Extracting Runtime Monitors from Tests: An Overview and a Way Forward

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Why generate monitors from tests?

- Monitors can provide extra assurance at runtime
- Industry already invests a lot in testing (but little in runtime verification)
- Creating monitors after creating tests feels repetitive/waste

Verification – A language problem



Testing



Runtime verification



Testing



Runtime verification



Generating runtime verifiers from tests



Why is it difficult?





Typical language inference challenges:

- Few examples
- Usually no negative examples





Why not use test assertions directly?



Test assertions are typically very specific

@Test

public void testWithdraw() {

Account a = new Account();

a.setBalance(100);

a.withdraw(60);

assertEquals(a.getBalance(),40);

Idealistic test assertions

@Test

public void testWithdraw() {

initialBalance = 100;

withdrawAmount = 60;

Account a = new Account();

a.setBalance(initialBalance);

a.withdraw(withdrawAmount);

assertEquals(a.getBalance(),initialBalance-withdrawAmount);

What if you insist on using assertions?

- There might be other hidden assumptions:
 - Assumptions on the global state (shared data structures, files, etc)
 - Assumptions on the control/data flow leading up to the assertion (test setup, method call sequence in test, etc)

A look at related approaches

Testing to more "generalised" testing

- 1. EUnit \rightarrow QuickCheck (Thomas Arts et al.)
- 2. Gherkin \rightarrow QuickCheck (Christian Colombo et al.)

Testing to RV

3. QuickCheck \rightarrow Larva (Gordon Pace and Kevin Falzon)

Testing to Regression testing/Debugging

4. Invariant detection with Daikon (Pastore et al.)

1. EUnit \rightarrow QuickCheck

- Generates QuickCheck automaton from sequences of method calls
- Uses algorithm to learn automata
- Uses learned automaton to improve testsuite

Points to consider

- Assumes the availability of negative traces
 - Not usually present in testsuites
- Suitable for testing, probably also for RV if negative traces are available

2. Gherkin \rightarrow QuickCheck

 Similar to previous but state identification is easier as more explicit in Gherkin tests

Scenario: Model definition for myHealth - Doctors Section

Given I am on the "start state" When I "login as a doctor" Then I should go to the "doctors landing page"

Given I am on the "doctors landing page" When I "click on Appointments" Then I should go to the "appointments page"

Given I am on the "doctors landing page" When I "click on Case Summaries" Then I should go to the "case summaries page"

Given I am on the "doctors landing page" When I "click on Laboratory Results" Then I should go to the "lab results page"

Given I am on the "doctors landing page" When I "click on Medical Image Reports" Then I should go to the "medical image reports page"

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Given I am on the "doctors landing page" When I "click on Medical Image Reports" Then I should go to the "medical image reports page" States

Scenario: Model definition for myHealth - Doctors Section





Actions

States

Given I am on the "doctors landing page" When I "click on Laboratory Results" Then I should go to the "lab results page"

Given I am on the "doctors landing page" When I "click on Medical Image Reports" Then I should go to the "medical image reports page"

Given I am on the "doctors landing page" When I "click on Laboratory Results" Then I should go to the "lab results page" Given I am on the "lab results page" When I "search patient data" Post Condition 💾ab results search result Then and the result should be "Due" when "no data found true" when "ok" and vn Given I am on the "lab results search results page" When I "click on the myHealth logo" Then I should go to the "doctors landing page" **Pre Condition** results search results page and the result is "ok" results" Then I should go to the "view lab results page" Given I am on the "view lab results page" When I "release lab result" Then I should remain on the "view lab results page" Given I am on the "view lab results page" When I "click on go back" Then I should go to the "lab results search results page"

Automatically Generated QC Model



Points to consider

• The higher the testing level, the more useful for RV

3. QuickCheck \rightarrow Larva

- Translates QC automata into Larva script
- Main challenge is to make sure you match corresponding entry and exit points
 - recursiveMethod() -entry
 - recursiveMethod() -entry
 - recursiveMethod() -exit
 - recursiveMethod() -exit

Points to consider

- It is easy to go from Model-Based Testing to RV
- Model-Based Testing not very commonplace

4. Invariant detection with Daikon

- Detect invariants from running testsuite
- Filter out invariants which no longer hold in modified testsuite
- Use model checking to detect invariants which are violated in update

Points to consider

• How can we adapt it to RV?

Approach 1: Gherkin \rightarrow QC \rightarrow Larva

- We know how to go from Gherkin to QC
- We know how to go from QC to Larva
- Go from Gherkin to Larva

• Daikon – an invariant generation tool



Daikon – an invariant generation tool

```
transactionsystem.UserAccount.deposit(double):::ENTER
this.opened == true
amount one of { 100.0, 500.0, 1000.0 }
transactionsystem.UserAccount.deposit(double):::EXIT
this.opened == orig(this.opened)
this.account_number == orig(this.account_number)
this.owner == orig(this.owner)
this.opened == true
this.account_number.toString == orig(this.account_number.toString)
this.balance > orig(this.balance)
this.balance >= orig(amount)
this.balance - orig(this.balance) - orig(amount) == 0
```



Two main challenges

- Make monitors useful
 - Weaken preconditions
 - Tighten postconditions
- Avoid false negatives

```
transactionsystem.UserAccount.deposit(double)
this.opened == true
amount one of { 100.0, 500.0, 1000.0 }
Is this deliberate?
transactionsystem.UserAccount.deposit(double):::EXIT
this.opened == orig(this.opened)
this.account_number == orig(this.account_number)
this.owner == orig(this.owner)
this.opened == true
this.account_number.toString == orig(this.account_number.toString)
this.balance > orig(this.balance)
this.balance > orig(this.balance) - orig(amount) == 0
```





A test case improvement problem



A test case improvement problem



A test case improvement problem



Challenge – Avoiding false negatives



Challenge – Avoiding false negatives

```
transactionsystem.UserAccount.deposit(double):::ENTER
this.opened == true
amount one of { 100.0, 500.0, 1000.0 }

transactionsystem.UserAccount.deposit(double):::EXIT
this.opened == orig(this.opened)
this.account_number == orig(this.account_number)
this.owner == orig(this.owner)
this.opened == true
this.account_number.toString == orig(this.account_number.toString)
this.balance > orig(this.balance)
this.balance >= orig(this.balance) - orig(amount) == 0
```

amount > orig(this.balance)

Challenge – Avoiding false negatives

transactionsystem.UserAccount.deposit(double):::ENTER this.opened == true amount one of { 100.0, 500.0, 1000.0 } transactionsystem.UserAccount.deposit(double):::EXIT this.opened == orig(this.opened) this.account number == orig(this.account number) this.owner == orig(this.owner) this.opened == true this.account number.toString == orig(this.account number this.balance > orig(this.balance) Generate test cases which this.balance >= orig(amount) this.balance - orig(this.balance) - orig(amount) == 0 purposefully try to violate the postcondition

amount > orig(this.balance)

Approach 3: Combine testing and RV by design

Specification of tests and monitors in a single language

(like property-based testing but allowing some properties to be specified by examples)

- If a precise specification is available, generate test cases automatically
- If not, have test cases and specifications specified separately

Approach 3: Combine testin design

Specification of tests and monitors in a single lag

(like property-based testing but allowing so properties to be specified by examples)

- If a precise specification is available, generate test cases automatically
- If not, have test cases and specifications specified separately

E.g., balance' >= 0

E.g., balance'=balance + deposit Automatically generates 200 = 150 + 50 350 = 290 + 60

Conclusion

- Generating monitors from tests is hard!
- 3 approaches being explored
- Still a lot of questions!