



| SUPERVISOR INFORMATION | |
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| Department | Department of Informatics Engineering |
| Field(s) of research | Software Engineering, Software Testing & Debugging, Fault Localization |
| PROJECT PROPOSAL | |
| Title (optional) | GZoltar 2.0: A Framework for Automatic Debugging |
| Brief project description | |
| <p>The continued use of traditional debugging techniques (e.g., prints and breakpoints) has contributed to the high cost of software failures [1]. To mitigate this, researchers have proposed automatic techniques to help software developers identify the location of faults in software programs and ultimately repair them [2]. The most successful technique to date is Spectrum-based Fault Localization (SBFL) [3]. SBFL relies on the execution behavior (“spectrum”) of the program’s test cases and their outcome (i.e., pass or fail). Given a spectrum, SBFL uses statistical methods [4] to compute the likelihood of each code component (e.g., statement) being the truly faulty one. Components are then ranked by their likelihood, i.e., suspiciousness score, and the ones with this highest value are more likely to be the ones responsible for the software failure.</p> <p>Several tools and plug-ins that use SBFL have been proposed for Java, e.g., Vida, Falcon, GZoltar [5], Jaguar, iFL4Eclipse, and recently FLACOCO [10]. These tools have been successfully used in several research studies (e.g., [11, 12, 13]), and some have been integrated into other tools, for example, both GZoltar and FLACOCO have been integrated into the automatic program repair tool ASTOR [14]. Despite their success, neither GZoltar nor FLACOCO supports the latest advances in automatic fault localization (e.g., dynamic slicing [15] or the usage of stack traces from bug reports in the absence of failing tests [16]).</p> <p>Thus, in this project, we aim to (1) gather the most recent and successful approaches or simple improvements made to SBFL, (2) integrate those into [GZoltar](https://github.com/GZoltar/gzoltar), the most popular and used tool in empirical studies, and (3) investigate which combination of approaches works best. In a nutshell, we aim to develop a framework that allows others to integrate and evaluate new fault localization approaches easily. The framework will be available online as an open-source project.</p> | |



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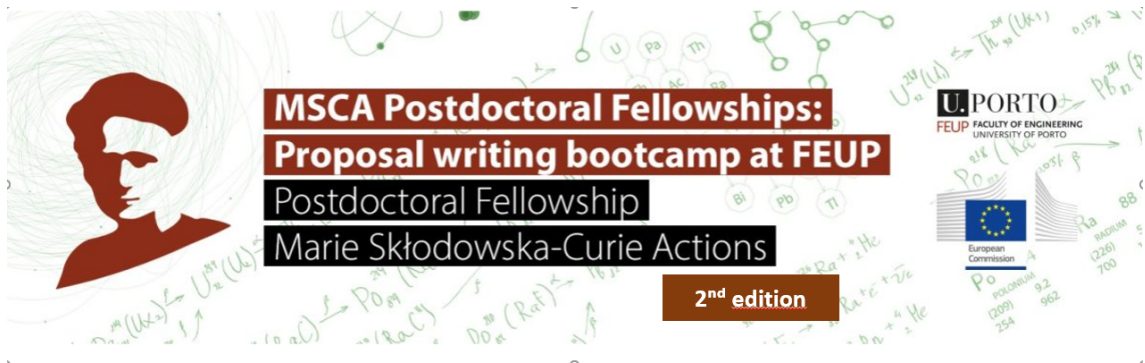
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