

# Detecting and Characterizing Semantic Inconsistencies in Ported Code

Baishakhi Ray\*, Miryung Kim\*, Suzette Person<sup>†</sup>, Neha Rungta<sup>†</sup>

\* The University of Texas at Austin

<sup>†</sup> NASA Langley Research Center

<sup>†</sup> NASA Ames Research Center

# Motivation

- Port code from a reference to a target implementation.

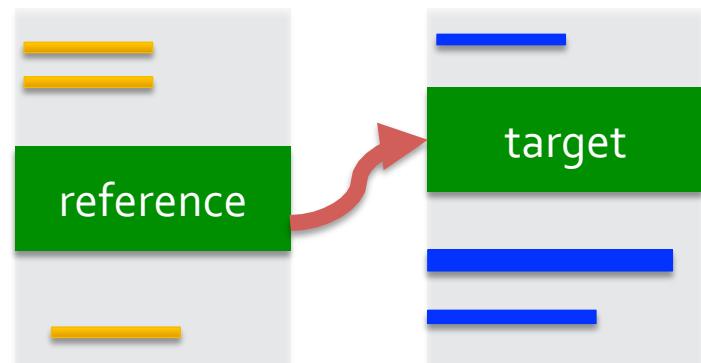
[Ray et al., Al-Ekram et al., Kim et al.]

- Adapt ported changes to fit the target context.

[Kim et al.]

- Faulty adaptation often leads to *porting-error*.

[Chou et al., Juergens et al., Li et al., Jiang et al.].



# Outline

- Empirical study of porting errors
- Classification scheme for porting errors
- SPA: Semantic Porting Analysis
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

# How are porting errors introduced?

**Reference:**

ExportMemoryDialog.java

```
if(!containsKey(IMemoryExporter))  
    setProperty(IMemoryExporter);
```

porting

**Original Target:**

ImportMemoryDialog.java

```
if(!containsKey(IMemoryExporter))  
    setProperty(IMemoryExporter);
```

fix

**Fixed Target:**

ImportMemoryDialog.java

```
if(!containsKey(IMemoryImporter))  
    setProperty(IMemoryImporter);
```

# Study Methodology

**Reference:**

ExportMemoryDialog.java

```
if(!containsKey(IMemoryExporter))  
    setProperty(IMemoryExporter);
```

Repertoire [Ray et al.]

**Original Target:**

ImportMemoryDialog.java

```
if(!containsKey(IMemoryExporter))  
    setProperty(IMemoryExporter);
```

git blame

**Fixed Target:**

ImportMemoryDialog.java

Log: Fix copy&paste error in last  
commit

```
if(!containsKey(IMemoryImporter))  
    setProperty(IMemoryImporter);
```

# Empirical Study of Porting Errors

	KLOC	Developers	Years	Total
FreeBSD	4,479	405	18	113
Linux	14,998	6839	3	182

Developers frequently introduce porting errors in the codebase.

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# Inconsistent Control Flow

Reference	Target
for(p ..) { <b>for(kg ..)</b> { ... + if (ke->ke_cpticks == 0) + continue; ... } }	for(p) { ... + if (ke->ke_cpticks == 0) + <b>continue;</b> ... }

# Inconsistent Identifier Renamings

Reference	Target
...	...
+ <u>bp</u> ->b_flags  = B_ASYNC;	+ <u>rbp</u> ->b_flags  = B_ASYNC;
+ <u>bp</u> ->b_flags &= ~B_INVAL;	+ <u>rbp</u> ->b_flags &= ~B_INVAL;
...	...
+ VOP_STRATEGY(vp, <u>bp</u> );	+ VOP_STRATEGY(vp, <u>bp</u> );
...	...

# Inconsistent Renamings of Related Identifiers

Reference	Target
...	...
+ if (INDEX < lowest_ofdm)	+ if (INDEX < lowest_ofdm)
+ ofdm  = RATE >>	+ ofdm  = RATE >>
<b>OFDM_RATE;</b>	<b>CCK_RATE;</b>
...	...

# Inconsistent Data Flow

Reference	Target
<pre>while ((ch = getopt(argc, argv,...)) != -1) ... switch (ch) { ... + case 'o': + if (strcmp(optarg, "space") == == o) { +     opt = FS_OPTSPACE; ... </pre>	<pre>parse_uuid(const char *s, uuid_t *uuid) { ... switch (*s) ... + case 'e': + if (strcmp(optarg, "efi") == o) { +     uuid_t efi = GPT_ENT_TYPE_EFI; ... </pre>

# Redundant Operation

Reference	Target
memset(&tsf_tlv, ...));	<b>memcpy(*buffer, &amp;tsf_val);</b>
...	
...	memcpy(&tsf_val, time_stamp, ...);
	..
+ memcpy(*buffer, &tsf_tlv);	+ <b>memcpy(*buffer, &amp;tsf_val);</b>

# Distribution of Porting Errors

	FreeBSD	Linux
Total	113	182
Inconsistent Control Flow	8%	13%
Inconsistent Renaming	48%	41%
Inconsistent Data Flow	28%	14%
Redundant Operations	12%	26%
Other	25%	14%

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# SPA Overview

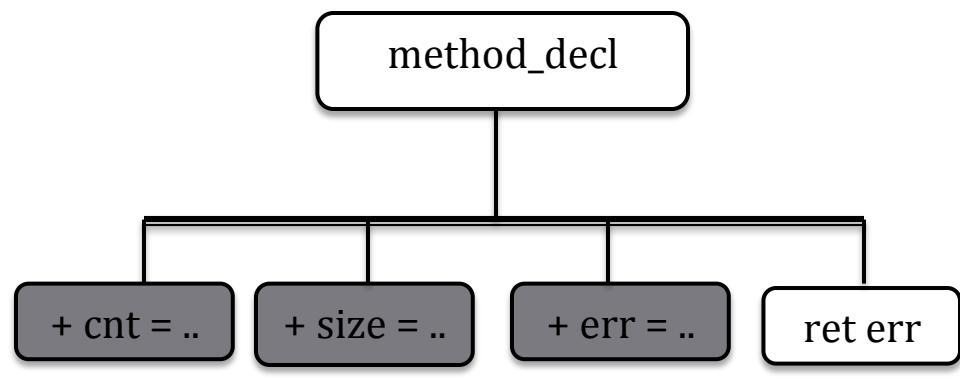
- Input: Reference and Target patches
- Analyze the semantic differences between ported edits in reference and target context.
- Output: Types of potential porting inconsistencies

# Motivating Example

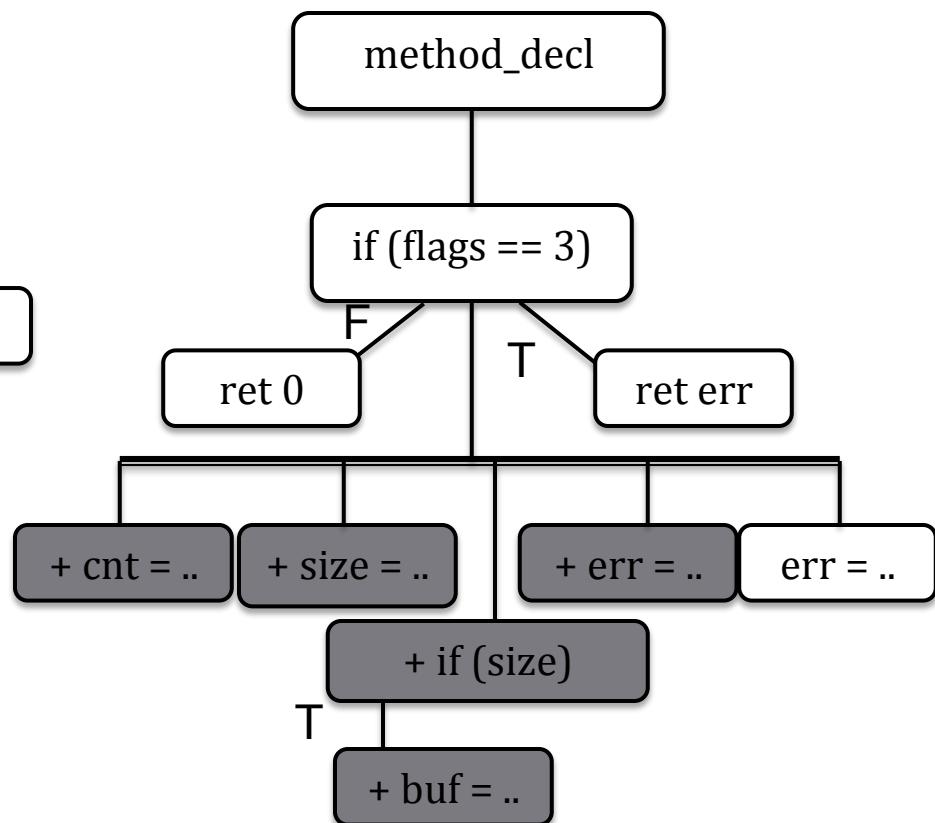
Reference	Target
<pre>R(int flags, int bufsize, ostatfs osb) {     R1. + cnt = bufsize /size(ostatfs);     R2. + size  = cnt + size(ostatfs);     R3. + err = copy(osb, sp, size);     R4. return error; }</pre>	<pre>T(int flags, int bufsize, stat osb) {     T1. if (flags == 3) { return 0; }     T2. + cnt = bufsize /size(ostatfs);     T3. + size  = cnt + size(stat);     T4. + if(size)     T5. +     buf = new stat();     T6. + err = copy(osb, buf, size);     T7. + err = copy(osb, buf, size);     T8. return (err); }</pre>

# 1. Identify Edited Nodes

**Reference**



**Target**



## 2. Compute Ported Nodes

### Reference

method\_decl

+ cnt = ..

+ size = ..

+ err = ..

ret err

### Target

method\_decl

if (flags == 3)

F

ret 0

T

ret err

+ cnt = ..

+ size = ..

+ err = ..

err = ..

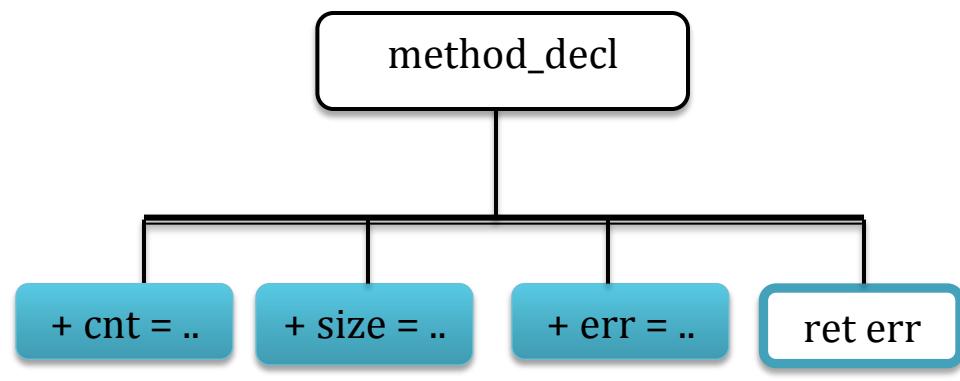
+ if (size)

T

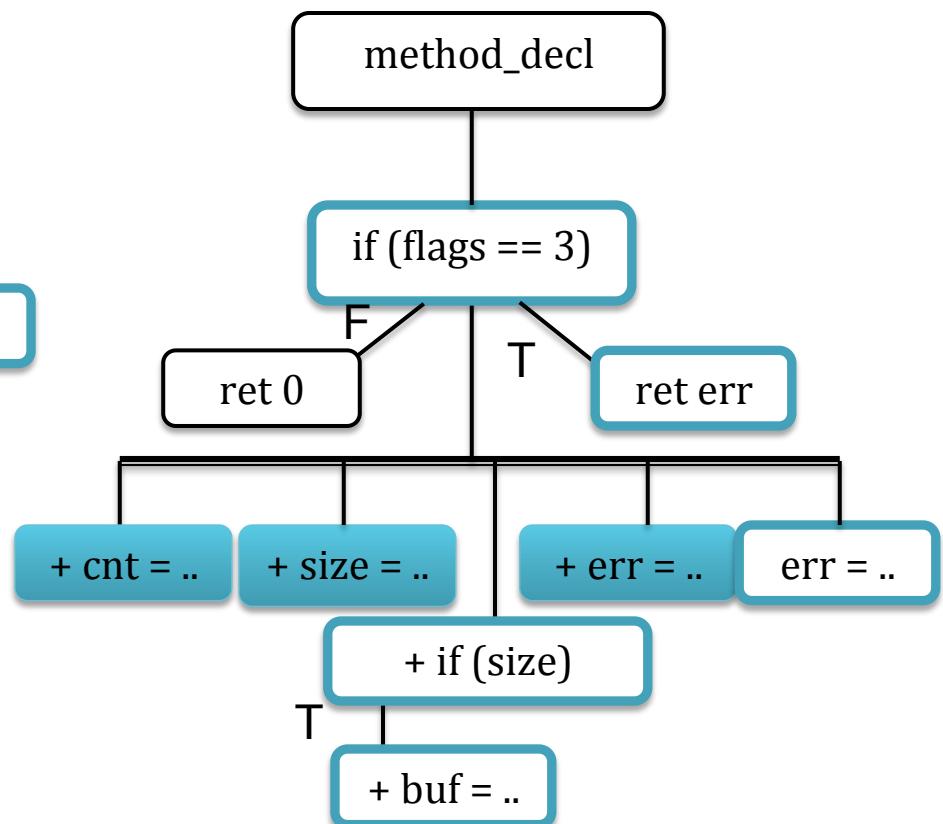
+ buf = ..

# 3. Detect Impacted Nodes

## Reference

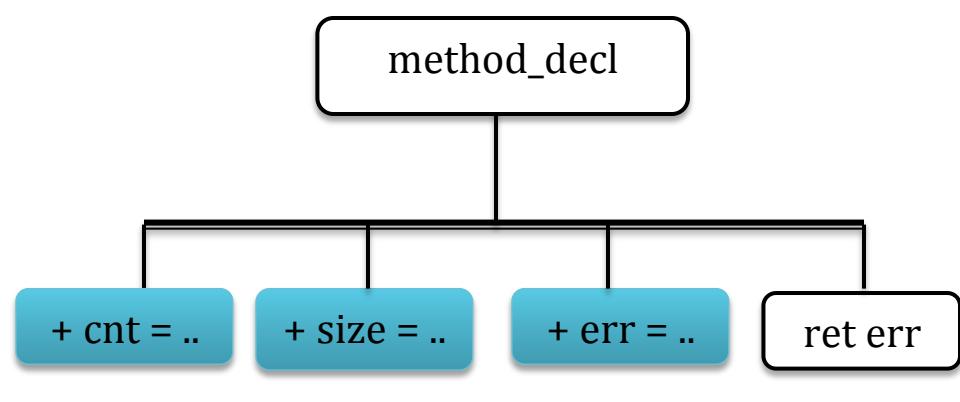


## Target

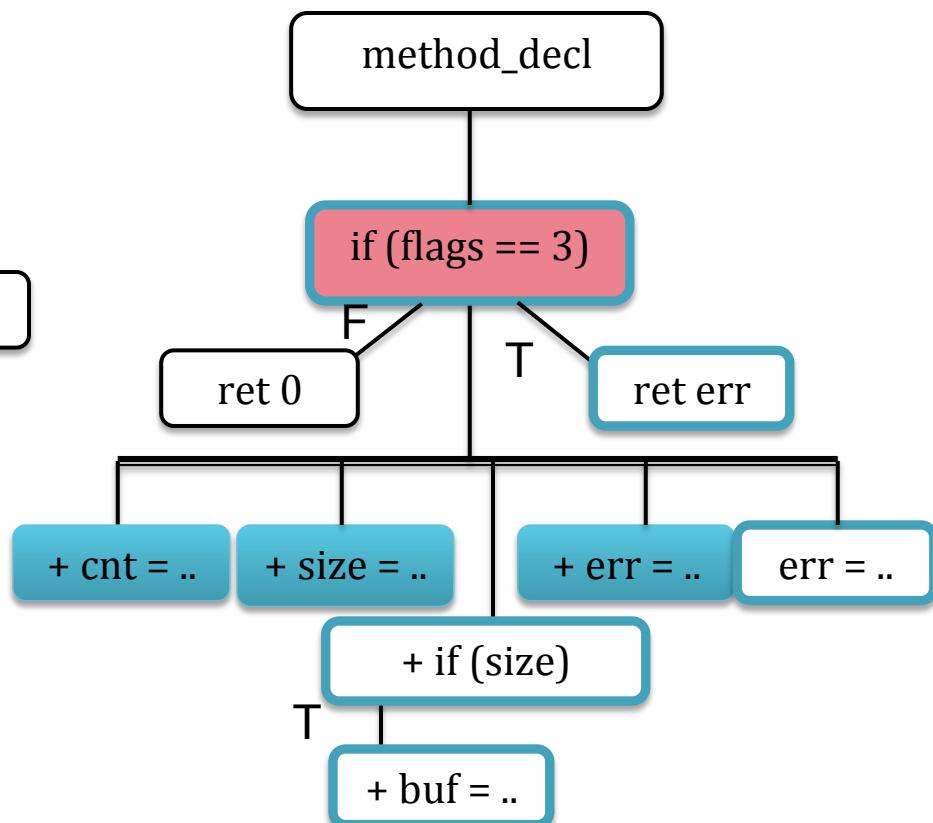


# 4. Find Inconsistent Control Flow

## Reference



## Target

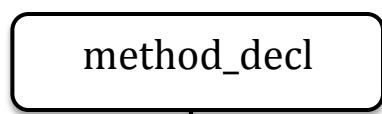


# 4. Find Inconsistent Control Flow

Reference	Target
<pre>R(int flags, int bufsize, ostatfs osb) {     R1. + cnt = bufsize /size(ostatfs);     R2. + size  = cnt + size(ostatfs);     R3. + err = copy(osb, sp, size);     R4. return error; }</pre>	<pre>T(int flags, int bufsize, stat osb) {     T1. if (flags == 3) { return 0; }     T2. + cnt = bufsize /size(ostatfs);     T3. + size  = cnt + size(stat);     T4. + if(size)     T5. +     buf = new stat();     T6. + err = copy(osb, buf, size);     T7. + err = copy(osb, buf, size);     T8. return (err); }</pre>

# 5. Detect Inconsistent Renamings

## Reference



+ cnt = ..

+ size = ..

+ err = ..

ret err

- R2. size = cnt + size(**ostatfs**);

- T3. size = cnt + size(**stat**);

- R1. cnt = bufsize /size(**ostatfs**);

- T2. cnt = bufsize / size(**ostatfs**);

## Target



if (flags == 3)

F

ret 0

T

ret err

+ cnt = ..

+ size = ..

+ err = ..

err = ..

+ if (size)

T

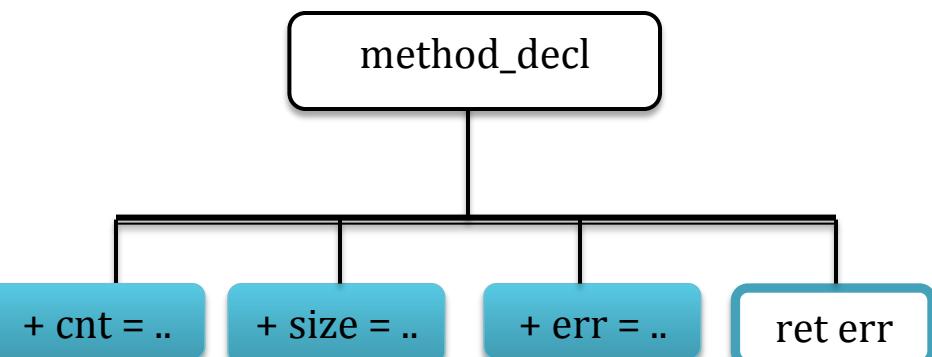
+ buf = ..

# 5. Detect Inconsistent Renamings

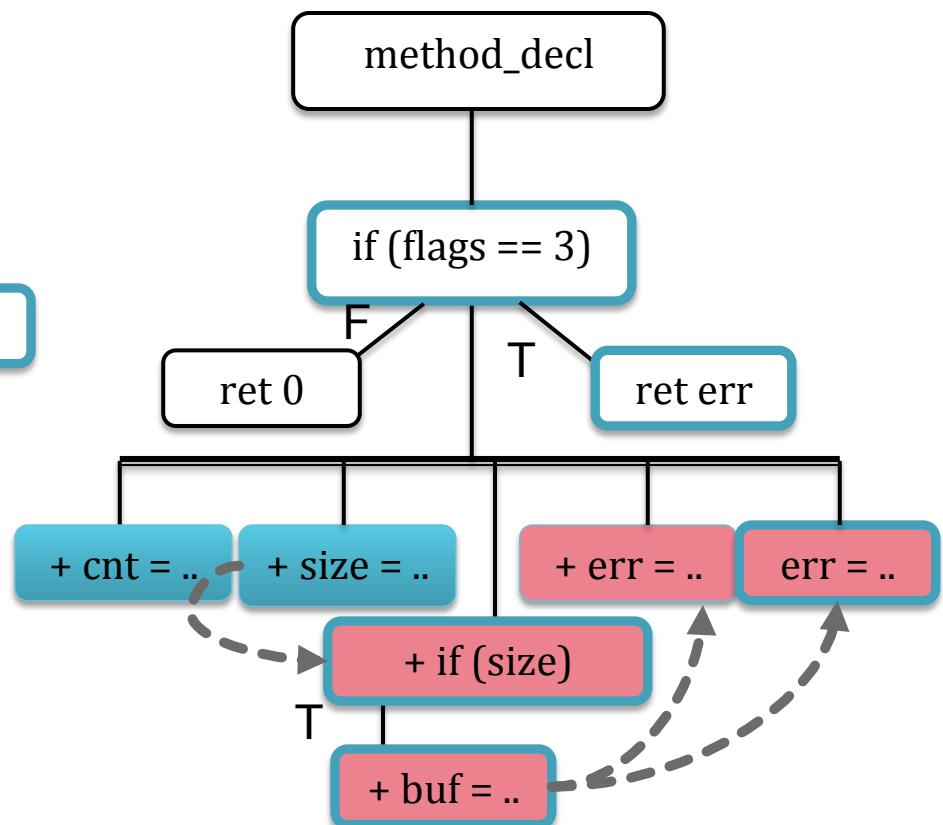
Reference	Target
<pre>R(int flags, int bufsize, ostatfs osb) {     R1. + cnt = bufsize /size(ostatfs);     R2. + size  = cnt + size(ostatfs);     R3. + err = copy(osb, sp, size);     R4. return error; }</pre>	<pre>T(int flags, int bufsize, stat osb) {     T1. if (flags == 3) { return 0; }     T2. + cnt = bufsize /size(ostatfs);     T3. + size  = cnt + size(stat);     T4. + if(size)         T5. +     buf = new stat();     T6. + err = copy(osb, buf, size);     T7. + err = copy(osb, buf, size);     T8. return (err); }</pre>

# 6. Identify Inconsistent Data Flow

**Reference**



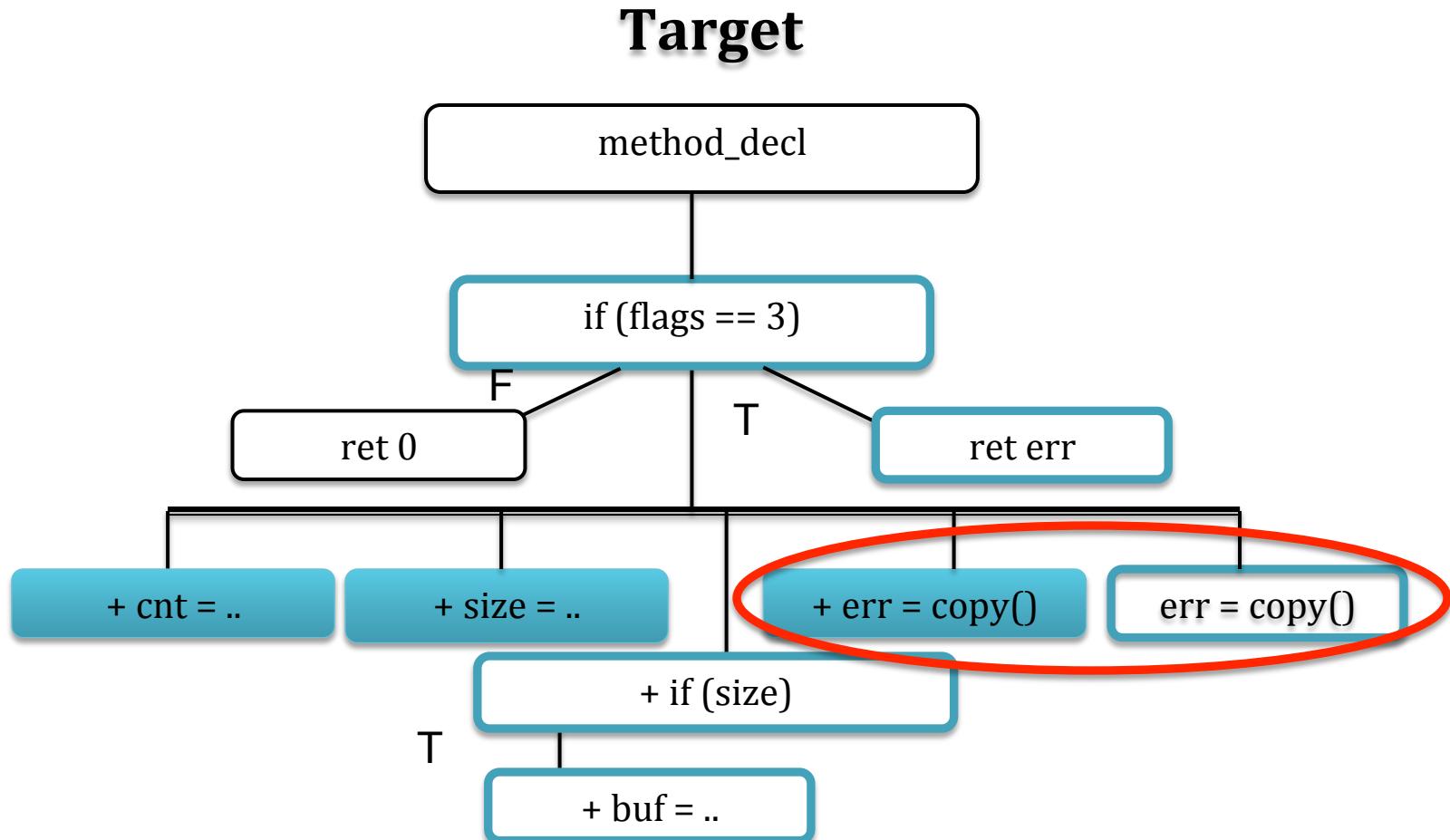
**Target**



# 6. Identify Inconsistent Data Flow

Reference	Target
<pre>R(int flags, int bufsize, ostatfs osb) {     R1. + cnt = bufsize /size(ostatfs);     R2. + size  = cnt + size(ostatfs);     R3. + err = copy(osb, sp, size);     R4. return error; }</pre>	<pre>T(int flags, int bufsize, stat osb) {     T1. if (flags == 3) { return 0; }     T2. + cnt = bufsize /size(ostatfs);     T3. + size  = cnt + size(stat);     T4. + if(size)     T5. +     buf = new stat();     T6. + err = copy(osb, buf, size);     T7. + err = copy(osb, buf, size);     T8. return (err); }</pre>

# 7. Detect Redundant Operation



# 7. Detect Redundant Operation

Reference	Target
<pre>R(int flags, int bufsize, ostatfs osb) {     R1. + cnt = bufsize /size(ostatfs);     R2. + size  = cnt + size(ostatfs);     R3. + err = copy(osb, sp, size);     R4. return error; }</pre>	<pre>T(int flags, int bufsize, stat osb) {     T1. if (flags == 3) { return 0; }     T2. + cnt = bufsize /size(ostatfs);     T3. + size  = cnt + size(stat);     T4. + if(size)     T5. +     buf = new stat();     T6. + err = copy(osb, buf, size);     T7. + err = copy(osb, buf, size);     T8. return (err); }</pre>

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- Empirical study of porting errors
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# Evaluation

- RQ1. Can SPA accurately detect porting inconsistencies?
- RQ2. Can SPA accurately categorize porting inconsistencies?

## Implementation

- Java static analysis framework
- Extends LASE, Sydit [Meng et al], and uses Crystal [Aldrich et al]

# RQ1. Can SPA accurately detect porting inconsistencies?

Reference	Target
	$x = x + y$
$x = 5$	$x = 5$



SPA correctly reports No Inconsistency

Reference	Target
	$i = 0;$
<pre>for(i=0; i &lt; n;){</pre>	<pre>while(i &lt; n) {</pre>
<pre>+ foo(i)</pre>	<pre>+ foo(i)</pre>
<pre>i++;</pre>	<pre>i++;</pre>
<pre>}</pre>	<pre>}</pre>



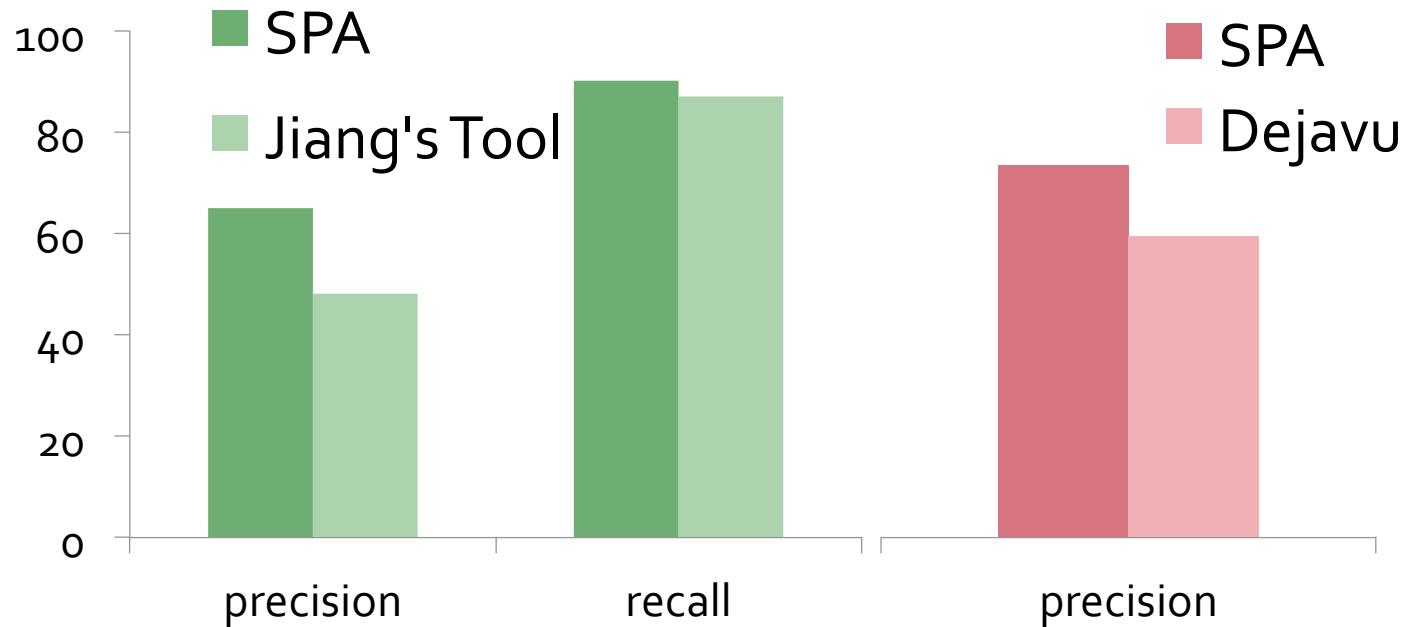
SPA incorrectly reports Inconsistency

# RQ1. Can SPA accurately detect porting inconsistencies?

	Eclipse CDT	Mozilla
	SPA	SPA
Total	63	42
Detected	43	34
False positive	15	9
False negative	3	-

SPA detects inconsistencies with 65% to 73% precision and 90% recall.

# RQ1. Can SPA accurately detect porting inconsistencies?



SPA improves precision by 14 to 17 percentage points w.r.t. earlier tools.

# RQ2. Can SPA accurately categorize porting inconsistencies?

	Incnst Control Flow	Incnst Identifier Renaming	Incnst Related Identifier Renaming	Incnst Data Flow	Total
Detected	33	7	5	17	62
Ground Truth	23	7	4	5	39
False positive	12	2	2	12	26
False negative	2	2	1	0	3

# RQ2. Can SPA accurately categorize porting inconsistencies?

Reference	Target
int x;	<b>int x = 5;</b>
x = 5;	
+ foo(x)	+ foo(x)



SPA incorrectly reports as Inconsistent data flow.

# RQ2. Can SPA accurately categorize porting inconsistencies?

	Incnst Control Flow	Incnst Identifier Renaming	Incnst Related Identifier Renaming	Incnst Data Flow	Total
SPA	33	7	5	17	62
Ground Truth	23	7	4	5	39
False positive	12	2	2	12	26
False negative	2	2	1	0	3

SPA categorizes inconsistencies with 58% to 63% precision and 92% to 100% recall.

# Summary

- Study different types of porting errors in practice.
- Detect and categorize potential porting errors successfully.

## Future Work

- Integrate SPA with an integrated development environment (IDE).
- Investigate other complementary approaches to detect porting errors.

# Detecting and Characterizing Semantic Inconsistencies in Ported Code

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# RQ1. Can SPA accurately detect porting inconsistencies?

	Eclipse CDT		Mozilla	
	SPA	Jiang's Tool	SPA	Dejavu
Detected	43	56	34	42
False positive	15	29	9	17
False negative	3	4	-	-

SPA detects inconsistencies with 65% to 73% precision and 90% recall.

SPA improves precision by 14 to 17 percentage points w.r.t. earlier tools.