

Certified Semantics and Analysis of JavaScript

Martin BODIN

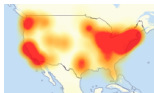
25th of November

Supervised by Alan Schmitt and Thomas Jensen



Bugs are Everywhere

- *Airbus issues software bug alert after fatal plane crash* — The Guardian, 20th of May 2015
- *Knight Capital Says Trading Glitch Cost It \$440 Million* — The New York Times, 2nd of August 2012
- *Computing glitch may have doomed Mars lander* — Nature, 25th of October 2016
- *2016 Dyn cyberattack* — Wikipedia



“a botnet coordinated through a large number of *Internet of Things* devices, including cameras, residential gateways, and baby monitors”

What Is a Bug?

- A bug is an unwanted behaviour.

```
1  if (can_turn_right ())  
2    turn_right ()  
3  else  
4    turn_right ()
```

Expected behaviour



Unwanted behaviour



Bugs Yield Unwanted States

Program

```
1 if (can_turn_right ())  
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3 else  
4   turn_right ()
```

Specification

The car does not
go out of the road.

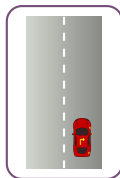
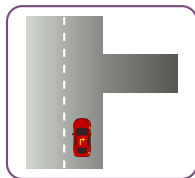
Bugs Yield Unwanted States

Program

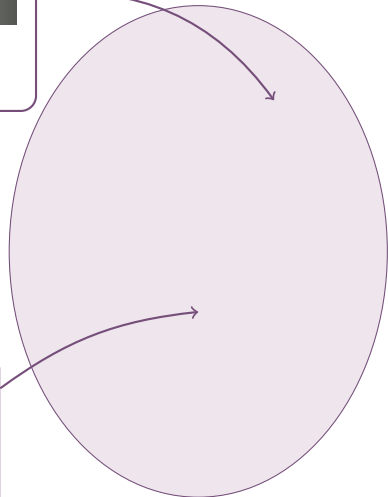
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States



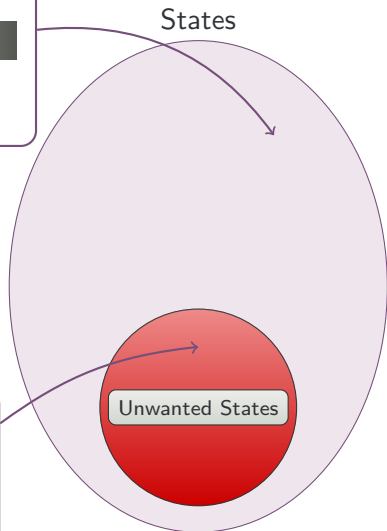
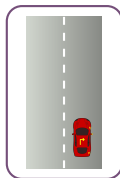
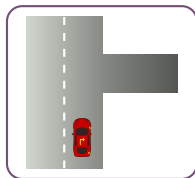
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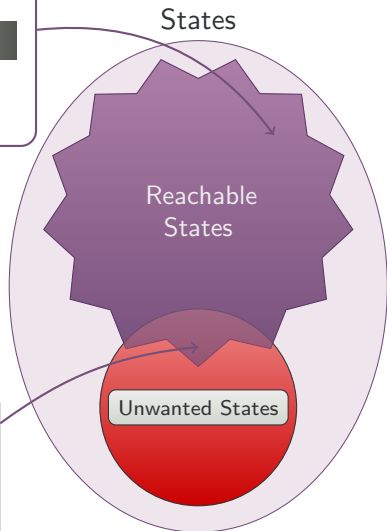
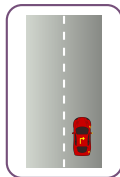
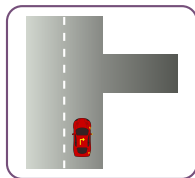
Bugs Yield Unwanted States

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Bugs Yield Unwanted States

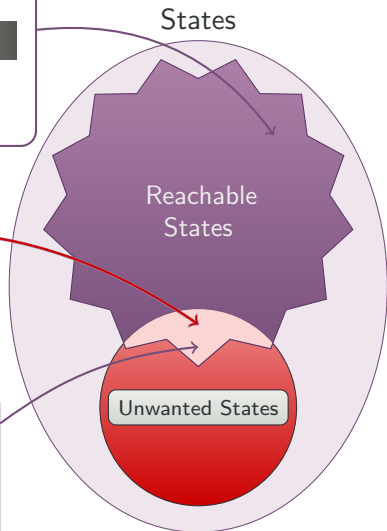
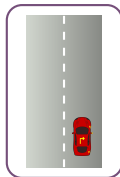
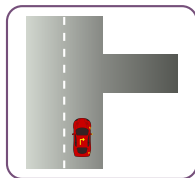
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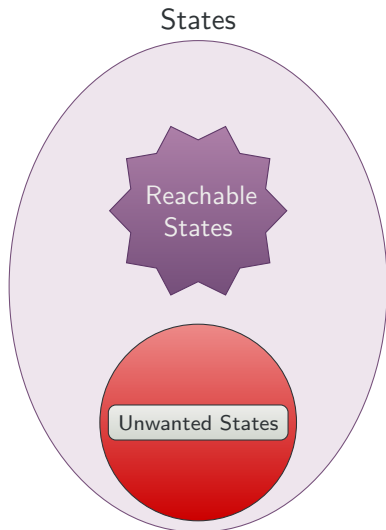
Are specifications correctly implemented?

How can we avoid bugs?



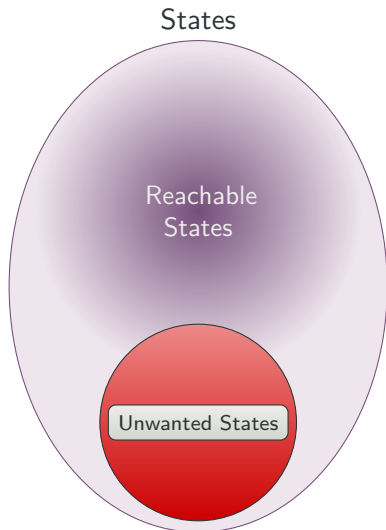
Trusting Programs: Existing Methods

Program



Trusting Programs: Existing Methods

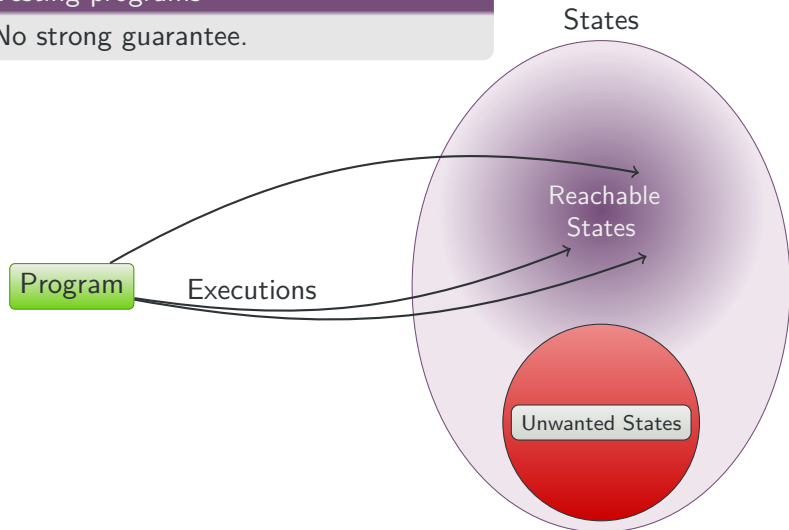
Program



Trusting Programs: Existing Methods

Testing programs

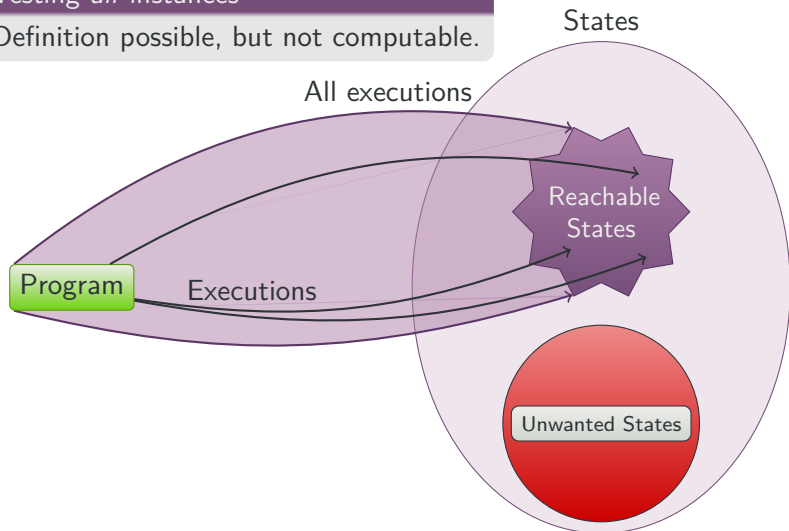
No strong guarantee.



Trusting Programs: Existing Methods

Testing *all* instances

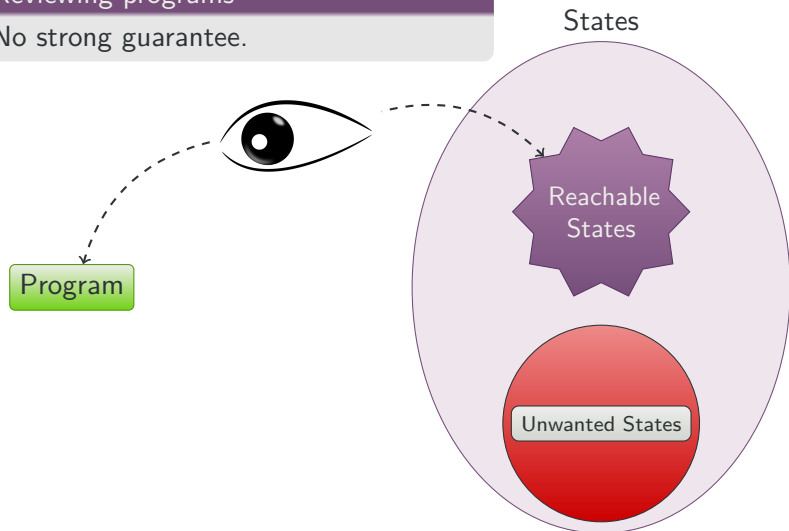
Definition possible, but not computable.



Trusting Programs: Existing Methods

Reviewing programs

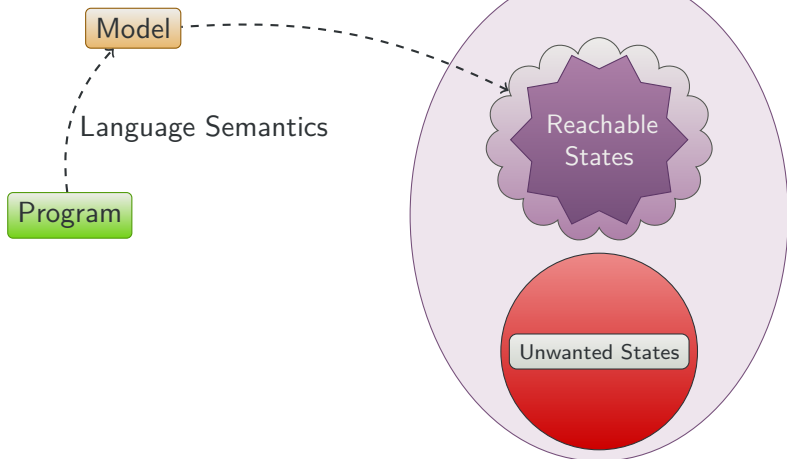
No strong guarantee.



Trusting Programs: Existing Methods

Proving programs

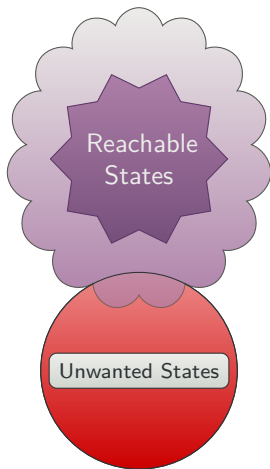
Complex, but provide strong guarantees.



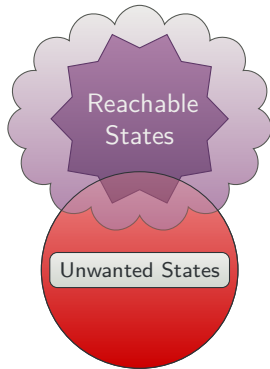
Approximations



Safety proven

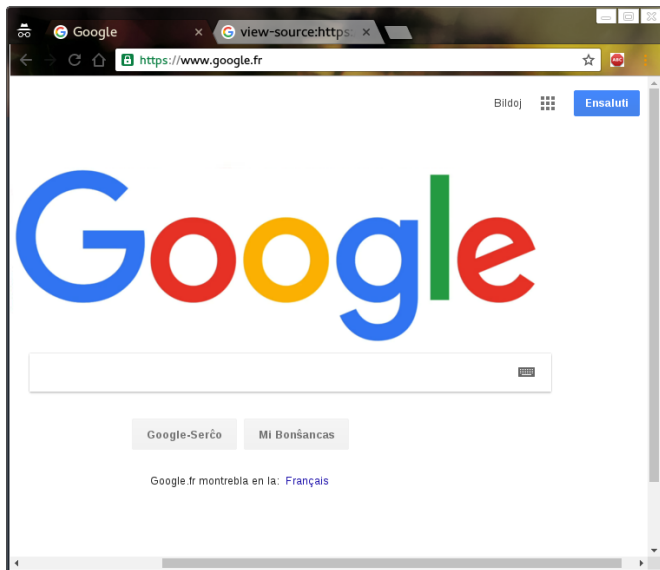


Unconclusive

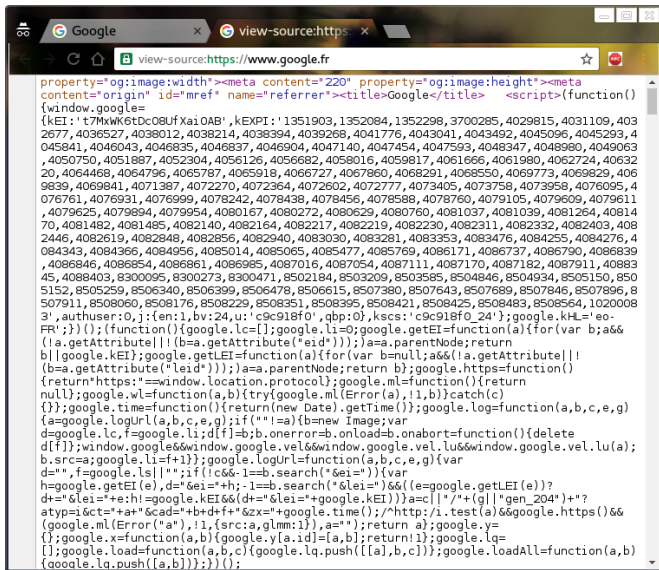


JAVASCRIPT

The Language of the Web



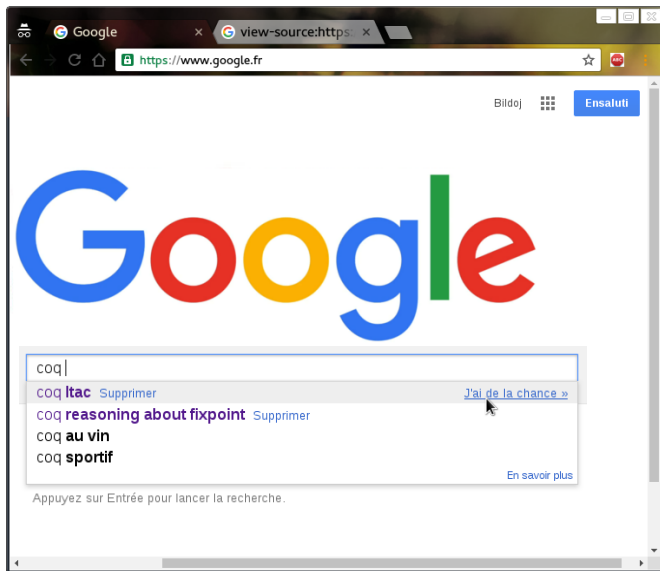
The Language of the Web



```
property="og:image:width"><meta content="220" property="og:image:height"><meta
content="origin" id="mref" name="referrer"><title>Google</title> <script>(function()
{window.google=
{kEI: 't7MxWK6tDc08UfXaiOAB', kEXPI: '1351903,1352084,1352298,3700285,4029815,4031109,403
2677,4036527,4038012,4038214,4038394,4039268,4041776,4043041,4043492,4045096,4045293,4
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507911,8508060,8508176,8508229,8508351,8508395,8508421,8508425,8508483,8508564,1020008
3', authuser:0, j: {en:1, bv:24, u: 'e9c918f0', qbp:0}, kscs: 'c9c918f0_24'}; google.kHL= 'e9
FR'};})();(function(){google.lc=[];google.li=0;google.getEi=function(a){for(var b;a&&
(!a.getAttribute||!(b=a.getAttribute("eid")));a=a.parentNode;return
b|google.kEI;google.getLEI=function(a){for(var b=null;a&&(!a.getAttribute||
(b=a.getAttribute("leid")));a=a.parentNode;return b};google.https=function()
{return"https:"==window.location.protocol};google.ml=function(){return
null};google.wl=function(a,b){try{google.ml(Error(a),!1,b)}catch(c)
{};google.time=function(){return(new Date).getTime();};google.log=function(a,b,c,e,g)
{a=google.logUrl(a,b,c,e,g);if(!a){b=new Image;var
d=google.lc,f=google.li;d[f]=b;b.onerror=b.onload=b.onabort=function(){delete
d[f];};window.google.lc&&window.google.vel&&window.google.vel.lu&&window.google.vel.lu(a);
b.src=a;google.li=f+1};google.logUrl=function(a,b,c,e,g){var
d="",f=google.lc;if(!c&&-1=b.search("&ei=")){var
h=google.getEi(e),d="&ei="+h;-1=b.search("&lei=")&&((e=google.getLEI(e))?
d+="&lei="+e:h!=google.kEI&&(d+="&lei="+google.kEI))}a=c||"/+(g|"gen_204")+?"
atyp=i&ct="+a"&cad="+b+d+f+"&zx="+google.time();/"http://i.test(a)&&google.https()&
(google.ml(Error("a"),!1,{src:a,glmm:1}),a="");return a};google.y=
{};google.x=function(a,b){google.y[a.id]=[a,b];return 1};google.lq=
[];google.load=function(a,b,c){google.lq.push([a,b,c]);google.loadAll=function(a,b)
{google.lq.push([a,b]);}}})();
```

7,500 lines of JAVASCRIPT code!

The Language of the Web



7,500 lines of JAVASCRIPT code!

JAVASCRIPT and Mashups

Montgermont

CLICK TO SEARCH THIS AREA

EUR 70, EUR 65, EUR 41, EUR 4, EUR 43, EUR 51, EUR 44, EUR 77, EUR 49, EUR 58, EUR 67, EUR 41, EUR 43, EUR 51, EUR 79, Parc des Goyeulles, Cess, EUR 67, EUR 41, EUR 43, EUR 51, EUR 71, EUR 112, EUR 71, EUR 77, EUR 53, EUR 43, EUR 68, EUR 43, Chantecerie, EUR 38

Location de voiture dès **29€** / jour
Réserver maintenant et économisez

Map data ©2016 Google

Back to search results

Displaying 1 - 45 of 76 properties.

1 night (25 Nov - 26 Nov)

Appartement à Rennes
★★★★
Very good 8.0
Rates from **EUR 47**
with taxes and fees
[More details](#)

Appartement Centre Rennes
★★★★
Free Wi-Fi
Rates from **EUR 51**
with taxes and fees
[More details](#)

Appartement Centre
★★★★
Excellent 8.3
Rates from **EUR 60**
with taxes and fees
[More details](#)

1 - 45 [Next](#)

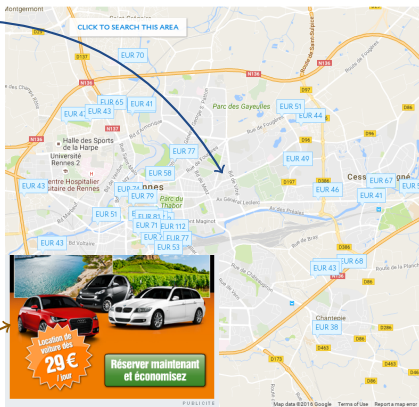


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JAVASCRIPT and Mashups

Map



Advertisement



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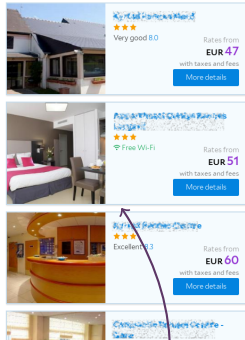
Social plugins

External search engine

Back to search results

Displaying 1 - 45 of 76 properties.

1 night (25 Nov - 26 Nov)



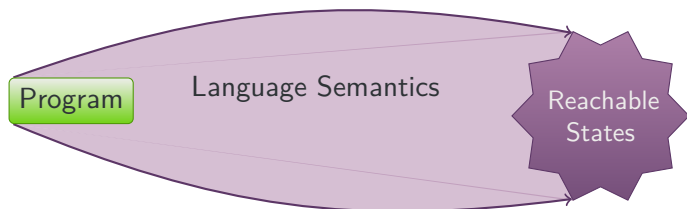
1 - 45

Next

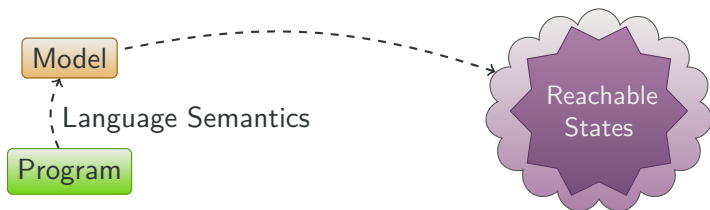
JAVASCRIPT is *Specified*



1 A Trustable Formal Semantics For JAVASCRIPT

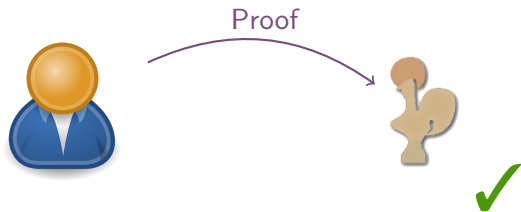


2 Approximations of Language Semantics

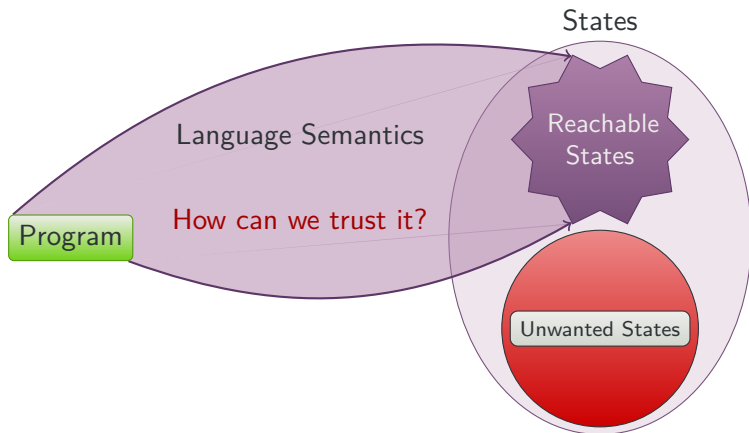


3 Elements of Analysis of JAVASCRIPT

The Coq Proof Assistant



A Trustable Formal Semantics For JAVASCRIPT



Martin Bodin et al. “A Trusted Mechanised
JAVASCRIPT Specification”. In: *POPL*. 2014.

The ECMAScript standard



ECMA International, ed. *ECMAScript Language Specification. Standard ECMA-262, Edition 5.1.* 2011.

Formal Semantics Close to ECMAScript

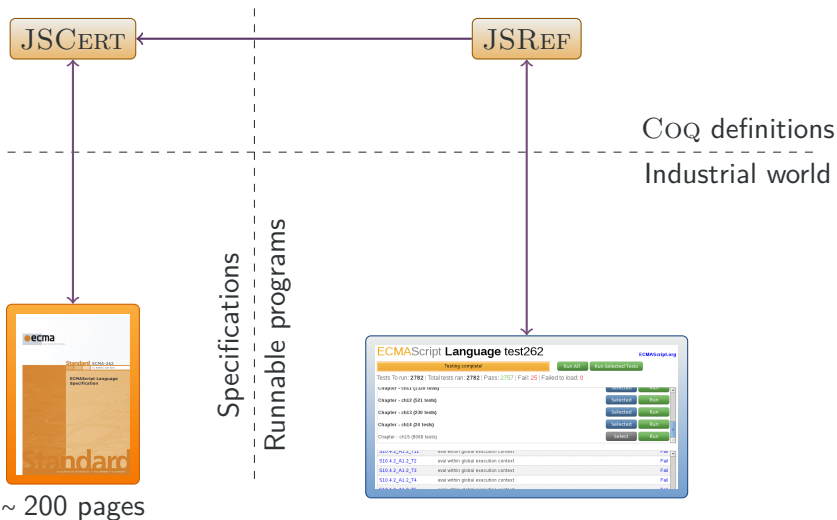


Sergio Maffeis, John C. Mitchell, and Ankur Taly. “An Operational Semantics for JAVASCRIPT”. In: *APLAS*. 2008.

Formal Semantics Executable



Arjun Guha, Claudiu Saftoiu, and Shriram Krishnamurthi. “The Essence of JAVASCRIPT”. In: *ECOOP*. 2010.





“ $s_1 ; s_2$ ” is evaluated as follows.

- 1 Let o_1 be the result of evaluating s_1 .
- 2 If o_1 is an exception, return o_1 .
- 3 Let o_2 be the result of evaluating s_2 .
- 4 If an exception V was thrown, return ($Throw, V, empty$).
- 5 If $o_2.value$ is empty, let $V = o_1.value$, otherwise let $V = o_2.value$.
- 6 Return ($o_2.type, V, o_2.target$).



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Conditions

Evaluation of a subterm

Returning a result

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Conditions

Evaluation of a subterm

Returning a result

Pretty-Big-Step

“s1 ; s2” is evaluated as follows.

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- 2 If o_1 is an exception, return o_1 .
- 3 Let o_2 be the result of evaluating s_2 .

Conditions

Evaluation of a subterm

Returning a result

SEQ-1(s_1, s_2)

$$\frac{\sigma, s_1 \Downarrow o_1 \quad o_1, seq_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow o}{\sigma, seq \ s_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow o}$$

SEQ-2(s_2)

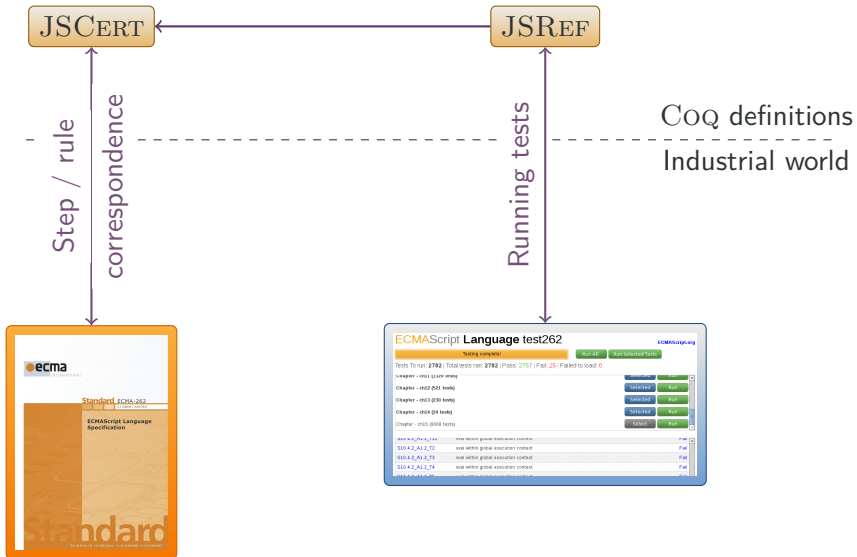
$$\frac{}{o_1, seq_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow o_1} \quad \text{abort } o_1$$

SEQ-3(s_2)

$$\frac{o_1, s_2 \Downarrow o_2 \quad o_1, o_2, seq_2 \Downarrow o}{o_1, seq_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow o}$$

-abort o_1

...



```
1 Definition run_seq S (s1 s2 : stat) : result :=  
2   if_success (run_stat S s1) (fun S1 o1 =>  
3     if_success (run_stat S1 s2) (fun S2 o2 =>  
4       (* ... *))).
```

```
1 Definition run_seq S (s1 s2 : stat) : result :=
2   if_success (run_stat S s1) (fun S1 o1 =>
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- JSREF is executable and can be tested.



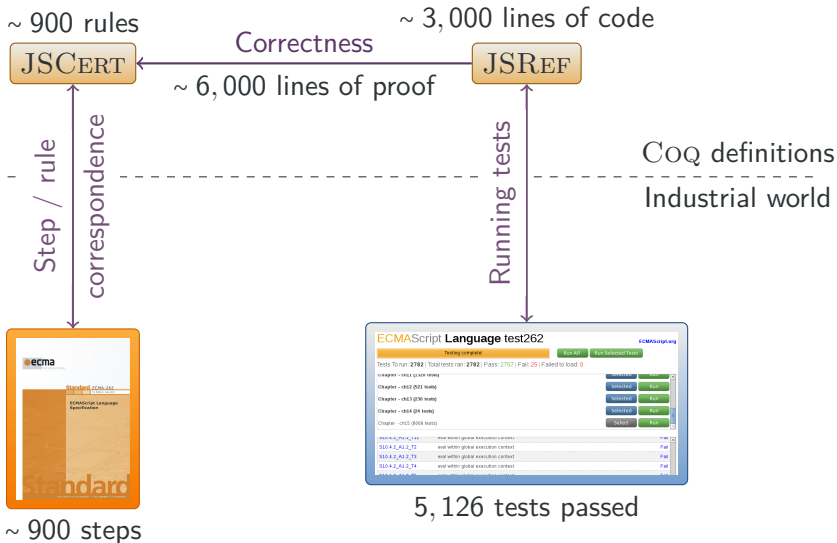
```
1 while (1 === 1){
2   var v = "reached" ;
3   break
4 }
5 if (v !== "reached")
6   $ERROR ("v === 'reached'. Actual: v === " + v)
```

Correctness Theorem

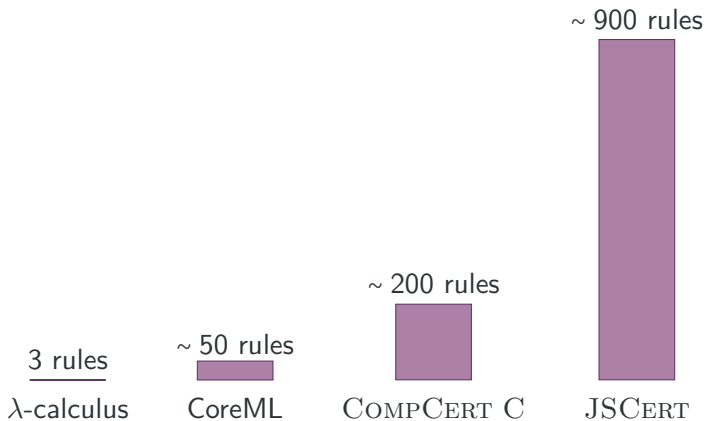
1 **Theorem** run_javascript_correct : forall p o,
2 run_javascript p = Some o →
3 red_javascript p o.



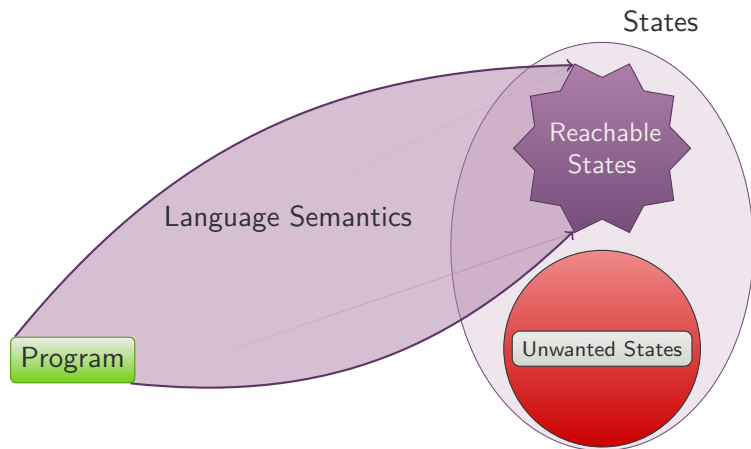
Martin Bodin and Alan Schmitt. “A Certified JavaScript Interpreter”. In: *JFLA*. 2013.



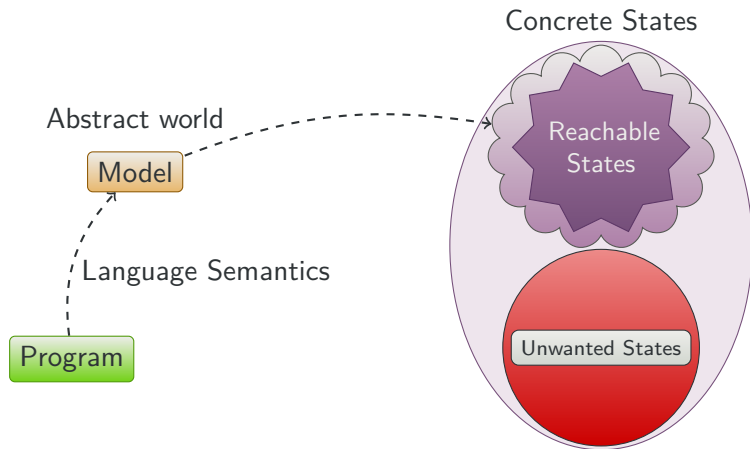
Semantic Sizes



Approximations of Language Semantics



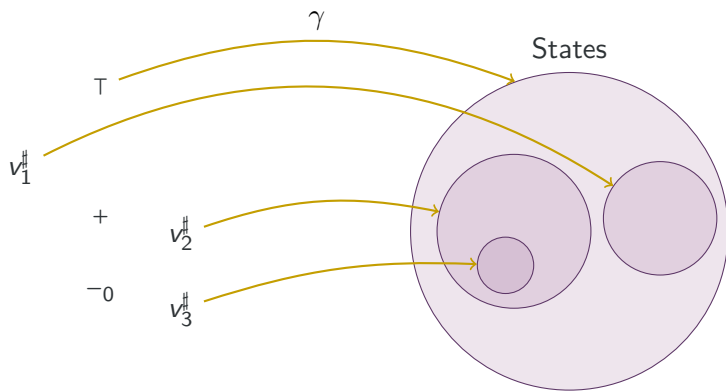
Martin Bodin, Thomas Jensen, and Alan Schmitt.
“Certified Abstract Interpretation with Pretty-Big-Step Semantics”. In: *CPP*. 2015.



Martin Bodin, Thomas Jensen, and Alan Schmitt.
“Certified Abstract Interpretation with Pretty-Big-Step Semantics”. In: *CPP*. 2015.

Abstract world

Concrete world



$$\gamma(+) = \mathbb{Z}_+^*$$

$$\gamma(-0) = \mathbb{Z}_-$$

A rule based approach



David A. Schmidt. "Natural-Semantics-Based Abstract Interpretation (preliminary version)". In: *SAS*. 1995.

$$\text{IF-POS}(e, s_1, s_2)$$

$$\frac{E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_1 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_+^*$$

$$\text{IF-NEG}(e, s_1, s_2)$$

$$\frac{E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_2 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_-$$

Abstract derivations have to cover concrete derivations

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline E^\#, e \Downarrow^\# + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline E^\#, s_1 \Downarrow^\# E'^\# \end{array}}{E^\#, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow^\# E'^\#} \text{IF-POS}(e, s_1, s_2)$$

A rule based approach



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$$\frac{\text{IF-POS}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_1 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) \ s_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_+^*$$

$$\frac{\text{IF-NEG}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_2 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) \ s_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_-$$

Abstract derivations have to cover concrete derivations

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline E^\#, e \Downarrow^\# - \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline E^\#, s_2 \Downarrow^\# E'^\# \end{array}}{E^\#, \text{if}(e > 0) \ s_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow^\# E'^\#} \text{IF-NEG}(e, s_1, s_2)$$

A rule based approach



David A. Schmidt. "Natural-Semantics-Based Abstract Interpretation (preliminary version)". In: *SAS*. 1995.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{IF-POS}(e, s_1, s_2) \\ \frac{E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_1 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_+^* \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{IF-NEG}(e, s_1, s_2) \\ \frac{E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_2 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_- \end{array}$$

Abstract derivations have to cover concrete derivations

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline E^\sharp, e \Downarrow^\sharp \top \end{array}}{E^\sharp, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp}$$

A rule based approach



David A. Schmidt. “Natural-Semantics-Based Abstract Interpretation (preliminary version)”. In: *SAS*. 1995.

$$\frac{\text{IF-POS}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_1 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_+^*$$

$$\frac{\text{IF-NEG}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_2 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_-$$

Abstract derivations have to cover concrete derivations

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ E^\sharp, e \Downarrow^\sharp \top \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ E^\sharp, s_1 \Downarrow^\sharp E_1^\sharp \end{array}}{E^\sharp, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E_1^\sharp}$$

A rule based approach



David A. Schmidt. "Natural-Semantics-Based Abstract Interpretation (preliminary version)". In: *SAS*. 1995.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{IF-POS}(e, s_1, s_2) \\ \frac{E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_1 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_+^* \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{IF-NEG}(e, s_1, s_2) \\ \frac{E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_2 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_- \end{array}$$

Abstract derivations have to cover concrete derivations

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline E^\sharp, e \Downarrow^\sharp \top \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline E^\sharp, s_1 \Downarrow^\sharp E_1^\sharp \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline E^\sharp, s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E_2^\sharp \end{array}}{E^\sharp, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E_1^\sharp \sqcup E_2^\sharp}$$

Our motto

one concrete rule = one abstract rule

Concrete rules

$$\frac{\text{IF-POS}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_1 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) \ s_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_+^*$$

$$\frac{\text{IF-NEG}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_2 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) \ s_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}_-$$

Abstract rules

$$\frac{\text{IF-POS}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E^\sharp, e \Downarrow^\sharp v^\sharp \quad E^\sharp, s_1 \Downarrow^\sharp E'^\sharp}{E^\sharp, \text{if}(e > 0) \ s_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E'^\sharp} \quad \gamma(v^\sharp) \cap \mathbb{Z}_+^* \neq \emptyset$$

$$\frac{\text{IF-NEG}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E^\sharp, e \Downarrow^\sharp v^\sharp \quad E^\sharp, s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E'^\sharp}{E^\sharp, \text{if}(e > 0) \ s_1 \ s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E'^\sharp} \quad \gamma(v^\sharp) \cap \mathbb{Z}_- \neq \emptyset$$

Local Requirements

Our motto

one concrete rule = one abstract rule
We only require *local* properties to be proven.

Concrete rules

$$\frac{\text{IF-POS}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_1 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow E'}$$

$$v \in \mathbb{Z}_+^*$$

$$\frac{\text{IF-NEG}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E, e \Downarrow v \quad E, s_2 \Downarrow E'}{E, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow E'}$$

$$v \in \mathbb{Z}_-$$

Abstract rules

$$\frac{\text{IF-POS}(e, s_1, s_2) \quad E^\sharp, e \Downarrow^\sharp v^\sharp \quad E^\sharp, s_1 \Downarrow^\sharp E'^\sharp}{E^\sharp, \text{if}(e > 0) s_1 s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E'^\sharp}$$

$$\gamma(v^\sharp) \cap \mathbb{Z}_+^* \neq \emptyset$$

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$$\gamma(v^\sharp) \cap \mathbb{Z}_- \neq \emptyset$$

Abstract Semantics

- The abstract semantics \Downarrow^\sharp is defined from the abstract rules.
- At each step, it applies *all* application rules.

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} E_0^\sharp, s_1 \Downarrow^\sharp E_1^\sharp \\ \uparrow \text{IF-POS-1}(s_1, s_2) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} E_0^\sharp, s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E_2^\sharp \\ \uparrow \text{IF-NEG-1}(s_1, s_2) \end{array}}{E_0^\sharp, \top, \text{if } s_1 s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E_1^\sharp \sqcup E_2^\sharp}$$

Metatheorem (Soundness)

Whatever the language semantics, the abstract derivations build by \Downarrow^\sharp cover *all* the corresponding concrete derivations.



Abstract Semantics

- The abstract semantics \Downarrow^\sharp is defined from the abstract rules.
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$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} E_0^\sharp, s_1 \Downarrow^\sharp E_1^\sharp \\ \uparrow \text{IF-POS-1}(s_1, s_2) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} E_0^\sharp, s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E_2^\sharp \\ \uparrow \text{IF-NEG-1}(s_1, s_2) \end{array}}{E_0^\sharp, \top, \text{if } s_1 s_2 \Downarrow^\sharp E_1^\sharp \sqcup E_2^\sharp}$$

Metatheorem (Soundness)

Let p be a program, σ and σ^\sharp a concrete and an abstract semantic contexts, and r and r^\sharp a concrete and an abstract results.

$$\text{If } \begin{cases} \sigma \in \gamma(\sigma^\sharp) \\ \sigma, p \Downarrow r \\ \sigma^\sharp, p \Downarrow^\sharp r^\sharp \end{cases} \text{ then } r \in \gamma(r^\sharp).$$



Proving With Pretty-Big-Step

- 1 Let σ_1 be the result of evaluating s_1 .
- 2 If σ_1 is an exception, return σ_1 .

Conditions

Evaluation of a subterm

Returning a result

$$\frac{\mathbf{r}}{\sigma, \mathbf{lr} \Downarrow ax(\sigma)} \quad cond_{\mathbf{r}}(\sigma) \qquad \frac{\mathbf{r}}{up(\sigma), \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{r} \Downarrow r} \quad cond_{\mathbf{r}}(\sigma)$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{r}}{up(\sigma), \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{r} \Downarrow r} \quad \frac{\mathbf{r}}{next(\sigma, r), \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{r} \Downarrow r'} \quad cond_{\mathbf{r}}(\sigma)$$

- Rules are now Coq records.
- Only three cases in the proof.



$\{x \mapsto T\}, \text{while } (x > 0) \text{ } x-- \Downarrow^\# \{x \mapsto T\}$

$$\frac{\overline{\{x \mapsto T\}, x \Downarrow^\# T} \text{ RED-VAR}(x)}{\vdots}$$

$$\frac{\{x \mapsto T\}, T, \text{while}_1(x > 0) x \text{--} \Downarrow^\# \{x \mapsto T\}}{\{x \mapsto T\}, \text{while}(x > 0) x \text{--} \Downarrow^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{ RED-WHILE}(x, x \text{--})$$

Infinite Abstract Derivations

$$\frac{\overline{\{x \mapsto T\}, T, \mathit{while}_1(x > 0) \ x \ -- \ \Downarrow^\# \ \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE-1-NEG}(x, x \ --)}{\overline{\overline{\{x \mapsto T\}, x \ \Downarrow^\# \ T} \text{RED-VAR}(x)} \ \dots \ \{x \mapsto T\}, T, \mathit{while}_1(x > 0) \ x \ -- \ \Downarrow^\# \ \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE}(x, x \ --)}{\{x \mapsto T\}, \mathit{while}(x > 0) \ x \ -- \ \Downarrow^\# \ \{x \mapsto T\}}$$

Infinite Abstract Derivations

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\{x \mapsto T\}, \text{while } (x > 0) \ x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}}{\{x \mapsto T\}, \text{while}_2 (x > 0) \ x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE-2}(x, x \dashv\dashv) \\
 \vdots \\
 \frac{\text{RED-DECR}(x) \quad \{x \mapsto T\}, x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}}{\{x \mapsto T\}, T, \text{while}_1 (x > 0) \ x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE-1-POS}(x, x \dashv\dashv) \\
 \leftarrow \\
 \frac{}{\{x \mapsto T\}, T, \text{while}_1 (x > 0) \ x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE-1-NEG}(x, x \dashv\dashv) \\
 \leftarrow \\
 \frac{}{\{x \mapsto T\}, x \dashv\dashv^\# T} \text{RED-VAR}(x) \\
 \vdots \\
 \frac{\{x \mapsto T\}, T, \text{while}_1 (x > 0) \ x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}}{\{x \mapsto T\}, \text{while } (x > 0) \ x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE}(x, x \dashv\dashv)
 \end{array}$$

Infinite Abstract Derivations



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\{x \mapsto T\}, \text{while } (x > 0) \ x-- \Downarrow^\# \{x \mapsto T\}}{\{x \mapsto T\}, \text{while}_2 (x > 0) \ x-- \Downarrow^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE-2}(x, x--) \\
 \vdots \\
 \frac{\text{RED-DECR}(x) \quad \{x \mapsto T\}, x-- \Downarrow^\# \{x \mapsto T\}}{\{x \mapsto T\}, T, \text{while}_1 (x > 0) \ x-- \Downarrow^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE-1-POS}(x, x--) \\
 \vdots \\
 \frac{\{x \mapsto T\}, T, \text{while}_1 (x > 0) \ x-- \Downarrow^\# \{x \mapsto T\}}{\{x \mapsto T\}, T, \text{while}_1 (x > 0) \ x-- \Downarrow^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE-1-NEG}(x, x--) \\
 \vdots \\
 \frac{\{x \mapsto T\}, x \Downarrow^\# T}{\{x \mapsto T\}, T, \text{while}_1 (x > 0) \ x-- \Downarrow^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-VAR}(x) \\
 \vdots \\
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 \end{array}$$

Infinite Abstract Derivations



$$\frac{\{x \mapsto T\}, \text{while } (x > 0) \ x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}}{\{x \mapsto T\}, \text{while}_2 (x > 0) \ x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE-2}(x, x \dashv\dashv)$$

RED-DECR(x)

⋮

Infinite derivations subsume invariants

$$\frac{\text{WHILE-INVARIANT} \quad E^\#, s \dashv\dashv^\# E^\#}{E^\#, \text{while } (e) \ s \dashv\dashv^\# E^\#}$$

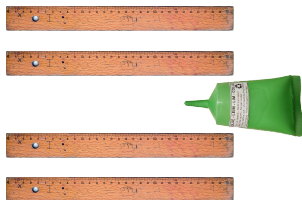
$$\frac{}{\{x \mapsto T\}, x \dashv\dashv^\# T} \text{RED-VAR}(x)$$

⋮

$$\{x \mapsto T\}, T, \text{while}_1 (x > 0) \ x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}$$

$$\frac{}{\{x \mapsto T\}, \text{while } (x > 0) \ x \dashv\dashv^\# \{x \mapsto T\}} \text{RED-WHILE}(x, x \dashv\dashv)$$

Assembling Reductions

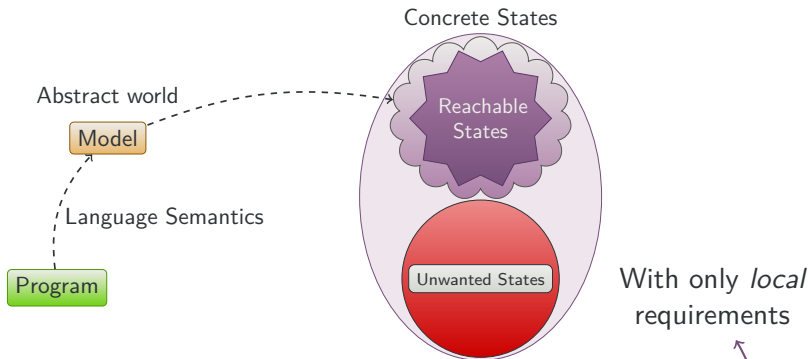


GLUE-WEAKEN

$$\frac{\sigma^\# \sqsubseteq \sigma'^\# \quad \sigma'^\#, p \Downarrow^\# r'^\# \quad r'^\# \sqsubseteq r^\#}{\sigma^\#, p \Downarrow^\# r^\#}$$

Fit into the formalism, but technical.

Building Approximations



Metatheorem (Soundness)

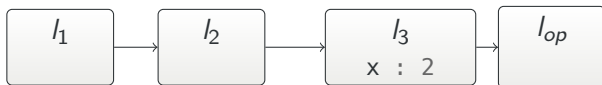
Let p be a program, σ and $\sigma^\#$ a concrete and an abstract semantic contexts, and r and $r^\#$ a concrete and an abstract results.

$$\text{If } \begin{cases} \sigma \in \gamma(\sigma^\#) \\ p, \sigma \Downarrow r \\ p, \sigma^\# \Downarrow^\# r^\# \end{cases} \text{ then } r \in \gamma(r^\#).$$



Elements of Analysis of JAVASCRIPT

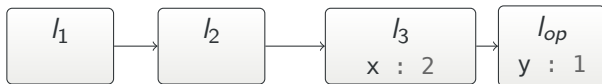
JAVASCRIPT Memory Model



JAVASCRIPT is dynamic

- Prototype inheritance;

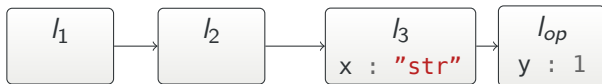
JAVASCRIPT Memory Model



JAVASCRIPT is dynamic

- Prototype inheritance;
- Dynamically adding or removing fields;
- Detecting the presence of fields;

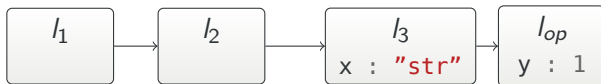
JAVASCRIPT Memory Model



JAVASCRIPT is dynamic

- Prototype inheritance;
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- Detecting the presence of fields;
- Changing the type of fields.

JAVASCRIPT Memory Model



JAVASCRIPT is dynamic

- Prototype inheritance;
- Dynamically adding or removing fields;
- Detecting the presence of fields;
- Changing the type of fields.

What we need to catch

- Track which fields are present;
- Mixing different types of values in the same fields.



Arlen Cox, Bor-Yuh Evan Chang, and Xavier Rival. “Automatic Analysis of Open Objects in Dynamic Language Programs”. In: *SAS*. 2014.



Simon Holm Jensen, Anders Møller, and Peter Thiemann. “Type Analysis for JAVASCRIPT”. In: *SAS*. 2009.

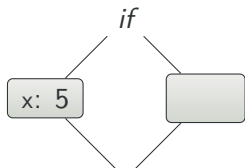
We aim Coq's certification

Simpler domains, but in our Coq framework.

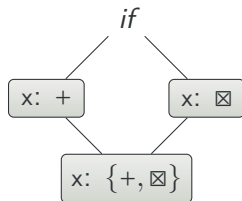
What we need to catch

- Track which fields are present;
- Mixing different types of values in the same fields.

Concrete world



Abstract world



$$\phi ::= emp \mid \phi_1 \star \phi_2 \mid l \mapsto o^\sharp$$

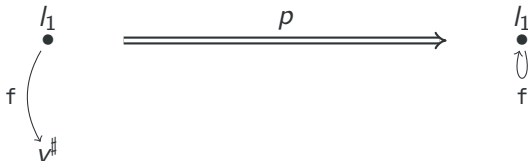
$$l_1 \mapsto \{next : l_2\} \star l_2 \mapsto \{value : v^\sharp\}$$



The Frame Rule

GLUE-FRAME

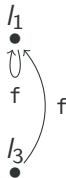
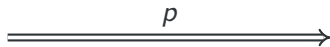
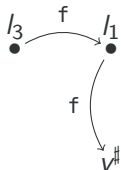
$$\frac{\phi, p \Downarrow^{\#} \phi'}{\phi \star \phi_C, p \Downarrow^{\#} \phi' \star \phi_C}$$



The Frame Rule

GLUE-FRAME

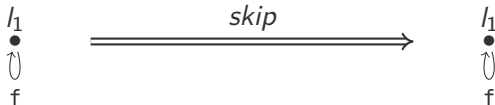
$$\frac{\phi, p \Downarrow^{\#} \phi'}{\phi \star \phi_C, p \Downarrow^{\#} \phi' \star \phi_C}$$



The Frame Rule

GLUE-FRAME

$$\frac{\phi, p \Downarrow^{\#} \phi'}{\phi * \phi_c, p \Downarrow^{\#} \phi' * \phi_c}$$

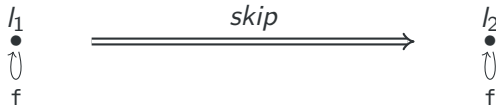


$$\frac{}{l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}, skip \Downarrow^{\#} l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}} \text{RED-SKIP}$$

The Frame Rule

GLUE-FRAME

$$\frac{\phi, p \Downarrow^{\#} \phi'}{\phi \star \phi_C, p \Downarrow^{\#} \phi' \star \phi_C}$$



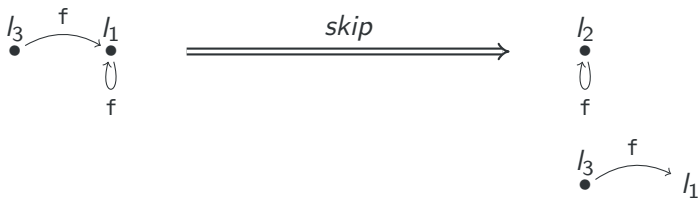
$$\frac{}{l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}, \text{skip} \Downarrow^{\#} l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}} \text{RED-SKIP}$$

$$\frac{}{l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}, \text{skip} \Downarrow^{\#} l_2 \mapsto \{f : l_2\}} \text{GLUE-WEAKEN}$$

The Frame Rule

GLUE-FRAME

$$\frac{\phi, p \Downarrow^{\#} \phi'}{\phi \star \phi_C, p \Downarrow^{\#} \phi' \star \phi_C}$$



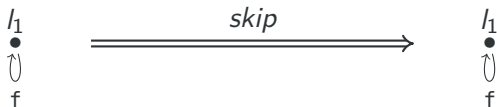
$$\frac{l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}, skip \Downarrow^{\#} l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}}{\text{RED-SKIP}}$$

$$\frac{l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}, skip \Downarrow^{\#} l_2 \mapsto \{f : l_2\}}{\text{GLUE-WEAKEN}}$$

$$\frac{l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\} \star l_3 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}, skip \Downarrow^{\#} l_2 \mapsto \{f : l_2\} \star l_3 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}}{\text{GLUE-FRAME}}$$

My solution

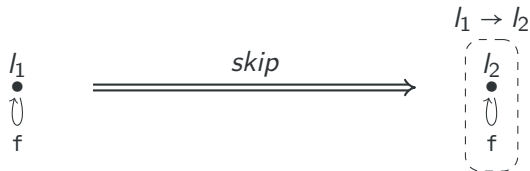
- Membranes catch identifier changes,
- Membranes make *global* constraints appear *locally*.



$$(\epsilon \mid l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}), \text{skip} \Downarrow^\sharp (\epsilon \mid l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\})$$

My solution

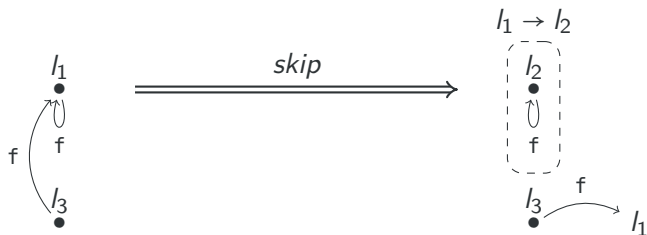
- Membranes catch identifier changes,
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$$(\epsilon \mid l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}), skip \Downarrow^\# (l_1 \rightarrow l_2 \mid l_2 \mapsto \{f : l_2\})$$

My solution

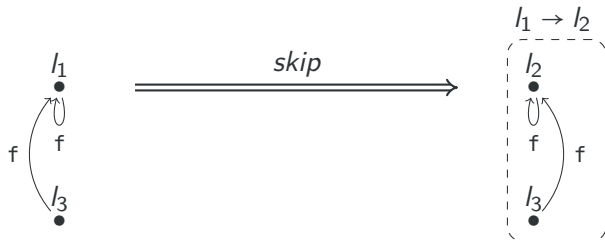
- Membranes catch identifier changes,
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$$(\epsilon \mid l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}) \star l_3 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}, \text{skip} \Downarrow^{\#} (l_1 \rightarrow l_2 \mid l_2 \mapsto \{f : l_2\}) \star l_3 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}$$

My solution

- Membranes catch identifier changes,
- Membranes make *global* constraints appear *locally*.



$$(\epsilon \mid l_1 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}) * l_3 \mapsto \{f : l_1\}, \text{skip} \Downarrow^\# (l_1 \rightarrow l_2 \mid l_2 \mapsto \{f : l_2\} * l_3 \mapsto \{f : l_2\})$$

Theorem

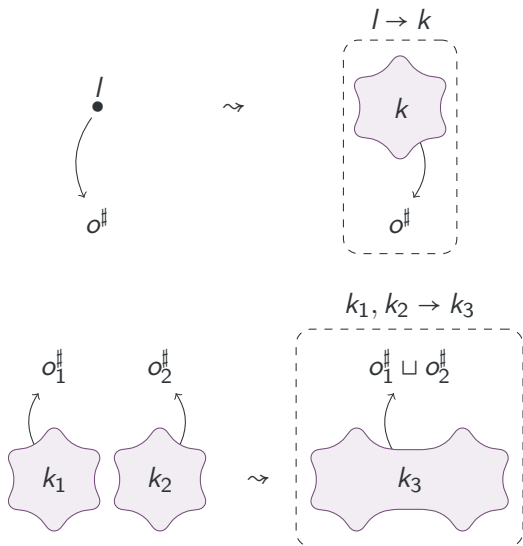
The frame rule is sound in our framework, with membranes.

GLUE-FRAME

$$\frac{(M \mid \phi), p \Downarrow^{\#} (M' \mid \phi')}{(M \mid \phi \star M(\phi_c)), p \Downarrow^{\#} (M' \mid \phi' \star M'(\phi_c))}$$

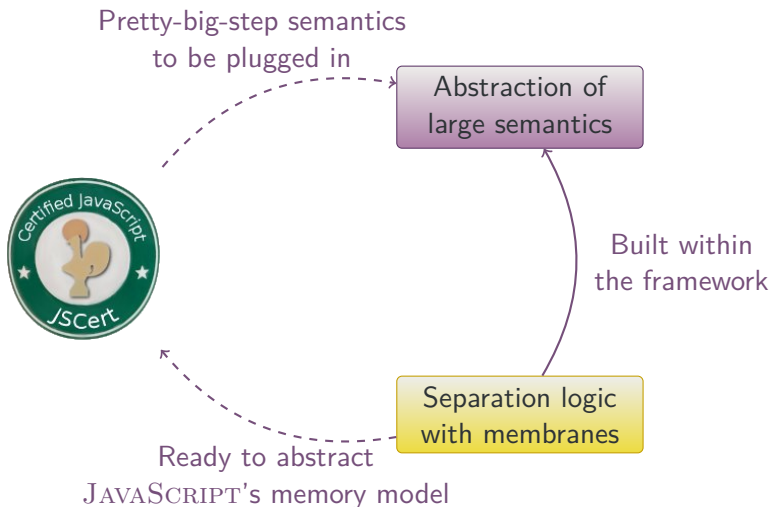
Membranes Can Introduce Approximations

Adding Summary Nodes, From Shape Analysis



Conclusion

General Situation





- Bridge between ECMAScript and test suites.
 - Bugs found in both sides.
- JSEXPLAIN and its interaction with the ECMAScript community.



Arthur Chargéraud, Alan Schmitt, and Thomas Wood. *Interactive Debugger for the JAVASCRIPT Specification*. 2016. URL: <https://github.com/jscert/jsexplain>.

- Already a basis for other projects.

- A generic approach for building abstract semantics.
 - Not restricted to JAVASCRIPT!
- Genericity validated by the frame glue.

Future work: building analysers

- I already provide a generic verifier.
- Implement widening, narrowing, ...
- Prove existing analysers.

Thank You for Listening!



Martin Bodin et al. “A Trusted Mechanised JAVASCRIPT Specification”. In: *POPL*. 2014.



Martin Bodin, Thomas Jensen, and Alan Schmitt. “Pretty-big-step-semantics-based Certified Abstract Interpretation”. In: *JFLA*. 2014.



Martin Bodin, Thomas Jensen, and Alan Schmitt. “Certified Abstract Interpretation with Pretty-Big-Step Semantics”. In: *CPP*. 2015.



Martin Bodin, Thomas Jensen, and Alan Schmitt. “An Abstract Separation Logic for Interlinked Extensible Records”. In: *JFLA*. 2016.



Martin Bodin. *Thesis Companion*. 2016. URL: <http://people.irisa.fr/Martin.Bodin/doktorigxo/companion.html?lang=en>.

① A Trustable Formal Semantics For JAVASCRIPT

② Approximations of Language Semantics

③ Application to JAVASCRIPT

- 1 Why Formal Methods?
- 2 Trusting Programs
- 3 JAVASCRIPT
- 4 This Thesis
- 5 JSCERT
- 6 Abstract Semantics
- 7 JAVASCRIPT Memory Model
- 8 Separation Logic
- 9 Abstract Domains
- 10 Conclusion

Bonuses

- 1 JSCERT's Coverage,
- 2 Sequence in JSCERT,
- 3 Detailed sequence in JSREF,
- 4 runs,
- 5 Correctness with runs,
- 6 Correctness theorem for \Downarrow^\sharp ,
- 7 Weaken to Glue,
- 8 Immediate Consequence,
- 9 Illustration of abstract derivations,
- 10 Illustration of the glue,
- 11 Correctness of the glue,
- 12 Some glue rules,
- 13 6×7 ,
- 14 Abstract Objects,
- 15 Scope chain in JAVASCRIPT,
- 16 Reynolds,
- 17 Materialisation,
- 18 A weak update from a strong specification,
- 19 Bigger example of membrane manipulation,
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Sequence in JSCERT

1 **Inductive** red_stat : state → scope → stat → out → Prop :=

2
3 | red_stat_seq_1 : forall S C s1 s2 o1 o,
4 red_stat S C s1 o1 →
5 red_stat S C (seq_1 s2 o1) o →
6 red_stat S C (seq s1 s2) o

$$\frac{\text{SEQ-1}(s_1, s_2) \quad S, C, s_1 \Downarrow o_1 \quad o_1, \text{seq}_1 s_2 \Downarrow o}{S, C, \text{seq } s_1 s_2 \Downarrow o}$$

7
8 | red_stat_seq_2 : forall S C s2 o1,
9 abort o1 →
10 red_stat S C (seq_1 s2 o1) o1

$$\frac{\text{SEQ-2}(s_2)}{o_1, \text{seq}_1 s_2 \Downarrow o_1} \quad \text{abort } o_1$$

11
12 | red_stat_seq_3 : forall S0 S C s2 o2 o,
13 red_stat S C s2 o2 →
14 red_stat S C (seq_2 o2) o →
15 red_stat S0 C (seq_1 s2 (out_ter S)) o

$$\frac{\text{SEQ-3}(s_2) \quad o_1, s_2 \Downarrow o_2 \quad o_1, o_2, \text{seq}_2 \Downarrow o}{o_1, \text{seq}_1 s_2 \Downarrow o} \quad \neg \text{abort } o_1$$

16
17 (* ... *)

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- JSREF has been defined to be easily proven correct with respect to JSCERT.

```
1 Definition run_seq      S C (s1 s2 : stat) : result :=
2   if_success (run_stat      S C s1) (fun S1 o1 =>
3     if_success (run_stat      S1 C s2) (fun S2 o2 =>
4       (* ... *))).
```

```
1 Lemma run_seq_correct : forall      S C s1 s2,
2
3   run_seq      S C s1 s2 = o →
4   red_stat S C (stat_seq s1 s2) o.
```

5 **Proof.**

```
6   introv      HR. run red_seq_1.
7     subst. applys* red_seq_2.
8     subst. applys* red_seq_3. (* ... *)
```

9 **Qed.**



- JSREF has been defined to be easily proven correct with respect to JSCERT.

```
1 Definition run_seq runs S C (s1 s2 : stat) : result :=
2   if_success (run_stat runs S C s1) (fun S1 o1 =>
3     if_success (run_stat runs S1 C s2) (fun S2 o2 =>
4       (* ... *))).
```

```
1 Lemma run_seq_correct : foralll runs S C s1 s2,
2   runs_type_correct runs →
3   run_seq runs S C s1 s2 = o →
4   red_stat S C (stat_seq s1 s2) o.
```

5 **Proof.**

```
6   introv IH HR. run red_seq_1.
7     subst. applys* red_seq_2.
8     subst. applys* red_seq_3. (* ... *)
```

9 **Qed.**



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```

1 Record runs_type : Type := runs_type_intro {
2   runs_type_stat : state → execution_ctx → stat → result ;
3   runs_type_stat_while :
4     state → resvalue → label_set → expr → stat → result ;
5   (* ... *) }.

```

```

1 Fixpoint runs max_step : runs_type :=
2   match max_step with
3   | 0 =>
4     { runs_type_stat := fun S => result_bottom S ;
5       runs_type_stat_while := fun S => result_bottom S ;
6       (* ... *) }
7   | S max_step' => (max_step = 1 + max_step')
8     { runs_type_stat := fun S => run_stat (runs max_step') S ;
9       runs_type_stat_while := fun S =>
10        run_stat_while (runs max_step') S ;
11        (* ... *) }
12 end.

```

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1 **Theorem** `run_javascript_correct_num` : **forall** num p o ,
2 `run_javascript (runs num) p = result_out o →`
3 `red_javascript p o.`



Martin Bodin and Alan Schmitt. “A Certified JavaScript Interpreter”. In: *JFLA*. 2013.



Martin Bodin et al. “A Trusted Mechanised JAVASCRIPT Specification”. In: *POPL*. 2014.

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$$\frac{\text{WEAKEN} \quad \sigma^\# \sqsubseteq \sigma'^\# \quad \sigma'^\#, t \Downarrow^\# r'^\# \quad r'^\# \sqsubseteq r^\#}{\sigma^\#, t \Downarrow^\# r^\#}$$

- The WEAKEN rule is not sound in a coinductive definition.

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\vdots}{\sigma^\#, t \Downarrow^\# r^\#}}{\sigma^\# \sqsubseteq \sigma^\# \quad \vdots \quad r^\# \sqsubseteq r^\#} \text{WEAKEN}}{\sigma^\#, t \Downarrow^\# r^\#} \text{WEAKEN}$$

$$\frac{\text{WEAKEN} \quad \sigma^\sharp \sqsubseteq \sigma'^\sharp \quad \sigma'^\sharp, t \Downarrow^\sharp r'^\sharp \quad r'^\sharp \sqsubseteq r^\sharp}{\sigma^\sharp, t \Downarrow^\sharp r^\sharp}$$

$$F^\sharp(\Downarrow_0^\sharp) = \left\{ (\sigma^\sharp, t, r^\sharp) \mid \begin{array}{l} \forall n. t = \text{term}(n) \Rightarrow \text{cond}_n^\sharp(\sigma^\sharp) \\ \Rightarrow (\sigma^\sharp, t, r^\sharp) \in \text{apply}_n^\sharp(\Downarrow_0^\sharp) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$F^\sharp(\Downarrow_0^\sharp) = \left\{ (\sigma^\sharp, t, r^\sharp) \mid \begin{array}{l} \forall n. t = \text{term}(n) \Rightarrow \text{cond}_n^\sharp(\sigma^\sharp) \\ \Rightarrow \exists \sigma'^\sharp, r'^\sharp. \sigma^\sharp \sqsubseteq \sigma'^\sharp \wedge r'^\sharp \sqsubseteq r^\sharp \\ \wedge (\sigma'^\sharp, t, r'^\sharp) \in \text{apply}_n^\sharp(\Downarrow_0^\sharp) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\text{WEAKEN} \quad \sigma^\sharp \sqsubseteq \sigma'^\sharp \quad \sigma'^\sharp, t \Downarrow^\sharp r'^\sharp \quad r'^\sharp \sqsubseteq r^\sharp}{\sigma^\sharp, t \Downarrow^\sharp r^\sharp}$$

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$$F^\sharp(\Downarrow_0^\sharp) = \left\{ (\sigma^\sharp, t, r^\sharp) \mid \begin{array}{l} \forall n. t = \text{term}(n) \Rightarrow \text{cond}_n^\sharp(\sigma^\sharp) \\ \Rightarrow \exists \sigma'^\sharp, r'^\sharp. \text{glue}_n(\sigma'^\sharp, r'^\sharp, \sigma^\sharp, r^\sharp) \\ \wedge (\sigma'^\sharp, t, r'^\sharp) \in \text{apply}_n^\sharp(\Downarrow_0^\sharp) \end{array} \right\}$$

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Immediate Consequence

$$F^\sharp(\Downarrow_0) = \left\{ (\sigma^\sharp, t, r^\sharp) \left| \begin{array}{l} \forall n. t = \text{term}(n) \Rightarrow \text{cond}_n^\sharp(\sigma^\sharp) \\ \Rightarrow \exists \sigma'^\sharp, r'^\sharp. \text{glue}(\sigma'^\sharp, r'^\sharp, \sigma^\sharp, r^\sharp) \\ \wedge (\sigma'^\sharp, t, r'^\sharp) \in \text{apply}_n^\sharp(\Downarrow_0) \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

$\text{apply}_n^\sharp(\Downarrow_0) :=$

match rule $^\sharp(n)$ with

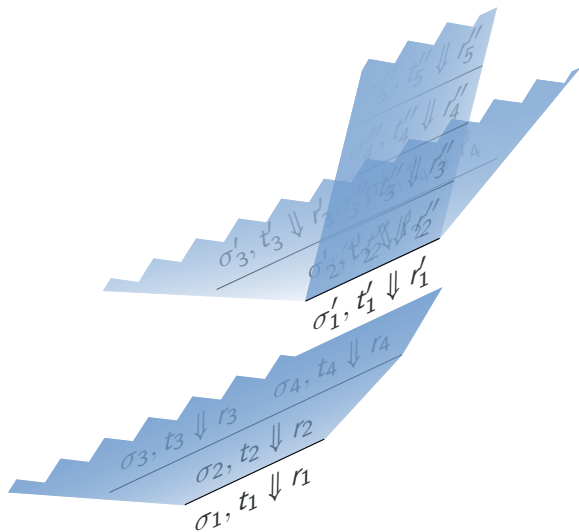
$$\mid Ax(ax^\sharp) \Rightarrow \{ (\sigma^\sharp, \text{term}(n), r^\sharp) \mid ax^\sharp(\sigma^\sharp) = r^\sharp \}$$

$$\mid R_1(up^\sharp) \Rightarrow \left\{ (\sigma^\sharp, \text{term}(i), r^\sharp) \left| \begin{array}{l} up^\sharp(\sigma^\sharp) = \sigma'^\sharp \\ \wedge \sigma'^\sharp, \text{term}_1 \Downarrow_0 r^\sharp \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

$$\mid R_2(up^\sharp, \text{next}^\sharp) \Rightarrow \left\{ (\sigma^\sharp, \text{term}(n), r^\sharp) \left| \begin{array}{l} up^\sharp(\sigma^\sharp) = \sigma'^\sharp \\ \wedge \sigma'^\sharp, \text{term}_1(n) \Downarrow_0 r_1^\sharp \\ \wedge \text{next}^\sharp(\sigma^\sharp, r_1^\sharp) = \sigma''^\sharp \\ \wedge \sigma''^\sharp, \text{term}_2(n) \Downarrow_0 r^\sharp \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

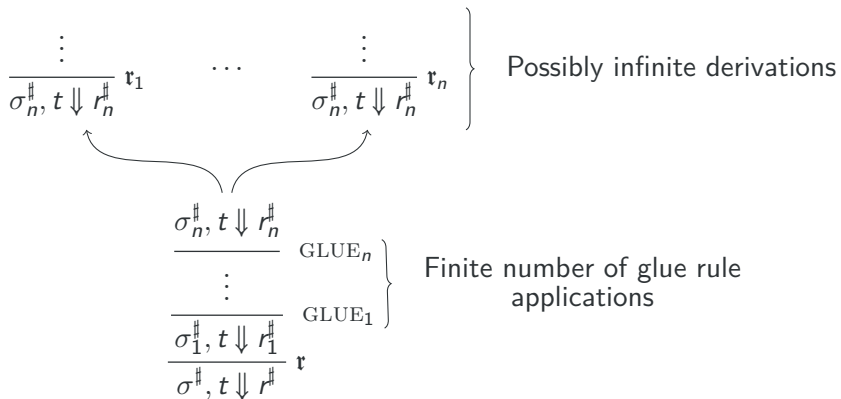
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Illustration of the Abstract Derivations



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Illustration of the Glue



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k correctness

A semantic triple $\sigma^\sharp, t \Downarrow^\sharp r^\sharp$ is k correct, k being a number, if for any concrete derivation of depth less than k with conclusion $\sigma, t \Downarrow r$, then $\sigma \in \gamma(\sigma^\sharp)$ implies $r \in \gamma(r^\sharp)$.

Correctness of the glue

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (\sigma_i^\sharp), (r_i^\sharp). \text{glue}(\{(\sigma_i^\sharp, r_i^\sharp)\}, \sigma^\sharp, r^\sharp) &\implies \\ (\forall i. \sigma_i^\sharp, t \Downarrow^\sharp r_i^\sharp \text{ is } k \text{ correct}) &\implies \sigma^\sharp, t \Downarrow^\sharp r^\sharp \text{ is } k \text{ correct} \end{aligned}$$


```
1 Definition correct_up_to_depth k asigma ar :=
2   forall n sigma r (A : apply n sigma r),
3     gst asigma sigma →
4     cond n sigma →
5     apply_depth A < k →
6     gres ar r.
7
8 Definition glue_correct := forall P asigma ar k,
9   glue P asigma ar →
10  (forall asigma' ar',
11    P asigma' ar' →
12    correct_up_to_depth k asigma' ar') →
13  correct_up_to_depth k asigma ar.
```

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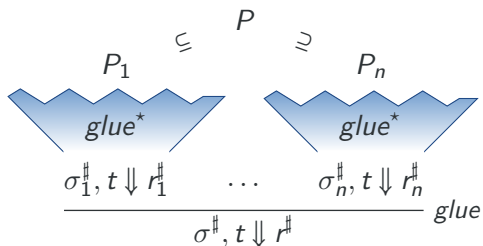
Examples of Glue Rules

GLUE-WEAKEN

$$\frac{\sigma^\sharp \sqsubseteq \sigma'^\sharp \quad \sigma'^\sharp, p \Downarrow^\sharp r'^\sharp \quad r'^\sharp \sqsubseteq r^\sharp}{\sigma^\sharp, p \Downarrow^\sharp r^\sharp}$$

GLUE-TRACE-PARTITIONING

$$\frac{\sigma_1^\sharp, p \Downarrow^\sharp r^\sharp \quad \dots \quad \sigma_n^\sharp, p \Downarrow^\sharp r^\sharp}{\sigma^\sharp, p \Downarrow^\sharp r^\sharp} \quad \gamma(\sigma^\sharp) \sqsubseteq \gamma(\sigma_1^\sharp) \cup \dots \cup \gamma(\sigma_n^\sharp)$$



```

1 Inductive glue_iter :
2   name → (ast → ares → Prop) → (ast → ares → Prop) :=
3 | glue_iter_refl : forall n P asigma ar,
4   P asigma ar → glue_iter n P asigma ar
5 | glue_iter_cons : forall n P P' asigma3 ar3,
6   (forall asigma2 ar2,
7     P' asigma2 ar2 →
8     glue_iter n P asigma2 ar2) →
9   glue n P' asigma3 ar3 →
10  glue_iter n P asigma3 ar3.

```

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$a := 6; b := 7; r := 0; n := a; \text{while } n \text{ (} r := r + b; n := n - 1 \text{)}$

$(\{r \mapsto +, b \mapsto +, a \mapsto +, n \mapsto \top\}, \perp)$

$a := 6; b := 7; \text{prod}(n) := \{ \text{if } n \text{ (prod}(n-1); r := r + b) (r := 0) \}; \text{prod}(a)$

$(\{r \mapsto +, b \mapsto +, a \mapsto +\}, \perp)$

$a := 6; b := 7; \text{prod}(n) := \{ \text{if } n (\text{prod}(n-1); r := \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{b}) (r := \mathbf{0}) \}; \text{prod}(a)$

$(\{r \mapsto +, b \mapsto +, a \mapsto +\}, \perp)$

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$$o^\sharp : \text{Field} \rightarrow \text{Val}^\sharp$$

Track which fields are present

A special abstract value \boxtimes denoting the absence of fields.

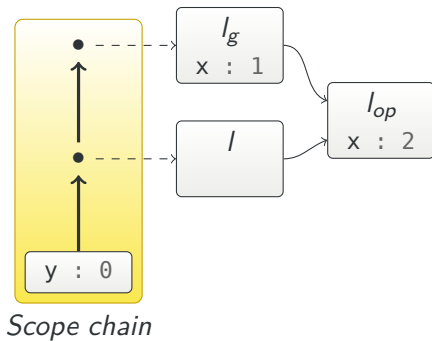
Mixing different types of values in the same fields

$\left. \begin{array}{l} +, \pm, -, \dots \in \mathcal{V}^\sharp \\ l \in \mathcal{V}^\sharp \\ \boxtimes \in \mathcal{V}^\sharp \end{array} \right\}$ Basic values can be mixed: $\boxtimes \sqcup l_1 \sqcup l_2 \sqcup +$.

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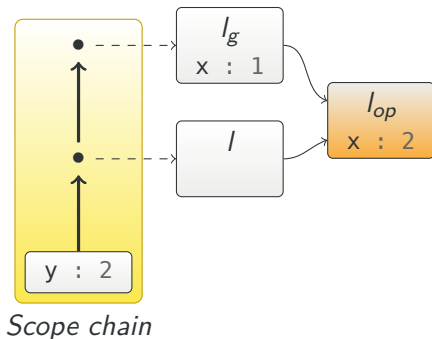
JAVASCRIPT Memory Model: Reading

```
1 x = 1 ;  
2 Object.prototype.x = 2 ;  
3 with (new Object ()) {  
4   function (y) {  
5     /* ... */  
6     y = x
```



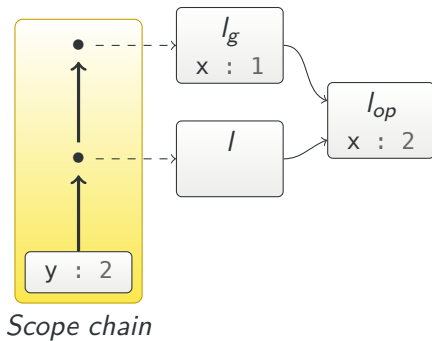
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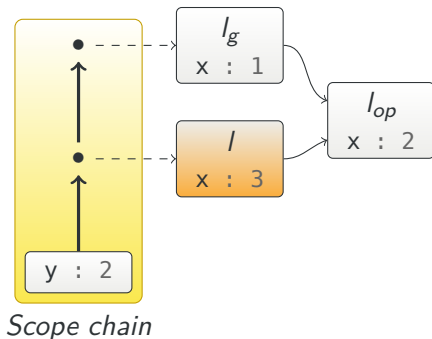
JAVASCRIPT Memory Model: Writing

```
1 x = 1 ;  
2 Object.prototype.x = 2 ;  
3 with (new Object ()) {  
4   function (y) {  
5     /* ... */  
6     x = 3
```



JAVASCRIPT Memory Model: Writing

```
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2 Object.prototype.x = 2 ;  
3 with (new Object ()) {  
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```



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An Introduction to Separation Logic, by John C. Reynolds

The soundness of the frame rule is surprisingly sensitive to the semantics of our programming language. Suppose, for example, we changed the behavior of deallocation, so that, instead of causing a memory fault, `dispose x` behaved like `skip` when the value of `x` was not in the domain of the heap. Then $\{emp\}dispose\ x\{emp\}$ would be valid, and the frame rule could be used to infer $\{emp * x \doteq 10\}dispose\ x\{emp * x \doteq 10\}$. Then, since emp is a neutral element for $*$, we would have $\{x \doteq 10\}dispose\ x\{x \doteq 10\}$, which is patently false.

- JAVASCRIPT's `delete` does exactly this.

An Introduction to Separation Logic, by John C. Reynolds

$$\frac{\frac{\overline{\{emp\}dispose\ x\ \{emp\}} \text{ALREADYDISPOSED}}{\{emp * x \dot{=} 10\}dispose\ x\ \{emp * x \dot{=} 10\}} \text{FRAME}}{\{x \dot{=} 10\}dispose\ x\ \{x \dot{=} 10\}} \text{REWRITE}}$$

- JAVASCRIPT's delete does exactly this.

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Materialisation



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- ⑩ Illustration of the glue,
- ⑪ Correctness of the glue,
- ⑫ Some glue rules,
- ⑬ 6×7 ,
- ⑭ Abstract Objects,
- ⑮ Scope chain in JAVASCRIPT,
- ⑯ Reynolds,
- ⑰ Materialisation,
- ⑱ A weak update from a strong specification,
- ⑲ Bigger example of membrane manipulation,
- ⑳ Overcomplicated loop invariant,
- ㉑ Rule GLUE-FRAME.

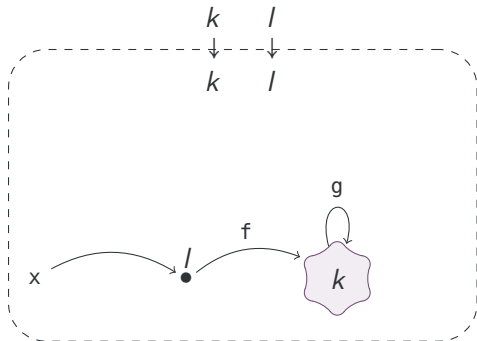
A Weak Update From a Strong Specification

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\text{FIELD-ASN}(f)} \\
 \frac{(\epsilon \mid l'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\}, l'_i, v^\sharp), \text{asn} \Downarrow (\epsilon \mid l'_i \mapsto \{f : v^\sharp\})}{(\epsilon \mid l'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\} * k'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\}, l'_i, v^\sharp), \text{asn} \Downarrow (\epsilon \mid l'_i \mapsto \{f : v^\sharp\} * k'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\})} \text{GLUE-FRAME} \\
 \frac{(\epsilon \mid l'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\} * k'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\}, l'_i, v^\sharp), \text{asn} \Downarrow (\epsilon \mid l'_i \mapsto \{f : v^\sharp\} * k'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\})}{(k_o \rightarrow l'_i + k'_i \mid l'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\} * k'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\}, l'_i, v^\sharp), \text{asn} \Downarrow (k_o \rightarrow l'_i + k'_i \mid l'_i \mapsto \{f : v^\sharp\} * k'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\})} \text{GLUE-FRAME} \\
 \frac{(k_o \rightarrow l'_i + k'_i \mid l'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\} * k'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\}, l'_i, v^\sharp), \text{asn} \Downarrow (k_o \rightarrow l'_i + k'_i \mid l'_i \mapsto \{f : v^\sharp\} * k'_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\})}{(k_o \rightarrow k_i \mid k_i \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp\}, k, v^\sharp), \text{asn} \Downarrow (k_o \rightarrow k_i \mid k \mapsto \{f : u^\sharp \sqcup v^\sharp\})} \text{GLUE-WEAKEN}
 \end{array}$$

- 1 JSCERT's Coverage,
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- 3 Detailed sequence in JSREF,
- 4 runs,
- 5 Correctness with runs,
- 6 Correctness theorem for \Downarrow^\sharp ,
- 7 Weaken to Glue,
- 8 Immediate Consequence,
- 9 Illustration of abstract derivations,
- 10 Illustration of the glue,
- 11 Correctness of the glue,
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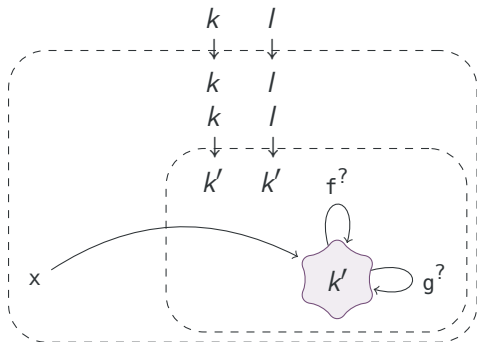
Membrane Manipulation

$$(k \rightarrow k, l \rightarrow l \mid x \doteq l \star l \mapsto \{f: k, \bar{\square}:\} \star k \mapsto \{g: k, \bar{\square}:\})$$



Membrane Manipulation

$$(k \rightarrow k, l \rightarrow l \mid x \doteq l \star l \mapsto \{f: k, \bar{\boxtimes}:\} \star k \mapsto \{g: k, \bar{\boxtimes}:\})$$

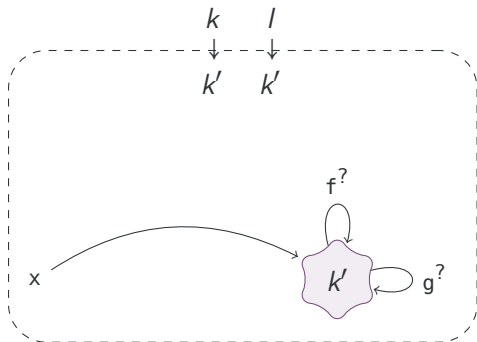


$$(k \rightarrow k, l \rightarrow l \mid x \doteq l)$$

$$\boxtimes (k \rightarrow k', l \rightarrow k' \mid k' \mapsto \{f: k' \sqcup \bar{\boxtimes}, g: k' \sqcup \bar{\boxtimes}, \bar{\boxtimes}:\})$$

Membrane Manipulation

$$(k \rightarrow k, l \rightarrow l \mid x \doteq l \star l \mapsto \{f: k, \bar{\square}:\} \star k \mapsto \{g: k, \bar{\square}:\})$$

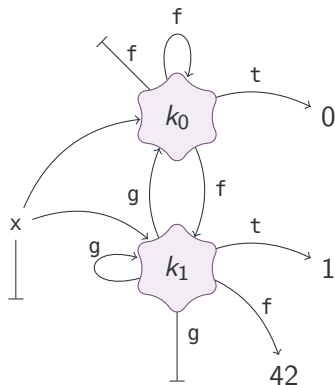


$$(k \rightarrow k', l \rightarrow k' \mid x \doteq k' \star k' \mapsto \{f: k' \sqcup \bar{\square}, g: k' \sqcup \bar{\square}, \bar{\square}:\})$$

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Loop Invariant

```
x := nil;  
while random(  
  t := x;  
  x := alloc;  
  if random(  
    x.t := 0;  
    x.f := t  
  )(  
    x.t := 1;  
    x.g := t;  
    x.f := 42  
  )  
);  
while x ≠ nil(  
  if x.t (x := x.g)(x := x.f)  
)
```



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① A Trustable Formal Semantics For JAVASCRIPT

② Approximations of Language Semantics

③ Application to JAVASCRIPT

- 1 Why Formal Methods?
- 2 Trusting Programs
- 3 JAVASCRIPT
- 4 This Thesis
- 5 JSCERT
- 6 Abstract Semantics
- 7 JAVASCRIPT Memory Model
- 8 Separation Logic
- 9 Abstract Domains
- 10 Conclusion