Code From Nothing Procedural Generation of Python Source Code

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Greetings!

- I'm Kirill Borisov
- •15+ years of programming experience
- Creator of pybetter & BlackConnect
- In love with everything "code"

About this talk

- We will talk about how code is written
- Cover a little bit of parsing
- Introduce Hypothesmith
- Dive deeper into how it works

print("Hello, world!")

Code... What is it, really?

- Code is our bread & butter
- Code is usually written "by hand"
- But who checks it?
- Whole cottage industry of "linters"

1: [NAME 0 - 5]] 1: [OP 5 - 6 1: [] STRING 6 - 21] | 21 - 22 | 1: [0P 1: [OP] 22 - 23] | 1: [NEWLINE 23 - 24 2: [0 - 0 ENDMARKER]

```
print("Hello, world!");
print("Hello, world!");
print("Hello, world!");
print("Hello, world!");
print("Hello, world!");
```

```
<E0F>
```

file_input: (NEWLINE | stmt)* ENDMARKER
stmt: simple_stmt | compound_stmt
simple_stmt: small_stmt (';' small_stmt)* [';']
NEWLINE





Linters and autoformatters

- They "read" your code
- Code style, security checks, complexity...
- Some can also modify it!
- pep8, pyflakes, black...

Checking the Checkers

- Use hand-crafted examples?
- You need a lot of permutations
- Limited by your imagination
- Real world will surprise you!

Random acts of code

- Random set of characters as input
- Take one which compiles!
- "Infinite monkey theorem", anyone?
- Highly impractical in terms of time

...In computing, procedural generation is a method of creating data algorithmically as opposed to manually, typically through a combination of human-generated assets and algorithms coupled with computer-generated randomness and processing power....

(Source: Wikipedia)

Structure is the king

- Rules on how to arrange things
- Patterns for generatng things
- Need to cover whole of the language
- Sounds like a grammar, isn't it?

Grammar as a template

- It can be represented as a tree
- Rules (*non-terminals*) as nodes
- Text (*terminals*) as leaves
- Just do random walk through the tree

Enter Hypothesis

https://hypothesis.works/

- Property-based testing
- Generates wide range of input data
- Based on QuickCheck paper
- Can do "hill-climbing search"

```
def valid_branch_names():
    return st.text(
        alphabet=letters, min_size=1, max_size=112).map(lambda t: t.lower()) | st.just("master")
```

from hypothesis import assume

```
@given(branch_name=valid_branch_names())
def test_checkout_new_branch(self, branch_name):
    assume(branch_name != "master")
    tmpdir = FilePath(self.mktemp())
    tmpdir.makedirs()
    repo = Repository.initialize(tmpdir.path)
    repo.checkout(branch_name, create=True)
    self.assertEqual(branch_name, repo.get_active_branch())
```

LarkStrategy

https://github.com/lark-parser/lark

- Lark is a parsing toolkit for Python
- Parses language grammar into a tree
- Select subsets of nodes on each step
- Generates *terminals* from regexes

Python is quirky

- Indentaton to mark blocks of code
- Identifiers must be UTF-8 encodable
- •Lot of AST post-processing
- New PEG parser in Python 3.10

Enter Hypothesmith

https://github.com/Zac-HD/hypothesmith

- Inspired by **CSmith**
- Strategy for generating Python code
- Works around mentioned quirks
- Has support for per-node generation

```
import hypothesmith
from hypothesis import given, settings, HealthCheck
settings.register_profile(
    "slow_example_generation",
    suppress_health_check=HealthCheck.all(),
    deadline=None,
)
settings.load_profile("slow_example_generation")
```

@given(generated_source=hypothesmith.from_grammar())
@settings(max_examples=1000)

def test_no_crashes_on_valid_input(generated_source):
 print(generated_source.encode("utf-8"))
 print("-----")

\n	classA:A\n
\n\n	\n\nA\n
#0	\n\n\n
\nA\n	forAinA:A\n
A\n\n	ifA:A\n\nA\n
A∖n	\r\n
ifA:A\n	\nA\n\n\n
withA:A\n\n	#0A\n

from.....import*;global\xc2\xba;nonlocal\xc5\x9df\xf0
\xaa\x9e\xb4\xc3\x91\xf0\xa8\xa4\x81Z;\r\n

$import\xc5\x90\xc5\x8a\xf0\x97\x8c\x85.\xc3$

x8fBcxc3x83xecx99xa7L4xc5x95xc5xb $3\xf0\xac\xb1\x80\xf0\xac\xbb\xa6\xf0\x90\x$ a6\xb2\xc3\x90g\xf0\xa4\x9f\xa2\xc3\x86a\xf $0\xa4\xae\x9f\xc3\xba1as\xc3\x92\xc3\x81\xc$ $3\x9c\xc3\x950\xc4\x9f\xc5\x8c\xc5\x87\xc4\$ x87;nonlocalxc5x8bxf0xa2x8dxa6xc4xb $1\xc5\xba\xc4\x96\xf0\xa5\xba\x96\xc4\xa8\x$ $c3\xab\xe3\xa7\x90,\xc4\xa0\xc4\xb4\xc4\x8c$ xc5x95, xc5xa8xc5x84xc3xa9xc4xbax $f0\xa1\xb0\xa6\xc2\xb7\xc5\x9f\xc3\x9d\xe3\$ $xb5\xb9\xe5\xb7\xa6\xc4\xac\xc5\xa9\xc4\x84$,xc5x90xc5x8axf0x97x8cx85,xc5xadx $xc5\xb1\xf0\xab\x9c\x8d\xc3\xad\xc5\xac$ xe6x95x9an tttt t $t^r\n\#\xc2\x93\xc2\x81\r\n\t\xc2\xa9$

Targeted search

- Use metrics to find better examples
- Targets:
 - -Bytecode instructions
 - -Total number of AST nodes
 - -Number of *unique* AST node types
- Longer and more complicated code

Bugs found with Hypothesmith

- <u>BP0-40661</u> Python parser segfault
- <u>BPO-38953</u> tokenize bug
- •lib2to3 errors on $\ \ r$ in comment
- **black** fails on files ending in `\`
- Round-trip bugs in LibCST

Caveats

- Most generated code is gibberish
- It can only serve as a smoke test
- No support for AST postprocessing
- Can be quite slow

Further reading

- <u>How Hypothesis Works</u>
- <u>Finding and Understanding Bugs in C</u> <u>Compilers</u>
- <u>QuickCheck A Lightweight Tool for</u> <u>Random Testing of Haskell Programs</u>
- <u>Compilers: Principles, Techniques</u> <u>and Tools</u>



Questions?

- Thank you!



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