CSC2/455 Software Analysis and Improvement
Program Analysis

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Outline

And now for something (not so completely) different

Program Analysis in Industry

Basic Notions

Discussion
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Program Analysis in Industry

Basic Notions

Discussion
So far

- Data flow analysis
- Loop analysis
- What next?
Compilers are not the only program analyzers

- Compilers are probably the most used program analyzers
- But are severely time constrained
- Finding *program* errors is not primary goal
  - Syntax errors, type errors
  - Code generation primary goal
Program/Software Analysis

- Software is increasingly mission-critical
- Can kill people!
  - Boeing 737 MAX(?)
  - Therac-25 (X-ray)
  - Industrial Robotics
- (less extreme?) Can lose money
  - Software crashes
  - Data loss
- Can we analyze programs for *functional* correctness?
  - Topic of the next few lectures
Outline

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Basic Notions

Discussion
SLAM (Microsoft, early 2000s)

- MS isolated most crashes to buggy drivers
- Static Driver Verifier project
  - Would verify driver code (in C) for correctness
- Used model checking
  - Models programs as finite-state machines
  - I used a similar tool (CBMC) to check your assignments
Infer (Facebook, early 2010s)

- Checks C, C++, Objective C, Java and Android code
- Used for checking Facebook’s mobile apps
- Open source, https://fbinfer.com/
  - Used by Amazon, Mozilla, Uber and Facebook and its affiliates, JD.com, etc.
- Comes with its own language AL to describe analyses
- Uses separation logic
  - high-level: converts programs to logic
SPARTA (Facebook, late 2010s)

- Language-independent analyzer
  - a C++ framework
- Open source,
  https://code.fb.com/open-source/sparta/
- Used in FB’s RedEx tools
  - for analyzing Android binary code (.dex)
- Uses *abstract interpretation*
  - very similar to data flow analysis frameworks
Other efforts

- Stanford Checker
  - commercialized by Coverity, late 2000s
  - CACM article, “A few billion lines of code later: using static analysis to find bugs in the real world”
- Google’s static analysis tools
  - Checker Framework for Java programs
  - Shipshape (abandoned?) (Google Tricorder)
  - CACM article, “Lessons from Building Static Analysis Tools At Google”
- Oracle’s Soufflé
  - Soufflé: Logic Defined Static Analysis
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None of these frameworks and tools can escape the fact that analysis is an undecidable problem.

All compute approximations

Must be designed to be sound
  - Approximations are conservative/safe

Leads to imprecision (i.e. incomplete)
  - May model behaviour not in original programs
  - (recall IDEAL vs MOP vs MFP)
A program’s state is a mapping of variables to values.

Programs move from one state to another:

- begin execution in subset of (initial) states.

Notions of state *before* a program point (i.e. a statement) and *after* a program point.

Relation that maps before-states to after-states is called a *transition relation* ($t$):

- $\langle x, y \rangle$ ($x$ is before-state, $y$ is after-state)
Traces

- An execution trace of a program is a sequence of states:
  - $s_0 s_1 s_2 \ldots s_n$
- An execution trace may be finite or infinite:
  - $s_0 s_1 s_2 \ldots$
- The collection of partial traces can actually happen (i.e. state transitions obey the transition relation) is called the collecting semantics:
  - I.e. for all $s_i s_j$ in trace, $\langle s_i, s_j \rangle \in t$
Example

\[
x = 0 \\
\text{while}(x < 100) \\
x = x + 1;
\]

- states are $\mathbb{Z}$
- initial state is \{0\}
- transition relation is \{\langle x, x' \rangle | x < 100 \land x' = x + 1 \}\n- is 0 1 2 3 part of the collecting semantics?
- is 0 2 4 6 part of the collecting semantics?

Patrick Cousot and Radhia Cousot, *Basic Concepts of Abstract Interpretation*
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Basic Notions

Discussion
Topics

- Abstract Interpretation in a Nutshell
- Abstract Interpretation-based Formal Methods and Future Challenges
- Liveness Analysis in SPARTA