



Semantic conflict detection via dynamic analysis

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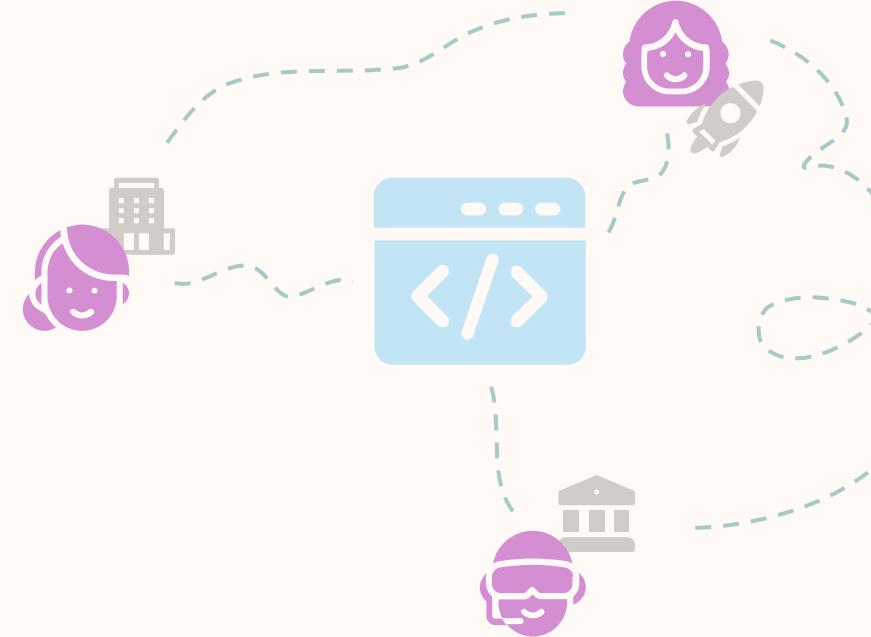
Polytechnique Montreal Canada



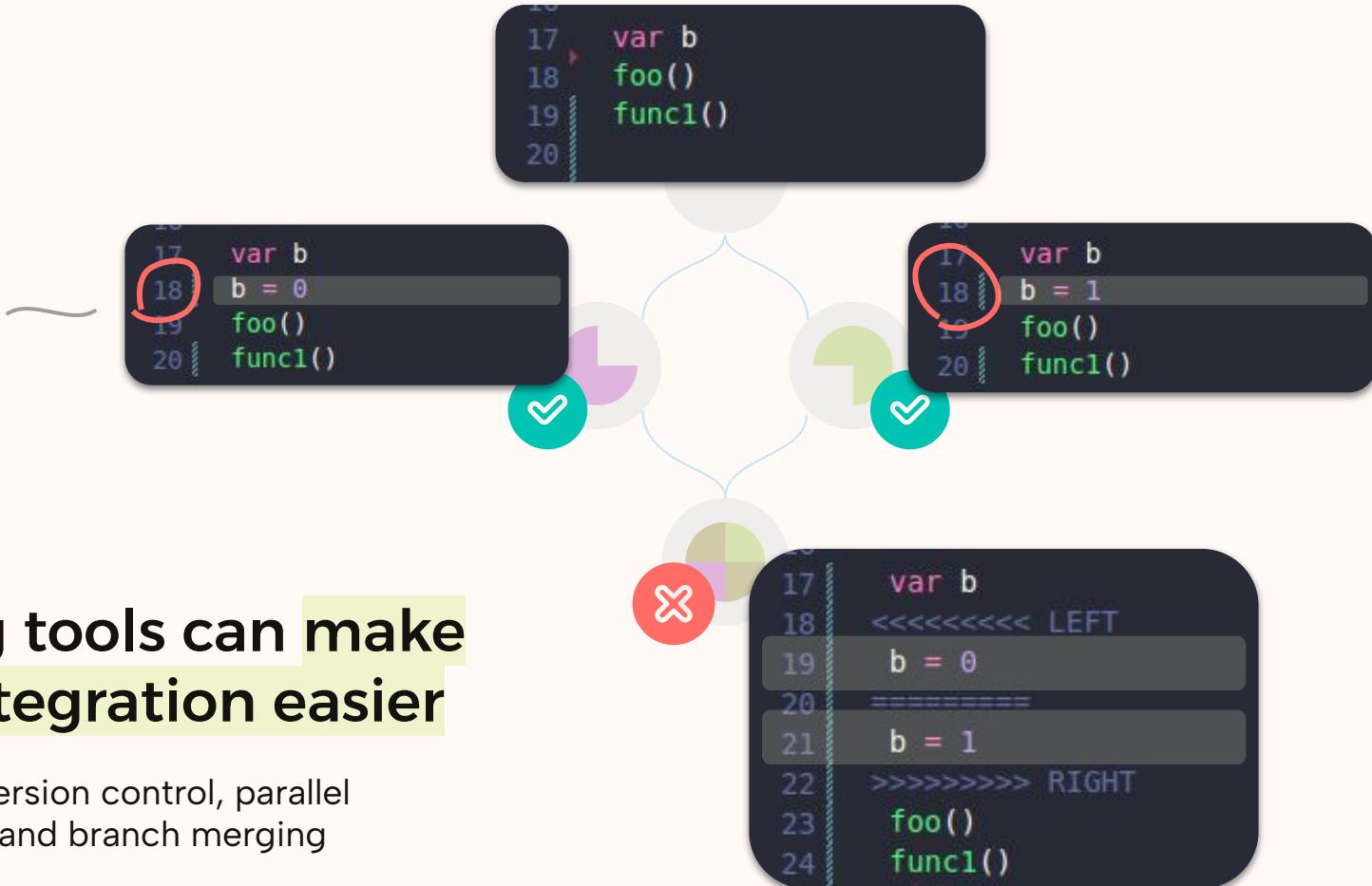
National Institute
of Science and Technology
in Software Engineering



The software development process is strongly collaborative



Textual
merge
conflict



Existing tools can make
code integration easier

Like **Git**, for version control, parallel
development and branch merging

```
17 var b  
18 foo()  
19 func1()
```

b = 0

```
17 var b  
18 b = 0 // left  
19 foo()  
20 func1()
```



```
17 var b  
18 foo()  
19 func1()  
20 b = 1 // right
```

b = 1



b = 1

```
17 var b  
18 b = 0 // left  
19 foo()  
20 func1()  
21 b = 1 // right
```



What happens when the changes don't happen on the same line?
(or on consecutive lines)

```
17 var b  
18 foo()  
19 func1()
```

```
17 var b  
Daniel Cousens, 8 years ago | 2 authors (Danleft)  
24 function Transaction () {  
25   this.version = 1  
26   this.locktime = 0  
27   this.ins = []  
28   this.outs = []  
29 }  
30  
31 Transaction.DEFAULT_SEQUENCE = 0  
32 Transaction.SIGHASH_ALL = 0x01
```

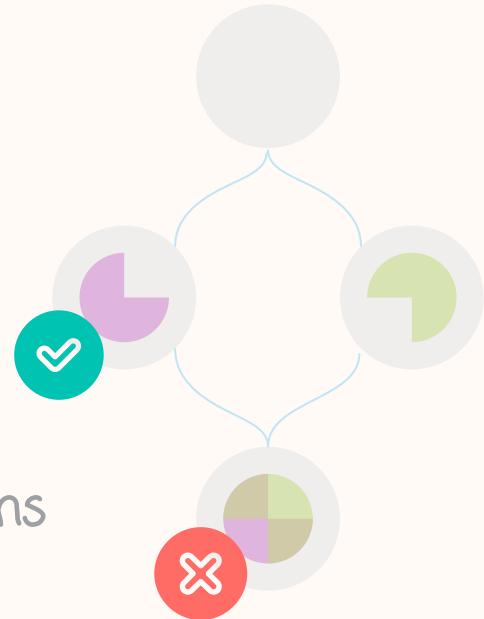
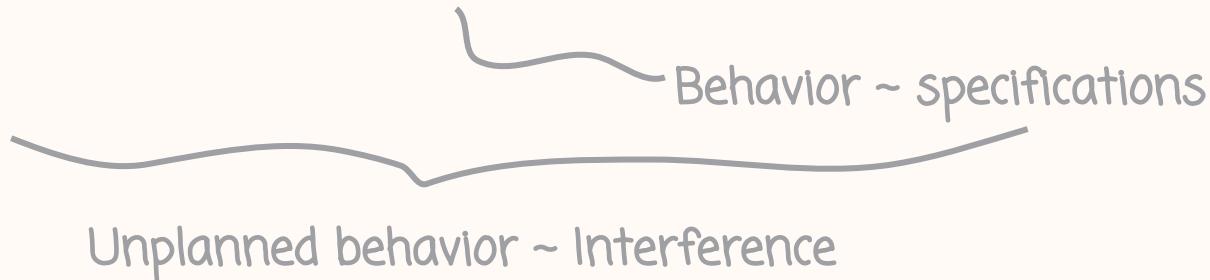
```
17 var b  
18 fr 475  
19 fi 476  
20 b 477  
    478  
    479  
    480  
    481  
    482  
    483
```

```
this.maximumFeeRate = maximumFeeRa  
this._inputs = []  
this._tx = new Transaction()  
this._tx.version = 2  
  
TransactionBuilder.prototype.setLock  
  typeforce(types.UInt32, locktime)
```

```
17 var b  
18 b = 0 // left  
19 foo()  
20 func1()  
21 b = 1 // right
```

Semantic conflict (behavioral)

When the merge of contributions from 2 developers results in unplanned behavior when compared to the behavior of the versions that originated it



```
17 var b  
18 foo()  
19 func1()
```

```
var b  
b = 0 // left  
foo()  
func1()
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17 var b  
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17 var b  
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Overriding Assignment

occurs when additions or modifications to one of the merge branches involve writing to a state element that is also associated with a write operation due to the contribution of the other branch

```
17 var b  
18 foo()  
19 func1()
```

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var b  
b = 0 // left  
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Overriding Assignment

occurs when additions or modifications to one of the merge branches **involve** writing to a **state element** that is also associated with a write operation due to the contribution of the other branch

[...] involve writing to a state element



```
1 class Text {  
2     constructor() {  
3         this.text = "";  
4         this.fixes = 0;  
5         this.comments = 0;  
6     }  
7     generateReport() {  
8         countDuplicatedWhitespaces(); // Left  
9         countComments();  
10        countDuplicatedWords(); // Right  
11    } ...
```

[...] involve writing to a **state element**



```
1 var arr = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
2 arr = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
3 console.log('hello')
4 arr[1] = 1
5 console.log('world!')
6 arr[2] = 2
7 console.log(arr)
```

Due to overriding
assignments

Semantic conflict detection via dynamic analysis

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Abstract

During collaborative software development, a semantic conflict may occur when the individual behavior expected by different developers is no longer preserved after merging their branches. While potential semantic conflicts are not captured via textual merge tools, different approaches have already been proposed based on static analysis or automated test generation to verify behavioral changes given a merge scenario. However, these approaches share some limitations regarding scalability and reporting false positives and negatives. Trying to address these limitations, in this work, we assess the detection of conflicts by focusing on overriding assignments in JavaScript code through dynamic analysis.

textual conflicts, behavioral semantic conflicts represent the behavioral differences between a program's pre- and post-merge versions, impacting how the software works when executed (either during test suites or even in production environments). The motivation to detect this kind of conflict is due to the divergence of behavior that occurs even when the integration is textually and syntactically valid [7], resulting in a scenario that incurs costs for software development when not noticed before execution.

The expected behavior intended by a software contributor is hard to assess and, in this context, can be approximated into program specifications about how it should work, while its unexpected change (potential semantic conflict) can be

Due to overriding assignments

Why and how ?

Semantic conflict detection via dynamic analysis

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Related work

Static Analysis

Conservative; Potential drop in accuracy

Unit Test Generation

Run on each version of merge;
potential increase of false
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Static Analysis

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Semantic conflict detection with overriding assignment analysis

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RESUMO

Developers typically work collaboratively and often need to embed their code into a major version of the system. This process can cause

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levar à introdução de bugs no código, influenciando negativamente na qualidade do produto final. Horwitz et al. [18] especificaram formalmente os conflitos semânticos: duas contribuições advindas do programa *Base* originam um conflito

neses que as versões se propõem a concorrentes na versão integrada *Merge*.¹ Na existência dos conflitos semânticos, se e não sabemos a intenção real dos

entes já foram utilizadas, como, por exemplo, técnicas de verificação de tipos, que verificam se há interferências na execução do código testado. Os algoritmos de análise estática para esses [5, 14, 18], mas esses são baseados

Detecting Semantic Conflicts using Static Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Version control system tools empower developers to independently work on their development tasks. These tools also facilitate the integration of changes through merging operations, and report textual conflicts. However, when developers integrate their changes, they might encounter other types of conflicts that are not detected by current merge tools. In this paper, we focus on dynamic semantic conflicts, which occur when merging reports no textual conflicts but results in undesired interference—causing unexpected program behavior at runtime. To address this issue, we propose a technique that explores the use of static analysis to detect interference when merging contributions from two developers. We evaluate our technique using a dataset of 99 experimental units extracted from merge scenarios. The results provide evidence that our technique presents significant interference detection capability. It outperforms, in terms of F1 score and recall, previous methods that rely on dynamic analysis for detecting semantic conflicts, but

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Even worse, textual merge tools also can't detect *dynamic semantic conflict* [6, 8, 12, 19, 24, 27, 33, 40, 41], like when the changes made by one developer affect a state element that is accessed by code changed by another developer, who assumed a state invariant that no longer holds after merging. In such cases, textual integration is automatically performed generating a merged program, a build is created with success for this program, but its execution reveals unexpected behavior.¹ Following Horwitz et al. [19], we put this more formally by considering dynamic semantic conflicts to be *undesired interference*, where interference is defined as follows: separate changes *L* and *R* to a base program *B* interfere when integrated changes does not preserve the changed behavior of *L* or *R*, or the unchanged behavior of *B*.

As dynamic semantic conflicts, hereafter simply semantic conflicts, can negatively impact development productivity and the quality of software products, researchers [12, 19, 33] have proposed techniques to detect them. In fact, as developer's desire (specific-

Related work

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Run on each version of merge;
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Detecting Semantic Conflicts via Automated Behavior Change Detection

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Abstract—Branching and merging are common practices in collaborative software development. They increase developer productivity by fostering teamwork, allowing developers to independently contribute to a software project. Despite such benefits, branching and merging comes at a cost—the need to merge software and to resolve merge conflicts, which often occur in practice. While modern merge techniques, such as 3-way or structured merge, can resolve many such conflicts automatically, they fail when the conflict arises not at the syntactic, but the semantic level. Detecting such conflicts requires understanding the behavior of the software, which is beyond the capabilities of most existing merge tools. As such, semantic conflicts can only be identified and fixed with significant effort and knowledge of the changes to be merged. While semantic merge tools have been proposed, they are usually heavyweight, based on static analysis, and need explicit specifications of program behavior. In this work, we take a different route and explore the automated creation of unit tests of partial specifications to detect unwanted behavior changes (conflicts) when merging software.

We systematically explore the detection of semantic conflicts through unit-test generation. Relying on a ground-truth dataset of 38 software merge scenarios, which we extracted from GitHub, we manually analyzed them and investigated whether

changes to be merged. This can negatively affect development productivity, and even compromise software quality in case developers incorrectly fix conflicts [17], [6], [18]. To avoid dealing with merge conflicts, developers sometimes even adopt risky practices, such as rushing to finish changes first [19], [17] and partial check-ins [20]. Similarly, partially motivated by the need to reduce merge conflicts, development teams have been adopting techniques such as trunk-based development [21], [22], [23] and feature toggles [24], [21], [25], [26].

Although these practices might reduce the occurrence of merge conflicts, there is no evidence that they are effective for resolving or even detecting so-called *test* [8] and *production* conflicts, which are only observed when running project tests and using the system in production. As such, they are more serious, because they reveal software failures. In fact, some of the practices mentioned above might even aggravate the costs of test and production conflicts, which are special kinds of what we here call *semantic conflicts*.¹ To make matters worse, we expect semantic conflicts to cost more than merge conflicts, as they are often harder to detect and resolve, and might end

Available resources

Dynamic Analysis

- ★ Occurs at runtime
- ★ Does not demand assertions about the program
- ★ It is only executed on the post-merge code

Screenshot of the Jalangi2 GitHub README page.

The page shows the following structure:

- README
- Apache-2.0 license

Jalangi2

Introduction

Jalangi2 is a framework for writing dynamic analyses for JavaScript. Jalangi1 is still available at <https://github.com/SRA-SiliconValley/jalangi>, but we no longer plan to develop it. Jalangi2 does not support the record/replay feature of Jalangi1. In the Jalangi2 distribution you will find several analyses:

- an analysis to [track NaNs](#).
- an analysis to [check if an undefined is concatenated to a string](#).
- [Memory analysis](#): a memory-profiler for JavaScript and HTML5.
- [DLint](#): a dynamic checker for JavaScript bad coding practices.
- [JITProf](#): a dynamic JIT-unfriendly code snippet detection tool.
- [analysisCallbackTemplate.js](#): a template for writing a dynamic analysis.
- and [more ...](#)

See [our tutorial slides](#) for a detailed overview of Jalangi and some client analyses.

Requirements

We have tested Jalangi on Mac OS X with Chromium browser. Jalangi should work on Mac OS 10.7, Ubuntu 11.0 and higher and Windows 7 or higher. Jalangi will NOT work with IE.

- Node.js available at <https://nodejs.org/en/download/releases/>. We primarily test Jalangi with the Node LTS version (currently v12).
- Chrome browser if you need to test web apps.
- Python (<http://python.org>) version 3.x.

On Windows you need the following extra dependencies:

- Install Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 (Free express version is fine)



Jalangi2 Analysis

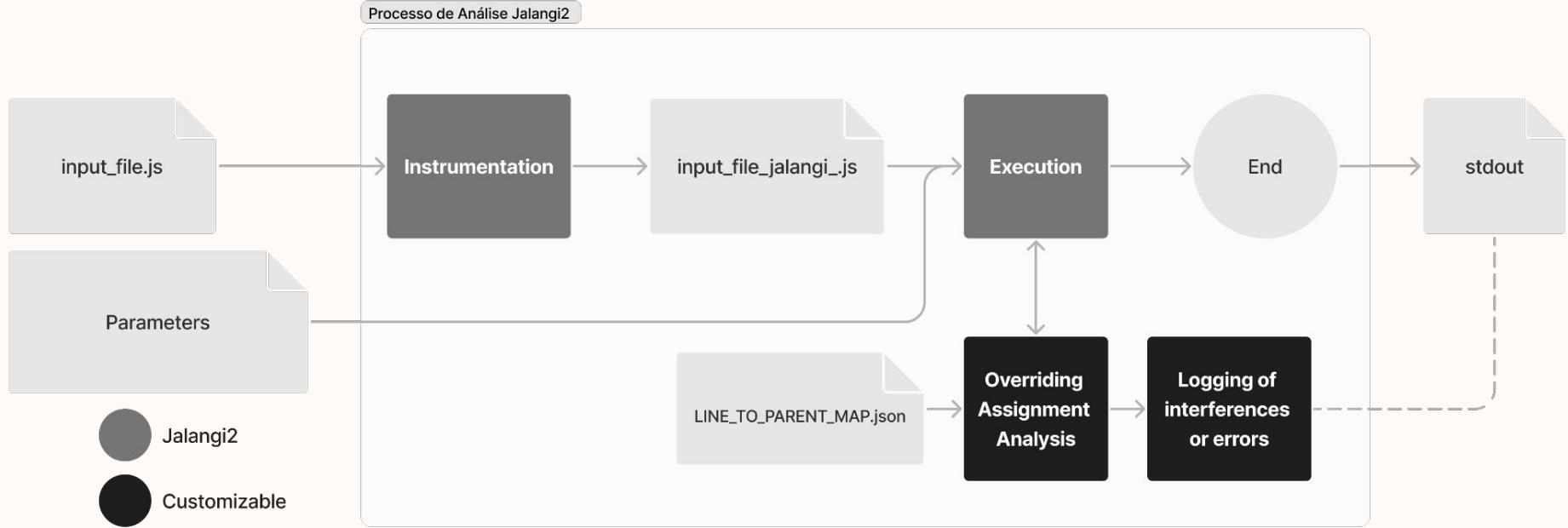
LINE_TO_PARENT_MAP.json

```
9  (function (sandbox) {
27  →   function OverridingAssignmentAnalysis() {
116
117      this.write = function (iid, name, val, lhs, isGlobal, sScriptLoc)
118          const frameId = sandbox.smemory.getIDFromShadowObjectOrFrame(
119              const location = J$.iidToLocation(J$.sid, iid)
120              const branch = LocationToBranchService.getInstance().mapLocat
121
122              overridingAssignmentService.assignmentHandler(new Assignment(
123                  assignmentService.assignmentHandler(new Assignment(frameId,
124
125                      return {result: val}
126
127      );

```

var x = 23

Custom OA Analysis



```

function ...OverrideAssignmentAnalysis() {
    const overrideAssignmentController = new ...
    const assignmentController = new AssignmentController(...);

    this.invokeFunPre = function (iid, f, base, o) {
        ...
    };

    this.invokeFun = function (iid, f, base, o) {
        ...
    };

    this.putFieldPre = function (iid, base, o) {
        ...
    };

    this.write = function (iid, name, val, lhs, isGlobal, isScriptLocal) {
        ...
    };

    this.endExecution = function () {
        ...
    };
}

```

Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s
Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2      if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
3          if isFromSomeBranch(event) ∨
4              ¬isFunctionCallStackEmpty() then
5                  addAssignmentToCurrentBranch(event)
6                  if hasAssignmentFromOtherBranch(event) then
7                      updateInterferences(event)
8                      removeAssignmentFromOtherBranch(event)
9                  else
10                     removeAssignmentFromAllBranches(event)
11                 if isInvokeFunPre(event) then
12                     if isFromSomeBranch(event) ∨
13                         ¬isFunctionCallStackEmpty() then
14                         if isArrayInplaceMethod(event) then
15                             handleAssignedIndices(event)
16                         else
17                             functionCallStack.push(event)
18                         if isInvokeFun(event) then
19                             functionCallStack.pop()
20                         if isEndExecution(event) then
21                             logResults()

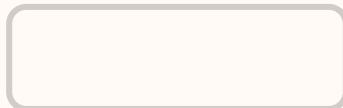
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```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51 }
52
53 var b
54 b = 0 // LEFT
55 foo()
56 func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



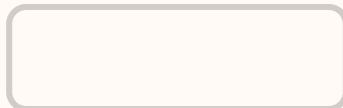
Left assignments



Right assignments



Function call stack



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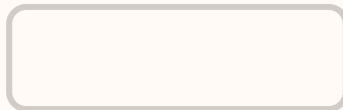
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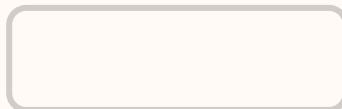
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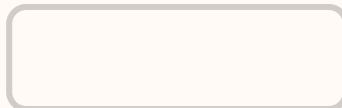
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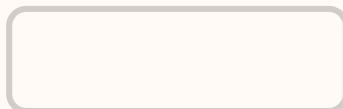
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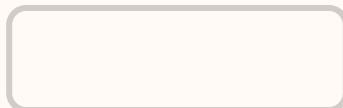
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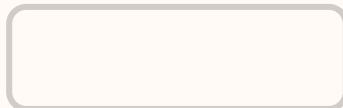
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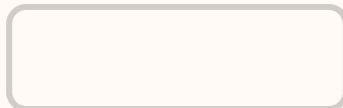
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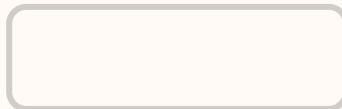
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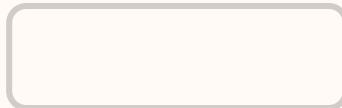
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5        if hasAssignmentFromOtherBranch(event) then
6          updateInterferences(event)
7          removeAssignmentFromOtherBranch(event)
8        else
9          removeAssignmentFromAllBranches(event)
10       if isInvokeFunPre(event) then
11         if isFromSomeBranch(event) ∨
           −isFunctionCallStackEmpty() then
12           if isArrayInplaceMethod(event) then
13             handleAssignedIndices(event)
14           else
15             functionCallStack.push(event)
16       if isInvokeFun(event) then
17         functionCallStack.pop()
18       if isEndExecution(event) then
19         logResults()

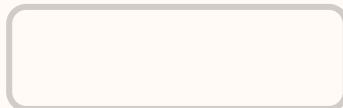
```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51  }
52
53  var b
54  b = 0 // LEFT
55  foo()
56  func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



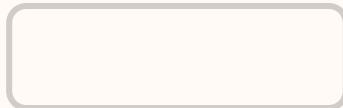
Left assignments



Right assignments



Function call stack



Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
3      if isFromSomeBranch(event) ∨
4        −isFunctionCallStackEmpty() then
5          addAssignmentToCurrentBranch(event)
6          if hasAssignmentFromOtherBranch(event) then
7            updateInterferences(event)
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17              functionCallStack.push(event)
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19          functionCallStack.pop()
20        if isEndExecution(event) then
21          logResults()

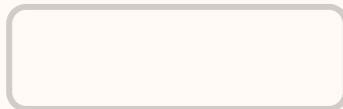
```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51  }
52
53  var b
54  b = 0 // LEFT
55  foo()
56  func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



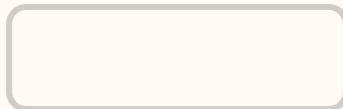
Left assignments



Right assignments



Function call stack



Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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17              functionCallStack.push(event)
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20        if isEndExecution(event) then
21          logResults()

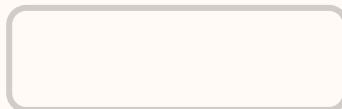
```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51  }
52
53  var b
54  b = 0 // LEFT
55  foo()
56  func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



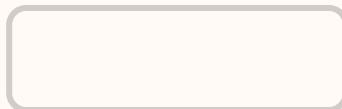
Left assignments



Right assignments



Function call stack



Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

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1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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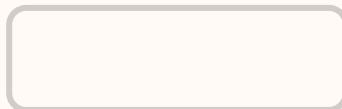
```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51 }
52
53 var b
54 b = 0 // LEFT
55 foo()
56 func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



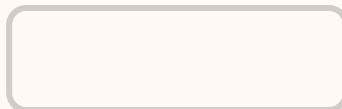
Left assignments



Right assignments



Function call stack



Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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20            if isEndExecution(event) then
21              logResults()

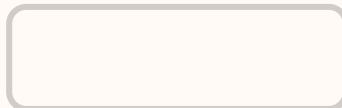
```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51 }
52
53 var b
54 b = 0 // LEFT
55 foo()
56 func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



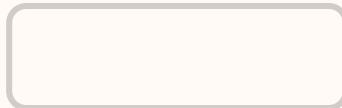
Left assignments



Right assignments



Function call stack



Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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14            if isArrayInplaceMethod(event) then
15              handleAssignedIndices(event)
16            else
17              functionCallStack.push(event)
18        if isInvokeFun(event) then
19          functionCallStack.pop()
20        if isEndExecution(event) then
21          logResults()

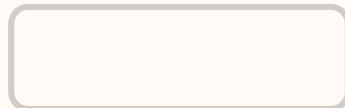
```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51 }
52
53 var b
54 b = 0 // LEFT
55 foo()
56 func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



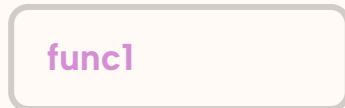
Left assignments



Right assignments



Function call stack



Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

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2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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14              if isArrayInplaceMethod(event) then
15                handleAssignedIndices(event)
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18        if isInvokeFun(event) then
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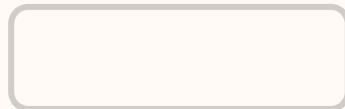
```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51  }
52
53  var b
54  b = 0 // LEFT
55  foo()
56  func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



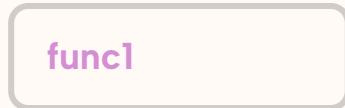
Left assignments



Right assignments



Function call stack



Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

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2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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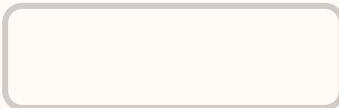
```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51  }
52
53  var b
54  b = 0 // LEFT
55  foo()
56  func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



Left assignments

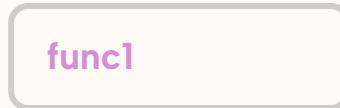


Right assignments



b

Function call stack



func1

Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s
Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
3      if isFromSomeBranch(event) ∨
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7          updateInterferences(event)
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14         if isArrayInplaceMethod(event) then
15           handleAssignedIndices(event)
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17           functionCallStack.push(event)
18     if isInvokeFun(event) then
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20     if isEndExecution(event) then
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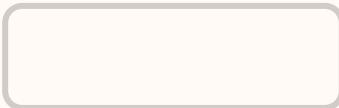
```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51  }
52
53  var b
54  b = 0 // LEFT
55  foo()
56  func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



Left assignments



Right assignments



b

b

Function call stack



func1

Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s
Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
3      if isFromSomeBranch(event) ∨
4        ¬isFunctionCallStackEmpty() then
5        addAssignmentToCurrentBranch(event)
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7          updateInterferences(event)
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14            if isArrayInplaceMethod(event) then
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17              functionCallStack.push(event)
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19          functionCallStack.pop()
20        if isEndExecution(event) then
21          logResults()

```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51  }
52
53  var b
54  b = 0 // LEFT
55  foo()
56  func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences



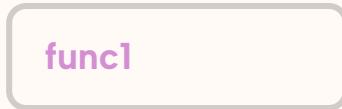
Left assignments



Right assignments



Function call stack



Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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18        if isInvokeFun(event) then
19          functionCallStack.pop()
20        if isEndExecution(event) then
21          logResults()

```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51  }
52
53  var b
54  b = 0 // LEFT
55  foo()
56  func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences

b (L:54; R:56,50)

Left assignments

b

Right assignments

b

Function call stack

func1

Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
3      if isFromSomeBranch(event) ∨
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5          addAssignmentToCurrentBranch(event)
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20        if isEndExecution(event) then
21          logResults()

```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51  }
52
53  var b
54  b = 0 // LEFT
55  foo()
56  func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences

b (L:54; R:56,50)

Left assignments

Right assignments

b

Function call stack

func1

Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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19              functionCallStack.pop()
20            if isEndExecution(event) then
21              logResults()

```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51 }
52
53 var b
54 b = 0 // LEFT
55 foo()
56 func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences

b (L:54; R:56,50)

Left assignments

Right assignments

b

Function call stack

func1

Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51 }
52
53 var b
54 b = 0 // LEFT
55 foo()
56 func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences

b (L:54; R:56,50)

Left assignments

Right assignments

b

Function call stack

Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

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1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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21              logResults()

```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51 }
52
53 var b
54 b = 0 // LEFT
55 foo()
56 func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences

b (L:54; R:56,50)

Left assignments

Right assignments

b

Function call stack

Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s

Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

```

1  for event ∈ s do
2    if isWrite(event) ∨ isPutFieldPre(event) then
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```

```

49  function func1() {
50    b = 1
51 }
52
53 var b
54 b = 0 // LEFT
55 foo()
56 func1() // RIGHT

```

Interferences

b (L:54; R:56,50)

Left assignments

Right assignments

b

Function call stack

Algorithm 1: Overriding Assignment Detection

Data: A script s
Result: A list of overriding assignment interferences

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1  for event ∈ s do
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21              logResults()

```

```
{  
  "type": "OVERRIDING_ASSIGNMENT_CONFLICT",  
  "label": "Overriding Assignment Conflict",  
  "body": {  
    "description": "Interference detected on 3_b:\nBranch L at line 54 (/index.js:54:5:54:6)\nBranch R at line 50  
(/index.js:50:9:50:10) with interprocedural stack: [{"id":1241,"name":"func1","location":"/  
(/index.js:56:1:56:8)","branch":"R","beforeInvoke":true}]",  
    "interference": {  
      "previousAssignment": {  
        "id": 3,  
        "name": "b",  
        "location": "(/index.js:54:5:54:6)",  
        "branch": "L",  
        "isObject": false  
      },  
      "currentAssignment": {  
        "id": 3,  
        "name": "b",  
        "location": "(/index.js:50:9:50:10)",  
        "branch": "R",  
        "isObject": false,  
        "functionCallStack": [  
          {  
            "id": 1241,  
            "name": "func1",  
            "location": "(/index.js:56:1:56:8)",  
            "branch": "R",  
            "beforeInvoke": true  
          }  
        ]  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

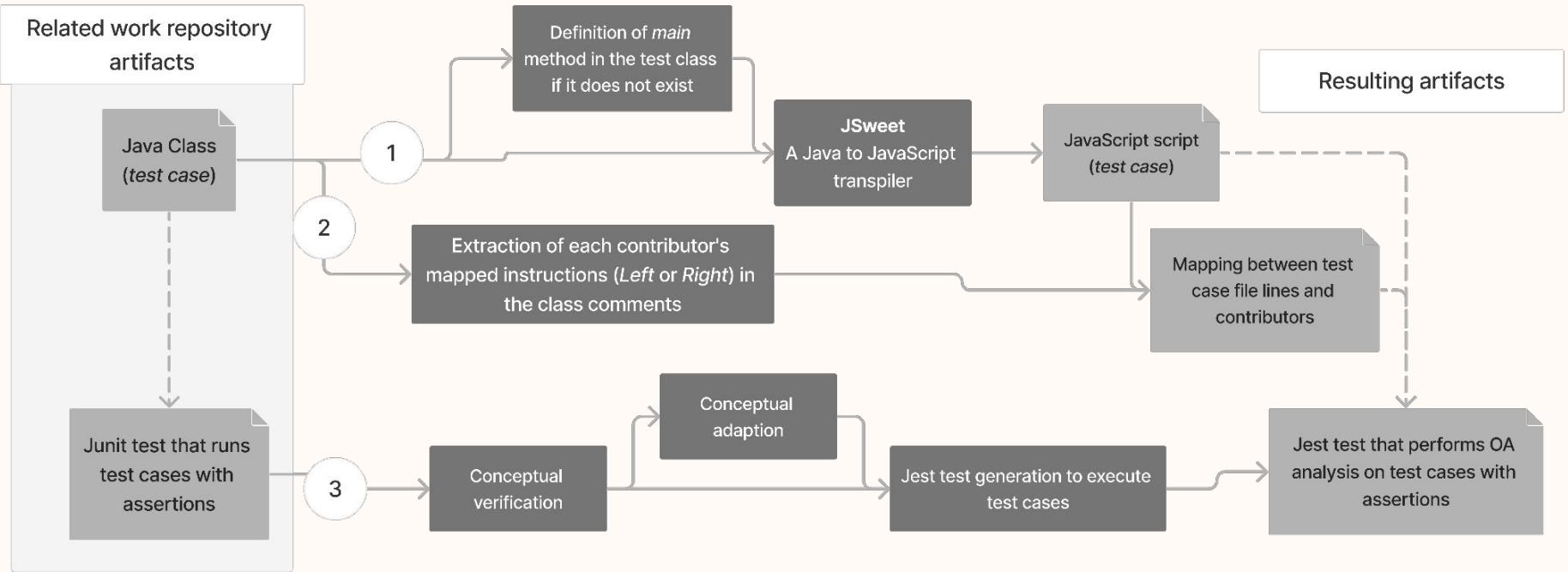
```
49  function func1() {  
50    b = 1  
51  }  
52  
53  var b  
54  b = 0 // LEFT  
55  foo()  
56  func1() // RIGHT
```

Evaluation & Results



Evaluation & Results







IfBranchConflictSample

```
package br.unb.cic.analysis.samples.ioa;

// Conflict: [left, main():10] --> [right, foo():16]
public class IfBranchConflictSample {
    private int x;

    public static void main() {
        IfBranchConflictSample m = new IfBranchConflictSample();

        m.x = 0; // LEFT
        m.foo(); // RIGHT
    }

    private void foo() {
        if (x >= 0) {
            x = 1;
        } else {
            int a = 0;
            // System.out.println(x)
        }
    }
}
```



IfBranchConflictSample

```
/* Generated from Java with JSweet 3.0.0 - http://www.jsweet.org */
var br;
(function (br) {
    var unb;
    (function (unb) {
        var cic;
        (function (cic) {
            var analysis;
            (function (analysis) {
                var samples;
                (function (samples) {
                    var ioa;
                    (function (ioa) {
                        var IfBranchConflictSample = /** @class */ (function () {
                            function IfBranchConflictSample() {
                                if (this.x === undefined) {
                                    this.x = 0;
                                }
                            }
                            IfBranchConflictSample.main = function () {
                                var m = new IfBranchConflictSample();
                                m.x = 0;
                                m.foo();
                            };
                            /*private*/ IfBranchConflictSample.prototype.foo = function () {
                                if (this.x >= 0) {
                                    this.x = 1;
                                } else {
                                    var a = 0;
                                }
                            };
                            return IfBranchConflictSample;
                        }());
                        ioa.IfBranchConflictSample = IfBranchConflictSample;
                        IfBranchConflictSample["__class"] =
                            "br.unb.cic.analysis.samples.ioa.IfBranchConflictSample";
                        })(ioa = samples.ioa || (samples.ioa = {}));
                        })(samples = analysis.samples || (analysis.samples = {}));
                        })(analysis = cic.analysis || (cic.analysis = {}));
                        })(cic = unb.cic || (unb.cic = {}));
                        })(unb = br.unb || (br.unb = {}));
                    })(br || (br = {}));
                })(br.unb.cic.analysis.samples.ioa.IfBranchConflictSample.main());
```



IfBranchConflictSample

```
package br.unb.cic.analysis.samples.ioa;

// Conflict: [left, main():10] --> [right, foo():16]
public class IfBranchConflictSample {
    private int x;

    public static void main() {
        IfBranchConflictSample m = new IfBranchConflictSample();

        m.x = 0; // LEFT
        m.foo(); // RIGHT
    }

    private void foo() {
        if (x >= 0) {
            x = 1;
        } else {
            int a = 0;
            // System.out.println(x)
        }
    }
}
```

```
}
```

```
IfBranchConflictSample.main = function () {
    var m = new IfBranchConflictSample();
    m.x = 0;
    m.foo();
};

/*private*/ IfBranchConflictSample.prototype.foo = function () {
    if (this.x >= 0) {
        this.x = 1;
    }
    else {
        var a = 0;
    }
};

})(cic = unb.cic || (unb.cic = {}));
})(unb = br.unb || (br.unb = {}));
})(br || (br = {}));
br.unb.cic.analysis.samples.ioa.IfBranchConflictSample.main();
```

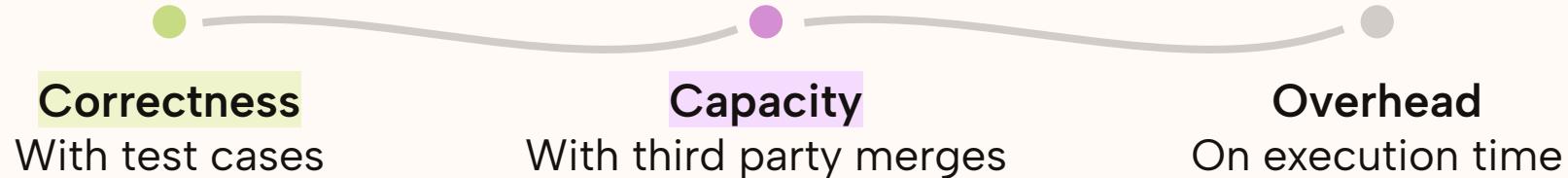


Test Results

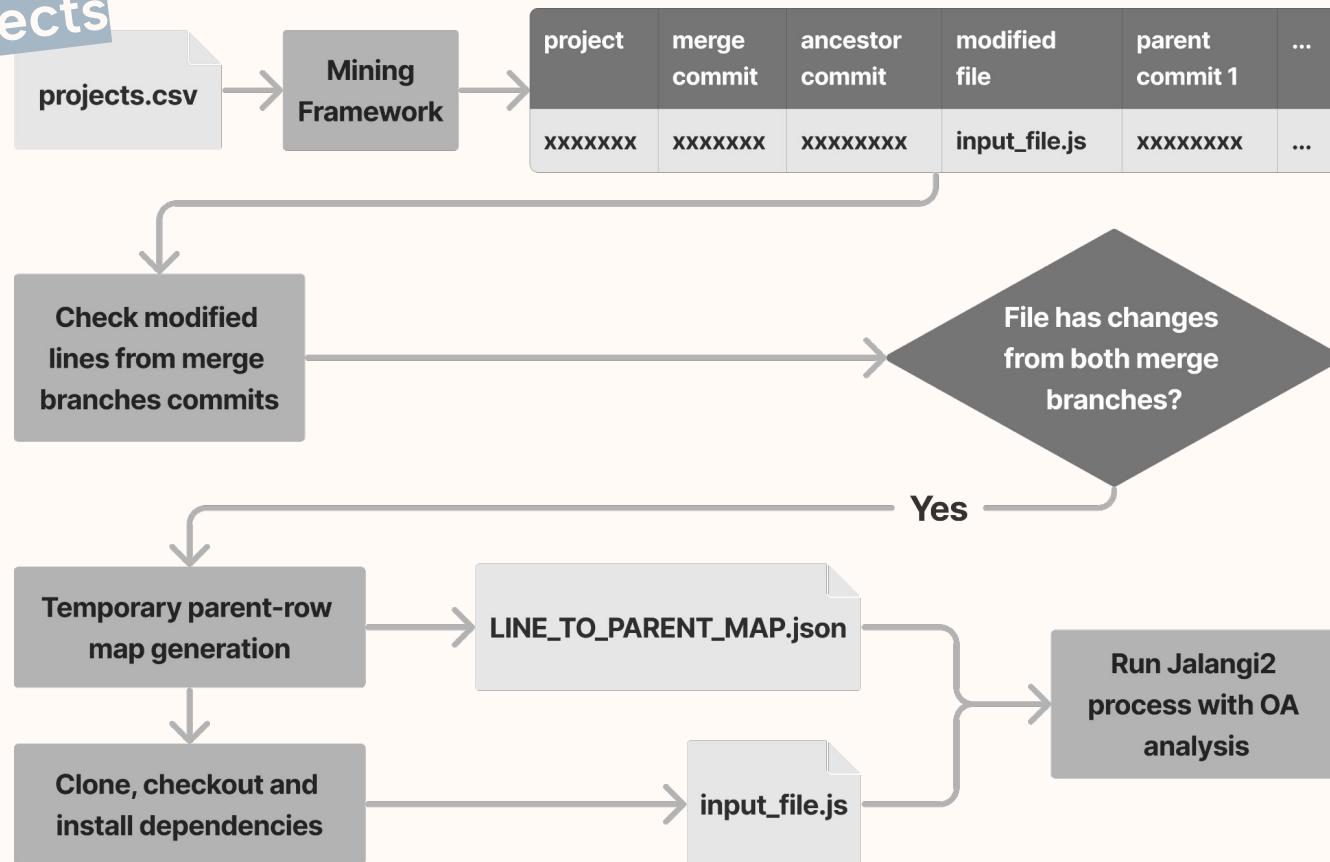
In translated validation scenarios

Transpilation Result	Amount of tests	Success Rate
TRANSPILATION_DIVergence	2	-
CONCEPTUALLY_ADAPTED	14	100%
SUCCESS	55	100%

Evaluation & Results

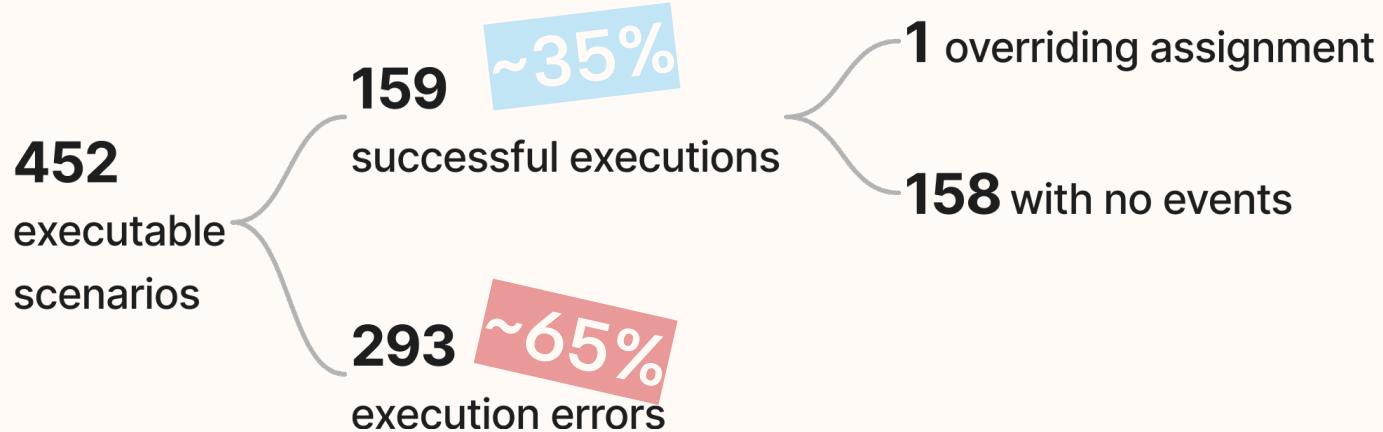


50 projects



Results

In open source merge scenarios



159

successful executions

1 overriding assignment

158 with no events

~1%

~99%

159

successful executions

1 overriding assignment

158 with no events

~1%

~99%

```
function aumentarContador() {  
    ...  
}  
  
function iniciarProcesso() {  
    ...  
}  
  
module.exports = {  
    aumentarContador, iniciarProcesso  
}
```

Why? ~99%
With no OA

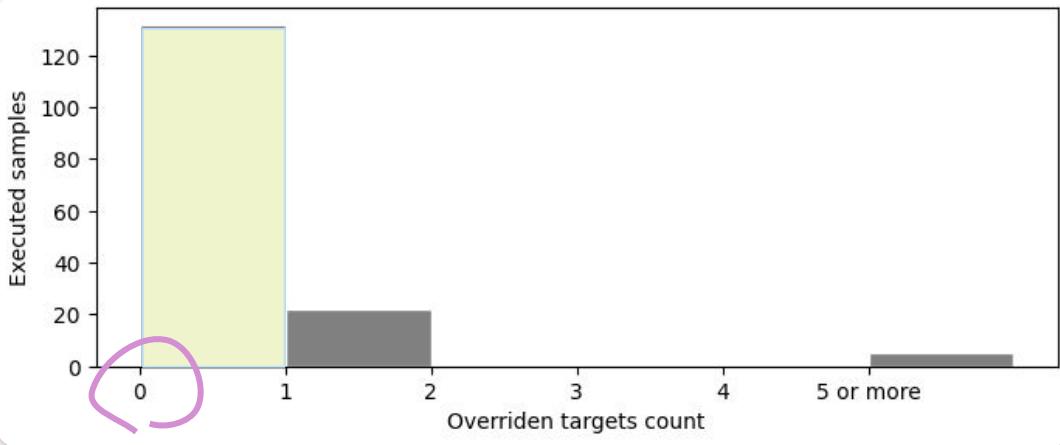
```
function aumentarContador() {  
    ...  
}  
  
function iniciarProcesso() {  
    ...  
}  
  
module.exports = {  
    aumentarContador, iniciarProcesso  
}
```

Why? ~99%
With no OA



{
 iniciarProcesso()

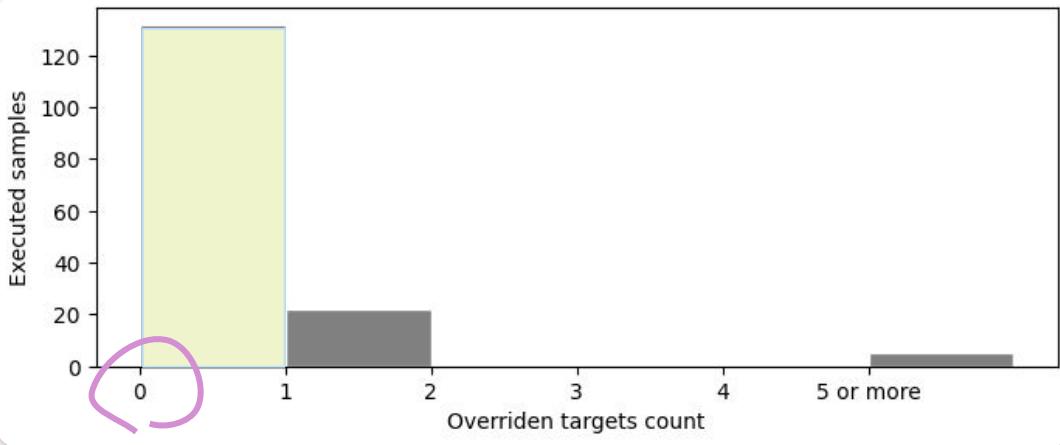
 aumentarContador()



Why? ~99%
With no OA

With an additional overriding assignment analysis, this time disregarding branches or whether it was modified,

83% of 159 scenarios showed no override of any state element



Why? **~99%**
With no OA

With an additional overriding assignment analysis, this time disregarding branches or whether it was modified,

83% of 159 scenarios showed no override of any state element

**83% true
negatives**

159

successful executions

1 overriding assignment

~1%

158 with no events

~99%



Interference detected on 5_inject:

Branch L at (.../Nightmare/lib/actions.js:100:1:120:2)
Branch R at (.../Nightmare/lib/actions.js:226:1:240:2)

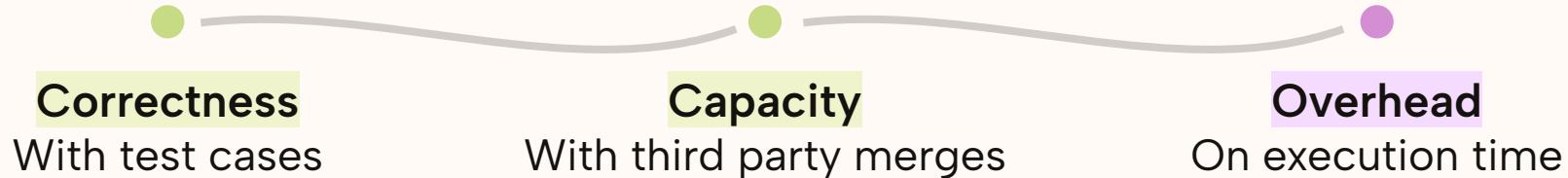
```
100 exports.inject = function(type, file, done){  
101   debug('.inject()-ing a file');  
102   var startTag, endTag;  
103   if ( type !== "js" && type !== "css" ){  
104     debug('unsupported file type in .inject()');  
105     done();  
106   }  
107   if (type === "js"){  
108     startTag = "<script>";  
109     endTag = "</script>";  
110   } else if (type === "css"){  
111     startTag = "<style>";  
112     endTag = "</style>";  
113   }  
114   var self = this;  
115   this.page.getContent( function(pageContent){  
116     var injectedContents = fs.readFileSync(file);  
117     self.page.setContent(pageContent + startTag + inject  
118   });  
119 } John Titus, 9 years ago • Added injectJs action,
```

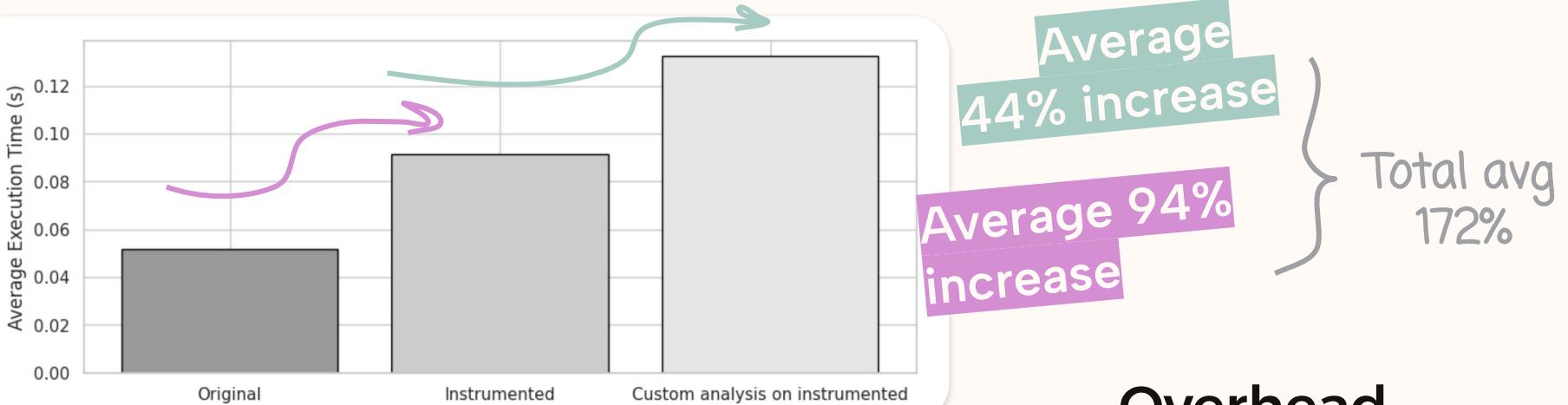
100% de positivos verdadeiros

Apenas 1 positivo, que é verdadeiro

```
220   * Inject a JavaScript or CSS file onto the page  
221   *  
222   * @param {String} type  
223   * @param {String} file  
224   * @param {Function} done  
225   */  
226   exports.inject = function(type, file, done){  
227     var startTag, endTag;  
228     if (type === "js"){  
229       startTag = "<script>";  
230       endTag = "</script>";  
231     } else {  
232       startTag = "<style>";  
233       endTag = "</style>";  
234     }  
235     var self = this;  
236     this.page.getContent( function(pageContent){  
237       var injectedContents = fs.readFileSync(file);  
238       self.page.setContent(pageContent + startTag + inject  
239     });  
240 }
```

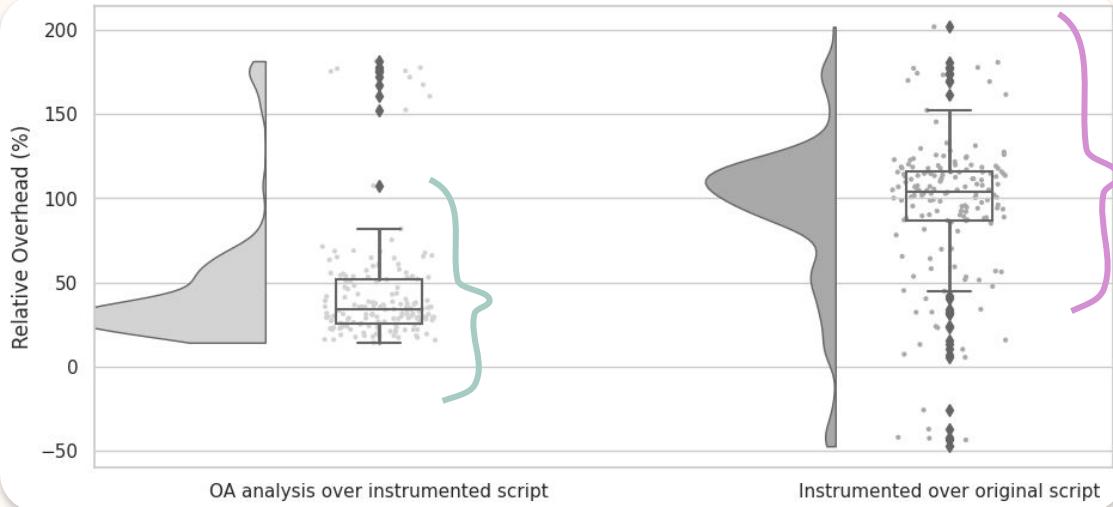
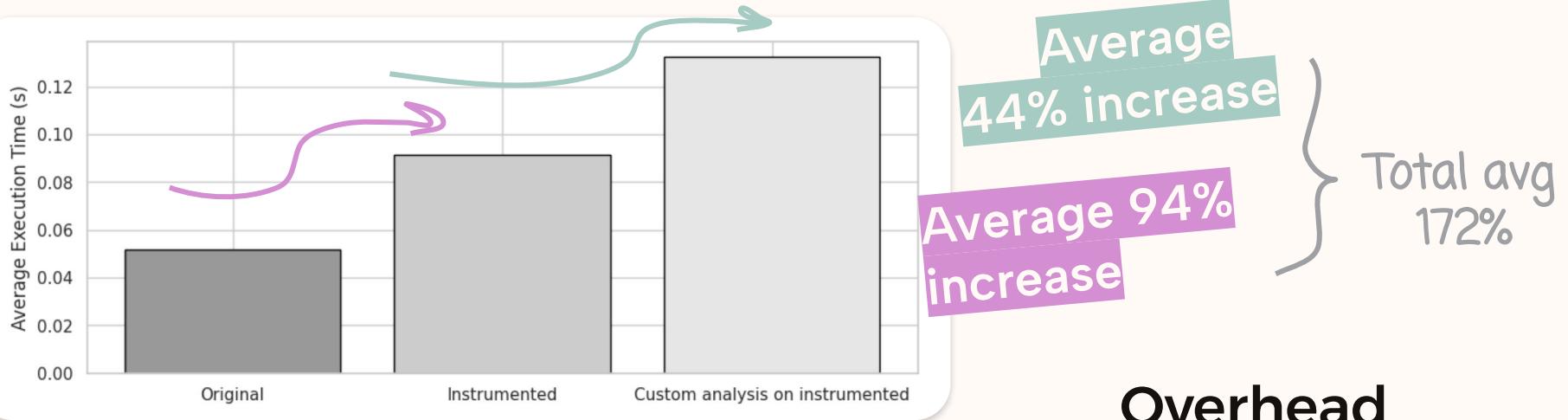
Evaluation & Results





Overhead analysis

The native Jalangi2 instrumentation and analyses represent the major overhead



Overhead analysis

The native Jalangi2 instrumentation and analyses represent the major overhead



Correctness

Capacity

Overhead

Reliable implementation of
OA detection algorithm

We were able to detect an
overriding assignment

Complexity coupled to the
original, major overhead
comes from the framework

In the future...

More algorithms to detect
conflicts beyond OA

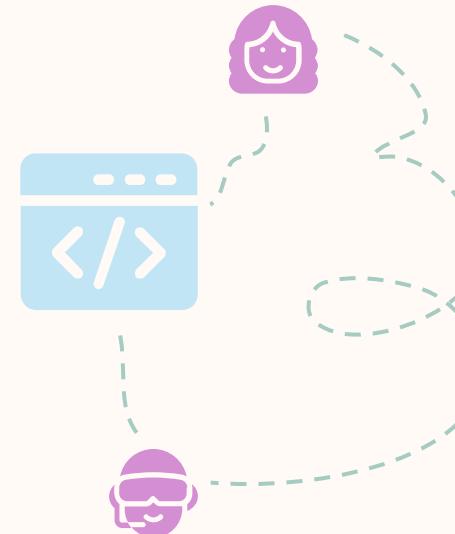
```
1 var arr = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
2 arr = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
3 console.log('hello')
4 arr[1] = 1
5 console.log('world!')
6 arr[2] = 2
7 console.log(arr)
```

In the future...

More algorithms to detect conflicts beyond OA

```
1 var arr = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
2 arr = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
3 console.log('hello')
4 arr[1] = 1
5 console.log('world!')
6 arr[2] = 2
7 console.log(arr)
```

Plug the solution into code integration pipelines



```
function aumentarContador() {  
    ...  
}  
  
function iniciarProcesso() {  
    ...  
}  
  
module.exports = {  
    aumentarContador, iniciarProcesso  
}
```

Expand analysis action on scripts instructions

Fuzzers, generating tests without assertions, or reusing parameters present in tests from the repositories



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Thank you!



National Institute
of Science and Technology
in Software Engineering

