

Introduction to Software Synthesis

Mooly Sagiv

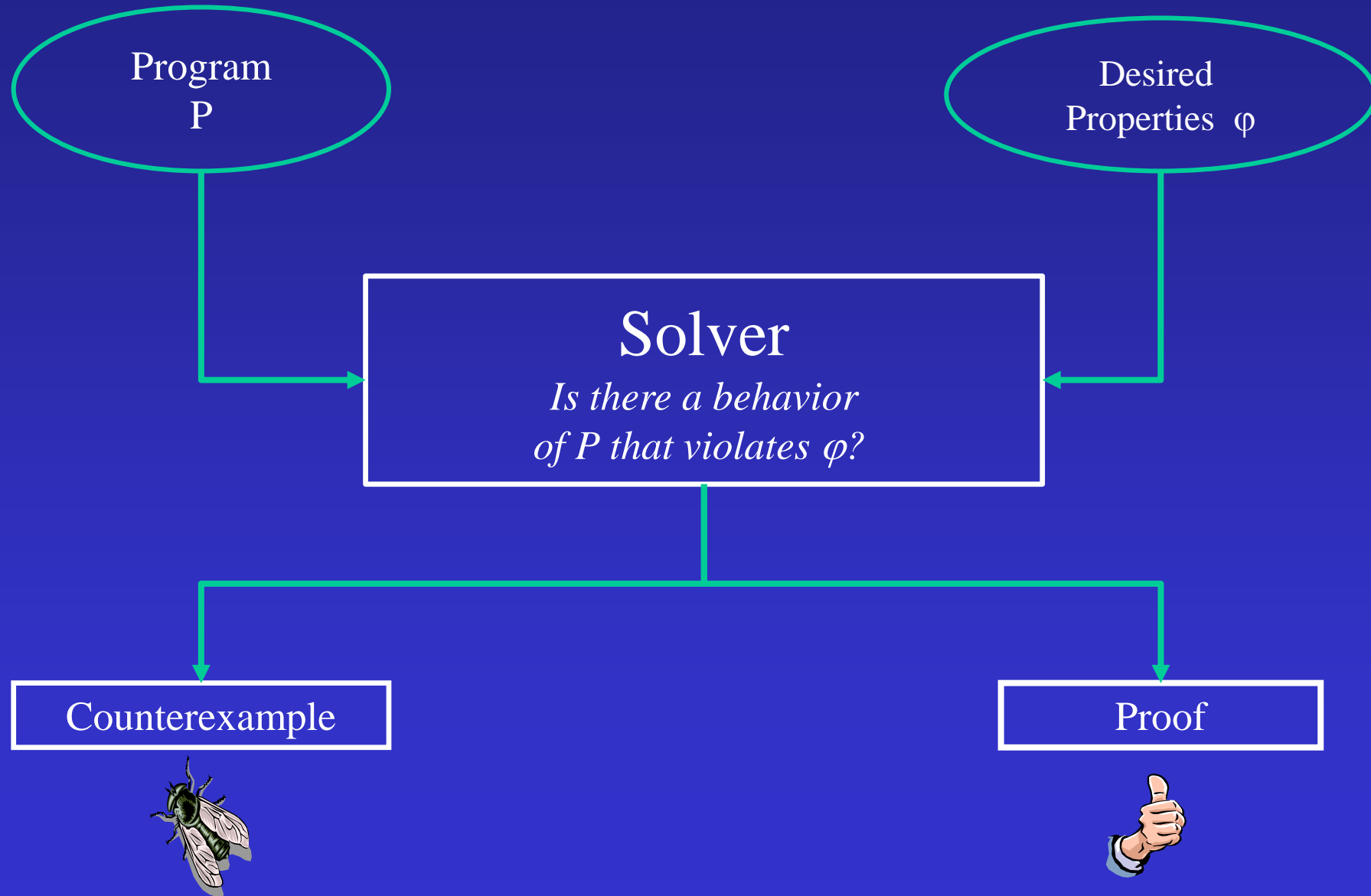
Ideas and Slides taken from Sumit Gulwani, Armando *Solar-Lezama*

Eran Yahav, Emain Torlak,

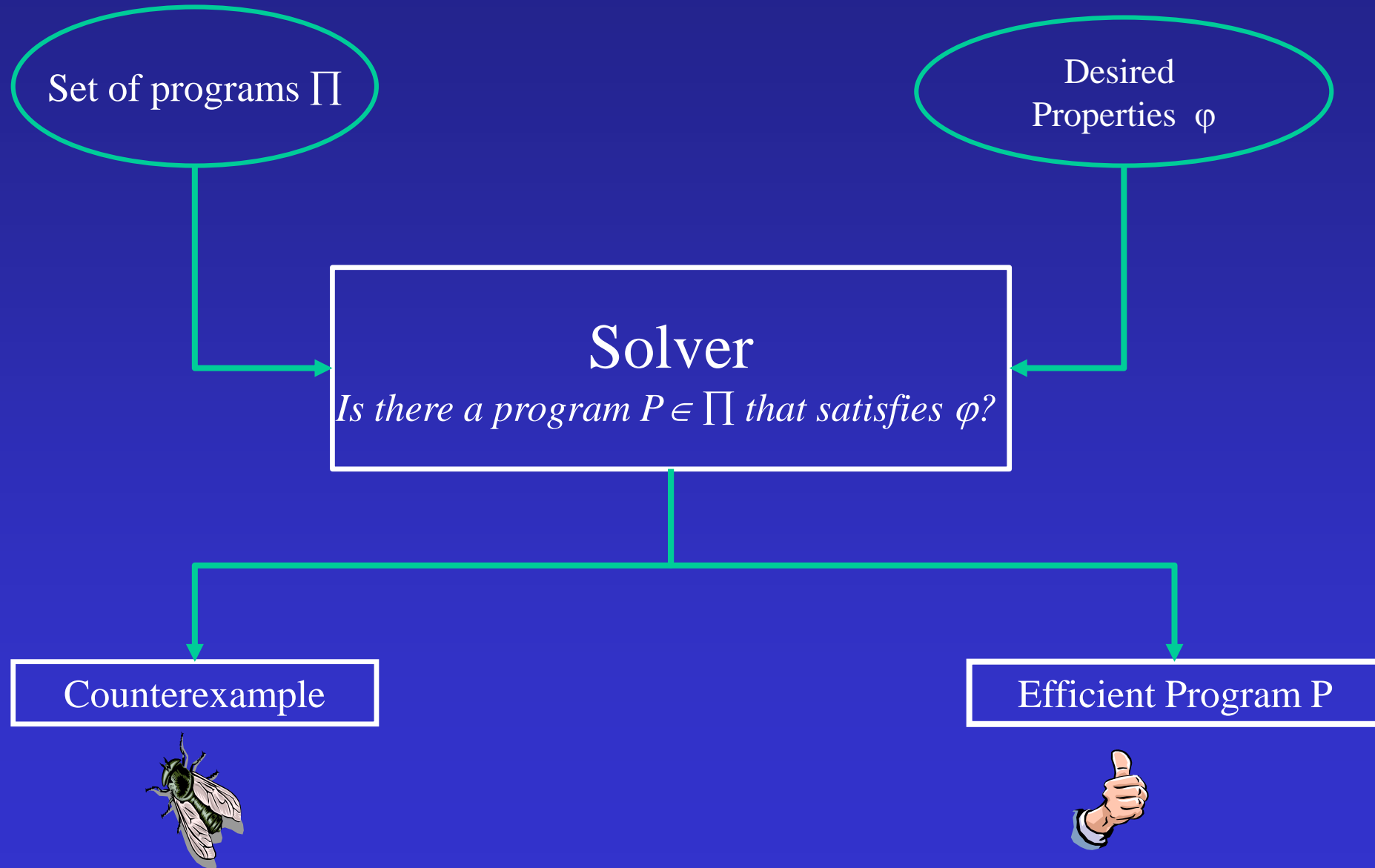
Recap

Problem	Tools
Propositional SAT solving	MiniSat, Z3
First order solving with theories (SMT)	Z3, CVC3
Bounded Model Checking	CBMC, JBMC
Concolic Execution	DART, KLEE, SAGE, Cloud9, Mayhem
Static analysis	SLAM(SDV), Astrée, TVLA, CSSV
Testing	PITTEST, AFL
Program Synthesis	SKETCH(MIT), Rosette(UWASH)

Verification vs. Synthesis



Verification vs. Synthesis



Potential Applications

- Low level programming
 - Configuration
 - Bit manipulation
- Programming for end-users
 - Excel
 - Spreadsheet
 - Spark

What is software synthesis?

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SOFTWARE ENGINEERING, VOL. SE-5, NO. 4, JULY 1979

Synthesis: Dreams \Rightarrow Programs

ZOHAR MANNA AND RICHARD WALDINGER

techniques are presented for deriving programs from specifications. The specifications express the desired program without giving any hint of the algorithm. The basic approach is to transform the specifications according to certain rules, until a satisfactory pro-

INTRODUCTION

IN RECENT years there has been increasing activity in the field of program verification. The goal of these efforts is to construct computer systems for determining whether a



Zohar Manna



Richard Waldinger

Synthesis Methods

- Deductive Synthesis
 - Derive the low level implementation from high level implementation from high level specificaion
- Inductive Synthesis
 - Synthesize a program whose behavior satisfies a set of input/output examples

Why now?

- Computer programs are everywhere
- Small programs are tricky
- Maturity of underlying technology
 - Machine learning algorithms
 - SMT
 - Powerful hardware

Motivation

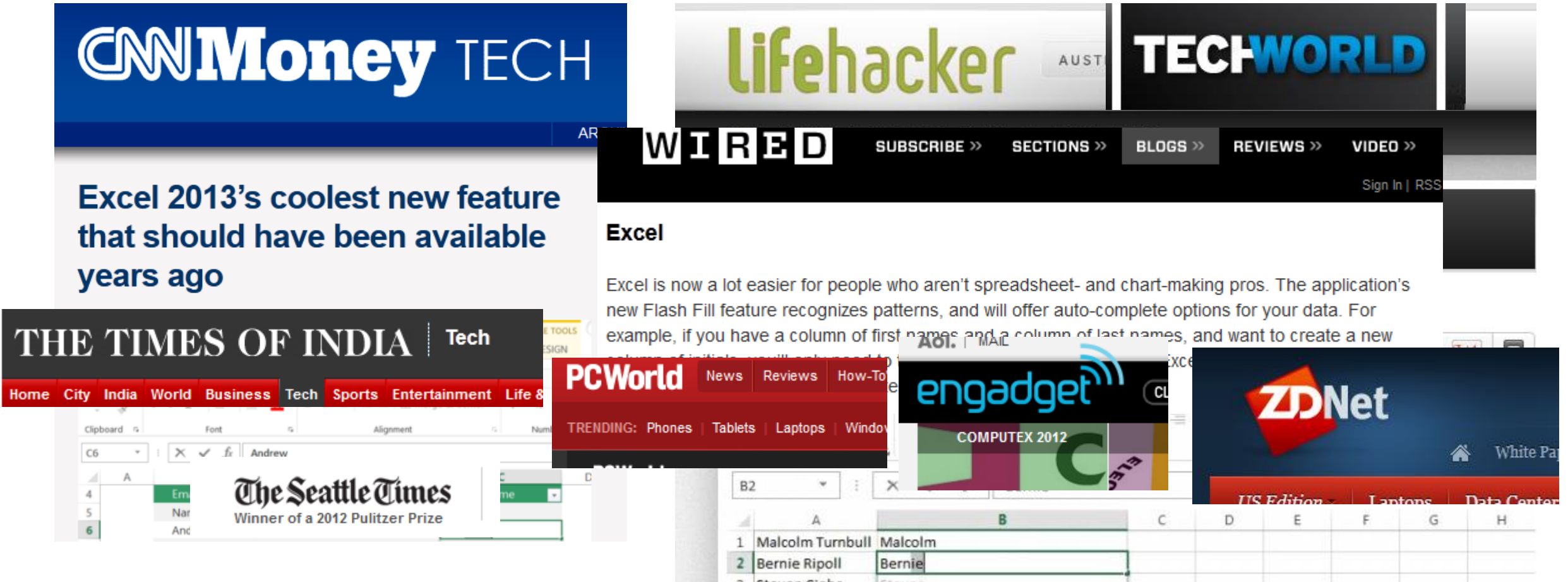


99% of computer users cannot program!
They struggle with simple repetitive tasks.

Spreadsheet help forums



Real world application of synthesis



FlashFill: a feature of Excel 2013 (Sumit Gulwani POPL'11)

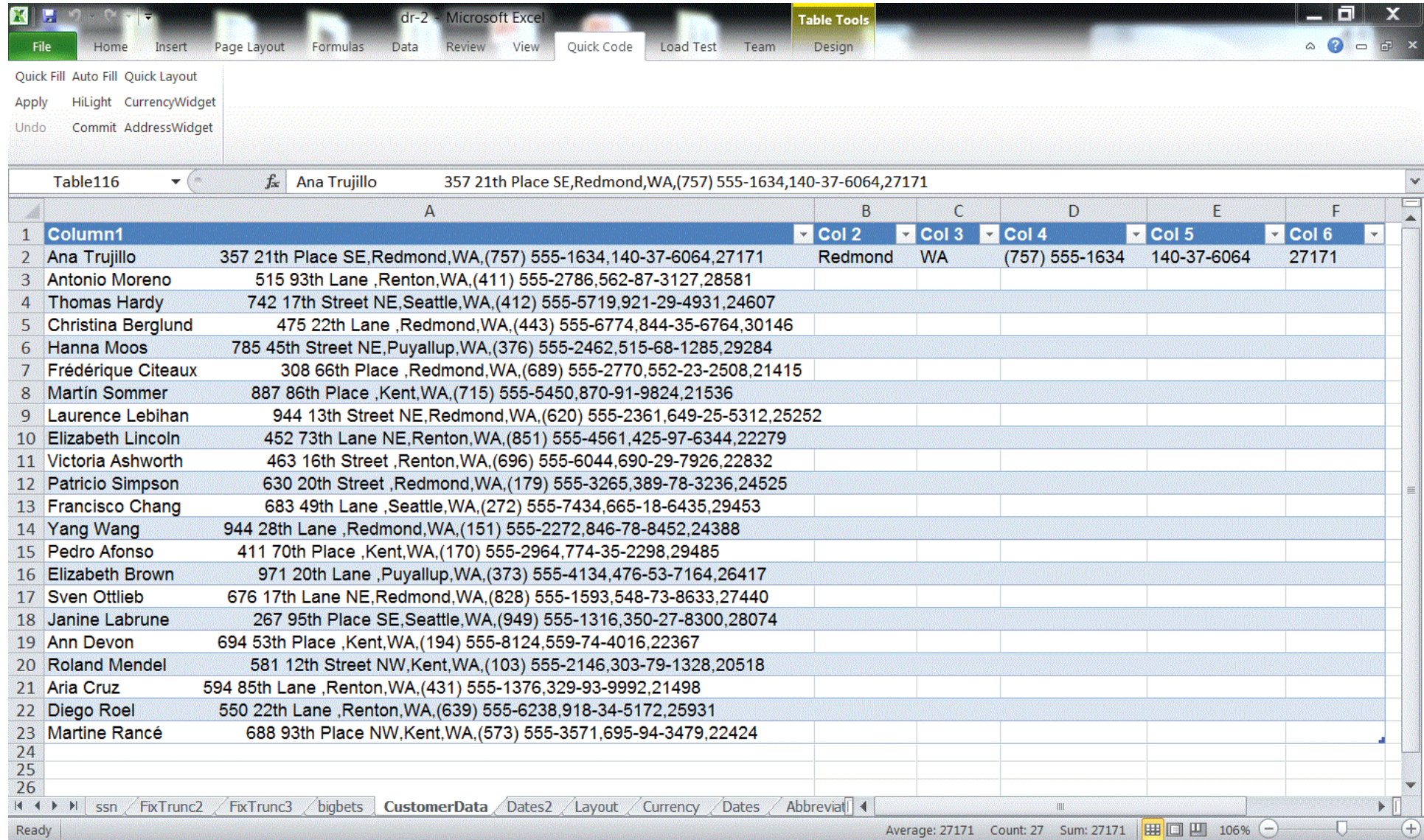


Table116

Column1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6
Ana Trujillo	357 21th Place SE,Redmond,WA,(757) 555-1634,140-37-6064,27171	Redmond	WA	(757) 555-1634	140-37-6064 27171
Antonio Moreno	515 93th Lane ,Renton,WA,(411) 555-2786,562-87-3127,28581				
Thomas Hardy	742 17th Street NE,Seattle,WA,(412) 555-5719,921-29-4931,24607				
Christina Berglund	475 22th Lane ,Redmond,WA,(443) 555-6774,844-35-6764,30146				
Hanna Moos	785 45th Street NE,Puyallup,WA,(376) 555-2462,515-68-1285,29284				
Frédérique Citeaux	308 66th Place ,Redmond,WA,(689) 555-2770,552-23-2508,21415				
Martin Sommer	887 86th Place ,Kent,WA,(715) 555-5450,870-91-9824,21536				
Laurence Lebihan	944 13th Street NE,Redmond,WA,(620) 555-2361,649-25-5312,25252				
Elizabeth Lincoln	452 73th Lane NE,Renton,WA,(851) 555-4561,425-97-6344,22279				
Victoria Ashworth	463 16th Street ,Renton,WA,(696) 555-6044,690-29-7926,22832				
Patricio Simpson	630 20th Street ,Redmond,WA,(179) 555-3265,389-78-3236,24525				
Francisco Chang	683 49th Lane ,Seattle,WA,(272) 555-7434,665-18-6435,29453				
Yang Wang	944 28th Lane ,Redmond,WA,(151) 555-2272,846-78-8452,24388				
Pedro Afonso	411 70th Place ,Kent,WA,(170) 555-2964,774-35-2298,29485				
Elizabeth Brown	971 20th Lane ,Puyallup,WA,(373) 555-4134,476-53-7164,26417				
Sven Ottlieb	676 17th Lane NE,Redmond,WA,(828) 555-1593,548-73-8633,27440				
Janine Labrune	267 95th Place SE,Seattle,WA,(949) 555-1316,350-27-8300,28074				
Ann Devon	694 53th Place ,Kent,WA,(194) 555-8124,559-74-4016,22367				
Roland Mendel	581 12th Street NW,Kent,WA,(103) 555-2146,303-79-1328,20518				
Aria Cruz	594 85th Lane ,Renton,WA,(431) 555-1376,329-93-9992,21498				
Diego Roel	550 22th Lane ,Renton,WA,(639) 555-6238,918-34-5172,25931				
Martine Rancé	688 93th Place NW,Kent,WA,(573) 555-3571,695-94-3479,22424				

Ready | Average: 27171 Count: 27 Sum: 27171 106%

FlashFill: a feature of Excel 2013

dr-2 - Microsoft Excel

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Quick Code Load Test Team Design

Quick Fill Auto Fill Quick Layout
Apply HiLight CurrencyWidget
Undo Commit AddressWidget

Table116 Ana Trujillo 357 21th Place SE,Redmond,WA,(757) 555-1634,140-37-6064,27171

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Ready Average: 27171 Count: 132 Sum: 27171 106%

Inductive Synthesis

Synthesize a program whose behavior satisfies a set of examples

Doesn't machine learning do that?

Traditional Bayesian Machine Learning

- Learn a function from a set of examples
- Scalability is very important, algorithms must scale to millions of data points
- Data is assumed to be noisy;
 - need to avoid overfitting
- Space of possible functions is highly stylized
- Background knowledge incorporated as preprocessing and feature selection

Inductive Synthesis

- Learn a function from a set of examples
- Scalability is not so important, usually we are dealing with small numbers of examples
- Data is assumed to be clean
 - It's annoying when user says $f(x)=y$ and the system assumes the user is wrong and decides that $f(x)=z$
- Space of possible functions can be arbitrary
- Background knowledge encoded in the description of the space and in the search itself

Functional Synthesis

Goal: Synthesize a function that satisfies a specification

- How do we know the specification has been satisfied? Isn't verification itself already quite hard?
- Can we leverage inductive synthesis machinery for this problem?
- What is the relevant space of functions?
- How do we explore this space efficiently?

The Sketch Synthesis System

Armando Solar-Lezama
bit.ly/iptutorial2015



Language Design Strategy

Extend base language with one construct

Constant hole: ??

```
int bar (int x)
{
    int t = x * ??;
    assert t == x + x;
    return t;
}
```



```
int bar (int x)
{
    int t = x * 2;
    assert t == x + x;
    return t;
}
```

Synthesizer replaces ?? with a constant

High-level constructs defined in terms of ??

Integer Generator → Sets of Expressions

Expressions with ?? == sets of expressions

- linear expressions
- polynomials
- sets of variables

$$x^{*??} + y^{*??}$$

$$x^{*x^{*??}} + x^{*??} + ??$$

$$?? \ ? \ x : y$$

Example: Registerless Swap

Swap two words without an extra temporary

```
int W = 32;
```

```
void swap(ref bit[W] x, ref bit[W] y) {  
    if(??) { x = x ^ y; } else { y = x ^ y; }  
    if(??) { x = x ^ y; } else { y = x ^ y; }  
    if(??) { x = x ^ y; } else { y = x ^ y; }  
}
```

```
harness void main(bit[W] x, bit[W] y) {  
    bit[W] tx = x; bit[W] ty = y;  
    swap(x, y);  
    assert x==ty && y == tx;  
}
```

From simple to complex holes

We need to compose ?? to form complex holes

Borrow ideas from generative programming

- Define generators to produce families of functions
- Use partial evaluation aggressively

Generators

Look like a function

- but are partially evaluated into their calling context

Key feature:

- Different invocations → Different code
- Can recursively define arbitrary families of programs

Example: Least Significant Zero Bit

- 0010 0101 → 0000 0010

```
int W = 32;

bit[W] isolate0 (bit[W] x) {          // W: word size
    bit[W] ret = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < W; i++)
        if (!x[i]) { ret[i] = 1; return ret; }
}
```

Trick:

- Adding 1 to a string of ones turns the next zero to a 1
- i.e. 000111 + 1 = 001000

Sample Generator

```
/**
 * Generate the set of all bit-vector expressions
 * involving +, &, xor and bitwise negation (~).
 * the bnd param limits the size of the generated expression.
 */

generator bit[W] gen(bit[W] x, int bnd) {
    assert bnd > 0;
    if(??) return x;
    if(??) return ??;
    if(??) return ~gen(x, bnd-1);
    if(??) {
        return { | gen(x, bnd-1) (+ | & | ^) gen(x, bnd-1) | };
    }
}
```

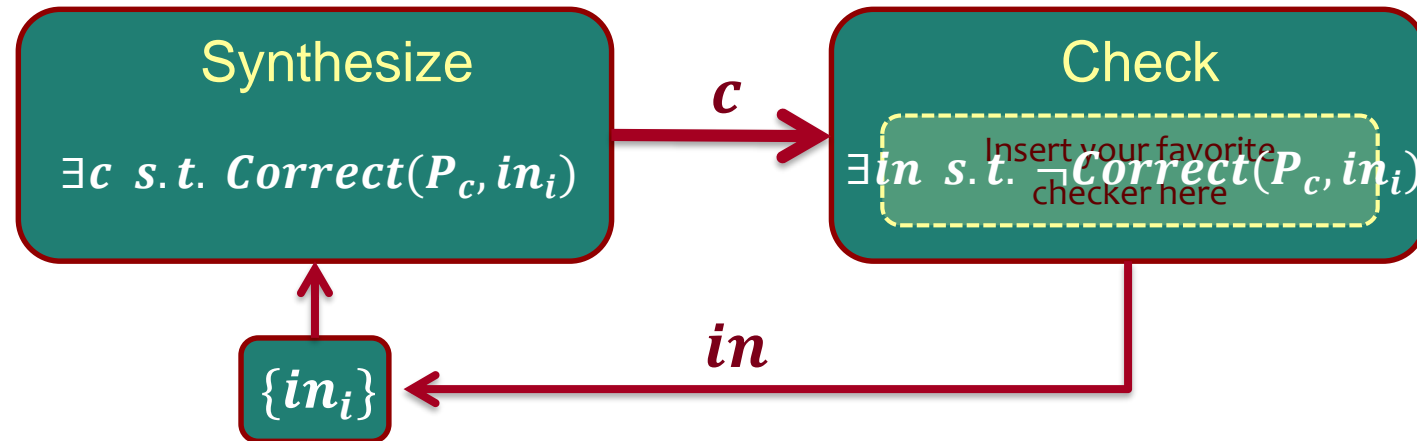
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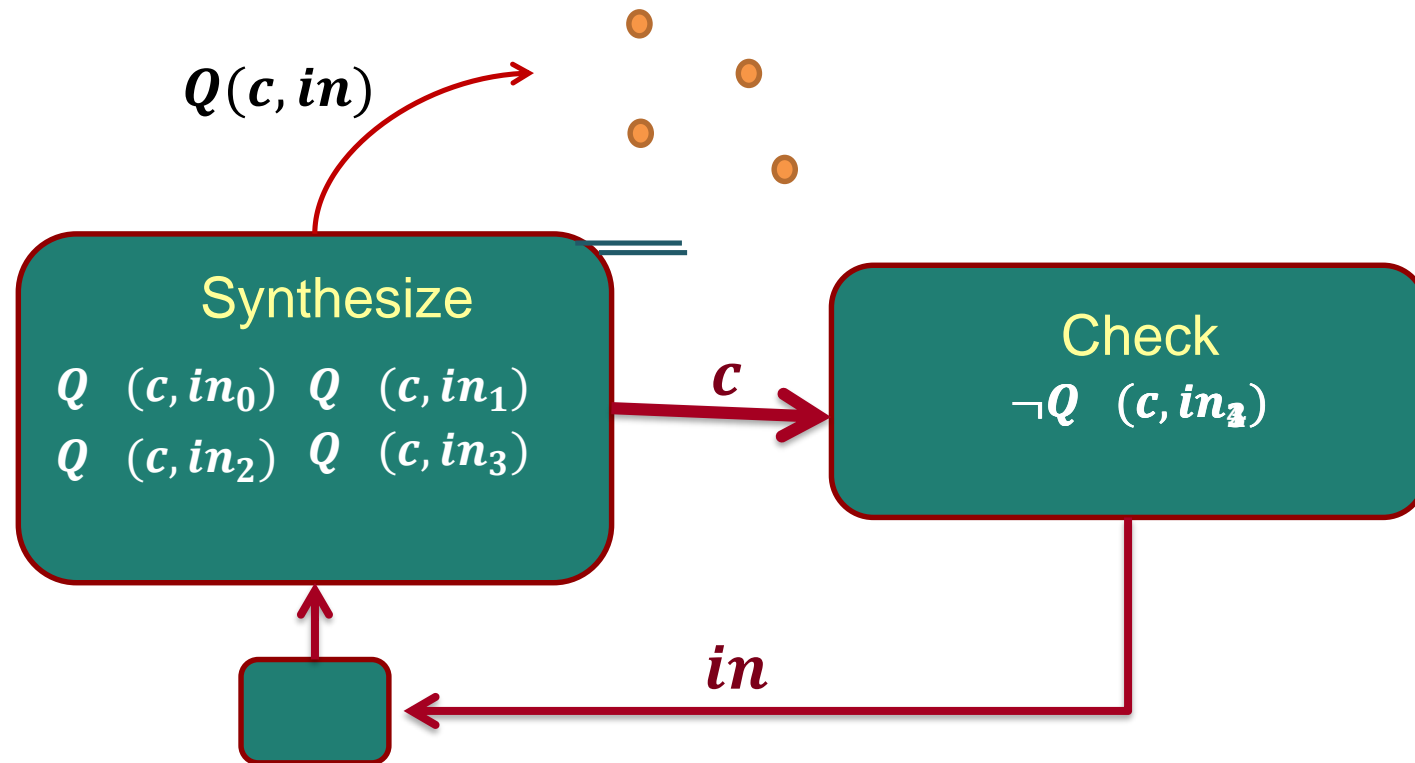
bit[W] isolate0sk (bit[W] x) implements isolate0 {
    return gen(x, 3);
}
```


HOW DOES IT WORK?

CEGIS Synthesis algorithm



CEGIS



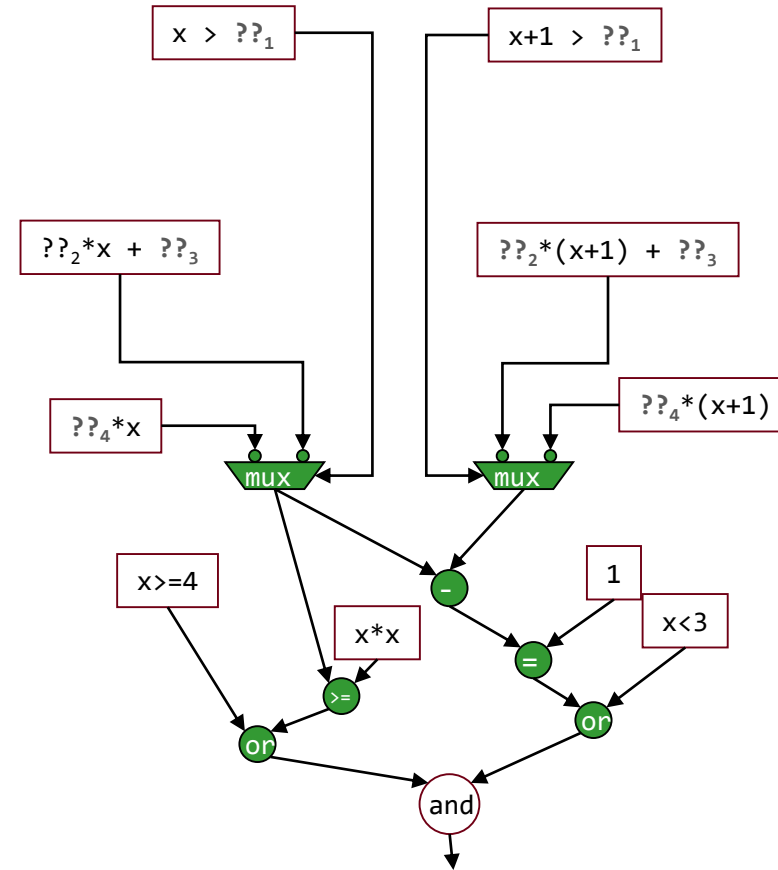
A sketch as a constraint system

```
int lin(int x){
  if(x > ??1)
    return ??2*x + ??3;
  else
    return ??4*x;
}

void main(int x){
  int t1 = lin(x);
  int t2 = lin(x+1);

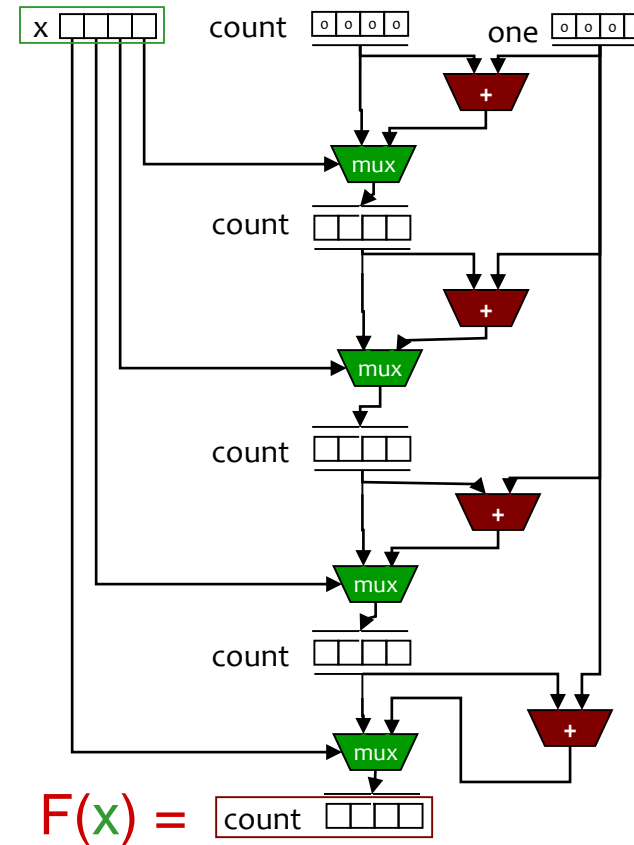
  if(x<4) assert t1 >= x*x;

  if(x>=3) assert t2-t1 == 1;
}
```



Ex : Population count. 0010 0110 → 3

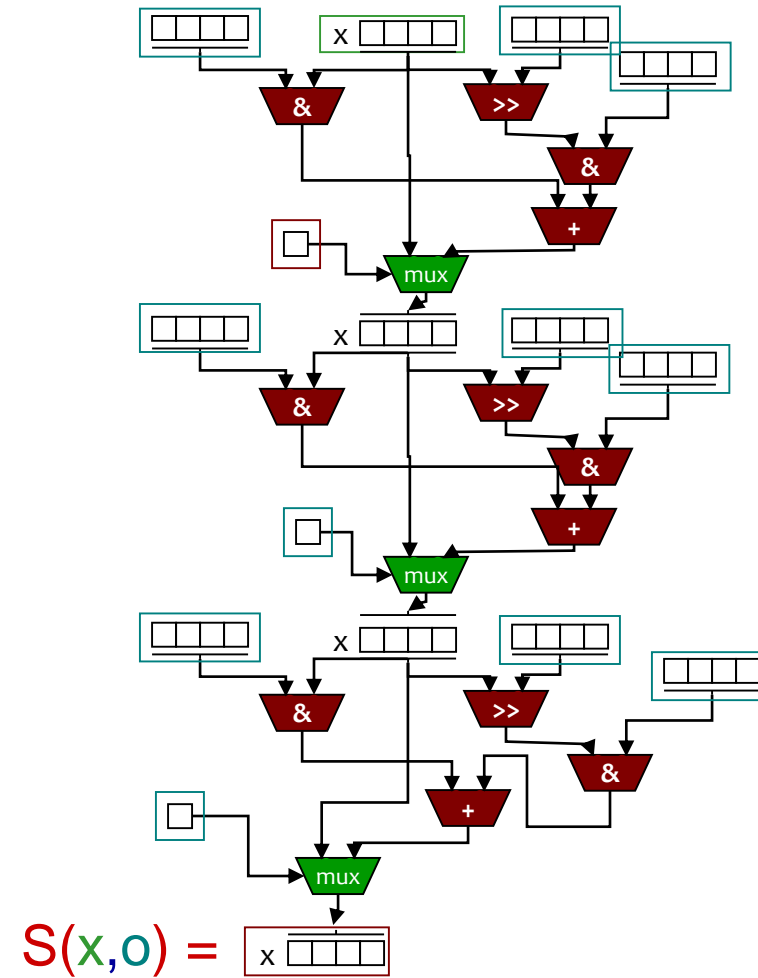
```
int pop (bit[W] x)
{
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < W; i++) {
        if (x[i]) count++;
    }
    return count;
}
```



```

int popSketched (bit[W] x)
implements pop {
  repeat(??) {
    ⇒      x = (x & ??)
    ⇒      + ((x >> ??) & ??);
    ⇒  }
    ⇒ return x;
  }

```



Synthesizing Locks and Fences

Input:

- A concurrent program

Assertions

Output:

- Locks that guarantee that the assertions hold

$$\begin{array}{l} x = 1; \\ x = x + 1; \\ \text{assert } x == 3 \end{array} \quad \parallel \quad x = x + 1;$$

Veselin Raychev, Martin T. Vechev, Eran Yahav:

Automatic Synthesis of Deterministic Concurrency. SAS 2013: 283-303

Michael Kuperstein, Martin T. Vechev, Eran Yahav:

Automatic inference of memory fences. SIGACT News 43(2): 108-123 (2012)

Synthesizing API calls

- Modern libraries provide a lot of functionality
- But hard to figure out the right sequence of calls
 - A lot of boilerplate code

```
public void test1()
{ Area a1 = new Area(new Rectangle(0, 0, 10, 2));
  Area a2 = new Area(new Rectangle(-2, 0, 2,
10));
  Point2D p = new Point2D.Double(0, 0);
  assertTrue(a2.equals(rotate(a1, p, Math.PI/2))); }
```

```
Area rotate(Area obj, Point2D pt, double angle)
{ AffineTransform at = new AffineTransform();
  double x = pt.getX();
  double y = pt.getY();
  at.setToRotation(angle, x, y);
  Area obj2 = obj.createTransformedArea(at);
  return obj2;
}
```

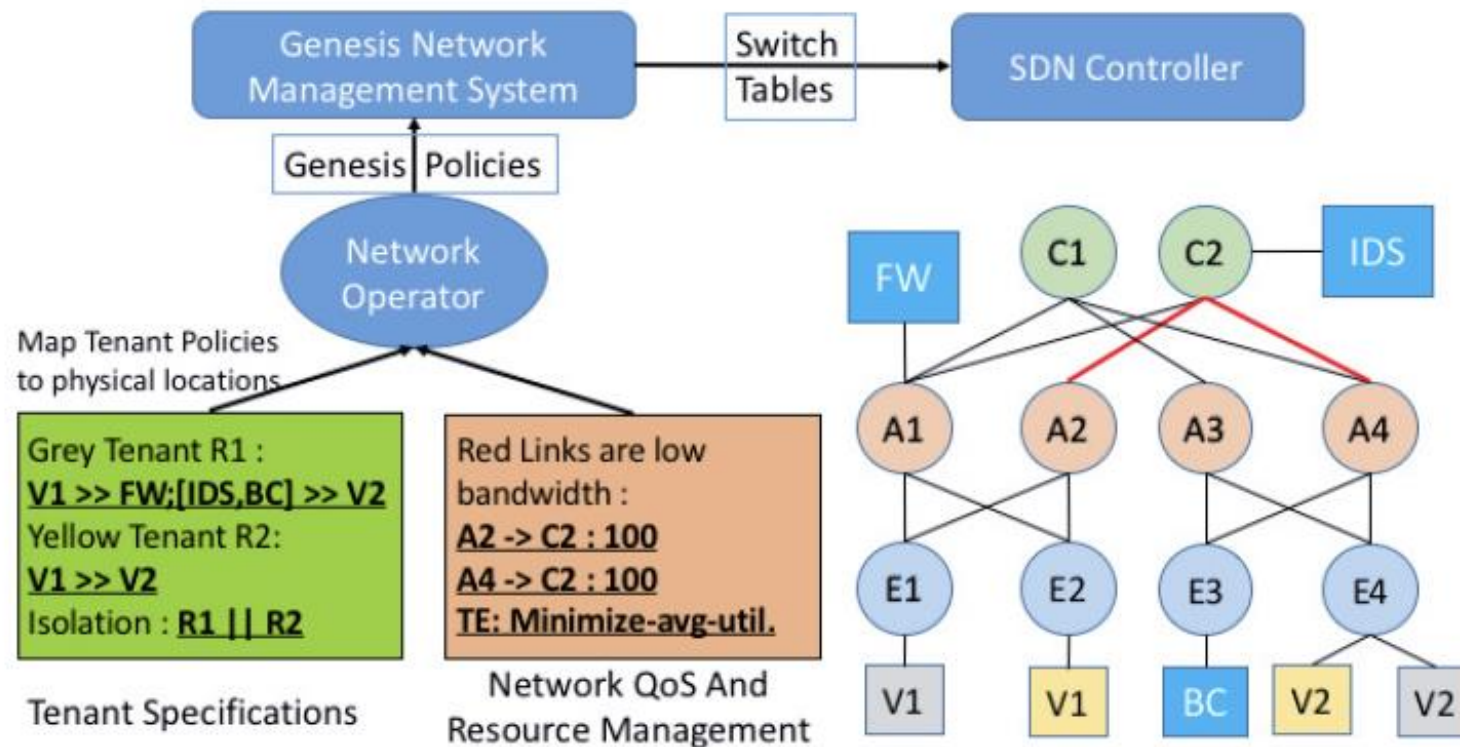
Yu Feng, Ruben Martins, Yuepeng Wang, Isil Dillig, Thomas W. Reps:

Component-based synthesis for complex APIs. POPL 2017: 599-612

John K. Feser, Swarat Chaudhuri, Isil Dillig:

Synthesizing data structure transformations from input-output examples. PLDI 2015: 229-239

Synthesizing Network Policies



Kausik Subramanian, Loris D'Antoni, Aditya Akella:

Genesis: synthesizing forwarding tables in multi-tenant networks. POPL 2017: 572-585

Synthesizing Cloud Configurations

- Number of machines
- Network
- Maximize throughputs
- Minimize cost