

Problem and Motivation

MOTIVATION

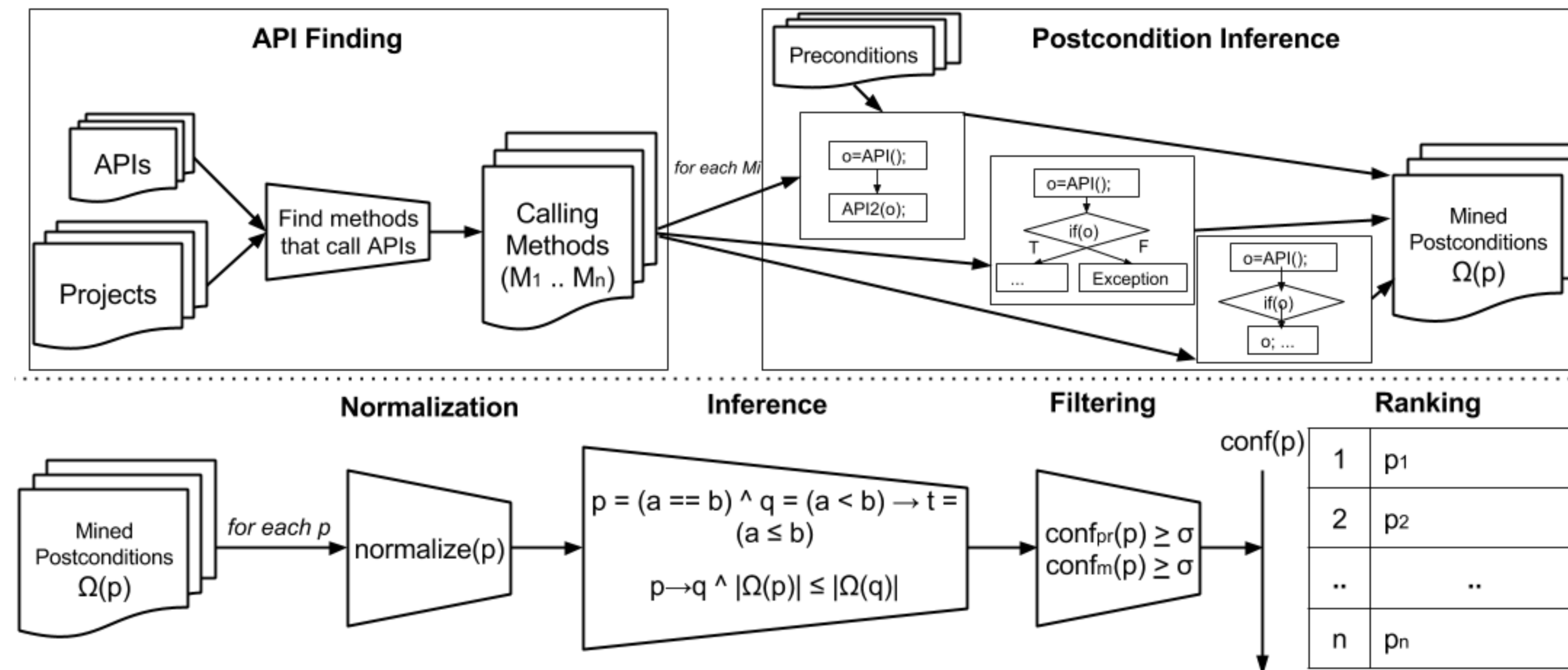
Using APIs without formal specifications can put software systems at safety and security risks. Formal specifications help in producing cost effective, secure and reliable systems.

PROBLEM

- Post-conditions not widely available for common APIs
- Writing specifications is:
 - Effort intensive
 - Time consuming
 - Cost intensive
 - Difficult!

➤ **Automation is needed!**

Proposed Approach

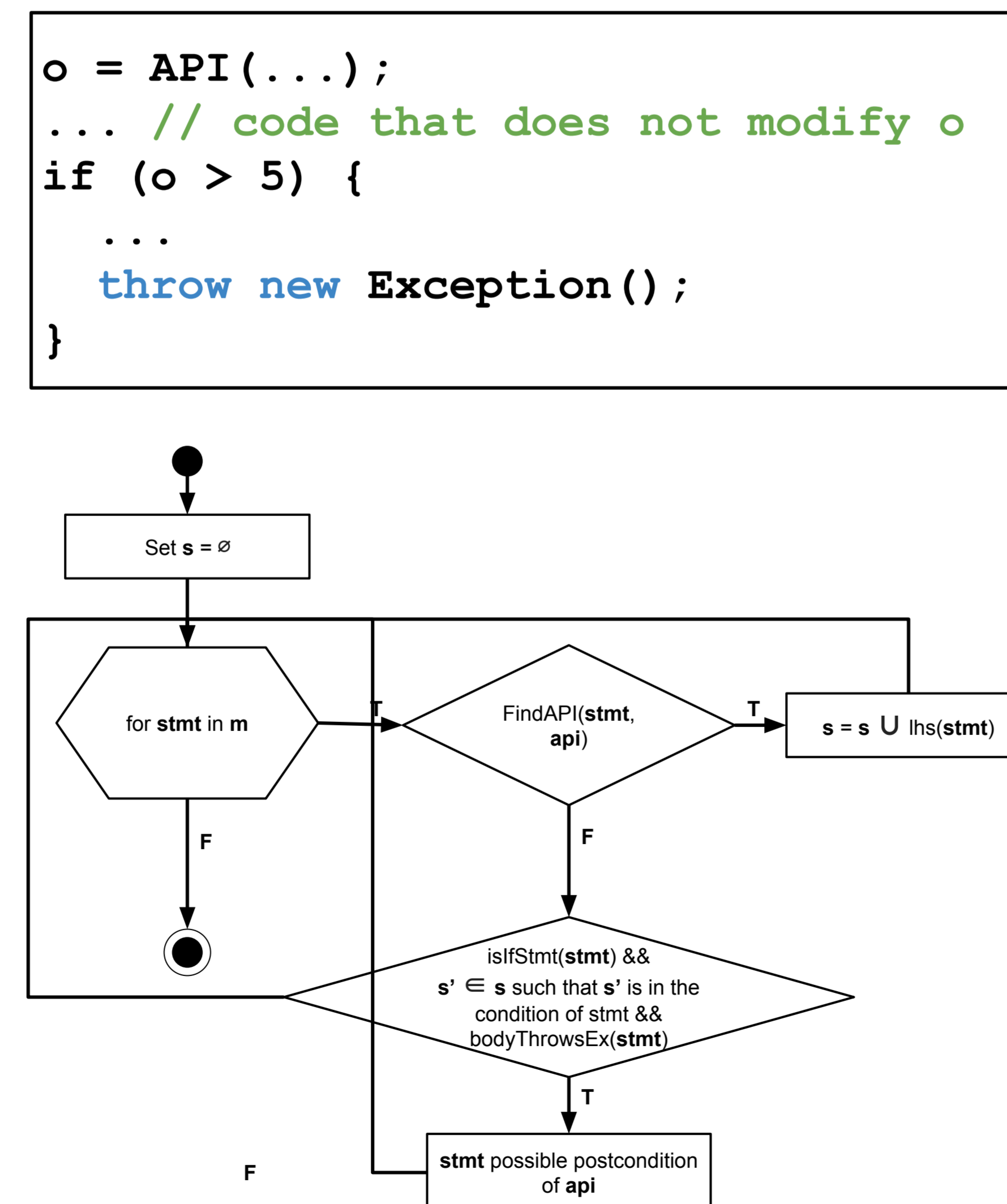


- Use ultra-large-scale open-source software repositories to automatically infer postconditions for existing APIs
- Key Insight: an API's original postcondition(s) occur more frequently than project- or code-specific postconditions
- Boa's existing infrastructure coupled with above approach addresses all the problems
- Steps involved:
 - API Finding
 - (new) Post-condition inference
 - Normalization
 - Inference
 - Filtering
 - Ranking

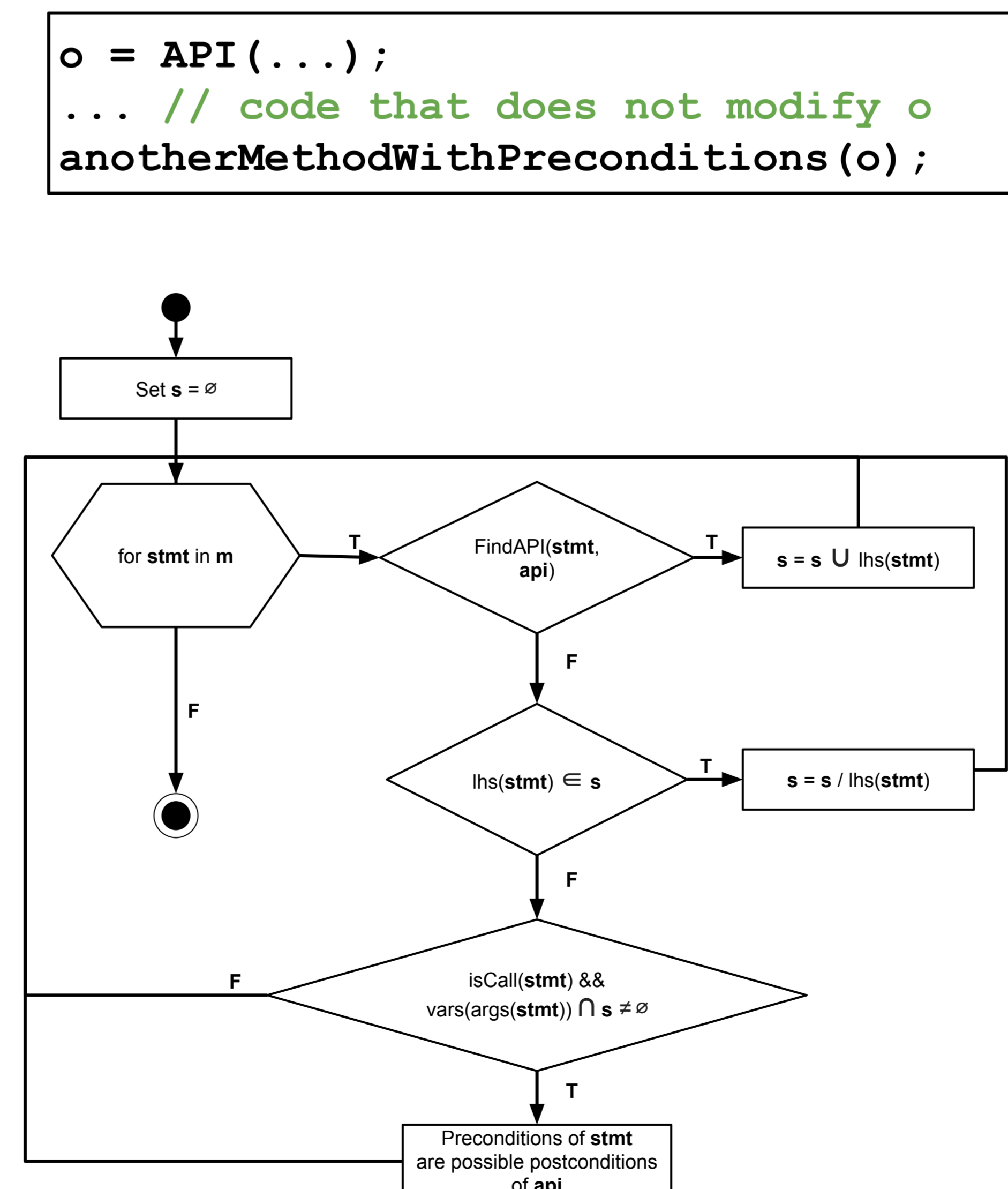
Related

- *Nguyen et al. [FSE'14]*
 - Mined API pre-conditions using consensus approach
- *Chang et al. [VMCAI'11]*
 - Mined conditions using dependence graphs
- *Kremenek et al. [OSDI'06]*
 - Used factor graph to infer specification from programs
- *Ammons et al. [POPL'02]*
 - Mined formal specifications using machine learning
- *Ernst et al. [ICSE'99]*
 - Discovered invariants from execution traces using dynamic techniques

Approach 1: Finding throws clauses



Approach 2: Using Preconditions



Evaluation Plan

- Evaluation set-up
 - Ultra-large GitHub data set in the Boa infrastructure
 - Use Java Modeling Language's hand-coded post-conditions as Ground-Truth
- A mined post-condition is considered correct in relation to a ground truth if:
 - it exactly matches with one of the API's post-conditions; or
 - it is not present in ground-truth but manually verified to be correct; or
 - it is not-yet defined but semantically equivalent to an existing post-condition; or
 - it is not-yet defined but implied by a post-condition.