Evaluating lexical approximation of program dependence

Seongmin Lee, David Binkley, Nicolas Gold, Syed Islam, Jens Krinke, Shin Yoo Journal of Systems and Software











Naturalness of source code

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\bullet Java

127 128 129 130	<pre>private static final Logger logger = Logger.getLogger(FinalizableReferenceQueue.class.getNar private static final String FINALIZER_CLASS_NAME = "com.google.common.base.internal.Finalize</pre>
131 200 201	<pre>try { ((FinalizableReference) reference).finalizeReferent(); cotch (Throughlo t) {</pre>

- 203 204
 - logger.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error cleaning up after reference.", t);

Python

456~	except Exception:
457	if not from_error_handler:
458	raise
459	<pre>self.logger.exception('Request finalizing failed with an ' 'error while handling</pre>
460	return response

Code lines handing the logging function contains the word 'log'

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Abram Hindle, Earl T. Barr, 7 Dept. of Computer Sc University of California	On the Naturalness of Softw Zhendong Su Mark Gabel ience Dept. of Computer Science	Ware Premkumar Devanbu se Dept. of Computer Science allor University of California et Davie
Davis, CA s (ajhindle,barr,su) Abstract—Natural lange and powerful. The highly c like English and Tamil, Avvaiyar, can certainly d given cognitive constraints human utterances are far and predictable. In fact, t modeled using modern st to the phenomenal succes recognition, natural langu and text mining and com	A Statistical Se Tung Thanh Nguyen tung@iastate.edu	Anh Tuan Nguyen Hoan Anh Nguyen Tien N. Nguyen
and text mining and com	ABSTRACT	2016 IEEE/ACM 38th IEEE International Conference on Software Engineering On the "Naturalness" of Buggy Code
	Recent research has successfully a gram language model to show tha good level of repetition. The <i>n</i> -gran good predictability in supporting c pletion. However, the state-of-the capture source code regularities/p the lexical information in a local c To improve predictability, we introd tistical semantic language model for rates semantic information into coor regularities/patterns of such semant	Baishakhi Ray [§] [*] Vincent Hellendoorn ^{†*} Saheel Godhane [†] Zhaopeng Tu [‡] Alberto Bacchelli [‡] Premkumar Devanbu [†] [§] University of Virginia [†] University of California, Davis [‡] Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. _{rayb@virginia.edu} [†] University of Technology [‡] Delft University of Technology A.Bacchelli@tudelft.nl
		ABSTRACT Real software, the kind working programmers produce by the kLOC to solve real-world problems, tends to be 'inatural'', like speech or natural language; it tends to be highly repetitive and predictable. Researchers have captured this <i>naturalness of software</i> through sta- tistical models and used them to good effect in suggestion engines, porting tools, coding standards checkers, and idiom miners. This suggests that code that appears improbable, or surprising, to a good statistical language model is "unnatural" in some sense, and thus possibly suspicious. In this paper, we investigate this hypothesis. We consider a large corpus of <i>bug fix commits</i> (ca. 7,139), from 10 different Java projects, and focus on its language statistics, evaluett ing the naturalness of burgey code and the corresponding fixes. We

Like a natural language,

a source code is also repetitive and predictable.

Java

127 128 private static final Lo 129 130 private static final St 131	
200 try { 201 ((FinalizableRefe 202 } catch (Throwable 203 logger.log(Level. 204 }	Can we approximate lexical information
• Python 456~ except Exception: 457 if not from_e 458 raise 459 self.logger.e 460 return response	Program de

Code lines handing the logging function contains the word 'log'



On the Naturalness of Software

the program semantics via on of the source code?

ependency analysis



Like a natural language, a source code is also repetitive and predictable.

- Purely dynamic program slicing technique
- Use code-level modification & runtime information
- Thus, it can work on
 - multi-lingual programs, or
 - programs with third party libraries. lacksquare



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- Thus, it can work on
 - multi-lingual programs, or
 - programs with third party libraries. \bullet

```
int main() {
    int sum = 0;
    int i = 1;
    while (i < 11) {
        sum = sum + i;
        i = i + 1;
    printf("%d\n", sum);
    printf("ORBS: %d\n", i);
```



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- Scalability issue
 - Takes around 7,200 seconds to delete 220 lines. \Rightarrow 0.03 del/s = 32.7 s/del (* 'escape' package in Guava)





• • •

logger.log(Level.SEVER, "...");

• • •

logger.log(Level.WARNING, "...");

• • •

Logger logger = Logger.getLogger(...);

• • •



```
logger.log(Level.SEVER, "...");
logger.log(Level.WARNING, "...");
Logger logger = Logger.getLogger(...);
```



```
logger.log(Level.SEVER, "..."); ~ 0.85
logger.log(Level.WARNING, "..."); * 0.8
Logger logger = Logger.getLogger(...);
```

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Shares the functionality





- Two language model to calculate the similarity
 - Vector Space Model (VSM)
 - Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

- Advantage of the lexical deletion operators:
 - Can delete an *arbitrary number* of similar lines in a single deletion
 - Can delete *non-consecutive lines*
 - Still, <u>language agnostic</u>



Lexical deletion operator **ORBS vs. LS-ORBS**

- Benchmarks: 18 slicing criteria from Java and C programs
 - Java: apache commons csv, cli, and guava library
 - C: Siemens suite \bullet



LS-ORBS achieves / uses

45% # of compilations,

 $\mathbf{1}$ **70%** # of executions,

 $\mathbf{58\%}$ # of deleted lines,

64% time taken per deleted line

compared to ORBS.

	1		
eletes ime PD	_	12000	
	_		
	_	8000 (sec)	
	_	6000 Time	
.96	_	4000	
	_	2000	
B ^S		0	

When are lexical deletion operators effective / ineffective?



Syntactic structures in source code is challenging to the lexical deletion operators



When are lexical deletion operato effective / ineffective?



to the lexical deletion operators



Lexical deletion operators are effective in the statements with non-stop words.



When are lexical deletion operato effective / ineffective?



There is a complementary relation between window deletion and lexical deletion.



obs_matrix_dict = OrderedDict() for obs_dir in obs_dir_list: itv_state_idx = get_itv_state_idx(work_dir, obs_dir) cmp_dict = get_cmp_dict(obs_dir) for testname, obs_dict in cmp_dict.items(): obs_row = get_obs_row(itv_state_idx, obs_dict) if is_stdout: oracle_stdout_path = os.path.join(work_dir, "oracle", "test", testname) obs_stdout_path = os.path.join(obs_dir, "test", testname) obs_row = np.append(obs_row, 0 if filecmp.cmp(oracle_stdout_path, obs_stdout_path) else 1 # When the intervention has no effect, tell there was intervention. if itv_state_idx != 0: itv_matrix_idx = util.get_matrix_idx_from_state_idx(work_dir, itv_state_idx) if obs_row[itv_matrix_idx] == 0: if not np.array_equal(obs_row[1:], [0] * (len(obs_row) - 1)): root_logger.debug(f"obs_dir: {obs_dir}, testname: {testname}, itv_state_idx: {itv_state_idx}, obs_row: {obs_row}" root_logger.error("Assertion failed: obs_row[1:] != [0] * (len(obs_row) - 1" root_logger.error(f"obs_dir: {obs_dir}, itv_state_idx: {itv_state_idx}, itv_matrix_idx: {itv_matrix_idx}, testname: {testname}" root_logger.error(f"obs_row: {obs_row}") raise Exception("Not intervened observation has different behavior.") if testname not in obs_matrix_dict: obs_matrix_dict[testname] = [] obs_matrix_dict[testname].append(obs_row) for testname in obs_matrix_dict.keys(): obs_matrix = np.array(obs_matrix_dict[testname]) itv_col = obs_matrix[:, 0] unique, counts = np.unique(itv_col, return_counts=True)





[Deletion Operators]







[Deletion Operators]





[Deletion Operators]

Operator selection using probability distribution

root_logger.erret
 f"obs_dii
 f"obs_dii
 fity_mate
 foot_logger.erret
 fity_mate
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 foot_stame: {testname}
 root_logger.erret
 foot_root_costron("Not intervened observatio
 if testname not in obs_matrix_dict:
 obs_matrix_dict[testname] = []
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applicability / effect of D.O





applicability / effect of D.O



Derators

Adaptive distribution



Result



Table 2: Statistics on Number of Deleted Lines (μ_{del}), Execution Time (μ_{time}), Seconds per Deletion (μ_{spd}), and Speed Up ratio w.r.t W-ORBS by W-ORBS and MOBS

Criteria	Strategy	μ_{del}	µ _{time}	μ_{spd}	Speedup
	ROS-MOBS	1051	20533	19.89	2.76
	FOS-app-MOBS	957	23697	25.32	2.40
commons-cli	FOS-aff-MOBS	969	21690	22.89	2.62
	FOS-uni-MOBS	951	23653	25.31	2.40
	W-ORBS	1255	56897	46.01	1.00
	ROS-MOBS	665	12850	19.86	3.61
	FOS-app-MOBS	618	14862	24.55	3.11
commons-csv	FOS-aff-MOBS	625	14103	22.97	3.26
	FOS-uni-MOBS	606	13531	22.68	3.39
	W-ORBS	797	46008	58.78	1.00
	ROS-MOBS	213	5172	24.75	3.17
	FOS-app-MOBS	195	5146	26.64	3.21
guava-escape	FOS-aff-MOBS	201	5213	26.55	3.11
	FOS-uni-MOBS	210	5143	24.89	3.17
	W-ORBS	264	16249	63.01	1.00
	ROS-MOBS	788	11854	15.17	2.67
	FOS-app-MOBS	724	11725	16.23	2.73
guava-net	FOS-aff-MOBS	738	12362	16.88	2.55
	FOS-uni-MOBS	730	12702	17.52	2.49
	W-ORBS	917	31645	35.03	1.00

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	W-ORBS	917	31645	35.03	1.0

MOAD achieves / uses

• 69% # of deleted lines,

► **2.8X** faster

compared to ORBS.

Efficiency

	μdel	1 ^µ time		
	1051 957 969 951 1255			2.76 2.40 2.62 2.40 1.00
	665 618 625 606 797		LS-	ORBS
	213 195 201 210 264			
	788 724 738 730 917			

Result

MOBS





Example. Multi-lingual deletion



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Misaka(http://misaka.61924.nl)

- A Python binding for Hoedown, a markdown parsing C library.

Programming language:C, Python

	NCLOC	FILES	ТС
С	4360	10	
Python	473	5	
Total	4833	15	92

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• VSM Deletion operator

_F callbacks.py	(97)	<pre>> elif align_bit == TABLE_ALIGN_LEFT:</pre>
<pre>callbacks.py</pre>	(98)	<pre>> align = 'left'</pre>
L hoedown/html.c	(393)	<pre>> case HOEDOWN_TABLE_ALIGN_LEFT:</pre>

LDA Deletion operator

_F api.py	(29)	<pre>> lib.hoedown_buffer_puts(ib, text.encode('utf-8'))</pre>
hoedown/document.c	(2490)	<pre>> hoedown_buffer_free(text);</pre>
<pre>L hoedown/html_smartypants.c</pre>	(195)	<pre>> hoedown_buffer_putc(ob, text[0]);</pre>

• Both LDA and VSM Deletion operator

_F callbacks.py	<pre>(125) > result = renderer.blockhtml(text)</pre>
L hoedown/html.c	<pre>(635) > renderer->blockhtml = NULL;</pre>









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MOBS: Multi-operator ORBS



Thank you.

