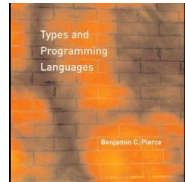


The Essence of JavaScript (Redux)

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<http://www.cs.brown.edu/research/plt/dl/jssem/v1/>

Why another JavaScripts Semantics



- Need simple compact account of JS suited for formal reasoning
- Unambiguous account of the core semantics of the language
- Simplify implementations by getting rid of premature optimizations
- But...
 - How do we know we have a semantics of *JavaScript*?
 - How *simple* should it be? What core features to include?
 - How to handle all the builtins and primitives?

Why another lecture of JS semantics



- Revisit the paper in the light of
 - our experience encoding objects in the lambda calculus
 - your experience implementing JavaScript

Small-step Contextual Semantics



- Core reduction relation



Small-step Contextual Semantics



- Expressions and values

$c = num \mid str \mid bool \mid \mathbf{undefined} \mid \mathbf{null}$
 $v = c \mid \mathbf{func}(x \dots) \{ \mathbf{return} \ e \} \mid \{ str:v \dots \}$
 $e = x \mid v \mid \mathbf{let} \ (x = e) \ e \mid e(e \dots) \mid e[e] \mid e[e] = e$
 $\mathbf{delete} \ e[e]$

Small-step Contextual Semantics



- Contexts

$$\begin{aligned} E = & \bullet \mid \mathbf{let} \ (x = E) \ e \mid E(e \cdots) \mid v(v \cdots E, e \cdots) \\ & \mid \{str: v \cdots str:E, str:e \cdots\} \mid E[e] \mid v[E] \mid \\ & \mid v[v] = E \mid \mathbf{delete} \ E[e] \mid \mathbf{delete} \ v[E] \\ & \mid E[e] = e \mid v[E] = e \end{aligned}$$

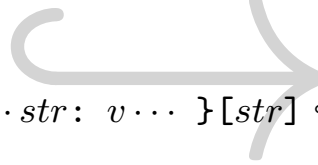
Small-step Contextual Semantics



- Reduction

let $(x = v)$ $e \hookrightarrow e[x/v] \dots$

(func $(x_1 \dots x_n)$ **{ return** e **}**) $(v_1 \dots v_n) \hookrightarrow e[x_1/v_1 \dots x_n/v_n]$


{ $\dots str: v \dots$ **}** $[str] \hookrightarrow v$

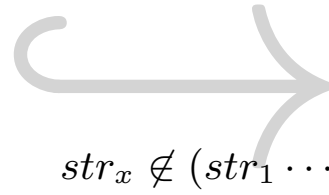
$$\frac{str_x \notin (str_1 \dots str_n)}{\mathbf{\{ } } str_1: v_1 \dots str_n: v_n \mathbf{\} } [str_x] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{undefined}$$

Small-step Contextual Semantics



- Reduction

delete $\{ str_1: v_1 \cdots str_i: v_x \cdots str_x: v_n \} [str_x]$
 $\hookrightarrow \{ str_1: v_1 \cdots str_i: v \cdots str_n: v_n \}$



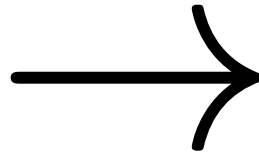
$str_x \notin (str_1 \cdots)$

delete $\{ str_1: v_1 \cdots \} [str_x] \hookrightarrow \{ str_1: v_1 \cdots \}$

References



- Two-level reduction relation



References



- Extending the language with references

$$l = \dots$$
$$v = \dots \mid l$$
$$\sigma = (l, v) \dots$$

$$e = \dots \mid e = e \mid \mathbf{ref} \ e \mid \mathbf{deref} \ e$$
$$E = \dots \mid E = e \mid v = E \mid \mathbf{ref} \ E \mid \mathbf{deref} \ E$$

References



- Reduction

$$\frac{e_1 \hookrightarrow e_2}{\sigma E\langle e_1 \rangle \rightarrow \sigma E\langle e_2 \rangle}$$

References



- Reduction

$$\frac{l \notin \text{dom}(\sigma) \quad \sigma' = \sigma, (l, v)}{\sigma E \langle \mathbf{ref} \ v \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' E \langle l \rangle}$$

$$\sigma E \langle \mathbf{deref} \ l \rangle \rightarrow \sigma E \langle \sigma(l) \rangle$$

$$\sigma E \langle l = v \rangle \rightarrow \sigma[l/v] E \langle l \rangle$$

Prototypes



$str_x \notin (str_1 \cdots str_n) \quad \text{"_proto_"} \notin (str_1 \cdots str_n)$
$\{ str_1 : v_1 , \cdots , str_n : v_n \} [str_x] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{undefined}$
$str_x \notin (str_1 \cdots str_n)$
$str_1 : v_1 \cdots \text{"_proto_"} : \mathbf{null} \cdots str_n : v_n \} [str_x] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{undefined}$
$str_x \notin (str_1 \cdots str_n) \quad p = \mathbf{ref} \ l$
$\{ str_1 : v_1 \cdots \text{"_proto_"} : p \cdots str_n : v_n \} [str_x] \hookrightarrow (\mathbf{deref} \ p) [str_x]$



$[e]$

Desugaring Objects



```
desugar[[{prop: e...}]] =  
ref {  
  prop : desugar[[e]]...,  
  "__proto__": (deref Object) ["prototype"]  
}
```

Desugaring Objects



```
desugar[[function(x...) { stmt... }]] =  
ref {  
  "code": func(this, x...) { return desugar[[stmt...]] },  
  "prototype": ref { "__proto__": (deref Object)["prototype"] } }
```


Desugaring Objects



desugar[[**new** $e_f(e \cdots)$]] =

```
let (constr = deref desugar[[ $e_f$ ]])  
  let (obj = ref { "__proto__" : constr["prototype"] })  
    constr["code"](obj, desugar[[ $e$ ]]  $\cdots$ );  
  obj
```

Desugaring Objects



$desugar\llbracket obj[field] (e \dots) \rrbracket =$

```
let (obj =  $desugar\llbracket obj \rrbracket$ )  
  let (f = (deref obj)[field])  
    f["code"] (obj,  $desugar\llbracket e \rrbracket \dots$ )
```

$desugar\llbracket e_f (e \dots) \rrbracket =$

```
let (obj =  $desugar\llbracket e_f \rrbracket$ )  
  let (f = deref obj)  
    f["code"] (window,  $desugar\llbracket e \rrbracket \dots$ )
```

Desugaring Objects



```
desugar[[obj instanceof constr]] =  
let (obj = ref (deref desugar[[obj]]),  
      constr = deref desugar[[constr]])  
done: {  
  while (deref obj !== null) {  
    if ((deref obj)["__proto__"] === constr["prototype"]) {  
      break done true }  
    else { obj = (deref obj)["__proto__"] } };  
false }
```

Desugaring Objects



$desugar[\mathbf{this}] = \text{this}$ (an ordinary identifier, bound by fun
 $desugar[e.x] = desugar[e] ["x"]$

Control Flow



$label = (\text{Labels})$

$e = \dots \mid \text{if } (e) \{ e \} \text{ else } \{ e \} \mid e; e \mid \text{while}(e) \{ e \} \mid \text{label}:\{ e \}$
 $\mid \text{break } label \ e \mid \text{try } \{ e \} \text{ catch } (x) \{ e \} \mid \text{try } \{ e \} \text{ finally } \{ e \}$
 $\mid \text{err } v \mid \text{throw } e$

$E = \dots \mid \text{if } (E) \{ e \} \text{ else } \{ e \} \mid E; e \mid \text{label}:\{ E \}$
 $\mid \text{try } \{ E \} \text{ catch } (x) \{ e \} \mid \text{try } \{ E \} \text{ finally } \{ e \} \mid \text{throw } E$

$E' = \bullet \mid \text{let } (x = v \dots x = E', x = e \dots) e \mid E'(e \dots) \mid v(v \dots E', e \dots)$
 $\mid \text{if } (E') \{ e \} \text{ else } \{ e \} \mid \{ str: v \dots str: E', str: e \dots \}$
 $\mid E'[e] \mid v[E'] \mid E'[e] = e \mid v[E'] = e \mid v[v] = E' \mid E' = e \mid v = E'$
 $\mid \text{delete } E'[e] \mid \text{delete } v[E'] \mid \text{ref } E' \mid \text{deref } E' \mid E'; e \mid \text{throw } E'$

$F = E' \mid \text{label}:\{ F \}$ (Exception Contexts)

$G = E' \mid \text{try } \{ G \} \text{ catch } (x) \{ e \}$ (Local Jump Contexts)



if (true) { e_1 } else { e_2 } $\hookrightarrow e_1$

if (false) { e_1 } else { e_2 } $\hookrightarrow e_2$

$v; e \hookrightarrow e$

Control Flow



while(e_1) { e_2 } \hookrightarrow

· **if** (e_1) { e_2 ; **while**(e_1) { e_2 } } **else** { **undefined** }

throw $v \hookrightarrow \text{err } v$

Control Flow



try { $F\langle \mathbf{err}\ v\rangle$ } **catch** (x) { e } $\hookrightarrow e[x/v]$

$\sigma F\langle \mathbf{err}\ v\rangle \rightarrow \sigma \mathbf{err}\ v$

try { $F\langle \mathbf{err}\ v\rangle$ } **finally** { e } $\hookrightarrow e; \mathbf{err}\ v$

Control Flow



try { $G\langle \mathbf{break\ label\ } v \rangle$ } **finally** { e } $\hookrightarrow e$; **break** $label\ v$

try { v } **finally** { e } $\hookrightarrow e$; v

$label: \{ G\langle \mathbf{break\ label\ } v \rangle \} \hookrightarrow v$

$$\frac{label_1 \neq label_2}{label_1: \{ G\langle \mathbf{break\ label_2\ } v \rangle \} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{break\ } v}$$

$label: \{v\} \hookrightarrow v$

Local Variables



A local variable declaration, `var x = e`, is desugared to an assignment, `x = e`. Furthermore, we add a let-binding at the top of the enclosing function:

```
let (x = ref undefined) ...
```

Globals



Global Variables Global variables are subtle. Global variables are properties of the global scope object (`window`), which has a field that references itself:

```
window.window === window → true
```

Therefore, a program can obtain a reference to the global scope object by simply referencing `window`.⁴

As a consequence, globals seem to break lexical scope, since we can observe that they are properties of `window`:

```
var x = 0;  
window.x = 50;  
x → 50  
x = 100;  
window.x → 100
```

However, `window` is the only scope object that is directly accessible to JavaScript programs [6, Section 10.1.6]. We maintain lexical scope by abandoning global variables. That is, we simply desugar the obtuse code above to the following:

```
window.x = 0;  
window.x = 50;  
window.x → 50  
window.x = 100;  
window.x → 100
```

Although global variables observably manipulate `window`, local variables are still lexically scoped. We can thus reason about local variables using substitution, α -renaming, and other standard techniques.

With



With Statements The `with` statement is a widely-acknowledged JavaScript wart. A `with` statement adds an arbitrary object to the front of the scope chain:

```
function(x, obj) {  
  with(obj) {  
    x = 50; // if obj.x exists, then obj.x = 50, else x = 50  
    return y } } // similarly, return either obj.y, or window.y
```

We can desugar `with` by turning the comments above into code:

```
function(x, obj) {  
  if (obj.hasOwnProperty("x")) { obj.x = 50 }  
  else { x = 50 }  
  if ("y" in obj) { return obj.y }  
  else { return window.y } }
```

Soundness



Property 1 (Progress) *If σe is a closed, well-formed configuration, then either:*

- $e \in v$,
- $e = \mathbf{err}$ v , for some v , or
- $\sigma e \rightarrow \sigma' e'$, where $\sigma' e'$ is a closed, well-formed configuration.

Claim 2 (Desugar Commutes with Eval) *For all JavaScript programs e , $\text{desugar}[\llbracket \text{eval}_{\text{JavaScript}}(e) \rrbracket] = \text{eval}_{\lambda_{JS}}(\text{desugar}[\llbracket e \rrbracket])$.*

Adequacy

