



Mutation Testing

Jan Tretmans

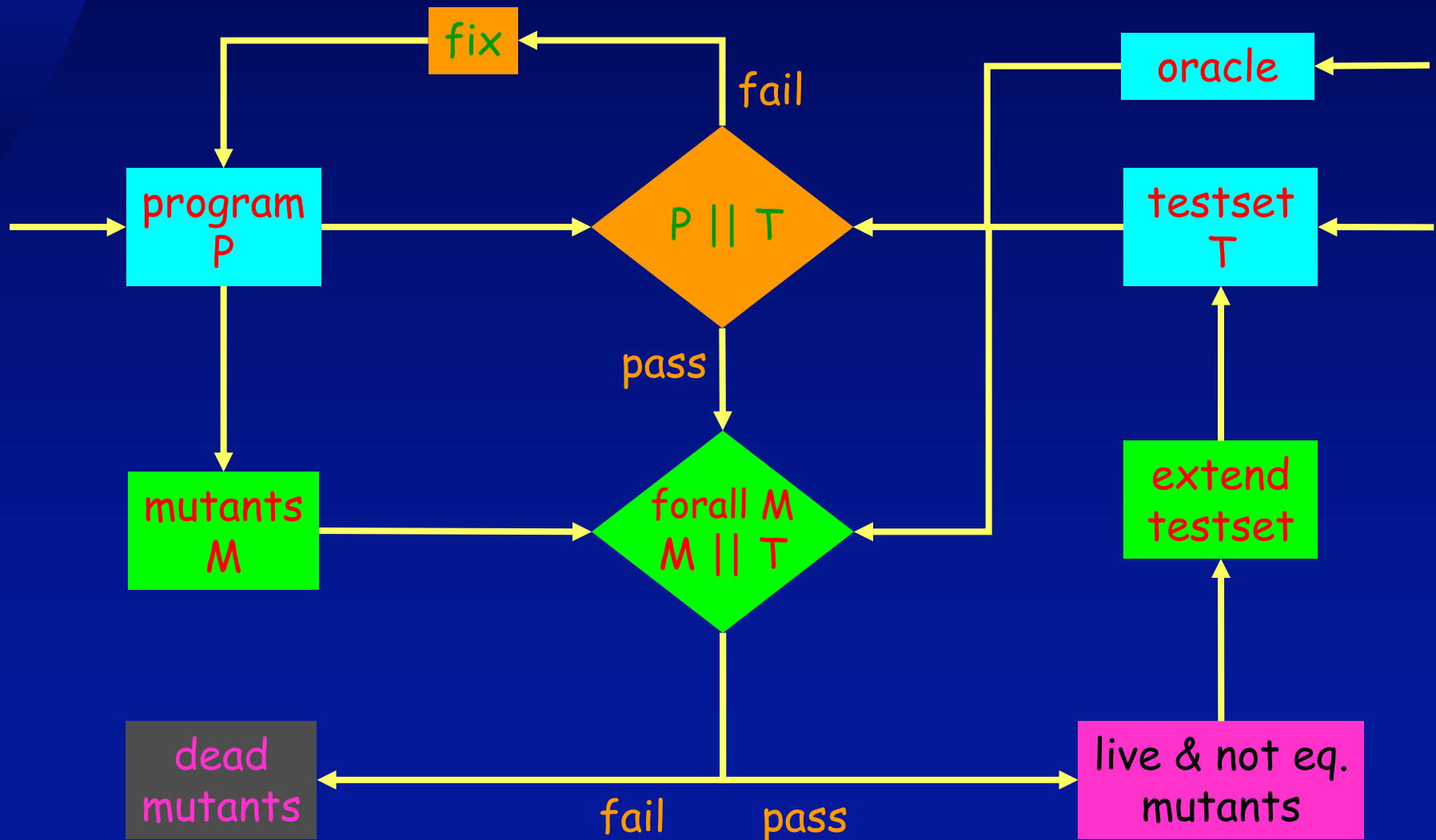
ESI
Eindhoven, NL

Radboud University
Nijmegen, NL

Mutation Testing

- ➡ Evaluation of test suite : What is good test data ?
- ➡ Measure/comparison of test data quality/test methods
- ➡ Improve/increment a test set
- ➡ Evaluation by large number of mutants :
small modifications applied to IUT
- ➡ Try to make test suite that detects all mutants
- ➡ If test suite eliminates all mutants
then IUT is likely correct (empirical evidence)
else extend test suite to eliminate more mutants
- ➡ Iterative process until (almost) all mutants have been killed

Mutation Testing



Mutation Testing

Assumptions :

- ◆ Competent programmer hypothesis:
programmers write programs that are (almost) correct
- ◆ Coupling effect :
if small faults are detected then also complex faults are
- ◆ Mutant operators :
small faults can be described as small modifications
of the program by a set of predefined mutant operators
 - $x \rightarrow y, \geq \rightarrow >, < \rightarrow <>, + \rightarrow -$
- ◆ Test oracle :
criterion to check correctness of output

Mutation Testing

☞ Complexity

- ◆ number of mutants $\approx O(\text{loc}^2)$

☞ Detection of equivalent mutants (testing equivalence on program-level).

☞ Useful for test suite quality determination, test selection (remove redundant tests), and experimental comparison of methods

☞ Tool support required

☞ Optimizations possible:

- ◆ systematic test generation from living mutants
- ◆ symbolic methods : mutation templates
- ◆ approximations