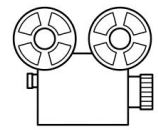
defect detection for the wayward web

Andrew J. Ko

dub | Information School UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON W



01001
10100
10101

software is a fascinating medium for human expression

I want to make it easier to **express** and **understand** ideas as code

research I've done

studies of software development as if it were created by people

credit to Rob DeLine at MSR

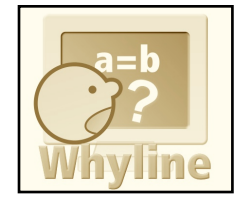
of debugging

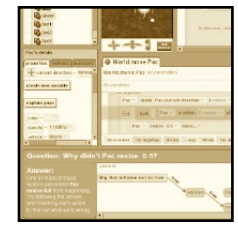
of teamwork

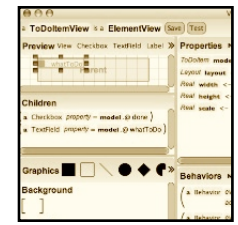
of API learning

of open source

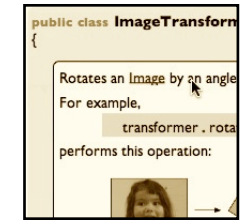
debugging tools

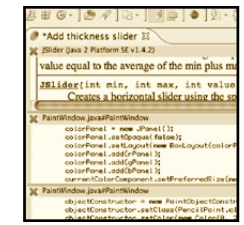


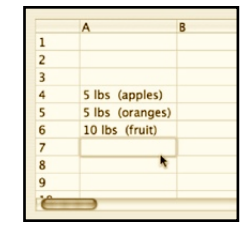




programming tools







research I'm doing with the **use**group

studies

open bug reporting

bug triage meetings

Stack Overflow

diagnostic thinking

tools


next generation help


automating bug severity measurements


improved API documentation

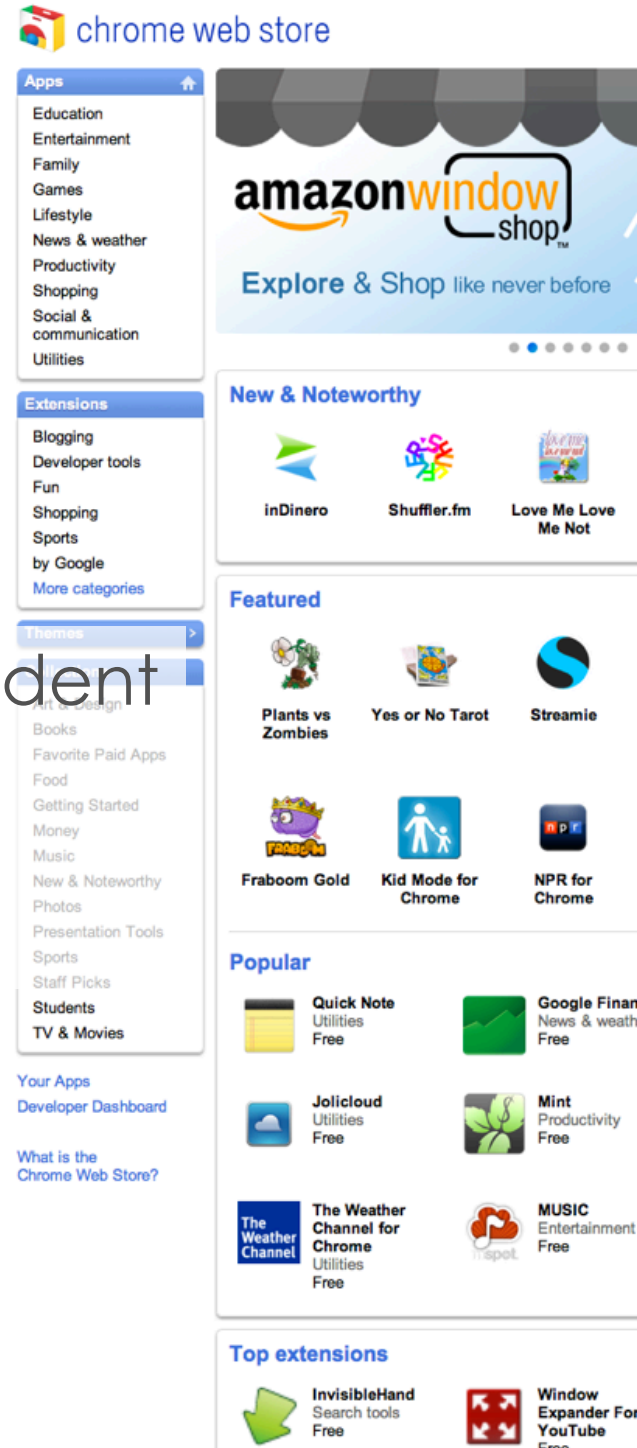

teaching debugging skills


defect detection for the web

defect detection for the web

an increasingly popular platform for interactive software applications

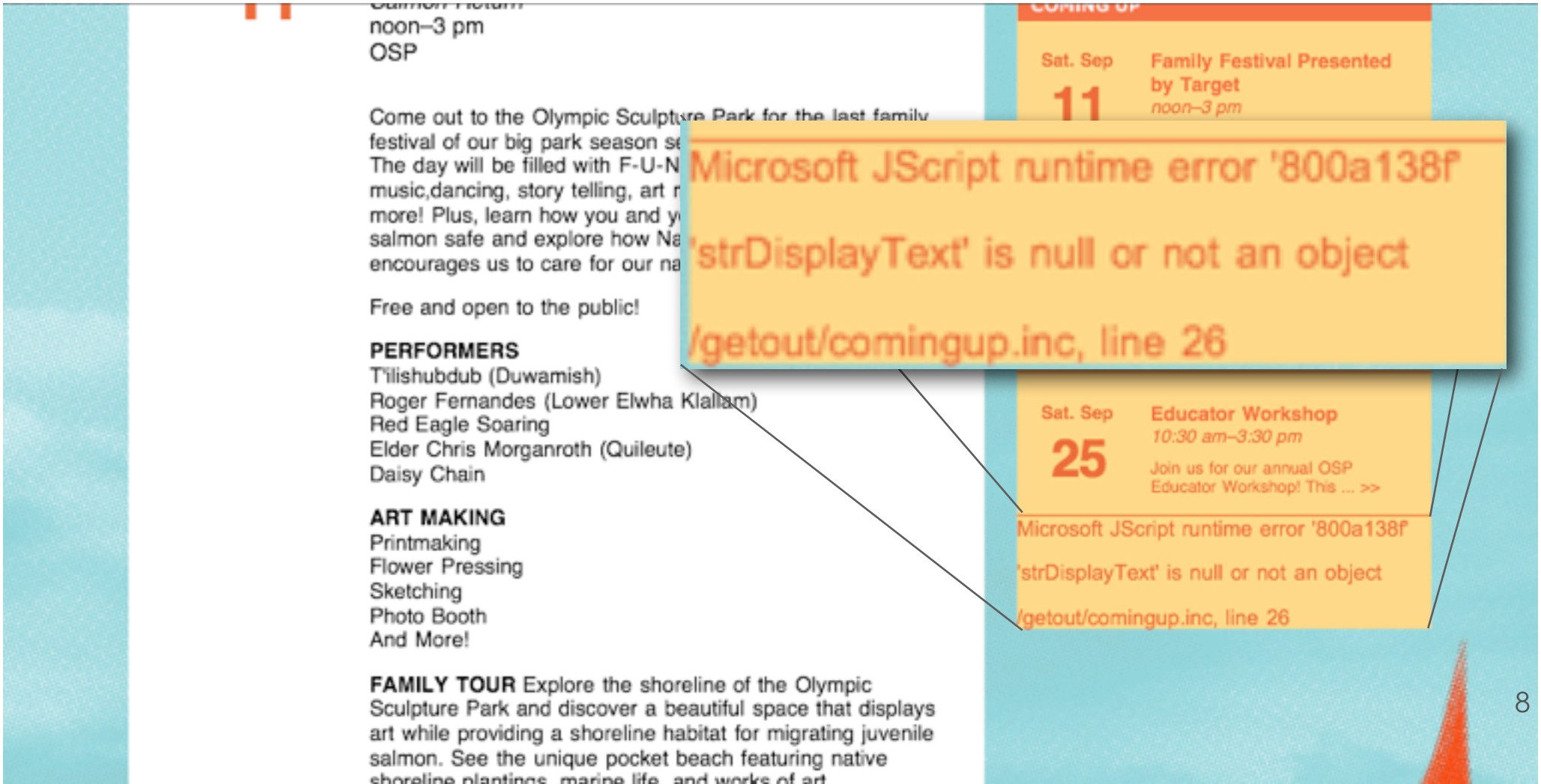
- platform-independent
- information rich
- highly flexible



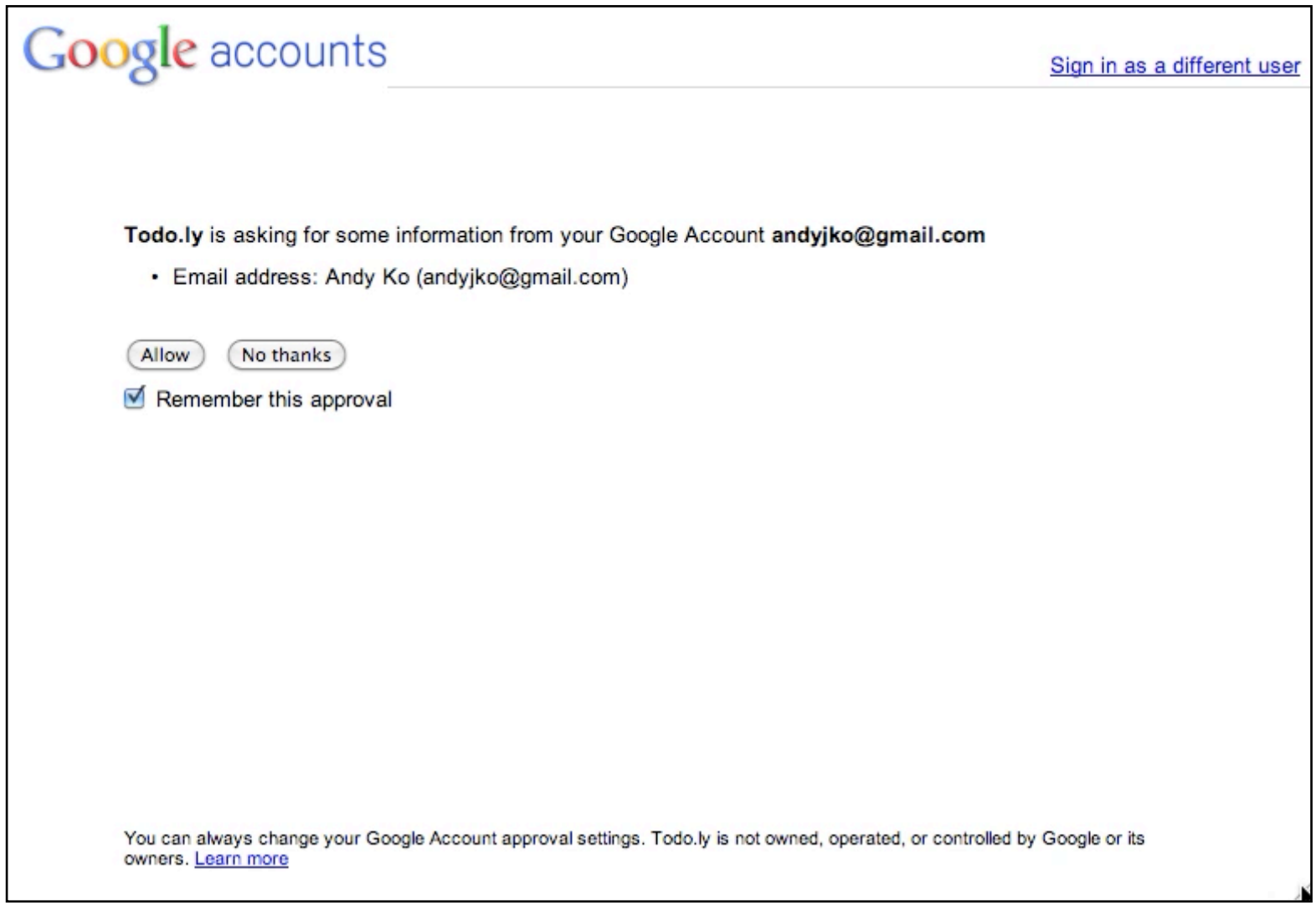
defect detection for the web

the very languages that **enable** this flexibility also impose some serious **tradeoffs**...

dynamic typing means that
many errors aren't found
until runtime



JavaScript's flexibility in constructing user interfaces **dynamically** makes it easy to overlook broken execution contexts without significant testing



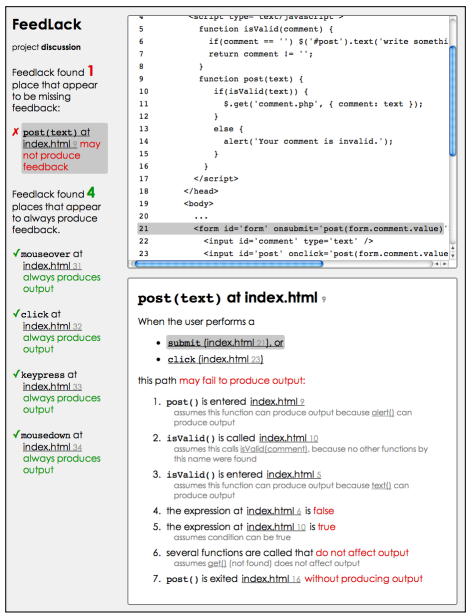
despite all of the **variation** in how web applications are written

there is **uniformity** in developers' mistakes that we can detect and highlight

Cleanroom

statically detecting a large class of JavaScript errors at edit time

FeedLack

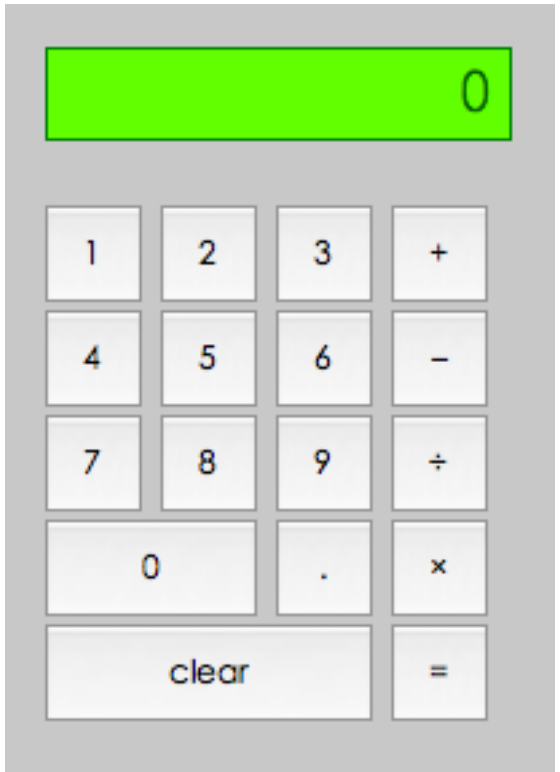


verifying the presence of feedback in response to user input

Cleanroom

with
Jacob Wobbrock
Assistant Professor
The Information School

the web is great for rapid prototyping ...



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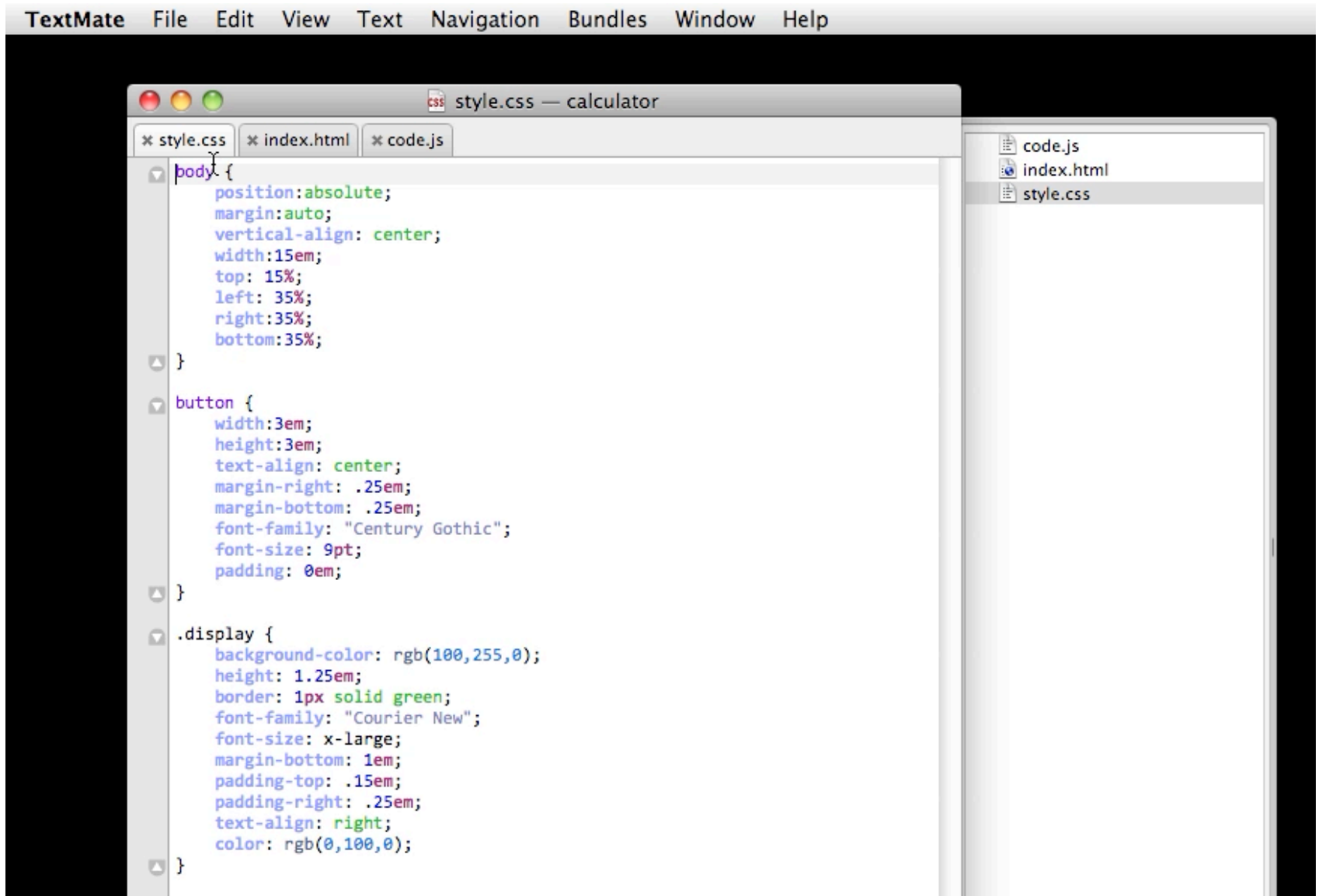


5 minutes later ...

of testing

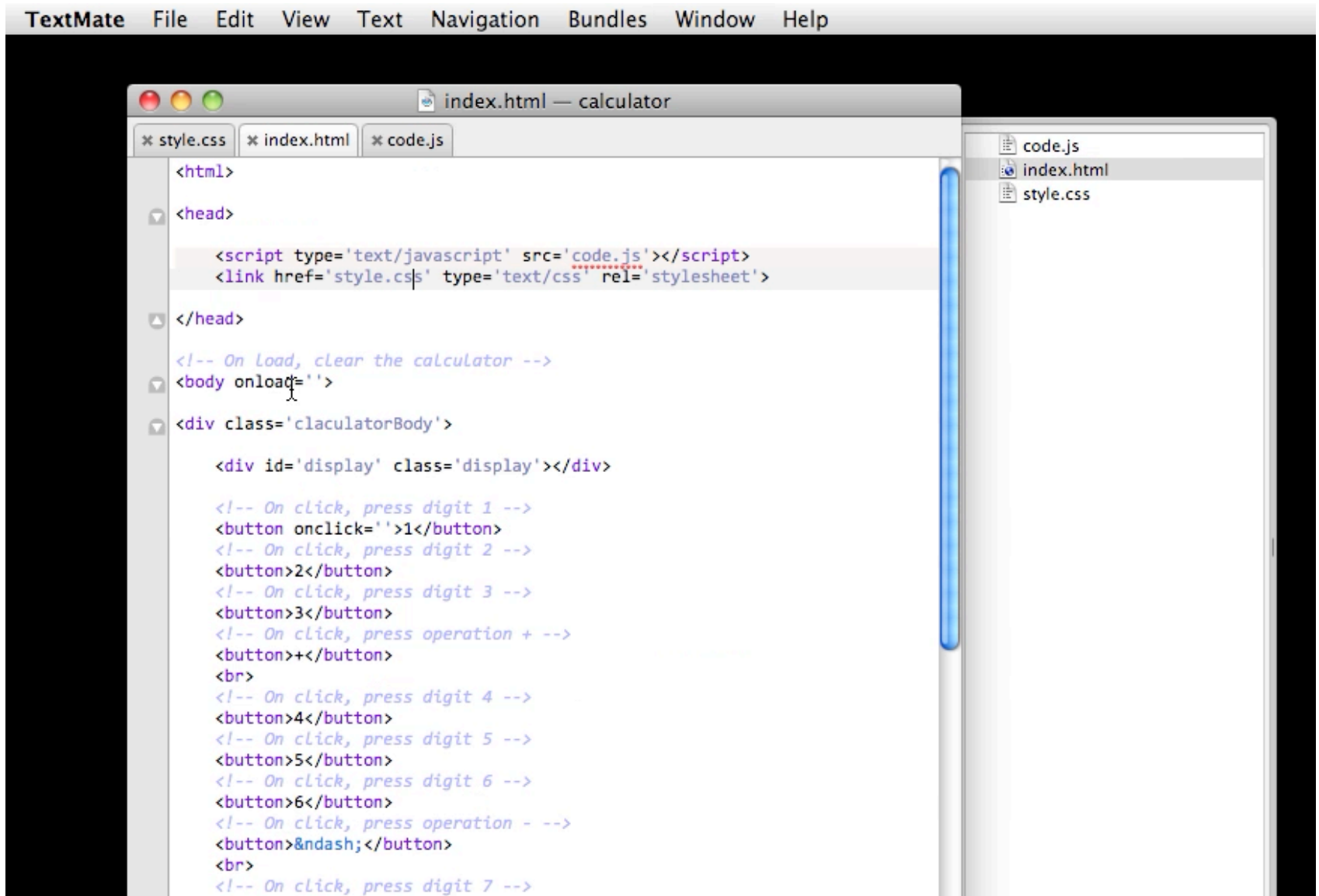
of debugging

of reviewing my code

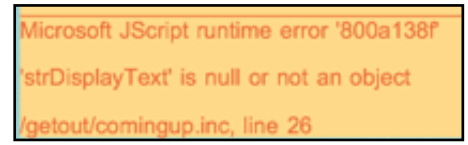
dynamic languages strike again...

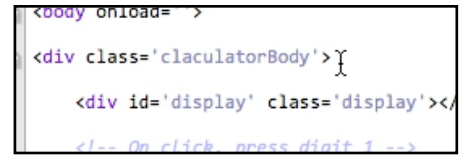
```
<!-- On load, clear the calculator -->
<body onload=''>

<div class='claculatorBody'>

    <div id='display' class='display'></div>

    <!-- On click, press digit 1 -->
    <button onclick=''>1</button>
    <!-- On click, press digit 2 -->
    <button>2</button>
```

only after testing was this typo apparent...



current tools do not detect these **name errors**...





HTML/CSS **validators** don't catch them

JSLint doesn't catch them

Google's **Closure** compiler doesn't catch them

code completion can help prevent them, but type inference isn't always possible...

what can we do about them?

- spell checking?
- text entry error detection?
- fancy static type inference? (DoctorJS)

we tried all of these...

two observations

in any programming language, names are used to **uniquely refer** to data and behavior

human motor performance with keyboards is prone to **duplication**, **omission**, **transposition**, and **substitution** errors leading to "off-by-one" errors in names

the resulting hypothesis

frequency(name) $\propto$ **validity**(name)

the uniqueness heuristic

any **name** or **name sequence** that appears once in a program is **wrong**

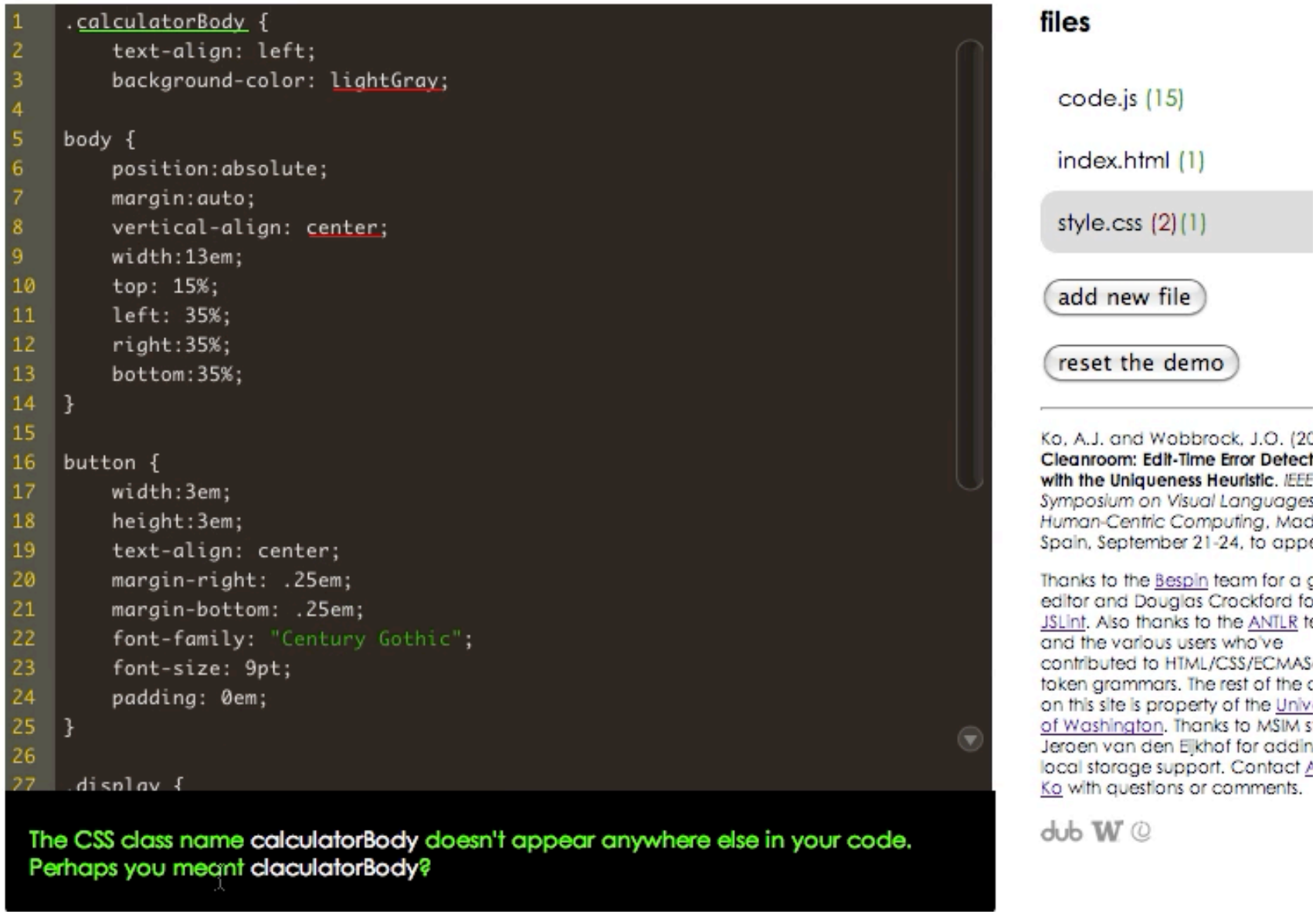
e.g., claculatorBody, consloe.log()

how often is this right?

would warnings based on it be useful?

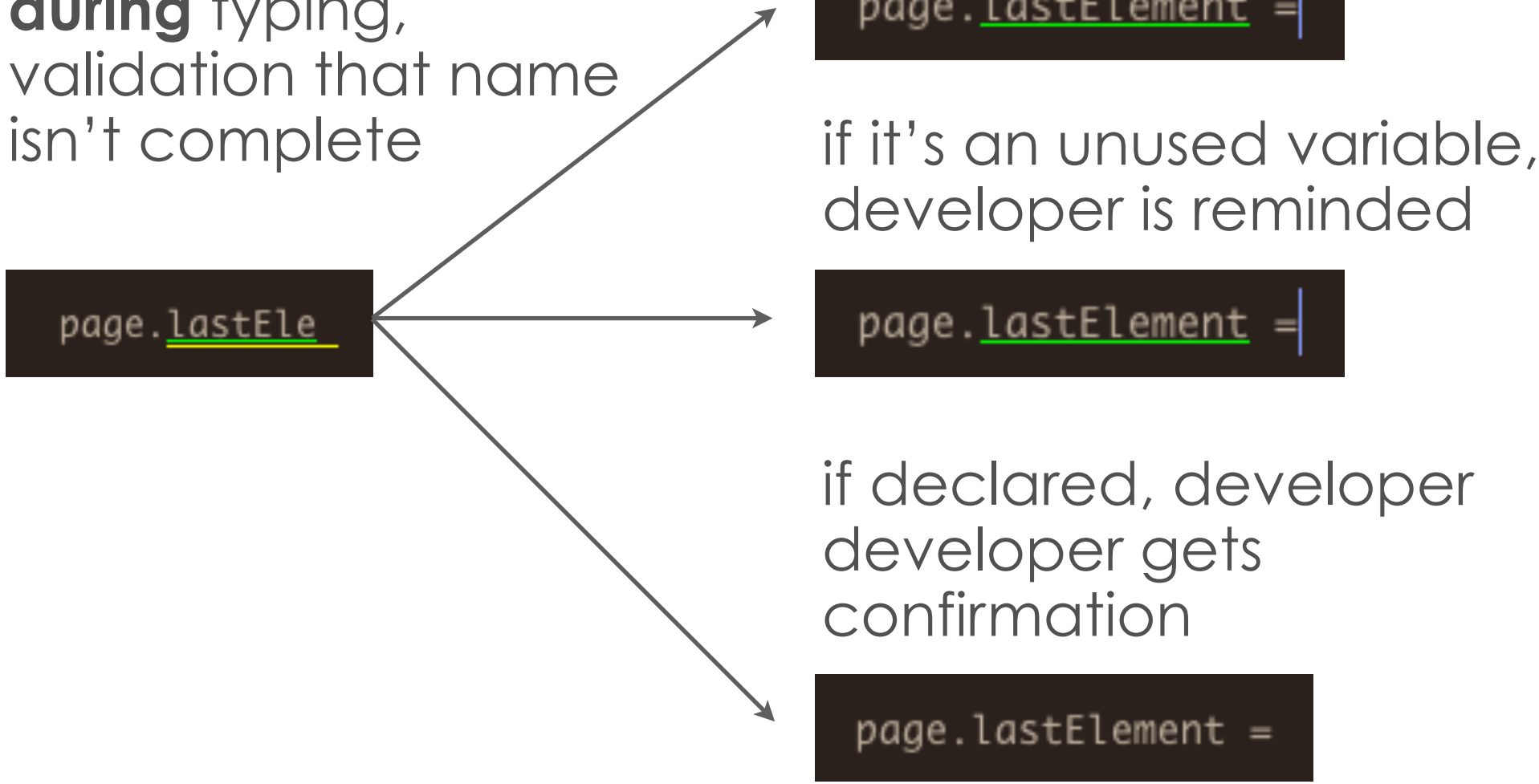
Cleanroom

highlights violations of the uniqueness heuristic after each keystroke



interaction design

during typing, validation that name isn't complete

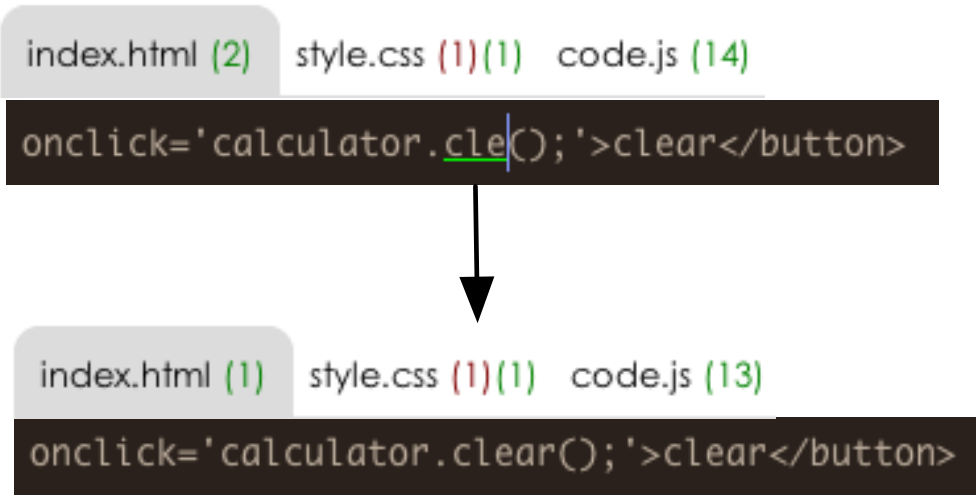


if it's an error, developer is warned

if it's an unused variable, developer is reminded

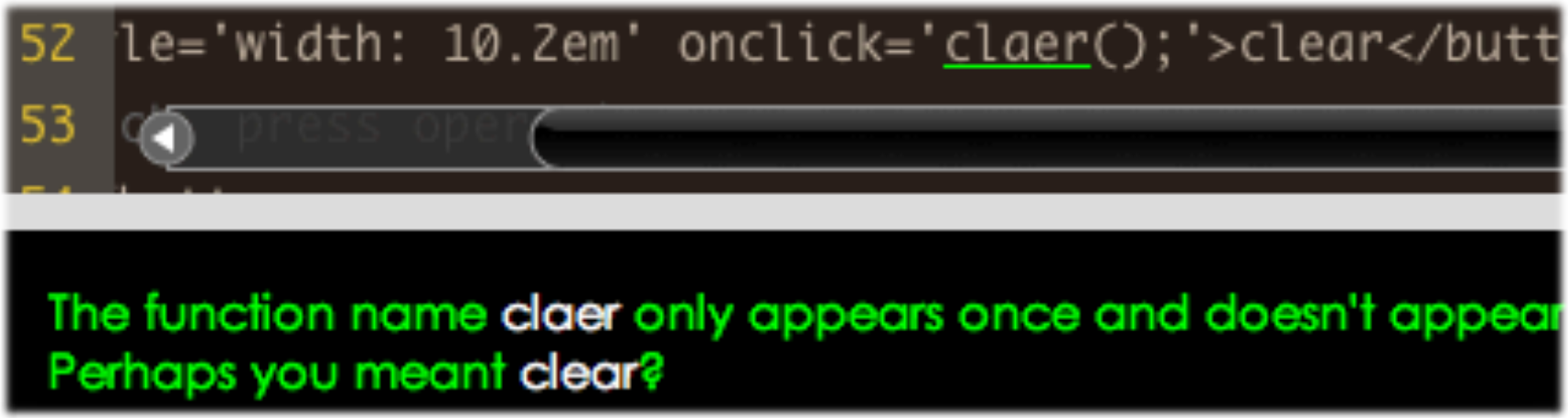
if declared, developer developer gets confirmation

interaction design



file-level counts updated on each keystroke to notify of cross-file changes

interaction design



alternate names are suggested using Levenstein string distance

implementation

after **each keystroke**

- incremental tokenization
- identifiers tagged with one or more token types

HTMLTag
HTMLAttributeName
HTMLClass
HTMLID
CSSPropertyName
CSSValue
JSFunction
JSProperty
JSVariable
JSLiteral

implementation

...

string literals are tagged as JavaScript identifiers, HTML ids, HTML classes, CSS values since they are often used to refer to identifiers

Cleanroom has a dictionary of W3C standard API names

works even in the presence of **parsing errors**

implementation

...

table of name tokens by tag is created

table of adjacent **two name sequences** is created.

names or pairs of names that appear once are selected for warnings

names for which **Levenshtein string distance** from warned name < 1 are suggested as alternatives

evaluation

online experiment

Cleanroom + JSlint versus **JSLint** only

developers asked to finish

Cleanroom warnings were tracked in JSLint condition, **but not displayed**

participants asked to finish...

18 inline **onclick** event handlers

~76 lines of calculator function implementations

the tests

automated test launched the web site and tested whether programmatic clicks on the the calculator would provide correct answers for

clear → 0

9 + 5

9 – 5

9 x 5

9 / 5

save preview

Each time you preview, Cleanroom will run these automated tests. When you've passed them all, you can submit your e-mail address for the $10 gift certificate.

clear test failed

+ test failed

– test failed

× test failed

÷ test failed

the participants

94 visited

40 started task

22 typed for more than 3 minutes

16 made substantial progress on the task

8 Cleanroom and **8 control** participants

no significant difference in JavaScript experience

"In the past month, I've written JavaScript **weekly"**

data collected

whether a warning was **active** after the last recorded keystroke

the **duration** a warning was active

the **kind** of token warned

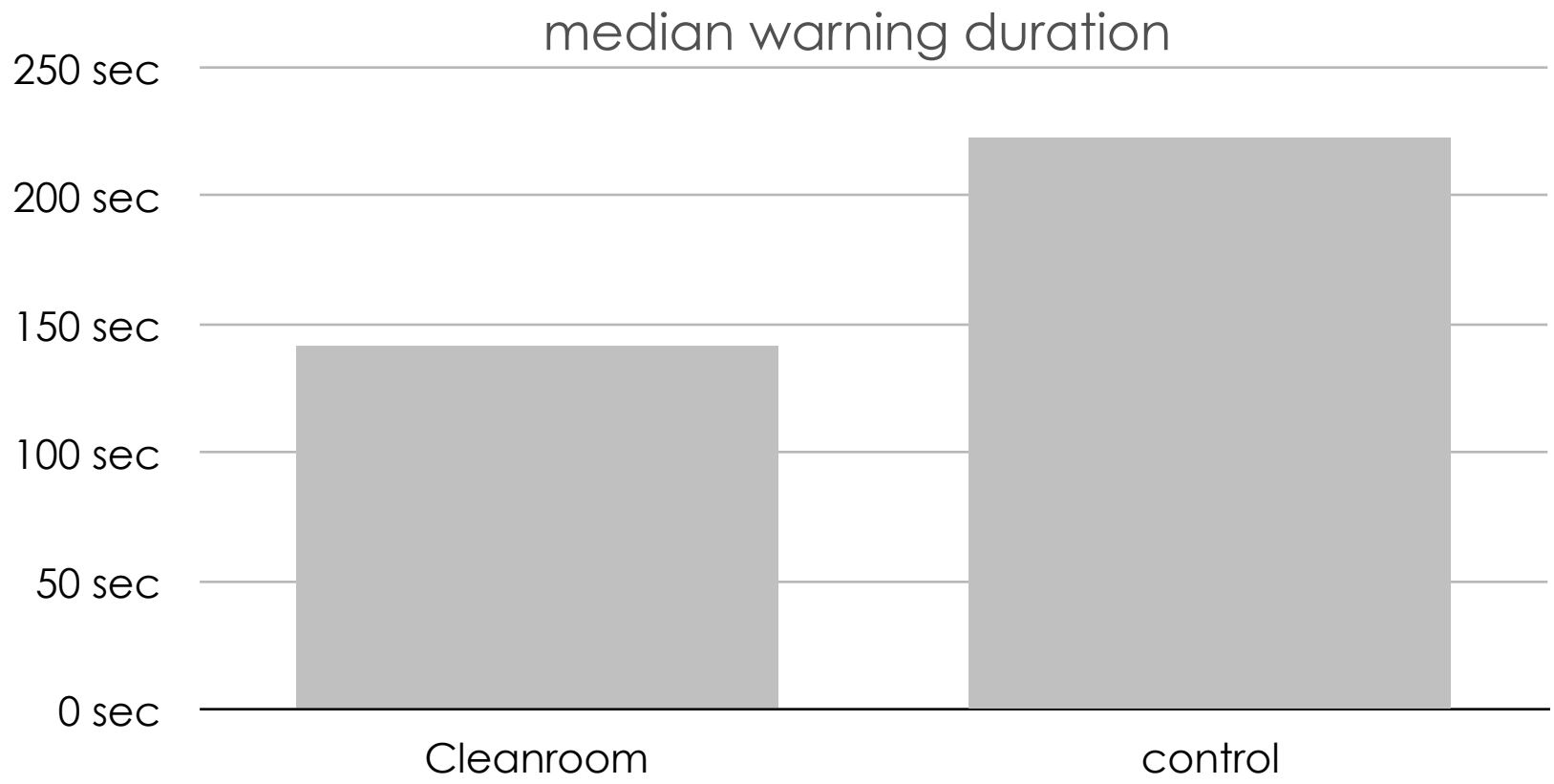
whether the warning was on a **declaration**

whether the warning disappeared because of a **direct** edit on the name

how many times a warning was **executed** while active

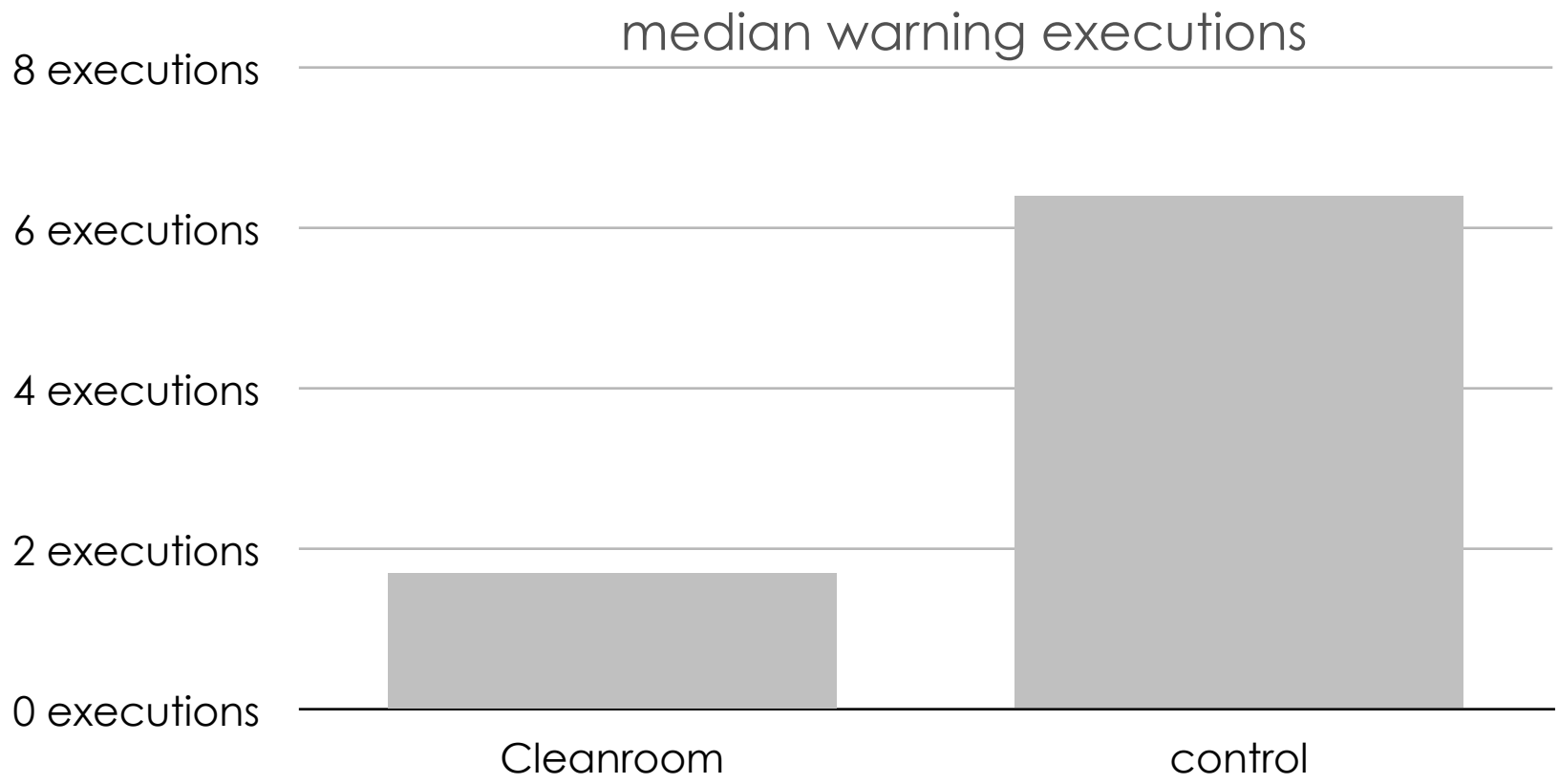
results

warnings were **active for significantly less time** in the Cleanroom condition ($p < .01$)



results

Cleanroom developers **executed** warned names significantly fewer times ($p < .01$)



results

errors that Cleanroom developers fixed

- undeclared names
- unused names
- typos (e.g., `parseFLoat`, `getElementByID`, `onlcick`, `alert_box`)
- syntax from other languages (e.g., `dim` from Visual Basic)
- APIs from other languages (e.g., `sum` instead of `add`)
- type declarations (e.g., `int`)

results

- none of the warnings in the program were false positives
- some of the warnings were not severe
  - e.g., unused variables had no consequence on behavior

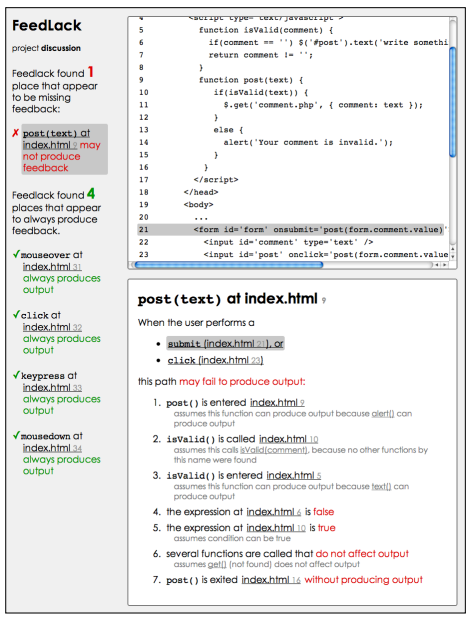
limitations

- can't detect errors that occur more than once
- can't detect errors in dynamically generated names
- there are bound to be a variety of false positives in the wild
  - e.g., pre- and postfix literals of dynamically generated names, as in ("week" + number)

Cleanroom

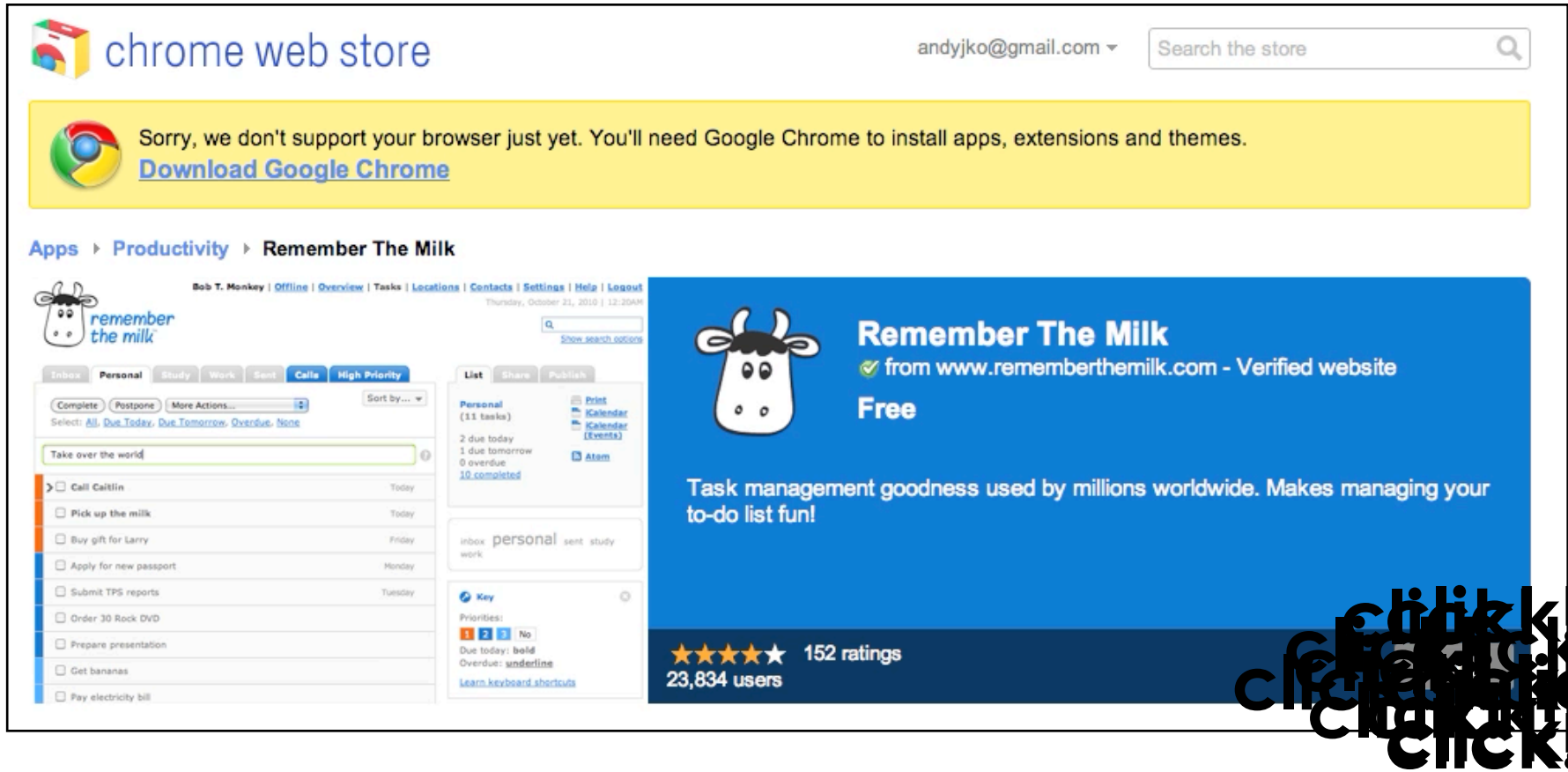
statically detecting a large class of JavaScript errors at edit time

FeedLack



verifying the presence of feedback in response to user input

all over the web, apps are ignoring people



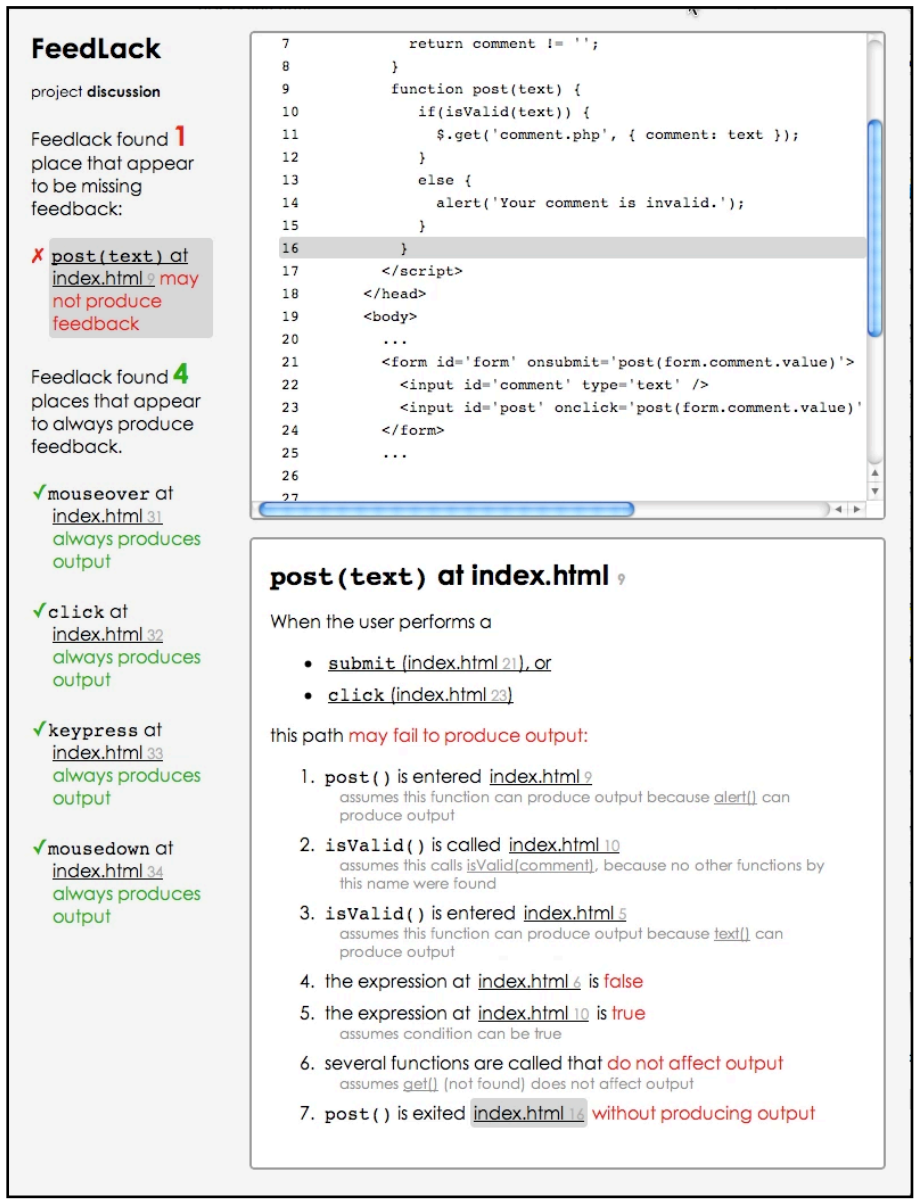
where's the feedback?

web apps are full of flaws like these

```
if(everything is normal) {
    provideFeedback();
} else {} // TODO
```

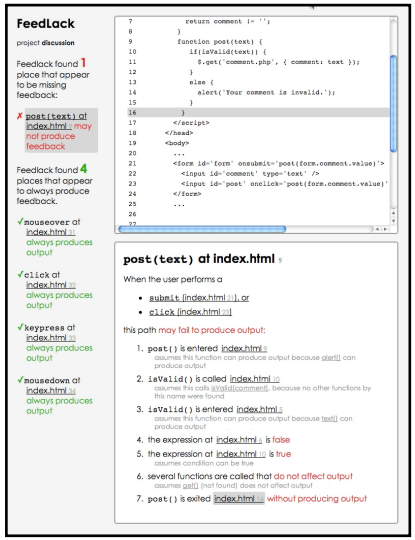
and the **TODO** is rarely done

FeedLack



with
Xing Zhang
undergraduate
University of Washington

FeedLack



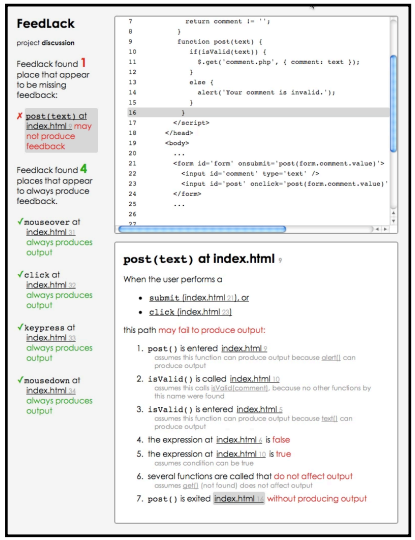
verifies that

all control flow paths
originating from user input
produce output

for example...

FeedLack

for example...




```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post(form.comment.value)">
    <input id='comment' type='text' />
    <input onclick=post(form.comment.value)">
</form>
```

here's a form that posts the value of a comment field when **enter** is typed or **submit** is clicked.

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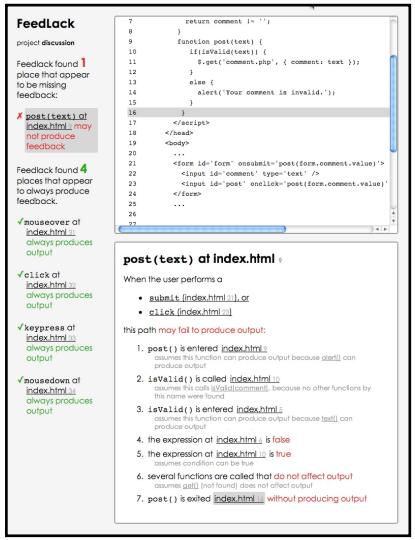
for example...

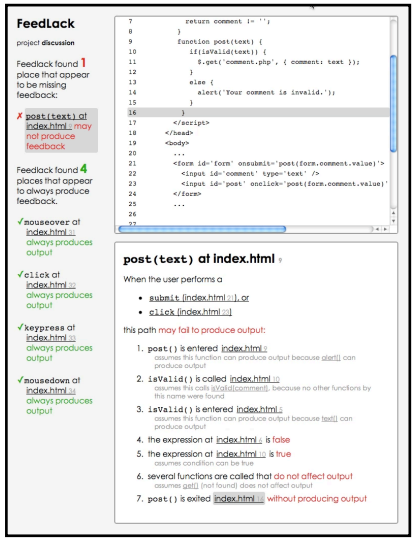



```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post(form.comment.value)">
    <input id='comment' type='text' />
    <input onclick=post(form.comment.value)”>
</form>
<script type='text/javascript'>
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php", { comment: text });
        else
            alert("Your comment is invalid.");
    }
```

when post() is called, the comment is posted if valid; otherwise, an alert is shown.

FeedLack

for example...

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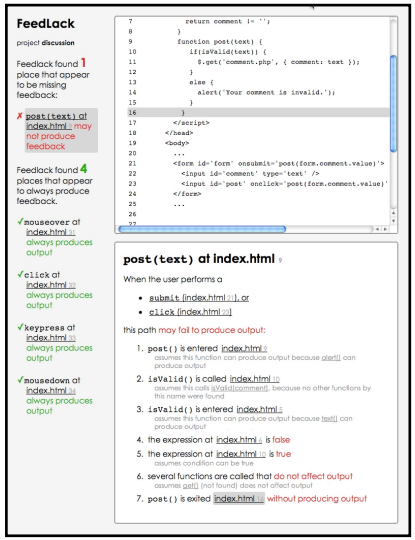
<script type='text/javascript'>
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php", { comment: text });
        else
            alert("Your comment is invalid.");
    }
    function isValid(comment) {
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text('write something!');
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

isValid() provides feedback on empty comments.

FeedLack



for example...

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<form id='form' onsubmit="post(form.comment.value)">
    <input id='comment' type='text' />
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</form>
<script type='text/javascript'>
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php", { comment: text });
        else
            alert("Your comment is invalid.");
    }
    function isValid(comment) {
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text('write something!');
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

what's wrong?

post(text) at index.html 9

When the user performs a

- `submit` (index.html 21), or
- `click` (index.html 23)

this path may fail to produce output:

1. `post()` is entered index.html 8
2. `isValid()` is entered index.html 4
   assumes this code [is valid] because other functions by this name were found
3. `isValid()` is entered index.html 4
   assumes this function can produce output because text() can
4. the expression at index.html 6 is false
5. the expression at index.html 10 is true
   assumes condition can be true
6. several functions are called that do not affect output
   assumes get() (not found) does not affect output
7. `post()` is exited index.html 16 without producing output

FeedLack found to events handlers that invoke the same function

```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post
    <input id='comment' type='t
    <input onclick=post(form.co
</form>
<script type='text/javascript'
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php",
        else
            alert("Your comment
    }
    function isValid(comment)
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text(
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

post(text) at index.html 9

When the user performs a

- submit (index.html 21), or
- click (index.html 23)

this path may fail to produce output:

1. post() is entered index.html 9
   assumes this function can produce output because alert() can produce output
2. isValid() is called index.html 10
   assumes this calls isValid(comment), because no other functions by this name were found
3. isValid() is entered index.html 4
   assumes this function can produce output because text() can produce output
4. the expression at index.html 6 is false
5. the expression at index.html 10 is true
   assumes condition can be true
6. several functions are called that do not affect output
   assumes get() (not found) does not affect output
7. post() is exited index.html 16 without producing output

post() handles the input

```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post
    <input id='comment' type='t
    <input onclick=post(form.co
</form>
<script type='text/javascript'
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php",
        else
            alert("Your comment
    }
    function isValid(comment)
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text(
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

post(text) at index.html 9

When the user performs a

- `submit` (index.html 21), or
- `click` (index.html 23)

this path may fail to produce output:

1. `post()` is entered index.html 9
   assumes this function can produce output because alert() can produce output
2. `isValid()` is called index.html 10
   assumes this calls isValid(comment), because no other functions by this name were found
3. `isValid()` is entered index.html 5
   assumes this function can produce output because text() can produce output
4. the expression at index.html 5 is false
5. the expression at index.html 10 is true
   assumes [illegible]
6. several functions are called that do not affect output
   assumes get() (not found) does not affect output
7. `post()` is exited index.html 16 without producing output

isValid() might affect input...

```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post
    <input id='comment' type='t
    <input onclick=post(form.co
</form>
<script type='text/javascript'
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php",
        else
            alert("Your comment
    }
    function isValid(comment)
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text(
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

post(text) at index.html 9

When the user performs a

- submit (index.html 21), or
- click (index.html 23)

this path may fail to produce output:

1. post() is entered index.html 9
   assumes this function can produce output because alert() can produce output
2. isValid() is called index.html 10
   assumes this calls isValid(comment), because no other functions by this name were found
3. **isValid() is entered index.html 5**
   assumes this function can produce output because text() can produce output
4. the expression at index.html 6 is false
5. the expression at index.html 10 is true
   assumes [illegible]
6. several functions are called that do not affect output
   assumes get() (not found) does not affect output
7. post() is exited index.html 12 without producing output

isValid() has to be entered to affect input

```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post
    <input id='comment' type='t
    <input onclick=post(form.co
</form>
<script type='text/javascript'
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php",
        else
            alert("Your comment
    }
    function isValid(comment)
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text(
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

post(text) at index.html 9

When the user performs a

- submit (index.html 21), or
- click (index.html 23)

this path may fail to produce output:

1. post() is entered index.html 9
   assumes this function can produce output because alert() can produce output
2. isValid() is called index.html 10
   assumes this calls isValid(comment), because no other functions by this name were found
3. isValid() is entered index.html 5
   assumes this function can produce output because text() can produce output
4. the expression at index.html 6 is false
5. the expression at index.html 10 is true
   assumes condition can be true
6. several functions are called that do not affect output
   assumes setTimeout(..., 1000) does not affect output
7. post() is exited index.html 16 without producing output

if the comment is *not* empty, it will skip output

```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post
    <input id='comment' type='t
    <input onclick=post(form.co
</form>
<script type='text/javascript'
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php",
        else
            alert("Your comment
    }
    function isValid(comment)
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text(
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

post(text) at index.html 9

When the user performs a

- `submit` (index.html 21), or
- `click` (index.html 23)

this program may produce output:

1. `post(text)` is entered index.html 9
   assumes this function can produce output because `alert()` can produce output
2. `isValid()` is called index.html 10
   assumes this call to `isValid(comment)`, because no other functions by that name are called
3. `isValid()` is entered index.html 5
   assumes this function can produce output because text() can produce output
4. the expression at index.html 6 is false
5. the expression at index.html 10 is true
   assumes condition can be true
6. several functions are called that do not affect output
   assumes get() (not found) does not affect output
7. `post()` is exited index.html 16 without producing output

if the comment is valid (which it will be, given the previous condition)

```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post
    <input id='comment' type='t
    <input onclick=post(form.co
</form>
<script type='text/javascript'
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php",
        else
            alert("Your comment
    }
    function isValid(comment)
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text(
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

post(text) at index.html 9

When the user performs a

- submit (index.html 21), or
- click (index.html 23)

this path may fail to produce output:

1. post() is entered index.html 9
   assumes this function can produce output because alert() can
2. isValid() is called index.html 10
3. isValid() is entered index.html 5
   assumes this function can produce output because text() can produce output
4. the expression at index.html 6 is false
5. the expression at index.html 10 is true
   assumes condition can be true
6. several functions are called that do not affect output
   assumes get() (not found) does not affect output
7. post() is exited index.html 16 without producing output

and assuming $.get() produces no output...

```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post
    <input id='comment' type='t
    <input onclick=post(form.co
</form>
<script type='text/javascript'
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php",
        else
            alert("Your comment
    }
    function isValid(comment)
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text(
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

post(text) at index.html 9

When the user performs a

- submit (index.html 21), or
- click (index.html 23)

this path may fail to produce output:

1. post() is entered index.html 9
   assumes this function can produce output because alert() can produce output
2. isValid() is called index.html 10
3. isValid() is called index.html 10
   assumes condition can be false
4. the expression at index.html 6 is false
5. the expression at index.html 10 is true
   assumes condition can be true
6. several functions are called that do not affect output
   assumes get() (not found) does not affect output
7. post() is exited index.html 16 without producing output

the input handler will exit without producing feedback

```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post
    <input id='comment' type='
    <input onclick=post(form.co
</form>
<script type='text/javascript'
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment))
            $.get("comment.php",
        else
            alert("Your comment
    }
    function isValid(comment)
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text(
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

```
<form id='form' onsubmit="post(form.comment.value)">
    <input id='comment' type='text' />
    <input onclick=post(form.comment.value)”>
</form>
<script type='text/javascript'>
    function post(text) {
        if(isValid(comment)){
            $.get("comment.php", { comment: text })
            .success(function() { alert(“submitted!”); }
            .error(function() { alert(“didn’t work.”); })
        }
        else
            alert("Your comment is invalid.");
    }
    function isValid(comment) {
        if(comment == '')
            $('#comment').text('write something!');
        return comment != '';
    }
</script>
```

the obvious solution is to add feedback on success

implementation

ten steps

1) identifying and naming functions
2) generating function control flow graphs
3) propagating type information
4) resolving function calls
5) identifying output-affecting statements
6) identifying input-handling functions
7) enumerating paths through input handlers
8) expanding paths through input handlers
9) Identifying output-lacking paths
10) clustering output-lacking paths

implementation

1) identifying and naming functions

only analyze client side JavaScript and HTML

all feedback is ultimately displayed by client

all functions are found

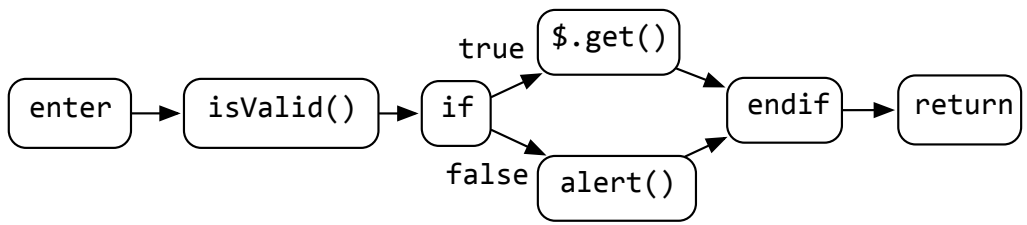
except those generated dynamically

implementation

2) generating function control flow graphs

standard CFGs are created for each function

for example, **post()** from earlier



implementation

3) propagating type information

types of variables and properties are propagated through ASTs from literals, W3C DOM API properties and functions, and object literal declarations

e.g., document.getElementById() is assumed to return an HTMLElement

implementation

4) resolving function calls

all function calls are resolved using inferred type information

when types aren't available, all functions are searched

to mitigate false positives

apply() and **call**() are assumed to produce output

asynchronous calls are are treated as synchronous

implementation

5) identifying output-affecting statements

output-affecting statements include

assignments to W3C DOM properties

e.g., **document.location**, **el.style.top**

jQuery, Prototype, and W3C DOM calls with DOM side effects

e.g., $(this).hide(), el.removeChild()

implementation

6) identifying input-handling functions

- any function directly invoked by W3C input event handlers
  - includes assignments to properties that represent input handlers
    - e.g., el.onclick = goHome
  - also includes jQuery and Prototype bindings
    - e.g., $(this).click(goHome)

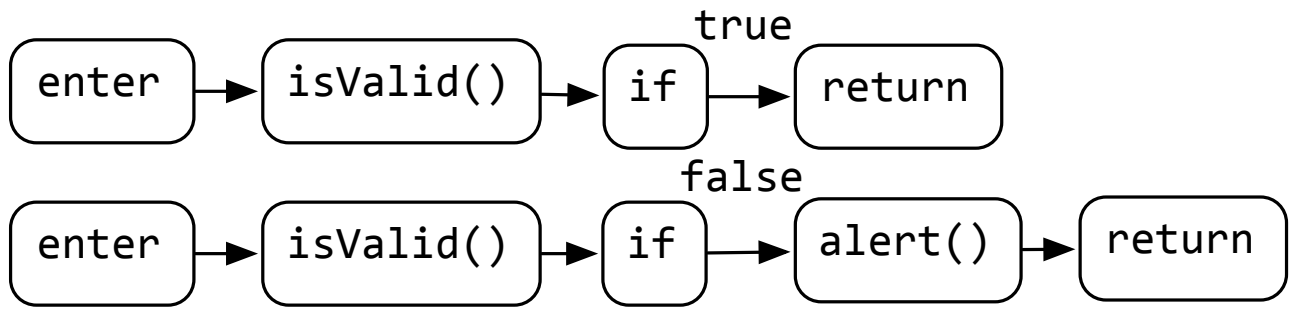
implementation

7) enumerating paths through input handlers

depth-first traversal through each input handler's CFG

only includes calls, returns, conditionals, and output-affecting statements

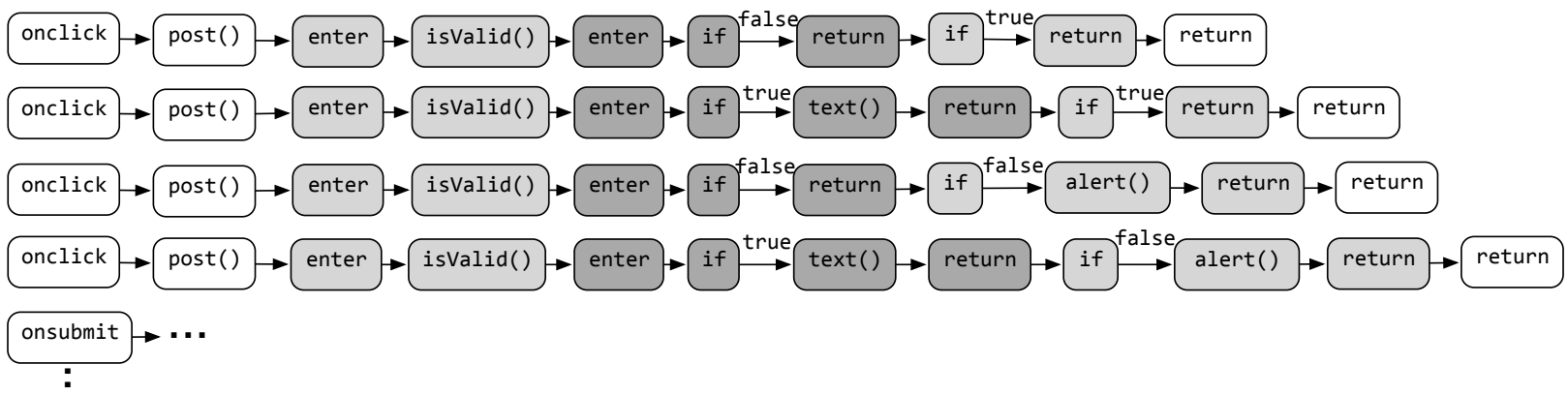
blocks that do not contain output-affecting statement are ignored



implementation

8) expanding paths through input handlers

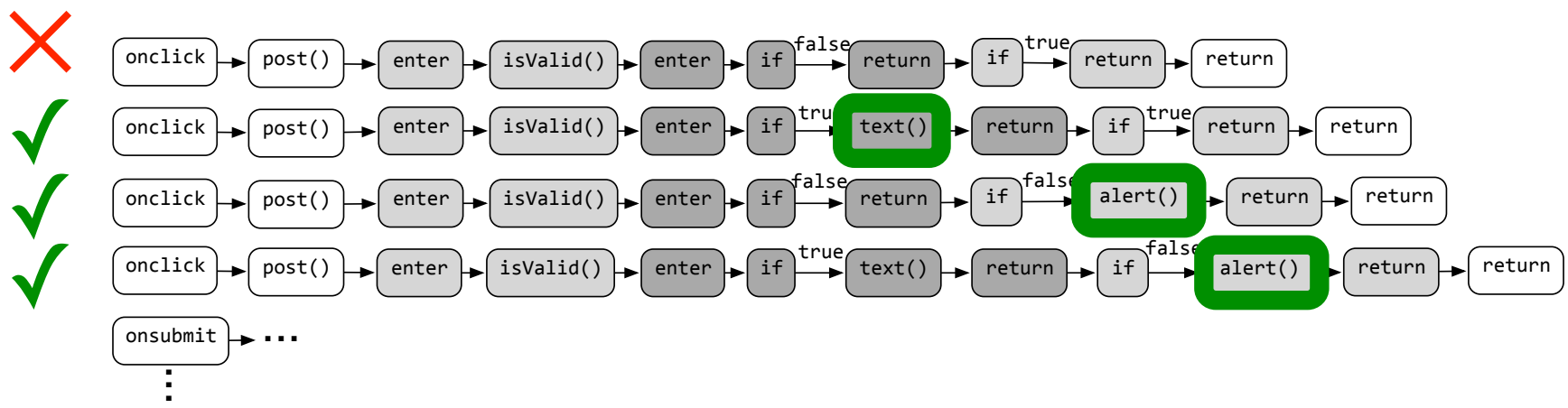
all calls in the resulting paths through input handlers are expanded to all possible resolved functions



implementation

9) Identifying output-lacking paths

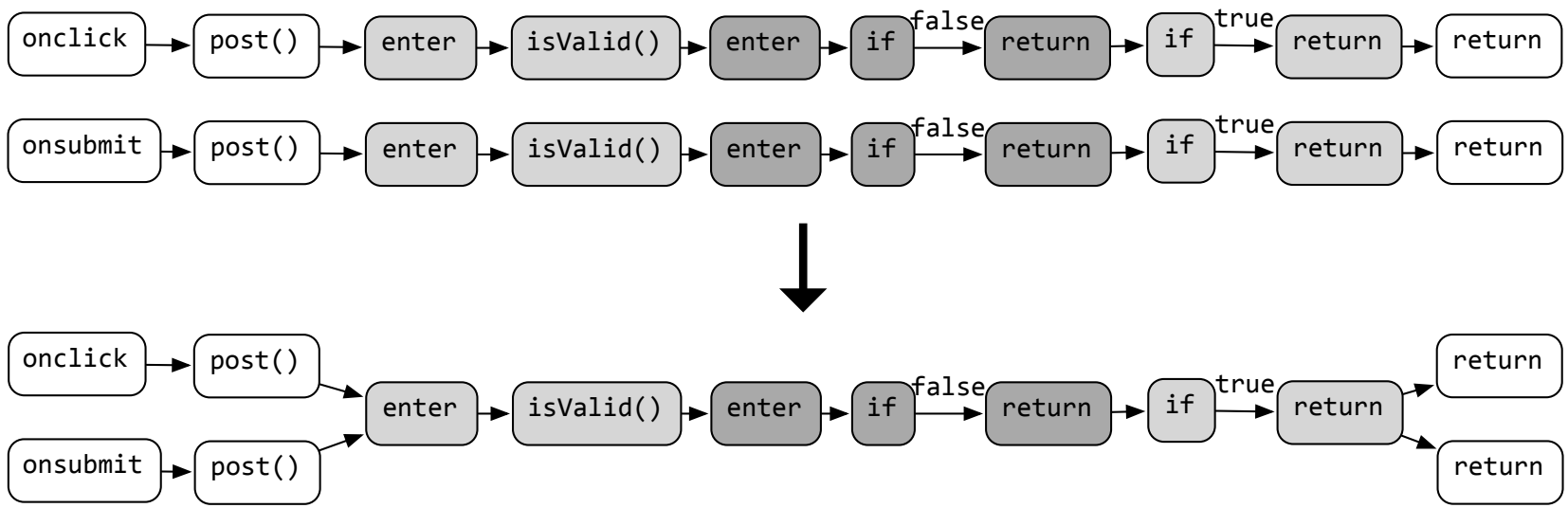
paths lacking an output affecting statement are marked as **output lacking**



implementation

10) clustering output-lacking paths

because handlers often reuse functions that produce output, paths with similar **critical paths** are clustered by identifying largest common subsequences



evaluation

are FeedLack's warnings legitimate?

sampled 129 web application's client-side code

- 14 failed due to **path explosion**

33/115 applications had no warnings

the 82 remaining had **647 output-lacking paths**

evaluation

classified each of the 647 warnings as one of

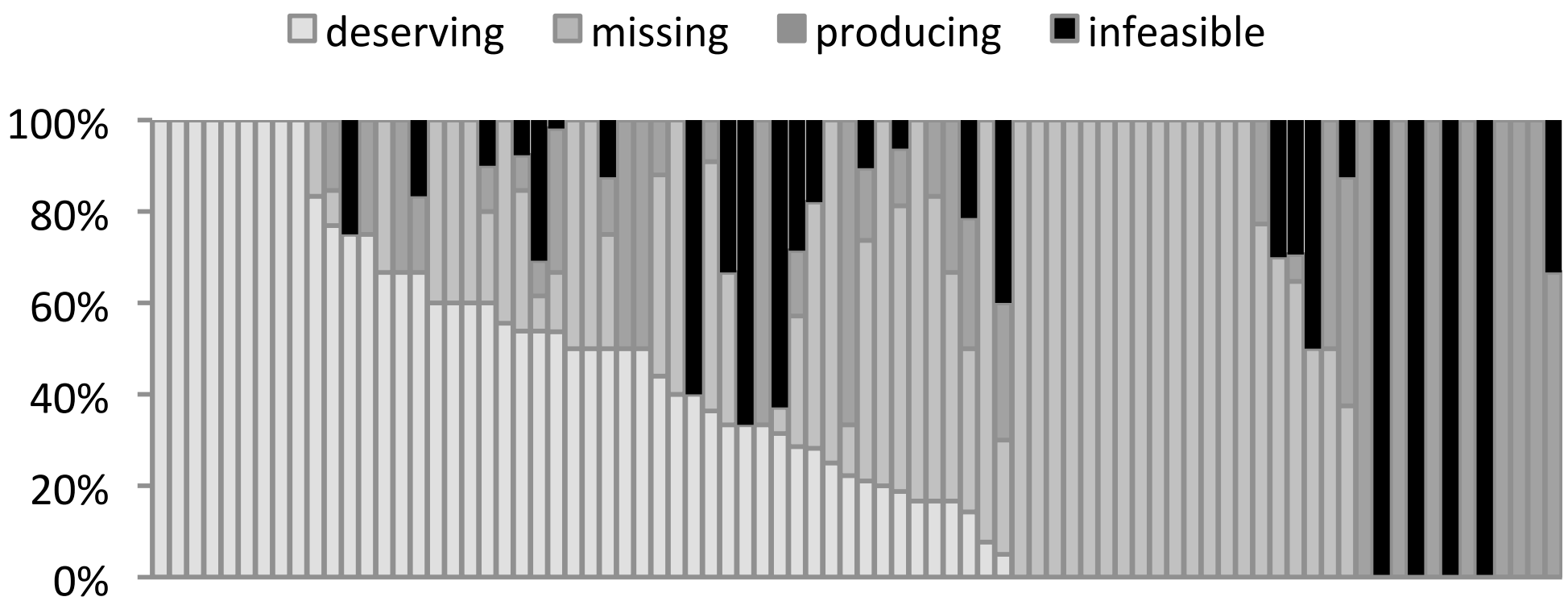
12% **infeasible paths**

18% **output-producing** false positives

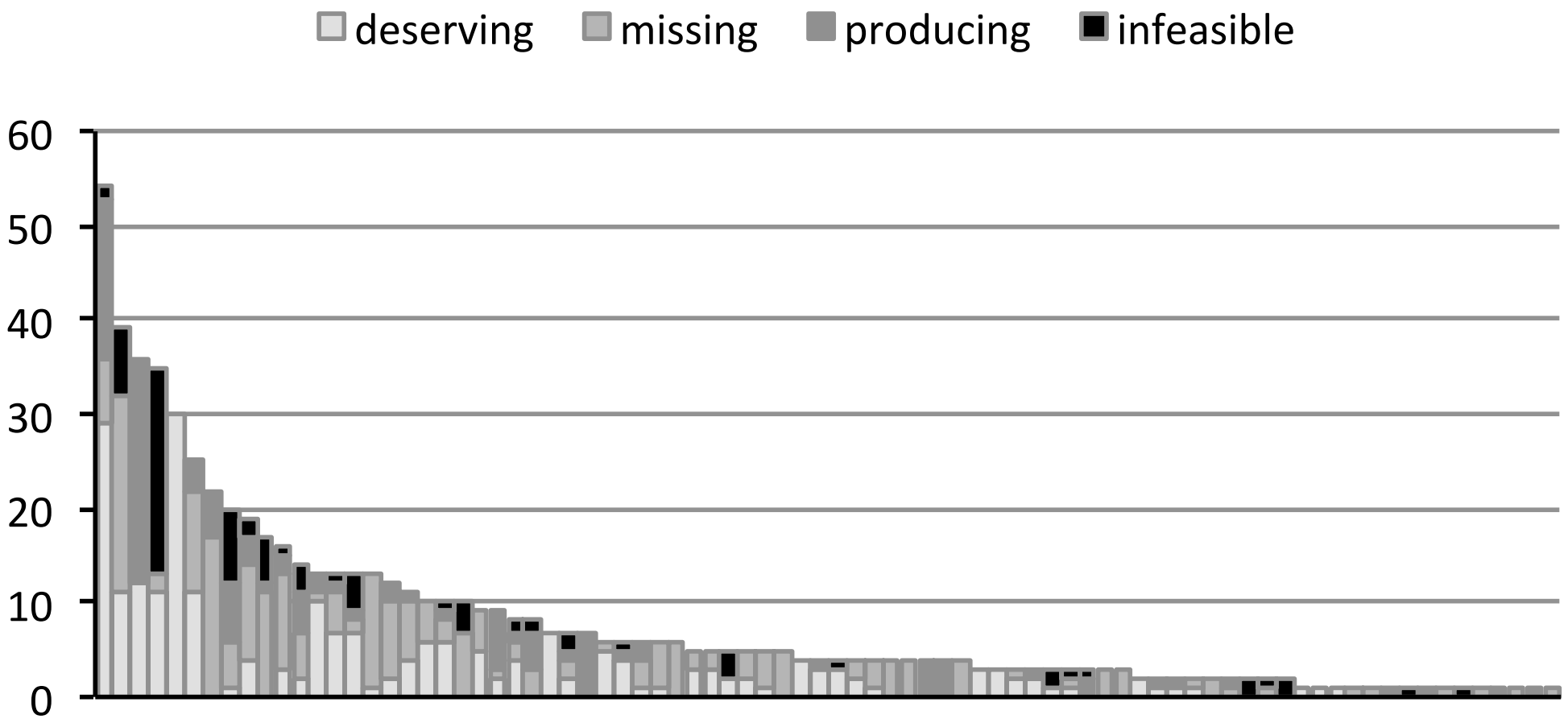
34% **output-missing** true positives that followed standard UI conventions

e.g., buttons that appeared disabled but did not produce feedback

36% **output-deserving** true positives that violated standard UI conventions



proportion of warning types per app



absolute warning counts per app

evaluation

- how severe were the true positives?
  - buttons that ignored input in certain modes
  - text controls that ignored keystrokes
  - dead links
  - silent errors
  - silent success
  - missing hover feedback
  - significantly delayed asynchronous feedback

limitations

- many false positives
  - due primarily to **imprecision** in type inference and call graph construction
- many true negatives
  - paths that produce output that is **imperceptible**

despite all of the **variation** in how web applications are written

there is **uniformity** in developers' mistakes that we can detect and highlight

there is **uniformity** in
developers' mistakes that
we can detect and highlight

developers mistype names

developers overlook execution contexts that deserve user feedback

developers rarely comprehend the full extent of contexts in which their programs execute

what other details do developers overlook in web development?

- control flow paths they've never executed
- the full set of dependencies on the code they're changing
- silent failure of changes to the DOM
- the device an app is being viewed on
- the vision impairments of app users
- the context in which user interface string literals appear
- variations in the meaning of data
- user interface dead ends

defect detection for the web

the very languages that **enable** this flexibility also impose some ~~serious~~ **tradeoffs**...

acceptable

the result may be dynamic languages that have **some** of the benefits of static ones

...*without* imposing undue burden on developers

questions?

Cleanroom

FeedLack

etc.