

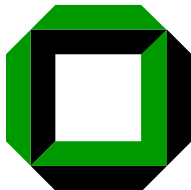
Formale Entwicklung objektorientierter Software

Praktikum im Wintersemester 2007/2008

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Universität Karlsruhe

21. November 2007



ESC/Java2



Extended Static Checking (ESC)

- Automated compile-time checking (“static”)



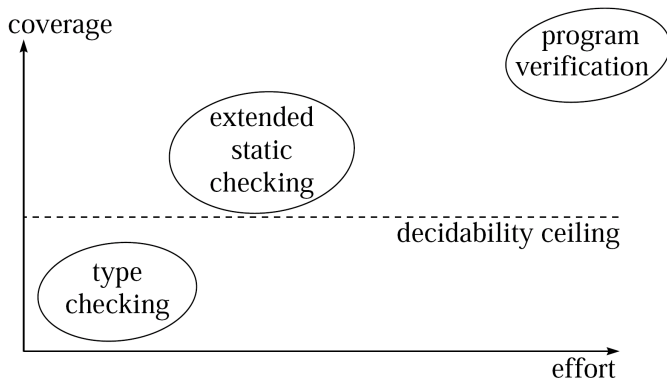
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- More powerful than what is done by compilers (“extended”)



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(source: Flanagan et al., “Extended Static Checking for Java”)



History of ESC

- ESC/Modula-3
 - DEC / Compaq Research, -1996



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- Spec#, Boogie
 - “ESC for C#”
 - Microsoft Research, 2002-



Example

```
/*@ ensures
   @  (\forall int x; 0<=x && x<a.length; a[x]<=\result);
   @*/
int getMaximum(int[] a) {
    int max = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i <= a.length; i++) {
        if(a[i] > max) max = a[i];
    }
    return 0;
}
```



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Warning: Possible null dereference



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/*@ ensures
   @ (\forall int x; 0<=x && x<a.length; a[x]<=\result);
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int getMaximum(/*@ non_null @*/ int[] a) {
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Warning: Array index possibly too large



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[0.162 s 10333000 bytes] passed



Warnings

Possible runtime exceptions:

- `NullPointerException`



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- Pre- and postconditions, assignable-clauses



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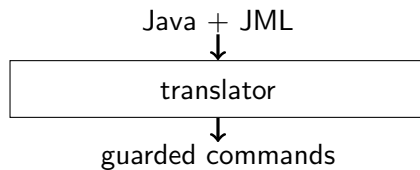


Inner Workings

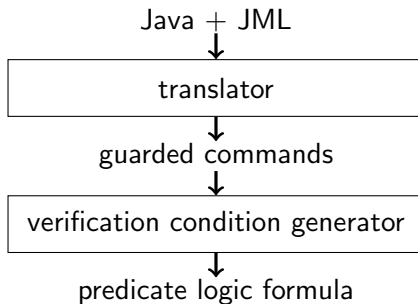
Java + JML



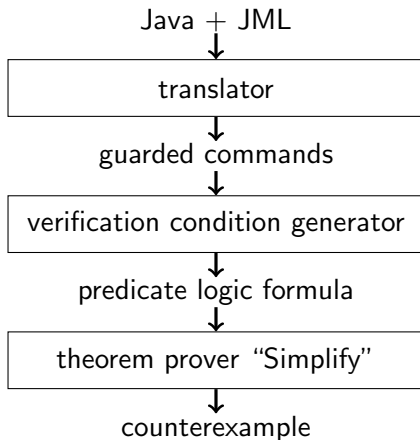
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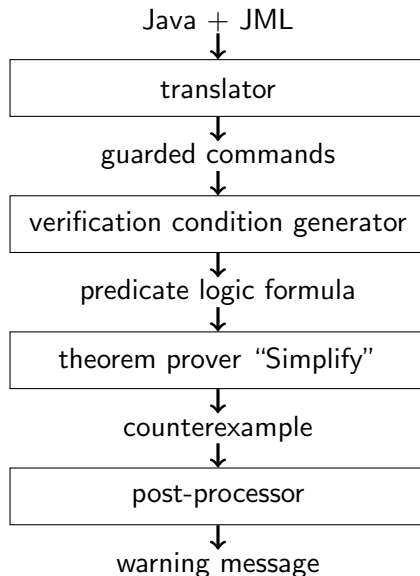
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Translator

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```
if(i > j) max = i;  
else max = j;  
//@ assert max >= i && max >= j;
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Translates Java into a simpler intermediate language based on Dijkstra's guarded commands.

```
if(i > j) max = i;  
else max = j;  
//@ assert max >= i && max >= j;
```

```
{  ASSUME integralGT(i:2.15, j:2.18);  
    ASSUME (\lblpos trace.Then^0,5.11 true);  
    max:2.21 = i:2.15;  
    state = state:6.9  
[]  
    ASSUME boolNot(integralGT(i:2.15, j:2.18));  
    ASSUME (\lblpos trace.Else^1,7.8 true);  
    max:2.21 = j:2.18;  
    state = state:8.9  
};  
ASSERT (\lblneg Assert@10.12 boolAnd(integralGE(max:2.21, i:2.15),  
                                     integralGE(max:2.21, j:2.18)));
```

Verification Condition Generator

- Turns guarded commands into predicate logic “verification condition”



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```
(EXPLIES
  (LBLNEG |vc.MyClass.max.4.4|
    (IMPLIES
      (AND
        (EQ |max@pre:2.21| |max:2.21|)
        (EQ |@true|
          (is |max:2.21| T_int)
        )
        (EQ |j@pre:2.18| |j:2.18|)
      )
      ...
    )
  )
```



Simplify

- Automated theorem prover for predicate logic with linear integer arithmetic



Simplify

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- Tries to prove validity of a formula φ by searching for model of $\neg\varphi$:
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- Sound: If answer is “valid”, then φ is valid
- Not complete: A reported counterexample may be wrong
- Written in Modula-3 for ESC/Modula-3
- Also available as an external decision procedure in KeY



Post-processor

Analyses Simplify's counterexample to produce human readable warning, including



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- Type of warning
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```
MyClass.java:18: Warning: Possible violation of object invariant (Invariant)
    }
    ^
```

Associated declaration is "MyClass.java", line 12, col 26:

```
    static int i = 1; //@ invariant i > 0;
                        ^
```

Execution trace information:

Executed then branch in "MyClass.java", line 15, col 18.



Counterexamples

```
o1.f = 1;  
o2.f = 2;  
//@ assert o1.f == 1;  
//@ assert o2.f == 2;
```



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excerpt of counterexample

```
(o1:2.37).(f:7.9) == 1  
(o1:2.37).(f:8.9) == 2  
typeof(o1:2.37) <: T_MyClass  
o1:2.37 == o2:3.37  
T_bigint == T_long
```



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Counterexamples

```
o1.f = 1;  
o2.f = 2;  
/*@ assert o1 != o2 ==> o1.f == 1;  
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o1.f = 1;  
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//@ assert o1 != o2 ==> o1.f == 1;  
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```

[0.077 s 10045712 bytes] passed



Aliasing

```
int[] a = new int[10]; //@ invariant a!=null && a.length>0;
int x;                  //@ invariant x==a[0];

void m() {
    a[0] = 27;
    x = 27;
}
```



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int[] a = new int[10]; //@ invariant a!=null && a.length>0;
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```
brokenObj != this
brokenObj.(a@pre:2.10) == tmp0!a:6.8
this.(a@pre:2.10) == tmp0!a:6.8
```

Aliasing

```
int[] a = new int[10]; //@ invariant a!=null && a.length>0;
int x;                  //@ invariant x==a[0];
                        //@ invariant a.owner==this;

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}
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brokenObj != this
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MyClass() {
    //@ set a.owner = this;
}
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MyClass() {
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}
```

[0.145 s 10129336 bytes] passed



ESC/Java2 is not sound

- `assume` is trusted blindly



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```
i = 0;
```

```
//@ assume i == 1;
```

```
//@ assert i == 1;
```



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- `assume` is trusted blindly

```
i = 0;  
/*@ assume i == 1;  
/*@ assert i == 1;
```

[0.129 s 10099544 bytes] passed



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```
i = 0;  
/*@ assume i == 1;  
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```

[0.129 s 10099544 bytes] passed

- Overflows are ignored



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[0.129 s 10099544 bytes] passed

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i = j + 1;  
/*@ assert i > j;
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[0.129 s 10099544 bytes] passed

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```
i = j + 1;  
/*@ assert i > j;
```

[0.049 s 10406944 bytes] passed



ESC/Java2 is not sound (contd.)

- Loops are handled by unrolling a fixed number of times



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```
for(i = 0; i < 2; i++) {}  
//@ assert i == 567;
```



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for(i = 0; i < 2; i++) {}  
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[0.048 s 10407744 bytes] passed



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```
for(i = 0; i < 2; i++) {}  
//@ assert i == 567;
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[0.048 s 10407744 bytes] passed

- Assignable-clauses are not always treated properly



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//@ assert i == 567;
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[0.048 s 10407744 bytes] passed

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```
//@ assignable \everything;  
void setTo42() {i = 42;}
```



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[0.048 s 10407744 bytes] passed

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void setTo42() {i = 42;}  
  
i = 0;  
setTo42();  
/*@ assert i == 0;
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[0.048 s 10407744 bytes] passed

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[0.024 s 10941408 bytes] passed



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    o.toString();  
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int get27() {return 27;}  
  
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 - Provides stronger guarantees.



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- Sacrifices soundness and completeness for automation and ease of use.
- Compared to type checking / runtime assertion checking:
 - Harder to use.
 - Provides stronger guarantees.
- Compared to KeY:
 - Easier to use.
 - Provides weaker guarantees.



Usage

`escjava2 [options] filename`



Usage

`escjava2 [options] filename`

Some useful command line options:

- `-help`: prints help message



Usage

`escjava2 [options] filename`

Some useful command line options:

- `-help`: prints help message
- `-quiet`: suppresses informational messages



Usage

`escjava2 [options] filename`

Some useful command line options:

- `-help`: prints help message
- `-quiet`: suppresses informational messages
- `-routine`: allows to check only a particular method



Usage

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Some useful command line options:

- `-help`: prints help message
- `-quiet`: suppresses informational messages
- `-routine`: allows to check only a particular method
- `-suggest`: suggest specifications for eliminating warnings



Usage

`escjava2 [options] filename`

Some useful command line options:

- `-help`: prints help message
- `-quiet`: suppresses informational messages
- `-routine`: allows to check only a particular method
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Usage

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- `-quiet`: suppresses informational messages
- `-routine`: allows to check only a particular method
- `-suggest`: suggest specifications for eliminating warnings
- `-counterexample`: show full counterexamples
- `-pgc`: print guarded commands
- `-pvc`: print verification condition



THE



**THE
END**

