

# Static Analysis

Static analysis by abstract interpretation is able

- \* to prove automatically restricted properties
  - \* absence of runtime errors,
  - \* resource consumptions...
- \* on large programs

Example: Astrée successfully analyses ~1Mloc of a critical control-command software



# What about soundness ?

Abstract interpretation gives  
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 & \tilde{\alpha}[P](\text{Post}[\mathbf{if} B \mathbf{then} S_f \mathbf{else} S_r \mathbf{fi}]) \\
 = & \quad \{\text{def. (110) of } \tilde{\alpha}[P]\} \\
 & \tilde{\alpha}[P] \circ \text{Post}[\mathbf{if} B \mathbf{then} S_f \mathbf{else} S_r \mathbf{fi}] \circ \tilde{\gamma}[P] \\
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 & \tilde{\alpha}[P] \circ \text{post}[\tau^*[\mathbf{if} B \mathbf{then} S_f \mathbf{else} S_r \mathbf{fi}]] \circ \tilde{\gamma}[P] \\
 = & \quad \{\text{big step operational semantics (93)}\} \\
 & \tilde{\alpha}[P] \circ \text{post}[(1_{\Sigma[P]} \cup \tau^B) \circ \tau^*[S_f] \circ (1_{\Sigma[P]} \cup \tau') \cup (1_{\Sigma[P]} \cup \tau^B) \circ \tau^*[S_r] \circ (1_{\Sigma[P]} \cup \tau^f)] \circ \tilde{\gamma}[P] \\
 = & \quad \{\text{Galois connection (98) so that post preserves joins}\} \\
 & \tilde{\alpha}[P] \circ (\text{post}[(1_{\Sigma[P]} \cup \tau^B) \circ \tau^*[S_f] \circ (1_{\Sigma[P]} \cup \tau')] \cup \text{post}[(1_{\Sigma[P]} \cup \tau^B) \circ \tau^*[S_r] \circ (1_{\Sigma[P]} \cup \tau^f)]) \circ \tilde{\gamma}[P] \\
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 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \quad \{\text{lemma (5.3) and similar one for the else branch}\} \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

...on paper

©P.Cousot

```

matrix_t* _matrix_alloc_int(const int mr, const int nc)
{
    matrix_t* mat = (matrix_t*)malloc(sizeof(matrix_t));
    mat->nbrows = mat->maxrows = mr;
    mat->nbcolumns = nc;
    mat->sorted = s;
    if (mr*nc>0){
        int i;
        pkint_t* q;
        mat->pinit = _vector_alloc_int(mr*nc);
        mat->p = (pkint_t**)malloc(mr * sizeof(pkint_t*));
        q = mat->pinit;
        for (i=0; i<mr; i++){
            mat->p[i]=q;
            q=q+nc;
        }
    }
    return mat;
}

void backsubstitute(matrix_t* con, int rank)
{
    int i,j,k;
    for (k=rank-1; k>=0; k--) {
        j = pk_choleski_intp[k];
        for (i=0; i<k; i++) {
            if (pkint_sgn(con->p[i][j]))
                matrix_combine_rows(con,i,k,i,j);
        }
        for (i=k+1; i<con->nbrows; i++) {
            if (pkint_sgn(con->p[i][j]))
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    }
}

```

... in C !

©B.Ieannet

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Do both parts talk about the same ?

# Certified Static Analysis

A simple idea:

Program and prove your analysis in the same language !

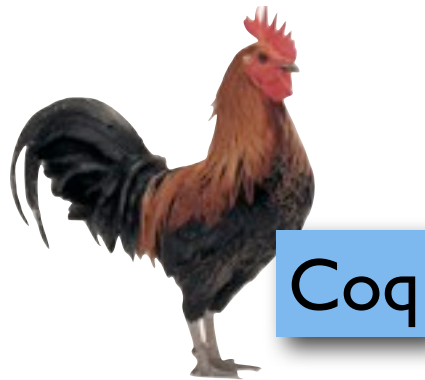
Which language ?

# Certified Static Analysis

A simple idea:

Program and prove your analysis in the same language !

Which language ?







# Coq : an animal with two faces

First face:

- ✱ a proof assistant that allows to interactively build proof in constructive logic.

Second face:

- ✱ a functional programming language with a very rich type system  
example :
- ✱ with an extraction mechanism to Ocaml

Hence, Coq allows to program, to prove correct and to efficiently execute programs.

# Coq : an animal with two faces



## First face:

- ✳ a proof assistant that allows to interactively build proof in constructive logic.

## Second face:

- ✳ a functional programming language with a very rich type system  
example :

```
sort :  $\forall l : \text{list int}, \{ l' : \text{list int} \mid \text{Sorted}(l') \wedge \text{Permutation}(l, l') \}$ 
```

- ✳ with an extraction mechanism to Ocaml

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sort : list int  $\rightarrow$  list int
```

Hence, Coq allows to program, to prove correct and to efficiently execute programs.

# Static Analysis and PCC

In the context of the Mobius project, static analysis is used as a specific instance of PCC

## Abstract Carrying Code

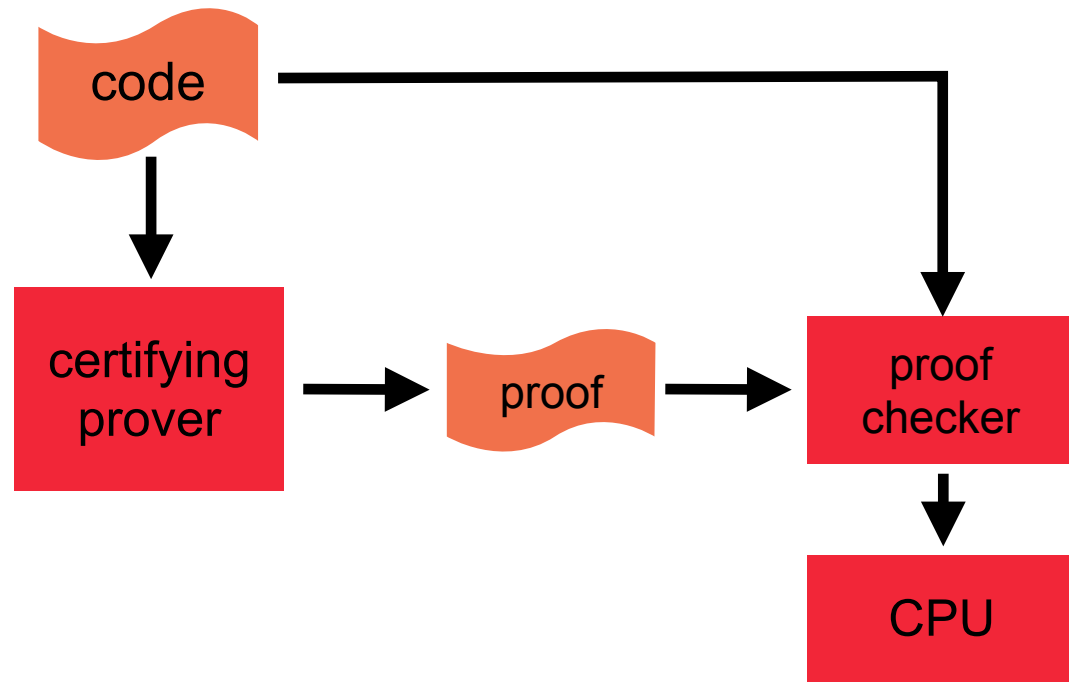
- A static analysis is specified as the solution of fixpoint system
- Any solution of the system is a valid result
  - proof = fixpoint
  - proof checking = fixpoint checking (simpler than fixpoint inference)

In ACC, checker are **specialized** in a safety property and a static analysis

Accumulation of ACC checker may compromise TCB.

# Trusted Computing Base (TCB)

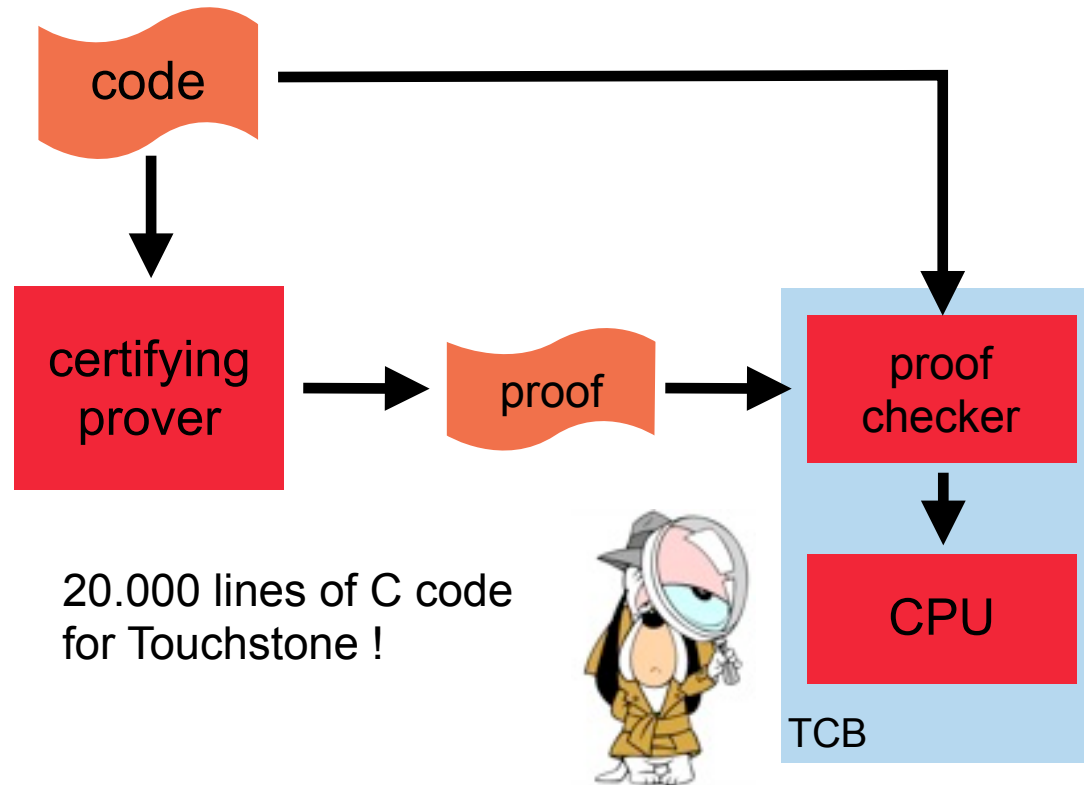
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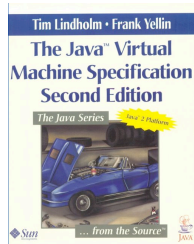
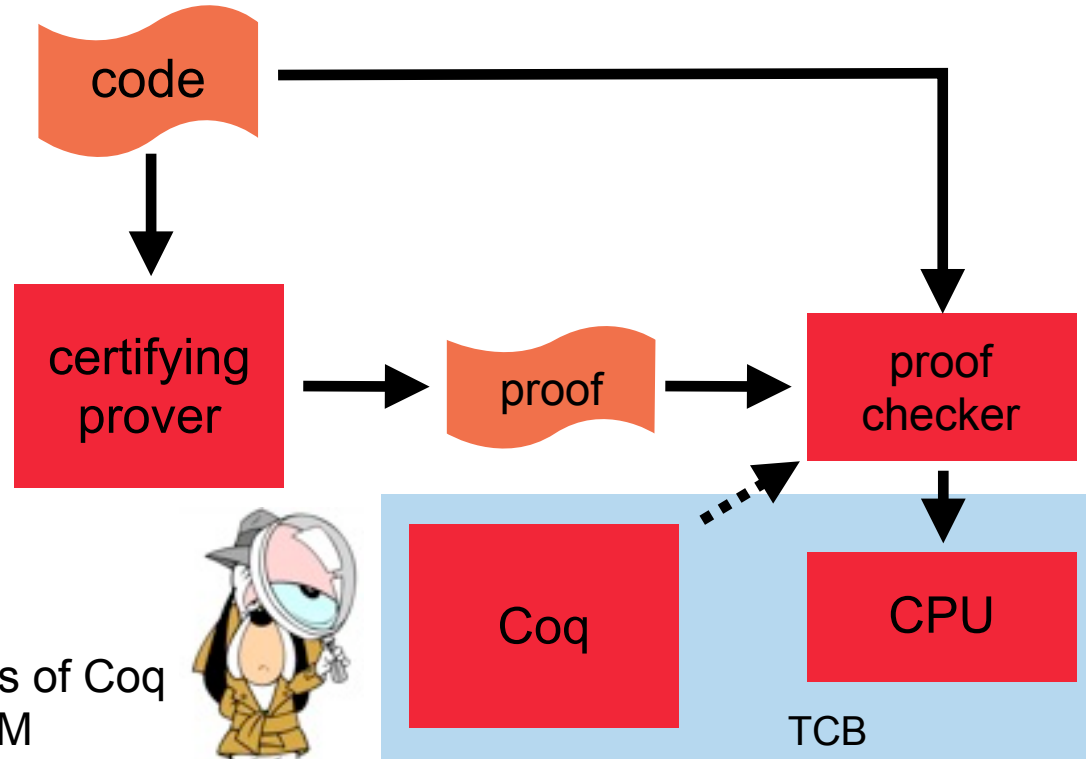


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- ✱ In Traditional PCC, the TCB is formed of the checker and the computation unit.

- ✱ In Certified PCC, the TCB is formed of Coq, the formal specification of the PCC soundness and the computation unit.



5.000 lines of Coq for the JVM

# Certified PCC



# Certified PCC



PCC  
verifier

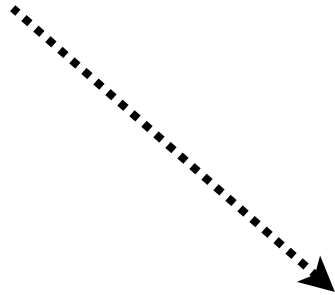
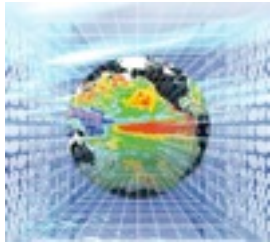


Contains a Coq  
correctness proof of the  
PCC verifier





# Certified PCC



PCC  
verifier



# Certified PCC

The proof is checked and then extracted to an OCaml implem.

PCC  
verifier

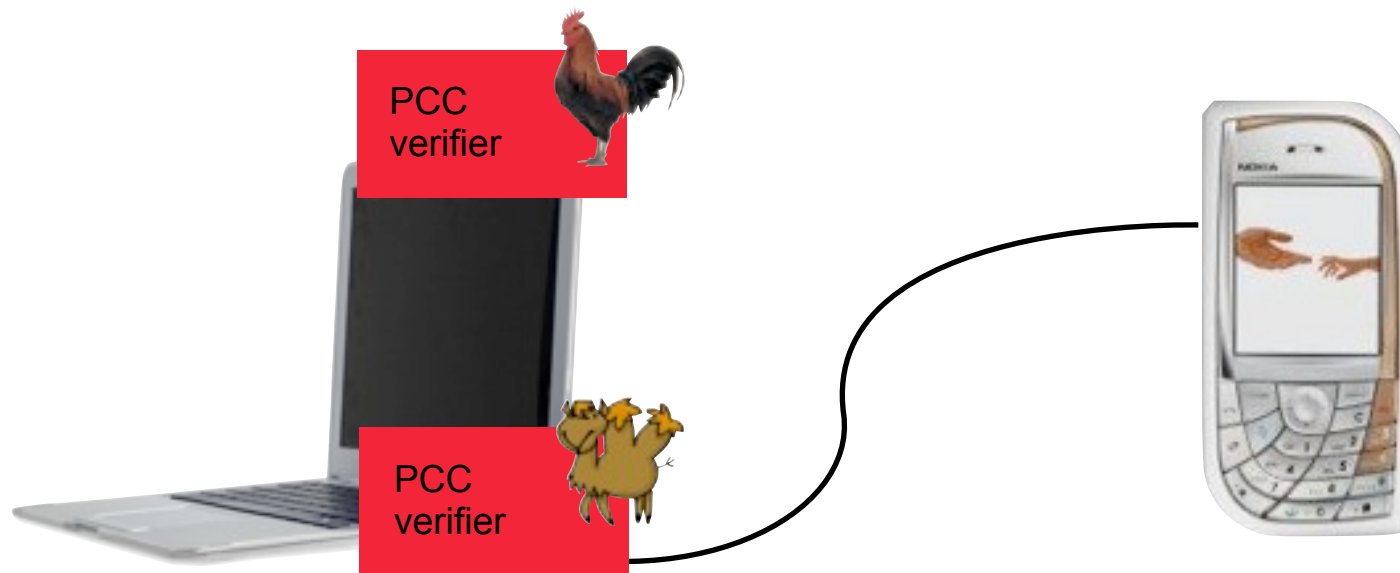


# Certified PCC

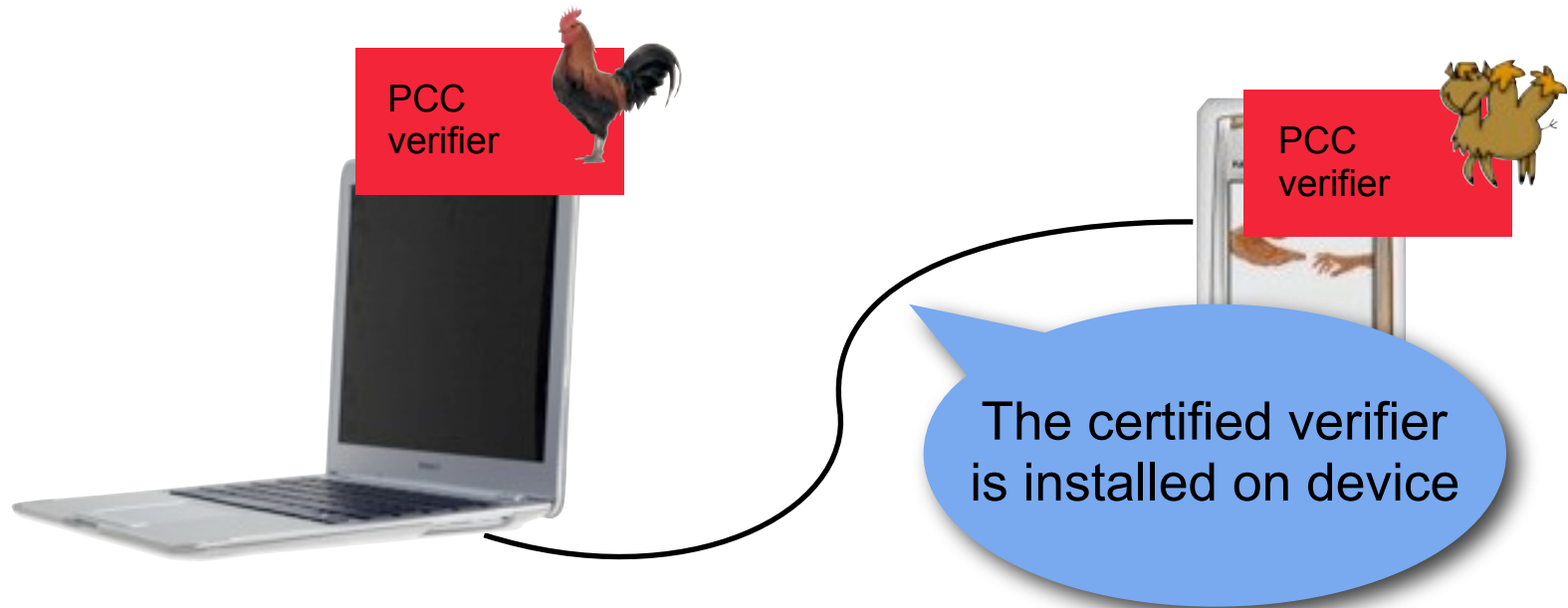
The proof is checked and then extracted to an OCaml implem.



# Certified PCC



# Certified PCC



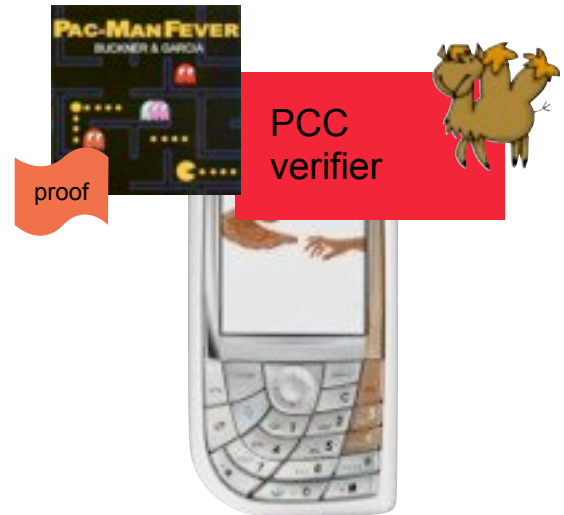
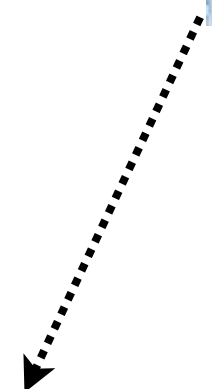
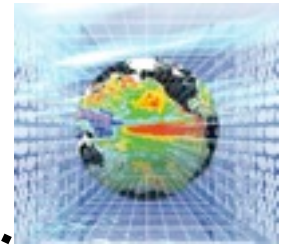
# Certified PCC



# Certified PCC

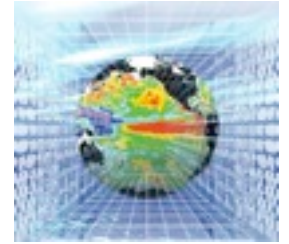


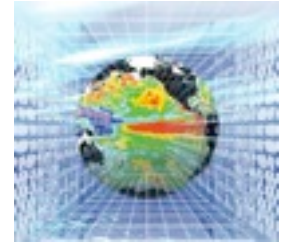
# Certified PCC





# Certified PCC

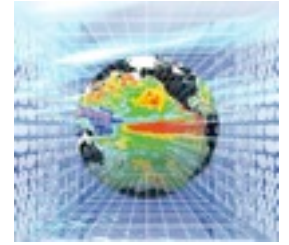




# Certified PCC



# Certified PCC



PCC  
verifier



PCC  
verifier



proof

# Certified PCC

One verifier for several mobile codes

