

CodeHint: Dynamic and Interactive Synthesis of Code Snippets

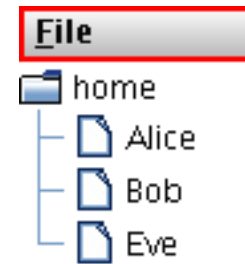
Joel Galenson, Ras Bodik, Koushik Sen
UC Berkeley

Motivation

Specification



Desired type



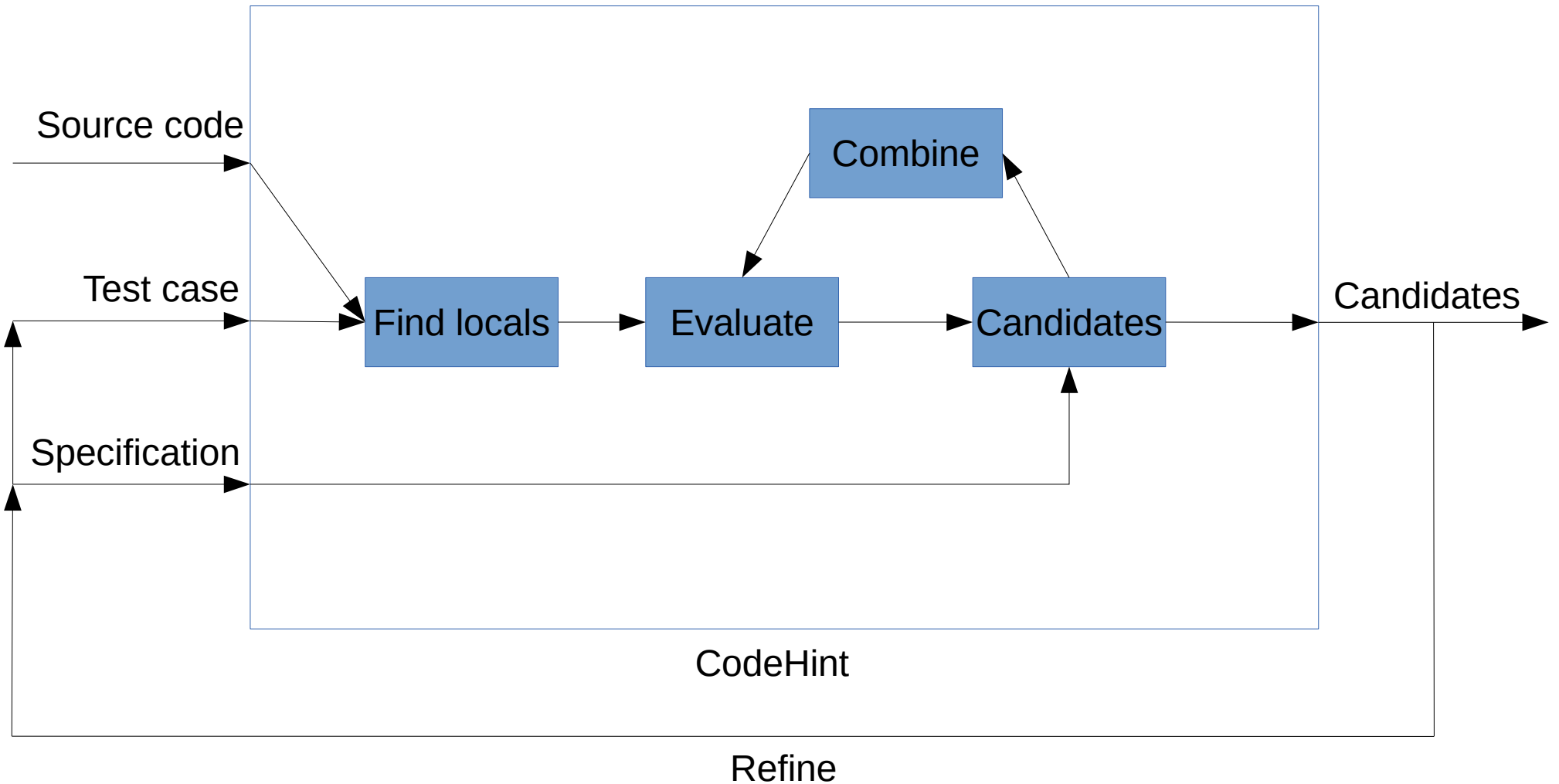
Test cases

```
IAstEvaluationEngine engine = getASTEvaluationEngine(stack);
final IEvaluationResult[] results = new IEvaluationResult[1];
IEvaluationListener listener = new IEvaluationListener() {
    @Override
    public void evaluationComplete(IEvaluationResult result) {
        synchronized (stack) {
            results[0] = result;
            stack.notifyAll();
        }
    }
};
synchronized (stack) {
    if (stack.isTerminated())
        return null;
    engine.evaluate(stringValue, stack, listener, DebugEvent.EVALUATION_IMPLICIT, false);
    try {
        stack.wait(TimeoutChecker.TIMEOUT_TIME_MS); // Timeout the execution.
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        if (results[0] == null)
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
    }
}
IEvaluationResult result = results[0];
```

CodeHint: Autocomplete for the modern age

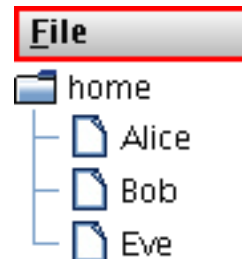
- Autocomplete is useful but very limited.
- Our improvements:
 - Being dynamic
 - General specifications
 - Synthesis

Overview

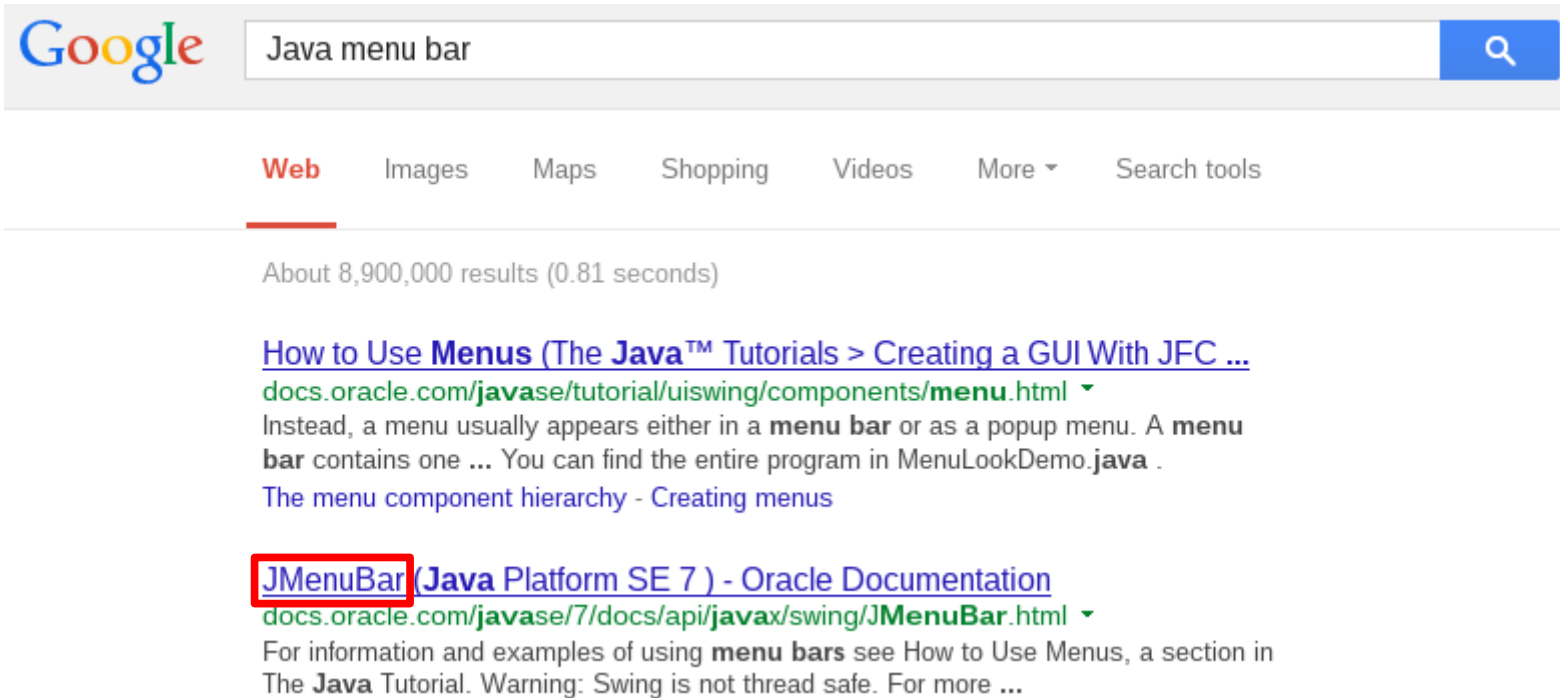


Example: The problem

```
1 final JComponent tree = makeTree();
2 tree.addMouseListener(new MouseAdapter() {
3     public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e) {
4         int x = e.getX(), y = e.getY();
5         // Get the menu bar.
6     }
7 });
```



Example: First step



The screenshot shows a Google search interface. The search bar contains the text "Java menu bar". Below the search bar, there are tabs for "Web", "Images", "Maps", "Shopping", "Videos", "More", and "Search tools". The "Web" tab is selected. Below the tabs, it says "About 8,900,000 results (0.81 seconds)". There are two search results listed. The first result is titled "How to Use Menus (The Java™ Tutorials > Creating a GUI With JFC ..." and has a URL "docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/uiswing/components/menu.html". The second result is titled "JMenuBar (Java Platform SE 7) - Oracle Documentation" and has a URL "docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/javaw/swing/JMenuBar.html". The "JMenuBar" text in the title of the second result is highlighted with a red box.

```
1 final JComponent tree = makeTree();
2 tree.addMouseListener(new MouseAdapter() {
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4         int x = e.getX(), y = e.getY();
5         // Get the menu bar.
6     }
7 });
```

“Find a JMenuBar”

rv instanceof JMenuBar

Demo

Select pdspec type: **Demonstrate state property**

Demonstrate a property that should hold for `x` after this statement is executed. You may refer to the values of variables after this statement is executed using the prime syntax, e.g., `x'`

`x.toString().contains("Eve")`

Give a skeleton describing the form of the desired expression, using `??`s for unknown expressions and names and `**`s for an unknown number of arguments.

`??`

Search top-level constructors Search operators

Call non-standard native methods (fast but dangerous) Log and undo side effects (sound but slow)

Continue search

Expression	Result	toString
<input type="checkbox"/> <code>tree.getSelectionModel()</code>	<code>javax.swing.tree.DefaultTreeSelectionModel (id=232)</code>	<code>javax.swing.tree.DefaultT</code>
<input type="checkbox"/> <code>tree.getSelectionPath()</code>	<code>javax.swing.tree.TreePath (id=228)</code>	<code>[home, Eve]</code>
<input type="checkbox"/> <code>tree.getPathForLocation(mouseX,mouseY)</code>	<code>javax.swing.tree.TreePath (id=228)</code>	<code>[home, Eve]</code>
<input type="checkbox"/> <code>tree.getLeadSelectionPath()</code>	<code>javax.swing.tree.TreePath (id=228)</code>	<code>[home, Eve]</code>
<input type="checkbox"/> <code>tree.getClosestPathForLocation(mouseX,mou</code>	<code>javax.swing.tree.TreePath (id=228)</code>	<code>[home, Eve]</code>
<input type="checkbox"/> <code>tree.getAnchorSelectionPath()</code>	<code>javax.swing.tree.TreePath (id=228)</code>	<code>[home, Eve]</code>

X

Check all **Uncheck all** **Check selected** **Uncheck selected**

Filter expressions, results, and javadoc by words: **Filter** **Clear**

OK **Cancel**

Basic algorithm

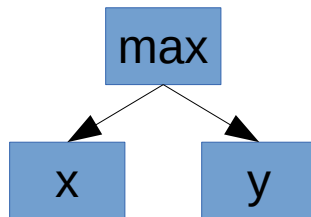
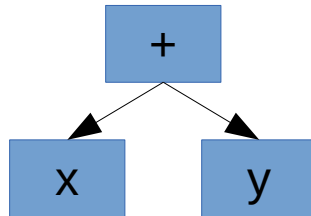
- Find local variables, do BFS over Java statements, show user those that pass spec.
 - Actually evaluate these statements, including file I/O, reflection, etc.

Iteration 1



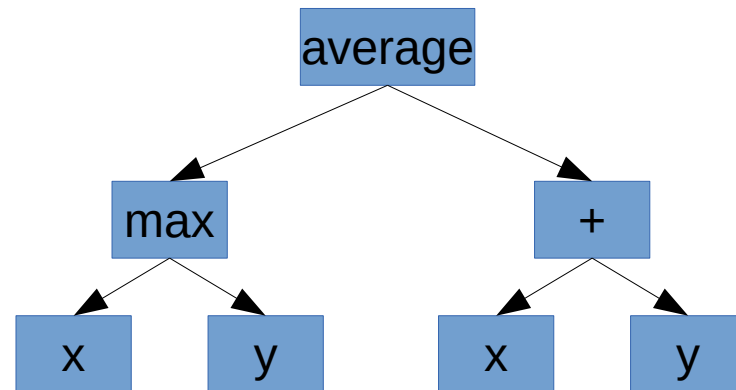
...

Iteration 2



...

Iteration 3



...

...

First iteration

- Find local variables.

```
1 final JComponent tree = makeTree();
2 tree.addMouseListener(new MouseAdapter() {
3     public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e) {
4         int x = e.getX(), y = e.getY();
5         // Get the menu bar.
6     }
7 });
```



x

y

tree

this

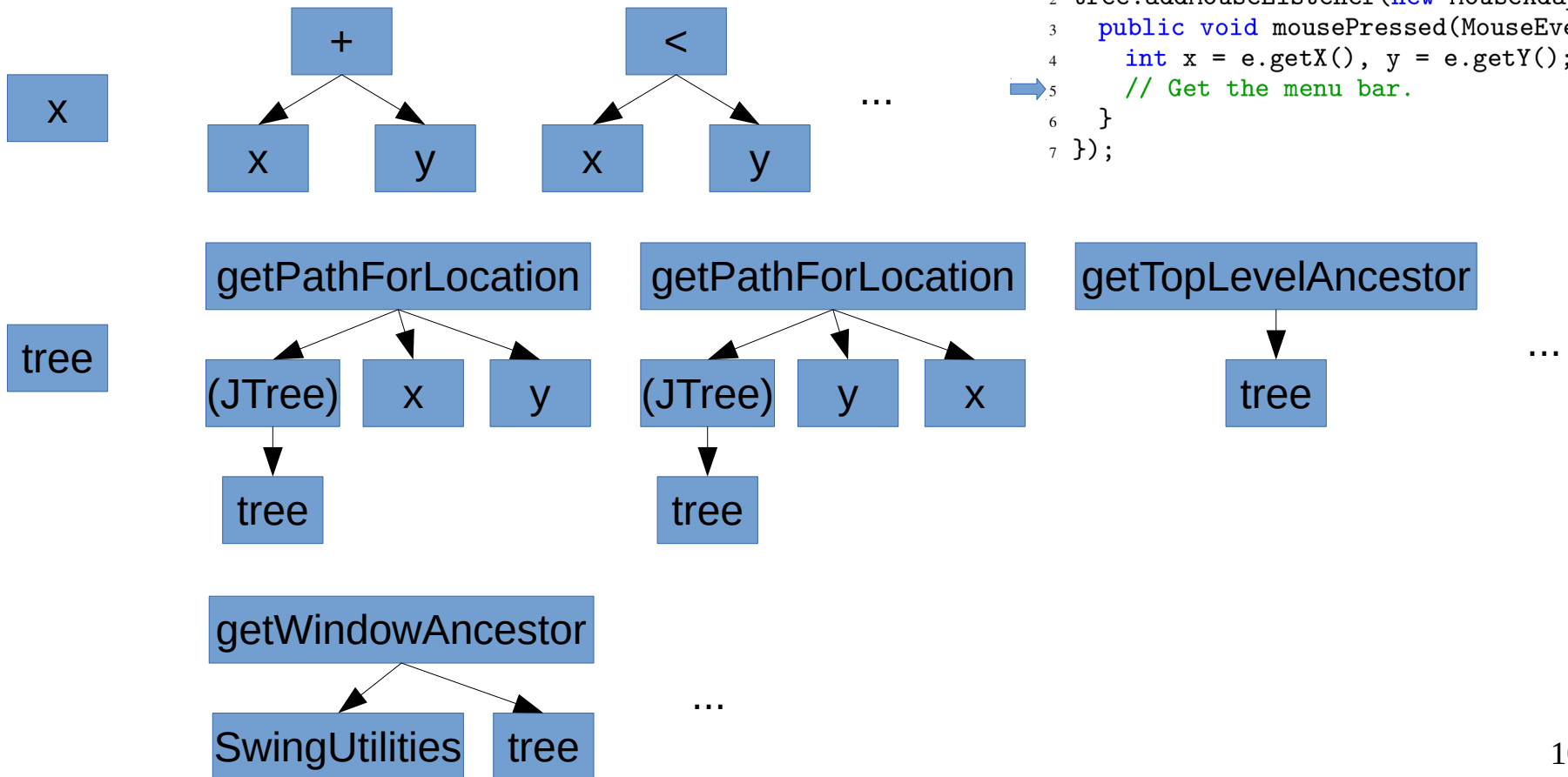
null

...

Second iteration

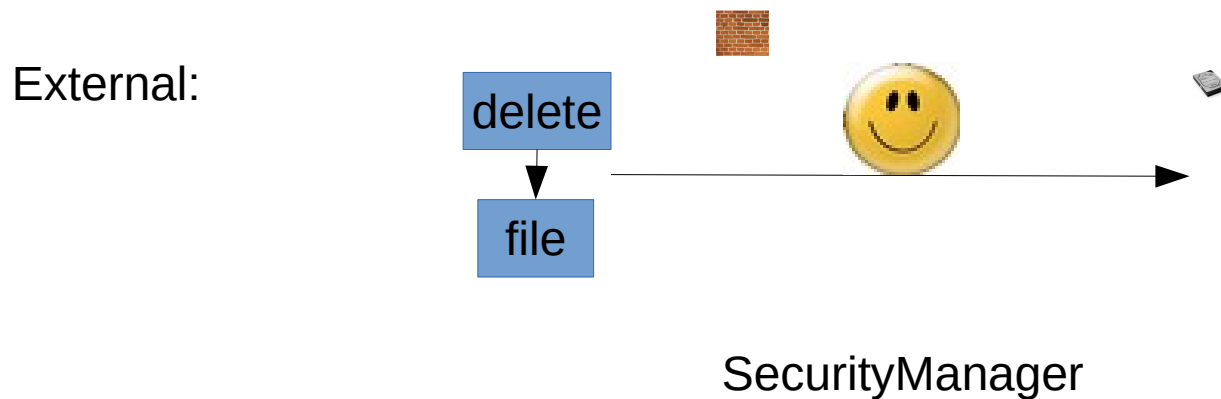
- Get each expression's type and combine it with others in type-correct ways.

```
1 final JComponent tree = makeTree();
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5         // Get the menu bar.
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7 });
```



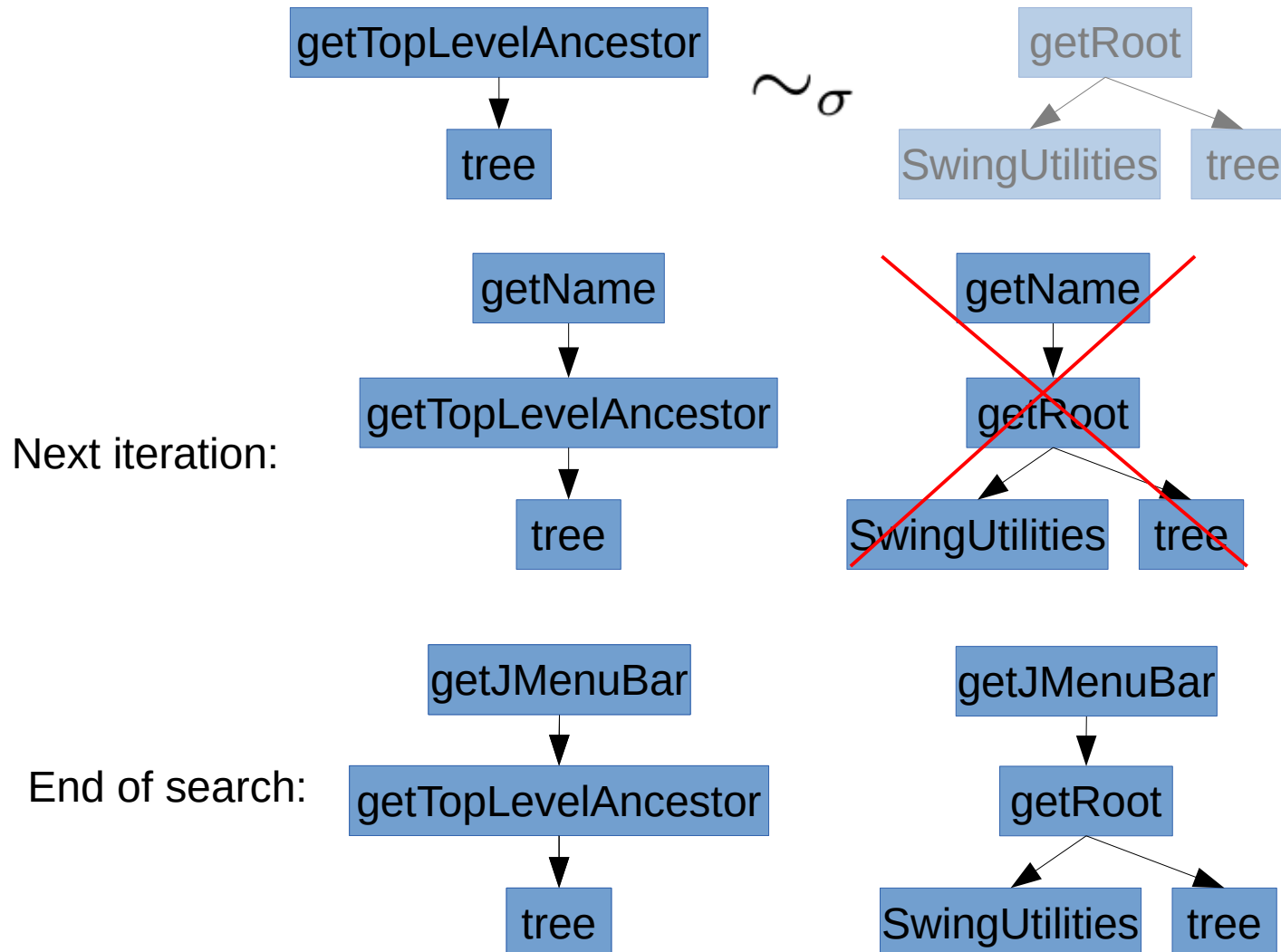
Side effects

- Handle in-memory and external effects.



Equivalence classes

- Group equivalent code to avoid unneeded work.



Probabilistic model

- Mined 10MLOC to build model of likely code.

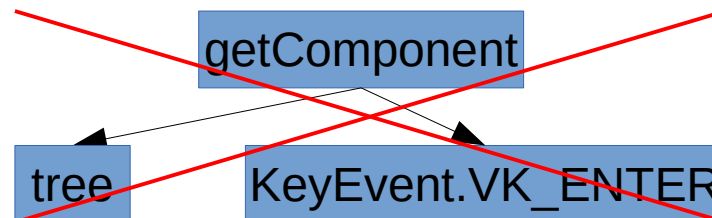
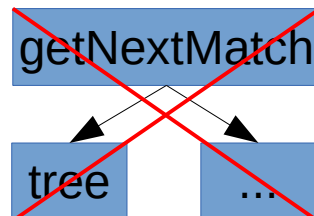
Probability of accessing method/field m on type T :

$$P(m) = P(m|T)P(T) = \frac{\# \text{ accesses of } m \text{ on } T}{\# \text{ of accesses on } T} \times \frac{\# \text{ of accesses on } T}{\# \text{ of accesses}} = \frac{\# \text{ accesses of } m \text{ on } T}{\# \text{ of accesses}}$$

Probability of using constant c as argument i to method m :

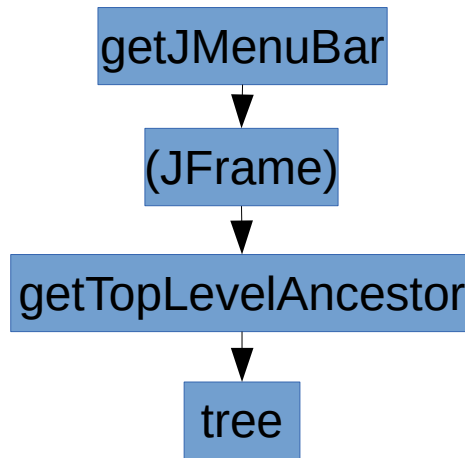
$$P(c, m, i) = P(c, m, i|c)P(c) = \frac{\# \text{ uses of } c \text{ on method } m \text{ at index } i}{\# \text{ of uses of } c} \times \frac{\# \text{ of uses of } c}{\# \text{ of uses}} = \frac{\# \text{ uses of } c \text{ on method } m \text{ at index } i}{\# \text{ of uses}}$$

- Use to avoid unlikely expressions.

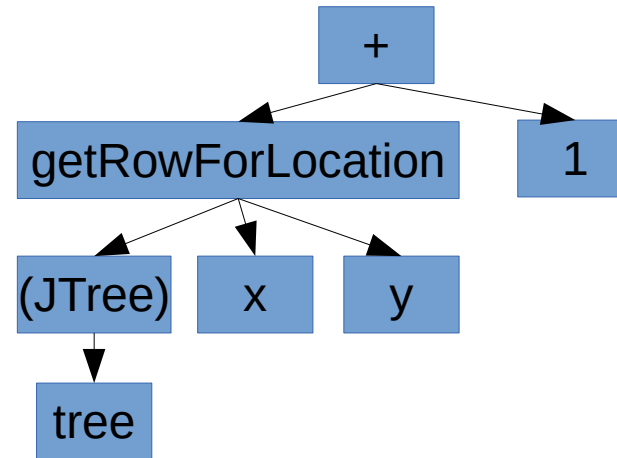


Third iteration and result

Third iteration:



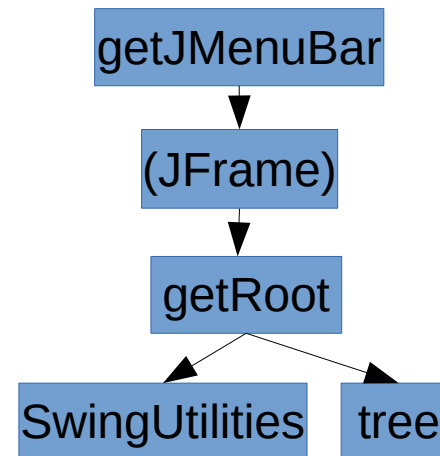
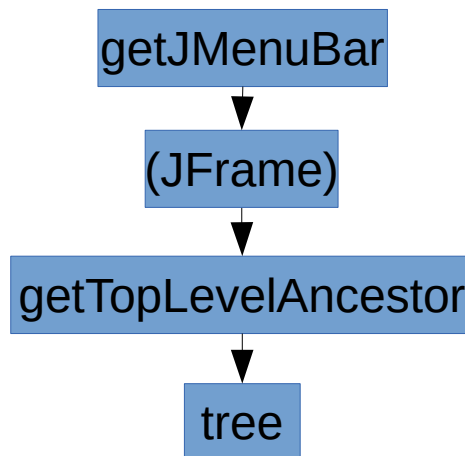
rv instanceof JMenuBar



rv instanceof JMenuBar

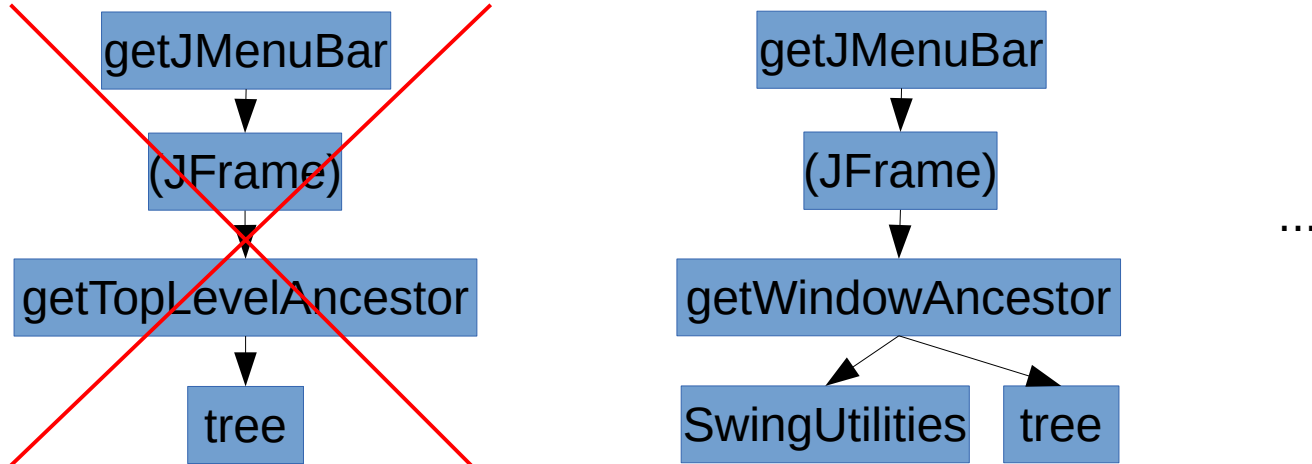
...

Result:

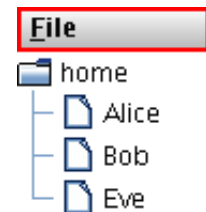
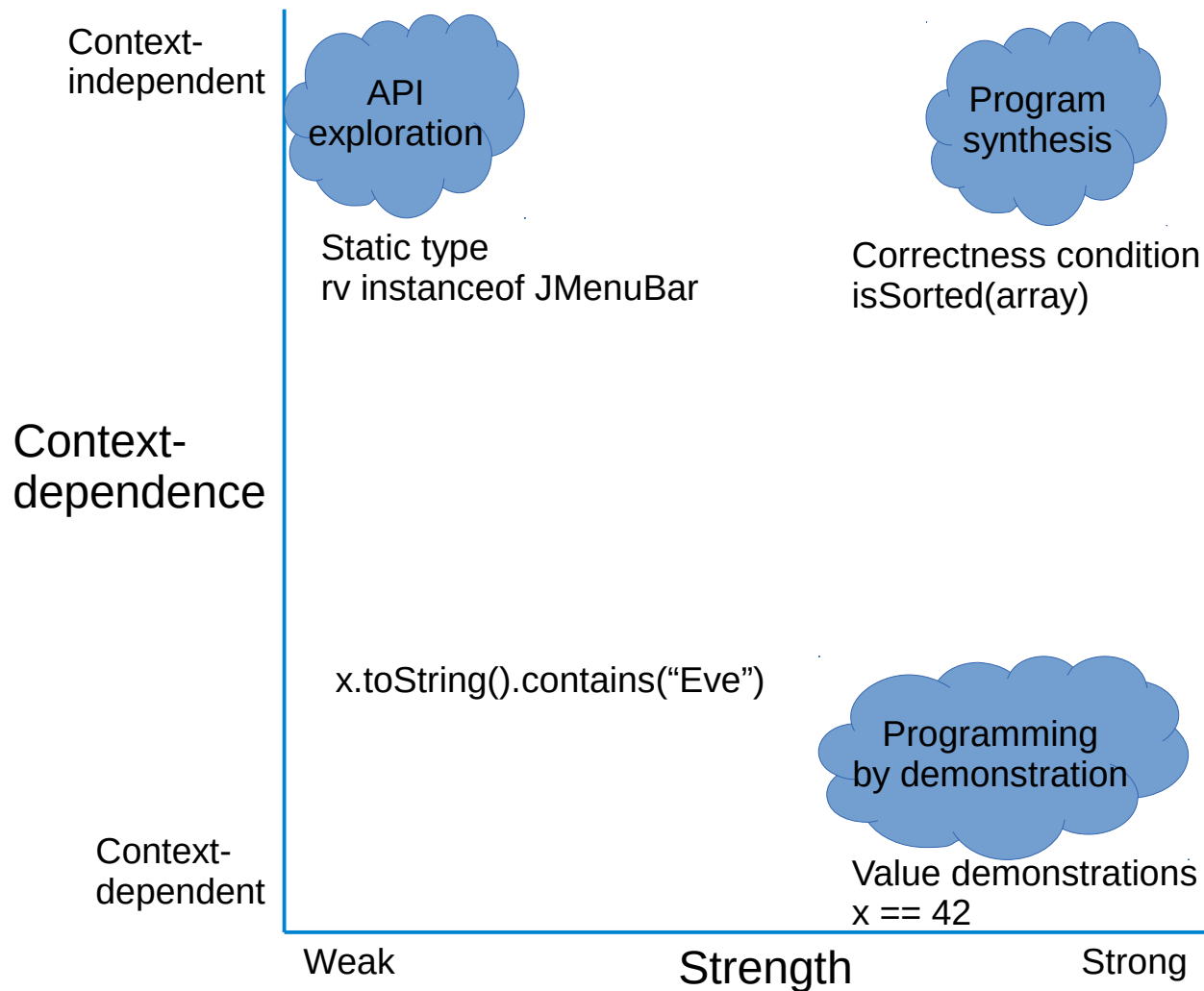


Refinement

- Users can give another demonstration in a different state to refine the results.



Synthesis from specifications



Empirical results

Normal algorithm

	Iteration 2		Iteration 3		Iteration 4	
	#	Time	#	Time	#	Time
P 1	34	0.1	611	0.6	19644	6.1
P 2	52	0.1	727	0.7	34762	8.8
P 3	53	0.1	1091	1.1	11111	1.1
P 4	7	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1
P 5	22	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
S 1	8	0.2	8	0.2	8	0.2
S 2	12	0.1	12	0.1	12	0.1
S 3	70	1.0	70	1.0	70	1.0
S 4	103	0.3	103	0.3	103	0.3
S 5	32	0.2	32	0.2	32	0.2
R 1	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1
R 2	12	0.0	137	0.0	137	0.0
R 3	8	0.2	20	0.2	58	0.2
R 4	6	0.0	19	0.1	68	0.3
R 5	24	0.2	226	0.4	1998	2.3
Avg	30.9	0.2	397.9	0.7	17029.9	4.8
Med	22	0.1	239	0.6	2044	2.3

Our algorithms
well in practice

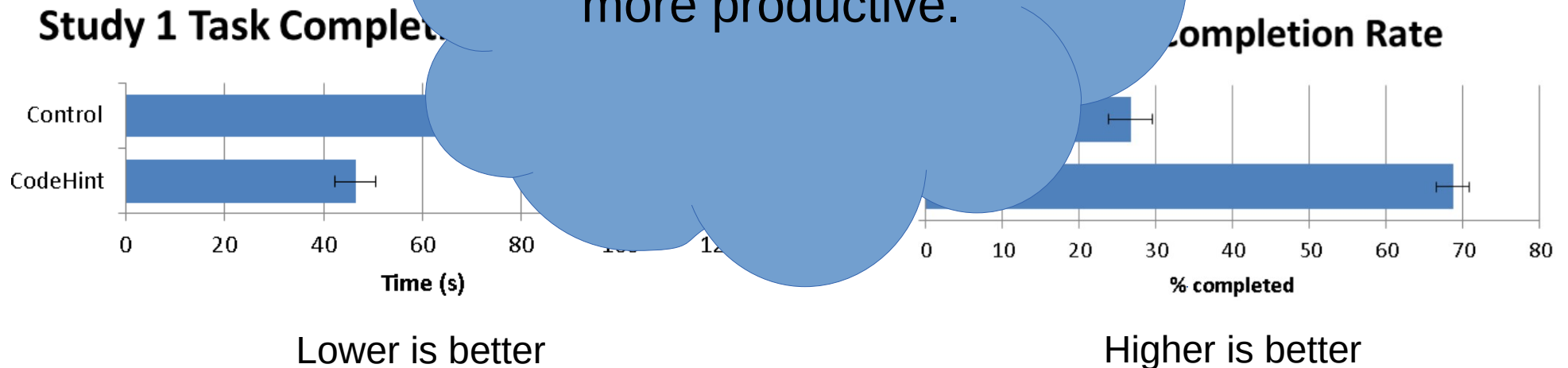


In real-world code, ~95% of expressions need ≤ 3 iterations and ~99% need ≤ 4 .


User studies

- Completed two user studies with 28 subjects.
- Found statistically-significant productivity improvements
 - Fewer bugs were introduced in less time.

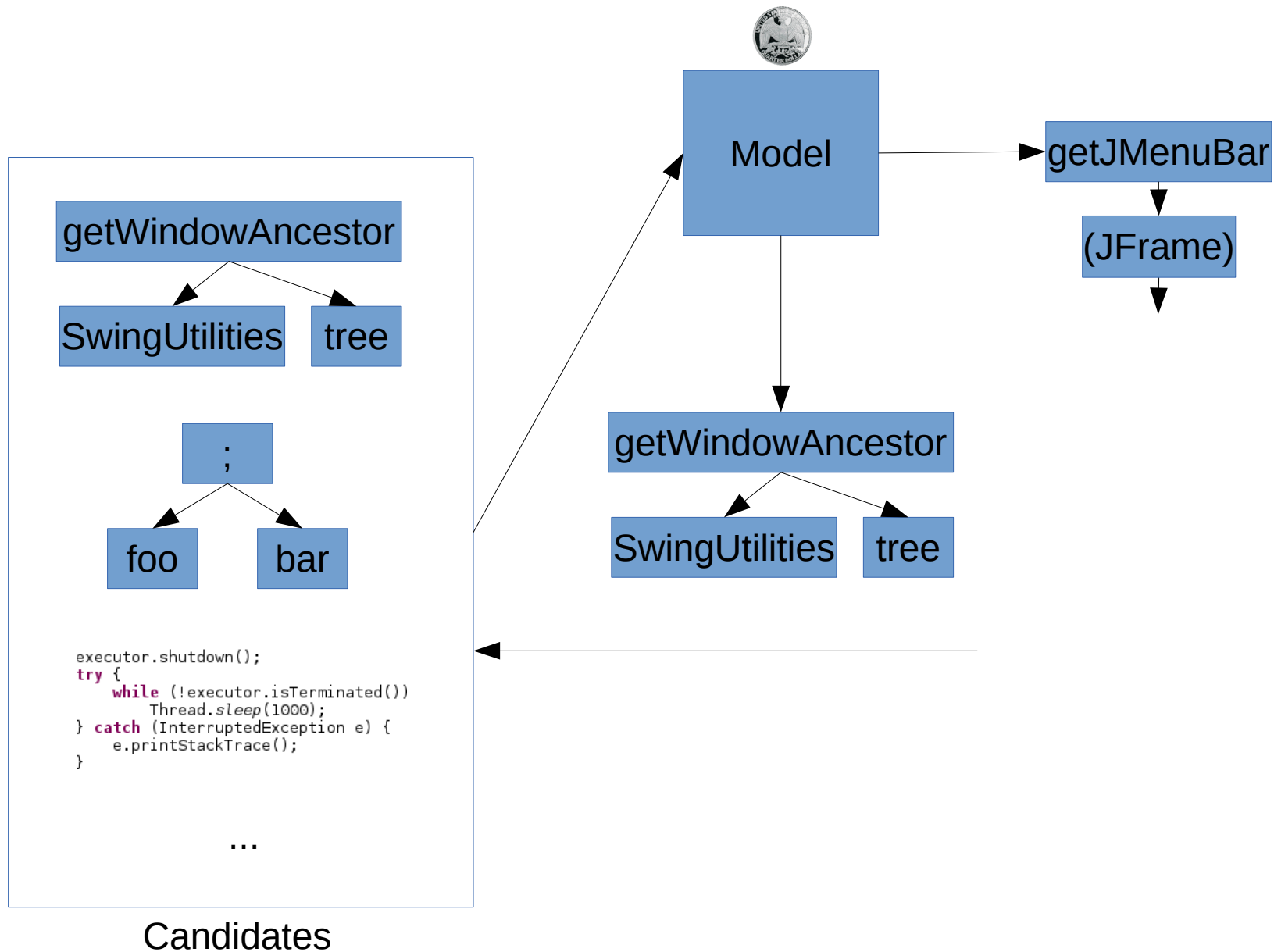
CodeHint makes programmers more productive.



Future work

- Improving the probabilistic model
- CodeHint for JavaScript
 - <https://github.com/jgalenson/codehint.js>
 -
- Integrating symbolic  techniques

Probabilistic search



Summary

- Dynamic and interactive synthesis
- Autocomplete for the modern age
- User studies showed productivity improvements

Thanks!

<https://jgalenson.github.io/codehint/>