

# Incremental Symbolic Execution for Automated Test Suite Maintenance

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# Introduction

- System failures are expensive
- Systematic testing is effective at finding bugs
- Symbolic execution is a popular technique for systematic testing based on path exploration
- Supplement it with automatic testing
- Focus on the effects of program changes

# Overview

- We present a novel approach to apply symbolic execution on increments
- Our key insight is that we can eliminate constraint solving for unchanged code
  - Used previously generated test suite
  - Checking constraints are faster than solving
- Use **dynamic analysis** to find affected code by change

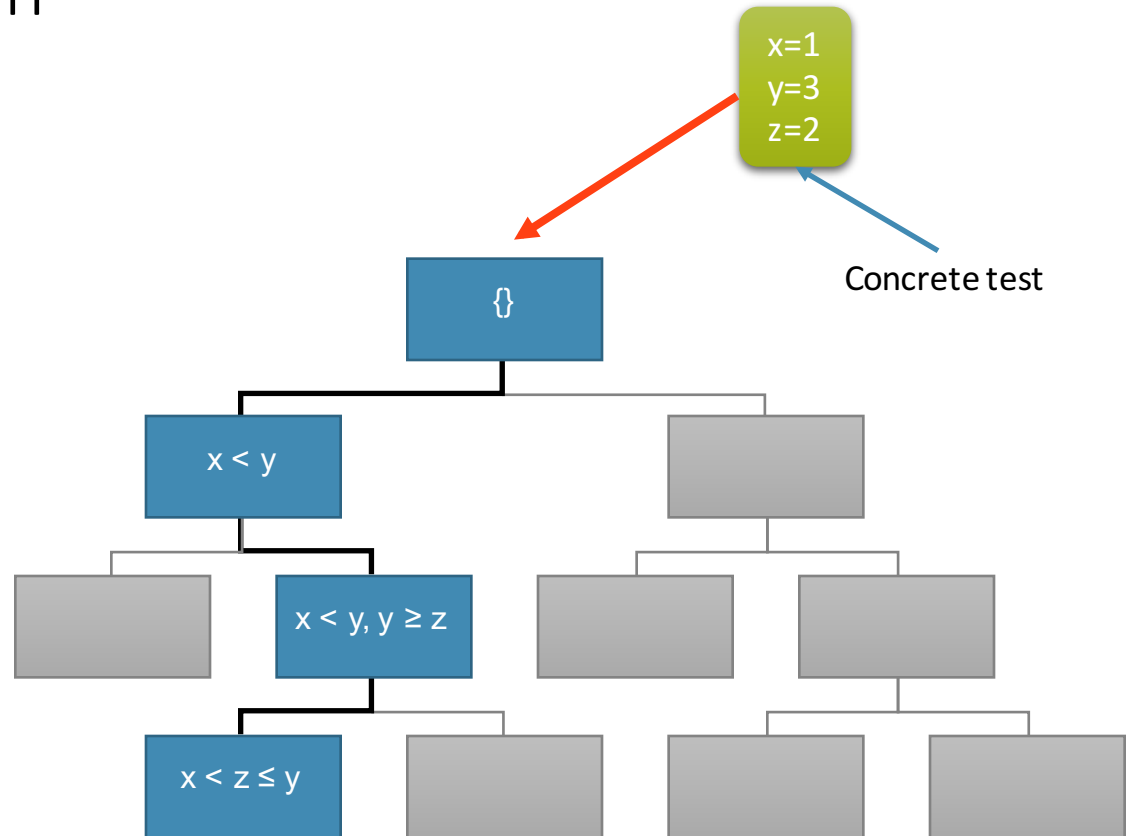
# Outline

- Background
- Incremental Symbolic Execution
- Experiments
- Related Work
- Conclusion

# Background

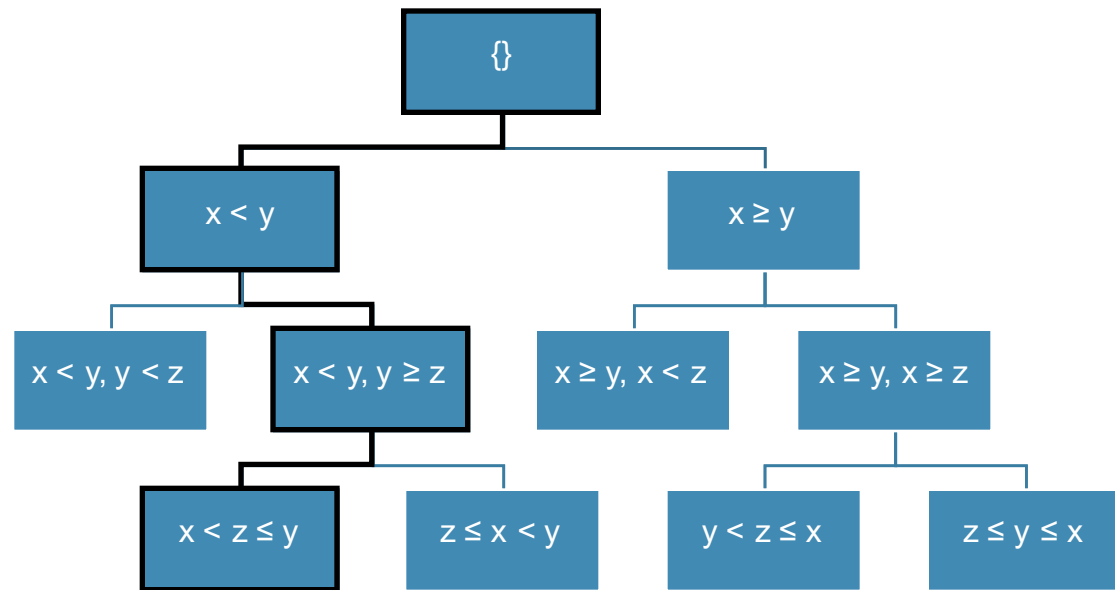
# Concrete Execution

```
int mid(int x, int y, int z) {  
  if (x<y){  
    if (y<z){  
      return y;  
    }else{  
      if (x<z)  
        return z;  
      else  
        return x;  
    }  
  }else{  
    if (x<z){  
      return x;  
    }else{  
      if (y<z)  
        return z;  
      else  
        return y;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

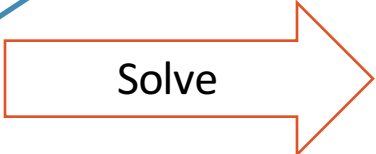


# Symbolic Execution Demo

```
int mid(int x, int y, int z) {  
  if (x<y){  
    if (y<z){  
      return y;  
    }else{  
      if (x<z)  
        return z;  
      else  
        return x;  
    }  
  }else{  
    if (x<z){  
      return x;  
    }else{  
      if (y<z)  
        return z;  
      else  
        return y;  
    }  
  }  
}
```



Path condition  
(feasible)



x=1  
y=3  
z=2

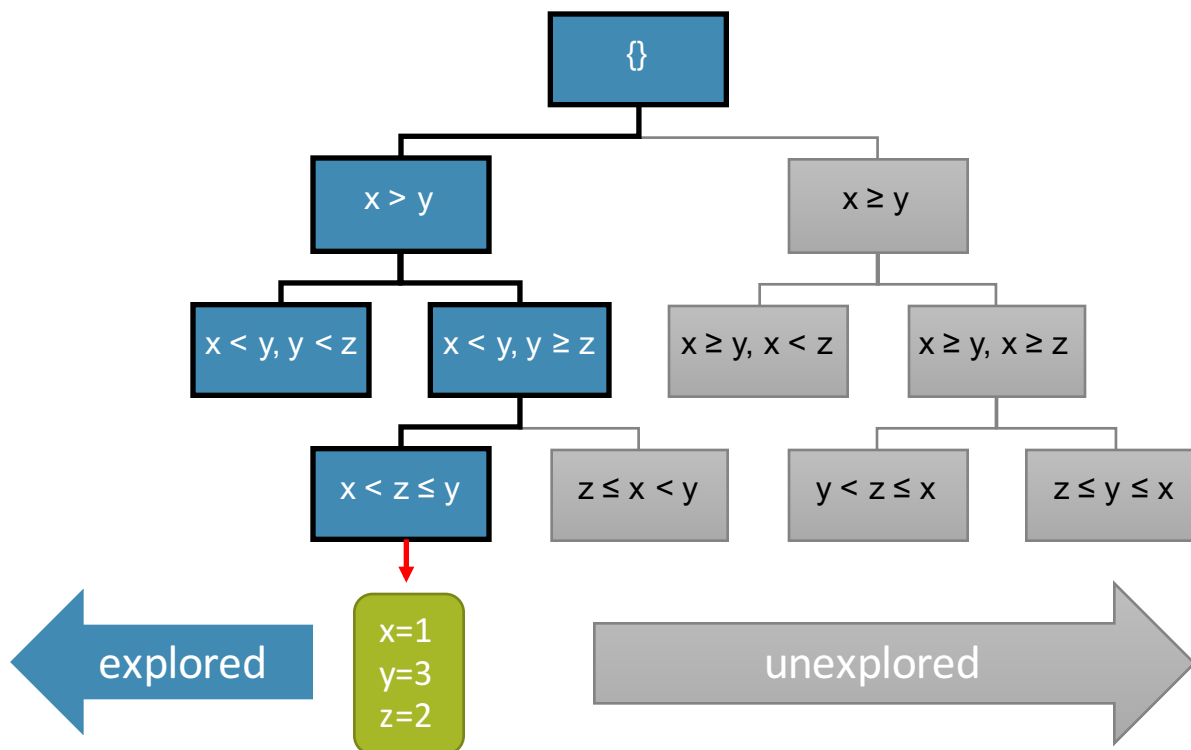
Concrete Test

## Symbolic Execution [CACM'76]

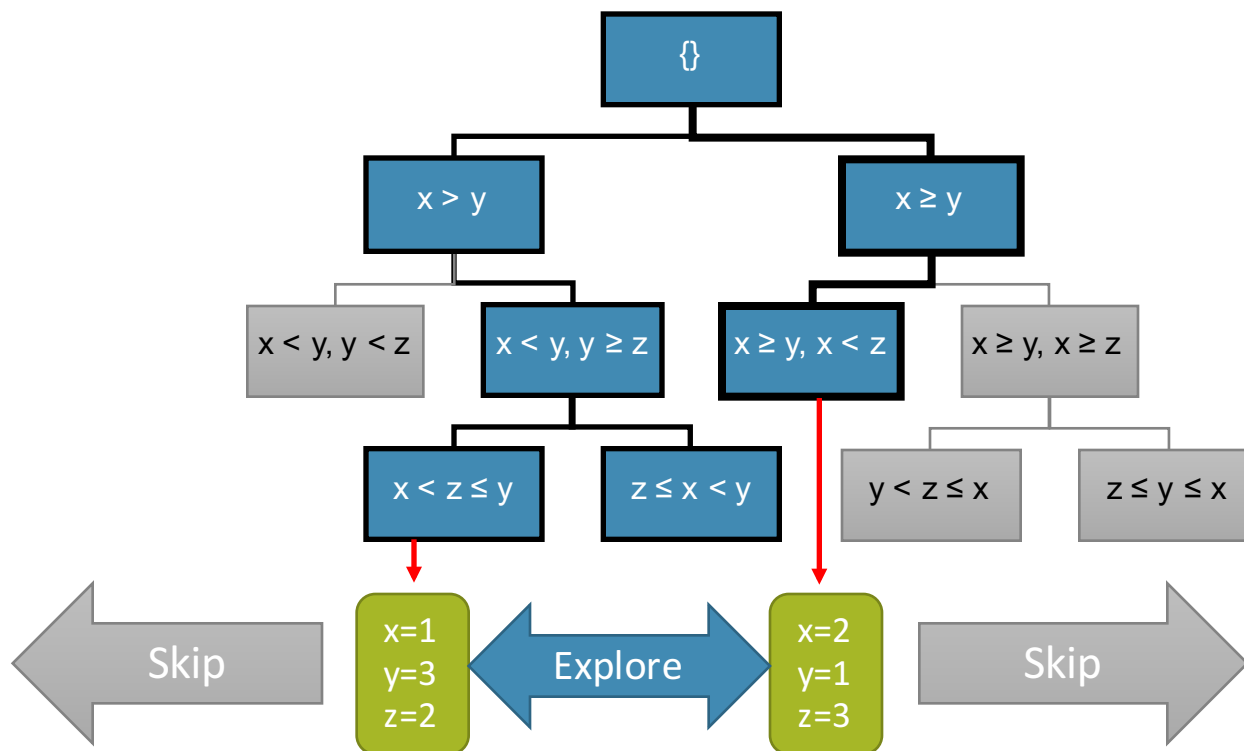
- Concrete execution fixes input variables and exercises one path per input
- Symbolic execution uses symbols with no restrictions other than type
- Both branches of every condition in the program are explored
- A path condition is built for every path and contains the constraints required to take this path



# Ranged Symbolic Execution [OOPSLA'12]



# Ranged Symbolic Execution [OOPSLA'12]



# Motivation

# Motivation

- All execution paths may be very large and may not be of interest
- Only execution paths that differ between two versions are of interest
- Test only program changes not the whole program
- Incremental symbolic execution is useful in bug finding and regression testing

# Incremental Symbolic Execution

# Key Ideas

- Majority of search space is invalid
- Solving path conditions is expensive
- Comparing and validating of path conditions is cheap
- One way is to compare both CFGs [*DiSE'11*]
  - Static analysis
  - Inexact (in-depth node changes are problematic)
  - Scalability issues

# Technique

- Full symbolic execution with initial version:
  - Generates inputs for each distinct path
- Incremental symbolic execution on subsequent versions
  - On exploration divide tests based on each branch condition
  - Compare and validate tests
    - If test is valid, don't use solver
    - If test is invalid, explore the program for new states

# Algorithm

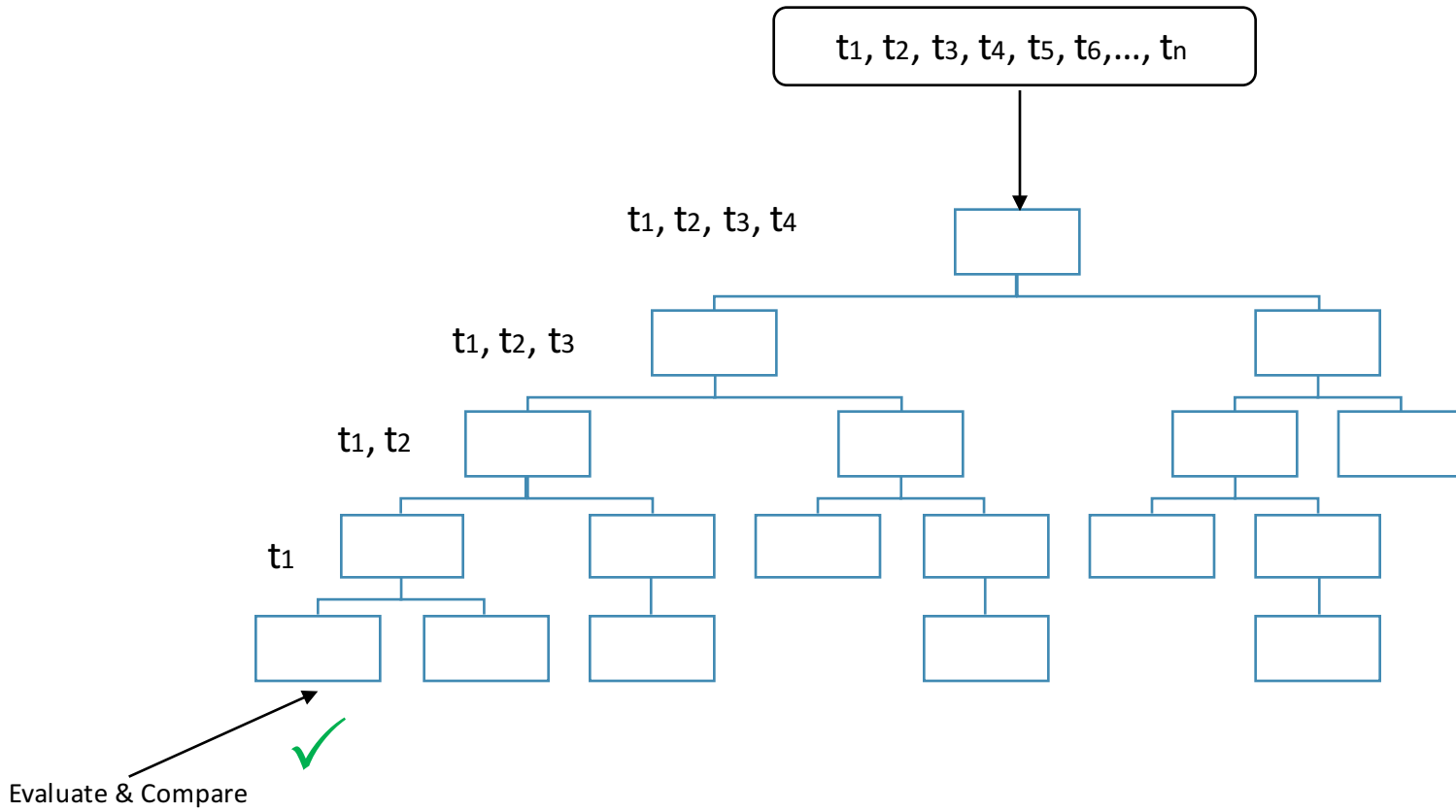
**Input:** A finite set  $TestSuite = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n\}$  of test cases

```
1 for each  $b$  in  $BranchCondition$  do
2    $T_{true} \leftarrow split(TestSuite, b); T_{false} \leftarrow split(TestSuite, \neg b)$ 
3    $T_{invalid} \leftarrow TestSuite - (T_{true} \cup T_{false})$ 
4   if  $T_{invalid} \neq \emptyset$  then
5     if  $T_{true} = \emptyset$  then
6        $exploreAndSolve(T_{true})$ 
7        $IncrementalExplore(T_{false})$ 
8     if  $T_{false} = \emptyset$  then
9        $exploreAndSolve(T_{false})$ 
10       $IncrementalExplore(T_{true})$ 
11  else
12     $IncrementalExplore(T_{true})$ 
13     $IncrementalExplore(T_{false})$ 
```

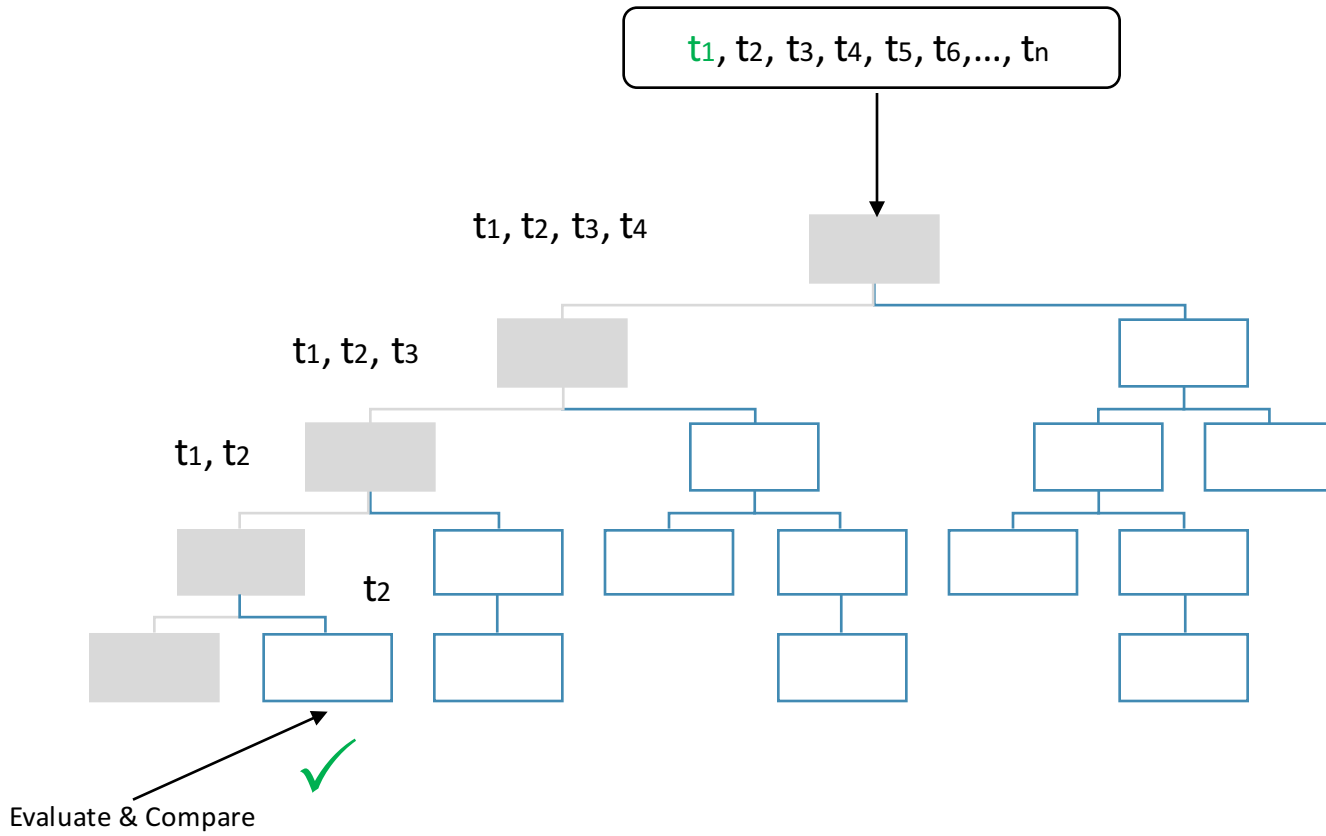
Algorithm to explore new ranges and not solving the present path conditions in the new program



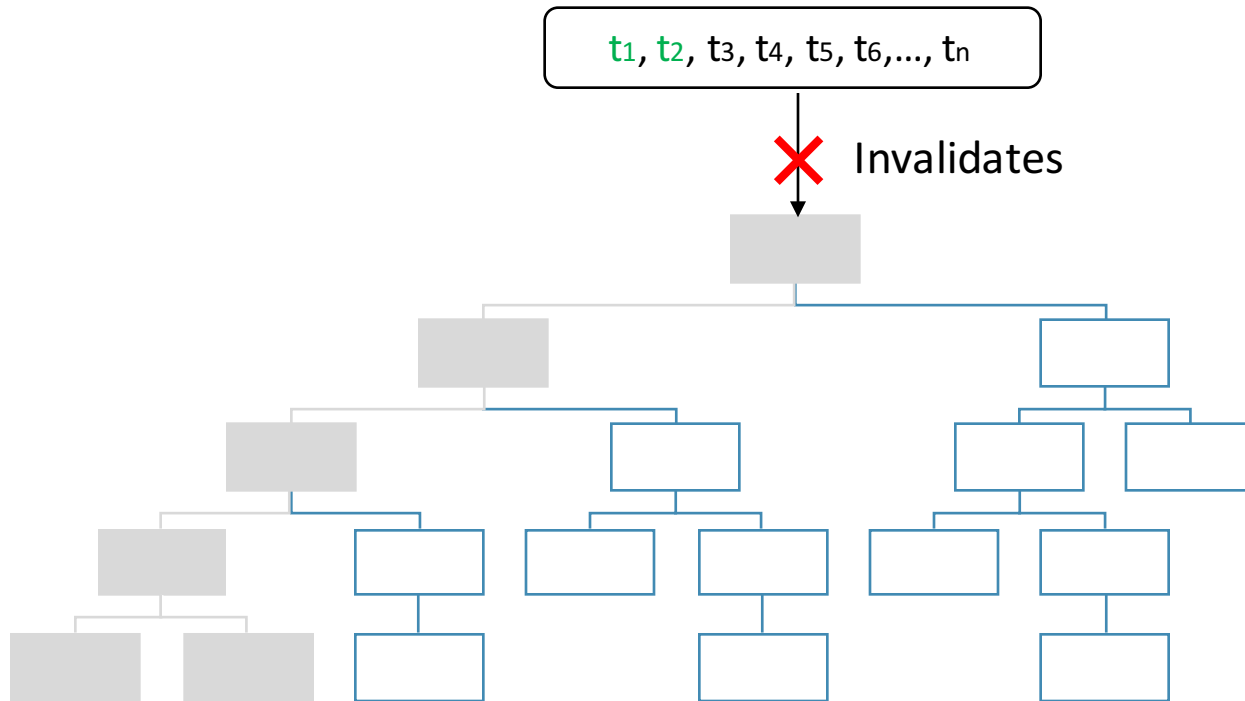
# Technique



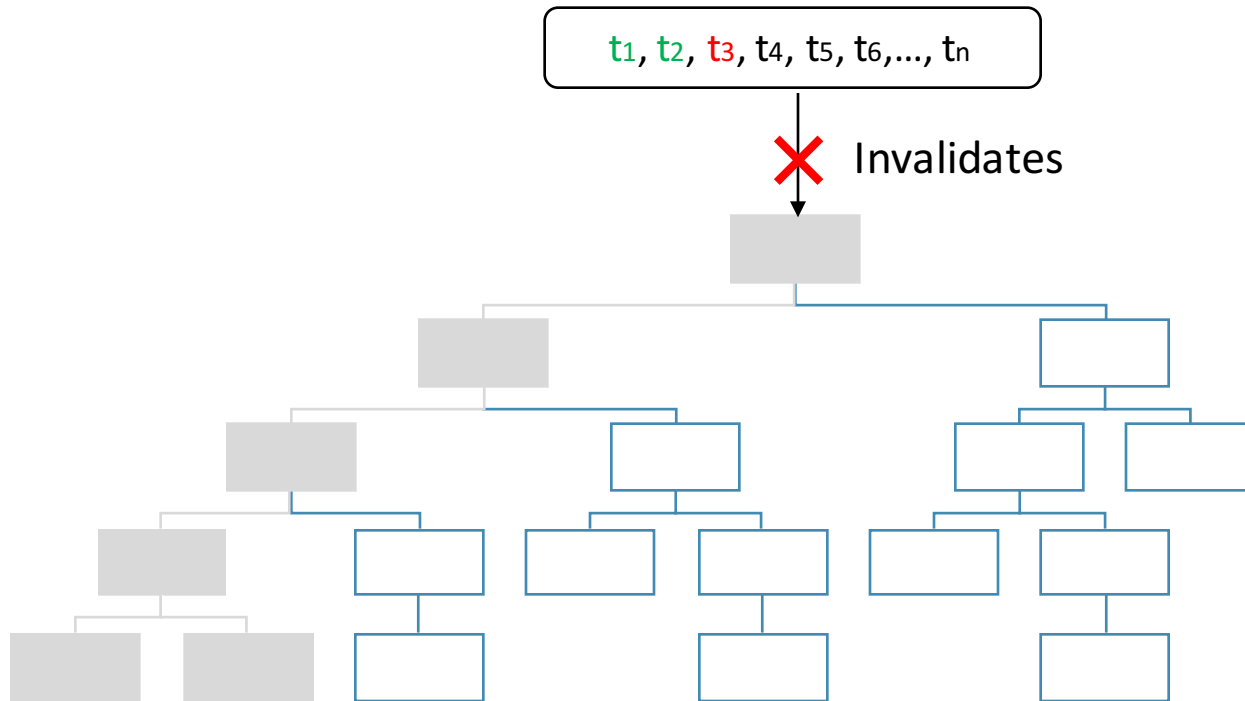
# Technique



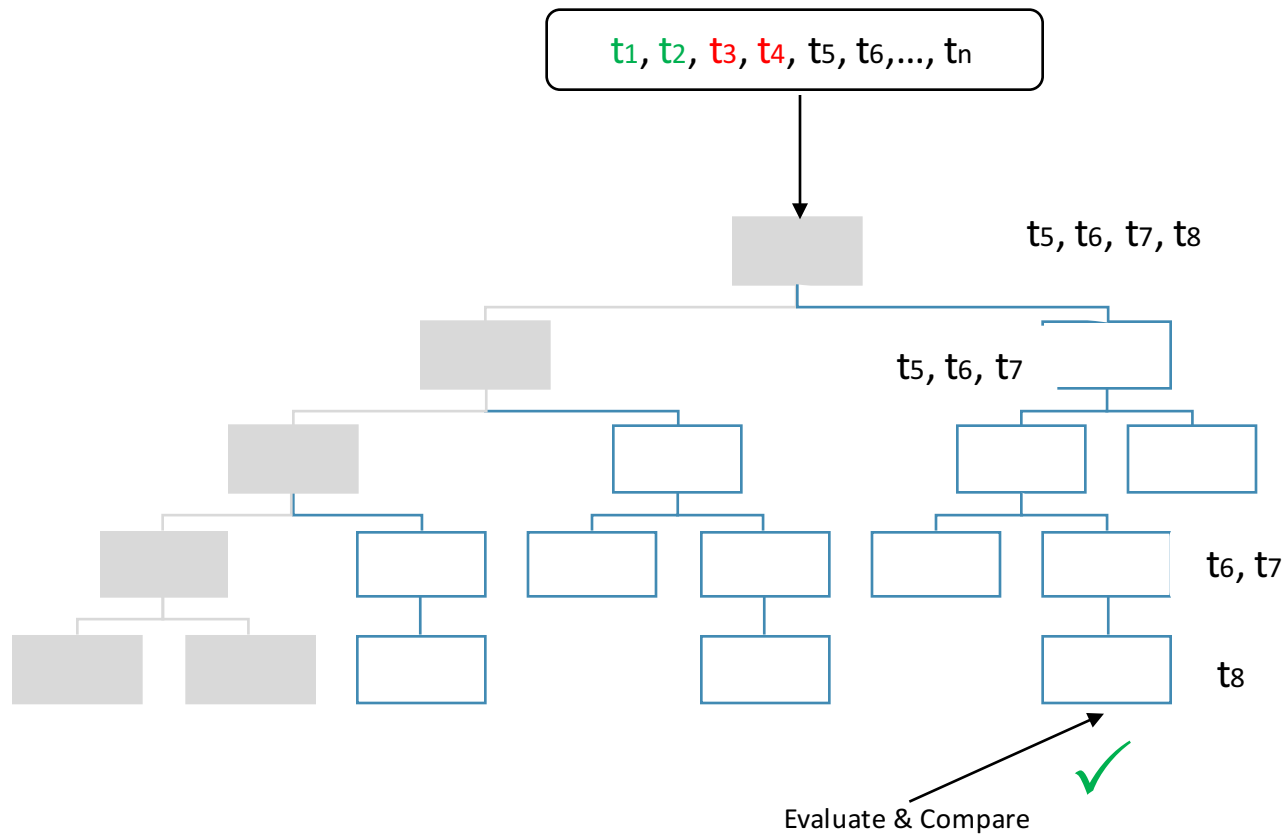
# Technique



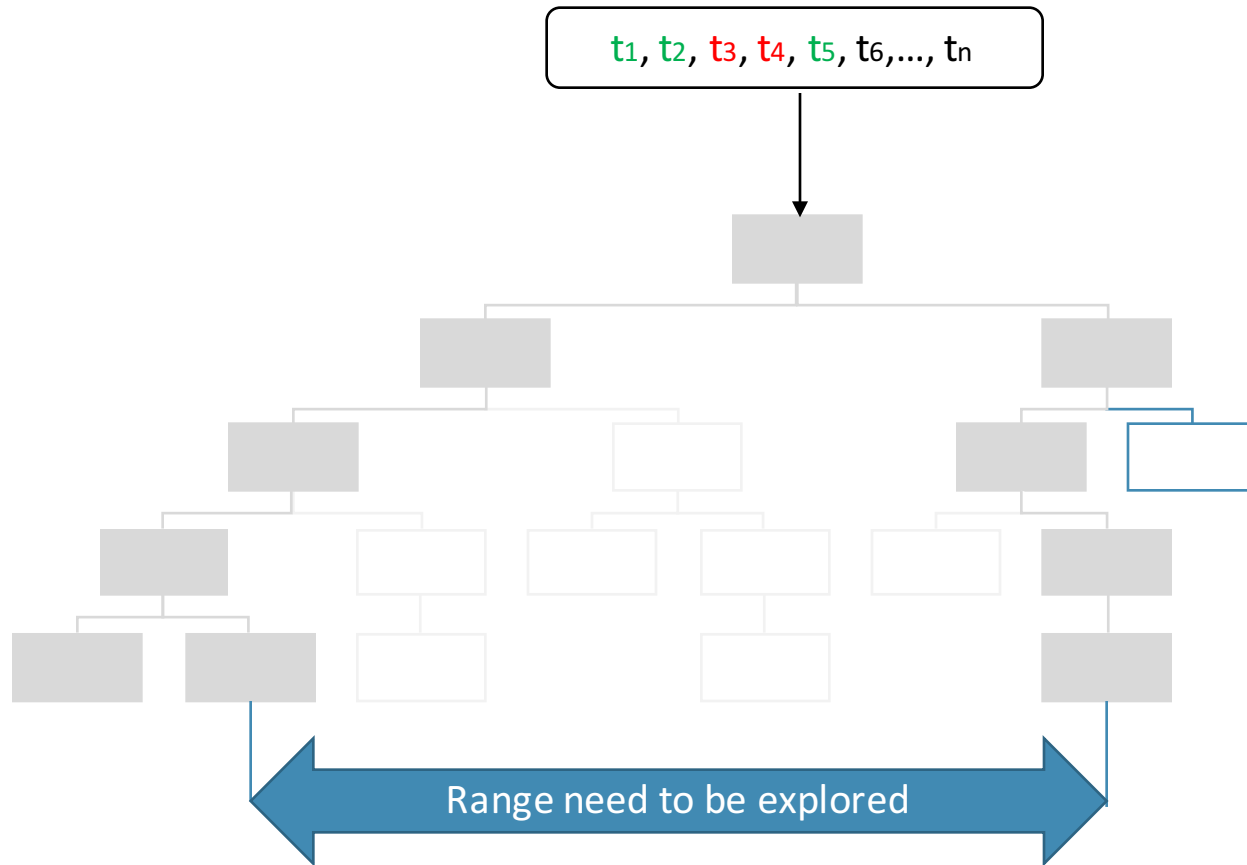
# Technique



# Technique



# Technique



# Evaluation

# Evaluation

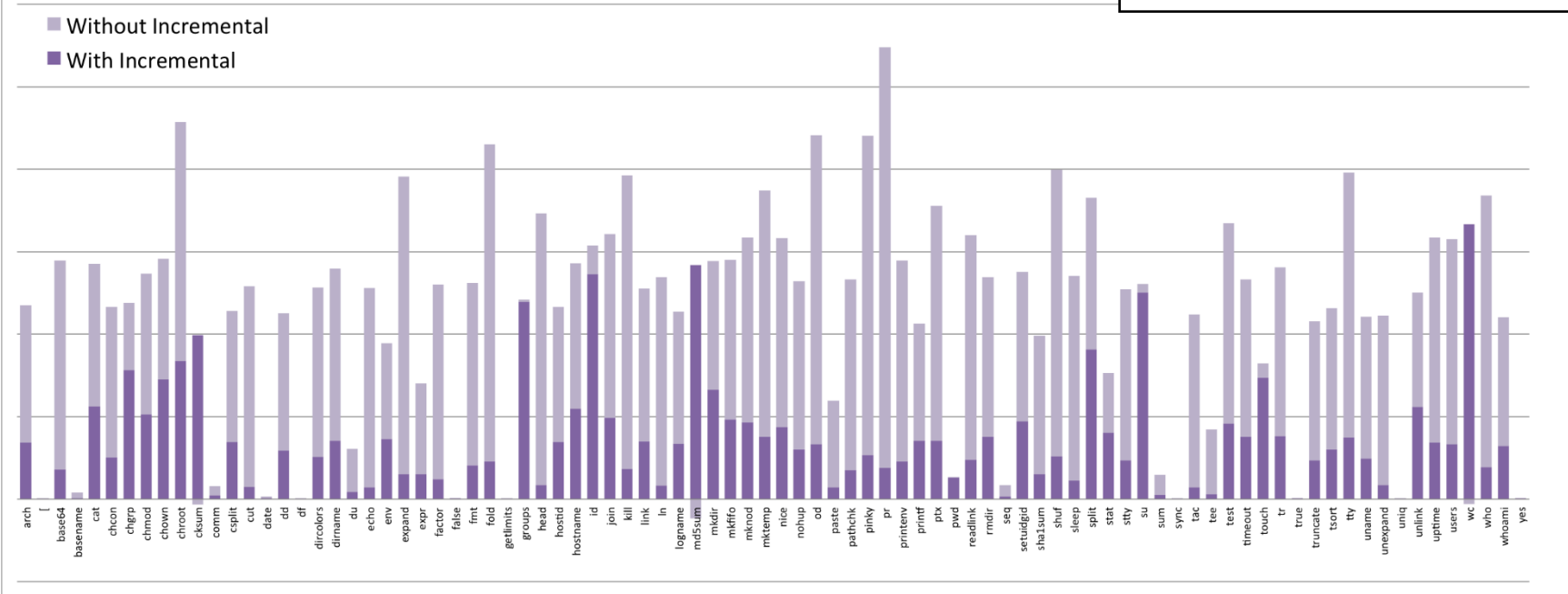
- Incremental testing on two different GNU Coreutils Suite
  - Minor update release (v7.1 → v7.2)
  - Major update release (v7.2 → v8.1)
- 85 stand-alone (i.e. excluding wrappers) apps
  - File system management: `ls`, `mkdir`, `chmod`, etc.
  - Management of system properties: `hostname`, `printenv`, etc.
  - Text file processing : `sort`, `wc`, `od`, etc.
  - ...
- Tests performed on Lonestar Linux cluster at TACC  
(<http://tacc.utexas.edu/>)



# Results of Evaluation (v7.1→v7.2 – Running Time)

**71% Time Saved**

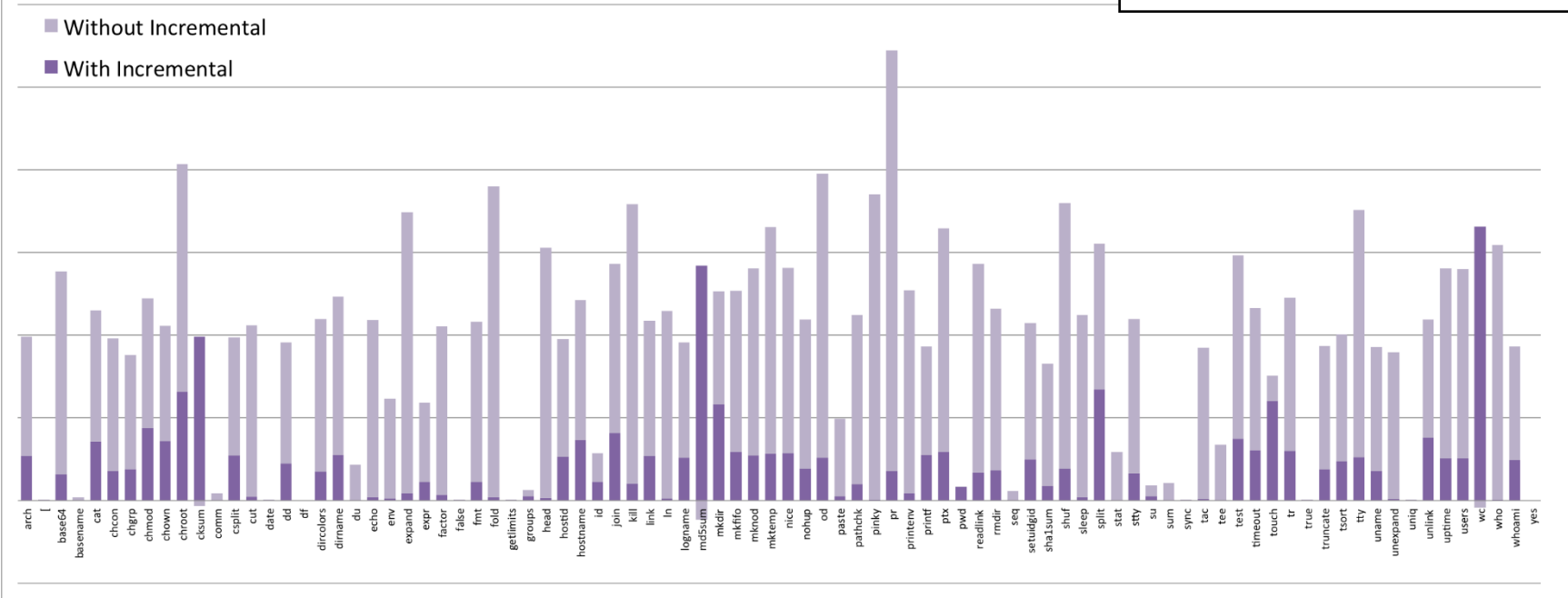
7.1 -> 7.2 Running Time Chart



# Results of Evaluation (v7.1→v7.2 – Solver Time)

**79% Time Saved**

7.1 -> 7.2 Solver Time Chart



# Related Work

## Directed Incremental Symbolic Execution [PLDI'11]

- Compute affected location by comparing CFGs
- Their technique is based on static analysis and reachability analysis
- Perform symbolic execution on only modified CFG
  
- Out technique perform dynamic analysis
- Generate test suite for whole new program not only for modified area

## KATCH [FSE'13]

- Combines static and dynamic analysis for increased coverage
- Katch select tests from manual generated test suite
- Perform heuristics based dynamic analysis to increase chance of hitting modified code
- Execute modified code symbolically for test suite generation
  
- We don't use static analysis or manual test suite for incremental testing
- Our technique can also explore in deeper depth in less time

## Memoized Symbolic Execution [ISSTA'12]

- Cache based symbolic execution technique
- Store the results in trie-based data structure
- Re-use results from previous run by maintaining and updating trie
- Saving relies on position on change
  
- Our proposed technique based on ranged analysis is more effective
- Low cost of storing tests

## Green: Reducing, Reusing and Recycling Constraints [FSE'12]

- An interface between analyzer and solver
- Benefits
  - Reuse within an analysis run
  - Reuse Across Programs, Analyses, Solvers
- Procedure
  - Path Conditioning Slicing
  - Canonization
  - Storage
  - The Green Solver Interface

# Conclusion



# Conclusion

- Symbolic execution allows us to reason about multiple concrete executions
- Ranged symbolic execution allows dividing the problem of symbolic execution
- The proposed Incremental technique enables more *effective* and *efficient* testing of code using symbolic execution
  - Fully dynamic approach to find changes
  - Incremental testing in much less time
- Results show time saving for the same programs running incrementally on their new versions