

A Modular Lattice Library to Develop Certified Terminating Static Analyses

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Motivations

Goal : develop certified static analyses

- ▶ using the Coq proof assistant
- ▶ extracting a certified Ocaml program
- ▶ for real analyses on real programming languages

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Bottleneck : workforce cost

- ▶ we need a generic framework
- ▶ reusable for many analyses

Design of a static analysis

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2. solving tool

- ▶ computation of the least fixed point
- ▶ by a generic fixed point iteration

$$\perp \rightarrow F(\perp) \rightarrow F^2(\perp) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F^n(\perp) \xrightarrow{\text{should terminate!}} \dots \rightarrow \text{lfp}(F)$$

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This Talk

$\perp \rightarrow F(\perp) \rightarrow F^2(\perp) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F^n(\perp) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \text{lfp}(F)$ should terminate !

The Lattice contract

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  Parameter t : Set.
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  Parameter t : Set.  
  Parameter eq : t → t → Prop.  
  Parameter eq_prop : ...  
    (* eq is a computable equivalence relation *)  
  
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  Parameter join : t → t → t.  
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    (* join is a binary least upper bound *)  
    (* (useful to specify the analysis) *)  
  
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  Parameter bottom : t.  
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  Parameter bottom_is_bottom :  $\forall x : t, \text{order bottom } x$ .  
  
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  Parameter termination_property : ...  
    (* to ensure iteration termination *)  
End Lattice.
```

Two termination criteria

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Ascending Chain condition (LatticeWf contract)

- ▶ classical definition : “there is no infinite strictly increasing chain”

$$x_0 \sqsubset x_1 \sqsubset x_2 \sqsubset \dots \sqsubset x_n \sqsubset \dots$$

- ▶ constructive definition : \sqsubset is well-founded

$$\forall x : t, \text{Acc } \sqsubset \ x$$

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Widening operator (LatticeWidening contract)

- ▶ modification of the solving algorithm

$$x_0 = \perp, \dots, x_{n+1} = x_n \nabla F(x_n), \dots$$

- ▶ classical definition : for all increasing chains $x_0 \sqsubseteq \dots \sqsubseteq x_n \sqsubseteq \dots$, the chain $y_0 = x_0, \dots, y_{n+1} = y_n \nabla x_n, \dots$ is not strictly increasing
- ▶ constructive definition : $\forall x : t, \text{Acc } \prec_{\nabla} (x, x)$ with

$$(x_1, y_1) \prec_{\nabla} (x_2, y_2) \text{ iff } x_2 \sqsubseteq x_1 \wedge y_1 = y_2 \nabla x_1 \wedge y_1 \neq y_2$$

WANTED

$$L = R \times S \times L \times H$$

with

$$R = \text{MethodName} \rightarrow \text{Context} \rightarrow \text{Val}^\#$$

$$S = (\text{MethodName} \times \text{ProgPoint}) \rightarrow \text{Context} \rightarrow \text{List}(\text{Val}^\#)$$

$$L = (\text{MethodName} \times \text{ProgPoint}) \rightarrow \text{Context} \rightarrow (\text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Val}^\#)$$

$$H = (\text{ClassName} \times \text{FieldName}) \rightarrow \text{Val}^\#$$

$$\text{Val}^\# = \wp(\text{ClassName}) + \text{Num}^\# \quad \text{Context} = (\text{MethodName} \times \text{ProgPoint})^{*\leq k}$$

and $\text{Num}^\#$ which

- ▶ either respects `LatticeWf` (constant lattice)
 - ▶ we must prove that L respects `LatticeWf` !
- ▶ or respects `LatticeWiden` (interval lattice)
 - ▶ we must prove that L respects `LatticeWiden` !

Proposed solution : module functors

Module functors : functions that take modules as arguments and produce modules as results

Various functors

- ▶ product, sum, list

Example of property proved:

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \forall a : A, \text{Acc} \prec_{\nabla_A} (a, a) \\ \forall b : B, \text{Acc} \prec_{\nabla_B} (b, b) \end{array} \right) \implies \forall c : A \times B, \text{Acc} \prec_{\nabla_{A \times B}} (c, c)$$

- ▶ function on finite sets
 - ▶ implemented with functional map or dictionaries on binary keys
 - ▶ finite sets are constructed by functor compositions too

See the poster for more details !

Conclusions

- ▶ For many analyses, with an appropriate combination of the proposed functors, no termination proofs are needed
- ▶ A nice illustration of module functors, more involved (wrt. modularity) than classical examples (set, dictionaries)
- ▶ A nice example mixing mathematical structures and efficient extracted data structures

Interested ?

Let's discuss together !

Offering a postdoc position for October 2005 ?

Let's discuss together !