

Soundness and completeness considered harmful

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Vision



Sound: catch all errors

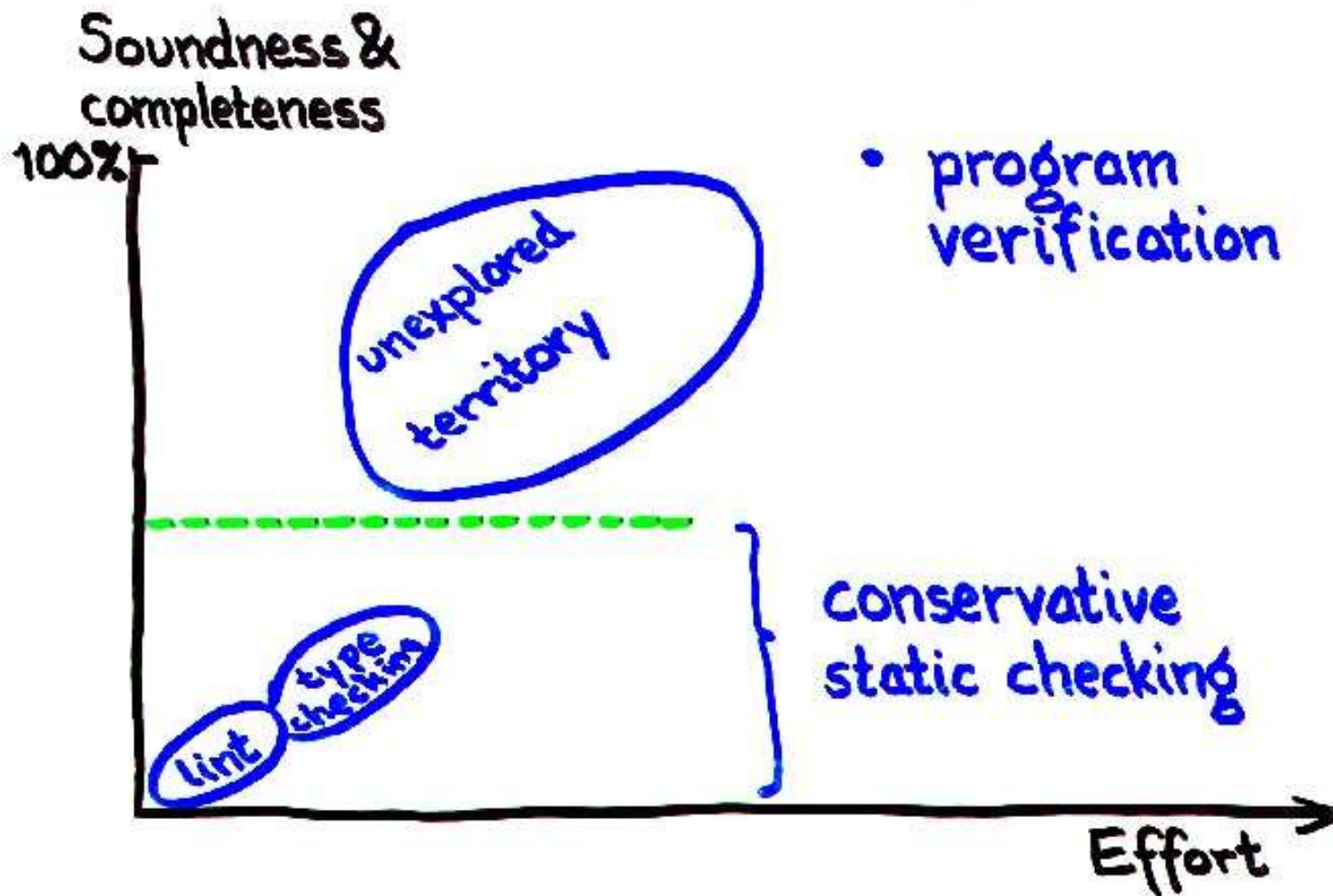
Complete: no spurious warnings

Benefit vs. cost

+ Find errors
early

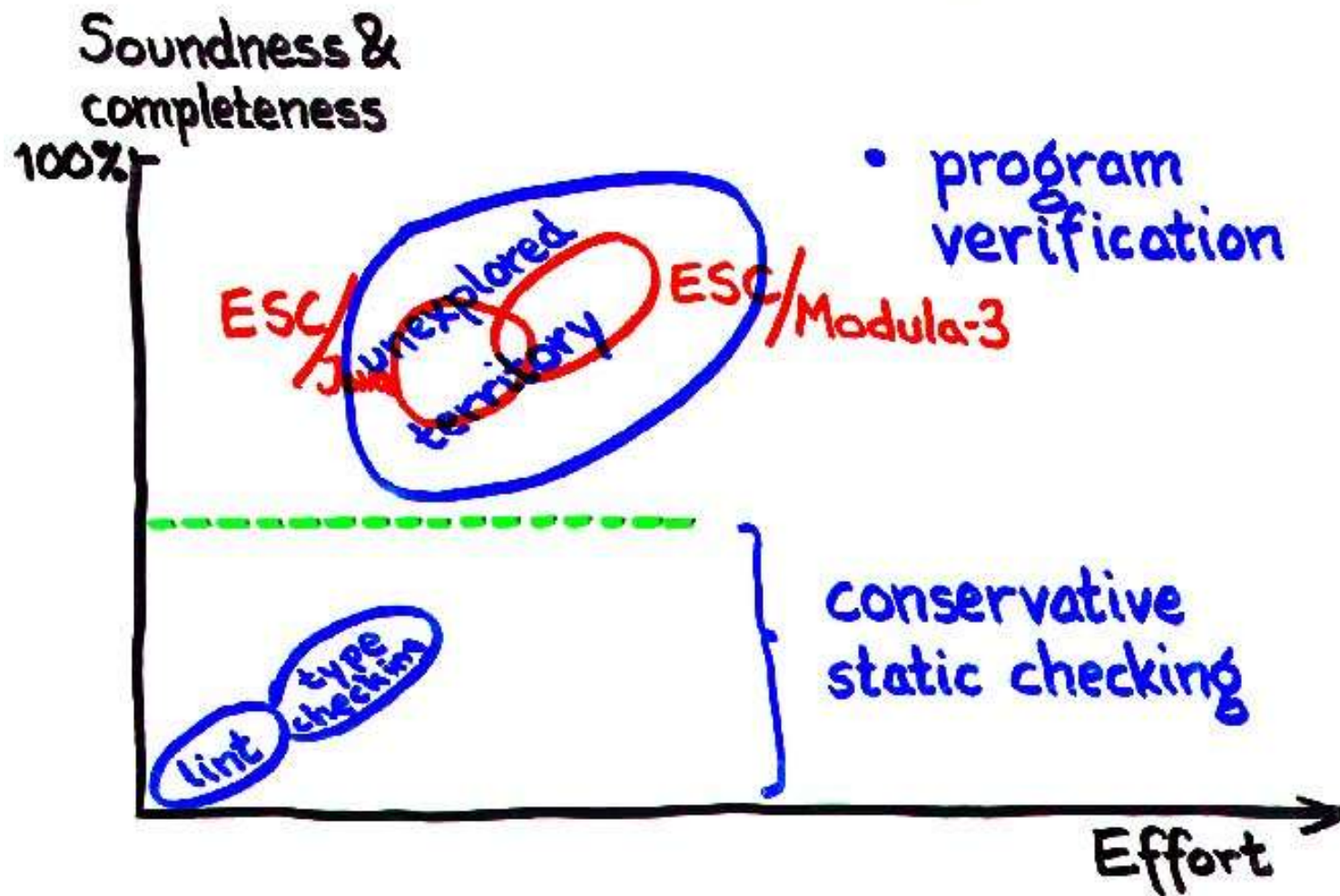
- Annotating the program
- Running the tool
- Analyzing the output

Static Checking



Note: Illustration not to scale

Static Checking



Note: Illustration not to scale

How ESC works

Annotated program



Verification condition
generator



Verification condition

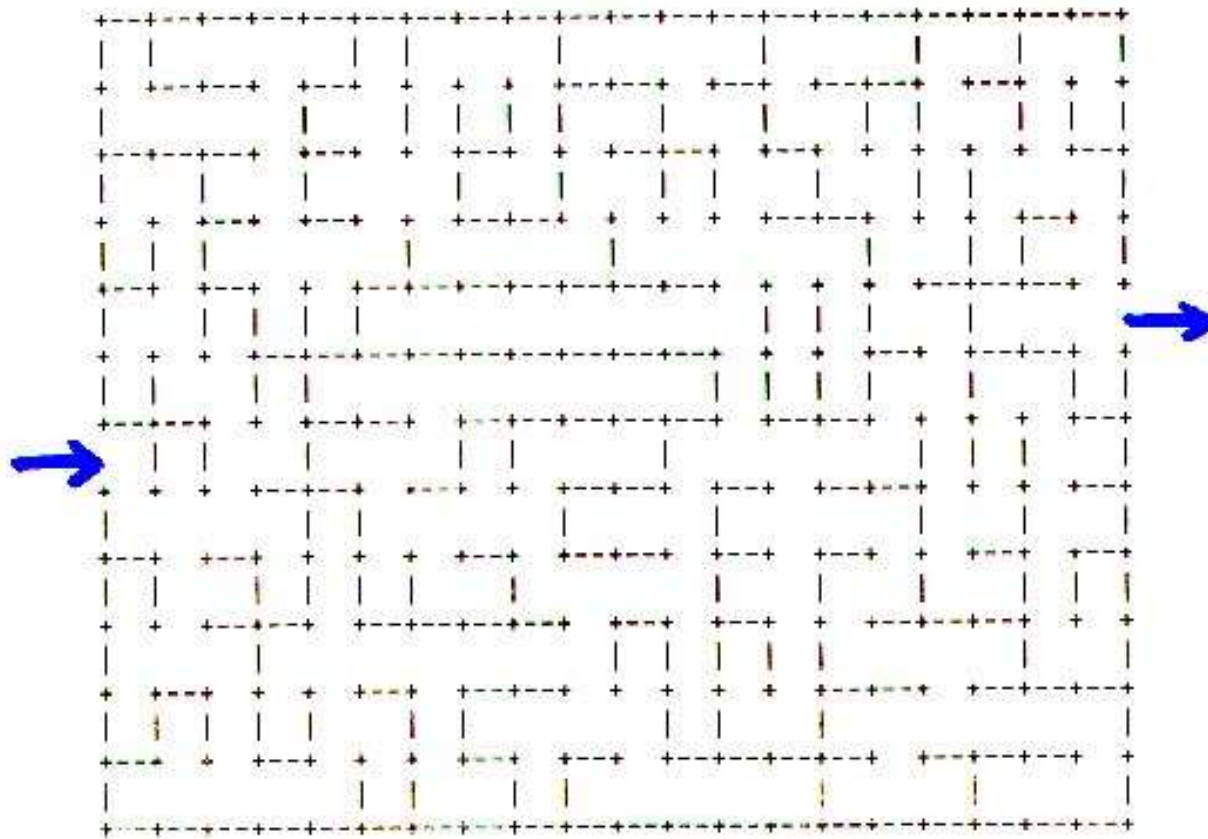


Theorem prover

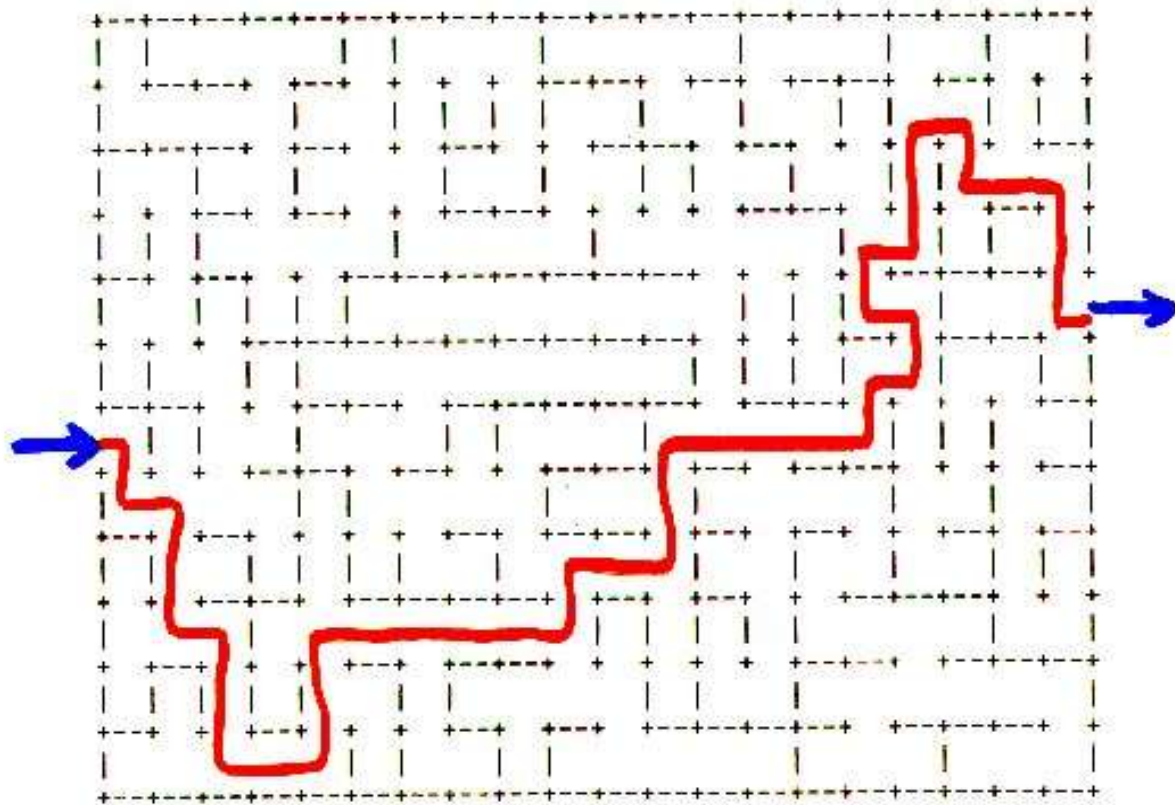


Counterexample

Generating mazes



Generating mazes



Creating a maze

uf := new UnionFind;

uf.Init(...);

while (uf.NumberOfClasses() \neq 1) {

 pick a new door d that joins rooms p,q;

 if (uf.Find(p) \neq uf.Find(q)) {

 open door d;

 uf.Union(p,q);

 }

class UnionFind {

abstract var valid: bool;

abstract var size: nat;

abstract var state: any;

proc Init(uf: UnionFind; n: nat);

requires uf \neq null;

modifies uf.valid, uf.size, uf.state;

ensures uf.valid \wedge uf.size = n;

:

:

proc Find(uf: UnionFind; p: nat): nat ;
 requires uf \neq null \wedge uf.valid \wedge p < uf.size ;
 modifies uf.state ;
 ensures result < uf.size ;

proc Union(uf: UnionFind; p, q: nat) ;
 requires uf \neq null \wedge uf.valid \wedge p < uf.size \wedge q < uf.size ;
 modifies uf.state ;

proc NumberOfClasses(uf: UnionFind): nat ;
 requires uf \neq null \wedge uf.valid ;
 modifies uf.state ;
 ensures result \leq uf.size ;

reveal class UnionFind {

var r : nat[] ;

var numClasses : nat ;

rep valid \equiv

 r \neq null

$\wedge (\forall i : \underline{\text{nat}} :: i < \text{r.length} \Rightarrow \text{r}[i] < \text{r.length})$

$\wedge \text{numClasses} \leq \text{r.length} ;$

rep size $\equiv \text{r.length} ;$

depends state on numClasses, r[*] ;

:

proc Union(uf: UnionFind; p,q:nat) {

var rp := uf.Find(p);

var rq := uf.Find(q);

 if (rp \neq rq) {

 if (...)

 uf.r[rp] := rq ;

else

 uf.r[rq] := rp ;

 uf.numClasses-- ;

} }

proc Union(uf: UnionFind; p,q:nat) {

var rp := uf.Find(p);

var rq := uf.Find(q);

 if (rp \neq rq) {

 if (...)

 uf.r[rp] := rq;

else

 uf.r[rq] := rp;

assume $0 < \text{uf.numClasses}$;

 uf.numClasses --;

} }

On the design of ESC/Java

- Simplify annotation language
- Improve robustness and performance
- Enhance error reporting

Validity vs. object invariants

abstract var valid: bool;

⋮

requires uf.valid;

⋮

rep valid \equiv $r \neq \underline{\text{null}} \wedge \dots$
 $\wedge \text{numClasses} \leq r.\text{length};$

*

*

*

inv $r \neq \underline{\text{null}};$

⋮

inv numClasses $\leq r.\text{length};$

Problem with object invariants

```
proc P( a:A; b:B; c:C) {  
    ⋮  
    x.Q(y, z);  
    ⋮  
}
```

Specifying modifications

abstract var state: any;

⋮

modifies uf.state;

⋮

depends state on numClasses, ... ;

✱

✱

✱

modifies uf.numClasses, ... ;

ESC/Java modifies checking.

Callers: Use the specified modifies clause, except for what is not visible to caller

Implementation:

- Level 0: anything can be modified
- Level 1: fields of parameters subject to specified modifies clause

Conclusions

- Verification technology can find more errors than conservative methods
- Sound + complete \neq useful
- Automate and find the right errors

www.research.digital.com/SRC/esc/Esc.html