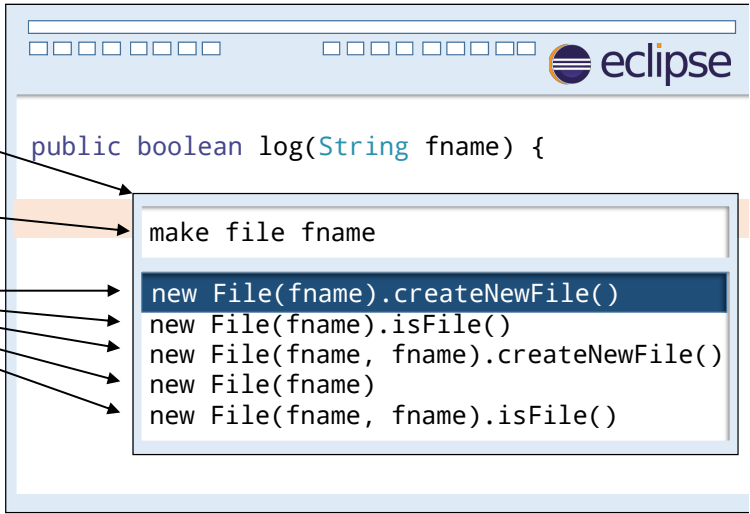
Synthesizing **Java** expressions from free-form **queries**



completion box

query
English + identifiers

Java Expressions
- query relevant
- type & scope correct
- statistically likely, yet not copy-pasted

Examples of results that anyCode gives

load class ”MyClass.class”

```
Thread.currentThread()
      .getContextClassLoader()
      .loadClass(”MyClass.class”)
```

---

write ”hello” to file ”text.txt”

```
FileUtils.writeStringToFile(
     new File(”text.txt”), ”hello”)
```

---

new buffered stream ”text.txt”

```
new BufferedReader(
  new InputStreamReader(
  new BufferedInputStream(
  new FileInputStream(”text.txt”))))
```

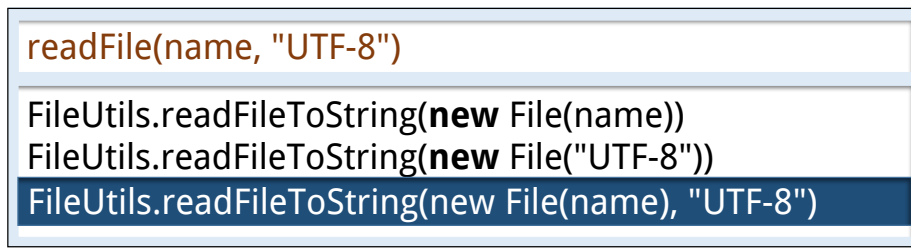
---

set thread max priority

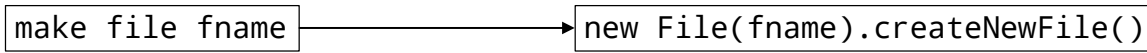
```
Thread.currentThread()
  .setPriority(Thread.MAX_PRIORITY)
```

Can also help correct “sloppy Java”

```
public String prepareMessage(String name, String protocol)
                                                    throws Exception {
    if (!protocol.equals("file"))
        return errorMessage(protocol);
    else
        return
}
```



Translation problem

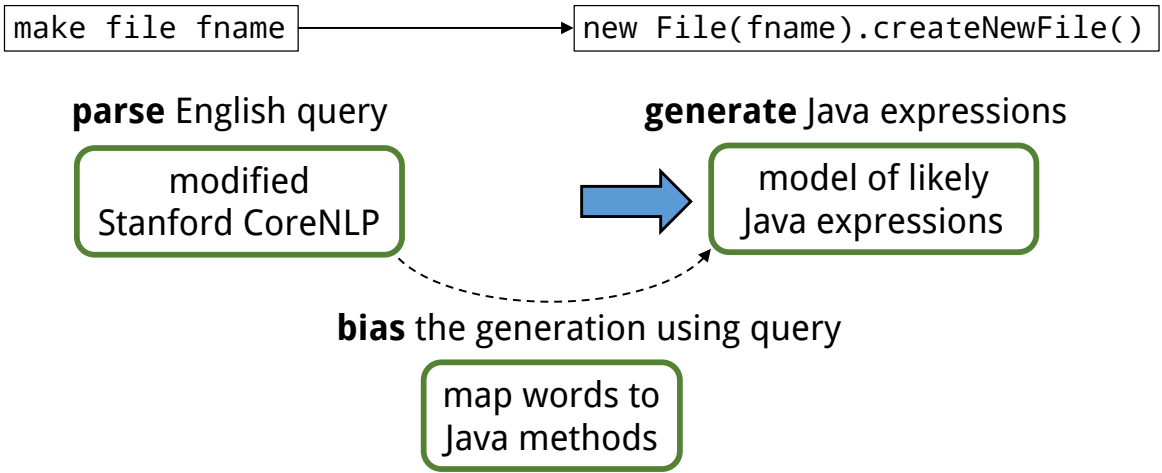


English queries:
- English phrase structures
- English dictionary words
- identifiers in scope
- literals, e.g. 42 or “Hello”

Java expressions:
- scoping and type rules of Java
- API method names `camelCase`
- identifiers in scope
- literals, e.g. 42 or “Hello”

No readily available large-scale parallel corpus, unlike machine translation.

Key tasks in translation

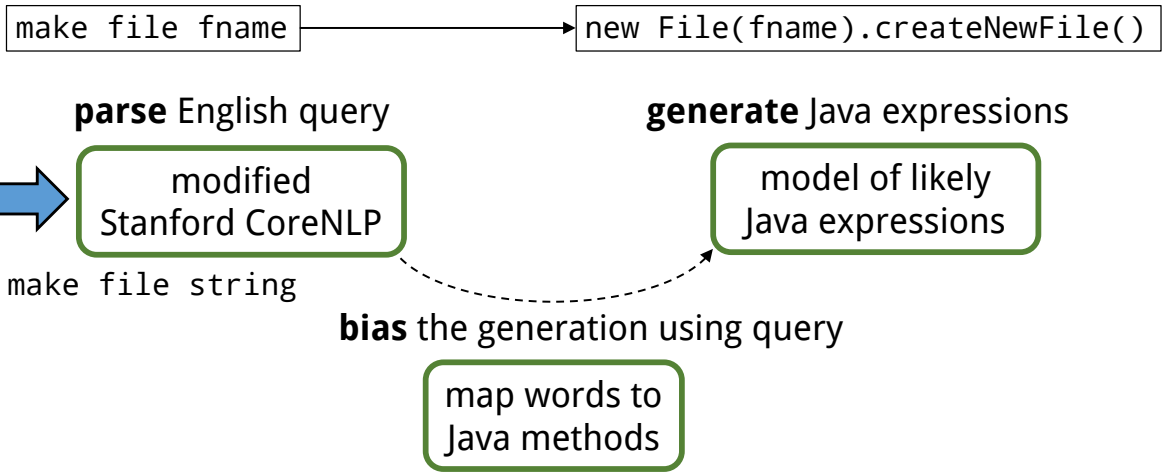


Which Java expressions do IDEs dream about?

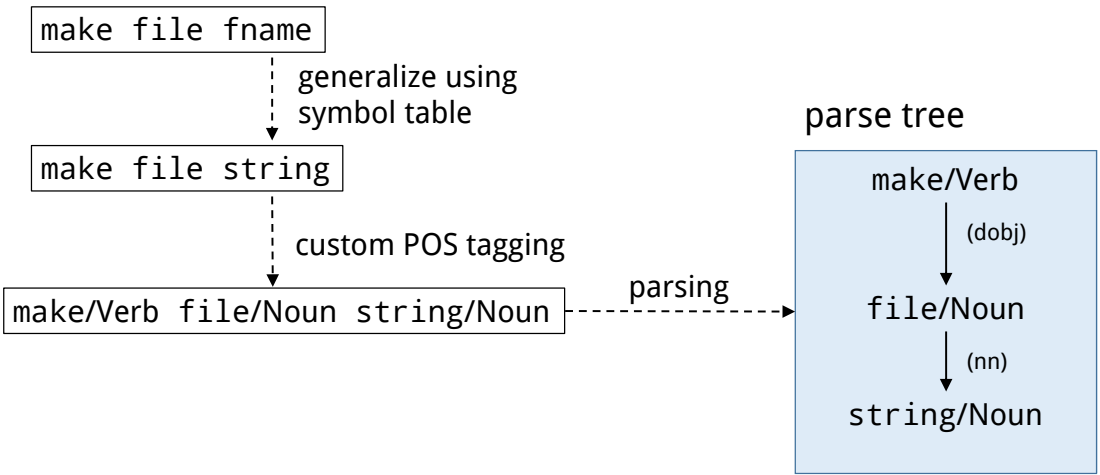
Distribution over all Java expressions

- Our prior work: declaration frequencies only (Gvero et al. PLDI'13)
- This work: computes additionally probabilistic context-free grammar (**PCFG**) describing likely composition of declarations
  - parse and type check 14'000 Java projects (~2M files)
  - extract PCFG from expressions, built after copy propagation on the files
  - splits Java types according to methods that return them
- Pr(expression) = product of Pr of rules used to build it
- Our model can be used for various program synthesis tasks
  - avoids bizarre solutions for highly underspecified queries
- Here: it gives baseline expression probability, in absence of a query
  - machine translation terminology: model for the target language

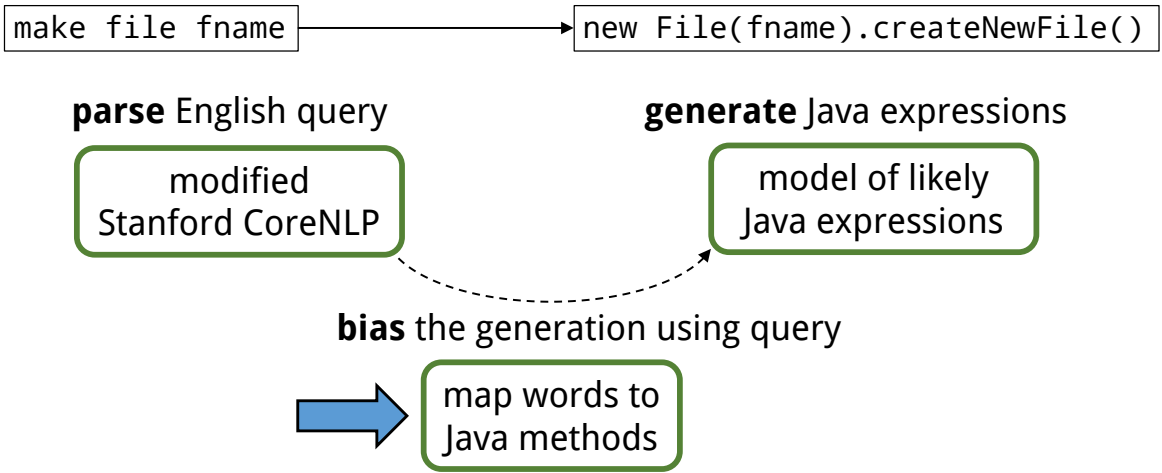
Key tasks in translation



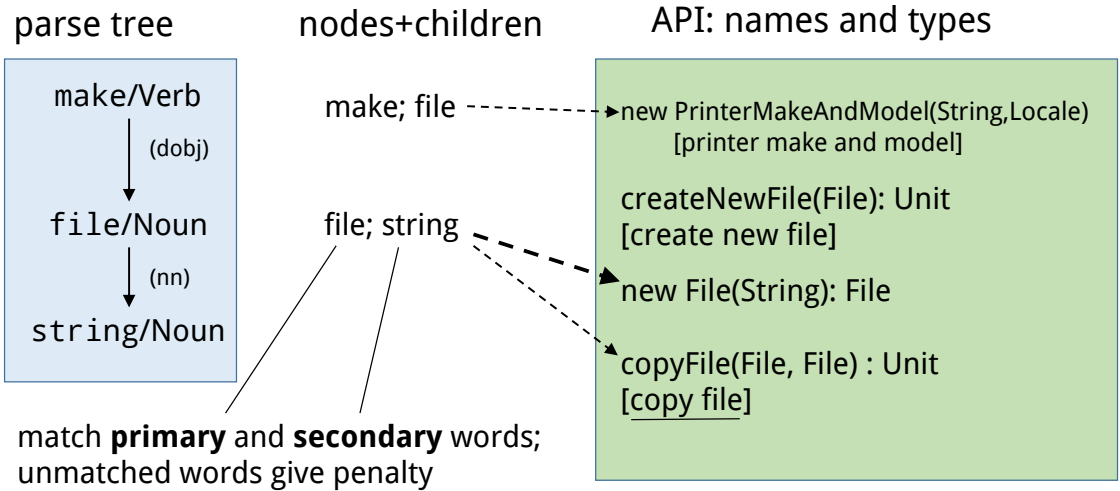
Parsing using modified CoreNLP toolkit



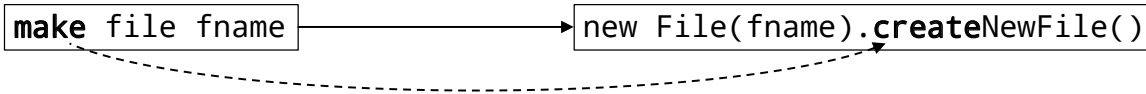
Key tasks in translation



Map groups from parse tree to declarations

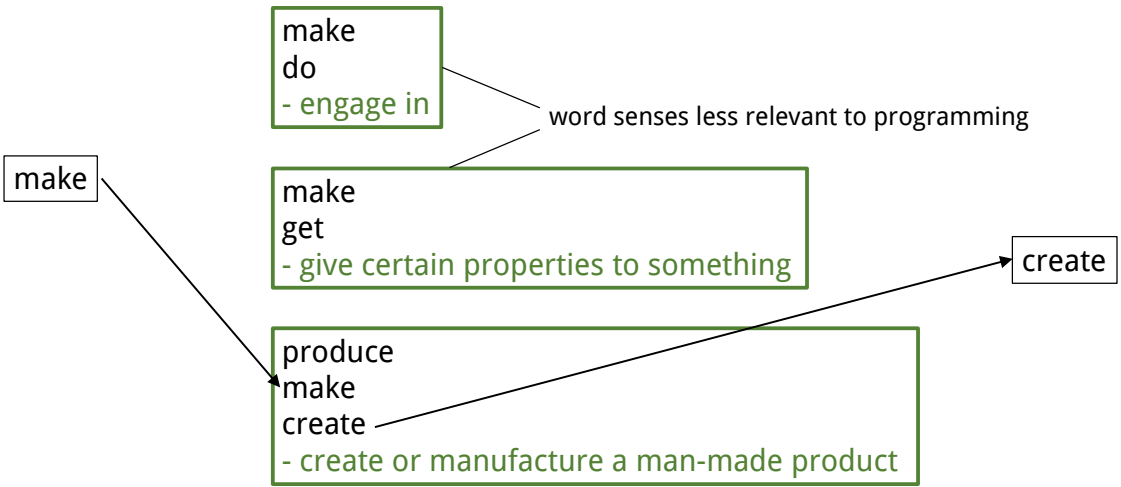


Supporting related words

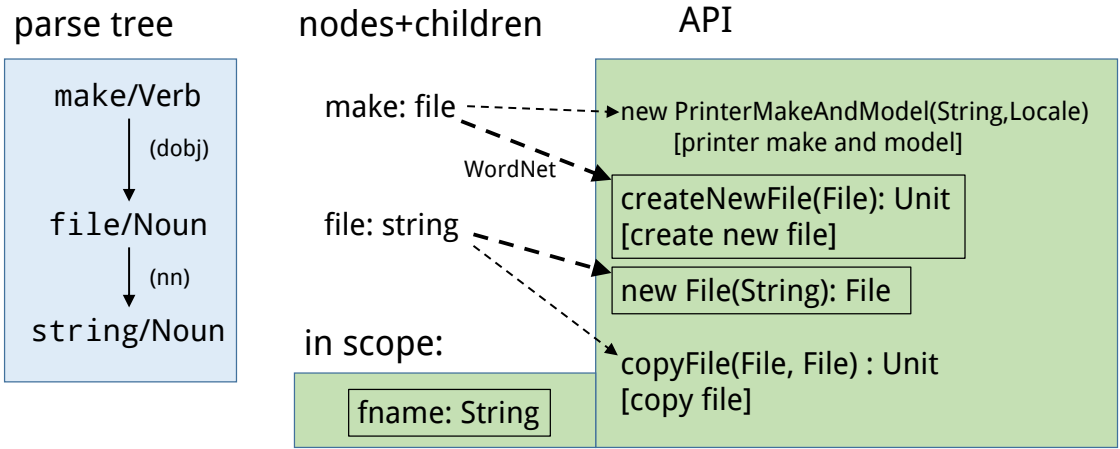


- Approach so far would not support e.g. synonyms
- We therefore use WordNet (https://wordnet.princeton.edu/)
  - Groups words into sets of synonyms (synsets)
  - Each word may belong to multiple synsets (meanings of a word)
  - Relationships between synsets, such as “is-a”
  - Synsets have English descriptions, as in a dictionary
- When computing if words are related, we favor those synsets whose description uses API words – specialize to jargon of programming

Related words through WordNet synsets

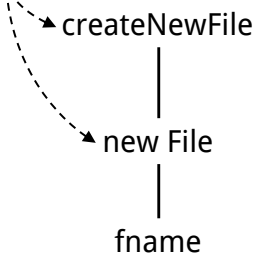


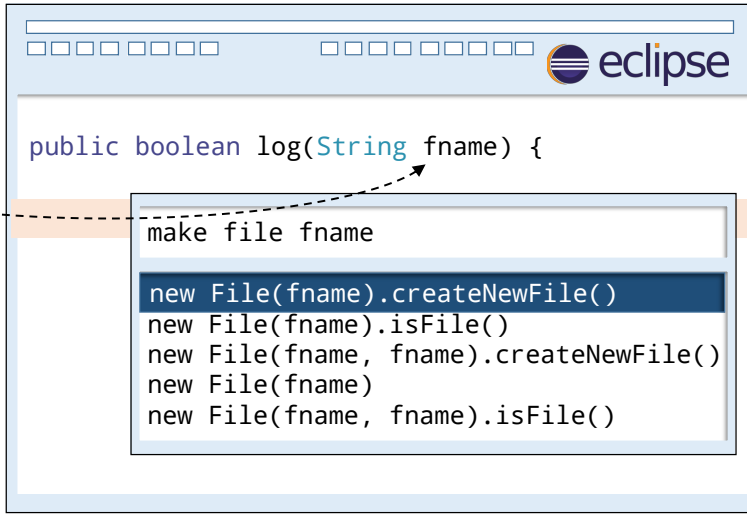
Map groups from parse tree to declarations



Combining declarations into expression

Find most likely word from a new PCFG:
PCFG for Java
extended with bias from:
query and **scope**





Parameters and tuning

Parameters determine relative strength of different criteria
- matching of words to declarations: primary vs secondary words
- weights derived from corpus vs identifiers in scope
- order of parameters in input vs output – penalize inversion
- repetition of input elements undesired

A small number of parameters, <10
- system works even with our “best guess” values of parameters
- tuning: make it work better, by finding locally optimal values
- use local search, cost function as black box (discretize space)

Outline of our system