

The GCL ANSI Common Lisp Test Suite

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Outline of Talk

- Goal
- Performance

Goal

Primary goal:

Produce a tool for a i ting implementor in achieving and maintaining compliance ith the ANSI CL standard.

Secondary goal :

- Familiarize my elf ith the CL standard
- Explore te ting method
- Te t the standard it elf

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Source

- Harlequin/Lip print Common Lip Hyper pec – derived from Ht

Implementation Te ted

- Allegro CL (5.2 and 7.0), x86, Sparc, Power
- Armed Bear C

Water '

Section	Size	Text	Section	Size	Text
Array	212				

Example of Bug Found: S

Testing Strategie

- Simple test ■

Common idiom: confirm some property holds for

Randomized Test

Myer [in *The Art of Software Testing*]:

“Probably the poorest ... methodology of all.

They have had good results:

- Miller’s ‘fuzz testing’
- McKeeman’s C compiler

Objection to Randomized Testing

- Inefficient

- Optimize test creation v. test execution

- Irreproducible

- Common bug recur any

Objection to Randomized Testing (cont.)

- Ignore the ledge of program being tested.
 - Knowledge may not be available (Black Box testing)
 - May be wrong or misleading
 - Semi-random test can incorporate the ledge

Subtype

- Generate random type t_1, t_2 .
- If $t_1 \subseteq t_2$ and S TYPEP succeed, c

Compiler Testing

Behavior-prh

Test of Type Propagation/Inference

- Type inference very useful for efficient Lisp compilation.
 - Unification is a key technique

Te ting of T

def-ty e- r -test |+.1| e f s ~~q~~

fun all (m ile nil lambda) de lare (timize debug)) symb l

Random Compiler Strides Tester

- Generate random integer-valued form

- Found bug within record in all implementations .
- Most failures were a partition failure , type error , or incorrect value .
- Bug that crashed the laptop were infrequent.
- Many dead code, type inference bug .

Experience with CLIS

Automated Pruning

- Form

Comment

TYPE-DF 17) ==> FIXN M

I EN

No!

A Problem   lem  

Que time ?