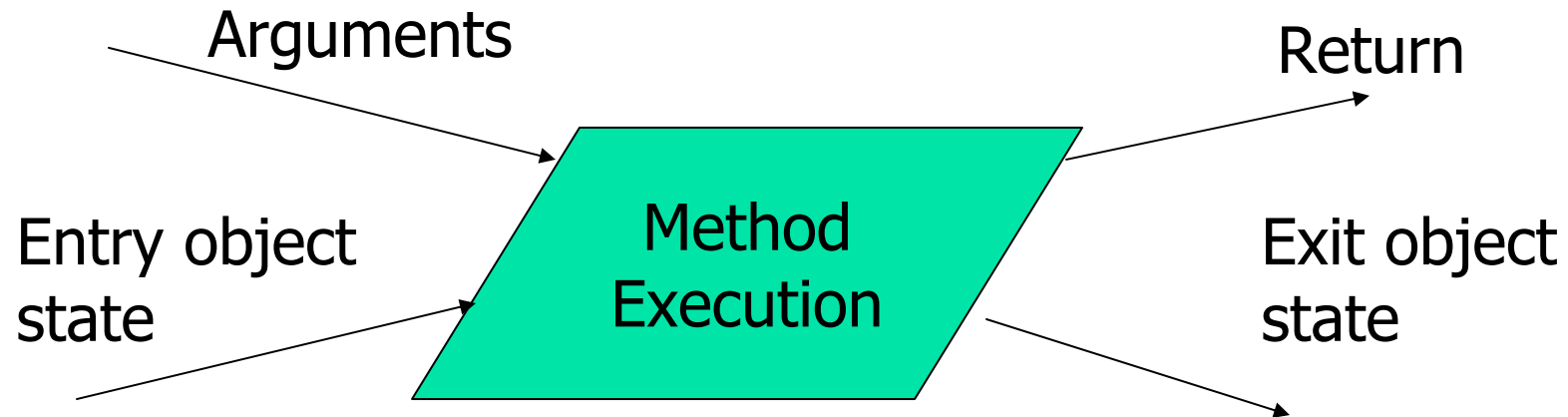
# Feedback Loop between Algebraic Spec Inference and Test Generation

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- Trace collection
- Spec inference
- Test generation
- Test selection
  
- Iterations

# Trace Collection

- Object = data + operations



- Trace data:

- Method entry point: args, **entry object state**
- Method exit point: return, **exit object state**



# Object State Collection - Challenges

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- Simply outputting (all) object field values doesn't work
  - Which object fields of ancestor classes are relevant?
  - Which object fields of the current class are relevant?
  - How deep shall we track referencing object fields?



# Object State Collection - Solution

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- We developed a tracing front-end based on BCEL
- Require a pre-defined “equals” method
  - Instrument “*this.equals(this)*” at public method entry and exit points.
  - Collect the object field values accessed within “*this.equals(this)*”.
  - Sort these object field values by their field names and treat non-null reference field values as “Non-null”.
- **1389** (of 1745) Jtest-tests produce **12713** method executions, but only **63** distinct entry object states/args.



# Object State Collection - Example

```
public class uniqueBoundedStack {
    private int[] elems;
    private int numberOfElements;
    public uniqueBoundedStack() {
        numberOfElements = 0;
        max = 2;
        elems = new int[max];
    }
    ...
}

public boolean equals(uniqueBoundedStack s) {
    if (s.maxSize() != max)
        return false;
    if (s.getNumberOfElements() != numberOfElements)
        return false;
    int [] sElems = s.getArray();
    for (int j=0; j<numberOfElements; j++) {
        if ( elems[j] != sElems[j])
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

•stack =new uniqueBoundedStack()

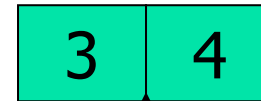
elems



↑  
numberOfElements=0

•stack.push(3); stack.push(4); stack.pop();

elems



↑  
numberOfElements=1

**Exit state: (this.euqals(this))**

**elems = Non-null**

**elems[0] = 3**

**max = 2**

**numberOfElements = 1**



# Algebraic Spec Inference

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- Compose method call pair from method executions
  - Method executions of *foo1* and *foo2* are composed as  $foo2(foo1(S, arg1), arg2)$ ,
    - if  $foo1.exit\_state == foo2.entry\_state$
- Look for equality patterns among args, return, entry state, exit state of either method in a pair
  - Based on axiom templates

# Algebraic Spec Inference – Axiom Templates - I

- $foo2(foo1(S, arg1), arg2) = const$ 
  - $isEmpty(push(Stack, element)) == false$
- $foo2(foo1(S, arg1), arg2) = arg1 \text{ or } arg2$ 
  - $top(push(Stack, element)) == element$
- $foo2(foo1(S, arg1), arg2) = foo1(S, arg1)$ 
  - $equals(pop(uniqueBoundedStack()), uniqueBoundedStack())$
- $foo2(foo1(S, arg1), arg2) = S$ 
  - $equals(pop(push(Stack, element)), S)$
- $foo2(foo1(S, arg1), arg2) = foo1(foo2(S, arg2), arg1)$ 
  - $equals(push(push(Stack, element1), element2), push(push(Stack, element2), element1))$
- $foo1(S, arg1) = const$ 
  - $maxSize(Stack) == 2$
- $foo1(S, arg1) = S$ 
  - $equals(print(Stack), Stack)$

# Algebraic Spec Inference – Axiom Templates - II

## ■ *Conditional axioms*

- $foo2(foo1(S, arg1), arg2) = ((arg1 == arg2)? RHS\_true : RHS\_false)$
- $foo2(foo1(S, arg1), arg2) = ((arg1 != arg2)? RHS\_true : RHS\_false)$
- $foo2(foo1(S, arg1), arg2) = ((foo3(S))? RHS\_true : RHS\_false)$

## ■ *Differencing axioms*

- $foo2(foo1(S, arg1), arg2) = RHS + const$



# Algebraic Spec-Based Test Generation

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- Parameter generation
  - Collect non-referencing parameter values exercised by existing tests
  - Collect method call traces from test class to handle referencing parameters
- Object state setup
  - Collect object states exercised by existing tests
- Method sequence generation
  - LHS and RHS of Inferred axioms
- Test code generation based on the Danish tool [Hughes & Stotts 96]



# Test Selection

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- Test selection
  - Axiom-violating tests
    - $LHS \neq RHS$  for axiom  $LHS = RHS$
  - Minimum tests contributing to inference of a new axiom
  
- Complementary technique: Select tests exercising at least one new structural entity.

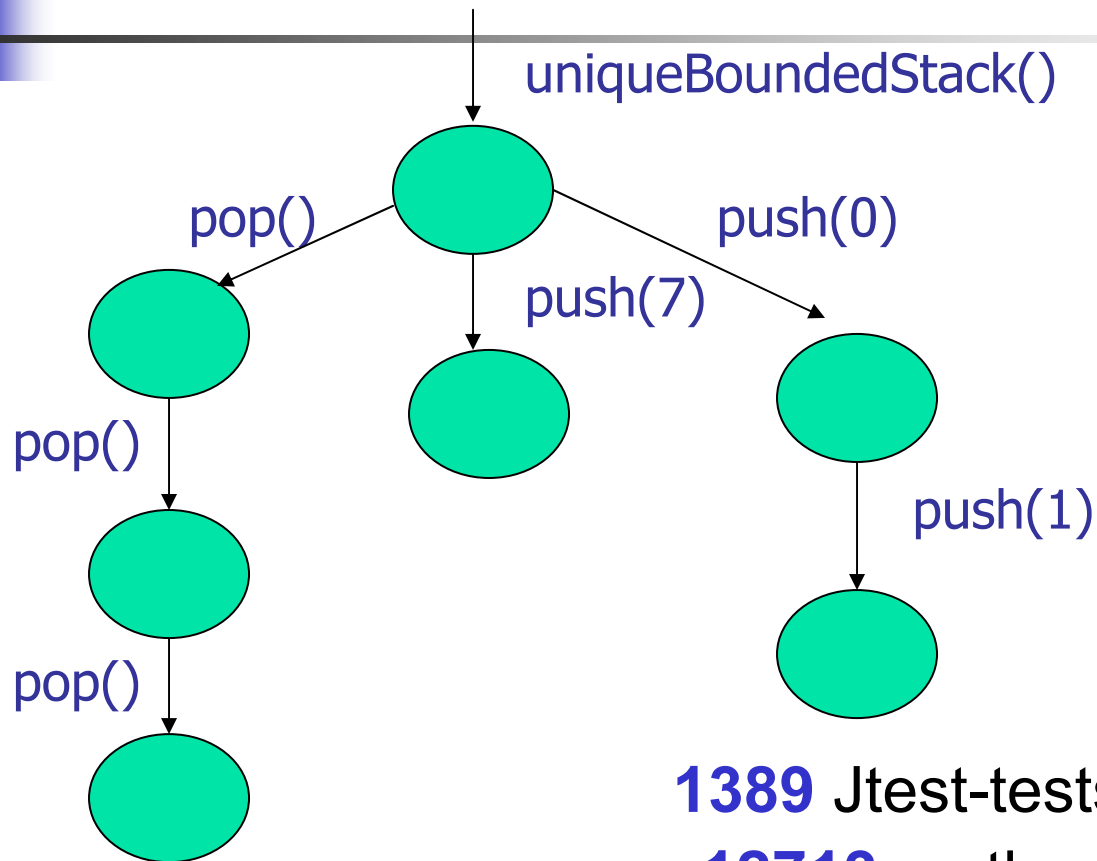


# Iterations

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- Iterations stop until reaching fixed point or terminating conditions are satisfied, e.g. `size = max_size`
- Not all possible method pairs can be composed
  - In the first iteration, dummy axioms are generated
- Grow parameters
  - When the return of a method is the same type as a parameter
- Grow object states
  - Construct object state tree, only new object states are added to the tree

# Object State Tree Growth - Example



- 1389** Jtest-tests produces
- **12713** method executions
  - **63** distinct entry object states/args
  - **7** distinct object states!!

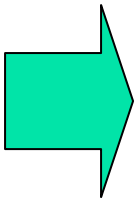




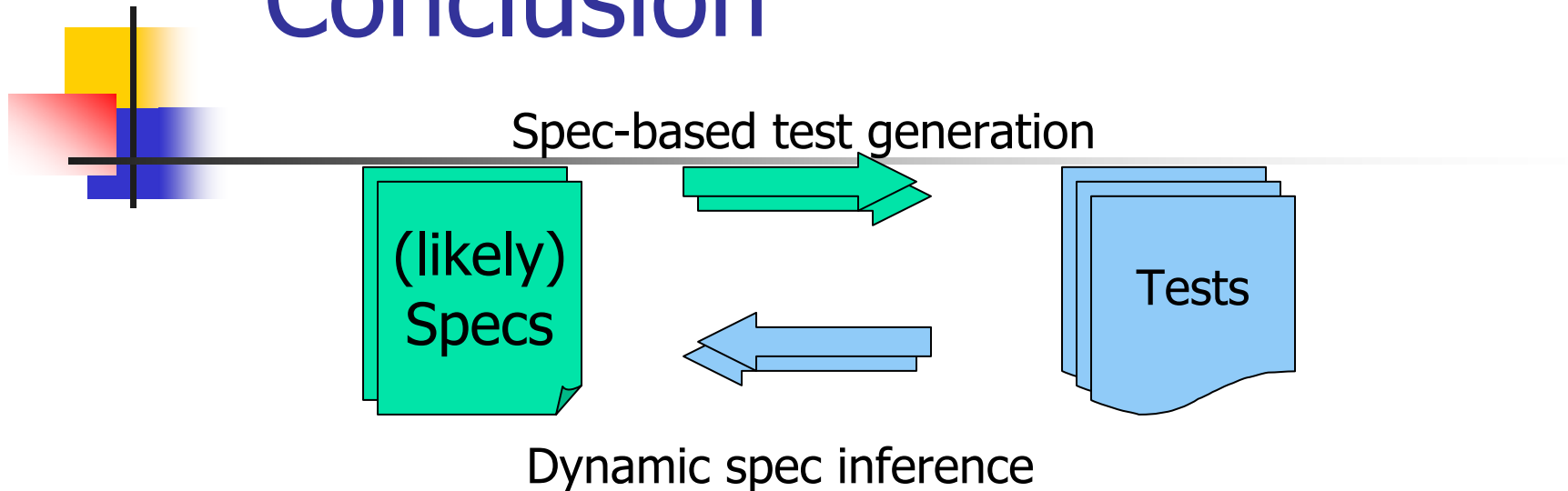
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# Conclusion



- Feedback loop between test generation and spec inference
  - Axiomatic specs (integration of Daikon and Jtest)
  - Algebraic specs
- Aids in test generation (improving specs and helping in producing oracles)
- Aids in spec inference (improving the underlying test suites)



# Questions?

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# Object State Collection - Complications

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- “equals” may call other public methods
  - Keep track of call depth
- Object field’s object fields might be accessed
  - Tracked objects include “*this*”, referencing object fields transitively accessed from “*this*”.
  - Collect an object field value if its object is tracked
- More
  - Array element’s order doesn’t matter – access count heuristics
  - “equals(C obj)” method contains shortcut (if this == obj return true) – replace “return true” with nop