

## Midterm Review and Speculative Analysis

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## Course updates

- Homework 3 due April 18
- Project Plan due April 20\*

\* If you need more time (until April 24), just ask

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## Today's plan

- Brief description of midterm + topics covered
- Lecture on speculative analysis

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## What's the midterm like?

- True / False questions
- Multiple choice questions
- Some reasoning questions (also multiple choice)

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## Topics to be covered

- Dynamic analysis
  - Daikon and Purify
- Testing and automated test generation
  - revealing domains, Korat, Chronicer, and BugRedux (field failures), mutation testing, delta debugging
- Testing
  - Coverage, revealing subdomains, black-box vs. glass, regression testing
- Automated program repair
  - How it works, what can go wrong
- Bias in software
  - Themis

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## Topics to be covered

- Speculative Analysis
  - Quick fix scout, Crystal, CodeHint, CodebaseReplication
- Visual data communication
- Machine Learning for Systems
- Provably sound synthesis for side-channel attacks
- Inclusive open-source projects
- Gradual verification
- Specification synthesis
- Trojans in DNNs

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### True / False Example

Automatically predicting collaboration conflicts, if applied properly, would eliminate the need for resolving conflicts, which would greatly improve software development productivity.

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### Multiple Choice Example

Rational Purify can find the following types of bugs (check all that apply):

- A. Writing past the end of an array
- B. Reading past the end of an array
- C. Writing past the end of the first object in an array of objects
- D. Null pointer exceptions
- E. Using a different method than the developer intended

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### Reasoning

- Reasoning are the harder questions that require abstraction and application of what you learnt.
- Reasoning questions will largely cover the homework assignments

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Implement a new feature?

Incorporate another developer's changes?

Fix a bug?

## DECISION MAKING

Developers often make decisions based on experience and intuition.

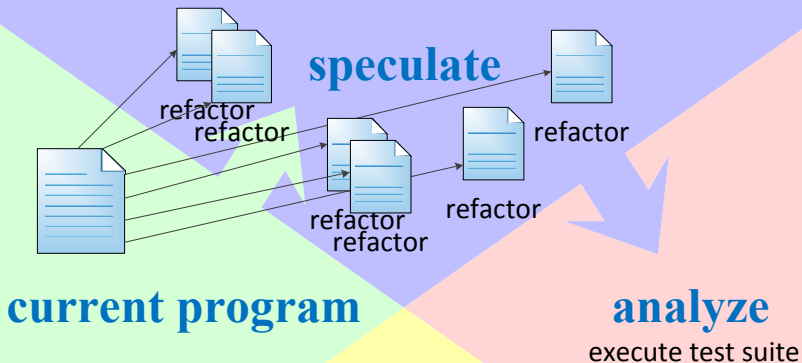
Upgrade a library?

Refactor for code reuse?

Run tests?

Can we predict the future  
to help make decisions?

# Speculative analysis: predict the future and analyze it

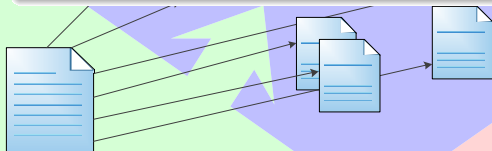


**inform developer**

# of resulting test failures

# Speculative analysis: research questions

Are there domains for which speculative analysis is possible?



**current program**

Can speculative analysis be made computationally feasible?



Can speculative analysis help, and not overwhelm, developers?

## Quick Fix Scout













Collaborators: Kıvanç Muşlu, Reid Holmes, Michael D. Ernst, and David Notkin

```
public class UnresolvableType {  
  
    private string name;  
  
    public void setName(String arg) {  
        name = arg;  
    }  
}
```

Eclipse provides Quick Fixes to resolve compilation errors.



```
public class UnresolvableType {  
    private string name;  
  
    public void setName(  
        name = arg  
    )  
}
```

-  Create class 'string'
-  Create interface 'string'
-  Change to 'Spring' (javax.swing)
-  Change to 'String' (java.lang)
-  Change to 'STRING' (javax.print.DocFlavor)
-  Change to 'StringBuffer' (java.lang)
-  Change to 'StringHolder' (org.omg.CORBA)
-  Change to 'StringReader' (java.io)
-  Change to 'StringWriter' (java.io)
-  Create enum 'string'
-  Add type parameter 'string' to 'UnresolvableType'
-  Fix project setup...

Press 'Ctrl+1' to go to original position

But Eclipse can't tell which fix is best.

```
public class UnresolvableType {
```

```
    private string name;
```

```
    public void setName(string name) {
```

```
        name = arg;
```

```
    }
```
















```
}
```

- 🔗 (0) Change to 'String' (java.lang)
- 🔗 (1) Change to 'StringBuffer' (java.lang)
- 🔗 (1) Change to 'StringHolder' (org.omg.CORBA)
- 🔗 (1) Change to 'STRING' (javax.print.DocFlavor)
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- 🕒 (1) Create class 'string'
- 📘 (1) Create interface 'string'
- 📁 (1) Create enum 'string'
- 🔗 (1) Add type parameter 'string' to 'UnresolvableType'
- 🔗 (2) Fix project setup...

Press 'Ctrl+1' to go to original position

We can speculatively apply each fix to find out how many errors remain.

```
public class UnresolvableType {  
  
    private string name;  
  
    public void setName(String arg) {  
        name = arg;  
    }  
}
```

-  Create class 'name'
-  Create interface 'name'
-  Change to 'NA' (javax.print.attribute.standard.MediaSize)
-  Change to 'Name' (java.util.jar.Attributes)
-  Change to 'Name' (javax.lang.model.element)
-  Change to 'Name' (javax.naming)
-  Change to 'Name' (javax.xml.soap)
-  Change to 'NameList' (org.w3c.dom)
-  Change to 'Naming' (java.rmi)
-  Change to 'Node' (javax.xml.soap)
-  Change to 'Node' (org.w3c.dom)
-  Create enum 'name'
  -  Add type parameter 'name' to 'UnresolvableType'
  -  Add type parameter 'name' to 'setName(String)'
-  Fix project setup...

Press 'Ctrl+1' to go to original position

Sometimes, local fixes cannot resolve an error.

```
public class UnresolvableType {
```

```
    private string name;
```

```
    public void setName(String arg) {
```

```
        name = arg;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

➤ (0) UnresolvableType.java:4:18: Change 'string' to 'String' (java.lang)

➤ (2) Change to 'Node' (org.w3c.dom)

➤ (2) Change to 'Name' (javax.naming)

➤ (2) Change to 'Naming' (java.rmi)

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➤ (2) Change to 'Node' (javax.xml.soap)

➤ (2) Change to 'NameList' (org.w3c.dom)

➤ (2) Change to 'Name' (javax.lang.model.element)

○ (2) Add type parameter 'name' to 'setName(String)'

○ (2) Add type parameter 'name' to 'UnresolvableType'

➤ (2) Fix project setup...

Ⓞ (2) Create class 'name'

Ⓜ (2) Create interface 'name'

ⓔ (2) Create enum 'name'

➤ (2) Change to 'NA' (javax.print.attribute.standard.MediaSize)

➤ (2) Change to 'Name' (java.util.jar.Attributes)

Press 'Ctrl+1' to go to original position

Speculation can discover remote fixes that resolve errors.

## Complex error dependencies

```
public class ExceptionalObject {  
    public void exceptionalMethod() {  
        throw new MyException();  
    }  
}
```

...

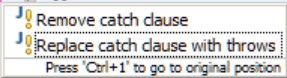
```
public class SafeObject {  
    public void safeMethod() {  
        try {  
            ExceptionalObject eo =  
                new ExceptionalObject();  
            eo.exceptionalMethod();  
        } catch (MyException e) {}  
    }  
}
```

## Complex error dependencies

```
public class ExceptionalObject {  
    public void exceptionalMethod() {  
        throw new MyException();  
    }  
}
```

...

```
public class SafeObject {  
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    }  
}
```



The context menu is positioned over the catch clause. It contains two items: 'Remove catch clause' and 'Replace catch clause with throws'. Below these items is the instruction 'Press 'Ctrl+1' to go to original position'.

## Complex error dependencies

```
public class ExceptionalObject {
    public void exceptionalMethod() {
        throw new MyException();
    }
}
```

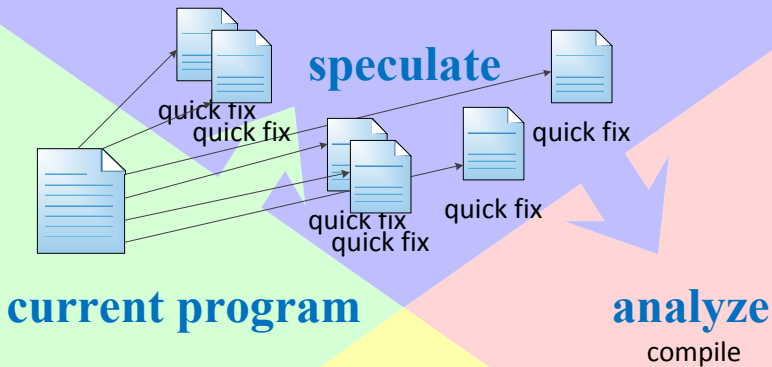
...

```
public class SafeObject {
    public void safeMethod() {
        try {
            ExceptionalObject eo =
                new ExceptionalObject();
            eo.exceptionalMethod();
        } catch (MyException e) {}
    }
}
```

- J (0) ExceptionalObject.java:6:12: Add throws declaration to 'exceptionalMethod'
- J (1) Replace catch clause with throws
- J (1) Remove catch clause

Press 'Ctrl+1' to go to c

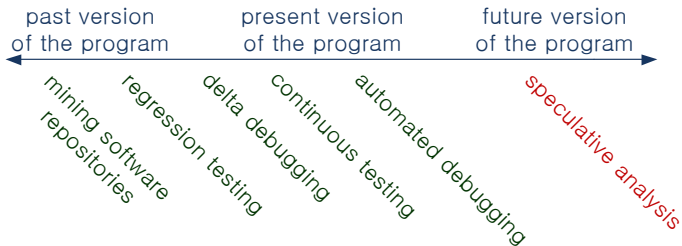
# Speculative analysis for Quick Fix



**inform developer**  
# of resulting compilation errors



## Exploring the future



### Continuous development

- compilation [Childers et al. 2003; Eclipse 2011]
- execution [Henderson and Weiser 1985; Karinthi and Weiser 1987]
- testing [Saff and Ernst 2003, 2004]
- version control integration [Guimarães and Rito-Silva 2010]

Speculative analysis is **predictive**.

## Proactive detection of collaboration conflicts

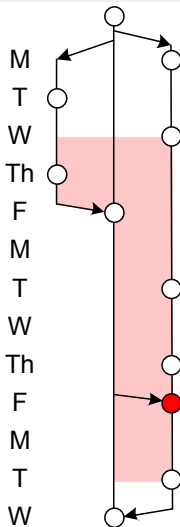
Collaborators: Reid Holmes, Michael D. Ernst, and David Notkin

# Version-control terminology

Proactive conflict detection applies to both centralized and distributed version control.

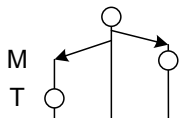
|               | distributed (hg, git) | centralized (cvs, svn) |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| local commit: | commit                | save                   |
| incorporate:  | pull and push         | update and commit      |

# The Gates conflict



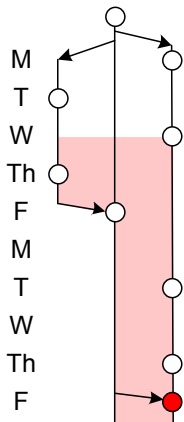
The information was all there, but the developers didn't know it.

## What could well-informed developers do?



- avoid conflicts

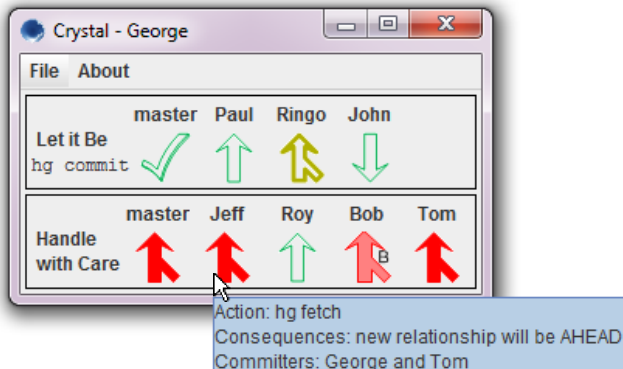
# What could well-informed developers do?



- avoid conflicts

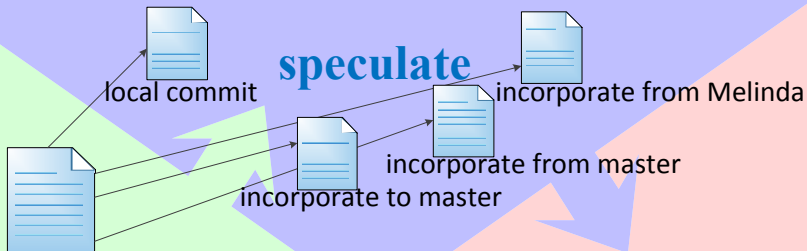
- become aware of conflicts earlier

# Introducing Crystal: a proactive conflict detector



<https://github.com/brunyuriy/crystalvc>

# Speculative analysis in collaborative development



**current program**

**analyze**

merge  
compile  
test

...



**inform developer**

collaborative relationships



## Reducing false positives in conflict prediction

### Collaborative awareness

- Palantír [Sarma et al. 2003]
- FASTDash [Biehl et al. 2007]
- Syde [Hattori and Lanza 2010]
- CollabVS [Dewan and Hegde 2007]
- Safe-commit [Wloka et al. 2009]
- SourceTree [Streeting 2010]

Crystal analyzes **concrete artifacts**,  
eliminating false positives and false negatives.

## Utility of conflict detection

- Are textual collaborative conflicts a real problem?
- Can textual conflicts be prevented?
- Do build and test collaborative conflicts exist?

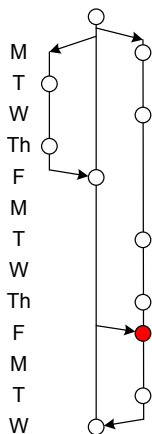
## Are textual collaborative conflicts a real problem?

### histories of 9 open-source projects:

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| size:       | 26K–1.4M SLoC |
| developers: | 298           |
| versions:   | 140,000       |

Perl5, Rails, Git, jQuery, Voldemort,  
MaNGOS, Gallery3, Samba, Insoshi

## Are textual collaborative conflicts a real problem?

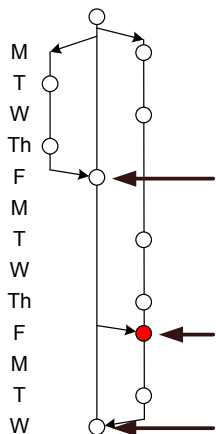


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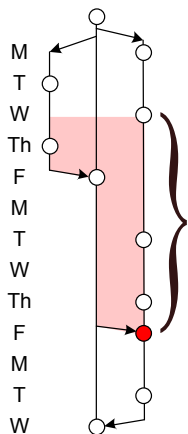
# Are textual collaborative conflicts a real problem?



How frequent are textual conflicts?

16% of the merges have textual conflicts.

# Are textual collaborative conflicts a real problem?



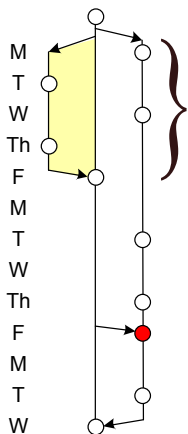
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How long do textual conflicts persist?

Conflicts live a mean of 9.8 and median of 1.6 days.  
The worst case was over a year.

# Are textual collaborative conflicts a real problem?



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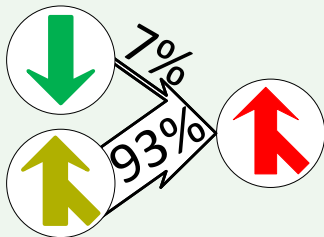
How long do textually-safe merges persist?

Textually-safe merges live a mean of 11.0 and  
median of 1.9 days.

## Can textual conflicts be prevented?

Where do textual conflicts come from?

93% of textual conflicts developed from safe merges.



The information Crystal computes can help prevent conflicts.



## Do build and test collaborative conflicts exist?

| program   | conflicts |       |      | safe merges |
|-----------|-----------|-------|------|-------------|
|           | textual   | build | test |             |
| Git       | 17%       | <1%   | 4%   | 79%         |
| Perl5     | 8%        | 4%    | 28%  | 61%         |
| Voldemort | 17%       | 10%   | 3%   | 69%         |

Does merged code fail to build or fail tests?

One in three conflicts are build or test conflicts.

## Microsoft Beacon

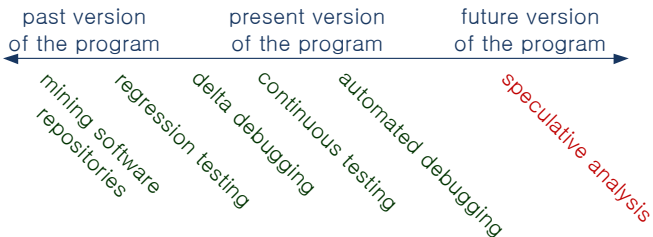
- A centralized version control-based tool.
- Microsoft product groups are using Beacon to help identify conflicts earlier in the development process.

### Next steps:

- Measure Crystal's effect on conflict frequency and persistence
- Evaluate qualitative effects on user experience
- Identify what helps and what does not

Additional collaborators: Kıvanç Muşlu, Christian Bird, Thomas Zimmermann

## Contributions of speculative analysis



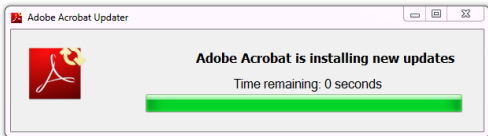
### Improving developer awareness when making decisions

- compute precise, accurate information
- convert a pull mechanism to a push one

## Expanding the space of speculative analysis

Identify a domain with:

- likely, automatable developer actions
- informative, efficient analyses
- inferable developer intent<sup>+</sup>



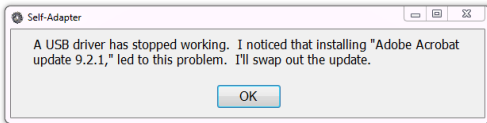
### Next speculations:

- automated fault removal
- code parallelization
- test generation and augmentation

## Expanding the space of speculative analysis

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## Expanding the space of speculative analysis

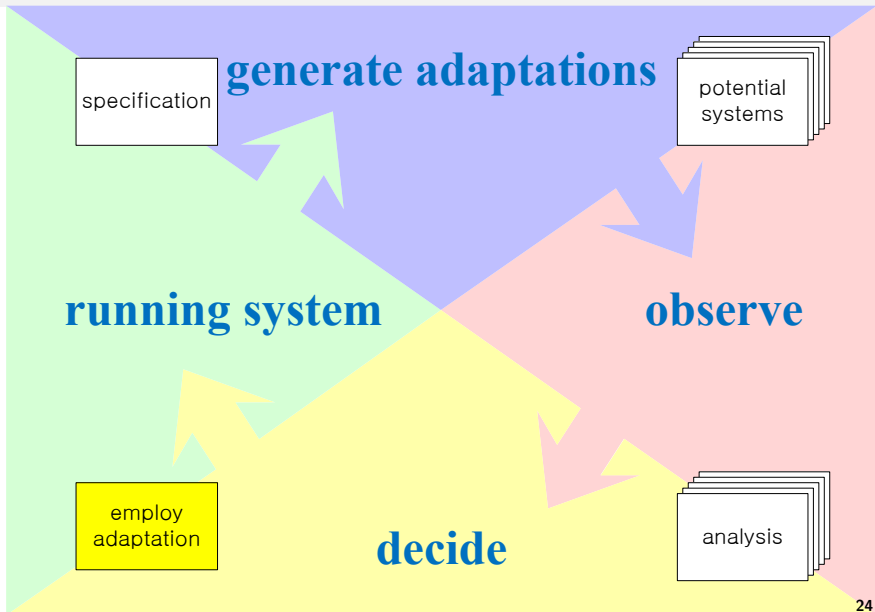
Identify a domain with:

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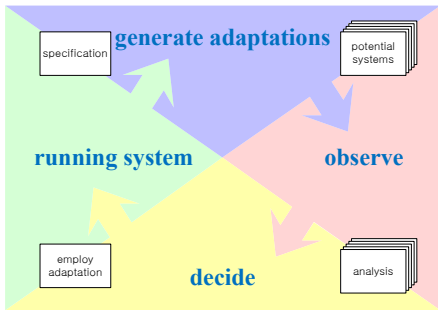
### Next speculations:

- automated fault removal
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# Automating decision making: self-adaptation



## Future research: automation



- 1 Automating decision making: removing the developer
- 2 Using new automation to enrich speculative analysis
- 3 Bridging requirement specification and behavioral model inference



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- Steve Streeting. Sourcetree. <http://www.sourcetreeapp.com>, 2010.
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