



Tool Analysis

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Downloading the tool is straightforward and easy. First, ensure that you have **Python 3.10** installed on your system, as **the tool requires this specific Python version**. Next, it's highly recommended to create and activate a dedicated virtual environment to prevent potential conflicts with other Python packages. Once the virtual environment is active, simply install the tool by executing the command `pip install pynguin`. After completing these steps, you'll be ready to start using Pynguin.

Using the tool is also a good experience, we just need to run a command:

```
pynguin --project-path ./project --output-path ./tmp/pynguin-results \
--module-name example
```

We specify the path of the project, the path of the output and the module for which we would like to generate the tests. Pynguin executes the module under test! Therefore, depending on what code is in that module, running Pynguin can cause serious harm to your computer, for example, wipe your entire hard disk! It is recommended to run the tests in a  container, for preventing damage to the computer. As consent, the environment variable `PYNGUIN_DANGER_AWARE` has to be set (can have any value, just has to be set).

When running the application, the tests are by default generated without any info to the user. For following the generation steps, we must add a flag for verbosity on the command run in the terminal.

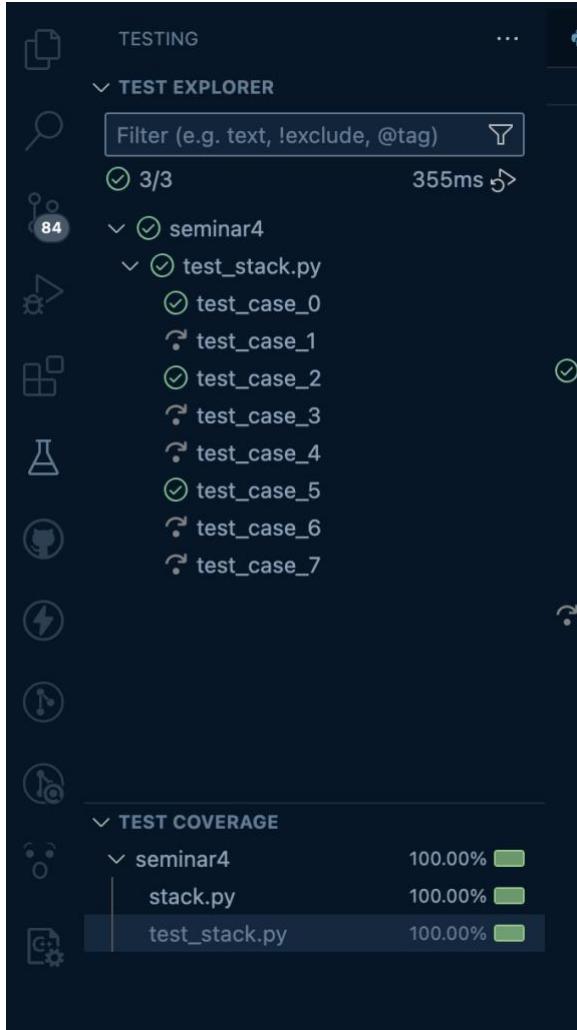
Using mutations, the tool creates unit tests that aim to have a code coverage of 100%. All these tests will be generated on a new file named `test_<module name>.py`. The number of tests depends on the number of lines and possible paths that exist in the code. The developer or the tester is still responsible to validate the tests and check that they are appropriate for the intended use case.

To validate the test coverage, we can simply run a coverage tool. It should score 100%

```
[env] ~ubb/6th Semester/ssv/seminar4 $ main ± PYNGUIN_DANGER_AWARE=true pynguin --project-path . --output-path . --module-name=stack -v
[15:19:15] INFO Start Pynguin Test Generation...
INFO Collecting static constants from module under test
INFO No constants found
INFO Setting up runtime collection of constants
[15:19:16] INFO Analyzed project to create test cluster
INFO Modules: 1
INFO Functions: 0
INFO Classes: 12
INFO Using seed 174492355677828000
INFO Using strategy: Algorithm.DYNAMOSA
INFO Instantiated 12 fitness functions
INFO Using CoverageArchive
INFO Using selection function: Selection.TOURNAMENT_SELECTION
INFO No stopping condition configured!
INFO Using fallback timeout of 600 seconds
INFO Using crossover function: SinglePointRelativeCrossOver
INFO Using ranking function: RankBasedPreferenceSorting
INFO Start generating test cases
INFO Initial Population, Coverage: 1.000000
INFO Algorithm stopped before using all resources.
INFO Stop generating test cases
INFO Start generating assertions
INFO Setup mutation generator
INFO Import module stack
INFO Build AST for stack
INFO Mutate module stack
INFO Generated 11 mutants
INFO Running tests on mutant 1/11
INFO Running tests on mutant 2/11
INFO Running tests on mutant 3/11
INFO Running tests on mutant 4/11
INFO Running tests on mutant 5/11
INFO Running tests on mutant 6/11
INFO Running tests on mutant 7/11
INFO Running tests on mutant 8/11
INFO Running tests on mutant 9/11
INFO Running tests on mutant 10/11
INFO Running tests on mutant 11/11
INFO Mutant 0 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 1 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 2 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 3 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 4 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 5 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 6 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 7 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 8 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 9 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 10 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
INFO Mutant 11 killed by Test(s): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
```

```
↳ seminar4
stack.py U test_stack.py X

22 # Test cases automatically generated by Pynguin (https://www.pynguin.eu).
21 # Please check them before you use them.
20 import pytest
19 import stack as module_0
18
17
16 def test_case_0():
15     stack_0 = module_0.Stack()
14     with pytest.raises(IndexError):
13         stack_0.pop()
12
11
10 @pytest.mark.xfail(strict=True)
9 def test_case_1():
8     stack_0 = module_0.Stack()
7     var_0 = stack_0.size()
6     var_1 = stack_0.size()
5     stack_1 = module_0.Stack()
4     none_type_0 = None
3     var_2 = stack_1.push(stack_1)
2     var_3 = stack_1.push(none_type_0)
1     var_4 = stack_1.__str__()
23     stack_2 = module_0.Stack()
1     var_5 = stack_2.pop()
2     assert len(stack_1.items) == 1
3     var_6 = stack_1.peek()
4     assert f"{{type(var_6).__module__}.{{type(var_6).__qualname__}}}" == "stack.Stack"
5     assert (
6         f"{{type(var_6.items).__module__}.{{type(var_6.items).__qualname__}}"
7         == "builtins.list"
8     )
9     assert len(var_6.items) == 1
```



```

class Stack:
    def __init__(self):
        """Initialize an empty stack."""
        self.items = []

    def push(self, item):
        """Add an item to the top of the stack."""
        self.items.append(item)

    def pop(self):
        """Remove and return the top item from the stack."""
        if self.is_empty():
            raise IndexError("Pop from an empty stack")
        return self.items.pop()

    def peek(self):
        """Return the top item without removing it."""
        if self.is_empty():
            raise IndexError("Peek from an empty stack")
        return self.items[-1]

    def is_empty(self):
        """Check if the stack is empty."""
        return len(self.items) == 0

    def size(self):
        """Return the number of items in the stack."""
        return len(self.items)

    def clear(self):
        """Remove all items from the stack."""
        self.items = []

    def __str__(self):
        """Return a string representation of the stack."""
        return str(self.items)

```

The terminal window displays the following output:

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TEST RESULTS TERMINAL PORTS GITLENS PLAYWRIGHT
test_stack.py::test_case_1', '/Users/mirceamairean/ubb/6th Semester/ssvv/seminar4/test_stack.py::test_case_2', '/Users/mirceamairean/ubb/6th Semester/ssvv/seminar4/test_stack.py::test_case_3', '/Users/mirceamairean/ubb/6th Semester/ssvv/seminar4/test_stack.py::test_case_4', '/Users/mirceamairean/ubb/6th Semester/ssvv/seminar4/test_stack.py::test_case_5', '/Users/mirceamairean/ubb/6th Semester/ssvv/seminar4/test_stack.py::test_case_6', '/Users/mirceamairean/ubb/6th Semester/ssvv/seminar4/test_stack.py::test_case_7'
===== test session starts =====
platform darwin -- Python 3.10.17, pytest-8.3.5, pluggy-1.5.0
rootdir: /Users/mirceamairean/ubb/6th Semester/ssvv/seminar4
plugins: cov-6.1.1
collected 8 items

test_stack.py .x.x.xx

===== tests coverage =====
coverage: platform darwin, python 3.10.17-final-0

Name     Stmts Miss Cover
stack.py     21     0 100%
test_stack.py  65     0 100%
TOTAL       86     0 100%
===== 3 passed, 5 xfailed in 0.07s =====
Finished running tests!

```

On the right side of the terminal, there is a sidebar titled "Running Tests for Workspace(s): /Users/mirceamairean/ubb/6th Semester..." which lists the test cases: `test_case_0`, `test_case_2`, `test_case_5`, `test_case_1`, `test_case_3`, `test_case_4`, `test_case_6`, and `test_case_7`.