Mutation Coverage

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Lecture #16 out of 24
80 minutes

Example, Part I: Code Coverage

Live Code:

```
int fibonacci(int n) {
  if (n <= 2) {
    return 1;
  }
  return fibonacci(n - 1)
    + fibonacci(n - 2);
}
```

Test Code:

```
assert fibonacci(2) == 1;
assert fibonacci(5) > 5;
```

$$C_{\texttt{Line}} = 7/7 = 100\%$$

$$C_{\texttt{Statement}} = 6/6 = 100\%$$

$$C_{\texttt{Branch}} = 2/2 = 100\%$$

$$C_{\texttt{Condition}} = 2/2 = 100\%$$

Example, Part II: Mutation Coverage

Live Code:

```
int fibonacci(int n) {
  if (n <= 2) {
    return 1;
  }
  return fibonacci(n - 1)
    + fibonacci(n - 2);
}
```

Mutant #1:

```
int fibonacci(int n) {
  if (n <= 2) {
    return 1;
  }
  return fibonacci(n + 1)
    + fibonacci(n - 2);
}
```

Mutant #2:

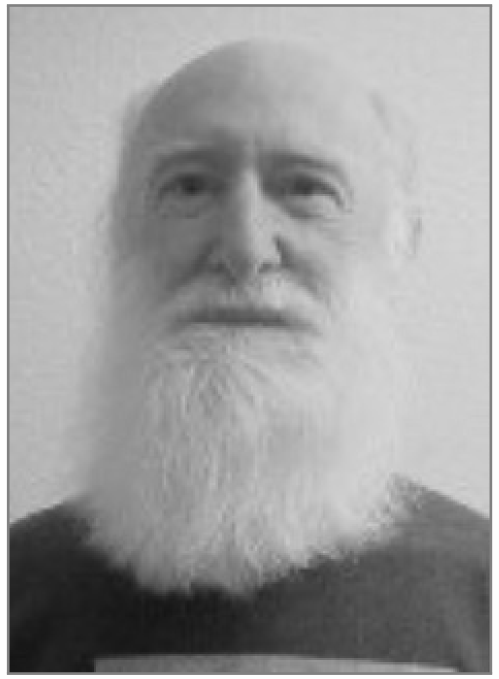
```
int fibonacci(int n) {
  if (n == 2) {
    return 1;
  }
  return fibonacci(n - 1)
    + fibonacci(n - 2);
}
```

Test Code:

```
assert fibonacci(2) == 1;
assert fibonacci(5) > 5;
```

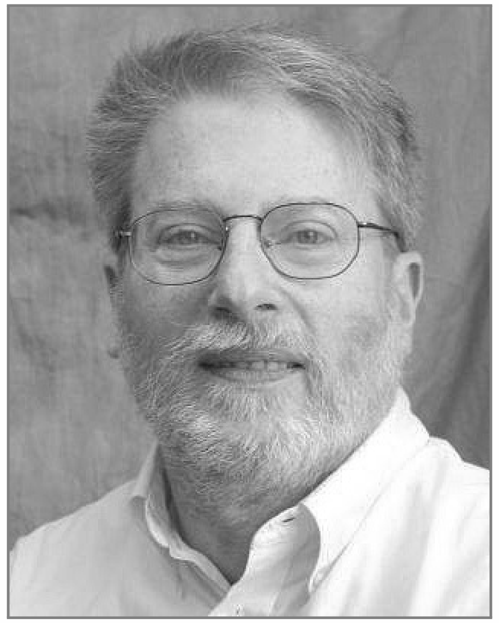
Some Mutation Operators

- Statement deletion
- Statement duplication or insertion
- Replacement of boolean subexpressions with `TRUE` and `FALSE`
- Replacement of some arithmetic operations, e.g. + to $*$, - to /
- Replacement of some boolean relations, e.g. > to >=, == to <=
- Replacement of variables with others from the same scope
- Remove method body



"???"

— Richard G. Hamlet, *Testing Programs with the Aid of a Compiler*, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 4, 1977

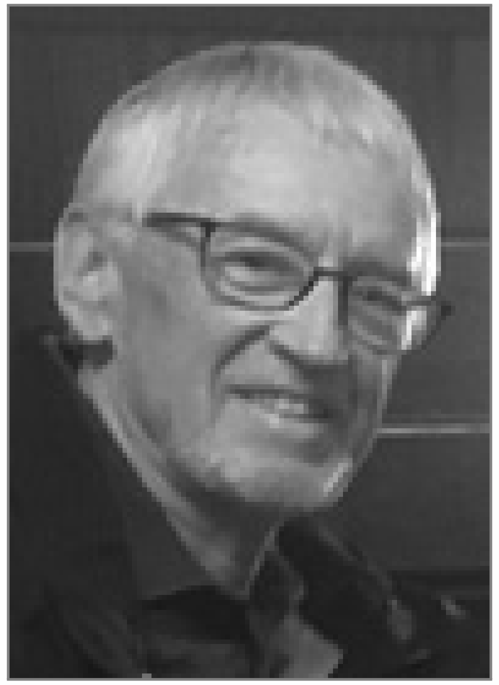


"Our groups at Yale University and the Georgia Institute of Technology have constructed a system whereby we can determine the extent to which a given set of test data has adequately tested a Fortran program by direct measurement of the number and kinds of errors it is capable of uncovering."

— Richard A. DeMillo, Richard J. Lipton, Frederick G. Sayward, *Hints on test Data Selection: Help for the Practicing Programmer*, IEEE Computer 11(4), 1978

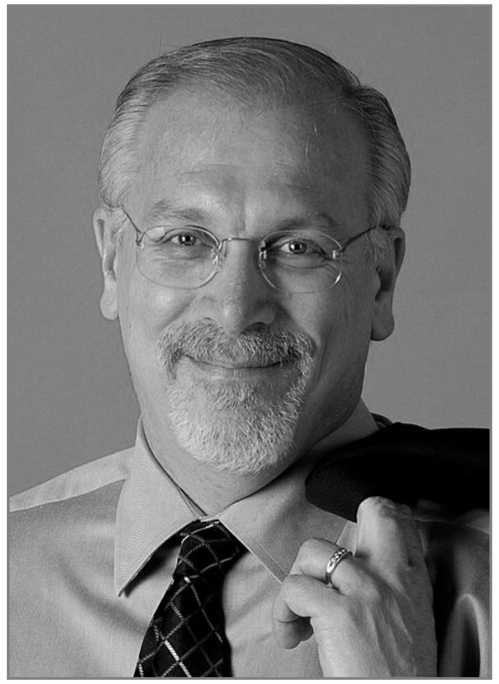
“A test set is adequate if it can distinguish the subject program from a collection of similar programs, called mutants, obtained by making small syntactic modifications to the subject program.”

— Timothy A. Budd, *Mutation analysis: Ideas, examples, problems and prospects*, North-Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1981



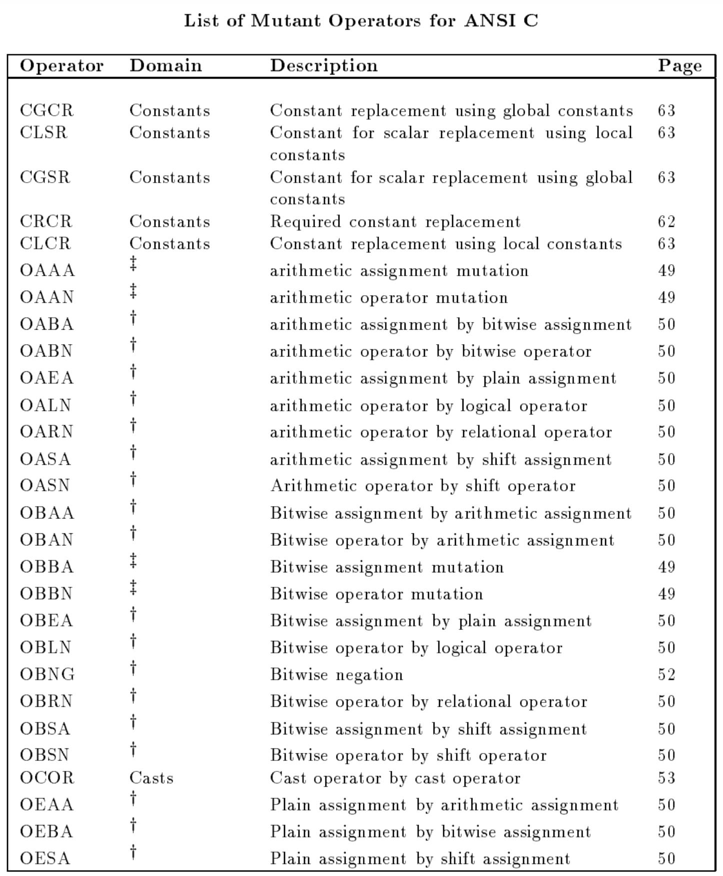
"In weak mutation testing method, tests are constructed which are guaranteed to force program statements which contain certain classes of errors to act incorrectly during the execution of the program over those tests."

— William E. Howden, *Weak Mutation Testing and Completeness of Test Sets*, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering 4, 1982



"A mutant operator mutates one syntactic entity of a program. Further, only one mutant operator is applied at a time to the program under test."

— Hiralal Agrawal, Richard A. DeMillo, R. Hathaway, William Hsu, Wynne Hsu, Edward W. Krauser, Rhonda J. Martin, Aditya P.Mathur, Eugene Spafford, *Design of Mutant Operators for the C Programming Language*, Technical Report SERC-TR-41-P, Software Engineering Research Center, Purdue University, 1989



List of Mutant Operators for ANSI C

Operator	Domain	Description	Page
CGCR	Constants	Constant replacement using global constants	63
CLSR	Constants	Constant for scalar replacement using local constants	63
CGSR	Constants	Constant for scalar replacement using global constants	63
CRCR	Constants	Required constant replacement	62
CLCR	Constants	Constant replacement using local constants	63
OAAA	‡	arithmetic assignment mutation	49
OAAN	‡	arithmetic operator mutation	49
OABA	†	arithmetic assignment by bitwise assignment	50
OABN	†	arithmetic operator by bitwise operator	50
OAEA	†	arithmetic assignment by plain assignment	50
OALN	†	arithmetic operator by logical operator	50
OARN	†	arithmetic operator by relational operator	50
OASA	†	arithmetic assignment by shift assignment	50
OASN	†	Arithmetic operator by shift operator	50
OBAA	†	Bitwise assignment by arithmetic assignment	50
OBAN	†	Bitwise operator by arithmetic assignment	50
OBBA	‡	Bitwise assignment mutation	49
OBBN	‡	Bitwise operator mutation	49
OBEA	†	Bitwise assignment by plain assignment	50
OBLN	†	Bitwise operator by logical operator	50
OBNG	†	Bitwise negation	52
OBRN	†	Bitwise operator by relational operator	50
OBSA	†	Bitwise assignment by shift assignment	50
OBSN	†	Bitwise operator by shift operator	50
OCOR	Casts	Cast operator by cast operator	53
OEAA	†	Plain assignment by arithmetic assignment	50
OEBA	†	Plain assignment by bitwise assignment	50
OESA	†	Plain assignment by shift assignment	50

“Each mutant operator belongs to one of the following categories: 1. statement mutations, 2. operator mutations, 3. variable mutations, and 4. constant mutations. ”

Source: Hiralal Agrawal et al., *Design of Mutant Operators for the C Programming Language*, Technical Report SERC-TR-41-P, Software Engineering Research Center, Purdue University, 1989

"Our results indicate that weak mutation can be applied in a manner that is almost as effective as mutation testing, and with significant computational savings."

— Jeff Offutt and Stephen D. Lee, *An Empirical Evaluation of Weak Mutation*, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering 20(5), 1994

"Those mutants that compute precisely the same function are called equivalent mutants and the others are called inequivalent mutants."

— Phyllis G. Frankl, Stewart N. Weiss, and Cang Hu, *All-Uses vs Mutation Testing: An Experimental Comparison of Effectiveness?*, Journal of Systems and Software 38(3), 1997

Equivalent Mutants, Example

Live Code:

```
int fibonacci(int n) {
  if (n <= 2) {
    return 1;
  }
  return fibonacci(n - 1)
    + fibonacci(n - 2);
}
```

Tests:

```
fibonacci(2) == 1;
fibonacci(14) == 377;
```

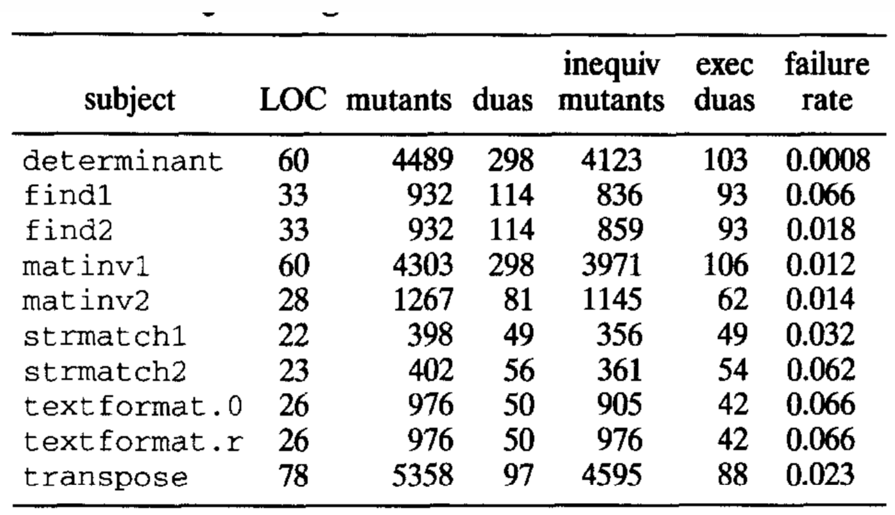
Inequivalent Mutant:

```
int fibonacci(int n) {
  if (n <= 2) {
    return 1;
  }
  return fibonacci(n + 1)
    + fibonacci(n - 2);
}
```

Equivalent Mutant:

```
int fibonacci(int n) {
  if (n <= 2) {
    return 1;
  }
  return fibonacci(n - 2)
    + fibonacci(n - 1);
}
```

You **can't kill** this one!



subject	LOC	mutants	duas	inequiv mutants	exec duas	failure rate
determinant	60	4489	298	4123	103	0.0008
find1	33	932	114	836	93	0.066
find2	33	932	114	859	93	0.018
matinv1	60	4303	298	3971	106	0.012
matinv2	28	1267	81	1145	62	0.014
strmatch1	22	398	49	356	49	0.032
strmatch2	23	402	56	361	54	0.062
textformat.0	26	976	50	905	42	0.066
textformat.r	26	976	50	976	42	0.066
transpose	78	5358	97	4595	88	0.023

Source: Phyllis G. Frankl, Stewart N. Weiss, and Cang Hu, *All-Uses vs Mutation Testing: An Experimental Comparison of Effectiveness?*, Journal of Systems and Software 38(3), 1997

"Mutation coverage is more effective than dua coverage for five subjects, dua coverage — for two others, and there is no significant difference for the remaining two.

A definition-use association (dua is a triple d, u, v, such that d is a node in the program's flow graph in which variable v is defined, u is a node or edge in which v is used, and there is a definition-clear path with respect to v from d to u."

"Our analysis suggests that mutants, when using carefully selected mutation operators and after removing equivalent mutants, can provide a good indication of the fault detection ability of a test suite."

— James H. Andrews, Lionel C. Briand and Yvan Labiche, *Is Mutation an Appropriate Tool for Testing Experiments?*, Proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE), 2005

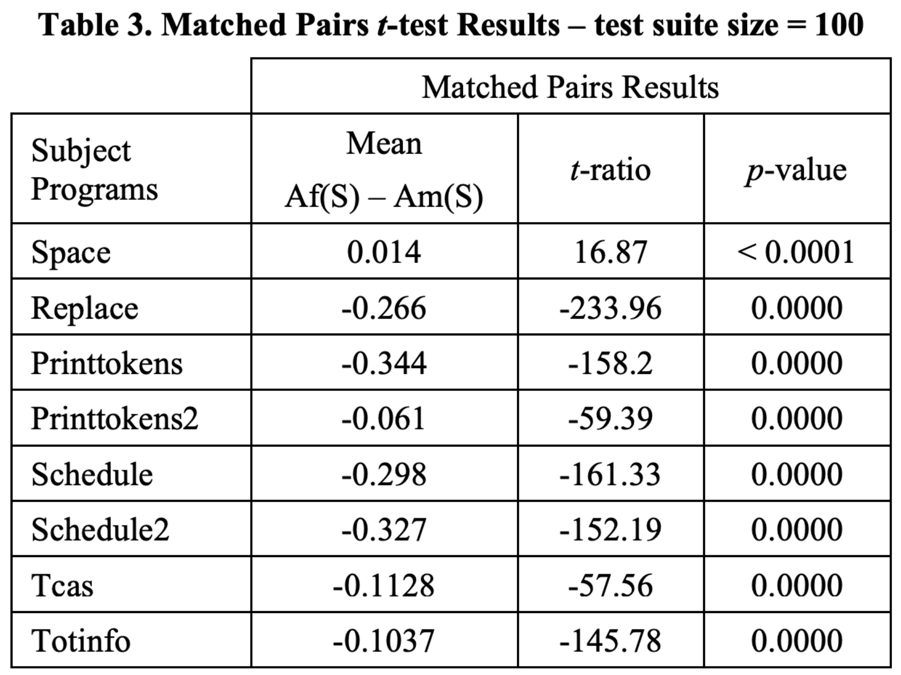


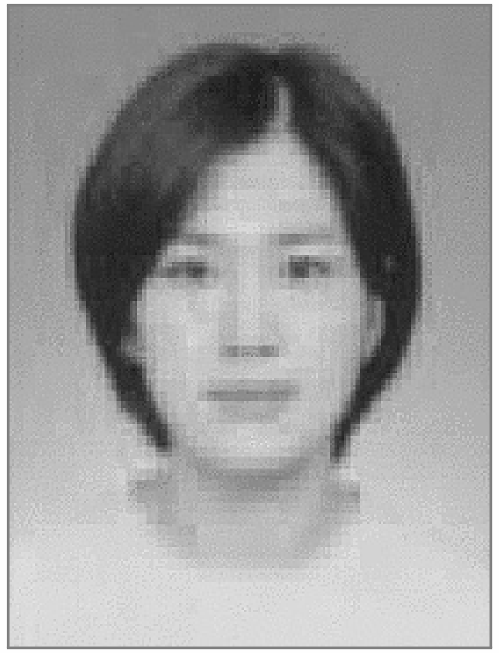
Table 3. Matched Pairs *t*-test Results – test suite size = 100

	Matched Pairs Results		
Subject Programs	Mean Af(S) – Am(S)	*t*-ratio	*p*-value
Space	0.014	16.87	< 0.0001
Replace	-0.266	-233.96	0.0000
Printtokens	-0.344	-158.2	0.0000
Printtokens2	-0.061	-59.39	0.0000
Schedule	-0.298	-161.33	0.0000
Schedule2	-0.327	-152.19	0.0000
Tcas	-0.1128	-57.56	0.0000
Totinfo	-0.1037	-145.78	0.0000

"Average differences range from 6% to 34%, with an average of 22%.

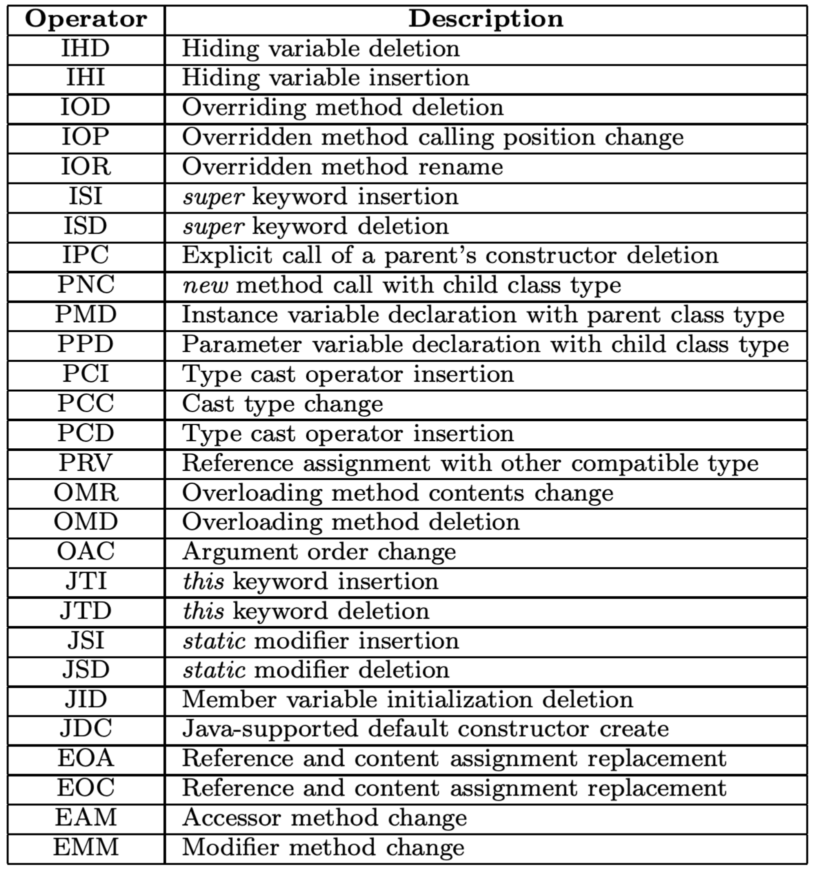
If one has used mutants to assess a test technique, it will likely look more effective at detecting faults than if one has used the seeded faults."

Source: James H. Andrews, Lionel C. Briand and Yvan Labiche, *Is Mutation an Appropriate Tool for Testing Experiments?*, Proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE), 2005



"Comparing with previous mutation systems for procedural programs, MuJava is very fast. However, it is relatively slow when it generates and runs lots of mutants."

— Yu-Seung Ma, Jeff Offutt, and Yong-Rae Kwon, *MuJava: A Mutation System for Java*, Proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE), 2006



Operator	Description
IHD	Hiding variable deletion
IHI	Hiding variable insertion
IOD	Overriding method deletion
IOP	Overridden method calling position change
IOR	Overridden method rename
ISI	*super* keyword insertion
ISD	*super* keyword deletion
IPC	Explicit call of a parent's constructor deletion
PNC	*new* method call with child class type
PMD	Instance variable declaration with parent class type
PPD	Parameter variable declaration with child class type
PCI	Type cast operator insertion
PCC	Cast type change
PCD	Type cast operator insertion
PRV	Reference assignment with other compatible type
OMR	Overloading method contents change
OMD	Overloading method deletion
OAC	Argument order change
JTI	*this* keyword insertion
JTD	*this* keyword deletion
JSI	*static* modifier insertion
JSD	*static* modifier deletion
JID	Member variable initialization deletion
JDC	Java-supported default constructor create
EOA	Reference and content assignment replacement
EOC	Reference and content assignment replacement
EAM	Accessor method change
EMM	Modifier method change

Table 2: Class-level Mutation Operators for Java

"Method-level mutation operators handle primitive features of programming languages. They modify expressions by replacing, deleting, and inserting primitive operators. Class-level mutation operators handle object-oriented specific features such as inheritance, polymorphism and dynamic binding."

Source: Yu-Seung Ma, Jeff Offutt, and Yong-Rae Kwon, *MuJava: A Mutation System for Java*, Proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE), 2006

"Traditional mutation testing considers only first order mutants, created by the injection of a single fault. Often these first order mutants denote trivial faults that are easily killed. Higher order mutants are created by the insertion of two or more faults."

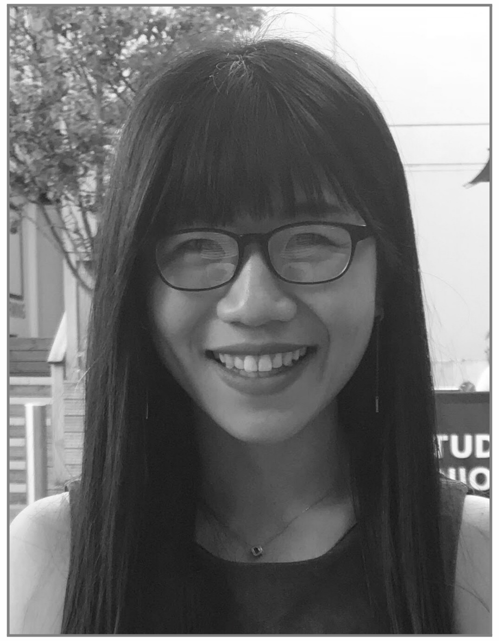
— Yue Jia and Mark Harman, *Higher Order Mutation Testing*, Information and Software Technology 51(10), 2009

“One problem that prevents mutation testing from becoming a practical testing technique is the high computational cost of executing the enormous number of mutants against a test set.”

— Yue Jia and Mark Harman, *An Analysis and Survey of the Development of Mutation Testing*, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering 37(5), 2010

"... RIP Model ..."

— Paul Ammann and Jeff Offutt, *Introduction to Software Testing*, 2016



“PMT applies ML to build a predictive model by collecting a series of easy-to-access features (e.g., coverage and mutation operator) on already executed mutants of earlier versions of the project. Based on this model, PMT predicts the mutation testing results (i.e., whether each mutant is killed or not) of a new version of project without executing its mutants at all.”

— Jie Zhang, Ziyi Wang, Lingming Zhang, Dan Hao, Lei Zang, Shiyang Cheng, and Lu Zhang, *Predictive Mutation Testing*, Proceedings of the 25th International Symposium on Software Testing and Analysis, 2016

Mutation Coverage can be calculated by a few tools:

- PIT for Java
- StrykerJS for JavaScript
- Mutate++ for C++
- mutatest for Python
- mutant for Ruby

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