

AexPy: Detecting API Breaking Changes in Python Packages

Xingliang Du, Jun Ma

State Key Laboratory for Novel Software Technology

Nanjing University



Motivation

The Popular Python

Find, install and publish Python packages
with the Python Package Index

Search projects



Or [browse projects](#)

399,320 projects

3,768,298 releases

6,685,79

Create third-party packages

```
import code
import logging
import os
import pathlib
```

```
import click
import yaml
```

```
from click import BadArgumentUsage, BadOptionUsage, BadParameter
from click.exceptions import ClickException
```

Use third-party packages



Motivation

Difficulty on Maintaining Packages



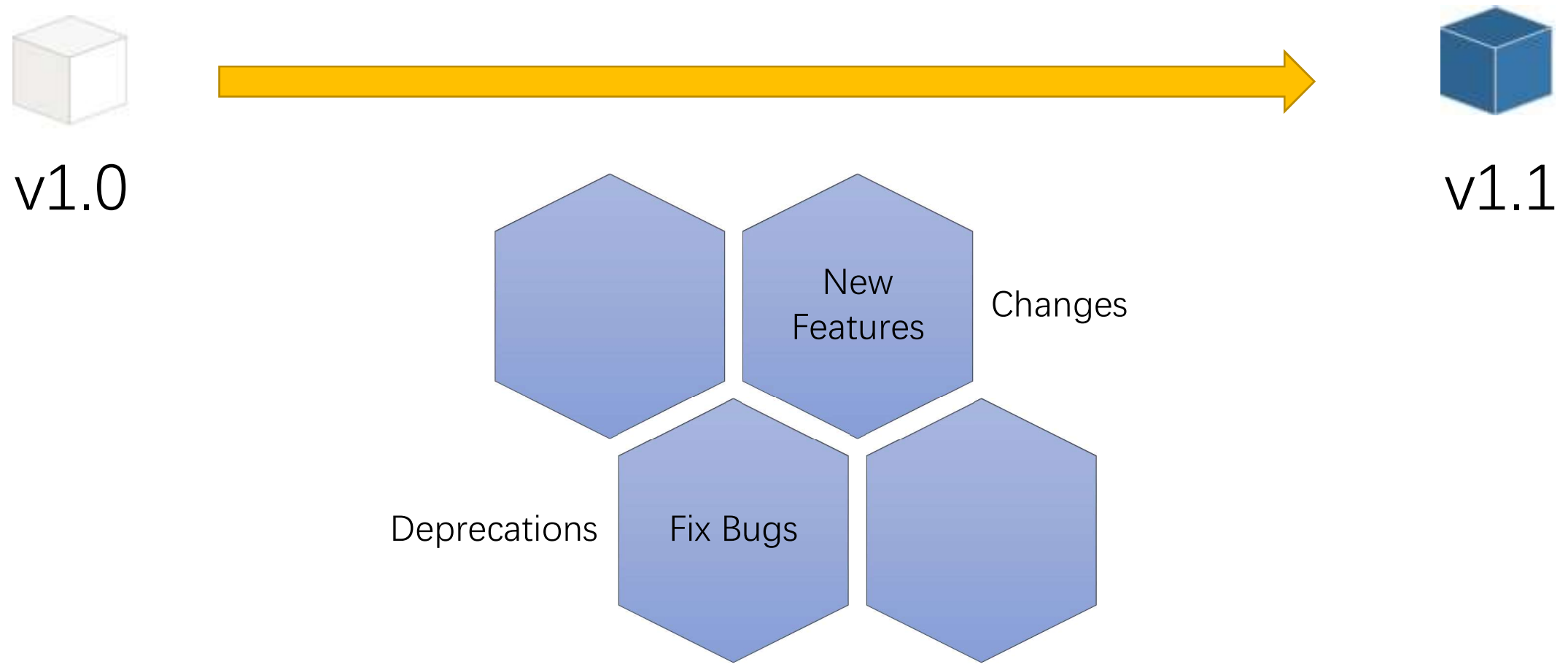
v1.0



v1.1

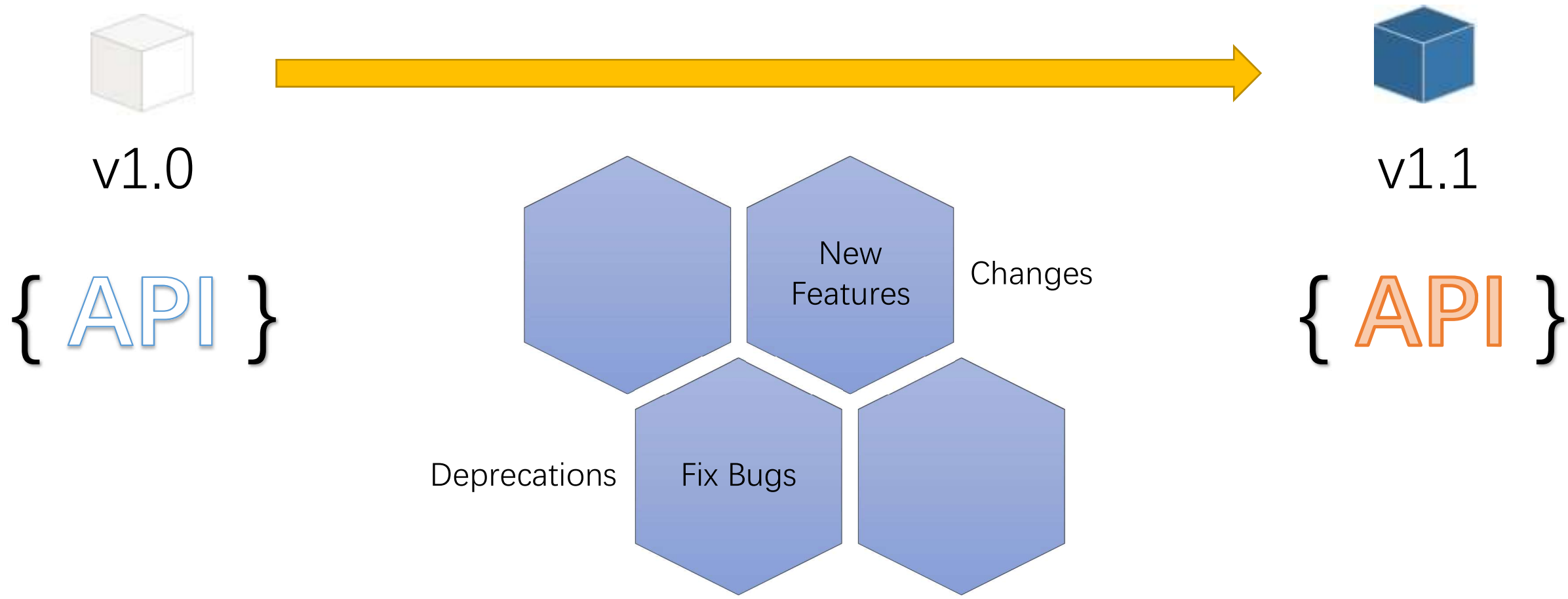
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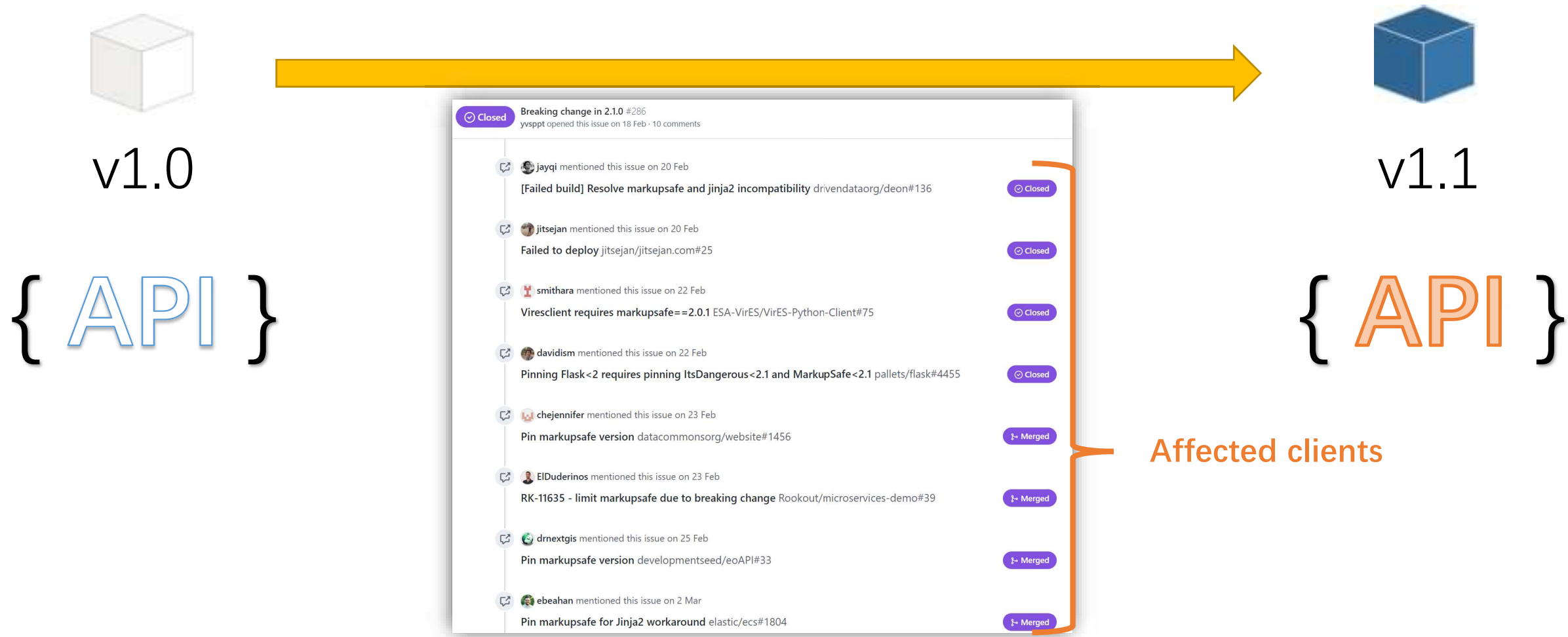
Motivation

Difficulty on Maintaining Packages



Motivation

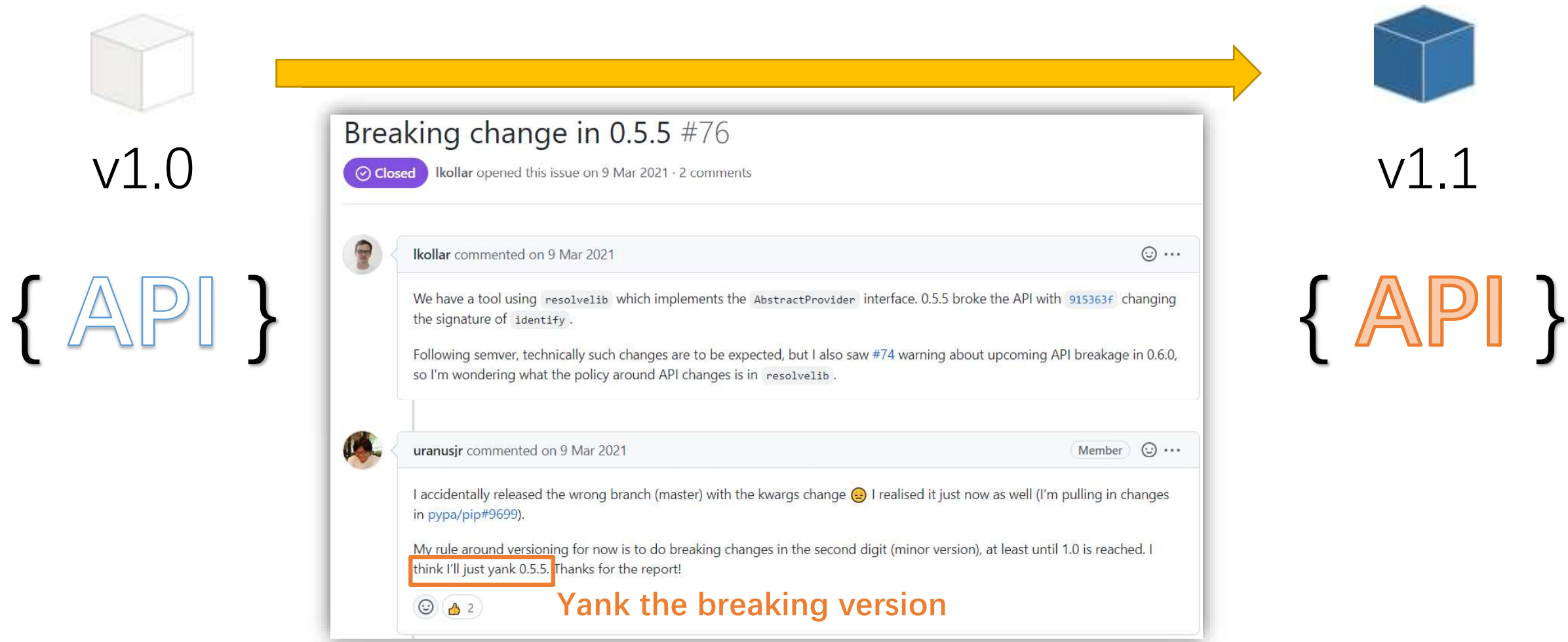
Difficulty on Maintaining Packages



Breaking change in 2.1.0 · Issue #286 · pallets/markupsafe (github.com)

Motivation

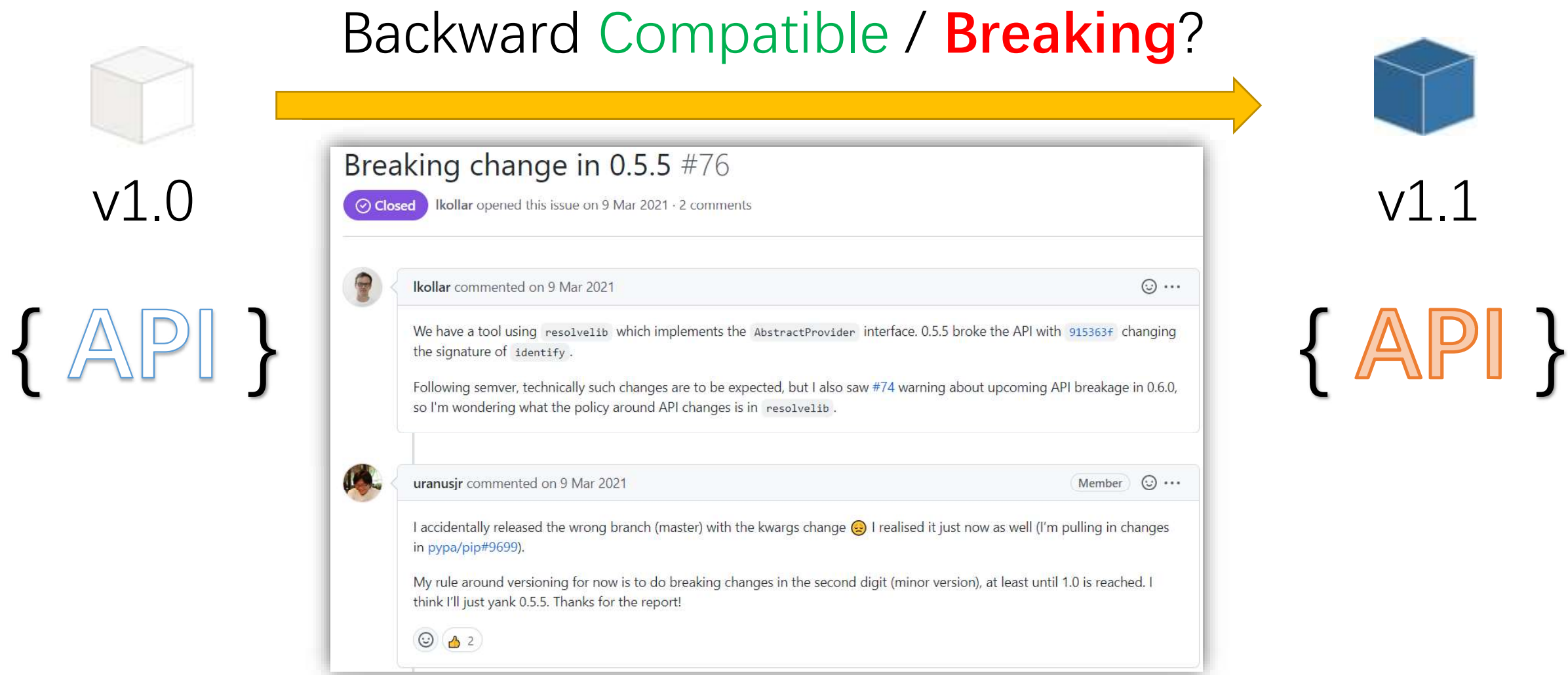
Difficulty on Maintaining Packages



Breaking change in 0.5.5 · Issue #76 · sarugaku/resolveLib (github.com)

Motivation

Difficulty on Maintaining Packages



Breaking change in 0.5.5 · Issue #76 · sarugaku/resolvedlib (github.com)

Motivation

Difficulty on Maintaining Packages

Manually check?

Backward **Compatible** / **Breaking**?



v1.0

{ API }



v1.1

{ API }

Breaking change in 0.5.5 #76

Closed lkollar opened this issue on 9 Mar 2021 · 2 comments

lkollar commented on 9 Mar 2021

We have a tool using `resolve1ib` which implements the `AbstractProvider` interface. 0.5.5 broke the API with `915363f` changing the signature of `identify`.

Following semver, technically such changes are to be expected, but I also saw #74 warning about upcoming API breakage in 0.6.0, so I'm wondering what the policy around API changes is in `resolve1ib`.

uranusjr commented on 9 Mar 2021

I accidentally released the wrong branch (master) with the kwargs change 😞 I realised it just now as well (I'm pulling in changes in `pypa/pip#9699`).

My rule around versioning for now is to do breaking changes in the second digit (minor version), at least until 1.0 is reached. I think I'll just yank 0.5.5. Thanks for the report!

Breaking change in 0.5.5 · Issue #76 · sarugaku/resolve1ib (github.com)

Motivation

Difficulty on Maintaining Packages

Automatically
check by AexPy!

Backward **Compatible** / **Breaking**?



v1.0

{ API }



v1.1

{ API }

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Dynamic Language Features

- Programming behaviors at runtime
- Dynamic type system with duck-typing

Complex API References

- Importing and renaming
- Same API but different names

Fake Private Members

- Fuzzy API accessibility / visibility
- Custom naming-conventions in case of aliasing

Flexible Argument Passing

- Required or optional parameters
- Positional, keyword, or variadic parameters

```
from os import path
from data import _store as write

class A:
    def __init__(self):
        self._x = 0
        self.bound = 10

    @property
    def x(self): return self._x
    @x.setter
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val

    def __iter__(self) -> "Optional[A]": return self

    def __next__(self):
        if self.x < self.bound:
            self.x += 1
            return self.x
        else:
            raise StopIteration

def test(pos, /, posOrKw, *args, kw = None, **kwargs):
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Attributes in constructor

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from os import path
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```
class A:
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```
    def __init__(self):
        self._x = 0
        self.bound = 10
```

@property Decorators to modify APIs at runtime

```
    def x(self): return self._x
```

@x.setter

```
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val
```

```
    def __iter__(self) -> "Optional[A]": return self
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```
    def __next__(self):
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```
        if self.x < self.bound:
```

```
            self.x += 1
```

```
            return self.x
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```
        else:
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            raise StopIteration
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```

Duck-typing: class A is a virtual subclass of Iterable

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Same API but different aliases

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from os import path
from data import _store as write
```

```
data._store
write
```

```
class A:
    def __init__(self):
        self._x = 0
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    def x(self): return self._x
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class A:
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```

Developers' convention, but still accessible for clients

```
@property
def x(self): return self._x
@x.setter
def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val

def __iter__(self) -> "Optional[A]": return self

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Different visibilities of aliases

```
from os import path
from data import _store as write
```

data._store (private)
write (public)

```
class A:
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    def __next__(self):
        if self.x < self.bound:
            test(1, 2) Positional

def test(pos, /, posOrKw, *args, kw = None, **kwargs):
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    def __next__(self):
        if self.x < self.bound:
            test(1, 2)    Positional
            test(1, posOrKw=2, kw=3)    Keyword

def test(pos, /, posOrKw, *args, kw = None, **kwargs):
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        if self.x < self.bound:
            test(1, 2)    Positional
            test(1, posOrKw=2, kw=3)    Keyword
            test(1, 2, 3, other=4)    Variadic

def test(pos, /, posOrKw, *args, kw = None, **kwargs):
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API
Description

Extraction
Method

Comparing
Algorithm

Change
Severities

AexPy's Approach Overview

API
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Change
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Detailed
API Model

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Hybrid
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AexPy's Approach Overview

Detailed
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Breaking
Levels

AexPy's Approach Overview



- API model
- Dynamic reflection
- Static analysis

Detection

- Change classification
- API and parameter pairing
- Constraint-based comparing



- Breaking levels
- API scope and change content
- Type compatibility

Detailed
API Model

Hybrid
Analysis

Constraint
Checking

Breaking
Levels

AexPy's Approach Extraction – API Model

```
from typing import Optional as opt

def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self): print(type(self))

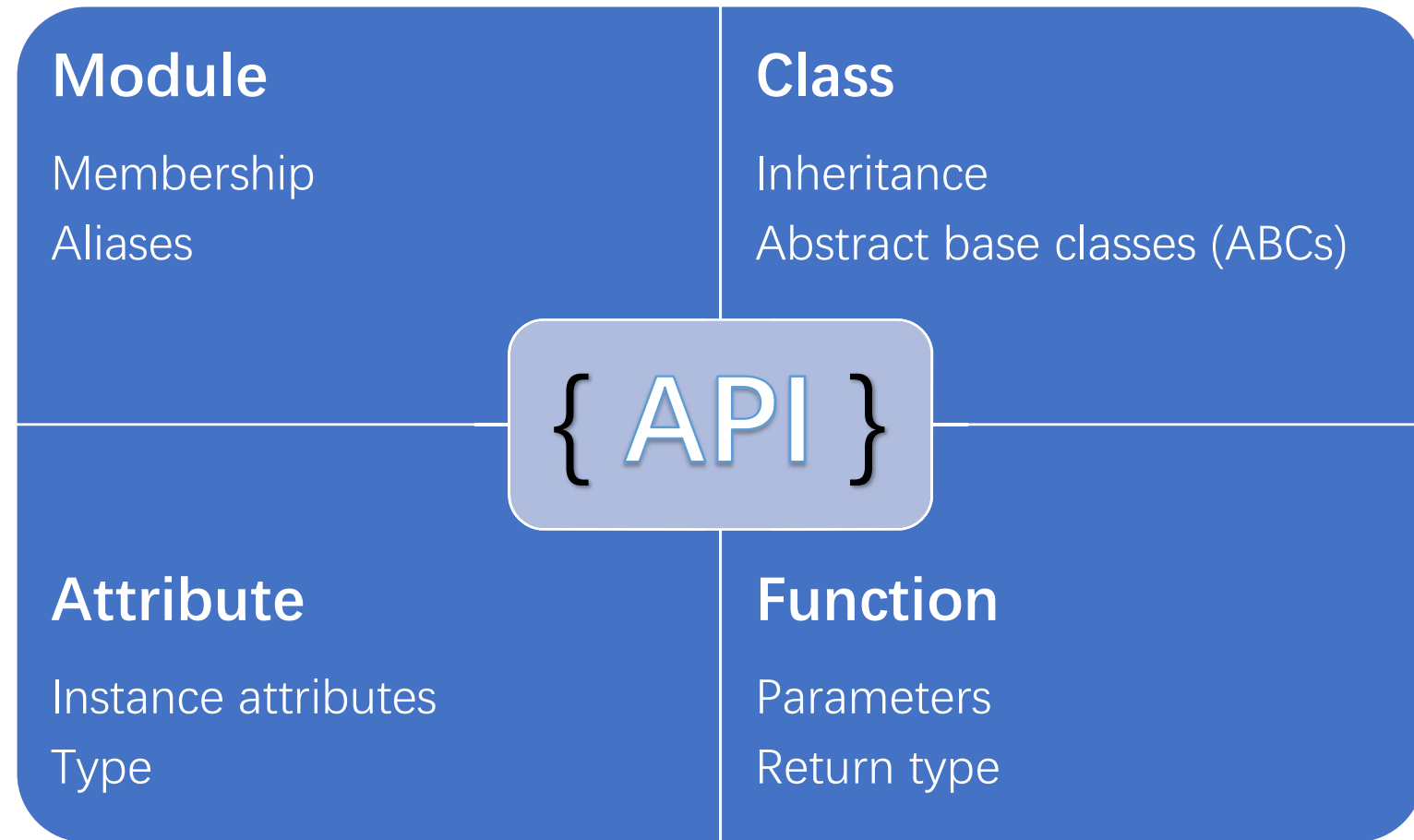
class A:
    typeme = _share

class B:
    typeme = _share
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":
        return c

    @property
    def x(self): return self._x
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    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val

    @staticmethod
    def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])

class C(list, B):
    pass
```



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Module

Membership
Aliases

Class

Inheritance
Abstract base classes (ABCs)

{ API }

Attribute

Instance attributes
Type

Function

Parameters
Return type

AexPy's Approach Extraction – API Model

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class C(list, B):
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```

members(M).values

members(M).keys

```
{
    "opt",
    "func",
    "_share",
    "A",
    "B",
    "C"
}
```



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AexPy's Approach

Extraction – API Model

```
from typing import Optional as opt

def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self): print(type(self))

class A:
    type = _share

class B:
    type = _share
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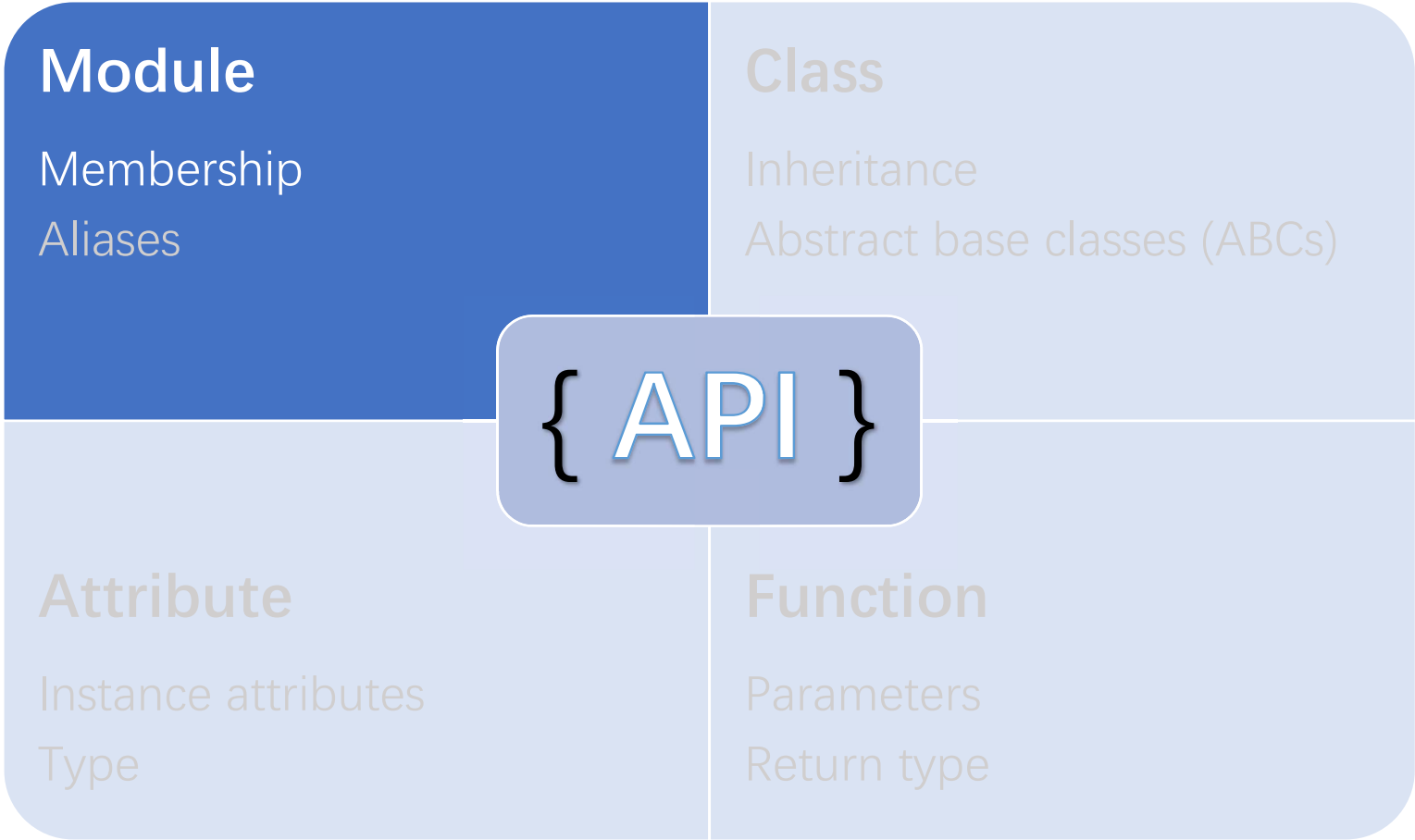
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members(M).values

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- {
- “opt”,
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AexPy's Approach Extraction – API Model

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bases(C) abcs(C)
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Sequence
Iterable

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class A:
    typeme = _share Normal attributes

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    @property Instance attributes
    def x(self): return self._x
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Optional parameter

Variadic parameters

Return type



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    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":
        return c

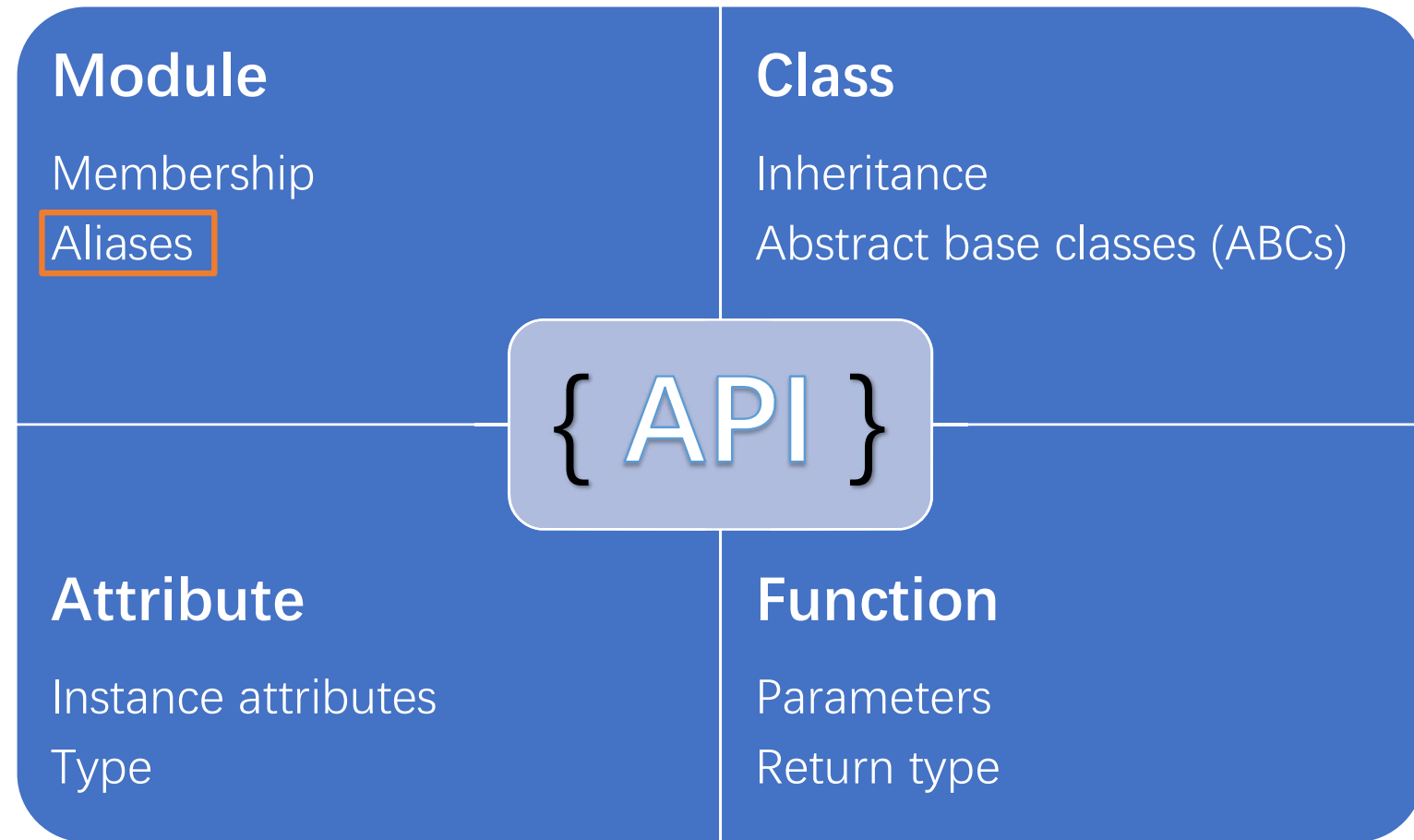
    @property
    def x(self): return self._x
    @x.setter
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val

    @staticmethod
    def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])

class C(list, B):
    pass
```

aliases(_share)

A.typeme
B.typeme



AexPy's Approach Extraction – API Model

```
from typing import Optional as opt
```

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass  
def _share(self): print(type(self))
```

```
class A:  
    typeme = _share
```

```
class B:  
    typeme = _share  
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":  
        return c
```

Sum: $T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_n$,

Product: $T_1 \times T_2 \times \dots \times T_n$,

Callable: $T_{args} \rightarrow T_{ret}$,

Generic: $T_{base}(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n)$

```
def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])
```

```
class C(list, B):  
    pass
```



Module

Membership
Aliases

Class

Inheritance
Abstract base classes (ABCs)

{ API }

Attribute

Instance attributes
Type

Function

Parameters
Return type

AexPy's Approach Extraction – API Model

```
from typing import Optional as opt
```

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass  
def _share(self): print(type(self))
```

```
class A:  
    typeme = _share
```

```
class B:  
    typeme = _share  
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":  
        return c
```

type(c) = **B + none**

Sum: $T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_n$,

Product: $T_1 \times T_2 \times \dots \times T_n$,

Callable: $T_{args} \rightarrow T_{ret}$,

Generic: $T_{base}(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n)$

```
def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])
```

```
class C(list, B):  
    pass
```



Module

Membership
Aliases

Class

Inheritance
Abstract base classes (ABCs)

{ API }

Attribute

Instance attributes
Type

Function

Parameters
Return type

AexPy's Approach Extraction – Algorithm

```
from typing import Optional as opt

def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self): print(type(self))

class A:
    typeme = _share

class B:
    typeme = _share
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":
        return c

    @property
    def x(self): return self._x
    @x.setter
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val

    @staticmethod
    def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])

class C(list, B):
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```

Dynamic Reflection

- Breadth-first search
- Inspect live objects

Static Analysis

- Traverse ASTs
- Gain types from Mypy

AexPy's Approach Extraction – Algorithm

```
from typing import Optional as opt
```

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass  
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class A:  
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    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":  
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```
@property  
def x(self): return self._x  
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def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val
```

```
@staticmethod  
def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])
```

```
class C(list, B):  
    pass
```



Dynamic Reflection

Breadth-first search

Static Analysis

modules:

classes:

attributes:

functions:

AexPy's Approach Extraction – Algorithm

```
from typing import Optional as opt
```

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass  
def _share(self): print(type(self))
```

```
class A:  
    typeme = _share
```

```
class B:  
    typeme = _share  
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":  
        return c
```

```
    @property  
    def x(self): return self._x  
    @x.setter  
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val
```

```
    @staticmethod  
    def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])
```

```
class C(list, B):  
    pass
```



Dynamic Reflection

Breadth-first search

Static Analysis

```
modules:  
  M:  
    members:  
      opt: <external>typing.Optional  
      func: M.func  
      _share: M._share  
      A: M.A  
      B: M.B  
      C: M.C
```

```
classes:  
  M.A:  
    members:  
      typeme: M._share  
  M.B:  
    members:  
      typeme: M._share  
      g: M.B.g  
      x: M.B.x  
      h: M.B.h  
  M.C:
```

```
attributes:  
  M.B.x:
```

```
functions:  
  M.func:  
    ...  
  
  M._share:  
    aliases: [M.A.typeme, M.B.typeme]  
  
  M.B.g:  
    ...
```

AexPy's Approach Extraction – Algorithm

```
from typing import Optional as opt
```

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self): print(type(self))
```

```
class A:
    typeme = _share
```

```
class B:
    typeme = _share
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":
        return c
```

```
@property
def x(self): return self._x
@x.setter
def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val
```

```
@staticmethod
def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])
```

```
class C(list, B):
    pass
```



Dynamic Reflection

Breadth-first search

Static Analysis

modules:

```
M:
members:
    opt: <external>typing.Optional
    func: M.func
    _share: M._share
    A: M.A
    B: M.B
    C: M.C
```

classes:

```
M.A:
members:
    typeme: M._share
```

```
M.B:
members:
    typeme: M._share
    g: M.B.g
    x: M.B.x
    h: M.B.h
```

```
M.C:
```

attributes:

```
M.B.x:
```

functions:

```
M.func:
```

```
M._share:
aliases: [M.A.typeme, M.B.typeme]
```

```
M.B.g:
```


AexPy's Approach Extraction – Algorithm

```
from typing import Optional as opt
```

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass  
def _share(self): print(type(self))
```

```
class A:  
    typeme = _share
```

```
class B:  
    typeme = _share  
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":  
        return c
```

```
    @property  
    def x(self): return self._x  
    @x.setter  
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val
```

```
    @staticmethod  
    def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])
```

```
class C(list, B):  
    pass
```



Dynamic Reflection

Breadth-first search

Static Analysis

```
modules:  
  M:  
    members:  
      opt: <external>typing.Optional  
      func: M.func  
      _share: M._share  
      A: M.A  
      B: M.B  
      C: M.C
```

```
classes:  
  M.A:  
    members:  
      typeme: M._share  
  M.B:  
    members:  
      typeme: M._share  
      g: M.B.g  
      x: M.B.x  
      h: M.B.h  
  M.C:
```

```
attributes:  
  M.B.x:
```

functions:

```
M.func:
```

```
M._share:
```

```
  aliases: [M.A.typeme, M.B.typeme]
```

```
M.B.g:
```

AexPy's Approach Extraction – Algorithm

```
from typing import Optional as opt
```

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass  
def _share(self): print(type(self))
```

```
class A:  
    typeme = _share
```

```
class B:  
    typeme = _share  
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":  
        return c
```

```
    @property  
    def x(self): return self._x  
    @x.setter  
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val
```

```
    @staticmethod  
    def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])
```

```
class C(list, B):  
    pass
```



Dynamic Reflection

Inspect live objects

Static Analysis

```
modules:  
  M:  
    members:  
      opt: <external>typing.Optional  
      func: M.func  
      _share: M._share  
      A: M.A  
      B: M.B  
      C: M.C
```

```
classes:  
  M.A:  
    members:  
      typeme: M._share  
  M.B:  
    members:  
      typeme: M._share  
      g: M.B.g  
      x: M.B.x  
      h: M.B.h  
  M.C:
```

```
attributes:  
  M.B.x:
```

```
functions:  
  M.func:  
    ...  
  
  M._share:  
    aliases: [M.A.typeme, M.B.typeme]  
  
  M.B.g:  
    ...
```

AexPy's Approach Extraction – Algorithm

```
from typing import Optional as opt
```

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass  
def _share(self): print(type(self))
```

```
class A:  
    typeme = _share
```

```
class B:  
    typeme = _share  
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":  
        return c
```

```
@property  
def x(self): return self._x  
@x.setter  
def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val
```

```
@staticmethod  
def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])
```

```
class C(list, B):  
    pass
```



Dynamic Reflection

Inspect live objects

```
modules:  
  M:  
    members:  
      opt: <external>typing.Optional  
      func: M.func  
      _share: M._share  
      A: M.A  
      B: M.B  
      C: M.C  
classes:  
  M.A:  
    members:  
      typeme: M._share  
  M.B:  
    members:  
      typeme: M._share  
      g: M.B.g  
      x: M.B.x  
      h: M.B.h  
  M.C:  
    bases: [list, M.B]  
    abcs: [Sequence, Iterable]  
attributes:  
  M.B.x:  
    scope: instance
```

Static Analysis

functions:

M.func:

parameters:

- name: a
 kind: Positional
- name: b
 kind: Positional
- name: c
 kind: PositionalOrKeyword
 optional: true
 default: <object>

M._share:

aliases: [M.A.typeme, M.B.typeme]

parameters:

- name: self
 kind: PositionalOrKeyword

M.B.g:

parameters:

- name: self
 kind: PositionalOrKeyword
- name: c
 kind: PositionalOrKeyword
 optional: true

AexPy's Approach Extraction – Algorithm

```
from typing import Optional as opt
```

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self): print(type(self))
```

```
class A:
    typeme = _share
```

```
class B:
    typeme = _share
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B | None":
        return c
```

```
@property
```

```
def x(self): return self._x
```

```
@x.setter
```

```
def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val
```

```
@staticmethod
```

```
def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])
```

```
class C(list, B):
    pass
```



Dynamic Reflection

Static Analysis

Traverse ASTs

```
modules:
  M:
    members:
      opt: <external>typing.Optional
      func: M.func
      _share: M._share
      A: M.A
      B: M.B
      C: M.C
    classes:
      M.A:
        members:
          typeme: M._share
      M.B:
        members:
          typeme: M._share
          g: M.B.g
          x: M.B.x
          h: M.B.h
      M.C:
        bases: [list, M.B]
        abcs: [Sequence, Iterable]
    attributes:
      M.B.x:
        scope: instance
      M.B._x:
        scope: instance
```

```
functions:
  M.func:
    parameters:
      - name: a
        kind: Positional
      - name: b
        kind: Positional
      - name: c
        kind: PositionalOrKeyword
        optional: true
        default: <object>
  M._share:
    aliases: [M.A.typeme, M.B.typeme]
    parameters:
      - name: self
        kind: PositionalOrKeyword
  M.B.g:
    parameters:
      - name: self
        kind: PositionalOrKeyword
      - name: c
        kind: PositionalOrKeyword
        optional: true
```

AexPy's Approach Extraction – Algorithm

```
from typing import Optional as opt
```

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass  
def _share(self): print(type(self))
```

```
class A:  
    typeme = _share
```

```
class B:  
    typeme = _share  
    def g(self, c: "opt[B] = None") -> "B | None":  
        return c
```

```
@property  
def x(self): return self._x  
@x.setter  
def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val
```

```
@staticmethod  
def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw["v"])
```

```
class C(list, B):  
    pass
```



Dynamic Reflection

Static Analysis

Gain types from Mypy

```
modules:  
  M:  
    members:  
      opt: <external>typing.Optional  
      func: M.func  
      _share: M._share  
      A: M.A  
      B: M.B  
      C: M.C  
classes:  
  M.A:  
    members:  
      typeme: M._share  
  M.B:  
    members:  
      typeme: M._share  
      g: M.B.g  
      x: M.B.x  
      h: M.B.h  
  M.C:  
    bases: [list, M.B]  
    abcs: [Sequence, Iterable]  
attributes:  
  M.B.x:  
    scope: instance  
  M.B._x:  
    scope: instance
```

```
functions:  
  M.func:  
    parameters:  
      - name: a  
        kind: Positional  
      - name: b  
        kind: Positional  
      - name: c  
        kind: PositionalOrKeyword  
        optional: true  
        default: <object>  
  M._share:  
    aliases: [M.A.typeme, M.B.typeme]  
    parameters:  
      - name: self  
        kind: PositionalOrKeyword  
  M.B.g:  
    parameters:  
      - name: self  
        kind: PositionalOrKeyword  
      - name: c  
        kind: PositionalOrKeyword  
        optional: true  
    type:  
      category: union  
      components: [B, none]  
    return:  
      category: union  
      components: [B, none]
```

AexPy's Approach

Detection – Classification

Module	Class	Function	Attribute	Parameter	Alias
Addition					
Removal					
Modification					

AexPy's Approach

Detection – Classification

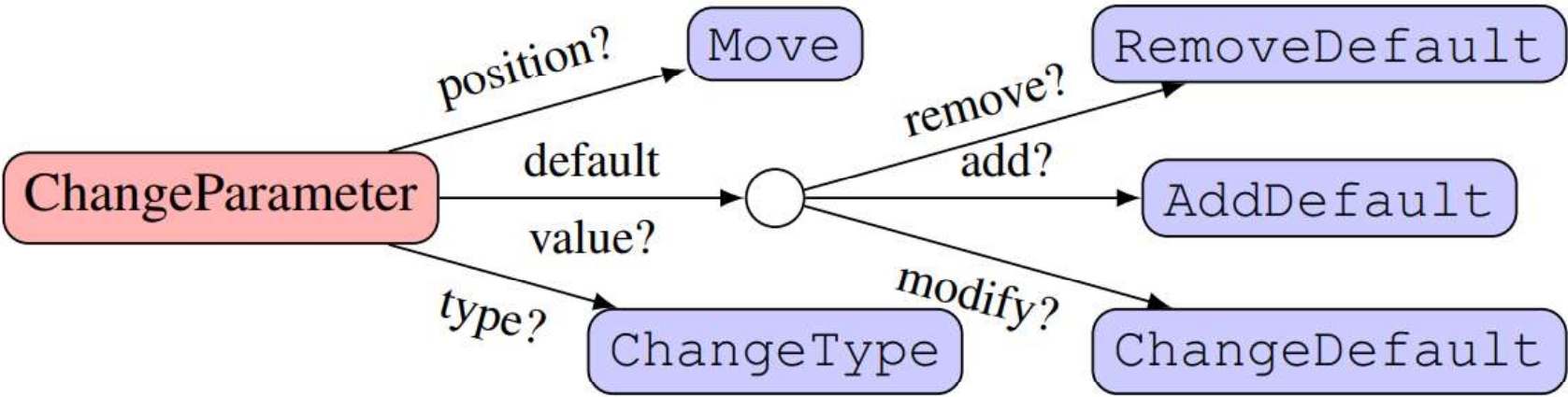
	Module	Class	Function	Attribute	Parameter	Alias
Addition	AddModule	AddClass	AddFunction	AddAttribute	AddParameter*	AddAlias
Removal	RemoveModule	RemoveClass	RemoveFunction	RemoveAttribute	RemoveParameter	RemoveAlias
Modification	-†	ChangeInheritance	ChangeReturnType	ChangeAttributeType	ChangeParameter	ChangeAlias

AexPy's Approach

Detection – Classification

42 change patterns

	Module	Class	Function	Attribute	Parameter	Alias
Addition	AddModule	AddClass	AddFunction	AddAttribute	AddParameter*	AddAlias
Removal	RemoveModule	RemoveClass	RemoveFunction	RemoveAttribute	RemoveParameter	RemoveAlias
Modification	-†	ChangeInheritance	ChangeReturnType	ChangeAttributeType	ChangeParameter	ChangeAlias



AexPy's Approach Detection – Algorithm

Paring

Comparing

Simulate name resolution and argument passing

```
from typing import Optional as opt

def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self): print(type(self))

class A:
    typeme = _share

class B:
    typeme = _share
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> B:
        return c

    @property
    def x(self): return self._x
    @x.setter
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val

    @staticmethod
    def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw)

class C(list, B):
    pass
```

```
modules:
  M:
    members:
      opt: <external>typing.Optional
      func: M.func
      _share: M._share
      A: M.A
      B: M.B
      C: M.C
    classes:
      M.A:
        members:
          typeme: M._share
      M.B:
        members:
          typeme: M._share
          g: M.B.g
          x: M.B.x
          h: M.B.h
      M.C:
        bases: [list, M.B]
        abcs: [Sequence, Iterable]
    attributes:
      M.B.x:
        scope: instance
      M.B._x:
        scope: instance
```

```
from typing import Optional as opt

def func(b, a, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self, obj = None): print(type(obj))

class A:
    typeme = _share

class B:
    typeme = _share
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> B:
        return c

    @property
    def x(self): return self._x
    @x.setter
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val

    @staticmethod
    def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw)

class C(B):
    def g(self, c: "opt[C]" = None) -> C:
```

```
modules:
  M:
    members:
      opt: <external>typing.Optional
      func: M.func
      _share: M._share
      A: M.A
      B: M.B
      C: M.C
    classes:
      M.A:
        members:
          typeme: M._share
      M.B:
        members:
          typeme: M._share
          g: M.B.g
          x: M.B.x
          h: M.B.h
      M.C:
        bases: [M.B]
        abcs: []
    attributes:
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        scope: instance
      M.B._x:
        scope: instance
```


AexPy's Approach Detection – Algorithm

Paring

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Simulate name resolution and argument passing

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class B:
    typeme = _share
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) ->
        return c

    @property
    def x(self): return self._x
    @x.setter
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val

    @staticmethod
    def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw)

class C(list, B):
    pass
```

```
modules:
  M:
    members:
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      _share: M._share
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      B: M.B
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        members:
          typeme: M._share
      M.B:
        members:
          typeme: M._share
          g: M.B.g
          x: M.B.x
          h: M.B.h
      M.C:
        bases: [list, M.B]
        abcs: [Sequence, Iterable]
        attributes:
          M.B.x:
            scope: instance
          M.B._x:
            scope: instance
```

```
from typing import Optional as opt

def func(b, a, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self, obj = None): print(type(obj))

class A:
    typeme = _share

class B:
    typeme = _share
    def g(self, c: "opt[B]" = None) -> "B":
        return c

    @property
    def x(self): return self._x
    @x.setter
    def x(self, val: "int"): self._x = val

    @staticmethod
    def h(*ar, **kw) -> str: return str(kw)

class C(B):
    def g(self, c: "opt[C]" = None) -> "C":
        return c
```

```
modules:
  M:
    members:
      opt: <external>typing.Optional
      func: M.func
      _share: M._share
      A: M.A
      B: M.B
      C: M.C
    classes:
      M.A:
        members:
          typeme: M._share
      M.B:
        members:
          typeme: M._share
          g: M.B.g
          x: M.B.x
          h: M.B.h
      M.C:
        bases: [M.B]
        abcs: []
        attributes:
          M.B.x:
            scope: instance
          M.B._x:
            scope: instance
```

AexPy's Approach Detection – Algorithm

Paring

Comparing

Simulate name resolution and argument passing

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self): print(type(self))
def func(b, a, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self, obj = None): print(type(obj or self))
```

```
class C(list, B):
    pass
class C(B):
    def g(self, c: "opt[C]" = None) -> "C | None": return c
```

M.func:

parameters:

- name: a
kind: Positional

- name: b
kind: Positional

- name: c
kind: PositionalOrKeyword
optional: true
default: <object>

M._share:

aliases: [M.A.typeme, M.B.typeme]

parameters:

- name: self
kind: PositionalOrKeyword

M.func:

parameters:

- name: b
kind: Positional

- name: a
kind: Positional

- name: c
kind: PositionalOrKeyword
optional: true
default: <object>

M._share:

aliases: [M.A.typeme, M.B.typeme]

parameters:

- name: self
kind: PositionalOrKeyword

- name: obj
optional: true
default: None

M.B.g:

parameters:

- name: self
kind: PositionalOrKeyword

- name: c
kind: PositionalOrKeyword
optional: true
type: union
category: union
components: [B, none]

return:

category: union
components: [B, none]

M.C.g:

parameters:

- name: self
kind: PositionalOrKeyword

- name: c
kind: PositionalOrKeyword
optional: true
type: union
category: union
components: [C, none]

return:

category: union
components: [C, none]

AexPy's Approach Detection – Algorithm

Paring

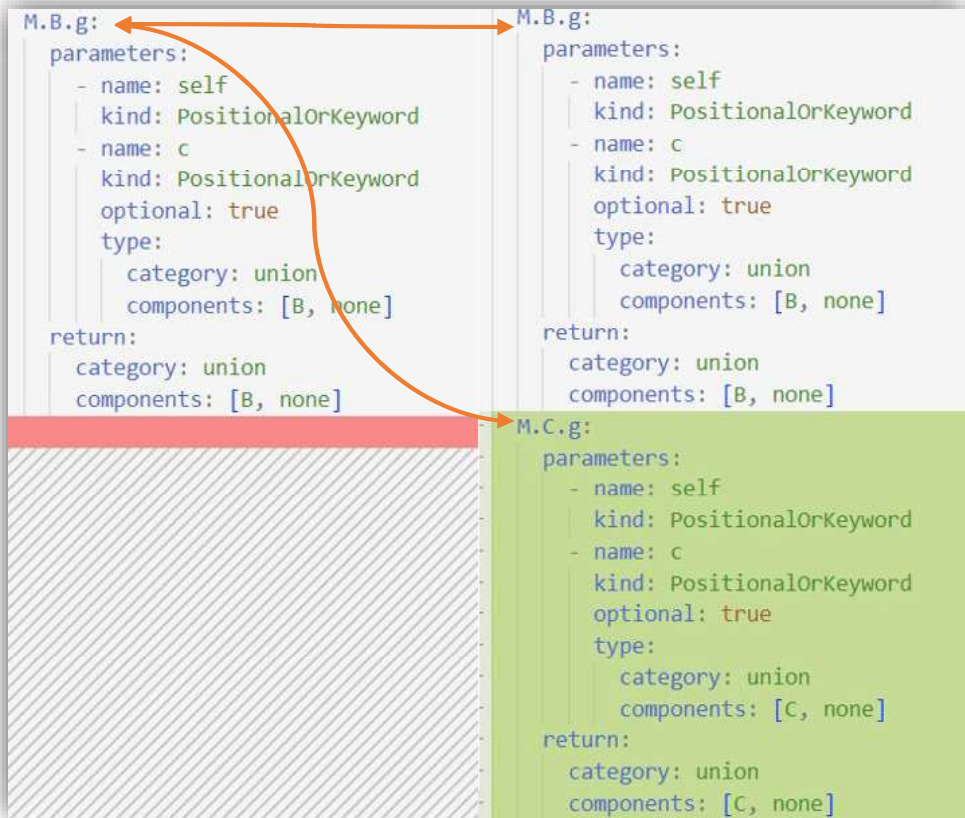
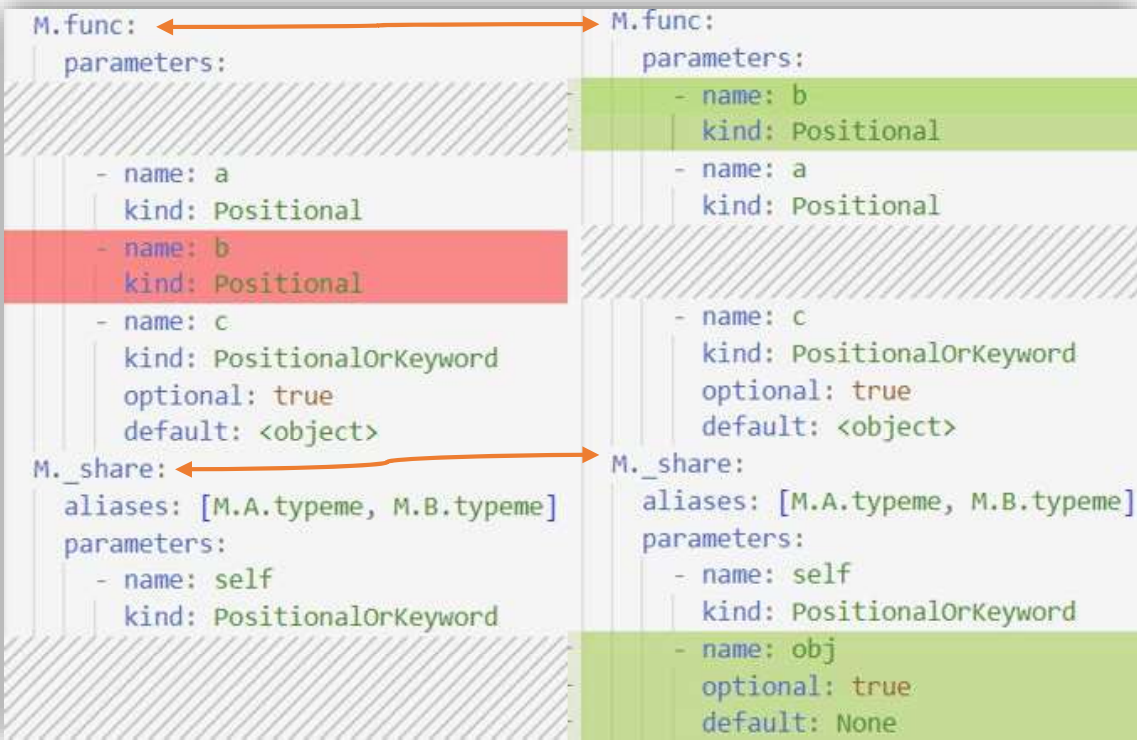
Comparing

Simulate name resolution and argument passing

```
def func(a, b, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self): print(type(self))
def func(b, a, /, c = []): pass
def _share(self, obj = None): print(type(obj or self))
```

```
class C(list, B):
    pass

class C(B):
    def g(self, c: "opt[C]" = None) -> "C | None": return c
```



AexPy's Approach Detection – Algorithm

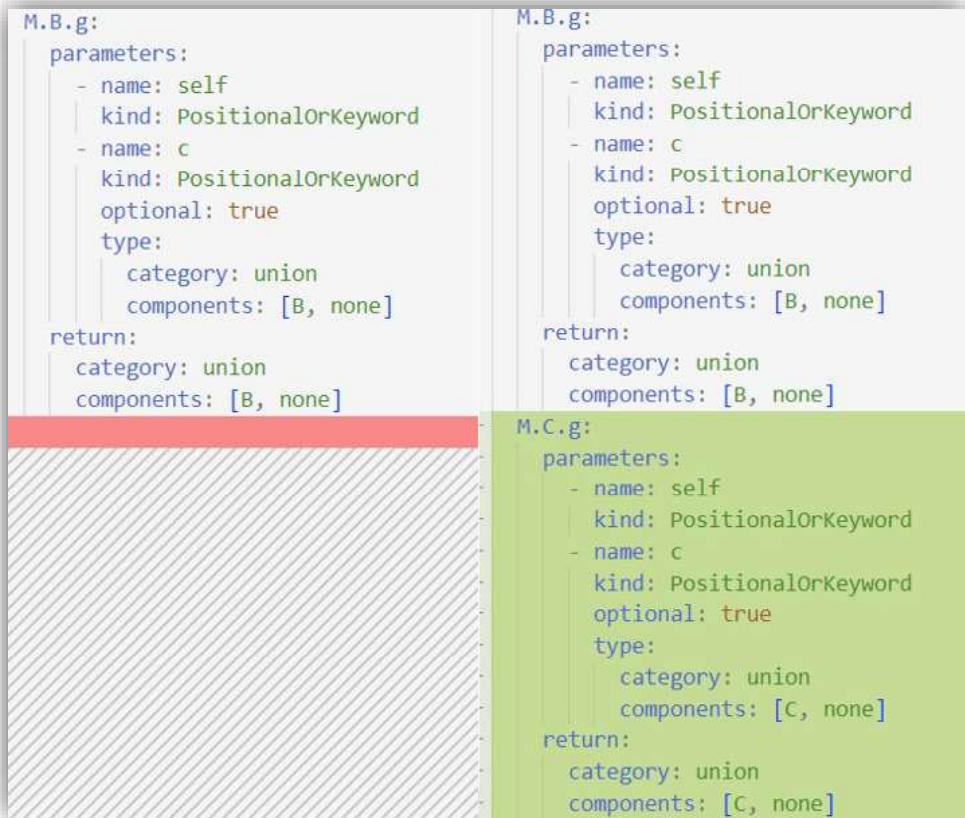
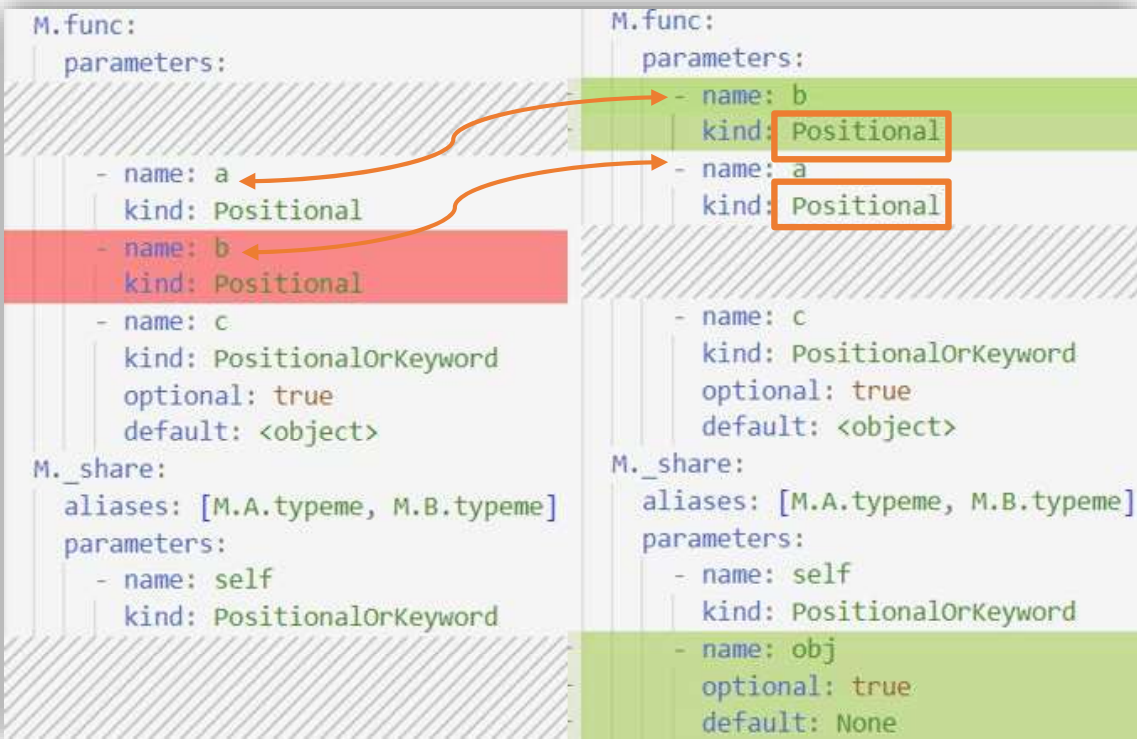
Paring

Comparing

Simulate name resolution and argument passing

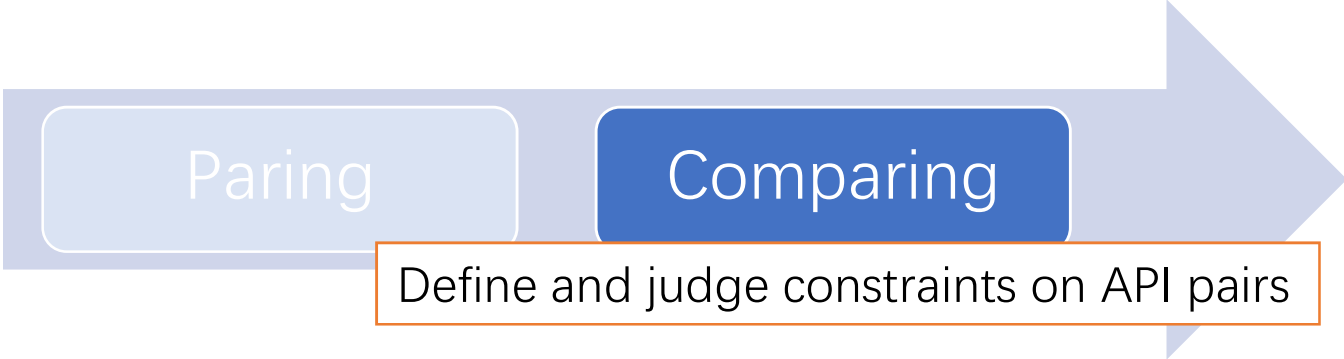
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class C(list, B):
    pass
class C(B):
    def g(self, c: "opt[C]" = None) -> "C | None": return c
```



AexPy's Approach

Detection – Algorithm



Pattern	Constraint
AddModule	$e = \perp \wedge e' \in M$
RemoveFunction	$e \in F \wedge e' = \perp \wedge \mathbf{scope}(e) = \mathbf{Static}$
RemoveBaseClass	$e, e' \in C \wedge \mathbf{bases}(e) \not\subseteq \mathbf{bases}(e')$
ChangeReturnType	$e, e' \in F \wedge \mathbf{return}(e) \neq \mathbf{return}(e')$
AddRequiredParameter	$p = \perp \wedge p' \neq \perp \wedge \neg \mathbf{optional}(p')$
MoveParameter	$p \neq \perp \wedge p' \neq \perp \wedge \mathbf{position}(p) \neq \mathbf{position}(p')$
RemoveVarKeywordCandidate	$p \neq \perp \wedge p' = \perp \wedge \mathbf{kind}(p) = \mathbf{VarKeywordCandidate}$
RemoveAlias	$e, e' \in M \cup C \wedge (\exists (n, t), t \in E \wedge n \in \mathbf{aliases}(t) \wedge (n, t) \in (\mathbf{members}(e) - \mathbf{members}(e'))))$
RemoveExternalAlias	$e, e' \in M \cup C \wedge \exists n, (n, \perp) \in (\mathbf{members}(e) - \mathbf{members}(e'))$

Full list is at Specification of Changes – AexPy (<https://aexpy.netlify.app/change-spec>).

AexPy's Approach Detection – Algorithm

Paring

Comparing

Define and judge constraints on API pairs

RemoveBaseClass

$$e, e' \in C \wedge \mathbf{bases}(e) \not\subseteq \mathbf{bases}(e')$$

M.C:

```
bases: [list, M.B]  
abcs: [Sequence, Iterable]
```

M.C:

```
bases: [M.B]  
abcs: []
```


AexPy's Approach Detection – Algorithm

Paring

Comparing

Define and judge constraints on API pairs

MoveParameter

$$p \neq \perp \wedge p' \neq \perp \wedge \mathbf{position}(p) \neq \mathbf{position}(p')$$

$\mathbf{position}(a) = 0$
 $\mathbf{position}(b) = 1$

```
M.func:
  parameters:
    - name: a
      kind: Positional
    - name: b
      kind: Positional
    - name: c
      kind: PositionalOrKeyword
      optional: true
      default: <object>
```

```
M.func:
  parameters:
    - name: b
      kind: Positional
    - name: a
      kind: Positional
    - name: c
      kind: PositionalOrKeyword
      optional: true
      default: <object>
```

$\mathbf{position}(a) = 1$
 $\mathbf{position}(b) = 0$

AexPy's Approach Grading

Weak
constraints
on Python
APIs



Lack of
compilation
checking



Difficulty
on
restricting
client usage

New **matplotlib breaking change** #1172

🔒 Closed mmourafiq opened this issue on 20 Nov 2020 · 0 comments

mmourafiq commented on 20 Nov 2020 • edited Contributor 😊 ⋮

Describe the bug

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/plotly/matplotliblib/mplexporter/exporter.py", line 118, in crawl_fig
    self.crawl_ax(ax)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/plotly/matplotliblib/mplexporter/exporter.py", line 123, in crawl_ax
    props=utils.get_axes_properties(ax)):
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/plotly/matplotliblib/mplexporter/utils.py", line 272, in get_axes_properti
    'axes': [get_axis_properties(ax.xaxis),
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/plotly/matplotliblib/mplexporter/utils.py", line 236, in get_axis_properti
    props['grid'] = get_grid_style(axis)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/plotly/matplotliblib/mplexporter/utils.py", line 246, in get_grid_style
    if axis._gridOnMajor and len(gridlines) > 0:
AttributeError: 'XAxis' object has no attribute '_gridOnMajor'
```

related: [plotly/plotly.py#2913](#)
related fix: [mpld3/mplexporter@ 2f766e4...be8e3da](#)

New matplotlib breaking change · Issue #1172 · polyaxon/polyaxon (github.com)

AexPy's Approach Grading

Weak
constraints
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APIs



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Difficulty
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  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/plotly/matplotliblib/mplexporter/exporter.py", line 118, in crawl_fig
    gridOnMajor and len(gridlines) > 0:
AttributeError: 'XAxis' object has no attribute '_gridOnMajor'
```

Upstream `_gridOnMajor` is private, since its name starts with “_”, so the change is **compatible**.

Downstream the attribute can be accessed just like normal members, so the change is **breaking**.

related: [plotly/plotly.py#2913](#)
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AexPy's Approach Grading

Backward Compatible / Breaking?

Weak
constraints
on Python
APIs



Difficulty
on
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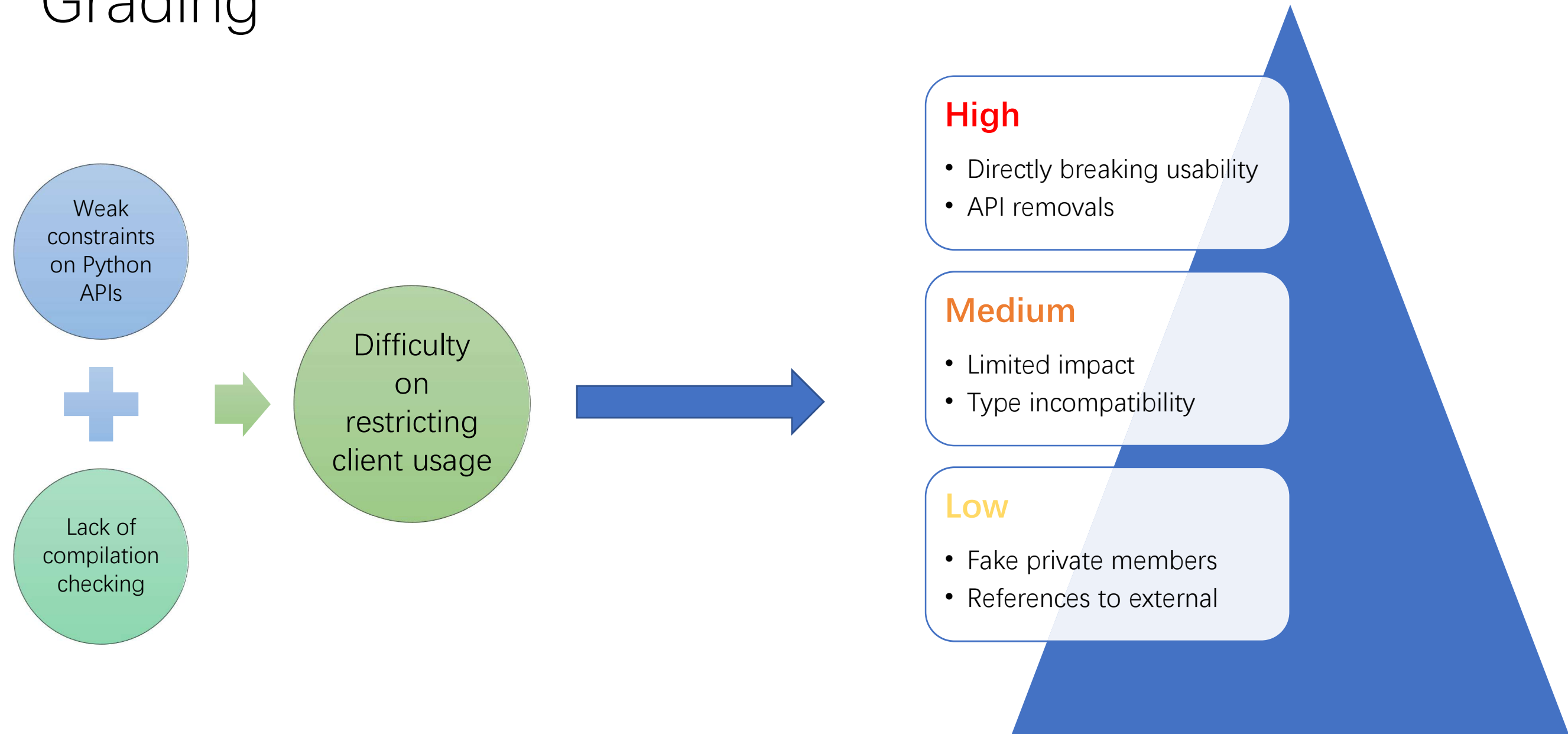
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AexPy's Approach Grading

Backward **Compatible** / **Breaking**?



AexPy's Approach Grading

Backward **Compatible** / **Breaking**?

High Remove base class “list” of class “C”.

High Reorder parameter “a” and “b” of “func”.

High

- Directly breaking usability
- API removals

Medium

- Limited impact
- Type incompatibility

Low

- Fake private members
- References to external

AexPy's Approach Grading

Backward **Compatible** / **Breaking**?

High Remove base class "list" of class "C".

High Reorder parameter "a" and "b" of "func".

Change type of parameter "c" of function "C.g", which no longer accepts "B".

Change return type of "C.g", which returns "C", a subclass of old return type "B".

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$$\text{CALLABLE: } \frac{T_{args} \subseteq S_{args} \quad S_{ret} \subseteq T_{ret}}{T_{args} \rightarrow T_{ret} \subseteq S_{args} \rightarrow S_{ret}}$$

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AexPy's Approach Grading

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Medium Change type of parameter "c" of function "C.g", which no longer accepts "B".

Compatible Change return type of "C.g", which returns "C", a subclass of old return type "B".

Low Add optional parameter "obj" to "_share".

High

- Directly breaking usability
- API removals

Medium

- Limited impact
- Type incompatibility

Low

- Fake private members
- References to external

AexPy's Approach Summary

Dynamic Language Features

- Dynamic reflection
- Static analysis

Complex API References

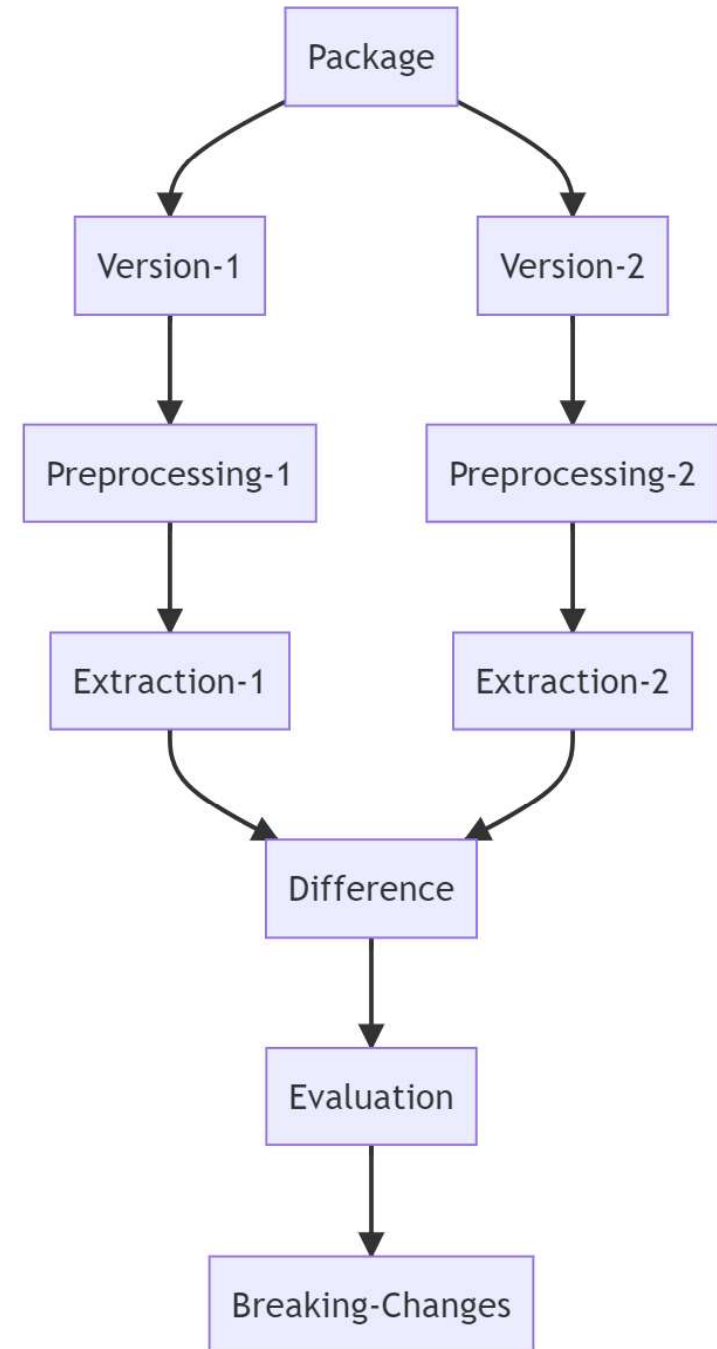
- Import and inspect
- Identify aliases by runtime objects

Fake Private Members

- Breadth-first search for accessible APIs
- Identify by API aliases and grade to low level

Flexible Argument Passing

- Model parameter kinds
- Match parameters in diff algorithm



AexPy's Approach Summary

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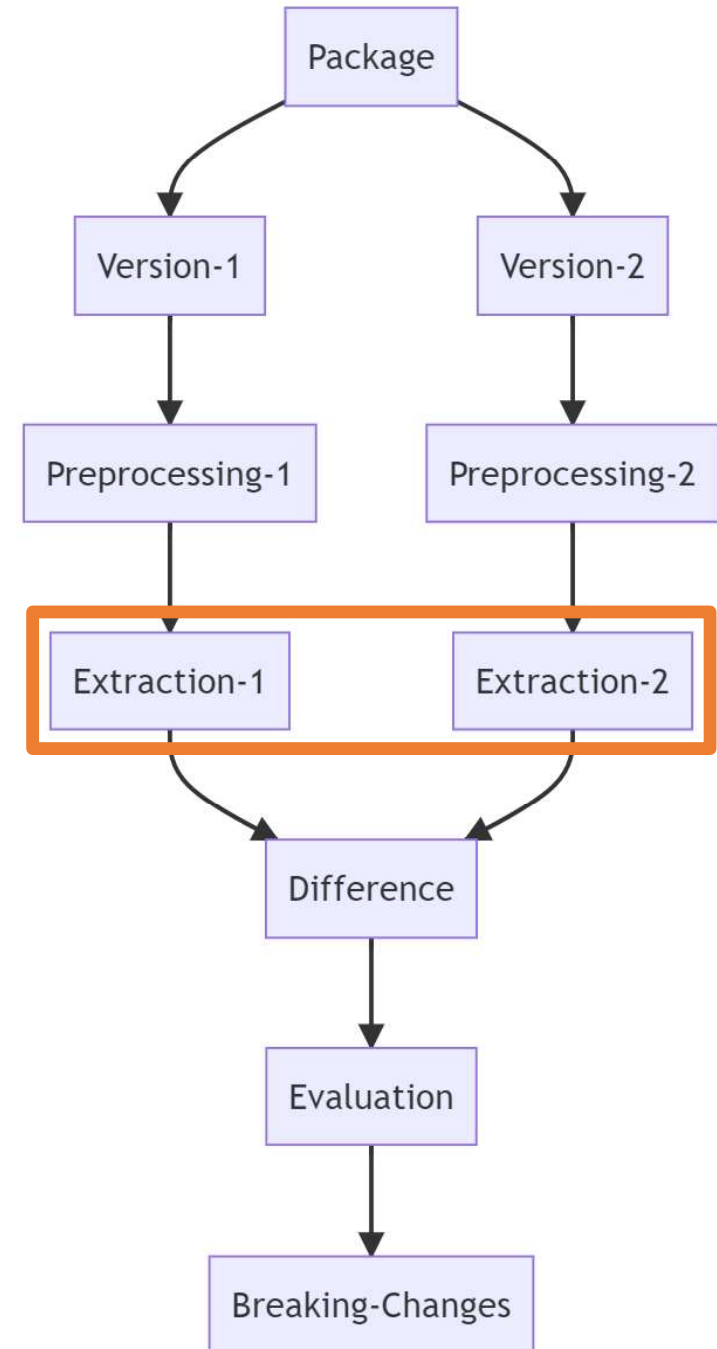
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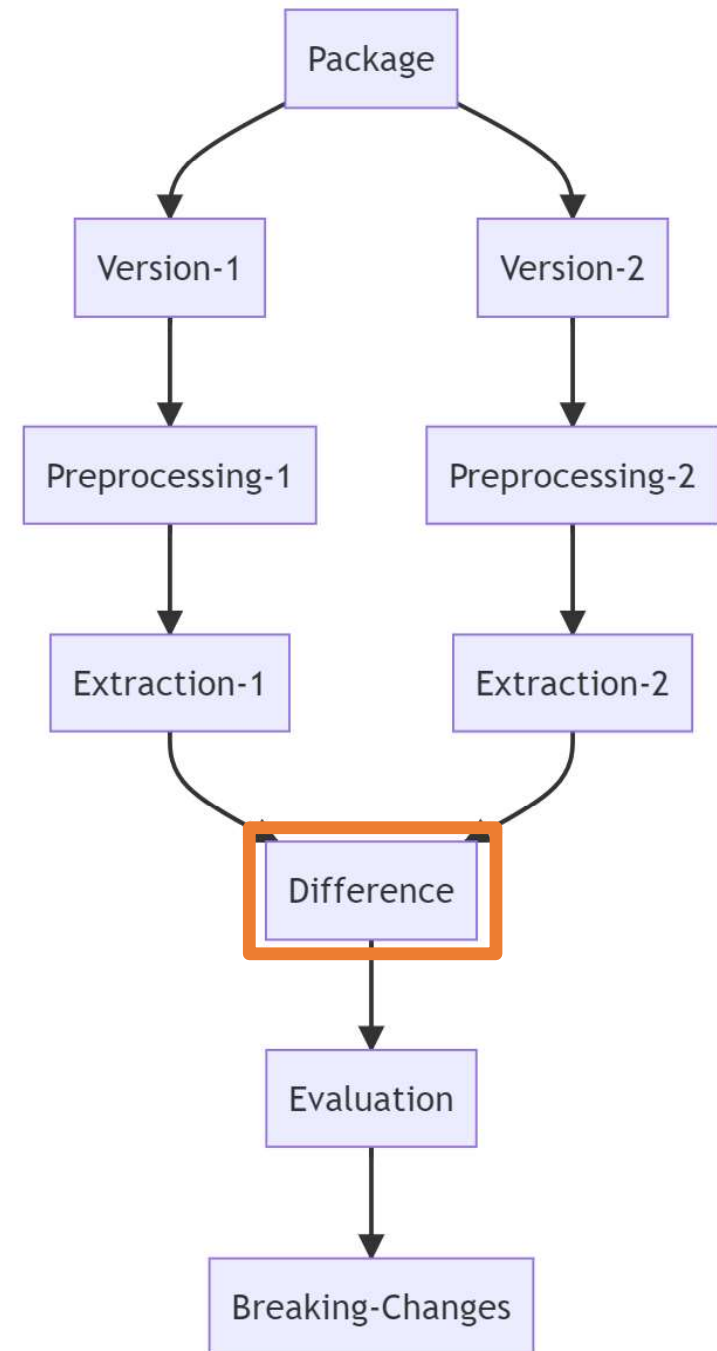
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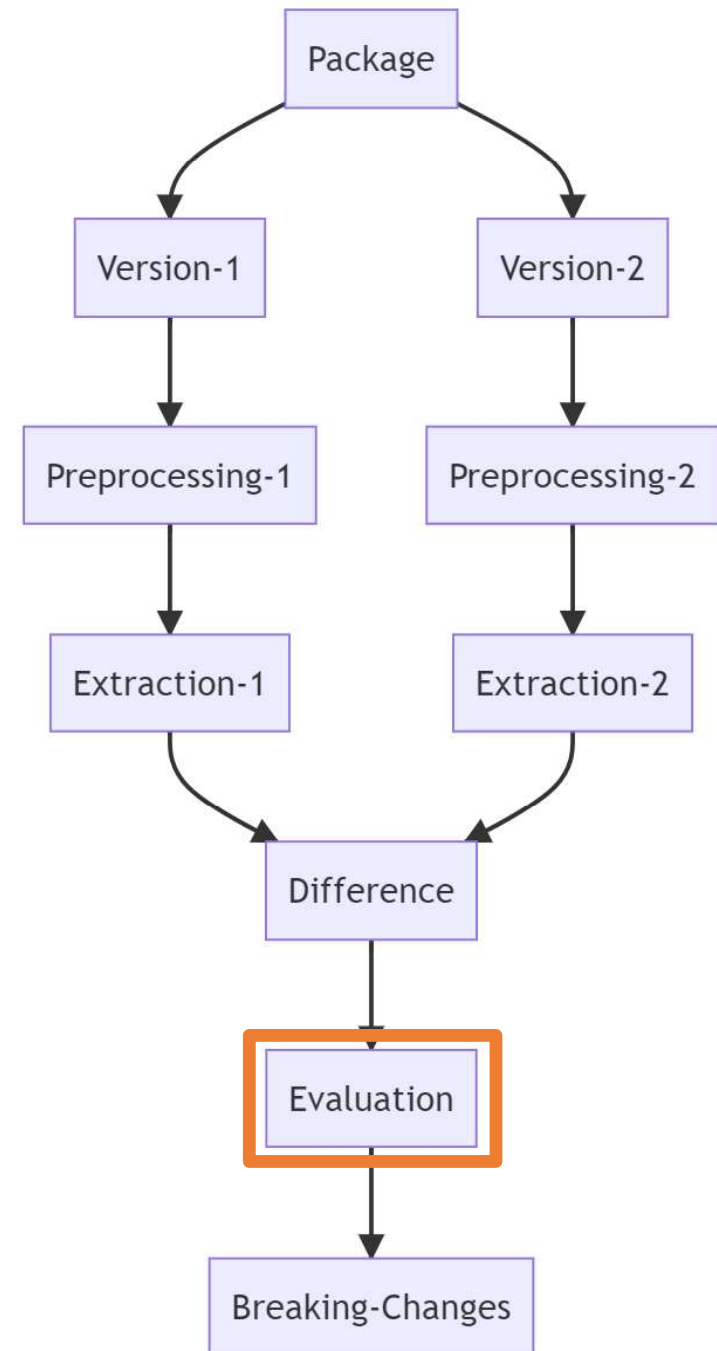
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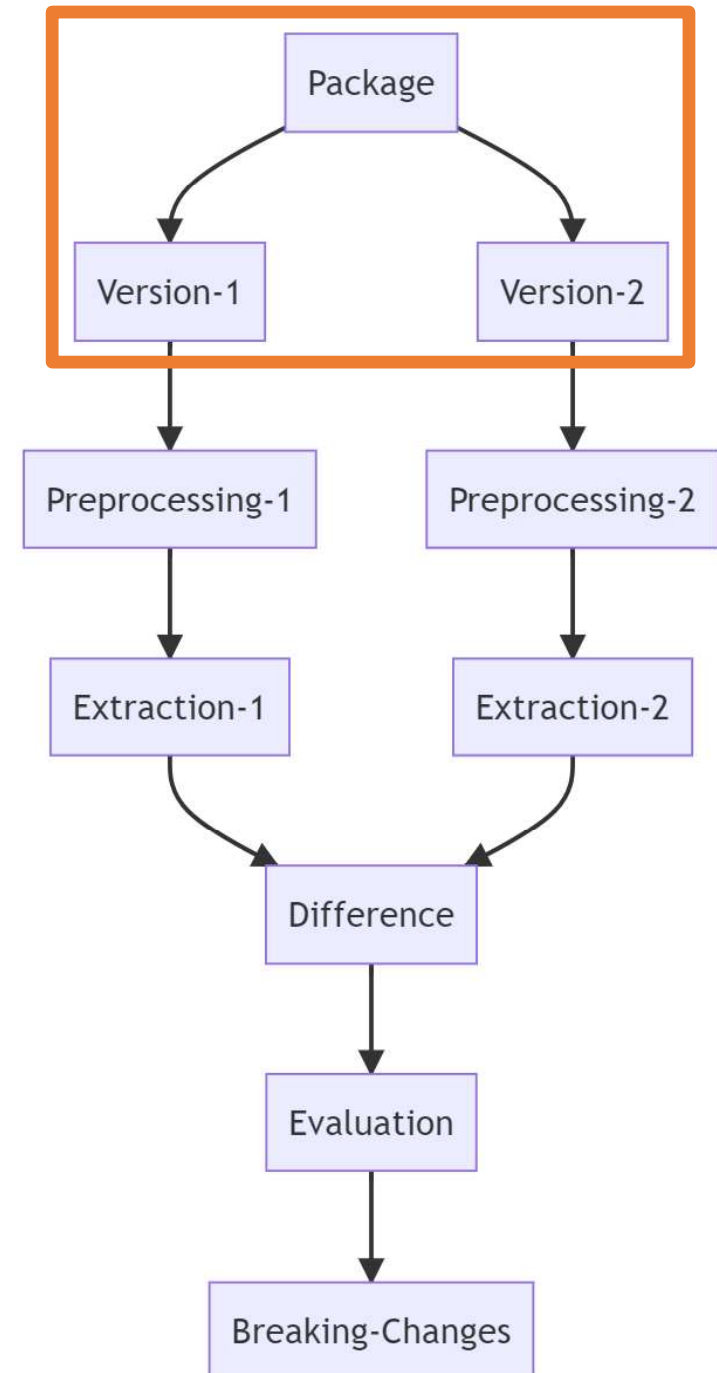
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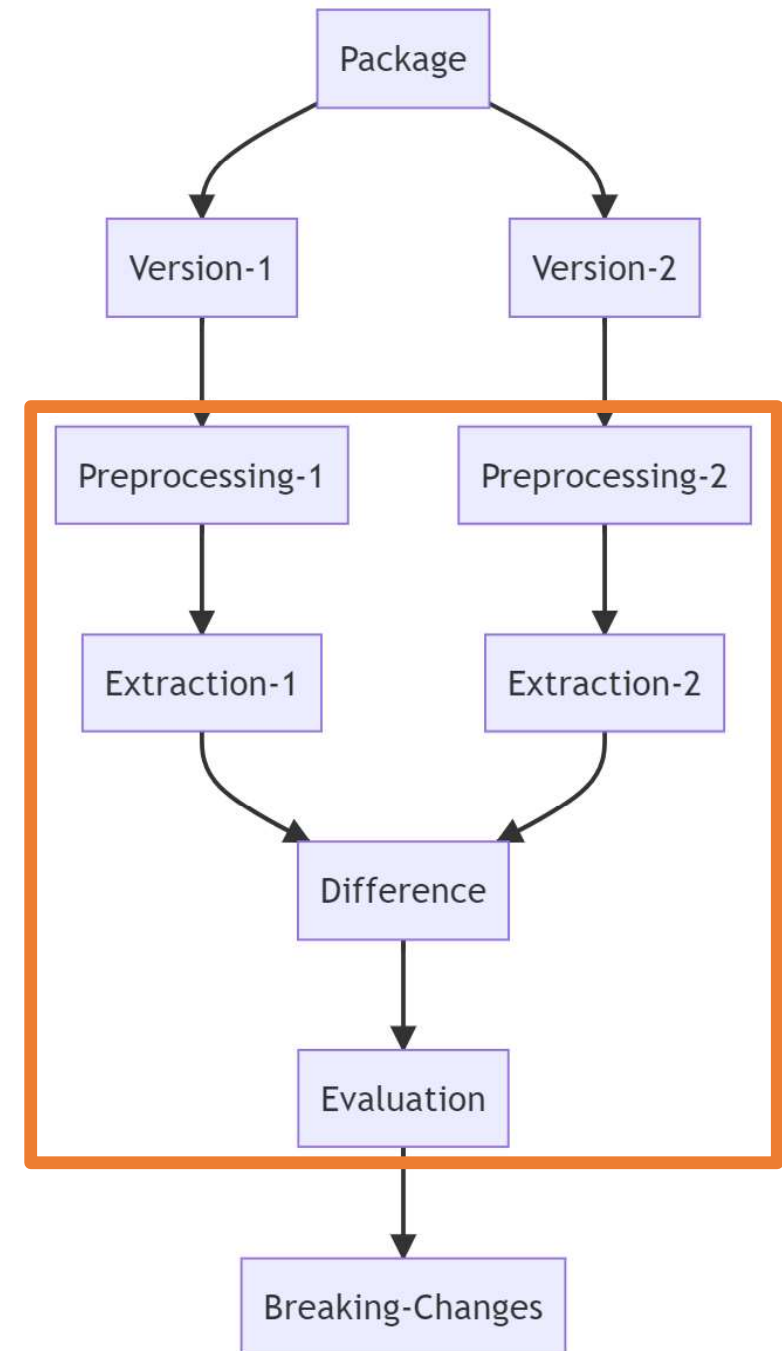
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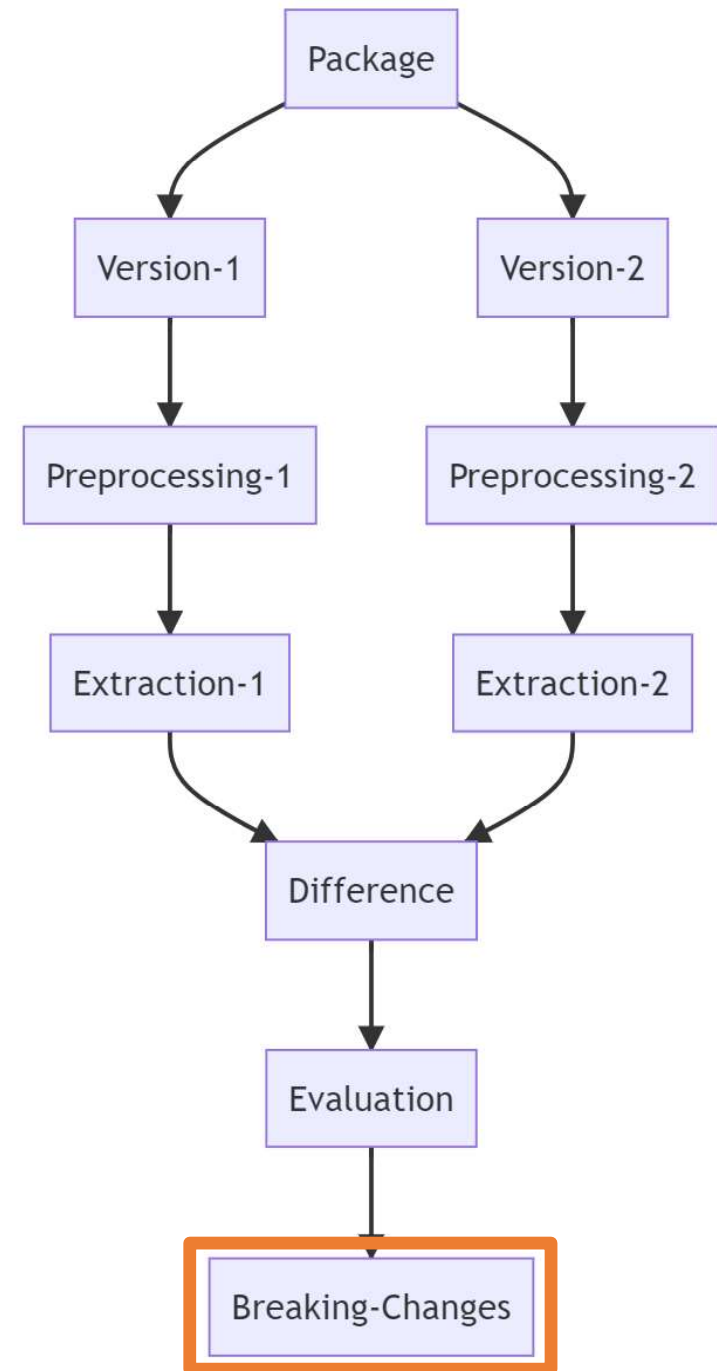
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Evaluation Setup

Research questions

Recall

Practicality

Efficiency

Does AexPy detect more **known** breaking changes than existing approaches?

Can AexPy find potential **unknown** breaking changes?

What is the **time** performance of AexPy?

Datasets

61 breaking changes

45 packages

From resolved GitHub issues and 10 popular packages' changelogs

Existing approaches

PyCompat

Pidiff

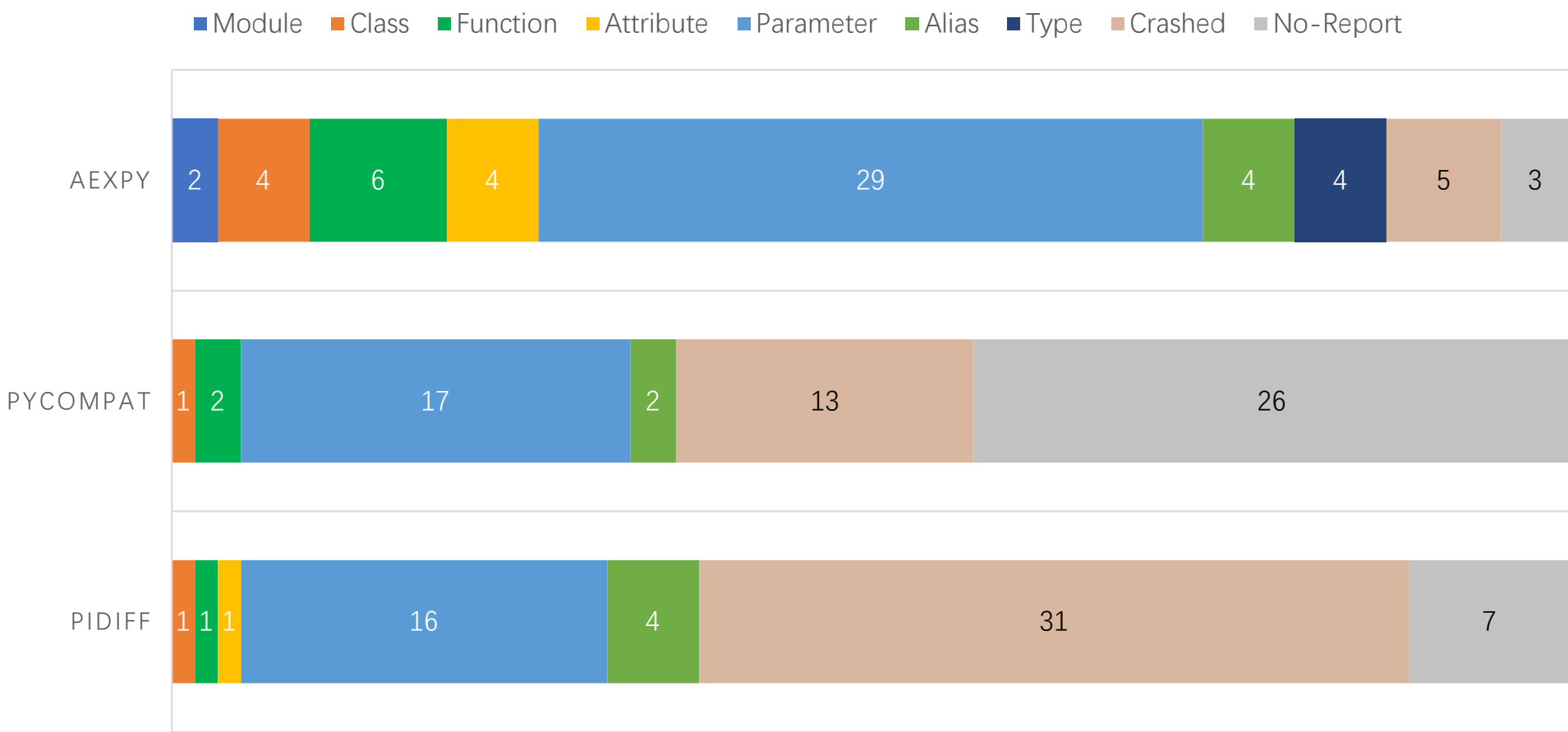
An API misuse detector with its own change detector

A semantic versioning checker for Python packages

Evaluation

Does AexPy detect more known breaking changes than existing approaches?

RESULTS ON 61 KNOWN BREAKING CHANGES

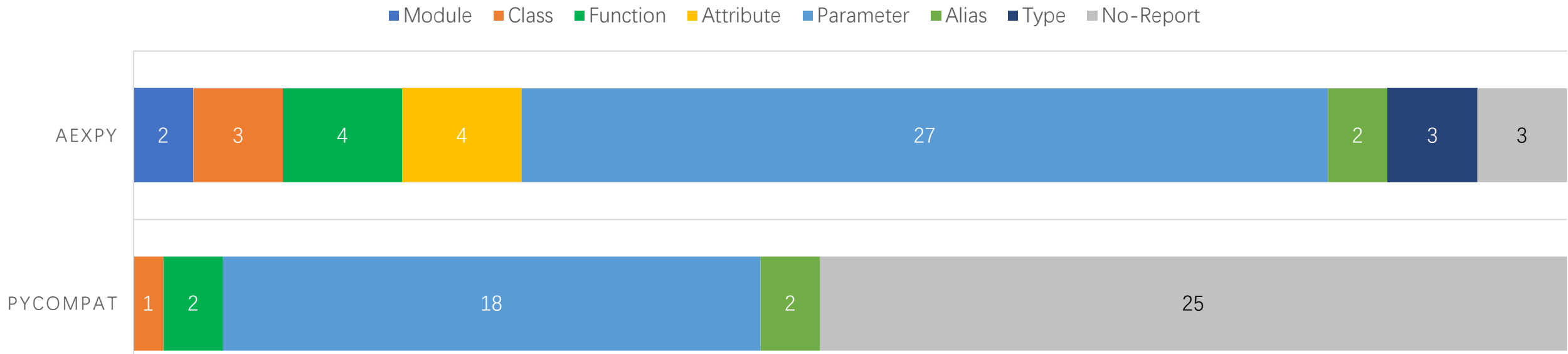


AexPy detects **53** changes, increasing by **~50%** recall.

Evaluation

Does AexPy detect more known breaking changes than existing approaches?

RESULTS ON 48 NON-CRASH KNOWN BREAKING CHANGES

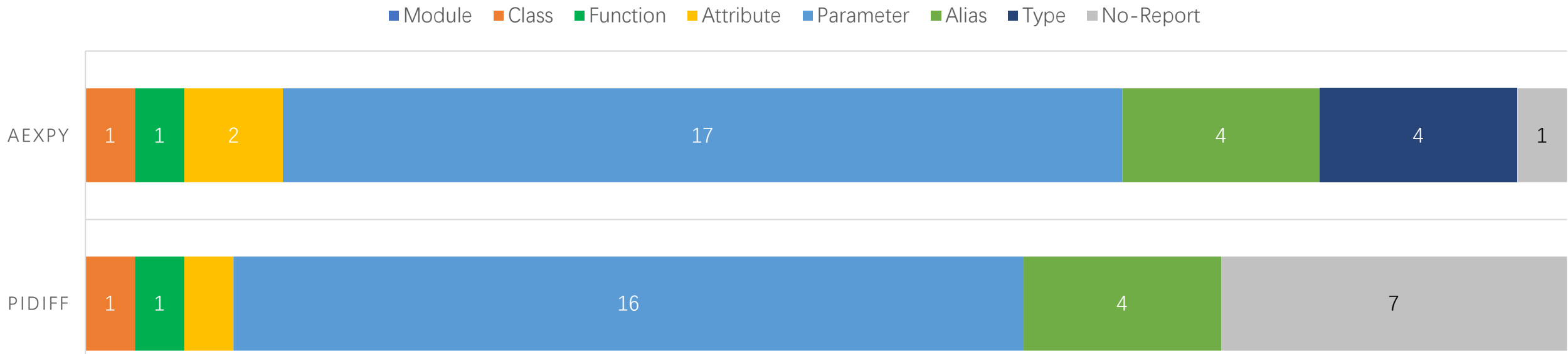


Both AexPy and PyCompat are not crashed,
AexPy detects **23** changes more.

Evaluation

Does AexPy detect more known breaking changes than existing approaches?

RESULTS ON 30 NON-CRASH KNOWN BREAKING CHANGES

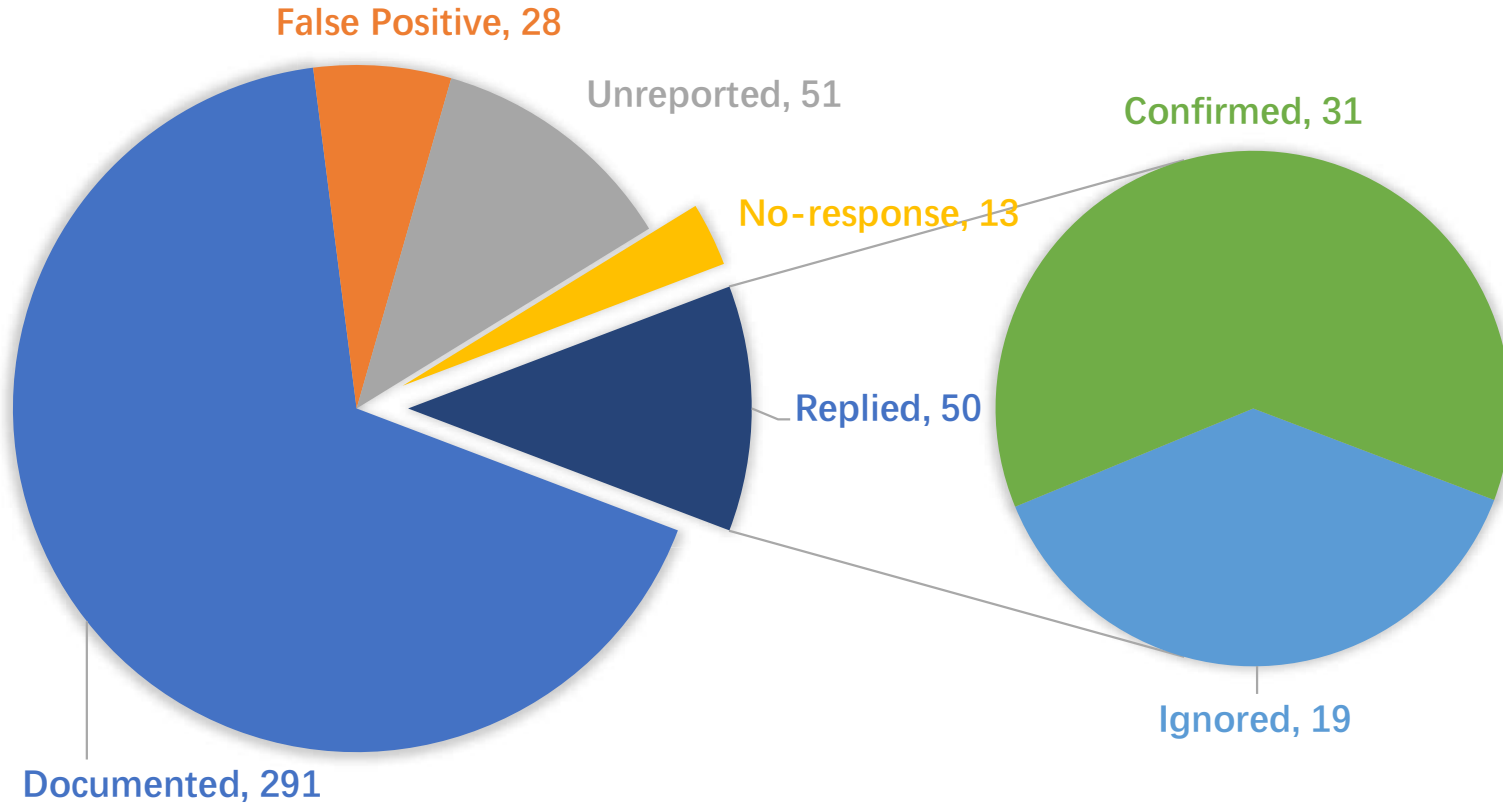


Both AexPy and Pidiff are not crashed,
AexPy detects 6 changes more.

Evaluation

Can AexPy find potential unknown breaking changes?

RESULTS FOR HIGH/MEDIUM CHANGES ON LATEST VERSIONS OF 45 PACKAGES



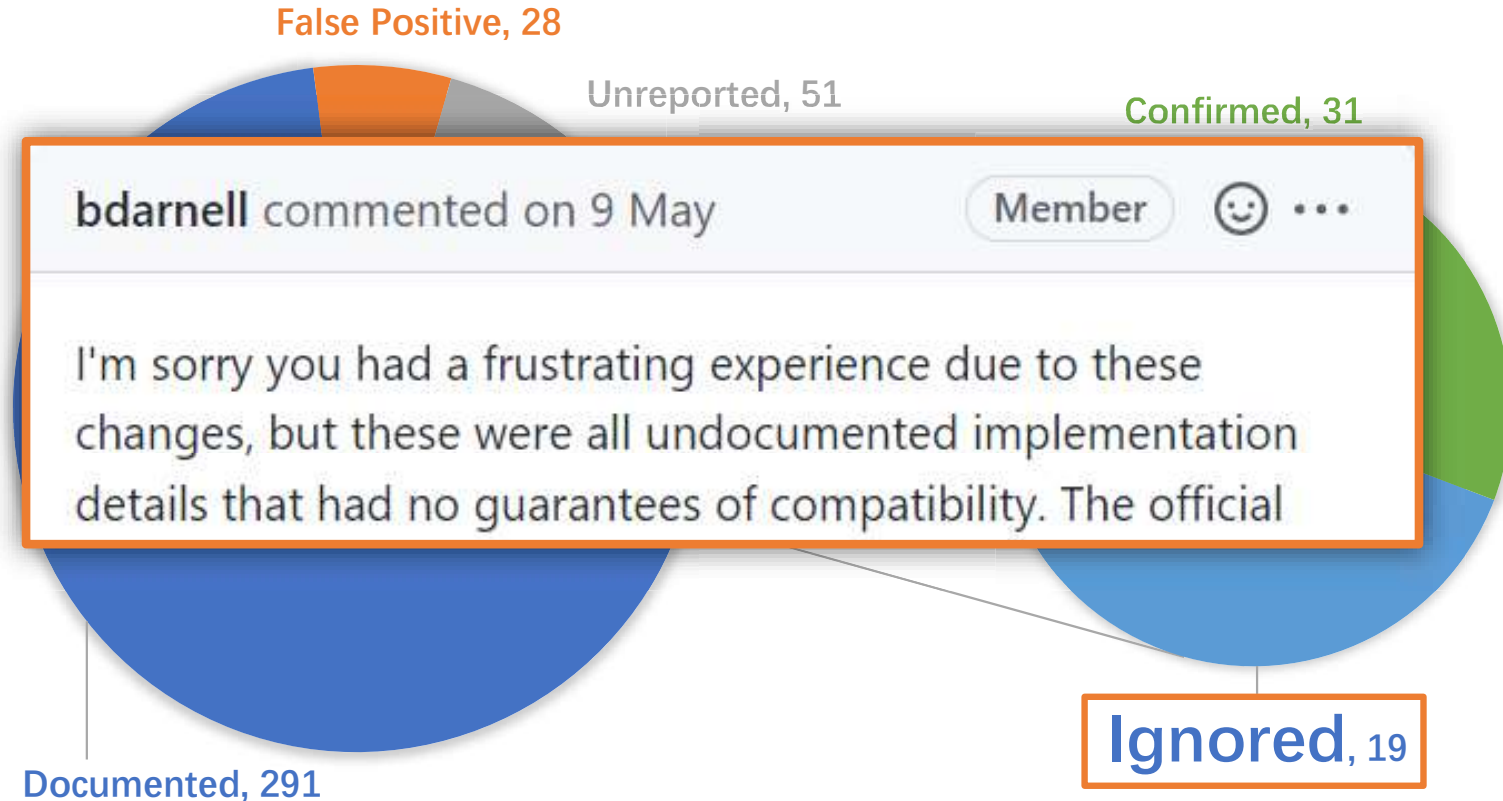
AexPy detects 433 high/medium changes, **405** are true.

Among 63 reported potential changes, **31** are confirmed by developers.

Evaluation

Can AexPy find potential unknown breaking changes?

RESULTS FOR HIGH/MEDIUM CHANGES ON LATEST VERSIONS OF 45 PACKAGES

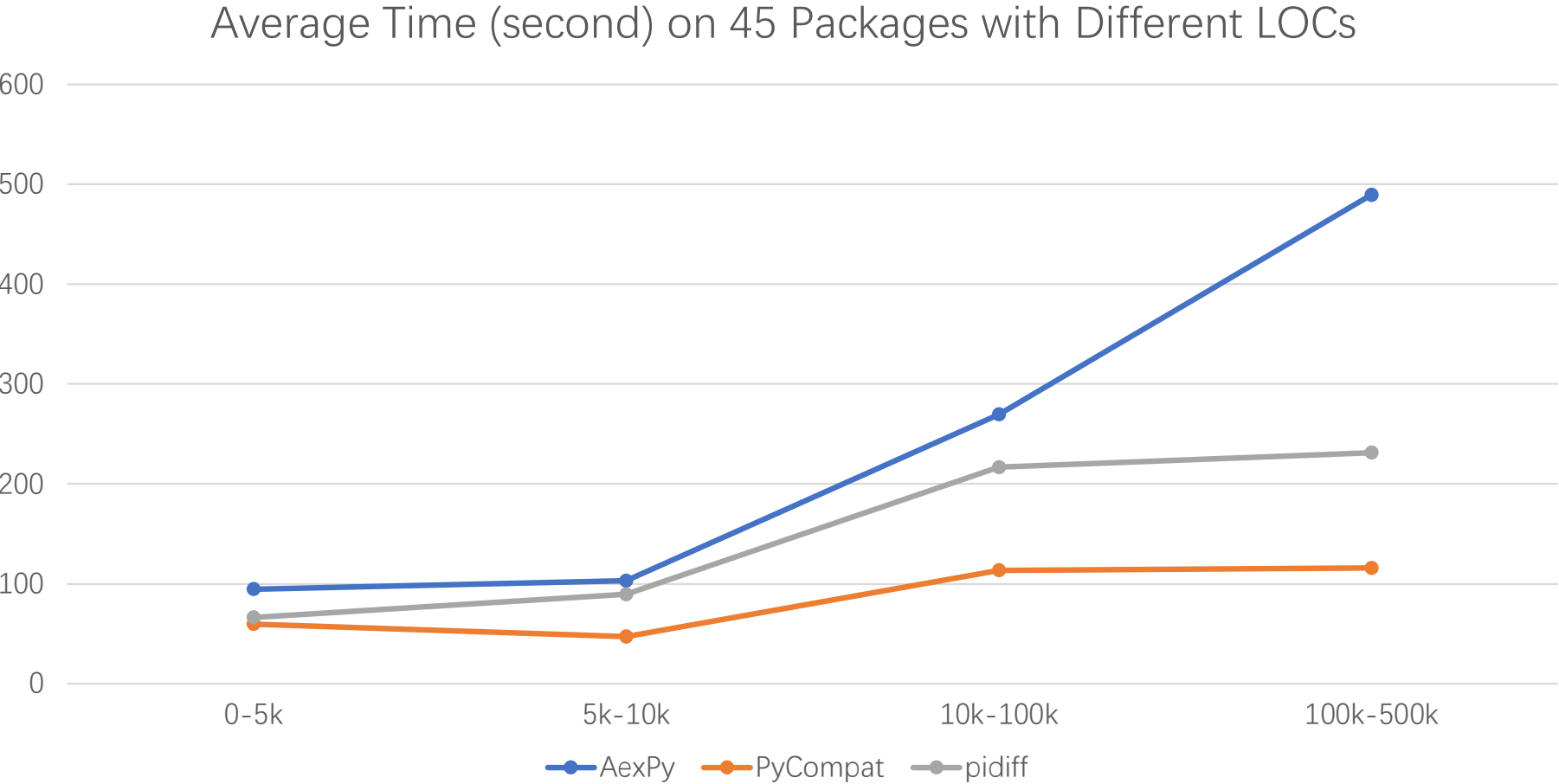


AexPy detects 433 high/medium changes, **405** are true.

Among 63 reported potential changes, **31** are confirmed by developers.

Evaluation

What is the time performance of AexPy?



The time performances of the three tools are in the same order of magnitude.

Experiment Environment
Containers on a Ubuntu 18.04, 12 CPUs of 3.8GHz, 64 GBs RAM
Limited in 50GBs RAM, 1 hour, for each version pair

Contributions

AexPy: Detecting API Breaking Changes in Python Packages

An API breaking change detection approach for Python packages

- High recall and strong robustness
- Detecting potential breaking changes
- Comparable time performance

Key ideas

- Detailed model for APIs, changes, and breaking levels
- Hybrid analysis to enhance API extraction
- Constraint-based method to detect and grade API changes

Future works

- Study more applications of the built API and change knowledge base
- Consider more aspects of breaking changes including API semantics

Contributions

AexPy: Detecting API Breaking Changes in Python Packages



Xingliang Du

xingliangdu@smail.nju.edu.cn

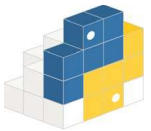


Jun Ma

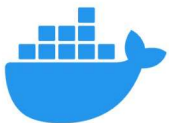
majun@nju.edu.cn



<https://github.com/StardustDL/aexpy>



<https://pypi.org/project/aexpy/>



<https://hub.docker.com/r/stardustdl/aexpy>

