System V&V

PSU CS 300 Lecture 8-1

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Check it

- System V&V builds on
 - requirements, design
 - unit test
 - inspection
- AKA "QA", "Testing"
- Alternative: "User Testing"

Verification

- System operates according to requirements
- System implements design
- "Did we build the product right?"
- "It's just what I asked for, but not what I want"

Validation

- System actually works in wanted / intended way
- "Did we build the right product?"
- How to validate early?
 - work products
 - prototypes

Test is not validation

- You can't validate a system by testing it
 - System test cases are generated from requirements
 - Valid system = verification + valid requirements
- User-generated tests help capture requirements

Efficient, thorough testing

- Big issue: how to find small test set with big leverage
 - Use inspection to eliminate uninteresting pieces
 - Use formal methods to "prove" big domains correct
 - Test what's left as best you can

Inspecting for test

- Most code is boring; just moves data around
- Unit test works well on boring code
- Code without many defects doesn't need much test
- Simple requirements don't need much test

Subdomain proofs

- Example (Massey / Haertel)
 - Print / round FP numbers = base conversion problem
 - Most numbers round right way automatically
 - Prove that rounding is right on all but special inputs
 - Test and special-case those

More about coverage

- How do we estimate / measure that a set of test cases is "good"?
 - Domain coverage
 - Code coverage
 - Fault seeding / mutation

Branch coverage

Branches taken each way

```
if (true) {
   x = 3;
}
```

- Exercises conditionals
- Subsumes statement coverage (cf dead code)

Path coverage

All paths covered (4 here)

```
x1 = 2;
if (c1) {
   x1 = 3;
   x2 = x1;
   if (c1) {
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   if (c1) {
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
  x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
  x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x2 = x1;
   x3 = x2;
   x4 =
```

Exercises data paths

Bayes' Rule

It's worse than you think

$$Pr(H|E) = \frac{Pr(E|H) \cdot Pr(H)}{Pr(E)}$$

 Even if you find a bug, finding a fix is hard

Risk

Risk equation

$$R = \langle V(F) \rangle = \sum_{f \in F} Pr(f) \cdot V(f)$$

 Risk management = minimizing R through decreasing Pr(f) for various f

Various things that don't work in practice

- Testing only (must have recovery plan)
- Random testing only (must do other testing)
- 100% test coverage
- Multiple independent implementations

Has SW quality improved?

- Heck yes. Over the last 25 years we have learned to
 - routinely build programs > largest 1980 programs
 - ship programs to naïve end users in unrepairable systems
 - routinely build mission / safety critical systems

What are current woes?

- Inappropriate tech for application (esp language)
- Insufficient application of
 - formal methods
 - inspection
 - root cause analysis
- Emphasis on fast vs good

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```
x1 = 2;
if (c1) {
  x1 = 3;
}
x2 = x1;
if (c1) {
  x2++;
}
```

Exercises data paths

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