

TypeDevil: Dynamic Type Inconsistency Analysis for JavaScript



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Motivation

- JavaScript: Dynamic and permissive
- Problems remain unnoticed
- Purely static analysis is limited

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- JavaScript: Dynamic and permissive
- Problems remain unnoticed
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This talk: Mostly dynamic analysis to
find otherwise missed errors

Example

```
function addWrapped(x, y) {  
    if (y) return x.v + y.v;  
    else return x.v;  
}  
  
function Wrapper(v) {  
    this.v = v;  
}  
  
addWrapped({v:23});  
addWrapped({v:20}, new Wrapper(3));  
addWrapped({v:"18"}, new Wrapper(5));
```

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function Wrapper(v) {  
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}  
  
addWrapped({v:23}); // 23  
addWrapped({v:20}, new Wrapper(3)); // 23  
addWrapped({v:"18"}, new Wrapper(5)); // "185"
```

Incorrect behavior,
but no obvious sign
of misbehavior

Observations

1) Most code follows **implicit type rules**

- A single type per variable
- A single type per object property
- Functions have fixed signatures

2) Many **bugs** are **violations** of these rules

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x.v has types
number and string

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```

Returns both
number and string

This Talk: TypeDevil

Find **inconsistent types** of

- local variables
- properties of objects
- function signatures

Challenges:

- No static type information
- No nominal types
- Intended polymorphism

Overview

JavaScript program



Gather type observations



Summarize observations into type graph



Find, merge, and filter inconsistencies



Warnings about inconsistent types

Types

Type = Primitive type or record type

Property names → Sets of types

Record types represent:

- Object types
- Array types
- Function types
 - ”this” and ”return” as properties
- Frame types
 - Local variables as properties

Gather Type Observations

One **type per allocation site and function definition site**

- Store **unique name as shadow value**

Gather type observations through
dynamic analysis

- Observation = **(base, property, type)**

Example

```
function addWrapped(x, y) {  
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```

object1 has
property v of type
number

Example

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addWrapped has
local variable y of
type undefined

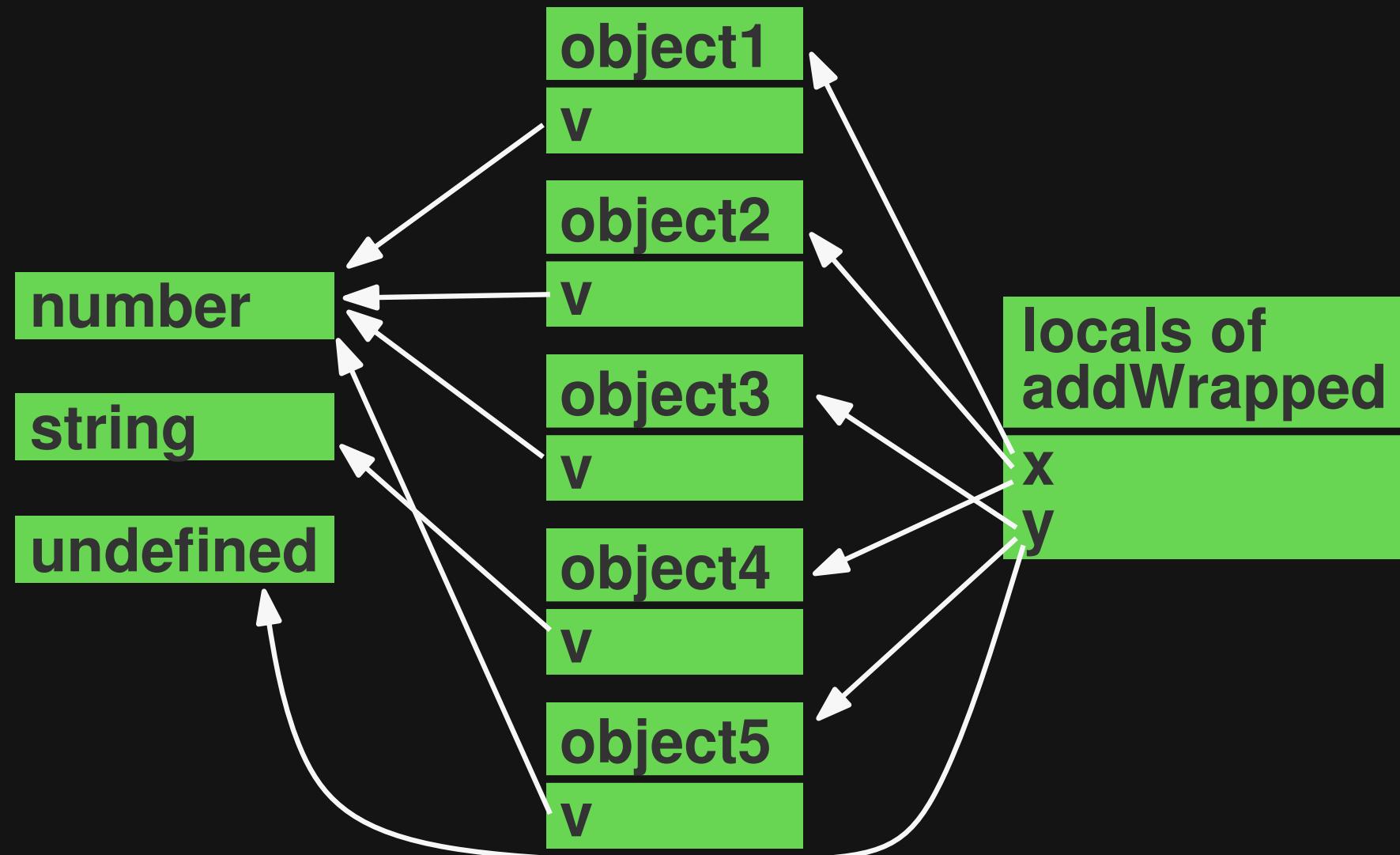
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    if (y) return x.v + y.v;  
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}  
  
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}  
  
addWrapped( {v:23} );  
addWrapped( {v:20}, new Wrapper(3) );  
addWrapped( {v:"18"}, new Wrapper(5) );
```

**function addWrapped
returns number**

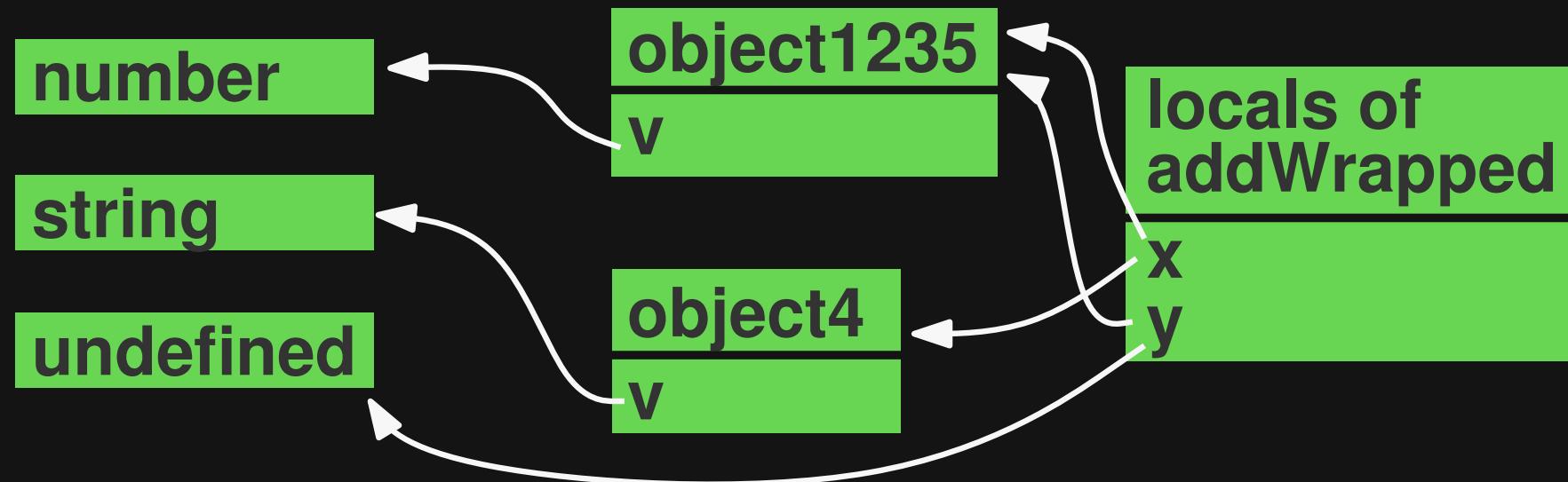
Type Graph

Nodes = type, edges = properties



Condensed Type Graph

Summarize graph by merging equivalent types

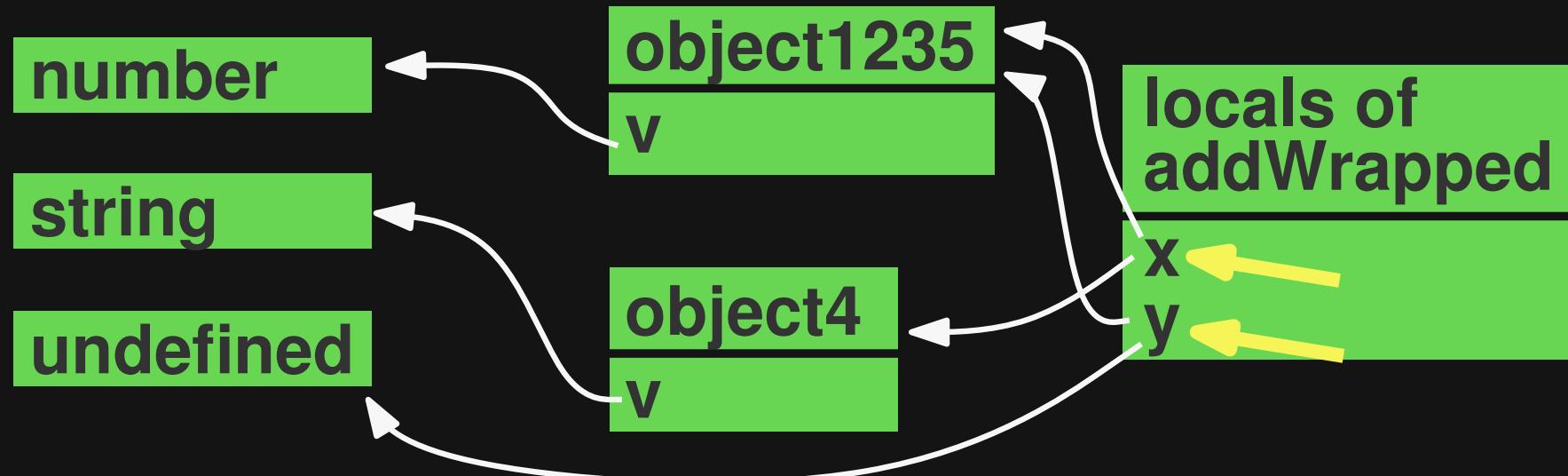


Reporting Inconsistencies

Report nodes with **multiple outgoing edges for the same property**

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Inconsistencies: Example

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x.v has types
number and string

Inconsistencies: Example

```
function addWrapped(x, y) {  
  if (y) return x.v + y.v;  
  else return x.v;  
}  
function Wrapper(v) { y has types object and undefined  
  this.v = v;  
}  
addWrapped({v:23});  
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Prune and Merge Warnings

Prune likely false positives:

- Via belief analysis
- By degree of inconsistency
- By size of type diff
- Structural subtypes
- null-related

Merge warnings with same root cause:

- By dataflow relations
- By type diff
- By array type

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Prune via Belief Analysis

Problem:

Intended polymorphism

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Intended polymorphism

```
function BigInteger(a, b, c) {  
    if (a != null)  
        if ('number' == typeof a)  
            this.fromNumber(a, b, c);  
        else if (b == null && 'string' != typeof a)  
            this.fromString(a, 256);  
        else  
            this.fromString(a, b);  
}
```

Prune via Belief Analysis

Problem:

Intended polymorphism

```
function BigInteger(a, b, c) {  
    if (a != null)  
        if ('number' == typeof a)  
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        else if (b == null && 'string' != typeof a)  
            this.fromString(a, 256);  
        else  
            this.fromString(a, b);  
}
```

Naive approach:
Warnings about inconsistent argument types

Prune via Belief Analysis

Approach:

- Infer **programmer beliefs** from code
- Omit warnings about **expected types**

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        else if (b == null && 'string' != typeof a)  
            this.fromString(a, 256);  
        else  
            this.fromString(a, b);  
}
```

Prune via Belief Analysis

Approach:

- Infer programmer beliefs from code
- Omit warnings about expected types

```
function BigInteger(a, b, c) {  
    if (a != null) → a may be  
        if ('number' == typeof a) → undefined  
            this.fromNumber(a, b, c); → or null  
        else if (b == null && 'string' != typeof a)  
            this.fromString(a, 256);  
        else  
            this.fromString(a, b);  
}
```

Prune via Belief Analysis

Approach:

- Infer programmer beliefs from code
- Omit warnings about expected types

```
function BigInteger(a, b, c) {  
    if (a != null)  
        if ('number' == typeof a) ————— a may be number  
            this.fromNumber(a, b, c);  
        else if (b == null && 'string' != typeof a)  
            this.fromString(a, 256);  
        else  
            this.fromString(a, b);  
}
```

Prune via Belief Analysis

Approach:

- Infer programmer beliefs from code
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```
function BigInteger(a, b, c) {  
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            this.fromString(a, 256);  
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    }  
}
```

**Refined approach:
No warning**

Merge by Dataflow Relations

Problem: Multiple references may refer to a single value

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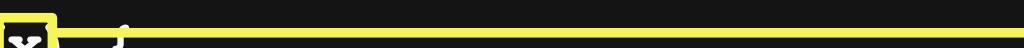
```
function f(x) {  
    return g(x);  
}  
function g(a) {  
    return a;  
}  
f(23);  
f({p:"abc"});
```

Merge by Dataflow Relations

Problem: Multiple references may refer to a single value

```
function f x {  
    return g(x) ;  
}  
function g(a) {  
    return a;  
}  
f(23);  
f({p:"abc"});
```

Variable **x**



Merge by Dataflow Relations

Problem: Multiple references may refer to a single value

```
function f(x) {  
    return g(x);  
}  
function g [a] {  
    return a;  
}  
f(23);  
f({p:"abc"});
```



A yellow line connects the highlighted 'a' in the function g definition to the text "Variable a" located to its right.

Variable a

Merge by Dataflow Relations

Problem: Multiple references may refer to a single value

```
function f(x) {  
    return g(x);  
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function g(a) {  
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}  
  
f(23);  
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```

g's return value

Merge by Dataflow Relations

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f({p:"abc"});
```

f's return value

Merge by Dataflow Relations

Problem: Multiple references may refer to a single value

```
function f [x] {  
    return g(x);  
}
```

```
function g [a] {  
    return a;  
}
```

```
f(23);
```

```
f({p:"abc"});
```

Variable x

f's return value

Variable a

g's return value

Naive approach: 4 warnings

Merge by Dataflow Relations

Approach:

- Approximate **dataflow** via call graph
- **Merge warnings that may refer to the same value**

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```

Refined approach: 1 warning

Implementation

**Instrumentation-based implementation
on top of Jalangi ***

- Hooks into execution
- Browser + node.js



Evaluation

Setup:

- Sunspider, Octane, and 7 web apps

Main results:

- Finds relevant problems:
33 warnings, 15 are relevant
- Pruning and merging is crucial:
578 warnings → 33 warnings

Example

SunSpider's regexp-dna:

```
var dnaOutputStr;  
for (i in seqs) {  
    dnaOutputStr += seqs[i].source;  
}
```

Example

SunSpider's regexp-dna:

```
var dnaOutputStr; → string and undefined
for (i in seqs) {
    dnaOutputStr += seqs[i].source;
}
```

**Problem: Incorrect string value
"undefinedGTAGG..."**

Other Problems

Correctness problems

- Crash when dereferencing undefined

Performance problems

- Arrays with "holes"

Dangerous coding practices

- Variable `string` sometimes holds a number

Related Work

Type inference and checking Thiemann 2005,

Jensen 2009, Guha 2011, Heidegger 2010

→ Many false positives

Type inference by JIT compilers

Logozzo 2010, Hackett 2012, Rastogi 2012

→ Speculative optimizations

Type annotations TypeScript

→ Manual effort

Conclusion

Find **inconsistent types** in JavaScript:

- Observe types and summarize them into type graph
- Deal with intended polymorphism

Dynamic analysis:

Powerful alternative to static checking

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Thanks!