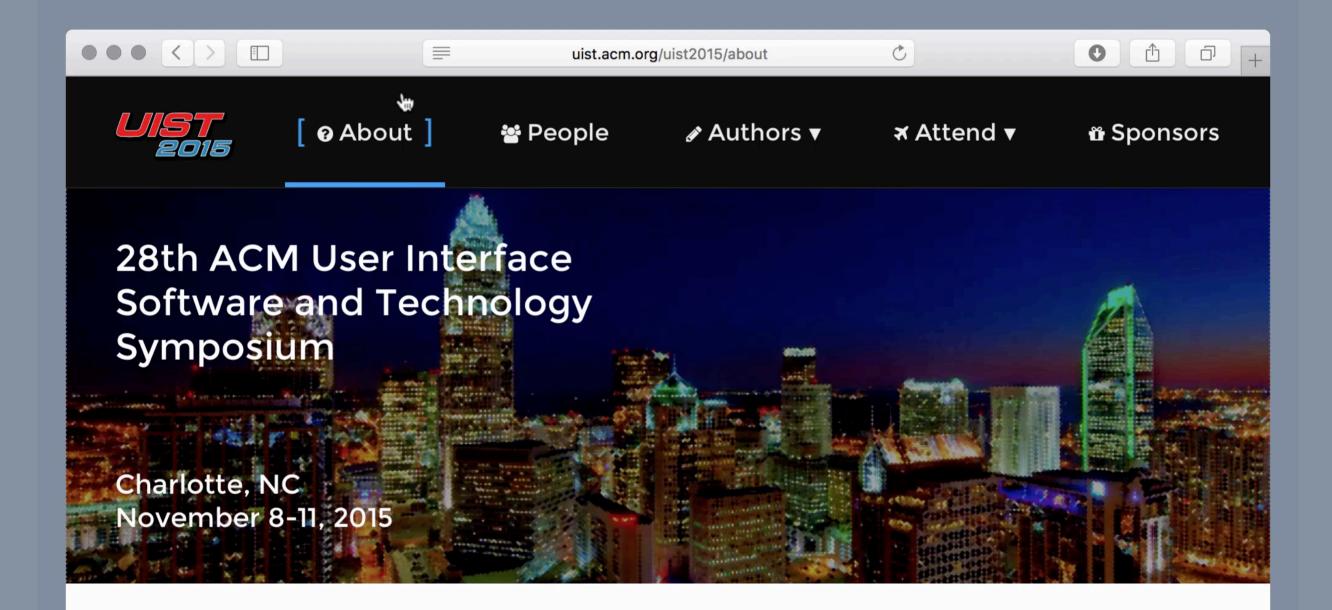


# Explaining Visual Changes in Web Interfaces

Brian Burg, Andrew J Ko, Michael Ernst

University of Washington



#### About

The ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology (UIST) is the premier forum for innovations in human-computer interfaces. Sponsored by ACM special interest groups on computer-human interaction (SIGCHI) and computer graphics (SIGGRAPH), UIST brings together people from diverse areas including graphical & web user interfaces, tangible & ubiquitous computing, virtual & augmented reality, multimedia, new input & output devices, and CSCW. The intimate size and intensive program make UIST an ideal opportunity to exchange research results and ideas. Join us in Charlotte!

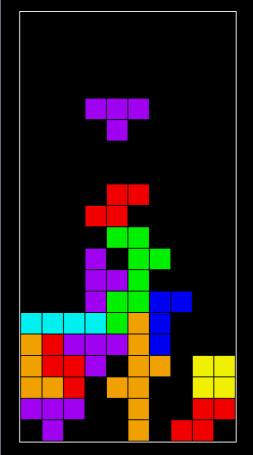
# **Feature Location**

Feature location is the activity of identifying an initial location in the source code that implements functionality in a software system.

Dit, B., Revelle, M., Gethers, M., and Poshyvanyk, D., "Feature Location in Source Code: A Taxonomy and Survey", Journal of Software: Evolution and Process (JSEP), vol. 25, no. 1, January 2013, pp. 53–95

# Feature Location for Interactive Web Content





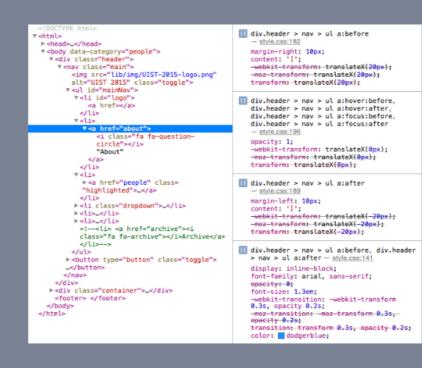
### How can I interact with it?



#### **Visual Output**



### How is the visual effect achieved?





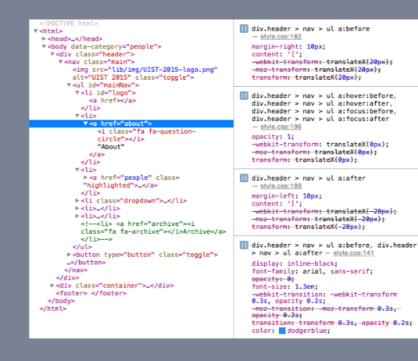
DOM & CSS 4---- Visual Output





## What code is ultimately responsible?

 A people 
 Scripts
 B jquery-2.1.1.min.js /\*! jQuery v2.1.1 | (c) 2005, 2014 jQuery Foundation, Inc. | jquery.org/lic !function(a, b) { throw new Error("jQuery requires a window with a document");
return b(a) } : b(a) } { 'undefined" != typeof window ? window : this, function(a, b) {
 var c = [], d = c.slice, e = c.concat, f = c.push, g = c.indexOf, h = {
 j = h.hasOwnProperty, k = {}, l = a.document, m = "2.1.1", n = function(a,
 return new n.fn.init(a, b) 10 }, o = /^[\s\uFEFF\xA0]+[[\s\uFEFF\xA0]+\$/g, p = /^-ms-/, q = /-([\da-: function(a, b) { 12 return b.toUpperCase() 13 14 }; n.fn = n.prototype = { 15 16 17 jquery: m, constructor: n, selector: "", 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 length: 0, toArray: function() { return d.call(this) Ъ. get: function(a) { return null != a ? 0 > a ? this[a + this.length] : this[a] : d. ٦. pushStack: function(a) { var b = n.merge(this.constructor(), a); return b.prevObject = this, b.context = this.context, b 28 29 30 each: function(a, b) {
 return n.each(this, a, b) 3.

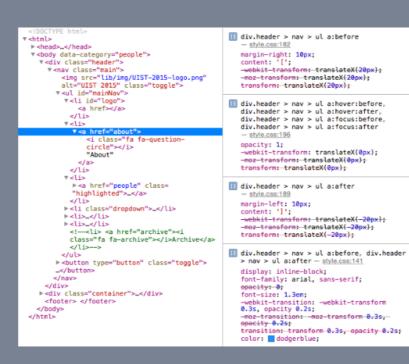








**Source and State** 







### Scattered State

**No Output History** 



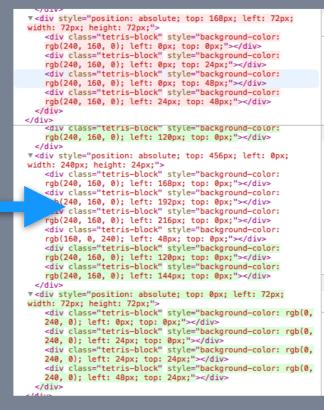




**Output Examples** 







**Output Examples** 

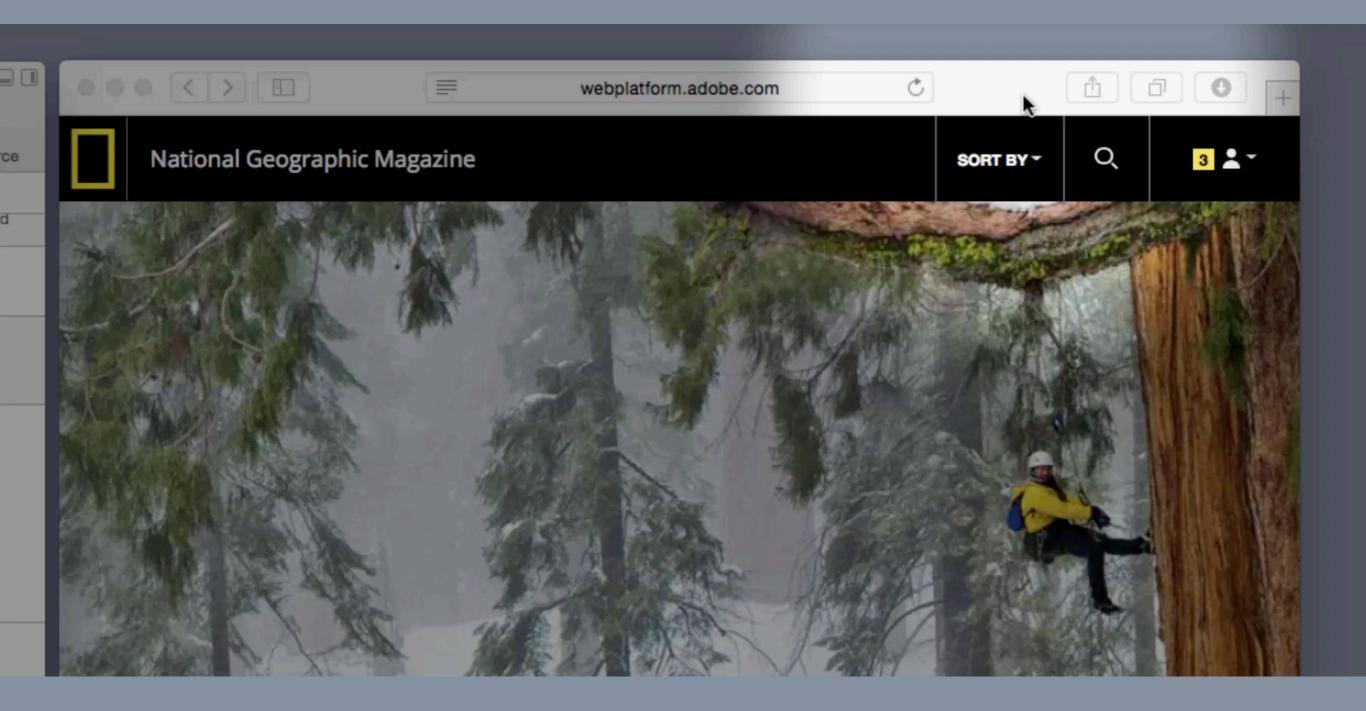
#### **State Differences**



**Output Examples** 

State Differences

#### **JavaScript Mutations**



0.0.0				Web Inspector - timoti	ny.hatcher.name – tetris			80	••• • •	timothy.hatcl	her.name Č	₫ <b>0</b> +
	0	÷.			🗐 ē 🕕 ō 🔜 🔺	u 🗘						
Resources Timelines Debugger Console Inspect												
< > 0	500.0ms		1.50s	2.00s	2.50s	3.00s	3.50s	4.00s				
-												
	a an 1						aran I aran I					
-	2.00s	4.00s	6.00s	8.00s	10.00s	12.00s	14.00s 16.00s			Press Space to start.	Level: 1	
											Lines: 0	
										Clear multiple lines in one go for more points.		
_											Score: 0	
-												
									Ŀ3			
									+2			
-												
_												
-												
>												
1000								-				

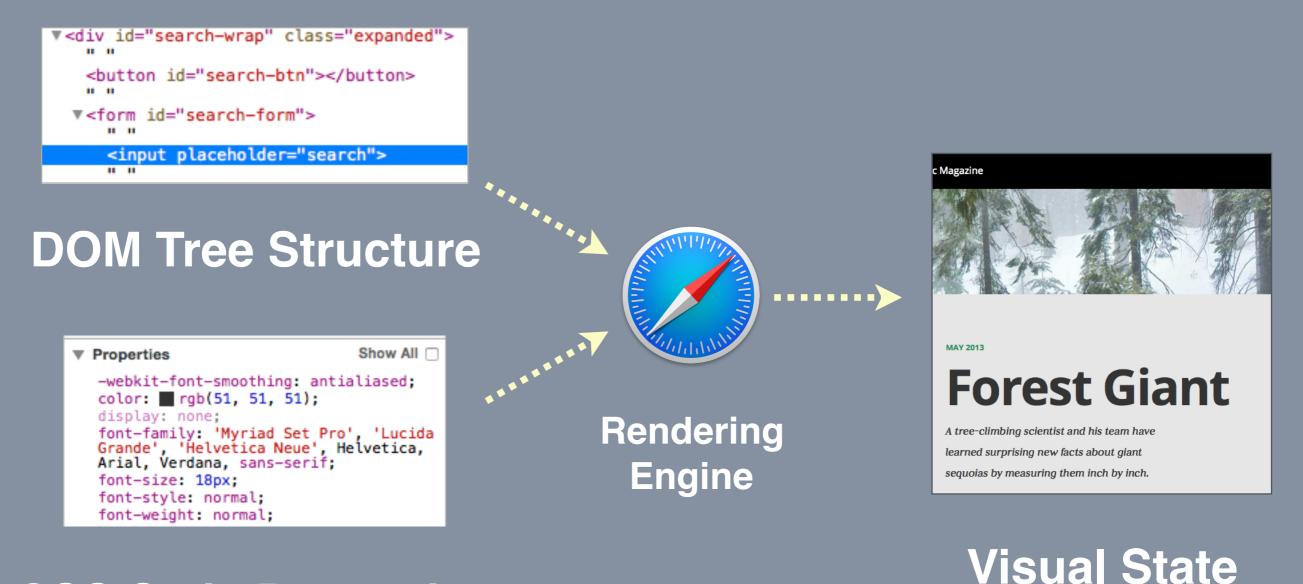


**Output Examples** 

**State Differences** 

#### JavaScript Mutations

## What determines visual appearance?



#### **CSS Style Properties**

Color, layout mode, visual styling, text rendering, handling of children

## **Target Element Snapshots**

<pre>▼<div class="expanded" id="search-wrap"> ""</div></pre>
<button id="search-btn"></button>
▼ <form id="search-form"></form>
<input placeholder="search"/>
<pre><input ptacenotuer="search"/></pre>



#### **DOM Subtree**

Properties Show All
<pre>-webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased; color: rgb(51, 51, 51); display: none;</pre>
<pre>font-family: 'Myriad Set Pro', 'Lucida Grande', 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;</pre>
<pre>font-size: 18px; font-style: normal;</pre>
<pre>font-weight: normal; height: auto;</pre>
<pre>line-height: 26px; text-rendering: optimizelegibility; width: auto;</pre>

#### Computed Styles & Related Rules

#### **Element Screenshots**

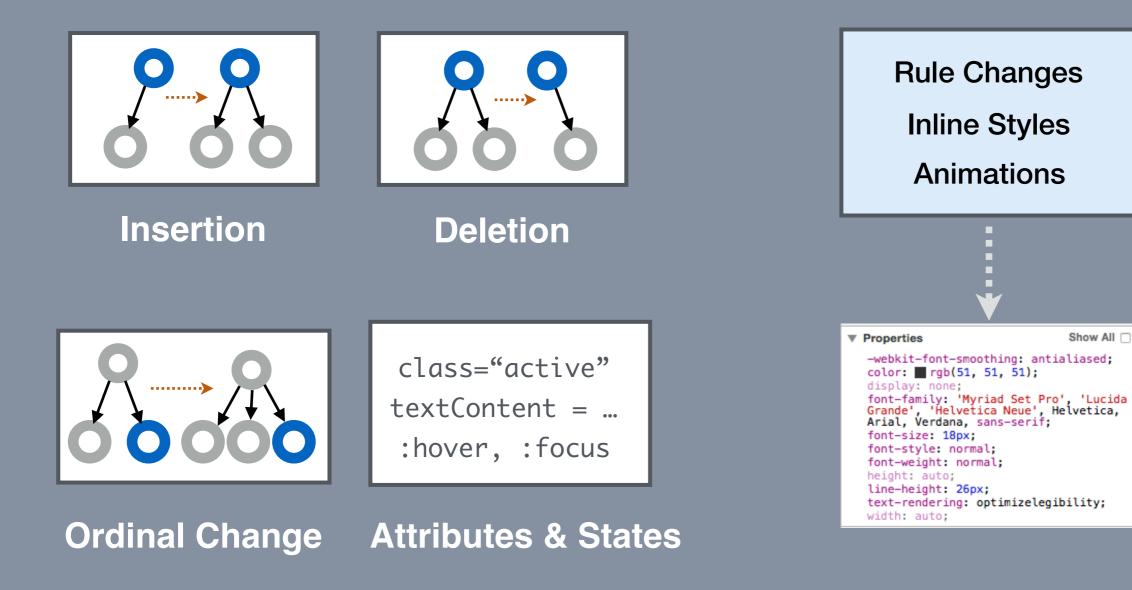
Attribute Modified	CreateBlock - tetris.js:469
Element Inserted	rebuildPiece - tetris.js:432
Element Removed	i rebuildPiece - tetris.js:421
Element Removed	// rebuildPiece - tetris.js:421
Element Removed	rebuildPiece - tetris.js:421
Element Removed	rebuildPiece - tetris.js:421
Attribute Modified	CreateBlock - tetris.js:469
Element Inserted	🕜 rebuildPiece - tetris.js:432
Attribute Modified	CreateBlock - tetris.js:469

**Mutation Operations** 

## Why does visual appearance change?

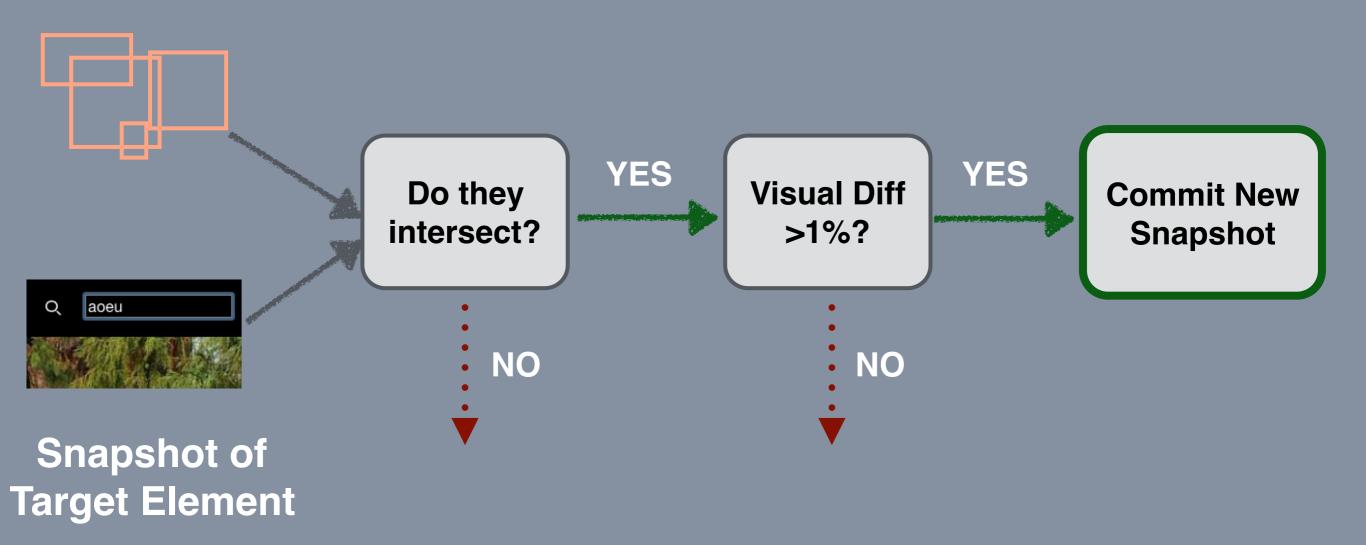
#### **DOM Tree Mutations**

#### **Style Property Changes**



## **Detecting changes in appearance**

#### **Painted Rects**



# Comparing State Snapshots

	<pre>v-div style="position: absolute; top: 168px; left: 72px; width: 72px; height: 72px;"-</pre>
Authors 🗸	<pre>rgb(240, 160, 0); Left: Byr; top: Byr;"-</pre> //div div Glass="teris-labck" style="background-color: div class="teris-block" style="background-color: rgb(240, 160, 0); Left: Byr; top: Hyr;"-/div div class="teris-block" style="background-color: rgb(240, 160, 0); Left: Zhyr; top: Apyr:"-/div div class="teris-block" style="background-color: rgb(240, 160, 0); Left: Zhyr; top: Apyr:"-/div div class="teris-block" style="background-color: rgb(240, 160, 0); Left: Zhyr; top: Byr;"-/div div div style="background-color: rdiv style="background-color: rdiv"
$\Delta(pre, post)$	<pre>vidit: 240px; height: 24px;"&gt; vidit: 240px; height: 240px; he</pre>
[ 🖋 Authors 🔻 ]	rgb/240, 160, 0); Left: 1200; too: 00x <sup>+</sup> ->dis- disclass=teris-block style="background-color disclass=teris-block style="background-color; disclass=teris-block style="background-color; rgb(0, disclass=teris-block style="background-color; rgb(0, disclass=teris-block" style="backgro

### **Per-element change summaries** Structure: Insertion, Deletion, Attributes, ... Styles: Added, Removed, Value Change

### Relies on stable DOM element identity Doesn't work well when view state is split from DOM

# Change-Relevant Operation Slicing



- 1. Instrument and record mutation operations.
- 2. Build a dependency graph for operations between the pre-state and post-state.
- 3. Based on change summary, find an *equivalent mutation operation* to explain the change.
- 4. Return equivalent operation + dependencies

# **Technical Challenges**

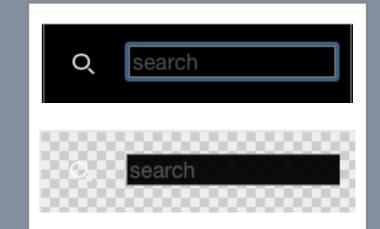
Visual containment, stacking

Software vs hardware rendering

Unstable DOM element identities

Megamorphic call sites in library code

Pruning ineffective styles and attributes





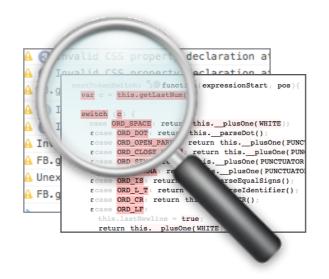


# Summary

Feature Location via Visual States States can be automatically captured when drawing.

Juxtapose Captured Inputs and Outputs State and output snapshots help explain each other.

**Diff Markers Filter Relevant Operations** Slicing algorithms can show responsible operations.



# Explaining Visual Changes in Web Interfaces

Brian Burg, Andrew J Ko, Michael Ernst

University of Washington