

DLint and JITProf



DLint: Dynamically Checking JS Coding Practice

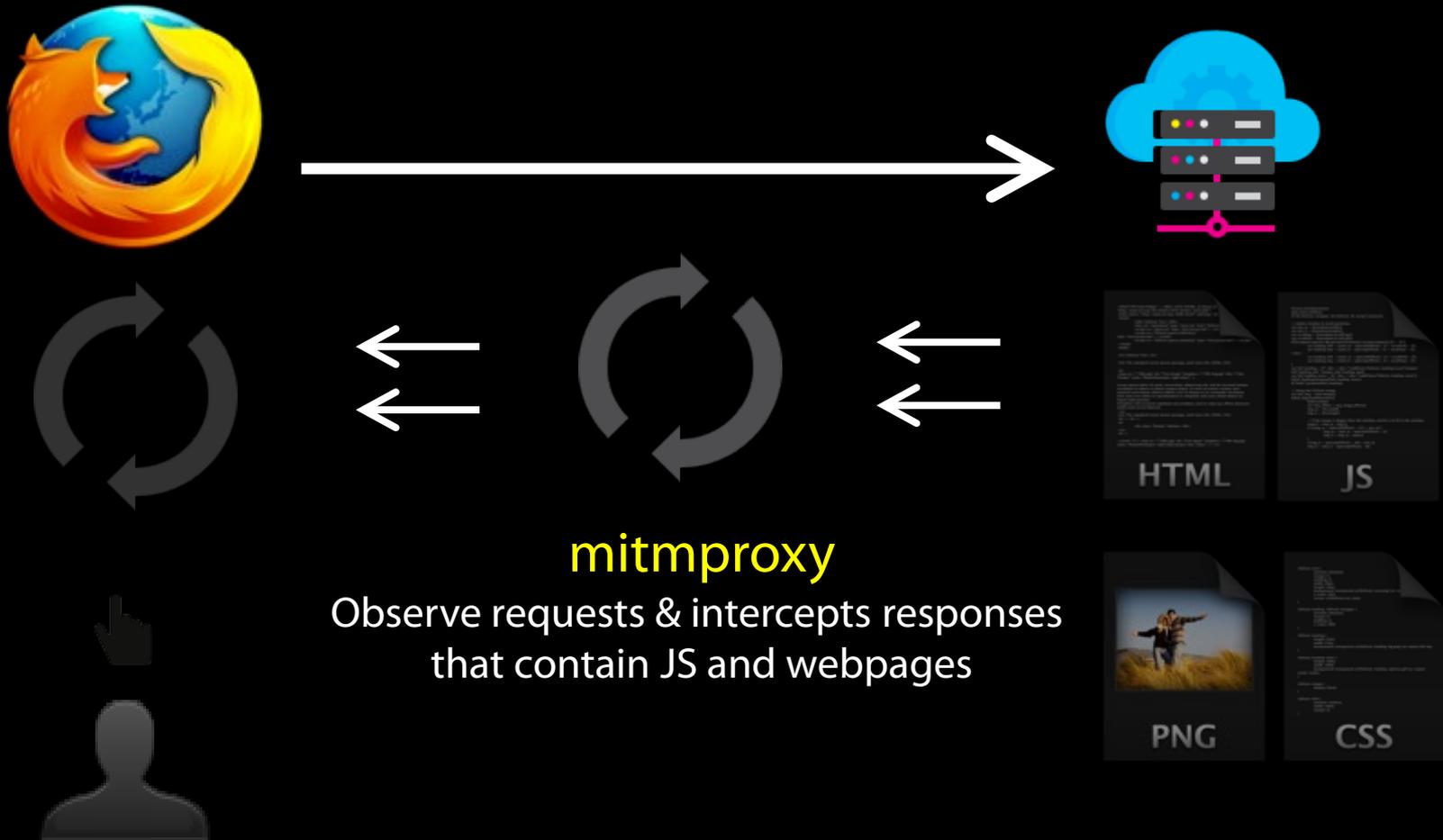
[ISSTA'15] DLint: Dynamically Checking Bad Coding Practices in JavaScript
Liang Gong, Michael Pradel, Manu Sridharan, Koushik Sen



JITProf: Find JS code that prohibit JIT-optimization

[FSE'15] JITProf: Pinpointing JIT-unfriendly JavaScript code
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DLint and JITProf for Web Pages



DLint and JITProf



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

-  $11 + 22 + 33 \Rightarrow 66$ array index (not array value)
-  $0 + 1 + 2 \Rightarrow 3$ array index : string
-  $0 + "0" + "1" + "2" \Rightarrow "0012"$

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

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var sum = 0, value;  
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 $11 + 22 + 33 \Rightarrow 66$ array index (not array value)

 $0 + 1 + 2 \Rightarrow 3$ array index : string

  $0 + "0" + "1" + "2" \Rightarrow "0012"$

- Cross-browser issues > "0012indexOftoString..."
- Result depends on the Array prototype object

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

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



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

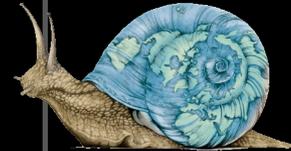


```
function addup(element, index, array) {
    sum += element;
}
array.forEach(addup);
```

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

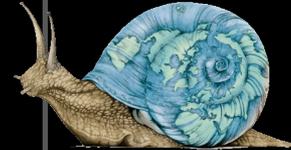
DLint

- **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**

Detect *for..in* over arrays with Jalangi



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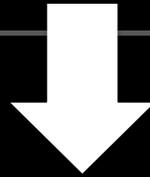
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for (value in obj) {  
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Have a warning when
obj in *for-in* is an array.

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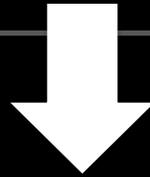
instrumentation

Jalangi Instrumented Code

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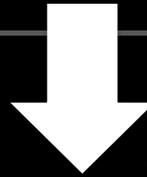
Jalangi Instrumented Code

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function forinObject(iid, val) {  
  
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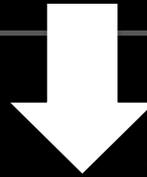
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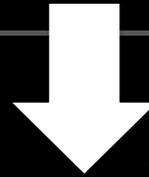
Jalangi Instrumented Code

```
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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Have a warning when *obj* in *for-in* is an array.



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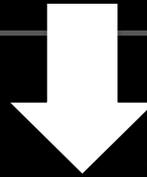
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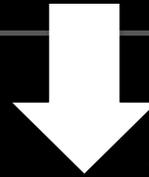
Jalangi Instrumented Code

```
function forinObject(iid, val) {  
    if (isArray(val)) {  
        J$.iidToLocation(iid);  
    }  
}
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Detect *for..in* over arrays with Jalangi

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instrumentation

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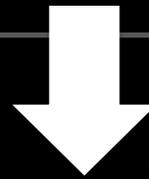
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file.js:<start line>:<start col>:<end line>:<end col>
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        J$.iidToLocation(iid);  
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```



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

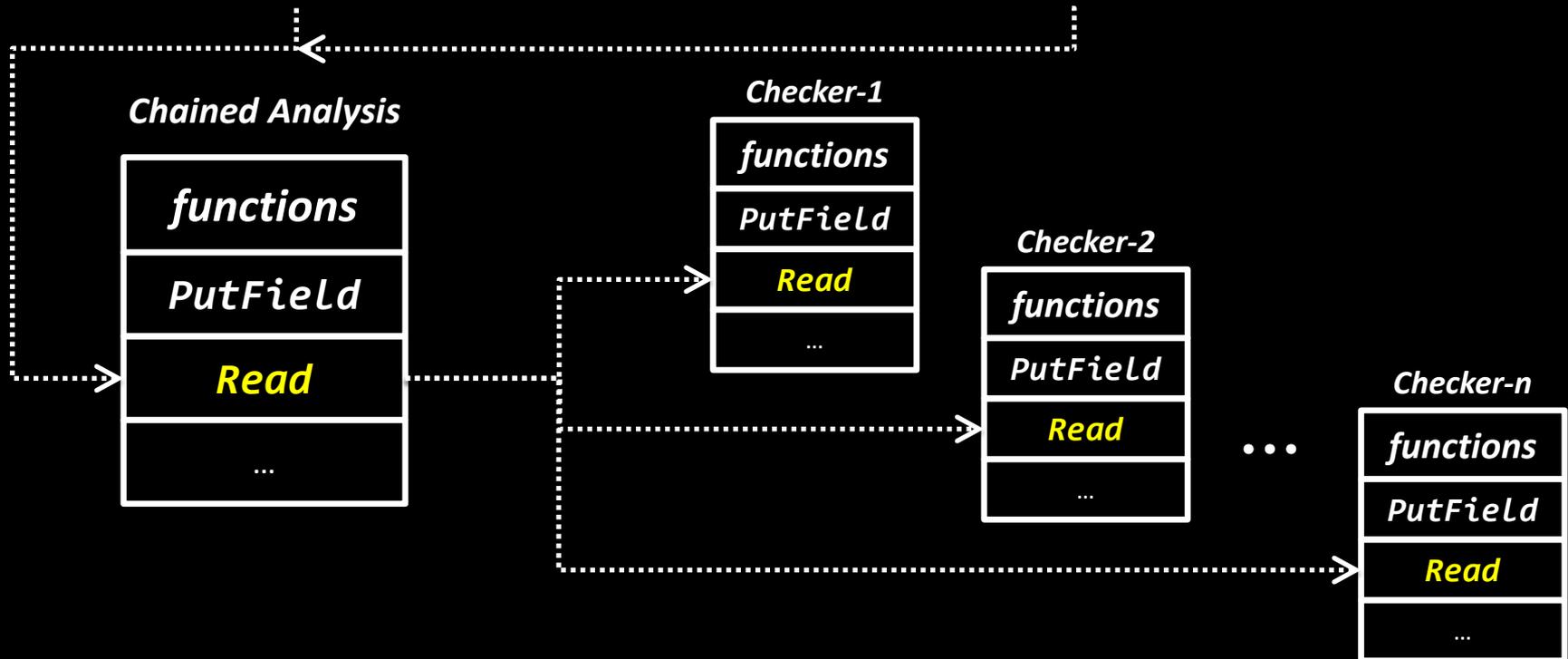


Chained Analysis

$a.f = b.g$



`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>

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



Dynamic language features:

Simplifies coding

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

Motivation of JITProf



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Simplifies coding

- Write less, do more
 - more productive
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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;  
};
```

Pinpointing JIT-unfriendly JavaScript Code

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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;  
};
```



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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```

Performance boost:

15%



6.7%



Pinpointing JIT-unfriendly JavaScript Code

- Code snippet from Google Octane Benchmark:

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SplayTree.prototype.insert = function(key, value) {
```

```
    ...  
    var node = new SplayTree.Node(key, value);  
    if (key > this.root_.key) {
```

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

```
        node.right = this.root_.right;
```

Performance boost:
15%



```
        ...  
    } else {  
        node.right = this.root_;  
        node.left = this.root_.left;
```

6.7%



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

Back to the Motivating Example

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

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

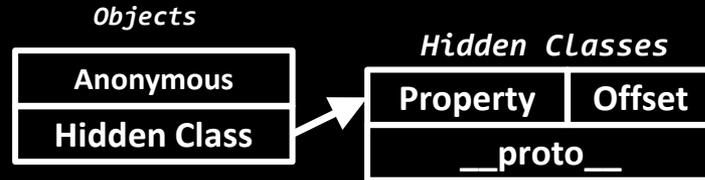
```
for(var i = 0; i<1000000;i++) {  
  var o = new Thing(i%2);  
  result += o.a + o.b;  
}
```

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function Thing(flag) {  
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```



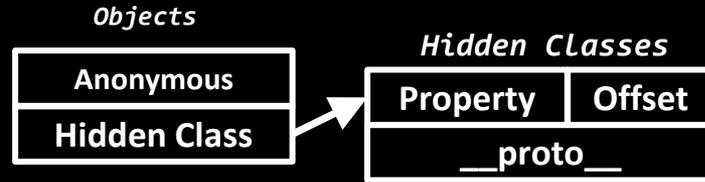
Hidden class simulation before the statement

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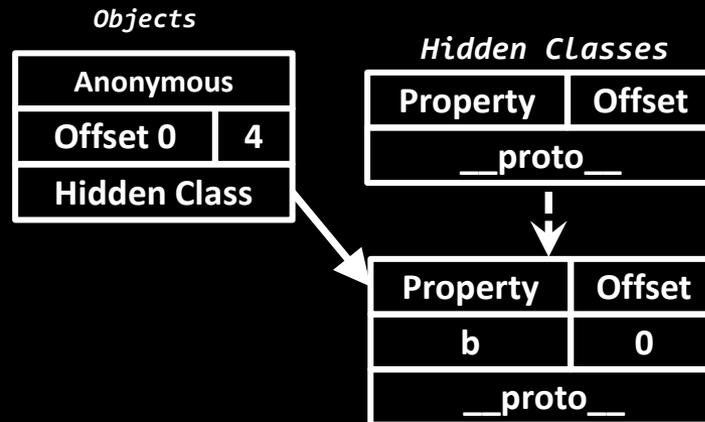
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```

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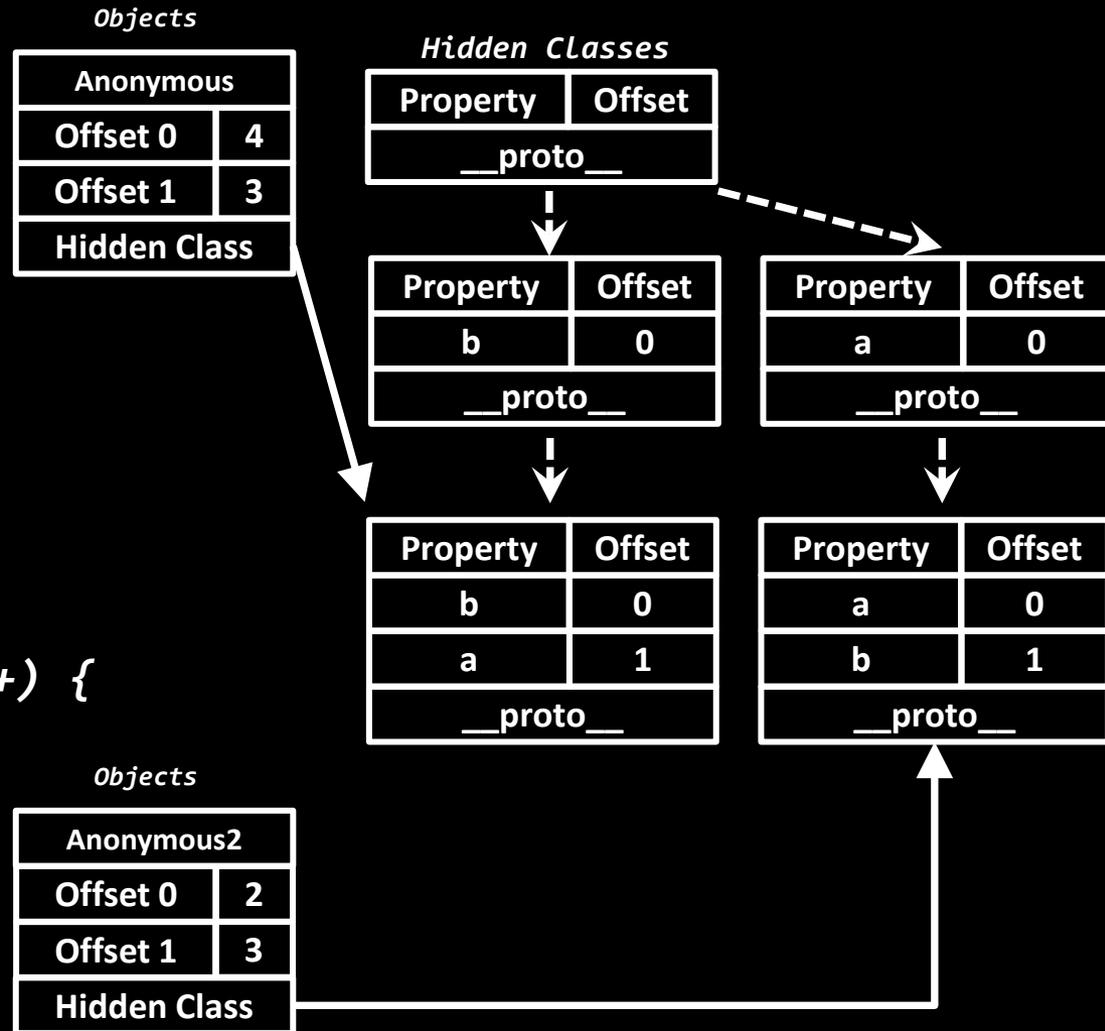


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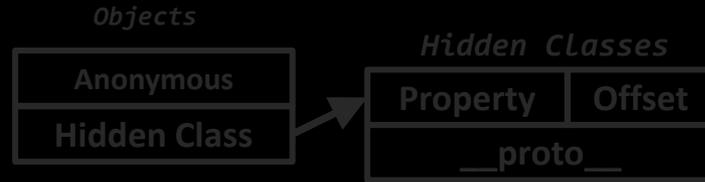
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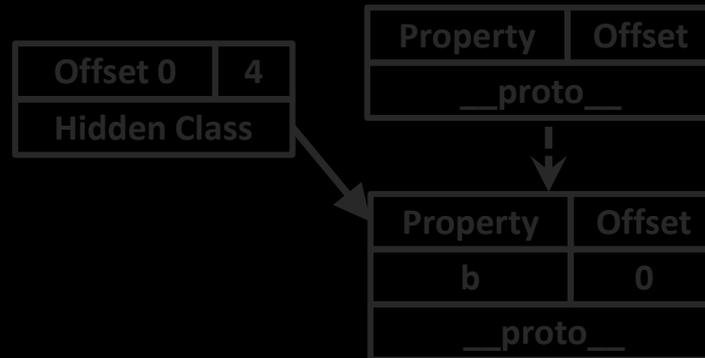
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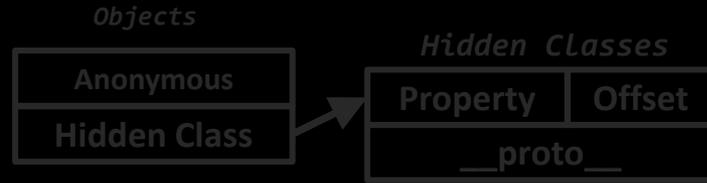
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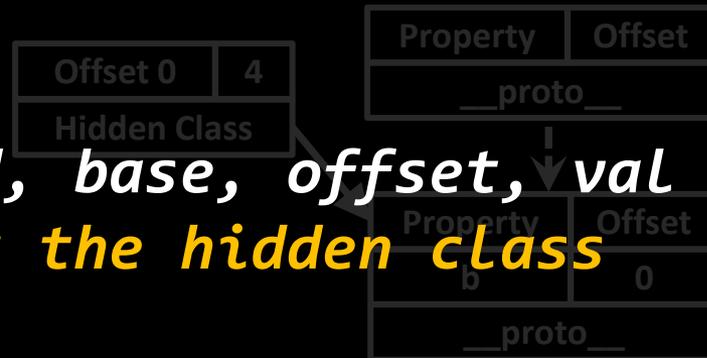
Jalangi

invoke

```
for(var i = 0; i < 1000000; i++) {
  function putFieldPre (iid, base, offset, val ... ) {
    // Logic for updating the hidden class
  }
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```



Hidden class simulation before the statement



Hidden class simulation after the statement

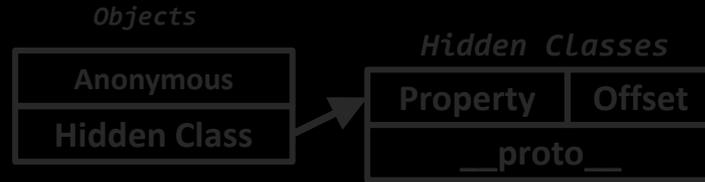
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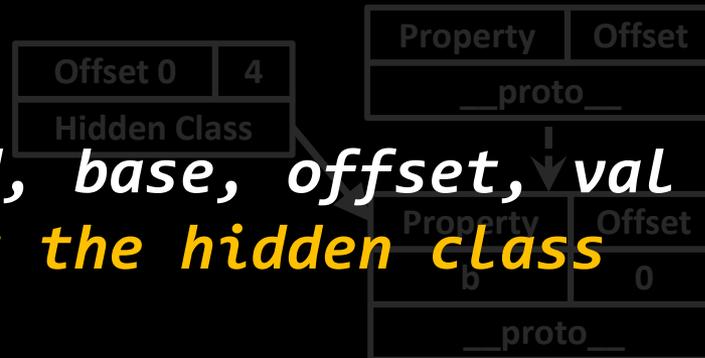
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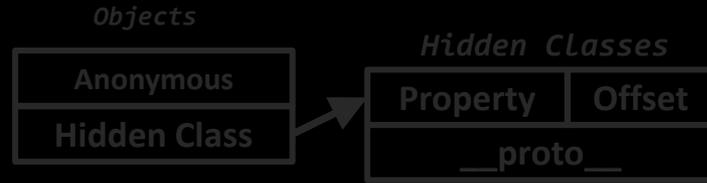
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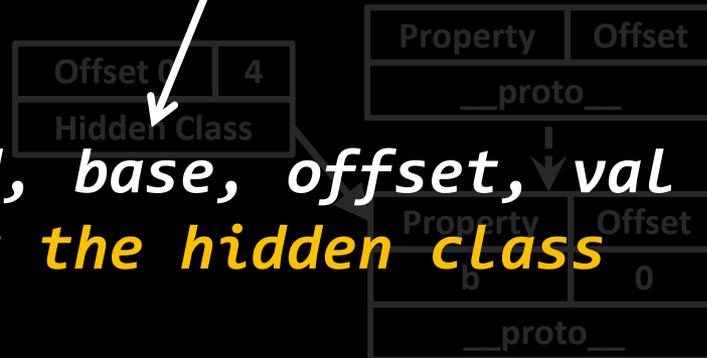
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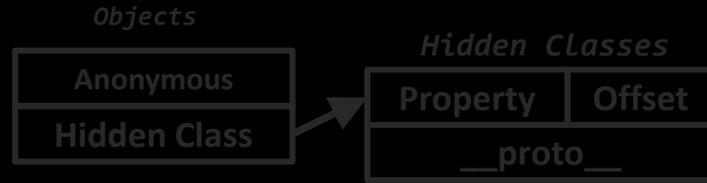
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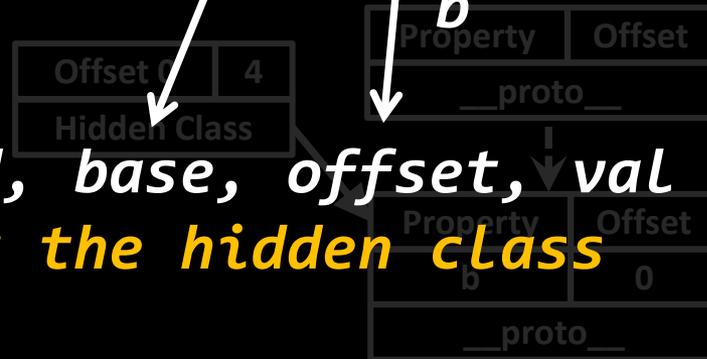
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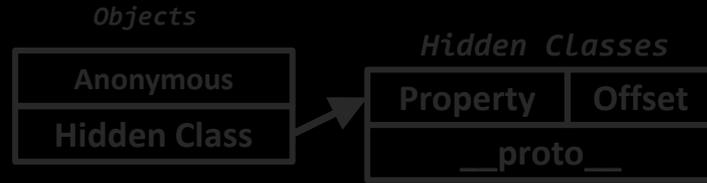
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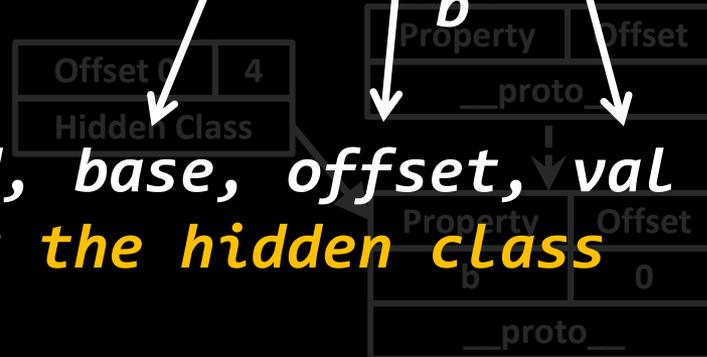
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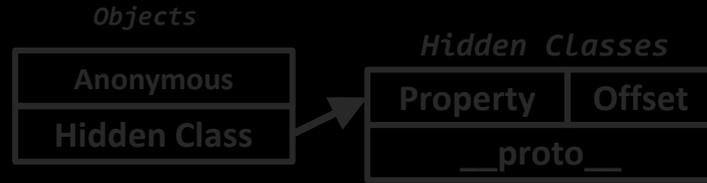
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    this.a = 3;
  } else {
    this.a = 2;
    this.b = 1;
  }
}
```

Jalangi

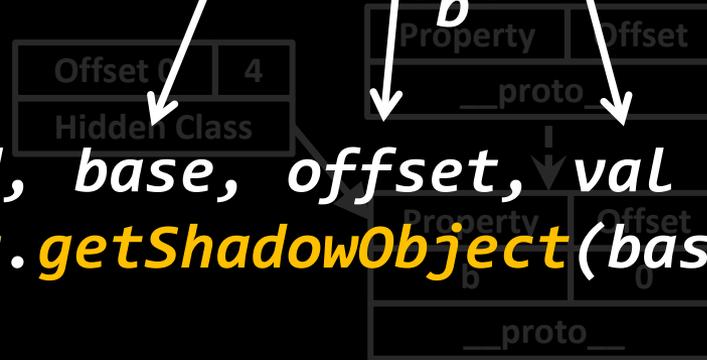
invoke

```
for(var i = 0; i < 1000000; i++) {
  function putFieldPre (iid, base, offset, val ... ) {
    var subj = J$.smemory.getShadowObject(base);
    subj.hiddenClass ...
  }
}
```



Hidden class simulation before the statement

this.b = 4;



Hidden class simulation after the statement

Back to the Motivating Example

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

Intercept *putField* to update
the hidden class

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

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

Back to the Motivating Example

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

Intercept *putField* to update the hidden class

Intercept *invokeFun* to record object creation location

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

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

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;  
}
```

```
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) {  
  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;  
}
```

```
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

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

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**)

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.



Install mitmproxy

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

```
~/git/public/mitmproxy (Python)
GET https://github.com/
  ← 200 text/html 5.52kB
GET https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com/stylesheets/bundles/github2-24f59e3ded11f2a1c7ef9ee730882bd8d550cfb8.css
  ← 200 text/css 28.27kB
GET https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com/images/modules/header/logov7@4x-hover.png?1324325424
  ← 200 image/png 6.01kB
GET https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com/javascripts/bundles/jquery-b2ca07cb3c906cecf58811b430b8bc25245926.js
  ← 200 application/x-javascript 32.59kB
GET https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com/stylesheets/bundles/github-cb564c47c51a14af1ae265d7ebab59c4e78b92cb.css
  ← 200 text/css 37.09kB
GET https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com/images/modules/home/logos/facebook.png?1324526958
  ← 200 image/png 5.55kB
>> GET https://github.com/twitter
```

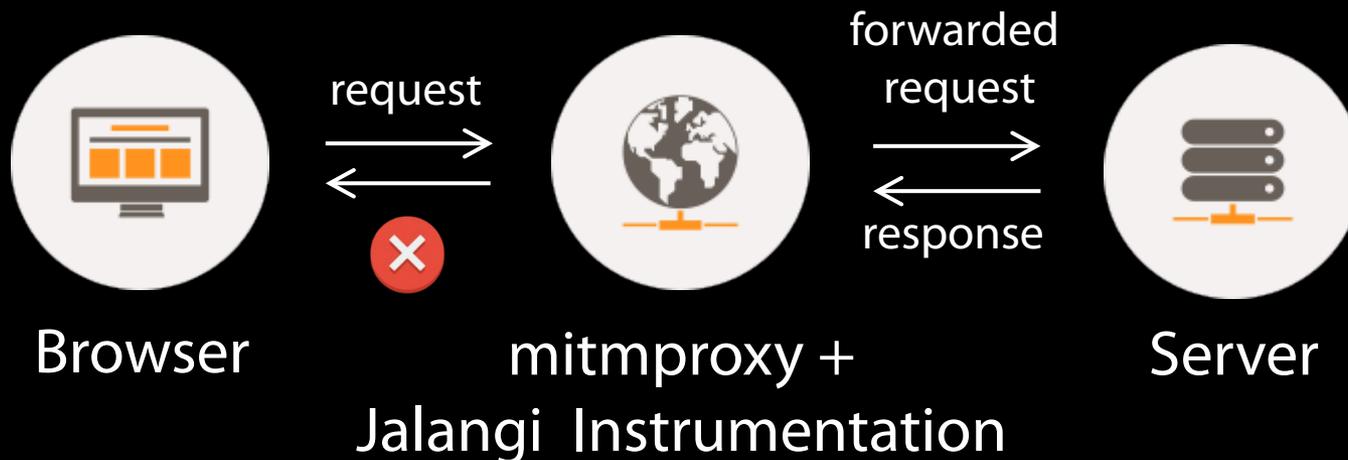
Install mitmproxy

- `pip install pyOpenSSL`
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```
~/git/public/mitmproxy (Python)
GET https://github.com/
  ← 200 text/html 5.52kB
GET https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com/stylesheets/bundles/github2-24f59e3ded11f2a1c7ef9ee730882bd8d550cfb8.css
  ← 200 text/css 28.27kB
GET https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com/images/modules/header/logov7@4x-hover.png?1324325424
  ← 200 image/png 6.01kB
GET https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com/javascripts/bundles/jquery-b2ca07cb3c906ceccfd58811b430b8bc25245926.js
  ← 200 application/x-javascript 32.59kB
GET https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com/stylesheets/bundles/github-cb564c47c51a14af1ae265d7ebab59c4e78b92cb.css
  ← 200 text/css 37.09kB
GET https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com/images/modules/home/logos/facebook.png?1324526958
  ← 200 image/png 5.55kB
>> GET https://github.com/twitter
```

The **HTTPS** Problem

- **Man-in-the-middle** Proxy
- **SSL** and **HTTPS** is designed against MITM
- **HTTPS** Handle **shake error** due to uncertified modification via instrumentation



The **HTTPS** Problem

- **Man-in-the-middle** Proxy
- **SSL** and **HTTPS** is designed against MITM
- **HTTPS** Handle **shake error** due to uncertified modification via instrumentation



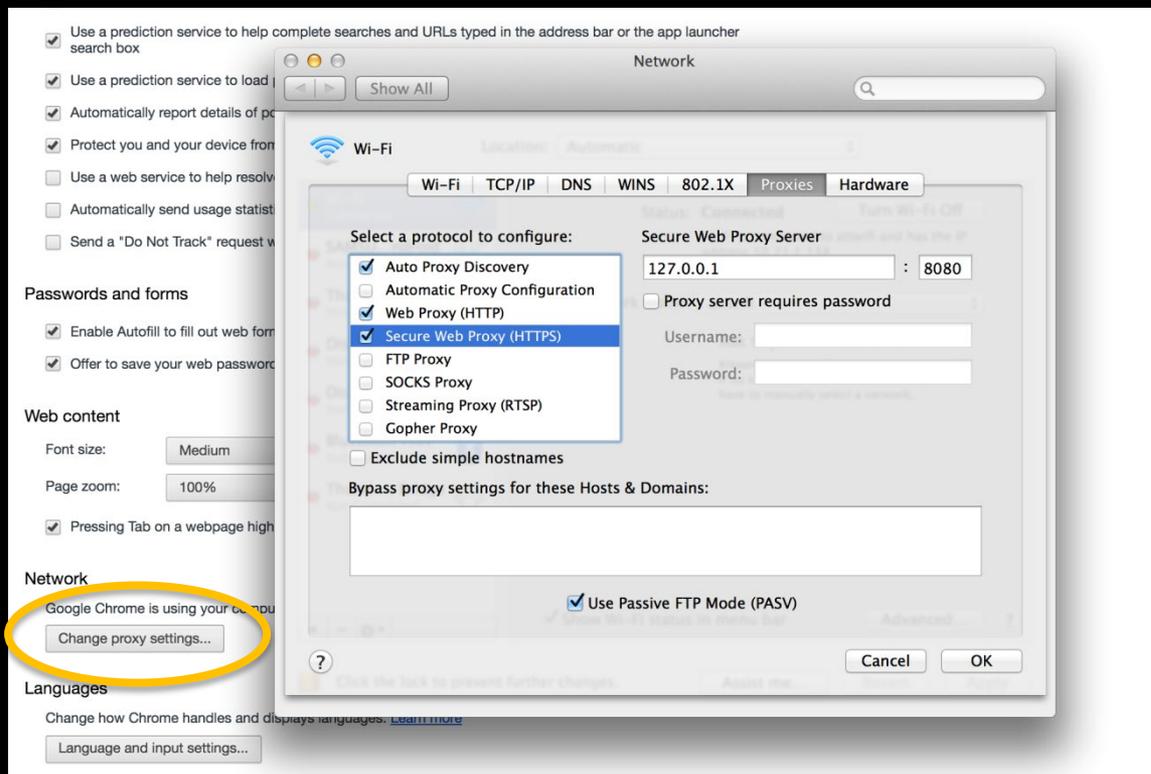
The **HTTPS** Problem

- **Man-in-the-middle** Proxy
- **SSL** and **HTTPS** is designed against MITM
- **HTTPS** Handle **shake error** due to uncertified modification via instrumentation



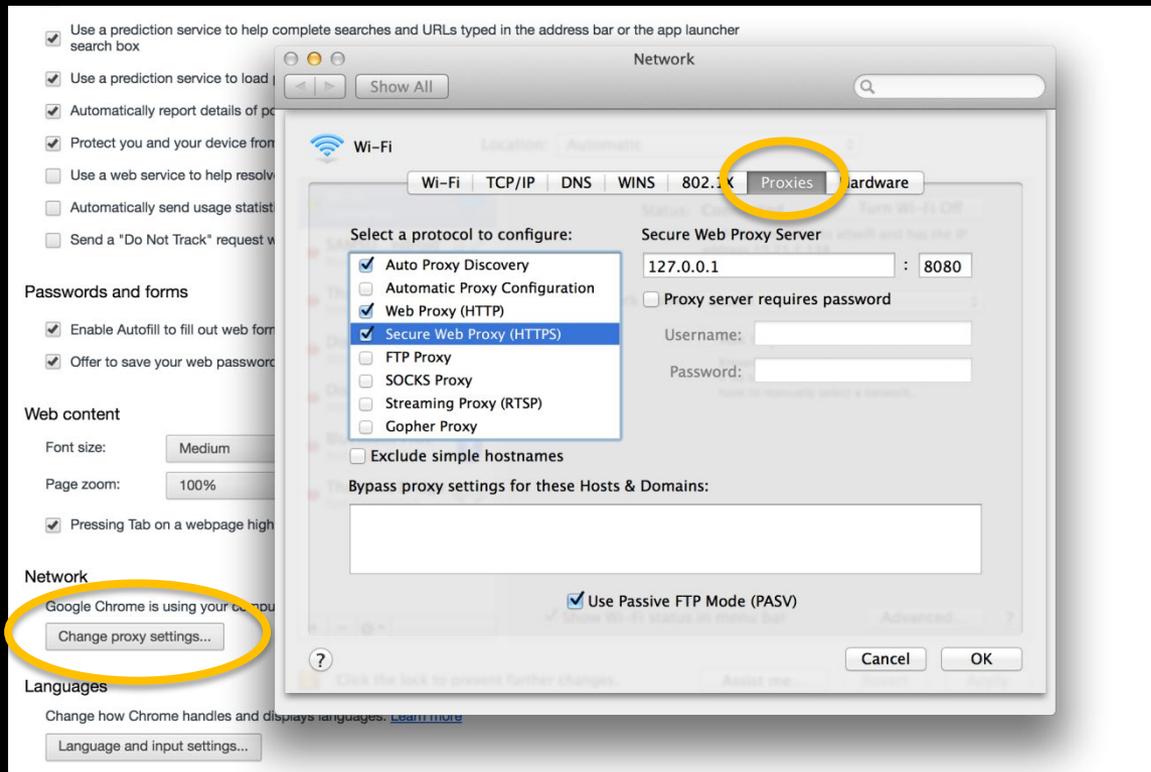
Install the CA System of mitmproxy

- `pip install mitmproxy==0.11.3`
- Then run `mitmproxy` in the terminal
- In browser, configure HTTP and HTTPS proxy
 - Server: `127.0.0.1` Port: `8080`



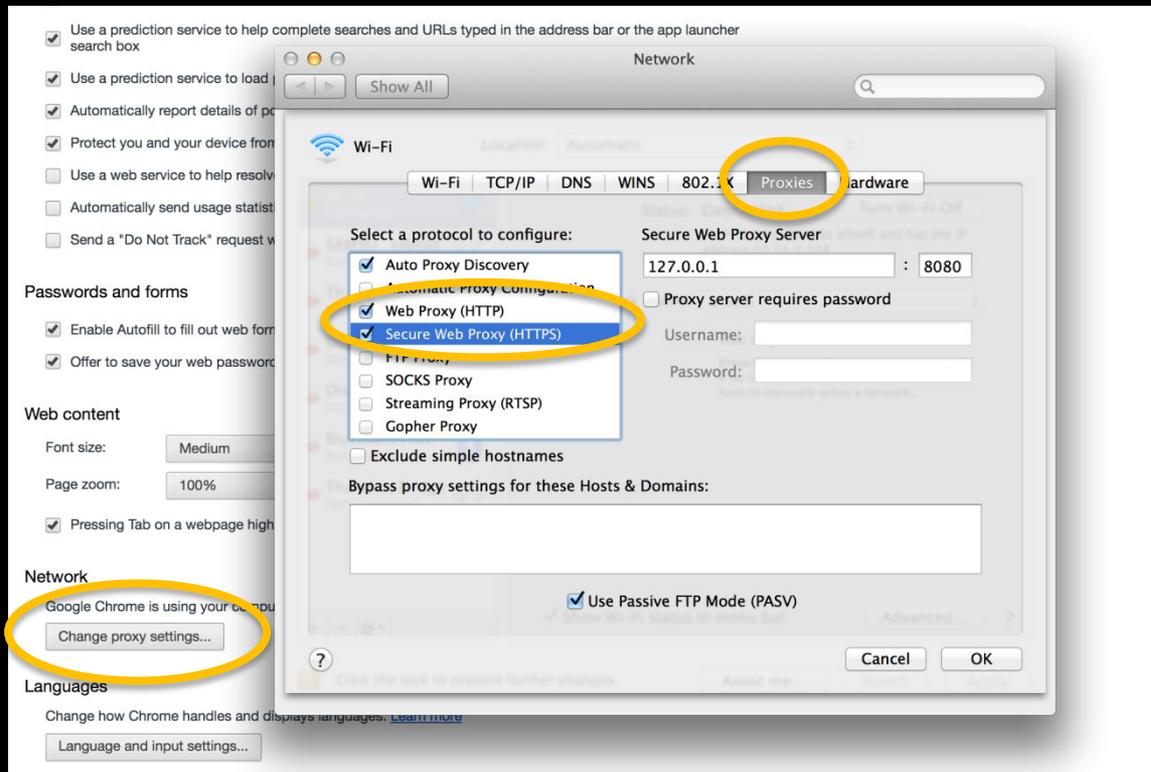
Install the CA System of mitmproxy

- `pip install mitmproxy==0.11.3`
- Then run `mitmproxy` in the terminal
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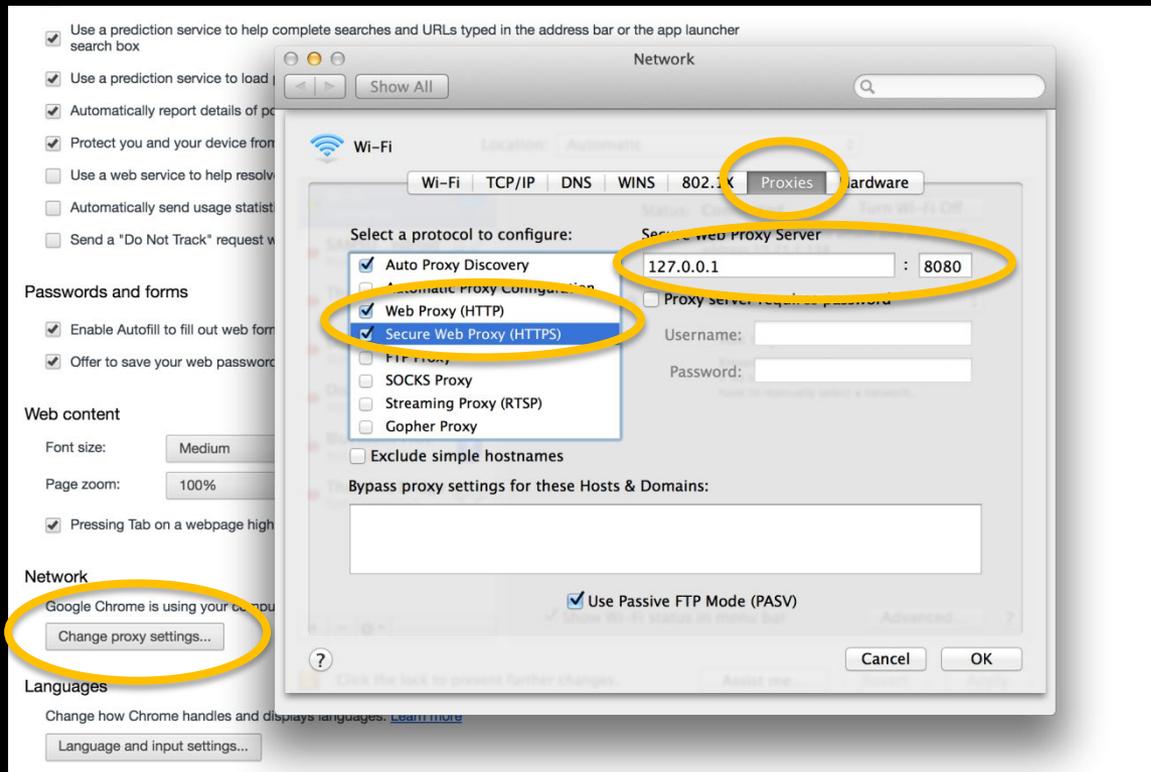
Install the CA System of mitmproxy

- `pip install mitmproxy==0.11.3`
- Then run `mitmproxy` in the terminal
- In browser, configure HTTP and HTTPS proxy
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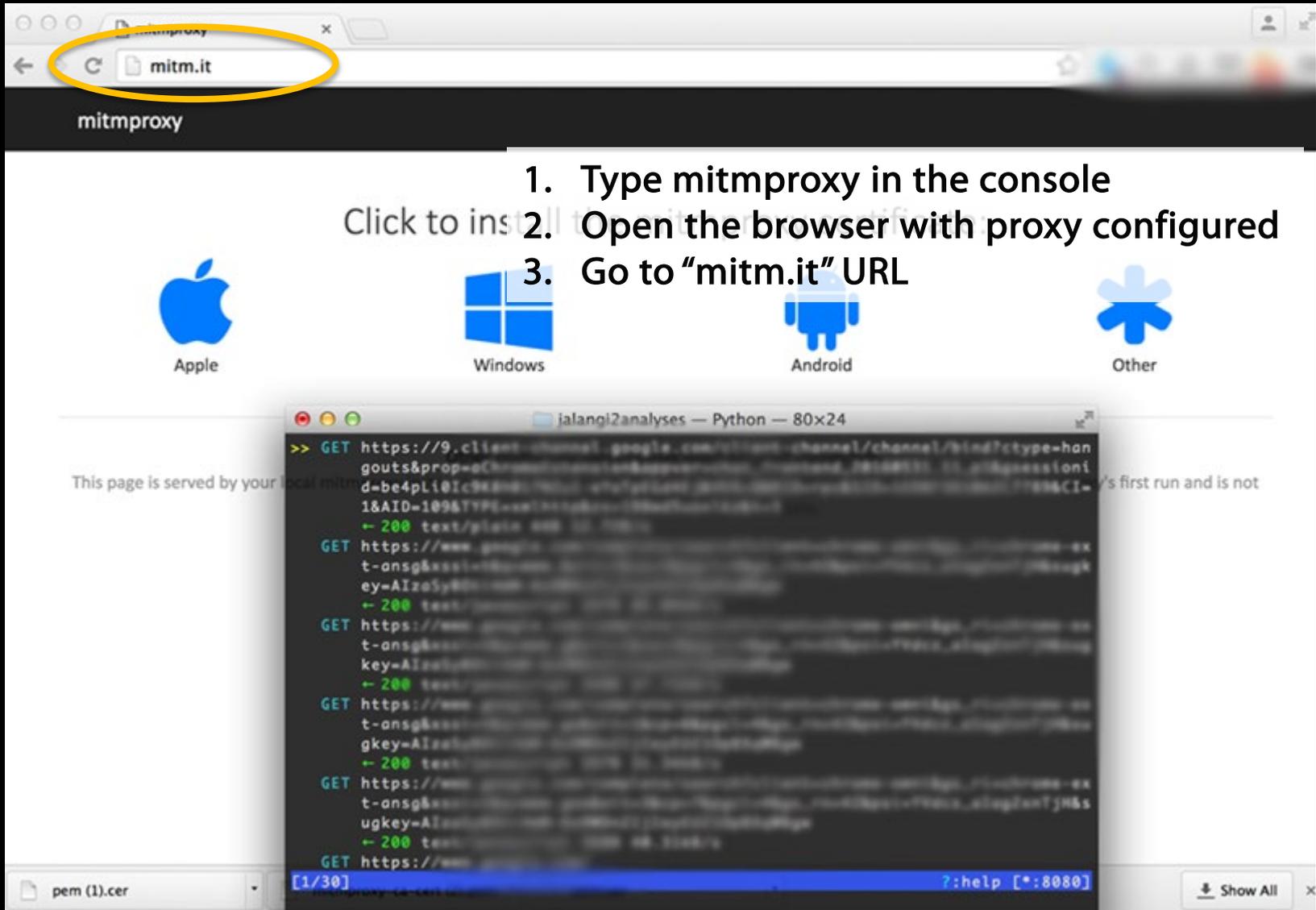


Install the CA System of mitmproxy

- `pip install mitmproxy==0.11.3`
- Then run `mitmproxy` in the terminal
- In browser, configure HTTP and HTTPS proxy
 - Server: `127.0.0.1` Port: `8080`



Install the CA System of mitmproxy



The image shows a browser window displaying the mitmproxy website. The address bar contains 'mitm.it' and is circled in yellow. Below the browser window, a list of operating system icons is shown: Apple, Windows, Android, and Other. A terminal window is overlaid on the bottom right, showing a series of GET requests to various URLs, each returning a 200 status code. The terminal prompt is '[1/30] ? :help [*:8080]'. The terminal window title is 'jalangi2analyses — Python — 80x24'.

1. Type mitmproxy in the console
2. Open the browser with proxy configured
3. Go to "mitm.it" URL

Install the CA System of mitmproxy

The screenshot shows the mitmproxy website in a browser. The address bar contains 'mitm.it' and is circled in yellow. Below the browser window, the website header reads 'mitmproxy'. The main content area features the text 'Click on the icon of the OS you are using' and 'Click to install the mitmproxy certificate:'. There are four icons: Apple (circled in yellow), Windows, Android, and Other. Below this, a terminal window titled 'jalangi2analyses — Python — 80x24' displays several 'GET' requests and '200' status codes. At the bottom left, a file named 'pem (1).cer' is visible.

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

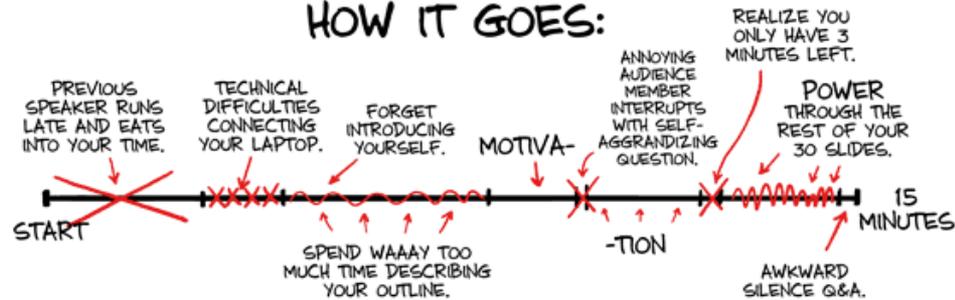


YOUR CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

HOW YOU PLANNED IT:



HOW IT GOES:



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	

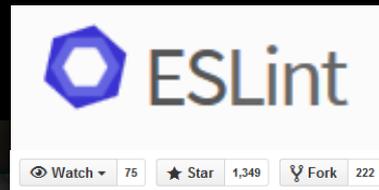
higher → better 

(*)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 

DLint: Dynamically Checking Bad Coding Practices in JavaScript

Liang Gong, Michael Pradel, Manu Sridharan, Koushik Sen [ISSTA'15]

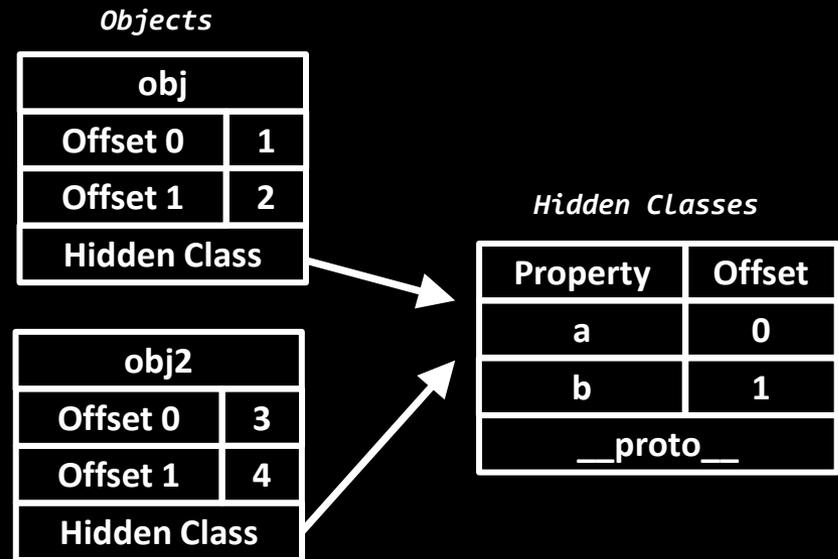


- Designed and Implemented in 10 days
- Not all decisions were well-thought
- Problematic language features
 - Error prone
 - Poor performance
 - Prone to security vulnerabilities
- Problematic features are still around
 - Backward compatibility

Hidden Class

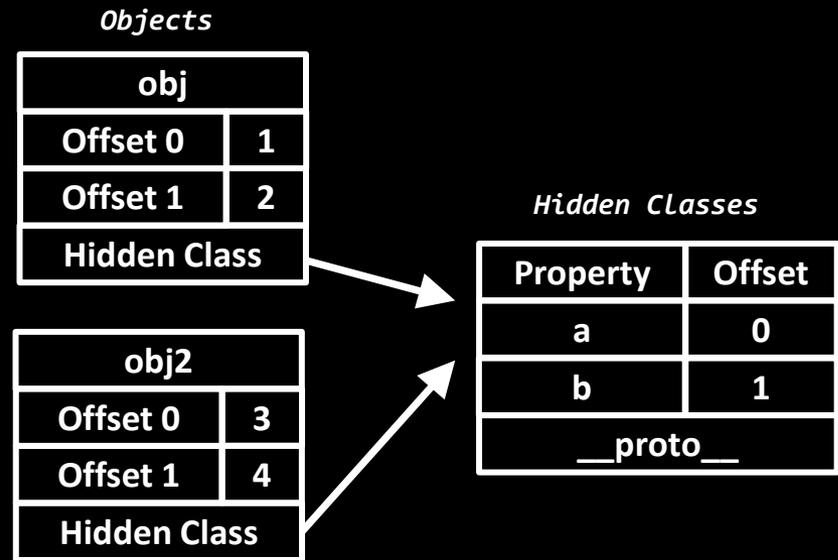
```
var obj = {a:1,b:2}  
var obj2 = {a:3,b:4}
```

Map in V8
Shape in SpiderMonkey
Structure in JavaScriptCore



Hidden Class

```
var obj = {a:1,b:2}  
var obj2 = {a:3,b:4}  
  
function getA(o){  
    return o.a;  
}  
getA(obj);
```

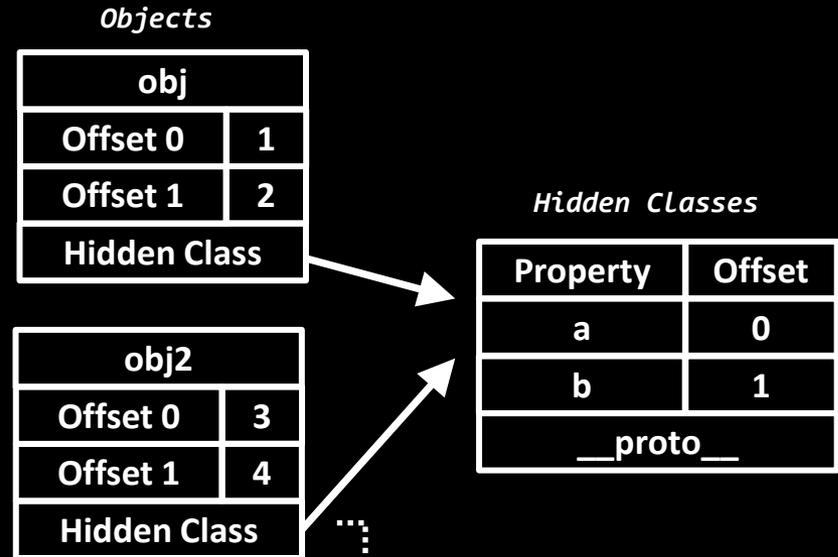


Hidden Class + Inline Caching

```
var obj = {a:1,b:2}  
var obj2 = {a:3,b:4}
```

```
function getA(o){  
    return o.a;  
}  
getA(obj);
```

```
function getA(o) {  
    if(o is an object &&  
        o.hiddenclass == cached_hiddenclass)  
        return o[cached_a_offset];  
    else {  
        // jump to V8 runtime  
    }  
}
```



Hidden Class + Inline Caching

```
var obj = {a:1,b:2}  
var obj2 = {a:3,b:4}
```

```
function getA(o){  
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getA(obj);
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  if(o is an object &&  
    o.hiddenclass == cached_hiddenclass)  
    return o[cached_a_offset];  
  else {  
    // jump to V8 runtime  
  }  
}
```

Objects

obj	
Offset 0	1
Offset 1	2
Hidden Class	

obj2	
Offset 0	3
Offset 1	4
Hidden Class	

Hidden Classes

Property	Offset
a	0
b	1
__proto__	

← An inline cache hit

Hidden Class + Inline Caching

```
var obj = {a:1,b:2}  
var obj2 = {a:3,b:4}
```

```
function getA(o){  
  return o.a;  
}  
getA(obj);
```

```
function getA(o) {  
  if(o is an object &&  
    o.hiddenclass == cached_hiddenclass)  
    return o[cached_a_offset];  
  else {  
    // jump to V8 runtime  
  }  
}
```

Objects

obj	
Offset 0	1
Offset 1	2
Hidden Class	

obj2	
Offset 0	3
Offset 1	4
Hidden Class	

Hidden Classes

Property	Offset
a	0
b	1
__proto__	

← An inline cache hit

← An inline cache miss

Hidden Class + Inline Caching

- A monomorphic **inline cache hit** requires **3-10 instructions**,
- while an **inline cache miss** requires **1000 ~ 4000 instructions** [1]

```
function getA(o) {  
    if(o is an object &&  
        o.hiddenclass == cached_hiddenclass)  
        return o[cached_a_offset];  
    else{  
        // jump to V8 runtime  
    }  
}
```

← An inline cache hit

← An inline cache miss

[1] Wonsun Ahn et al. PLDI '14