RQ1: Type Accuracy

This experiment is in the Section V-B Accuracy of Type Reasoning of our paper. The goal of this experiment is to measure the accuracy of the type information infered by TYPEORACLE. The result is shown in the TABLE I: Accuracy of type reasoning in our paper. We analyzed 251 binding calls for Adobe Reader and 193 for Foxit Reader. In this dataset, the number of parameters ranges from 0 to 40 (1.9 per binding call on average), and the number of parameter types ranges from 0 to 5 (1.3 per binding call on average). TYPEORACLE has almost 100% precision and around 96% recall. As a comparison, type reasoning by using error message provides moderate precision but poor recall (<30%), while using path length provides both low precision and recall (<40%). This demonstrates the need for sophisticated feature (rather than the shallow ones) in type reasoning.

TABLE I: Accuracy of type reasoning.

			Inferred by Path Length															
	Boolean	Number	String	Array	Object	Total	Boolean	Number	String	Array	Object	Total	Boolean	Number	String	Array	Object	Total
# of correctly reported	112	80	329	16	6	543	3	19	6	2	0	30	8	35	21	4	0	68
# of reported cases	112	80	330	16	6	544	6	19	6	2	0	33	27	189	34	258	31	539
# of actual cases	115	81	337	19	6	558	115	81	337	19	6	558	115	81	337	19	6	558
precision	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	90.9%	29.6%	18.5%	61.8%	1.6%	0.0%	12.6%
recall	97.4%	98.8%	97.6%	84.2%	100.0%	97.3%	2.6%	23.5%	1.8%	10.5%	0.0%	5.4%	7.0%	43.2%	6.2%	21.1%	0.0%	12.2%

(a) on Adobe Reader

	1	Inferr	ed by T	YPEORA	CLE		1	Inferred by Path Length										
	Boolean	Number	String	Array	Object	Total	Boolean	Number	String	Array	Object	Total	Boolean	Number	String	Array	Object	Total
# of correctly reported	77	53	140	17	3	290	6	26	48	6	1	87	12	31	61	12	2	118
# of reported cases	77	53	140	17	3	290	6	26	48	6	1	87	21	81	67	104	31	304
# of actual cases	78	60	144	18	4	304	78	60	144	18	4	304	78	60	144	18	4	304
precision	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	57.1%	38.3%	91.0%	11.5%	6.5%	38.8%
recall	98.7%	88.3%	97.2%	94.4%	75.0%	95.4%	7.7%	43.3%	33.3%	33.3%	25.0%	28.6%	15.4%	51.7%	42.4%	66.7%	50.0%	38.8%

(b) on Foxit Reader

folder structure

We use three methods to infer the type information, which are <code>ErrorMessage</code>, <code>PathLength</code> and <code>TypeOracle</code>.

ErrorMessage: the type that can cause exception when being executed will not be considered as the infered type.

PathLength: the type which has the longest path length will be considered as the infered type.

TypeOracle: the type which cover the type indicator in the differential results will be considered as the infered type.

The following is the folder structure.

ErrorMessage (the method to infer type information)

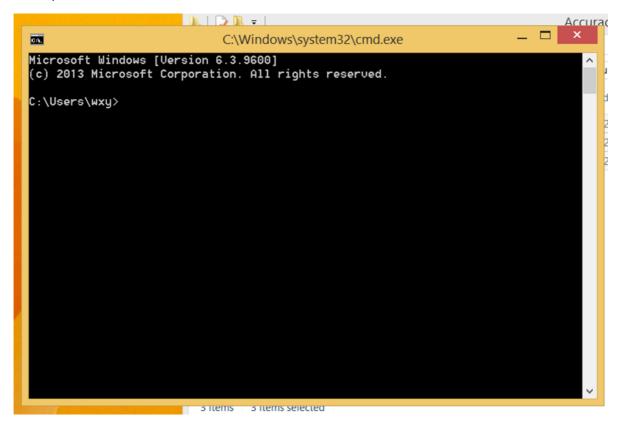
- adobe reader (information of adobe reader)
 - data/
 - infered_type/: type information generated by ErrorMessage
 - ground_truth/: correct type information (from reverse engineering)
 - utility/
 - cmp_arg.py: the script file to compare type information
 - result/
 - adobe.txt: accuracy log file (the detail of accuracy comparasion)

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- foxit reader (information of foxit reader)
    - data/
      - infered_type/: type information generated by ErrorMessage
      - ground_truth/: correct type information (from reverse engineering)
    - utility/
      - cmp_arg.py: the script file to compare type information
    - result/
      - foxit.txt: accuracy log file (the detail of accuracy comparasion)
PathLength (the method to infer type information)
  - adobe reader (information of adobe reader)
    - data/
      - infered_type/: type information generated by PathLength
      - ground_truth/: correct type information (from reverse engineering)
    - utility/
      - cmp_arg.py: the script file to compare type information
    - result/
      - adobe.txt: accuracy log file (the detail of accuracy comparasion)
  - foxit reader (information of foxit reader)
    - data/
      - infered_type/: type information generated by PathLength
      - ground_truth/: correct type information (from reverse engineering)
    - utility/
      - cmp_arg.py: the script file to compare type information
    - result/
      - foxit.txt: accuracy log file (the detail of accuracy comparasion)
TypeOracle (the method to infer type information)
  - adobe reader (information of adobe reader)
    - data/
      - infered_type/: type information generated by TypeOracle
      - ground_truth/: correct type information (from reverse engineering)
    - utility/
      - cmp_arg.py: the script file to compare type information
    - result/
      - adobe.txt: accuracy log file (the detail of accuracy comparasion)
  - foxit reader (information of foxit reader)
    - data/
      - infered_type/: type information generated by TypeOracle
      - ground_truth/: correct type information (from reverse engineering)
    - utility/
      - cmp_arg.py: the script file to compare type information
    - result/
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- foxit.txt: accuracy log file (the detail of accuracy comparasion)

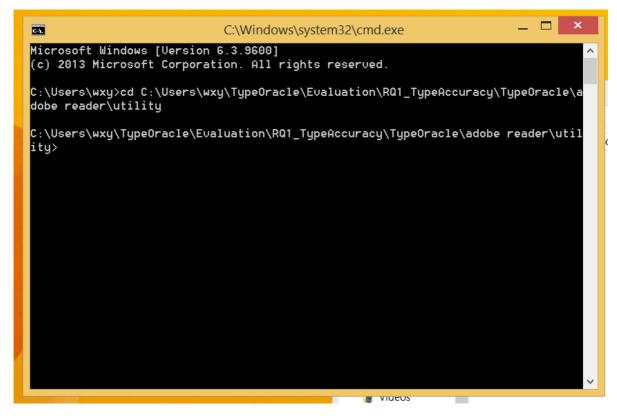
how to reproduce

1. open cmd.exe



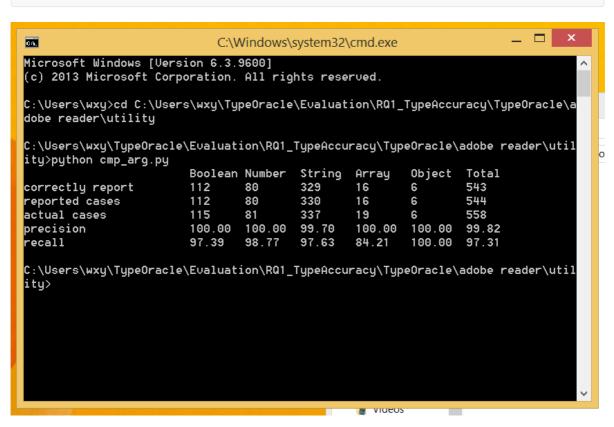
2. cd to the utility folder (we use TypeOracle as an example)

 $\label{thm:cdc} \textbf{C:\Users\wxy\TypeOracle\Evaluation\RQ1_TypeAccuracy\TypeOracle\adobe\ reader\utility}$



3. execute the following command and you will see the result.

python cmp_arg.py



4. you can see the details of comparison from adobe.txt/foxit.txt(in the same directory)

