

Mutation Testing in Java

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<https://github.com/wlk/mutation-testing-demo>

How do you make sure your tests are any good?

How do you make sure your tests are any good?

- Code Review
- TDD
- Code coverage
 - What does it really measure?
 - What does it prove?
 - Line/Statement/Branch coverage
 - Tests without assertions

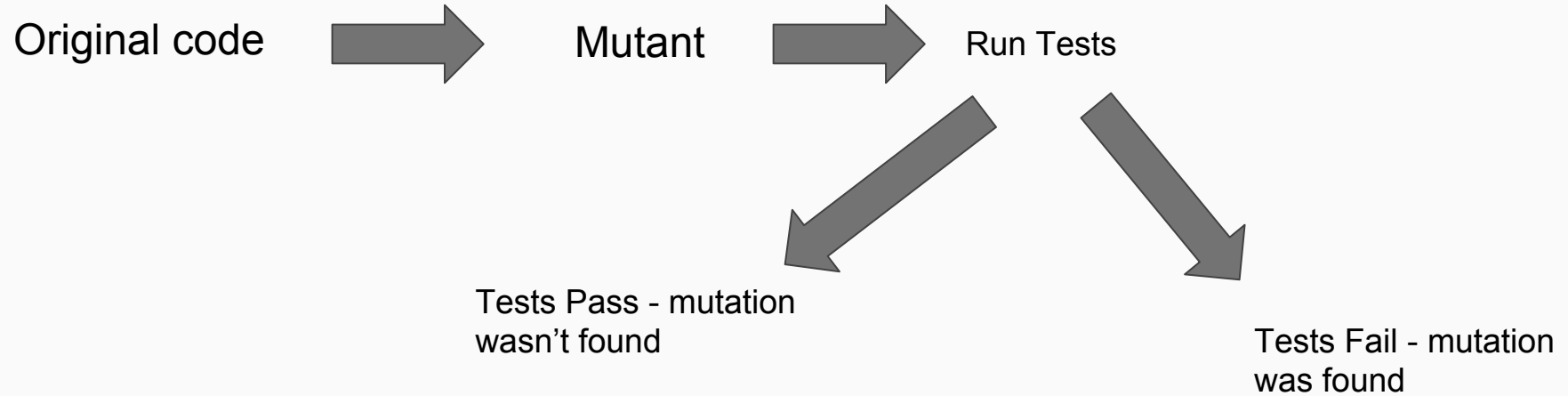
Mutation Testing

- Technique to measure quality of tests
- Injects a fault into a system and uses our tests to find it
- Proposed in 1971 by Richard Lipton
- Competent programmer hypothesis
- Few new concepts:
 - Mutants
 - Mutation Operators
 - Generating Mutants
 - Mutation Coverage

Mutation Testing - problems

- Forgotten for many years (only some academic work)
 - Performance problems
 - Lack of tooling
- Performance problem:
 - Test suite takes 5 minutes to run
 - 500 classes, 10 tests per class, testing each class takes 0.6s
 - Naive: 10 mutants per class gives $10 * 5 * 500 \sim \mathbf{70 \text{ hours}}$
 - Fast: $10 * 0.6 * 500 = \mathbf{50 \text{ minutes}}$

How It Works



How It Works

Original code

```
if ( i >= 0 ) {  
    return "foo";  
} else {  
    return "bar";  
}
```

Mutant

```
if ( i > 0 ) {  
    return "foo";  
} else {  
    return "bar";  
}
```

Mutations

1. changed conditional boundary → SURVIVED

Run Tests

Tests Pass - mutation
wasn't found

Tests Fail - mutation
was found

Mutations

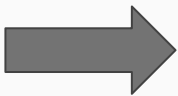
1. changed conditional boundary → KILLED

Mutation Operators (Mutators)

Mutator: Conditionals Boundary Mutator

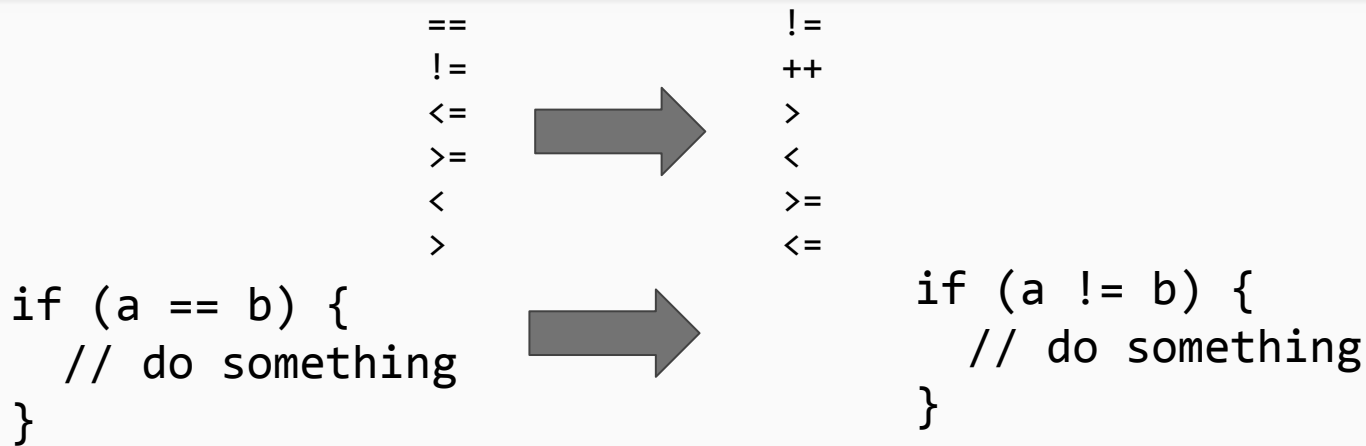
<	→	<=
<=		<
>		>=
>=		>

```
if (a < b) {  
    // do something  
}
```



```
if (a <= b) {  
    // do something  
}
```

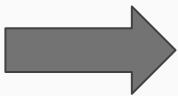
Mutator: Negate Conditionals Mutator



Mutator: Void Method Call

```
public void someVoidMethod(int i) {  
    // does something  
}
```

```
public int foo() {  
    int i = 5;  
    doSomething(i);  
    return i;  
}
```

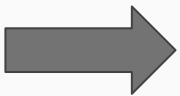


```
public void someVoidMethod(int i) {  
    // does something  
}
```

```
public int foo() {  
    int i = 5;  
    // don't do anything  
    return i;  
}
```

Mutator: Constructor Call

```
public Object foo() {  
    Object o = new Object();  
    return o;  
}
```



```
public Object foo() {  
    Object o = null;  
    return o;  
}
```

Mutators: Many More

- Replace constants
- Replace return values to defaults
- And many others

Tooling

- PIT - <http://pitest.org/>
- Ruby: Mutant: <https://github.com/mbj/mutant>
- Popular in communities where testing (TDD) is already popular

PIT

PIT Features

- Bytecode modifications (to avoid recompilation)
- Integrates easily with:
 - Java 6, 7, 8
 - JUnit, TestNG
 - Eclipse, IntelliJ
 - Gradle, Maven, Ant
 - Sonar, Jenkins
 - Mocking frameworks
- For each mutation, it tries to minimize number of tests to run
- Allows to choose which mutators we want to use
- Doesn't work with Scala
- Doesn't store mutated code
- Generates simple HTML report, or XML report for other tools

Performance Nowadays:

- Not really a problem on CI server when using modern tools (PIT)
- PIT can analyze only changed code (looking at your SCM)
- Practical tests:
 - Apache commons-math:
 - 177k lines of code
 - 109k lines of tests
 - 8 minutes to test
 - PIT takes 1:15h with 4 threads

Demo

Problems With Mutation Testing

Mutants can be dangerous:

```
if(false){  
    Runtime.getRuntime().exec("rm -rf /");  
}
```

Defensive programming:

```
if(i > 0){  
    throw new IllegalArgumentException(  
        "argument i must be positive"  
    );  
}  
return Math.sqrt(i);
```

Equivalent Mutants:

```
int i = 2;  
if ( i >= 1 ) {  
    return "foo";  
}  
// is equivalent to  
int i = 2;  
if ( i > 1 ) {  
    return "foo";  
}
```

Summary

- Mutation testing tests your tests
- Code coverage gives you false sense of security
- PIT is extremely easy to introduce into Java project

Time for questions

Thank You!