



ANASTASIA LABS

Audit Tracker
OpShin Audit

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Project Name: OpShin Audit

URL: Catalyst Proposal

Project Name: Opshin Language Audit

Audit Period: Oct 27th,2024

Team Member(s) Assigned: Suganya Raju, Eric Lee

Audit Start Date: Oct 2024

Audit End Date:

Milestone1 - Project Kickoff and Planning

The milestone1 was approved in November 2024.

Milestone2 - Language Analysis Report

As part of Milestone2 we are required to submit a detailed analysis report on the OpShin Language.

Topics to cover

1. UPLC debugging Architectural Decisions
 - How types are mapped to UPLC types
 - Static type Inferencerm-> How ATI is implemented within OpShin
 - Mapping of Python -> Pluto -> UPLC
 - Storage of variables in statemonads
2. Opshin compiler pipeline
 - rewrites - how effective it is written and area of improvement
 - [CS] rewrite/rewrite_cast_condition.py: is the injected cast removed if it is redundant (i.e. bool(b: bool))?
 - [CS] rewrite/rewrite_empty_dicts.py: this is a tiny AST transformation. Should this be merged with rewrite_empty_lists.py?
 - [CS] rewrite/rewrite_import.py: what does spec.loader.exec_module(module) do?
 - [CS] rewrite/rewrite_import.py: is the package path resolution correctly implemented, and does it always lead to the expected package being imported? Are there security risks?
 - type inference
 - [CS] type_inference.py/AggressiveTypeInferencer: are the more complex visitors (eg. visit_Call) implemented correctly
 - [CS] type_inference.py/AggressiveTypeInferencer.visit_Expr: why does not setting .typ still return a valid TypedExpr AST node?

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- ▶ [CS] `type_inference.py`/
`AggressiveTypeInferencer.visit_NoneType`: the `TypedConstant` return type is confusing, is the `NoneType` AST node a type or a `None` value?
 - ▶ [CS] `type_inference.py`/
`AggressiveTypeInferencer.visit_ImportFrom`: is this the correct place for the remaining `ImportFrom` `node.module == "opshin.bridge"` assertion?
 - ▶ [CS] `type_inference.py/AggressiveTypeInferencer`: how is the type of empty lists and dicts inferred? What is the same empty list is subsequently used in two different lists with two different item types?
 - ▶ [CS] `type_inference.py`: can a top-down visitor pattern be considered aggressive? (function arg types must always be defined, so this is simple upstream to downstream type propagation)
 - optimization - how effective it is written and area of improvement
 - ▶ [CS] `optimize/optimize_const_folding.py`: some expressions might be valid python at this point, without actually passing the `OpShin` type checker (eg. `int(0.5)`). This leads to inconsistent behavior.
 - ▶ [CS] `optimize/optimize_const_folding.py`/
`DefinedTimesVisitor.visit_ImportFrom()`: is incrementing the number of writes of `"*"` spurious?
 - ▶ [CS] `optimize/optimize_const_folding.py`: can `print` be assigned to a variable (thus circumventing the `"print("` in `unparse` output condition)? Are there other statements that shouldn't be optimized out?
 - ▶ [CS] `optimize/optimize_remove_comments.py`: the name is confusing. Are only comments being removed, or are all constants that are statements being removed? Are comments treated as constants internally?
 - ▶ [CS] `optimize/optimize_remove_comments.py`: why does this optimization remove AST nodes by returning `None`, and in `OptimizeRemoveDeadvars` AST nodes are removed by returning `Pass()`?
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- conversion -> pluto
 - [CS] **pluthon** seems quite low-level. Does this complicate the code generation unnecessarily? Investigate precisely what constructs **pluthon** allows.
 - [CS] verify that the PlutoCompiler visitor pattern generates correct **pluthon**
 - [CS] verify python-like builtins defined in `fun_impls.py` and `type_impls.py` are correctly implemented (manual review and unit tests)
 - [CS] verify `check_integrity` generates correct **pluthon** code.
 - [CS] `util.py/opshin_name_scheme_compatible_varname`: is there a performance penalty to using `f"1{n}"`. This seems to be a very frequently used function. Perhaps simple string concatenation makes more sense. At least add a comment about what this name mapping is necessary.
 - [CS] If `str()` is used mainly for debugging we must ensure that it is implemented in a way that can be optimize out. However if `str()` is also used for validation logic a fast, error-throwing, alternative should be made available.

3. Performance and script size testing

- [CS] Investigate root cause of maximum recursion limit error
- [CS] Running `opshin compile examples/smart_contracts/assert_sum.py -O3` creates a completely unacceptable output, the contract is extremely simple, yet the purpose debugging print statement can't be optimized out. With the print statement removed the output is still unacceptable: 470 bytes. The Muesli swap governance code-base seems to use some external compression mechanism, how exactly is that done?

4. Overall language constructs

- [CS] Does the AST only contain a single Module?
- [CS] Can polymorphic builtins defined in `fun_impls.py` and `type_impls.py` be assigned to variables?

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- [CS] Can helper functions like `bytes.fromhex` and `.decode` be accessed as first class citizens, or only be called directly? If only called: ensure the error message is sensible when trying to access without calling.
 - [CS] Attempting to import `Self` or `Dict`, `List`, `Union` from typing directly failed
 - [CS] Does the ability to use a getter defined on any member of a `Union` type add a lot of overhead because the field can be in a different position?
 - [CS] Why does down-casting not perform the `isinstance` check?
 - [CS] Verify that bundled std library, written in OpShin itself, is correctly implemented.

Areas Covered

1. UPLC debugger through Gastronomy
2. Tested Language constructs – output of opshin eval, eval_uplc,
3. Code Coverage - using Pytest -cov tool
4. Checked build artifacts
5. Tried to replicate aiken acceptance tests in opshin(only first 20 test cases)
 - Challenge - opshin supports only a limited language constructs, its a challenge to replicate most of the aiken acceptance tests.