

Evaluating lexical approximation of program dependence

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Journal of Systems and Software



LOYOLA
UNIVERSITY MARYLAND



Naturalness of source code

Naturalness of source code

- Java

```
127  
128     private static final Logger logger = Logger.getLogger(FinalizableReferenceQueue.class.getName());  
129  
130     private static final String FINALIZER_CLASS_NAME = "com.google.common.base.internal.Finalizer";  
131  
  
200     try {  
201         ((FinalizableReference) reference).finalizeReferent();  
202     } catch (Throwable t) {  
203         logger.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error cleaning up after reference.", t);  
204     }
```

- Python

```
456~         except Exception:  
457             if not from_error_handler:  
458                 raise  
459             self.logger.exception('Request finalizing failed with an ' 'error while handling  
460             return response
```

Code lines handing the logging function
contains the word 'log'

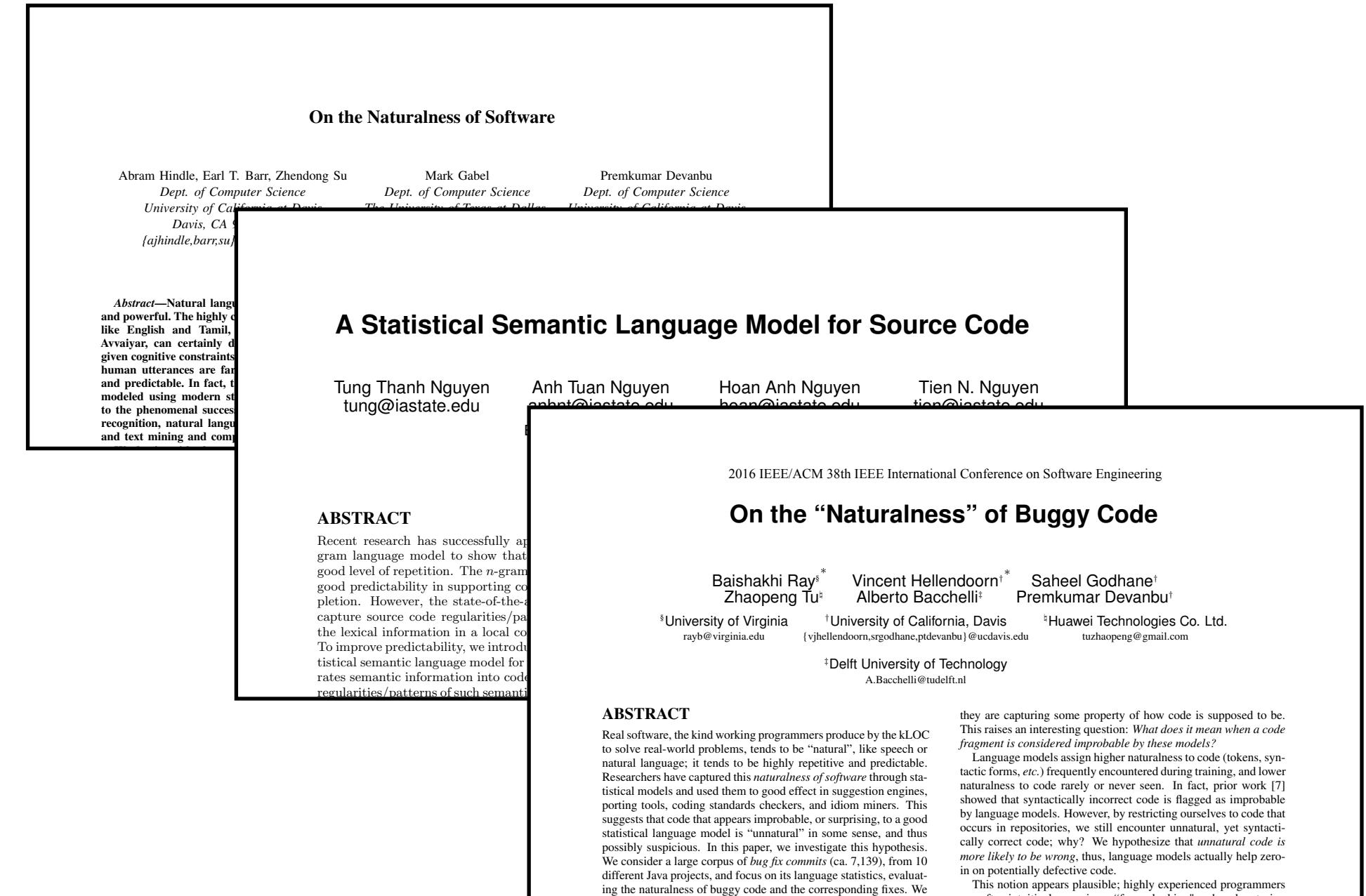
Naturalness of source code

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Code lines handing the logging function
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Like a natural language,
a source code is also repetitive and predictable.

Naturalness of source code

- Java

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128  private static final Lo  
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```

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456      except Exception:  
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```

Can we approximate the program semantics via lexical information of the source code?

→ Program dependency analysis

On the Naturalness of Software

Code

J. Nguyen
ucdavis.edu

Conference on Software Engineering

" of Buggy Code

Zoorni* Saheel Godhane*
Hill Premkumar Devanbu*
Davis .
@ucdavis.edu tuzhaopeng@gmail.com

hey are capturing some property of how code is supposed to be. This raises an interesting question: *What does it mean when a code fragment is considered improbable by these models?* Language models assign higher naturalness to code (tokens, syntactic forms, etc.) frequently encountered during training, and lower naturalness to code rarely or never seen. In fact, prior work [7] showed that syntactically incorrect code is flagged as improbable by language models. However, by restricting ourselves to code that occurs in repositories, we still encounter unnatural yet syntactically correct code; why? We hypothesize that *unnatural code is more likely to be wrong*, thus, language models actually help zero-in on potentially defective code.

This notion appears plausible; highly experienced programmers

Code lines handing the logging function contains the word 'log'

Like a natural language, a source code is also repetitive and predictable.

Observation-Based Slicing (ORBS)

- Purely dynamic program slicing technique
- Use code-level modification & runtime information
- Thus, it can work on
 - multi-lingual programs, or
 - programs with third party libraries.

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```
int main() {
    int sum = 0;
    int i = 1;
    while (i < 11) {
        sum = sum + i;
        i = i + 1;
    }
    printf("%d\n", sum);
    printf("ORBS: %d\n", i);
}
```

Observation-Based Slicing (ORBS)

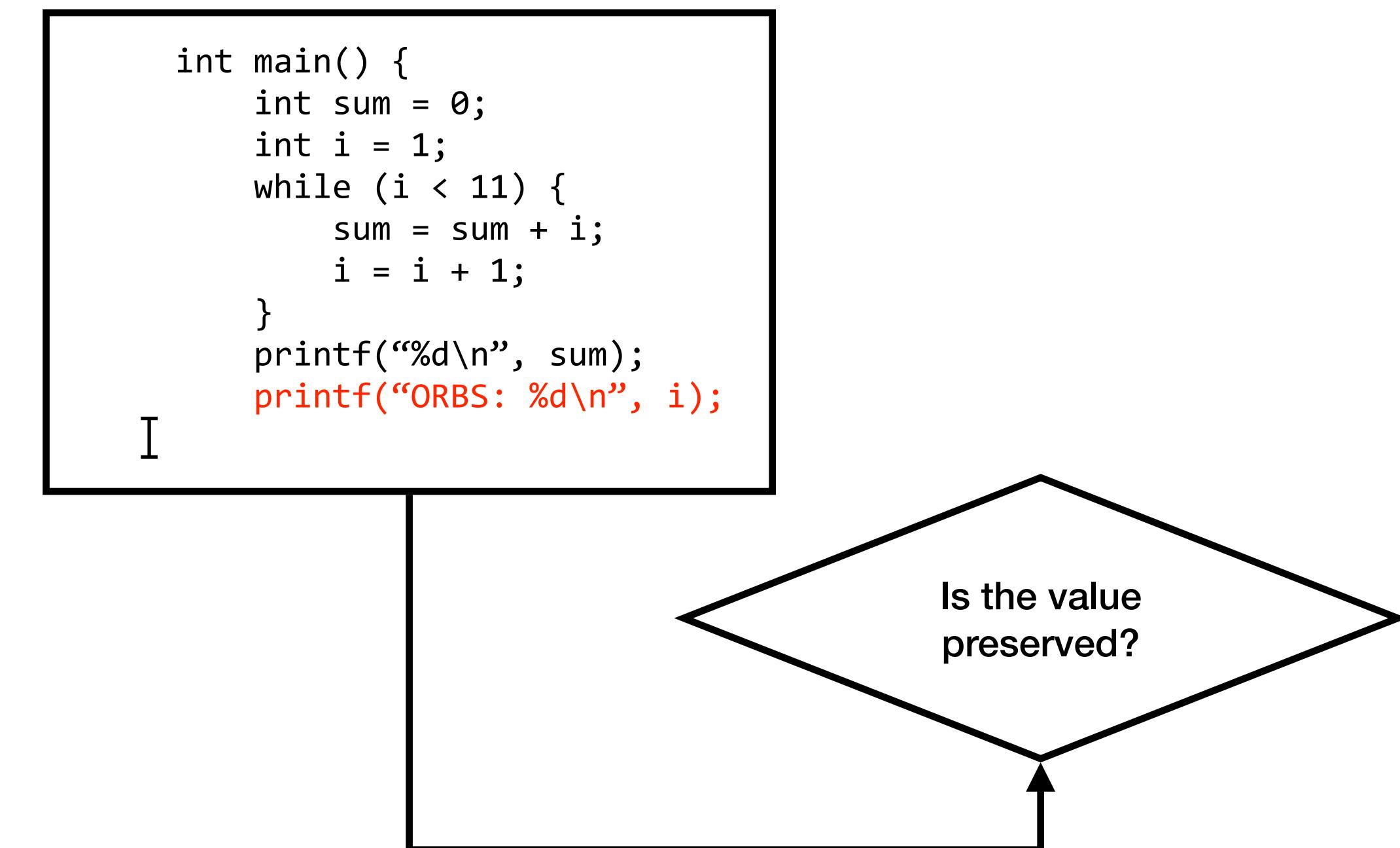
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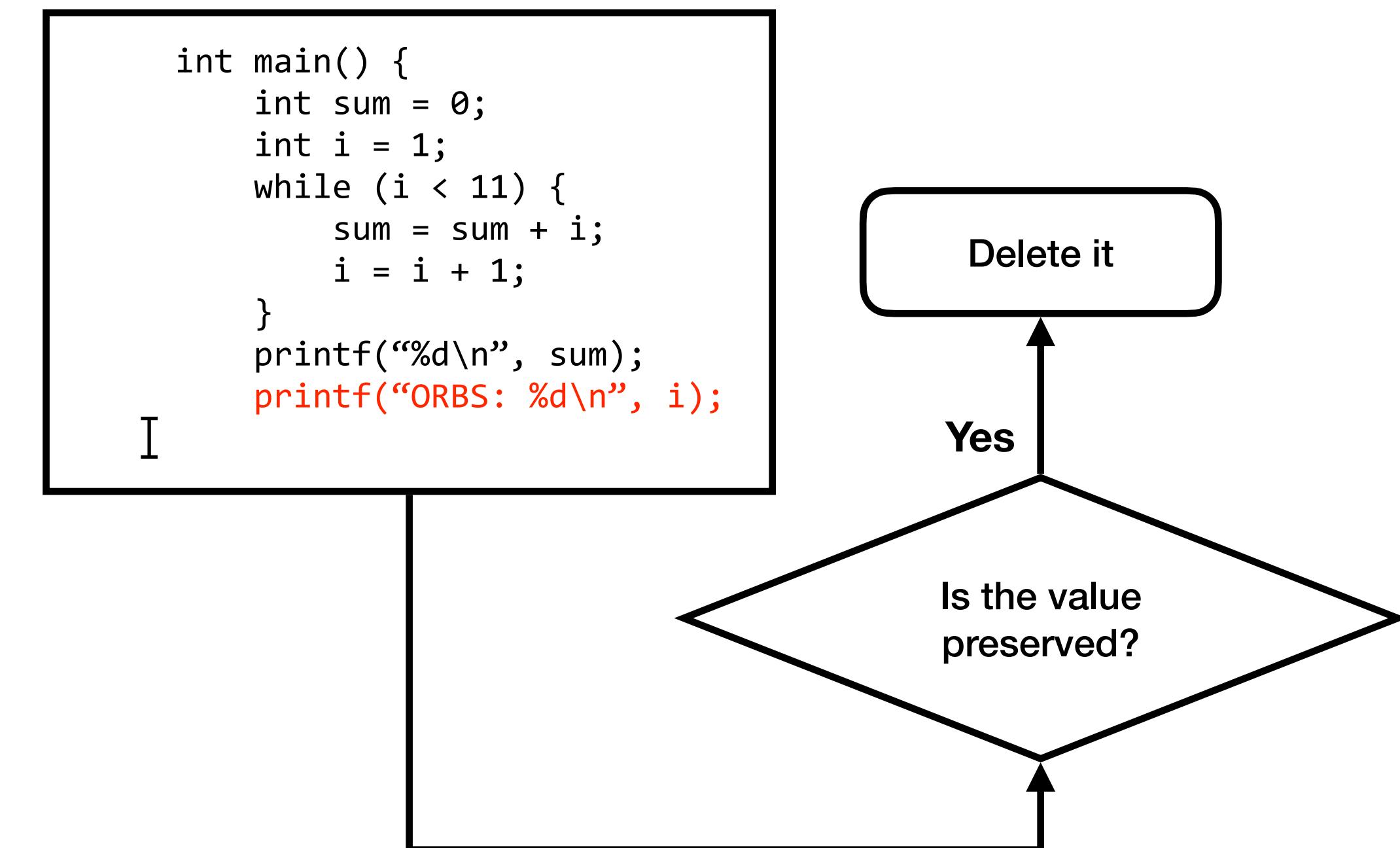
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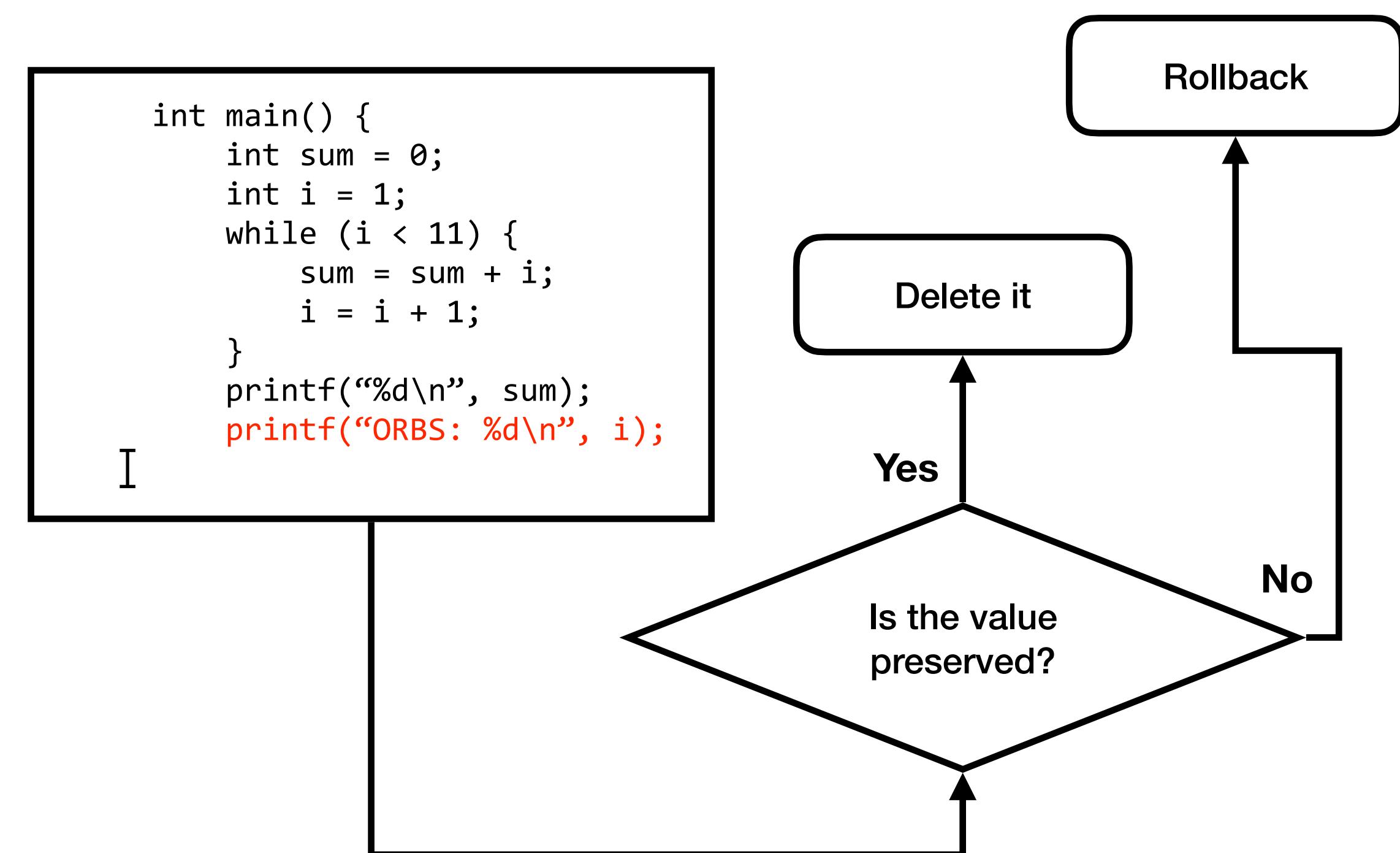
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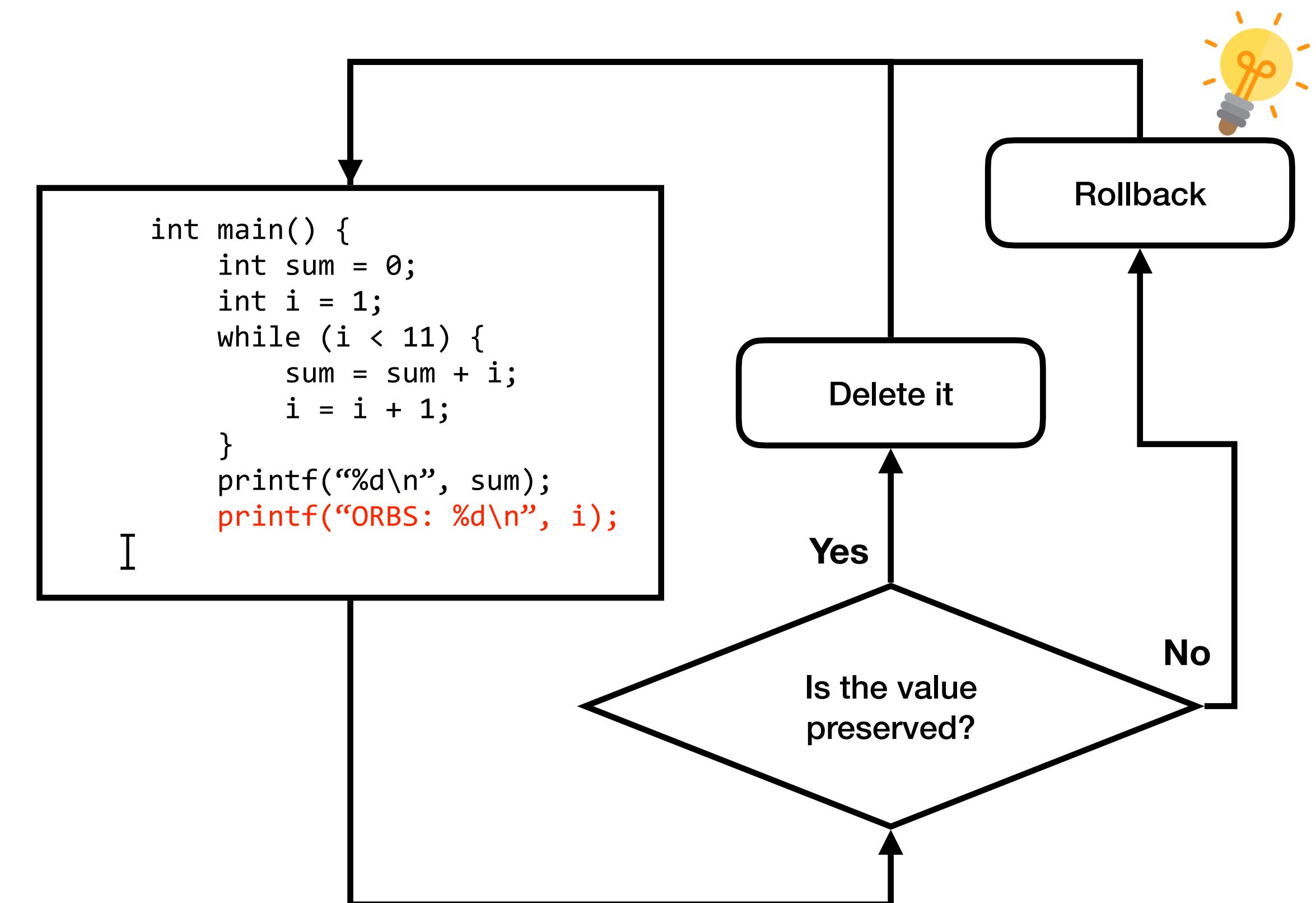
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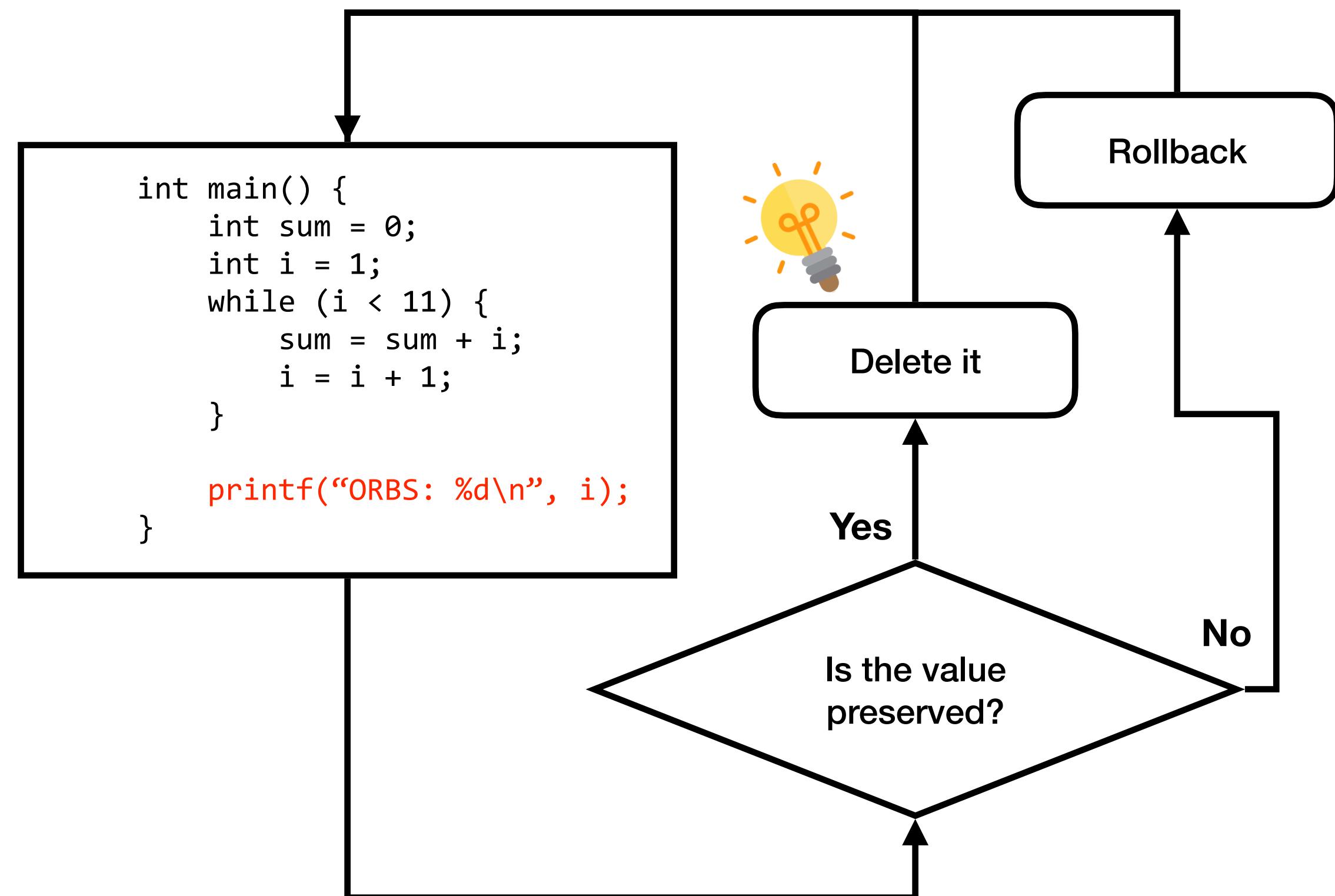
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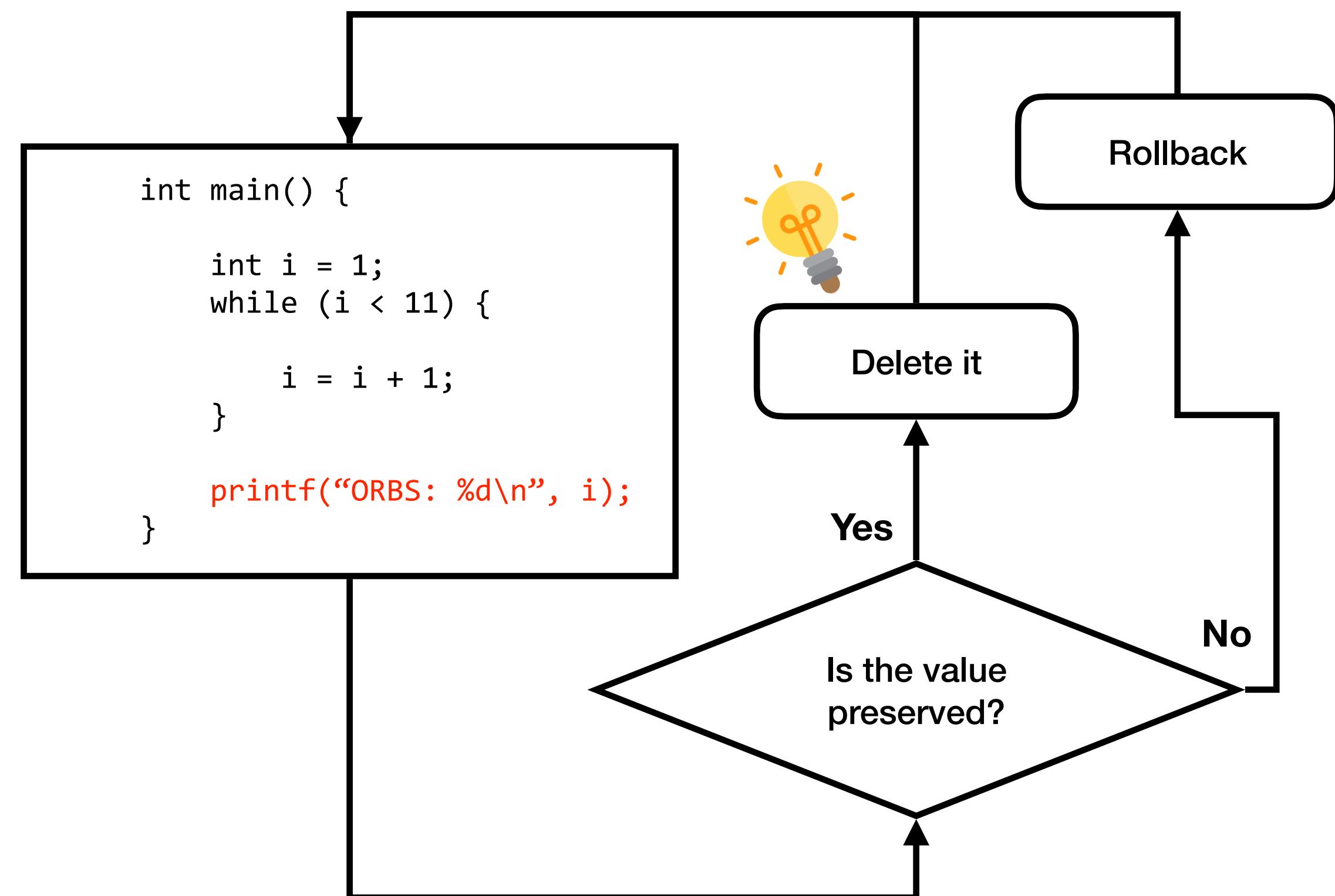
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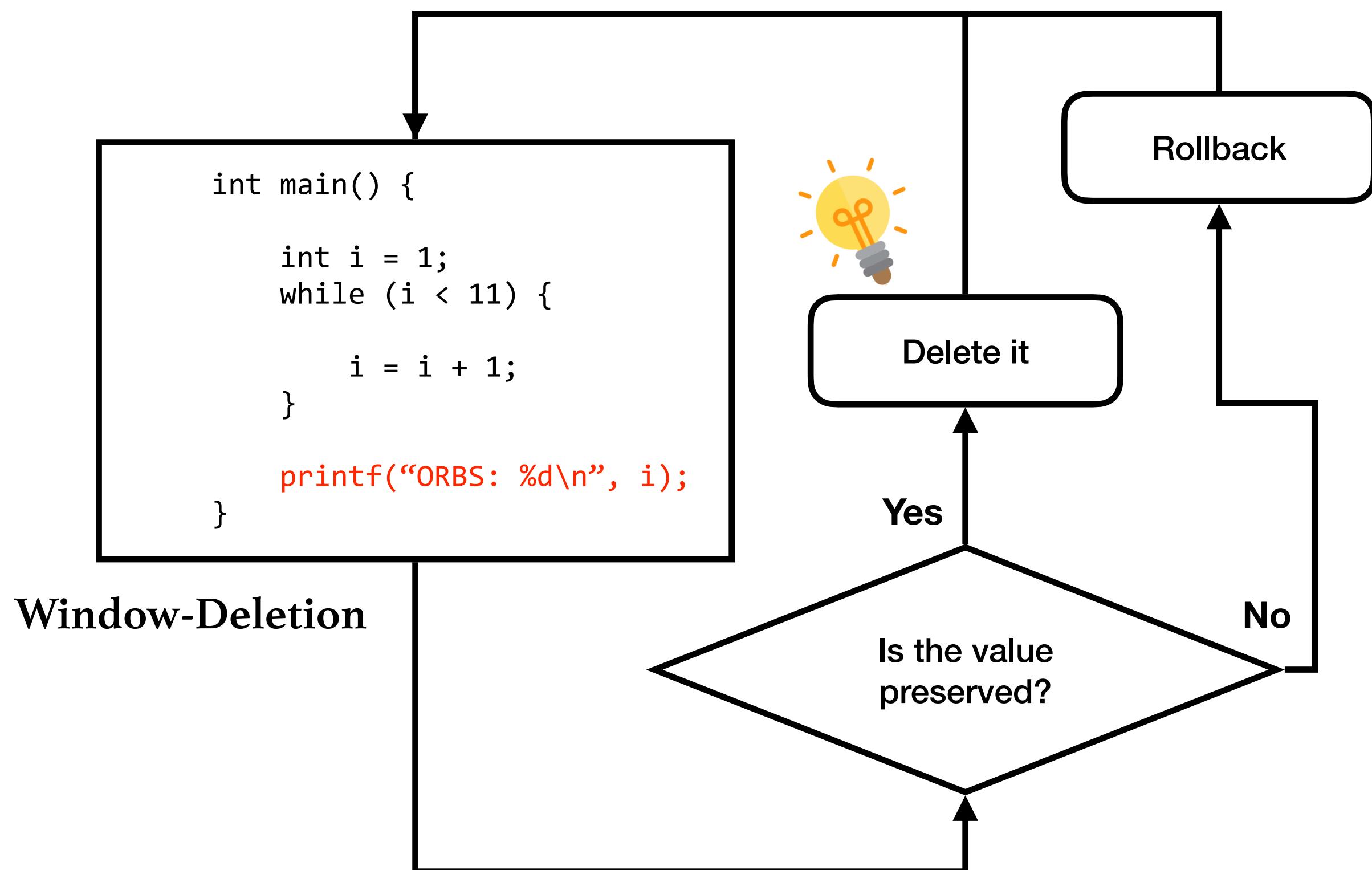
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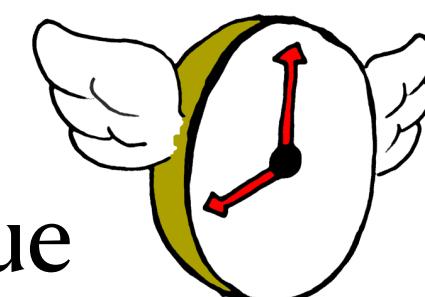
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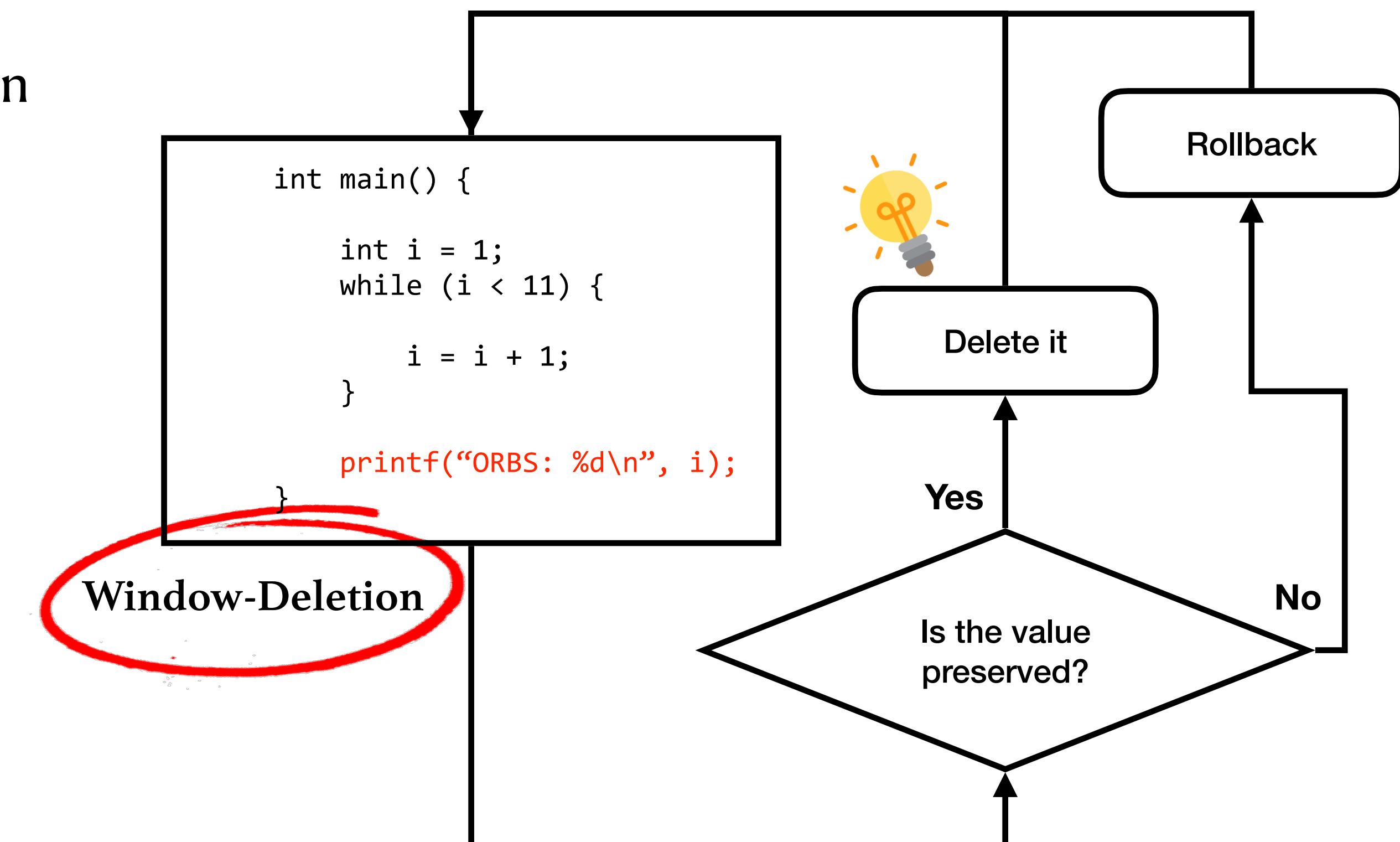


Observation-Based Slicing (ORBS)

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- Scalability issue
 - Takes around 7,200 seconds to delete 220 lines.
⇒ **0.03 del/s = 32.7 s/del**
(* ‘escape’ package in Guava)



Lexical deletion operator

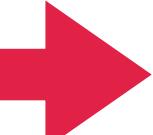
```
...
logger.log(Level.SEVERE, "...");

...
logger.log(Level.WARNING, "...");

...
Logger logger = Logger.getLogger(...);

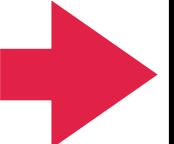
...
```

Lexical deletion operator



```
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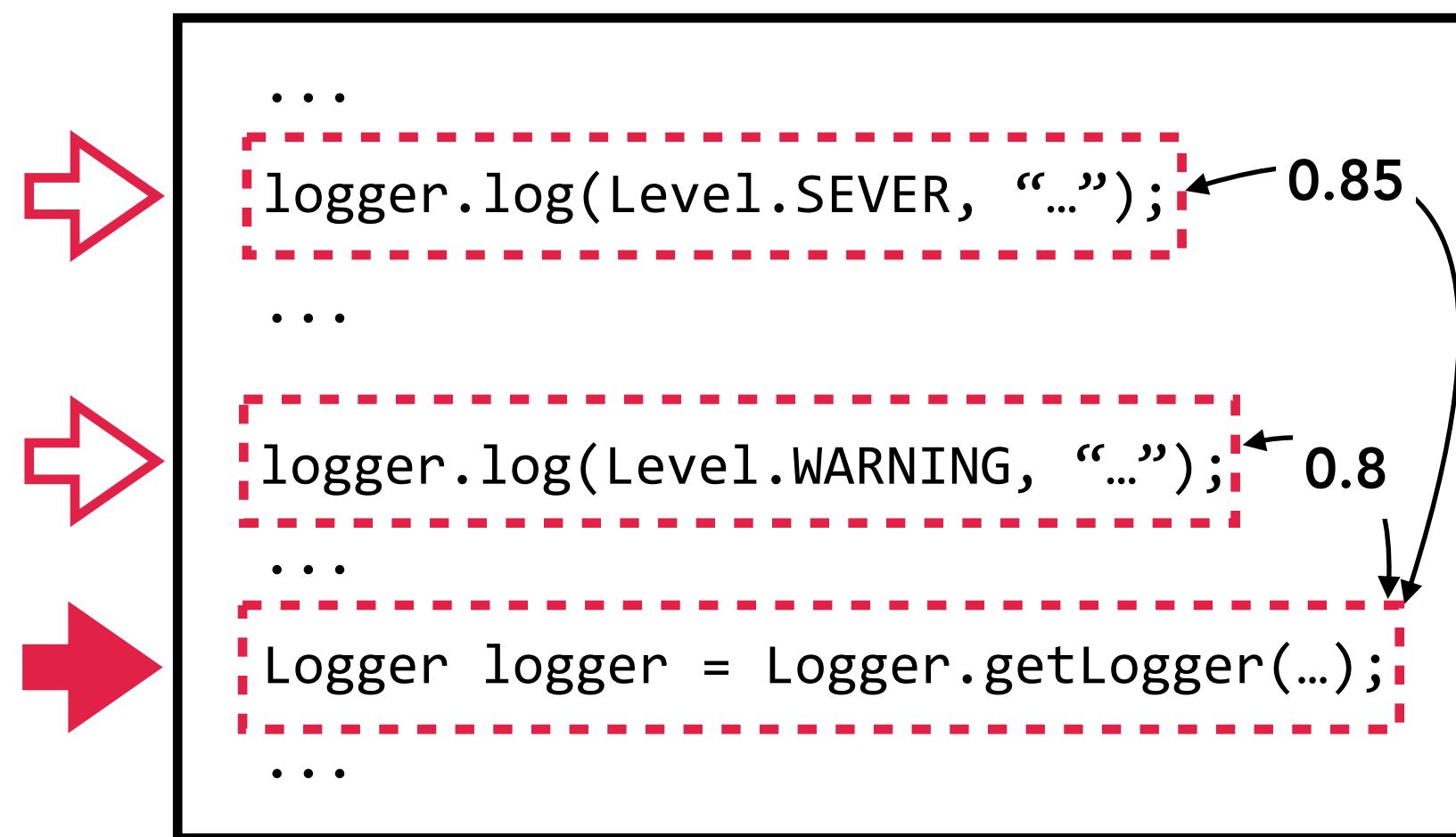
Lexical deletion operator



```
...
logger.log(Level.SEVERE, "..."); ← 0.85
...
logger.log(Level.WARNING, "..."); ← 0.8
...
Logger logger = Logger.getLogger(...);
```

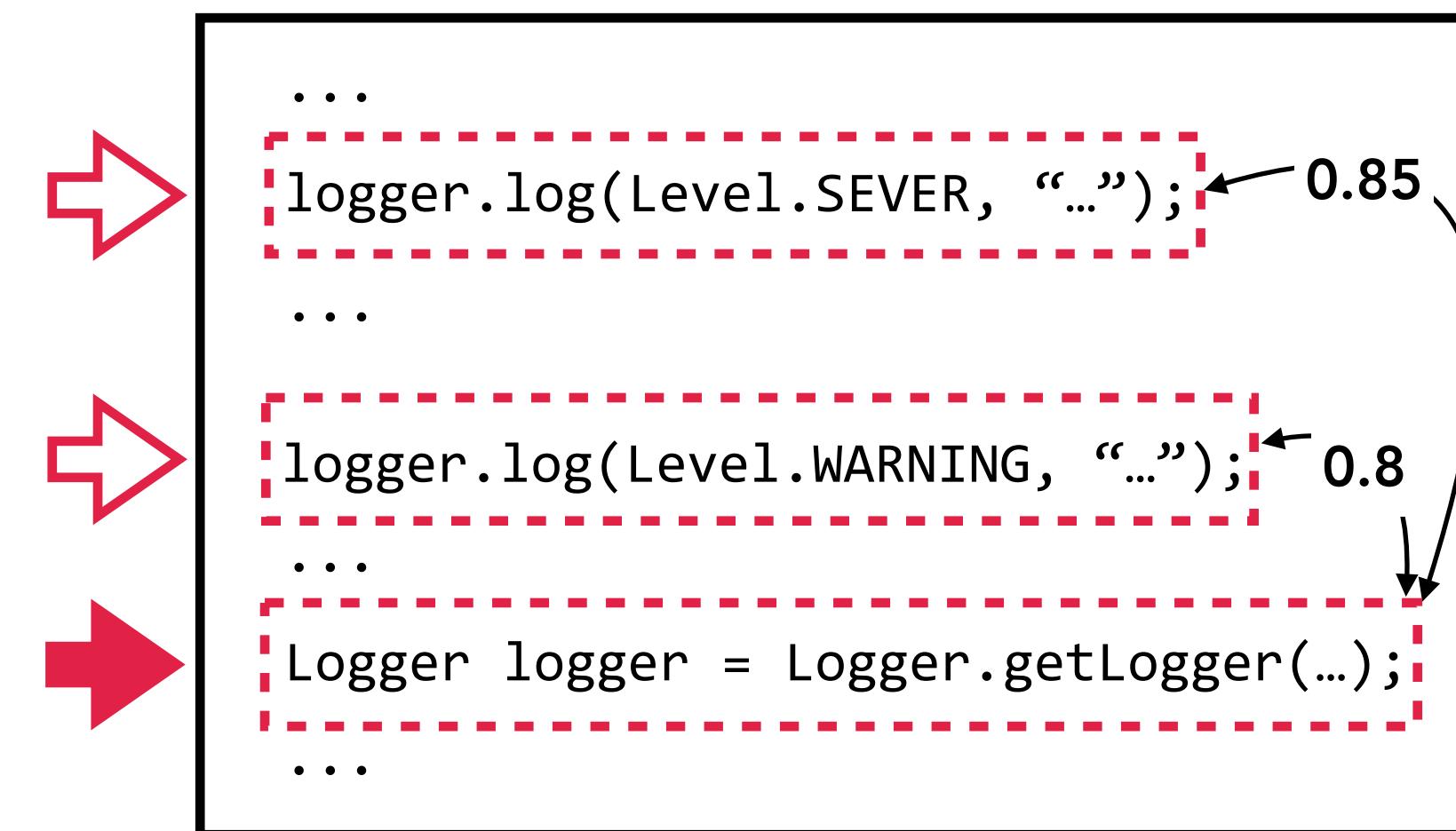
The code block shows two log statements with annotations: '0.85' above the first and '0.8' above the second. A curved arrow points from the '0.8' annotation down to the line 'Logger logger = ...'. The assignment line is highlighted with a red dashed box.

Lexical deletion operator

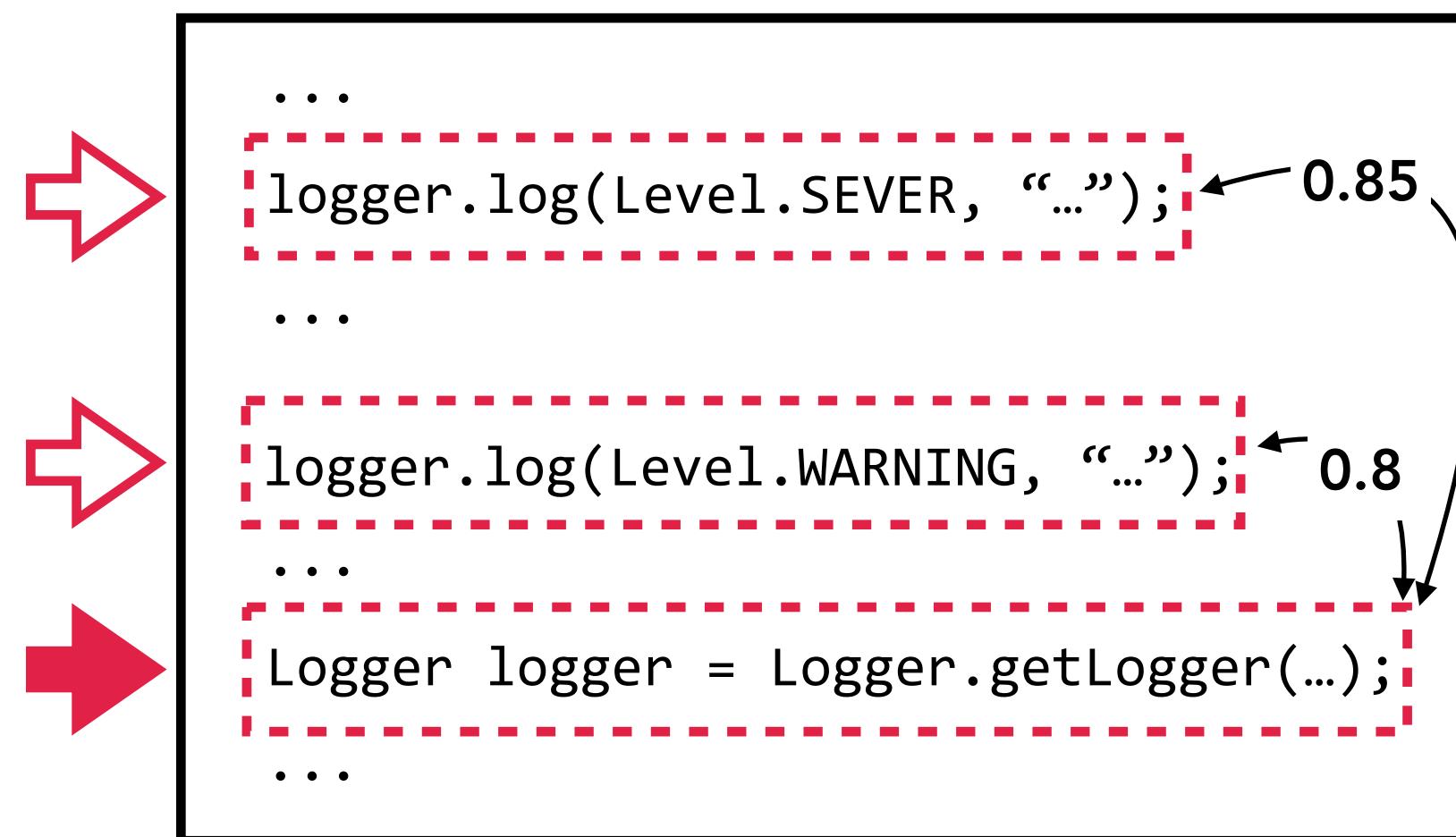


Lexical deletion operator

Shares the functionality



Lexical deletion operator



- Two language model to calculate the similarity
 - Vector Space Model (VSM)
 - Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)
- Advantage of the lexical deletion operators:
 - Can delete an ***arbitrary number*** of similar lines in a single deletion
 - Can delete ***non-consecutive lines***
 - Still, language agnostic

ORBS vs. LS-ORBS

- Benchmarks: 18 slicing criteria from Java and C programs
 - Java: apache commons csv, cli, and guava library
 - C: Siemens suite

LS-ORBS achieves / uses

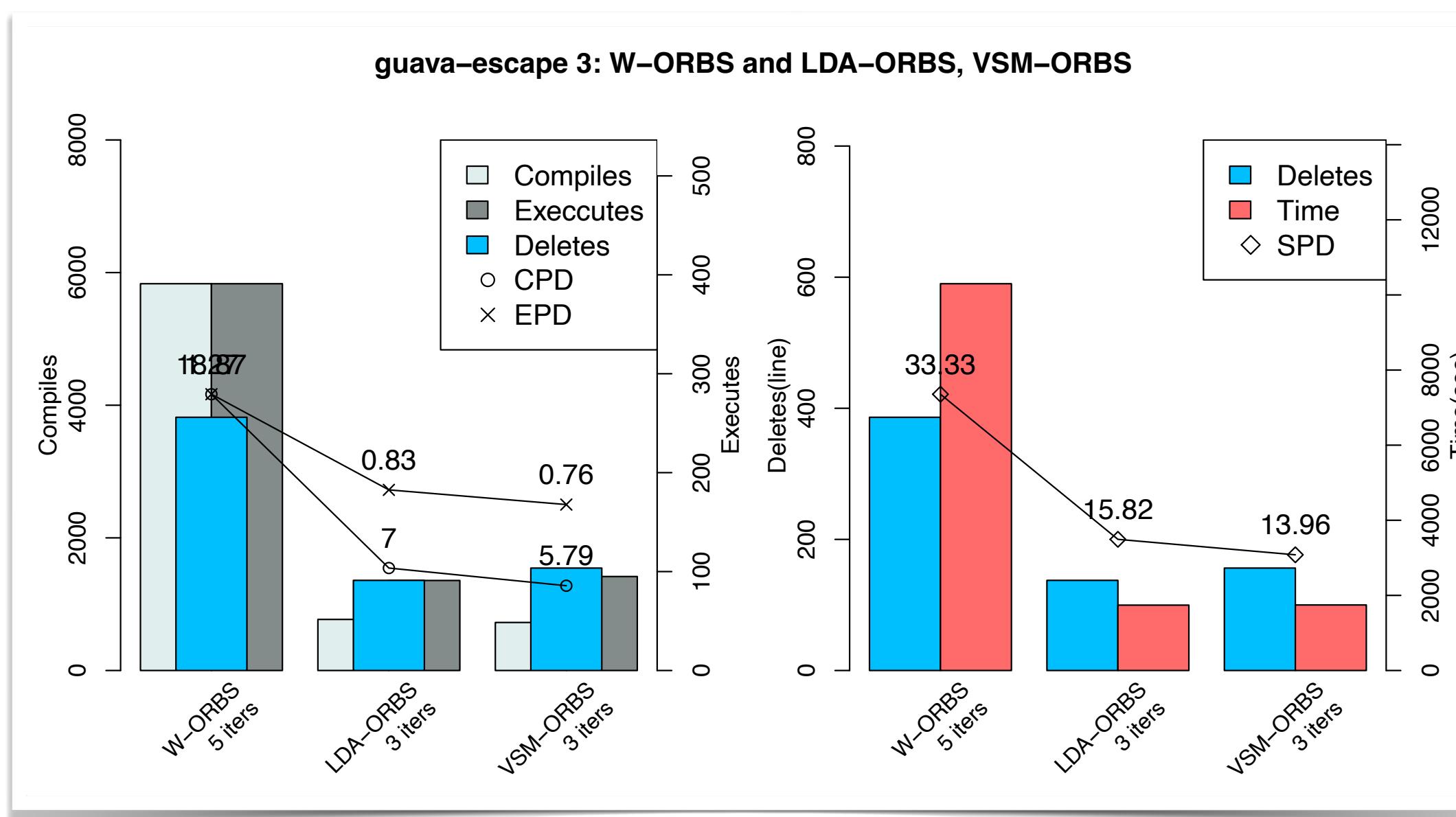
👍 **45%** # of compilations,

👍 **70%** # of executions,

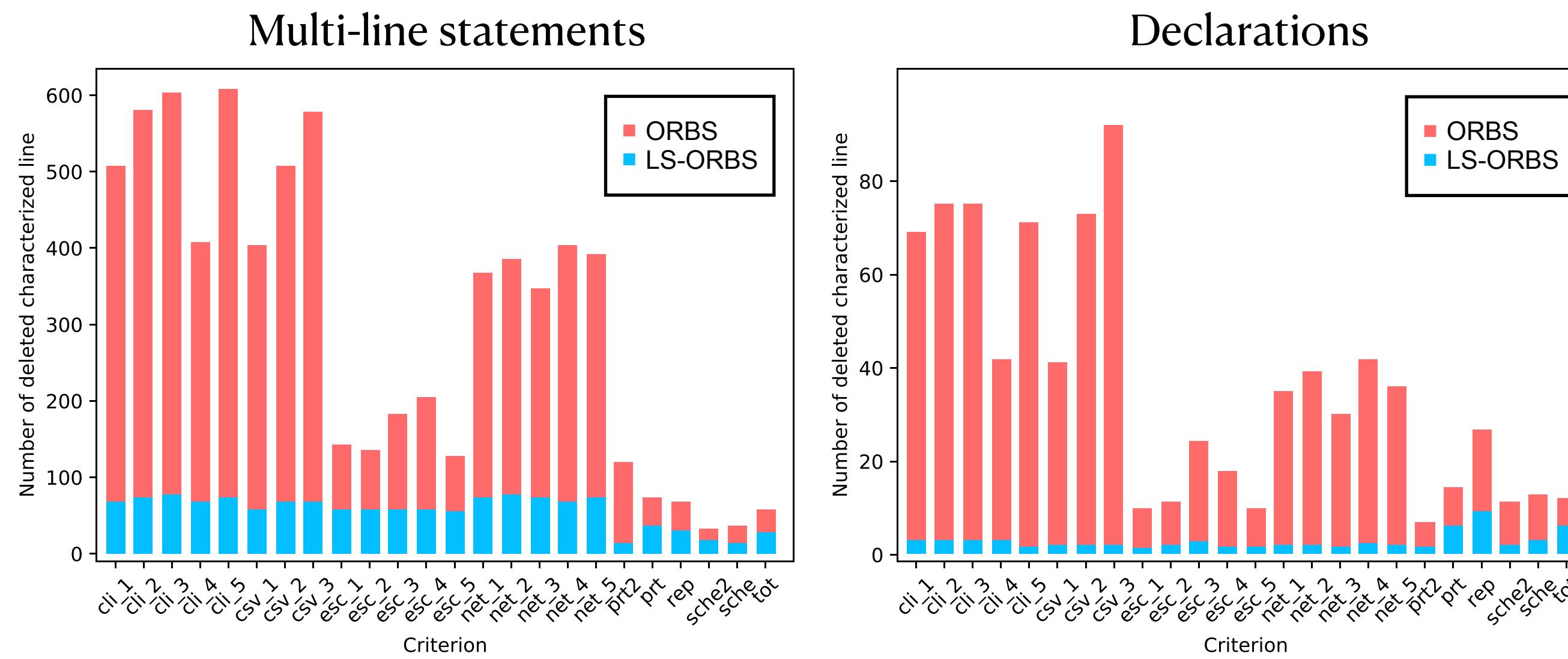
👎 **38%** # of deleted lines,

👍 **64%** time taken per deleted line

compared to ORBS.



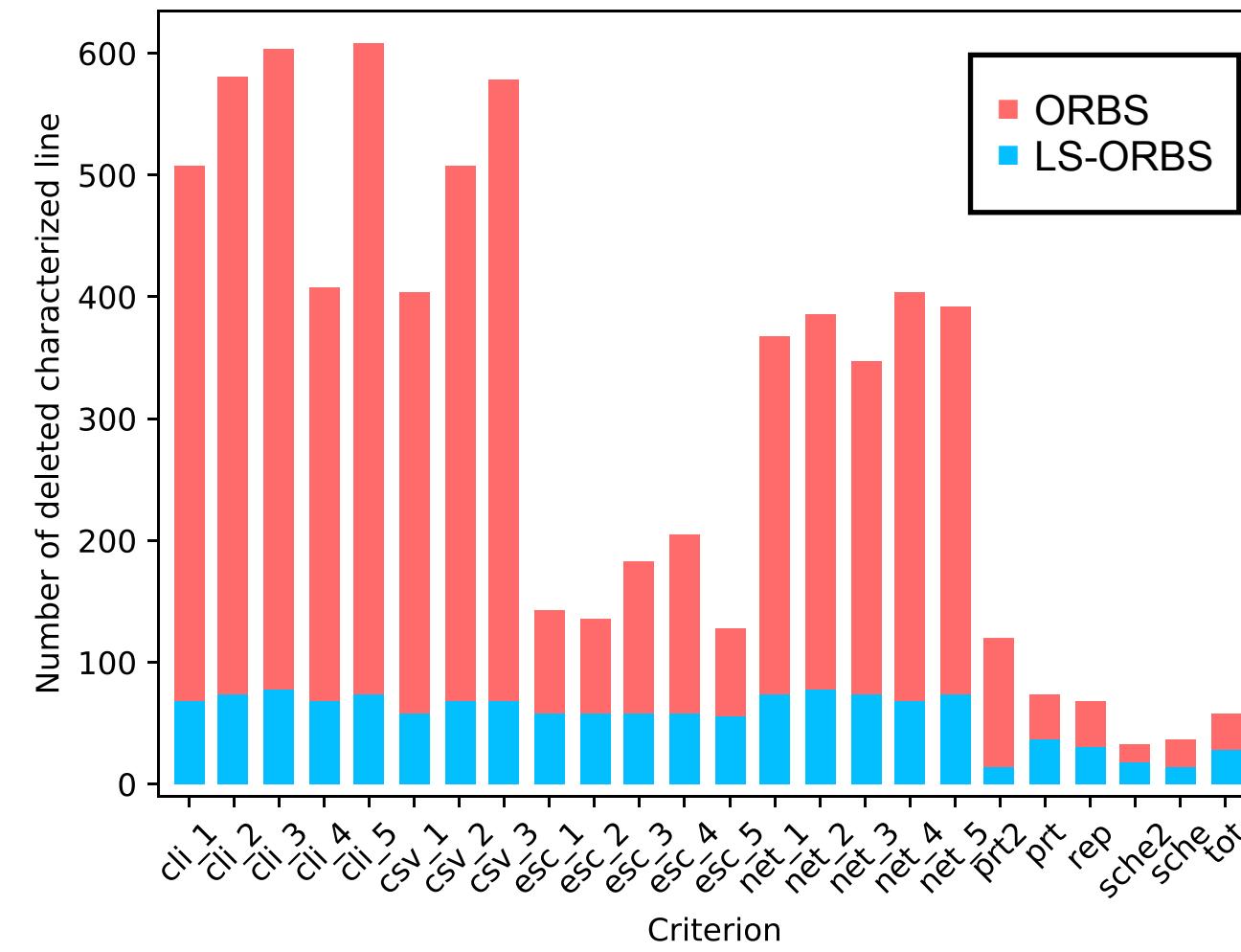
When are lexical deletion operators effective / ineffective?



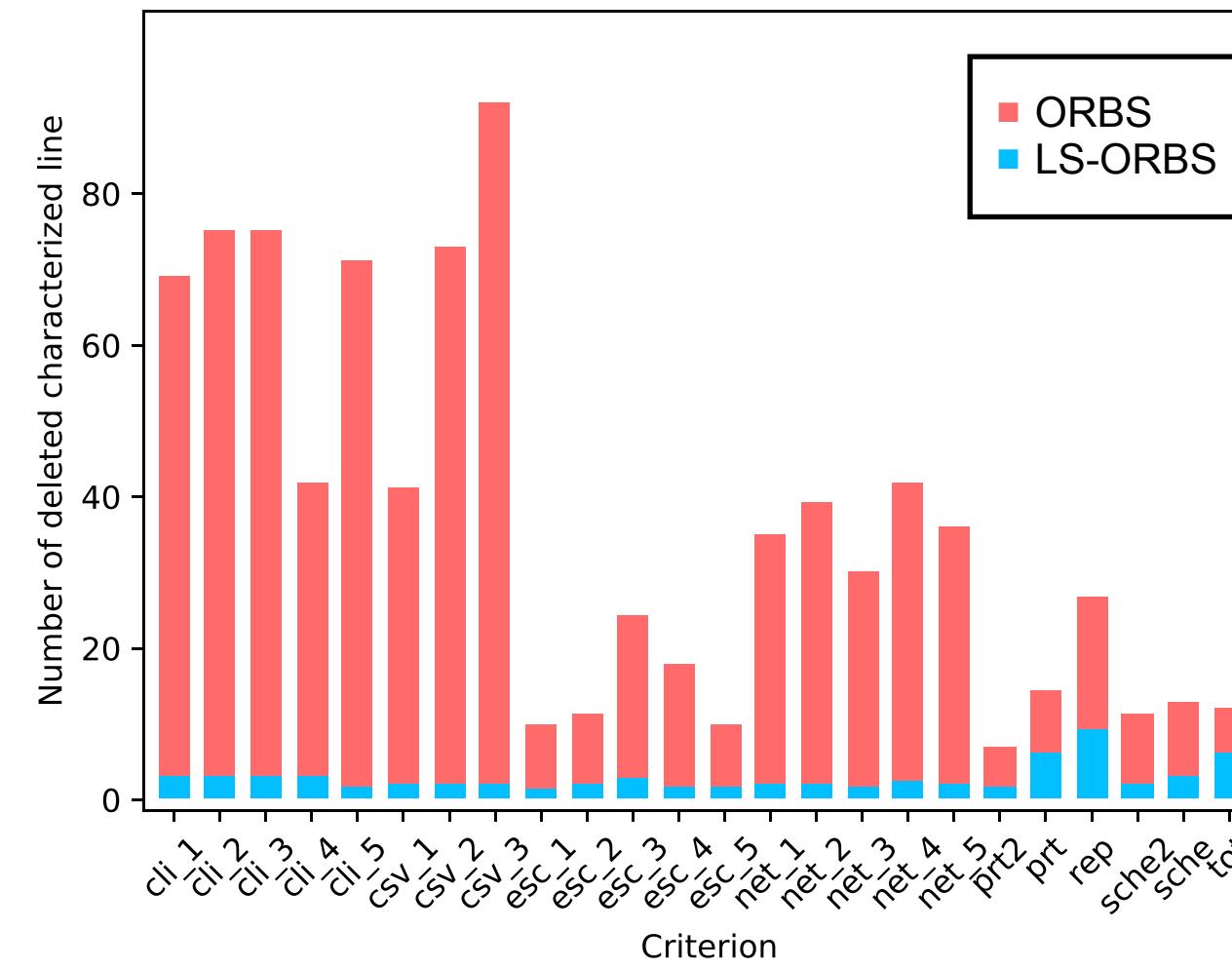
Syntactic structures in source code is challenging
to the lexical deletion operators

When are lexical deletion operators effective / ineffective?

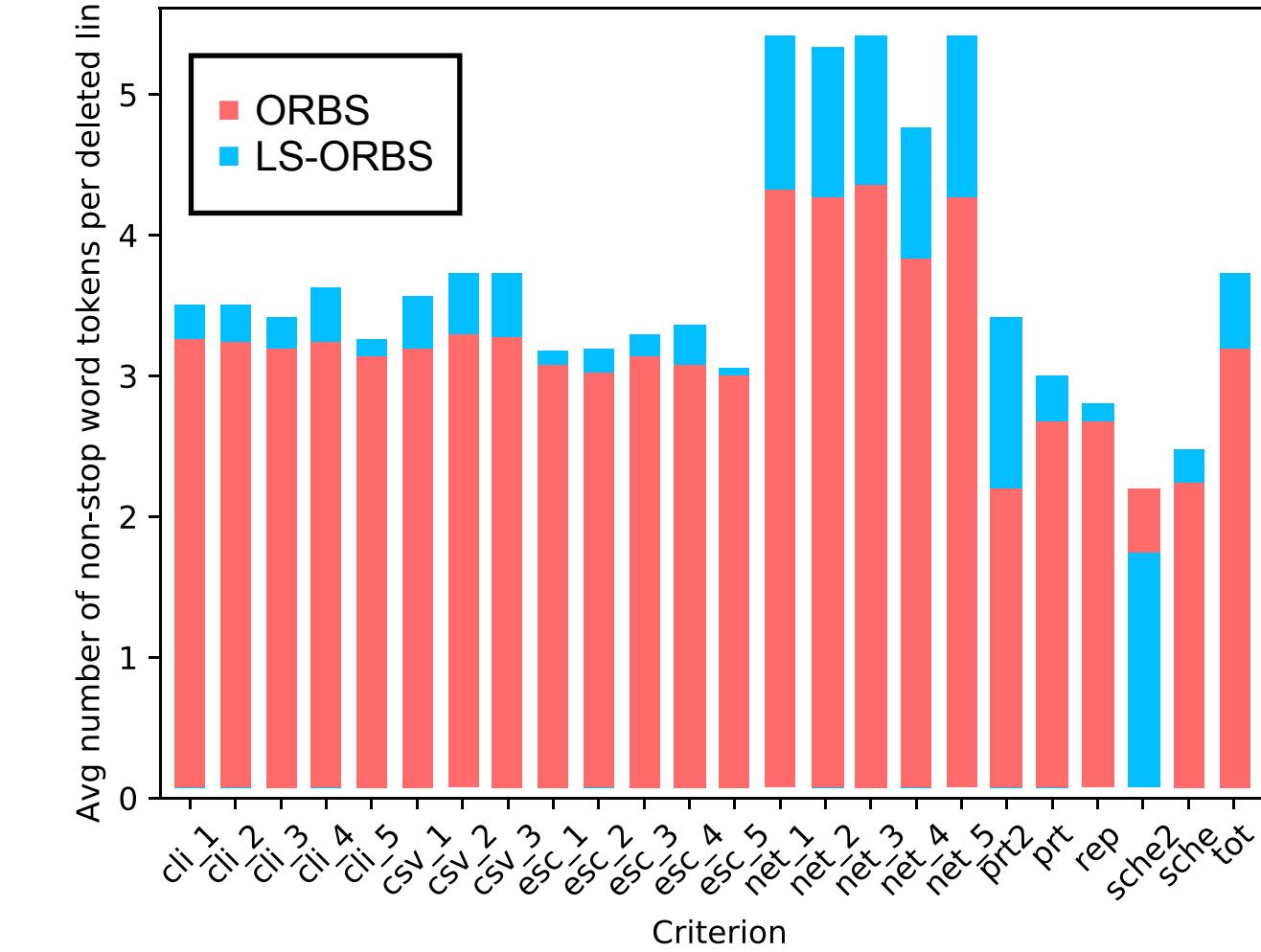
Multi-line statements



Declarations



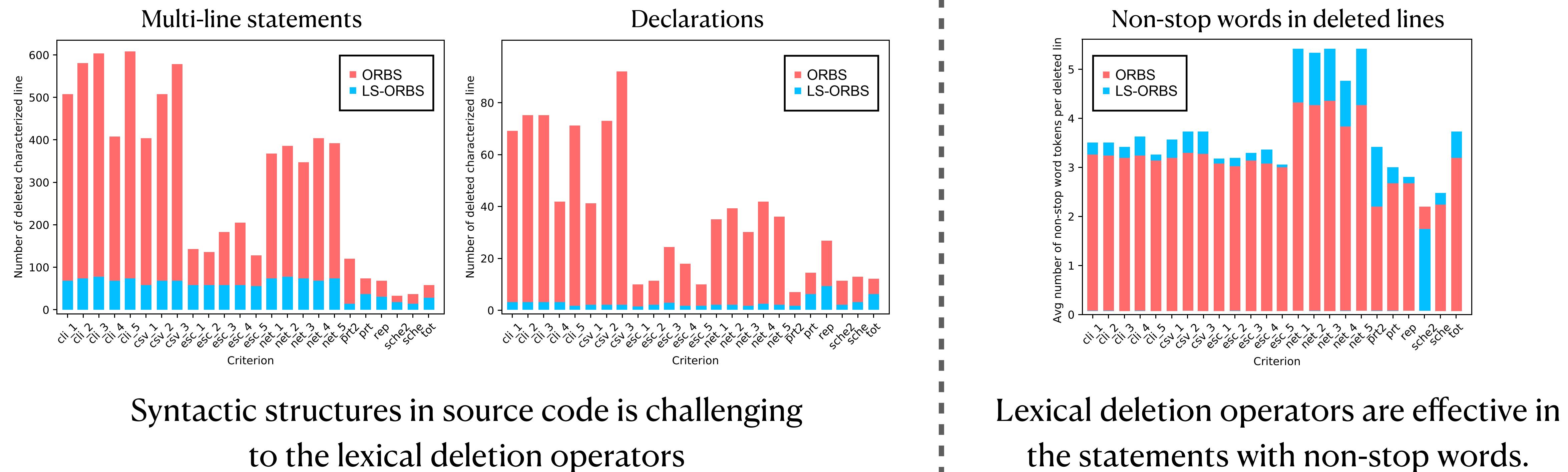
Non-stop words in deleted lines



Syntactic structures in source code is challenging
to the lexical deletion operators

Lexical deletion operators are effective in
the statements with non-stop words.

When are lexical deletion operators effective / ineffective?



There is a complementary relation between window deletion and lexical deletion.

MOBS: Multi-operator ORBS

```
obs_matrix_dict = OrderedDict()
for obs_dir in obs_dir_list:
    itv_state_idx = get_itv_state_idx(work_dir, obs_dir)
    cmp_dict = get_cmp_dict(obs_dir)
    for testname, obs_dict in cmp_dict.items():
        obs_row = get_obs_row(itv_state_idx, obs_dict)
        if is_stdout:
            oracle_stdout_path = os.path.join(work_dir, "oracle", "test", testname)
            obs_stdout_path = os.path.join(obs_dir, "test", testname)
            obs_row = np.append(
                obs_row, 0 if filecmp.cmp(oracle_stdout_path, obs_stdout_path) else 1
            )
        # When the intervention has no effect, tell there was intervention.
        if itv_state_idx != 0:
            itv_matrix_idx = util.get_matrix_idx_from_state_idx(work_dir, itv_state_idx)
            if obs_row[itv_matrix_idx] == 0:
                if not np.array_equal(obs_row[1:], [0] * (len(obs_row) - 1)):
                    root_logger.debug(
                        f"obs_dir: {obs_dir}, testname: {testname}, itv_state_idx: {itv_state_idx}, obs_row: {obs_row}"
                    )
                    root_logger.error(
                        "Assertion failed: obs_row[1:] != [0] * (len(obs_row) - 1"
                    )
                    root_logger.error(
                        f"obs_dir: {obs_dir}, itv_state_idx: {itv_state_idx}, itv_matrix_idx: {itv_matrix_idx}, testname: {testname}"
                    )
                    root_logger.error(f"obs_row: {obs_row}")
                    raise Exception("Not intervened observation has different behavior.")
            if testname not in obs_matrix_dict:
                obs_matrix_dict[testname] = []
            obs_matrix_dict[testname].append(obs_row)
        for testname in obs_matrix_dict.keys():
            obs_matrix = np.array(obs_matrix_dict[testname])

            itv_col = obs_matrix[:, 0]
            unique, counts = np.unique(itv_col, return_counts=True)
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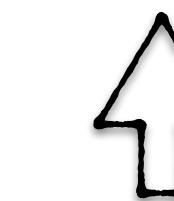
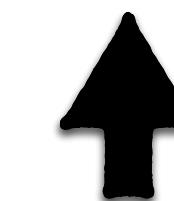
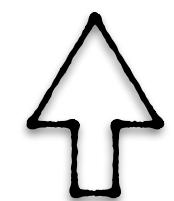
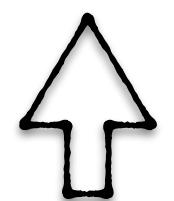
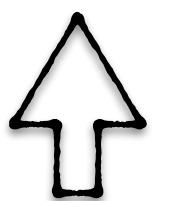
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        if is_stdout:
            oracle_stdout_path = os.path.join(work_dir, "oracle", "test", testname)
            obs_stdout_path = os.path.join(obs_dir, "test", testname)
            obs_row = np.append(
                obs_row, 0 if filecmp.cmp(oracle_stdout_path, obs_stdout_path) else 1
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        # When the intervention has no effect, tell there was intervention.
        if itv_state_idx != 0:
            itv_matrix_idx = util.get_matrix_idx_from_state_idx(work_dir, itv_state_idx)
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            if testname not in obs_matrix_dict:
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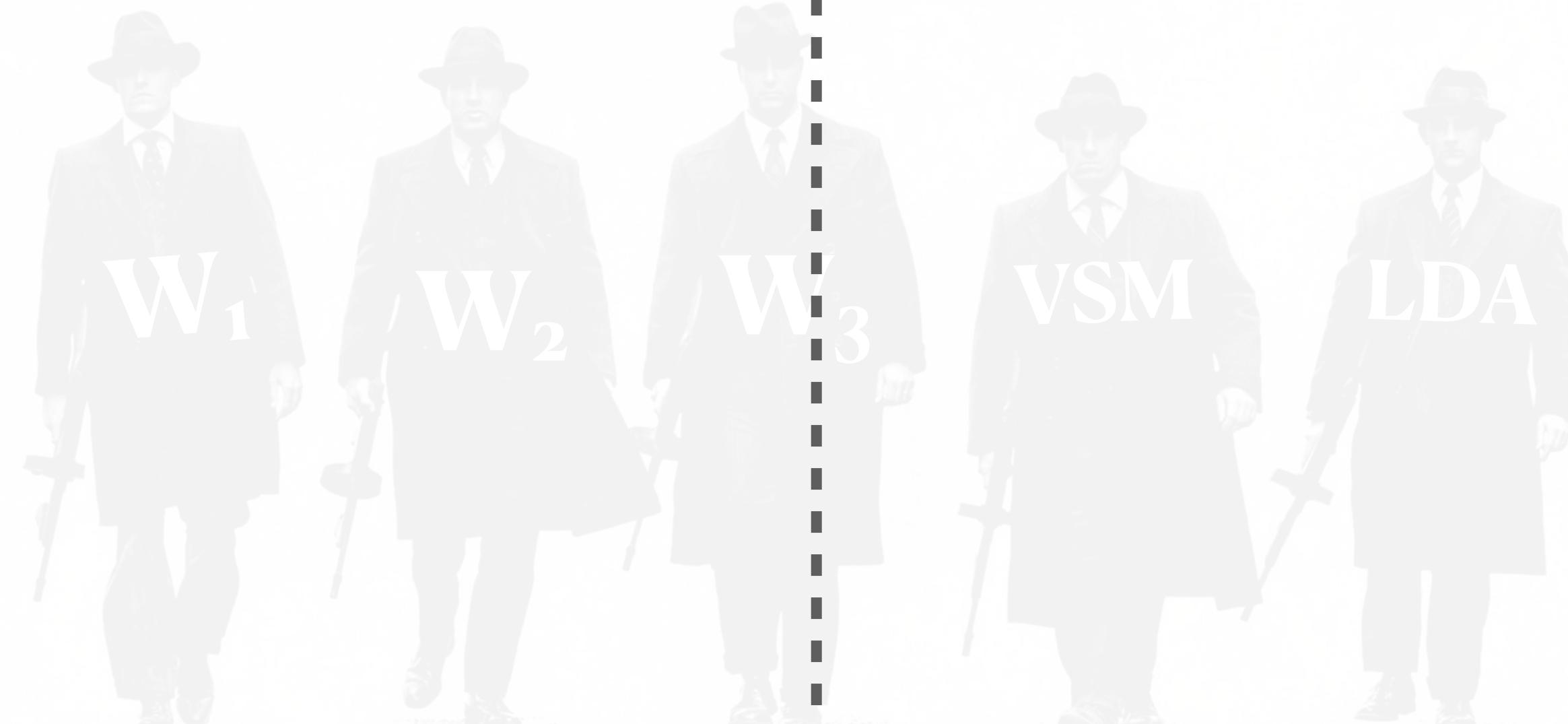
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            obs_stdout_path = os.path.join(obs_dir, testname, testname)
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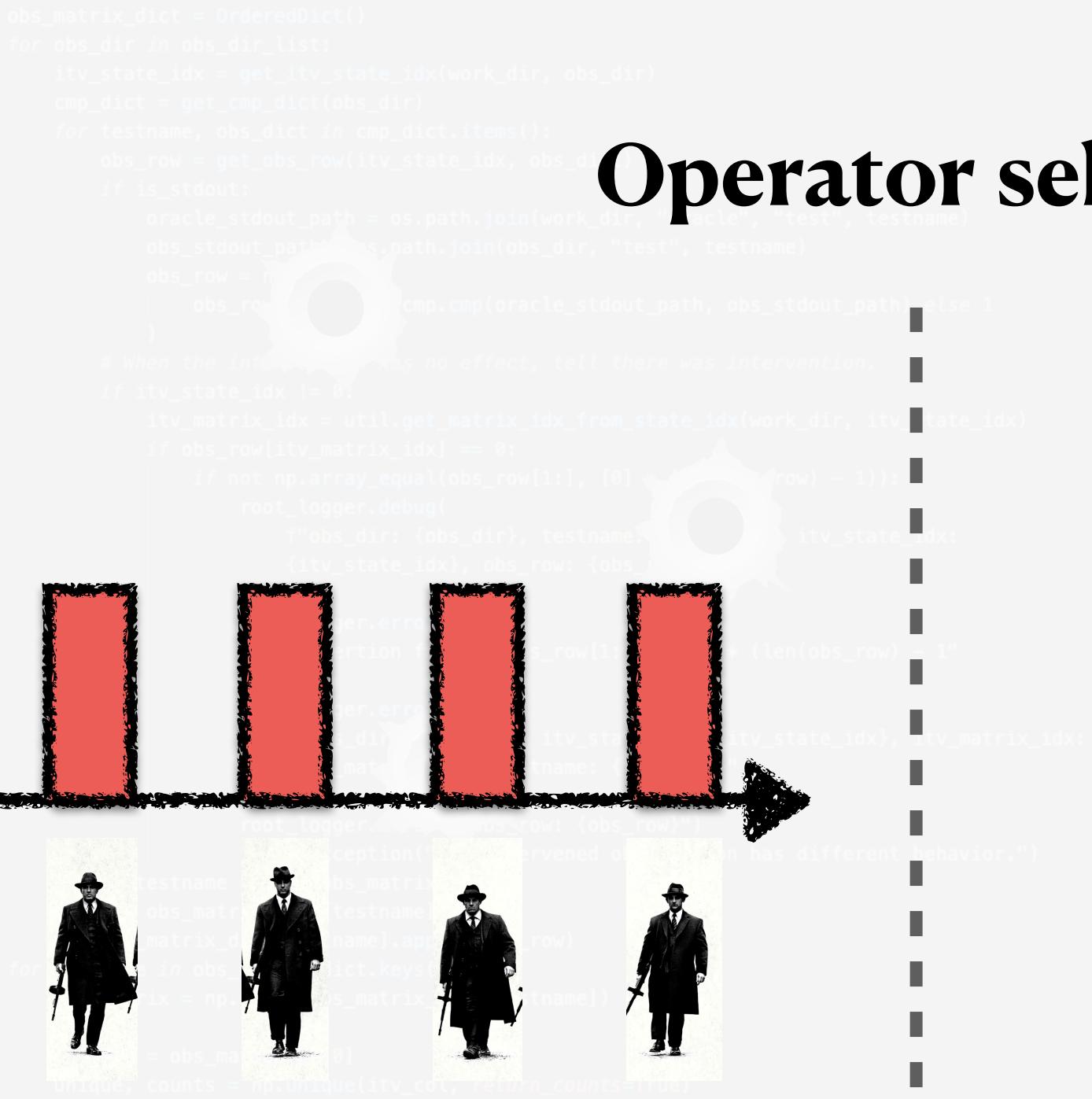
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```

Operator selection using probability distribution

[Deletion Operators]

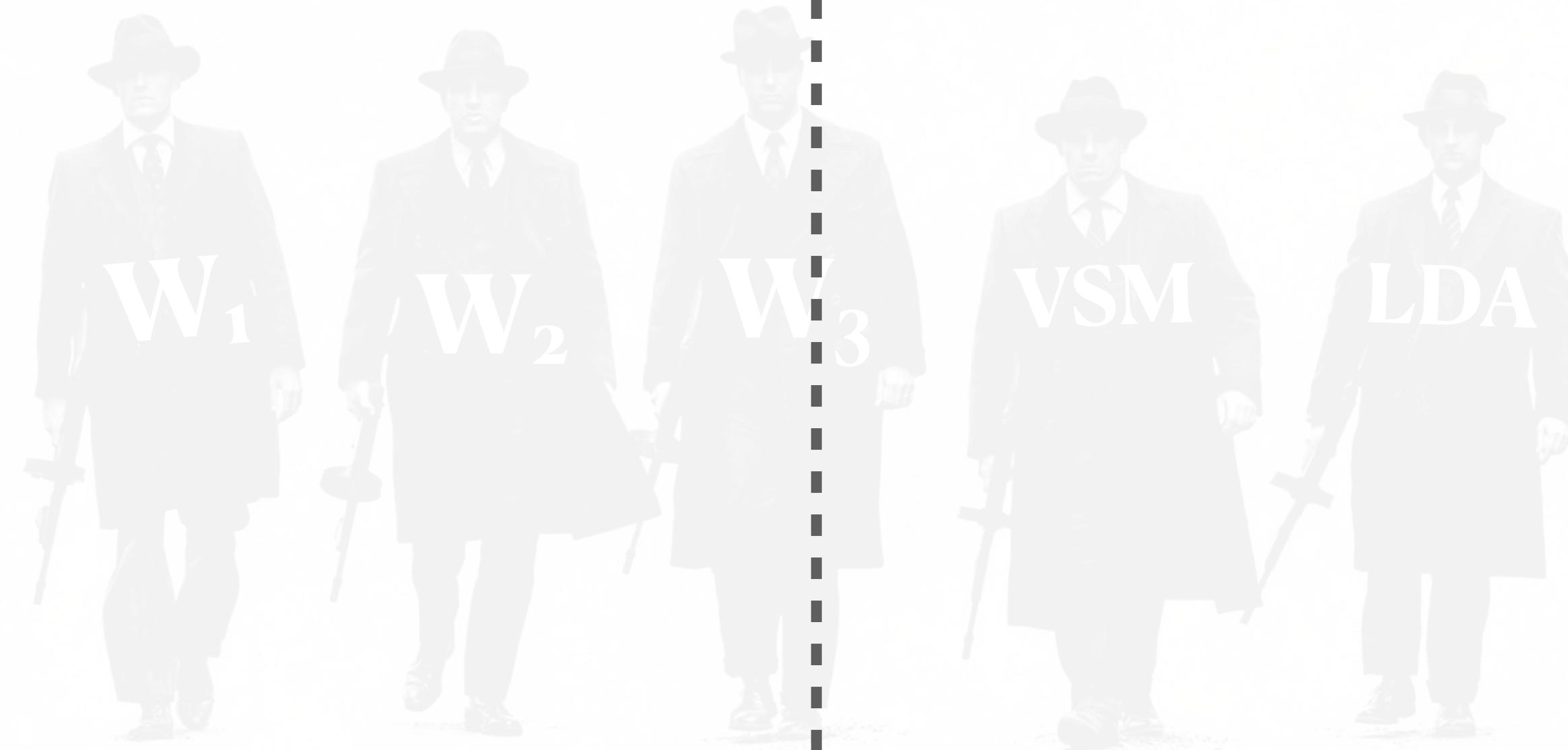


MOBS: Multi-operator ORBS



Operator selection using probability distribution

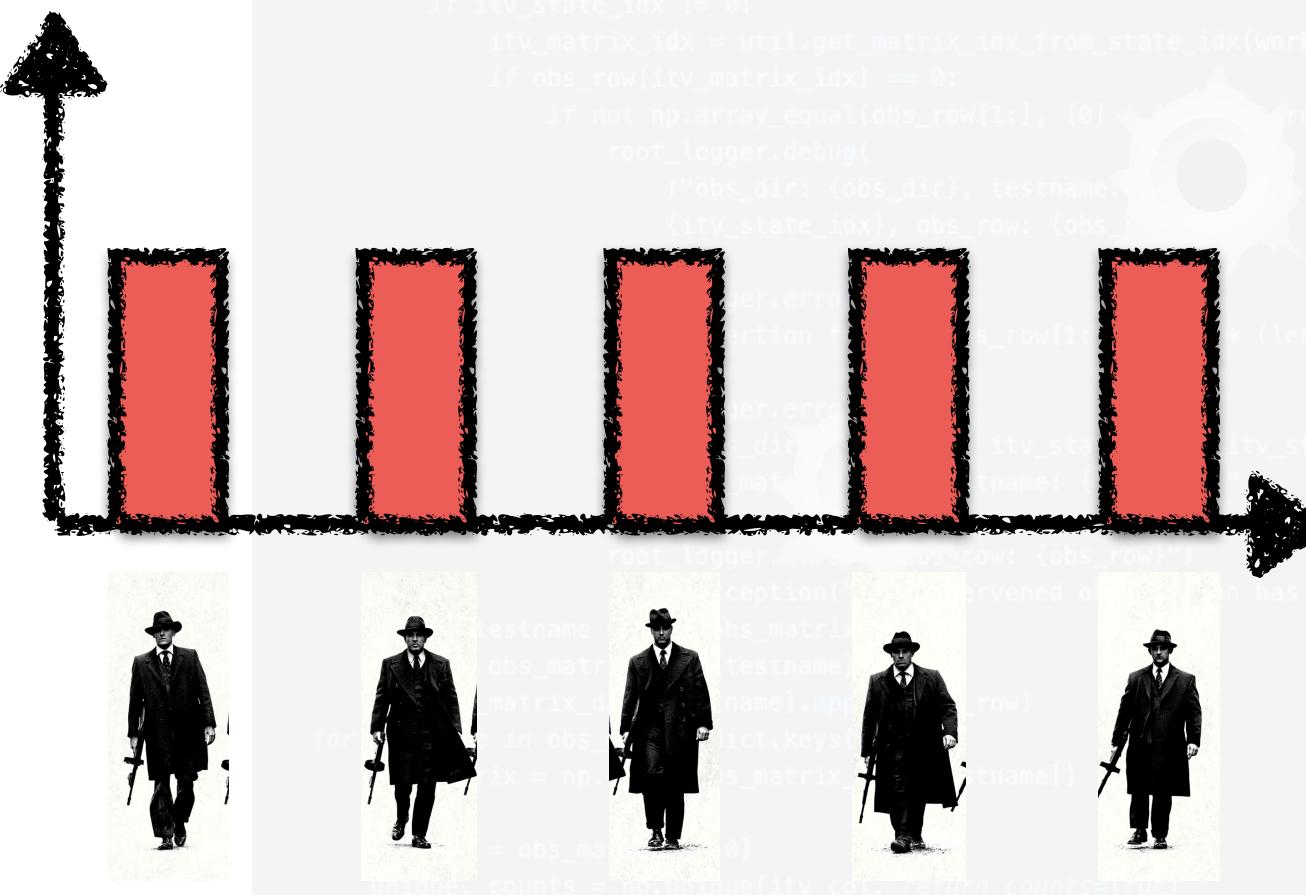
[Deletion Operators]



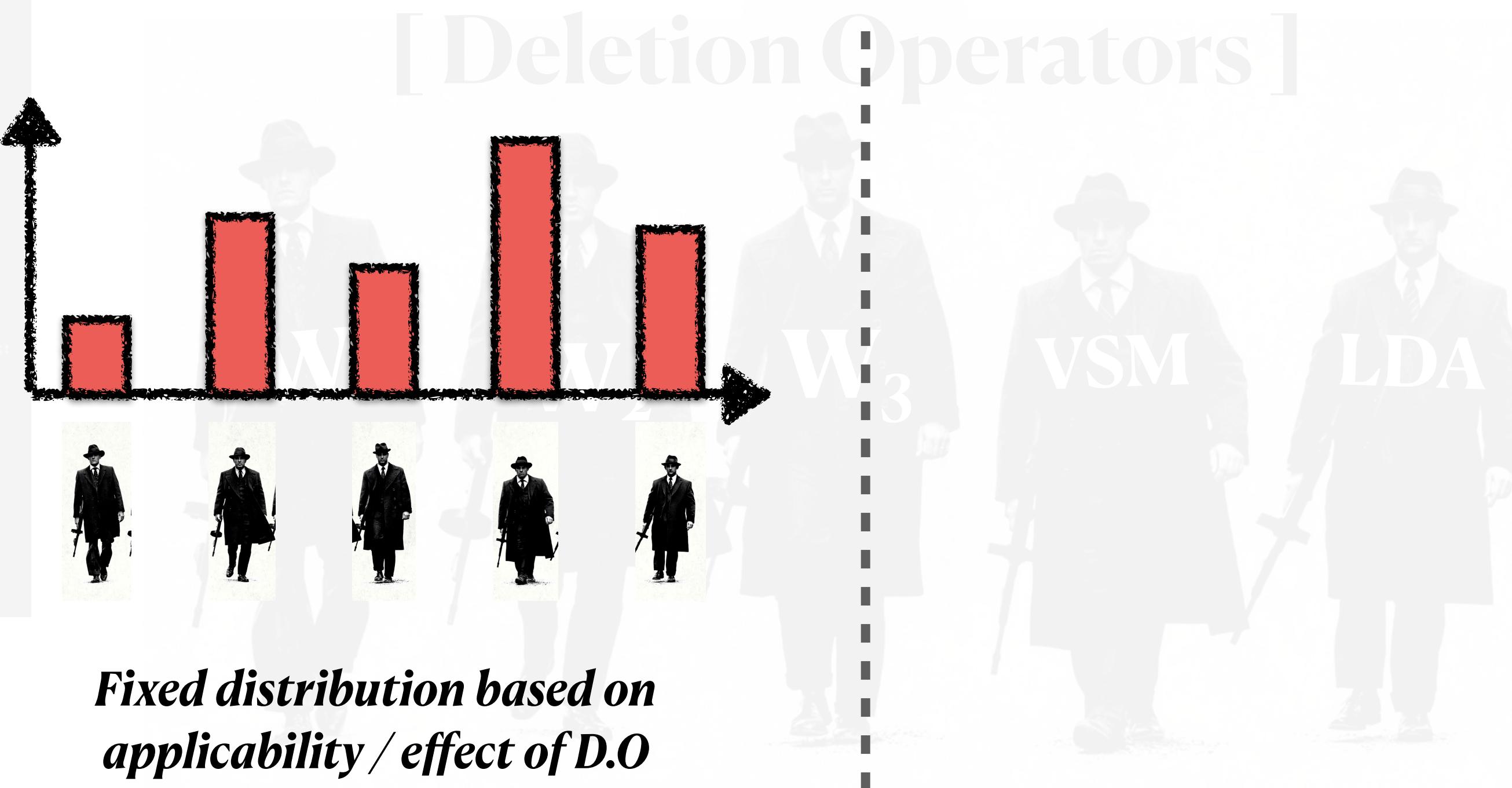
Uniform distribution

MOBS: Multi-operator ORBS

```
obs_matrix_dict = OrderedDict()
for obs_dir in obs_dir_list:
    itv_state_idx = get_itv_state_idx(work_dir, obs_dir)
    cmp_dict = get_cmp_dict(obs_dir)
    for testname, obs_dict in cmp_dict.items():
        obs_row = get_obs_row(itv_state_idx, obs_dir)
        if is_stdout:
            oracle_stdout_path = os.path.join(work_dir, 'oracle_stdout', testname)
            obs_stdout_path = os.path.join(obs_dir, testname)
            obs_row = np.concatenate([cmp.getCmp(oracle_stdout_path, obs_stdout_path)], axis=1)
        else:
            # When the intervention has no effect, tell there was intervention
            if itv_state_idx == 0:
                itv_matrix_idx = util.get_matrix_idx_from_state_idx(work_dir, itv_state_idx)
                if obs_row[itv_matrix_idx] == 0:
                    if not np.array_equal(obs_row[1:], [0] * len(obs_row) - 1):
                        root_logger.debug('obs dir (%s), testname (%s), itv state (%s), v matrix idx (%s), v row (%s)' % (obs_dir, testname, itv_state_idx, v_matrix_idx, str(obs_row[1:])))
```

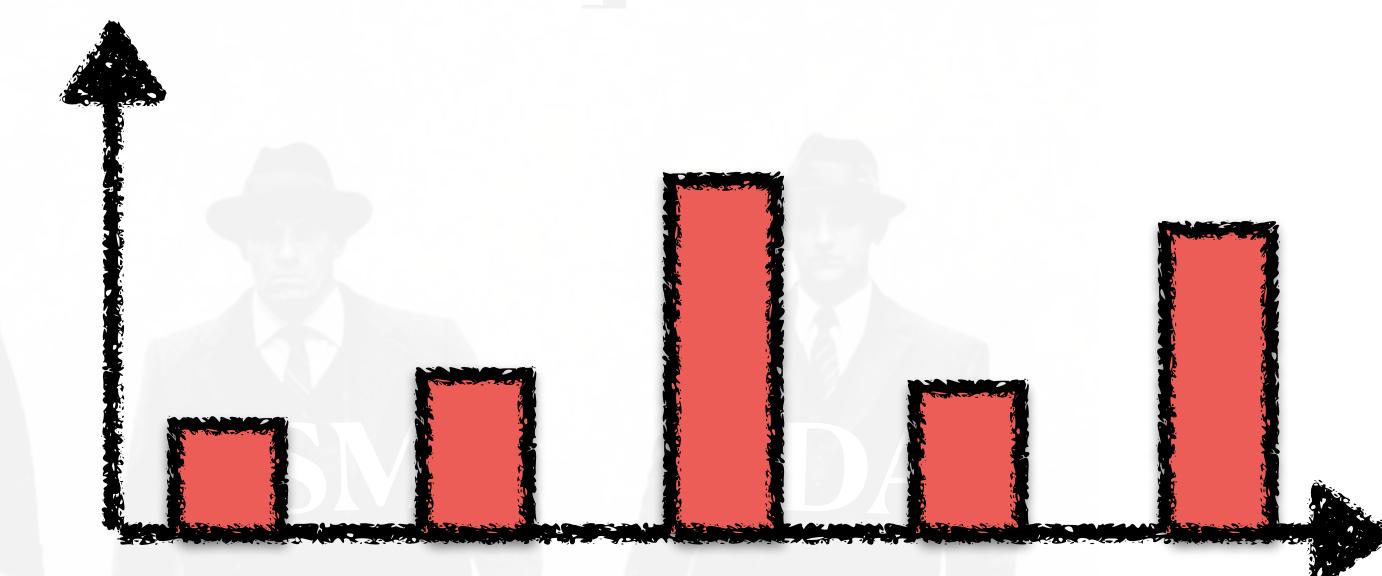
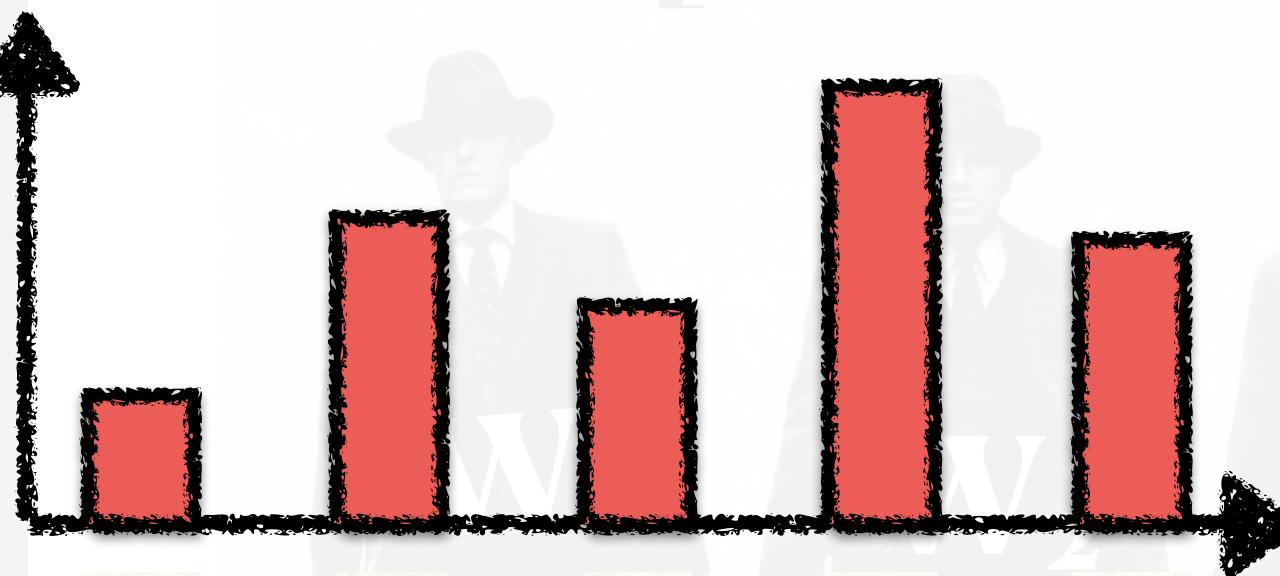
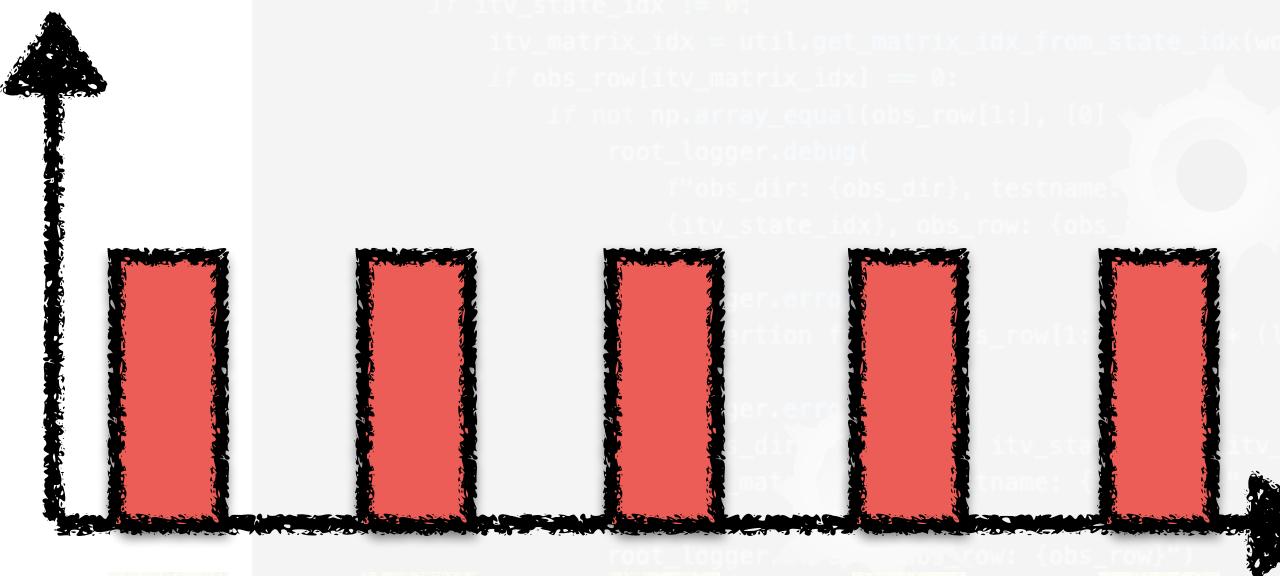


Uniform distribution



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                if obs_row[itv_matrix_idx] == 0:
                    if not np.array_equal(obs_row[1:], [0] * len(obs_row) - 1):
                        root_logger.debug('obs dir (%s) resistance to intervention %s' % (obs_dir, itv_state_idx))
                    else:
                        root_logger.info('obs dir (%s) resistance to intervention %s' % (obs_dir, itv_state_idx))
            else:
                itv_matrix_idx = util.get_matrix_idx_from_state_idx(work_dir, itv_state_idx)
                v_matrix_idx = util.get_matrix_idx_from_state_idx(work_dir, v_state_idx)
                if obs_row[itv_matrix_idx] != 0:
                    if not np.array_equal(obs_row[1:], [0] * len(obs_row) - 1):
                        root_logger.debug('obs dir (%s) resistance to intervention %s' % (obs_dir, itv_state_idx))
                    else:
                        root_logger.info('obs dir (%s) resistance to intervention %s' % (obs_dir, itv_state_idx)))
        if len(obs_dict) > 0:
            obs_matrix_dict[testname] = obs_dict
```



Operator selection using probability distribution

[Deletion Operators]

Uniform distribution

Fixed distribution based on applicability / effect of D.O

Adaptive distribution

Result

Table 2: Statistics on Number of Deleted Lines (μ_{del}), Execution Time (μ_{time}), Seconds per Deletion (μ_{spd}), and Speed Up ratio w.r.t W-ORBS by W-ORBS and MOBS

Criteria	Strategy	μ_{del}	μ_{time}	μ_{spd}	Speedup
commons-cli	ROS-MOBS	1051	20533	19.89	2.76
	FOS-app-MOBS	957	23697	25.32	2.40
	FOS-aff-MOBS	969	21690	22.89	2.62
	FOS-uni-MOBS	951	23653	25.31	2.40
	W-ORBS	1255	56897	46.01	1.00
commons-csv	ROS-MOBS	665	12850	19.86	3.61
	FOS-app-MOBS	618	14862	24.55	3.11
	FOS-aff-MOBS	625	14103	22.97	3.26
	FOS-uni-MOBS	606	13531	22.68	3.39
	W-ORBS	797	46008	58.78	1.00
guava-escape	ROS-MOBS	213	5172	24.75	3.17
	FOS-app-MOBS	195	5146	26.64	3.21
	FOS-aff-MOBS	201	5213	26.55	3.11
	FOS-uni-MOBS	210	5143	24.89	3.17
	W-ORBS	264	16249	63.01	1.00
guava-net	ROS-MOBS	788	11854	15.17	2.67
	FOS-app-MOBS	724	11725	16.23	2.73
	FOS-aff-MOBS	738	12362	16.88	2.55
	FOS-uni-MOBS	730	12702	17.52	2.49
	W-ORBS	917	31645	35.03	1.00

Result

Table 2: Statistics on Number of Deleted Lines (μ_{del}), Execution Time (μ_{time}), Seconds per Deletion (μ_{spd}), and Speed Up ratio w.r.t W-ORBS by MOADS

Criteria	Strategy	μ_{del}	μ_{time}	μ_{spd}	Speedup
commons-cli	ROS-MOBS	1051	20533	19.89	2.76
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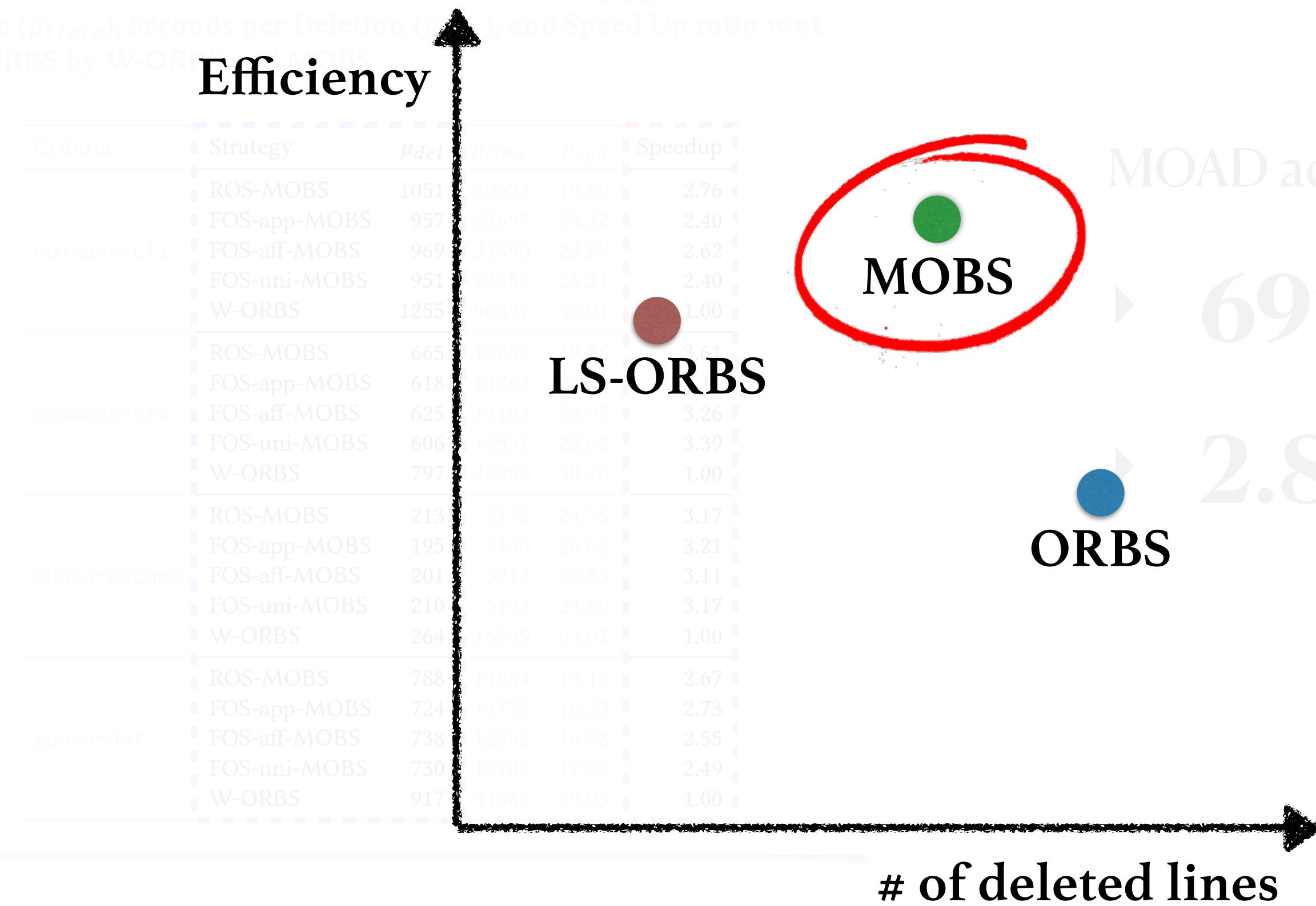
MOAD achieves / uses

- ▶ **69%** # of deleted lines,

compared to ORBS.

Result

Table 2: Statistics on Number of Deleted Lines (μ_{del}), Execution Time (μ_{time}), Seconds per Deletion (μ_{pd}), and Speed Up ratio w.r.t W-ORBS by W-ORBS, MOBS



MOAD achieves / uses

69% # of deleted lines,

2.8X faster

compared to ORBS.

Example. Multi-lingual deletion

```
> docs
> misaka
  > __pycache__
  > hoedown
    C autolink.c
    C+ autolink.h
    C buffer.c
    C+ buffer.h
    C document.c
    C+ document.h
    C escape.c
    C+ escape.h
    C html.c
    C+ html.h
    C html_blocks.c
    C html_smartytags.c
    C stack.c
    C+ stack.h
    C version.c
    C+ version.h
  P __init__.py
  P api.py
  P callbacks.py
  P constants.py
  C extra.c
  C+ extra.h
  P utils.py
> misaka.egg-info
> scripts
> tests
  G .gitignore
  T .travis.yml
```

- Misaka(<http://misaka.61924.nl>)
 - A Python binding for Hoedown, a markdown parsing C library.
 - Programming language: C, Python

	NCLOC	FILES	TC
C	4360	10	
Python	473	5	
Total	4833	15	92

Example. Multi-lingual deletion

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< misaka
  > __pycache__
    < hoedown
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      C+ autolink.h
      C buffer.c
      C+ buffer.h
      C document.c
      C+ document.h
      C escape.c
      C+ escape.h
      C html.c
      C+ html.h
      C html_blocks.c
      C html_smartytags.c
      C stack.c
      C+ stack.h
      C version.c
      C+ version.h
      P __init__.py
      P api.py
      P callbacks.py
      P constants.py
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• VSM Deletion operator

```
  r callbacks.py          (97)  > elif align_bit == TABLE_ALIGN_LEFT:
  | callbacks.py          (98)  >     align = 'left'
  L hoedown/html.c       (393) > case HOEDOWN_TABLE_ALIGN_LEFT:
```

• LDA Deletion operator

```
  r api.py                (29)  > lib.hoedown_buffer_puts(ib, text.encode('utf-8'))
  | hoedown/document.c    (2490) > hoedown_buffer_free(text);
  L hoedown/html_smartytags.c (195) > hoedown_buffer_putc(ob, text[0]);
```

• Both LDA and VSM Deletion operator

```
  r callbacks.py          (125) > result = renderer.blockhtml(text)
  L hoedown/html.c        (635) > renderer->blockhtml = NULL;
```