

# Mutation Testing in Java

Wojciech Langiewicz @ 33rd Degree 4 Charity

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

# Mutation Testing - problems

- Forgotten for many years (only some academic work)

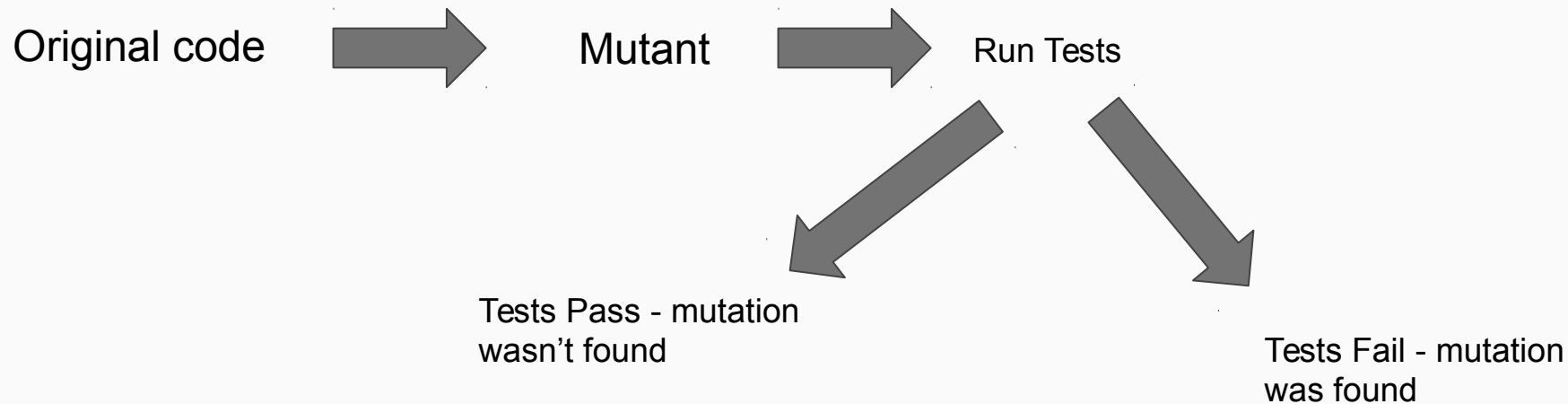
- Performance problems
- Lack of tooling

- 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:  $10 * 0.6 * 500 = 50 \text{ minutes}$  <https://github.com/wlk/mutation-testing-demo>

# 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

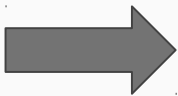
# Mutation Operators (Mutators)



# Mutator: Conditionals Boundary Mutator

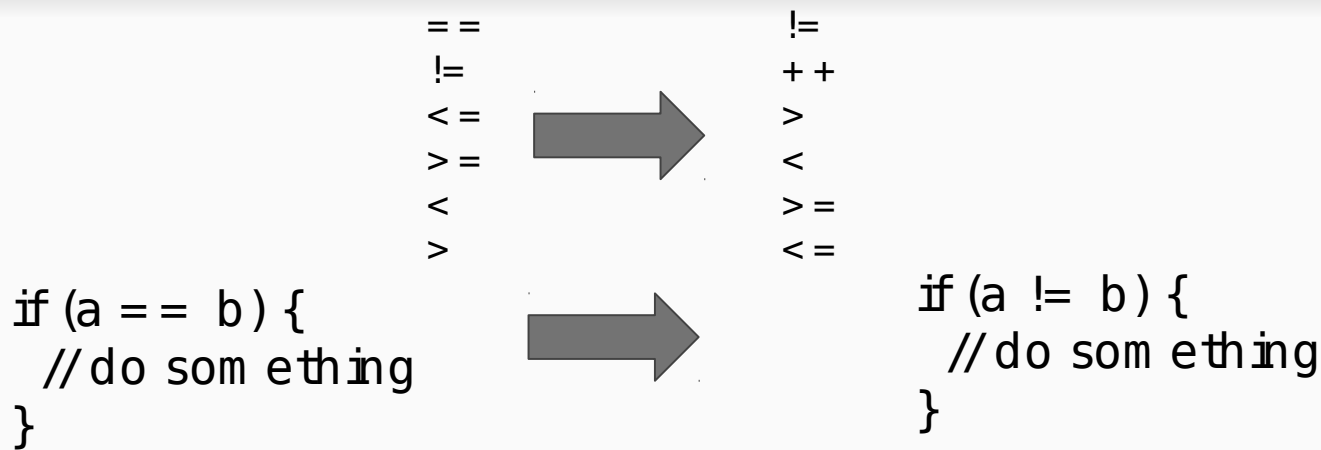
<	→	<=
<=		<
>		>=
>=		>

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



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

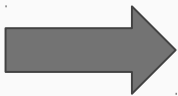
# Mutator: Negate Conditionals Mutator



# Mutator: Void Method Call

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

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

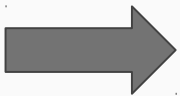


```
public void someVoidMethod(int i) {  
    //does something  
}
```

```
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("m -rf /");  
}
```

---

Defensive programming:

```
if(i > 0){  
    throw new IllegalArgumentException(  
        "argument 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!