# **Deriving Abstract Interpreters from Skeletal Semantics**

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September 18, 2023

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# Introduction

#### Motivation

- Code runs in critical applications
- Ensuring that software works without errors and as intended is important

#### Static Analyses: help keep your programs bug-free!

A Static Analysis checks some properties of a program without executing it

- There are static analyses fully automatic: abstract interpretation<sup>1</sup>
- Developing correct analyses is hard
- Issue: lots of pen an paper work

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Schmidt 1995.

Can a **correct** static analyser be **mechanically** derived from a language formal description?

# Skeletal Semantics

## A Framework to formalise Programming Language: Skeletal Semantics

- Skeletal Semantics<sup>2</sup> is a proposal for machine representable semantics
- A Skeletal Semantics is a description of a language
- Skel is the language of Skeletal Semantics: minimalist and functional
- The Necro Library<sup>3</sup> is a set of tools to manipulate Skeletal Semantics
  - Generate an OCaml interpreter
  - Coq description
  - This talk: Static Analysis

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Bodin et al. 2019.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Noizet n.d.

```
expr ::= l \in lit
             x \in \mathtt{ident}
             expr + expr
             expr \le expr
```

```
(* Unspecified Types *)
type ident
type lit
(* Specified Types *)
type expr =
  | Const lit
  | Var ident
  | Plus (expr, expr)
  | Leq(expr, expr)
```

```
type store
                                           type int
                                            (* Unspecified terms *)
                                           val litToInt : lit → int
int = \mathbb{Z}
                                           val read : (ident, store) → int
\mathtt{lit} = \mathbb{Z}
                                            (* Specified terms *)
store = ident \hookrightarrow int
                                           val eval_expr ((s, e): (store, expr)): int =
\Downarrow_{expr} \in \mathcal{P} ((store \times expr) \times int)
                                              branch
                                                 let Const i = e in
                x \in \mathtt{ident}
   c\in \mathtt{lit}
                                                 litToInt i
 \sigma, c \downarrow_{expr} c \sigma, x \downarrow_{expr} \sigma(x)
                                              or
                                                 let Var x = e in
                                                 read (x, s)
```

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```
\Downarrow_{stmt} \in \mathcal{P} ((store \times stmt) \times store)
                       \sigma, e \downarrow_{expr} v
             v \neq 0 \sigma, s \Downarrow_{stmt} \sigma'
           \sigma', while e do s \downarrowstmt \sigma''
           \sigma, while e do s \Downarrow_{stmt} \sigma''
                        \sigma, e \Downarrow_{expr} 0
             \sigma, while e do s \Downarrow_{stmt} \sigma
```

```
val eval_stmt ((s, t): (store, stmt)): store =
  branch
    let While (cond, t') = t in
   let i = eval_expr (s, cond) in
    branch
     let () = isNotZero i in
     let s' = eval_stmt (s, t') in
      eval stmt (s', t)
    or
     let () = isZero i in
      S
    end
    or
```

. . .

## Skel Syntax : $\lambda$ -calculus

TERM 
$$t ::= x \mid C \mid t \mid (t, ..., t) \mid \lambda p : \tau \to S$$
  
Skeleton  $S ::= t_0 \mid t_1 ... \mid t_n \mid \text{let } p = S \text{ in } S \mid (S..S) \mid t$   
Type  $\tau ::= b \mid \tau \to \tau \mid (\tau, .., \tau)$ 

**Abstract Interpretation: a** 

framework to define static analyses

#### **Abstract Interpretation**

- Abstract Interpretation: method to define computable approximations of programs<sup>4</sup>
- Goal: cover all possible executions of a given program
- Example for While: replace relative integers by intervals

$$\operatorname{int} = \{ \llbracket n_1, n_2 \rrbracket \mid n_i \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{+\infty, -\infty\} \}$$
  
 $\operatorname{store} = \operatorname{ident} \hookrightarrow \operatorname{int}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>P. Cousot and R. Cousot 1977.

while 
$$^{l_0}$$
 x < 4 do

$$x := x + 1^{l_1}$$

done

$$(I_0, In) : [x \mapsto [0, 0]]$$
  
while  $^{I_0} x < 4$  do

$$x := x + 1^{l_1}$$

done

$$(I_0, In) : [x \mapsto [0, 0]]$$
while  $I_0 \times 4$  do
$$(I_1, In) : [x \mapsto [0, 0]]$$

$$x := x + 1^{I_1}$$

done

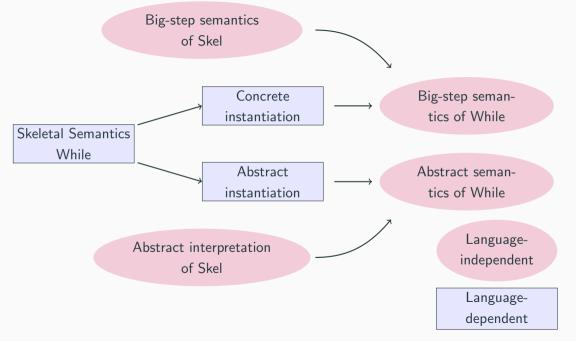
```
(I_0, I_n) : [x \mapsto [0, 0]]
while ^{l_0} x < 4 do
      (I_1, I_n) : [x \mapsto [0, 0]]
      x := x + 1^{l_1}
      (I_1, Out) : [x \mapsto [1, 1]]
done
```

```
(I_0, I_n) : [x \mapsto [0, 0]]
while ^{l_0} x < 4 do
      (I_1, I_n) : [x \mapsto [0, 1]]
      x := x + 1^{l_1}
      (I_1, Out) : [x \mapsto [1, 1]]
done
```

```
(I_0, I_n) : [x \mapsto [0, 0]]
while ^{l_0} x < 4 do
      (I_1, I_n) : [x \mapsto [0, 3]]
      x := x + 1^{l_1}
      (I_1, Out) : [x \mapsto [1, 4]]
done
(I_0, Out) : [x \mapsto [0, 4]]
```

From a Skeletal Semantics to an

**Abstract Interpretation** 



#### **Abstract Instantiation of While**

#### Instantiation of Unspecified Types and Terms

$$V^{\sharp}(ident) \triangleq \mathcal{X}$$
 $V^{\sharp}(lit) \triangleq \mathbb{Z}$ 
 $V^{\sharp}(store) \triangleq \mathcal{X} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{I}$ 
 $V^{\sharp}(int) \triangleq \mathbb{I}$ 
 $[litToInt]^{\sharp} \triangleq \lambda i \rightarrow [i, i]$ 
 $[read]^{\sharp} \triangleq \lambda(x, s^{\sharp}) \rightarrow s^{\sharp}(x)$ 

$$\llbracket n_1, n_2 
bracket \sqcup_{ exttt{int}} \llbracket m_1, m_2 
bracket = \llbracket \min(n_1, m_1), \max(n_2, m_2) 
bracket$$
 $s_1^\sharp \sqcup_{ exttt{store}} s_2^\sharp = \left[ x \in \operatorname{dom} \ s_1^\sharp \cup \operatorname{dom} \ s_2^\sharp \mapsto s_1^\sharp(x) \sqcup_{ exttt{int}} s_2^\sharp(x) 
ight]$ 

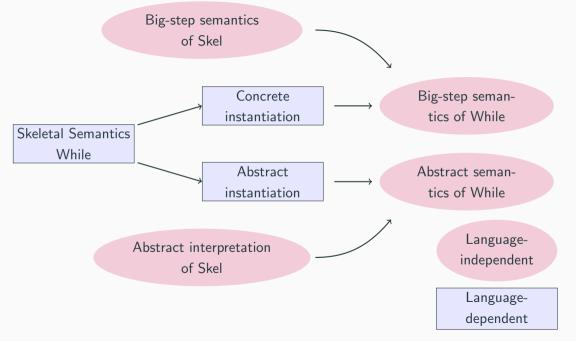
# State of the Abstract Interpretation: ${\cal A}$

#### A is an Al-State

- Holds information collected throughout the abstract interpretation
- The state of the abstract interpretation only grows
- Language dependent

#### State of the Abstract Interpretation for While

$$\mathcal{A} \in \mathtt{label} imes \{\, \mathtt{In}, \mathtt{Out} \,\} o V^\sharp (\mathit{store})$$



### Instantiation of other types

# The interpretation of the other types are automatically derived Example: tuples

$$V^{\sharp}(\tau_1 \times ... \times \tau_n) = V^{\sharp}(\tau_1) \times ... \times V^{\sharp}(\tau_n)$$

$$(v_1^\sharp,..,v_n^\sharp)\sqcup_{ au_1 imes.. imes au_n}(w_1^\sharp,..,w_n^\sharp)=(v_1^\sharp\sqcup_{ au_1}w_1^\sharp,..,v_n^\sharp\sqcup_{ au_n}w_n^\sharp)$$

#### **Abstract Values and Environments**

$$ABSTVAL = \bigcup_{\tau \in TYPE} V^{\sharp}(\tau) \qquad ABSTENV = SKELVAR \hookrightarrow ABSTVAL$$

# **Abstract Interpretation of Skel**<sup>5</sup>

$$\downarrow^{\sharp} \in \mathcal{P} ((AISTATE \times ABSTENV \times SKELETON) \times (ABSTVAL \times AISTATE))$$

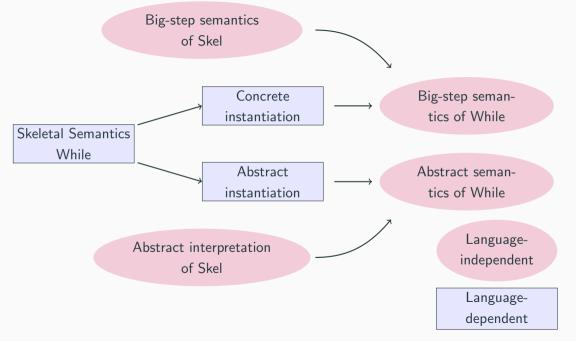
$$\frac{\mathcal{A}, E^{\sharp}, S_{i} \Downarrow^{\sharp} v_{i}^{\sharp}, \mathcal{A}_{i}}{\mathcal{A}, E^{\sharp}, (S_{1}..S_{n}) \Downarrow^{\sharp} \sqcup^{\sharp} v_{i}^{\sharp}, \sqcup^{\sharp} \mathcal{A}_{i}} \text{ Branch}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{A}_{0}, E^{\sharp}, S_{1} \Downarrow^{\sharp} v^{\sharp}, \mathcal{A}_{1} \qquad \vdash E^{\sharp} + p \leftarrow v^{\sharp} \leadsto E'^{\sharp} \qquad \mathcal{A}_{1}, E'^{\sharp}, S_{2} \Downarrow^{\sharp} w^{\sharp}, \mathcal{A}_{2}}{\mathcal{A}_{0}, E^{\sharp}, \operatorname{let} p = S_{1} \operatorname{in} S_{2} \Downarrow^{\sharp} w^{\sharp}, \mathcal{A}_{2}} \operatorname{LETIN}$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Schmidt 1995.

$$E_0^\sharp = \{ \, s \mapsto [x \mapsto [0,0]] \,, \, t \mapsto \textit{While}(x \leq 3, x = x+1) \, \}$$
  $\mathcal{A}_0$  an empty Al-state

$$\mathcal{A}_0, E_0^{\sharp}, eval\_st(s,t) \Downarrow^{\sharp} \{x \mapsto \llbracket 0,4 \rrbracket \}, \mathcal{A}$$



#### Concrete instantiation of While

#### Instantiation of Unspecified Types and Terms

#### Big-step semantics of Skel

$$\frac{E, S_i \Downarrow_{sk} v_i}{E, (S_1..S_n) \Downarrow_{sk} v_i} \text{ Branch } \frac{E, S_1 \Downarrow_{sk} v \qquad \vdash E + p \leftarrow v \leadsto E' \qquad E', S_2 \Downarrow_{sk} w}{E, \text{let } p = S_1 \text{ in } S_2 \Downarrow^{\sharp} w} \text{ LetIn}$$

# Interpretation

The Correctness of the Abstract

#### **Concretisation functions**

#### **Definition**

A **concretisation** function  $\gamma_{\tau}:V^{\sharp}(\tau)\to\mathcal{P}\left(V(\tau)\right)$  maps an abstract value  $v^{\sharp}$  to the set of concrete values it approximates.

#### Concretisation functions of the unspecified types

$$\gamma_{ ext{int}}(\llbracket n_1, n_2 \rrbracket) \triangleq \llbracket n_1, n_2 \rrbracket \qquad \gamma_{ ext{store}}(s^\sharp) \triangleq \Big\{ \left. s \; \middle| \; \forall x \in \mathsf{dom} \; s^\sharp, \; s(x) \in \gamma_{ ext{int}}(s^\sharp(x)) \; \Big\}$$

# **Correctness Theorem (simplified)**

#### IF

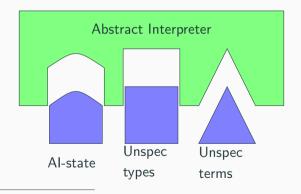
- The abstract instantiations of unspecified terms are correct approximation of the concrete instantiations of the unspecified terms
- Concretisation functions are monotonic

#### THEN

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E \in \gamma(E^{\sharp}) \\ E, S \Downarrow_{sk} v \\ \mathcal{A}_{0}, E^{\sharp}, S \Downarrow_{sk} v^{\sharp}, \mathcal{A} \end{array} \right\} \implies v \in \gamma(v^{\sharp})$$

# **Implementation**<sup>6</sup>

- An abstract interpreter generator from a skeletal semantics
- ullet Control Flow Analysis for  $\lambda$ -calculus, Interval Analysis for While



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Rébiscoul n.d.

#### **Future Work**

- Support for relational analyses
- Better interface for Abstract Interpreter Generator such that it is easier to use
- The abstract interpretation lacks a formal proof of termination

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## Maintaining the Al-state

- The Al-state is modified when calling a **specified function** (like eval\_stmt)
- Because the Al-state is language dependent, the modifications must be specified

lf

$$\mathcal{A}, \mathtt{eval\_stmt}\left(s^\sharp, t'\right) \Downarrow^\sharp s'^\sharp, \mathcal{A}'$$

Then

$$\mathcal{A}'(I, \mathrm{In}) = \mathcal{A} \sqcup_{\mathtt{store}} s^{\sharp} \ \mathcal{A}'(I, \mathrm{Out}) = \mathcal{A} \sqcup_{\mathtt{store}} s'^{\sharp}$$