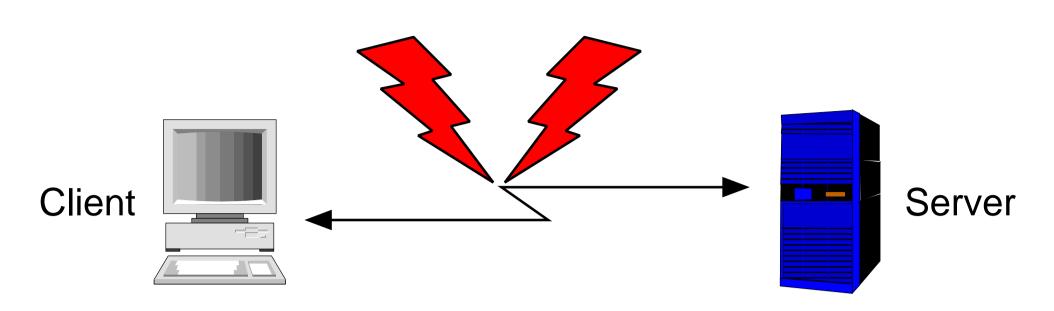
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# Enforcer: Fault injection for Java/JUnit

### **Problem**



- \* Any I/O operation may fail.
- \* Failure results in an exception.
- \* How to test exceptions systematically?

## Fault injection

- \* Simulates hardware failures in software.
- \* Can simulate network problems.
- \* Too expensive to execute large test suite against each possible failure.

# Fault injection Unit tests

- \* Use existing unit tests.
- \* Pick unit tests affected by exceptions.
- \* Inject faults into these tests.

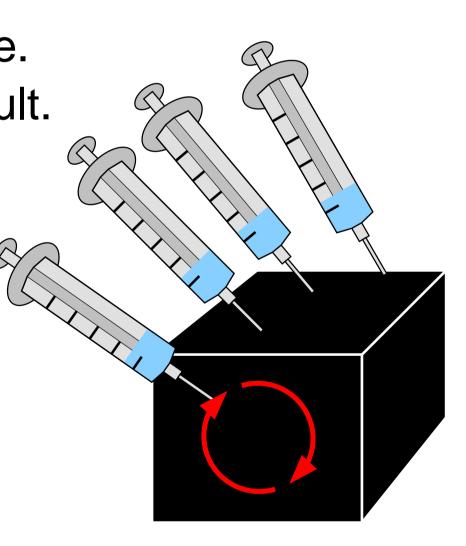
## Conventional fault injection

\* Independent of code structure.

\* All tests repeated for each fault.

\* Probabilistic fault injection.

Black box

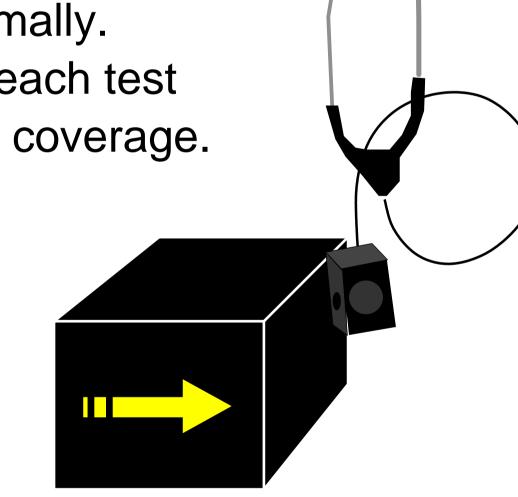


## Solution

(1) Execute test suite normally.(2) Measure coverage of each test

Result: per-test block coverage.

Test execution



Coverage

measurement

# Summary

Use unit test coverage data to select test case of interest for each possible fault, test each fault one by one.

- \* Faster than black-box approach!
- \* Also works for nested faults.

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(3) Choose appropriate unit tests, re–execute one test per fault.

