

The Flatac Frama-c front-end

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Outline

What is flatac ?

- Part of a toolchain that aims at proving that C programs don't generate memory faults and don't violates assertions.
- A front end that generates NTS based models of C programs.
- Coded as a Frama-C plugin.

Typical memory faults :

- Memory access outside and allocated memory zone of the heap
- Access to an array outside of its bounds
- Memory access using a non aligned address
- Double free
- Freeing an allocated segment using an pointer that does not points at the begining of the segment.
- Memory leaks

Two subkinds of properties :

- Properties concerning the memory shape (Simple Separation Logic):
 - Relation between pointer variables (Stack) and location variables (heaps).
 - Memory allocation.
 - Allocated Segment separation.
- Arithmetic properties :
 - Memory segment access within its bounds.
 - Memory address alignment (Congruence).

Tracked property

This front end aims at proving that C programs :

- Have no execution run that lead to memory fault.
- Have no execution that violates some assertion expressed using arithmetic constraints.

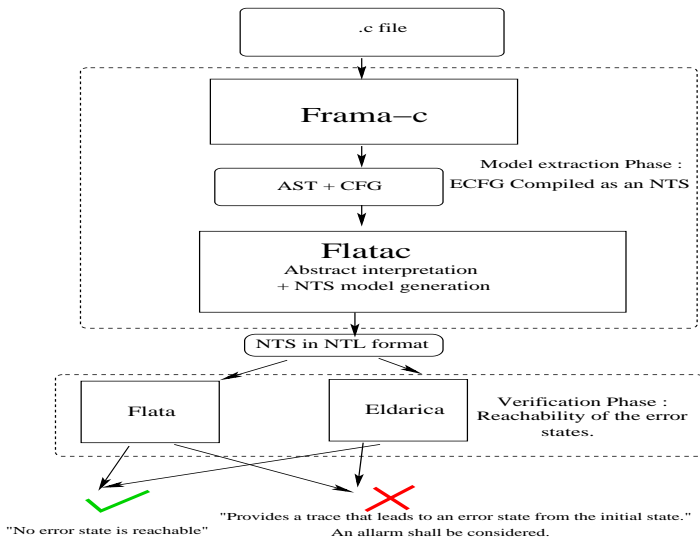
Flatac plugin: Front end of NTS error state reachability analysis

- Extracts models of C Programs using Abstract Interpretation Techniques.
- Adds **Numerical Transitions Systems** informations on the model for **a posteri Verification Phase**.

How to do that ?

- 1 Extracting an extended cfg from Framac-c cfg (Cil statements \times SSL memory abstractions)²
- 2 Labelling the Ecfg transitions with Numerical Transition System expression –Guards, counter affectation and Function Calls.
- 3 If a SSL Abs value of a state is \perp , define this state as an error state.
- 4 Export the labelled Ecfg into Nts Format.
- 5 Ask an analysis tool –Flata, Eldarica, to check whether some error state is reachable from the entry point (main function).

Flatac in the tool-chain:



Abstract interpretation preliminary part

Simple Separation Logic formulae : Abstract domain.

ϕ	$:= \pi \updownarrow \sigma \mid \exists l. \phi$	Formulae
π	$:= x \mapsto l \mid x \mapsto \text{nil} \mid (l_1 = l_2) \mid \pi_1 \wedge \pi_2$	Pure part
σ	$:= \text{Emp} \mid \text{alloc}(l) \mid \sigma_1 * \sigma_2 \perp$	Spatial part

Properties of SSL

The problem that follows are decidable :

- Satisfiability (Valid configuration)
- Entailment, Equivalence.
- Memory leaks

Those problems are solved using rewriting techniques.

Example of SSL formulae

- $x \mapsto l_1 \wedge y \mapsto l \wedge z \mapsto \text{nil} \Downarrow \text{Emp}$
- $x \mapsto l_1 \wedge y \mapsto l \wedge z \mapsto \text{nil} \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l_1)$
- $x \mapsto l_1 \wedge y \mapsto l \wedge z \mapsto \text{nil} \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l_1) * \text{alloc}(l)$
- $x \mapsto l_1 \wedge y \mapsto l \wedge z \mapsto \text{nil} \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l_1) * \text{alloc}(l)$
- $x = y \wedge x \mapsto l_1 \wedge y \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l_1) * \text{alloc}(l) \text{ (Unsat)}$
- $x = y \wedge x \mapsto l_1 \wedge y \mapsto \text{nil} \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l_1) \text{ (Unsat)}$
- $\text{true} \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l) \text{ (Leak)}$

Flata-c Memory model

A memory model that associates counters to SSL variables :

SSL Variable	NTS counter	
$x \in PVar$	<code>x_offset</code>	offset
$l \in LVar$	<code>l_size</code>	segment size

In order to :

- Associate to segment their size.
- Associate to pointer their offset.
- To express guards on memory access.

Example

C "statement"	SSL formula	NTS transition
<code>int *x;</code>	$\exists l x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{Emp}$	<code>offset_x'=0</code>
<code>x=malloc(10);</code>	$\exists l x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>size_l=10</code>
<code>x++;</code>	$\exists l x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>offset_x'+=sizeof(int)</code>
<code>int y =*x;</code>	$\exists l x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>offset_x' < size_l</code>
	$\exists .l x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>havoc(y)</code>

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	$\exists .l x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>havoc(y)</code>
<code>x+=10;</code>	$\exists l x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>offset_x'+=10*sizeof(int)</code>

Example

C "statement"	SSL formula	NTS transition
<code>int *x;</code>	$\exists l.x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{Emp}$	<code>offset_x'=0</code>
<code>x=malloc(10);</code>	$\exists l.x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>size_l=10</code>
<code>x++;</code>	$\exists l.x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>offset_x'+=sizeof(int)</code>
<code>int y =*x;</code>	$\exists l.x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>offset_x' < size_l</code>
	$\exists .l.x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>havoc(y)</code>
<code>x+=10;</code>	$\exists l.x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	<code>offset_x'+=10*sizeof(int)</code>
<code>*x=42;</code>	\perp	<code>offset_x \geq size_l</code>

Access to `*x` is out of bounds of allocated segment at 1.

Cil representation of C programs

Cil provides an AST and CFG info from C files.

Most relevant information

For each function of the AST :

- Expressions.
- Locals and formal variables.
- Statements of the Control flow graph.

Control flow statement v.s. basic instructions

Control flow statement

- `if(expr,blockif,blockelse)`
- `switch(expr,case_list)`
- `while(expr)`

Instruction statement

- `lval=expr`
- `lval=funcall(name,exp_list)`

Nts guards for valid memory access

Let x a *PVar* such that $x:\tau$ * Let
 $\text{valid_mem} : \text{Cil_types.expr} \times \text{SSL} \mapsto \text{NtsGuards}$

Memory access guards Cil for atomic expressions

Cil expressions	Memory abstraction	Nts Guard
$*x$	$x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	true
$*x$	$x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{Emp}$	false
$*(x+i)$	$x \mapsto l \Downarrow \text{alloc}(l)$	$0 \leq i \times \text{sizeof}(\tau) < l_size$
$\text{tab}[i]$	$\text{true} \Downarrow \text{Emp}$	$0 \leq i < \text{tab_size}$

Nts guards for valid memory access

Cil expression type definition (Non exhaustive)

```

UnOp(UnOp, expr)
BinOp(BOp, expg, expd)
UOP=UnMin| BNot | Neg...
BOP=BAnd| BOr...
    Plus|Minus|Prod|Div...
    PlusPI|MinusPI|MinusPP...
  
```

valid_mem of Cil expression

Cil expr	valid_mem
UnOp(UnOp, expr)	valid_mem(expr)
BinOp(BOp, expg, expd)	valid_mem(expg) ^ valid_mem(expg)

Model extraction :

Input : Cil AST and Control flow graph

Generated Model : Extended CFG,

$(S_i, S_f, S_{err}, S, \rightarrow \in (S \times R \times S))$

where :

- $S \in (\text{Cil_types.stmt} \times \text{Abs})$,
- $\text{Abs} = \text{Set of SSL formula } \bigcup \perp$,
- R is a set of possibly guarded NTS transitions.

Compiling expressions

$$\begin{array}{lll} \textit{base}_\phi(x) & := & I \text{ if } x \mapsto I \in PP(\phi) \\ \textit{base}_\phi(\text{NULL}) & := & \text{nil } \forall \phi \\ \textit{base}_\phi(P + I) & := & \textit{base}_\phi(P) \end{array}$$

Compiling Integer expressions

$\llbracket n \rrbracket_\phi$	$:=$	n
$\llbracket i \rrbracket_\phi$	$:=$	i_{cnt}
$\llbracket \text{NULL} \rrbracket_\phi$	$:=$	0
$\llbracket x \rrbracket_\phi$	$:=$	x_{off}
$\llbracket x_1 - x_2 \rrbracket_\phi$	$:=$	$x_{1\text{off}} - x_{2\text{off}}$
$\llbracket P + l \rrbracket_\phi$	$:=$	$\llbracket P \rrbracket_\phi + \llbracket l \rrbracket_\phi \times \text{sizeof}(\tau)$, where $P : \tau^*$
$\llbracket P_1 - P_2 \rrbracket_\phi$	$:=$	$(\llbracket P_1 \rrbracket_\phi - \llbracket P_2 \rrbracket_\phi) / \text{sizeof}(\tau)$, where $P_1 : \tau^*$
$\llbracket l_1 + l_2 \rrbracket_\phi$	$:=$	$\llbracket l_1 \rrbracket_\phi + \llbracket l_2 \rrbracket_\phi$
$\llbracket l_1 \times l_2 \rrbracket_\phi$	$:=$	$\llbracket l_1 \rrbracket_\phi \times \llbracket l_2 \rrbracket_\phi$

Compiling Boolean expressions

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket P_1 == P_2 \rrbracket_\phi &:= \begin{cases} \llbracket P_1 \rrbracket_\phi == \llbracket P_2 \rrbracket_\phi & \text{if } \text{base}_\phi(P_1) \equiv \text{base}_\phi(P_2) \\ \perp & \text{else} \end{cases} \\ \llbracket P_1 != P_2 \rrbracket_\phi &:= \begin{cases} \llbracket P_1 \rrbracket_\phi != \llbracket P_2 \rrbracket_\phi & \text{if } \text{base}_\phi(P_1) \equiv \text{base}_\phi(P_2) \\ \perp & \text{else} \end{cases} \\ \llbracket P_1 \bowtie P_2 \rrbracket_\phi &:= \begin{cases} \llbracket P_1 \rrbracket_\phi \bowtie \llbracket P_2 \rrbracket_\phi & \text{if } \text{base}_\phi(P_1) \equiv \text{base}_\phi(P_2) \\ \perp & \text{else} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Extraction : Basic statment

$\text{Var}(v) = \text{expr}$

$\text{valid_mem}(\text{expr}) \text{ and } v' = \llbracket \text{expr} \rrbracket_\phi$

ϕ

ϕ

$\neg \text{valid_mem}(\text{expr})$

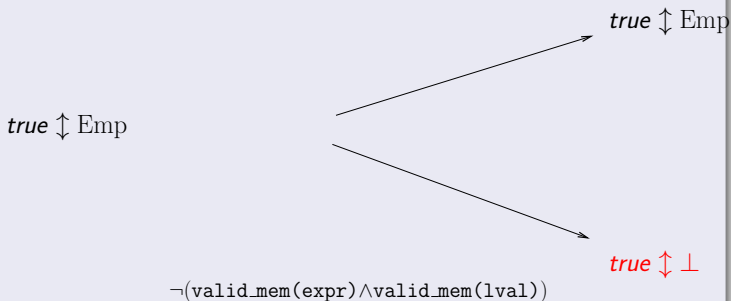
$\text{true} \updownarrow \perp$

Extraction : Basic statment

`lval=expr`

Considered lvals are array element and referenced mem cells.

`valid_mem(expr) ∧ valid_mem(lval)`



`lval=expr`

Extraction : Basic statement

```
lval=call(fun,arg1,...,argn)
```

Call of fun where $\{P\} \text{ fun } \{Q\}$.

$$\bigwedge_{0 \leq i \leq n} \text{valid_mem}(arg_i) \text{ and } \text{fun}(\llbracket arg_1 \rrbracket_{P * R}, \dots, \llbracket arg_n \rrbracket_{P * R})$$

$(\text{sid}, P * R)$

$(\text{next_sid}, Q * R)$

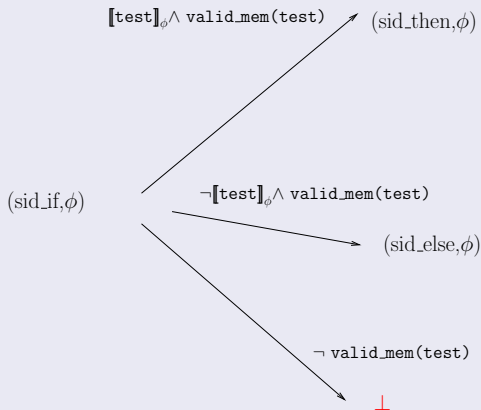
$\exists i, \neg \text{valid_mem}(arg_i)$

\perp

Extraction : Control Flow operation

```
if(test, stmtif, stmtelse)
```

Expression test might perform some illegal operations.



Among other things

- Validity of integer values : Initialization, difference between two pointers, (Valid, Not Valid, Don't Know)
- Transitions not generated when guards can be statically proved false.

Verification Phase : Reachability Analysis

- Exporting the Ecfg Hierarchical Numerical Transition System.
- Reachability analysis of the error states by FLATA and/or ELDARICA
- If some error state is reachable : An alarm is raised.
- If no error states is reachable : The program is free of the memory fault we consider.