

# A Compositional Deadlock Detector for Android Java

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# **Overview**

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## Overview

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- We present a **compositional static analysis** for detecting deadlocks in Android Java.
- Designed for **industrial-scale** codebases (tens of millions of lines).
- Implemented in **INFER**, deployed at Facebook for 2+ years.
- Achieves a **54% developer fix rate**.

# Motivation

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## Why Study Deadlocks?

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- Deadlocks are a key challenge in concurrent programming.
- Occur when threads **cyclically wait on each other's locks**.
- Result: entire system halts — loss of responsiveness, reliability.
- Especially relevant for **Android apps** using Java's **synchronized blocks**.

## Classical Example

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### Dijkstra's Dining Philosophers

Five philosophers share forks and a bowl of spaghetti. Each must hold two forks to eat — potential for a circular wait.

- Illustrates the essential nature of deadlock: mutual waiting.
- Analogous to threads waiting for locks.

# Deadlocks in Industry

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- At Facebook, Android apps exceed **10M+ lines of code**.
- Thousands of commits daily ⇒ rapid iteration.
- Developers need feedback in **under 15 minutes**.
- Whole-program analyses are too slow and memory-intensive.

## Goal

**Fast, scalable, accurate deadlock detection** integrated into CI pipelines.

## Challenges in Traditional Analyses

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- Reanalyze entire program on each commit.
- Poor scalability and high false-positive rates.
- Lack **compositionality**.
- Need: an analysis that focuses only on changed code and its dependencies.

## **Research Gap and Question**

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# The Research Gap

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- Existing tools are **non-compositional**.
- They often trade soundness for scalability.
- We need a **mathematically grounded, incremental** analysis.

## Core Challenge

Can we design a deadlock detector that is both **sound in theory** and **scalable in practice**?

# Research Question

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## Main Question

Can we develop a **compositional deadlock detector** for **Android Java** that is sound, complete, and efficient for large industrial codebases?

- Model Java concurrency with **balanced, re-entrant locks**.
- Detect deadlocks via **critical pairs**.
- Integrate into **INFER** for continuous integration.

## Concurrent Programs

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# Abstract Language

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- Simplified model of Java concurrency:

$$C ::= \text{skip} \mid p() \mid \text{acq}(\ell) \mid \text{rel}(\ell) \mid C; C \mid \text{if}(*) \text{ then } C \text{ else } C \mid$$

- Non-recursive procedures.
- **Balanced statements:** every acq has matching rel.
- Parallel program:  $C_1 \parallel C_2 \parallel \dots \parallel C_n$

## Balanced (Nested) Locks

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- Threads acquire and release locks in **LIFO** order.
- Corresponds to `synchronized` in Java.
- Ensures locks are **re-entrant and scoped**.

### Example

acq(x); acq(y); rel(y); rel(x) Balanced acq(x); rel(y);

Unbalanced

- Each thread has a **lock state**: mapping locks → acquisition counts.
- Deadlock occurs when every thread can take a local step, but no joint step is possible.

$$\langle C_1 || C_2, (L_1, L_2) \rangle$$

## Key Idea

Deadlock arises when threads hold disjoint locks yet each waits on a lock held by another.

# Program Execution Traces

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## Executions as Traces

- Executions can be represented as strings of lock acquisitions/releases — e.g. ‘x y y x’.
- Balanced programs produce **Dyck words** (well-nested parentheses).
- Captures the essential locking behaviour.

$$L(C) = \{\text{all possible lock traces of } C\}$$

## Example Trace

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### Example

```
acq(x); if(*) then acq(y); rel(y); else acq(z);  
rel(z); rel(x)
```

$$L(C) = \{ xyyx, xzzx \}$$

- Balanced structure guarantees decidability.
- Enables abstract reasoning about possible interleavings.

## Traces as Finite Automata

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- Each balanced statement can be viewed as a **finite automaton** over lock actions.
- Allows algorithmic computation of lock dependencies.
- Provides the foundation for critical-pair analysis.

## **Soundness and Completeness**

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# Deadlock Characterisation

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## Critical Pair

$(X, \ell)$ : some execution acquires lock  $\ell$  while holding all locks in  $X$ .

- Captures possible lock dependencies.
- Computed for each sequential thread.

## Key Theorem (Simplified)

### Theorem 4.4 — Deadlock Condition

Program  $C_1||\dots||C_n$  deadlocks iff there exist critical pairs  $(X_i, \ell_i)$   
s.t.

$$\ell_i \in \bigcup_{j \neq i} X_j \quad \text{and} \quad X_i \cap \bigcup_{j \neq i} X_j = \emptyset$$

**Intuition:** Each thread holds a lock another needs.

## Illustrative Example

### Two-Thread Example

C1: acq(x); acq(y); rel(y); rel(x) C2: acq(y);  
acq(x); rel(x); rel(y)

$$\text{Crit}(\text{C1}) = \{(\emptyset, x), (\{x\}, y)\}$$

$$\text{Crit}(\text{C2}) = \{(\emptyset, y), (\{y\}, x)\}$$

Since  $x \in \{y\}$  and  $y \in \{x\}$ , the condition holds — **deadlock!**

- Define executions  $\rightarrow$  and parallel composition.
- Show equivalence between execution semantics and trace semantics.
- Prove critical-pair condition is **sound** (no missed deadlocks) and **complete** (no spurious ones).

## Result

Existence of deadlock  $j=_\ell i$  conflict between critical pairs.

# Complexity

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## Computing Critical Pairs

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- Recursive equations (C1–C6) compute  $\text{Crit}(C)$  compositionally.
- Each construct (if, while, seq) has a local combination rule.
- **Example:**

$$\text{Crit}(\text{acq}(\ell); C; \text{rel}(\ell)) = \{(\emptyset, \ell)\} \cup \{(X \cup \{\ell\}, \ell') \mid (X, \ell') \in \text{Crit}(C)\}$$

## Complexity Results

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- **Finite and computable:**  $\text{Crit}(C)$  always finite.
- Deadlock detection problem is **decidable** and in NP.
- Non-recursive programs  $\Rightarrow$  quadratic time.
- With procedures  $\Rightarrow$  quasi-exponential.

## **Implementation**

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# Implementation Overview

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- Implemented as an **abstract interpretation** within INFER.
- Computes method summaries: critical pairs + thread identity.
- Compositionally reuses summaries of unchanged methods.

## Core Idea

Analyse only modified methods and their dependents.

# Abstract State Representation

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$\alpha = \langle L, Z \rangle$  where  $L$  = lock state,  $Z$  = set of critical pairs

- Join operation:  $\langle L, Z_1 \rangle \sqcup \langle L, Z_2 \rangle = \langle L, Z_1 \cup Z_2 \rangle$
- Each command updates this abstract state.

# Compositionality

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- Procedure call depends only on:
  1. Current abstract state.
  2. Precomputed summary of the callee.
- Enables incremental reanalysis — ideal for CI/CD.

$$J_p()K\langle L, Z \rangle = \langle L, Z \cup f(L, \text{Crit}(\text{body}(p))) \rangle$$

- **Balanced locking:** uses synchronized.
- **Partial path sensitivity:** e.g., for tryLock() and UI threads.
- **Lock naming:** access-path abstraction (this.f.g, etc.).
- **Thread inference:** uses annotations like @UiThread.

## **Deployment and Results**

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# Industrial Deployment

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- Deployed as part of Facebook's **continuous integration system**.
- Runs automatically on every Android commit.
- Appears as an automated "reviewer" commenting on potential deadlocks.

## Results and Impact

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- Deployed for **2+ years** on all Android commits.
- **500+** deadlock reports issued.
- **54%** of reports fixed by developers.
- Median runtime (all analyses): **90 s per commit.**
- Analyses **2k–5k methods per commit.**

## **Conclusion and Related Work**

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## Related Work

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- Builds on automata-theoretic analyses of **pushdown systems**.
- Compared to prior tools:
  - Compositional, not whole-program.
  - Targets balanced re-entrant locks.
  - Prioritizes **actionable results** over completeness.

# Conclusion

- Developed a **sound and complete** compositional analysis.
- Scales to tens of millions of lines.
- Successfully deployed in industry with tangible impact.
- Formalized and proven in **Coq (8.7k LOC)**.

## Future Work

Extend to recursive calls, deterministic control, and nested parallelism.

Thank you!

Questions?