(Generative) Random (Property) Testing
Test Cases So Far

Each test relates a particular input to a particular output.

(test (subst-interp
     (with 'x (num 3) (id 'x))
     '())
3)
(test (deferred-interp
     (with 'x (num 3) (id 'x))
     '())
3)

When writing a test, we need to come up with both the input and the output.
Property Testing

Here’s a different kind of testing.

We start with what we hope is a fact about our program.

For example,

“If evaluating a program with $\text{subst-interp}$ returns 3, then evaluating it with $\text{deferred-interp}$ also returns 3”
Property Testing

If we can find some F1 WAE for which the property doesn’t hold ...

(define an-f1wae ...)
(subst-interp an-f1wae fundefs) ; ⇒ 3
(deferred-interp an-f1wae fundefs (mtSub)) ; ⇒ 0

... we’ve found a bug.
Property Testing

We can test this property in the usual style.

; subst=deferred? : F1WAE? -> boolean?
; checks that subst and def return
; the same result
(define (subst=deferred? e) ...)

(test (subst=deferred?
     (add (num 1) (num 2)))
     true)
(test (subst=deferred?
     (with 'x (num 0) (id 'x)))
     true)

But the expected result is always true, so if we had lots of F1WAEs, then we’d have lots of tests!
Automated Property Testing

Let's write a program to generate test inputs!

Then we can have as many tests as we want.
Random WAEs

; random-wae : -> WAE?
(define (random-wae)
  (case (random 5)
    [(0) (num (random-nat))]
    [(1) (id (random-symbol))]
    [(2) (add (random-wae) (random-wae))]
    [(3) (sub (random-wae) (random-wae))]
    [(4) (with (random-symbol)
      (random-wae)
      (random-wae))])))

Watch out – that code is buggy.... (read on for why)
Random WAEs

; random-nat : -> integer?
(define (random-nat)
  (random 1000))

; random-symbol : -> symbol?
(define (random-symbol)
  (random-ref '(x y z a b c)))
Generation Strategy

To build a WAE,

- 1/5 of the time, build a number
- 1/5 of the time, build a symbol
- 3/5 of the time, first build two more WAEs
Expected Progress

On average, we “reduce” the problem from

Generate 1 WAE.

to

Generate 1.2 WAEs.

since \( 1.2 = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) \times 0 + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \times 2 \)
Limit WAE size by bounding tree height.

; random-wae : integer? -> WAE?
(define (random-WAE h)
  (case (random (if (zero? h) 2 5))
    [(0) (num (random-nat))]
    [(1) (id (random-symbol))]
    [(2) (add (random-wae (sub1 h))
              (random-wae (sub1 h)))]
    [(3) (sub (random-wae (sub1 h))
              (random-wae (sub1 h)))]
    [(4) (with (random-symbol)
                (random-wae (sub1 h))
                (random-wae (sub1 h)))]))

(Alternatively, tweak weights.)
Displaying Generated Terms

; F1WAE? -> SExp
(define (unparse an-f1wae)
  (type-case F1WAE an-f1wae
    [num (n) n]
    [id (name) name]
    [add (l r) `{+ ,(unparse l) ,(unparse r)}]
    [sub (l r) `{- ,(unparse l) ,(unparse r)}]
    [with (name named-expr body)
      `{with ,name
        ,(unparse named-expr)
        ,(unparse body)}]
    [app (f a) `{ ,f ,(unparse a)}]]))

(unparse (add (num 1) (num 2))) ; => '(+ 1 2)
A Simple Property

Parsing and unparsing should be inverses.
Composing them should be the identity function.

(\texttt{(define (unparse-parse? a-wae)}
\texttt{(equal? a-wae (parse (unparse a-wae))))})
A Simple Property

(define (test-unparse-parse n-attempts h)
  (cond [(zero? n-attempts) 'success]
        [else
         (define a-wae (random-wae h))
         (if (unparse-parse? a-wae)
             (test-unparse-parse (sub1 n-attempts) h)
             (unparse a-wae))])))

(test-unparse-parse 10000 5)
; => error: parser: expected with, got:
;   (with b (+ x a) 3)

Oops, forgot one pair of {}s.
(define (unparse an-f1wae)
  (type-case F1WAE an-f1wae
    ...
    [with (name named-expr body)
      ; now with extra {}s!
      `\{with \{,name ,\(unparse named-expr\)}
       ,\(unparse body\)\}]
    ...)))
A More Interesting Property

; subst=deferred? : F1WAE? -> boolean?
; checks that subst and def return
; the same result
(define (subst=deferred? an-f1wae)
  (equal? (subst-interp an-f1wae '())
          (deferred-interp an-f1wae '() (mtSub))))

(define (test-subst=deferred n-attempts h)
  ; see test-unparse-parse
)

(test-subst=deferred 1000 5)
; => error: interp: free identifier
A More Interesting Property

(define (subst=deferred? an-f1wae)
  ; if both have the same error, that's ok
  (define subst-result
    (with-handlers ([exn:fail?
            (lambda (e) (exn-message e))])
      (subst-interp an-f1wae '())))
  (define def-result
    (with-handlers ([exn:fail?
            (lambda (e) (exn-message e))])
      (deferred-interp an-f1wae '() (mtSub)))
  (equal? subst-result def-result))

Now let's test some buggy interpreters.
Finding Bug #1

(test-subst=deferred 1000 5)
; => '(with (c 0) (+ z 0))

(subst-interp (parse '(with (c 0) (+ z 0))) '())
; => error: interp: free identifier
(deferred-interp (parse '(with (c 0) (+ z 0))) '() (mtSub))
; => 0

Clearly def is wrong.
Finding Bug #1

(define (lookup name ds)
  (type-case DefSub ds
     [mtSub () (error 'interp "free identifier")]
; always uses first variable. oops.
  [aSub (n val rest) val])))
Fixing Bug #1

(define (lookup name ds)
  (type-case DefSub ds
    [mtSub () (error 'interp "free identifier")]
    [aSub (n val rest)
      (if (equal? name n)
        val
        (lookup name rest))])))
Finding Bug #2

(test-subst=deferred 1000 5)
; => '(- 0 1)

(subst-interp (parse '(- 0 1))
 '())
; => 1
(deferred-interp (parse '(- 0 1))
 '())
 (mtSub))
; => -1

Clearly subst is wrong.
Finding Bug #2

; interp : FlWAE? (listof FunDef) -> number?
(define (interp an-f1wae fundefs)
  (type-case FlWAE an-f1wae
    ...
    [add (a b) (+ (interp a fundefs)
                   (interp b fundefs))]
    [sub (a b) (+ (interp a fundefs)
                   (interp b fundefs))]
    ...))}
Fixing Bug #2

; interp : F1WAE? (listof FunDef) -> number?
(define (interp an-f1wae fundefs)
  (type-case F1WAE an-f1wae
    ...
    [add (a b) (+ (interp a fundefs)
                   (interp b fundefs))]
    [sub (a b) (- (interp a fundefs)
                 (interp b fundefs))]
    ...)))
The Search for Bug #3

\[
\text{(test-subst=deferred 1000 5)}
; \; \Rightarrow \; 'success\\n\text{(test-subst=deferred 100000 5)}
; \; \Rightarrow \; 'success
\]

But we’re not exercising function application...
Random F1WAEs

```
(define (random-f1wae h)
  (case (if (= h 0) (random 2) (random 6)) ; now 6
    ...[
      [(5) (app (random-symbol)
                 (random-f1wae (sub1 h)))]])

(define (random-fundef h)
  (fundef (random-symbol)
           (random-symbol)
           (random-f1wae h)))

(define (unparse-fundef a-fundef)
  \{deffun {},(fundef-fun-name a-fundef)
       ,,(fundef-param-name a-fundef)
       ,,(unparse (fundef-body a-fundef)){}")
```
(define (test-subst=deferred n-attempts h)
  (cond [(zero? n-attempts) 'success]
    [else
      (define a-fundef (random-fundef h))
      (define an-f1wae (random-f1wae h))
      (if (subst=deferred? an-f1wae
           (list a-fundef))
          (test-subst=def (sub1 n-attempts)
                         h)
          (list (unparse an-f1wae)
                 (unparse-fundef a-fundef))))))

Could generate more than one function.

Design decision.
(define (subst=deferred? an-f1wae fundefs)
  (define subst-result
    (with-handlers ([exn:fail?
      (lambda (e) (exn-message e))])
      (subst-interp an-f1wae fundefs)))
  (define def-result
    (with-handlers ([exn:fail?
      (lambda (e) (exn-message e))])
      (deferred-interp an-f1wae fundefs (mtSub)))
    (equal? subst-result def-result))
The Search for Bug #3

(test-subst=deferred 100000 5)
; => infinite loop on
; '(list (x 3) (deffun (x x) (x (x 0))))

(require racket/sandbox)
...
(define subst-result
  (with-handlers ([(exn:fail? lambda (e) (exn-message e))])
    (with-limits 1 #f ; 1s max
      (subst-interp an-f1wae fundefs))))
...

Mutatis mutandis for deferred.
The Search for Bug #3

(test-subst=deferred 100000 5)
; => 'success

Still no luck.

Looking at generated terms, we see lots of errors (free identifier, undefined function).

Most of our "test cases" are almost useless!
Avoiding Free Variables

(define (random-f1wae h ok-vars fun-name)
  (case (if (= h 0) (random 2) (random 6))
    [(0) (num (random-nat))]
    [(1) (if (empty? ok-vars)
      (num (random-nat))
      (id (random-ref ok-vars)))]
    [(2) (add (random-f1wae (sub1 h) ok-vars fun-name)
      (random-f1wae (sub1 h) ok-vars fun-name))]
    ;; Mutatis mutandis for `sub`
    ...)))
Avoiding Free Variables

```
(define (random-flwae h ok-vars fun-name)
  (case (if (= h 0) (random 2) (random 6))
    ...
    [(4) (define name (random-symbol))
      (with name
        (random-flwae (sub1 h) ok-vars fun-name)
        (random-flwae (sub1 h) (cons name ok-vars fun-name)))]
    [(5) (app fun-name
      (random-flwae (sub1 h) ok-vars fun-name))])])
```
Avoiding Free Variables

```
(define (random-fundef h)
  (define fun-name (random-symbol))
  (define param-name (random-symbol))
  (fundef fun-name
    param-name
    (random-flwae h
      (list param-name
        fun-name))))
```
Avoiding Free Variables

(define (test-subst=deferred n-attempts h)
  (cond
    [(zero? n-attempts)
      'success]
  [else
    (define a-fundef (random-fundef h))
    (define an-f1wae
      (random-f1wae
       h
       '()
       (fundef-fun-name a-fundef)))
    (if (subst=deferred? an-f1wae (list a-fundef))
      (test-subst=deferred (sub1 n-attempts) h)
      (unparse an-f1wae)))])
The Search for Bug #3

(test-subst=deferred 100000 5) ; => 'success
(test-subst=deferred 1000000 5) ; => 'success
(test-subst=deferred 10000000 5) ; => 'success

Still no luck.

Turns out, bug #3 is in a "blind spot" of our generator. We won’t be able to generate a test case for it.

In fact, we introduced that blind spot by making our generator "smarter"! Earlier versions of it would have been able to (but very unlikely).

Buggy interpreters are / will be posted. See if you can find the bug! (And come up with a test case.)
Take-Away

• Random testing is a useful supplement to your usual testing regimen.

• But not a panacea! You should use it in addition to manually-crafted test cases.

• Applies beyond PL! If you can state a property and write a generator, you’re good to go.