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《SMFL integrating spectrum and mutation for fault localization》

2019

DSA

《Technique of software fault localization based on hierarchical slicing spectrum》

2013

Journal of Software

《HSFal: Effective fault localization using hybrid spectrum of full slices and execution slices》

2015

JSS

《Lightweight fault-localization using multiple coverage types》

2009

ICSE

《Cleansing test suites from coincidental correctness to enhance fault-localization》

2010

ICST

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# Cleansing Test Suites from Coincidental Correctness to Enhance Fault-Localization

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💡 PART 02 How to clean test suits?

💡 PART 03 Results



# Coincidental Correctness



**1) The defect is executed or reached**



**2) The program has transitioned into an infectious state**



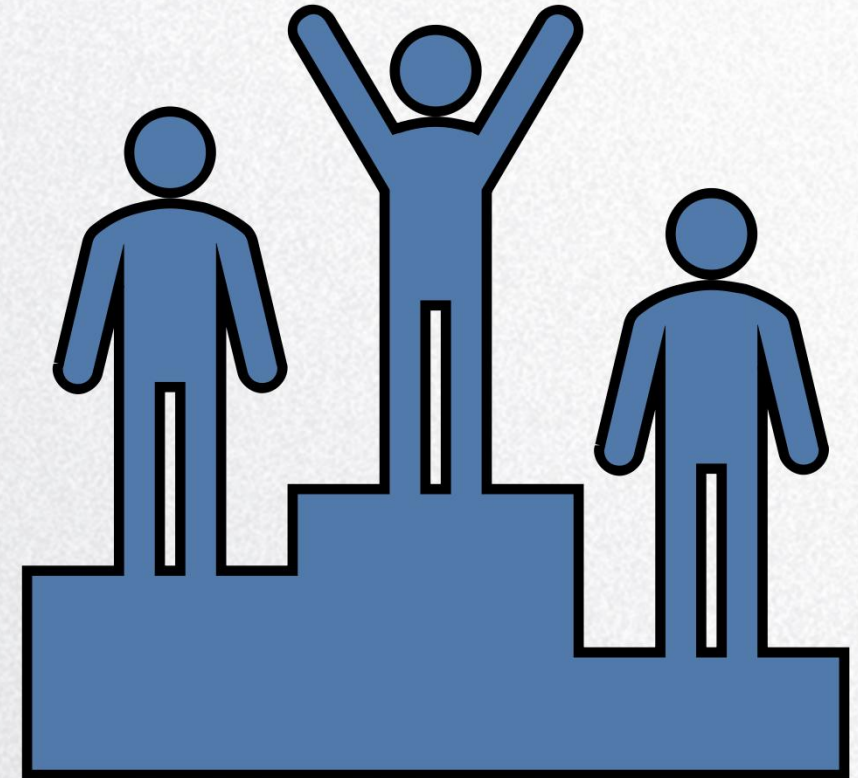
**3) The infection has propagated to the output**





# Motivation

- ▶ The prevalence of coincidental correctness
- ▶ Its safety reducing effect on fault localization





## Technique-I

```
1. CCE ← ∅
2. for each e in  $\bigcup_{t \in T} E(t)$ 
3.     if  $f_T(e) = 1.0$  and  $p_T(e) \leq \theta$ 
4.         CCE ← CCE ∪ {e}
5. CCT ← ∅
6. for each t in T
7.     if  $E(t) \cap \text{CCE} \neq \emptyset$ 
8.         CCT ← CCT ∪ {t}
```

$T_F$        $T_P$        $T_{CC}$

CCE: the set of program elements

CCT: any test that induces one or more CCE

False Negative:

$$\frac{|T_{CC} - CCT|}{|T_{CC}|}$$

False Positive:

$$\frac{|(T_P - T_{CC}) \cap CCT|}{|T_P - T_{CC}|}$$





Program	Fault Type	T	T <sub>F</sub>	T <sub>P</sub>  - T <sub>CC</sub>	T <sub>CC</sub>	T <sub>CC</sub>  / T <sub>P</sub>
<i>print_tokens_v1</i>	wrong case	4070	6	3645	419	0.10
<i>print_tokens_v2</i>	added code	4070	48	3590	432	0.18
<i>print_tokens_v5</i>	missing assignment	4070	150	2670	1250	0.32
<i>print_tokens_v6</i>	constant mutations	4070	186	2953	931	0.24
<i>tot_info_v4</i>	altered conditional	1052	33	822	197	0.19
<i>tot_info_v5</i>	altered statement	1052	29	858	165	0.16
<i>tot_info_v7</i>	altered conditional	1052	123	923	6	0.01
<i>tot_info_v9</i>	altered statement	1052	37	831	184	0.18
<i>tot_info_v11</i>	altered statement	1052	199	824	29	0.03
<i>tot_info_v12</i>	altered return	1052	33	323	696	0.68
<i>tot_info_v13</i>	altered conditional	1052	128	917	7	0.01
<i>tot_info_v15</i>	altered conditional	1052	199	824	29	0.03
<i>tot_info_v17</i>	altered statement	1052	44	384	624	0.62
<i>tot_info_v23</i>	wrong initialization	1052	71	384	597	0.61
<i>schedule_v2</i>	altered statement	2650	210	1263	1177	0.48
<i>schedule_v3</i>	altered statement	2650	159	2345	146	0.06
<i>schedule_v4</i>	altered conditional	2650	294	1740	616	0.26
<i>schedule_v8</i>	deleted code	2650	31	2457	162	0.06

## Subject Programs

18 seeded versions that are part of the Siemens test suite

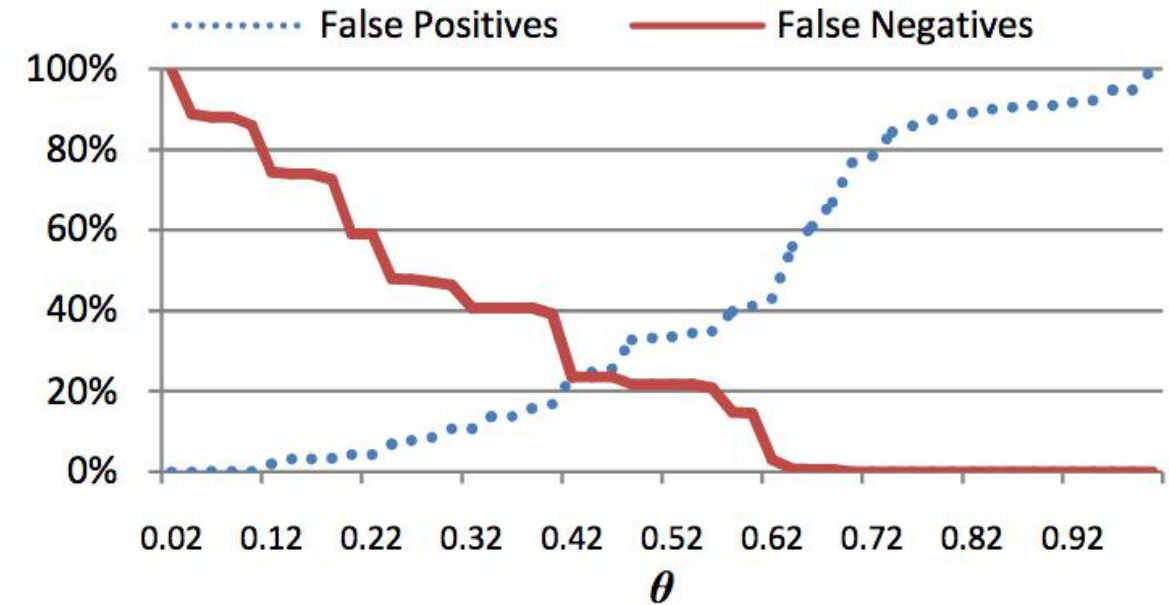


Figure 3. Cleansing accuracy w.r.t.  $\theta$



## Technique-II

**Assumption:** *a cct containing a large number of cce's and/or cce's with a high average weight is more likely to be a coincidentally correct test than another that does not.*

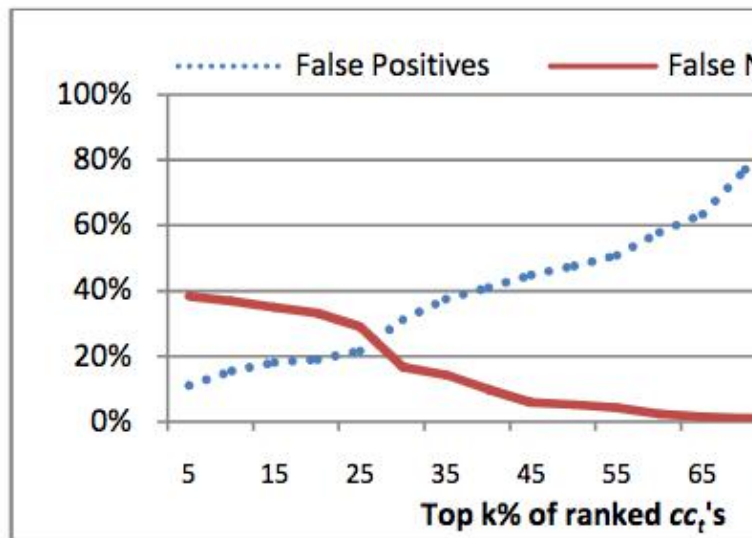


Figure 5. Cleansing accuracy w.r.t. top ranked  $cc_i$ 's (using  $\theta = 0.7$ )

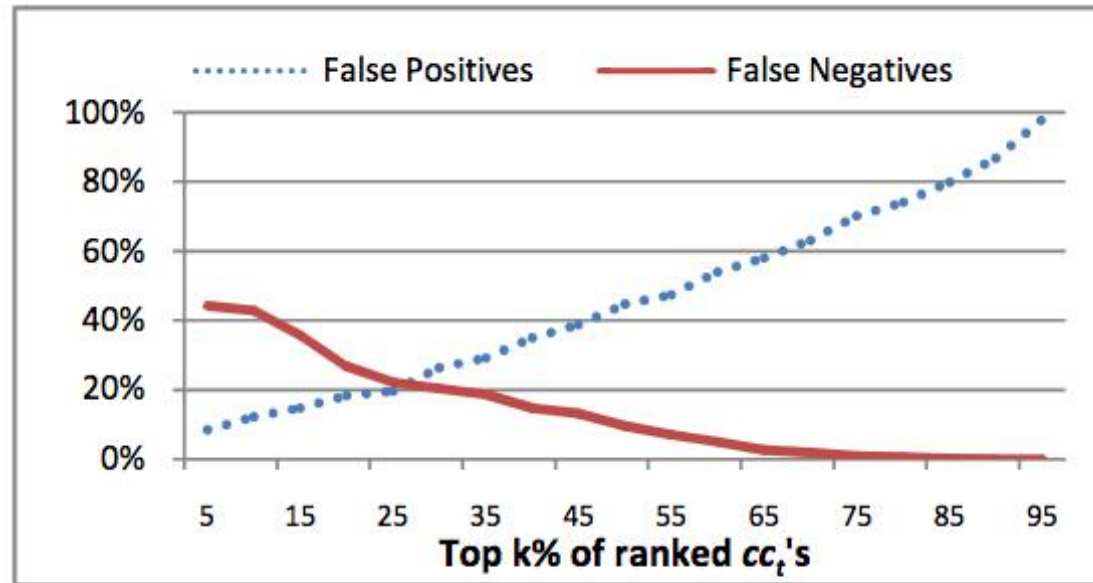


Figure 7. Cleansing accuracy w.r.t. top ranked  $cc_i$ 's considered (using  $\theta = 0.9$ )

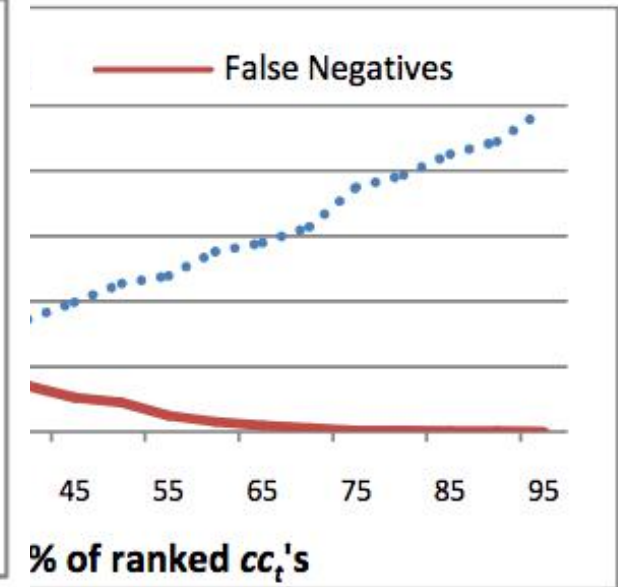


Figure 8. Cleansing accuracy w.r.t. top ranked  $cc_i$ 's considered (using  $\theta = 0.8$ )





## Technique-III

**Assumption:** *coincidentally correct tests will cluster together .*

K-Means

Program		$\theta = 0.7$						$\theta = 0.8$						$\theta = 0.9$					
		Selection		# C	# CC	%FN	%FP	Selection		# C	# CC	%FN	%FP	Selection		# C	# CC	%FN	%FP
		expect	actual					expect	actual					expect	actual				
<i>print_tokens_1</i>	<i>c<sub>1</sub></i>		✓	3309	0	100	90.8	✓	✓	2757	306	27	75.6			1422	142	33.9	61
	<i>c<sub>2</sub></i>	✓		194	419					888	113			✓	✓	2223	277		
<i>print_tokens_2</i>	<i>c<sub>1</sub></i>			1758	0	0	1.1			1758	0	0	1.1			1758	0	0	1.1
	<i>c<sub>2</sub></i>	✓	✓	39	432			✓	✓	39	432			✓	✓	39	432		
<i>print_tokens_5</i>	<i>c<sub>1</sub></i>	✓	✓	0	1210	3.2	0			2380	0	0	0			2590	0	0	0
	<i>c<sub>2</sub></i>			7	40			✓	✓	0	1250			✓	✓	0	1250		



## Comparison

False Negative

Technique I  $>$  Technique II  $>$  Technique III

Safety

Technique I  $>$  Technique II  $\approx$  Technique III

Precision

Technique III  $>$  Technique II



THANK YOU FOR YOUR LISTENING.

**谢谢您的聆听**