Leveraging Contextual Information from Function Call Chains to Improve Fault Localization

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Spectrum-Based Fault Localization (SBFL)

Code elements are more suspicious to contain a fault that are exercised by comparably more failing test cases than passing ones, while non-suspicious elements are traversed mostly by passing tests.

Motivation

- Debugging is a very cumbersome process.
- SBFL limits: only hit-based in most cases, which neglects any contextual information.
- Lot of research with various algorithms, but only marginal improvements.

Context

Chains can show, for instance, that a function may fail if called from one place and perform successfully when called from another.

Call chains

Function call chains are snapshots of the call stack occurring during execution and as such can provide valuable **context** to the fault being traced. Call chains are artifacts which are well known to programmers who perform debugging.

public class C {
 public void a(int i) {
 if (i < 0)
 f(i);
 else g(i);
 }
 public void b(int i) {
 if (i < 0)
 a(i);
 else g(i);
}</pre>

public void f(int i) {
... }
public void g(int i) {

thread "main" stack trace
at ex.C.g(C.java:20)
at ex.C.b(C.java:14)
at ex.M.main(M.java:7)

thread "main" stack trace ex.C.f(C.java:17) ex.C.a(C.java:6) ex.C.b(C.java:12) ex.M.main(M.java:8)



Approach

- An SBFL algorithm computes ranking on all occurring call chains during execution.
- Ranked chains can be used at this point in debugging.
- Or, the most suspicious functions can be computed from the chain ranks (two strategies are available).



Program	Bugs	Ochiai rank	Comb. rank	Diff.	Rel. change	Ochiai rank > 10	Reduced to < 10	Rel. impr.
Commons Lang	46	4.7	3.9	-0.8	-17%	6	4 (9%)	-15.1 (-67%)
Commons Math	74	8.7	3.8	-4.9	-56%	18	15 (20%)	-24.3 (-87%)
JFreeChart	18	5.3	3.4	-1.9	-36%	2	2 (11%)	-19.0 (-76%)
Joda-Time	23	13.4	7.8	-5.6	-42%	7	4 (17%)	-43.1 (-88%)
Total / Average	161	7.8	4.3	-3.5	-45%	33	25 (16%)	-25.4 (-84%)



