抽象解释 及其在静态分析中的应用

陈立前 国防科技大学



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- 一、抽象解释概述
- 二、抽象解释理论的数学基础
- 三、具体语义下的静态分析
- 四、抽象语义下的静态分析
 - ▶抽象域
 - >基于抽象域的静态分析
- 五、基于抽象解释的静态分析工具

抽象语义

• 从具体语义到抽象语义

具体语义
$$\mathcal{X}:L o\mathcal{D}$$
 least solution of

$$\left\{egin{array}{l} \mathcal{X}_e ext{ given} \ \mathcal{X}_{\ell
eq e} = igcup_{(\ell',c,\ell) \in A} \mathsf{C} \llbracket \, c \,
rbracket \mathcal{X}_{\ell'} \end{array}
ight.$$

$$\mathcal{X}^{\sharp}:L o\mathcal{D}^{\sharp}$$
 any solution of $\left. \left\{
ight.
ight.
ight.$

$$\mathcal{X}_e^\sharp$$
 such that $\mathcal{X}_e \subseteq \gamma(\mathcal{X}_e^\sharp)$ $\mathcal{X}_{\ell
eq e}^\sharp \supseteq^\sharp \bigcup_{(\ell',c,\ell) \in A}^\sharp \mathsf{C}^\sharp \llbracket c \rrbracket \mathcal{X}_{\ell'}^\sharp$

抽象状态:抽象域上的域元素

抽象操作:抽象域上的域操作

抽象语义

• 从具体语义到抽象语义

$$\mathcal{X}:L o\mathcal{D}$$
 least solution of

具体语义
$$\mathcal{X}: L \to \mathcal{D}$$
 least solution of $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \mathcal{X}_e & \text{given} \\ \mathcal{X}_{\ell \neq e} = \bigcup\limits_{(\ell',c,\ell) \in A} \mathbb{C}\llbracket c \rrbracket \mathcal{X}_{\ell'} \end{array} \right.$

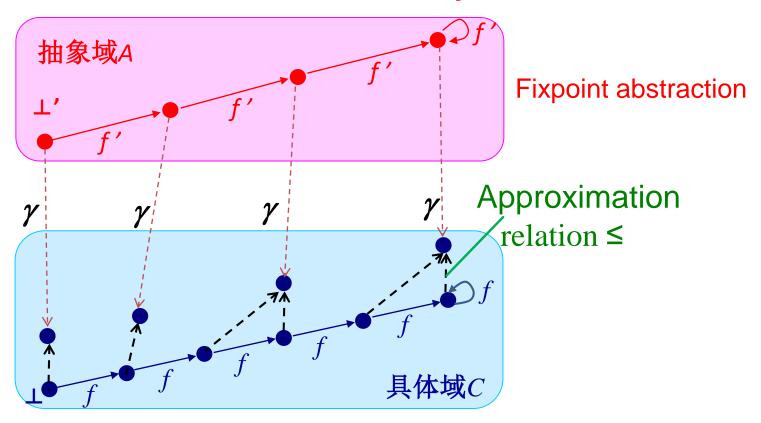
$$\mathcal{X}^{\sharp}:L o\mathcal{D}^{\sharp}$$
 any solution of

抽象语义
$$\mathcal{X}^{\sharp}: L \to \mathcal{D}^{\sharp} \text{ any solution of } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{X}_{e}^{\sharp} \text{ such that } \mathcal{X}_{e} \subseteq \gamma(\mathcal{X}_{e}^{\sharp}) \\ \\ \mathcal{X}_{\ell \neq e}^{\sharp} \supseteq^{\sharp} \bigcup^{\sharp} C^{\sharp} [\![\![\![c\,]\!]\!] \mathcal{X}_{\ell'}^{\sharp} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$$

可靠性保证
$$orall \ell \in L$$
: $\gamma(\mathcal{X}^\sharp_\ell) \supseteq \mathcal{X}_\ell$

抽象分析

• 本质:在抽象域A中计算函数f'的最小不动点



 $f \circ \gamma \leq \gamma \circ f' \Rightarrow lfp_f \leq \gamma(lfp_f, f')$

抽象分析

• 抽象域上的迭代策略

$$\mathcal{X}_{e}^{\sharp 0} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{X}_{e}^{\sharp} \quad \text{such that } \mathcal{X}_{e} \subseteq \gamma(\mathcal{X}_{e}^{\sharp})$$

$$\mathcal{X}_{\ell \neq e}^{\sharp 0} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \perp^{\sharp} \quad \text{if } \ell = e$$

$$\mathcal{X}_{\ell}^{\sharp n+1} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}_{e}^{\sharp} & \text{if } \ell \neq w, \ \ell \neq e \\ \\ \mathcal{X}_{\ell}^{\sharp n} \vee \bigcup_{(\ell',c,\ell)\in A}^{\sharp} C^{\sharp} \llbracket c \rrbracket \mathcal{X}_{\ell'}^{\sharp n} & \text{if } \ell \in \mathcal{W}, \ \ell \neq e \\ \end{array} \right.$$

终止性保证

加宽点集合:一般是循环头

```
x:=0;

2 x>=10000

4 x:=x+1;
```

```
1 x:=0;
2 while ( x<1000) do
3     x:=x+1;
done; 4</pre>
```

```
X1 = [-00,+00]

X2 = (C[[x:=0]]X1 \cup C[[x:=x+1]]X3)

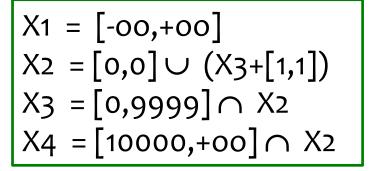
X3 = C[[x<10000]]X2

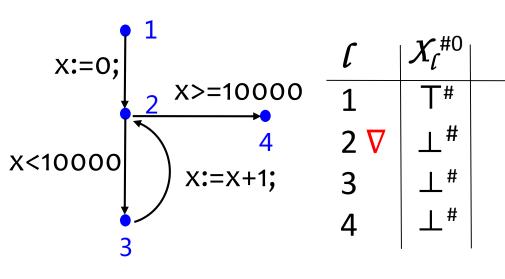
X4 = C[[x>=10000]]X2
```



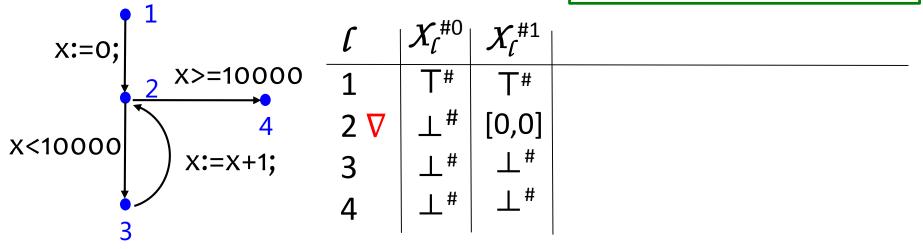
$$X1 = [-00,+00]$$

 $X2 = [0,0] \cup (X3+[1,1])$
 $X3 = [0,9999] \cap X2$
 $X4 = [10000,+00] \cap X2$





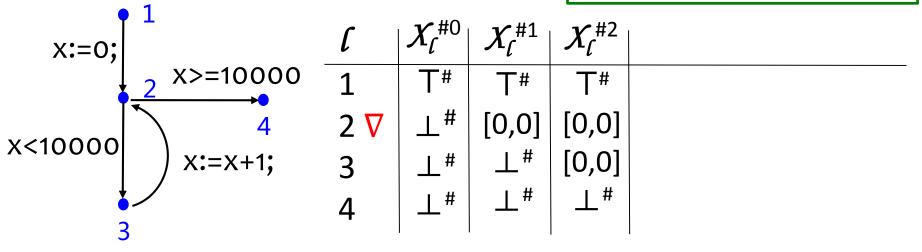
X1 = [-00,+00]
$X2 = [0,0] \cup (X3+[1,1])$
$X_3 = [0,9999] \cap X_2$
$X4 = [10000, +00] \cap X2$



$$X_2^{\#1} = \bot^{\#} \nabla ([0,0] \cup \bot^{\#}) = \bot^{\#} \nabla [0,0] = [0,0]$$

$$X1 = [-00,+00]$$

 $X2 = [0,0] \cup (X3+[1,1])$
 $X3 = [0,9999] \cap X2$
 $X4 = [10000,+00] \cap X2$

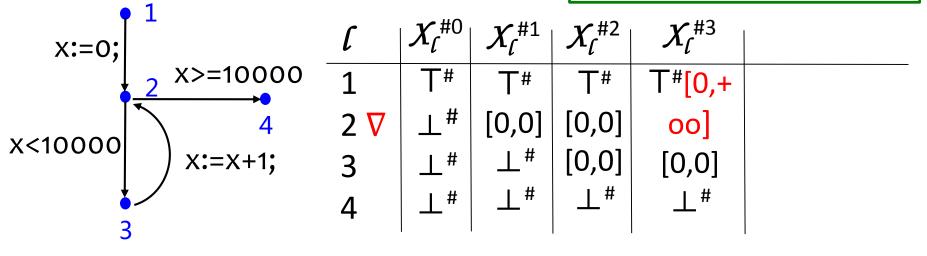


$$\mathcal{X}_{2}^{\#1} = \bot^{\#} \nabla ([0,0] \cup \bot^{\#}) = \bot^{\#} \nabla [0,0] = [0,0]$$

 $\mathcal{X}_{2}^{\#2} = [0,0] \nabla ([0,0] \cup \bot^{\#}) = [0,0] \nabla [0,0] = [0,0]$

$$X1 = [-00,+00]$$

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 $X3 = [0,9999] \cap X2$
 $X4 = [10000,+00] \cap X2$

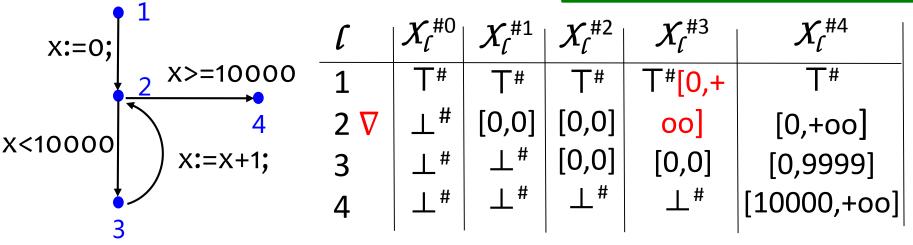


$$X_2^{\#1} = \bot^\# \nabla ([0,0] \cup \bot^\#) = \bot^\# \nabla [0,0] = [0,0]$$

 $X_2^{\#2} = [0,0] \nabla ([0,0] \cup \bot^\#) = [0,0] \nabla [0,0] = [0,0]$
 $X_2^{\#3} = [0,0] \nabla ([0,0] \cup [1,1]) = [0,0] \nabla [0,1] = [0,+\infty]$

$$X1 = [-00,+00]$$

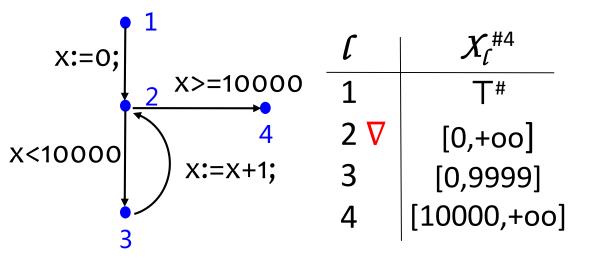
 $X2 = [0,0] \cup (X3+[1,1])$
 $X3 = [0,9999] \cap X2$
 $X4 = [10000,+00] \cap X2$



$$X_2^{\#1} = \bot^\# \nabla ([0,0] \cup \bot^\#) = \bot^\# \nabla [0,0] = [0,0]$$

 $X_2^{\#2} = [0,0] \nabla ([0,0] \cup \bot^\#) = [0,0] \nabla [0,0] = [0,0]$
 $X_2^{\#3} = [0,0] \nabla ([0,0] \cup [1,1]) = [0,0] \nabla [0,1] = [0,+\infty]$
 $X_2^{\#4} = [0,+\infty[\nabla ([0,0] \cup [1,10000]) = [0,+\infty[\nabla ([0,0] \cup [1,10000])] = [0,+\infty[\nabla ([0,0] \cup [1,1000])] = [0,+\infty[\nabla ([0,0] \cup [1,100])] = [0,+\infty[\nabla ([0$

• 基于区间域的抽象分析



不变式信息

```
1 x:=0;
{x∈ [0,+00]}
2 while (x<10000) do
     {x∈ [0,9999]}
3      x:=x+1;
     {x∈ [1,10000]}
done; 4
{x∈ [10000,+00]}</pre>
```

抽象分析的结果

• 抽象分析的结果: 各程序点处可靠的不变式

具体语义

$$\mathcal{X}: L o \mathcal{D}$$
 least solution of $\left\{egin{array}{l} \mathcal{X}_e \ ext{ given} \ \ \mathcal{X}_{\ell
eq e} = igcup_{(\ell',c,\ell) \in \mathcal{A}} C \llbracket c \rrbracket \, \mathcal{X}_{\ell'} \ \end{array}
ight.$

抽象语义

$$\mathcal{X}^{\sharp}: L o \mathcal{D}^{\sharp}$$
 any solution of
$$\left\{ egin{array}{l} \mathcal{X}_{e}^{\sharp} & \mathrm{such \ that} \ \mathcal{X}_{e} \subseteq \gamma(\mathcal{X}_{e}^{\sharp}) \\ \mathcal{X}_{\ell
eq e}^{\sharp} \supseteq^{\sharp} \bigcup_{(\ell', c, \ell) \in A}^{\sharp} \mathbf{C}^{\sharp} \llbracket c \rrbracket \mathcal{X}_{\ell'}^{\sharp} \end{array} \right.$$

可靠性保证 $\forall \ell \in L: \gamma(\mathcal{X}_{\ell}^{\sharp}) \supseteq \mathcal{X}_{\ell}$

程序点 [∈ L 处可靠的不变式

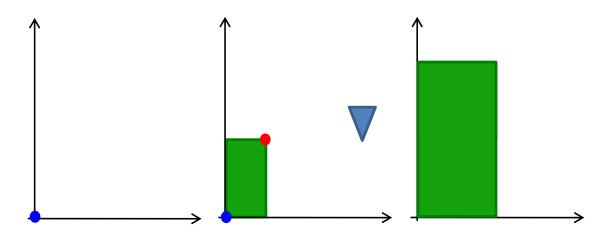
抽象分析的结果

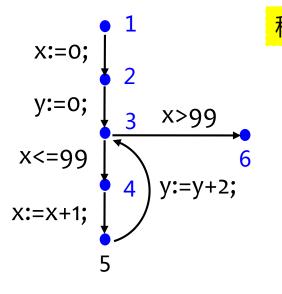
• 抽象分析的结果: 各程序点处可靠的不变式

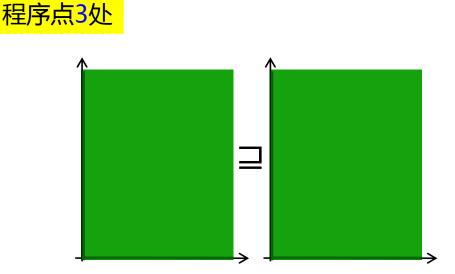
根据不变式,来报警(检查程序中的错误)

• 示例:检查数值相关错误(区间抽象)

```
1 x:=0;
2 y:=0;
3 while ( x<=99) do
4     x:=x+1;
5     y:=y+2;
done; 6</pre>
```







$$x \in [0,+00]$$

 $y \in [0,+00]$

• 示例:检查数值相关错误(线性等式抽象)

```
1 x:=0;

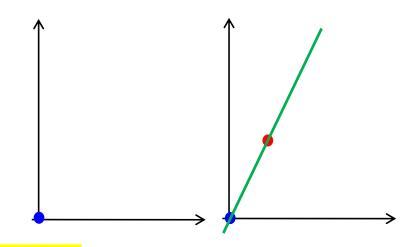
2 y:=0;

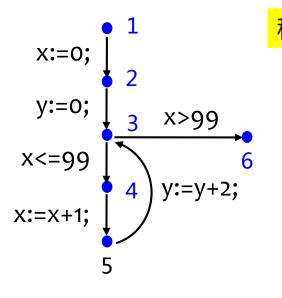
3 while (x<=99) do

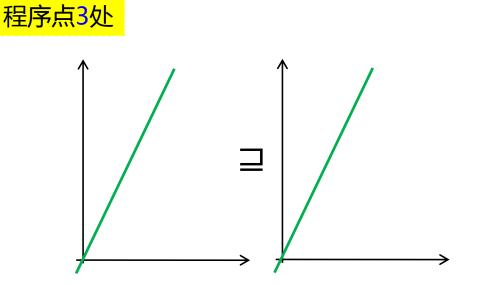
4 x:=x+1;

5 y:=y+2;

done; 6
```







y = 2x

17

• 示例:检查数值相关错误

程序点4处不变式: {x ∈ [0,99], y=2x}

```
int A[198];

1 x:=0;
2 y:=0;
3 while ( x<=99) do
4    A[y]:=0;
5    x:=x+1;
6    y:=y+2;
done; 7</pre>
```

```
int A[199];
1 x:=0;
2 y:=0;
3 while ( x<=99) do
4         A[y]:=0;
5         x:=x+1;
6         y:=y+2;
done; 7</pre>
```

• 示例:检查数值相关错误

程序点4处不变式: {x ∈ [0,99], y=2x}

```
int A[198];
1 x:=0;
2 y:=0;
3 while ( x<=99) do
4         A[y]:=0;
5         x:=x+1;
6         y:=y+2;
done; 7</pre>
```

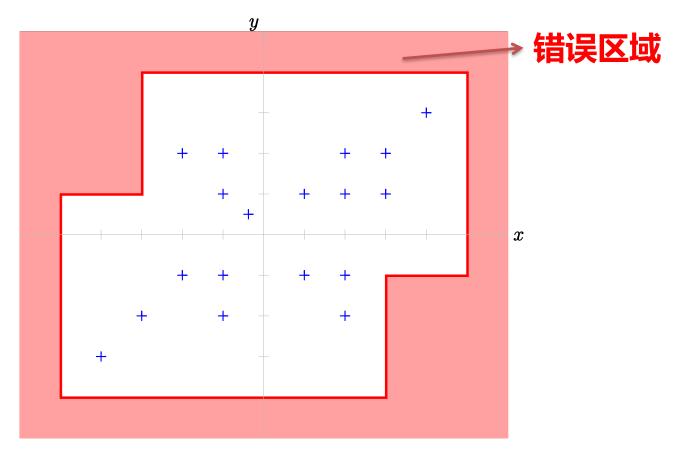
数组越界!

```
int A[199];

1 x:=0;
2 y:=0;
3 while ( x<=99) do
4    A[y]:=0;
5    x:=x+1;
6    y:=y+2;
done; 7</pre>
```

安全!

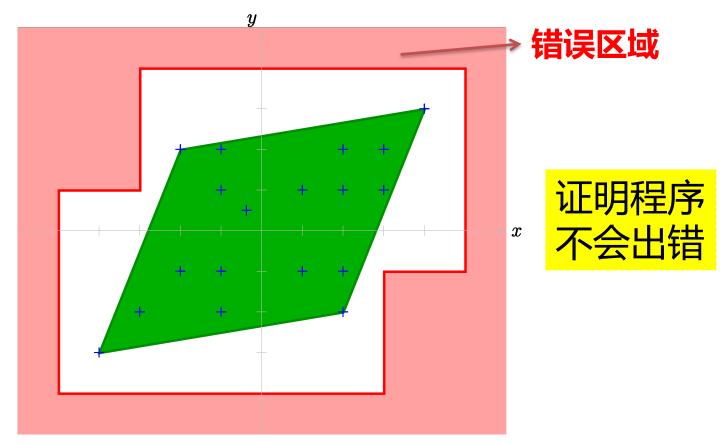
• 示例:根据不变式检查数值相关错误



点的集合:每个点表示一个可能的程序状态

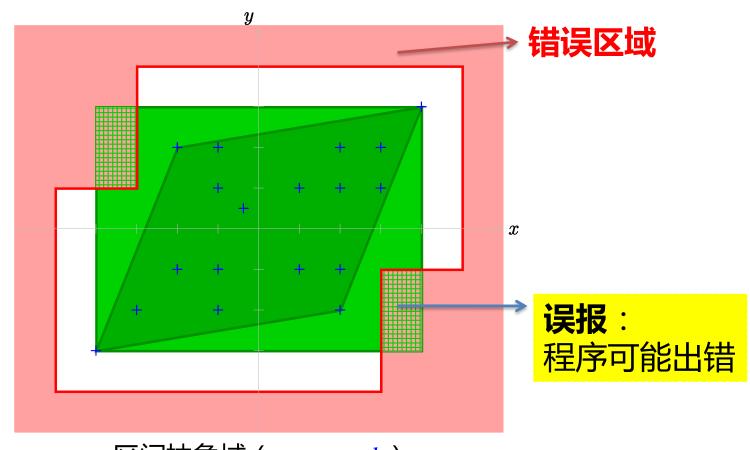
(程序状态指各程序变量的取值情况)

• 示例:根据不变式检查数值相关错误



多面体抽象域 $(\sum_{k} a_k x_k \leq b)$

• 示例:根据不变式检查数值相关错误



区间抽象域(a <= x <= b)

示例:根据不变式检查数值相关错误

> 抽象域的选择问题

包罗的点更少

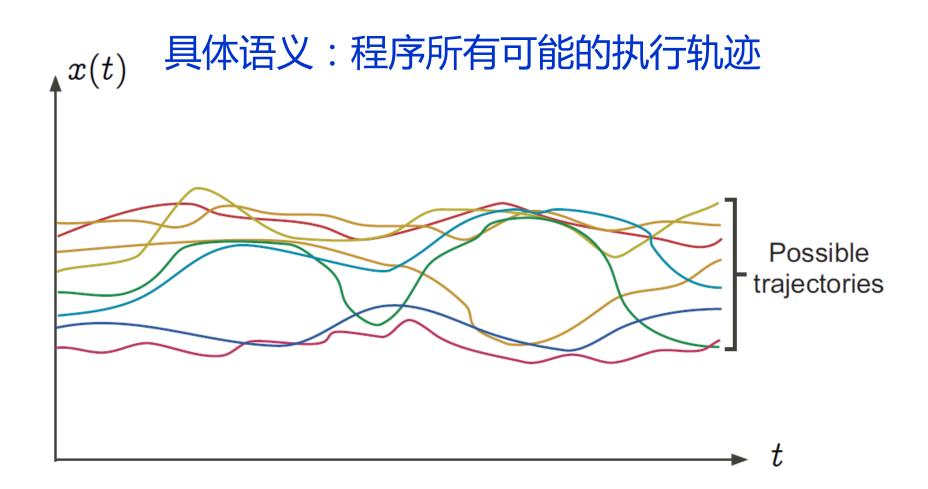
- →越精确
- →但计算代价也越高

分析精度



计算效率



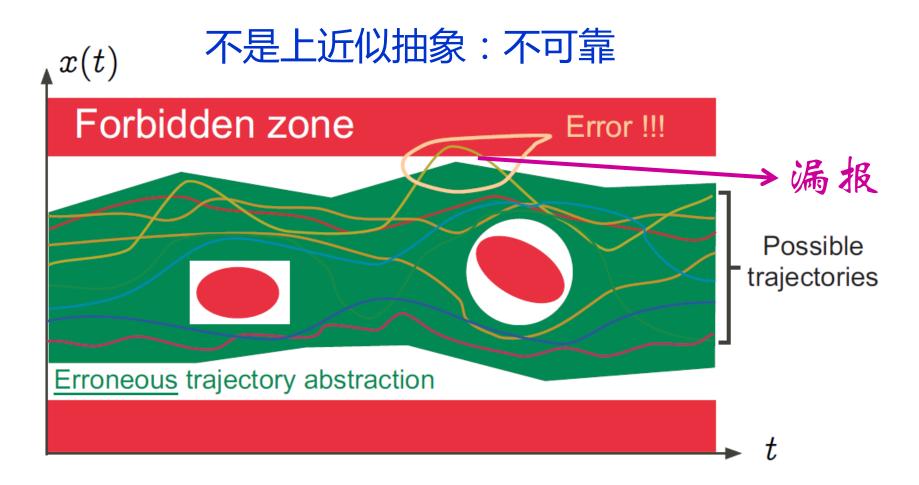


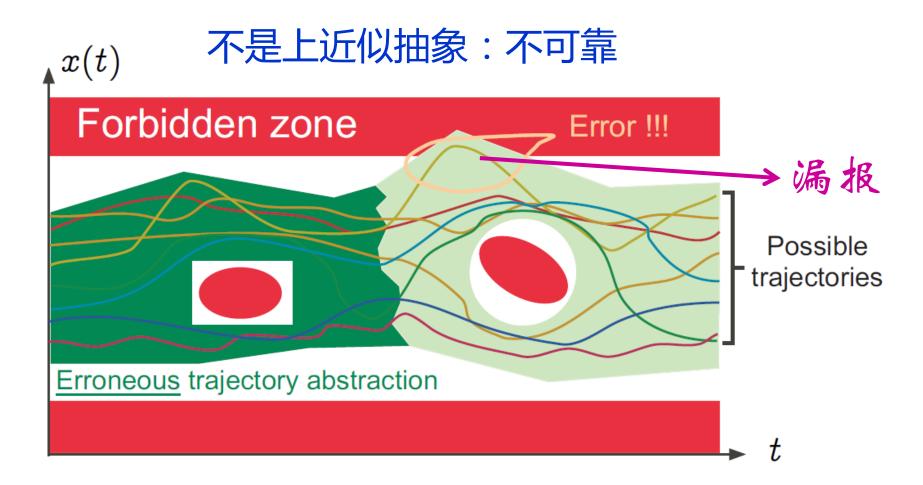
程序Safety性质:执行轨迹不进入红色区域 Forbidden zone Possible trajectories

软件测试:只测试了部分执行轨迹(实线) Forbidden zone Error !!! 漏报 Possible trajectories Test of a few trajectories

抽象解释:上近似抽象(保证了可靠性) x(t)Forbidden zone 无漏报! Possible trajectories Abstraction of the trajectories

抽象解释:上近似抽象(可靠但不精确) Forbidden zone False alarm 误报 Possible trajectories Imprecise trajectory abstraction





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- 五、基于抽象解释的静态分析工具

抽象解释器

一般框架 Program Front-end 控制流图 (迁移系统) Semantic Equations Abstract 基于迭代的 Solver 不动点求解 Domain

抽象解释器剖析

- 示例:Interproc
 - http://pop-art.inrialpes.fr/interproc/interprocweb.cgi
 - > 开源工具
 - 用于展示开源抽象域库APRON的静态分析工具
 - 支持整型、浮点型等运算的分析
 - 能自动发现变量间的数值不变式
 - 支持过程间分析(包括递归函数)
 - 不支持数组、结构体等复杂数据结构、也不支持动态内存分配等



The Interproc Analyzer

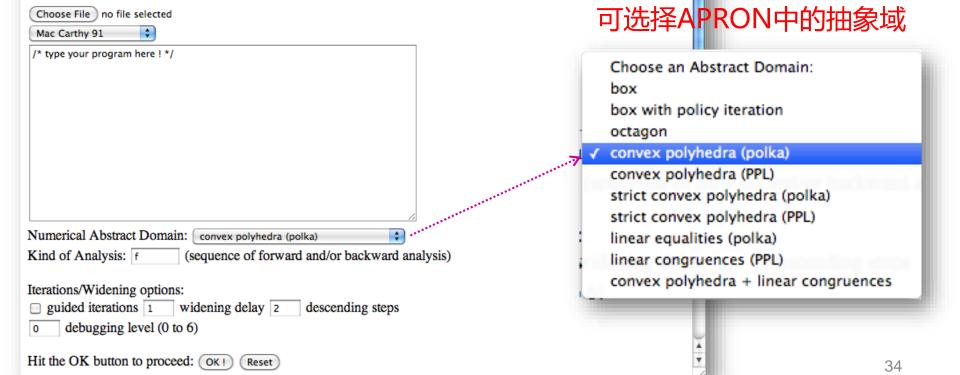
This is a web interface to the <u>Interproc</u> analyzer connected to the <u>APRON Abstract Domain Library</u> and the <u>Fixpoint Solver Library</u>, whose goal is to demonstrate the features of the APRON library and, to a less extent, of the Analyzer fixpoint engine, in the static analysis field.

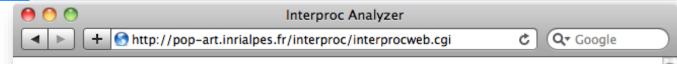
There are two compiled versions: <u>interprocweb</u>, in which all the abstract domains use underlying multiprecision integer/rational numbers, and <u>interprocwebf</u>, in which box and octagon domains use underlying floating-point numbers in safe way.

This is the Interproc version

Arguments

Please type a program, upload a file from your hard-drive, or choose one the provided examples:





Analysis Result

Run <u>interprocweb</u> or <u>interprocwebf</u>?

Result

) 4 I F (

end

```
proc MC (n : int) returns (r : int) var t1 : int, t2 : int;
                                                                                                                       begin
                                                                                                                             /* (L6 C5) top */
                                                                                                                              if n > 100 then
6 6
                                                   Interproc Analyzer
                                                                                                                                       /* (L7 C17) [|n-101>=0|] */
  + Months that the house of the 
                                                                                                                                       r = n - 10; /* (L8 C14)
                                                                                                                                                                                           [-n+r+10=0; n-101>=0] */
Source
                                                                                                                             else
                                                                                                                                    /* (L9 C6) [|-n+100>=0|] */
                                                                                                                                    t1 = n + 11; /* (L10 C17)
/* exact semantics:
                                                                                                                                                                                           [-n+t1-11=0; -n+100>=0] */
         if (n>=101) then n-10 else 91 */
                                                                                                                                    t2 = MC(t1); /* (L11 C17)
proc MC(n:int) returns (r:int)
                                                                                                                                                                                           [-n+t1-11=0; -n+100>=0; -n+t2-1>=0; t2-91>=0] */
var t1:int, t2:int;
                                                                                                                                     r = MC(t2); /* (L12 C16)
begin
                                                                                                                                                                                        [-n+t1-11=0; -n+100>=0; -n+t2-1>=0; t2-91>=0; r-t2+10>=0;
     if (n>100) then
               r = n-10;
                                                                                                                                                                                              r-91>=0|1 */
                                                                                                                             endif; /* (L13 C8) [|-n+r+10>=0; r-91>=0|] */
     else
               t1 = n + 11;
                                                                                                                       end
              t2 = MC(t1);
               r = MC(t2);
                                                                                                                      var a : int, b : int;
     endif;
                                                                                                                       begin
end
                                                                                                                             /* (L18 C5) top */
                                                                                                                             b = MC(a); /* (L19 C12)
var
                                                                                                                                                                             |-a+b+10>=0; b-91>=0|1*/
a:int, b:int;
                                                                                                                       end
begin
     b = MC(a);
```

Annotated program after forward analysis

基于抽象解释的静态分析工具

- Interproc 实践
 - http://pop-art.inrialpes.fr/interproc/interprocweb.cgi

基于抽象解释的静态分析工具

- 商业化工具
 - PolySpace (MathWorks)
 - ASTREE (AbsInt)
 - **>** ...
- 开源工具
 - > Frama-C
 - **>** ...

基于抽象解释的静态分析工具

- PolySpace (MathWorks)
 - > 商业化工具

<u>视频</u>

基于抽象解释的



fl http://frama-c.com/value.html

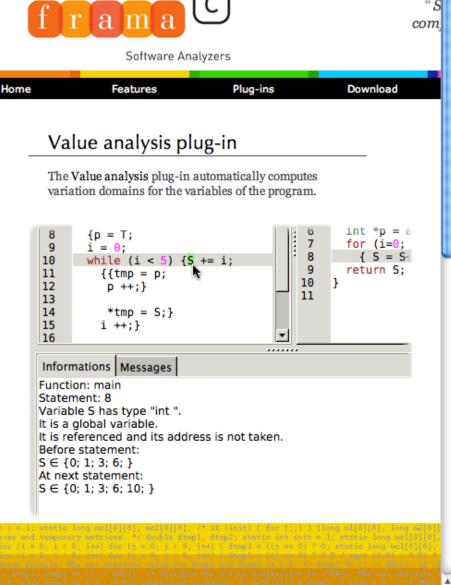
Frama-C

Reader

Q- Google

FramaC

- http://frama-c.com/value.html
- 开源工具
- > Value analysis插件
 - 基于值集合、区间集合的 值范围分析
 - 支持标准C语法(包括数组 结构体、动态内存分配 等)
 - 能够检查程序错误



小结

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- 五、基于抽象解释的静态分析工具

参考资料

- Patrick Cousot. Abstract Interpretation in a Nutshell.
 http://www.di.ens.fr/~cousot/Al/IntroAbsInt.html
- Patrick Cousot. Abstract Interpretation. http://www.di.ens.fr/~cousot/AI/
- Michael I. Schwartzbach. Lecture Notes on Static Analysis.
 http://www.itu.dk/people/brabrand/UFPE/Data-Flow-Analysis/static.pdf
- Patrick Cousot. A very informal introduction to the principles of abstract interpretation. http://web.mit.edu/16.399/www/lecture_01-intro/Cousot_MIT_2005_Course_01_4-1.pdf
- Patrick Cousot, Radhia Cousot. Abstract interpretation: a unified lattice model for static analysis of programs by construction or approximation of fixpoints. In ACM POPL'77, 1977.

谢谢!