

Human Competitiveness of Genetic Programming for Spectrum Based Fault Localisation

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HUMIES@GECCO 2017

Automated Debugging

- Debugging is **hard for humans**: we increasingly have to work on and with large code base written by others.
- Debugging is **hard for machines**: automated repair techniques rely heavily on automated fault localisation.



Spectrum Based Fault Localisation

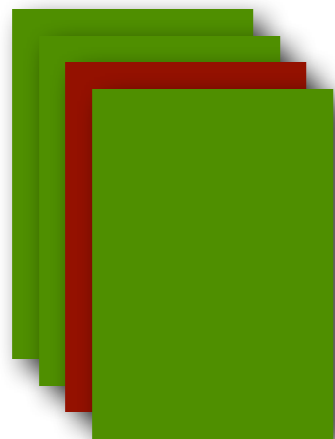


Program

Spectrum Based Fault Localisation

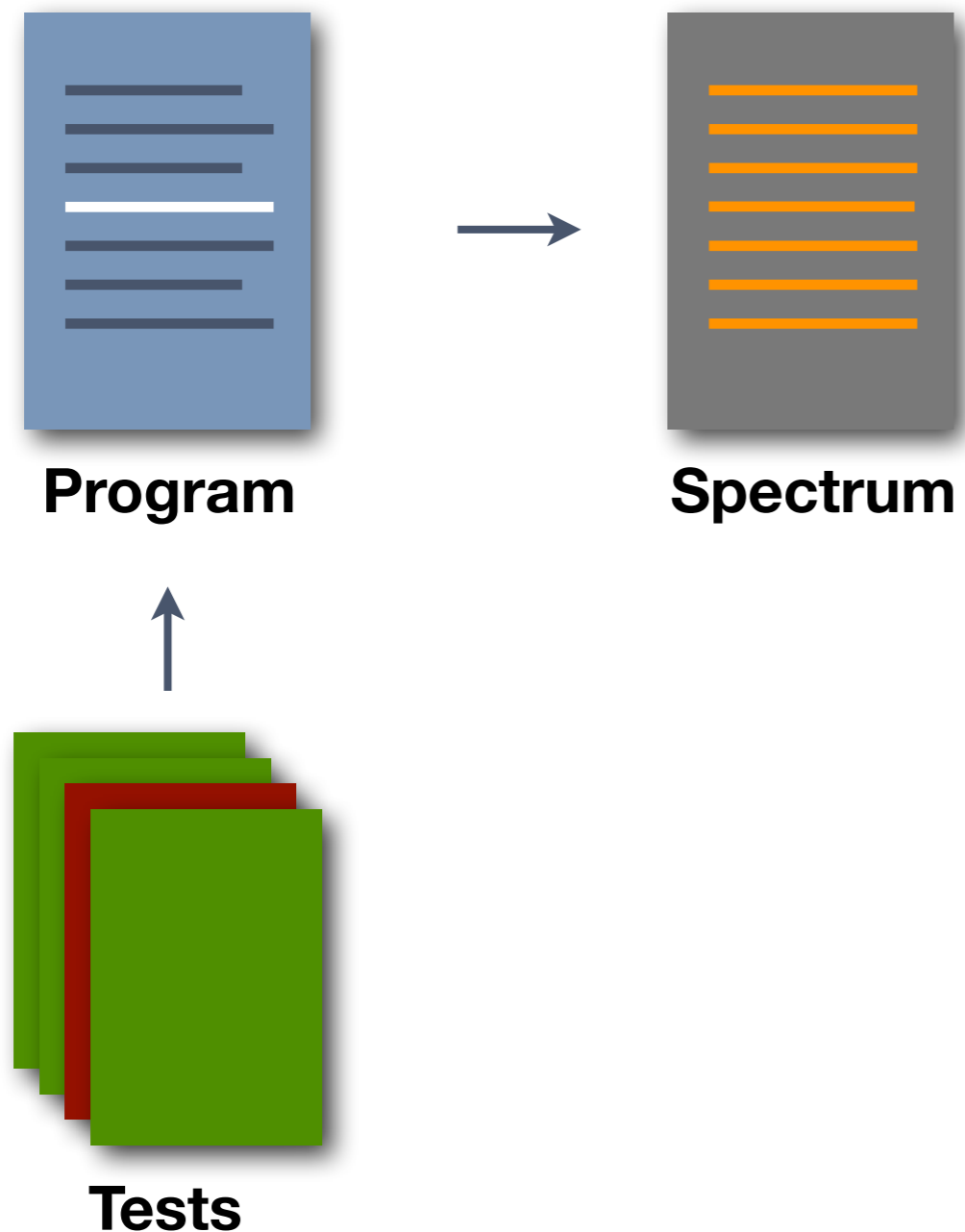


Program

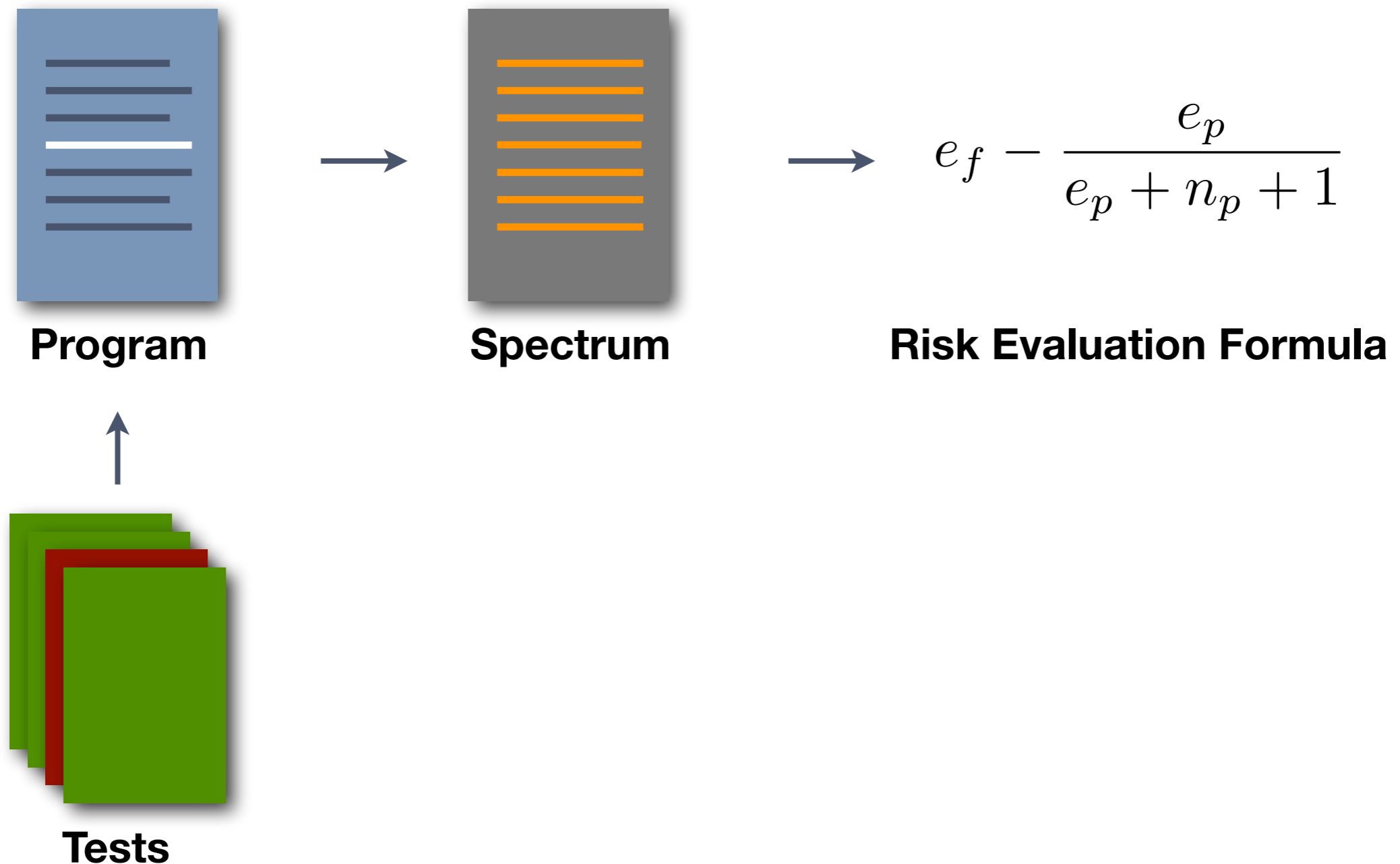


Tests

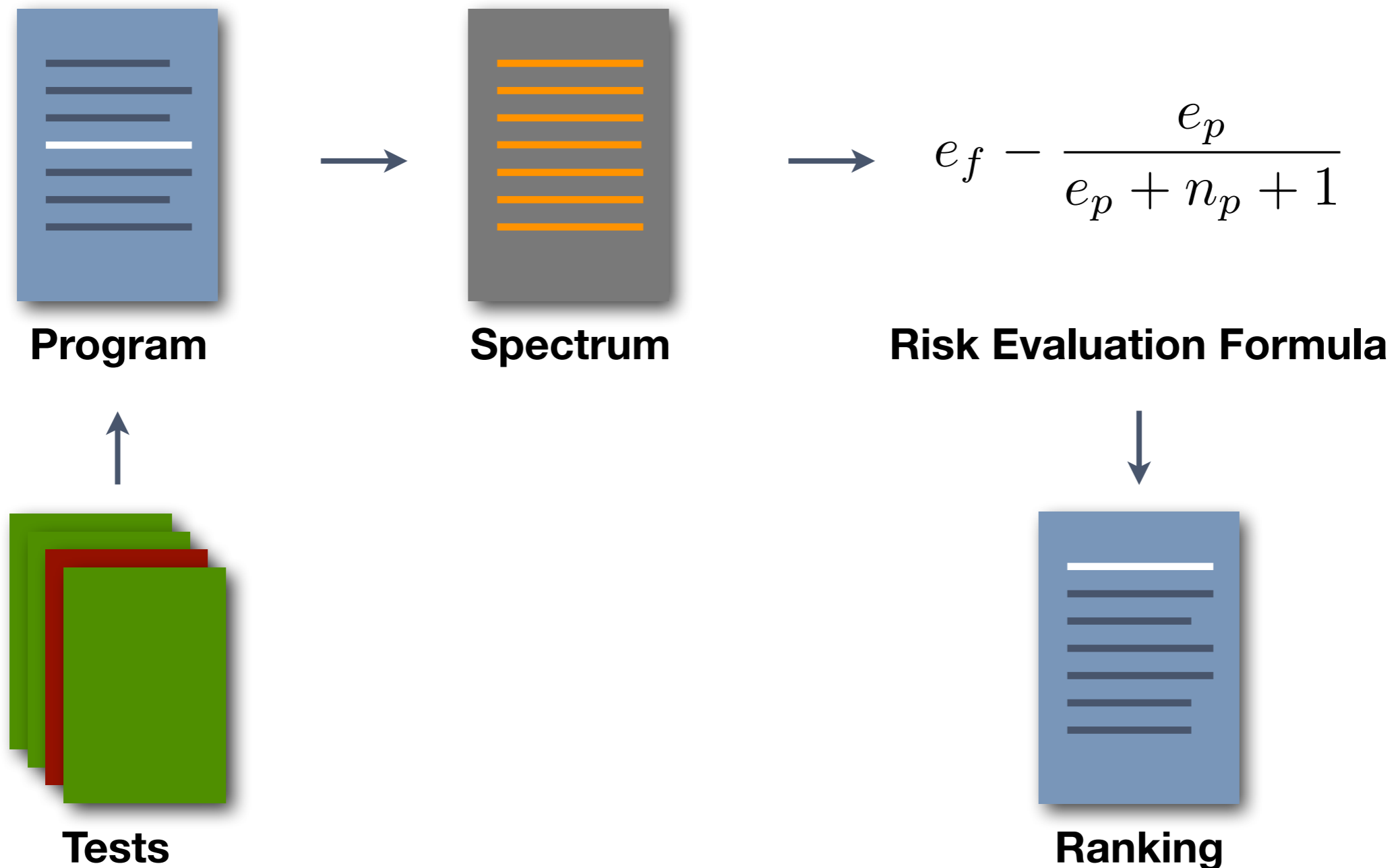
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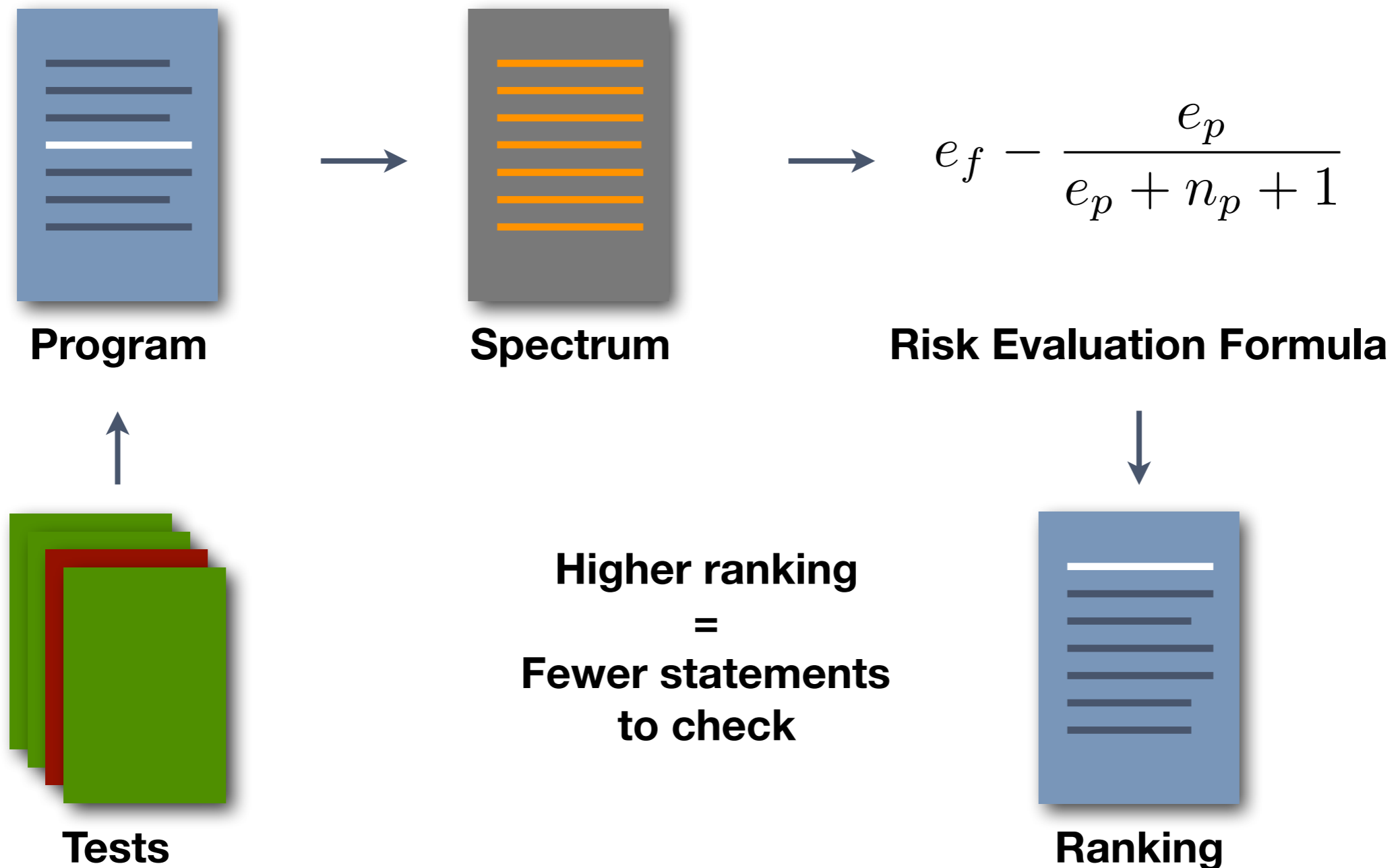
Spectrum Based Fault Localisation



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Spectrum Based Fault Localisation



Spectrum Based Fault Localisation

Structural Elements	Test	Test	Test	Spectrum				Tarantula	Rank
	t_1	t_2	t_3	e_p	e_f	n_p	n_f		
s_1	●			1	0	0	2	0.00	9
s_2	●			1	0	0	2	0.00	9
s_3	●			1	0	0	2	0.00	9
s_4	●			1	0	0	2	0.00	9
s_5	●			1	0	0	2	0.00	9
s_6	●		●	1	1	0	1	0.33	4
s_7 (faulty)		●	●	0	2	1	0	1.00	1
s_8	●	●		1	1	0	1	0.33	4
s_9	●	●	●	1	2	0	0	0.50	2
Result	P	F	F						

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s_4	●			1	0	0	2	0.00	9
s_5	●			1	0	0	2	0.00	9
s_6	●		●	1	1	0	1	0.33	4
s_7 (faulty)		●	●	0	2	1	0	1.00	1
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$$\text{Tarantula} = \frac{\frac{e_p}{e_p + n_p} + \frac{e_f}{e_f + n_f}}{2}$$

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(Empirical) State of the Art (circa 2012)

Over 30 formulæ in the literature,
manually developed over a decade's time:
**none guaranteed to perform best
for all types of faults**

(Empirical) State of the Art (circa 2012)

$$\frac{e_f}{e_f + n_f + e_p}$$

$$\frac{2e_f}{e_f + n_f + e_p}$$

$$\frac{e_f + n_p}{e_f + n_p + 2(e_p + n_f)}$$

$$\frac{2(e_f + n_p)}{2(e_f + n_p) + e_p + n_f}$$

$$\frac{e_f}{e_f + 2(n_f + e_p)}$$

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$$\frac{e_f}{n_f + e_p}$$

$$\frac{e_f + n_p}{n_f + e_p}$$

$$\frac{e_f}{e_f + n_f + e_p + n_p}$$

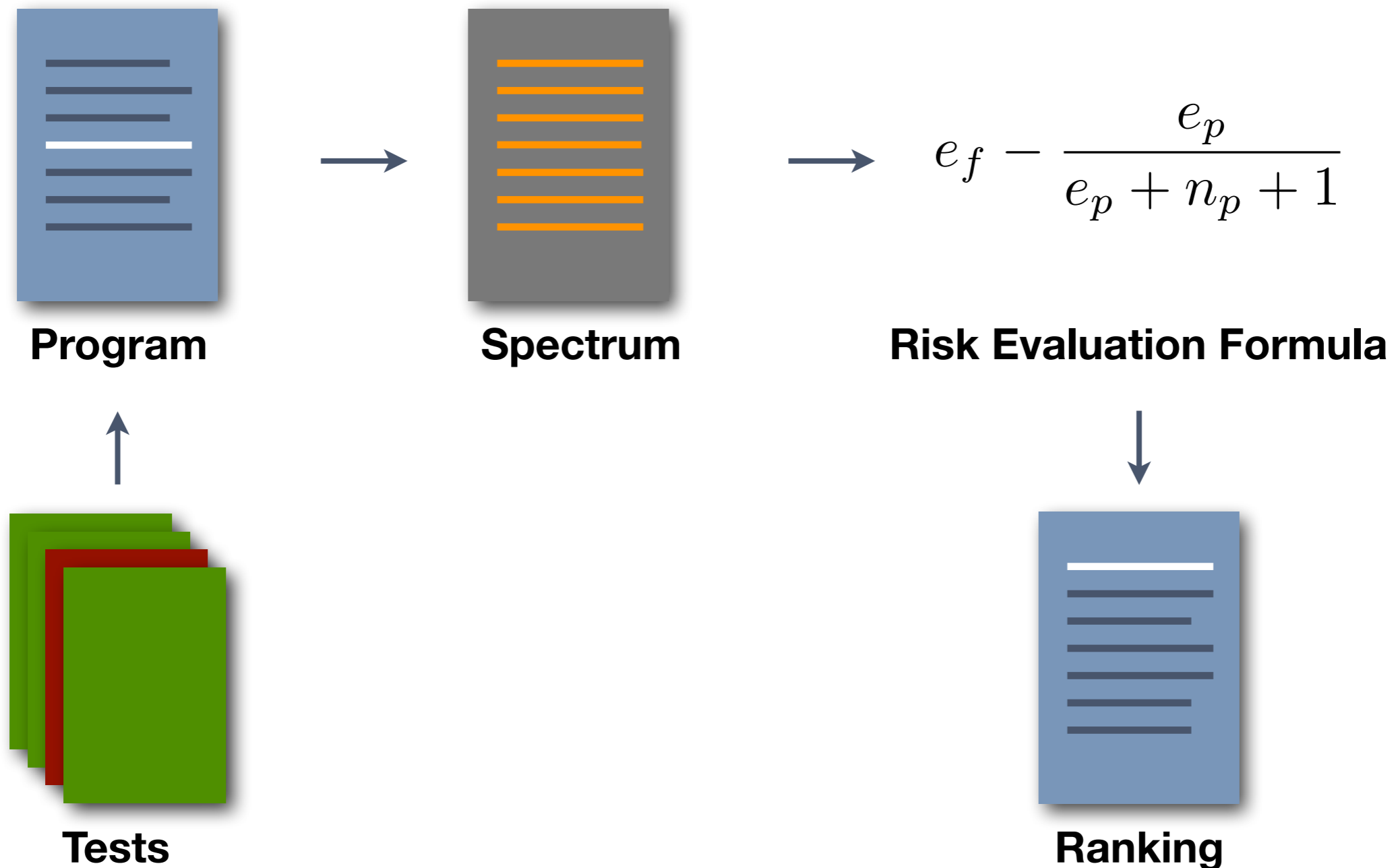
$$\frac{2e_f}{2e_f + n_f + e_p}$$

$$\frac{e_f + n_p - n_f - e_p}{e_f + n_f + e_p + n_p}$$

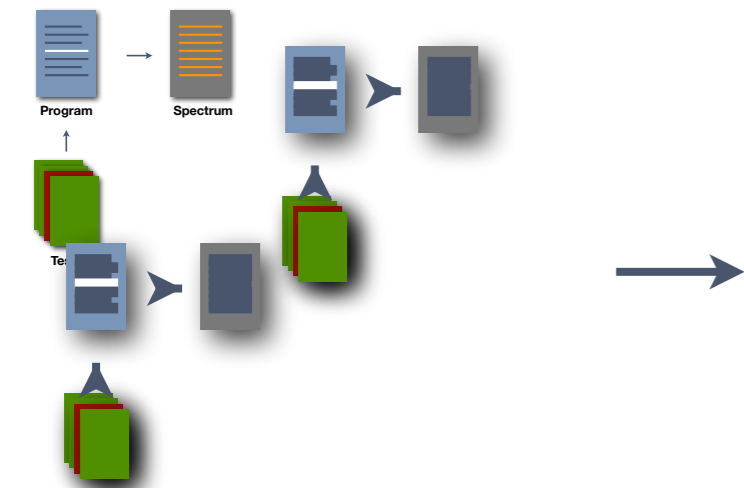
$$\frac{e_f + n_p}{e_f + n_f + e_p + n_p}$$

$$\frac{e_p}{e_p + n_p} + \frac{e_f}{e_f + n_f}$$

Evolving Formulæ



Evolving Formulæ



Training Data

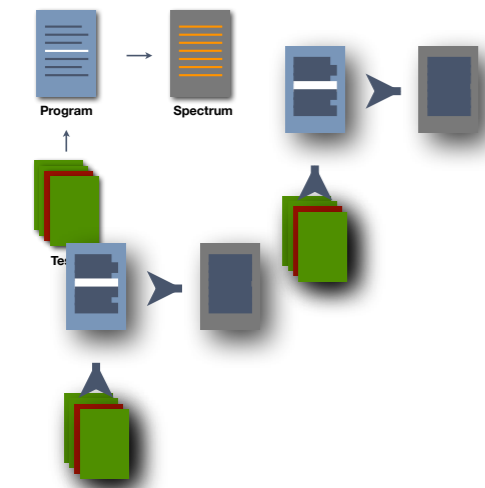
$$e_f = \frac{e_p}{e_p + n_p + 1}$$

Risk Evaluation Formula



Ranking

Evolving Formulæ

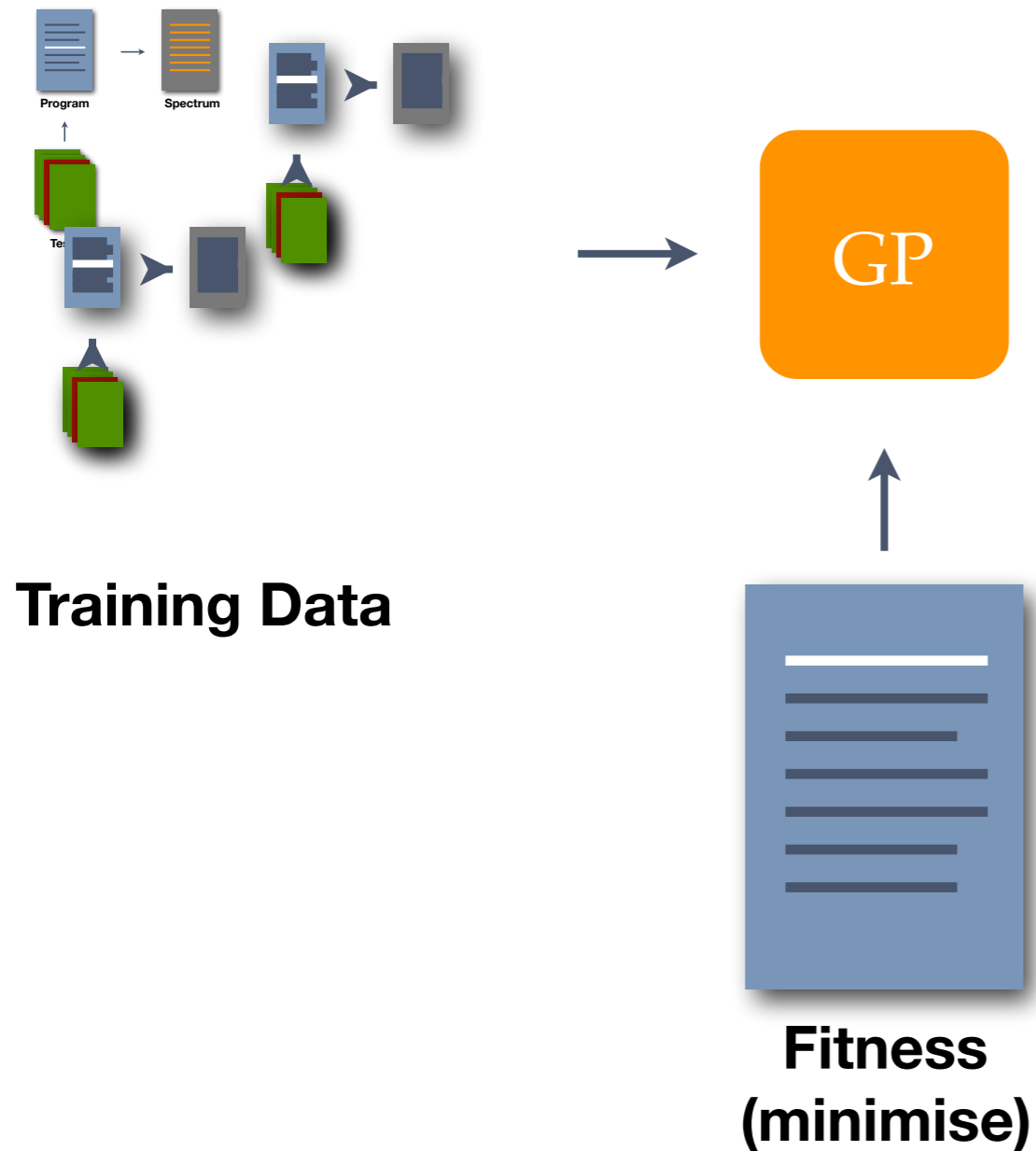


Training Data

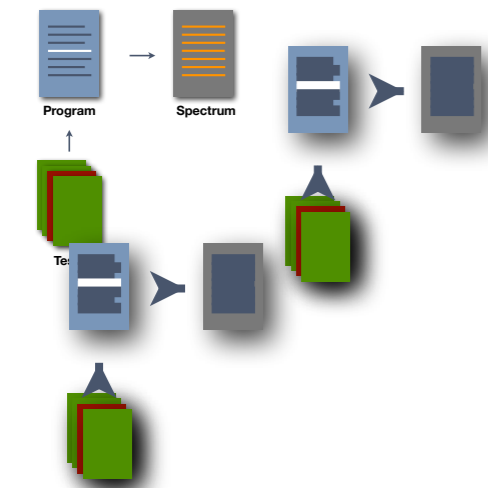


Ranking

Evolving Formulæ



Evolving Formulæ



Training Data



$$e_f^2(2e_p + 2e_f + 3n_p)$$

$$e_f^2(e_f^2 + \sqrt{n_p})$$

...



**Fitness
(minimise)**

Our Claims

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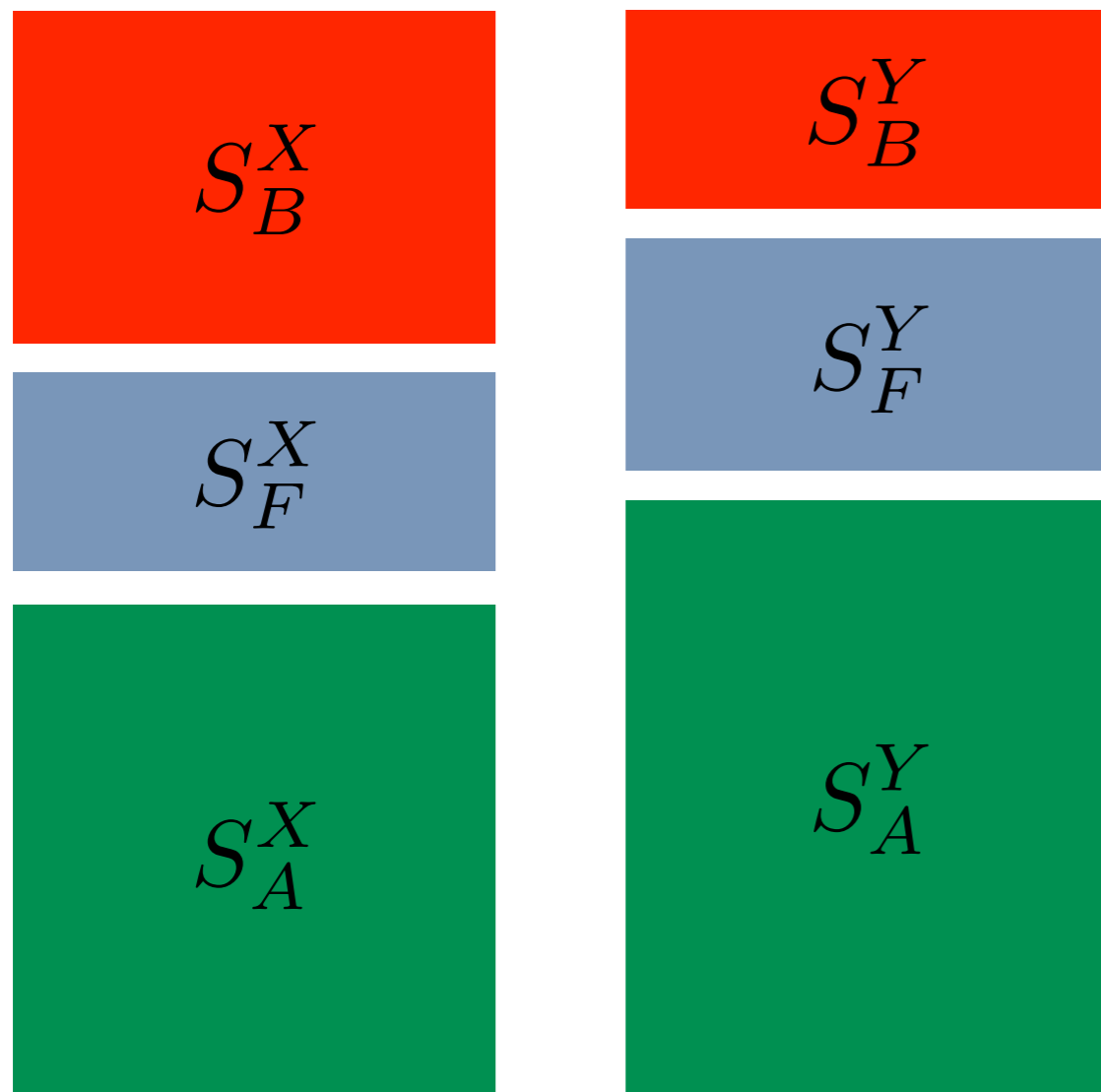
GP evolved SBFL formulas are **provably better** than many human designs.

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GP has **transformed the future research** on fault localisation.

Crash Course into Our Proof System

Statement Ranking



Formula X

Formula Y

To show that Y dominates X,
we show that:

$$S_B^Y \subseteq S_B^X \wedge S_A^X \subseteq S_A^Y$$

(assuming that we break ties
in F sets consistently)

Equivalence is defined as:

$$X \leftrightarrow Y \iff X \rightarrow Y \wedge Y \rightarrow X$$

Crash Course into Our Proof System

- **Maximal** Groups: a set of formulas that are equivalent to each other, but are strictly better to some others
- Previous work theoretically proved the existence of maximal groups with respect to the space of known formulas:
 - ER1 (contains 2 manually designed formulas) and ER5 (contains 3 manually designed formulas)

GP's Human Competitiveness

- **GP expanded the known maximal groups:**
 - GP added one additional formula to ER1
 - GP founded three new maximal groups, each containing one GP-evolved formula

	Name	Formula expression
ER1'	Naish1	$\begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } e_f < F \\ P - e_p & \text{if } e_f = F \end{cases}$
	Naish2	$e_f - \frac{e_p}{e_p + n_p + 1}$
	GP13	$e_f \left(1 + \frac{1}{2e_p + e_f}\right)$
ER5	Wong1	e_f
	Russel & Rao	$\frac{e_f}{e_f + n_f + e_p + n_p}$
	Binary	$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } e_f < F \\ 1 & \text{if } e_f = F \end{cases}$
GP02		$2(e_f + \sqrt{n_p}) + \sqrt{e_p}$
GP03		$\sqrt{ e_f^2 - \sqrt{e_p} }$
GP19		$e_f \sqrt{ e_p - e_f + n_f - n_p }$

GP's Human Competitiveness

- We have **proved** that there is no greatest formula (i.e. one that outperforms all maximals):
 - GP evolved the best possible formula.
 - **No future human endeavour can surpass GP's results.**

Q.E.D.

GP's Influence on Future Research

- Manually designing SBFL formulae is **no longer productive**.
- We need richer information than program spectrum: **GP can deal with increased complexity** better than human.
- **GP continues to produce state-of-the-art localisation results**, outperforming SVMs (ISSTA 2017).



Automated Debugging

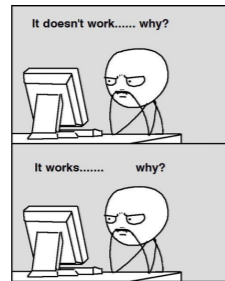
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ER5	Wang1	e_j
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	Binary	$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } e_j < F \\ 1 & \text{if } e_j = F \end{cases}$
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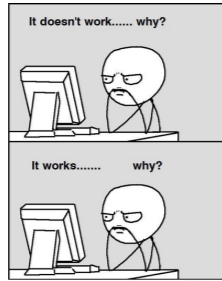
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GP13	$e_j(1 + \frac{e_j}{e_j^2 + 1})$
Wang1	e_j
ER5	$\frac{e_j}{\frac{e_j}{e_j^2 + 1} + \frac{e_j}{e_j^2 + 1}}$
Russel & Rao	$\frac{e_j}{e_j^2 + 1}$
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GP continues to have strong influence on future research.

GP's Influence on Future Research

- Manually designing SBFL formulae is **no longer productive**.
- We need richer information than program spectrum: **GP can deal with increased complexity** better than human.
- **GP continues to produce state-of-the-art localisation results**, using 47 features: it outperformed SVMs (ISSTA 2017).

