



**ECOOP'25**  
**Bergen**



# Compositional Bug Detection for Internally Unsafe Libraries

*A Logical Approach to Type Unsoundness*

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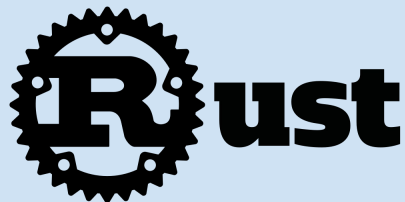
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# Safe Abstractions of Unsafe Code

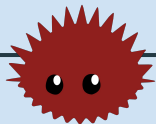
Our motivation:



Rust is a safe alternative to C/C++



*high-level safety*  
+  
*low-level control*



**Unsafe escape hatch:** write **safe abstractions** around **unsafe code**  
(when the type system is too strong)

# Safe Abstractions of Unsafe Code

## The **Even** type: an abstraction of even numbers

A **safe** abstraction in Rust

```
fn zero() → Even {  
    Even { val: 0 }  
}  
  
unsafe fn succ(x : Even) → Even {  
    Even { val: x.val + 1 }  
}  
  
fn next(x : Even) → Even {  
    unsafe { succ(succ(x)) }  
}
```

An internally unsafe function

```
fn noop(x : Even) → () {  
    if x.val % 2 != 0 {  
        // Cannot be reached  
        // without unsafe blocks  
        unsafe { UB() }  
    }  
}
```

Example taken from RefinedRust

# Safe Abstractions of Unsafe Code

The **Even** type: an abstraction of even numbers

A safe abstraction in Rust

An internally unsafe function

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fn zero() → Even {  
    Even { val: 0 }  
}
```

```
unsafe fn succ(x : Even)  
    Even { val: x.val + 2 }
```

```
fn next(x : Even) → Even {  
    unsafe { succ(succ(x)) }  
}
```

**Type safety**  
Type signatures in Rust  
encode specifications

```
() {  
    0 {  
        be reached  
        unsafe blocks  
    }  
}
```

Example taken from RefinedRust

# Safe Abstractions of Unsafe Code

## The **Even** type: an abstraction of even numbers

An **unsafe** abstraction in Rust

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fn next(x : Even) → Even {  
    succ(succ(x))  
}
```

An internally unsafe function

```
fn noop(x : Even) → () {  
    if x.val % 2 != 0 {  
        // May be reached  
        // without unsafe blocks  
        unsafe { UB() }  
    }  
}
```

# Safe Abstractions of Unsafe Code

The **Even** type: an abstraction of even numbers

An **unsafe** abstraction in Rust

An internally unsafe function

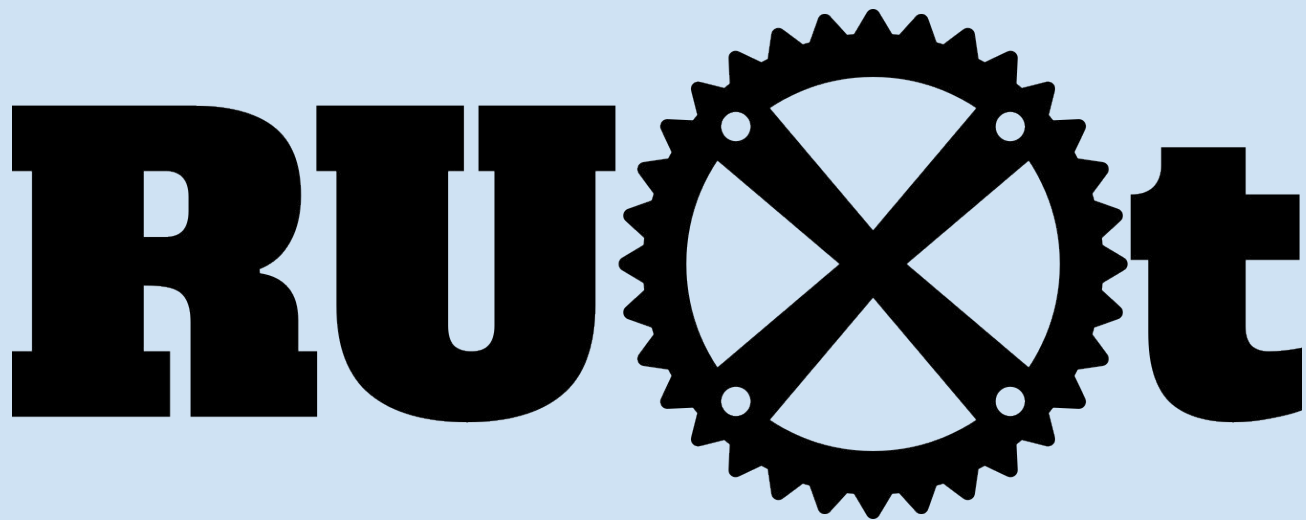
```
fn zero() → Even {  
  Even { val: 0 }  
}
```

```
fn succ(x : Even) → Even {  
  Even { val: x.val + 2 }  
}
```

```
fn next(x : Even) → Even {  
  succ(succ(x))  
}
```

**Type safety violation**  
*succ* and *noop* cannot  
co-exist as safe functions

```
() {  
  0 {  
    reached  
    unsafe blocks  
  }  
}
```



A Compositional Analysis for Automatic Type Safety Refutation

# Reasoning about Unsafe Code

**Verification.** *Known solutions:*

- RustBelt (foundational)
- Gillian-Rust, Verus (semi-automated)
- RefinedRust (both)

**Refutation.** *No known solutions.*

- Our approach: **RUXt**
- Detection of type safety violations
- Fully automated, no annotations

*Correctness:* over-approximate specifications  
via Hoare logic.

*Type invariants:* superset of safe values,  
user-defined for each type.

*Incorrectness:* under-approximate specifications  
via incorrectness logic.

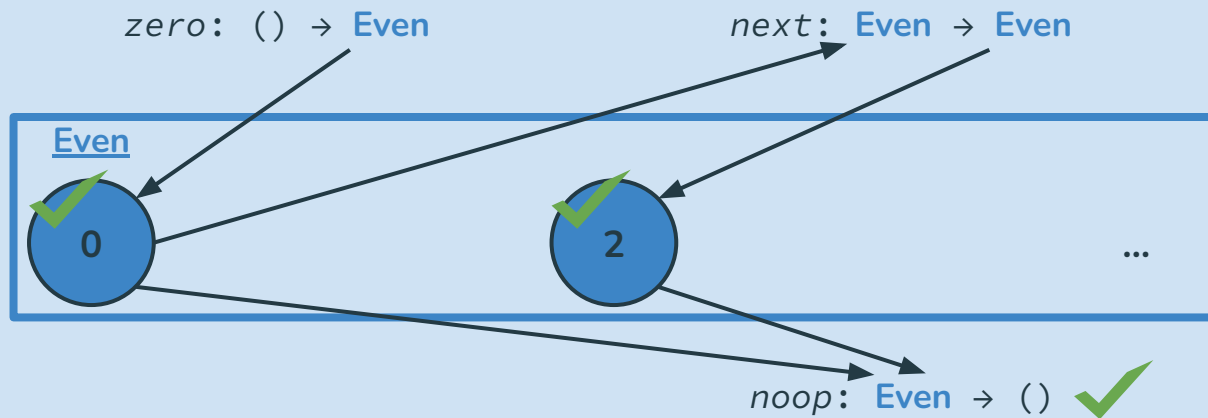
*Type subvariants:* subset of safe values, inferred  
via symbolic execution.



# The RUXt Algorithm

## Type Space Inference

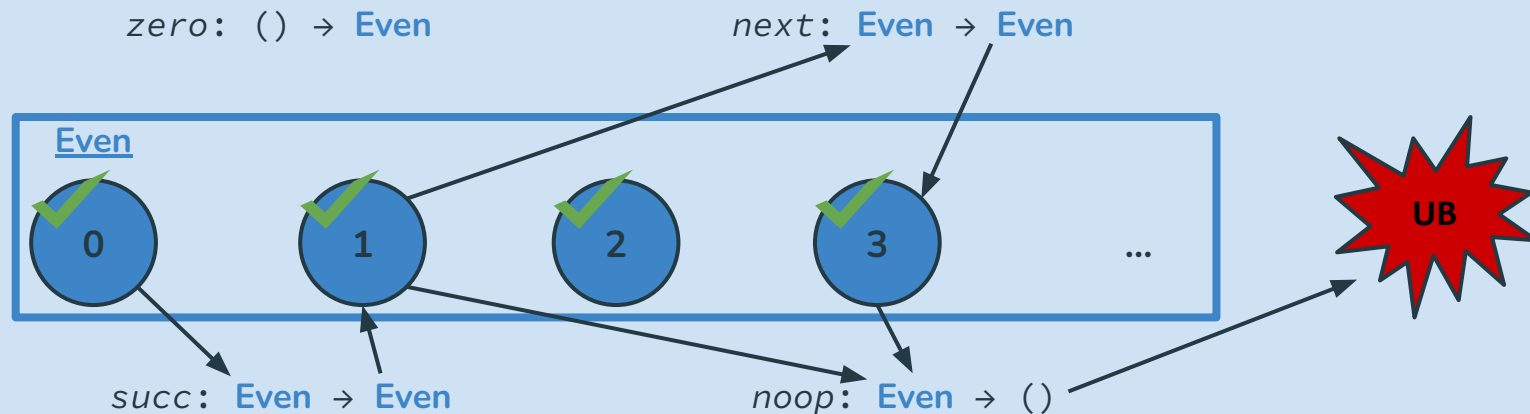
**Symbolic execution** Safe functions for well-typed inputs result in safe values



# The RUXt Algorithm

## Type Safety Refutation

**Undefined behaviour** The library does not encapsulate its unsafe code if it yields UB



# The RUXt Algorithm

- 1)  $\Sigma = \emptyset$  // Inferred type spaces
- 2) Pick (safe) function  $f$  and inputs from  $\Sigma$
- 3) Symbolically execute  $f$ :
  - a) If UB  $\triangleright$  **Refuted safety!**
  - b) Otherwise, update  $\Sigma$  with return state and repeat from 2)

False Negatives

The algorithm may fail to detect provably unsafe abstractions

**NO** False Positives

Every refuted type is a provably unsafe abstraction

# Type Space Exploration

We can construct programs with only safe calls to the library that result in undefined behaviour

```
let x = zero();    // x is 0
let y = next(x);   // y is 2
let z = succ(y);   // z is 3
noop(z)           // UB
```

```
let x = zero();    // x is 0
let y = succ(x);   // y is 1
let z = next(y);   // z is 3
noop(z)           // UB
```

We explore the space of **types**, not all possible **traces**.

# Handling References

For updates via references, we implement *reference-free wrappers*

```
fn next(&mut Even) → ()
```

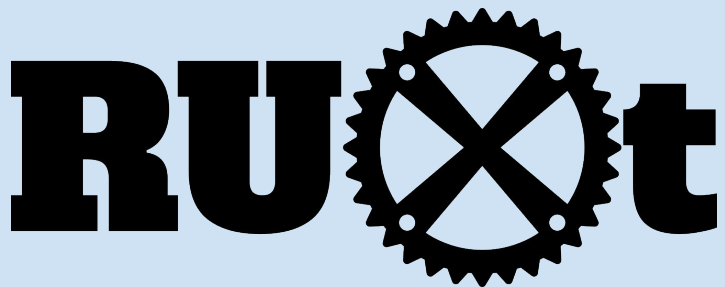


```
fn next_wrap(mut x: Even) → Even {  
    next(&mut x); x  
}
```

```
fn f(&mut T) → &mut U
```



```
fn f_wrap(mut x: T, y: U) → T {  
    *(f(&mut x)) = y; x  
}
```



## Algorithm

- *Compositional and fully automated* analysis for type safety refutation
- Reference handling via reference-free wrappers

## Formalisation

- Rocq *mechanisation* for  $\lambda_{\text{RUXt}}$  (inspired by  $\lambda_{\text{Rust}}$  from RustBelt)
- True-positives result: *inadequacy theorem*

## Implementation

- Prototype in OCaml for bug detection in simple Rust libraries

# Future Work

Algorithm  
VS  
Implementation

- Automate wrapper generation
- Extract witness programs

## Yet-unexplored Rust features

Polymorphism

Traits

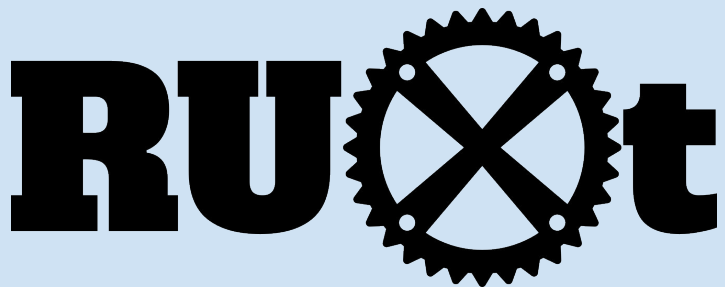
Higher-order functions

Concurrency

Stacked/Tree Borrows

**Main Goal**

Large scale evaluation in real Rust code



## Algorithm

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## Formalisation

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**Thank you!**