

Accurate Interprocedural Null-Dereference Analysis for Java

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IBM India Research Lab



Interprocedural Null-Dereference

```
scanDir(File srcDir, File dest, JspMangler mangler, String files[]) {  
    [499]    if (i < files.length)  
    [500]        String filename = files[i];  
    [501]        File srcFile = new File(srcDir, filename);  
    [502]        javaFile = mapToJavaFile(mangler, srcFile, srcDir, dest);  
  
    [509]        shouldCompile = isCompileNeeded(srcFile, javaFile);  
}  
  
mapToJavaFile(JspMangler mangler, File srcFile, File srcDir, File dest) {  
    [565]    if (!srcFile.getName().endsWith(".jsp"))  
    [566]        return null  
}  
  
isCompileNeeded(File srcFile, File javaFile) {  
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- Salsa performs sound interprocedural analysis

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- Null dereference is one of the most commonly occurring bug in Java programs
- Such bugs often involve interactions among multiple procedures
- Yet, widely used Java static-analysis tools, such as FindBugs, JLint and ESC/JAVA perform limited interprocedural analysis
- Salsa performs sound interprocedural analysis
- Tomb et al apply interprocedural analysis but limit the call depth explored

Contributions

- A context- and path-sensitive interprocedural analysis for identifying potential null dereferences that is demand-driven and parametrized for cost-accuracy trade-offs

Contributions

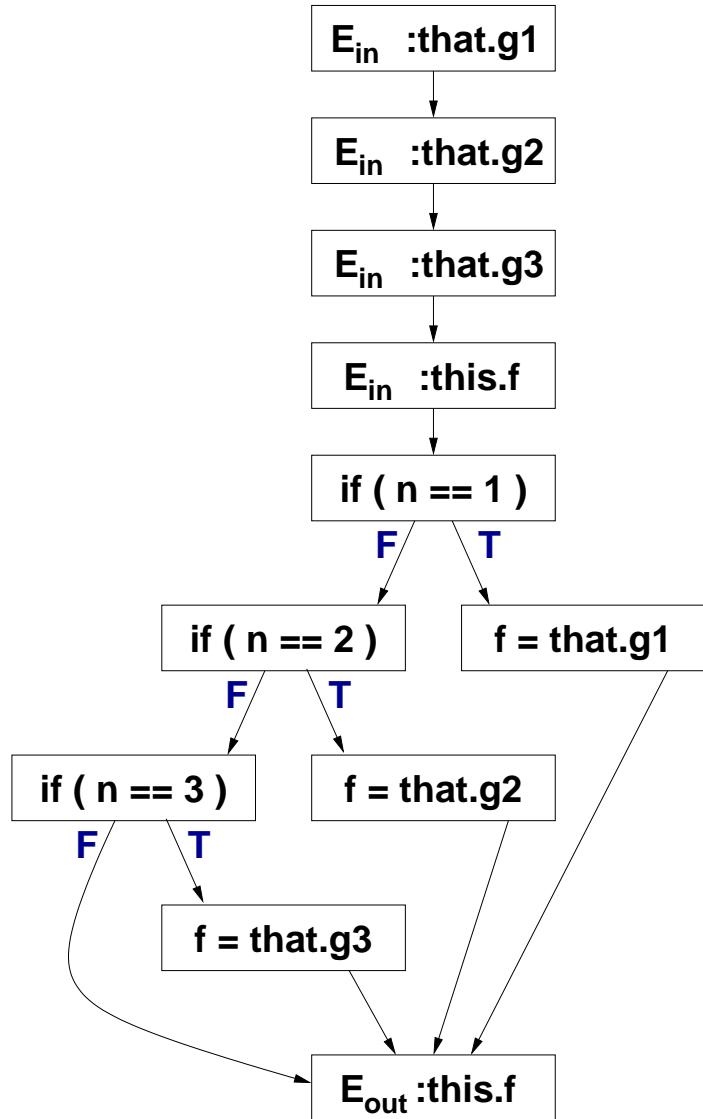
- A context- and path-sensitive interprocedural analysis for identifying potential null dereferences that is demand-driven and parametrized for cost-accuracy trade-offs
- Empirical studies, using large open-source and commercial products, that illustrate the effectiveness, efficiency, and usefulness of our approach.

Outline

- **Predicates - generation, transformation, states etc.**
- **Interprocedural analysis**
- **Scaling the analysis**
 - Parameterized exploration
 - Simplified predicate handling
- **Empirical evaluation**
- **Conclusion**

Preliminaries

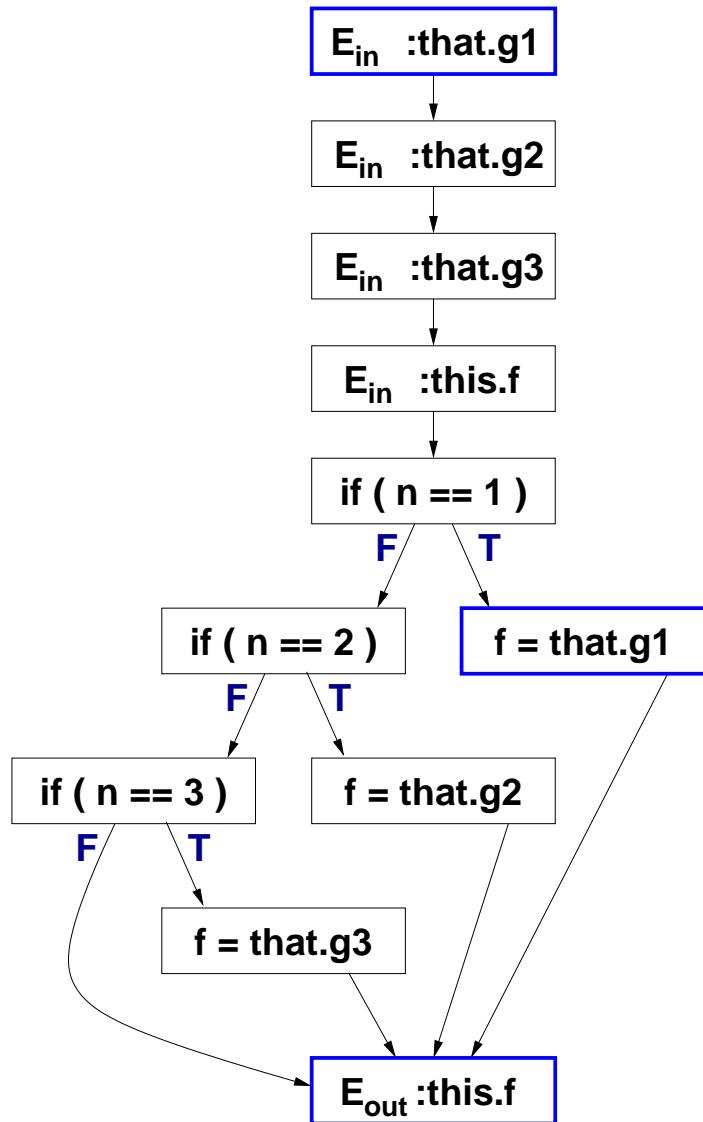
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void phase2(this, n, that)
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- Control Flow Graph with Formalin and Formalout
- Escape and Pointer analysis
- Control dependence analysis

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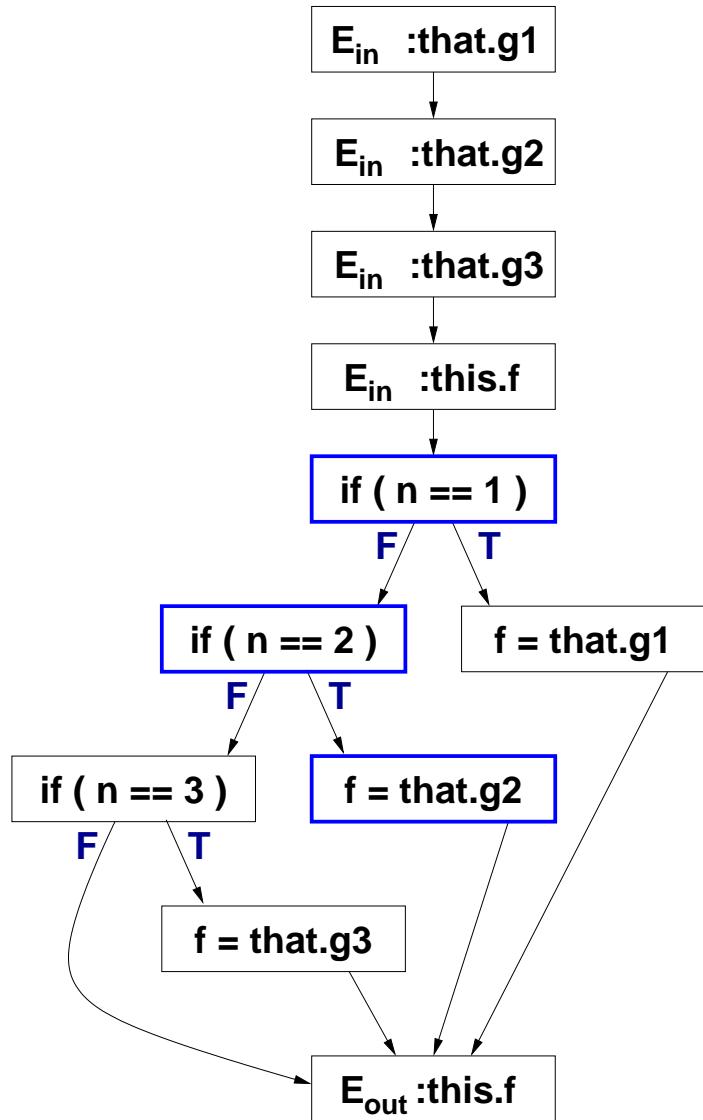
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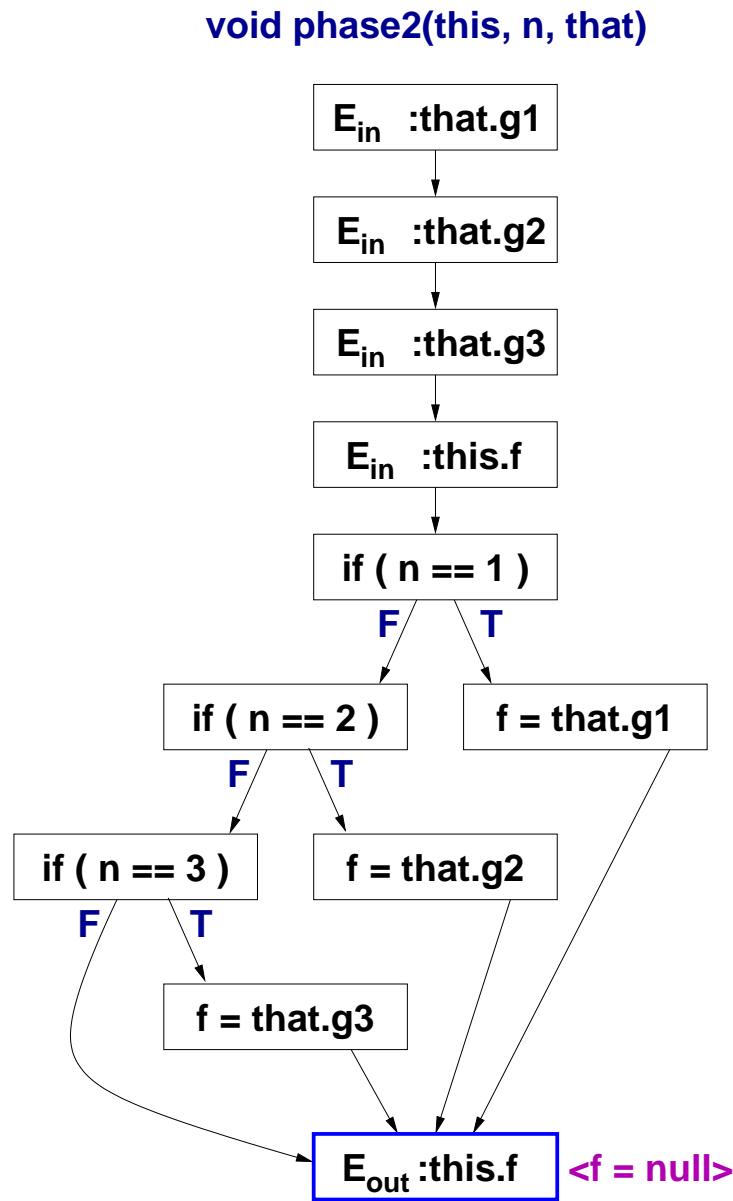
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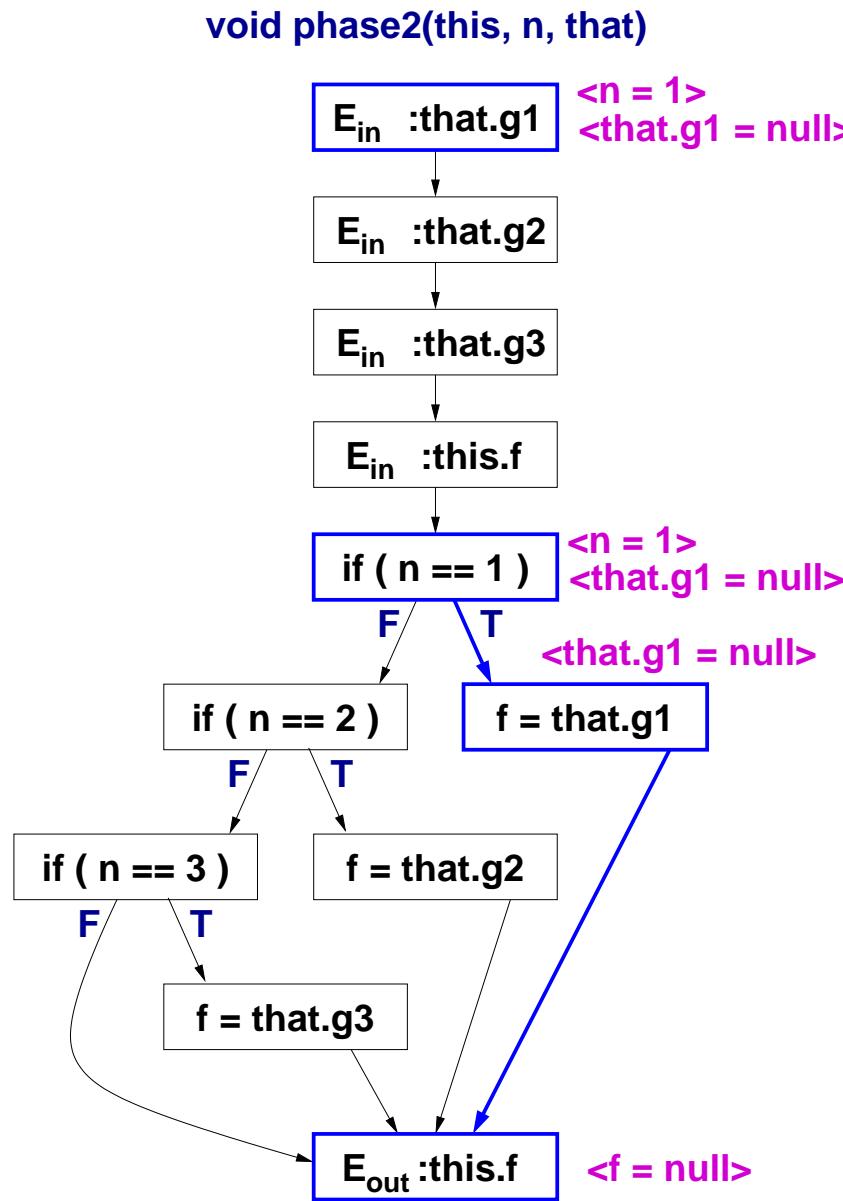
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Predicates, Transformations, States, and Consistency



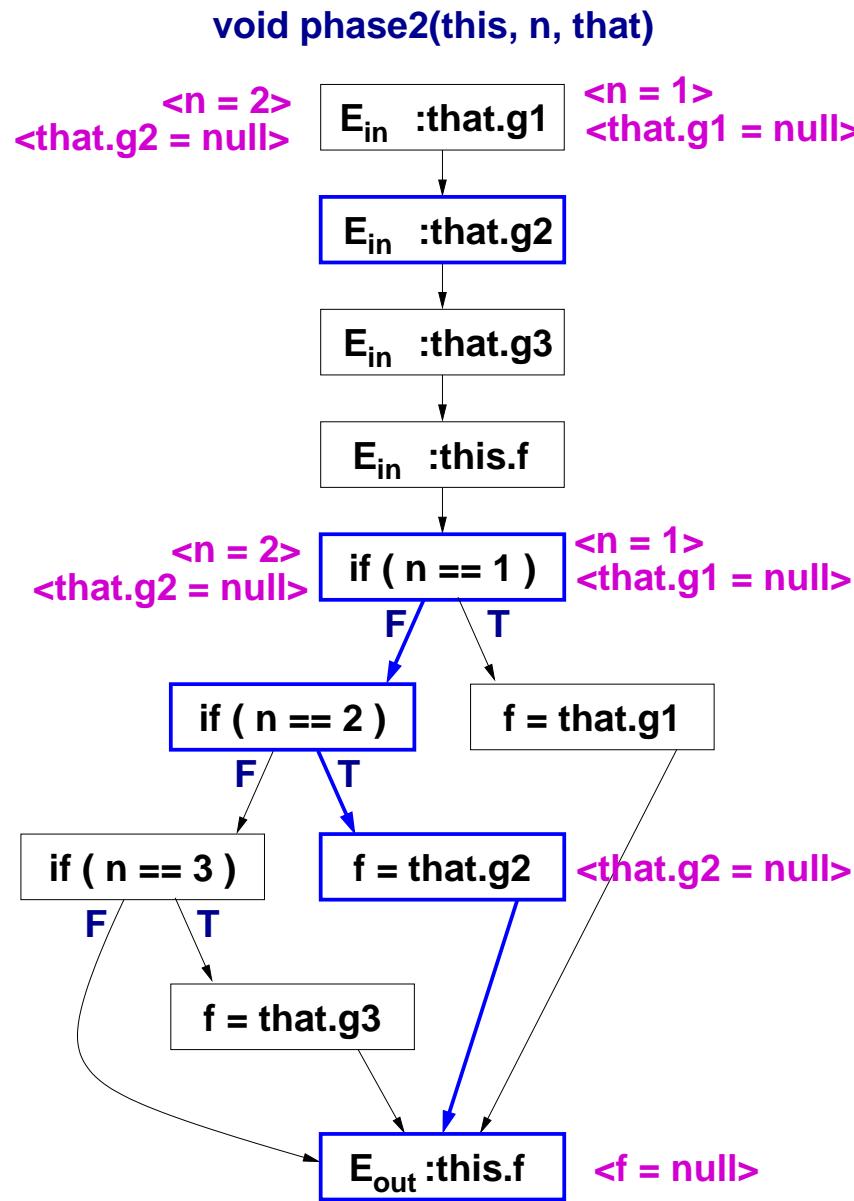
- Root predicate
- Transformations
- States
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Predicates, Transformations, States, and Consistency



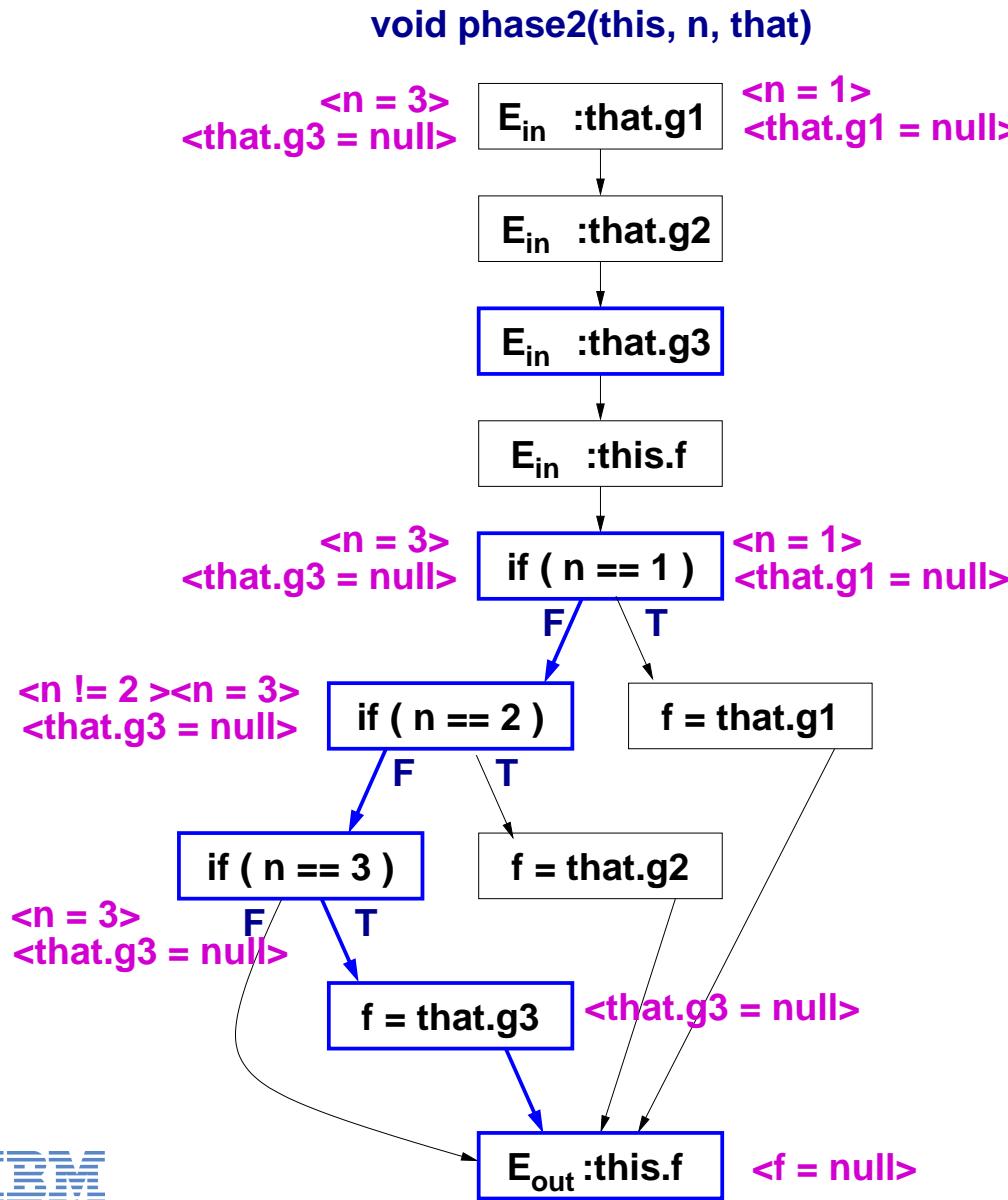
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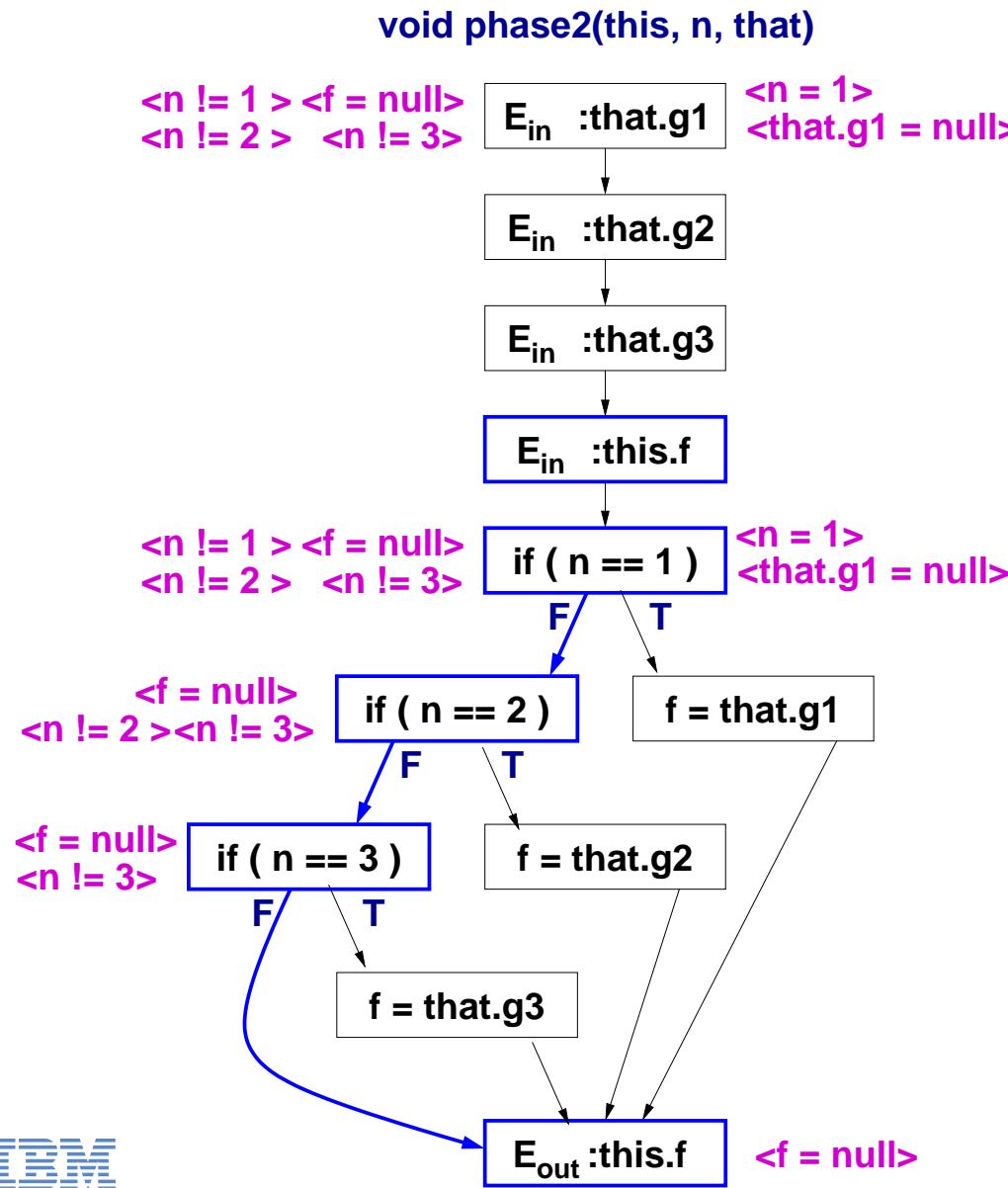
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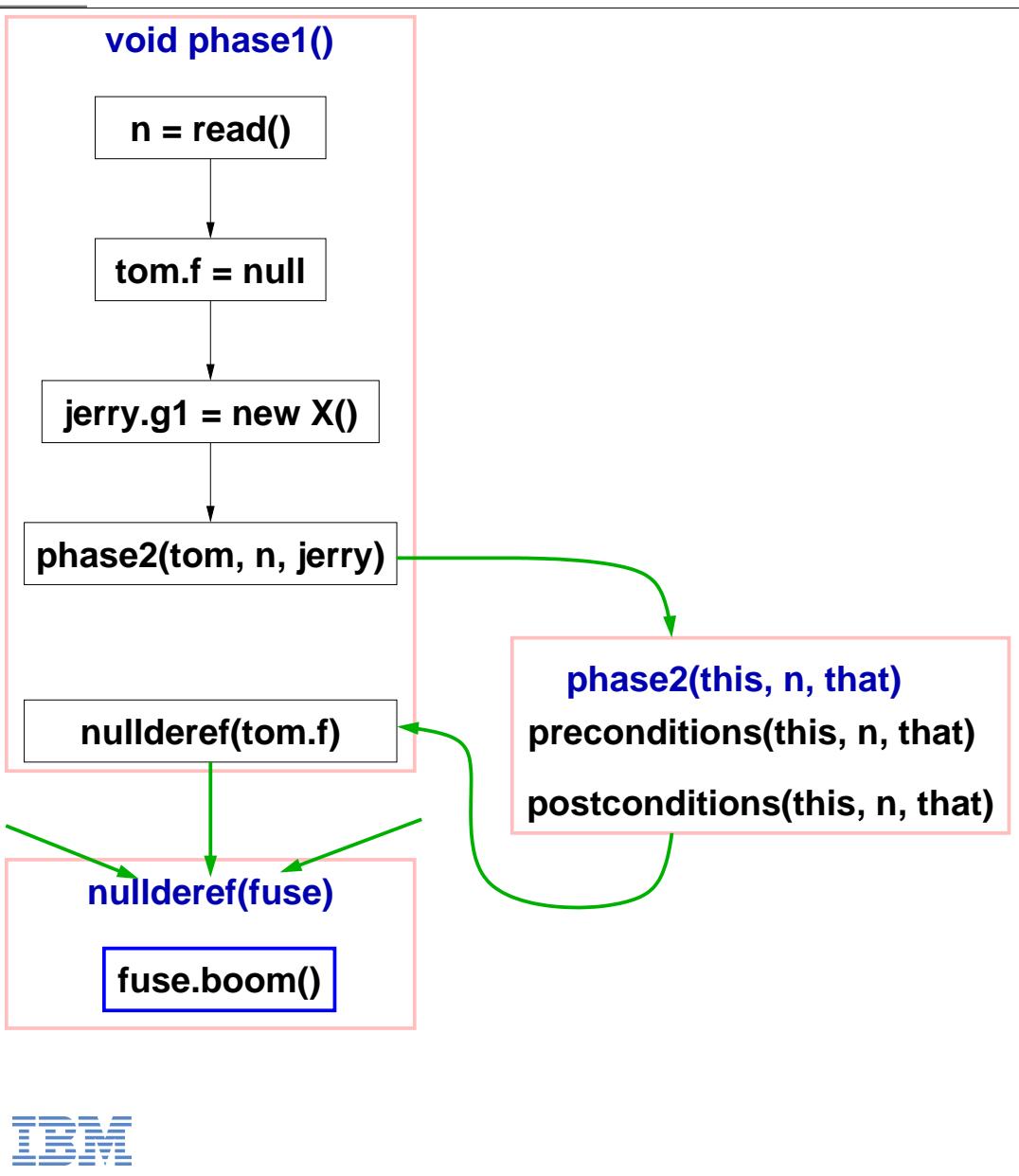


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Method Summary



Interprocedural Analysis and Method Summary



Method boundaries

- Phase1 - ascend into a calling method
- Phase2 - descend into a called method. Maintain stack for context-sensitivity
- Recursion

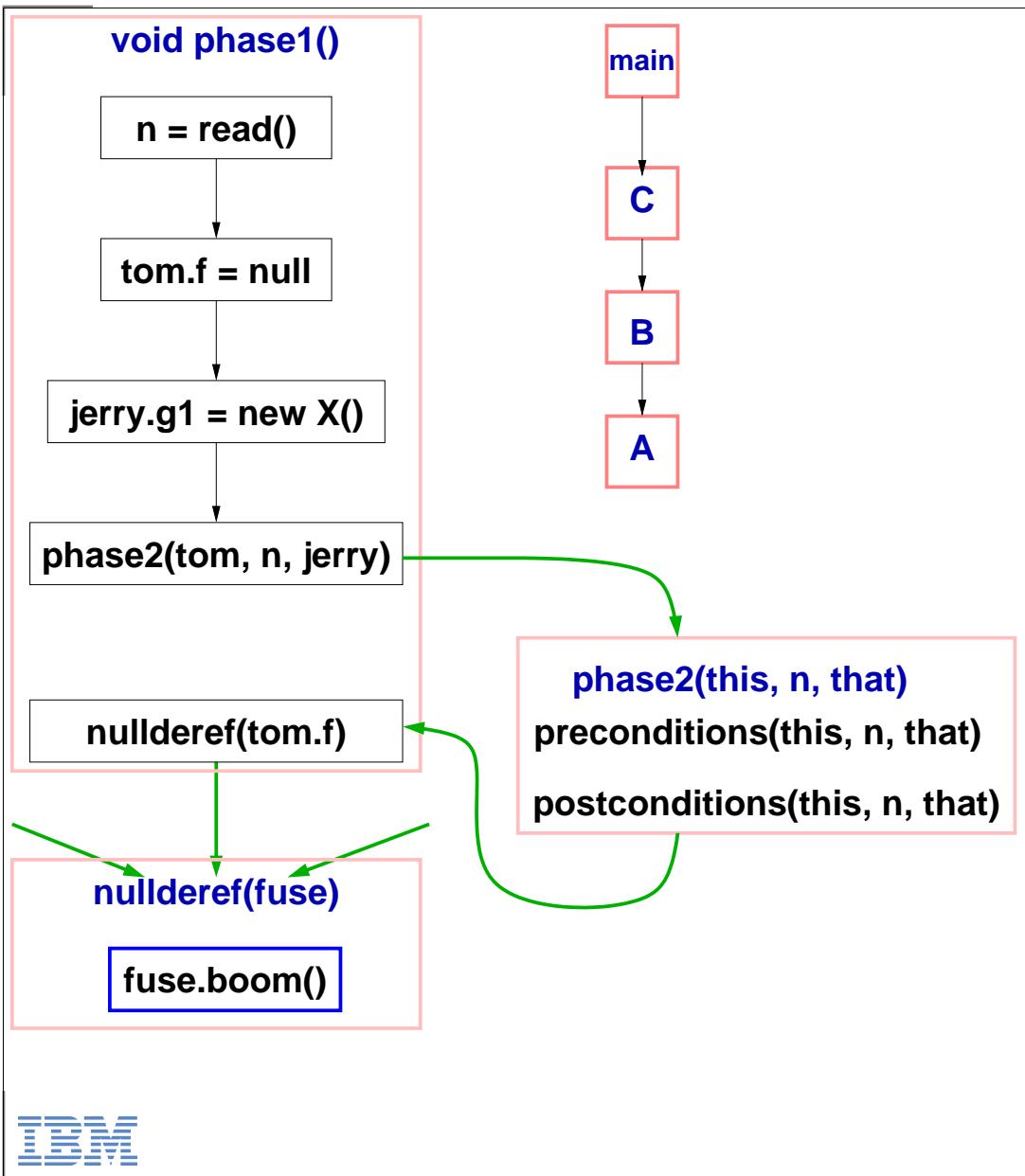
Postconditions

- $\langle \text{this.f} = \text{null} \rangle$

Preconditions

- $\langle n = 1 \rangle \langle \text{that.g1} = \text{null} \rangle$
- $\langle n = 2 \rangle \langle \text{that.g2} = \text{null} \rangle$
- $\langle n = 3 \rangle \langle \text{that.g3} = \text{null} \rangle$
- $\langle n \neq 3 \rangle \langle n \neq 2 \rangle \langle n \neq 1 \rangle \langle \text{this.f} = \text{null} \rangle$

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Postconditions

- `< this.f = null >`

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- `< n = 1 > < that.g1 = null >`
- `< n = 2 > < that.g2 = null >`
- `< n = 3 > < that.g3 = null >`
- `< n ≠ 3 > < n ≠ 2 > < n ≠ 1 > < this.f = null >`

Interprocedural Analysis and Method Summary

void phase1()

n = read()

tom.f = null

jerry.g1 = new X()

phase2(tom, n, jerry)

nulleref(tom.f)

nulleref(fuse)

fuse.boom()

main

C

B
A

D
E

phase2(this, n, that)
preconditions(this, n, that)
postconditions(this, n, that)

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Interprocedural Analysis and Method Summary

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jerry.g1 = new X()

<jerry.g1 != null>
<jerry.g1 = null>

phase2(tom, n, jerry)

<n = 1>
<jerry.g1 = null>

nullderef(tom.f)

<tom.f = null>

fuse.boom()

<fuse = null>

phase2(this, n, that)
preconditions(this, n, that)
postconditions(this, n, that)

<this.f = null>

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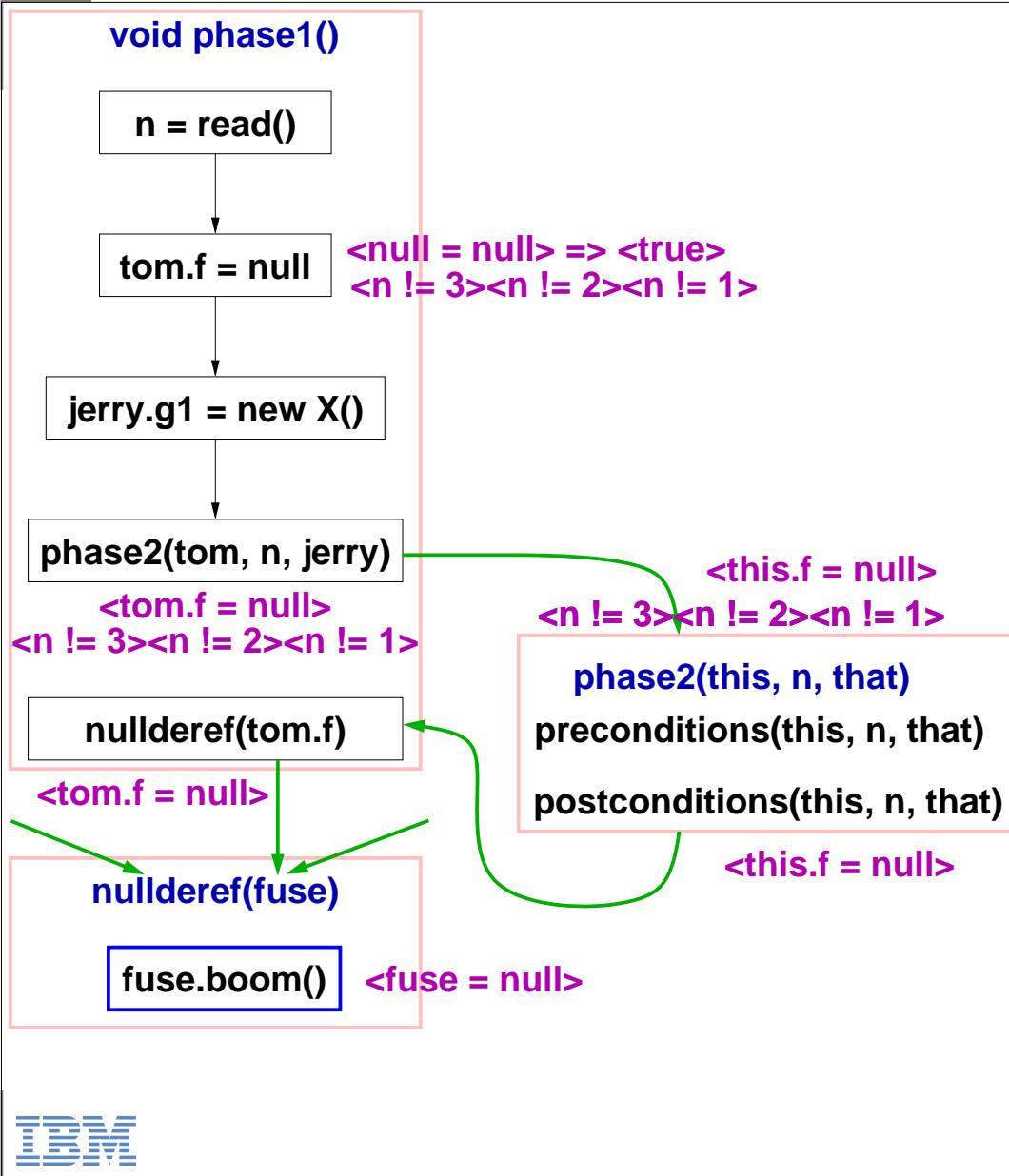
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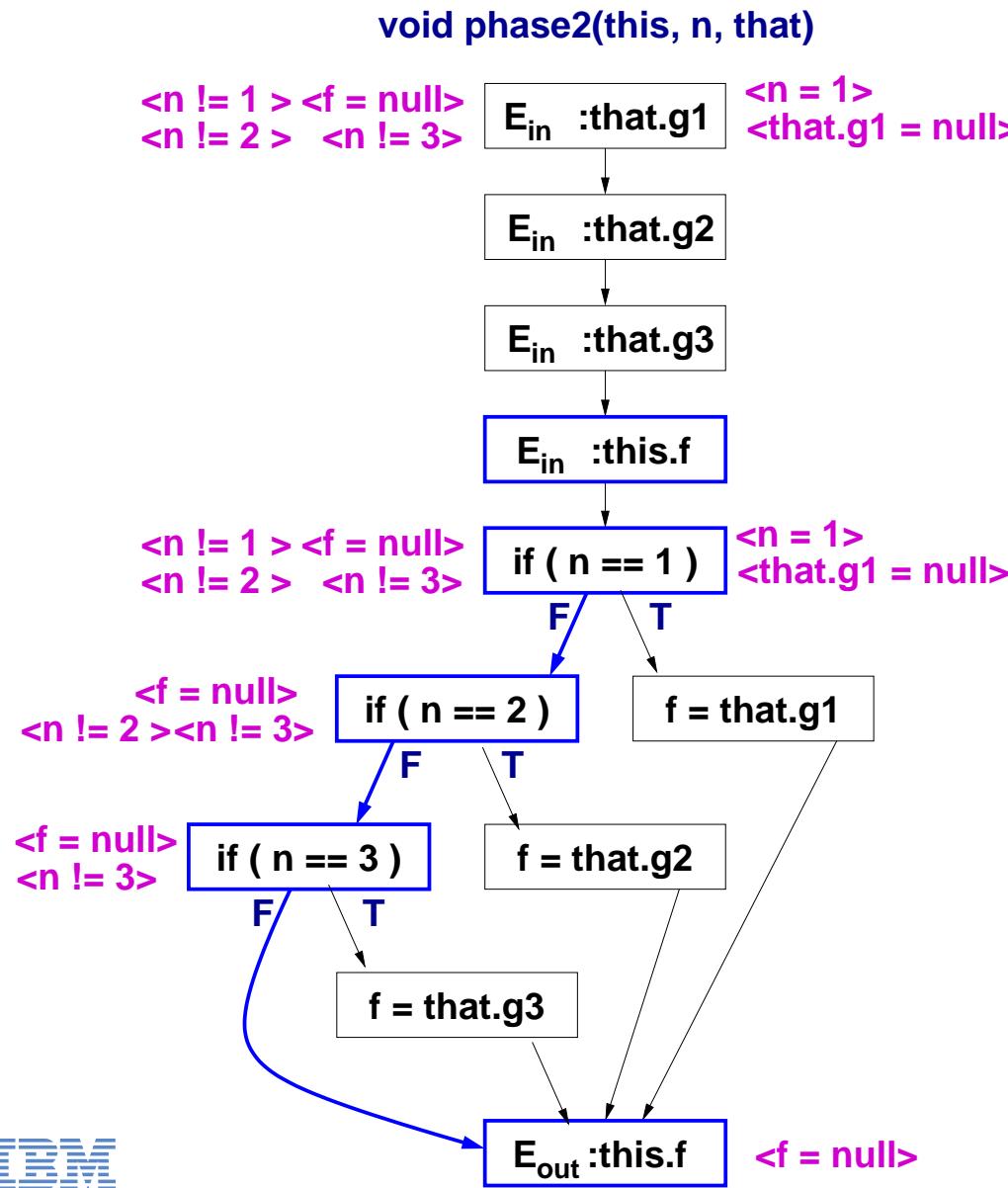
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Scaling up the Analysis



- Parameterized exploration
 - Paths in a method: the number of postcondition to precondition mappings per method (7)
 - States per node (80)
 - Time per traversal (2sec)
- Simplified predicate handling
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Integer Arithmetic

P_1	P_2	test	T	F
$x = v_1$	$x = v_2$	$v_1 = v_2$	P_1	X
$x = v_1$	$x \neq v_2$	$v_1 \neq v_2$	P_1	X
$x = v_1$	$x < v_2$	$v_1 < v_2$	P_1	X
$x = v_1$	$x \leq v_2$	$v_1 \leq v_2$	P_1	X
$x = v_1$	$x > v_2$	$v_1 > v_2$	P_1	X
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$x \neq v_1$	$x = v_2$	$v_1 \neq v_2$	P_2	X
$x \neq v_1$	$x \neq v_2$	-	$P_{1,2}$	$P_{1,2}$
$x \neq v_1$	$x < v_2$	$v_1 \geq v_2$	P_2	P_1
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$x \neq v_1$	$x \geq v_2$	$v_1 < v_2$	P_2	P_1

$x = 10$ **and** $x < 15 \implies x = 10$



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$x \neq v_1$	$x \geq v_2$	$v_1 < v_2$	P_2	P_1

$x = 10 \text{ and } x < 15 \implies x = 10$

$x = 10 \text{ and } x < 5 \implies X$



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$$x \neq 10 \text{ and } x < 8 \implies x < 8$$



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$x \neq 10 \text{ and } x < 8 \implies x < 8$
 $x \neq 10 \text{ and } x < 15 \implies$
 $x \neq 10 \text{ and } x < 15$



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- [1] **if (x == null)**
- [2] **y = 0;** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle \langle 0 < 0 \rangle$
- [3] **i = 0;** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle \langle 0 < y \rangle$
- [4] **while(i < y)** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle \langle i < y \rangle$
- [5] **x.foo();** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle$



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$x = v_1$	$x \neq v_2$	$v_1 \neq v_2$	P_1	X
$x = v_1$	$x < v_2$	$v_1 < v_2$	P_1	X
$x = v_1$	$x \leq v_2$	$v_1 \leq v_2$	P_1	X
$x = v_1$	$x > v_2$	$v_1 > v_2$	P_1	X
$x = v_1$	$x \geq v_2$	$v_1 \geq v_2$	P_1	X
$x \neq v_1$	$x = v_2$	$v_1 \neq v_2$	P_2	X
$x \neq v_1$	$x \neq v_2$	-	$P_{1,2}$	$P_{1,2}$
$x \neq v_1$	$x < v_2$	$v_1 \geq v_2$	P_2	P_1
$x \neq v_1$	$x \leq v_2$	$v_1 > v_2$	P_2	P_1
$x \neq v_1$	$x > v_2$	$v_1 \leq v_2$	P_2	P_1
$x \neq v_1$	$x \geq v_2$	$v_1 < v_2$	P_2	P_1

- [1] **if (x == null)**
- [2] **y = 0;** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle \langle 0 < 0 \rangle$
- [3] **i = 0;** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle \langle 0 < y \rangle$
- [4] **while(i < y)** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle \langle i < y \rangle$
- [5] **x.foo();** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle$

- [6] **if (x == null)** **False Positive**
- [7] **y = 1;**
- [8] **else**
- [9] **y = z+1;**
- [10] **i = 0;** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle$
- [11] **t = y-1;** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle \langle \text{true} \rangle$
- [12] **while(i < t)** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle \langle i < t \rangle$
- [13] **x.foo();** $\langle x = \text{null} \rangle$



Dual Variable Predicates

P_{double}	P_i	gen
$x_1 = x_2$	$x_1 \text{ op } const$	$x_2 \text{ op } const$
	$x_2 \text{ op } const$	$x_1 \text{ op } const$
$x_1 \neq x_2$	$x_1 = const$	$x_2 \neq const$
	$x_2 = const$	$x_1 \neq const$

Dual Variable Predicates

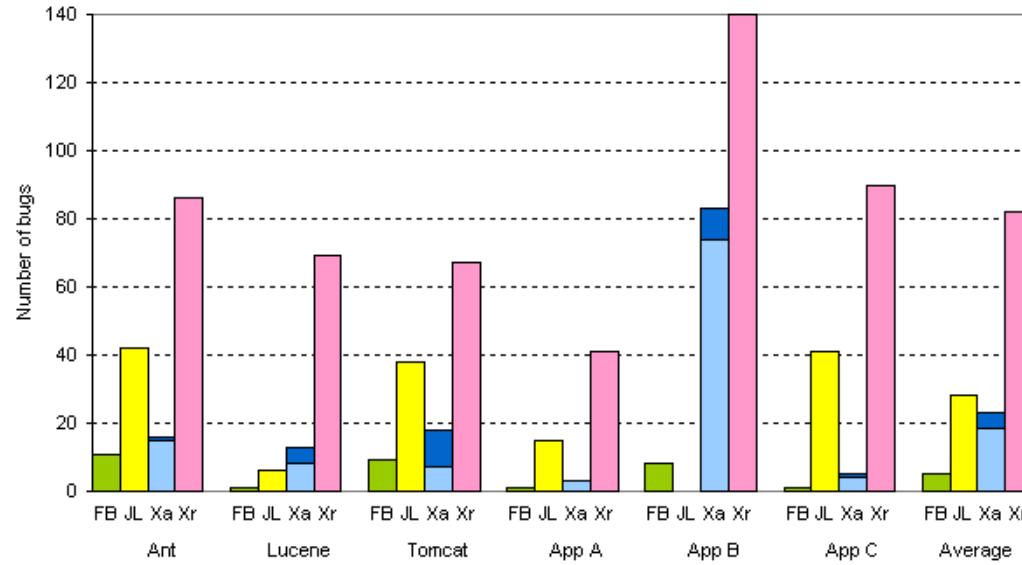
P_{double}	P_i	gen
$x_1 = x_2$	$x_1 \text{ op } const$	$x_2 \text{ op } const$
	$x_2 \text{ op } const$	$x_1 \text{ op } const$
$x_1 \neq x_2$	$x_1 = const$	$x_2 \neq const$
	$x_2 = const$	$x_1 \neq const$

- [1] **b = x.foo();** $\langle x \neq null \rangle \langle y = null \rangle \langle x = null \rangle$
- [2] **if (x == y)** $\langle y = null \rangle \langle x = null \rangle$
- [3] **y.bar();** $\langle y = null \rangle$

Instanceof

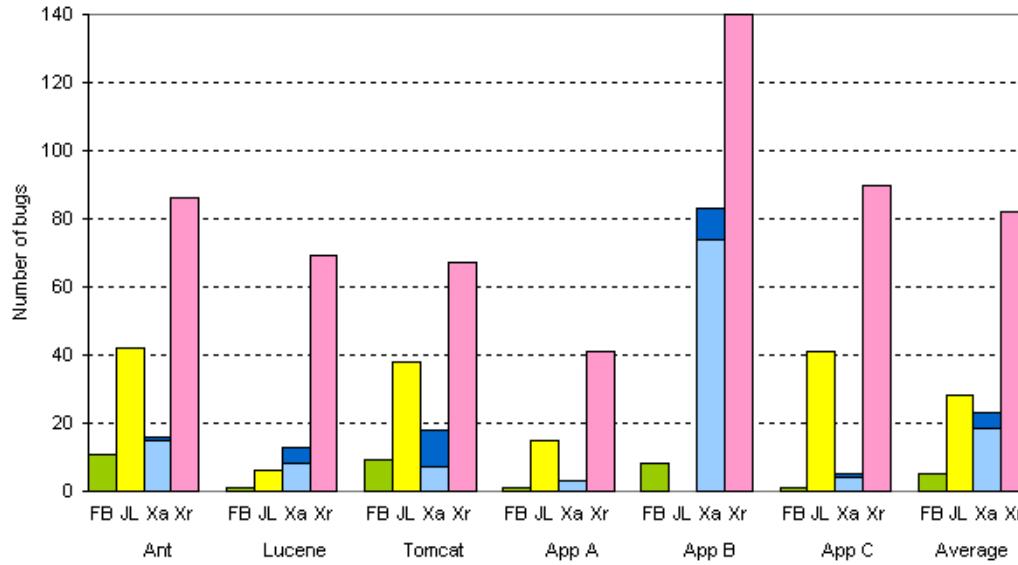
- [1] **if (el instanceof T)** $\langle \text{el} \neq \text{null} \rangle \langle \text{el} = \text{null} \rangle$
- [2] **T ta = (T) el;** $\langle el = null \rangle$
- [3] **ta.get();** $\langle ta = null \rangle$

Empirical Evaluation - Accuracy



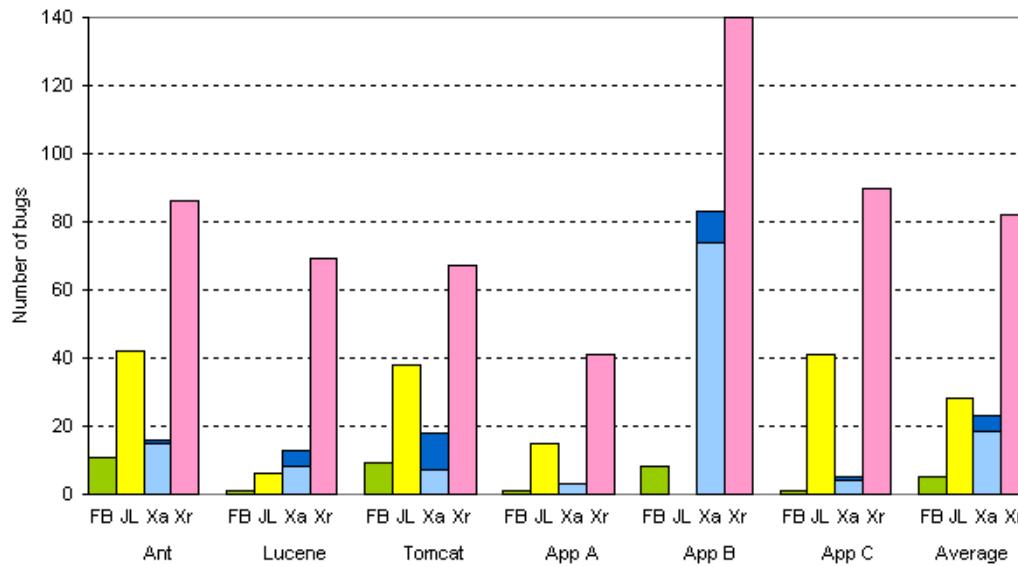
- XYLEM-inter detects 16 times as many bugs as FINDBUGS and 3 times as many bugs as JLint.

Empirical Evaluation - Accuracy



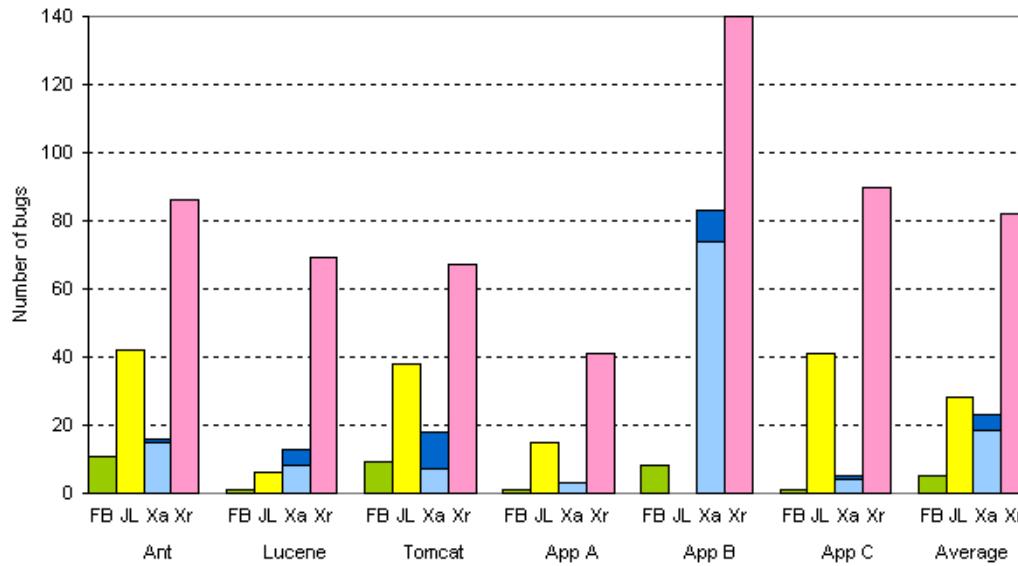
- XYLEM-inter detects 16 times as many bugs as FINDBUGS and 3 times as many bugs as JLint.
- less than 5% of the intraprocedural bugs were invalidated by interprocedural analysis.

Empirical Evaluation - Accuracy



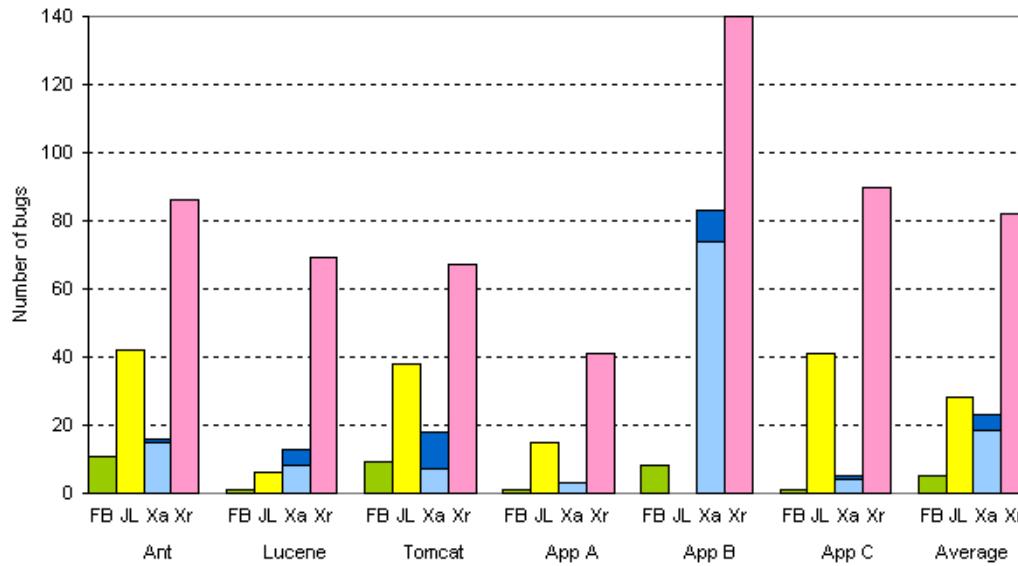
- XYLEM-inter detects 16 times as many bugs as FINDBUGS and 3 times as many bugs as JLint.
- less than 5% of the intraprocedural bugs were invalidated by interprocedural analysis.
- For Ant JLint reported 32 out of 42 (>75%) false positives. XYLEM-inter reported 4 out of 82 (<5%) false positives. FINDBUGS reported 1 out of 11 (~10%) false positive.

Empirical Evaluation - Accuracy



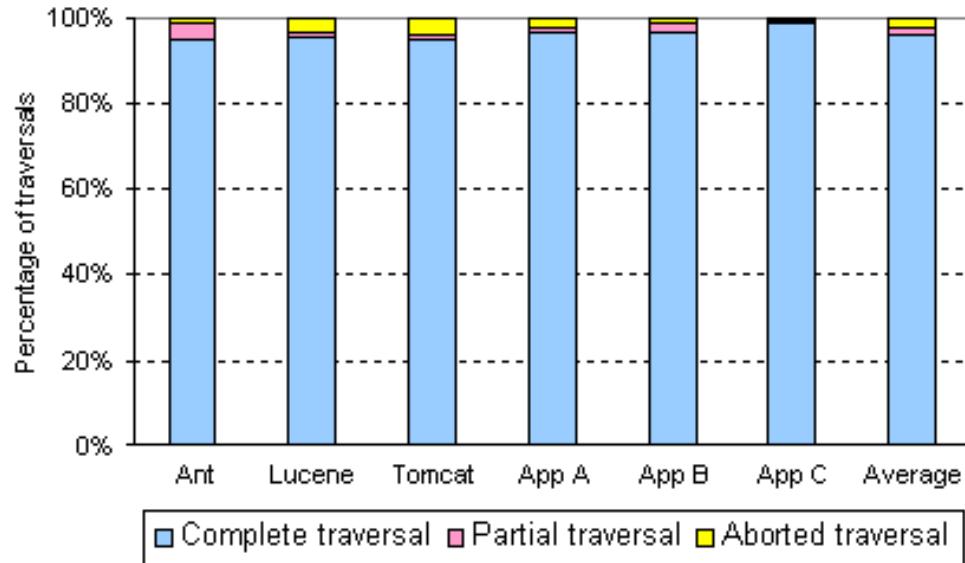
- XYLEM-inter detects 16 times as many bugs as FINDBUGS and 3 times as many bugs as JLINT.
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- FINDBUGS reported one interprocedural bug. JLINT reported 7. XYLEM-inter reported 66.

Empirical Evaluation - Accuracy



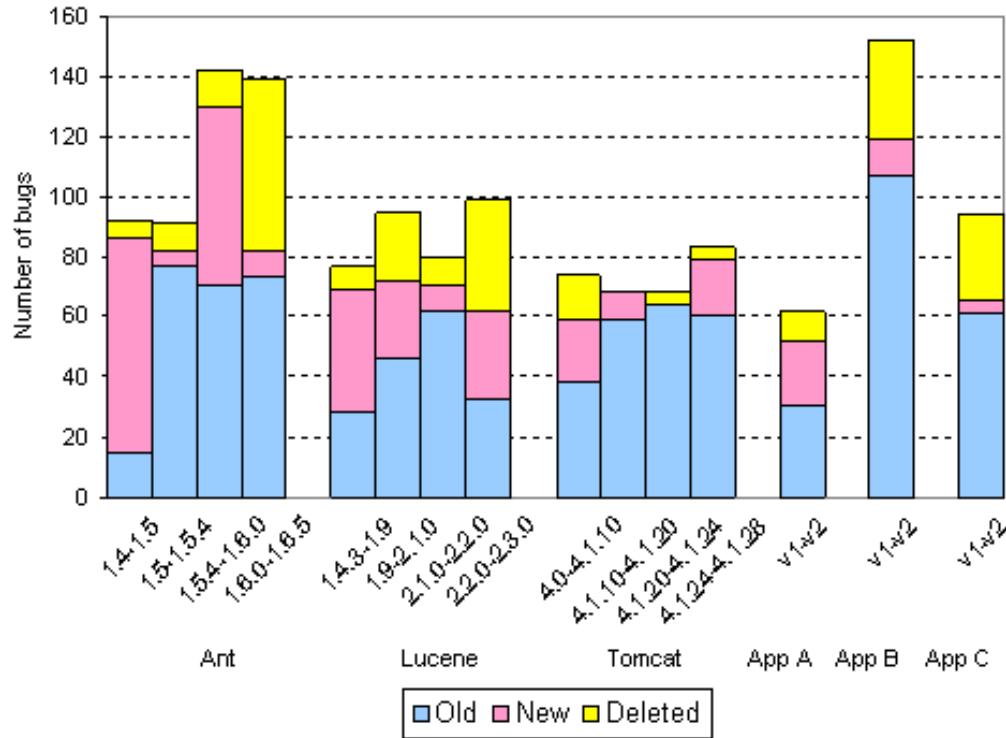
- XYLEM-inter detects 16 times as many bugs as FINDBUGS and 3 times as many bugs as JLINT.
- less than 5% of the intraprocedural bugs were invalidated by interprocedural analysis.
- For Ant JLINT reported 32 out of 42 (>75%) false positives. XYLEM-inter reported 4 out of 82 (<5%) false positives. FINDBUGS reported 1 out of 11 (~10%) false positive.
- FINDBUGS reported one interprocedural bug. JLINT reported 7. XYLEM-inter reported 66.
- XYLEM-inter detected each true positive (intra or interprocedural) reported by either FINDBUGS or JLINT, and invalidated each false positive reported by FINDBUGS and JLINT.

Empirical Evaluation - Efficiency



- The two-second time limit caused less than 1% of the traversals to abort.
- Partial traversals, caused by path and state limits, overall, were about 2%.
- For three subjects, more than 97% of the traversals were complete
- The largest application analyzed by XYLEM contains over 1,009,000 lines of code. The analysis completed in approximately 3 hours and 30 minutes.

Empirical Evaluation - Relevance



- The number of deleted bugs is an indicator of the relevance of the identified bugs.
- FINDBUGS reported bugs, 11 (10%) were deleted. For XYLEM 257 (24%) bugs were deleted.

Conclusions and Future Work

- We have presented an accurate analysis for detecting null-dereference bugs in Java programs.
- Our analysis detects bugs that many commonly used tools miss, and it eliminates the false positives that other tools report.
- Our studies illustrate the efficiency of the analysis and the relevance of the detected bugs.
- Our tool has been deployed with several product-development teams in IBM, and preliminary feedback has been positive

Future Work

- Comparison with sound analysis
- Prioritization of true positives
- Extension to other types of bugs, example resource-leak bugs



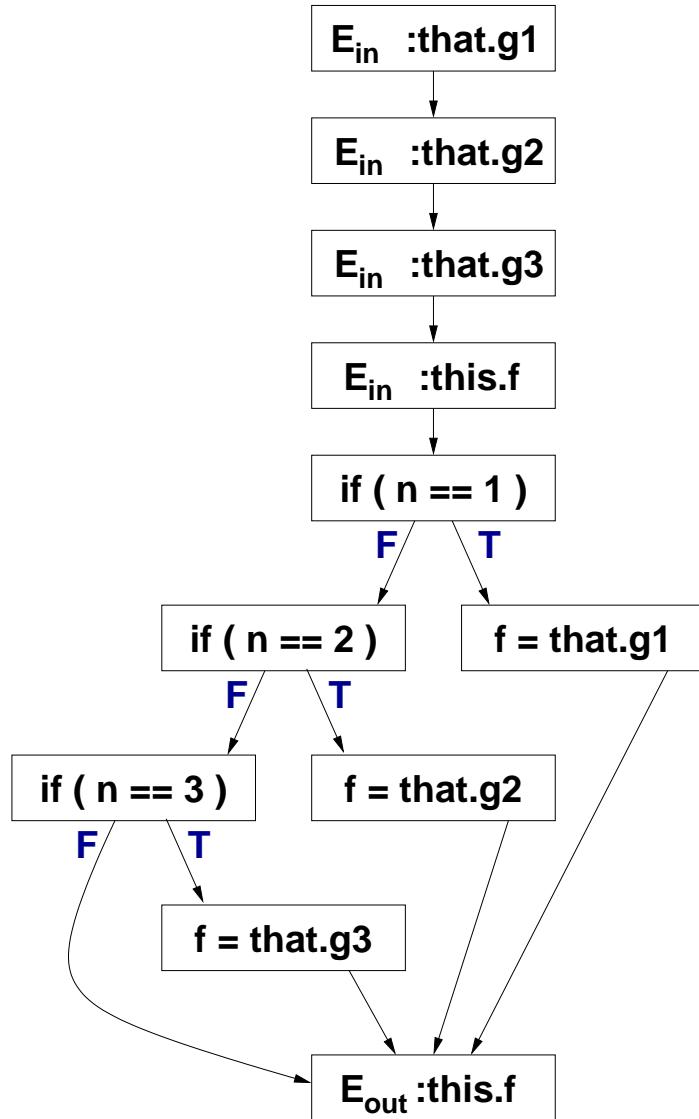
Genesis of the name Xylem

- XYLEM is the transport tissue in plants whose basic function is to transport water from the root through the branches of the plant.



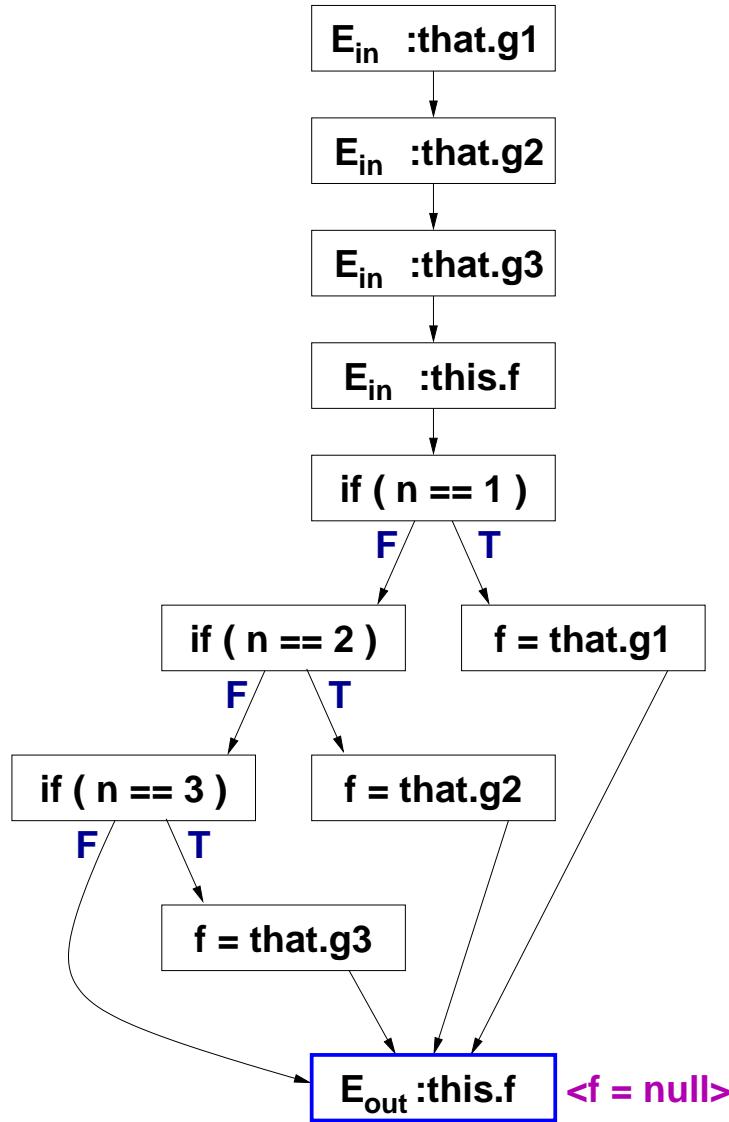
Genesis of the name Xylem

```
void phase2(this, n, that)
```

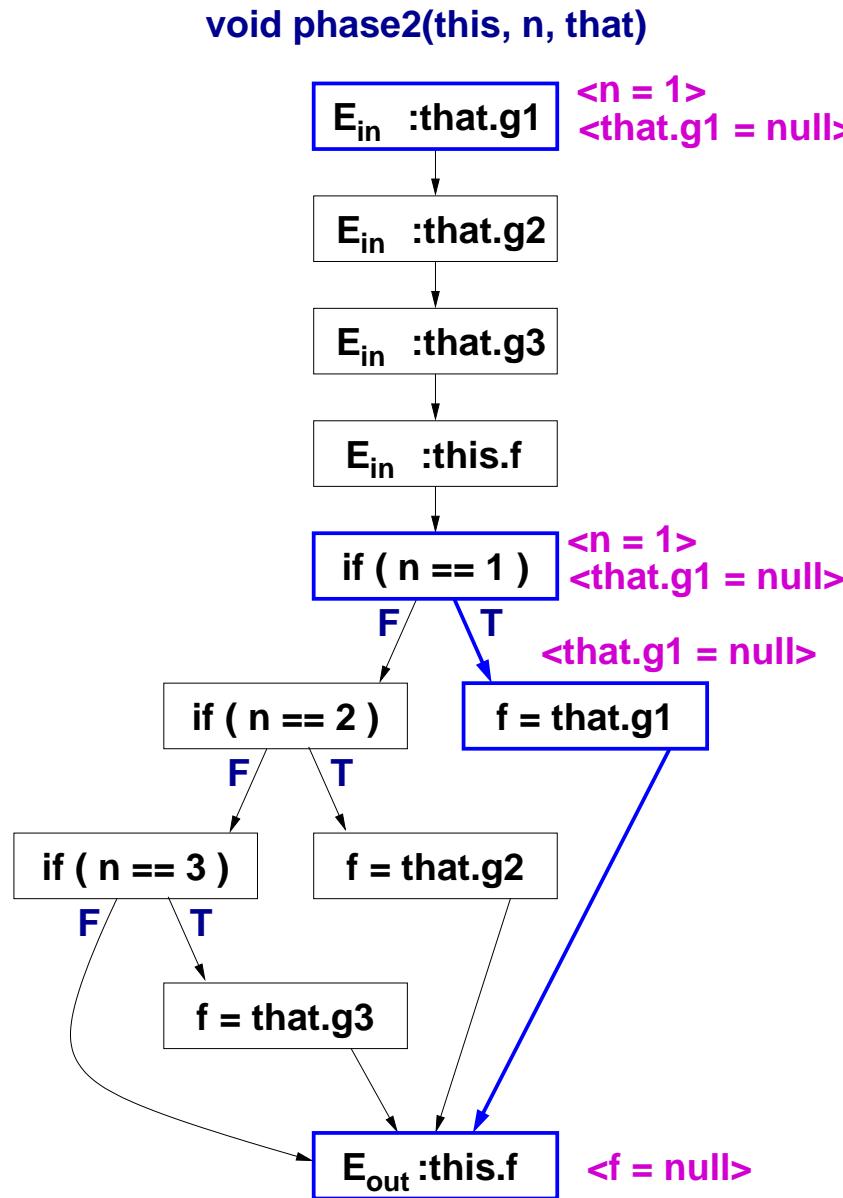


Genesis of the name Xylem

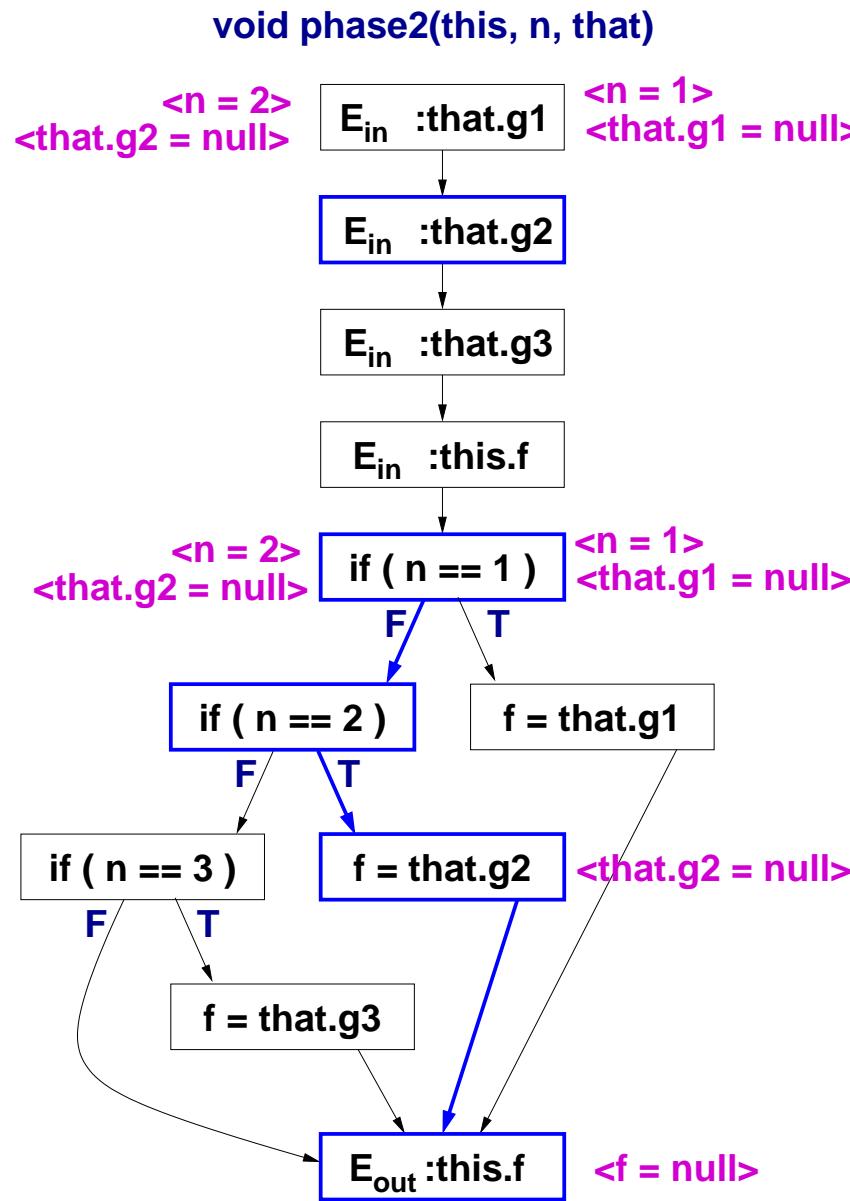
void phase2(this, n, that)



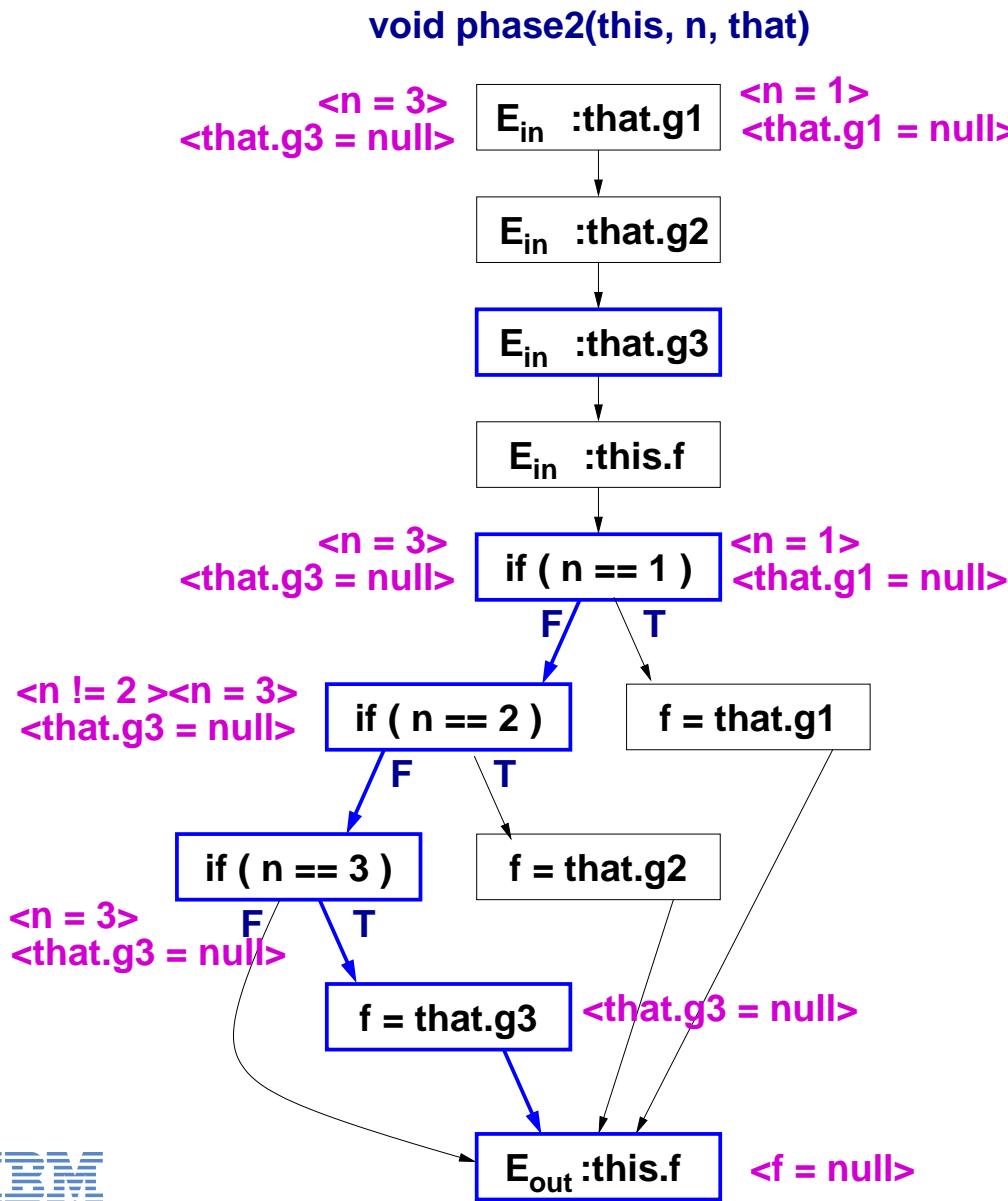
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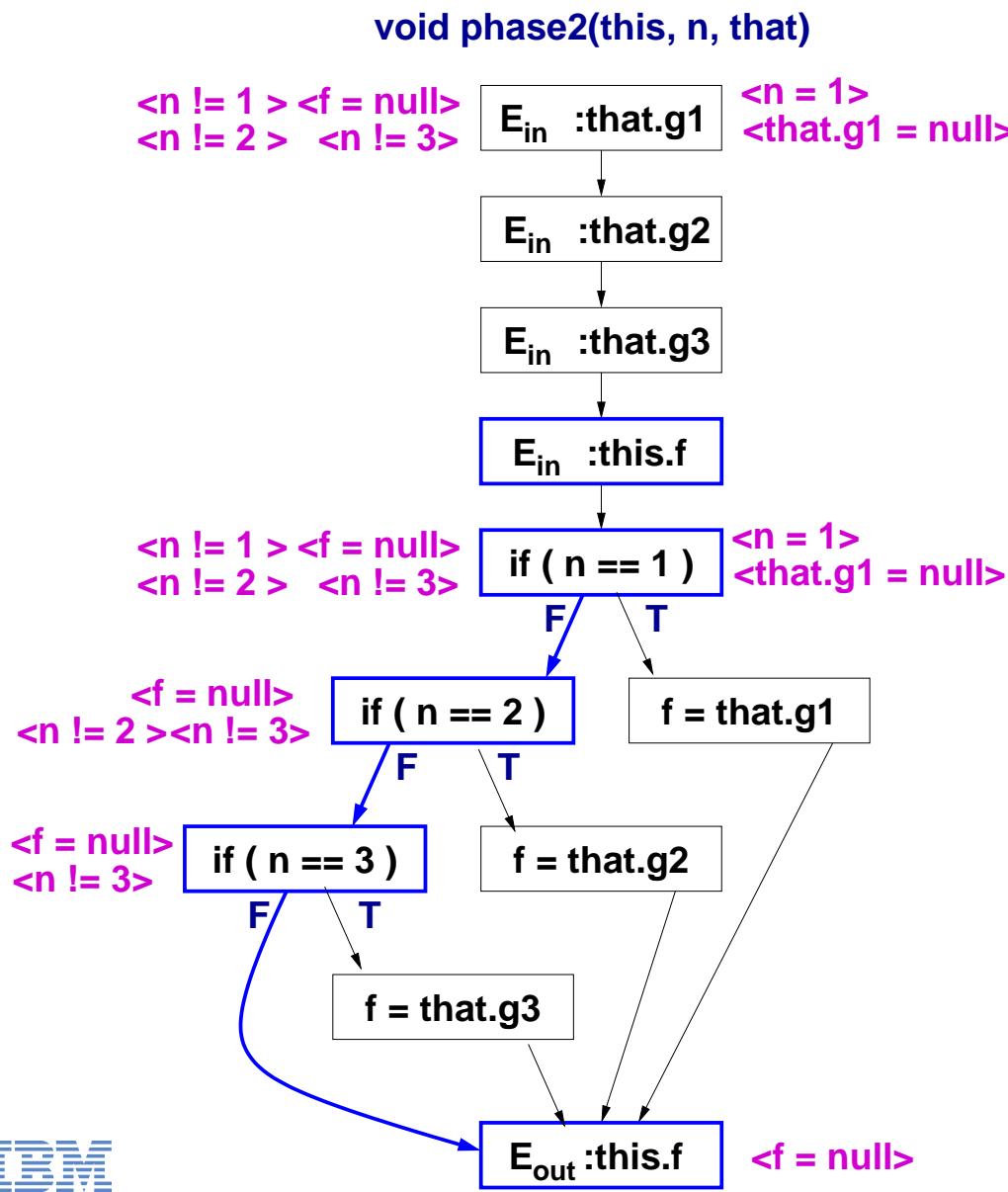
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Questions

