

Anchored Metadata

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The Problem Associating Metadata with Code

Do not mutate

```
let context = Context::from_path(  
    anchor.file_path(),  
    anchor.context().offset(),  
    anchor.context().topic().len() as u64,  
    anchor.context().width())?;
```

No linting

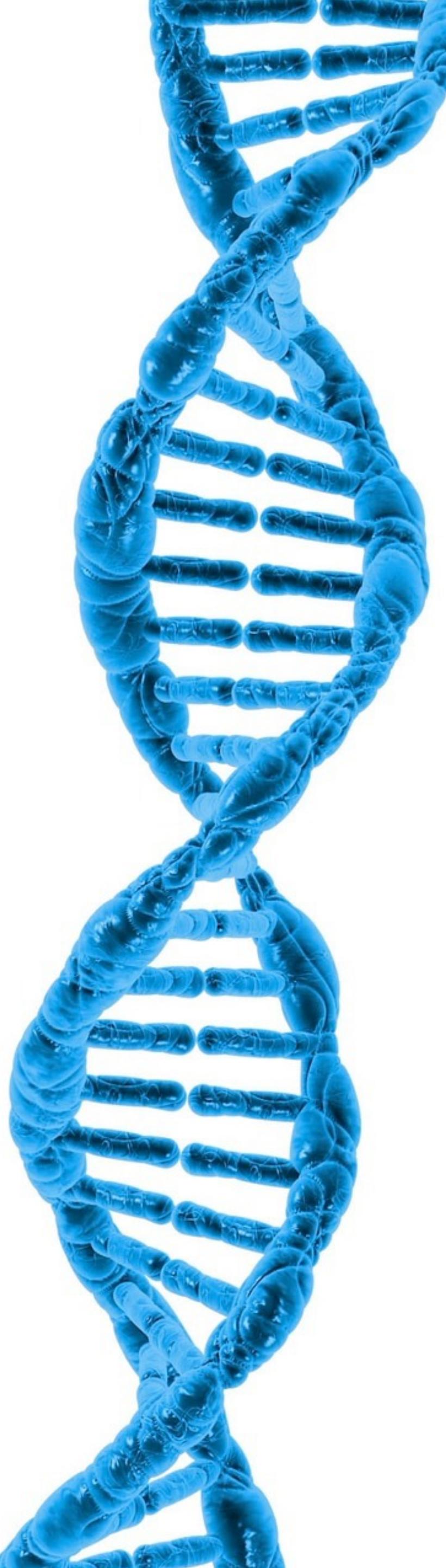
```
let new_anchor = Anchor::new(  
    anchor.file_path(),  
    context,  
    anchor.metadata().clone(),  
    anchor.encoding().clone(),  
)?;
```

Disable tests

```
let mut diff_strings: Vec<String> =  
Vec::new();
```

```
let mut changed = false;
```

```
for diff in diff::lines(  
    anchor.context().full_text().as_str(),  
    new_anchor.context().full_text().as_str())
```

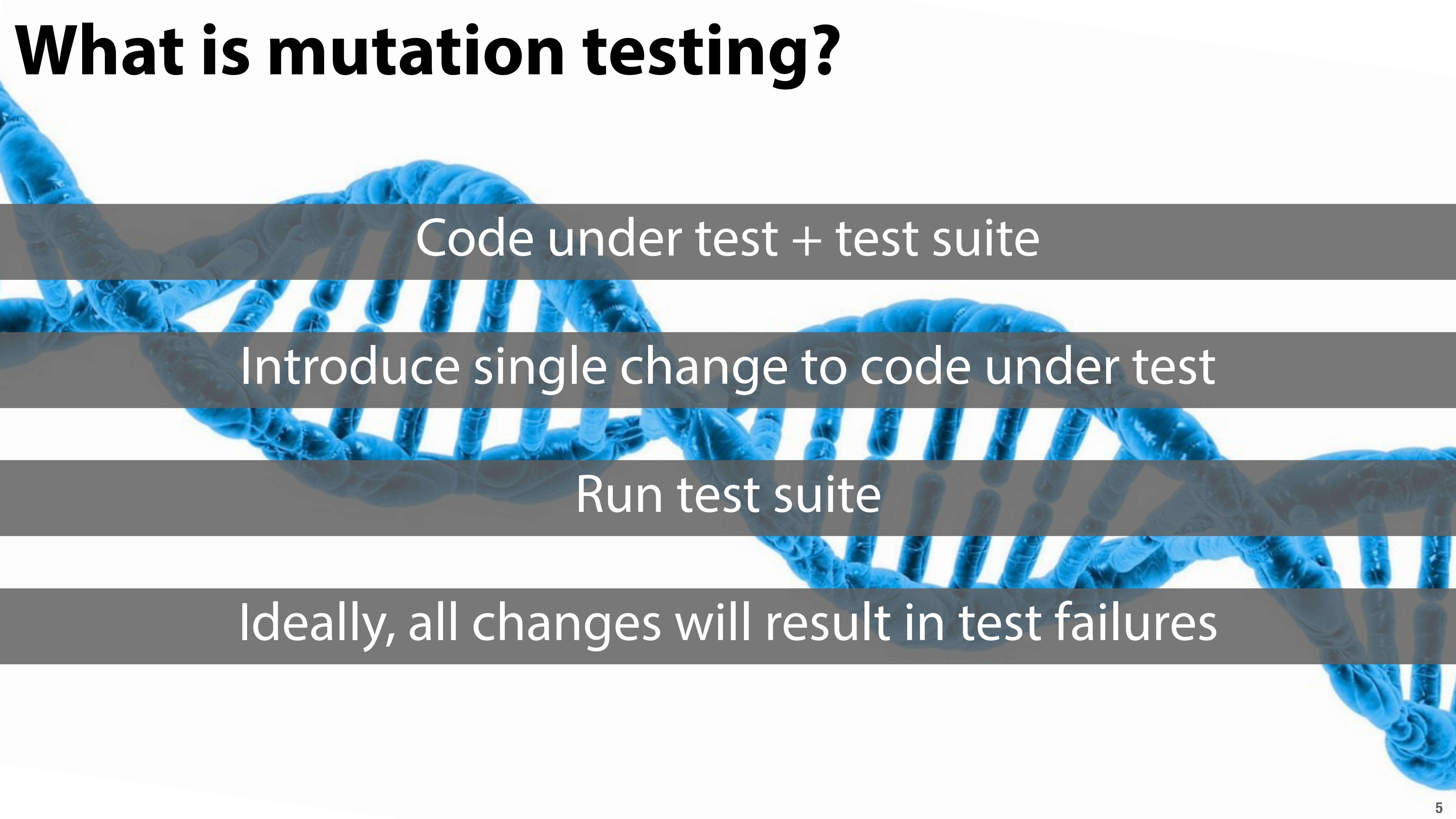


Cosmic Ray: Mutation Testing for Python

github.com/sixty-north/cosmic-ray



What is mutation testing?



Code under test + test suite

Introduce single change to code under test

Run test suite

Ideally, all changes will result in test failures

Equivalent Mutants

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Code in here never
    # runs in tests
    run()
```

Equivalent Mutants

```
def consume(iterator, n):
    """Advance the iterator n-steps ahead.
    If n is none, consume entirely."""
    # Use functions that consume iterators at C speed.
    if n is None:
        # feed the entire iterator into a zero-length deque
        collections.deque(iterator, maxlen=0)
    else:
        # advance to the empty slice starting at position n
        next(islice(iterator, n, n), None)
```

System for exceptions #97

! Open

abingham opened this issue on Apr 18, 2015 · 23 comments



abingham commented on Apr 18, 2015

Member



...

In some cases we'll find that surviving mutations are completely acceptable. Consider ways to allow users to add exceptions.



abingham commented on Apr 18, 2015

Author

Member



...

A reasonable approach might be to let users provide an exceptions list of some sort. They would specify the line number or something (though this is brittle.) Then we would simply ignore survival results for that location.

This isn't as robust as embedding exceptions in the code itself, but it also doesn't force people to pollute their code with exception notes.

```
from sphinx.util.osutil import ( # noqa
    SEP, os_path, relative_uri, ensuredir,
    walk, mtimes_of_files, movefile,
    copyfile, copytimes, make_filename,
    ustrftime)
from sphinx.util.nodes import ( # noqa
    nested_parse_with_titles, split_explicit_title,
    explicit_title_re,
    caption_ref_re)
from sphinx.util.matching import patfilter # noqa
```

What's wrong with inline metadata?

- Language-specific
- Collisions
- Clutters code
- Not robust against refactoring

The Solution(?)

Externalized Metadata



Rob Smallshire



David MacIver



Rob Smallshire



David MacIver



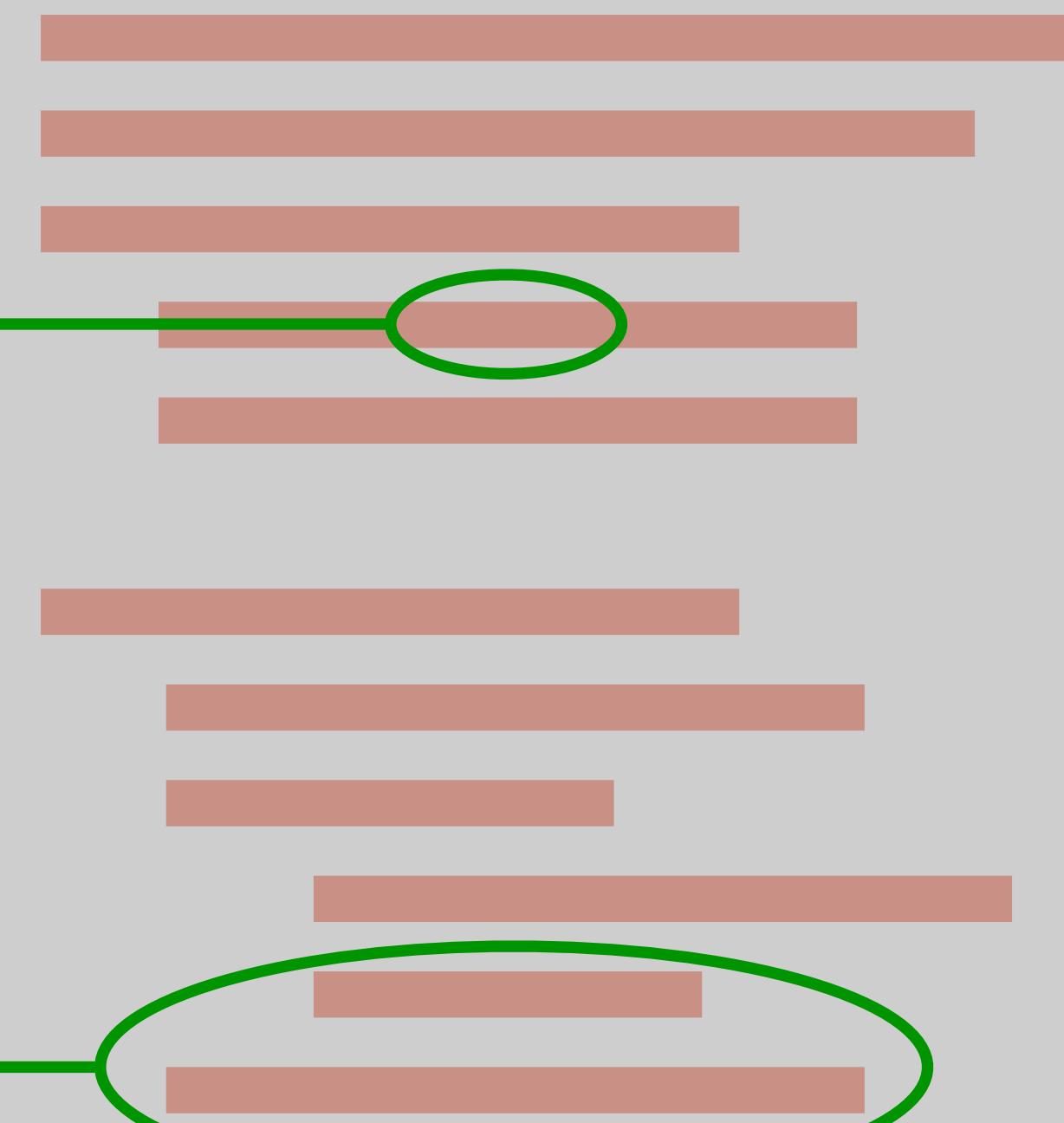
Beer

Metadata

Do not mutate

Disable specific operator

Source code





**What happens when
the code changes?**

The Challenge
Keep Metadata Aligned
with Changing Source
Code

ⓘ 76 Open ✓ 212 Closed

Author ▾

Projects ▾

Labels ▾

Milestones ▾

Assignee ▾

Sort ▾

ⓘ Do we need to let users specify the Python version in the config?

#428 opened 18 days ago by abingham

ⓘ Get CR working on coverageepy

2

#426 opened on Feb 20 by abingham

ⓘ Consider using a namespace package approach for operator plugins

#425 opened on Feb 20 by abingham

ⓘ Problem with exception replacement

2

#423 opened on Jan 10 by abingham

ⓘ Allow filtering for results in cr-report

1

#421 opened on Jan 9 by Varriount

ⓘ Re-enable coverage in travis

#420 opened on Jan 6 by abingham

ⓘ Init should refuse if there are existing results

#417 opened on Dec 19, 2018 by abingham

ⓘ Added some tests that ensure that operators only modify the code they should

#414 opened on Dec 18, 2018 by abingham

ⓘ Can we use added-value to improve our documentation

#413 opened on Dec 18, 2018 by abingham

ⓘ Consider some alternatives to celery

#402 opened on Dec 18, 2018 by abingham

Metadata Anchoring for Source Code: Robust Location Descriptor Definition, Building and Interpreting

Conference Paper · August 2013

DOI: 10.1007/978-3-642-40173-2_30

CITATIONS

3

READS

91

2 authors:



Karol Rástočný

Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava

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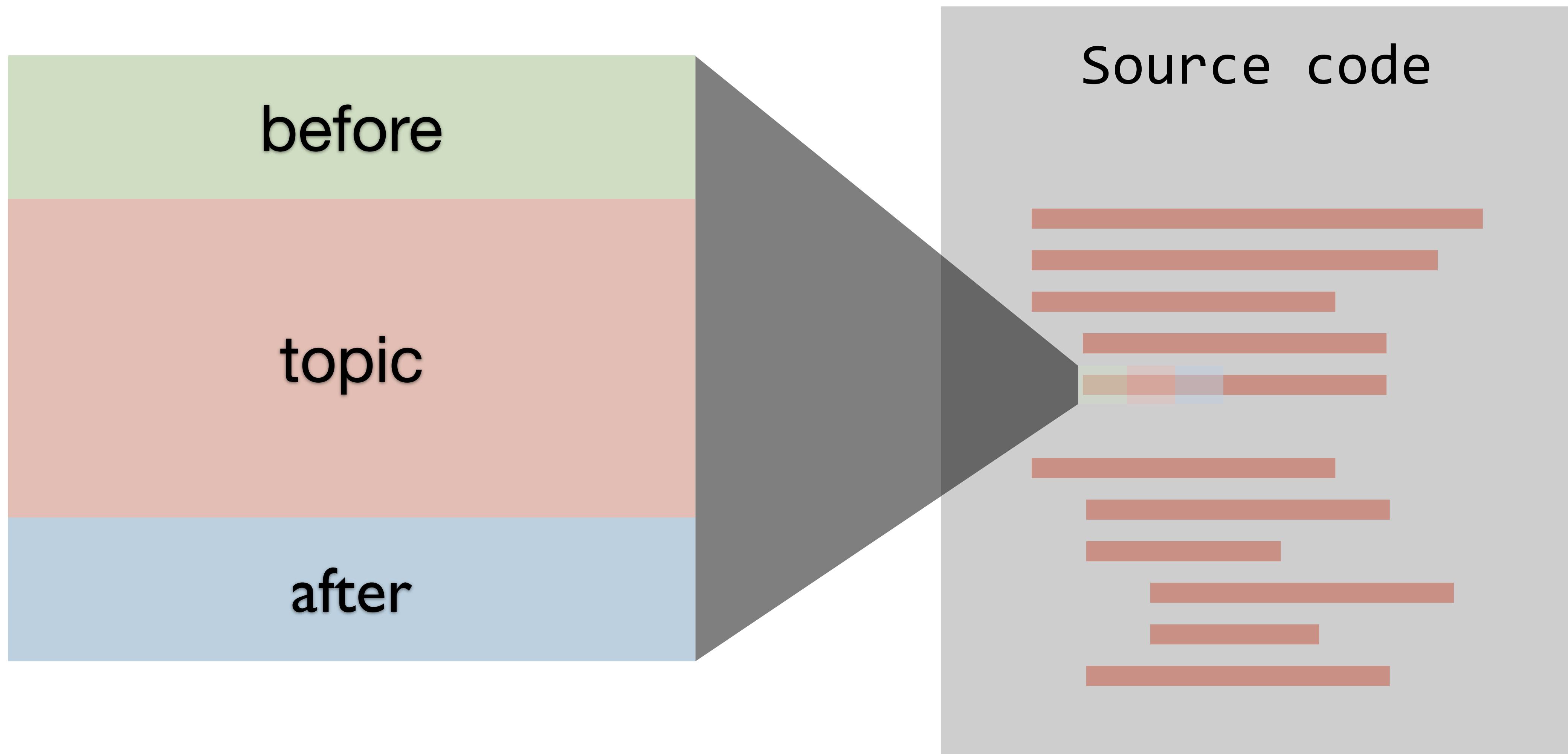
Maria Bielikova

Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava

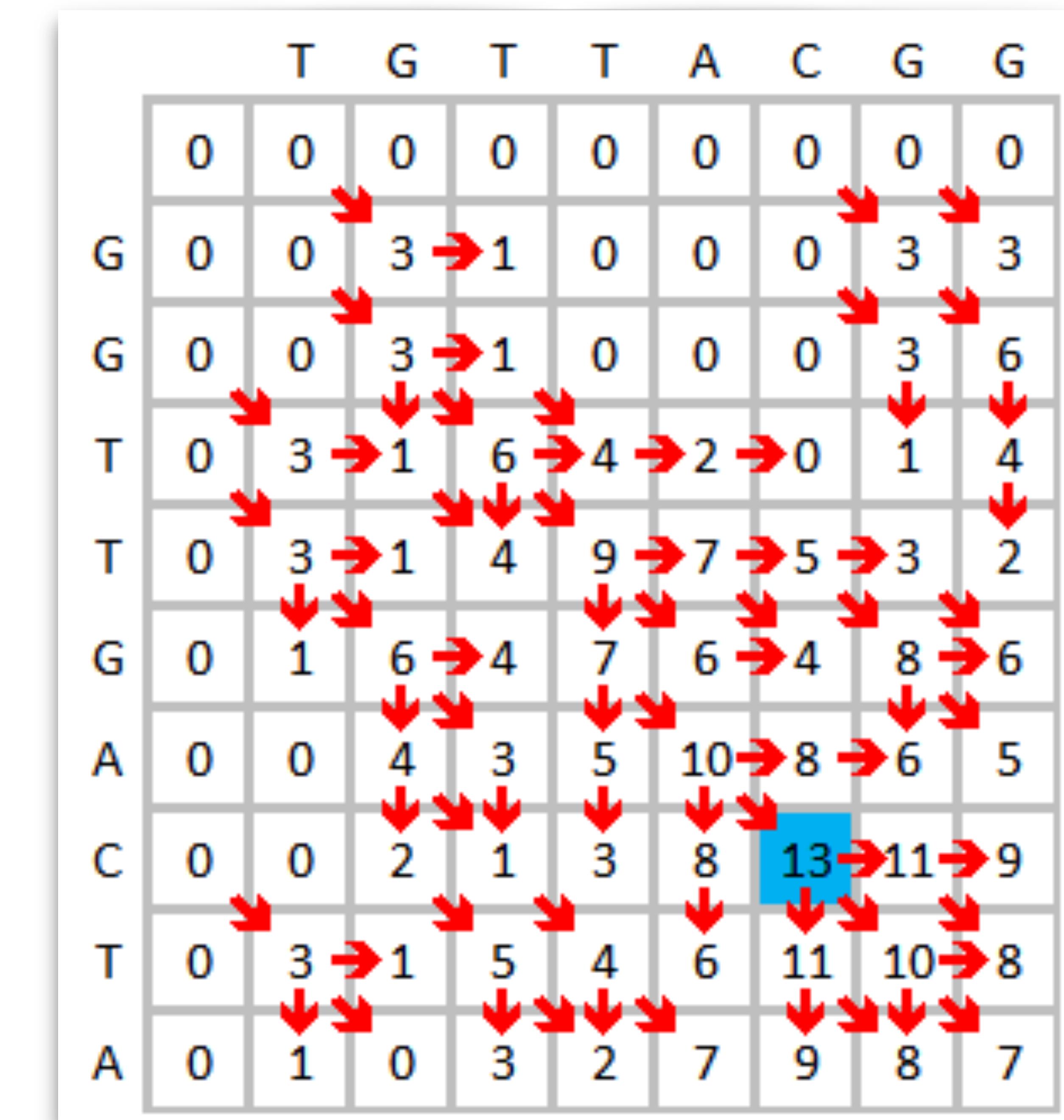
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Context

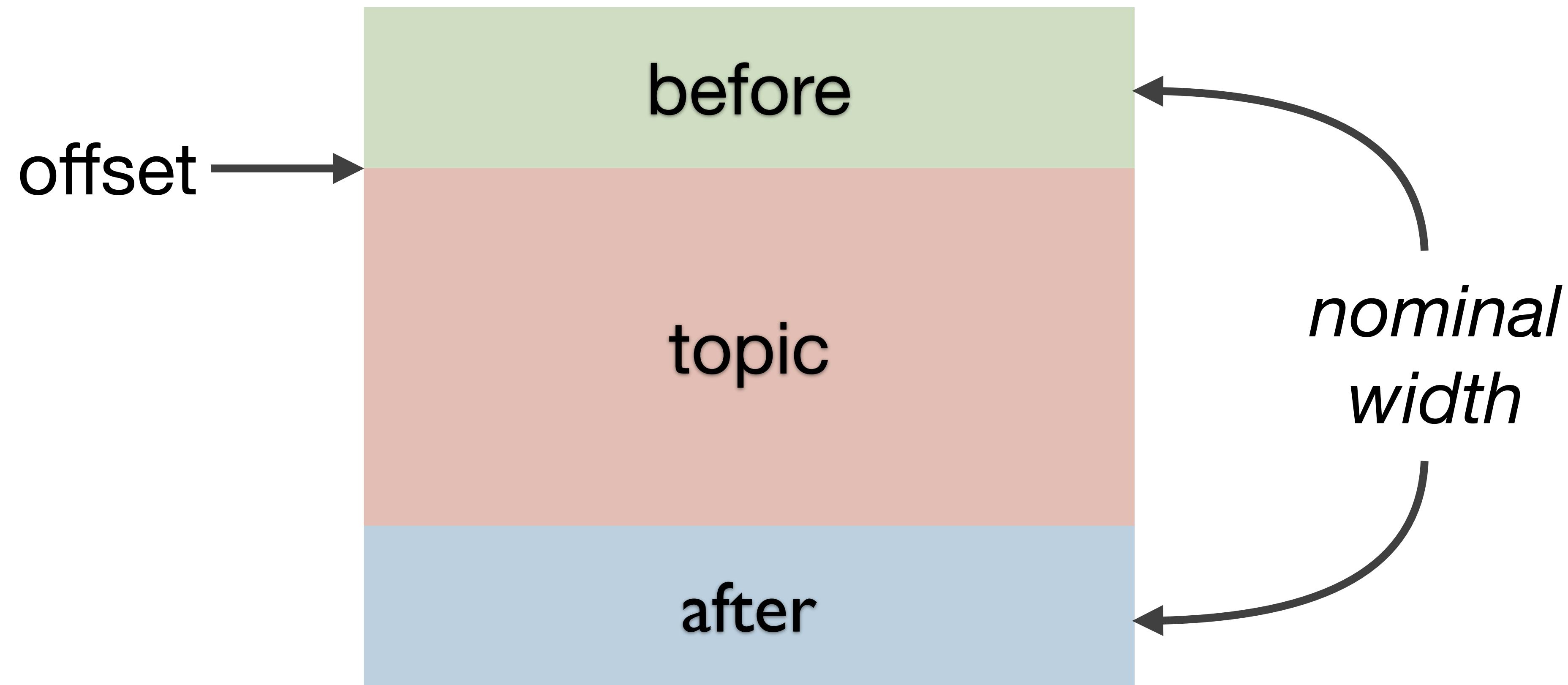


Smith-Waterman Alignment Algorithm



Data Structures

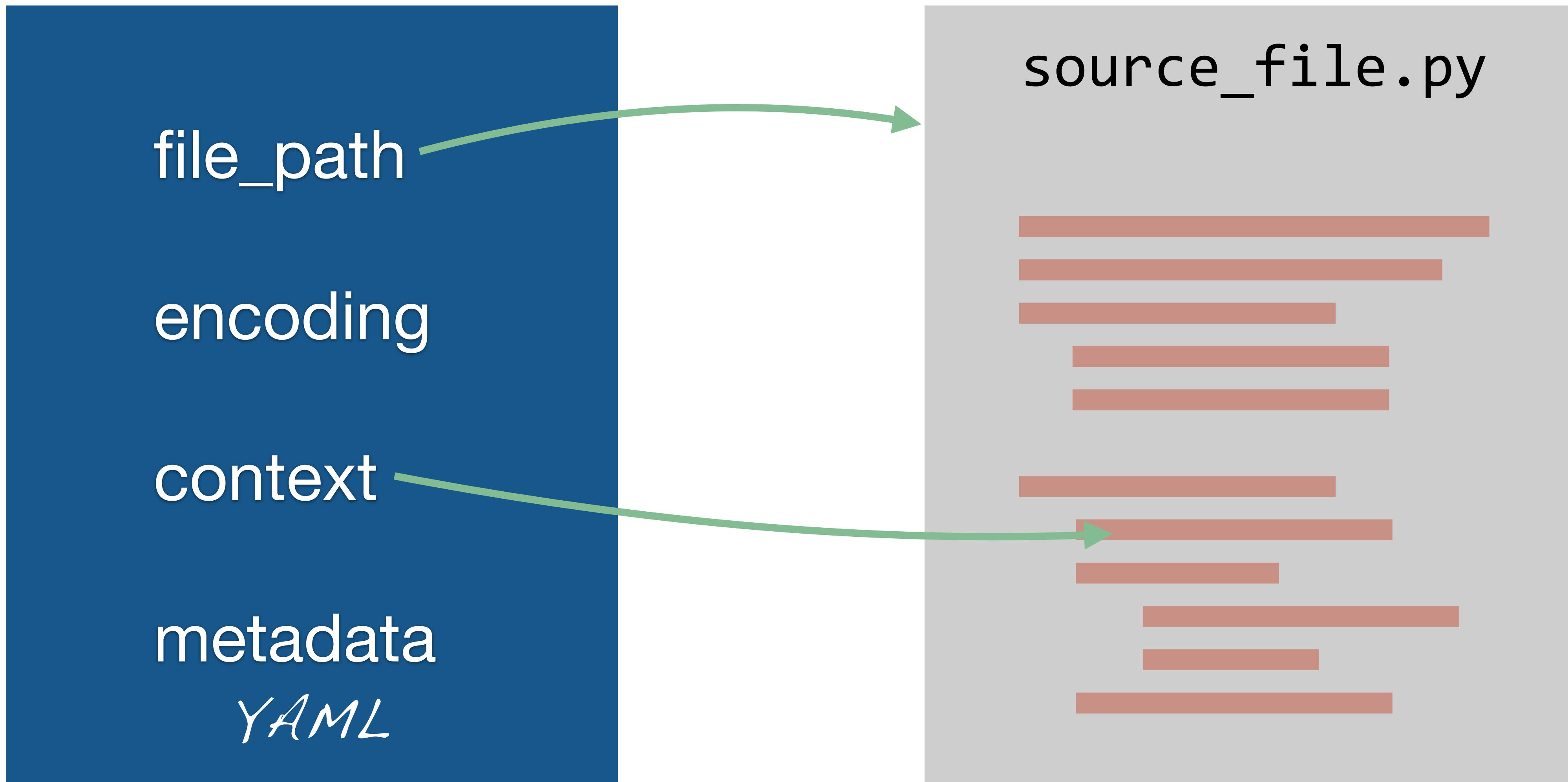
Context



Context

```
use std::path::{Path, PathBuf};  
  
#[derive(Deserialize, Serialize)]  
struct Context {  
    before: Vec<String>,  
    topic: String,  
    after: Vec<String>  
}  
  
impl Context {  
    offset  
    before  
        topic  
    after  
}
```

Anchor



Algorithms

Smith-Waterman

- Genomics: aligning nucleic acid sequences
- Finds all potentially optimal alignments
- Applies scoring and gap penalty functions
- Optimal alignments are found through backtracking



Basic Idea

For each pair of input elements, the score is the maximum of an afferent alignment score plus:

- a) a scoring function if the alignment is contiguous
- b) a gap penalty if there is a discontinuity

All maximal scores represent equally optimal alignments.

The alignments are the paths from maximum cell scores back through contributory alignments until a zero is reached.



GACCG

GCCA

Construct the score matrix

	G	A	C	C	G
G					
C					
C					
A					

Initialize edge to
zeros

	G	A	C	C	G
G	0				
C	0				
C	0				
A	0				

S_{ij} score is maximum of:

- $S_{i-1,j-1} + \text{score_func}(A[i], B[j])$
- $S_{i,j-1} + \text{gap_penalty}()$
- $S_{i-1,j} + \text{gap_penalty}()$
- Zero

`score_func(a, b) :`
3 if `a == b` else -3

`gap_penalty() :`
-2

	G	A	C	C	G
G	0				
C	0				
C	0				
A	0				

S_{ij} score is maximum of:

- $S_{i-1,j-1} + \text{score_func}(A[i], B[j])$
- $S_{i,j-1} + \text{gap_penalty}()$
- $S_{i-1,j} + \text{gap_penalty}()$
- Zero

`score_func(a, b) :`
3 if $a == b$ else -3

`gap_penalty() :`
-2

	G	A	C	C	G
G	0	0	0	0	0
C	0				
C	0				
A	0				

A red arrow points from the value 3 in the cell (G, G) to the value 0 in the cell (G, A).

S_{ij} score is maximum of:

- $S_{i-1,j-1} + \text{score_func}(A[i], B[j])$
- $S_{i,j-1} + \text{gap_penalty()}$
- $S_{i-1,j} + \text{gap_penalty()}$
- Zero

`score_func(a, b) :`
3 if $a == b$ else -3

`gap_penalty()` :
-2

	G	A	C	C	G
G	0	0	0	0	0
C	0				
C	0				
A	0				

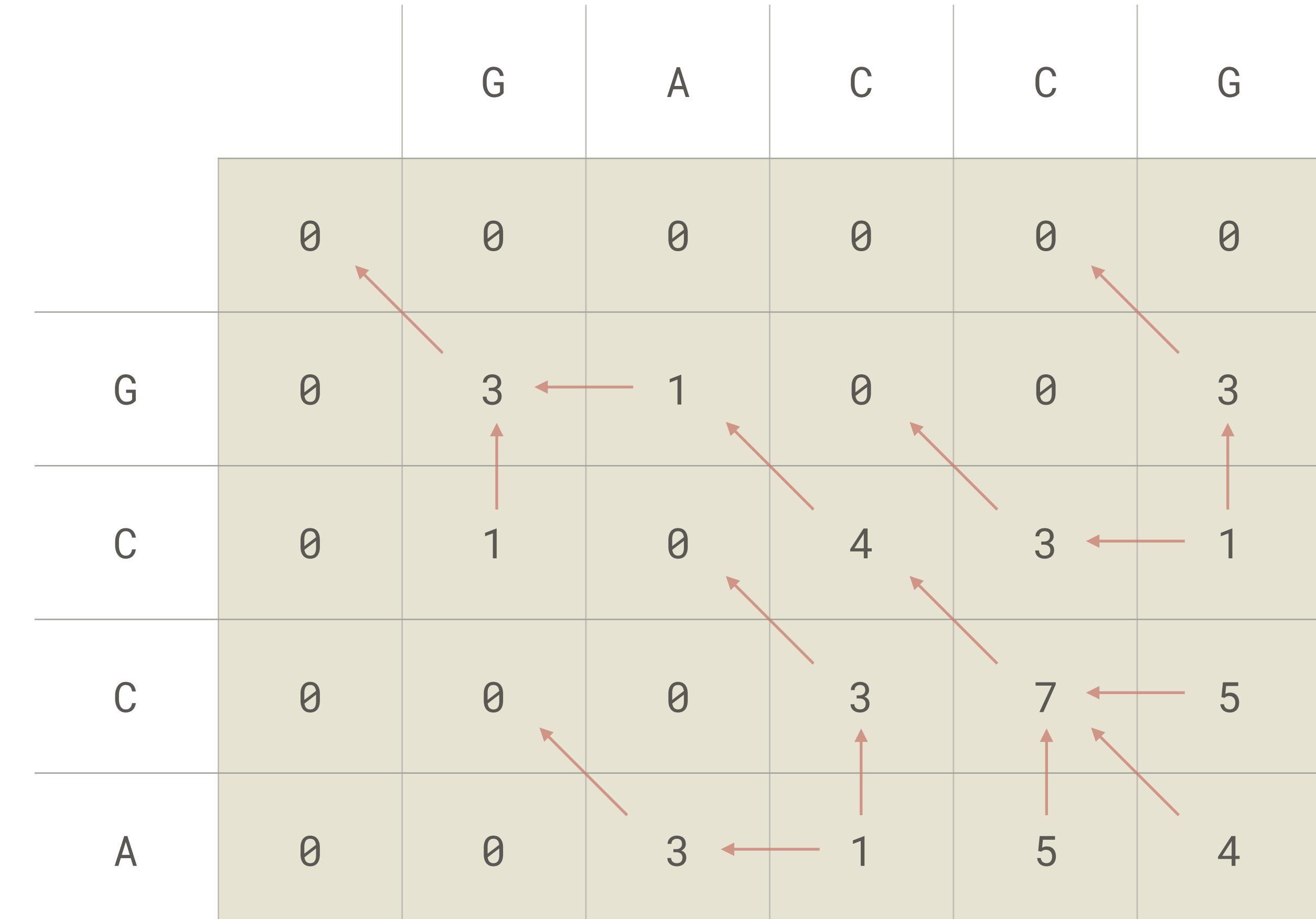
The diagram shows a sequence alignment between two strings, A and B, with their corresponding scores in a grid. The sequences are: A = G A C C G and B = G C C A. Red arrows indicate the scoring path: one arrow points from the first 'G' in A to the first 'G' in B, and another arrow points from the second 'C' in A to the second 'C' in B.

S_{ij} score is maximum of:

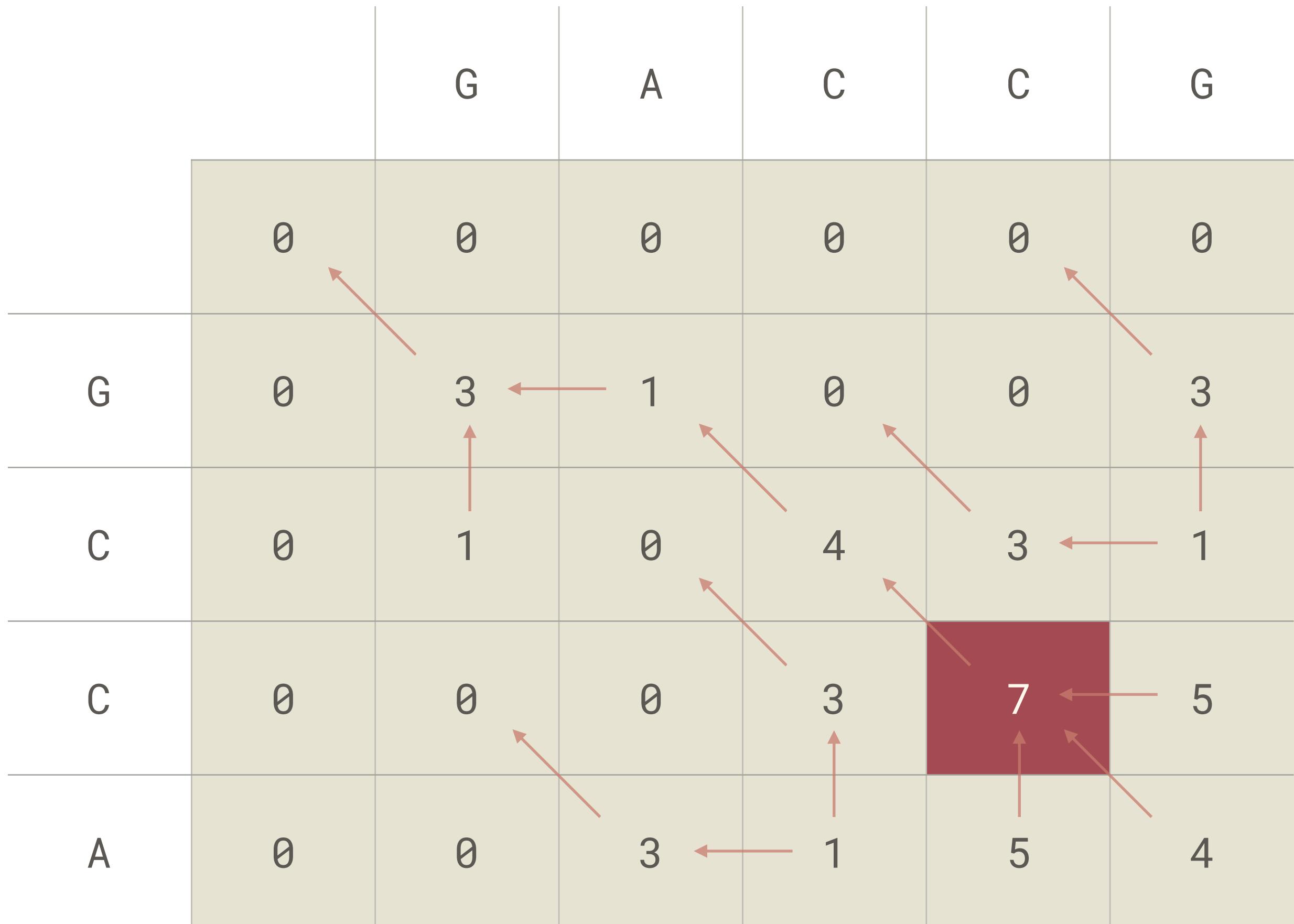
- $S_{i-1,j-1} + \text{score_func}(A[i], B[j])$
- $S_{i,j-1} + \text{gap_penalty}()$
- $S_{i-1,j} + \text{gap_penalty}()$
- Zero

`score_func(a, b) :`
3 if $a == b$ else -3

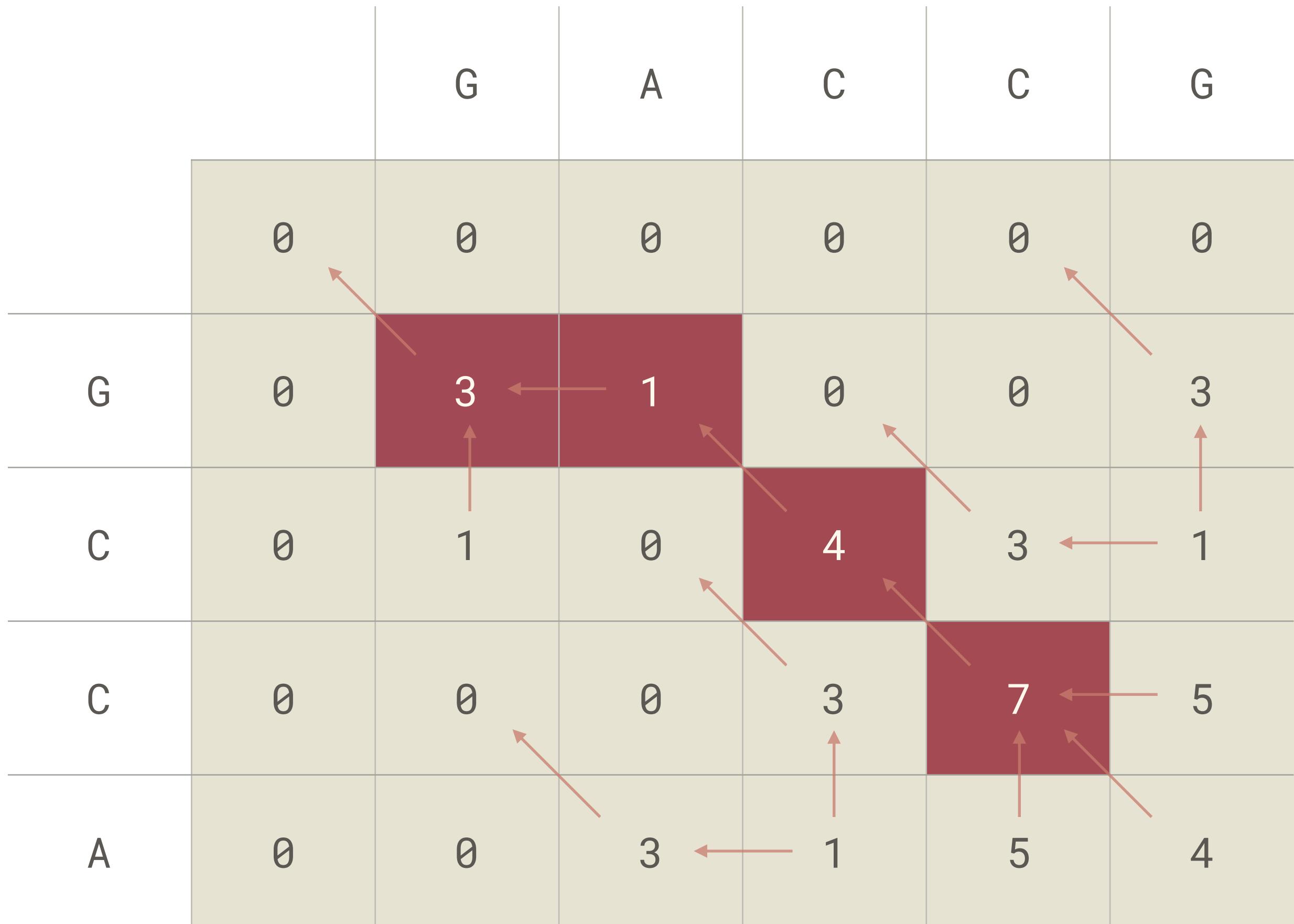
`gap_penalty() :`
-2



Find maximum score(s)

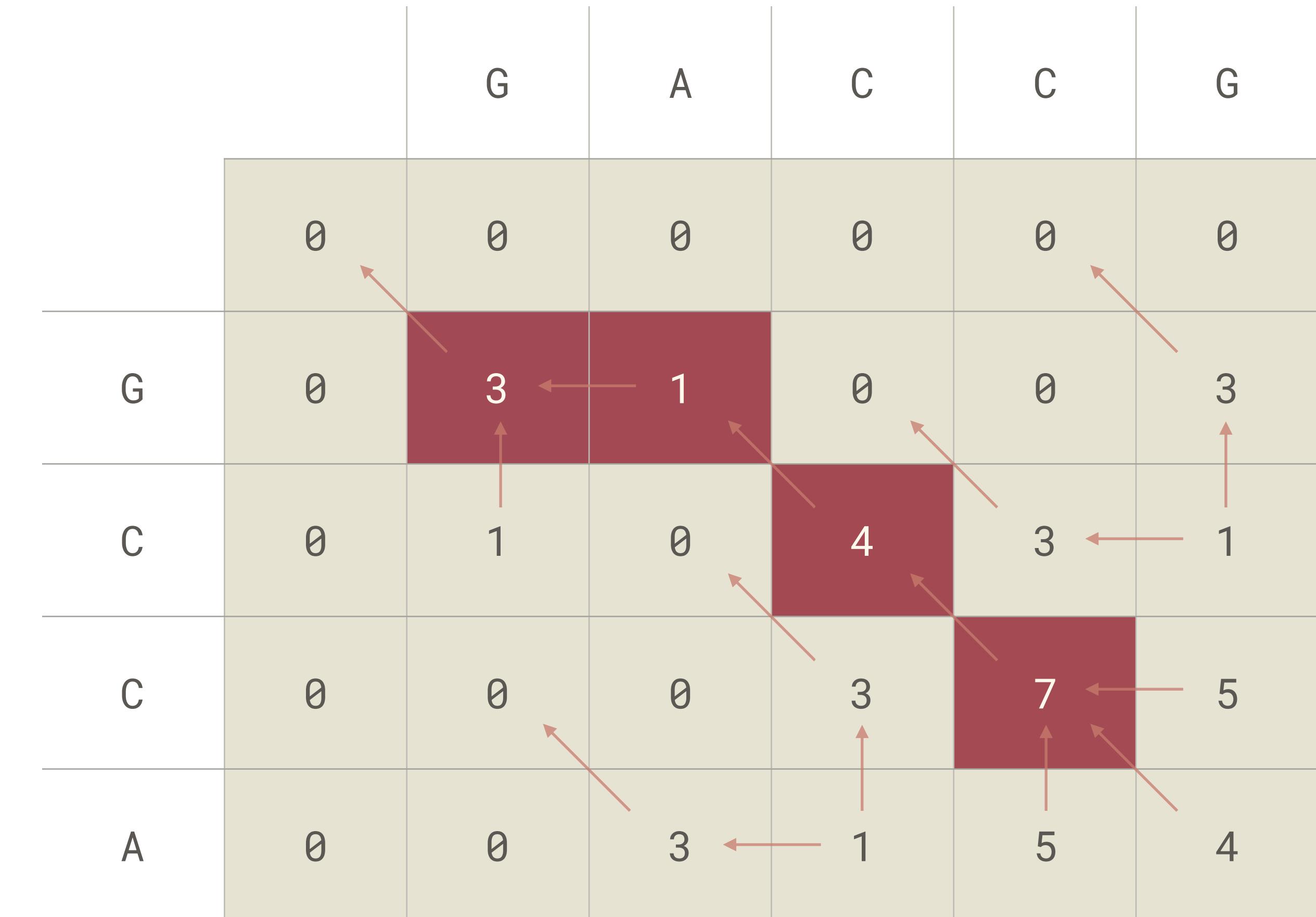


Backtrace to a zero



Alignment:

G A C C
| | | |
G - C C



Anchor Update

Align entire
context with new
source code

Find topic within
alignment

Create new
context
from realigned
topic



spor: Anchored metadata

github.com/abingham/rust_spor



github.com/abingham/spor



File structure

```
project_root/  
  .git/  
  .spor/ [REDACTED]  
  README.txt  
  src/  
    main.rs  
  test/
```

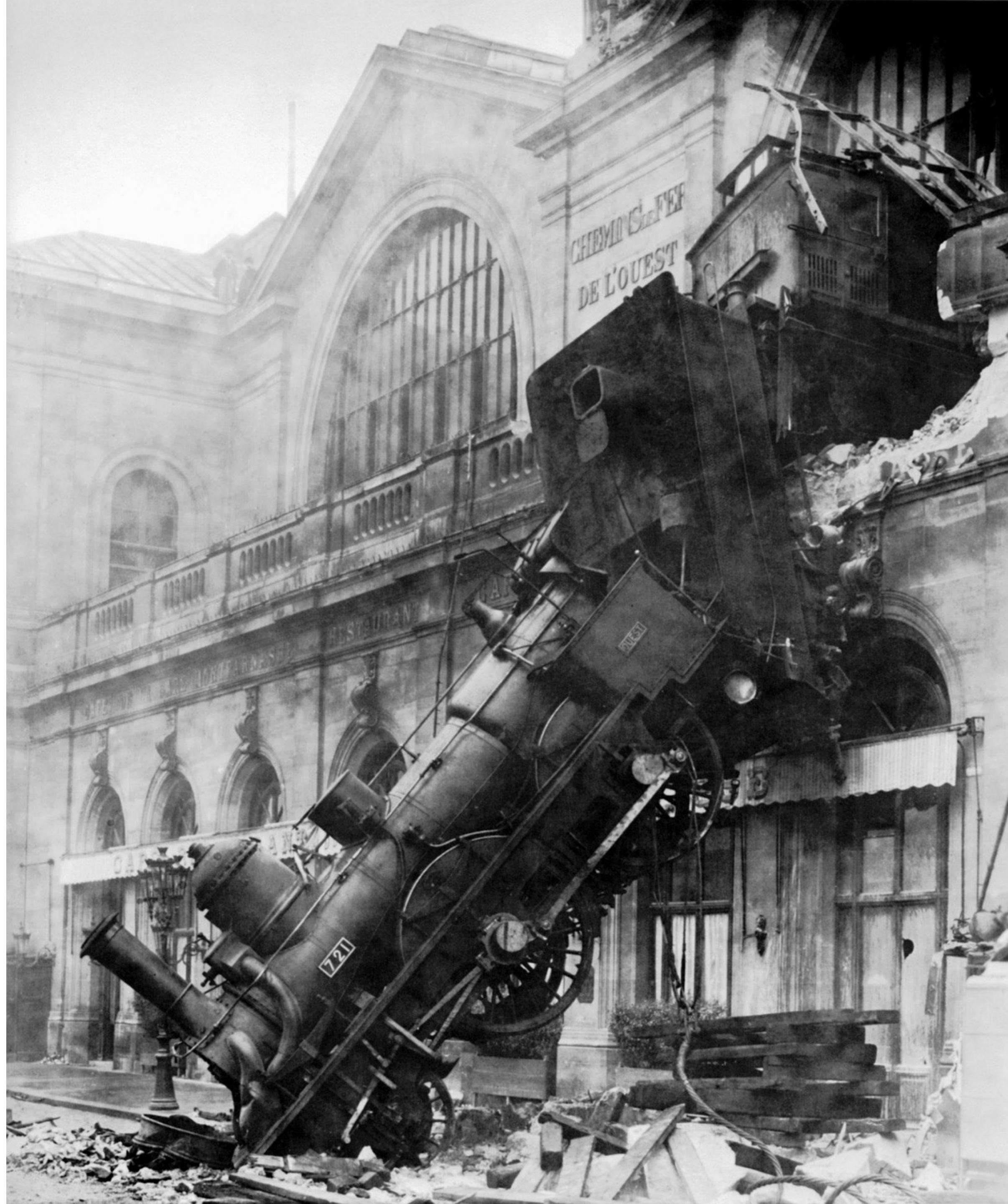
```
<<repository>>  
50b5e50ce8c14a3da1e18d756de070d1.yml  
.  
.  
.  
67ad3d6bb6874c619e1a19dede0015bb.yml
```

```
<<anchor>>  
---  
file_path: src/main.rs  
encoding: utf-8  
metadata:  
  mutate: false  
context:  
  before: "rialize)]\n"  
  offset: 173  
  topic: struct Con  
  after: "text {\n    "  
width: 10
```

Command-line Interface

```
$ spor -h
Usage:
    spor init
    spor add <source-file> <offset> <width> <context-width>
    spor list <source-file>
    spor details <id>
    spor diff <anchor-id>
    spor status
    spor update
```

Demo



Future Work

IDE Integration

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** On the left, there are icons for File, Search, Find in Current File, Open Recent, and Help.
- File List:** Top bar shows files: .gitignore, script.md, anchor.rs (active), and ! 9bbc4665-01bf-4b69-90b9-7103964e763f.yml (deleted from disk).
- Code Editor:** The main area displays the `anchor.rs` file content. A tooltip for the `topic` field is open, showing its type as `String`, its metadata as `{meta: data}`, and its ID as `9bbc4665-01bf-4b69-90b9-7103964e763f`. An [Edit...](#) button is also present in the tooltip.
- Terminal:** Bottom right shows a terminal window titled "zsh".
- Bottom Navigation:** Bottom bar includes tabs for PROBLEMS (4), OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, and TERMINAL.

```
use std::cmp::max;
use std::fs::File;
use std::io::{BufReader, Error, ErrorKind, Read, Result, Seek, SeekFrom};
use std::path::{Path, PathBuf};

#[derive(Debug, Deserialize, Serialize)]
pub struct Context {
    before: String,
    offset: u64,
    topic: String, // Hovered over
    after: String,
    width: u64,
}

impl Context {
    pub fn from_path(
        path: &Path,
        offset: u64,
        width: u64,
        context_width: u64
    )
```

Anchoring directories

project_name

 └ README.rst

 └ setup.py

 └ src

 └ package_name

 └ __init__.py

 └ version.py

 └ subpackage

 └ mod1.py

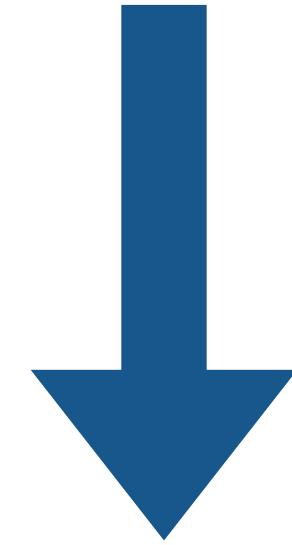
 └ mod2.py



Do not mutate

Source Control Integration

```
git mv foo.py bar.py
```



Update anchors to foo.py

And much more!



- Third-party Smith-Waterman
- Alternative tokenization
- Explore scoring functions
- Function ensembles
- Storing anchor history
- Match-quality warnings
- Semantic anchors

Python to Rust

Speed



Curiosity!



A close-up photograph of a man's face, which is heavily obscured by a complex web of tangled computer cables. The cables are of various types, including black power cords, white USB cables, and grey Ethernet cables. Some cables have metallic copper ends visible. The man has a beard and mustache, and his eyes are looking directly at the camera through the mess of wires. He is wearing a dark-colored shirt. In his right hand, he holds a black smartphone, which is also partially covered in cables. The background is plain and light-colored.

Learning
curve

Very positive!

- Nice tooling
- Fast development cycle
- Fast execution
- Maintainable
- Robust (feeling!)





Thank you!

Austin Bingham

 @austin_bingham

SixtyNORTH



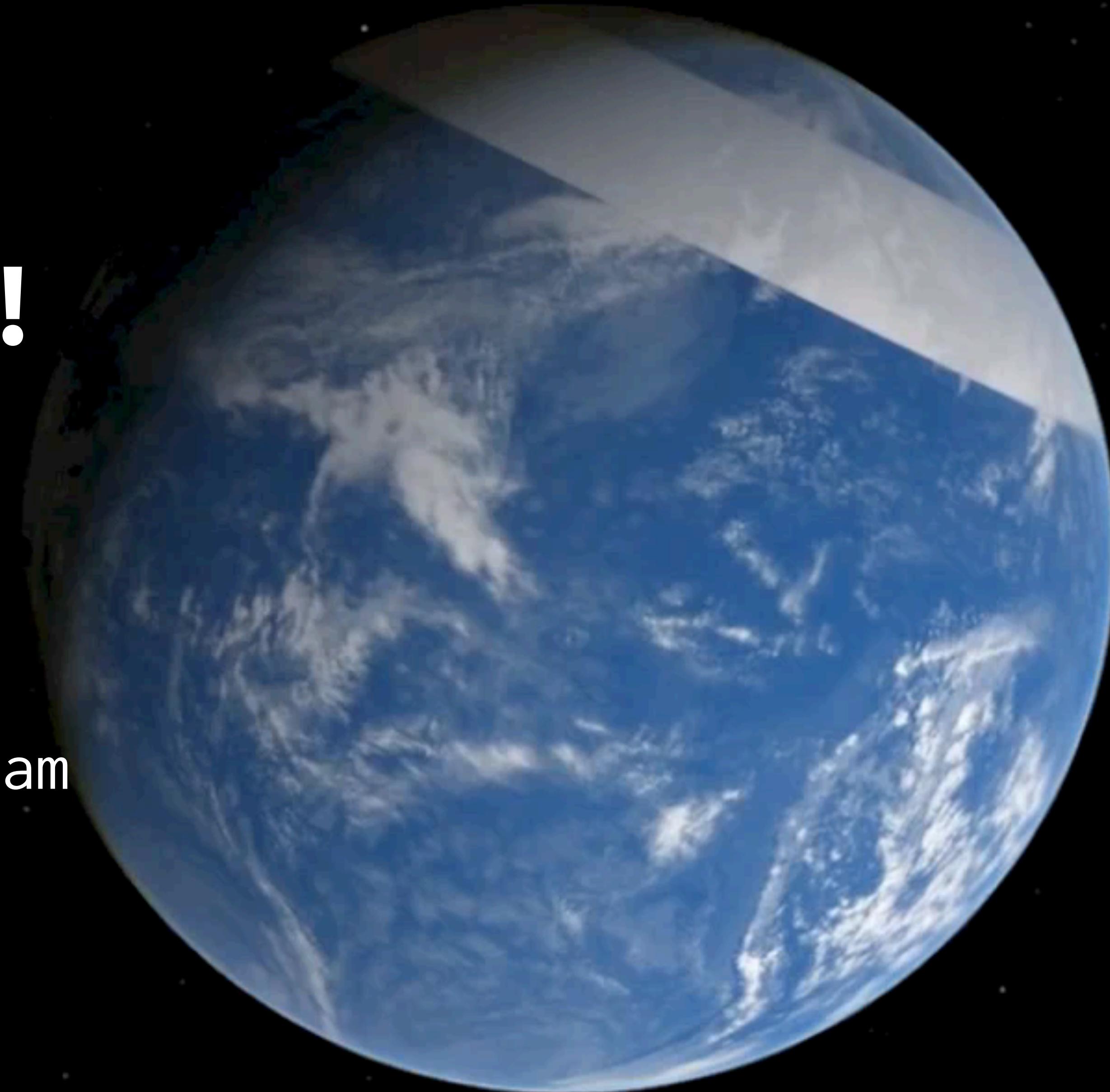
 @sixty_north

Thank you!

Austin Bingham

 @austin_bingham

SixtyNORTH



 @sixty_north