

# Overview of the scientific achievements of DAEDALUS

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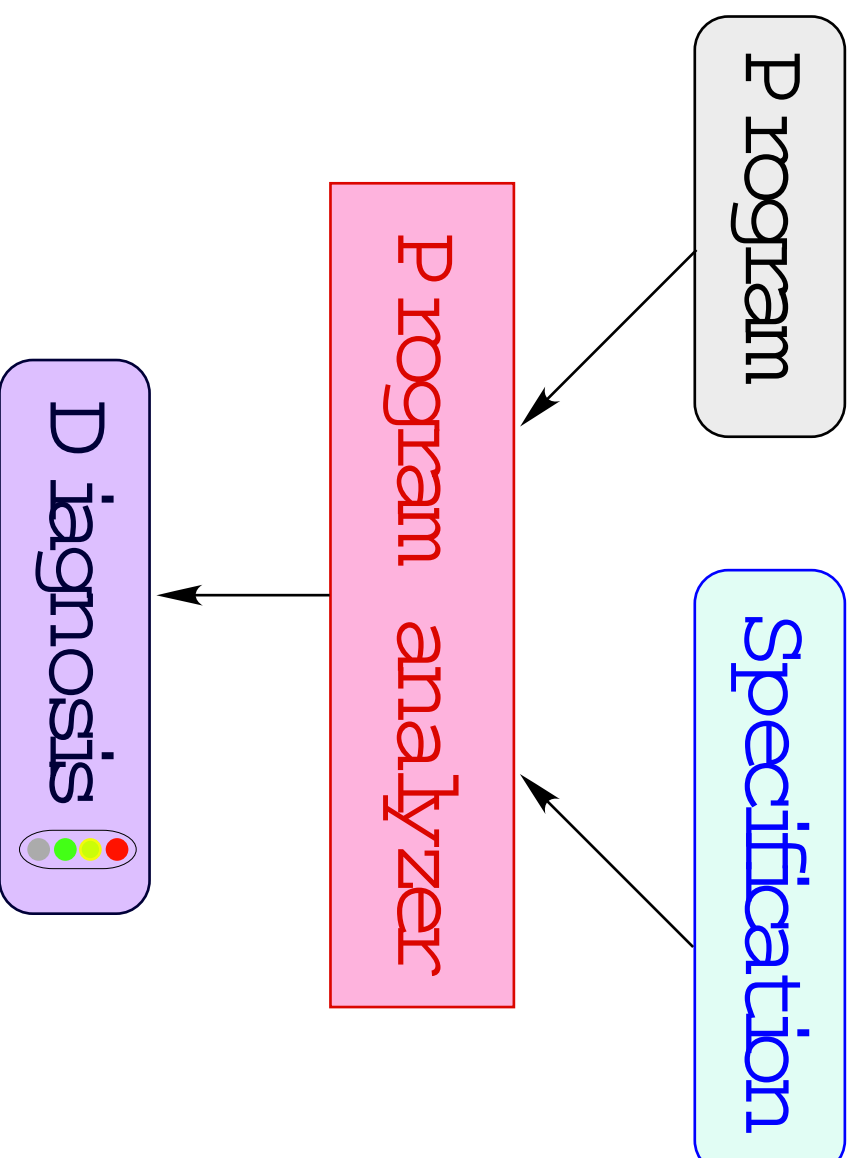
*www.di.ens.fr/ cousot*

Seminar for industrial users, Saarbrücken, 27 Sep. 2002



# Formal methods

# Static program verification



# Indecidability of static program verification

Given an input program, a specification and finite computing resources, any static program verifier will either:

- answer positively, or
- answer negatively, or
- answer “I don't know”<sup>1</sup>, or
- never terminate, or
- run out of memory, or
- ask for interactive user help.

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<sup>1</sup> which may be a true or a false alarm.

# Coping with finite computing resources

- Static program verifiers must avoid very long computations/non-termination and limit memory consumption:
  - **Deductive methods**: ask the user to help the theorem prover (e.g. by providing inductive invariants or assistance in proving theorems);
  - **Model checking**: ask the user to provide a (small) finitary model of the semantics of the program;
  - **Abstract interpretation**: the analyzer uses an approximate semantics of the program.

# User interaction versus abstraction (1)

- **User interaction** (deductive methods, model checking) will allow ways succeed **positively** or **negatively** for a given program **by providing an appropriate proof/model**, but:
  - The **human cost** for designing the proof/model is prohibitive and much larger than the effort for designing the program,
  - The proof/model is usually **not reusable** for different programs,
  - **Additional maintenance cost** (for maintaining both the program and proof/model);

## User interaction versus abstraction (2)

- **Abstraction** (abstract interpretation), may **partially fail** for a program by not providing definite answers to all questions, but:
  - Entirely **automatic** without any user interaction <sup>2</sup>,
  - **Reusable** for all programs of a given programming language,
  - **No additional maintenance cost** (since the static program analysis is automatic);

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<sup>2</sup> But maybe to provide the required specification.

# An Informal Introduction to Abstract Interpretation

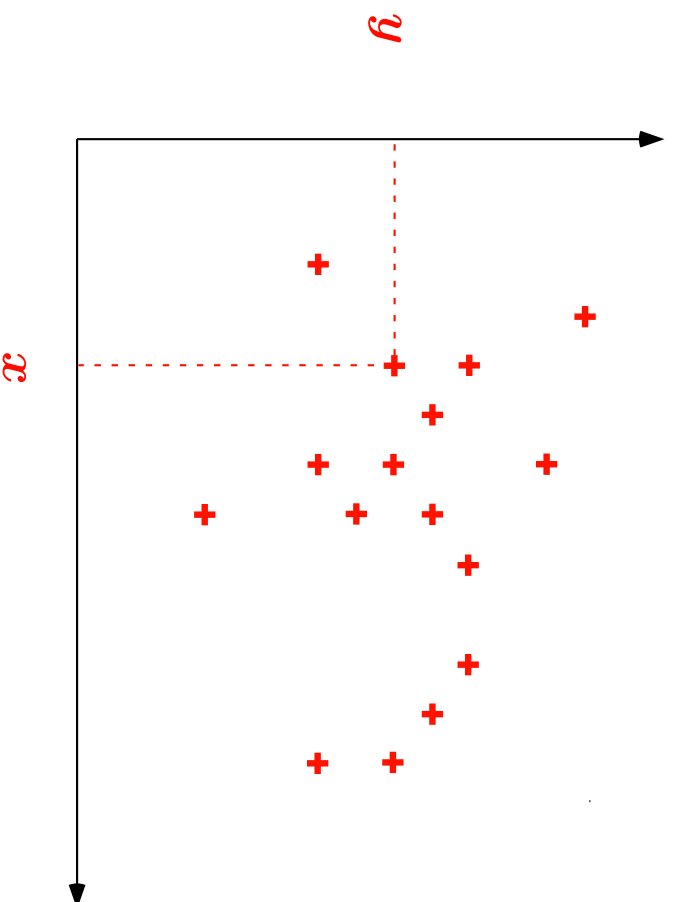


# Abstract Interpretation

- **Thinking tool**: the idea of **abstraction** is central to reasoning (in particular on computer systems);
- A framework for designing **mechanical tools**: the idea of **effective approximation** leads to automatic semantics-based formal systems/program manipulation tools.

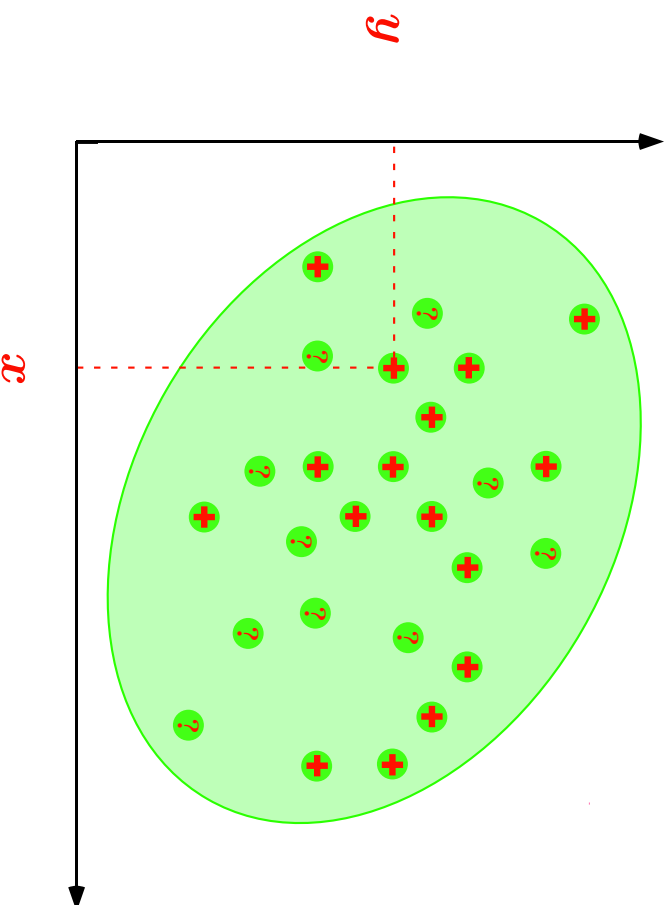
... An example ...

# An [in]finite set of points:



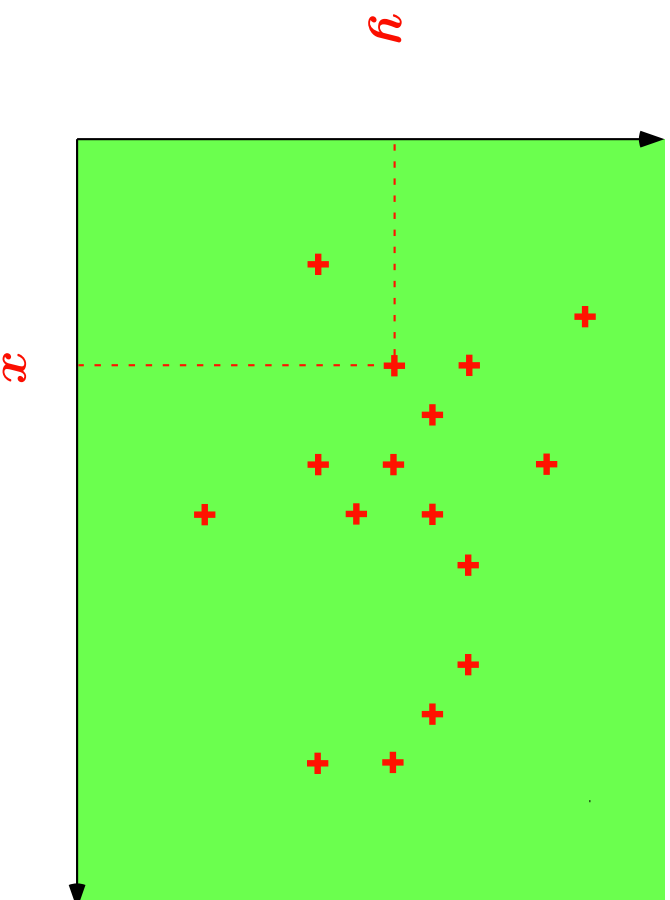
$\{\dots, \langle 19, 77 \rangle, \dots, \langle 20, 02 \rangle, \dots\}$

# Abstraction from above:



$\{\dots, \langle 19, 77 \rangle, \dots,$   
 $\langle 20, 02 \rangle, \langle ?, ? \rangle, \dots\}$

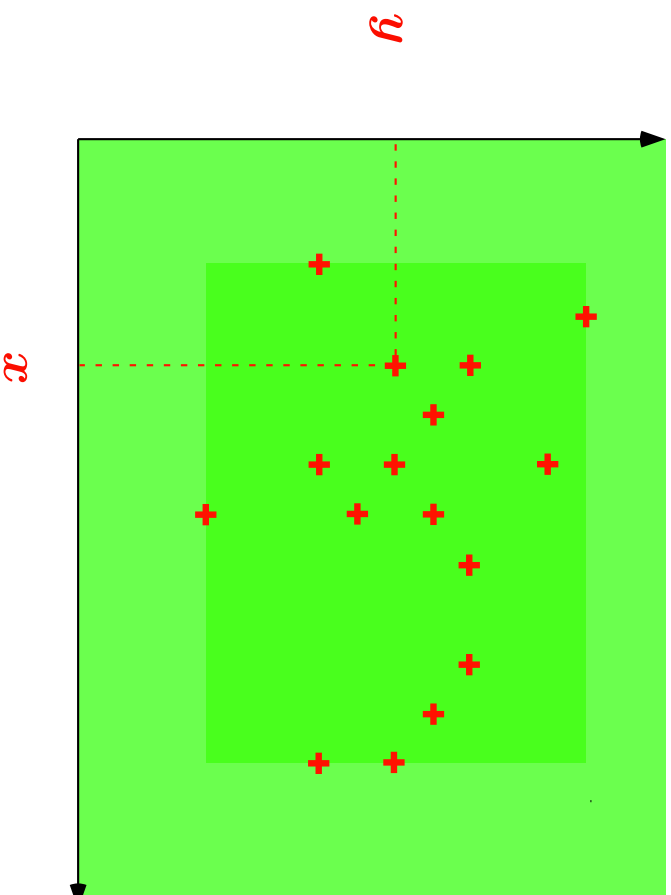
# Effective abstraction from above: Signs <sup>3</sup>



$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

<sup>3</sup> P. Cousot & R. Cousot. *Systematic design of program analysis frameworks*. ACM POPL'79, pp. 269–282, 1979.

# Effective abstraction from above: Intervals<sup>4</sup>

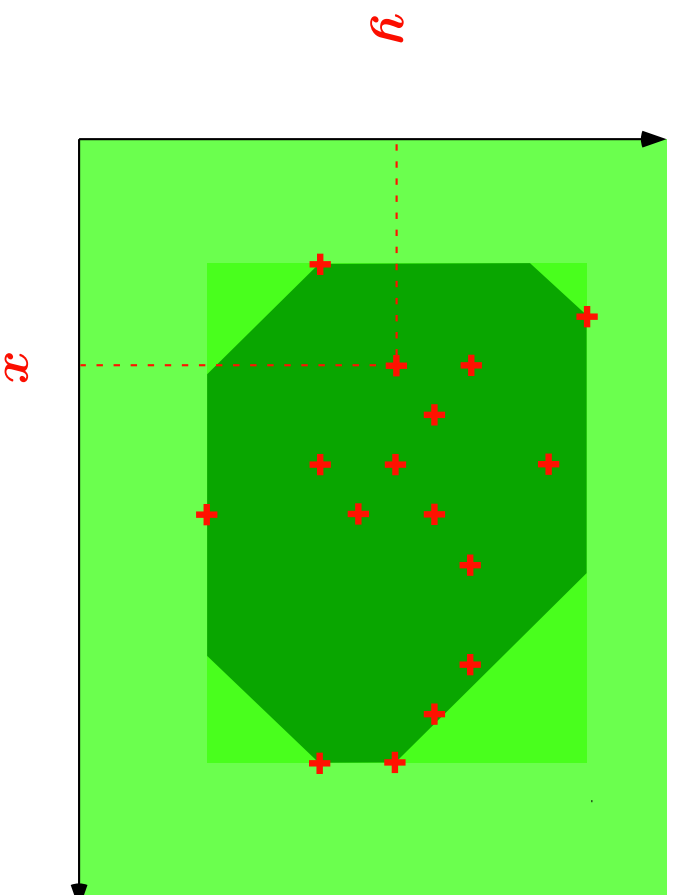


$$\begin{cases} x \in [19, 77] \\ y \in [20, 02] \end{cases}$$

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<sup>4</sup> P. Cousot & R. Cousot. *Static determination of dynamic properties of programs*. Proc. 2<sup>nd</sup> Int. Symp. on Programming, Dunod, 1976.

# Effective abstraction from above: Octagons <sup>5</sup>

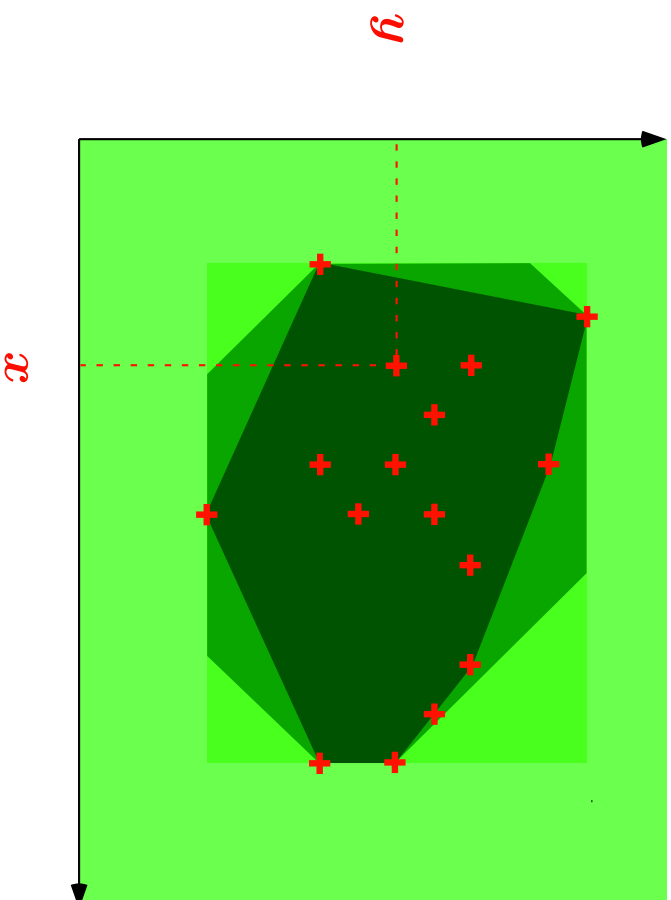


$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq 9 \\ x + y \leq 77 \\ 1 \leq y \leq 9 \\ x - y \leq 99 \end{cases}$$

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5 A. Miné. *A New Numerical Abstract Domain Based on Difference-Bound Matrices*. PADO'2001. LNCS 2053, pp. 155–172. Springer 2001.

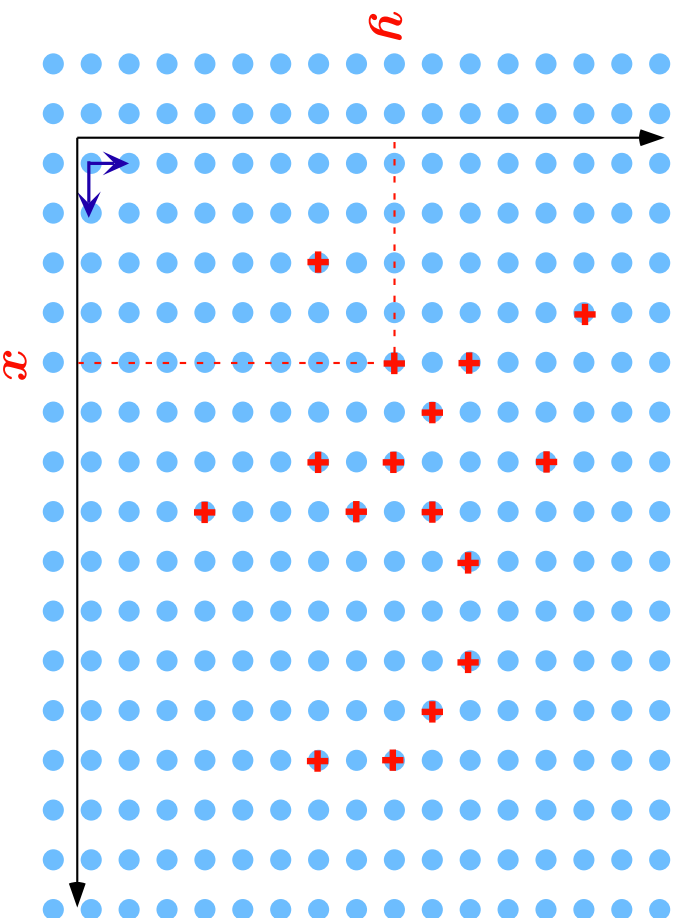
# Effective abstraction from above: Polyhedra <sup>6</sup>



$$\begin{cases} 19x + 77y \leq 2002 \\ 20x + 02y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

<sup>6</sup> P. Cousot & N. Halbwachs. *Automatic discovery of linear restraints among variables of a program.* ACM POPL, 1978, pp. 84–97.

# Effective abstraction from above: Simple congruences <sup>7</sup>

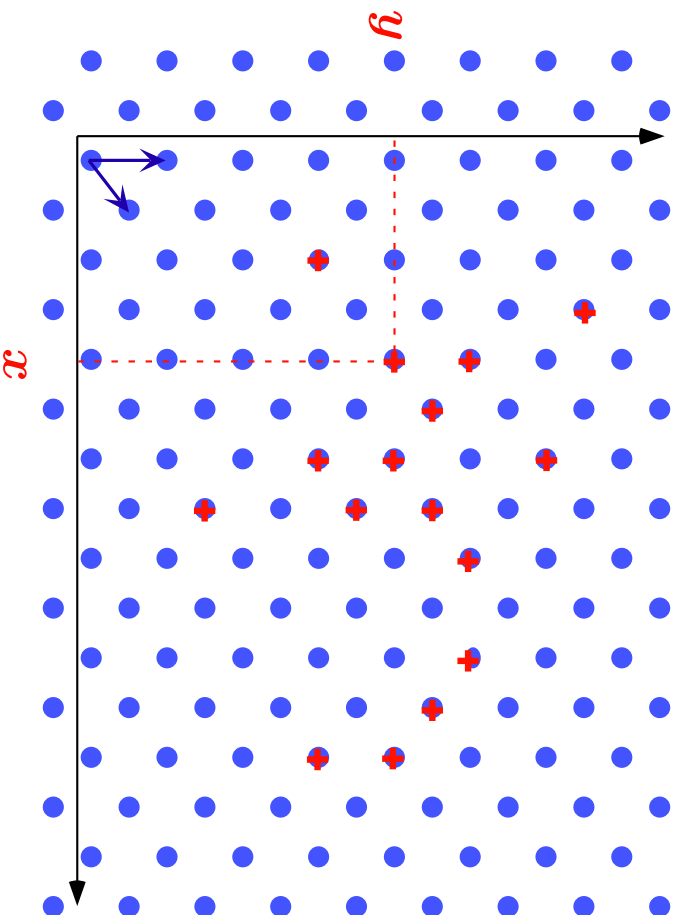


$$\begin{cases} x = 19 \pmod{77} \\ y = 20 \pmod{99} \end{cases}$$

<sup>7</sup> Ph. Granger. *Static Analysis of Arithmetical Congruences*. Int. J. Comput. Math. 30, 1989, pp. 165–190.



# Effective abstraction from above: Linear congruences <sup>8</sup>

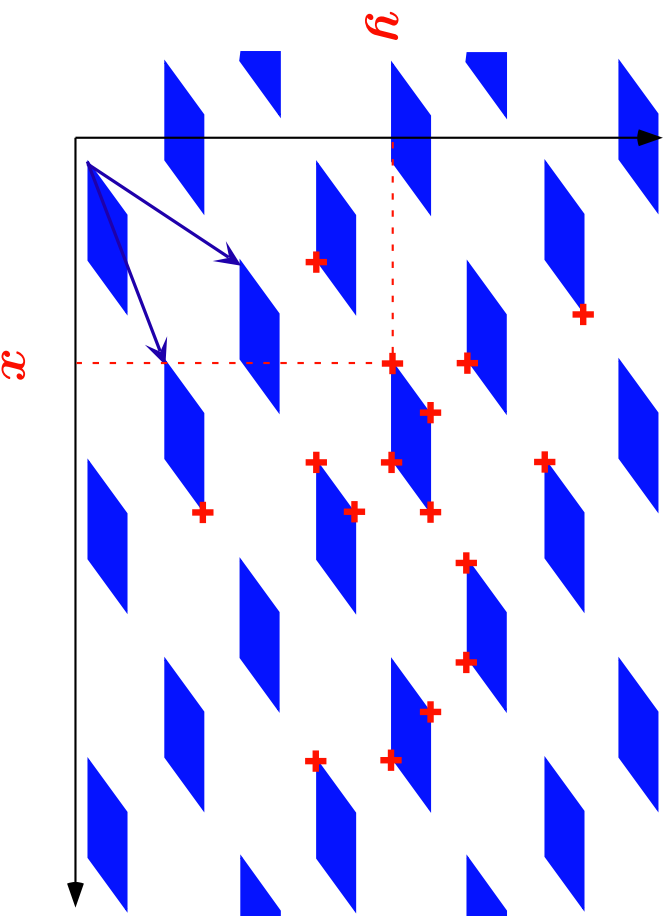


$$\begin{cases} 1x + 9y = 7 \pmod{8} \\ 2x - 1y = 9 \pmod{9} \end{cases}$$

<sup>8</sup> Ph. Granger. *Static Analysis of Linear Congruence Equalities among Variables of a Program*. TAPSOFT'91, pp. 169–192. LNCS 493, Springer, 1991.

# Effective abstraction from above: Trapezoidal congruences

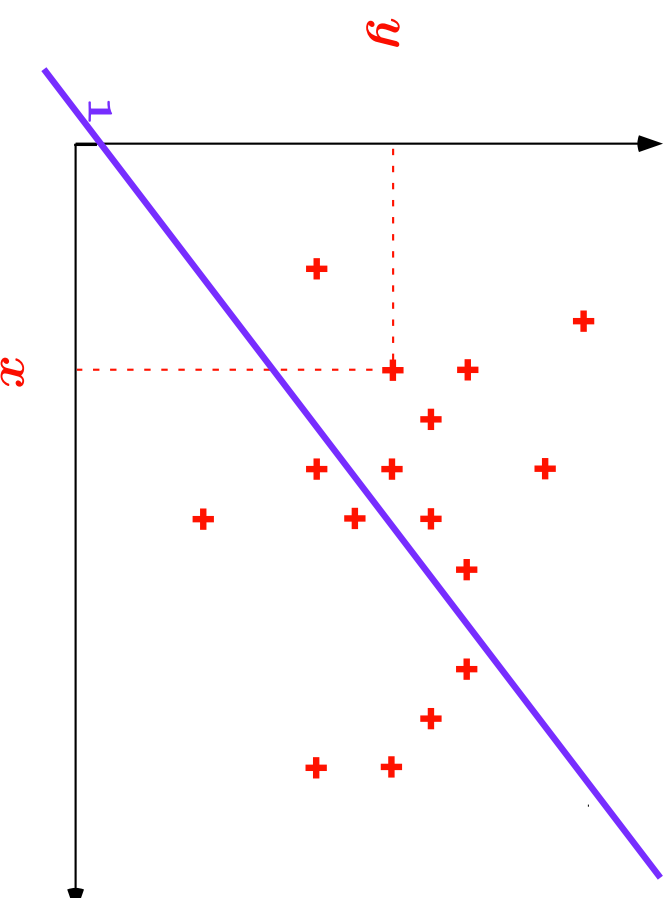
ences



$$\begin{cases} 1x + 9y \in [0, 77] \text{ mod } 10 \\ 2x - 1y \in [0, 99] \text{ mod } 11 \end{cases}$$

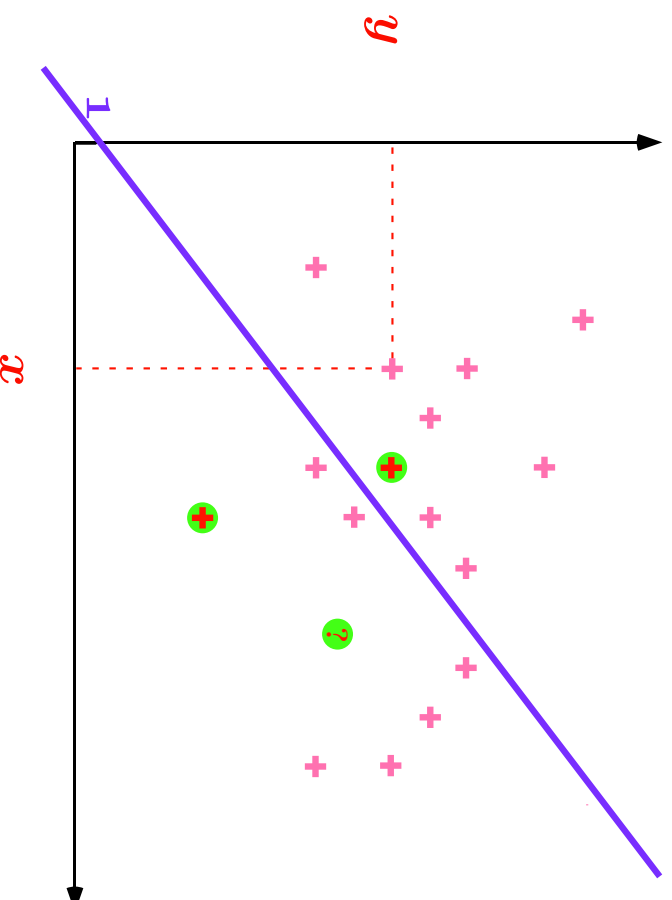
# Conservative Approximation

- Is the operation  $1/(x+1-y)$  well defined at run-time?
- Concrete semantics: **yes**



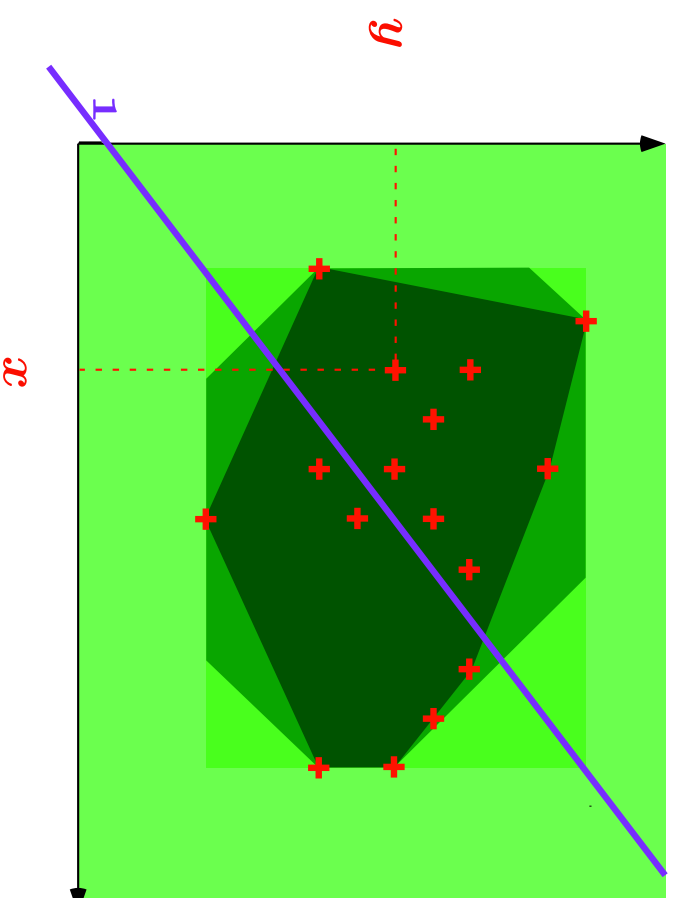
## Conservative Approximation

- Is the operation  $1/(x+1-y)$  well defined at run-time?
- Testing : **You never know!**



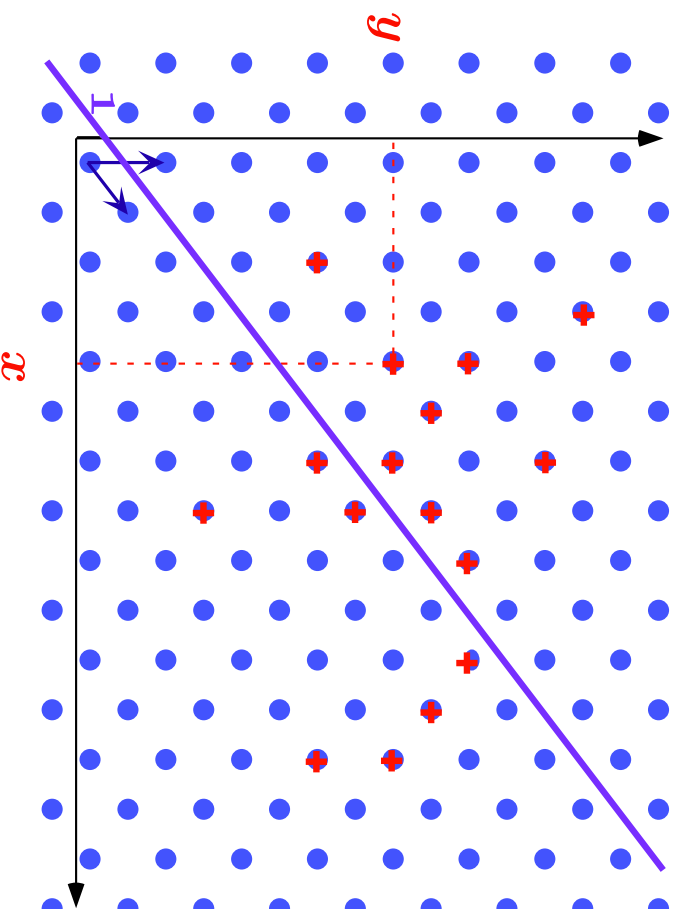
# Conservative Approximation

- Is the operation  $1/(x+1-y)$  well defined at run-time?
- Abstract semantics 1: **I don't know**



# Conservative Approximation

- Is the operation  $1 / (x+1-y)$  well defined at run-time?
- Abstract semantics 2: **yes**



# Achievements of DAEDALUS

# Academic visibility

- The **academic visibility** of the DAEDDALUS project was worldwide;
- E.g.: International symposium on static analysis SAS'2002, 86 papers submitted worldwide, 32 accepted, 12 papers (co-)authored by members of DAEDDALUS teams.



# Industrial productivity

- An uncommon number of **high-quality software tools** have been improved or newly designed;
- An unforeseen number of these tools will have **direct industrial applications** in the short or medium term;
- Thanks to the **exceptional involvement** of the end-user and its **high-quality assessment**.

# A synthetic summary of DAEDALUS achievements

- **Tools** (to be presented in this seminar);
- **Prototypes** (prefiguring future tools);
- **Basic research** (theoretical results paving the way for future practice).

See the [Synthetic summary of DAEDALUS achievements](#) on the [DAEDALUS web site](#).

# European lead in Abstract Interpretation

- An expression of interest on a network of excellence on abstract interpretation (AINoE) has been submitted to FP6.

# THE END, THANK YOU

# Conclusions



# Short-term applicability

- Some applications of abstract interpretation to software analysis are **mature for short-term direct industrial application**;