Jalangi: A Dynamic Analysis Framework for JavaScript

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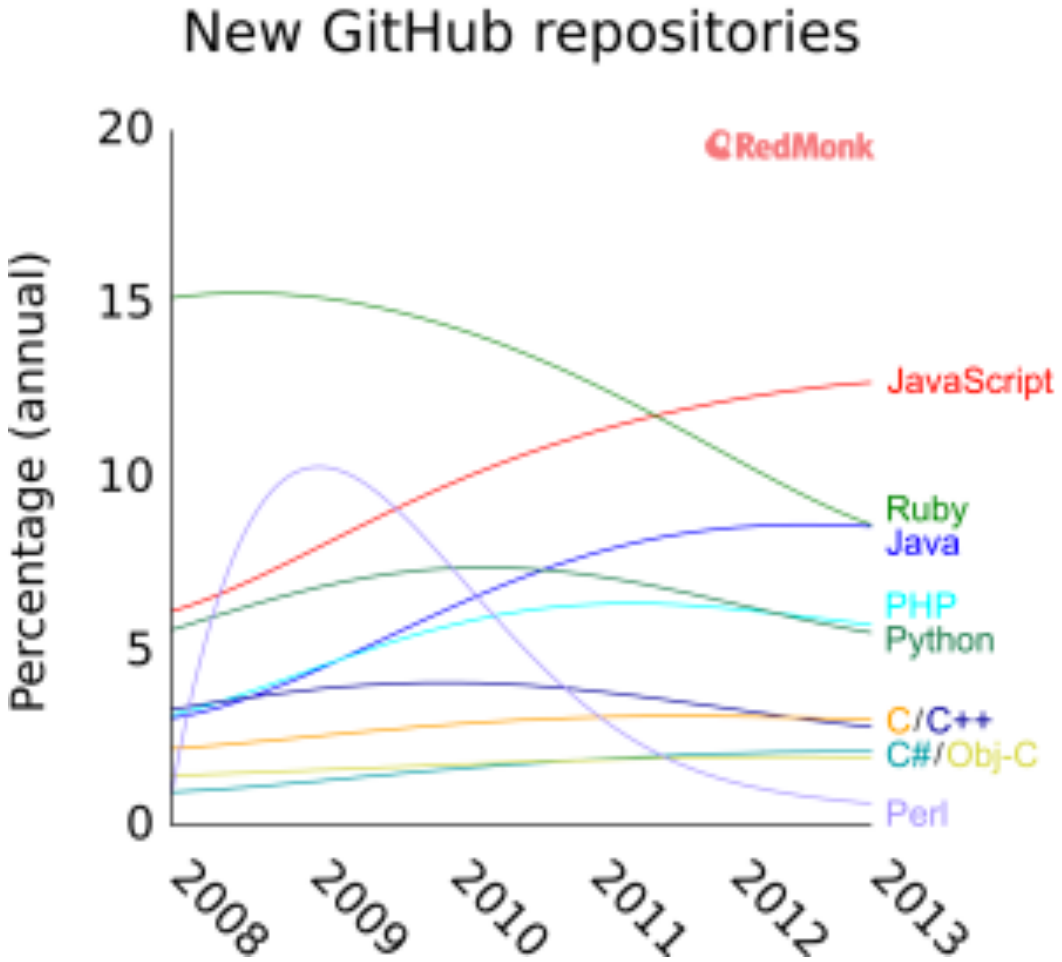
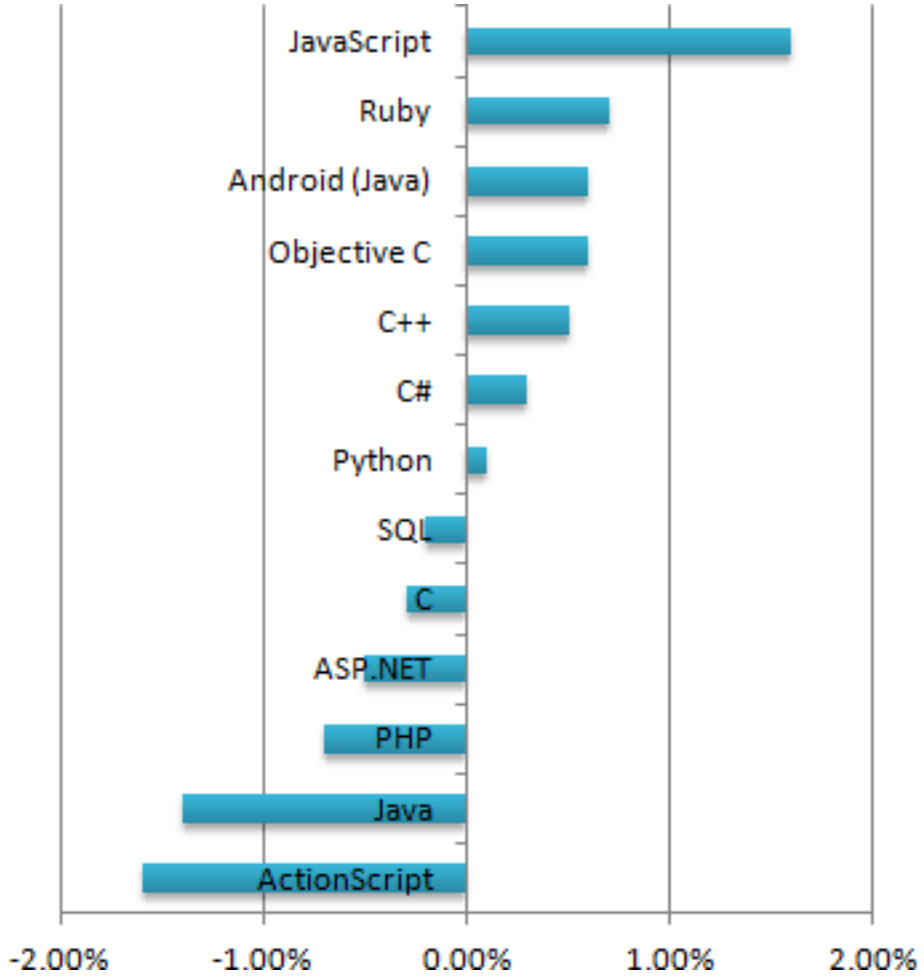
Why JavaScript?

- The RedMonk Programming Language Rankings (Popularity): January 2015 and 2016
  - Based on projects hosted at GitHub and questions posted at StackOverflow



Why JavaScript?

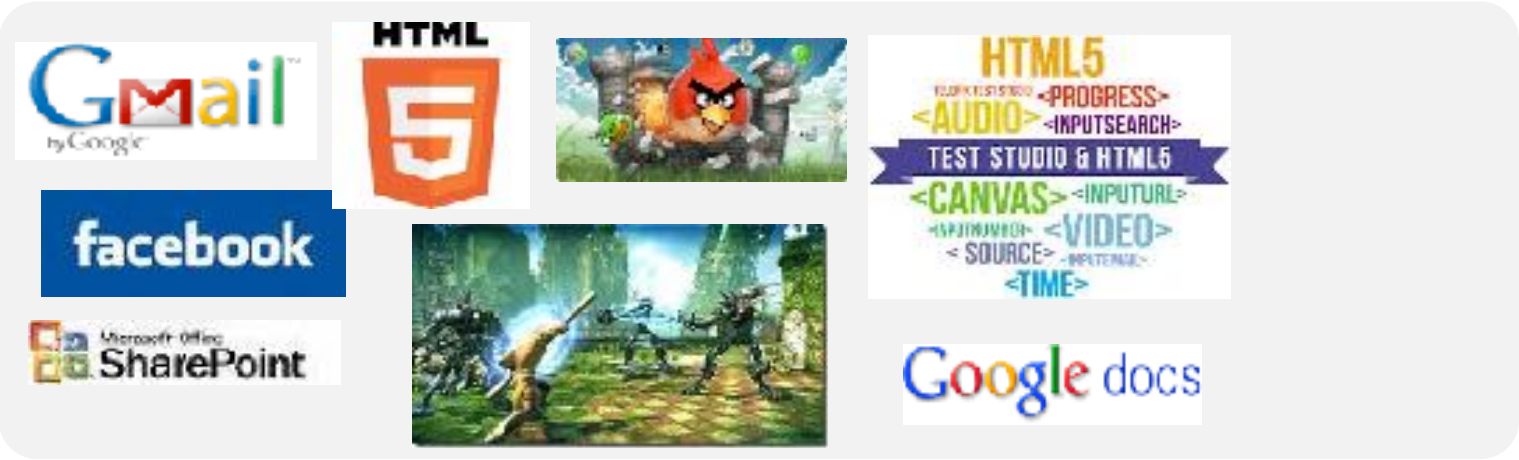
Growth in popularity (based on jobs available) from 2012 – 2013



Source: http://blog.learntoprogram.tv/five-resons-javascript-important-programming-language-learn/

Why JavaScript?

- Client-side JavaScript in Rich Web Applications



- Desktop Apps (Windows 8 and Gnome), Firefox OS, Tizen OS
- Server-side (node.js)
  - Paypal, Ebay, Uber, NYtimes, Linkedin, and many more
- Assembly Language for the Web: emscripten, coffeescript, TypeScript
- A language to implement DSL frameworks
  - Angular.js, Knockout.js, React.js

Why JavaScript?

- Huge ecosystem of libraries and frameworks
- JavaScript has low learning curve
  - people can start coding and get results quickly
- No special installation/execution environment
  - Just use a modern browser
- JavaScript supports functional programming
  - higher order functions
- Modern JavaScript VMs are fast

Atwood's Law

"Any application that can be written in JavaScript, will eventually be written in JavaScript."

Why Tools for JavaScript?

- JavaScript has its quirks (many)

Why Tools for JavaScript?

```
var x = “1”;
++x;
console.log(x);
```

```
var x = “1”;
x += 1;
console.log(x);
```

Why Tools for JavaScript?

```
var x = “1”;
++x;
console.log(x);

// prints 2
```

```
var x = “1”;
x += 1;
console.log(x);

// prints 11
```

Why Tools for JavaScript?

- Easy to introduce bugs: correctness, performance, memory
  - Degrees of equality == vs. ===
- Loosely-typed
  - forgiving: implicit type conversion
  - tries hard to execute without throwing exception
    - Like HTML
- Highly reflective
  - eval any dynamically created string
- Asynchronous programming

- Loosely-typed
  - forgiving: implicit type conversion
  - tries hard to execute without throwing exception
    - Like HTML

Tools for Bug Finding and Security Analysis

- Remarkable progress in program-analysis and constraint solving
  - Commercial tools: Coverity, Klocwork, Grammatech, TotalView, Parallocity, Static Device Verifier from Microsoft, WALA at IBM
  - Open-source tools: GDB, lint, FindBugs, Valgrind
  - Academic tools: SLAM, BLAST, ESP, JPF, Bandera, Saturn, MAGIC, DART, CUTE, jCUTE
  - Mostly focused on C/C++ and Java programs
- Hardly any software quality tool for JavaScript and HTML5
  - Static analysis is difficult for dynamic languages

Jalangi

A powerful browser-independent (dynamic) analysis framework for JavaScript

https://github.com/Samsung/jalangi2

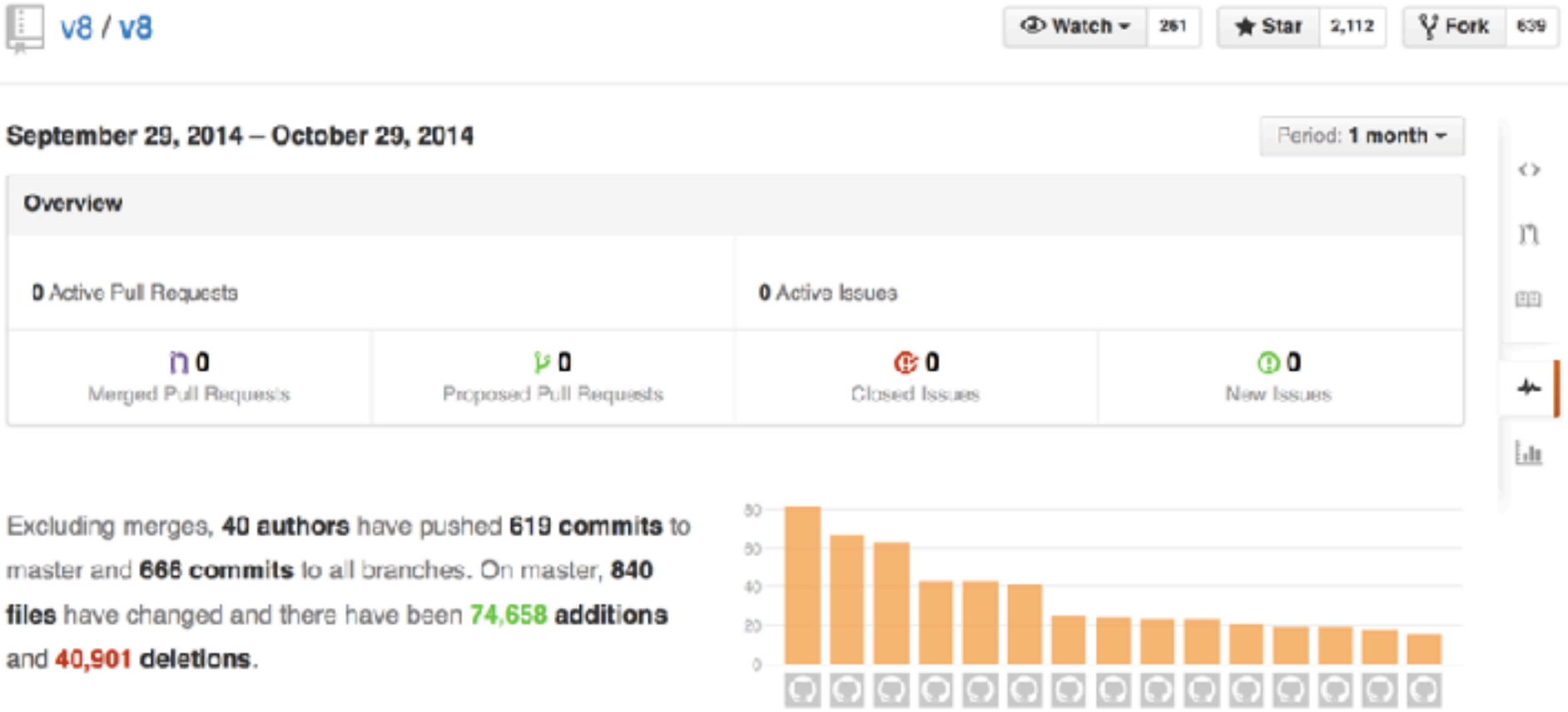
- Jalangi: A selective record-replay and dynamic analysis framework for JavaScript. Koushik Sen, Swaroop Kalasapur, Tasneem Brutch, and Simon Gibbs. In ESEC/FSE, 2013.

Jalangi: Goals and Requirements

- Framework for Dynamic and hybrid Static/Dynamic analysis
  - supports symbolic execution, bug finding, memory analysis, runtime type analysis, value tracking, taint tracking, performance analysis
- Handle ALL dynamic features
  - not OK to ignore eval, new Function
- Independent of browser
  - source-to-source code instrumentation
  - instrumented program when executed performs analysis
- Easy Implementation of Dynamic Analysis
  - Observe an execution passively: (conventional dynamic analysis)
  - Modify semantics/values
  - Repeatedly execute arbitrary paths within a function

Why not Modify a Browser?

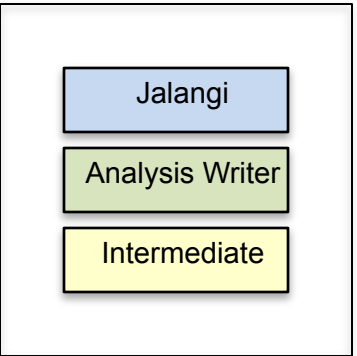
- Hard to keep up with browser development
- Harder to get people to use of customized browser



Jalangi 1 and 2

- Jalangi 1:
  - https://github.com/SRA-SiliconValley/jalangi
  - record execution and replay to perform analysis
  - Shadow values (wrapped objects)
  - No longer supported
- Jalangi 2:
  - https://github.com/Samsung/jalangi2
  - no record/replay or shadow values
    - optional shadow memory
  - active development

How Jalangi Works?



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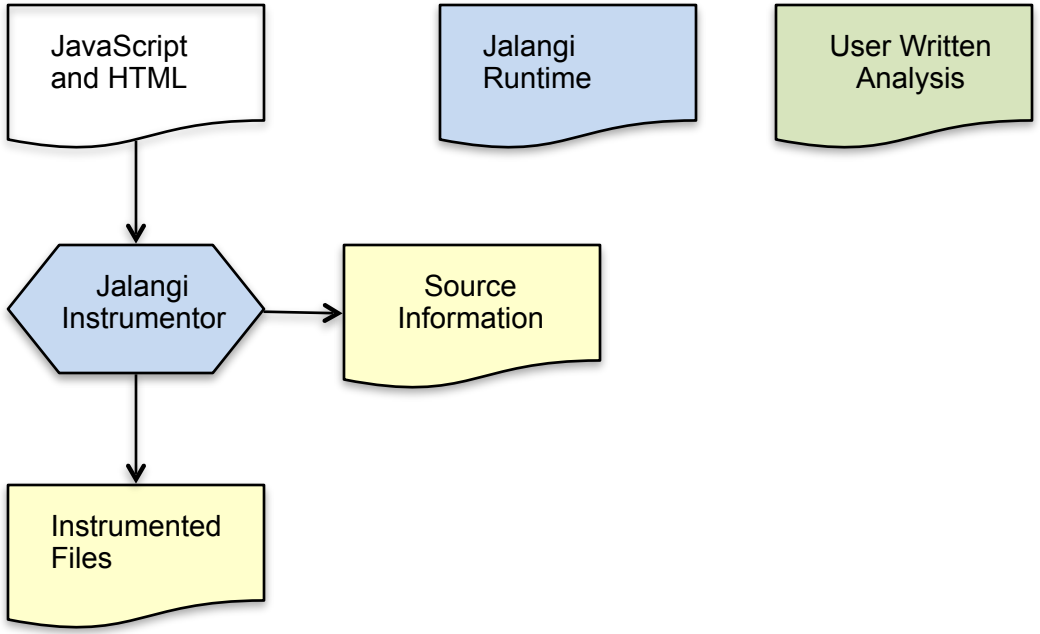

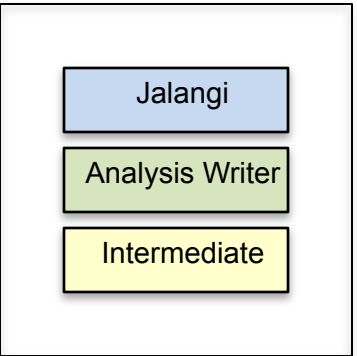

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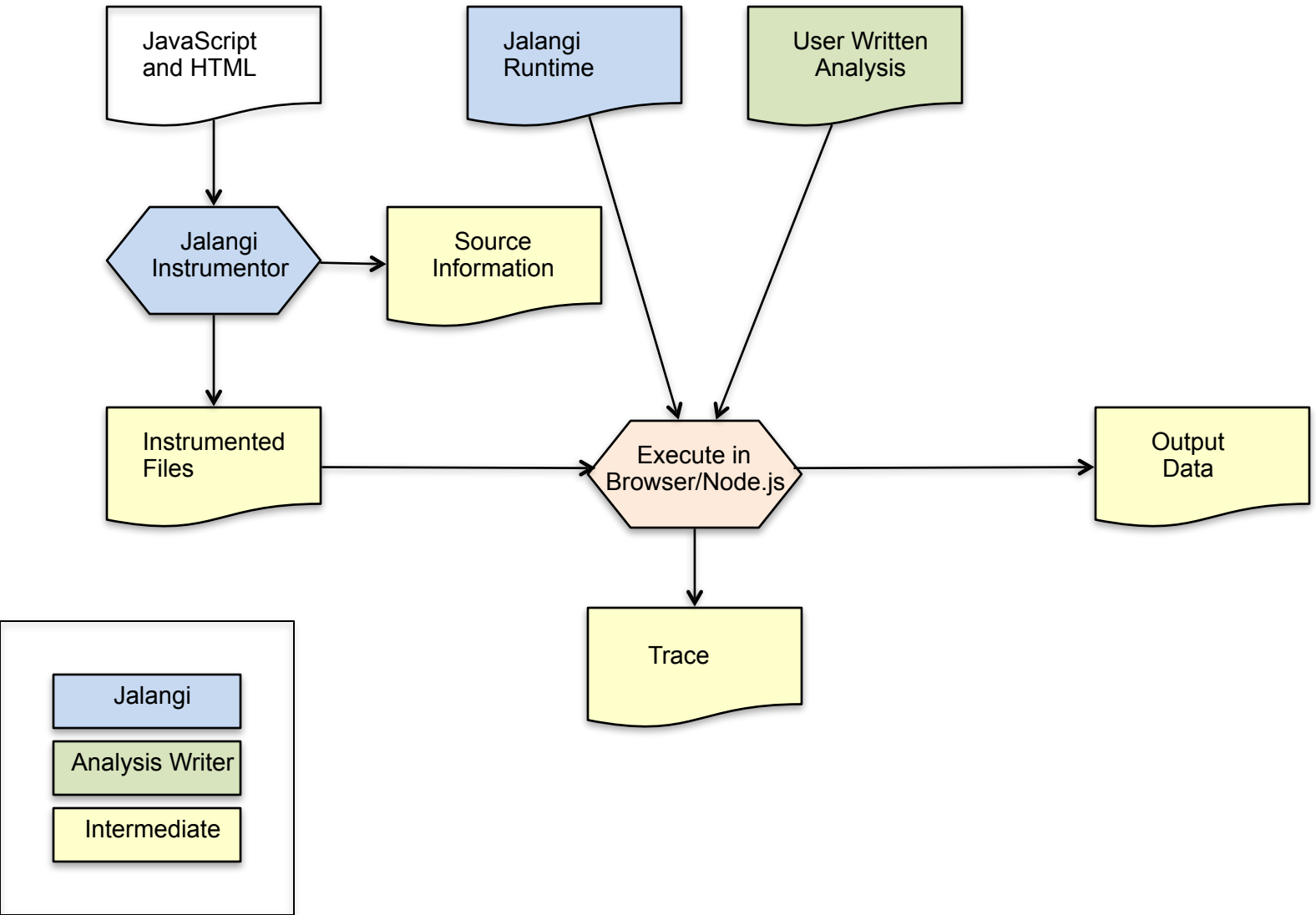

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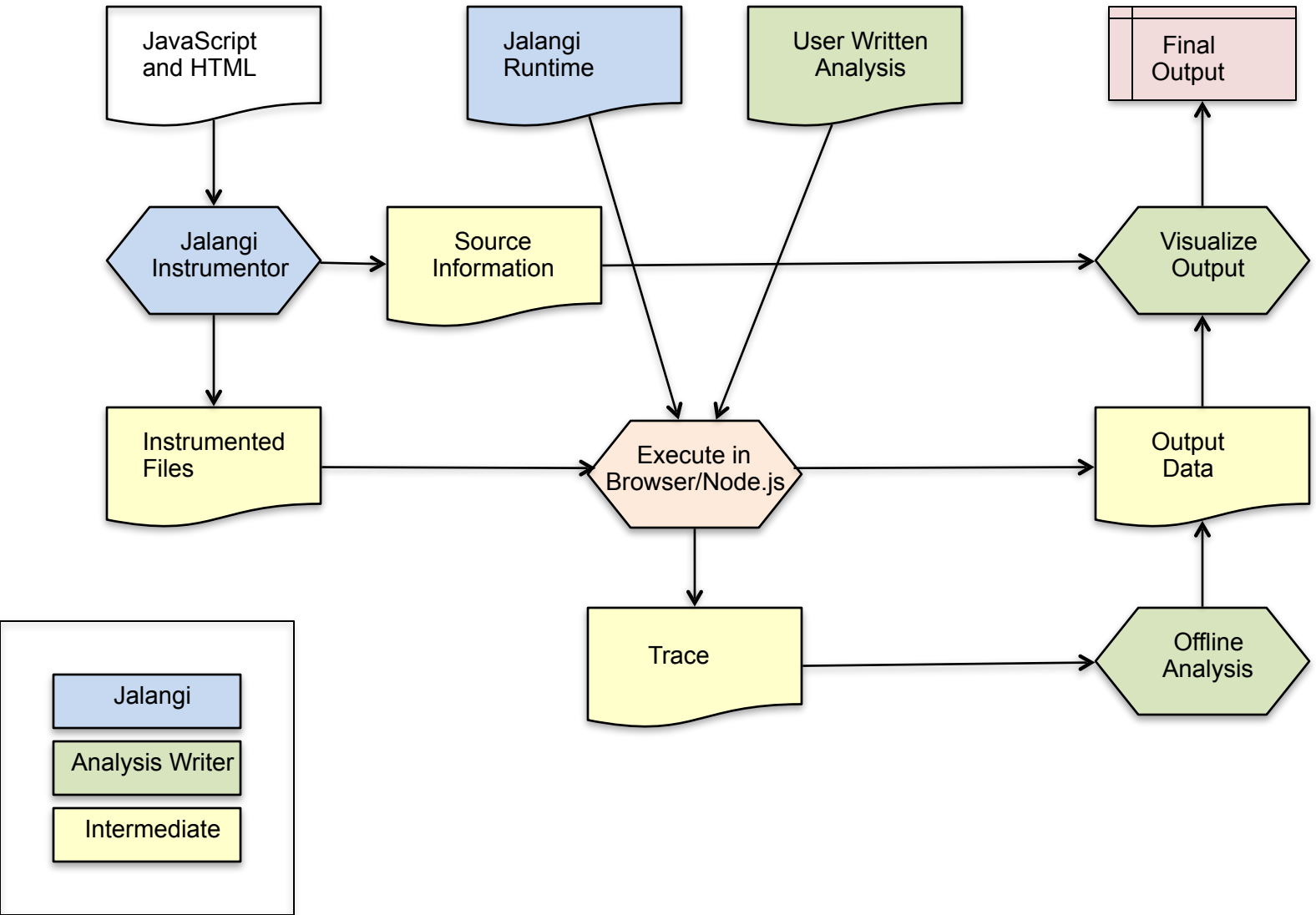

Jalangi Instrumentation (simplified)

x = y + 1	=>	x = Write(“x”, Binary(‘+’,Read(“y”, y), Literal(1), x)
a.f = b.g	=>	PutField(Read(“a”, a), “f”, GetField(Read(“b”, b), “g”))
if (a.f()) …	=>	if (Branch(Method(Read(“a”, a), “f”)())) …

Jalangi Runtime

```
function Binary(op, left, right, ...) {

    result = left op right;

    return result;
}
```

Jalangi Runtime

```
function Binary(op, left, right, ...) {

    var aret = analysis.binaryPre(op, left, write, ...);




        result = left op right;
    aret = analysis.binary(op, left, right, result, ...);



        return result;
}
```

Jalangi Runtime

```
function Binary(op, left, right, ...) {
    var skip = false;
    var aret = analysis.binaryPre(op, left, write, ...);
        if (aret) {
            op = aret.op;
            left = aret.left;
            right = aret.right;
            skip = aret.skip; }}
    if (!skip)
        result = left op right;
    aret = analysis.binary(op, left, right, result, ...);



        return result;
}
```

Jalangi Runtime

```
function Binary(op, left, right, ...) {
    var skip = false;
    var aret = analysis.binaryPre(op, left, write, ...);
        if (aret) {
            op = aret.op;
            left = aret.left;
            right = aret.right;
            skip = aret.skip; }}
    if (!skip)
        result = left op right;
    aret = analysis.binary(op, left, right, result, ...);
    if (aret)
        return aret.result;
    else
        return result;
}
```

Download and Install Jalangi 2

Download:

git clone https://github.com/Samsung/jalangi2.git

cd jalangi2

Install:

npm install

Test:

python scripts/test.traceall.py

python scripts/test.analysis.py

python scripts/test.dlint.py

Jalangi Callbacks

Documentation: jalangi2/docs/MyAnalysis.html

function **invokeFunPre** (iid, f, base, args, isConstructor, isMethod, functionIid);
function **invokeFun** (iid, f, base, args, result, isConstructor, isMethod, functionIid);
function literal (iid, val, hasGetterSetter);
function forinObject (iid, val);
function declare (iid, name, val, isArgument, argumentIndex, isCatchParam);
function getFieldPre (iid, base, offset, isComputed, isOpAssign, isMethodCall);
function getField (iid, base, offset, val, isComputed, isOpAssign, isMethodCall);
function putFieldPre (iid, base, offset, val, isComputed, isOpAssign);
function putField (iid, base, offset, val, isComputed, isOpAssign);
function read (iid, name, val, isGlobal, isScriptLocal);
function write (iid, name, val, lhs, isGlobal, isScriptLocal);
function _return (iid, val);
function _throw (iid, val);
function _with (iid, val);

function functionEnter (iid, f, dis, args);
function functionExit (iid, returnVal, wrappedExceptionVal);
function scriptEnter (iid, instrumentedFileName, originalFileName);
function scriptExit (iid, wrappedExceptionVal);
function binaryPre (iid, op, left, right, isOpAssign, isSwitchCaseComparison, isComputed);
function binary (iid, op, left, right, result, isOpAssign, isSwitchCaseComparison, isComputed);
function unaryPre (iid, op, left);
function unary (iid, op, left, result);
function conditional (iid, result);
function instrumentCodePre (iid, code);
function instrumentCode (iid, newCode, newAst);
function endExpression (iid);
function endExecution();
function runInstrumentedFunctionBody (iid, f, functionIid);
function onReady (cb);

- Each analysis needs to implement a subset of these callbacks.
- Multiple analyses classes can be chained

function binaryPre (iid, op, left, right, isOpAssign, isSwitchCaseComparison, isComputed**);**

function binary (iid, op, left, right, result, isOpAssign, isSwitchCaseComparison, isComputed**);**

TraceAll.js analysis: prints all callbacks

For Node.js

- *node src/js/commands/jalangi.js --inlineIID --inlineSource --analysis src/js/sample_analyses/ChainedAnalyses.js --analysis src/js/runtime/SMemory.js --analysis src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/TraceAll.js tests/pldi16/TraceAllTest.js*

For browser:

- *node src/js/commands/esnstrument_cli.js --inlineIID --inlineSource --analysis src/js/sample_analyses/ChainedAnalyses.js --analysis src/js/runtime/SMemory.js --analysis src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/TraceAll.js --out /tmp/pldi16/TraceAllTest.html tests/pldi16/TraceAllTest.html*

- *node src/js/commands/esnstrument_cli.js --inlineIID --inlineSource --analysis src/js/sample_analyses/ChainedAnalyses.js --analysis src/js/runtime/SMemory.js --analysis src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/TraceAll.js --out /tmp/pldi16/TraceAllTest.js tests/pldi16/TraceAllTest.js*

- *open file:///tmp/pldi16/TraceAllTest.html*

Sample Analyses

Examples: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16

Tests: tests/pldi16

Sample analysis:
check if undefined is concatenated with a string

See: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/CheckUndefinedConcatenatedToString.js

```
this.binary = function(iid, op, left, right, result){
        if (op === '+' && typeof result==='string' &&
            (left===undefined || right===undefined))
                J$.log("Concatenated undefined with string at "+
                                J$.iidToLocation(J$.sid, iid));
}
```

Source Locations

- Instrumentation associates an iid with every expression
- At runtime, each loaded script is given a unique script ID (sid)
- sid of current script stored in J$.sid
- J$.getGlobalIID(iid) gets a globally unique id
- J$.iidToLocation(J$.sid, iid) gets source location
  - filename:start_line:start_col:end_line:end_col
- Tracks locations of enclosing evals

Sample analysis: count branches

See: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/BranchCoverage.js

```
var trueBranches = {};
var falseBranches = {};
// initialize ....

this.conditional = function(iid, result) {
    var id = J$.getGlobalIID(iid);
    if (result)
        trueBranches[id]++;
    else
        falseBranches[id]++;
}

this.endExecution = function () {
    print(trueBranches, "True");
    print(falseBranches, "False");
}

function print(map, str) {
    for (var id in map)
        if (map.hasOwnProperty(id)){
            J$.log(str+ " branch taken at " +
                J$.iidToLocation(id)+ " " +map[id] +
                " times";
        }
}
```

Sample analysis:
count number of objects allocated at each site

See: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/CountObjectsPerAllocationSite.js

```
var allocCount= {};

this.literal = function (iid, val) {
   var id = J$.getGlobalIID(iid);
   if (typeof val === 'object')
      allocCount[id]++;
};
this.invokeFunPre = function (iid, f,
            base, args, isConstructor) {
   var id = J$.getGlobalIID(iid);
   if (isConstructor)
      allocCount[id]++;
};
```

```
this.endExecution = function () {
   print(allocCount);
}

function print(map) {
   for (var id in map)
      if (map.hasOwnProperty(id)){
         J$.log(" Object allocated at " +
            J$.iidToLocation(id)+"="+map[id]);
      }
}
```

Shadow Objects (SMemory.js)

- Associates a shadow object with each JavaScript object (excludes primitive values including strings and null)
- Associates a shadow object with each activation frame
- Shadow object can store meta-information
- A shadow object contains an unique id
  - can be used as logical address of an object/frame

--analysis src/js/sample_analyses/ChainedAnalyses.js --analysis src/js/runtime/SMemory.js

SMemory.js API

Documentation: jalangi2/docs/SMemory.html

- **getShadowObject(obj, prop, isGetField)**

This method should be called on a base object and a property name to retrieve the shadow object associated with the object that actually owns the property

- **getShadowObjectOfObject(val)**

This method returns the shadow object associated with the argument. If the argument cannot be associated with a shadow object, the function returns undefined.

- **getShadowFrame(name)**

This method returns the shadow object associated with the activation frame that contains the variable "name". To get the current activation frame's shadow object, call getShadowFrame('this')

- **getIDFromShadowObjectOrFrame(obj)**

Given a shadow object or frame, it returns the unique id of the shadow object or frame. It returns undefined, if obj is undefined, null, or not a valid shadow object.

- **getActualObjectOrFunctionFromShadowObjectOrFrame**(obj)

Given a shadow object/frame, it returns the actual object/the function whose invocation created the frame.

Associate Allocation Site

See: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/LogLoadStoreAlloc.js

```
this.literal = function (iid, val, hasGetterSetter) {
    if (typeof val === "object" && val !== null) {
        var sobj = sandbox.smemory.getShadowObjectOfObject(val);
        sobj.allocSite = J$.iidToLocation(J$.sid, iid);
    }
};

this.getFieldPre = function (iid, base, offset, isComputed, isOpAssign, isMethodCall) {
    var sobj = sandbox.smemory.getShadowObject(base, offset, true).owner;
    var ret = "Load '"+offset+ "' of object allocated at" + sobj.allocSite;
    ret += " at " + J$.iidToLocation(J$.sid, iid);
    log(ret);
};
```

Log All Loads and Stores

See: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/LogLoadStoreAlloc.js

```
this.getFieldPre = function (iid, base, offset, isComputed, isOpAssign, isMethodCall) {
    var sobj = sandbox.smemory.getShadowObject(base, offset, true).owner;
    var actualObjectId = sandbox.smemory.getIDFromShadowObjectOrFrame(sobj);
    var ret = "Load of object(id=" + actualObjectId + ")." + offset;
    ret += " at " + J$.iidToLocation(J$.sid, iid);
    log(ret);
};

this.write = function (iid, name, val, lhs, isGlobal, isScriptLocal) {
    var sobj = sandbox.smemory.getShadowFrame(name);
    var frameId = sandbox.smemory.getIDFromShadowObjectOrFrame(sobj);
    var ret = "Store of frame(id=" + frameId + ")." + name;
    ret += " at " + J$.iidToLocation(J$.sid, iid);
    log(ret);
    return {result: val};
};
```

Sample analysis (modify semantics): interpret '*' as '+'

See: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/ChangeSematicsOfMult.js

```
this.binaryPre = function (iid, op, left, right) {
    if (op === '*')
        return {op: op, left: left, right: right, skip: true};
};

this.binary = function (iid, op, left, right, result) {
    if (op === '*')
        return {result: left + right};
};
```

Sample analysis (modify semantics):
skip execution of an evil function

See: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/SkipFunction.js

```
this.invokeFunPre = function (iid, f, base, args) {
    if (typeof evilFunction === "function" && f === evilFunction) {
        return {f: f, base: base, args: args, skip: true};
};
```

Sample analysis (modify semantics):
loop a function body

See: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/BackTrackLoop.js

```
function loop(n) {
   var ret = ret? ret-1: n;
   // do something
   console.log(ret);
   return ret;
}
loop(10);
```

Sample analysis (modify semantics):
loop a function body

See: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/BackTrackLoop.js


```
function loop(n) {
   var ret = ret? ret-1: n;
   // do something
   console.log(ret);
   return ret;
}
loop(10);
```

Sample analysis (modify semantics):
loop a function body

See: src/js/sample_analyses/pldi16/BackTrackLoop.js

```
this.functionExit = function (iid, rv, ex) {
    return {returnVal: rv, wrappedExceptionVal: ex, isBacktrack: rv?true:false};
};
```

---------- Program ----------

```
function loop(n) {
    var ret = ret? ret-1: n;
    // do something
    console.log(ret);
    return ret;
}
loop(10);
```

Sample analysis (modify semantics):

MultiSE: Multi-Path Symbolic Execution using Value Summaries (ESEC/FSE 2015)

- Symbolic execution
- Explore all paths in a function
  - but merge state from all paths before exiting the function
- Override default semantics to perform symbolic evaluation
- Backtrack within a function until all paths are explored
- Custom semantics and backtracking
  - for simple abstract interpretation
  - for simple dataflow analysis

Jalangi 2 Summary

- Observe an execution and collect information
- Change values used in an execution
- Change semantics of operators/functions
- Explore arbitrary path in a function
- Re-execute the body of a function repeatedly
- Maintain your own (abstract) state and call stack
- 3x-100x slowdown

Serious Analyses with Jalangi

- **"Feedback-Directed Instrumentation for Deployed JavaScript Applications,"**
  - Magnus Madsen and Frank Tip and Esben Andreasen and Koushik Sen and Anders Moller (ICSE'16)
- **"Trace Typing: An Approach for Evaluating Retrofitted Type Systems,"**
  - Esben Andreasen and Colin S. Gordon and Satish Chandra and Manu Sridharan and Frank Tip and Koushik Sen (ECOOP'16)
- **"TypeDevil: Dynamic Type Inconsistency Analysis for JavaScript,"**
  - Michael Pradel and Parker Schuh and Koushik Sen (ICSE'15)
- **"JITProf: Pinpointing JIT-unfriendly JavaScript Code,"**
  - Liang Gong and Michael Pradel and Koushik Sen (ESEC/FSE'15)
- **"MemInsight: Platform-Independent Memory Debugging for JavaScript,"**
  - Simon Jensen and Manu Sridharan and Koushik Sen and Satish Chandra (ESEC/FSE'15)
- **"DLint: Dynamically Checking Bad Coding Practices in JavaScript,"**
  - Liang Gong and Michael Pradel and Manu Sridharan and Koushik Sen (ISSTA'15)
- **"MultiSE: Multi-Path Symbolic Execution using Value Summaries,"**
  - Koushik Sen and George Necula and Liang Gong and Wontae Choi, (ESEC/FSE'15)
- **"The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: An Empirical Study of Implicit Type Conversions in JavaScript,"**
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- **"EventBreak: Analyzing the Responsiveness of User Interfaces through Performance-Guided Test Generation,"**
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MemInsight

Platform-Independent Memory Debugging for JavaScript

http://github.com/Samsung/meminsight

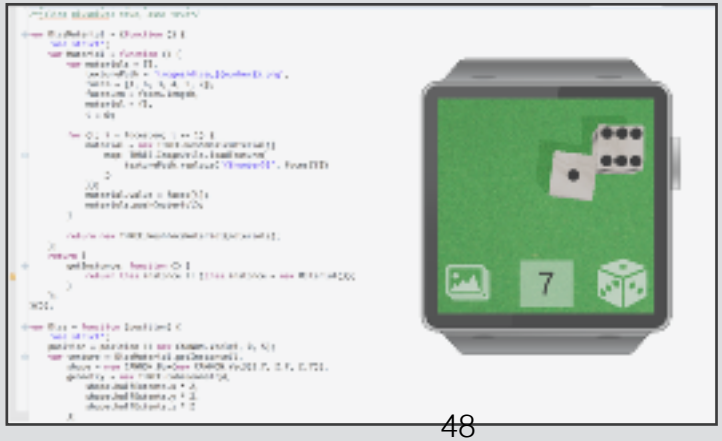
JS Apps and Memory

Google

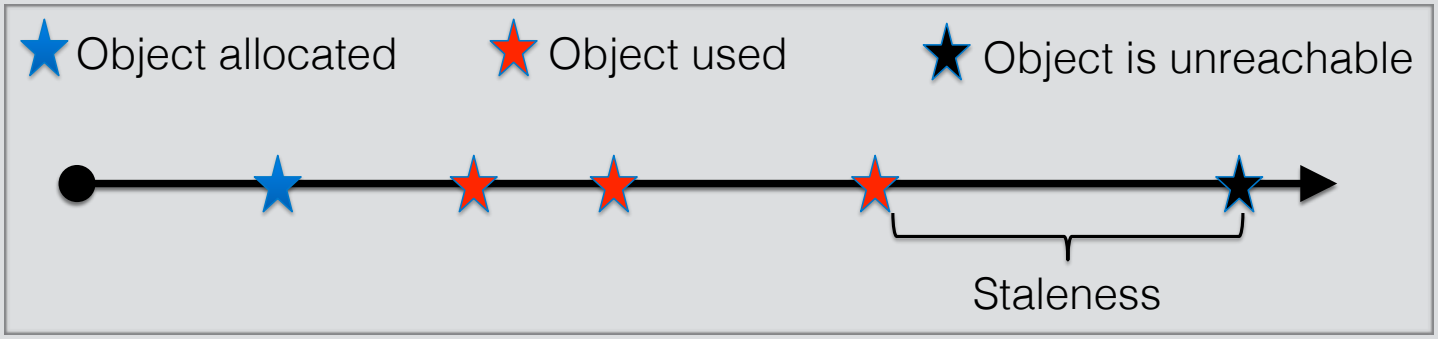
BloatBusters:

Eliminating memory leaks in Gmail

Node.js Performance Tip of the Week: Memory Leak Diagnosis



Leaks and Staleness



- **Staleness**: long gap between last use and unreachable
- **Leak**: never unreachable
- Many stale objects indicates a potential problem

Leak Example

```
var name2obj = {};
var cache = [];

function add(name) {
  var x = new Obj();
  name2obj[name] = x;
  cache.push(x);
}

function remove(name) {
  name2obj[name] = null;
  // forgot to remove from the cache!
}
```

More insidious in web apps, where DOM nodes are involved

Churn

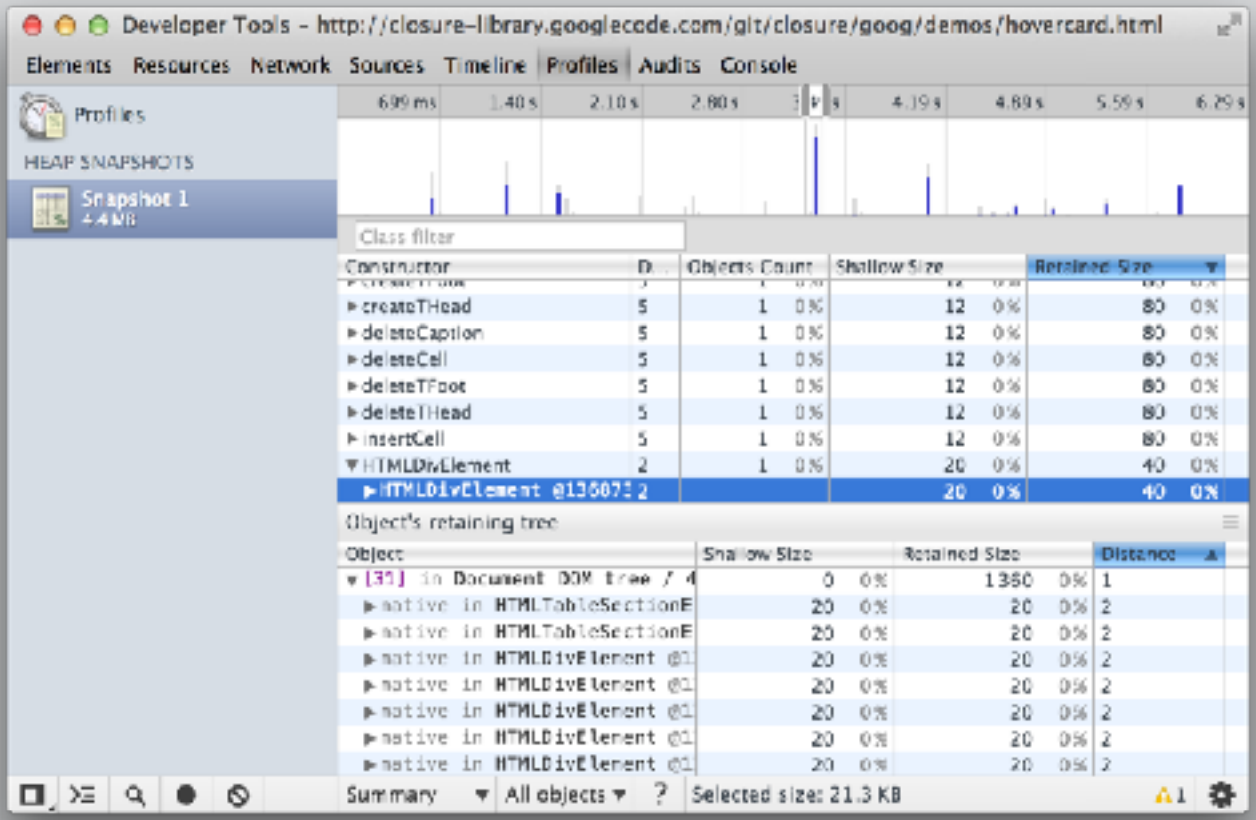
```
if (this.canRevert([ni, nj], color, board) &&
                    !this.isContain([ni, nj], ret)){
        ret.push([parseInt(ni), parseInt(nj)]);
}
canRevert: function(place, color, _board){
        var i = parseInt(place[0]);
        var j = parseInt(place[1]);
       // no further usage of the place array
}
isContain: function(place, _array) {
    ... uses place[0] and place[1] ...
},
```

Bloat

```
return {
  type: type,
  value: id,
  lineNumber: lineNumber,
  lineStart: lineStart,
  range: [start, index]
};
```

```
return {
  type: type,
  value: id,
  lineNumber: lineNumber,
  lineStart: lineStart,
  start: start,
  end: index
};
```

Heap Snapshots



Chrome Dev Tools

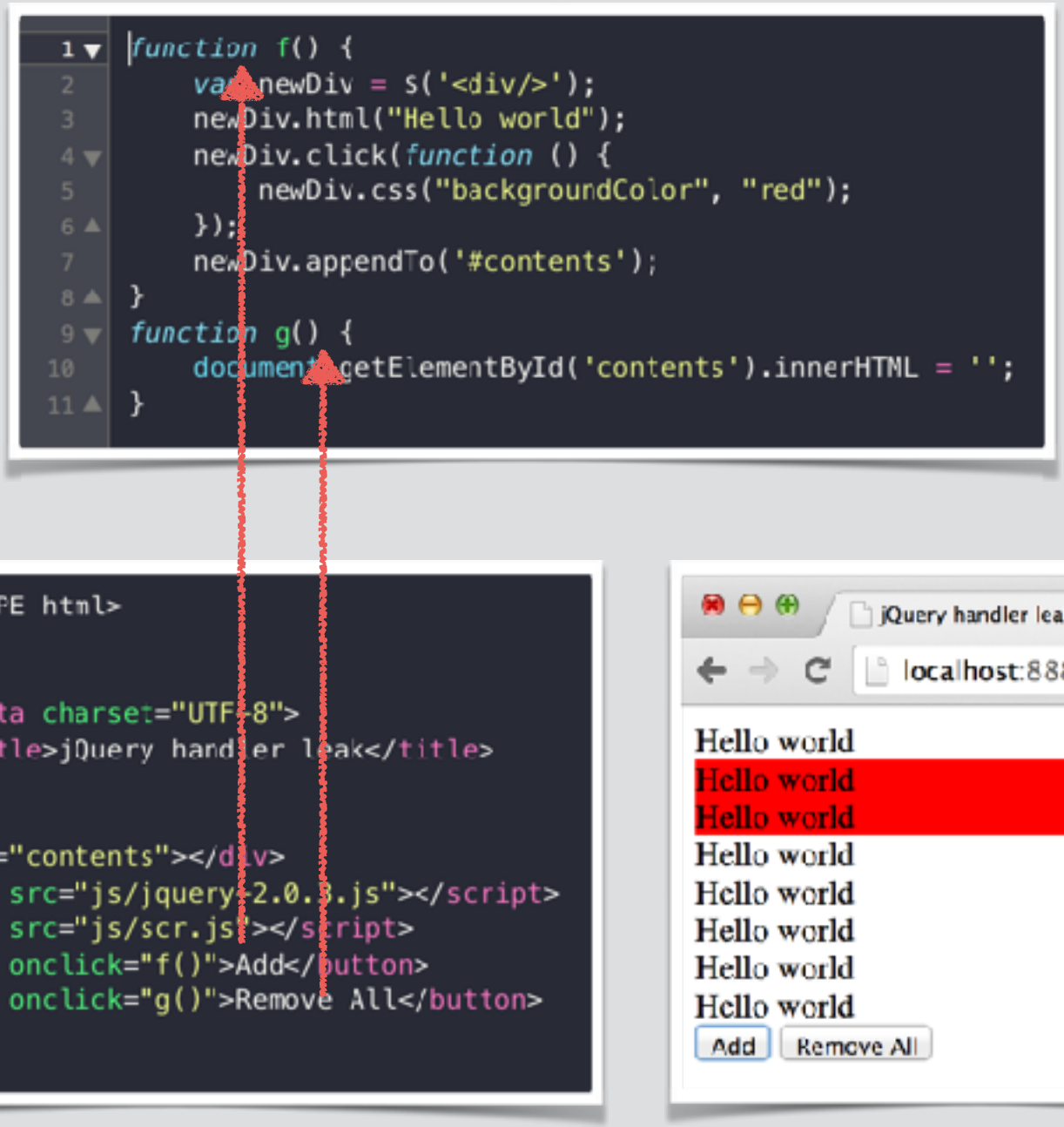
https://developers.google.com/chrome-developer-tools/docs/javascript-memory-profiling

Heap Snapshots

- Capture several snapshots, diff to find possible leaks
- Low overhead, but:
  - No information on staleness (does not track uses)
  - Can miss excessive churn
  - Cannot handle fine-grained time-varying properties

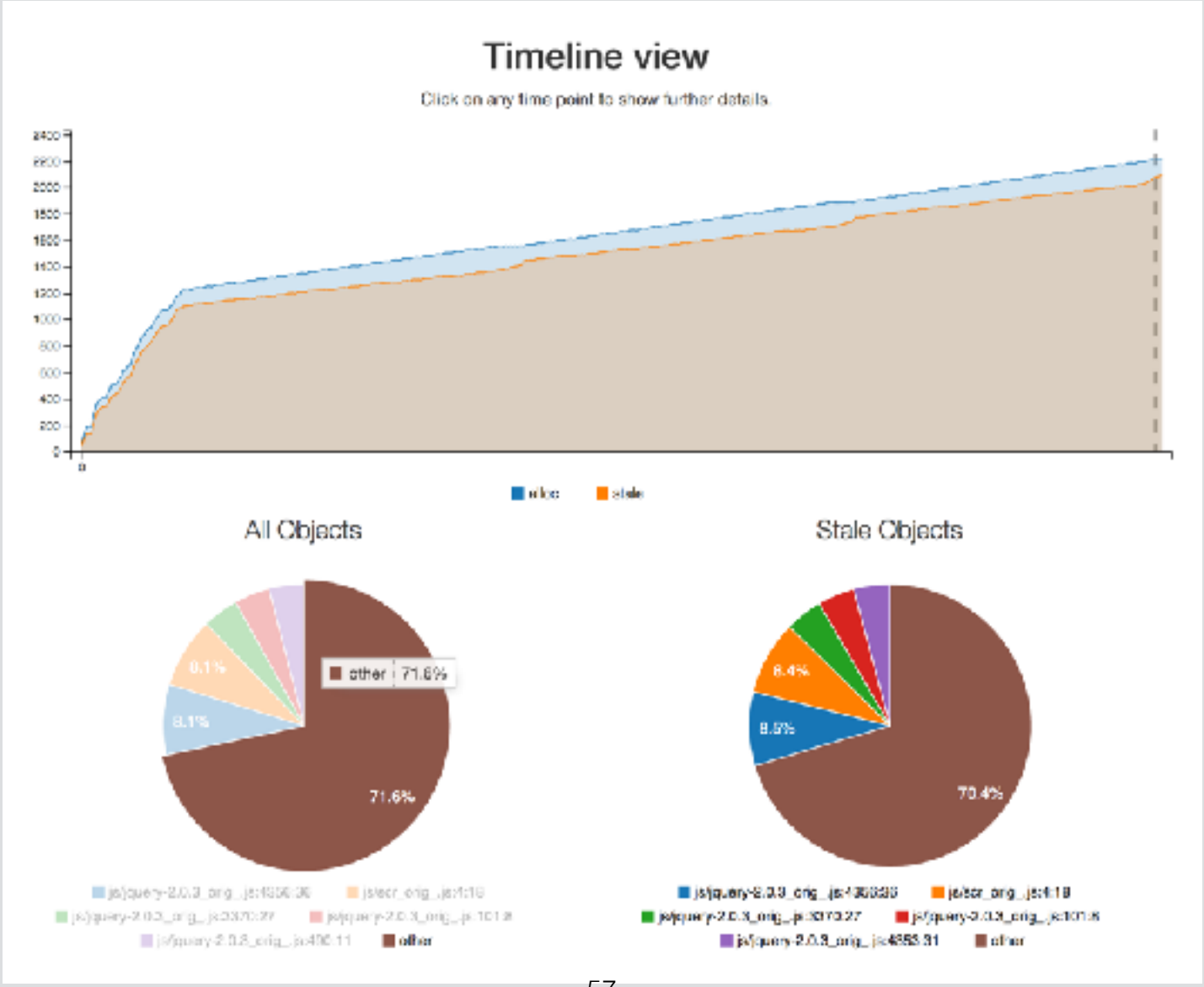
MemInsight

- **Platform independent:** use on any modern browser or node.js
- **Fine-grained behaviors via detailed tracing**
  - computes *exact object lifetimes*
  - enables a variety of client analyses
- **Exposes DOM manipulation**
- **Reasonable overhead**

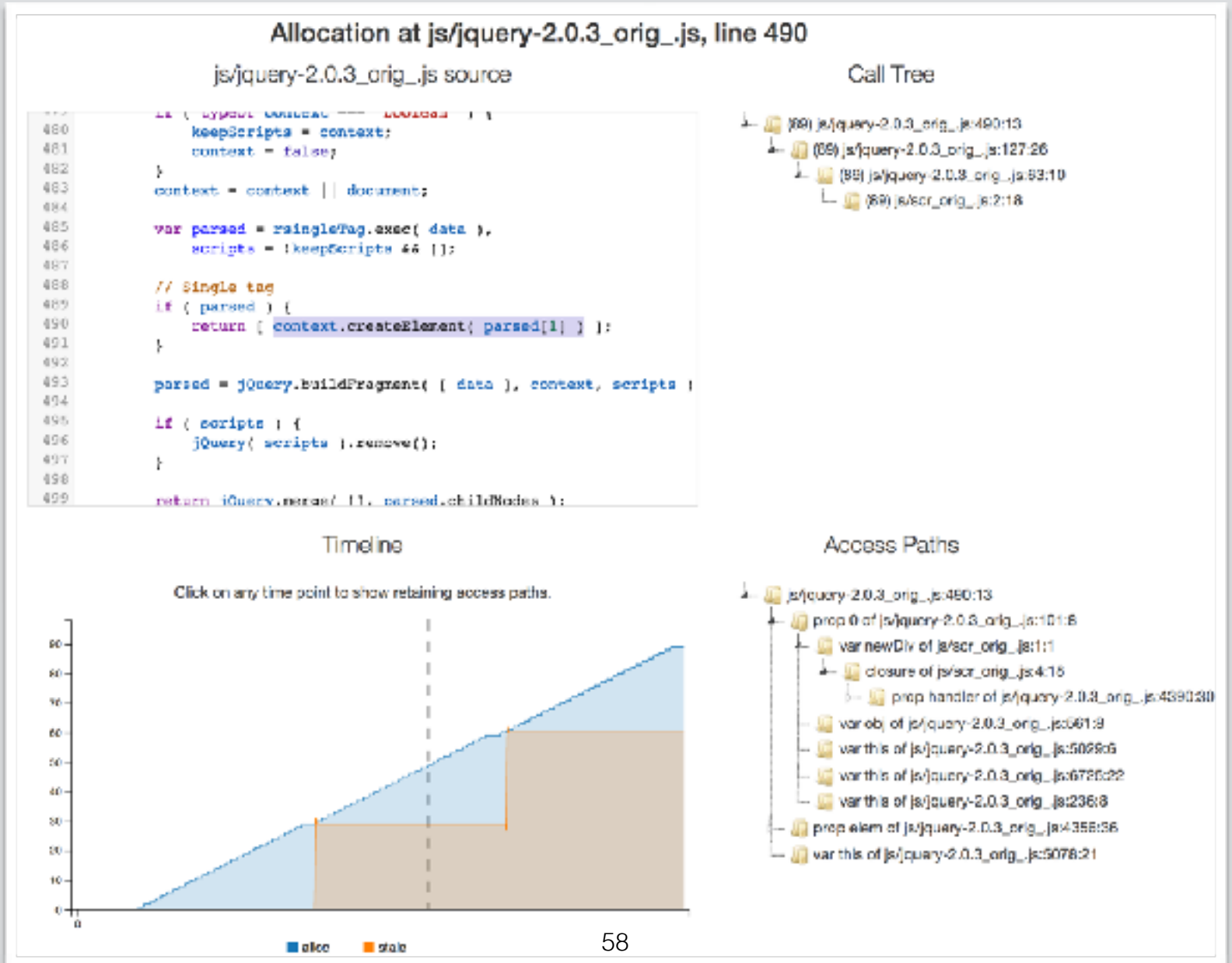

function f() {
var newDiv = $(' ');
newDiv.html("Hello world");
newDiv.click(function () {
newDiv.css("backgroundColor", "red");
});
newDiv.appendTo('#contents');
}
function g() {
document.getElementById('contents').innerHTML = '';
}
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>jQuery handler leak</title>
</head>
<body>

<script src="js/jquery-2.0.3.js"></script>
<script src="js/scr.js"></script>
<button onclick="f()">Add</button>
<button onclick="g()">Remove All</button>
</body>
</html>
jQuery handler leak
localhost:8888
Hello world
Hello world
Hello world
Hello world
Hello world
Hello world
Hello world
Hello world
Add
Remove All

Memory leak!


Timeline view
Click on any time point to show further details
All Objects
other 71.6%
8.1%
71.6%
Stale Objects
8.4%
8.9%
70.4%
other

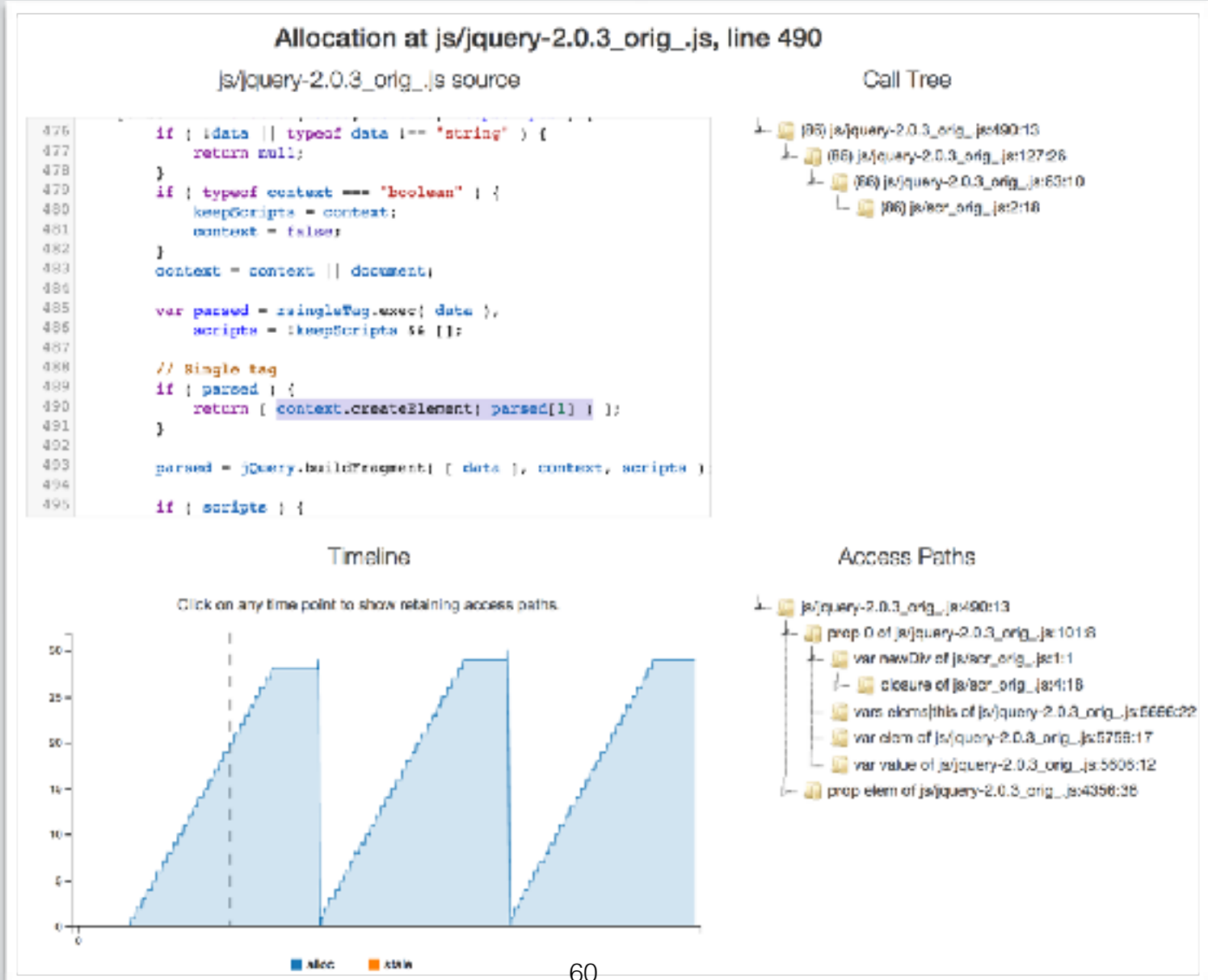
Memory leak - Details



jQuery issue!

```
function f() {
    var newDiv = $('<div/>');
    newDiv.html("Hello world");
    newDiv.click(function () {
        newDiv.css("backgroundColor", "red");
    });
    newDiv.appendTo('#contents');
}
function g() {
    //document.getElementById('contents').innerHTML = '';
    $('#contents').empty();
}
```

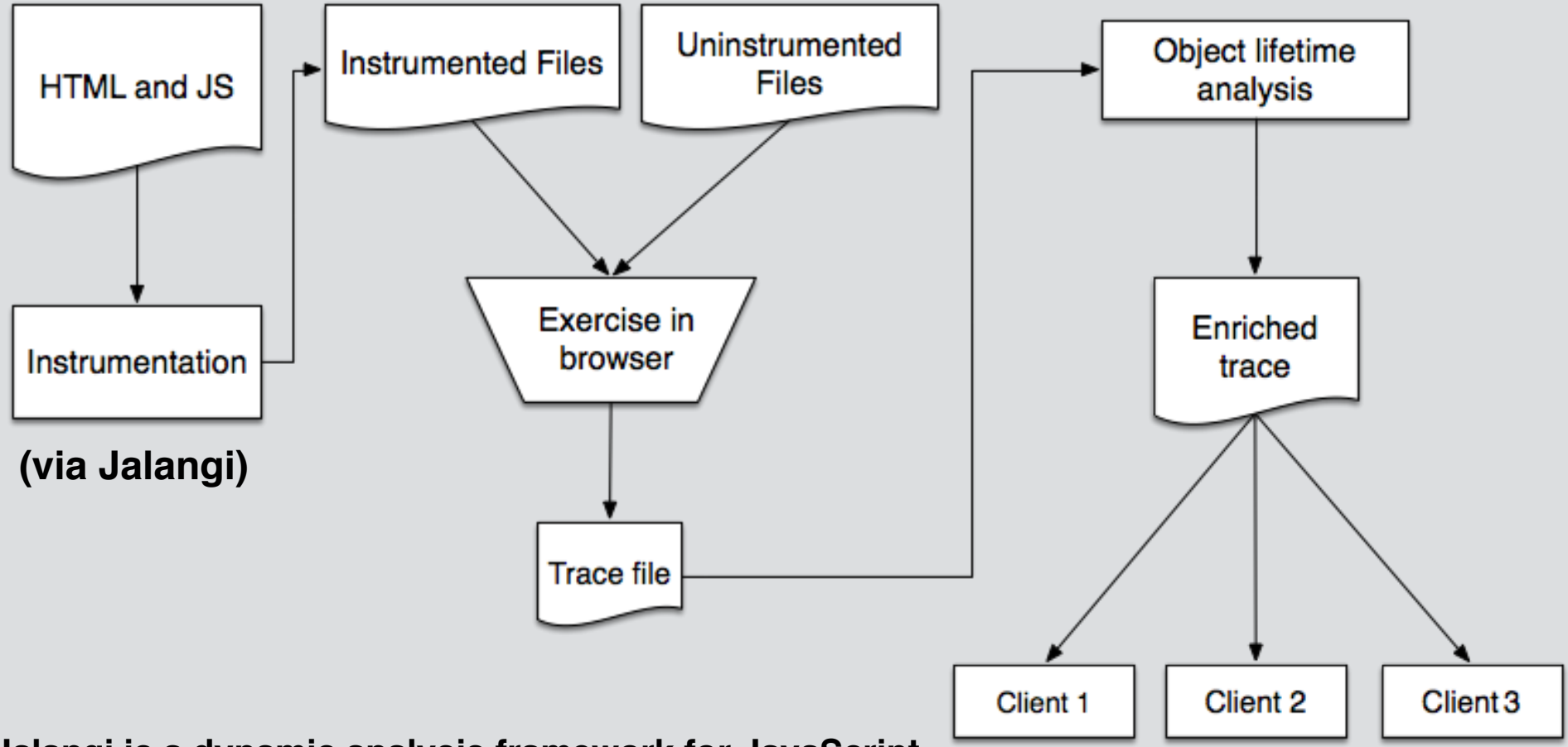
Memory leak - Details



Challenges

- Prefer not to modify a browser engine
  - Yet handle full JavaScript
  - Keep overhead reasonable
- Want to report staleness of DOM nodes, without modifying browser
- Figure out object lifetimes accurately without information from the garbage collector

How does MemInsight work?



Jalangi is a dynamic analysis framework for JavaScript
See FSE 2013, Sen et al.

Trace generation

```
1  var x = {};
2  var y = {};
3  function m(p,q)
4  {
5    p.f = q;
6  };
7  m(x,y);
8  x = null;
```

```
DECLARE x,y,m;
ALLOCOBJ 2 at 1;
WRITE x,2 at 1;
ALLOCOBJ 3 at 2;
WRITE y,3 at 2;
ALLOCFUN 4 at 3;
WRITE m,4 at 3;
CALL 4 at 7;
DECLARE p = 2,
        q = 3;
PUTFIELD 2,"f",3
         at 5;
```

```
LASTUSE 2 at 5;
RETURN at 7;
LASTUSE 4 at 7;
WRITE x,0 at 8;
UNREACHABLE
        2 at 8;
UNREACHABLE
        3 at end;
UNREACHABLE
        4 at end;
```

Trace generation

```
1   var x = {};
2   var y = {};
3   function m(p,q)
4   {
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UNREACHABLE
        3 at end;
UNREACHABLE
        4 at end;
```

Preserve line numbers

Trace generation

```
1  var x = {};
2  var y = {};
3  function m(p,q)
4  {
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6  };
7  m(x,y);
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```
DECLARE x,y,m;
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```

```
LASTUSE 2 at 5;
RETURN at 7;
LASTUSE 4 at 7;
WRITE x,0 at 8;
UNREACHABLE
        2 at 8;
UNREACHABLE
        3 at end;
UNREACHABLE
        4 at end;
```

Preserve call stack

Trace generation

```
1  var x = {};
2  var y = {};
3  function m(p,q)
4  {
5    p.f = q;
6  };
7  m(x,y);
8  x = null;
```

```
DECLARE x,y,m;
ALLOCOBJ 2 at 1;
WRITE x,2 at 1;
ALLOCOBJ 3 at 2;
WRITE y,3 at 2;
ALLOCFUN 4 at 3;
WRITE m,4 at 3;
CALL 4 at 7;
DECLARE p = 2,
        q = 3;
PUTFIELD 2,"f",3
         at 5;
```

```
LASTUSE 2 at 5;
RETURN at 7;
LASTUSE 4 at 7;
WRITE x,0 at 8;
UNREACHABLE
        2 at 8;
UNREACHABLE
        3 at end;
UNREACHABLE
        4 at end;
```

Only last use

Trace generation

```
1  var x = {};
2  var y = {};
3  function m(p,q)
4  {
5    p.f = q;
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7  m(x,y);
8  x = null;
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DECLARE p = 2,
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LASTUSE 4 at 7;
WRITE x,0 at 8;
UNREACHABLE
        2 at 8;
UNREACHABLE
        3 at end;
UNREACHABLE
        4 at end;
```

From lifetime analysis

Object lifetimes

- From trace, model runtime heap
  - Including call stack and closures
- Reference counting to compute unreachability time
  - Handle cycles with Merlin algorithm [Hertz et al. ASPLOS'06]
- Insert unreachability times in the enhanced trace

DOM Challenges

- DOM: tree data structure representing rendered HTML
  - Often involved in web app memory leaks
- Many manipulations not directly visible to JavaScript

```
// allocates new div element
var elem = document.createElement(“div");

// allocates DOM tree from HTML string and
// updates children of elem
elem.innerHTML = "<p><h1>Hello World!</h1></p>”;

// inserts elem into global DOM
document.getElementById("x").appendChild(elem);
```

Our DOM Handling

```
// allocates new div element
var elem = document.createElement(“div");

// allocates DOM tree from HTML string and
// updates children of elem
elem.innerHTML = "<p><h1>Hello World!</h1></p>";

// inserts elem into global DOM
document.getElementById("x").appendChild(elem);
```

- `elem` gets reified into a fresh object ID
  - no special handling of `createElement`
- For DOM manipulations, leverage HTML5 mutation observers
  - Provide asynchronous notifications of DOM mutation
  - Handles `innerHTML` manipulation and `appendChild`
- Additional handling of `innerHTML` for better source locations

Other tricky features

- **Constructors:** need to properly handle **`this`**, and get good source locations
- **Eval:** instrument on the fly
- **Getters / setters:** don't treat calls as reads / writes
- Global object, prototypes, further native models, …

Clients built atop MemInsight

- **Leak detection:** increasing stale object count at idle points (empty call stack)
- **Non-escaping:** no object escapes allocating function
  - Leverages *execution index* [Xin et al. PLDI'08]
- **Inlineable:** objects consistently "owned" by objects from another site
- Many more are possible!

Case Studies

(see paper for details)

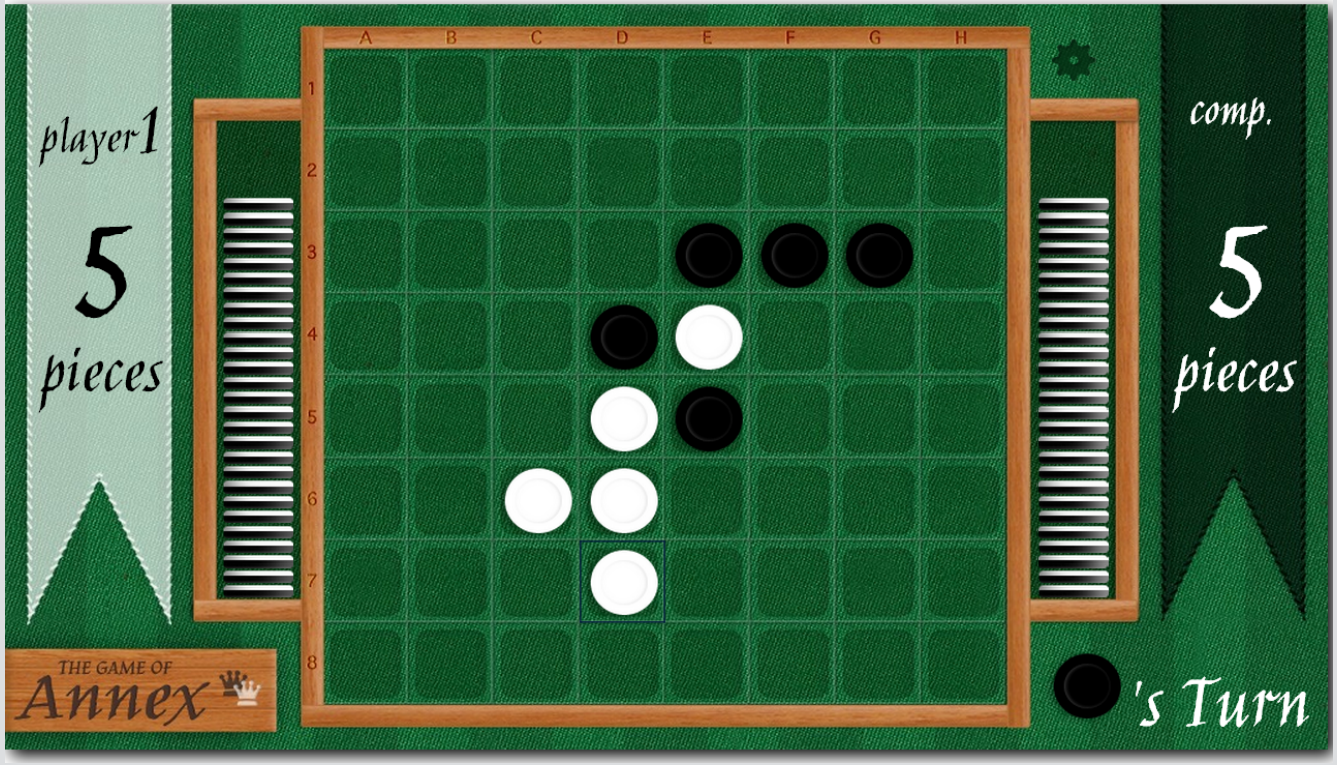
- **Leaks**
  - Fixed in one Tizen app `shopping_list` (patch accepted)
  - Confirmed existing patch fixes leak in `dataTables`
  - Leaks found by internal users in other apps
- **Churn**
  - Fixed in one Tizen app `annex` for 10% speedup (patch accepted)
  - 10X speedup for `escodegen` (patch accepted)
- **Bloat:** Found object inlining opportunity in old `esprima` version (since fixed)

Leak in Shopping List app

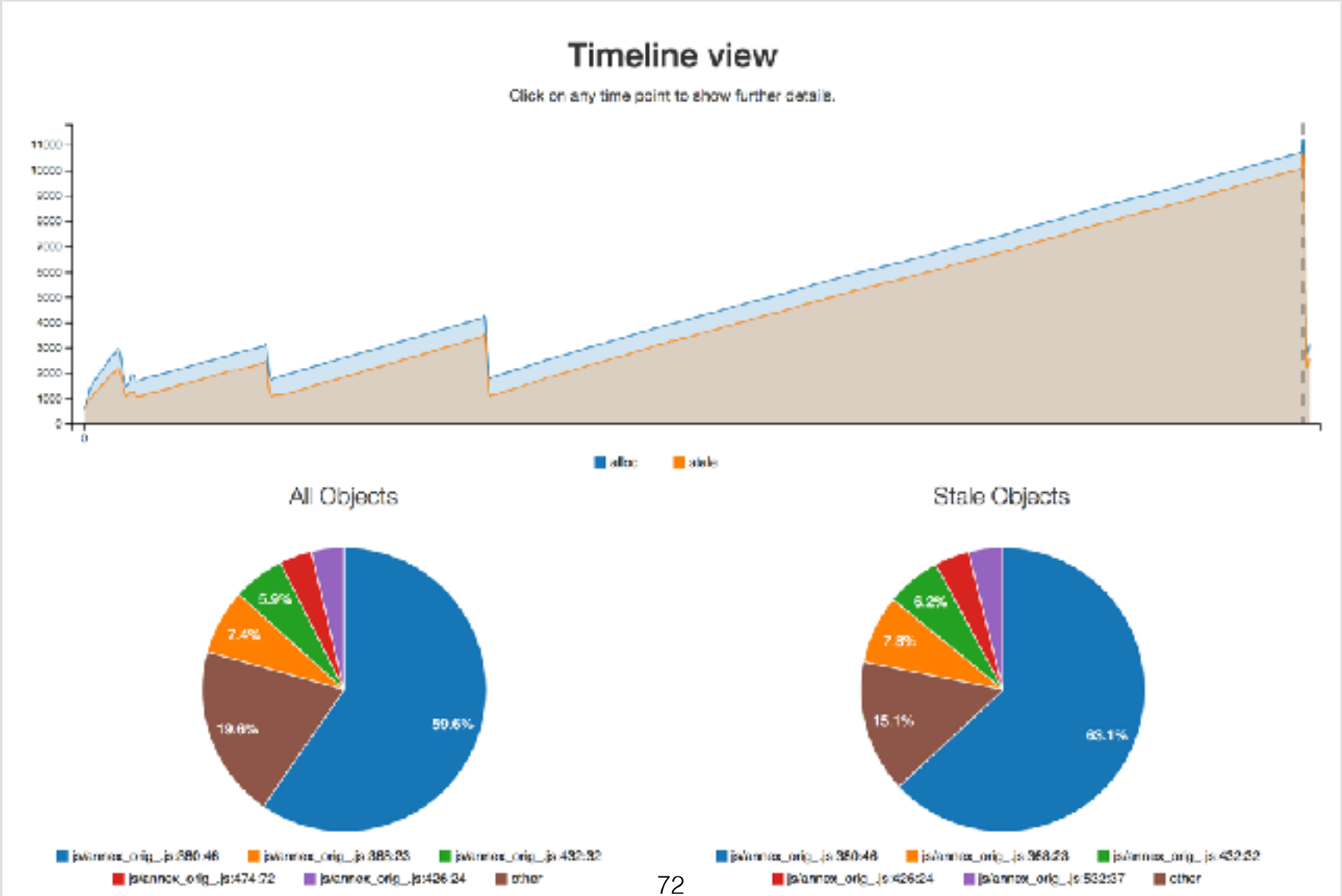
```
if (self.currentView.resetListOfLists) {
  ShoppingListApp.listoflists.innerHTML = "";
}
```

Should have used `$.empty()`!

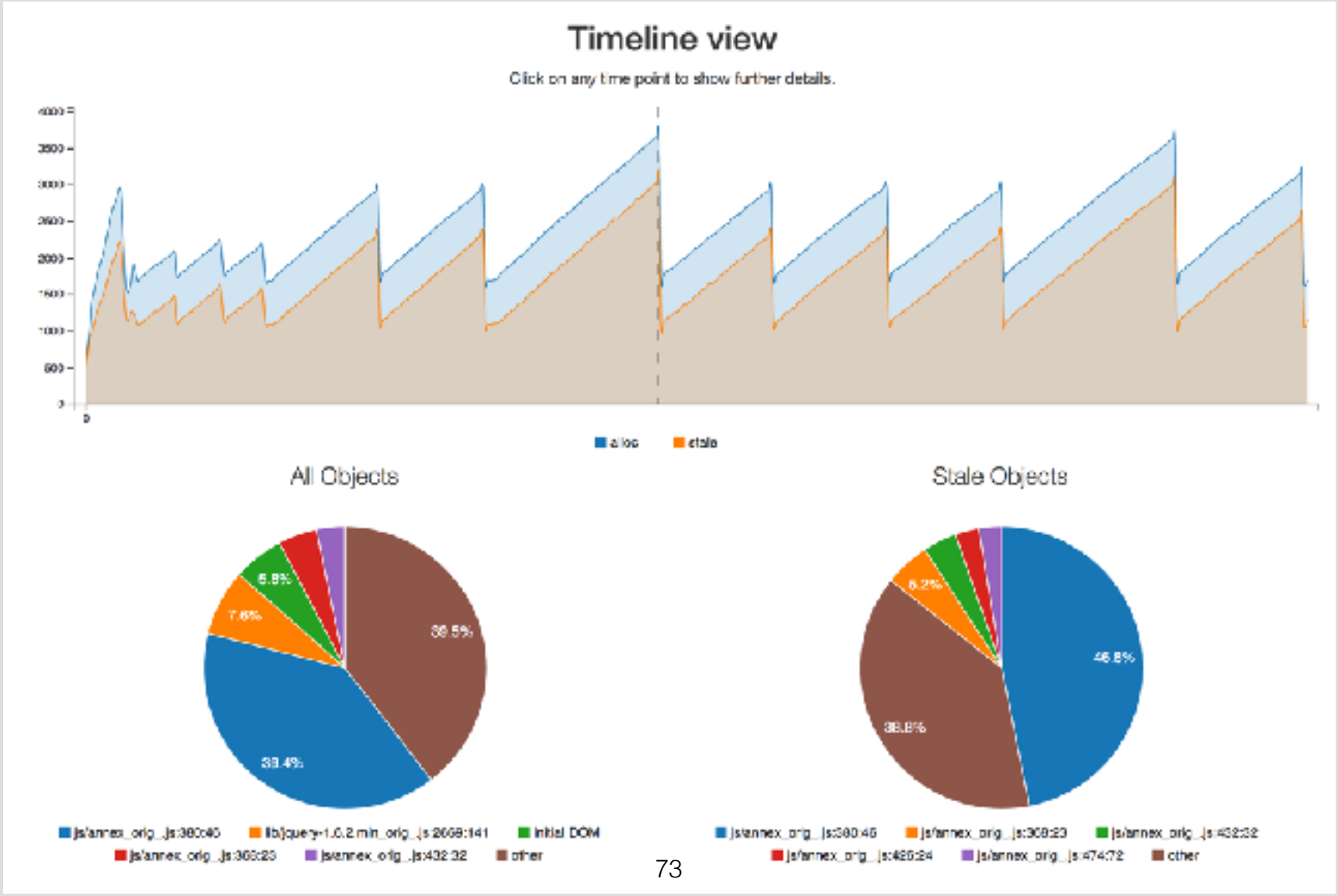
Run an instrumented app



Interactive staleness analysis



Interactive staleness analysis



Overhead

benchmark	overhead
richards	10.4X
deltablue	15X
crypto	47.1X
raytrace	41.3X
earley-boyer	99.8X
regexp	26.7X
splay	43.4X
navier-stokes	45.4X
pdfjs	31.8X
box2d	35.8X
typescript	77.2X

Low overhead for (most) interactive apps

Reducing Overhead

- Only log the last use of an object (**not** all uses)
- Don’t log operations on primitive fields
- Enhanced Jalangi to do selective instrumentation
- Binary trace format
- Work with simulated heap as opposed to real heap
    - Reflection too expensive / fragile

Advanced Jalangi Usage

Tracing

- Common technique: store a trace, and do heavyweight analysis over the trace
  - Supported directly in Jalangi 1 via record/replay
  - But, hard to debug and write analyses
- `lib/analysis/Loggers.ts` has all analysis tracing code
- Under Node.js, dump trace to file system (`BinaryFSLogger`)
- From web, trace over web socket (`BinaryWebSocketLogger`)
  - `lib/server/server.ts` has server code
  - pipes trace directly to running lifetime analysis

Integrating Static Analysis

- MemInsight needs the “free variables” of each function
  - Captured by closures, relevant for lifetimes
- Computed by `freeVarsAstHandler.ts`
- Provided as an *AST handler* to Jalangi instrumentation
- Jalangi stores result of AST handler inside instrumented code
- For eval’d code, use the `instrumentCode` callback

Native Methods

- Built-in methods that cannot be instrumented
  - Standard JS library, DOM routines
  - (In general, any uninstrumented code)
- Modeling is analysis-specific
  - For MemInsight, `lib/analysis/NativeModels.ts`
- Also, careful with callbacks from native methods
  - may see `functionEnter` without `invokeFunPre`

Analysis Configuration

- May want analysis-wide configuration options
  - E.g., MemInsight allows for a debug function for dumping ref counts
- Use `--initParam` option to `instrument.js` (web) or `esnstrument_cli.js` (node.js)
- values stored in `J$.initParams`

Debugging with JSDelta

https://github.com/WALA/jsdelta

JSDelta: motivation

- Building a Jalangi analysis
- Works great on unit tests
- But, crashes on jQuery!
- What went wrong? Need a **minimized input**
- Jsdelta does **automatic input minimization**
  - Via **delta debugging** [Zeller, FSE'99]

JSDelta: Demo

Google “JS Delta Walkthrough”

Using JSDelta

- Easy: write a script that prints a message when error occurs
- Also works for JSON, entire directories
- For a Jalangi analysis:
  - Check for errors in uninstrumented program first
  - Always run with a timeout (e.g., with `timeout` command)
  - For browser code, use PhantomJS, Selenium, etc.

DLint and JITProf

DLint: Dynamically Checking JS Coding Practice

[ISSTA'15] DLint: Dynamically Checking Bad Coding Practices in JavaScri

Liang Gong, Michael Pradel, Manu Sridharan, Koushik Sen

JITProf: Find JS code that prohibit JIT-optimization

[FSE'15] JITProf: Pinpointing JIT-unfriendly JavaScript code

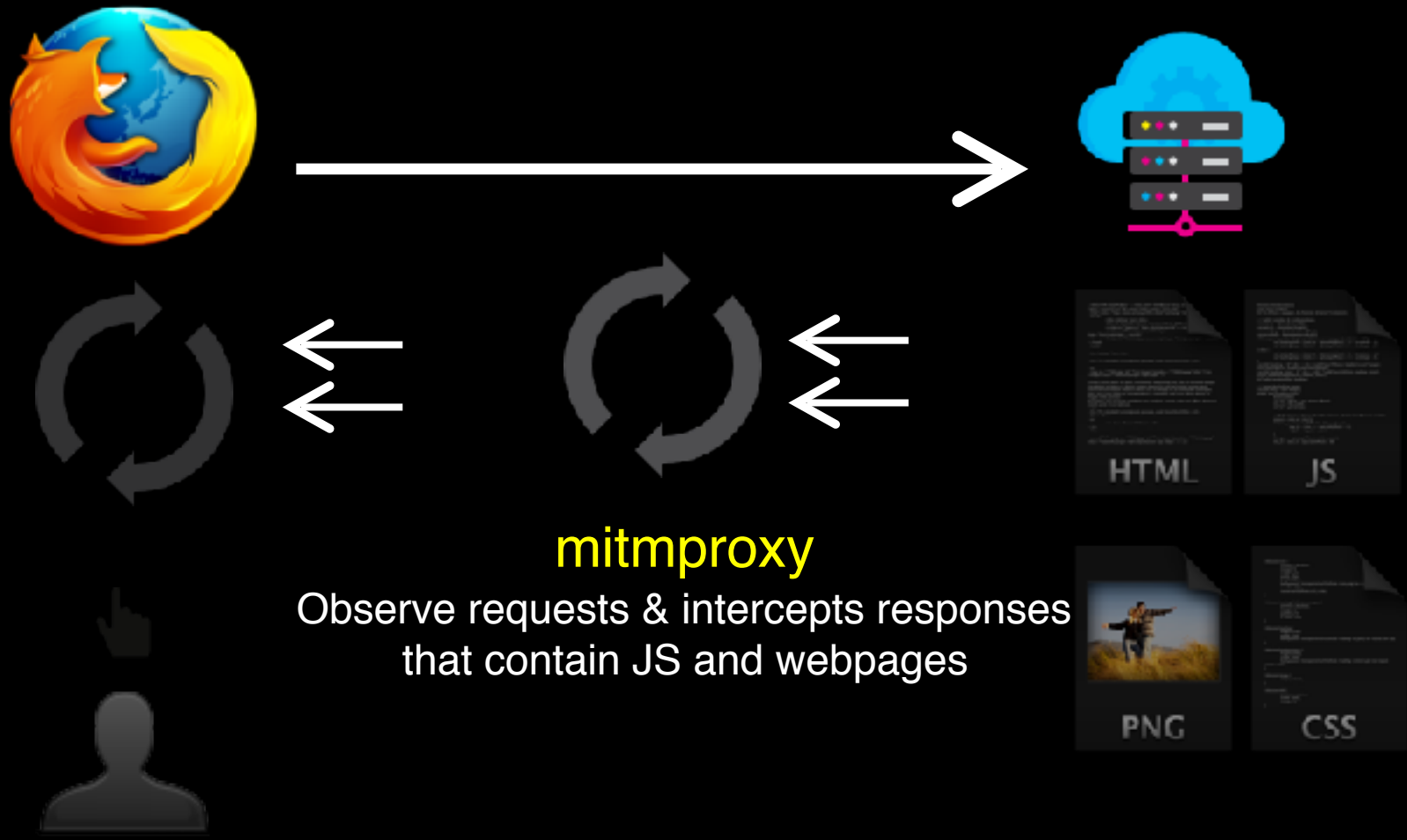
Liang Gong, Michael Pradel, Koushik Sen

DLint and JITProf for Web Pages

mitmproxy

Observe requests & intercepts responses that contain JS and webpages

DLint and JITProf for Web Pages



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What are coding practices?

- Good coding practices
  - Informal rules
  - Improve code quality

- Better quality means:
  - Fewer correctness issues
  - Better performance
  - Better usability
  - Better maintainability
  - Fewer security loopholes
  - Fewer surprises
  - …

Rule: avoid using *for..in* over arrays

```
var sum = 0, value;
var array = [11, 22, 33];
for (value in array) {
    sum += value;
}
> sum ?
```

Rule: avoid using *for..in* over arrays

```
var sum = 0, value;
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}
> sum ?
```

11 + 22 + 33 => 66

0 + 1 + 2 => 3

0+"0"+"1"+"2" => "0012"

array index
(not array value)

array index : string

Rule: avoid using `for..in` over arrays

```
var sum = 0, value;
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for (value in array) {
    sum += value;
}
> sum ?
```

`11 + 22 + 33 => 66`

`0 + 1 + 2 => 3`

`0+"0"+"1"+"2" => "0012"`

array index
(not array value)

array index : string

- Cross-browser issues
- Result depends on the Array prototype object

```
> "0012indexOftoString..."
```


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var sum = 0, value;
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    sum += value;
}
> sum ?
```

```
for (i=0; i < array.length; i++) {
    sum += array[i];
}
```

```
function addup(element, index, array) {
  sum += element;
}
array.forEach(addup);
```

Rule: avoid using *for..in* over arrays

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```

Coding Practices and Lint Tools

- Existing Lint-like checkers
  - Inspect source code
  - Detect common mistakes
- Limitations:
  - Approximates behavior
  - Unknown aliases
  - Lint tools favor precision over soundness
- Difficulty: Precise static program analysis

DLint

- Dynamic Linter checking code quality rules for JS
- Open-source, robust, and extensible framework
- Formalized and implemented 28 rules
  - Counterparts of static rules
  - Additional rules
- Empirical study
  - It is better to use DLint and static linter together

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Detect *for..in* over arrays with Jalangi

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for (value in obj) {
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Have a warning when *obj* in *for-in* is an array.

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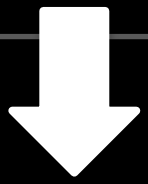

instrumentation

Jalangi Instrumented Code

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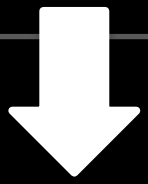

instrumentation

Jalangi Instrumented Code

```
function forinObject(iid, val) {



}
```


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Detect *for..in* over arrays with Jalangi

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for (value in obj) {
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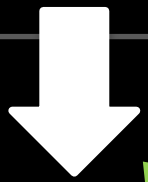

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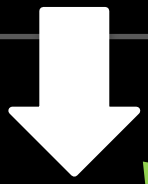

instrumentation

Jalangi Instrumented Code

```
function forinObject(iid, val) {
    if (isArray(val)) {
        // report warning!
    }
}
```


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Detect *for..in* over arrays with Jalangi

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for (value in obj) {
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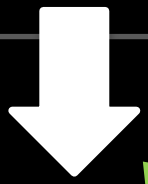

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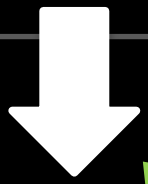

instrumentation

Jalangi Instrumented Code

```
function forinObject(iid, val) {
    if (isArray(val)) {
        // report warning!
        J$.iidToLocation(iid);
    }
}
```


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Detect *for..in* over arrays with Jalangi

```
for (value in obj) {
    sum += value;
}
```

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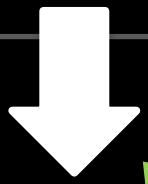

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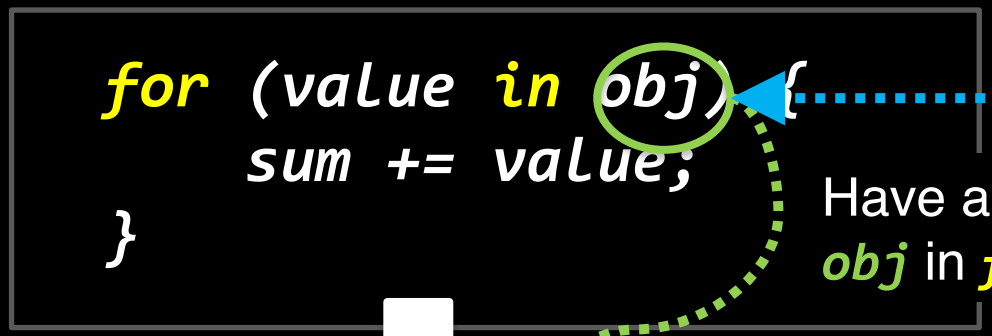
}
```

`file.js:<start line>:<start col>:<end line>:<end col>`

Liang Gong, Electric Engineering & Computer Science, University of California, Berkeley.

Detect *for..in* over arrays with Jalangi



Jalangi Instrumented Code

```
function forinObject(iid, val) {
    if (isArray(val)) {
        // report warning!
        J$.iidToLocation(iid);
    }
}
```

file.js:<start line>:<start col>:<end line>:<end col>

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Checkers

CheckNaN.js
ConcatUndefinedToString.js
NonObjectPrototype.js
SetFieldToPrimitive.js
OverFlowUnderFlow.js
StyleMisuse.js
ToStringGivesNonString.js
UndefinedOffset.js
NoEffectOperation.js
AddEnumerablePropertyToObject.js
ConstructWrappedPrimitive.js
InconsistentNewCallPrefix.js
UncountableSpaceInRegexp.js
FloatNumberEqualityComparison.js

FunctionToString.js
ShadowProtoProperty.js
ForInArray.js
NonNumericArrayProperty.js
OverwrittenPrototype.js
GlobalThis.js
CompareFunctionWithPrimitives.js
InconsistentConstructor.js
FunctionCalledWithMoreArguments.js
IllegalUseOfArgumentsVariable.js
DoubleEvaluation.js
EmptyClassInRegexp.js
UseArrObjConstrWithoutArg.js
MissRadixArgInParseNum.js

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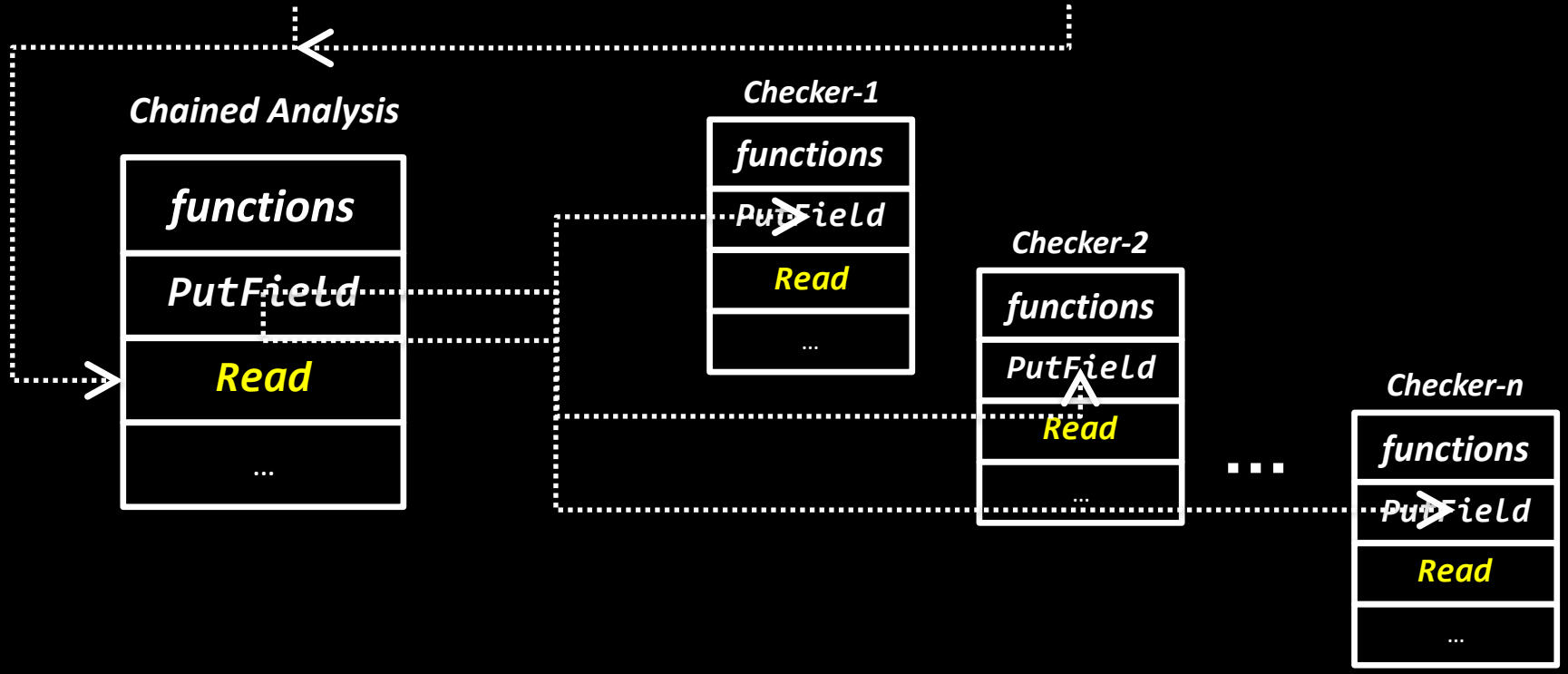
Chained Analysis

```
a.f = b.g
```

```
PutField(Read("a", a), "f", GetField(Read("b", b), "g"))
```



Other Resources

Jalangi (v2) Github

https://github.com/Samsung/jalangi2

DLint + JITProf Github based on Jalangi (v2)

https://github.com/ksen007/jalangi2analyses

JITProf Visualization Github based on Jalangi (v2)

https://github.com/JacksonGL/jitprof-visualization

DLint and JITProf

DLint: Dynamically Checking JS Coding Practice

[ISSTA'15] DLint: Dynamically Checking Bad Coding Practices in JavaScri

Liang Gong, Michael Pradel, Manu Sridharan, Koushik Sen

JITProf: Find JS code that prohibit JIT-optimization

[FSE'15] JITProf: Pinpointing JIT-unfriendly JavaScript code

Liang Gong, Michael Pradel, Koushik Sen

Motivation of JITProf

Dynamic language features:

Simplifies coding

- Write less, do more
  → more productive
- Code is less verbose
  → easier to understand

Motivation of JITProf

Dynamic language features:

Simplifies coding

- Write less, do more
  → more productive
- Code is less verbose
  → easier to understand

Slow execution

- Too many runtime checks
- Object property lookup -> hash table lookup

...

Pinpointing JIT-unfriendly JavaScript Code

- Code snippet from Google Octane Benchmark:

```
SplayTree.prototype.insert = function(key, value) {
  ...
  var node = new SplayTree.Node(key, value);
  if (key > this.root_.key) {
    node.left = this.root_;
    node.right = this.root_.right;
    ...
  } else {
    node.right = this.root_;
    node.left = this.root_.left;
    ...
  }
  this.root_ = node;
};
```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  } else {
    node.right = this.root_;
    node.left = this.root_.left;
    ...
  }
  this.root_ = node;
};
```

Cause of poor performance:

- ***node*** has two layouts:
  offset of ***left*** in ***node***
  can be ***0*** or ***1***
- JIT cannot replace ***node.left***
  with ***node[0]*** or ***node[1]***

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Pinpointing JIT-unfriendly JavaScript Code

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  }
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};
```

Performance boost:

15%

6.7%

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Pinpointing JIT-unfriendly JavaScript Code

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    node.left = this.root_.left;
    ...
  }
  this.root_ = node;
};
```

JITProf Simulates the Hidden Classes based on the information provided by Jalangi

Performance boost

15%

6.7%

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Back to the Motivating Example

```
function Thing(flag) {
    if (!flag) {
        this.b = 4;
        this.a = 3;
    } else {
        this.a = 2;
        this.b = 1;
    }
}

for(var i = 0; i<1000000;i++) {
    var o = new Thing(i%2);
    result += o.a + o.b;
}
```

- Each object has a meta information associated with it
- The meta information keeps track of its object layout and its transition history.

Back to the Motivating Example

```
function Thing(flag) {
    if (!flag) {
        this.b = 4;
        this.a = 3;
    } else {
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    }
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Back to the Motivating Example

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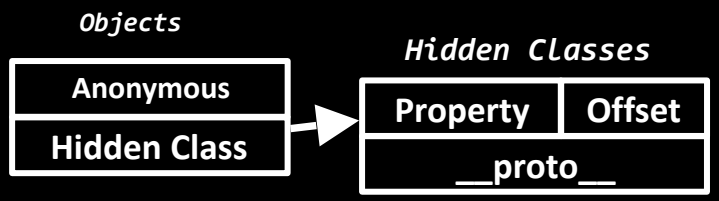
```



Hidden class simulation before the statement

Back to the Motivating Example

```
function Thing(flag) {
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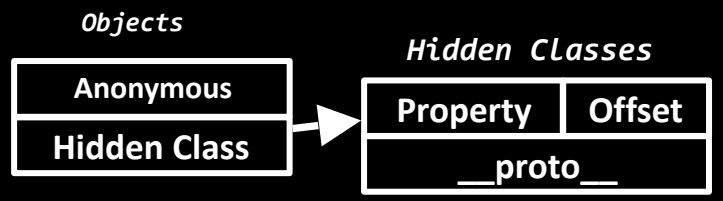

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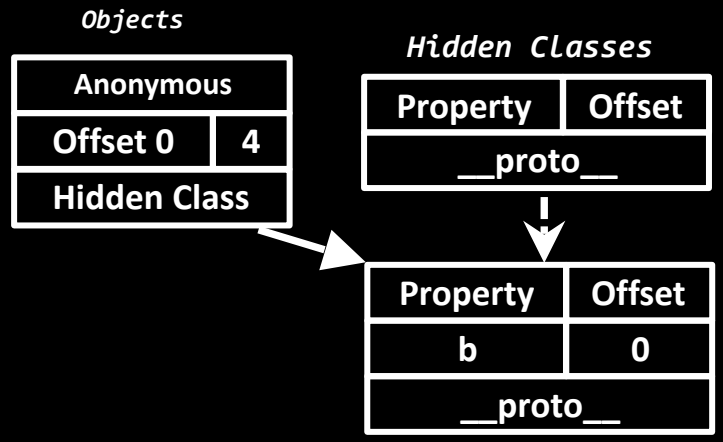

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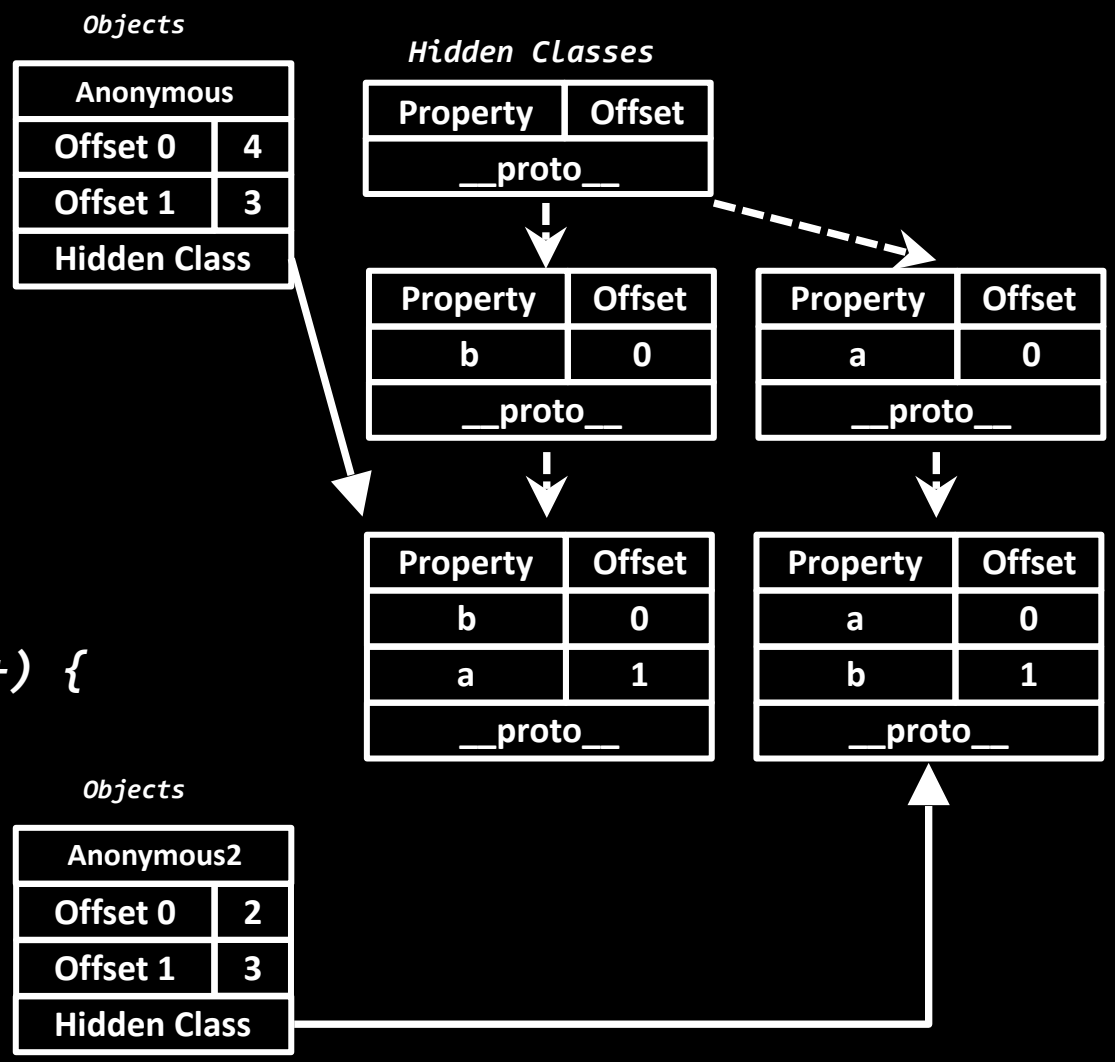

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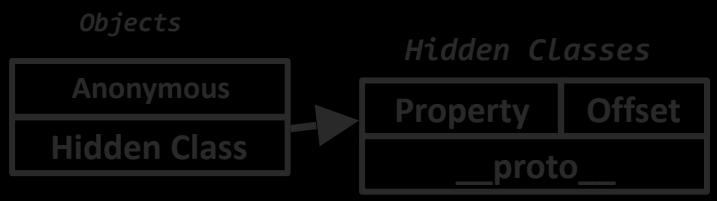

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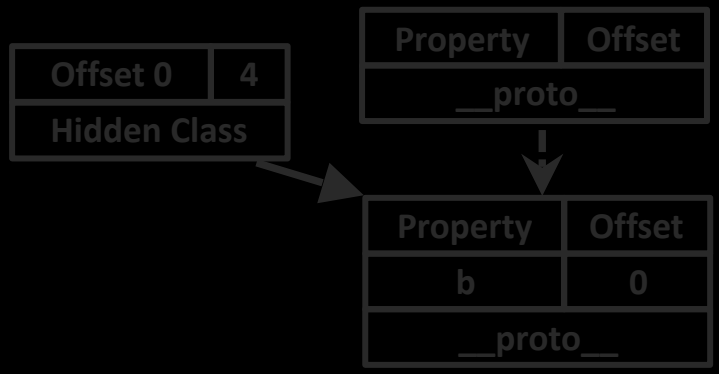

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    }
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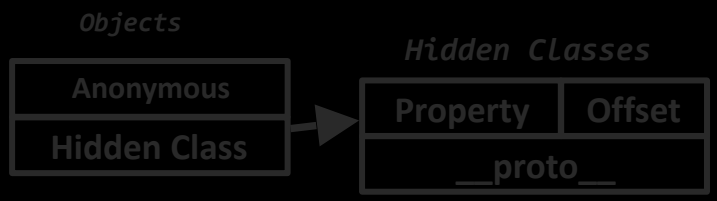
for(var i = 0; i<1000000;i++) {
    var o = new Thing(i%2);
    result += o.a + o.b;
}
```

Jalangi

invoke

```
function putFieldPre (iid, base, offset, val … ) {
    // logic for updating the hidden class

}
```



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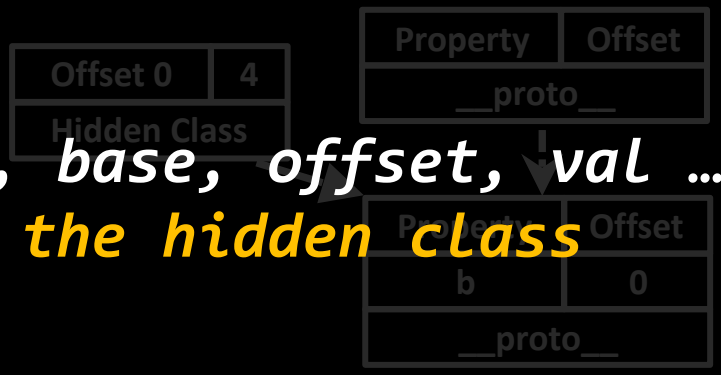

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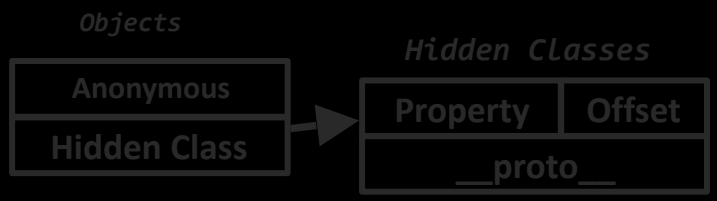

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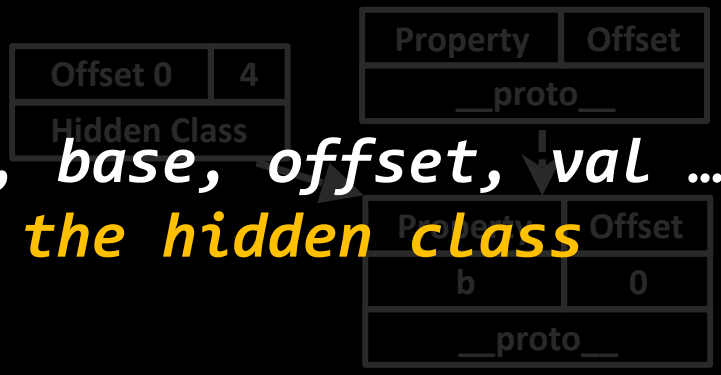

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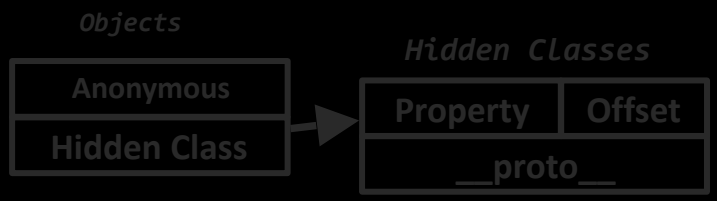

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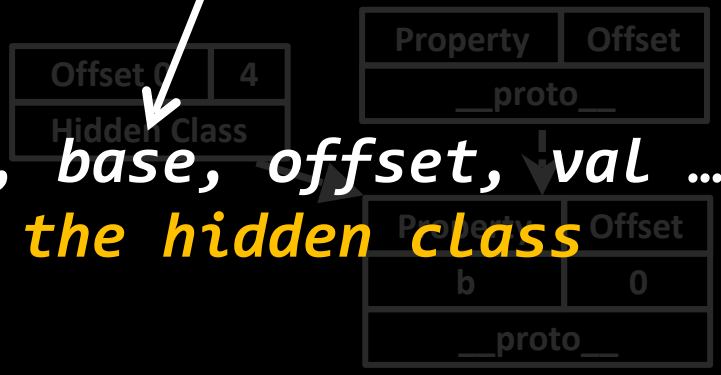

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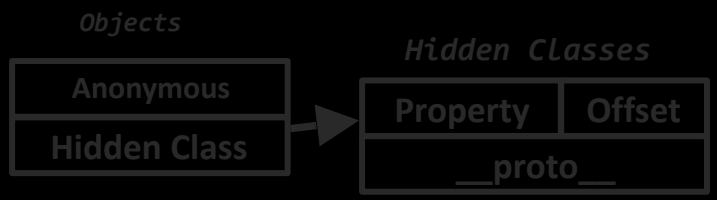
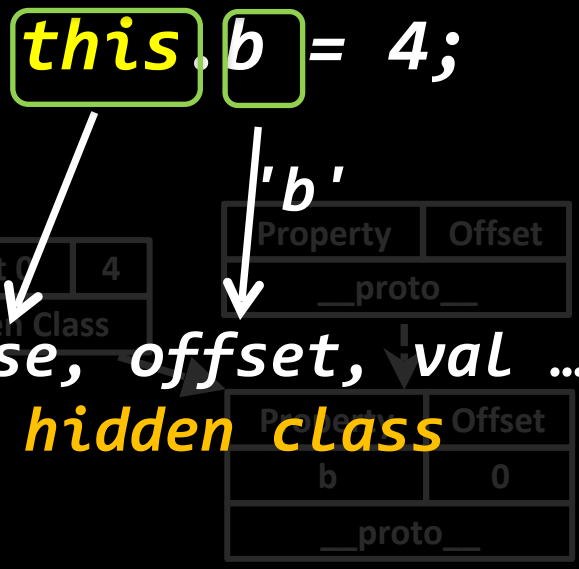


Hidden class simulation before the statement



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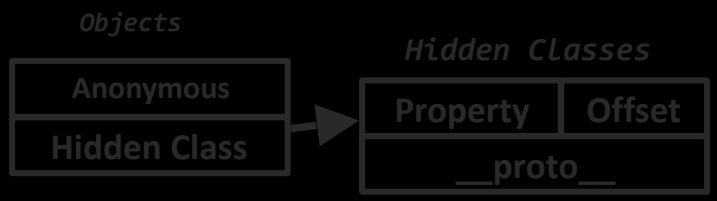

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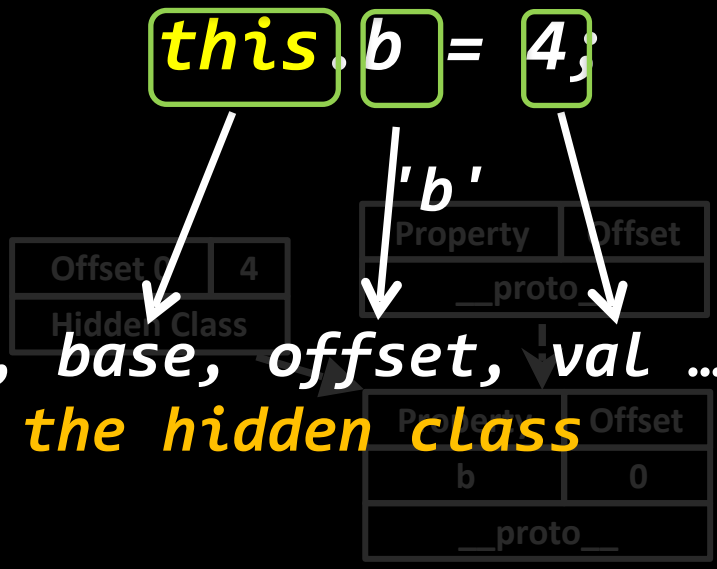

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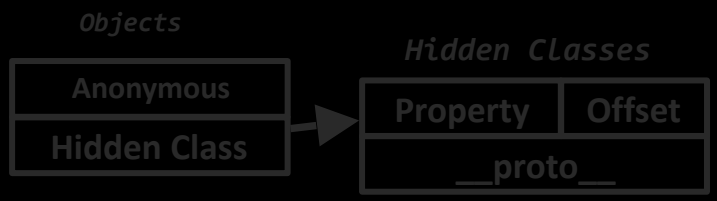
}
```

Jalangi

invoke

```
function putFieldPre (iid, base, offset, val … ) {
    var sobj = J$.smemory.getShadowObject(base);
    sobj.hiddenClass ...
}
```



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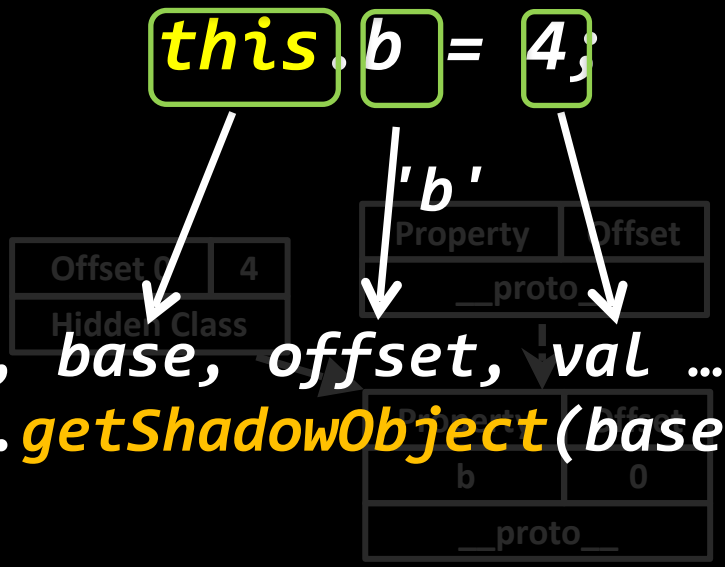

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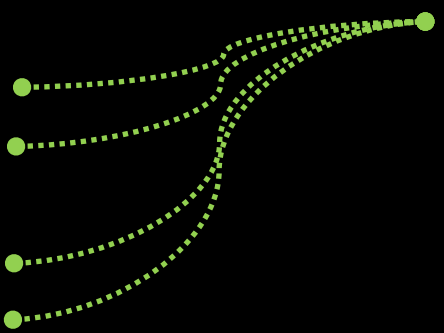

Intercept *putField* to update the hidden class

Back to the Motivating Example

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Intercept *putField* to update the hidden class

Intercept *invokeFun* to record object creation location

Back to the Motivating Example

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var o = {a: 1, b: 2};
```

Intercept *putField* to update the hidden class

Intercept *invokeFun* to record object creation location

Intercept *getField* to record inline cache misses

Back to the Motivating Example

```
function Thing(flag) {
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```

Intercept *putField* to update the hidden class

Intercept *invokeFun* to record object creation location

Intercept *getField* to record inline cache misses

Intercept *literal* to update hidden class + record object creation location

JIT-unfriendly Code Checked by JITProf

- Use inconsistent object layout
- Access undeclared property or array element
- Store non-numeric value in numeric arrays
- Use in-contiguous keys for arrays
- Not all properties are initialized in constructors
- … and more

Rule #5: Use Contiguous Keys for Array

```
var array = [];
for (var i=10000;i>=0;i--){
    array[i] = i;
}
```

Rule #5: Use Contiguous Keys for Array

```
var array = [];
for (var i=10000;i>=0;i--){
    array[i] = i;
}
```

```
array[10000] = 10000;
array[9999] = 9999;
   ...
```

- non-contiguous array
- To save memory, JIT-engine decides to represent the array with slow data structures like hash table.

Rule #5: Use Contiguous Keys for Array

```
var array = [];
for (var i=10000;i>=0;i--){
    array[i] = i;
}
```

```
for (var i=0;i<=10000;i++){
    array[i] = i;
}
```

10X+ speedup!

Rule #5: Use Contiguous Keys for Array

```
var array = [];
for (var i=10000;i>=0;i--){
loc1: array[i] = i;
}
```

- **Intercept *putField* operation of arrays**
- **Rank locations by number assignments to non-contiguous arrays**

(*)means smaller is better	group	average	improve rate
sunspider-chrome-sha1 (*)	original	1884.7588	26.3%
	refactored	1299.0706	
octane-firefox-Splay	original	11331.59	3.5%
	refactored	12198.65	
Sunspider-String-Tagcloud (*)	original	9178.76	11.7%
	refactored	9457.53	
octane-firefox-DeltaBlue	original	28473.53	1.4%
	refactored	31154.06	
octane-chrome-Box2D	original	24569.47	7.5%
	refactored	24915.00	
octane-chrome-RayTrace	original	43595.94	12.9%
	refactored	48140.35	

higher → better 

(*)means smaller is better	group	average	improve rate
octane-chrome-Splay	**original**	10278.59	15.1%
	refactored	11885.71	
octane-chrome-SplayLatency	**original**	20910.24	3.8%
	refactored	21994.82	
sunspider-chrome-3d-Cube (*)	**original**	597.047059	1.1%
	refactored	593.744118	
sunspider-firefox-sha1 (*)	**original**	680.476471	3.3%
	refactored	669.932353	
sunspider-firefox-Xparb (*)	**original**	364.6824	19.7%
	refactored	357.2235	
sunspider-chrome-md5 (*)	**original**	774.3500	24.6%
	refactored	665.8382	
sunspider-chrome-format-tofte (*)	**original**	212.2029	3.4%
	refactored	200.9000	

higher → better

Install DLint and JITProf with Jalangi2

https://github.com/ksen007/jalangi2analyses

```
npm install
```

mitmproxy (third-party framework)

```
pip install pyOpenSSL
pip install mitmproxy==0.11.3
```

Install the mitmproxy certificate manually (drag-and-drop)

Liang Gong, Electric Engineering & Computer Science, University of California, Berkeley.

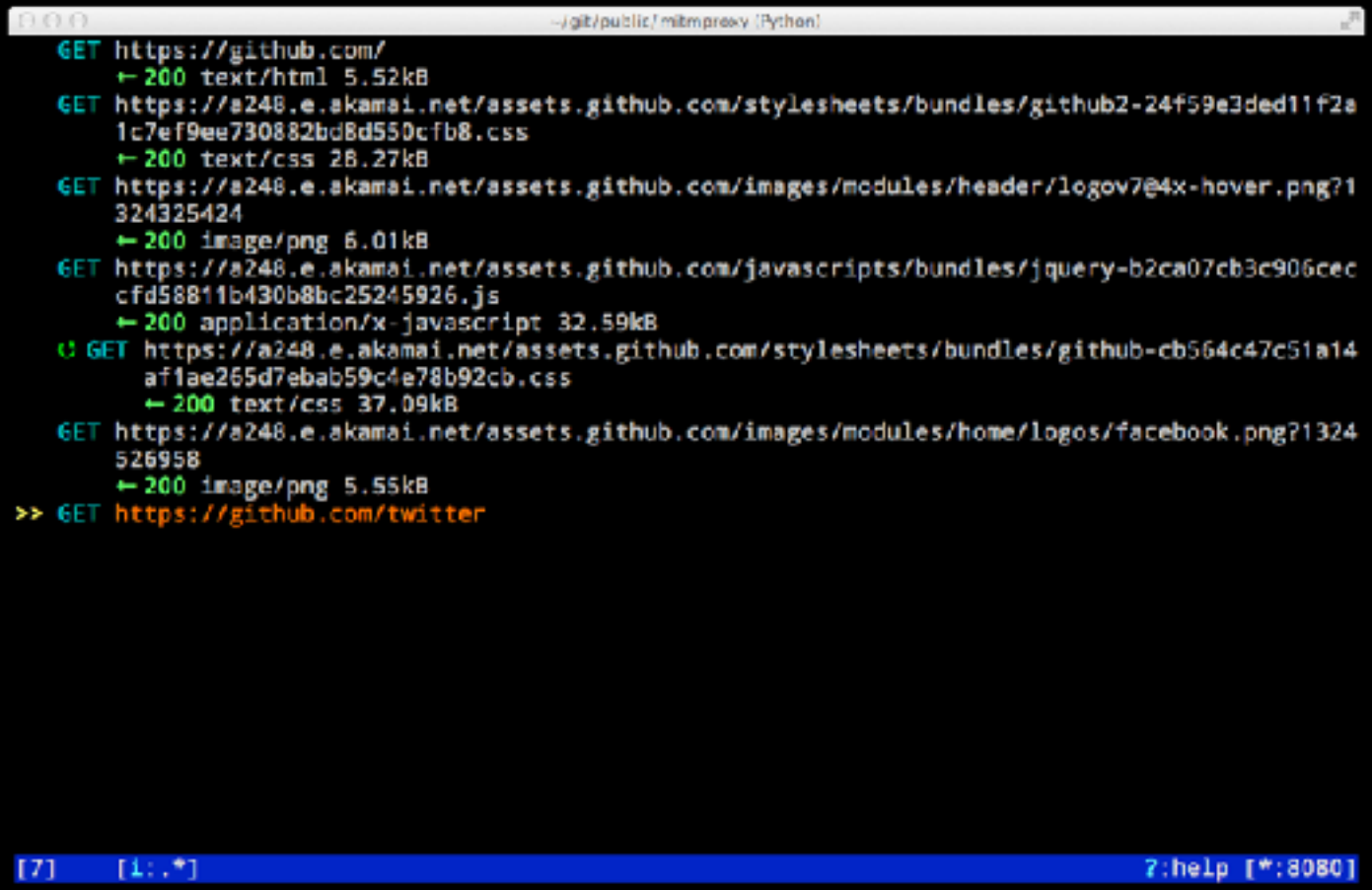
mitmproxy (third-party framework)

- man-in-the-middle proxy
- Interactive, SSL-capable proxy for HTTP with a console interface.
- Intercept http communication between the client and the server for instrumentation.

Liang Gong, Electric Engineering & Computer Science, University of California, Berkeley.

Install mitmproxy

- `pip install pyOpenSSL`
- `pip install mitmproxy==0.11.3`



Install mitmproxy

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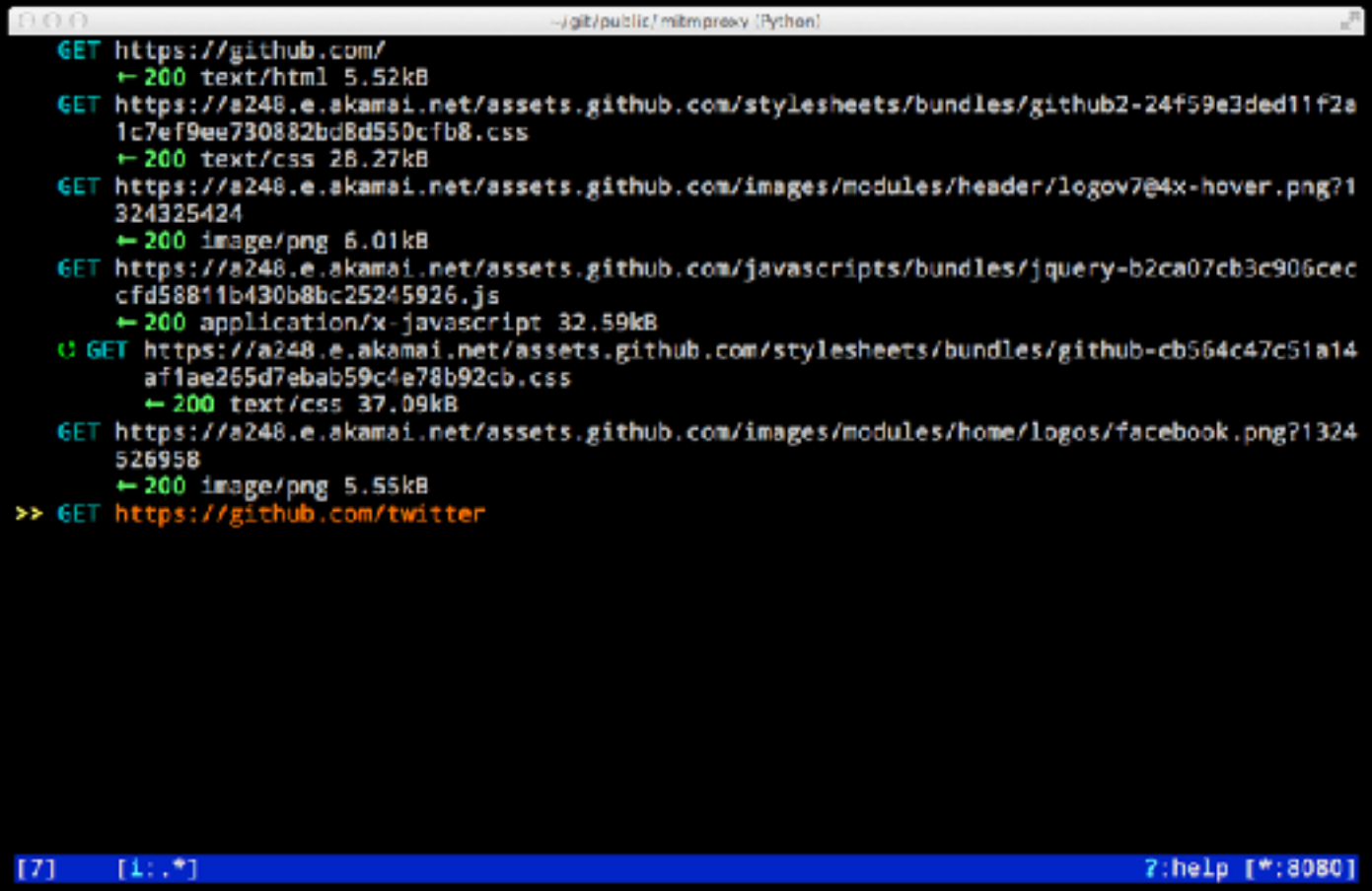
- `pip install mitmproxy==0.11.3`



The HTTPS Problem

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+ a Certificate Authority Implementation

Liang Gong, Electric Engineering & Computer Science, University of California, Berkeley.

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Other Resources

Jalangi (v2) Github

https://github.com/Samsung/jalangi2

DLint + JITProf Github based on Jalangi (v2)

https://github.com/ksen007/jalangi2analyses

JITProf Visualization Github based on Jalangi (v2)

https://github.com/JacksonGL/jitprof-visualization

Questions 


Thank
You
Asante
Shukria
Dhanyavadagalu
Maake
Kiitos
köszönöm
Vinaka
Dankon
Manana
Kam Sah Hammida
감사합니다
Matondo
Kasih
Terima
Taiku
Biyan
Mauruuru
Dank Je
Спасибо
Dankscheen
Tack
Chokrane
Diolch i Chi
Blagodaram
Ngiyabonga
Dziekuje
Grazie
Arigato
Juspaxar
Gracias
Mochchakkeram
Tingki
Paldies
நன்றி
धन्यवाद
cảm ơn bạn
Gratias Tibi
Ua Tsaug Rau Koj
Bedankt
Dakujem
Grazas
Di Ou Mèsi
Kia Ora
Kop Khun Khap
Obrigado
Děkuji
Nirringrazzjak
ありがとう
Suksama
Hvala
Djiere Dieuf
Matur Nuwun
Rahmat
谢
Welalin
Eskerrik Asko
Misaotra
Danke
Go Raibh Maith Agat
Merci
ขอขอบคุณคุณ
Salamat
Najis Tuke
谢