

# Static Program Analysis

Part 1 – the TIP language

Add WeChat powcoder

<http://cs.au.dk/~amoeller/spa/>

Anders Møller & Michael I. Schwartzbach  
Computer Science, Aarhus University

# Questions about programs

- Does the program terminate on all inputs?
- How large can the heap become during execution?
- Can sensitive information leak to non-trusted users?
- Can non-trusted users affect sensitive information?
- Are buffer-overruns possible?
- Data races?
- SQL injections?
- XSS?
- ...

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder



# Program points

```
foo(p,x) {  
  var f,q;  
  if (*p==0) { f=1; }  
  else {  
    q = alloc 10;  
    *q = (*p)-1;  
    f=(*p)*(x(q,x));  
  }  
  return f;  
}
```

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

any point in the program  
= any value of the PC

Invariants:

A property holds at a program point if it holds in any such state for any execution with any input

# Questions about program points

- Will the value of `x` be read in the future?
- Can the pointer `p` be `null`?
- Which variables can `p` point to?
- Is the variable `x` initialized before it is read?
- What is a lower and upper bound on the value of the integer variable `x`?
- At which program points could `x` be assigned its current value?
- Do `p` and `q` point to disjoint structures in the heap?
- Can this `assert` statement fail?

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# Why are the answers interesting?

- Increase efficiency

- resource usage

- compiler optimizations

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

- Ensure correctness

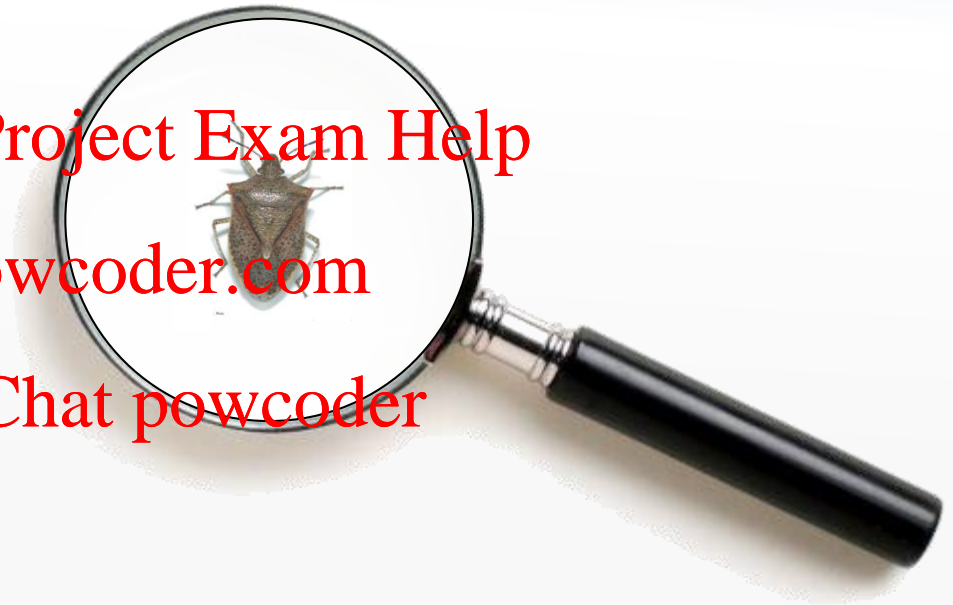
- verify behavior

- catch bugs early

Add WeChat powcoder

- Support program understanding

- Enable refactorings



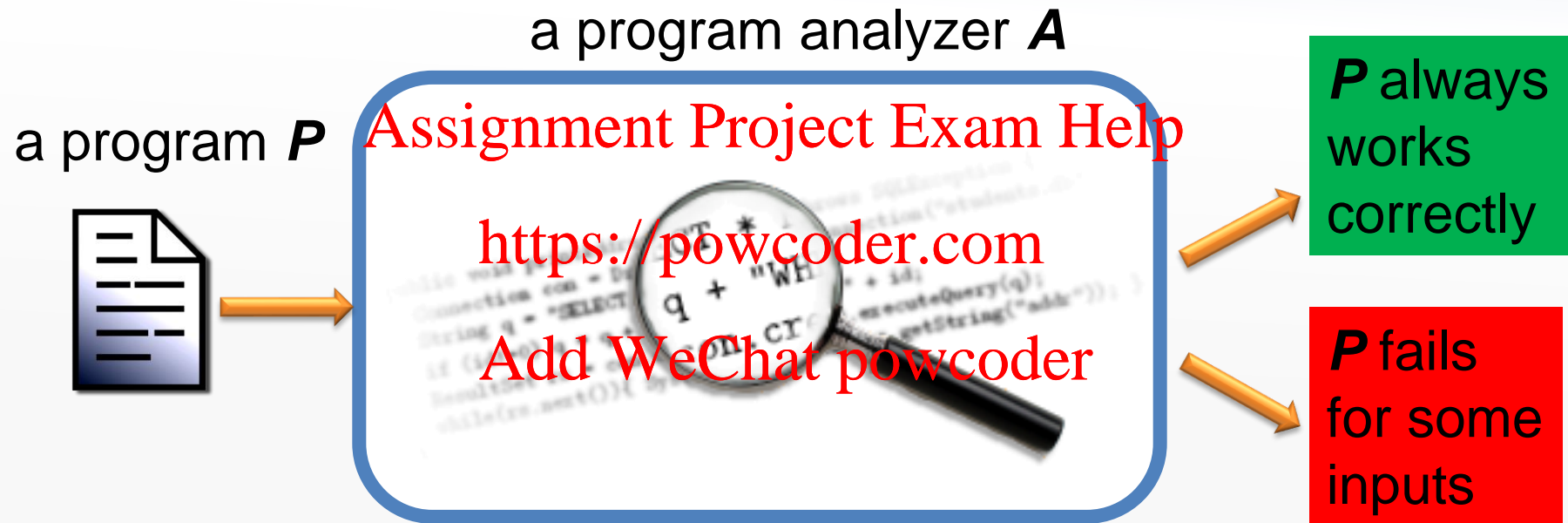
# Testing?

*“Program testing can be used to show the presence of bugs, but never to show their absence.”*

<https://powcoder.com>  
Add WeChat powcoder  
[Dijkstra, 1972]

Nevertheless, testing often takes 50% of the development cost

# Programs that reason about programs



# Requirements to the perfect program analyzer



**SOUNDNESS (don't miss any errors)**

Assignment Project Exam Help



<https://powcoder.com>  
**COMPLETENESS (don't raise false alarms)**

Add WeChat powcoder



**TERMINATION (always give an answer)**



# Rice's theorem, 1953

## CLASSES OF RECURSIVELY ENUMERABLE SETS AND THEIR DECISION PROBLEMS<sup>(1)</sup>


BY  
H. G. RICE

**1. Introduction.** In this paper we consider classes whose elements are recursively enumerable sets of non-negative integers. No discussion of recursively enumerable sets can avoid the use of such classes, so that it seems desirable to know some of their properties. We give our attention here to the properties of complete recursive enumerability and complete recursiveness (which may be intuitively interpreted as decidability). Perhaps our most interesting result (and the one which gives this paper its name) is the fact that no nontrivial class is completely recursive.

We assume familiarity with a paper of Kleene [6] and with ideas which are well summarized in the first sections of a paper of Post [7].

### I. FUNDAMENTAL DEFINITIONS

**2. Partial recursive functions.** We shall characterize recursively enumer-



COROLLARY B. *There are no nontrivial c.r. classes by the strong definition.*

# Rice's theorem

Any non-trivial property of the behavior of programs in a Turing-complete language is undecidable!

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder



# Reduction to the halting problem

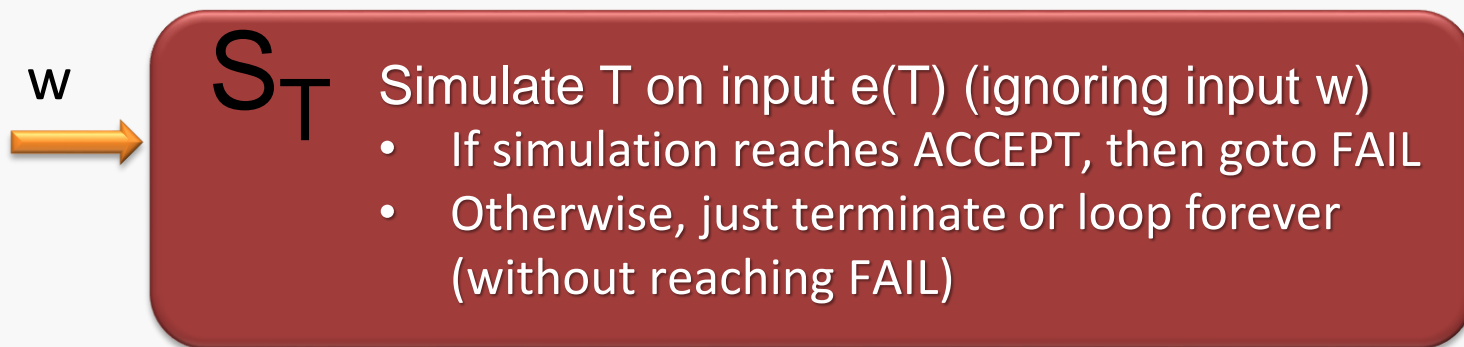
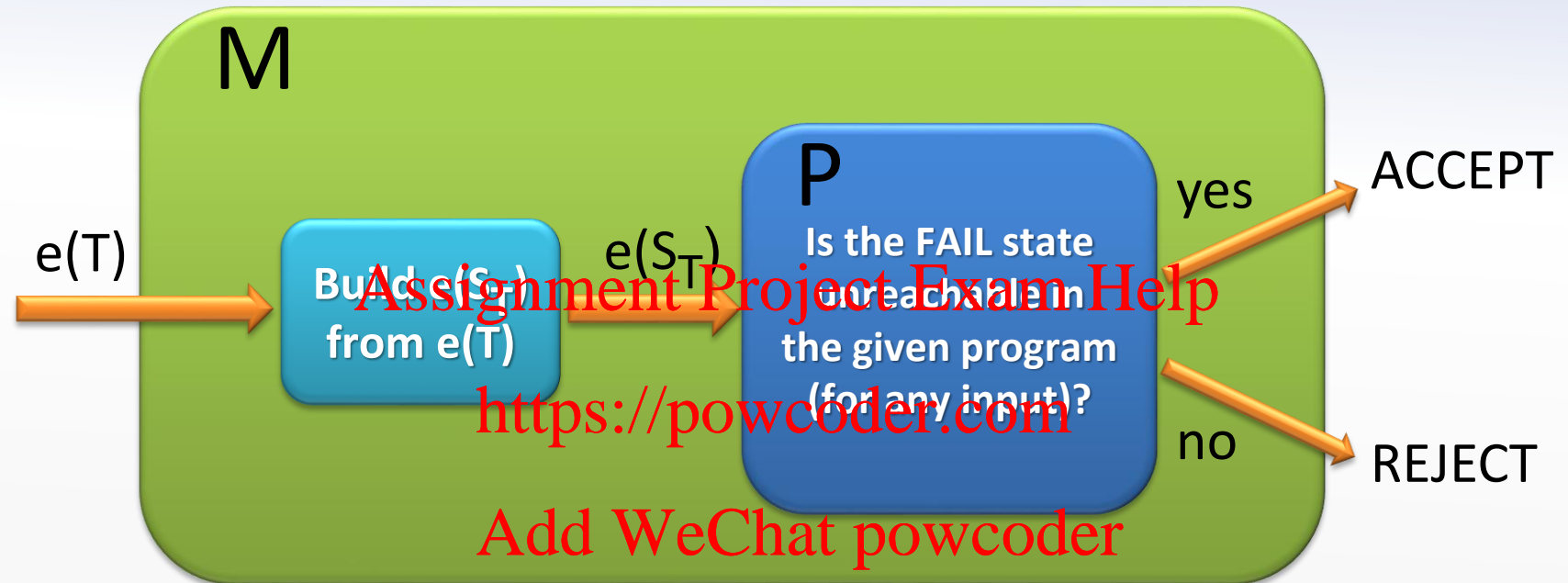
- Can we decide if a variable has a constant value?

```
x = 17; if (TM(j)) x = 18;
```

<https://powcoder.com>

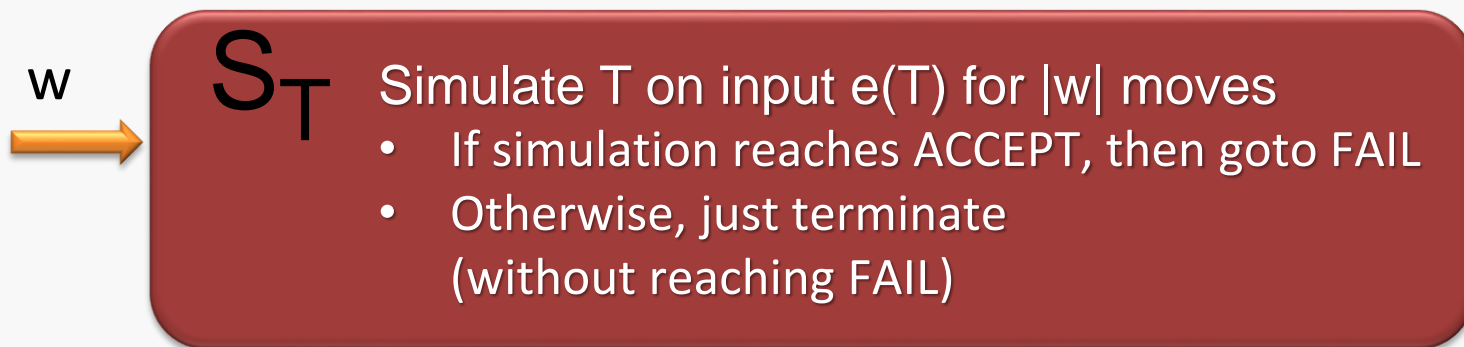
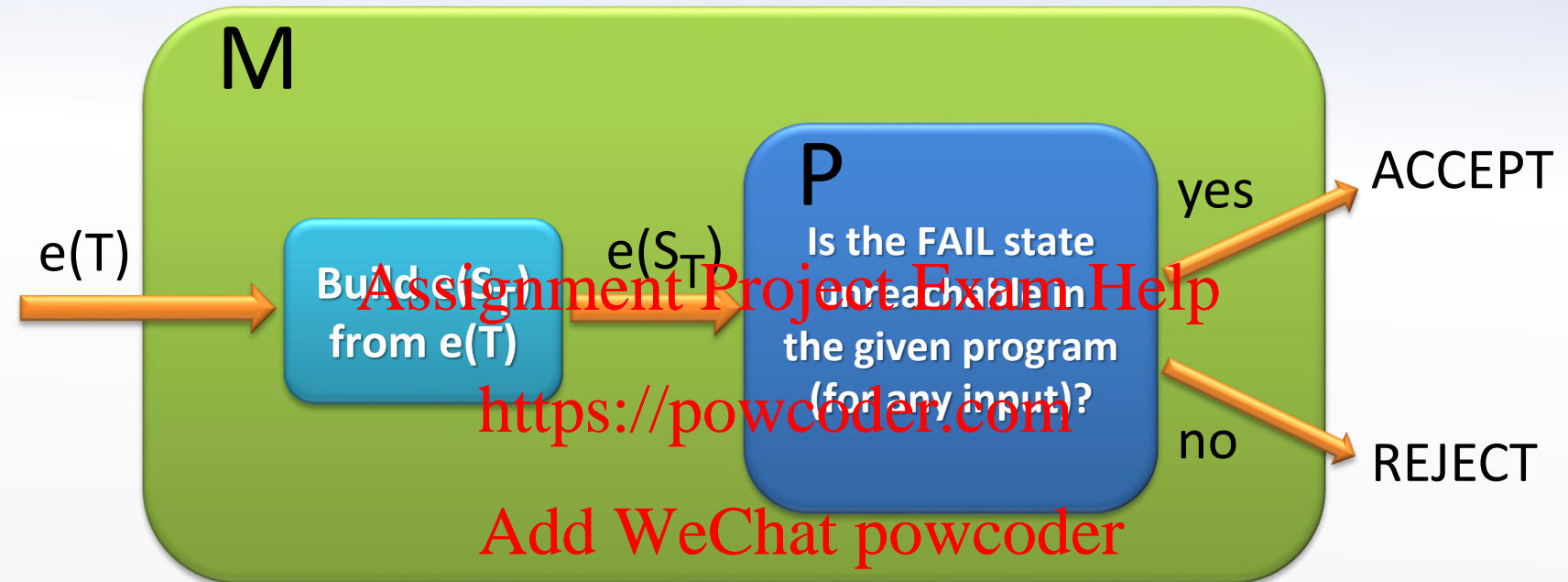
- Here,  $x$  is constant if and only if the  $j$ 'th Turing machine does not halt on empty input

# Undecidability of program correctness



*Does  $M$  accept input  $e(M)$ ?*

# Undecidability of program correctness



*Does  $M$  accept input  $e(M)$ ?*

(Note: this proof works even if we only consider programs that always terminate!)

# Approximation

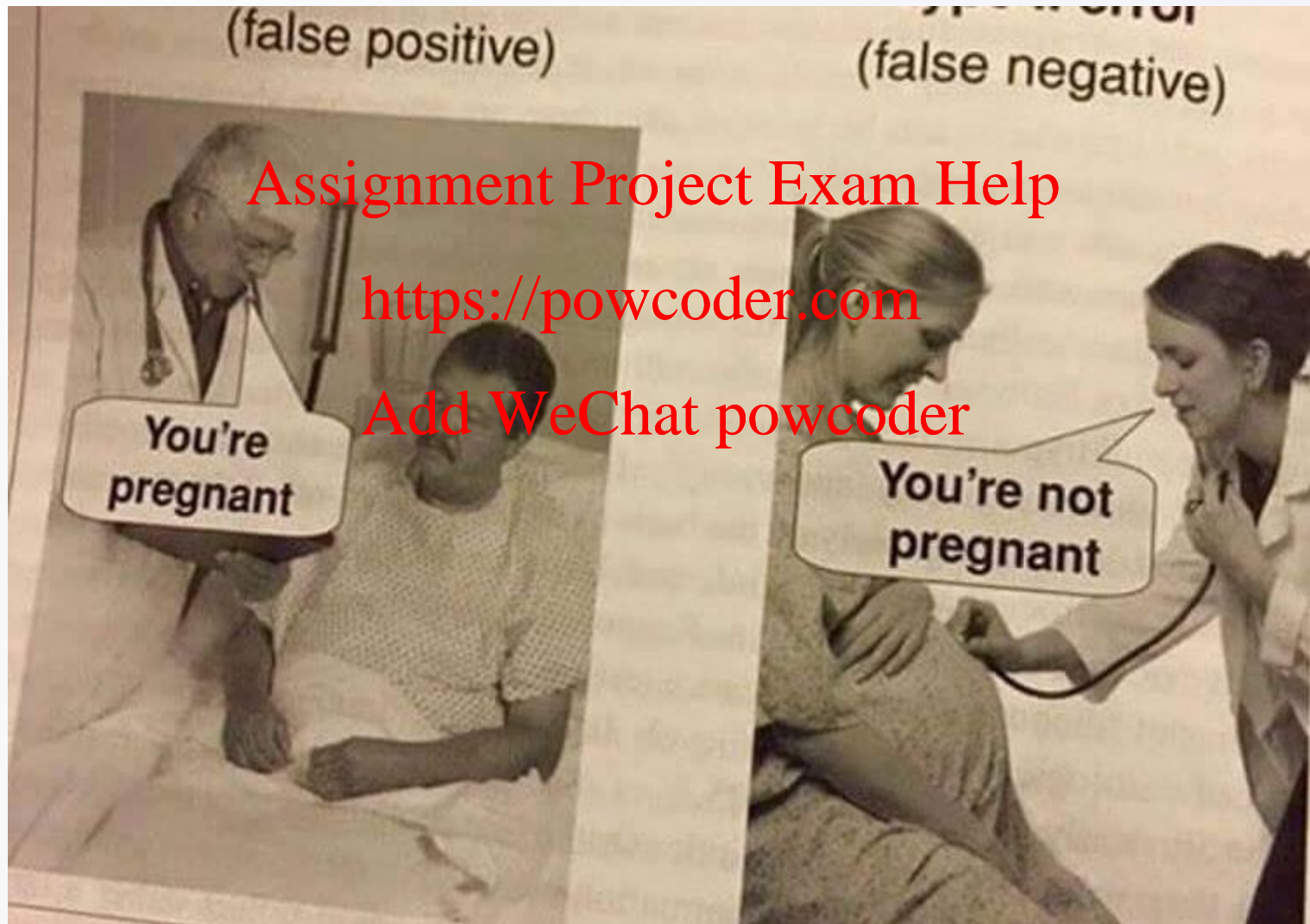
- *Approximate* answers may be decidable!
- The approximation must be conservative:
  - i.e. only err on “the safe side”
  - which direction depends on the *client application*
- We'll focus on decision problems
- More subtle approximations if not only “yes”/“no”
  - e.g. memory usage, pointer targets

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# False positives and false negatives



# Example approximations

- Decide if a given function is ever called at runtime:
  - if “no”, remove the function from the code
  - if “yes”, don't do anything
  - the “no” answer *must* always be correct if given
- Decide if a cast (A)X will always succeed:
  - if “yes”, don't generate a runtime check
  - if “no”, generate code for the cast
  - the “yes” answer *must* always be correct if given

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder



# Beyond “yes”/“no” problems

- How much memory / time may be used in any execution?

Assignment Project Exam Help

- Which variables may be the targets of a pointer variable p?

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# The engineering challenge

- A correct but trivial approximation algorithm may just give the useless answer every time

Assignment Project Exam Help

- The *engineering challenge* is to give the useful answer often enough to fuel the client application

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

- ... and to do so within reasonable time and space
- This is the hard (and fun) part of static analysis!

# Bug finding

```
int main() {  
    char *p,*q;  
    p = NULL;  
    printf("%s",p);  
    q = (char *)malloc(100);  
    p = q;  
    free(q);  
    *p = 'x';  
    free(p);  
    p = (char *)malloc(100);  
    p = (char *)malloc(100);  
    q = p;  
    strcat(p,q);  
}
```

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

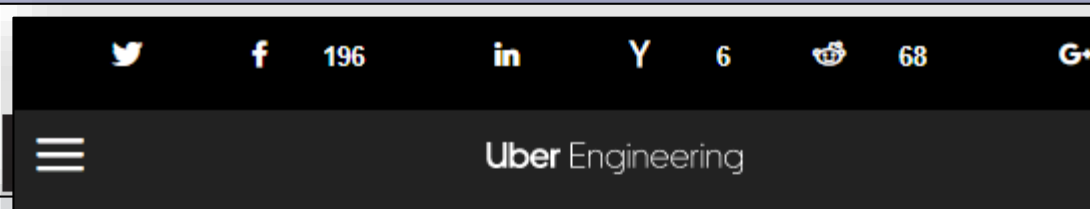


```
gcc -Wall foo.c  
lint foo.c
```

No errors!



# Does a software developer



POSTED ON SEP 6, 2017 TO [ANDROID](#), [DEVELOPER TOOLS](#), [IO](#)

## Finding inter-procedural bugs Infer static analyzer



SAM BLACKSHEAR

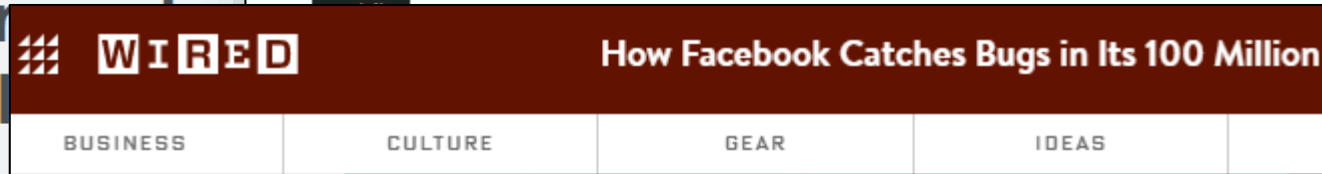


LILY HAY NEWMAN

The capabilities of static analyzers, via our work on the [Infer static analyzer](#), source analysis tools like [Findbugs](#), procedural bugs, or bugs that involve

We'll take a look at two examples of source DuckDuckGo Android app, at the tools mentioned above, which pe Analyzer — only intra-file analysis (p unit, a file-with-includes).

Inter-procedural bugs are significant. Facebook developers have fixed those that can have a large impact; we include Facebook. As we have found, inter-procedural codebases that consist of millions of



## Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

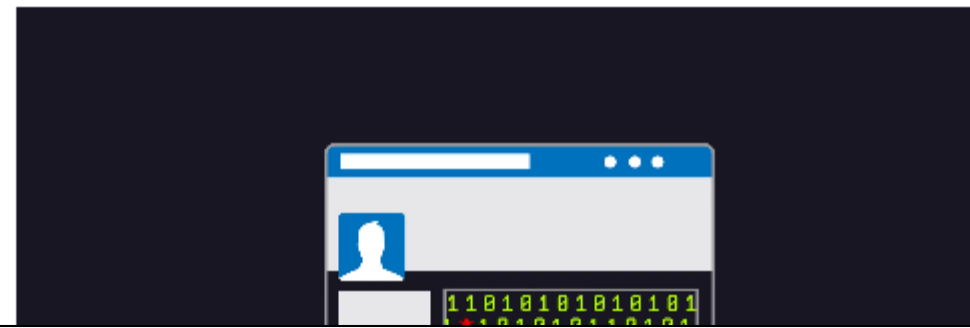
Add WeChat powcoder

SHARE



LILY HAY NEWMAN SECURITY 08.15.19 05:03 PM

## HOW FACEBOOK CATCHES BUGS IN ITS 100 MILLION LINES OF CODE



# A constraint-based approach

Conceptually separates the analysis specification from algorithmic aspects and implementation details

```
public class Matrix {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int arr[][]=new int[3][3];  
        System.out.println("Enter nine elements");  
        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);  
        for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++)  
        {  
            for(int j=0;j<arr.length;j++)  
            {  
                arr[i][j]=sc.nextInt();  
            }  
        }  
        int sum=0;  
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
            for (int j = 0; j < arr.length; j++) {  
                if (i == j)  
                    sum = sum + arr[i][j];  
            }  
        }  
        System.out.println(sum);  
    }  
}
```

program to analyze

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder



constraint  
solver



mathematical  
constraints



```
[[p]] = &int  
[[q]] = &int  
[[alloc]] = &int  
[[x]] =  $\phi$   
[[foo]] =  $\phi$   
[[&n]] = &int  
[[main]] = ()->int
```

solution

# Challenging features in modern programming language

- Higher-order functions
- Mutable records or objects, arrays
- Integer or floating-point computations
- Dynamic dispatching
- Inheritance
- Exceptions
- Reflection
- ...

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# The TIP language

- *T*iny *I*mperative *P*rogramming language
- Example language used in this course
  - minimal C-style syntax
  - cut down as much as possible
  - enough features to make static analysis challenging and fun
- Scala implementation available

# Expressions

$Exp \rightarrow$

- $Int$
- $| Id$
- $| Exp + Exp \mid Exp - Exp \mid Exp * Exp \mid Exp / Exp$
- $| Exp > Exp \mid Exp == Exp$
- $| ( Exp )$
- $| input$

Assignment Project Exam Help  
<https://powcoder.com>  
Add WeChat powcoder

- $I \in Int$  represents an integer literal
- $X \in Id$  represents an identifier (x, y, z,...)
- `input` expression reads an integer from the input stream
- comparison operators yield 0 (false) or 1 (true)



# Statements

```
Stm → Id = Exp ;  
      | output Exp ;  
      | Stm Stm  
      |  
      | if (Exp) { Stm } [else { Stm }]?  
      | while (Exp) { Stm }
```

Assignment Project Exam Help  
<https://powcoder.com>  
Add WeChat powcoder

- In conditions, 0 is false, all other values are true
- The **output** statement writes an integer value to the output stream

# Functions

- Functions take any number of arguments and return a single value:

```
Fun → Id ( Id, ..., Id ) {  
    [ var Id, ..., Id; ]  
    Stm  
    return Exp;  
}
```

Assignment Project Exam Help  
<https://powcoder.com>  
Add WeChat powcoder

- The optional `var` block declares a collection of uninitialized variables
- Function calls are an extra kind of expressions:

```
Exp → ... | Id ( Exp, ..., Exp )
```

# Pointers

$Exp \rightarrow \dots$

|  $alloc\ Exp$

|  $\& Id$

|  $* Exp$

|  $null$

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

$Stm \rightarrow \dots \mid *Exp = Exp;$

(No pointer arithmetic)

# Records

$Exp \rightarrow \dots$

|  $\{ Id : Exp, \dots, Id : Exp \}$

|  $Exp.Id$

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

$Stm \rightarrow \dots$  Add WeChat powcoder

|  $Id.Id = Exp;$

|  $(*Exp).Id = Exp;$

Records are passed by value (like structs in C)

For simplicity, values of record fields cannot themselves be records

# Functions as values

- Functions are first-class values
- The name of a function is like a variable that refers to that function

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

- Generalized function calls:

Add WeChat powcoder

$Exp \rightarrow \dots \mid Exp(Exp, \dots, Exp)$

- Function values suffice to illustrate the main challenges with methods (in object-oriented languages) and higher-order functions (in functional languages)

# Programs

- A program is a collection of functions
  - The function named `main` initiates execution
    - its arguments are taken from the input stream
    - its result is placed on the output stream
  - We assume that all declared identifiers are unique
- Assignment Project Exam Help  
<https://powcoder.com>  
Add WeChat powcoder

*Prog → Fun ... Fun*

# An iterative factorial function

```
ite(n) {  
    var f;  
    f = 1;  
    while (n>0) {  
        f = f*n;  
        n = n-1;  
    }  
    return f;  
}
```

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# A recursive factorial function

```
rec(n) {  
    var f;  
    if (n==0) {  
        f=1;  
    } else {  
        f=n*rec(n-1);  
    }  
    return f;  
}
```

Assignment Project Exam Help  
<https://powcoder.com>  
Add WeChat powcoder



# An unnecessarily complicated function

```
foo(p,x) {  
    var f,q;  
    if (*p==0) {  
        f=1;  
    } else {  
        q = alloc 0;  
        *q = (*p)-1;  
        f=(*p)*(x(q,x));  
    }  
    return f;  
}
```

```
main() {  
    var n;  
    n = input;  
    return foo(&n,foo);  
}
```

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# Beyond TIP

Other common language features  
in mainstream languages:

- global variables
- objects
- nested functions
- ...

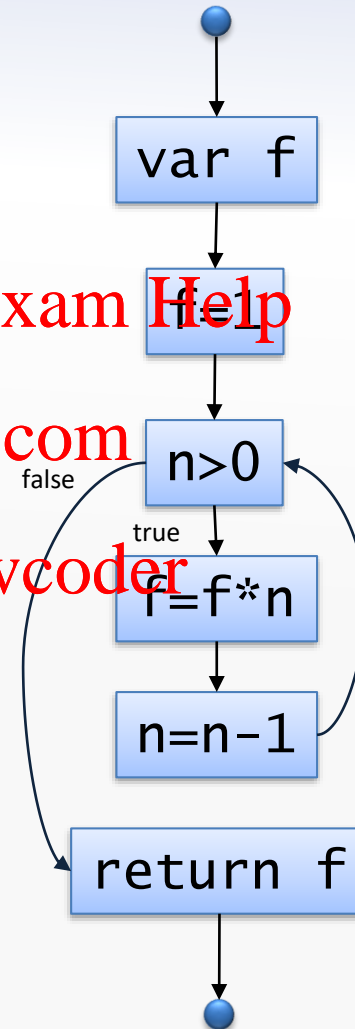
Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# Control flow graphs

```
ite(n) {  
  var f;  
  f = 1;  
  while (n>0) {  
    f = f*n;  
    n = n-1;  
  }  
  return f;  
}
```



# Control flow graphs

- A *control flow graph* (CFG) is a directed graph:
  - *nodes* correspond to program points  
(either immediately before or after statements)
  - *edges* represent possible flow of control
- A CFG always has
  - a single point of *entry*
  - a single point of *exit*(think of them as no-op statements)
- Let  $v$  be a node in a CFG
  - $pred(v)$  is the set of predecessor nodes
  - $succ(v)$  is the set of successor nodes

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

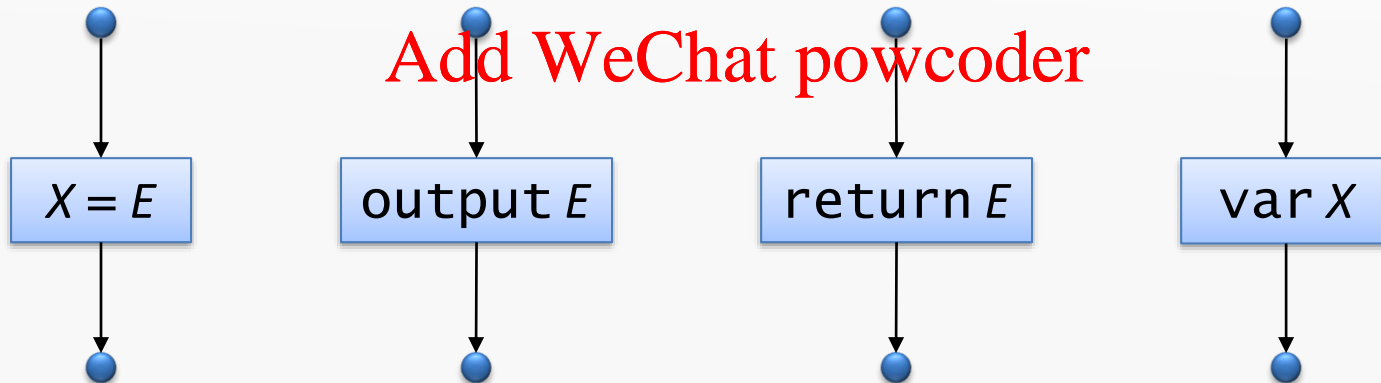
Add WeChat powcoder

# CFG construction (1/3)

- For the simple while fragment of TIP, CFGs are constructed inductively

Assignment Project Exam Help

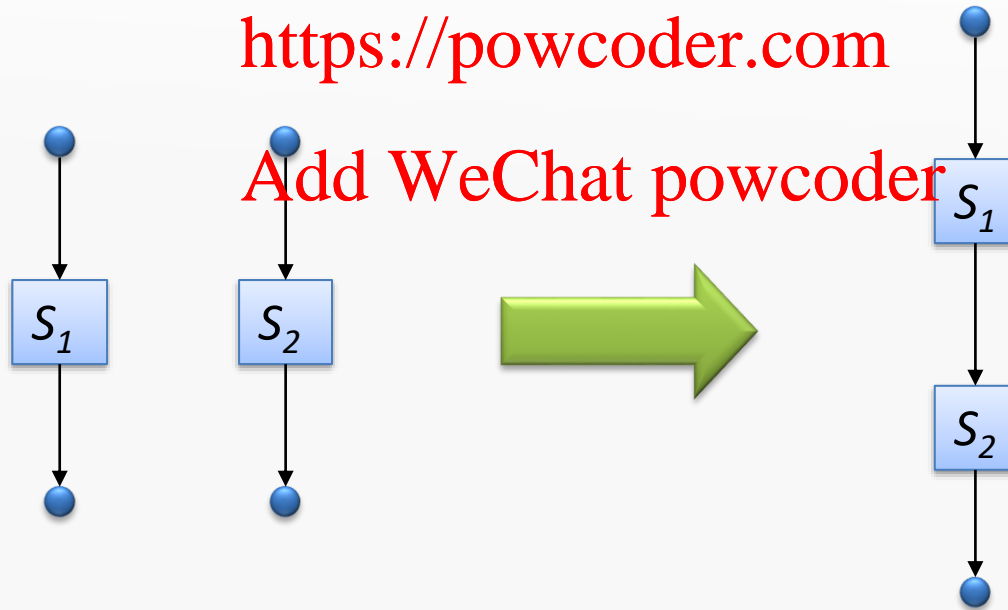
- CFGs for simple statements etc.:



# CFG construction (2/3)

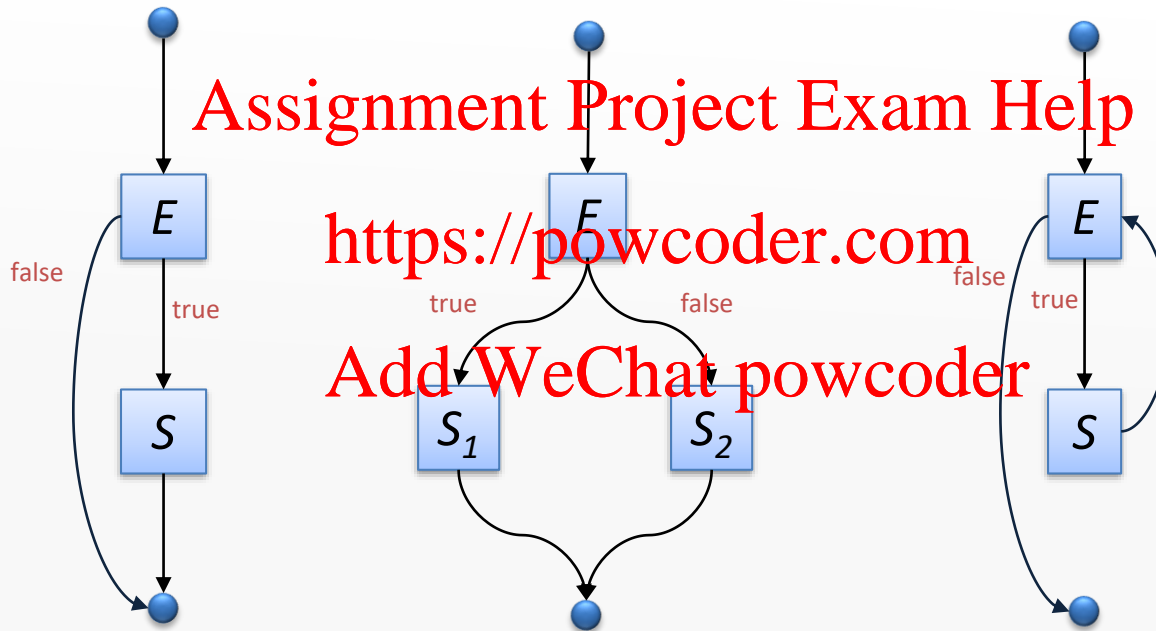
For a statement sequence  $S_1 S_2$ :

- eliminate the exit node of  $S_1$  and the entry node of  $S_2$
- glue the statements together



# CFG construction (3/3)

Similarly for the other control structures:



# Normalization

- Sometimes convenient to ensure that each CFG node performs only one operation

Assignment Project Exam Help

- *Normalization*: flatten nested expressions, using fresh variables

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

```
x = f(y+3)*5;
```



```
t1 = y+3;  
t2 = f(t1);  
x = t2*5;
```