CrossLanguageSpotter: A Library for Detecting Relations in Polyglot Frameworks

Federico Tomassetti  
Politecnico di Torino, Turin, Italy  
federico.tomassetti@polito.it

Giuseppe Rizzo  
Università di Torino, Turin, Italy  
giuseppe.rizzo@di.unito.it

Raphaël Troncy  
EURECOM, Sophia Antipolis, France  
raphael.troncy@eurecom.fr

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, most of the web frameworks are developed using different programming languages, both for server and client side programmes. The typical scenario includes a general purpose language (e.g. Ruby, Python, Java) used together with different specialized languages: HTML, CSS, Javascript and SQL. All the artifacts are connected via different types of relations, most of which depend on the adopted framework. These cross-language relations are normally not captured by tools which require the developer to learn and to remember those associations in order to understand and maintain the application. This paper describes a library for detecting cross-language relations in polyglot frameworks. The library has been developed to be modular and to be easily integrated in existing IDEs. The library is publicly available at http://github.com/CrossLanguageProject/crosslanguagespotter.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

D.2.6 [Programming Environments]: [Programmer workbench]

Keywords

Polyglot development, Cross-language relations, Tool support

1. INTRODUCTION

Modern programming practices include the integration of pieces of code coming from very diverse frameworks where the developer aims to better exploit the strengths of different programming languages and existing resources. IDEs\(^1\) offer support to identify inconsistencies between two artifacts written in the same language and to enable code refactoring of embedded languages such as Javascript\(^2\). However, the developer is often left on his own when it comes to cross-language relations. Without refactoring support, the developer has to replicate manually the updates in all related artifacts. Without navigation support, cross-language references are not immediately visible, and the developer has to know and remember the cross-language rules determining the relations and to manually navigate to other files for retrieving related information. Without validation support, a broken link remains invisible.

A preliminary analysis on a sample of over 2,500 GitHub projects reports that 96% of projects are polyglot by nature, i.e. they use more than one language (considering programming languages, scripting languages, data languages, etc.) and nearly 2 projects out of 3 make use of more than one programming language. If this scenario is common in the majority of projects, this problem is even accentuated within web frameworks. Figure 1 shows two artifacts, written in different languages, from the angular-puzzle project\(^3\) linked by cross-relations. The term title appears twice in index.html and five times in app.js. The first appearance in index.html is related to the first two appearances in app.js while the remaining instances in the two files are also reciprocally related. They can be intuitively distinguished on the basis that the first group of instances is hosted in the context of types, while the second is hosted in the context of puzzles. The role of the context is what makes hard to automatically distinguish between related pairs of elements and pairs which are not related, even if they are represented by the same identifier.

We believe that the ability to detect automatically cross-language relations is worth to be explored for two main reasons: i) cross-language relations are difficult to formalize since they are related to the frameworks implementation and they cannot generally be translated into clear rules; ii) frameworks keep evolving and, as they evolve, the rules for cross-language relations change. Since our approach leverages on the semantics of the involved artifacts, it naturally adapts without manual work.

In this paper, we describe a library that automatically detects cross-language relations leveraging on the semantics of the container artifacts. This approach has been tested to spot relations in an existing web framework and we observed that it is able to detect cross-language relations with 92.2% of F1\(^5\).

\(^1\)Integrated Development Environment such as http://www.eclipse.org

\(^2\)See for example http://www.sublimetext.com together with https://github.com/s-a/sublime-text-refactor

\(^3\)https://github.com/pdanis/angular-puzzle
2. RELATED WORK

Three approaches are usually adopted for detecting cross-language relations: i) developing specific IDE support, ii) substituting existing languages with families of integrated languages, and iii) implementing proper language integration inside language workbenches. The first approach was adopted by Pfeiffer et al. [2, 3]: they implemented different prototypes integration tool support for cross-language relations into mainstream IDEs named as TextMo and Tengi. An example of family of languages comes from Groenewegen et al. [1]: upon observing that in a single web application project, the amalgam of languages used are typically poorly integrated, they proposed the adoption of a unique language to model the different concerns of web applications: WebDSL. Finally, language integration in the context of Language Workbenches is described by Tolvanen et al. [4]. In this work, they describe their experience in integrating Domain Specific Modeling (DSM) languages. They considered only DSM realized in the context of the MetaEdit+ system, without integration with GPLs. GPLs integration is instead possible in another Language Workbench: Jetbrains MPS. An example in this direction is described in [6]. In this work, they describe their experience in integrating Domain Specific Modeling (DSM) languages. They considered only DSM realized in the context of the MetaEdit+ system, without integration with GPLs. GPLs integration is instead possible in another Language Workbench: Jetbrains MPS. An example in this direction is described in [6].

3. IMPLEMENTATION

CrossLanguageSpotter is a library designed to operate with different languages. Currently, Java, Ruby, Javascript, XML, HTML, and Properties are supported. First, the library builds the models from the source code files (Abstract Syntax Trees - AST). It looks then for relation pairs, which are held by shared ids (such as name of variables or name of functions that we term entities) among all projects artifacts written in different languages. The library extracts parisiwise the contexts from the two artifacts that surround a shared id, and computes the similarity indexes. Those values are used as inputs of a classifier, that, finally, gives a Boolean decision regarding whether a relation actually exists or not.

3.1 Components and general design

The main language chosen for the implementation of CrossLanguageSpotter is JRuby. The library integrates Codemod-
it is the case, the library compares the contexts of those two nodes. We name the context of a node, its set of surrounding nodes. It includes both the ancestors (i.e., all the nodes going from the node itself to the root of the AST) and all the descendants of the node (i.e., all of its children, and their children recursively). Then, all node properties that are part of the context are collected.

From the set of values, we are only interested in those which appear in both languages: if we are considering a pair of nodes from Javascript and HTML, we discard the values which do not appear in both Javascript and HTML nodes contained in the project. This step reduces the amount of noise. Once the potential pair candidates are selected, distance indexes are computed for measuring the similarity contexts [5]. All these indexes are sent as inputs to a classifier which predicts whether or not the relation actually exists. The prediction is performed using the Random Tree (RT) classifier.

4. USAGE

In Listing 1, we show how the library can be used from JRuby7. The example shows the complete process, from training (lines 1-2), to the calculation of cross-language relations (line 5).

Listing 1: An example of a complete usage

```ruby
1 oracle_loader = OracleLoader.new
2 classifier = OracleLoader.build_weka_classifier(oracle-src-dir, oracle.GS)
3 spotter = CrossLanguageSpotter::Spotter.new()
4 project = Project.new('projects-dir')
5 relations = spotter.classify_relations(project, classifier)
```

4.1 Inputs

The library works with two different kinds of inputs: an oracle path and a project path. Both oracle and project paths point to two sets of source files that can be utterances of all supported languages. The oracle has a file (GS file) which contains a list of pairs of nodes. During the training process, the library loads all the source files of the oracle and finds all node pairs which contain the same identifiers. If those pairs are listed in the GS file, they are classified as positive example, while otherwise, they will be classified as negative examples. For all examples, either positive or negative, 10 different features are computed [5]. The resulting data is used to train the Random Tree classifier. The GS file specifies pairs of nodes by indicating the containing file of each node, the starting line, column, and the portion of the source code representing the node.

4.2 Output

The output returned by the classify_relations method is a list of records. Each record is composed of two identifier objects plus a Boolean value which indicates whether the relation exists or not. Each identifier object is a vector $a=(shared_id, source_file, start_line, end_line, start_column, end_column)$, where shared_id is the surface form (generally named entity), source_file is the file where the identifier belongs to, and the others entries are the offsets of the shared id in the source file.

4.3 Performance

For our in-house testing, the order of magnitude is tens of seconds (circa 600 lines) to build ASTs from the source files and to train the classifier. The classification process is, instead, faster (the order of tens of milliseconds for a small project).

4.4 Integration

The library output is based on source file positions. This choice makes possible to easily integrate the library itself with existing IDEs or other development tools. If the tool which integrates the library would use a different format of ASTs, the integrator would need to find out which AST node corresponds to the given position.

5. OUTLOOK

In this paper, we present a prototype library for detecting automatically cross-language relations. The road-map includes the automatic detection of programming languages deploying Markov Chains techniques, the support for more programming languages (by extending Codemodels), and the improvement of the feature selections to boost the performance of the classifier. Finally, we plan to integrate this library in an existing IDE such as Sublime Text8 or Light Table9. For a full IDE integration, we plan to implement a caching system of the AST of unchanged files to reduce bootstrap latencies. In the long run, we could use incremental parsing techniques to improve the performance.

6. REFERENCES


7For an integration in Java code, please refer to https://github.com/jruby/jruby/wiki/JRubyAndJavaCodeExamples
8http://www.sublimetext.com/
9http://www.lighttable.com