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Algorithmic Program Debugging Ehud Y. Shapiro

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This dissertation was presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University on May 1982.

Apart from some stylistic changes and the correction of typographical errors, the only difference in content is in Sections 2.1.3 and 4.5. To these sections there has been added a description, without proof, of results obtained in [88, 91].

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Algorithmic Program Debugging

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Abstraction Mechanisms and Language Design, by Paul N. Hilfinger

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Series Foreword

The Distinguished Doctoral Dissertation Series is a welcome outgrowth of ACM's annual contest, co-sponsored by The MIT Press, for the best doctoral dissertation in computer-related science and engineering.

During the judging process that is designed to select the annual winner, it has inevitably developed that some of the theses being considered in the final round are of such high quality that they also deserve publication. This book is one of those dissertations. In the judgment of the ACM selection committee and The MIT Press, it truly deserves special recognition as a Distinguished Doctoral Dissertation.

Dr. Ehud Shapiro wrote his thesis on "Algorithmic Program Debugging" while at Yale University. His thesis advisor was Dr. Dana Angluin, and the thesis was selected by Yale for submission to the 1982 competition. The Doctoral Dissertation Award committee of ACM recommended its publication because it productively combines elements of programming languages, environments, logic, and inductive inference to produce effective debugging aids. Its use of the PROLOG language provides an efficient implementation of the debugging algorithms.

Walter M. Carlson Chairman, ACM Awards Committee To Karl R. Popper for his inspiring intellectual courage and clarity

and

to my parents, Shimon and Miriam for bringing me up knowing that the world is a great place to be

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Ryszard Michalski insisted on understanding what I was doing, which made things clearer to me too; he offered some terminological improvements that made the formal machinery I used more intuitive and appealing.

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David Plaisted suggested an improvement to the algorithm that diagnoses termination with incorrect output, which I accepted without hesitation. He then refuted his improvement, but finally we made it together to the current divide-and-query algorithm.

Last but not least, the Tools group at Yale, and in particular John Ellis, Steve Wood, and Nat Mishkin, made the use of our DEC-20 and its surrounding machinery tolerable, and even fun. I cannot imagine what my productivity as a programmer and as a writer would have been without Z, SM, and the kind help they

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Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 The problem	1
1.2 Results	2
1.3 Related work	6
1.3.1 The need for debugging	6
1.3.2 The software-engineering perspective on debugging	•••••
	8
1.3.3 Program testing	10
1.3.4 Heuristic approaches to debugging	12
1.4 Outline	13
Chapter 2: Concepts of logic programming and Prolog.	15
2.1 Logic programs	16
2.1.1 Computations	17
2.1.2 Semantics	19
2.1.3 Complexity measures	22
2.2 Prolog	23
2.2.1 The execution and backtracking mechanism	23
2.2.2 Running time and the "occur check"	24
2.2.3 Control	26
2.2.4 Side-effects	28
2.2.5 Second order predicates	28
2.2.6 Meta-programming	30
Chapter 3: Program Diagnosis	32
3.1 Assumptions about the programming language	33
3.2 Diagnosing termination with incorrect output	37
3.2.1 Correctness	37
3.2.2 A single-stepping algorithm for diagnosing	
incorrect procedures	39
3.2.3 A Prolog implementation	40
	_

3.2.4 A lower bound on the number of queries	42
3.2.5 Divide-and-query: a query-optimal diagnosis	
algorithm	44
3.2.6 A Prolog implementation of the divide-and-query	
algorithm	48
3.3 Diagnosing finite failure	51
3.3.1 Completeness	51
3.3.2 An algorithm that diagnoses incomplete procedures	
0	52
3.3.3 A Prolog implementation	54
3.4 Diagnosing nontermination	59
3.4.1 Termination	59
3.4.2 An algorithm that diagnoses diverging procedures	
orna in algorithm that diagnoses diverging procedures	62
3.4.3 A Prolog Implementation	63
3.5 A diagnosis system	66
3.6 Extending the diagnosis algorithms to full Prolog	73
3.6.1 Negation	74
3.6.2 Control predicates	75
3.6.3 Second order predicates	76
3.7 Mechanizing the oracle	77
3.7 Mechanizing the oracle	11
Chapter 4: Inductive Program Synthesis	81
4.1 Concepts and methods of inductive inference	82
4.1.1 Identification in the limit.	82
4.1.2 Enumerative inductive inference algorithms	83
4.1.3 Speeding up inductive inference algorithms	85
4.1.4 Synthesis of Lisp programs from examples	89
4.2 An algorithm for inductive program synthesis	89
4.2.1 Limiting properties of the algorithm	90
4.2.2 Complexity of the algorithm	95
4.3 The Model Inference System	97
4.4 Search strategies	104
4.4.1 An eager search strategy	104
4.4.2 A lazy search strategy	109
4.4.3 An adaptive search strategy	115
4.5 A pruning strategy	118

4.5.1 The refinement graph	118
4.5.2 Examples of refinement operators	119
4.5.3 Searching the refinement graph	127
4.5.4 An implementation of the pruning search algorithm	
	129
4.6 Comparison with other inductive synthesis systems	130
Chapter 5: Program Debugging	138
5.1 The bug-correction problem	138
5.2 A bug correction algorithm	142
5.2.1 Describing errors via refinement operators	143
5.2.2 Searching the equivalence class	144
5.3 An interactive debugging system	146
5.3.1 Debugging quicksort	147
Chapter 6: Canalysians	157
Chapter 6: Conclusions	157
6.1 Algorithmic debugging	157
6.2 Incremental inductive inference	158
6.3 Prolog as a research tool	159
6.4 Prolog versus Lisp	162
6.5 Programming environments and simplicity	164
Appendix I: Applications of the Model Inference System	
	166
I.1 Inferring insertion sort	166
I.2 Inferring a context-free grammar	174
Appendix II: Listings	185
II.1 The diagnosis programs	187
II.2 The diagnosis system	190
II.3 The Model Inference System	190
II.4 A general refinement operator	190
II.5 A refinement operator for definite clause grammars	
II.6 Search strategies	194
	195
II.7 Pruning search of the refinement graph	196
II.8 The interactive debugging system	198
II.9 The bug-correction program	200

II.10	Datab	as	se i	int	er	fa	ce	u	til	iti	es		•						•	•		200
II.11	Gener	al	u	tili	itie	es	•															20 4
II.12	Initial	liz	ati	on	۱.	•				•												210
II.13	Type	in	fer	er	ce	a	no	d	hε	eck	cin	g										211
II.14	A not	e e	on	P	ro	log	3 I	orc	gı	aı	nr	niı	ng	\mathbf{st}	yl	e.		•	•			213
Refer	ences .																					215
Name	Index.																					231

Algorithms

rigorium 1. Tracing an incorrect procedure by single-	
stepping	39
Algorithm 2: Tracing an incorrect procedure by divide-	
and-query	46
Algorithm 3: Tracing an incomplete procedure	53
Algorithm 4: Tracing a diverging procedure	63
Algorithm 5: Inductive program synthesis	91
Algorithm 6: A pruning breadth-first search of the	
refinement graph	128
Algorithm 7: Interactive debugging	141
Algorithm 8: A bug-correction algorithm	146
Figures	
1 igui es	
Figure 1: A scheme for a debugging algorithm	3
Figure 2: Common programming concepts in logic	Ū
programs	17
Figure 3: An example of a refutation	20
Figure 4: An example of a refutation tree	20
Figure 5: The computation tree of (incorrect) insertion sort	
	41
Figure 6: Part of the refinement graph for member	121
Figure 6: Part of the refinement graph for member Figure 7: System statistics	121 186

Programs

Program 1: Insertion sort	16
Program 2: An implementation of $bagof \dots \dots$	29
Program 3: An interpreter for pure Prolog	30
Program 4: Tracing an incorrect procedure by single-	
stepping	40
Program 5: An interpreter that computes the middle point	
of a computation	48
Program 6: Tracing an incorrect procedure by divide-and-	
query	49
Program 7: Tracing an incomplete procedure	55
Program 8: Tracing an incomplete procedure (improved).	57
Program 9: A depth-bounded interpreter	64
Program 10: Tracing a stack overflow	65
Program 11: A diagnosis system	67
Program 12: An interpreter that monitors errors	78
Program 13: The Model Inference System	99
Program 14: The eager covers test	109
Program 15: The lazy covers test	115
Program 16: The adaptive covers test	118
Program 17: A pruning breadth-first search of the	
refinement graph	129

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The problem

It is evident that a computer can neither construct nor debug a program without being told, in one way or another, what problem the program is supposed to solve, and some constraints on how to solve it. No matter what language we use to convey this information, we are bound to make mistakes. Not because we are sloppy and undisciplined, advocates as of some development program methodologies may say, but because of a much more fundamental we cannot know, at any finite point in time, all the reason: consequences of our current assumptions. A program is a collection of assumptions, which can be arbitrarily complex; its behavior is a consequence of these assumptions; therefore we cannot, in general, anticipate all the possible behaviors of a given program. principle manifests itself in the numerous undecidability results, that cover most interesting aspects of program behavior for any nontrivial programming system [85].

It follows from this argument that the problem of program debugging is present in any programming or specification language used to communicate with the computer, and hence should be solved at an abstract level. In this thesis we lay theoretical foundations for