

# **Incremental, zero-config Code Navigation using stack graphs**

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Languages, Systems, and Data Seminar

May 27, 2021 – UC Santa Cruz

Builds on the Scope Graphs framework  
from Eelco Visser's group at TU Delft.

<https://p1.ewi.tudelft.nl/research/projects/scope-graphs/>

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Curry On Barcelona 2017

Scope Graphs - A Fresh Look at Name Binding in Programming Languages  
Eelco Visser

Imports

```
module A1 {  
  def x1 = 1;  SA  
}  
module B1 {  
  import A1  SB  
  def x1 = 1 + z1  
}
```

The diagram illustrates the scope graph for the provided code. Module A<sub>1</sub> has a scope node SA. Module B<sub>1</sub> has a scope node SB. Since B<sub>1</sub> imports A<sub>1</sub>, SB is a child of SA. The graph also shows nodes for the modules themselves (A<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>) and their scopes (SA, SB), with edges representing the relationships between them.

HUAWEI

CURRY ON  
Barcelona!

# Code Navigation



# Code Navigation

stove.py

```
def bake():  
    pass
```

```
def broil():  
    pass
```

```
def saute():  
    pass
```

```
broil()
```

# Code Navigation

stove.py

```
def bake():  
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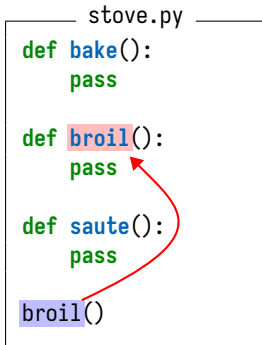
```
def saute():  
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```

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# Code Navigation

stove.py

```
def bake():  
    pass  
  
def broil():  
    pass  
  
def saute():  
    pass  
  
broil()
```





**Why is this hard?**



# Why is this hard?

stove.py

```
def broil():  
    pass
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# Why is this hard?

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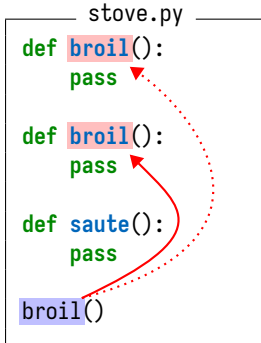
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# Why is this hard?



# Why is this hard?

stove.rs

```
fn broil() {}  
  
fn broil() {}  
  
fn saute() {}  
  
fn main() {  
    broil();  
}
```

# Why is this hard?

stove.rs

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fn broil() {}  
  
fn broil() {}  
  
fn saute() {}  
  
fn main() {  
    broil();  
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# Why is this hard?

stove.rs

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fn broil() {}
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```
fn broil() {}
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```
fn saute() {}
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fn main() {  
  broil();  
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# Why is this hard?

stove.py

```
def bake():  
    pass  
  
def broil():  
    pass  
  
def saute():  
    pass
```

kitchen.py

```
from stove import broil  
  
broil()
```

# Why is this hard?

stove.py

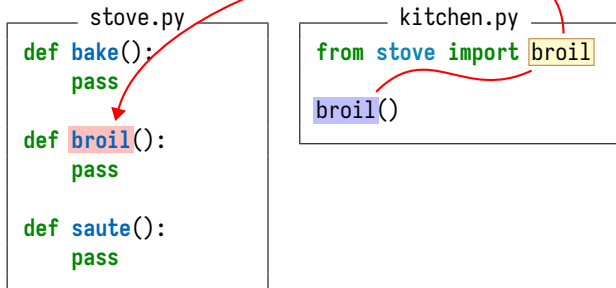
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def broil():  
    pass  
  
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kitchen.py

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from stove import broil  
  
broil()
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# Why is this hard?



# Why is this hard?



stove.py

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def bake():  
    pass  
  
def broil():  
    pass  
  
def saute():  
    pass
```

kitchen.py

```
from stove import *
```



chef.py

```
from kitchen import broil  
  
broil()
```

# Why is this hard?



stove.py

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def bake():  
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def broil():  
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kitchen.py

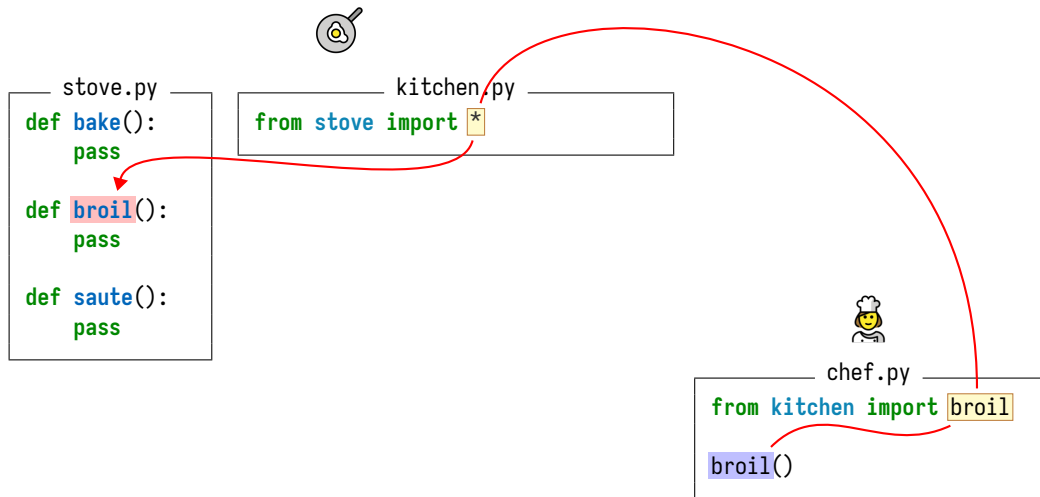
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from kitchen import broil  
  
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# Why is this hard?



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stove.py

```
def bake():  
    pass  
  
def broil():  
    pass  
  
def saute():  
    pass
```

kitchen.py

```
from stove import *  
  
def broil():  
    print("We're broiling!")  
    import stove  
    return stove.broil()
```



chef.py

```
from kitchen import broil  
  
broil()
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# Why is this hard?



stove.py

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from stove import *  
  
def broil():  
    print("We're broiling!")  
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    return stove.broil()
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chef.py

```
from kitchen import broil  
  
broil()
```

# Why is this hard?



stove.py

```
class Stove(object):  
    def bake(self):  
        pass  
  
    def broil(self):  
        pass  
  
    def saute(self):  
        pass
```

kitchen.py

```
from stove import *
```



chef.py

```
from kitchen import Stove  
  
stove = Stove()  
stove.broil()
```



# Why is this hard?



stove.py

```
class Stove(object):  
    def bake(self):  
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    def broil(self):  
        pass  
  
    def saute(self):  
        pass
```

kitchen.py

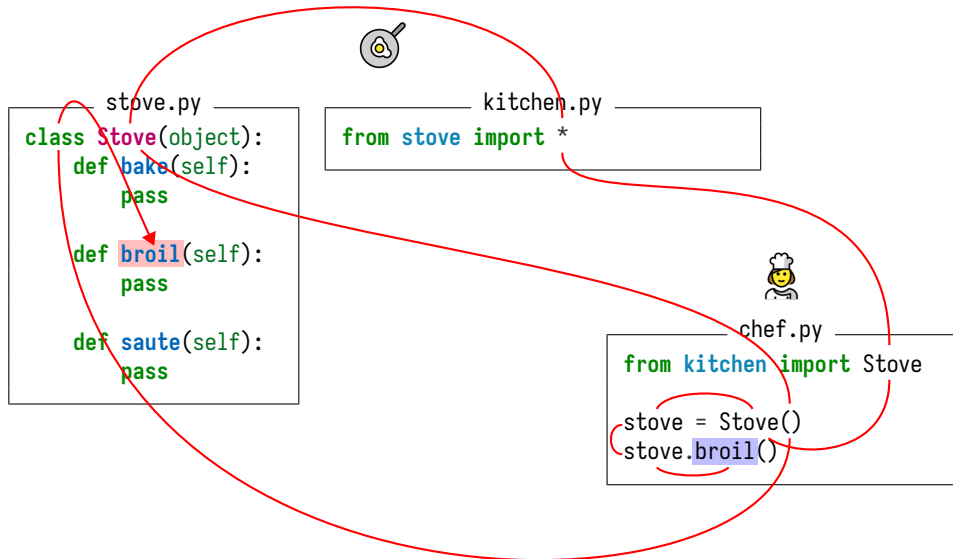
```
from stove import *
```



chef.py

```
from kitchen import Stove  
  
stove = Stove()  
stove.broil()
```

# Why is this hard?



# Why is this hard?

dataflow.py

```
def passthrough(x):  
    return x
```

a.py

```
from dataflow import passthrough  
  
class A:  
    one = 1  
  
passthrough(A).one
```

# Why is this hard?

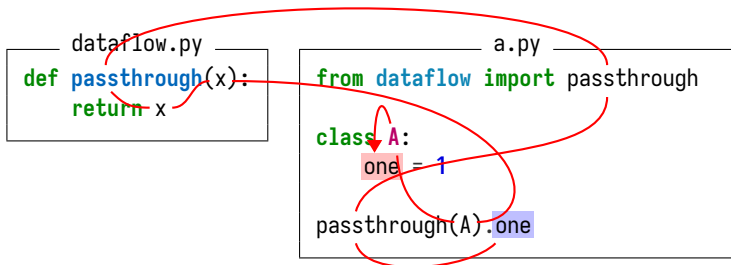
dataflow.py

```
def passthrough(x):  
    return x
```

a.py

```
from dataflow import passthrough  
  
class A:  
    one = 1  
  
passthrough(A).one
```

# Why is this hard?





**Oh is that all?**

# Zero configuration

We don't want to have to ask the package owner how to collect the data we need.

Or ask them to configure a job to produce that data.

It should **Just Work**.

# SCALE

200 million repositories and counting

2 billion contributions  
in the last 12 months

500 programming languages





# When do we do the work?

Index

Query

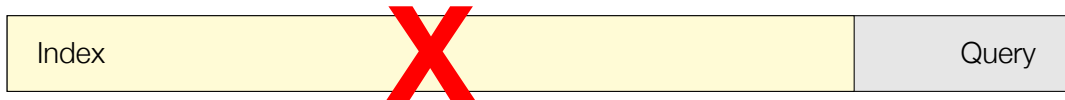
# When do we do the work?



This is an interactive feature, so we can't do too much work at query time.

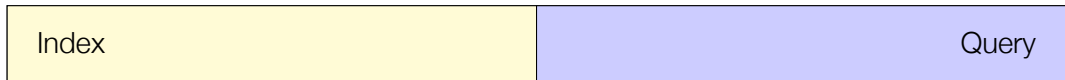
Goal: < 100ms

# When do we do the work?



Because of our scale, we can't do too much work at index time, either!  
(Compute and storage costs are too high, work is wasted, etc.)

# When do we do the work?



We want to strike a balance.

Precalculate as much as we can.

Minimize the amount of **duplicated** work.

Defer **some** work until query time to make that happen.

# Why is this hard?

- ▶ Different languages have different name binding rules.
- ▶ Some of those rules can be quite complex.
- ▶ The result might depend on intermediate files.
- ▶ We don't want to require manual per-repo configuration.
- ▶ We need to balance work between index time vs query time.

**Incremental results**



# Incremental results

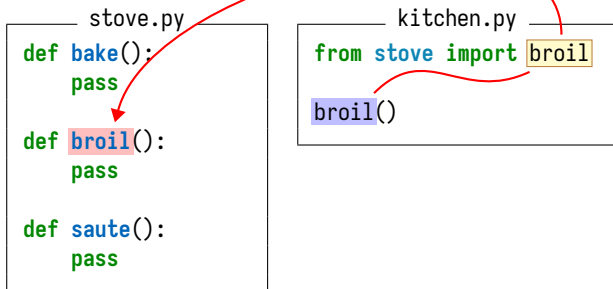
In a typical commit, a small fraction of files in the repo change.

We want to reuse results that we've  
already calculated for unchanged files.

*Structural sharing* (like git itself) helps save storage.

*Incremental processing* also helps save compute.

# What would incremental results look like?



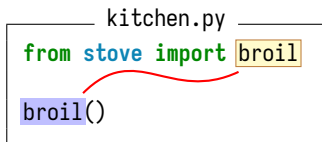


# What would incremental results look like?

```
stove.py  
def bake():  
    pass  
  
def broil():  
    pass  
  
def saute():  
    pass
```

stove.broil is defined at *stove.py:4:5*

# What would incremental results look like?

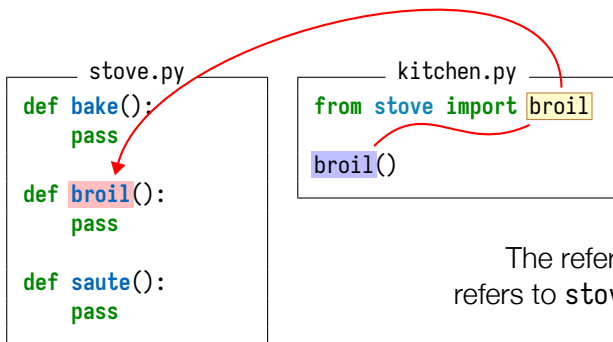


The diagram shows a code snippet within a box labeled `kitchen.py`. The first line is `from stove import broil`, where `from` is green, `stove` is blue, `import` is green, and `broil` is highlighted in a yellow box. The second line is `broil()`, where `broil` is highlighted in a blue box. A red curved arrow originates from the `broil` in the function call and points to the `broil` in the import statement, illustrating the resolution of the reference.

```
kitchen.py  
from stove import broil  
broil()
```

The reference at *kitchen.py:3:1*  
refers to `stove.broil` in some other file

# What would incremental results look like?

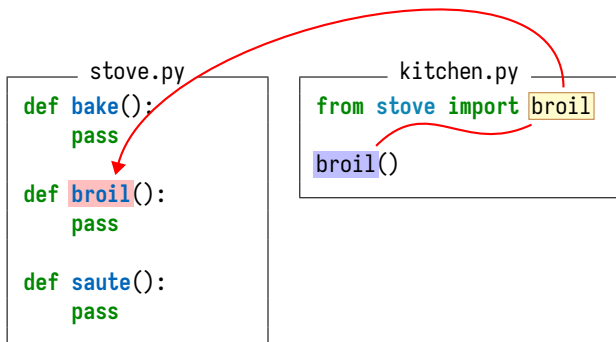


The reference at *kitchen.py:3:1*  
refers to `stove.broil` in some other file  
+  
`stove.broil` is defined at *stove.py:4:5*  
=  
The reference at *kitchen.py:3:1*  
is defined at *stove.py:4:5*

## Stack graphs



# Stack graphs



# Stack graphs

stove.py

```
def bake():  
    pass
```

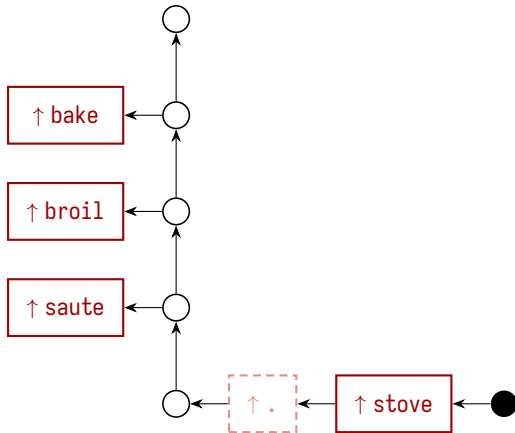
```
def broil():  
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```

```
def saute():  
    pass
```

# Stack graphs

stove.py

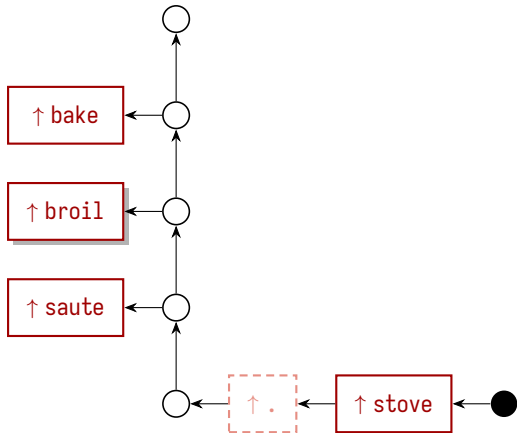
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# Stack graphs

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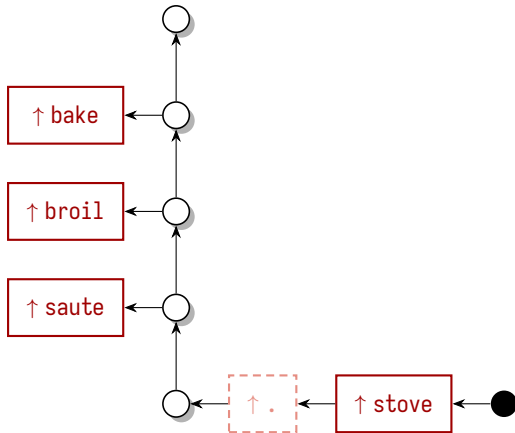




# Stack graphs

stove.py

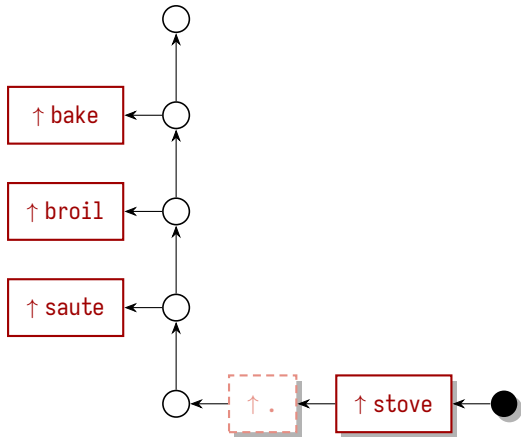
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# Stack graphs

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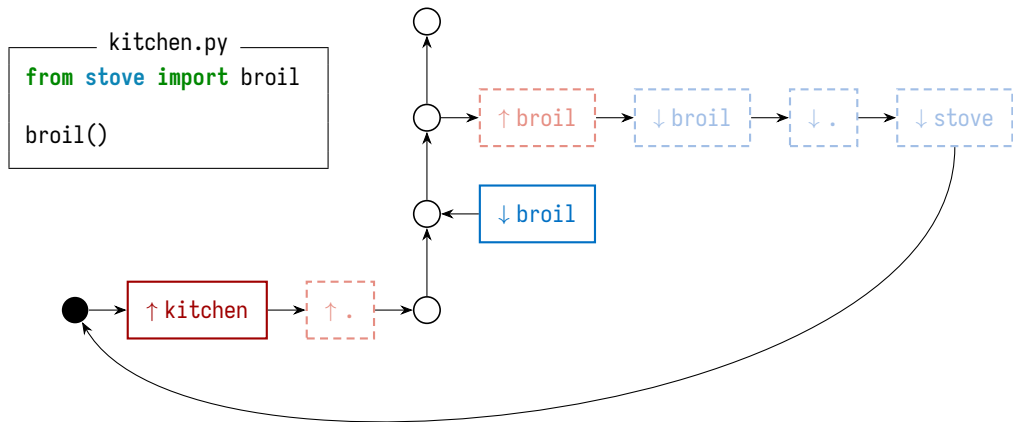
# Stack graphs

kitchen.py

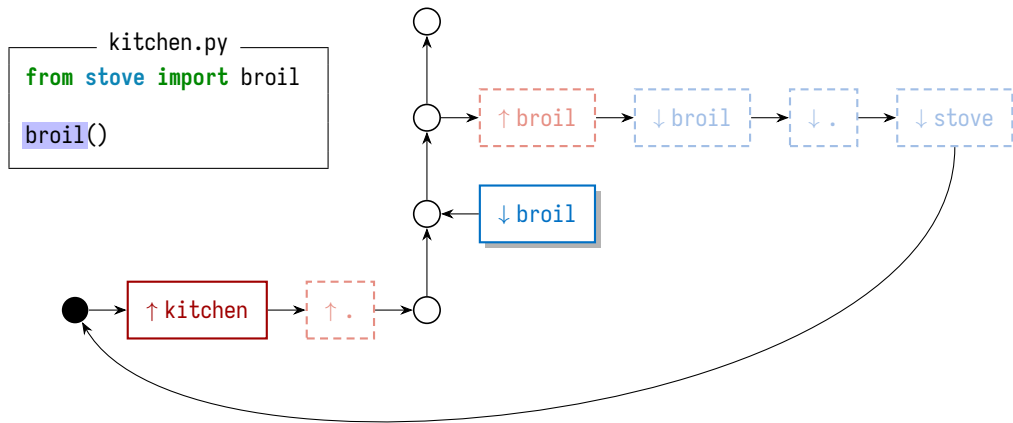
```
from stove import broil
```

```
broil()
```

# Stack graphs

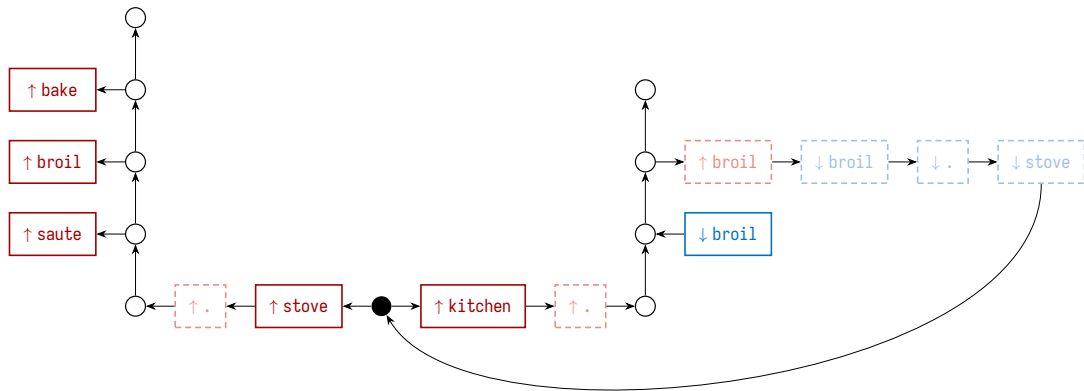


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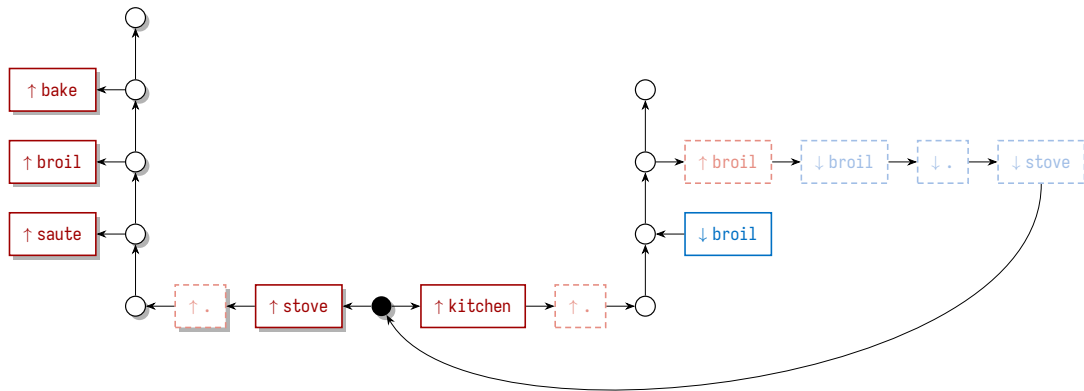




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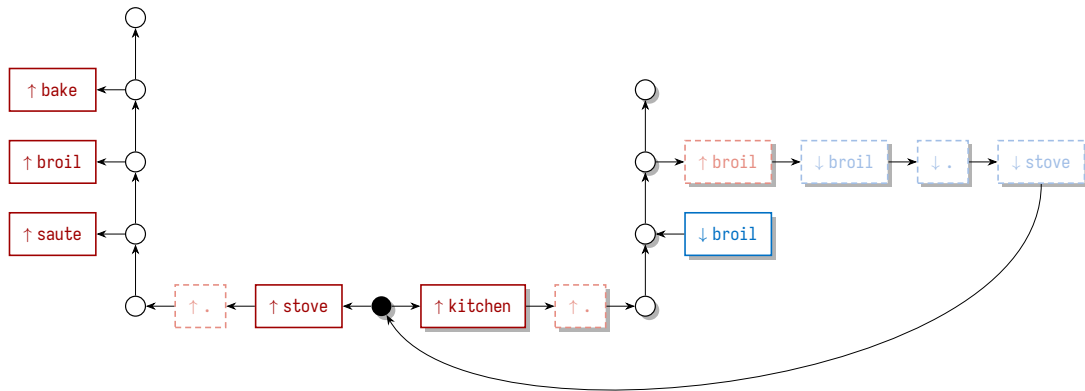


# Stack graphs

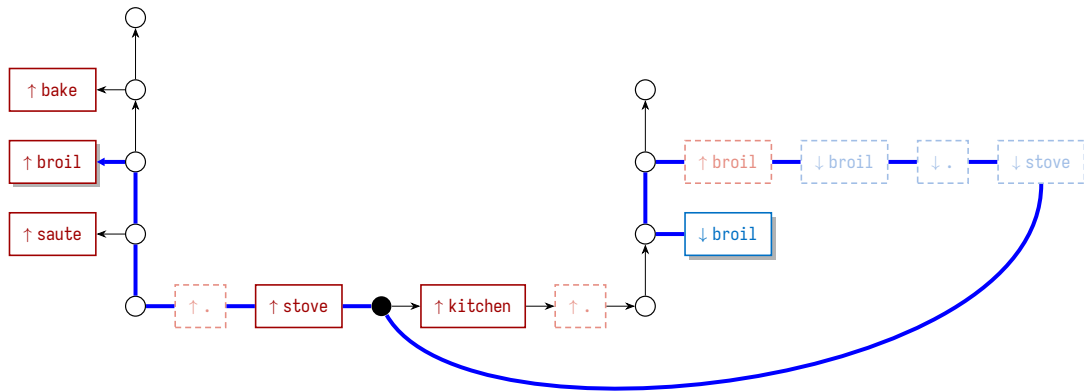




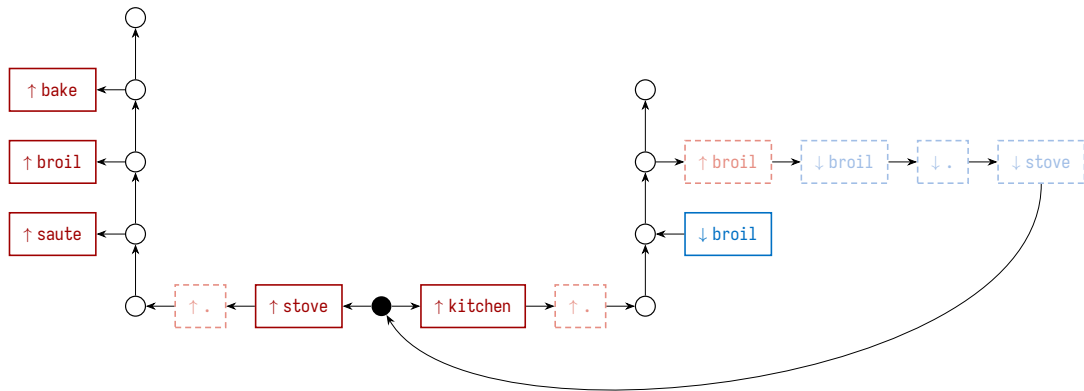
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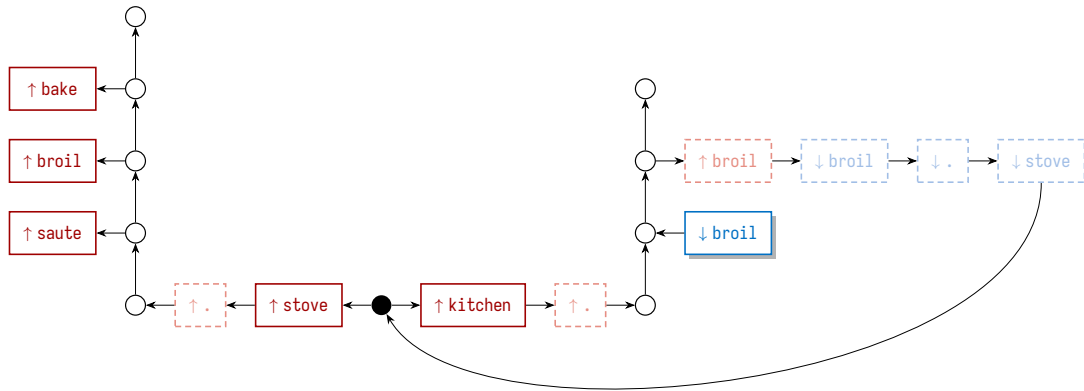


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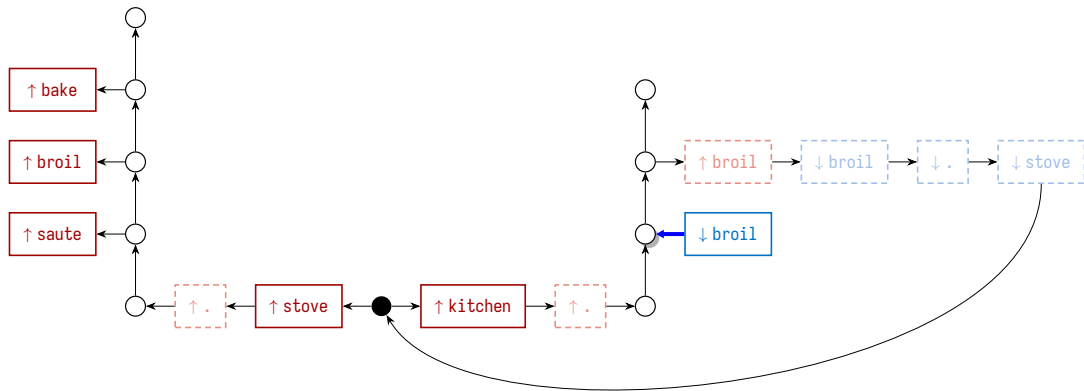
Symbol stack:  $\diamond$

# Stack graphs



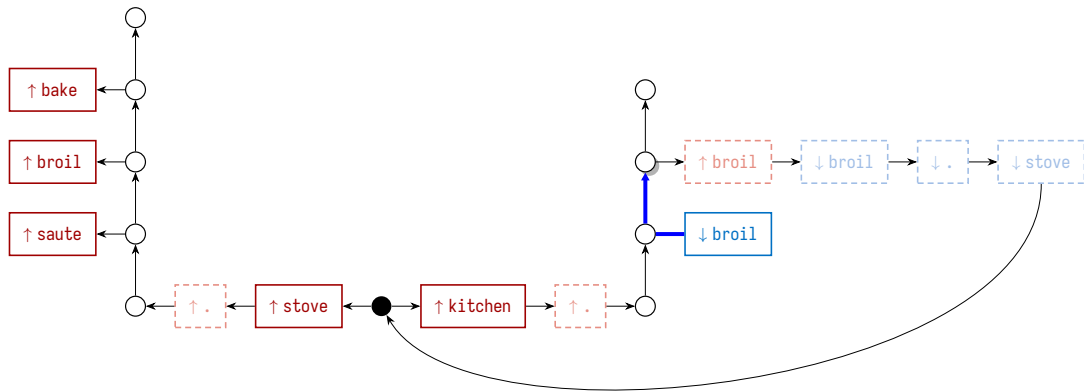
Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{broil} \rangle$

# Stack graphs



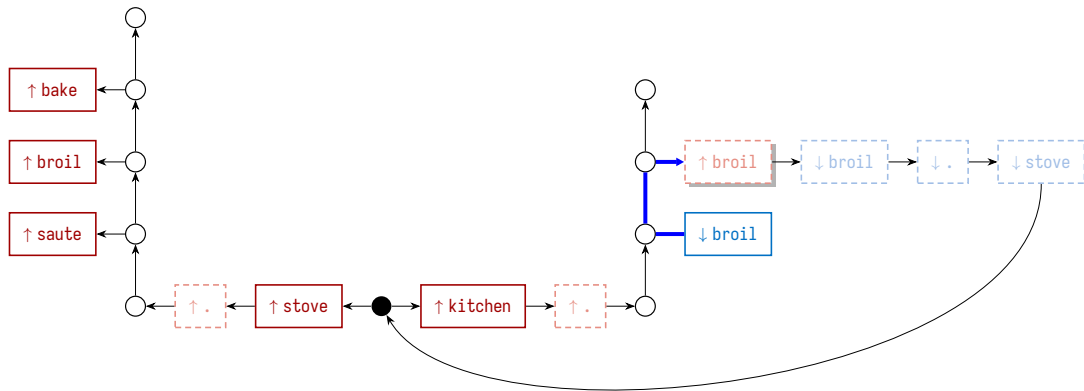
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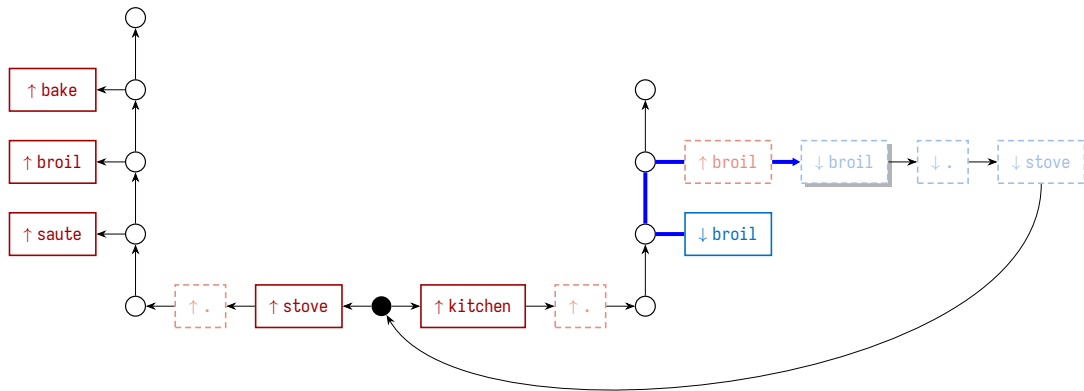
Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{broil} \rangle$

# Stack graphs



Symbol stack: ◇

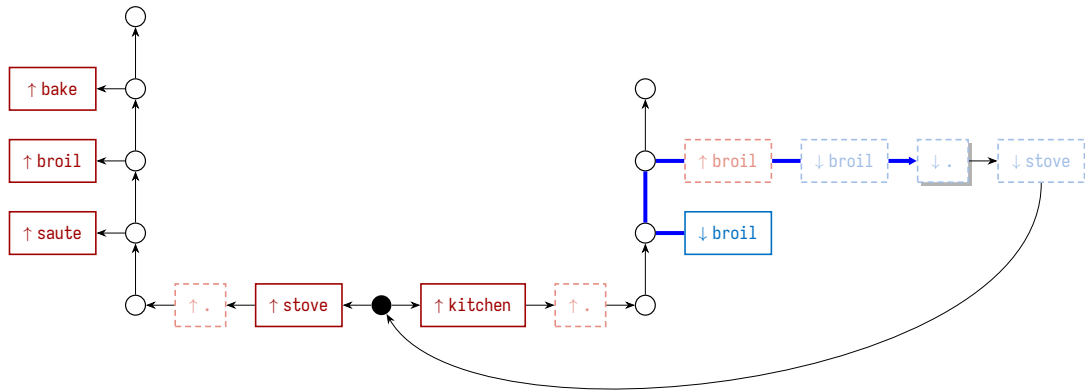
# Stack graphs



Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{broil} \rangle$

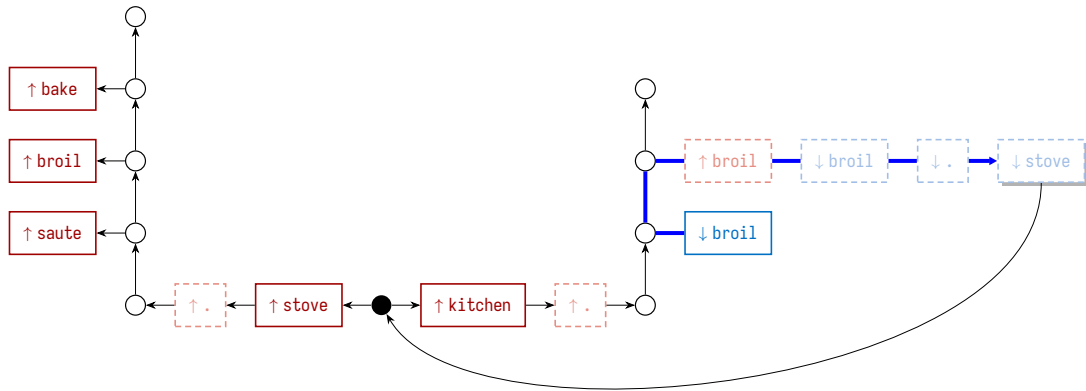


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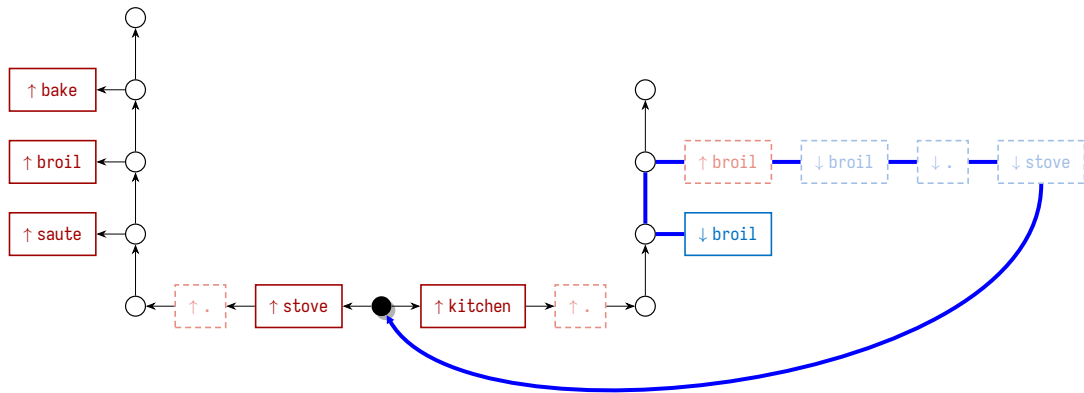
Symbol stack:  $\langle .broil \rangle$

# Stack graphs



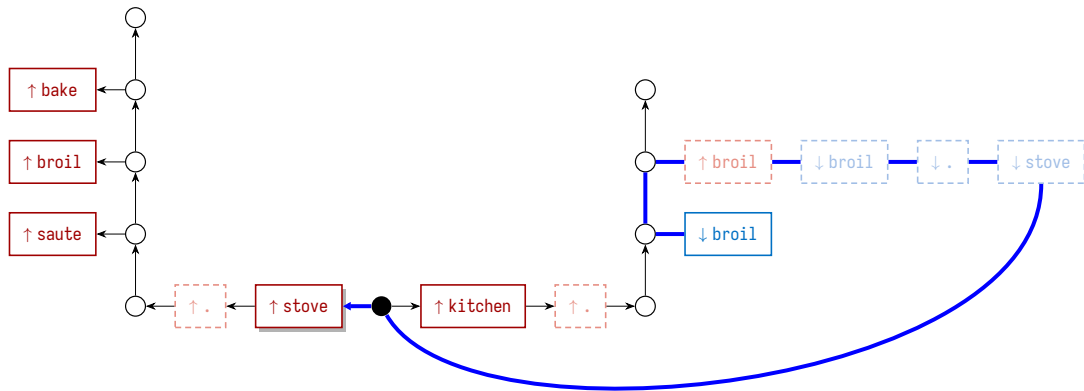
Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{stove.broil} \rangle$

# Stack graphs



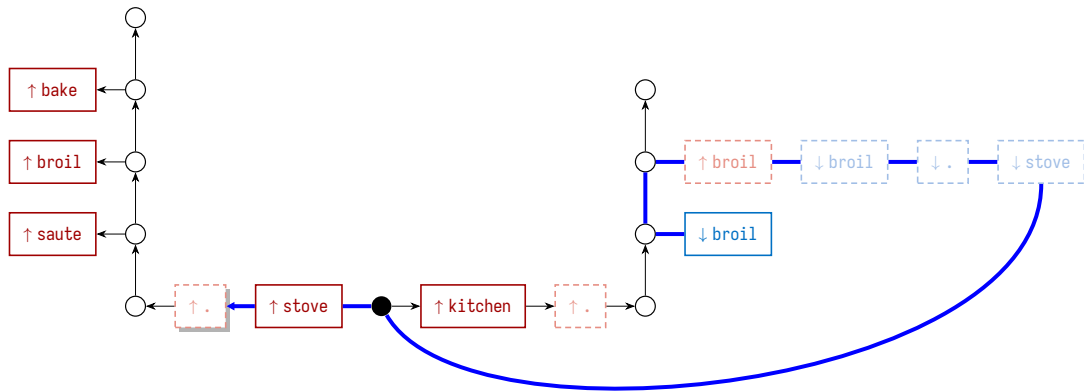
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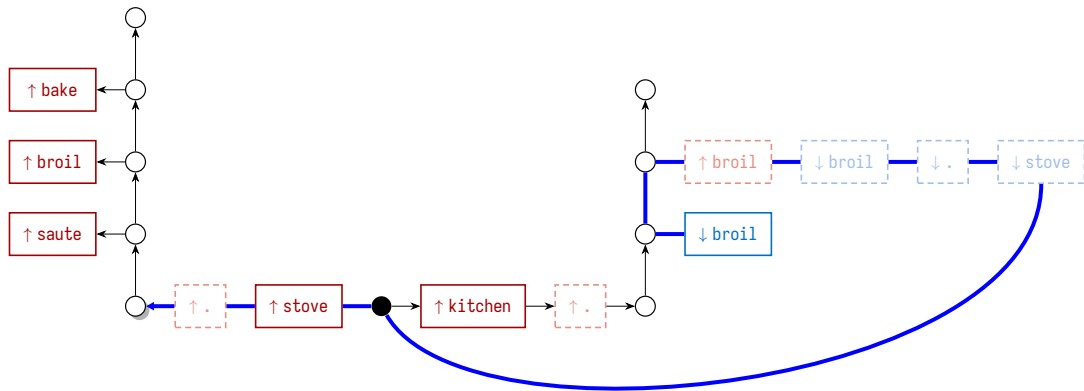
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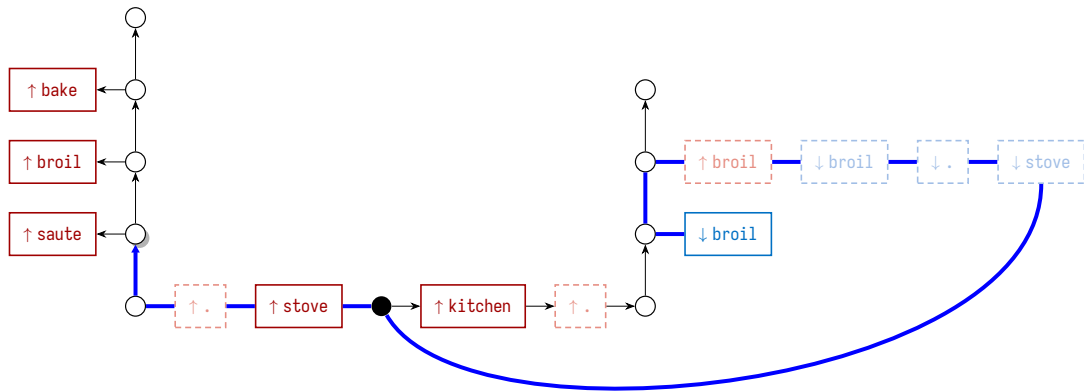
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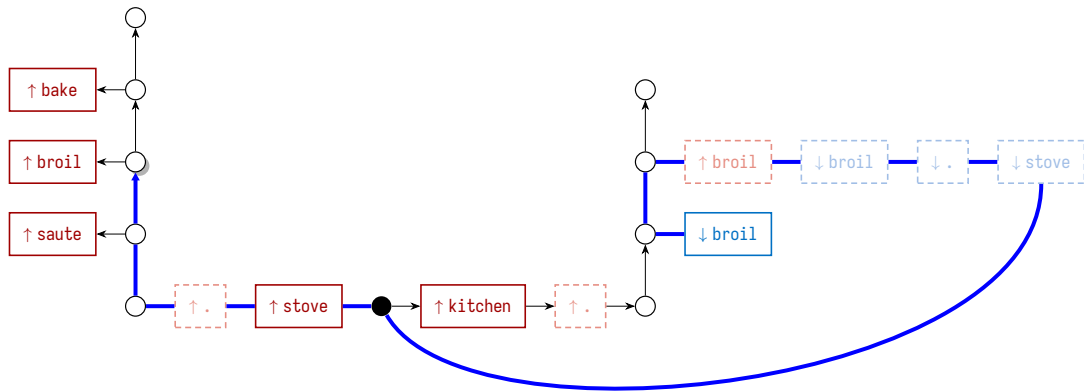
Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{broil} \rangle$

# Stack graphs



Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{broil} \rangle$

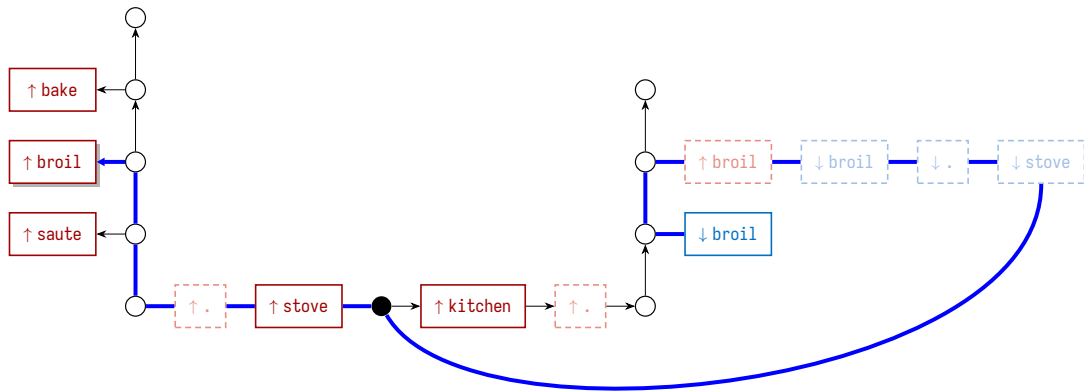
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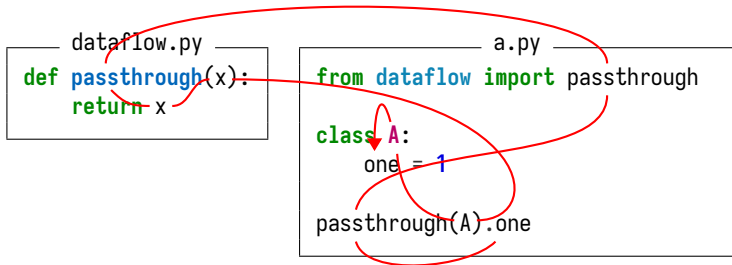


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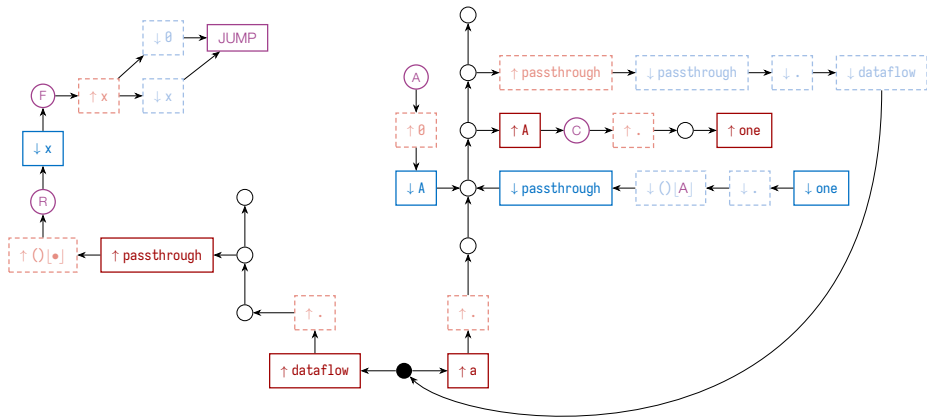


Symbol stack: ◇

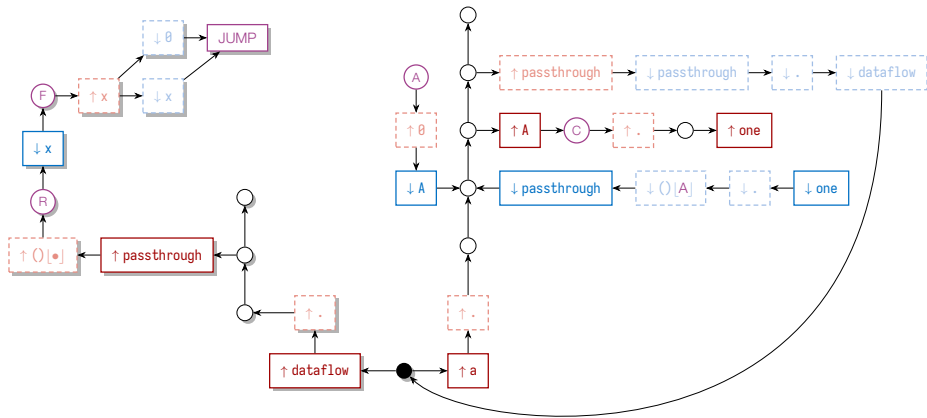
# The dataflow example



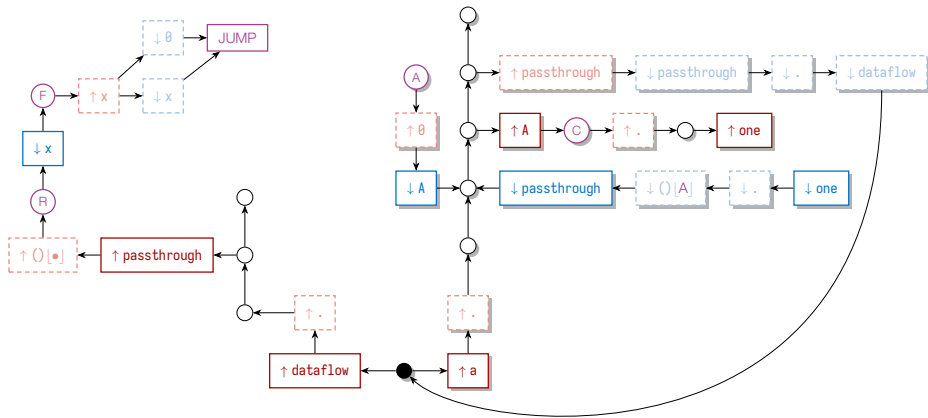
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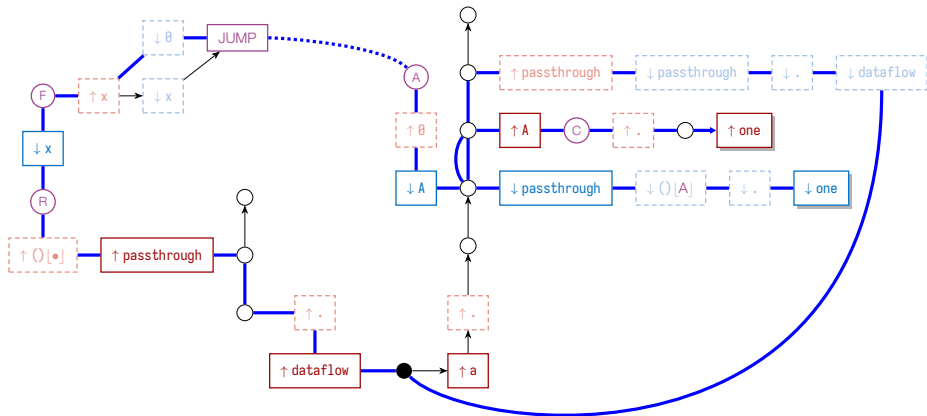
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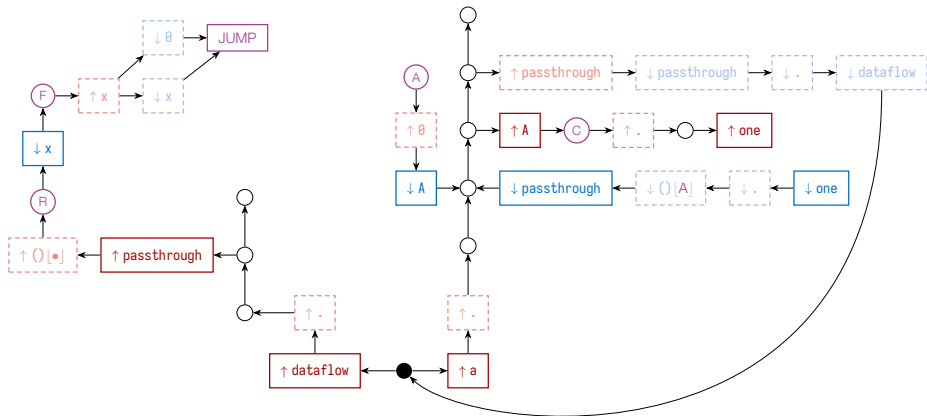
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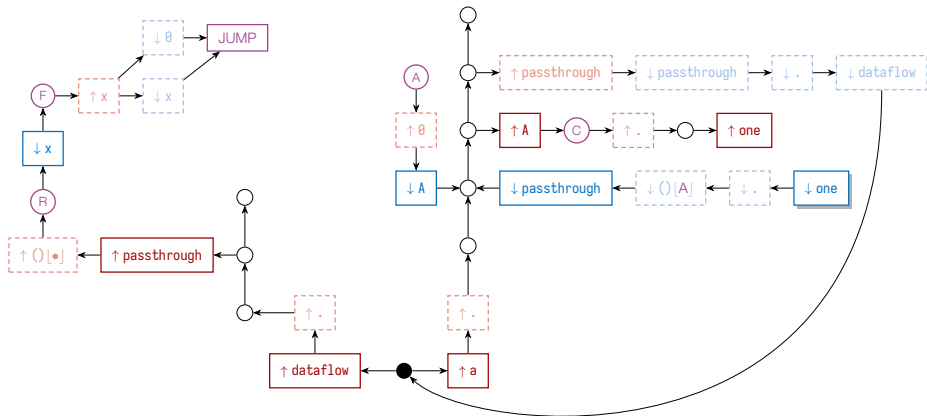
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack: ◇

Scope stack: ○

# The dataflow example

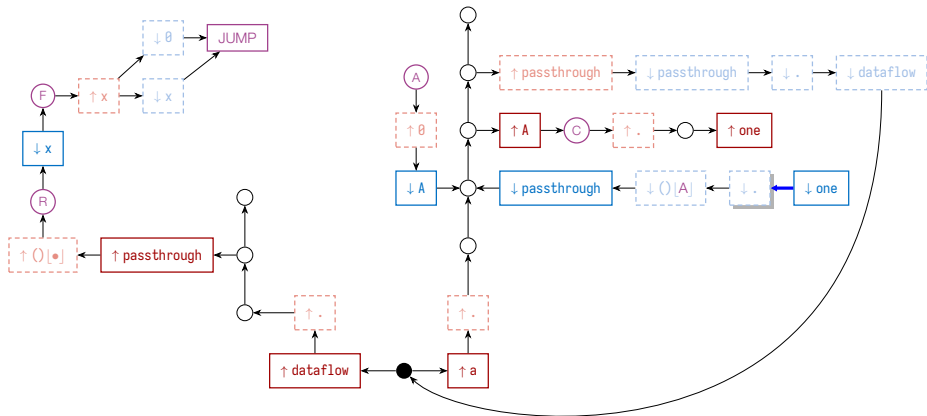


Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$



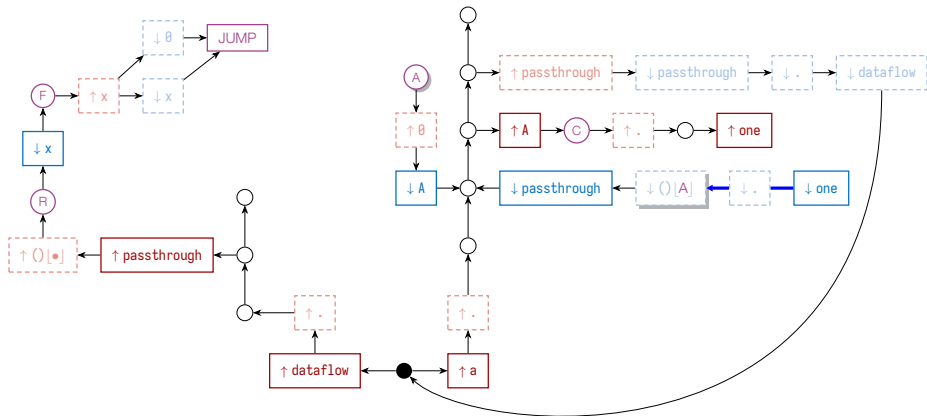
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle .one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

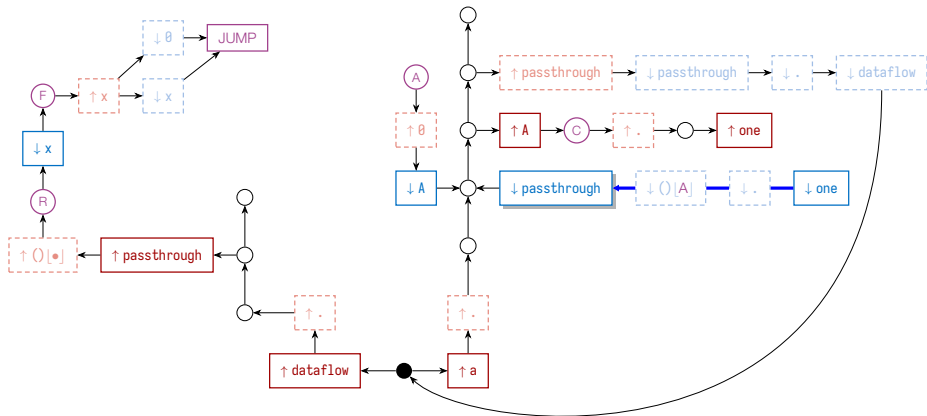
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle () [A] . one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

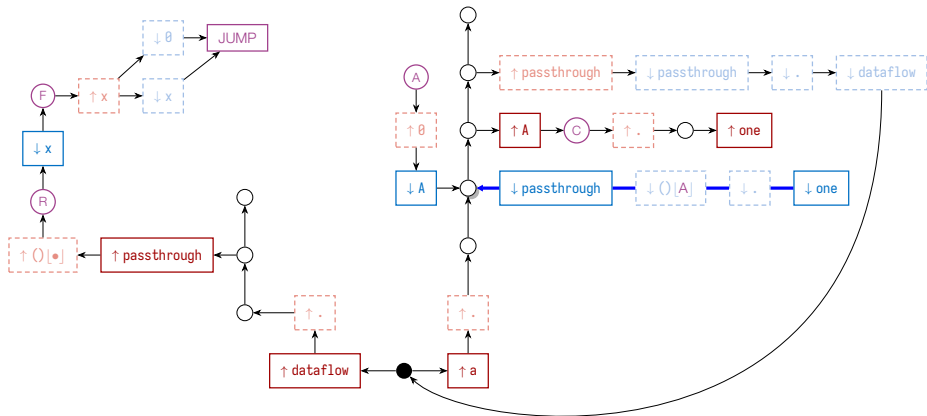
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{passthrough}() [A] . \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

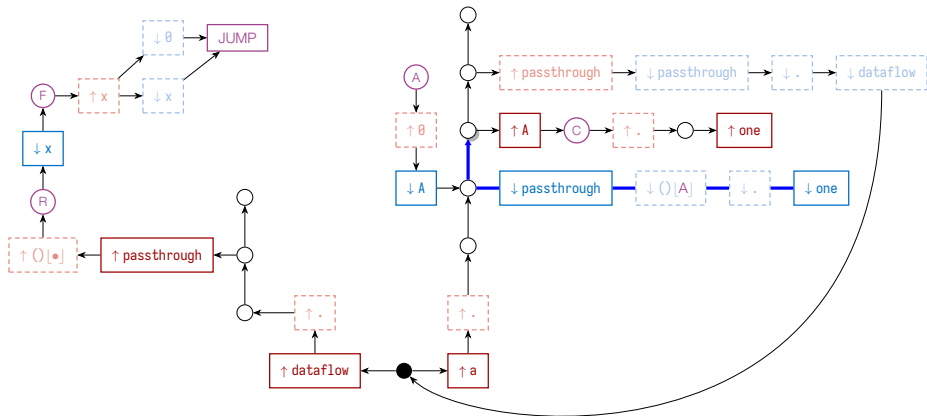
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Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{passthrough}() [A] . \text{one} \rangle$

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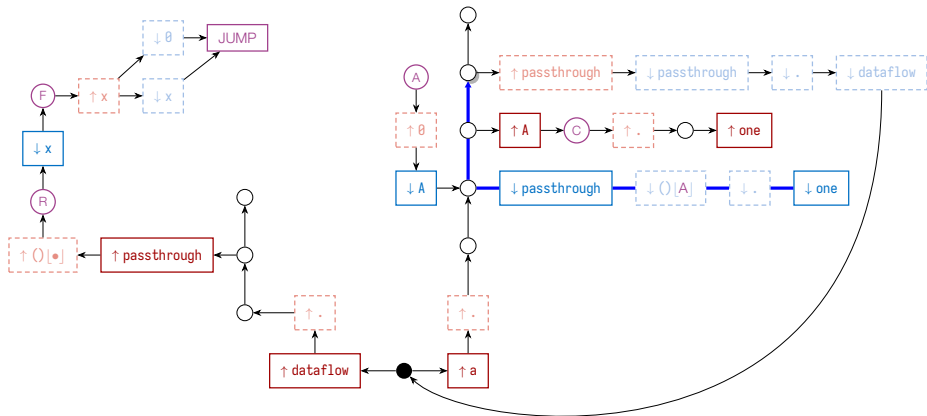
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Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{passthrough}() [A] . \text{one} \rangle$

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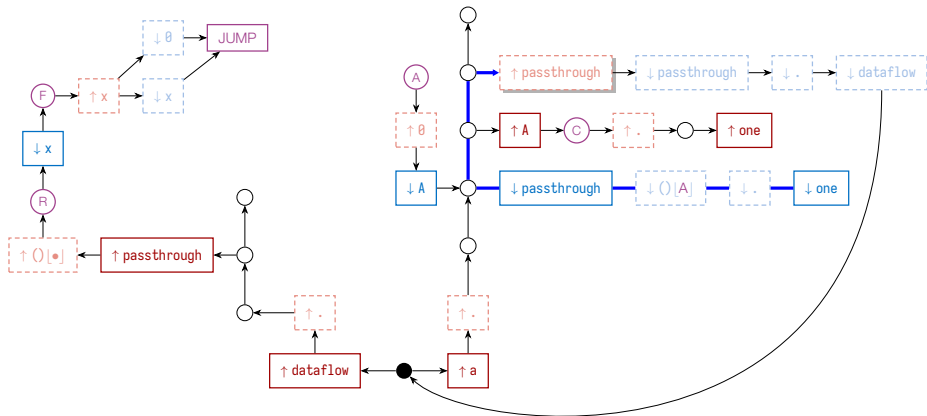
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Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{passthrough}() [A] . \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

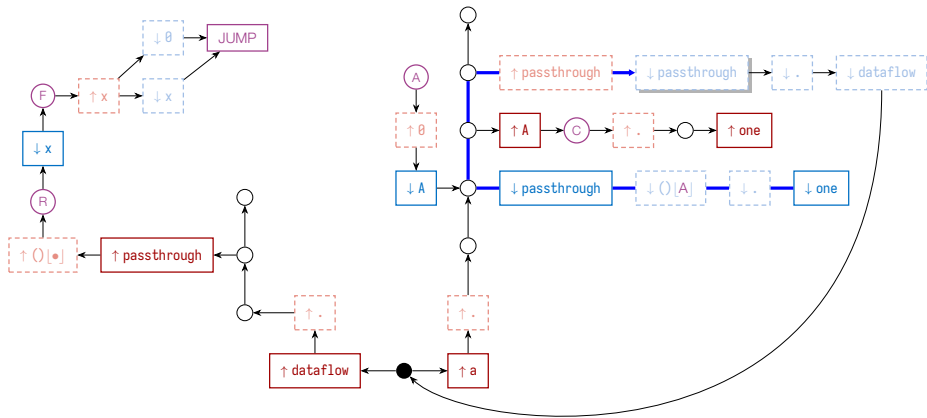
## The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle () [A] .one \rangle$

- Scope stack: ○

# The dataflow example

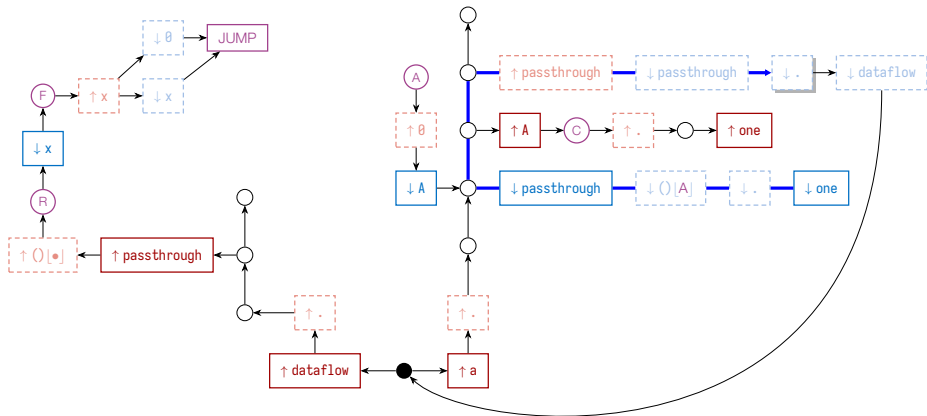


Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{passthrough}() [A] . \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$



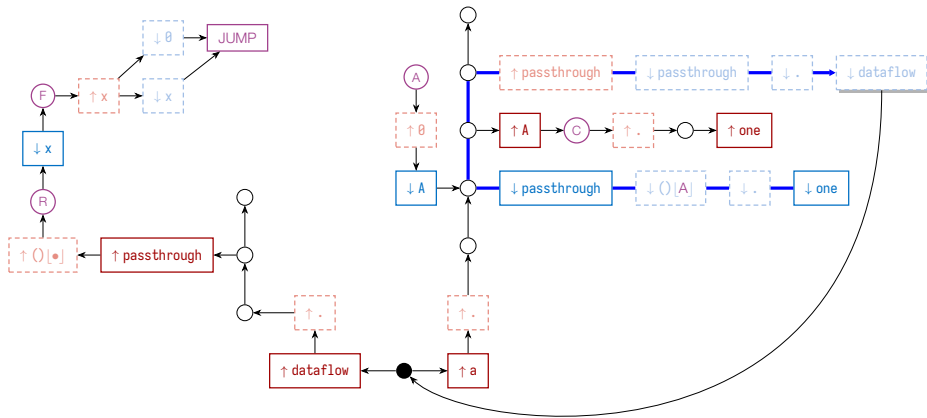
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle .\text{passthrough}()[A].\text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

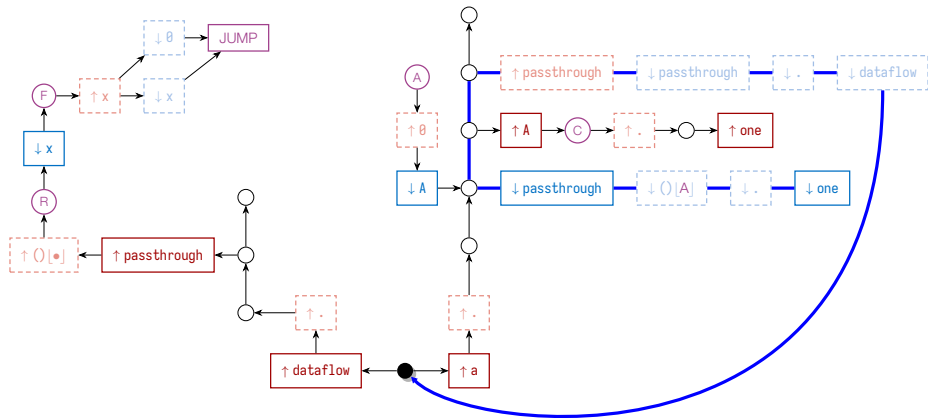
## The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{dataflow.passthrough()}[\text{A}].\text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack: ○

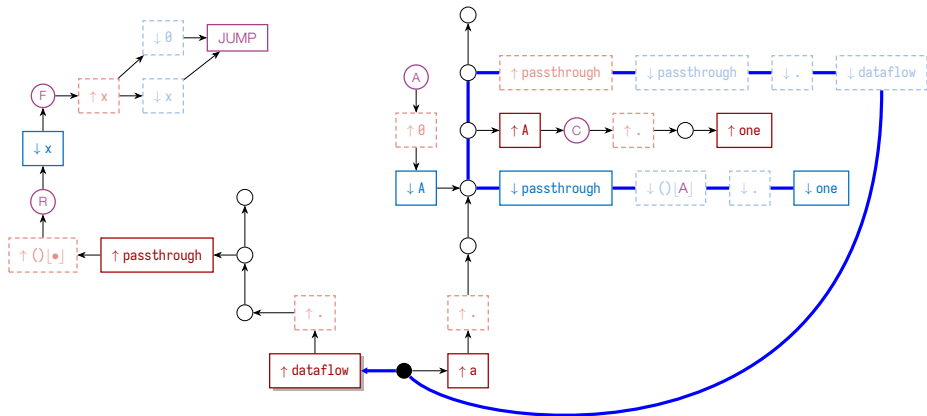
## The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{dataflow.passthrough()}[\text{A}].\text{one} \rangle$

- Scope stack:

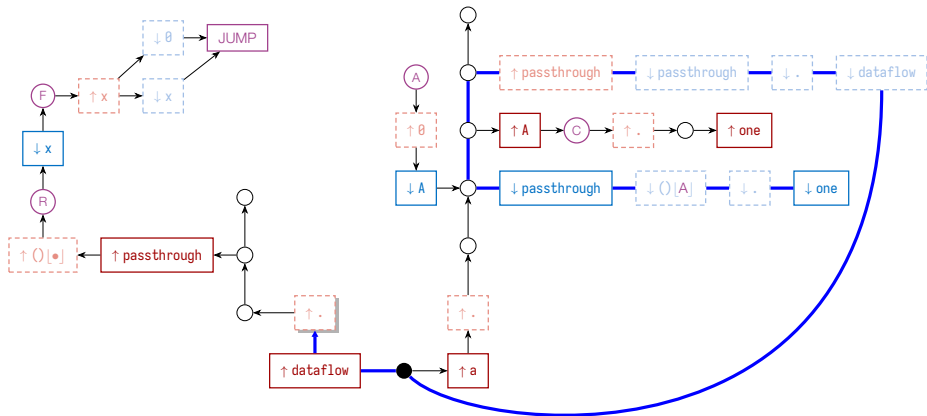
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle .\text{passthrough}()[A].\text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

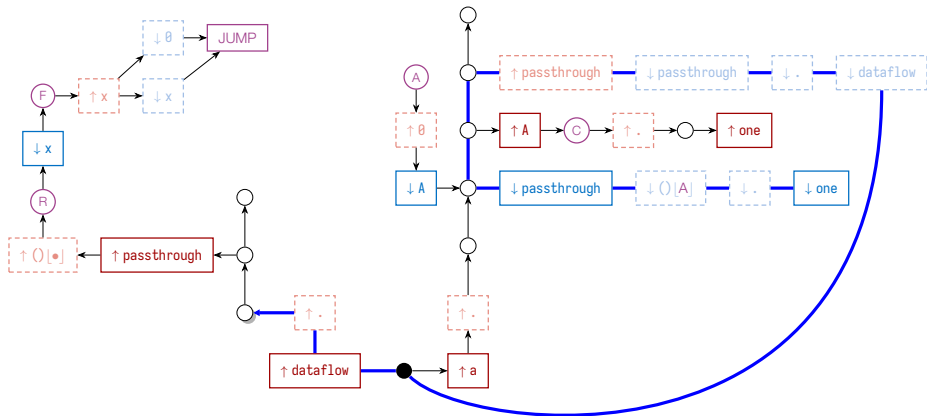
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{passthrough}() [A] . \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

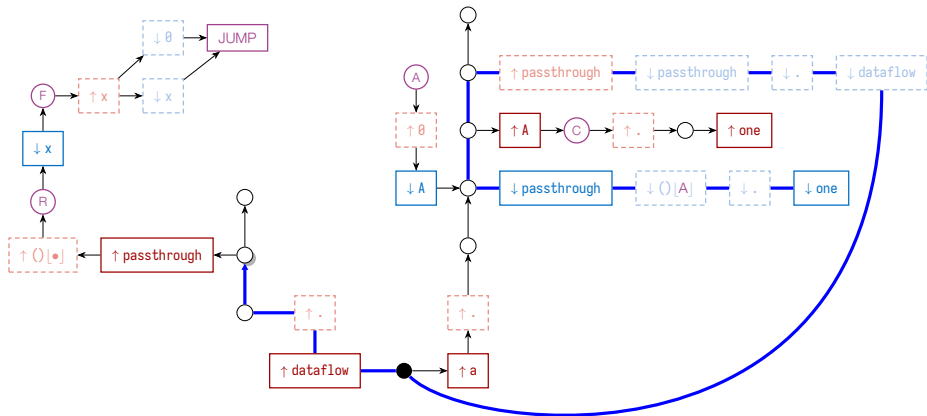
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{passthrough}() [A] \cdot \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

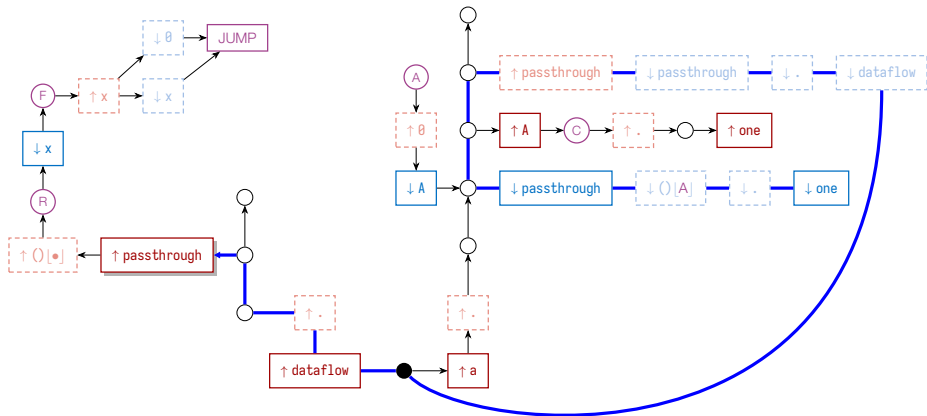
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{passthrough}() [A] . \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

# The dataflow example

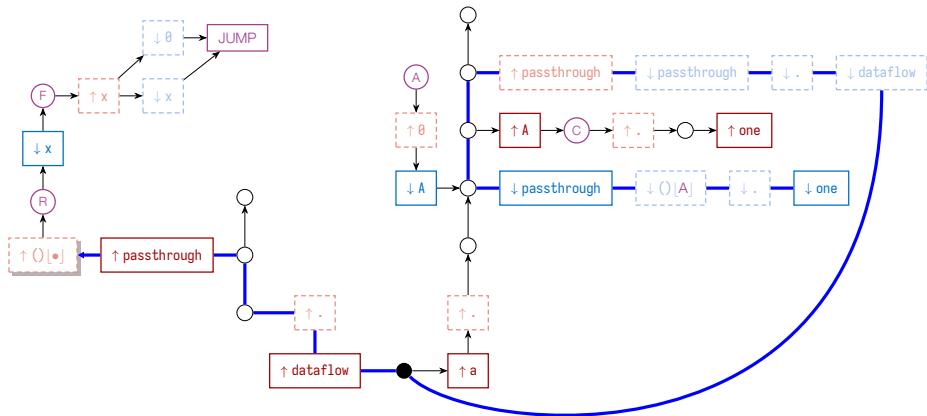


Symbol stack:  $\langle () [A] \cdot one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$



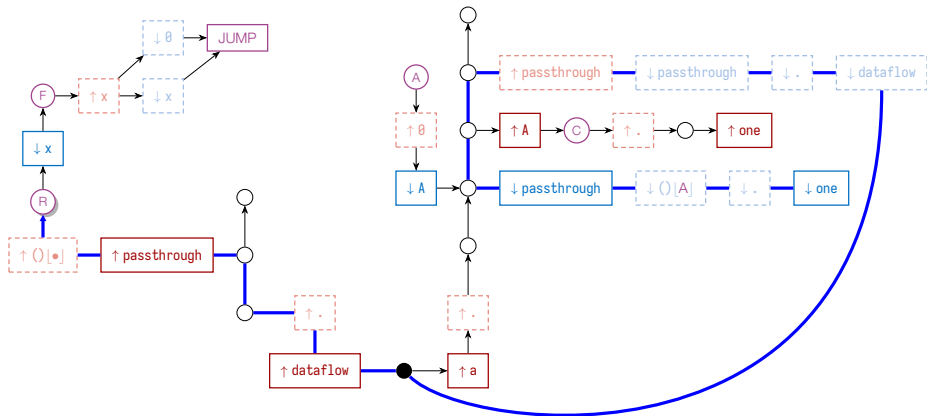
## The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle .one \rangle$

Scope stack: (A)

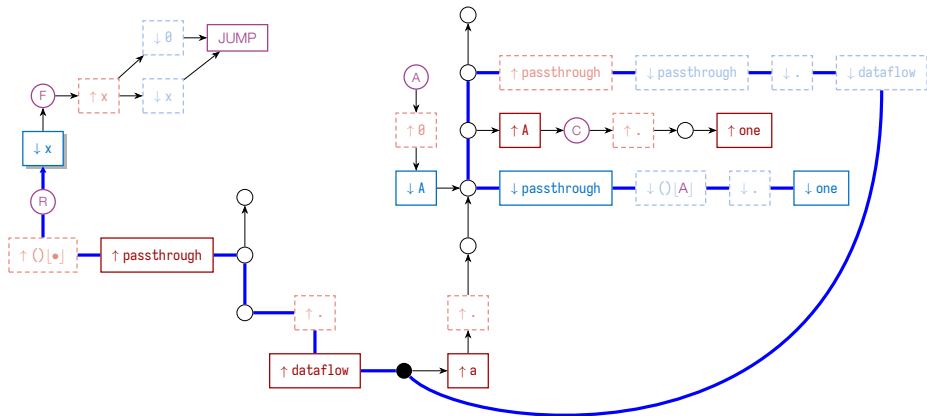
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle .one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $(A)$

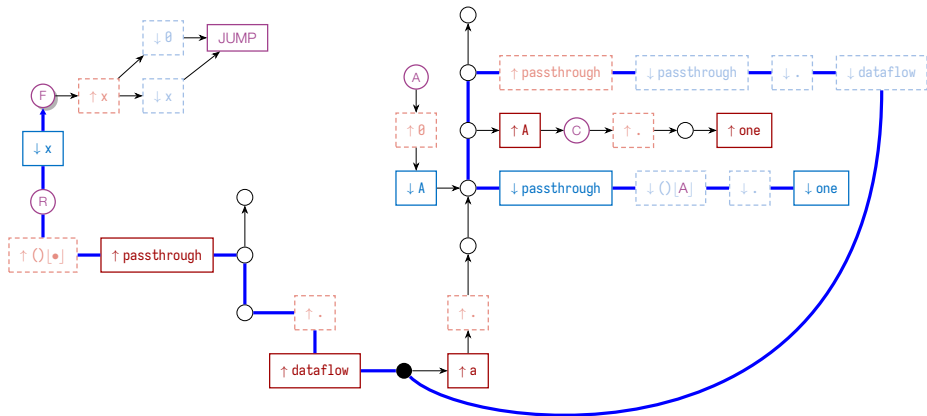
## The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle x.one \rangle$

Scope stack: (A)

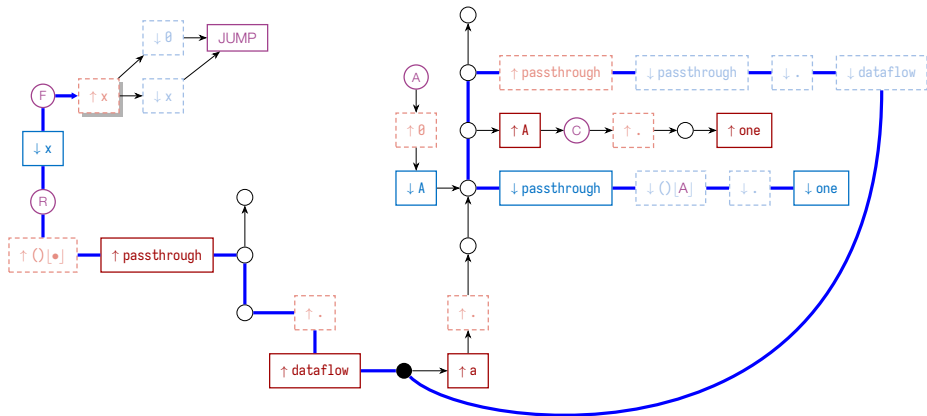
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle x.one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $(A)$

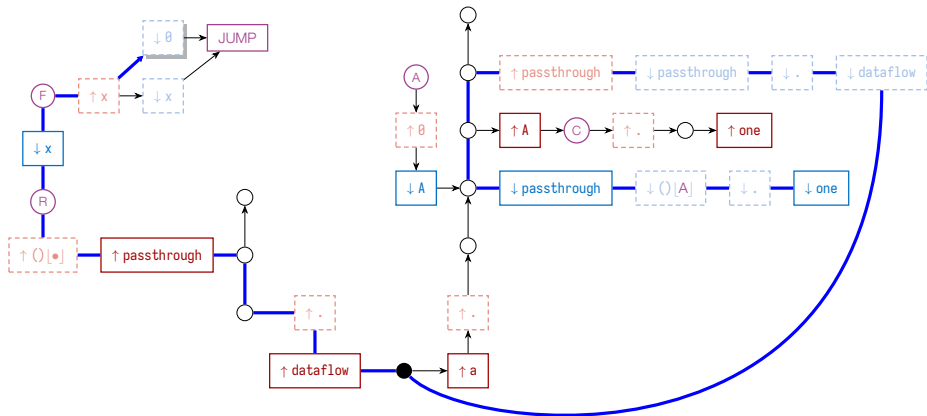
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle .one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $(A)$

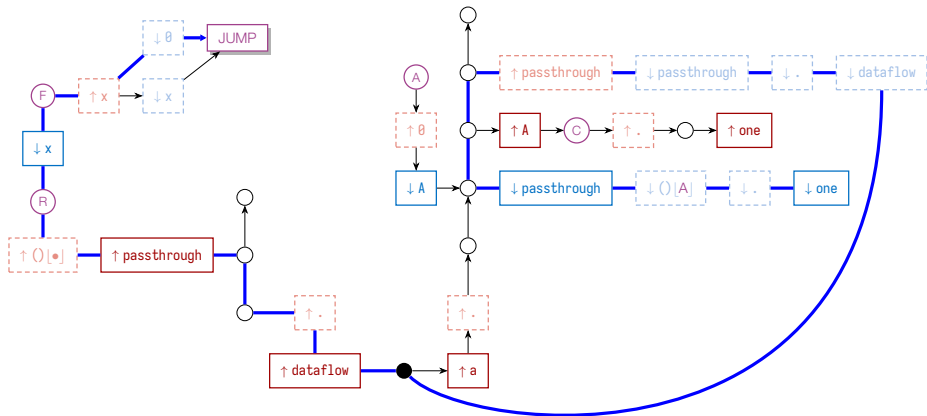
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle 0.one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $(A)$

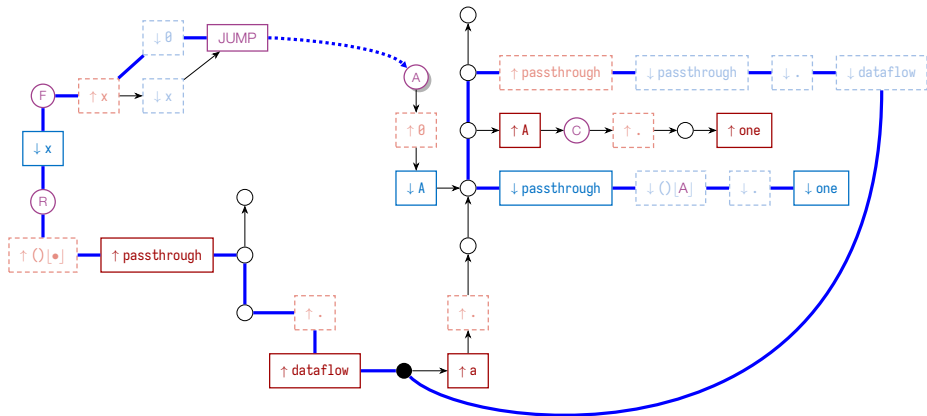
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle 0, \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $(A)$

# The dataflow example

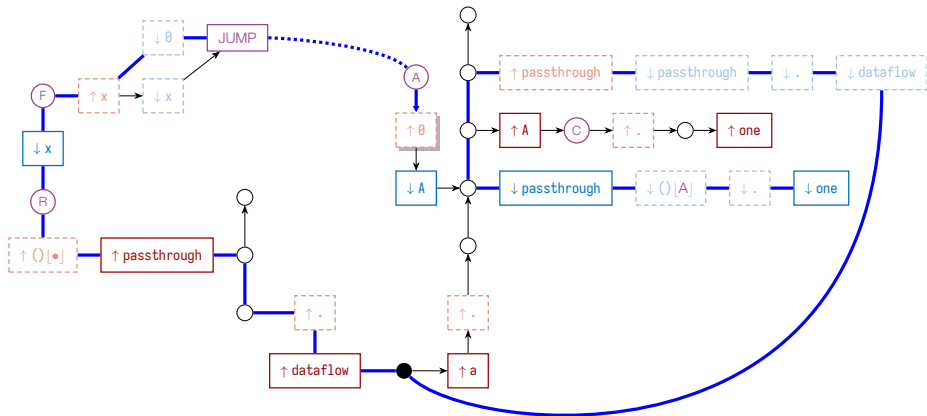


Symbol stack:  $\langle \theta, \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$



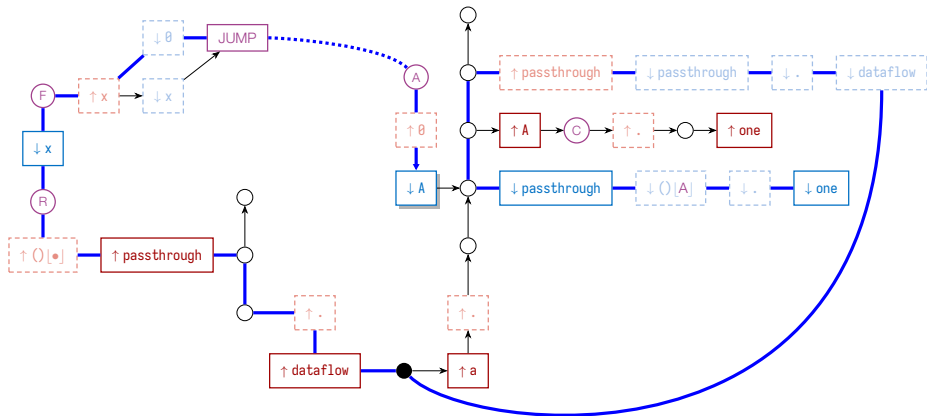
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle .one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

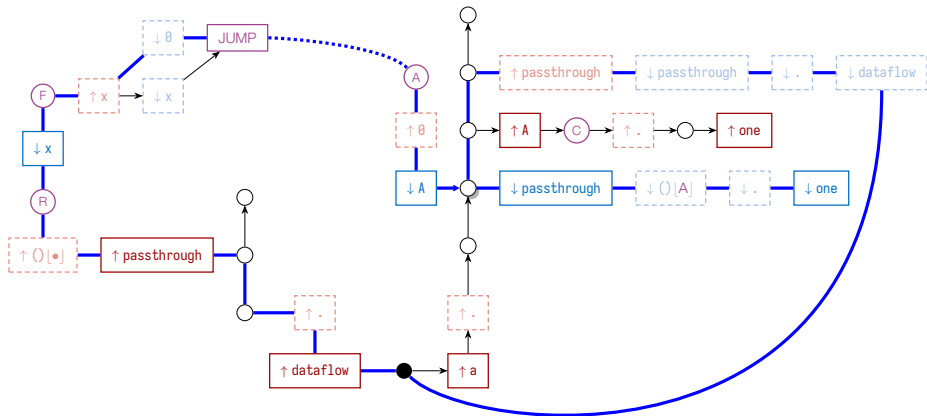
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle A.one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

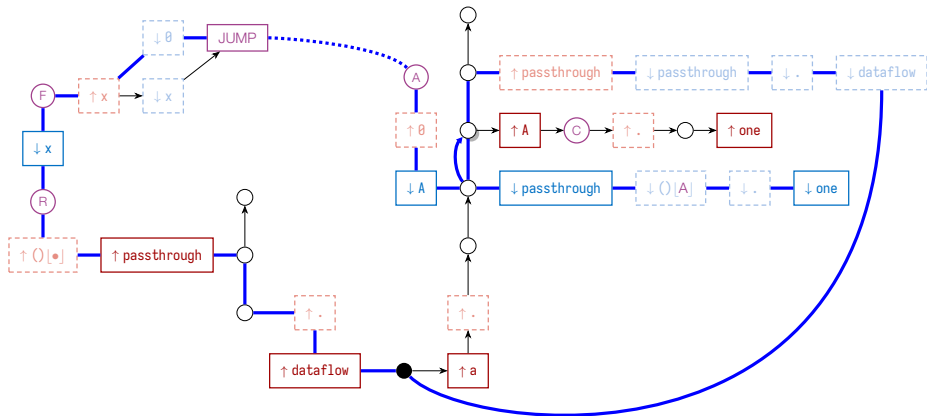
## The dataflow example



Symbol stack:     ⟨A.one⟩

- Scope stack: ○

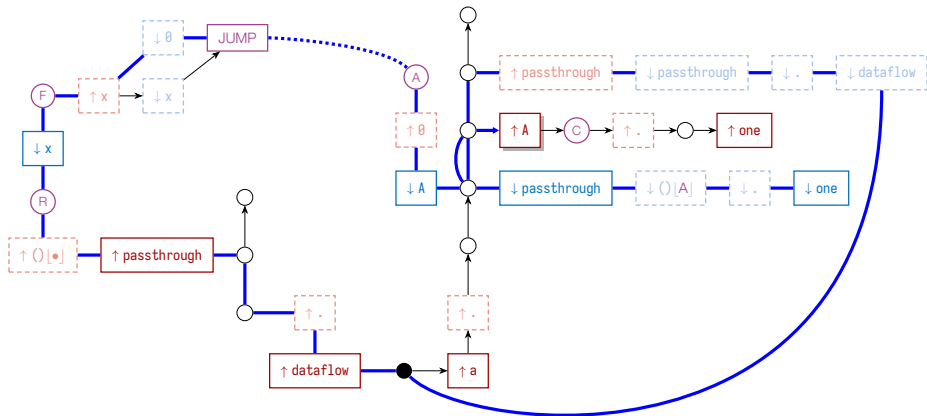
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle A.one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

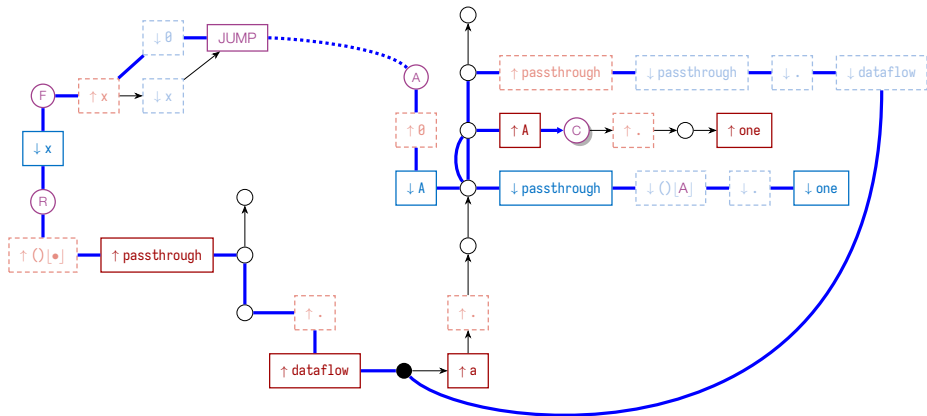
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle .one \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

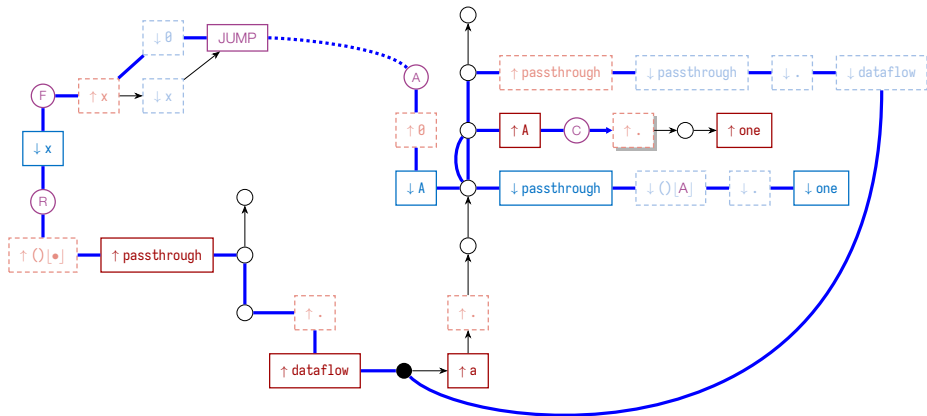
# The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle \cdot \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack:  $\circ$

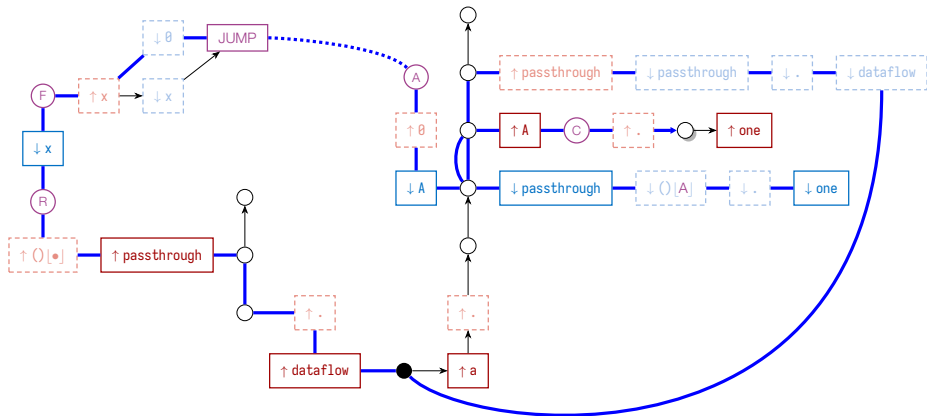
## The dataflow example



Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{one} \rangle$

- Scope stack: ○

## The dataflow example

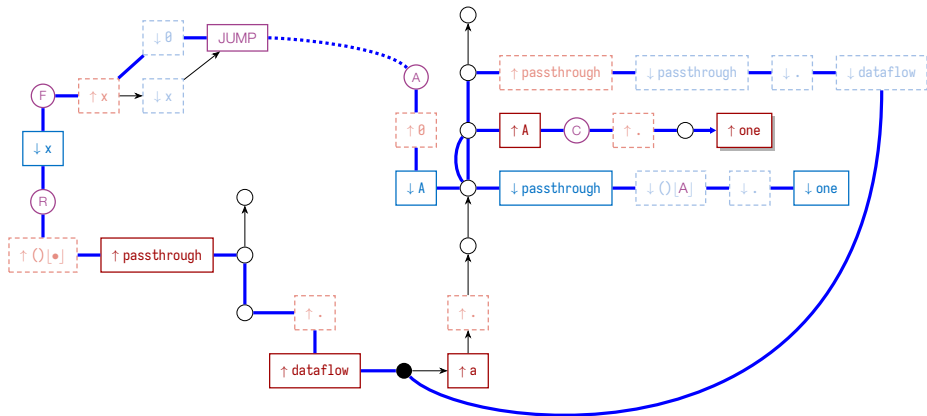


Symbol stack:  $\langle \text{one} \rangle$

Scope stack: ○



# The dataflow example



Symbol stack: ◇

Scope stack: ○

# Are we done?



We're still doing too much work at query time!

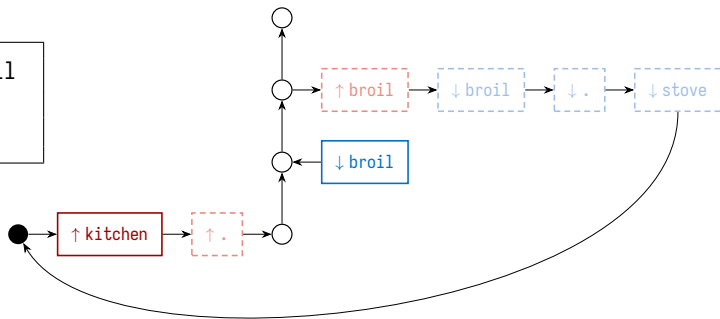
Can we shift more of the work to index time,  
while still remaining incremental?

Partial paths



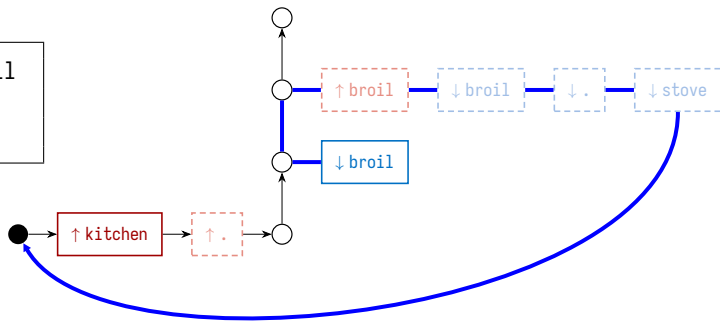
## Partial paths

```
_____ kitchen.py _____  
from stove import broil  
  
broil()
```

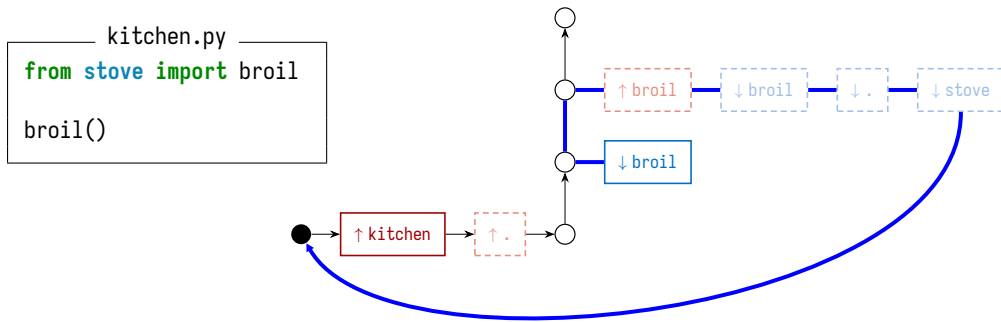


# Partial paths

```
kitchen.py  
from stove import broil  
broil()
```

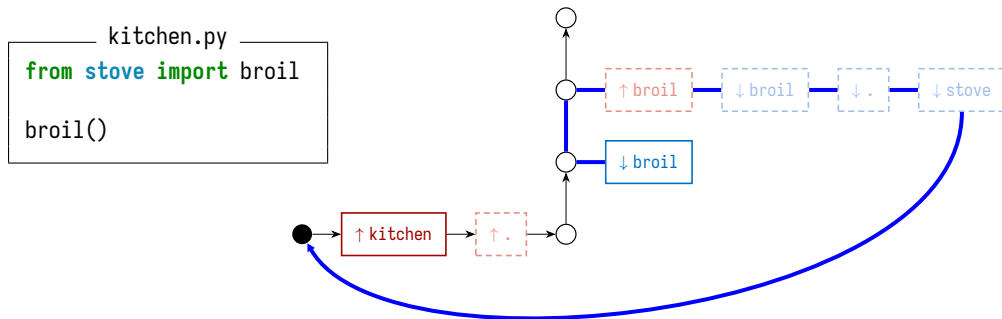


# Partial paths



$$\{\diamond, \circ\} \quad \boxed{\downarrow \text{broil}} \rightsquigarrow \bullet \quad \{\langle \text{stove.broil} \rangle, \circ\}$$

# Partial paths

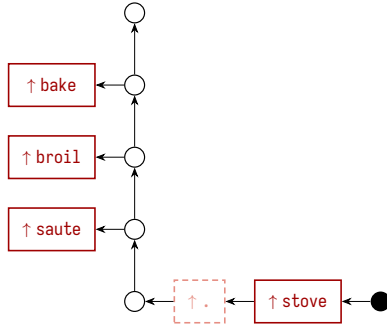


$$\{\diamond, \circ\} \quad \boxed{\downarrow \text{broil}} \rightsquigarrow \bullet \quad \{\langle \text{stove.broil} \rangle, \circ\}$$

The reference at *kitchen.py*:3:1 refers to `stove.broil` in some other file

# Partial paths

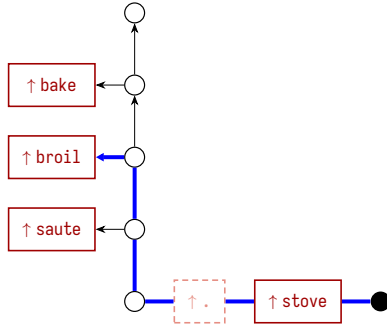
```
stove.py  
  
def bake():  
    pass  
  
def broil():  
    pass  
  
def saute():  
    pass
```





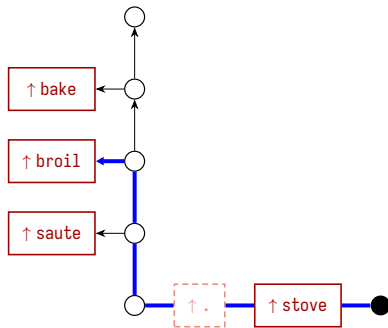
# Partial paths

```
stove.py  
  
def bake():  
    pass  
  
def broil():  
    pass  
  
def saute():  
    pass
```



# Partial paths

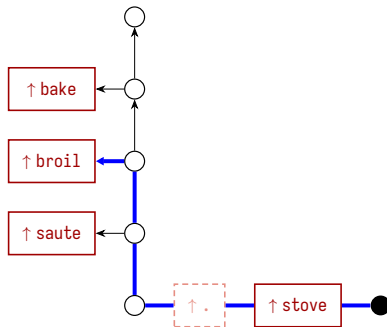
```
stove.py  
def bake():  
    pass  
  
def broil():  
    pass  
  
def saute():  
    pass
```



$$\{\langle \text{stove.broil} \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \quad \bullet \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\uparrow \text{broil}} \quad \{\psi, \phi\}$$

# Partial paths

```
stove.py  
def bake():  
    pass  
  
def broil():  
    pass  
  
def saute():  
    pass
```



$\{\langle \text{stove.broil} \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \bullet \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\uparrow \text{broil}} \{\psi, \phi\}$

`stove.broil` is defined at *stove.py*:4:5.

# Concatenating partial paths

$$\{\diamond, \circ\} \boxed{\downarrow \text{broil}} \rightsquigarrow \bullet \{\langle \text{stove.broil} \rangle, \circ\} \quad + \quad \{\langle \text{stove.broil} \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \bullet \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\uparrow \text{broil}} \{\psi, \phi\}$$

The reference at *kitchen.py:3:1*  
refers to `stove.broil` in some other file

+

`stove.broil` is defined at *stove.py:4:5*

# Concatenating partial paths

$$\{\diamond, \circ\} \boxed{\downarrow \text{broil}} \rightsquigarrow \bullet \{\langle \text{stove.broil} \rangle, \circ\} \quad + \quad \{\langle \text{stove.broil} \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \bullet \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\uparrow \text{broil}} \{\psi, \phi\}$$

$\psi = \diamond, \phi = \circ$

The reference at *kitchen.py:3:1*  
refers to `stove.broil` in some other file

+

`stove.broil` is defined at *stove.py:4:5*

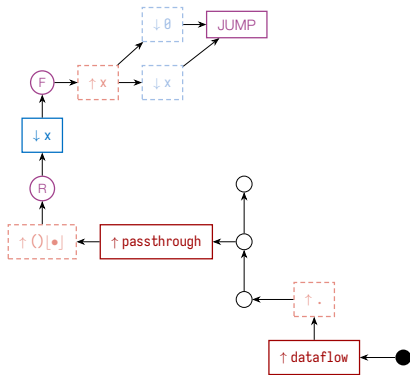
# Concatenating partial paths

$$\{\diamond, \circ\} \boxed{\downarrow \text{broil}} \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\uparrow \text{broil}} \{\diamond, \circ\}$$

The reference at *kitchen.py:3:1*  
is defined at *stove.py:4:5*.

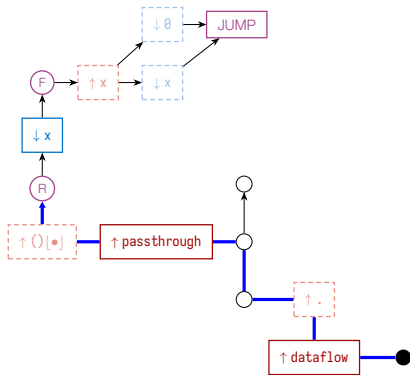
# The dataflow example

```
dataflow.py  
def passthrough(x):  
    return x
```



# The dataflow example

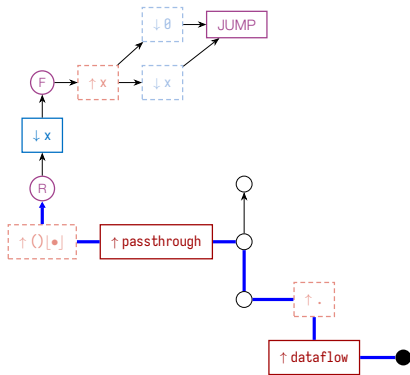
```
dataflow.py  
def passthrough(x):  
    return x
```





# The dataflow example

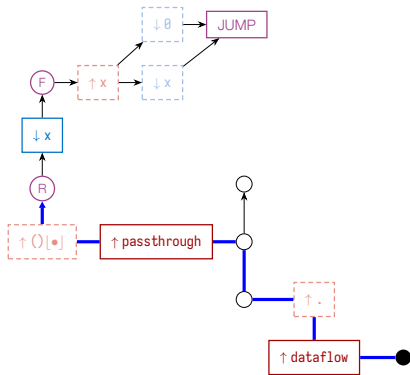
```
dataflow.py
def passthrough(x):
    return x
```



$$\{\langle \text{dataflow.passthrough}() [\phi_A] \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \bullet \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{R} \{\psi, \phi_A\}$$

# The dataflow example

```
dataflow.py
def passthrough(x):
    return x
```

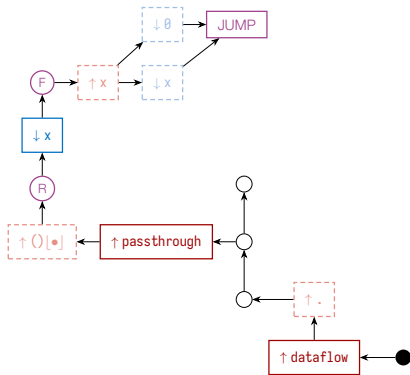


$$\{\langle \text{dataflow.passthrough}() [\phi_A] \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \bullet \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{R} \{\psi, \phi_A\}$$

dataflow.passthrough is a function  
that can be invoked.

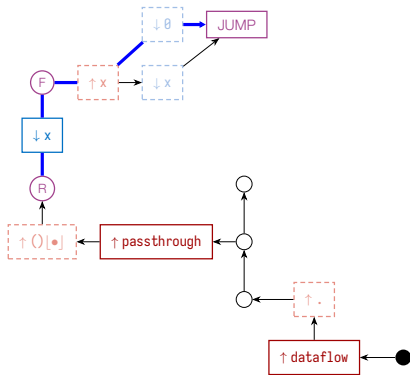
# The dataflow example

```
dataflow.py  
def passthrough(x):  
    return x
```



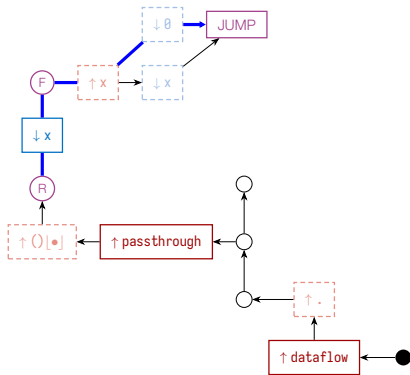
# The dataflow example

```
dataflow.py  
def passthrough(x):  
    return x
```



# The dataflow example

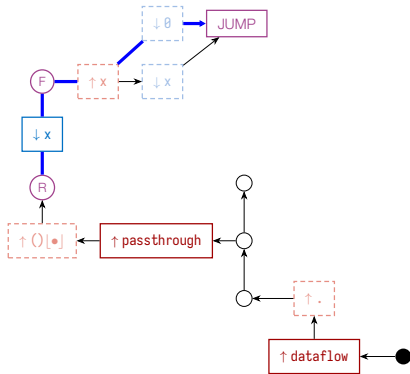
```
dataflow.py
def passthrough(x):
    return x
```



$$\{\psi, \phi\} \quad \textcircled{R} \rightsquigarrow \text{JUMP} \quad \{\langle \theta \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\}$$

# The dataflow example

```
dataflow.py
def passthrough(x):
    return x
```

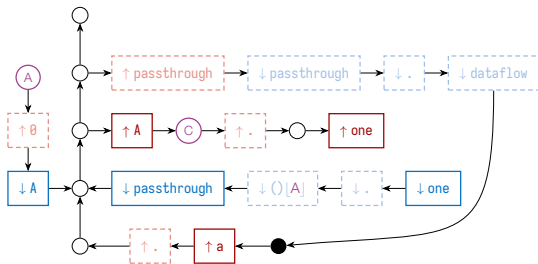


$$\{\psi, \phi\} \quad \textcircled{R} \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\text{JUMP}} \quad \{\langle 0 \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\}$$

The return value of `dataflow.passthrough` has the same type as positional parameter 0.

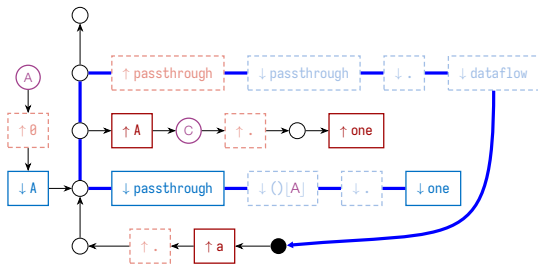
# The dataflow example

```
a.py  
  
from dataflow import passthrough  
  
class A:  
    one = 1  
  
passthrough(A).one
```



# The dataflow example

```
a.py  
  
from dataflow import passthrough  
  
class A:  
    one = 1  
  
passthrough(A).one
```



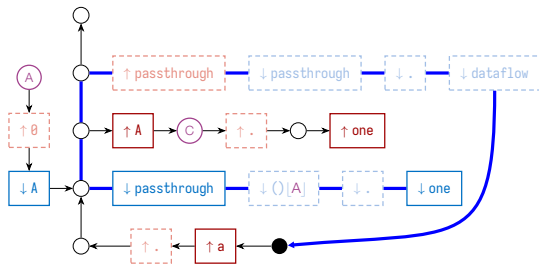


# The dataflow example

```
a.py
from dataflow import passthrough

class A:
    one = 1

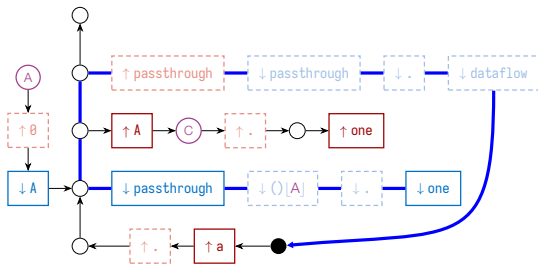
passthrough(A).one
```



$$\{\diamond, \circ\} \quad \boxed{\text{one}} \rightsquigarrow \bullet \quad \{\langle \text{dataflow.passthrough()}[\text{A}].\text{one} \rangle, \circ\}$$

# The dataflow example

```
a.py  
  
from dataflow import passthrough  
  
class A:  
    one = 1  
  
passthrough(A).one
```

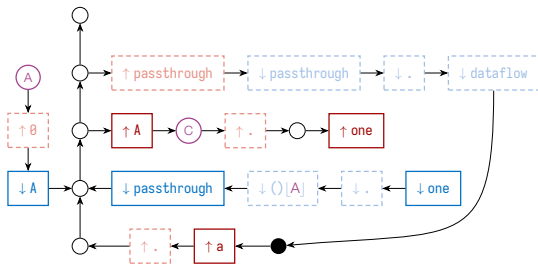


$\{\diamond, \circ\} \quad \boxed{\text{one}} \rightsquigarrow \bullet \quad \{\langle \text{dataflow.passthrough()}[\text{A}].\text{one} \rangle, \circ\}$

If you can find what `dataflow.passthrough` resolves to and can call it then the result should have a member named `one` which the reference at `a.py:6:16` resolves to.

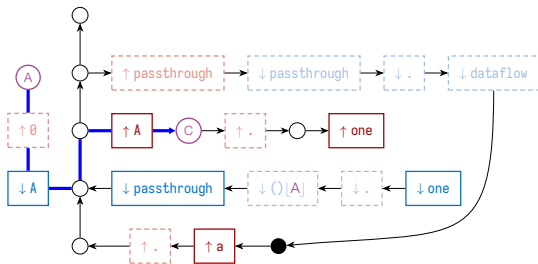
# The dataflow example

```
a.py  
  
from dataflow import passthrough  
  
class A:  
    one = 1  
  
passthrough(A).one
```



# The dataflow example

```
a.py  
  
from dataflow import passthrough  
  
class A:  
    one = 1  
  
passthrough(A).one
```



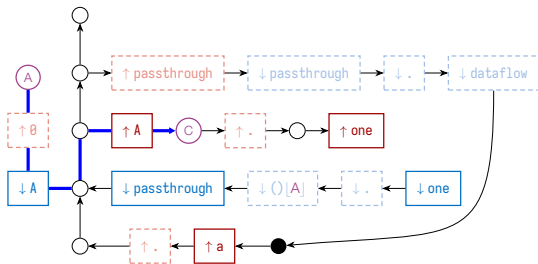
# The dataflow example

```

a.py
from dataflow import passthrough

class A:
    one = 1

passthrough(A).one
    
```



$$\{\langle 0 \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \quad \textcircled{A} \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{C} \quad \{\psi, \phi\}$$

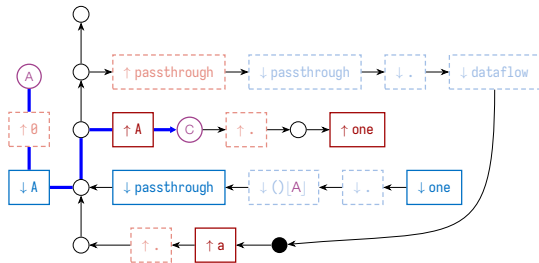
# The dataflow example

```

a.py
from dataflow import passthrough

class A:
    one = 1

passthrough(A).one
    
```

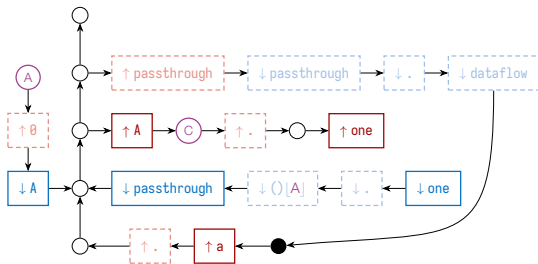


$$\{\langle 0 \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \quad \textcircled{A} \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{C} \quad \{\psi, \phi\}$$

The class A is positional parameter 0  
in the call to `dataflow.passthrough`.

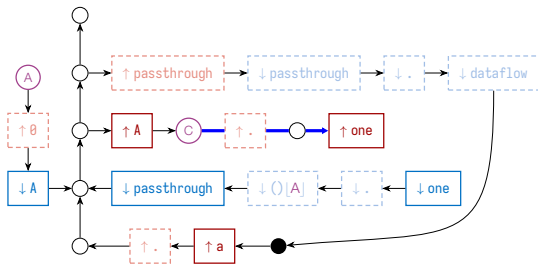
# The dataflow example

```
a.py  
  
from dataflow import passthrough  
  
class A:  
    one = 1  
  
passthrough(A).one
```



# The dataflow example

```
a.py  
  
from dataflow import passthrough  
  
class A:  
    one = 1  
  
passthrough(A).one
```





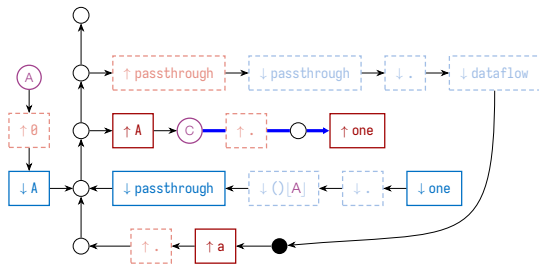
# The dataflow example

```

a.py
from dataflow import passthrough

class A:
    one = 1

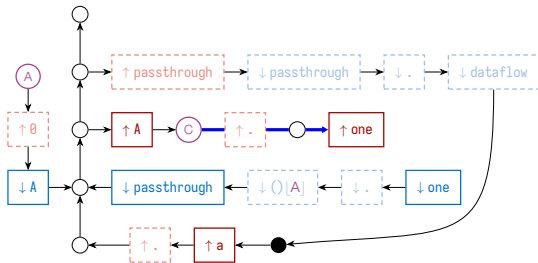
passthrough(A).one
    
```



$$\{\langle .one \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \quad \text{C} \rightsquigarrow \text{one} \quad \{\psi, \phi\}$$

# The dataflow example

```
a.py  
  
from dataflow import passthrough  
  
class A:  
    one = 1  
  
passthrough(A).one
```



$$\{\langle \cdot \text{one} \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \quad \text{C} \rightsquigarrow \text{one} \quad \{\psi, \phi\}$$

The class  $\text{A}$  has a class member named  $\text{one}$   
which is defined at  $a.py:4:5$ .

# The dataflow example

$\{\diamond, \circ\}$  one  $\rightsquigarrow$   $\bullet \{ \langle \text{dataflow.passthrough()}[\textcolor{violet}{A}].\text{one} \rangle, \circ \}$

If you can find what `dataflow.passthrough` resolves to and can call it, then the result should have a member named `one` which the reference at *a.py:6:16* resolves to.

# The dataflow example

$$\{\diamond, \circ\} \quad \boxed{\text{one}} \rightsquigarrow \bullet \{ \langle \text{dataflow.passthrough()}[\textcolor{violet}{A}].\text{one} \rangle, \circ \} \quad + \quad \{ \langle \text{dataflow.passthrough()}[\phi_A] \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi \} \bullet \rightsquigarrow \textcolor{violet}{R} \{ \psi, \phi_A \}$$

If you can find what `dataflow.passthrough` resolves to and can call it, then the result should have a member named `one` which the reference at *a.py:6:16* resolves to.

+

`dataflow.passthrough` is a function that can be invoked.

# The dataflow example

$$\{\diamond, \circ\} \quad \boxed{\text{one}} \rightsquigarrow \bullet \{ \langle \text{dataflow.passthrough()}[\text{A}].\text{one} \rangle, \circ \} \quad + \quad \{ \langle \text{dataflow.passthrough()}[\phi_A] \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi \} \bullet \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{\text{R}} \{ \psi, \phi_A \}$$
$$\psi = \langle .\text{one} \rangle, \phi = \circ, \phi_A = (\text{A})$$

If you can find what `dataflow.passthrough` resolves to and can call it, then the result should have a member named `one` which the reference at `a.py:6:16` resolves to.

+

`dataflow.passthrough` is a function that can be invoked.

# The dataflow example

$$\{\diamond, \circ\} \quad \boxed{\text{one}} \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{\text{R}} \quad \{\langle .\text{one} \rangle, (\textcolor{violet}{A})\}$$

The result of calling `dataflow.passthrough`  
should have a member named `one`  
which the reference at *a.py:6:16* resolves to.

# The dataflow example

$\{\diamond, \circ\}$  one  $\rightsquigarrow$  R  $\{\langle .one \rangle, (A)\}$

+

$\{\psi, \phi\}$  R  $\rightsquigarrow$  JUMP  $\{\langle \emptyset \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\}$

The result of calling `dataflow.passthrough` should have a member named `one` which the reference at `a.py:6:16` resolves to.

+

The return value of `dataflow.passthrough` has the same type as positional parameter 0.

# The dataflow example

$\{\diamond, \circ\}$  one  $\rightsquigarrow$  R  $\{\langle .one \rangle, (A)\}$

+

$\{\psi, \phi\}$  R  $\rightsquigarrow$  JUMP  $\{\langle \emptyset \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\}$

$\psi = \langle .one \rangle, \phi = \circ$

The result of calling `dataflow.passthrough` should have a member named `one` which the reference at `a.py:6:16` resolves to.

+

The return value of `dataflow.passthrough` has the same type as positional parameter 0.



# The dataflow example



Positional parameter 0  
should have a member named **one**  
which the reference at *a.py:6:16* resolves to.

# The dataflow example

$\{\diamond, \circ\}$  one  $\rightsquigarrow$  JUMP  $\{\langle \emptyset.\text{one} \rangle, (\textcolor{violet}{A})\}$

Positional parameter 0  
should have a member named `one`  
which the reference at *a.py*:6:16 resolves to.



Resolve the JUMP node.

# The dataflow example



Positional parameter 0  
should have a member named **one**  
which the reference at *a.py:6:16* resolves to.

# The dataflow example

$\{\diamond, \circ\}$  one  $\rightsquigarrow$  A  $\{\langle \theta.\text{one} \rangle, \circ\}$

+

$\{\langle \theta \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\}$  A  $\rightsquigarrow$  C  $\{\psi, \phi\}$

Positional parameter 0  
should have a member named `one`  
which the reference at *a.py:6:16* resolves to.

+

The class `A` is positional parameter 0  
in the call to `dataflow.passthrough`.

# The dataflow example

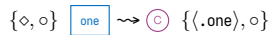
$$\{\diamond, \circ\} \quad \boxed{\text{one}} \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{A} \quad \{\langle \theta.\text{one} \rangle, \circ\} \quad + \quad \{\langle \theta \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\} \quad \textcircled{A} \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{C} \quad \{\psi, \phi\}$$
$$\psi = \langle .\text{one} \rangle, \phi = \circ$$

Positional parameter 0  
should have a member named `one`  
which the reference at *a.py:6:16* resolves to.

+

The class `A` is positional parameter 0  
in the call to `dataflow.passthrough`.

# The dataflow example



The class A  
should have a member named `one`  
which the reference at *a.py:6:16* resolves to.

# The dataflow example

$\{\diamond, \circ\}$  one  $\rightsquigarrow$  C  $\{\langle .one \rangle, \circ\}$

+

$\{\langle .one \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\}$  C  $\rightsquigarrow$  one  $\{\psi, \phi\}$

The class A  
should have a member named **one**  
which the reference at *a.py:6:16* resolves to.

+

The class **A** has a class member named **one**  
which is defined at *a.py:4:5*.

# The dataflow example

$\{\diamond, \circ\}$  one  $\rightsquigarrow$  C  $\{\langle .one \rangle, \circ\}$

+

$\{\langle .one \rangle \cdot \psi, \phi\}$  C  $\rightsquigarrow$  one  $\{\psi, \phi\}$

$\psi = \diamond, \phi = \circ$

The class A  
should have a member named **one**  
which the reference at *a.py:6:16* resolves to.

+

The class A has a class member named **one**  
which is defined at *a.py:4:5*.



# The dataflow example



The definition at *a.py:4:5*  
is what the reference at  
*a.py:6:16* resolves to.

Index

Query

Clone changed files  
Parse using tree-sitter  
Construct stack graph  
Find partial paths

Load partial paths lazily  
Stitch them together

Index

Query

Clone changed files  
Parse using tree-sitter  
Construct stack graph  
Find partial paths

p50: 5 sec  
p99: 1-2 min

Load partial paths lazily  
Stitch them together

p50: 50ms  
p99: 100ms

# One more for the road

MyMap.java

```
import java.util.HashMap;

class MyMap extends HashMap<String, String> {
    int firstLength() {
        return this.entrySet().iterator()
            .next().getKey().length();
    }
}
```

# Picture credits

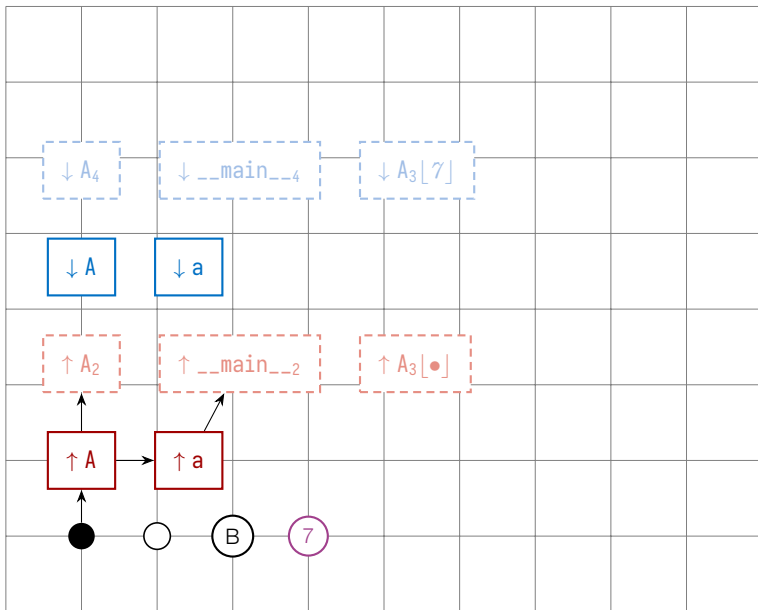
- Slide 3 Ivan Radic, “Close-up of a compass graffiti on the ground”  
CC-BY-2.0, <https://flic.kr/p/2kGKMtM>
- Slide 5 Mustang Joe, “I swear...”  
Public domain, <https://flic.kr/p/VSLwD6>
- Slide 13 Marco Verch, “Close-up, a piece of yellow cake with red currant berries”  
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- Slide 21 Katja Schulz, “Inchworm”  
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github/stack-graphs  
tree-sitter/tree-sitter-graph



# Are we done?

- ▶ Different languages have different name binding rules.
- ▶ Some of those rules can be quite complex.
- ▶ The result might depend on intermediate files.
- ▶ We don't want to require manual per-repo configuration.
- ▶ We need incremental processing to handle our scale.



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- ▶ We need incremental processing to handle our scale.



**Making stack graphs**



tree-sitter

# tree-sitter

stove.py

```
def bake():  
    pass
```

```
def broil():  
    pass
```

```
def saute():  
    pass
```

```
broil()
```

# tree-sitter

```
(module [0, 0] - [10, 0]
  (function_definition [0, 0] - [1, 8]
    name: (identifier [0, 4] - [0, 8])
    parameters: (parameters [0, 8] - [0, 10])
    body: (block [1, 4] - [1, 8]
      (pass_statement [1, 4] - [1, 8])))
  (function_definition [3, 0] - [4, 8]
    name: (identifier [3, 4] - [3, 9])
    parameters: (parameters [3, 9] - [3, 11])
    body: (block [4, 4] - [4, 8]
      (pass_statement [4, 4] - [4, 8])))
  (function_definition [6, 0] - [7, 8]
    name: (identifier [6, 4] - [6, 9])
    parameters: (parameters [6, 9] - [6, 11])
    body: (block [7, 4] - [7, 8]
      (pass_statement [7, 4] - [7, 8])))
  (expression_statement [9, 0] - [9, 7]
    (call [9, 0] - [9, 7]
      function: (identifier [9, 0] - [9, 5])
      arguments: (argument_list [9, 5] - [9, 7]))))
```

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```

```
(function_definition
  name: (identifier) @name) @function
```



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    (call [9, 0] - [9, 7])
      function: (identifier [9, 0] - [9, 5])
      arguments: (argument_list [9, 5] - [9, 7]))))
```

```
(function_definition
  name: (identifier) @name) @function
{
  node @function.def
  attr (@function.def) kind = "definition"
  attr (@function.def) symbol = @name

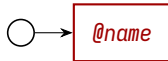
  edge @function.containing_scope → @function.def
}
```

# tree-sitter

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(module [0, 0] - [10, 0])
  (function_definition [0, 0] - [1, 8])
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  name: (identifier) @name) @function
{
  node @function.def
  attr (@function.def) kind = "definition"
  attr (@function.def) symbol = @name

  edge @function.containing_scope → @function.def
}
```





github/stack-graphs  
tree-sitter/tree-sitter  
tree-sitter/tree-sitter-graph



github/stack-graphs  
tree-sitter/tree-sitter  
tree-sitter/tree-sitter-graph



tree-sitter/tree-sitter-python



tree-sitter/tree-sitter-javascript



tree-sitter/tree-sitter-rust



tree-sitter/tree-sitter-ruby



elixir-lang/tree-sitter-elixir



r-lib/tree-sitter-r

⋮

# Extras

```
stove.rs  
fn broil() {}  
fn broil() {}  
fn saute() {}
```

