

Applying Genetic Programming to Bytecode and Assembly

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The big picture

- Evolving whole programs is hard to do with source code.
- Evolving whole programs with bytecode and assembly is not as hard.

Outline

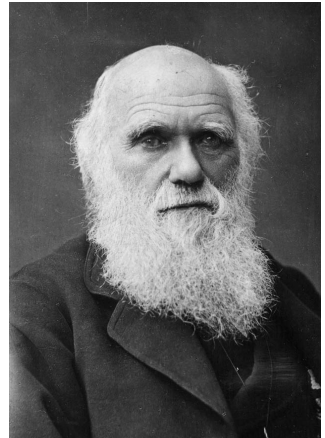
- 1 Background
- 2 Why Evolve Instruction-level Code
- 3 FINCH:Evolving Programs
- 4 Using Instruction-level code to automate bug repair
- 5 Conclusions

Outline

- 1 Background
 - EC
 - Java Bytecode and the JVM
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What is Evolutionary Computation?

- EC is a technique that is used to automate computer problem solving.
- Loosely emulates evolutionary biology.

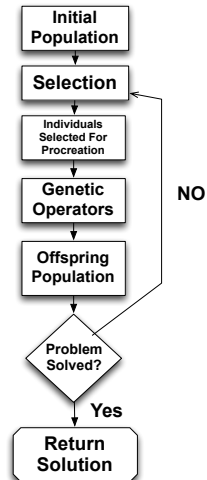


Charles Darwin

<http://tinyurl.com/lqwj3wt>

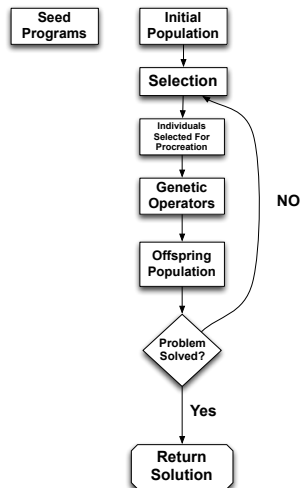
How does it work

- Continuous Optimization
- Selection is driven by the *fitness* of individuals
- Genetic Operators mimic sexual reproduction and mutation



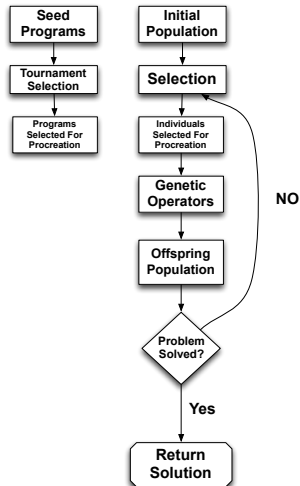
Genetic Programming

- Uses the EC technique to evolve programs
- The population is programs



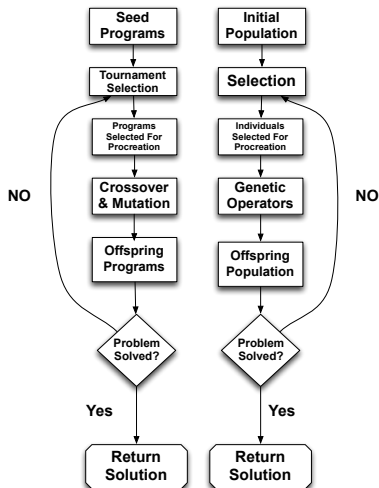
Genetic Programming

■ Tournament Selection

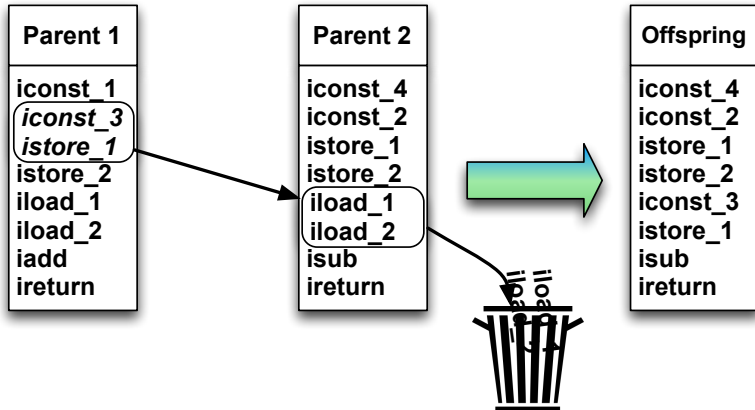


Genetic Programming

- Crossover
- Mutation

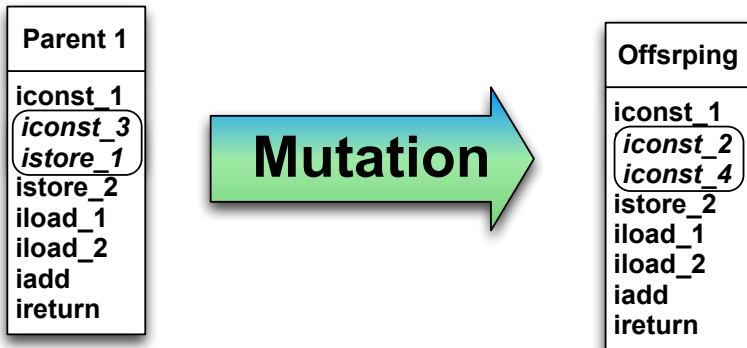


Crossover



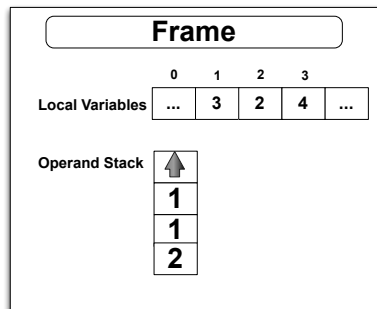
Crossover with Java Bytecode

Mutation



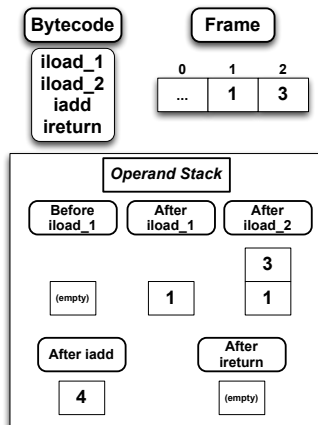
Crossover with Java Bytecode

- Frames
- Array of local variables
- Operand Stack



Java Bytecode and Frames

- Opcodes
- Prefix indicates type



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Source Code Constraints

- While it would be useful, it is difficult to apply evolution to an entire program in source code
 - Source code is made to simplify reading and writing programs
 - Source code does not represent the semantic constraints of the program.

Source Code Constraints

```
float x;  int y = 7;
if (y >= 0)
    x = y;
else
    x = -y;
System.out.println(x);
```

(a)

```
int x = 7;  float y;
if (y >= 0) {
    y = x;
    x = y;
}
System.out.println(z);
```

(b)

Both (a) and (b) are valid syntactically. However (b) is invalid semantically.

Source Code Constraints

- EAs are usually designed to avoid dealing with semantic constraints

```
class Robot{  
    ...  
    double robotSpeed(){  
        double evolvedVariable = valueFromEA;  
        return (robot.location + evolvedVariable)/2;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Instruction-Level Code Constraints

- Consists of a smaller alphabets
- Simpler syntactically
- Less semantic constraints to violate

Instruction-level Code Benefits

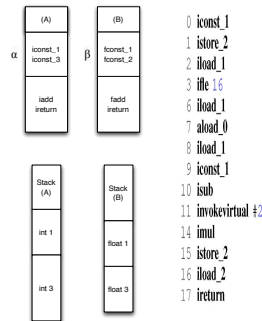
- Do not need to understand the structure of the program being evolved
- Can evolve a lot from a little
- If there is a compiler for it we can evolve it

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 - How it Works
 - Results
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Selecting Offspring

- There is still a chance to produce non-compilable code
- Solution: Add restrictions to code selection.
- Stack and Frame Depth
- Variable Types
- Control Flow



Crossover

Non-Halting Offspring

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Selecting Offspring

Genetic Operators

Non-Halting Offspring

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Conclusions

References