Automatic Extraction of JPF Options and Documentation
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Abstract. Documenting existing Java PathFinder (JPF) projects or developing new extensions is a challenging task. JPF provides a platform for creating new extensions and relies on key-value properties for their configuration. Keeping track of all possible options and extension mechanisms in JPF can be difficult.
This paper presents jpf-autodoc-options, a tool that automatically extracts JPF projects’ options and other documentation-related information, which can greatly help both JPF users and developers of JPF extensions.

I INTRODUCTION
Java PathFinder (JPF) [1] is an open source, explicit state software model checker for Java bytecode. In addition to providing a configurable model checking engine, JPF serves as a platform for various extensions (e.g., symbolic execution and state chart model checking). To provide flexibility and a plug-in architecture, JPF has a wide range of configuration options and extension mechanisms. The configuration options allow users to easily control many aspects of the execution of existing components. The extension mechanisms make it easy to develop new plugins.

JPF relies on key-value properties for configuring its components, but currently there is no systematic way to document them. Working with such a system is difficult not only for new JPF users but also for experienced ones who work with JPF on a daily basis. This problem creates the need for a tool that can collect all options in a single place [2].

In this paper we present a tool, called jpf-autodoc-options, which addresses the above problems. Our tool statically analyzes existing JPF projects, extracts the information related to JPF options and extension mechanisms, and saves the extracted data using XML and wiki formats. XML is a popular and easy to parse format used for storing large collections of structured data. Wiki format has become a popular format for project documentation. More and more projects nowadays are stored in repositories like Google Project Hosting [4], where wiki format is commonly used for creating documentation. Moreover, Google Project Hosting is a planned target repository for JPF projects.

II TOOL DESCRIPTION
The jpf-autodoc-options tool is a JPF extension packaged as a stand-alone project (i.e., it does not require jpf-core in its path to run).

Figure 1: Tool Architecture.
gov.nasa.jpf.classfile. This package handles the reading of bytecode for an analyzed JPF project. The inputs to jpf-autodoc-options are the JPF projects to be analyzed and an XML schema used by Castor; the outputs are XML and wiki files, with information about the projects’ configuration options, including potential inconsistencies and errors. The generated XML file can also be used as an input to be converted into the wiki files.

Currently, the tool supports extraction of the following types of information:

- **Options**: To configure options, JPF uses a central dictionary object gov.nasa.jpf.Config, which is initialized through a hierarchical set of Java property files that target three different initialization layers: site, project, application [3]. The tool tracks all Config usages by looking for calls of the form config.get...(String, ...). Here, the name of the method describes the type of the option. The first parameter is usually the name of the option, and the rest of the parameters specify additional information, for example, the value of the option. The Option row in Table 1 shows an example of both Java source code and the corresponding bytecode for loading a Boolean option called et.print_insn with value false.

- **Option Annotations**: JPF developers are encouraged to use @JPFOption annotations to document JPF options. In addition to information covered by the config.get...(String, ...) call, the developers can add comments and document default values for the options. The Annot row of Table 1 shows an example of an annotation for the et.print_insn option. It is important to check that annotations are consistent with the code. Therefore jpf-autodoc-options, by default, checks for consistency between implemented options and their annotations.

- **Loggers**: To perform logging, JPF uses the JPFLogger class. The tool tracks all classes that call the JPF.getLogger(String) API. The Logger row in Table 1 shows an example of getting a logger named IdleFilter.

- **ChoiceGenerators**: ChoiceGenerators are used to implement new data or thread choices. They are examples of possible extension mechanisms and, therefore, useful for developers of new extensions. The tool tracks methods that register choice generators via the SystemState.setNextChoiceGenerator() or getSystemState.setMandatoryNextChoiceGenerator() API. The CG row in Table 1 shows an example of a CG registration.

- **DirectCallStackFrames**: These are used to implement invocation of synthesized methods (not visible in bytecode). Similar to ChoiceGenerator, they are used by developers and together with ChoiceGenerators can lead to potential ill effects on robustness and compatibility of extensions. The tool tracks methods that create DirectCallStackFrame, i.e., its constructor. The DCSF row in Table 1 shows an example of a DirectCallStackFrame instantiation.

### II.1 Static Analysis

The jpf-autodoc-options tool performs static analysis at the bytecode level. Using the standard JPF bytecode reader, the tool parses classes under test.
and searches for specific Java bytecode instructions corresponding to each category shown in Table 1. For example, to identify **Options**, the tool searches for **invokevirtual** instructions with the class name attribute "gov/nasa/jpf/Config". The tool searches for 32 different getter APIs from the **Config** class and treats them differently depending on the method signature (e.g., the number and types of parameters to track). The option example in the first row of Table 1 is one of the easiest, with a Boolean value, _iconst_0, which corresponds to _False_, and the _ldc_ instruction with the key name **et.print_insn**.

**Config** APIs are the most complex to parse; the rest of the categories are parsed in a similar manner: each API is treated based on the bytecode pattern it produces.

### II.2 Output Generation

After checking all project files, the obtained data is printed to an XML file using the Castor [6] XML framework. The XML output adds flexibility to the tool, especially if more extensions are to use its output in the future (for example, the **jpf-shell** extension).

Currently, the tool supports generation of wiki pages and uses its own translator to generate wiki files from XML. While generating files, the tool combines the information about the same options and checks for inconsistencies among them. For example, the tool checks for multiple occurrences of the same option and inconsistencies between the options’ implementation and their corresponding annotations.

Table 2 shows the documentation generated for the examples in Table 1. The **Option** row shows that the **et.print_insn** option has inconsistencies: its value in the Java source is different from the value defined by its annotation.

The generated documentation is formatted using Google Project Hosting Wiki Syntax [8]. To make wiki easy to view and see potential inconsistencies, the tool employs the color scheme shown in Table 3 for key names. For example, an option highlighted in orange contains inconsistencies between its API call and annotation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>The call and annotation are the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>The call and annotation have different values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>The call or annotation definition is missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>There is more than one call or annotation for a key</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Table 3: Keys Color Scheme |

### III TOOL USAGE

The tool offers a command-line interface, built on top of the Commons CLI library [7]). Table 4 shows the command-line arguments the users can specify. The user can:

- Generate an XML file for a project under test:  
  ```bash  
  jpf-autodoc-options -cp ../jpf-core/build/ -xml  
  ```

- Generate wiki pages from an XML file:  
  ```bash  
  jpf-autodoc-options -cp jpf_options_list.xml -wiki  
  ```

- Generate wiki and XML files:  
  ```bash  
  jpf-autodoc-options -cp ../jpf-core/build/ -wiki  
  ```

- Generate wiki and an XML file and save with the -name prefix:
### IV EXPERIENCE

The *jpf-autodoc-options* tool has been successfully applied to several JPF extensions: *jpf-core* [5], *jpf-awt* [9] and *jpf-bfs* [10]. The tool found several errors in the *jpf-bfs* project: there were spelling errors in the annotation definitions and a double-definition for one of the option keys. This experience confirms that *jpf-autodoc-options* can be effective in generating project documentation and detecting errors.

#### IV.1 Limitations

While the tool tries to identify all possible option definitions and implementations, there are limitations to what the tool can do. Because the tool is based on the static analysis techniques, it cannot identify values that are dynamically loaded. In such cases, the tool generates "dynamic" keys and values in the documentation. Such cases should serve as a suggestion to developers to simplify the configuration of their extensions.

### V CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

We presented *jpf-autodoc-options* [11], a tool for automatic extraction of options and documentation for JPF projects. The tool collects all JPF project options in one place and generates documentation while checking for possible inconsistencies among the options. The tool can be helpful while working with existing JPF extensions, as well as when developing new ones.

In the future, we plan to combine *jpf-autodoc-options* with another similar tool called *jpf-autodoc-types* [12], which extracts information about various types in the JPF projects. Together, both tools can be used to generate JPF project documentation. In addition, we plan to extend *jpf-shell* [13] to work with the autodoc tools. Finally, we plan to communicate with the JPF community, which we hope will adapt our tool to document their projects.

### VI ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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