

AUTOMATED VALIDATION OF DEFINITIONAL INTERPRETERS

Validating Definitional Interpreters Using Property-Based Testing

PROBLEM

```
data Expr = Num Int | Add Expr Expr
eval :: Expr -> Int
eval (Num i) = i
eval (Add e1 e2) = interp e1 + interp e2

evil :: Expr -> Int
evil (Num i) = i
evil (Add e1 e2) = interp e1 + interp e1
```

We want to detect that **eval** and **evil** are **NOT** equivalent with:

- A uniform generator
- QuickCheck
- SmallCheck

QuickCheck:
*** Failed! Falsified (after 5 tests):
2 + 2 + 4 + (-4) + 0 + (-1) + 1 + 1

SmallCheck:
Failed test no. 4.
there exists 1 + 0 such that
condition is false

Uniform generation:
*** Failed! Falsified (after 1 test):
0 + 1 + 0

Reported counter-examples
for each generation method

METHOD

1. Define Algebraic Data Types (ADTs)

Arithmetic ADT (Add, Sub, Mul, Div)
Boolean ADT (And, Or, Not)
Conditional ADT (Arithmetic, boolean,
conditional & lambda operations)

2. Write Test Data Generators

Write QuickCheck generators
Write SmallCheck generators
Define spaces for the ADTs and
write the respective uniform
generators

3. Check Interpreter Equivalence

Use each generation method to
check the following property:

```
prop_interp :: Expr -> Bool
prop_interp e = interp1 e == interp2 e
```

RESULTS

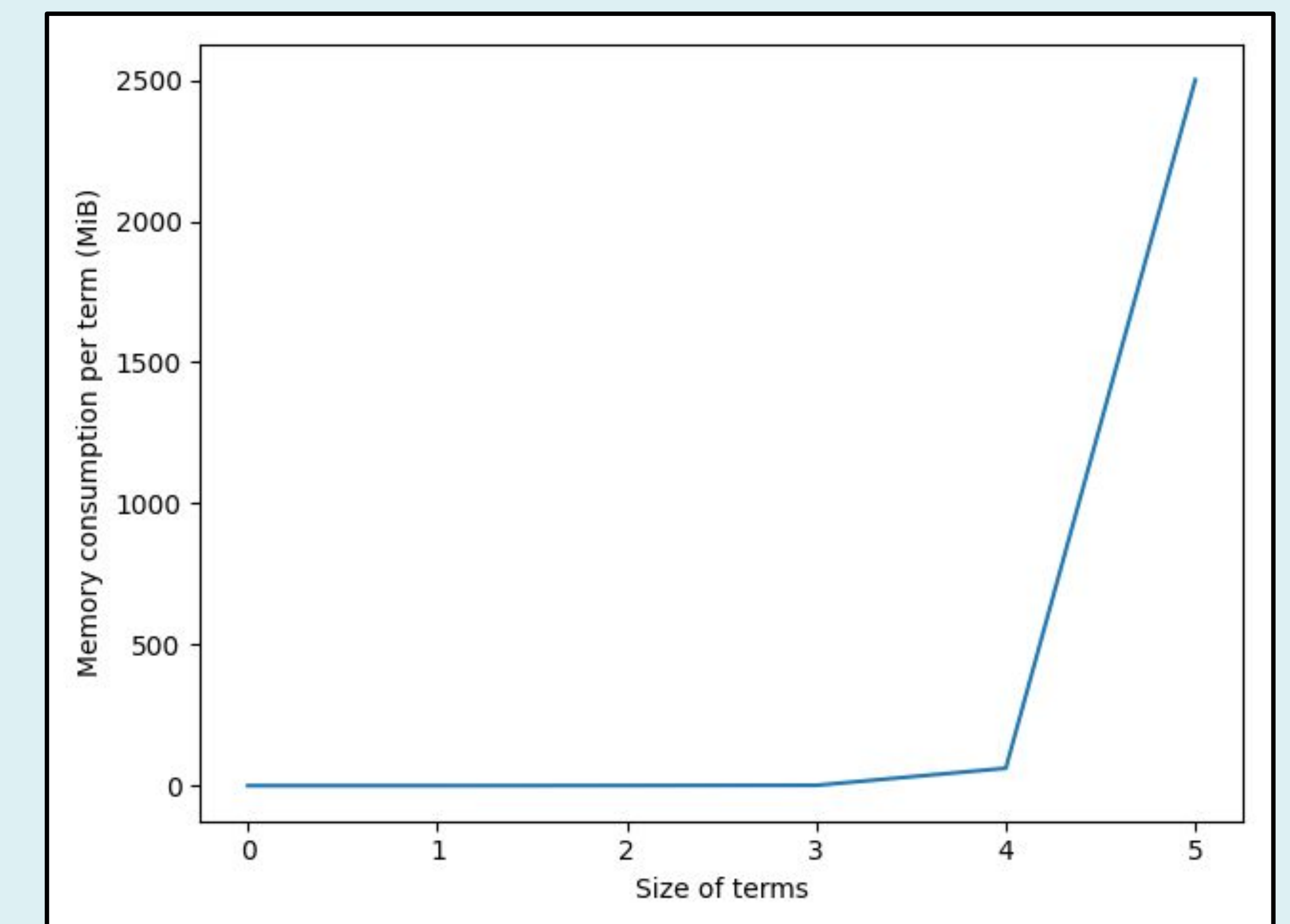
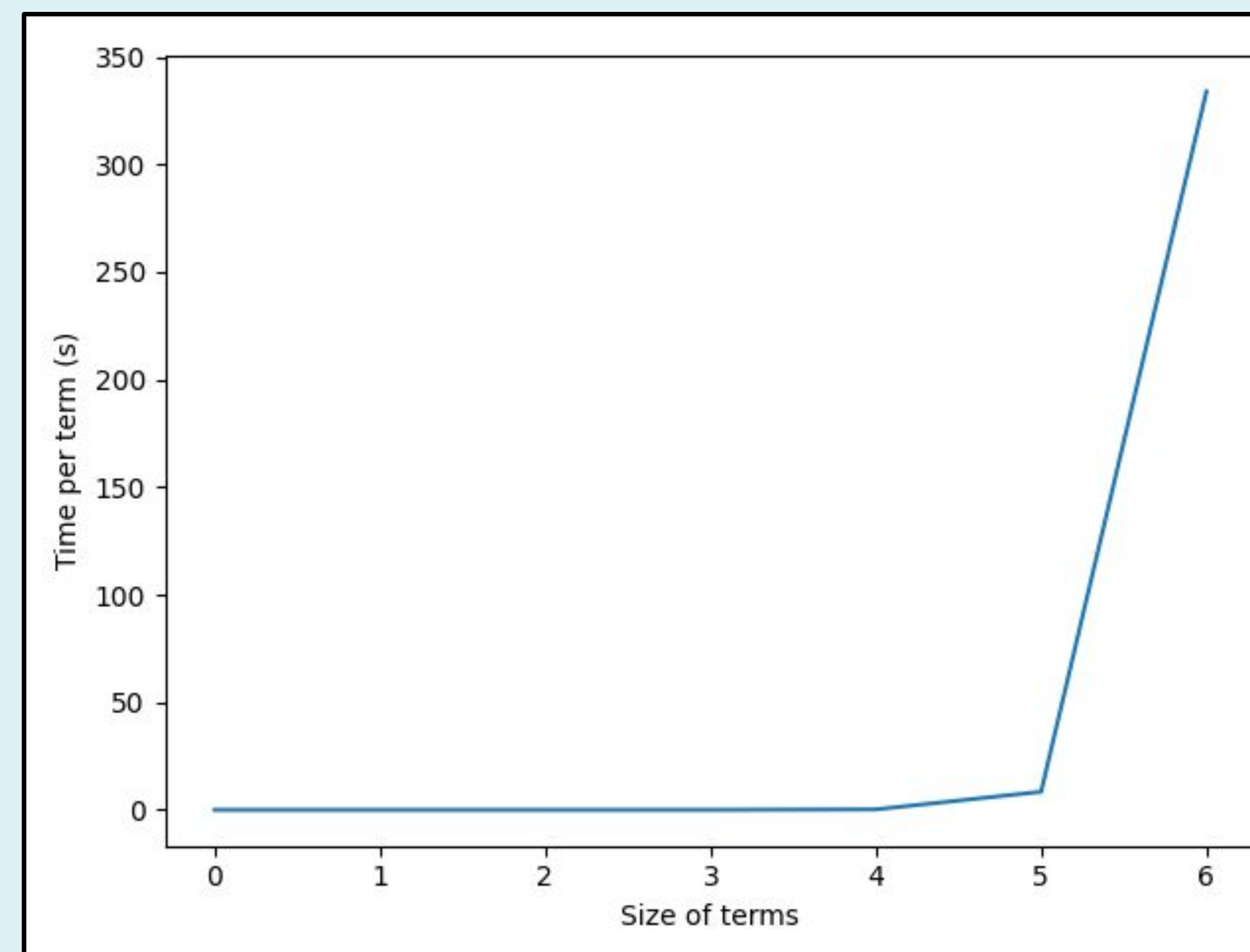
AVG number of tests to detect
faults in each pattern match case

Method	Add	Sub	Mul	Div
QC	3	3	4	3
SC	12	19	33	37
UG	4	5	6	3

AVG = Average
number of
tests out of
10 runs of
100 tests

Method	And	Or	Not
QC	5	7	5
SC	9	16	9
UG	3	2	2

QC = QuickCheck,
SC = SmallCheck,
UG = Uniform generation



Time & Space consumption for the conditional ADT (UG Method)

CONCLUSION

The uniform generation method
outperforms the QuickCheck &
SmallCheck naive generators
when it comes to well-typed
data.

Time needed for the
uniform generator grows
exponentially as size of
terms increases. To that
end, an improvement is
needed.

While fast, QuickCheck &
SmallCheck require more
complex generation methods
to work on a wide variety
of grammars.