

Near Complete Formal Semantics of X86-64

Abstract

ToDo

1. Introduction

L^AT_EX [2]

2. Challenges

2.1. Using Strata Results

Following are the challenges in using Strata [1] (or Stoke) formula as is.

- Stoke uses C++-functions which define the semantics of instructions. For example, following is the function to define the semantics of add instruction. The functions are generic in the sense that they can be used to obtain the concrete semantics of any instruction like `add %rax, %rbx`

```
1 void add(SymBitVector dest, SymBitVector a,
2         SymBitVector b) {
3     set(d, a+b);
4 }
```

The untested assumption here is the generic formula will behave identically for all the variants. We have tested all the formula for each instruction variant.

- Strata gives the concrete semantics for a concrete instructions. For other variants it generalize from the concrete semantics. Assumption is the generalization is correct. Test all the generalization.
- While porting to K rule, we generalize the from a concrete semantics that strata provides. Is this generalization faithful? For instruction like `xchg`, `xadd`, `cmpxchg`, the formula is different for different operands. So the general K rule we obtain from `xchgl a, b` may not represent the semantics for `xchgl a, a`. Fortunately there exists different instruction variants if the their semantics might be different and accordingly we might have different K rules. For example, `xchgl_r32_eax` and `xchgl_r32_r32`. But even for `xchgl_r32_32` semantics could be different for cases `r1 != r2` and `r1 == r2`. Idea: Once lifted as K rule, test the instruction for all variants.

Lets consider `xaddb SRC, DEST`, as per manual the semantics is

```
1 Temp = Src + Dest;
2 Src = Dest;
3 Dest = Temp;
```

So there is an order that need to be followed.

Strata uses `xaddb R1, R2`, to obtain the semantics and it happened that the ordering is maintained and hence strata can

generalize the semantics if `xaddb R1, R1`. But even if the ordering is not maintained the semantics is going to be the same for the case `R1 != R2`, but the generalization for the `R1 == R1` case will mess up.

We cannot trust the generalization above generalization by strata. We need to test the K rule for all possible operands.

References

- [1] Stefan Heule, Eric Schkufza, Rahul Sharma, and Alex Aiken. Stratified synthesis: Automatically learning the x86-64 instruction set. In *Proceedings of the 37th ACM SIGPLAN Conference on Programming Language Design and Implementation*, PLDI '16, pages 237–250, New York, NY, USA, 2016. ACM.
- [2] Leslie Lamport. *L^AT_EX: A Document Preparation System*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, 2nd edition, 1994.