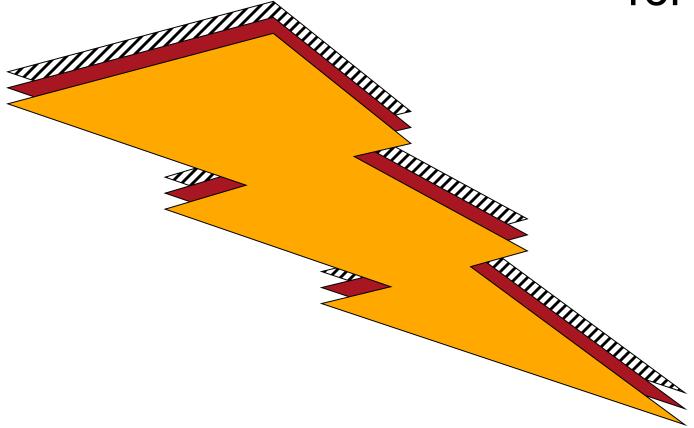
# Verifying JavaScript and Creating Foundations for the Web





Shriram Krishnamurthi

#### **JavaScript**

("You got to dance with them what brung you")

#### **Perspective on Semantics**

**Looking Ahead** 

## Types to Verify JavaScript Programs

# LAMBDA-CALCULUS MODELS OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES James H. Morris

A system of types and type declarations is developed for the  $\lambda$ -calculus and its semantic assumptions are identified. The system is shown to be adequate in the sense that it permits a preprocessor to check formulae prior to evaluation to prevent type errors. It is shown that any formula

It is clear that the kind of undefinedness associated with nonterminating computations cannot be prevented if the language in question is a universal one. Our only aim is to provide for the undefinedness that arises from so-called don't-care conditions in language specifications.

#### Inferring Types in Smalltalk

Norihisa Suzuki Xerox Palo Alto Research Centers 3333 Coyote Hill Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94304

Morris and Reynolds [9, 11] independently considered the same problem at about the same time. In typeless languages like lambda calculus (Morris) or Lisp (Reynolds), it is possible to encounter run-time errors such as applying lists to arguments. So the question that they posed is: Can one infer types of functions in these typeless languages, to catch more errors at compile time?

# A Type Declaration and Inference System for Smalltalk

Alan H. Borning
Computer Science Dept., University of Washington

Daniel H. H. Ingalls

Xerox Palo Alto Research Center

machine-checkable documentation. While Smalltalk is a "type-safe" language in the sense that encountering an object of an inappropriate class will only result in a run-time error of the form "message not understood", it is nevertheless advantageous for the programmer to be informed of such a problem when the code in question is being compiled, rather than later when it is being used.

# Retrofitted Type System Design Principle

Statically prevent (most) existing run-time errors

# "a string" - "another string" - NaN

- Arithmetic doesn't signal errors
- No arity mismatch errors
- Reading non-existent field  $\rightarrow$  undefined
- Writing non-existent field  $\rightarrow$  creates field
- Unbound identifiers  $\rightarrow$  same story
- Breaching array bounds 

   undefined
- Some object weirdness, too

```
var slice = function (arr, start, stop) {
  var result = [];
  for (var i = 0; i <= stop - start; i++) {</pre>
    result[i] = arr[start + i];
  return result;
  slice([5, 7, 11, 13], 0, 2)
                                             arity
\rightarrow [5, 7, 11]
                                           mismatch
  slice([5, 7, 11, 13], 2) • • • •
                                            error?
```

```
stop: Num ∪ Undef
var slice = function (arr, start, stop) {
  if (typeof stop === "undefined") {
    stop = arr.length - 1;
                                       stop: Undef
                                       stop: Num
  var result = [];
  for (var i = 0; i <= stop - start; i++) {
    result[i] = arr[start + i];
                                       stop: Num
  return result;
  slice([5, 7, 11, 13], 0, 2)
\rightarrow [5, 7, 11]
  slice([5, 7, 11, 13], 2)
\rightarrow [11, 13]
```

#### **Moral**

"Scripting language" programmers
use state and
non-trivial control flow
to refine types

#### Typing Local Control and State using Flow Analysis

Arjun Guha, Claudiu Saftoiu, and Shriram Krishnamurthi
Brown University

Refactoring

Annotation

| Program      | LOC  | Bad | Bozo | Auto | Man |
|--------------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| analog_clock | 112  | 0   | 6    | 13   | 0   |
| animation    | 70   | 0   | 0    | 4    | 1   |
| catchit      | 165  | 7   | 9    | 6    | 3   |
| countdown    | 129  | 2   | 12   | 4    | 0   |
| hashapass    | 257  | 1   | 7    | 13   | 7   |
| light        | 151  | 8   | 19   | 3    | 7   |
| metronome    | 106  | 1   | 4    | 10   | 2   |
| morse        | 275  | 8   | 5    | 12   | 0   |
| resistor     | 591  | 18  | 2    | 32   | 0   |
| rsi          | 328  | 0   | 27   | 22   | 0   |
| text2wav     | 488  | 3   | 6    | 38   | 3   |
| topten       | 443  | 67  | 0    | 18   | 0   |
| watchtimer   | 947  | 18  | 7    | 15   | 2   |
| TOTAL        | 4062 | 133 | 104  | 190  | 25  |

## A Completely Different Application





```
// Redirect page
window.location = "citibank.com.evil.com"
// Change all links
links = document.getElementsByTagName("a");
for (var i = 0; I < links.length; i++) {</pre>
  links[i].href = "track.com/fwd?" +
links[i].href; }
// Read cookies
document.cookie
// Read passwords
document.guerySelector('input[type=password]')
// Embed Flash, exploit, profit
document.write('
  <object type="application/x-shockwave-flash"</pre>
          data="evil.swf" />');
```





Microsoft Web Sandbox

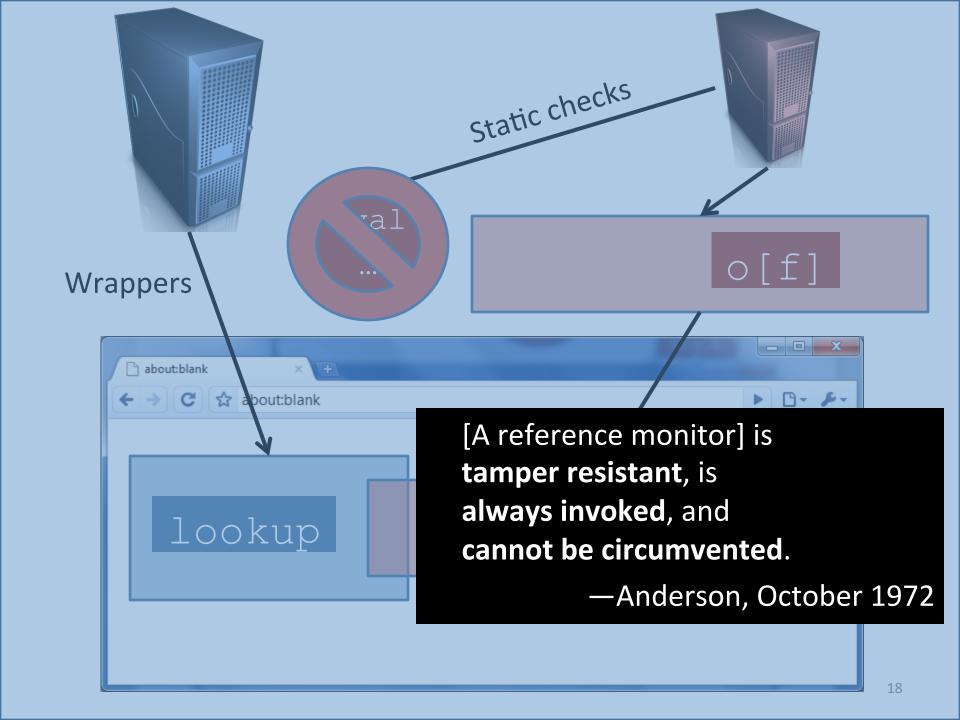


Facebook
JavaScript (FBJS)



Google Caja

Yahoo! ADsafe



I need your help in testing its robustness. Are the rules sufficient to prevent all direct access to the DOM and the global object? Are there any small leaks that I am unaware of? Is the approach I'm taking inherently unsound? What additional restrictions are required to prevent unintended collusion?

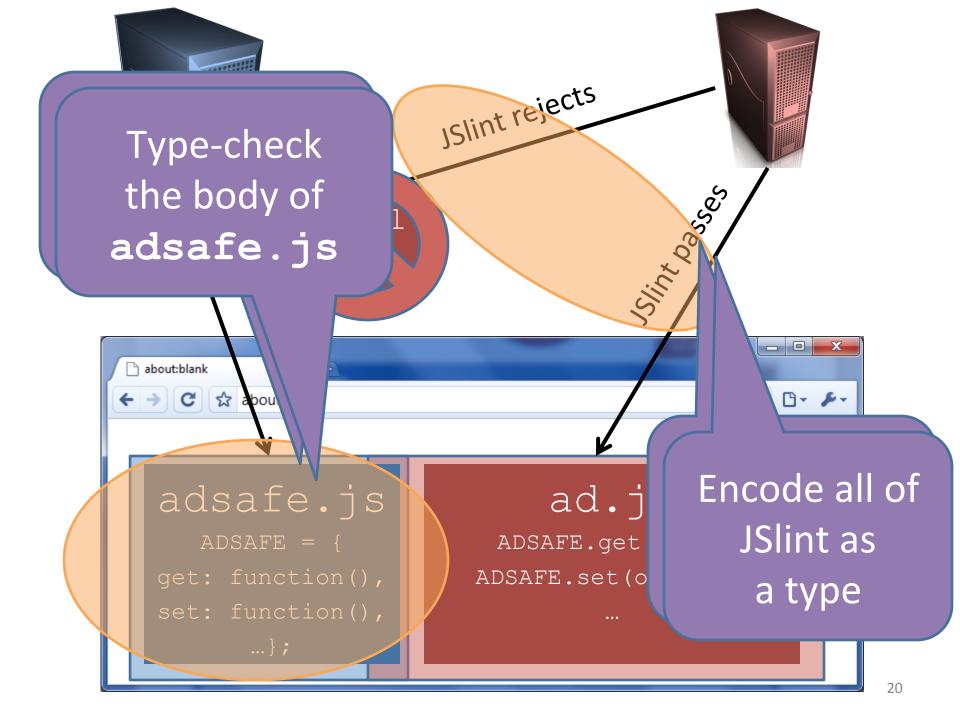
```
So this is the test:

Write a program in the form

(function () {
...
})();
```

where the ... is replaced by code that calls the alert function when run on any browser. If the program produces no errors when linted with the ADsafe option, then I will buy you a plate of shrimp.

caplet list, 2007-09-30





## The Need for Flexibility

### ADsafety Type-Based Verification of JavaScript Sandboxing

Joe Gibbs Politz Spiridon Aristides Eliopoulos Arjun Guha Shriram Krishnamurthi

\*Brown University\*\*

#### Verifying Web Browser Extensions' Compliance with Private-Browsing Mode

Benjamin S. Lerner, Liam Elberty, Neal Poole, and Shriram Krishnamurthi

Brown University

#### Combining Form and Function: Static Types for JQuery Programs\*

Benjamin S. Lerner, Liam Elberty, Jincheng Li, and Shriram Krishnamurthi

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#### TeJaS: Type Systems for JavaScript

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#### 5.2 Example: Implementing TypeScript's Covariant Function Calls

As a proof of concept, we have implemented an extension to provide TypeScript's semantics for functions [18]. This extension overrides the TArrow type of our base system, and replaces it with one that has the new semantics. The typesdefinition module is gratifyingly similar to the Bare one: the only change necessary is adding a single type constructor

```
type typ =
TBase of BASE.typ
TArrow of typ list * typ option * typ
```

In fact, the entire extension is only 1860LOC: other than minor naming-convention differences, the 260-line difference between the two is precisely that which defines how TypeScript's arrow types behave.

## **Semantic Foundations**

#### The Essence of JavaScript

Arjun Guha, Claudiu Saftoiu, and Shriram Krishnamurthi

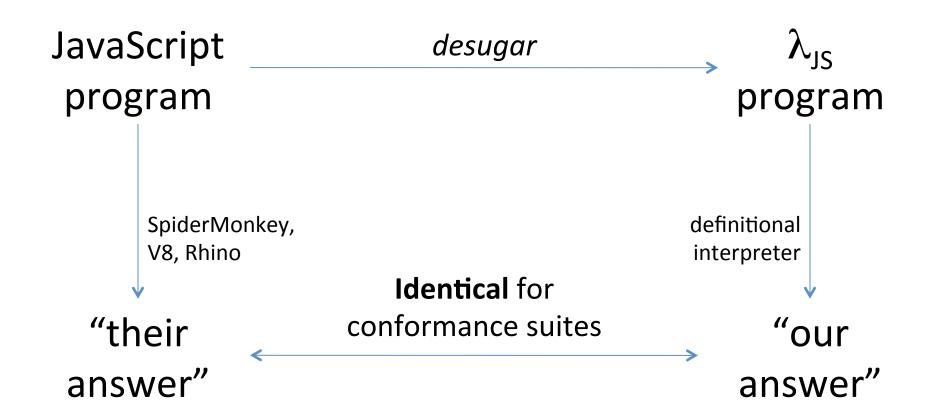
Brown University

# $\lambda_{JS}$ (sort of) on one slide

```
c = num \mid str \mid bool \mid undefined \mid null
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             l = \cdots
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Locations
               v = c \mid \mathsf{func}(x \cdots) \mid \mathsf{freturn} \mid e \mid \mathsf{fstr} : v \cdots \mid \mathsf{freturn} \mid e \mid \mathsf{freturn} \mid \mathsf{fretur
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            v = \cdots \mid l
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Values
                e = x \mid v \mid \text{let } (x = e) \mid e \mid e(e \cdot \cdot \cdot) \mid e[e] \mid e[e] = e \mid \text{de}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          \sigma = (l, v) \cdots
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Stores
             E = \bullet \mid \text{let } (x = E) \mid e \mid E(e \cdots) \mid v(v \cdots \mid E, \mid e \cdots)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            e = \cdots \mid e = e \mid \text{ref } e \mid \text{deref } e
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                Expressions
                            | \{str: v \cdots str: E, str: e \cdots \} | E[e] | v[E] | E[e]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         E = \cdots \mid E = e \mid v = E \mid \text{ref } E \mid \text{deref } E
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Evaluation Contexts
                             | v[v] = E | delete E[e] | delete v[E]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \frac{e_1 \hookrightarrow e_2}{\sigma E \langle e_1 \rangle \rightarrow \sigma E \langle e_2 \rangle}
                                                                                                                     let (x = v) e \hookrightarrow e[x/v] \cdots
                                     (\operatorname{func}(x_1 \cdots x_n) \{ \operatorname{return} e \})(v_1 \cdots v_n) \hookrightarrow e[x_1/v_1]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          (E-Ref)
                                                                                                                     \{ \dots str : v \dots \} [str] \hookrightarrow v
                        \frac{str_x \not\in (str_1 \cdots str_n)}{\{ str_1 \colon v_1 \ \cdots \ str_n \colon v_n \ \} \ \lceil str_r \rceil \hookrightarrow \mathsf{undefined}}  (E-C
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       \sigma E \langle \text{deref } l \rangle \rightarrow \sigma E \langle \sigma(l) \rangle
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              (E-Deref)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        \sigma E \langle l = v \rangle \rightarrow \sigma [l/v] E \langle l \rangle
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         (E-Setref)
                                                          \{ str_1: v_1 \cdots str_i: v_i \cdots str_n: v_n \} [str_i]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \frac{str_x \notin (str_1 \cdots str_n)}{\{ str_1 : v_1, \cdots, str_n : v_n \} [str_x] \hookrightarrow \mathsf{undefined}} (E-GetField-NotFound)
                                                                             \hookrightarrow \{ str_1: v_1 \cdots str_i: v \cdots str_n: v_n \}
             \frac{str_x \not\in (str_1 \cdots)}{\{ str_1 \colon v_1 \cdots \} [str_x] = v_x \hookrightarrow \{ str_x \colon v_x, str_1 \colon v_1 \}}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       \frac{str_x\notin(str_1\cdots str_n)}{\{\ str_1\ :\ v_1\cdots\ "\_proto\_":\ \mathsf{null}\ \cdots\ str_n\ :\ v_n\ \}\ [str_x]\hookrightarrow \mathsf{undefined}}
                                           delete { str_1: v_1 \cdots str_i: v_r \cdots str_r: v_n } [
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         (E-GetField-Proto-Null)
                                                                        \hookrightarrow \{ str_1: v_1 \cdots str_i: v \cdots str_n: v_n \}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               \frac{str_x \notin (str_1 \cdots str_n) \quad p = \mathsf{ref} \ l}{\{ \ str_1 \ : \ v_1 \cdots \ \text{"\_proto\_"} : \ p \ \cdots \ str_n \ : \ v_n \ \} \ [str_x] \hookrightarrow (\mathsf{deref} \ p) \ [str_x]}
\frac{str_x \notin (str_1 \cdots)}{\mathsf{delete} \ \{ \ str_1 \colon v_1 \cdots \ \} \ [str_r] \hookrightarrow \{ \ str_1 \colon v_1 \cdots \ \}} (E-Del
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (E-Getfield-Proto)
```

Fig. 1. Functions and Objects

Fig. 4. Prototype-Based Objects



Joe Gibbs Politz

# A Tested Semantics for Getters, Setters, and Eval in JavaScript Matthew J. Carroll Benjamin S. Lerner Justin Pombrio Shriram Krishnamurthi Brown University www.jswebtools.org



- JavaScript Verification and Full Abstraction, MSR
- System !D, UCSD
- Aspects for JavaScript, U Chile
- Formal Specification of JavaScript Modules, KAIST
- JavaScript Abstract Machine, Utah and Northeastern
- Deriving Refocusing Functions, Aarhus
- Information Flow Analysis, Stevens Tech
- 0CFA, Fujitsu Labs (patent pending)

#### PERSPECTIVE ON SEMANTICS

#### **Modeling and Reasoning about DOM Events**

Benjamin S. Lerner Matthew J. Carroll Dan P. Kimmel Hannah Quay-de la Vallee Shriram Krishnamurthi Brown University

# What About the Spec?



- 1. The spec is embodied in the implementations.
- 2. The spec is incomplete: e.g., SES depends on window.console
- 3. The spec depends on implementations!

  If [...], the behavior of sort is implementation-defined.



4. Attackers attack implementations, not specs.

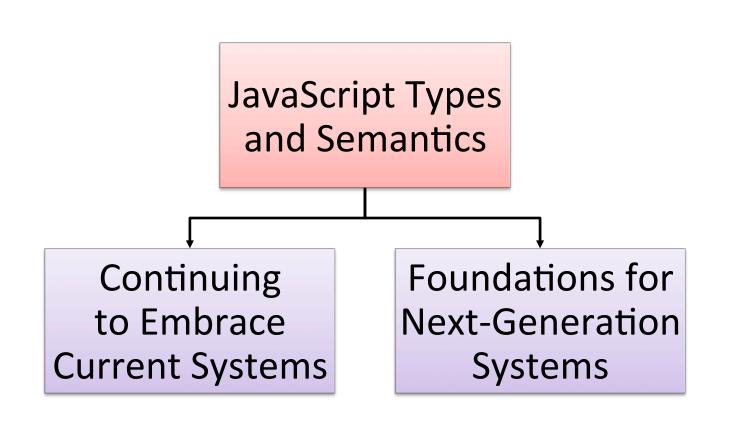


# Semantics as Mathematics Semantics as Natural Science

(Reality might be stranger than we expect)



### **LOOKING AHEAD**



#### How Many Languages?



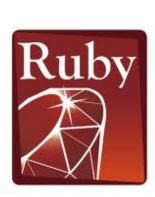
















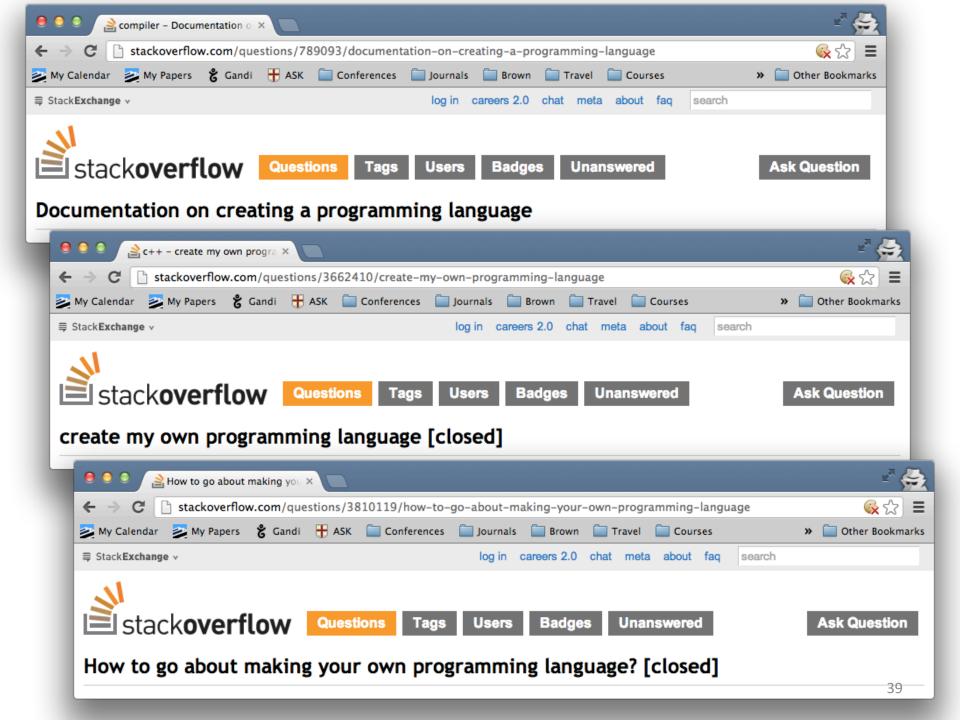






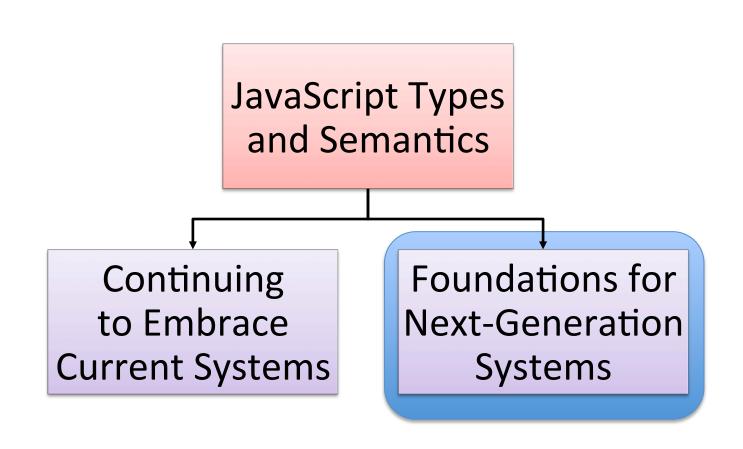






#### Research Challenge

Apply machine learning to learn the semantics of programming languages (and **libraries** and **frameworks** and ...)





## **Synthesis**

### Alchemy: Transmuting Base Alloy Specifications into Implementations

Shriram Krishnamurthi Brown University Kathi Fisler WPI Daniel J. Dougherty WPI Daniel Yoo WPI

#### Towards an Operational Semantics for Alloy

Theophilos Giannakopoulos, Daniel J. Dougherty, Kathi Fisler, Shriram Krishnamurthi

Department of Computer Science, WPI
 Computer Science Department, Brown University

#### Toward a More Complete Alloy \*,\*\*

Timothy Nelson<sup>1</sup>, Daniel J. Dougherty<sup>1</sup>, Kathi Fisler<sup>1</sup>, and Shriram Krishnamurthi<sup>2</sup>

Worcester Polytechnic Institute Brown University

#### Aluminum: Principled Scenario Exploration through Minimality

Tim Nelson<sup>1</sup>, Salman Saghafi<sup>1</sup>, Daniel J. Dougherty<sup>1</sup>, Kathi Fisler<sup>1</sup>, Shriram Krishnamurthi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Computer Science

WPI

#### Lessons for Language Design

### A Simple Challenge

```
def f(x):
  class C(object):
    x = "C's x"
    def meth(self):
      return x + ', ' + C.x
  return C
f('input x')().meth()
```







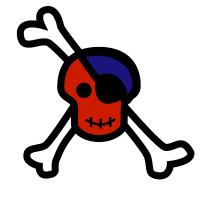
#### High-Level Problem

Scripting languages have evolved to have:

- over-blurring of objects vs. dictionaries
- awful scoping rules
- hostility to static types

All three traits are antithetical to verification

# Pyret



Preserves the essence of scripting

**IDE-Friendly**: Clean scope and types/contracts

Two novel ideas for programming languages:

dependent mixins relational object types

#### www.jswebtools.org

JavaScript Types and Semantics

Continuing to Embrace Current Systems Foundations for Next-Generation Systems

