Correctness of Compilers for Java-like Languages

James Baxter

Literature Review Seminar 9 December 2014 Compiler Correctness for Java-like Languages

Outline

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Compiler Correctness
Early Work
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Compiler Correctness for Java-like Languages

Conclusion

Motivation

- ▶ Popularity of Java[1]
- Variants of Java: JavaCard[2], RTSJ[3], SCJ[4]
- Program correctness relies on compiler/interpreter correctness.
- ▶ Testing is usually not sufficient to ensure correctness.

- [1] James Gosling et al. The Java Language Specification. Addison-Wesley, 2013.
- Zhiqun Chen. Java card technology for smart cards: architecture and programmer's guide. Addison-Wesley Professional, 2000.
- [3] James Gosling and Greg Bollella. The Real-Time Specification for Java. Boston, MA, USA: Addison-Wesley Longman Publishing Co., Inc., 2000.
- [4] D. Locke et al. Safety-Critical Java Technology Specification. Draft. Version 0.94. The Open Group, June 25, 2013.

Compiler Correctness

[6]

Early Work

- McCarthy and Painter[5]
 - Source: simple single-operator expression language
 - Target: simple four-instruction single-register machine
 - ▶ Definition of Correctness: partial equality of machine states
- Burstall and Landin[6]
 - Source: expression language similar to McCarthy and Painter's but allowing for more operators

- ► Target: several intermediate machines including a stack machine and a machine similar to McCarthy and Painter's
- ▶ Definition of Correctness: construction of homomorphisms between algebras

John McCarthy and James Painter. "Correctness of a compiler for arithmetic expressions". In: Mathematical aspects [5] of computer science 1 (1967).

Rodney M Burstall and Peter J Landin. "Programs and their proofs: an algebraic approach". In: Machine Intelligence 4. Ed. by Bernard Meltzer and Donald Michie. Edinburgh University Press, 1969, pp. 17-44.

Early Work

- Milner and Weyhrauch[7]
 - Source: simple ALGOL-like language
 - Target: stack machine that allows jumps
 - Definition of correctness: equality between the source semantics and the composition of the compilation function, the target semantics and a function to extract the source state of the machine

Compiler Correctness for Java-like Languages

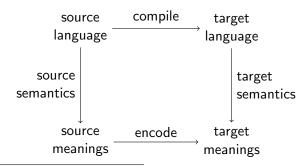
Partially mechanised proof using LCF

[8]

[9]

Early Work

In general, the traditional approach to compilation is based on showing that a diagram of the following form commutes[8, 9].



F Lockwood Morris. "Advice on structuring compilers and proving them correct". In: Proceedings of the 1st annual ACM SIGACT-SIGPLAN symposium on Principles of programming languages, ACM, 1973, pp. 144-152.

James W. Thatcher, Eric G. Wagner, and Jesse B. Wright. "More on Advice on Structuring Compilers and Proving Them Correct". In: Proceedings of the 6th Colloquium, on Automata, Languages and Programming. Ed. by Hermann A. Maurer. London, UK: Springer-Verlag, 1979, pp. 596-615.

Algebraic Approach

- Proposed by Hoare in 1991[10]
- ▶ Both the source and target languages are described using the same specification language with laws for reasoning about them [11].

- ▶ Uses the concept of a *refinement relation* between programs: $P \sqsubseteq Q$ means the program Q is at least as good as P [12–14].
- ▶ Reduces source program to a *normal form* that resembles an interpreter for the target machine.
- [10] CAR Hoare. "Refinement algebra proves correctness of compiling specifications". In: 3rd Refinement Workshop. Ed. by Carroll Morgan and Jim Woodcock, 1991, pp. 33-48.
- [11] Charles Antony Richard Hoare et al. "Laws of programming". In: Communications of the ACM 30.8 (1987), pp. 672-686.
- [12] RJR Back. "On correct refinement of programs". In: Journal of Computer and System Sciences 23.1 (1981), pp. 49-68.
- Joseph M Morris. "A theoretical basis for stepwise refinement and the programming calculus". In: Science of [13] Computer programming 9.3 (1987), pp. 287-306.
- [14] Carroll Morgan. Programming from specifications. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1990.

Algebraic Approach

- ▶ Sampaio[15–17]
 - Handles most imperative constructs, including procedures and recursion.

- Performs compilation using rewrite rules proved from basic laws.
- Mechanises compilation in the OBJ3 term rewriting system[18].
- ▶ Perna[19, 20] Hardware compilation
 - Handles timed structures and parallelism with shared variables
- [15] CAR Hoare, He Jifeng, and Augusto Sampaio. "Normal form approach to compiler design". In: Acta informatica 30.8 (1993), pp. 701-739.
- [16] Augusto Sampaio. "An algebraic approach to compiler design". PhD Thesis. Oxford University Computing Laboratory, 1993.
- [17] Augusto Sampaio. An algebraic approach to compiler design. World Scientific, 1997.
- [18] Joseph Goguen et al. "An introduction to OBJ 3". In: Conditional Term Rewriting Systems, Ed. by S. Kaplan and J. P. Jouannaud. Springer. 1988, pp. 258-263.
- [19] Juan Ignacio Perna, "A verified compiler for Handel-C", PhD Thesis, University of York, 2010,
- [20] Juan Perna et al. "Correct hardware synthesis. An algebraic approach". In: Acta informatica 48.7-8 (2011), pp. 363-396.

Recent Work

- CompCert[21]
 - Project to develop a realistic formally verified compiler
 - Produced a formally verified compiler for a large subset of C

- Compiler developed and proved correct in the Cog proof assistant
- Wang, Cuellar and Chipala[22] Verifying compilers that allow linking with other languages
 - Provides a combined algebraic and operational semantics of the source language
 - Allows for algebraic reasoning about calls to programs in other languages
 - Mechanised in Cog
- [21] Xavier Lerov. The CompCert C verified compiler. 2012.
- [22] Peng Wang, Santiago Cuellar, and Adam Chlipala. "Compiler verification meets cross-language linking via data abstraction". In: Proceedings of the 2014 ACM International Conference on Object Oriented Programming Systems Languages & Applications. Ed. by Andrew Black and Todd Millstein. ACM. 2014, pp. 675-690.

Compiler Correctness for Java-like Languages

[23]

ASM approach

Stärk, Schmid and Börger[23]

- Defines Java and the JVM in terms of abstract state machines (ASMs)
- Splits Java into sublanguages: imperative, procedural, object-oriented, exception-handling, concurrent
- Requires equivalences between the Java ASM and the JVM ASM to be satisfied for the compilation to be correct
- Proves correctness by induction over the structure of Java code

ROOL

ROOL (Refinement Object-Oriented Language)[24]

- Subset of Java with specification features
- Verified compiler using the algebraic approach[25, 26]
 - Adds class precompilation and redirection of method calls to Sampaios phases of compilation
 - Normal form representing a VM

- [24] Ana Cavalcanti and David A Naumann. "A weakest precondition semantics for refinement of object-oriented programs". In: IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering 26.8 (2000), pp. 713–728.
- [25] Adolfo Duran. "An Algebraic Approach to the Design of Compilers for Object-Oriented Languages". PhD Thesis. Universidade Federalde Pernambuco, 2005.
- [26] Adolfo Duran, Ana Cavalcanti, and Augusto Sampaio. "An algebraic approach to the design of compilers for object-oriented languages". In: Formal aspects of computing 22.5 (2010), pp. 489–535.

Java Compilers in Isabelle/HOL

- Strecker[27]
 - ightharpoonup Develops a compiler for μ Java, a subset of Java that contains many core features of Java but removes interfaces, arrays, access modifiers and concurrency
 - Correctness is shown via a "commuting diagram" argument
- Klein and Nipkow[28]
 - Proves correctness of a compiler and JVM for a slightly larger subset of Java called Jinja
- Lochbihler[29]
 - Adds support for concurrency to the verified compiler presented by Klein and Nipkow
- [27] Martin Strecker. "Formal verification of a Java compiler in Isabelle". In: Automated DeductionCADE-18. Ed. by Andrei Voronkov. Springer, 2002, pp. 63–77.
- [28] Gerwin Klein and Tobias Nipkow. "A Machine-checked Model for a Java-like Language, Virtual Machine, and Compiler". In: ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems 28.4 (2006), pp. 619–695.
- [29] Andreas Lochbihler. "Verifying a compiler for Java threads". In: Programming languages and systems. Ed. by Andrew D. Gordon. Springer, 2010, pp. 427–447.

Embedded Systems

- Schultz[32] compiling Java to native code
- Varma and Bhattacharyya[33] compiling Java to C
- Icecap Hardware Virtual Machine (HVM)[30, 31] compiling SCJ to C
- No formal verification work done

- [30] Hans Søndergaard, Stephan E. Korsholm, and Anders P. Ravn. "Safety-critical Java for Low-end Embedded Platforms". In: Proceedings of the 10th International Workshop on Java Technologies for Real-time and Embedded Systems. Ed. by Martin Schoeberl and Andy Wellings. JTRES '12. ACM, 2012, pp. 44–53.
- [31] Stephan E. Korsholm, Hans Søndergaard, and Anders P. Ravn. "A real-time Java tool chain for resource constrained platforms". In: Concurrency and Computation: Practice and Experience 26.14 (2014), pp. 2407–2431.
- [32] Ulrik Pagh Schultz et al. "Compiling java for low-end embedded systems". In: ACM SIGPLAN Notices. Ed. by Frank Mueller and Uli Kremer. Vol. 38. 7. ACM. 2003, pp. 42–50.
- [33] Ankush Varma and Shuvra S Bhattacharyya. "Java-through-C compilation: An enabling technology for java in embedded systems". In: Proceedings of the conference on Design, automation and test in Europe-Volume 3. IEEE Computer Society. 2004, p. 30161.

Conclusion

There are two main approaches to compilation: the algebraic approach and the traditional approach based on commuting diagrams

- The algebraic approach offers advantages over the more traditional approach
- Work has been done on verifying compilers for various languages, including Java
- There seems to be little work on verifying Java compilers for embedded systems

Any Questions?