



Mutation Analysis of Parameterized Unit Tests

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Outline



- Unit Testing
- Parameterized Unit Testing (PUT)
- Mutation Analysis for PUT

Unit Under Test



```
public class IntStack {
    public IntStack() { ... }
    public void Push(int value) {
        if (value < 0) return;
        ...
    }
    public int Pop() { ... }
    public bool IsEmpty() { ... }
    public bool Equals(Object other) { ... }
}
```

Unit Testing



- A unit test is a small program with assertions
- Test a single (small) unit of code

```
void TestPushPop() {  
    IntStack s = new IntStack();  
    s.Push(3);  
    s.Push(5);  
    Assert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == 5);  
}
```

- Happy path only
- New code with old tests
- Redundant tests

The Recipe of Unit Testing



- Three ingredients:
 - Data
 - Method Sequence
 - Assertions

```
void TestPushPop() {  
    int item1 = 3, item2 = 5;
```

```
    IntStack s = new IntStack();  
    s.Push(item1);  
    s.Push(item2);
```

```
    Assert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == item2);  
}
```

The (problem with) Data



```
s.Push(5);
```

- Which value matters?
 - Redundant, Incomplete Test Suites
- Does not evolve with the code under test.

Parameterized Unit Test



- *Parameterized Unit Test* =
Unit Test with *Parameters*
- Separation of concerns
 - Data is generated by a tool
 - Human takes care of the Functional Specification

```
void TestPushPopPUT4(IntStack s, int i) {  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(s != null);  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(i >= 0);  
    s.Push(i);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == i);  
}
```

Parameterized Unit Tests are Algebraic Specifications

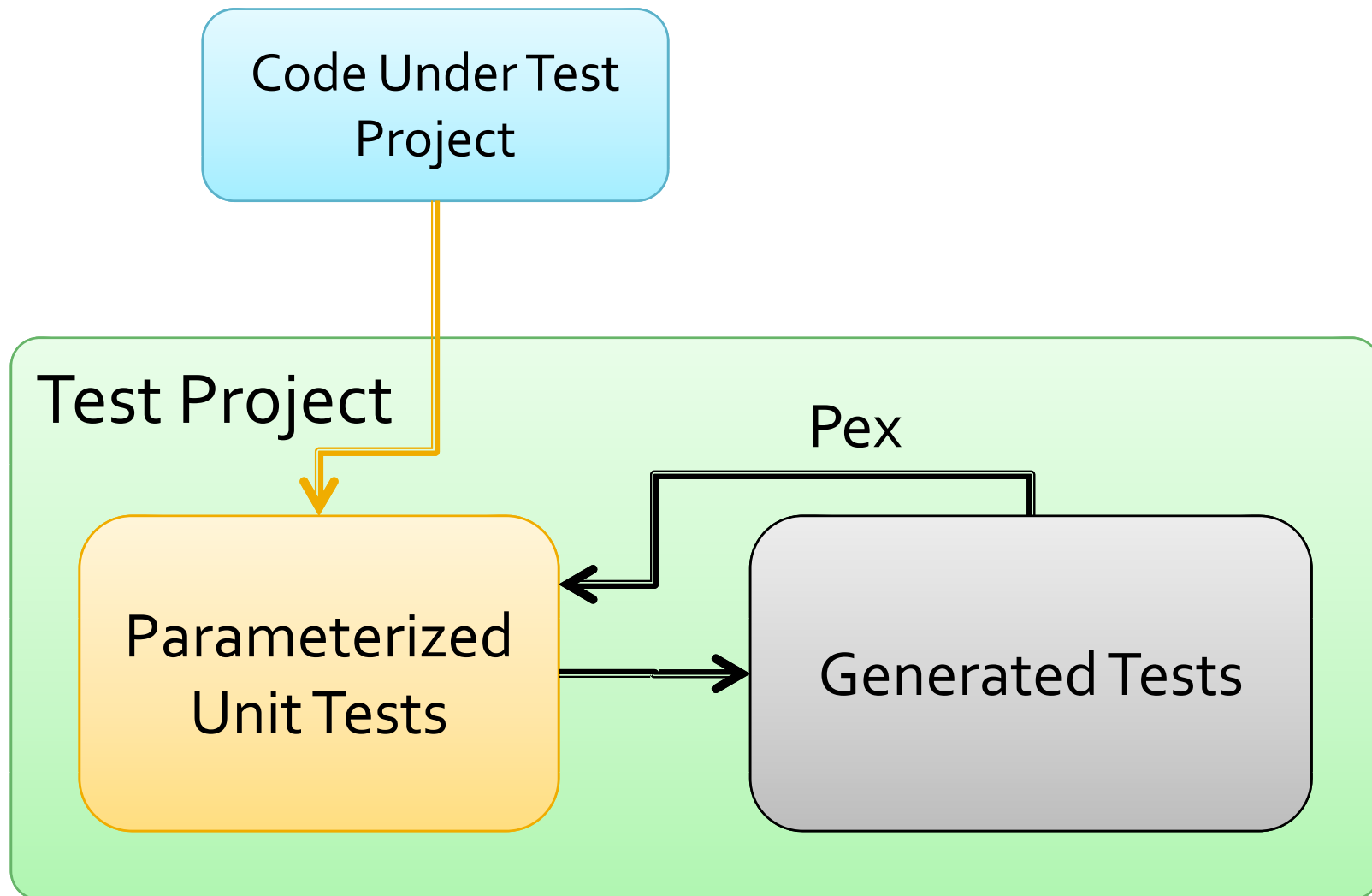


- A Parameterized Unit Test can be read as a universally quantified, conditional axiom.

```
void TestPushPopPUT4(IntStack s, int i) {  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(s != null);  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(i >= 0);  
    s.Push(i);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == i);  
}
```

```
∀ IntStack s, int i:  
s ≠ null ∧ i ≥ 0 ⇒  
equals(  
    Pop(Push(s, i)),  
    i)
```


Test Generation WorkFlow



Automatic test input generation with *Pex*

- Pex is a test input generator
 - Pex starts from parameterized unit tests
 - Generated tests are emitted as traditional unit tests
- Pex analyzes execution paths
 - Analysis at the level of the .NET instructions (MSIL)
 - Dynamic symbolic execution (i.e., directed random testing in DART, concolic testing in CUTE, ...)

<http://research.microsoft.com/Pex/>

Parameterized Unit Testing/Pex

- Pex is being used both inside and outside of Microsoft
- Publicly available with both commercial and academic licenses
- Being integrated into Visual Studio
- Being taught at NCSU graduate testing course
 - <http://sites.google.com/site/teachpex/>
- ICSE 2009 Tutorial on PUT
 - <http://ase.csc.ncsu.edu/put/>
- ...

4A Patterns for Parameterized Unit Tests



- Assume, Arrange, Act, Assert

```
void TestPushPopPUT3(int i) {  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(i >= 0);           // assume  
    IntStack s = new IntStack();       // arrange  
    s.Push(i);                          // act  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == i);    // assert  
}
```

Writing (Good) Parameterized Unit Tests is Challenging



- *Stronger assumptions (not good)*
 - *Weaker assertions (not good)*
- Detecting them is challenging too*

```
void TestPushPopPUT3(int i) {  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(i >= 0);  
    IntStack s = new IntStack();  
    s.Push(i);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == i);  
}
```

```
void TestPushPopPUT4(IntStack s, int i) {  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(s != null);  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(i >= 0);  
    s.Push(i);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == i);  
}
```

Analysis of Parameterized Unit Tests (PUTs)



- Key idea for detecting stronger assumptions
 - weakening assumptions while violating no assertions in the PUT
- Key idea for detecting weaker assertions
 - strengthening assertions while still being satisfied by the generated test inputs

Mutation Analysis of Parameterized Unit Tests (PUTs)



- Key idea for detecting stronger assumptions
 - weakening assumptions (producing a mutant PUT) while violating no assertions in the PUT (being a live mutant or not being killed)
- Key idea for detecting weaker assertions
 - strengthening assertions (producing a mutant PUT) while still being satisfied by the generated test inputs PUT (being a live mutant or not being killed)

Mutation Killing



- A mutant PUT is *live* if no test inputs can be generated (by a test generation tool) to
 - violate specified assertions
 - satisfy the specified assumptions
- A live mutant PUT indicates likely PUT improvement
 - generalization on assumptions
 - specialization on assertions

Mutation Operators



- **Assumption Weakening:** weaken constraints specified in assumptions
- **Assertion Strengthening:** strengthen constraints specified in assertions
- **Primitive-Value Generalization:** replace a primitive value with an additional parameter (related to assumption weakening)
- **Method-Invocation Deletion:** Delete a method invocation (related to assumption weakening)

Assumption Weakening



Deleting an assumption from the PUT

```
void TestPushPopPUT1(int j) {  
PexAssume.IsTrue(j >= 0);  
    IntStack s = new IntStack();  
    s.Push(j);  
    s.Push(5);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == 5);  
}
```

Weakening a clause in an assumption: $P > Q \rightarrow P \geq Q$

```
void TestPushPopPUT2(int i) {  
PexAssume.IsTrue(i > 0);  $\rightarrow$  PexAssume.IsTrue(i >= 0);  
    IntStack s = new IntStack();  
    s.Push(i);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == i);  
}
```

Assertion Strengthening



Strengthen a clause

strengthen $P > Q$ to $P > (Q + \text{const})$

strengthen $P > Q$ to $P == (Q + \text{const})$,

```
void TestPushPopPUT1(int j) {  
    IntStack s = new IntStack();  
    s.Push(j);  
    s.Push(5);  
PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() > -1);  
PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() > 0);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == 5);  
}
```

Primitive-Value Generalization



```
void TestPushPopPUT() {  
    IntStack s = new IntStack();  
    s.Push(3);  
    s.Push(5);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == 5);  
}
```

```
void TestPushPopPUT1(int j) {  
    IntStack s = new IntStack();  
    s.Push(j);  
    s.Push(5);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == 5);  
}
```

Method-Invocation Deletion



```
void TestPushPopPUT3(int i) {  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(i >= 0);  
    IntStack s = new IntStack();  
    s.Push(i);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == i);  
}
```

```
void TestPushPopPUT4(IntStack s, int i) {  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(s != null);  
    PexAssume.IsTrue(i >= 0);  
    s.Push(i);  
    PexAssert.IsTrue(s.Pop() == i);  
}
```

Conclusion



- Writing good PUTs is challenging
 - Stronger assumptions
 - Weaker assertions

Mutation analysis of PUTs

- Mutation killing
- Mutation operators
 - Assumption weakening
 - Assertion strengthening
 - Primitive-value generalization
 - Method-invocation deletion

Thank you

<http://research.microsoft.com/pex>
<http://ase.csc.ncsu.edu/put/>

Automated
Software Research
Group
Engineering@NCSU

RISE

Pex in Visual Studio

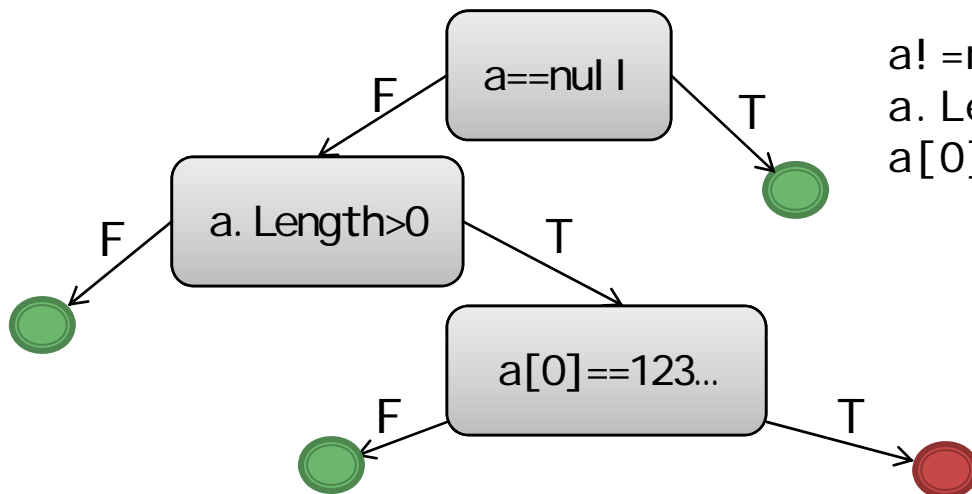
Leveraging the Visual Studio integration



Dynamic Symbolic Execution

Code to generate inputs for:

```
void CoverMe(int[] a)
{
  if (a == null) return;
  if (a.Length > 0)
    if (a[0] == 1234567890)
      throw new Exception("bug");
}
```



Choose next path

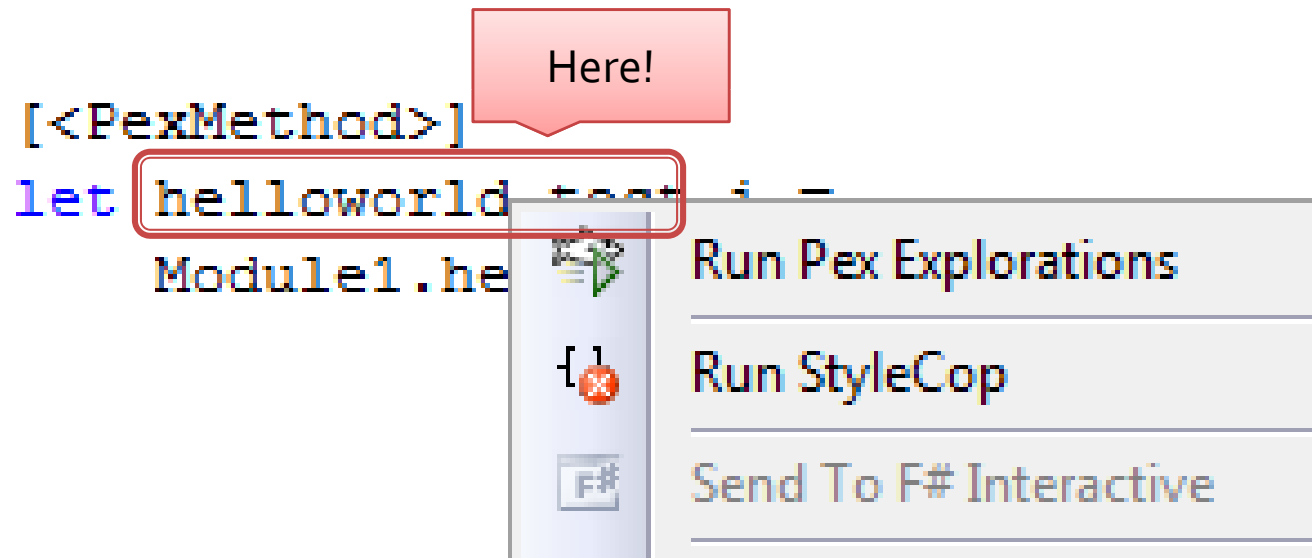
Constraints to solve	Data	Observed constraints
$a \neq \text{null}$	null	$a == \text{null}$ $a \neq \text{null} \ \&\&$ $!(a.Length > 0)$
$a \neq \text{null} \ \&\&$ $a.Length > 0$	$\{\}$	$a \neq \text{null} \ \&\&$ $a.Length > 0 \ \&\&$ $a[0] == 1234567890$
$a \neq \text{null} \ \&\&$ $a.Length > 0 \ \&\&$ $a[0] == 1234567890$	$\{123..\}$	$a \neq \text{null} \ \&\&$ $a.Length > 0 \ \&\&$ $a[0] == 1234567890$

Negated condition

Running Pex from the Editor



- Right-click on the **method name**
- Select Run Pex Explorations



Exploration Result View



Input/Output table

Row = generated test

Column = parameterized test input or output

Value bar

Important messages
are !!!

The screenshot shows the Exploration Result View in an IDE. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for running tests, pausing, and refreshing. Below the toolbar is a yellow status bar that reads "Review box: All Tests | All Events ! 1 Uninstrumented Method". The main area contains a table with the following data:

		i	result	Summary/Exception	Error Message
🟢	1	null	"not found"		

Events View



The screenshot shows the 'Events View' interface. At the top, a yellow banner displays '1 Uninstrumented Method'. Below this, a table lists events, with the first entry 'Module1.hello_world(String)' selected. A callout 'Event filtering' points to the top of the table. Another callout 'Select and see details' points to the selected event. A third callout 'Apply Pex suggested fix' points to the bottom of the details pane. The details pane shows a stack trace for the selected event: 'at Module1.helloworld_test(String) Module1.fs(6)'. At the bottom of the details pane, there are two buttons: '+ Instrument assembly...' and 'X Ignore uninstrumented method...'. A 'Send To' dropdown and a 'Help' icon are also visible.

Event filtering

Select and see details

1 Uninstrumented Method

Event
Module1.hello_world(String)

Details...

Stack trace:

```
at Module1.helloworld_test(String) Module1.fs(6)
```

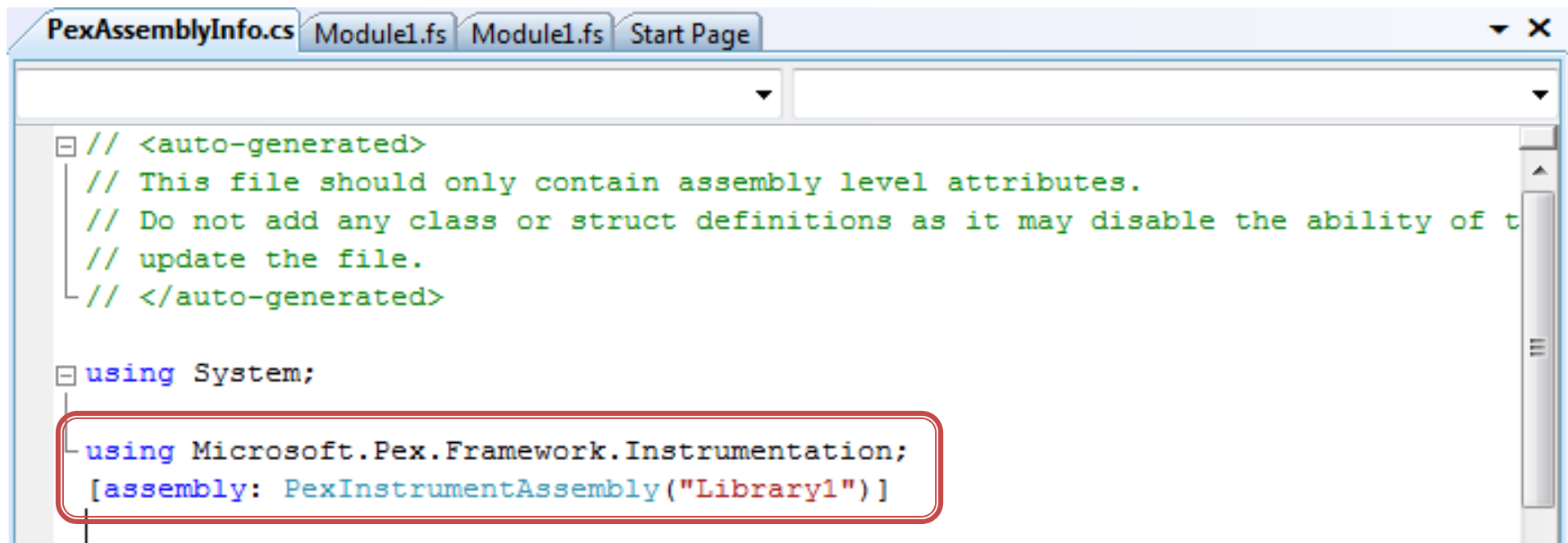
Apply Pex suggested fix

+ Instrument assembly... X Ignore uninstrumented method...

Send To Help

Suggested Fixes

- Attributes



```
PexAssemblyInfo.cs Module1.fs Module1.fs Start Page
// <auto-generated>
// This file should only contain assembly level attributes.
// Do not add any class or struct definitions as it may disable the ability of t
// update the file.
// </auto-generated>

using System;

using Microsoft.Pex.Framework.Instrumentation;
[assembly: PexInstrumentAssembly("Library1")]
```

Input/Output table



Test outcome filtering

Review bold issues: **All Tests** | 1 Failed Test | All Events

	i	result	Summary/Exception	Error Message
	1	null	ption	Exception of type 'System.Exception' was thrown.
	2	"hello w		

New Test available

Failing Test

Passing Test



Input/Output table



Review bold issues: All Tests 1 Failed Test | All Events

	i	result	Summary/Exception
1	null		Exception
2	"hello world"	"found it!"	

Details...
Stack trace:

System.Exception, FSharp.Core	Exception of type 'System
at Operators.raise(Exception)	
at Module1.hello_world(String)	Module1.fs(6)
at Module1.helloworld_test(String)	Module1.fs(6)

Review

Allow exception

Allow Exception... Send To

Exception Stack trace