

Principles of Abstract Interpretation

MIT press

Ch. 8, Program properties

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These slides are available at
<http://github.com/PrAbsInt/slides/slides/slides-08--program-properties-PrAbsInt.pdf>

Chapter 8

Ch. 8, Program properties

Design of a verification/analysis method for a programming language by abstract interpretation

- Define the **syntax** and operational **semantics** of the language
- Define **program properties** and the **collecting semantics** ← these slides
- Define an **abstraction** of properties (preferably by a Galois connection)
↖ 2 examples in these slides
- Calculate a sound (and possibly complete) **abstract semantics** by abstraction of the collecting semantics
- Define an **abstract inductive proof method/analysis algorithm**

The [complete boolean lattice] of properties of entities

Formal property

- A property is the set of elements that satisfy this property.
- Examples:
 - $\{2k + 1 \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is the property “to be an odd natural”
 - $\{2k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is the property “to be an even integer”
- Formally:
 - \mathcal{E} is a set of entities
 - A property of these entities is an element of $\wp(\mathcal{E})$
 - Examples:
 - \emptyset is false (ff)
 - \mathcal{E} is true (tt)
 - $e \in P, P \in \wp(\mathcal{E})$ means “ e has property P ”

Comparing formal properties

- $P, Q \in \wp(\mathcal{E})$ properties of entities \mathcal{E}
- $e \in P$, element e *satisfies* property P , e *has property* P
- $P \subseteq Q$
 - P *implies* Q
 - P is a *stronger* property than Q (i.e. fewer entities satisfy P than Q)
 - \emptyset is the strongest property
 - $\{e\}$ is the strongest property of element $e \in \mathcal{E}$
(i.e. $\forall P \in \wp(\mathcal{E}) . e \in P \Leftrightarrow \{e\} \subseteq P$)
 - Q is a *weaker* property than P (i.e. more entities satisfy Q than P)
 - \mathcal{E} is the weakest property
(i.e. $\forall P \in \wp(\mathcal{E}) . P \subseteq \mathcal{E}$)

The [complete boolean lattice] of formal properties

$$\langle \wp(\mathcal{E}), \subseteq, \emptyset, \mathcal{E}, \cup, \cap, \neg \rangle$$

- $\wp(\mathcal{E})$ properties of entities belonging to \mathcal{E}
- \subseteq implication
- \emptyset false
- \mathcal{E} true
- \cup disjonction, or
- \cap conjunction, and
- \neg negation, $\neg P \triangleq \mathcal{E} \setminus P$

Program properties

Syntactic and semantic properties of a program

- **Syntactic property**: a property of the program text (considered as a string of characters, a syntactic tree, *etc.*), software metrology.
- **Semantic property**: a property of the semantic of programs, *i.e.* of a formalization of their executions.
- By **[program] property**, we mean a semantic property.

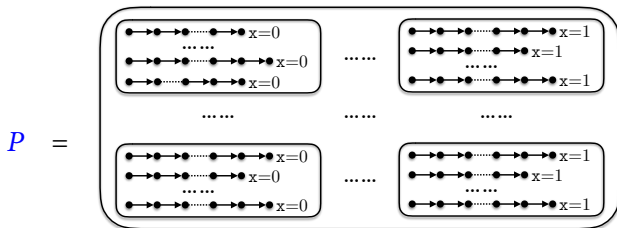
Semantic program properties

- The entities are semantics of program P i.e. sets of maximal traces $\mathcal{E} = \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty})$
- The *properties* are sets of semantics of program P i.e. *sets of sets of maximal traces*
 $\wp(\mathcal{E}) = \wp(\wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty}))$

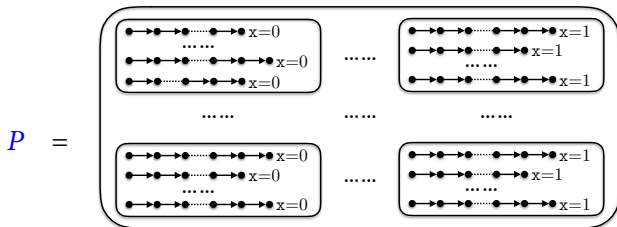
Example of semantic program property

$$P \triangleq \wp(\{\pi \in \mathbb{T}^+ \mid \wp(\pi)x = 0\}) \cup \wp(\{\pi \in \mathbb{T}^+ \mid \wp(\pi)x = 1\}) \in \wp(\wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty}))$$

- “Program **P** has property **P**” means “all executions of **P** always terminate with **x = 0** or all executions of **P** always terminate with **x = 1**”.



Example of semantic program property (Cont'd)



- Assume program P has this property so $\mathcal{S}^{+\infty}[[P]] \in P$.
- Executing program P once, we know the result of all other executions.
- If the execution terminates with $x = 0$ (respectively $x = 1$) the property P implies that all other possible executions will always terminate with $x = 0$ (respectively $x = 1$).

Collecting semantics

Collecting semantics

- The strongest semantic property of program P

$$\mathcal{S}^c[P] \triangleq \{\mathcal{S}^{+\infty}[P]\} . \quad (8.6)$$

- Program P has property $P \in \wp(\wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty}))$ is
 - $\mathcal{S}^{+\infty}[P] \in P$, or equivalently
 - $\{\mathcal{S}^{+\infty}[P]\} \subseteq P$, or equivalently
 - $\mathcal{S}^c[P] \subseteq P$ i.e. P is implied by the collecting semantics of program P .
- So we can use implication $\subseteq (\Rightarrow)$ instead of \in (with no direct equivalent for predicates in logic).

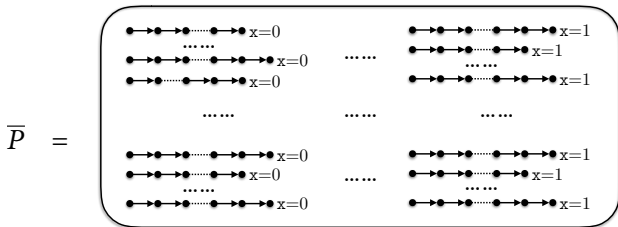
Trace properties

Trace properties

- By “program property” or “semantic property” most computer scientists refer to “trace properties”
- elements $\mathfrak{G} = \mathbb{T}^{+\infty}$, traces
- trace properties $\wp(\mathfrak{G}) = \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty})$

Example of trace properties

- The program trace semantics $\mathcal{S}^{+\infty}[[P]] \triangleq \mathcal{S}^{+\infty}[[P]](\mathbb{T}^+) \in \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty})$ is a trace property.
- $\{\pi \in \mathbb{T}^+ \mid \varrho(\pi)x = 0\} \in \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty})$ is the trace property of “terminating with $x=0$ ”.
- $\bar{P} = \{\pi \in \mathbb{T}^+ \mid \varrho(\pi)x \in \{0, 1\}\} \in \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty})$ is the trace property of “terminating with $x=0$ or $x=1$ ”.

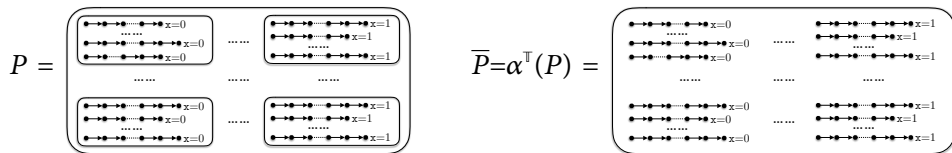


- Trace properties in $\wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty})$ are less expressive than semantic properties in $\wp(\wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty}))$

Abstraction of a semantic property into a trace property

- Any semantic property P can be abstracted into a less precise trace property $\alpha^{\mathbb{T}}(P)$ defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^{\mathbb{T}} &\in \wp(\wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty})) \rightarrow \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty}) & \gamma^{\mathbb{T}} &\in \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty}) \rightarrow \wp(\wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty})) \\ \alpha^{\mathbb{T}}(P) &= \bigcup P & \gamma^{\mathbb{T}}(\bar{P}) &= \wp(\bar{P}) \end{aligned}$$



- P and \bar{P} both express that program executions always terminate with a boolean value for x .
- P is stronger since it expresses that the result is always the same while \bar{P} doesn't.

Abstraction of a semantic property into a trace property (Cont'd)

- Galois connection $\langle \wp(\wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty})), \subseteq \rangle \xleftrightarrow[\alpha^\top]{\gamma^\top} \langle \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty}), \subseteq \rangle$

- Proof:

$$\alpha^\top(P) \subseteq \overline{P}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bigcup P \subseteq \overline{P}$$

{def. α^\top }

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x \mid \exists X \in P . x \in X\} \subseteq \overline{P}$$

{def. \bigcup }

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall X \in P . \forall x \in X . x \in \overline{P}$$

{def. \subseteq }

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall X \in P . X \subseteq \overline{P}$$

{def. \subseteq }

$$\Leftrightarrow P \subseteq \{X \mid X \subseteq \overline{P}\}$$

{def. \subseteq }

$$\Leftrightarrow P \subseteq \wp(\overline{P})$$

{def. \wp }

$$\Leftrightarrow P \subseteq \gamma^\top(\overline{P})$$

{def. γ^\top .}

- α^\top is surjective (since $\alpha^\top(\{\overline{P}\}) = \overline{P}$).

Terminology

- trace properties are often called properties
- semantic properties are often called hyperproperties

Reachability properties

Reachability property

A relation $\mathcal{I}(\ell)$ between values of variables attached to each program point ℓ that holds whenever the program point ℓ is reached during execution

```
ℓ1  /* x = 0 */  
    x = x + 1 ;  
    while ℓ2 (tt) /* 1 ≤ x ≤ 2 */ {  
ℓ3    /* 1 ≤ x ≤ 2 */  
        x = x + 1 ;  
        if ℓ4 (x > 2) /* 2 ≤ x ≤ 3 */  
ℓ5            /* x = 3 */  
            break ;  
    }  
ℓ6  /* x = 3 */  
    ;  
ℓ7  /* x = 3 */
```

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell_1) \triangleq \{\rho \in \mathbb{E}\mathbb{V} \mid \rho(x) = 0\}$$

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell_2) \triangleq \mathcal{I}(\ell_3) \triangleq \{\rho \in \mathbb{E}\mathbb{V} \mid 1 \leq \rho(x) \leq 2\}$$

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell_4) \triangleq \{\rho \in \mathbb{E}\mathbb{V} \mid 2 \leq \rho(x) \leq 3\}$$

$$\mathcal{I}(\ell_5) \triangleq \mathcal{I}(\ell_6) \triangleq \mathcal{I}(\ell_7) \triangleq \{\rho \in \mathbb{E}\mathbb{V} \mid \rho(x) = 3\}$$

Abstraction of a trace property into a reachability property

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha^\sharp &\in \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{L} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbb{E}\mathbb{V})) \\ \alpha^\sharp(\Pi) &\triangleq \ell \mapsto \{\varrho(\pi^\ell) \mid \exists \pi' . \pi^\ell \pi' \in \Pi\}\end{aligned}\tag{8.14}$$

collects at each program point ℓ of each trace the possible values of the variables at that point.

Abstraction of a trace property into a reachability property (Cont'd)

- Galois connection $\langle \wp(\mathbb{T}^{+\infty}), \subseteq \rangle \xrightleftharpoons[\alpha^!]{\gamma^!} \langle (\mathbb{L} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbb{E}\mathbf{v})), \subseteq \rangle$

- Proof:

$$\alpha^!(\Pi) \subseteq \mathcal{I}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ell \mapsto \{\varrho(\pi^\ell) \mid \exists \pi' . \pi^\ell \pi' \in \Pi\} \subseteq \mathcal{I} \quad \text{\textit{[def. } \alpha^! \text{]}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \ell . \{\varrho(\pi^\ell) \mid \exists \pi' . \pi^\ell \pi' \in \Pi\} \subseteq \mathcal{I}(\ell) \quad \text{\textit{[pointwise def. } \subseteq \text{]}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \ell . \{\varrho(\pi^\ell) \mid \exists \bar{\pi} \in \Pi . \exists \pi' . \bar{\pi} = \pi^\ell \pi'\} \subseteq \mathcal{I}(\ell) \quad \text{\textit{[def. } \in \text{]}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \ell . \forall \bar{\pi} \in \Pi . \forall \pi' . \bar{\pi} = \pi^\ell \pi' \Rightarrow \varrho(\pi^\ell) \in \mathcal{I}(\ell) \quad \text{\textit{[def. } \subseteq \text{]}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \bar{\pi} \in \Pi . \forall \pi' . \forall \ell . \bar{\pi} = \pi^\ell \pi' \Rightarrow \varrho(\pi^\ell) \in \mathcal{I}(\ell) \quad \text{\textit{[def. } \forall \text{]}}$$

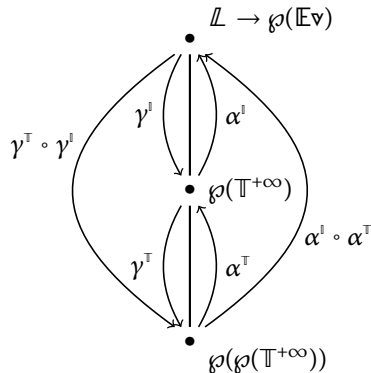
$$\Leftrightarrow \Pi \subseteq \{\bar{\pi} \mid \forall \pi' . \forall \ell . \bar{\pi} = \pi^\ell \pi' \Rightarrow \varrho(\pi^\ell) \in \mathcal{I}(\ell)\} \quad \text{\textit{[def. } \subseteq \text{]}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Pi \subseteq \gamma^!(\mathcal{I})$$

by defining $\gamma^!(\mathcal{I}) \triangleq \{\bar{\pi} \mid \forall \pi' . \forall \ell . \bar{\pi} = \pi^\ell \pi' \Rightarrow \varrho(\pi^\ell) \in \mathcal{I}(\ell)\}$.

Hierarchy of program properties

Hierarchy of program properties/semantics



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{S}^l[P] &= \alpha^l(\mathcal{S}^r[P]) && \text{invariance/} \\ &= \alpha^l \circ \alpha^r(\mathcal{S}^c[P]) && \text{reachability} \\ &&& \text{semantics}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{S}^r[P] &= \mathcal{S}^{+\infty}[P] && \text{trace semantics} \\ &= \alpha^r(\mathcal{S}^c[P])\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S}^c[P] \triangleq \{\mathcal{S}^{+\infty}[P]\}, \quad \text{collecting semantics}$$

Home work

- Read Ch. 8 “Program properties” of

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The End, Thank you