

QLOSE: Program Repair with Quantitative Objectives



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Everyone wants to be a programmer

Programming for Everybody (Getting Started with Python)



657,068

An Introduction to Interactive Programming in Python



581,043

Introduction to Computer Science



515,476

Learn to Programming: The Fundamentals



198,566

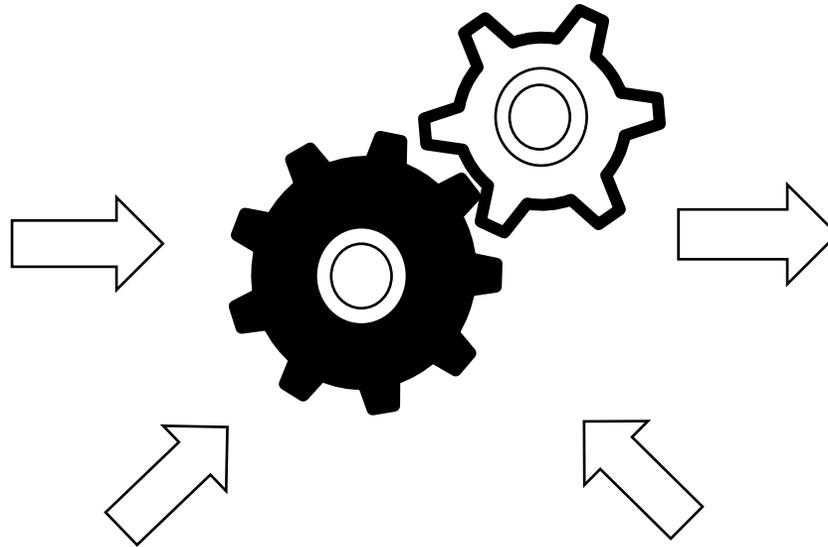
Introduction to Computer Science and Programming



157,431

Basic strategy for automated feedback/grading

```
def computeDeriv(poly):  
    deriv = []  
    zero = 0  
    if (len(poly) == 1):  
        return deriv  
    for e in range(0, len(poly)):  
        if (poly[e] == 0):  
            zero += 1  
        else:  
            deriv.append(poly[e]*e)  
    return deriv
```



Teacher's Solution

```
def computeDeriv(poly):  
    deriv = []  
    zero = 0  
    if (len(poly) == 1):  
        return deriv  
    for e in range(0, len(poly)):  
        if (poly[e] == 0):  
            zero += 1  
        else:  
            deriv.append(poly[e]*e)  
    return deriv
```

Annotations in red text with arrows pointing to specific code elements:

- replace derive by [0] (pointing to `deriv`)
- replace by 1 (pointing to `0` in `range(0, len(poly))`)
- replace by false (pointing to `0` in `poly[e] == 0`)

Error Model

Input			Output	
s	c	k	expected	actual
ab?	?	2	true	false
aba?gc	?	5	true	true
?aba	?	3	true	true

(Return true if character c occurs in string s before position k+1)

```
Bad(str s, ch c, int k){
  for(int j=0;j<k;j++)
    if(c=='?')
      return true;
  return false;
}
```

```
Find(str s, ch c, int k){
  for(int j=0;j<k;j++)
    if(s[j]==c)
      return true;
  return false;
}
```

```
Good(str s, ch c, int k){
  for(int j=0;j<=k;j++)
    if(s[j]==c)
      return true;
  return false;
}
```

Can we formalize why Good is better?

Quantitatively Close

QLOSE: Program Repair with Quantitative Objectives based on Program Distances

Syntactic distances

- *How much did the repair change the program syntactically?*
 - No. of expression modifications
 - Size of a modified expression
 - ...

```
Find(str s, ch c, int k){  
    for(int j=0;j<k;j++)  
        if(s[j]==c)  
            return true;  
    return false;  
}
```

```
Bad(str s, ch c, int k){  
    for(int j=0;j<k;j++)  
        if(c=='?')  
            return true;  
    return false;  
}
```

Syntactic distances

- *How much did the repair change the program syntactically?*
 - No. of expression modifications
 - Size of a modified expression
 - ...

```
Find(str s, ch c, int k){  
    for(int j=0;j<k;j++)  
        if(s[j]==c)  
            return true;  
    return false;  
}
```

```
Good(str s, ch c, int k){  
    for(int j=0;j<=k;j++)  
        if(s[j]==c)  
            return true;  
    return false;  
}
```

Semantic distances

- *How much did the repair change the correct program executions?*
 - Hamming distance between program executions

```

1 Find(str s, ch c, int k){
2   for(int j=0;j<k;j++)
3     if(s[j]==c)
4       return true;
5   return false;
6 }

```

Input			Output	
s	c	k	expected	actual
ab?	?	2	true	false
aba?gc	?	5	true	true
?aba	?	3	true	true

s	c	k
aba?gc	?	5

```

1 Find(str s, ch c, int k){
2   for(int j=0;j<k;j++)
3       if(s[j]==c)
4           return true;
5   return false;
6 }

```

Loc	j	out
2	⊥	⊥
3	0	⊥
2	0	⊥
3	1	⊥
2	1	⊥
3	2	⊥
2	2	⊥
3	3	⊥
4	3	⊥
6	⊥	true

s	c	k
aba?gc	?	5

```

1 Bad(str s, ch c, int k){
2   for(int j=0;j<k;j++)
3       if(c=='?')
4           return true;
5   return false;
6 }

```

Loc	j	out
2	⊥	⊥
3	0	⊥
4	0	⊥
6	⊥	true

Loc	j	out
2	⊥	⊥
3	0	⊥
2	0	⊥
3	1	⊥
2	1	⊥
3	2	⊥
2	2	⊥
3	3	⊥
4	3	⊥
6	⊥	true

s	c	k
aba?gc	?	5

```

1 Good(str s, ch c, int k){
2   for(int j=0;j<=k;j++)
3     if(s[j]==c)
4       return true;
5   return false;
6 }

```

Loc	j	out
2	⊥	⊥
3	0	⊥
2	0	⊥
3	1	⊥
2	1	⊥
3	2	⊥
2	2	⊥
3	3	⊥
4	3	⊥
6	⊥	true

Loc	j	out
2	⊥	⊥
3	0	⊥
2	0	⊥
3	1	⊥
2	1	⊥
3	2	⊥
2	2	⊥
3	3	⊥
4	3	⊥
6	⊥	true

Quantitative program repair

Given a program P , set of permissible edits E and test set S such that P does not satisfy S , find P' :

1. P' satisfies S
2. P' is obtained from P using E
3. $P' \in \operatorname{argmin}_{P''} (d_{syn}(P, P''))$

Quantitative program repair

Given a program P , set of permissible edits E , test set S , syntactic distances $d_{syn}^1, d_{syn}^2, \dots$, semantic distances $d_{sem}^1, d_{sem}^2, \dots$, and objective functions f_1, \dots, f_n such that P does not satisfy S , find P' :

1. P' satisfies S
2. P' is obtained from P using E
3. $P' \in \operatorname{argmin}_{P''} \operatorname{AGGREGATE}_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{f_i(d_{syn}^1(P, P''), \dots, d_{sem}^1(P, P'', S), \dots)\}$



Pareto, sorted objective, ...

Solution outline

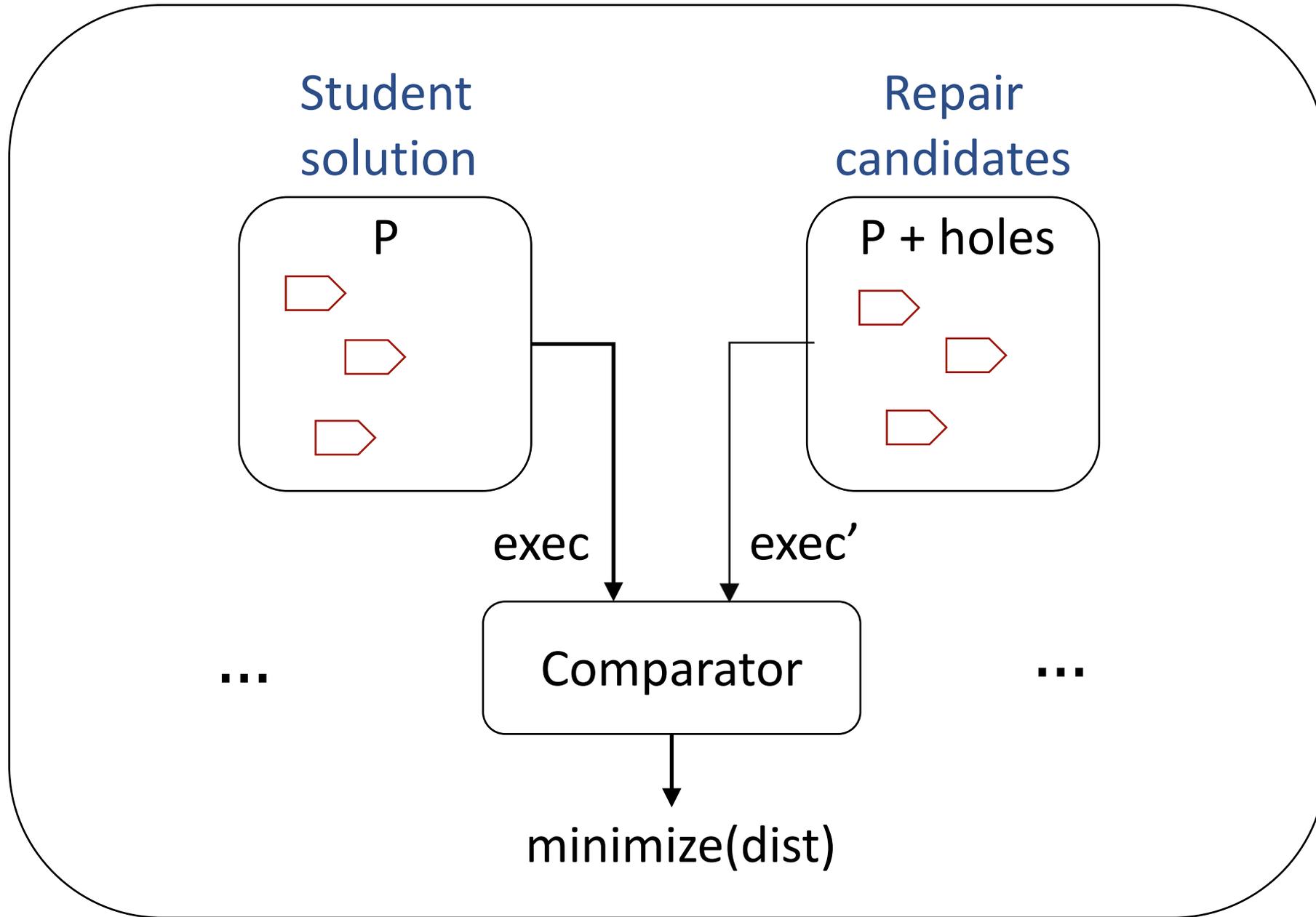
Synthesis + optimization



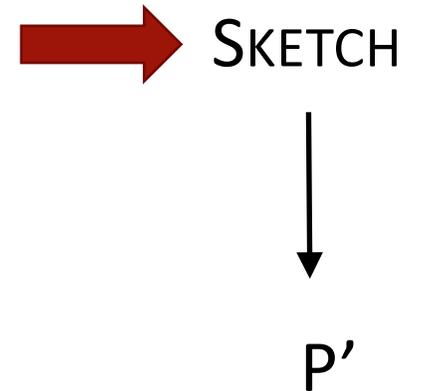
SKETCH

```
void P(int in){  
    int v;  
    int y = ?? * in;  
    if (in == 10) assert y == 20;  
    minimize v;  
}
```

[A. Solar-Lezama. Program sketching. STTT, 2013]



Symbolic encoding



Experiments

Set-up

Benchmarks from CodeHunt, edX, Semfix

Evaluated using 3 objective functions

- Only syntactic distance $(d_{syn}^{\#exp}(P, P'), d_{syn}^{sizeexp}(P, P'))$
- Only semantic distance $d_{sem}^{Ham}(P, P', S)$
- Syntactic + semantic $(d_{syn}^{\#exp}(P, P'), d_{syn}^{sizeexp}(P, P') + d_{sem}^{Ham}(P, P', S))$

Good fix: manual inspection

Problem	LOC	Vars	T	Syntactic		Semantic		Syntactic + Semantic	
FindC	4	4	4	1.5s	✗	2.5s	✓	2.2s	✓
LargestGap-1	10	4	4	9.8s	✓	184.9s	✗	13.4s	✓
LargestGap-2	7	4	4	6.9s	✗	TO	-	18.2s	✓
LargestGap-3	8	4	4	7.3s	✓	15.7s	✓	14.4s	✓
tcas-semifix	10	4	5	12.6s	✓	27.8s	✓	18.4s	✓
max3	5	3	4	1.1s	✓	1.7s	✗	1.9s	✓
iterPower-1	7	3	4	2.3s	✗	10.3s	✓	3.4s	✓
iterPower-2	7	3	4	2.1s	✓	15.2s	✗	2.7s	✓
ePoly-1	8	4	3	1.8s	✗	3.6s	✓	2.5s	✓
ePoly-2	10	4	3	2.4s	✓	4.6s	✓	2.8s	✓
multIA	5	4	3	1.8s	✗	21.5s	✗	2.4s	✓

QLOSE: Quantitative program repair
using syntactic + semantic program distances
for automated grading/feedback.

Next: Program distances for more general specifications
Scalability

Questions?