

# Mutation Testing



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**MUTATION**

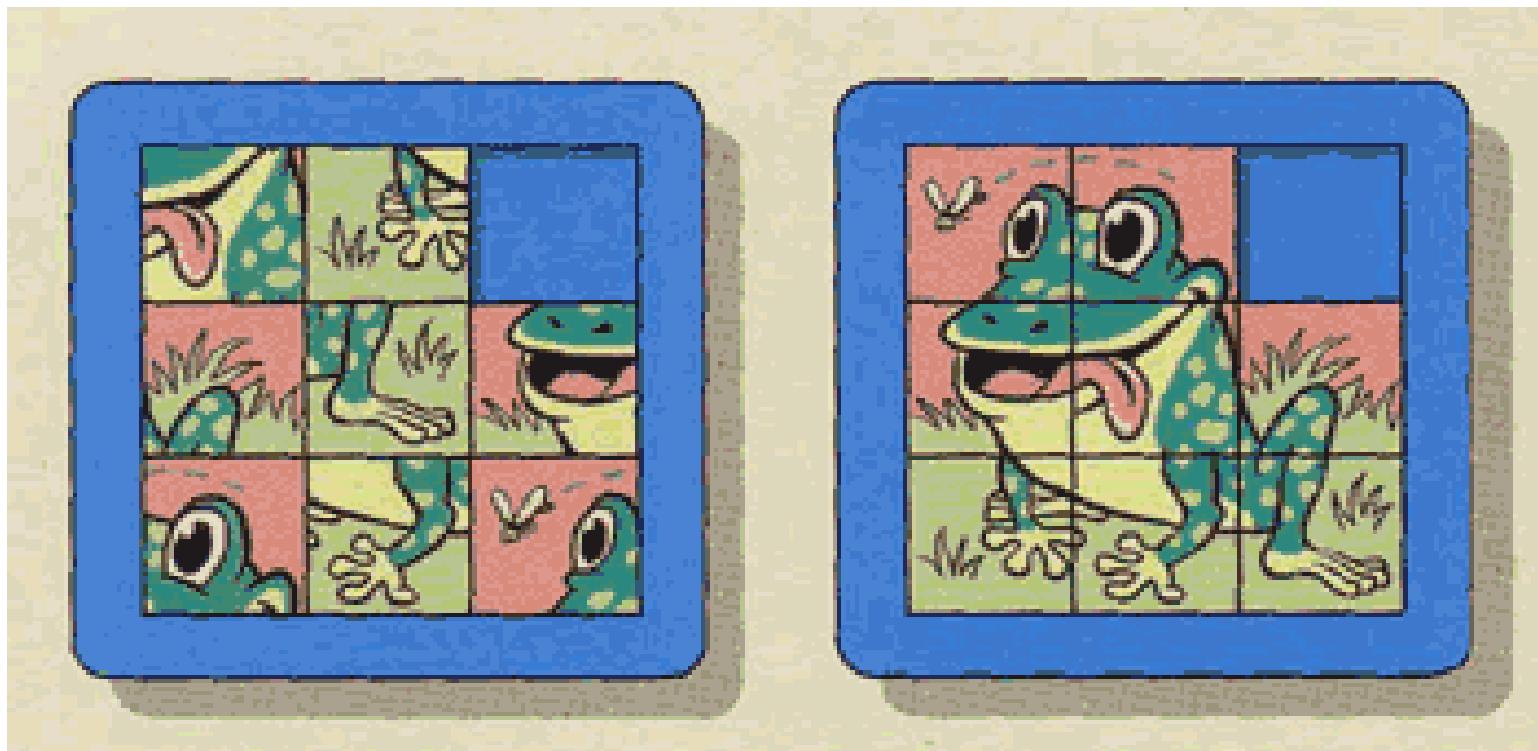
# TOC

- ✓ What It Is?
- ✓ For What Purpose?
- ✓ How It Works?
- ✓ Types Of Mutations
- ✓ Code In Java
- ✓ Code In JavaScript
- ✓ Recommendations
- ✓ Future Directions

# What is Mutation Testing?

- Mutation is Alteration
- So, it is a testing technique that relies on Program Alteration
- Aims to reveal a form of relationship between the specified behavior (through tests) and the actual code
- It tests your tests

# What is Mutation Testing



Relies on program mutation/alteration/modification

# What is Mutation Testing

R E G R E S S I O N

Mutation testing tells you if your tests protect against regression

# What is Mutation Testing

TESTS THE TESTS

# Mutation From History

- Geist et al in “Estimation and Enhancement of Realtime Software Reliability through Mutation Analysis”:
- *In practice, if the software contains a fault, there will be a set of mutants that can only be killed by a test case that also detects that fault*

# Mutation From History

- K. Wah, 1995 in “Fault Coupling in finite bijective functions”:
- *Complex faults are coupled to simple faults in such a way that a test data set that detects all simple faults in a program will detect most complex faults (coupling effect)*

# Example Program Mutation



```
deposit(amount) {  
    balance += amount  
}
```

```
deposit(amount) {  
    balance -= amount  
}
```

# Example Program Mutation



```
getName () {  
    return name  
}
```



```
getName () {  
    return null  
}
```

# Example Program Mutation



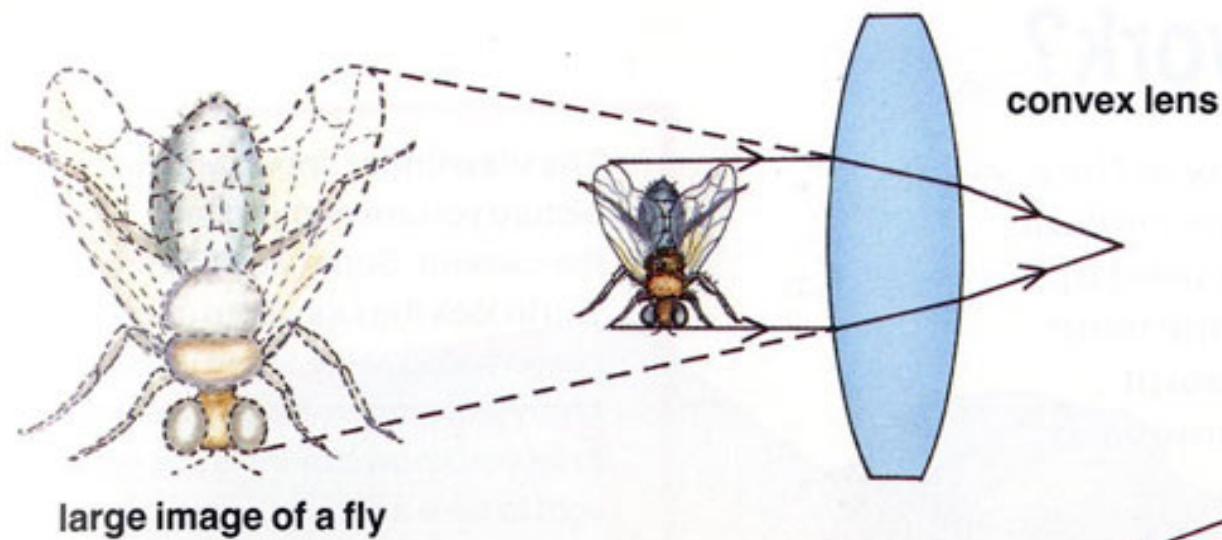
```
const int MIN_AGE = 18
```

```
const int MIN_AGE = 100
```

# What about Test Coverage?

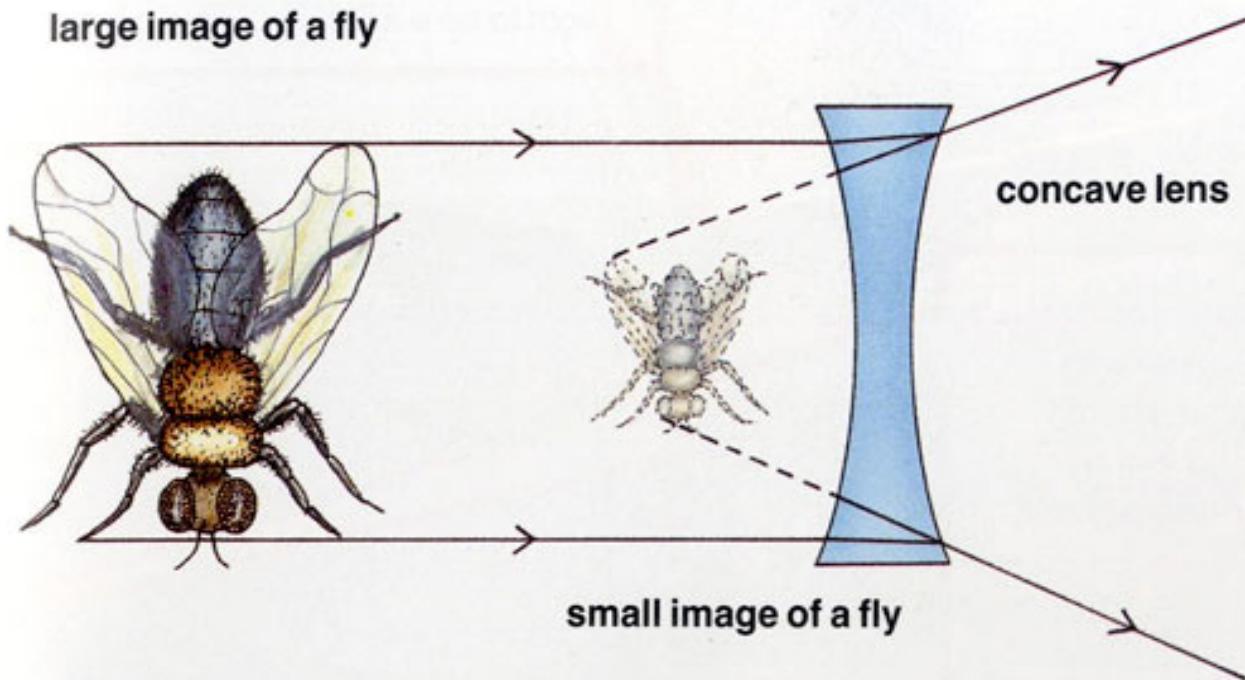
- Can be Useful, but can be just a cover up
- It relies on code line execution regardless of the (lack of) impact of that execution
- Aims at revealing a relationship between the specified behavior (through tests) and the line code execution
- Some methods do not generate mutants, but still need to be exercised (logging?)

# What about Test Coverage?



## Mutation Coverage Convex lens

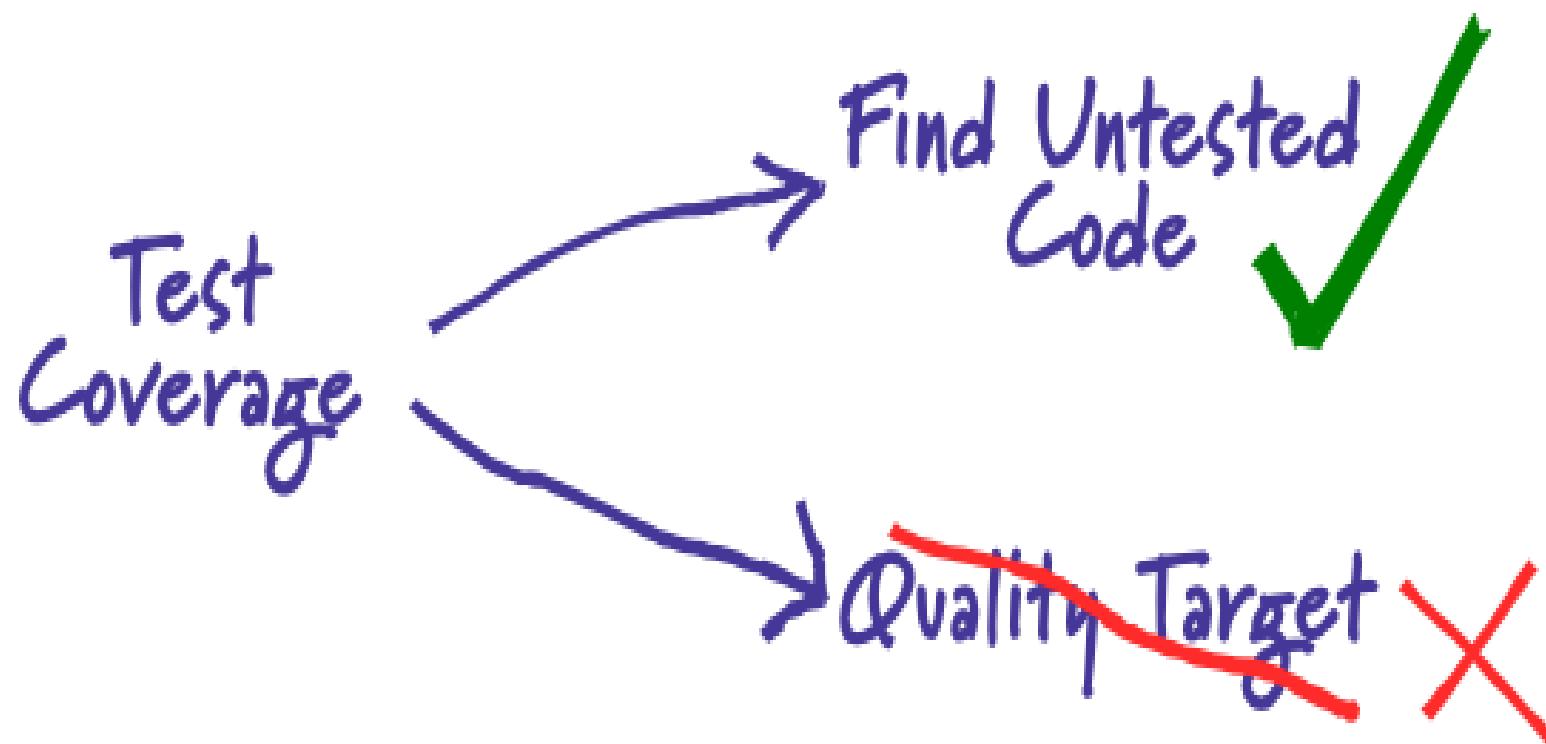
Look at an object, such as a fly, through a convex lens. The fly will be magnified and appear bigger than it really is.



## Code Coverage Concave lens

Look at a fly through a concave lens and it will appear smaller than it really is.

# What about Test Coverage?



# Example Mutation Relationship vs Coverage Relationship

```
boolean authenticate(User user) {  
    authUsersCount++;  
    LOGGER.info("user {} authenticated", user);  
    authenticatedUsers.add(user);  
    return true;  
}  
  
//assume this will pass as is (coverage is 100%, but mutation  
//coverage? 50% only .. mmm ..  
@Test  
void test_users_can_be_authenticated() {  
    User user = createUser();  
    boolean result = authenticate(user);  
    assertTrue(result);  
    assertTrue(secService.getAuthenticatedUsers().contains(user));  
}
```

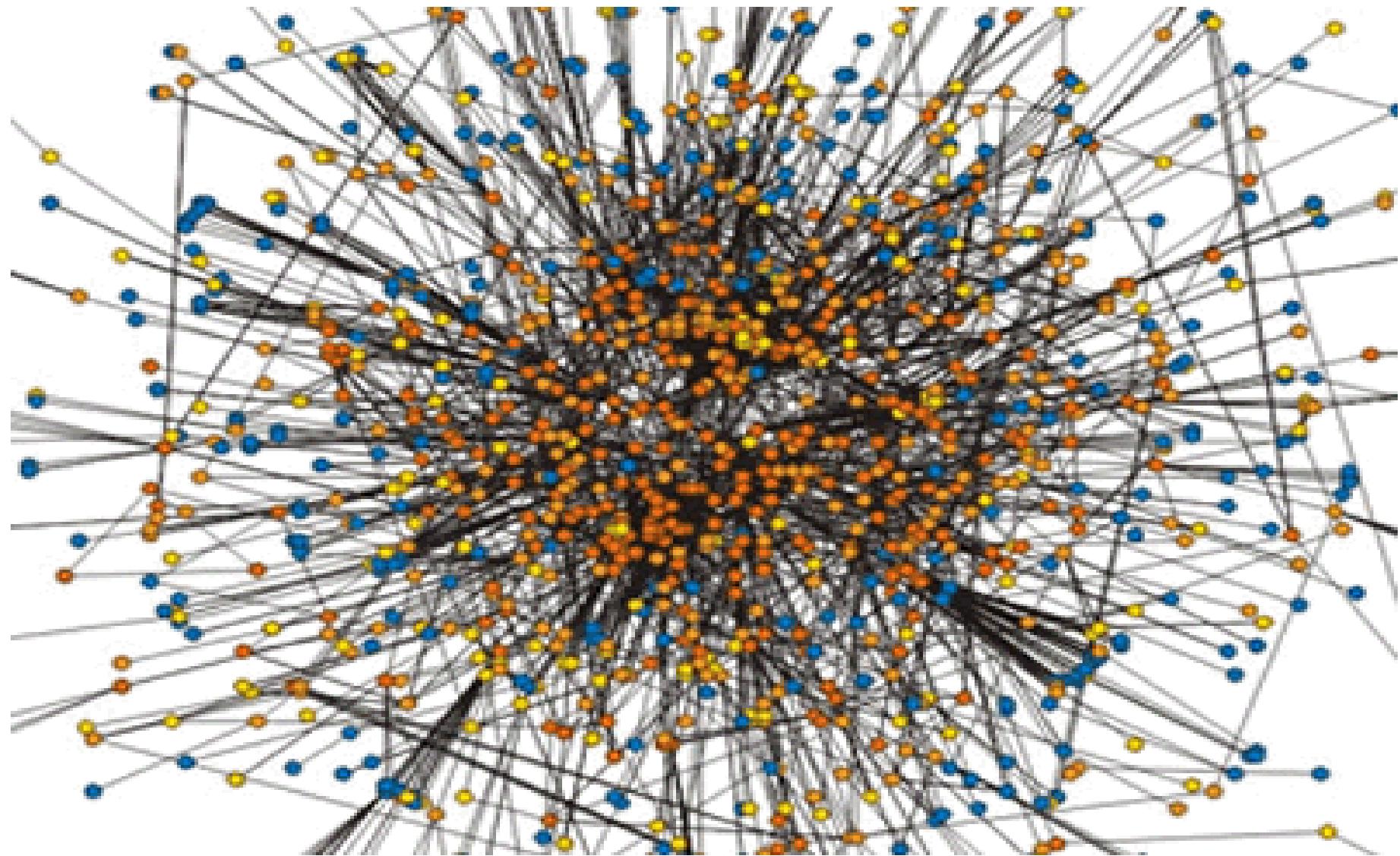
# Example Mutation Relationship vs Coverage Relationship

```
boolean authenticate(User user) {  
    authUsersCount++;  
    LOGGER.info("user {} authenticated", user);  
    authenticatedUsers.add(user);  
    return true;  
}  
  
//assume this will pass as is (coverage is 100%, but mutation  
//coverage? 0% only .. mmm ..  
@Test  
void test_users_can_be_authenticated() {  
    User user = createUser();  
    boolean result = authenticate(user);  
    //assertTrue(result);  
    //assertTrue(secService.getAuthenticatedUsers().contains(user));  
}
```

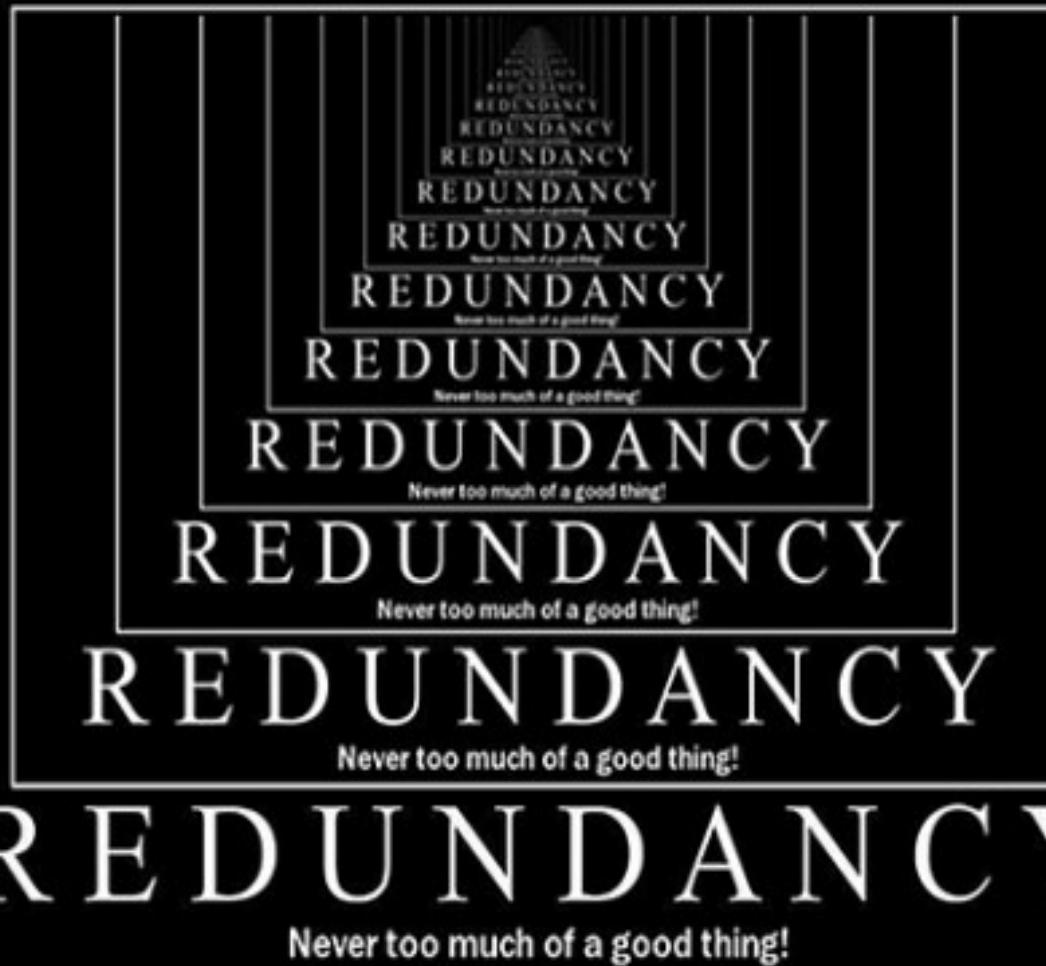
# For What Purpose?

- You either have:
- Inadequate code:
  - *Redundant code*
  - *Complex code*
- Inadequate tests:
  - *assertions are incomplete*
  - *Scenarios are incomplete*
- So, helps understand the specs and the code better and deeper

# For What Purpose?



# For What Purpose?



# For What Purpose?



Missing assertions

# For What Purpose?



Missing Scenarios

# How It Works

- Mutation Killed: tests failed



- Mutation Survived: tests succeeded

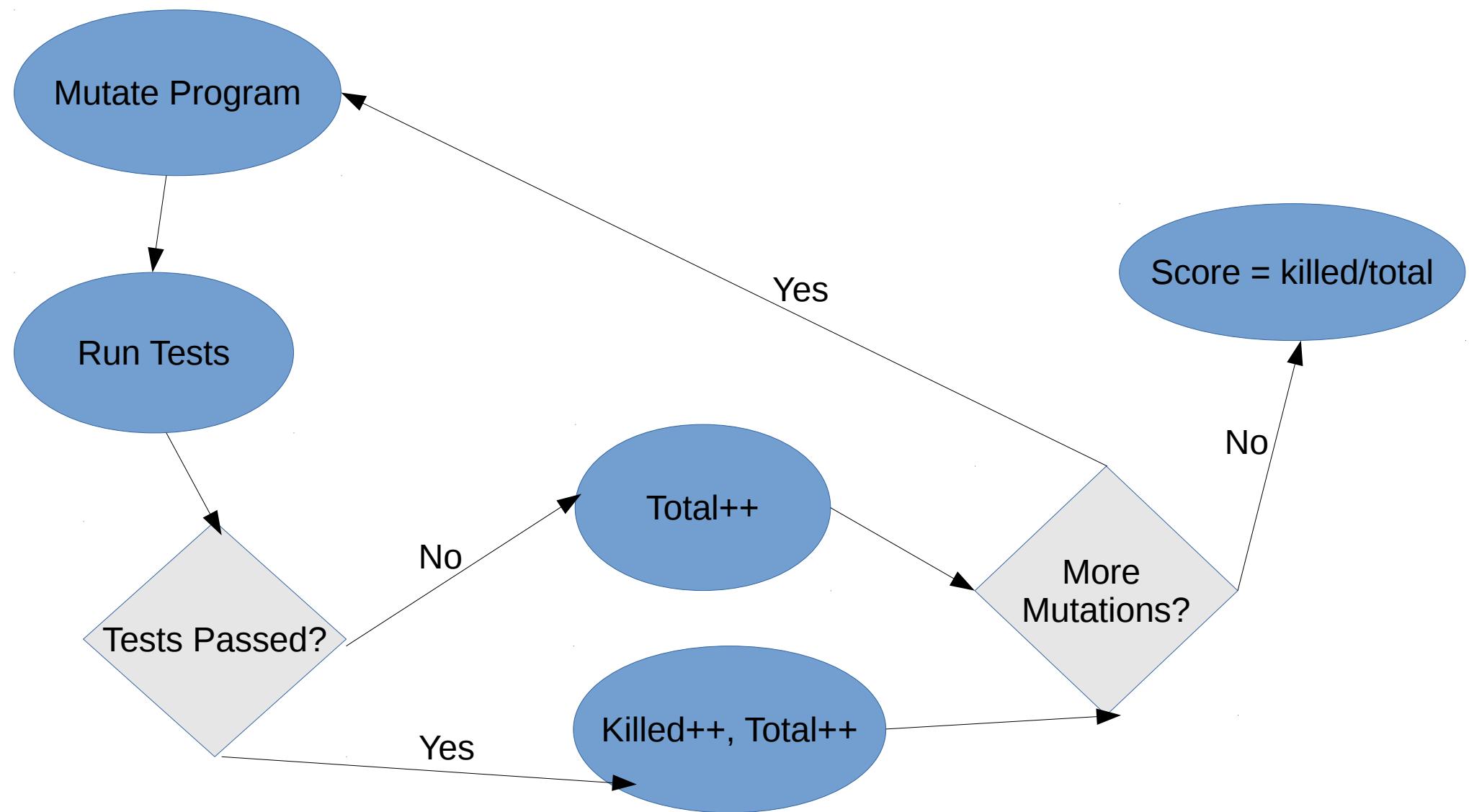


- We want the tests to always fail here (unlike coverage)

# How It Works

- Mutate Program
- Run tests
- If mutation killed → increment killed and total counts
- If mutation survived → increment survived and total count
- If more mutations to attempt, go to 'Mutate Program'
- If no more mutations to attempt, calculate: mutation score = killed / total

# How It Works



# Type Of Mutations

CONDITIONALS\_BOUNDARY



A > B

to

A < B

# Type Of Mutations

## CONSTRUCTOR\_CALLS



```
new X();
```

to

```
null;
```

# Type Of Mutations

## INCREMENTS



`i++`

`to`

`i--`

# Type Of Mutations

INLINE\_CONSTS



“A”

to

“B”

# Type Of Mutations

INVERT\_NEGS



-1

to

1

# Type Of Mutations

MATH:



$a + b$

to

$a / b$

# Type Of Mutations

## NEGATE\_CONDITIONALS

if( !condition( ) )

A black logical negation symbol (¬) is displayed on a light blue background.

to

if( condition( ) )

ASCII 170

alt + 170  
(Logical negation symbol)

# Type Of Mutations

VOID\_METHOD\_CALLS

log( )

**VOID**

to

//nothing

# Type Of Mutations

## NON\_VOID\_METHOD\_CALLS

int a = b();

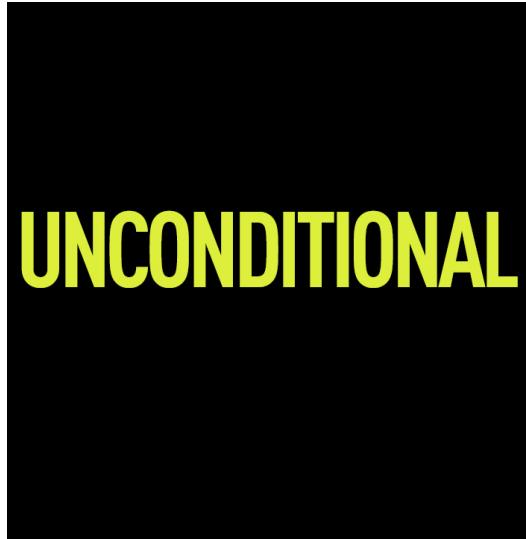


to

int a = 0;

# Type Of Mutations

## REMOVE\_CONDITIONALS



if(a & b)

to

if(true)

# Type Of Mutations

RETURN\_VALS

**RETURN  
POLICY**

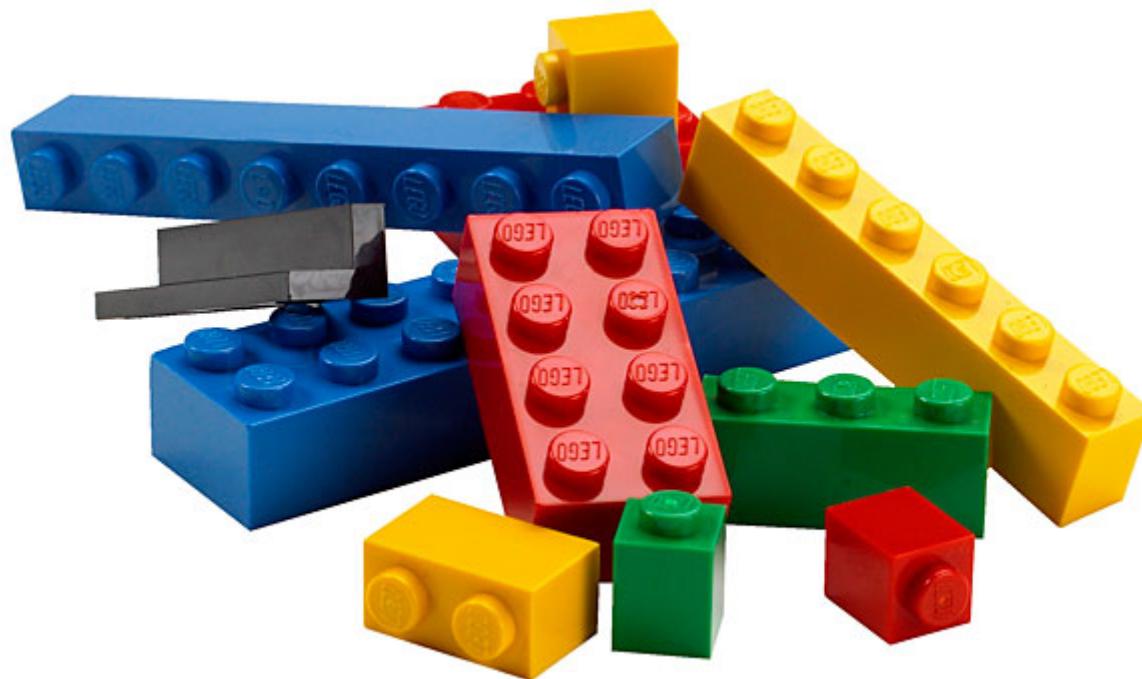
return a

to

return null

# Type Of Mutations

- There can be more mutations and
- We can write our own



# Recommendations

Do not use as a commit build step,  
might be too slow for now

Make it part of the pipeline though

# Recommendations

Focus on mutations that makes sense  
to you

# Recommendations

Automate and make easy to obtain  
mutation reports

# Recommendations

Useful for thinking

Gives you insight into your code, even if  
not part of the build

# Recommendations

Useful for thinking

Gives you insight into your code, even if  
not part of the build

# Recommendations

Re-assess relationship with coverage

Do not focus on high coverage  
(remember we can achieve it with no assertions at all)

# Recommendations

Think about other relationships that we might uncover between specifications (test or otherwise) and our code

Let's create meaningful relationships

# Recommendations

Keep coverage up because methods without coverage cannot kill any mutants

Some methods do not genuinely generate mutants (logging?)

# Future Directions

We need to invest in the tools  
make them faster, smarter, more flexible  
and more mature

# Future Directions

We need to invest in the process

When and how to incorporate, what to  
replace, how to combine to get best  
ROI

# Future Directions

We need to think of other ways to map code to requirements and understand the quality of automatic validation tools/techniques

We need to innovate

# Future Directions

We need to educate

This is a new way of doing things

Socializing the ideas (more important than the tools) is fundamental to improving things on the ground

# Questions, Feedback, and Debate

