

SlowCoach: Mutating Code to Simulate Performance Bugs

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Agenda

- Motivation
- Background
- Framework
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

Motivation

- Testing a program
- Correctness of the test suite?
- Mutate the code (inject faults)
- Could test suite identify mutants?

Example – Code Mutation

```
- if (cond_a && cond_b) {  
+ if (cond_a || cond_b) {  
    do_something();  
}
```

The quality of performance testing?

Background – Terminology

- MT: Mutation Testing
- PMT: Performance Mutation Testing
- SUT: Software Under Test

Background – MT

- - `if (cond_a && cond_b) {`
- + `if (cond_a || cond_b) {`
- `do_something();`
- `}`

- Mutant – a mutated copy of source code
- Mutation Operator – a syntactic rule defining how the source code should be mutated
- Mutation Score – a score that grades the quality of the test suite, usually computed as *number of killed mutants / all mutants*

Background – PMT

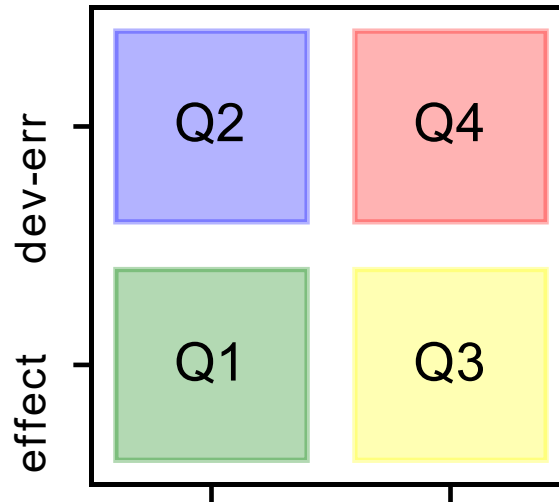
- Functional equivalence – mutants must align with the functionality of the original program.
- Context dependency – not all performance bugs can be generalized and encoded as syntactic rules. Mutation operators need extra information to effectively simulate performance bugs.

Background – Fault Models

```
for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {  
-   if (can_go_fast()) {  
+   if (0) {  
        light_computation();  
    } else {  
        heavy_computation();  
    }  
}
```

Q2 Example

More representative ↑



More generic →

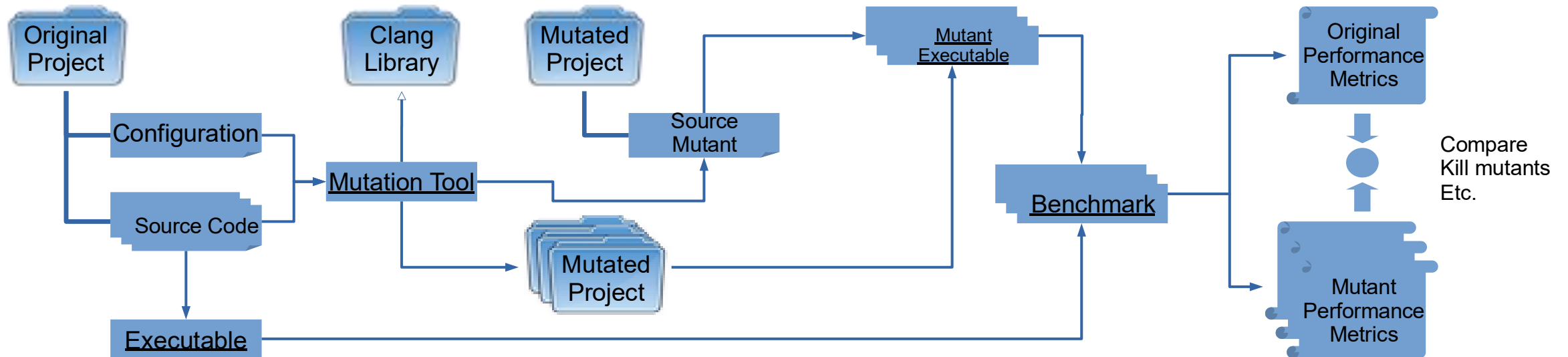
```
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i++) {  
-   if (some_cond(i)) break;  
    do_something();  
}
```

Q4 Example

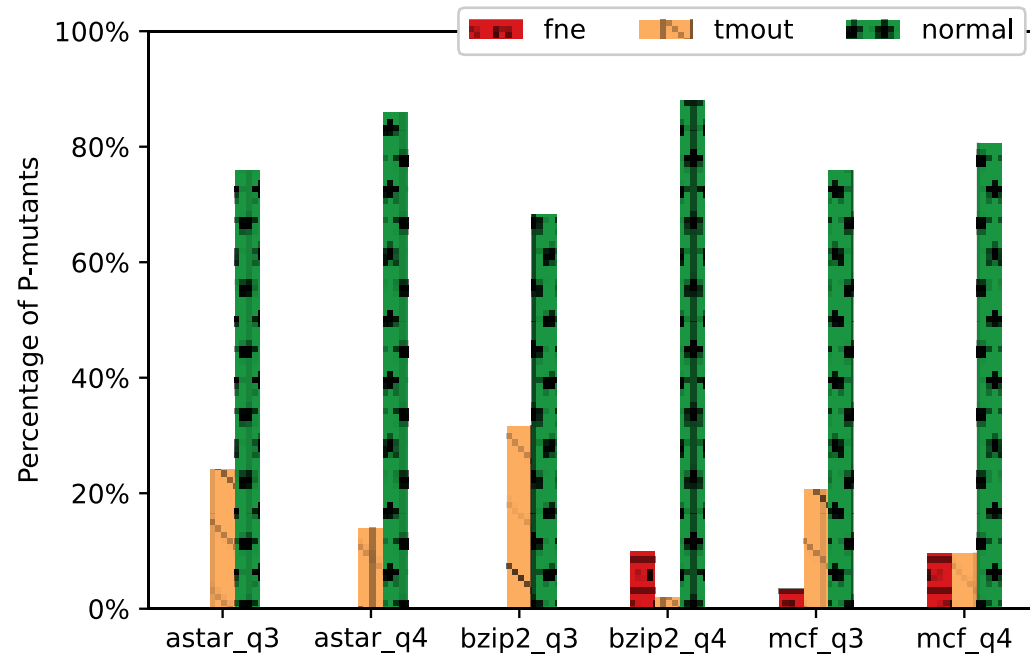
```
+ volatile int sum = 0, foo[ARR_LEN];  
+ for(int i = 0; i < foo_len; i++) {  
+   sum += foo[i];  
+ }
```

(Q1 &)Q3 Example

Framework



Evaluation – Functional Equivalence



Equivalence in output

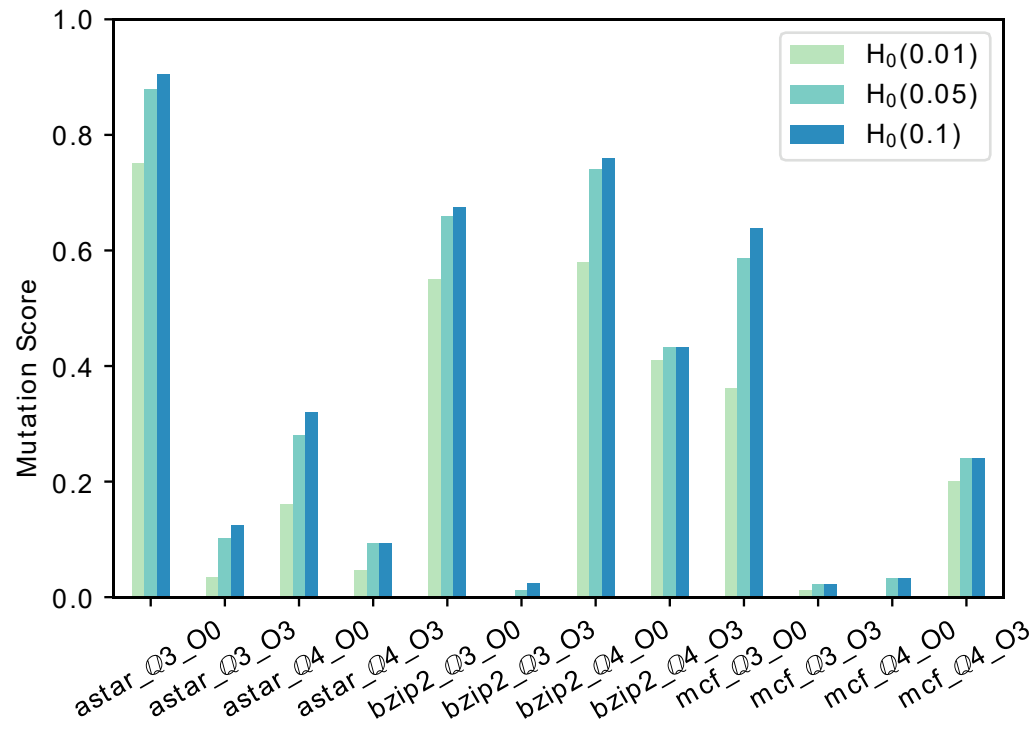
Legends:

- Fne = functionally deviated mutants
- Tmout = timeouted mutants
- Normal = normal mutants

Evaluation – Mutation Score

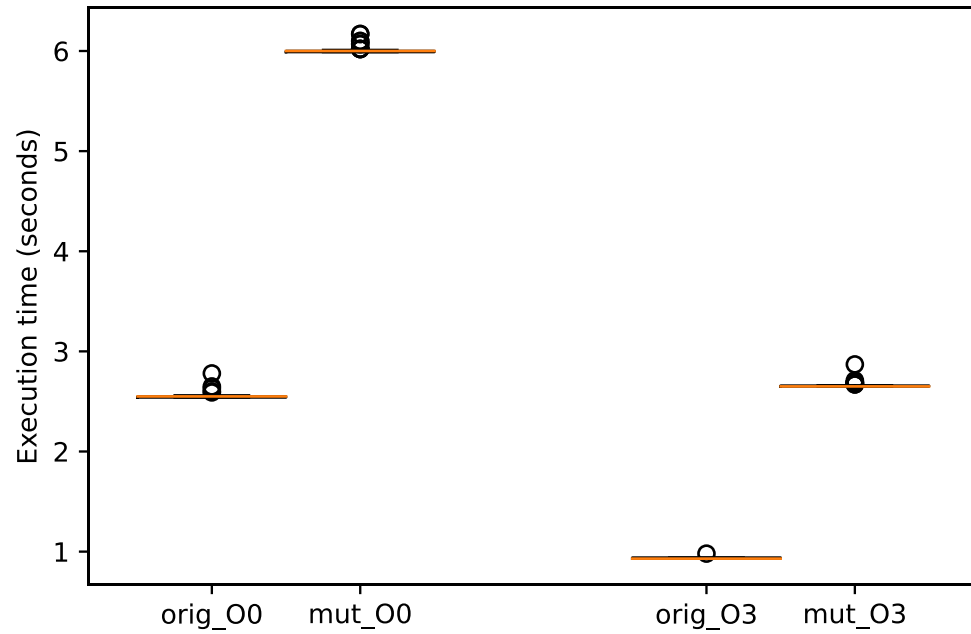
- Mutation score
 - Execution time of context independent mutants
 - Repeat 30 times
 - P_m is the performance of the mutant
 - P_b is the performance of the original program (baseline)
 - KS-test on execution time ($H_0: P_m \leq P_b$)
- Case study on Q2 (context dependent) mutants

Evaluation – Mutation Score (Context Independent)

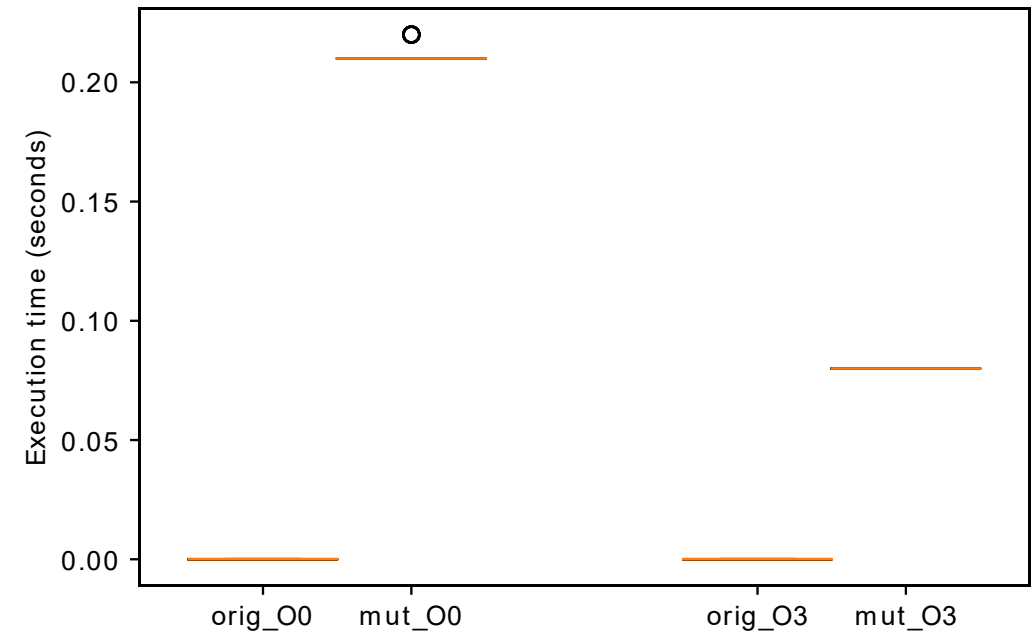


- astar, bzip2 and mcf
- O0: not optimized
- O3: fully optimized
- Score ranges from 0 – 1
- Optimization affects mutation scores

Evaluation – Case Study (Context Dependent)



Q2-A



Q2-B

Conclusion

- Proposed a classification of four different fault models
- A methodology to use PMT to evaluate test suites
- Ability to generate and inject context dependent performance bugs

Thank you for attending, any questions?
