

Automated assessment of C++ exercises with unit tests

Workshop „Automatische Bewertung
von Programmieraufgaben“

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Motivation: Direct feedback and lower effort

- C++ is subject to many programming lectures
- How to assess C++ programming exercises?
 - Currently, code is evaluated and corrected manually
 - We have CppUnit test cases for all exercises
- What about automatic testing?
 - Available for Java
 - Students test more and benefit from instant feedback
 - Tutors can focus on programming style
- But: Currently, there exists no system dynamically testing C++ exercises with unit tests (CI systems are not robust)



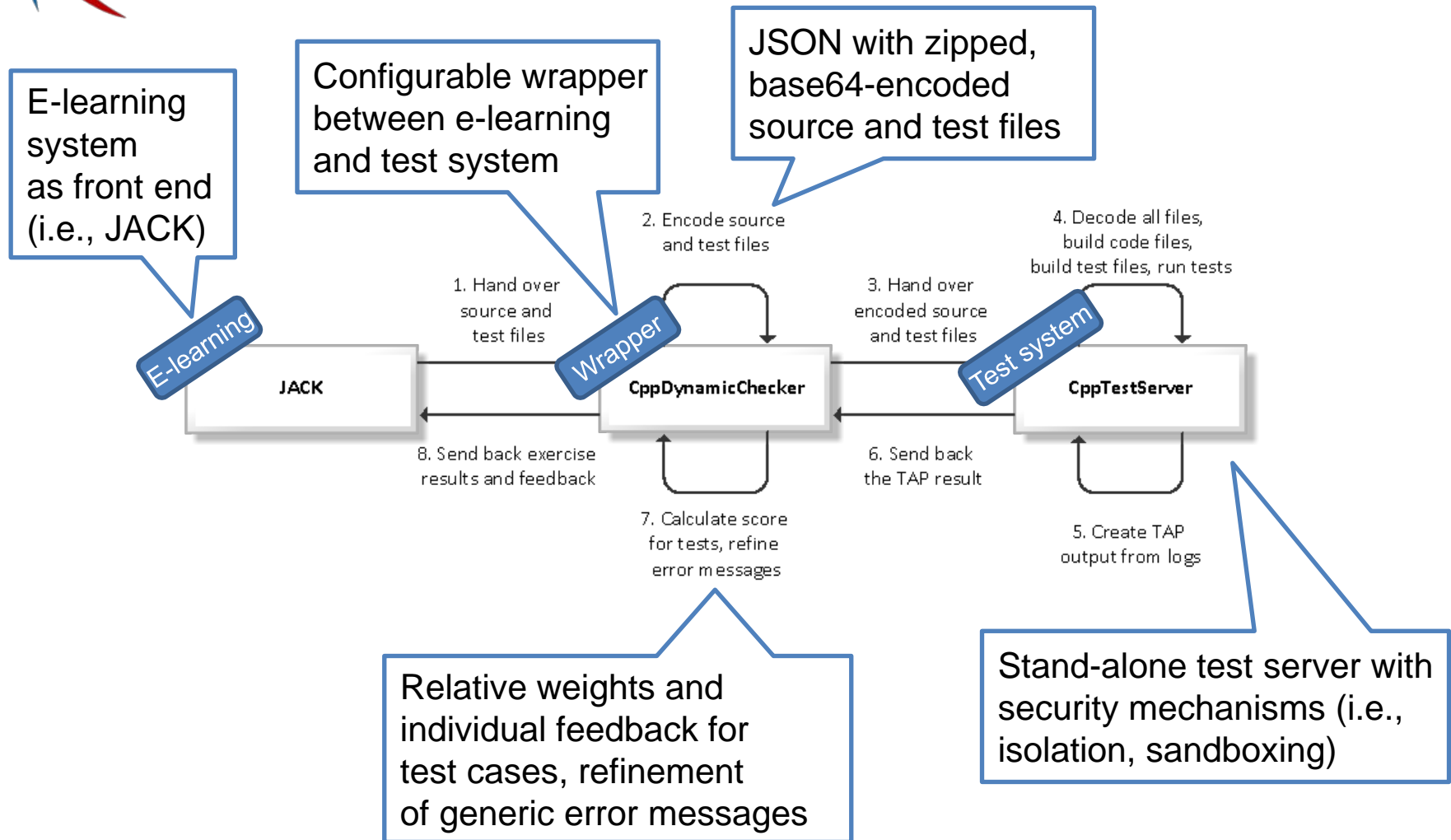
Tutor

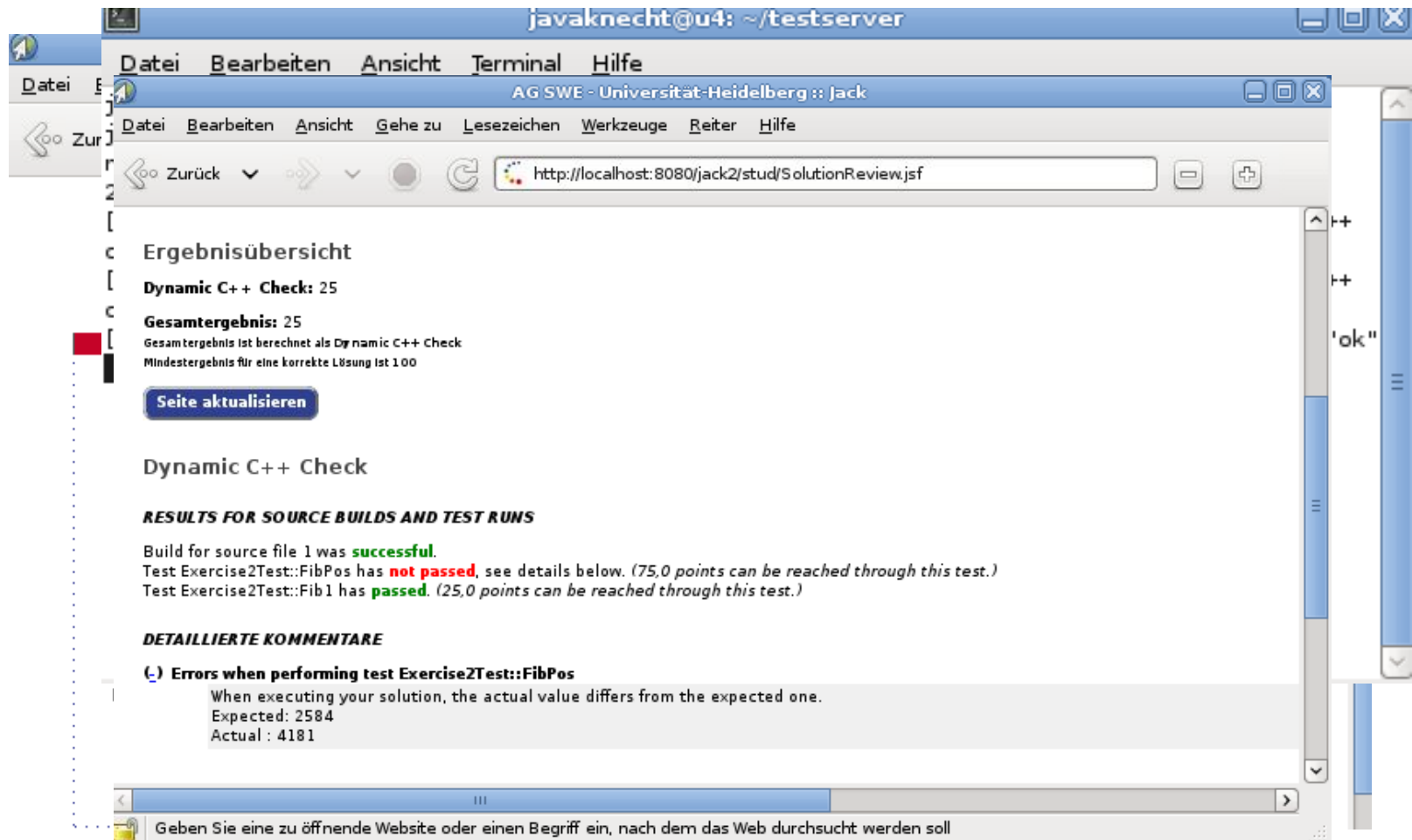
Challenge: How to test C++ automatically?

- Other universities only use scripts for particular aspects (building programs, log compiler messages)
- Testing C++ automatically is difficult, need for:
 - Secure build process (i.e., no JVM)
 - Suitable test cases and feedback
 - Automatic evaluation mechanism
 - Interoperability (exercise code, test system)
- Basic idea: Create a secure test system and integrate it with an e-learning system
 - Use e-learning system JACK [3] for management and presentation
 - Use CppUnit as test framework



Our approach: Interoperable test system





The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing `http://localhost:8080/jack2/stud/SolutionReview.jsf`. The page content is as follows:

Ergebnisübersicht

- Dynamic C++ Check: 25**
- Gesamtergebnis: 25**
- Gesamtergebnis ist berechnet als Dynamic C++ Check
- Mindestergebnis für eine korrekte Lösung ist 100

[Seite aktualisieren](#)

Dynamic C++ Check

RESULTS FOR SOURCE BUILDS AND TEST RUNS

Build for source file 1 was **successful**.
 Test Exercise2Test::FibPos has **not passed**, see details below. (75,0 points can be reached through this test.)
 Test Exercise2Test::Fib1 has **passed**. (25,0 points can be reached through this test.)

DETAILLIERTE KOMMENTARE

Errors when performing test Exercise2Test::FibPos

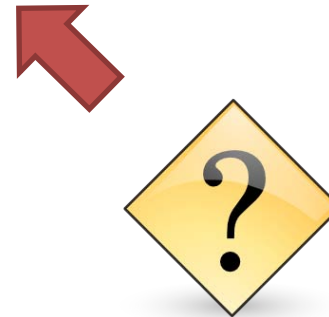
When executing your solution, the actual value differs from the expected one.
 Expected: 2584
 Actual : 4181

Example: Request to test system

```
{
  "suites": [
    {
      "name": "TestArray",
      "link": [ "Account", "Bank", "AccountsArray", "AccountsList",
"TestArray" ]
    },
    {
      "name": "TestList",
      "link": [ "Account", "Bank", "AccountsArray", "AccountsList",
"TestList" ]
    }
  ],
  "files": {
    "Account.cpp": "<gzipped, base64 kodierte Datei>",
    "AccountsArray.cpp": "<gzipped, base64 kodierte Datei>",
    ...
    "Bank.hpp": "<gzipped, base64 kodierte Datei>"
  }
}
```

Example: Response from test system

```
[{  
  "name": "solution2_tests",  
  "suite": {  
    "ok": false,  
    "tests": [  
      {  
        "description": "Exercise2Test::FibPos",  
        "diagnostic": "equality assertion failed\nExpected: 2584\nActual:  
4181",  
        "ok": false  
      },  
      {  
        "description": "Exercise2Test::Fib1",  
        "diagnostic": "",  
        "ok": true  
      }  
    ]  
  }, { ...  
}]
```



Issues: Clean execution, malicious code

■ Clean code execution

- Separated temporary directory for each solution
- Independent build process for each solution
- Sequential test suite execution for each solution



■ Build or test process manipulation: Malicious code

- Usage of EasySandbox [4] (SECCOMP implementation as shared library)
- Limited system calls (just read/write, exit, sigreturn)
- Memory protection by heap limit (malloc is overwritten)
- Loaded via LD_PRELOAD in test runner



- Build or test process manipulation: Runtime attacks
 - Configurable limit for execution time
 - Unexpected termination will cause empty test results and no points



Open questions: Build differences, feedback

- C++ standard is not completely strict
 - Example: Size definitions of some data types are ranges
 - Differences between student systems and test system (i.e., hardware architecture, compiler) might exist
 - Program, which builds and runs on local machine, might not work within the test system

- Explanation of test cases is tough
 - Students only learn through feedback they understand
 - Test cases itself should be explained
 - Feedback messages should be closely related to the current test case



- Evaluation of our test system during lecture “Einführung in die Praktische Informatik”
 - ~500 students with weekly programming exercises
 - Focus on functional programming, typical constructs and OO
- Integration of all components for productive use
- Further implementation for test case explanation
- Current version of test system available at GitHub [5]
- Current version of integrated components will be available soon

- (1) A. Hermanns, V. Jaenen, A. Heide and K. Henning: “ClaRA (C++ learning at RWTH Aachen) Change from classical teaching to e-learning”, in *Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Information Technology Based Higher Education and Training (ITHET '06)*, 2006, pp. 185 – 190
- (2) S. Naser: “Evaluating the Effectiveness of the CPP-Tutor, an Intelligent Tutoring System for Students Learning to Program in C++”, in *Journal of Applied Sciences Research*, 2009, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 109 – 114
- (3) JACK, <http://www.s3.uni-duisburg-essen.de/research/jack.html>
- (4) EasySandbox, <http://github.com/daveho/EasySandbox>
- (5) Test system, <https://github.com/Merovius/bor>

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