

# Chemanalysis: Dialyzing Elixir

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# What is Dialyzer?

Did you know...

# Elixir Has Types!

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They're in the Elixir guides!

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```
@spec days_since_epoch(year :: integer, month :: integer, day :: integer) :: integer  
@type color :: {red :: integer, green :: integer, blue :: integer}
```

# Types Help You Find Bugs!

```
Unknown type: Elixir.Map:t/0
```

```
lib/myapp/event_logger.ex:38: Expression produces a value of type 'ok' | {'error',_},  
but this value is unmatched
```

```
lib/collectable.ex:1: The specification for 'Elixir.Collectable': '__protocol__'/1  
states that the function might also return 'true' but the inferred return is  
'Elixir.Collectable' | 'false' | [{'into',1},...]
```

# Type Annotations are Optional!

👍 No compilable programs are rejected



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😭 Bugs slip through!

# Types can be inferred!

```
defmodule Inference do
  def ignore_return do
    two_types()
    :ok
  end

  def two_types do
    if rem(System.monotonic_time(), 2) == 0 do
      {:ok, 2}
    else
      :odd
    end
  end
end
```

```
lib/inference.ex:3: Expression produces a value of type 'odd' | {'ok',2},
but this value is unmatched
```

# Dialyzer automates checking types

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- Figures out what your code calls

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- Figures out what your code calls
- Computes the "success typing" of your program
- Checks for known classes of type errors

# Error Classes

Defaults (-Wno_)	Optional (-W)
behaviours	error_handling
contracts	race_conditions
fail_call	✓ underspecs
fun_app	✓ unknown
improper_lists	✓ unmatched_returns
match	overspecs
missing_calls	specdiffs
opaque	
return	
undefined_callbacks	
unused	

# underspecs

Have you ever seen or written a spec like this?

```
@spec myfun(any()) :: any()
```



# unknown

```
Unknown type: Elixir.Map:t/0
```

# unmatched\_returns

```
lib/inference.ex:3: Expression produces a value of type 'odd' | {'ok',2},  
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```

# unmatched\_returns

```
lib/inference.ex:3: Expression produces a value of type 'odd' | {'ok',2},  
but this value is unmatched
```

```
Logger.debug("result of call was #{inspect(result)}")
```

# Dialyzer + Elixir

How do I run dialyzer against my Elixir code?

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How do I run dialyzer against my Elixir code?

```
$ mix dialyzer
```

# The Process

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- Check or build PLT(s)



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- Compile the project
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- Analyze your code

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- Check or build PLT(s)
- Analyze your code
- Print warnings (possibly filtered)


# Persistent Lookup Tables (PLTs)

<b>MFA</b>	<b>Type</b>
<code>Kernel.round/1</code>	<code>((integer()   float()) -&gt; integer())</code>
<code>Map.key/0</code>	<code>any()</code>
<code>:queue.queue/0</code>	<code>:queue.queue(term())</code>

 Function + Type Index

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 Function + Type Index

 Greatly speeds up analysis

# dialyxir

Most popular, most mature

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Sophisticated PLT management

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 Transitive dependencies not default in PLT



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 Filter on strings or type / file / line

# dialyzex

Strictest set of default warnings

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PLTs include all of OTP, Elixir, deps

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Filter warnings using match-patterns

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 Big PLTs

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 Big PLTs

 Not very popular


# mix\_dialyzer

 Not production-ready, GSoC 2018

Elixir-friendly warnings (from dialyxir)




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`.dialyzer.exs` config file

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 Not production-ready, GSoC 2018

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`.dialyzer.exs` config file

`dialyzer.info` task 

## .dialyzer.exs

```
[
  apps: [remove: [], include: []],
  warnings: [
    ignore: [
      {"non_existing", :*, :unknown_type},
      {"lib/dialyzer/config/config.ex", 73, :invalid_contract},
      {"lib/dialyzer/config/config.ex", 129, :invalid_contract},
    ],
    active: [
      :unmatched_returns,
      :error_handling,
      :unknown
    ]
  ],
  extra_build_dir: []
]
```

# mix dialyzer.info

```
12:34 $ mix dialyzer.info

Welcome to mix dialyzer! A tool for integrating dialyzer into a project and analyzing discrepancies.
Here are some infos about your system:

## Application name
* mix_dialyzer

## Applications included into analysis

### Erlang applications
* erts
* kernel
* stdlib
* crypto

### Elixir applications
* elixir
* mix

### Project applications
* compiler
* erlex
* kernel
* logger
* pane
* scribe
* stdlib
* erts
* crypto
```



mix dialyzer.info

### ## Applications removed from analysis

### ## Warnings currently active

- \* `unmatched_returns` - Include warnings for function calls that ignore a structured return value or do not match against one of many possible return value(s).
- \* `error_handling` - Include warnings for functions that only return by an exception.
- \* `unknown` - Let warnings about unknown functions and types affect the exit status of the command-line version. The default is to ignore warnings about unknown functions and types when setting the exit status. When using Dialyzer from Erlang, warnings about unknown functions and types are returned; the default is not to return these warnings.

### ## Warnings ignored

- \* `error_handling` - Include warnings for functions that only return by an exception.
- \* `no_behaviours` - Suppress warnings about behavior callbacks that drift from the published recommended interfaces.
- \* `no_contracts` - Suppress warnings about invalid contracts.
- \* `no_fail_call` - Suppress warnings for failing calls.
- \* `no_fun_app` - Suppress warnings for fun applications that will fail.
- \* `no_improper_lists` - Suppress warnings for construction of improper lists.
- \* `no_match` - Suppress warnings for patterns that are unused or cannot match.
- \* `no_missing_calls` - Suppress warnings about calls to missing functions.
- \* `no_opaque` - Suppress warnings for violations of opacity of data types.
- \* `no_return` - Suppress warnings for functions that will never return a value.

# Chemanalysis

or... bugs I found in Elixir with Dialyzer



# Bug 1

Fix dialyzer underspec warning with `__protocol__ / 1`: PR #5679

Fixed January 19, 2017 (released in Elixir 1.5)

## Protocol code generation: def

```
quote do
  name  = unquote(name)
  arity = unquote(arity)

  @functions [{name, arity} | @functions]

  # Generate a fake definition with the user
  # signature that will be used by docs
  Kernel.def unquote(name)(unquote_splicing(args))

  # Generate the actual implementation
  Kernel.def unquote(name)(unquote_splicing(call_args)) do
    impl_for!(t).unquote(name)(unquote_splicing(call_args))
  end

  # ...
end
```

## Protocol code generation: dispatch

```
Kernel.def impl_for!(data) do
  impl_for(data) || raise(Protocol.UndefinedError, protocol: __MODULE__, value: data)
end

Kernel.def impl_for(%{__struct__: struct}) when :erlang.is_atom(struct) do
  struct_impl_for(struct)
end

Kernel.defp struct_impl_for(struct) do
  target = Module.concat(__MODULE__, struct)
  case impl_for?(target) do
    true  -> target.__impl__(:target)
    false -> any_impl_for()
  end
end

Kernel.defp impl_for?(target) do
  Code.ensure_compiled?(target) and
  function_exported?(target, :__impl__, 1)
end
```

## Protocol code generation: boilerplate

```
@doc false
@spec __protocol__(:module) :: __MODULE__
@spec __protocol__(:functions) :: unquote(Protocol.__functions_spec__(@functions))
@spec __protocol__(:consolidated?) :: boolean
Kernel.def __protocol__(:module), do: __MODULE__
Kernel.def __protocol__(:functions), do: unquote(:lists.sort(@functions))
Kernel.def __protocol__(:consolidated?), do: false
```

## Protocol code generation: boilerplate

```
@doc false
@spec __protocol__(:module) :: __MODULE__
@spec __protocol__(:functions) :: unquote(Protocol.__functions_spec__(@functions))
@spec __protocol__(:consolidated?) :: boolean
Kernel.def __protocol__(:module), do: __MODULE__
Kernel.def __protocol__(:functions), do: unquote(:lists.sort(@functions))
Kernel.def __protocol__(:consolidated?), do: false
```

```
lib/collectable.ex:1: The specification for
  'Elixir.Collectable': '__protocol__'/1 states that the function might also
  return 'true' but the inferred return is 'Elixir.Collectable' | 'false' |
  [{'into',1},...]
```

## Fixing underspecified `__protocol__` / 1

```
- @spec __protocol__(:consolidated?) :: boolean  
+ @spec __protocol__(:consolidated?) :: false
```

## Fixing underspecified `__protocol__/1`

```
- @spec __protocol__(:consolidated?) :: boolean
+ @spec __protocol__(:consolidated?) :: false
```

```
defp change_impl_for([{:attribute, line, :spec, {{:__protocol__, 1}, funspecs}} | t],
                    protocol, types, structs, is_protocol, acc) do
  newspecs = for spec <- funspecs do
    case spec do
      {:type, line, :fun, [{:type, _, :product, [{:atom, _, :consolidated?}]}, _]} ->
        {:type, line, :fun,
         [{:type, line, :product, [{:atom, 0, :consolidated?}]},
          {:atom, 0, true}]} # CHANGE HERE
      other -> other
    end
  end
  change_impl_for(t, protocol, types, structs, is_protocol,
                 [{:attribute, line, :spec, {{:__protocol__, 1}, newspecs}}|acc])
end
```

# Bug 2

Remove underspecification warning for consolidated protocols: PR  
#6627

Fixed October 2, 2017 (released in Elixir 1.6)



## Updated Protocol boilerplate

```
@spec __protocol__(:module) :: __MODULE__
@spec __protocol__(:functions) :: unquote(Protocol.__functions_spec__(@functions))
@spec __protocol__(:consolidated?) :: false
@spec __protocol__(:impls) :: :not_consolidated
Kernel.def __protocol__(:module), do: __MODULE__
Kernel.def __protocol__(:functions), do: unquote(:lists.sort(@functions))
Kernel.def __protocol__(:consolidated?), do: false
Kernel.def __protocol__(:impls), do: :not_consolidated
```

## Changing the spec during consolidation

```
defp change_impl_for([{:attribute, line, :spec, [{:__protocol__, 1}, funspecs]} | tail]
                    protocol, types, structs, protocol?, acc) do
  new_specs = for spec <- funspecs do
    case spec do
      # ...
      # ADDED:
      {:type, line, :fun, [{:type, _, :product, [{:atom, _, :impls}]}, _]} ->
        {:type, line, :fun,
         [{:type, line, :product, [{:atom, 0, :impls}]},
          {:type, 0, :tuple,
           [{:atom, 0, :consolidated},
            {:type, 0, :list, [{:type, 0, :module, []}]}]}]}
      # ...
    end
  end
```

## Changing the spec during consolidation

```
defp change_impl_for([{:attribute, line, :spec, {{:__protocol__, 1}, funspecs}} | tail]
                    protocol, types, structs, protocol?, acc) do
  new_specs = for spec <- funspecs do
    case spec do
      # ...
      # ADDED:
      {:type, line, :fun, [{:type, _, :product, [{:atom, _, :impls}]}, _]} ->
        {:type, line, :fun,
         [{:type, line, :product, [{:atom, 0, :impls}]},
          {:type, 0, :tuple,
           [{:atom, 0, :consolidated},
            {:type, 0, :list, [{:type, 0, :module, []}]}]}]}
      # ...
    end
  end
```

```
@spec __protocol__(:impls) :: {:consolidated, [module()]}
```

## Underspecified list of modules

```
'Elixir.Collectable': '__protocol__'('impls') -> {'consolidated',[module()]}
; ('consolidated?') -> 'true'
; ('functions') -> [{'into',1},...]
; ('module') -> 'Elixir.Collectable'
```

is a supertype of the success typing:

```
'Elixir.Collectable': '__protocol__'('consolidated?' | 'functions' |
                                     'impls' | 'module') ->
'Elixir.Collectable' |
'true' |
[{'into',1},...] |
{'consolidated',[ 'Elixir.BitString' | 'Elixir.File.Stream' |
                  'Elixir.HashDict' | 'Elixir.HashSet' |
                  'Elixir.IO.Stream' | 'Elixir.List' |
                  'Elixir.Map' | 'Elixir.MapSet',...]}
```

## Fixing underspecification AGAIN!

```

    [{:type, line, :product, [{:atom, 0, :consolidated?}]},
     {:atom, 0, true}]]
  {:type, line, :fun, [{:type, _, :product, [{:atom, _, :impls}]}, _]} ->
+   impls = for mod <- types, do: {:atom, 0, mod}
    {:type, line, :fun,
     [{:type, line, :product, [{:atom, 0, :impls}]},
     {:type, 0, :tuple,
      [{:atom, 0, :consolidated},
-      {:type, 0, :list, [{:type, 0, :module, []}]}]}]}]}
+      {:type, 0, :list, [{:type, 0, :union, impls}]}]}]}]}
    other -> other
  end
end
end

```

# Bug 3

Guard test `tuple_size(...)` can never succeed warning: Issue #8157

Fixed by PR #8196 on September 14, 2018 (Released in Elixir 1.8)

## The warning

```
Guard test tuple_size(__@5::#{'__exception__':='true', '__struct__':=_ , _=>_})  
can never succeed
```

## Prometheus.ex delegation macro

```
defmacro delegate(fun, opts \\ []) do
  fun = Macro.escape(fun, unquote: true)

  quote bind_quoted: [fun: fun, opts: opts] do
    target = Keyword.get(opts, :to, @erlang_module)

    {name, args, as, as_args} = Kernel.Utils.defdelegate(fun, opts)

    def unquote(name)(unquote_splicing(args)) do
      Prometheus.Error.with_prometheus_error(
        unquote(target).unquote(as)(unquote_splicing(as_args))
      )
    end
  end
end
```



## Prometheus.ex error-handling macro

```
defmacro with_prometheus_error(block) do
  quote do
    try do
      unquote(block)
    rescue
      e in ErlangError ->
        reraise(
          Prometheus.Error.normalize(e),
          unquote(
            if macro_exported?(Kernel.SpecialForms, :__STACKTRACE__, 0) do
              quote(do: __STACKTRACE__)
            else
              quote(do: System.stacktrace())
            end
          )
        )
    end
  end
end
```

## Elixir exception normalization

```
error:#{'__struct__' := __@4, '__exception__' := true} = __@3:___STACKTRACE__@1
  when __@4 == 'Elixir.ErlangError' ->
    _e@1 =
      'Elixir.Exception':normalize(
        error, __@3,
        case __@3 of
          __@5 when tuple_size(__@5) == 2 andalso
            element(1, __@5) == badkey;
            __@5 == undef;
            __@5 == function_clause ->
              ___STACKTRACE__@1;
          _ ->
            []
        end),
```

## Fixing the guard test

```

dynamic_normalize(Meta, Var, [H | T]) ->
+ Generated = ?generated(Meta),
+
  Guards =
    lists:foldl(fun(Alias, Acc) ->
-      {'when', Meta, [erl_rescue_stacktrace_for(Meta, Var, Alias), Acc]}
-      end, erl_rescue_stacktrace_for(Meta, Var, H), T),
+      {'when', Generated, [erl_rescue_stacktrace_for(Generated, Var, Alias), Acc]}
+      end, erl_rescue_stacktrace_for(Generated, Var, H), T),

- {'case', Meta, [
+ {'case', Generated, [
  Var,
  [{do, [
-    {'->', Meta, [[{'when', Meta, [Var, Guards]}], {'__STACKTRACE__', Meta, nil}]},
-    {'->', Meta, [[{'_', Meta, nil}], []]}
+    {'->', Generated, [[{'when', Generated, [Var, Guards]}], {'__STACKTRACE__', Gene
+    {'->', Generated, [[{'_', Generated, nil}], []]}
  ]}]
  ]}.

```

# Conclusion

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- Elixir integrates well with Dialyzer

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- Dialyzer is a useful tool for improving your code
- Elixir integrates well with Dialyzer
- You can find bugs in Elixir!

# Thanks!

<https://seancribbs.com/presentations/chemanalysis-dialyzing-elixir.html>