

Chasten Your Python Program: Configurable Program Analysis and Linting with XPath

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Access resources during the talk!

Scan the QR code to follow along



What is **chasten**? Why did we build it?



- Configurable **program analysis** and **linting** with XPath expressions
 - Avoid a unique performance anti-pattern?
 - Confirm the use of a new coding style?
 - Nervous about writing custom AST visitors?
 - Need configuration and data storage of results?

Chasten helps you automatically detect patterns in Python programs

Developers

- Project-specific checks
- Avoid code anti-patterns
- Facilitate code reviews

Researchers

- Count code patterns
- Measure code quality
- Easily share results

Students

- Explore different code style
- Avoid performance problems
- Confirm project criteria

Educators

- Give early feedback on code style
- Enforce assignment requirements
- Support use on laptops and in CI

Example: students and educators using **chasten** for a Python project

- Students may struggle to write **efficient** and **readable** Python code
- Manual review by instructors is **time-consuming** and **error-prone**
- Regex is **brittle** and AST-based tools are **hard to prototype**

Project Goal: **chasten** enables **scalable** and **structure-aware** feedback that effectively **supports** both **instructors** and **students**

Take a Step Back: Before diving into the implementation of **chasten**, it's worth surveying the landscape of **linting** and **checking**

Many Trade-Offs: Different tools with varying implementation, features, performance, and extensibility! Which one(s) to pick?

Building a source code analyzer! What are the options and trade-offs?

Regular Expressions

- Easy to write and try out
- Often brittle and confusing

Pylint and Flake8

- Extensible with plugins
- Must have AST knowledge

Ruff

- Fast and easy to use
- No extension mechanism

Treesitter and Ast-Grep

- Configurable with patterns
- Less support for tool building

Wow, `pyastgrep` offers a novel way query a program's AST! Is XPath sufficient? Can this tool support all envisioned use cases? How?

Wait, what is an abstract syntax tree?

Python Source Code

```
1 def calculate_sum(x, y):  
2     """Add two numbers."""  
3     return x + y
```

Abstract Syntax Tree

```
1 Module(  
2     body=[  
3         FunctionDef(  
4             name='calculate_sum',  
5             args=...,  
6             body=[  
7                 Return(  
8                     value=BinOp(  
9                         left=Name(id='x', ...),  
10                        op=Add(),  
11                        right=Name(id='y', ...)))]],  
12             ...)],  
13     ...)
```

Understanding the AST

- Tree representation of code
- Nodes are syntax elements
- Great for program analysis
- Independent of code style

AST Analysis Challenges

- Complex structure for code
- Brittle regular expressions
- False positives and negatives
- Need easy way to query
- Avoid bespoke solutions
- Adopt XPath-like queries

Scanning code with **pyastgrep**

Define a Python file with functions

```
1 def too_many_args(a, b, c, d, e, f):  
2 def another_function(x, y):  
3 def a_third_function(p, q, r, s, t, u, v):
```

Find functions with more than 5 arguments

```
1 pyastgrep '//FunctionDef[count(args/args) > 5]' example.py
```

Results from running the query with **pyastgrep**

```
1 example.py:1:1:def too_many_args(a, b, c, d, e, f):  
2 example.py:7:1:def a_third_function(p, q, r, s, t, u, v):
```


Make the connection by comparing the `pyastgrep` and `chasten` tools

`pyastgrep`

- Interactive AST search tool
- Ad-hoc queries from the CLI
- Uses raw XPath expressions
- `grep`-like console output

`chasten`

- Built using `pyastgrep`'s API
- Runs checks from a YAML file
- Saves results in JSON, CSV, DB
- View results with `datasette`

Key Idea: `chasten` uses `pyastgrep`'s powerful search to build a configurable, project-oriented linter. Developers, researchers, students, and instructors can “`chasten`” Python projects and save the results!

Use dhv to explore a Python AST!

The image shows a screenshot of the DHV v0.4.1 IDE. The interface is split into two main panels. The left panel displays a Python source file with the following code:

```
1 """Test reordering functionality based on previous test beh
2
3 import json
4 import random
5 from collections import defaultdict
6 from pathlib import Path
7 from typing import TYPE_CHECKING, Any, Dict, List, Optional
8
9 from rich.console import Console
10
11 from .constants import (
12     ASCENDING,
13     AVERAGE_COST,
14     AVERAGE_FAILURE,
15     AVERAGE_RATIO,
16     BRIGHTEST,
17     CALL,
18     CALL_DURATION,
19     COST,
20     DATA,
21     DEFAULT_FILE_ENCODING,
22     DEFAULT_PYTEST_JSON_REPORT_PATH,
23     DURATION,
24     EMPTY_STRING,
25     ERROR,
26     FAILED,
27     FAILURE,
28     FLASHLIGHT_PREFIX,
29     HIGH_BRIGHTNESS_PREFIX,
30     INDENT,
31     INVERSE_AVERAGE_COST,
32     INVERSE_AVERAGE_FAILURE,
33     INVERSE_AVERAGE_RATIO,
34     INVERSE_COST,
35     INVERSE_FAILURE,
```

The right panel displays the disassembly and AST (Abstract Syntax Tree) for the code. The disassembly view shows the following instructions:

```
0 RESUME
1 LOAD_CONST 'Test reordering
functionality based on
previous test
behavior.'
3 STORE_NAME __doc__
LOAD_CONST 0
LOAD_CONST None
IMPORT_NAME json
STORE_NAME json
LOAD_CONST 0
LOAD_CONST None
IMPORT_NAME random
STORE_NAME random
5 LOAD_CONST 0
LOAD_CONST ('defaultdict',)
IMPORT_NAME collections
```

The AST view shows the following structure:

```
AST
Module
  body
    Expr
      value
        Constant
          value
            'Test reordering functionality based on previous test
kind
            None
      Import
        names
        alias
        name
        'json'
        asname
        None
      Import
```

The bottom status bar shows the following information: f1 Help f10 Quit ^n New ^l Load ^p Commands

Quick recap of referenced projects

Click these links to preview documentation for referenced tools!

- [Python ast module](#): Python's abstract syntax tree module
- [Pylint](#): A popular static code analyzer for Python
- [Flake8](#): An extensible wrapper around PyFlakes, pycodestyle, and McCabe
- [Ruff](#): An extremely fast Python linter and code formatter, written in Rust
- [Tree-sitter](#): A parser generator tool and incremental parsing library
- [Ast-grep](#): A CLI tool for searching and rewriting code with ASTs
- [Pyastgrep](#): A tool for searching Python code with XPath expressions
- [Dhv](#): A comprehensive TUI for Python code exploration built with Textual
- [Datasette](#): A SQL-based tool for exploring and publishing data to the web

Next Steps: Use case for Python project analysis with [chasten](#)

Avoid time complexity of $O(n^2)$

```
1 # O(n) is acceptable
2 seen = set()
3 for item in items:
4     if item in seen:
5         return True
6     seen.add(item)
```

```
1 # O(n²) is not okay
2 for i in range(len(items)):
3     for j in range(len(items)):
4         if i != j
5             and items[i] == items[j]:
6             return True
```

- **Goal:** Automatically scan the source code that students submit to confirm that there are no inefficient looping constructs
- **Challenge:** Linters like Ruff and Pylint don't have rules to detect nested control structures that either are or are not acceptable
- **Build:** An extensible tool allowing instructors to scan for arbitrary code patterns without detailed AST knowledge

Chasten to the rescue!

- Uses XPath to search Python's AST
- Rules written in simple YAML
- Structure-first, not just style
- Outputs to JSON, CSV, or SQLite

Result: Instructors define checks once and use Chasten to easily apply them at scale across all student submissions

```
1 - name: "nested-loops"  
2   code: "PERF001"  
3   pattern: "//For[descendant::For]"  
4   description: "Detects doubly nested for-loops that are often  $O(n^2)$ "
```

Let's run chasten!

Install the Tool

```
1 pipx install chasten # Install Chasten in venv
2 pipx list           # Confirm installation
3 chasten --help      # View available commands
```

Run Chasten

```
1 chasten analyze time-complexity-lab \  
2      --config chasten-configuration \  
3      --search-path time-complexity-lab \  
4      --save-directory time-complexity-results \  
5      --save
```

- Save results to a **JSON file** and produce **console output**
- Configure the **return code** for different **detection goals**

Results from running chasten

Nested loop analysis

Check ID	Check Name	File	Matches
PERF001	nested-loops	analyze.py	1
PERF001	nested-loops	display.py	7
PERF001	nested-loops	main.py	0

Check ID → A unique short rule code (e.g., `PERF001`)

Check Name → The rule name that matched (e.g., `nested-loops`)

File → The Python file that the tool scanned (e.g., `analyze.py`)

Matches → Number of times the pattern was detected in that file (e.g., `1` match)

Exploring a bespoke AST visitor

```
1 import ast
2 import json
3 import os
4 import sys
5
6 class ForVisitor(ast.NodeVisitor):
7     """
8     An AST visitor that detects doubly-nested for loops.
9     """
10    def __init__(self, filepath):
11        self.filepath = filepath
12        self.nested_for_loops = []
13        self._for_depth = 0
14
15    def visit_For(self, node):
16        """
17        Visit a for-loop node in the AST.
18        """
19        self._for_depth += 1
20        if self._for_depth > 1:
```


What role should generative AI play in program analysis and **chasten**?

- The prior program was automatically generated by Gemini 2.5 Pro with `gemini-cli`. And, it works! Impressive!
- Similar programs can also be generated by GPT4.1 or Claude Sonnet 4 with `open-code`. Again, really nice!
 - `npx https://github.com/google-gemini/gemini-cli`
 - `npx opencode-ai@latest`
- Or, use these tools to generate **chasten** configurations!

Limitations and future directions

- **Limitations of the current version of `chasten`**
 - Doesn't handle style, formatting, or type inference
 - Not optimized for fast use in continuous integration
 - Pattern matches through XPath on Python's AST
- **Empirical study of `chasten`'s effectiveness and influence**
 - Frequency of false positives or false negatives?
 - How do students respond to the tool's feedback?
 - Differences in scores with varied feedback types?

Chasten your Python program!

- Help developers, researchers, students, and educators
- Write declarative rules for AST-based code checks
- Focus on bespoke code structure patterns in Python
- Automated grading aligned with learning outcomes
- Generate data-rich insights into your code patterns

- **Try out Chasten and contribute to its development!**
 - GitHub: <https://github.com/AstuteSource/chasten>
 - PyPI: <https://pypi.org/project/chasten/>