Enhancing Mutation Based Fault Localization

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(05)

Summary



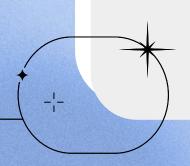
Project Introduction



Mutation Based Fault Localization (1/2)

MBFL: Blend of Mutation Testing and Fault Localization

Key Idea: Mutating an already faulty program can reveal insights about the fault (further damage vs partial fix)











Mutation Based Fault Localization (2/2)

Case1: Mutating Correct Statements

Case2: Mutating Faulty Statements

- Equivalent

- Equivalent

- New Fault
- P.
- F+

- (New) Fault
- ? F?

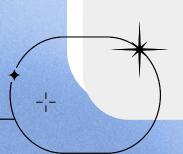
Mask

- P+
- F-

Mask

- **9**+
- F-

- (Partial) Fix
- P+
- F-





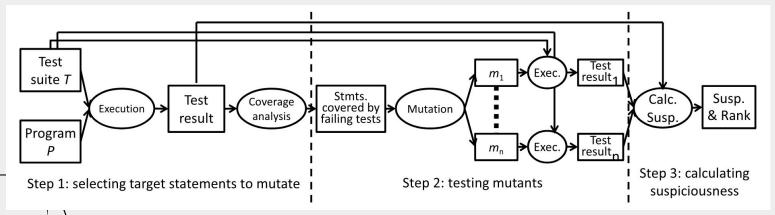


Project Introduction



Our Objective: Enhancing MBFL[MUSE (Moon et al., 2014)]

Framework of MUtation-baSEd fault localization technique

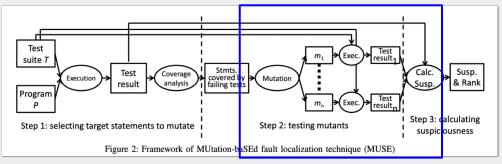




Project Introduction



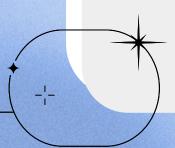
Our Objective: Enhancing MBFL[MUSE (Moon et al., 2014)]



Cost of mutating every elements

Dynamically Eliminating
Statements that have a **low probability** of being buggy

*Probability is ranked with Spectrum Based Fault Localization Ranks





Before beginning...

Challenges

Unfeasible Tools for MUSE Reproduction

- Proteum, the C code mutator not working
 - Used mull for mutation

- SIR benchmark not accessible
 - Started with small codes for Proof-of-Concept

Progress Report 😥

MUSE Reproduction (1/4)

Small-scale experiment

```
targets
   getQuotient
    — getQuotient.c
     — oracle_getQuotient.c
   isEven
    ├─ isEven.c
    └─ oracle_isEven.c
   isPrime
     — isPrime.c
    └─ oracle isPrime.c
   max
     — max.c
      — oracle max.c
   quicksort
     — oracle_quicksort.c
       quicksort.c
```



MUSE Reproduction (2/4)

Small-scale experiment

```
targets
   getOuotient
     — getQuotient.c
      oracle getQuotient.c
  - isEven
    — isEven.c
    __ oracle isEven.c
   isPrime
       isPrime.c
     — oracle isPrime.c
   max
      — max.c
      – oracle max.c
   guicksort
     — oracle_quicksort.c
       quicksort.c
```

Generated mutants w/ mull

```
max.c
  - mu0 for gcov.exec
  mu0 for gcov.exec-mu0.gcda
  - mu0 for gcov.exec-mu0.gcno
   mu1-L4.exec
   mu2-L5.c
  - mu2-L5.exec
   - mu3-L5.c
  - mu3-L5.exec
   mu4-L7.c
  - mu4-L7.exec
   mu5-L7.c
  - mu5-L7.exec
   - mu6-L7.c
  - mu6-L7.exec
  oracle max.c
oracle max.c
```

Progress Report 😥

MUSE Reproduction (3/4)

Program under test

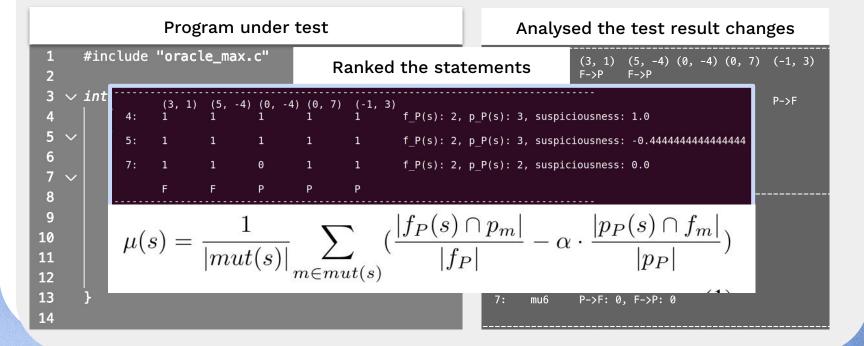
```
#include "oracle_max.c"
   \vee int setmax(int x, int y) {
         int max = -x; // should be 'max = x;'
          if (\max < y) {
             \max = y;
             if (x * y < 0) {
                  printf("diff.sign\n");
 8
11
          printf("max: %d\n", max);
12
          return max;
13
14
```

Analysed the test result changes

```
(3, 1) (5, -4) (0, -4) (0, 7) (-1, 3)
mu1
       F->P
               F->P
mu2
mu3
mu4
mu5
mu6
mu1
       P->F: 0, F->P: 2
mu2
      P->F: 3, F->P: 0
mu3
       P->F: 0, F->P: 0
       P->F: 0, F->P: 0
mu5
     P->F: 0, F->P: 0
mu6
       P->F: 0, F->P: 0
```

Progress Report 😥

MUSE Reproduction (4/4)



Progress Report (S)

| hslee | e@hsmac | ~/works | space/muse | e/mbfl-r | muse 📗 🗌 | main | python | sbfl.py |
|-------|---------|---------|------------|----------|------------|------|--------|---------|
| Line | Jaccard | | 0ch: | iai | O p | 2 | Ĭ | |
| | Susp. | Rank | Susp. | Rank | Susp. | Rank | ĺ | |
| 4 | 0.40 | 5 | 0.63 | 5 | 1.25 | 5 | ĺ | |
| 5 | 0.40 | 5 | 0.63 | 5 | 1.25 | 5 | 1 | |
| 6 | 0.50 | 2 | 0.71 | 2 | 1.50 | 2 | 1 | |
| 7 | 0.50 | 2 | 0.71 | 2 | 1.50 | 2 | İ | |
| 8 | 0.33 | 6 | 0.50 | 6 | 0.75 | 6 | Ì | |
| 11 | 0.40 | 5 | 0.50 | 5 | 0.75 | 5 | | |

Mapping the journey ahead

Remaining Tasks / Challenges

Targeting Complex Problems

- + Combine IRFL Methods (if possible) to the results
- + Comparing results (bug finding capability, ranking top-n) with SOTA Fault Localization Techniques

Mapping the journey ahead

Remaining Tasks / Challenges

Targeting Complex Problems

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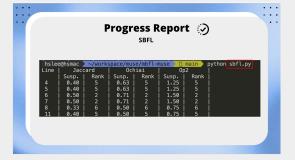
+) Thinking about better ways to combine different FL techniques

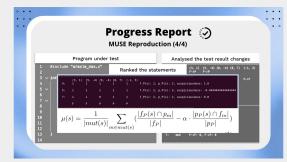
Maybe moving to another language domain (python, java) ..?!

Wrapping up

Summary
Objective: Trying to enhance Mutation Based Fault Localization









Additional Slides

to object-oriented languages like Java, Saha et al. [10] also conducted IRFL on C language. The results show that in IRFL, the advance of using program structure information in performing bug localization gives less of a benefit for C software than for Java software. However, all of these techniques are R. K. Saha, J. Lawall, S. Khurshid, and D. E. Perry, "On the effectiveness of information retrieval based bug localization for c programs," pp. 161–170, 2014.

Why we are thinking about moving to another language domain (On incorporating IRFL)

Progress Report Subtitle

| | | | Coverage of Test Cases (x, y) | | | , y) | | | Jaccard | | Ochiai | | Op2 | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------|-----------|------|-------|------|
| <pre>int max; void setmax(int x, int y){</pre> | | | TC ₁ (3,1) | TC ₂ (5,-4) | TC ₃ (0,-4) | TC ₄ (0,7) | TC ₅ (-1,3) | $ f_P(s) $ | $ p_P(s) $ | Susp. | Rank | Susp. | Rank | Susp. | Rank |
| s ₁ : max = -x; //should be 'max = x;' | | | • | • | • | • | • | 2 | 3 | 0.40 | 5 | 0.63 | 5 | 1.25 | |
| s ₂ : if (max < y) { | | | | • | • | • | • | 2 | 3 | 0.40 | 5 | 0.63 | 5 | 1.25 | |
| s_3 : max = y; | | | | • | | • | • | 2 | 2 | 0.50 | 2 | 0.71 | 2 | 1.50 | 1 |
| s ₄ : if (x*y<0) | | | • | • | | • | • | 2 | 2 | 0.50 | 2 | 0.71 | 2 | 1.50 | |
| s ₅ : print(''diff.sign'');} | | | | • | | | • | 1 | 1 | 0.33 | 6 | 0.50 | 6 | 0.75 | |
| s ₆ : print(max);} | | | • | • | • | • | • | 2 | 3 | 0.40 | 5 | 0.63 | 5 | 1.25 | |
| | | Test Results | Fail | Fail | Pass | Pass | Pass | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Test Result Changes | | | | | | | MUSE | | | | | |
| | Statements Mutants | | TC ₁ (3,1) | TC ₂ (5,-4) | TC ₃ (0,-4) | TC ₄ (0,7) | TC ₅ (-1,3) | $ f_P(s) $ \cap $p_m $ | $ p_P(s) $ \cap $ f_m $ | | Suspicio | ciousness | | Rank | |
| s ₁ : | max = -x; | m1: max -= x-1; m2: max=x; | F→P | F→P | $P{\rightarrow}F$ | | | 0 2 | 1 0 | 0.46 | | | | 1 | |
| s ₂ : | if (max < y) { | m3: if(!(max <y)){ if(max="=y){</td" m4:=""><td>F→P</td><td></td><td>P→F</td><td>$P \rightarrow F$ $P \rightarrow F$</td><td>P→F</td><td>0 1</td><td>3 1</td><td colspan="3">0.09</td><td></td><td colspan="2">2</td></y)){> | F→P | | P→F | $P \rightarrow F$ $P \rightarrow F$ | P→F | 0 1 | 3 1 | 0.09 | | | | 2 | |
| s ₃ : | max = y; | m5: max = -y; m6: max = y+1; | | | | $_{P\to F}^{P\to F}$ | $_{P\to F}^{P\to F}$ | 0 0 | 2 2 | -0.16 | | 5 | | | |
| s ₄ : | if (x*y<0){ | m7:if(!(x*y<0)) m8:if(x/y<0) | | | | $P{\rightarrow}F$ | $_{P\to F}^{P\to F}$ | 0 0 | 2 1 | -0.12 | | 4 | | | |
| s ₅ : | <pre>print(''diff.sign'');)</pre> | m9:return; m10:; | | | | | $_{P\to F}^{P\to F}$ | 0 0 | 1 1 | -0.08 | | 3 | | | |
| s ₆ : | print(max);} | m11:printf(0);} m12:;} | | | P→F | $P \rightarrow F$ $P \rightarrow F$ | $P \rightarrow F$ $P \rightarrow F$ | 0 0 | 2 | -0.20 | | | | | |

Made several example codes that effectively show the strength of mutation testing

Generated mutants w/ mull

Analysed the test result changes

Ranked the statements

MUSE