

Static Detection of Brittle Parameter Typing

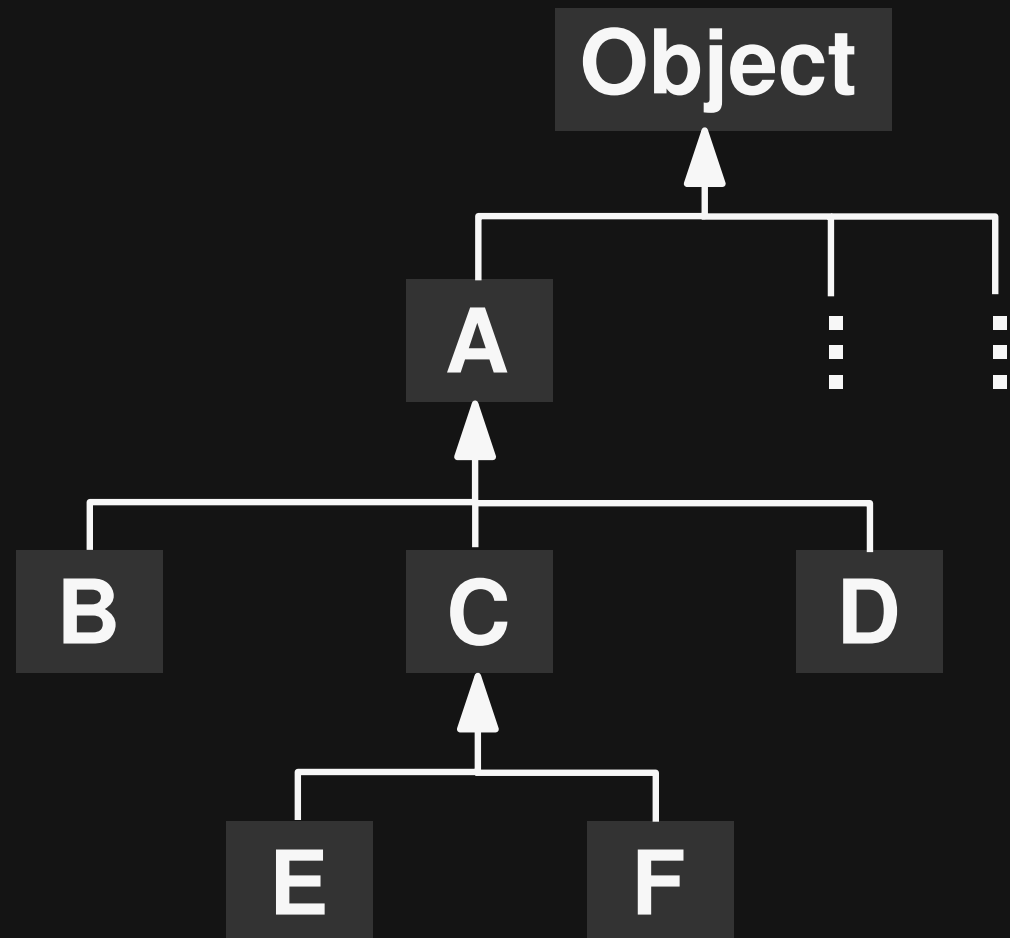


**Michael Pradel, Severin Heiniger,
and Thomas R. Gross**

**Department of Computer Science
ETH Zurich**

Motivation

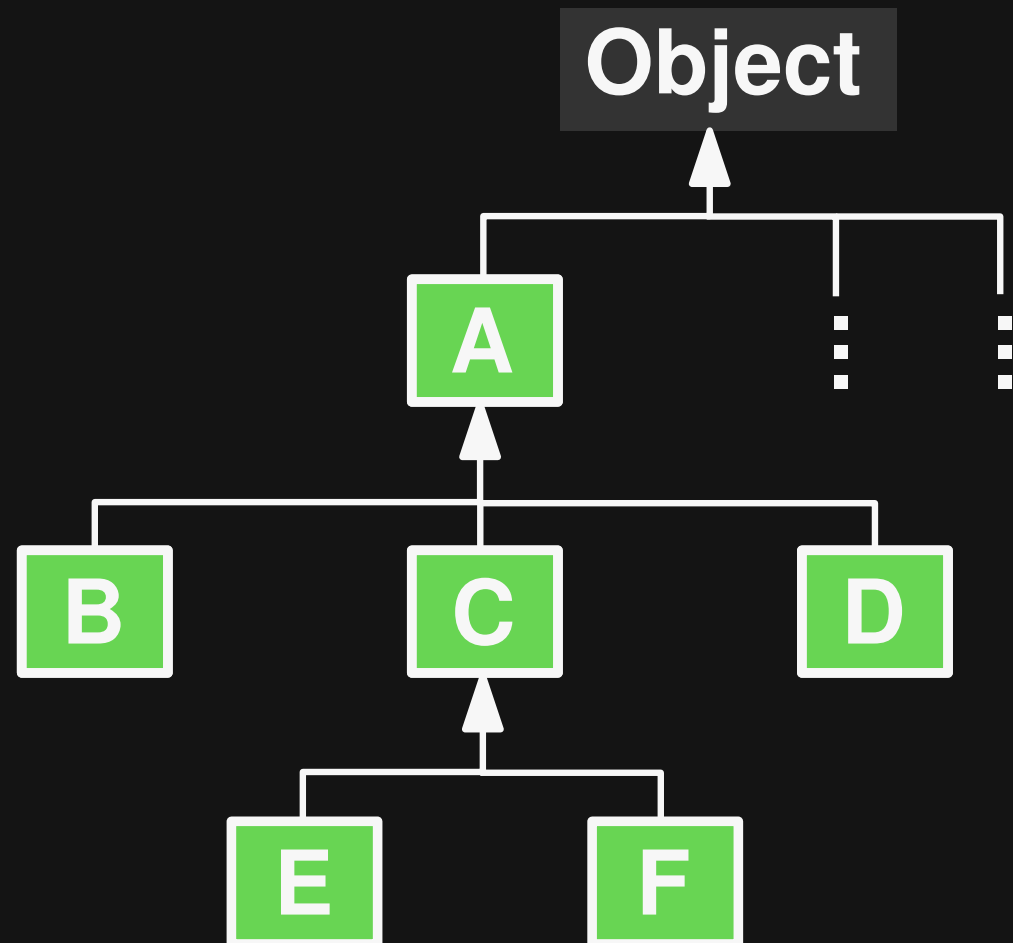
```
void m(A a) { ... }
```



Motivation

```
void m(A a) { ... }
```

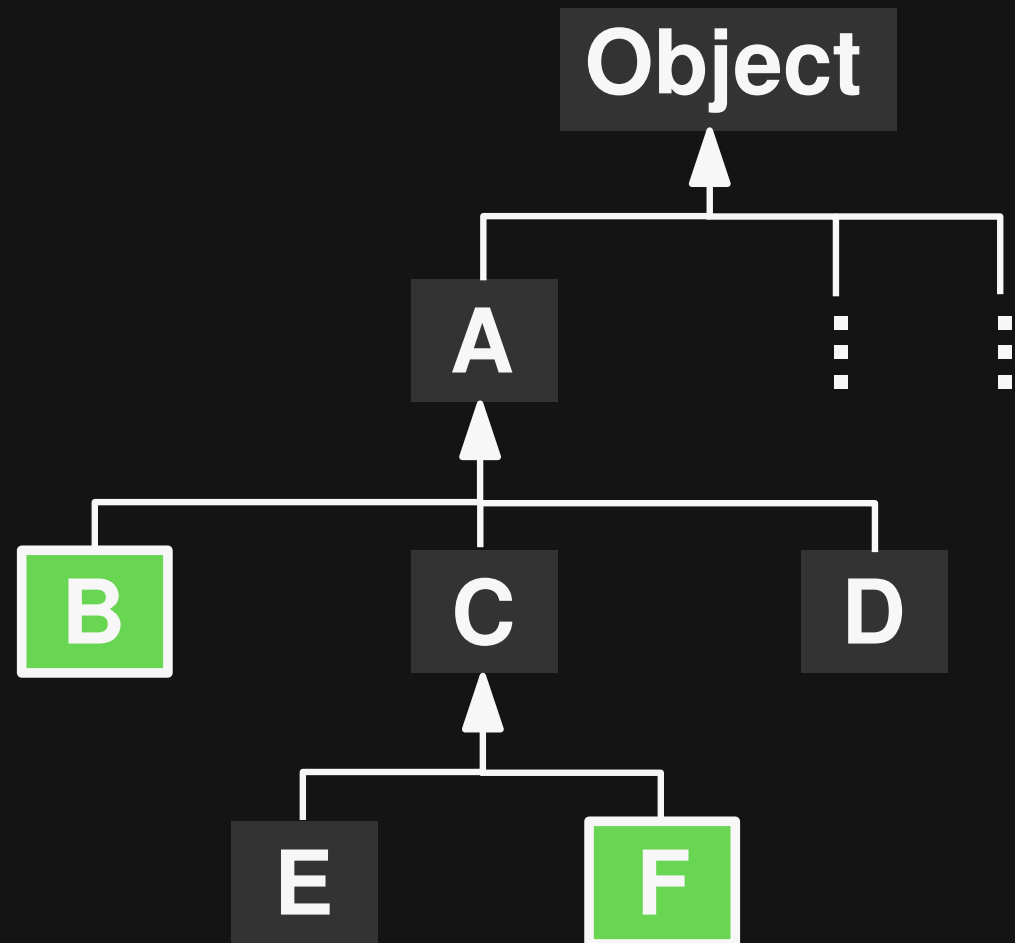
Compatible
types



Motivation

```
void m(A a) { ... }
```

Expected by
method

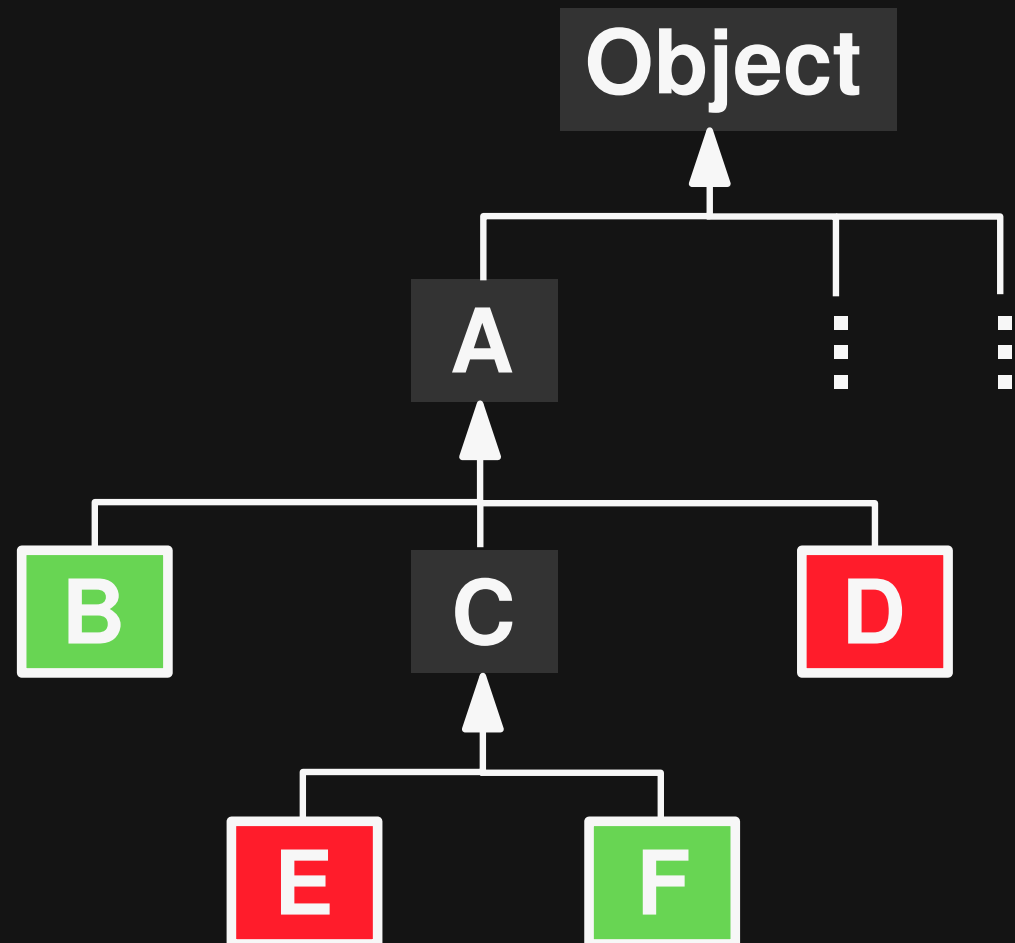


Motivation

```
void m(A a) { ... }
```

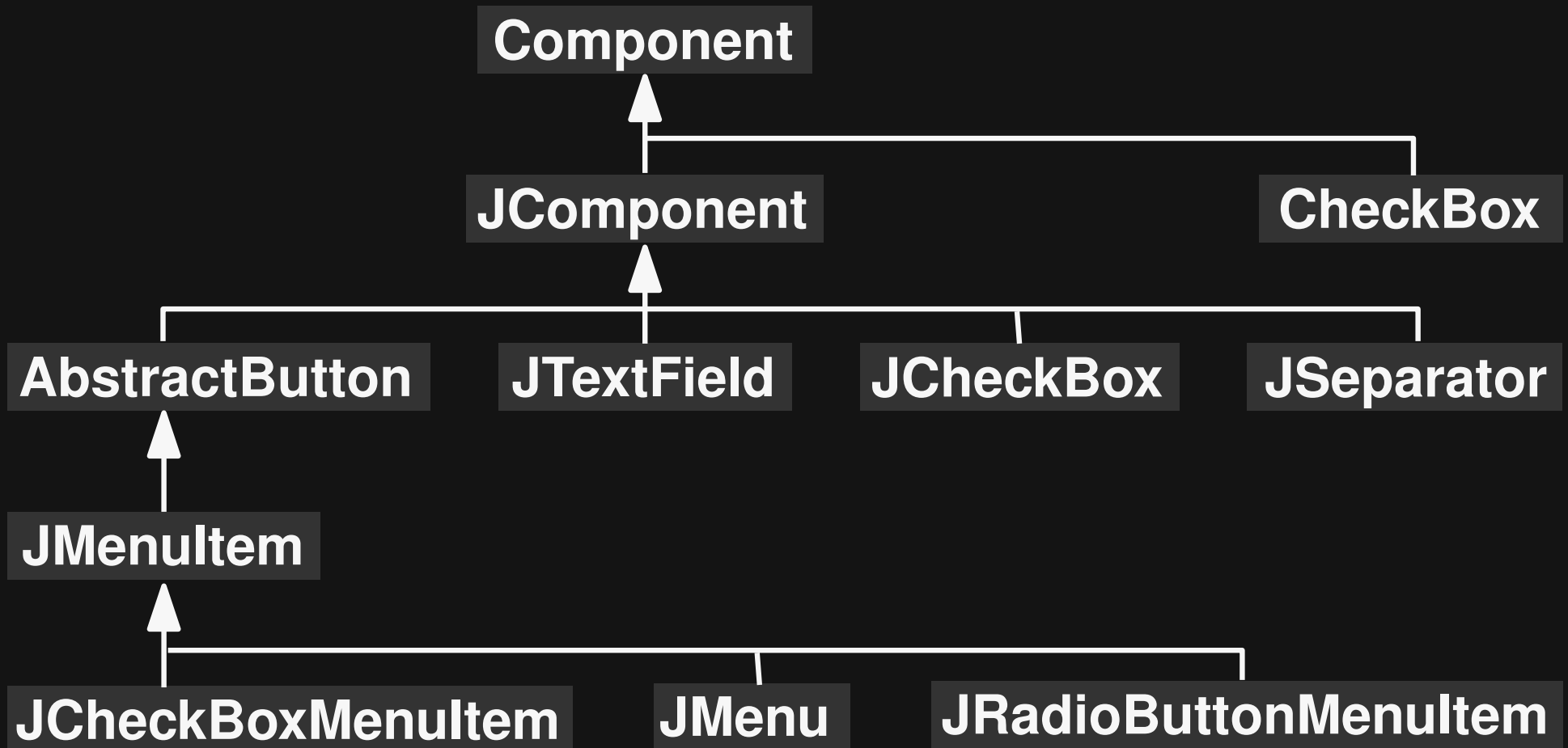
Expected by
method

Unexpected
by method



Example: Swing API (1)

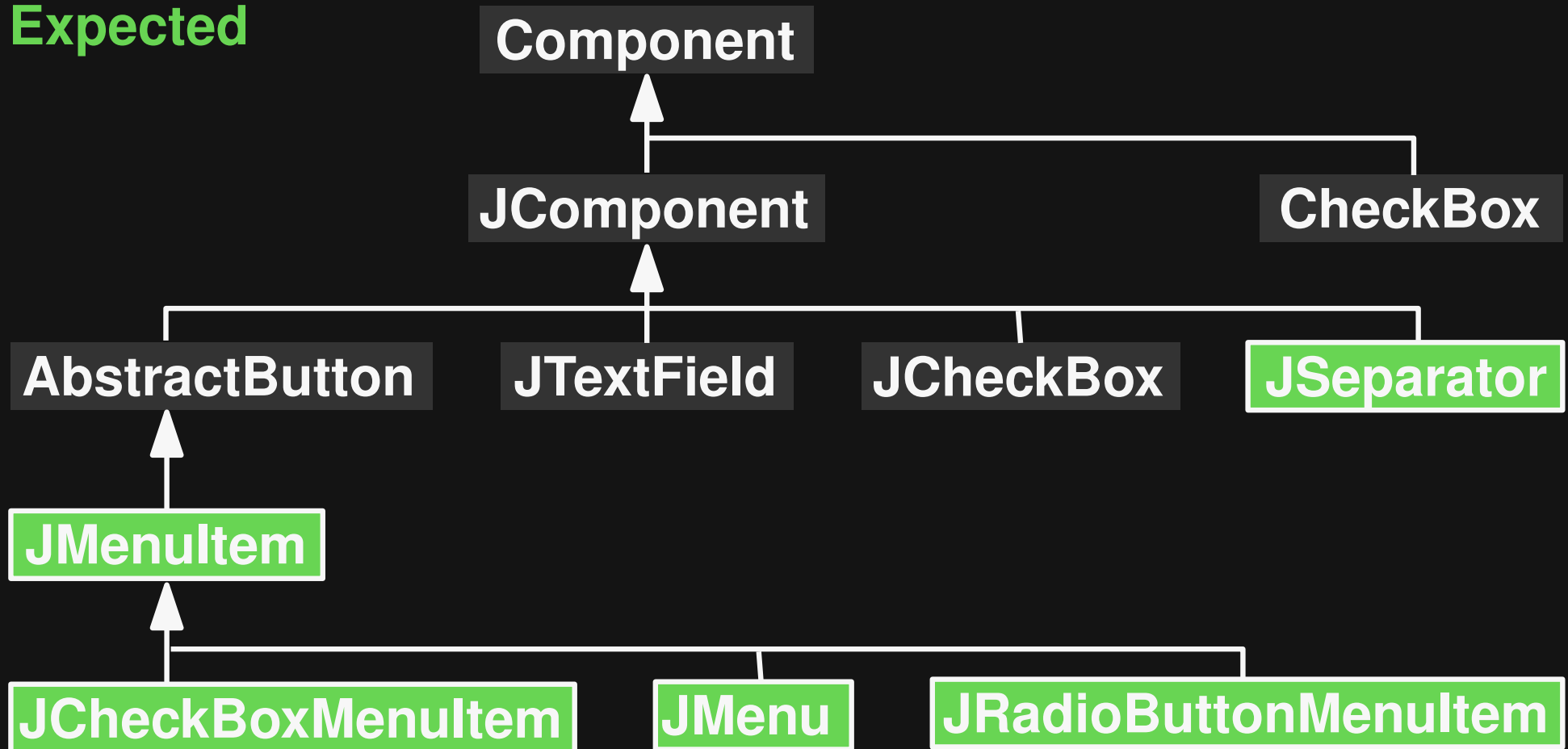
`JMenu.add(Component)`



Example: Swing API (1)

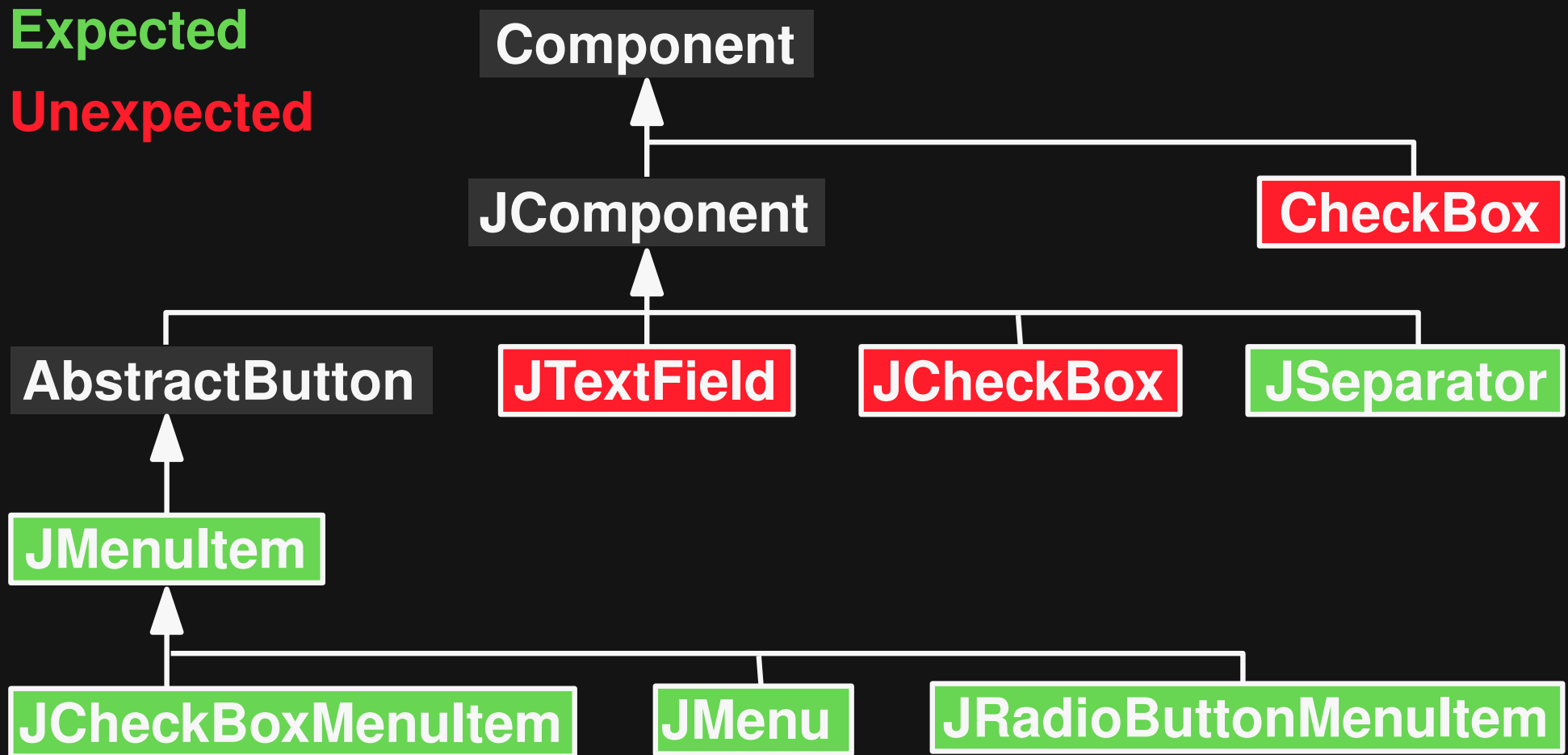
`JMenu.add(Component)`

Expected



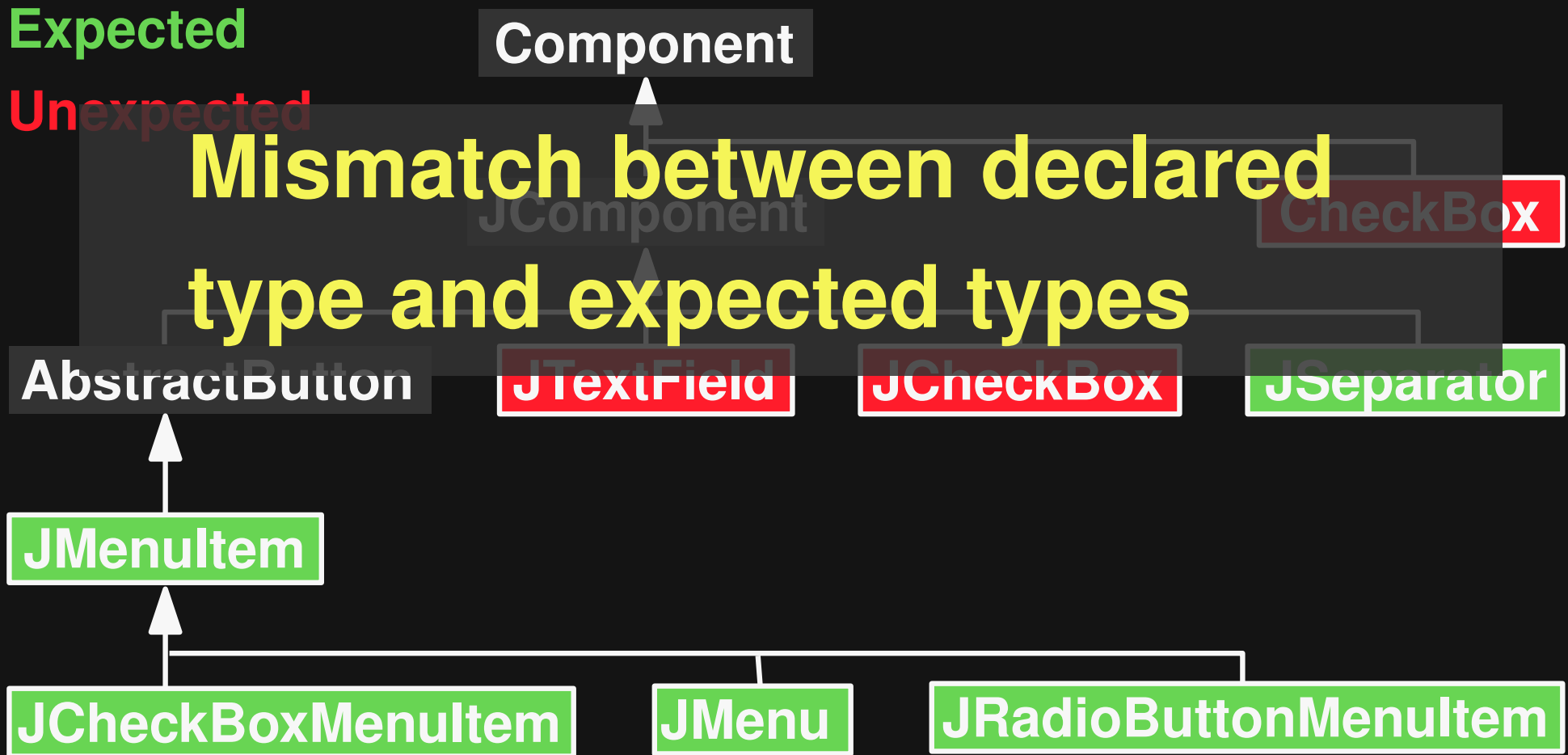
Example: Swing API (1)

`JMenu.add(Component)`

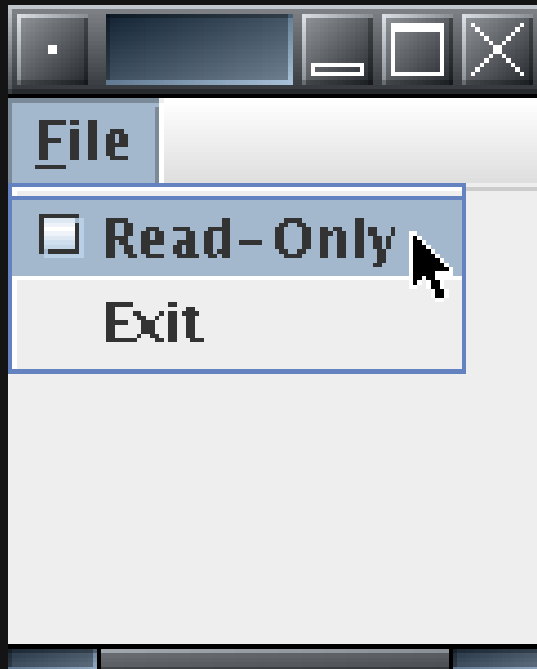


Example: Swing API (1)

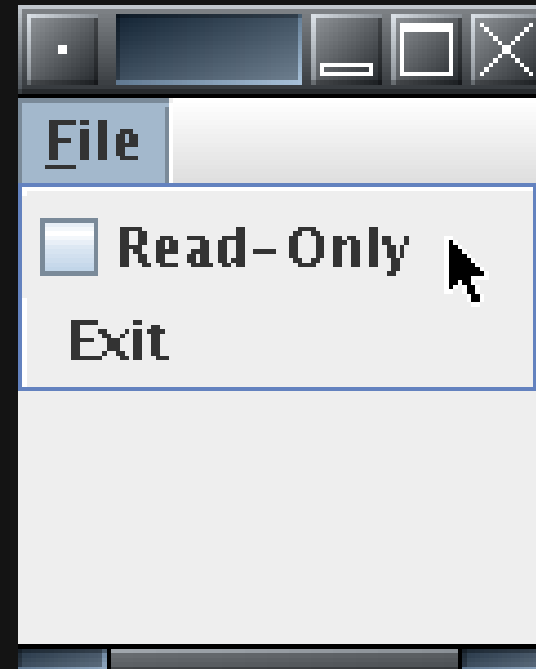
`JMenu.add(Component)`



Example: Swing API (2)



Expected
argument type:
JCheckBoxMenuItem



Unexpected
argument type:
JCheckBox

The Problem

Brittle parameter type:

Has subtypes that are not expected by callee

Compatible but unexpected arguments:

Subtle errors hidden from the type system

This Talk

Infer from API clients which parameters are brittle and search for unusual argument types

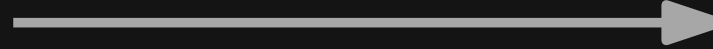
Overview

API
clients



**Static
analysis**

Argument type
observations



**Anomaly
detection**



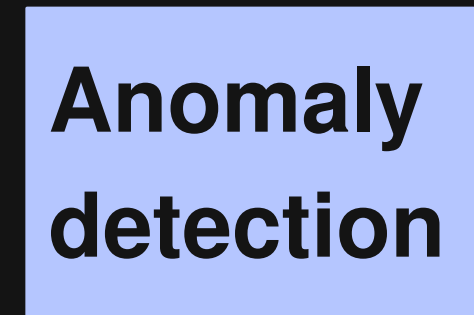
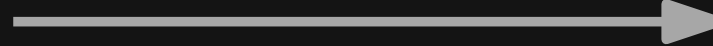
Warnings about
unexpected types

Overview

API
clients



Argument type
observations



Warnings about
unexpected types

Static Analysis

Goal

- Find types of arguments given to API methods

Two variants

- Simple: Statically declared type
- Points-to analysis: Use points-to set of arguments

Argument Type Observations (1)

Client:

```
Foo foo = new Foo();  
JLabel label = new JLabel();  
api(foo, label);
```

API:

```
void api(Object, Component)
```


Argument Type Observations (1)

Client:

```
Foo foo = new Foo();  
JLabel label = new JLabel();  
api(foo, label);
```

**Simple
analysis:**

Foo

JLabel

API:

```
void api(Object, Component)
```



Argument Type Observations (2)

Client:

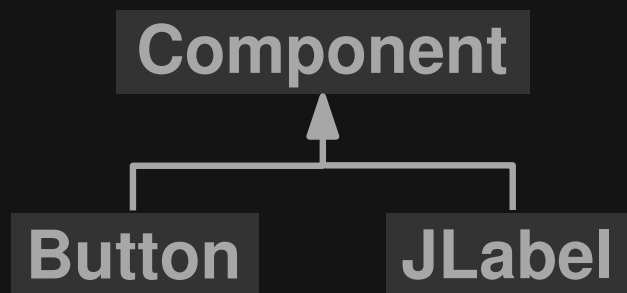
```
Foo foo = new Foo();
```

```
Component comp;
```

```
if (...) comp = new JLabel();
```

```
else comp = new Button();
```

```
api(foo, comp);
```



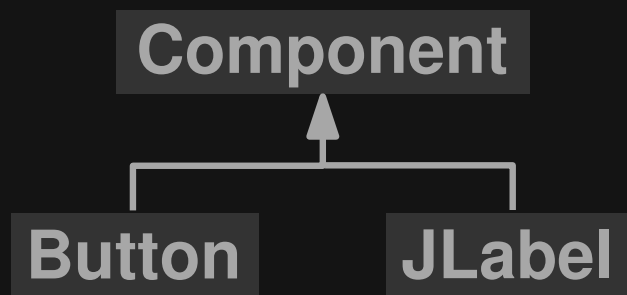
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Argument Type Observations (2)

Client:

```
Foo foo = new Foo();  
Component comp;  
if (...) comp = new JLabel();  
else comp = new Button();  
api(foo, comp);
```



**Simple
analysis:**

Foo

Component

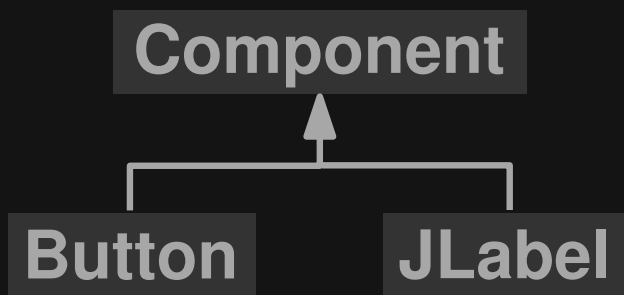
API:

```
void api(Object, Component)
```

Argument Type Observations (2)

Client:

```
Foo foo = new Foo();  
Component comp;  
if (...) comp = new JLabel();  
else comp = new Button();  
api(foo, comp);
```



Simple analysis:

Foo

Imprecision

Component

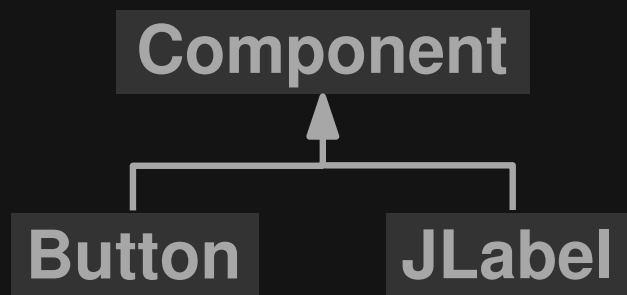
API:

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void api(Object, Component)
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Argument Type Observations (2)

Client:

```
Foo foo = new Foo();  
Component comp;  
if (...) comp = new JLabel();  
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api(foo, comp);
```



**Points-to
analysis:**

Foo

JLabel,
Button

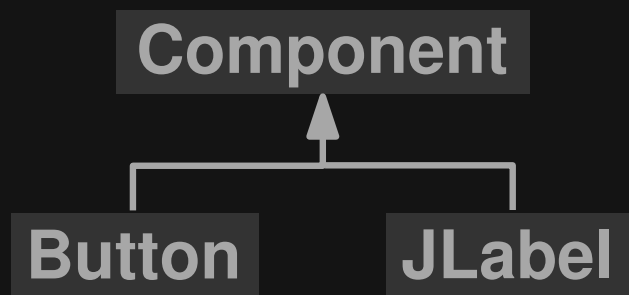
API:

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Argument Type Observations (2)

Client:

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Foo foo = new Foo();  
Component comp;  
if (...) comp = new JLabel();  
else comp = new Button();  
api(foo, comp);
```



**Points-to
analysis:**
(with confidence)

Foo (1.0)

JLabel (0.5),
Button (0.5)

API:

```
void api(Object, Component)
```

Argument Type Observations (3)

Result:

Parameter	Observations
api(Object, ...)	Foo (1.0)
api(..., Component)	Button (0.5) JLabel (0.5)

Focus on API Types

1. Generalize client types to API types:



2. Remove all non-API types

Merging Observations

Merge observations from

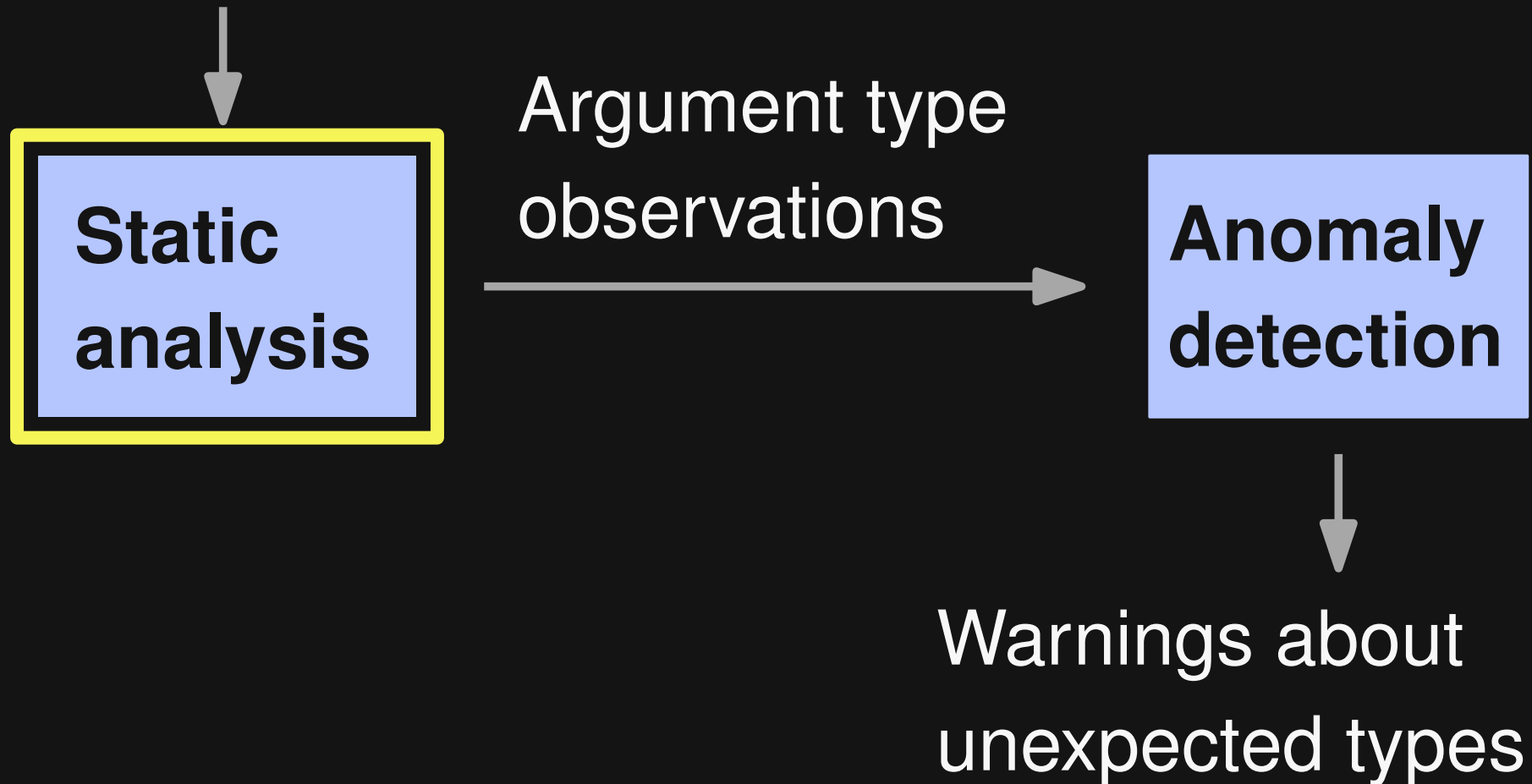
- Different clients of same API
- Different call sites of same API method

Example:

Parameter	Observations
api(Object, ...)	Button (1.0) JList (1.0) Button (0.25) ...
api(..., Component)	...

Overview

API
clients



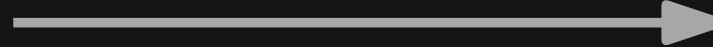
Overview

API
clients



**Static
analysis**

Argument type
observations



**Anomaly
detection**



Warnings about
unexpected types

Anomaly Detection

Goal:

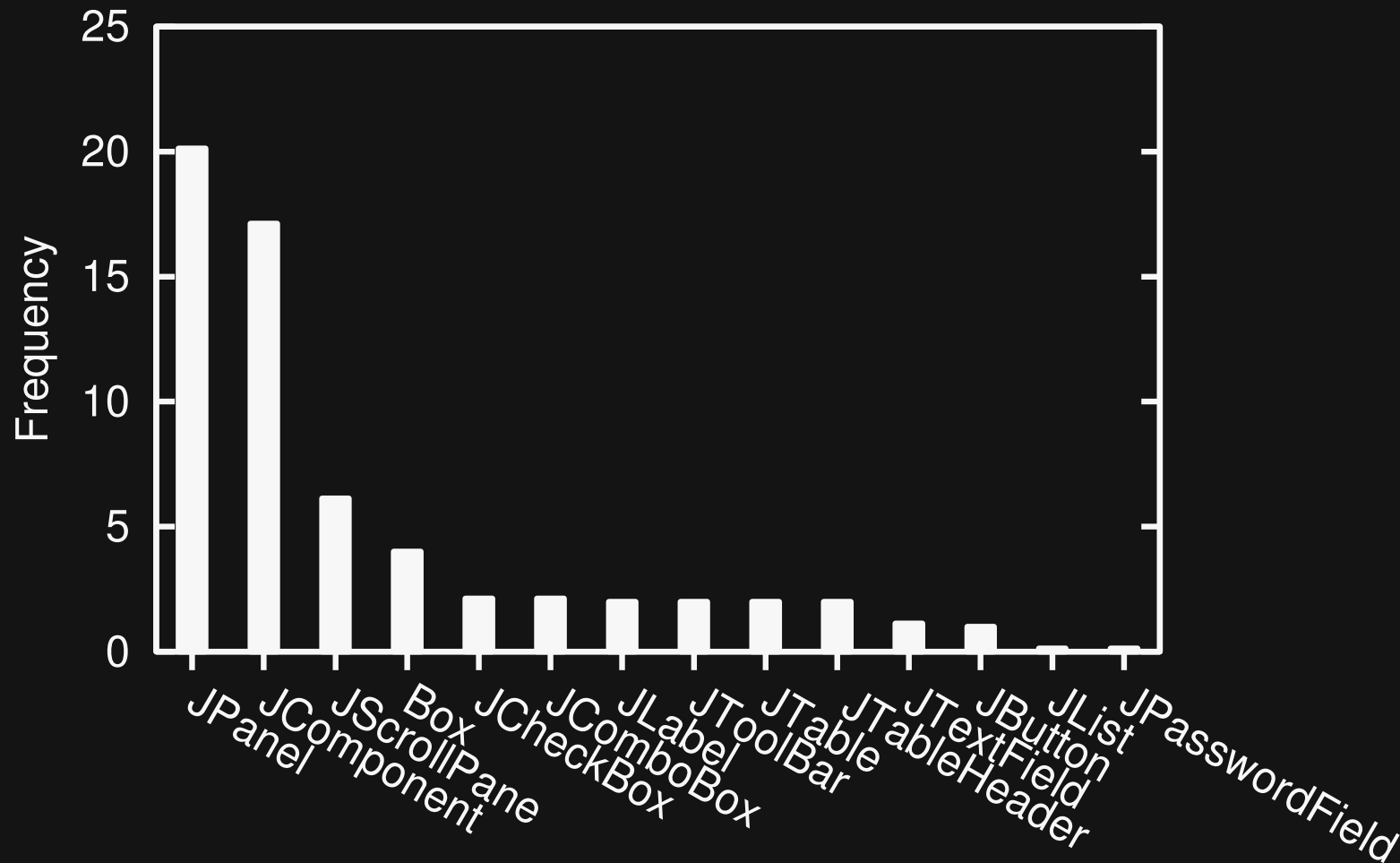
Find unexpected arguments given to likely brittle parameters

For each parameter:

- 1. Build type histogram**
- 2. Search anomalies**

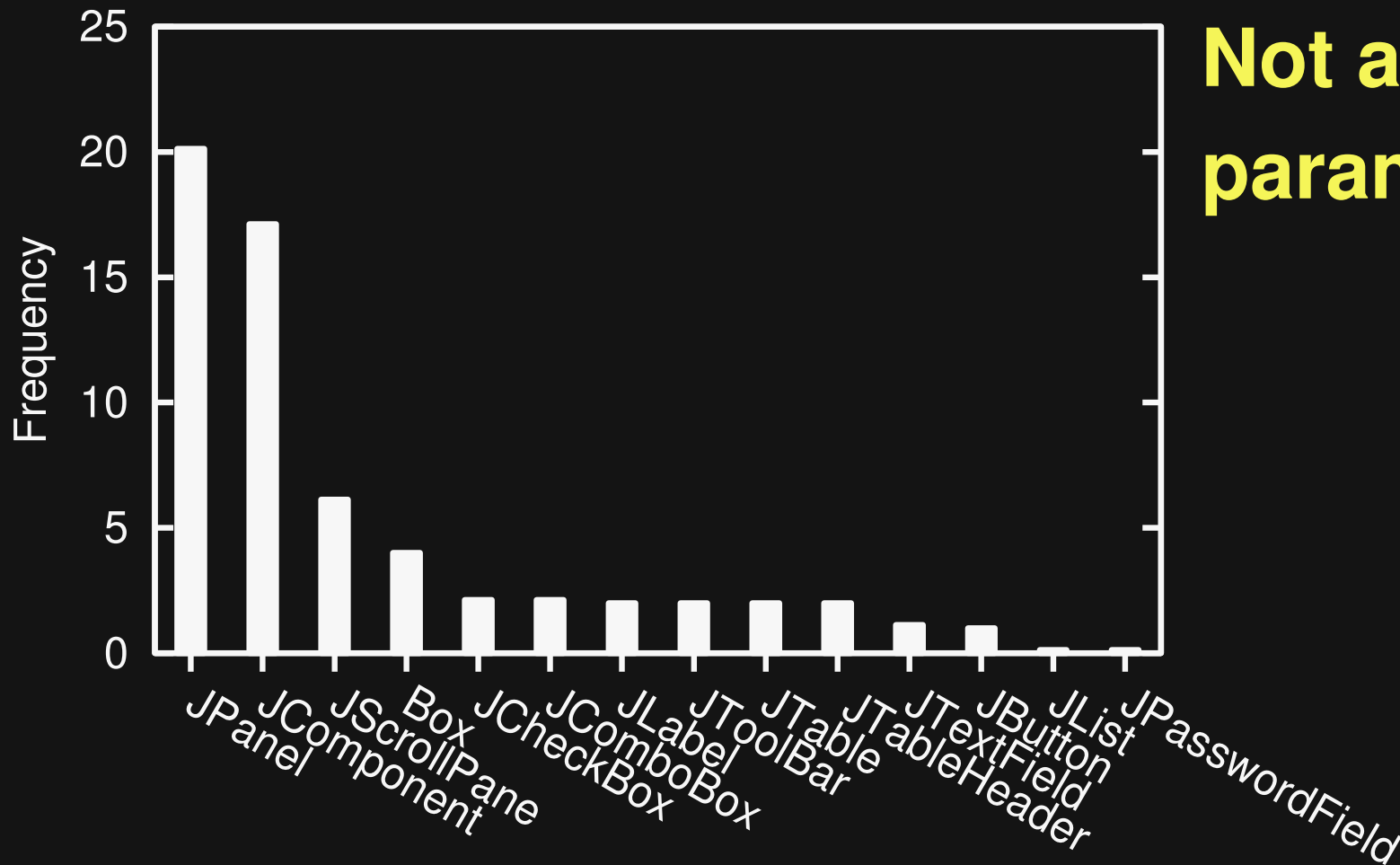
Type Histograms

`JComponent.add(Component, Object)`



Type Histograms

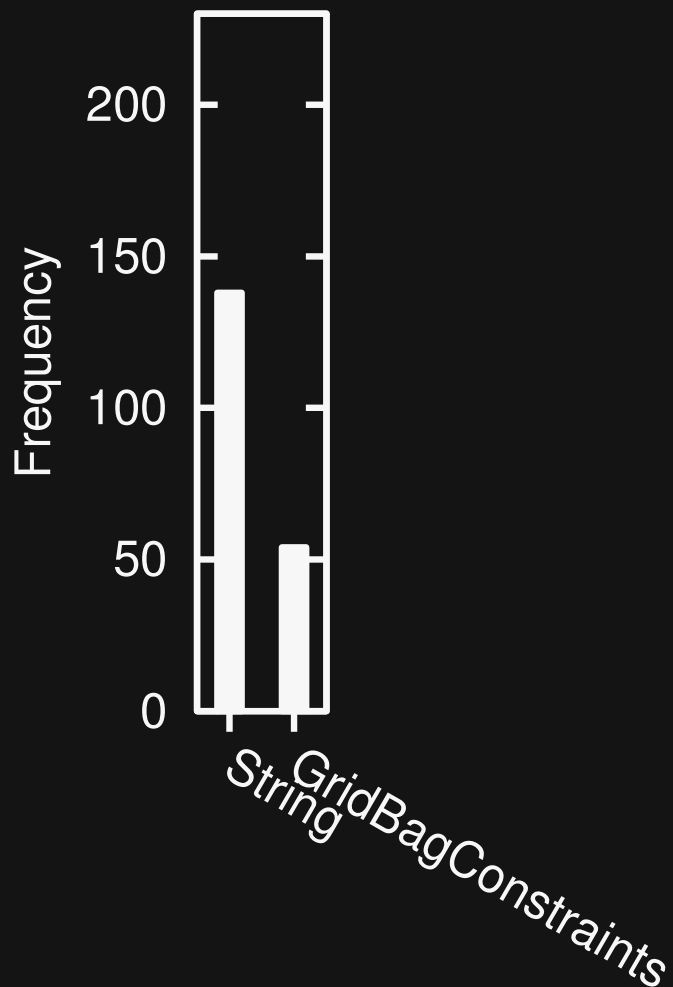
`JComponent.add(Component, Object)`



**Not a brittle
parameter**

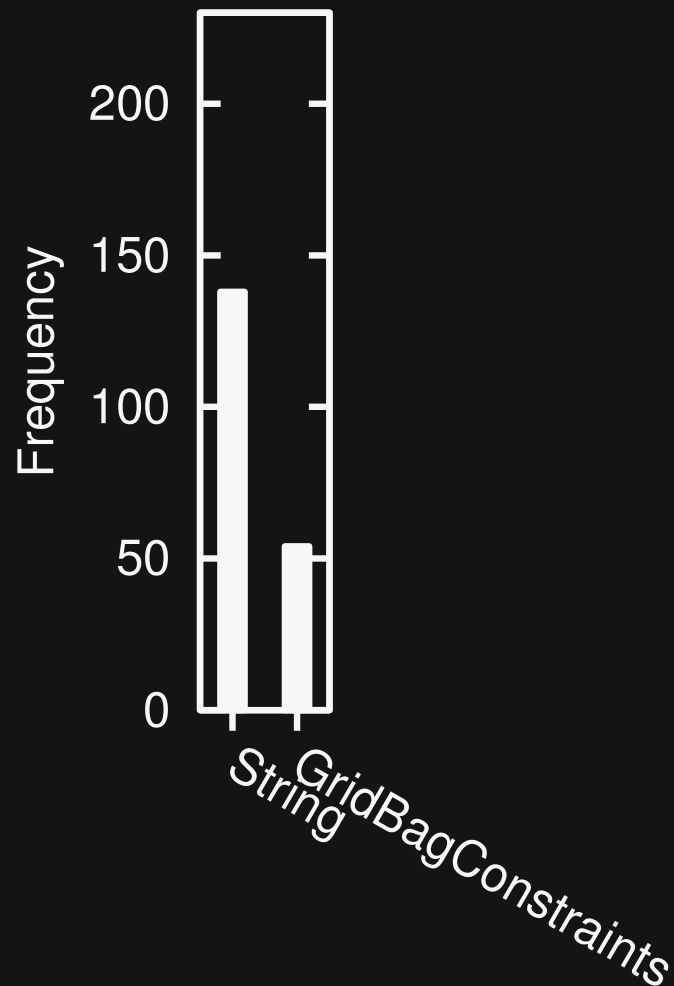
Type Histograms (2)

`Container.add(Component, Object)`



Type Histograms (2)

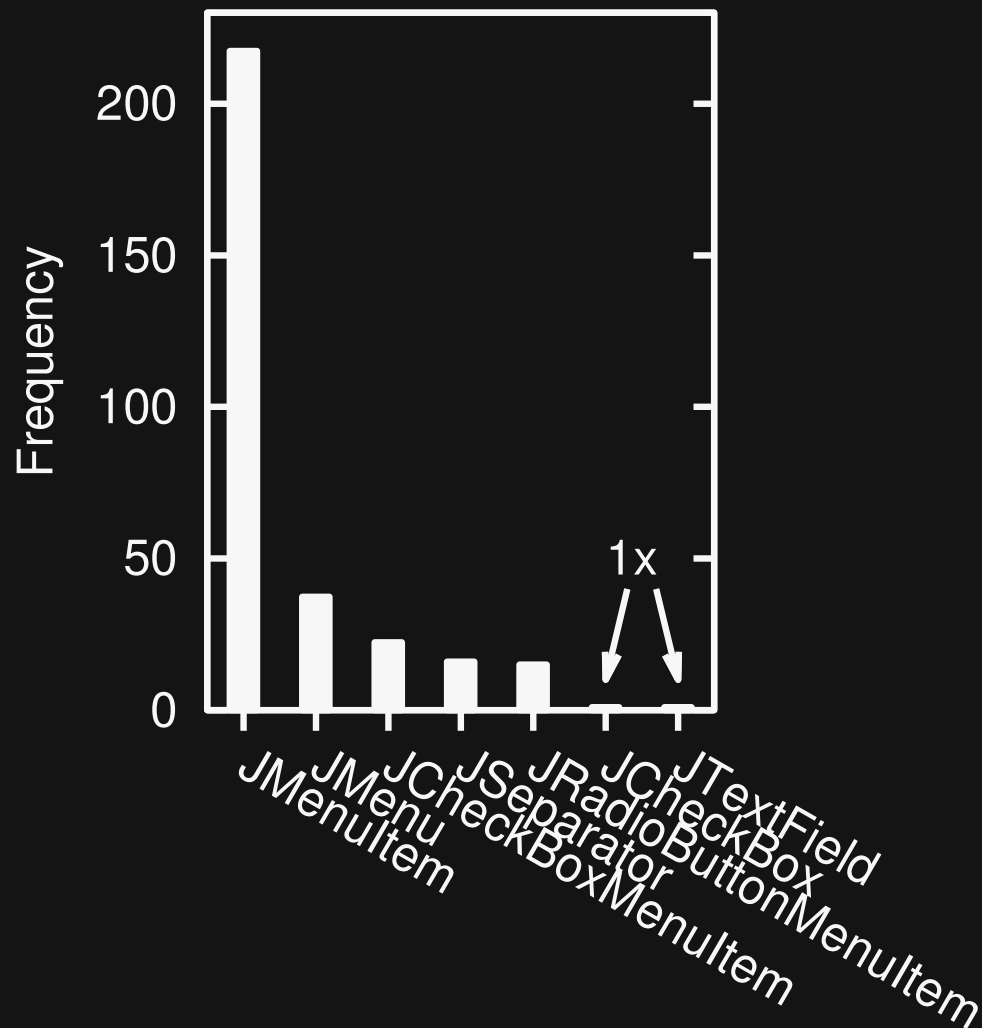
`Container.add(Component, Object)`



Brittle parameter

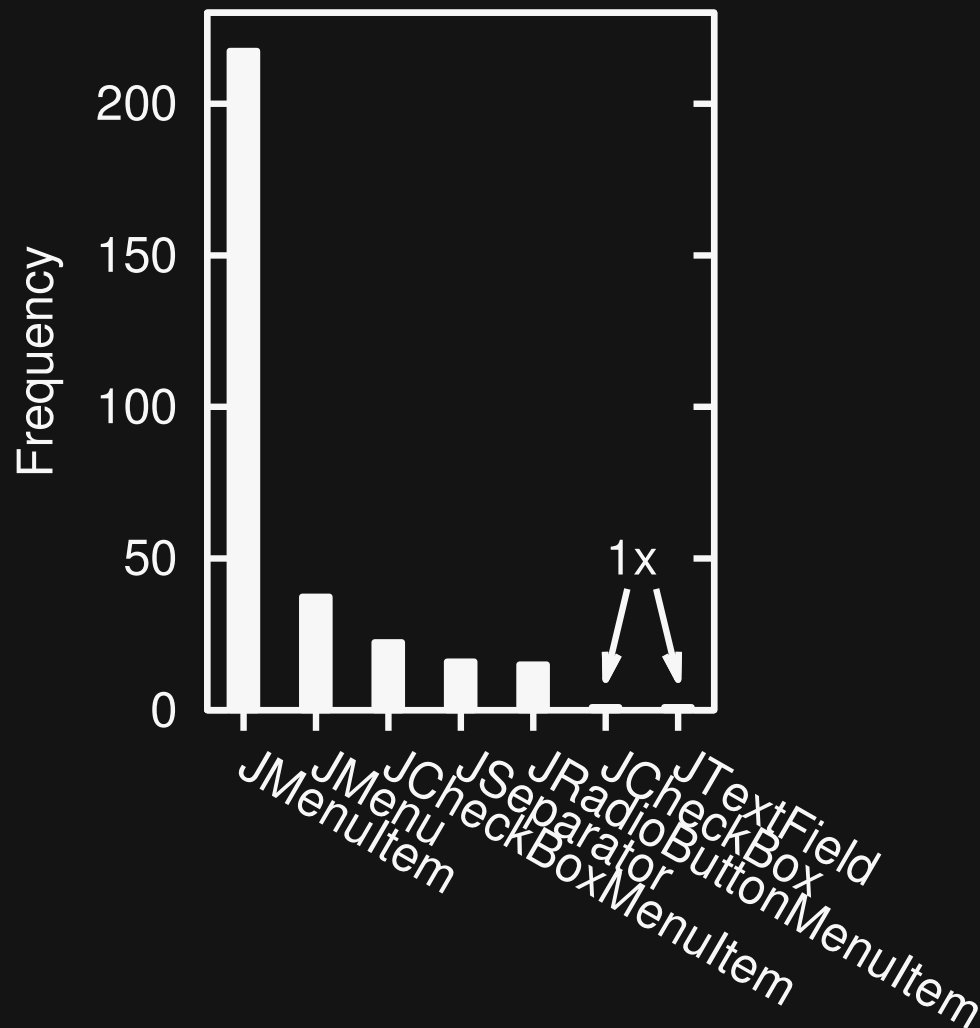
Type Histograms (3)

`JMenu.add(Component)`



Type Histograms (3)

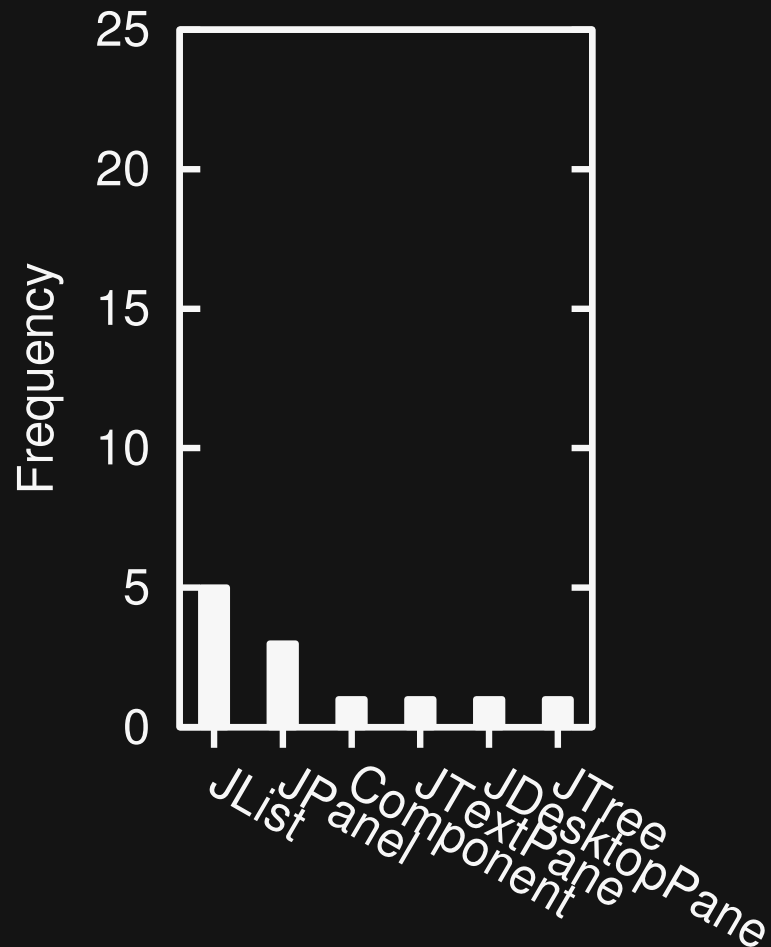
`JMenu.add(Component)`



**Brittle parameter,
two unexpected
arguments**

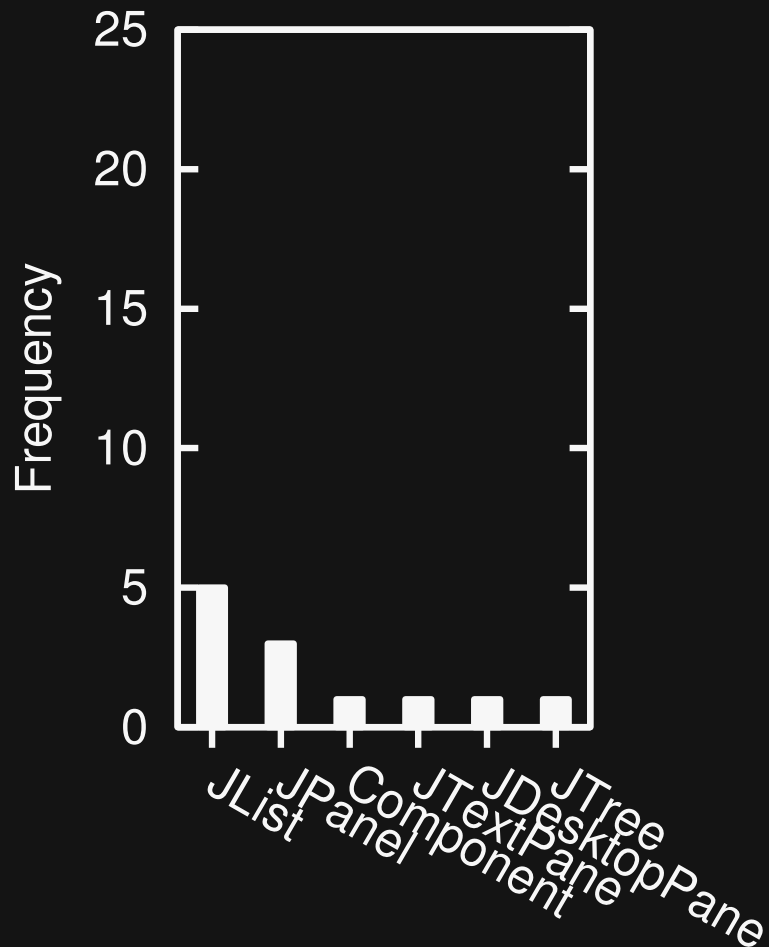
Type Histograms (4)

`JScrollPane.<init>(Component, int, int)`



Type Histograms (4)

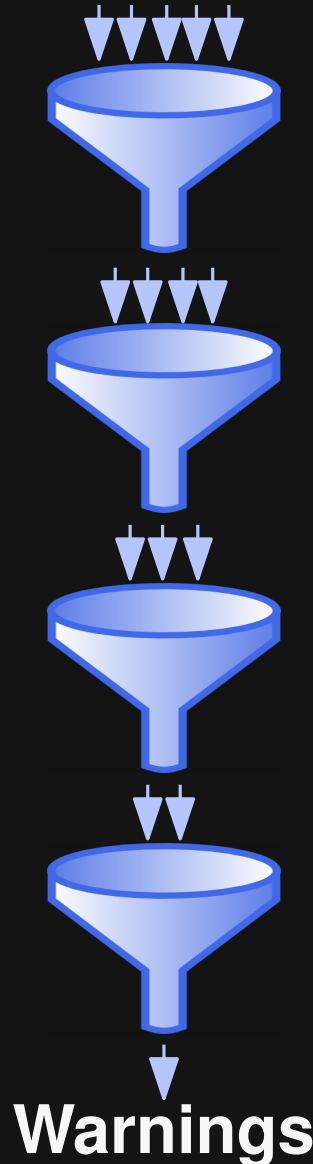
`JScrollPane.<init>(Component, int, int)`



Little information

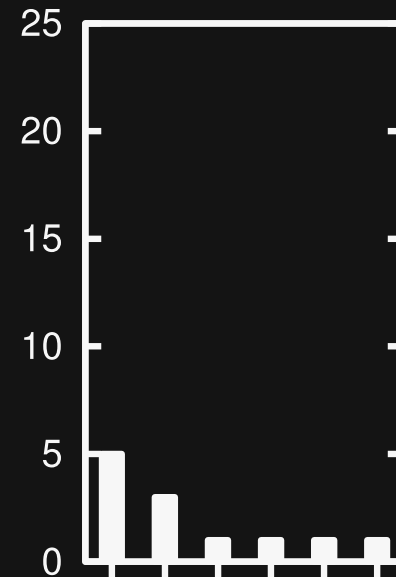
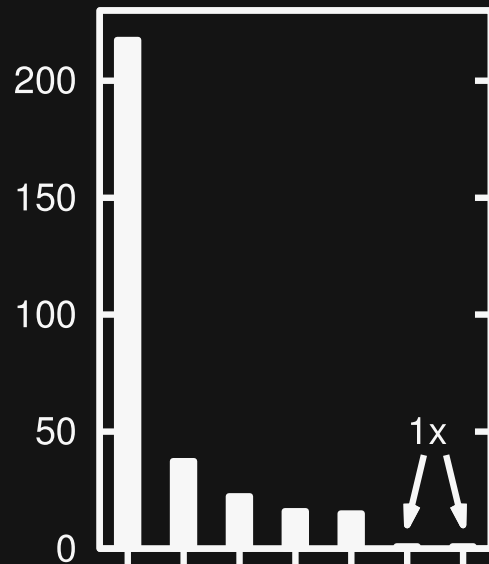
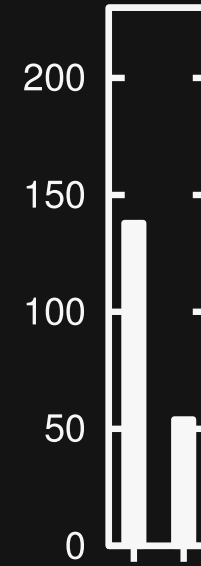
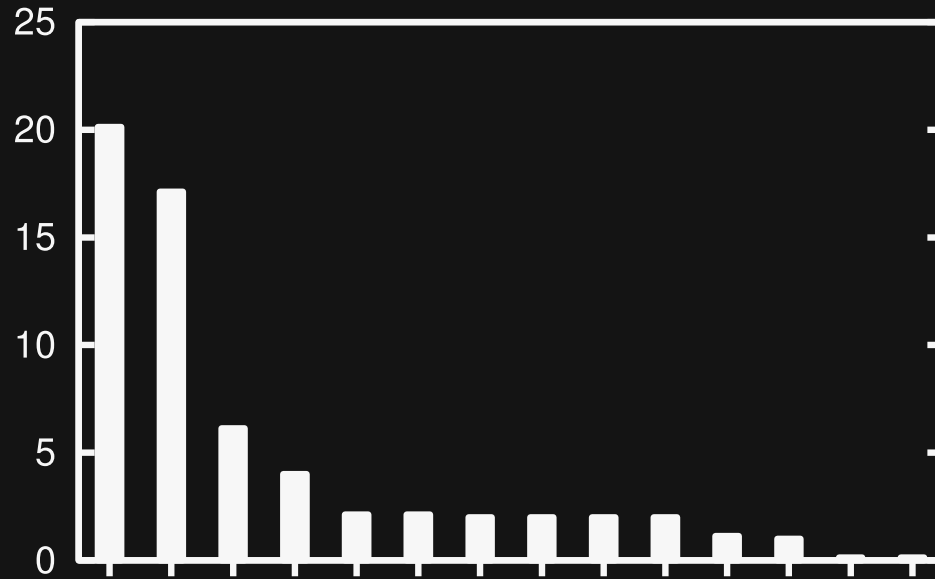
Finding Anomalies

All observations

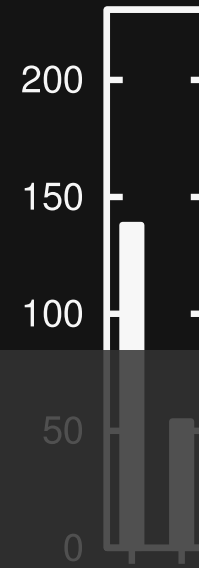


- Initial assumption:
Each observation =
potential anomaly
- Filters to remove false
warnings
- If all filters passed:
Warning about
unexpected argument

Filtering

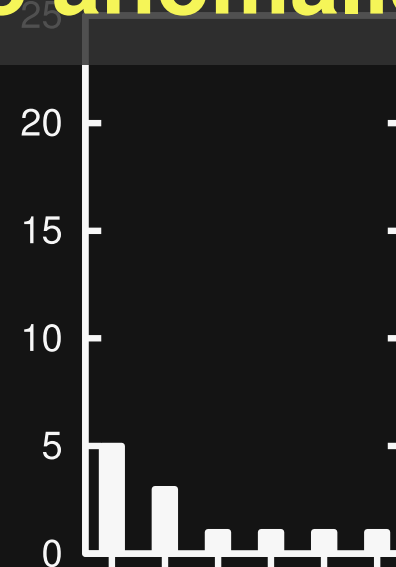
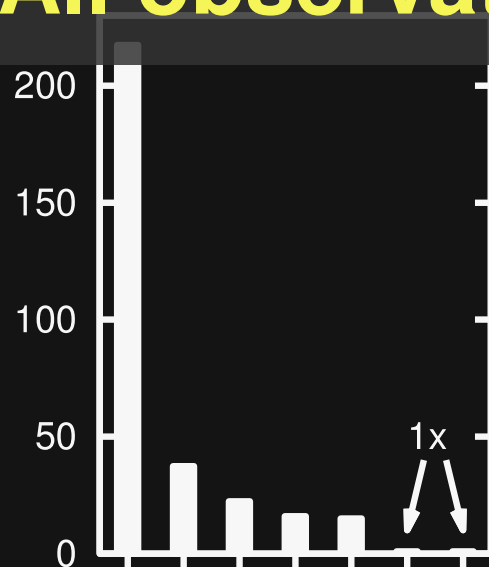


Filtering

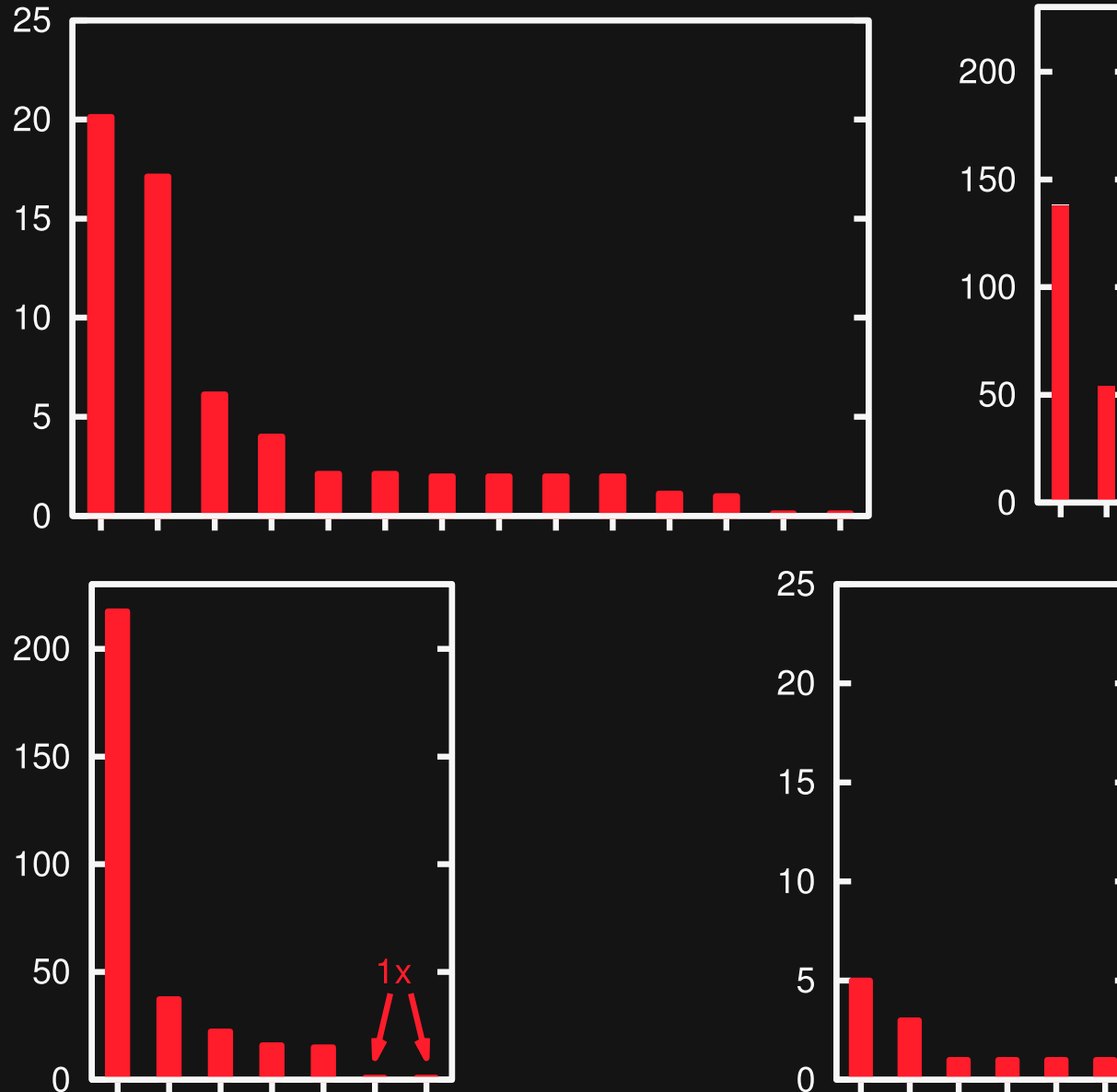


Initial assumption:

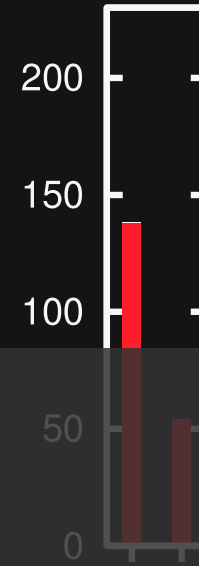
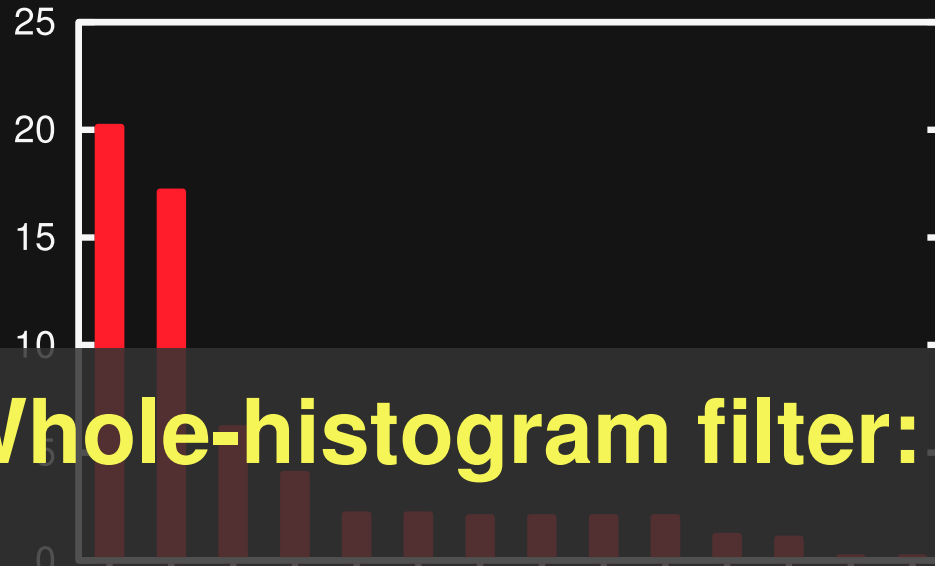
All observations are anomalies



Filtering

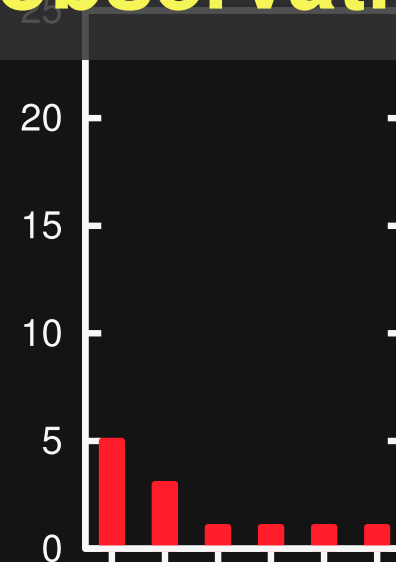
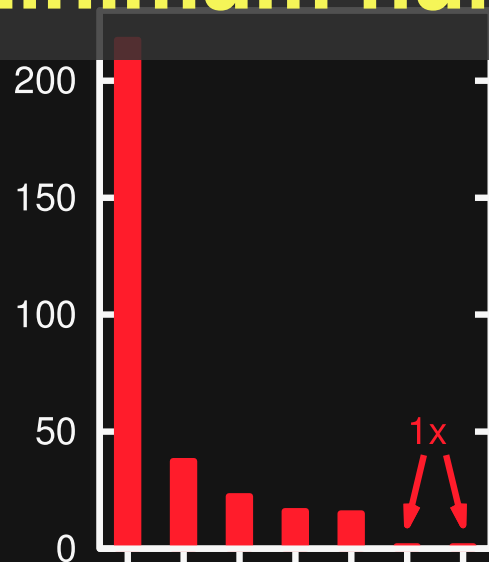


Filtering

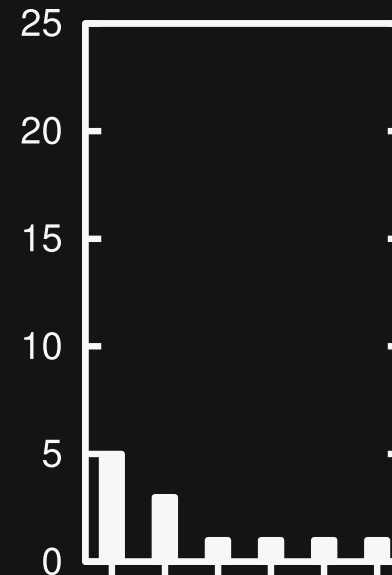
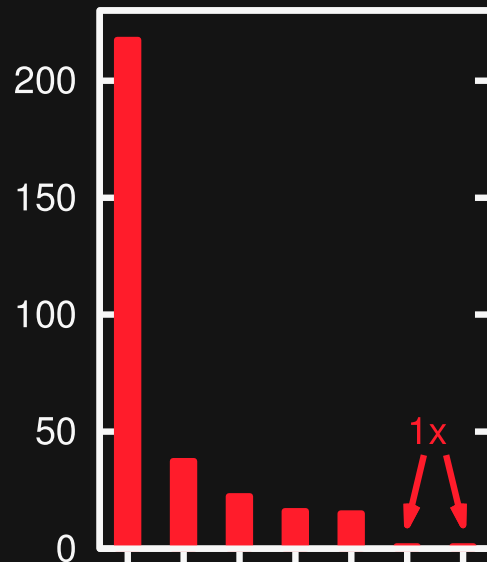
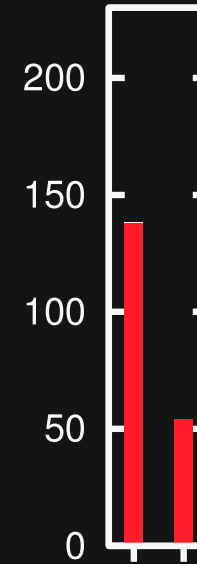
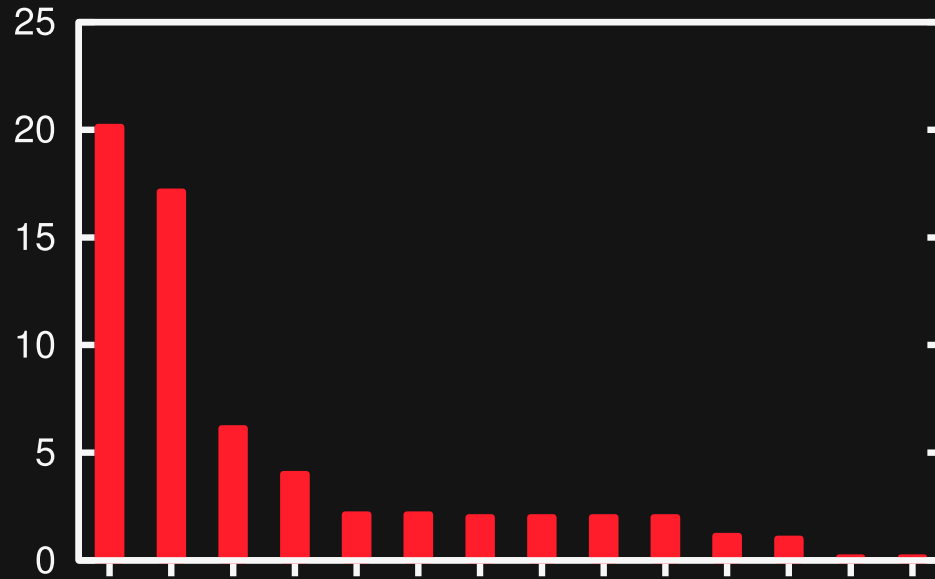


Whole-histogram filter:

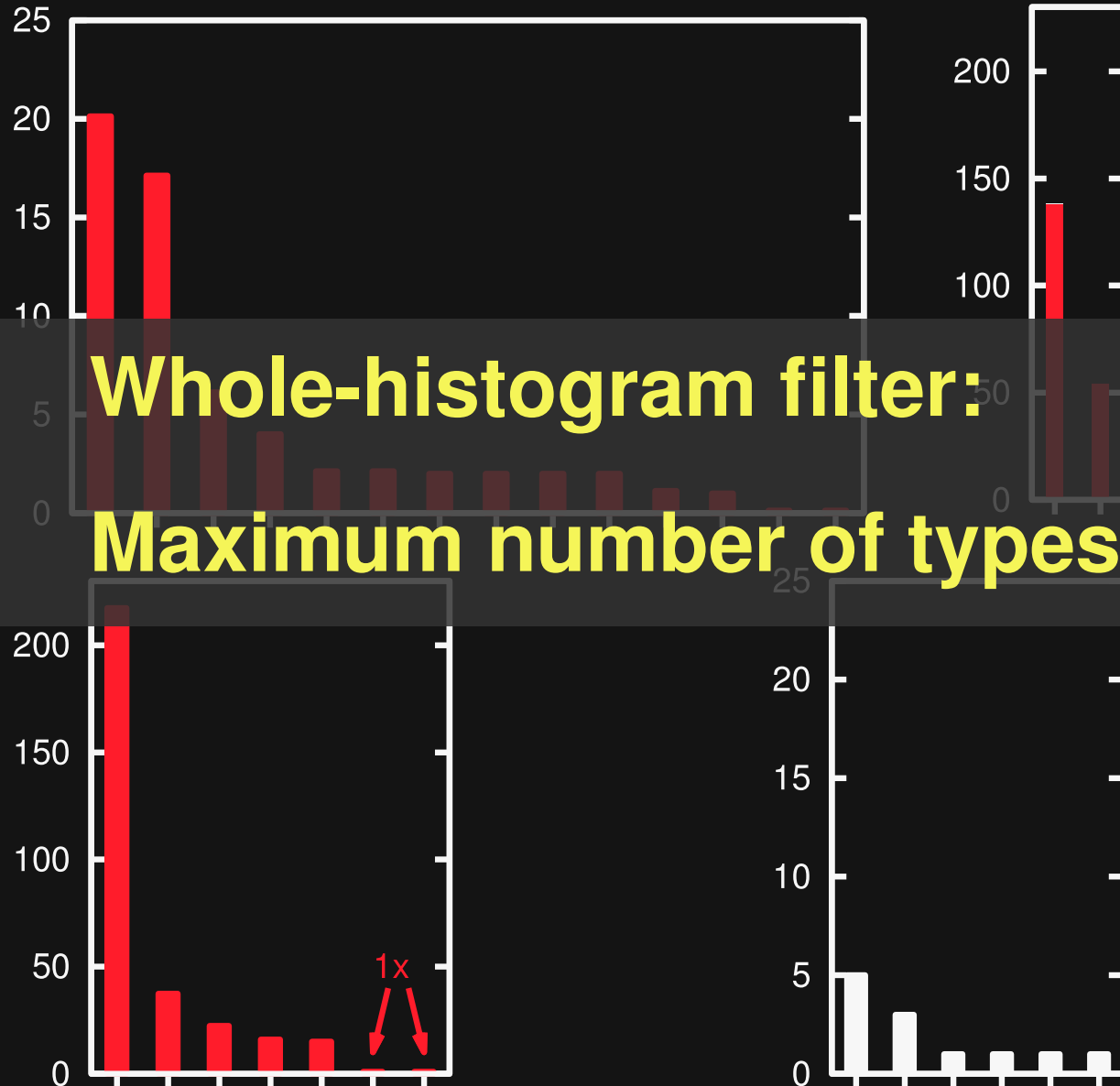
Minimum number of observations



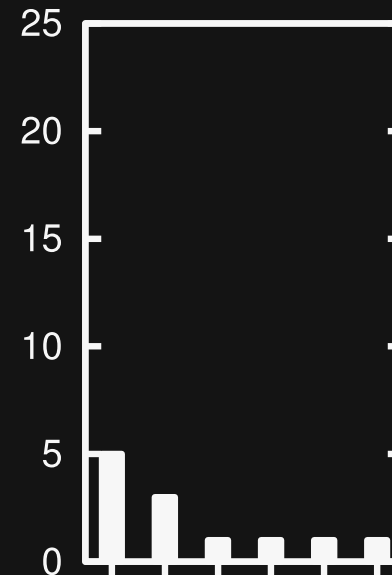
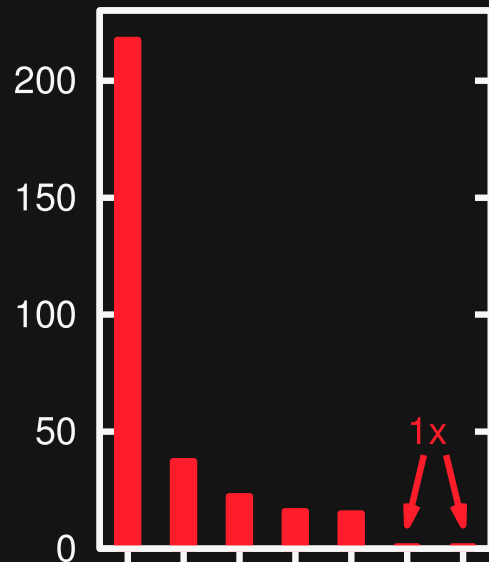
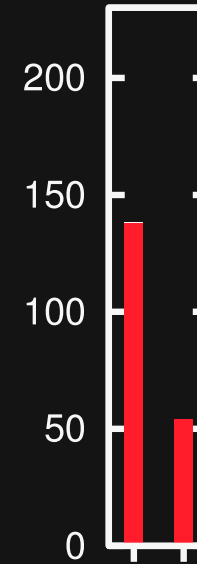
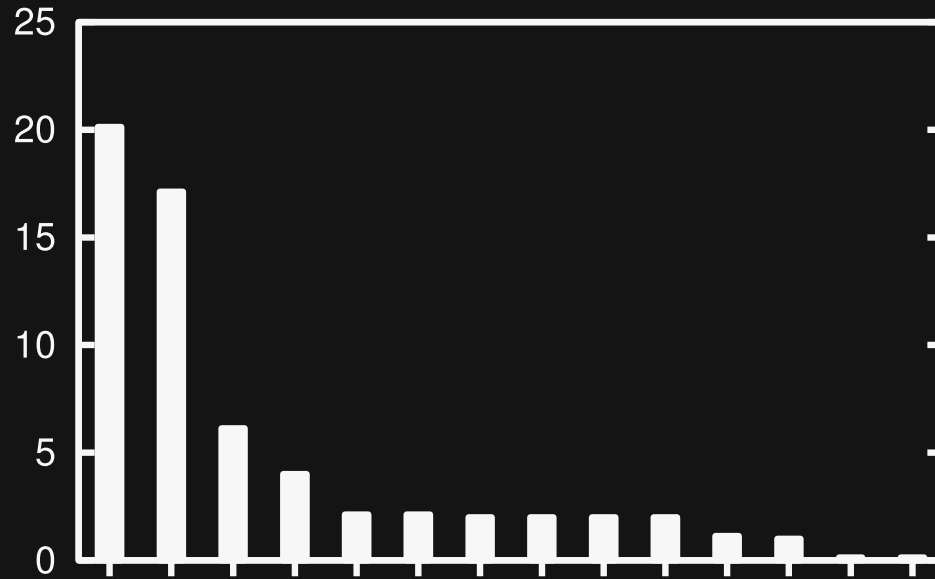
Filtering



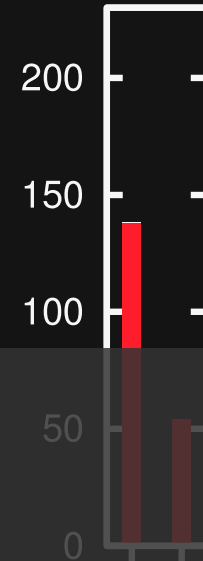
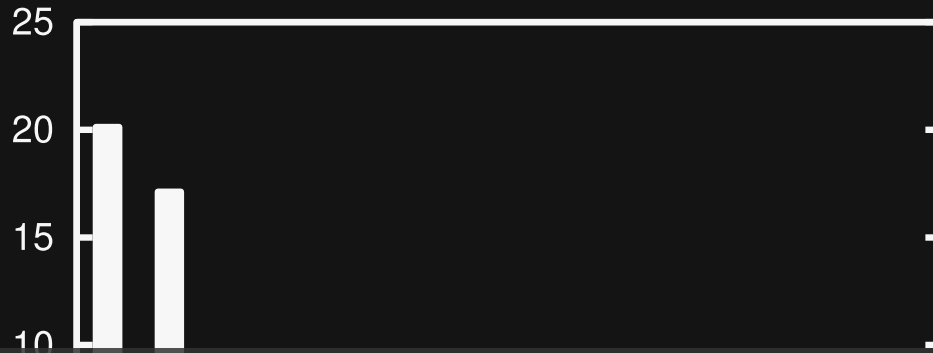
Filtering



Filtering



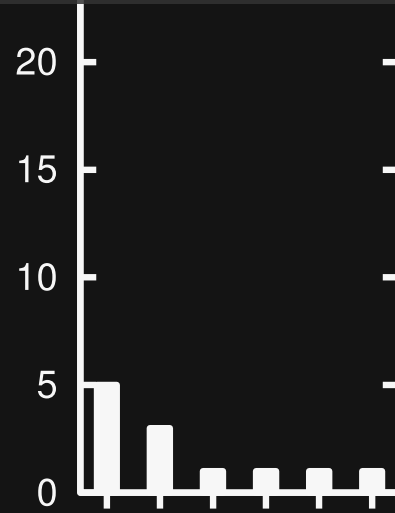
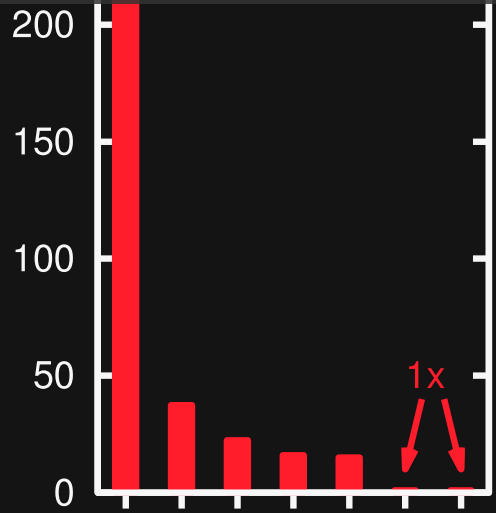
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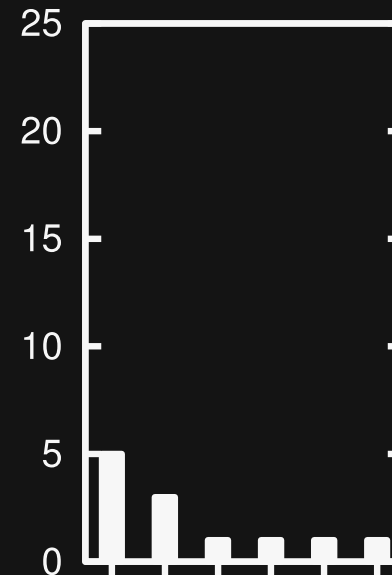
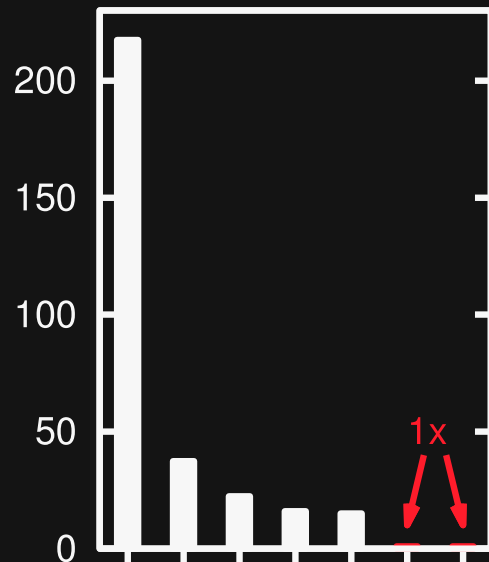
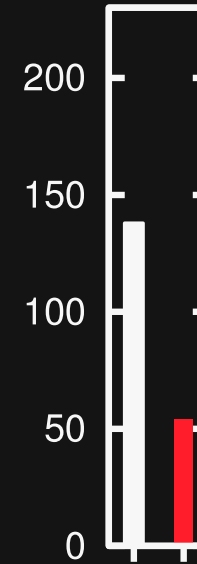
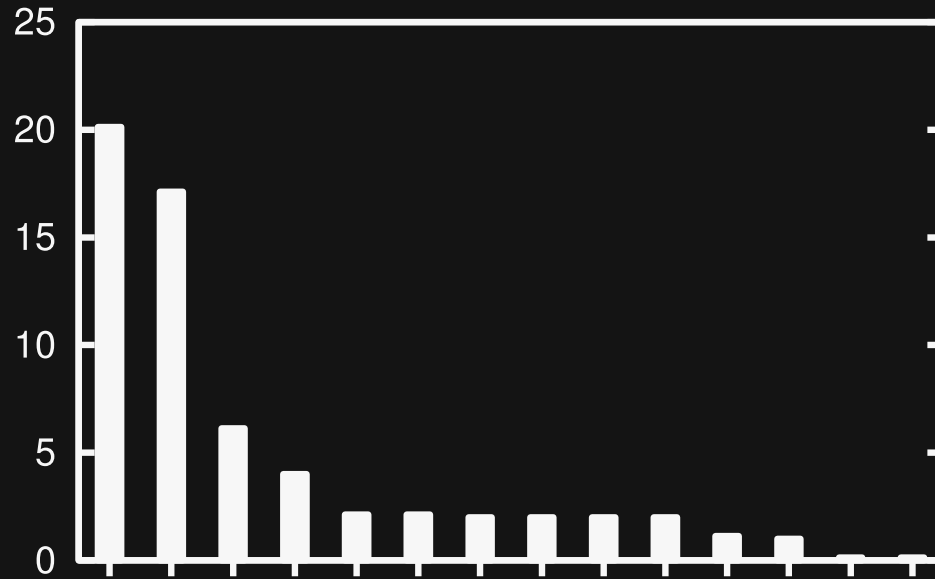
Per-type filter:

Minimum Confidence Drop

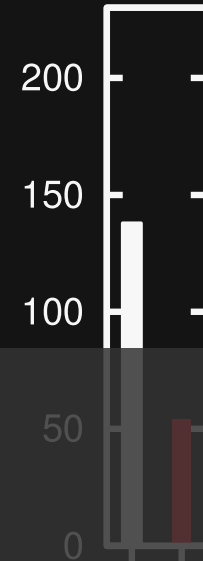
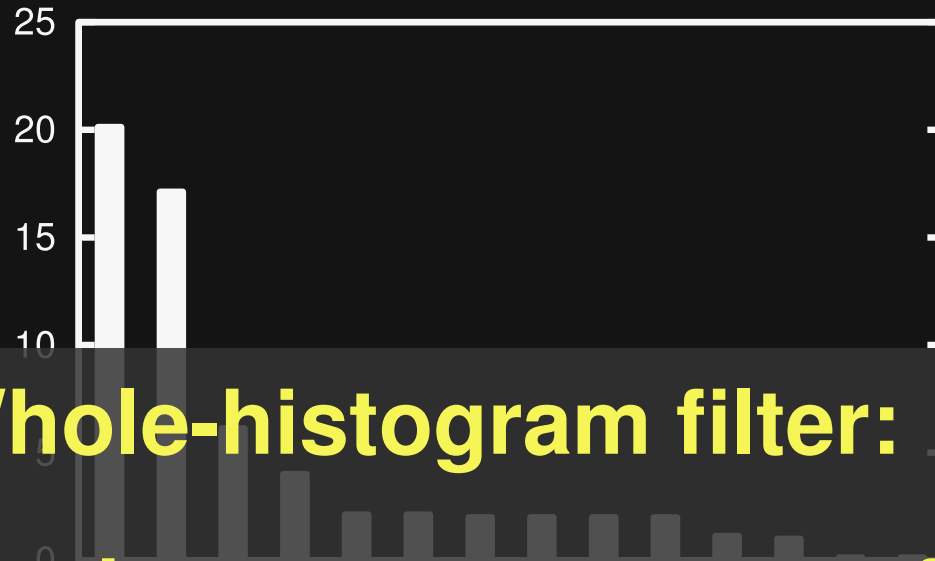
(Does the argument type deviate from an otherwise accepted rule?)



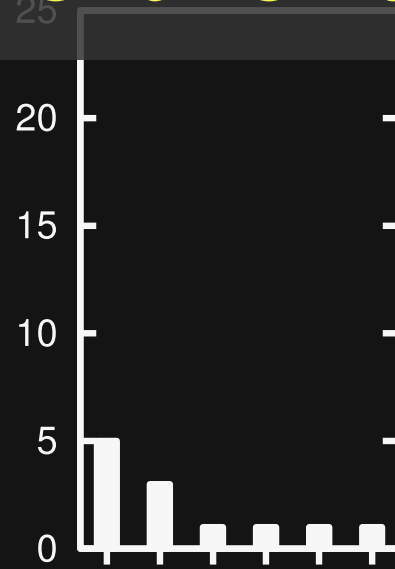
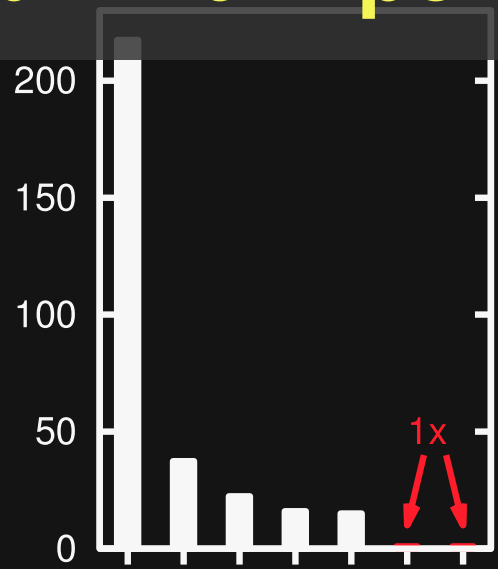
Filtering



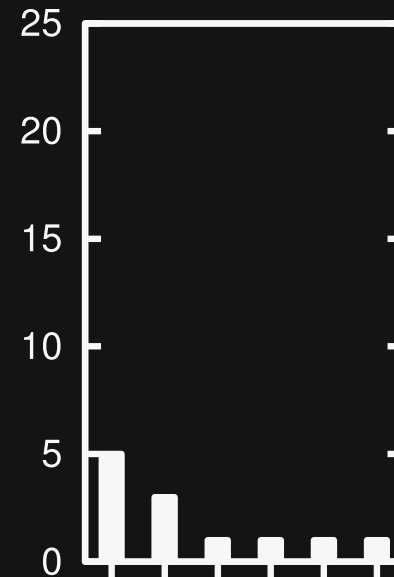
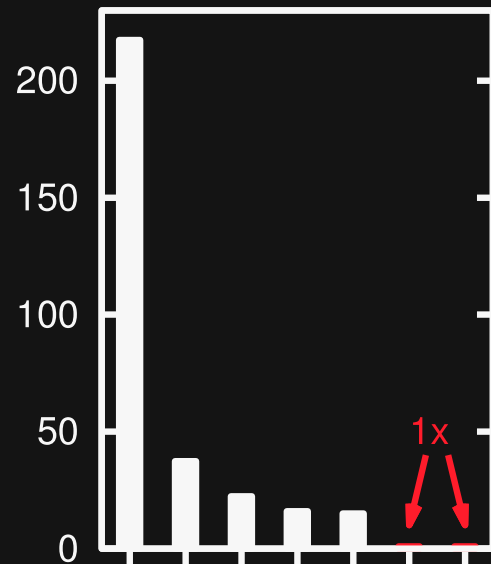
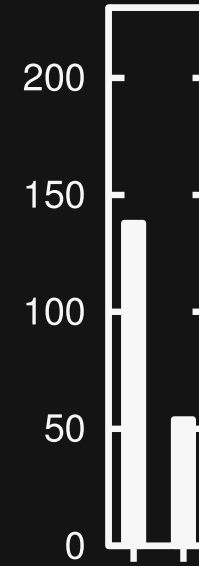
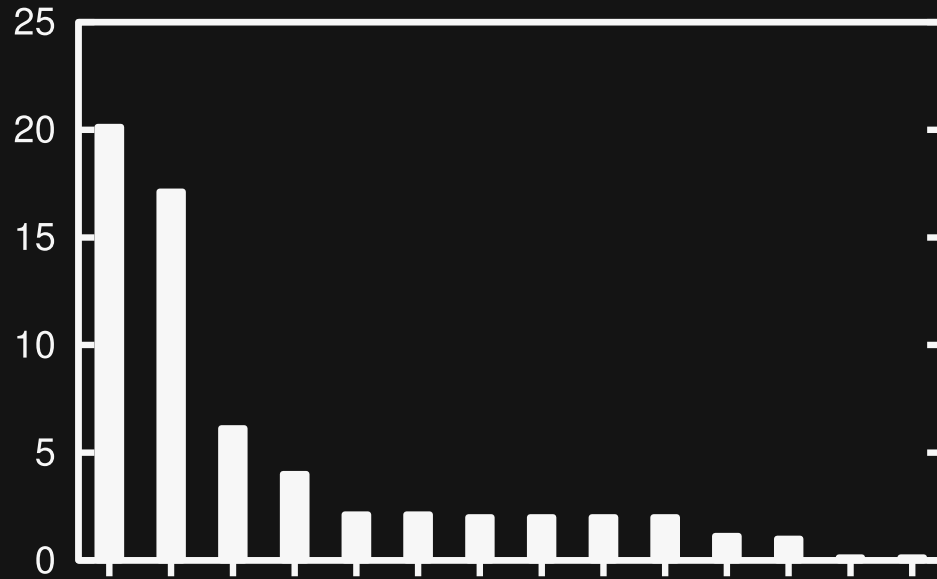
Filtering



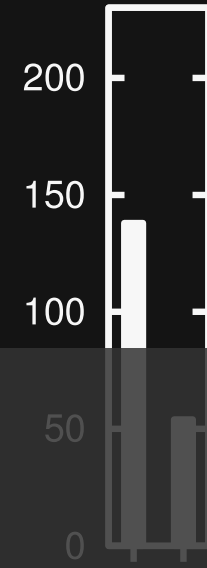
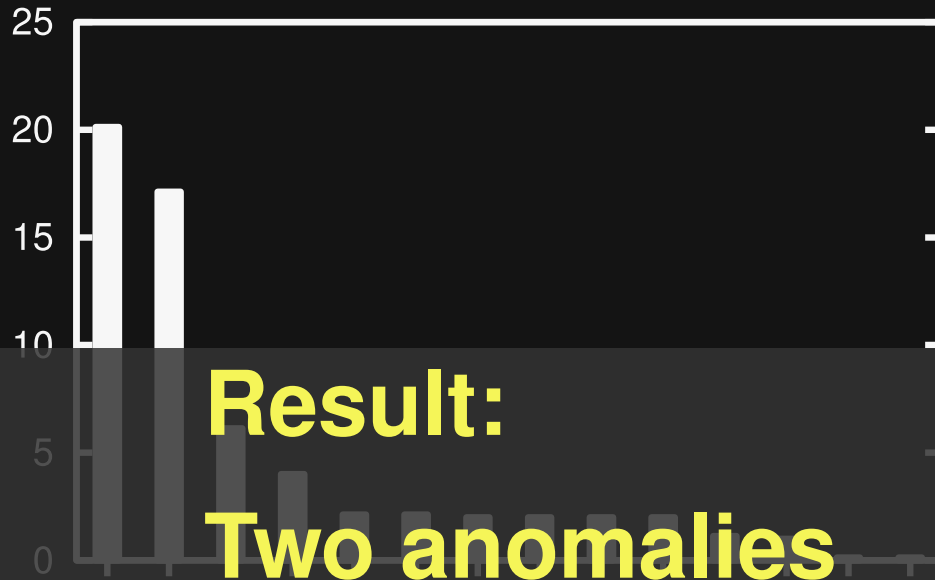
Whole-histogram filter:
Maximum percentage of anomalies



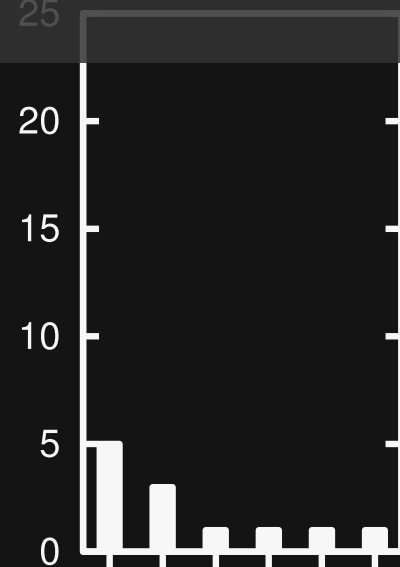
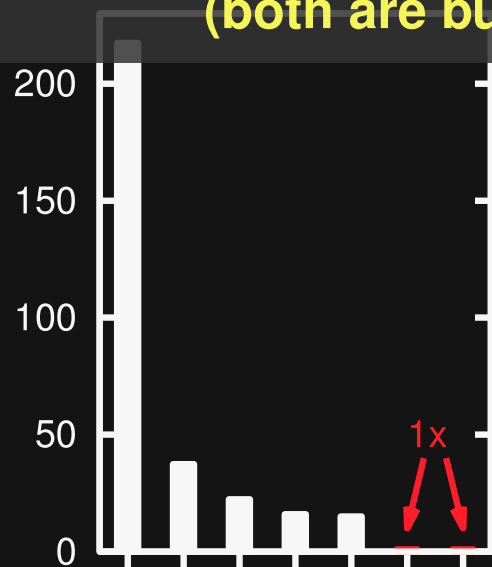
Filtering



Filtering



Result:
Two anomalies
(both are bugs)



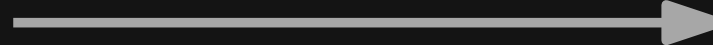
Summary

API
clients



**Static
analysis**

Argument type
observations



**Anomaly
detection**



Warnings about
unexpected types

Evaluation

- **21 programs (650 kLoC)**
- **AWT/Swing API**
- **Bugs - code smells - false positives**

Example: Bug in jEdit

```
class FilteredListModel extends AbstractListModel {
    void setFilter(String filter) {
        Runnable runner = new Runnable() {
            public void run() {
                fireContentsChanged(this, 0, getSize()-1);
            }
        };
    }
}
```

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    void setFilter(String filter) {  
        Runnable runner = new Runnable() {  
            public void run() {  
                fireContentsChanged(this, 0, getSize()-1);  
            }  
        };  
    }  
}
```

- Declared: Object
- Expected: *ListModel
- Here: Runnable

Example: Bug in JFtp

...

```
JScrollPane scrollPane = new JScrollPane(list);  
container.add(new JScrollPane(scrollPane));
```

...

Example: Bug in JFtp

...

```
JScrollPane scrollPane = new JScrollPane(list);  
container.add(new JScrollPane(scrollPane));
```

...

- **Declared: Component**
- **Expected: JList, JTextArea, ...**
- **Here: JScrollPane**

Characteristics of Issues

Common to all issues found:

- Subtle problems (no exception etc.)
- Visual glitches
- GUI misbehavior

Hard to find with traditional testing

Precision

Default filtering: 47%



5 bugs



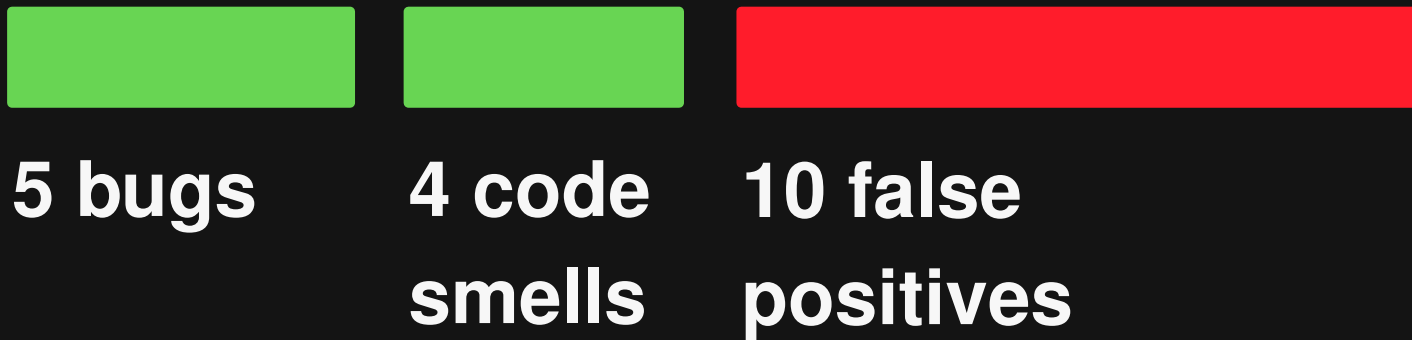
4 code
smells



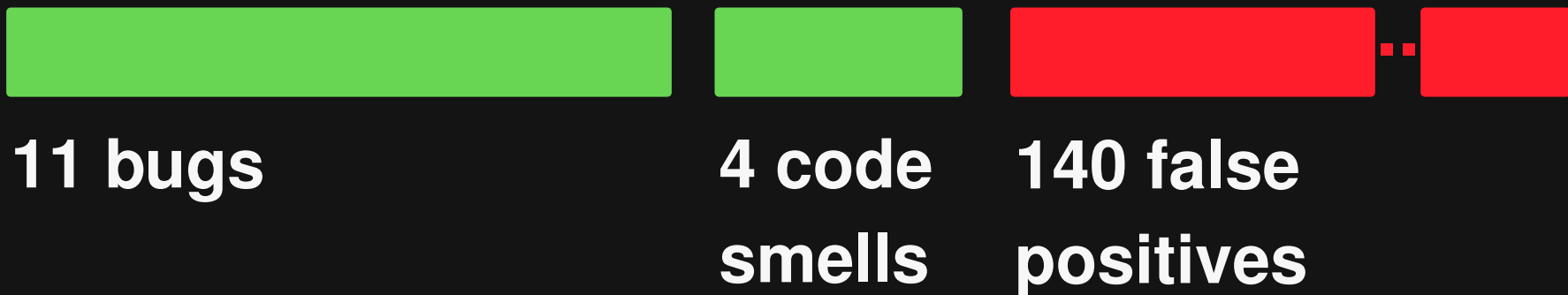
10 false
positives

Precision

Default filtering: 47%



Recall-focused filtering: 11%



Recall

Randomly seeded bugs
(for known brittle parameters)

- Default filtering: **83%**
- Recall-focused filtering: **94%**

Influence of Points-to Analysis

Benefits of using points-to analysis

- **Find two more bugs**
(recall-focused configuration, original programs)
- **Increased precision: 76% → 83%**
(default configuration, seeded bugs)

Influence of Points-to Analysis

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Beneficial but not crucial

Performance

Good performance for automatic analysis

- All 21 programs: 23 minutes
- 99.9% of time: Static analysis

Conclusion

Powerful analysis that finds subtle errors where traditional testing fails

Lessons learned:

- **Brittle parameters:** Real problem that deserves attention
- **Simple analysis:** Effective in practice
- **Many-client analysis:** Key to success

Thank you!



Implementation and experimental data:
<http://mp.binaervarianz.de/issta2012/>

Static Detection of Brittle Parameter Typing

Michael Pradel, Severin Heiniger, and Thomas R. Gross