## Language Design and Implementation using JavaScript Mechanized Specification



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PLRG

https://octoverse.github.com/









### https://octoverse.github.com/















### https://octoverse.github.com/























































































<b>F a b</b>			JS
[1,2]	+	3	













































































































































# Language Specification (ECMA-262) of JavaScript NTFRNATIONAL



### **ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)

ndarr

**TC** 39

ecma





The = operator performs subtraction, producing the difference of its operands: The – operator performs subtraction, producing the difference of its operands.





### 4 + 2n

The addition operator either performs string concatenation or numeric addition: tor either performs string concatenation or numeric addition.

AdditiveExpression : AdditiveExpression + MultiplicativeExpression

1. Return ? EvaluateStringOrNumericBinaryExpression( AdditiveExpression, +, MultiplicativeExpression).

The = operator performs subtraction, producing the difference of its operands. Forms subtraction, producing the difference of its operands.







### 2n 4 +

The addition operator either performs string concatenation or numeric addition: tor either performs string concatenation or numeric addition.

AdditiveExpression : AdditiveExpression + MultiplicativeExpression

1. Return ? EvaluateStringOrNumericBinaryExpression( AdditiveExpression, +, MultiplicativeExpression).

The <u>- operator performs subtraction</u>, producing the difference of its operands.

EvaluateStringOrNumericBinaryExpression (*leftOperand*, *opText*, *rightOperand*) orms

- 1. Let *lref* be ? Evaluation of *leftOperand*.
- 2. Let *lval* be ? GetValue(*lref*).
- 3. Let *rref* be ? Evaluation of *rightOperand*.
- 4. Let *rval* be ? GetValue(*rref*).
- 5. Return ? ApplyStringOrNumericBinaryOperator(*lval*, *opText*, *rval*).







### 4 + 2n

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property of an object for Language Specification (ECMAn 262) in unresolva JavaScript or if Iref in Unresolva thrown. Additionally, it is a runtime error if the *lref* in step 8, 7, 7, 6 is a reference to a data property with the attribute value { [[Writable]]: false }, to an accessor JS th the attribute value { [[Set]]: **undefined** }, or to a non-existent TypeError 4 + 2nan object for which the IsExtensible predicate returns the value false. In these cases a **TypeError** exception is thrown. The addition operator either performs string concatenation or numeric addition: tor either performs string concatenation or numeric addition.





### ApplyStringOrNumericBinaryOperator (*lval, opText, rval*)

- 1. If *opText* is **+**, then
  - a. Let *lprim* be ? ToPrimitive(*lval*).
  - b. Let *rprim* be ? ToPrimitive(*rval*).
  - c. If *lprim* is a String or *rprim* is a String, then
    - i. Let *lstr* be ? ToString(*lprim*).
    - ii. Let *rstr* be ? ToString(*rprim*).
    - iii. Return the string-concatenation of *lstr* and *rstr*.

d. Set *lval* to *lprim*.

e. Set *rval* to *rprim*.

. . .

- 2. NOTE: At this point, it must be a numeric operation.
- 3. Let *lnum* be ? ToNumeric(*lval*).
- 4. Let *rnum* be ? ToNumeric(*rval*).
- 5. If Type(*lnum*) is not Type(*rnum*), throw a TypeError exception.







































## Design and Implementation of JavaScript





ECMA-262 (JavaScript Spec.)



### JavaScript Implementations



### Design and Implementation of JavaScript



**ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)





JavaScript Implementations


#### Problem - Fast Evolving JavaScript





# **ES5.1** 2010



#### Problem - Fast Evolving JavaScript







### Solution - Mechanized Language Specification



ECMA-262 (JavaScript Spec.)



#### JavaScript Implementations











#### Language Specification (ECMA-262) of JavaScript





















An object initializer is an expression describing the An object initializer is an expression describing the Male alexit initializer is an expression describing the An object initializer is an expression describing the initializer



#### JISET (JavaScript IR-based Semantics Extraction Toolchain)







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## ArrayLiteral: [ ElementList , Elision ] 1. Let *array* be ! ArrayCreate(0). with arguments *array* and 0. 3. If *Elision* is present, then 4. Return *array*.

- 2. Let *nextIndex* be ? ArrayAccumulation of *ElementList* 

  - a. Perform ? ArrayAccumulation of *Elision* 
    - with arguments *array* and *nextIndex*.





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#### JISET - Metalanguage for ECMA-262 (IR<sub>ES</sub> - Intermediate Representation for ECMA-262)

Programs
Functions
Variables
Labels
Instructions

 $X \ni \mathbf{x}$ 

 $\mathcal{L} \ni \ell$ 

Values **Primitive Values** JS ASTs



 $\mathfrak{P} \ni P ::= f^*$  $\mathcal{F} \ni f ::= syntax^{?} def x(x^{*}) \{ [l:i]^{*} \}$ 

 $\mathcal{I} \ni i ::= r := e \mid x := \{\} \mid x := e(e^*)$ | if e l l | return e Expressions  $\mathcal{E} \ni e ::= v^p | op(e^*) | r$ References  $\mathcal{R} \ni r ::= x | e[e] | e[e]_{is}$  $v \in \mathbb{V} = \mathbb{A} \uplus \mathbb{V}^p \uplus \mathbb{T} \uplus \mathcal{F}$  $v^{p} \in \mathbb{V}^{p} = \mathbb{V}_{bool} \uplus \mathbb{V}_{int} \uplus \mathbb{V}_{str} \uplus \cdots$  $t \in \mathbb{T}$ 



#### JISET - Metalanguage for ECMA-262 (IR<sub>ES</sub> - Intermediate Representation for ECMA-262)

Programs	$\mathfrak{P} \ni P$
Functions	$\mathcal{F} \ni f$
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Labels	$\mathcal{L} \ni \ell$
Instructions	$\mathcal{I} \ni i$





 $\mathfrak{P} \ni P ::= f^*$  $\mathcal{F} \ni f ::= syntax^{?} def x(x^{*}) \{ [l:i]^{*} \}$ 

 $\mathcal{I} \ni i ::= r := e \mid x := \{\} \mid x := e(e^*)$ | if e l l | return e Expressions  $\mathcal{E} \ni e ::= v^p | op(e^*) | r$ References  $\mathcal{R} \ni r ::= x | e[e] | e[e]_{is}$  $v \in \mathbb{V} = \mathbb{A} \uplus \mathbb{V}^p \uplus \mathbb{T} \uplus \mathcal{F}$ 



## JISET - Algorithm Compiler

**Abstract algorithm for** *ArrayLiteral* **in ES13** 

ArrayLiteral: [ ElementList , Elision ]

- 1. Let *array* be ! ArrayCreate(0).
- 2. Let *nextIndex* be ? ArrayAccumulation of *ElementList* with arguments *array* and 0.
- 3. If *Elision* is present, then
  - a. Perform ? ArrayAccumulation of *Elision* with arguments *array* and *nextIndex*.
- 4. Return *array*.

An object initializer is an expression describing the initialization of an Object, written in piect initializer is an expression describing the initialization of an Object, written in the initialization of an Object. Semantics ession describ inguay literakere is 's lister to be used the second and sold and sold and sold and sold and sold and the second is the second skeys and t in the literal sector and the sector of th time the object initializer as a state of time the object initializer is evaluated. 



## JISET - Algorithm Compiler

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**Simplified compile rules** 

#### Let



#### array be ! ArrayCreate ( 0 ) .





**Simplified compile rules** 

























#### **JISET - Evaluation**





#### **≈ 96**% Compiled

**10,471 / 10,982** (95.35%)

**11,181 / 11,732** (95.30%)

**11,849 / 12,393** (95.61%)

12,022 / 12,569 (95.65%)

12,505 / 13,047 (94.85%)

**12,975 / 13,544** (95.80%) **9,717 / 10,136** (95.87%)

**11,834 / 12,378** (95.61%)



#### **JISET - Evaluation**





#### **≈ 96**% Compiled



#### **JISET - Evaluation**





#### ≈ **96**% Compiled

Complete

**Missing Parts** 

**10,471 / 10,982** (95.35%)

**11,181 / 11,732** (95.30%)

**11,849 / 12,393** (95.61%)

12,505 / 13,047 (94.85%)

12,975 / 13,544 (95.80%)

**Test262** (Official Conformance Tests)

Passed

All Tests

- 18,556 applicable tests

**Parsing tests** 

Passed all 18,556 tests

- **Evaluation Tests**
- Passed all 18,556 tests

**11,834 / 12,378** (95.61%)











#### 20.3.2.28 Math.round (x)

- 1. Let n be ? ToNumber(x).
- 2. If *n* is an integral Number, return *n*.
- 3. If x < 0.5 and x > 0, return +0.
- 4. If x < 0 and  $x \ge -0.5$ , return **-0**.
- • •







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- • •













- 3. If *x* < 0.5 and *x* > 0, return +0.
- 4. If x < 0 and  $x \ge -0.5$ , return **-0**.
- • •













https://github.com/tc39/ecma262/tree/575149cfd77aebcf3a129e165bd89e14caafc31c



#### Math.round(true) = ??? Math.round(false) = ???









#### Math.round(true) = ??? Math.round(false) = ???



Math.round(true) Ø Math.round(false) 











#### JSTAR

(JavaScript Specification Type Analyzer using Refinement)







### JSTAR

(JavaScript Specification Type Analyzer using Refinement)







### **JSTAR - Type Sensitivity**








# **JSTAR - Type Sensitivity**









# **JSTAR - Condition-based Refinement**

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{refine}(!e,b)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \operatorname{refine}(e,\neg b)(\sigma^{\sharp}) \\ \operatorname{refine}(e_{0} \mid \mid e_{1},b)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \begin{cases} \sigma_{0}^{\sharp} \sqcup \sigma_{1}^{\sharp} & \operatorname{if} b \\ \sigma_{0}^{\sharp} \sqcap \sigma_{1}^{\sharp} & \operatorname{if} \neg b \\ \sigma_{0}^{\sharp} \sqcup \sigma_{1}^{\sharp} & \operatorname{if} \neg b \end{cases} \\ \operatorname{refine}(e_{0} \&\& e_{1},b)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \begin{cases} \sigma_{0}^{\sharp} \sqcap \sigma_{1}^{\sharp} & \operatorname{if} \sigma b \\ \sigma_{0}^{\sharp} \sqcup \sigma_{1}^{\sharp} & \operatorname{if} \neg b \end{cases} \\ \operatorname{refine}(x.\operatorname{Type} = c_{\operatorname{normal}}, \#t)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \sqcap \operatorname{normal} \sigma^{\sharp}] \\ \operatorname{refine}(x.\operatorname{Type} = c_{\operatorname{normal}}, \#f)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \sqcap \{\operatorname{abru} refine(x = e, \#t)(\sigma^{\sharp}) = \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \sqcup \tau_{e}^{\sharp}] \\ \operatorname{refine}(x = e, \#f)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \setminus [\tau_{e}^{\sharp}]] \\ \operatorname{refine}(x : \tau, \#t)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \sqcup \{\tau\}] \\ \operatorname{refine}(x : \tau, \#f)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \setminus \{\tau' \mid \tau r_{e}^{\sharp}] \\ \operatorname{refine}(e, b)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp} \end{aligned}$$

x: number V boolean v string  $\mathtt{al}(\mathbb{T})]$ upt}] x: number #t  $-' <: \tau \}]$ number number • X : • X : V I where  $\sigma_j^{\sharp} = \operatorname{refine}(e_j, b)(\sigma^{\sharp})$  for  $j = 0, 1, \tau_e^{\sharp} = \llbracket e \rrbracket_e^{\sharp}(\sigma^{\sharp}),$ boolean v! boolean v and  $|\tau^{\sharp}|$  returns  $\{\tau\}$  if  $\tau^{\sharp}$  denotes a singleton type  $\tau$ , or returns string string  $\emptyset$ , otherwise.











# **JSTAR - Condition-based Refinement**

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{refine}(!e,b)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \operatorname{refine}(e,\neg b)(\sigma^{\sharp}) \\ \operatorname{refine}(e_{0} \mid \mid e_{1},b)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \begin{cases} \sigma_{0}^{\sharp} \sqcup \sigma_{1}^{\sharp} & \operatorname{if} b \\ \sigma_{0}^{\sharp} \sqcap \sigma_{1}^{\sharp} & \operatorname{if} \neg b \\ \sigma_{0}^{\sharp} \sqcup \sigma_{1}^{\sharp} & \operatorname{if} \neg b \end{cases} \\ \operatorname{refine}(e_{0} \&\& e_{1},b)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \begin{cases} \sigma_{0}^{\sharp} \sqcap \sigma_{1}^{\sharp} & \operatorname{if} \sigma b \\ \sigma_{0}^{\sharp} \sqcup \sigma_{1}^{\sharp} & \operatorname{if} \neg b \end{cases} \\ \operatorname{refine}(x.\operatorname{Type} = c_{\operatorname{normal}}, \#t)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \sqcap \operatorname{normal} \sigma^{\sharp}] \\ \operatorname{refine}(x.\operatorname{Type} = c_{\operatorname{normal}}, \#f)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \sqcap \{\operatorname{abru} refine(x = e, \#t)(\sigma^{\sharp}) = \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \sqcup \tau_{e}^{\sharp}] \\ \operatorname{refine}(x = e, \#f)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \setminus [\tau_{e}^{\sharp}]] \\ \operatorname{refine}(x : \tau, \#t)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \sqcup \{\tau\}] \\ \operatorname{refine}(x : \tau, \#f)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp}[x \mapsto \tau_{x}^{\sharp} \setminus \{\tau' \mid \tau r_{e}^{\sharp}] \\ \operatorname{refine}(e, b)(\sigma^{\sharp}) &= \sigma^{\sharp} \end{aligned}$$

where  $\sigma_j^{\sharp} = \operatorname{refine}(e_j, b)(\sigma^{\sharp})$  for  $j = 0, 1, \tau_e^{\sharp} = \llbracket e \rrbracket_e^{\sharp}(\sigma^{\sharp}),$ and  $|\tau^{\sharp}|$  returns  $\{\tau\}$  if  $\tau^{\sharp}$  denotes a singleton type  $\tau$ , or returns  $\emptyset$ , otherwise.



 $\mathtt{al}(\mathbb{T})]$ upt}]

 $-' <: \tau \}]$ 











# **JSTAR - Evaluation**

• Type analysis on 864 versions of ECMA-262 in 3 years

Checker	<b>Bug Kind</b>	Precision = (# True Bugs) / (# Detected Bugs)						
CHUKU		no-refine		refine		$\Delta$		
Reference	UnknownVar	62 / 106	17 / 60	<u>/ 60</u> / 46 63 / 78	17 / 31	+1 / -28	/ -29	
	DuplicatedVar	02/100	45 / 46		46 / 47		+1 / +1	
Arity	MissingParam	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	/	/	
Assertion	Assertion	4 / 56	4 / 56	4 / 31	4/31	/ -25	/ -25	
Operand	NoNumber	22/113	2 / 65	22 / 44	2/6	/ -69	/ -59	
	Abrupt		20 / 48		20 / 38		/ -10	
Total		92 / 279 (33.0%)		93 / 157 (59.2%)		+1 / -122 (+26.3%)		

Name	Feature	#	Checker	Created	Life Span	
ES12-1	Switch	3	Reference	2015-09-22	1,996 days	14 New Bugs
ES12-2	Try	3	Reference	2015-09-22	1,996 days	In ES2021
ES12-3	Arguments	1	Reference	2015-09-22	1,996 days	
ES12-4	Array	2	Reference	2015-09-22	1,996 days	
ES12-5	Async	1	Reference	2015-09-22	1,996 days	
ES12-6	Class	1	Reference	2015-09-22	1,996 days	
ES12-7	Branch	1	Reference	2015-09-22	1,996 days	
ES12-8	Arguments	2	Operand	2015-12-16	1,910 days	
-	—	-	-	-	-	



## **59.2**% Precision

## **93 Errors** Detected











### **ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)









## QuickJS







## **ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)













JavaScript **Engines** 

Conformance





## **ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)







## Test262 (Official Test Suite)



## QuickJS











### **ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)



## Test262 (Official Test Suite)



## QuickJS





# Problem - Manual Approach







QuickJS









### **ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)











### **ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)











## **ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)











### **ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)











### **ECMA-262** (JavaScript Spec.)





















## A specification bug in ECMA-262 An <u>engine</u> bug in **GraalVM**



## JEST (JavaScript Engines and Specification Tester)









## JEST (JavaScript Engines and Specification Tester)



























## property with the attribute value [ [[Oct]]. **unachined** ], of to a non existent JEST - Specificate of a constant of the second of the seco

- 3. Let *lnum* be ? ToNumeric(*lval*).
- 4. Let *rnum* be ? ToNumeric(*rval*).
- 5. If Type(*lnum*) is not Type(*rnum*), throw a TypeError exception.
- 6. If *lnum* is a BigInt, then
- 7. Else,

- - -

. . .



ApplyStringOrNumericBinaryOperator (*lval, opText, rval*)



## property with the attribute value [ [[Oct]]. **unachined** ], of to a non existent JEST - Specificate of a constant of the second of the seco

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. . .

7. Else,

- 3. Let *lnum* be ? ToNumeric(*lval*).
- 4. Let *rnum* be ? ToNumeric(*rval*).
- 6. If *lnum* is a BigInt, then







## property with the attribute value [ [[Set]]. **undernied** ], of to a non existent JEST - Specificateon content of a specific predicate returns the value false.

. . .

7. Else,

3 + 2

- 3. Let *lnum* be ? ToNumeric(*lval*).
- 4. Let *rnum* be ? ToNumeric(*rval*).
- 6. If *lnum* is a BigInt, then













## function f() {}

- + \$assert.equal(Object.getPrototypeOf(f), Function.prototype);
- \$assert.verifyProperty(f, "prototype", { +writable: true, ╋ enumerable: false, + configurable: false, + }); +

+ ...







### + \$assert.compare(Reflect.ownKeys(f), ['length', 'name', 'prototype'], f);



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+

+ ...







**Property Descriptor** 

\$assert.compare(Reflect.ownKeys(f), ['length', 'name', 'prototype'], f);



## function f() {}

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**Property Descriptor** 



\$assert.compare(Reflect.ownKeys(f), ['length', 'name', 'prototype'], f);



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+









**Property Descriptor** 



\$assert.compare(Reflect.ownKeys(f), ['length', 'name', 'prototype'], f);



# **JEST - Evaluation**

JEST synthesized **1,700 conformance tests** from ES2020  $\bullet$ 

Engines	Exc	Abort	Var	Obj	Desc	Key	In	Total
V8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
GraalVM	6	0	0	0	2	8	0	16
QuickJS	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	6
Moddable XS	12	0	0	0	3	5	0	20
Total	21	0	1	0	5	17	0	44

Name	Feature	#	Assertion	Known	Created	Resolved	Existed
ES11-1	Function	12	Key	0	2019-02-07	2020-04-11	429 days
ES11-2	Function	8	Key	Ο	2015-06-01	2020-04-11	1,776 days
ES11-3	Loop	1	Exc	Ο	2017-10-17	2020-04-30	926 days
ES11-4	Expression	4	Abort	0	2019-09-27	2020-04-23	209 days
ES11-5	Expression	1	Exc	0	2015-06-01	2020-04-28	1,793 days
ES11-6	Object	1	Exc	X	2019-02-07	2020-11-05	637 days



## 44 Bugs In Engines

TABLE II: The number of engine bugs detected by JEST

27 Bugs In Spec.

### TABLE III: Specification bugs in ECMAScript 2020 (ES11) detected by JEST









[PLDI 2023] J. Park et al., "Feature-Sensitive Coverage for Conformance Testing of Programming Language Implementations"





# Graph Coverage for Language Specification

Mechanized Spec.

\*\*\*

Conformance Tests









### **Graph Coverage**



# Graph Coverage for Language Specification

Mechanized Spec.

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Conformance Tests





**Coverage Criteria** 


#### Graph Coverage for Language Specification







#### Graph Coverage for Language Specification

Mechanized Spec.

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\*

Conformance Tests

#### **Test Requirements (TRs)**

Are they sufficient?





**Coverage Criteria** 









#### Motivating Example 1 with Node Coverage JS **TypeError** 2n +**Program P**<sub>1</sub> feat ADD **Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* + *MulExpr* 1. Return ? EvalStrOrNumBinExpr (AddExpr, +, MulExpr).























Abstract Algorithms in ECMA-262 (ES13, 2022), JavaScript Language Specification

• • •

• • •





5. If **Type**(*lnum*) is different from **Type**(*rnum*), throw a **TypeError** exception.







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• Feature-Sensitive (FS) coverage criterion divides the given TRs with the innermost enclosing language features



**FS** Coverage

**TR = (Feature**, given **TR)** 







• Feature-Sensitive (FS) coverage criterion divides the given TRs with the innermost enclosing language features



**Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* + *MulExpr* 



1. Return ? EvalStrOrNumBinExpr (AddExpr, –, MulExpr).







**FS Node Coverage** 

**TR** = (Feature, Node)



• Feature-Sensitive (FS) coverage criterion divides the given TRs with the innermost enclosing language features



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**Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* + *MulExpr* 









**FS Node Coverage** 

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**FS Node Coverage** 

**TR** = (Feature, Node)



• Feature-Sensitive (FS) coverage criterion divides the given TRs with the innermost enclosing language features



**Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* + *MulExpr* 









**Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* + *MulExpr* 

1. Return ? EvalStrOrNumBinExpr (AddExpr, +, MulExpr).



**Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* – *MulExpr* 





**TypeError** 

**2-FS Node Coverage** 

TR = (Feature<sup>≤2</sup>, Node)





**Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* + *MulExpr* 

1. Return ? EvalStrOrNumBinExpr (AddExpr, +, MulExpr).





**Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* – *MulExpr* 









**Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* + *MulExpr* 

1. Return ? EvalStrOrNumBinExpr (AddExpr, +, MulExpr).



















**Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* + *MulExpr* 

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**Evaluation** of *AddExpr* : *AddExpr* + *MulExpr* 

**EvalStrOrNumBinExpr** (*lval*, *opText*, *rval*)

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## Motivating Example 2



## Motivating Example 2









• k-Feature-Call-Path-Sensitive (k-FCPS) coverage criterion divides the k-FS TRs with the call-paths from the innermost enclosing language feature 

### k-Feature-Call-Path-Sensitive (k-FCPS) Coverage



*k*-FCPS Coverage









• k-Feature-Call-Path-Sensitive (k-FCPS) coverage criterion divides the k-FS TRs with the call-paths from the innermost enclosing language feature 

### k-Feature-Call-Path-Sensitive (k-FCPS) Coverage

**1-FCPS Node Coverage** 

TR = (Feature,Call-Path, Node)

*k*-FCPS Coverage









• k-Feature-Call-Path-Sensitive (k-FCPS) coverage criterion divides the k-FS TRs with the call-paths from the innermost enclosing language feature 

**1-FCPS Node Coverage** 

TR = (Feature, Call-Path, Node)



*k*-FCPS Coverage









• k-Feature-Call-Path-Sensitive (k-FCPS) coverage criterion divides the k-FS TRs with the call-paths from the innermost enclosing language feature

**Program P**<sub>5</sub>



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*k*-FCPS Coverage



















Kind	Name	Varaian Dalaa	Poloso	#	e Bugs	
MIIIU		vei sion	Release	# New	# Confirmed	# Reported
	V8	v10.8.121	2022.10.06	0	0	4
	JSC	v615.1.10	2022.10.26	15	15	24
Engine	GraalJS	v22.2.0	2022.07.26	9	9	10
	SpiderMonkey	v107.0b4	2022.10.24	1	3	4
	Total			25	27	42
	Babel	v7.19.1	2022.09.15	30	30	35
	SWC	v1.3.10	2022.10.21	27	27	41
Transpiler	Terser	v5.15.1	2022.10.05	1	1	18
	Obfuscator	v4.0.0	2022.02.15	0	0	7
	Total		58	58	101	
Total			83	85	143	





Kind	Name	Vorcion Do	Dologo	# Detected Unique Bugs		
MIIIU		version	Release	# New	# Confirmed	# Reported
	V8	v10.8.121	2022.10.06	0	0	4
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### Coverage Criteria $C_{()}$

- 0-FS node-or-branch (0-
- 1-FS node-or-branch (1-
- 1-FCPS node-or-branch (1-
  - 2-FS node-or-branch (2-
- 2-FCPS node-or-branch (2-



G	<b># Syn. Test</b>	# Bug
-fs)	2,111	55
-fs)	6,766	83
-fcps)	9,092	87
-fs)	97,423	102
-fcps)	122,589	111







### **Coverage Criteria** C

- 0-FS node-or-branch (0-
- 1-FS node-or-branch (1-
- 1-FCPS node-or-branch (1-
  - 2-FS node-or-branch (2-
- 2-FCPS node-or-branch (2-



G	<b># Syn. Test</b>	# Bug	
-fs)	2,111	55	
-fs)	6,766	83	2+28
-fcps)	9,092	87	
-fs)	97,423	102	
-fcps)	122,589	111	-







### **Coverage Criteria** C

- 0-FS node-or-branch (0-
- 1-FS node-or-branch (1-
- 1-FCPS node-or-branch (1-
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G	<b># Syn. Test</b>	# Bug	
-fs)	2,111	55	
-fs)	6,766	83	2+28
-fcps)	9,092	87	)+19
-fs)	97,423	102	Z
-fcps)	122,589	111	_







### **Coverage Criteria** C

- 0-FS node-or-branch (0-
- 1-FS node-or-branch (1-
- 1-FCPS node-or-branch (1-
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-fcps)	122,589	111	





[FSE 2022] J. Park et al., "Automatically Deriving JavaScript Static Analyzers from Specifications using Meta-level Static Analysis"









**ECMA-262** (JS Spec.)

**JS** Program

















### How to perform static analysis on JavaScript programs using language specification?







#### **JS** Interpreter written in IR<sub>ES</sub>





























JS Program P<sub>1</sub>

#### JavaScript

IRES















#### JavaScript

IR<sub>ES</sub>

let lval = [? (GetValue lref)] if • • •



```
syntax def AssignmentExpression[8].Evaluation(
this, LeftHandSideExpression, AssignmentExpression
 let lref = (LeftHandSideExpression.Evaluation)
 let lbool = [! (ToBoolean lval)]
    (= lbool true) return lval
```









### **AST Sensitivity**







### **AST Sensitivity**







## **AST Sensitivity**

JavaScript	
Flow-Sensitivity	$\delta^{\texttt{js-flow}}(t_{\perp}) =$
k-Callsite-Sensitivity	$\delta^{\texttt{js-k-cfa}}([t_1, \cdot n \leq \forall 1 \leq$



**AST Sensitivity in IR**ES

$$= \{ \sigma = (\_,\_,\bar{c},\_) \in \mathbb{S} \mid \mathtt{ast}(\bar{c}) = t_\perp \}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \cdots, t_n]) = \{\sigma = (\_, \_, \bar{c}, \_) \in \mathbb{S} \mid \\ k \wedge (n = k \lor \mathtt{js-ctxt}^{n+1}(\bar{c}) = \bot) \wedge \\ \leq i \leq n. \ \mathtt{ast} \circ \mathtt{js-ctxt}^i(\bar{c}) = t_i \} \end{array}$$



### JSAVER (JavaScript Static Analyzer via ECMAScript Representation)








## **JSAVER - Soundness**







## **JSAVER - Precision vs Performance**



(a) The analysis precision



(b) The analysis performance





















































https://github.com/es-meta/esmeta









https://github.com/es-meta/esmeta





