Shadow of a Doubt: Testing for Divergences Between Software Versions

Hristina Palikareva Tomasz Kuchta Cristian Cadar

Imperial College London

SOFTWARE RELIABILITY GROUP

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- Software patches
  - Frequent, at the core of software evolution
  - New features, bug fixes, better performance, usability
  - Poorly tested in practice
  - May introduce bugs

Old

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02   unsigned y = x;
03   if (y > 100)
04     return 1;
05   else
06     return 0;
07 }
```

Old

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02   unsigned y = x;
03   if (y > 100)
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```

New

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02   unsigned y = x + 1;
03   if (y > 100)
04     return 1;
05   else
06     return 0;
07 }
```

- Test cases: x = 0, x = 100, x = 101

Old

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02    unsigned y = x;
03    if (y > 100)
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```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02    unsigned y = x + 1;
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```

- Test cases: x = 0, x = 100, x = 101, 100% code coverage

Old

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02    unsigned y = x;
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01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
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```

- Test cases: x = 0, x = 100, x = 101, 100% code coverage
- Only 50% new behaviour coverage
- Code coverage not sufficient!

- Shadow symbolic execution technique
  - Focuses on the new behaviours of the patch
- Technique for unifying two versions of a program
  - Execute in a single symbolic execution instance
- A patch testing approach
  - Shadow symbolic execution
  - Enhanced cross-version checks

Symbolic execution

x is a symbolic variable

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02   unsigned y = x + 1;
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Symbolic execution

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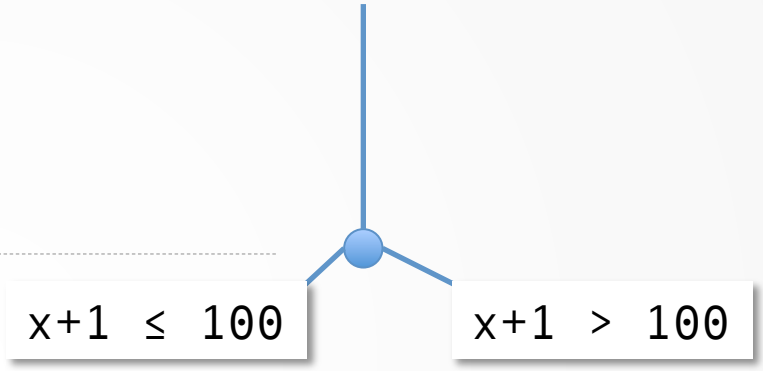

Symbolic execution

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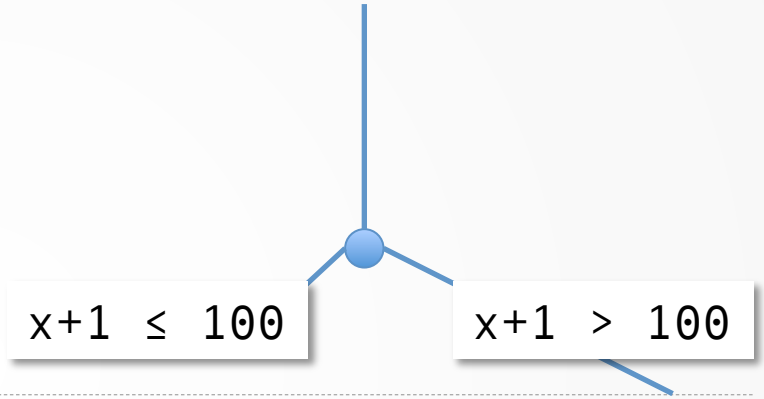

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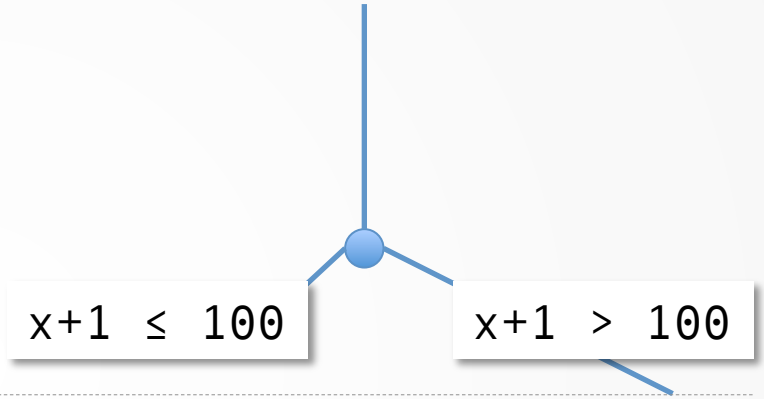

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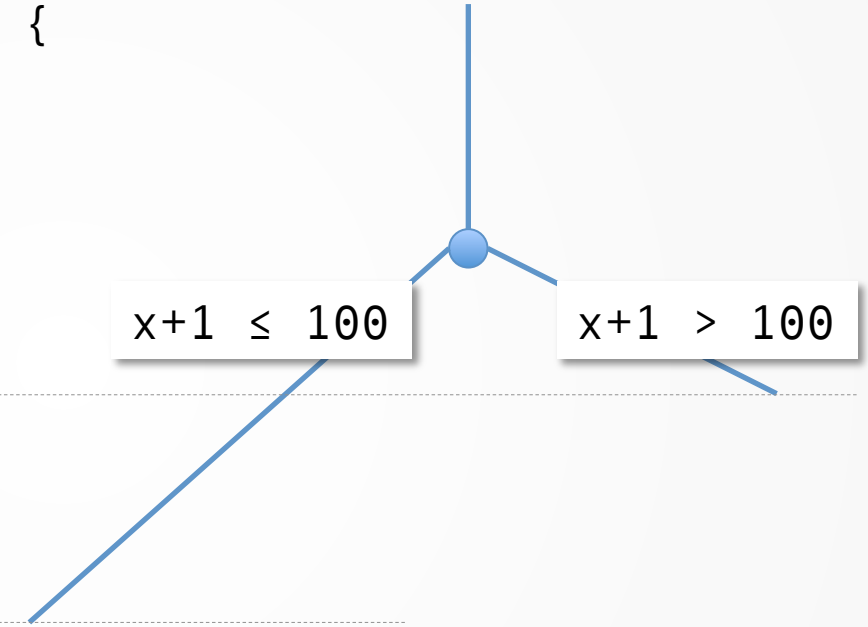

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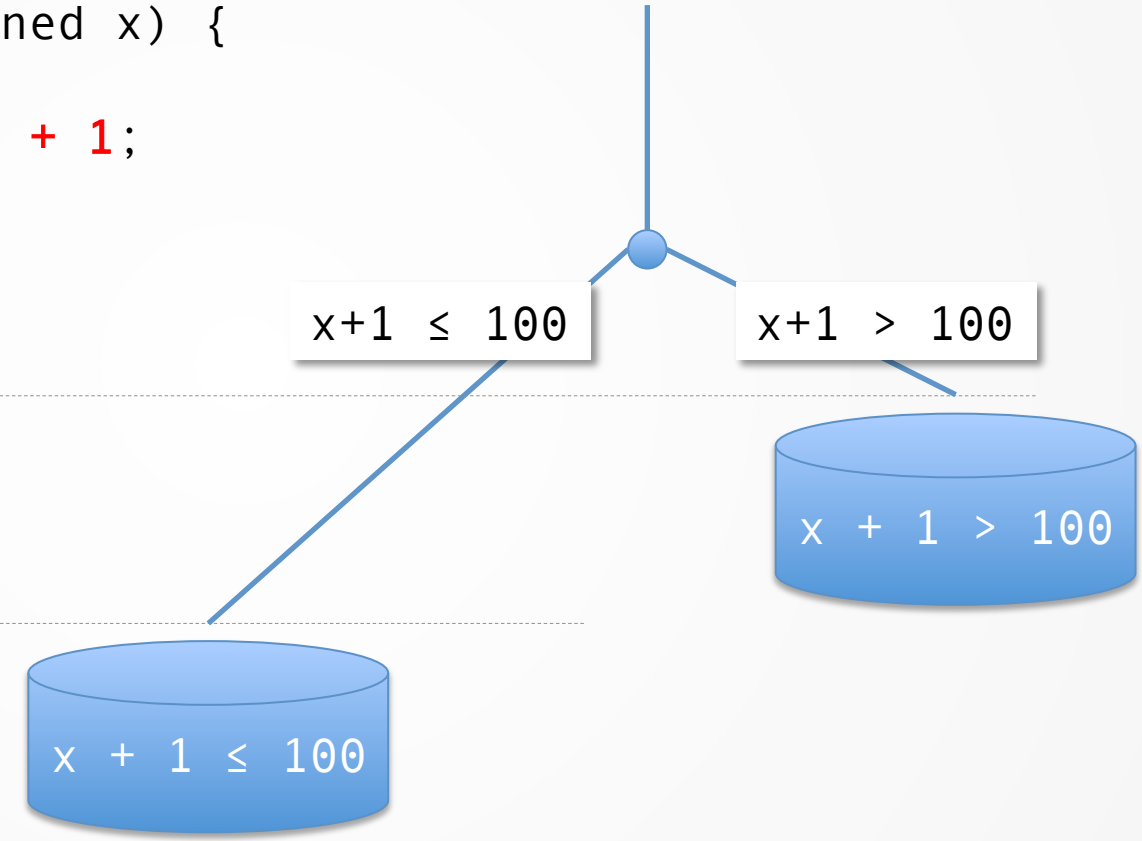

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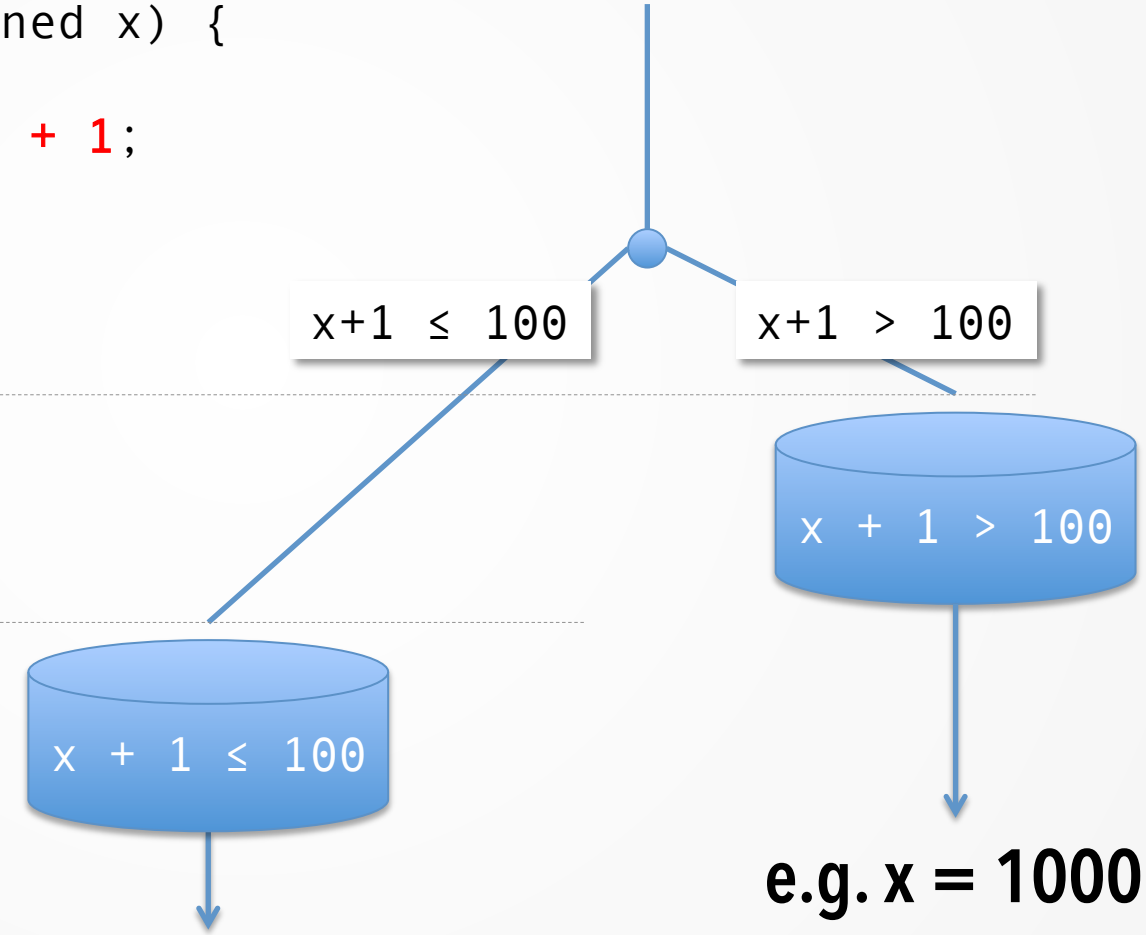

Shadow symbolic execution

Shadow symbolic execution

- Old and new version in the same instance
  - The two versions are combined
  - Executed in lock-step fashion
  - The old version shadows the new one
- Focus on the new behaviour
  - Versions take different sides of a branch

Shadow symbolic execution

Old

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02   unsigned y = x;
03   if (y > 100)
04     return 1;
05   else
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07 }
```

New

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02   unsigned y = x + 1;
03   if (y > 100)
04     return 1;
05   else
06     return 0;
07 }
```

Combined

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02   unsigned y = change(x, x + 1);
03   if (y > 100)
04     return 1;
05   else
06     return 0;
07 }
```

Shadow symbolic execution

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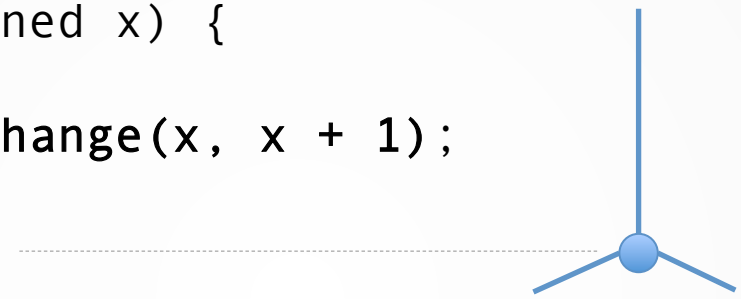

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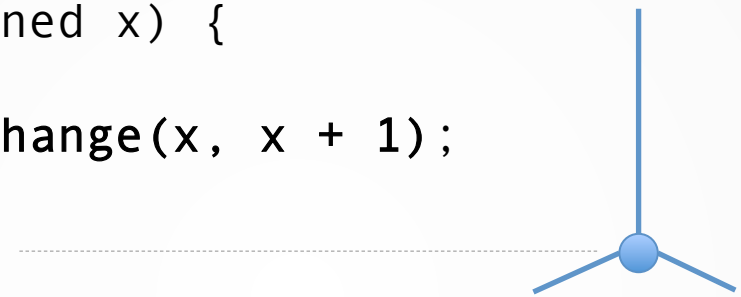

4-way fork

Shadow symbolic execution

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
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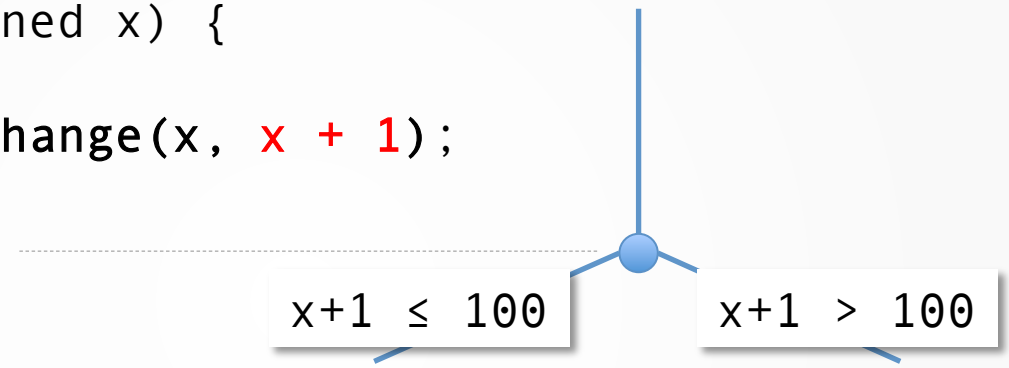

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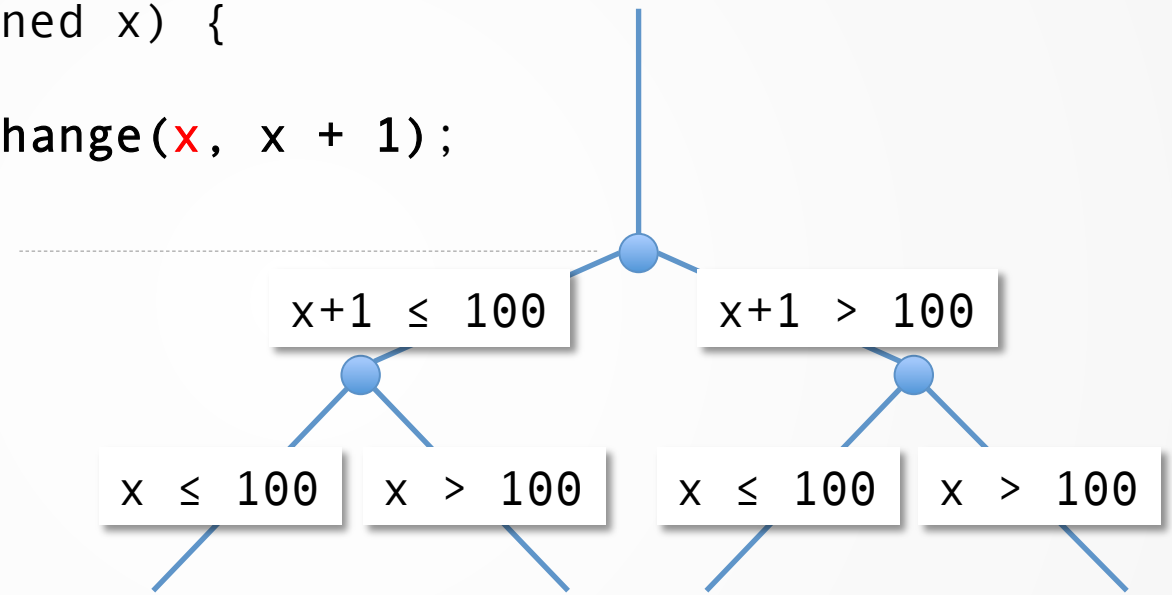

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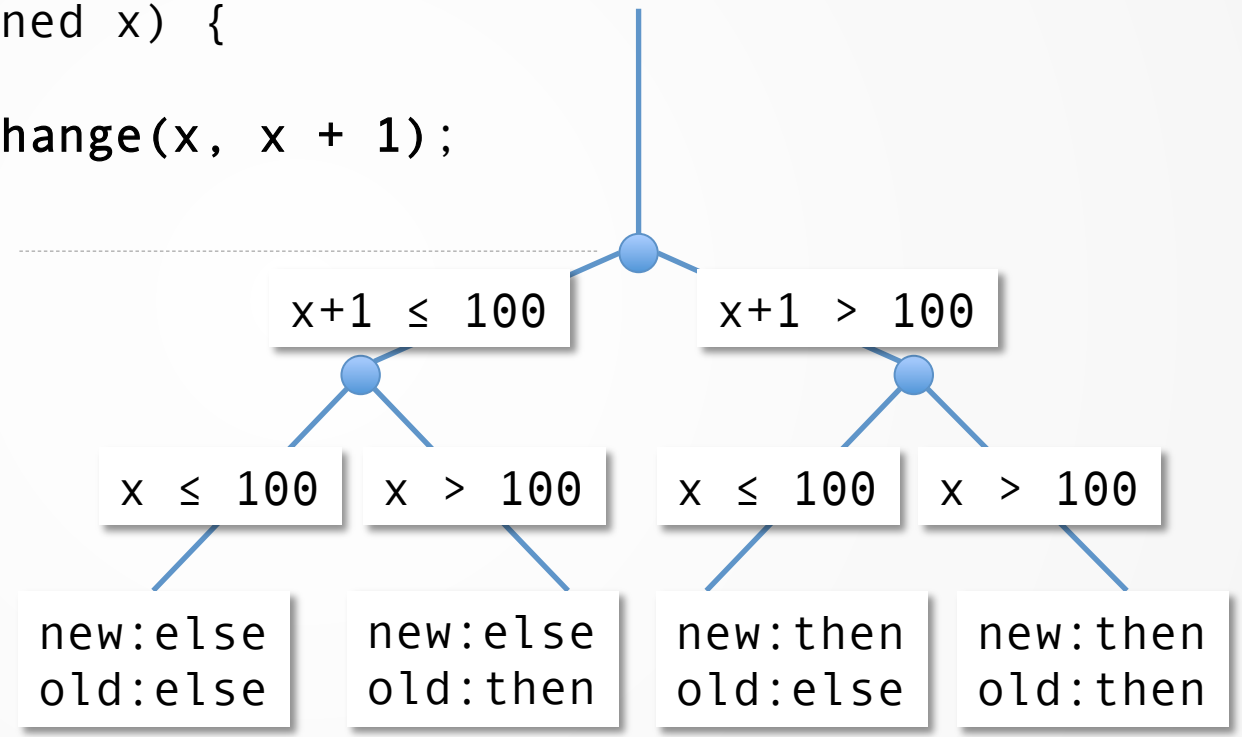

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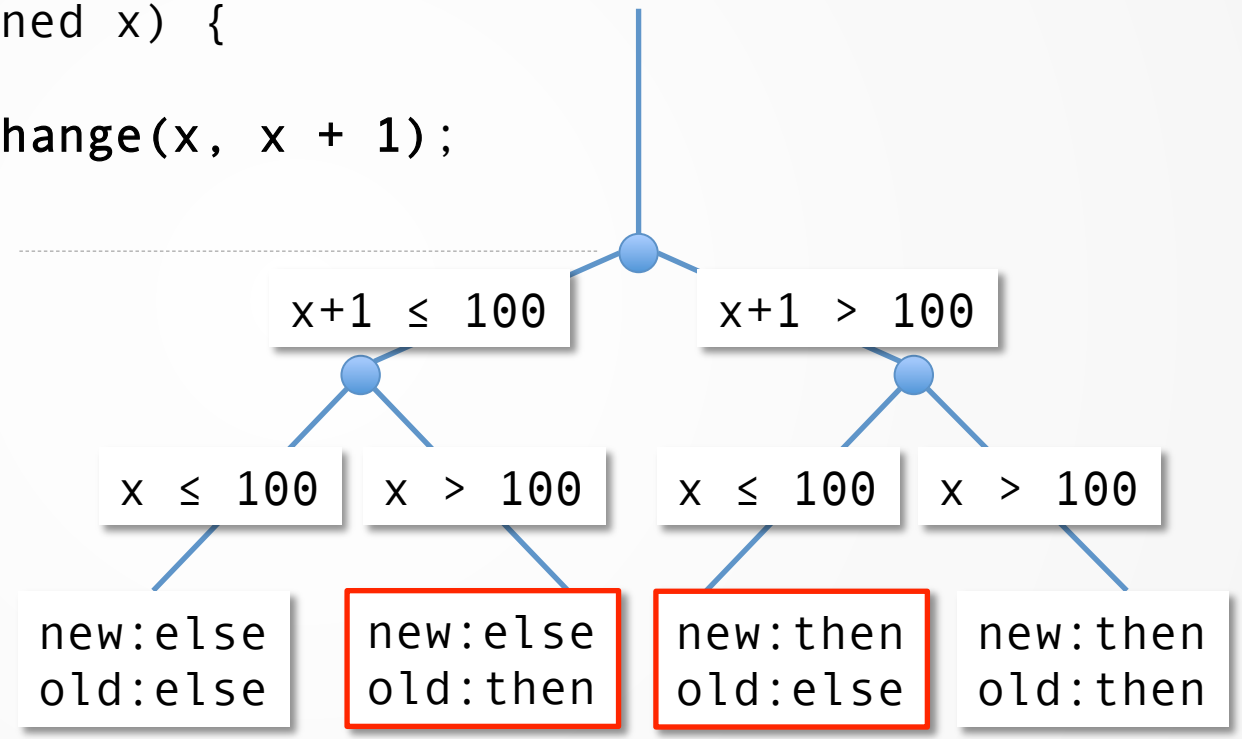

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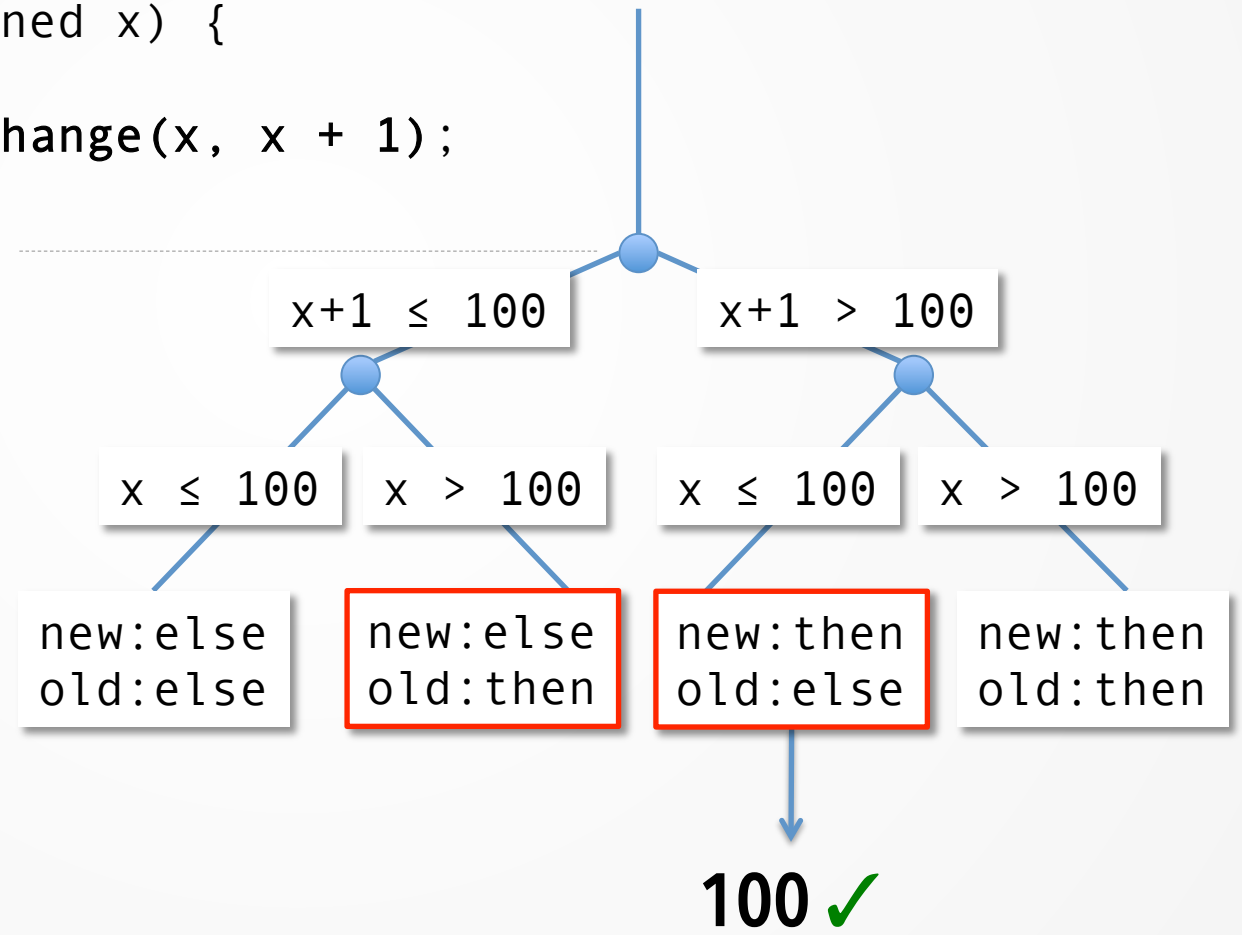

Shadow symbolic execution

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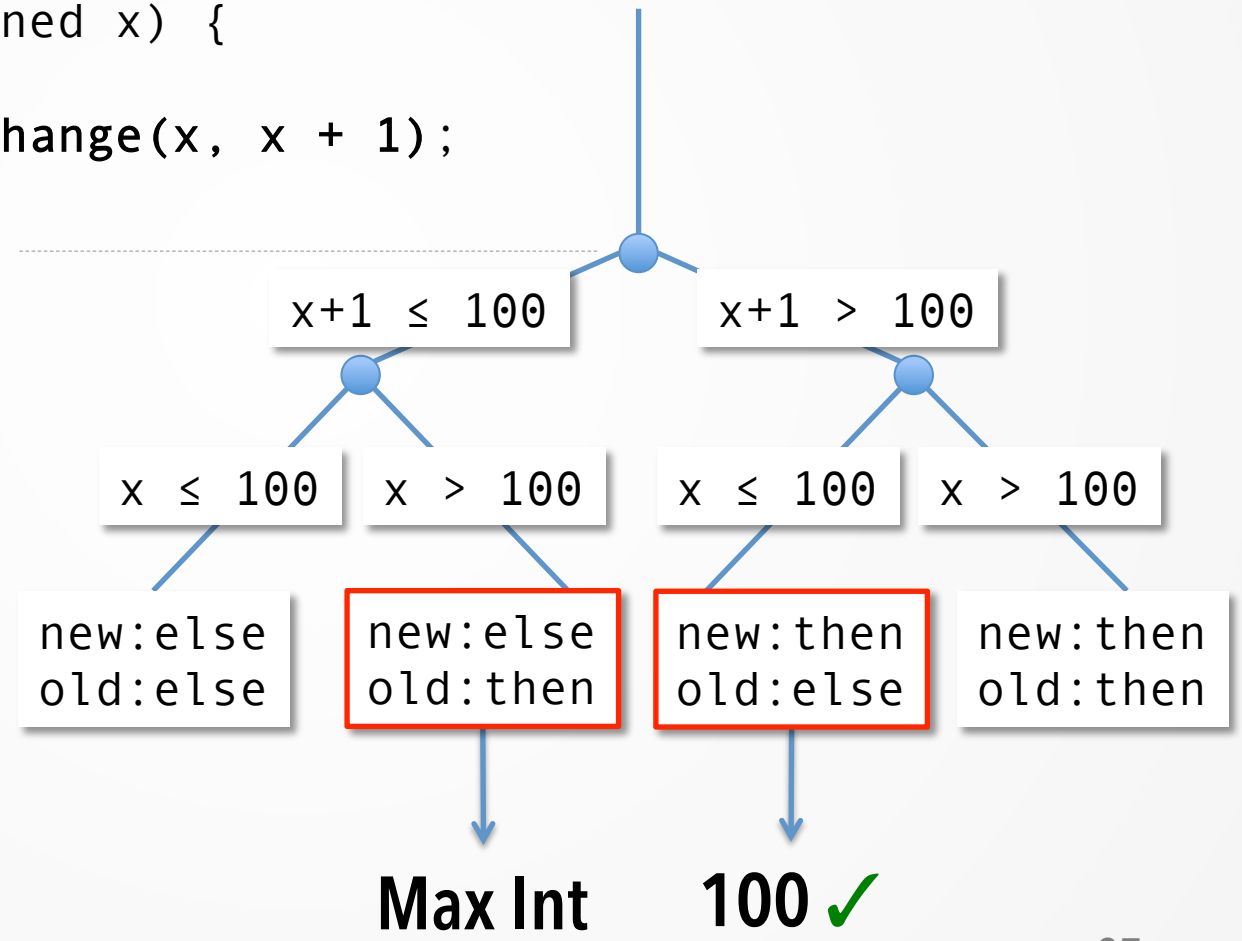
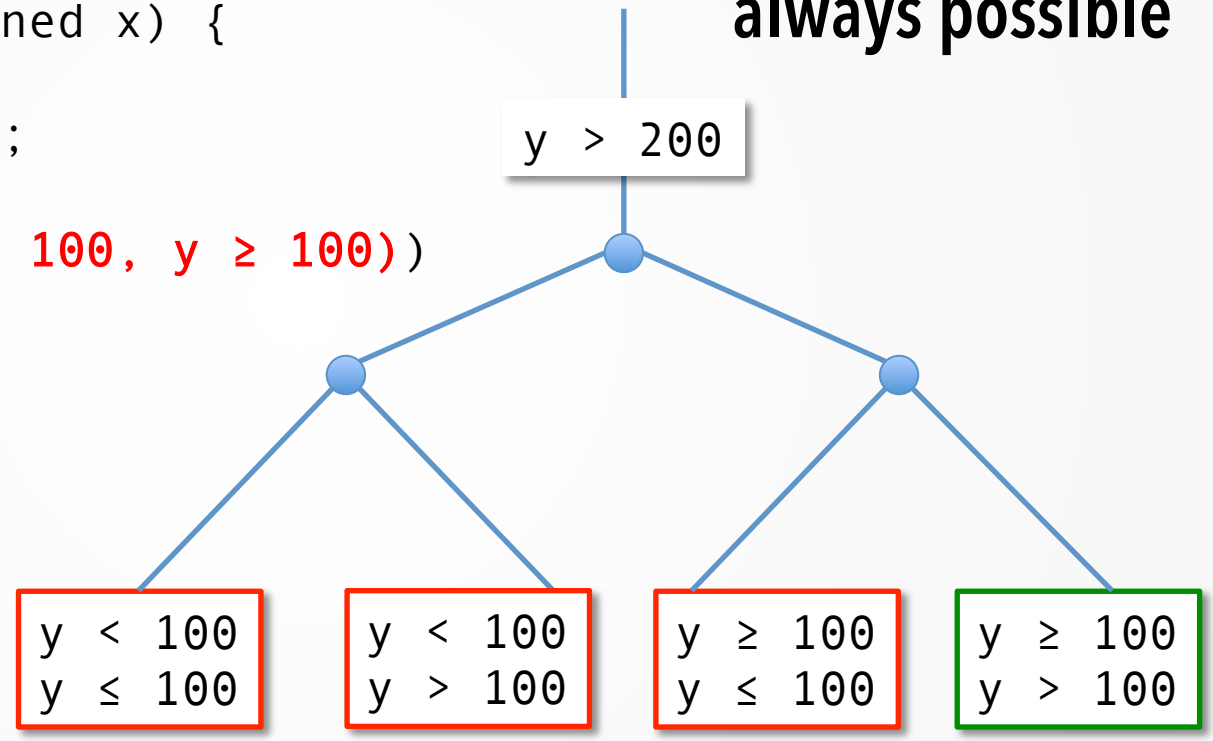


Shadow symbolic execution

```
01 int gt_100(unsigned x) {
02   unsigned y = x;
03   if (change(y > 100, y ≥ 100))
04     return 1;
05   else
06     return 0;
07 }
```

Divergence not always possible



- Advantages of shadow symbolic execution
  - Pruning execution paths – smaller search space
  - Space efficiency
    - Two versions combined into one
    - Expression sharing via shadow expressions
  - Does not execute unchanged path prefix twice

Patch annotations

- Annotations
  - `change(old, new)` macro
  - Currently manual, automation possible
  - A set of 15 rules
  - See project web-site for annotated patches
    http://srg.doc.ic.ac.uk/projects/shadow/

- Modifying an rvalue expression

Old

```
01 if (argc – optind < 1)
02   {
03     error (...);
04     usage (EXIT_FAILURE);
05   }
```

New

```
01 if (n_args < 1)
02   {
03     error (...);
04     usage (EXIT_FAILURE);
05   }
```

Combined

```
01 if (change(argc - optind, n_args) < 1)
02   {
03     error (...);
04     usage (EXIT_FAILURE);
05   }
```

- Adding an assignment

Old

```
01 byte_idx = 0;
02 print_delimiter = false;
03
```

New

```
01 byte_idx = 0;
02 print_delimiter = false;
03 current_rp = rp;
```

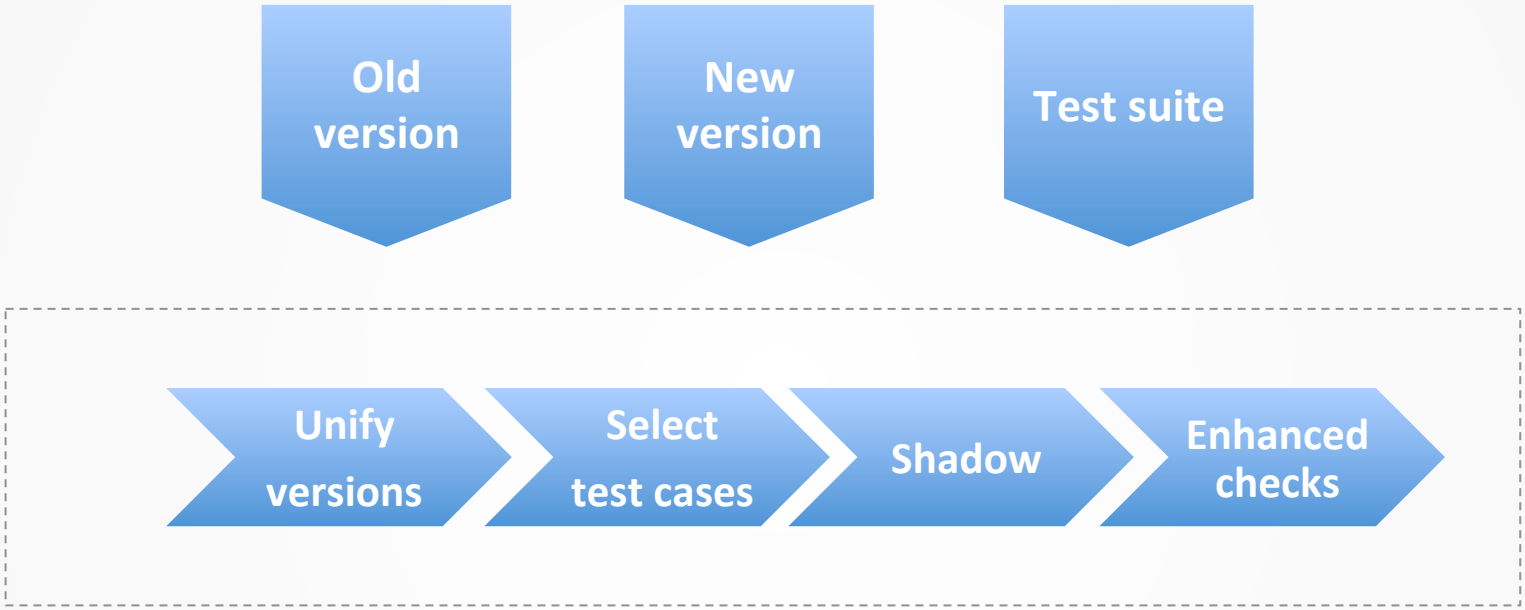
Combined

```
01 byte_idx = 0;
02 print_delimiter = false;
03 current_rp = change(current_rp, rp);
```

Patch testing approach

Shadow approach overview

Shadow approach overview



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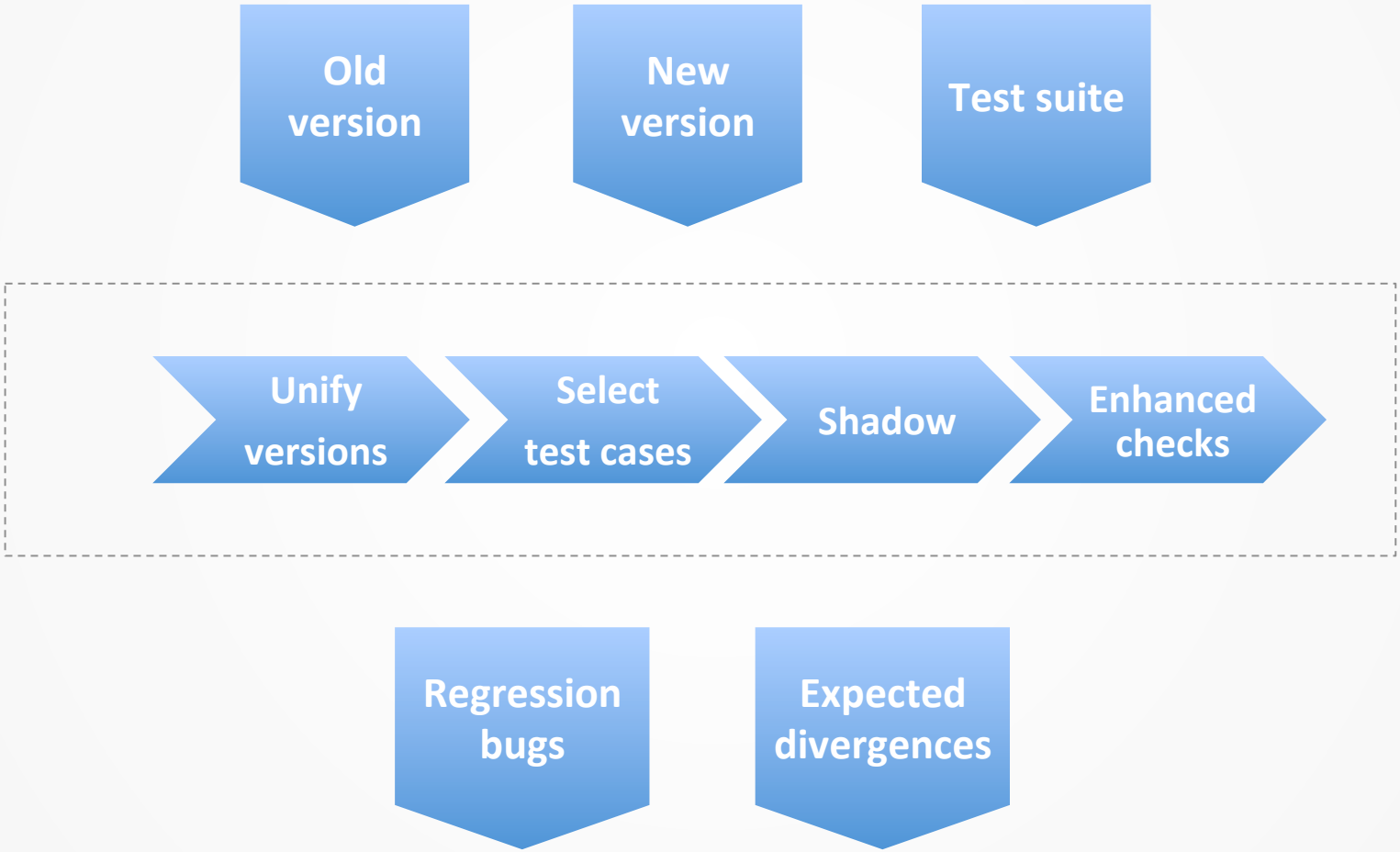

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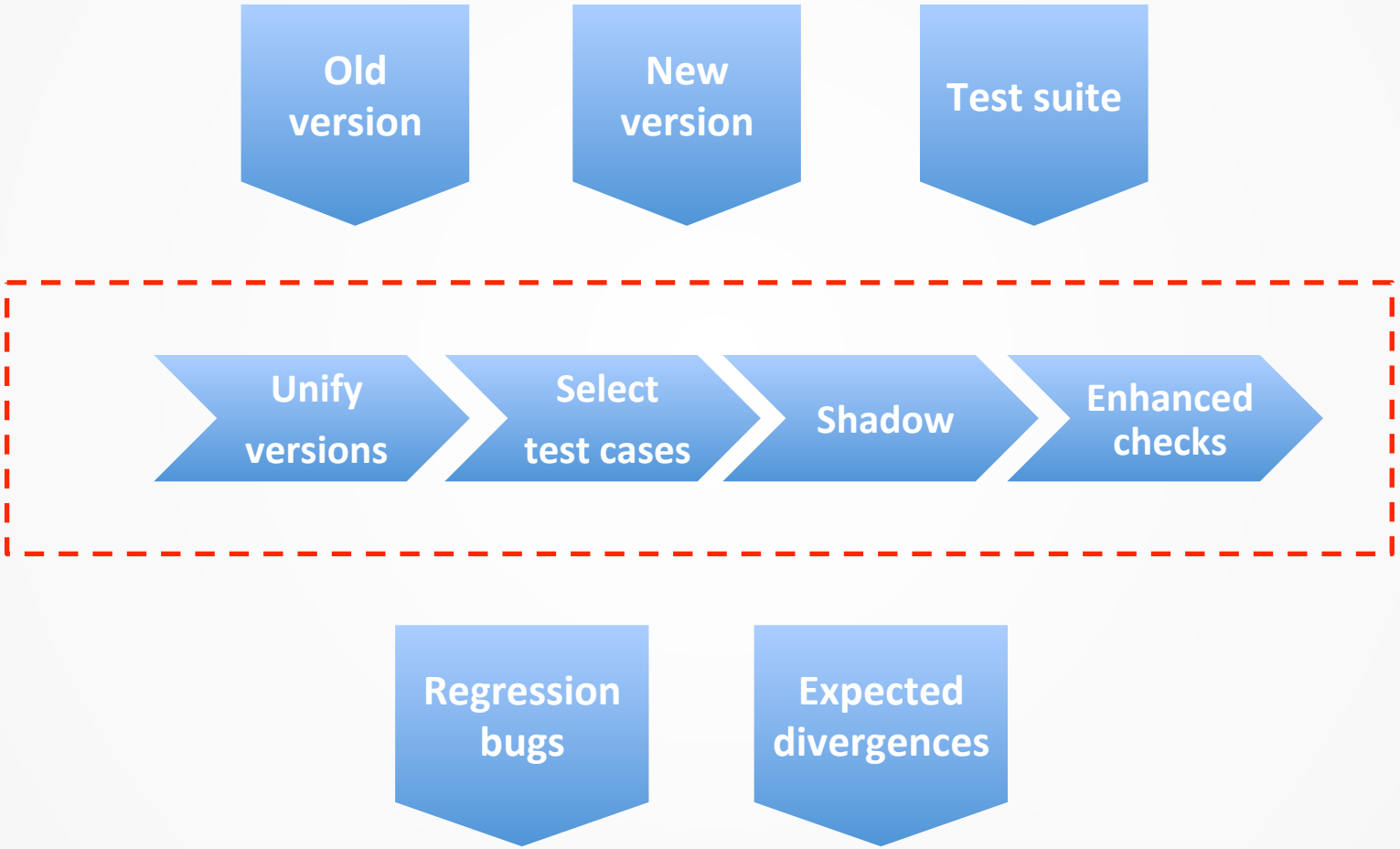


Shadow approach overview

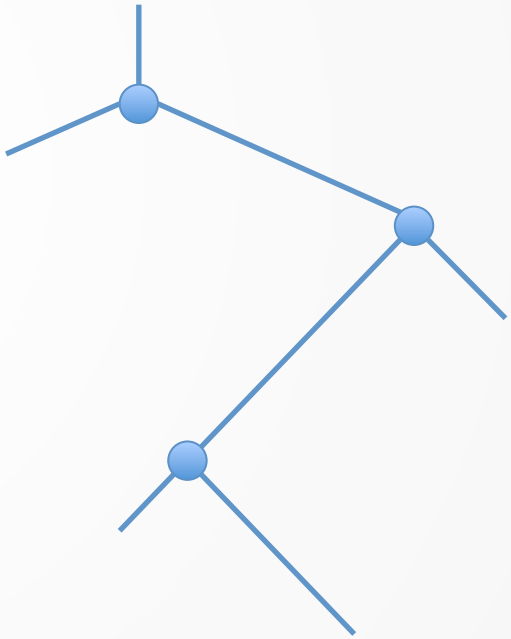
- Combine old and new version
  - `change()` macro
  - Set of rules

Shadow approach overview

- Select test cases that touch the patch
  - Run test suite on the new version
  - Use coverage data
    - Cover at least one line of the patch

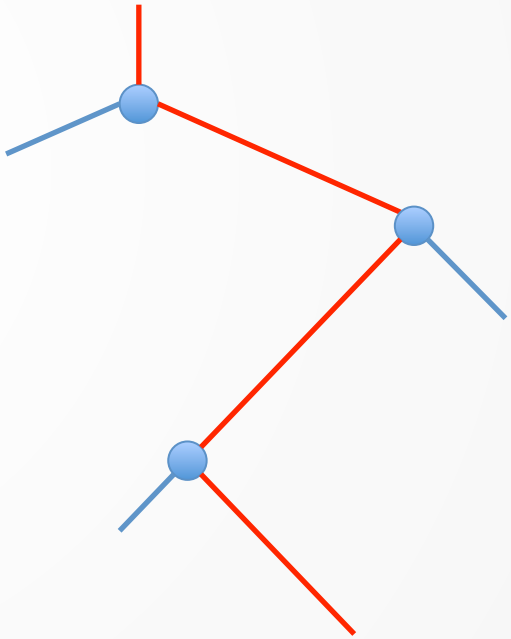
Shadow approach overview

- Use test suite inputs



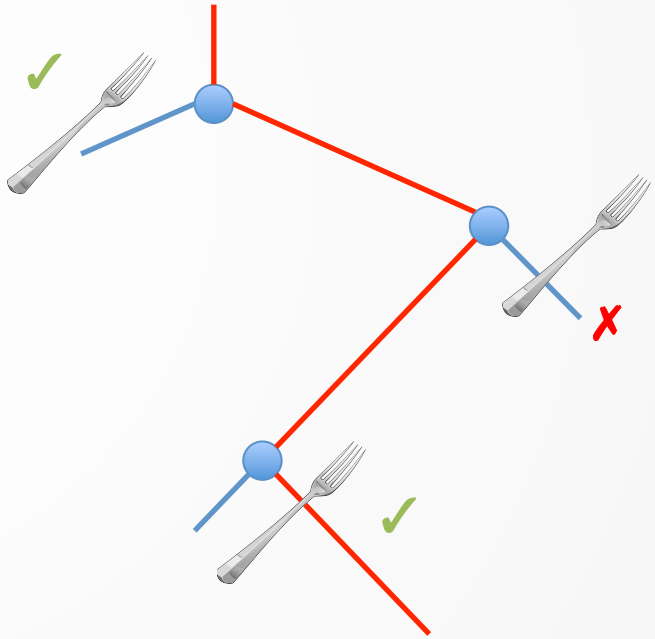
Shadow approach overview

- Use test suite inputs



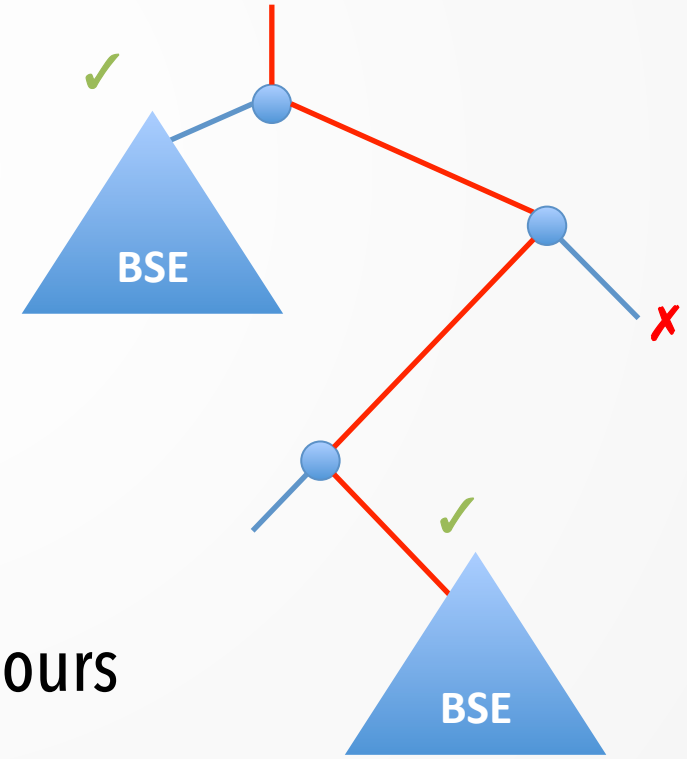
Shadow approach overview

- Use test suite inputs
- Try to find divergent paths



Shadow approach overview

- Use test suite inputs
- Try to find divergent paths
- Perform bounded symbolic execution
  - New test cases
  - Explore more divergent behaviours



Shadow approach overview

- Run old and new versions on the generated inputs
- Compare:
  - program outputs
  - program exit codes
  - memory safety violations (ASAN)

Implementation and evaluation

- Implemented on top of KLEE
- Uses concolic execution functionality from ZESTI and Docovery

http://klee.github.io

http://srg.doc.ic.ac.uk/projects/zesti

http://srg.doc.ic.ac.uk/projects/docovery

- Evaluated on patches from CoREBench study
  - http://www.comp.nus.edu.sg/~release/corebench/
  - 18 unique Coreutils patches which introduced bugs
  - Significantly more complex than typical patches used in the evaluation of previous work (e.g. SIR, Siemens)
  - The bug-fixing patches also known
  - Evaluated 16 out of 18 due to technical issues

Evaluation

Patch	Tool	Patch size		Annotations
		LOC	Hunks	
1	mv, rm	45	17	12
3	cut	294	35	14
4	tail	21	4	4
5=16	tail	275	13	1
6	cut	8	3	3
7	seq	148	5	5
8	seq	37	4	12
10	cp	16	8	2
11	cut	2	1	1
12=17	cut	110	17	4
13	ls	13	2	2
14	ls	15	5	4
15	du	3	1	1
19	seq	40	9	6
21	cut	31	10	6
22	expr	54	6	4

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14	ls	15	5	4
15	du	3	1	1
19	seq	40	9	6
21	cut	31	10	6
22	expr	54	6	4

Expected

Generated input	Behaviour	
	Old	New
cut -s -d: -f0- <file> file contains “:::\n:1”	:::\n1	\n\n
cut –d: -f1,0- <file> file contains “a:b:c”	a:b:c	a
tail --retry ///s\x01\x00g\x00	tail: warning: --retry is useful mainly when following by name…	tail: warning: --retry ignored; --retry is useful only when following…

Bugs

Generated input	Behaviour	
	Old	New
`cut -c1-3,8- --output-d=: <file>` file contains “abcdefg”	abc	abc + buffer overflow
`cut -c1-7,8- --output-d=: <file>` file contains “abcdefg”	abcdefg	abcdefg + buffer overflow
`cut -b0-2,2- --output-d=: <file>` file contains “abc”	abc	signal abort

Bugs

Generated input	Behaviour	
	Old	New
`cut -c1-3,8- --output-d=: <file>` file contains “abcdefg”	abc	abc + buffer overflow
`cut -c1-7,8- --output-d=: <file>` file contains “abcdefg”	abcdefg	abcdefg + buffer overflow
`cut -b0-2,2- --output-d=: <file>` file contains “abc”	abc	signal abort

New bug, not part of CoREBench

Evaluation

Patch	Divergences	Output differences	
		Expected	Bug
1	39K	3	-
3	15K	-	-
4	39	36	-
5=16	14	-	2
6	1.4K	-	86
7	124	5	-
8	54K	-	-
10	6	-	2
11	874	9	-
12=17	4.2K	-	78
13	11	1	1
14	2	-	-
15	1	1	-
19	33K	7	-
21	21K	151	684
22	-	-	-

Evaluation

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15	1	1	-
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12=17	4.2K	-	78
13	11	1	1
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15	1	1	-
19	33K	7	-
21	21K	151	684
22	-	-	-

- Unsuccessful cases
  - Refactorings
  - Non-functional changes
    - Memory consumption
    - Performance
  - Technical challenges:
    - Reasoning about file access rights
    - Symbolic directories support
    - Floating point support
    - Not reproducible

Shadow symbolic execution

- A symbolic execution technique for patch testing
  - Generates inputs that trigger new behaviours
  - Prunes large parts of the search space
  - Useful for: regression testing, test-suite augmentation, patch understanding

http://srg.doc.ic.ac.uk/projects/shadow/

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