

## Validation



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## Dictionary Definition

### val·i·date

1. To declare or make legally valid.
2. To mark with an indication of official sanction.
3. To establish the soundness of; corroborate.

Can we do any of these with software?

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## Software Validation

- Process designed to *increase our confidence* that a program *works as intended*
- For complex programs, cannot often make guarantees
- This is why typical software licenses don't make any claims about their program working

## Increasing Confidence

- Testing
  - Run the program on set of inputs and check the results
- Verification
  - Argue formally or informally that the program always works as intended
- Analysis
  - Poor programmer's verification: examine the source code to increase confidence that it works as intended

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## Testing and Fishing

Using some successful tests to conclude that a program has no bugs, is like concluding there are no fish in the lake because you didn't catch one!



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## Exhaustive Testing

- Test all possible inputs
- PS1: 50x50 grid, all cells can be either dead or alive before starting

$2^{2500}$

```
37582802345480120368336241897238650486773655175925867705652383978223168149833770853573272575265884
4337024577495260577603092278913516177656519073109687802364646940433162365621467244164785911318325
9372911122158018053174923277751557996898907514221396911799487734380204942162495440221452930781847
563339535024772594901607666629825679186228496361602088773656349501637901885230262474405073803803
2188892386109905869706753143243921198482212075444022433366554786856559389689856381265823772240377
21702239991441466026185752651502936472280911018500320375496336749951569521541850441747925844066295
27967187260528579255266013070204793921832474935632167746995298325517563826750271589400786772725007
0780350262952377214028942297486263597879792176338220932619489509376
```

But that's not all: all possible start stop step clicks, different platforms, how long to you need to run it, etc.

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## Selective Testing

- We can't test everything, pick test cases with high probability of finding flaws
- **Black-Box Testing:** design tests looking only at specification
- **Glass-Box Testing:** design tests looking at code
  - Path-complete: at least one test to exercise each path through code

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## Black-Box Testing

```
public CellState getNextState ()
// MODIFIES: this
// EFFECTS: Returns the next state for this cell. If a cell is currently
// dead cell and has three live neighbors, then it becomes a live cell.
// If a cell is currently alive and has two or three live neighbors it
// remains alive. Otherwise, the cell dies.
```

Test all paths through the *specification*

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```
public CellState getNextState ()
// MODIFIES: this
// EFFECTS: Returns the next state for this cell. If a cell is currently
// dead cell and has three live neighbors, then it becomes a live cell.
// If a cell is currently alive and has two or three live neighbors it
// remains alive. Otherwise, the cell dies.
```

Test all paths through the specification:

1. currently dead, three live neighbors
2. currently alive, two live neighbors
3. currently alive, three live neighbors
4. currently dead, < 3 live neighbors
5. currently dead, > 3 live neighbors
6. currently alive, < 2 live neighbors
7. currently alive, > 3 live neighbors

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## Black-Box Testing

```
public CellState getNextState ()
// MODIFIES: this
// EFFECTS: Returns the next state for this cell. If a cell is currently
// dead cell and has three live neighbors, then it becomes a live cell.
// If a cell is currently alive and has two or three live neighbors it
// remains alive. Otherwise, the cell dies.
```

Test all (7) paths through the specification

Test boundary conditions

1. all neighbors are dead
2. all neighbors are alive
3. cell is at a corner of the grid
4. cell is at an edge of the grid

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## Glass-Box Testing

```
public CellState getNextState()
{
    int countalive = 0;
    Enumeration<SimObject> neighbors = getNeighbors();
    while (neighbors.hasMoreElements()) {
        SimObject neighbor = neighbors.nextElement();
        if (neighbor instanceof Cell) {
            Cell cell = (Cell) neighbor;
            if (cell.isAlive()) { countalive++; }
        }
    }
    if (countalive == 3) {
        return CellState.createAlive ();
    } else if (getState ().isAlive () && countalive == 2) {
        return CellState.createAlive ();
    } else { return CellState.createDead (); }
}
```

How many paths are there through this code?

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## Path-Complete Testing

- Insufficient
  - Often, bugs are missing paths
- Impossible
  - Most programs have an infinite number of paths
  - Loops and recursion
    - Test with zero, one and several iterations
  - Branching
    - Can test all paths

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## How many paths?

```
if (countalive == 3) {
    return CellState.createAlive ();
} else if (getState ().isAlive () && countalive == 2) {
    return CellState.createAlive ();
} else {
    return CellState.createDead ();
}
}
```

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## Testing Recap

- Testing can find problems, not to prove your program works
  - Since exhaustive testing is impossible, select test cases with maximum probability of finding bugs
  - A *successful* test case is one that reveals a bug in your program!
- Typically at least 40% of cost of software project is testing, often ~80% of cost for safety-critical software

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## Quizzing

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## Testing Recap

- Testing can find problems, but can't prove your program works
  - Since exhaustive testing is impossible, select test cases with maximum probability of finding bugs
  - A *successful* test case is one that reveals a bug in your program!
- If we can't test all possible paths through a program, how can we increase our confidence that it works?

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## Analysis

- Make claims about *all* possible paths by examining the program code directly, not executing it
- Use formal semantics of programming language to know what things mean
- Use formal specifications of procedures to know that they do

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## Hopelessness of Analysis

It is impossible to correctly determine if any interesting property is true for an arbitrary program!

The Halting Problem: it is impossible to write a program that determines if an arbitrary program halts.

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## Compromises

- Use imperfect automated tools:
  - Accept unsoundness and incompleteness
  - **False positives:** sometimes an analysis tool will report warnings for a program, when the program is actually okay (unsoundness)
  - **False negatives:** sometimes an analysis tool will report no warnings for a program, even when the program violates properties it checks (incompleteness)
- **Use informal reasoning**
- **Design programs to modularize reasoning**

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## Charge

- Next class:
  - ps2 hints
  - Exceptions, programming defensively

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