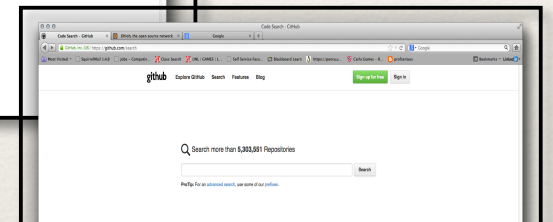
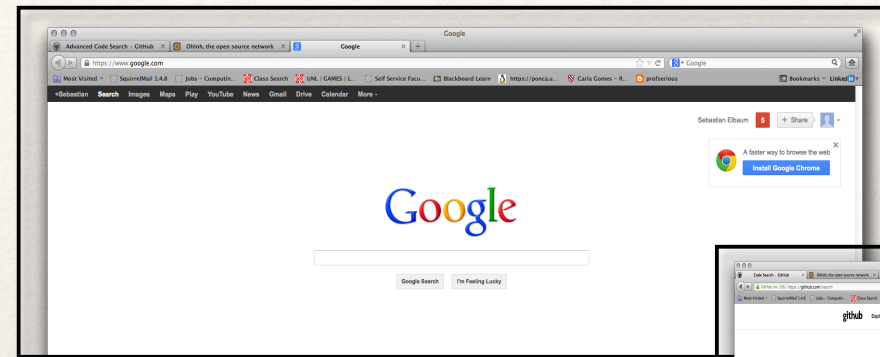
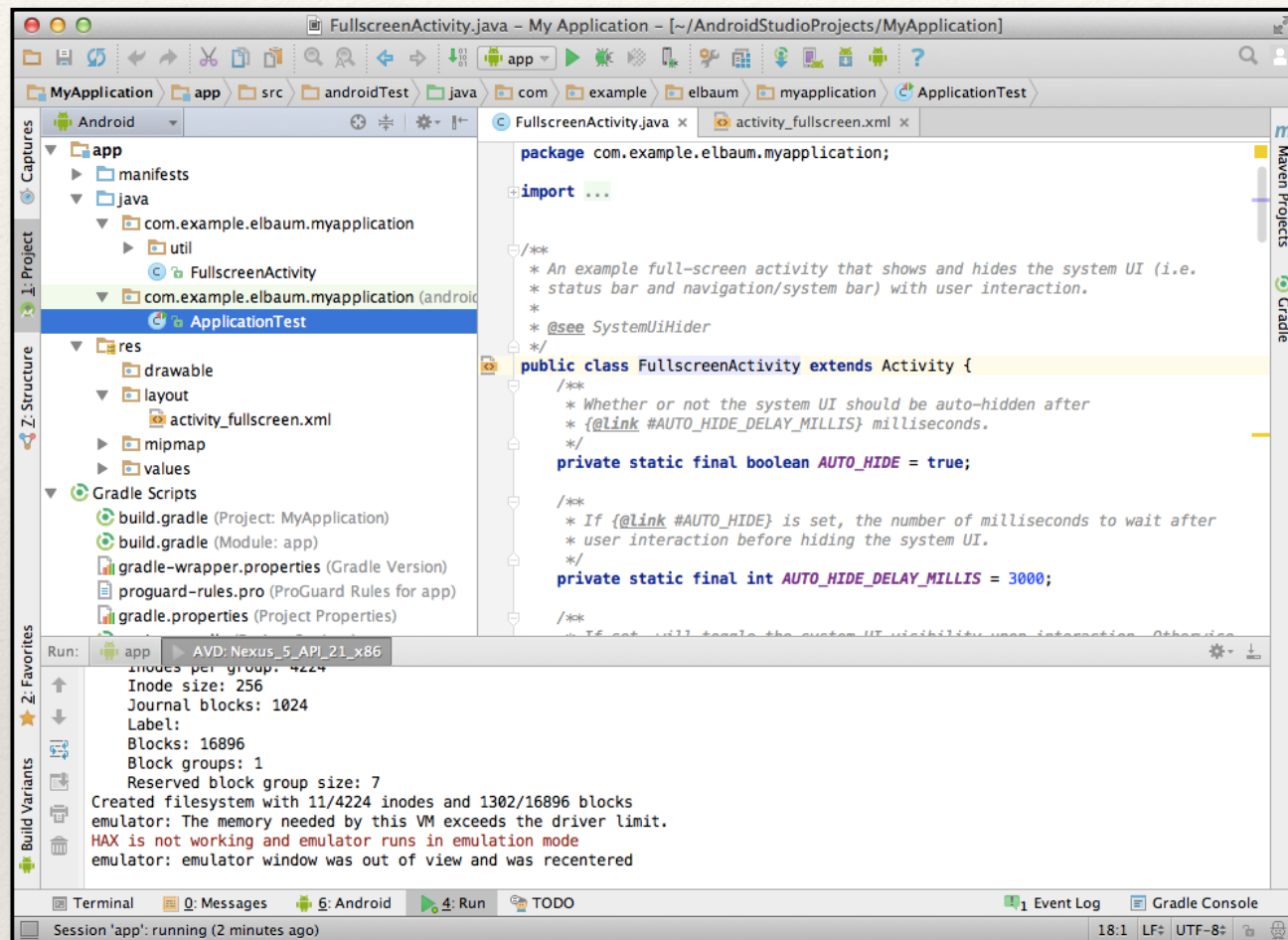

Making software development easier, one search at a time

Dr. Kathryn Stolee
Assistant Professor
North Carolina State University

May 4, 2018

Motivation: Development and Search



What makes search for code different
than search for information?

Evaluating How Developers Use General-Purpose Web-Search for Code Retrieval

Md Masudur Rahman, Jed Barson, Sydney Paul , Joshua Kayani , Federico Andrés Lois , Sebastián Fernandez Quezada , Chris Parnin, Kathryn Stolee, Baishakhi Ray

MSR 2018



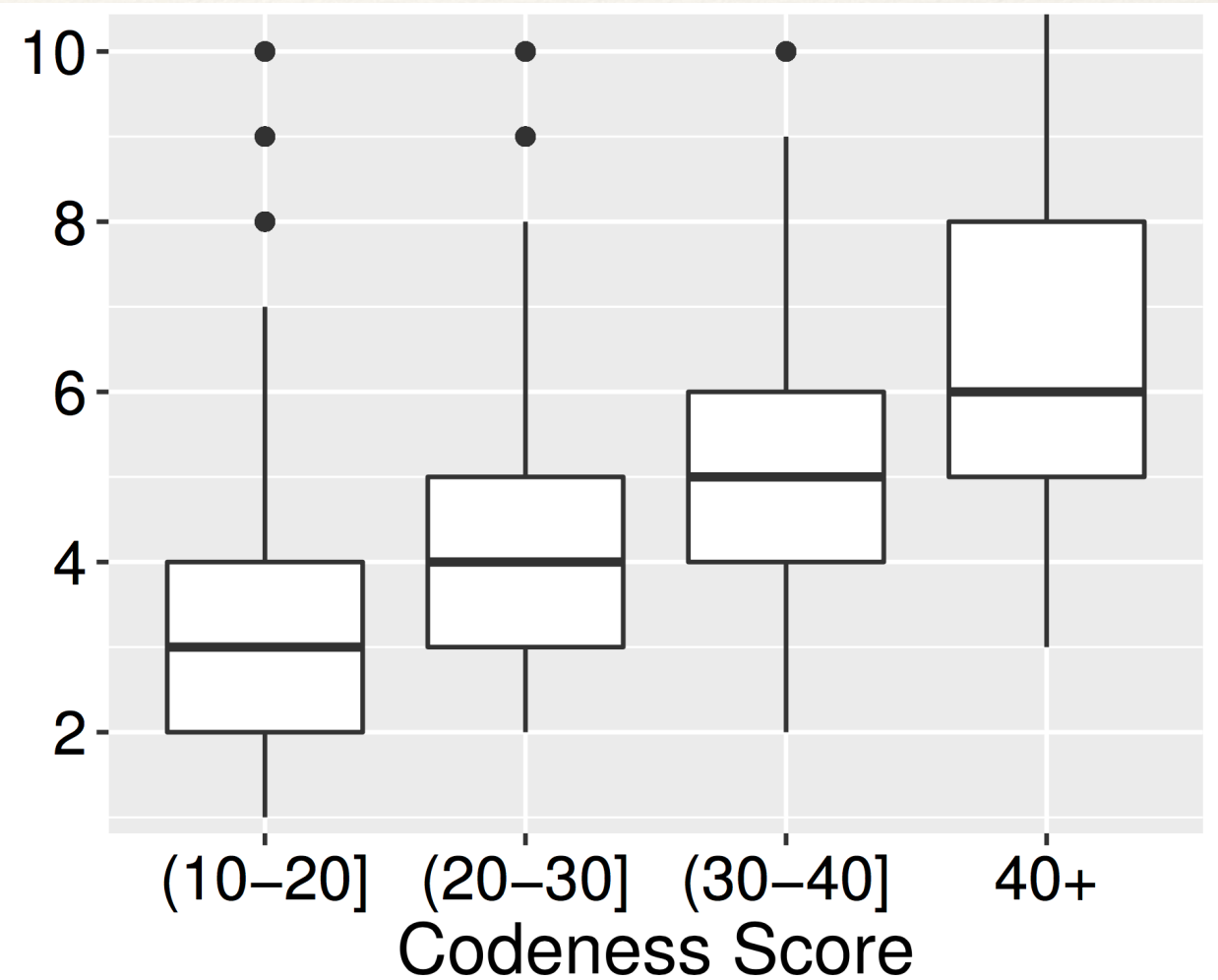
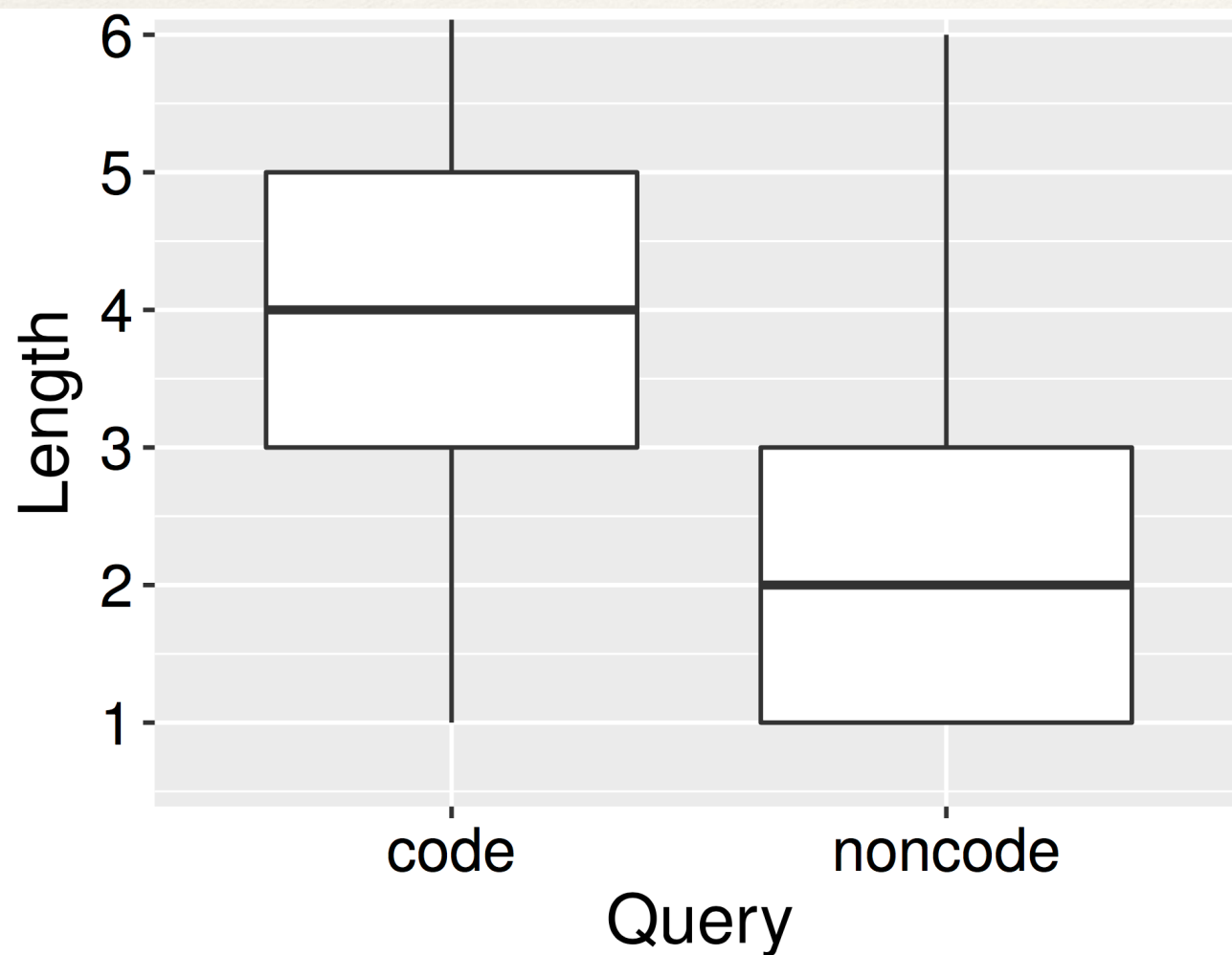
We got some data

- ❖ 14-months of search history from 310 industry programmers / technical leads
- ❖ Collected *only* while the IDE was being used (assume: this reflects activity during software development)
- ❖ 149,610 search queries

We classified the data

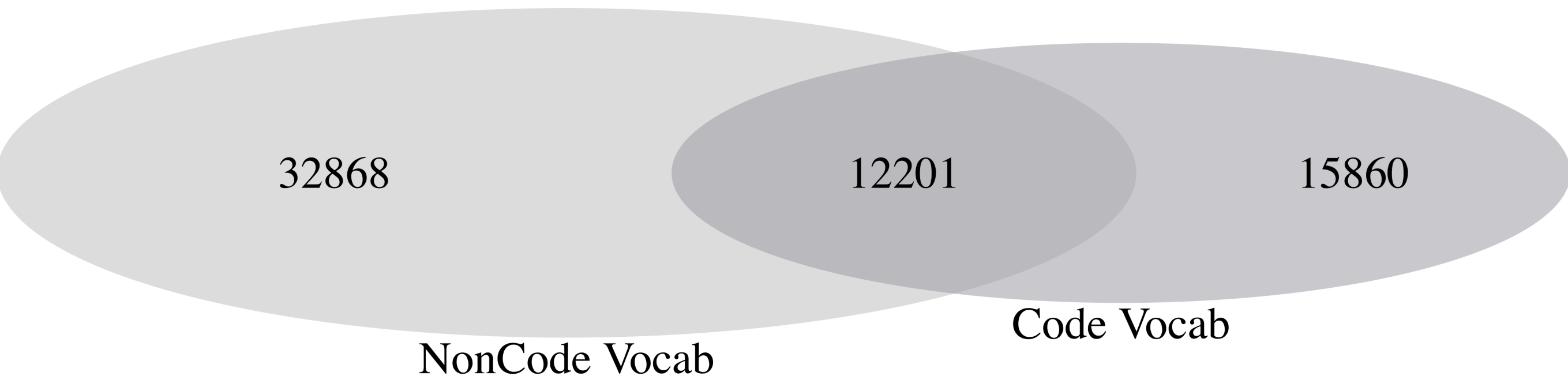
Query		Code score	Type	88,577
1	Javascript mp3 play time	40.71	Code	
2	How to perform xml serialization for parameterless constructor in c#	67.33	Code	
3	Javascript get track length from metadata	48.57	Code	61,033
4	May the 4th be With You*	7.07	Noncode	
5	Messi curly goal	2.58	Noncode	

What we found



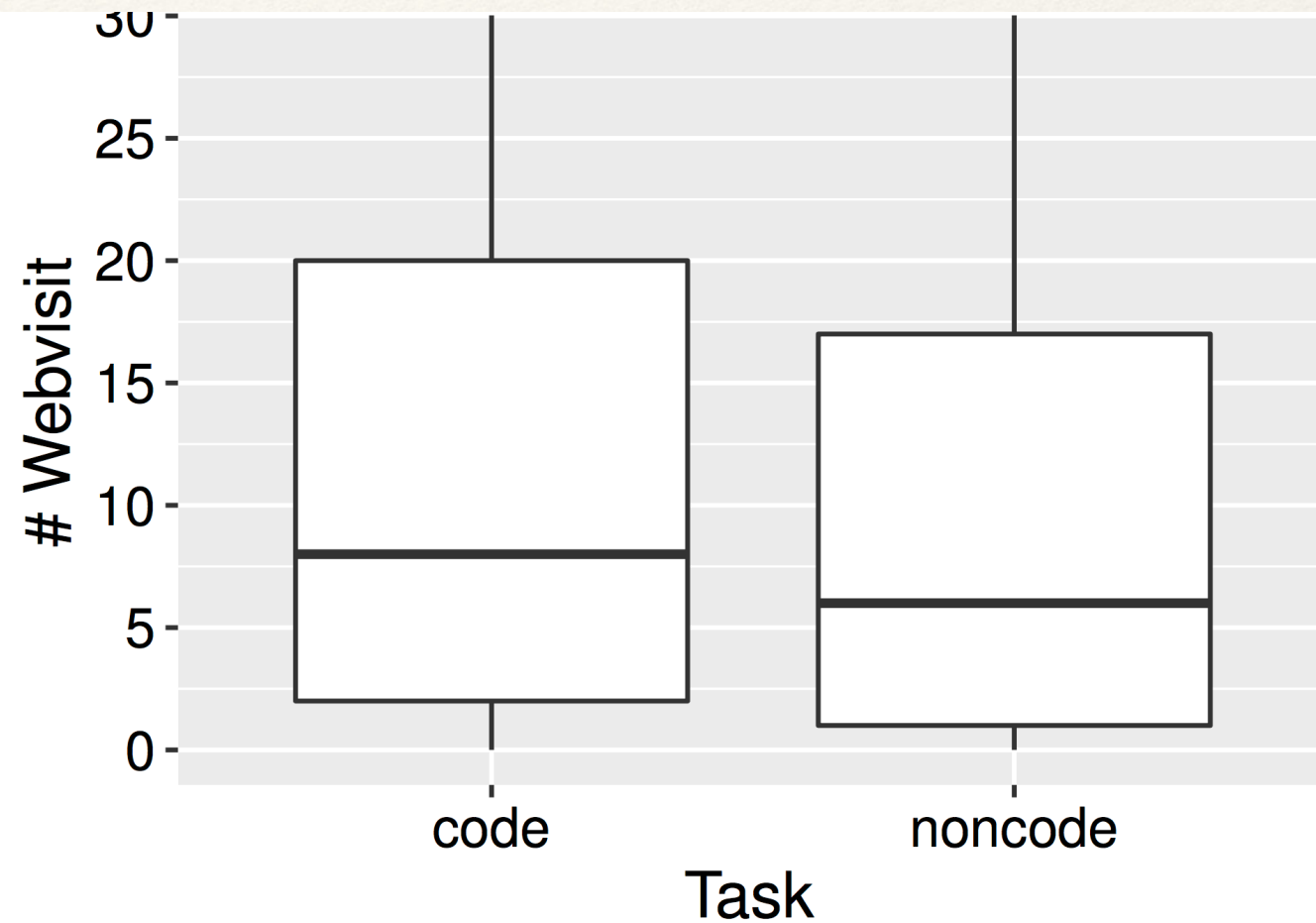
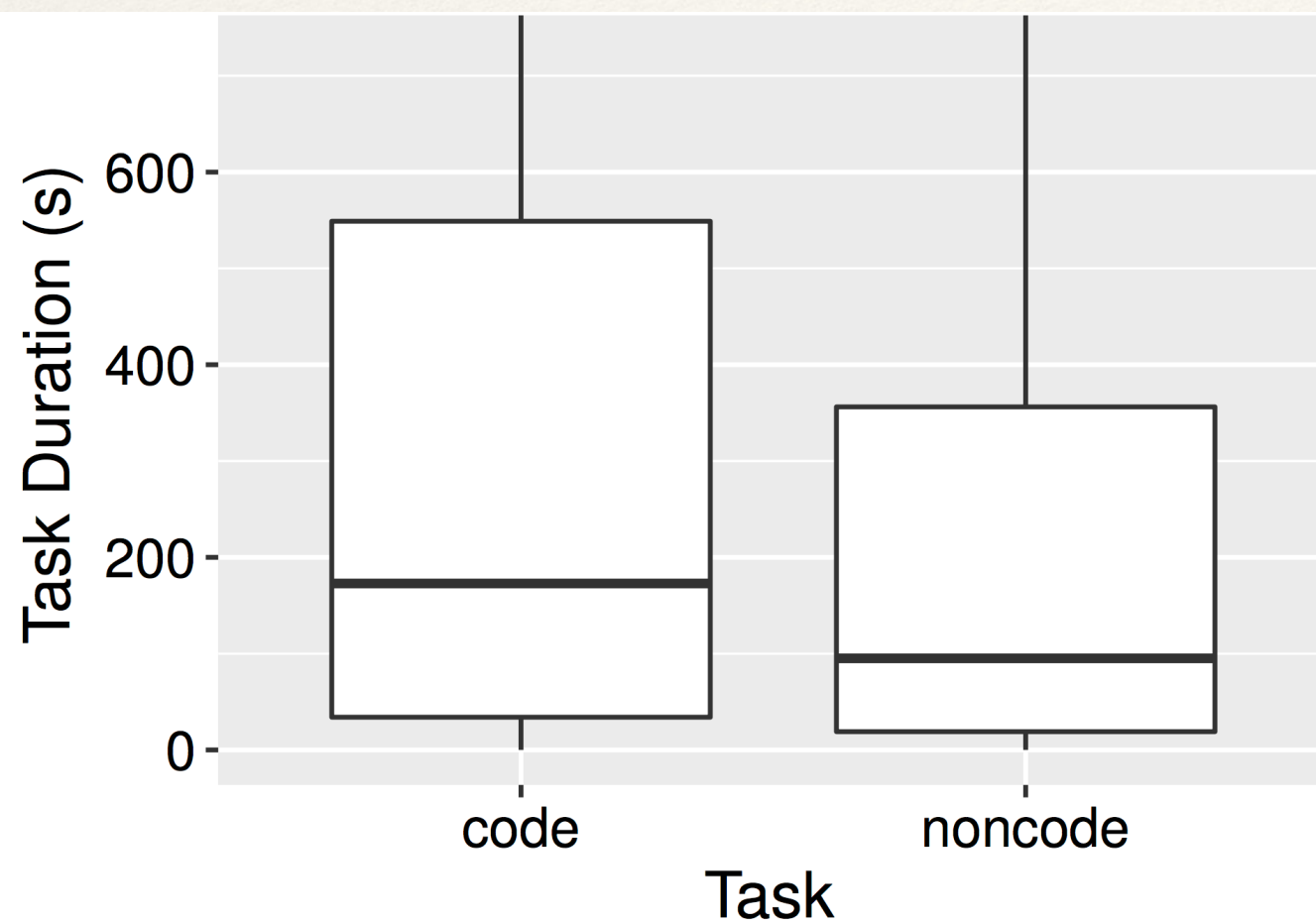
The more code-related, the longer the query.

What we found



The code-query vocabulary is smaller!

What we found



Code-related tasks take longer and require more website visits.

What it means

- ❖ Code search queries are *linguistically* different
- ❖ Code search queries *take more effort* for task completion

What can we do?

- ❖ Better *previews* in the search results to answer questions more quickly and require fewer clicks
- ❖ Linguistic model that *tags parts of code-speech* for query expansion and results ranking

In what contexts are developers
searching for code?

How Developers Search for Code: A Case Study (at Google)

Caitlin Sadowski, Kathryn T. Stolee, and Sebastian Elbaum
FSE 2015



Code Search at Google

**chromium**
An open-source browser to help move the web forward

[Project Home](#) [Downloads](#) [Wiki](#)

Search code
regular expressions
Search via [regular expressions](#)

Search Options
Language:
File Path:
Class:
Function:
Symbol:
Case Sensitive:
Exact:

**chromium**
An open-source browser to help move the web forward

[Project Home](#) [Downloads](#) [Wiki](#) [Issues](#) **Code Search**

Results 1 - 10 of 596 (0.597 seconds)

★ [chromium] [src/v8/src/ast.h](#)

```
v8::internal
949: class ExpressionStatement final : public Statement {
950:   public:
951:     DECLARE_NODE_TYPE(ExpressionStatement)

v8::internal::ExpressionStatement
957: protected:
958:   ExpressionStatement(Zone* zone, Expression* expression, int pos)
959:     : Statement(zone, pos), expression_(expression) { }

v8::internal
2844: // -----
2845: // Regular expressions
```

★ [chromium] [src/v8/src/ast.cc](#)

```
v8::internal
794: void AstVisitor::VisitExpressions(ZoneList<Expression*>* expressions) {
795:   for (int i = 0; i < expressions->length(); i++) {
796:     // The variable statement visiting code may pass NULL expressions
797:     // to this code. Maybe this should be handled by introducing an

806: // -----
```


Logging + Survey

What are you doing?

- ☐ Exploring
- ☐ Working on a CL
- ☐ Triaging a problem
- ☐ Reviewing a CL
- ☐ Designing a new feature
- ☐ Other:

How familiar are you with the code you are searching for?

- ☐ Very familiar (e.g., I wrote it)
- ☐ Somewhat familiar (e.g., I've seen it before)
- ☐ Not familiar
- ☐ Not sure

What are you trying to learn?

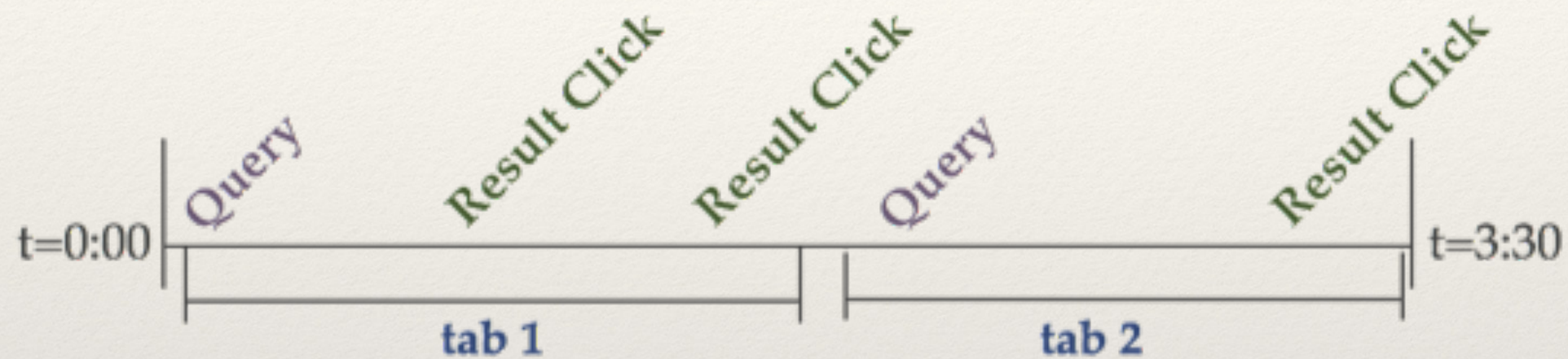
- ☐ Code attributes (e.g., location, owner, size)
- ☐ How code changed
- ☐ How code works
- ☐ How to use code
- ☐ Other:

What questions are you trying to answer?

Study Context

- ❖ 27 developers
 - ❖ 5 female, 22 male
 - ❖ Avg. 9.75 years development (3.4 at Google)
- ❖ 2 weeks of data collection

RQ4: What does a typical search session entail?



**~12 sessions / day = 42 minutes
per day searching!**

Why do programmers search?

Analyzed the free-text survey responses

Category - “example question”	Percent
Example Code Needed - “How to write a hash function?”	33.5%
Exploring or Reading Code - “What does this script do?”	26%
Code Localization - “Where a class is instantiated?”	16%
Determine Impact - “Why is this failing?”	16%
Metadata - “Who last touched some code?”	8.5%

High-Level Results

- ❖ Code search tools are becoming entrenched
- ❖ Developers are searching more, reformulating often
- ❖ Search patterns vary greatly among contexts

Search Context

Discovering a library for a task

What is the side effect of a proposed change?

Very familiar with code I am searching for

Search Pattern

Search+

73%

Search+
Click+

75%

Search
Click

28%

Open Question => Next Steps

- ❖ How do we know a search is successful?
=> Query developers directly?
- ❖ How do these results generalize to other devs?
=> Replicate with another company, students, etc.

Are keywords expressive enough to
describe code-related concepts?

Solving the Search for Source Code

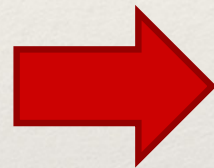
Kathryn T. Stolee, Sebastian Elbaum, and Daniel Dobos
TOSEM 2014



Search by Example

Search

Get email alias in Java



Satsy

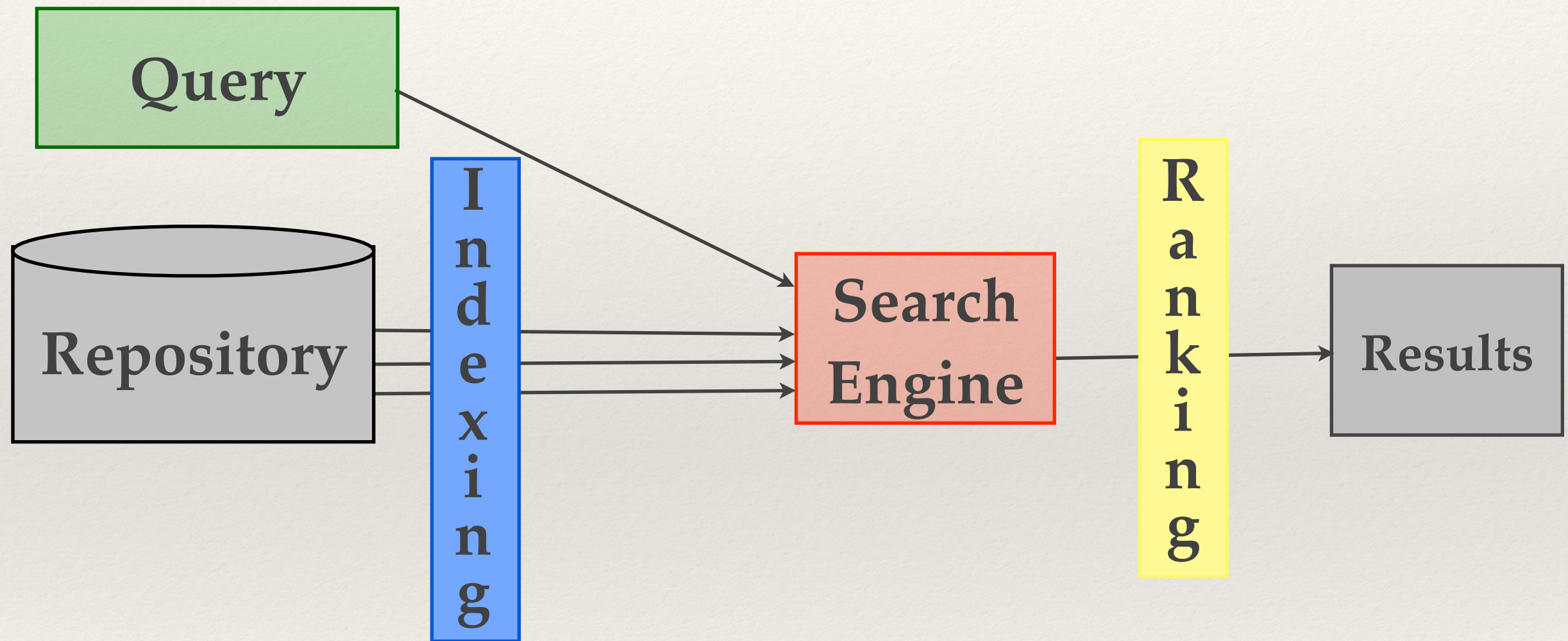
Input:

elsa@mail.com

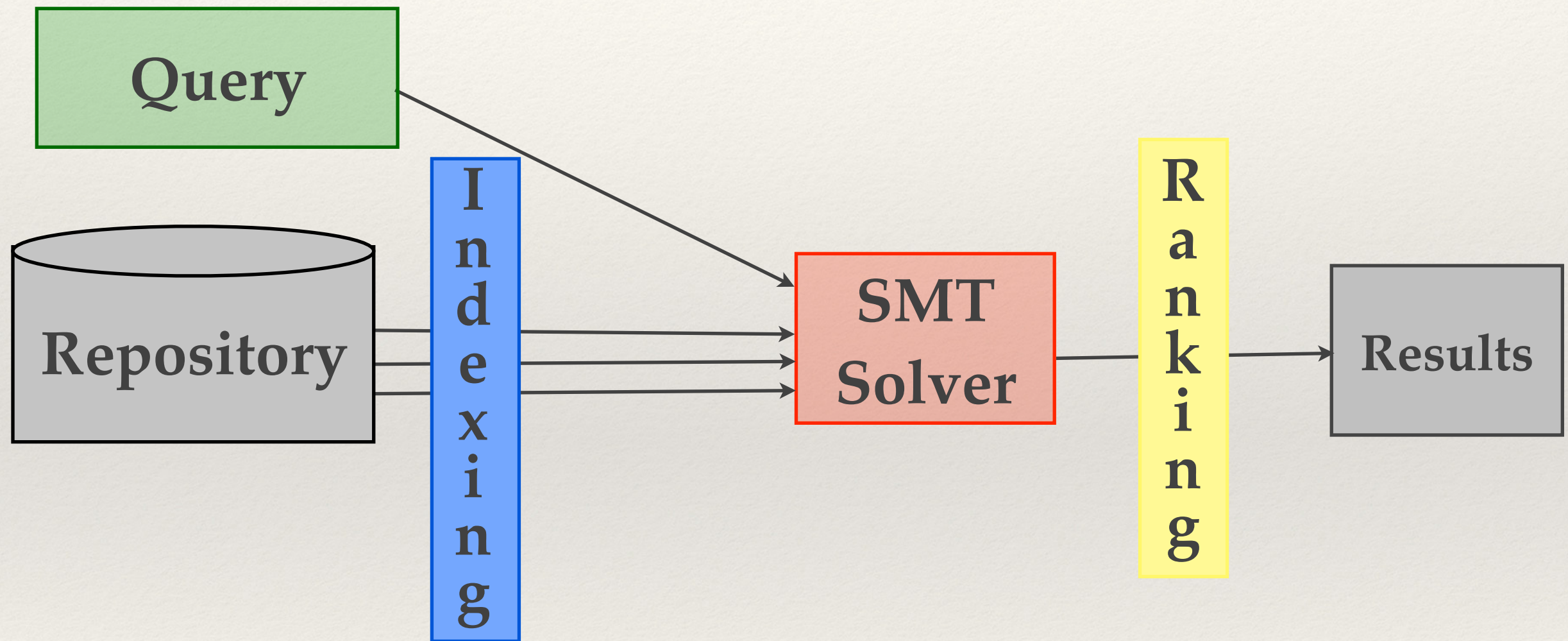
Output:

elsa

How Does Search Work?



How Does Search Work?



SMT Solvers

Satisfiability Modulo Theory solvers determine if a logical formula is satisfiable

Facts

$a \geq 0$

$b = 2$

$c = 2$

$c = a * b$

Assertions

`(assert ( $\geq$  a 0))`

`(assert (= b 2))`

`(assert (= c 2))`

`(assert (= (* a b) c))`

Result: **sat** $a \mapsto 1$

SMT Solvers

Satisfiability Modulo Theory solvers determine if a logical formula is satisfiable

Facts

Assertions

`a >= 0`

`(assert (>= a 0))`

`b = ?`

`(assert (= b ?))`

`c = 2`

`(assert (= c 2))`

`c = a * b`

`(assert (= (* a b) c))`

Result: **sat** $a \mapsto \mathbb{Z} \wedge b \mapsto \mathbb{Z}$

SMT Solvers

Satisfiability Modulo Theory solvers determine if a logical formula is satisfiable

Facts

a = 0

b = ?

c = 2

c = a * b

Assertions

(assert (= a 0))

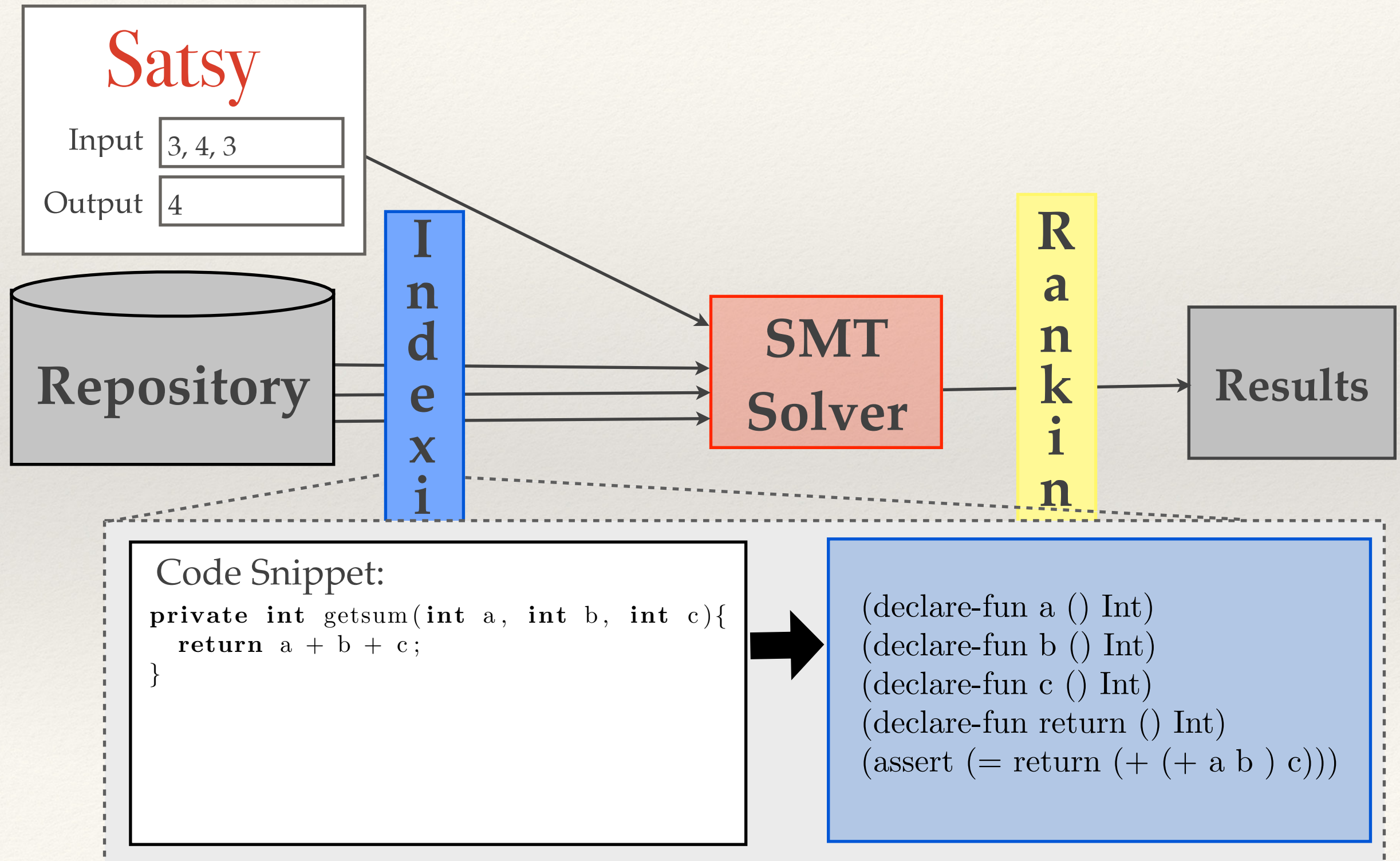
(assert (= b ?))

(assert (= c 2))

(assert (= (* a b) c))

Result: **unsat**

Search by Example



Language Support

$\langle \text{statements} \rangle ::= (\langle \text{statement} \rangle)^*$

$\langle \text{statement} \rangle ::= \langle \text{variableDeclaration} \rangle \mid \langle \text{assignment} \rangle \mid \langle \text{ifStatement} \rangle \mid \langle \text{return} \rangle$

$\langle \text{variableDeclaration} \rangle ::= \langle \text{type} \rangle \langle \text{ident} \rangle \text{' ;'}$

$\langle \text{ifStatement} \rangle ::= \text{'if' ' ('} \langle \text{expr} \rangle \text{')' ' {'} \langle \text{statements} \rangle \text{' }'$
 $\quad \text{'else' 'if' ' ('} \langle \text{expr} \rangle \text{')' ' {'} \langle \text{statements} \rangle \text{' }'$
 $\quad \text{'else' ' {'} \langle \text{statements} \rangle \text{' }')' ?$

$\langle \text{assignment} \rangle ::= \langle \text{type} \rangle ? \langle \text{ident} \rangle \text{' = ' } \langle \text{expr} \rangle \text{' ;'}$

$\langle \text{return} \rangle ::= \text{'return' } \langle \text{expr} \rangle \text{' ;'}$

$\langle \text{expr} \rangle ::= \langle \text{logicalOrExpr} \rangle$

$\langle \text{logicalOrExpr} \rangle ::= \langle \text{logicalAndExpr} \rangle \text{' || ' } \langle \text{logicalAndExpr} \rangle ^*$

$\langle \text{logicalAndExpr} \rangle ::= \langle \text{equalityExpr} \rangle \text{' \&\& ' } \langle \text{equalityExpr} \rangle ?$

$\langle \text{equalityExpr} \rangle ::= \langle \text{relationalExpr} \rangle \text{' ((! = ' | ' == ') } \langle \text{relationalExpr} \rangle \text{')' ?}$

$\langle \text{relationalExpr} \rangle ::= \langle \text{addExpr} \rangle \text{' ((< ' | '<= ' | '> ' | '>= ') } \langle \text{addExpr} \rangle \text{')' ?}$

$\langle \text{addExpr} \rangle ::= \langle \text{multExpr} \rangle \text{' ((+ ' | '- ') } \langle \text{multExpr} \rangle \text{')' ?}$

$\langle \text{multExpr} \rangle ::= \langle \text{primaryExpr} \rangle \text{' ((* ' | '/' | \% ') } \langle \text{primaryExpr} \rangle \text{')' ?}$

$\langle \text{primaryExpr} \rangle ::= \langle \text{invokeExpr} \rangle \mid \langle \text{stringLit} \rangle \mid \langle \text{charLit} \rangle \mid \langle \text{integer} \rangle \mid \langle \text{booleanLit} \rangle$
 $\quad \mid \text{' ('} \langle \text{expr} \rangle \text{')' } \mid \langle \text{ident} \rangle$

$\langle \text{invokeExpr} \rangle ::= (\langle \text{ident} \rangle \mid \langle \text{stringLit} \rangle) \text{' (('.' } \langle \text{noarg} \rangle \text{' (' ')')}$
 $\quad \mid \text{' (} \langle \text{onearg} \rangle \text{' ('} \langle \text{expr} \rangle \text{')')}$
 $\quad \mid \text{' (} \langle \text{twoarg} \rangle \text{' ('} \langle \text{expr} \rangle \text{' (',' } \langle \text{expr} \rangle \text{')')')') +$

$\langle \text{noarg} \rangle ::= \text{'length' } \mid \text{'toLowerCase' } \mid \text{'toUpperCase' } \mid \text{'trim'}$

$\langle \text{onearg} \rangle ::= \text{'charAt' } \mid \text{'concat' } \mid \text{'contains' } \mid \text{'endsWith' } \mid \text{'equals' } \mid \text{'equalsIgnoreCase' }$
 $\quad \mid \text{'indexOf' } \mid \text{'lastIndexOf' } \mid \text{'startsWith' } \mid \text{'substring'}$

$\langle \text{twoarg} \rangle ::= \text{'indexOf' } \mid \text{'lastIndexOf' } \mid \text{'replace'}$

$\langle \text{type} \rangle ::= \text{'char' } \mid \text{'String' } \mid \text{'int' } \mid \text{'boolean'}$

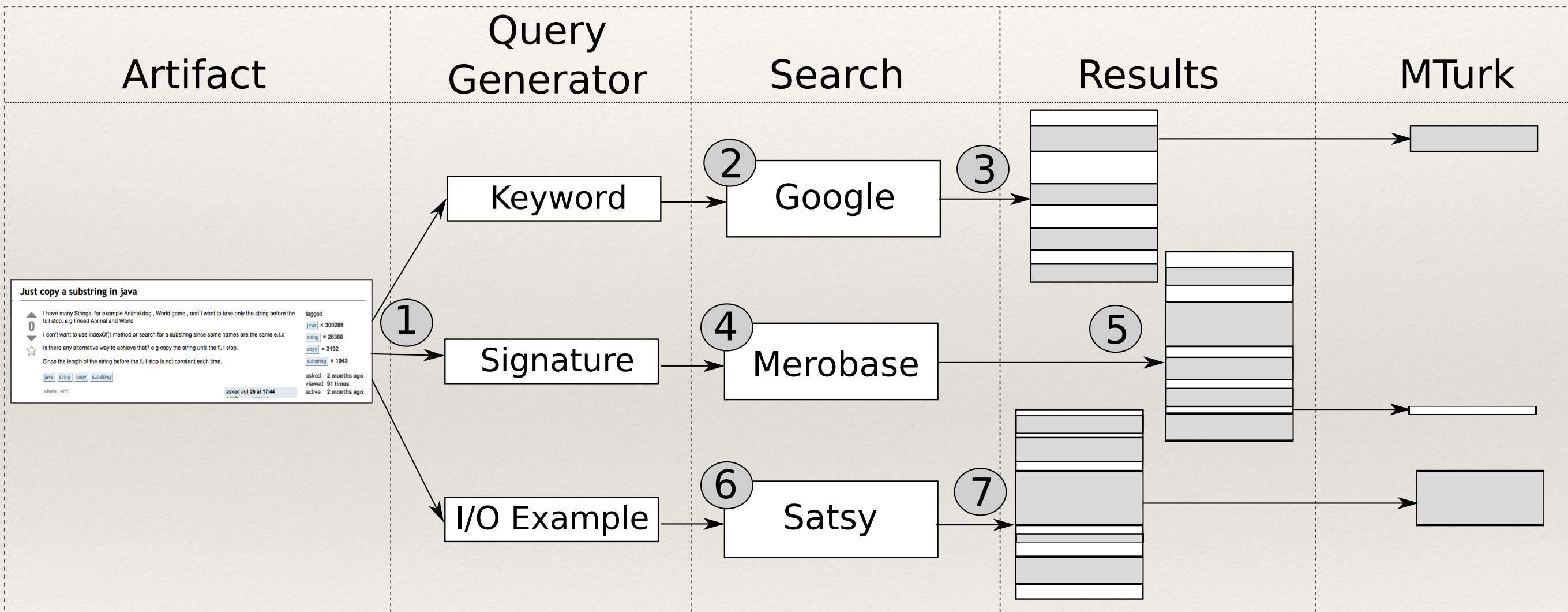
$\langle \text{booleanLit} \rangle ::= \text{'true' } \mid \text{'false'}$

$\langle \text{integer} \rangle ::= \text{' ('0' } \mid \text{' ('1'..'9') ('0'..'9') ^* \text{') ;}$

Evaluation

How do **semantic** search results compare to those found using **Google** and those found with the code-specific search engine, **Merobase**, *from the perspective of a programmer?*

Setup



Results

Semantic search returns more relevant results than Merobase and results at least as relevant as Google

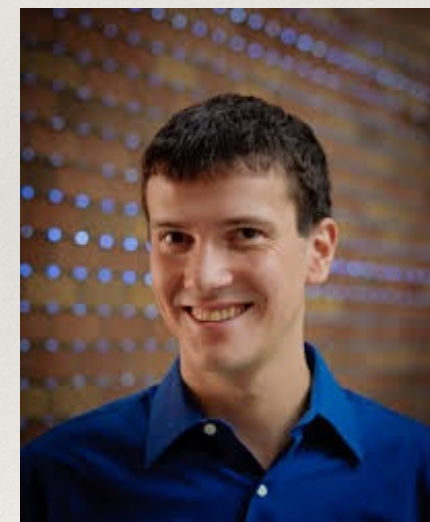
Open Questions

- ❖ How can we extend the encoding? (e.g., C language, regular expressions, objects)
- ❖ How can we measure code similarity to enable efficient search?

How can semantic search be used?

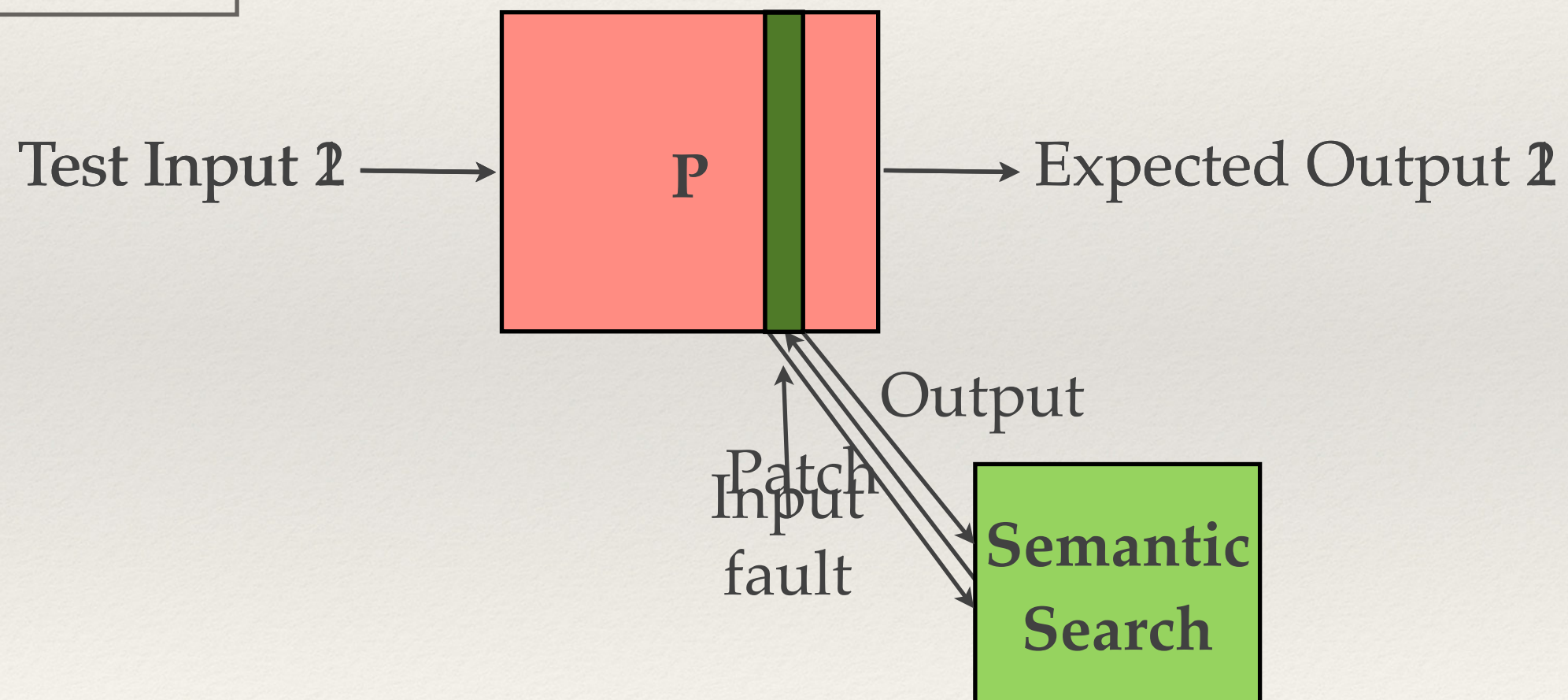
Semantic-Search Driven Automated Program Repair

Yalin Ke, Kathryn T. Stolee, Claire Le Goues and Yuriy Brun
ASE 2015



Semantic Code Search + Automated Program Repair

Test Suite	
Test Case 1	✓
Test Case 2	✗



Example

```
1  int main() {
2      int a,b,c,median=0;
3      printf("Please enter 3 numbers separated by spaces >");
4      scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
5      if ((a<=b && a>=c) || (a>=b && a<=c))
6          median = a;
7      else if ((b<=a && b>=c) || (b>=a && b<=c))
8          median = b;
9      else if ((c<=b && a>=c) || (c>=b && a<=c)) Fault!
10         median = c;
11     printf("%d is med\n", median);
12     return 0;
13 }
```


Example

```
1  int main() {
2      int a,b,c,median=0;
3      printf("Please enter 3 numbers separated by spaces >");
4      scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
5      if ((a<=b && a>=c) || (a>=b && a<=c))
6          median = a;
7      else if ((b<=a && b>=c) || (b>=a && b<=c))
8          median = b;
9      else if ((c<=b && a>=c) || (c>=b && a<=c))
10         median = c;
11     printf("%d is med\n", median);
12     return 0;
13 }
```

Fault Region

Example

Input	Expected	Actual	Result
0 2 3	"2 is med"	"2 is med"	✓
0 2 1	"1 is med"	"0 is med"	X
8 2 6	"6 is med"	"0 is med"	X

```
1  int main() {
2      int a,b,c,median=0;
3      printf("Please enter 3 numbers separated by spaces >");
4      scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
5      if ((a<=b && a>=c) || (a>=b && a<=c))
6          median = a;
7      else if ((b<=a && b>=c) || (b>=a && b<=c))
8          median = b;
9      else if ((c<=b && a>=c) || (c>=b && a<=c))
10         median = c;
11     printf("%d is med\n", median);
12     return 0;
13 }
```

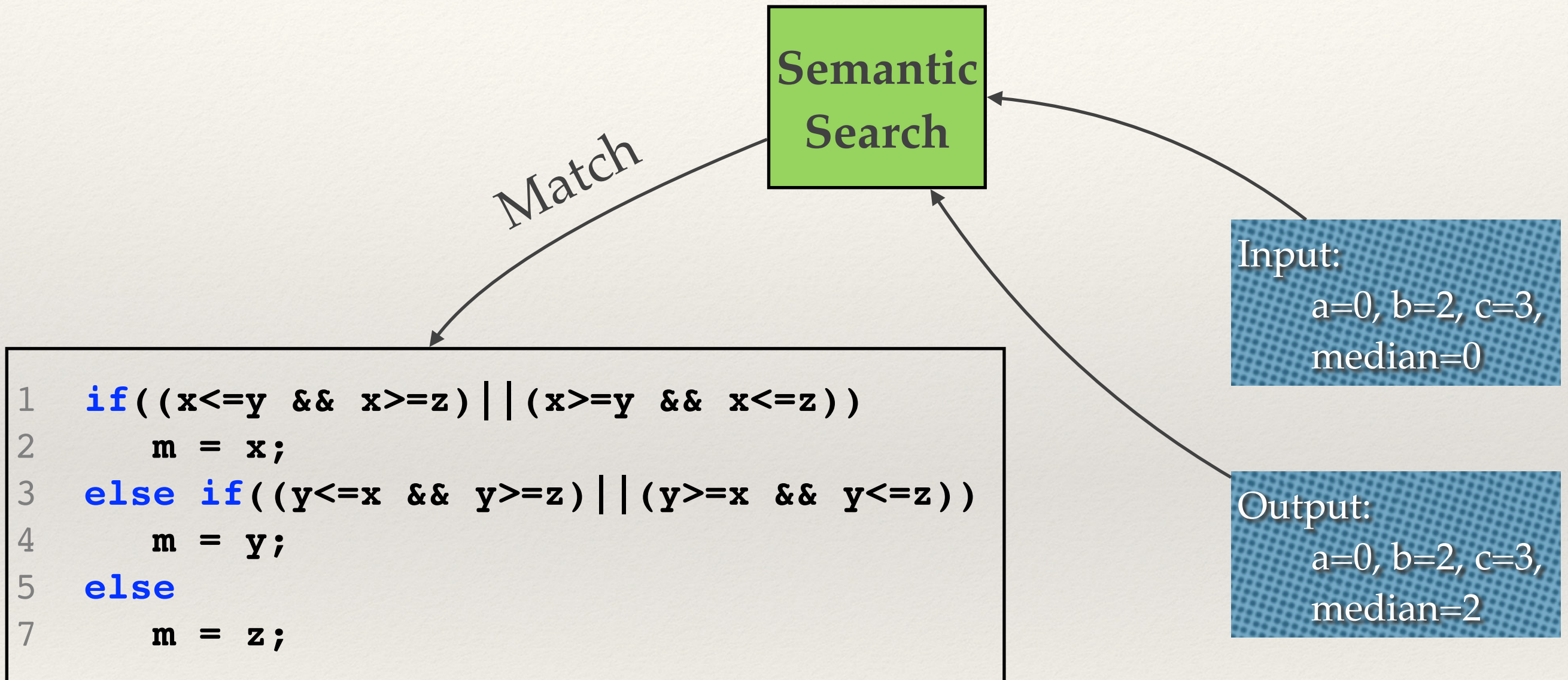
Input:

a=0, b=2, c=3,
median=0

Output:

a=0, b=2, c=3,
median=2

Example



Example

Input	Expected	Actual	Result
0 2 3	"2 is med"	"2 is med"	✓
0 2 1	"1 is med"	"0 is med"	X
8 2 6	"6 is med"	"0 is med"	X

```
1  int main() {
2      int a,b,c,median=0;
3      printf("Please enter 3 numbers separated by spaces >");
4      scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
5      if((a<=b && a>=c) || (a>=b && a<=c))
6          median = a;
7      else if((b<=a && b>=c) || (b>=a && b<=c))
8          median = b;
9      else
10         median = c;
11     printf("%d is med\n", median);
12     return 0;
13 }
```


Example

Input	Expected	Actual	Result
0 2 3	"2 is med"	"2 is med"	✓
0 2 1	"1 is med"	"0 is med"	✓
8 2 6	"6 is med"	"0 is med"	✓

Full Repair!

```
1  int main() {
2      int a,b,c,median=0;
3      printf("Please enter 3 numbers separated by spaces >");
4      scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
5      if((a<=b && a>=c) || (a>=b && a<=c))
6          median = a;
7      else if((b<=a && b>=c) || (b>=a && b<=c))
8          median = b;
9      else
10         median = c;
11     printf("%d is med\n", median);
12     return 0;
13 }
```


Example

Input	Expected	Actual	Result
0 2 3	"2 is med"	"2 is med"	✓
0 2 1	"1 is med"	"0 is med"	✓
8 2 6	"6 is med"	"0 is med"	X

Partial Repair

```
1  int main() {
2      int a,b,c,median=0;
3      printf("Please enter 3 numbers separated by spaces >");
4      scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
5      if((a<=b && a>=c) || (a>=b && a<=c))
6          median = a;
7      else if((b<=a && b>=c) || (b>=a && b<=c))
8          median = b;
9      else if((c<=b && a<=c) || (c>=b && a<=c))
10         median = c;
11     printf("%d is med\n", median);
12     return 0;
13 }
```

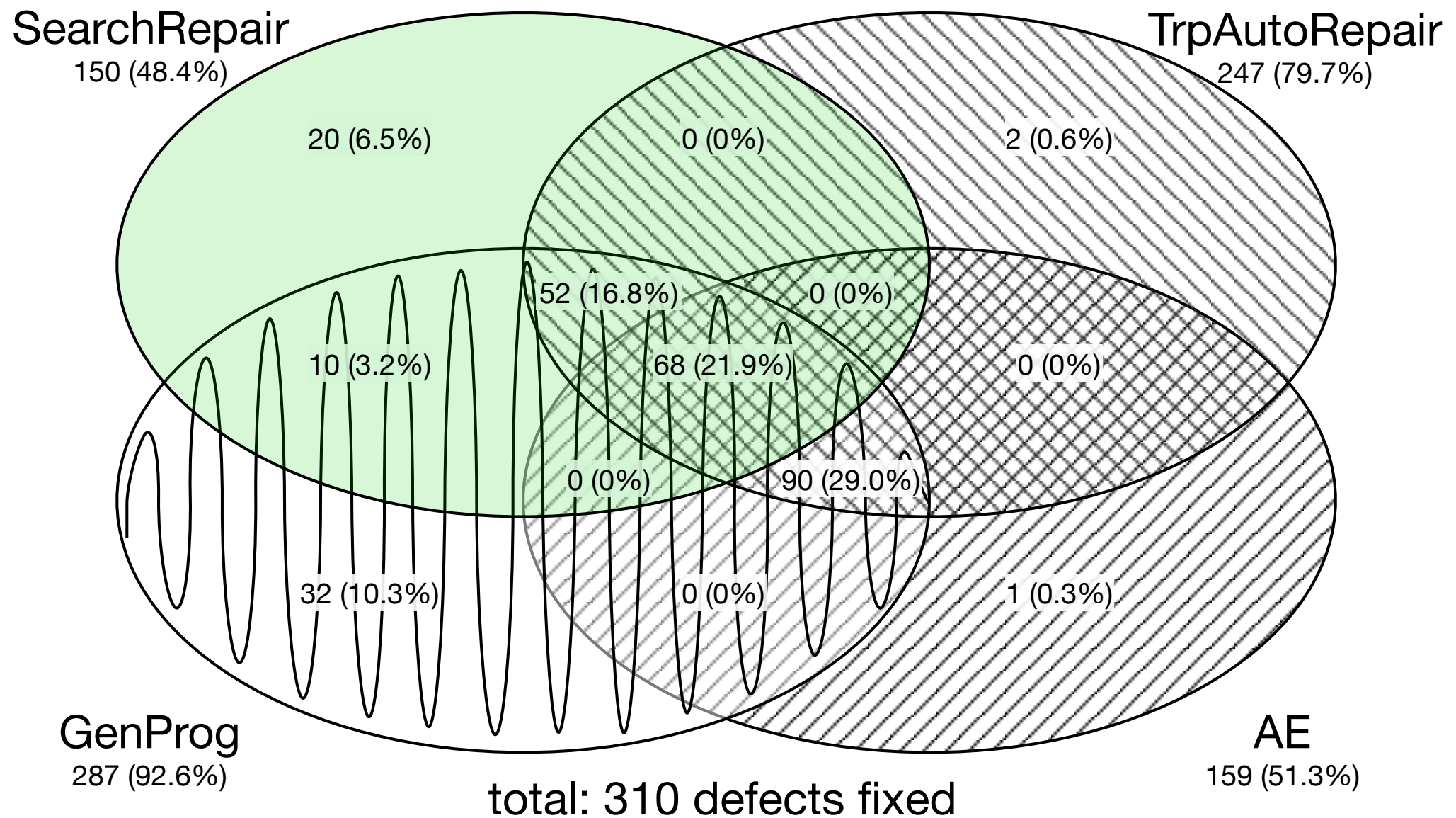
Evaluation

- ❖ 778 total versions for six small C programs
- ❖ Compared to state-of-the-art program repair tools: GenProg, TrpAutoRepair and AE

IntroClass Data Set

Program	Defects	Tests	Description
checksum	29	6	check sum of a string
digits	91	6	digits of a number
grade	226	9	grade from score
median	168	7	median of three numbers
smallest	155	8	smallest of four numbers
syllables	109	6	count vowels in string
Total	778	42	

Defects Fixed



Hypothesis:

using human-written code to construct patches and performing repair at a higher granularity level leads to better patches.

Independent Test Suite

- ❖ Generated from KLEE run over oracle programs for branch coverage
- ❖ Measures how well patches adhere to an unwritten specification — repair quality

SearchRepair	GenProg	TrpAutoRepair	AE
97.2%	68.7%	72.1%	64.2%

Take-Home Message

- ❖ SearchRepair can repair faults not repairable by state-of-the-art *generate-and-validate* repair techniques
- ❖ Patches are less prone to overfitting

Open Questions

- ❖ What is the best level of granularity for the patches?
- ❖ Can this scale to larger / complex programs?
- ❖ Can we lose precision in the matching and still find useful patches?

Making software development easier, one search at a time

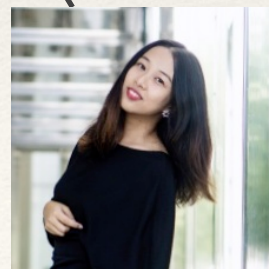
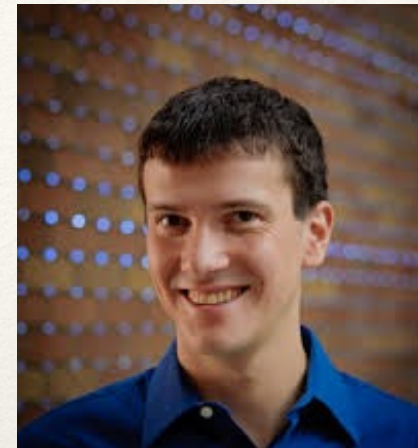
- ❖ We've explored:
 - ❖ Linguistic properties of code searches
 - ❖ Contexts of code searches
 - ❖ An example-based approach to code search
 - ❖ Code-search-enabled program repair
- ❖ And there's still a lot more to be done!

Acknowledgements

❖ Funding:

- ❖ [2018-2023] NSF CAREER #1749936: On the Foundations of Semantic Code Search
- ❖ [2016-2020] NSF SHF Medium #1645136: Collaborative Research: Semi and Fully Automated Program Repair and Synthesis via Semantic Code Search
- ❖ [2014-2016] NSF SHF EAGER #1446932: Collaborative Research: Demonstrating the Feasibility of Automatic Program Repair Guided by Semantic Code Search.

Acknowledgements



Questions?

(P.S. come to grad school at NCSU!)