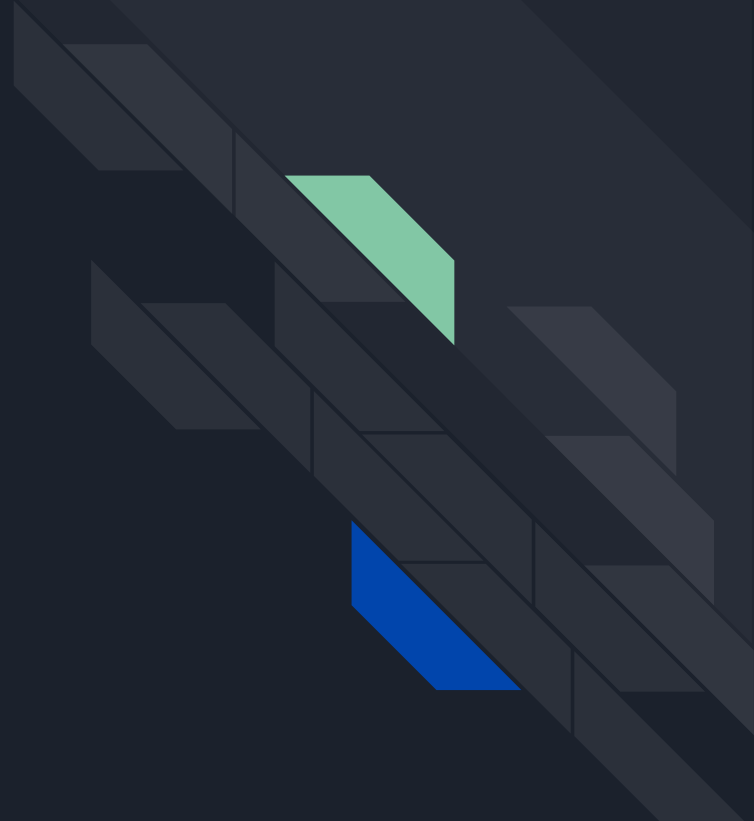


A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of overlapping geometric shapes. It includes a blue parallelogram, a light green parallelogram, and a dark grey parallelogram, all with diagonal lines.

Mutation testing

[Aleksandr Elmekeev](#)

- Overview
- Terminology
- Problems
- Real Life Examples
- Summary

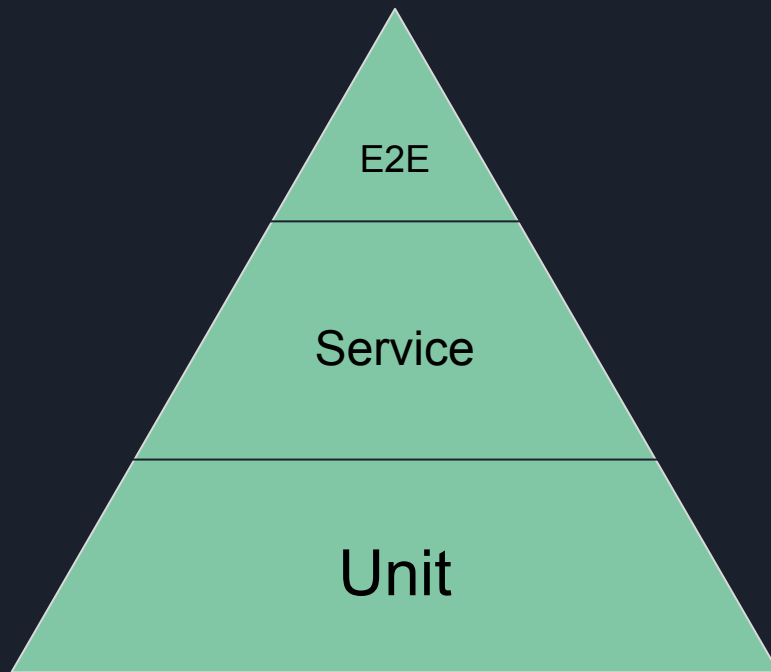


Overview





Test Pyramid



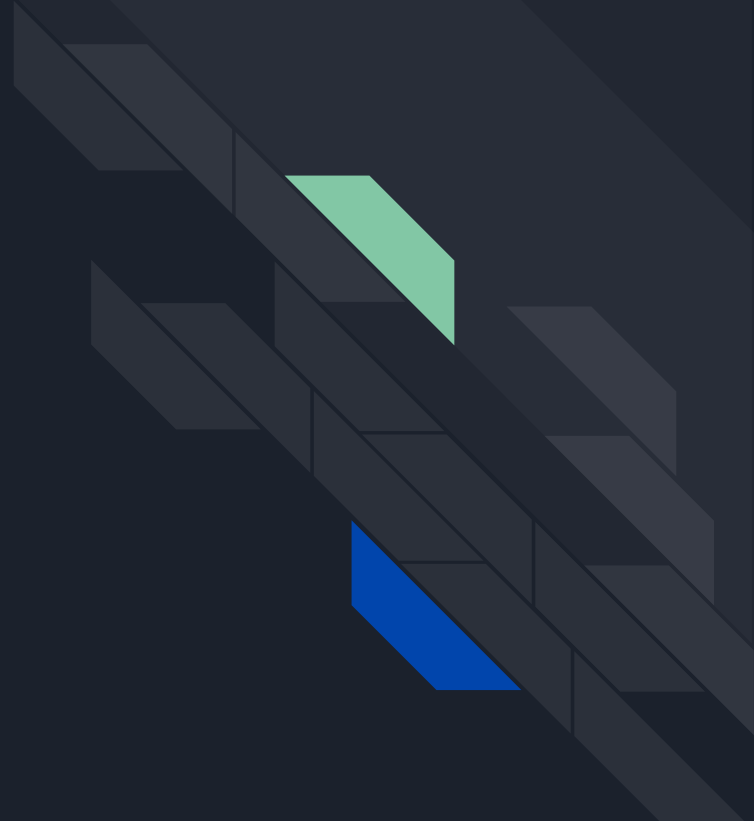


Test coverage

Criteria	<u>JaCoCo</u>	<u>Istanbul</u>
Function coverage	+	+
Statement coverage	+ (Instruction coverage)	+
Branch coverage	+	+
Modified condition/decision coverage	-	-
Linear Code Sequence and Jump (LCSAJ) coverage	-	-
Parameter value coverage	-	-

Quis custodiet ipsos
custodes?

Who watches the
watchmen?





Goals

- identify weakly tested pieces of code
- identify weak tests
- get rid of useless tests

Terminology





Mutation Operator (Mutator)

Type	Example: before	Example: after
Arithmetic	<code>a + b</code>	<code>a - b</code>
Array declaration	<code>[1, 2, 3]</code>	<code>[]</code>
Boolean	<code>true</code>	<code>false</code>
Conditional	<code>for (var i = 0; i < 10; i++) { }</code>	<code>for (var i = 0; false; i++) { }</code>
Equality	<code>a < b</code>	<code>a <= b</code>
Logical	<code>a && b</code>	<code>a b</code>
Void	<code>voidMethod();</code>	<code>// no voidMethod call</code>



Mutant

By number of mutators:

- Simple (first order)
- Complex (high order)

By state:

- Killed
- Timeout
- Error
- Survived / Escaped
- Equivalent



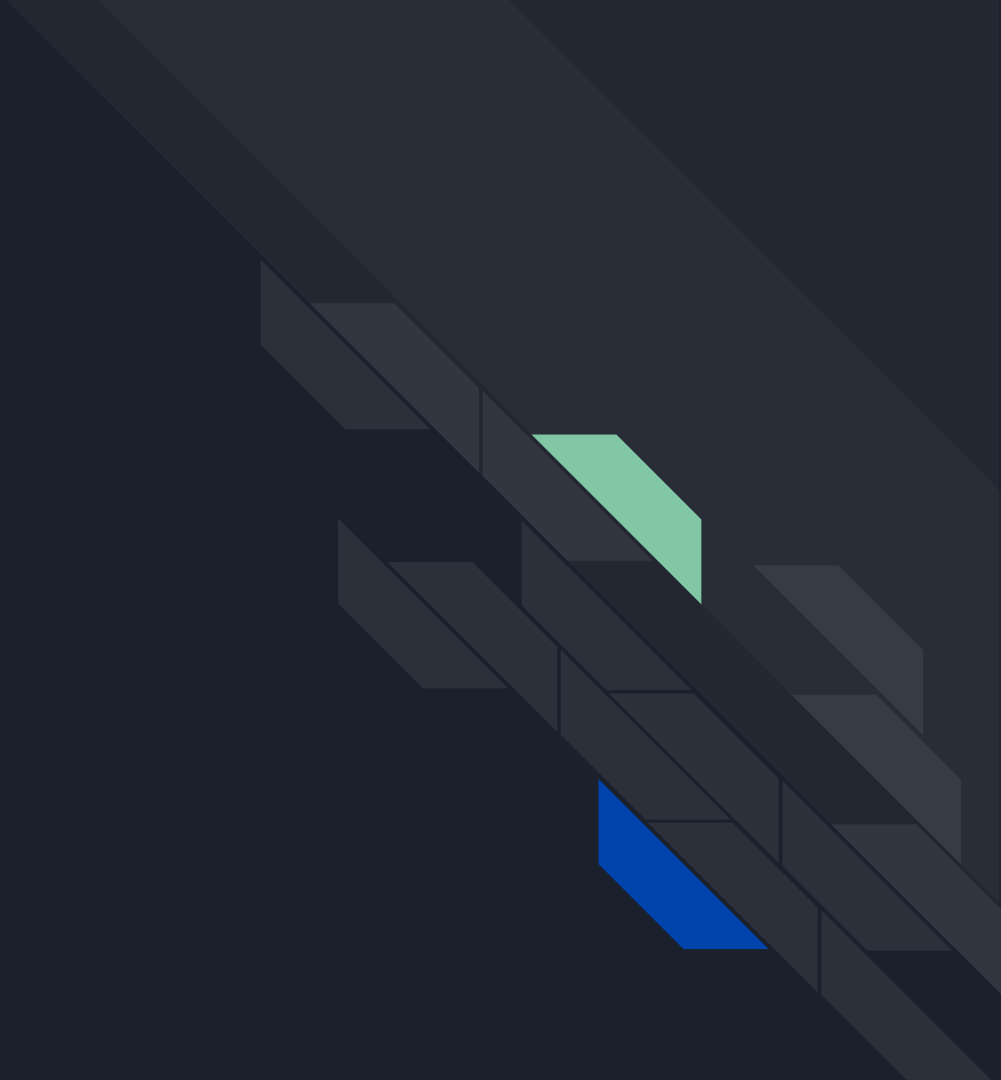
Mutant: RIP

- A test must reach the mutated statement.
- Test input data should infect the program state by causing different program states for the mutant and the original program.
- The incorrect program state must propagate to the program's output and be checked by the test.

Mutation score = killed / total



Problems





High Computational Cost

- reduce number of mutants
 - **Mutant Sampling** — random subset of all mutants
 - **Selective Mutation** — certain types of mutators to generate mutants
 - **Mutant Clustering** — includes analysis of tests to identify subset
 - **Higher Order Mutation** — combines mutators ($FOM \times N = HOM$) to make a single one with the same possibility to fail as a set of others
- optimize execution process
 - break the program by modules
 - Bytecode Translation technique
 - parallel runs
 - etc



Problems Related To Human Effort

- equivalent mutant problem
 - suggest (SEM)
 - detect (DEM)
 - avoid (AEMG)
- human oracle problem

Real Life Examples





Java



Typescript / Javascript (Angular)

Summary





Usage

When to use:

1. new tests to make sure the quality of them is good enough;
2. critical parts of software.

Be careful with:

1. file operations.



Useful Links

Read:

- [Mutation testing](#) on Wikipedia
- [Mutation Testing Repository](#) by Yue Jia and Mark Harman
- [Analysis of Mutation Testing frameworks](#) by scoban

Watch:

-