## Locating Crashing Faults based on Crash Stack Traces

Liang Gong

For more details view the technical report (publicly available. Search on Google)



## 软件崩溃缺陷定位方法的研究

#### 2011开题答辩

Presented by



贡亮 (2010212412)

导师:张洪宇

To copy, to republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission

# 提纲

Introduction & framework

#### • 选题动机

- 困难与挑战
- 选题背景
- 软件崩溃报告机制
- 基于频谱的缺陷定位技术
- 研究内容
- 研究目标
- 研究方案
- 研究数据
- 研究计划





Testing can only prove the presence of bugs, not their absence.

Edsger W. Dijkstra

#### Windows

A fatal exception OE has occurred at 0028:C0011E36 in VXD VMM(01) + 00010E36. The current application will be terminated.

- \* Press any key to terminate the current application.
- Press CTRL+ALT+DEL again to restart your computer. You will lose any unsaved information in all your applications.

Press any key to continue \_

# 软件崩溃无处不在







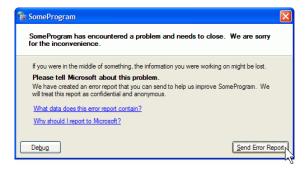
#### **Bug reporting tool** Information about the Text Editor application crash has been successfully collected. Please provide some more details about what you were doing when the application crashed. A valid email address is required. This will allow the developers to contact you for more information if necessary. What were you doing when the application crashed? Your email address: user@example.com Note: Sensitive information may be present in the crash details. Beview Crash Details flease review the crash details if you are concerned about transmitting passwords or other sensitive information. ₩Help X Cancel √ Send

#### **Bug Buddy**

## 崩溃报告机制

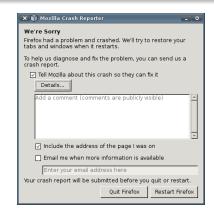
Crash Reporting System



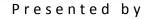


#### Windows Error Reporting





Mozilla Crash Reporter









## 崩溃报告机制

Crash Reporting System



软件崩溃



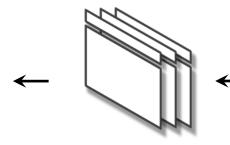
发送崩溃报告



崩溃报告收集



软件调试



同一种缺陷的崩溃信息



报告分类

Presented by



**贡亮** (2010212412) Gong. Liang



## 选题动机

Manual Debugging

然而软件调试(Debugging)往往非常费时费力,通常开发人员被指定修复一个缺陷(Fault)之后需要阅读大量的崩溃报告(Crash Report),讨论,甚至重现崩溃场景(Reproduce),推断出崩溃的具体位置然后修复缺陷。







# 选题动机

Manual Debugging

如果能够有某种技术自动定位缺陷 那么将会提高缺陷定位效率,提升软件 质量,降低维护成本。







# 缺陷定位

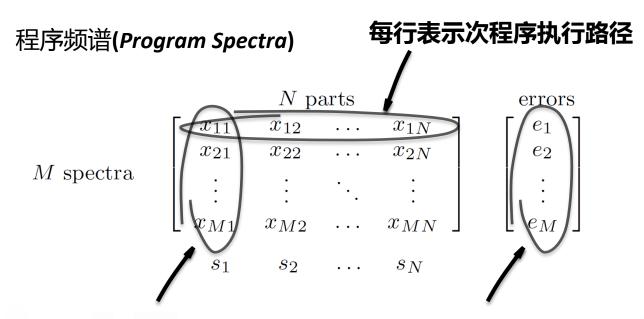
**Fault Localization** 

Presented by

**GL** 贡亮 (2010212412) Gong. Liang 程序切片 (Program Slicing)

增量调试 (Delta Debugging)

频谱缺陷定位技术 (Spectrum-base Fault Localization)



每列表示一个语句在所有路径中状态观念示执行是否出错

#### **Fault Localization** Ranking Formulas

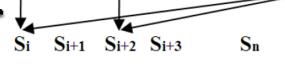
```
a<sub>ef</sub>+a<sub>nf</sub>+a<sub>ep</sub>
      a_{ef}+2\cdot(a_{nf}+a_{ep})
     a<sub>ef</sub> +a<sub>nf</sub> +a<sub>ep</sub>
2-a<sub>ef</sub>
     a<sub>ef</sub>+a<sub>nf</sub>+a<sub>ep</sub>
     a_{nf} + a_{ep}
               \cdot \left(\frac{a_{ef}}{a_{ef}+a_{nf}} + \frac{a_{ef}}{a_{ef}+a_{ef}}\right)
     aef+anf+aep+anp
      asf+anp-anf-asp
     aef+anf+aep+anp
                               asf+anp
     a_{ef} + a_{nf} + a_{ep} + a_{np}

2 \cdot (a_{ef} + a_{np})
   2-a<sub>ef</sub> +2-a<sub>np</sub>+a<sub>nf</sub>+a<sub>ep</sub>
a<sub>ef</sub>+a<sub>np</sub>
     anf+asp
     a<sub>ef</sub>+a<sub>np+2-a<sub>nf</sub>+2-a<sub>ep</sub></sub>
   a_{ef} + a_{nf} + 2 \cdot a_{ep}
a_{ef} + a_{nf} + 2 \cdot a_{nf} + 2 \cdot a_{ep}
     2-asf-anf-asp
     2-asf+asf+asp
 a_{ef} + a_{np}
 \sqrt{a_{ef} + a_{np}}
      \sqrt{(a_{ef}+a_{nf})\cdot(a_{ef}+a_{ep})}
                                          a_{af}
a_{ef}
 a_{ef} - a_{ep}
                                                   2 + 0.1 \cdot (a_{ep} - 2) 2 \le a_{ep} \le 10
                                               2.8 + 0.001 \cdot (a_{ep} - 10) a_{ep} \ge 10
     a_{ef} \cdot a_{np}

\sqrt{(a_{ef} + a_{ep}) \cdot (a_{np} + a_{nf}) \cdot (a_{ef} + a_{nf}) \cdot (a_{ep} + a_{np})}
                                                                              asf-anp-anf-asp
      \sqrt{(a_{ef}+a_{ep})\cdot(a_{np}+a_{nf})\cdot(a_{ef}+a_{nf})\cdot(a_{ep}+a_{np})}
  \begin{array}{c} (a_{nf} - a_{np}) \cdot ((a_{nf} + a_{np}) \cdot (a_{nf} + a_{nf}) 
     (a_{ef}+a_{ep})\cdot(a_{np}+a_{nf})+(a_{ef}+a_{nf})\cdot(a_{ep}+a_{np})
   4 \cdot a_{ef} \cdot a_{np} - 4 \cdot a_{nf} \cdot a_{ep} - (a_{nf} - a_{ep})^2
(2 \cdot a_{ef} + a_{nf} + a_{ep}) \cdot (2 \cdot a_{np} + a_{nf} + a_{ep})^2
  \begin{array}{l} \frac{4 \cdot a_{af} \cdot a_{np} - 4 \cdot a_{nf} \cdot a_{ap} - (a_{nf} - a_{ap})^2}{(2 \cdot a_{ef} + a_{nf} + a_{ep}) + (2 \cdot a_{np} + a_{nf} + a_{ep})} \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{a_{ef} + a_{nf} + a_{ep}}{2 \cdot a_{ef} + a_{nf} + a_{ep}} + \frac{a_{np}}{2 \cdot a_{np} + a_{nf} + a_{ep}}\right) \end{array}
```

### 根据公式计算程序实体含有缺陷的可疑度

	$\mathbf{L}_{1}$	Li	$L_{i+1}$	$L_{i+2}$	Li+3	Ln	P/F
$\mathbf{T}_1$	9	2	2	0	1	9	pass
$T_2$	5	2	2	1	1	5	fail
<b>T</b> 3	13	2	2	1	1	13	pass
<b>T</b> 4	25	2	8	2	9	25	pass
T5	25	 2	5	3	4	25	pass
<b>T</b> 6	21	2	6	1	5	21	pass
<b>T</b> 7	15	2	4	0	3	15	fail
Ts	25	2	4	0	3	25	fail
<b>T</b> 9	18	2	5	1	4	18	pass
T <sub>10</sub>	20	2	5	1	4	20	pass
		1		I			
		• 🚛		-			
	$S_1$	Si	$S_{i+1}$	$S_{i+2}$	$S_{i+3}$	Sn	





Ochiai

$$\frac{a_{ef}}{\sqrt{(a_{ef} + a_{nf}) \cdot (a_{ef} + a_{ep})}}$$

## 缺陷定位

**Fault Localization** 

Jaccard

$$\frac{a_{ef}}{a_{ef} + a_{nf} + a_{ep}}$$

Tarantula

$$\frac{\frac{a_{ef}}{a_{ef} + a_{nf}}}{\frac{a_{ef}}{a_{ef} + a_{nf}} + \frac{a_{ep}}{a_{ep} + a_{np}}}$$

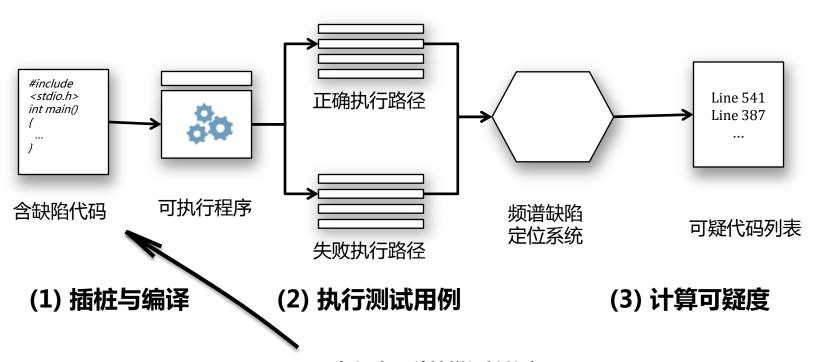
Presented by



贡亮 (2010212412) Gong. Liang

### 现有频谱缺陷定位技术框架

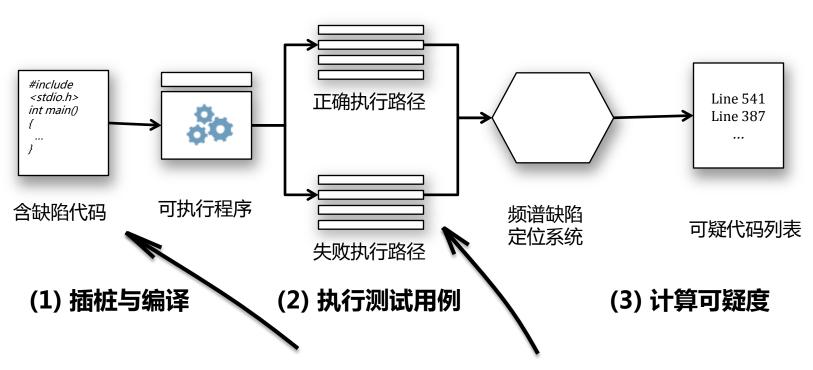
#### Conventional Fault Localization Framework



Ben Liblit 2003 年提出一种抽样插桩的方法,他们的方法在采样率为1/1000时可以保证插桩程序效率下降不超过5%,但是条件是每种缺陷对应的崩溃报告至少需要2300条,只适用于用户极广的软件系统比如Office Xp.

### 现有频谱缺陷定位技术框架

Conventional Fault Localization Framework





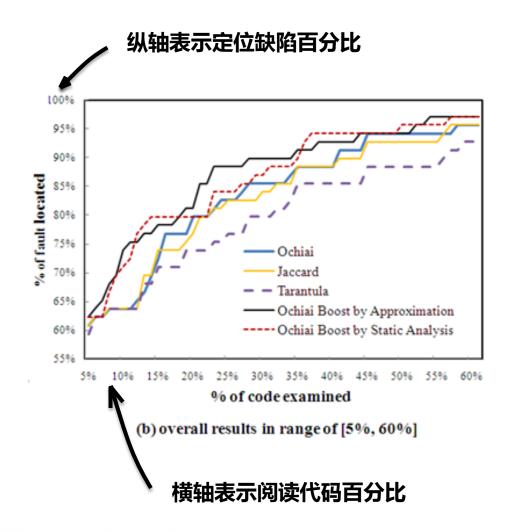
以往基于频谱缺陷定位的方法需要在客户端进行插桩,导致发布软件效率下降37%-625%导致用户体验变差,设置软件不可用



## 结果评估

**Evaluation** 







## 崩溃报告

Crash Report

基于程序频谱(Program Spectra)的缺陷定位技术需要使用程序动态执行的路径信息。

Gang-Ryung Uh等人的研究发现:程序插桩会使程序变慢37%-625%,所以出于对客户体验的考虑,发布版本中的程序中不会进行插桩。

所以通常崩溃报告系统只会记录如下信息:

Informa	tion	Description			
	Product	产品编号			
	Date Processed	崩溃时间			
Details	Signature	崩溃的函数			
	Version	产品版本			
	OS Version	操作系统版本			
Modul	es	崩溃时所载入模块 以及对应模块版本			
Raw Du	тр	软件崩溃时 所有线程的调用栈			
Extensi	ons	所有安装的插件 以及对应版本号			
Comme	nts	用户评价以及其他信息			





## 问题

**Current Situation** 



#### 崩溃报告源源不断发来, 信息不能有效利用



- •Firefox 每周收到 至少12万条崩溃报告。
- •Microsoft 已经收到了累计超过10亿条崩溃报告。



现有频谱缺陷定位技 术需要崩溃执行路径, 但是崩溃报告中没有。



		N p	arts		errors
Γ	$x_{11}$	$x_{12}$		$x_{1N}$	$[e_1]$
	$x_{21}$	$x_{22}$		$x_{2N}$	$e_2$
	:	:	٠.	:	
L	$x_{M1}$	$x_{M2}$	• • •	$x_{MN}$	$e_M$
	$s_1$	$s_2$		$s_N$	





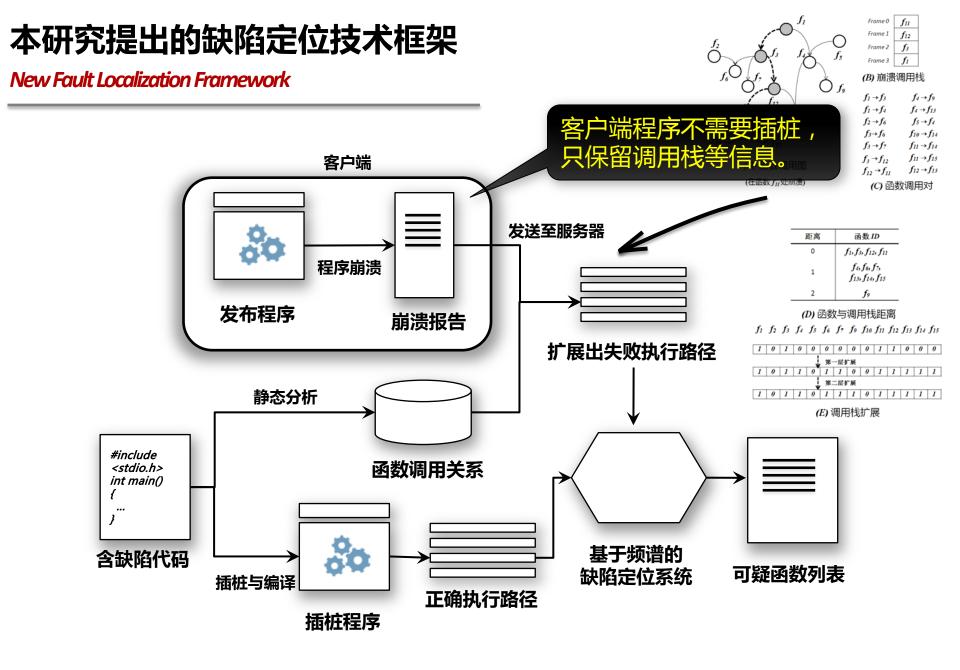


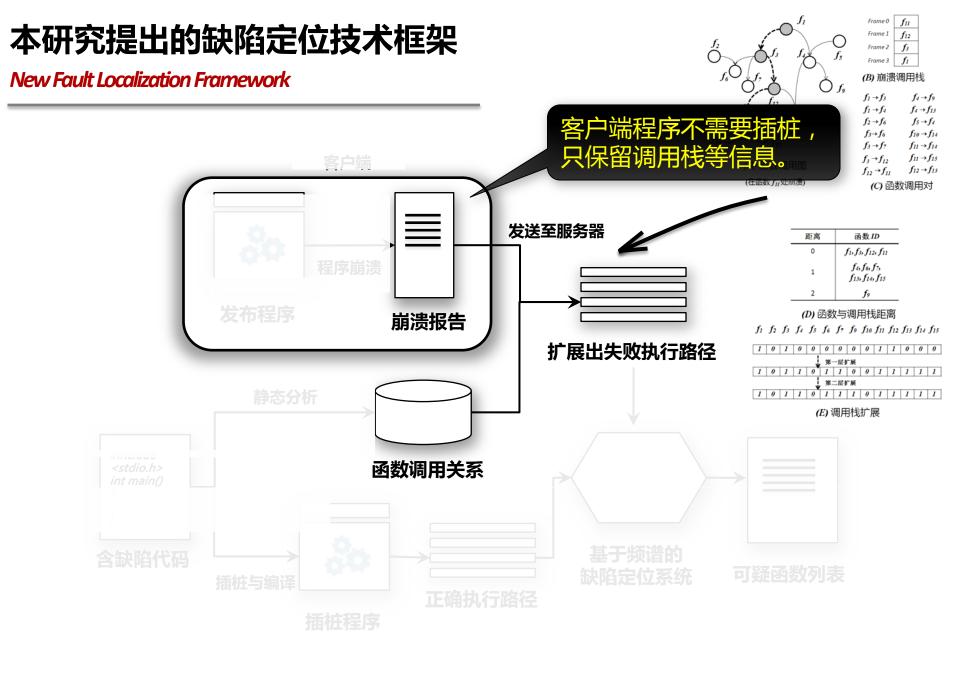
需要一种技术将频谱缺陷 定位应用于崩溃报告

Presented by



贡亮 (2010212412) Gong. Liang

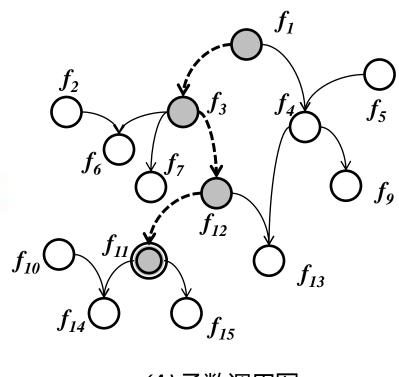






## 调用栈扩展

**Illustration** 



(A) 函数调用图

(在函数 $f_{II}$ 处崩溃)

Frame 0	$f_{11}$
Frame 1	$f_{12}$
Frame 2	$f_3$
Frame 3	$f_1$

#### (B) 崩溃调用栈

$$f_{1} \rightarrow f_{3}$$
  $f_{4} \rightarrow f_{9}$   
 $f_{1} \rightarrow f_{4}$   $f_{4} \rightarrow f_{13}$   
 $f_{2} \rightarrow f_{6}$   $f_{5} \rightarrow f_{4}$   
 $f_{3} \rightarrow f_{6}$   $f_{10} \rightarrow f_{14}$   
 $f_{3} \rightarrow f_{7}$   $f_{11} \rightarrow f_{14}$   
 $f_{3} \rightarrow f_{12}$   $f_{12} \rightarrow f_{13}$   
 $f_{12} \rightarrow f_{13}$ 

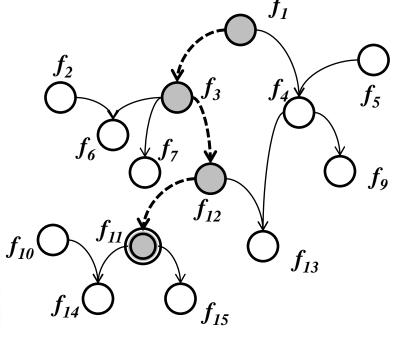
(C) 函数调用对





# 缺陷定位

Fault Localization



距离	函数 ID
0	$f_1, f_3, f_{12}, f_{11}$
1	$f_{4},f_{6},f_{7},\ f_{13},f_{14},f_{15}$
2	$f_9$

(D) 函数与调用栈距离

(A) 函数调用图

(在函数 $f_{II}$ 处崩溃)

 $f_1$   $f_2$   $f_3$   $f_4$   $f_5$   $f_6$   $f_7$   $f_9$   $f_{10}$   $f_{11}$   $f_{12}$   $f_{13}$   $f_{14}$   $f_{15}$ 

1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
第一层扩展													
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
第二层扩展													
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1

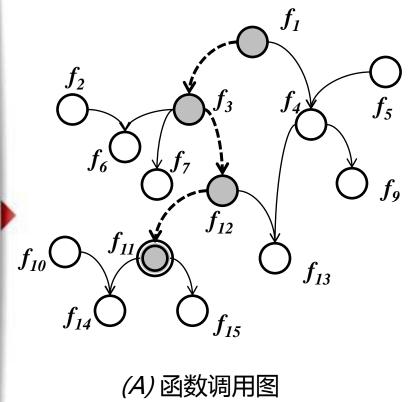
(E) 调用栈扩展



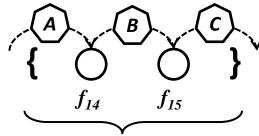


# 缺陷定位

**Fault Localization** 



(在函数 $f_{11}$ 处崩溃)



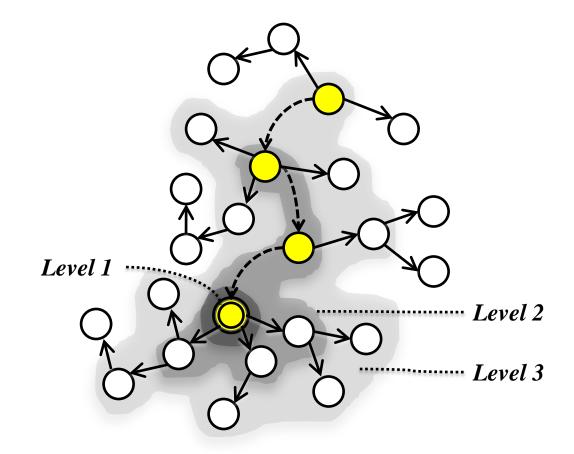
 $f_{11}$  函数体中的循环

 $(F) f_{11}$ 扩展带来的噪音



## 启发式规则

Heuristic-1







# Firefox

Mozilla Firefox is a free and open source web browser.

As of August 2011, Firefox is the second most widely used browser.



#### **Fennec**



**Firefox** 3.6



Firefox 4.0



**Thunderbird** 



SeaMonkey



Camino

### 实验数据 Experimental Dataset



**Breakpad** 

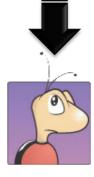
客户端采集崩溃报告

#### 收集崩溃报告,统计信息 产品质量分析





Socorro



Bugzilla



对影响最大的崩溃人工建立 缺陷报告,指定开发人员调试



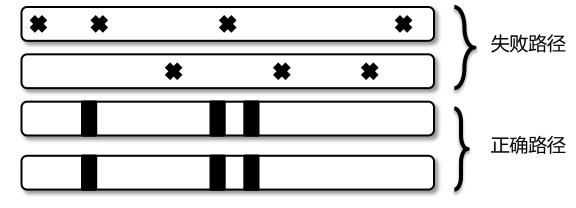
#### 困难&解决方案

**Difficulties and Solutions** 

#### Presented by



#### 合成频谱中的噪音与未被覆盖的路径



幕 表示噪音

表示未被正确路径覆盖的函数

#### 噪音问题:

•提出一些启发式方法预测可能的噪音并减低其相应的权值。

#### 代码覆盖率问题:

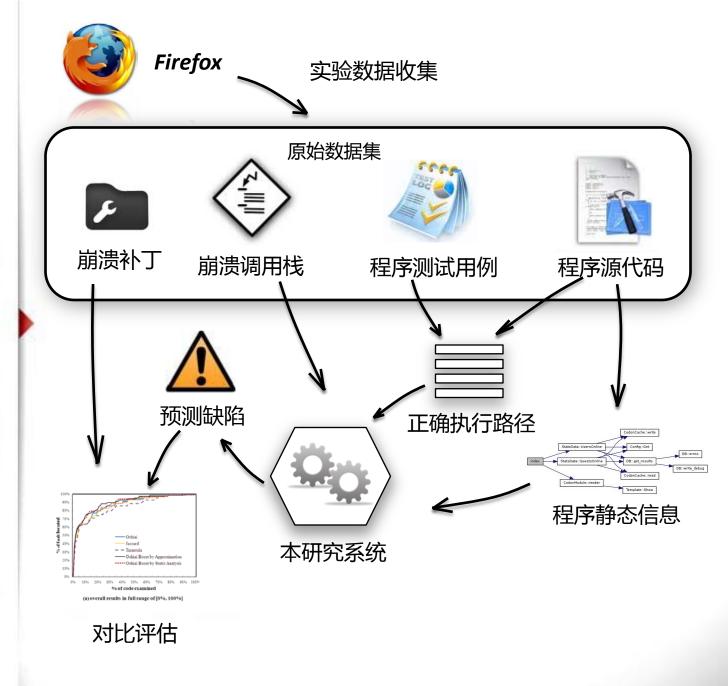
- •所有没有覆盖到的代码片段统一降低可疑度。
- •对于所有没有覆盖到的代码片段 取平均值
- •使用KNN算法找到最相似的近邻,求近邻平均值。



# 实验流程

**Evaluation Process** 





This works is done in 2011.
For more details view the technical report:

Search on Google: locating crashing faults based on crash stack traces

Thank you!