

# CSE 403

Software Engineering

Spring 2023

## **26: Statistical fault localization**

# Logistics

05/24 L: Fault Location

Final Release (R3).

05/25 P: R3

05/26 LX: Fault Location

**WEEK**

**10**

05/29 *H: MEM-DAY*

05/30 T: R3

DUE: R3!!!

05/31 L: Program  
Analysis

Individual Reflexion  
(IR).

06/01 P: IR

06/02 LX: PA (extra-  
cred)

**WEEK**

**11**

06/06

DUE: IR!!!

# Effective debugging

# Software testing vs. software debugging

```
1 double avg(double[] nums) {
2   int n = nums.length;
3   double sum = 0;
4
5   int i = 0;
6   while (i < n) {
7     sum = sum + nums[i];
8     i = i + 1;
9   }
10
11  double avg = sum * n;
12  return avg;
13 }
```

## Testing: is there a bug?

```
@Test
public void testAvg() {
  double nums =
    new double[] {1.0, 2.0, 3.0};
  double actual = Math.avg(nums);
  double expected = 2.0;
  assertEquals(expected, actual, EPS);
}
```

**testAvg failed: 2.0 != 18.0**

**Starting point: a failing (bug-triggering) test.**

# Software testing vs. software debugging

```
1 double avg(double[] nums) {
2   int n = nums.length;
3   double sum = 0;
4
5   int i = 0;
6   while (i < n) {
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9   }
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11  double avg = sum * n;
12  return avg;
13 }
```

## Testing: is there a bug?

@Test

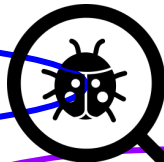
```
public void testAvg() {
  double nums =
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  double actual = Math.avg(nums);
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  assertEquals(expected, actual, EPS);
}
```

testAvg failed: 2.0 != 18.0

Debugging: where is the bug?  
how to fix the bug?

# Software testing vs. software debugging

```
1 double avg(double[] nums) {
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## Testing: is there a bug?

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@Test
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  double actual = Math.avg(nums);
  double expected = 2.0;
  assertEquals(expected, actual, EPS);
}
```



testAvg failed: 2.0 != 18.0

Debugging: where is the bug?  
how to fix the bug?

What testing practices support effective debugging?

# Testing best practices

- Naming: proper names for tests (clear link to tested class/method)
- Output: meaningful failure messages
- Atomicity: one test per behavior
- Style: one test, one assertion vs. one test, multiple assertions

# Statistical fault localization

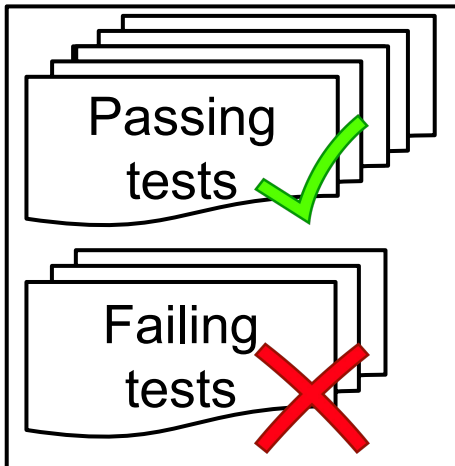


# What is statistical fault localization?

## Program

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum += nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```

## Test suite



# What is statistical fault localization?

## Program

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum += nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```



**Fault  
localization  
technique**

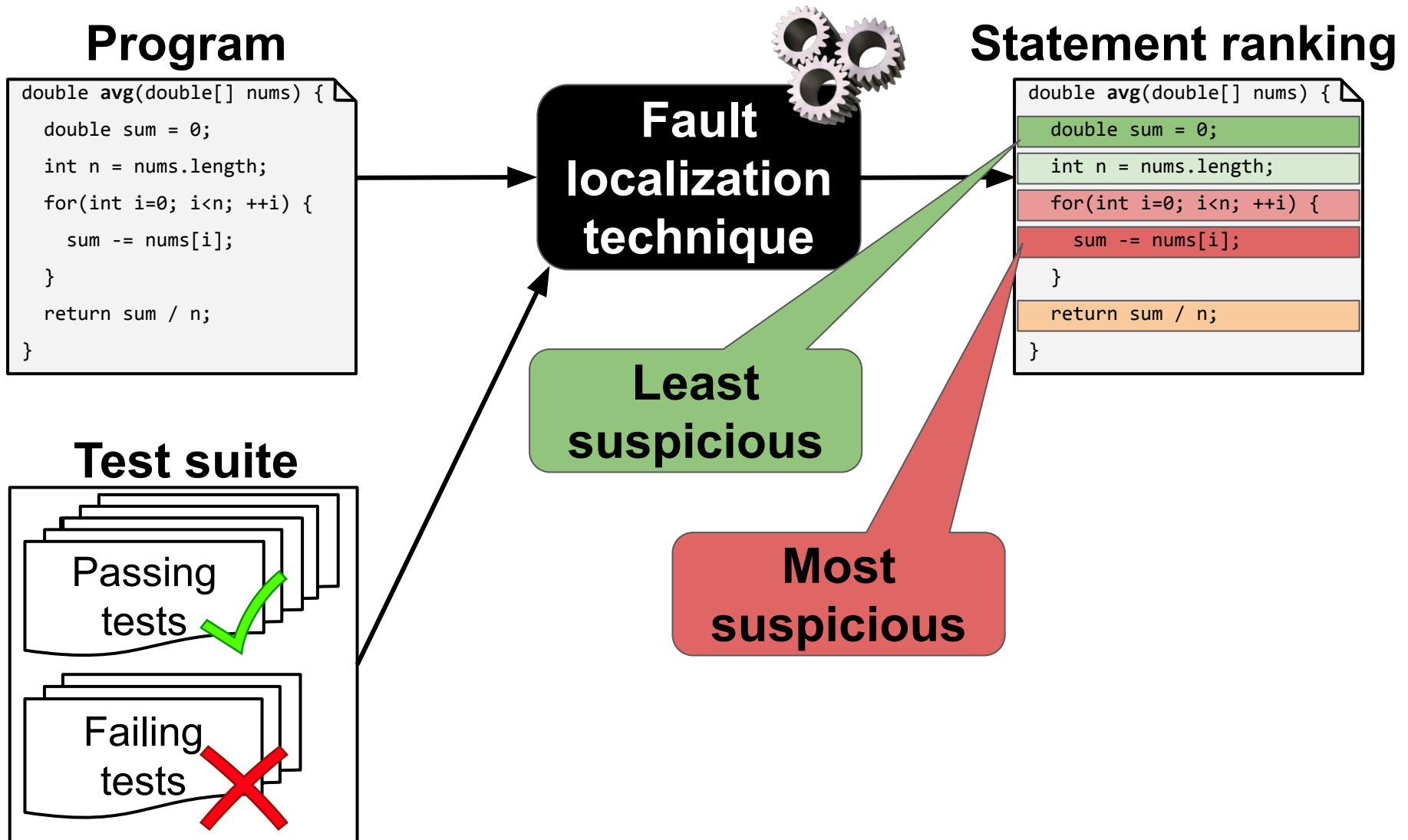
Where is  
the bug?

## Test suite

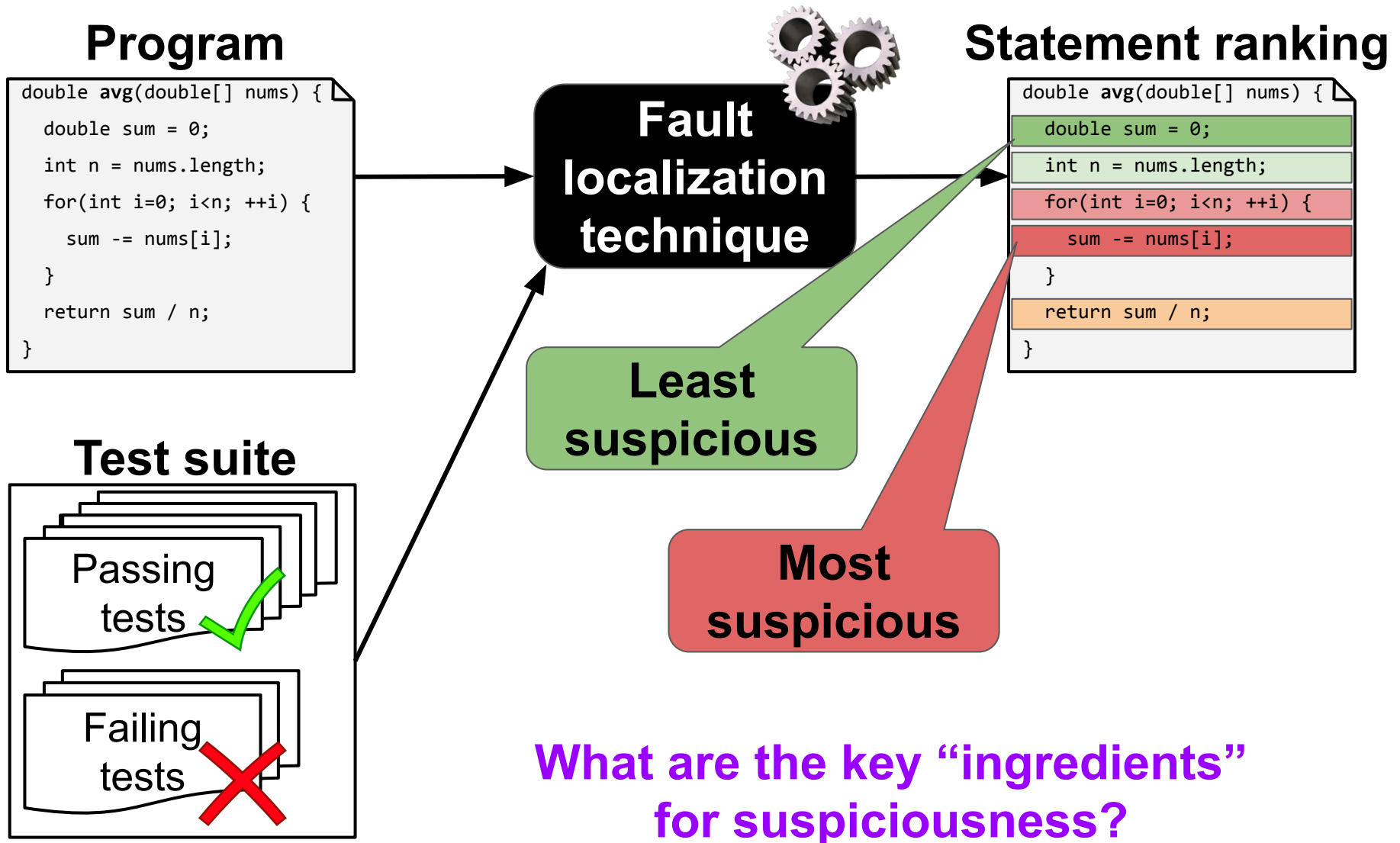
Passing  
tests ✓

Failing  
tests ✗

# What is statistical fault localization?



# What is statistical fault localization?



# Statistical fault localization: how it works

## Program

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum += nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```

# Statistical fault localization: how it works

## Program

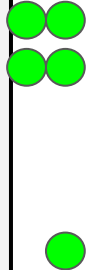
```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum -= nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```

- Run all tests
  - t1 passes ●

# Statistical fault localization: how it works

## Program

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum -= nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```

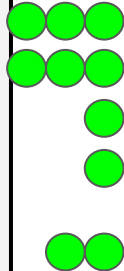


- Run all tests
  - t1 passes ●
  - t2 passes ●

# Statistical fault localization: how it works

## Program

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum -= nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```



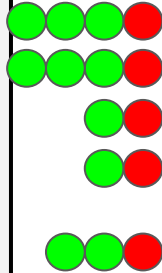
- Run all tests
  - t1 passes ●
  - t2 passes ●
  - t3 passes ●



# Statistical fault localization: how it works

## Program

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum -= nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```

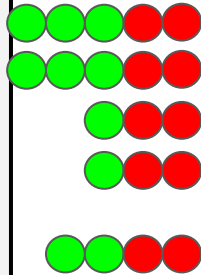


- Run all tests
  - t1 passes ●
  - t2 passes ●
  - t3 passes ●
  - t4 fails ●

# Statistical fault localization: how it works

## Program

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum -= nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```



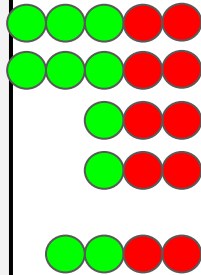
- Run all tests
  - t1 passes ●
  - t2 passes ●
  - t3 passes ●
  - t4 fails ●
  - t5 fails ●

Which line(s) seem(s) most suspicious?

# Spectrum-based fault localization

## Program

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum -= nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```



## Spectrum-based FL (SBFL)

- **Compute suspiciousness per statement**
- Example:

$$S(s) = \frac{failed(s)/totalfailed}{failed(s)/totalfailed + passed(s)/totalpassed}$$

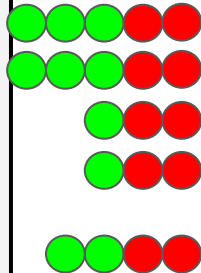
- **Statement covered by failing test**
- **Statement covered by passing test**

**More ● → statement is more suspicious!**

# Spectrum-based fault localization

## Program

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
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    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```

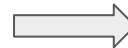
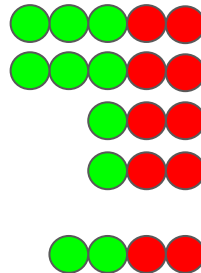


## Spectrum-based FL (SBFL)

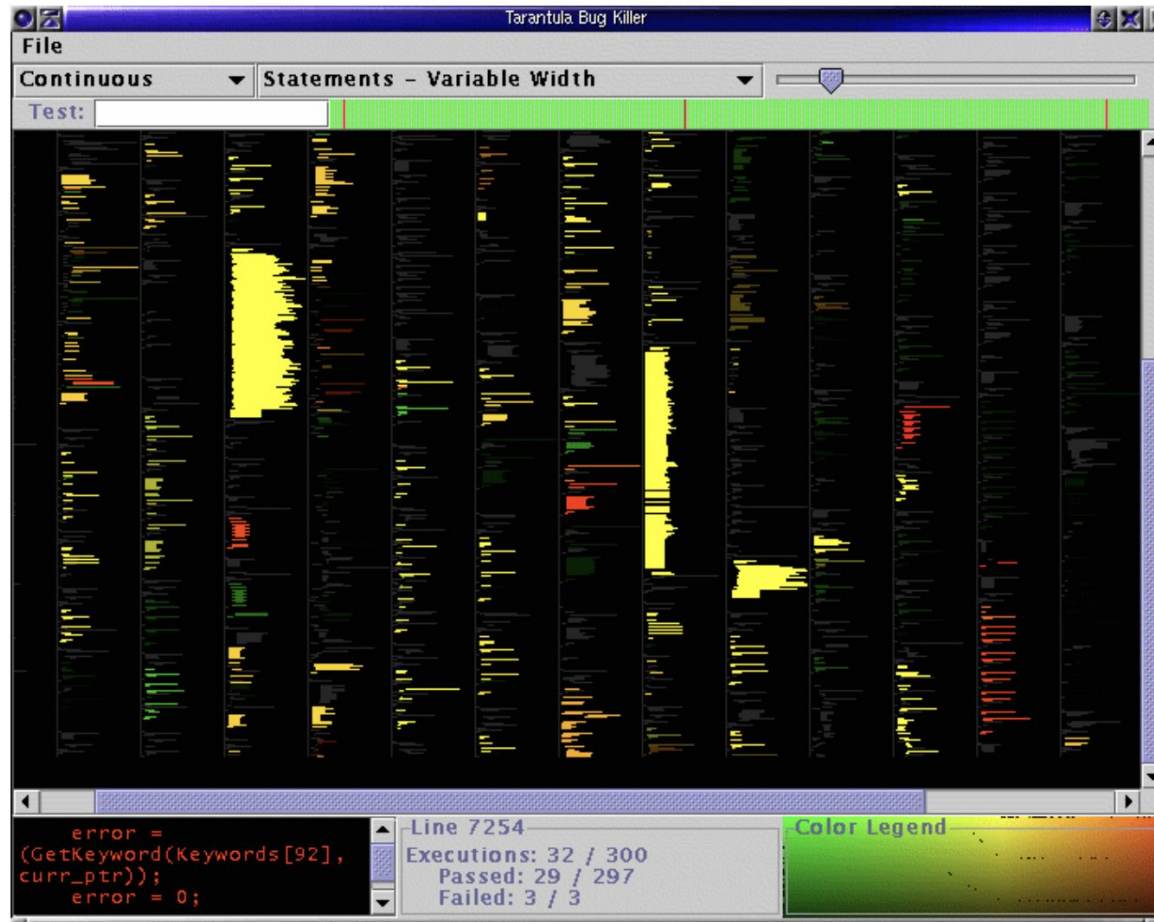
- Compute suspiciousness per statement
- Example:

$$S(s) = \frac{failed(s)/totalfailed}{failed(s)/totalfailed + passed(s)/totalpassed}$$

**Visualization:** the key idea behind Tarantula.



# Spectrum-based fault localization



# **Statistical fault localization: live example**

# Testing best practices revisited

- Naming: proper names for tests (clear link to tested class/method)
- Output: meaningful failure messages
- **Atomicity: one test per behavior**
- Style: one test, one assertion vs. one test, multiple assertions

# Mutation-based fault localization

## Program

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum -= nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```

## Mutants

```
double avg(double[] nums) {  
    double sum = 0;  
    int n = nums.length;  
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum -= nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```



## Mutation-based FL (MBFL)

- Compute suspiciousness per mutant
- Aggregate results per statement
- Example:

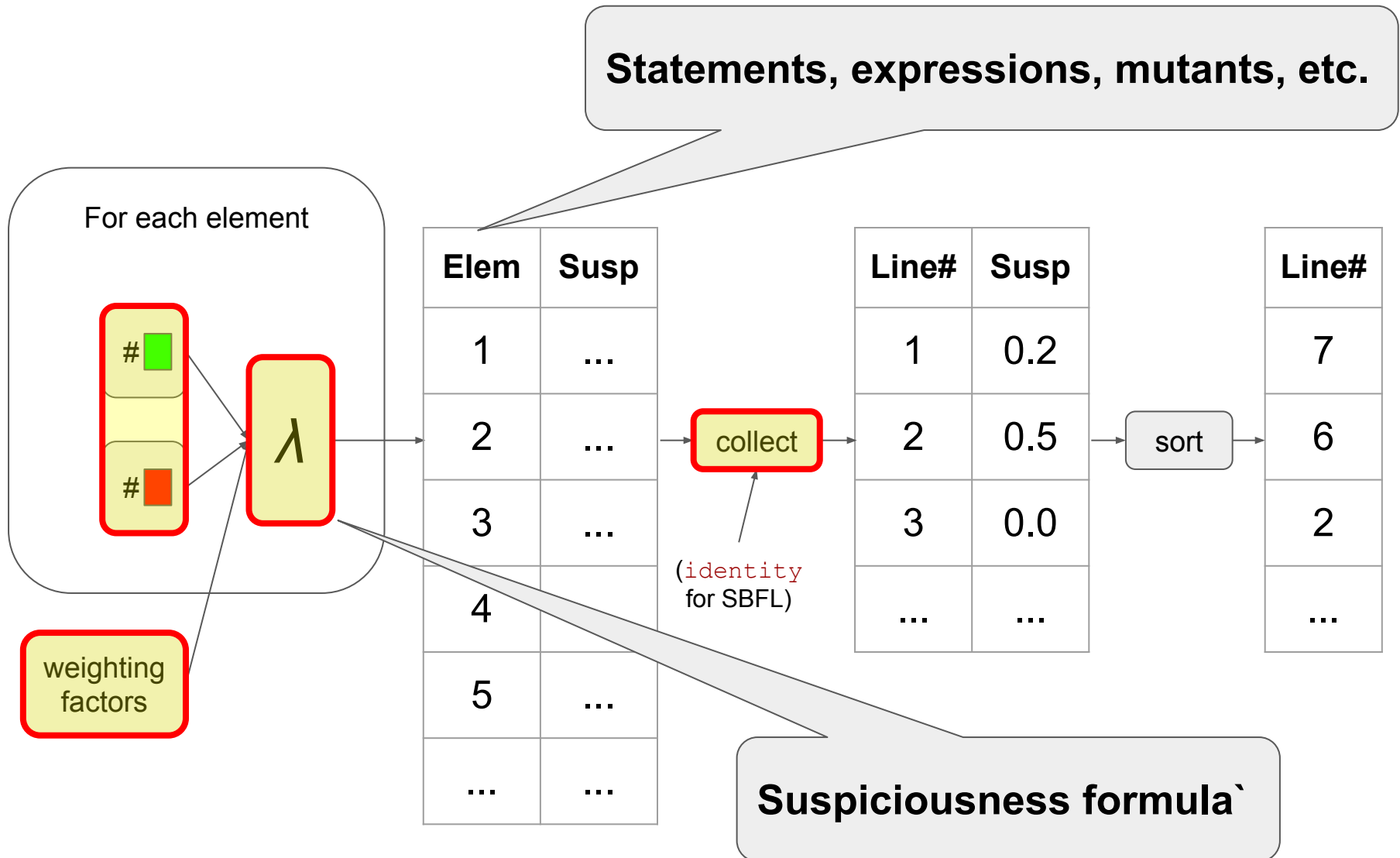
$$S(s) = \max_{m \in mut(s)} \frac{failed(m)}{\sqrt{total\ failed \cdot (failed(m) + passed(m))}}$$

- ▲ Mutant affects failing test outcome
- ▲ Mutant breaks passing test

More ▲ → mutant is more suspicious!



# Common structure of SBFL and MBFL



# Effectiveness of SBFL and MBFL

**Percentage of buggy statements found  
when inspecting the top-n suspicious statements.**

<b>Technique</b>	<b>Top-5</b>	<b>Top-10</b>	<b>Top-200</b>
Hybrid	36%	45%	85%
DStar ( <i>best SBFL</i> )	30%	39%	82%
Metallaxis ( <i>best MBFL</i> )	29%	39%	77%

# Effectiveness of SBFL and MBFL

**Percentage of buggy statements found when inspecting the top-n suspicious statements.**

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Metallaxis ( <i>best MBFL</i> )	29%	39%	77%

- Top-10 useful for practitioners<sup>1</sup>.
- Top-200 useful for automated patch generation<sup>2</sup>.

What assumptions underpin these results? Are they realistic?

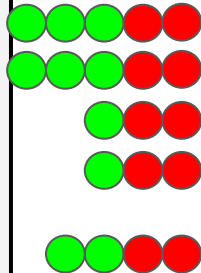
<sup>1</sup>Kochhar et al., *Practitioners' Expectations on Automated Fault Localization*, ISSTA'16

<sup>2</sup>Long and Rinard, *An analysis of the search spaces for generate and validate patch generation systems*, ICSE'16

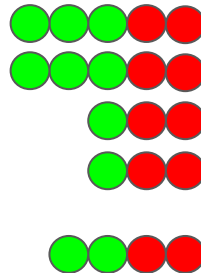
# Spectrum-based fault localization

## Program

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    int n = nums.length;  
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        sum -= nums[i];  
    }  
    return sum / n;  
}
```



**Visualization & Hotspots: the key benefit!**



# **Automated patch generation**

# Automatic patch generation (program repair)

## Generate-and-validate Approaches



What are the **main components** of a (generate-and-validate) patch generation approach?

# Automatic patch generation (program repair)

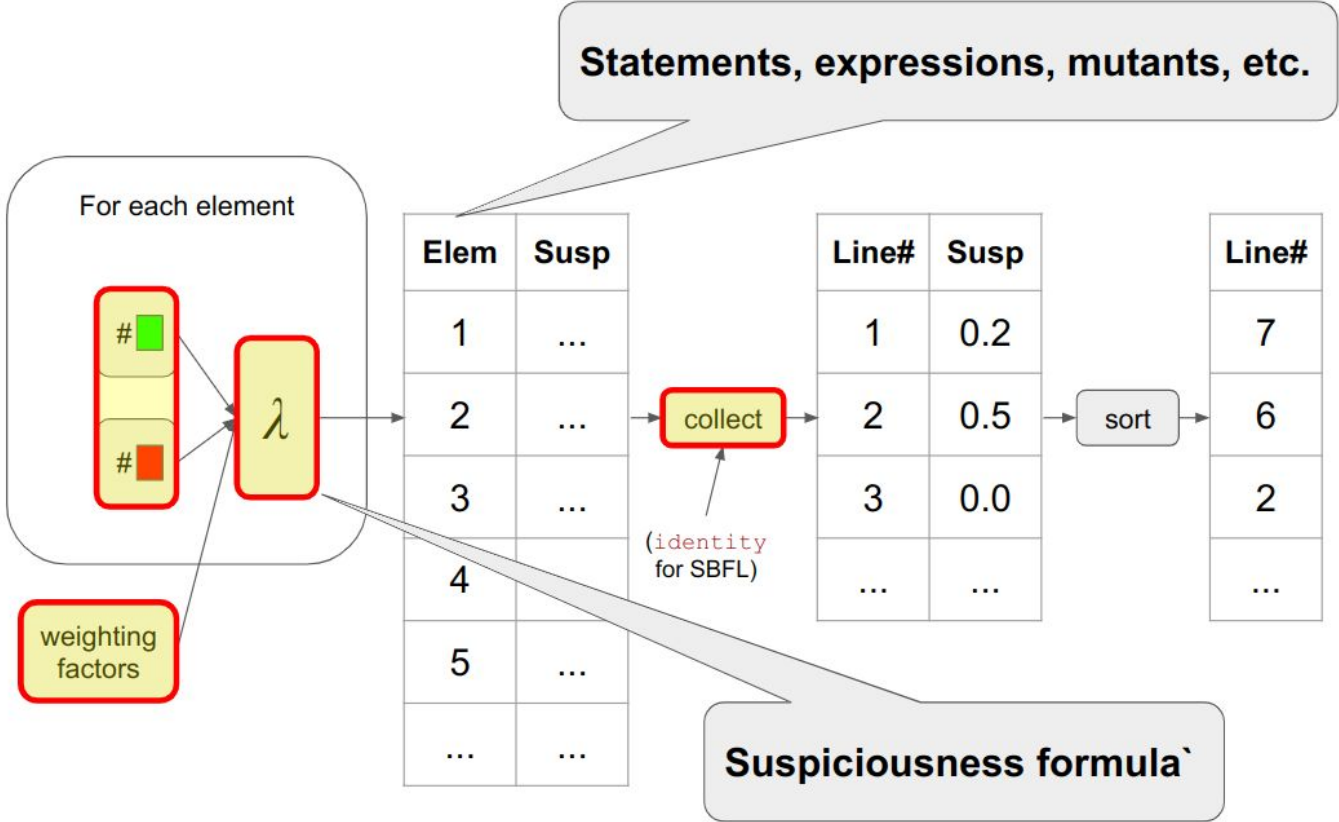
## Generate-and-validate Approaches



### Main components:

- **Fault localization**
- Mutation + fitness evaluation
- Patch validation

# Reminder: fault localization framework



Questions, please!