

# Performance Issues and Optimizations in JavaScript: An Empirical Study

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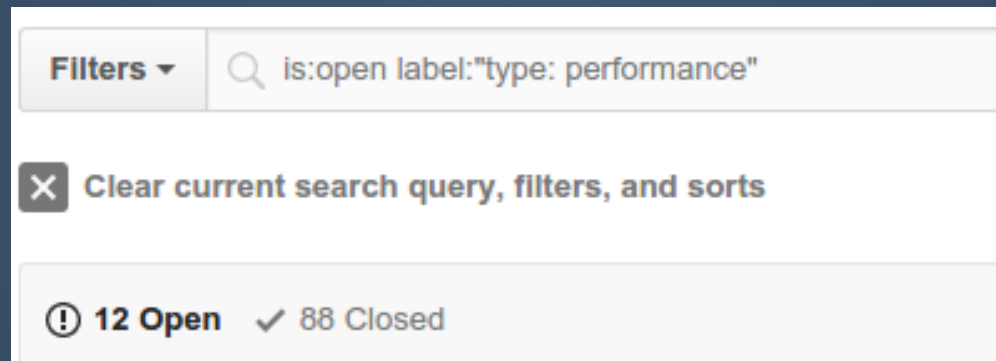
JavaScript  
is slow!

JavaScript  
is ~~slow~~!  
fast



# Why Do Developers Optimize JavaScript?

- Still possible to write slow code



- Compiler optimizations are limited
- Deopts and bailouts

This Talk: Empirical study  
of performance issues and  
optimizations in JavaScript

# Contributions

Better understanding of  
performance issues in JavaScript

Set of reproducible  
performance problems [1]

[1] <https://github.com/marijaselakovic/JavaScriptIssuesStudy>

# Who Benefits From This Study?



Application  
developers



Developers of  
program analyses



Developers of  
JS engines

# Motivating Example

Iterates over all  
properties of *arg*

```
for (var prop in arg) {  
  if (arg.hasOwnProperty(prop)) {  
    .....  
  }  
}
```

Provides enumerable  
properties of *arg*

```
var updates = Object.keys(arg);  
for (var i=0, l=updates.length; i<l; i++) {  
  var prop = updates[i];  
  .....  
}
```

Ember.js pull request 11338



# Methodology

## Subject programs

- 16 popular JavaScript projects
- High number of pull requests

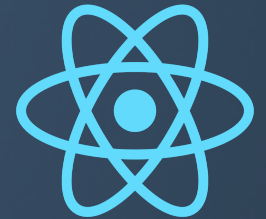


jQuery



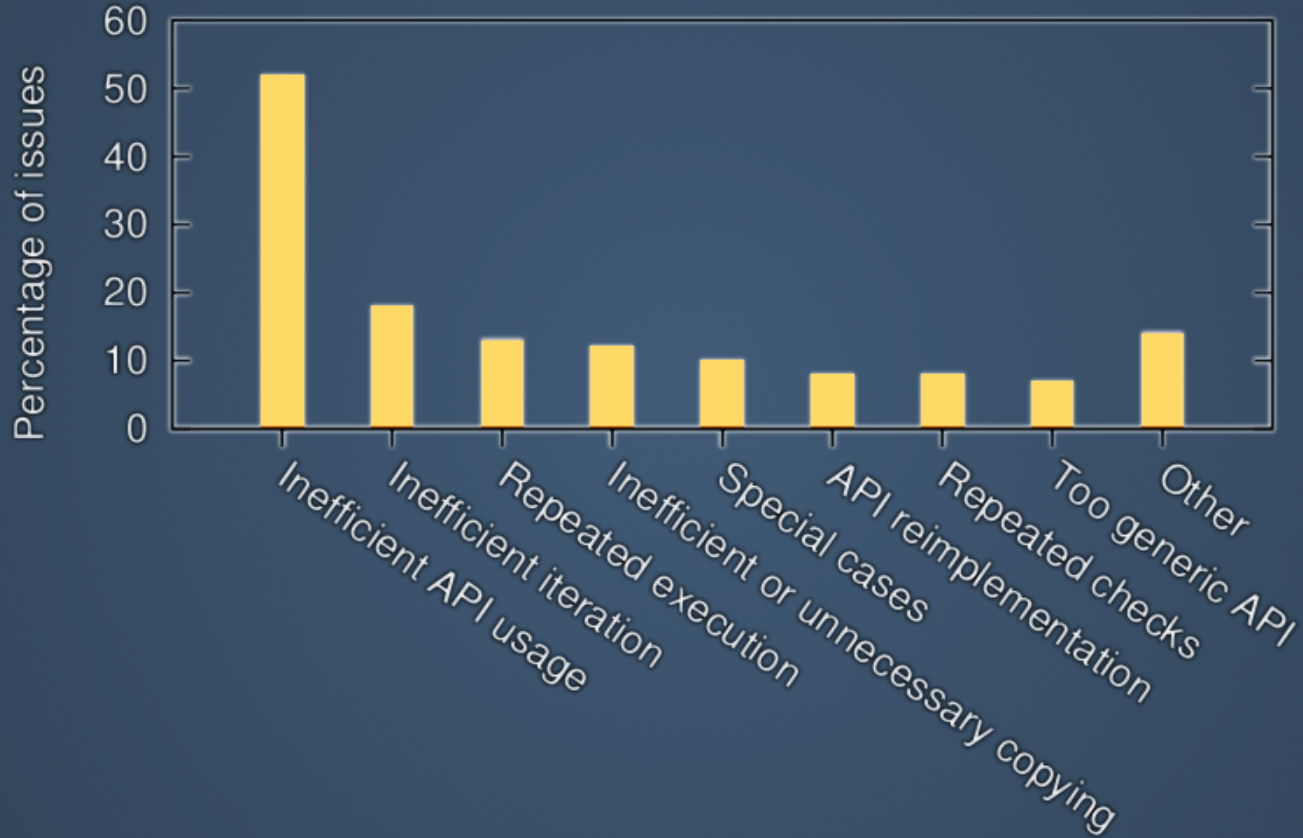
## Selection of performance issues

- ~100 performance issues
- Reproducible
- Confirmed and accepted optimizations



What are the main root causes of performance issues in JavaScript?

# Most Prevalent Root Causes



52% of all issues are caused by ***inefficient API usage***

# Inefficient API Usage

Multiple functionally equivalent ways to do the same

```
str.split("'").join("\\'")
```

```
str.replace(/'/g, "\\'")
```

Relatively small number of root causes

How complex the optimizations are?

# Performance vs. Maintainability

MAINTAINABILITY

PERFORMANCE



# Complexity of Optimizations

Slow code —————→ Fast code

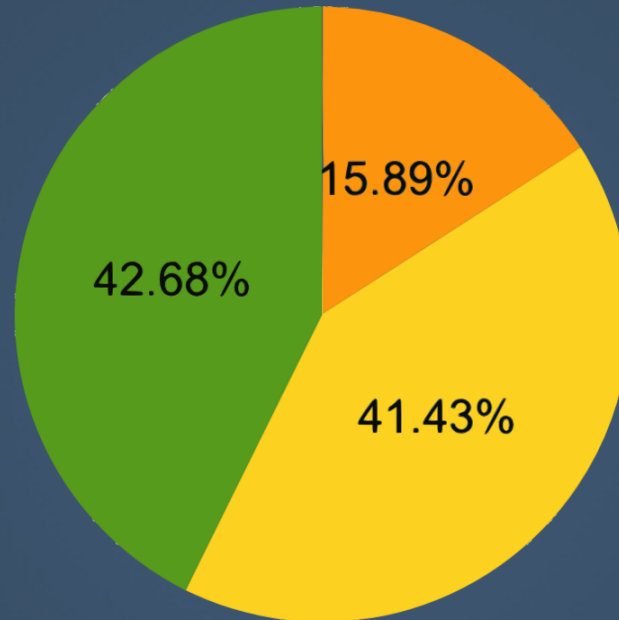
- Median: 10 lines
- 37.5% do not modify **number of statements**
- 47.2% do not modify **cyclomatic complexity**
- 14.43% decrease **cyclomatic complexity**

Relatively simple changes can speedup JavaScript code

What is the performance  
impact of optimizations?



# Performance Impact



■ only positive ■ positive or no impact ■ positive and negative impact

**Developers apply optimizations that degrade performance**

Are there recurring  
optimization patterns?

# Recurring Optimizations

- 29 studied instances are recurring
- AST-based static analysis
- 139 new instances
- Reported 10 optimizations, 5 accepted

**Many optimizations are instances of recurring patterns**

For the full list of reported optimizations, see  
<https://github.com/marijaselakovic/JavaScriptIssuesStudy>

Can recurring optimizations be applied automatically?

# Automatically Applying Recurring Patterns

*"Apparently, V8's JIT engineers require that we, as JavaScript developers perform this very simple transformation, since they do not seem capable of performing it themselves"*

(Developer of Ember.js)

# Preconditions for Automatic Transformations

Type check:  
*arg* must be object

```
for (var prop in arg) {  
  if (arg.hasOwnProperty(prop)) {  
    .....  
  }  
}
```

Native *hasOwnProperty* function  
must not be overridden

Challenging to statically analyze  
these preconditions in JavaScript

# Conclusions

Systematic study of JavaScript performance issues

- **Small number** of root causes
- **Inefficient API usage**
- Relatively **simple** changes
- Many instances of **recurring** patterns

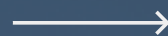
Thank you! Questions?



# Instances of Recurring Patterns

- Use JQuery *empty* function instead of *html('')*

```
body.html('')
```



```
body.empty()
```

- Instead of checking object type with *toString* use *instanceof* operator

```
Object.prototype.toString.  
call(err) === '[object Error]'
```



```
err instanceof Error
```

- Prefer for loop over functional processing of array

```
styles.reduce(  
  function (str, name) {  
    return ...;  
  }, str);
```



```
for (var i=0; i< styles.length; i++) {  
  var name=styles[i];  
  str = ...;  
}  
return str;
```