# LOCATING REGRESSION BUGS

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#### **Outline**

- Problem introduction.
- Regression bug definition.
- Proposed solution.
- Experimental results.
- Future work.

#### **Problem Introduction**

• Given existence of a bug, we want to locate the place in the source code that causes the bug.



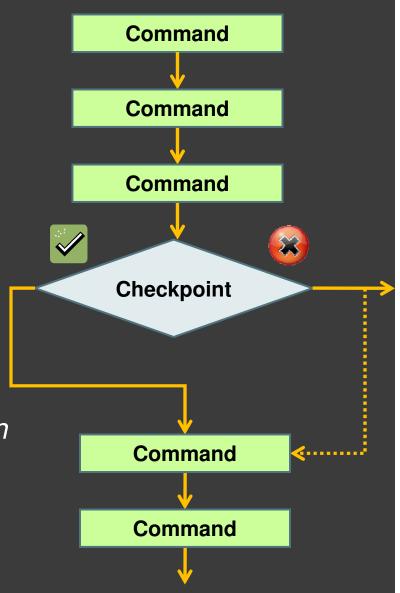
#### Test case structure

#### • Command:

- Click on the button.
- Enter a text to an edit box.
- Insert a record to DB.
- •

# • Checkpoint:

- Check that the button is enabled.
- Check that a certain text is shown in the edit box.
- Check the value in a record of a DB.
- •



#### Use case example



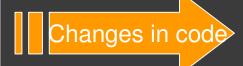
Regression

**Testing** 

#### **Specifications**

- ✓ 1. X
- ✓ 2. Y
- ✓ 3. Z

Version 1



Version 2

#### **Specifications**

- 1. )
- 2 \
- 🚱 3. Z
- ✓ 4. A
- ⁄ 🐼 5. B

R el e a s e



Bug...

But no regression

#### Regression bug definition

- Regression bugs occur whenever software functionality that <u>previously</u> <u>worked</u> as desired <u>stops working</u>, or no longer works as planned.
- Typically regression bugs occur as an unintended consequence of program changes.

#### Where is it?



• What is the <u>cause</u> for the regression bug?



• What is the <u>change</u> that causes the regression bug?

#### Problem definition

 C – A checkpoint that failed when running a test-case.

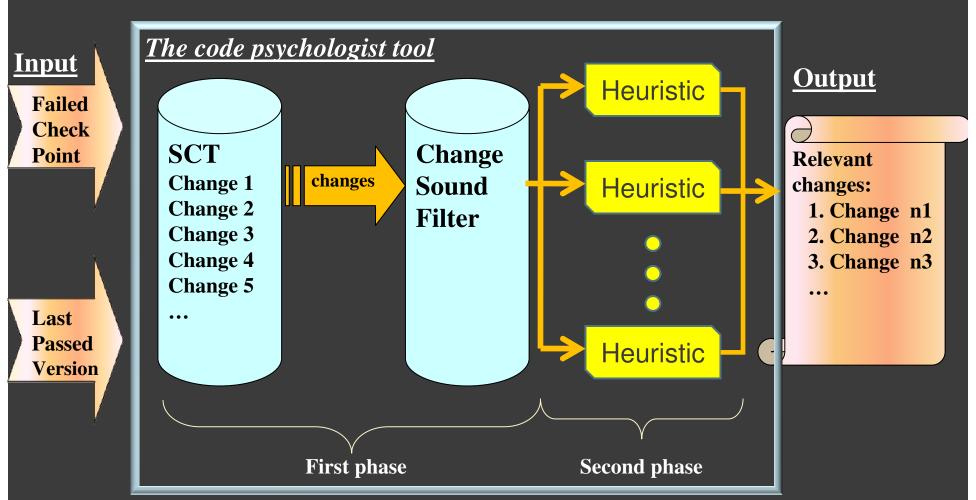


V - last version of the AUT where checkpoint C still passed when running the test-case.

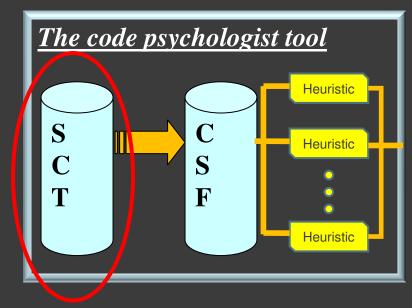
Version 1

• We want to find in the source code of the AUT the locations  $p_1, p_2...p_n$  that caused C to fail.

# CodePsychologist tool

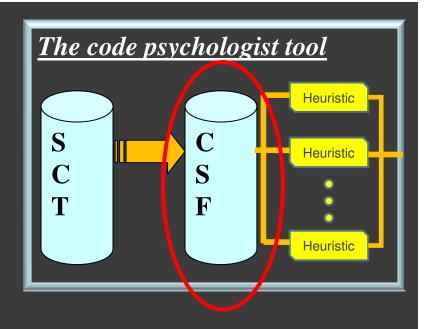


#### Source Control Tool



- Data Base of source code.
- Very common in software development.
- Check-in / Check-out operation.
- History of versions.
- Differences between versions.
- Retrieve changes submitted <u>after</u> version V.
- Amount of retrieved changes can be large.

#### Changes Sound Filter



- Retrieving relevant changes.
- Soundness
   — The output of the CSF must contains the changes that cause the regression bug.

# CSF (Continue)

Mapping table:

Tests

Check text in message box

File t.xml was Created successfully

"SELECT NAMES from Table1" is not empty

Source code

Windows.cpp



errMessages.cpp



File.cs



IO.cs



C:\code\windows



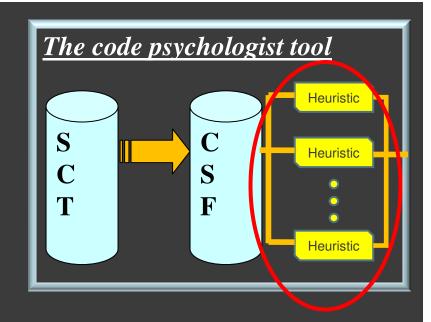
**DB** project



#### CSF (Continue)

- Filtering refactoring changes.
- Changes in comments.
- Using profiler information to filter irrelevant changes.
  - Code that was not executed could not cause the regression.

#### Second phase



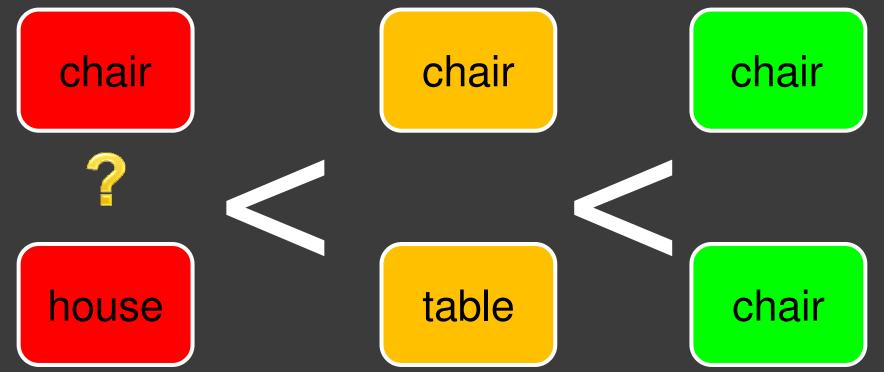
- Rank changes.
- Not conservative.
- Each heuristic has different weight.

$$Rank(p) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=|H|} \alpha_i \cdot HeuristicRank_i(p)$$

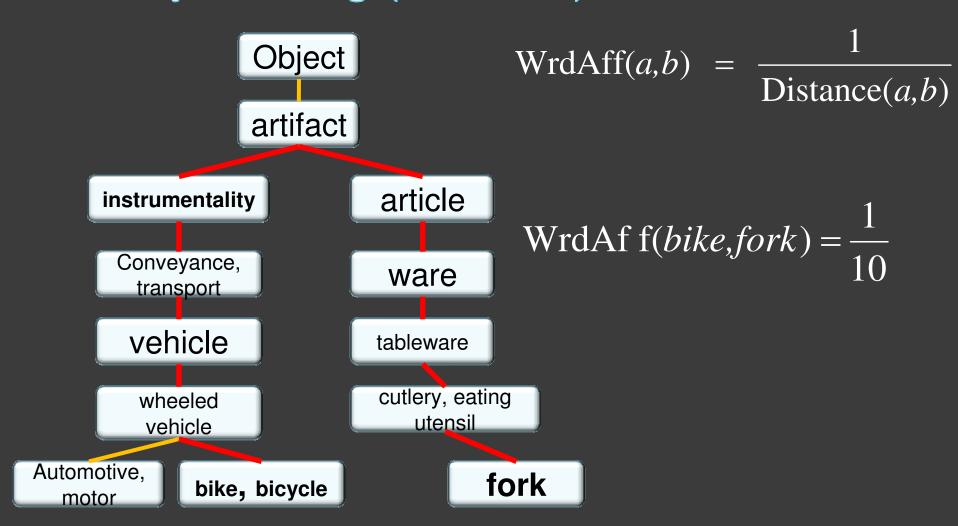
$$2$$

# Affinity Ranking

- Affinity "Close connection marked by similarity in nature or character"
- Measure affinity between words.



# Affinity Ranking (Continue)



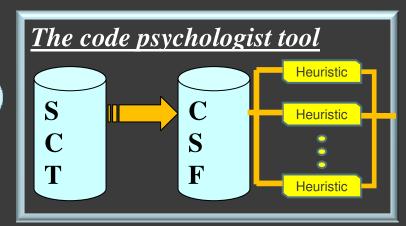
# Affinity Ranking (Continue)

$$WrdAff(a,b) = \frac{1}{Distance(a,b)}$$

AsyGrpAff(
$$A,B$$
) =  $\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} \max \{ \operatorname{WrdAff}(a_i,b_j) | 1 \le j \le m \}$ 

GrpAff = (AsyGrpAff(A,B) + AsyGrpAff(B,A))/2

#### Heuristics (Second phase)



- Code Lines Affinity.
- Check-in comment affinity.
- File Affinity.
- Function Affinity.



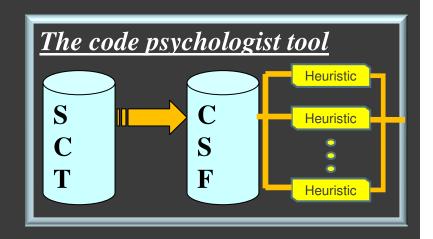
#### Heuristics (Continue)

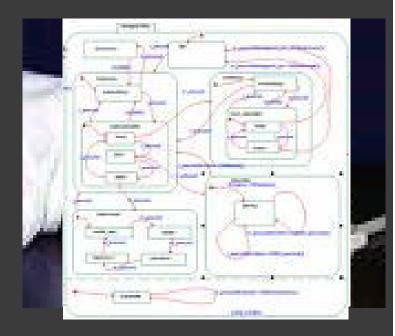
#### • Human factor:

- Programmers history.
- Time of change.
  - Late at night.
  - Close to release deadline.

#### Code complexity

- Number of Branches.
- Concurrency.





# Synthetic Experiments

- C++.
- MFC framework.
- 891 files in 29 folders.
- 3 millions lines of code.
- Visual source safe.
- 3984 check-ins.

# Synthetic Experiments (Continue)

Results:

Bug		Average				
	Code Lines	Check-in	File Affinity	Functions	Simple	Weighted
1	5	3	9	1	1	1
2	-	1	24	-	7	3
3	5	3	3	1	1	1
4	-	-	-	6	6	5
5	2	1	4	1	4	1

• Results with file grouping:

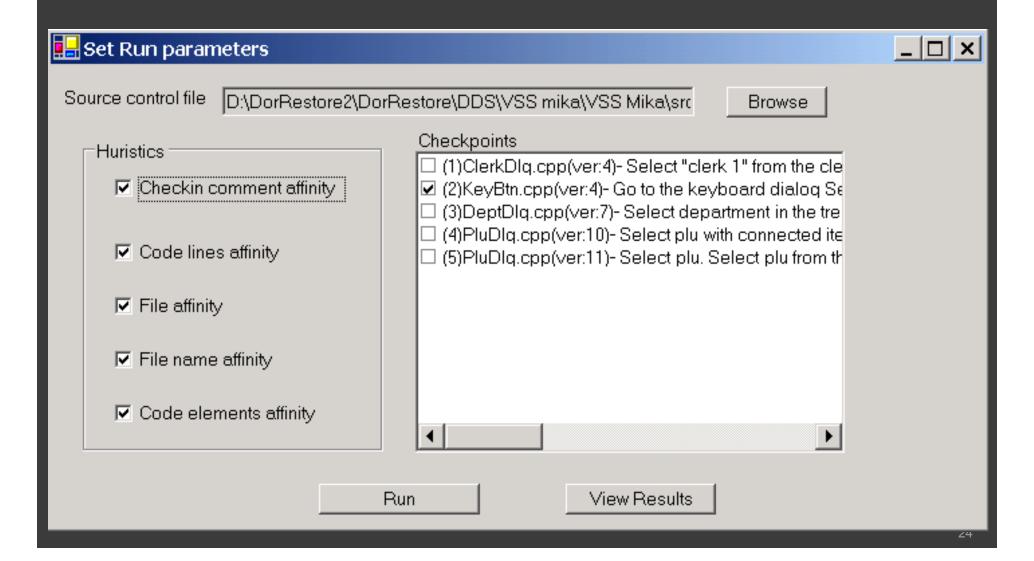
<del>_                               </del>							
Bug		Average					
	Code Lines	Check-in	File Affinity	Functions	Simple	Weighted	
1	1	3	9	1	1	1	
2	9	1	24	-	3	2	
3	3	3	3	2	1	1	
4	-	-	-	3	9	4	
5	1	1	4	1	1	1	

#### A "Real World" regression bug results

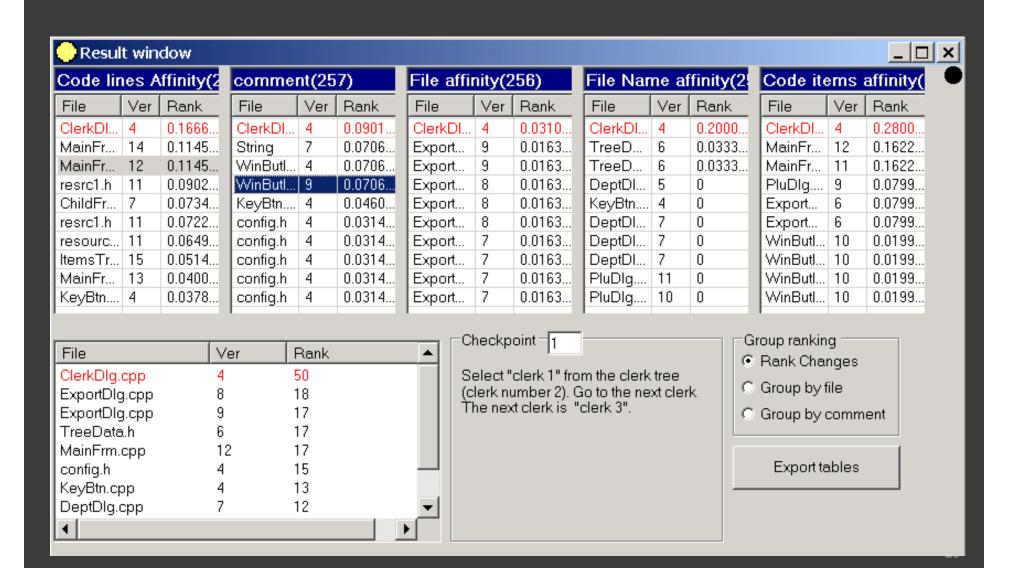
- Locating the bug took 20 hours of strenuous work of two experienced programmers.
- Fixing the bug took less then an hour.

Heuristic	Rank (group by file)		
Code Line Affinity	7		
Check-in comment Affinity	-		
File Affinity	22		
Function Affinity	8		
Average	4		

# The CodePsychologist tool



# The CodePsychologist tool (Continue)



#### Future work

- Implementing the human factor and the code complexity heuristics.
- Learning mechanism Automatic tuning of heuristics.
- More experiments on "real world" regression bugs.

# THANK YOU

#### Heuristics (Second phase)

The code psychologist tool

Code line affinity:

$$\operatorname{Rank}_{1}(C,P) = \beta \cdot \operatorname{GrpAff}(W(C), W(P)) + \frac{1-\beta}{L} \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{L} \operatorname{GrpAff}(W(C), W(P,l))$$

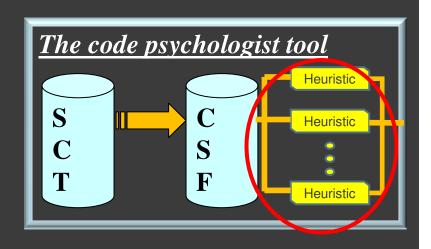
- W (P, L) = Group of words in the source code located L lines from the change P.
- $\beta$  coefficient that gives different weight for lines inside the change.
- Check-in comment affinity:

$$Rank_2(C,P) = GrpAff(W(C), W(Checkin(P)))$$



#### Heuristics (Continue)

File affinity:



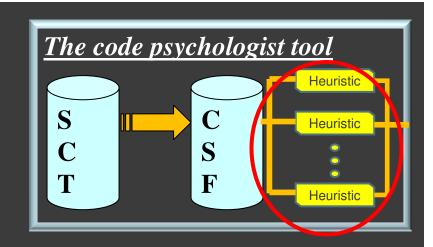
 $\max \operatorname{Aff}(a, B, map) = \max \{\operatorname{WrdAff}(a, b_i) \cdot map[b_i] \mid 1 \le i \le m\}$ 

$$\operatorname{HstAff}(A, B, map) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \operatorname{MaxAff}(a_i, B)}{n \cdot \max\{map[b_j] | 1 \le j \le m\}}$$

 $Rank_3(C,P) = HstAff(W(C), W(F), Hstg(F))$ 

#### Heuristics (Continue)

Function affinity:



FuncAff(C,f) = 
$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta + k} \cdot \text{GrpAff}(W(C), W(f)) + \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta + k} \cdot \text{GrpAff}(W(C), \text{Bdy}(f)) + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta + k}}{\frac{1}{\alpha + \beta + k}} \cdot \text{FncAff}(C, \text{FncCall}(f, i))$$

$$Rank_4(C,P) = FuncAff(C, func(P))$$

# Code lines affinity

```
D:\temp\History\Ver_4(314)\ClerkDlq.cpp
 305
 306 BOOL CClerkDlg::GetNextItem(TreeData& cTreeData) const
 307 {
 308
       WAITER t* waiter=NULL , *nextWaiter=NULL ;
 309
       INT number = cTreeData.number;
 310
       // find the prev waiter number. it's number is the smalle:
 311
       for(waiter = (WAITER t*)DB find first(DATA->waiters,NULL);
 312
         waiter:
 313
         waiter=(WAITER t*)DB find next(DATA->waiters))
 314
 315
         if (waiter > number > number ) //Go to the next waiter
 316
           nexthaiter = waiter
 317
 318
       if(!nextWaiter)
D:\temp\History\Ver_3\ClerkDlg.cpp
 305
 306 BOOL CClerkDlg::GetNextItem(TreeData& cTreeData) const
307 {
 308
       WAITER t* waiter=NULL , *nextWaiter=NULL ;
 309
       INT number = cTreeData.number;
 310
       // find the prev waiter number. it's number is the smalle:
       for(waiter = (WAITER t*)DB find first(DATA->waiters,NULL);
 311
 312
 313
         waiter=(WAITER t*)DB find next(DATA->waiters))
 314
         if ((waiter) number > number) &&
 315
           (InextVaiter) (L nextWaiter) number (waiter->number)
 316
           nextWaiter = waiter
 317
 318
```

**Check point** Select (clerk 1") from the clerk tree (clerk number 2). Go to the next clerk The next clerk is "clerk 3"