

An Extended Abstract of “Metamorphic Testing: Testing the Untestable”

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An Extended Abstract of “Metamorphic Testing: Testing the Untestable”

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Abstract—This document is an extended abstract of an IEEE Software paper, “Metamorphic Testing: Testing the Untestable,” presented as a JIC2 (Journal publication first, Conference presentation following) at the IEEE Computer Society signature conference on Computers, Software and Applications (COMPSAC 2019), hosted by Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA.

Keywords—software testing, metamorphic testing, oracle problem, test case generation, untestable systems

I. INTRODUCTION

This is an extended abstract of the paper “Metamorphic Testing: Testing the Untestable” [1].

II. SUMMARY OF THE KEY RESULTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Metamorphic testing (MT) has, over the course of its twenty-year history, become a well-recognised approach to software testing. MT’s popularity has been growing very rapidly in recent years, prompted, partly, by the recognition of its potential application to test “untestable” systems — systems where determining the correctness of output or behaviour for a given input is not possible or is impractical. Some examples of such systems include compilers, search engines, machine learning systems, simulators, and autonomous vehicles. The developers of these systems are increasingly turning to MT to address their testing challenges. Our paper serves as a hands-on entry point for newcomers to metamorphic testing, describing examples, possible applications, and current limitations, providing readers with the basics for the application of the technique in their own projects.

III. RECENT MT DEVELOPMENTS

It is a very exciting time for the metamorphic testing community. Over the past few months we have seen an incredible uptake in researchers and industry applying the MT techniques to the testing of software and systems previously deemed “untestable.” The growing ubiquity of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and especially Machine Learning (ML) systems, has created an incredible opportunity for innovation and evolution of our current approaches to software quality assurance and testing. MT, now twenty years old, is fast-

becoming the first choice for testers of these systems. Since the acceptance for publication of our paper (August 2018) [1], a number of new and exciting directions for MT have come to light, including (but not limited to): metamorphic exploration (an MT-inspired approach that helps users, including testers, better understand and use systems) [2]; MT’s application to post-quantum cryptography, as explored at the Loyola University and the American National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) [3]; simulation validation using MT [4]; metamorphic robustness testing (revealing hidden defects in the citation database systems Scopus and Web of Science, hence challenging the validity of citation statistics and journal impact factors) [5]; and a reported technique for detecting fatal software faults in the LiDAR obstacle-perception module of self-driving cars, with alarming results reported eight days before Uber’s deadly crash in Tempe, Arizona, USA, in March 2018 [6].

Our JIC2 presentation at COMPSAC introduces participants to MT, illustrating how it can be adapted and applied to many different situations (including both “untestable” and testable systems), and outlining some of the most recent and future advances in MT.

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