

# Program Verification Using Separation Logic

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Lecture 5

# Today's plan

- Adaptive Shape Analysis
- Bi-Abduction and compositional analysis

# Part I

Adaptive shape analysis

# Analyzing Real Code

- Issues:

- Complex data structures

- Concurrency

- Incomplete code, Libraries...

- others....

# Analyzing Real Code

## • Issues:

- Complex data structures

- Concurrency

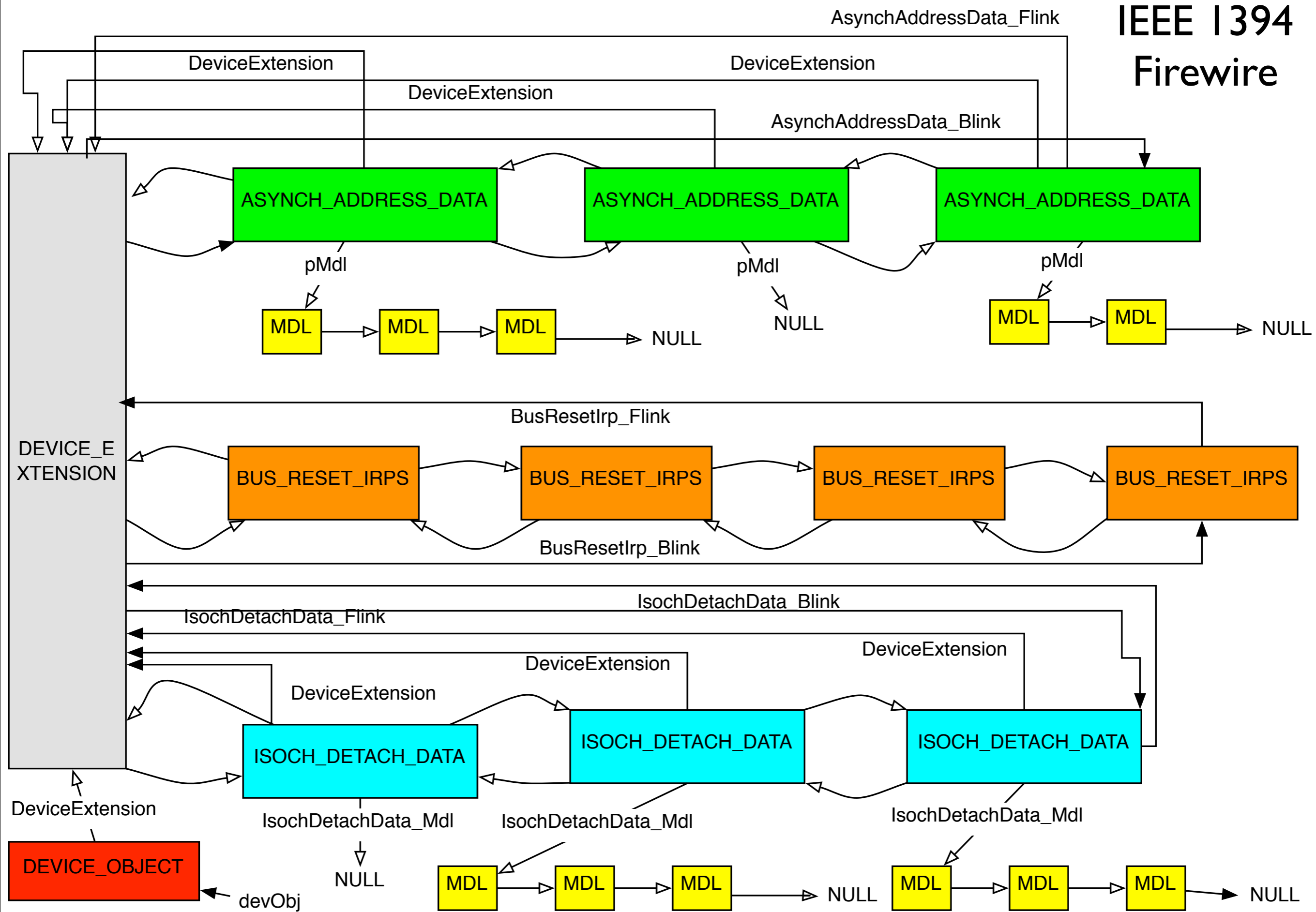
- Incomplete code, Libraries...

- others....

Fiction:

“no worries, device drivers use mostly lists”

# IEEE 1394 Firewire



# Fact

Real device drivers use lists in combination, resulting in more complicated data structures than those found in previous papers on shape analysis



```

typedef struct {
    PDEVICE_OBJECT      StackDeviceObject;
    PDEVICE_OBJECT      PortDeviceObject;
    PDEVICE_OBJECT      PhysicalDeviceObject;

    UNICODE_STRING      SymbolicLinkName;
    KSPIN_LOCK          ResetSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK          CromSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK          AsyncSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK          IsochSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK          IsochResourceSpinLock;

    BOOLEAN             bShutdown;
    DEVICE_POWER_STATE  CurrentDevicePowerState;
    SYSTEM_POWER_STATE  CurrentSystemPowerState;

    ULONG               GenerationCount;
    PASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA Flink1;
    PASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA Blink1;
    PBUS_RESET_IRP     Flink2;
    PBUS_RESET_IRP     Blink2;
    PCROM_DATA          Flink3;
    PCROM_DATA          Blink3;
    _PISOCH_DETACH_DATA Flink4;
    _PISOCH_DETACH_DATA Blink4;
    PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA Flink5;
    PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA Blink5;
} DEVICE_EXTENSION, *PDEVICE_EXTENSION;

typedef struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA {
    struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA* Flink1;
    struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA* Blink1;
    _PDEVICE_EXTENSION         DeviceExtension;
    PVOID                       Buffer;
    ULONG                       nLength;
    ULONG                       nAddressesReturned;
    PADDRESS_RANGE              AddressRange;
    HANDLE                      hAddressRange;
    PMDL                       pMdl;
} ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA, *PASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA;

typedef struct BUS_RESET_IRP {
    struct BUS_RESET_IRP *Flink2;
    struct BUS_RESET_IRP *Blink2;
    PIRP                  Irp;
} BUS_RESET_IRP, *PBUS_RESET_IRP;

typedef struct CROM_DATA {
    struct CROM_DATA *Flink3;
    struct CROM_DATA *Blink3;
    HANDLE            hCromData;
    PVOID             Buffer;
    PMDL              pMdl;
} CROM_DATA, *PCROM_DATA;

typedef struct ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA {
    struct ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA *Flink5;
    struct ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA *Blink5;
    HANDLE                      hResource;
} ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA, *PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA;

```

## around 600 loc struct definitions

```
typedef struct {
    PDEVICE_OBJECT StackDeviceObject;
    PDEVICE_OBJECT PortDeviceObject;
    PDEVICE_OBJECT

    UNICODE_STRING
    KSPIN_LOCK ResetSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK CromSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK AsyncSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK IsochSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK IsochResourceSpinLock;

    BOOLEAN bShutdown;
    DEVICE_POWER_STATE CurrentDevicePowerState;
    SYSTEM_POWER_STATE CurrentSystemPowerState;

    ULONG GenerationCount;
    PASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA Flink1;
    PASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA Blink1;
    PBUS_RESET_IRP Flink2;
    PBUS_RESET_IRP Blink2;
    PCROM_DATA Flink3;
    PCROM_DATA Blink3;
    _PISOCH_DETACH_DATA Flink4;
    _PISOCH_DETACH_DATA Blink4;
    PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA Flink5;
    PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA Blink5;
} DEVICE_EXTENSION, *PDEVICE_EXTENSION;

typedef struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA {
    struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA* Flink1;
    struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA* Blink1;
    _PDEVICE_EXTENSION DeviceExtension;
    PVOID Buffer;
    PMDL pMdl;
    PADDRESS_RANGE AddressRange;
    HANDLE hAddressRange;
} ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA, *PASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA;

typedef struct BUS_RESET_IRP {
    struct BUS_RESET_IRP *Flink2;
    struct BUS_RESET_IRP *Blink2;
    PIRP Irp;
} BUS_RESET_IRP, *PBUS_RESET_IRP;

typedef struct CROM_DATA {
    struct CROM_DATA *Flink3;
    struct CROM_DATA *Blink3;
    HANDLE hCromData;
    PVOID Buffer;
    PMDL pMdl;
} CROM_DATA, *PCROM_DATA;

typedef struct ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA {
    struct ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA *Flink5;
    struct ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA *Blink5;
    HANDLE hResource;
} ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA, *PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA;
```

around 600 loc struct definitions

many big structs (around 20 fields) mutually pointing

to each other in several way with several fields

```
typedef struct {
    PDEVICE_OBJECT StackDeviceObject;
    PDEVICE_OBJECT PortDeviceObject;
    PDEVICE_OBJECT
    UNICODE_STRING
    KSPIN_LOCK ResetSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK CromSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK AsyncSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK IsochSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK IsochResourceSpinLock;
    BOOLEAN
    DEVICE
    SYSTEM
    ULONG
    PASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA Flink1;
    PASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA Blink1;
    PBUS_RESET_IRP Flink2;
    PBUS_RESET_IRP Blink2;
    PCROM_DATA Flink3;
    PCROM_DATA Blink3;
    _PISOCH_DETACH_DATA Flink4;
    _PISOCH_DETACH_DATA Blink4;
    PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA Flink5;
    PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA Blink5;
} DEVICE_EXTENSION, *PDEVICE_EXTENSION;

typedef struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA {
    struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA* Flink1;
    struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA* Blink1;
    _PDEVICE_EXTENSION DeviceExtension;
    PVOID Buffer;
    sReturned;
    PADDRESS_RANGE AddressRange;
    HANDLE hAddressRange;
    PMDL pMdl;
} ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA, *PASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA;

typedef struct CROM_DATA {
    struct CROM_DATA *Blink3;
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    PVOID Buffer;
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} CROM_DATA, *PCROM_DATA;

typedef struct ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA {
    struct ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA *Flink5;
    struct ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA *Blink5;
    HANDLE hResource;
} ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA, *PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA;
```

```
typedef struct {
    PDEVICE_EXTENSION StackDeviceObject;
    PDEVICE_EXTENSION DeviceObject;
    PDEVICE_EXTENSION DeviceExtension;

    UNICODE_STRING DeviceName;
    KSPIN_LOCK DeviceSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK DeviceExtensionSpinLock;
    KSPIN_LOCK DeviceExtensionSpinLock;

    BOOLEAN DeviceExtensionPresent;
    SYSTEM_DEVICE_OBJECT DeviceObject;

    ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA *AsyncAddressData;
    PASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA AsyncAddressData;
    PBUS_RESET_IRP BusResetIrps;
    PCROM_DATA CROMData;
    PCROM_DATA CROMData;
    _PISOCH_DETACH_DATA IsochDetachData;
    _PISOCH_DETACH_DATA IsochDetachData;
    PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA IsochResourceData;
    PISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA IsochResourceData;
} DEVICE_EXTENSION, *PDEVICE_EXTENSION;
```

```
typedef struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA {
    struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA * Flink1;
    struct ASYNC_ADDRESS_DATA * Blink1;
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    struct ISOCH_RESOURCE_DATA * Flink5;
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    HANDLE hResource;
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```

Nearly impossible to understand which shape the heap will have

ops

Fields

# In summary

- Problem 1 (Complex shapes): analyses dealing only with plain lists are not enough.
- Problem 2 (Automation): How to avoid understanding data definitions and their relations.

# In summary

- Problem 1 (Complex shapes): analyses dealing only with **plain lists are not enough**.
- Problem 2 (Automation): How to avoid **understanding data definitions** and their relations.

No fix domain for data structures!  
We need flexibility!

# Main idea of the analysis

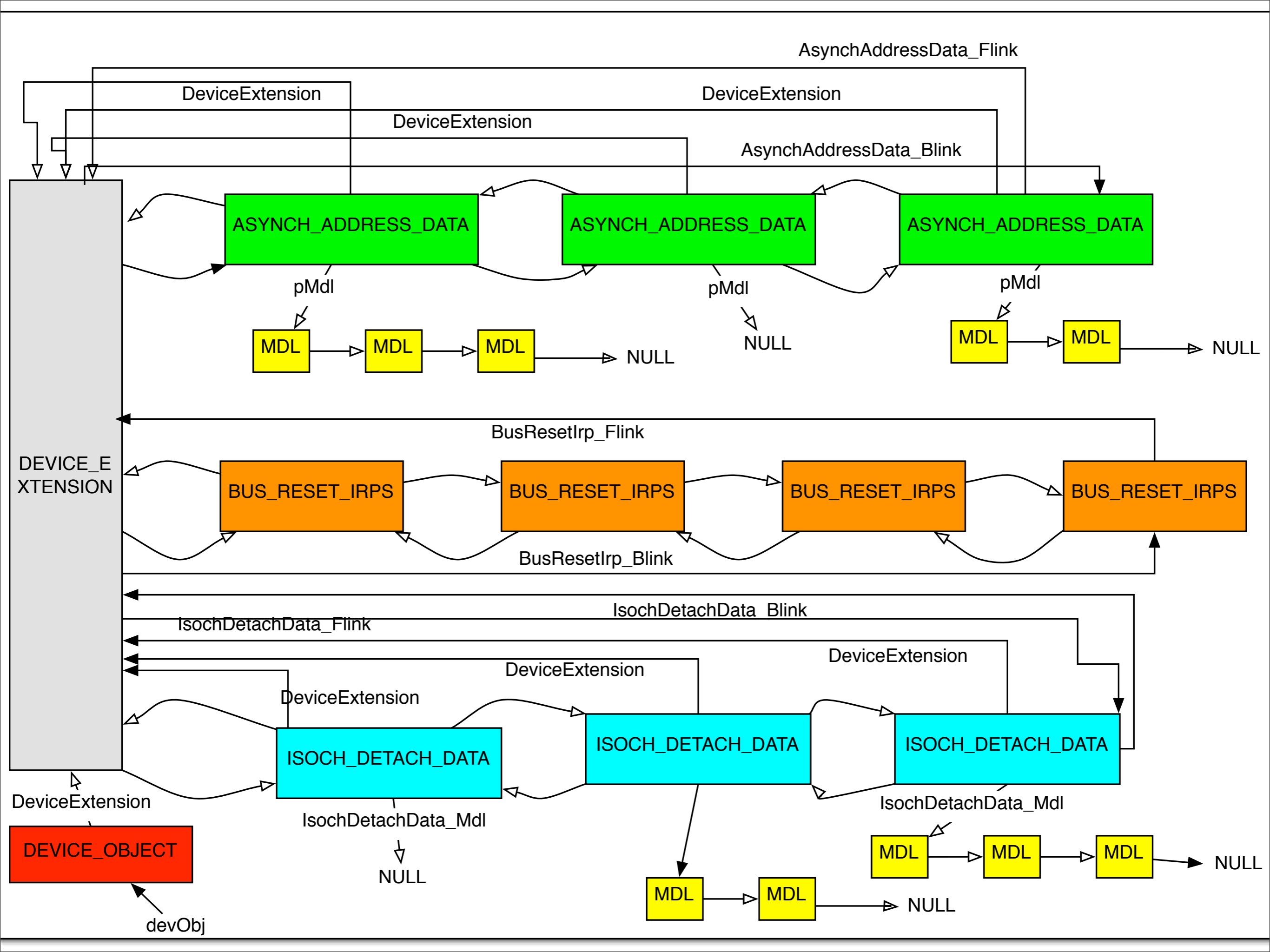
## Adaptive aspect

Try to reduce complex shapes into Lists of simpler shapes by **partitioning** the heap (**on-the-fly**) into collections of **building blocks**

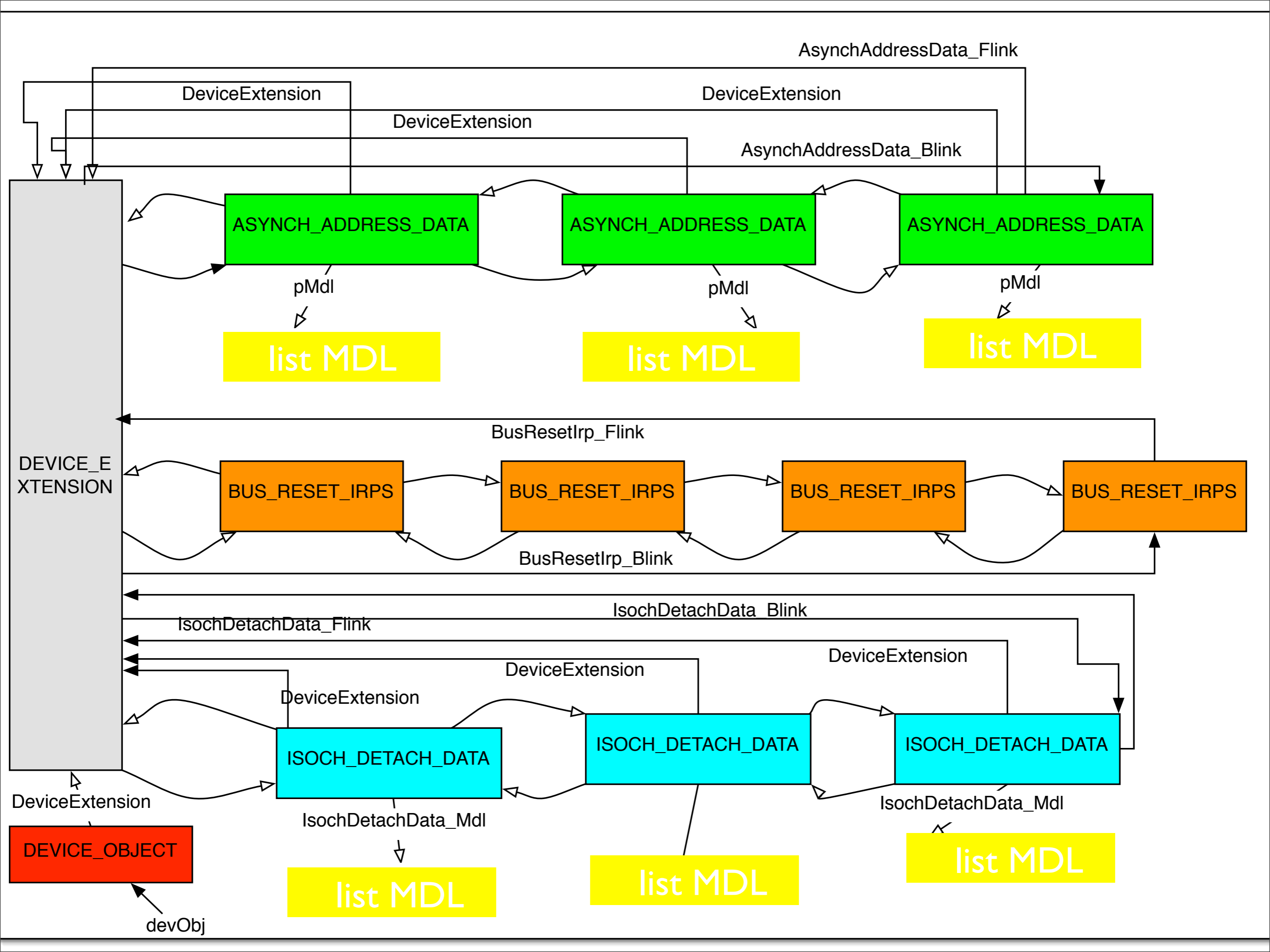
## Main ingredients

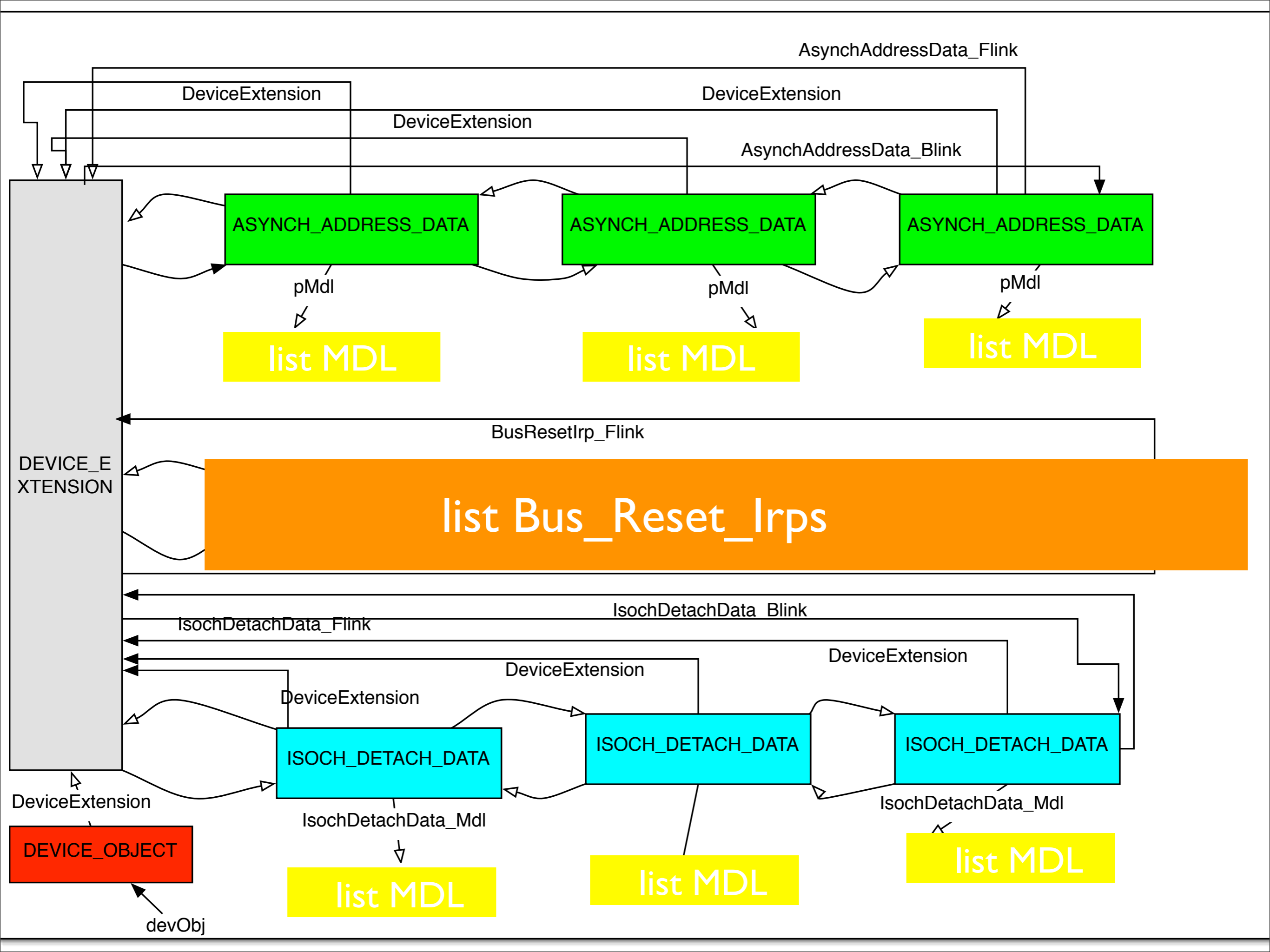
High-order List predicate  $Is\ P(x,y)$

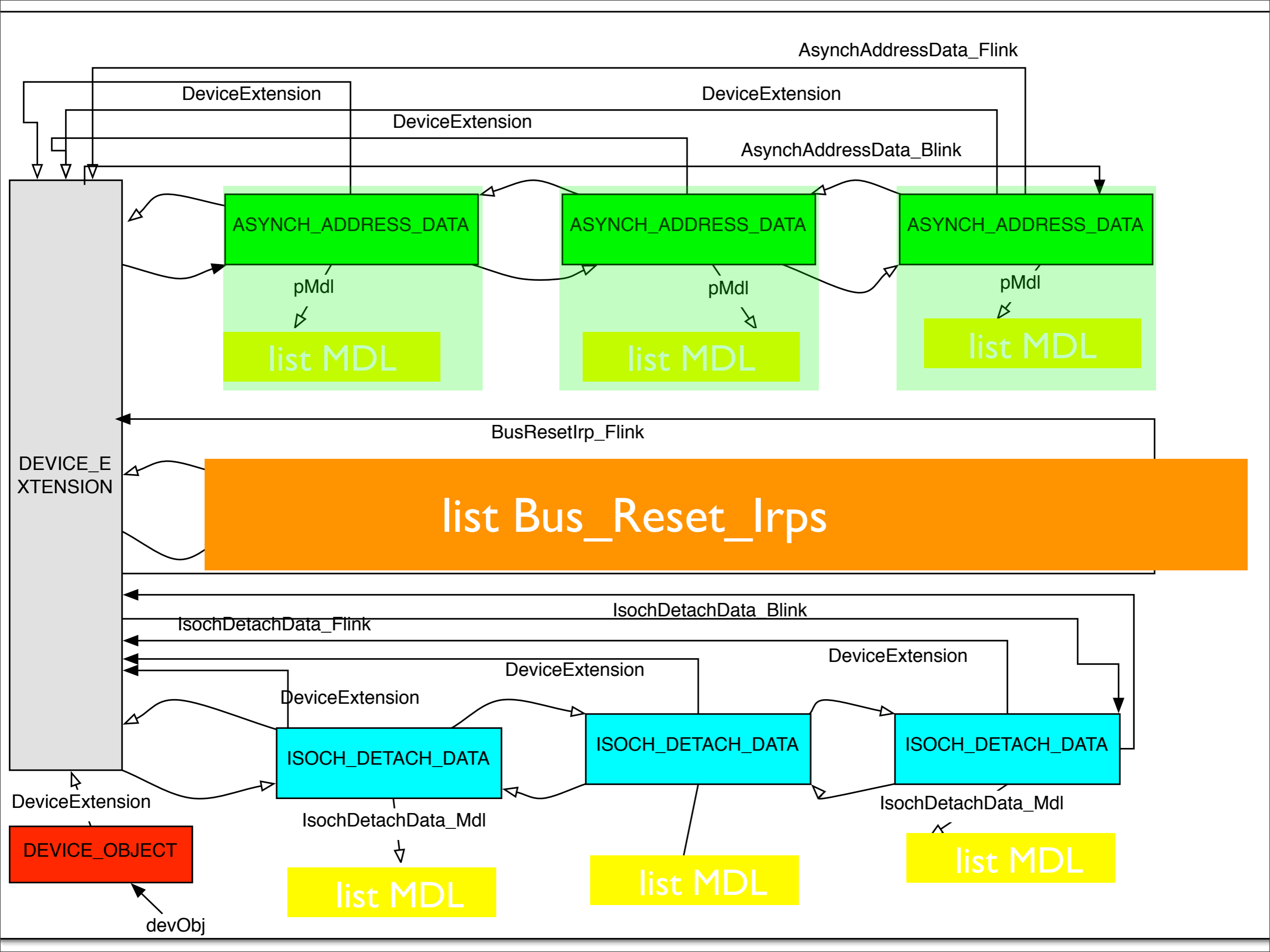
Special building blocks Predicates  $P = \lambda[x'_1, x'_2](\exists \vec{v}.H)$

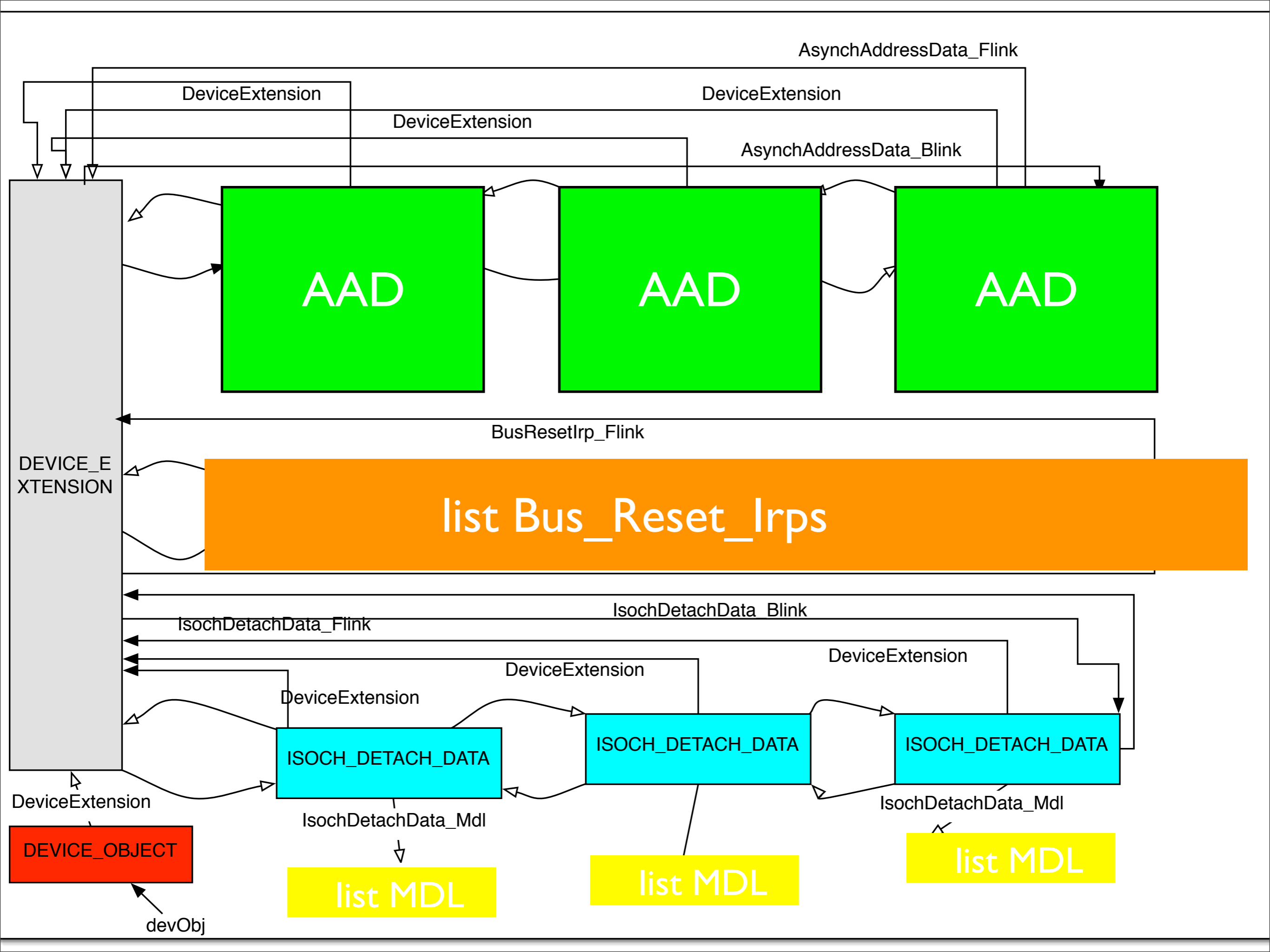


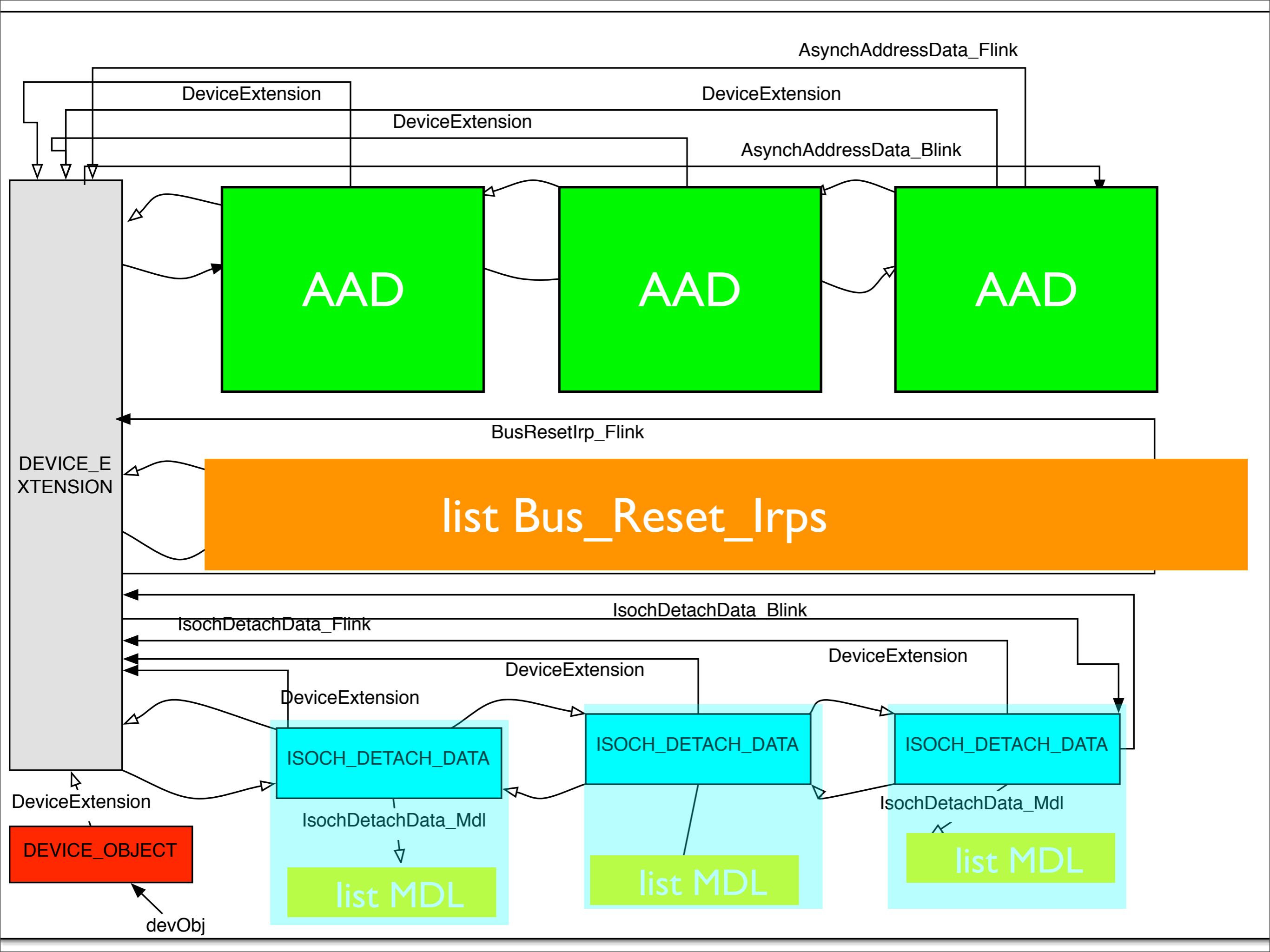


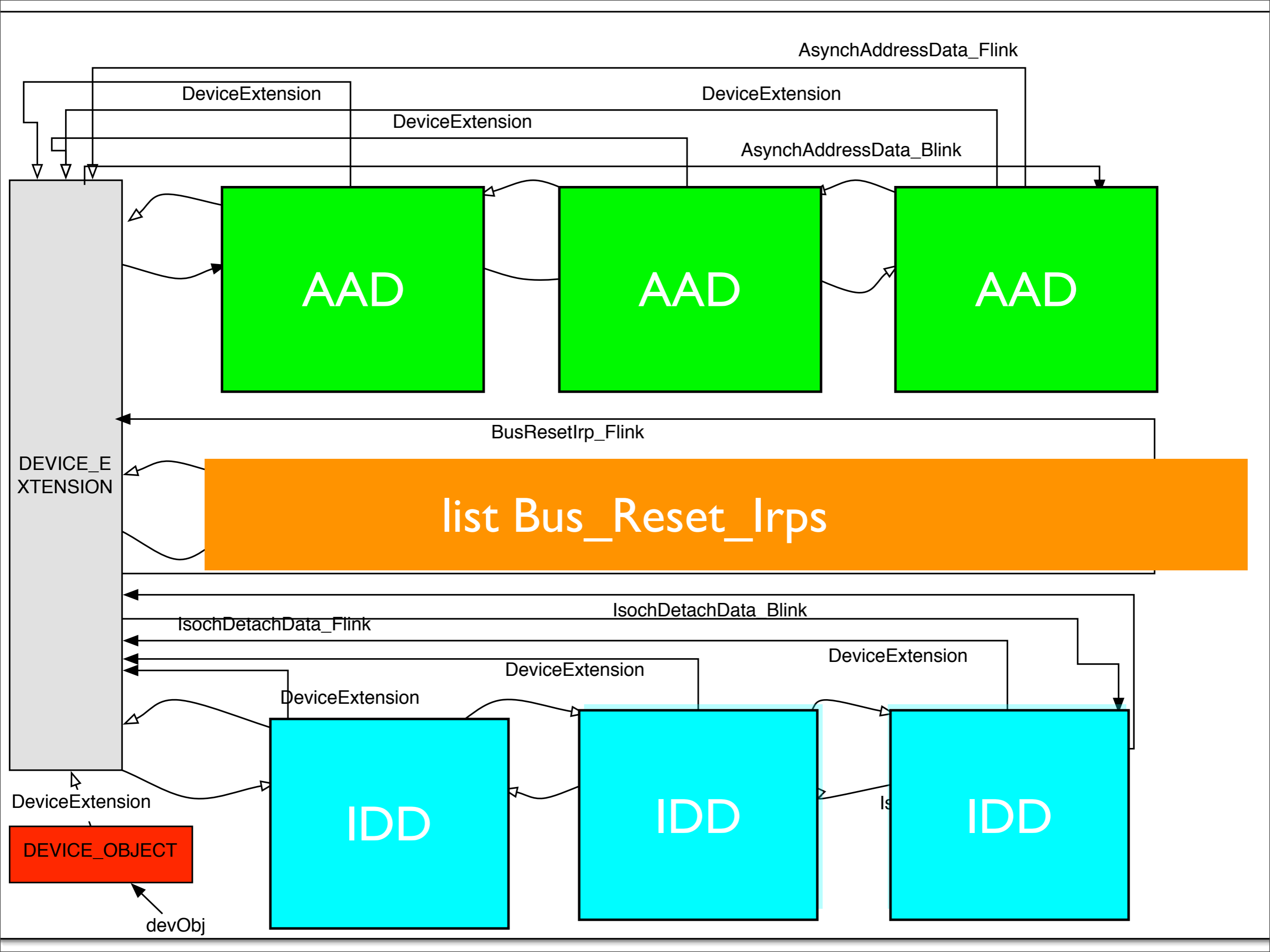


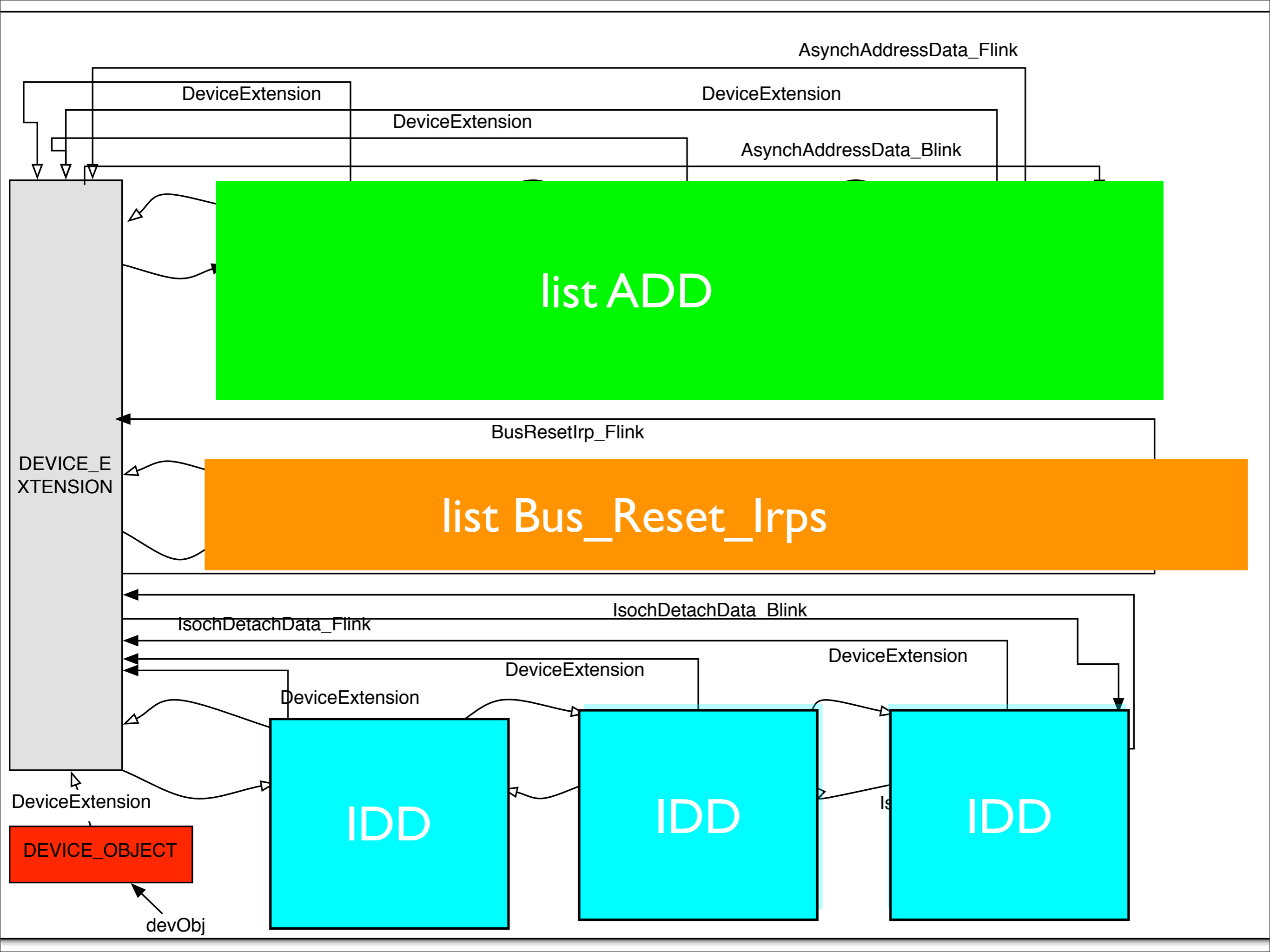


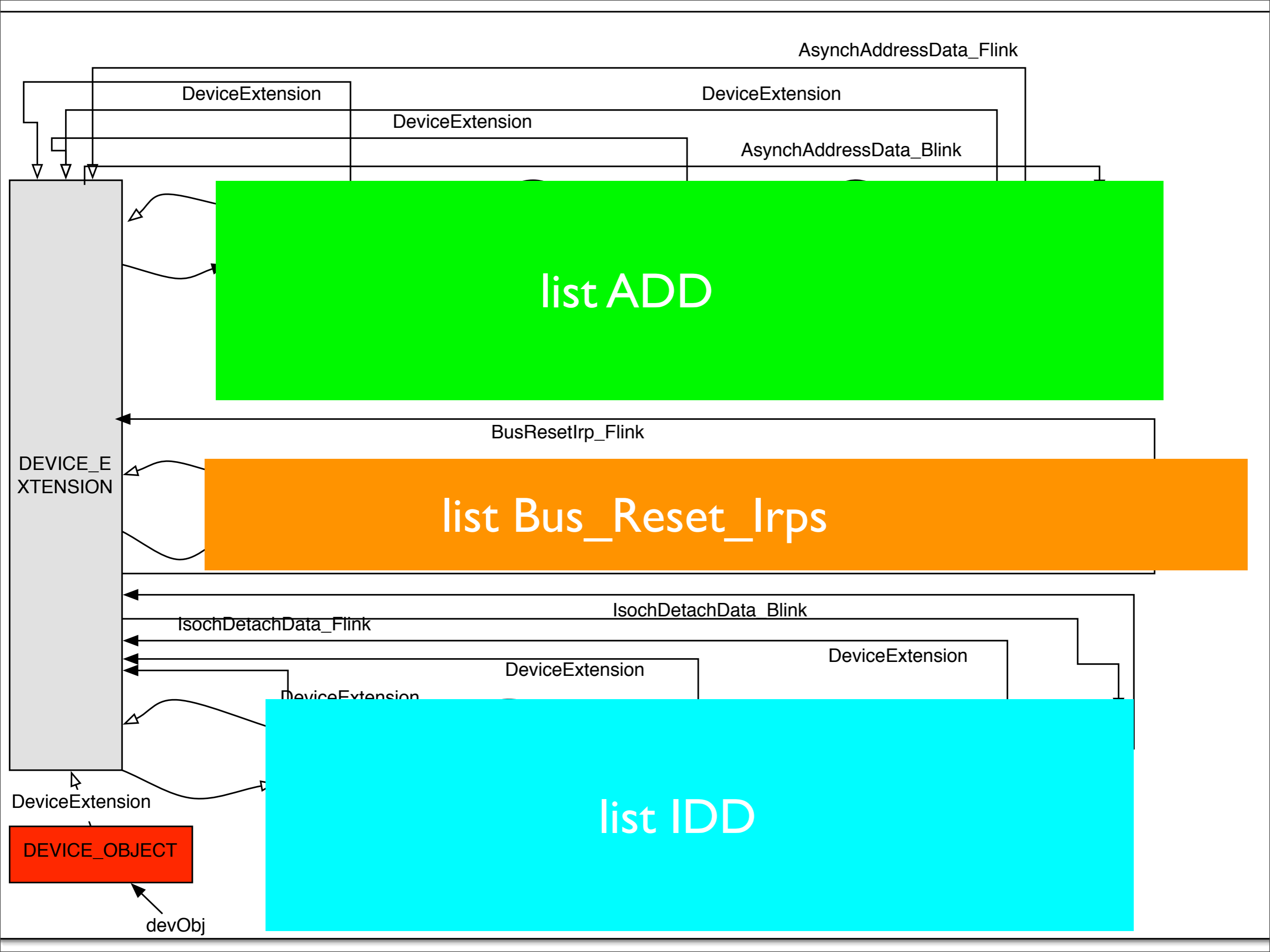














# Type-tagged Points-to

- Synthesized from the input program
- One predicate for each structure declared in the program
- They are the most basic blocks for building other predicates

```
typedef struct{  
    PLIST_ENTRY *Blink;  
    PLIST_ENTRY *Flink;  
} LIST_ENTRY
```

# Type-tagged Points-to

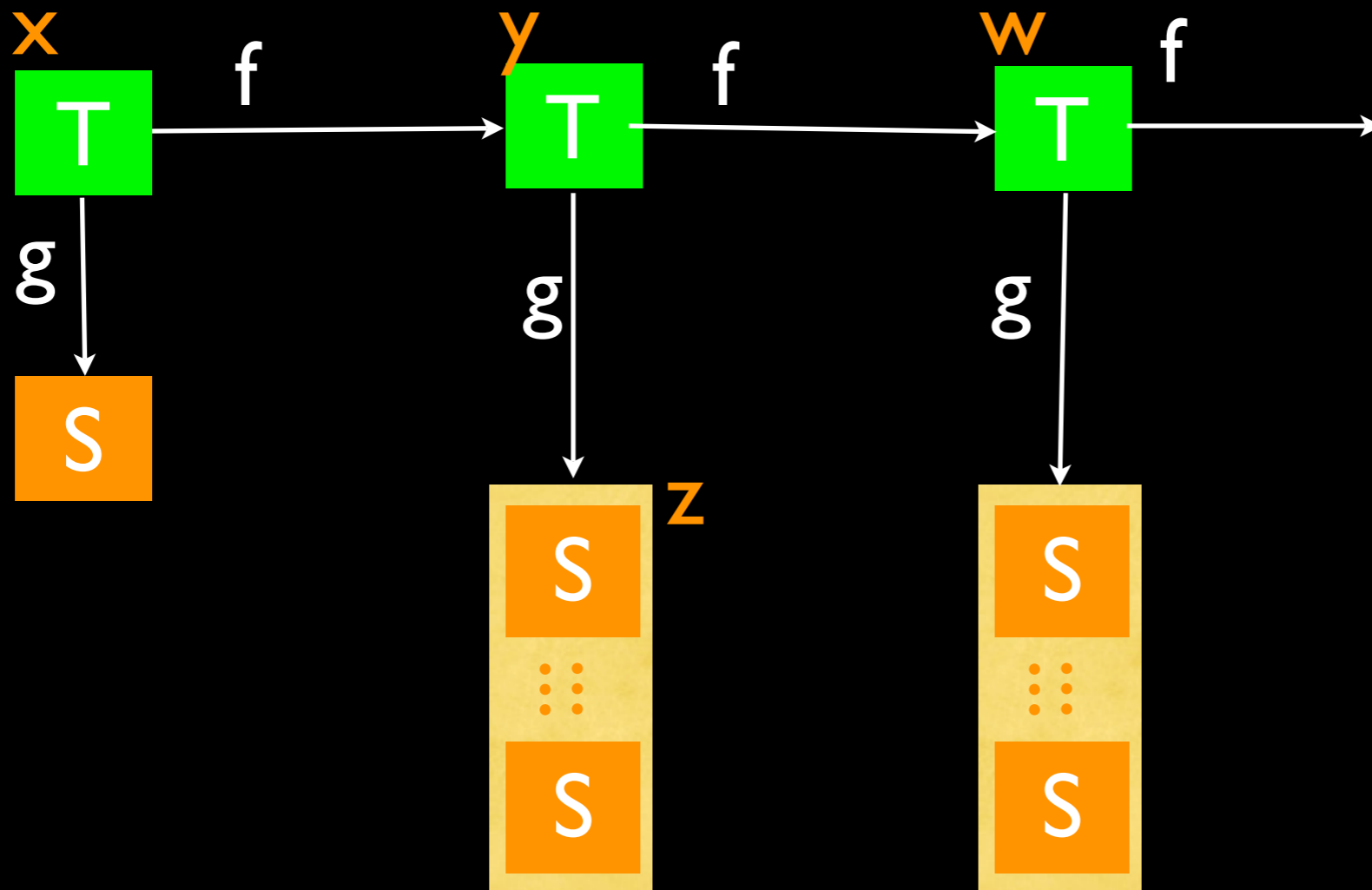
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- One predicate for each structure declared in the program
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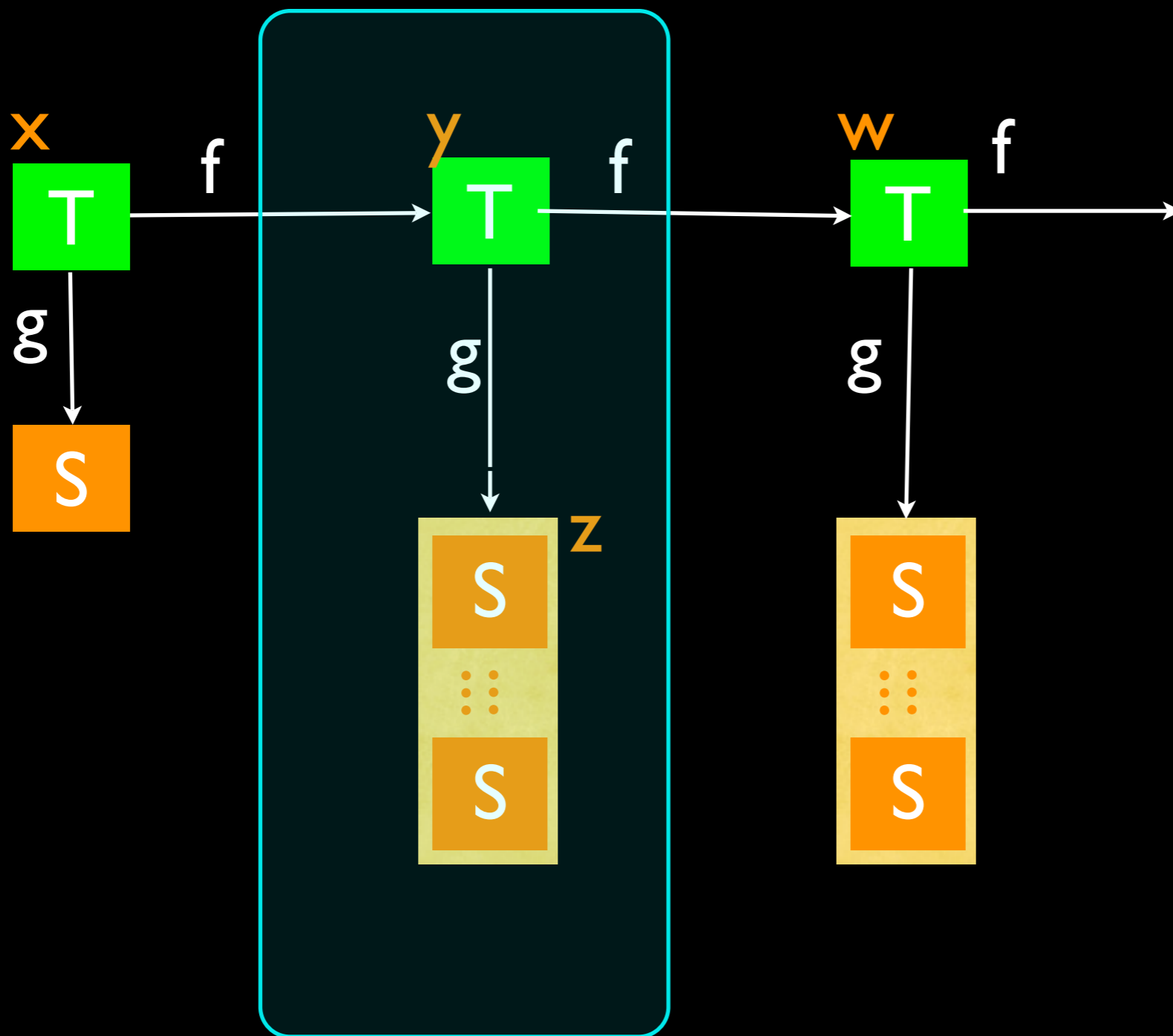
```
typedef struct{  
    PLIST_ENTRY *Blink;  
    PLIST_ENTRY *Flink;  
} LIST_ENTRY
```


$$E \mapsto \text{LIST\_ENTRY}(\text{Blink} : E_0, \text{Flink} : E_1)$$

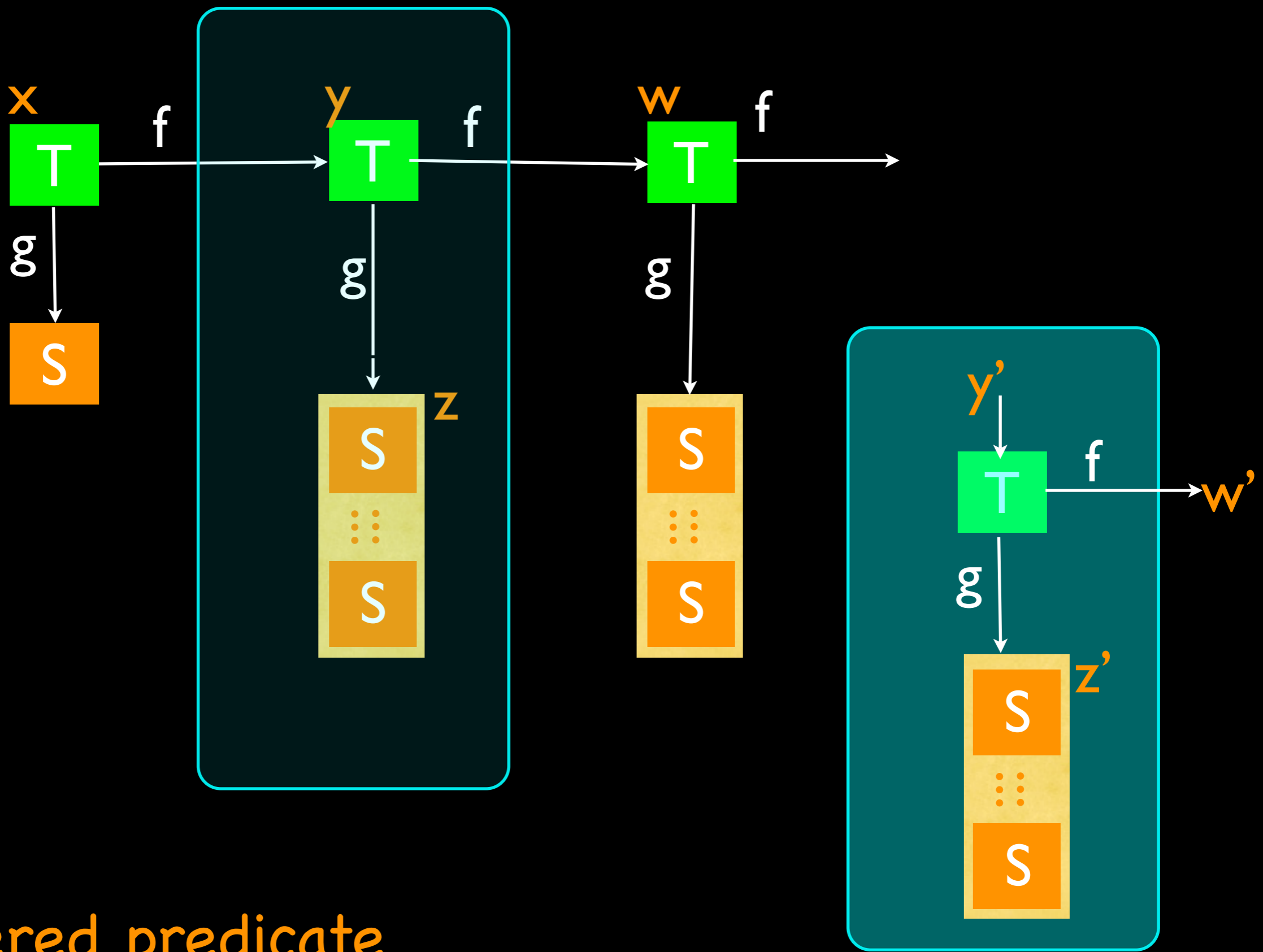
# Building blocks predicates

- Predicates describing a some particular shape
- **Discovered on-the-fly** (i.e. the Set of predicates is not fixed).
- **Strategy:** new predicates are introduced only if useful to use the list abstraction



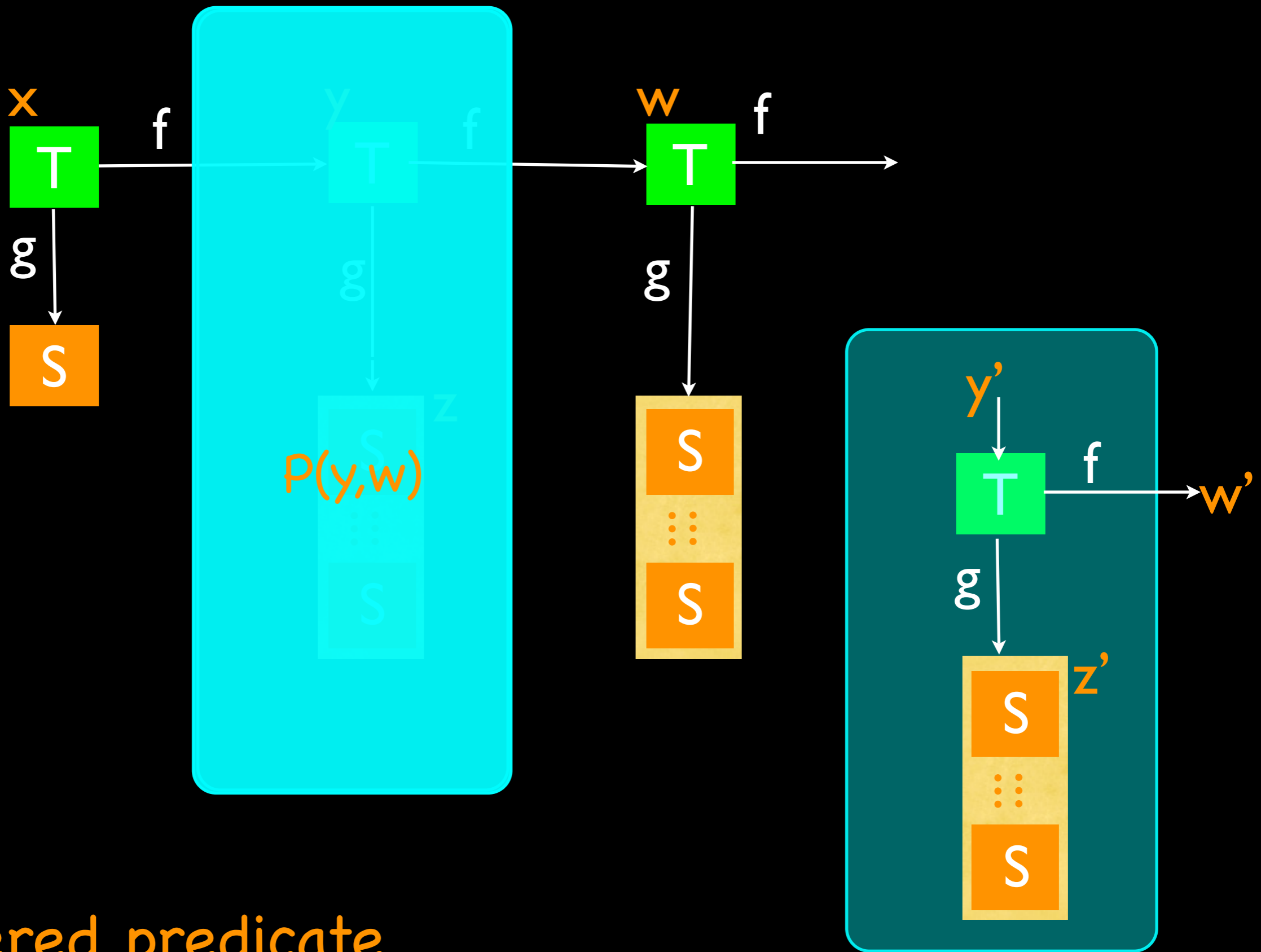


$y \mapsto T(g:z, f:w) * \text{ls } S(z, \text{nil})$



## Discovered predicate

$P = \text{lambda}[y', w']. \text{exists } z'. y' \mapsto T(g:z', f:w') * \text{Is } S(z', \text{nil})$



## Discovered predicate

$P = \lambda y', w'. \text{exists } z'. y' \rightarrow T(g:z', f:w') * ls\ S\ (z', nil)$

# Canonicalization: High-level Algorithm

FUNCTION CANONICALIZATION

INPUT HEAP H

REPEAT

IF REDUCTION RULES APPLIES THEN

H:=REDUCE H

ELSE IF PREDICATE SYNTHESIS SUCCEEDS THEN

APPLY PREDICATE DISCOVERY TO H

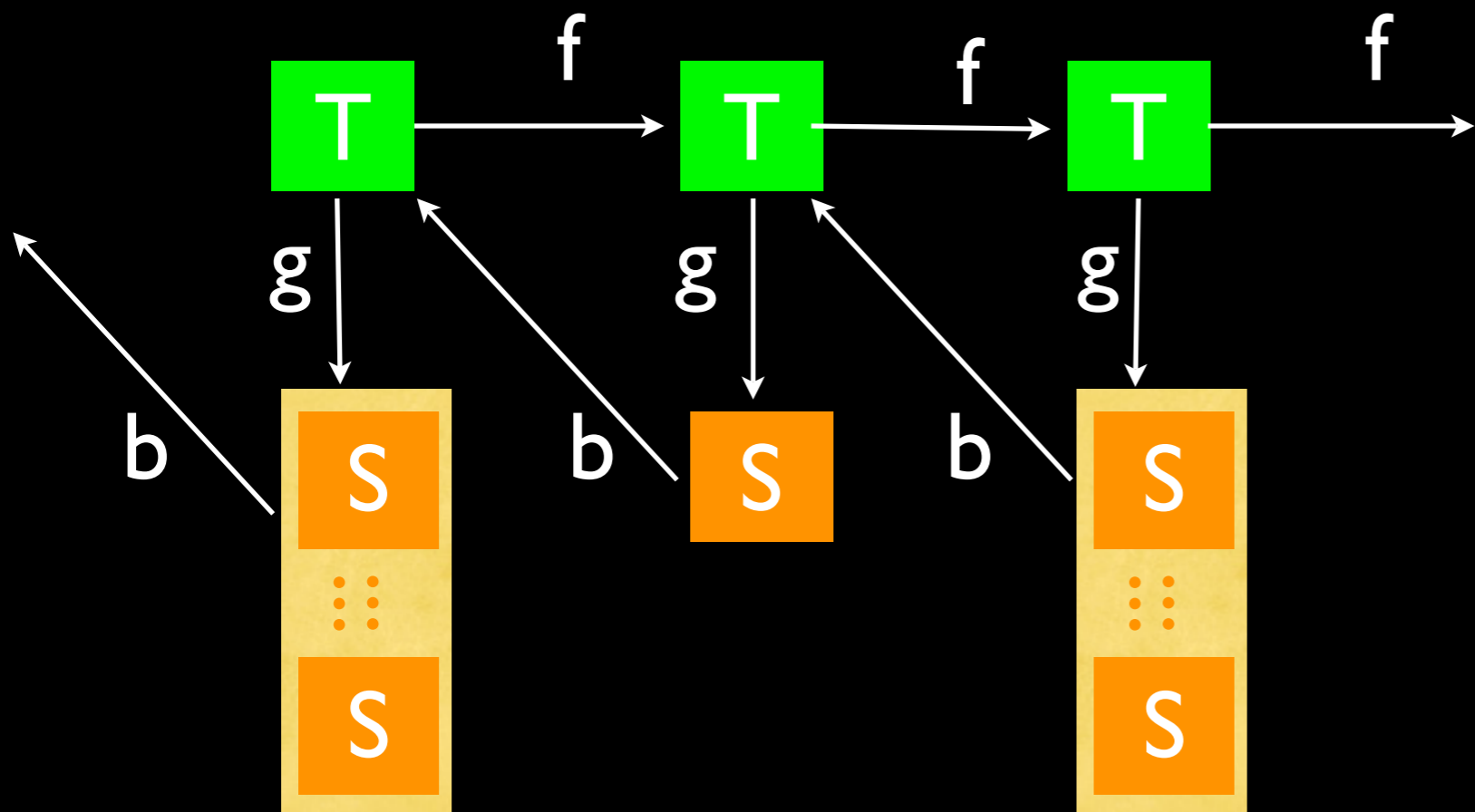
ELSE RETURN H

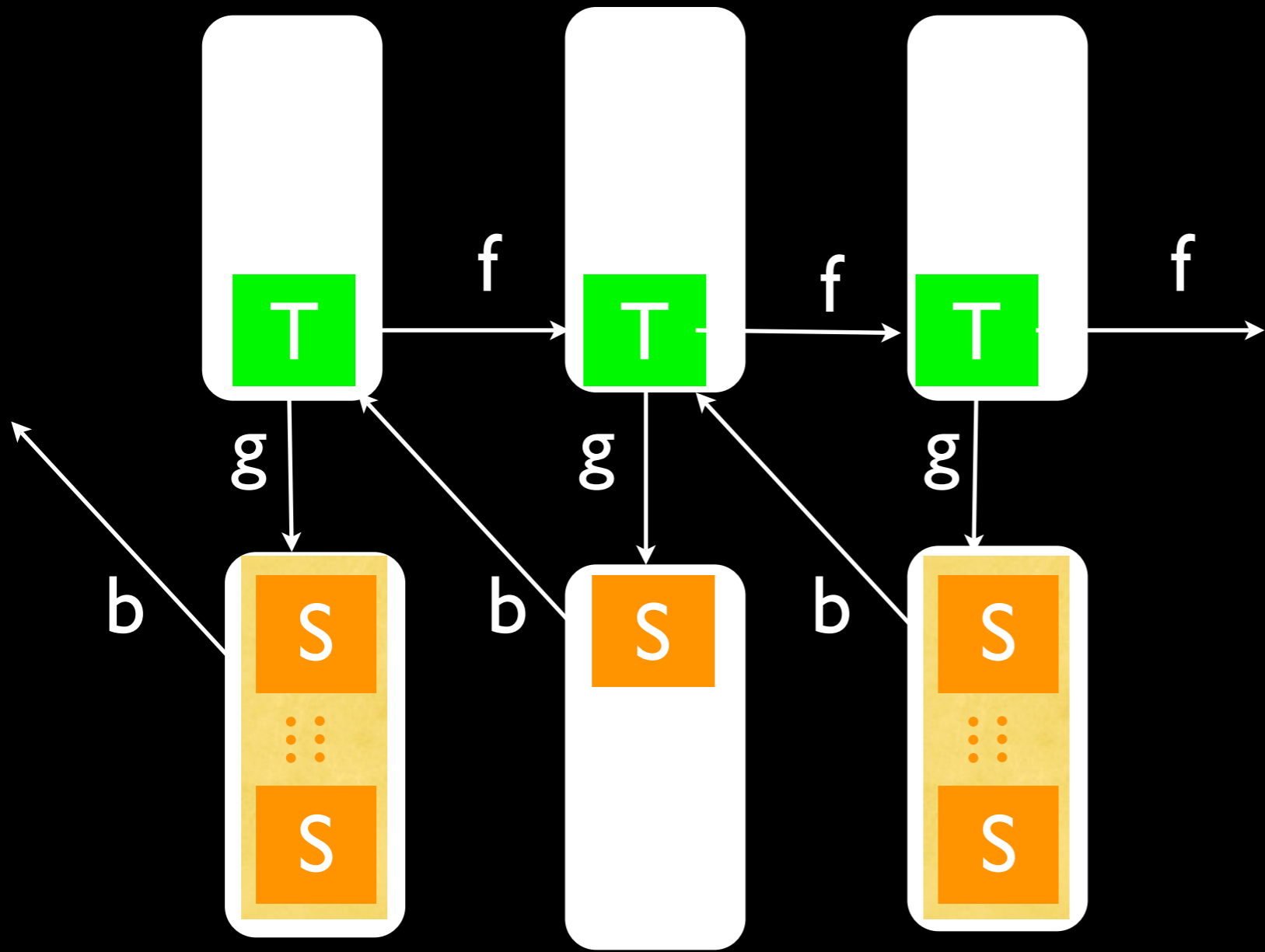
DONE

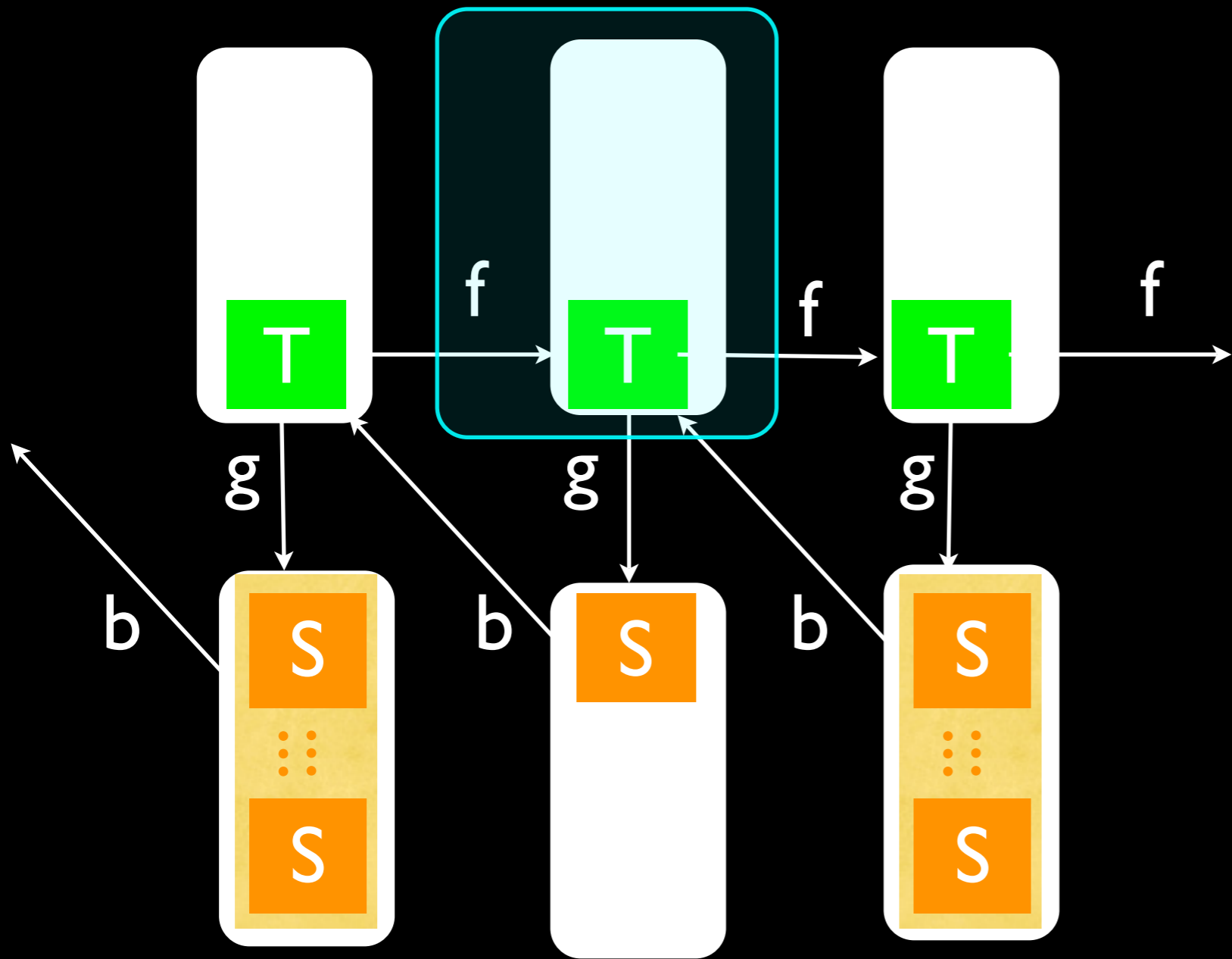


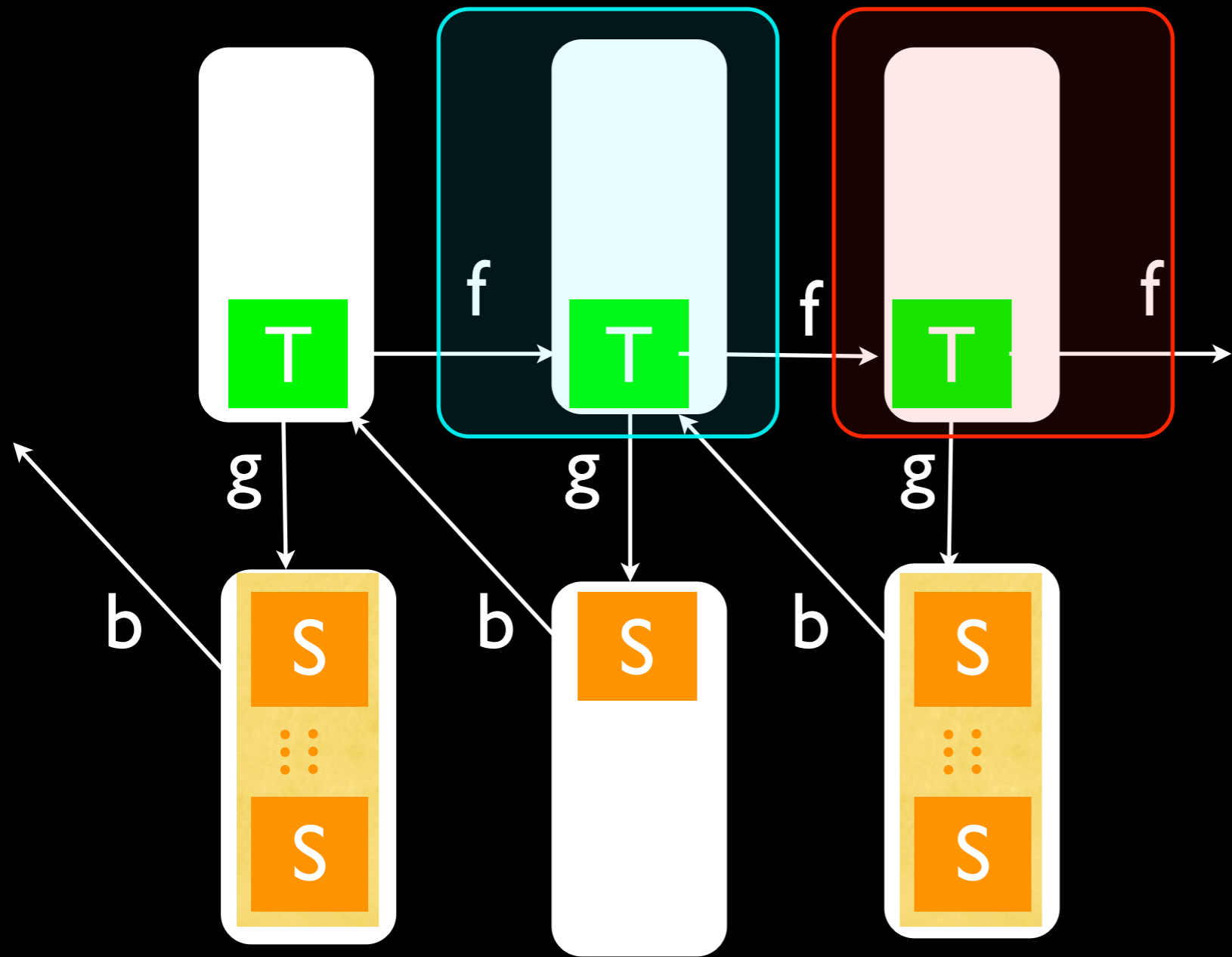
# Discovery Strategy

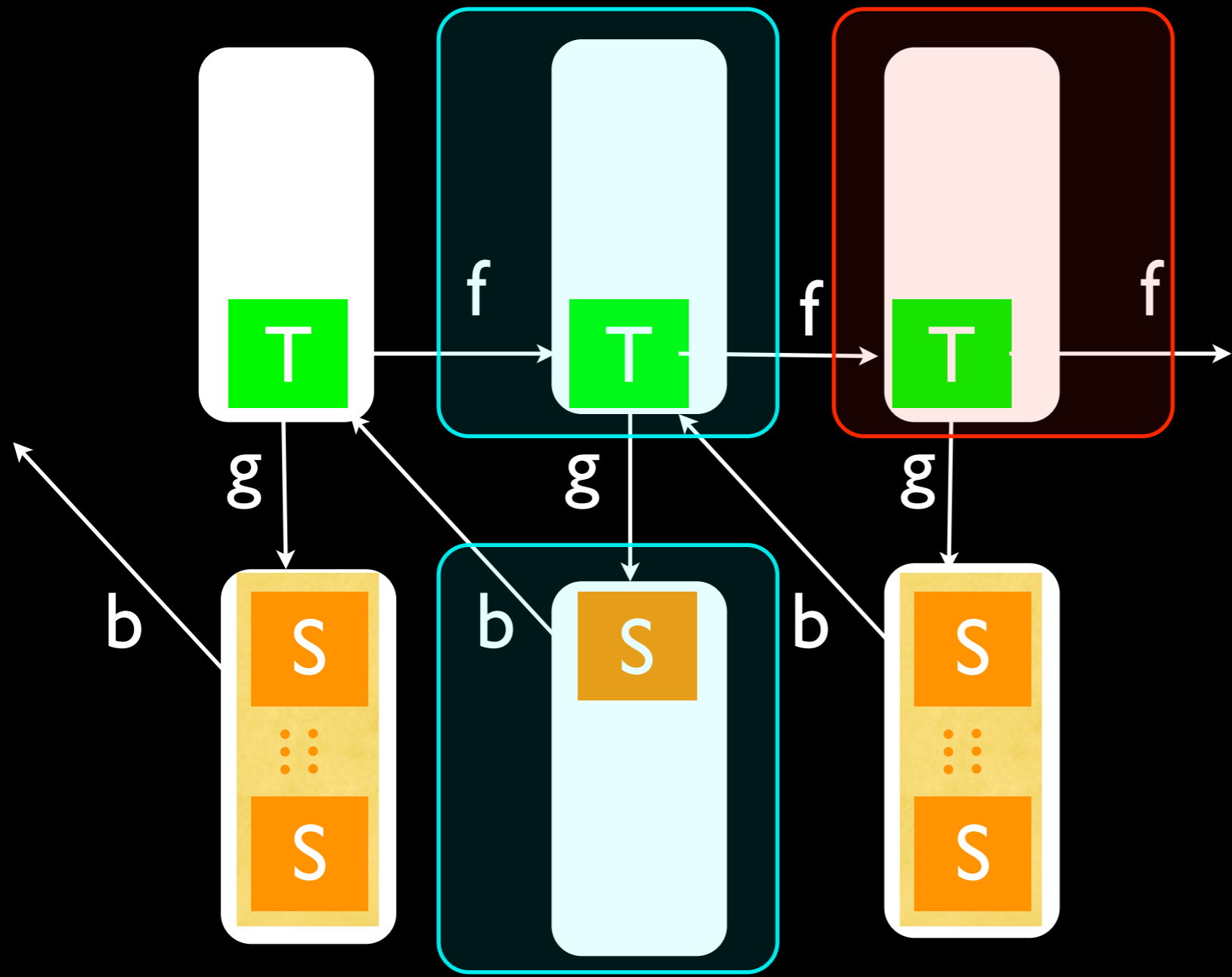
- The discovery function takes an heap  $H$
- Traverse to find two node  $N$  and  $M$  that can form a list
- Try to get two disjoint isomorphic subgraph reachable from  $N$  and  $M$  to use as shape for the predicate

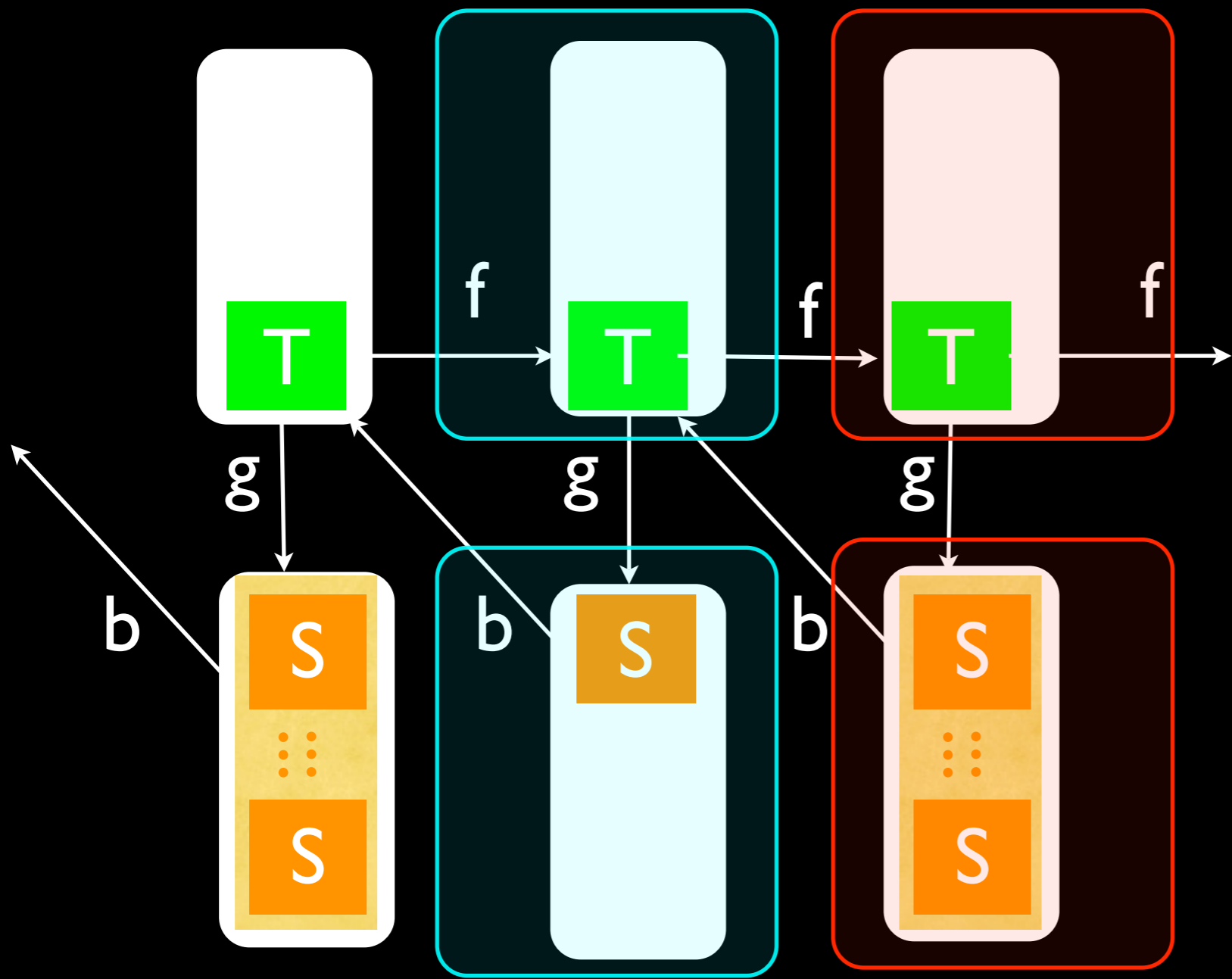


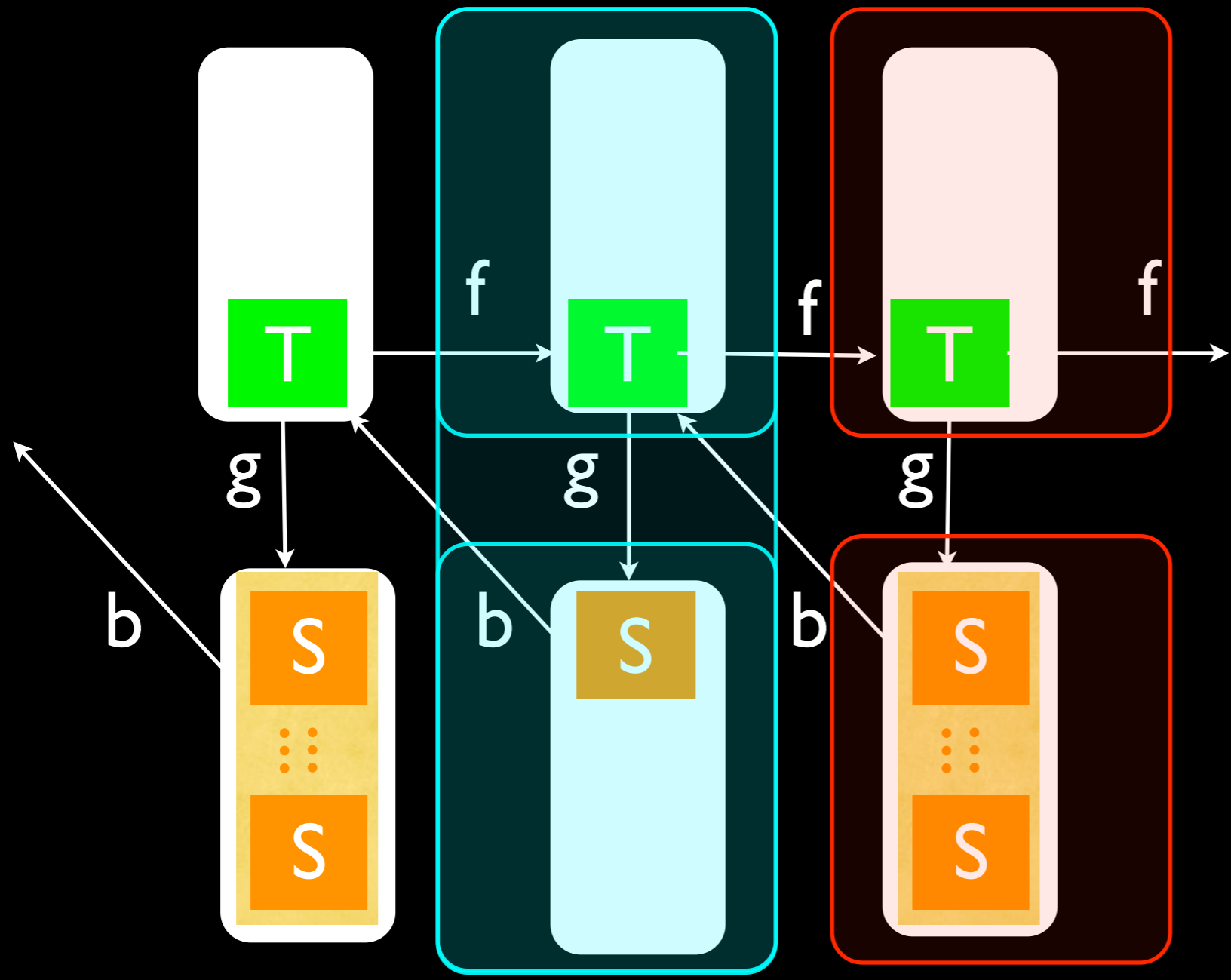




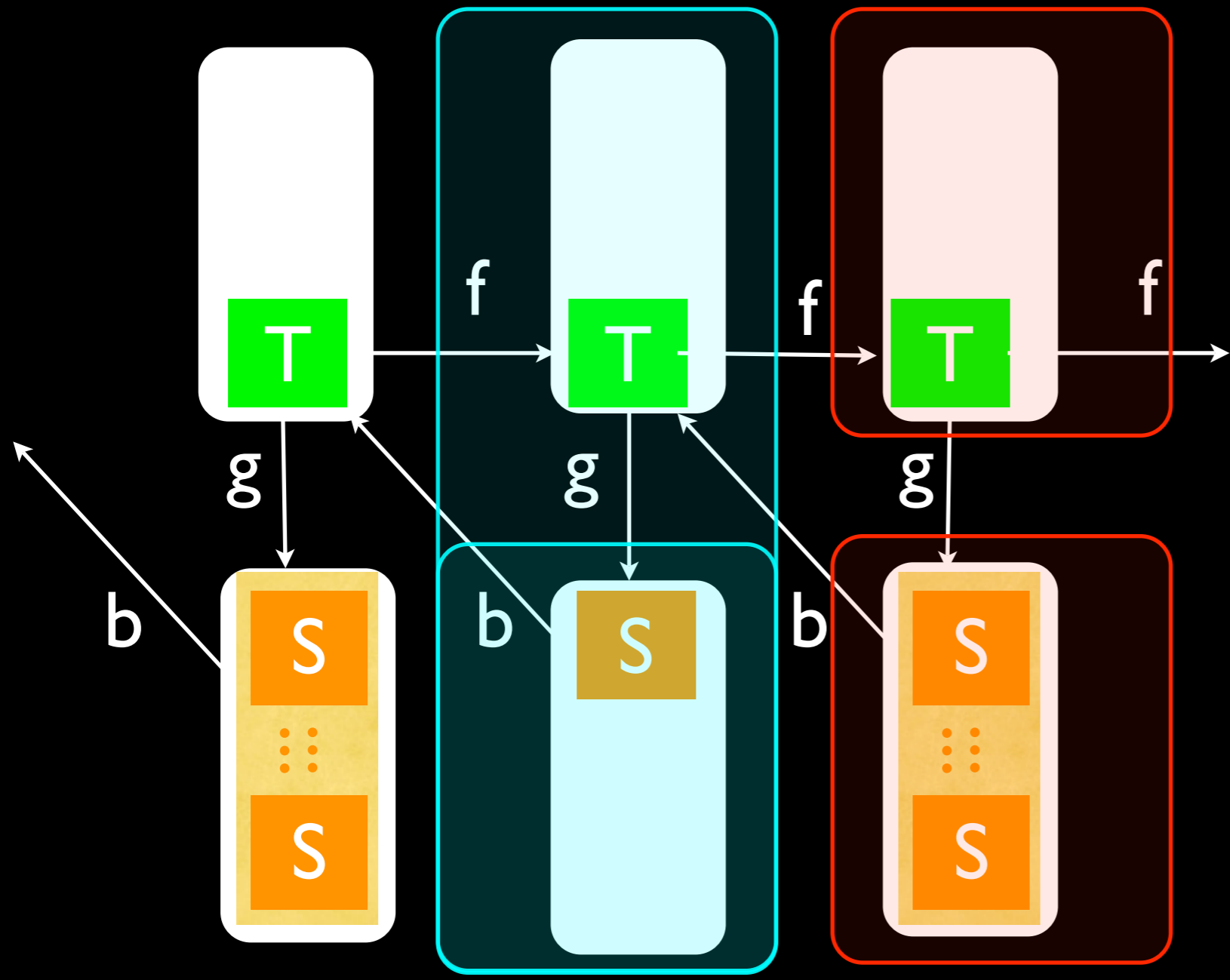


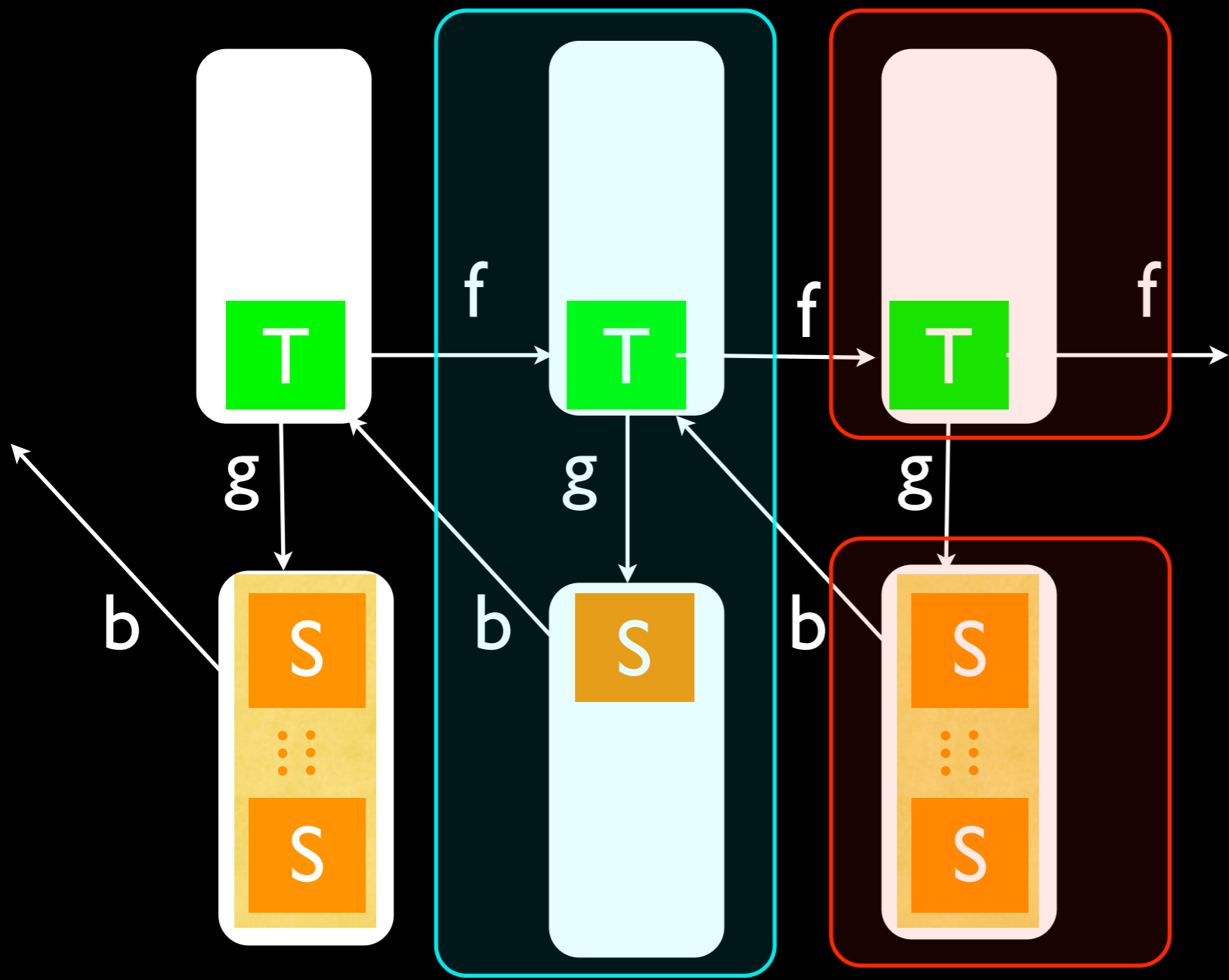


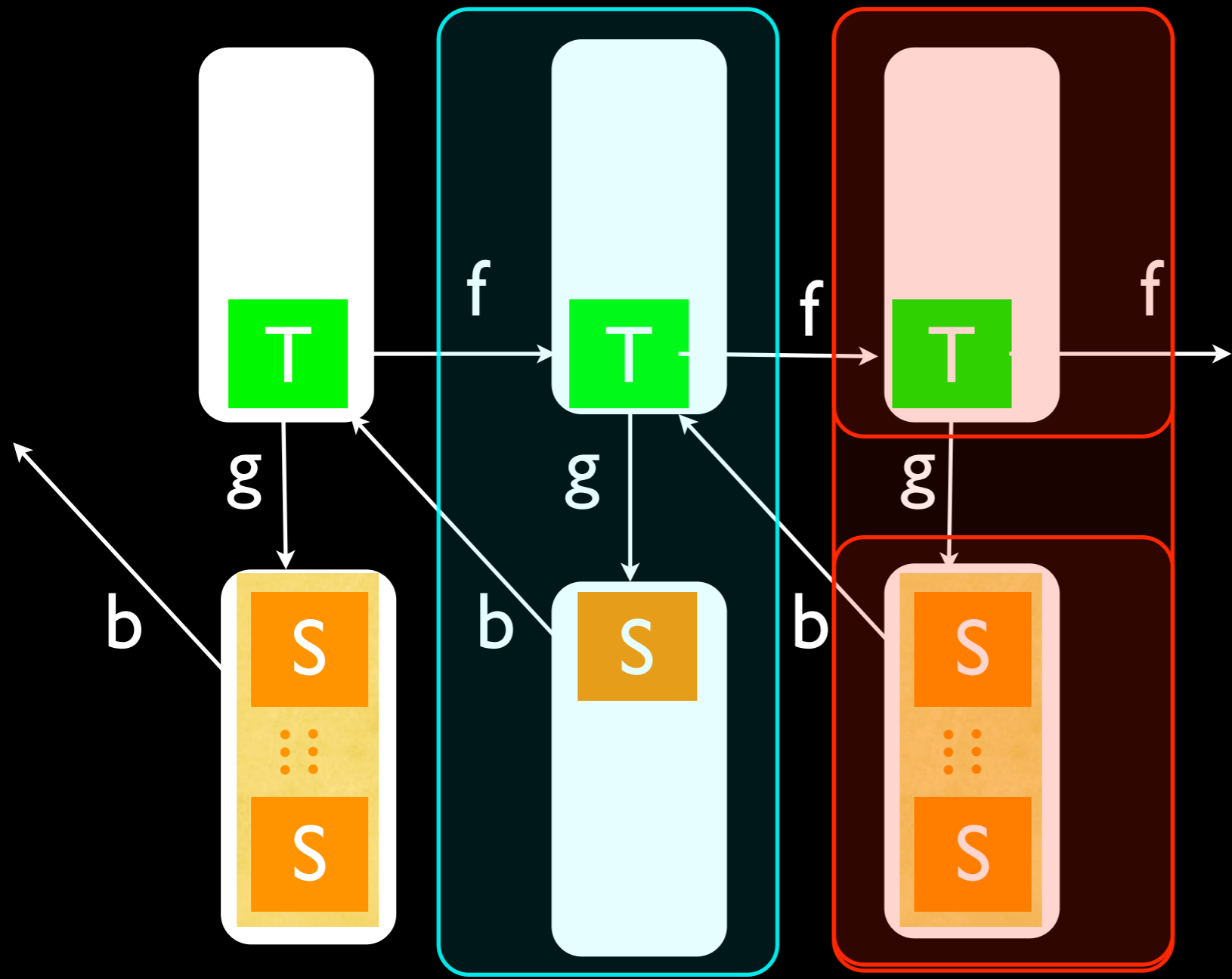


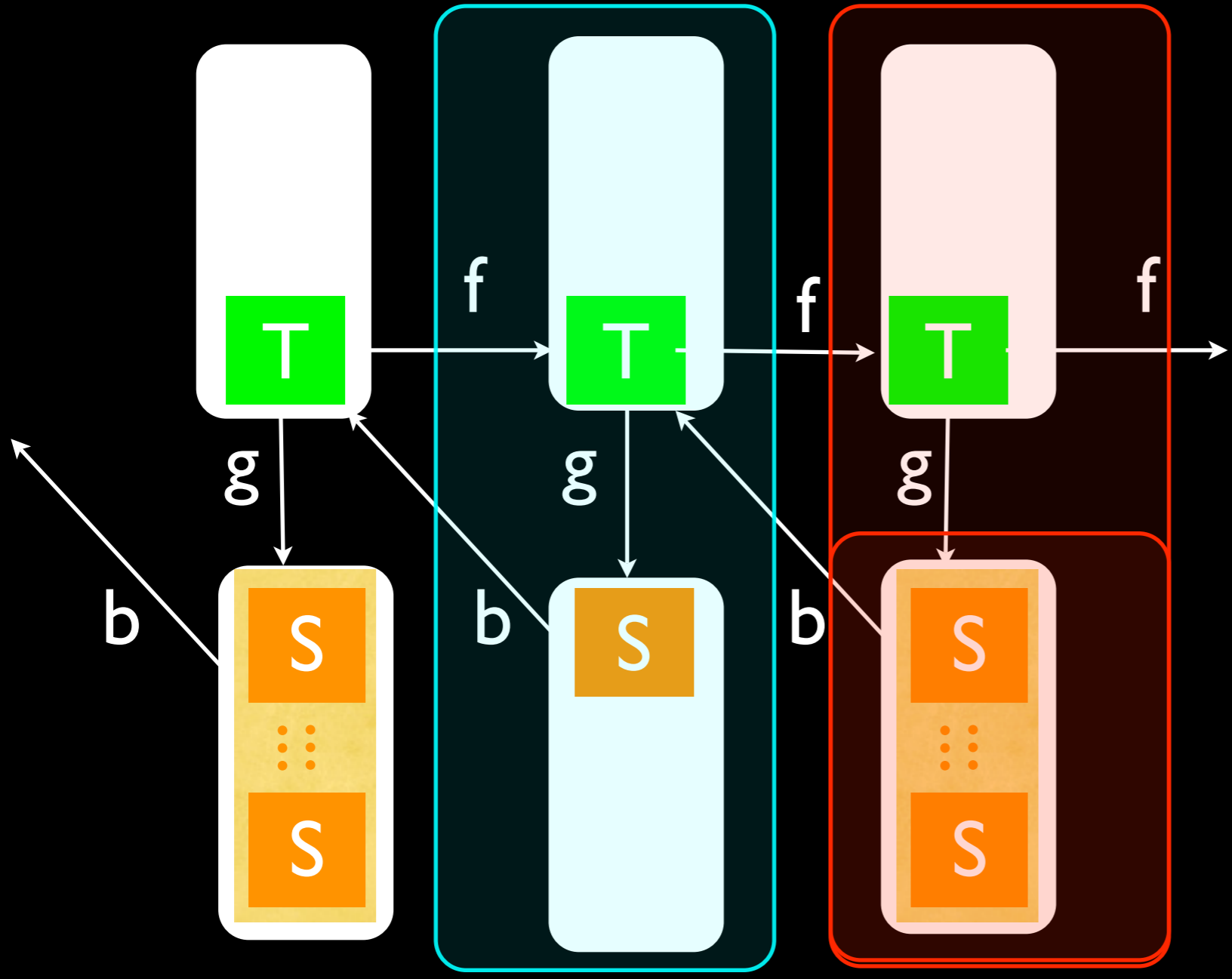


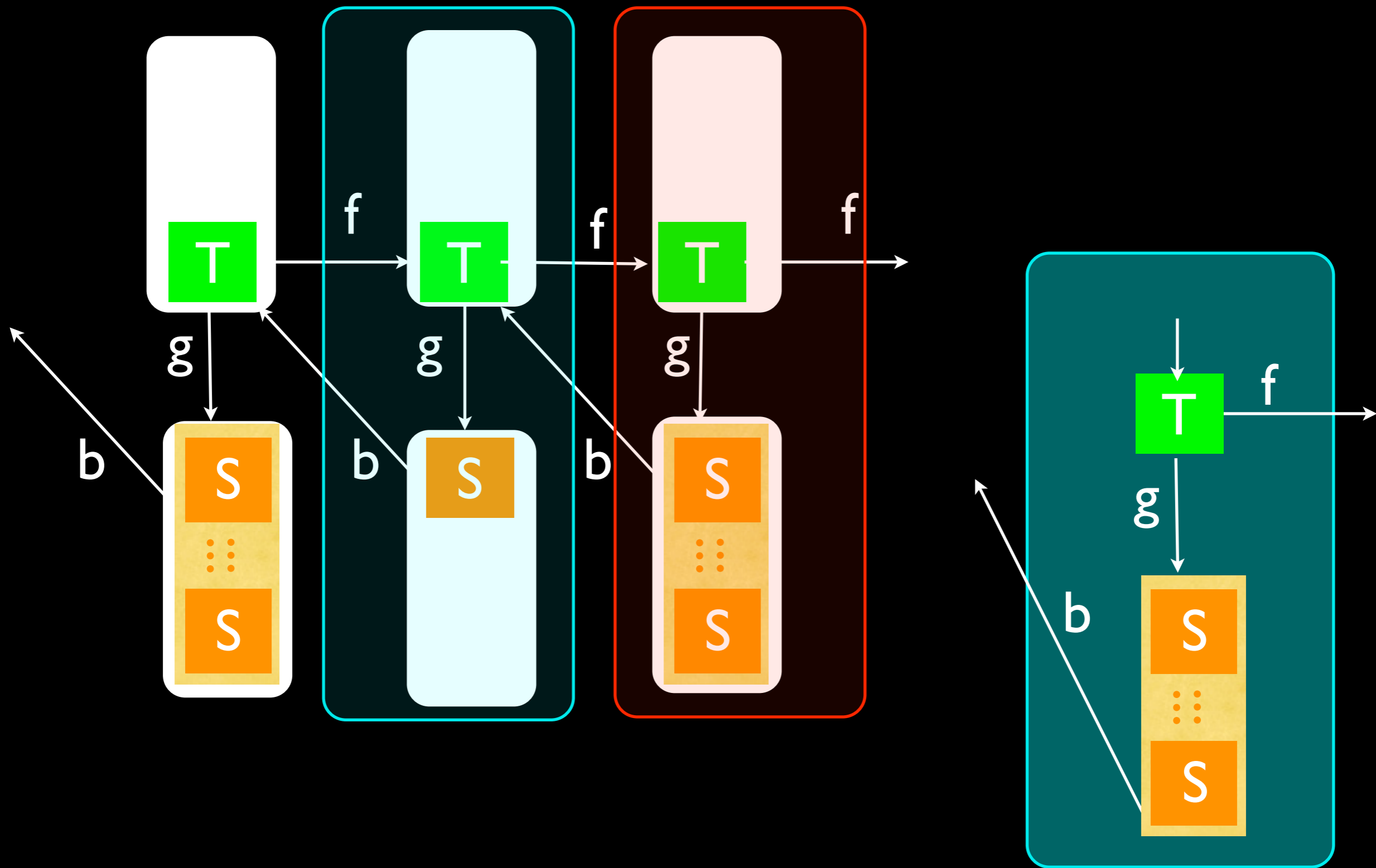












# Which data structures?

- Lists

- singly cyclic/acyclic

- doubly cyclic/acyclic

- List of list,

- list of lists of lists of doubly circular  
lists of strange shapes

- etc....

# What don't we do?

- **Trees:** currently not implemented, but the extension should be reasonably straightforward
- **DAG:** this sounds involved because of sharing (but interesting to try)
- **General Inductive predicate:** difficult, but very interesting direction to try

# Conclusions

- We analyze complex data structures:
  - On-the-fly discovery of predicates (**adaptive aspect**)
  - High-order inductive predicates

## References:

J. Berdine, C. Calcagno, B. Cook, D. Distefano, P. O'Hearn, T. Wies, H. Yang: **Shape Analysis for Composite Data Structures**. CAV 2007



Part II  
Bi-Abduction

# Literature

- ✦ C. Calcagno, D. Distefano, P. O'Hearn and H. Yang. *Compositional Shape Analysis by Means of Bi-Abduction*. POPL 2009.
- ✦ D. Distefano. *Attacking Large Industrial Code with Bi-Abductive Inference*. FMICS 2009

# Space Invader analyzer: overview

- ✦ Inter-procedural shape analysis
- ✦ Based on Separation Logic and Abstract interpretation to infer invariants
- ✦ Builds proofs or reports possible memory faults or memory leaks

# Shape Analysis and Real Code

# Shape Analysis and Real Code

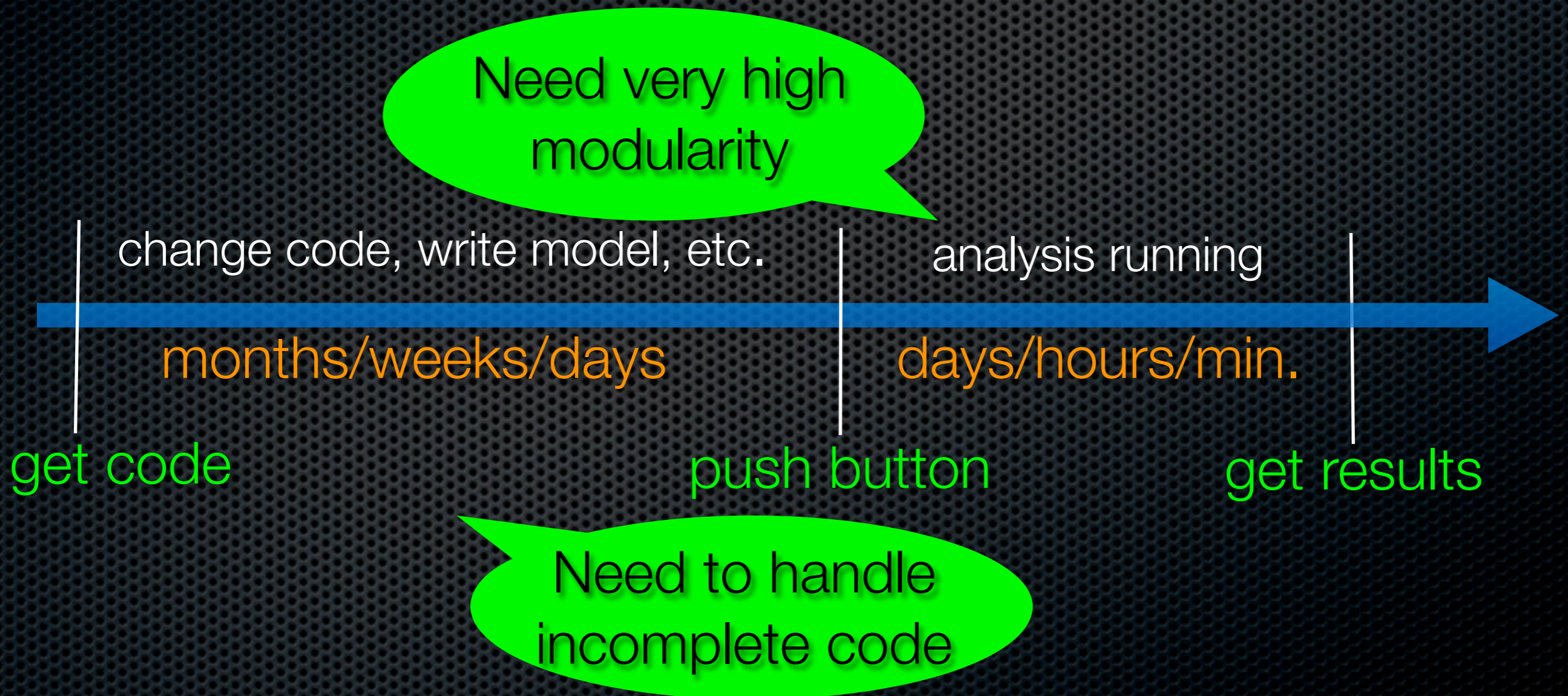


# Shape Analysis and Real Code

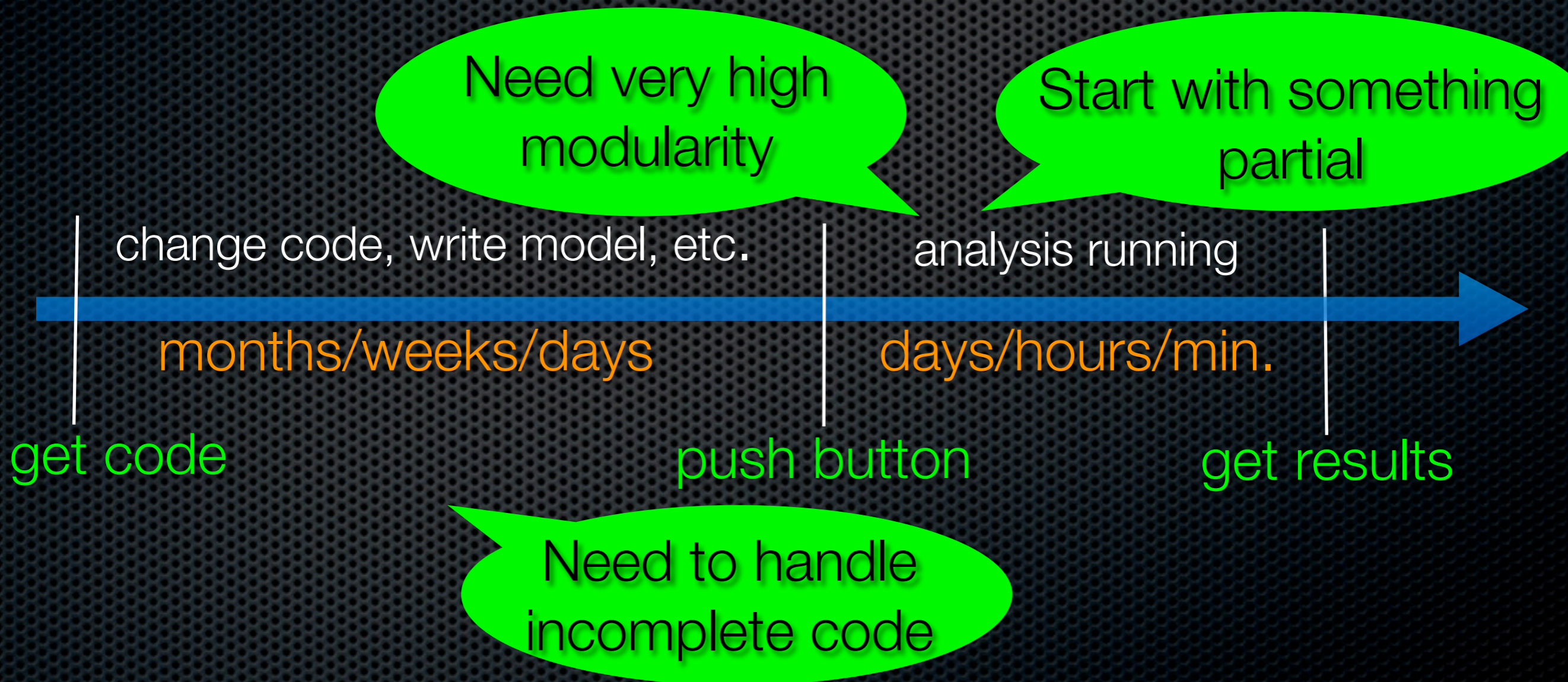


Need to handle  
incomplete code

# Shape Analysis and Real Code



# Shape Analysis and Real Code





# A compositional Space Invader

- ✓ Handles incomplete code
- ✓ Admits partial results
- ✓ Modular

# A compositional Space Invader

- ✓ Handles incomplete code
- ✓ Admits partial results
- ✓ Modular

...demo!

# Small specs

- Small specs encourage local reasoning and help to get small proofs
- When proving code involving procedures we use only their **footprint**

# Example: use of small specs in proofs

```
{list(l1)*list(l2)}
```

```
Dispose(l1);
```

```
Dispose(l2);
```

Spec: {list(l)} Dispose(l) {emp}

$$\frac{\{P\} C \{Q\}}{\{P^*R\} C \{Q^*R\}} \quad \text{Frame Rule}$$

# Example: use of small specs in proofs

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# Example: use of small specs in proofs

```
{list(l1)*list(l2)}
```

```
Dispose(l1);
```

```
{emp*list(l2)}
```

```
Dispose(l2);
```

Spec: {list(l)} Dispose(l) {emp}

$$\frac{\{P\} C \{Q\}}{\{P^*R\} C \{Q^*R\}} \quad \text{Frame Rule}$$

# Example: use of small specs in proofs

```
{list(l1)*list(l2)}  
Dispose(l1);  
{list(l2)}  
Dispose(l2);
```

Spec: {list(l)} Dispose(l) {emp}

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# Example: use of small specs in proofs

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{list(l1)*list(l2)}  
Dispose(l1);  
{list(l2)}  
Dispose(l2);  
{emp}
```

Spec: {list(l)} Dispose(l) {emp}

$$\frac{\{P\} C \{Q\}}{\{P^*R\} C \{Q^*R\}} \quad \text{Frame Rule}$$



# Frame Inference

`{list(l1)*list(l2)}`

`Dispose(l1);`

`Dispose(l2);`

$$\frac{\{P\} C \{Q\}}{\{P^*R\} C \{Q^*R\}} \quad \text{Frame Rule}$$

Spec: `{list(l)}` `Dispose(l)` `{emp}`

# Frame Inference

$\{list(l1)*list(l2)\}$   
Dispose(l1);  
Dispose(l2);

$$\frac{\{P\} C \{Q\}}{\{P*R\} C \{Q*R\}}$$
 Frame Rule

Spec:  $\{list(l)\}$  Dispose(l)  $\{emp\}$

- In analysis to use the Frame Rule we need to compute  $R$
- **Frame inference problem:** given  $A$  and  $B$  compute  $X$  such that  $A \vdash B*X$

# Frame Inference

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Dispose(l1);  
Dispose(l2);

$$\frac{\{P\} C \{Q\}}{\{P*R\} C \{Q*R\}} \quad \text{Frame Rule}$$

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- **Frame inference problem:** given  $A$  and  $B$  compute  $X$  such that  $A \vdash B*X$

Example:

$list(l1)*list(l2) \vdash list(l1)* X$

# Frame Inference

$\{list(l1)*list(l2)\}$   
Dispose(l1);  
Dispose(l2);

$$\frac{\{P\} C \{Q\}}{\{P*R\} C \{Q*R\}} \quad \text{Frame Rule}$$

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Example:

$list(l1)*list(l2) \vdash list(l1)*list(l2)$

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Dispose(l1);  
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Example:

$list(l1)*list(l2) \vdash list(l1)*list(l2)$

# Frame Inference

$\{list(l1)*list(l2)\}$   
Dispose(l1);  
 $\{emp*list(l2)\}$   
Dispose(l2);

$$\frac{\{P\} C \{Q\}}{\{P*R\} C \{Q*R\}} \quad \text{Frame Rule}$$

Spec:  $\{list(l)\}$  Dispose(l)  $\{emp\}$

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Example:

$list(l1)*list(l2) \vdash list(l1)*list(l2)$

Abduction

# Abductive Inference

(Charles Peirce, circa 1900, writing about the scientific process)



"Abduction is the process of forming an explanatory hypothesis. It is the only logical operation which introduces any new idea"

"A man must be downright crazy to deny that science has made many true discoveries. But every single item of scientific theory which stands established today has been due to Abduction."

The Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce, Volume V,  
Pragmatism and Pragmaticism



# Abduction for Space Invader

# Abduction for Space Invader



# Abduction for Space Invader

Abduction Inference:

given  $A$  and  $B$  compute  $X$  such that

$$A * X \vdash B$$



# Abduction for Space Invader

Abduction Inference:

given  $A$  and  $B$  compute  $X$  such that

$$A * X \vdash B$$



Example:

Spec:  $\{list(l1) * list(l2)\}$  Dispose\_Two\_Lists( $l1, l2$ )  $\{emp\}$

$list(l1)$

# Abduction for Space Invader

Abduction Inference:

given  $A$  and  $B$  compute  $X$  such that

$$A * X \vdash B$$



Example:

Spec:  $\{list(l1) * list(l2)\}$  Dispose\_Two\_Lists( $l1, l2$ )  $\{emp\}$

$$list(l1) * X \vdash list(l1) * list(l2)$$

# Abduction for Space Invader

Abduction Inference:

given  $A$  and  $B$  compute  $X$  such that

$$A * X \vdash B$$



Example:

Spec:  $\{list(l1) * list(l2)\}$  Dispose\_Two\_Lists( $l1, l2$ )  $\{emp\}$

$list(l1) * list(l2) \vdash list(l1) * list(l2)$

# Abduction is not enough

If heaps A and B are incomparable abduction and frame inference alone are not enough.

We need to synthesize both missing portion of state and leftover portion of state

Heap A

$$x \mapsto y \quad * \quad y \mapsto y'$$

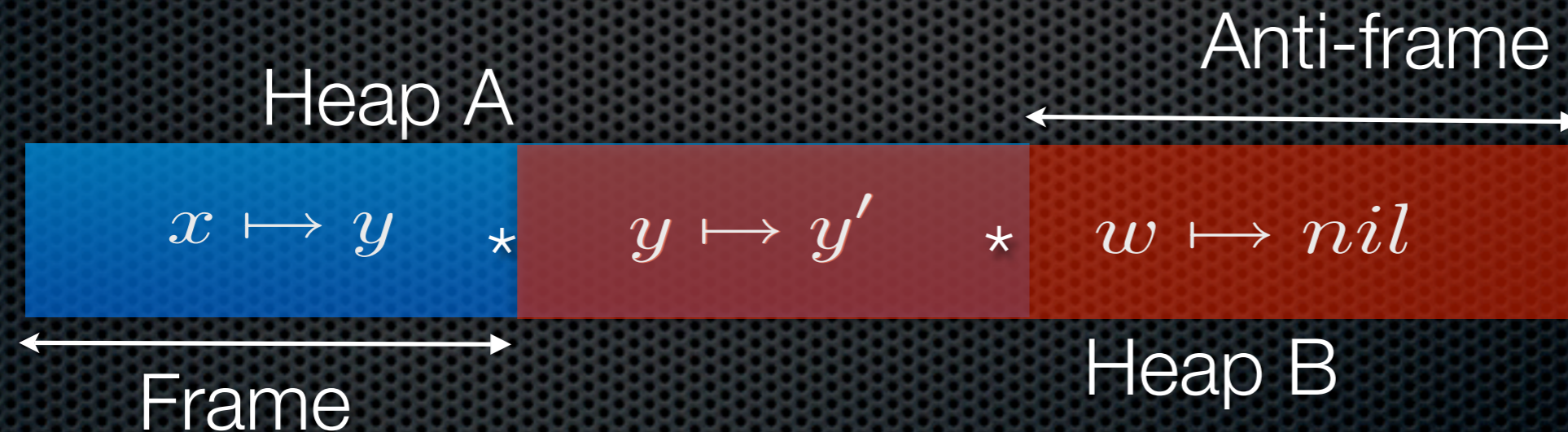
$$y \mapsto y' \quad * \quad w \mapsto nil$$

Heap B

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# Bi-Abduction

Synthesizing both missing portion of state (**anti-frame**) and leftover portion of state (**frame**) give rise to a new notion

**Bi-Abduction:**

given  $A$  and  $B$  compute **?antiframe** and **?frame** such that

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Our POPL'09 paper defines a theorem prover for Bi-Abduction

# Compositionality

## Principle of Compositionality (Frege's principle)


The meaning of a complex expression is determined by the meanings of its constituent expressions and the rules used to combine them.

# Bi-Abductive spec synthesis

Pre:  $\text{list}(x) * \text{list}(y)$

void foo(list\_item \*x, list\_item \*y)

Post:  $\text{list}(x)$



```
1 void p(list_item *y) { emp
2   list_item *x, *z;
3   x=malloc(sizeof(list_item)); x->tail = 0; emp
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Bi-abductive prover


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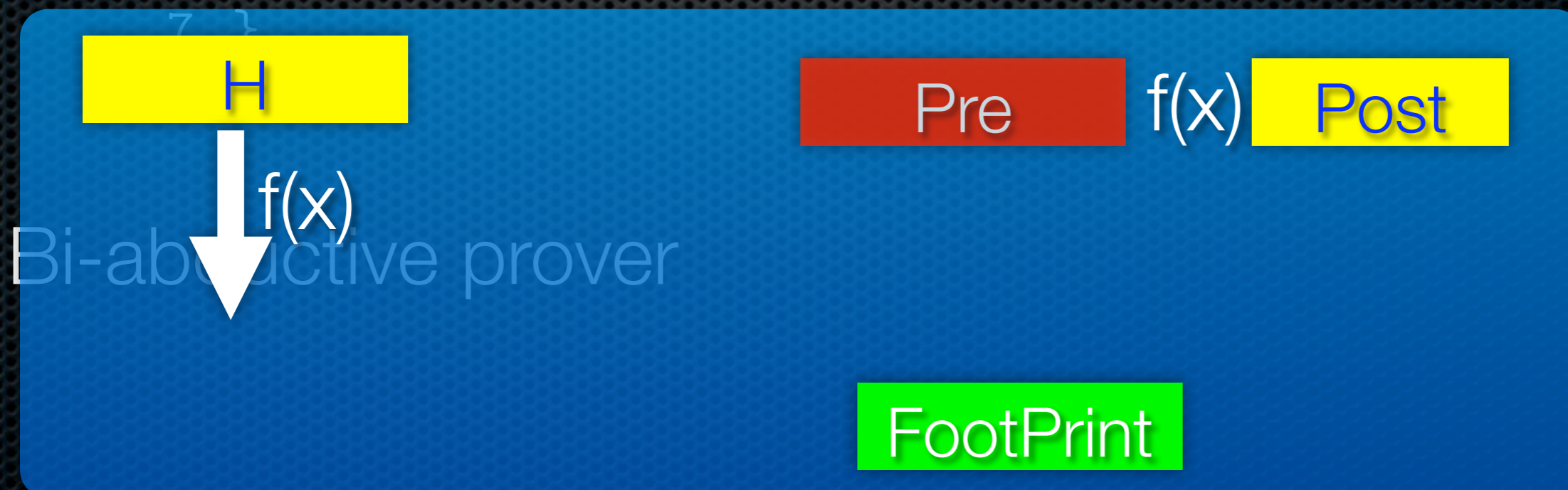
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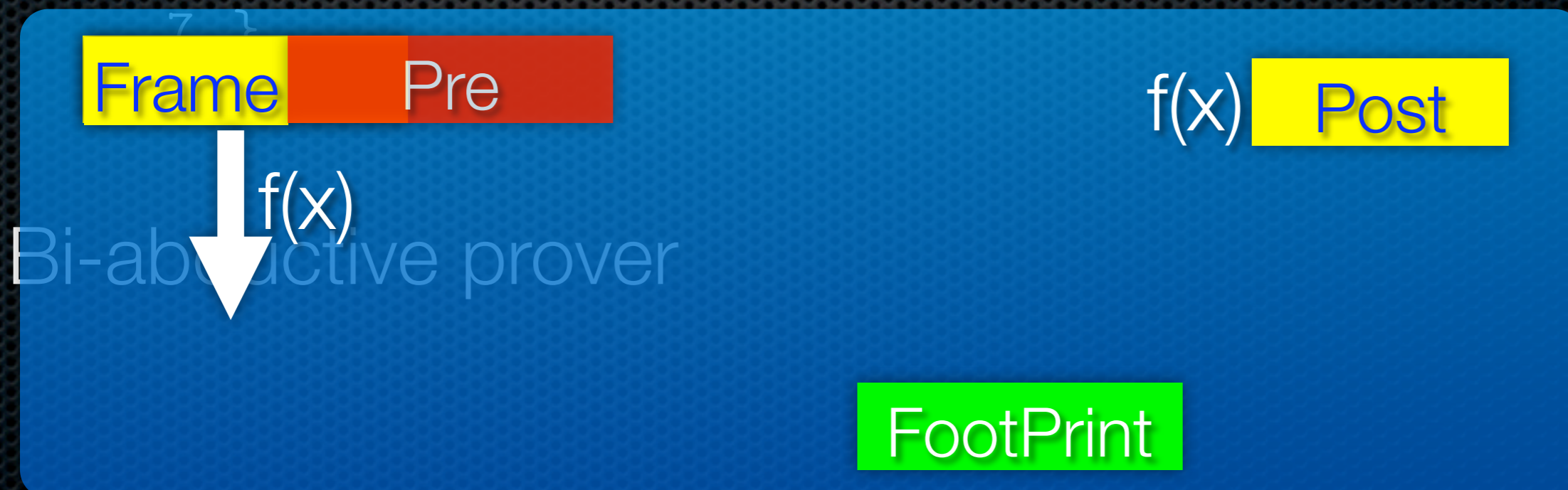
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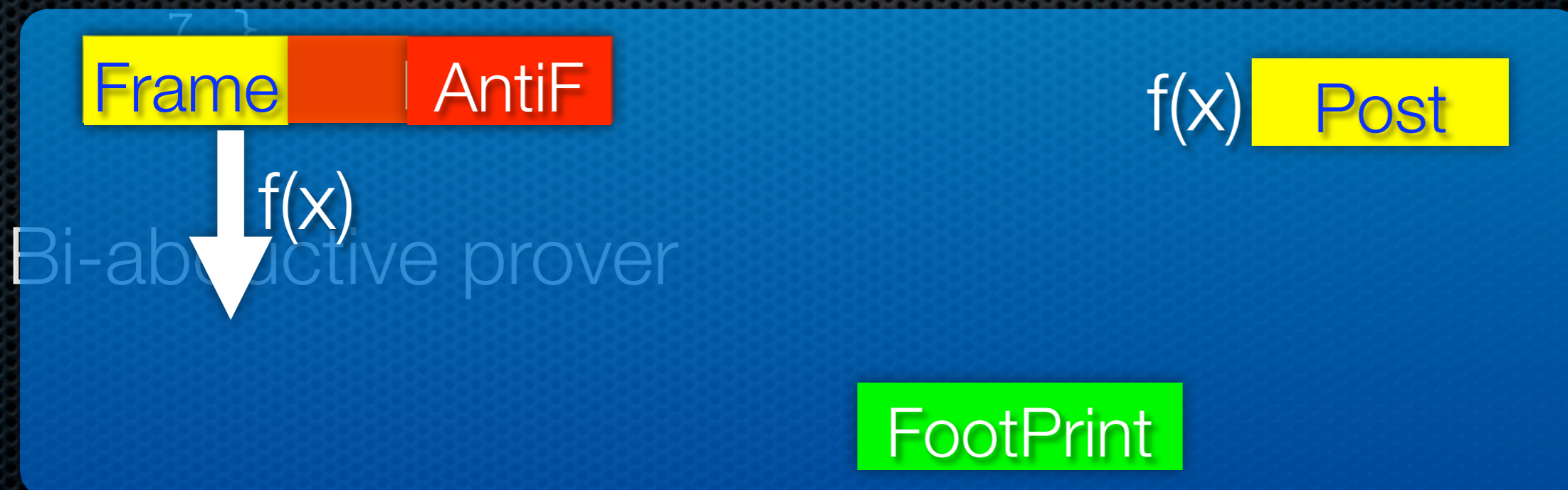
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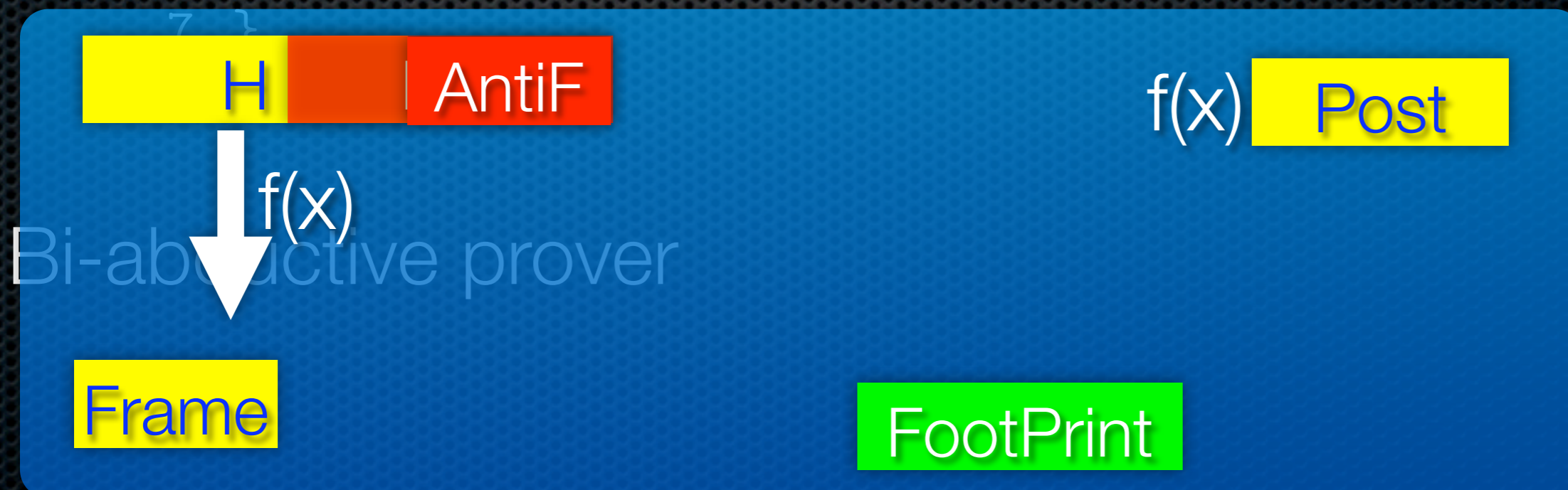
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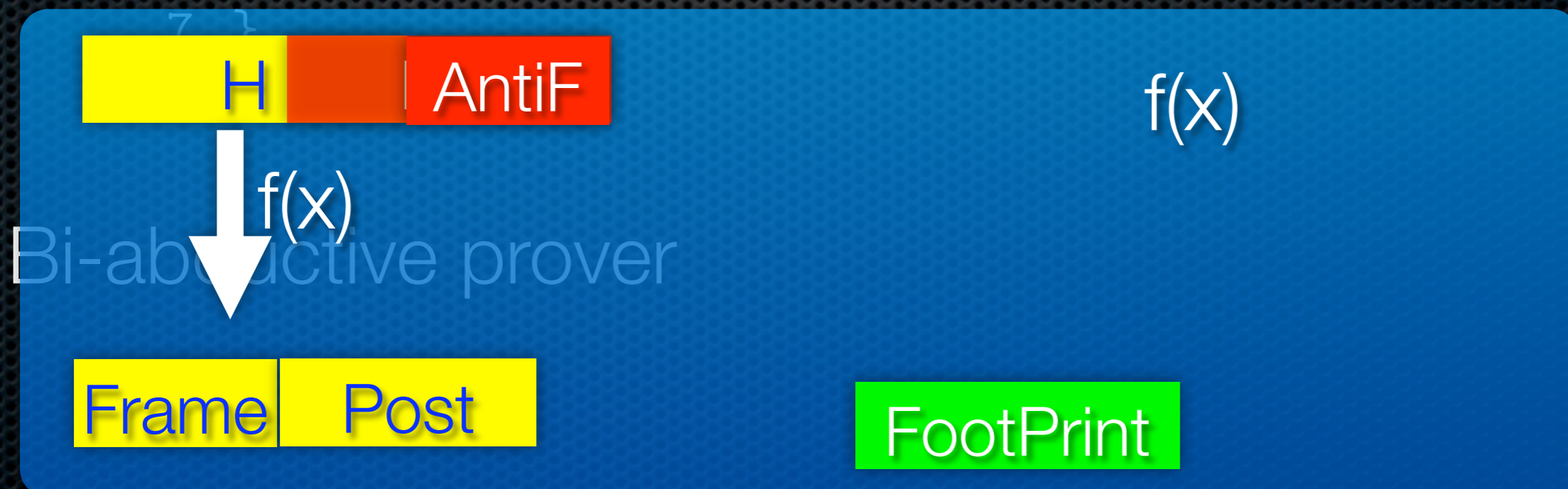
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Bi-abductive prover

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# General Schema

## Compositional Analysis

For function in the program we compute tables of specs

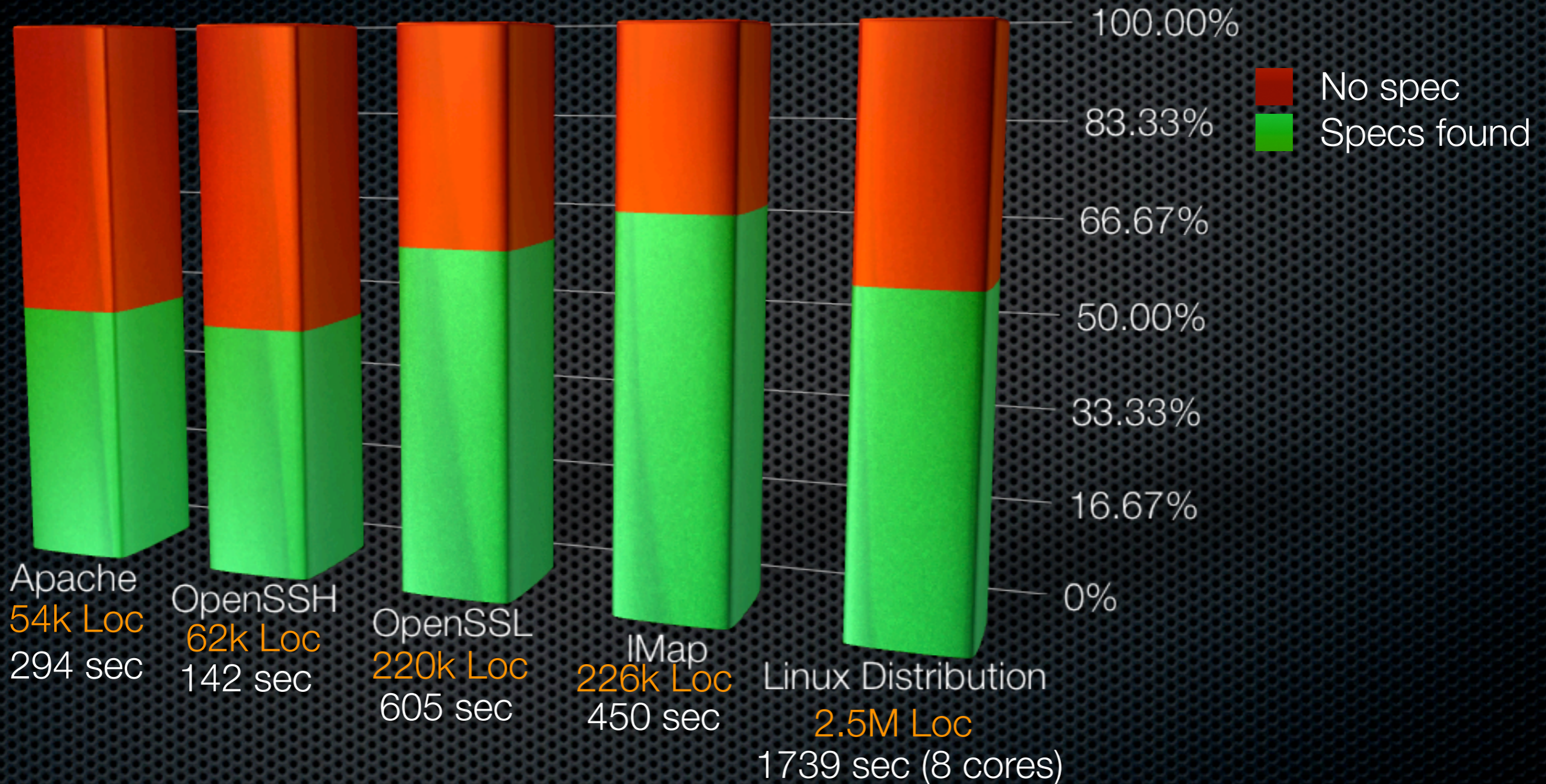
$$\{T_{f_1}, \dots, T_{f_n}\}$$

Tables are sets of entries of type:  $(pre, \{post_1, post_2, \dots\})$

The computation follows the call graph (start from leaves)

Recursive function are analyzed with an iterative method until it reaches fixed point

# Running on really big code



**Test for precision:** run on Firewire device driver and small recursive procedures handling nested data structures



# Nice features of compositional analysis

- **Automatic**
- Parametric on the **abstract domains**
  - better domain  $\implies$  better results
- **Modular**: Big/incomplete code
- **Parallel** Implementation (Multicore)
- **Easily Incremental**: reuse previous analyses results
- Support for other shape analyses (speculative)

# The bi-abduction manifesto

- Frame inference  $A \vdash B * X$  allows an analyzer to use small specs
- Abduction  $A * X \vdash B$  helps to synthesize small specs
- Their combination, bi-abduction

$$A * X \vdash B * X'$$

helps to achieve compositional bottom-up analysis.  
Furthermore it brings the benefits of local reasoning (as introduced in Separation Logic) to automatic program verification

# Canonical Form

$\Pi|\Sigma$  is in canonical form if and only if

- $\Pi$  does not contain primed variables
- if  $x' \in \Sigma$  then is reachable and
  - $x'$  is shared or
  - $x'$  points to a possible dangling variable or
  - $x'$  is possibly dangling
  - $x'$  is the internal point of a cycle of length 2

**Proposition:** If the number of program variables is finite then the set of canonical forms CSH is finite.

**Homework:** try to prove it.