

MUTATION TESTING

- ⇒ Mutation testing is a software testing ~~when~~ where we mutate (change/alter) certain statements in the program and check if the test cases are able to find the errors.
- ⇒ The change in the mutant program are kept extremely small so it does not effect the overall objective of the program.
- ⇒ The goal ~~is~~ of mutation testing is to ~~dev~~ develop effective test cases. It makes test cases robust.
- ⇒ Also, called fault based testing.



How to execute mutation testing :-

original
code

Apply test case

mutant
code

compare the output

[If o/p is different
then killed the
mutant]

eg:

```
void cal(int n){
```

```
    if (n % 2 == 0)
```

```
        printf("Even");
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("odd");
```

```
    return;
```

```
}
```

original

```
void cal(int n){
```

```
    if (n / 2 == 0)
```

```
        printf("Even");
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("odd");
```

```
    return;
```

```
}
```

mutant

eg:

```
void cal(int n){
```

```
    if (n%2 == 0)
```

```
        printf("Even");
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("odd");
```

```
    return;
```

```
}
```

original

o/p
Even.

Test cases: 10.

```
void cal(int n){
```

```
    if (n/2 == 0) {
```

```
        printf("Even");
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("odd");
```

```
    return;
```

```
}
```

Mutant

o/p odd.

10/2

= 5

X
Killed

Types of mutation testing:-

1. Value Mutations:-

```
int sum;  
int a = 10;  
int b = 20;  
sum = a + b;  
return sum;
```

```
int sum;  
int a = 5;  
int b = 20;  
sum = a + b;  
return sum;
```

2. Decision Mutations:-

```
if (a < b)  
    c = 10;  
else  
    c = 20;
```

```
if (a > b)  
    c = 10;  
else  
    c = 20;
```

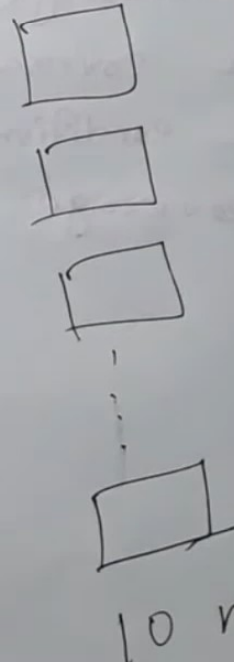
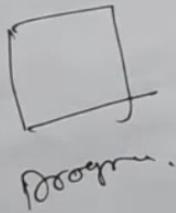
3. Statement Mutations:-

```
if (a < b)  
    c = 10;  
else  
    c = 20;
```

```
if (a < b)  
    a = a + b;  
else  
    c = 20;
```

Mutation Score % -

If we can develop best test cases then Mutation Score will be 100%.



$$\frac{\text{Killed mutant}}{\text{Total no. of mutant}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{8}{10} \times 100 = 80\%$$

Advantage:-

- It brings a good level of error detection in the Program.
- It discovers ambiguities in the Source code.

Disadvantage:

- It is highly costly and time-consuming.
- It is not for black box testing.