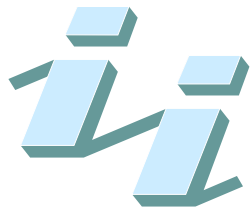


# Object-oriented mutation applied in Common Intermediate Language programs originated from C#



Anna Derezińska, Karol Kowalski

*Institute of Computer Science  
Warsaw University of Technology*

*[www.ii.pw.edu.pl/~adr/](http://www.ii.pw.edu.pl/~adr/)*

# Outline

- Object-oriented mutations
- Common Intermediate Language
- O-O mutations on CIL level
- ILMutator system
- Experiments
- Conclusions



## Object-oriented mutations

- OO – misusing of class and object interrelations
- Locally interpreted or distributed over a whole program, e.g. class hierarchy
- Single instruction at high-level language
- Several instructions at low-level language, e.g. Common Intermediate Language
- Advanced operators – more language-related than standard (traditional) mutation operators



## Advanced operators for C#

C# 1.1 Specified 40 mutation operators including:

- analogous to Java adopted for C#

  - with different specifications

  - with different application scope

- for specific features of C#:

delegates, properties, indexers, override modifier

C# 2.0, 3.0,.. many new features not suitable for mutation: sealed modifier, generics, partial classes and methods, extension, anonymous methods, .. (Many not applicable in the CIL)



## Mutation tools for C#

- Nester – simple mutation by use of regular expressions
- PexMutator – standard mutation operators
- CREAM – parser based, 18 object-oriented, 8 standard mutation operators (v3)
- ILMutator – mutation operators in the Intermediate Language of .NET originated from C# code



# Common Intermediate Language

- Common Language Runtime (CLR) – runtime environment of Microsoft .NET Framework
- Assembly = metadata + managed code
- Managed code = Common Intermediate Language (CIL)
- Machine level language exploiting all capabilities of CLR
- Programs translated from C# use only subset of these capabilities



# Common Language Runtime

C# source file(s)

C# compiler

Managed module (CIL and metadata)

Common Language Runtime

Operating System



# O-O mutations on CIL level

PNC – new method call with child class type

```
//C# before mutation
public class ClassA
{ }

public class ClassB : ClassA
{ }

public class MainClass
{
    static void initiate()
    {
        ClassA a;
        a = new ClassA();
    }
}
```

```
//C# after mutation
public class ClassA
{ }

public class ClassB : ClassA
{ }

public class MainClass
{
    static void initiate()
    {
        ClassA a;
        a = new ClassB();
    }
}
```

Mutants	Line	Before	Line	After
PNC-1	00001	mutation_examples.MainClass initiate()	00001	mutation_examples.MainClass initiate()
	00002		00002	
	00003	V_0 - mutation_examples.ClassA	00003	V_0 - mutation_examples.ClassA
	00004		00004	
	00005		00005	
	00006	nop	00006	nop
	00007	newobj System.Void mutation_examples.ClassA::ctor()	00007	newobj System.Void mutation_examples.ClassB::ctor()
	00008	stloc.0	00008	stloc.0
	00009	ret	00009	ret





## OMR operator (*Overloading method contents change*)

```
//C# before mutation
```

```
public class ClassA
{
    void count(int a)
    { }
    void count(int a, int b)
    { }
}
```

```
//C# after mutation
```

```
public class ClassA
{
    void count(int a)
    { }
    void count(int a, int b)
    { count(a); }
}
```

- Pre:
- Avoiding recursive call of methods
  - At least one consistent combination of parameters



# OMR operator – in CIL

```
.method private hidebysig instance
void count(int32 a, int32 b) cil managed
{
    {
        .maxstack 8
        IL_0000: nop
        IL_0001: ret
    }
    {
        .maxstack 8
        IL_0000: nop
        IL_0001: ldarg.0
        IL_0002: ldarg.1
        IL_0003: call instance void
        Operators.ClassA::count(int32)
        IL_0008: nop
        IL_0009: ret
    }
}
```



# Class constructor - 3 sections in CIL

```
//C#
public class ClassB
{
    private int a;
    private int b = 1;

    public ClassB()
    {
        a = 2;
    }
}

.....
.ctor() ....
{
    // initialization of fields defined
    // in ClassB
    // e.g. a=0; b=1;

    // constructor of the base class
    // or another constructor of this
    // class is called

    // constructor body
    // e.g. a = 2;
}
```



# Constructors changed by operators

**JDC** – *C#-supported default constructor create*

Pre: A non-parametric constructor is the only class constructor

This constructor is deleted

CIL – 3rd section of the constructor is deleted  
(= constructor without its body)

**JID** – *member variable initialization deletion*

*private int a =5;*  *private int a;*

Initializations deleted from the 1st section of all constructors

Restriction: only primitive types



# O-O mutations on CIL level

JDC – C#-supported default constructor create

```
//C# before mutation
public class ClassA
{
    private int a;
    public ClassA()
    {
        a = 5;
    }
}

//C# after mutation
public class ClassA
{
    private int a;
}
```

Preview changes - mutation\_examples.dll(C:\Users\kowalkar\Documents\Visual Studio 2010\Projects\mutation\_examples\muta...

Mutants	Line	Before	Line	After
JDC_1	00001	mutation_examples.JDC.ClassA .ctor()	00001	mutation_examples.JDC.ClassA .ctor()
	00002		00002	
	00003		00003	
	00004		00004	
	00005	ldarg.0	00005	ldarg.0
	00006	call System.Void System.Object::.ctor()	00006	call System.Void System.Object::.ctor()
	00007	nop	00007	nop
	00008	nop	00008	nop
	00009	ldarg.0	00009	nop
	00010	ldc.i4.5	00010	nop
	00011	stfld System.Int32 mutation_examples.JDC.ClassA:a	00011	nop
	00012	nop	00012	nop
	00013	ret	00013	ret



# O-O mutations on CIL level

JID – member variable initialization deletion

```
//C# before mutation
public class ClassA
{
    private int a = 5;

    public ClassA() { }
    public ClassA(int a)
    {
        this.a = a;
    }
}

//C# after mutation
public class ClassA
{
    private int a;

    public ClassA() { }
    public ClassA(int a)
    {
        this.a = a;
    }
}
```

Preview changes - mutation\_examples.dll(C:\Users\kowalkar\Documents\Visual Studio 2010\Projects\mutation\_examples\mutation\_exempl...

Mutants	Line	Before	Line	After
JID_1	00001	mutation_examples.JID.ClassA..ctor()	00001	mutation_examples.JID.ClassA..ctor()
	00005	ldarg.0	00005	ldarg.0
	00006	ldc.i4.5	00006	ldc.i4.5
	00007	stfld System.Int32 mutation_examples.JID.ClassA::a	00007	pop
	00008		00008	pop
	00009	ldarg.0	00009	ldarg.0
	00010	call System.Void System.Object::ctor()	00010	call System.Void System.Object::ctor()
	00011	nop	00011	nop
	00012	nop	00012	nop
	00013	nop	00013	nop
	00014	ret	00014	ret
	00015	mutation_examples.JID.ClassA..ctor(System.Int32 a)	00015	mutation_examples.JID.ClassA..ctor(System.Int32 a)
	00019	ldarg.0	00019	ldarg.0
	00020	ldc.i4.5	00020	ldc.i4.5
	00021	stfld System.Int32 mutation_examples.JID.ClassA::a	00021	pop
	00022		00022	pop
	00023	ldarg.0	00023	ldarg.0
	00024	call System.Void System.Object::ctor()	00024	call System.Void System.Object::ctor()
	00025	nop	00025	nop
	00026	nop	00026	nop
	00027	ldarg.0	00027	ldarg.0
	00028	ldarg.1	00028	ldarg.1
	00029	stfld System.Int32 mutation_examples.JID.ClassA::a	00029	stfld System.Int32 mutation_examples.JID.ClassA::a
	00030	nop	00030	nop
	00031	ret	00031	ret



## IPC operator (*Explicit call of parent's constructor deletion*)

Original C# code:	Mutated C# code:
<pre>public class Vehicle { private int x;   public Vehicle() {...}   public Vehicle(int x)   { this.x = x; } } public class Car:Vehicle { public Car(int y)   :base(y)   {...} }</pre>	<pre>public class Vehicle { private int x;   public Vehicle() {...}   public Vehicle(int x)   { this.x = x; } } public class Car:Vehicle { public Car(int y)   {...} }</pre>

Pre: Base class defines its non-parametric constructor



## IPC operator (*Explicit call of parent's constructor deletion*)

Original CIL code:	Mutated CIL code:
<pre>.... instance void .ctor(int32 b) ... {   .maxstack 8   IL_0000: ldarg.0   IL_0001: ldarg.1   IL_0002: call instance void   Operators.Car::.ctor(int32)   ..... }</pre>	<pre>.... instance void .ctor(int32 b) ... {   .maxstack 8   IL_0000: ldarg.0   IL_0001: call instance void   Operators.Car::.ctor()   ..... }</pre>



## ILMutator system

- Intermediate Language Mutator supports mutation of programs in .NET environment
- Introduces standard and object-oriented mutations in the intermediate code derived from compiled C# programs using Mono.Cecil library
- User can view the original intermediate code and the mutated code with highlighted differences

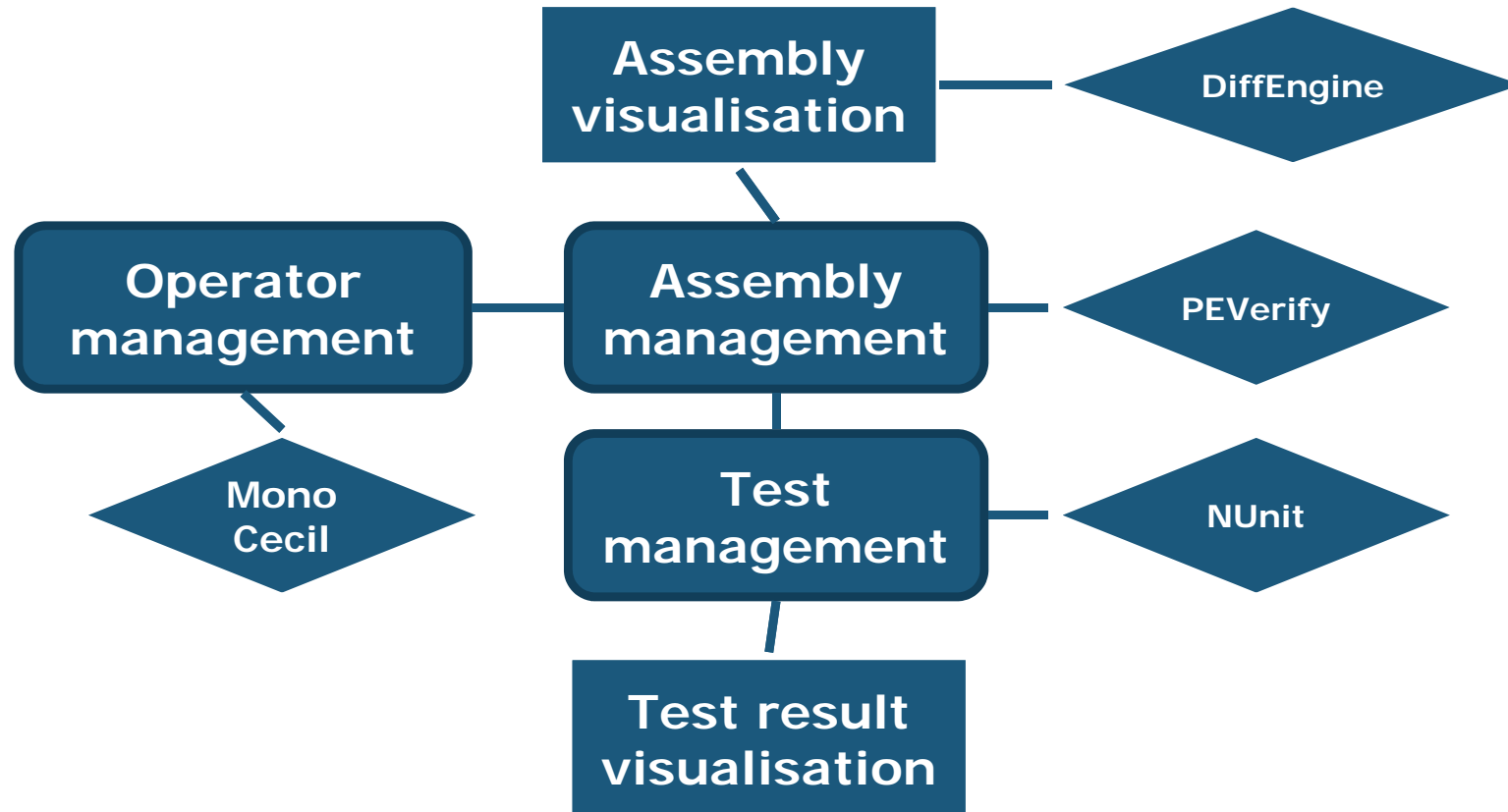


## ILMutator system

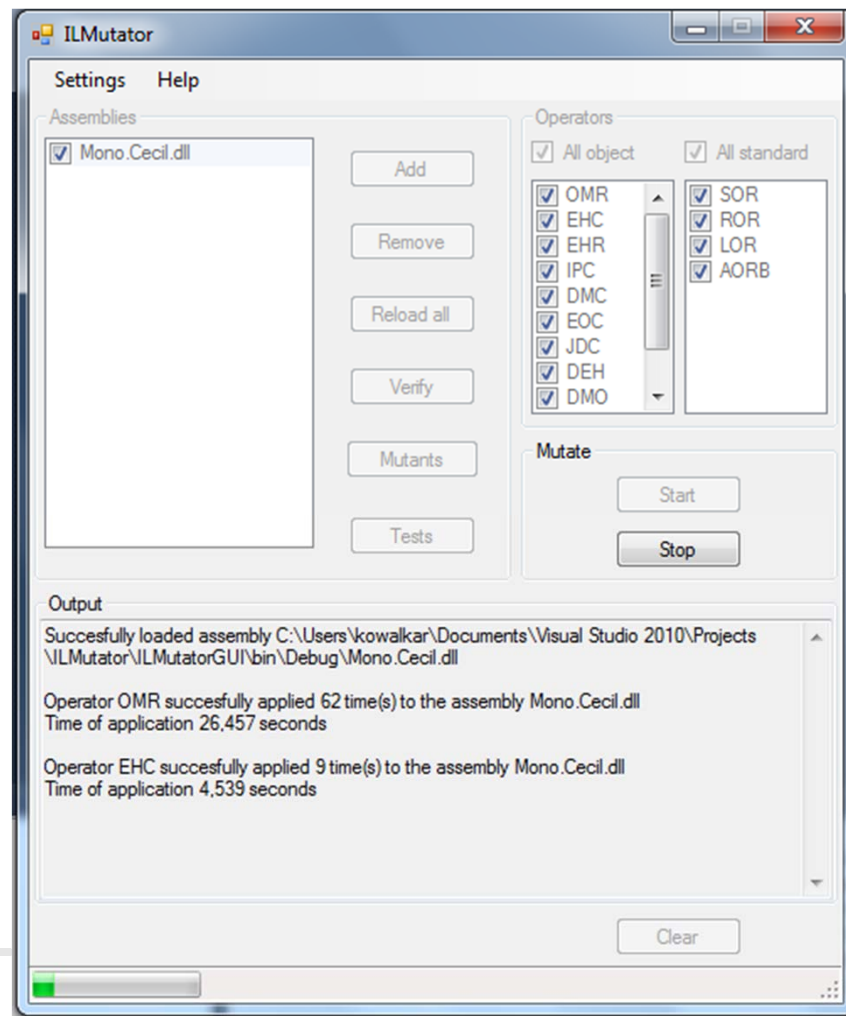
- Execution of tests on the original and mutated assemblies (NUnit)
- Verification of mutated assemblies with PEVerify tool (delivered with .NET Framework)
- Implements 4 standard and selected object-oriented operators



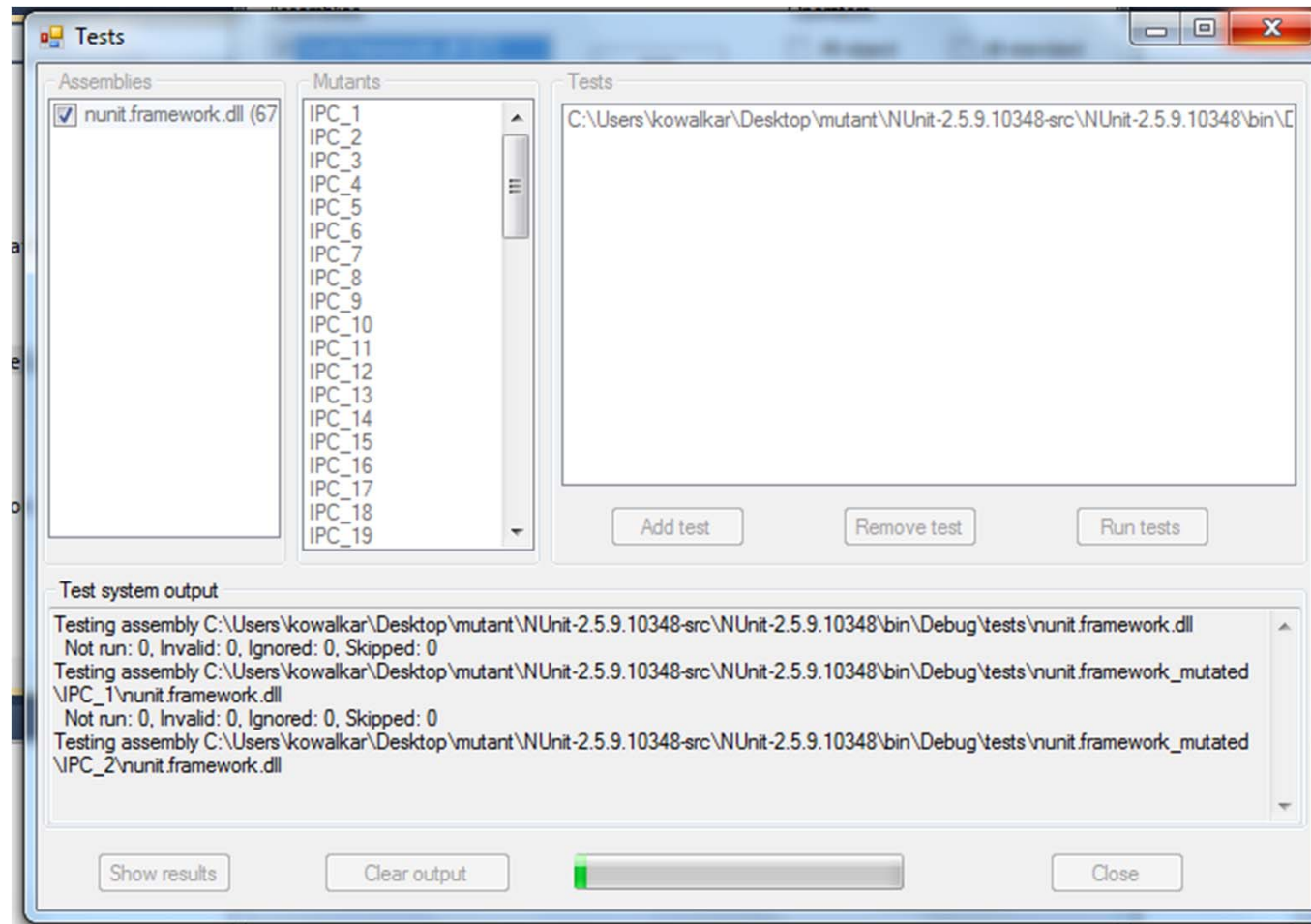
# ILMutator system - architecture



# ILMutator system – during work



# ILMutator system – test runner



## Experiments – mutation operators

**EOC** – reference comparison and content comparison replacement

**IPC** – explicit call of a parent's constructor deletion

**JDC** – C# supported default constructor create

**JID** – member variable initialization deletion

**OMR** – overloading method contents change

**PNC** - new method call with child class type  
0 mutants

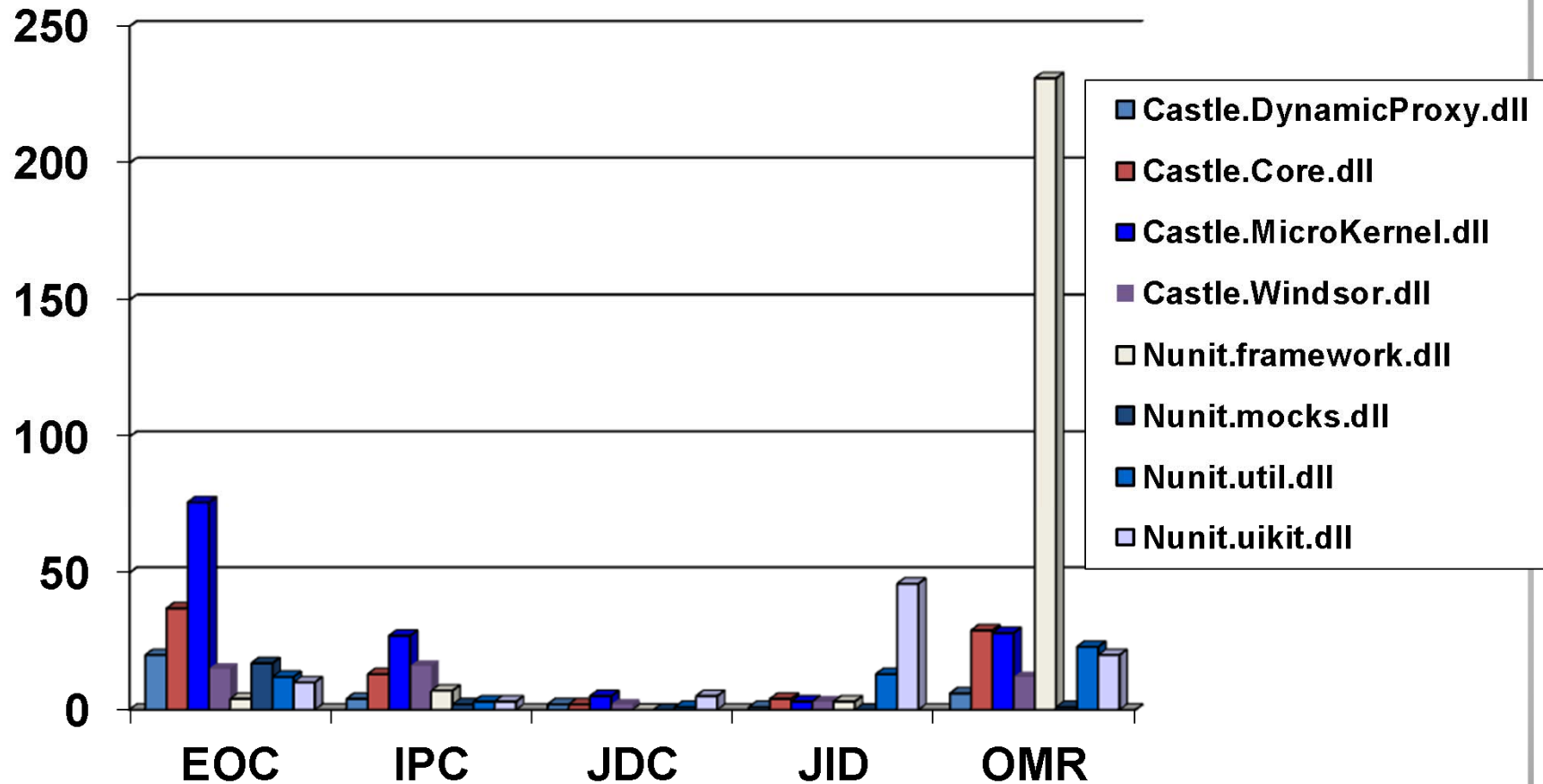


# Experiments - mutated assemblies

	Program	Size [kB]	LOC	Classes	Unit tests
1	Castle.Dynamic Proxy	76	5036	71	82
2	Castle.Core	60	6119	50	171
3	Castle.Micro Kernel	112	11007	86	88
4	Castle.Wiondsor	64	4240	34	92
5	Nunit.framework	40	4415	37	397
6	NUnit.mock	20	579	6	42
7	NUnit.util	88	6405	34	211
8	NUnit.uikit	352	7556	30	32

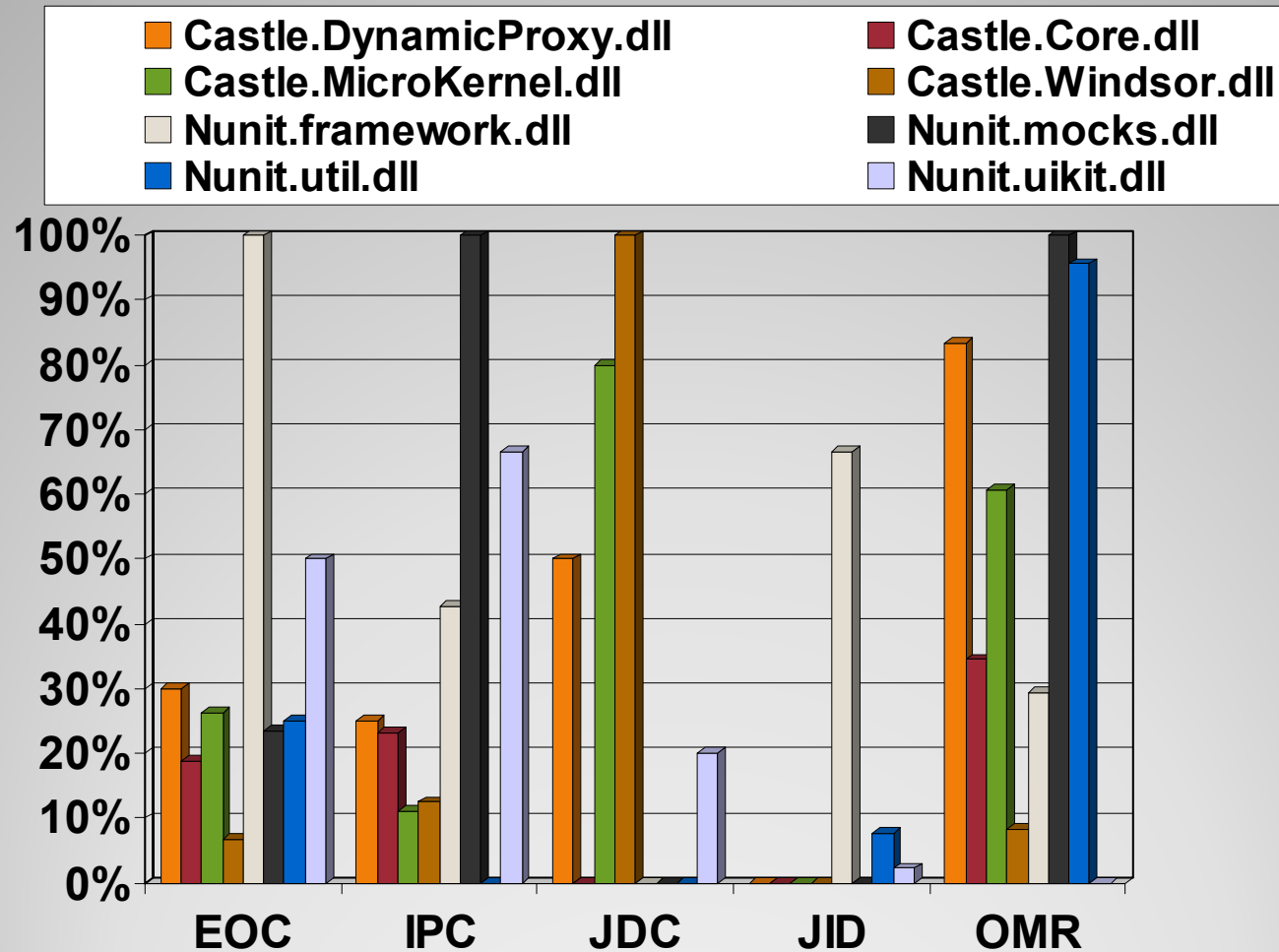


# Results – number of mutants





# Results – mutation score



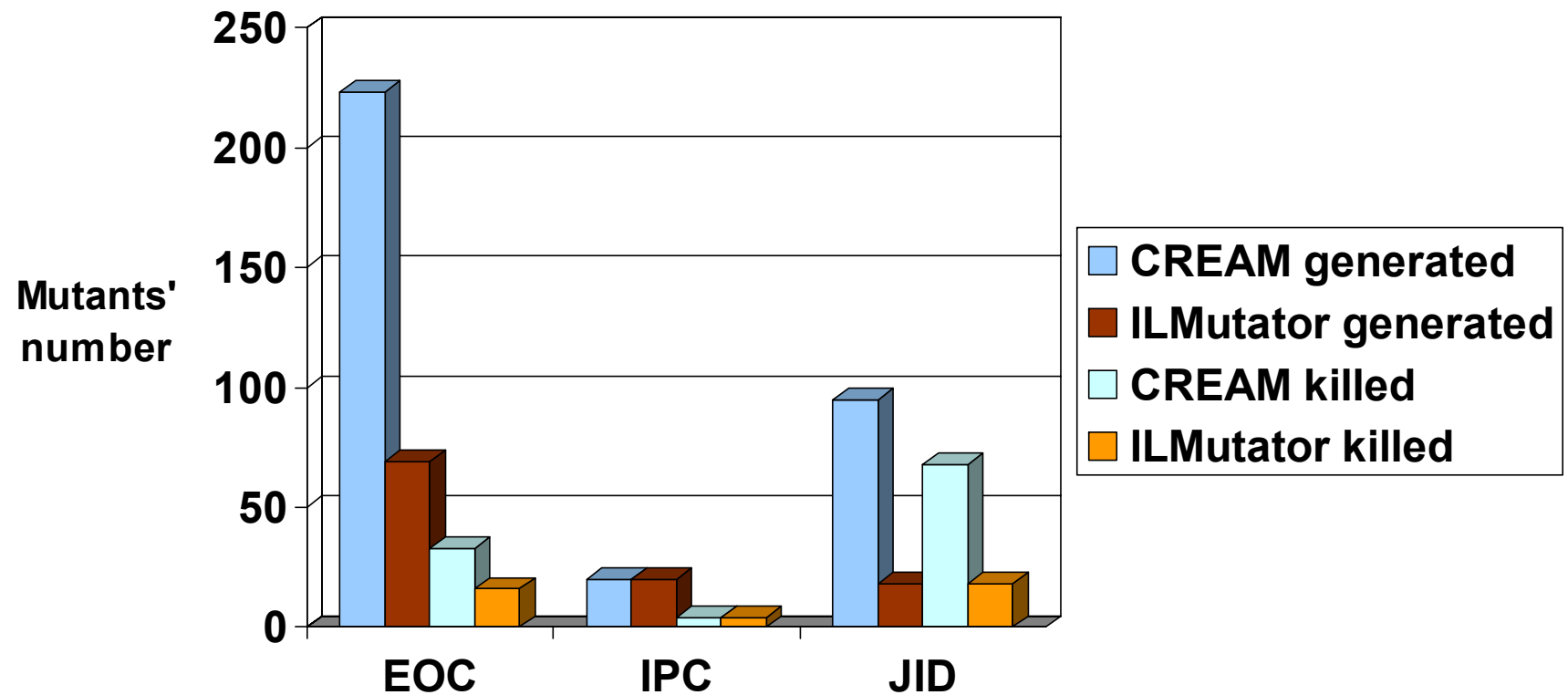
## CREAM system

- Parser based CREATOR of Mutants
- Applies standard and object-oriented operators
- Uses compilation and reflection mechanisms
- Tests mutants with unit test frameworks



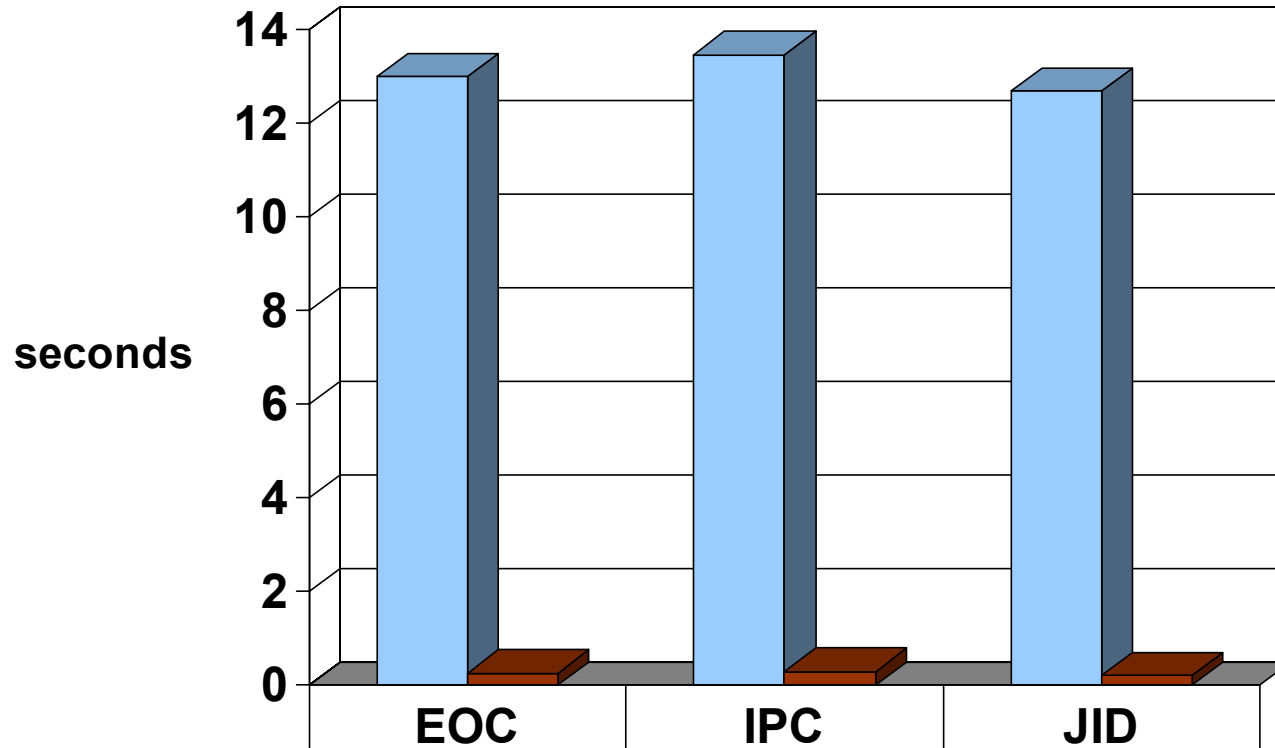
# Comparison with CREAM 2.0

## Generated and killed mutants



# Comparison with CREAM 2.0

**Average mutant's generation time  
(including compilation time for CREAM)**



CREAM 2.0	13	13,45	12,68
ILMutator	0,27	0,3	0,22



## Conclusions

- Introducing mutations on the intermediate language level – more efficient, faster
- Mutated program doesn't have to be compiled
- Identification of mutation locations - more effort to implement
- Lack of compilation - necessity of correctness checking



## Future work

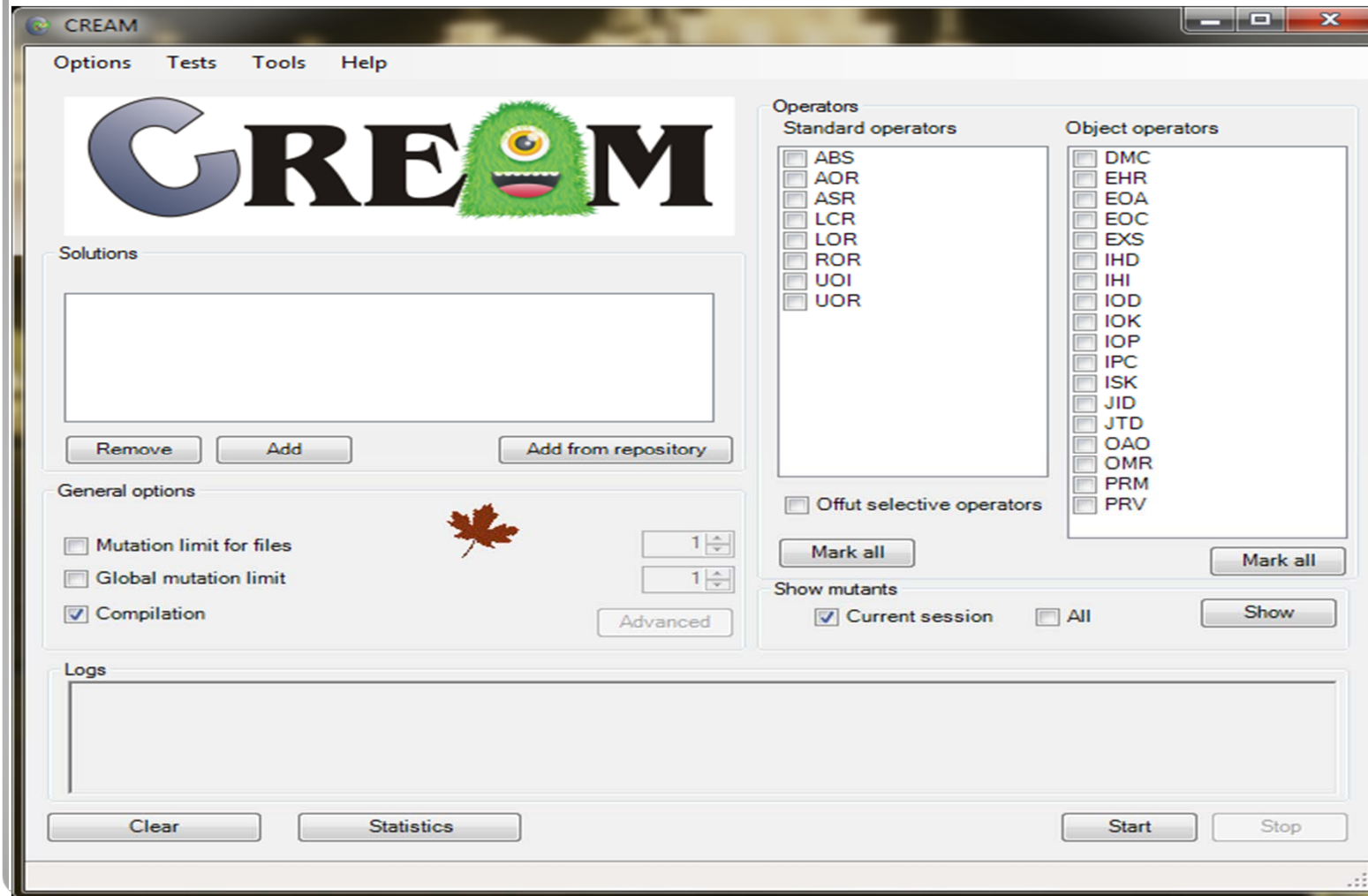
- More mutation operators
- Other ways of generating and storing mutants (e.g. metamutant)
- Other methods of testing (not only unit tests)
- New versions of libraries (Mono.Cecil 0.9) or other libraries (Microsoft.CCI) for mutation injection
- Better visualization of mutated code (CIL $\leftrightarrow$ C#)
- Identification of equivalent mutants



# Q&A



# CREAM – main window





# CREAM – original and mutated code

Compare mutants with the original program

Locally stored mutants | Remotely stored mutants

File: Logging.2010.sln

Mutants:  
Logging\_2010\_EHR1  
Logging\_2010\_EHR2

Original code: C:\Users\Marcin\Documents\New folder\OriginalCode\Logging.2010.sln\Src\Logging\ExtraInformation\DebugInformationProvider.cs

Mutated code: C:\Users\Marcin\Documents\New folder\MutatedCode\Logging.2010\_EHR1\Src\Logging\ExtraInformation\DebugInformationProvider.cs

Line	Original code	Line	Mutated code
44	public void PopulateDictionary(IDictionary<string, obj...	44	public void PopulateDictionary(IDictionary<string, object...
45	{	45	{
46	string value;	46	string value;
47	try {	47	try {
48	value = debugUtils.GetStackTraceWithSource...	48	value = debugUtils.GetStackTraceWithSourceInf...
49	}	49	}
50	catch (SecurityException) {	50	catch {
51	value = String.Format(CultureInfo.CurentCultur...	51	value = String.Format(CultureInfo.CurentCulture, ...
52	}	-	-
53	catch {	-	-
54	value = String.Format(CultureInfo.CurentCultur...	-	-
55	}	52	}
56	dict.Add(Resources.DebugInfo_StackTrace, value);	53	dict.Add(Resources.DebugInfo_StackTrace, value);
57	}	54	}
58	}	55	}
59	}	56	}

Close

