



Compiler Testing for use with Safety-Critical and/or Embedded Systems

日本語ノート版を用意しました。
興味頂ける場合は、メールにてご請求ください。



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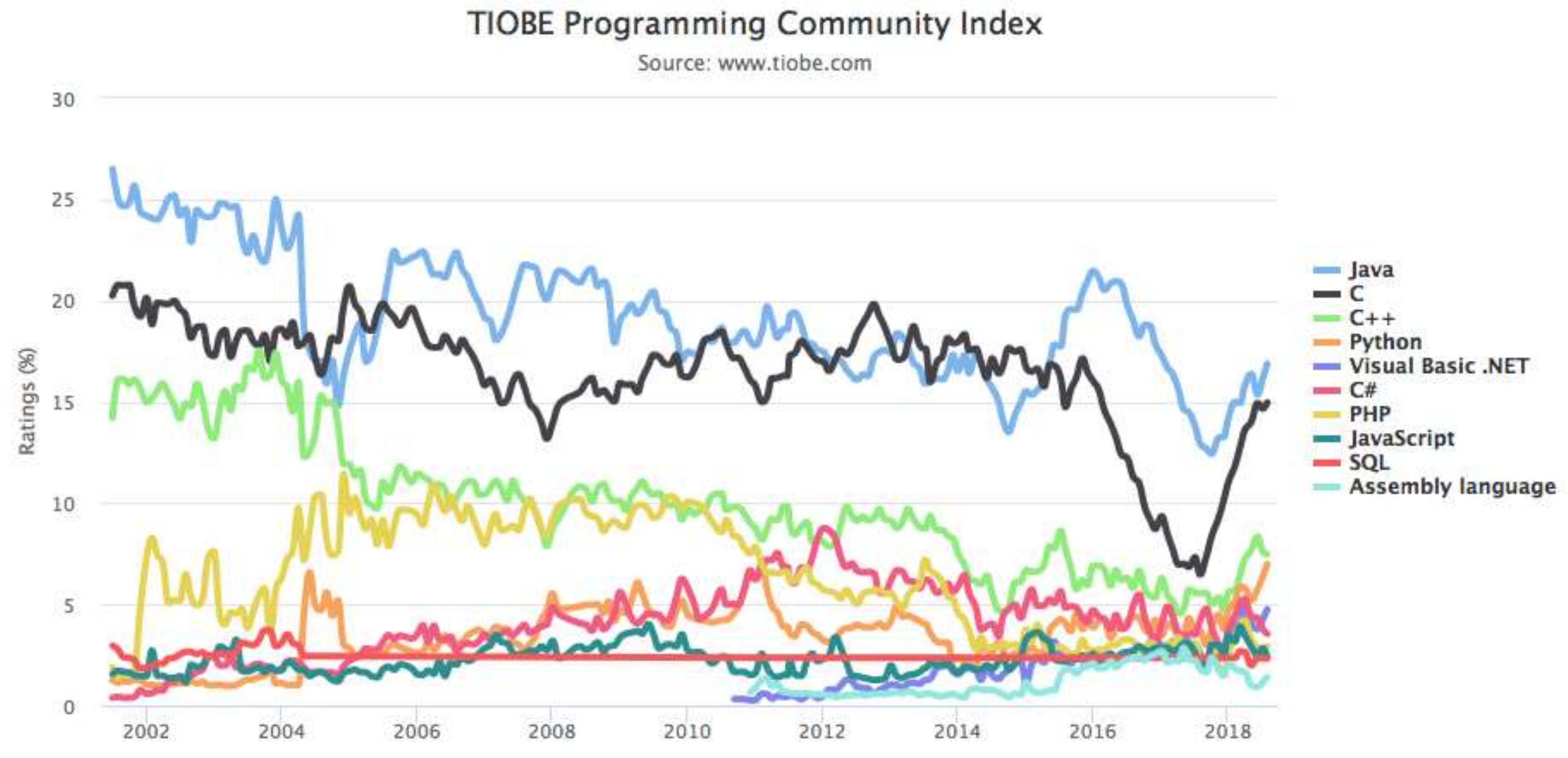
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PART 1: The Importance of C and C++ Compilers



- The C and C++ languages
- What a compiler does
- The (internal) complexity of a compiler
- Using a compiler in practice

The Importance of C and C++



The Qualities of C and C++



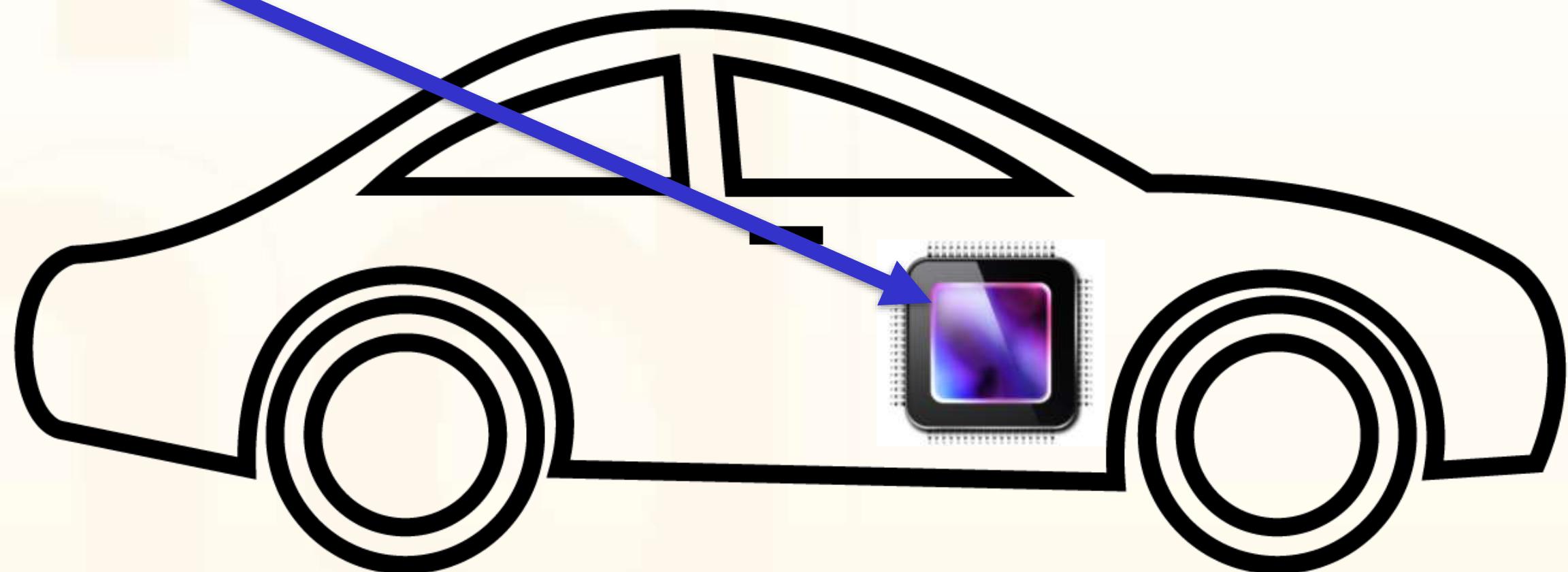
- Portable to many different architectures ("implementation defined features")
- Can run on "bare-metal", access to hardware
- Little or no run-time system (no hidden overhead, real-time)
- High performance
- Standardized by ISO (well-known - many tools, knowledgeable developers)

What a Compiler Does



C-Source
Code for
Brakes

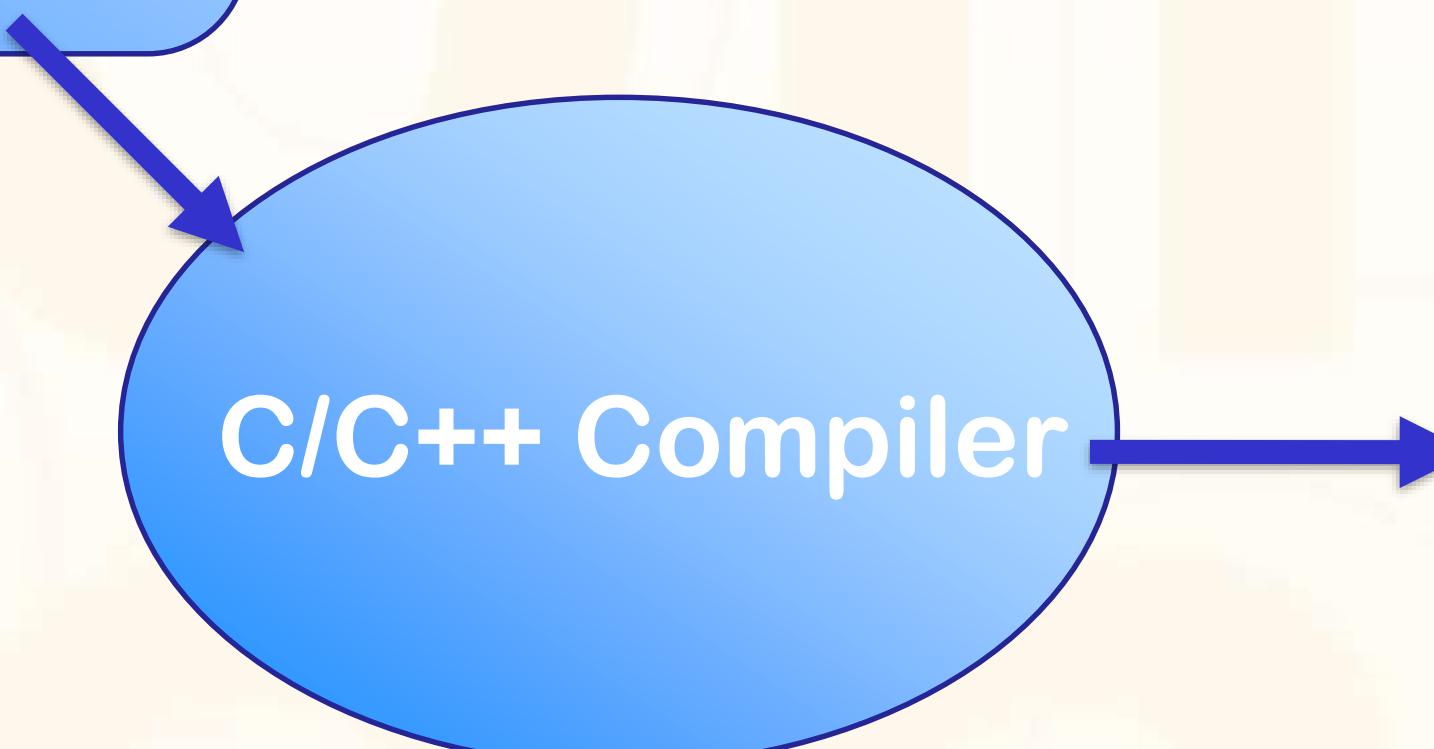
C/C++ Compiler



What a Compiler Does



```
int factorial (int n) {  
    int res = 1;  
    while (n > 1) {  
        res *= n--;  
    }  
    return res;  
}
```

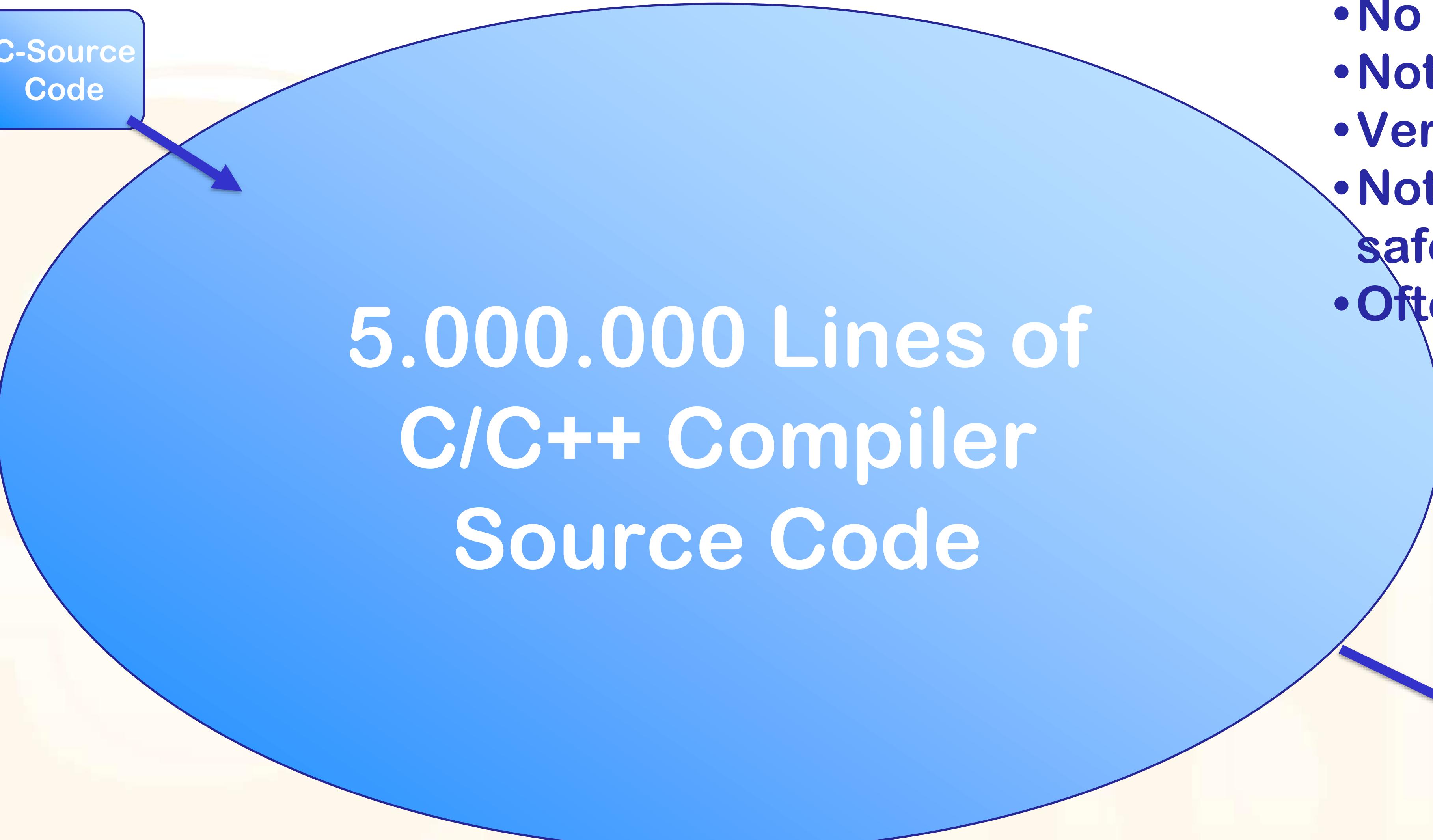


```
factorial:  
    cmpl    $1, %edi  
    jle     .L4  
    movl    $1, %eax  
.L3:  
    leal    -1(%rdi), %edx  
    imull   %edi, %eax  
    movl    %edx, %edi  
    cmpl    $1, %edx  
    jne     .L3  
    rep ret  
.L4:  
    movl    $1, %eax  
    ret
```

Application vs Compiler LoC Perspective

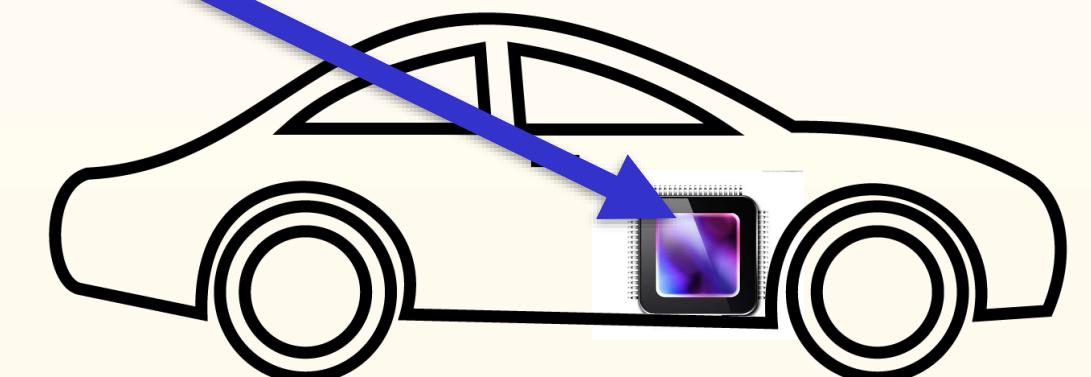


C-Source
Code

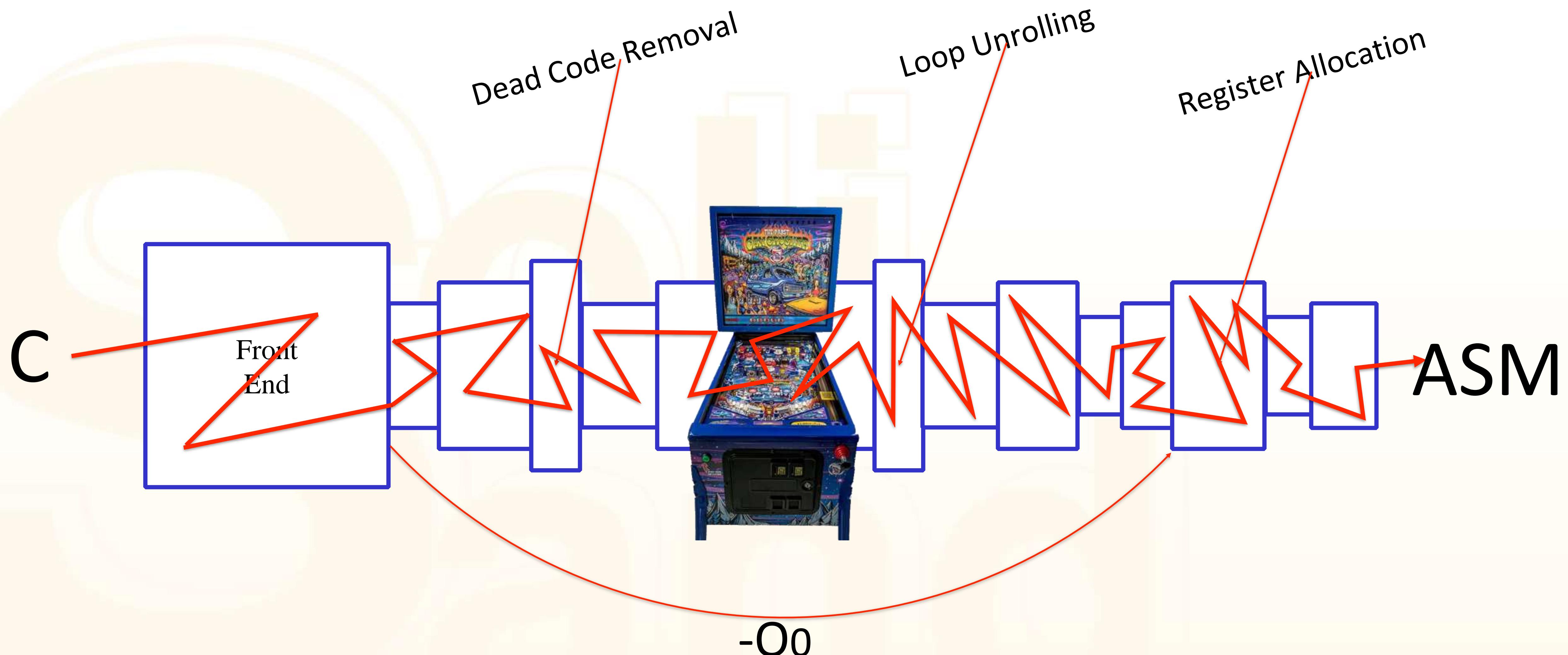


5.000.000 Lines of
C/C++ Compiler
Source Code

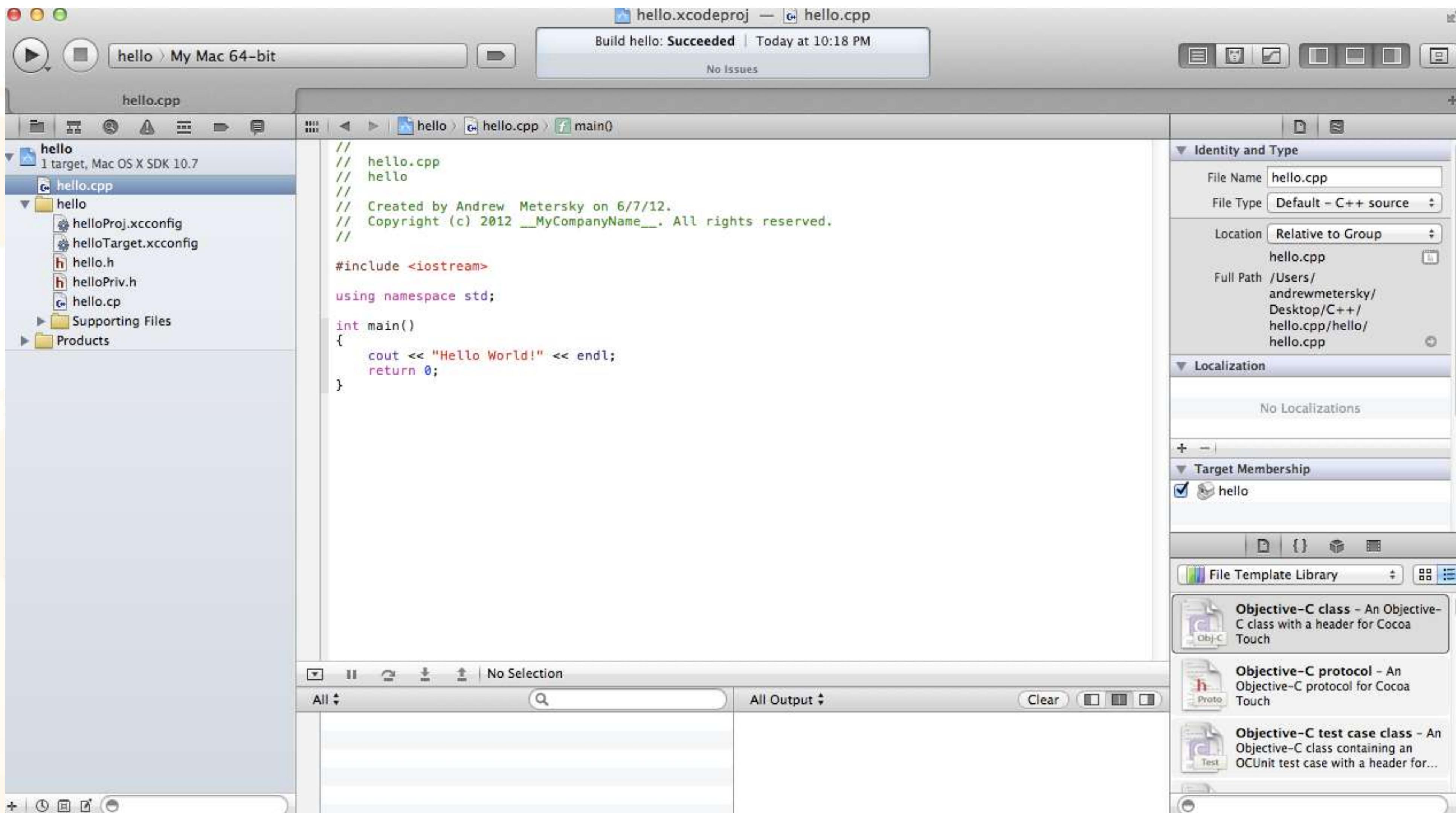
- No (MC/DC) coverage
- Not MISRA compliant
- Very many contributors
- Not designed with safety in mind
- Often open source



The Internal Structure of a Compiler



An IDE is Not a Compiler



Using the Compiler on the Command Line



```
$ cat hello.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main (void) {
    printf ("Hello Japan\n");
    return 0;
}

Mac:~/tmp:
$ cc -O2 -Wall -std=c11 hello.c -o hello
Mac:~/tmp:
$ ./hello
Hello Japan
Mac:~/tmp:
```

PART 2: Testing a Compiler



- Testing compiler behavior
 - Verifying diagnostics of ill-formed programs
 - The organization of SuperTest
 - Using SuperTest, requirements and configuration

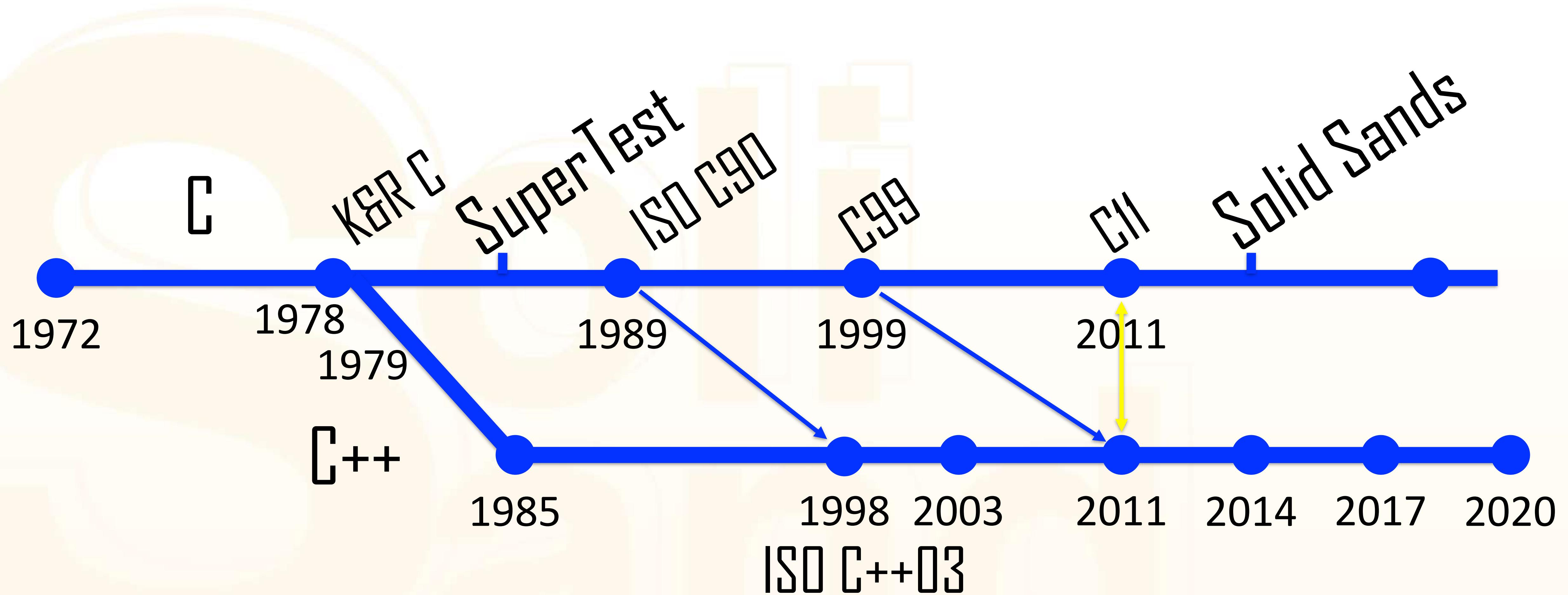
The Compiler Specification



= The Language Definition

- The long history of C and C++
- ISO Standards:
 - C90, C99, C11, C++03/11/14/17
- Implementation defined behavior

The History of C and C++

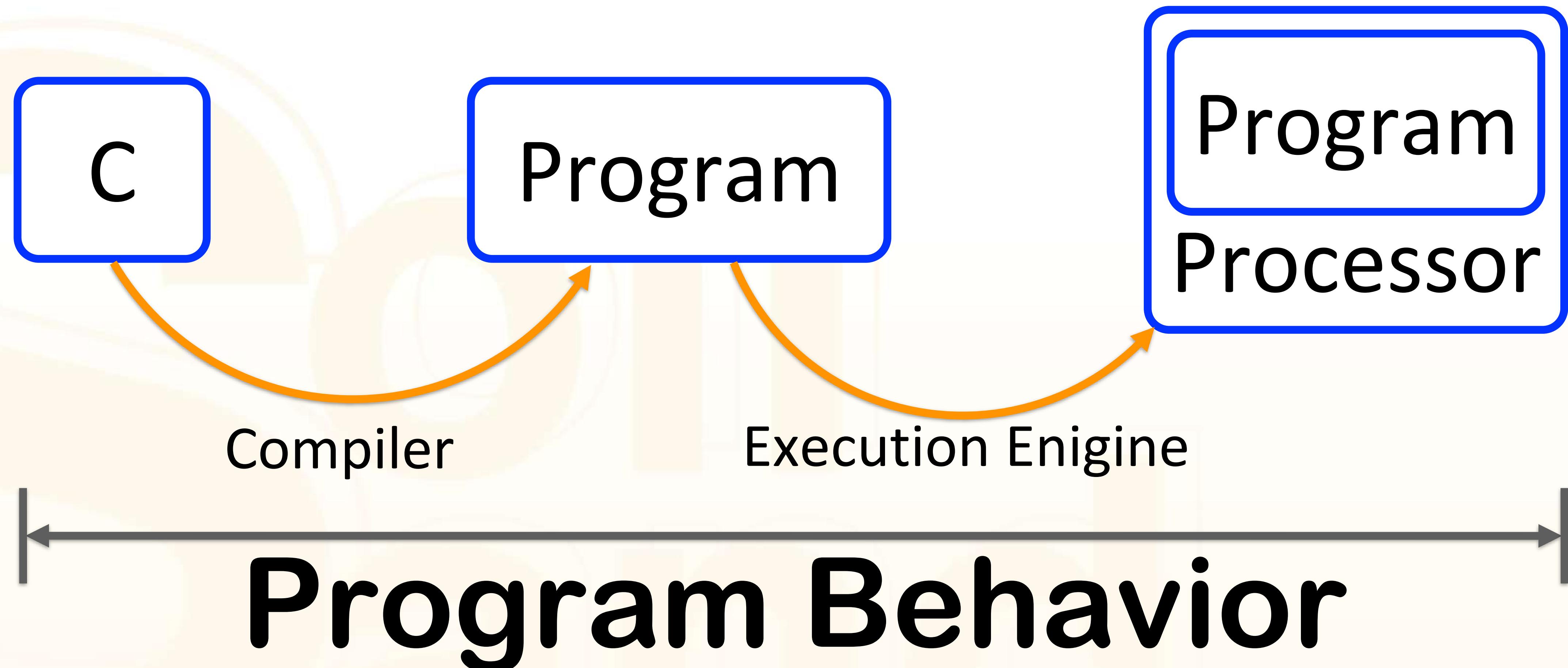


Characteristics that Make a Compiler Testable



- Well defined and stable specification
- Single Input, Single Output
- Deterministic
- Command-line Scriptable

The Language Specification Defines Program Behavior



Example from ISO C90



3.3.17 Comma operator

Syntax

```
expression:  
    assignment-expression  
    expression , assignment-expression
```

Semantics

The left operand of a comma operator is evaluated as a void expression; there is a sequence point after its evaluation. Then the right operand is evaluated; the result has its type and value./43/

Testing the Comma Operator

SuperTest: 3/3/17/t2.c



```
void ge(int *p) {  
    *p = 2;  
}  
  
int test_it(void) {  
    int a, *p, r;  
    p = &a;  
    r = (ge(p), a++, a+=3, a+=8, a+8);  
    return r == 22;  
}
```

Non-conforming Programs and Diagnostics



3.3.13 Logical AND operator

Syntax

```
logical-AND-expression:  
    inclusive-OR-expression  
    logical-AND-expression && inclusive-OR-expression
```

Constraints

Each of the operands shall have scalar type.

Semantics

The `&&` operator shall yield 1 if both of its operands compare unequal to 0, otherwise it yields 0. The result has type int.

Unlike the bitwise binary `&` operator, the `&&` operator guarantees

Testing Operator Precedence

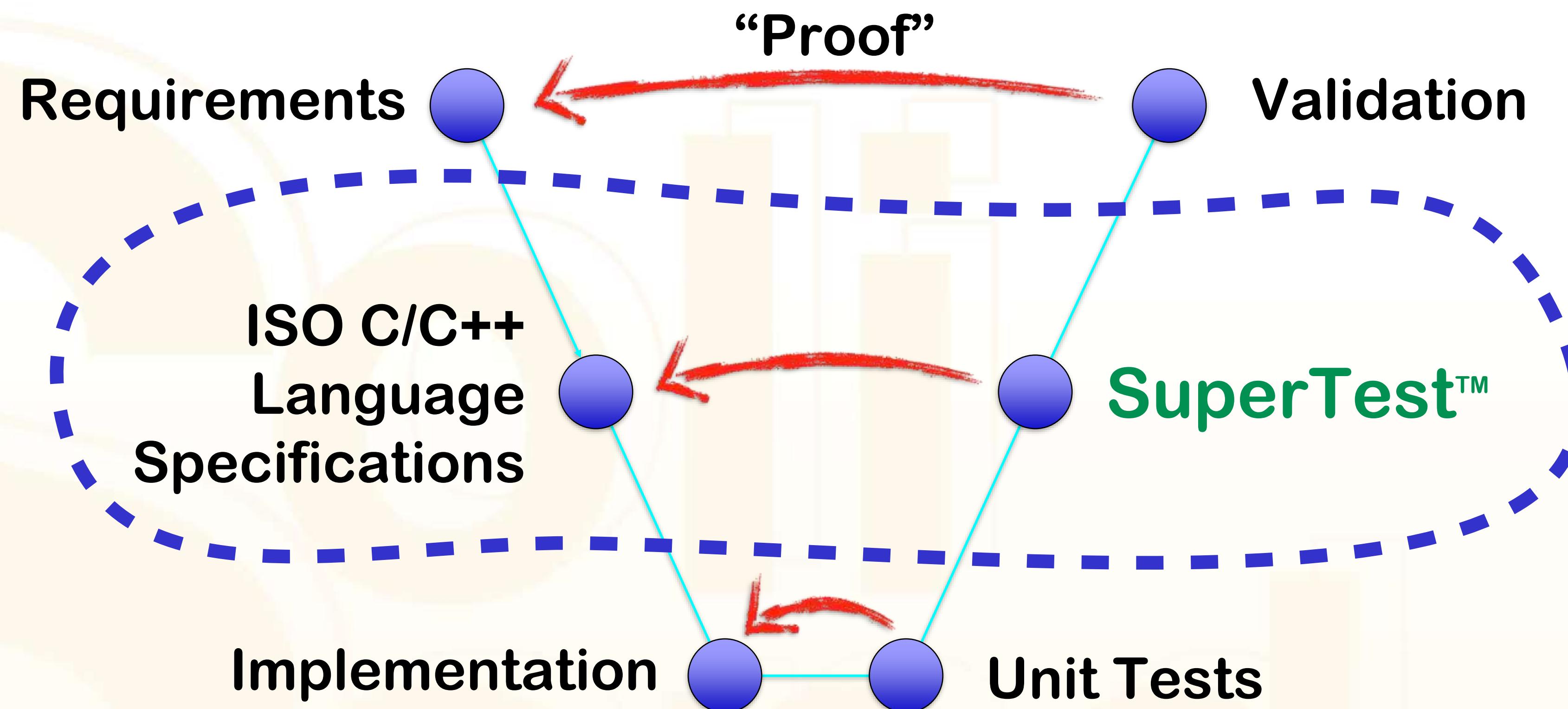
SuperTest: 3/3/13/xspr2089.c



```
void test_it( void ) {
    int i = 1, j = 5;
    while (--i && j >= 1) [];
}
```

```
$ cc -c xspr2089.c
xspr2089.c:33:29: error: expression is not assignable
    while (--i && j >= 1)
                    ~~~~~^
1 error generated.
```

SuperTest Supports Requirements Traceability



The "V-Model"

Formalizing Compiler Testing with ISO 26262



- ISO 26262-8.11: "**Confidence in the use of software tools**"
- Describes the process of compiler qualification for a specific use case
- Established practice for the automotive industry (see also: Rail, Nuclear, Aviation, Medical)

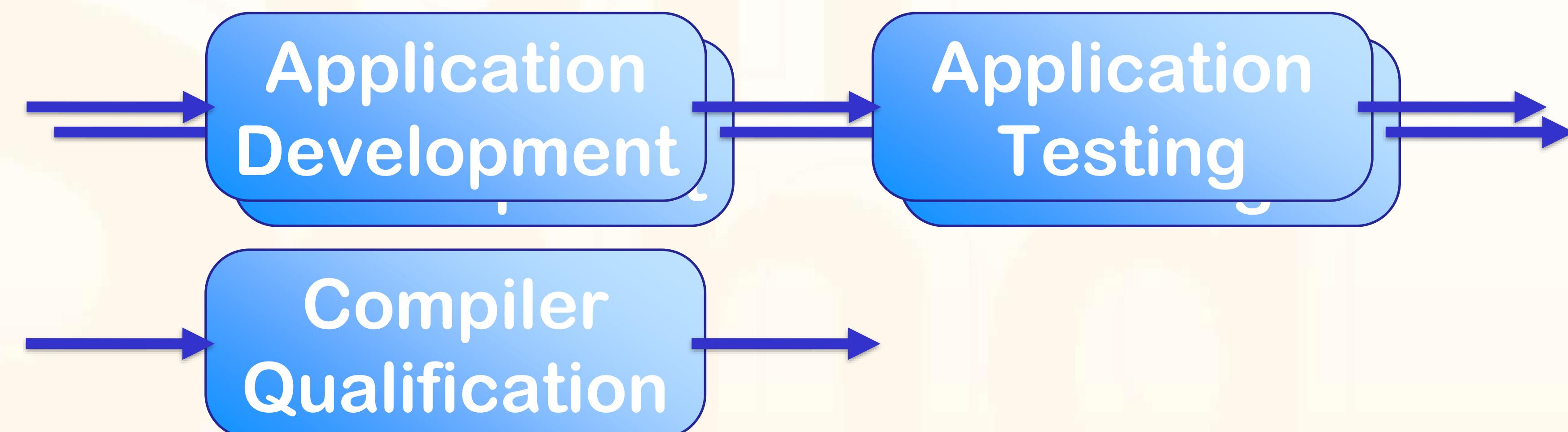
Benefit: Reduce Time-to-Market



Without Compiler Qualification:



With Compiler Qualification:

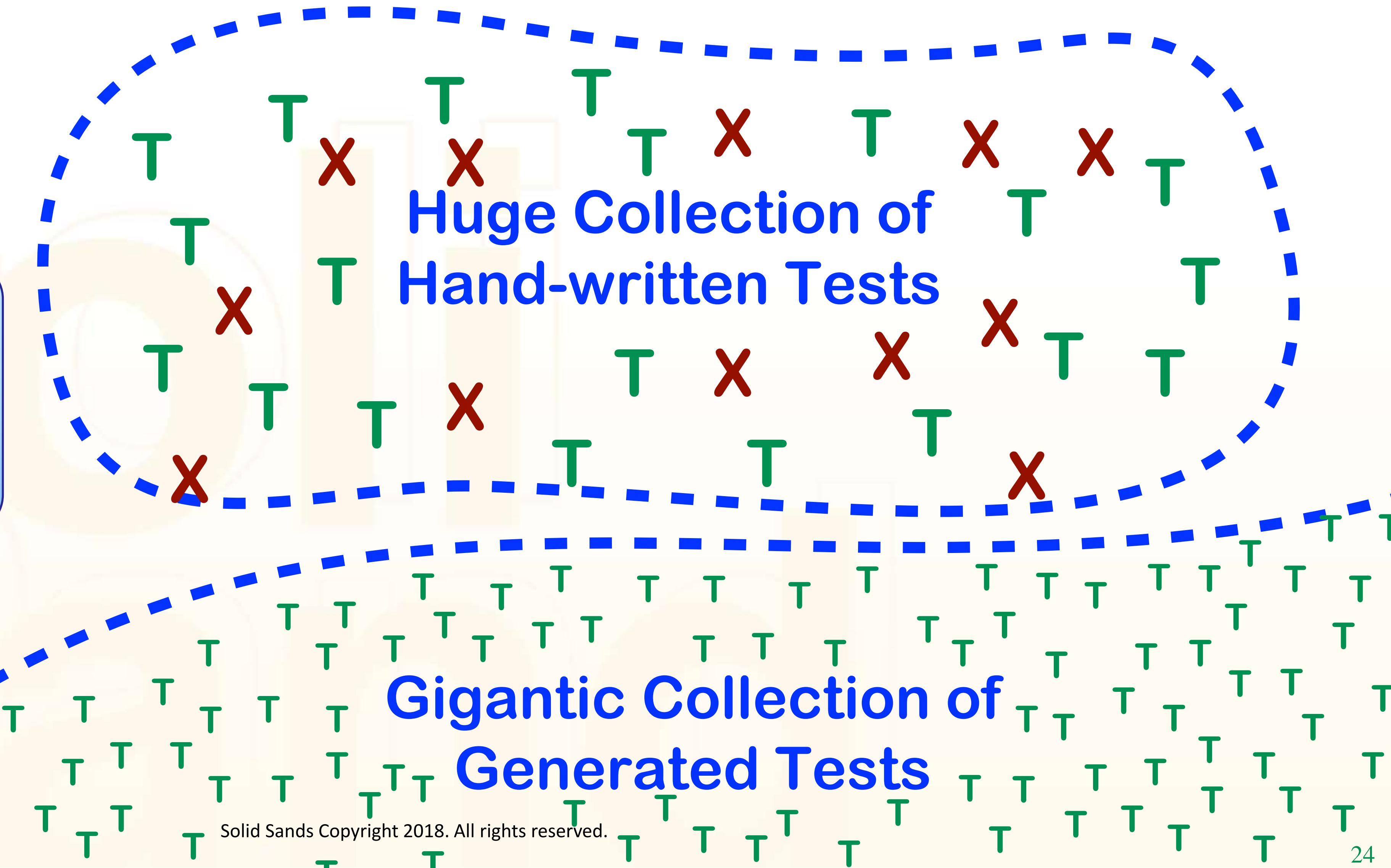


Benefits of In-House Continuous Compiler Qualification



- Freedom in your choice of compiler (version)
 - Stay up to date with new compiler updates
 - No compiler vendor lock-in
- Flexibility in your choice of use case
 - Freedom to adapt compiler options and compilation environment

SuperTest: Basics



SuperTest: What You Need



Host Computer

- (Cross-)Compiler**
- 1 GB Disk**
- **POSIX Environment**
 - Linux
 - Mac
 - Solaris/HP-UX/...
 - Windows+Cygwin
- **Native Windows platform**

Execution Environment

- **Native**
 - **Target Board**
 - **Simulator**
- 4KB RAM**
- Exit-value to Host**



Part 3: SuperTest Demo

Part 4: SuperTest Advanced Topics



- Optimization Testing
- ABI-tester
- Arithmetic depth suites
- MISRA C
- Compiler Qualification for Functional Safety

Compiler Optimizations

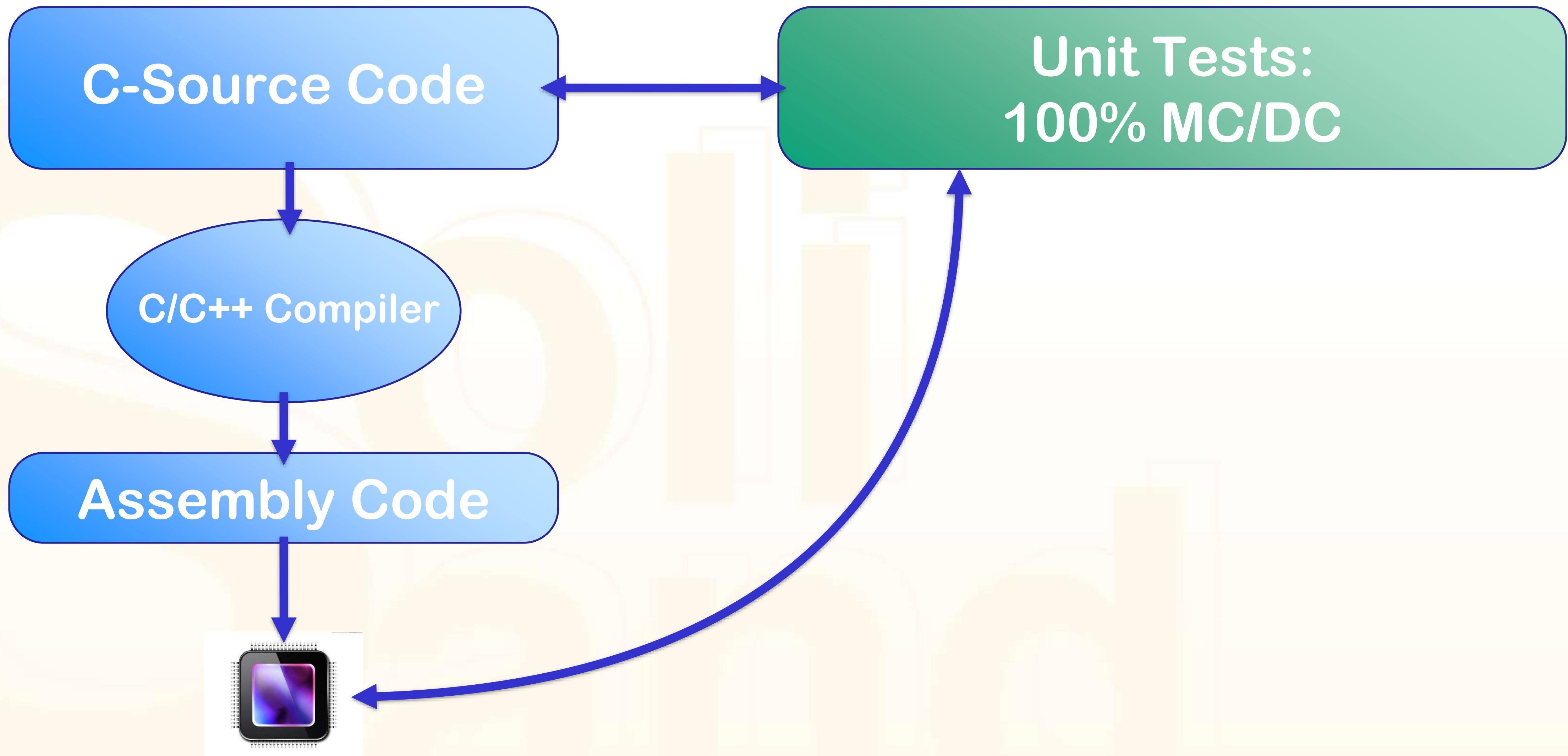


- **Improve execution speed of programs**
- **Do not change their behavior**
- **The language specifications says:**

The semantic descriptions in this International Standard describe the behavior of an abstract machine in which issues of optimization are irrelevant.

- **Improve a non-functional behavior of C, but are an important function of compilers**
- **So, how to test optimizations?**

Confidence to Detect Optimization Errors with Coverage Testing



Example loop, MC/DC coverage



```
int f(int n) {  
    int total = 0;  
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {  
        total += i & n;  
    }  
    return total;  
}
```

Full MC/DC at source
with unit test:

f(1)

Compiled at -O0,
assembly level
coverage:
f(1)

```
+: push rbp  
+: mov rsp,rbp  
+: mov edi,-0x4(rbp)  
+: movl 0x0,-0x8(rbp)  
+: movl 0x0,-0xc(rbp)  
+: mov -0xc(rbp),eax  
+: cmp -0x4(rbp),eax  
+: jge 0x40051b <f+0x3b>  
+: mov -0xc(rbp),eax  
+: and -0x4(rbp),eax  
+: add -0x8(rbp),eax  
+: mov eax,-0x8(rbp)  
+: mov -0xc(rbp),eax  
+: add 0x1, eax  
+: mov eax,-0xc(rbp)  
+: jmpq 0x4004f5 <f+0x15>  
+: mov -0x8(rbp),eax  
+: pop rbp  
+: retq
```

```

int f(int n) {
    int total = 0;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        total += i & n;
    }
    return total;
}

```

**Compile at -O2:
No more than 18%
structural
coverage at
assembly with unit
test:**

f(1)

**Needs 5 tests for
full structural
coverage.
Full branch
coverage not
possible**

```

+: test edi,edi
v: jle 0x4004c2 <f+0x12>
+: xor edx,edx
+: cmp 0x7,edi
v: ja 0x4004c5 <f+0x15>
+: xor eax,eax
+: jmpq 0x4005d0 <f+0x120>
-: xor eax,eax
-: retq
-: mov edi,ecx
-: and 0xffffffff8,ecx
-: mov 0x0,eax
-: je 0x4005d0 <f+0x120>
-: movd edi,xmm0
-: pshufd 0x0,xmm0,xmm0
-: lea -0x8(rcx),edx
-: mov edx,eax
-: shr 0x3,eax
-: bt 0x3,edx
-: jb 0x40051a <f+0x6a>
-: movdqa 0x17c(rip),xmm1
-: pand xmm0,xmm1
-: movdqa 0x180(rip),xmm3
-: pand xmm0,xmm3
-: movdqa 0x184(rip),xmm5
-: mov 0x8,edx
-: test eax,eax
-: jne 0x400530 <f+0x80>

```

```

-: jmpq 0x4005a7 <f+0xf7>
-: pxor xmm1,xmm1
-: movdqa 0x14a(rip),xmm5
-: xor edx,edx
-: pxor xmm3,xmm3
-: test eax,eax
-: je 0x4005a7 <f+0xf7>
-: mov ecx,ecx
-: sub edx,eax
-: movdqa 0x163(rip),xmm8
-: movdqa 0x16a(rip),xmm9
-: movdqa 0x172(rip),xmm6
-: movdqa 0x17a(rip),xmm7
-: nopw cs:0x0(rax,rax,1)
-: movdqa xmm5,xmm2
-: paddd xmm8,xmm2
-: movdqa xmm5,xmm4
-: pand xmm0,xmm4
-: pand xmm0,xmm2
-: paddd xmm1,xmm4
-: paddd xmm3,xmm2
-: movdqa xmm5,xmm1
-: paddd xmm9,xmm1
-: movdqa xmm5,xmm3
-: paddd xmm6,xmm3
-: pand xmm0,xmm1
-: pand xmm0,xmm3
-: paddd xmm4,xmm1
-: paddd xmm2,xmm3
-: add 0xffffffff0,eax
-: jne 0x400560 <f+0xb0>
-: paddd xmm3,xmm1
-: pshufd 0x4e,xmm1,xmm0
-: paddd xmm1,xmm0
-: pshufd 0xe5,xmm0,xmm1
-: paddd xmm0,xmm1
-: movd xmm1,eax
-: cmp edi,ecx
-: mov ecx,edx
-: je 0x4005dc <f+0x12c>
-: nopw 0x0(rax,rax,1)
+: mov edx,ecx
+: and edi,ecx
+: add ecx,eax
+: inc edx
+: cmp edx,edi
v: jne 0x4005d0 <f+0x120>
+: retq

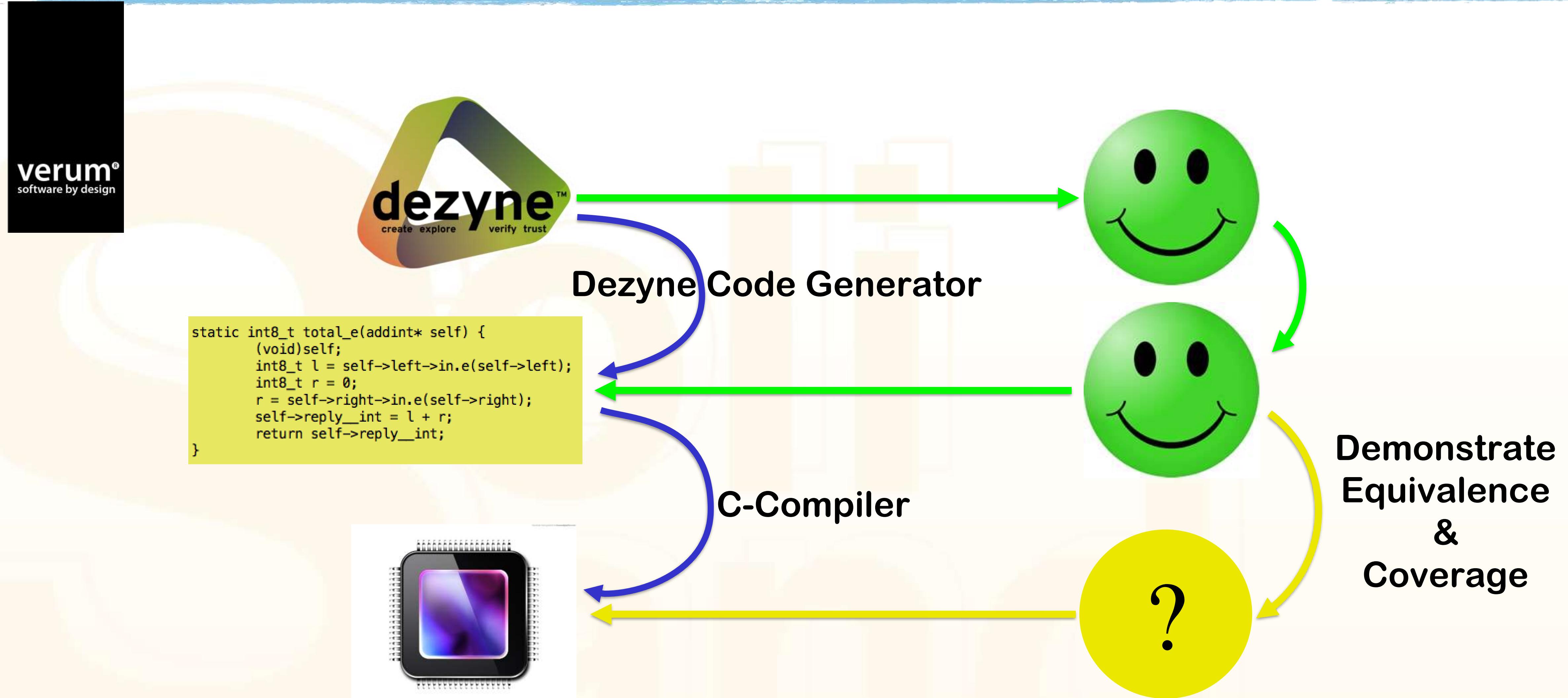
```

SuperTest has Optimizations Covered

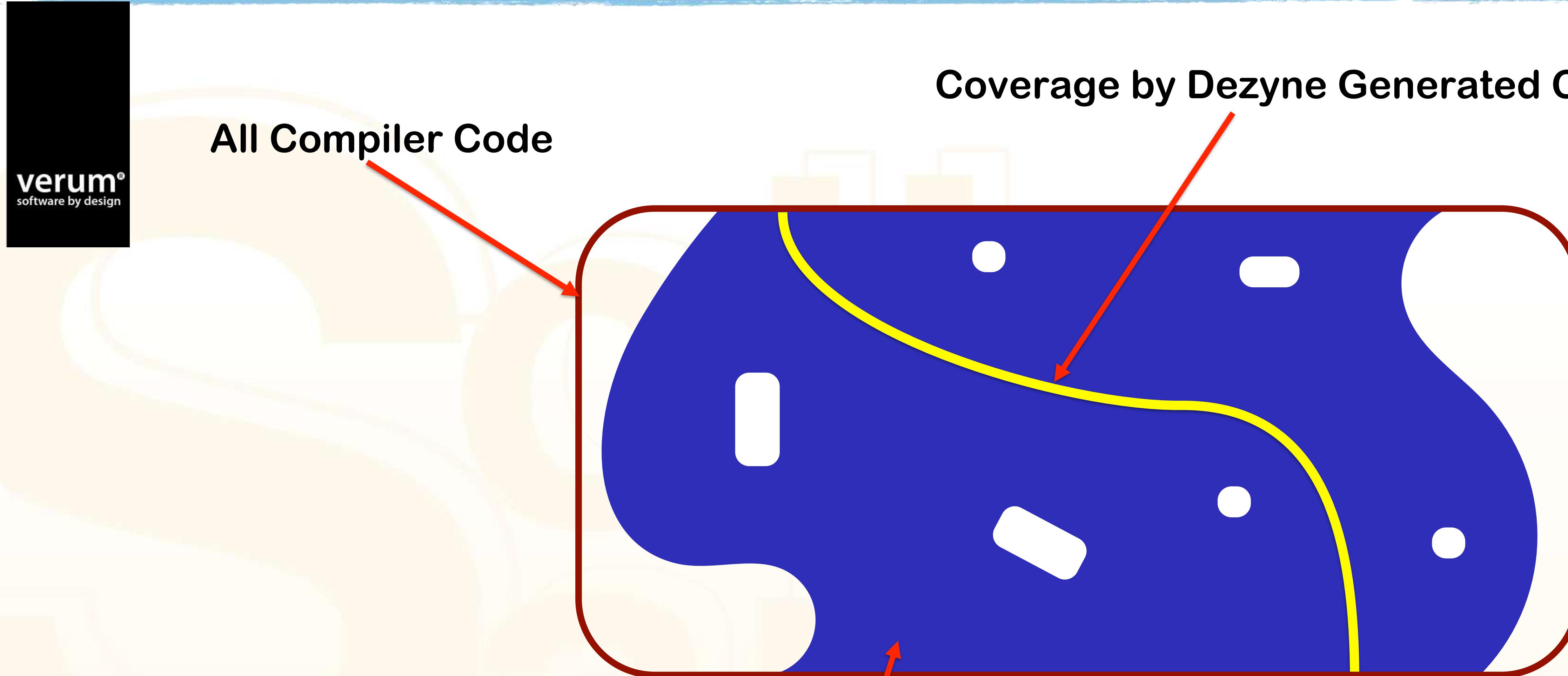


- Investigate MC/DC coverage of machine code
- Investigate structural coverage of the compiler

Case Study: Verum uses DSL to Create Verified Software Components



Comparing Test-Suite to Application Coverage to Create Confidence



ABI Tester for Calling Conventions



- Calling conventions define how arguments are passed between functions

```
typedef struct{double v0;}t0;
typedef unsigned char t1;
extern void func(t0 v0, t1 v1);

int main (void) {
    t0 v0;
    t1 v1;
    v0.v0 = 9071595.0;
    v1 = 234U;
    func(v0, v1);
    return 0;
}
```

Caller

```
#include <assert.h>
typedef struct{double v0;}t0;
typedef unsigned char t1;

void func(t0 v0, t1 v1)
{
    assert (v0.v0 == 9071595.0);
    assert (v1 == 234U);
}
```

Callee

Case-study: DENSO ABI Testing



- DENSO is interested in calling conventions for reasons of:
 - Performance: avoid unnecessary instructions at function call
 - Efficiency in development: avoid extra programming to match different ABIs when implementing an assembly function
- For these reasons, the compiler should conform to the ABI standard
- ABI-tester efficiently detects some ARM compilers they use that do not conform to the ABI standard

Implementation Defined Arithmetic



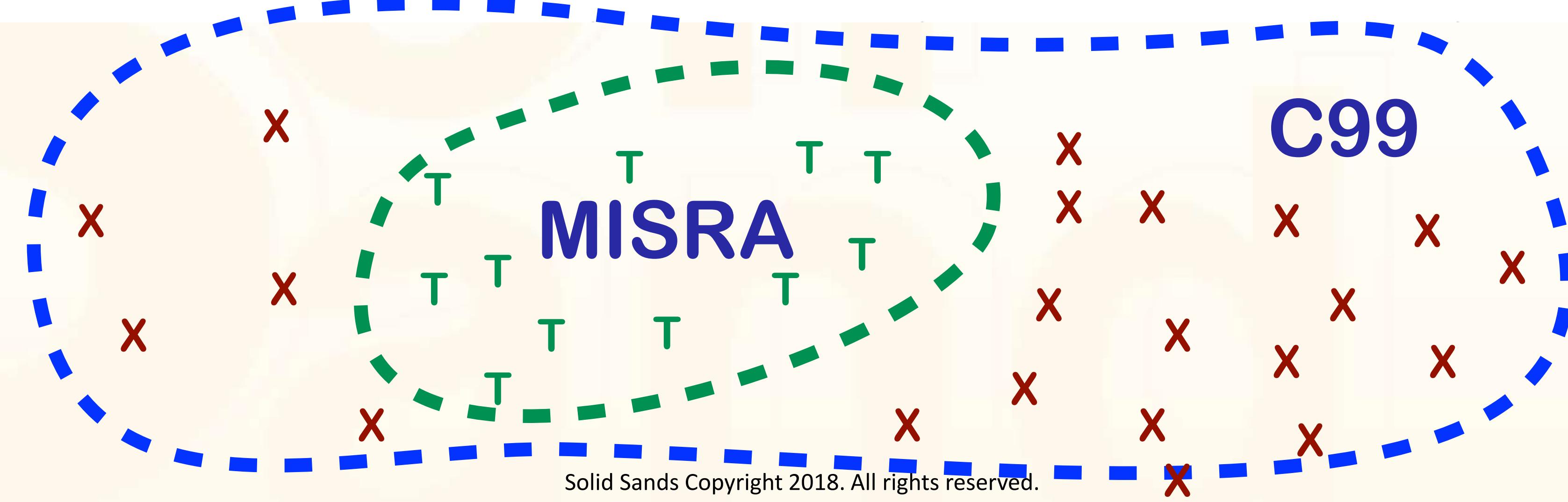
- C's data model is implementation defined: int can be 16/24/32/19/... bits
- Once the data model is set, C has strict rules for arithmetic: promotion, conversion, overflow, signedness
- SuperTest has generated 'depth' suites for every known data model

Testing MISRA C Analysis Tools



- The MISRA Guidelines restricts the use of 'unsafe' constructs in C

Rule 13.3 A full expression containing an increment (++) or decrement (--) operator should have no other potential *side effects* other than that caused by the increment or decrement operator



Fine C99 program that violates MISRA C:2012:13.3 (from SuperTest)



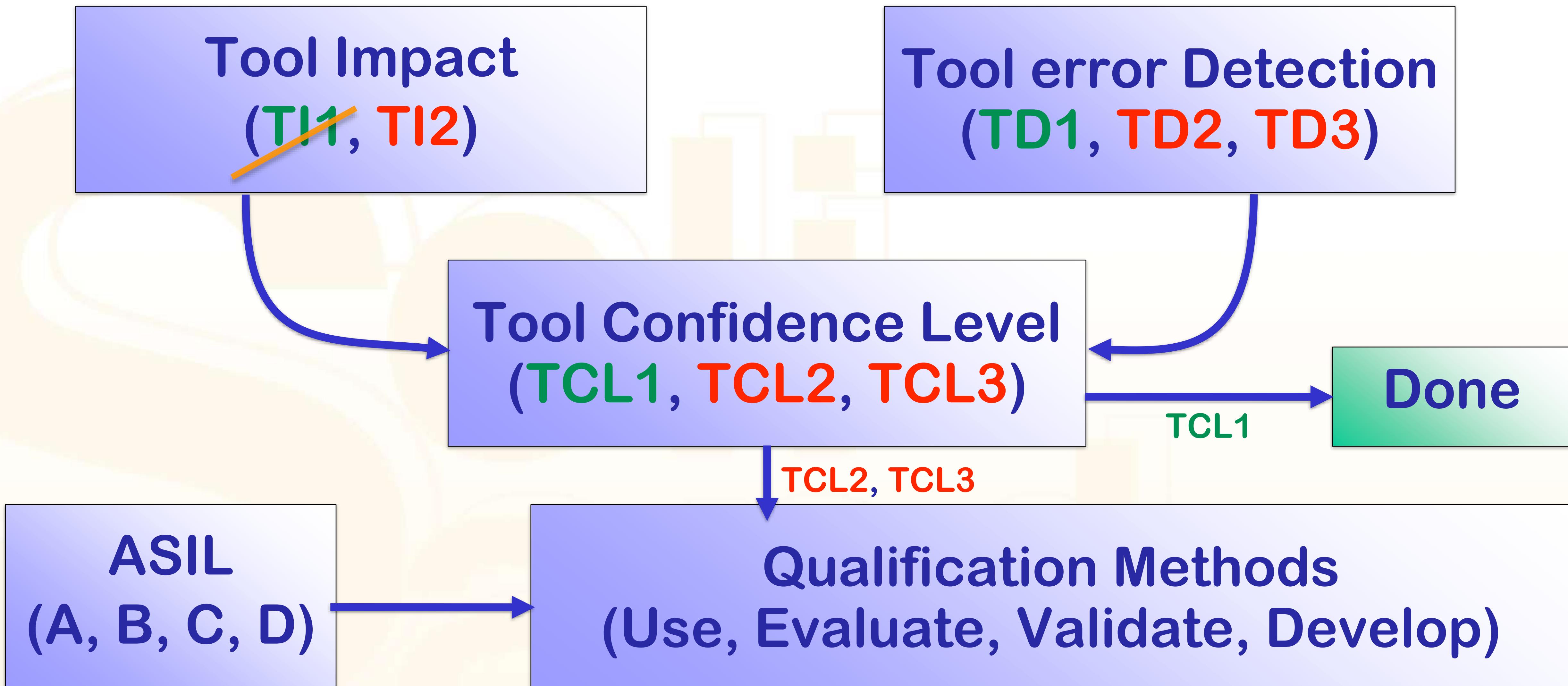
```
int32_t main (void)
{
    int32_t b[7]={0,1,2,3,4,5,6};
    int32_t *c=b;
    int32_t d=1;
    int32_t rv;
    rv = --c[d]; /* Violation */
    return rv;
}
```

Compiler Qualification for Functional Safety



- Goal: develop confidence in the use of the compiler for a safety critical application
 - For a specific use case (application specific)
 - By verification against the language specification
 - Define mitigations for compiler failures

ISO 26262 Compiler Evaluation



Compiler Qualification Service by Solid Sands



- In accordance with ISO 26262 "Tool Qualification"
- Jointly define validation procedure, definition of "Use Case"
- Test run, analysis of results, definition of mitigations
- Full report of test results including raw results

But Do Not Wait Too Long



- Solid Sands recently qualified a much used compiler for embedded systems
- We found six serious run-time failures - no mitigation possible
- This was supposed to be the final step in the project, but now faced delays:
 - Change use-case
 - Wait for compiler update
 - Change to different compiler



Summary



- SuperTest is used all over the world, from Canada to Germany to India to Japan
- SuperTest is easy to use for compiler developers and compiler users
- Solid Sands offers expertise and services in the domain of functional safety, like ISO 26262



SuperTest is the best test-suite for C and C++ compilers and libraries

SuperTest 成果



- * 同じコンパイラを1000本以上使用している
 - ・バージョンアップごとにSuperTestでチェックして、使ってはいけない最適化などの社内ルールを施行することで、過去のバージョンに戻さなければならぬような問題が起こっていない。数千人に関わることなので非常に高い成果である。
 - * ABI-Tester 機能でABIの規則に準拠
 - ・他のサプライヤーの製品と繋がることで問題が発生しても、お相手の問題として切り分けすることができる。
- 各社がSuperTestを使ってくれると、もっと助かるのだが、、、

SuperTest 成果



- ライブラリのテスト
 - C99 なのにC89のライブラリが混同されていて、sin, cosなどの数学関数で問題になるところを、事前に回避できた。
 - 自動運転などで画像認識等はC++のライブラリに依存することになるので、SuperTestのライブラリテスト機能にも注目している。またロードマップ内のFloat16のテストや、AUTOSAR C++14 対応にも期待している。

SuperTest 成果



* Depth Suite 機能

- ・アーキテクチャ固有のデータ長（例えば char も int も 24 ビット）に合わせて演算精度のテストができる。



Thank You!



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