



The Client Insourcing Refactoring to Facilitate the Re-engineering of Web-Based Applications

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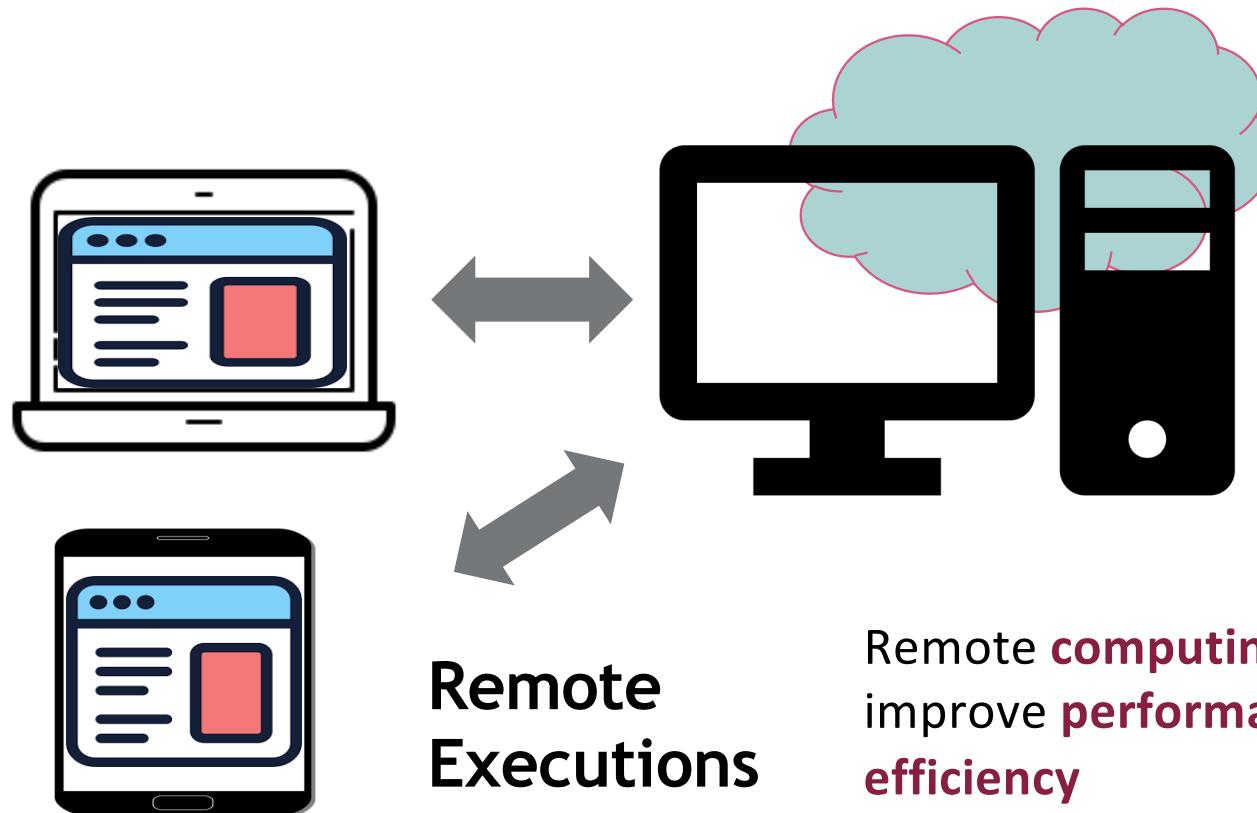




Dissertation Outline

- **Distributed Applications and Evolutionary Modifications**
- Motivation of **Client Insourcing Refactoring**
- **Applicability and Limitations** of Client Insourcing
- Client Insourcing and its **Applications**
- **Future work** directions
- Conclusion

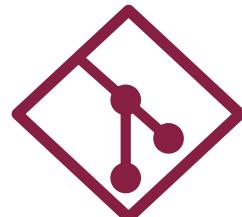
Distributed Applications



Evolving Distributed Web Apps

- Why hard and error-prone?
 - Complex control flows (middleware libraries and frameworks)
 - Server misconfigurations
 - Network volatility

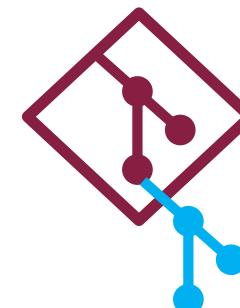
**Web app
(Released Version)**



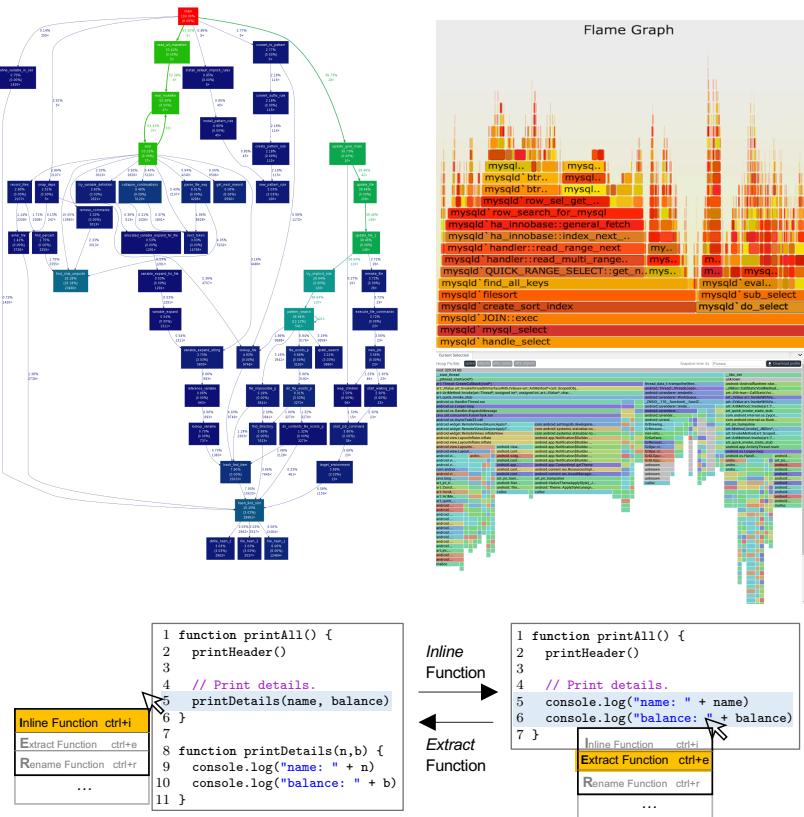
Enhancement



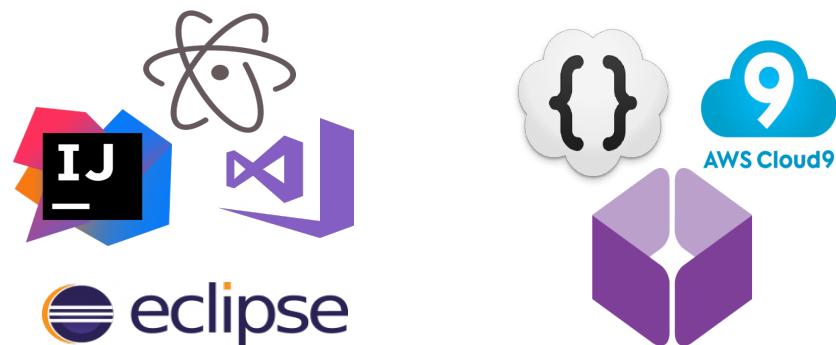
Correction



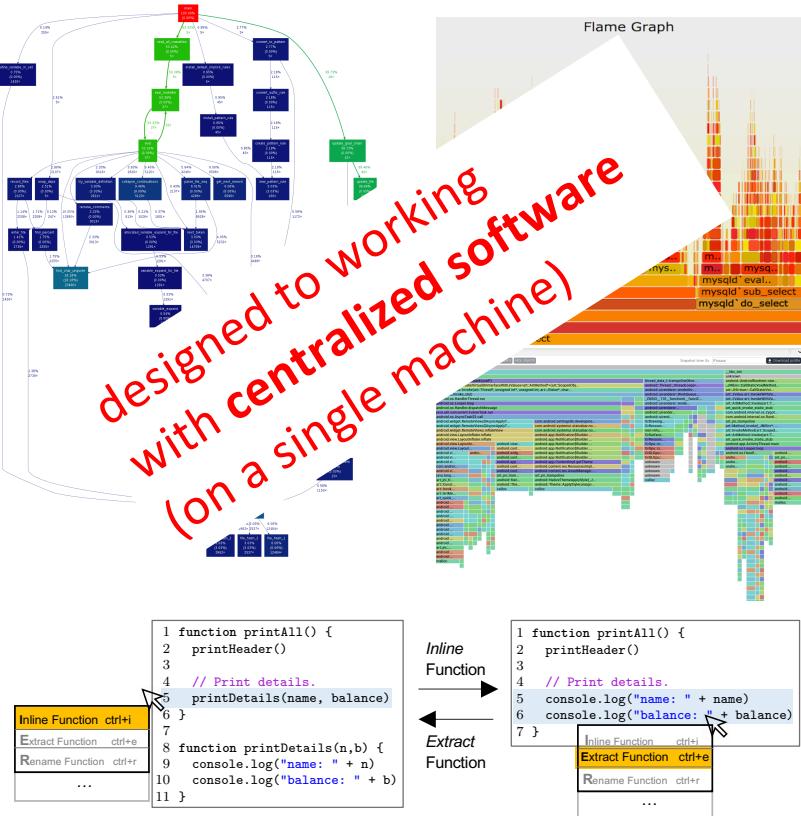
Re-engineering Tools



- Memory/CPU Profilers, Debuggers
- Refactoring Tools
 - rename, extract/inline functions, etc.
- Being parts of modern IDEs

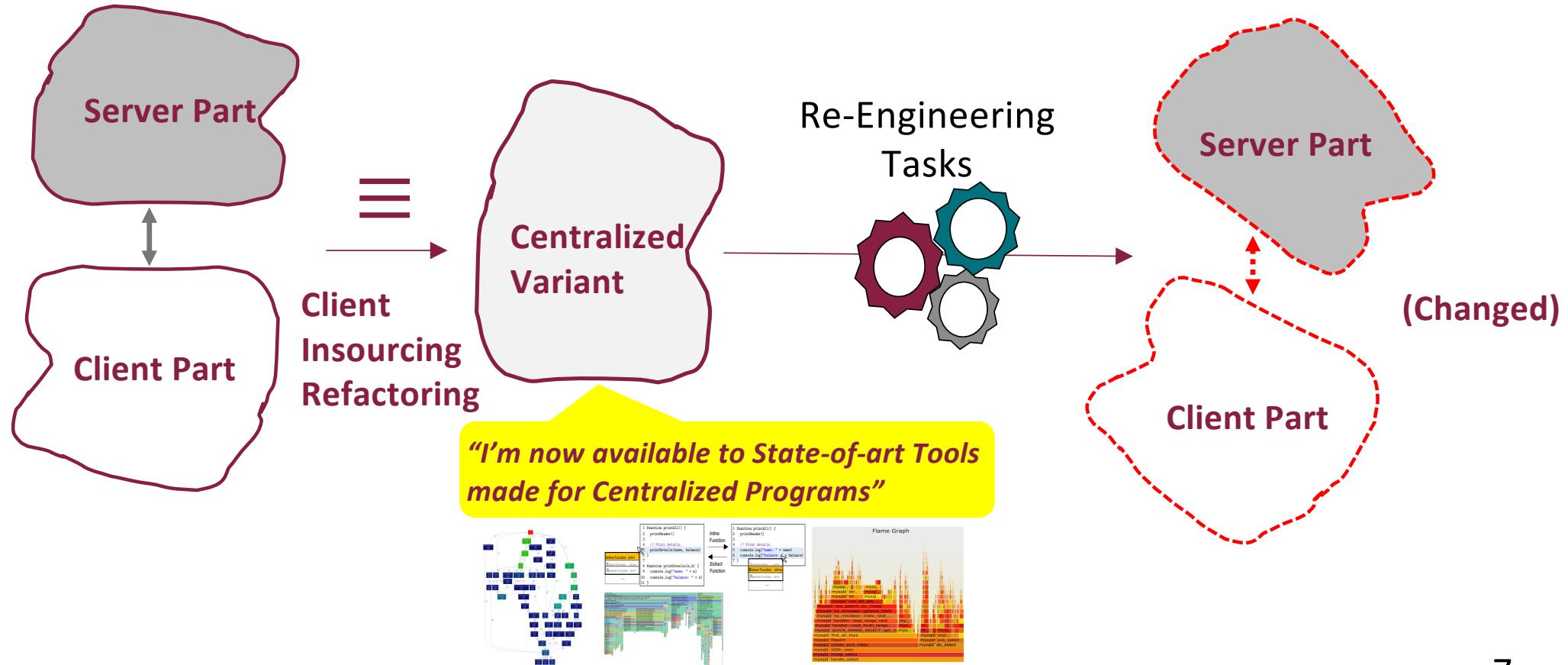


Re-engineering Tools



- Memory/CPU Profilers
- Refactoring Tools
 - renaming, extract/inline functions, etc
- Major Disconnect between **modern software apps** and mature **software re-engineering tools**
- How about Research frameworks?
 - Cloud Refactoring [23], ZQ Compiler [21], CCReplay [17], BrowserSix [42]
 - Mostly working on Centralized programs

Client Insourcing Refactoring

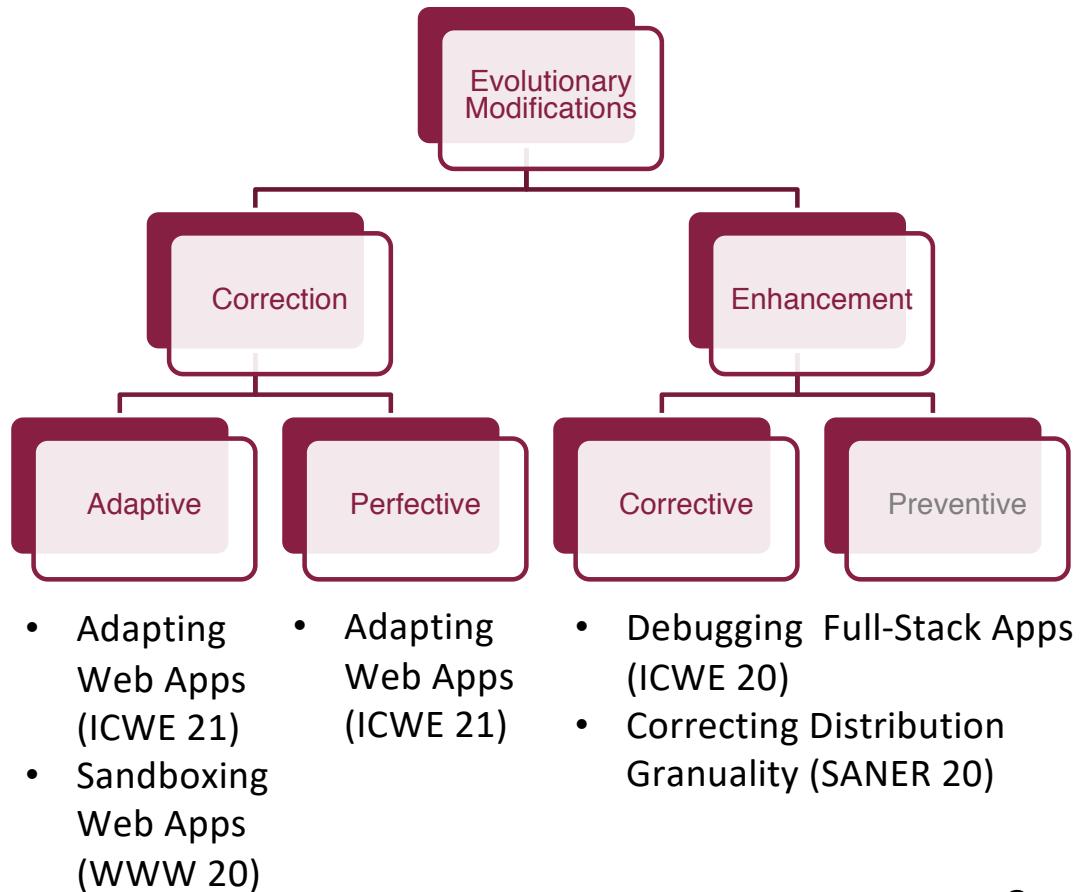


Dissertation Contributions

- Introduce new refactoring: *Client Insourcing*
 - Demonstrate the value and utility of Client Insourcing in
 - Correcting
 - Enhancing
 - Optimizing
- of Distributed Web Applications

Applications of Client Insourcing

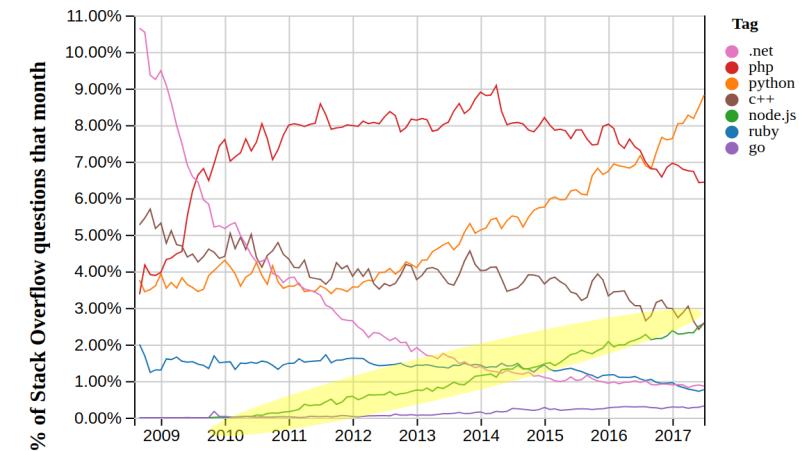
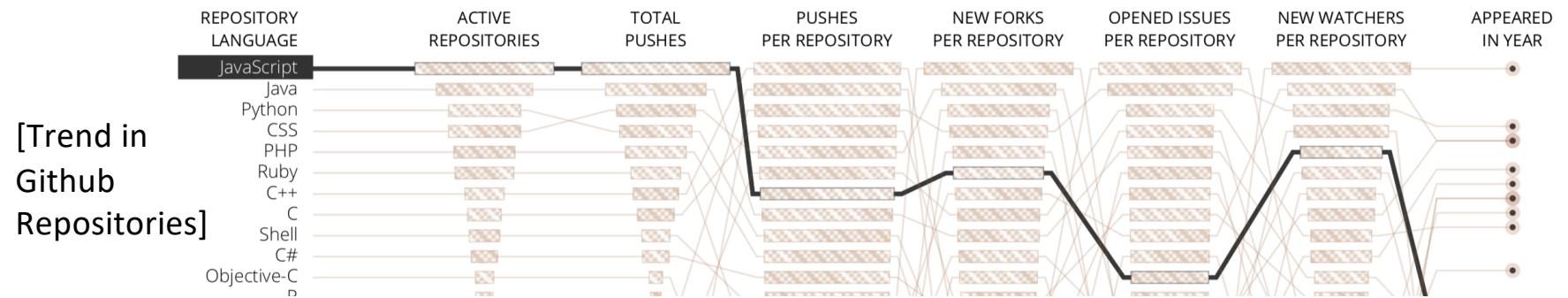
- Re-engineering Distributed Web Apps with Client Insourcing
- Dissertation is based on
 1. Client Insourcing Refactoring [WWW 2020]
 2. **Debugging Full-Stack Apps** [ICWE 2019]
 3. Correcting **Distribution Granularity** [SANER 2020]
 4. **Adapting Full-Stack Apps for Responsiveness** [ICWE 2021]



Applicability & Limitation of Client Insourcing

- ☞ **Subject Domain**

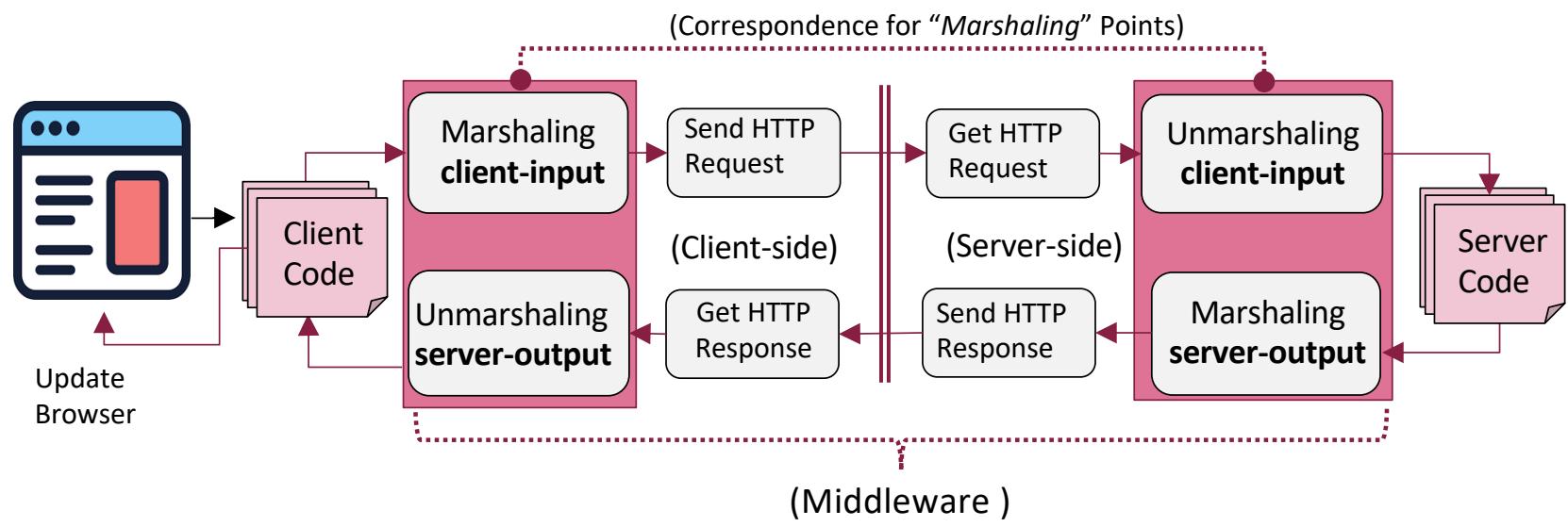
- Full-Stack JavaScript apps (Node.js Backend)
- To catch up with rapidly growing user base, the backends follow a lower load time development
- Netflix, Uber, LinkedIn,...
- Popular in Backend and open source



[Trend in JS Backend Developments]

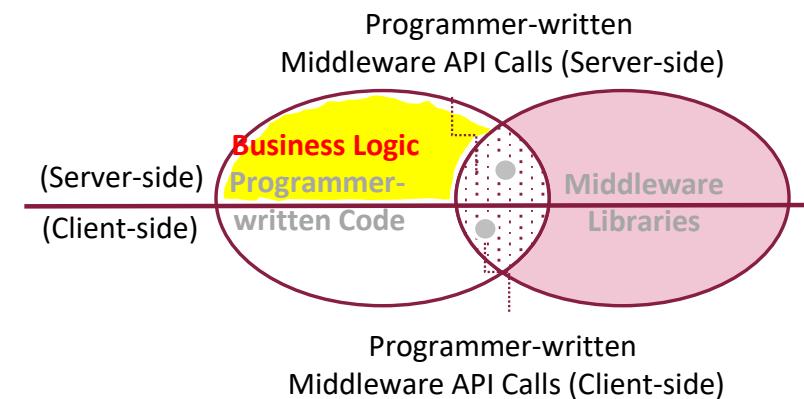
Applicability & Limitation of Client Insourcing

- **Subject Domain:** Full-Stack JS apps
- **☞ RESTful HTTP protocols**
 - Executions: HTTP Request/Response, GET/POST/...
 - What else? Socket.IO, gRPC, ...



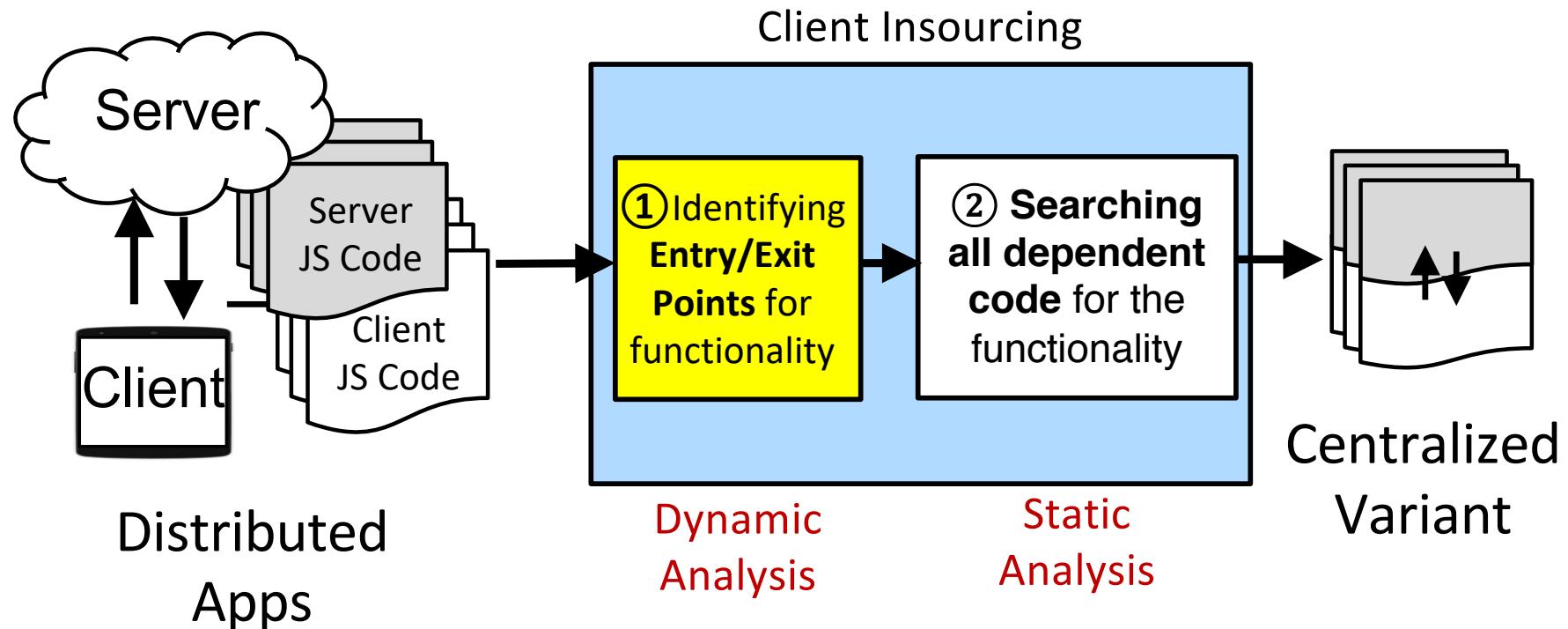
Applicability & Limitation of Client Insourcing

- **Subject Domain:** Full-Stack JS apps
- **RESTful HTTP protocols**
 - Executions: HTTP Request/Response, GET/POST/...
 - What else? Socket.IO, gRPC, ...
- ~~☒~~ **Insourcing Business Logic only**
 - What else? *Failure/Exception handling Logics*
- ~~☒~~ **Server State Isolations/Replications**
 - Database with **SQL, Files, and global variables**
 - What else? *Framework specific CRUD/Data Structures*



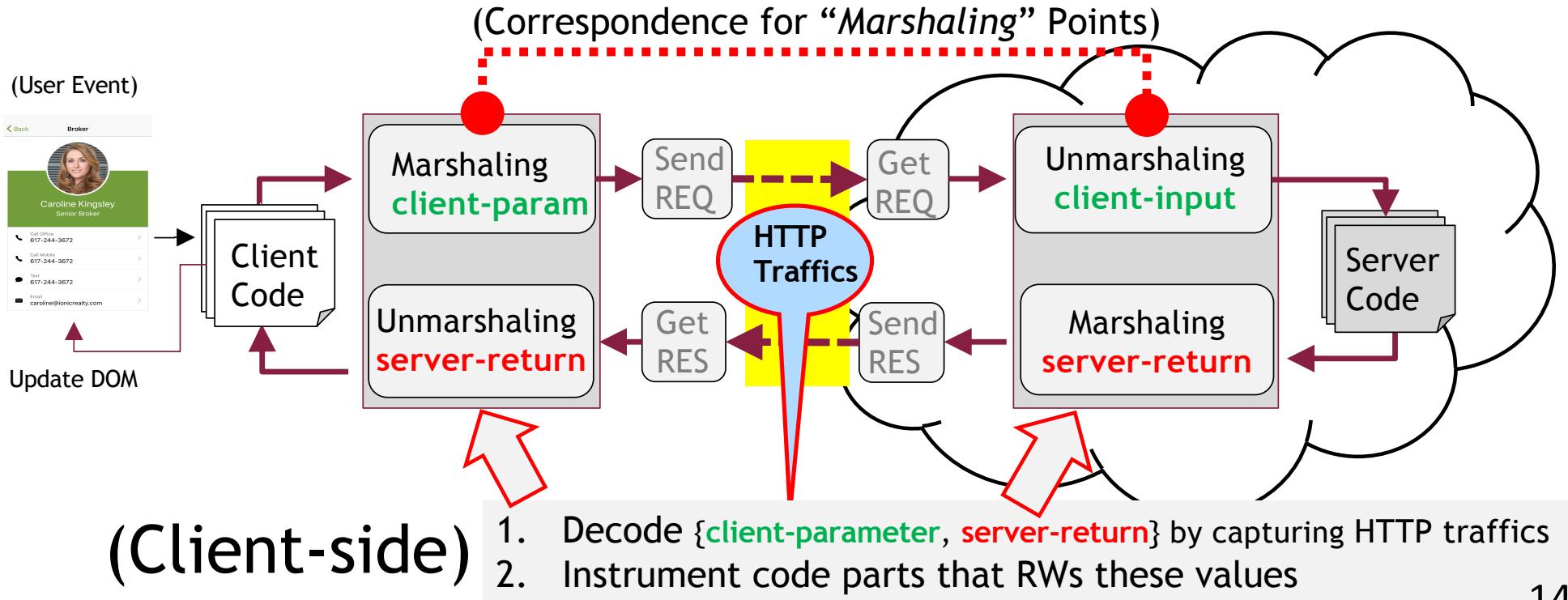
Client Insourcing Refactoring [WWW 2020]

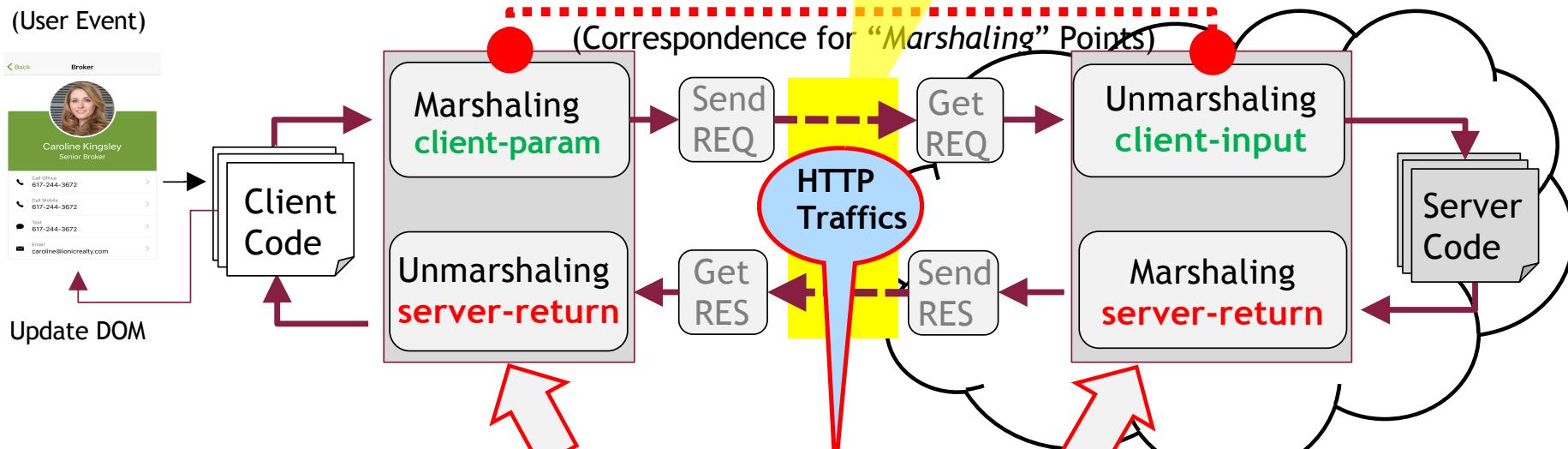
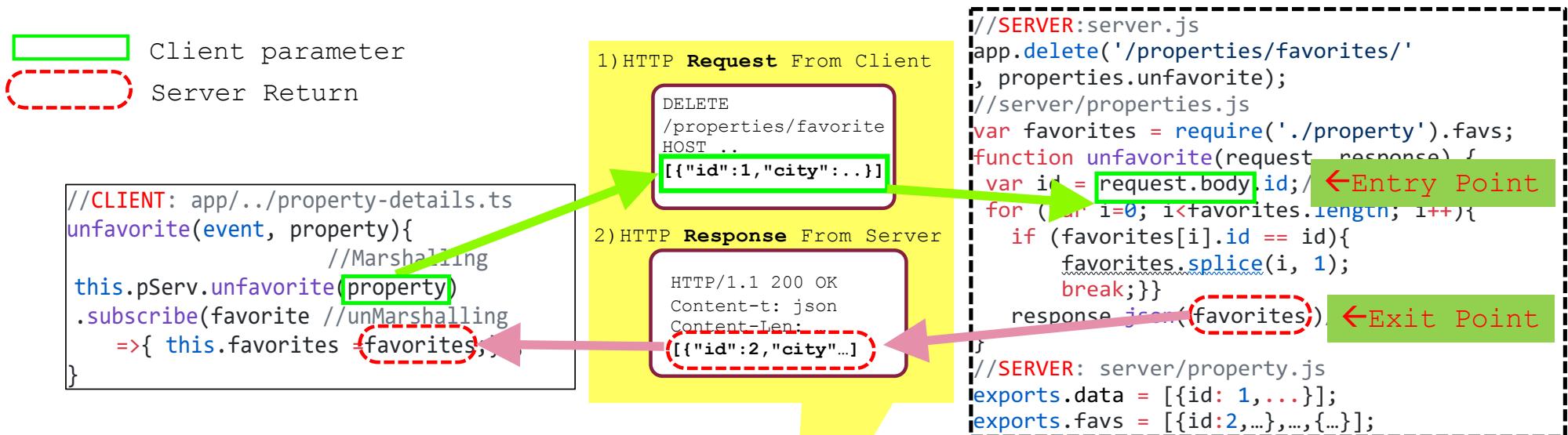
- **Phrase1:** Identify Entry/Exit Points of Remote Functionality



Client Insourcing Refactoring [WWW 2020]

- Execution Model for Distributed App: *Marshaling/UnMarshaling*
 - Identify Entry/Exit Points of Remote Execution both in Client/Server





(Client-side)

1. Decode {client-parameter, server-return} by capturing HTTP traffics
2. Instrument code parts that RWs these values (jalangi)

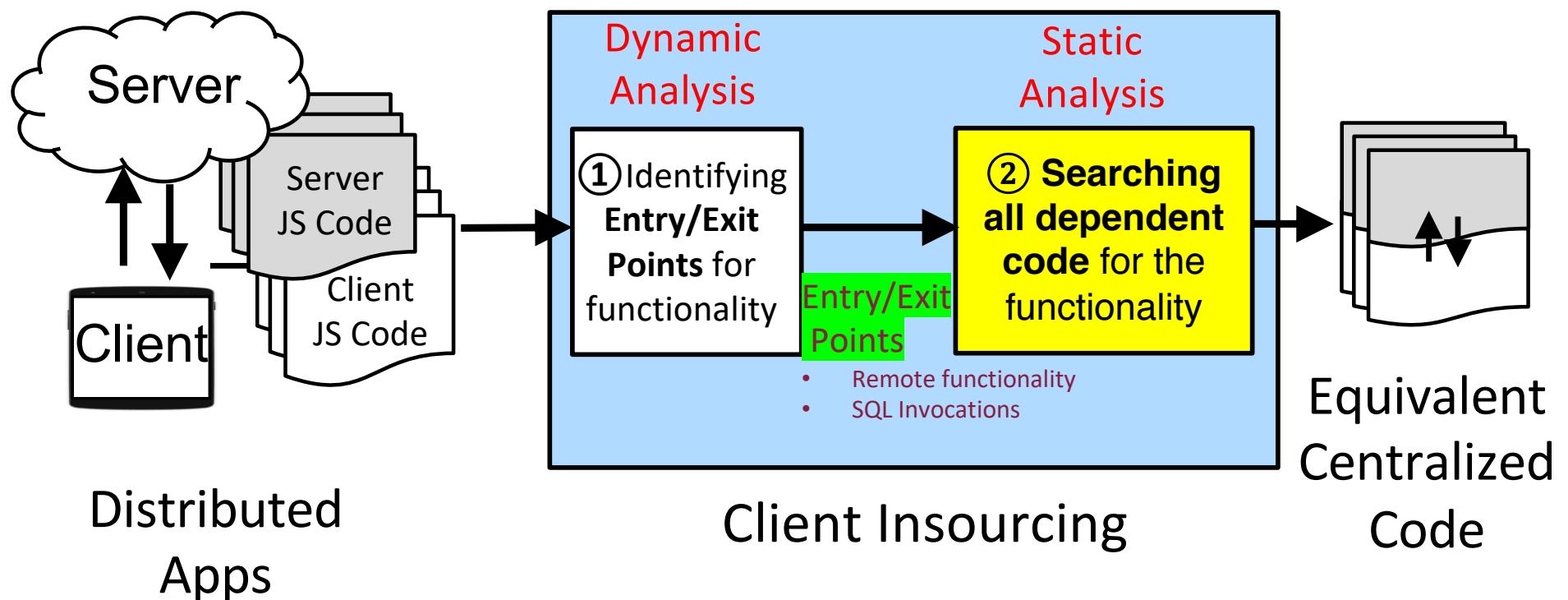
Client Insourcing Refactoring [WWW 2020]

- Marshaling its **response** output differently, **Entering** the remote ftn through a **different point**
- 1. Achieving the **Idempotency** Executions (jalangi framework)
 - Testing HTTP REQ **changes** the server **states**
 - “Restore” ops, interleaving between executions
- 2. **Fuzzing** HTTPs (de/encoding HTTP records)
 - Fuzzing the original HTTP for built-in primitive types
 - e.g. 1->90001, “str1”->“str1_JSRCIStr”



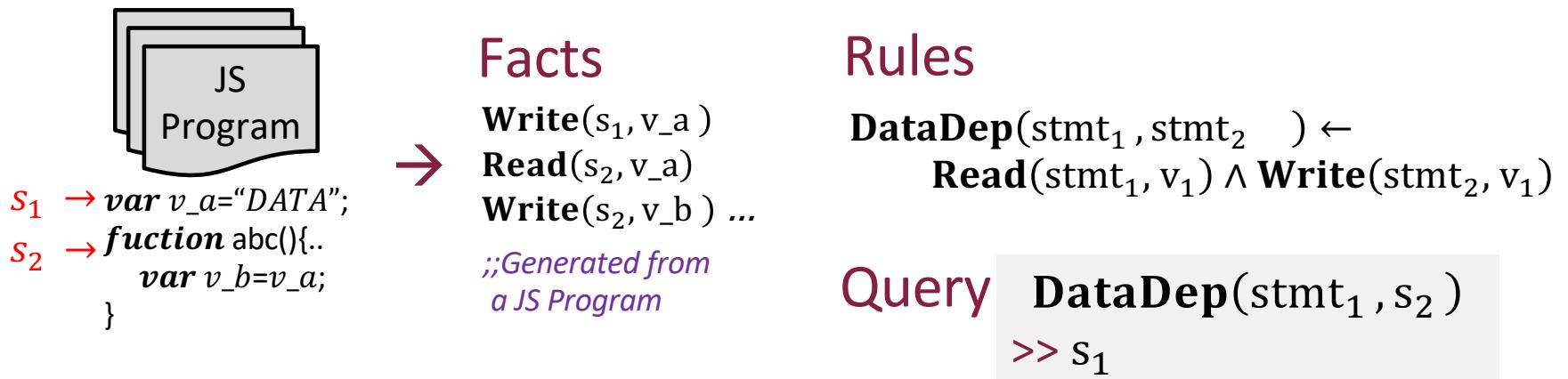
Client Insourcing Refactoring [WWW 2020]

- **Phrase2:** Searching all Dependent JavaScript Statements



Client Insourcing Refactoring [WWW 2020]

- Searching all dependent JS code in Entry/Exit points
- Extending *Declarative approach for JavaScript Analysis*
 - Logically representing/analyzing JS program by means of *facts* and *rules*
 - GATEKEEPER [USENIX Security'09]: Point-to-Analysis
 - JSDep [FSE'15]: JS Stmt Dependency Analysis (extension of GATEKEEPER)



Client Insourcing Refactoring [WWW 2020]

- Detecting Un-/Marshaling Point in Server Program

;;Rule for Detecting Entry Point at the Server

UnMarshal(stmt₁, v_{unMar}, V_{unMar}^{u_{id}})
← **Write**(stmt₁, v_{unMar}) ∧ **Ref**(v_{unMar}, V_{unMar}^{u_{id}})
Generated Fact From
JSDep

;;Rule for Detecting Exit Point at the Server

Marshal(stmt₁, v_{Mar}, V_{Mar}^{u_{id}})
← **Write**(stmt₁, v_{Mar}) ∧ **Ref**(v_{Mar}, V_{Mar}^{u_{id}})

- Querying JavaScript Statements to extract the functionality

;;Find all Statements that are dependent in Entry and Exit Points

ExecutedStmts (stmt_n, V_{unMar}^{u_{id}}, V_{Mar}^{u_{id}}) ←
$$\left(\text{DataDep}(\text{stmt}_n, \text{stmt}_1) \wedge \text{Marshal}(\text{stmt}_1, v_{\text{Mar}}, V_{\text{Mar}}^{\text{u}\text{id}}) \right)$$
$$\wedge \left(\neg \text{DataDep}(\text{stmt}_n, \text{stmt}_2) \wedge \text{UnMarshal}(\text{stmt}_1, v_{\text{unMar}}, V_{\text{unMar}}^{\text{u}\text{id}}) \right)$$

Client Insourcing Refactoring [WWW 2020]

Insourced Client Code

```
//app/..../b8f9a.js
exports.favorite = [{id: 1,city:'Bo',...}];
//app/..../j5ga2.js
var favorites =
require('./b8f9a').favorites;
export function j5ga2(input){
  var tmpv1 = input; var id = tmpv1.id;
  for (var i=0; i< favorites.length; i++){...}
  tmpv0 = favorites; var output = tmpv0;
  return output;}//extracted function
//CLIENT: app/..../property-details.ts
import {j5ga2} from './j5ga2';
unfavorite {...code for synchronized call
//default: non-blocking call
new Promise((resolve,reject) => {
  var out_j5ga2 = j5ga2(property);
  resolve(out_j5ga2);
}).then(res => this.favorites = res);
}
```

Invoking the Insourced Client Code Asynchronously!!

;Query results for ExecutedStmts

Original Client Code

```
//SERVER: server/property.js
exports.data = [{id: 1,...}];
exports.favs = [{id:2,...},...,{...}];

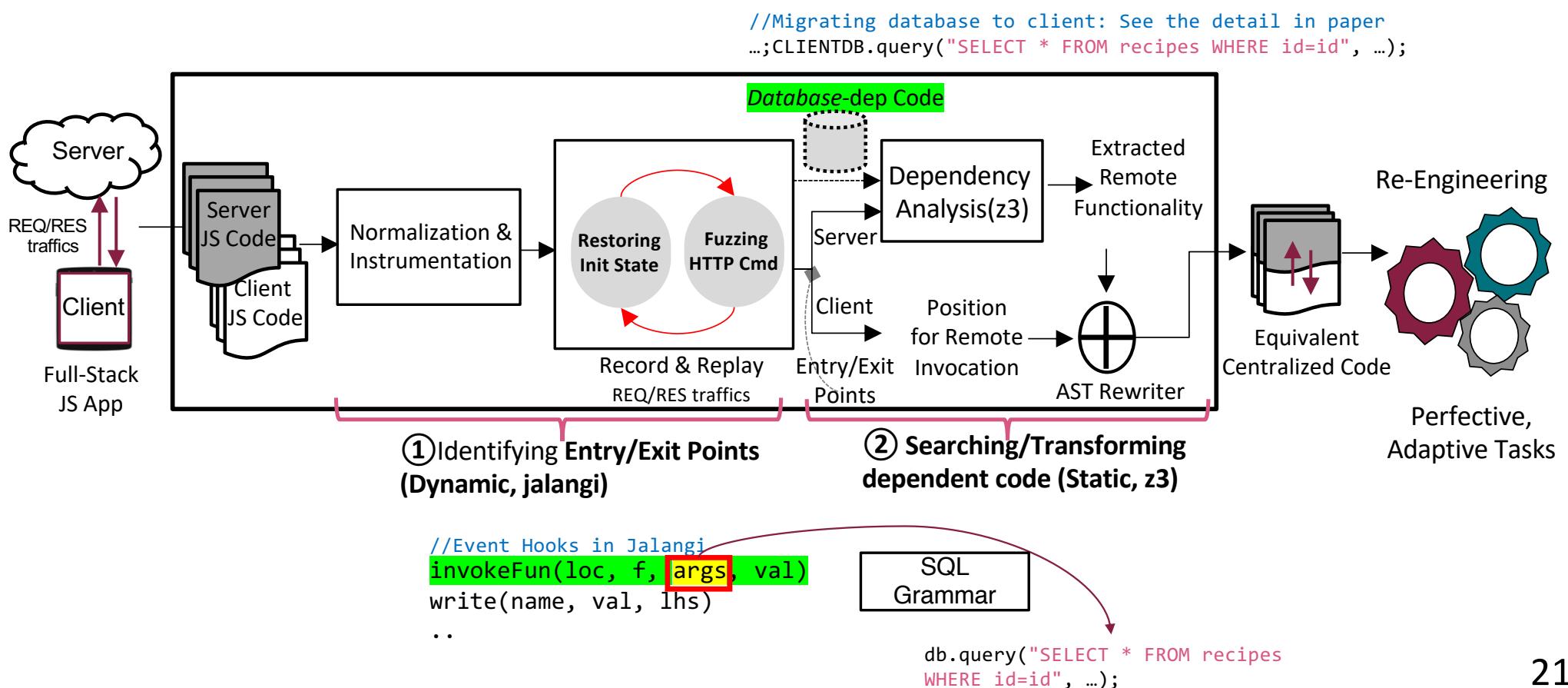
//SERVER:server.js
app.delete('/properties/favorites/'
, properties.unfavorite);
//server/properties.js
var favorites = require('./property').favs;
function unfavorite(request, response) {
  var id = request.body.id;//unMarshalling
  for (var i=0; i<favorites.length; i++){
    if (favorites[i].id == id){
      favorites.splice(i, 1);
      break;}}
  response.json(favorites)//Marshalling
}

//CLIENT: app/..../property-details.ts
unfavorite(event, property){
  //Marshalling
  this.pServ.unfavorite(property)
  .subscribe(favorite //unMarshalling
  =>{ this.favorites = favorites });
}
```

"Extract Function"
Refactoring

Transforming Client Code

Overall Process: Client Insourcing Refactoring



Evaluation:

RQ1. Effort Saved by Refactoring Operations

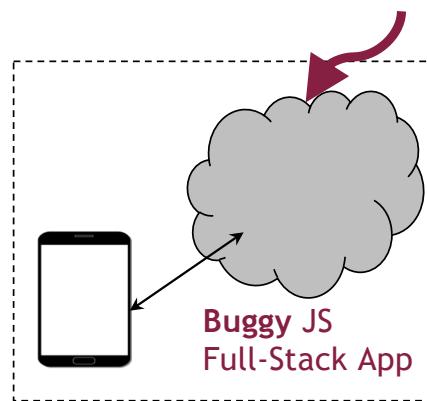
Subjects (T1,T2,T3)	HTTP _{Methods}	Services	C&P/M (ULOC)		GET GET	/brokers /brokers:id	86/99 90/103
recipebook (AngularJS, Express,MySQL)	GET GET/PUT/DEL POST GET/PUT/DEL POST GET/PUT/DEL	/recipes /recipes:id /ingts /ingts:id /directions /directions:id	22/45 72/172 25/48 74/207 26/57 60/130	med-chem (fetch,koajs ,knex)	GET GET	/hbone /molecular	9K/9K 9K/9K
DonutShop (Ajax, Express,knex)	GET/POST GET/POST/DEL GET/POST GET/POST/DEL GET/POST GET/DEL	/donuts /donuts:id /employee /employee:id /shops /shops:id	22/88 29/155 20/71 29/138 16/83 19/128	BrownNode (AngularJS ,Express)	GET GET	/u/search /u/search/id	37/65 36/64
res-postgresql (axios,restify, Postgres)	GET/POST GET/PUT/DEL	/user /user	22/71 40/120	Bookworm (JQuery, Express)	GET GET GET GET GET GET GET	/ladywithpet /thedeal /theredroom /thegift /wallpaper /offshore /bigtripup /amont	394/409 394/409 394/409 394/409 394/409 394/409 394/409 394/409
shopping-cart (Angular2,Express)	GET/POST/DEL	/cart-items	79/130	ConfApp (Angular2 ,Express)	GET GET GET GET	/findpeakers /findSpeaker /findSessions /findSession	13/66 15/68 43/117 46/119
realty_rest (Angular2,Express)	GET/POST/DEL POST GET GET	/prptrs/favs /prptrs/likes /prptrs /prptrs:id	34/73 291/304 284/297 287/300	Emp_Dir (Angular2 ,Express)	GET GET	/employees /employees:id	22/44 38/60
		Total	61				24K/26K

Stateful Subjects

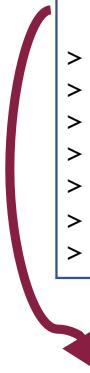
- **61 subjects from 10 full-stack Apps, written with popular JavaScript Libraries**
 - 2 tiers or 3 tiers (with database)
 - HTTP protocols with different Commands

Application #1: *Catch & Release*: Debugging [ICWE 2019]

```
//server/main.js...
function getObjsInArray(obj, array) {
  var foundObjs = [];
  for (var i=0; i<array.length;i++){
    for(var prop in obj) {
      if(obj.hasOwnProperty(prop)) {
        if(obj[prop]===array[i][prop])
        {
          foundObjs.push(array[i]);
          break;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  return foundObjs;
}
```

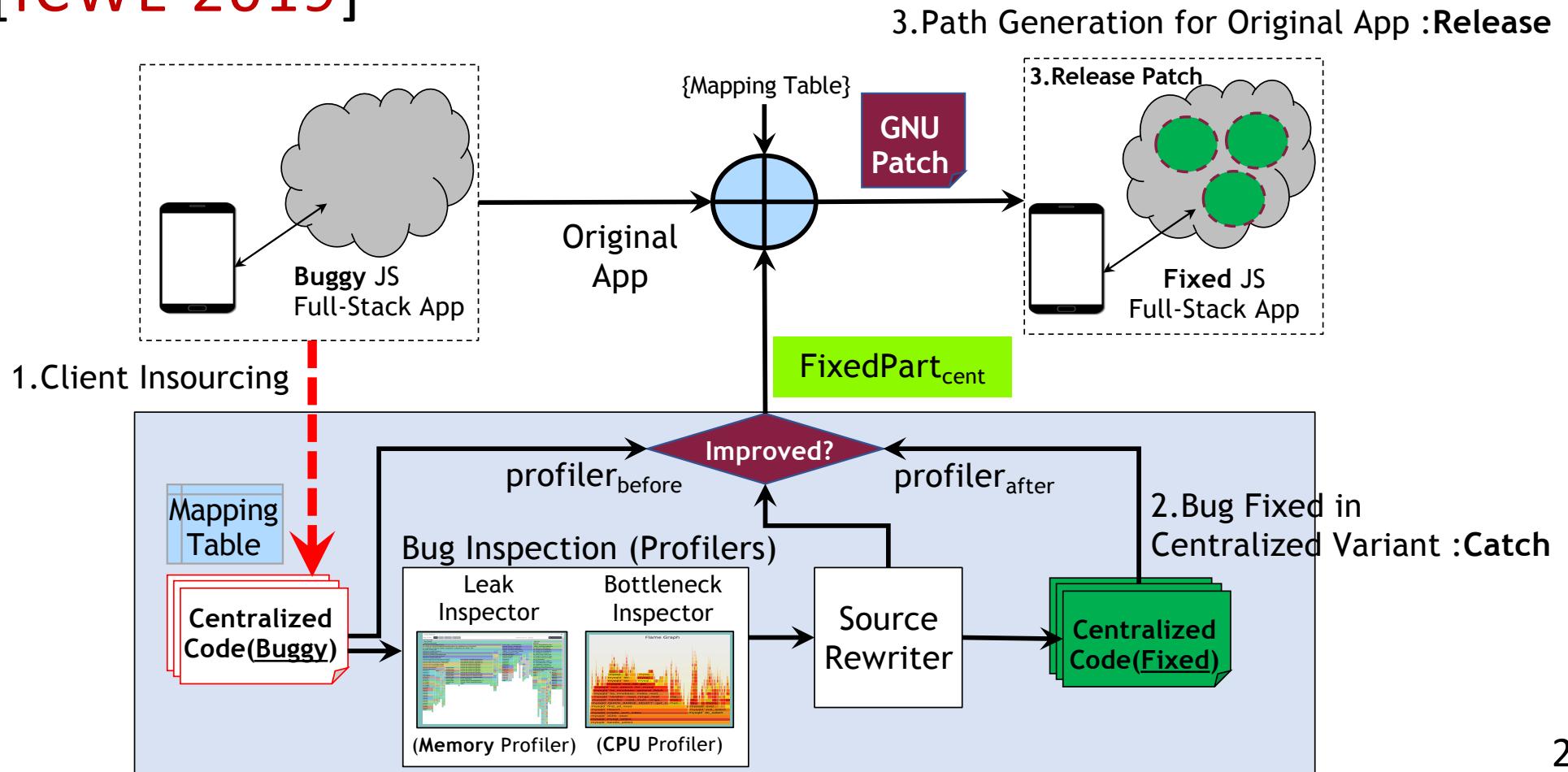


```
5,18c1,16
<(original code for getObjsInArray)
---
> function getObjsInArray(obj, array) {
>   var foundObjs = [];
>   var keys = Object.keys(obj);
>   for (var i=0; i < array.length; i++) {
>     for (var j = 0, l = keys.length; j <
l; j++) {
>       var key = keys[j];
>       if (obj[key] === array[i][key]) {
>         foundObjs.push(array[i]);
>         break;
>       }
>     }
>   }
>   return foundObjs;
> }
```

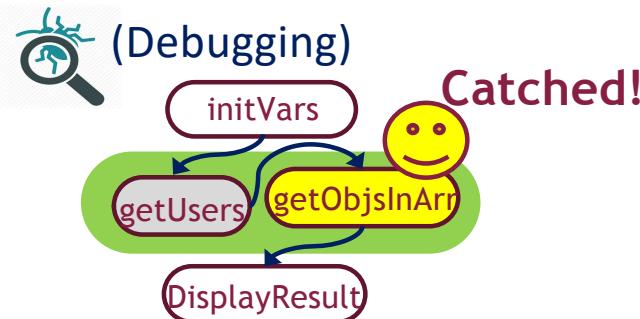
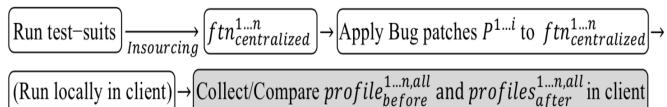
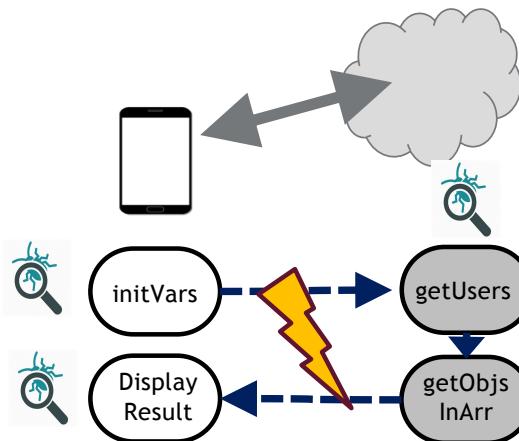
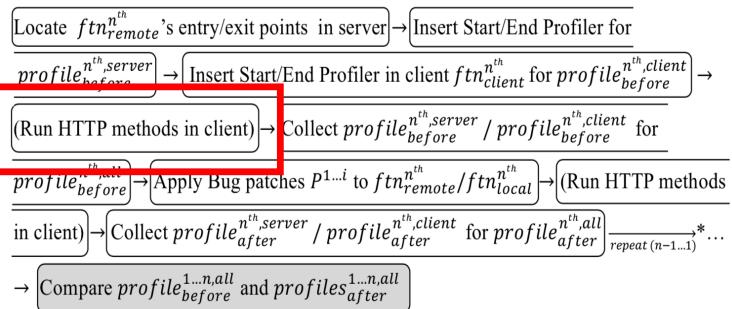


(GNU
patch)

Application #1: *Catch & Release*: Debugging [ICWE 2019]

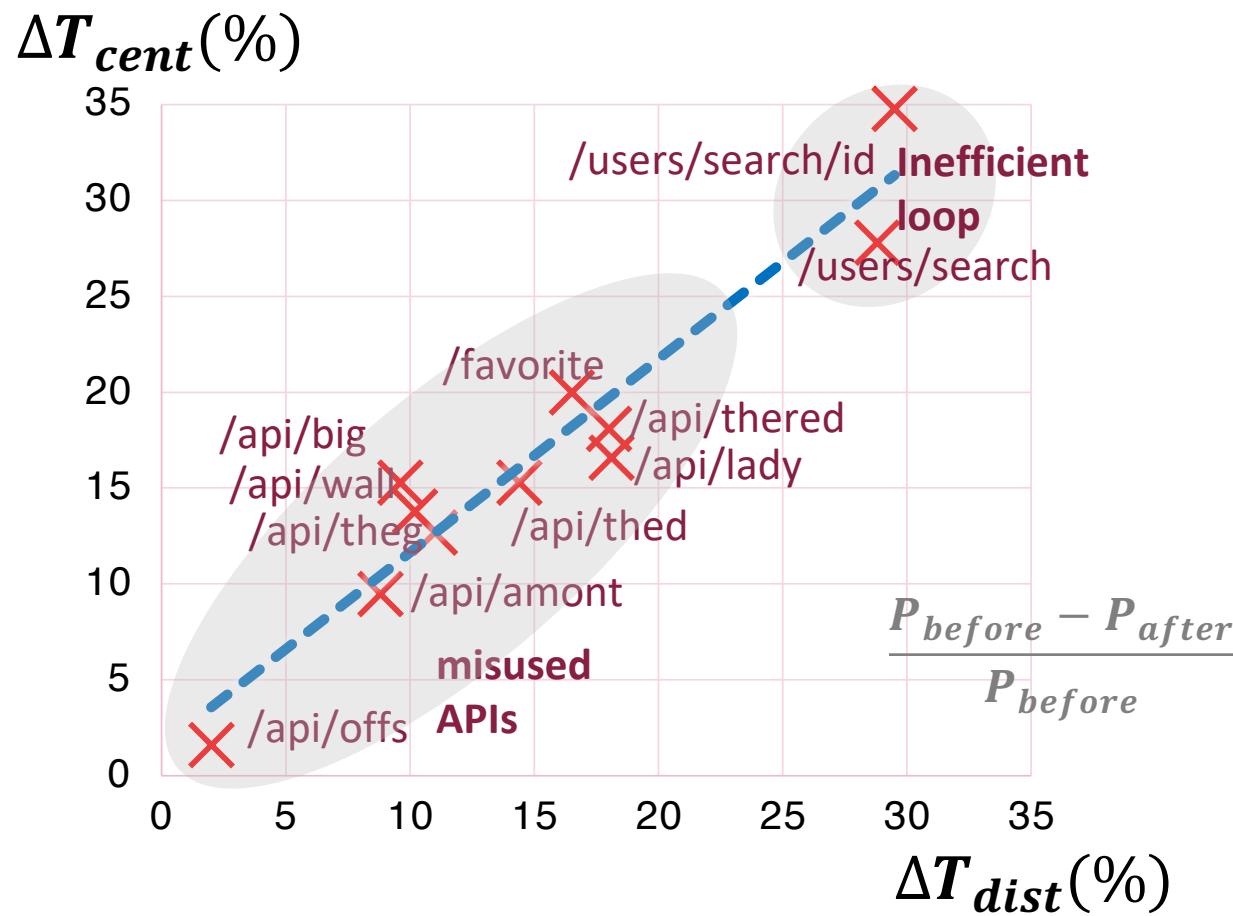


Catch & Release: Decreased Debugging Efforts



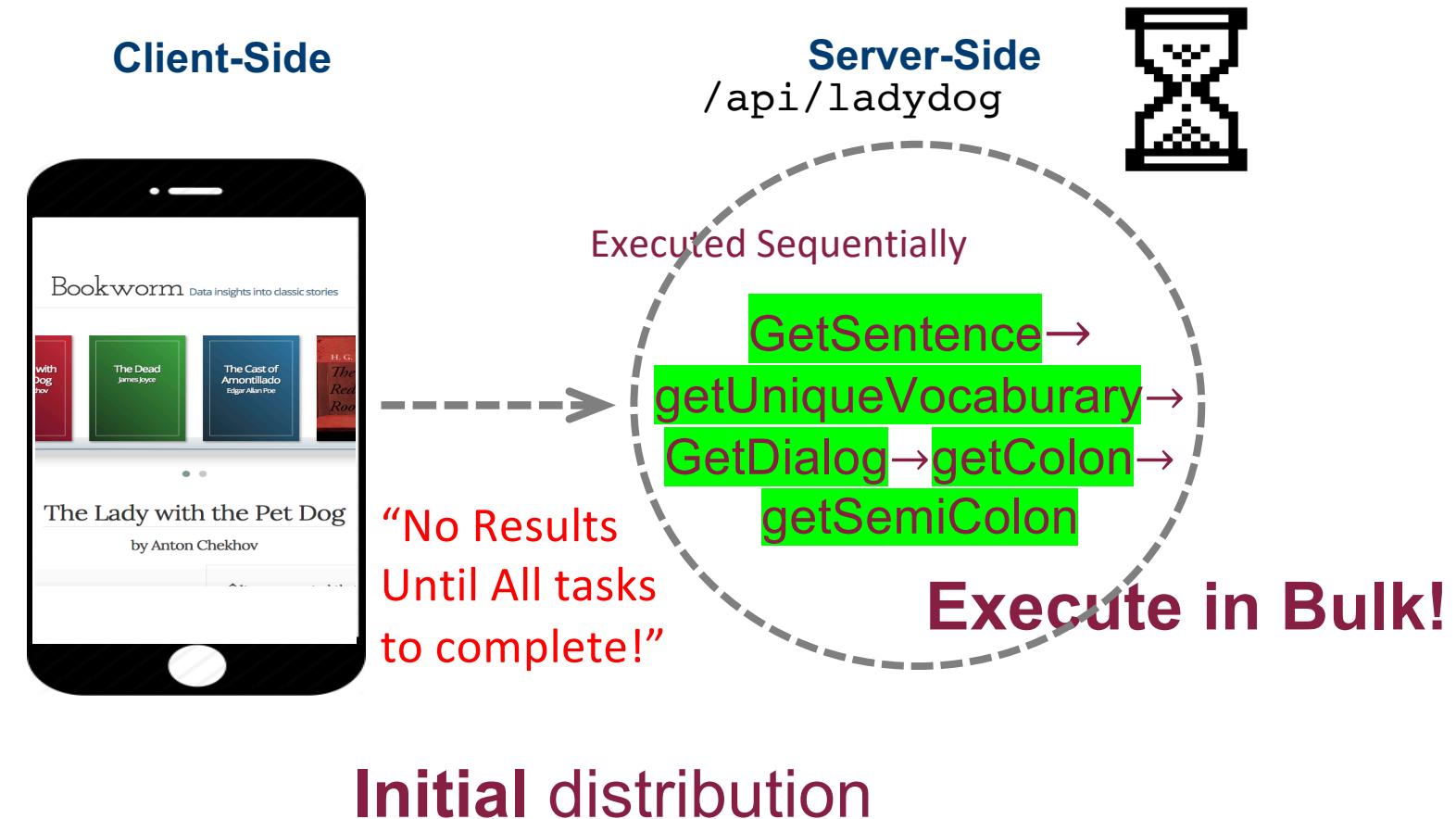
- CanDoR reduces the complexity of debugging distributed apps.
- 90% Reduced Time to execute Debugging Task in Centralized Variant

Catch & Release: Regression Analysis [ICWE19, WWW20]

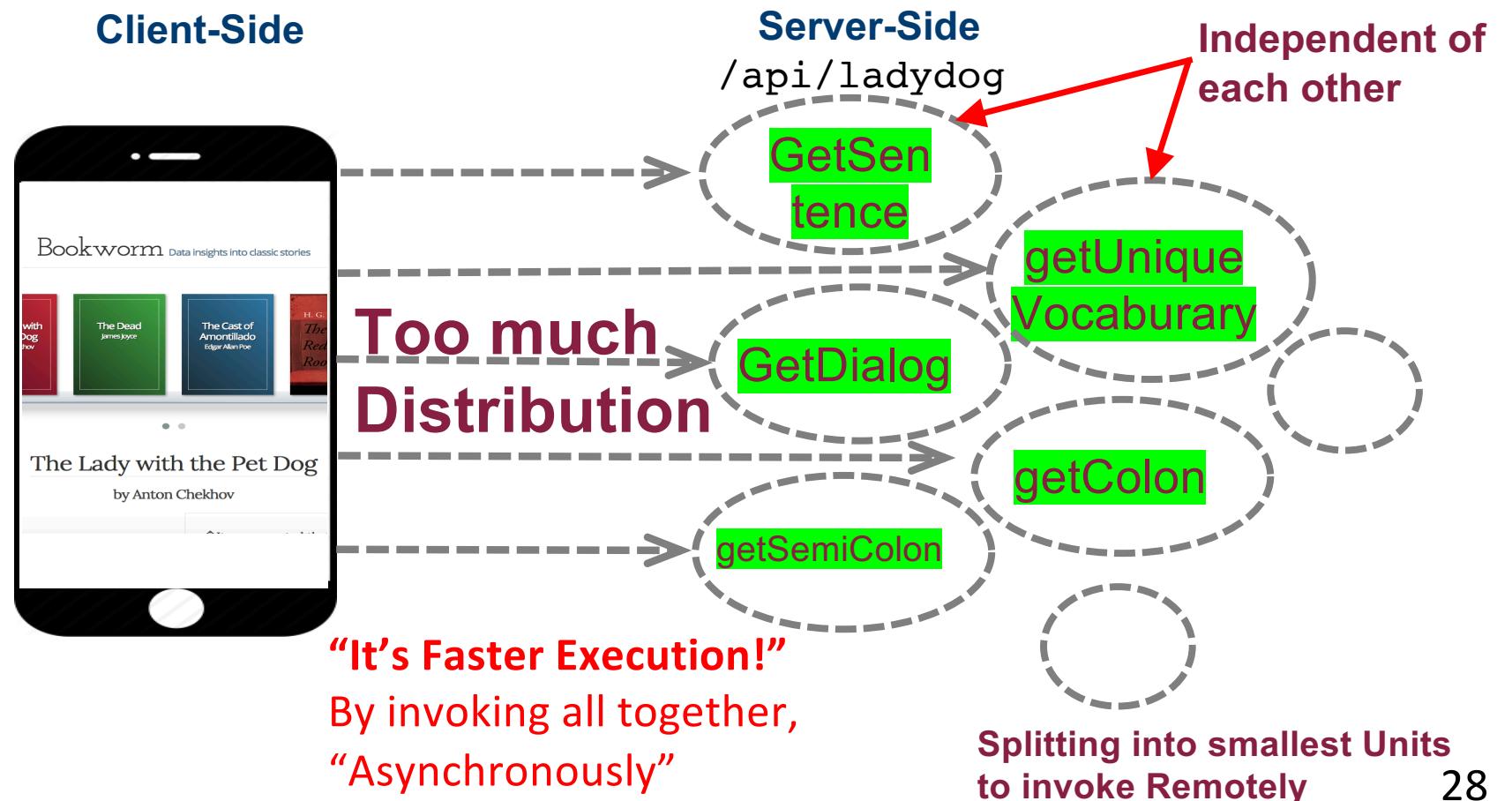


- The result shows that ΔT_{dist} and ΔT_{cent} are almost perfectly correlated.
- So centralized variants can indeed serve as reliable and convenient proxies for performance debugging.

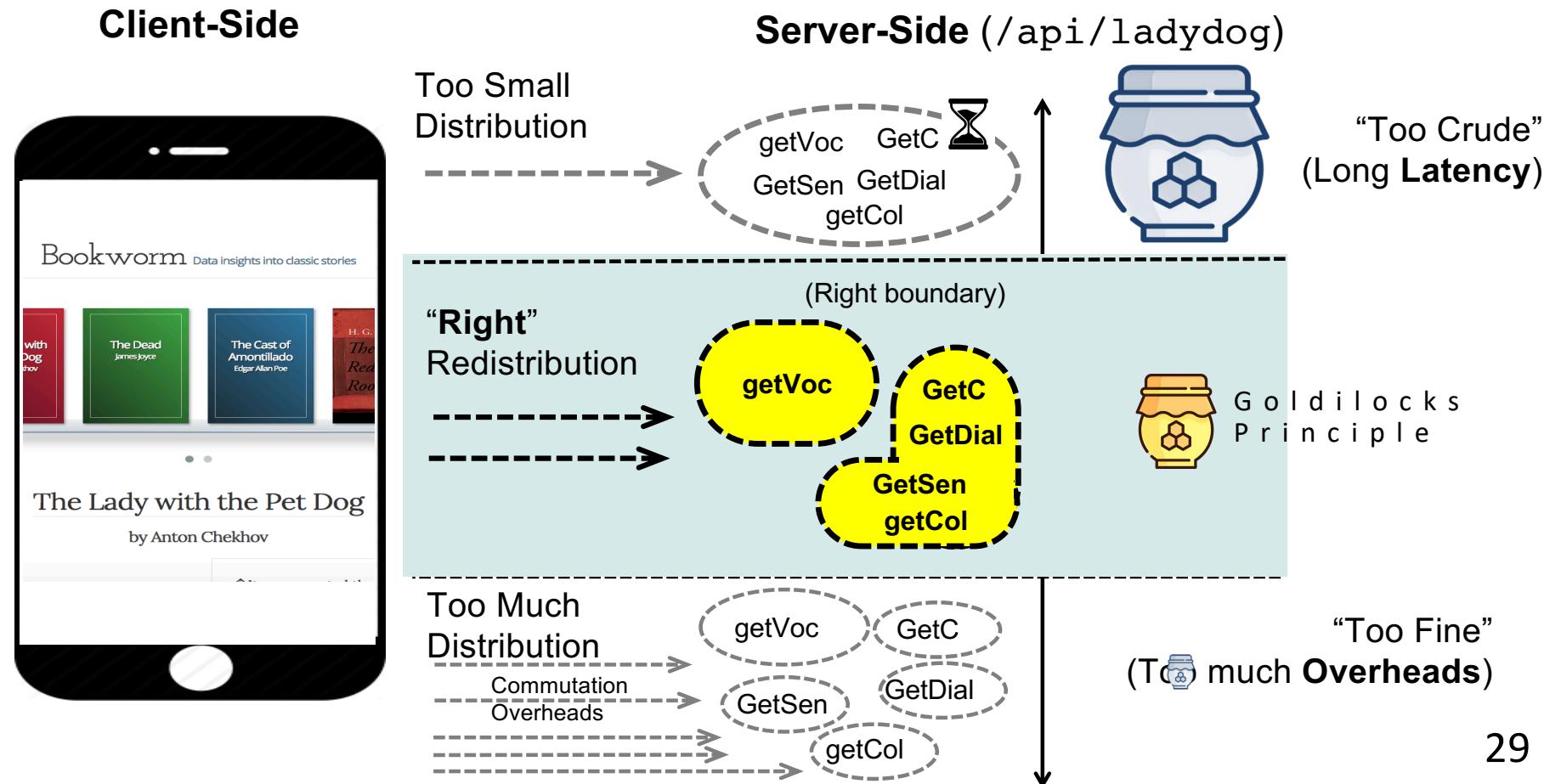
Application #2: D-Goldilocks: Correcting Distribution [SANER 2020]



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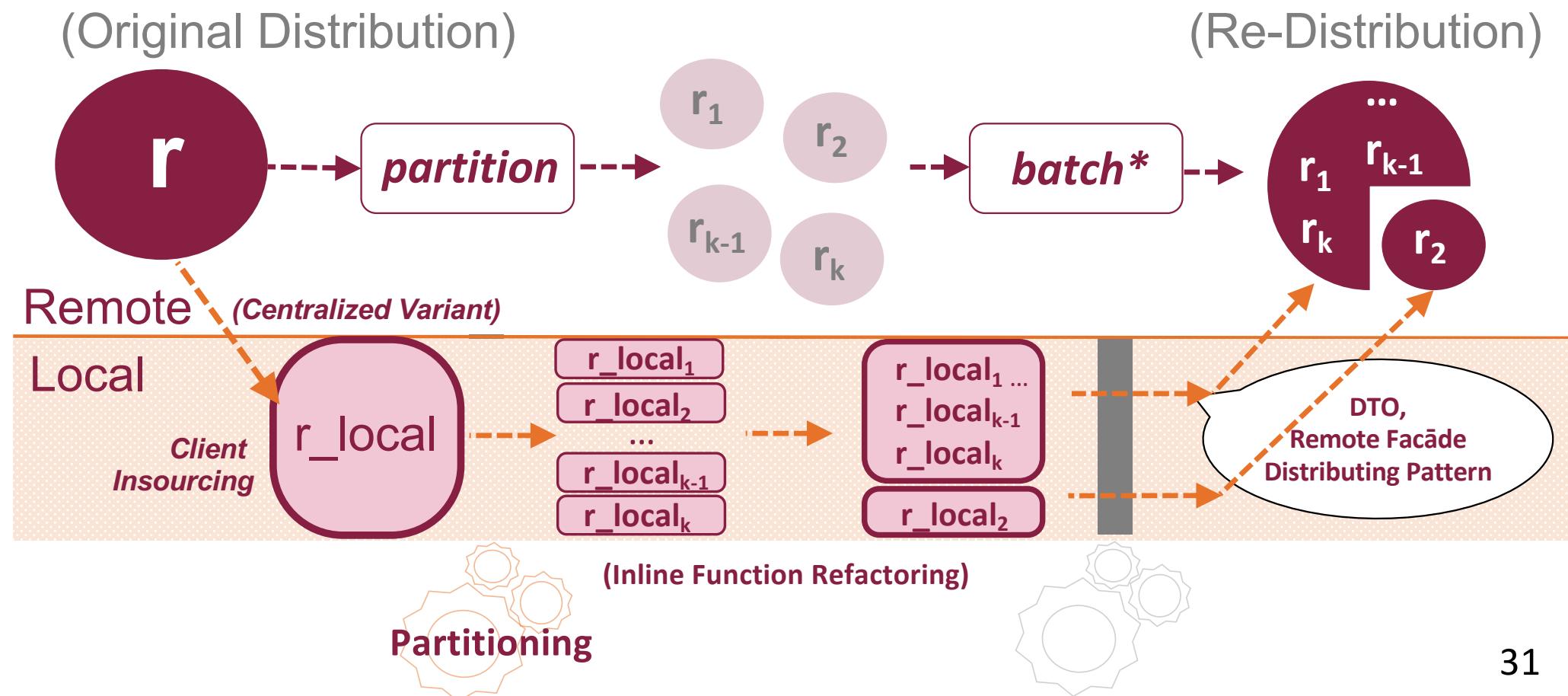
D-Goldilocks: Problem Formulation

- Determine which functional distribution from the client's standpoint would minimize the cost of distributed execution

$$C_{\text{Dist_Exec}}(r) = \alpha \cdot \text{latency}(r) + (1-\alpha) \cdot \sum \text{resource}(r)$$

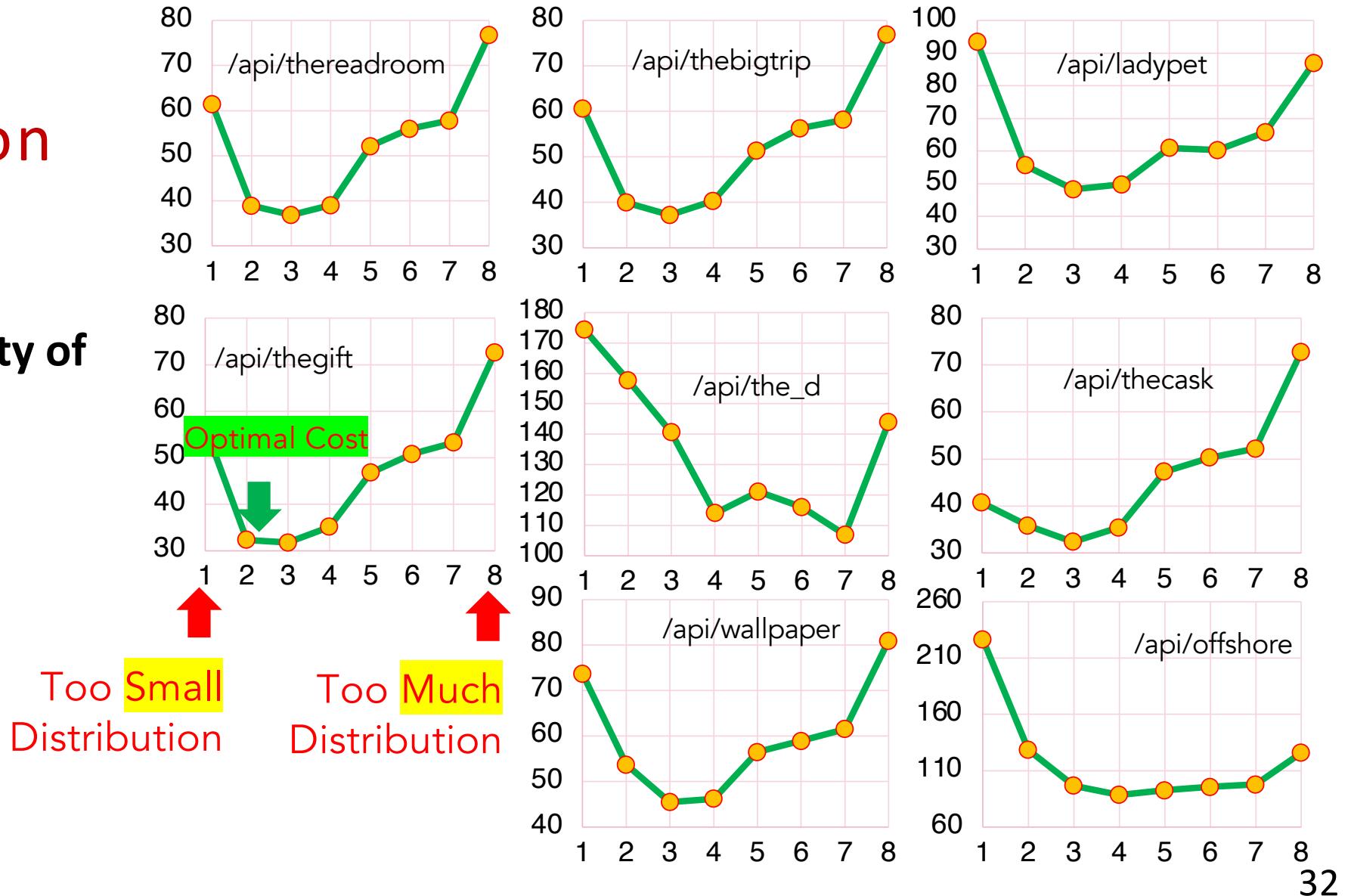
Execution Time (Performance) Consumed Resource (Efficiency)
Scale Parameter

D-Goldilocks's Solution: Insourcing->Partition->Batch Remote Invocation



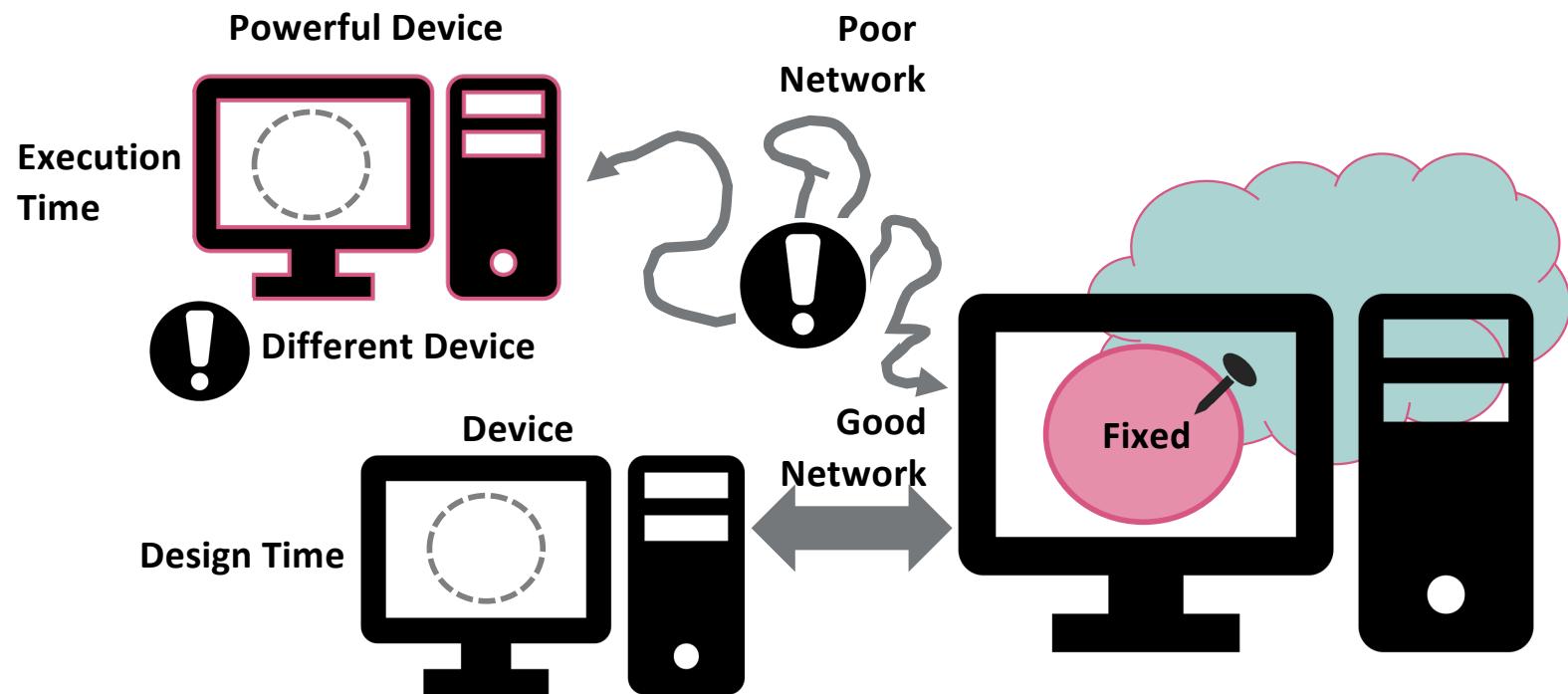
Cost Function

RQ3:—Utility of Cost Model



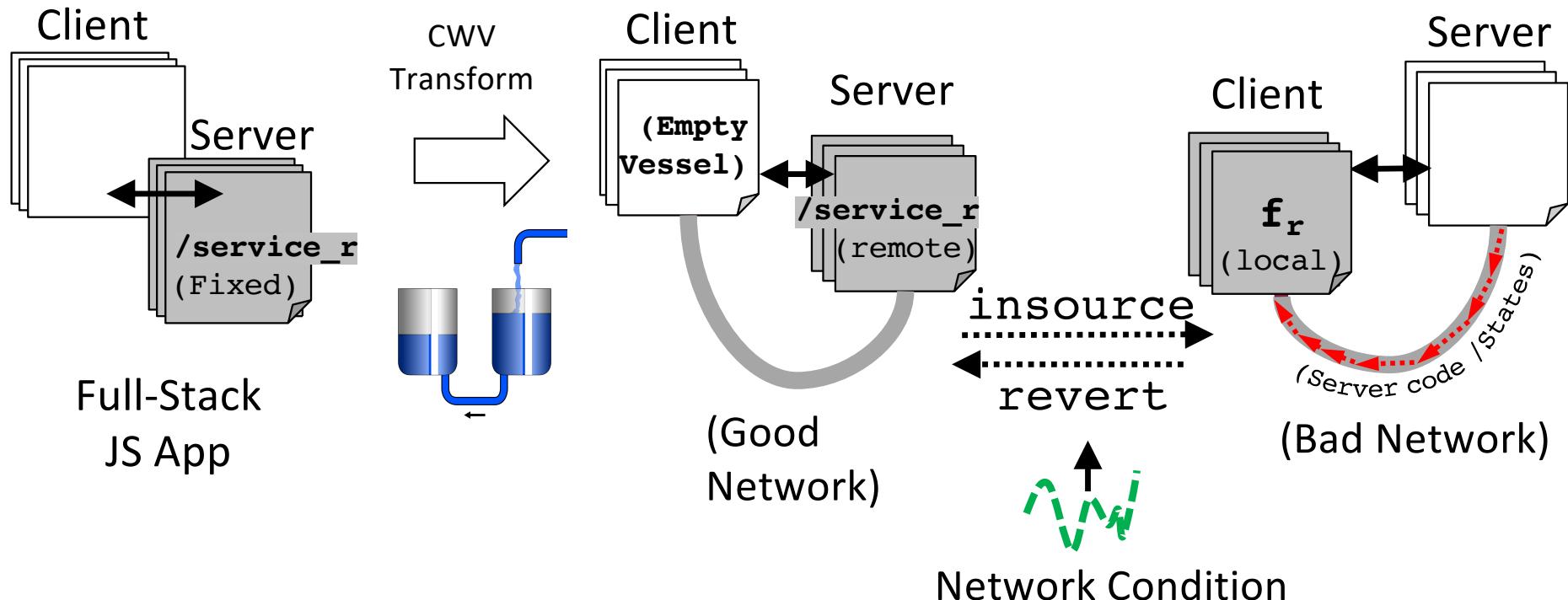
Application #3: *Communicating Web Vessels(CWV)* [ICWE 2021]

- Design and Execution Time Mismatch – Mobile App

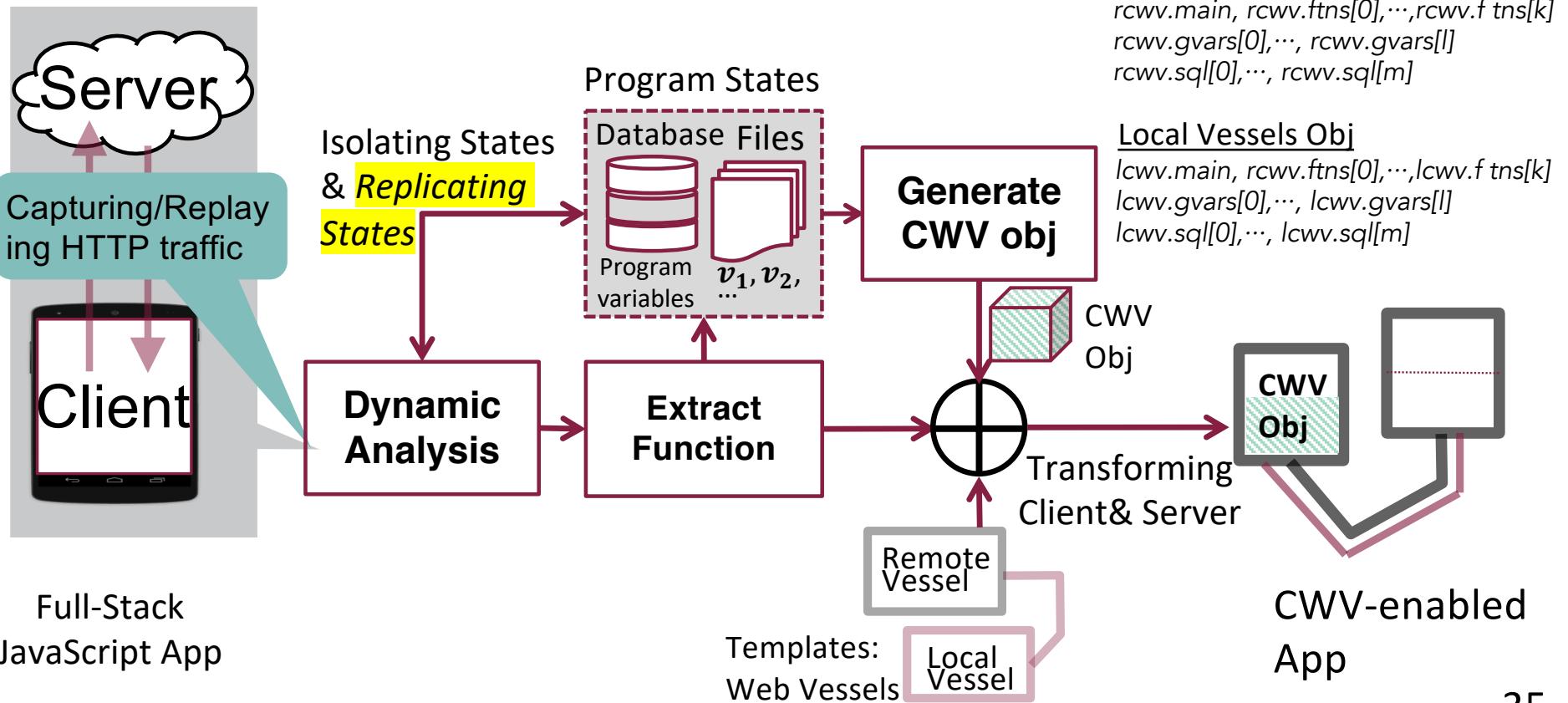


Application #3: *Communicating Web Vessels(CWV)* [ICWE 2021]

- Adaptively Insource or Revert based on Execution Conditions



Application #3: Communicating Web Vessels(CWV)

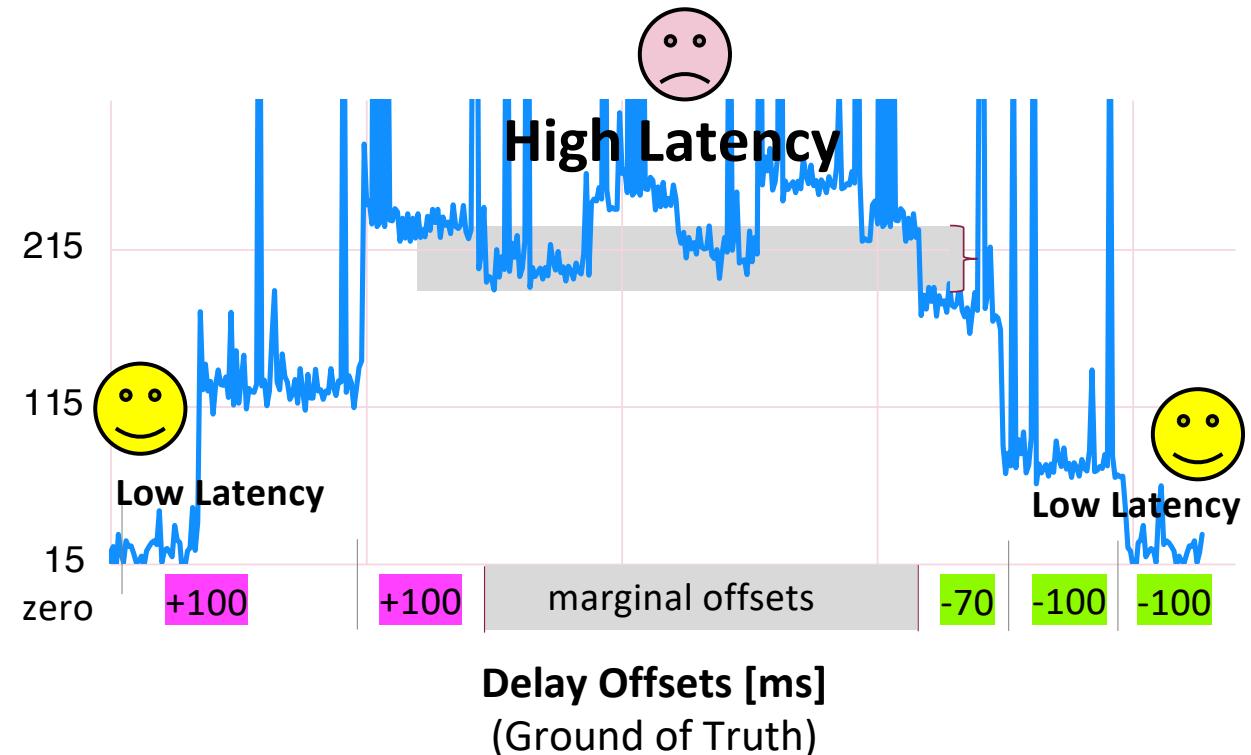


Application #3: Communicating Web Vessels(CWV)

CWV-enabled Client

1. Monitoring Network Condition by **Remote Exec** info.
2. Removing Fluctuations with an Adaptive Filter
3. Determining Switching Points by Remote Exec – Local Exec

$$RT(f_r) = \begin{cases} T_{server}(f_r) + RTT^{net} & \text{Remote Exec.} \\ T_{client}(f_r) & \text{Local Exec.} \end{cases}$$

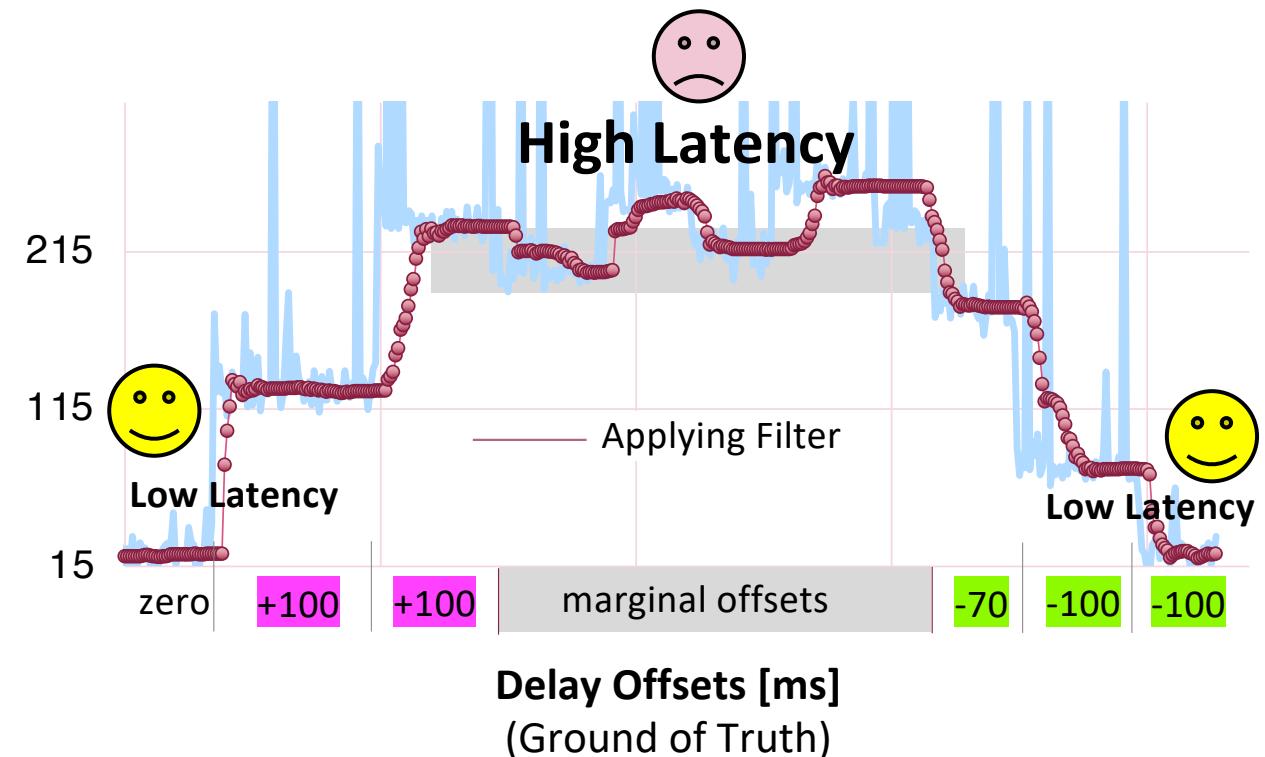


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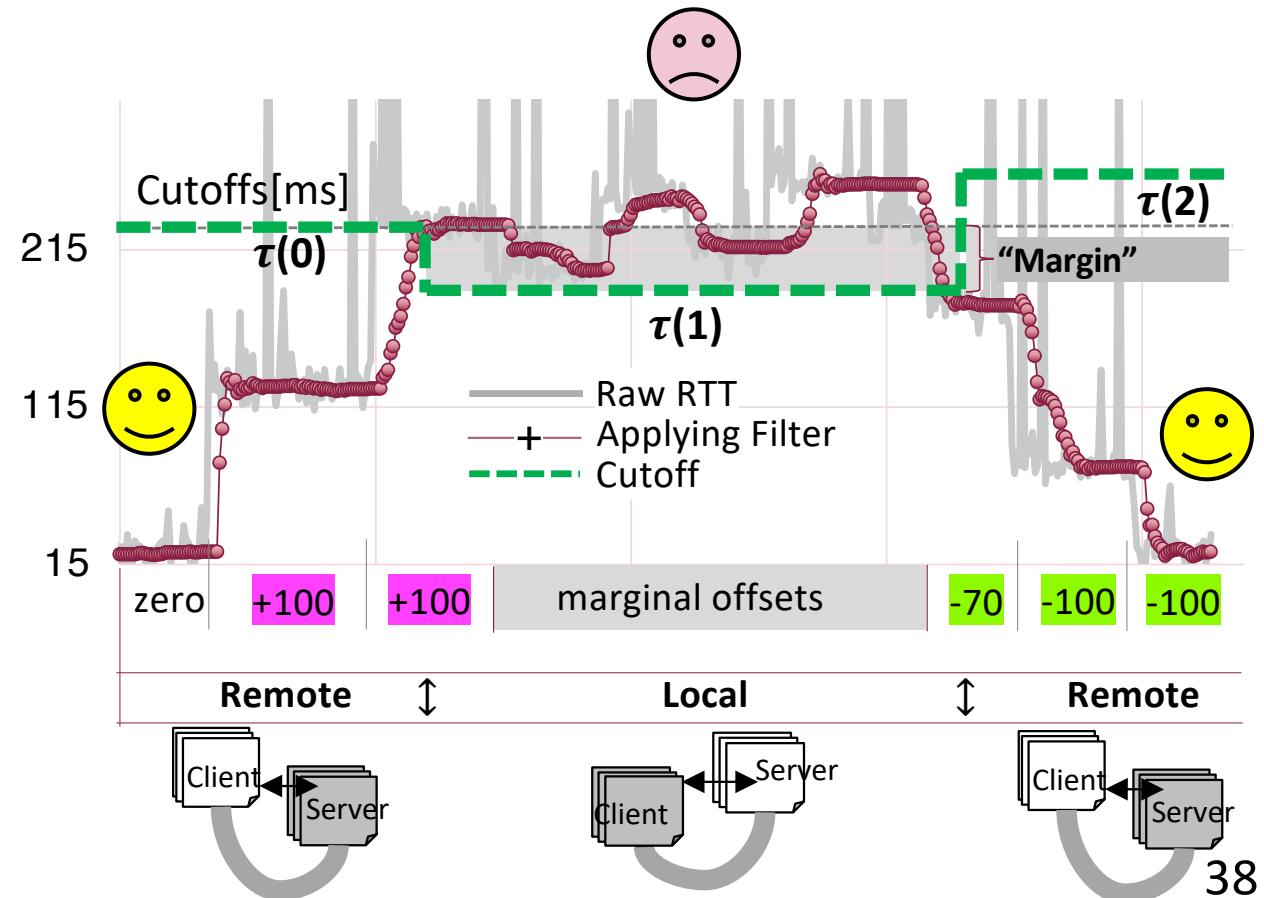


Application #3: Communicating Web Vessels(CWV)

CWV-enabled Client

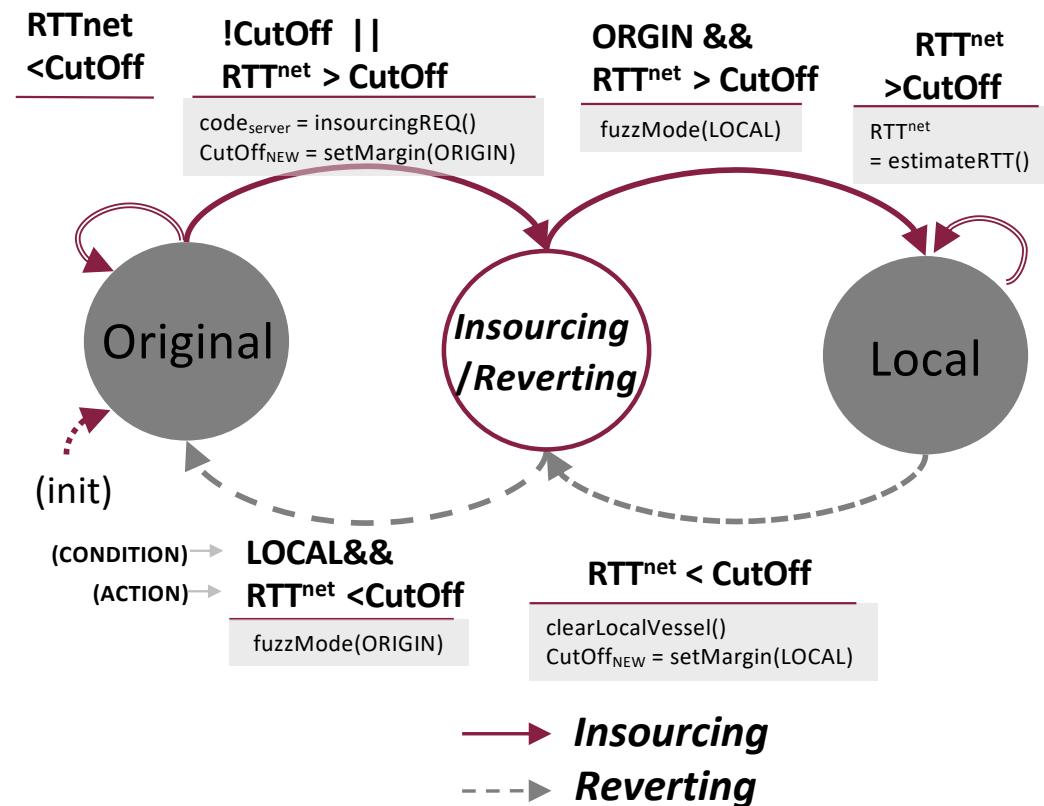
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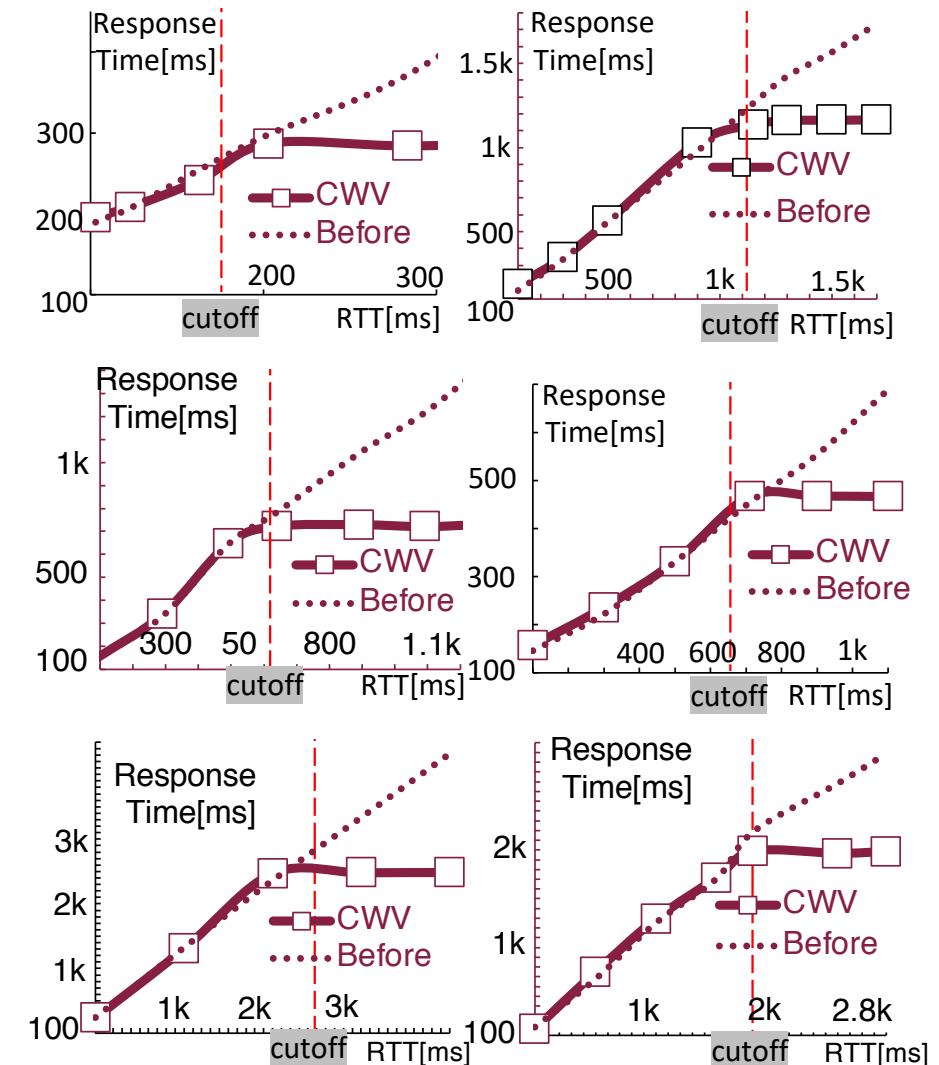
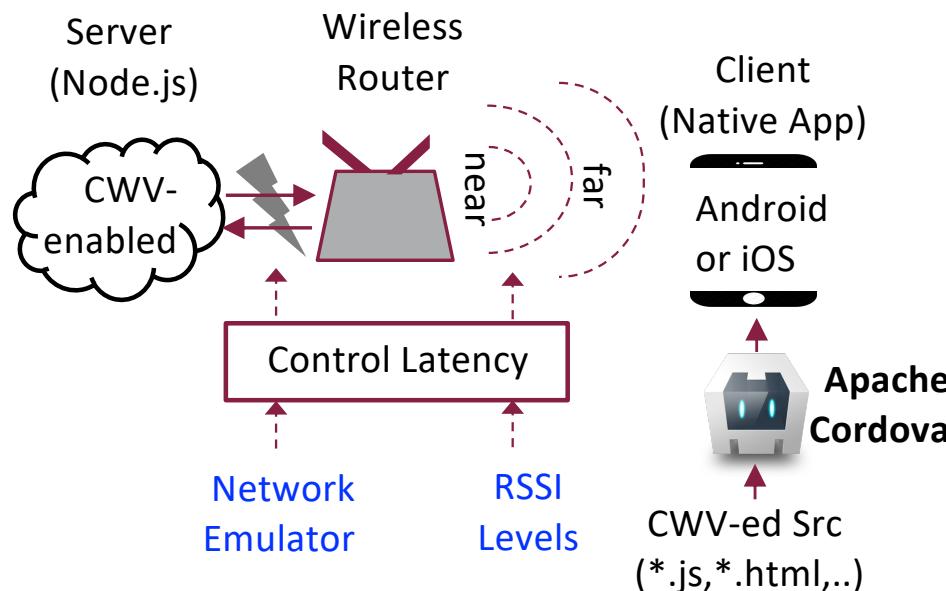
Application #3: Communicating Web Vessels(CWV)

- Implementations Web Vessels
 - Reducing transmitting Overhead
 - Initially Attempting Insourcing remote vessel (rcwv). After that, only changed part is transmitted
 - Ignoring Temporal or Marginal changes via Adaptive Filter and Margin Param
 - Sandboxing the Local Vessels
 - iframe sandbox
 - Lightweight DB for client browser



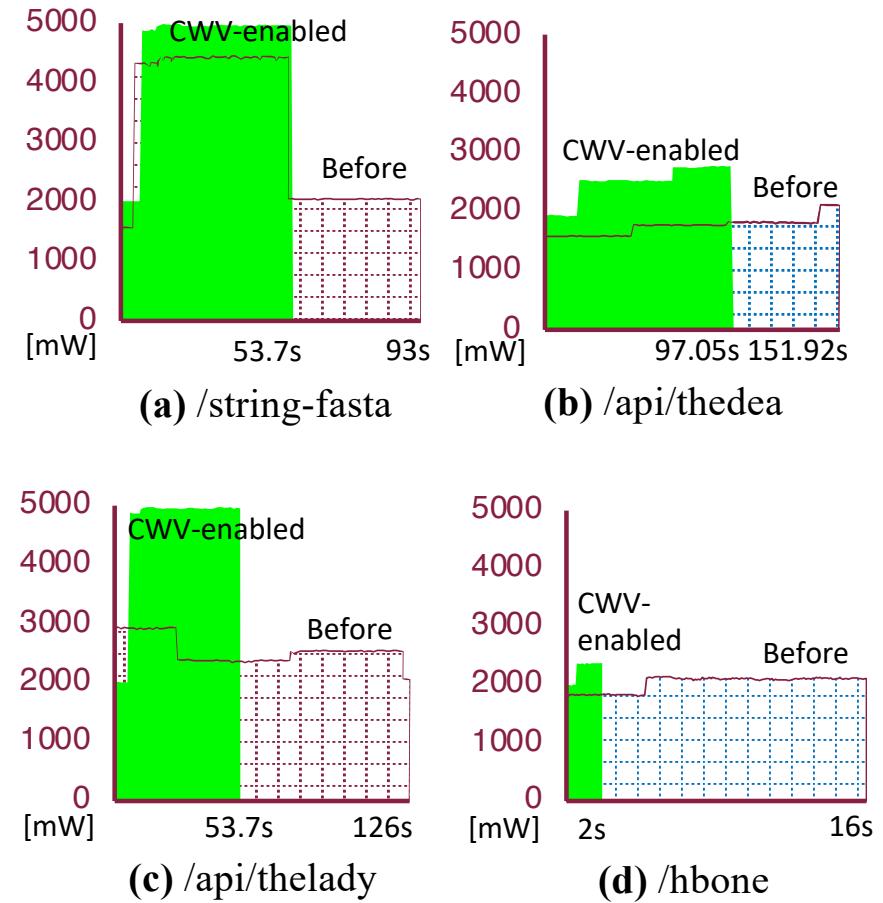
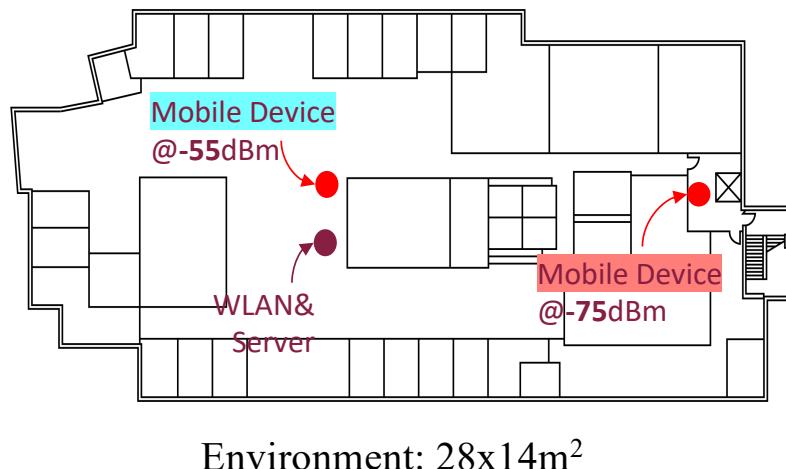
Application #3: CWV

- Response time on different Nets
 - Original versus CWV-enabled apps



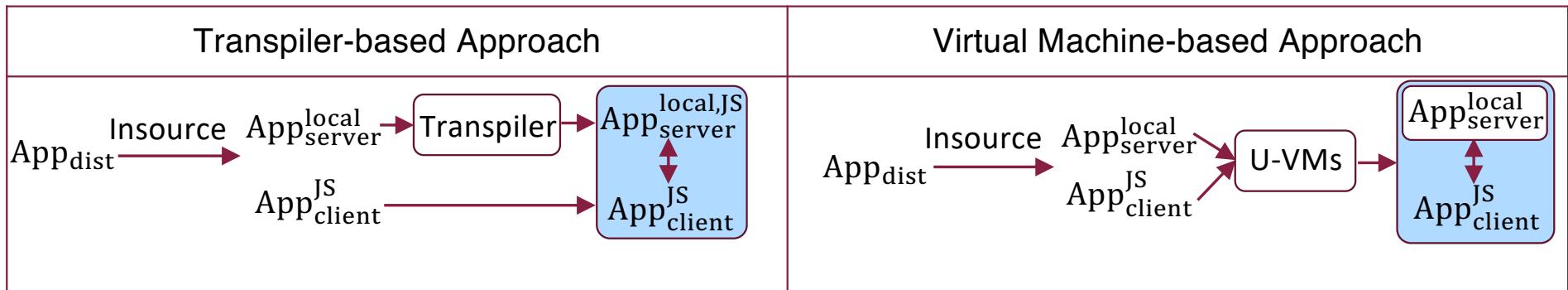
Application #3: CWV

- Energy Consumed under different network conditions
 - Original versus CWV-enabled apps



Future Work Direction

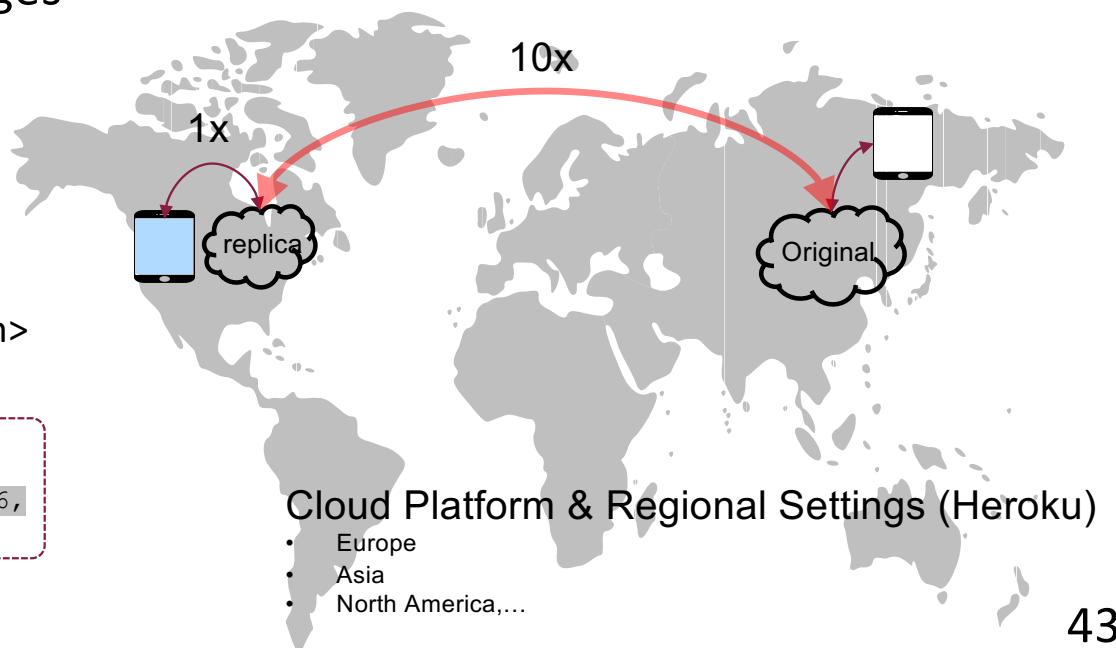
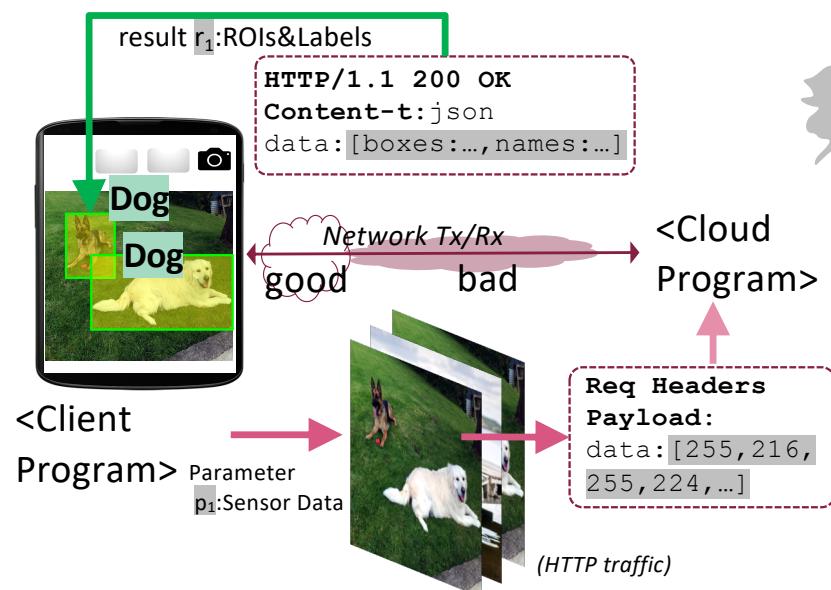
- 1. Transitioning Partial Stack to Full Stack
 - Increasing Applicability of Client Insourcing



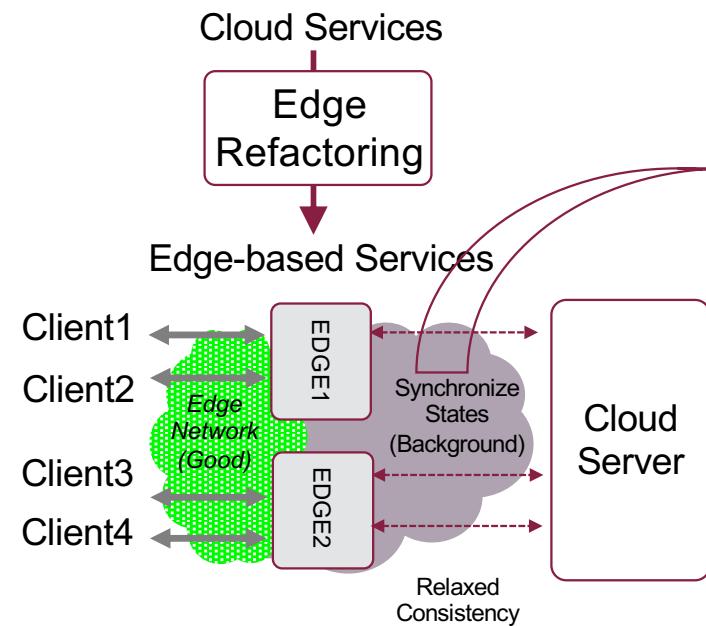
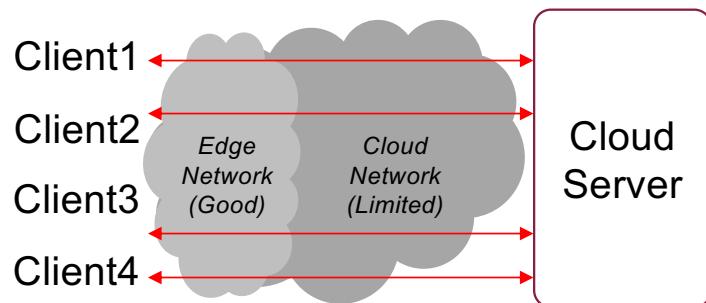
- 2. Edge Refactoring
 - Replicating Cloud Apps for Edge-based Services
 - From Client<->Cloud To Client<->**Edge**<->Cloud architecture
 - Rejected from ICDCS 2021 with 2 Accepts

Future work --Edge Refactoring

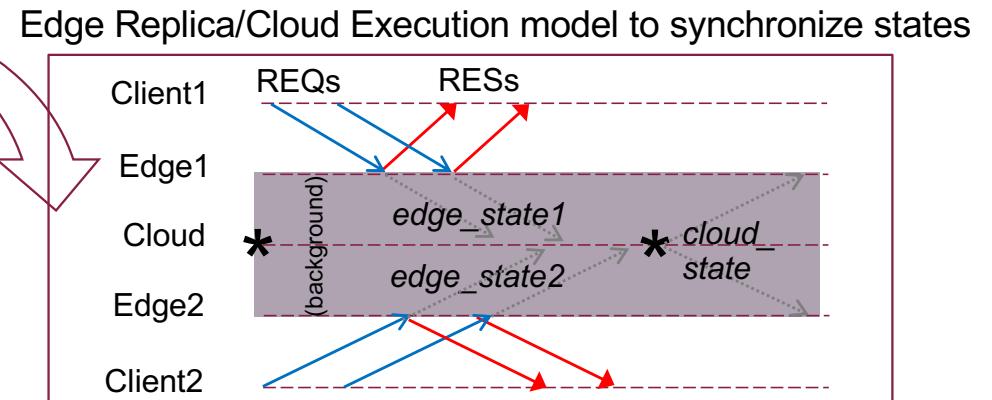
- Locality of Cloud-based services
 - RTT across different continents: one order of magnitude
- The network transmission bottlenecks (Sensor Data Deluge)
 - Negate all performance advantages



Future work ---Edge Refactoring



- 1. Replicating $\{\text{state}_{\text{init}}, \text{ftn}_{\text{init}}\}$ of Cloud Service
- 2. Synchronizing States between Cloud and Edge Replicas
- **RQ1.** Correctness of our Execution Model: proving it with Isabelle HOL framework
- **RQ2.** Performance: Throughput, Latency



Conclusion

- Introduce a new Refactoring: “***Client Insourcing***”
- Demonstrate the value and utility of “***Client Insourcing***”
 - **Saving Effort** for Programmer to Analyze and Modify Distributed Apps
 - **Optimizing** Distributed Apps
 - Granularity, Performance, Efficiency, Response Time
 - **Evolving/Maintaining** Distributed Apps
 - *Adaptive*: CW-Vessels, D-Goldilocks
 - *Perfective*: Automated Sandboxing, D-Goldilocks
 - *Corrective*: Catch & Release

Q&A and Thanks

[Dissertation]

The Client Insourcing Refactoring to Facilitate the Re-engineering of Web-Based Applications

- Introduction
- Background
- *Chapter 1. Client Insourcing*
- *Chapter 2. D-Goldilocks*
- *Chapter 3. Catch & Release*
- *Chapter 4. Comm. Web Vessels*
- Related Work
- Future Work
- Conclusion

No.	Paper	Conference	Area	
1.	Client Insourcing	Web Conference 2020 (19%, 217/1129)	Web Engineering	1 st Author/2
2.	D-Goldilocks	SANER 2020 (21%, 42/199)	Software Engineering	1 st Author/2
3.	Catch & Release (CanDoR)	ICWE 2019 (25%, 26/106)	Web Engineering	1 st Author/2
4.	Comm. Web Vessels	ICWE 2021 (22%, 25/118)	Web Engineering	1 st Author/2
5.	Doctoral Symposium	Paper1	Web Conference 2020	Web Engineering 1 st Author/1
6.		Paper2	ICWE 2019	Web Engineering 1 st Author/1
7.	Project1	Paper1	MobileSoft 2018 (Nominated for the Best Paper)	Software Engineering 1 st Author/3
8.	Project2	Paper1	GPCE 2018	Software Engineering 2 nd Author/3
9.		Paper2	Journal of Computer Lang (Nominated for the Best Paper)	Software Engineering 2 nd Author/3

Appendix