

Prevalence of Confusing Code in Software Projects

Atoms of Confusion in the Wild

Dan Gopstein
NYU

Hongwei Henry Zhou, Phyllis Frankl, Justin Cappos

AtomsOfConfusion.com

Atoms of Confusion in the Wild

```
if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)
    goto fail;
goto fail;
```

Atoms of Confusion in the Wild

Apple's Goto Fail bug

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Atoms of Confusion in the Wild

Apple's Goto Fail bug

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if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)
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```

Two Atoms of Confusion:

- Assignment as Value
- Omitted Curly Brace

Atoms of Confusion in the Wild

Apple's Goto Fail bug

```
if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0) {
```

```
    goto fail;
```

```
} goto fail;
```

Two Atoms of Confusion:

- Assignment as Value
- Omitted Curly Brace

Outline

Atoms of Confusion are ...

- **Confusing** - Both in the lab and in the wild
- **Prevalent** - Occurring frequently in practice
- **Buggy** - Causing or correlated with faults

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Atoms of Confusion

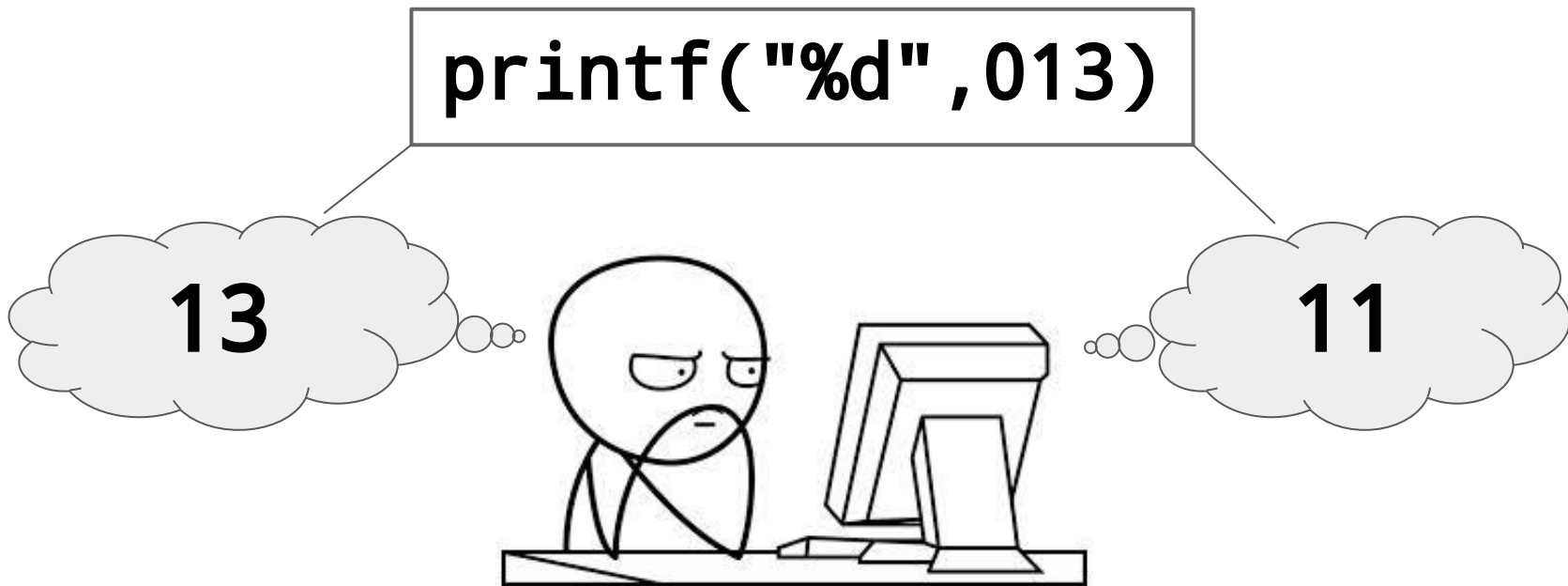
Understanding Misunderstandings in Source Code

D. Gopstein, J. Iannacone, Y. Yan, L. DeLong,
Y. Zhuang, M. Yeh, J. Cappos

ESEC/FSE 2017

Confusion

When a person and a machine read the same piece of code, yet come to different conclusions about its output.



Measurable

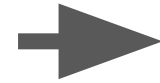
```
printf("%d", 013)
```

VS

```
printf("%d", 11)
```

Measurable

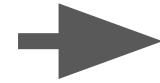
```
printf("%d", 013)
```



20%
correct

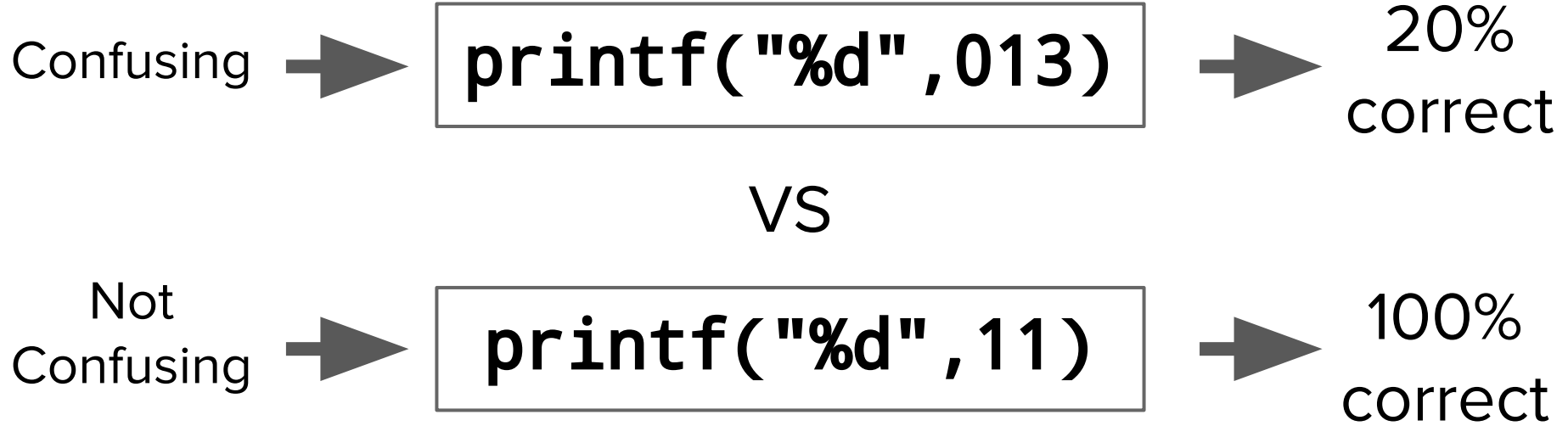
VS

```
printf("%d", 11)
```



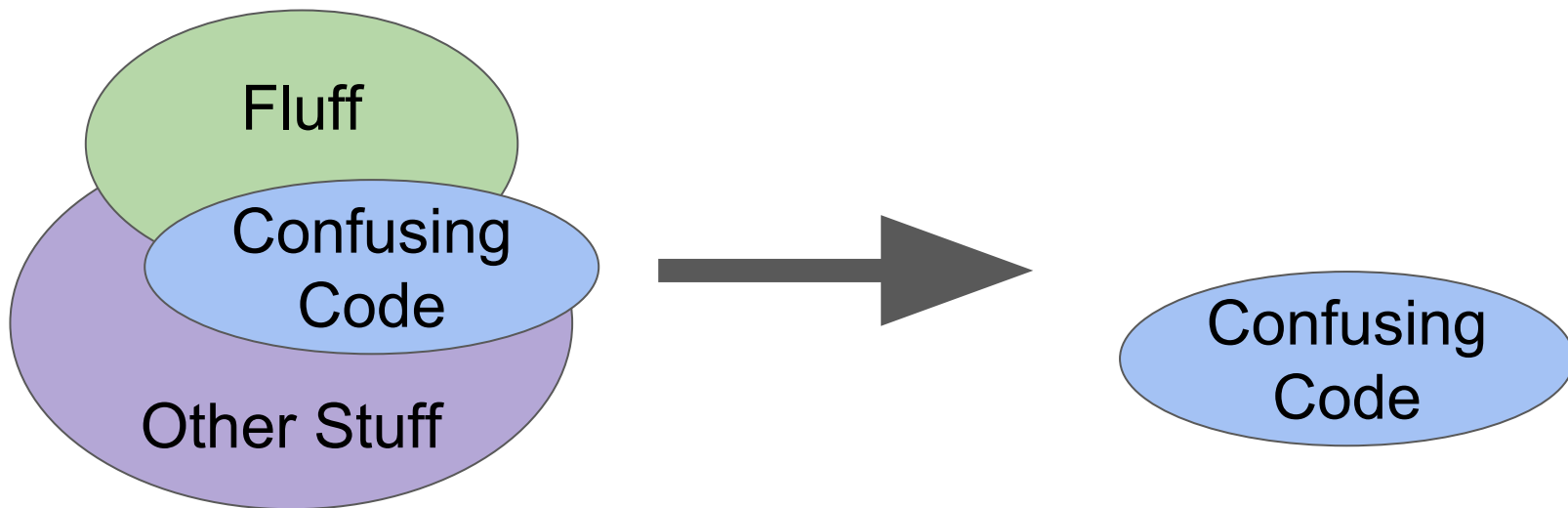
100%
correct

Measurable



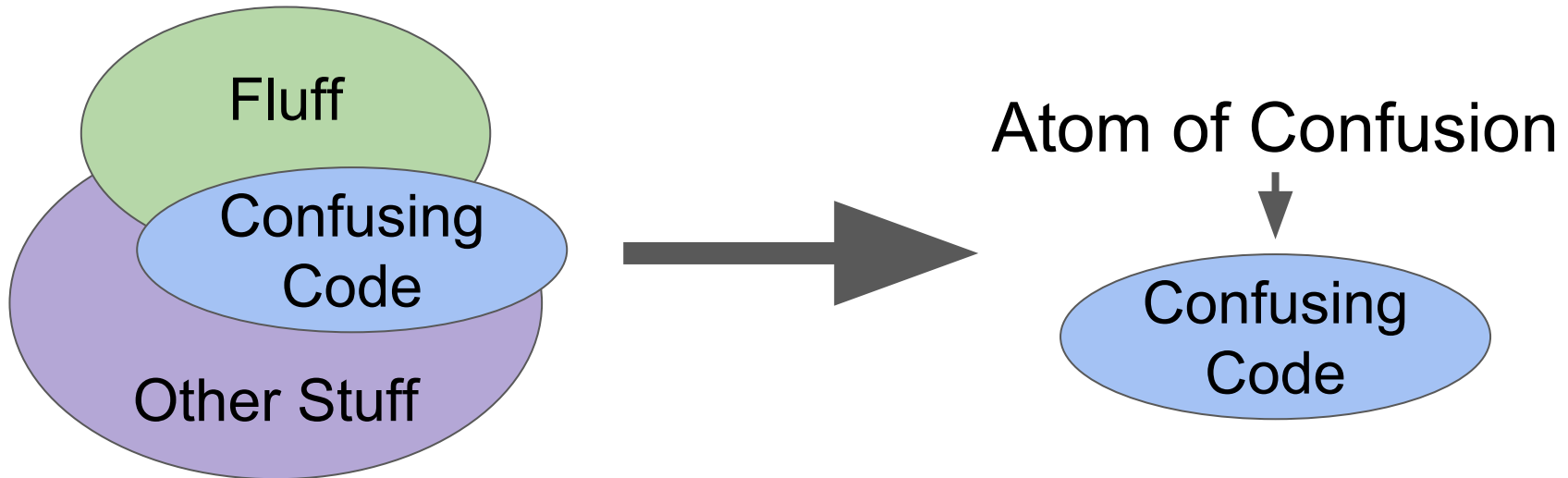
Precise

*The smallest piece of code
that can cause confusion*

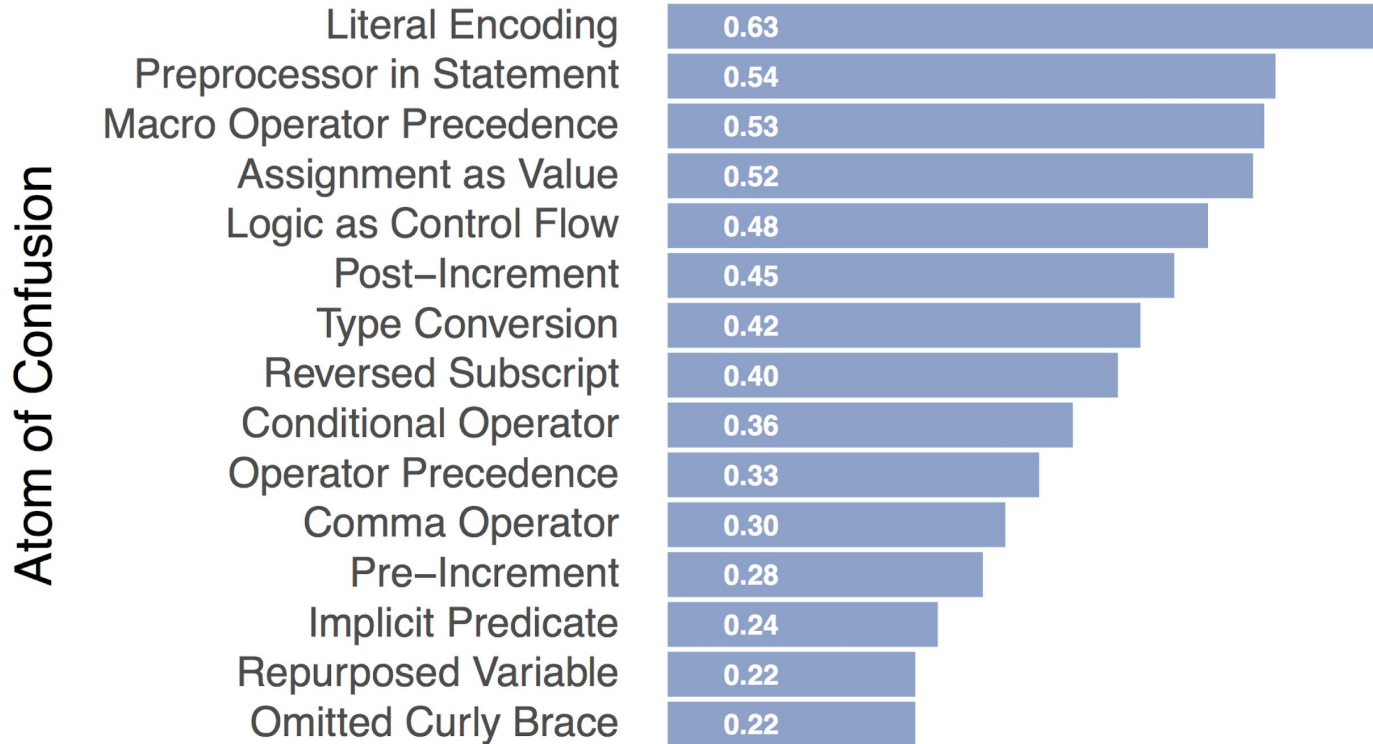


Precise

*The smallest piece of code
that can cause confusion*



Identified Atoms



ϕ Effect Size (Confusingness)

Atoms of Confusion

Literal Encoding $\phi = .63$

```
printf("%d", 013)
```

Logic as Control Flow $\phi = .48$

```
V1 && F2()
```

Operator Precedence $\phi = .33$

```
0 && 1 || 2
```

Pre-Increment $\phi = .28$

```
V1 = ++V2;
```

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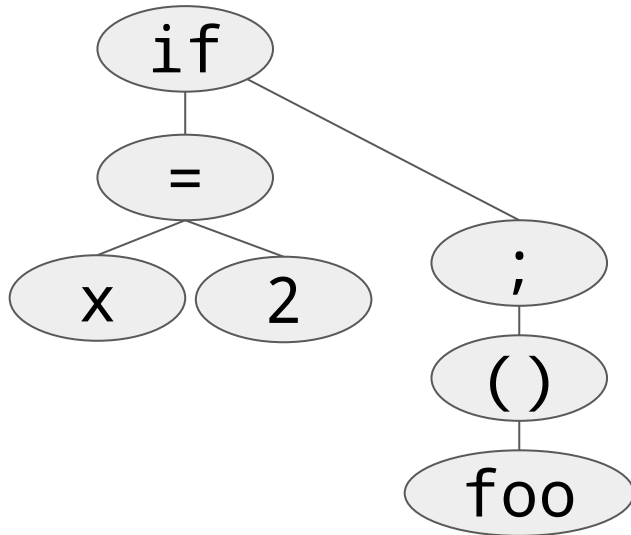
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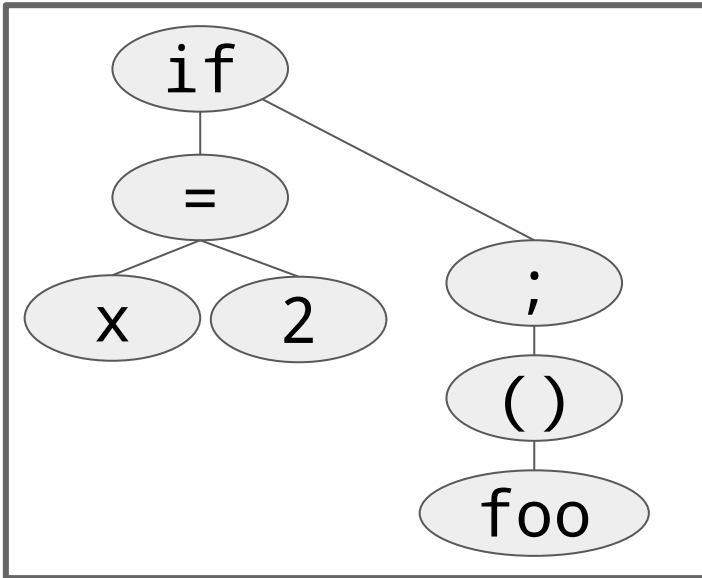
Classifier

```
if (x = 2) foo();
```



Classifier

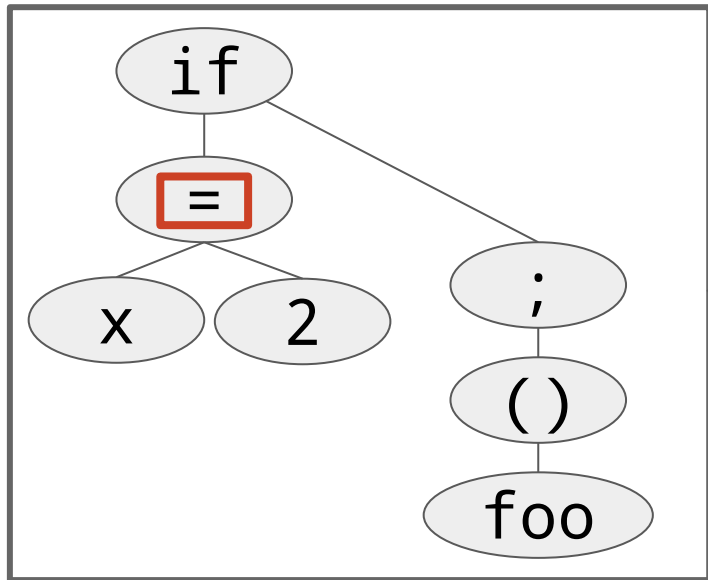
```
if (x = 2) foo();
```



Classifier

Classifier

```
if (x = 2){foo()};
```



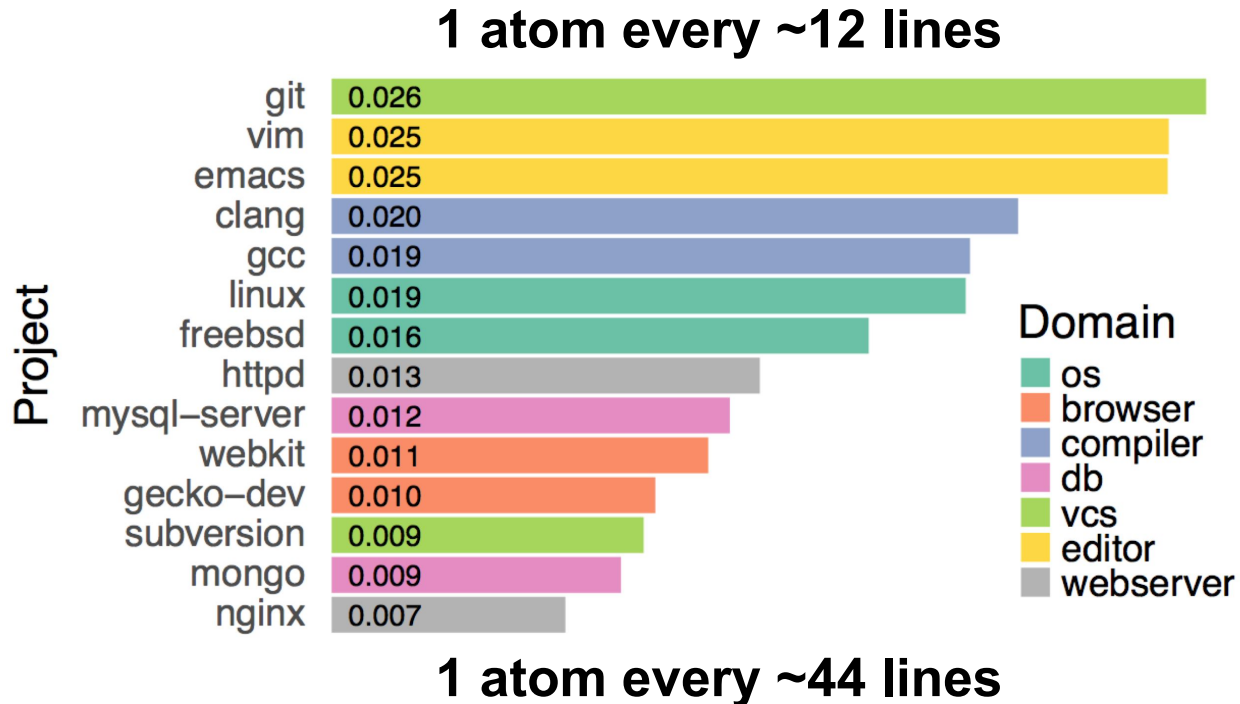
Two Atoms of Confusion:

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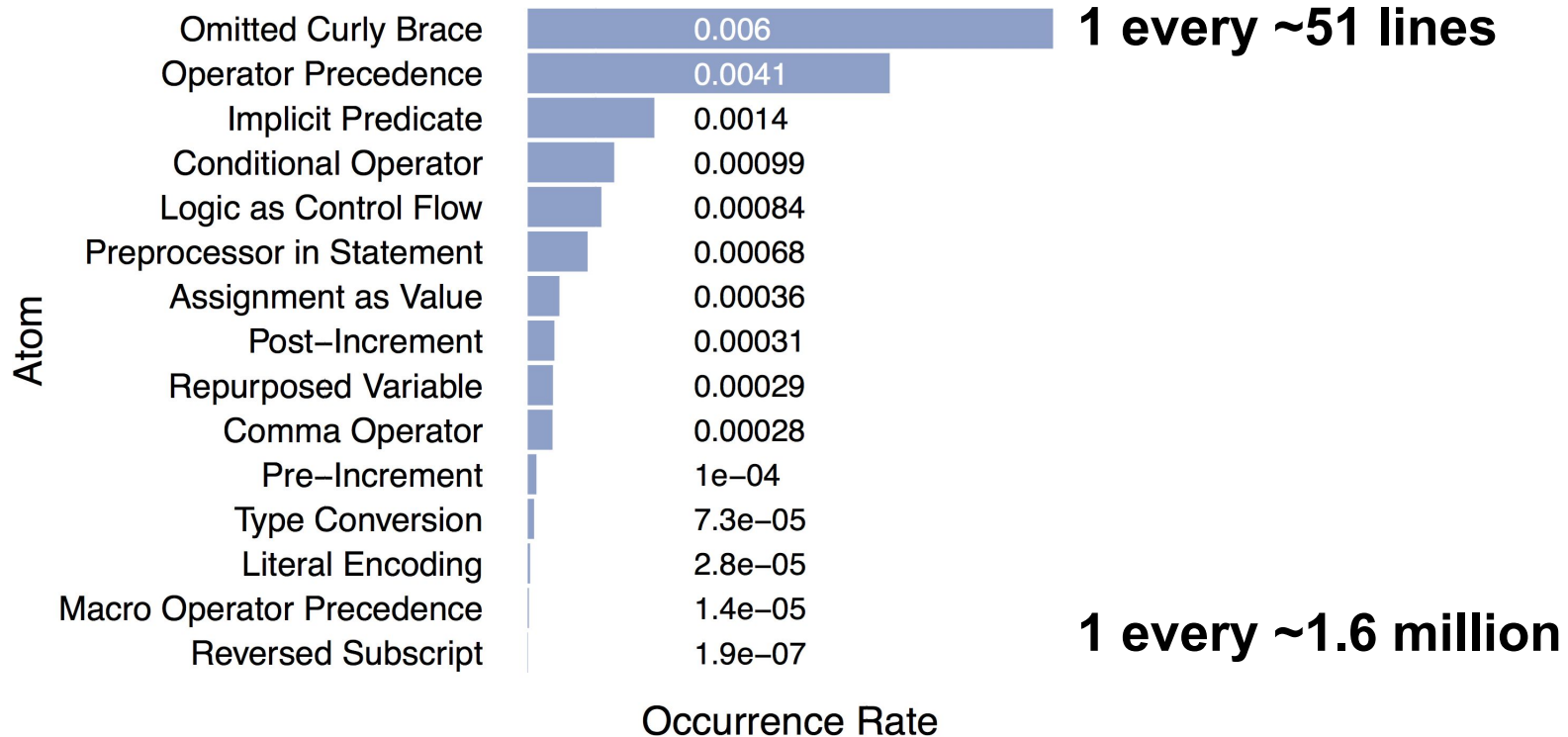
Corpus

Project	Domain	Creation	KLOC
Linux	Operating System	1991	22641
FreeBSD	Operating System	1993	20496
Gecko	Browser Renderer	1998	15170
WebKit	Browser Renderer	2001	8216
GCC	Compiler Suite	1988	5488
Clang	Compiler Suite	2007	2001
MongoDB	Database	2007	3872
MySQL	Database	2000	2990
Subversion	Version Control	2000	720
Git	Version Control	2005	253
Emacs	Text Editor	1985	484
Vim	Text Editor	1991	459
Httpd	Webserver	1996	637
Nginx	Webserver	2002	187

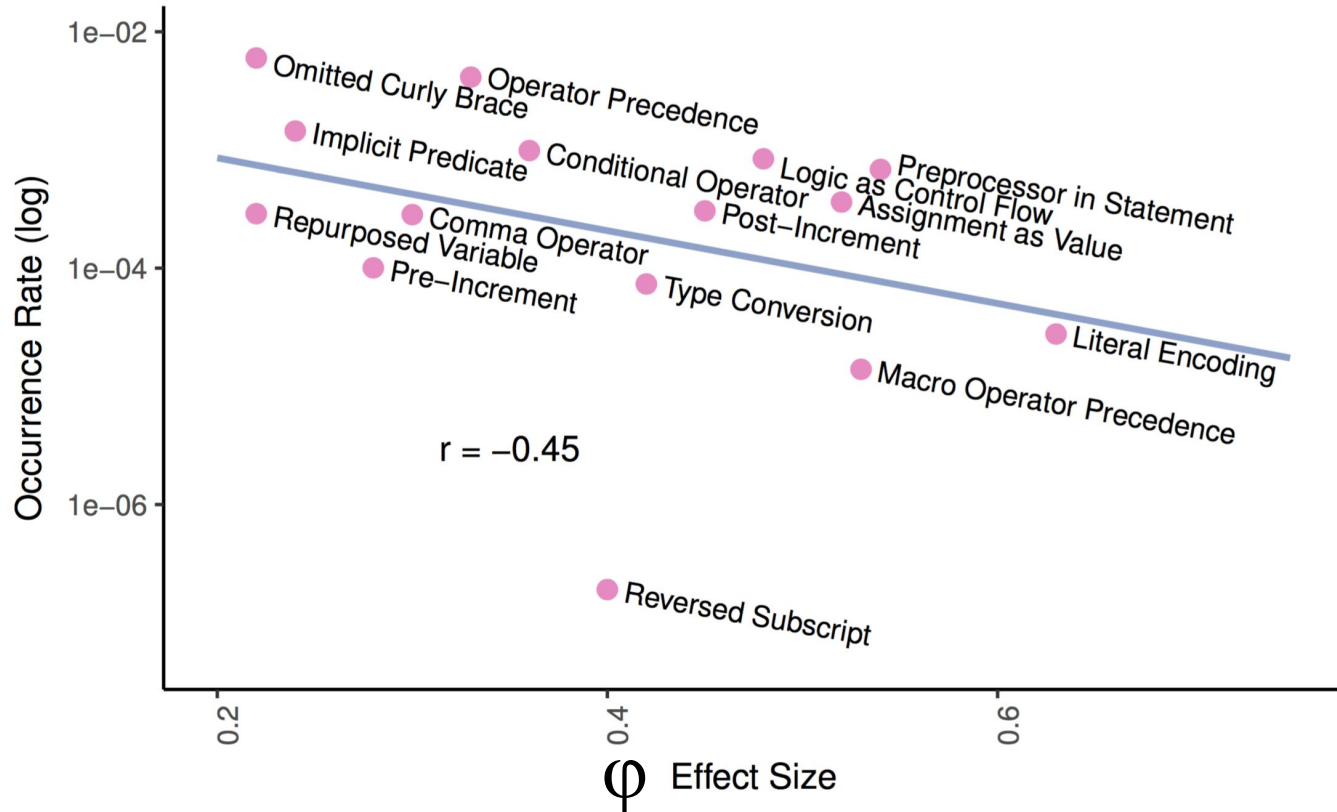
How Often do Atoms Occur?



Which Atoms Occur Most Frequently?



Are Confusing Patterns Less Common?



Prevalent

```
ulpmc->cmd = htobe32(V_ULPTX_CMD(ULP_TX_MEM_WRITE) |  
    is_t4(sc) ? F_ULP_MEMIO_ORDER : F_T5_ULP_MEMIO_IMM);
```

Prevalent

```
ulpmc->cmd = htobe32(V_ULPTX_CMD(ULP_TX_MEM_WRITE) |  
    is_t4(sc) ? F_ULP_MEMIO_ORDER : F_T5_ULP_MEMIO_IMM);
```

Contains:

- Operator Precedence
- Conditional Operator
- Implicit Predicate

Prevalent

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ulpmc->cmd = htoe32(V_ULPTX_CMD(ULP_TX_MEM_WRITE) |  
    is_t4(sc) ? F_ULP_MEMIO_ORDER : F_T5_ULP_MEMIO_IMM);
```

Contains:

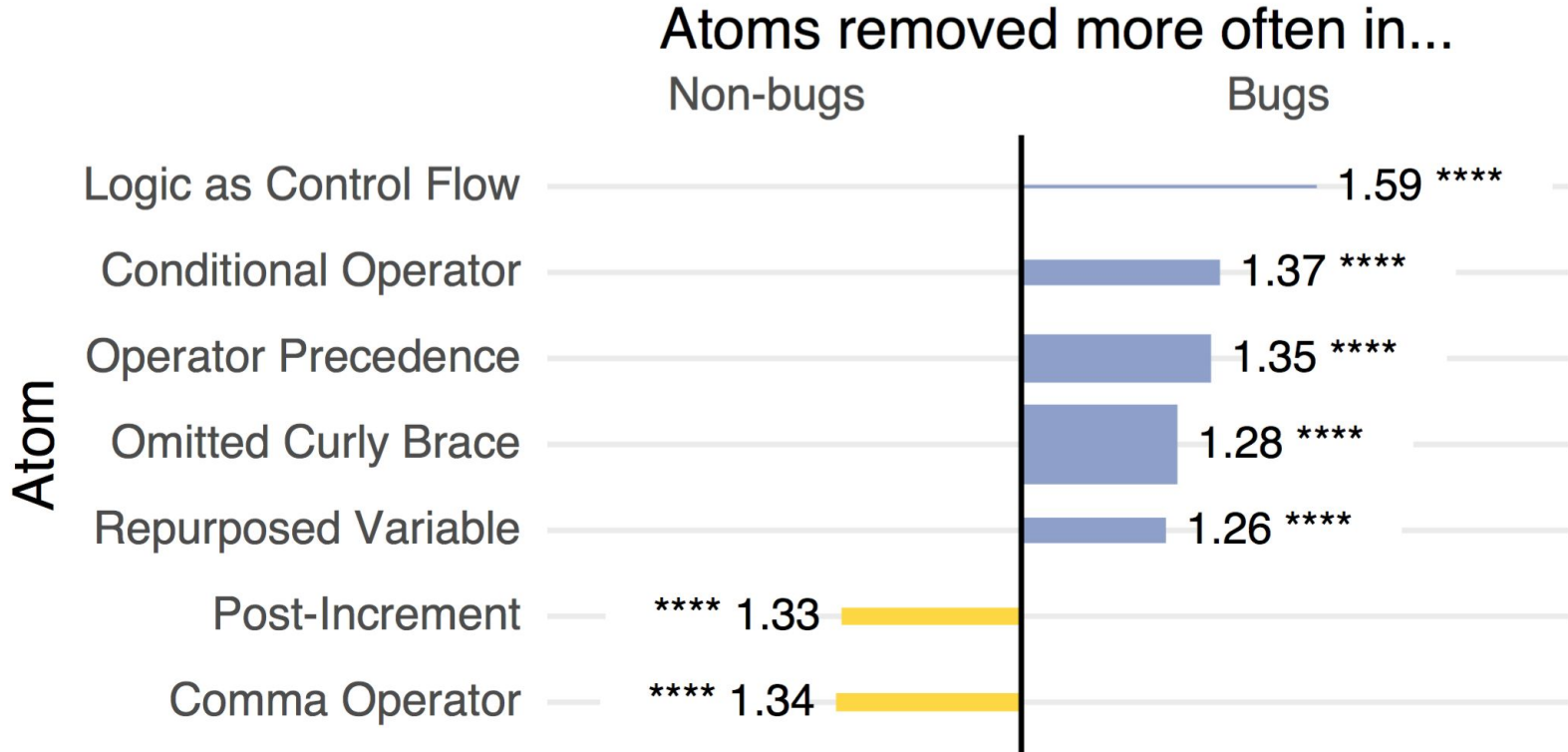
- Operator Precedence
- Conditional Operator
- Implicit Predicate

Outline

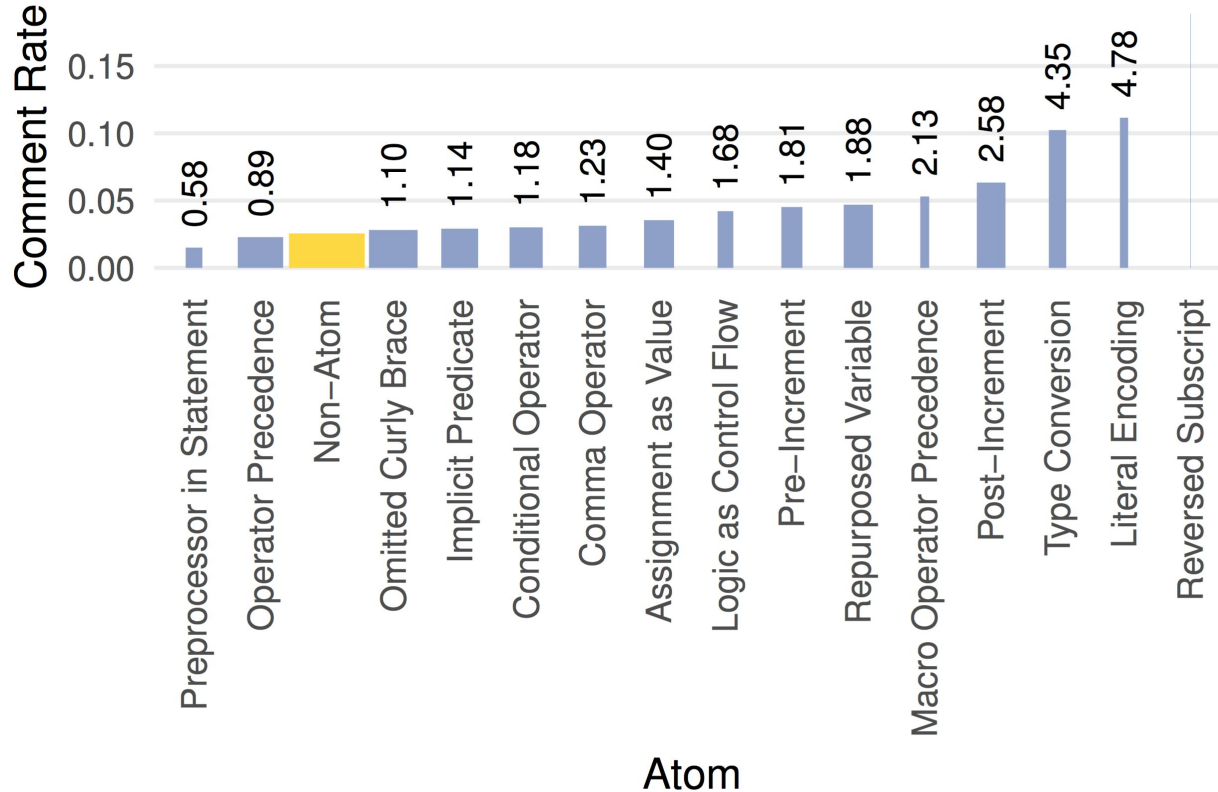
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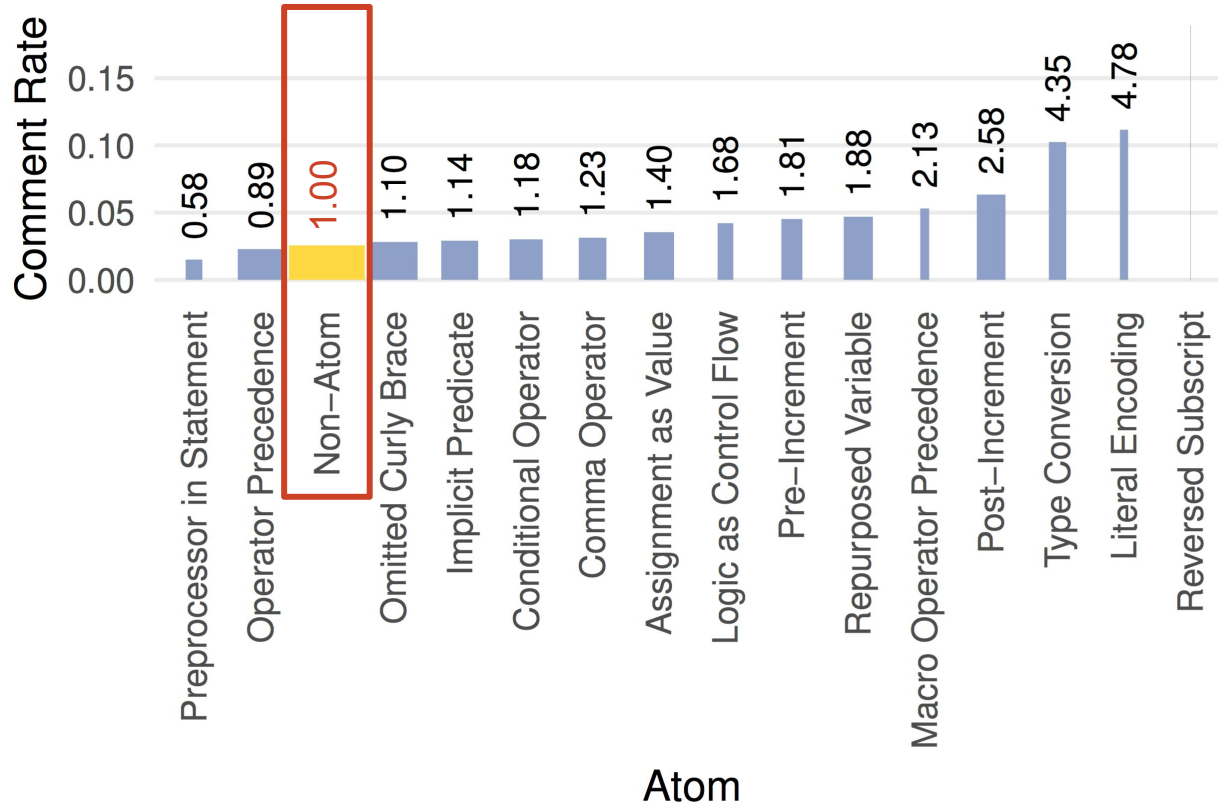
Are Atoms Removed More In Bug Fix Commits?



Are Atoms Commented More Often?



Are Atoms Commented More Often?



Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```


Buggy

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#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

ABS(1) ==> ???

Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

ABS(1) => 1

Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

`ABS(1)` => 1

`ABS(-2)` => ???

Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

`ABS(1)` => 1

`ABS(-2)` => 2

Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

`ABS(1)` => 1

`ABS(-2)` => 2

`ABS(1-2)` => ???

Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

ABS(1) ==> 1

ABS(-2) ==> 2

ABS(1-2) ==> 1

Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

ABS(1) ==> 1

ABS(-2) ==> 2

ABS(1-2) ==> ~~X~~ -3

Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

```
ABS(1-2)
```


Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

```
    ABS(1-2)
```

```
(( x ) < 0 ? ( - x ) : ( x ))
```

Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

ABS(1-2)

((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))

Buggy

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#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

```
    ABS(1-2)
```

```
((1-2) < 0 ? (-1-2) : (1-2))
```

Buggy

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```
ABS(1-2)
```

```
((1-2) < 0 ? (-1-2) : (1-2))
```

↓
-3

Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

ABS(1-2)

((1-2) < 0 ? (-1-2) : (1-2))

↓
-3

Buggy

```
#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-x) : (x))
```

Macro Operator Precedence

Buggy

torvalds / linux

Watch 6,277

Star 59,031

Fork 21,708

Code

Pull requests 202

Projects 0

Insights

media: ABS macro parameter parenthesization

Browse files

Replace usages of the locally defined `ABS()` macro with calls to the canonical `abs()` from `kernel.h` and remove the old definitions of `ABS()`

This change was originally motivated by two local definitions of the `ABS` (absolute value) macro that fail to parenthesize their parameter properly. This can lead to a bad expansion for low-precedence expression arguments.

For example: `ABS(1-2)` currently expands to `((1-2) < 0 ? (-1-2) : (1-2))` which evaluates to `-3`. But the correct expansion would be `((1-2) < 0 ? -(1-2) : (1-2))` which evaluates to `1`.

Signed-off-by: Dan Gopstein <dgopstein@nyu.edu>

Signed-off-by: Mauro Carvalho Chehab <mchehab@s-opensource.com>

master v4.17-rc6 ... v4.17-rc1

 dgopstein authored and Mauro Carvalho Chehab committed on Dec 25, 2017 1 parent 6247466 commit 7aa92c4229fefff0cab6930cf977f4a0e3e606d8

Summary

Atoms of Confusion are ...

- **Confusing**
 - Atoms are statistically more confusing than other code in the lab
 - Atoms are 13% more likely to be commented than other code
- **Prevalent**
 - We found millions of examples in our corpus
 - 1 in ~23 lines of code has an atom
- **Buggy**
 - Bug-fix commits are 25% more likely remove atoms
 - We found and fixed a handful of bugs in Linux

Thank You

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