

# Из чего же только сделаны тесты?: генерация тестов для Spring



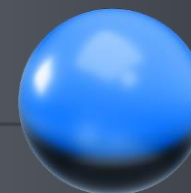
**Денис  
Фокин**

Huawei



**Егор  
Куликов**

Huawei



**Joker**



**Денис  
Фокин**

✈ levantarse

## Bio

- Huawei эксперт
- IntelliJ платформа
- Sun Microsystems, Oracle
- OpenJDK contributor



**Егор  
Куликов**

✈ egor\_k\_kulikov

## Bio

- К. ф.–м. н.
- Анализ кода
  
- Методы обработки сигналов
- Цифровая криминалистика
- Разработка ERP-систем

# План доклада

- Что мы ожидаем от тестов?
  - Включая автоматически сгенерированных
- Генерация тестов
  - Что под капотом?
- Что особенного в Spring тестах?
- Как Spring помогает в генерации?
  - Вспомогательная информация
- Анализ кода
  - Безопасно?

Что мы ждём от тестов?

```
public class IntComparator {  
    public int max(int a, int b) {  
        if (a > b) {  
            return a;  
        } else {  
            return b;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

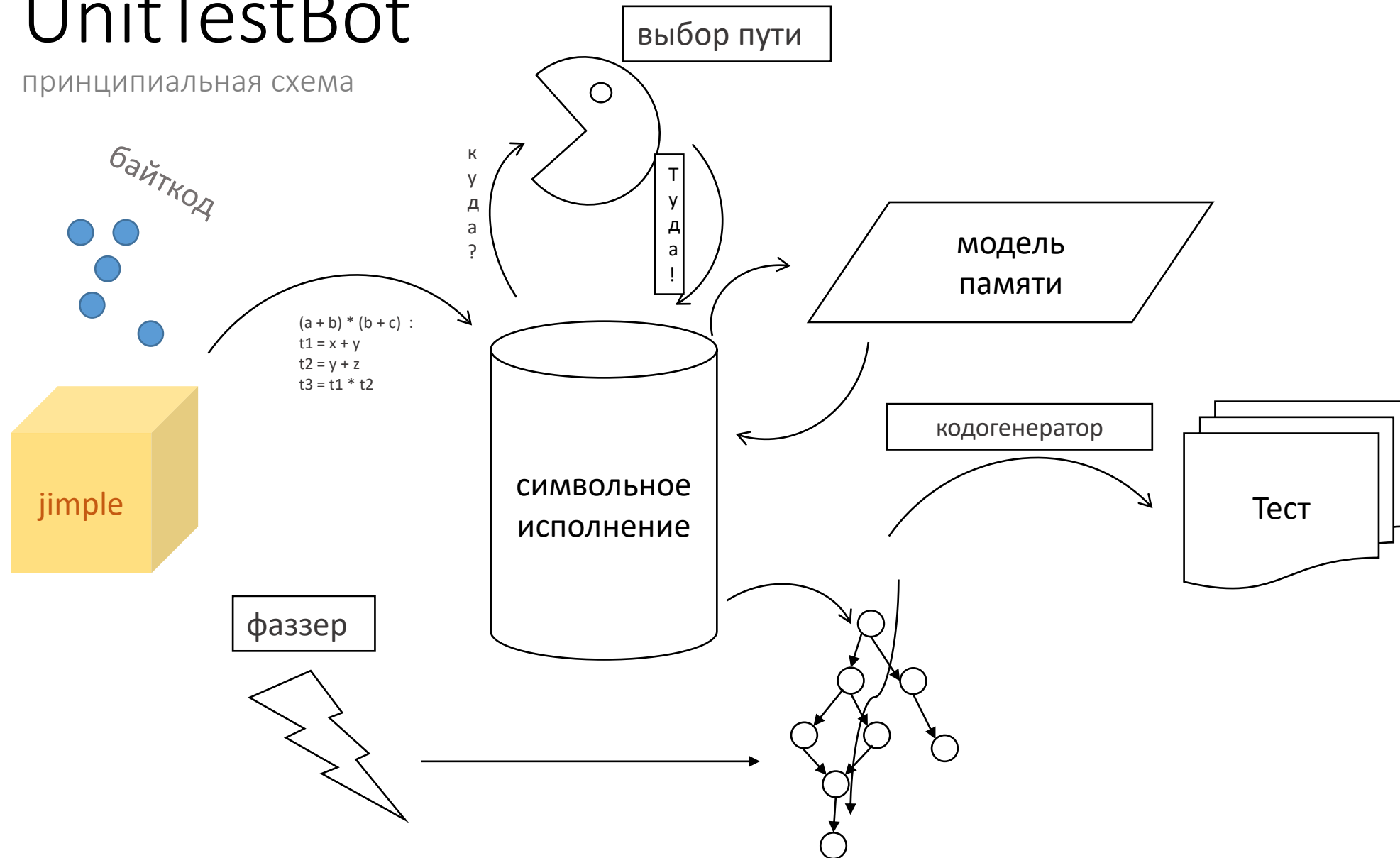
Project

- conference-examples [spring-boot-testing] C:\export\wsp\conference-examples
  - .idea
  - src
    - main
      - java
        - com.rest.order
          - no.spring
            - basic.flow
              - IntComparator
              - error.suite
              - mocks
              - standard.flow
              - types.infering
              - OrderServiceApplication
  - resources
  - test
  - target
  - .gitignore
  - Jenkinsfile
  - mvnw
  - mvnw.cmd
  - pom.xml
  - README.md
  - spring-boot-testing.iml
- External Libraries
- Scratches and Consoles
  - Extensions
    - Java
      - predefinedExternalAnnotations.json

```
1 package com.rest.order.no.spring.basic.flow;
2
3 8 usages
4 public class IntComparator {
5     4 usages
6     public int max(int x, int y) {
7         if (x > y) {
8             return x;
9         } else {
10            return y;
11        }
12    }
13 }
```

# UnitTestBot

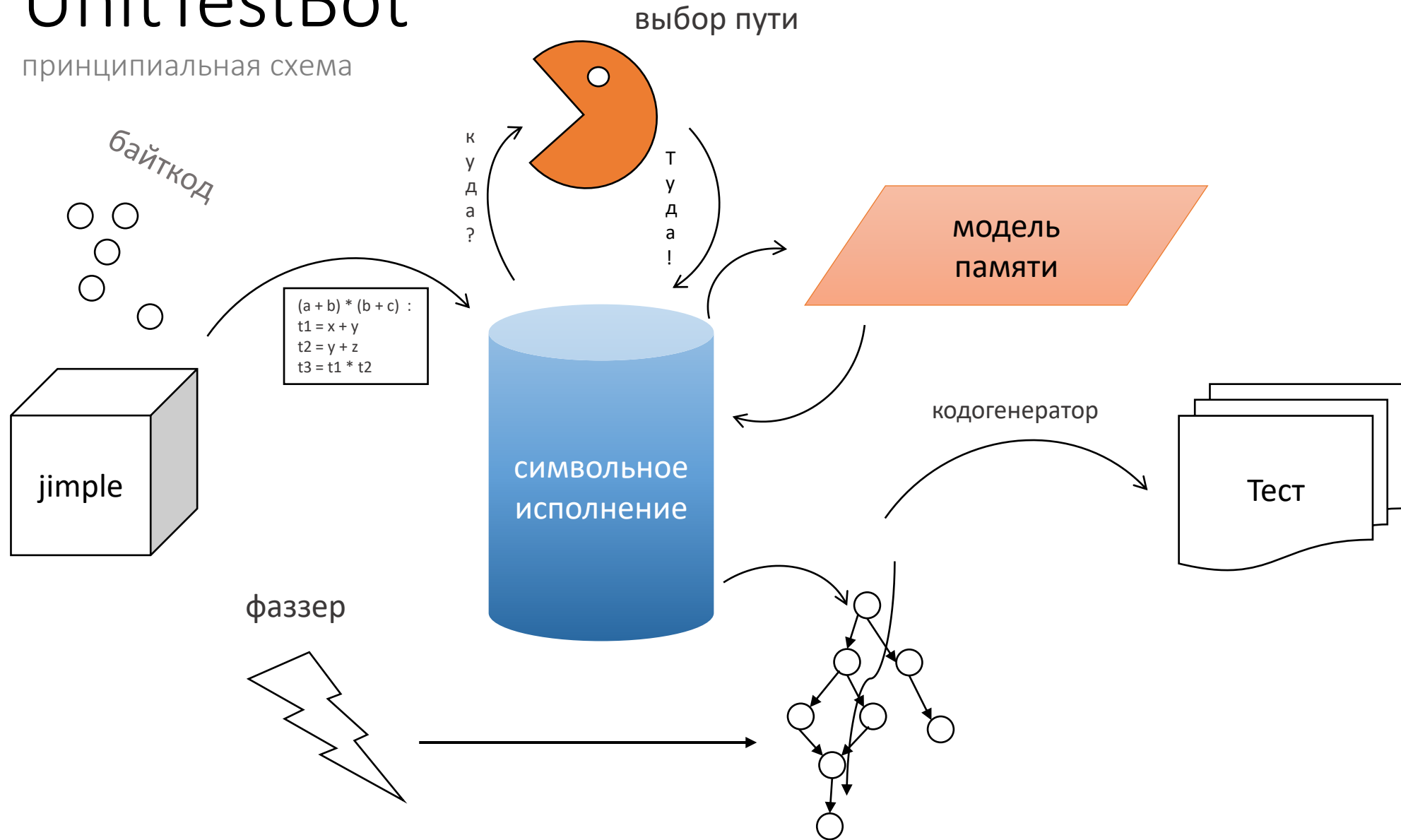
принципиальная схема





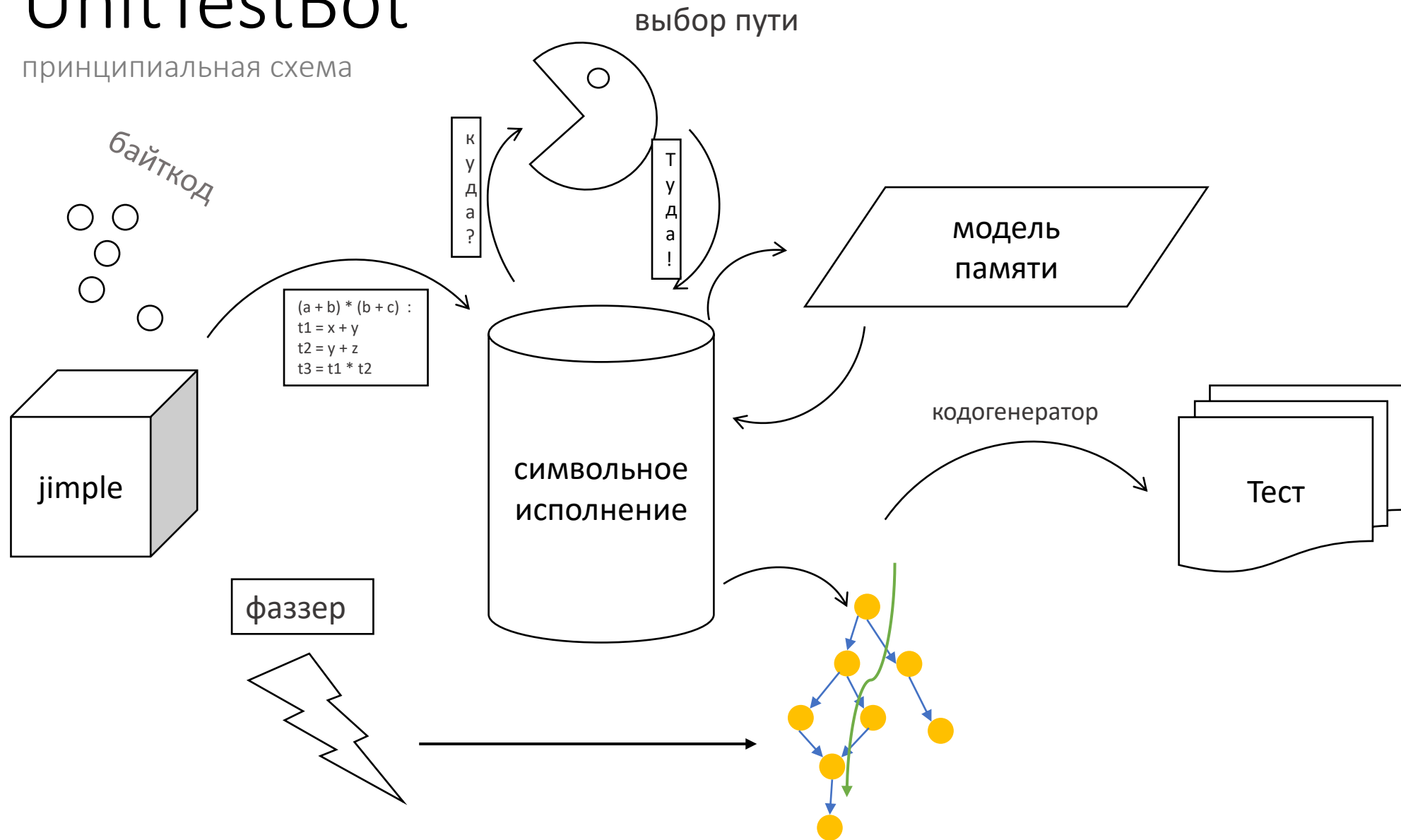
# UnitTestBot

принципиальная схема



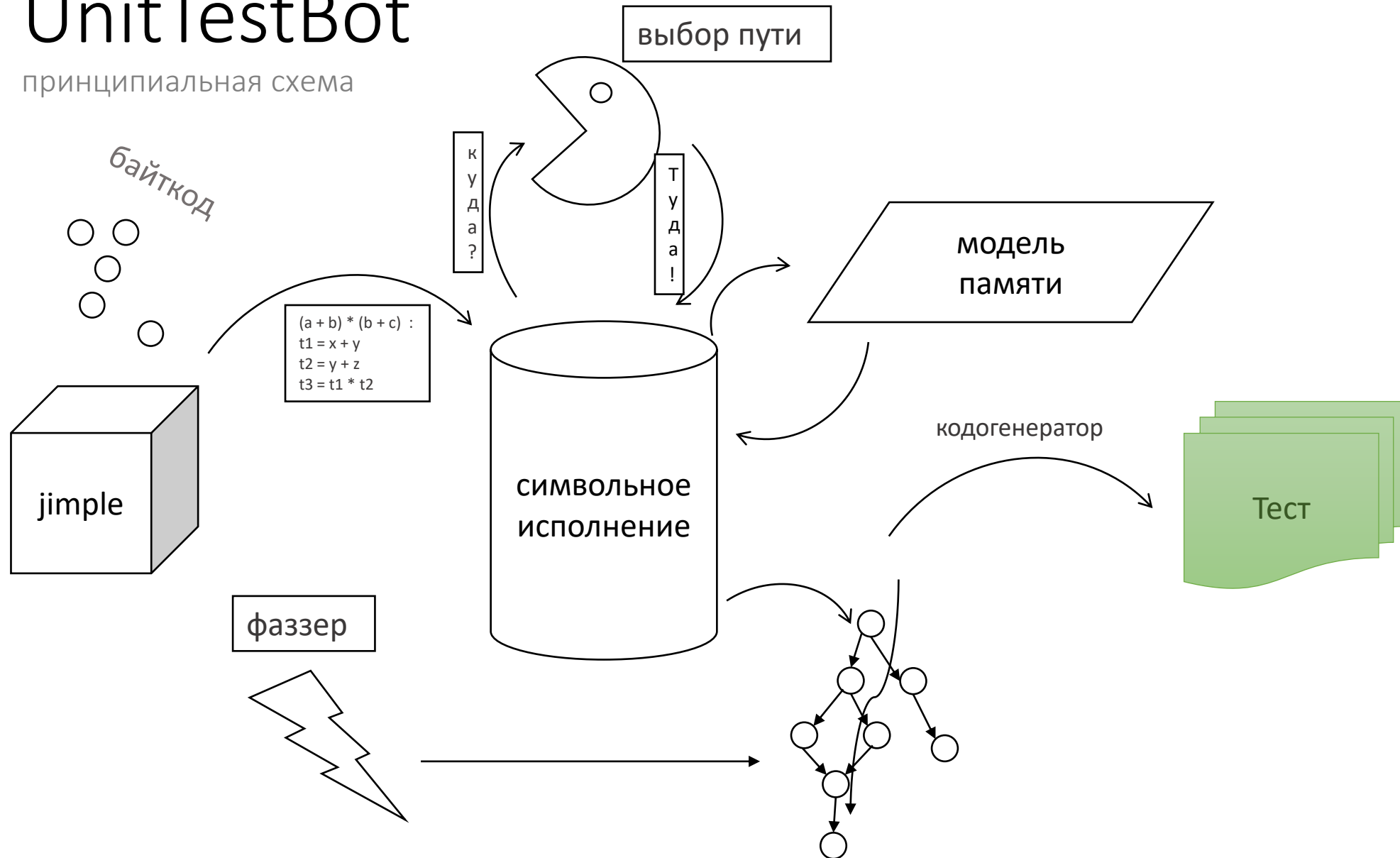
# UnitTestBot

принципиальная схема



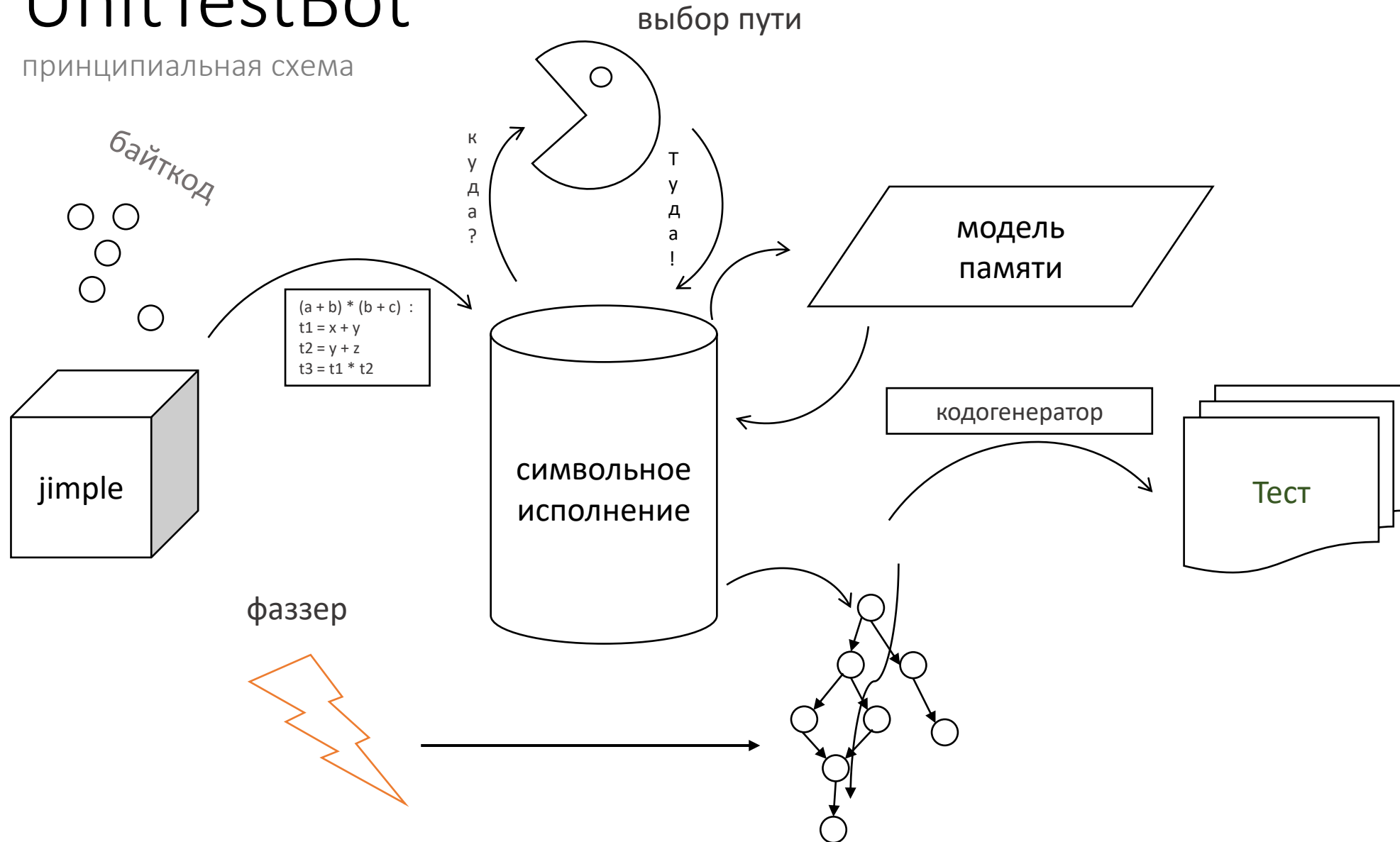
# UnitTestBot

принципиальная схема



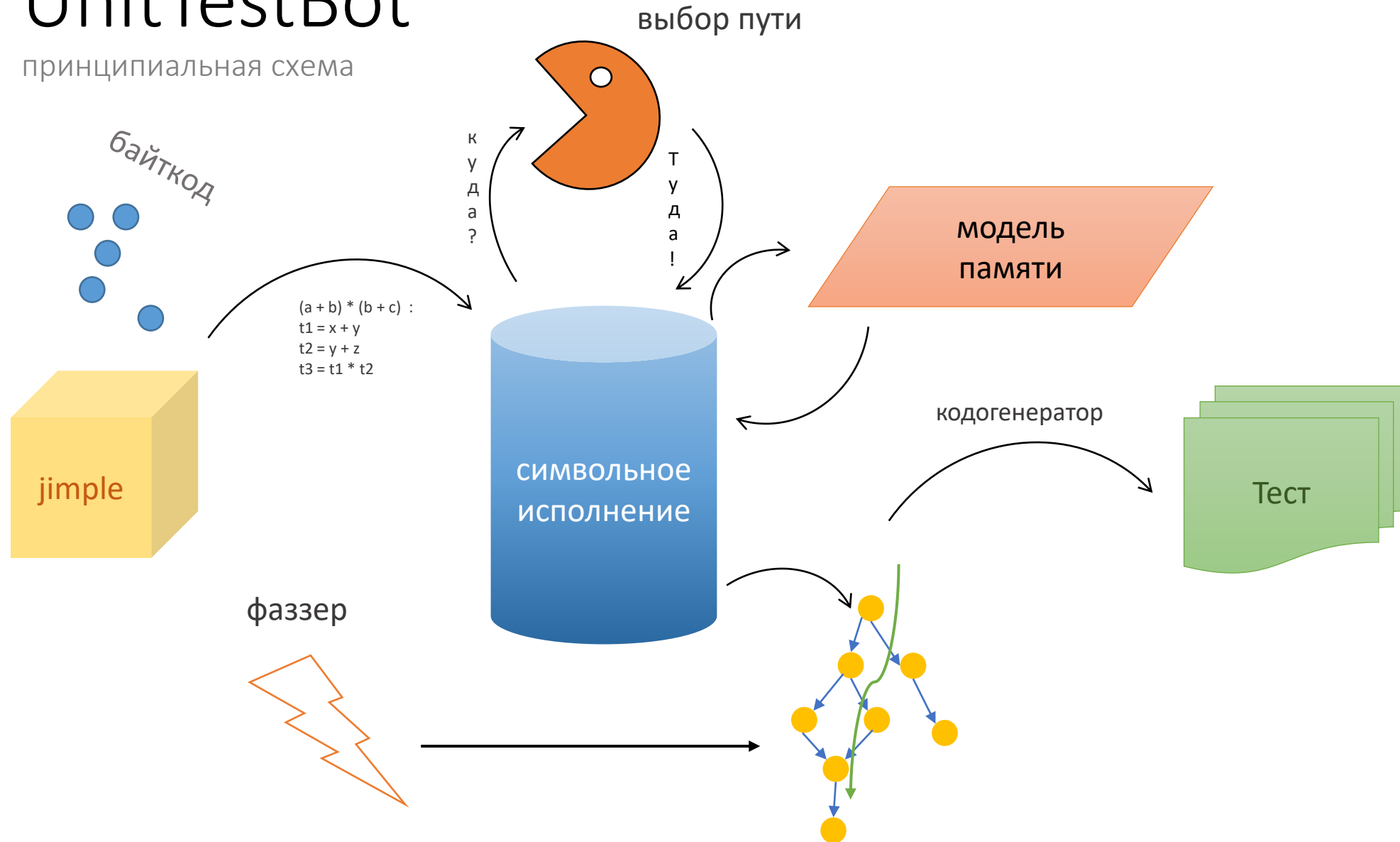
# UnitTestBot

принципиальная схема



# UnitTestBot

принципиальная схема



```

public final class IntComparatorTest {
    ///region Test suites for executable com.rest.order.no.spring.basic.flow.IntComparator.max

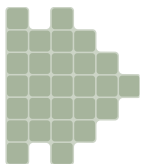
    ///region SYMBOLIC EXECUTION: SUCCESSFUL EXECUTIONS for method max(int, int)

    /**
     * @utbot.classUnderTest {@link IntComparator}
     * @utbot.methodUnderTest {@link IntComparator#max(int, int)}
     * @utbot.executesCondition {@code (x > y): True}
     * @utbot.returnsFrom {@code return x;}
     */
    @Test
    @DisplayName("max: x > y : True -> return x")
    public void testMax_XGreaterThanY() {
        IntComparator intComparator = new IntComparator();

        int actual = intComparator.max(-1, -2);

        assertEquals(-1, actual);
    }
}

```



**ВЕДЬ, ЕСЛИ Я МОГУ**

**НЕ ОЗНАЧАЕТ, ЧТО Я ДОЛЖЕН**

```
public class ArrayListVerifier {  
    boolean checkIfNotEmpty(ArrayList<Integer> collection) {  
        return collection.size() > 0;  
    }  
}
```










Project

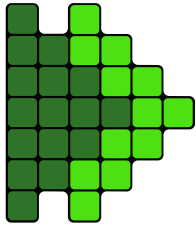
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            - error.suite
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              - predefinedExternalAnnotations.json

```
1 package com.rest.order.no.spring.error.suite;
2
3 import java.util.ArrayList;
4
5 12 usages
6 public class ArrayListVerifier {
7     6 usages
8     boolean checkIfNotEmpty(ArrayList<Integer> collection) {
9         return collection.size() > 0;
10    }
```

OFF

## Structure

- ▼   ArrayListVerifierTest
  - ▼  Test suites for executable `com.rest.order.no.spring.error.suite.ArrayListVerifier.checkNotNullEmpty`
    - >  SYMBOLIC EXECUTION: SUCCESSFUL EXECUTIONS for method `checkIfNotEmpty(java.util.ArrayList)`
    - ▼  SYMBOLIC EXECUTION: ERROR SUITE for method `checkIfNotEmpty(java.util.ArrayList)`
      -   `testCheckIfNotEmpty_ThrowNullPointerException(): void`



# UnitTestBot



TABLE III Result for Test Case Understandability Study

Tool	LMap	Months	DUtils	Average
EVOsuite	2.38	2.08	2.23	2.23
UTBOT-CONCOLIC	1.92	2.23	2.23	2.13
UTBOT-FUZZER	3.54	2.77	2.69	3.00
KEX-SYMBOLIC	3.62	4.00	4.23	3.95
KEX-CONCOLIC	3.54	3.92	3.62	3.69

Table III reports the results of the study. Columns *LMap*, *Months*, *DUtils* report the average rankings the human participants assigned for each tool to the test cases for `LinkedList`, `Months` and `DistanceUtils` classes accordingly. Column *Average* reports the average across the test cases for the three classes. As the results show, **the tool with the highest understandability of the selected test cases is UTBOT-CONCOLIC**, followed by EVOSUITE.

**Scores and Rankings.** The formula for the score [8] has been created and improved during the previous editions of the tool competition and takes into account the line and branch coverage, the mutation score, and the time budget used by the generator. Moreover, it applies a penalty for flaky and non-compiling tests. We observed a final score of 678.12 for EVOSUITE, **530.71 for UTBOT-CONCOLIC**, 426.19 for RANDOOP, 381.48 for UTBOT-FUZZER, 195.09 for KEX-CONCOLIC and 128.80 for KEX-SYMBOLIC. The rankings of the tools are reported in the column *CoverageR* of Table IV.

# Суровая реальность

- Внешние зависимости
- Сервисы
- Базы данных
- Файловая система

```
public class CustomByteReader {
    public static int readBytes(byte[] buffer, DataProvider dataProvider) {
        int bytesCount = 0;

        byte c;
        while ((c = dataProvider.nextByte()) != -1) {
            buffer[bytesCount] = c;
            bytesCount++;
        }

        return bytesCount;
    }
}

abstract class DataProvider {
    public abstract byte nextByte();
}
```

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```
1 package com.rest.order.no.spring.mocks;
2
3 5 usages
4 public class CustomByteReader {
5     5 usages
6     public static int readBytes(byte[] buffer, DataProvider dataProvider) {
7         int bytesCount = 0;
8
9         byte c;
10        while ((c = dataProvider.nextByte()) != -1) {
11            buffer[bytesCount] = c;
12            bytesCount++;
13        }
14
15        return bytesCount;
16    }
17 }
18
19 9 usages
20 abstract class DataProvider {
21     5 usages
22     public abstract byte nextByte();
23 }
```

```
@Test
public void testReadBytes1() {
    byte[] buffer = {Byte.MIN_VALUE};
    DataProvider dataProviderMock = mock(DataProvider.class);
    (when(dataProviderMock.nextByte())).thenReturn((byte) 0, (byte) -1);

    int actual = CustomByteReader.readBytes(buffer, dataProviderMock);

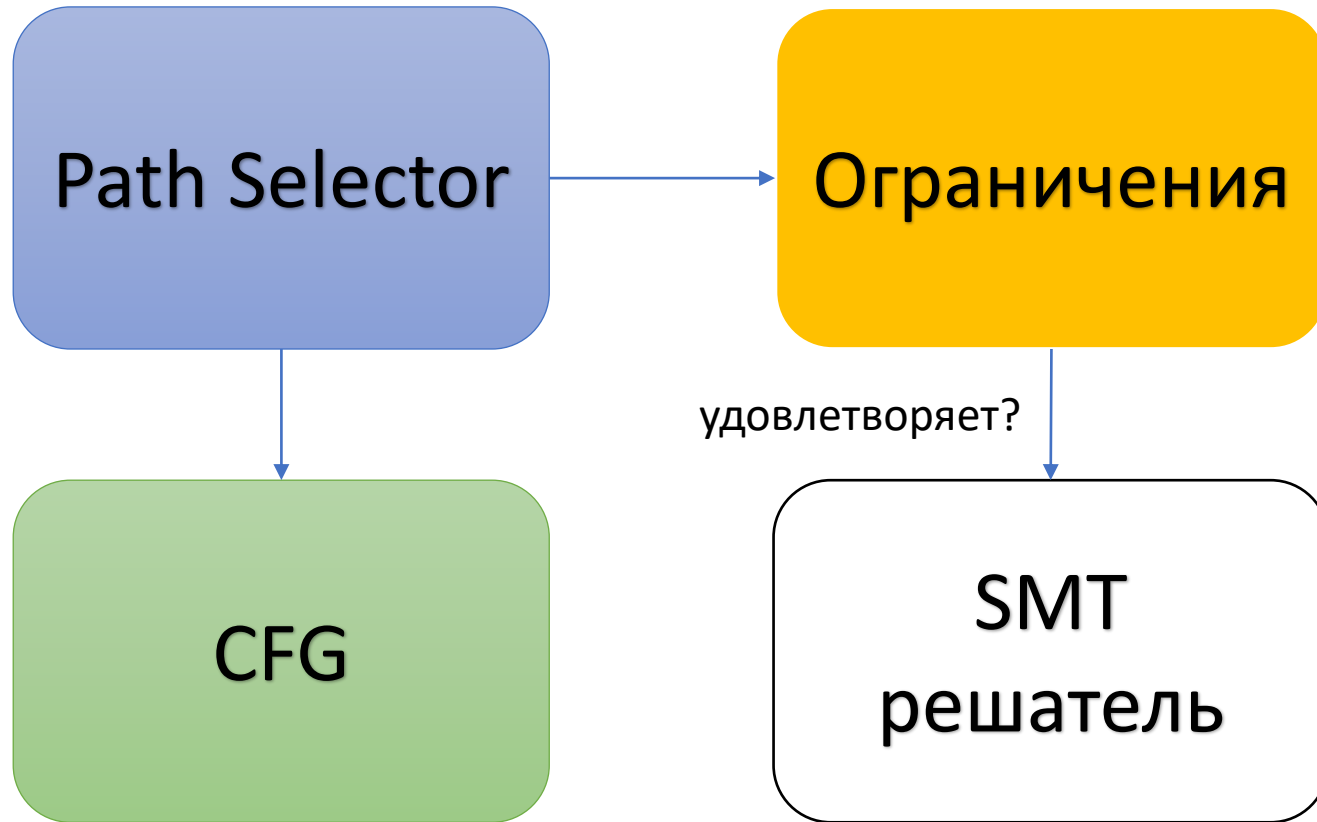
    assertEquals(expected: 1, actual);

    byte finalBuffer0 = buffer[0];

    assertEquals((byte) 0, finalBuffer0);
}
```

# Символьное исполнение

принципиальная схема



$$\neg\alpha \wedge (\beta < 5) \wedge \neg\gamma$$



## A Survey of Symbolic Execution Techniques

ROBERTO BALDONI, EMILIO COPPA, DANIELE CONO D'ELIA, CAMIL DEMETRESCU, and IRENE FINOCCHI, Sapienza University of Rome

Many security and software testing applications require checking whether certain properties of a program hold for any possible usage scenario. For instance, a tool for identifying software vulnerabilities may need to rule out the existence of any backdoor to bypass a program's authentication. One approach would be to test the program using different, possibly random inputs. As the backdoor may only be hit for very specific program workloads, automated exploration of the space of possible inputs is of the essence. Symbolic execution provides an elegant solution to the problem, by systematically exploring many possible execution paths at the same time without necessarily requiring concrete inputs. Rather than taking on fully specified input values, the technique abstractly represents them as symbols, resorting to constraint solvers to construct actual instances that would cause property violations. Symbolic execution has been incubated in dozens of tools developed over the last four decades, leading to major practical breakthroughs in a number of prominent software reliability applications. The goal of this survey is to provide an overview of the main ideas, challenges, and solutions developed in the area, distilling them for a broad audience.

CCS Concepts: • **Software and its engineering** → **Software verification**; *Software testing and debugging*;  
• **Security and privacy** → Software and application security;

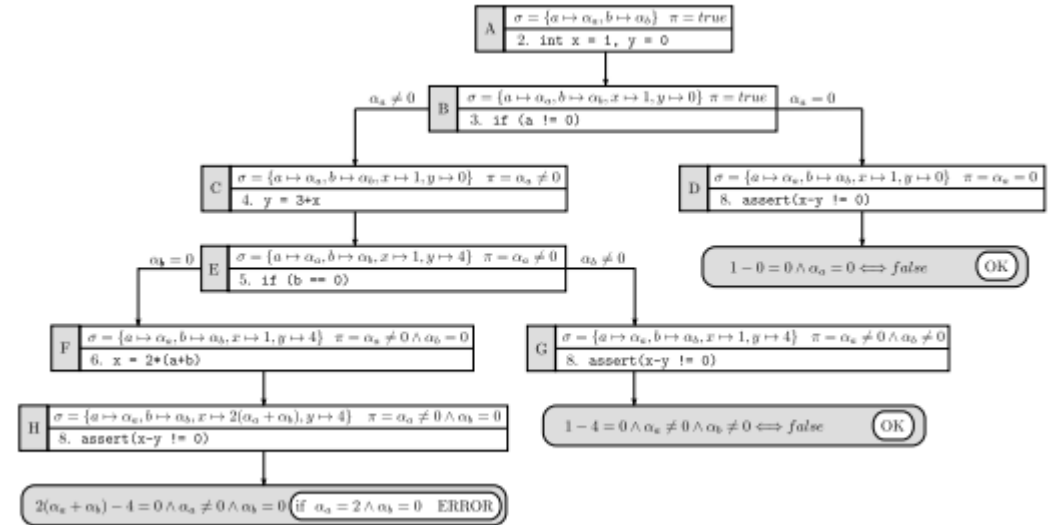
Additional Key Words and Phrases: Symbolic execution, static analysis, concolic execution, software testing

### ACM Reference Format:

Roberto Baldoni, Emilio Coppa, Daniele Cono D'Elia, Camil Demetrescu, and Irene Finocchi. 2018. A Survey of Symbolic Execution Techniques. *ACM Comput. Surv.* 51, 3, Article 0 (2018), 37 pages. <https://doi.org/0000001.0000001>

*"Sometimes you can't see how important something is in its moment, even if it seems kind of important. This is probably one of those times."*

(Cyber Grand Challenge highlights from DEF CON 24, August 6, 2016)



### TALK

## Zero false positive code analysis in Java with dynamic symbolic execution



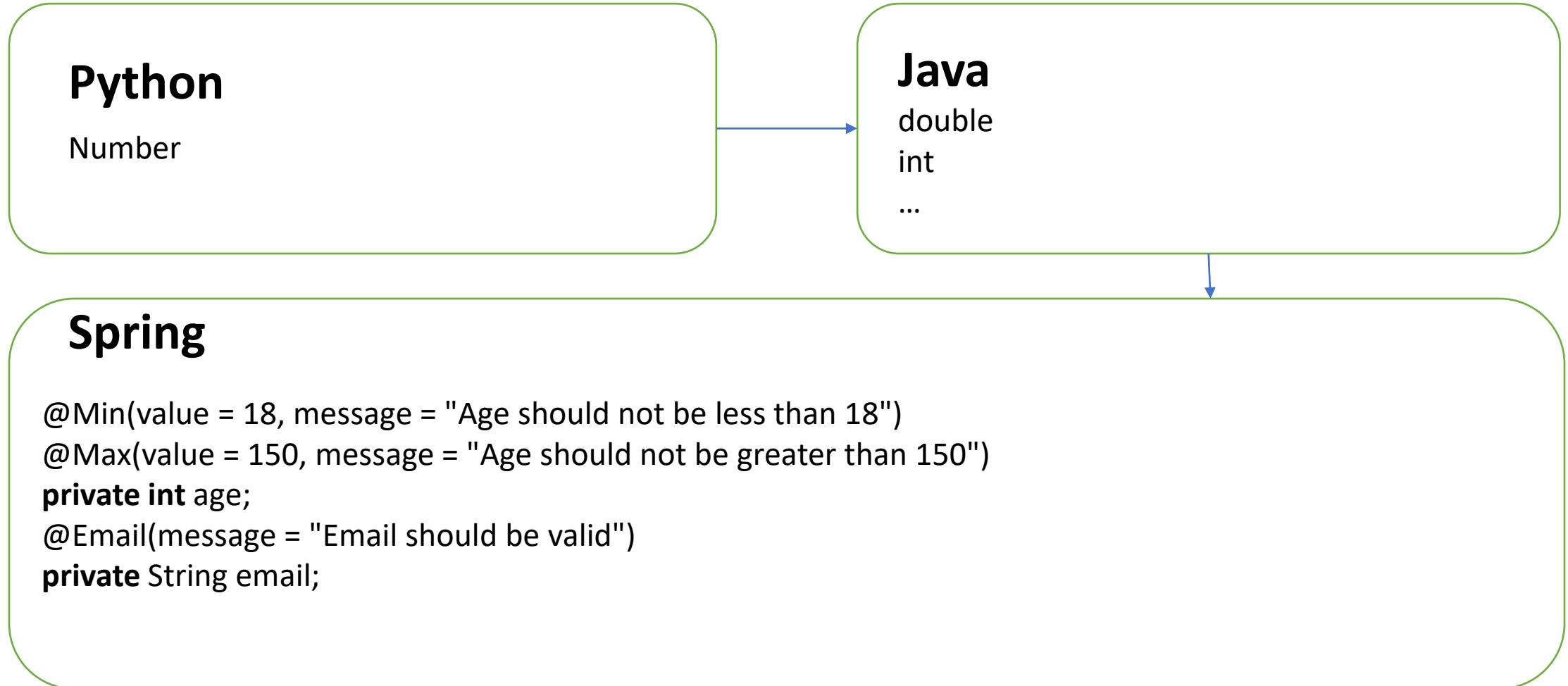
Dmitry Ivanov  
Huawei



Dmitry Mordvinov

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1610.00502.pdf>

# Сужение домена анализа



```
@Service
```

```
public class OrderService {
```

```
    @Autowired
```

```
    private OrderRepository orderRepository;
```

```
    public boolean isMajorityExpensive(int threshold) {
```

```
        1 List<Order> allOrders = orderRepository.findAll();
```

```
        2 if (allOrders.isEmpty()) {  
            return false;
```

```
        }
```

```
        List<Order> expensiveOrders = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        for (Order order: allOrders) {
```

```
            if (order != null && order.getPrice() > threshold) {  
                expensiveOrders.add(order);
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
        return expensiveOrders.size() > allOrders.size() / 2;
```

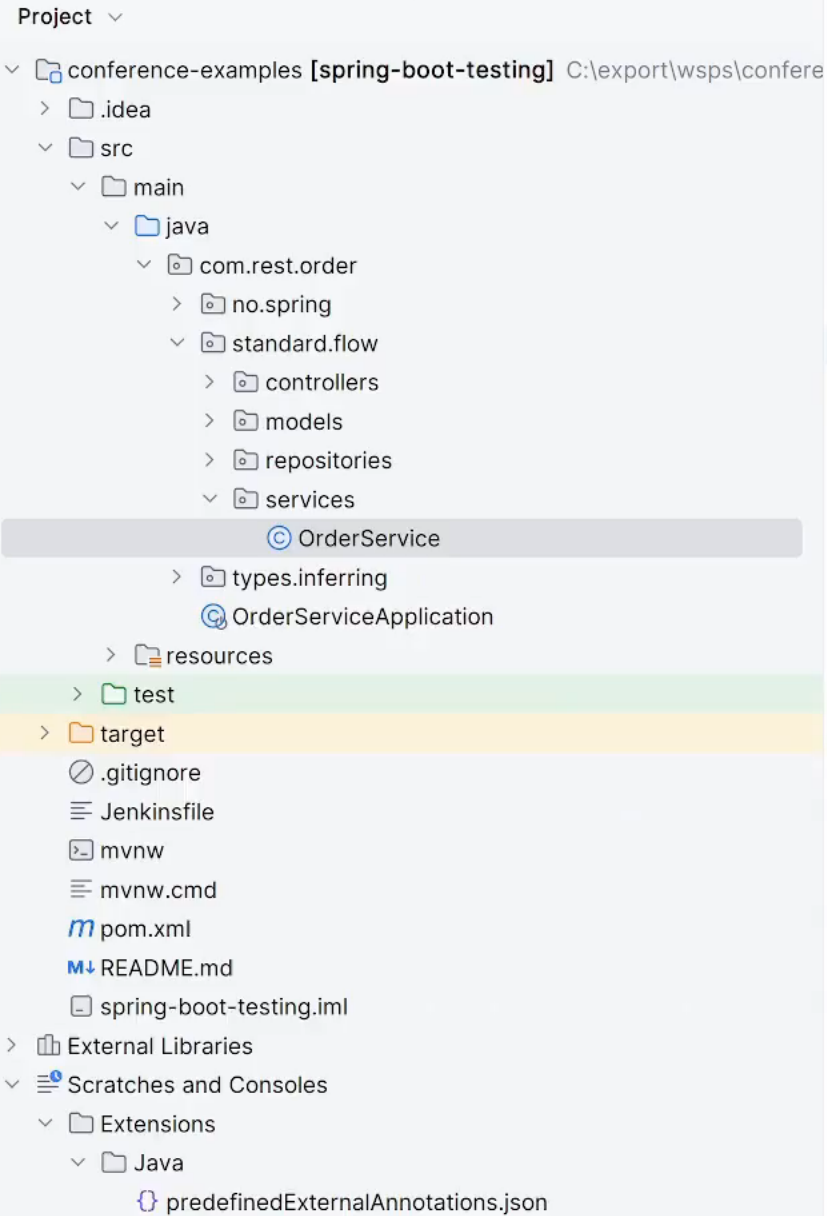
```
    }
```



Зависимости



Логика



```
3 import ...
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12 @Service
13 public class OrderService {
14     @Autowired
15     private OrderRepository orderRepository;
16
17     9 usages
18     public boolean isMajorityExpensive(int threshold) {
19         List<Order> allOrders = orderRepository.findAll();
20
21         if (allOrders.isEmpty()) {
22             return false;
23         }
24
25         List<Order> expensiveOrders = new ArrayList<>();
26         for (Order order: allOrders) {
27             if (order != null && order.getPrice() > threshold) {
28                 expensiveOrders.add(order);
29             }
30         }
31
32         return expensiveOrders.size() > allOrders.size() / 2;
33     }
34
35     no usages
36     public boolean isEmpty() {
37         List<Order> orders = orderRepository.findAll();
38         return orders.size() > 0;
39     }
40 }
```

```

@Test
public void testIsMajorityExpensive3() {
    LinkedList linkedList = new LinkedList();
    Order orderMock = mock(Order.class);
    (when(orderMock.getPrice())).thenReturn(Integer.MAX_VALUE);
    linkedList.add(orderMock);
    Order orderMock1 = mock(Order.class);
    (when(orderMock1.getPrice())).thenReturn(1);
    linkedList.add(orderMock1);
    Order orderMock2 = mock(Order.class);
    (when(orderMock2.getPrice())).thenReturn(3);
    linkedList.add(orderMock2);
    Order orderMock3 = mock(Order.class);
    (when(orderMock3.getPrice())).thenReturn(-1);
    linkedList.add(orderMock3);
    Order orderMock4 = mock(Order.class);
    (when(orderMock4.getPrice())).thenReturn(0);
    linkedList.add(orderMock4);
    (when(orderRepositoryMock.findAll())).thenReturn(linkedList);

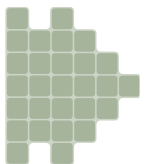
    boolean actual = orderService.isMajorityExpensive(17);

    assertFalse(actual);
}

```

# Сложные случаи

- У вас есть два кандидата-компонента на вставку
- Коллекция компонентов





inject a list in spring tests



Все

Картинки

Видео

Книги

Покупки

Ещё

Инструменты

Результатов: примерно 78 000 000 (0,38 сек.)



Stack Overflow

<https://stackoverflow.com> › h... · [Перевести эту страницу](#) ⋮

## How to mock a autowired list of Spring beans? - java

23 окт. 2015 г. — I would make the field final and simply create a constructor. That way you can really make it a unit **test** and construct the object yourself and ...

3 ответа · Лучший ответ: I finally figured it out... Sometimes, asking a question can give you a...

Mockito - **Injecting a List** of mocks - Stack Overflow

20 февр. 2017 г.

How to mock **injected list** of implementations? - Stack Overflow

9 авг. 2021 г.

Mockito: How to properly mock a **List** of **Spring** Services

26 мар. 2021 г.

How to use Dependency **Injection** with **Spring** Boot Unit **Testing**?

11 дек. 2020 г.

[Другие результаты с сайта stackoverflow.com](#)



I finally figured it out...

46

Sometimes, asking a question can give you a better approach to your problems :p



The problem is I was linking the validators to the list before they were mocked. The validators was then null and no reference could be updated when the `MockitAnnotations.initMocks(this)` was called.



Moreover, to avoid iterator problems on `List`, I had to use `@Spy` instead of `@Mock`.



Here is the final solution:

```
@Mock
private EsmRegexValidator regexValidator;

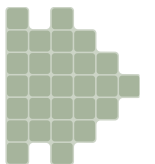
@Mock
private EsmFormNotNullValidator notNullValidator;

@Mock
private EsmFormDataTypeValidator dataValidator;

@InjectMocks
private EsmFormValidatorManager validatorManager;

@Spy
private List<IEsmFormValidator> validators = new ArrayList<IEsmFormValidator>();

@Mock
```





```
@Service
public class OrderService {
    @Autowired
    private OrderRepository orderRepository;

    public boolean isMajorityExpensive(int threshold) {
        {...}
    }

    public boolean isEmpty() {
        List<Order> orders = orderRepository.findAll();
        return orders.size() > 0;
    }
}
```

```
@Test
public void testIsNotEmpty1() {

    List listMock = mock(List.class);
    (when(listMock.size())).thenReturn(0);
    (when(orderRepositoryMock.findAll())).thenReturn(listMock);

    boolean actual = orderService.isNotEmpty();

    assertFalse(actual);
}
```

**НЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВО**

**КАЧЕСТВО**

```
@Service
public class OrderService {
    @Autowired
    private OrderRepository orderRepository;

    public boolean isMajorityExpensive(int threshold) {
        {...}
    }

    public boolean isEmpty() {
        List<Order> orders = orderRepository.findAll();
        return orders.size() > 0;
    }
}
```

```
@Service
public class CalculatorService {

    @Autowired
    public Calculator calculator;

    public long calcSquareSum(int a, int b) {
        return calculator.multiply(a, a) + calculator.multiply(b, b);
    }
}
```

```
public void testCalcSquareSum1() {
    CalculatorService calculatorService = new CalculatorService();
    Calculator calculatorMock = mock(Calculator.class);
    (when(calculatorMock.multiply(anyInt(), anyInt()))).thenReturn(0L, 0L);
    calculatorService.calculator = calculatorMock;

    long actual = calculatorService.calcSquareSum(1, -255);

    assertEquals(0L, actual);
}
```

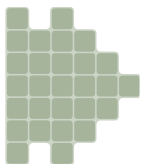
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            - repositories
            - services
          - types.infering
            - Calculator
            - CalculatorImpl
            - CalculatorService
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```
1 package com.rest.order.types.infering;
2
3 import ...
4
5
6 2 usages
7 @Service
8 public class CalculatorService {
9
10     @Autowired
11     public Calculator calculator;
12
13     1 usage
14     public long calcSquareSum(int a, int b) {
15         return calculator.multiply(a, a) + calculator.multiply(b, b);
16     }
17 }
```

@Test

```
public void testCalcSquareSum1() {  
    CalculatorService calculatorService = new CalculatorService();  
    CalculatorImpl calculator = new CalculatorImpl();  
    calculatorService.calculator = calculator;  
  
    long actual = calculatorService.calcSquareSum(1, -255);  
  
    assertEquals(65026L, actual);  
}
```





Безопасно?



# Что делает плагин?

- Запуск приложения Spring
- Пост-обработка компонентов (bean)
- Получение определений компонентов (bean)
- Остановка приложений

Конструирование bean'ов не началось

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping(value = "/api")
public class OrderController {

    private OrderService orderService;

    public OrderController(OrderService orderService) {
        this.orderService = orderService;
    }

    @GetMapping(path = "/isMajorityExpensive")
    public boolean isMajorityExpensive(@RequestParam int threshold) {
        return orderService.isMajorityExpensive(threshold);
    }

}
```

Project

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          - standard.flow
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```
1 package com.rest.order.standard.flow.controllers;
2
3 > import ...
4
5
6 @RestController
7 @RequestMapping(value = "/api")
8 public class OrderController {
9
10     2 usages
11     private OrderService orderService;
12
13     > public OrderController(OrderService orderService) { this.orderService = orderService; }
14
15
16     ⚠ @GetMapping(path = "/isMajorityExpensive")
17     public boolean isMajorityExpensive(@RequestParam int threshold) {
18         return orderService.isMajorityExpensive(threshold);
19     }
20 }
```

```
@Test
public void testIsMajorityExpensive1() throws Exception {
    UriComponentsBuilder uriComponentsBuilder = fromPath("/api/isMajorityExpensive");
    Object[] values = {4097};
    UriComponentsBuilder uriComponentsBuilder1 = uriComponentsBuilder.queryParam("threshold", values);
    String urlTemplate = uriComponentsBuilder1.toUriString();
    Object[] uriVariables = {};
    MockHttpServletRequestBuilder mockHttpServletRequestBuilder = get(urlTemplate, uriVariables);

    ResultActions actual = mockMvc.perform(mockHttpServletRequestBuilder);

    actual.andDo(print());
    actual.andExpect(status().is(200));
    actual.andExpect(content().string("false"));
}
```

```
@Service
public class OrderService {

    @Autowired
    private OrderRepository orderRepository;

    public boolean isMajorityExpensive(int threshold) {...}

    public boolean isEmpty() {
        List<Order> orders = orderRepository.findAll();
        return orders.size() > 0;
    }
}
```

Project

- conference-examples [spring-boot-testing] C:\export\wsp\conference-examples
  - .idea
  - src
    - main
      - java
        - com.rest.order
          - no.spring
          - standard.flow
            - controllers
              - OrderController
            - models
            - repositories
            - services
              - OrderService
          - types.inferring
          - OrderServiceApplication
        - resources
        - test
        - target
        - .gitignore
        - Jenkinsfile
        - mvnw
        - mvnw.cmd
        - pom.xml
        - README.md
        - spring-boot-testing.iml
      - External Libraries
      - Scratches and Consoles
      - Extensions
        - Java
          - predefinedExternalAnnotations.json

```
OrderControllerTest.java
OrderServiceApplication.java
CalculatorService.java
CalculatorServiceTest.java
OrderService.java
```

5 > import ...  
10  
4 usages  
11 @Service

### Generate Tests with UnitTestBot

Test sources root: .../src/test

Testing framework: JUnit 5

Spring configuration: No configuration

Tests type: Unit tests

Active profile(s): default

Mocking strategy: Mock everything outside the class

Mock static methods

Parameterized tests

Test generation timeout: 60 seconds per class

Generate tests for:

Member
<input type="checkbox"/> isMajorityExpensive(threshold:int):boolean
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> isEmpty():boolean

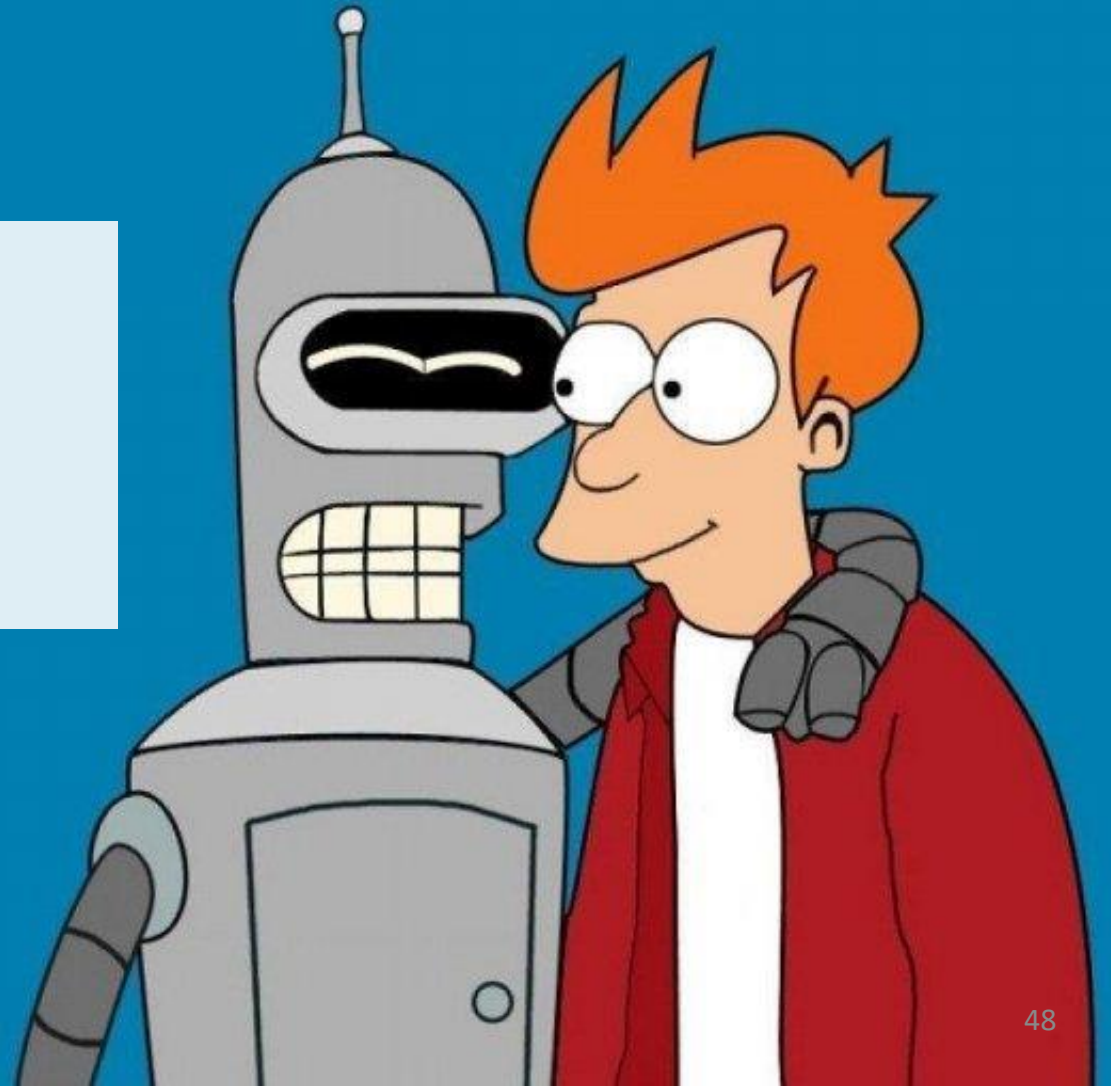
Generate Tests Cancel

```
37 }  
38
```

Generate Tests with UnitTestBot via Alt+Shift+U

# Integrity test

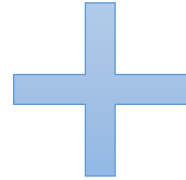
```
/**  
 * This sanity check test fails if the  
 * application context cannot start.  
 */  
@Test  
public void contextLoads() {}
```





```
@SpringBootTest
@BootstrapWith(SpringBootTestContextBootstrapper.class)
@DirtiesContext(classMode = DirtiesContext.ClassMode.BEFORE_EACH_TEST_METHOD)
@Transactional
@AutoConfigureTestDatabase
@AutoConfigureMockMvc
public class OrderControllerTest {
```

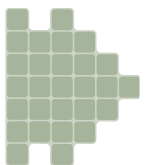
Символьный анализ (**Symbolic**)



Конкретное исполнение (**Concrete**)



**Concolic**



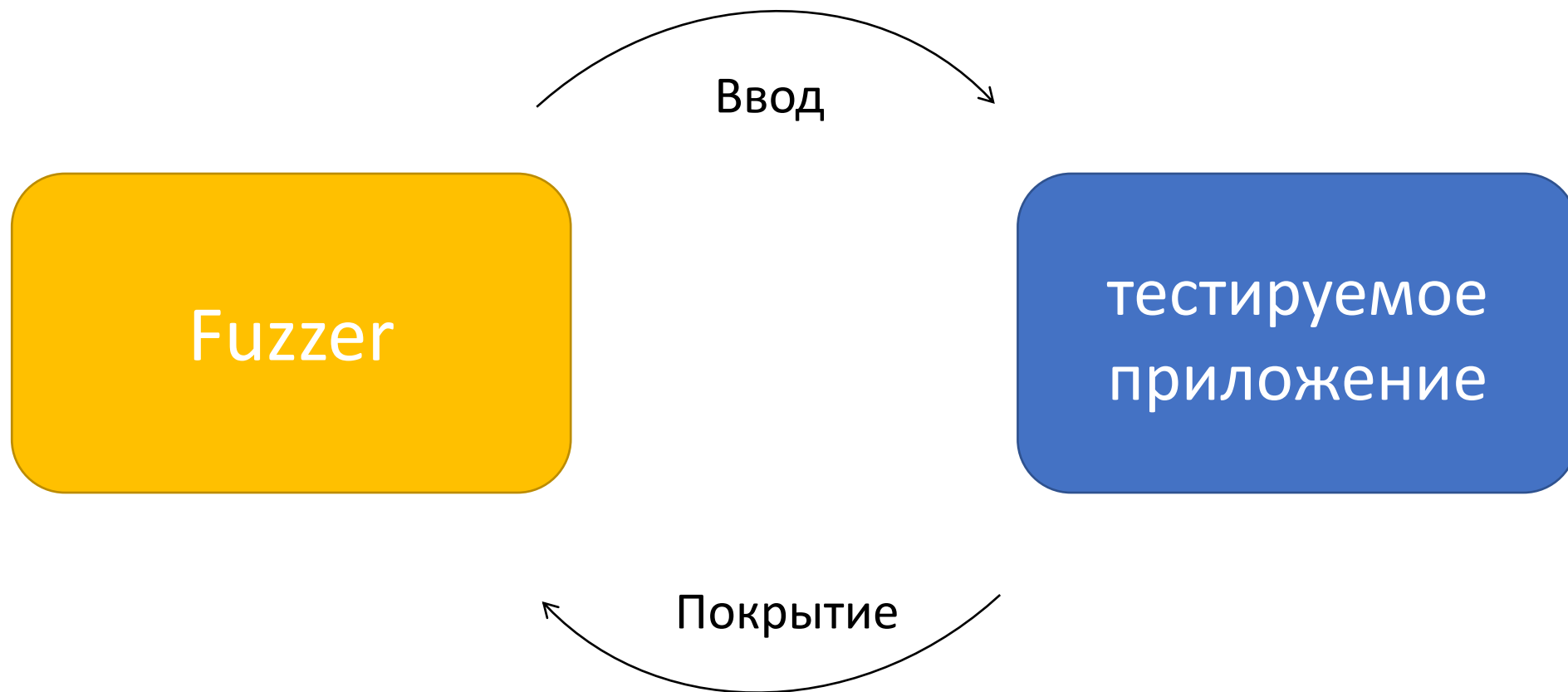
“Ай эм ёр фаззер”

Fuzz

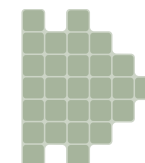
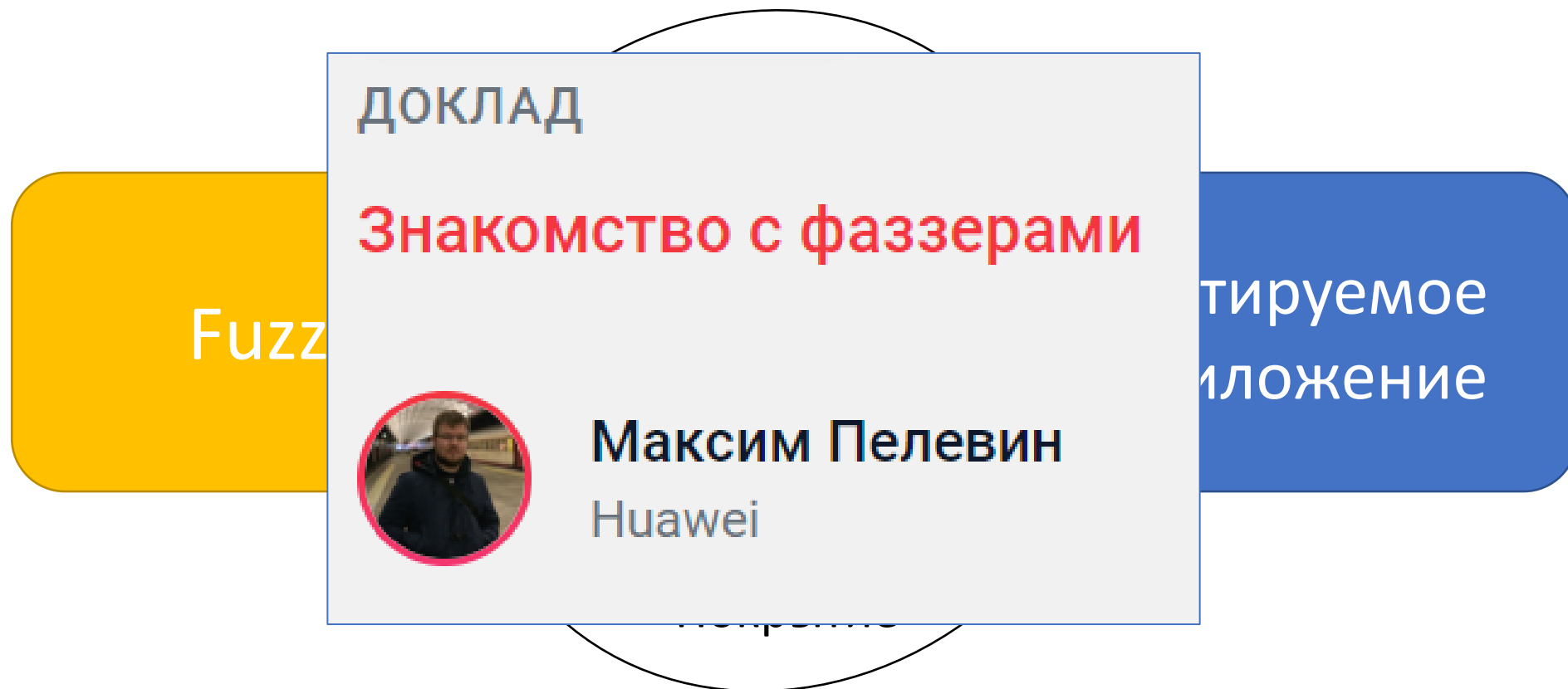


естируемое  
риложение

# “Ай эм ёр фаззер”



# “Ай эм ёр фаззер”



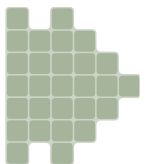
Безопасно?



# Зоны риска

- Spring контекст
- Вызовы служб
- Обновления баз данных
- Файловая система

Не генерируйте тестов на продуктовой конфигурации



**I DON'T NEED DEBUG MY CODE**



**I USE TDD**



# **KLEE: Unassisted and Automatic Generation of High-Coverage Tests for Complex Systems Programs**

Cristian Cadar, Daniel Dunbar, Dawson Engler \*  
Stanford University

... with symbolic values and replace cor-  
... program operations with ones that  
... values. When program execution  
... value, the system (con-  
... once, maintaining on  
... path condition  
... when a path

grams in existence. For 84% of these utilities, KLEE's automatically generated tests covered 80–100% of executable statements and, in aggregate, significantly beat the coverage of the developers' own hand-written test suites. KLEE also found nine serious bugs (including

## **Abstract**

We present a new symbolic execution capable of automatically generating high coverage on a diverse set of environmentally-intensive programs to all 90 programs in the GNU CORP.

# Плюсы генераторов тестов

- Фиксация поведения
- Фиксация ошибок (Дополнительные инспекции)
- Автоматические тесты лучше, чем их отсутствие
- Можно переписать, если будет время

## Before

Element ^	Class, %	Method, %	Line, %
com	79% (117/147)	70% (955/1358)	31% (2087/6697)
h	79% (117/147)	70% (955/1358)	31% (2087/6697)
	79% (117/147)	70% (955/1358)	31% (2087/6697)
>	57% (4/7)	69% (50/72)	71% (54/76)
>	100% (0/0)	100% (0/0)	100% (0/0)
>	100% (18/18)	95% (369/388)	83% (523/625)
>	73% (30/41)	55% (170/308)	20% (559/2680)
>	33% (1/3)	21% (3/14)	4% (3/68)
>	100% (1/1)	100% (1/1)	100% (2/2)
>	80% (25/31)	61% (176/285)	25% (495/1937)
>	84% (16/19)	69% (104/149)	33% (176/530)
>	100% (1/1)	75% (3/4)	91% (22/24)
>	84% (21/25)	59% (79/132)	34% (253/737)
>	0% (0/1)	0% (0/5)	0% (0/18)

## After

Element ^	Class, %	Method, %	Line, %
com	86% (133/153)	81% (1194/1463)	64% (3754/5824)
h	86% (133/153)	81% (1194/1463)	64% (3754/5824)
	86% (133/153)	81% (1194/1463)	64% (3754/5824)
>	57% (4/7)	69% (50/72)	71% (54/76)
>	90% (18/20)	78% (197/252)	75% (339/450)
>	100% (0/0)	100% (0/0)	100% (0/0)
>	94% (16/17)	85% (306/356)	77% (456/592)
>	81% (26/32)	90% (209/232)	63% (1221/1927)
>	100% (3/3)	50% (7/14)	77% (44/57)
>	100% (1/1)	100% (2/2)	100% (3/3)
>	88% (22/25)	76% (172/226)	61% (823/1332)
>	100% (19/19)	83% (126/151)	55% (291/525)
>	100% (1/1)	100% (4/4)	95% (22/23)
>	85% (23/27)	81% (121/149)	61% (501/821)
>	0% (0/1)	0% (0/5)	0% (0/18)

Q&A