Software Engineering Seminar

Model-Based Fault Localization

Description

Automated fault localization techniques assist developers with the task of pointing out program elements that are most probable to be responsible for a detected error. Over the years, many different techniques have been developed [5].

Model-based fault localization (MBFL) techniques have originally been developed for locating faulty components in physical systems, but have later been adopted to locate bugs in software systems. The general task in MBFL is to find discrepancies between the behavior of a model and the observed (or expected) behavior of a system. If a model of the system is not provided by the developer, then a model needs to first be generated. There exist various techniques to automatically generate system models with different abstraction levels from static information (e.g. source code, program language semantics) and/or from dynamic information (e.g. execution traces, runtime values).

The goal of this topic is to examine and discuss the current state of the art of MBFL techniques, to evaluate their relevancy and to analyze/estimate their capabilities compared to other fault localization techniques. Special attention should be given to the automatic generation of models that is performed by the techniques.

References


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