

Incorrectness Logic for Scalable Bug Detection

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October 2022

State of the Art: **Correctness**

- ❖ Lots of work on ***reasoning*** for proving ***correctness***
 - Prove the ***absence of bugs***
 - ***Over-approximate*** reasoning

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 - in ***resources*** accessed ⇒ spatial locality

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- ***Compositionality***
 - in ***code*** ⇒ reasoning about ***incomplete components***
 - in ***resources*** accessed ⇒ spatial locality
- ***Scalability*** to large teams and codebases

Hoare Logic (HL)

Hoare triples

$$\{p\} \ C \ \{q\}$$

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*For all states s in p
if running C on s terminates in s', then s' is in q*

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$$\{p\} \ C \ \{q\} \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{post}(C)p \subseteq q$$

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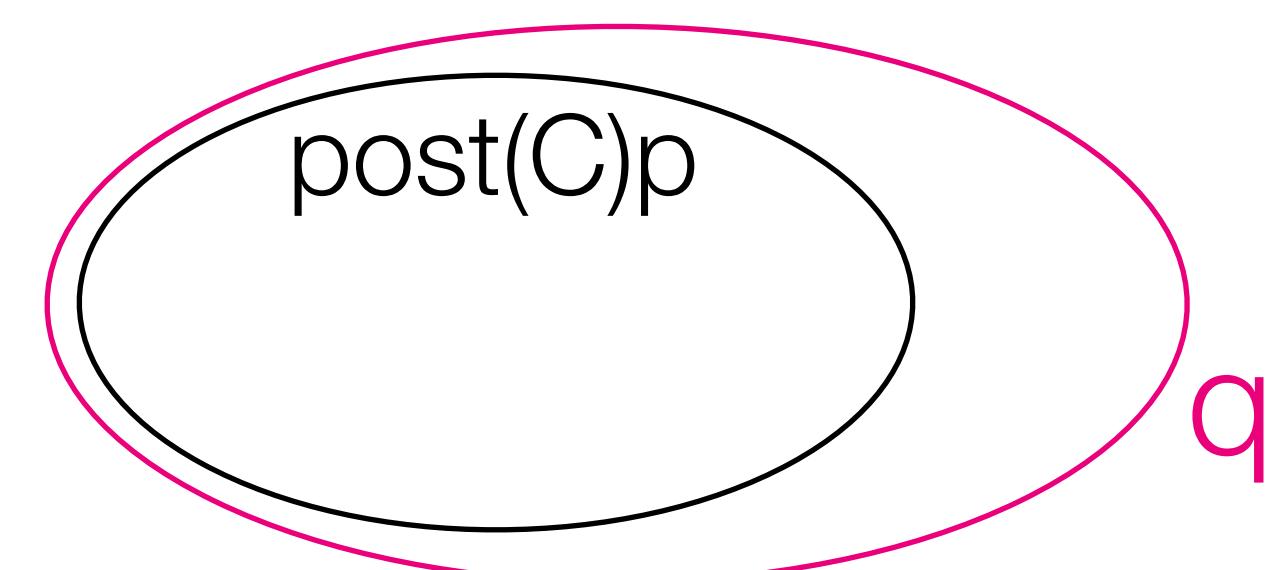
q *over-approximates* $\text{post}(C)p$

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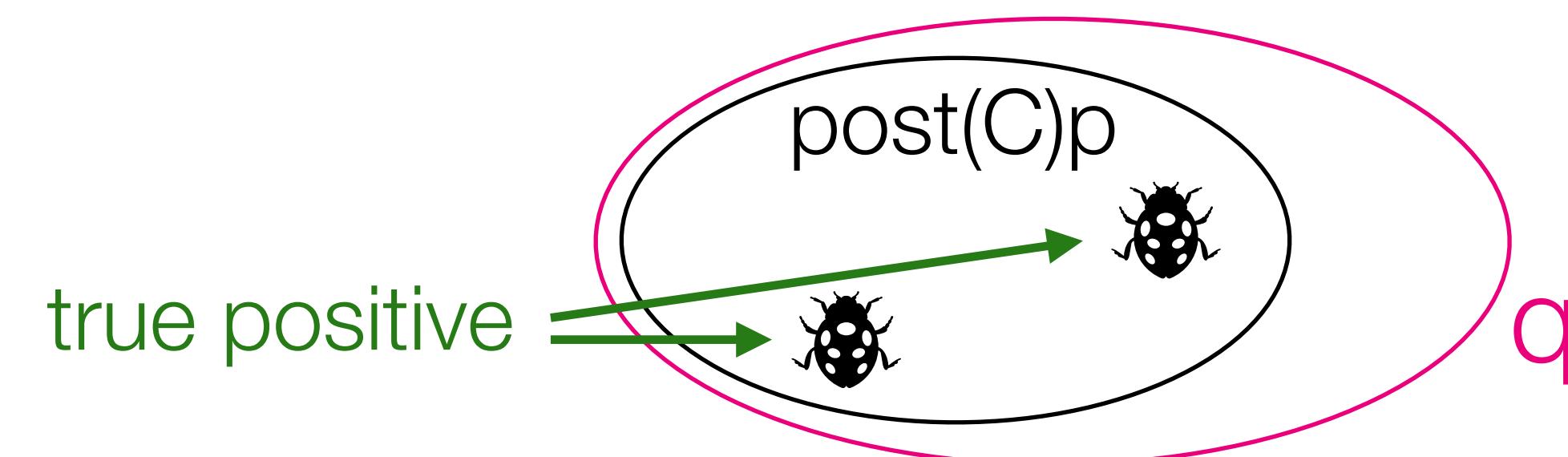


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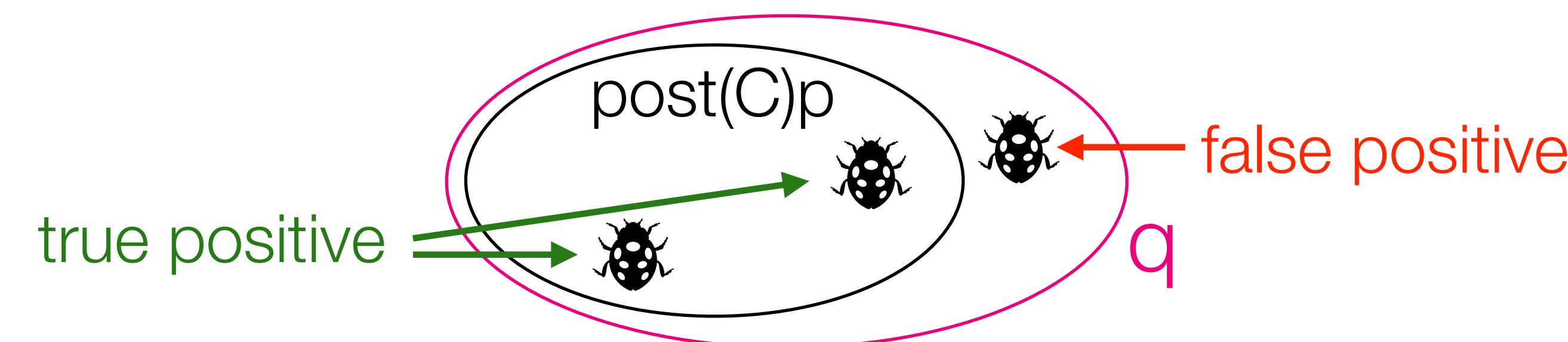


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“Don’t spam the developers!”

Incorrectness Logic: A Formal Foundation for Bug Catching

Part I.
Incorrectness Logic (IL)
&
Incorrectness Separation Logic (ISL)

Incorrectness Logic (IL)

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*For all states s in p
if running C on s terminates in s', then s' is in q*

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Incorrectness Logic (IL)

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if running C on s terminates in s', then s' is in q*

$$\text{post}(C)p \supseteq q$$

Incorrectness Logic (IL)

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Incorrectness
triples

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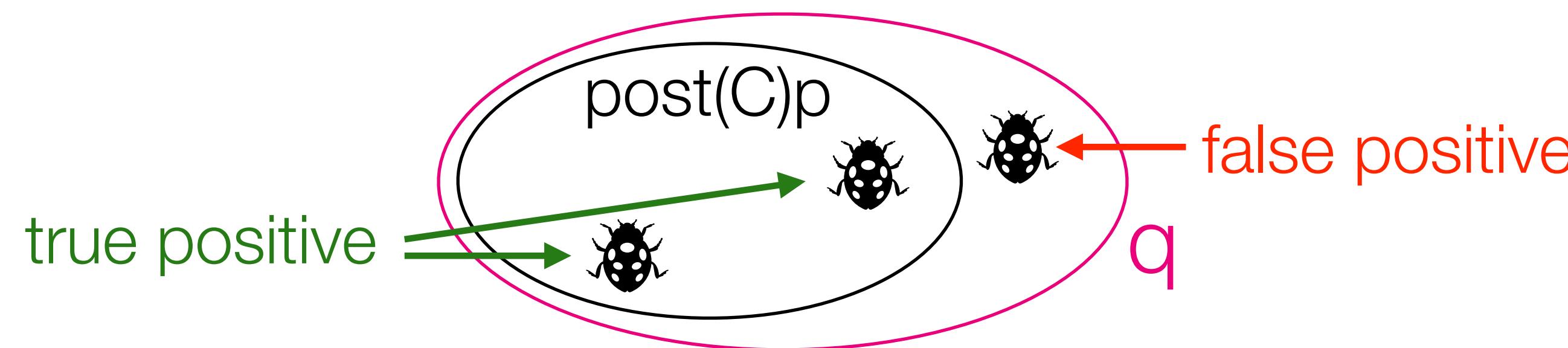
*For all states s in q
s can be reached by running C on some s' in p*

Incorrectness Logic (IL)

Hoare triples

$$\{p\} \ C \ \{q\} \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{post}(C)p \subseteq q$$

q over-approximates post(C)p



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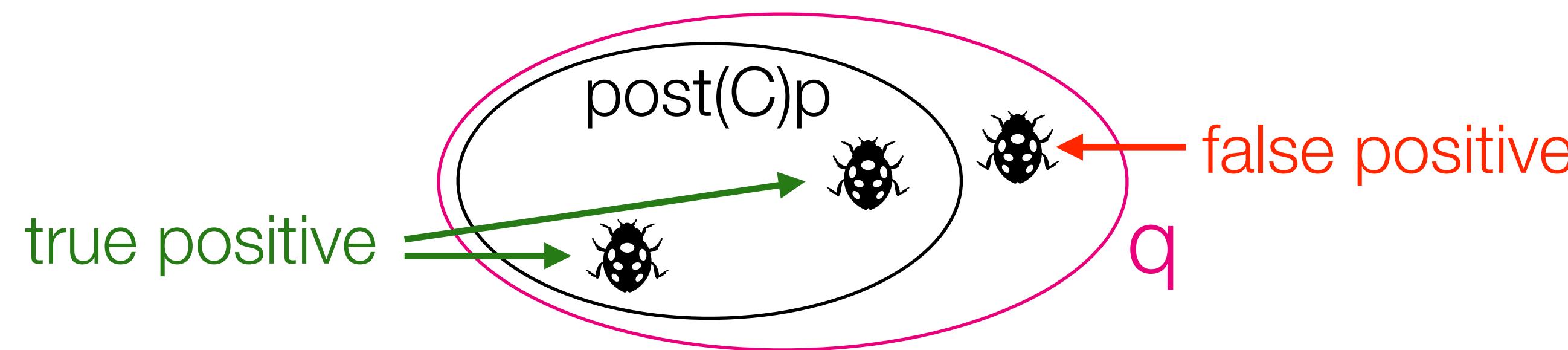
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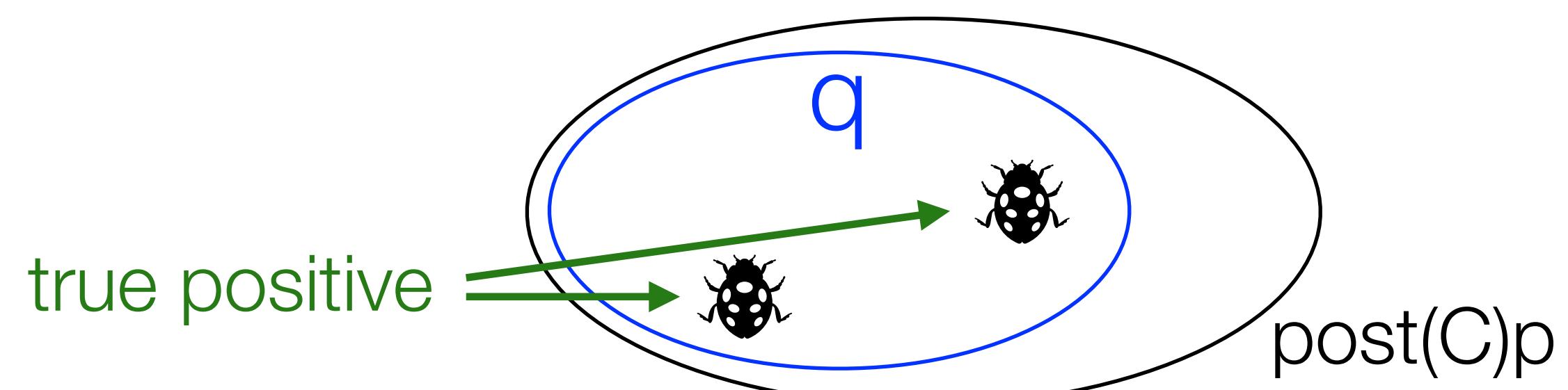
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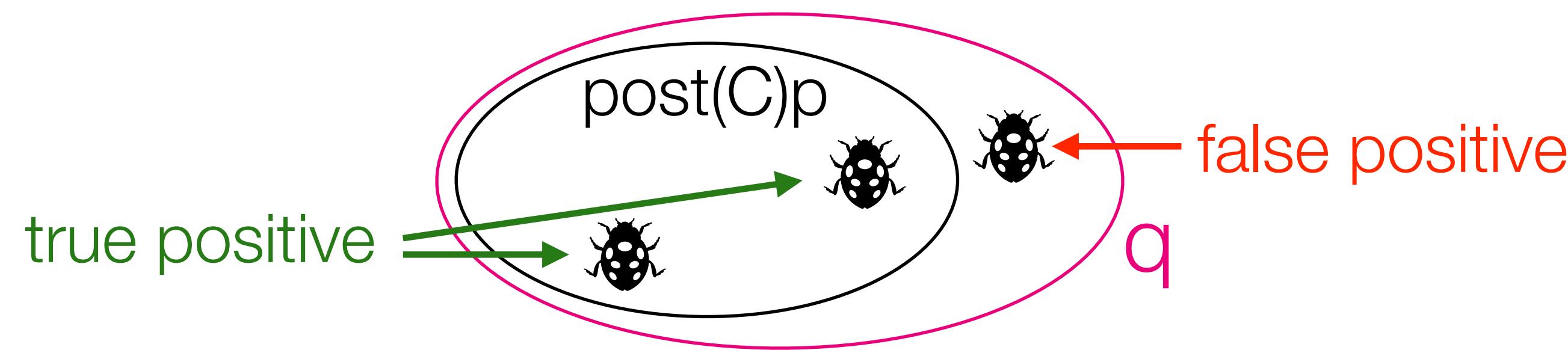


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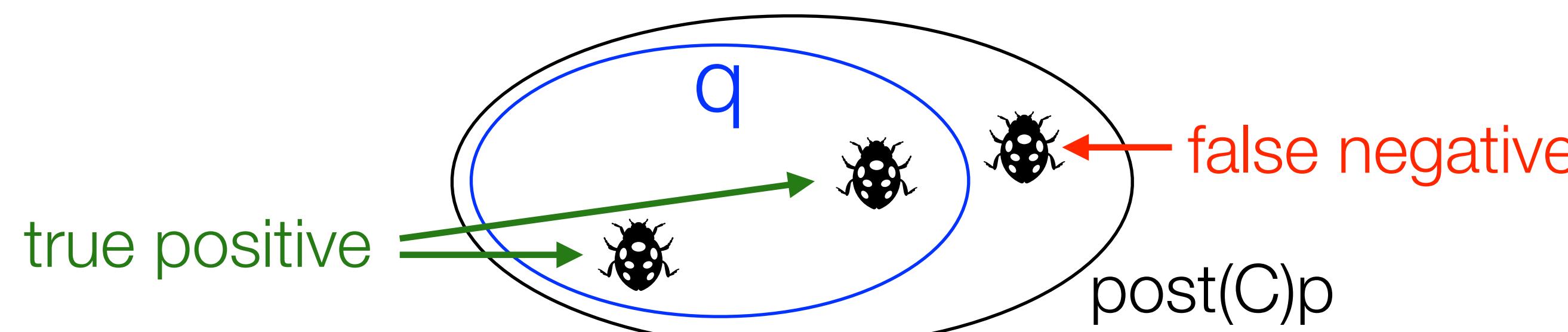
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Incorrectness
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Incorrectness Logic (IL)

$$[p] \mathbin{\text{C}} [\varepsilon: q]$$

ε : exit condition

ok: normal execution

er : erroneous execution

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$$[y=v] \ x:=y \ [ok: x=y=v]$$

Incorrectness Logic (IL)

$$[p] \mathbin{\text{C}} [\varepsilon: q]$$

ε : exit condition

ok: normal execution

er : erroneous execution

$$[y=v] \ x := y \ [ok: x = y = v]$$
$$[p] \ \text{error}() \ [er: p]$$

Incorrectness Logic (IL)

$$[p] C [\varepsilon : q] \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{post}(C, \varepsilon)p \supseteq q$$

Equivalent Definition (reachability)

$$[p] C [\varepsilon : q] \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall s \in q. \exists s' \in p. (s', s) \in [C]\varepsilon$$

Incorrectness Logic: Summary

- + ***Under-approximate*** analogue of Hoare Logic
- + Formal foundation for ***bug catching***

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- + ***Under-approximate*** analogue of Hoare Logic
- + Formal foundation for ***bug catching***
- Global reasoning: ***non-compositional*** (as in original Hoare Logic)
- Cannot target ***memory safety bugs*** (e.g. use-after-free)

Incorrectness Logic: Summary

+ ***Under-approximate*** analogue of Hoare Logic

+ Formal foundation for ***bug catching***

- Global reasoning

- Cannot target *n*

Our Solution

Incorrectness Separation Logic

What Is Separation Logic (SL)?

SL : ***Local*** & ***compositional*** reasoning via ***ownership*** & ***separation***

👉 ideal for heap-manipulating programs with ***aliasing***

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👉 ideal for heap-manipulating programs with ***aliasing***

```
[x] := 1;  
[y] := 2;  
[z] := 3;
```

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SL : ***Local*** & ***compositional*** reasoning via ***ownership*** & ***separation***

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```
[x] := 1;  
[y] := 2;  
[z] := 3;  
post: {x = 1 ∧ y = 2 ∧ z = 3}
```

What Is Separation Logic (SL)?

SL : ***Local*** & ***compositional*** reasoning via ***ownership*** & ***separation***

👉 ideal for heap-manipulating programs with ***aliasing***

pre: $\{x \neq y \wedge x \neq z \wedge y \neq z\}$

$[x] := 1;$

$[y] := 2;$

$[z] := 3;$

post: $\{x = 1 \wedge y = 2 \wedge z = 3\}$

What Is Separation Logic (SL)?

SL : ***Local*** & ***compositional*** reasoning via ***ownership*** & ***separation***

👉 ideal for heap-manipulating programs with ***aliasing***

pre: { $x_1 \neq x_2 \wedge x_1 \neq x_3 \wedge \dots$ }

$[x_1] := 1;$
 $[x_2] := 2;$

...

$[x_n] := n;$

post: { $x_1 = 1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n = n$ }

What Is Separation Logic (SL)?

SL : ***Local*** & ***compositional*** reasoning via ***ownership*** & ***separation***

👉 ideal for heap-manipulating programs with ***aliasing***

pre: { $x_1 \neq x_2 \wedge x_1 \neq x_3 \wedge \dots$ }

n!/2 conjuncts !

$[x_1] := 1;$
 $[x_2] := 2;$
...
 $[x_n] := n;$

post: { $x_1 = 1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n = n$ }

What Is Separation Logic (SL)?

SL : ***Local*** & ***compositional*** reasoning via ***ownership*** & ***separation***

👉 ideal for heap-manipulating programs with ***aliasing***

pre: { $X \mapsto - * Y \mapsto - * Z \mapsto -$ }

$[x] := 1;$

$[y] := 2;$

$[z] := 3;$

post: { $X \mapsto 1 * Y \mapsto 2 * Z \mapsto 3$ }

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SL : ***Local*** & ***compositional*** reasoning via ***ownership*** & ***separation***

👉 ideal for heap-manipulating programs with ***aliasing***

pre: $\{ X \mapsto - * Y \mapsto - * Z \mapsto - \}$

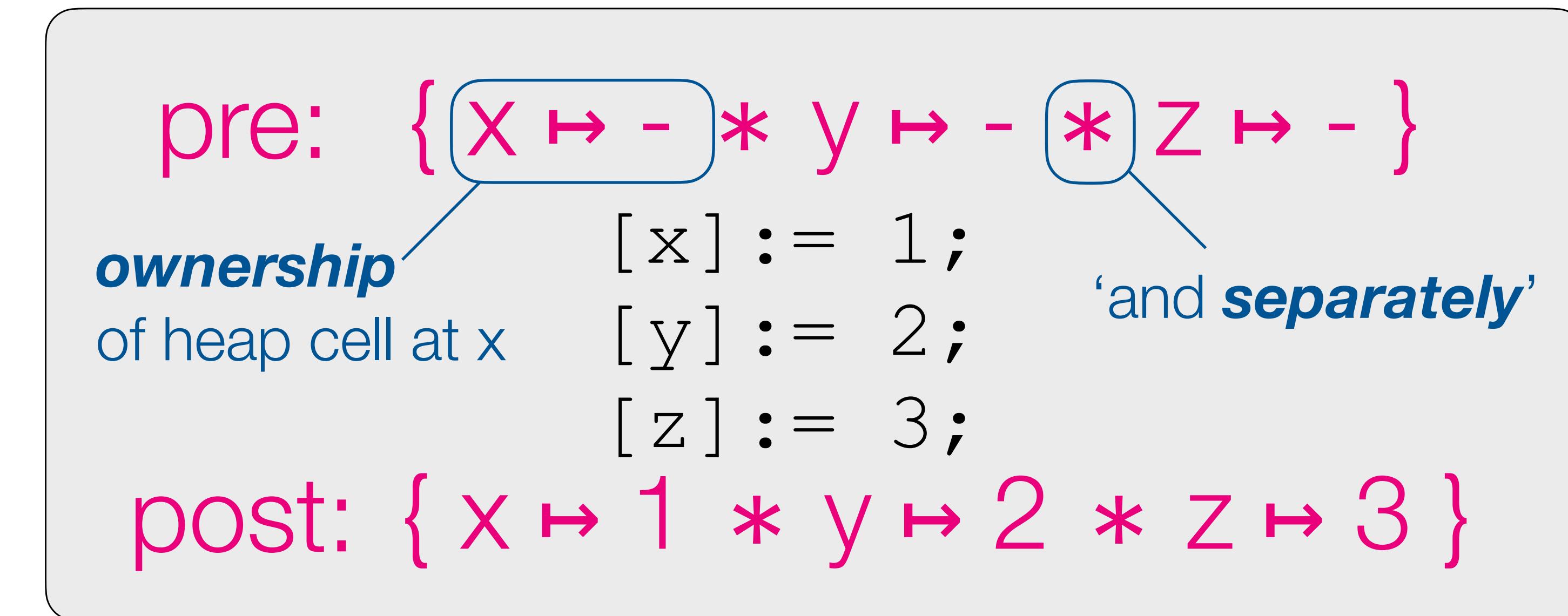
ownership of heap cell at x $[x] := 1;$
 $[y] := 2;$
 $[z] := 3;$

post: $\{ X \mapsto 1 * Y \mapsto 2 * Z \mapsto 3 \}$

What Is Separation Logic (SL)?

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SL : **Local** & **compositional** reasoning via **ownership** & **separation**

👉 ideal for heap-manipulating programs with **aliasing**

pre: $\{ \boxed{x \mapsto -} * y \mapsto - \boxed{*} z \mapsto - \}$

ownership
of heap cell at x $[x] := 1;$ 'and **separately**'
 $[y] := 2;$
 $[z] := 3;$

post: $\{ x \mapsto 1 * y \mapsto 2 * z \mapsto 3 \}$

$$\forall x, v, v'. x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v' \Rightarrow \text{false}$$

The Essence of Separation Logic (SL)

Frame Rule

$$\frac{\{p\} \vdash \{q\}}{\{p * r\} \vdash \{q * r\}}$$

$x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v' \Leftrightarrow \text{false}$

$p * \text{emp} \Leftrightarrow p$

The Essence of Separation Logic (SL)

Frame Rule

$$\frac{\{p\} \vdash \{q\}}{\{p * r\} \vdash \{q * r\}}$$

$x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v' \Leftrightarrow \text{false}$

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Local Axioms

WRITE

$\{x \mapsto -\} [x] := v \{x \mapsto v\}$

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WRITE $\{x \mapsto -\} [x] := v \{x \mapsto v\}$

READ $\{x \mapsto v\} y := [x] \{x \mapsto v \wedge y = v\}$

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WRITE $\{x \mapsto -\} [x] := v \{x \mapsto v\}$

READ $\{x \mapsto v\} y := [x] \{x \mapsto v \wedge y = v\}$

ALLOC $\{\text{emp}\} x := \text{alloc}() \{\exists l. l \mapsto - \wedge x = l\}$

The Essence of Separation Logic (SL)

Frame Rule

$$\frac{\{p\} \vdash \{q\}}{\{p * r\} \vdash \{q * r\}}$$

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WRITE $\{x \mapsto -\} [x] := v \{x \mapsto v\}$

READ $\{x \mapsto v\} y := [x] \{x \mapsto v \wedge y = v\}$

ALLOC $\{\text{emp}\} x := \text{alloc}() \{\exists l. l \mapsto - \wedge x = l\}$

FREE $\{x \mapsto -\} \text{free}(x) \{ \text{emp} \}$

Incorrectness Separation Logic (ISL)

IL

$$[p] \text{ C } [\varepsilon : q]$$

SL

$$\{p\} \text{ C } \{q\}$$

$$\frac{}{\{p * r\} \text{ C } \{q * r\}}$$

$$x \mapsto - * x \mapsto - \Leftrightarrow \text{false}$$

$$x \mapsto \vee * \text{ emp} \Leftrightarrow x \mapsto \vee$$

Incorrectness Separation Logic (ISL)

IL

$$[p] \text{ C } [\varepsilon : q]$$

SL

$$\{p\} \text{ C } \{q\}$$

$$\frac{}{\{p * r\} \text{ C } \{q * r\}}$$

$$x \mapsto - * x \mapsto - \Leftrightarrow \text{false}$$

$$x \mapsto V * \text{emp} \Leftrightarrow x \mapsto V$$

ISL

$$\frac{[p] \text{ C } [\varepsilon : q]}{[p * r] \text{ C } [\varepsilon : q * r]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \mapsto V * x \mapsto V' &\Leftrightarrow \text{false} \\ x \mapsto V * \text{emp} &\Leftrightarrow x \mapsto V \end{aligned}$$

ISL: Local Axioms (First Attempt)

WRITE

[$x \mapsto v'$] $[x] := v$ [ok: $x \mapsto v$]

ISL: Local Axioms (First Attempt)

WRITE

$[x \mapsto v'] [x] := v [ok: x \mapsto v]$

$[x=null] [x] := v [er: x=null]$

ISL: Local Axioms (First Attempt)

WRITE

$[x \mapsto v'] [x] := v [ok: x \mapsto v]$

$[x=null] [x] := v [er: x=null]$

null-pointer dereference error

ISL: Local Axioms (First Attempt)

WRITE

$[x \mapsto v'] [x] := v$ [ok: $x \mapsto v$]

$[x=null] [x] := v$ [er: $x=null$]

null-pointer dereference error

READ

$[x \mapsto v] y := [x]$ [ok: $x \mapsto v \wedge y=v$]

$[x=null] y := [x]$ [er: $x=null$]

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$[x \mapsto v'] [x] := v [ok: x \mapsto v]$

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READ

$[x \mapsto v] y := [x] [ok: x \mapsto v \wedge y=v]$

$[x=null] y := [x] [er: x=null]$

ALLOC

$[emp] x := \text{alloc}() [ok: \exists l. l \mapsto v \wedge x=l]$

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$[x \mapsto v'] [x] := v$ [ok: $x \mapsto v$]

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READ

$[x \mapsto v] y := [x]$ [ok: $x \mapsto v \wedge y=v$]

$[x=null] y := [x]$ [er: $x=null$]

ALLOC

$[emp] x := \text{alloc}()$ [ok: $\exists l. l \mapsto v \wedge x=l$]

FREE

$[x \mapsto v] \text{free}(x)$ [ok: emp]

$[x=null] \text{free}(x)$ [er: $x=null$]

ISL: Local Axioms (First Attempt)

WRITE

$[x \mapsto v'] [x] := v$ [ok: $x \mapsto v$]

$[x=null] [x] := v$ [er: $x=null$]

null-pointer dereference error

READ

$[x \mapsto v] y := [x]$ [ok: $x \mapsto v \wedge y=v$]

$[x=null] y := [x]$ [er: $x=null$]

ALLOC

$[emp] x := \text{alloc()}$ [ok: $\exists l. l \mapsto v \wedge x=l$]

FREE

$[x \mapsto v] \text{free}(x)$ [ok: emp]

$\text{free}(x)$ [er: $x=null$]



ISL: Local Axioms (First Attempt)

ISL

$$\frac{[p] C [\varepsilon: q]}{[p * r] C [\varepsilon: q * r]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v' &\Leftrightarrow \text{false} \\ \text{emp} * p &\Leftrightarrow p\end{aligned}$$

$[x \mapsto v]$ free(x) [ok: emp]

$[p] C [\varepsilon: q] \quad iff \quad \forall s \in q. \exists s' \in p. (s', s) \in [C]\varepsilon$

ISL: Local Axioms (First Attempt)

ISL

$$\frac{[p] C [\varepsilon: q]}{[p * r] C [\varepsilon: q * r]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v' &\Leftrightarrow \text{false} \\ \text{emp} * p &\Leftrightarrow p\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{[x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok}: \text{emp}]}{[x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok}: \text{emp} * x \mapsto v]} \quad (\text{Frame})$$

$$[p] C [\varepsilon: q] \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall s \in q. \exists s' \in p. (s', s) \in [C]\varepsilon$$

ISL: Local Axioms (First Attempt)

ISL

$$\frac{[p] C [\varepsilon: q]}{[p * r] C [\varepsilon: q * r]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v' &\Leftrightarrow \text{false} \\ \text{emp} * p &\Leftrightarrow p\end{aligned}$$

$$[x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok}: \text{emp}]$$

(Frame)

$$[x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok}: \text{emp} * x \mapsto v]$$

(Cons)

$$[\text{false}] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok}: x \mapsto v]$$

$$[p] C [\varepsilon: q] \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall s \in q. \exists s' \in p. (s', s) \in [C]\varepsilon$$

ISL: Local Axioms (First Attempt)

ISL

$$\frac{[p] C [\varepsilon: q]}{[p * r] C [\varepsilon: q * r]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v' &\Leftrightarrow \text{false} \\ \text{emp} * p &\Leftrightarrow p\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\frac{[x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok}: \text{emp}]}{[x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok}: \text{emp} * x \mapsto v]} \text{ (Frame)}}{[\text{false}] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok}: x \mapsto v]} \text{ (Cons)} \quad \text{KABOOM!}$$

$$[p] C [\varepsilon: q] \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall s \in q. \exists s' \in p. (s', s) \in [C]\varepsilon$$

$$[\text{false}] C [\varepsilon: q] \quad \times \quad (\text{unless } q \Rightarrow \text{false})$$

ISL: Local Axioms (First Attempt)

ISL

$$\frac{[p] \in C[\varepsilon: q]}{[p * r] \in C[\varepsilon: q * r]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v' &\Leftrightarrow \text{false} \\ \text{emp} * p &\Leftrightarrow p \end{aligned}$$

Solution:

Track Deallocated
Locations!

$$[p] \in C[\varepsilon: q] \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall s \in q. \exists s' \in p. (s', s) \in [C]\varepsilon$$

$$[\text{false}] \in C[\varepsilon: q] \quad \times \quad (\text{unless } q \Rightarrow \text{false})$$

Solution: Track Deallocated Locations!

[$x \mapsto v$] `free(x)` [ok: emp]

Solution: Track Deallocated Locations!

[$x \mapsto v$] free(x) [ok: $x \not\mapsto$]

Solution: Track Deallocated Locations!

$[x \mapsto v]$ free(x) [ok: $x \mapsto$]

x is ***deallocated***

Solution: Track Deallocated Locations!

$[x \mapsto v]$ free(x) [ok: $x \not\mapsto$]

x is **deallocated**

$x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v' \Leftrightarrow \text{false}$

$p * \text{emp} \Leftrightarrow p$

Solution: Track Deallocated Locations!

$[x \mapsto v]$ free(x) [ok: $x \not\mapsto$]

x is **deallocated**

$x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v' \Leftrightarrow \text{false}$

$p * \text{emp} \Leftrightarrow p$

$x \mapsto v * x \not\mapsto \Leftrightarrow \text{false}$

$x \not\mapsto * x \not\mapsto \Leftrightarrow \text{false}$

Solution: Track Deallocated Locations!

[$x \mapsto v$] free(x) [ok: $x \not\mapsto$]

Solution: Track Deallocated Locations!

$$[x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok}: x \not\mapsto]$$

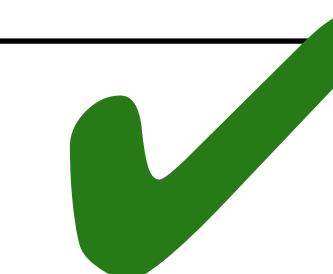
$$[x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok}: x \not\mapsto * x \mapsto v]$$

Solution: Track Deallocated Locations!

$[x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [ok: x \mapsto]$

$[x \mapsto v * x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [ok: x \mapsto * x \mapsto v]$

$[false] \text{ free}(x) [ok: false]$



$[p] C [\varepsilon: q] \quad iff \quad \forall s \in q. \exists s' \in p. (s', s) \in [C]\varepsilon$

$[p] C [\varepsilon: \text{false}] \checkmark \text{ (vacuous)}$

ISL: Local Axioms

[$x \mapsto v$] free(x) [ok: $x \mapsto$]

FREE

[$x=null$] free(x) [er: $x=null$]

ISL: Local Axioms

$[x \mapsto v]$ free(x) [ok: $x \mapsto$]

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$[x=null]$ free(x) [er: $x=null$]

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ISL: Local Axioms

$[x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{ok: } x \mapsto]$

FREE

$[x=\text{null}] \text{ free}(x) [\text{er: } x=\text{null}]$

$[x \mapsto] \text{ free}(x) [\text{er: } x \mapsto]$

use-after-free error

ISL: Local Axioms

$[x \mapsto v]$ free(x) [ok: $x \mapsto$]

FREE

$[x=null]$ free(x) [er: $x=null$]

$[x \mapsto]$ free(x) [er: $x \mapsto$]

use-after-free error

$[x \mapsto v']$ $[x]:= v$ [ok: $x \mapsto v$]

WRITE

$[x=null]$ $[x]:= v$ [er: $x=null$]

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FREE

$$[x=\text{null}] \text{ free}(x) [\text{er}: x=\text{null}]$$
$$[x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{er}: x \mapsto v]$$

use-after-free error

$$[x \mapsto v'] [x]:= v [\text{ok}: x \mapsto v]$$

WRITE

$$[x=\text{null}] [x]:= v [\text{er}: x=\text{null}]$$
$$[x \mapsto v] [x]:= v [\text{er}: x \mapsto v]$$
$$[x \mapsto v] y:= [x] [\text{ok}: x \mapsto v \wedge y=v]$$

READ

$$[x=\text{null}] y:= [x] [\text{er}: x=\text{null}]$$
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ISL: Local Axioms

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FREE

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$[x \mapsto v] \text{ free}(x) [\text{er}: x \mapsto v]$

use-after-free error

$[x \mapsto v'] [x]:= v [\text{ok}: x \mapsto v]$

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$[x \mapsto v] y:= [x] [\text{er}: x \mapsto v]$

$[\text{emp}] x:= \text{alloc}() [\text{ok}: \exists l. l \mapsto v \wedge x=l]$

ALLOC

ISL: Local Axioms

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ALLOC

$[y \mapsto v] x:= \text{alloc}() [\text{ok}: y \mapsto v \wedge x=y]$

ISL Summary

- ❖ Incorrectness **Separation Logic** (ISL)
 - IL + SL for ***compositional bug catching***
 - ***Under-approximate*** analogue of SL
 - Targets ***memory safety bugs*** (e.g. use-after-free)

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- ❖ Recovering the ***footprint property*** for completeness
- ❖ ISL-based ***analysis***
 - ***No-false-positives theorem:***
All bugs found are true bugs

Part II.

Pulse-X: ISL for Scalable Bug Detection

Pulse-X at a Glance

- ❖ **Automated** program analysis for **memory safety errors** (NPEs, UAFs) and **leaks**
- ❖ Underpinned by ISL (under-approximate) — **no false positives***

Pulse-X at a Glance

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- ❖ **Compositional** (begin-anywhere analysis) — important for CI
- ❖ Deployed at Meta
- ❖ **Performance**: comparable to Infer, though merely an academic tool!
- ❖ **Fix rate**: comparable or better than Infer!
- ❖ Three dimensional scalability
 - code size (large codebases)
 - people (large teams, CI)
 - speed (high frequency of code changes)

Compositional, Begin-Anywhere Analysis

- ❖ Analysis result of a program = analysis results of its parts
 - +
 - a method of combining them

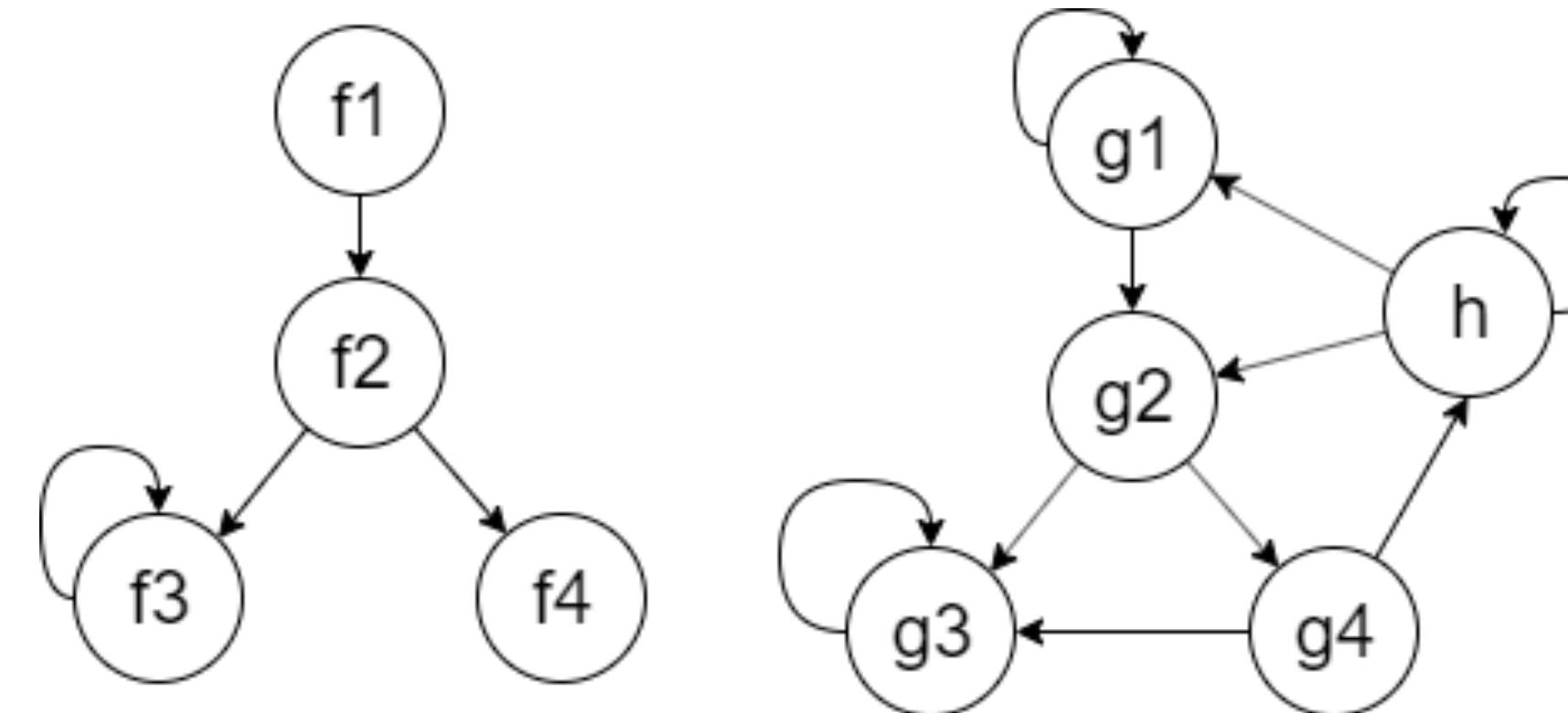
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→ Parts: Procedures



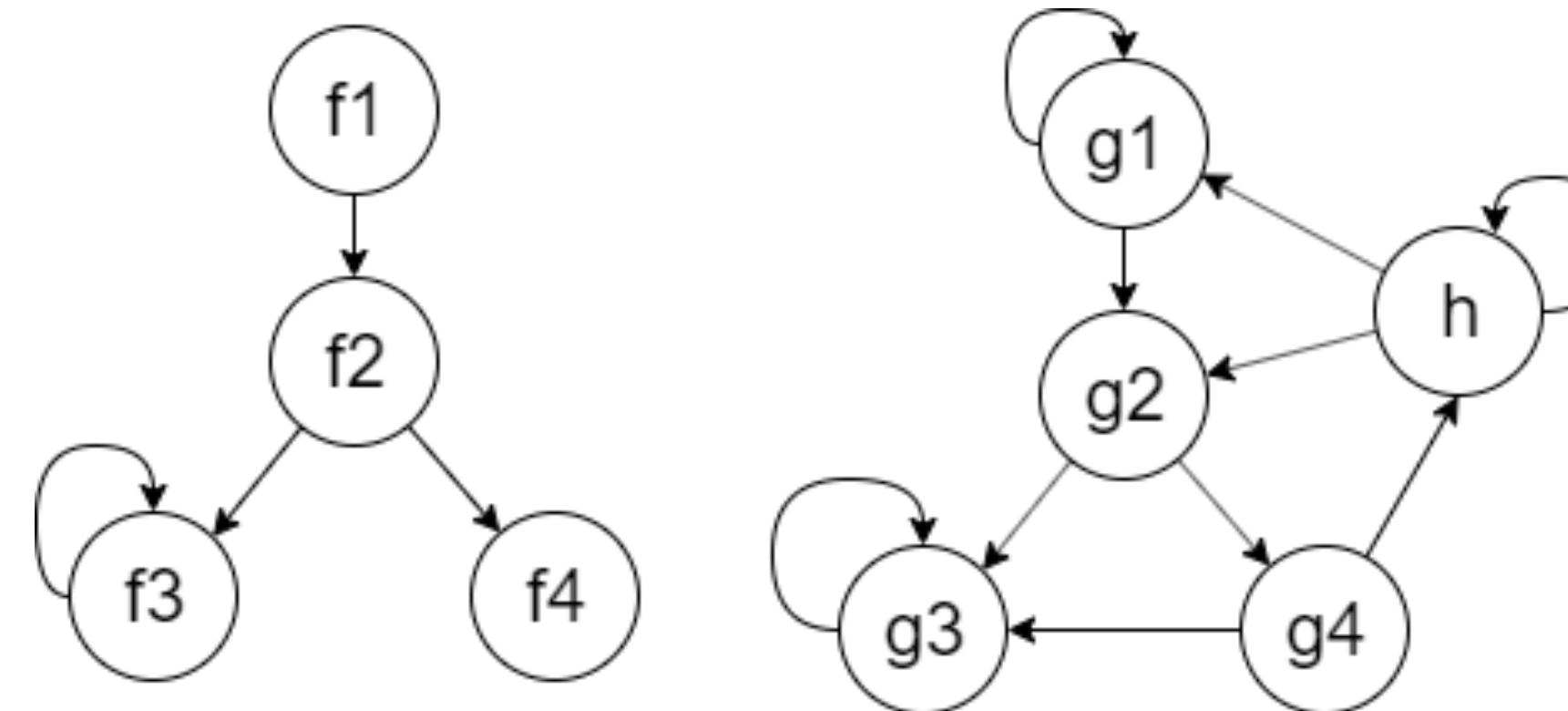
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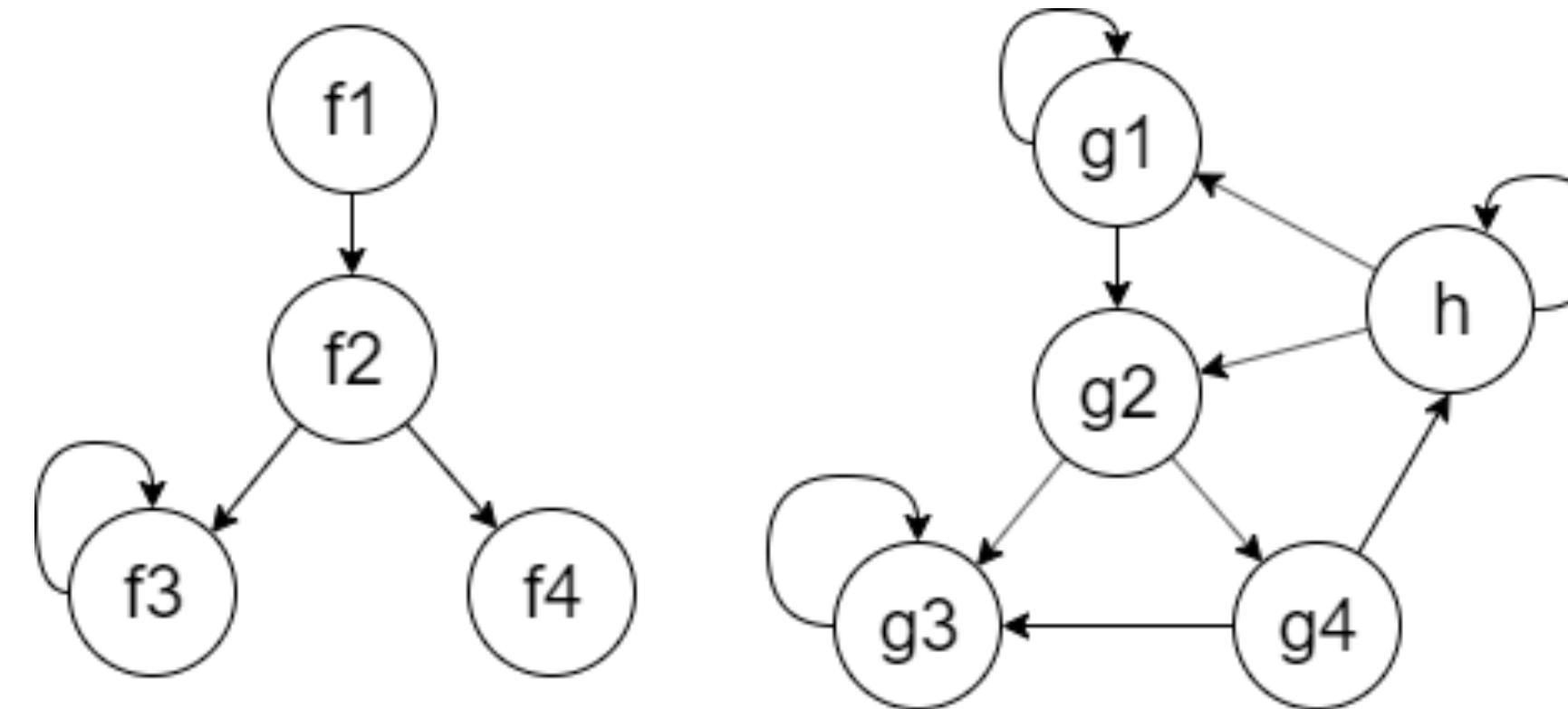
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→ Parts: Procedures



→ Method: under-approximate bi-abduction

→ Analysis result: incorrectness triples (under-approximate specs)

Pulse-X Algorithm: Proof Search in ISL

- ❖ Analyse each procedure f in isolation, find its **summary** (collection of ISL triples)
 - A **summary table** T , initially populated only with local (pre-defined) axioms
 - Use bi-abduction and T to find the summary of f
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 - Recursion: bounded unrolling
 - Extend T with the summary of f
- ❖ Similar bi-abductive mechanism to Infer, but:
 - Can **soundly** drop execution paths/branches
 - Can **soundly** bound loop unrolling

Pulse-X: Null Pointer Dereference in OpenSSL

```
1. int ssl_excert_prepend( . . . ) {  
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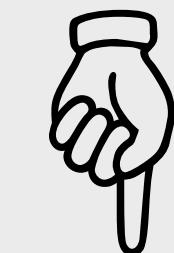
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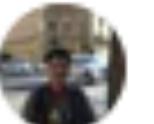
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apps/lib/s_cb.c Outdated Hide resolved

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False positive, `app_malloc()` doesn't return if the allocation fails.

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Our tool recognizes `app_malloc()` in `test/testutil/apps_mem.c` rather than the one in `apps/lib/apps.c`. While the former doesn't return if the allocation fails, the latter does. How do we know which one is actually called?

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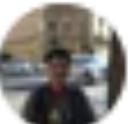
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We should fix the one in `test/testutil/apps_mem.c`.

Created pull request #15836 to commit the fix.

Pulse-X: Bug Reporting

No False Positives: Report **All** Bugs Found?

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Not quite...

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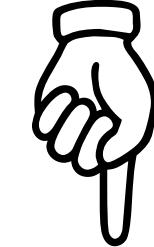


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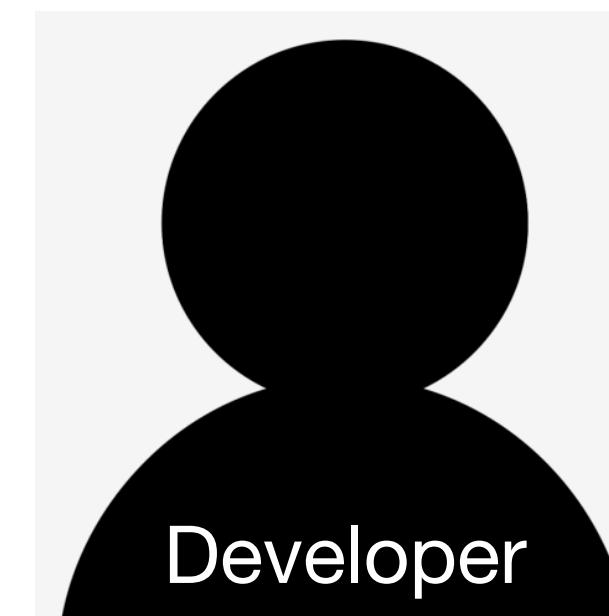
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$[x=null]$ $\text{foo}(x)$ $[er: x=null]$

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“But I never call foo with null!”

Pulse-X: Bug Reporting

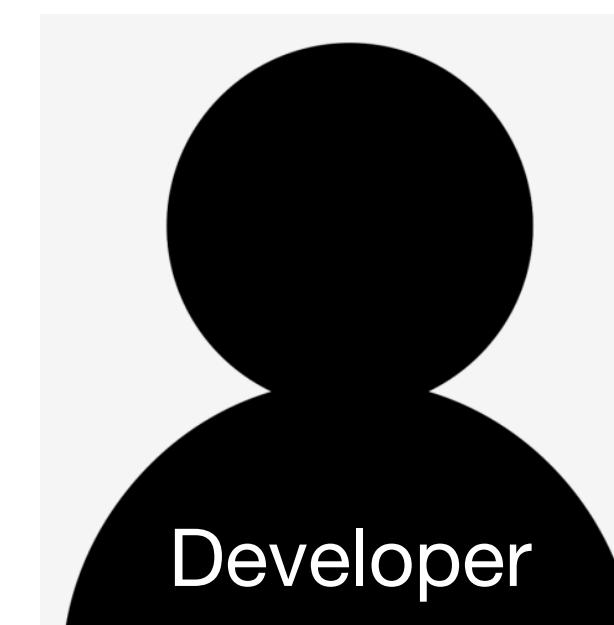
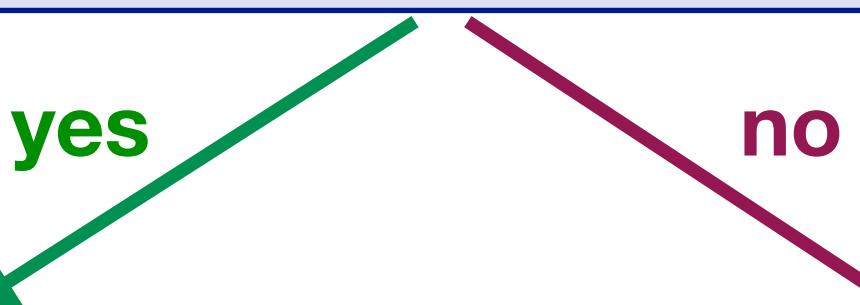
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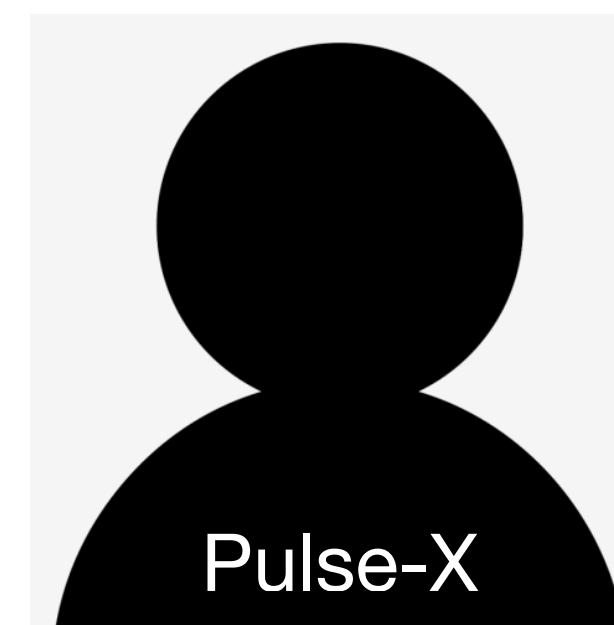


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Developer



Pulse-X

“But I never call foo with null!”

“Which bugs shall I report then?”

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Solution

Manifest Errors

Developer

Pulse-X

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Pulse-X: *Manifest* Errors

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$$\forall s. \exists s'. (s, s') \in [C]_{er} \wedge s' \in (q^* \text{ true})$$

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$$\rightarrow \text{for all } \vec{v} : \text{sat}(\vec{v} / \text{flv}(q) \cup \vec{X})$$

Pulse-X: *Manifest* Errors

- ❖ Intuitively: the error occurs for **all input states**
- ❖ Formally: $[p] \vdash [er: q]$ is manifest iff:

THEOREM 3.5 (MANIFEST ERRORS). *An error triple $\vdash [p] \vdash [er: q]$ with $q \triangleq \exists \vec{X}_q. \kappa_q \wedge \pi_q$ denotes a manifest error if:*

- (1) $p \equiv \text{emp} \wedge \text{true}$;
- (2) $\text{sat}(q)$ holds;
- (3) $\text{locs}(\kappa_q) \subseteq \vec{X}_q$, where $\text{locs}(.)$ is as defined below; and
- (4) for all \vec{v} , $\text{sat}(\pi_q[\vec{v}/\vec{Y} \cup \text{locs}(\kappa_q)])$ holds, where $\vec{Y} = \text{flv}(q)$.

$$\text{locs}(\text{emp}) \triangleq \emptyset \quad \text{locs}(x \mapsto X) \triangleq \{x\} \quad \text{locs}(X \mapsto V) = \text{locs}(X \mapsto) \triangleq \{X\} \quad \text{locs}(\kappa_1 * \kappa_2) \triangleq \text{locs}(\kappa_1) \cup \text{locs}(\kappa_2)$$

Pulse-X: Null Pointer Dereference in OpenSSL

```
1. int ssl_excert_prepend( ... ) {  
2.     SSL_EXCERT *exc= app_malloc(sizeof(*exc), "prepend cert");  
3.     memset(exc, 0, sizeof(*exc));  
...  
}  
  
    null pointer  
    dereference
```

calls CRYPTO_malloc (a malloc wrapper)

CRYPTO_malloc may return null!

[emp] ssl_excert_prepend(...) [er: exc = null]

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calls CRYPTO_malloc (a malloc wrapper)

CRYPTO_malloc may return null!

[emp] ssl_excert_prepnd(...) [er: exc = null]

Manifest Error (all calls to `ssl_excert_prepnd` can trigger the error)!

Pulse-X: *Latent* Errors

An error triple $[p] \subset [er: q]$ is latent iff it is not manifest

Pulse-X: Latent Error

```
1. int chopup_args (ARGS *args, ...) {  
    ...  
2.     if (args->count == 0 ) {  
3.         args->count=20;  
4.         args->data= (char**) ssl_excert_prepending (...);  
5.     }  
5.     for (i=0; i<args->count; i++) {  
6.         args->data[i]=NULL;  
        ...  
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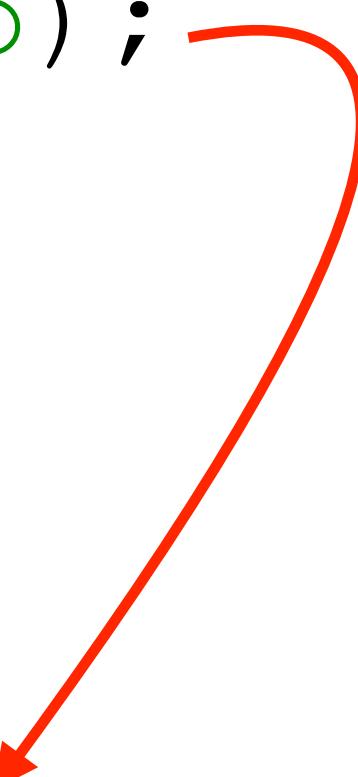
Latent Error:
only calls with `args->count==0` can trigger the error

Pulse-X: Memory Leak in OpenSSL

```
static int www_body(...) {
    ...
    io = BIO_new(BIO_f_buffer());
    ssl_bio BIO_new(BIO_f_ssl());
    ...
    BIO_push(io, ssl_bio);
    ...
    BIO_free_all(io);
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}
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```



426 lines of complex code:
io manipulated by several procedures
and multiple loops

Pulse-X performs under-approximation
with bounded loop unrolling

does nothing when `io` is null

leaks `ssl_bio`

No-False Positives: Caveat

- ❖ Unknown procedures (e.g. where the code is unavailable) are treated as skip

No-False Positives: Caveat

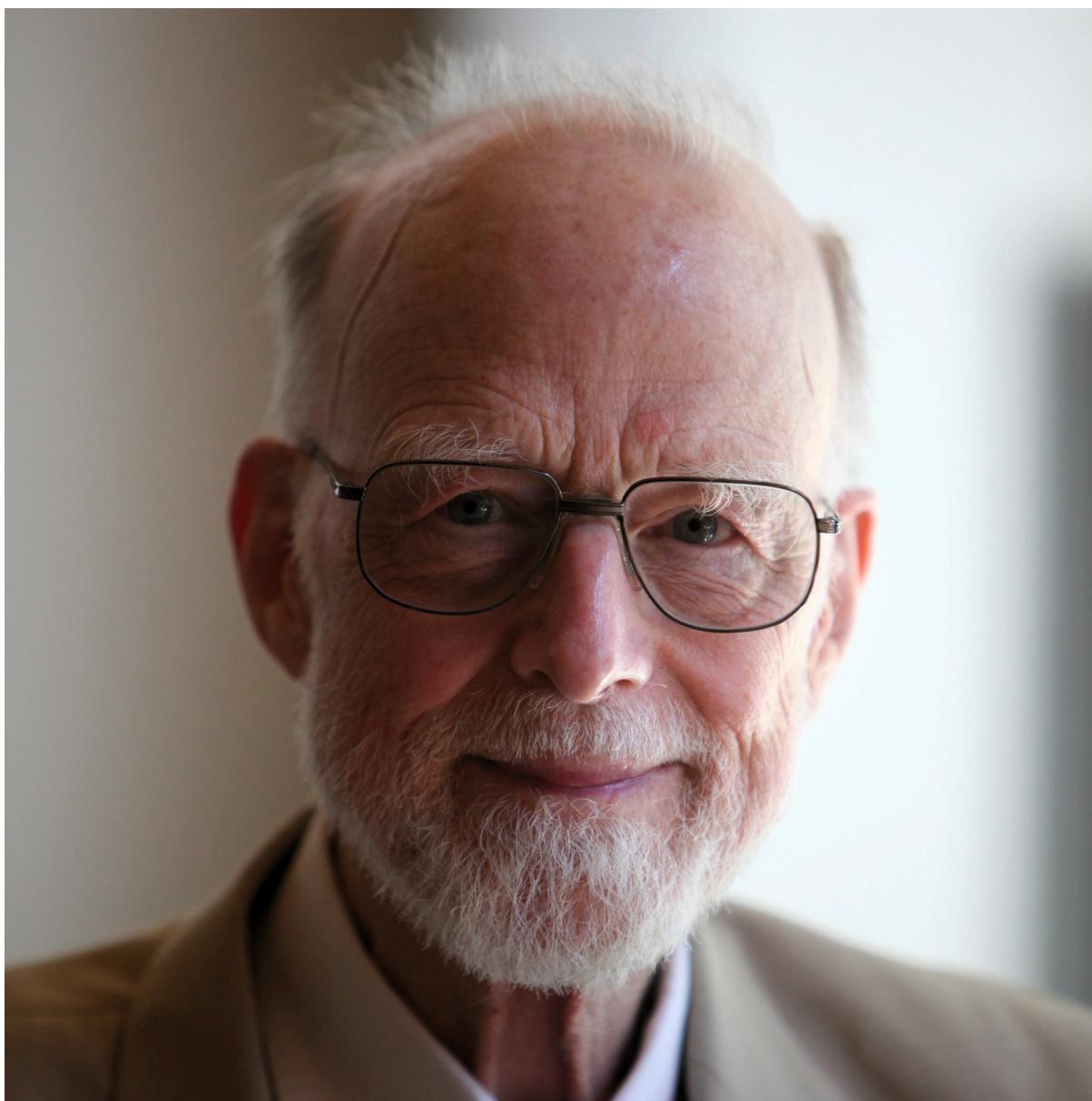
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Speed
(fast but simplistic) **vs** **Precision**
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Speed
(fast but simplistic) VS Precision
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“Scientists seek perfection and are idealists. ... An engineer’s task is to not be idealistic. You need to be realistic as you have to compromise between conflicting interests.”

Part III.

Concurrent Incorrectness Separation Logic (CISL)
&
Concurrent Adversarial Separation Logic (CASL)

Extension 1: Concurrent Incorrectness Separation Logic (CISL)

ISL

$$\frac{[p] \text{ C } [\varepsilon : q]}{[p * r] \text{ C } [\varepsilon : q * r]}$$

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CSL

$$\frac{\{p_1\} C_1 \{q_1\} \quad \{p_2\} C_2 \{q_2\}}{\{p_1 * p_2\} C_1 \parallel C_2 \{q_1 * q_2\}}$$

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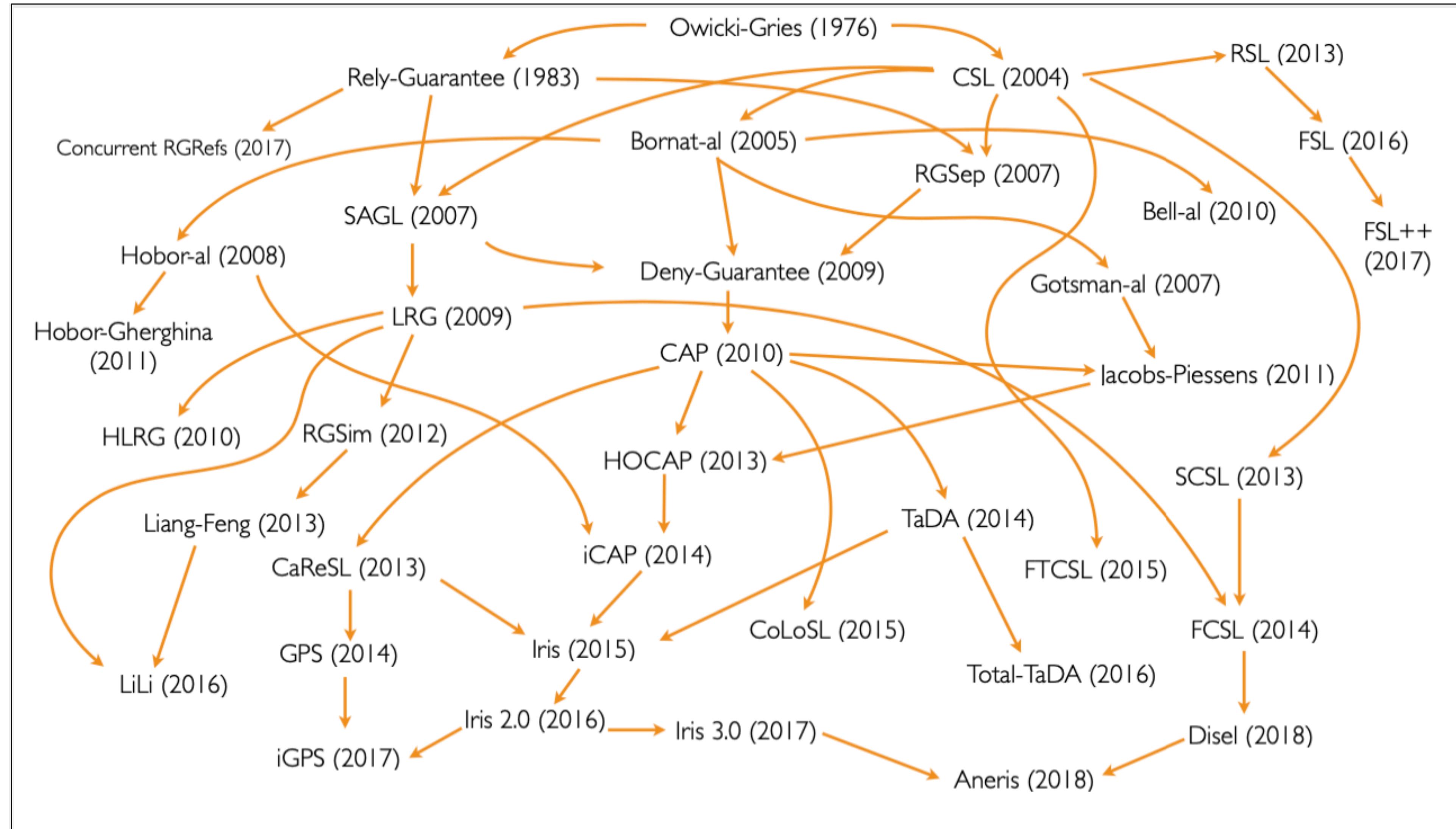
$$\frac{\{p_1\} C_1 \{q_1\} \quad \{p_2\} C_2 \{q_2\}}{\{p_1 * p_2\} C_1 || C_2 \{q_1 * q_2\}}$$

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$$\frac{[p_1] C_1 [\varepsilon : q_1] \quad [p_2] C_2 [\varepsilon : q_2]}{[p_1 * p_2] C_1 || C_2 [\varepsilon : q_1 * q_2]}$$

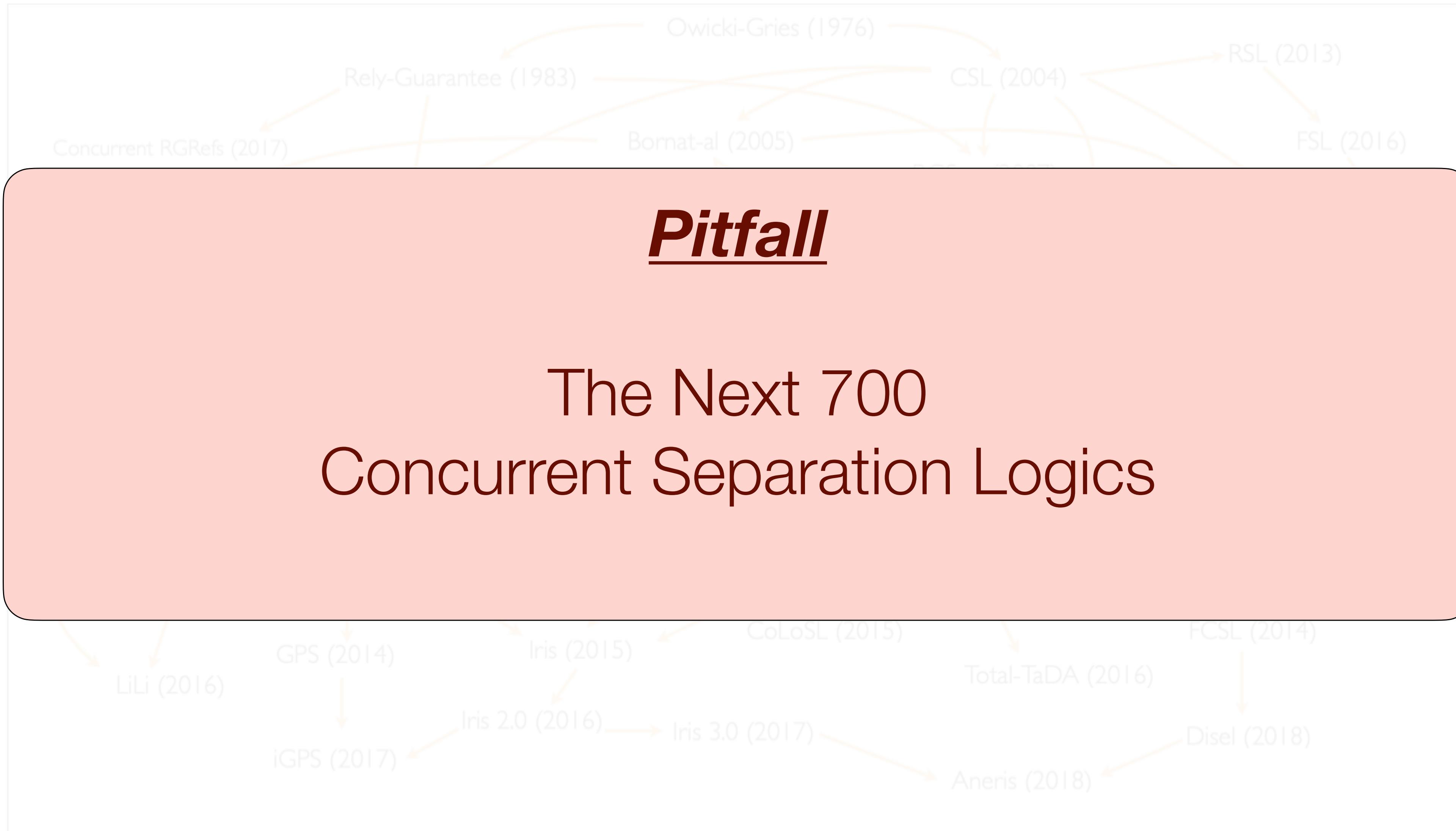
Which CISL?

CSL (Correctness) Family Tree...



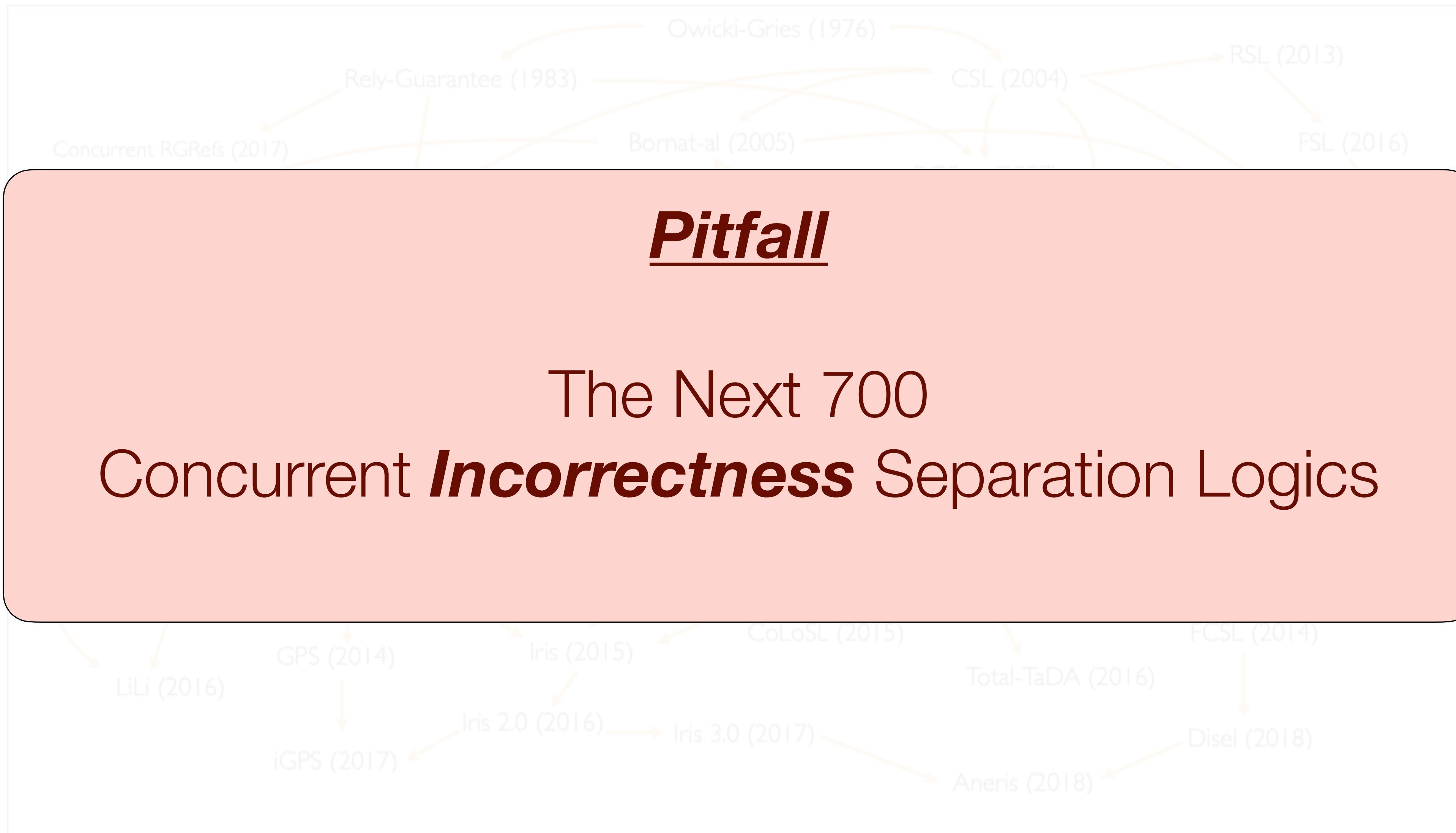
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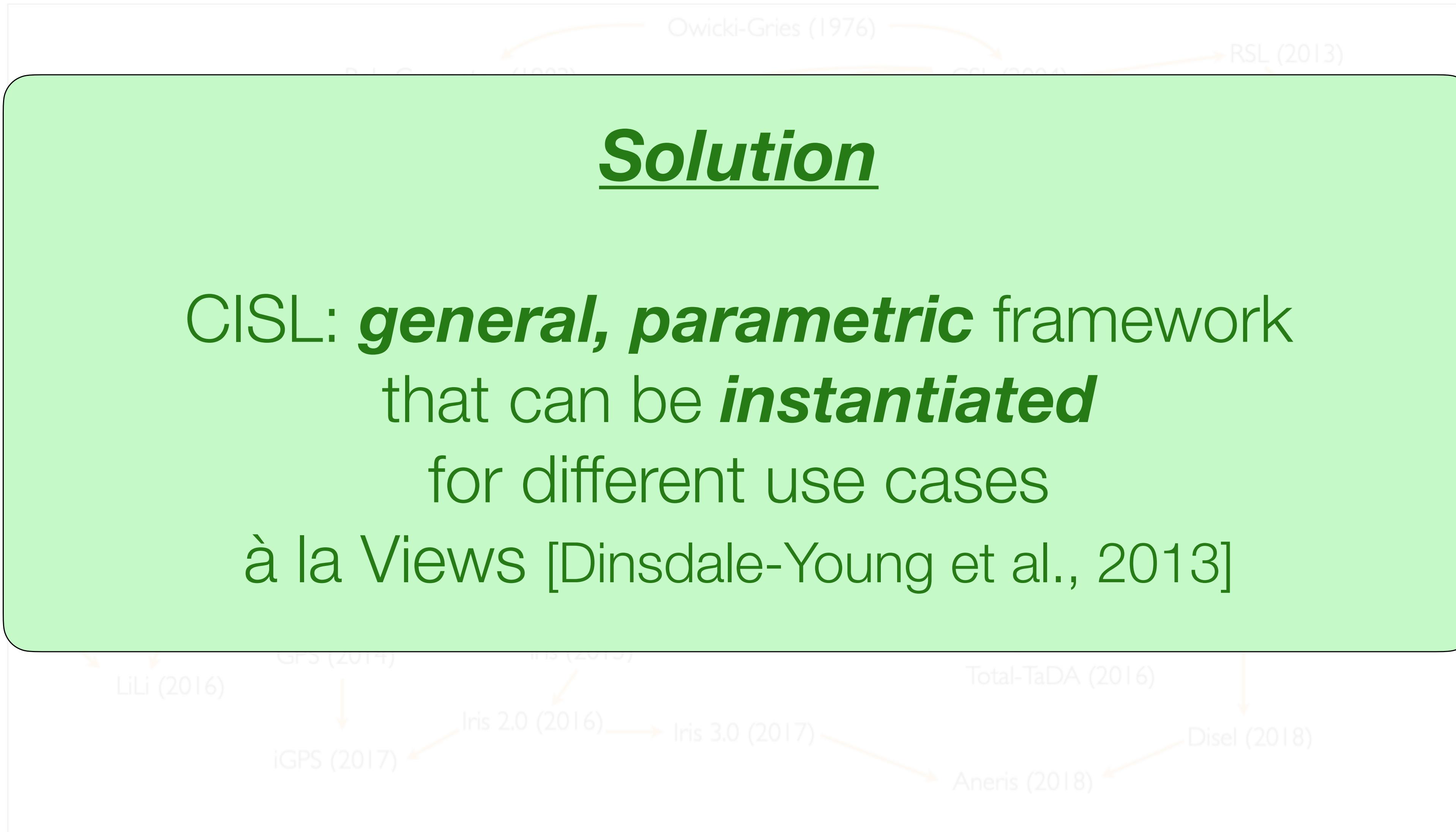


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CSL (Correctness) Family Tree...

Solution

CISL: ***general, parametric*** framework
that can be ***instantiated***
for different use cases
à la Views [Dinsdale-Young et al., 2013]



CISL Framework

- ❖ **First** unifying framework for ***concurrent under-approximate*** reasoning
- ❖ **General** framework for multiple bug catching analyses
 - Memory safety errors (e.g. null-pointer exception, use-after-free errors): CISL_{SV}
 - Races: CISL_{RD}
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- ❖ Caveat: cannot detect bugs where there are control flow dependencies between threads

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- ❖ Future work:
 - Automated exploit detection tools
 - Automatic exploit generation techniques

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Thank You for Listening!