

TEST YOUR TESTS WITH PIT FRAMEWORK

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Set up

(given)

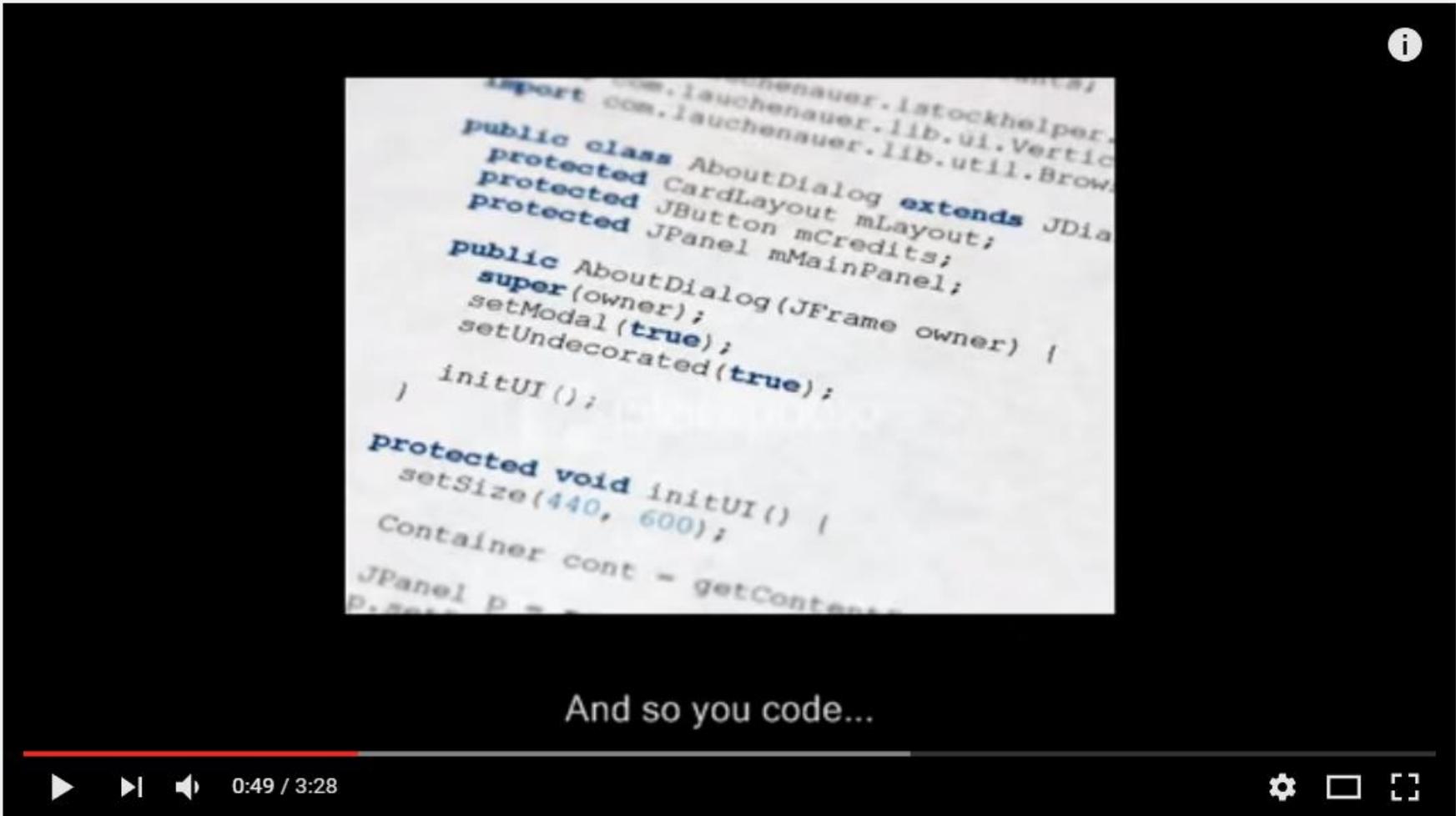
Data, mocks, class under test, environment etc.

Call method under test

(when)

Assert results

(then)



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```
public class SomeValidatorTest {
```

```
    @Test
```

```
    public void testValidateWithSuccessfulScenario() {
```

```
    }
```

```
    @Test
```

```
    public void testValidateWithAnotherSuccessfulScenario() {
```

```
    }
```

```
    @Test
```

```
    public void testValidateWithFailingScenario() {
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

COVERAGE – DOES IT COVER:

All possible input variations?

What the test returns?

How you've written your flow control code?

(ifs, switches, loops, exceptions, etc.)

When you say your code is covered by tests you're basically saying nothing of value.

```
@Test
public void increaseCoverage() throws ClassNotFoundException, IllegalAccessException {
    // https://github.com/ronmamo/reflections in use
    Set<Class<?>> classes = getClasses("parser");

    for (Class<?> clazz : classes) {
        Method[] methods = clazz.getDeclaredMethods();
        for (int j = 0; j < methods.length; j++) {
            Method method = methods[j];
            if (!Modifier.isPublic(method.getModifiers())) {
                method.setAccessible(true);
            }

            Object[] args = createArguments(method);

            try {
                Object instance = Class.forName(clazz.getName()).newInstance();
                method.invoke(instance, args);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                // who cares?
            }
        }
    }
}
```

TDD

„Write the minimal amount of code to make the test pass”

- yes, but how do you know you wrote the bare minimum? 😊
 - One test per line? Per branch? Per catch block?

WELCOME PIT!

Pit takes the class under test, makes multiple changes on it which result in many new classes. Then it runs existing tests on all of those new classes, to see if any of them fail.



New class = Mutant

Change = Mutation



If a test (suite) fails on changed code
(mutant) then the test is well written.

„the mutant is killed”

EXAMPLE #1

```
if (returnValue.startsWith("\n")) {  
    returnValue = code.substring(1, code.length());  
}
```

NegateConditionalsMutator

```
if (!returnValue.startsWith("\n")) {  
    returnValue = code.substring(1, code.length());  
}
```

EXAMPLE #2

```
if (returnValue.endsWith("\n")) {  
    returnValue = returnValue.substring(0, returnValue.length() - 1);  
}
```



MathMutator



```
if (returnValue.endsWith("\n")) {  
    returnValue = returnValue.substring(0, returnValue.length() + 1);  
}
```

EXAMPLE #3

```
return returnValue;
```

ReturnValsMutator

```
if (returnValue != null) {  
    return null;  
} else {  
    throw new RuntimeException();  
}
```

Branch: master ▾

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henry Remove redundant modifiers

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..

[experimental](#)

Remove redundant modifiers

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[ArgumentPropagationMutator.java](#)

Apply eclipse cleanup to add java 6 compliant override annotations

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MUTANTS CAN

Be killed by a test

Survive tests

Be uncovered by tests

Cause infinite loops to appear thus leading to a timeout

(think about for loops, iterators and MathMutator)

Cause errors

(pit tries to minimise number of such mutants)

HOW MANY MUTANTS ARE TYPICALLY CREATED?

Somewhere around the number of lines of code

HOW FAST IS IT?

Bytecode manipulation = no compilation!

(hundreds of thousands of mutants can be created in under a second!)

Shorter tests run first

Extremely paralelizable



WHERE AND WHEN TO USE IT?

Personal hygiene?

Build?

(Should survived mutants cause a build to fail?)

TOOLS SUPPORT

- Eclipse plugin
- IDEA plugin
- Maven plugin
- Gradle plugin
- Sonar plugin

ALTERNATIVES EXIST

- Jester
- Simple Jester
- Jumble
- μ Java
- javaLanche

REFERENCES

<http://pitest.org/>

<https://github.com/devopsfolks/podam>

<https://github.com/ronmamo/reflections>

<https://github.com/darkospoljaric/pitest-example>