Validation

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

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!

Exhaustive Testing

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

2^{2500} = 3758280234548012036833623489723865048677365517592586770565238397822316814983377085357257526588443337024577495260577603092278913516177664697802319745946768915138256701156015477124777730068686057012807198726873864864080302452870870187

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

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

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
Black-Box Testing

Test all (7) paths through the specification

Test boundary conditions
- all neighbors are dead
- all neighbors are alive
- cell is at a corner of the grid
- cell is at an edge of the grid

Glass-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.

public CellState getNextState()
int countalive = 0;
Enumeration<SimObject> neighbors = getNeighbors();
while (neighbors.hasMoreElements()) {
    SimObject neighbor = neighbors.nextElement();
    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 ();
}

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

How many paths?

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

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

Quizzing
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?

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

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.

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

Charge

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