

# Lecture 7: Component-based Synthesis

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Spring 2021

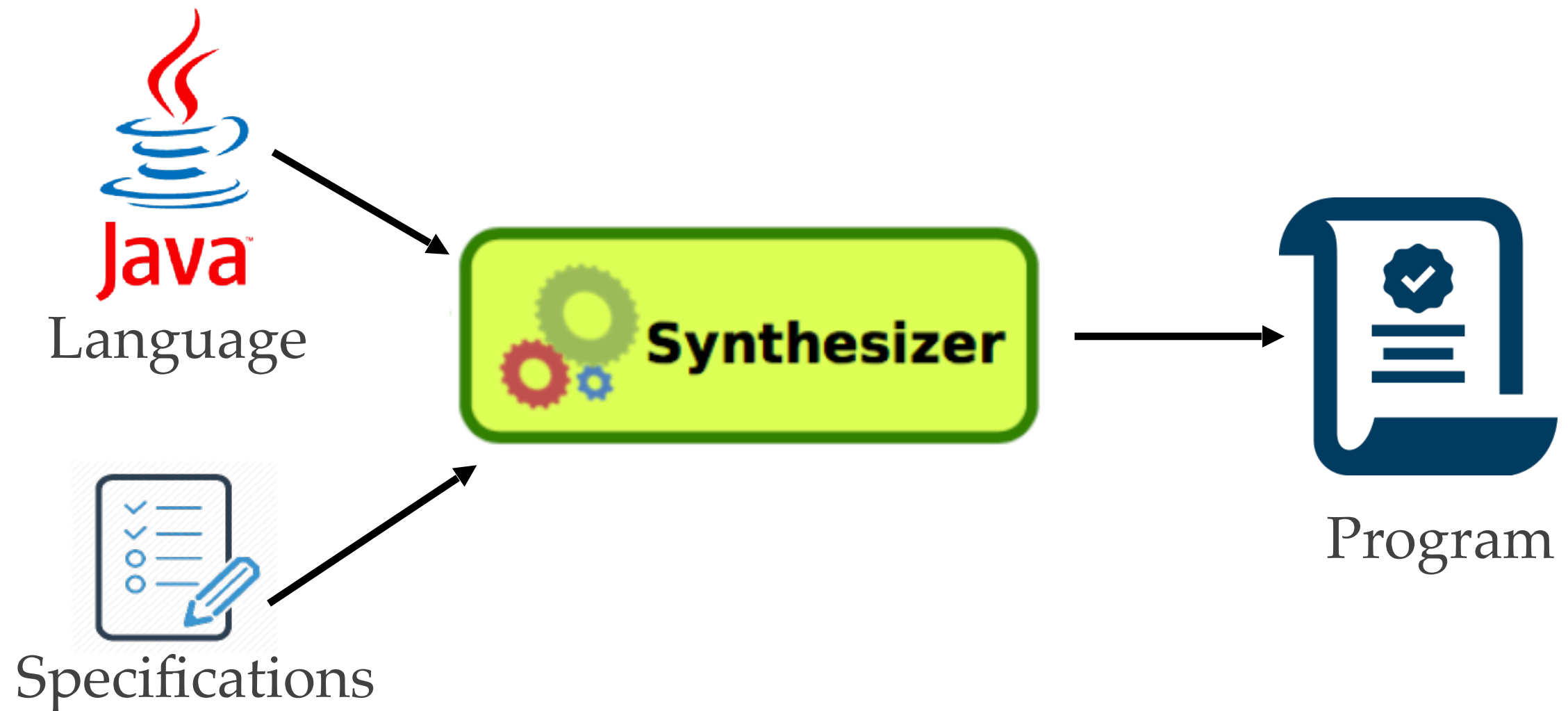
# Summary of previous lecture

- HW1 is due today
- HW2 is out
- Inductive program synthesis
  - Enumerative search
  - Symbolic search
  - Neural-guide search

# Outline of this lecture

- Component-based synthesis

# What is program synthesis



Automatically generate programs satisfying high-level specs

# Programming with API in reality

[illegible]

**Send HTTP request**  
**Compute GCD**  
**Rotate an image**

# Programmers are spending tons of effort learning APIs!

# What do they do? Ask for help

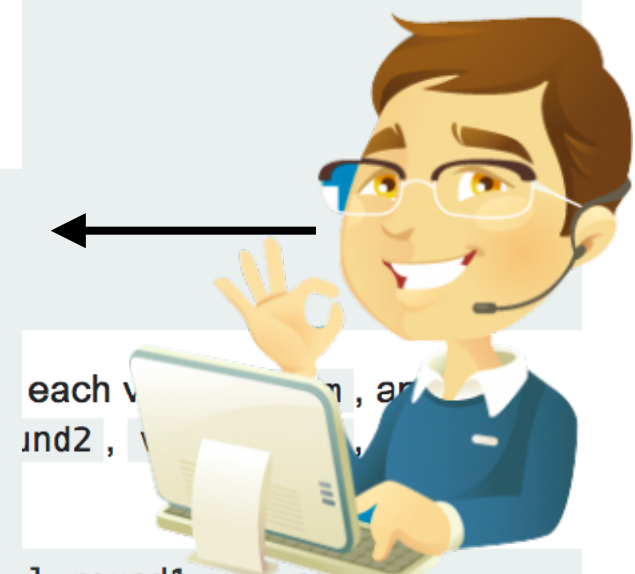
I have a data frame which is structured like this one:

```
dd <- data.frame(round = c("round1", "round2", "round1", "round2"),  
                 var1 = c(22, 11, 22, 11),  
                 var2 = c(33, 44, 33, 44),
```

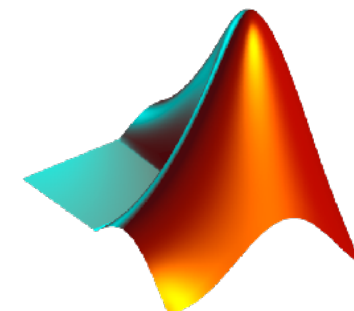
We can use `tidyr/dplyr` to do this. We `gather` the dataset to 'long' format, `unite` the 'variable' and 'round' to create 'var' and then `spread` to 'wide' format.

```
library(dplyr)  
library(tidyr)  
gather(dd, variable, value, var1, var2, val) %>%  
  unite(var, variable, round) %>%  
  spread(var, value)  
#   nam val_round1 val_round2 var1_round1 var1_round2 var2_round1 var2_round2  
#1 bar  0.7187271  0.6022287         22         11         33         44  
#2 foo  0.2672339  0.7199101         22         11         33         44
```

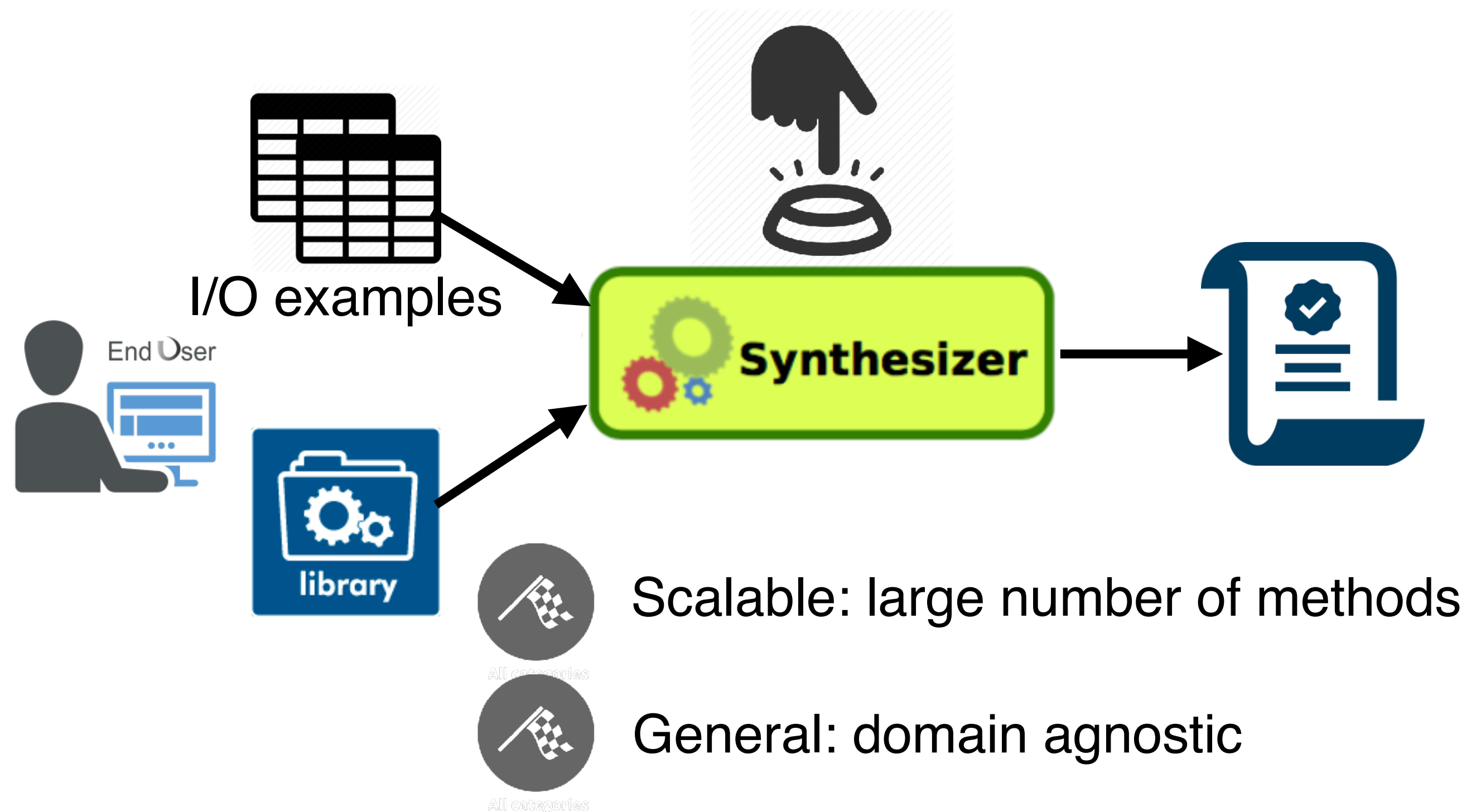
```
1 foo  22  11  33  44 0.32995729 0.8921504  
2 bar  22  11  33  44 0.09213526 0.8264472
```



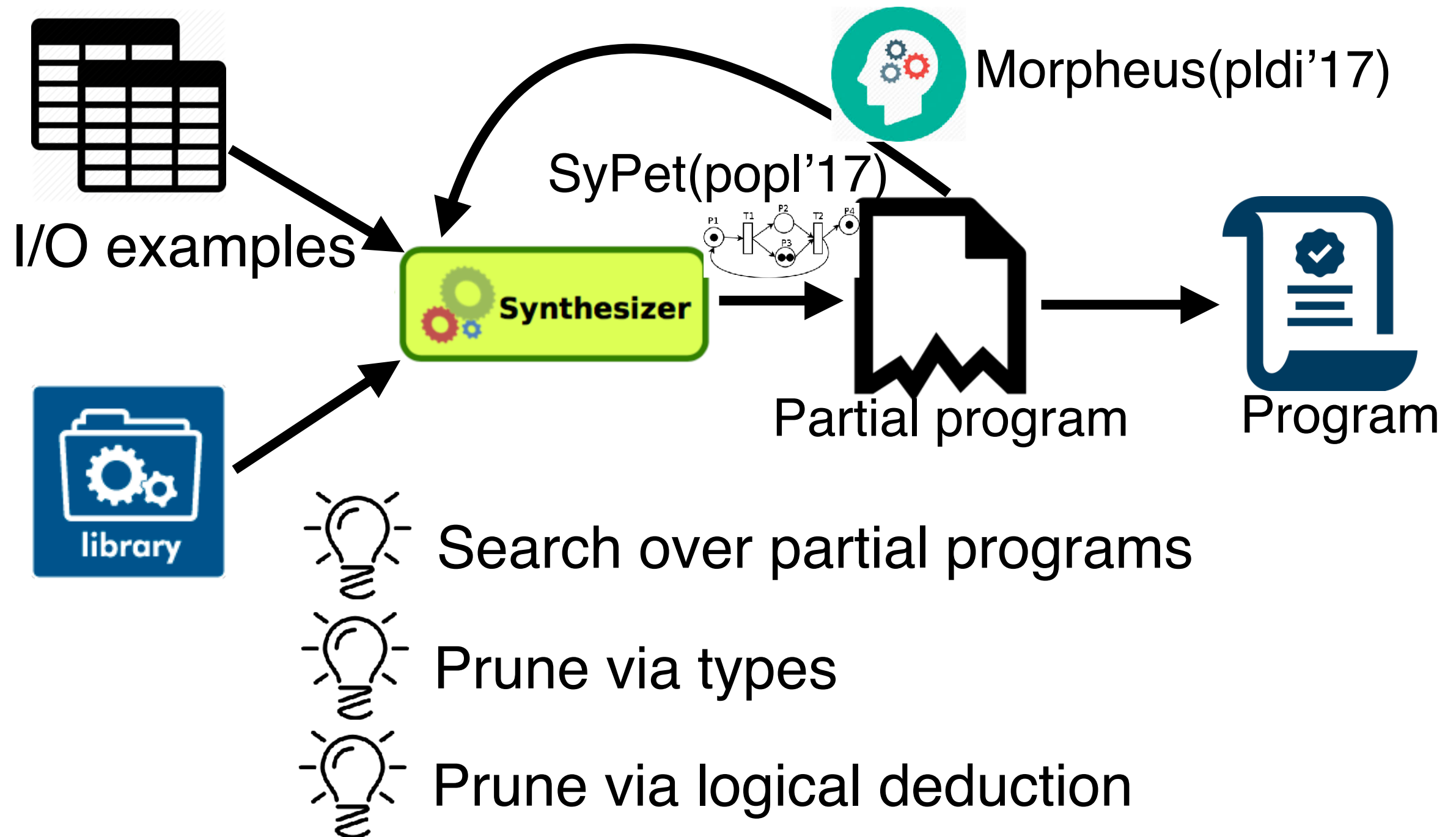
stackoverflow



# A general synthesizer



# Key insight





# A motivating example

- Consider rotating some object using a Java API

**Area rotate(Area obj, Point 2D pt, double angle)**

- Possible to do this using java.awt.geom, but not trivial:

```
AffineTransform at = new AffineTransform();
```

Must know  
this class

```
double x = pt.getX();
```

```
double y = pt.getY();
```

Deconstruct  
Point object

```
at.setToRotation(angle, x, y);
```

Call impure  
method

```
Area tr = obj.createTransformedArea(at);
```

Finally get  
the object

```
return tr;
```

# Challenge



Large search space: for java.awt.geom library that has 700+ methods, > 5m candidates of size 3

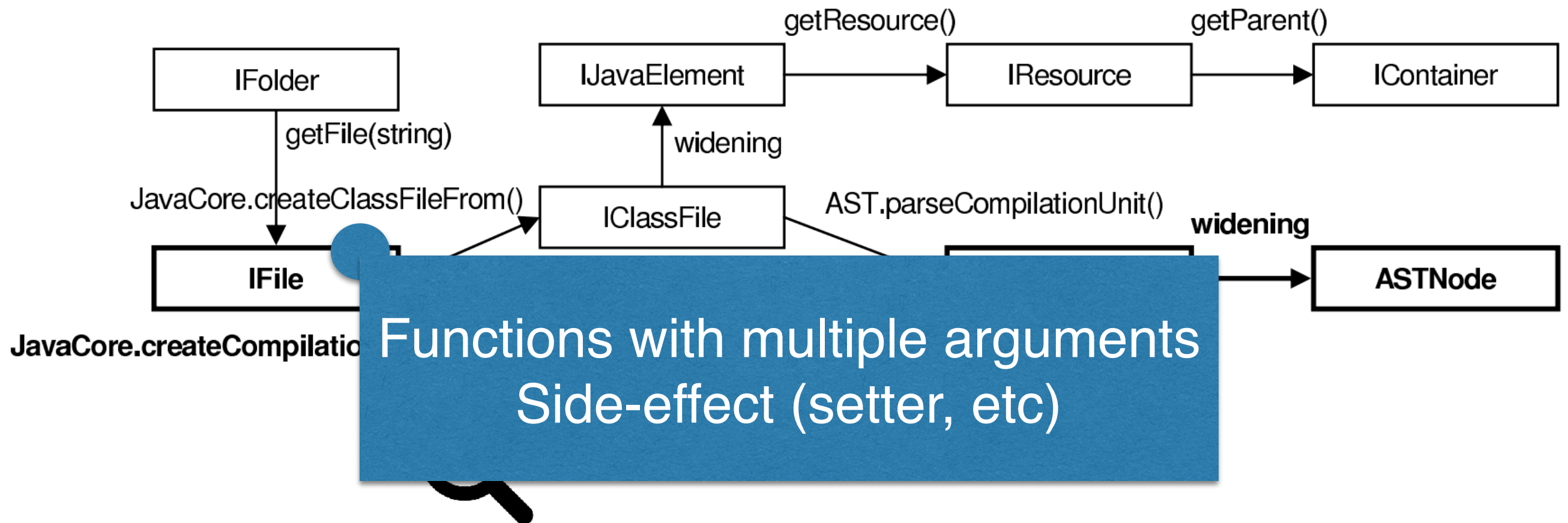


Prune invalid programs: using types of APIs as the coarse-grained specs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{T2 foo(T1 x) \{ } & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & \text{T1} \xrightarrow{\text{foo}} \text{T2} \\ \} & & \end{array}$$


How to enumerate well-typed programs

# Synthesis as graph reachability



```
IFile file = ...;
ICompilationUnit cu =
    JavaCore.createCompilationUnitFrom(file);
ASTNode ast = AST.parseCompilationUnit(cu, false);
```

**Need a more general graph representation!**

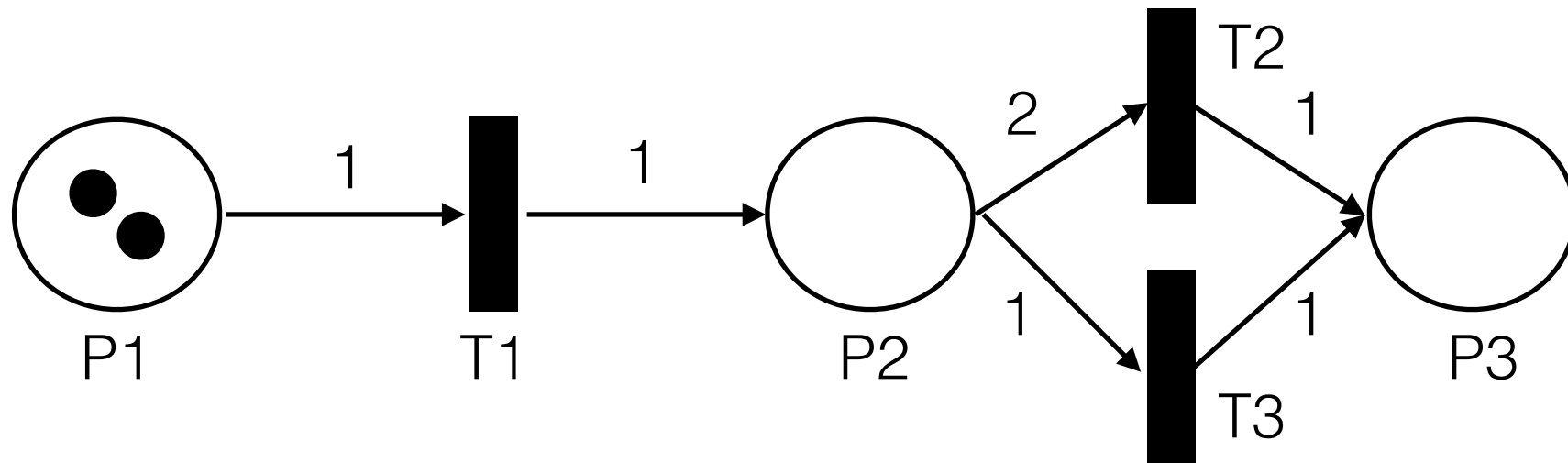
*Mandelin, David, et al. "Jungloid mining: helping to navigate the API jungle." PLDI'05*

# Our solution

Use Petri net reachability analysis to look for well-typed programs of the desired type

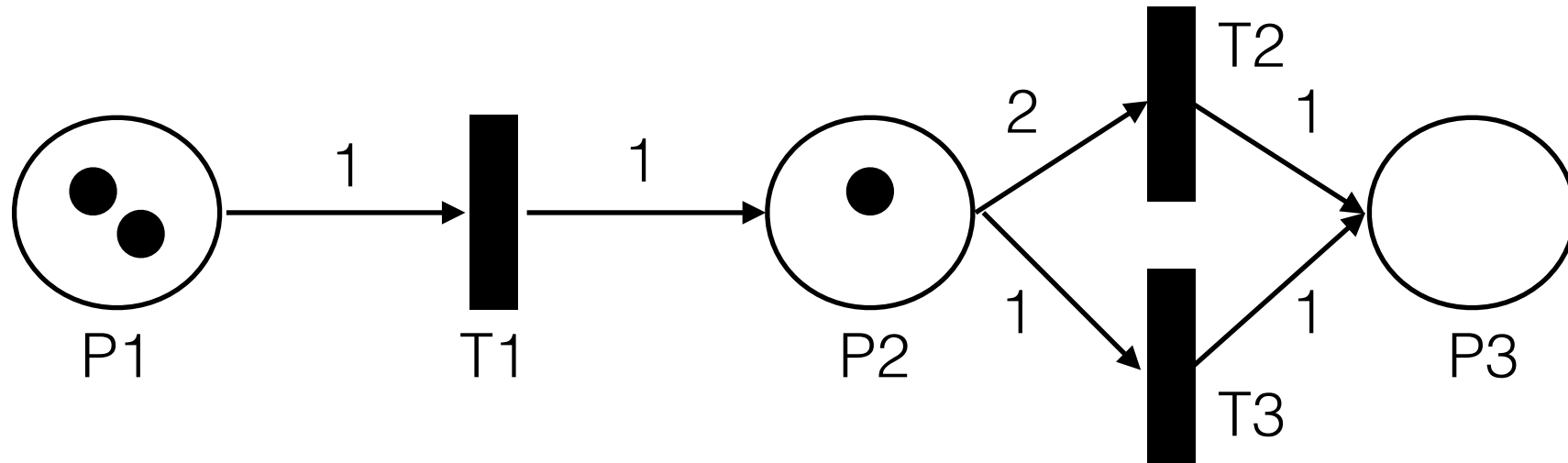
- Model relationships between components using Petri net
- Use type signature of desired method to mark initial and target configurations
- Perform reachability analysis to find valid sequences of method calls

# Primer on Petri nets



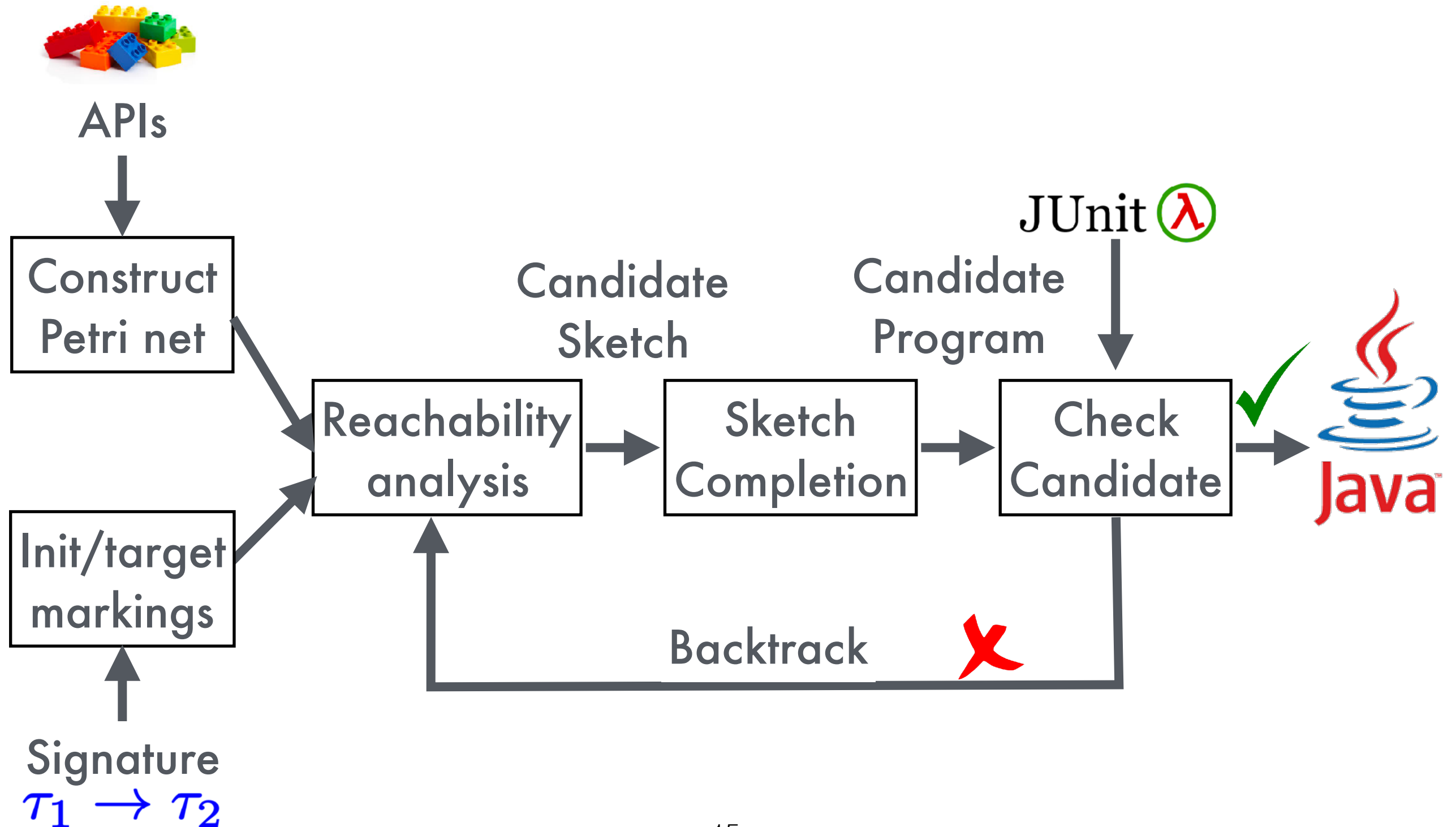
- Petri net is a generalized graph with two kinds of nodes: places and transitions
- Each place contains zero or more tokens; edges are labeled with a number (of tokens)
- A transition  $T$  can fire if, for each edge  $(p, T)$  with label  $n$ , place  $p$  contains at least  $n$  tokens
- Firing a transition  $T$  consumes (resp. produces) the indicated number of tokens at the source (resp. target) nodes

# Reachability problem in Petri nets



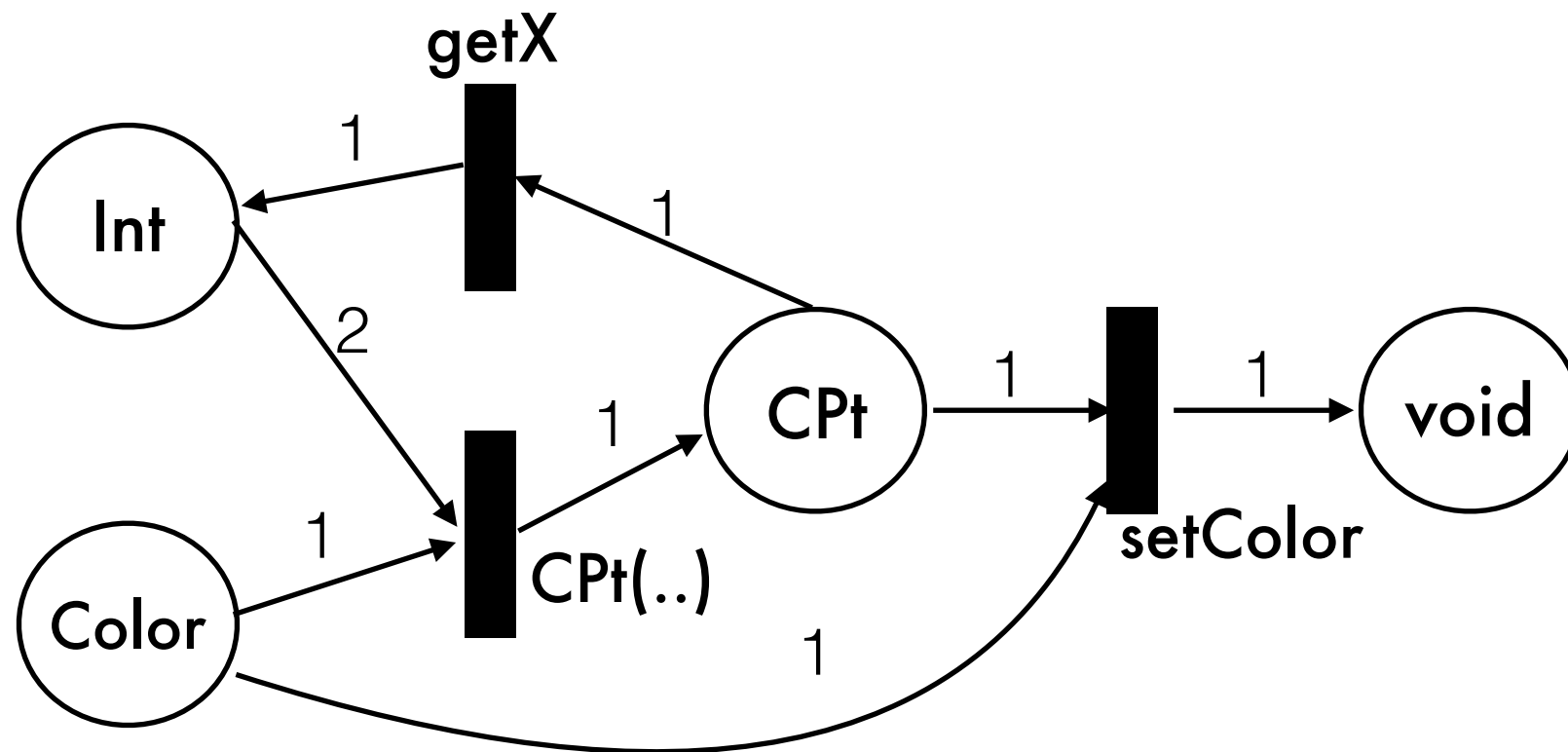
- Reachability problem: Given a Petri net with initial marking  $M$  and a target marking  $M'$ , is it possible to obtain  $M'$  by firing a sequencing of transitions?
- Example: Consider marking  $M' : [P1 \rightarrow 0, P2 \rightarrow 0, P3 \rightarrow 1]$ .
- This marking is reachable, and accepting run is  $T1, T1, T2$ .

# Algorithm overview



# Petri net construction

```
class CPt {  
    CPt(Int x, Int y, Color c);  
    Int getX();  
    void setColor(Color c);  
    ...  
}
```





# Initial and target markings

Use signature to determine initial and target markings of Petri net

`Cpt shift (Cpt p, Int shiftX, Int shiftY)`

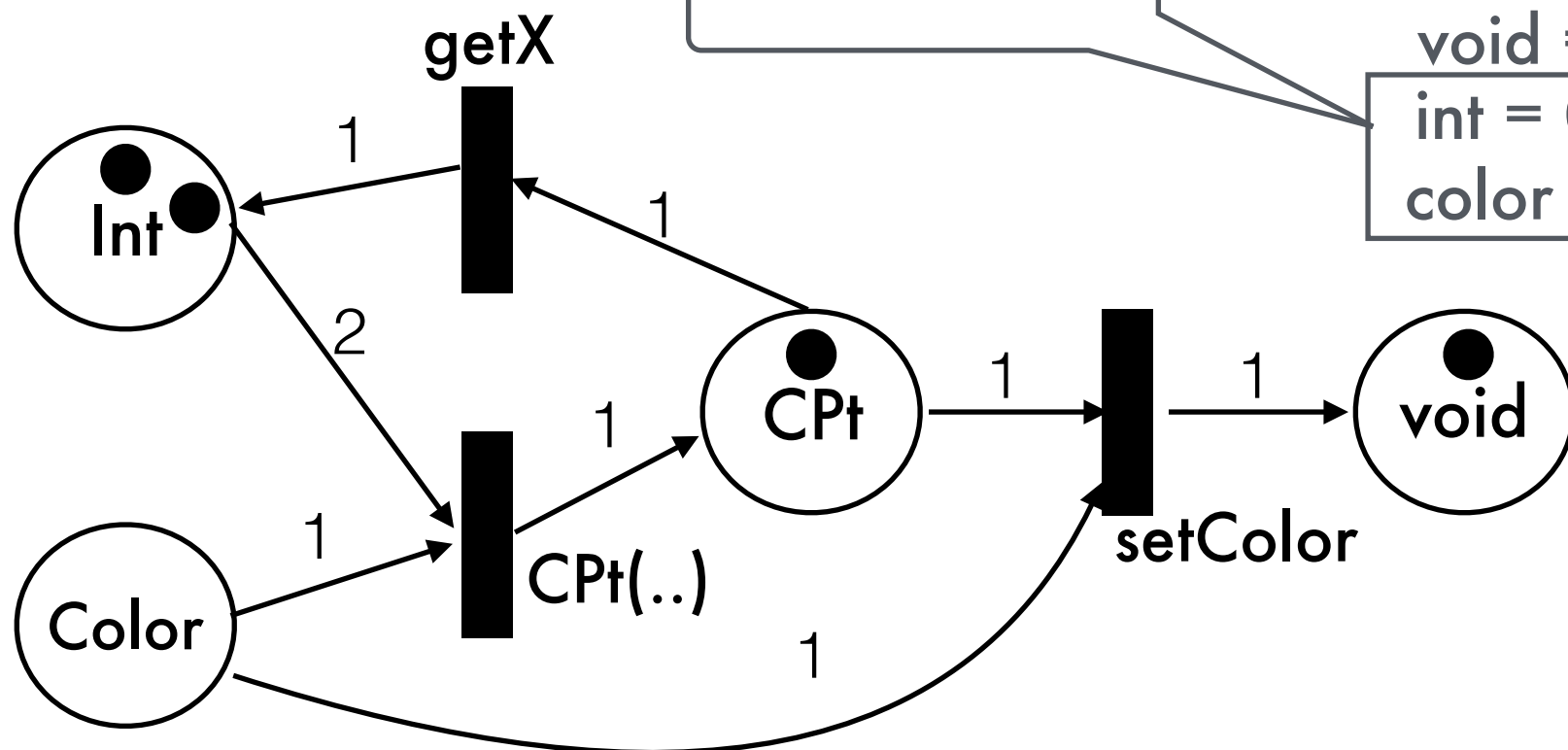
All args must be used!

Target marking:

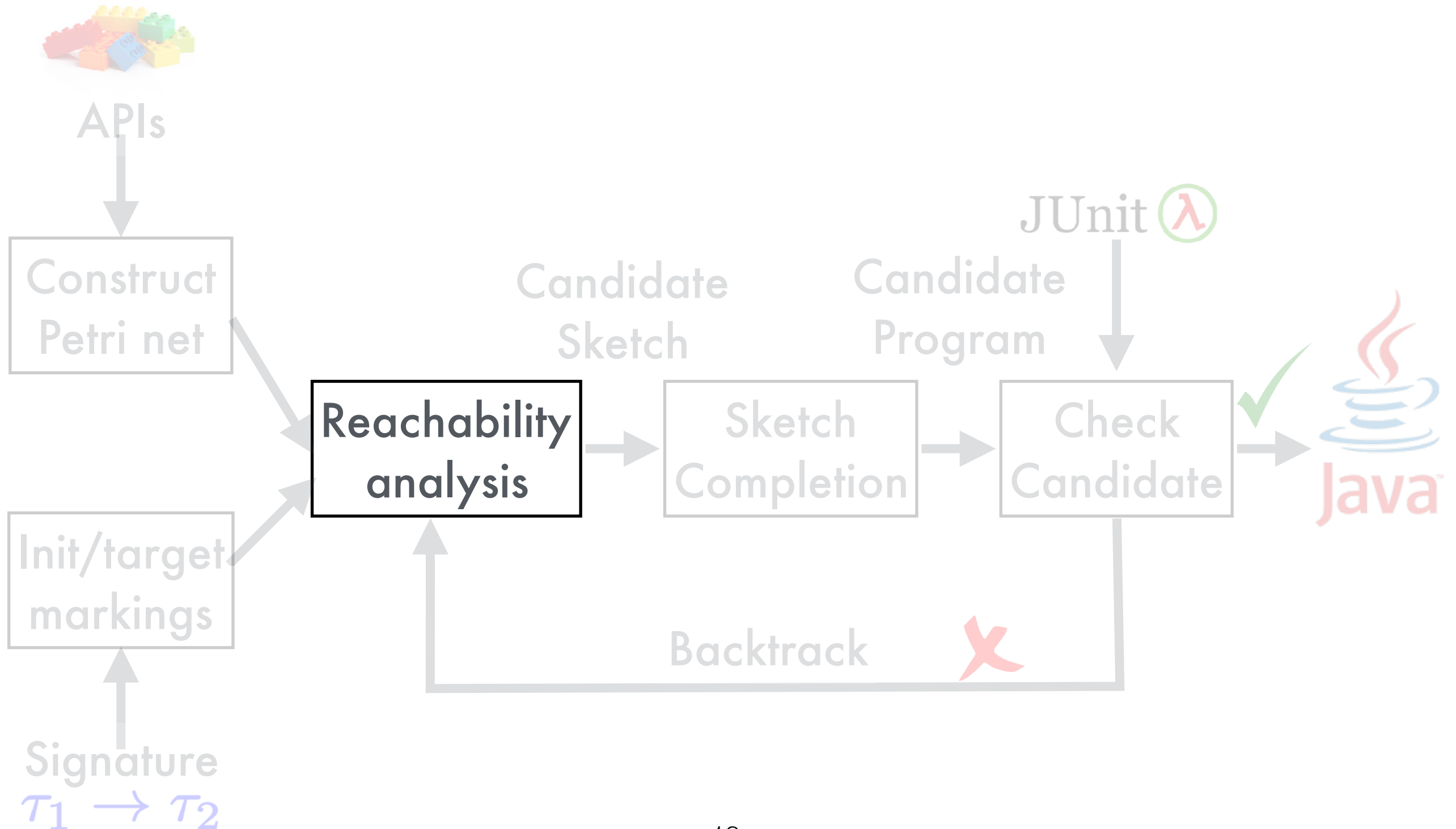
`Cpt = 1`

`void = *`

`int = 0`  
`color = 0`



# Next step

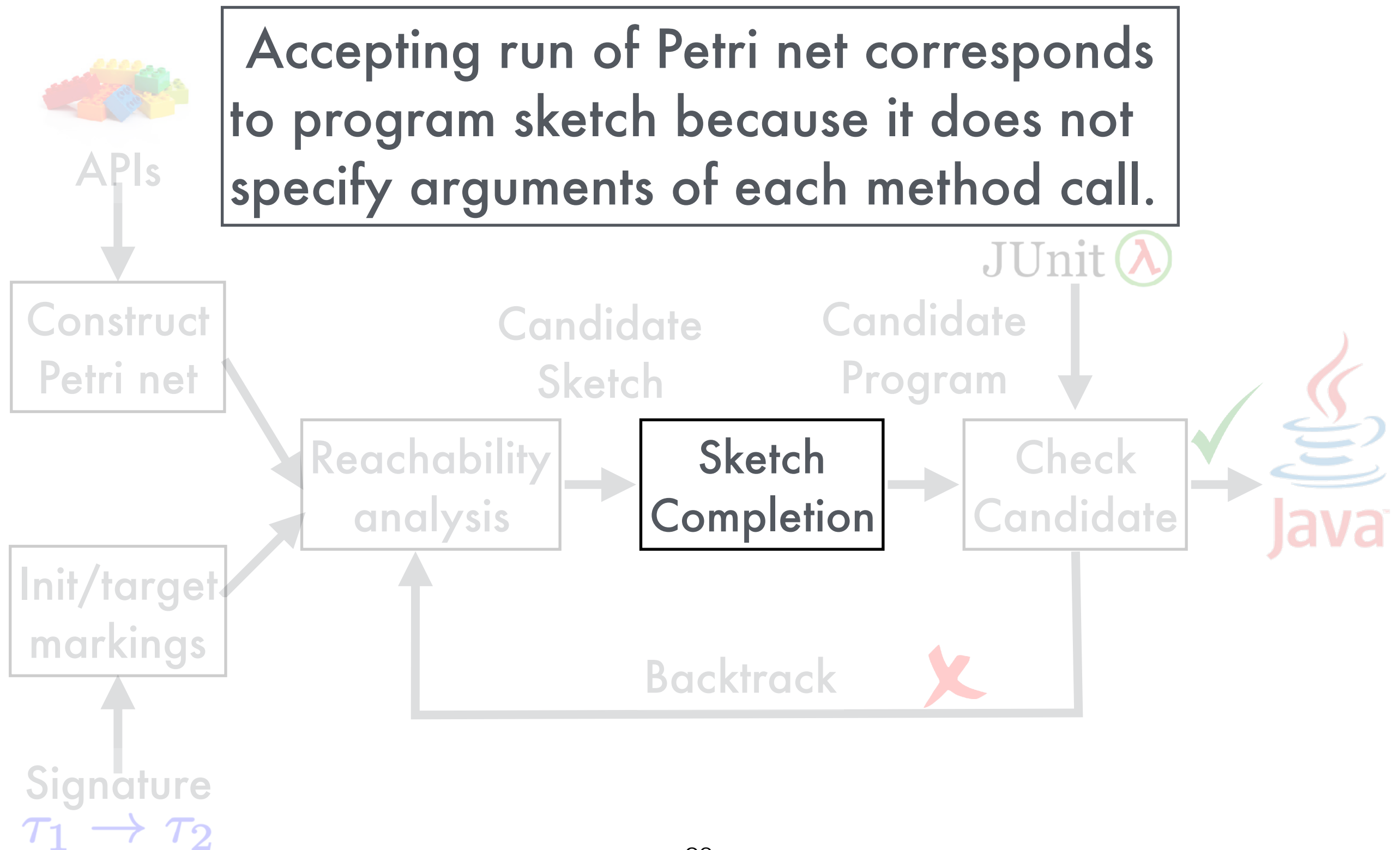


# Reachability analysis

**All accepting runs of Petri net correspond to method call sequences with desired type signature!**

- Need to perform reachability analysis to identify accepting runs of the Petri Net
- Furthermore, need to do this lazily because there may be many accepting runs
- Our solution reduces reachability analysis to integer linear programming (ILP)  $\Rightarrow$  solution corresponds to shortest sequence of method calls

# Accepting run as program sketch



# Sketch completion

```
x = #1.getX(); y = #2.getY();  
#3.setToRotation(#4, #5, #6);  
a = #7.createTransformedArea(#8);  
return #9;
```

- Given a program sketch with holes, need to instantiate each hole with a program variable such that program type checks
- Encode this as a boolean satisfiability problem:

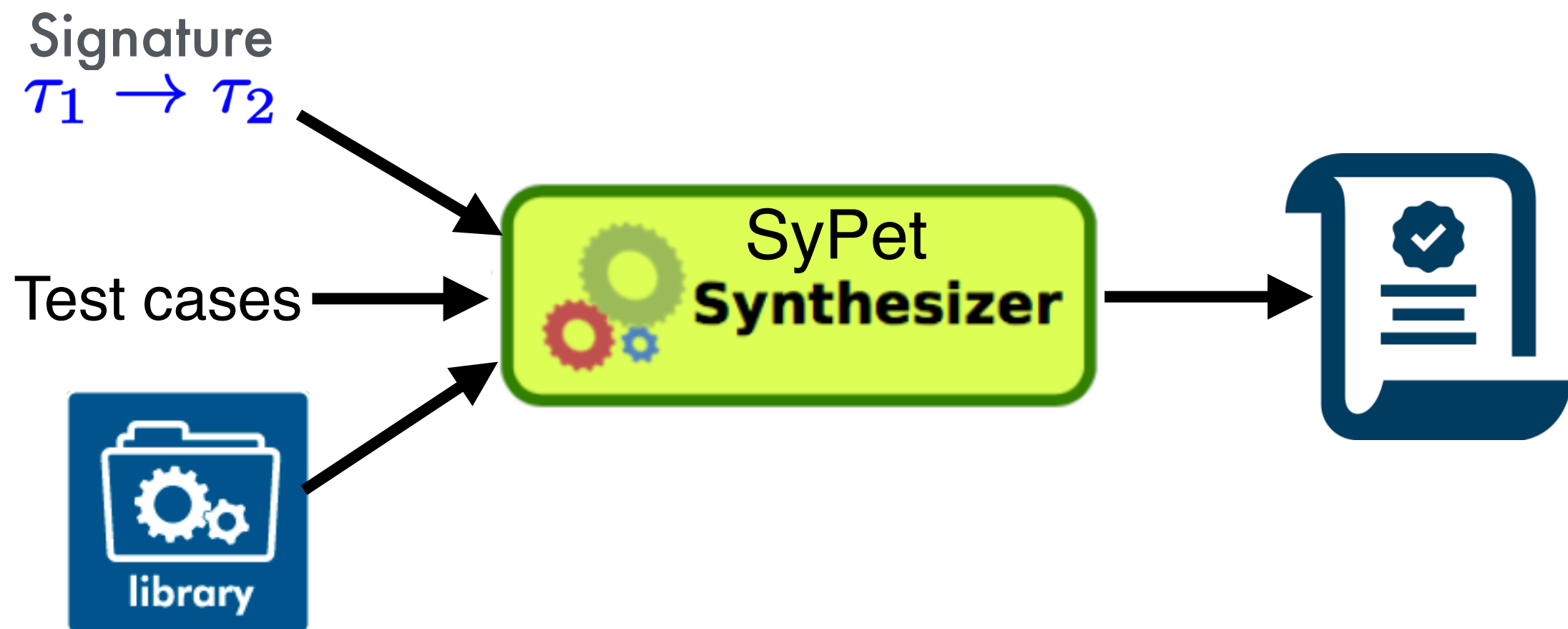
$$\forall \#i \in H. \forall v \in \text{getV}(V, \#i). \sum h_v^{\#i} = 1$$

each hole filled with one variable

each variable used at least once

$$\forall v \in V. \forall \#i \in \text{getH}(H, v). \sum h_v^{\#i} \geq 1$$

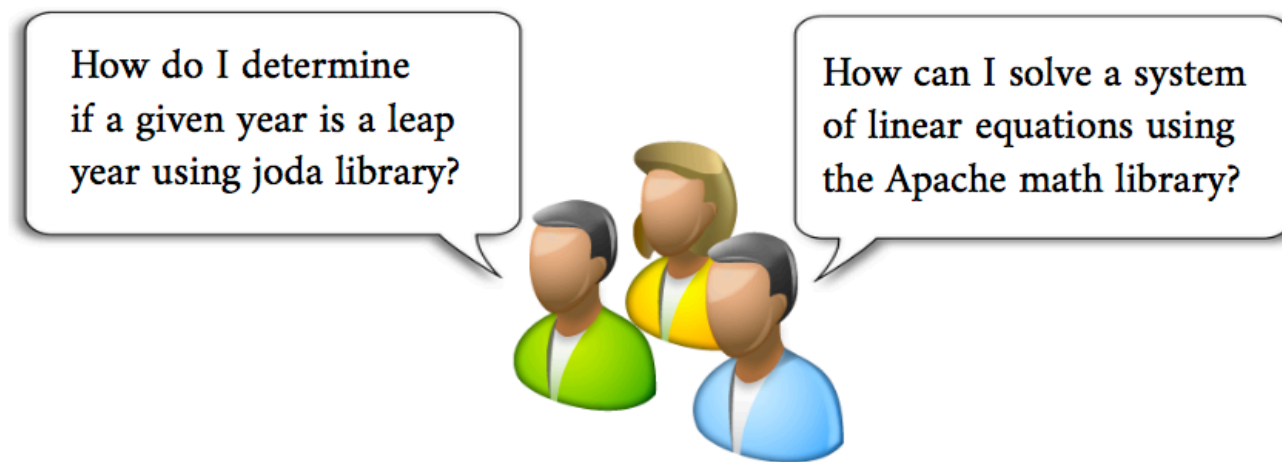
# Implementation



<https://github.com/utopia-group/sypet>

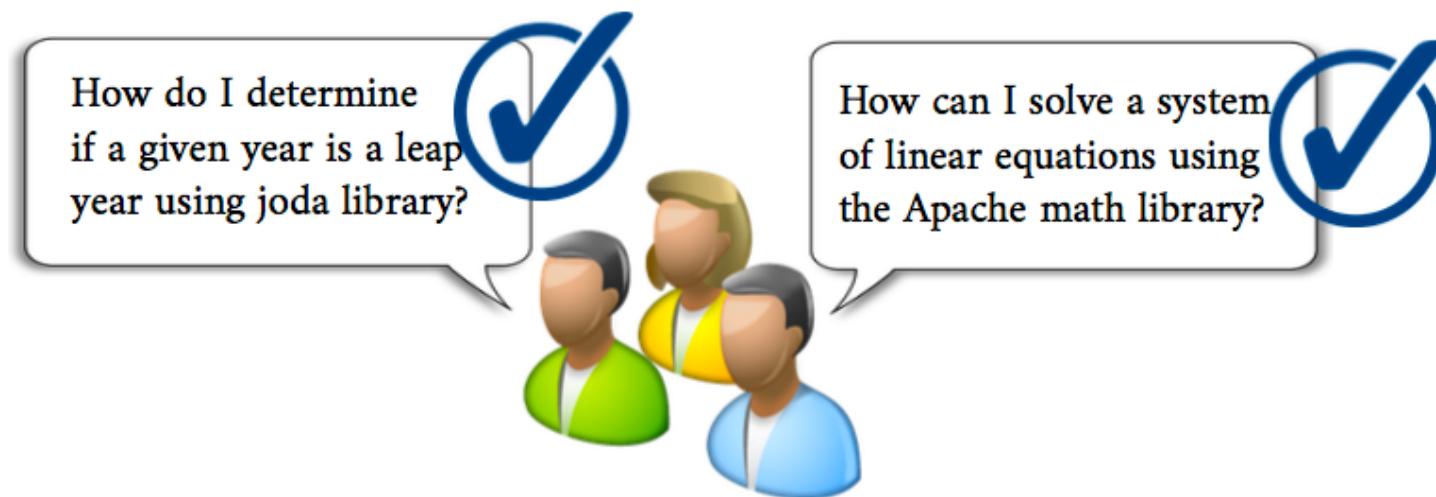
# Evaluation

- Collected 30 API-usage questions from Stackoverflow involving six different libraries with 751-9578 methods:



- Extracted signature and test case from post if available, otherwise wrote it ourselves
- Used SyPet to automatically synthesize the implementation

# Results



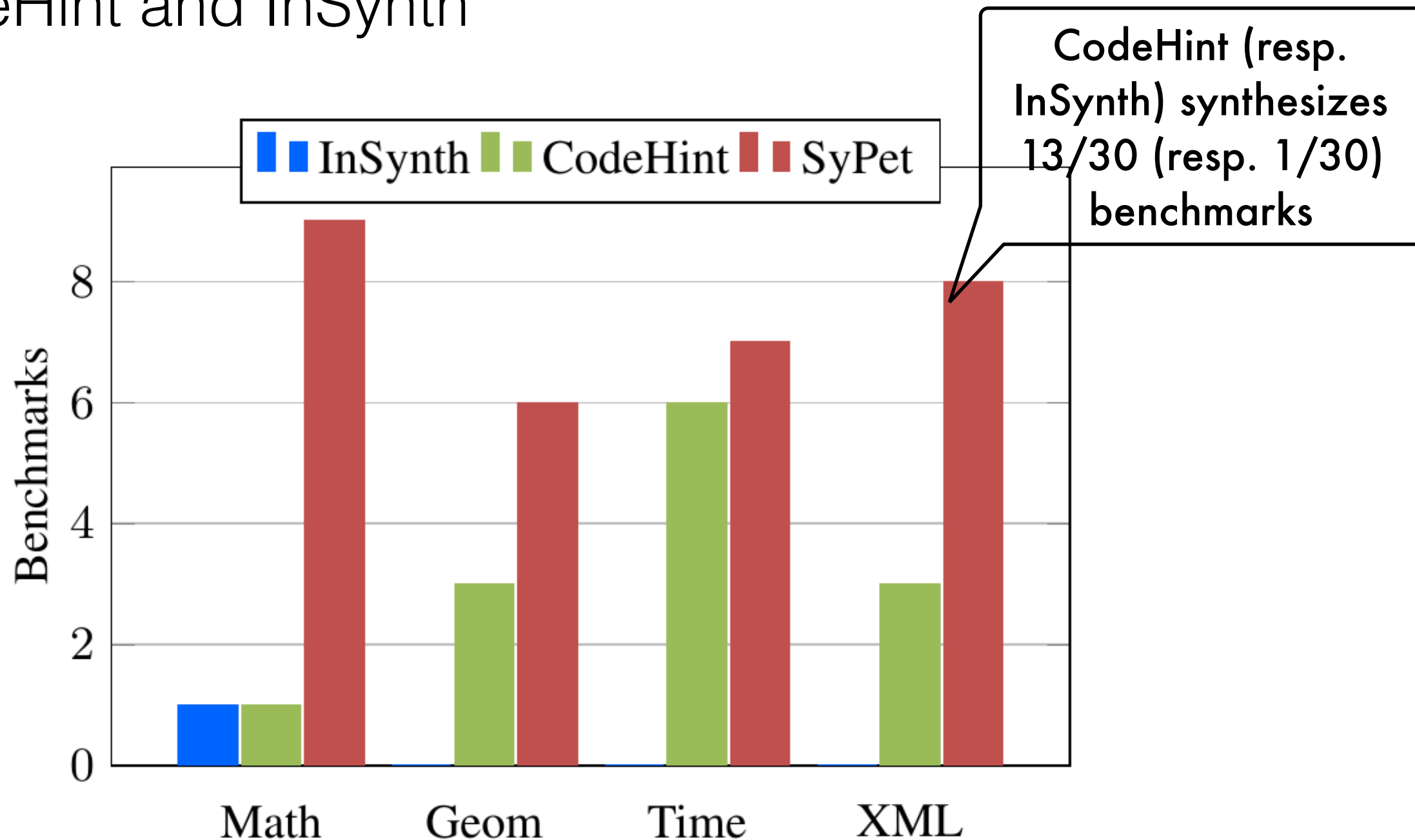
- Our technique was able to successfully synthesize the correct implementation of all 30 benchmarks
- Median synthesis time 1.57 seconds

**Our synthesis technique is useful to programmers**



# Comparison with other tools

- Also compared SyPet with two other synthesis tools, CodeHint and InSynth



# When type is not helpful anymore

String manipulations  
Numerical transformation  
Table transformations

...

Most of methods have the same input&output types

# TODOs by next lecture

- Start to work on HW2
- Start to work on the proposal for your final project