동시성 커버리지 기반 멀티쓰레드 프로그램 테스트 자동생성 홍신, 김문주 | SWTV, KAIST

Overview

- Generating a test to achieve high concurrency coverage fast is effective and efficient to detect concurrency errors in multithreaded programs
- The **CUVE** testing technique generates thread schedules that achieve high coverage fast

Motivation and Idea

 Existing concurrency testing/analysis techniques suffer from false alarm problems and/or stateexplosion problems



 Concurrency coverage metrics can provide useful measure & guidance for thread schedule gen.
 Ex. Sync-pair coverage metric

10:foo() {	20:bar() {	Total SP test requirements:
<pre>11: lock(m); 12: unlock(m);</pre>	21: lock(m); 22: unlock(m);	(11, 13), (11, 21), (11, 23), (13, 21), (13, 23), (21, 11),
<pre>13: lock(m); 14: unlock(m); 15:}</pre>	<pre>23: lock(m); 24: unlock(m); 25:}</pre>	(21, 13), (21, 23), (23, 11), (23, 13)

Are Concurrency Coverage Metrics Really Effective for Concurrency Testing?

- Empirically evaluate eight concurrency coverage metrics and their relations to fault findings
- Q1: Does <u>coverage impact fault finding?</u>
 A1: *Yes*. The metrics estimate properly estimate testing effectiveness.
- Q2: Is a <u>test controlled to achieve high coverage</u> more effective than a random test?
 - A2: Yes. Generating a test toward high coverage can detect more fault than random testing



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How to Make Tests To Achieve High Concurrency Coverage?

- Control execution orders of threads to achieve test req. from concurrency coverage metrics
- CUVE technique
 - Phase I: estimates achievable test requirements





- Phase II: generates thread schedules by
 - monitor running thread status and measure cov. suspend/resume threads to cover uncovered test requirements



- Experiment result
 - Compare fault finding ability of CUVE with random testing techniques, a model checker, and other heuristic-based testing techniques
 - CUVE shows **higher fault finding** than the existing testing techniques
 - CUVE is **faster to achieve high fault finding** than the existing testing techniques



On-going and Future Work

- Case study of real-world multithreaded program
 A project with Samsung Electronics to apply
 - CUVE to find concurrency errors in the field
- <u>Regression testing of multithreaded programs</u>
 - Concurrency coverage can capture new or modified thread interaction by code change
 - Use CUVE to selectively generate test exec at code changes by targeting impacted test req.

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