

# Visualizing Call Graphs

Thomas D. LaToza & Brad A. Myers,  
VL/HCC 2011

Summary by Prof. Thomas LaToza  
SWE 795, Spring 2017  
Software Engineering Environments

# Motivation: Understanding control flow is hard

- Answering reachability questions frequent challenge in debugging & investigating implications of code

error prone

caused **50%** of bugs

frequent

>**9** times a day

hard

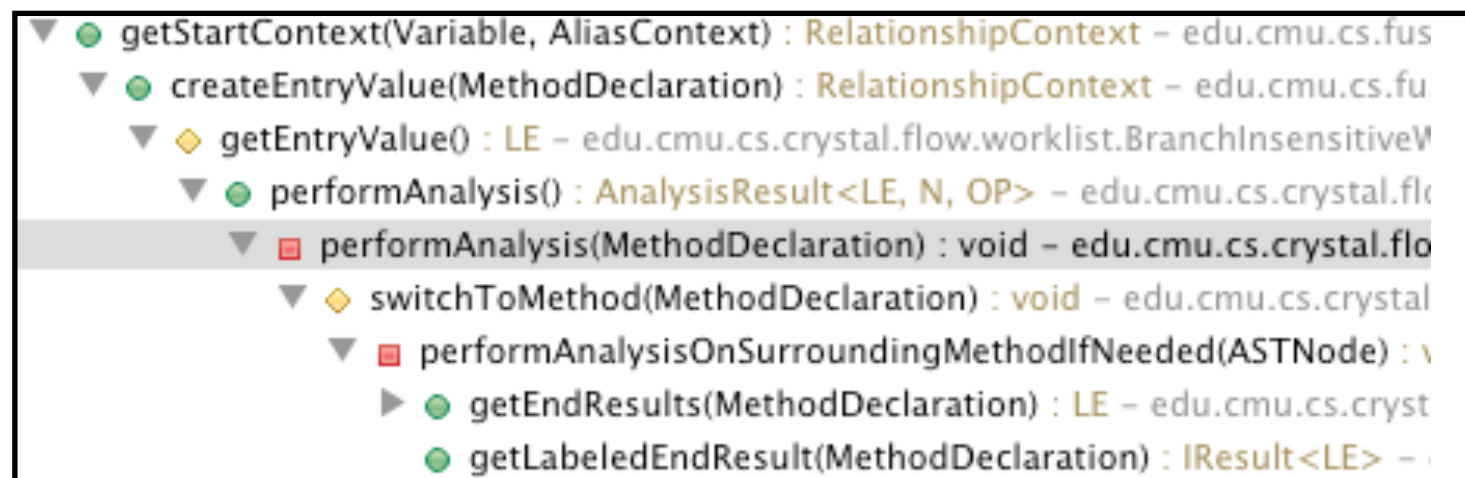
**82%** agree

time consuming

**tens** of minutes to answer

**not** easier or less frequent with knowledge or expertise

- Underlying cause: making foraging decisions across calls

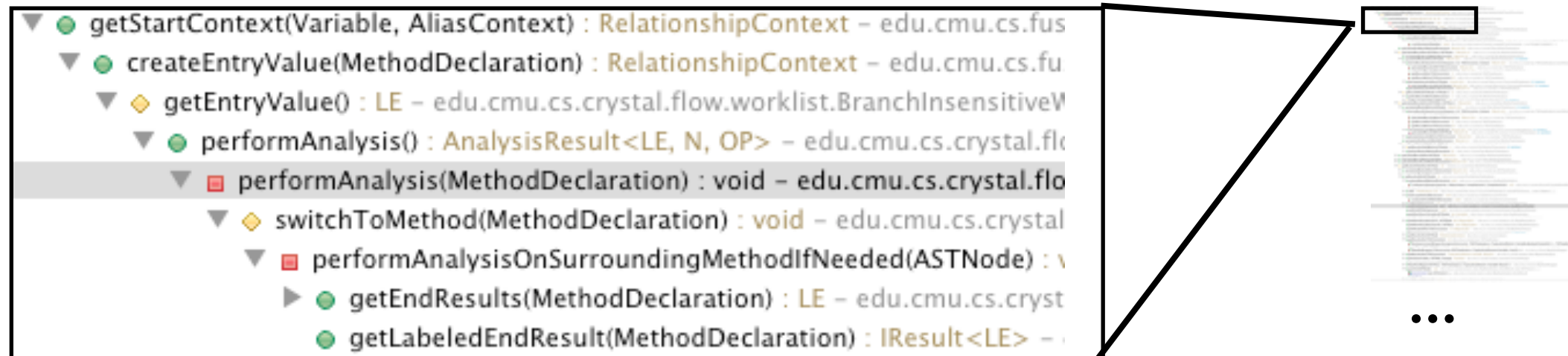


```
▼ ● getStartContext(Variable, AliasContext) : RelationshipContext - edu.cmu.cs.fus
  ▼ ● createEntryValue(MethodDeclaration) : RelationshipContext - edu.cmu.cs.fu
    ▼ ◆ getEntryValue() : LE - edu.cmu.cs.crystal.flow.worklist.BranchInsensitiveV
      ▼ ● performAnalysis() : AnalysisResult<LE, N, OP> - edu.cmu.cs.crystal.fl
        ▼ ■ performAnalysis(MethodDeclaration) : void - edu.cmu.cs.crystal.flo
          ▼ ◆ switchToMethod(MethodDeclaration) : void - edu.cmu.cs.crystal
            ▼ ■ performAnalysisOnSurroundingMethodIfNeeded(ASTNode) : \
              ► ● getEndResults(MethodDeclaration) : LE - edu.cmu.cs.cryst
                ► ● getLabeledEndResult(MethodDeclaration) : IResult<LE> - .
```



...

# Searching along call graphs



Many methods, some of them are task relevant

Finding them is hard...

Information foraging models whole debugging / investigation task as traversing relationships to find search targets (prey) [Lawrance+2011]

But developers search for statements by **attribute** (e.g., field writes) and **partial** name.

# Design requirements for code exploration

## Finding

## Implication

---

search for statements by **attribute** (e.g., field writes) and **partial** name.

---

Configurable search dialog, incrementally match statements

---

**rapidly** investigate, never returning to most methods.

---

Expandable details on demand, browser style history navigation

---

explore **huge** call graphs, but task relevant portion small.

---

Only show the (task relevant) methods developers select.

---

reason about causality, class membership, ordering, choice, repetition.

---

Overview this information in visualization of callgraph

---

get **lost** and disoriented reading through code in disparate places.

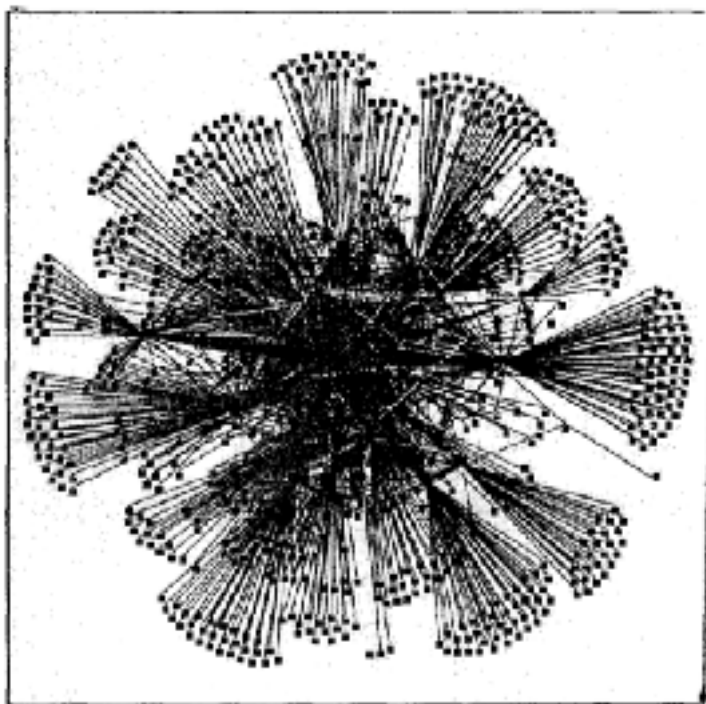
---

Link callgraph to editor to navigate code.

---

# Existing tools don't solve the problem

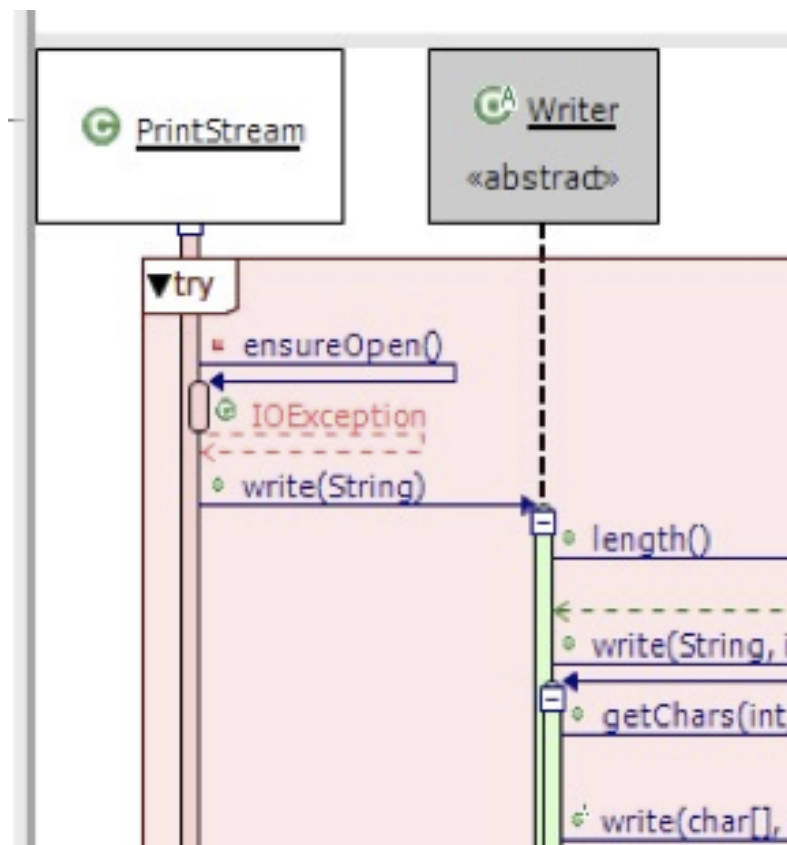
## Graph visualizations



SHriMP [Storey+95]

- not task specific
- no search
- no ordering, class membership....

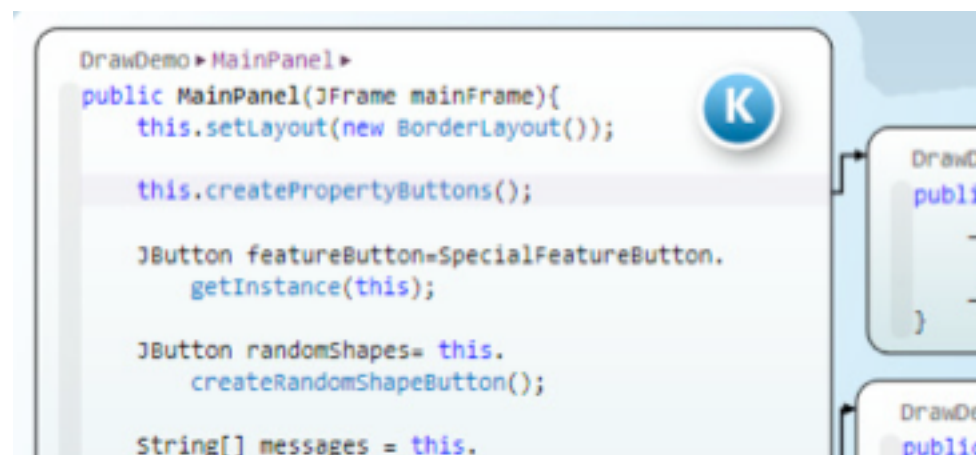
## UML Sequence Diagrams



Diver [Bennet+07]

- not task specific
- not compact

## Maps of code



Code bubbles [Bragdon+10]

- can't search over paths
- don't compactly encode ordering, repetition, conditionals, ...

# Reacher

Designed a tool for understanding, exploring, and reasoning about call graphs

Implemented as an Eclipse plugin for Java

Generates static call graphs with fast feasible path analysis

Visualization built on Prefuse visualization toolkit [Heer+05]

**Helps to**

find  
statements

understand  
call graphs

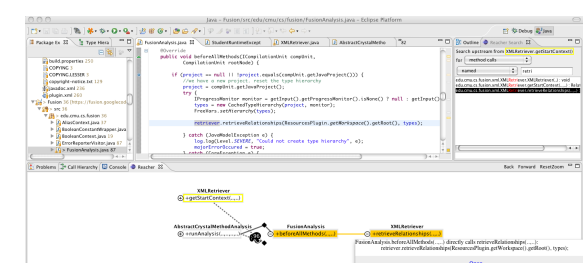
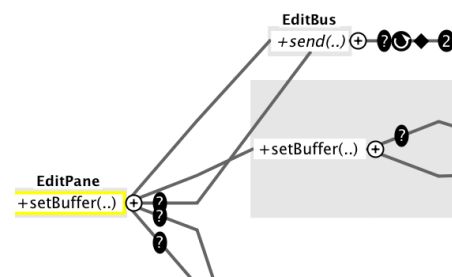
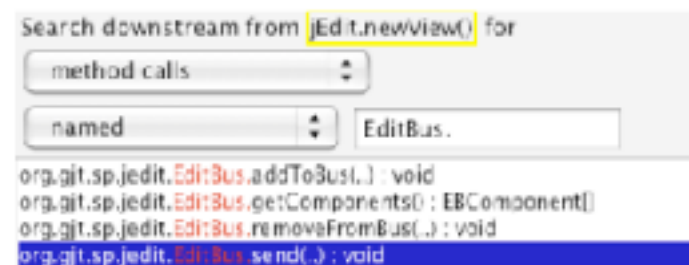
stay  
oriented

**by**

entering searches

visualizing results,  
encoding properties

navigating IDE

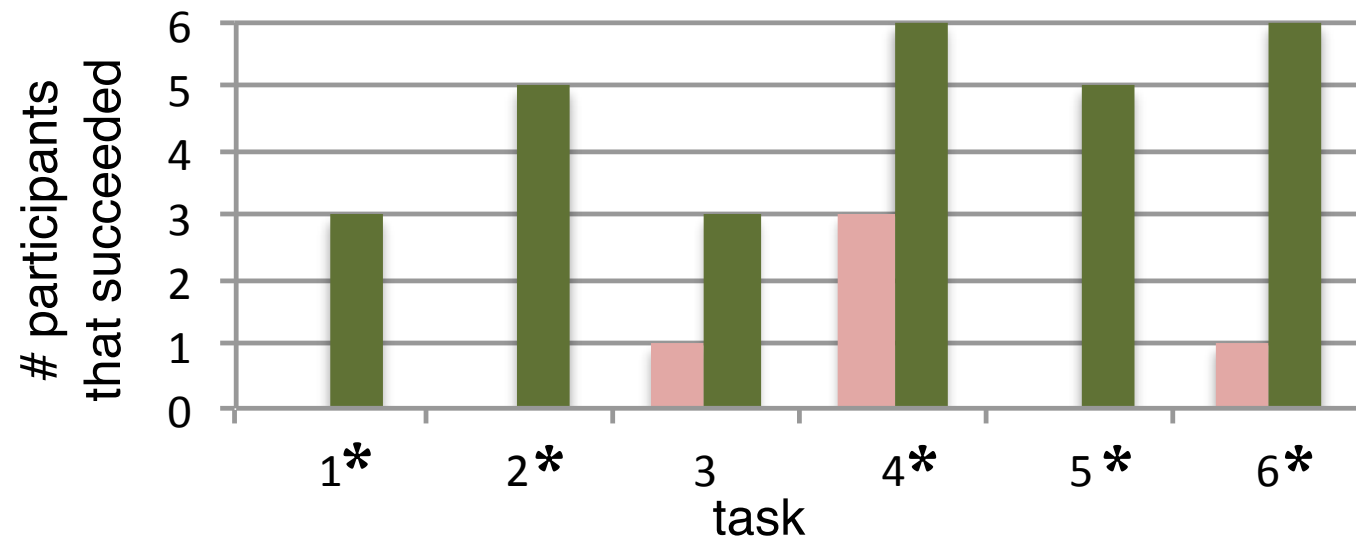


# Results

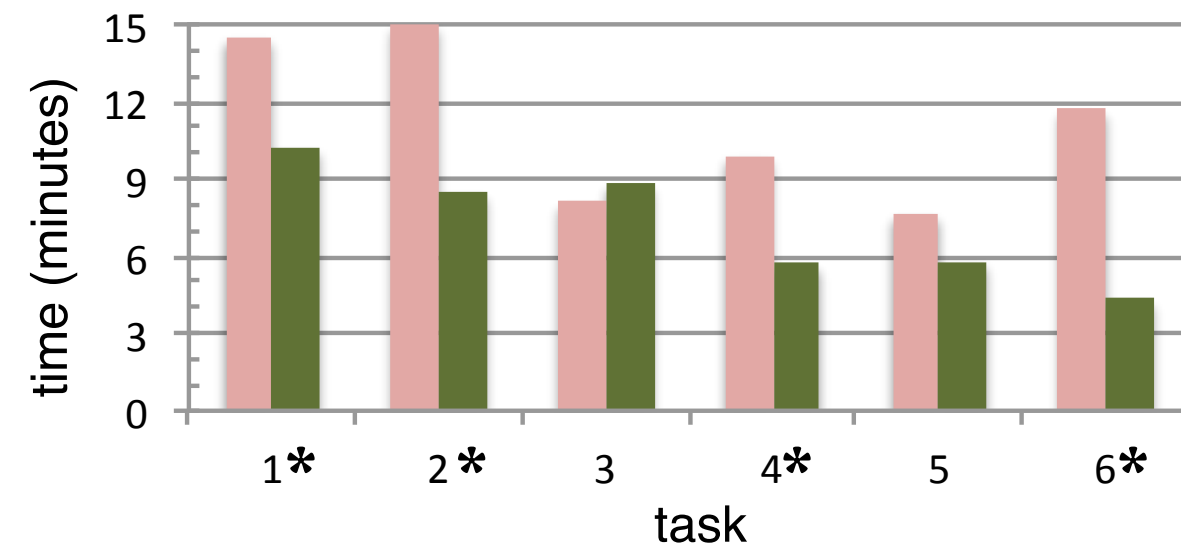
Developers with Reacher **5.6** times more **successful** than working with Eclipse only.

Participants with Reacher took an average of **7.2** minutes vs. 11.1 minutes with Eclipse only (difference limited by ceiling effect).

### Success



### Time



\* **significant** differences ( $p < .05$ )

pink **Eclipse** only  
green Eclipse with **Reacher**



# Control group traversed paths

- **Traversed** paths through code looking for targets
  - Relied heavily on **scent** - perceived relevance of method on path
  - E.g., to find EventBus messages, looked for important actions
  - Traversing through event listeners forced new search, often lost place
- Sometimes did **bidirectional** search
  - Started at origin and hypothesized destination
  - Tried to find connecting paths
- **Dynamic** investigation was difficult
  - Ran the program, but conditionals guarded path of interest
  - Did **static** investigation to figure out how to dynamically execute
  - But then was hard to determine which of many breakpoints hit it



# Questions for Discussion

- Would you use this tool?
- In what contexts might Reacher be difficult to apply?
  - How might Reacher be extended?
- What are the pros and cons of static analysis vs. dynamic for debugging?
- What challenges might there be in commercializing Reacher?