

# Lecture 27 – Course Review

## COSE212: Programming Languages

Jihyeok Park



2025 Fall

To learn **essential concepts** of **programming languages**

- Why? After this course, you will be able to:
  - **learn new programming languages** quickly.
  - **evaluate** and pick the best language for a given task.
  - **design** your own **specialized languages** for specific tasks.
- How? You will learn how to:
  - **design** programming languages in a **mathematical** way.
  - **implement** their **interpreters** using **Scala**.

# Summary

(Part 1)  
Untyped Languages

(Part 2)  
Typed Languages

Arithmetic  
Expressions

**AE**  
(Lecture 2 & 3)

# Summary

(Part 1)  
Untyped Languages

(Part 2)  
Typed Languages

Arithmetic  
Expressions

**AE**  
(Lecture 2 & 3)



**VAE**  
(Lecture 4 & 5)

Identifiers

# Summary

(Part 1)  
Untyped Languages

(Part 2)  
Typed Languages

Arithmetic  
Expressions

**AE**  
(Lecture 2 & 3)



**VAE**

(Lecture 4 & 5)

Identifiers

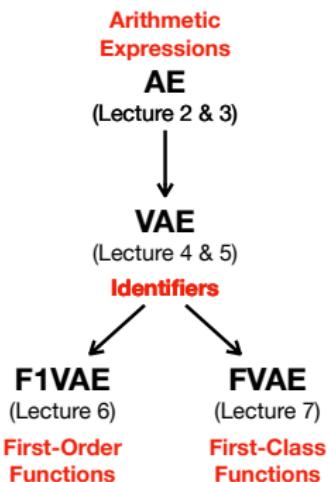
**F1VAE**  
(Lecture 6)

First-Order  
Functions

# Summary

## (Part 1) Untyped Languages

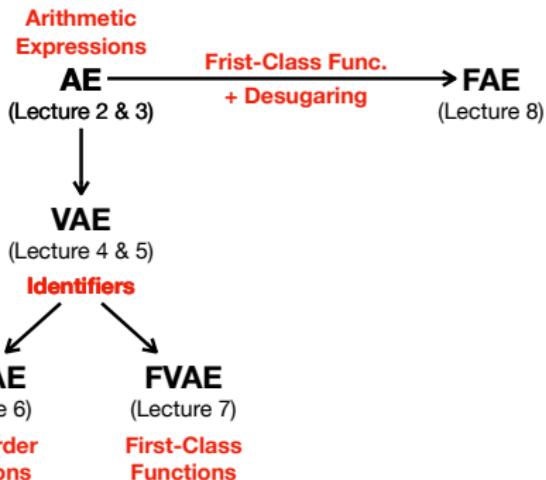
## (Part 2) Typed Languages



# Summary

(Part 1)  
Untyped Languages

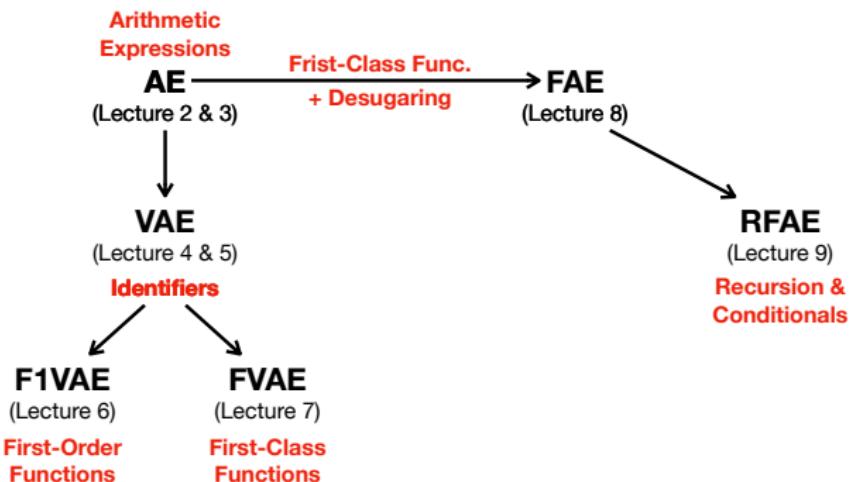
(Part 2)  
Typed Languages



# Summary

## (Part 1) Untyped Languages

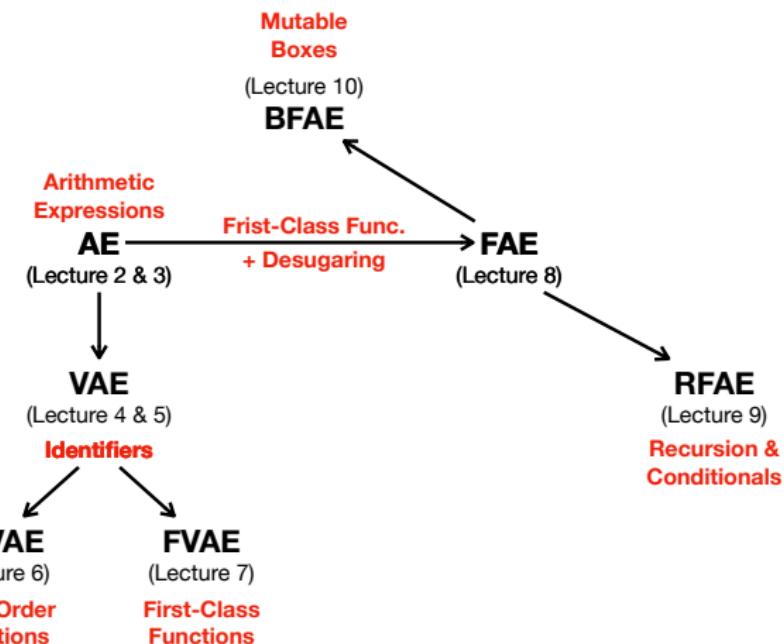
## (Part 2) Typed Languages



# Summary

## (Part 1) Untyped Languages

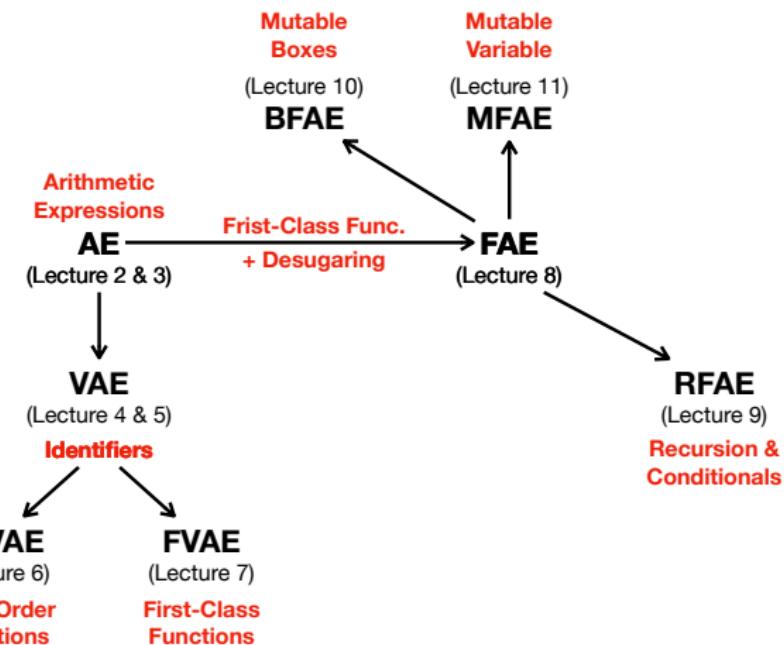
## (Part 2) Typed Languages



# Summary

## (Part 1) Untyped Languages

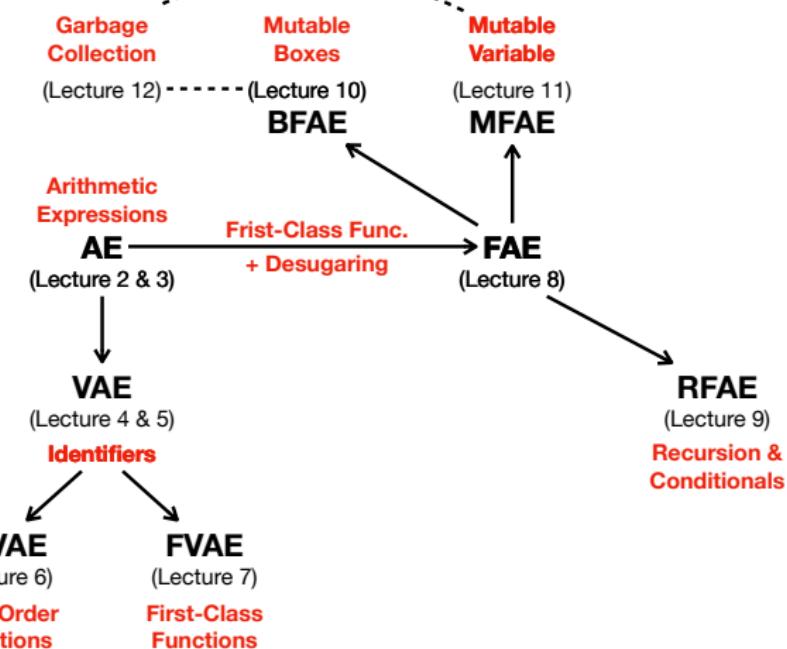
## (Part 2) Typed Languages



# Summary

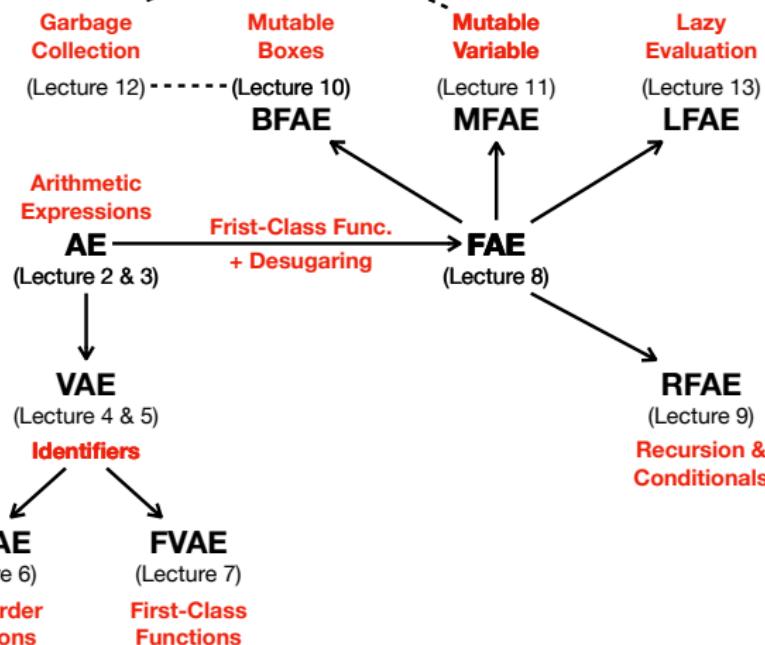
## (Part 1) Untyped Languages

## (Part 2) Typed Languages



# Summary

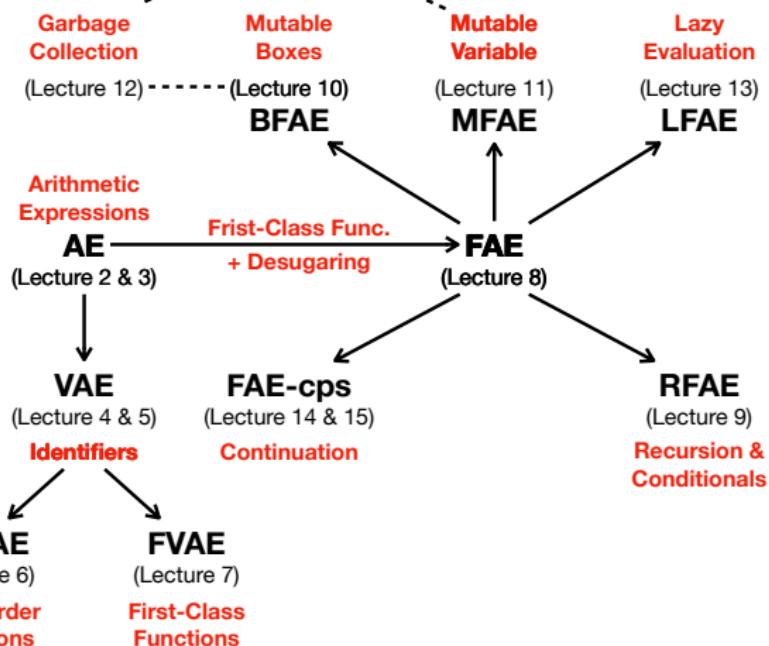
## (Part 1) Untyped Languages



## (Part 2) Typed Languages

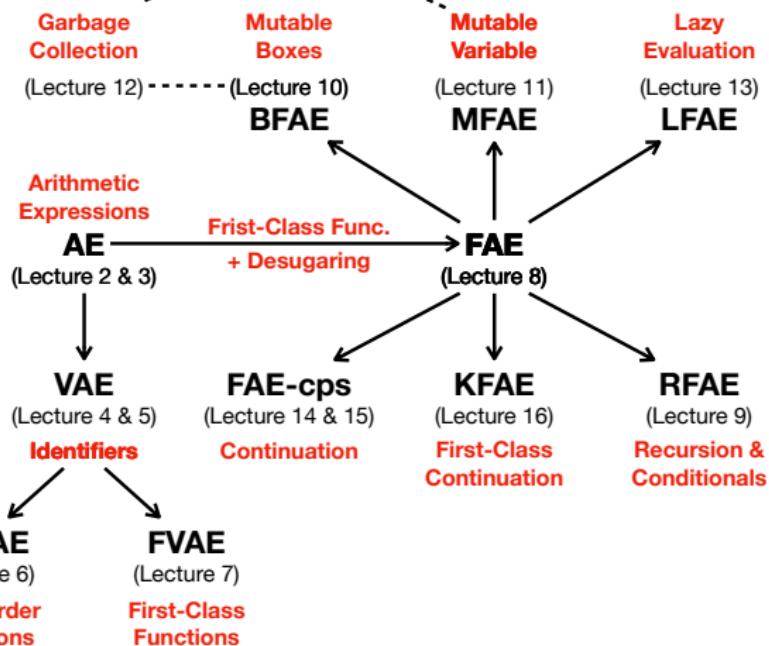
# Summary

## (Part 1) Untyped Languages



## (Part 2) Typed Languages

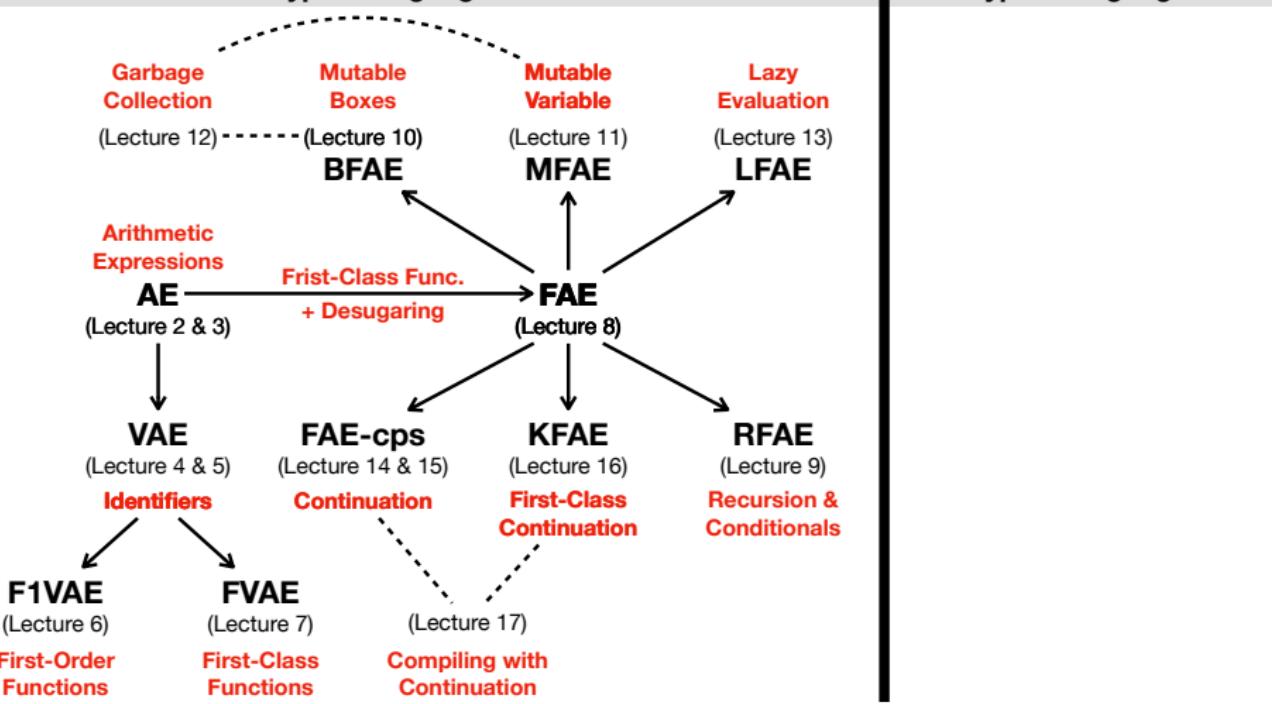
**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages



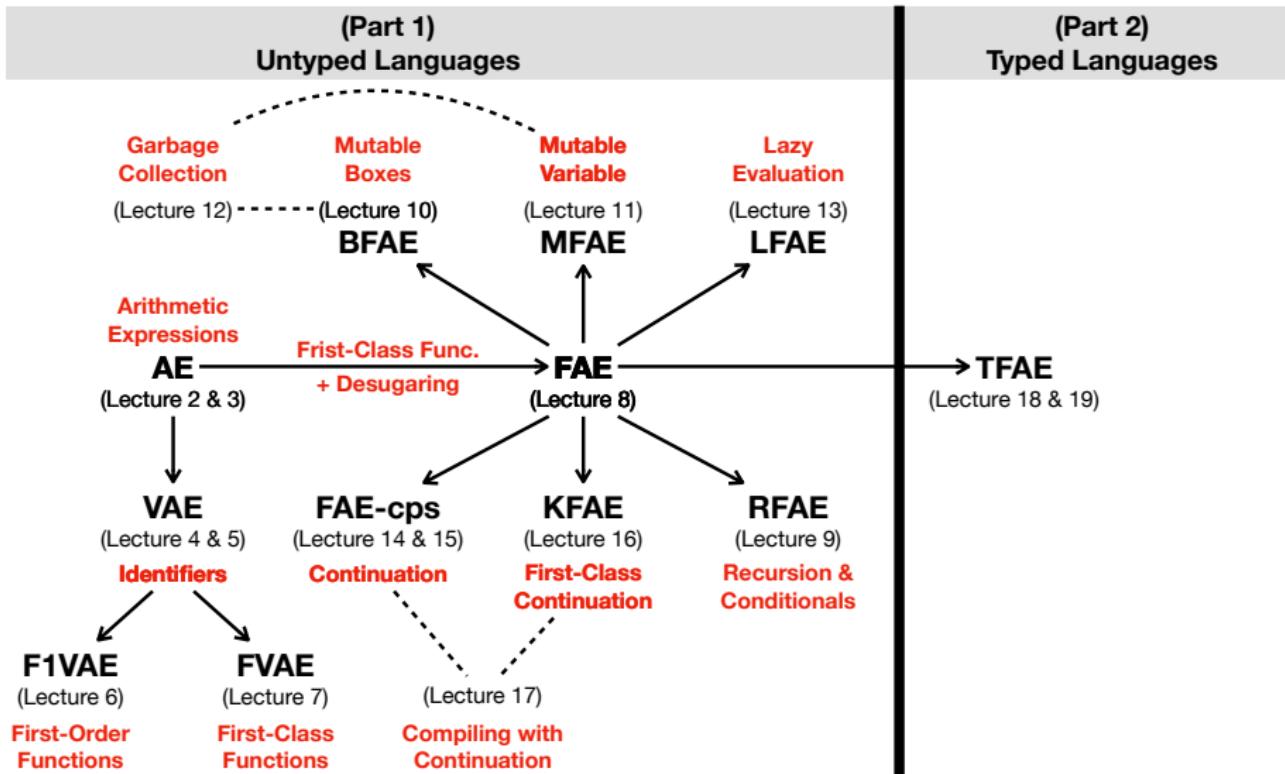
**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages

**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages

**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages

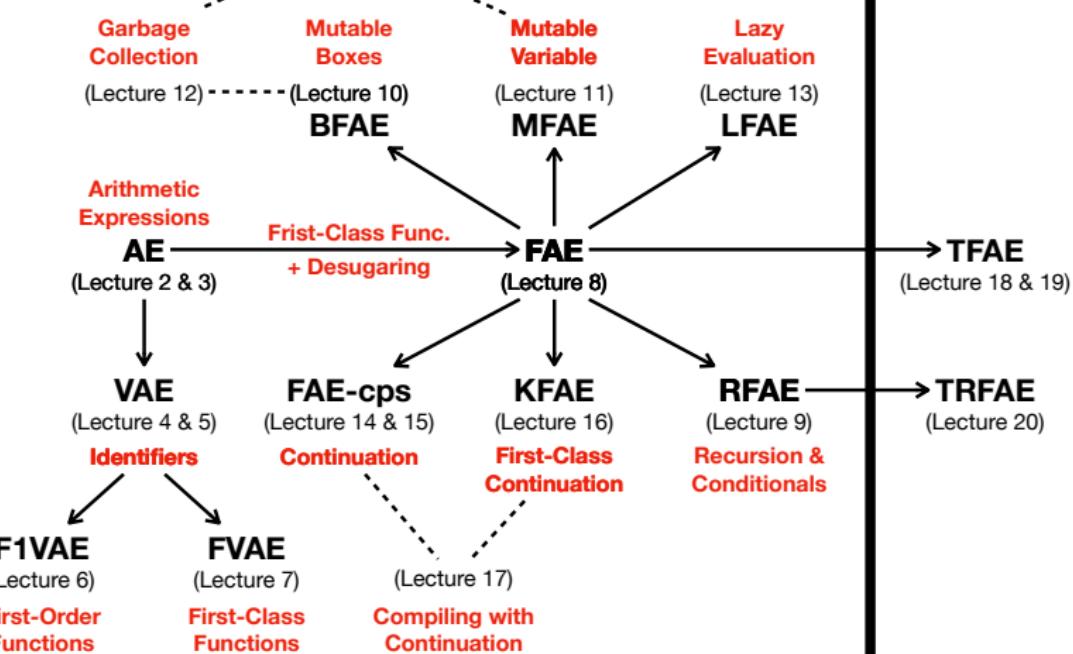


# Summary



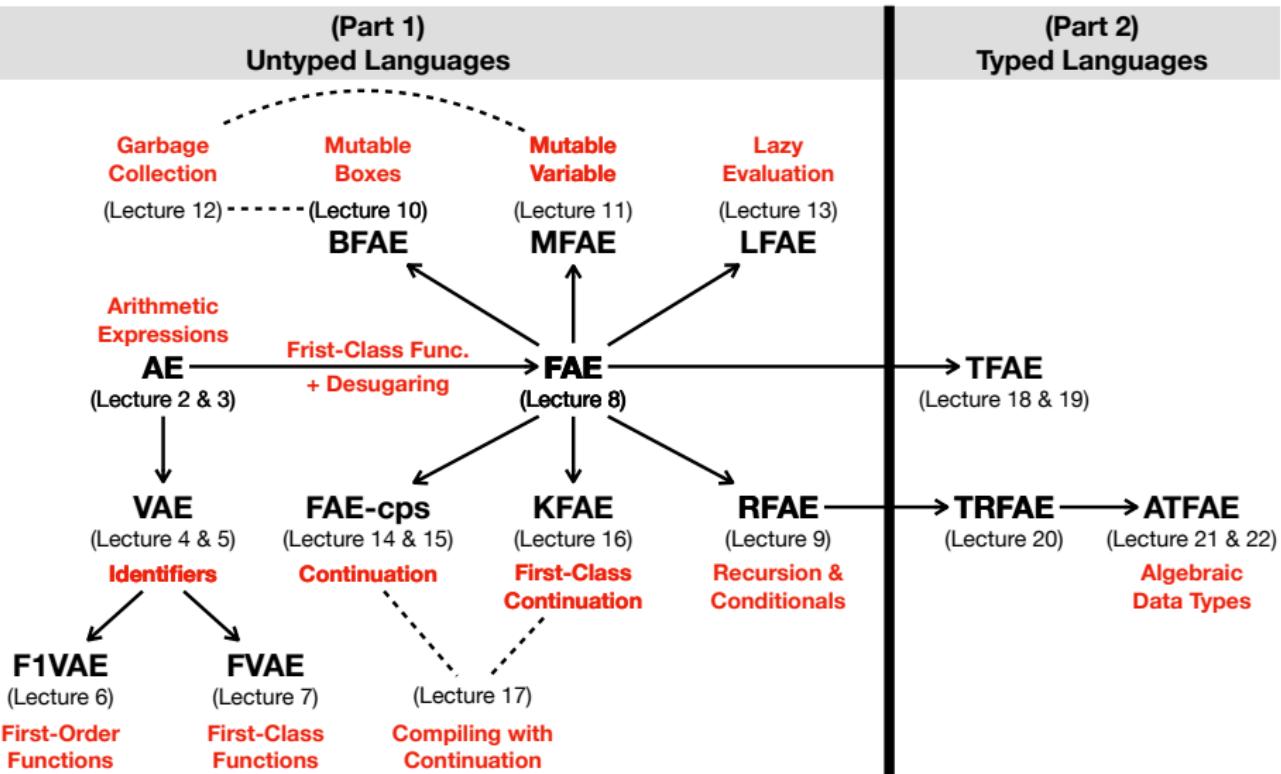
**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages

**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages

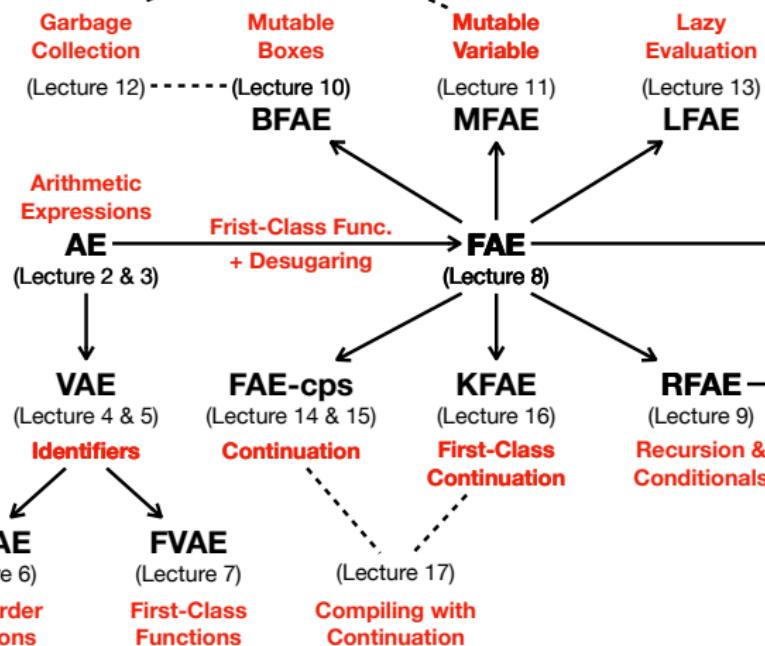


**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages

**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages

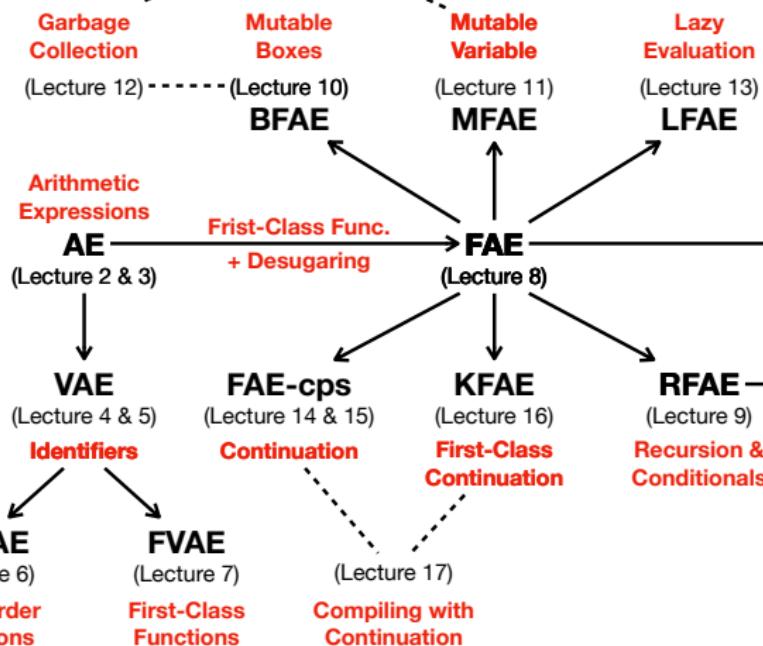


**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages



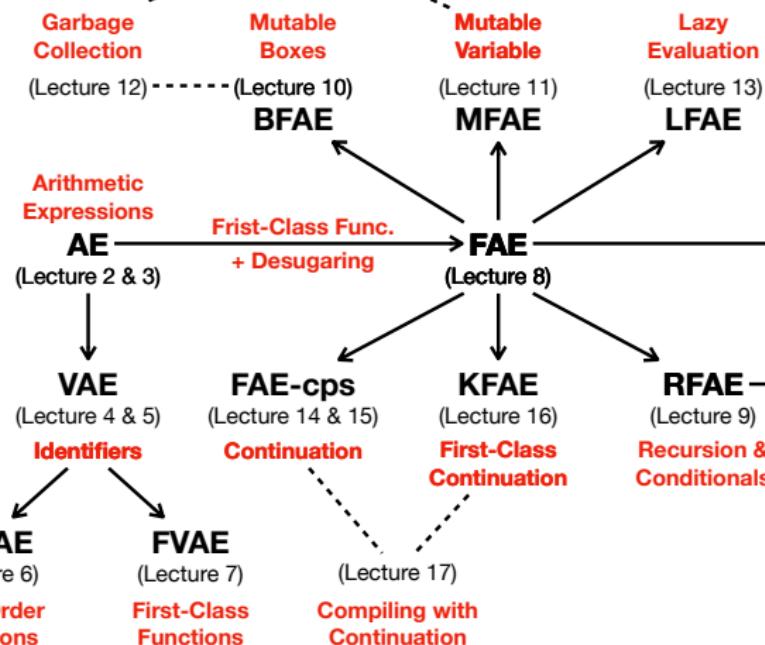
**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages

**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages

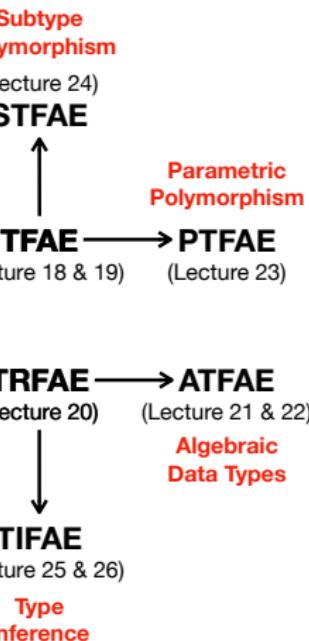


**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages

**(Part 1)**  
Untyped Languages



**(Part 2)**  
Typed Languages



A deeper understanding of programming languages can help you in:

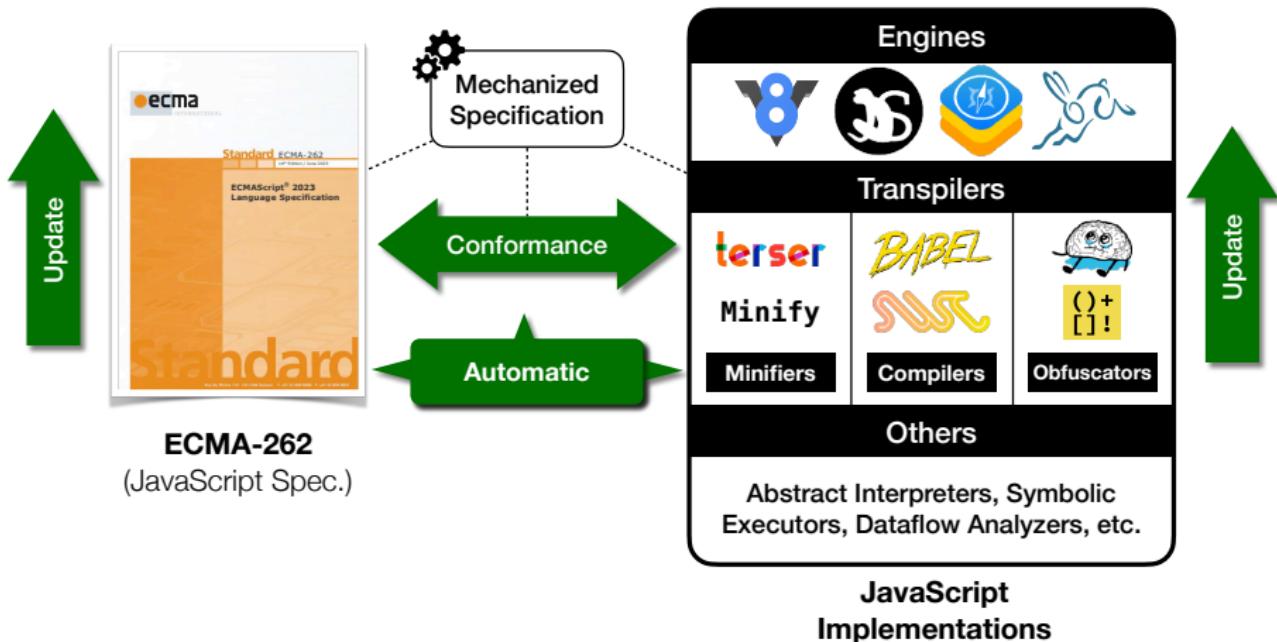
- Static/Dynamic Analysis
- Vulnerability Detection
- Automated Testing
- Program Synthesis
- Explainable AI
- etc.

In the rest of this lecture, I will introduce some of the applications developed in our **programming languages research group (PLRG)**:

<https://plrg.korea.ac.kr>

# Application 1 – Mechanized Specification

ECMA-262 is the official specification of JavaScript written in English.<sup>1</sup>  
ESMeta is a **mechanized** version of ECMA-262 developed by our lab.<sup>2</sup>

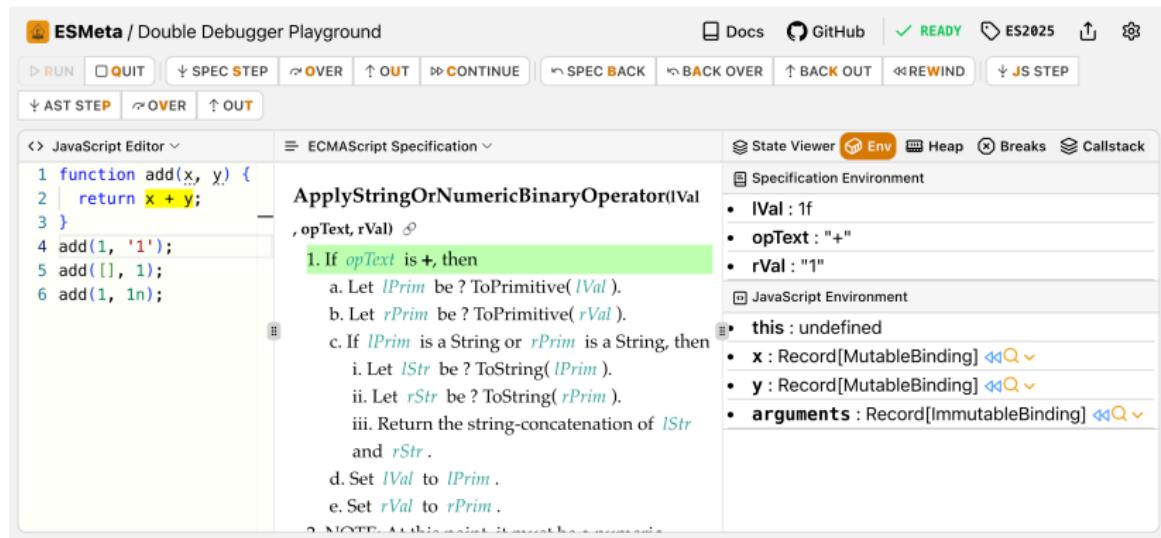


<sup>1</sup><https://tc39.es/ecma262/2025/multipage/>

<sup>2</sup><https://github.com/es-meta/esmeta>

# Application 2 – Double Debugger

We can **visualize** the execution of JavaScript programs based on the mechanized specification to help **understand/debug** complex features.<sup>3</sup>



The screenshot shows the ESMeta Double Debugger Playground interface. On the left is a "JavaScript Editor" containing the following code:

```
1 function add(x, y) {  
2 |   return x + y;  
3 }  
4 add(1, '1');  
5 add([], 1);  
6 add(1, 1n);
```

In the middle is the "ECMAScript Specification" viewer, which is currently viewing the `ApplyStringOrNumericBinaryOperator` rule. It shows the following steps:

- If `opText` is `+`, then
  - Let `lPrim` be `ToPrimitive(lVal)`.
  - Let `rPrim` be `ToPrimitive(rVal)`.
  - If `lPrim` is a String or `rPrim` is a String, then
    - Let `lStr` be `ToString(lPrim)`.
    - Let `rStr` be `ToString(rPrim)`.
    - Return the string-concatenation of `lStr` and `rStr`.
  - Set `lVal` to `lPrim`.
  - Set `rVal` to `rPrim`.

On the right is the "State Viewer" showing the "Specification Environment" and "JavaScript Environment".

Specification Environment:

- `lVal : 1f`
- `opText : "+"`
- `rVal : "1"`

JavaScript Environment:

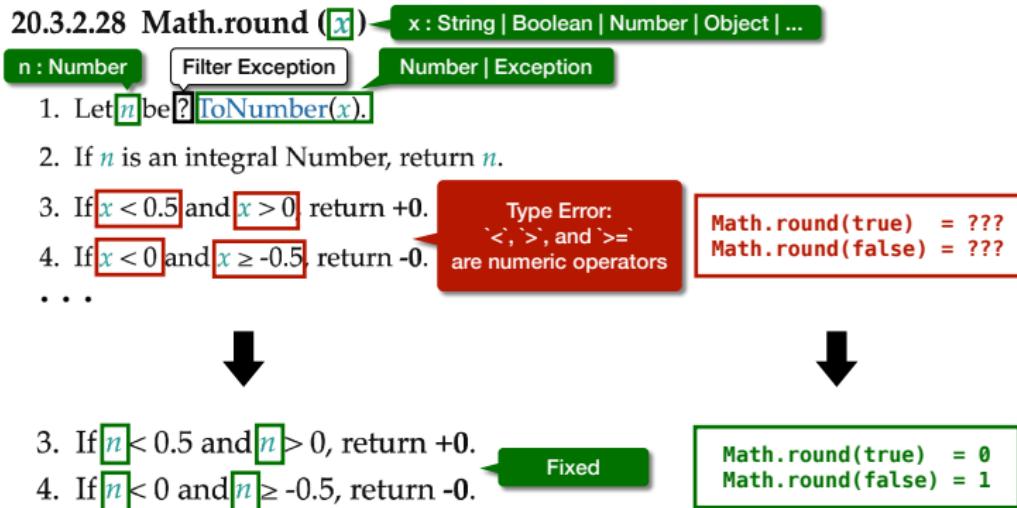
- `this : undefined`
- `x : Record[MutableBinding] ↵Q ↵Q`
- `y : Record[MutableBinding] ↵Q ↵Q`
- `arguments : Record[ImmutableBinding] ↵Q ↵Q`

[FSE'25 Demo] M. Choe\*, K. Song\*, H. Kim, and J. Park, “JSSpecVis: A JavaScript Language Specification Visualization Tool”

<sup>3</sup><https://es-meta.github.io/playground/>

# Application 3 – Type Analysis

We can detect **specification errors** using **type analysis** based on the mechanized specification. It is officially used in language design process.<sup>4</sup>



[ASE'21] J. Park, S. An, W. Shin, Y. Sim, and S. Ryu, “JSTAR: JavaScript Specification Type Analyzer using Refinement”

<sup>4</sup><https://github.com/tc39/ecma262/actions/workflows/esmeta-typecheck.yml>

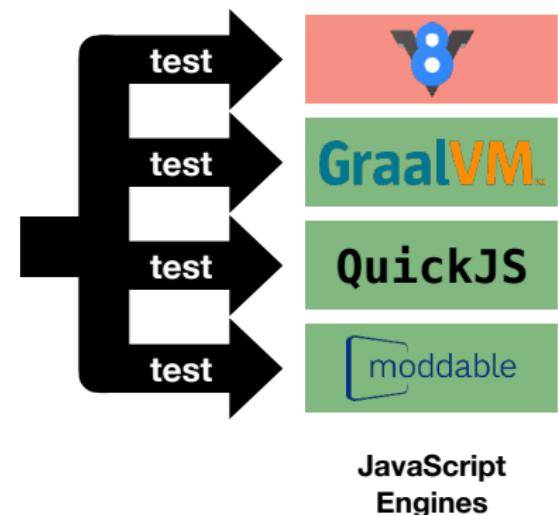
# Application 4 – Program Synthesis

We can **synthesize JS programs** with assertions from the mechanized specification to **test real-world JS interpreters** (e.g., V8 for Chrome).



ECMA-262  
(JavaScript Spec.)

Synthesize → Test



[PLDI'23] J. Park, D. Youn, K. Lee, and S. Ryu, “Feature-Sensitive Coverage for Conformance Testing of Programming Language Implementations”

## Application 4 – Program Synthesis



For example, we found a bug in the SpiderMonkey JavaScript engine (v107.0b4) used in Firefox.<sup>5</sup>

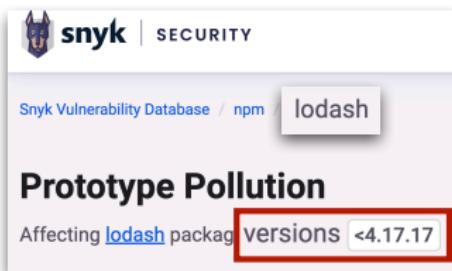
```
var x = (async function () {})();  
// Assertions  
...  
$assert.sameValue(Object.getPrototypeOf(x), Promise.prototype);  
$assert.sameValue(Object.isExtensible(x), true);  
$assert.notCallable(x);  
$assert.notConstructable(x);  
...
```

While it should be terminated normally, SpiderMonkey engine throws a run-time `TypeError` when executing this program.

<sup>5</sup>[https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show\\_bug.cgi?id=1799288](https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=1799288)

# Application 5 – Vulnerability Detection

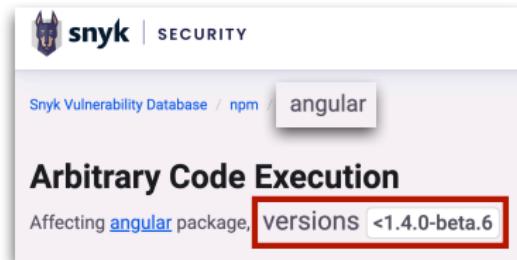
Detecting vulnerable JS libraries on the web is important for web security.



Snyk Vulnerability Database / npm / lodash

## Prototype Pollution

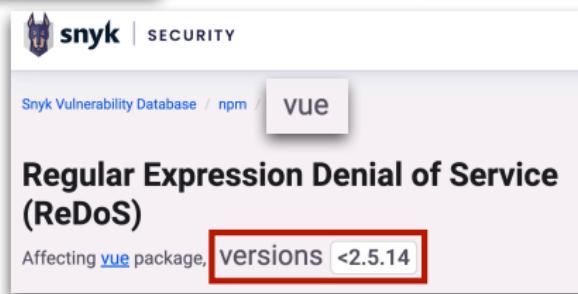
Affecting [lodash](#) package, versions <4.17.17



Snyk Vulnerability Database / npm / angular

## Arbitrary Code Execution

Affecting [angular](#) package, versions <1.4.0-beta.6



Snyk Vulnerability Database / npm / vue

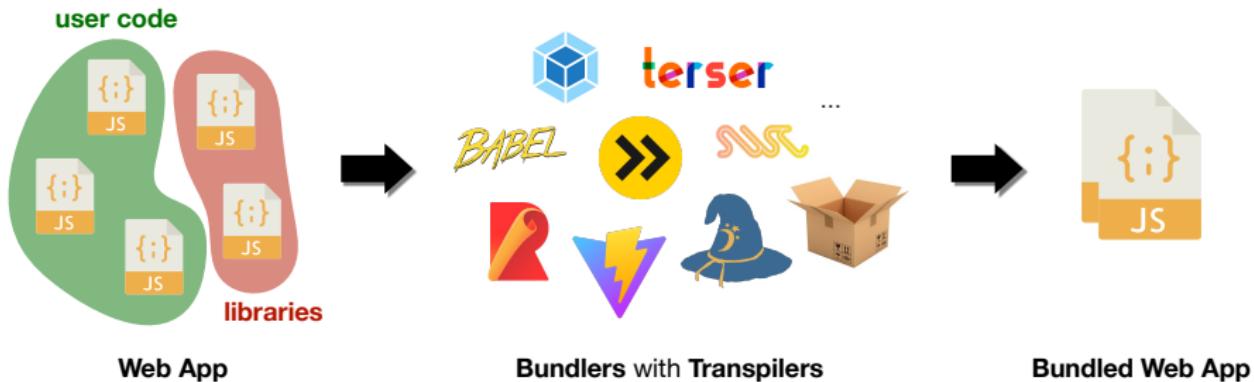
## Regular Expression Denial of Service (ReDoS)

Affecting [vue](#) package, versions <2.5.14

# Application 5 – Vulnerability Detection

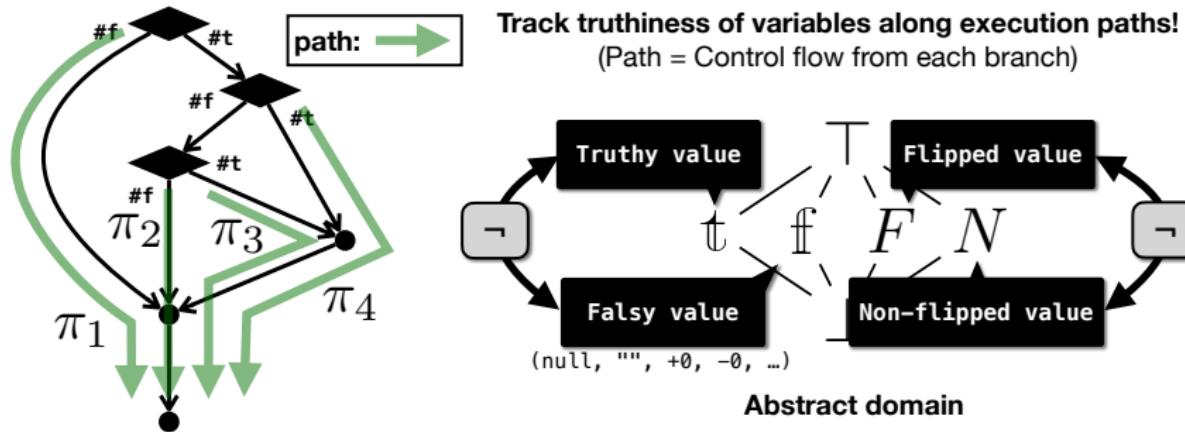
However, it is challenging to detect JS libraries accurately because:

- Bundlers **modify** and **compress** **user code** and **libraries** together using diverse **transpilers**
- It makes **difficult to detect libraries** in transpiled code in web applications



# Application 5 – Vulnerability Detection

We can accurately detect vulnerable JS libraries on web using property-order graphs extracted through **static analysis** techniques.



We are recruiting motivated students who are interested in this topic!

[ASE'25] S. Kim\*, S. Park\*, and J. Park, “Debun: Detecting Bundled JavaScript Libraries on Web using Property-Order Graphs”

- **Date:** 18:30 – 21:00 (150 min.), December 17 (Wed.).
- **Location:** B102, IT & General Education Center (정운오IT교양관)
- **Coverage:** Lectures 14 – 26
- **Format:** closed book and closed notes
  - Fill-in-the-blank questions about the PL concepts.
  - Write the evaluation results of given expressions.
  - Draw derivation trees of given expressions.
  - Define the syntax or semantics of extended language features.
  - Define typing rules for the given language features.
  - etc.
- Note that there is **no class** on **December 15 (Mon.)**.

- I hope you enjoyed the class!

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<https://plrg.korea.ac.kr>