

# Synthesis of Equivalent Method Calls in Guava

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# Equivalence in Software

## Google Guava

```
MultiMap m = new MultiMap();
//...
//check if element is already in map
if (m.contains(x))
//...
//add key-value in the map
m.put(k, v)
```

# Equivalence in Software

## Google Guava

```
MultiMap m = new MultiMap();
```

```
//...
//check if element is already in map
if (m.contains(x))
if (m.elementSet().contains(x))
if (m.count(x) > 0)
```

```
//...
//add key-value in the map
m.put(k, v)
m.putAll(k, Arrays.asList(v))
```

# Exploiting Redundancy



Automatic repair



Test oracles



Security

# Search-based Synthesis of Equivalences



Java  
Stack  
pop()



```
int el = s.peek();  
int index = s.size();  
index = index - 1;  
s.remove(index);  
return el;
```

## Execution scenarios

```
Stack s = new Stack();  
s.push(1);  
s.push(1);  
Object ret = s.pop();
```

```
Stack s = new Stack();  
s.push(-4);  
Object ret = s.pop();
```

# Search-based Synthesis of Equivalences



Stack  
pop()

Synthesis

Counterexample



## Execution scenarios

```
Stack s = new Stack();
s.push(1);
s.push(1);
Object ret = s.pop();
```

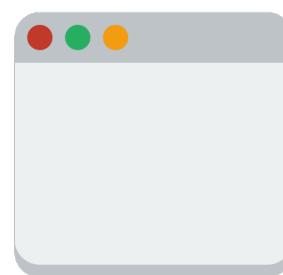
```
Stack s = new Stack();
s.push(-4);
Object ret = s.pop();
```

# Search-based Synthesis of Equivalences

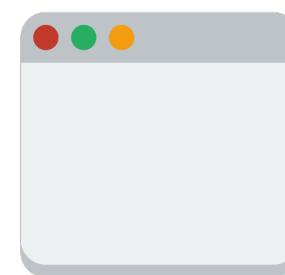


Stack  
pop()

## Synthesis



## Counterexample



## Execution scenarios

```
Stack s = new Stack();
s.push(1);
s.push(1);
Object ret = s.pop();
```

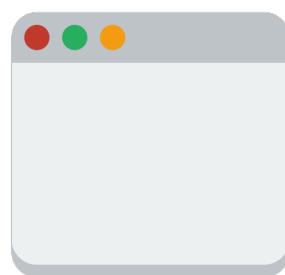
```
Stack s = new Stack();
s.push(-4);
Object ret = s.pop();
```

# Search-based Synthesis of Equivalences

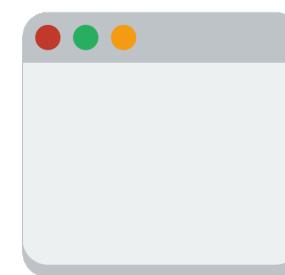


Stack  
pop()

## Synthesis



## Counterexample



Timeout!

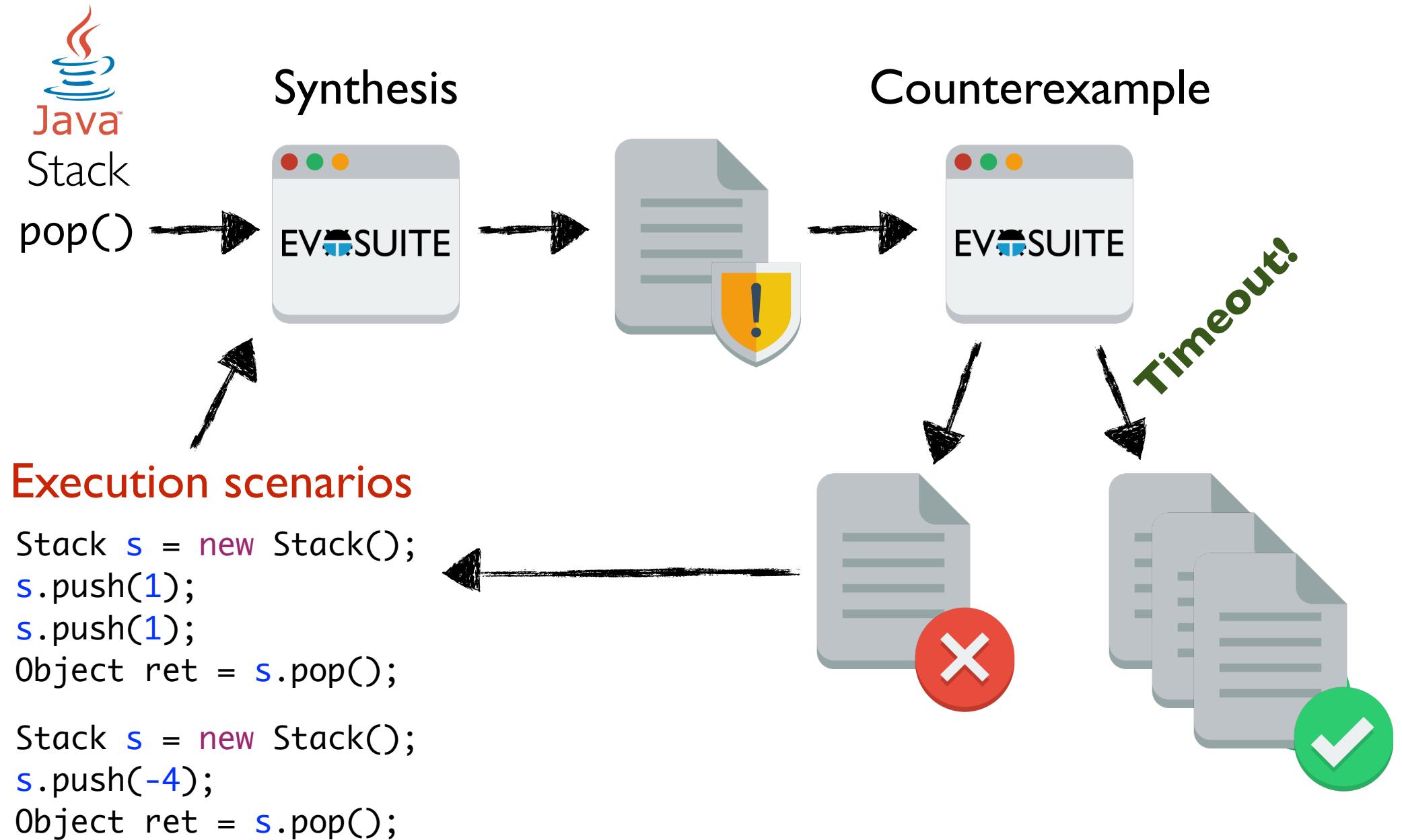


## Execution scenarios

```
Stack s = new Stack();
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s.push(1);
Object ret = s.pop();
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Stack s = new Stack();
s.push(-4);
Object ret = s.pop();
```

# Search-based Synthesis of Equivalences



## Search-Based Synthesis of Equivalent Method Sequences

Alberto Goffi<sup>†</sup>, Alessandra Gorla<sup>†</sup>, Andrea Mattavelli<sup>†</sup>, Mauro Pezzè<sup>†\*</sup>, and Paolo Tonella<sup>§</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

Software components are usually redundant, since their interface offers different operations that are *equivalent* in their functional behavior. Several reliability techniques exploit this redundancy to either detect or tolerate faults in software. Metamorphic testing, for instance, executes pairs of sequences of operations that are equivalent results, and identifies faults in outcomes. Some popular fault tolerance techniques execute redundant operations to avoid failures at runtime. The common technique, though, is that such redundancy is *redundant*. This means that the set of operations equivalent in a given component should be available in the specifications. Unfortunately, inferring this information manually can be expensive and error prone.

This paper proposes a search-based technique to synthesize sequences of method invocations that are equivalent to a target method within a finite set of execution scenarios. The experimental results obtained on 47 methods from 7 classes show that the proposed approach correctly identifies equivalent method sequences in the majority of the cases where redundancy was known to exist, with very few false positives.

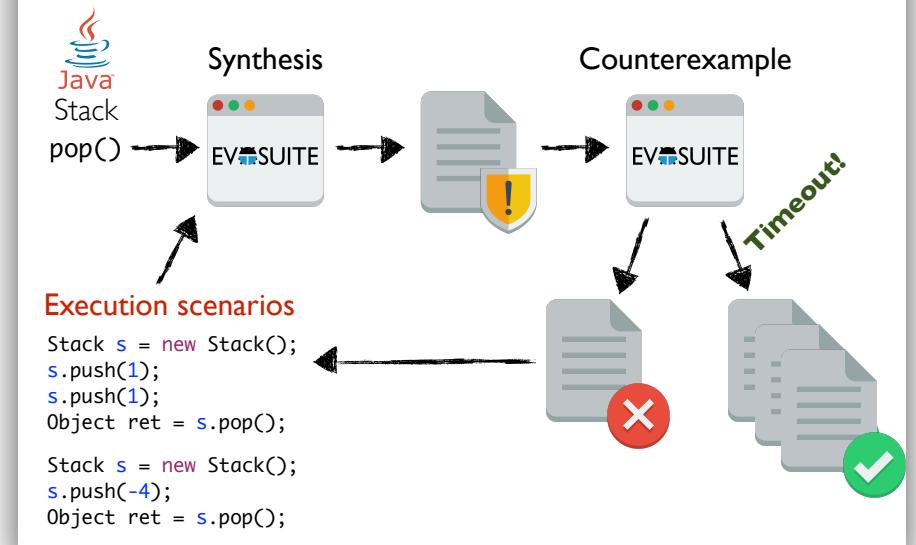
# FSE 2014

### 1. INTRODUCTION

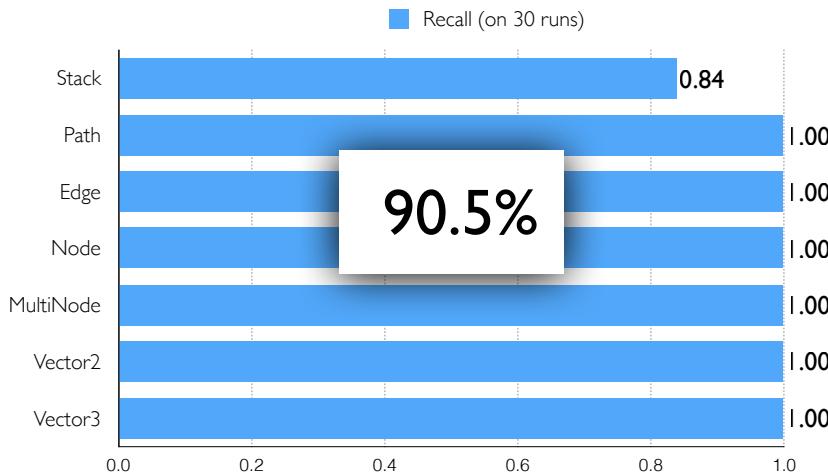
The presence of *equivalent* code fragments, for example methods or method sequences, make modern software systems *redundant*. Informally, two methods are equivalent if they produce indistinguishable results when called with proper parameters. This is the case, for instance, of methods in Google Guava class `AbstractMultimap` that return indistinguishable results when `putAll()` is called containing the single value passed to all executable methods, as in the previous section to obtain equivalent executions by `putAll()` invocations. For example, method `remove(size()-1)` of Java standard library is equivalent to the method sequence `remove(size()-1)`. Indeed, removing the element on top of the stack (`pop()`) leads to the same result as removing the element in the last position (`remove(size()-1)`).

This form of redundancy should not be confused with what are usually referred to as code clones. Code clones are typically the result of bad design and implementation practices, such as copy and paste, and indicate the need of code refactoring [16]. Instead, the redundancy described above is the result of good design practice, as it aims to offer a richer API to client components and to increase code reusability.

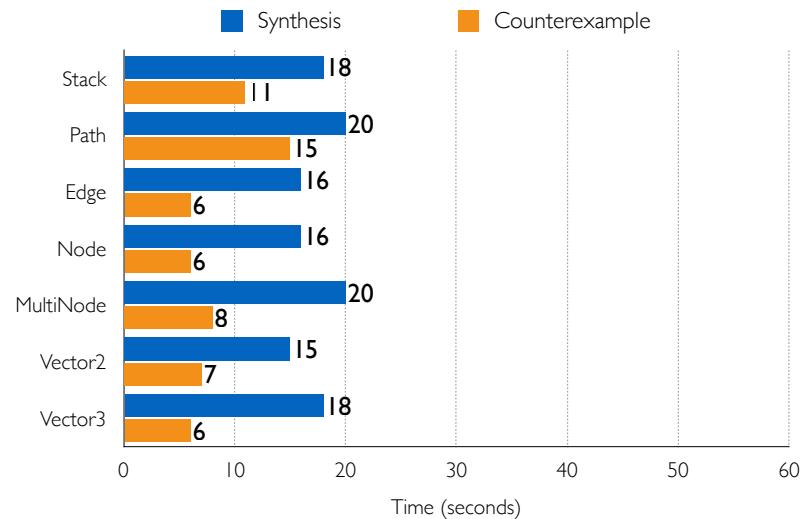
## Search-based Synthesis of Equivalences



## Effectiveness of Search-based Synthesis



## Efficiency of Search-based Synthesis



## Search-Based Synthesis of Equivalent Method Sequences

Alberto Goffi<sup>†</sup>, Alessandra Gorla<sup>†</sup>, Andrea Mattavelli<sup>†</sup>, Mauro Pezzè<sup>†\*</sup>, and Paolo Tonella<sup>§</sup>

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Software components are usually redundant, since their interface offers different operations that are *equivalent* in their functional behavior. Several reliability techniques exploit this redundancy to either detect or tolerate faults in software. Metamorphic testing, for instance, executes pairs of sequences of operations that are equivalent results, and identifies faults' outcomes. Some popular fault tolerance techniques execute redundant operations to avoid failures at runtime. The common technique, though, is that such redundancy is *redundant*. This means that the set of operations equivalent in a given component should be available in the specifications. Unfortunately, inferring this information manually can be expensive and error prone.

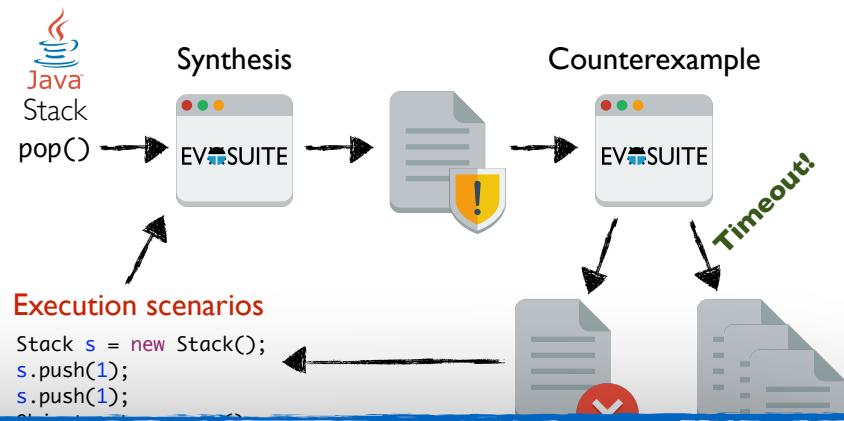
This paper proposes a search-based technique to synthesize

### 1. INTRODUCTION

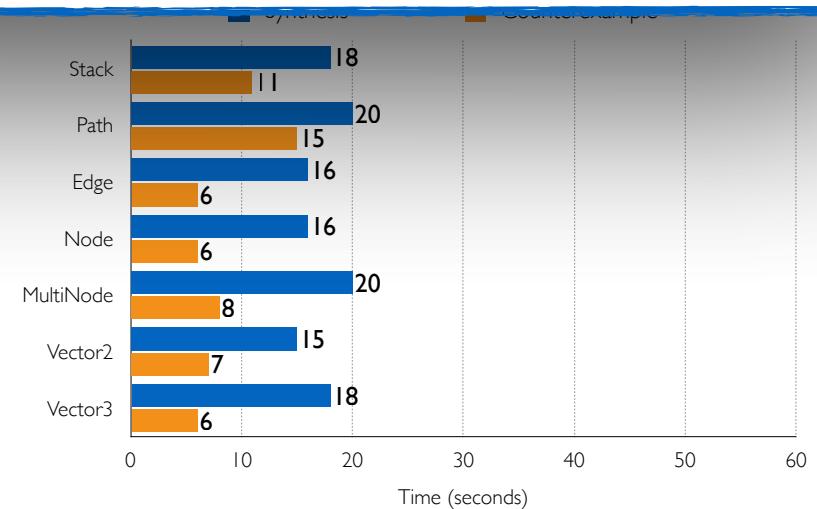
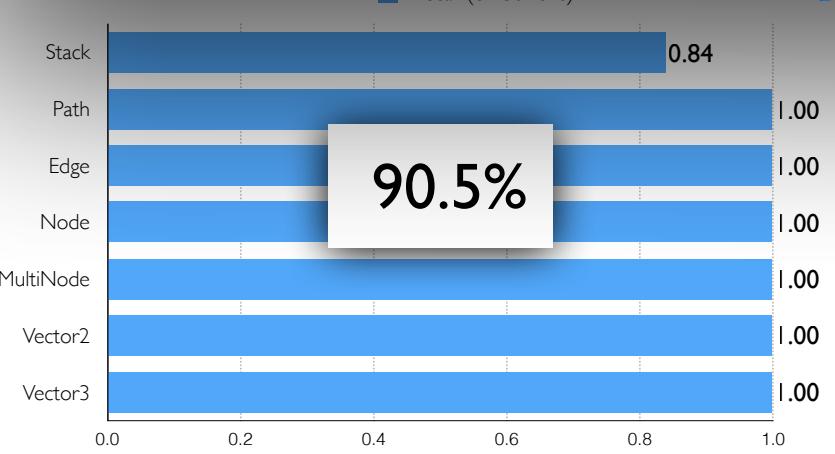
The presence of *equivalent* code fragments, for example methods or method sequences, make modern software systems *redundant*. Informally, two methods are equivalent if they produce indistinguishable results when called with proper parameters. This is the case, for instance, of methods in Google Guava class `AbstractMultimap` containing the single value passed to `putAll()` to obtain equivalent executions by `size()` invocations. For example, method `Java standard library is equivalent to the method sequence remove(size()-1). Indeed, removing the element on top of the stack (pop()) leads to the same result as removing the element in the last position (remove(size()-1)). This kind of redundancy should not be confused with`

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## Search-based Synthesis of Equivalences



# Can SBES identify equivalences in Google Guava?



# Google Guava



guava-libraries

Basic utilities

Collections

Caches

Functional idioms

Concurrency

Strings

Primitives

Ranges

I/O

Hashing

Math

# Google Guava



Basic utilities  
**Collections**  
Caches  
Functional idioms  
Concurrency  
Strings  
Primitives  
Ranges  
I/O  
Hashing  
Math

# Google Guava: Challenges

## **Large Search Space**

## **Generics Support**

# Google Guava: Large Search Space



**335** classes

**5,400** methods

# Google Guava: Large Search Space

<code>addFirst(x)</code>	$\equiv$	<code>addElementAt(x, 0)</code>
<code>pop()</code>	$\equiv$	<code>remove(size() - 1)</code>
<code>x()</code>	$\equiv$	<code>get(0)</code>
<code>y()</code>	$\equiv$	<code>get(1)</code>
<code>z()</code>	$\equiv$	<code>get(2)</code>

# Google Guava: Large Search Space

`addFirst(x)`  $\equiv$  `addElementAt(x, 0)`

`pop()`  $\equiv$  `remove(size() - 1)`

`x()`  $\equiv$  `get(0)`

`y()`  $\equiv$  `get(1)`

`z()`  $\equiv$  `get(2)`

## Memetic algorithms

# Google Guava: Generics Support

`class ArrayList<T>`

`class ContiguousSet<C extends Comparable>`

`class Condition<? super E>`

`class IterableToCollection<`

`E,`

`T extends Iterable<? extends E>,`

`C extends Condition<? super E>,`

`R extends Collection<E>`

`>`

# Google Guava: Generics Support

Multimap<K, V>

## Execution scenarios

```
Multimap<Integer, String> m = new Multimap<Integer, String>();  
m.put(1, "String");
```

```
Multimap<Integer, String> m = new Multimap<Integer, String>();  
m.put(-4, "Test");  
m.put(-4, "Test2");
```

# Google Guava: Generics Support

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put(K key, V value) → put(Integer key, String value)

# Google Guava: Generics Support

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put(K key, V value) → put(Integer key, String value)

## Generics to concrete

# Evaluation

# Evaluation



guava-libraries

**16** classes  
**220** methods

# Evaluation



guava-libraries

**16** classes

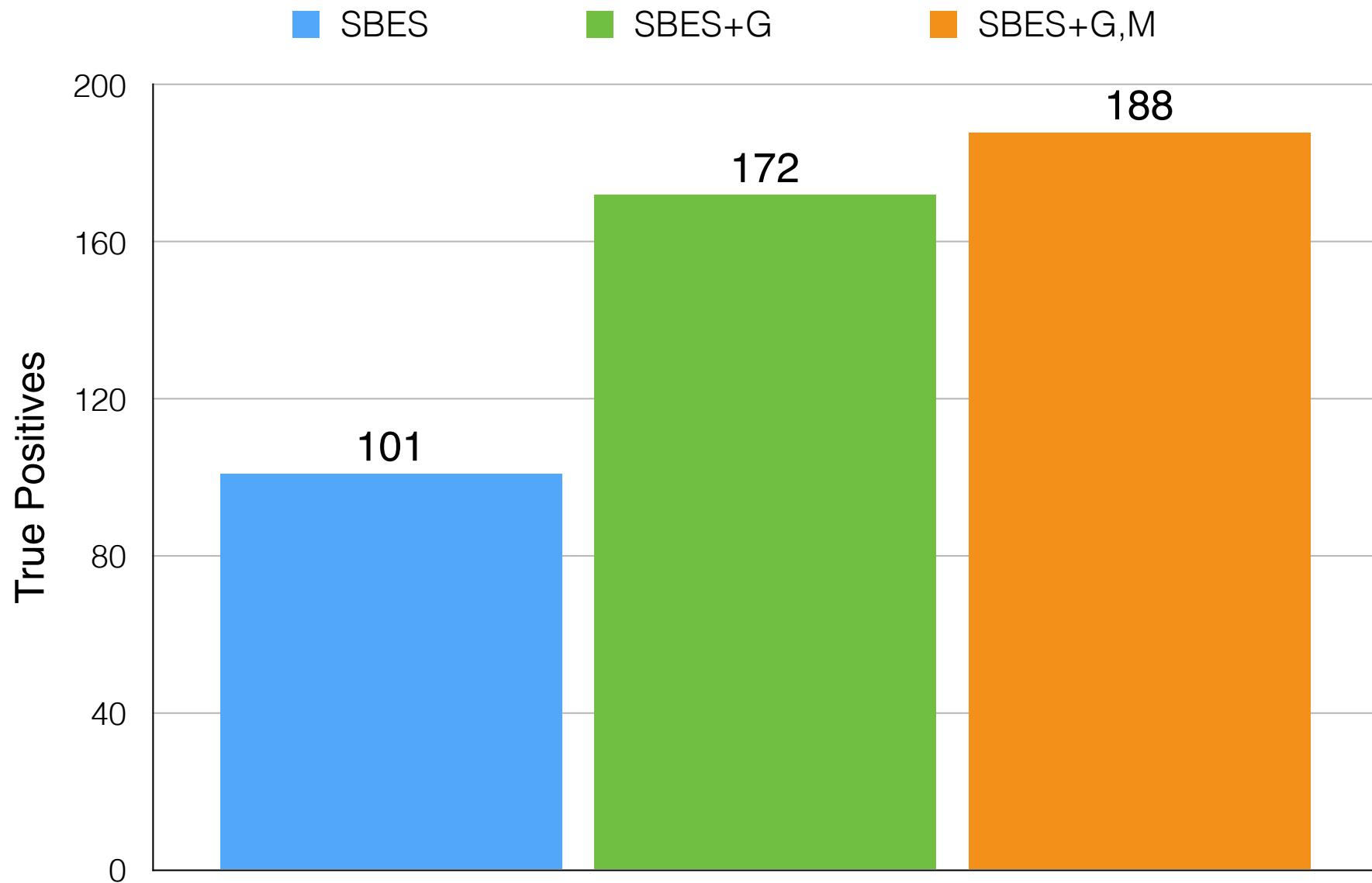
**220** methods

**SBES**

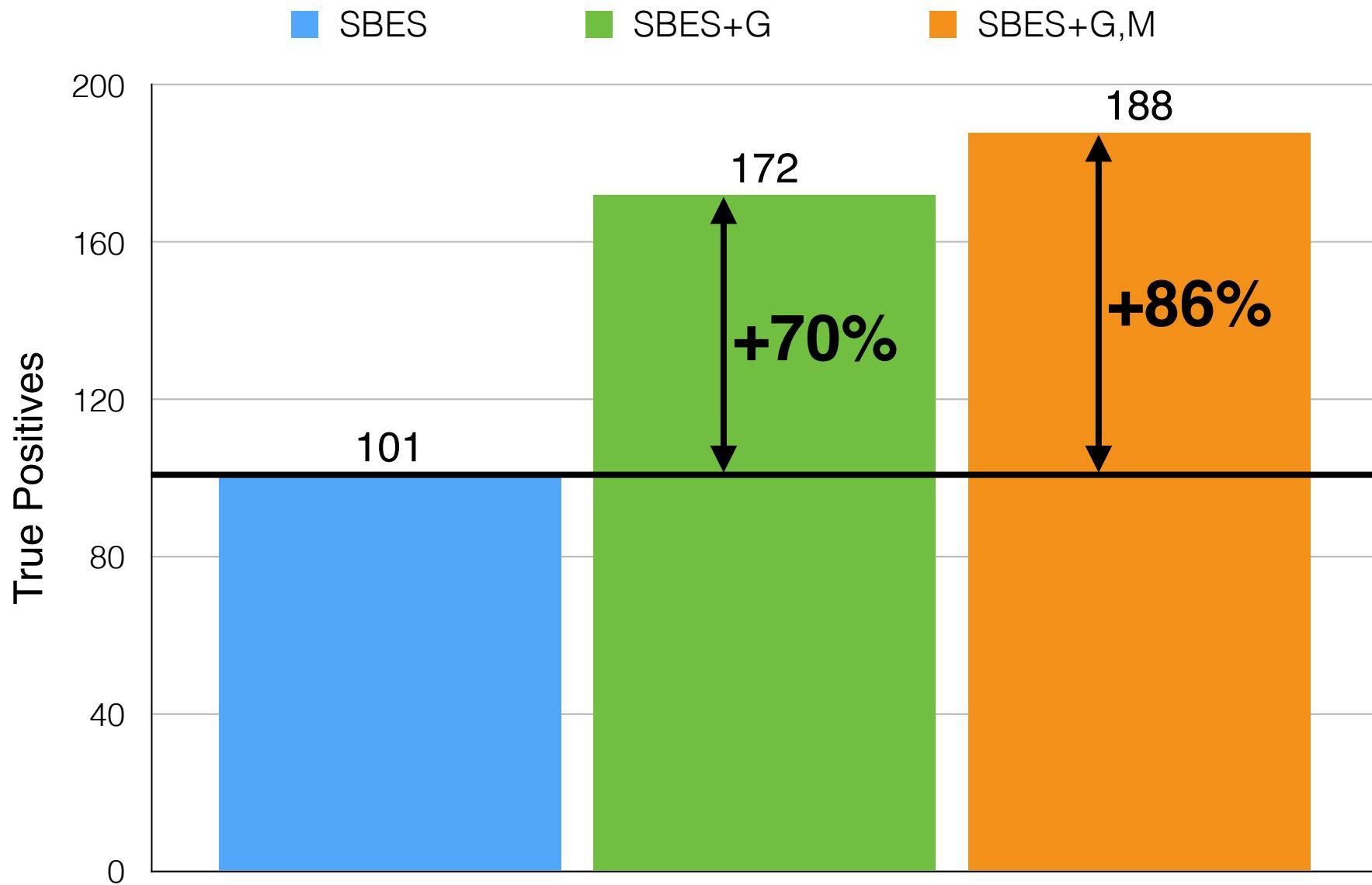
**SBES+G**

**SBES+G,M**

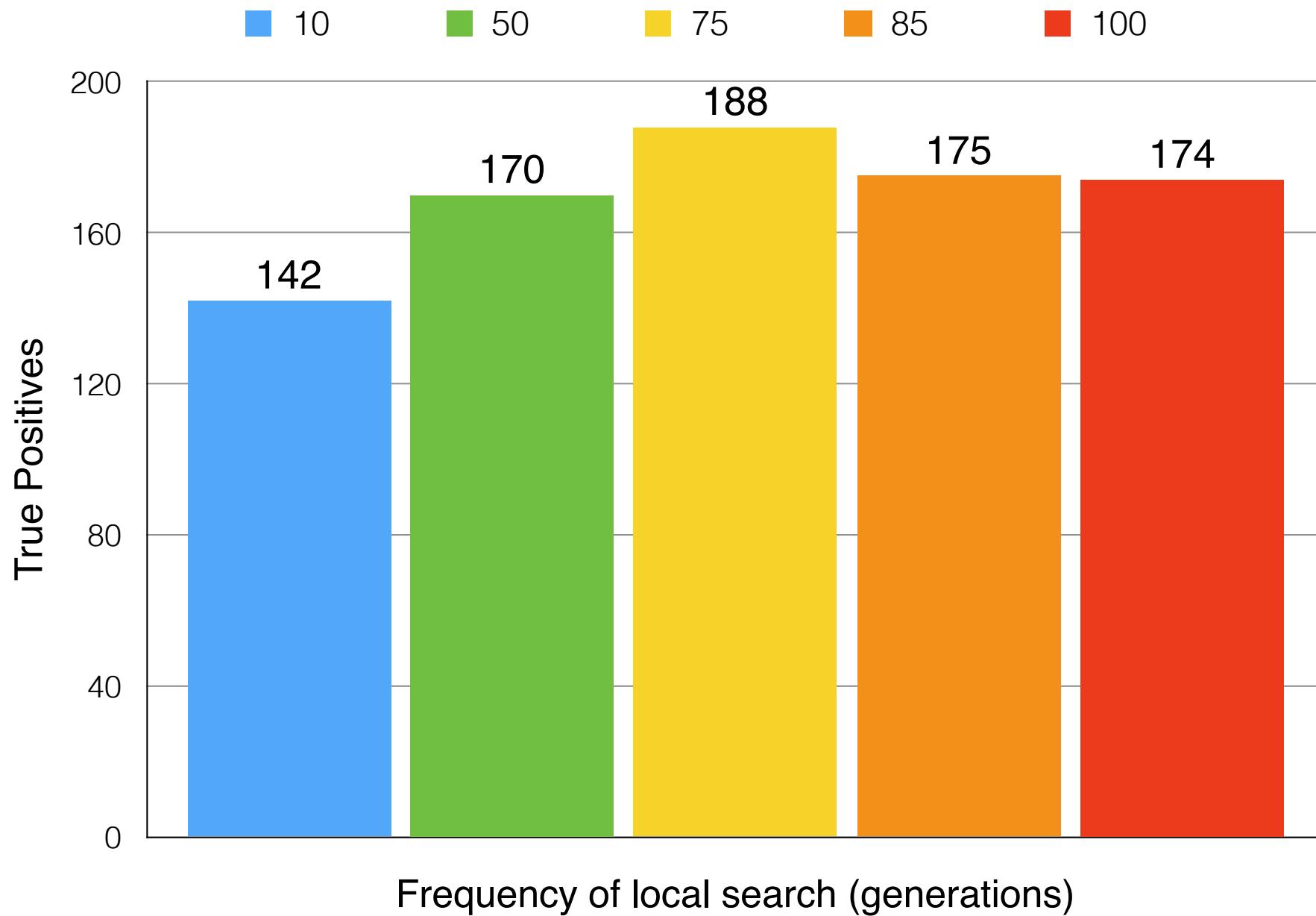
# Effectiveness of Synthesis



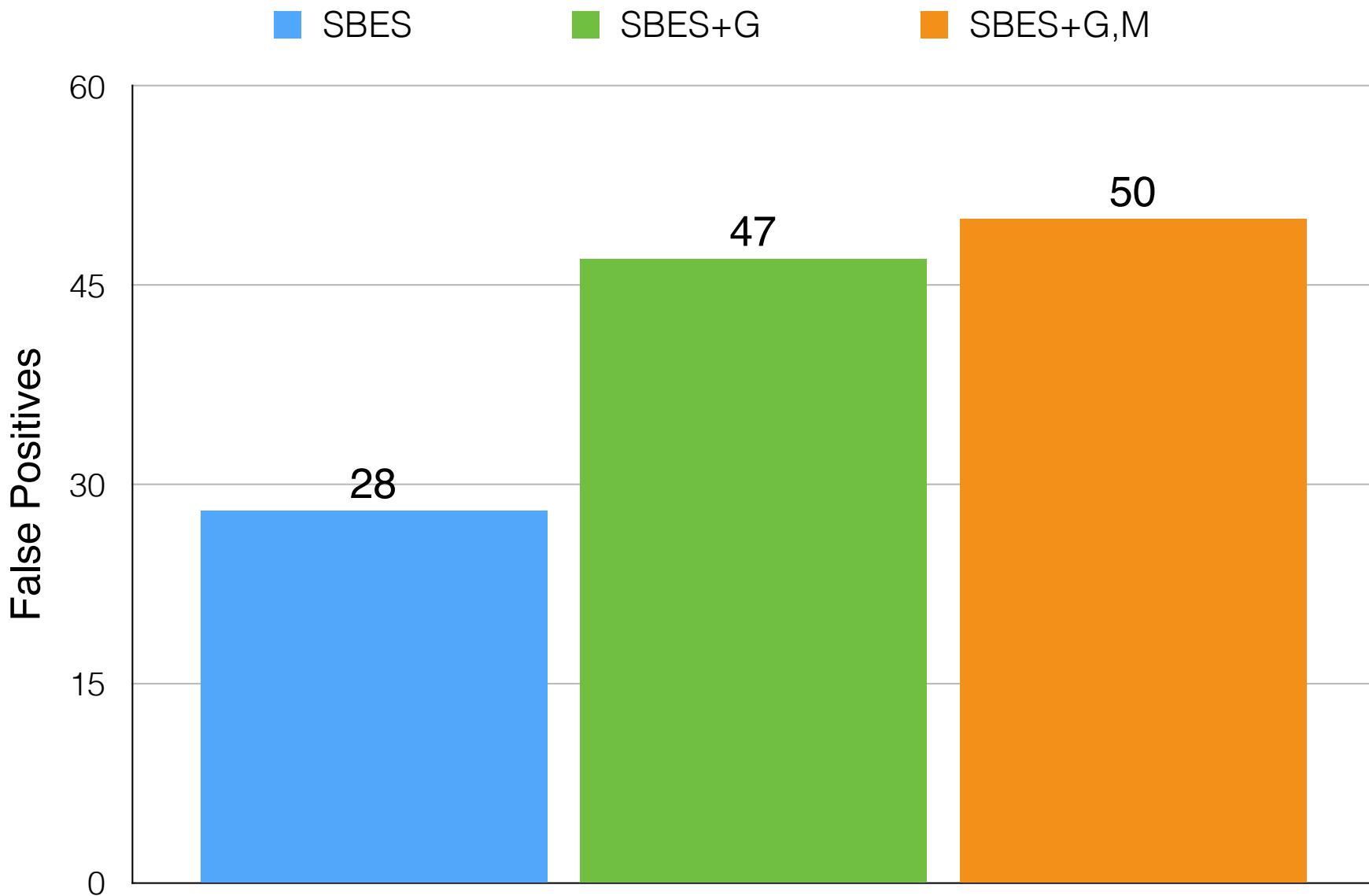
# Effectiveness of Synthesis



# Effectiveness of Memetic Algorithms



# Effectiveness of Counterexamples



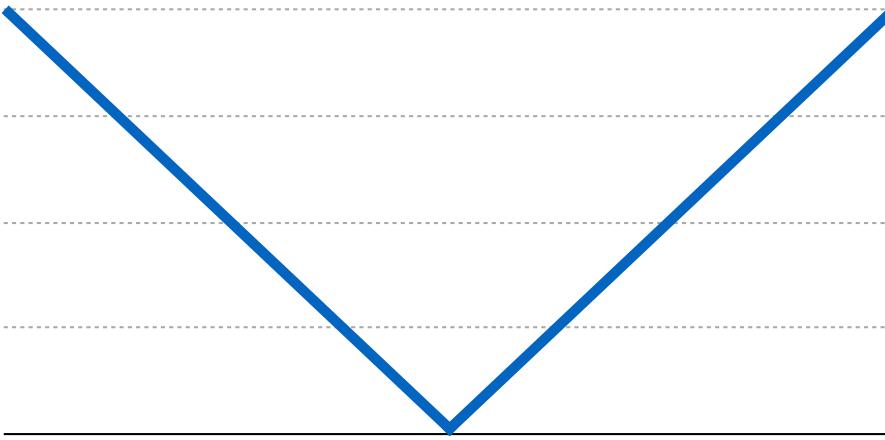
# Effectiveness of Counterexamples

## Synthesis

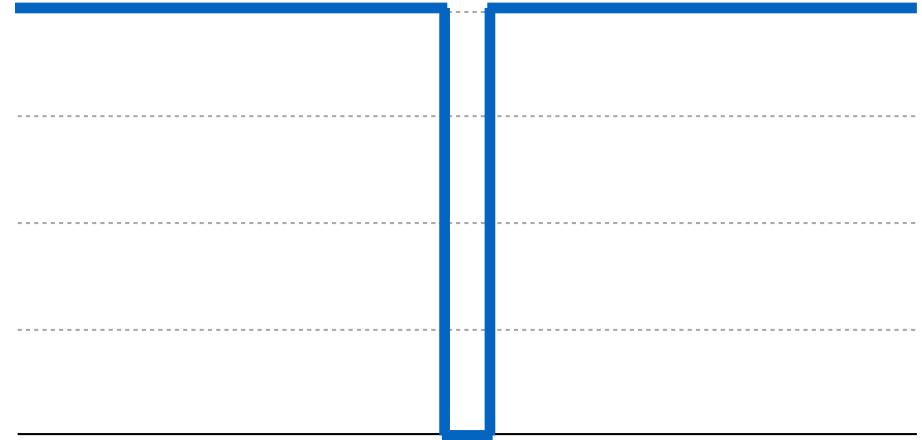
```
public void method_under_test() {  
    if(distance(this,clone)==0 &&  
        distance(expected,actual)==0) {  
        // equivalent!  
    }  
}
```

## Counterexample

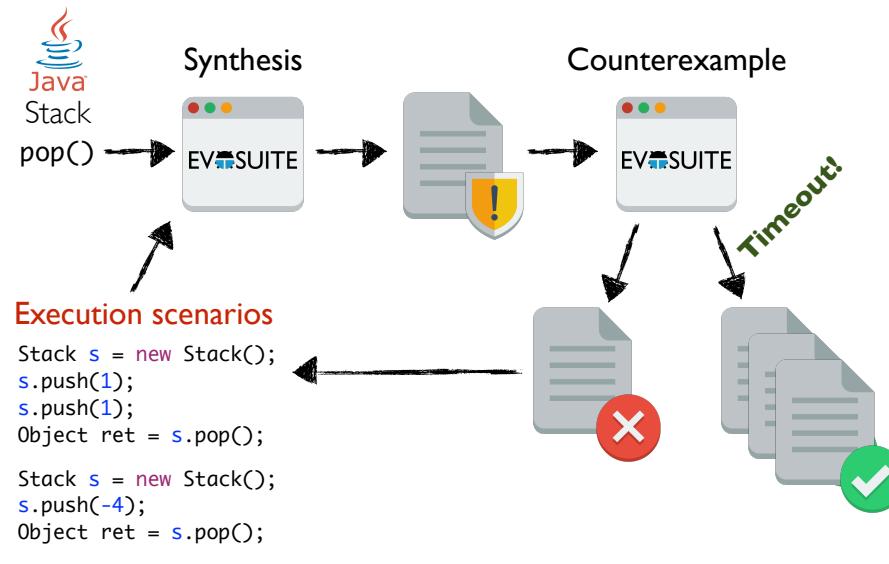
```
public void method_under_test() {  
    if(distance(this,clone)>0 ||  
        distance(expected,actual)>0) {  
        // counterexample!  
    }  
}
```



Fitness value



## Search-based Synthesis of Equivalences

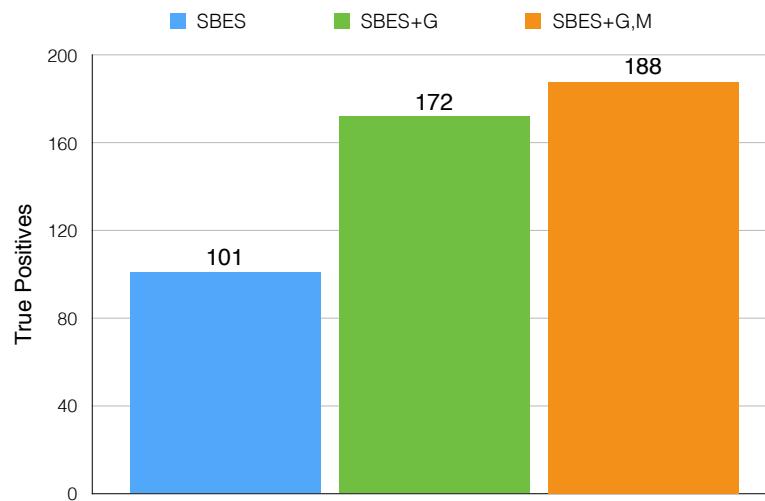


## Google Guava: Challenges

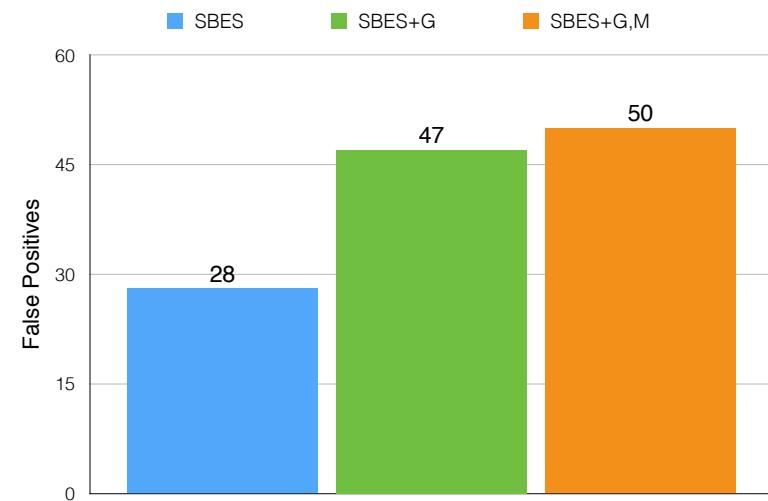
**Large Search Space**  
**Memetic algorithms**

**Generics Support**  
**Generic-to-concrete**

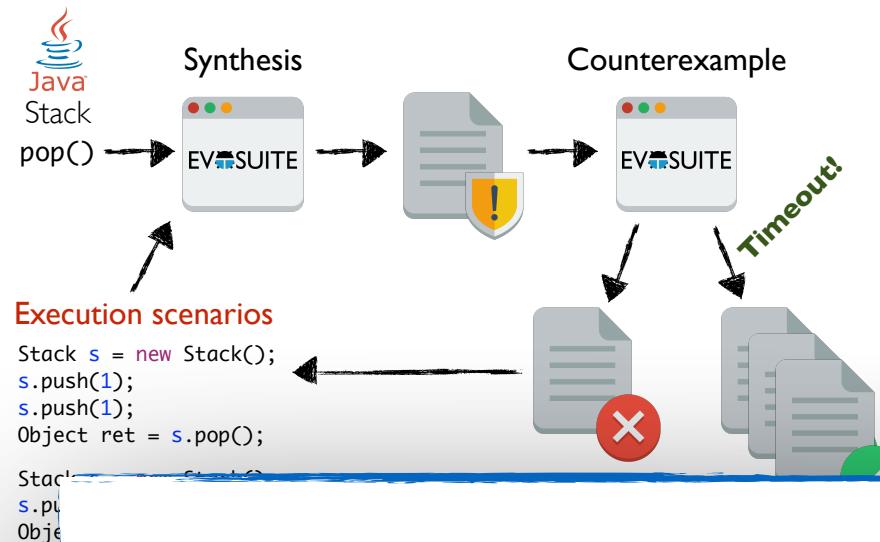
## Effectiveness of Synthesis



## Effectiveness of Counterexamples



## Search-based Synthesis of Equivalences



## Google Guava: Challenges

**Large Search Space**  
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**star.inf.usi.ch/sbes-challenge**

