缺陷修复技术

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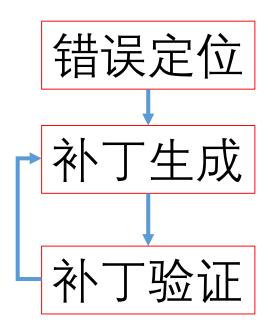
缘起

- 人和Bug的斗争从来没有停止过
- 缺陷检测:到底有没有Bug
 - 从上世纪60年代开始
 - 代表技术:软件测试、软件验证
- 缺陷定位: Bug在哪里
 - 从上世纪90年代开始
 - 代表技术:统计性调试
- 缺陷修复:自动消除Bug
 - 约从2000年之后开始
 - 代表技术:生成-验证缺陷修复技术

"生成-验证"缺陷修复

输入:一个程序和一组测试,至少有一个测试没有通过

输出:一个补丁,可以使程序通过所有测试



代表性工作

- GenProg
 - [Westley Weimer: ICSE'09, GECCO'09, CACM'10, ICSE'12]
 - 方法:
 - 复制其他语句来替换/插入到之前/删除错误语句
 - 采用遗传算法从基本操作合成补丁
 - 实证研究:55/105, 8\$/bug
- 引发一系列相关工作
 - AutoFiix, Nopol, RSRepair, MintHint, AutoRepair, SemFix, DirectFix, SPR...
- 程序员的前景一片光明,"躺着也能把钱挣了"的时代眼看就要到来

转折

- [Qi-ISSTA'15]
 - GenProg被认为修复的55个缺陷中,只有2个是正确的
 - 根本原因:通过测试并不代表是正确的修复
- [Le Goues-FSE'15]
 - 详细实验了GenProg,AE等多个主流修复方法,采用了更大的数据集,更多的测试集
 - 结果基本一致
- 其他后续工作
 - Prophet, Angelix
 - 补丁的正确率最好也不到40%

我们的工作

高正确率的缺陷修复





过滤错误的修复[arxiv]

[ASE15] Qing Gao, Hansheng Zhang, Jie Wang, Yingfei Xiong, Lu Zhang, Hong Mei. Fixing Recurring Crash Bugs via Analyzing Q&A Sites. ASE'15

[ICSE17] Yingfei Xiong, Jie Wang, Runfa Yan, Jiachen Zhang, Shi Han, Gang Huang, Lu Zhang. Precise Condition Synthesis for Program Repair. ICSE'17

[arxiv] Xinyuan Liu, Muhan Zeng, Yingfei Xiong, Lu Zhang, Gang Huang. Identifying Patch Correctness in Test-Based Automatic Program Repair. CoRR 2017

从QA网站学习

• 开发人员遇到未知错误的时候会怎么办?

```
public void onReceive (final Context context, final Intent intent) {
    final int action = intent.getExtras().getInt(KEY_ACTION, -1);
    final float bl = BatteryHelper.level(context);
    LOG.i("AlarmReceiver invoked: action=%s bl=%s.", action, bl);
    switch (action) {
        ...
    }
}
```

java.lang.RuntimeException: Unable to start receiver com.vaguehope.onosendai.update.AlarmReceiver:

从QA网站学习

java.lang.RuntimeException: Unable to start receiver: android.conten

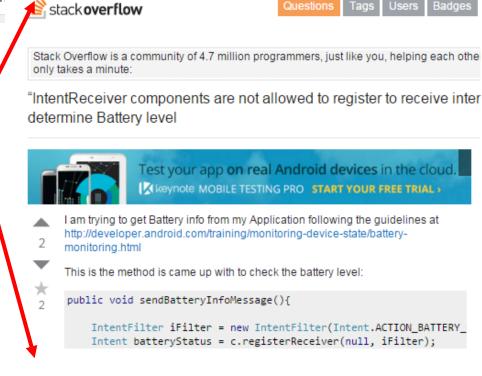
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8 results (0.52 seconds)

android - "IntentReceiver components are not allowed to ... stackoverflow.com/.../intentreceiver-components-are-not-allowed-to-regi.. Jul 24, 2014 - "IntentReceiver components are not allowed to register to receive .. ACTION_BATTERY_CHANGED); Intent batteryStatus = c. ... RuntimeException: Unable to start receiver ... ActivityThread.main(ActivityThread.java:4627) at java. lang.reflect. ... NativeStart.main(Native Method) Caused by: android.content.

android - Battery changed broadcast receiver crashing app ... stackoverflow.com/.../battery-changed-broadcast-receiver-crashing-app-... ▼
Feb 27, 2013 - Battery changed broadcast receiver crashing app on some phones. No ... PowerConnectionReceiver"> <intent-filter> <action android:name="android.intent" action. ... RuntimeException: Unable to start receiver com.doublep.wakey. ReceiverCallNotAllowedException: IntentReceiver components are not ...

android - Want app to execute some code when phone is ... stackoverflow.com/.../want-app-to-execute-some-code-when-phone-is-pl... ▼
Jun 29, 2012 - ACTION_BATTERY_CHANGED)); int plugged = intent. ... The code errors out with: *FATAL EXCEPTION: main:: java.lang.RuntimeException: Unable to start receiver com.example.ChargingOnReceiver: android.content. ... IntentReceiver



挑战:自然语言理解是很困难的

从QA网站学习

- 观察:程序员常常只用编程语言语言交流的
- 解决方案:直接比较代码片段

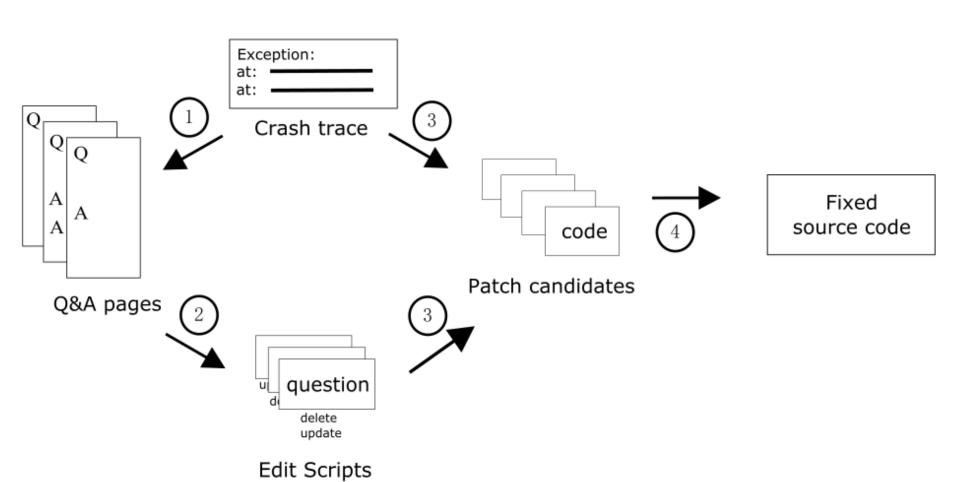
```
My broadcast receiver is
```

```
@Override
public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
    Bundle extras = intent.getExtras();
    String message = extras != null ? extras.getString("com.parse.Data")
           : "";
    Log.e("message ", " " + message);
    JSONObject jObject;
        jObject = new JSONObject(message);
        //objectId = jObject.getString("id");
        time = jObject.getString("time");
        msg = jObject.getString("title");
        title = jObject.getString("msg");
            GCMMessage gcmMessage = new GCMMessage();
        //gcmMessage.setMsg_id(1);
        gcmMessage.setMsg_body(msg);
        gcmMessage.setMsg title(title);
        gcmMessage.setType(0);
        gcmMessage.setDateTime(time);
            DatabaseUtil.insertMessage(context, gcmMessage);
    catch (JSONException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
```

When I reboot my phone then also it showing same error..., otherwise it is working fine.

```
I'll have a guess that message has the value of "" or NULL
    JSONObject jObject;
        if (message != null && !message.equals("") {
           iObject = new JSONObject(message);
          //objectId = jObject.getString("id");
          time = jObject.getString("time");
          msg = jObject.getString("title");
          title = jObject.getString("msg");
          GCMMessage gcmMessage = new GCMMessage();
          //gcmMessage.setMsg_id(1);
          gcmMessage.setMsg_body(msg);
           gcmMessage.setMsg_title(title);
          gcmMessage.setType(0);
          gcmMessage.setDateTime(time);
          DatabaseUtil.insertMessage(context, gcmMessage);
       catch (JSONException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
Instead of:
context.registerReceiver(null, new IntentFilter(Intent.ACTION BATTERY CHANGED));
context.getApplicationContext().registerReceiver(null, new IntentFilter(Intent.ACTION BATTER
This is annoying -- registerReceiver() should be smarter than this -- but it's the workaround for this
particular case.
```

方法概览



实验效果

- 24个Android崩溃缺陷
 - 预先人工验证过在StackOverflow上能找到答案
- 正确修复:8
- 错误修复:2
- 正确率:80%
- 召回率:33%

是否能修复更多缺陷?

精确条件修复

条件错误是很常见的

```
lcm = Math.abs(a+b);
+ if (lcm == Integer.MIN_Value)
+ throw new ArithmeticException();
```

缺少边界检查

```
if (hours <= 24)</li>+ if (hours < 24)</li>withinOneDay=true;
```

条件过强

```
- if (a > 0)
+ if (a >= 0)
nat++;
```

条件过弱

ACS修复系统

- ACS = Accurate Condition Synthesis
- 两组修复模板

条件修改

- 首先定位到有问题的条件, 然后试图修改条件
 - 扩展:if (\$D) => if (\$D | | \$C)
 - 收缩:if (\$D) => if (\$D && \$C)

返回预期值

- 在出错语句前插入如下语句
 - if (\$C) throw \$E;
 - if (\$C) return \$O;

挑战和解决方案

```
int lcm=Math.abs(
    mulAndCheck(a/gdc(a,b),b));
+if (lcm == Integer.MIN_VALUE) {
+ throw new ArithmeticException();
+}
return lcm;
```

测试 1:

Input: a = 1, b = 50

Oracle: lcm = 50

正确条件:

lcm == Integer.MIN_VALUE

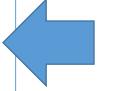
测试 2:

Input: a = Integer.MIN_VALUE, b = 1

Oracle: Expected(ArithmeticException)

可以通过测试的条件:

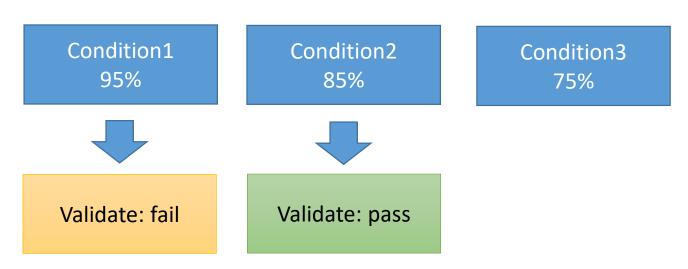
- a > 1
- b == 1
- lcm != 50
- ..



排序

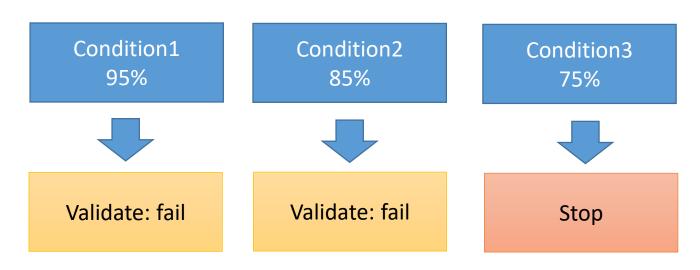
基本思路:对条件进行排序

- 按条件的正确可能性进行排序
- 用测试逐个验证
- 当可能性太低的时候放弃验证



基本思路:对条件进行排序

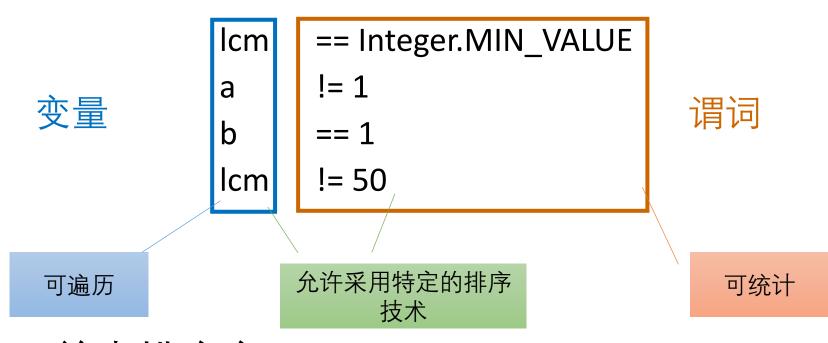
- 按条件的正确可能性进行排序
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按正确可能性排序很困难

- 正确条件的空间较大
 - 无法直接对空间中的条件排序
 - 无法通过统计得到概率

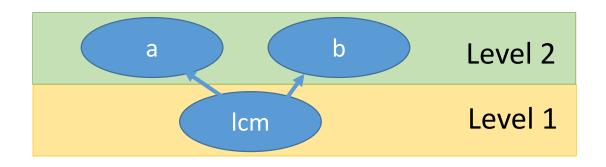
解决方案:分治



首先排序变量 然后根据变量排序谓词

排序方法1: 按数据依赖对变量排序

- 变量使用局部性:最近被赋值的变量更有可能被使用。
- 根据数据依赖对变量排序
 - lcm = Math.abs(mulAndCheck(a/gdc(a, b), b))



• 只考虑前两层的变量

排序方法2: 根据Java文档过滤变量

```
/** ...

* @throws IllegalArgumentException if initial is not between

* min and max (even if it <em>is </em> a root)

**/
```

抛出IllegalArgumentException时,只考虑将"initial" 变量用在条件里

排序方法3: 根据现有代码对操作排序

• 在变量上使用的操作跟该条件的上下文紧密相关

```
      变量类型
      Vector v = ...; if (v == null) return 0;

        int hours = ...; if (hours < 24) withinOneDay=true;
      </td>

        int factorial() { ... if (n < 21) { ... if (
```

• 根据已有的代码库统计条件概率

Defects4J上的验证

Approach	Correct	Incorrect	Precision	Recall
ACS	18	5	78.3%	8.0%
jGenProg	5	22	18.5%	2.2%
Nopol	5	30	14.3%	2.2%
xPAR	3	_4	_4	$1.3\%^{2}$
HistoricalFix ¹	$10(16)^3$	_4	_4	$4.5\%(7.1\%)^{2,3}$

是否还能进一步提高 准确率?

思路:修复正确率低主要是测试集太弱

能否自动增强测试集?

增强测试集



针对预言的启发式规则PATCHSIM

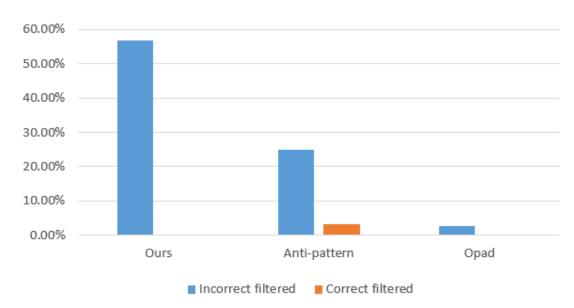


针对输入的启发式规则TESTSIM

很可能新测 新测试行为 某通过测试行为 相似 试应该通过 很可能新测 新测试行为 某失败测试行为 相似 试应该失败

验证结果

- 139个不同工具生成的补丁
 - 30个正确补丁, 109个错误补丁



- 成功过滤56.9%的错误补丁,并且没有误伤正确补丁
- 将ACS的正确率提升到了90%

愿景

- 长远目标:自动程序开发
- 路线图:不断挑战修复更困难的缺陷
 - Issues = bug reports + feature requests