

Certified Abstract Interpretation with Pretty-Big-Step Semantics

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CPP'15

JSCert: A Trusted Mechanised JAVASCRIPT Specification



jscert.org

- An operational semantics for JAVASCRIPT;
- Trusted;
- *Huge* (~ 800 reduction rules).

How to derive
an abstract interpreter
from such a huge semantics?

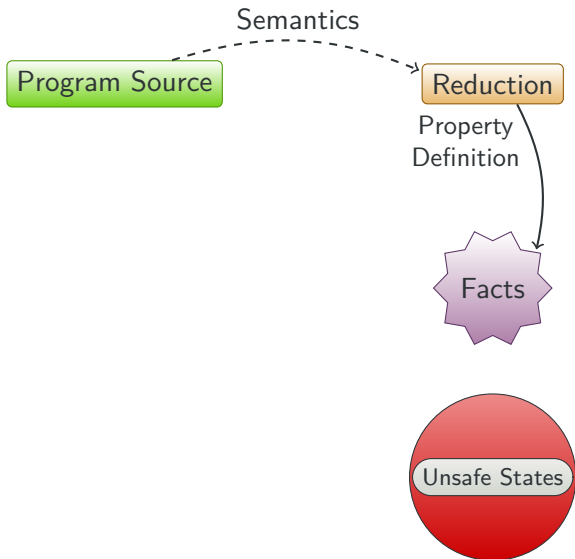
... proven in Coq?

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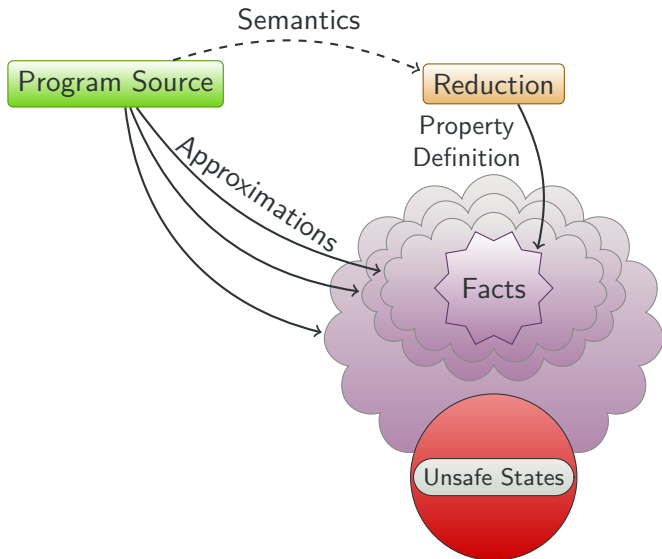
... proven in Coq?

How to avoid *ad-hoc* abstract rules?

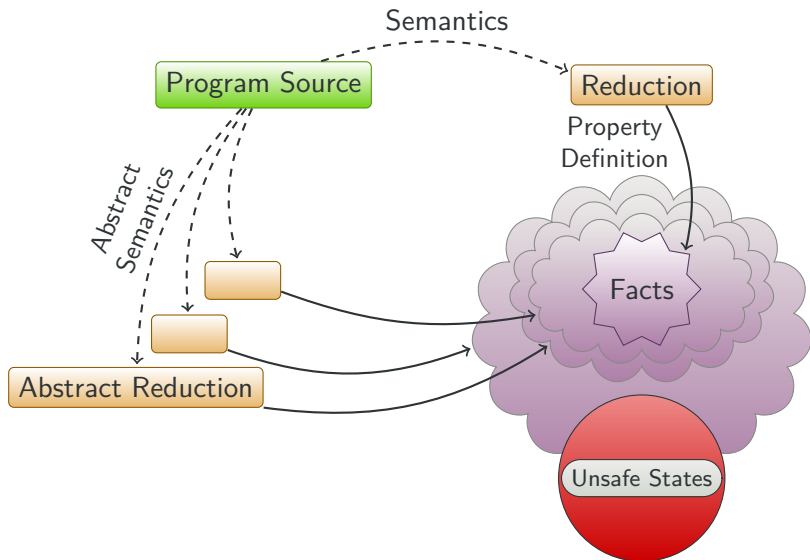
Abstract Interpretation



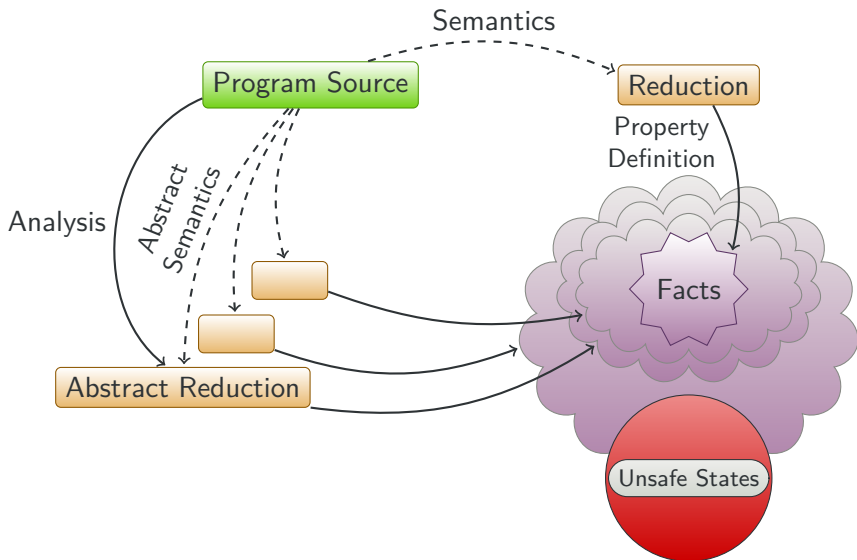
Abstract Interpretation



Abstract Interpretation



Abstract Interpretation



General Approach

Inspired by SCHMIDT's works:

Natural-Semantics-Based Abstract Interpretation (Preliminary Version)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \hline t'_2, \sigma_2^{\#'} \Downarrow^{\#} r_2^{\#'} \\ \hline t_2, \sigma_2^{\#} \Downarrow^{\#} r_2^{\#} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{c} \hline t_4, \sigma_4^{\#} \Downarrow^{\#} r_4^{\#} \\ \hline t_3, \sigma_3^{\#} \Downarrow^{\#} r_3^{\#} \end{array}$$

$$t_1, \sigma_1^{\#} \Downarrow^{\#} r_1^{\#}$$

Abstract Derivation

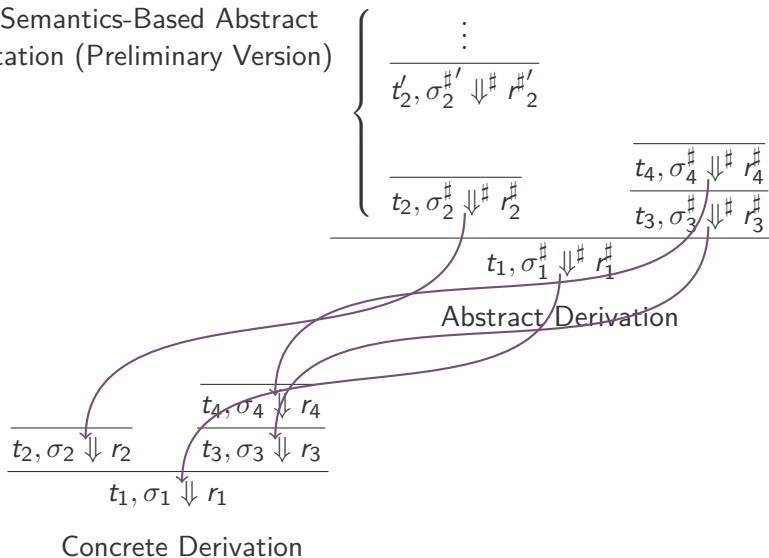
$$\frac{\frac{t_2, \sigma_2 \Downarrow r_2}{\hline} \quad \frac{\frac{t_4, \sigma_4 \Downarrow r_4}{\hline} \quad t_3, \sigma_3 \Downarrow r_3}{\hline}}{t_1, \sigma_1 \Downarrow r_1}$$

Concrete Derivation

General Approach

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Pretty-Big-Step

- Introduced by CHARGUÉRAUD (ESOP 2013).
- Can be compiled from Small-Step (ESOP 2014).
- Similar to Big-Step semantics.

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- Can be compiled from Small-Step (ESOP 2014).
- Similar to Big-Step semantics.
- But much more constrained.

AXIOM

$$\frac{}{\iota, \sigma \Downarrow ax(\sigma)} \quad cond(\sigma)$$

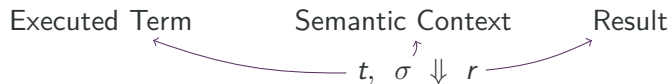
RULE1

$$\frac{u_1, up(\sigma) \Downarrow r}{\iota, \sigma \Downarrow r} \quad cond(\sigma)$$

RULE2

$$\frac{u_2, up(\sigma) \Downarrow r \quad n_2, next(\sigma, r) \Downarrow r'}{\iota, \sigma \Downarrow r'} \quad cond(\sigma)$$

Pretty-Big-Step



Each rule has

- A structural part: identifier, terms;
- A semantic part: side-conditions, transfer functions.

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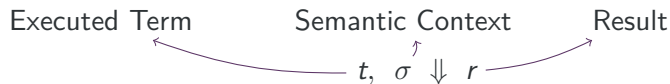
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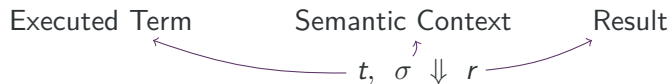
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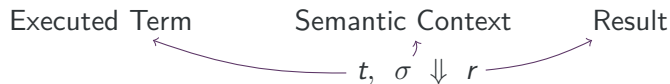
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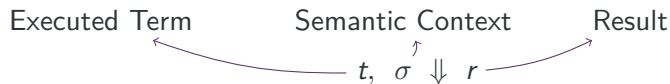
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- 1 Motivation
- 2 Pretty-Big-Step: a Generic Rule Format
- 3 Defining an Abstract Semantics Correct by Construction
- 4 Running Abstract Interpreters

Concrete Domains

`int, bool`

Concrete Operations

`+, =`

Concrete Semantics

$t, \sigma \Downarrow r$

Abstract Domains

Sign

Abstract Operations

$+^\#, =^\#$

Abstract Semantics

$t, \sigma^\# \Downarrow^\# r^\#$

Abstract Interpreter

$f(t, \sigma^\#) = r^\#$

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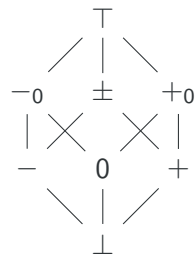
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Defining Abstract Domains and Operations

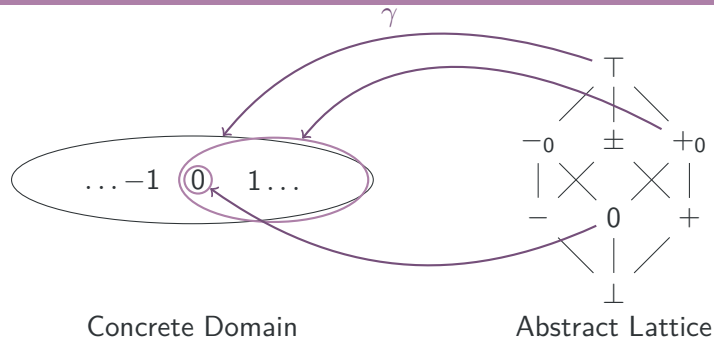


Concrete Domain

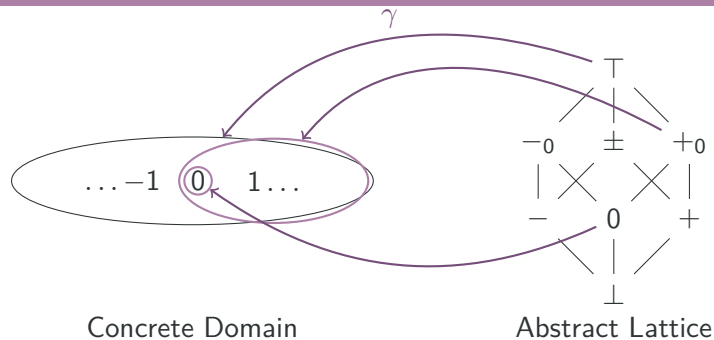


Abstract Lattice

Defining Abstract Domains and Operations

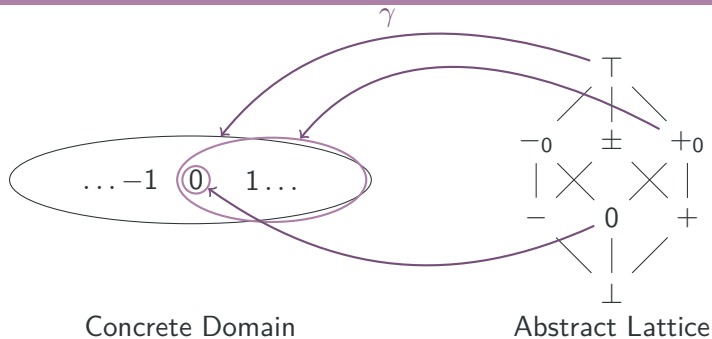


Defining Abstract Domains and Operations



$\overline{.+ \# .}$	\perp	$-$	0	$+$	-0	\pm	$+0$	\top
\perp	\perp	\perp	\perp	\perp	\perp	\perp	\perp	\perp
$-$	\perp	$-$	$-$	\top	$-$	\top	\top	\top
0	\perp	$-$	0	$+$	-0	\pm	$+0$	\top
$+$	\perp	\top	$+$	$+$	\top	\top	$+$	\top
-0	\perp	$-$	-0	\top	-0	\top	\top	\top
\pm	\perp	\top	\pm	\top	\top	\top	\top	\top
$+0$	\perp	\top	$+0$	$+$	\top	\top	$+0$	\top
\top	\perp	\top	\top	\top	\top	\top	\top	\top

Defining Abstract Domains and Operations



The theory has already been formalized in Coq.

CACHERA and PICHARDIE. A Certified Denotational Abstract Interpreter.
ITP'10

Concrete Domains

int, bool

Concrete Operations

+, =

Concrete Semantics

$t, \sigma \Downarrow r$

Abstract Domains

Sign

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$+^\#, =^\#$

Abstract Semantics

$t, \sigma^\# \Downarrow^\# r^\#$

Abstract Interpreter

$f(t, \sigma^\#) = r^\#$

Defining an Abstract Semantics, the Direct Approach

$$\frac{\text{IFTRUE} \quad s_1, E \Downarrow E'}{\text{if } s_1 \text{ } s_2, (v, E) \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}^*$$

$$\frac{\text{IFFALSE} \quad s_2, E \Downarrow E'}{\text{if } s_1 \text{ } s_2, (v, E) \Downarrow E'} \quad v \in \{0\}$$

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Let's just add \sharp everywhere!

$$\frac{\text{IFTRUE} \quad s_1, E^\sharp \Downarrow^\sharp E^\sharp}{\text{if } s_1 \text{ } s_2, (v^\sharp, E^\sharp) \Downarrow^\sharp E^\sharp} \quad \gamma(v^\sharp) \cap \mathbb{Z}^* \neq \emptyset$$

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Let's just add \sharp everywhere!

$$\frac{\text{IFADHOC} \quad s_1, E^\sharp \Downarrow^\sharp E_1^\sharp \quad s_2, E^\sharp \Downarrow^\sharp E_2^\sharp}{\text{if } s_1 \text{ } s_2, (v^\sharp, E^\sharp) \Downarrow^\sharp E_1^\sharp \sqcup E_2^\sharp} \quad v^\sharp = \top$$

In pretty-big-step, each rule has

- A structural part: identifier, terms;
- A semantic part: side-conditions, transfer functions.

Abstract Rules

Shared between the concrete and abstract semantics

In pretty-big-step, each rule has

- A structural part: identifier, terms;
- A semantic part: side-conditions, transfer functions.

To be specified in the abstract semantics.
To be *locally* proved correct.

- The abstract semantics will follow the exact same structure as the concrete semantics.

Abstract Semantics

But we don't define \Downarrow and \Downarrow^\sharp the same way from the rules!

Concrete Semantics \Downarrow

At each step,
apply *one* rule that applies

Abstract Semantics \Downarrow^\sharp

At each step,
apply *all* the rules that apply

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} s_1, E_0^\sharp \Downarrow E_1^\sharp \\ \uparrow \text{IFTRUE} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} s_2, E_0^\sharp \Downarrow E_2^\sharp \\ \uparrow \text{IFFALSE} \end{array}}{\text{if } s_1 \text{ } s_2, (v^\sharp, E_0^\sharp) \Downarrow E_1^\sharp \sqcup E_2^\sharp}$$

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Allow approximations

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} s_1, E_0^\sharp \Downarrow E_1^\sharp \\ \uparrow \text{IFTRUE} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} s_2, E_0^\sharp \Downarrow E_2^\sharp \\ \uparrow \text{IFFALSE} \end{array}}{\text{if } s_1 \ s_2, (v^\sharp, E_0^\sharp) \Downarrow E_1^\sharp \sqcup E_2^\sharp}$$

Abstract Semantics

But we don't define \Downarrow and \Downarrow^\sharp the same way from the rules!

Concrete Semantics \Downarrow

At each step,
apply *one* rule that applies

Inductive interpretation
of the rules

$$\Downarrow = \text{Ifp}(\mathcal{F})$$

Abstract Semantics \Downarrow^\sharp

At each step,
apply *all* the rules that apply

Allow approximations

Co-inductive interpretation
of the rules

$$\Downarrow^\sharp = \text{gfp}(\mathcal{F}^\sharp)$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} s_1, E_0^\sharp \Downarrow E_1^\sharp \\ \uparrow \text{IFTRUE} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} s_2, E_0^\sharp \Downarrow E_2^\sharp \\ \uparrow \text{IFFALSE} \end{array}}{\text{if } s_1 \ s_2, (v^\sharp, E_0^\sharp) \Downarrow E_1^\sharp \sqcup E_2^\sharp}$$

Example of Concrete Rules

$$\frac{\text{WHILE}(e, s) \quad \text{while}_1 e s, \text{ret } E \Downarrow o}{\text{while } e s, E \Downarrow o}$$

$$\frac{\text{WHILE1}(e, s) \quad e, E \Downarrow o \quad \text{while}_2 e s, (E, o) \Downarrow o'}{\text{while}_1 e s, \text{ret } E \Downarrow o'}$$

$$\frac{\text{WHILE2TRUE}(e, s) \quad s, E \Downarrow o \quad \text{while}_1 e s, o \Downarrow o'}{\text{while}_2 e s, (E, \text{val } v) \Downarrow o'} \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}^*$$

$$\frac{\text{WHILE2FALSE}(e, s)}{\text{while}_2 e s, (E, \text{val } v) \Downarrow \text{ret } E} \quad v \in \{0\}$$

Example of a Concrete Derivation Tree

VAR(x)

$$\frac{}{x, \{x \mapsto 1\} \Downarrow 1}$$

VAR(x)

$$\frac{}{x, \{x \mapsto 0\} \Downarrow 0}$$

⋮

$$\frac{}{\text{while}_2 x s, (\{x \mapsto 0\}, \text{val} 0) \Downarrow \{x \mapsto 0\}}$$

WHILE2FALSE(x, s)

$$\frac{}{\text{while}_1 x s, \{x \mapsto 1\} \Downarrow \{x \mapsto 0\}}$$

WHILE1(x, s)

$$s, \{x \mapsto 1\} \Downarrow \{x \mapsto 0\}$$

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WHILE2TRUE(x, s)

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WHILE1(x, s)

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WHILE(x, s)

$s = (x := x - 1)$

Example of Abstract Rules

$$\frac{\text{WHILE}(e, s) \quad \text{while}_1 e s, E^\# \Downarrow^\# o^\#}{\text{while } e s, E^\# \Downarrow^\# o^\#}$$

$$\frac{\text{WHILE1}(e, s) \quad e, E^\# \Downarrow^\# v^\# \quad \text{while}_2 e s, (E^\#, v^\#) \Downarrow^\# o^\#}{\text{while}_1 e s, E^\# \Downarrow^\# o^\#}$$

$$\frac{\text{WHILE2TRUE}(e, s) \quad s, E^\# \Downarrow^\# o \quad \text{while}_1 e s, o^\# \Downarrow^\# o'^\#}{\text{while}_2 e s, (E^\#, v^\#) \Downarrow^\# o'^\#} \quad \gamma(v^\#) \cap \mathbb{Z}^* \neq \emptyset$$

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Example of an Abstract Derivation Tree

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$$\frac{\text{WHILE1}(e, s) \quad e, E \Downarrow o \quad \text{while}_2 e s, (E, o) \Downarrow o'}{\text{while}_1 e s, \text{ret } E \Downarrow o'}$$

$$\frac{\text{WHILE1}(x, s)}{\text{while}_1 x s, \{x \mapsto +0\} \Downarrow \#}$$

$$\frac{\text{WHILE}(x, s)}{\text{while } x s, \{x \mapsto +0\} \Downarrow \#}$$

Example of an Abstract Derivation Tree

$\text{VAR}(x)$

$s = (x := x - 1)$

$x, \{x \mapsto +0\} \Downarrow^\# +0$

⋮

$\text{while}_2 x s, (\{x \mapsto +0\}, +0) \Downarrow^\#$

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WHILE2TRUE(e, s)

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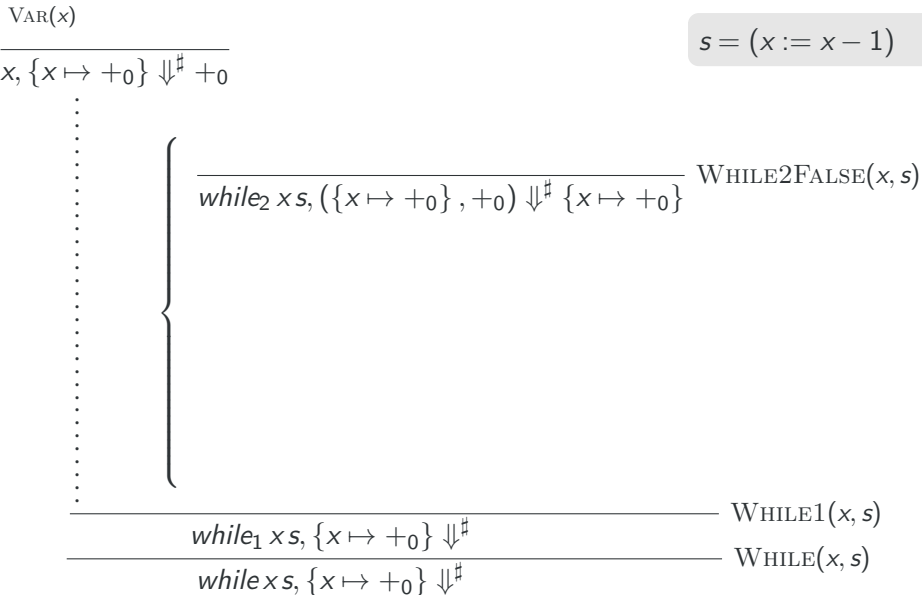
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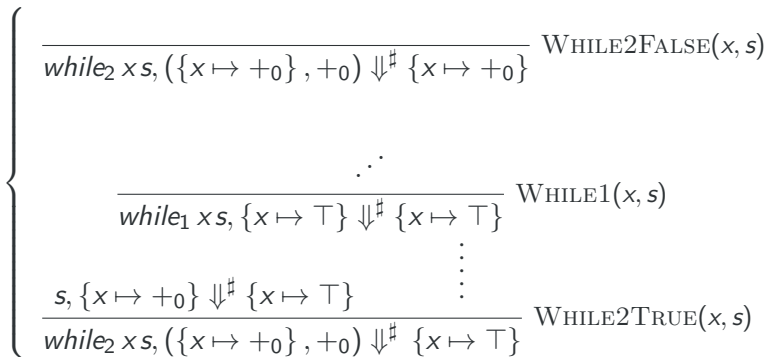
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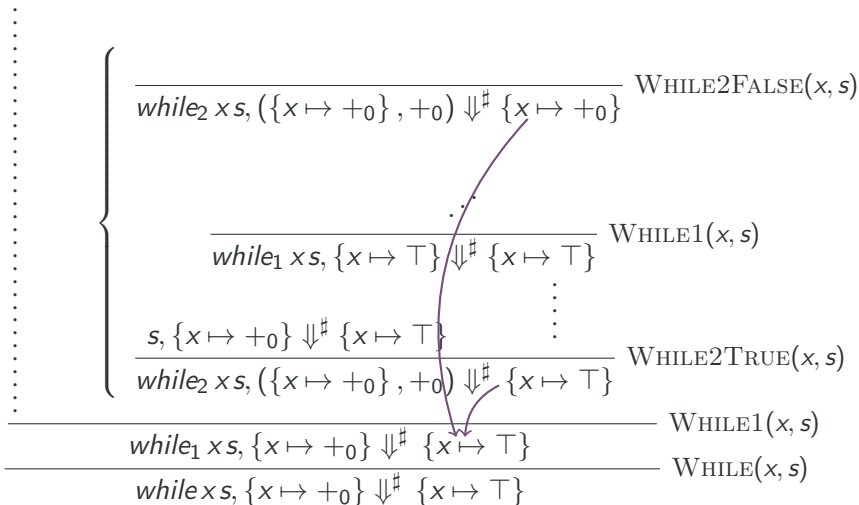
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An Abstract Semantics Correct by Construction

Hypotheses:

- Correctness of the side-conditions,
- Correctness of the transfer functions.

Theorem (Correctness)

Let t a term, σ and $\sigma^\#$ a concrete and an abstract semantic contexts, and r and $r^\#$ a concrete and an abstract results.

$$\text{If } \begin{cases} \sigma \in \gamma(\sigma^\#) \\ t, \sigma \Downarrow r \\ t, \sigma^\# \Downarrow^\# r^\# \end{cases} \text{ then } r \in \gamma(r^\#).$$



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Proven independently of
the rules!

Concrete Domains

`int, bool`

Concrete Operations

`+, =`

Concrete Semantics

$t, \sigma \Downarrow r$

Abstract Domains

Sign

Abstract Operations

$+^\#, =^\#$

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Abstract Interpreter

$f(t, \sigma^\#) = r^\#$

Defining Abstract Interpreters: a Verifier

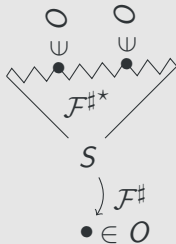
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Defining Abstract Interpreters: a Verifier

- An abstract interpreter is a function building an abstract derivation.
- But this abstract semantic tree can be infinite!

A Verifier

- It takes an oracle, i.e., a set O of triples $t, \sigma^\#, r^\#$.



It tries to prove $O \subseteq \mathcal{F}^{\#+}(O)$.

By PARK's principle, this implies $O \subseteq \Downarrow^\#$.

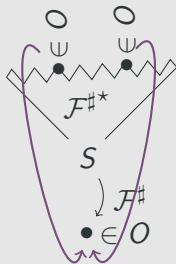


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- We have built some *generic* abstract interpreters.
- We can extract them to OCaml and run them.

```
a := 6; b := 7; r := 0; n := a; while n (r := r + b; n := n - 1)
```

$$(\{r \mapsto +, b \mapsto +, a \mapsto +, n \mapsto \top\}, \perp)$$

Generic Abstract Interpreters

- We have built some *generic* abstract interpreters.
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a := 6; b := 7; prod(n) := {if n (prod(n - 1); r := r + b) (r := 0)}; prod(a)
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$(\{r \mapsto +, b \mapsto +, a \mapsto +\}, \perp)$

Conclusion and Future Works

We have investigated how to define, in COQ , certified abstract interpreters for pretty-big-step semantics.

Recipe

- 1 define the concrete semantics;
- 2 define the abstract domains and operations on the abstract domain,
 - this automatically defines an abstract semantics;
- 3 prove the abstract operations are correct,
 - this implies the abstract semantics is correct;
- 4 define an analysis.

Future Works

- Apply it to JSCert.
- Allow non-local reasoning.
- Taking into account non-terminating behaviours.

Thanks You for Listening!

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$t, \sigma^\# \Downarrow^\# r^\#$

Abstract Interpreter

$f(t, \sigma^\#) = r^\#$

Bonus Slides

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{apply}_i(\Downarrow_0) := \\
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \text{match rule}(i) \text{ with} \\
 | Ax(ax) \quad \Rightarrow \{(l_i, \sigma, r) \mid ax(\sigma) = \text{Some}(r)\} \\
 \\
 | R_1(up) \quad \Rightarrow \left\{ (l_i, \sigma, r) \mid \begin{array}{l} up(\sigma) = \text{Some}(\sigma') \\ \wedge u_{1,i}, \sigma' \Downarrow_0 r \end{array} \right\} \\
 \\
 | R_2(up, next) \Rightarrow \left\{ (l_i, \sigma, r) \mid \begin{array}{l} up(\sigma) = \text{Some}(\sigma') \\ \wedge u_{2,i}, \sigma' \Downarrow_0 r_1 \\ \wedge next(\sigma, r_1) = \text{Some}(\sigma'') \\ \wedge n_{2,i}, \sigma'' \Downarrow_0 \text{Some}(r) \end{array} \right\}
 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

$$\Downarrow = \text{lfp}(\mathcal{F})$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\Downarrow_0) = \{(t, \sigma, r) \mid \exists i, \text{cond}_i(\sigma) \wedge (t, \sigma, r) \in \text{apply}_i(\Downarrow_0)\}$$

$$\mathit{apply}_i^\#(\Downarrow_0^\#) = \left\{ (t, \sigma, r) \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists \sigma_0, \exists r_0, \\ \sigma \sqsubseteq^\# \sigma_0 \wedge r_0 \sqsubseteq^\# r \wedge \\ (t, \sigma_0, r_0) \in \mathit{apply}_i(\Downarrow_0^\#) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Downarrow^\# = \mathit{gfp}(\mathcal{F}^\#)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^\#(\Downarrow_0^\#) = \left\{ (t, \sigma, r) \mid \begin{array}{l} \forall i. t = l_i \Rightarrow \mathit{cond}_i(\sigma) \Rightarrow \\ (t, \sigma, r) \in \mathit{apply}_i^\#(\Downarrow_0^\#) \end{array} \right\}$$

$if\ x\ (r := 0)\ (r := x)$

Analysing in $\{x \mapsto +\}$

- Only the rule IF_{TRUE} applies.
- We get $r \mapsto 0$.

Analysing in $\{x \mapsto \top\}$

- Both rules IF_{TRUE} and IF_{FALSE} apply.
- We get $r \mapsto 0$ from IF_{TRUE} .
- We get $r \mapsto \top$ from IF_{FALSE} .
- We get $r \mapsto \top$ at the end.

```

CoInductive aeval : term -> ast -> ares -> Prop :=
  | aeval_cons : forall t sigma r,
    (forall n,
      t = left n ->
      acond n sigma ->
      aapply n sigma r) ->
    aeval t sigma r
with aapply : name -> ast -> ares -> Prop :=
  | aapply_cons : forall n sigma sigma' r r',
    sigma  $\sqsubseteq$  sigma' ->
    r'  $\sqsubseteq$  r ->
    aapply_step n sigma' r' ->
    aapply n sigma r

```

```

with aapply_step : name -> ast -> ares -> Prop :=
| aapply_step_Ax : forall n ax sigma r,
  rule_struct n = Rule_struct_Ax _ ->
  arule n = Rule_Ax ax ->
  ax sigma = Some r ->
  aapply_step n sigma r
| aapply_step_R1 : forall n t up sigma sigma' r,
  rule_struct n = Rule_struct_R1 t ->
  arule n = Rule_R1 _ up ->
  up sigma = Some sigma' ->
  aeval t sigma' r ->
  aapply_step n sigma r
| aapply_step_R2 : forall n t1 t2 up next
  sigma sigma1 sigma2 r r',
  rule_struct n = Rule_struct_R2 t1 t2 ->
  arule n = Rule_R2 up next ->
  up sigma = Some sigma1 ->
  aeval t1 sigma1 r ->
  next sigma r = Some sigma2 ->
  aeval t2 sigma2 r' ->
  aapply_step n sigma r'.

```

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Pretty-Big-Step: a Generic Rule Format
- 3 Defining an Abstract Semantics Correct by Construction
- 4 Running Abstract Interpreters