

# DOMPLETION

DOM-Aware JavaScript Code Completion

An approach to assist the Web Developers in  
writing DOM manipulating JavaScript code

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# Running Example (JavaScript)

```
1. function add(a,b) {  
2.     return a + b;  
3. }  
4.  
5. var input1 = 10;  
6. var input2 = 20;  
7. if(input1 != 0) {  
8.     var sum = add(input1,input2);  
9.     alert(sum);  
10. } else {  
11.     var sum = input2;  
12.     alert(sum);  
13. }
```



A web form with a light gray border and a white background. It contains two input fields, one above the other, both with a light gray border. The first input field contains the text '10' and the second contains '20'. Below the input fields is a button with a light gray border and a white background, containing the text 'Add'. Below the button is the text 'Result:' in a bold, black font.



# DOM JavaScript Interaction

10

20

Add

Result:

```
1. function add(a,b) {
2.   return a + b;
3. }
4.
5. var input1 = 10;
5'. var input1 = document.getElementsByClassName("value")[0].value;
6. var input2 = 20;
6'. var input2 = document.getElementsByClassName("value")[0].value;
7. if(input1 != 0) {
8.   var sum= add(input1,input2);
9.   alert(sum);
9'.   var html = "<p id='true'> + add(input1,input2) + "</p>";
9''.  document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += html;
10. } else {
11.   var sum = input2;
12.   alert(input2);
12'.  var html += "<p id='false'> + sum+ "</p>";
12''.  document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += html;
13. }
```

# Updated DOM State(s)

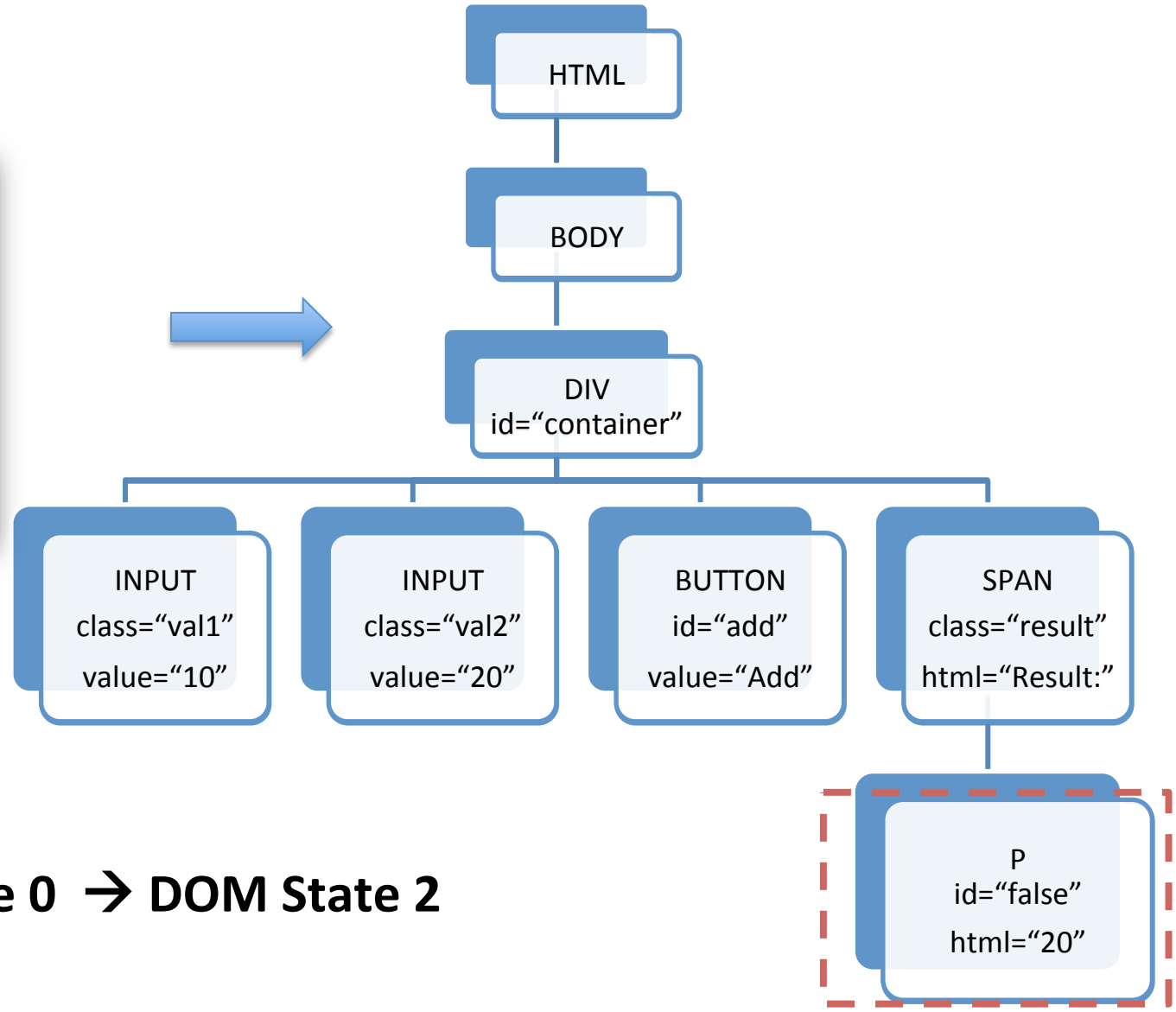
Input 2

0

20

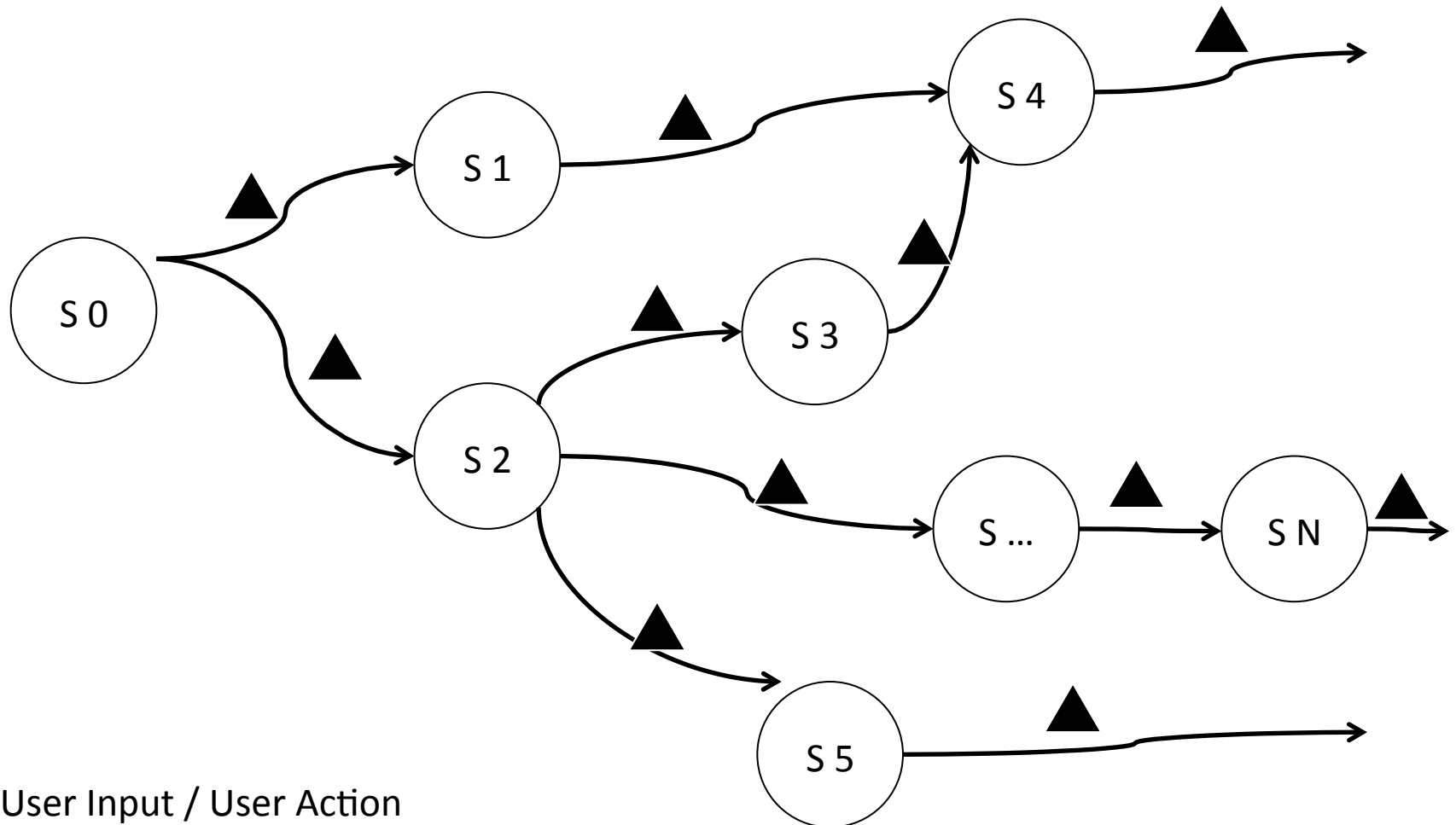
Add

Result 20



DOM State 0 → DOM State 2

# DOM State Transition



# Challenges

Is this class name correct?  
Does the element exist in DOM?

Does it have the property "value"?

```
3. }  
4.  
5. var input1 = document.getElementsByClassName("val1")[0].value;  
6. var input2 = document.getElementsByClassName("val2")[0].value;  
7. if(input1 != 0) {  
8.   var sum= add(input1,input2);  
9.   var html = "<p id='true'> + add(input1,input2) + "</p>";  
10.  document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += html;  
11. } else {  
12.   var sum = input2;  
13.   var html += "<p id='false'>" + sum + "</p>";  
14.   document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += html;  
15. }
```

What is the updated DOM structure?

# Straw man Approach

Manually inspect the DOM

Develop, Execute, Repeat

**Tedious and time consuming**



# Problem Statement

- JavaScript code is challenging to develop and analyze
  - Handling interactions between JS and DOM  
[MSR'14][ESEM'13]
- Lack of tool support [ESEM'13]
  - Instant feedback required

# Related Work

???

JavaScript DOM Analysis

ICSE'14  
DOM Js Fixes

ESEC'11  
DOM Model  
Static Analysis

FSE'13  
DOM Call Graph

SA'09  
Type Analysis

ASE'09  
Abbreviations

ICSE'12  
Graphical Input

ESEC'09  
Suggestion Filtering

SIGCHI'10  
Search Engine

ASE'07  
Keywords

ICSE'11  
Hierarchical Information

Code Completion

# Proposed Solution

Analyze each DOM state and assist the developer while writing JavaScript Code

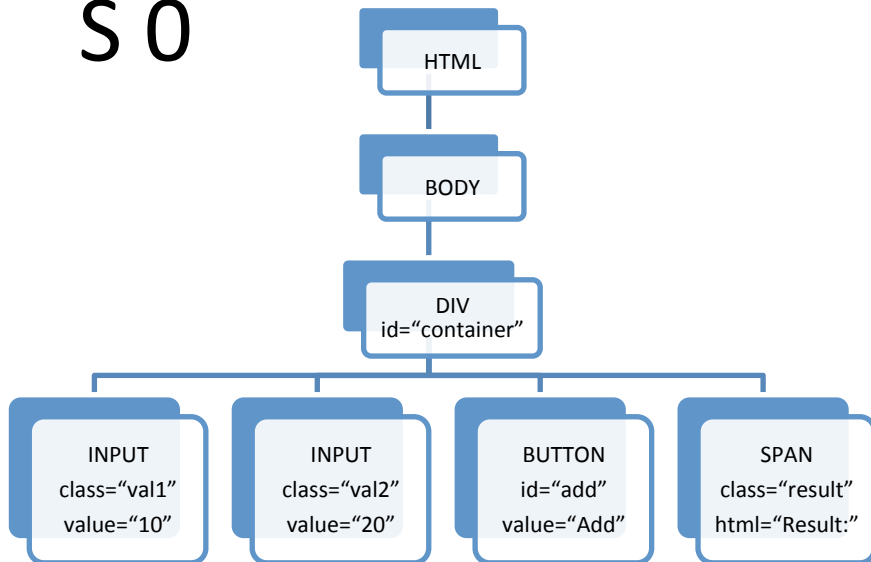
BUT

Number of DOM states can be infinite!!!

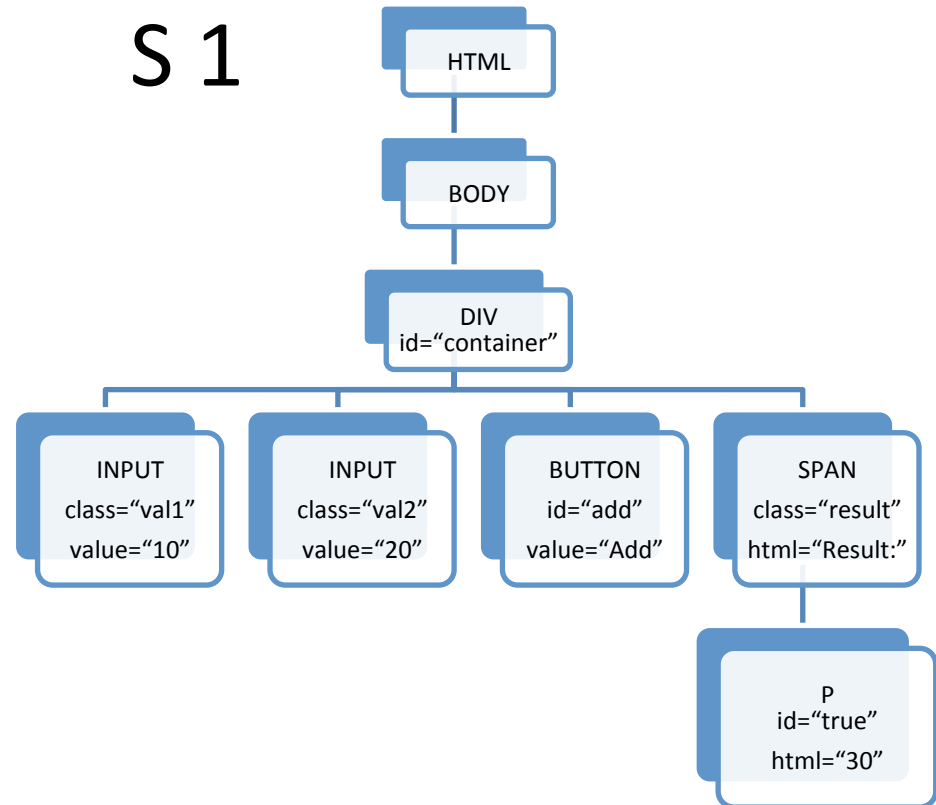
# Intuition

## DOM states exhibit patterns

S 0

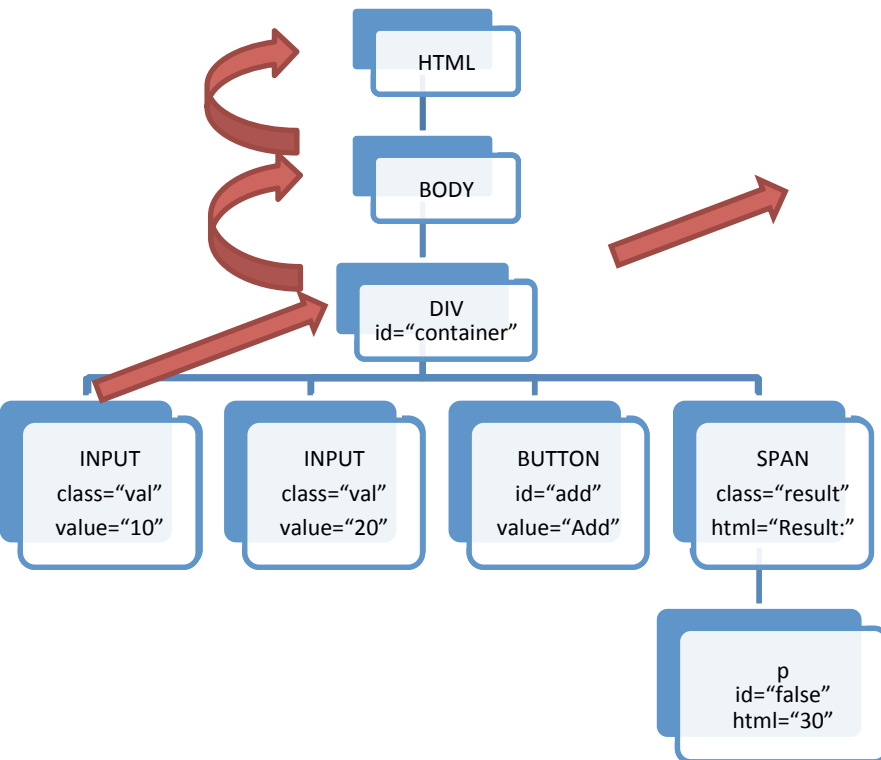


S 1



# DOM Element Locators

S 2



```
html body div#container input.val1
```

```
html body div#container input.val2
```

```
html body div#container button#add
```

```
html body div#container span.result
```

```
html body div#container input.val1
```

```
html body div#container input.val2
```

```
html body div#container button#add
```

```
html body div#container span.result p#true
```

```
html body div#container input.val1
```

```
html body div#container input.val2
```

```
html body div#container button#add
```

```
html body div#container span.result p#false
```

# Compression Techniques

```
html body div#container input.val1  
html body div#container input.val1.val2  
html body div#container input.val2  
html body div#container input.val1  
html body div#container button#add
```

```
html body div#container span.result
```

```
html body div#container input.val1
```

```
html body div#container input.val2
```

```
html body div#container button #add
```

```
html body div#container span.result p#true
```

```
html body div#container span.result p#true#flase
```

```
html body div#container input.val1
```

```
html body div#container input.val2
```

```
html body div#container button #add
```

```
html body div#container span.result p#false
```

Duplicates Removed

Similar IDs combined

Similar classes combined

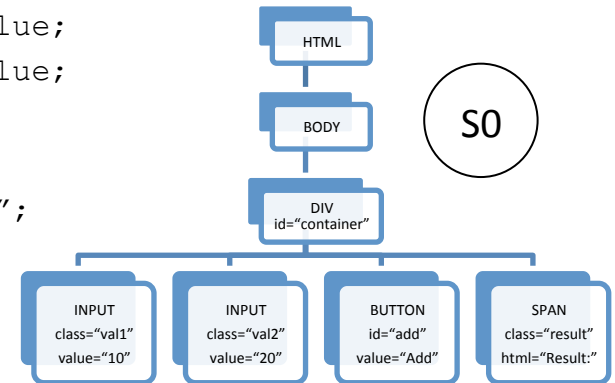
# DOM Analysis

- Manual
- Automatic

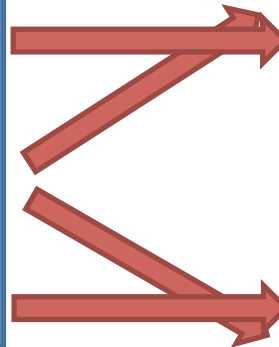
- Crawl available DOM states.
- Convert each DOM state to a list of DOM Element Locators.
- Detect patterns in DOM Element Locators.

# JavaScript Code Analysis

```
1. function add(a,b) {
2.     return a + b;
3. }
4.
5. var input1 = document.getElementsByClassName("val1")[0].value;
6. var input2 = document.getElementsByClassName("val2")[0].value;
7. if(input1 != 0) {
8.     var sum= add(input1,input2);
9.     var html = "<p id='true'> + add(input1,input2) + "</p>";
10.    document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += html;
11. } else {
12.     var sum = input2;
13.     var html += "<p id='false'>" + sum+ "</p>";
14.     document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += html;
15. }
```



```
.....
if(condition) {
    then-statements;
} else {
    else-statements;
.....
```



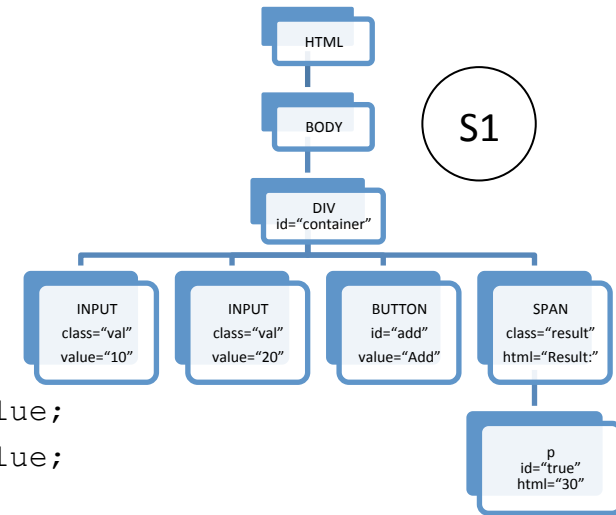
```
.....
condition;
log true;
then-statements;
.....
```

```
.....
condition;
log false
else-statements;
.....
```

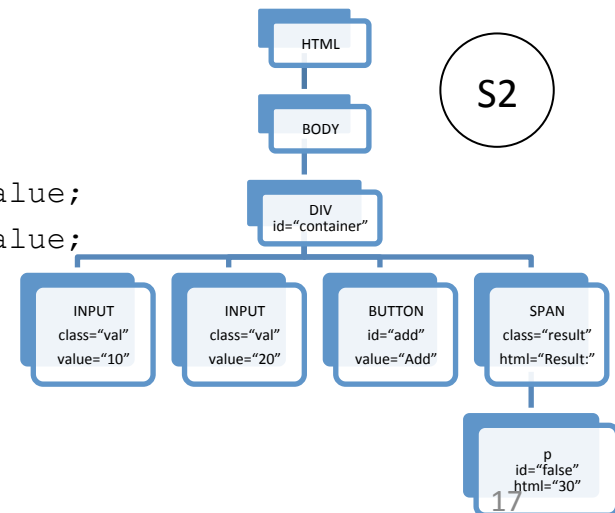


# Example

```
1. function add(a,b) {
2.     return a + b;
3. }
4.
5. var input1 = document.getElementsByClassName("val1")[0].value;
6. var input2 = document.getElementsByClassName("val2")[0].value;
7. input1 != 0;
8. dompleteLog("main",true);
9. var sum= add(input1,input2);
10. var html = "<p id='true'> + add(input1,input2) + "</p>";
11. document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += html;
```



```
1. function add(a,b) {
2.     return a + b;
3. }
4.
5. var input1 = document.getElementsByClassName("val1")[0].value;
6. var input2 = document.getElementsByClassName("val2")[0].value;
7. input1 != 0;
8. dompleteLog("main",false);
9. var sum = input2;
10. var html += "<p id='false'>" + sum+ "</p>";
11. document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += html;
```



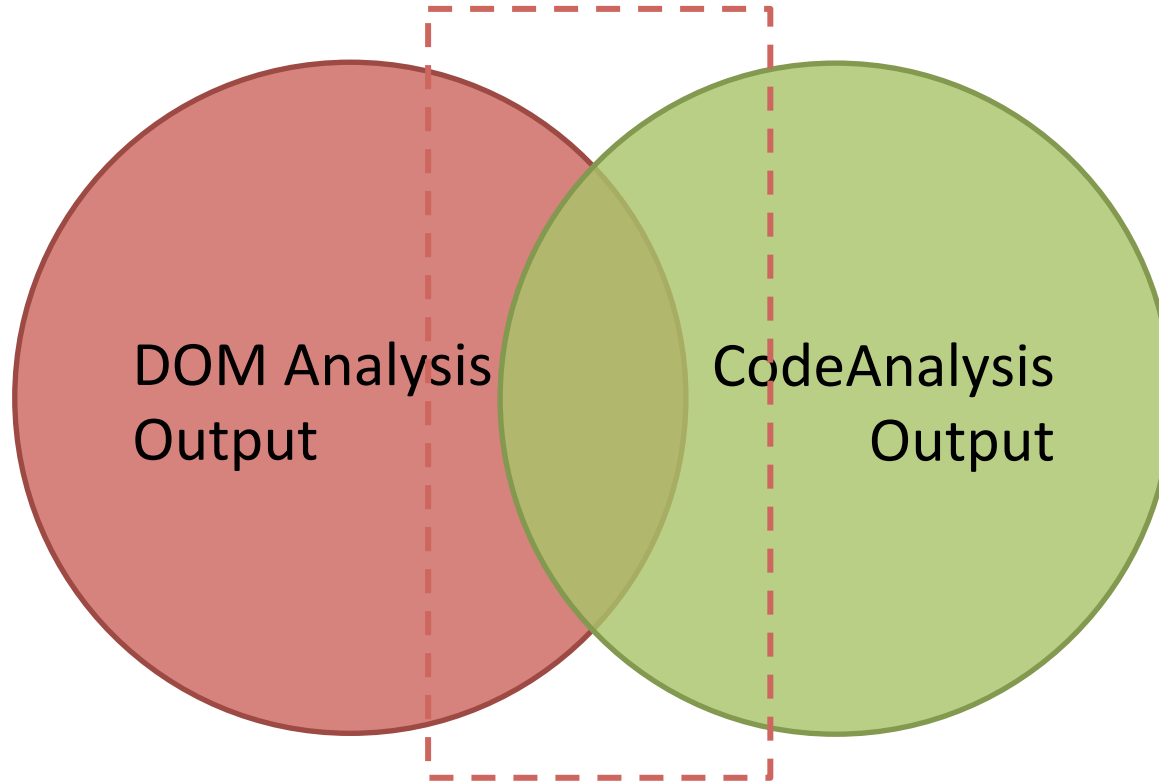
S2

17

# Code Analysis

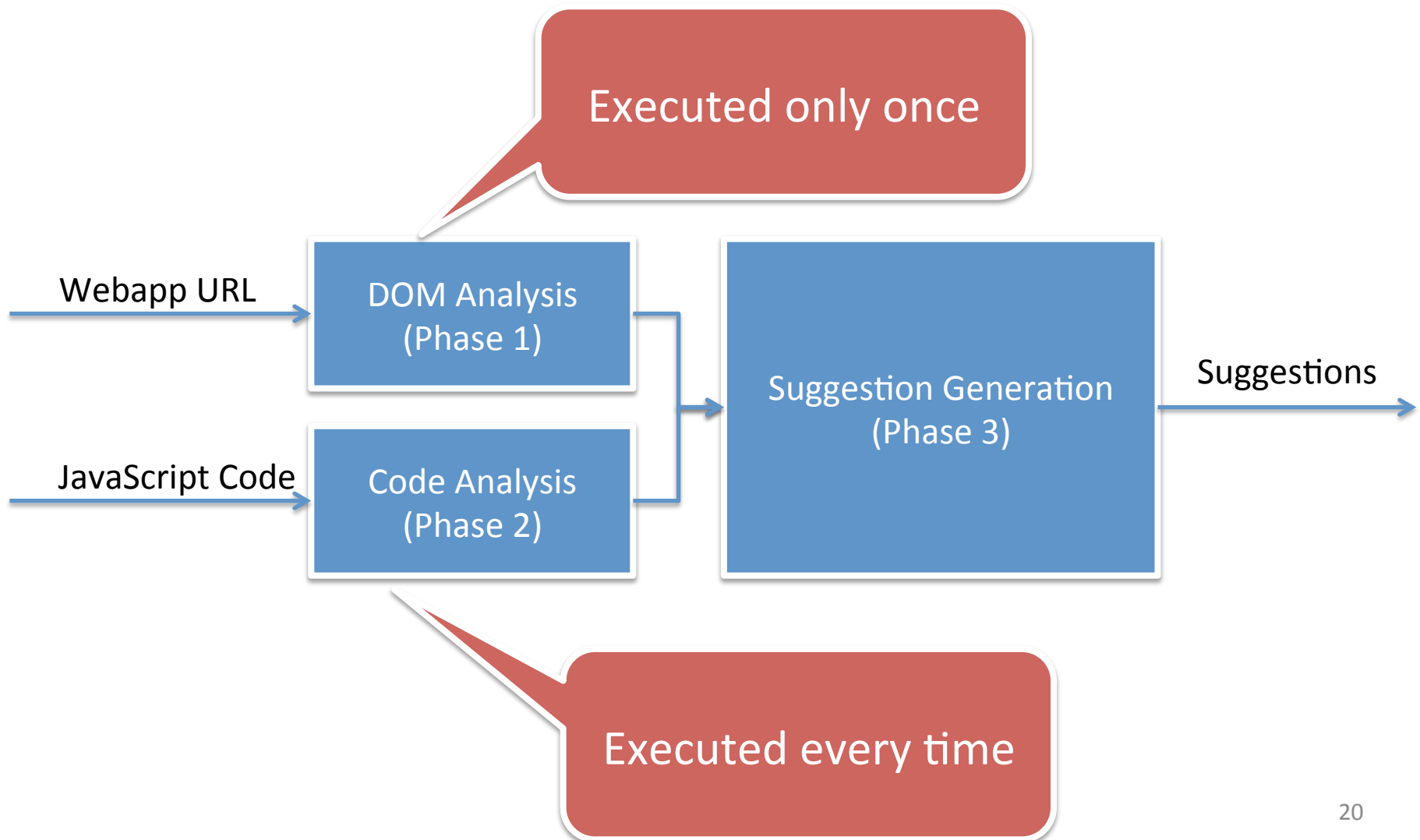
- Generate possible code paths
- Execute JavaScript code
- Intercept calls to DOM API
- Analyze Logs

# Suggestion Generation



## Suggestions

# Approach Summary



# DOMpletion (Brackets IDE Plugin)

<https://github.com/saltlab/dompletion>



Brackets



Live Development



**Esprima**

# Screenshot

```
1 a=document.getElementById('maincol').innerHTML;
2
3 if(a=="header"){
4     elem=document.getElementById('headerBar');
5 }else{
6     elem=document.getElementById('photoBoxes');
7 }
8 elem.getElementsByClassName('
```

Path: 0	VeryTitle	(span)	DOM Level: 1
Path: 1	photoBox	(div)	DOM Level: 1
Path: 0	topHeadAround	(a)	DOM Level: 2
Path: 1	titlePhotoBox	(span)	DOM Level: 2
Path: 1	darkdot	(span)	DOM Level: 2
Path: 1	spc	(span)	DOM Level: 2
Path: 1	rate	(select)	DOM Level: 2
Path: 1	dot	(span)	DOM Level: 3

# Evaluation

RQ1: Do DOM element locators converge?

RQ2: How accurate are the code completion suggestions?

- Precision
- Recall

RQ3: What is the performance overhead incurred?

# Experimental Objects





# RQ1: Convergence

Crawled each application randomly, until the number DOM element locators tend to stabilize.

facebook

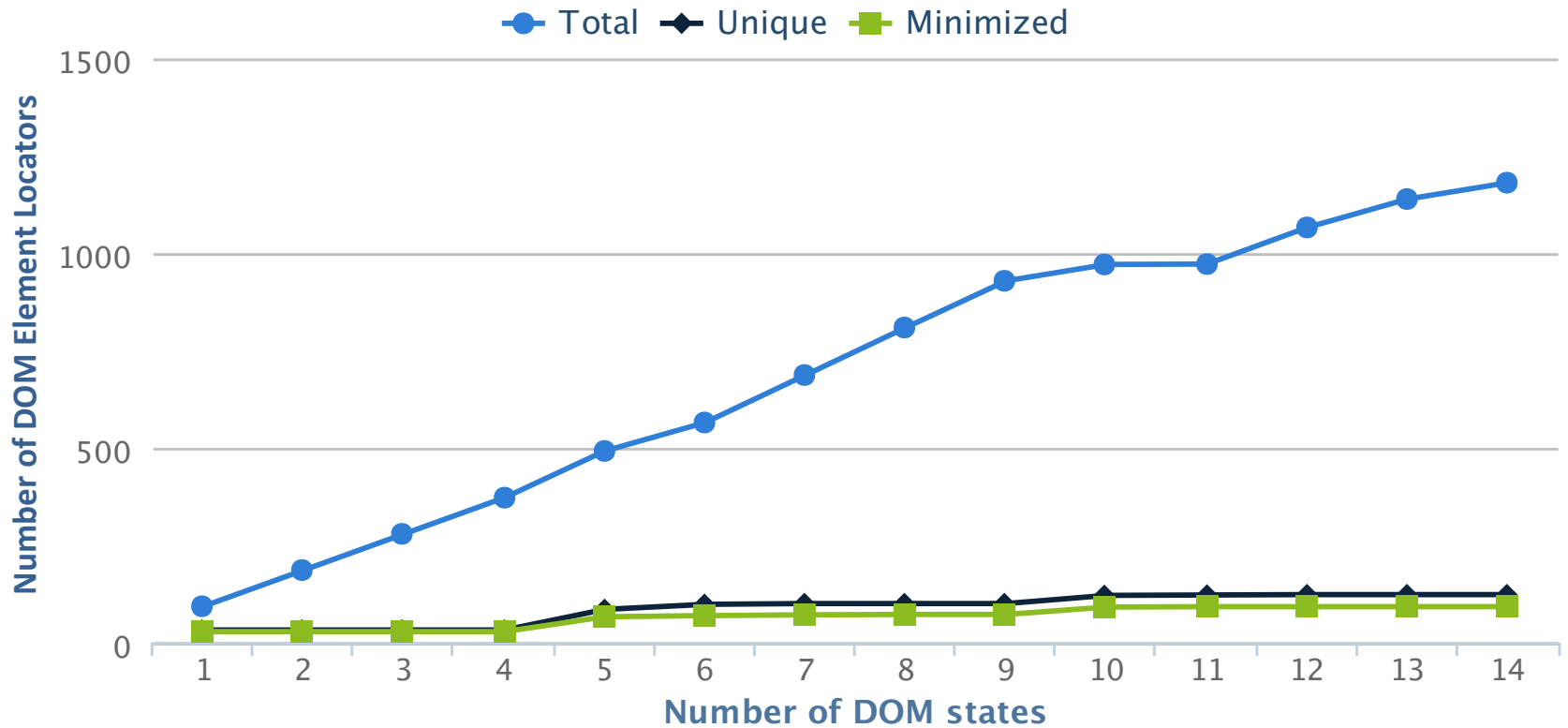
bing



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia



# RQ1: Results



Phormer

## RQ2: Performance

Performed code-completion in the existing  
JavaScript Code.

Compared results with the existing values  
used in the code.

# RQ2: Execution

Actual Suggestion

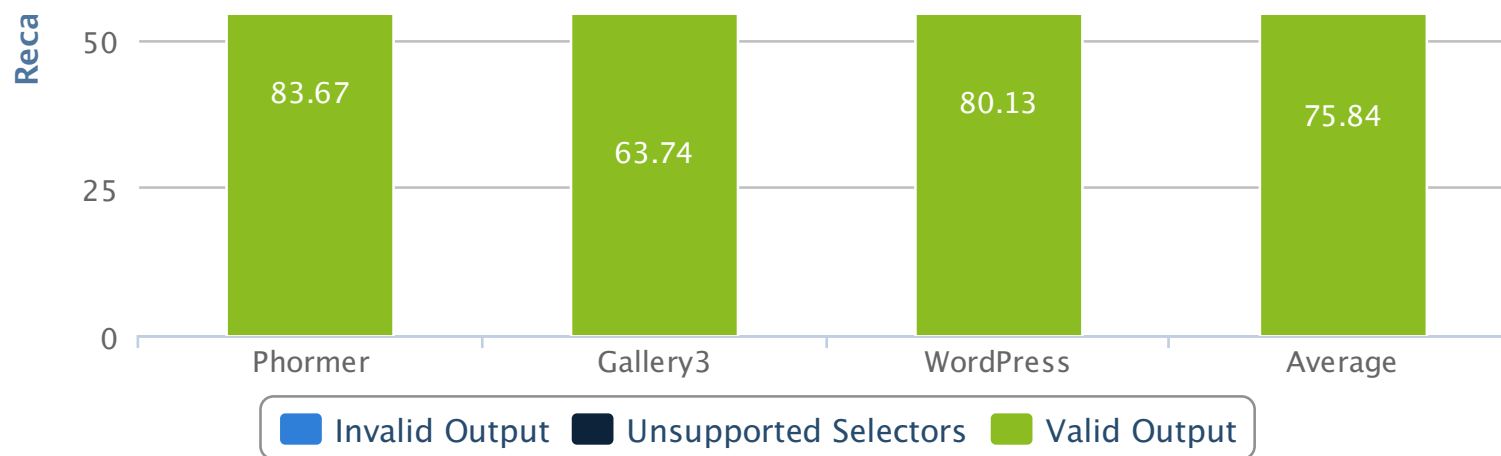
"val2"

```
1. function add(a,b) {
2.   return a + b;
3. }
4. var input1 = document.getElementsByClassName("val1")[0].value;
5. var input2 = document.getElementsByClassName("val2")[0].value;
6. var input2 = document.getElementsByClassName("val2")[0].value;
7. if(input1 != 0) {
8.   var sum= add(input1,input2);
9.   var html = "<p id='true'> + add(input1,input2) + "</p>";
10.  document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += html;
11. } else {
12.  var sum = input2;
13.  var html += "<p id='false'>" + sum+ "</p>";
14.  document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += html;
15. }
```

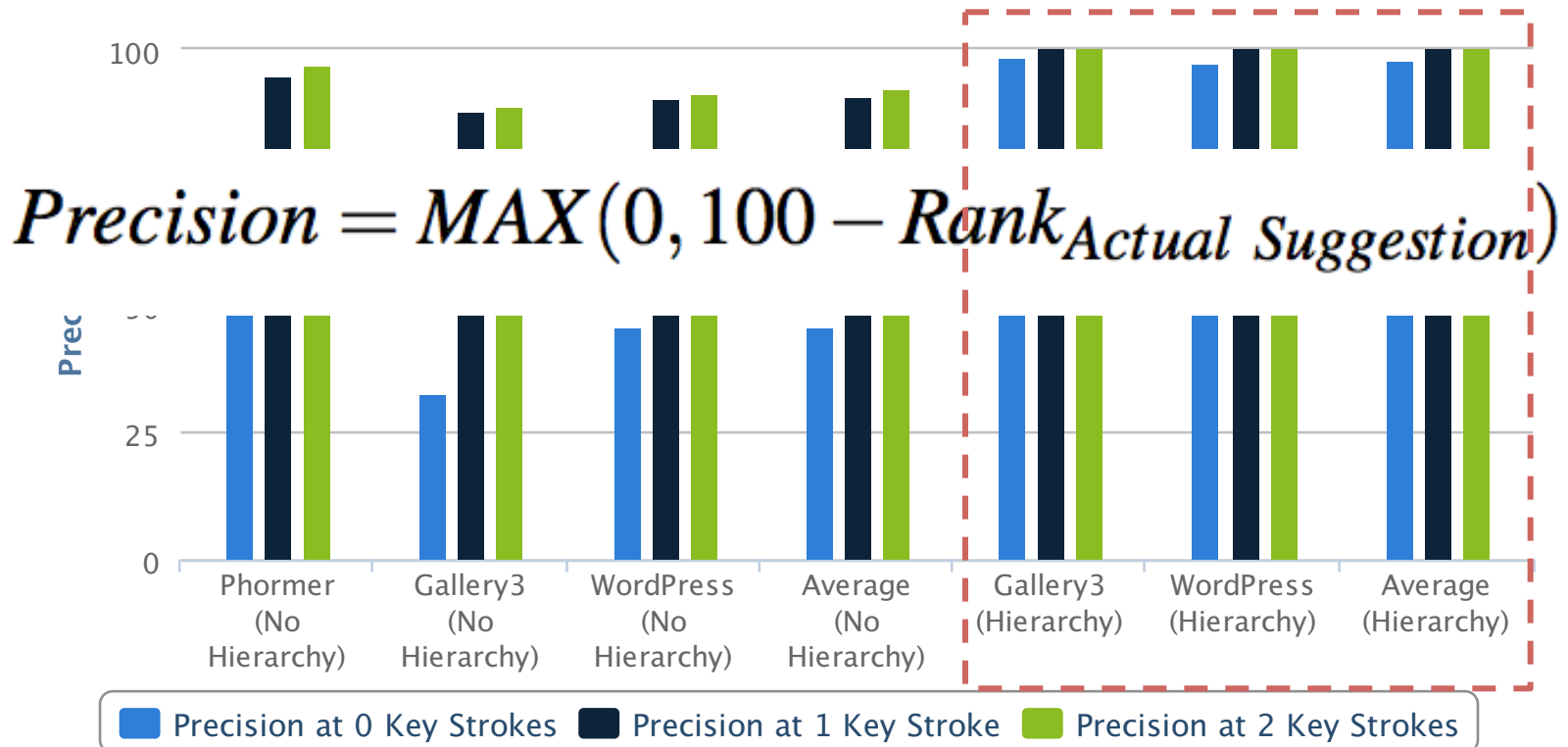
# RQ2: Results (Recall)



$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{Valid Output}}{\text{Valid Output} \cup \text{Invalid Output} \cup \text{Unsupported Selectors}}$$



# RQ2: Results (Precision)



# RQ3: Performance

## DOM Analysis Phase

- Crawled each web application until DOM element locators merge.
- Recorded time elapsed by the end of each state

## Code Analysis Phase

- Recorded time taken to list the suggestions

# RQ3: Results

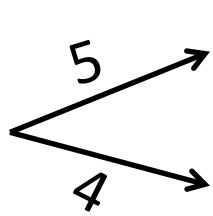
- DOM Analysis
  - 173 seconds (3 minutes approx.)
- Code Analysis
  - Min time: 1 second
  - Max time: 6 seconds
  - Avg. time: 2.8 seconds

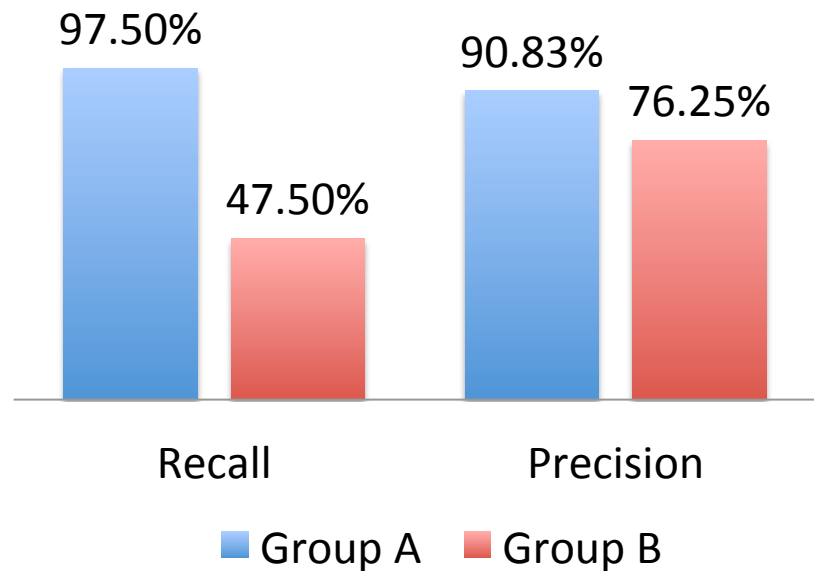
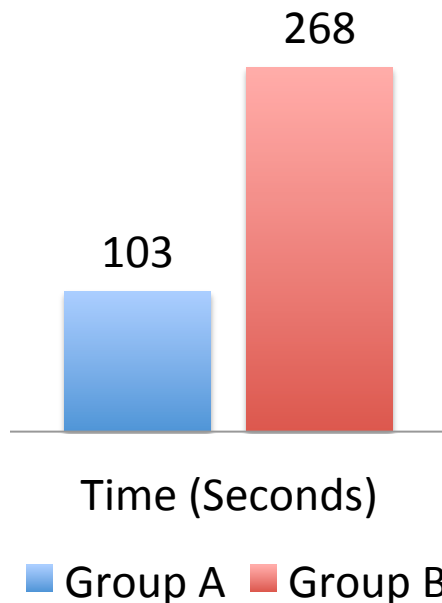


Incurred only once



# User Study

- 9 Participants 
  - Group A : Using DOMpletion
  - Group B : Without DOMpletion
- 4 Tasks to analyze the DOM JavaScript interactions



# Contributions

1. Discussed challenges behind DOM based code completion.
2. Fully automated code completion technique using static and dynamic analysis of JavaScript code and DOM.
3. Implementation in an open source tool called DOMpletion.
4. Empirical evaluation to assess DOMpletion.

<https://github.com/saltlab/dompletion>

Up to 83 % Recall and 90% Precision

2.8 seconds average time



# Precision

$$precision = \left( \frac{totalSuggestions - actualSuggestion}{totalSuggestions} \right) * 100$$

$$precision = \left( \frac{1000 - 300}{1000} \right) * 100 = 70\%$$

$$precision = \left( \frac{\max(0, 100 - actualSuggestion)}{100} \right) * 100$$

$$precision = \max(0, 100 - actualSuggestion)$$