CMPT 473 Software Testing, Reliability and Security

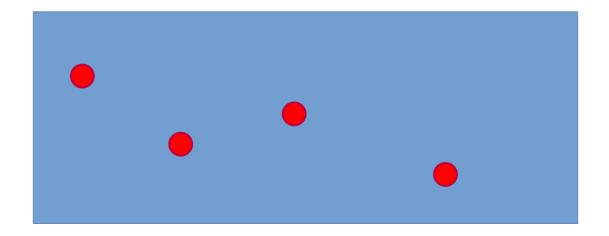
Property Based Testing

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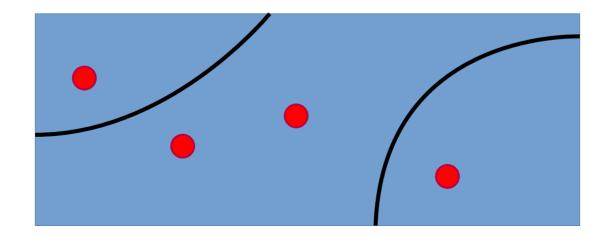
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- Property based testing
 - Define tests over invariant properties or *specifications*
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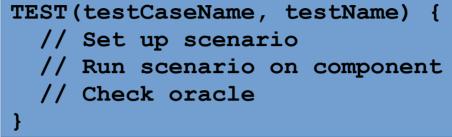
You can already see how it relates to fuzzing & symbolic execution!

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- Sample constructively from the input space to explore & find bugs

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 // Set up scenario
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- The emphasis is on defining (1) the scenario & (2) the oracle
- And we can use test generation strategies that we have already seen!
 - random testing
 - symbolic execution

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 - Focus *was* on generating many random tests from rich type information
 - Test case reduction was also automatically applied
 - Now includes symbolic execution as a means of generation

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• Property testing focuses on generic properties that should hold $\forall x : x \ge 0$

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- Property testing focuses on generic properties that should hold $\forall x : x > 0$ $\forall x, y, z: \phi(x, y, z) \rightarrow \psi(x, y, z)$
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- For random sampling, generators provide ways to sample complex types
 - Property testing tools can provide libraries to help define input spaces
 - Some domains may require substantial initial effort (similar to fuzzing)
- Because the process is so specification focused, it can also help developers understand the intent of their own code

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 - Idempotence

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- There are common patterns that we saw before with fuzzing:
 - Symmetry
 - Alternatives
 - Induction
 - Idempotence
 - Invariants

Digging Deeper

• What are good properties to check for a sorting function?

```
def sort(x):
    ...
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Digging Deeper

• What are good properties to check for a sorting function?

def sort(x):

- What if we have a sort over only one field?
- The actual properties to check can be more subtle than they appear!

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 - What happens if you change an API with normal unit tests?
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 - The testing process is thus more goal oriented & value driven
- Can actually decrease maintenance costs with the same (or sometimes greater) coverage
 - What happens if you change an API with normal unit tests?
 - What happens with property based tests?
- Failing test cases even have test case reduction applied

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from hypothesis import given
from hypothesis.strategies import text
@given(text())
@example('')
def test_decode_inverts_encode(s):
    assert_decode(encode(s)) == s
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```
@composite
def distinct_strings_with_common_characters(draw):
    x = draw(text(), min_size=1)
    y = draw(text(alphabet=x))
    assume(x != y)
    return (x, y)
```

• A rich set of primitives is available for more complex generator needs

In Practice: DeepState

- DeepState [https://github.com/trailofbits/deepstate]
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```
TEST(PrimePolynomial, OnlyGeneratesPrimes_NoStreaming) {
   symbolic_unsigned x, y, z;
   DeepState_Assume(x > 0);
   unsigned poly = (x * x) + x + 41;
   DeepState_Assume(y > 1);
   DeepState_Assume(z > 1);
   DeepState_Assume(z < poly);
   DeepState_Assume(z < poly);
   DeepState_Assert(poly != (y * z));
   DeepState_Assert(IsPrime(Pump(poly)));
}</pre>
```



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- By focusing more on goals rather than examples, it can have benefits even outside of testing
- Adoption can still require effort in defining good generators