

Advantages of mutation in passive testing: An empirical study.

Mutation 2009

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Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Theoretical Aspects
- 3 PASTE
- 4 Case study

Formal Testing

- Formal testing techniques are used to check the **correct behaviour** of systems.

What do they do?

Functional Behavior

How do they do?

Non-Functional Properties

- In real-time systems the temporal behavior is considered **critical**.

Formal Testing

Active Testing

Testers are allowed to interact directly with the system.

Passive Testing

Testers analyze traces extracted from the system.

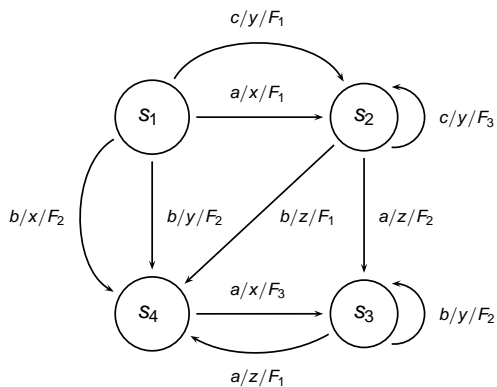
Our approach

- Framework to perform passive testing in systems with temporal restrictions
- Applied on a formal model: Finite State Machines.

Timed Finite State Machines

$$F_2(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{2} & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & 2 \leq x \end{cases}$$

Uniform distribution in $[0, 2)$



Common conditions

Both specification and implementations:

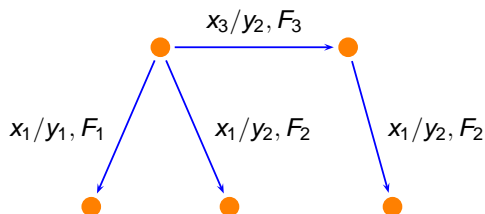
- Expressed by TFSM.
- Input-enabled.
- Regular stochastic information.
- Observable.

Common conditions

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Regular stochastic information

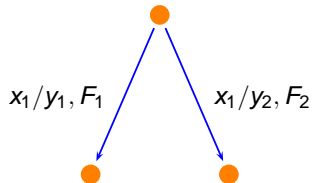


Common conditions

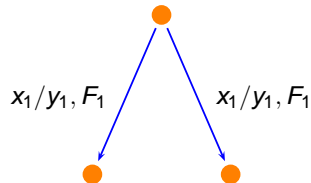
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Observable



Non-Observable



Timed Invariants

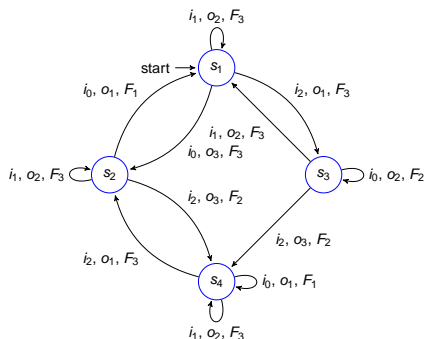
Allow us to express temporal properties that must be fulfilled by the implementation.

- Extracted from the specification.
- Given by the tester from the original requirements.

Correctness

- 1 Time invariants are correct with respect to the specification.
- 2 Invariants are satisfied by the traces produced by the implementation.

Timed Invariants



$$\phi_1 = i_1 \mapsto \{\langle o_2, F_3 \rangle\}$$

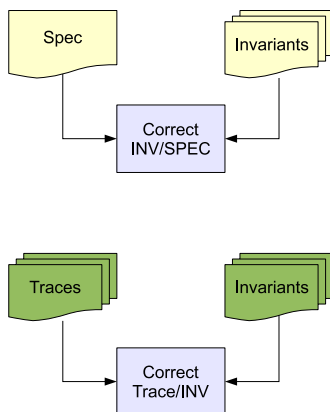
$$\phi_2 = i_2 \mapsto \{\langle o_1, F_3 \rangle, \langle o_3, F_2 \rangle\}$$

$$\phi_3 = i_1/?/F_3, i_1 \mapsto \{\langle o_2, F_3 \rangle\}$$

$$\phi_4 = i_1/o_2/F_3, i_2/o_3/F_2, *, i_0 \mapsto \{\langle o_1, F_1 \rangle\}$$

PASsive TESting (PASTE)

- Automates our passive testing approach.
- Implements the algorithms defined in our framework.



PASsive TEsting (PASTE)

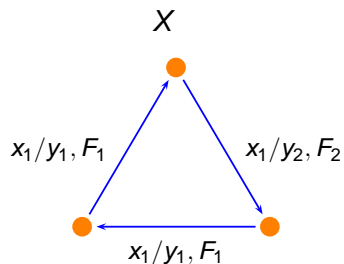
- Some invariants have more power than others for detecting faults.
 - Length of the invariant.
 - Length of the trace.
 - Kind of fault.
- Selection of the *best invariants*.
- Functionality based on mutation techniques.

Mutants Module

Help the tester to select the most efficient invariants to capture the different errors.

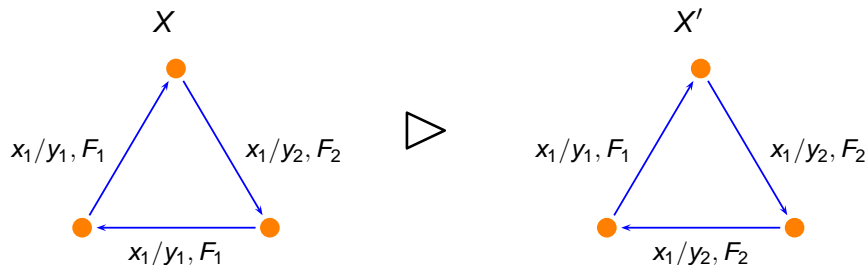
- 1 Generation of mutants from the specification.
- 2 Extraction of traces from the produced mutants.
- 3 Application of invariants to the extracted traces.
- 4 Analysis of the results for determining the level of effectiveness of the invariants.

Changing an output



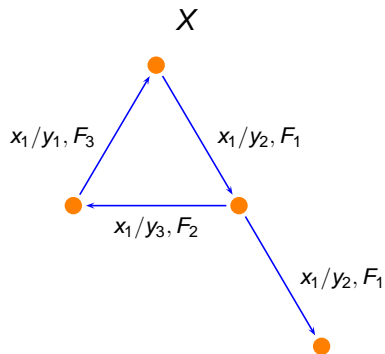
- The mutant must be observable.
- The mutant must present regular stochastic information.

Changing an output

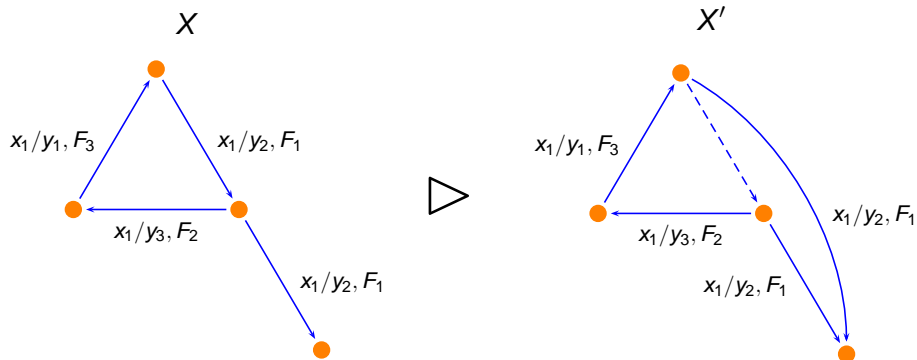


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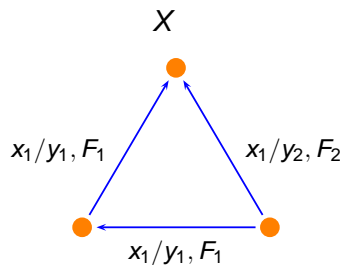
Changing the target state in a transition



Changing the target state in a transition

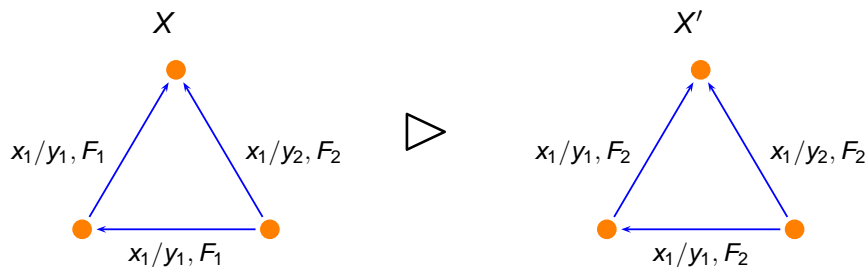


Altering the distribution function



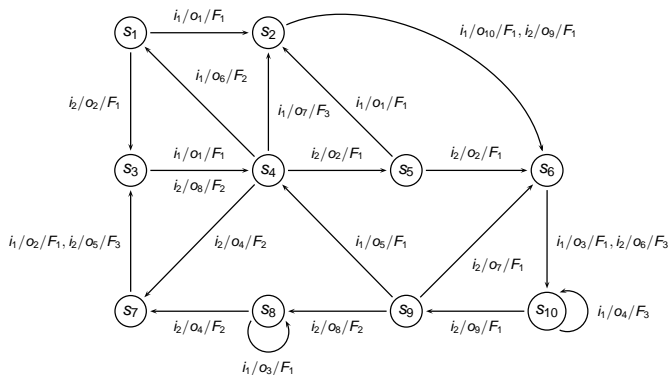
- The mutant must present regular stochastic information.

Altering the distribution function



- The mutant must present regular stochastic information.

The specification



$$F_1(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t < 0 \\ \frac{t}{2} & \text{if } 0 \leq t < 2 \\ 1 & \text{if } 2 \leq t \end{cases}$$

$$F_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t < 4 \\ 1 & \text{if } 4 \leq t \end{cases}$$

$$F_3(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{3}} & \text{if } 0 \leq t \\ 0 & \text{if } 0 > t \end{cases}$$

Non equivalent mutants			Total
CO	CGS	CT	638
201	230	207	

Mutants generated

- All mutants were generated for CO and CGS operators.
- Different levels of deviation for CT operator.

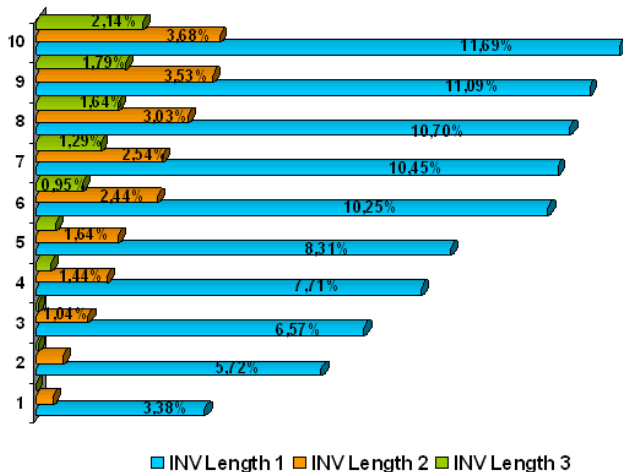
Traces extracted

- From each mutant 10 traces are extracted.
- Different length: $k \cdot |S|$ where $k \in \{1., 10\}$

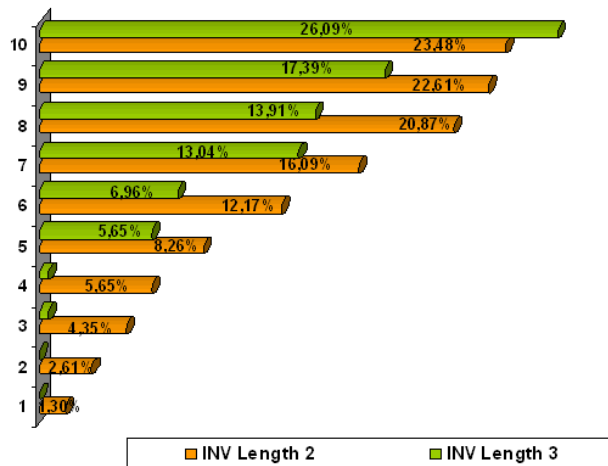
Analysis of results

- Length of traces
- Length of the invariants.
- Kind of mutant from which the trace was extracted.

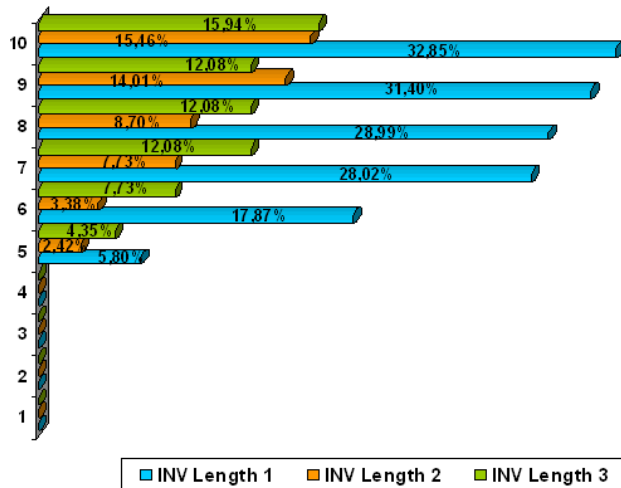
Results I: Output mutants



Results II: Transfer mutants



Results III: Time mutants



Measuring effectiveness

$$\frac{w_{CO} \cdot M_{CO}(\phi_i) + w_{CT} \cdot M_{CT}(\phi_i) + w_{CGS} \cdot M_{CGS}(\phi_i)}{NumTracesMut \cdot M_{TOT}}$$

where $\sum_{i \in \{CO, CT, CGS\}} w_i = 1$

- $M_{CO}(\phi_i)$, $M_{CGS}(\phi_i)$ and $M_{CT}(\phi_i)$: number of errors detected by the invariant ϕ_i .
- M_{TOT} : number of mutants generated.
- $NumTracesMut$: number of traces extracted from each mutant.
- w_{CO} , w_{CT} and w_{CGS} are selected by the tester.

Measuring effectiveness

W_{Co}	W_{Ct}	W_{Cgs}	<i>Set of Invariants</i>
$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\phi_1 > \phi_3 > \phi_2 > \phi_5 > \phi_9 > \phi_{15} > \phi_{12} > \phi_{16} > \phi_4 \simeq \phi_7$
1	0	0	$\phi_1 > \phi_3 > \phi_2 > \phi_5 > \phi_9 > \phi_4 > \phi_7 > \phi_6 > \phi_{10} > \phi_{16}$
0	0	1	$\phi_{15} > \phi_{12} > \phi_{18} > \phi_{17} > \phi_{16} > \phi_{14} \simeq \phi_{19} > \phi_{21} > \phi_{11} > \phi_{13}$

Conclusions

- Application of mutation techniques to PASTEtool in order to check the effectiveness of the invariants for detecting errors,.
- Mutation operators for obtaining mutants from the specification.
- Different traces are extracted from the mutants that simulate real faults.
- The traces are used to test if the invariants proposed by the tester can find the errors and a measure of its effectiveness is estimated.

Thanks for your attention!