Automated Bug Detection for JavaScript

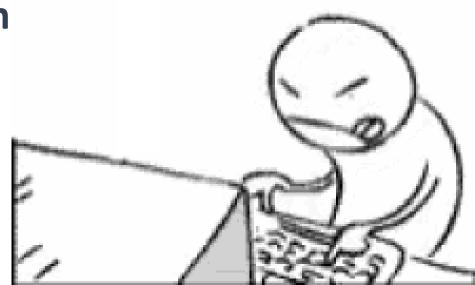
Anders Møller

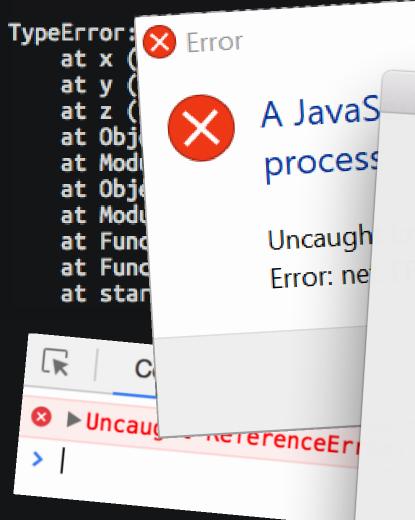




JS JavaScript

- The most popular programming language (according to Stack Overflow's 2019 survey)
- Object-oriented + functional + event-driven
- Testing and evolving JavaScript programs is difficult!





ad in the main



A JavaScript error occurred in the main process

Uncaught Exception:

TypeError: Cannot read property 'getDisplayMatching'

at updateState (/Applications/Simplenote.app/

Contents/Resources/app/node_modules/electronwindow-state/index.js:86:33)

at BrowserWindow.closeHandler (/Applications/

Simplenote.app/Contents/Resources/app/

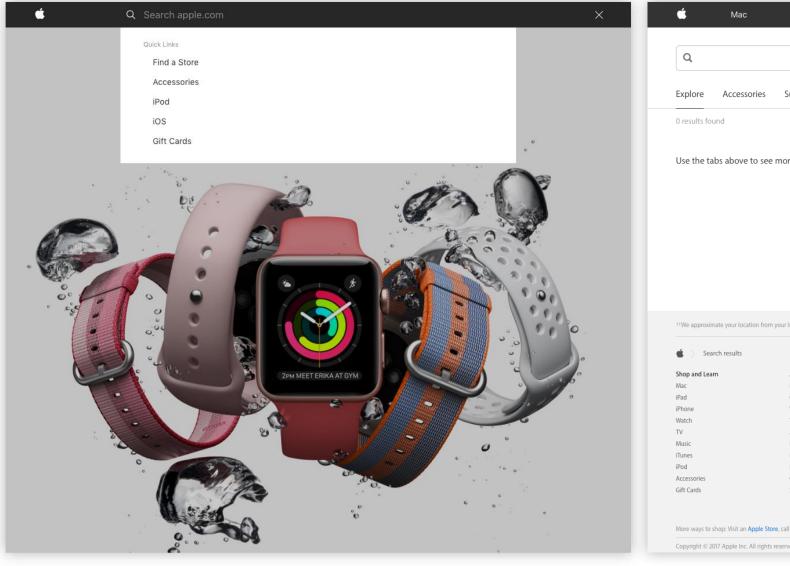
node_modules/electron-window-state/index.js:111:5)

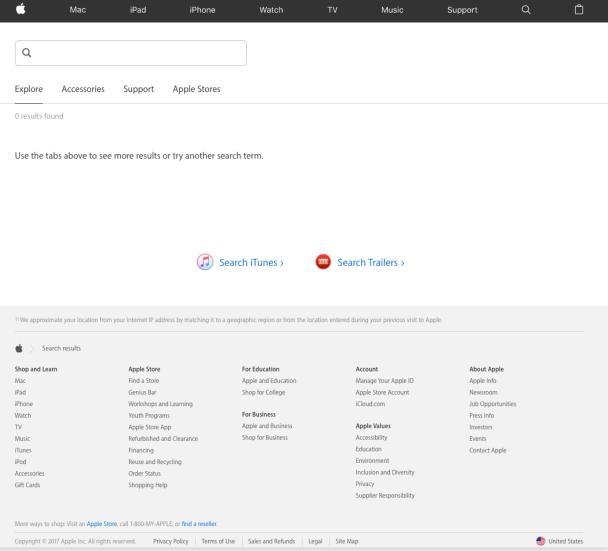
at emitOne (events.js:96:13)

at BrowserWindow.emit (events.js:188:7)

What Apple's programmers expect you to see when clicking the Q icon on apple.com

What you see if you click before the page is fully loaded Q Search apple.com iPad iPhone Watch Music





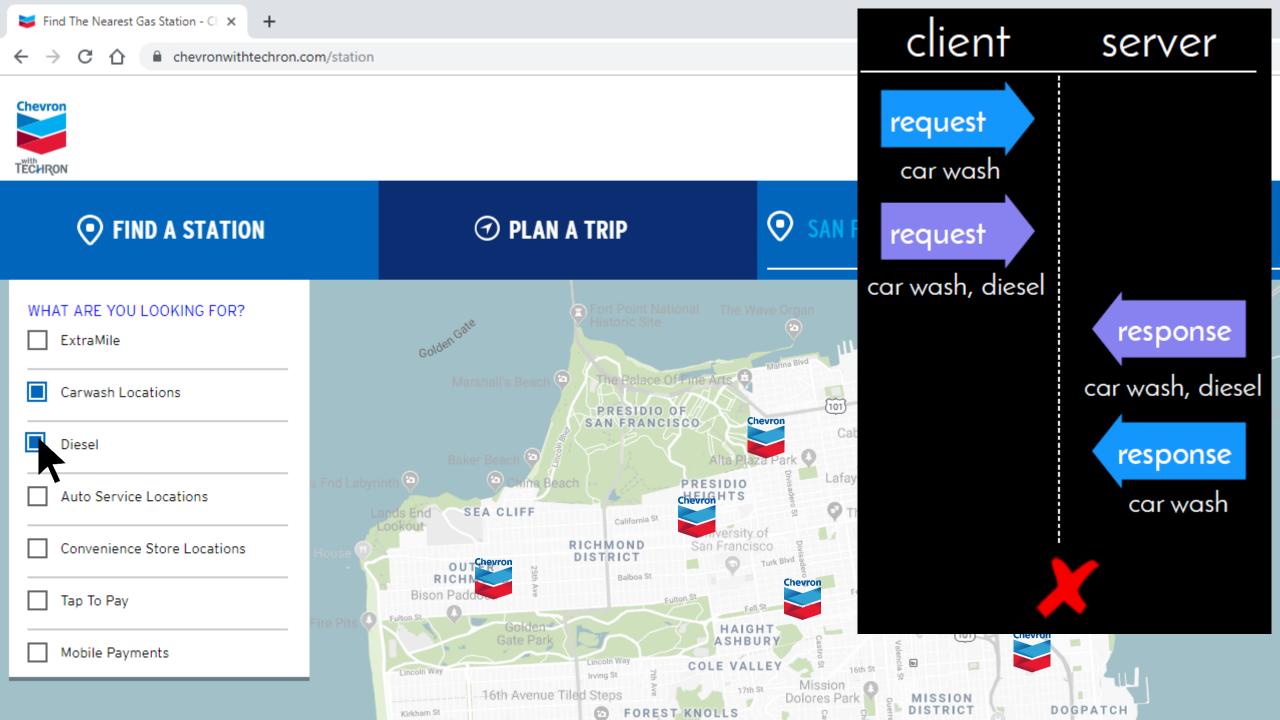
Research in JavaScript at Aarhus University



Static analysis

Automated testing





An interesting research challenge:

How to automatically detect event-race errors in JavaScript programs?

Detecting event-race errors automatically

Our approach (simplified):

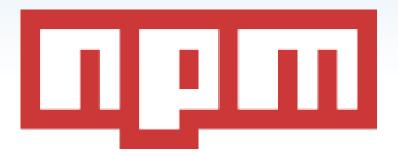
- 1. Run instrumented program, record event sequence
- 2. Analyze the event sequence to predict possible problems
- 3. Simulate reordered event sequences that have
 - the same order of user events (mouse clicks, etc.), but
 - different order of system events (timeouts, HTTP responses, etc.)
- 4. Look for crashes and other observable differences

Research papers and prototype tools:

https://github.com/cs-au-dk/initracer

https://github.com/cs-au-dk/ajaxracer





- npm is a package manager for JavaScript
- The world's largest software registry
 - >1M packages, mostly libraries
 - some have >10M weekly downloads
 - many packages evolve rapidly, with new features, bugfixes, etc.
 - an application A may depend on library B that depends on library C, etc.

Semantic Versioning

Example: $v1.1.0 \rightarrow v1.2.0$ is a *minor* update that should not cause problems for clients of the package

Given a version number MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH, increment the:

- 1. MAJOR version when you make incompatible API changes,
- 2. MINOR version when you add functionality in a backwards-compatible manner, and
- 3. PATCH version when you make backwards-compatible bug fixes.

https://semver.org/

How does the package developer know whether a change is an "incompatible API change"?

What is the API of a JavaScript library?

JavaScript is a highly dynamic programming language

- Impossible to determine library interface directly from the syntactic structure of the library code
- No type annotations
- No clear distinction between public and private



In comparison, Java has static type checking

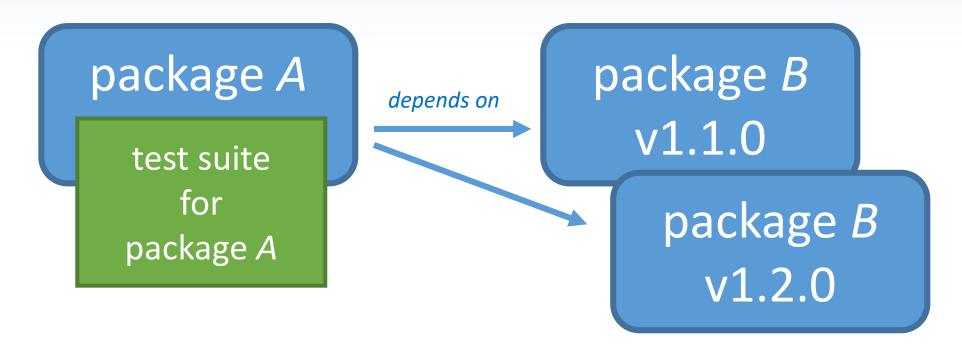
- Just re-compiling the client reveals many breaking changes
- But only type-related, not semantic properties



Another interesting research challenge:

How to automatically detect breaking changes in JavaScript library updates?

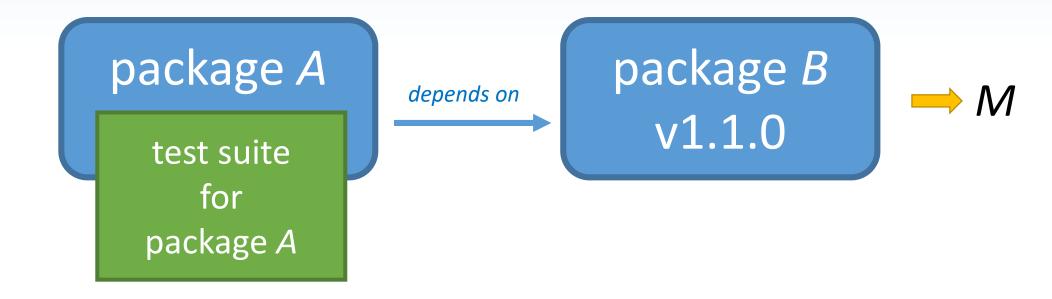
Using client test suites to detect breaking changes



If A's test suite succeeds with v1.1.0 of B but fails with v1.2.0 then the update likely contains an "incompatible API change"

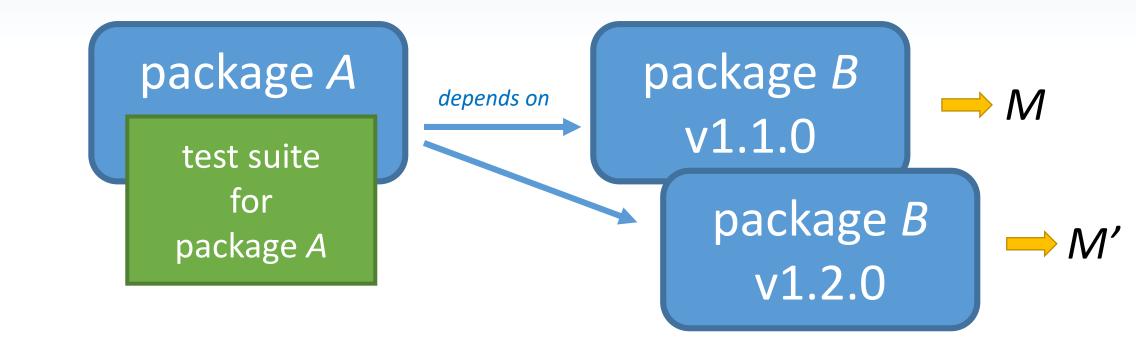
Example: the Lodash package has more than 50 000 direct clients in npm, many with test suites

Our approach



- Run A's test suite, ignore the outcomes of the tests,
 but dynamically monitor all interactions between A and B
- Build a model M of the part of B's interface that is used by A
 - like typed method signatures in Java for all public methods
- If many packages with test suites depend on B, we can learn its entire API

Our approach



- Similarly, build a model M' for the new version of B
- Compare M and M' and report incompatibilities
 - Example: calling B.foo() returns a number with v1.1.0, but a string with v1.2.0
- Amplifying the existing test suites!

Some experimental results

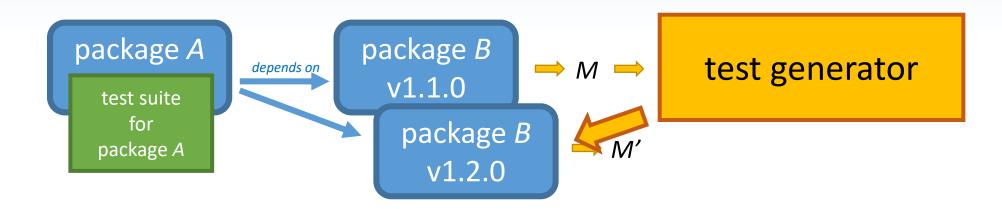
 On 12 popular packages with 389 updates, our technique classified more than 90% of the updates correctly as major vs. minor

• Automatically detected 26 breaking changes in minor updates!

Research papers and prototype tool:

https://github.com/cs-au-dk/noregrets

Recent work: a model-based testing approach



Instead of producing M', automatically generate tests from M

- Faster than running all the test suites!
- Detects even more breaking changes!

Example: big-integer

A test from another library, deposit-iban:

```
const bigInt = require('big-integer');
export function isValidIban(iban) {
    ...
    const bban = ... // '620000000202102329006182700';
    const checkDigitBigInt = bigInt(bban);
    let checkDigitNumber =
        String(98 - checkDigitBigInt.mod(bigInt('97')));
    ...
}
```

Passes with both 1.4.6 and 1.4.7

An automatically generated test by our tool:

big-integer v1.4.6

```
function parseValue (v) {
    ...
    return new BigInteger(...);
}
```

big-integer v1.4.7

```
function parseValue (v) {
  if (isPrecise(v)) {
    return new SmallInteger(v);
  }
  ...
  return new BigInteger(...);
}
```

Passes with 1.4.6 but fails with 1.4.7 – automatically detected a breaking change!

Research in JavaScript at Aarhus University

Lots of exciting research challenges related to JavaScript software development

We're exploring new techniques to automatically detect different kinds of bugs:

- * event-race errors in JavaScript applications, caused by unexpected nondeterminism
- * breaking changes in JavaScript library updates
- + much more ©



