

CSI Parallels for Bug Investigation

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A Seattle CSI Detective



Abductive Inference

Abductive inference means finding the best explanation for a set of data.

1. Collect data.
2. Find several explanations that account for the data.
3. Find more data that is either *consistent* or *inconsistent* with explanations.
4. Choose the best explanation that accounts for the important data, or keep searching.

Parallel #1

“Look up, not just straight ahead...”

Parallel: Change your perspective when thinking of software tests to run.

Parallel #2

“Projectiles go through glass and leave different signatures...”

Parallel: The same is true for bugs... programs leave different signatures on how they use memory or install files.

Exercise: Psychic Reading



What do you see?

What's different?

What's the principle?

Key Ideas

How could this be fooling me?

Is anything changing?

Follow-up tests: *what if I try <...> ?*

Is there a logical principle at work?

Parallel #3

“Look in the garbage... we go into toilets quite a bit...”

Parallel: Bugs could reside in places we don't associate with normally having problems.

Parallel #4

“We have to do presumptive tests sometimes (like the bullet through rubber)...”

Parallel: We, too, have to check our basic perceptions to make sure that a bug is really what we think it is.

Exercise: This App Can Break



What do you notice?

What might be happening?

Why is my machine different?

Key Ideas

Is it isolated to my machine?

Is it too technical for me?

What tools might help?

Why have I never seen this before?

Parallel #5

“Detectives should cut their own path to an outside crime scene...”

Parallel: There is more than one way to reproduce or find a bug.

Parallel #6

“We take ‘elimination fingerprints’ to rule out different suspects... fingerprints can last a long time...might have been there months ago...”

Parallel: We do follow-up tests or peripheral tests to rule out other causes. Beware of the Primacy Bias... a bug might have started weeks ago and only shows itself now.

Parallel #7

“Footwear impressions and fingerprints are there whether we see them or not...”

Parallel: The same is true for software defects... we don't break software, we find the breaks that are already there.

Exercise: IP Syntax Checker

```
P:\Talks and papers\Exercises\ip_address.exe
Enter a valid IP address: 123.123.123.123
That is a VALID ip address

Enter a valid IP address: 999.999.999.999
That is an INVALID ip address

Enter a valid IP address: _
```

Does it work?

What is the hidden feature?

What story does the data tell?

Key Idea

Think of different dimensions

Collaborate

MFAT vs. OFAT

Break the “rules”

Parallel #8

Tools: reflective UV imaging screen, forensic stepping plates, sifting screens; Detectives use photogrammetry – series of digital photographs in succession

Parallel: We have special tools as well (inControl, log file tracing, Spector, WME, dxdiag, TaskManager).

Parallel #9

“Sometimes you have to match the bullet even though the crime is solved...”

Parallel: Even though you have found the failure for the Programmer to repro, the root cause may be undetermined.

Parallel #10

“Two heads are better than 1...”

Parallel: Paired Testing; “fresh eyes find bugs”.

Parallel #11

“Crime scenes might have CS gas residue...”

Parallel: We may be digging in an area that complicates our ability to find bugs.

Parallel #12

“We study different disciplines: entomology, odontology, etc...”

Parallel: We also study different domains... cognitive psychology for usability, brain physiology, and, well, Crime Scene Investigation!

Parallel #13

“Everybody’s interested in coming in and going right to the dead body...”

Parallel: We tend to go right for the features that attract us or that are easy to test.

Parallel #14

“Juries expect a lot more, so in some cases, we have to entertain (re: animation) as well as inform...”

Parallel: Sometimes filing a bug is not enough, we have to be an advocate for what we find.

Parallel #15

“We must gather, document, and demonstrate in court that we did everything possible...”

Parallel: Software projects have “bug juries” that we are often called in to testify in front of to make our case.

Parallel #16

“Defense attorneys could discount elements of our case, so we have to be thorough and careful...”

Parallel: The same is true when we deal with programmers – we have to anticipate scrutiny.

Parallel #17

[Talked about how a boyfriend / girlfriend got into a fight and then violence happened...]

Parallel: We develop user stories and scenarios to test for bug pathologies in software.

Parallel #18

“We can’t say ‘this is what happened’, but we can give a logical range of possibilities...”

Parallel: we’re not always sure what the fault is, but we can suggest possibilities

Parallel #19

“Keep an open mind... don't make your evidence fit your theory...”

Parallel: be mindful of your biases... don't be fooled into thinking that this is a bug you've seen before

Parallel #20

“There is a high cost for processing evidence... homicides get priority...”

Parallel: There is a cost to doing tests... high risk features that lead to crash, hang or data loss get priority.

Intermittent Bugs: Observation

Bad observation
Irrelevant observation
Bad memory
Misattribution
Misrepresentation
Unreliable oracle
Unreliable communication

[Link](#)

Intermittent Bugs: System

Purposeful change, and then back to original

Accidental change

Platform change

Flaky hardware

Trespassing system

Executable corruption

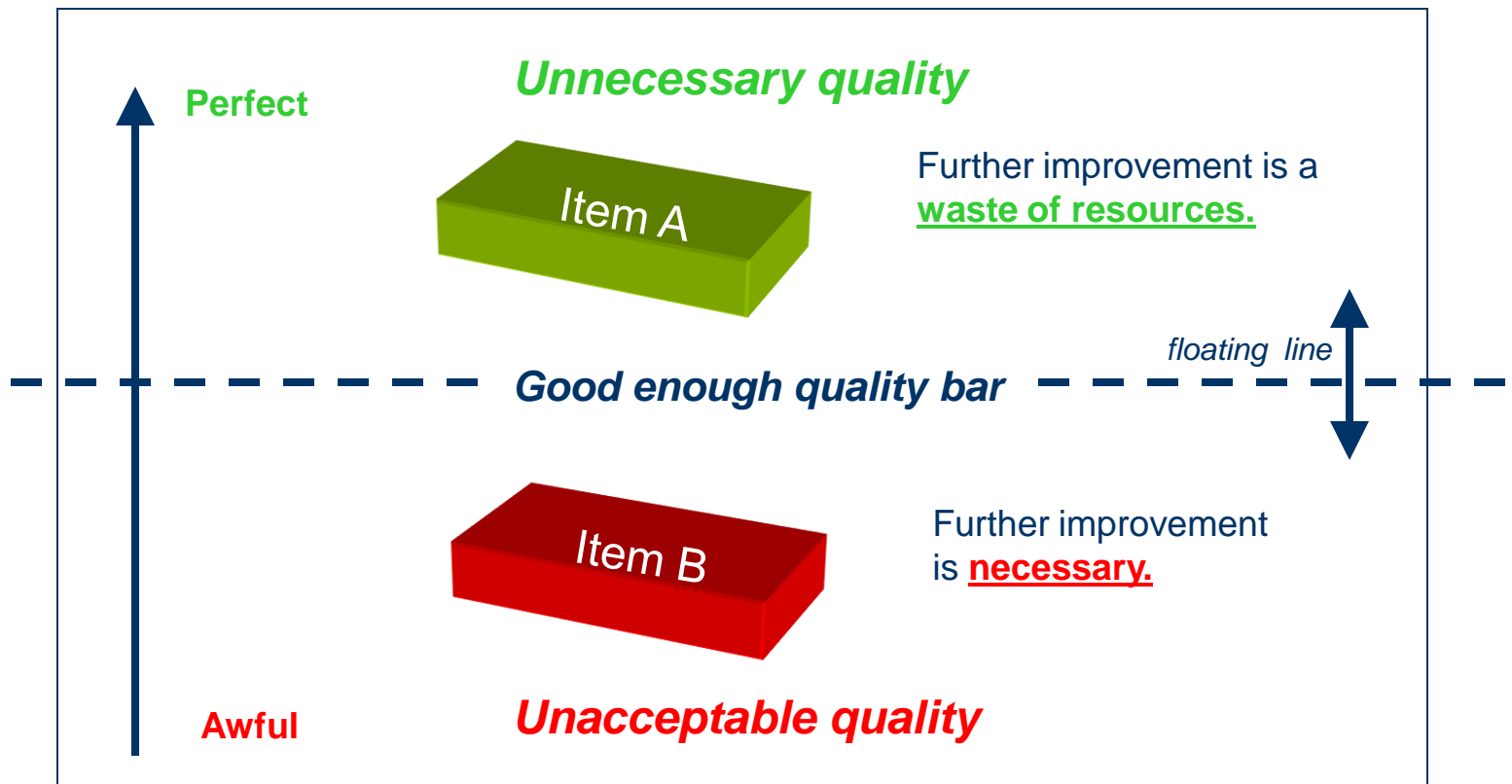
Component competition

Intermittent Bugs: Machine State

Frozen conditional
Improper Initialization
Resource denial
Progressive data corruption
Progressive destabilization
Overflow
Occasional functions
Different mode or option setting

Dynamic Quality Paradigm

It's more important to work on *Item B*.



Are We Done (Investigating?)

- 1) Sufficient benefits
- 2) No critical problems
- 3) The benefits outweigh the problems
- 4) In the present situation, and all things considered, improvement would be more harmful than helpful

The answer must be “Yes” to all four criteria