



Kandinsky - Abstract Interpretation, 1925

Abstract Interpretation

and Applications in Security, Data Science, and Machine Learning

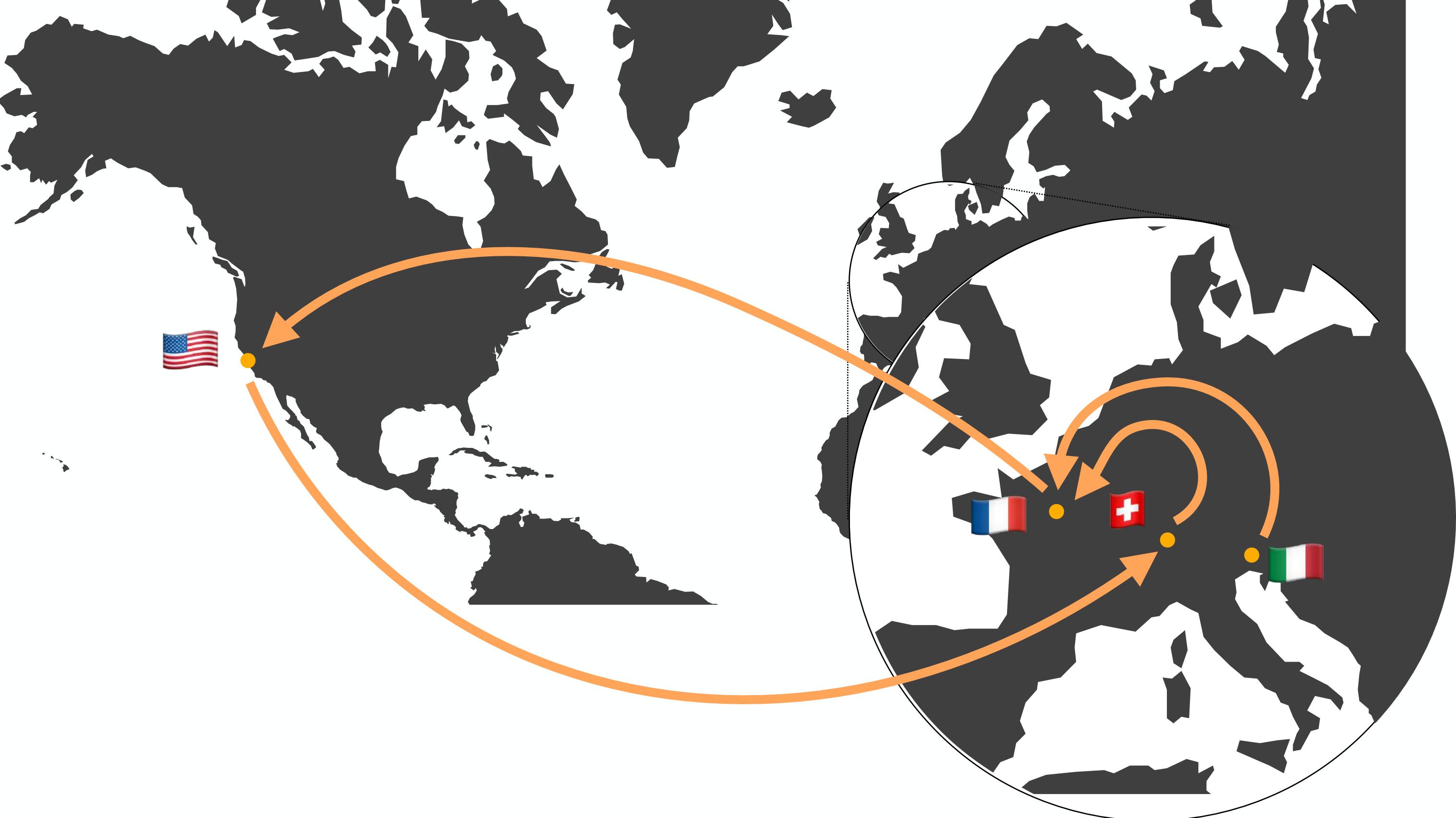
OPLSS 2025

Caterina Urban
Inria & École Normale Supérieure | Université PSL

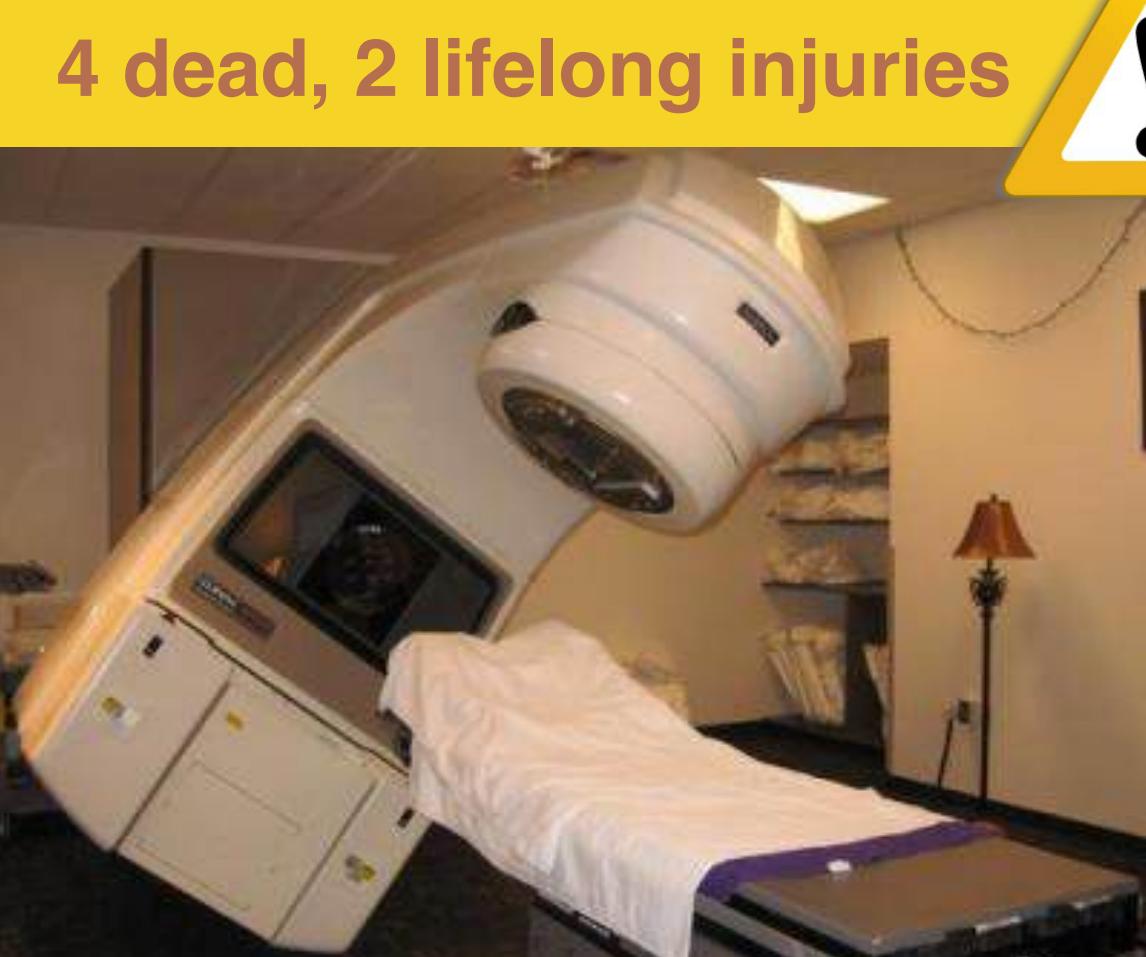
Who am I?



1987	Udine, Italie
2006 - 2011	Università degli Studi di Udine
2011 - 2015	École Normale Supérieure
2015	NASA & Carnegie Mellon University
2015 - 2019	ETH Zurich
Since 2019	Inria



The Cost of Software Failure



Therac-25, 1985-1987



Ariane 5, 4 June 1996



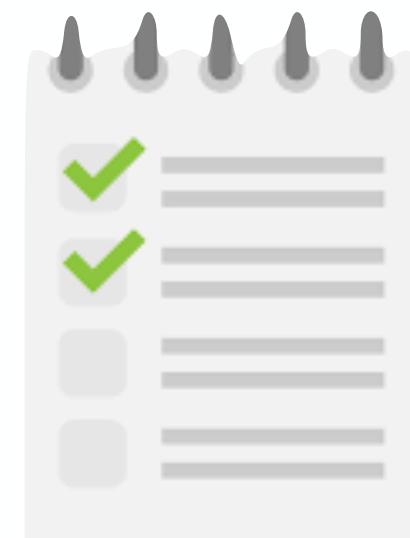
Toyota, 2000-2010

Correctness Guarantees

A Mathematically Proven Hard Problem



software



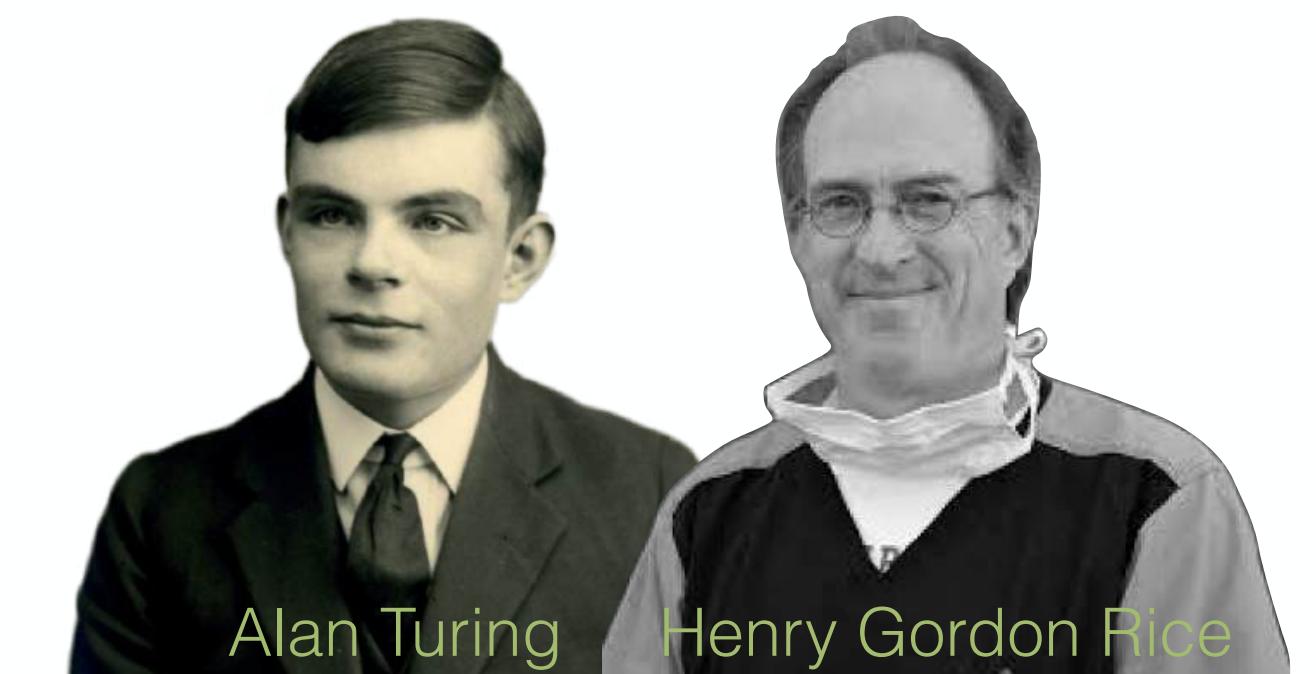
requirements



yes



no



Alan Turing

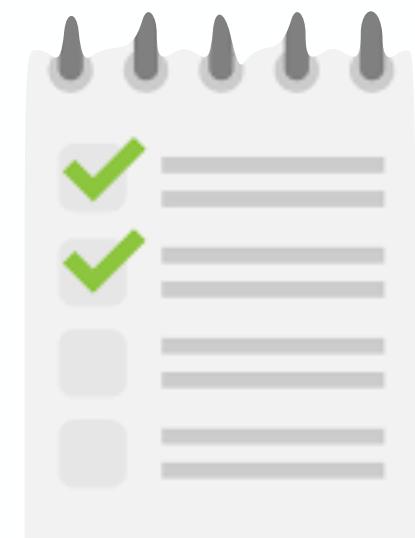
Henry Gordon Rice

Formal Methods

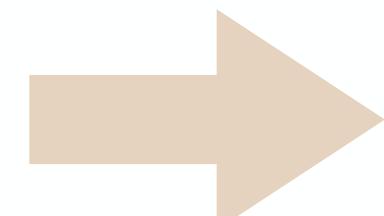
Deductive Verification



software



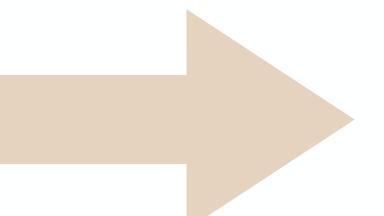
requirements



```
nat_dec : forall (n m : nat), (n = m) + (n <= m)
reflexivity.
red.
induction n.
destruct n as [| n].
reflexivity.
intros Hn.
discriminate.
destruct n as [| n].
destruct (IHn) as [Hn|Hm].
reflexivity.
intros Hm.
injection Hm.
Defined.

Eval compute in (nat_eq_dec 2 2).
Eval compute in (nat_eq_dec 2 1).

Definition pred (n:nat) : option nat :=
match n with
| 0 => None
| _ => Some n.
```



yes

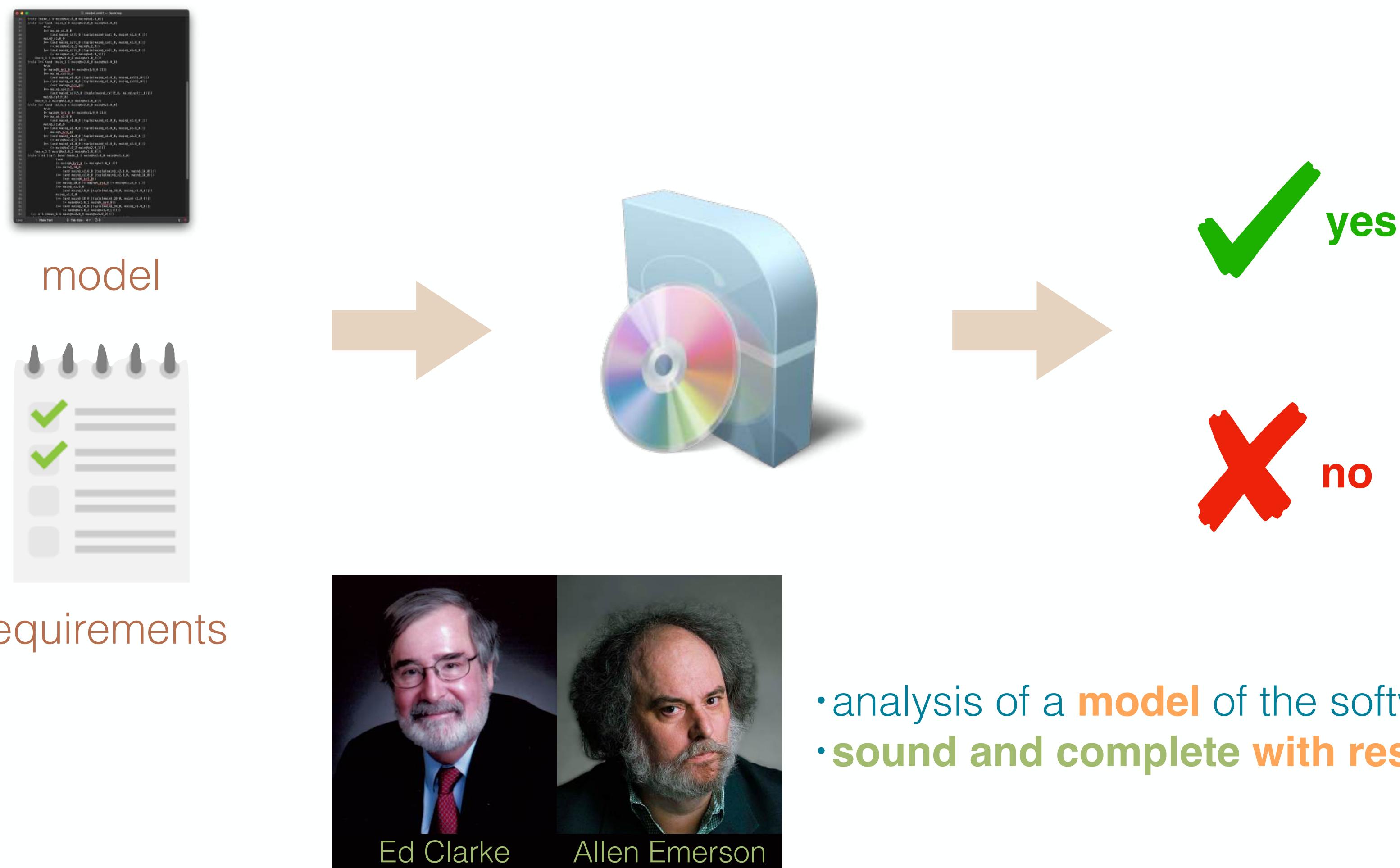


no

- extremely expressive
- relies on the user to guide the proof

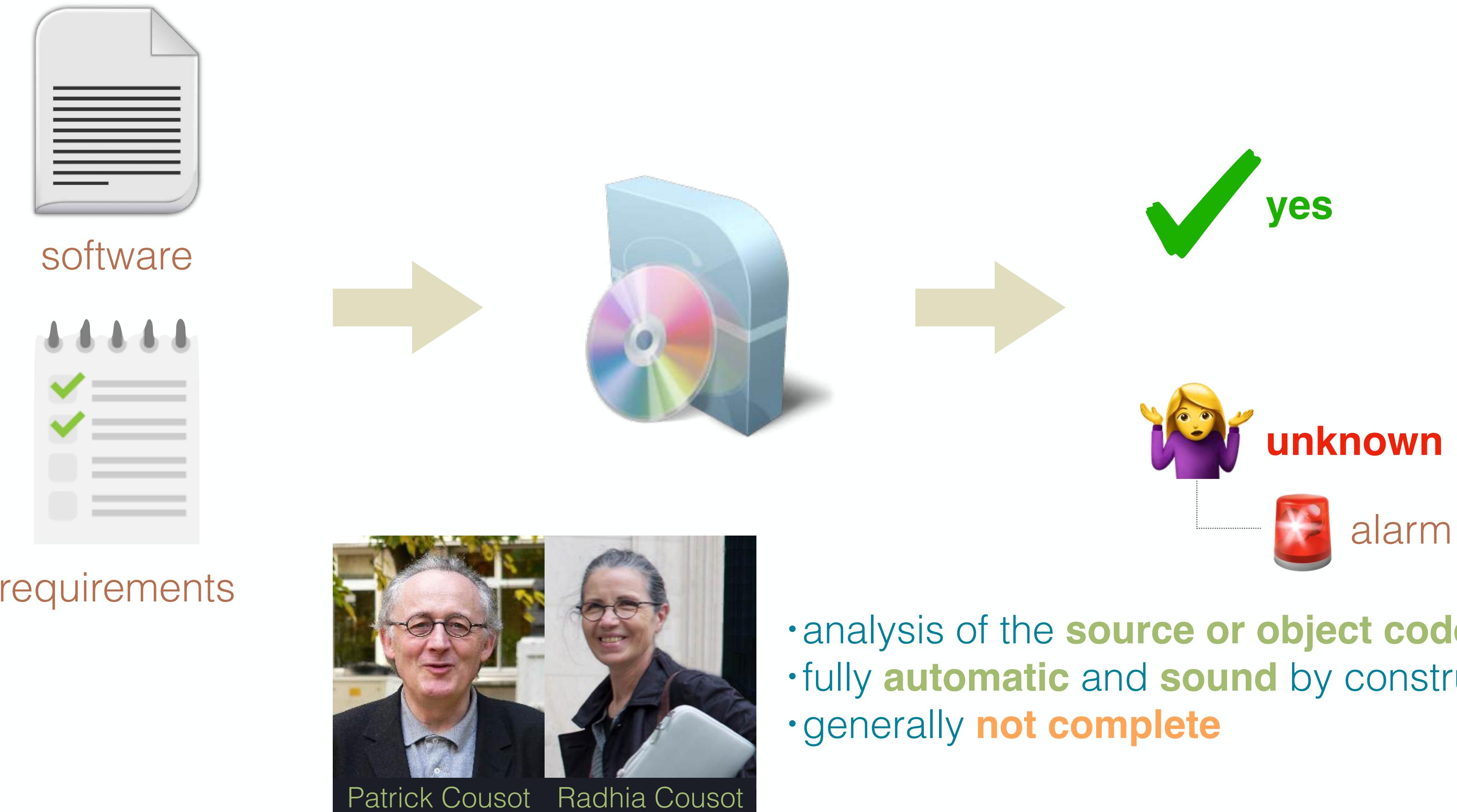
Formal Methods

Model Checking



Formal Methods

Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation



Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation



Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation





Abstract Interpretation Today

integral part of the development of safety-critical software



aviation software



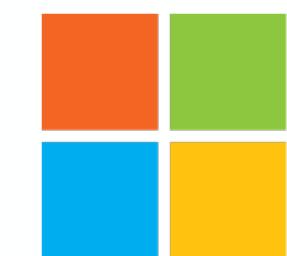
HELBAKO
automotive software



successfully employed by software companies



Google



Microsoft

Course Plan

The Art of Losing Precision

No Surprises, Please

What Could
Possibly Go Right?

It's Complicated

Principles of Abstract Interpretation

The Art of Losing Precision

No Surprises, Please

What Could
Possibly Go Right?

It's Complicated

Language Syntax

Numeric Expressions

$expr ::= X$	(variable, $X \in \mathbb{X}$)
c	(constant, $c \in \mathbb{Z}$)
$[c_1, c_2]$	(non-deterministic input, $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$)
$-expr$	(negation)
$expr \diamond expr$	(binary operation, $\diamond \in \{ +, -, \dots \}$)

Statements

$stmt ::= {}^\ell X \leftarrow expr^\ell$	(assignment, $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$)
if ${}^\ell expr \bowtie 0$ then $stmt$ end ${}^\ell$	(conditional, $\bowtie \in \{ =, \leq, \dots \}$)
while ${}^\ell expr \bowtie 0$ do $stmt$ done ${}^\ell$	(loop)
$stmt; stmt$	(sequence)

Example

```
1  
a ← [0, +∞]  
2  
b ← [0, +∞]  
3  
q ← 0  
4  
r ← a  
5  
while 6(r ≥ b) do  
7  
    r ← r - b  
8  
    q ← q + 1  
9  
done  
10
```

Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation

3-Step Recipe

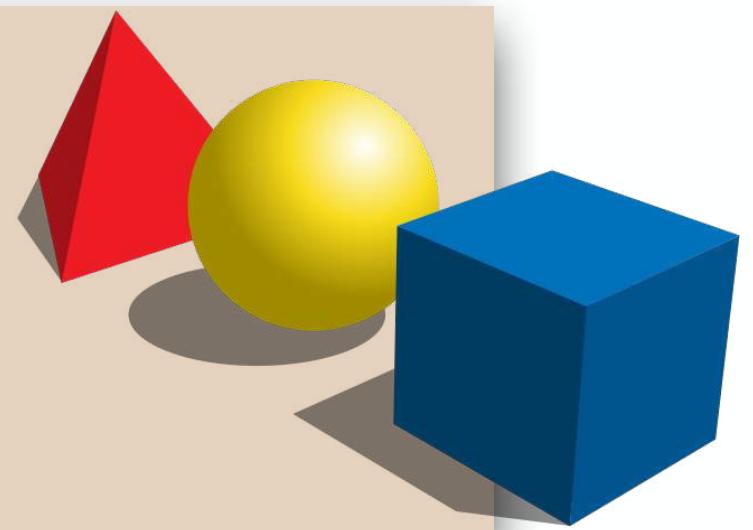
practical tools

targeting specific programs



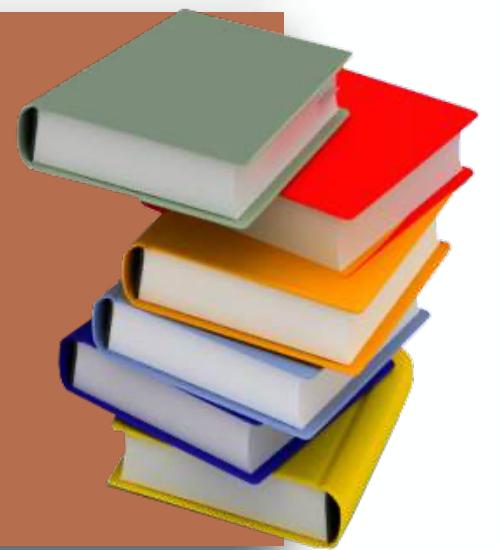
abstract semantics, abstract domains

algorithmic approaches to decide program properties



concrete semantics

mathematical models of the program behavior



Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation

Program Semantics

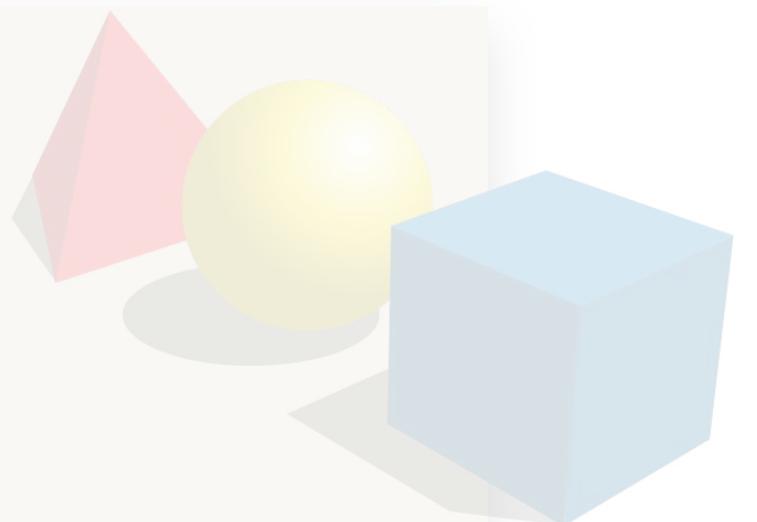
practical tools

targeting specific programs



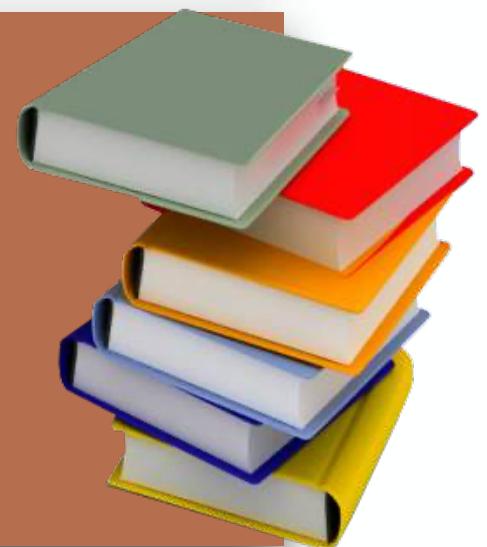
abstract semantics, abstract domains

algorithmic approaches to decide program properties



concrete semantics

mathematical models of the program behavior



Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation



Expression Semantics

- $E[\![expr]\!]: \underbrace{(\mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z})}_{\rho \in \mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z})$
memory state

$expr ::= = X$
c
$[c_1, c_2]$
$\neg expr$
$expr \diamond expr$

$$E[\![X]\!]\rho \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\rho(X)\}$$

$$E[\![c]\!]\rho \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{c\}$$

$$E[\![c_1, c_2]\!]\rho \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid c_1 \leq x \leq c_2\}$$

$$E[\![-e]\!]\rho \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{-x \mid x \in E[\![e]\!]\rho\}$$

$$E[\![e_1 + e_2]\!]\rho \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x_1 + x_2 \mid x_1 \in E[\![e]\!]\rho, x_2 \in E[\![e]\!]\rho\}$$

$$E[\![e_1 - e_2]\!]\rho \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x_1 - x_2 \mid x_1 \in E[\![e]\!]\rho, x_2 \in E[\![e]\!]\rho\}$$

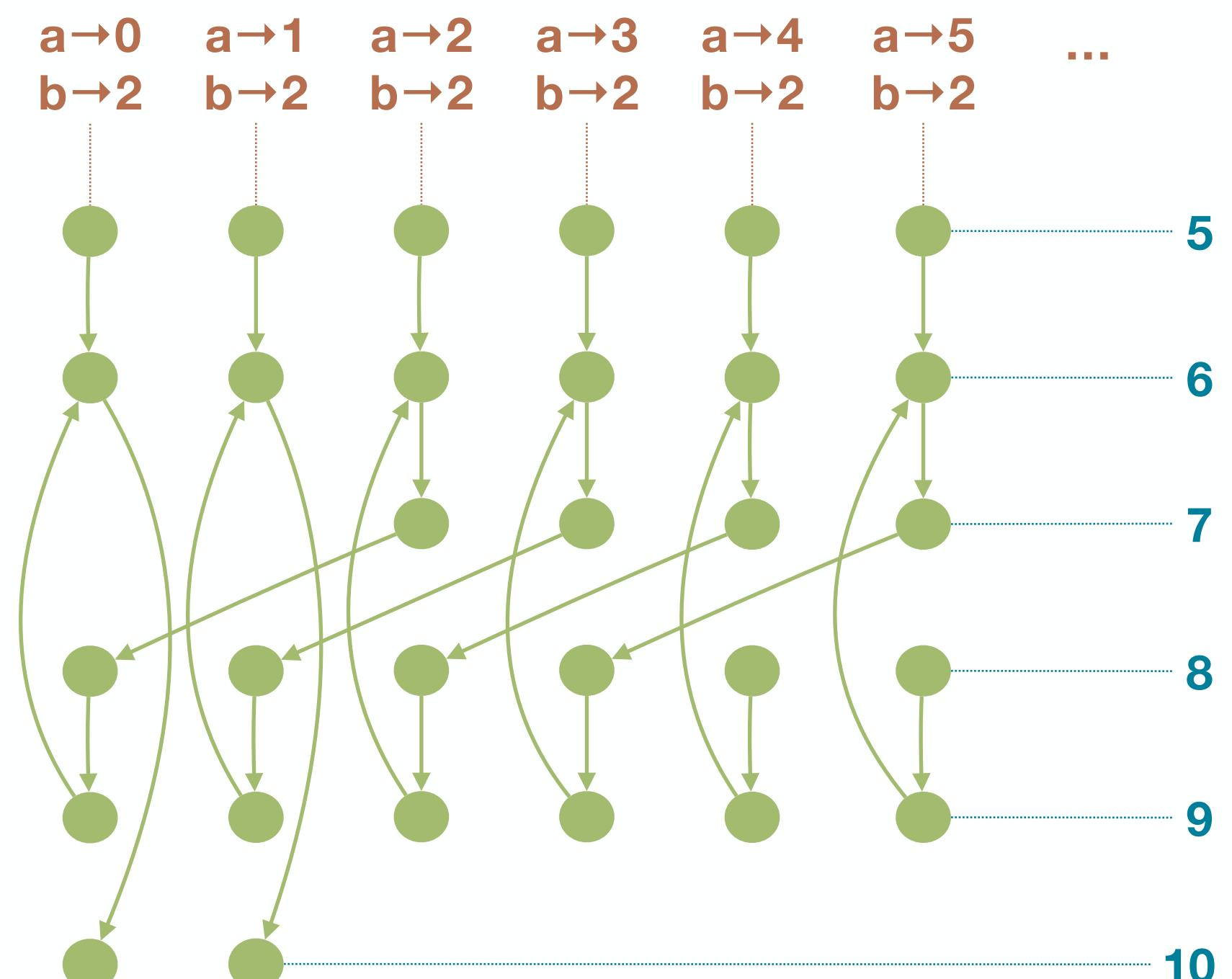
⋮

Transition Semantics

Program Executions as Discrete Transitions between States

- states: $\Sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{L} \times (\mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z})$
- transition relation: $\tau \subseteq \Sigma \times \Sigma$

```
3  
q ← 0  
4  
r ← a  
5  
while 6( $r \geq b$ ) do  
7  
    r ← r - b  
8  
    q ← q + 1  
9  
od  
10
```



Transition Semantics

- transition relation: $\tau \subseteq \Sigma \times \Sigma$

stmt ::=

- $\ell X \leftarrow expr^\ell$
- | $\text{if } ^\ell expr \bowtie 0 \text{ then } stmt \text{ end}^\ell$
- | $\text{while } ^\ell expr \bowtie 0 \text{ do } stmt \text{ done}^\ell$
- | $stmt; stmt$

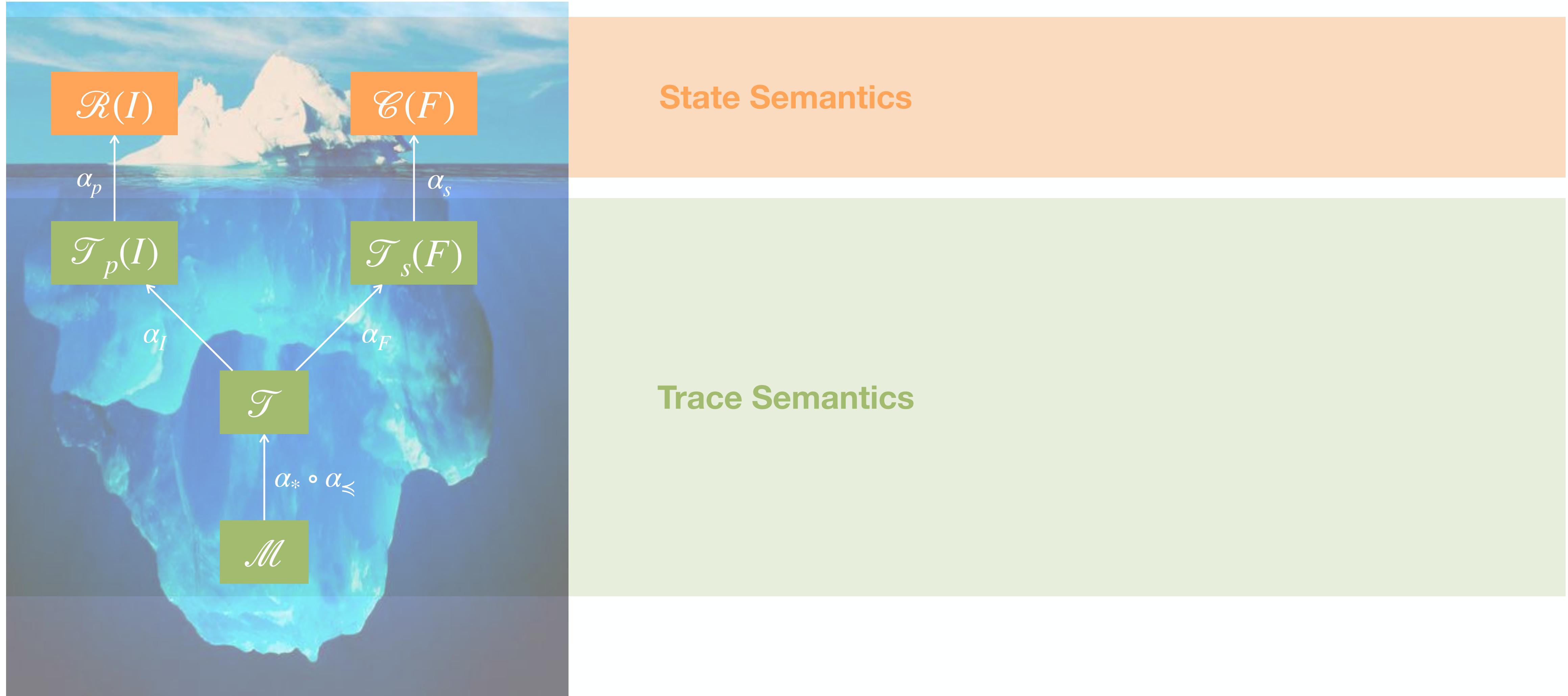
$$\tau[\![\ell_1 X \leftarrow e^{\ell_2}]\!] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{((\ell_1, \rho), (\ell_2, \rho[X \mapsto v])) \mid \rho \in \mathcal{E}, v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau[\![\text{if } ^{\ell_1} e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } ^{\ell_2} s^{\ell_3} \text{ end}^{\ell_4}]\!] &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\{((\ell_1, \rho), (\ell_2, \rho)) \mid \rho \in \mathcal{E}, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho: v \bowtie 0\} \cup \tau[\![^{\ell_2} s^{\ell_3}]\!]\rho \cup \{((\ell_3, \rho), (\ell_4, \rho)) \mid \rho \in \mathcal{E}\} \cup \\ &\{((\ell_1, \rho), (\ell_4, \rho)) \mid \rho \in \mathcal{E}, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho: v \bowtie 0\} \end{aligned}$$

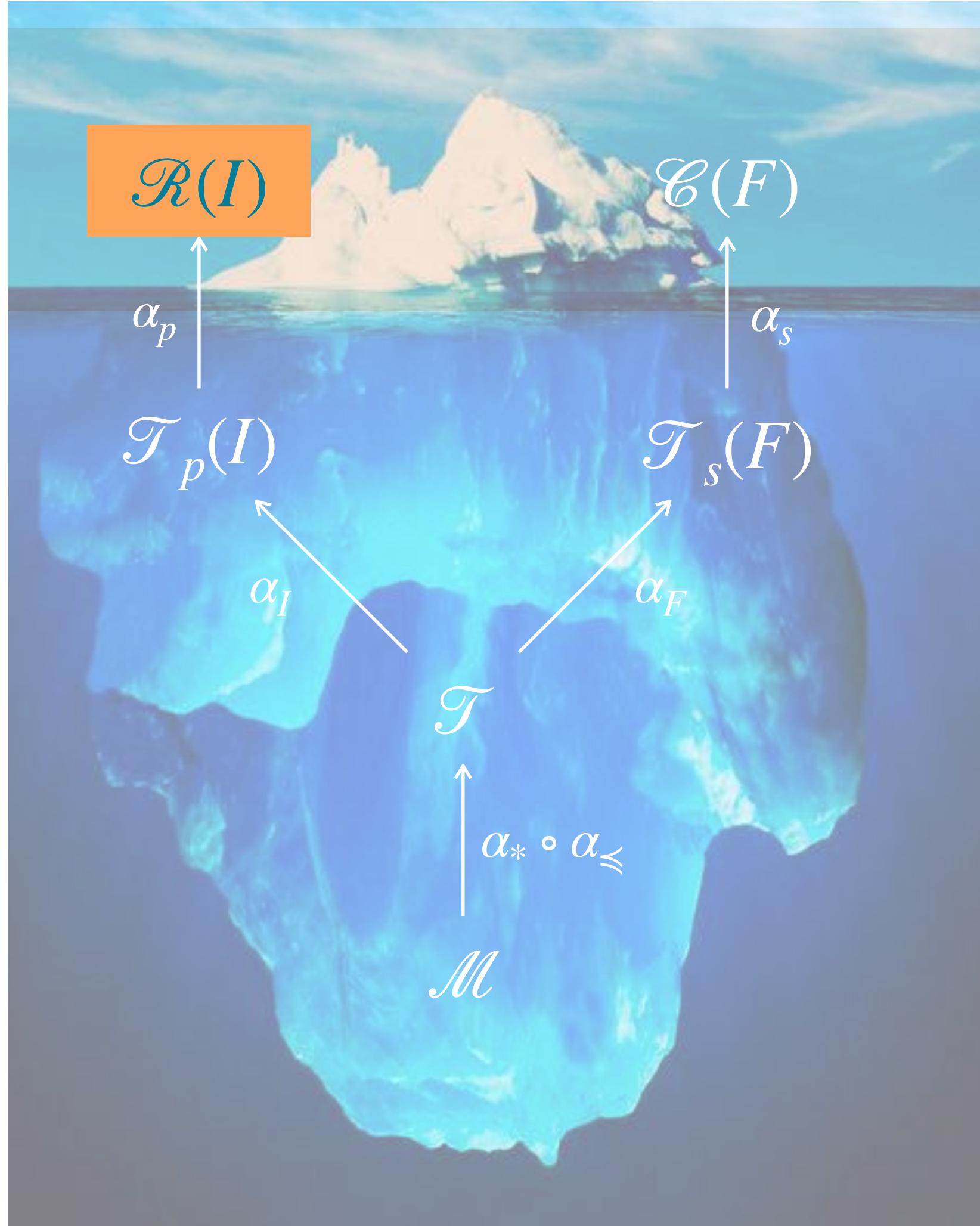
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$$\tau[\![s_1; s_2]\!] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau[\![s_1]\!] \cup \tau[\![s_2]\!]$$

Hierarchy of Semantics



Forward Reachability Semantics



State Semantics

Order Theory

Partial Orders and Partially Ordered Sets

A binary relation $\sqsubseteq \in X \times X$ over a set X is called a **partial order** when it is:

- **reflexive** $\forall x \in X: x \sqsubseteq x$
- **antisymmetric** $\forall x, y \in X: (x \sqsubseteq y) \wedge (y \sqsubseteq x) \Rightarrow x = y$
- **transitive** $\forall x, y, z \in X: (x \sqsubseteq y) \wedge (y \sqsubseteq z) \Rightarrow x \sqsubseteq z$

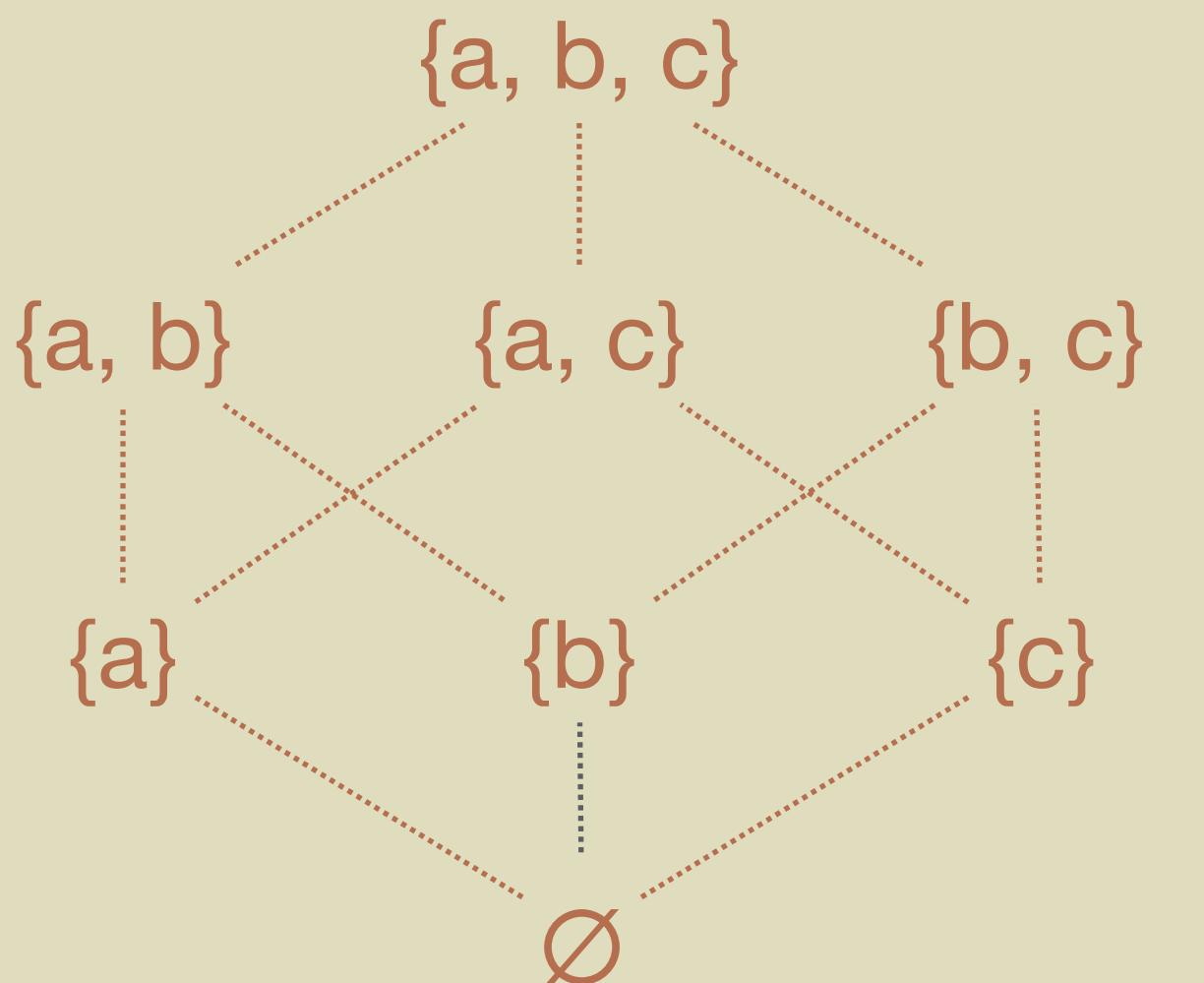
$\langle X, \sqsubseteq \rangle$ is a **partially ordered set** or **poset**

Example

$\langle \mathcal{P}(\Sigma), \subseteq \rangle$ powerset of the set of program states ordered by **set inclusion**

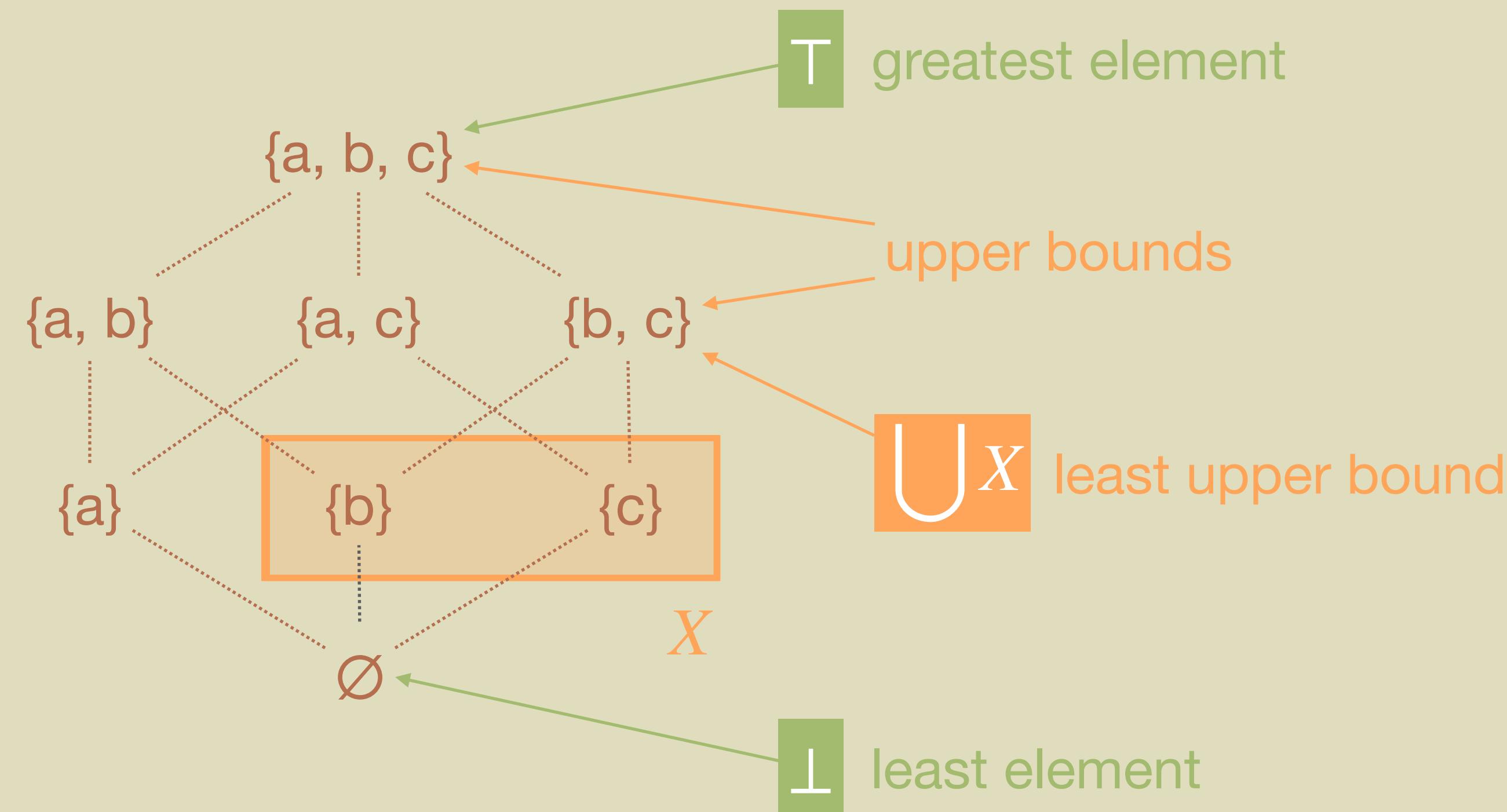
Order Theory

Hasse Diagram


$$\langle \mathcal{P}(\{a, b, c\}), \subseteq \rangle$$

Order Theory

(Least) Upper Bounds



$$\langle \mathcal{P}(\{a, b, c\}), \subseteq \rangle$$

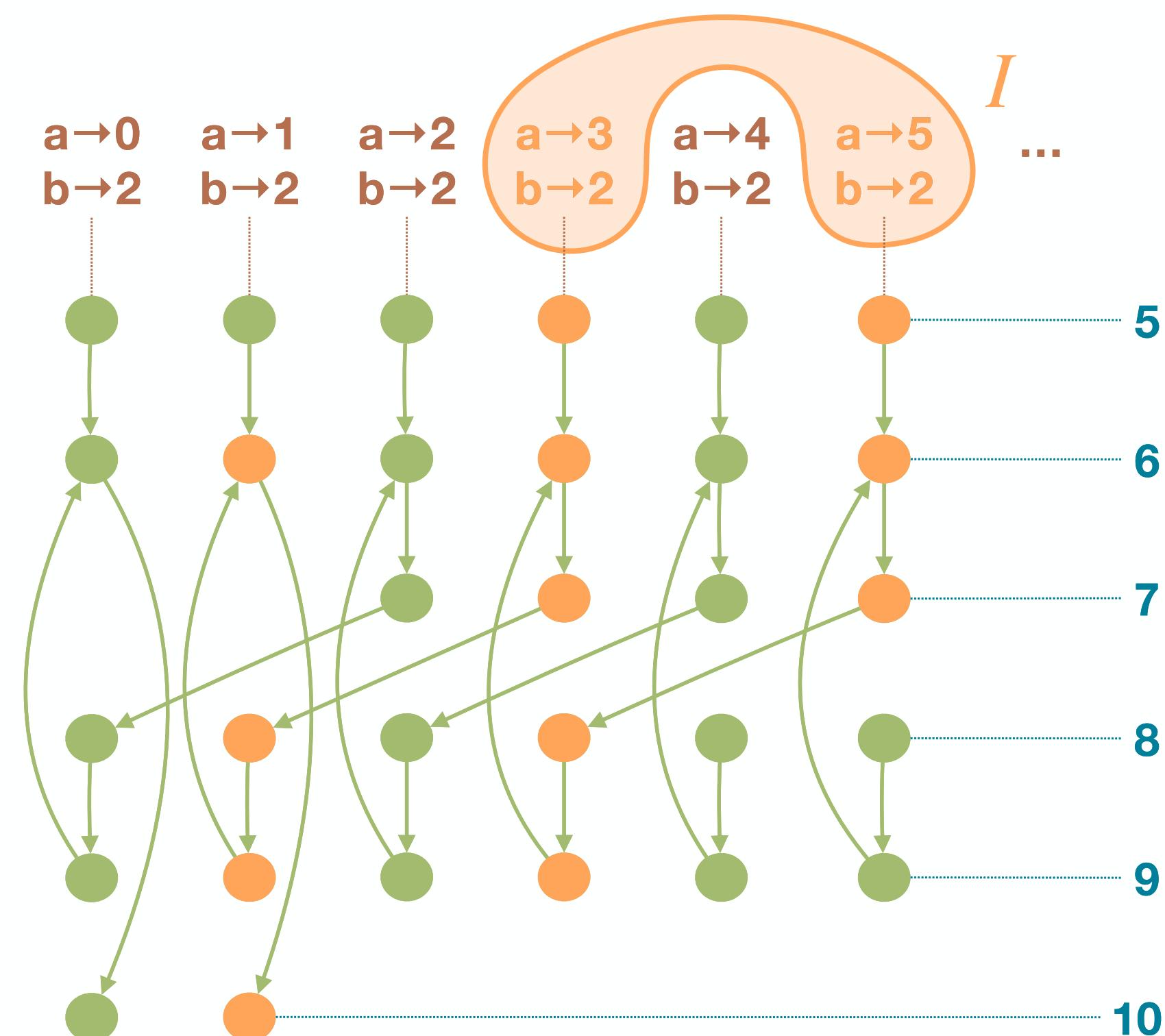
Forward Reachability Semantics

Program States Reachable From $I \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$

- $\mathcal{R}(I) \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$

$$\mathcal{R}(I) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \mid \exists n \geq 0, s_0, \dots, s_n : s_0 \in I \wedge s = s_n \wedge \forall i : \langle s_i, s_{i+1} \rangle \in \tau\}$$

```
3  
q ← 0  
4  
r ← a  
5  
while 6(r ≥ b) do  
7  
    r ← r - b  
8  
    q ← q + 1  
9  
od  
10
```



Order Theory

Fixpoints

Given a partially ordered set $\langle X, \sqsubseteq \rangle$ and a function $f: X \rightarrow X$

- a **fixpoint** of f is an element $x \in X$ such that $x = f(x)$
- a **pre-fixpoint** of f is an element $x \in X$ such that $x \sqsubseteq f(x)$
- a **post-fixpoint** of f is an element $x \in X$ such that $f(x) \sqsubseteq x$

$$\mathbf{fp}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in X \mid x = f(x)\}$$

$$\mathbf{lfp}_x^{\sqsubseteq} f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \min_{\sqsubseteq} \{y \in \mathbf{fp}(f) \mid x \sqsubseteq y\}$$

$$\mathbf{gfp}_x^{\sqsubseteq} f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \max_{\sqsubseteq} \{y \in \mathbf{fp}(f) \mid y \sqsubseteq x\}$$

Forward Reachability Semantics

Least Fixpoint Formulation

computational order

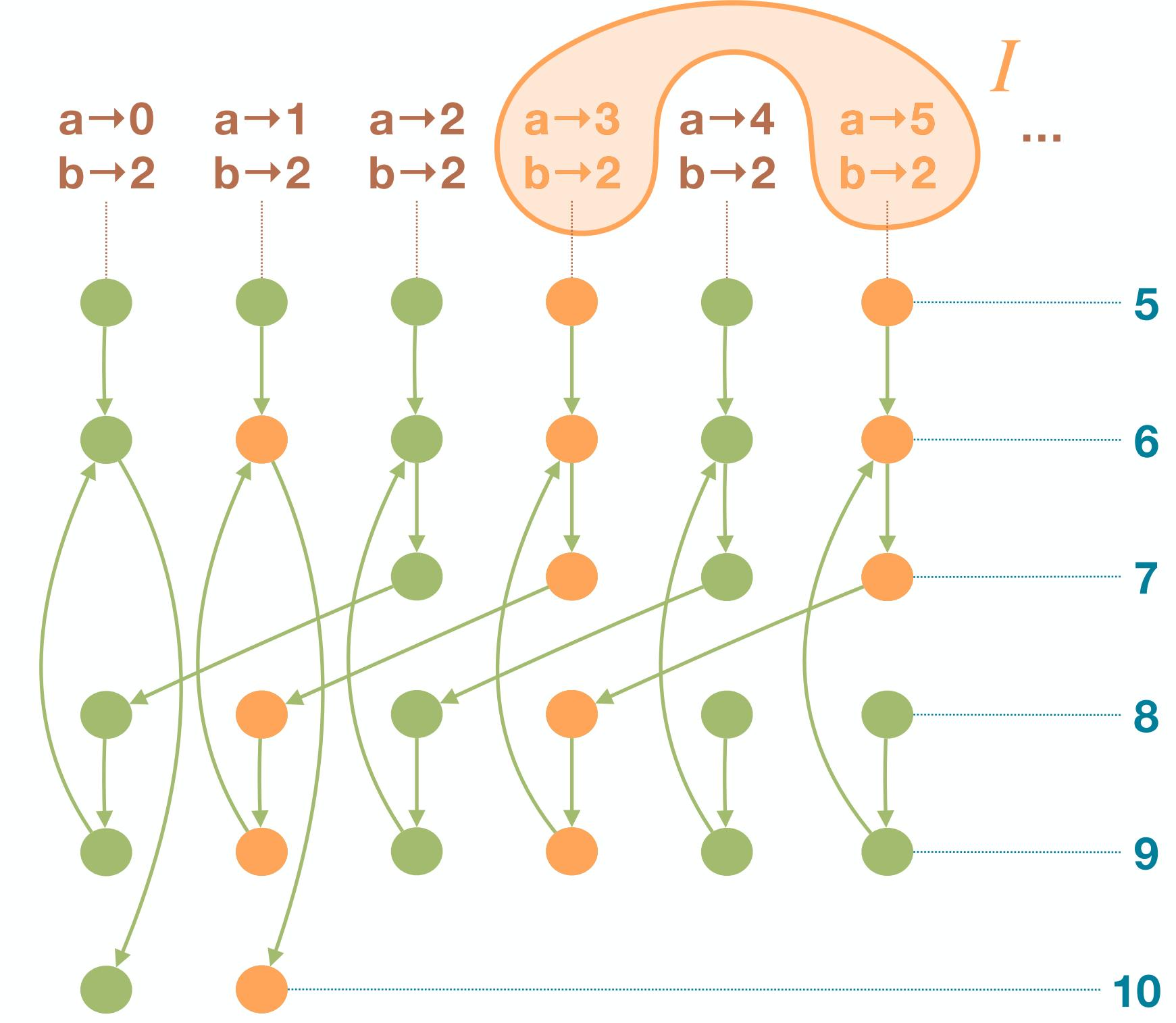
$$\mathcal{R}(I) = \text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_r$$
$$F_r(S) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I \cup \text{post}(S)$$

Definition

Given a transition system $\langle \Sigma, \tau \rangle$, the **image function post**: $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$ maps a set of program states $X \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$ to the set of their successors with respect to the transition relation τ :

$$\text{post}(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s' \in \Sigma \mid \exists s \in X: \langle s, s' \rangle \in \tau\}$$

3
4
5
while 6($r \geq b$) **do**
7
8
9
od
10



Forward Reachability

Denotational Formulation

stmt ::= $\ell X \leftarrow \text{expr}^\ell$
 | if $\ell \text{expr} \bowtie 0$ then *stmt* end $^\ell$
 | while $\ell \text{expr} \bowtie 0$ do *stmt* done $^\ell$
 | *stmt*; *stmt*

$$\mathcal{R}[\![\ell_1 X \leftarrow e^{\ell_2}]\!]S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\ell_2, \rho[X \mapsto v]) \mid (\ell_1, \rho) \in S, v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}[\![\text{if } \ell_1 e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } \ell_2 s^{\ell_3} \text{ end } \ell_4]\!]S &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\{(\ell_4, \rho) \mid (\ell_3, \rho) \in \mathcal{R}[\![\ell_2 s^{\ell_3}]\!]\{(\ell_2, \rho) \mid (\ell_1, \rho) \in S, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho : v \bowtie 0\}\} \cup \\ &\{(\ell_4, \rho) \mid (\ell_1, \rho) \in S, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho : v \bowtie 0\} \end{aligned}$$

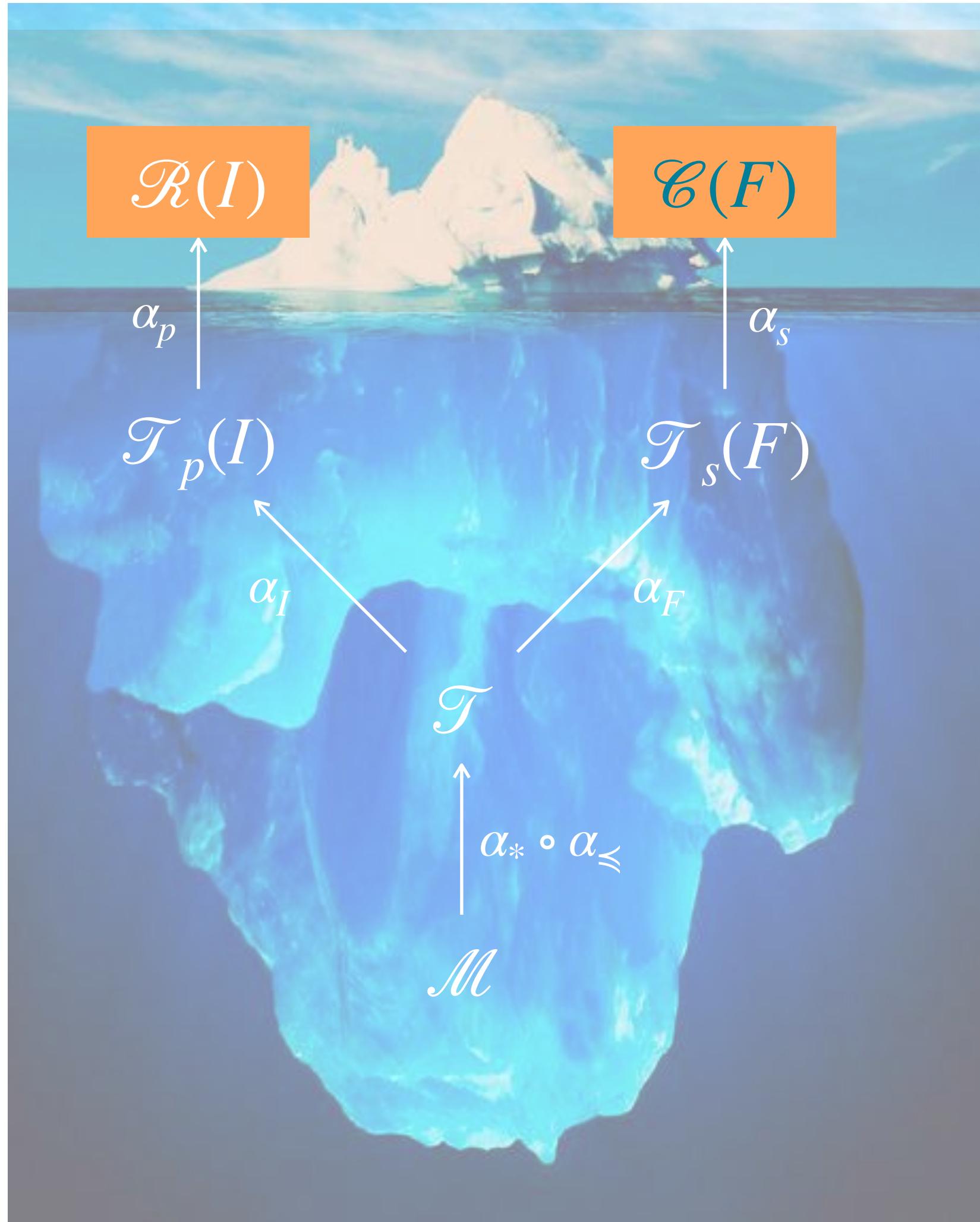
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}[\![\text{while } \ell_1 e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } \ell_2 s^{\ell_3} \text{ done } \ell_4]\!]S &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\{(\ell_4, \rho) \mid (\ell_1, \rho) \in \text{lfp}_\emptyset^C F_r, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho : v \bowtie 0\} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$F_r(Y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S \cup \{(\ell_1, \rho) \mid (\ell_3, \rho) \in \mathcal{R}[\![\ell_2 s^{\ell_3}]\!]\{(\ell_2, \rho) \mid (\ell_1, \rho) \in Y, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho : v \bowtie 0\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{R}[\![s_1; s_2]\!]S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{R}[\![s_2]\!](\mathcal{R}[\![s_1]\!]S)$$

Backward Reachability Semantics



State Semantics

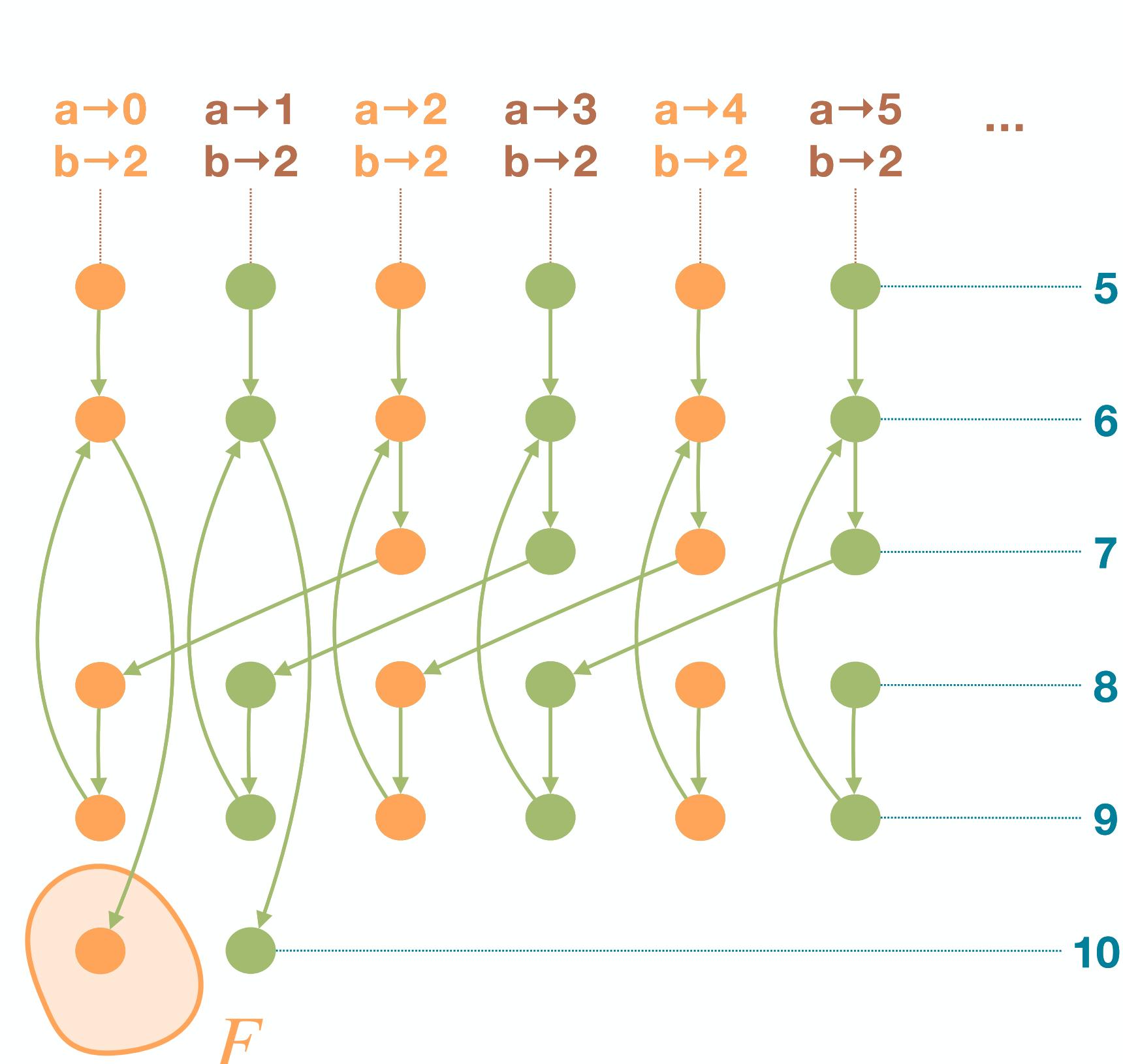
Backward Reachability Semantics

Program States Reaching $F \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$

- $\mathcal{C}(F) \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$

$$\mathcal{C}(F) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \mid \exists n \geq 0, s_0, \dots, s_n : s = s_0 \wedge s_n \in F \wedge \forall i : \langle s_i, s_{i+1} \rangle \in \tau\}$$

```
3  
q ← 0  
4  
r ← a  
5  
while 6(r ≥ b) do  
7  
    r ← r - b  
8  
    q ← q + 1  
9  
od  
10
```



Backward Reachability Semantics

Least Fixpoint Formulation

$$\mathcal{C}(F) = \text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_c$$

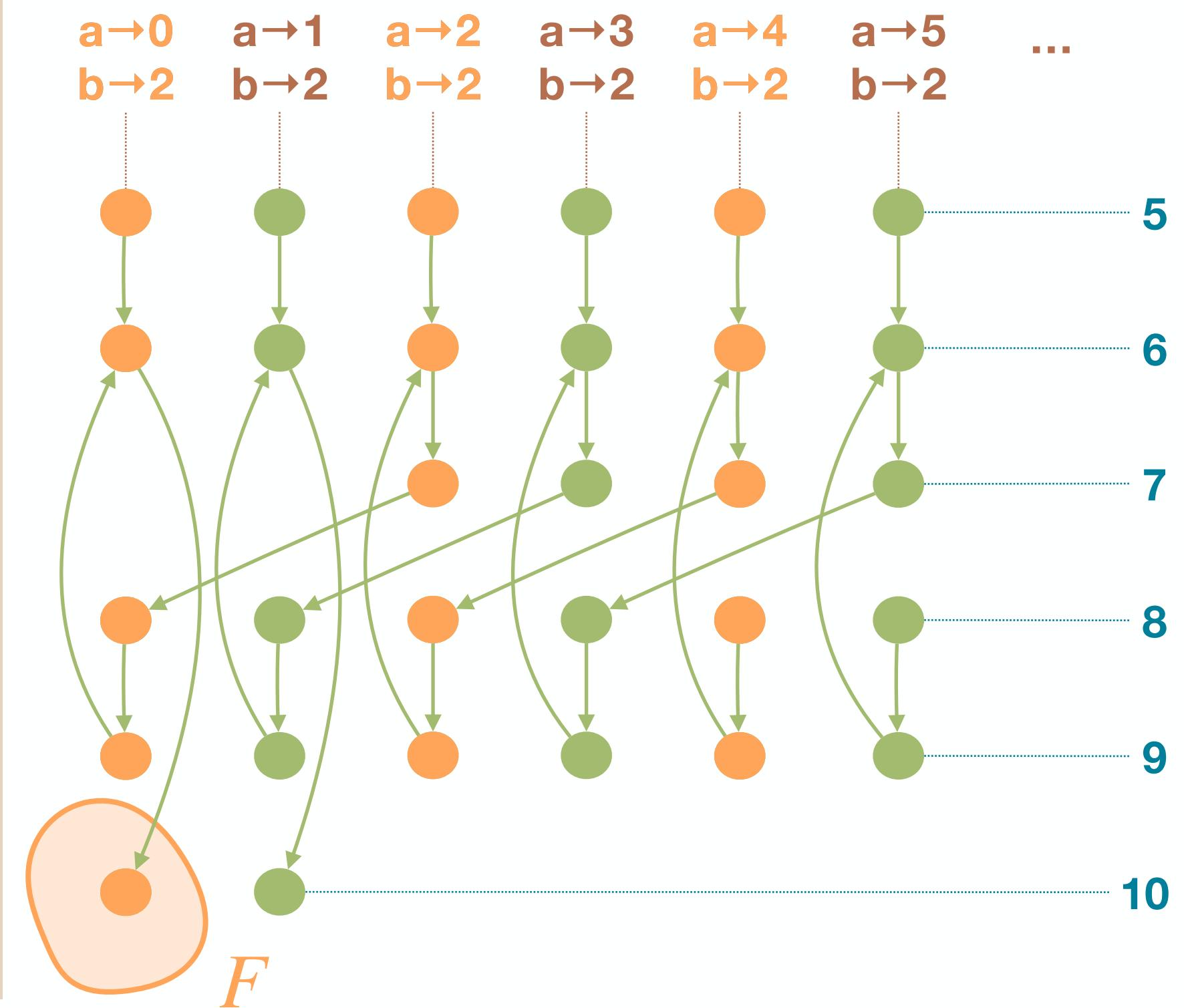
$$F_c(S) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} F \cup \text{pre}(S)$$

Definition

Given a transition system $\langle \Sigma, \tau \rangle$, the **preimage function** $\text{pre}: \mathcal{P}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$ maps a set of program states $X \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$ to the set of their predecessors with respect to the transition relation τ :

$$\text{pre}(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \in \Sigma \mid \exists s' \in X: \langle s, s' \rangle \in \tau\}$$

3
q \leftarrow 0
4
r \leftarrow a
5
while 6($r \geq b$) **do**
7
 r \leftarrow r - b
8
 q \leftarrow q + 1
9
od
10



Backward Reachability

Denotational Formulation

stmt ::= $\ell X \leftarrow \text{expr}^\ell$
 | **if** $\ell \text{expr} \bowtie 0$ **then** *stmt* **end** $^\ell$
 | **while** $\ell \text{expr} \bowtie 0$ **do** *stmt* **done** $^\ell$
 | *stmt*; *stmt*

$$\mathcal{C}[\![\ell_1 X \leftarrow e^{\ell_2}]\!]S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\ell_1, \rho) \mid (\ell_2, \rho[X \mapsto v]) \in S, v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}[\![\text{if } \ell_1 e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } \ell_2 s^{\ell_3} \text{ end } \ell_4]\!]S &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\{(\ell_1, \rho) \mid (\ell_2, \rho) \in \mathcal{C}[\![\ell_2 s^{\ell_3}]\!]\{(\ell_3, \rho) \mid (\ell_4, \rho) \in S\}, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho: v \bowtie 0\} \cup \\ &\{(\ell_1, \rho) \mid (\ell_4, \rho) \in S, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho: v \bowtie 0\} \end{aligned}$$

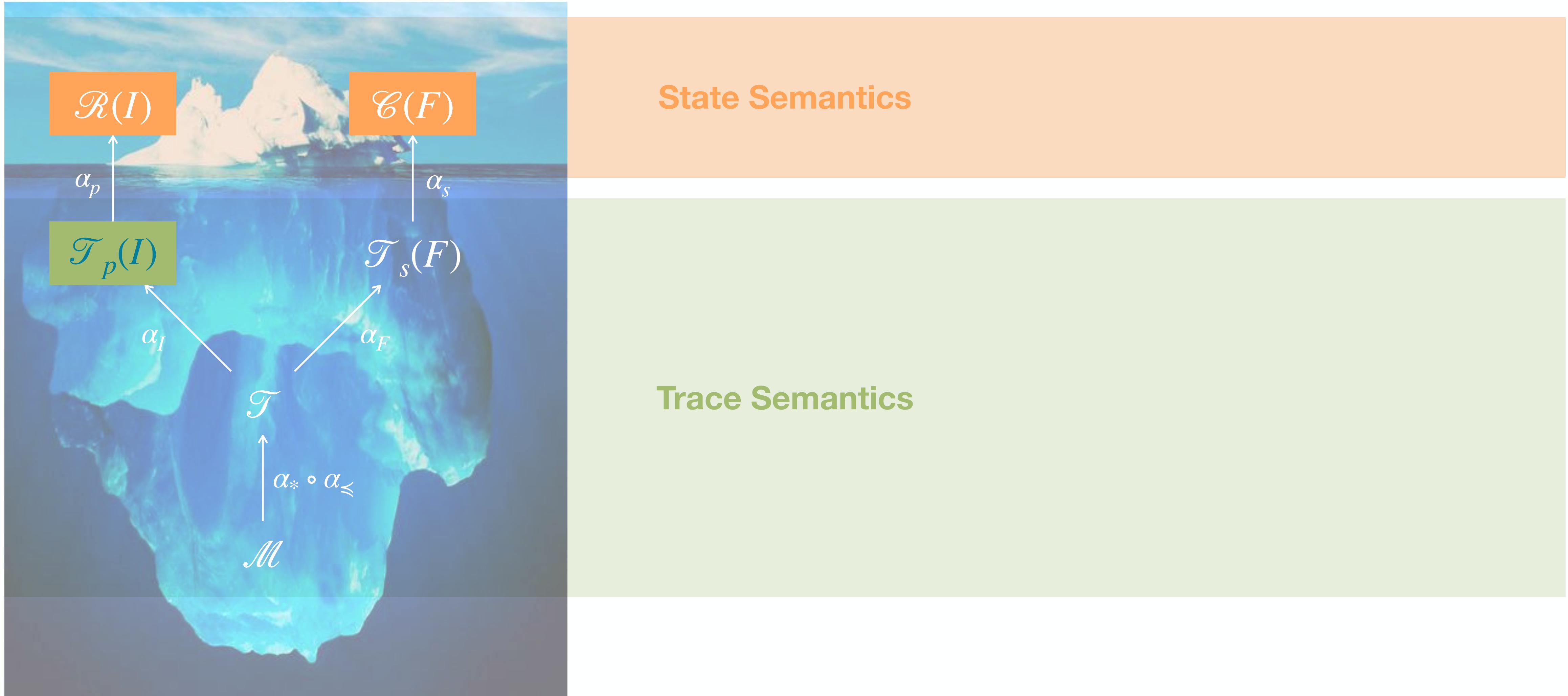
$$\mathcal{C}[\![\text{while } \ell_1 e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } \ell_2 s^{\ell_3} \text{ done } \ell_4]\!]S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_c$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F_c(Y) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\ell_1, \rho) \mid (\ell_4, \rho) \in S, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho: v \bowtie 0\} \cup \\ &\quad \{(\ell_1, \rho) \mid (\ell_2, \rho) \in \mathcal{C}[\![\ell_2 s^{\ell_3}]\!]\{(\ell_3, \rho) \mid (\ell_1, \rho) \in Y\}, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho: v \bowtie 0\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{C}[\![s_1; s_2]\!]S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{C}[\![s_1]\!](\mathcal{C}[\![s_2]\!]S)$$

Prefix Trace Semantics



Program State Sequences

- ϵ **empty sequence**
- s_0, \dots, s_{n-1} sequence of **length n**
- Σ^n set of **sequences of length n**
- $\Sigma^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \Sigma^i$ set of **all finite sequences**
- Σ^ω set of **all infinite sequences**
- $\Sigma^\infty \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Sigma^* \cup \Sigma^\omega$ set of **all sequences**

Operations on Sequences

- **concatenation:** $(s_0, \dots, s_n) \cdot (s'_0, \dots, s'_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} s_0, \dots, s_n s'_0, \dots, s'_n$
 $A \cdot B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \cdot b \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$
- **merging:** $(s_0, \dots, s) ; (s, s'_1, \dots, s'_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} s_0, \dots, s s'_1, \dots, s'_n$
 $A ; B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a ; b \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$

Prefix Trace Semantics

Finite Partial Program Traces Starting From $I \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$

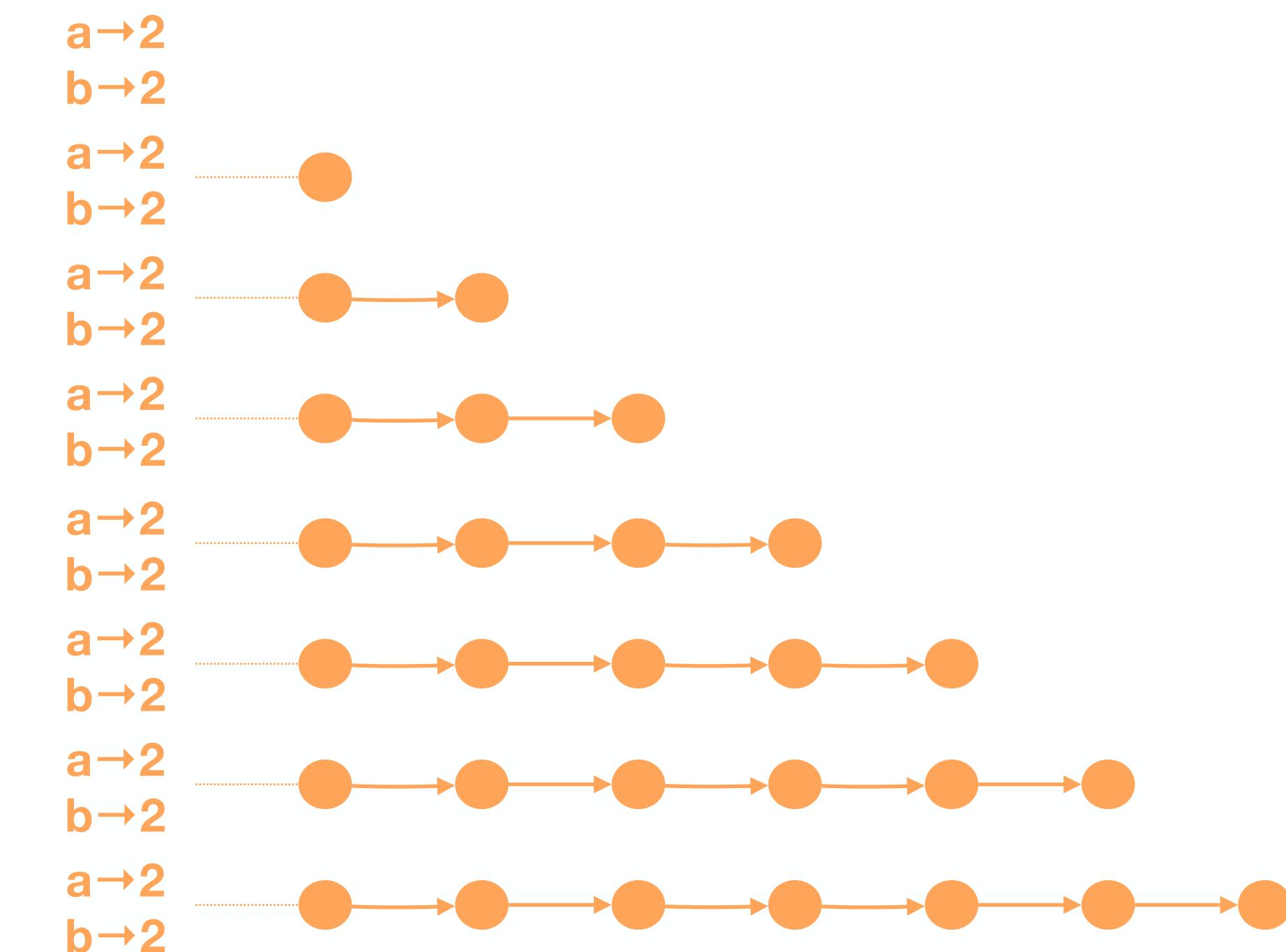
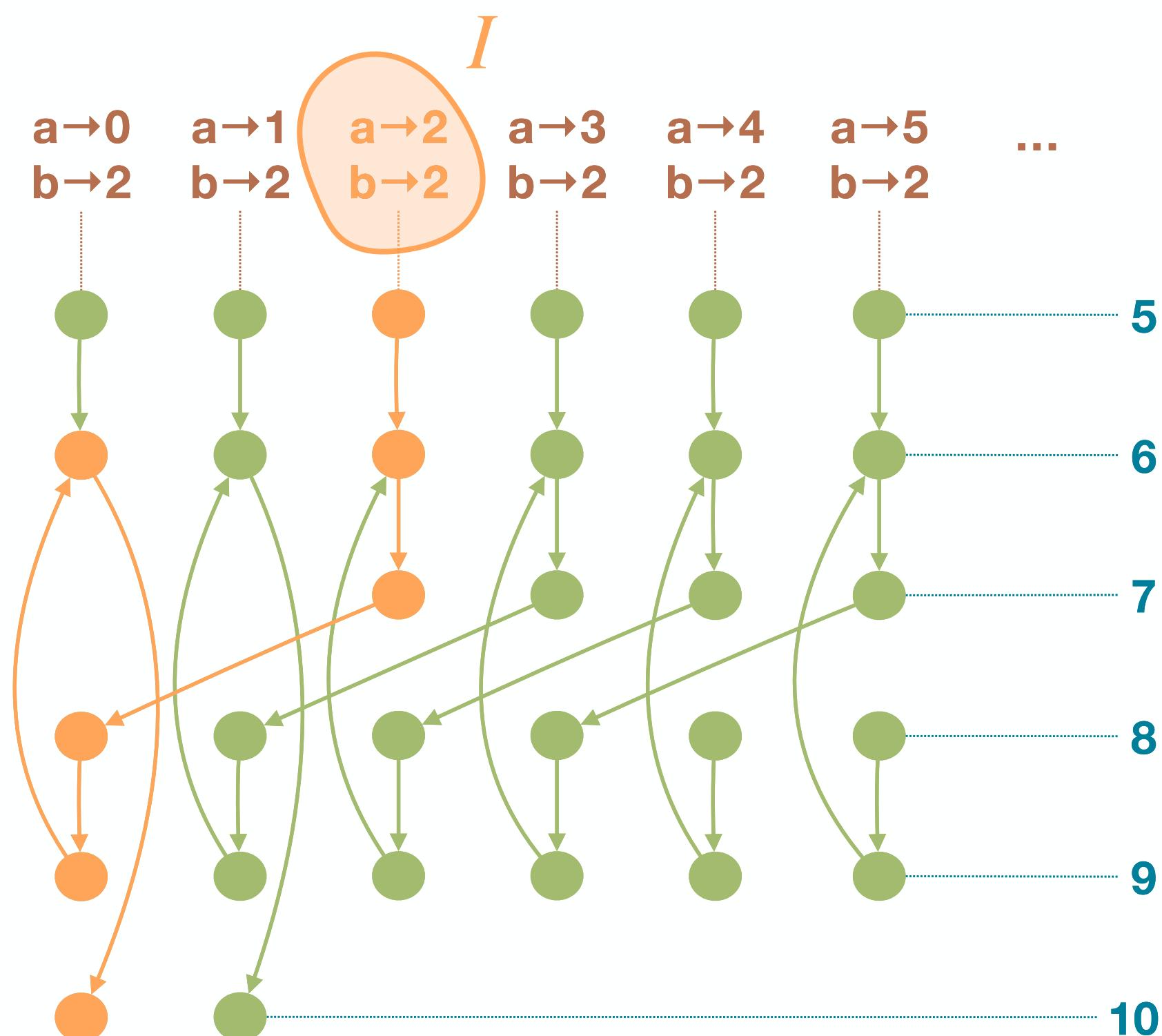
- $\mathcal{T}_p(I) \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$

$$\mathcal{T}_p(I) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s_0, \dots, s_n \mid n \geq 0 \wedge s_0 \in I \wedge \forall i: \langle s_i, s_{i+1} \rangle \in \tau\}$$

```

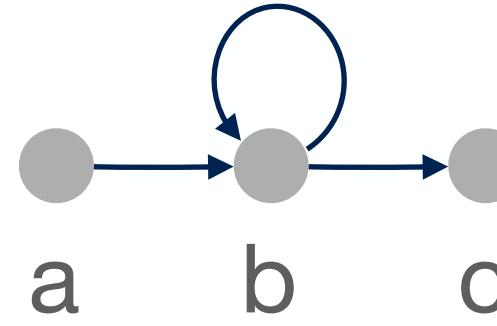
3
q ← 0
4
r ← a
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while 6(r ≥ b) do
7
    r ← r - b
8
    q ← q + 1
9
od
10

```



Prefix Trace Semantics

Least Fixpoint Formulation



$$I \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a\}$$

$$\mathcal{T}_p(I) = \{a, ab^i, ab^i c \mid i \geq 1\}$$

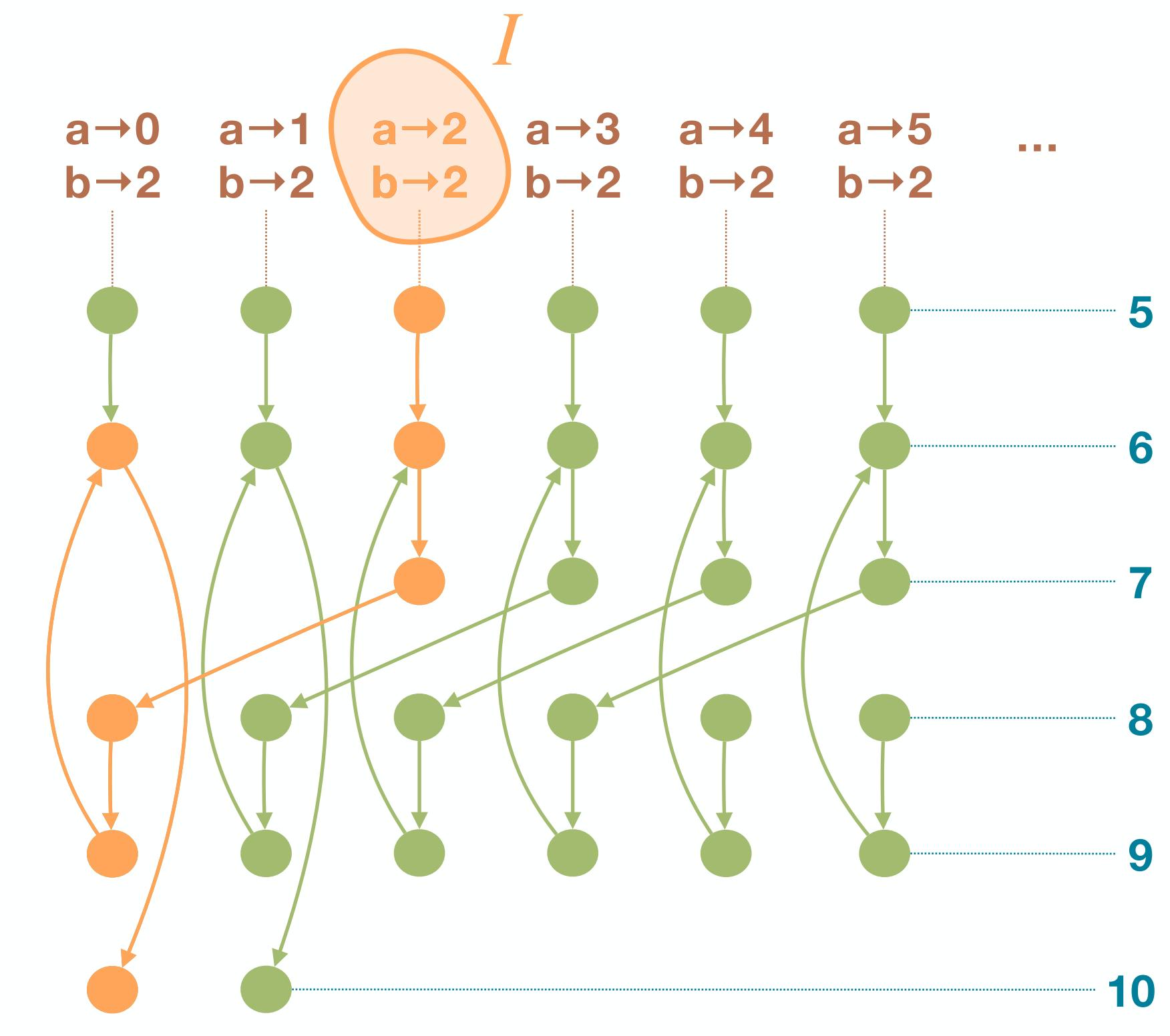
$$F_p(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I \cup T; \tau$$

- $F_p^0(\emptyset) = \emptyset$
- $F_p^1(F_p^0) = I = \{a\}$
- $F_p^2(F_p^1) = \{a, ab\}$
- $F_p^3(F_p^2) = \{a, ab, abb, abc\}$

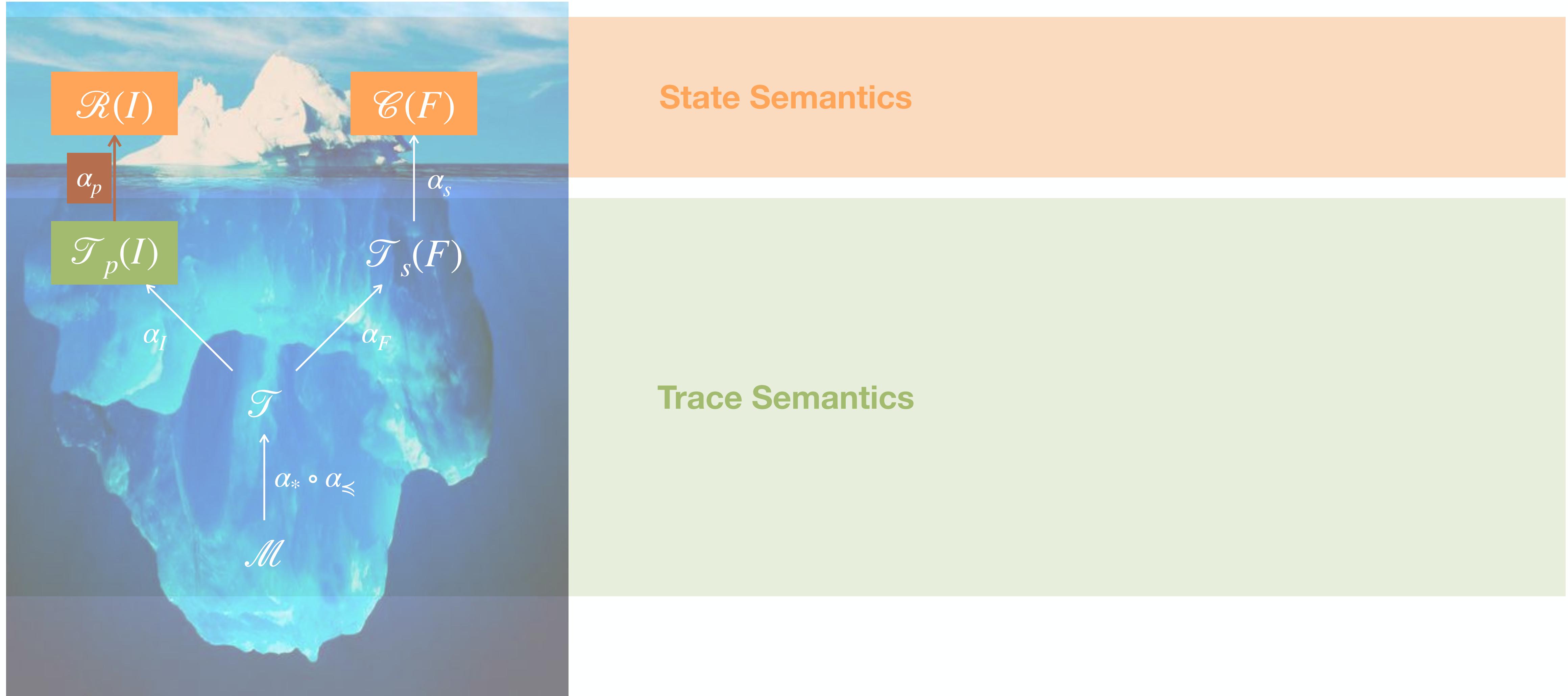
$$\mathcal{T}_p(I) = \{a, ab^i, ab^i c \mid i \geq 1\}$$

```

3   q ← 0
4   r ← a
5
while 6(r ≥ b) do
7   r ← r - b
8   q ← q + 1
9
od
10
  
```



Forward Reachable State Abstraction

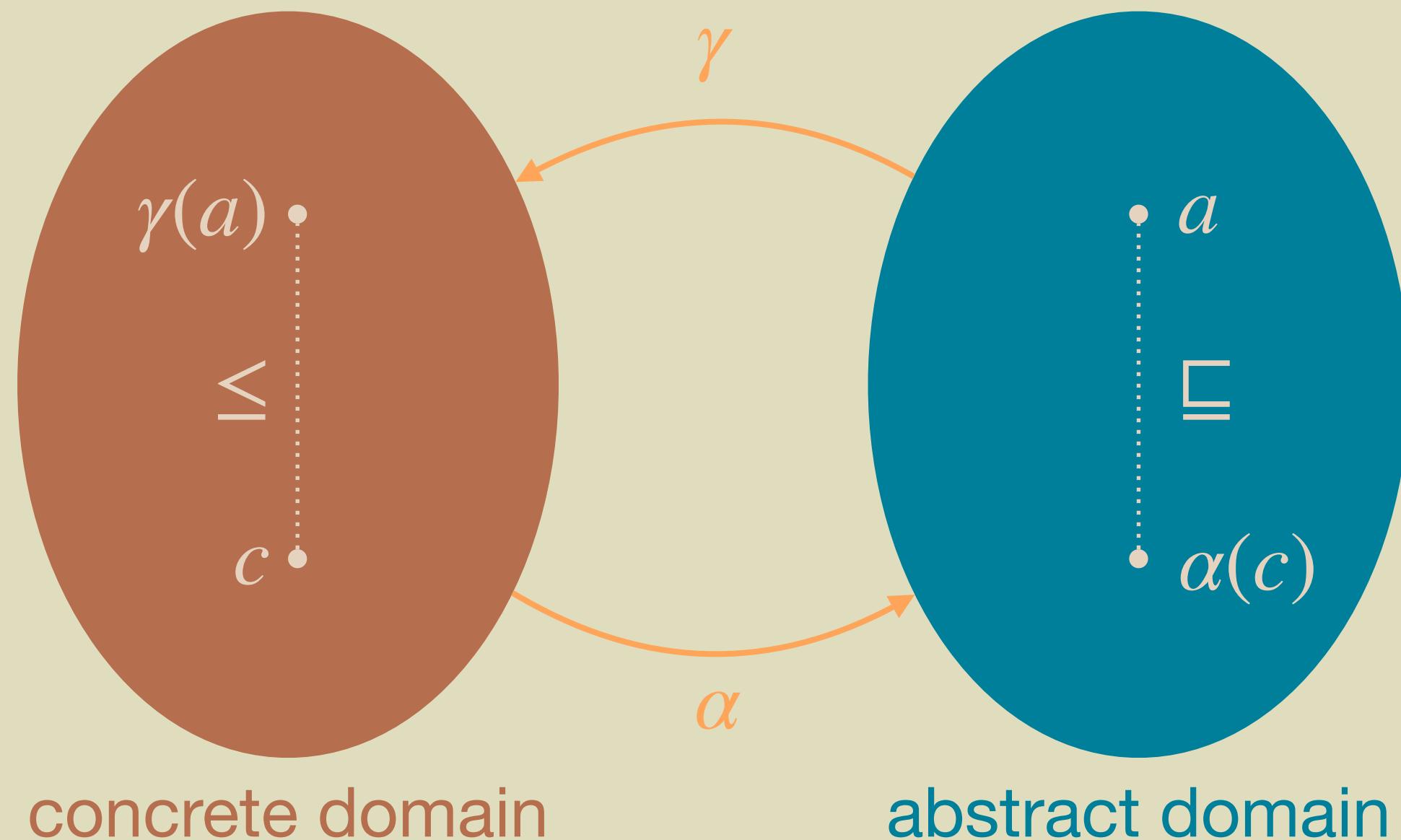


Order Theory

Galois Connections

A **Galois connection** between two posets $\langle C, \leq \rangle$ and $\langle A, \sqsubseteq \rangle$ is a pair of an **lower adjoint or abstraction function** $\alpha: C \rightarrow A$ and a **upper adjoint or concretization function** $\gamma: A \rightarrow C$ such that:

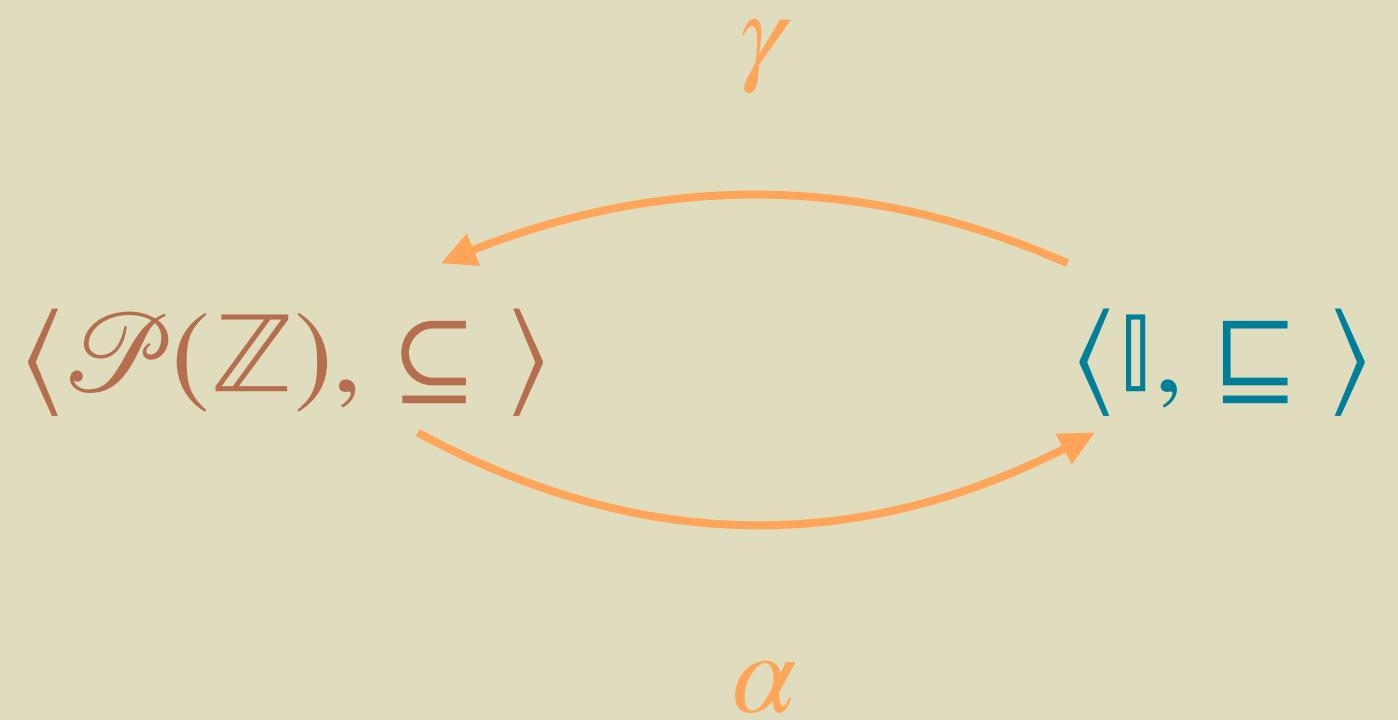
$$\forall c \in C, a \in A: \alpha(c) \sqsubseteq a \Leftrightarrow c \leq \gamma(a)$$



Order Theory

Galois Connections

Example:



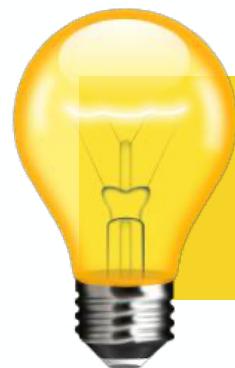
$$\mathbb{I} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty\}) \times (\mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\})$$

$$(a, b) \sqsubseteq (c, d) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} c \leq a \wedge b \leq d$$

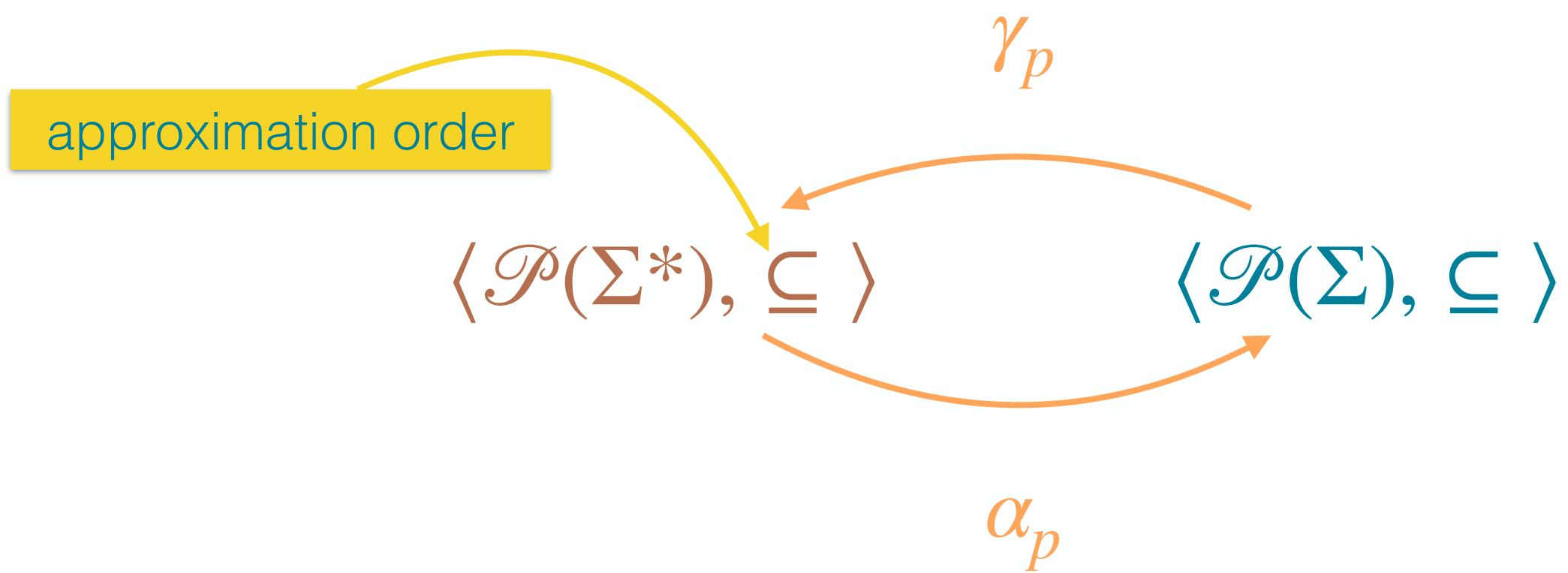
$$\alpha(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\min X, \max X)$$

$$\gamma((a, b)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a \leq x \leq b\}$$

Forward Reachable State Abstraction



a state in the forward reachability semantics corresponds
to a partial program trace ending in this state



$$\alpha_p(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \in \Sigma \mid \exists s_0, \dots, s \in T\}$$

$$\gamma_p(S) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s_0, \dots, s \in \Sigma^* \mid s \in S\}$$

Order Theory

Total Orders

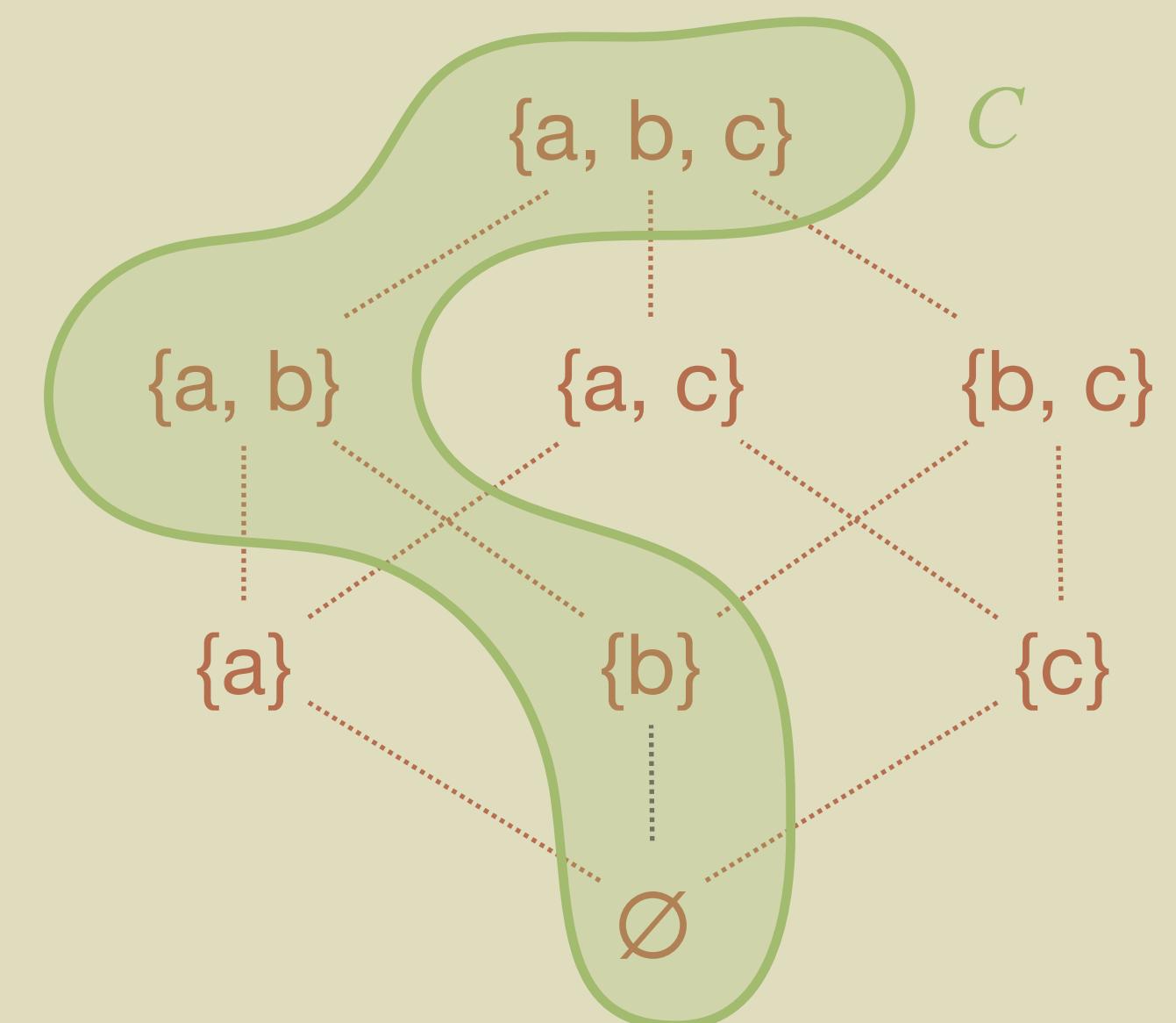
A binary relation $\sqsubseteq \in X \times X$ over a set X is called a **total order** when it is:

- **reflexive** $\forall x \in X: x \sqsubseteq x$
- **antisymmetric** $\forall x, y \in X: (x \sqsubseteq y) \wedge (y \sqsubseteq x) \Rightarrow x = y$
- **transitive** $\forall x, y, z \in X: (x \sqsubseteq y) \wedge (y \sqsubseteq z) \Rightarrow x \sqsubseteq z$
- **total** $\forall x, y, z \in X: (x \sqsubseteq y) \vee (y \sqsubseteq x)$

Order Theory

Chains and Complete Partial Orders

A **chain** is a totally ordered subset C of a poset $\langle X, \sqsubseteq \rangle$



$\langle X, \sqsubseteq \rangle$ is a **complete partial order** if every chain $C \subseteq X$ has a least upper bound $\bigsqcup C$

Order Theory

Monotonic and Scott-Continuous Functions

A function $f: X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ between posets $\langle X_1, \leq \rangle$ and $\langle X_2, \sqsubseteq \rangle$ is

- **monotonic** when $\forall x, y \in X_1: x \leq y \Rightarrow f(x) \sqsubseteq f(y)$
- **Scott-continuous** when it preserves least upper bounds:
for each chain $X \subseteq X_1$, if $\bigvee X$ exists, then $f(\bigvee X) = \bigcup \{f(x) \mid x \in X\}$

Order Theory

Kleenian Fixpoint Transfer

Theorem

Let $\langle C, \leq \rangle$ and $\langle A, \sqsubseteq \rangle$ be **complete partial orders**, let $f: C \rightarrow C$ and $f^\#: A \rightarrow A$ be **monotonic functions**, and let $\alpha: C \rightarrow A$ be a **Scott-continuous abstraction function** that satisfies the commutation condition $\alpha \circ f = f^\# \circ \alpha$. Then, given $c \in C$, we have $\alpha(\text{lfp}_c^{\leq} f) = \text{lfp}_{\alpha(c)}^{\sqsubseteq} f^\#$

Prefix Trace to Forward Reachability

Kleenian Fixpoint Transfer

Prefix Trace Semantics

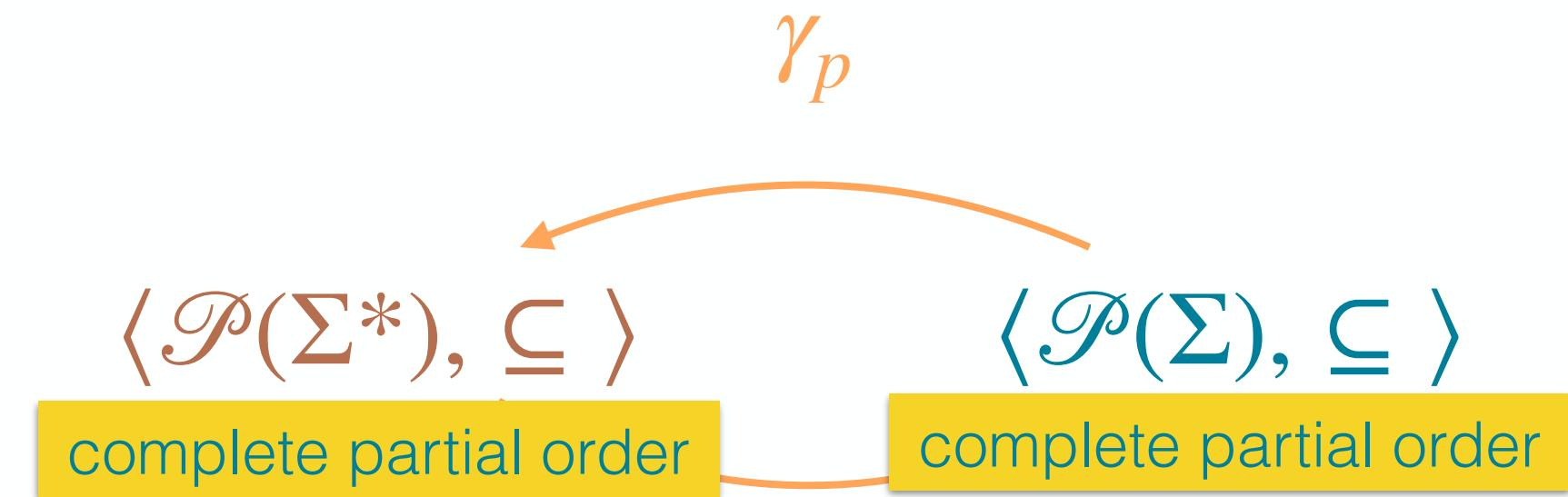
$$\mathcal{T}_p(I) = \text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_p$$

$$F_p(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I \cup T; \tau$$

monotonic

Exercise: prove this 😊

Prefix State Abstraction



$$\alpha_p(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \in \Sigma \mid \exists s_0, \dots, s \in T\}$$

Scott-continuous

$\alpha_p \circ F_p = F_r \circ \alpha_p$

Forward Reachability Semantics

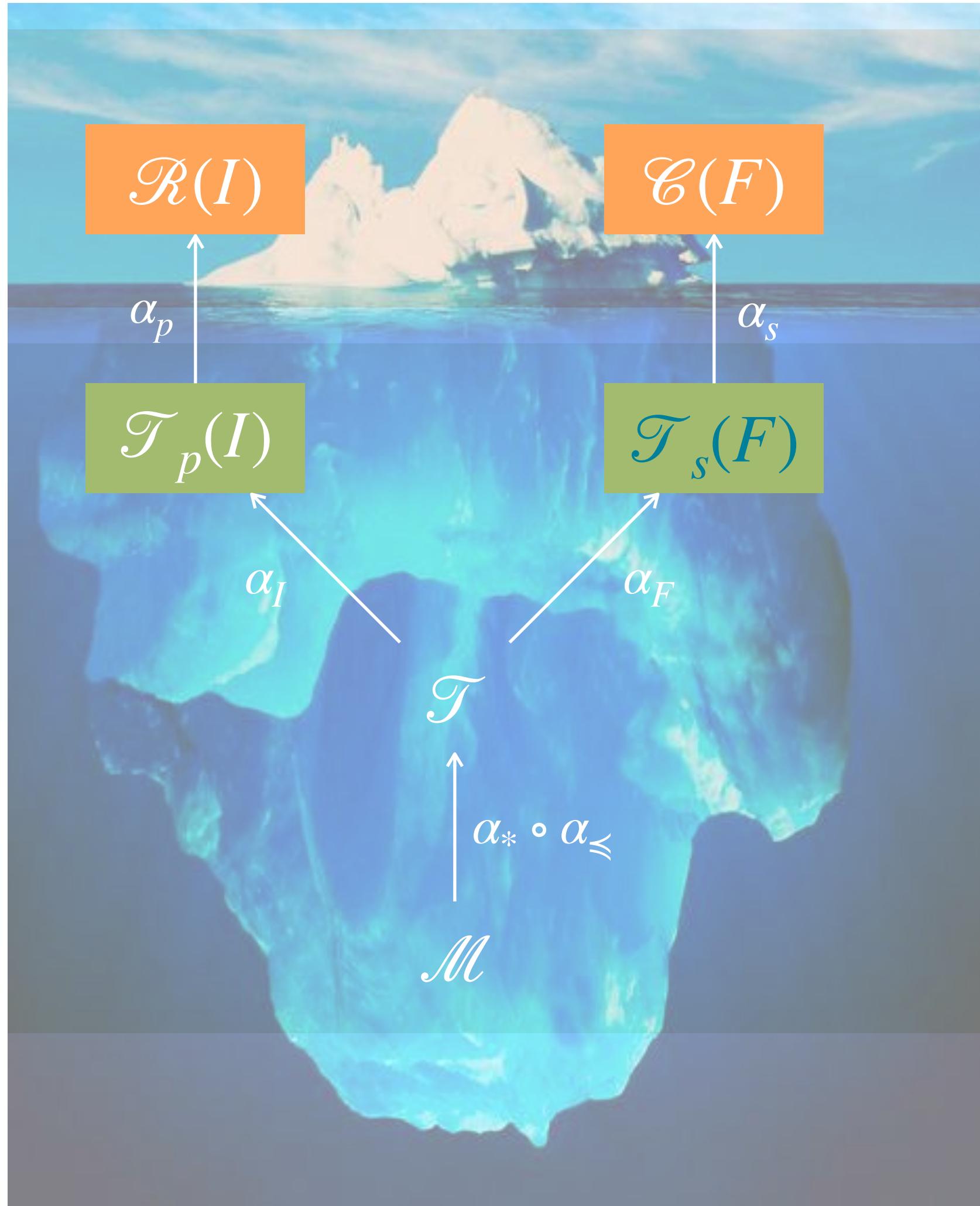
$$\mathcal{R}(I) = \text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_r$$

$$F_r(S) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I \cup \text{post}(S)$$

monotonic

$$\alpha_p(\mathcal{T}_p(I)) = \alpha_p(\text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_p) = \text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_r = \mathcal{R}(I)$$

Suffix Trace Semantics



State Semantics

Trace Semantics

Suffix Trace Semantics

Finite Partial Program Traces Ending in $F \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$

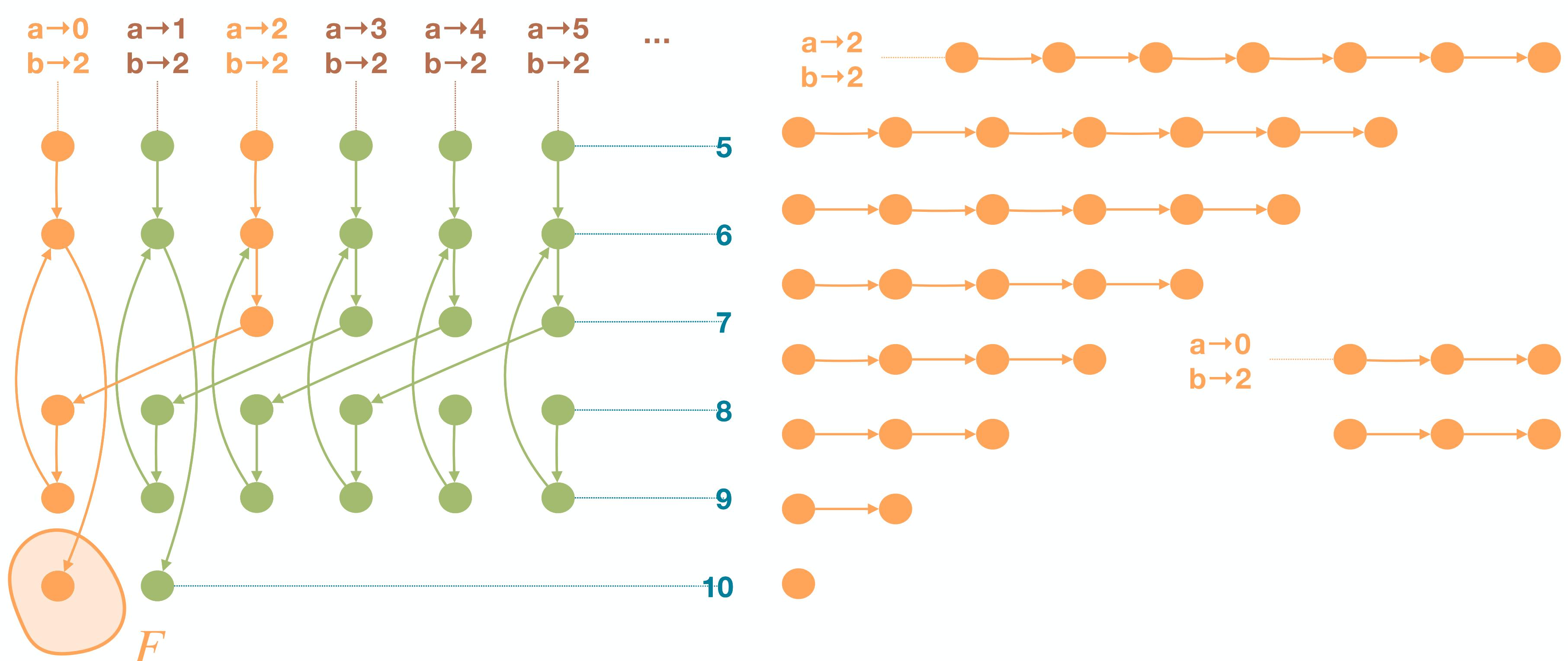
- $\mathcal{T}_s(F) \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$

$$\mathcal{T}_s(F) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s_0, \dots, s_n \mid n \geq 0 \wedge s_n \in F \wedge \forall i: \langle s_i, s_{i+1} \rangle \in \tau\}$$

```

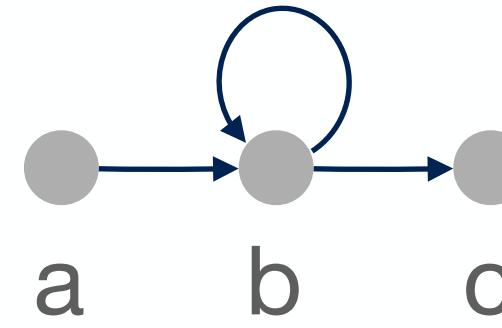
3
q ← 0
4
r ← a
5
while 6(r ≥ b) do
7
    r ← r - b
8
    q ← q + 1
9
od
10

```



Suffix Trace Semantics

Least Fixpoint Formulation



$$F \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{c\}$$

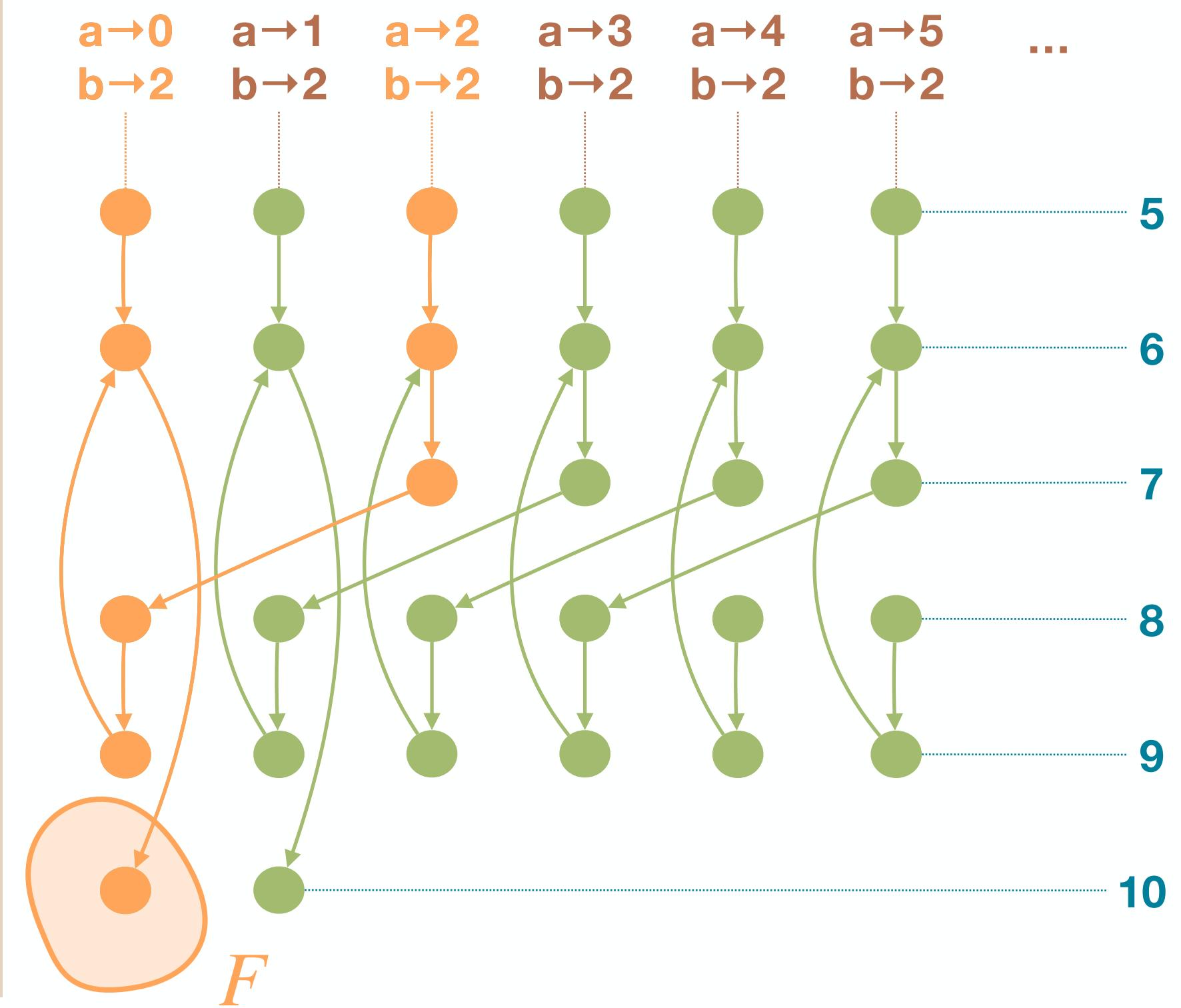
$$\mathcal{T}_s(I) = \{c, b^i c, a b^i c \mid i \geq 1\}$$

$$F_s(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} F \cup \tau; T$$

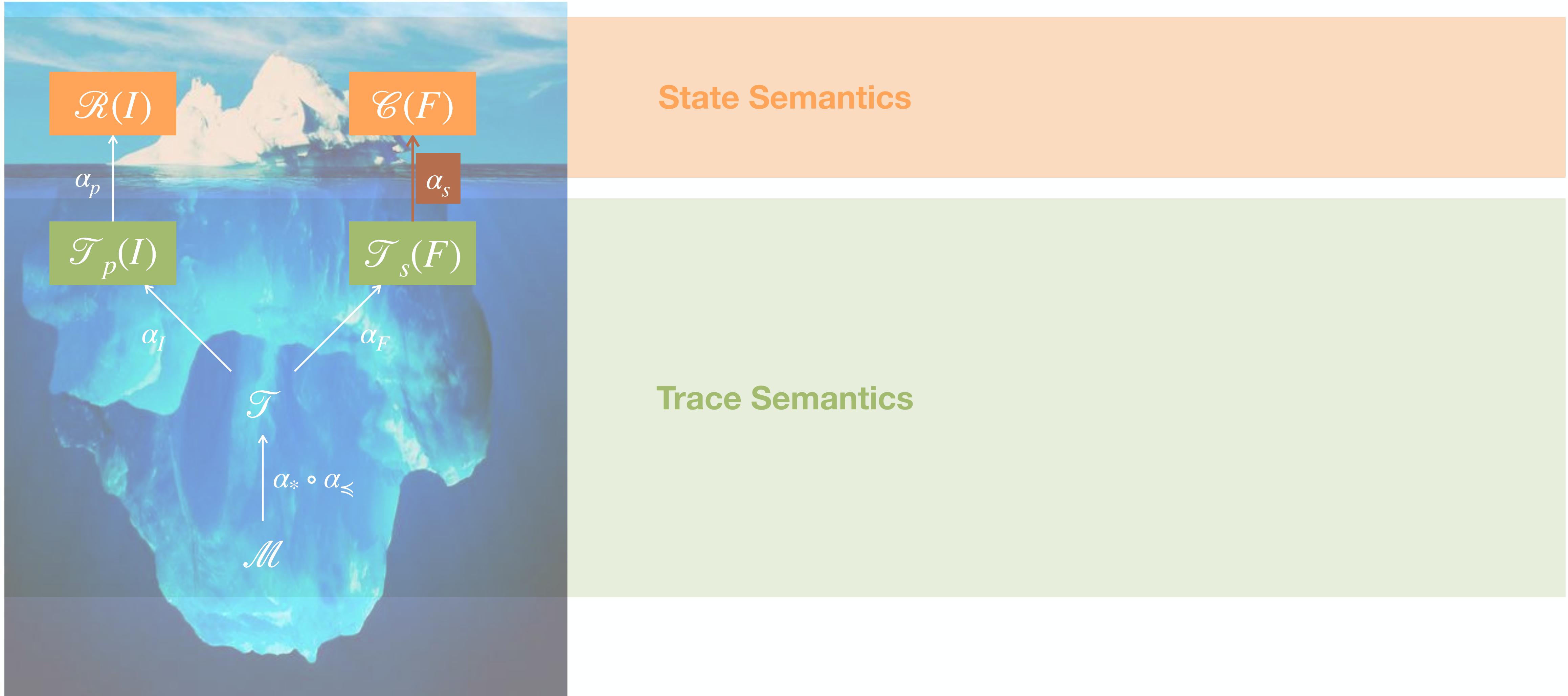
- $F_s^0(\emptyset) = \emptyset$
- $F_s^1(F_s^0) = F = \{c\}$
- $F_s^2(F_s^1) = \{c, bc\}$
- $F_s^3(F_s^2) = \{c, bc, bbc, abc\}$

$$\mathcal{T}_s(F) = \text{lfp}_{\subseteq}^{\subseteq} F_s$$

3
4
5
while 6($r \geq b$) **do**
7
8
9
od
10



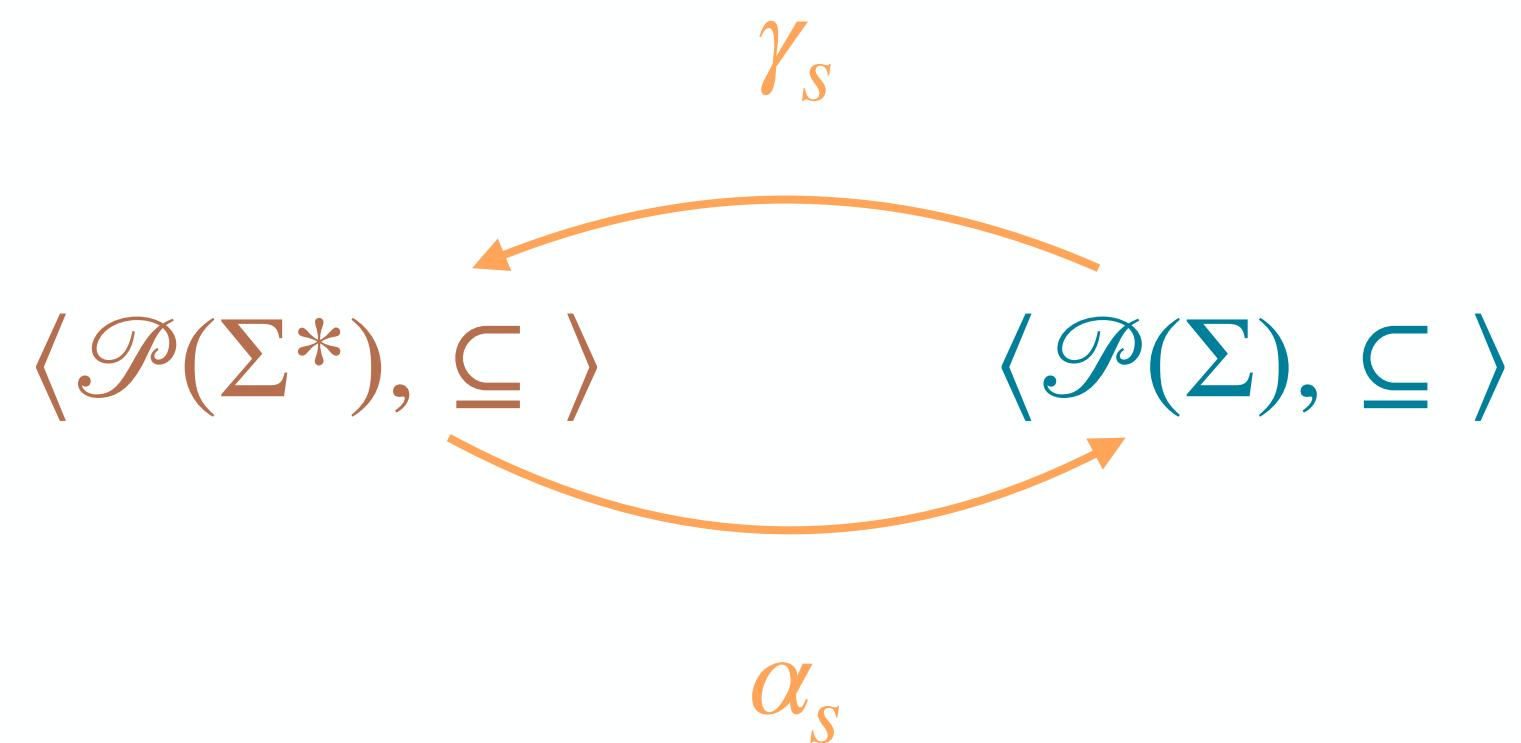
Backward Reachable State Abstraction



Backward Reachable State Abstraction



a state in the backward reachability semantics corresponds
to a partial program trace starting in this state



$$\alpha_s(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \in \Sigma \mid \exists s, \dots, s_n \in T\}$$

$$\gamma_s(S) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s, \dots, s_n \in \Sigma^* \mid s \in S\}$$

Suffix Trace to Backward Reachability

Kleenian Fixpoint Transfer

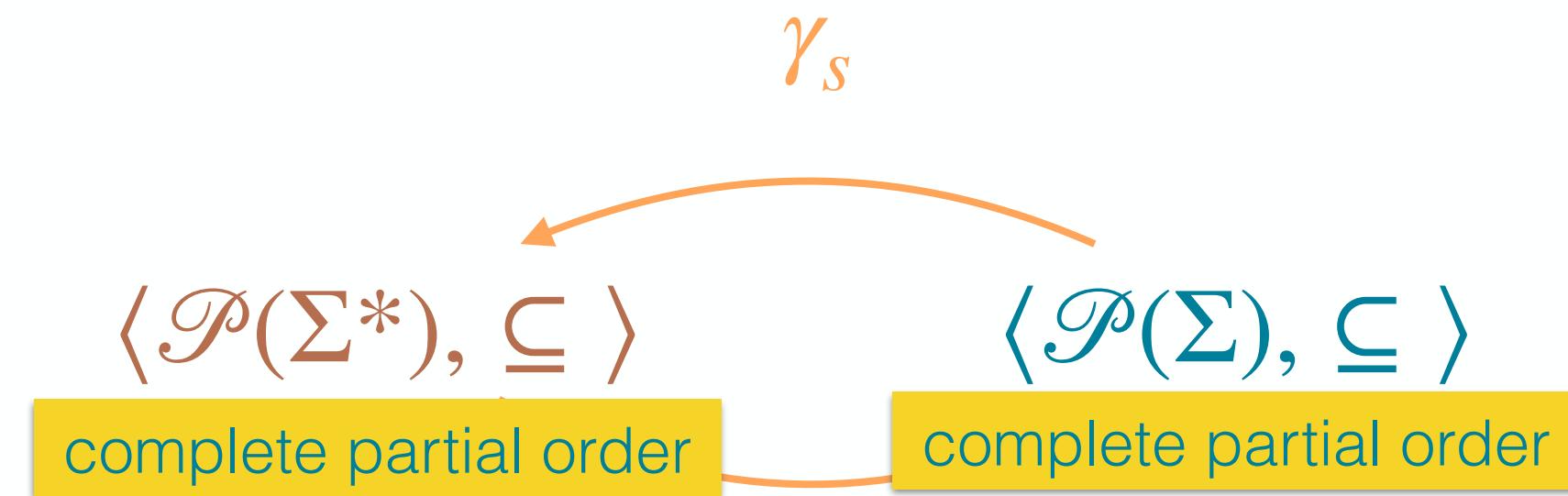
Suffix Trace Semantics

$$\mathcal{T}_s(F) = \text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_s$$

$$F_s(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} F \cup \tau; T$$

monotonic

Suffix State Abstraction



$$\alpha_s(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \in \Sigma \mid \exists s_1, \dots, s_n \in T\}$$

Scott-continuous



Backward Reachability Semantics

$$\mathcal{C}(F) = \text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_c$$

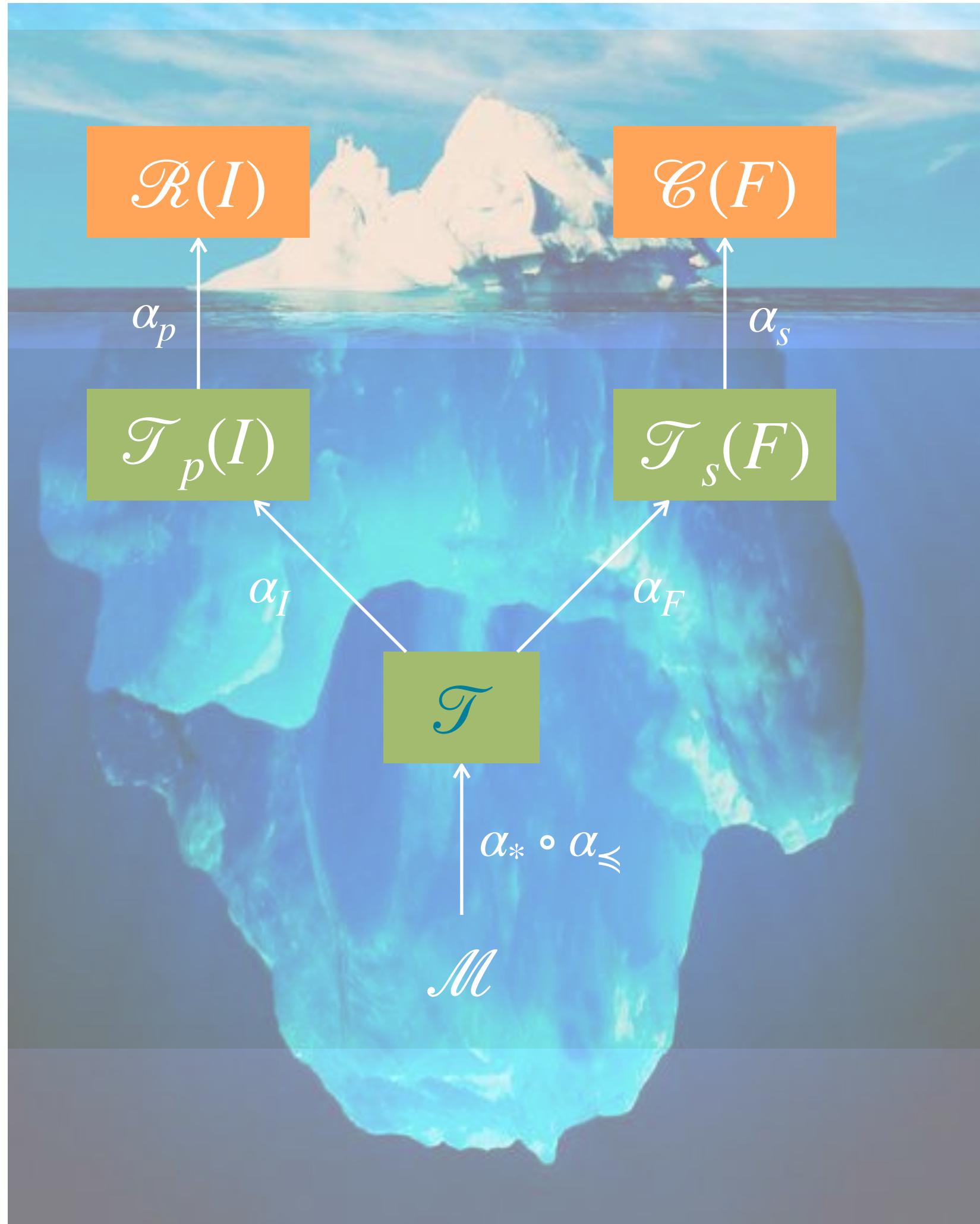
$$F_c(S) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} F \cup \text{pre}(S)$$

monotonic

Exercise: prove this 😊

$$\alpha_s(\mathcal{T}_s(F)) = \alpha_s(\text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_s) = \text{lfp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_c = \mathcal{C}(F)$$

Partial Finite Trace Semantics



State Semantics

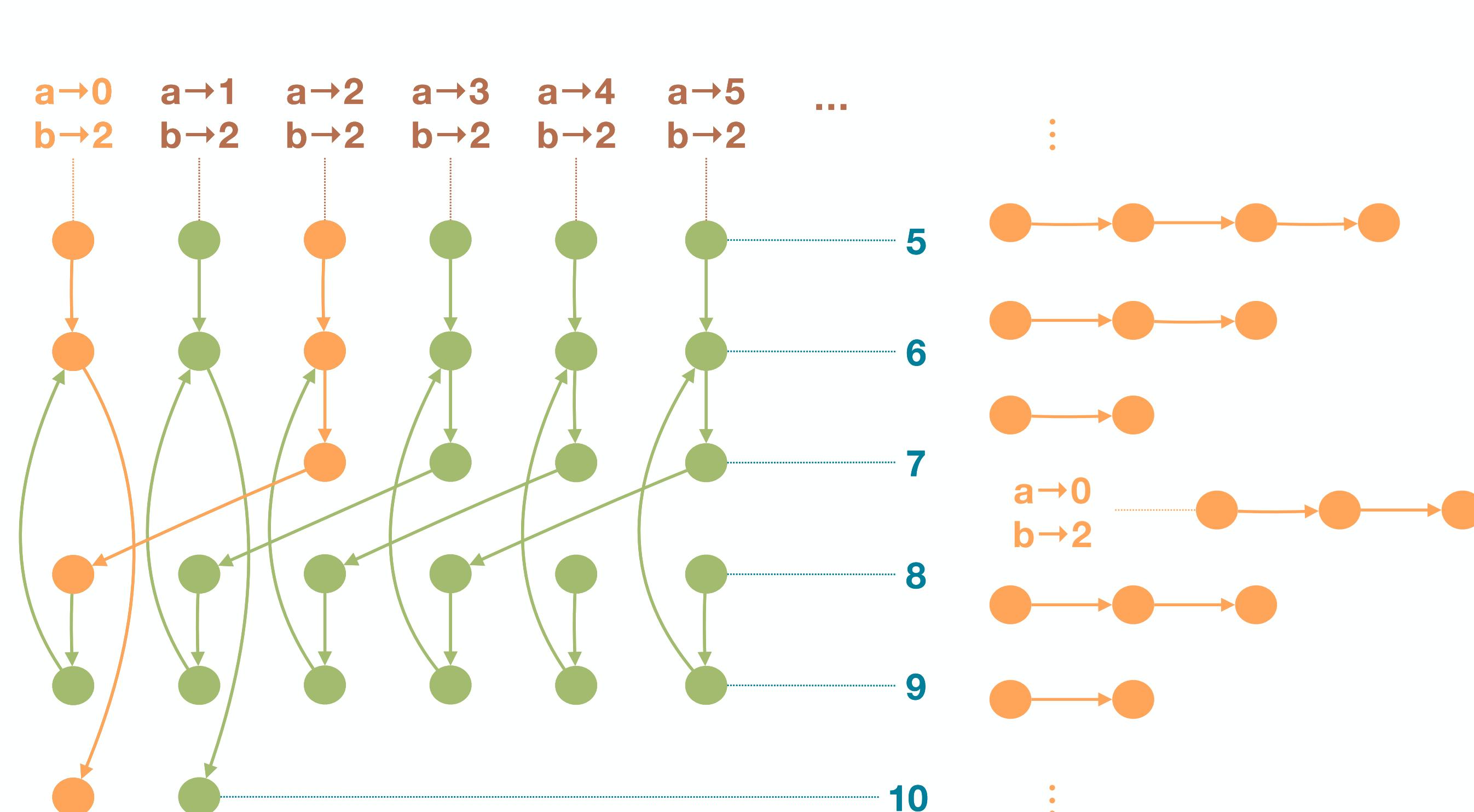
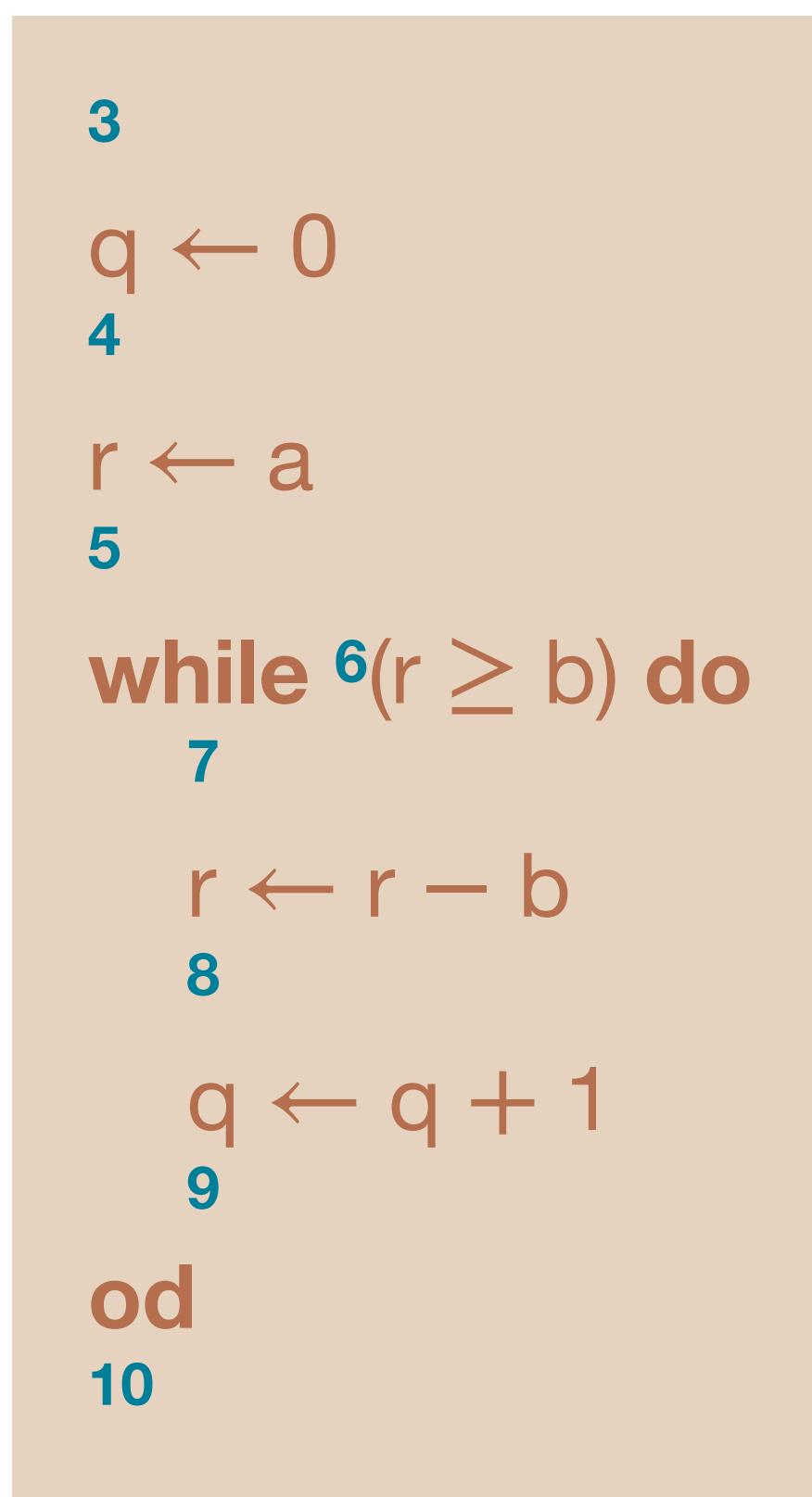
Trace Semantics

Partial Finite Trace Semantics

Partial Finite Program Traces

- $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$

$$\mathcal{T} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s_0, \dots, s_n \mid n \geq 0 \wedge \forall i: \langle s_i, s_{i+1} \rangle \in \tau\}$$

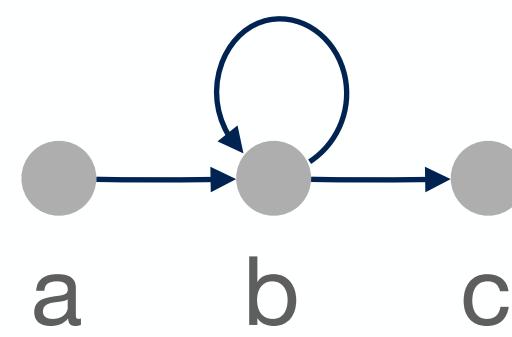


Partial Finite Trace Semantics

Least Fixpoint Formulation

Forward Formulation

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{T} &= \text{fp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_{p^*} \\ F_{p^*}(T) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Sigma \cup T; \tau\end{aligned}$$

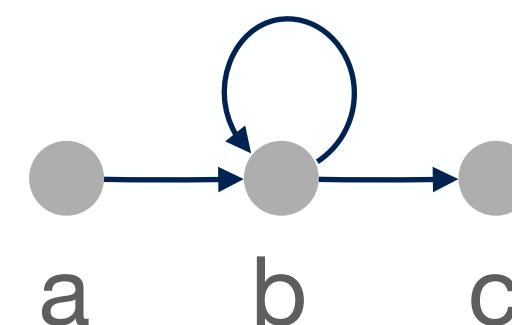


- $F_{p^*}^0(\emptyset) = \emptyset$
- $F_{p^*}^1(F_{p^*}^0) = \Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$
- $F_{p^*}^2(F_{p^*}^1) = \{a, ab, b, bb, bc, c\}$
- \vdots

$$\mathcal{T} = \{a, ab^i, ab^i c, b^i, b^i c, c \mid i \geq 1\}$$

Backward Formulation

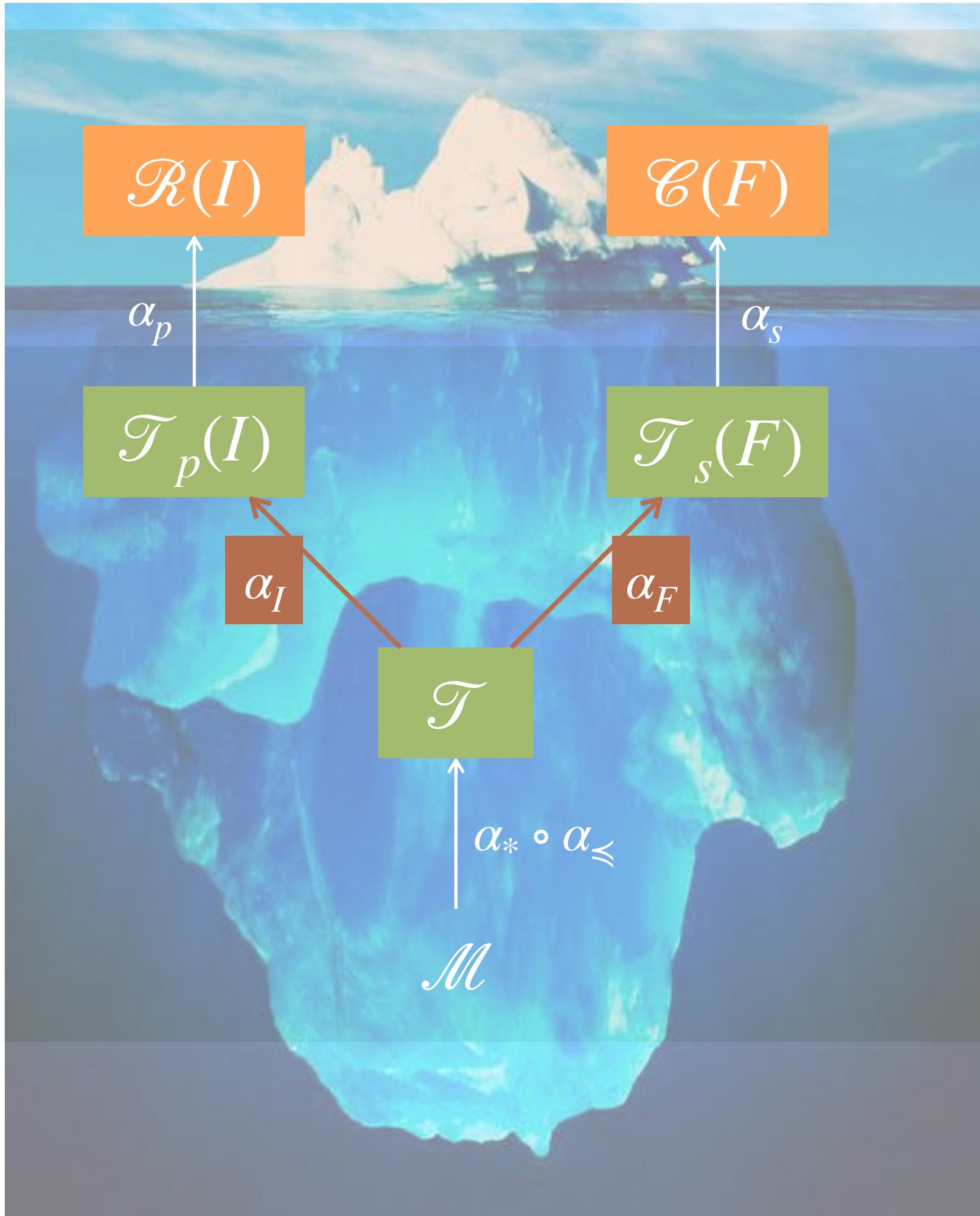
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{T} &= \text{fp}_{\emptyset}^{\subseteq} F_{s^*} \\ F_{s^*}(T) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Sigma \cup \tau; T\end{aligned}$$



- $F_{s^*}^0(\emptyset) = \emptyset$
- $F_{s^*}^1(F_{s^*}^0) = \Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$
- $F_{s^*}^2(F_{s^*}^1) = \{a, b, ab, bb, c, bc\}$
- \vdots

$$\mathcal{T} = \{a, ab^i, ab^i c, b^i, b^i c, c \mid i \geq 1\}$$

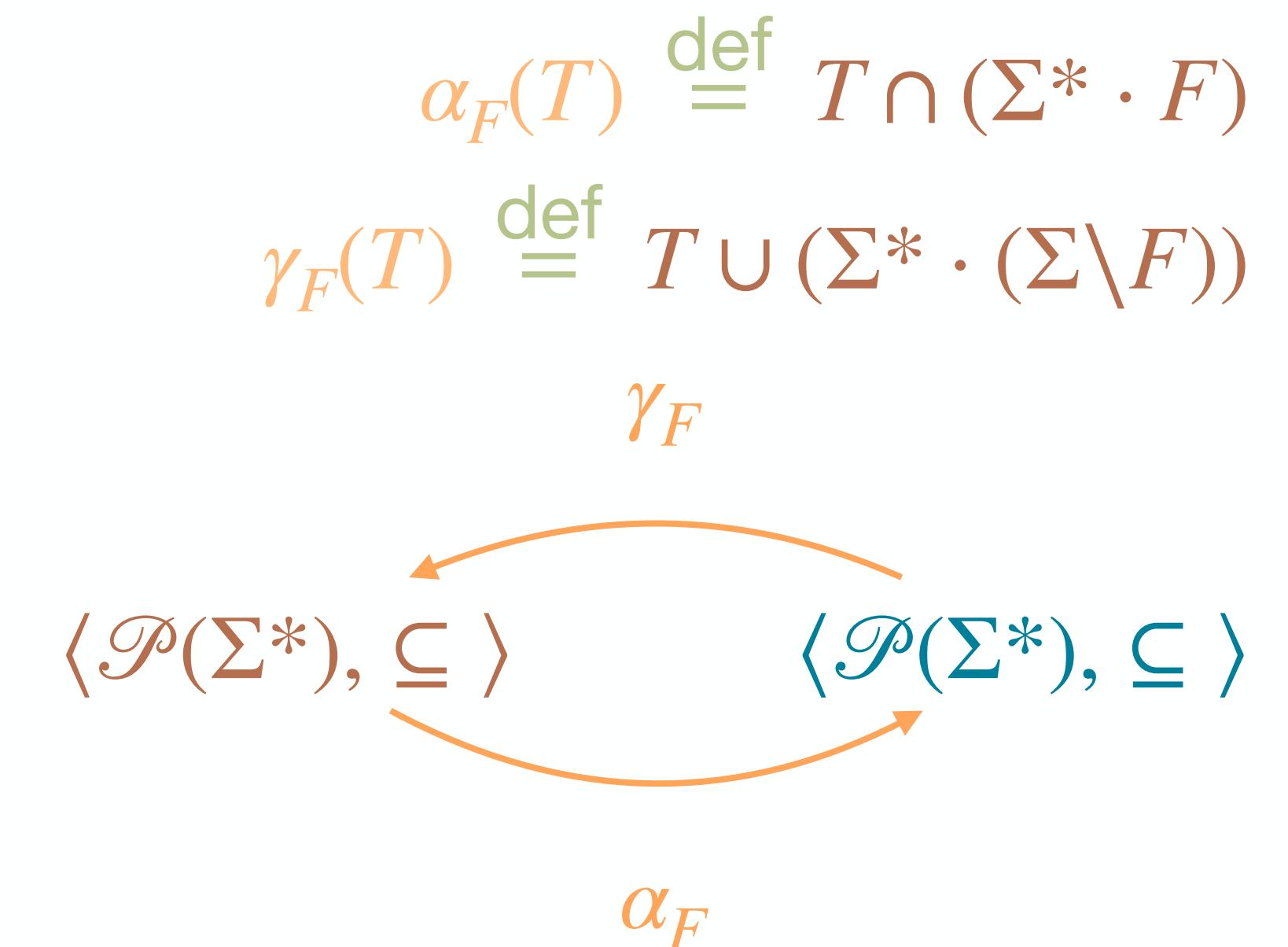
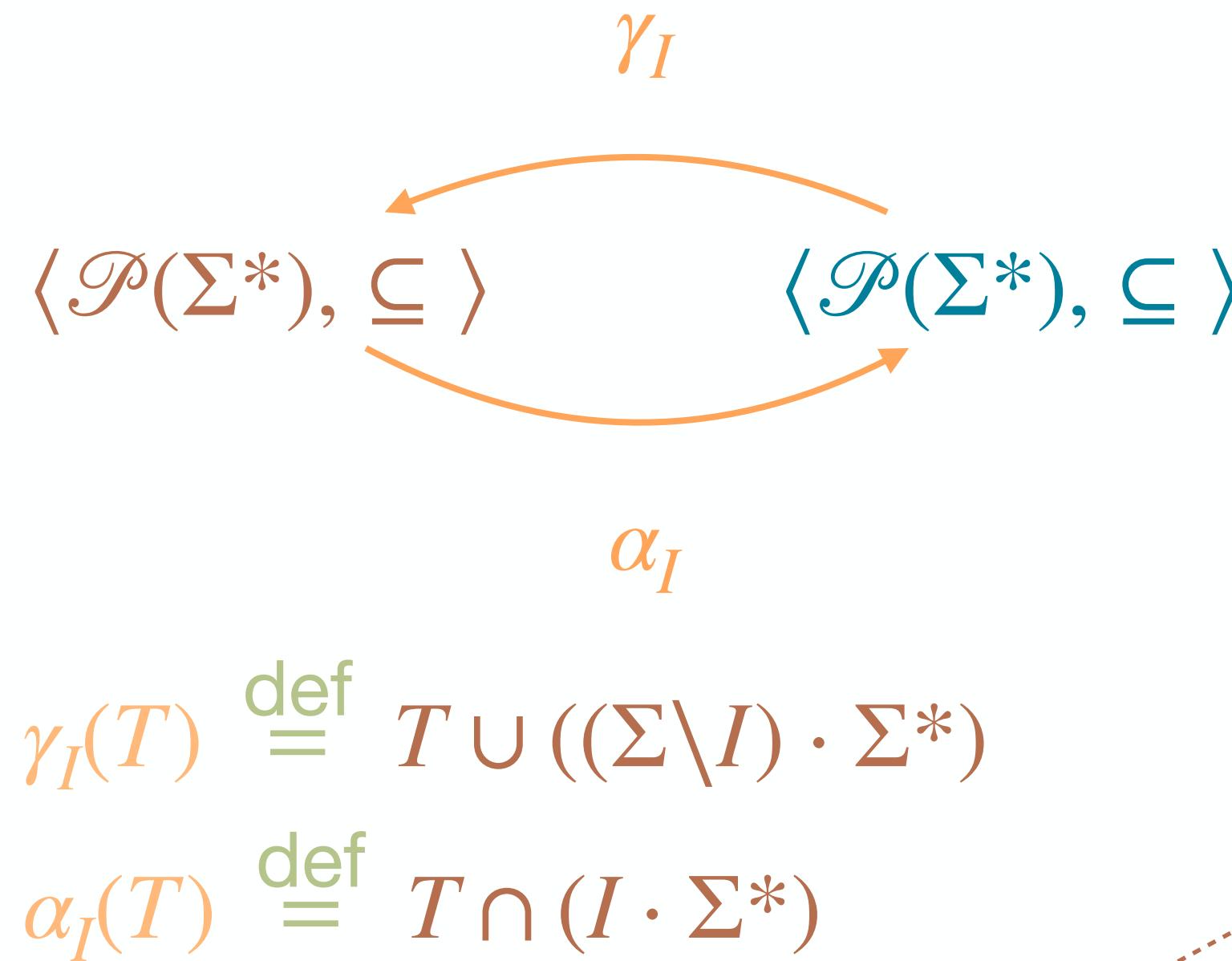
Prefix/Suffix Trace Abstraction



State Semantics

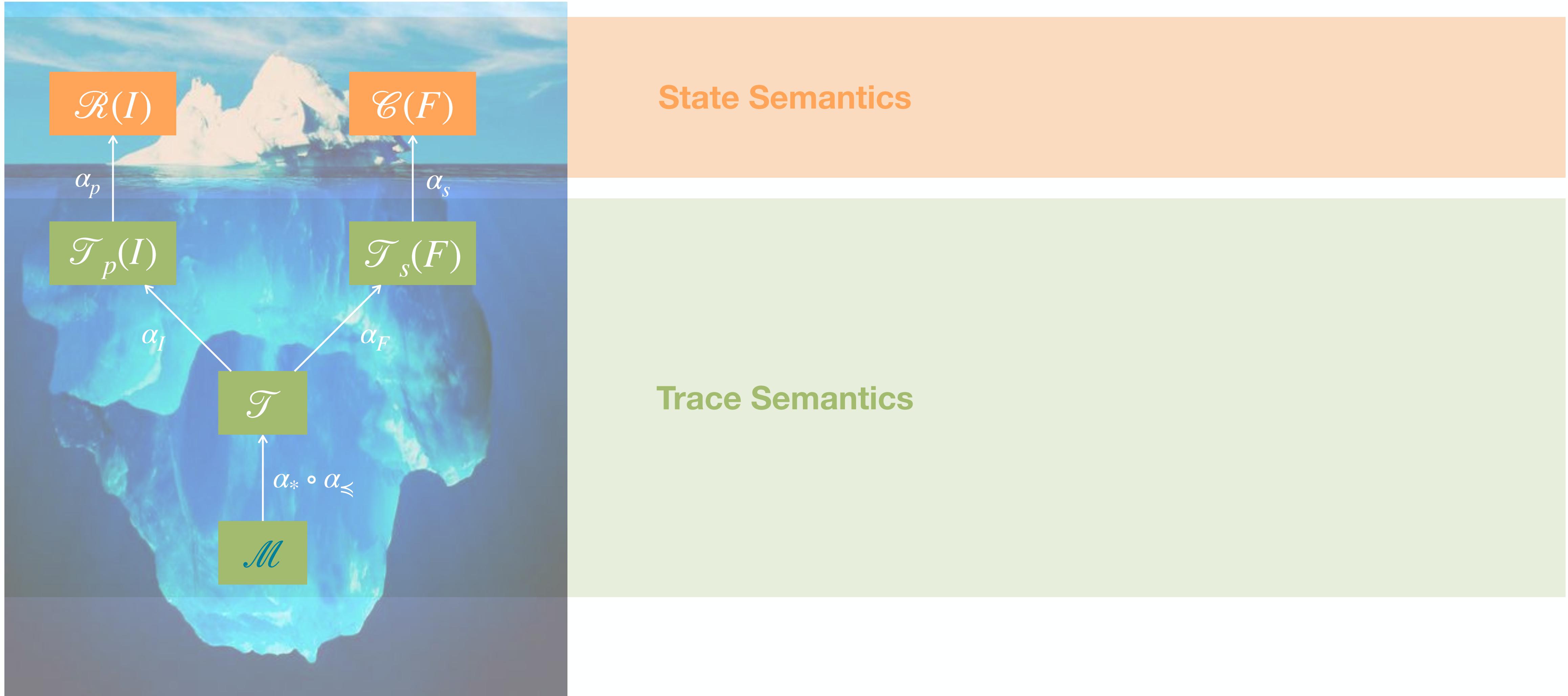
Trace Semantics

Prefix Trace Abstraction



Suffix Trace Abstraction

Maximal Trace Semantics



Maximal Trace Semantics

Finite and Infinite Program Traces

- $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty)$

$$\mathcal{M} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s_0, \dots, s_n \in \Sigma^* \mid s_n \in \mathcal{B} \wedge \forall i: \langle s_i, s_{i+1} \rangle \in \tau\} \cup \{s_0, \dots \in \Sigma^\omega \mid \forall i: \langle s_i, s_{i+1} \rangle \in \tau\}$$

$$\mathcal{B} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \in \Sigma \mid \forall s' \in \Sigma: \langle s, s' \rangle \notin \tau\}$$

Order Theory

Lattices

A **lattice** $\langle X, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup, \sqcap \rangle$ is a partially ordered set with:

- a **least upper bound** $a \sqcup b$ for every pair of elements $a, b \in X$
- a **greatest lower bound** $a \sqcap b$ for every pair of elements $a, b \in X$

Order Theory

Complete Lattices

A **complete lattice** $\langle X, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup, \sqcap, \perp, \top \rangle$ is a partially ordered set with:

- a **least upper bound** $\bigsqcup S$ for every $S \subseteq X$ (and thus $\perp \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigsqcup \emptyset$)
- a **greatest lower bound** $\bigsqcap S$ for every $S \subseteq X$ (thus $\top \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigsqcap \emptyset = \bigsqcup D$)

Example $\langle \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty), \sqsubseteq, \sqcup, \sqcap, \Sigma^\omega, \Sigma^* \rangle$

$$A \sqsubseteq B \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} (A \cap \Sigma^*) \subseteq (B \cap \Sigma^*) \wedge (A \cap \Sigma^\omega) \supseteq (B \cap \Sigma^\omega)$$

$$A \sqcup B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ((A \cap \Sigma^*) \cup (B \cap \Sigma^*)) \cup ((A \cap \Sigma^\omega) \cap (B \cap \Sigma^\omega))$$

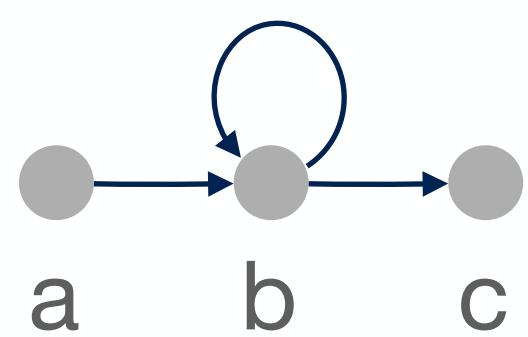
$$A \sqcap B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ((A \cap \Sigma^*) \cap (B \cap \Sigma^*)) \cup ((A \cap \Sigma^\omega) \cup (B \cap \Sigma^\omega))$$

Maximal Trace Semantics

Least Fixpoint Formulation

computational order

$$\mathcal{M} = \text{lfp}_{\Sigma^\omega}^{\sqsubseteq} F$$
$$F(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{B} \cup \tau; T$$



- $F^0(\emptyset) = \Sigma^\omega$
- $F^1(F^0) = \{c\} \cup \{ab\Sigma^\omega, bb\Sigma^\omega, bc\Sigma^\omega\}$
- $F^2(F^1) = \{bc, c\} \cup \{abb\Sigma^\omega, bbb\Sigma^\omega, abc\Sigma^\omega, bbc\Sigma^\omega\}$
- $F_p^3(F_p^2) = \{abc, bbc, bc, c\} \cup \{abbb\Sigma^\omega, bbbb\Sigma^\omega, abbc\Sigma^\omega, bbbc\Sigma^\omega\}$

$$\mathcal{M} = \{ab^i c, b^i c, c \mid i \geq 1\} \cup \{ab^\omega, b^\omega\}$$

Maximal Trace Semantics

Denotational Formulation

stmt ::= $\ell X \leftarrow \text{expr}^\ell$
 | if $\ell \text{expr} \bowtie 0$ then *stmt* end $^\ell$
 | while $\ell \text{expr} \bowtie 0$ do *stmt* done $^\ell$
 | *stmt*; *stmt*

$$\mathcal{M}[\![\ell_1 X \leftarrow e^{\ell_2}]\!]T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\ell_1, \rho)(\ell_2, \rho[X \mapsto v])\sigma \mid \sigma \in \Sigma^\infty, (\ell_2, \rho[X \mapsto v])\sigma \in T, v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}[\![\text{if } \ell_1 e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } \ell_2 s^{\ell_3} \text{ end}^{\ell_4}]\!]T &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\{(\ell_1, \rho)(\ell_2, \rho)\sigma \mid \sigma \in \Sigma^\infty, (\ell_2, \rho)\sigma \in \mathcal{C}[\![\ell_2 s^{\ell_3}]\!]\{(\ell_3, \rho')\sigma' \mid \sigma' \in T\}, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho : v \bowtie 0\} \cup \\ &\{(\ell_1, \rho)(\ell_4, \rho)\sigma \mid \sigma \in \Sigma^\infty, (\ell_4, \rho)\sigma \in T, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho : v \bowtie 0\} \end{aligned}$$

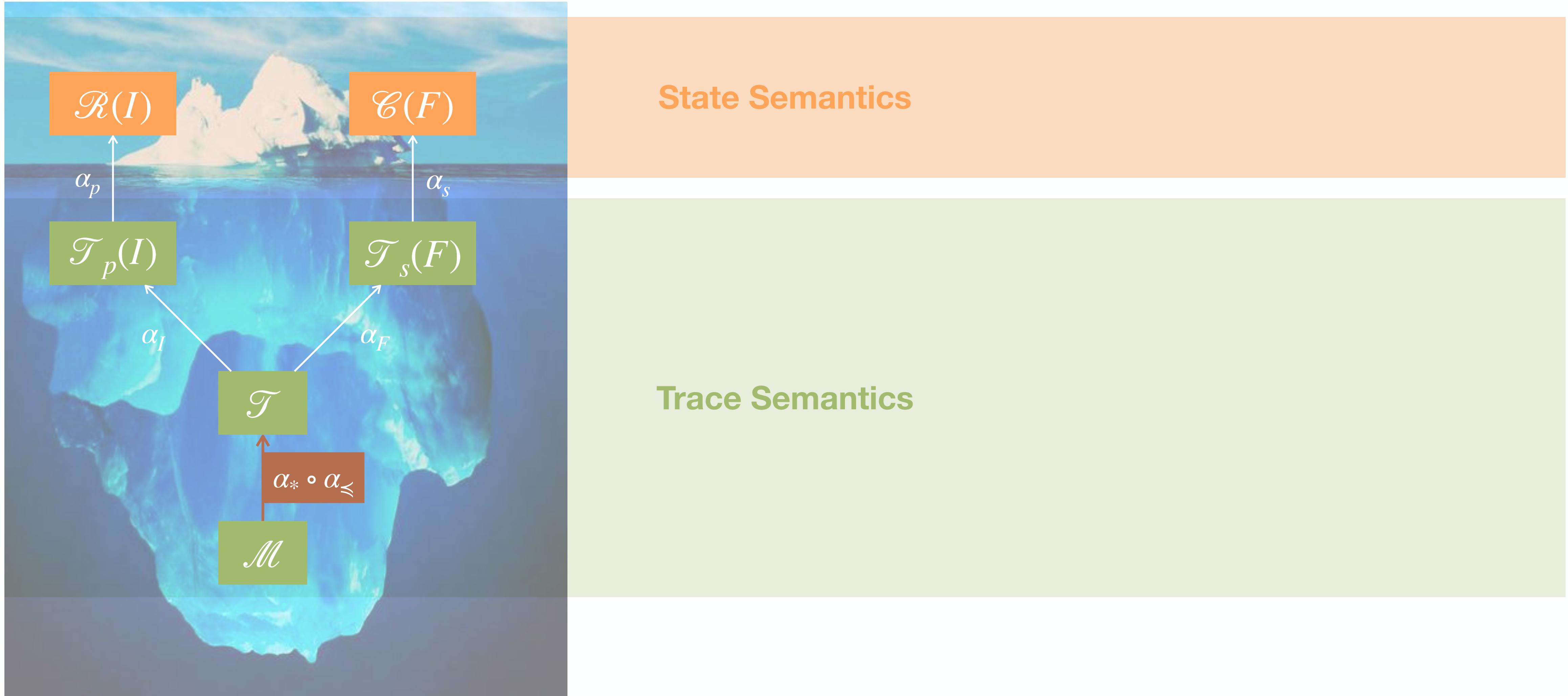
$$\mathcal{M}[\![\text{while } \ell_1 e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } \ell_2 s^{\ell_3} \text{ done}^{\ell_4}]\!]T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{lfp}_{\Sigma^\omega}^{\sqsubseteq} F$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F(Y) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\ell_1, \rho)(\ell_4, \rho)\sigma \mid \sigma \in \Sigma^\infty, (\ell_4, \rho)\sigma \in T, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho : v \bowtie 0\} \cup \\ &\quad \{(\ell_1, \rho)(\ell_2, \rho)\sigma \mid \sigma \in \Sigma^\infty, (\ell_2, \rho)\sigma \in \mathcal{M}[\![\ell_2 s^{\ell_3}]\!]\{(\ell_3, \rho')\sigma' \mid \sigma' \in Y\}, \exists v \in E[\![e]\!]\rho : v \bowtie 0\} \end{aligned}$$

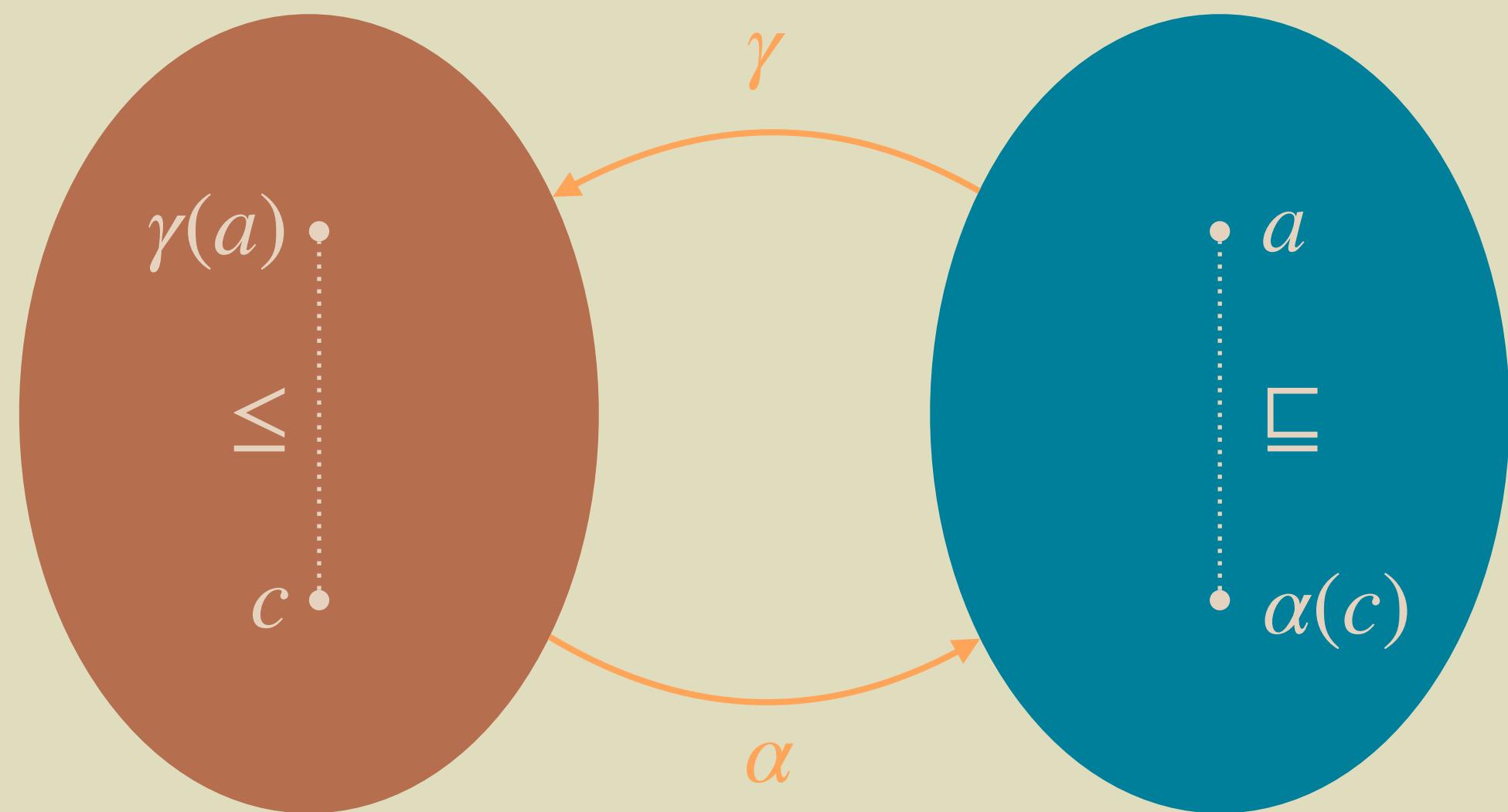
$$\mathcal{M}[\![s_1; s_2]\!]T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{M}[\![s_1]\!](\mathcal{M}[\![s_2]\!]S)$$

Partial Finite Trace Abstraction



Order Theory

Galois Connections

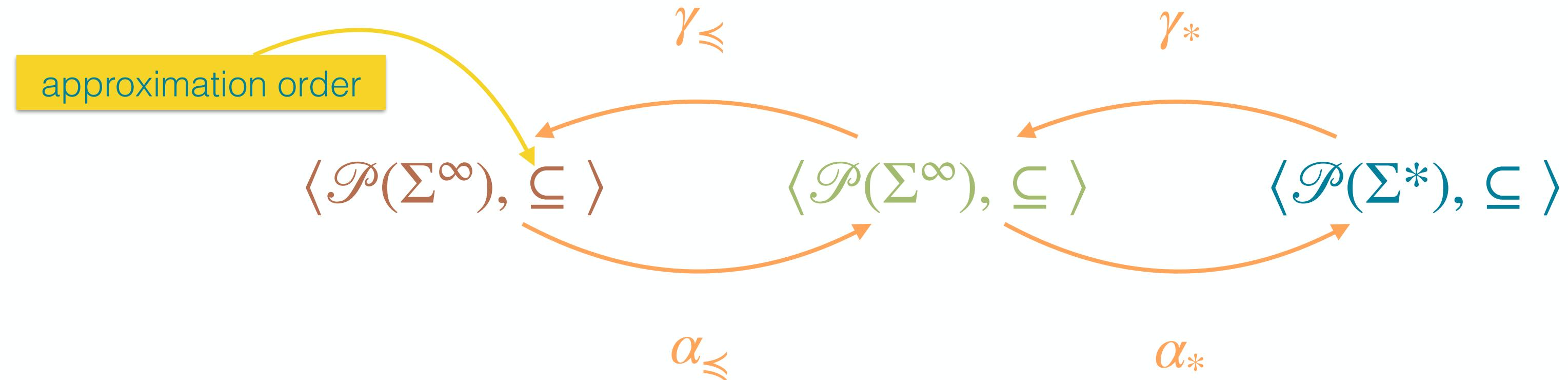


Given a **Galois connection** between two posets $\langle C, \leq \rangle$ and $\langle A, \sqsubseteq \rangle$, each adjoint can be **uniquely defined** in term of the other:

$$\forall c \in C, \alpha(c) = \sqcap \{a \in A \mid c \leq \gamma(a)\}$$

$$\forall a \in A, \gamma(a) = \sqcup \{c \in C \mid \alpha(c) \sqsubseteq a\}$$

Partial Finite Trace Abstraction



Partial Trace Abstraction

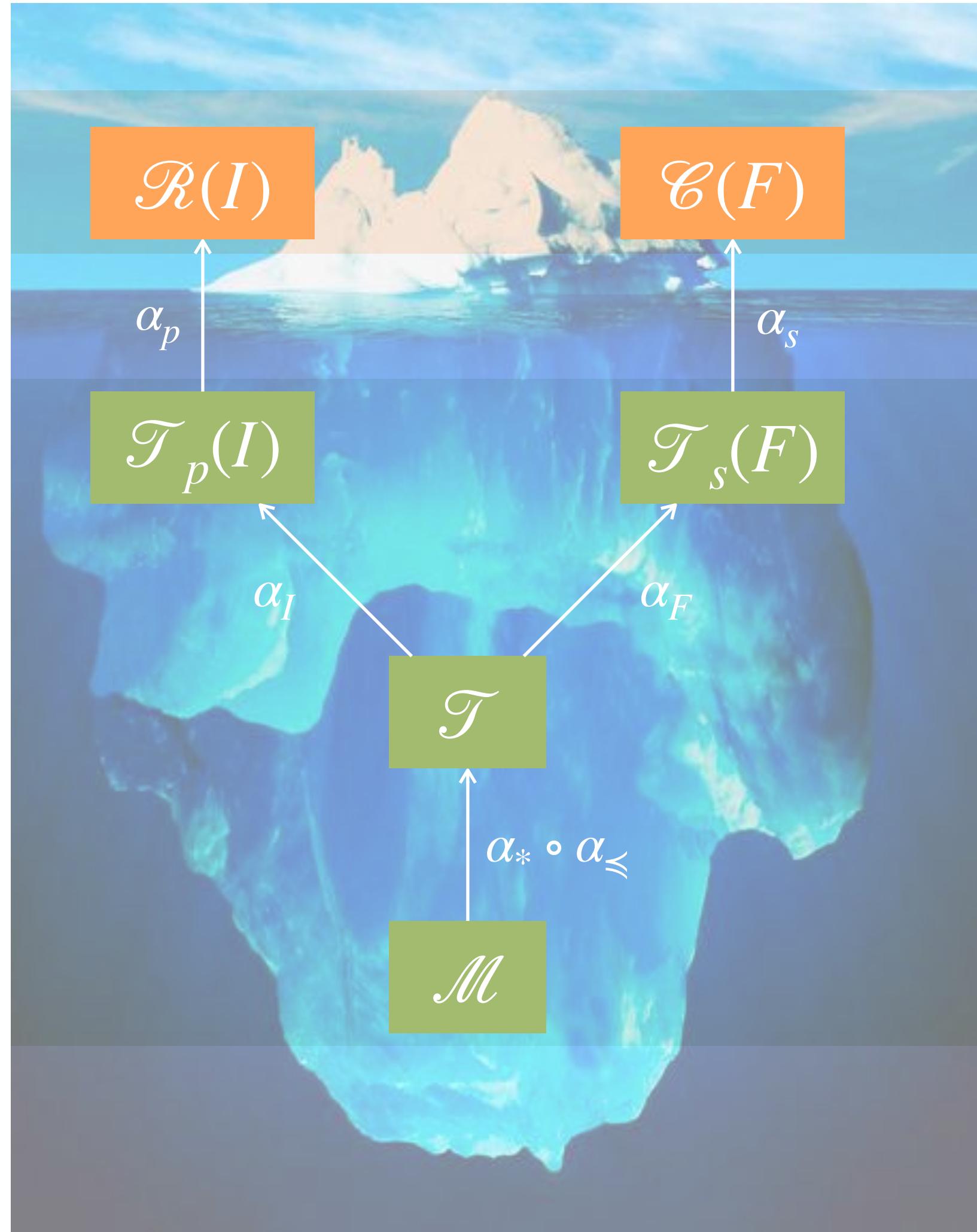
$$\alpha_{\leq}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\sigma \in \Sigma^\infty \mid \exists \sigma' \in \Sigma^\infty : \sigma \circ \sigma' \in T\} \quad \leftarrow \quad \text{Exercise: derive } \gamma_{\leq}$$

Finite Trace Abstraction

$$\alpha_*(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T \cap \Sigma^*$$

$$\gamma_*(S) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T \cup \Sigma^\omega$$

Hierarchy of Semantics



Forward/Backward Reachability Semantics

Forward/Backward Reachable State Abstraction

Prefix/Suffix Trace Semantics

Prefix/Suffix Trace Abstraction

Partial Finite Trace Semantics

Partial Finite Trace Abstraction

Maximal Trace Semantics

Reading Suggestion



ELSEVIER

Theoretical Computer Science 277 (2002) 47–103

Theoretical
Computer Science

www.elsevier.com/locate/tcs

Constructive design of a hierarchy of semantics of a transition system by abstract interpretation

Patrick Cousot¹

Département d'Informatique, École Normale Supérieure, 45 rue d'Ulm, 75230 Paris cedex 05, France

Abstract

We construct a hierarchy of semantics by successive abstract interpretations. Starting from the maximal trace semantics of a transition system, we derive the big-step semantics, termination and nontermination semantics, Plotkin's natural, Smyth's demoniac and Hoare's angelic relational semantics and equivalent nondeterministic denotational semantics (with alternative powerdomains to the Egli–Milner and Smyth constructions), D. Scott's deterministic denotational semantics, the generalized and Dijkstra's conservative/liberal predicate transformer semantics, the generalized/total and Hoare's partial correctness axiomatic semantics and the corresponding proof methods. All the semantics are presented in a uniform fixpoint form and the correspondences between these semantics are established through composable Galois connections, each semantics being formally calculated by abstract interpretation of a more concrete one using Kleene and/or Tarski fixpoint approximation transfer theorems. © 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation

Program Properties

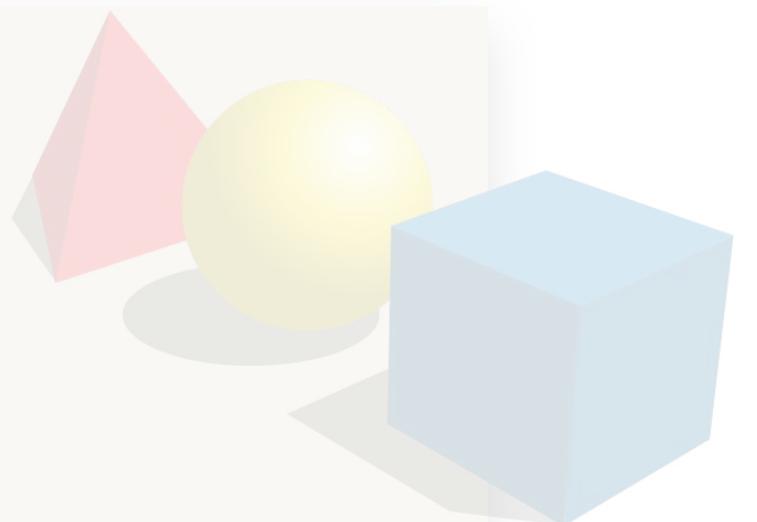
practical tools

targeting specific programs



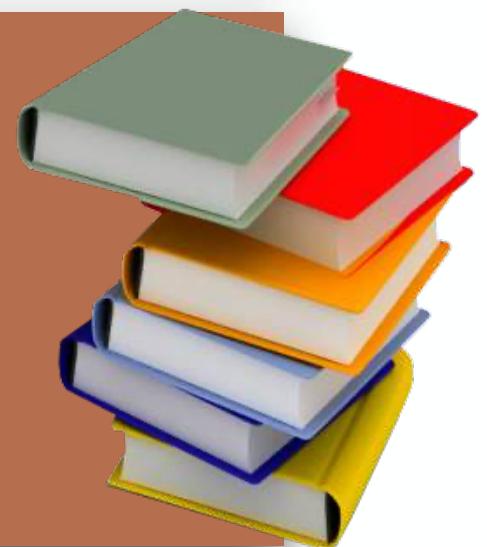
abstract semantics, abstract domains

algorithmic approaches to decide program properties



concrete semantics

mathematical models of the program behavior



Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation



PROPERTY OF INTEREST



State Properties

$S \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$

```
1   a ← [0, +∞]
2   b ← [0, +∞]
3   q ← 0
4   r ← a
5
while 6(r ≥ b) do
7     r ← r – b
8     q ← q + 1
9
done
10
```

Example

- $S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\langle \ell, \rho \rangle \in \Sigma \mid \ell \in \mathcal{L}, \rho \in \mathcal{E}, \rho(r) \geq 0\}$

State Property Verification



$$\mathcal{R}(I) \subseteq S$$

$$\mathcal{C}(F) \subseteq S$$

Trace Properties

$T \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty)$

Example

- Termination: $T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Sigma^*$
- Non-Termination: $T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Sigma^\omega$
- Any State Property $S \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$: $T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S^\infty$

Trace Property Verification



$$\mathcal{M} \subseteq T$$

Trace Properties

$$T \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty)$$

Safety Properties = “Nothing Bad Ever Happens”

Example

- Any State Property $S \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$: $T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S^\infty$

Safety Property Verification

- T can be **verified** by exhaustive testing



$$\mathcal{T}_p(I) \subseteq T$$

- T can be **falsified** by finding a single finite execution not in T

Trace Properties

$T \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty)$

Liveness Properties = “Something Good Eventually Happens”

Example

- Termination: $T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Sigma^*$

Liveness Property Verification

- T cannot be **verified by testing**



$$\mathcal{M} \subseteq T$$

- falsifying T requires finding an **infinite execution not in T**

Program Properties

$$P \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty))$$

Example

- Determinism: $P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\{\sigma\} \mid \sigma \in \Sigma^\infty\}$

Program Property Verification



$$\mathcal{M} \in P \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\{\mathcal{M}\}}_{\text{Collecting Semantics}} \subseteq P$$

Collecting Semantics

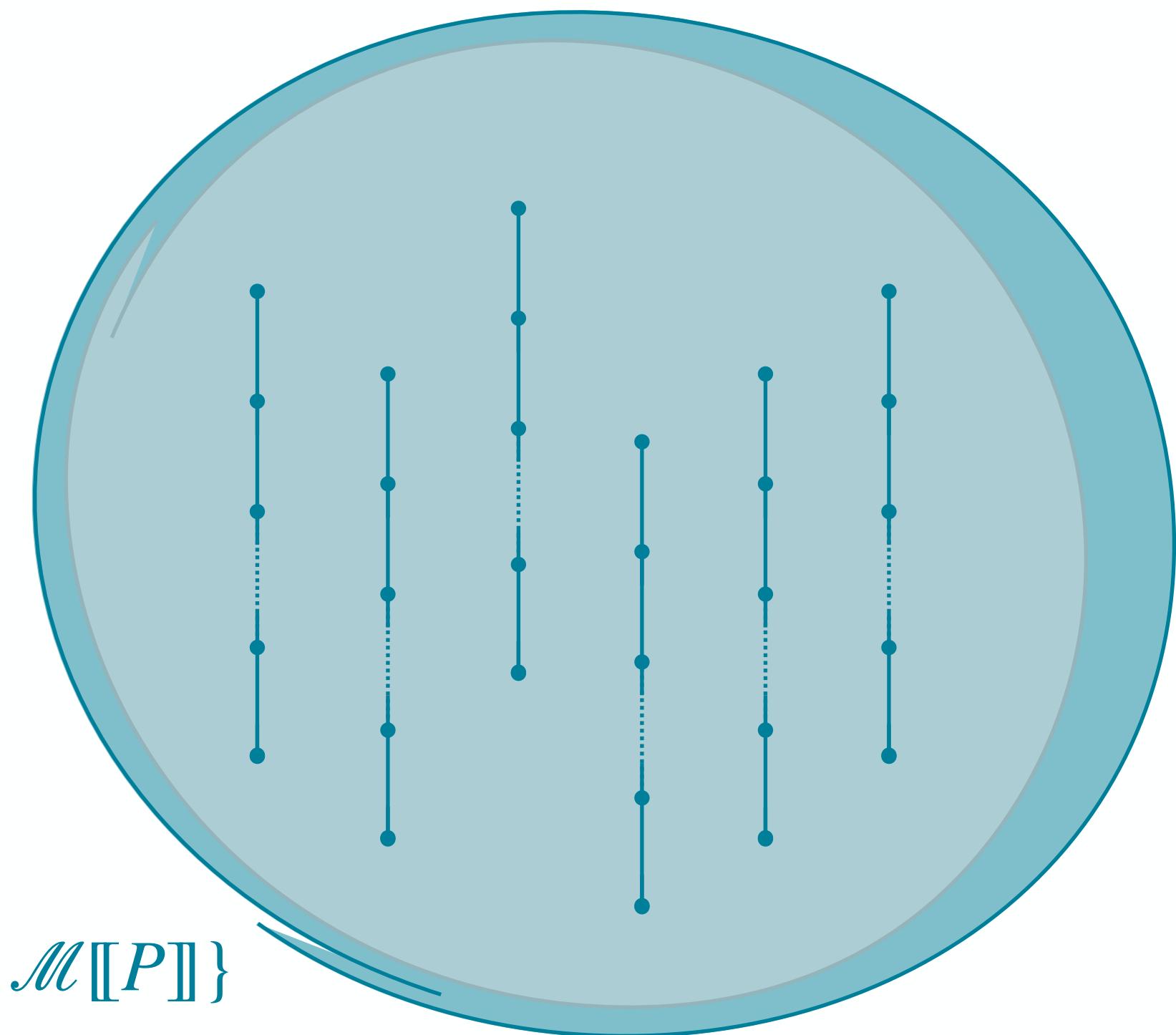
Intuition

Property (by extension): set of elements that have that property

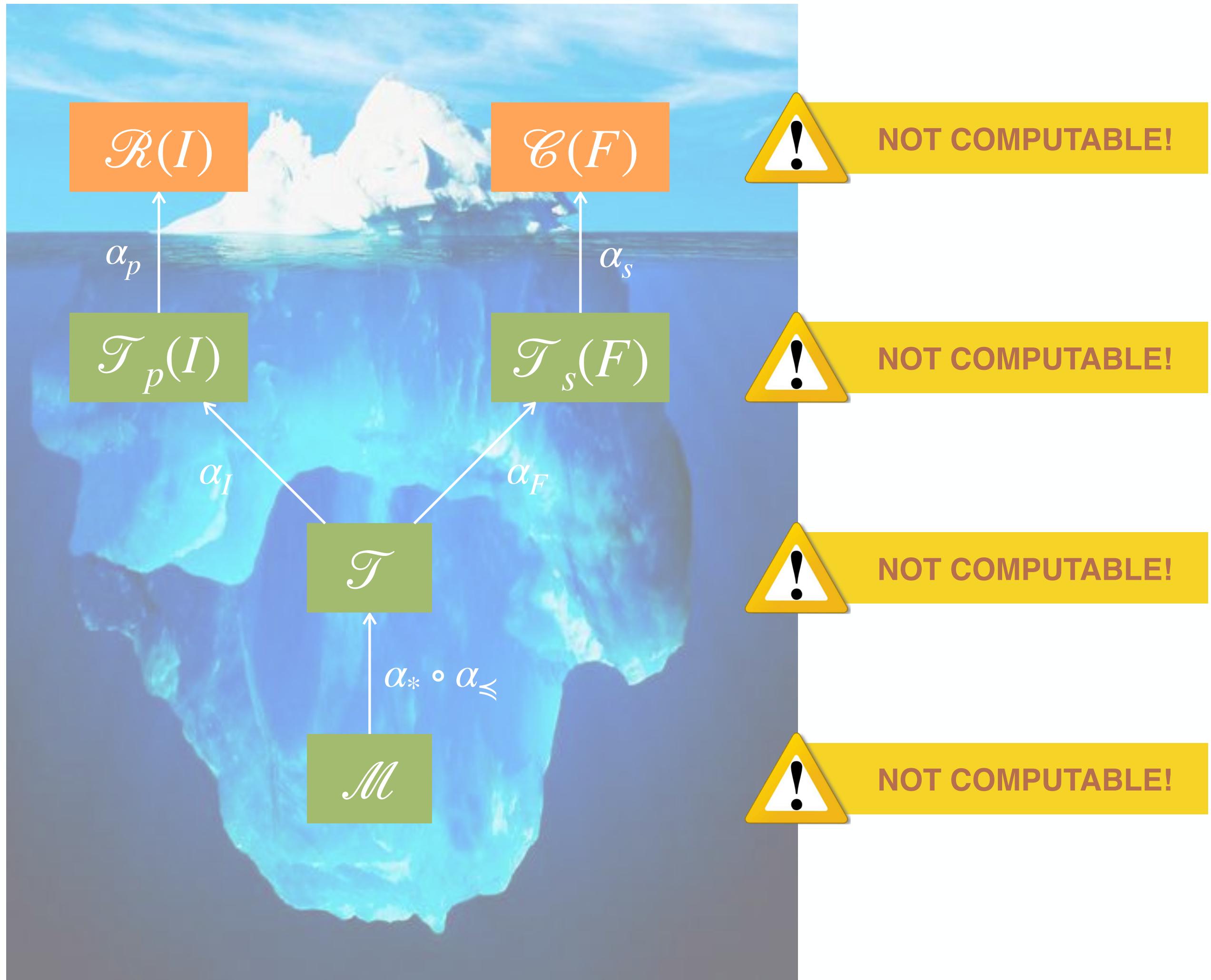
Property “being Zena”



Property “being program P”



Hierarchy of Mathematical Objects



Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation

Abstract Program Semantics

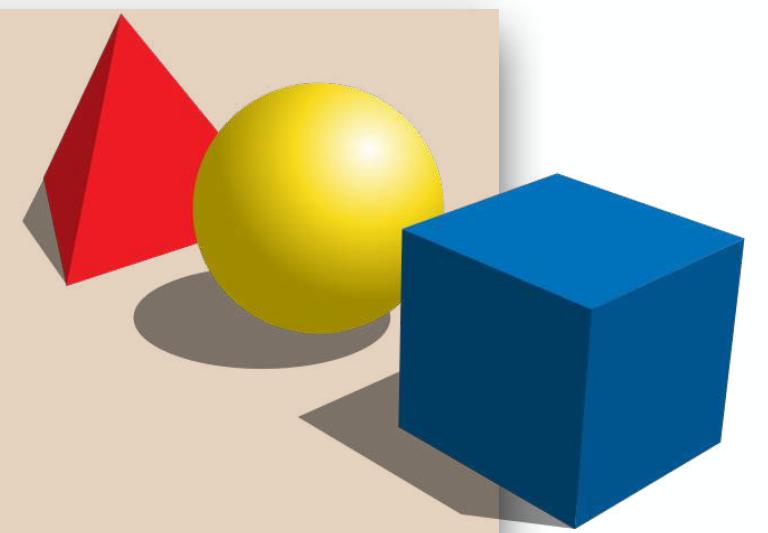
practical tools

targeting specific programs



abstract semantics, abstract domains

algorithmic approaches to decide program properties



concrete semantics

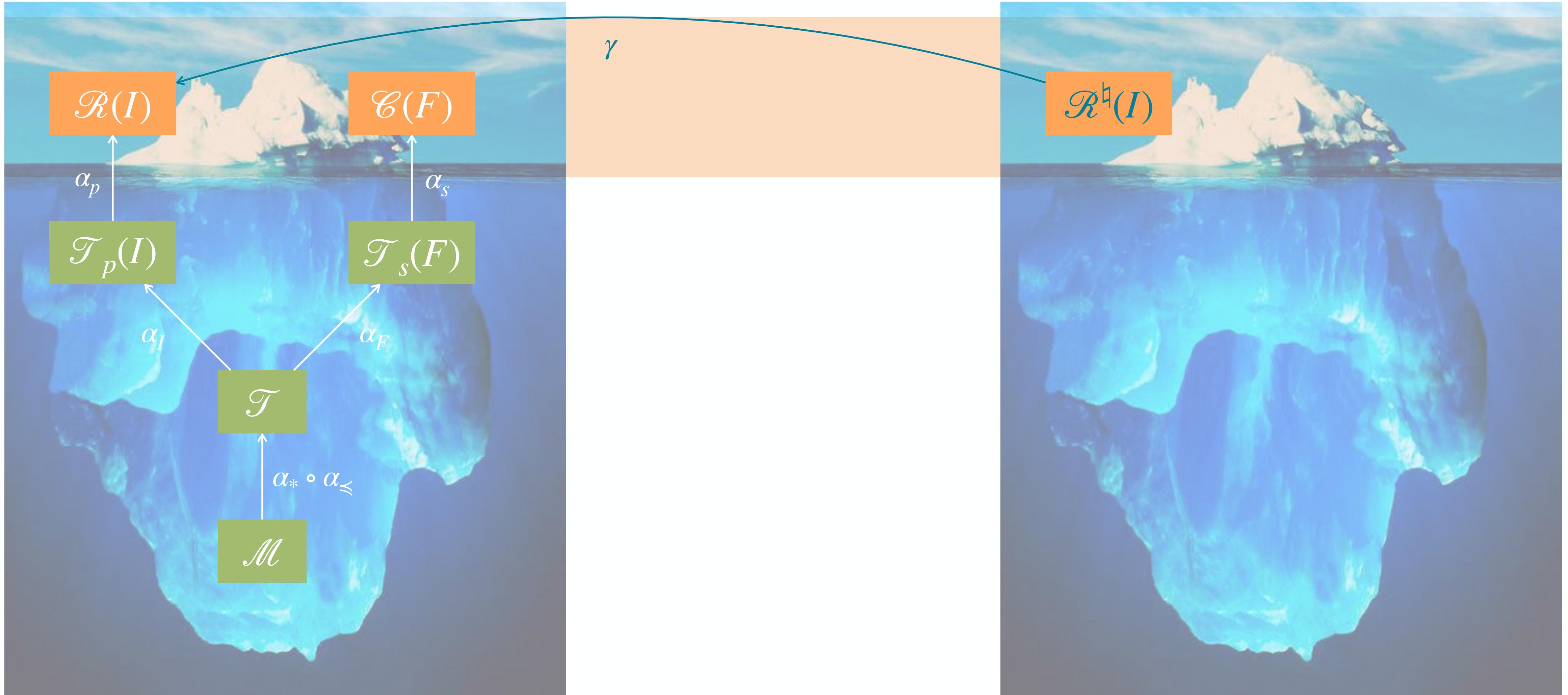
mathematical models of the program behavior



Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation



Abstract Forward Reachability Semantics



Abstract Forward Reachability Semantics

Over-Approximation of Program States Reachable From $I \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$

- $\mathcal{R}(I) \subseteq \gamma(\mathcal{R}^\#(I)) \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$

Abstract Forward Reachability Semantics

Denotational Formulation

$$\mathcal{R}^\# \llbracket^{\ell_1} X \leftarrow e^{\ell_2} \rrbracket(\ell_1, a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\ell_2, \text{ASSIGN}_A \llbracket X \leftarrow e \rrbracket a)$$

$$\mathcal{R}^\# \llbracket \text{if }^{\ell_1} e \bowtie 0 \text{ then }^{\ell_2} s^{\ell_3} \text{ end }^{\ell_4} \rrbracket(\ell_1, a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\ell_4, a') \sqcup_A (\ell_4, \text{FILTER}_A \llbracket e \bowtie 0 \rrbracket a)$$

where $(\ell_3, a') = \mathcal{R}^\# \llbracket^{\ell_2} s^{\ell_3} \rrbracket(\ell_2, \text{FILTER}_A \llbracket e \bowtie 0 \rrbracket a))$

$$\mathcal{R} \llbracket \text{while }^{\ell_1} e \bowtie 0 \text{ then }^{\ell_2} s^{\ell_3} \text{ done }^{\ell_4} \rrbracket(\ell_1, a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\ell_4, \text{FILTER}_A \llbracket e \bowtie 0 \rrbracket a')$$

where $(\ell_1, a') = \text{lfp}_{(\ell_1, \perp_A)}^{\# \sqsubseteq_A} F_r^\#$

$$F_r^\#((\ell_1, y)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\ell_1, a) \sqcup_A (\ell_1, a'')$$

$$(\ell_3, a'') = \mathcal{R}^\# \llbracket^{\ell_2} s^{\ell_3} \rrbracket(\ell_2, \text{FILTER}_A \llbracket e \bowtie 0 \rrbracket y))$$

$$\mathcal{R}^\# \llbracket s_1; s_2 \rrbracket(\ell_1, a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{R}^\# \llbracket s_2 \rrbracket(\mathcal{R}^\# \llbracket s_1 \rrbracket(\ell_1, a))$$

$stmt ::=$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\ell X \leftarrow expr^\ell$ $\text{if }^\ell expr \bowtie 0 \text{ then } stmt \text{ end }^\ell$ $\text{while }^\ell expr \bowtie 0 \text{ do } stmt \text{ done }^\ell$ $stmt; stmt$
--

Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation



SOUNDNESS



\$ 10 +
\$ 40 +
\$ 30 +
\$ 10

\$ 90

COMPLETENESS



\$ 9.95 +
\$ 35.85 +
\$ 24.95 +
\$ 4.85

\$ 75.60

FALSE ALARM

State Properties

$S \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$

```
1   a ← [0, +∞]
2   b ← [0, +∞]
3   q ← 0
4   r ← a
5
while 6(r ≥ b) do
7     r ← r – b
8     q ← q + 1
9
done
10
```

Example

- $S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\langle \ell, \rho \rangle \in \Sigma \mid \ell \in \mathcal{L}, \rho \in \mathcal{E}, \rho(r) \geq 0\}$

Sound State Property Verification



$$\mathcal{R}(I) \subseteq \gamma(\mathcal{R}^\natural(I)) \subseteq S$$

Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation

Abstract Domains

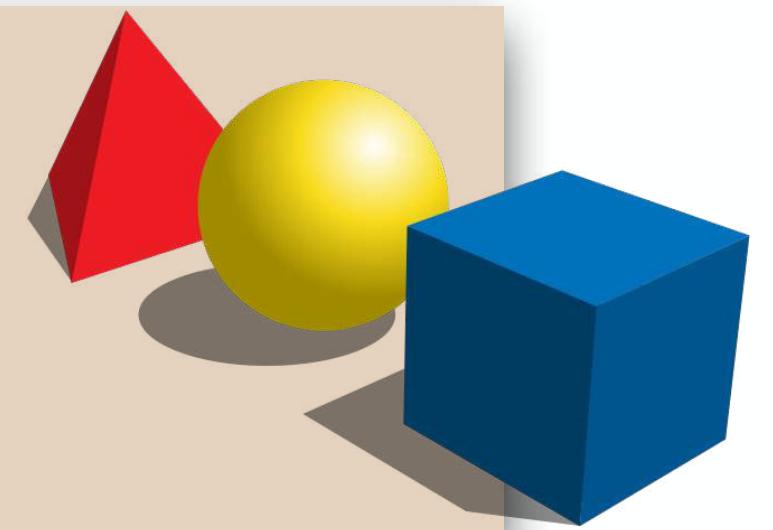
practical tools

targeting specific programs



abstract semantics, abstract domains

algorithmic approaches to decide program properties



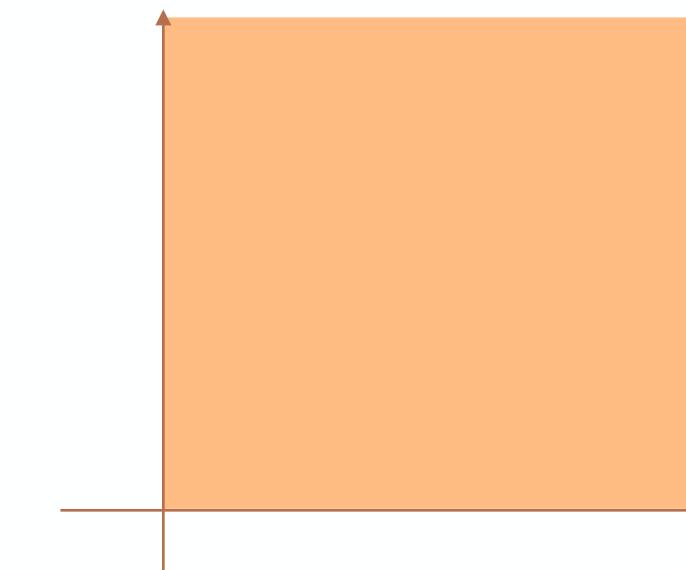
concrete semantics

mathematical models of the program behavior

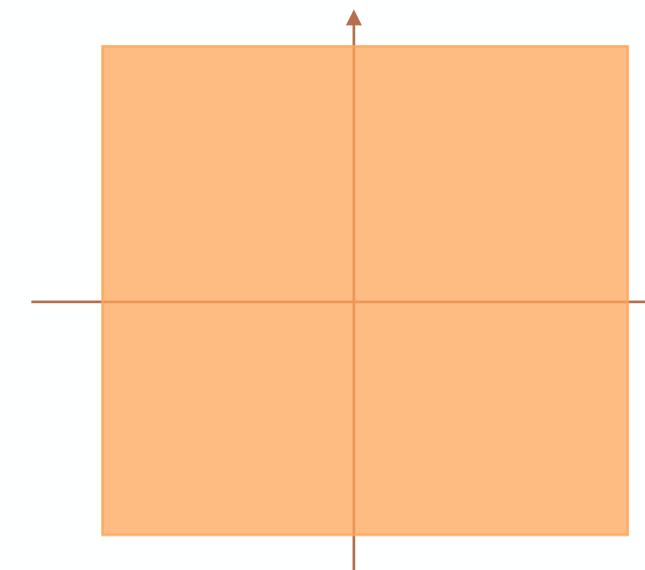


Numerical Abstract Domains

Non-Relational Domains

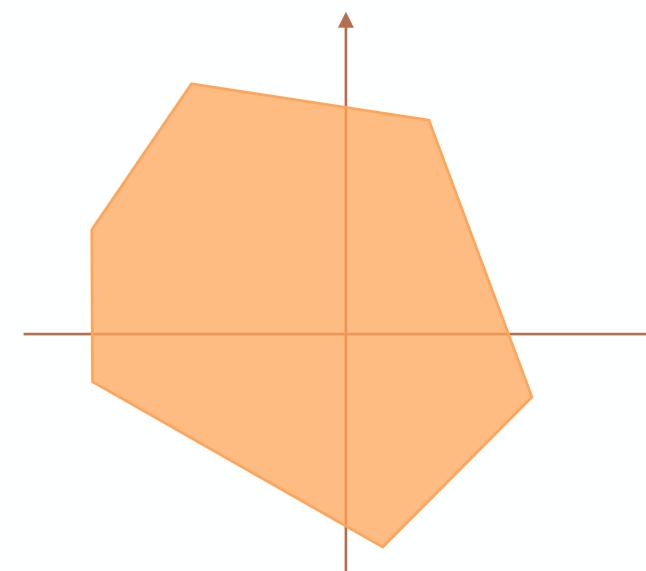


Sign Domain



Interval Domain

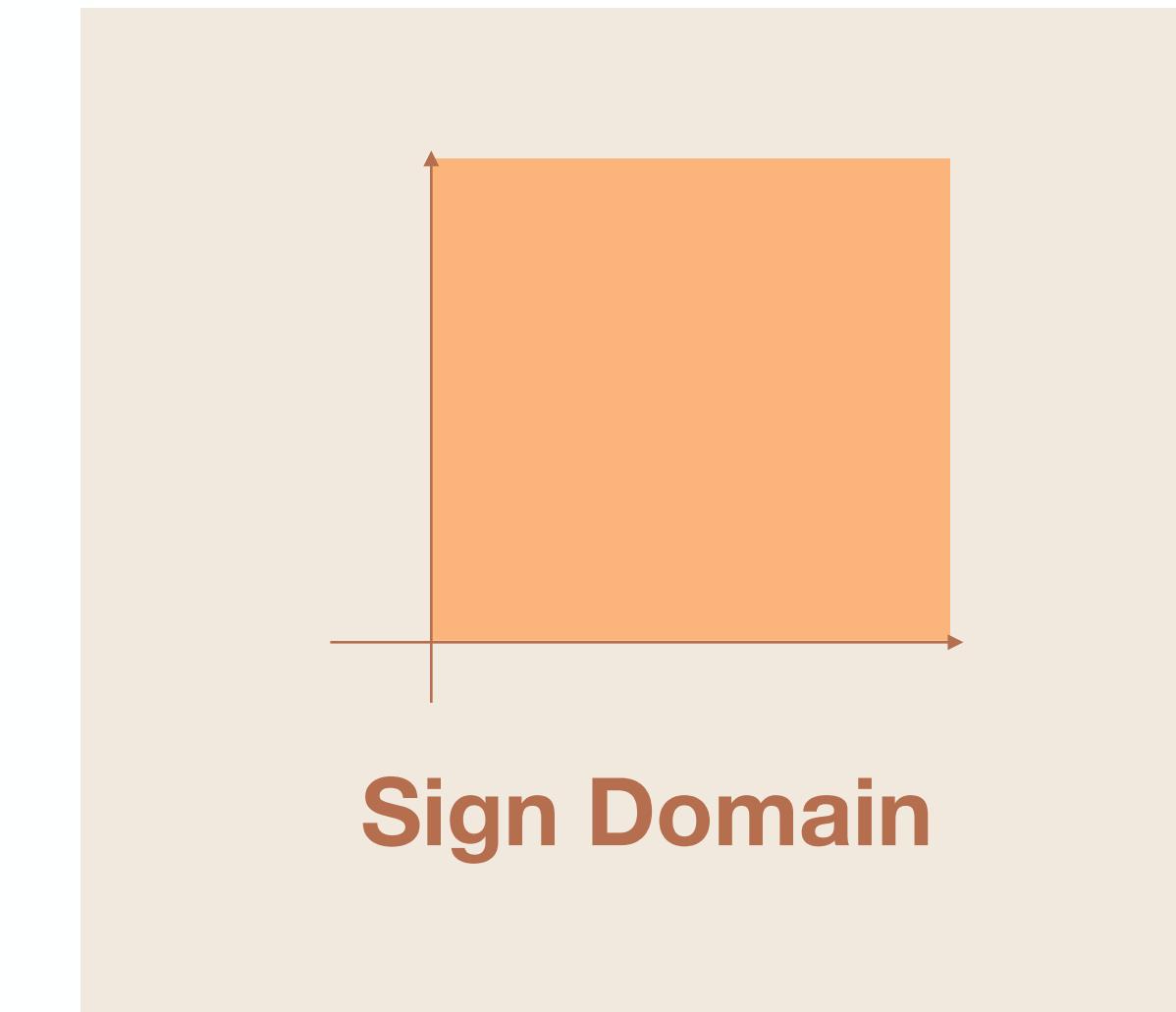
Relational Domains



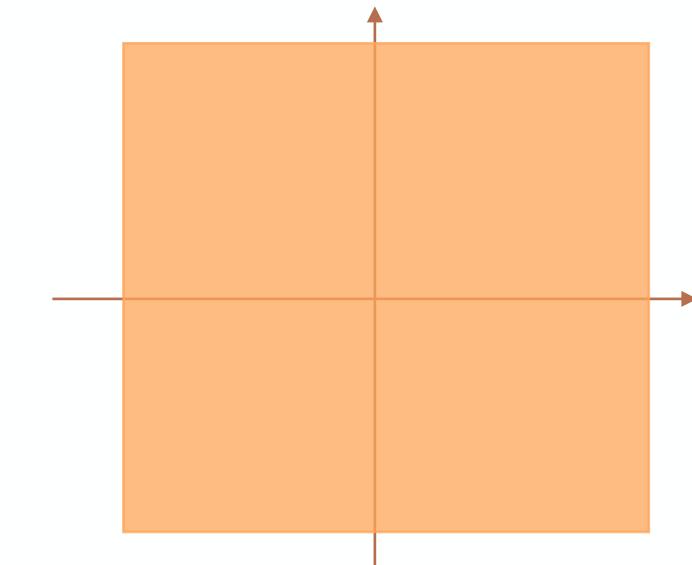
Polyhedra Domain

Numerical Abstract Domains

Non-Relational Domains

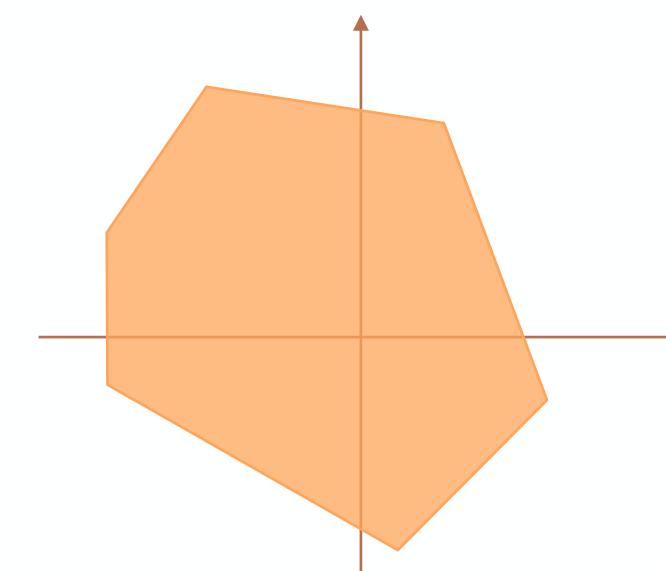


Sign Domain



Interval Domain

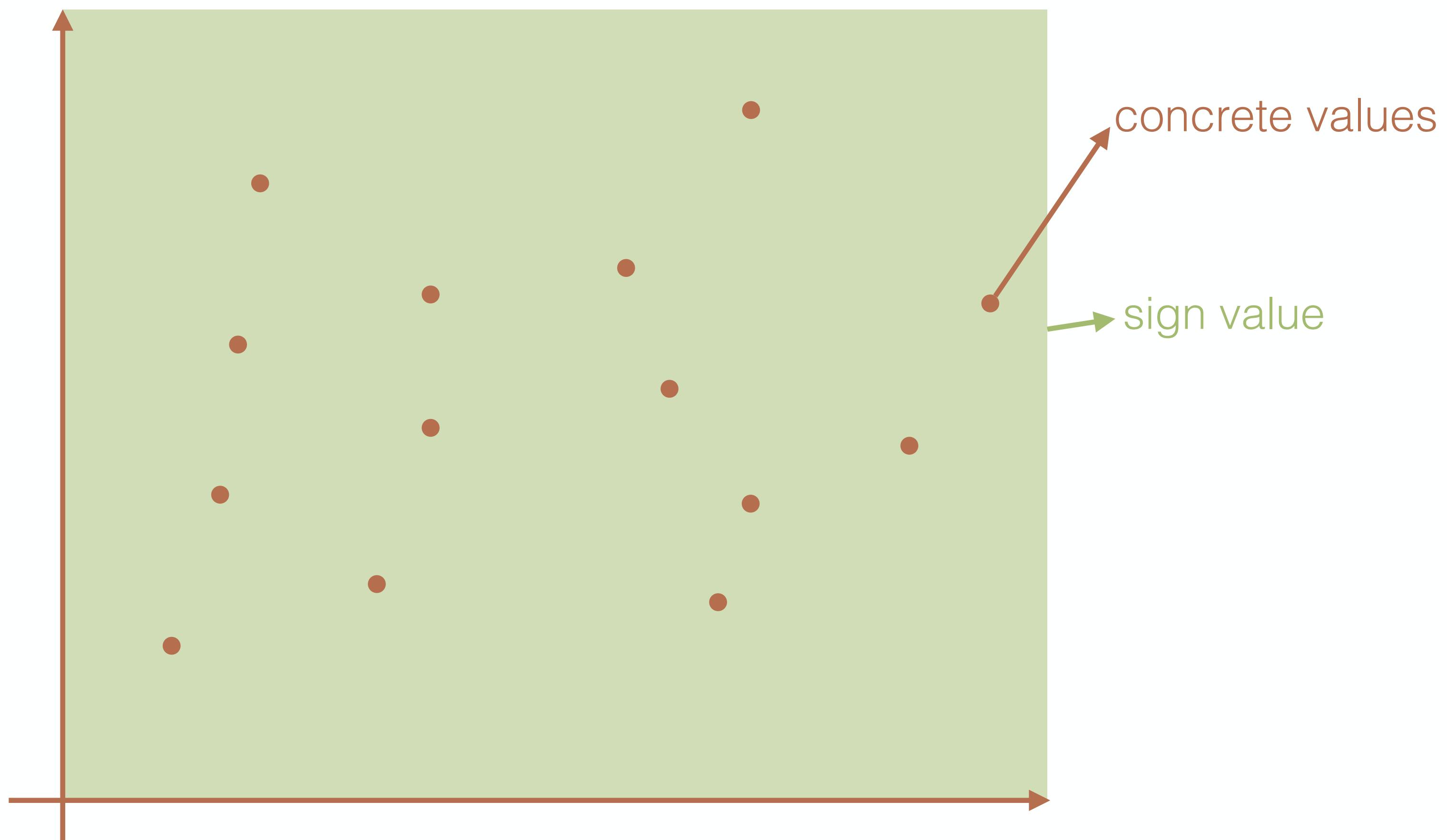
Relational Domains



Polyhedra Domain

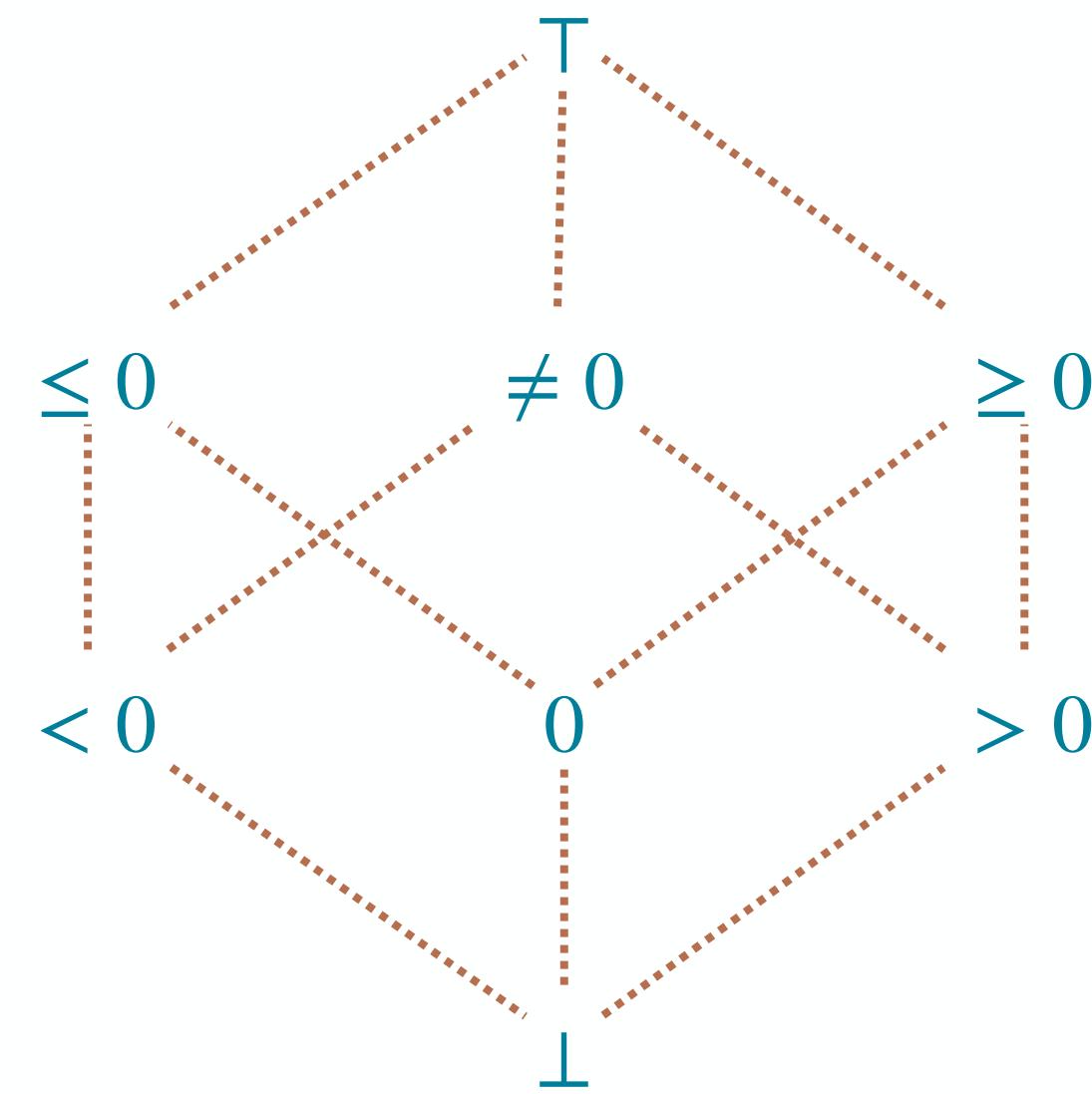
Sign Abstract Domain

Concrete Value are Replaced with Sign Values



Sign Abstract Domain

$A: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \text{Sign}$ maps **variables** to their **sign**



\sqsubseteq_A defined by the diagram

\sqcup_A defined by the diagram

\sqcap_A defined by the diagram

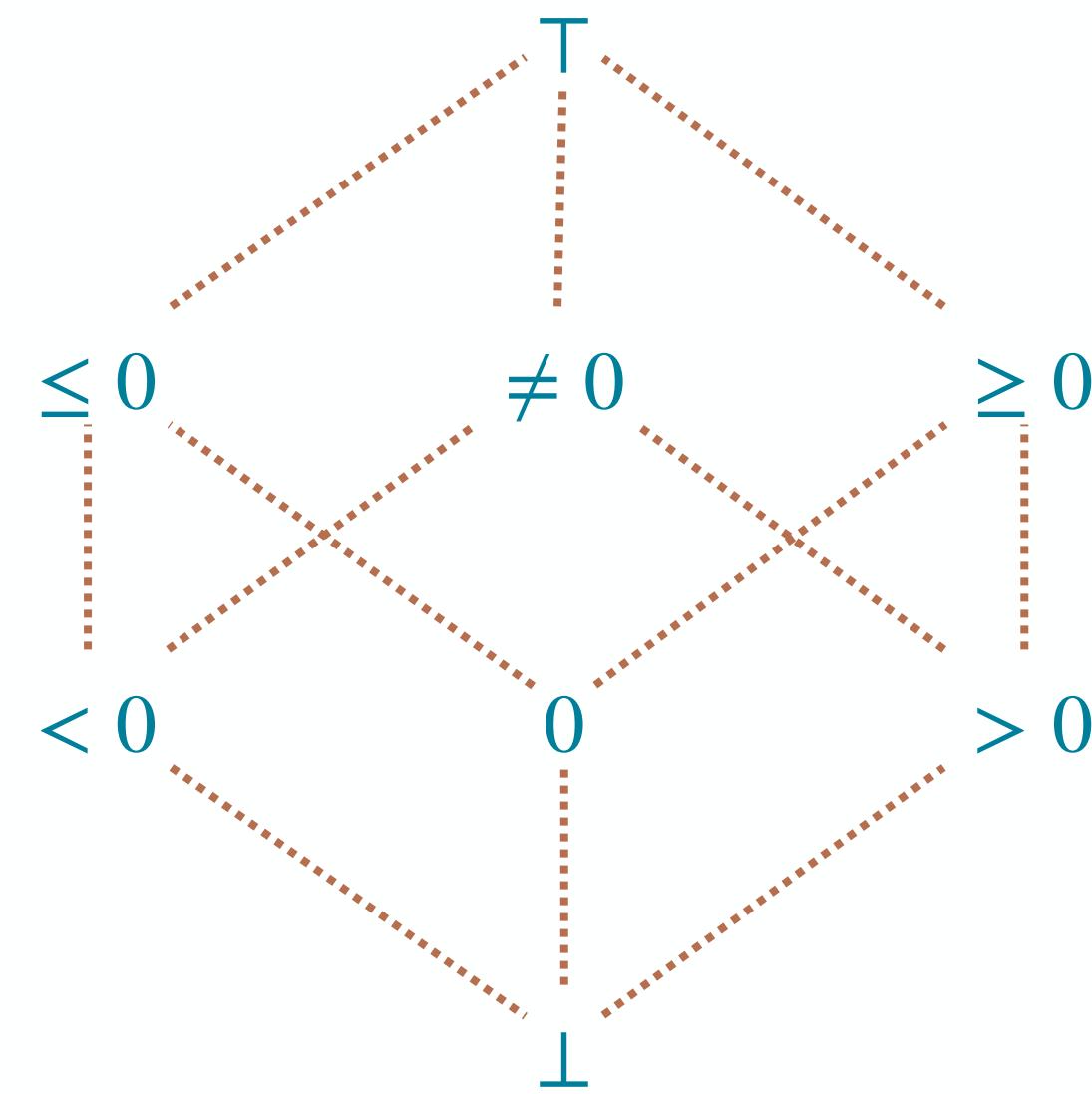
$\text{ASSIGN}_A[X \leftarrow e]a$ maps X to e evaluated according to the **sign rules**

$$\begin{aligned}&> 0 + > 0 = > 0 \\&< 0 + < 0 = < 0 \\&\vdots\end{aligned}$$

$\text{FILTER}_A[e \bowtie 0]a$ modifies a to satisfy $e \bowtie 0$

Sign Abstract Domain

$A: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \text{Sign}$ maps **variables** to their **sign**



$\gamma_{\text{Sign}}: \text{Sign} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z})$

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{\text{Sign}}(\perp) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \\ \gamma_{\text{Sign}}(0) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{0\} \\ &\vdots \\ \gamma_{\text{Sign}}(\top) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{Z}\end{aligned}$$

$\gamma': A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E}) \quad \gamma'(a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\rho \in \mathcal{E} \mid \forall x \in \mathbb{X}: \rho(x) \in \gamma_{\text{Sign}}(a(x))\}$

$\gamma: \mathcal{L} \times A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma) \quad \gamma((\ell, a)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\ell, \rho) \in \Sigma \mid \rho(x) \in \gamma'(a)\}$

Sign Static Analysis

```

1   a ← [0, +∞]
2   b ← [0, +∞]
3   q ← 0
4   r ← a
5   while 6(r ≥ b) do
6       r ← r - b
7       q ← q + 1
8
9   done
10

```

	\triangleright 3: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto 0$	
	\triangleright 4: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto 0$	$r \mapsto \geq 0$
	\triangleright 5: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto 0$	$r \mapsto \geq 0$
	\triangleright 6: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto 0$	$r \mapsto \geq 0$
	\triangleright 7: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto 0$	$r \mapsto \geq 0$
	\triangleright 8: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto 0$	$r \mapsto \top$
	\triangleright 9: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto > 0$	$r \mapsto \top$
	\triangleright 6: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto \geq 0$	$r \mapsto \top$
	\triangleright 7: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto \geq 0$	$r \mapsto \geq 0$
	\triangleright 8: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto \geq 0$	$r \mapsto \top$
	\triangleright 9: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto > 0$	$r \mapsto \top$
	\triangleright 6: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto \geq 0$	$r \mapsto \top$
	\triangleright 10: $a \mapsto \geq 0$	$b \mapsto \geq 0$	$q \mapsto \geq 0$	$r \mapsto \top$

$$S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\langle \ell, \rho \rangle \in \Sigma \mid \ell \in \mathcal{L}, \rho \in \mathcal{E}, \rho(r) \geq 0\}$$

$$\gamma(\mathcal{R}^\natural(I)) \not\subseteq S$$

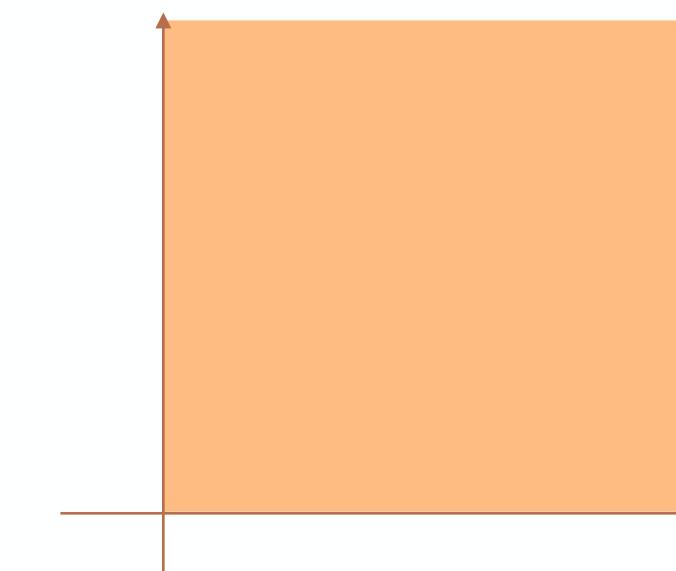


Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation

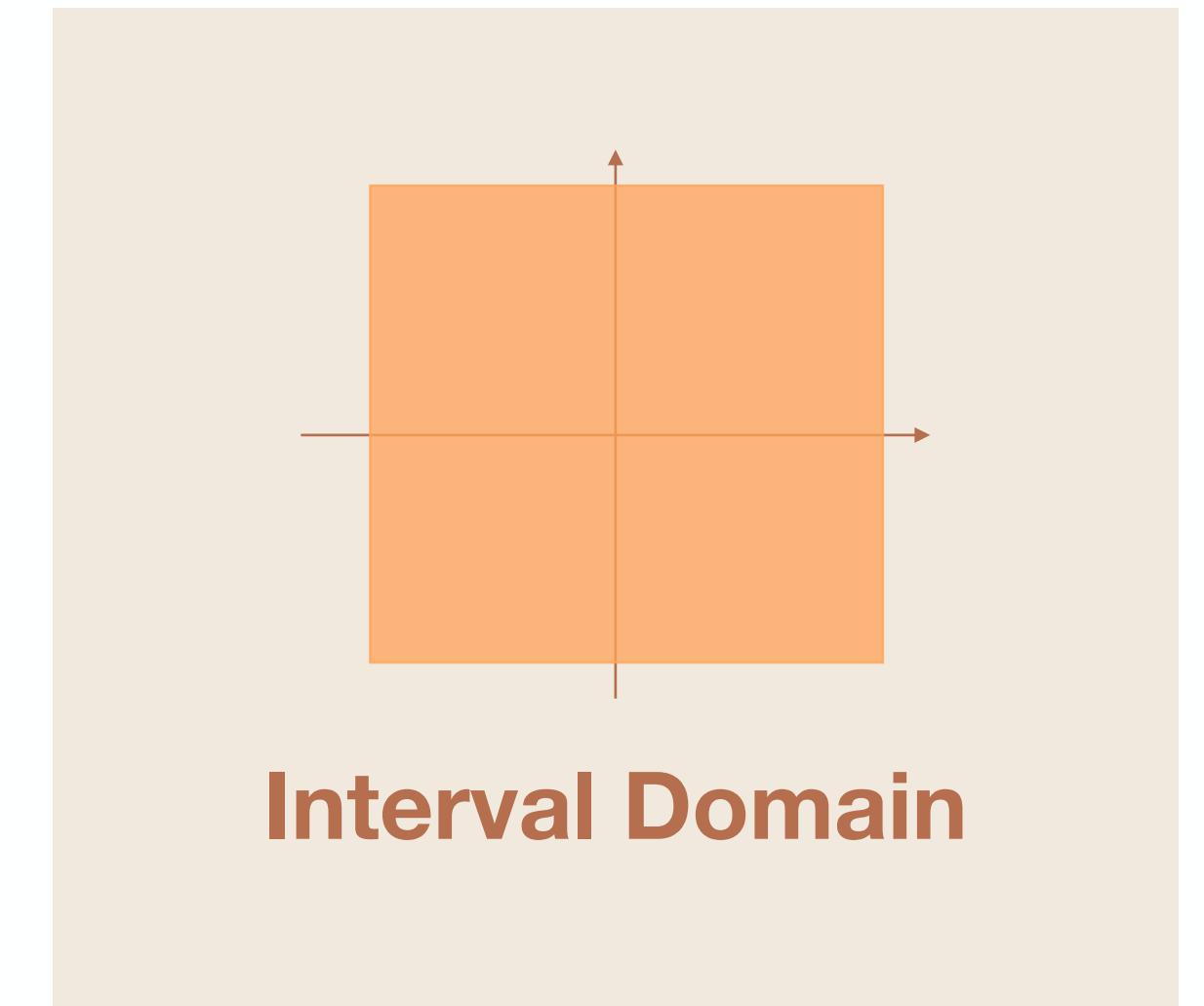


Numerical Abstract Domains

Non-Relational Domains

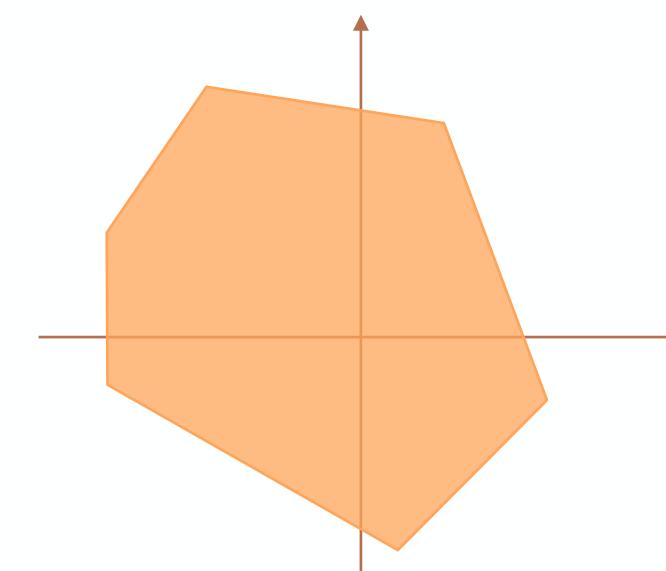


Sign Domain



Interval Domain

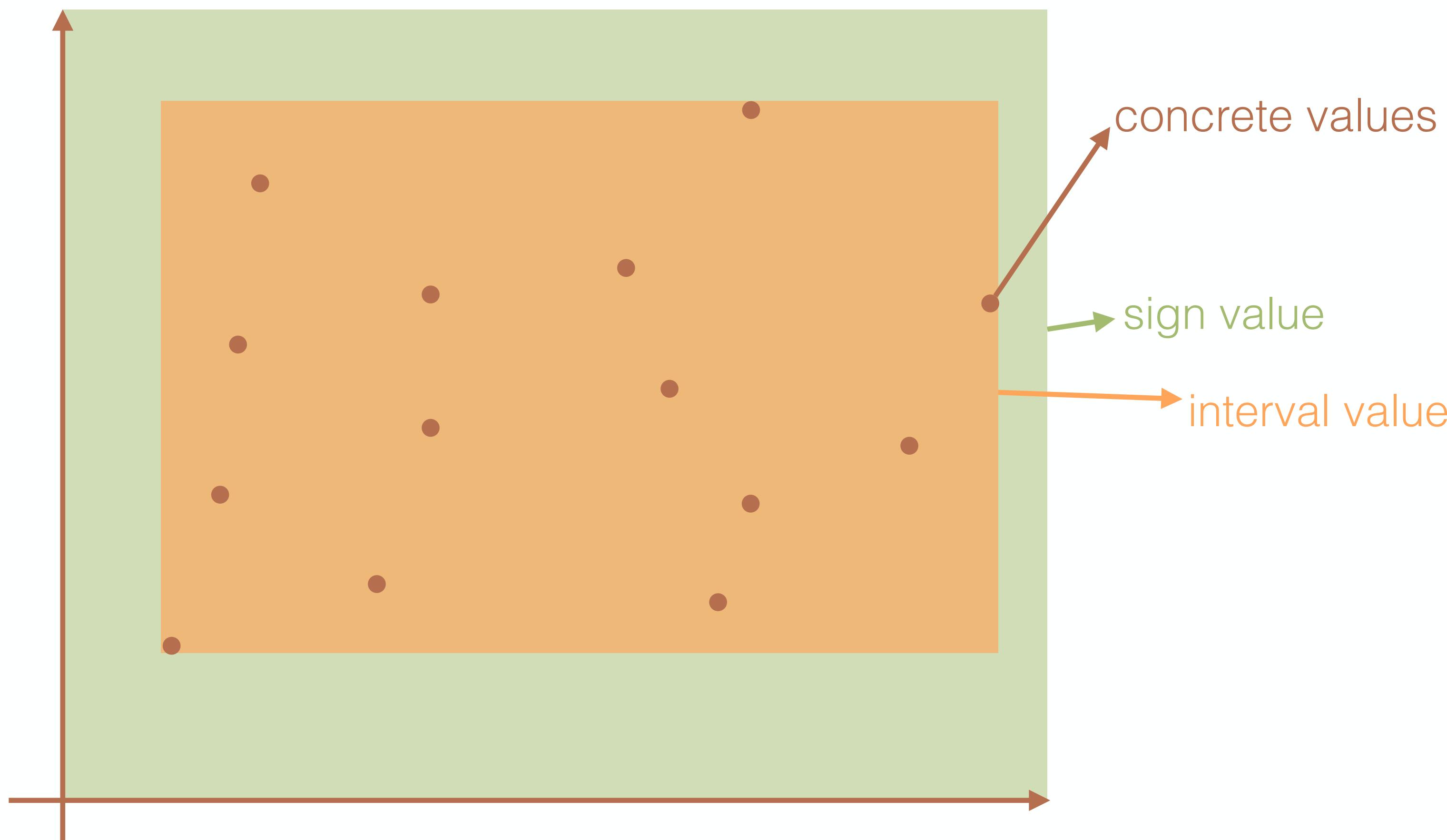
Relational Domains



Polyhedra Domain

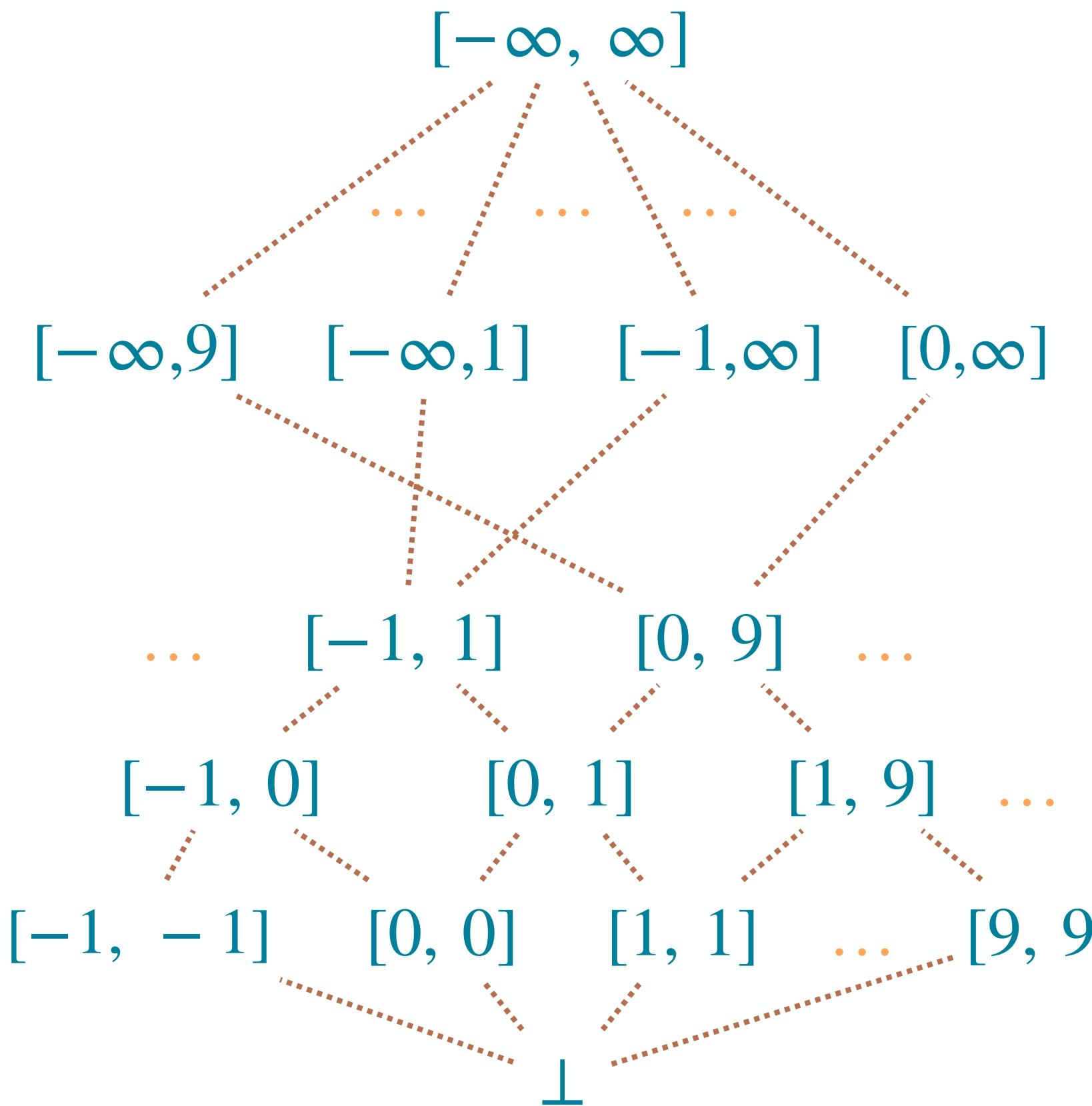
Interval Abstract Domain

Concrete Value are Replaced with Range Values



Interval Abstract Domain

$A: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \text{Itv}$ maps **variables** to their **lower and upper bounds**



\sqsubseteq_A

\sqcup_A

\sqcap_A

defined by the diagram

defined by the diagram

defined by the diagram

$\text{ASSIGN}_A[X \leftarrow e]a$

maps X to e evaluated
with **interval arithmetic**

$\text{FILTER}_A[e \bowtie 0]a$

modifies a to satisfy $e \bowtie 0$

∇_A

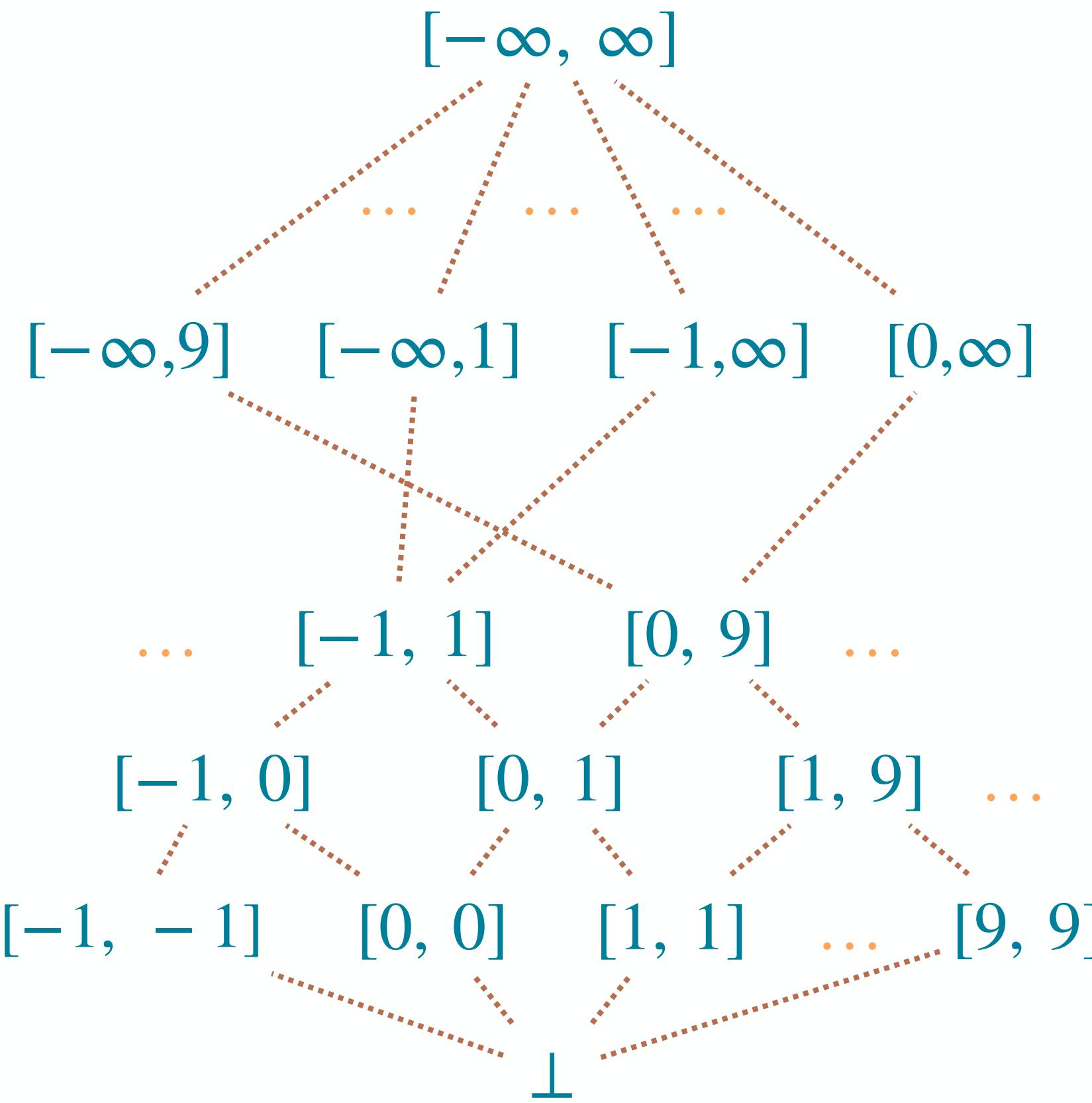
loosens the unstable bounds

$$[0, 1] \nabla_A [0, 2] = [0, \infty]$$

$$[0, 1] \nabla_A [-1, 1] = [-\infty, 1]$$

Interval Abstract Domain

$A: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \text{Itv}$ maps variables to their lower and upper bounds



$$\gamma_{\text{Itv}}: \text{Itv} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{\text{Itv}}(\perp) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \\ \gamma_{\text{Itv}}([a, b]) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a \leq x \leq b\} \\ &\vdots \\ \gamma_{\text{Itv}}([\infty, \infty]) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{Z}\end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma': A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})$$

$$\gamma'(a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\rho \in \mathcal{E} \mid \forall x \in \mathbb{X}: \rho(x) \in \gamma_{\text{Itv}}(a(x))\}$$

$$\gamma: \mathcal{L} \times A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$$

$$\gamma((\ell, a)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\ell, \rho) \in \Sigma \mid \rho(x) \in \gamma'(a)\}$$

Interval Static Analysis

```

1   a ← [0, +∞]
2   b ← [0; +∞]
3   q ← 0
4   r ← a
5
6 while 6(r ≥ b) do
7   r ← r - b
8   q ← q + 1
9
10 done

```

	3: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	4: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	5: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	6: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	7: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	8: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	9: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	6: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	7: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	8: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	9: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	6: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$
	⋮	
	10: $a \mapsto [0, \infty]$	$b \mapsto [0, \infty]$

$$S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\langle \ell, \rho \rangle \in \Sigma \mid \ell \in \mathcal{L}, \rho \in \mathcal{E}, \rho(r) \geq 0\}$$

$$q \mapsto [0,0]$$

$$q \mapsto [1,1]$$

$$q \mapsto [0,1]$$

$$q \mapsto [0,1]$$

$$q \mapsto [0,1]$$

$$q \mapsto [1,2]$$

$$q \mapsto [0,\infty]$$

$$q \mapsto [0,\infty]$$

$$r \mapsto [0,\infty]$$

$$r \mapsto [0,\infty]$$

$$r \mapsto [0,\infty]$$

$$r \mapsto [-\infty, \infty]$$

$$r \mapsto [-\infty, \infty]$$

$$r \mapsto [-\infty, \infty]$$

$$r \mapsto [0,\infty]$$

$$r \mapsto [-\infty, \infty]$$

$$r \mapsto [-\infty, \infty]$$

$$r \mapsto [-\infty, \infty]$$

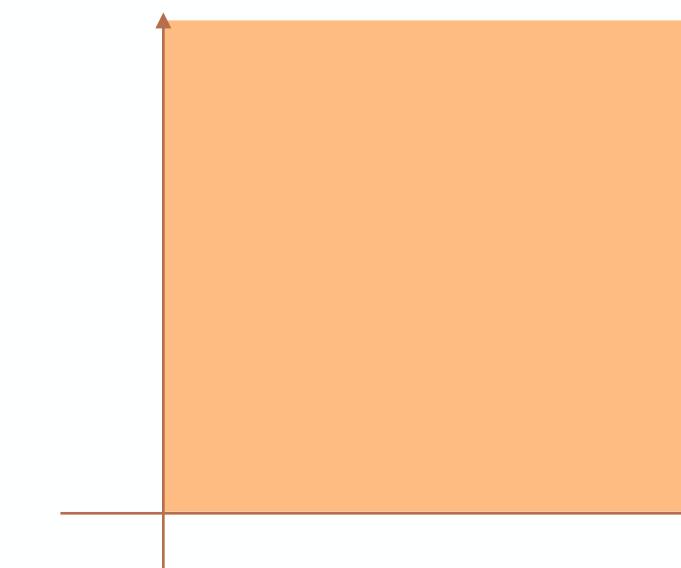
$$\gamma(\mathcal{R}^\natural(I)) \not\subseteq S$$



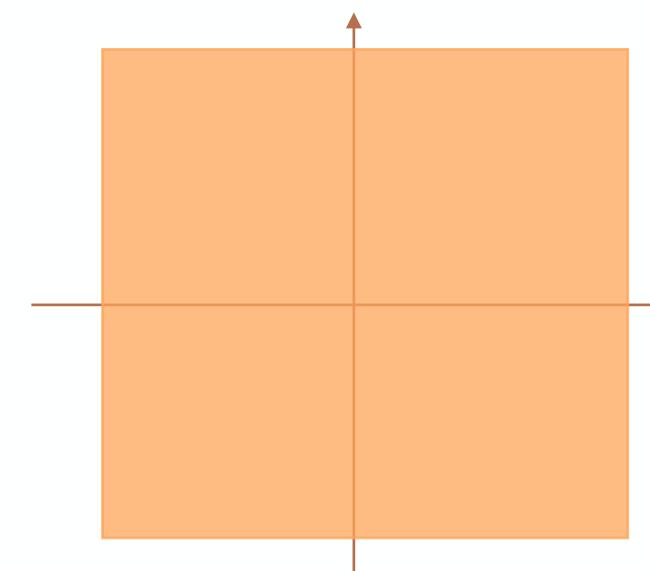
FALSE ALARM

Numerical Abstract Domains

Non-Relational Domains

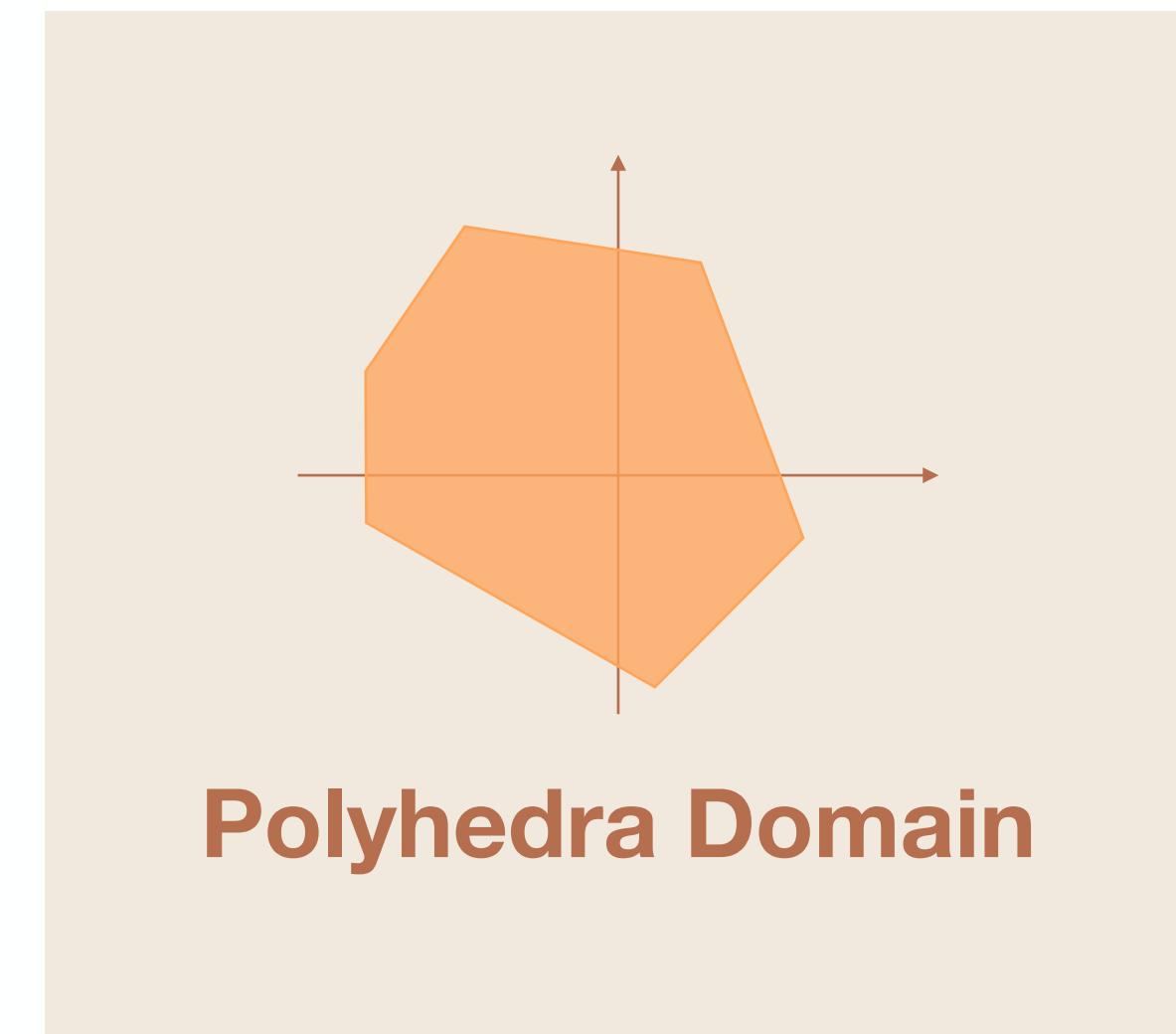


Sign Domain



Interval Domain

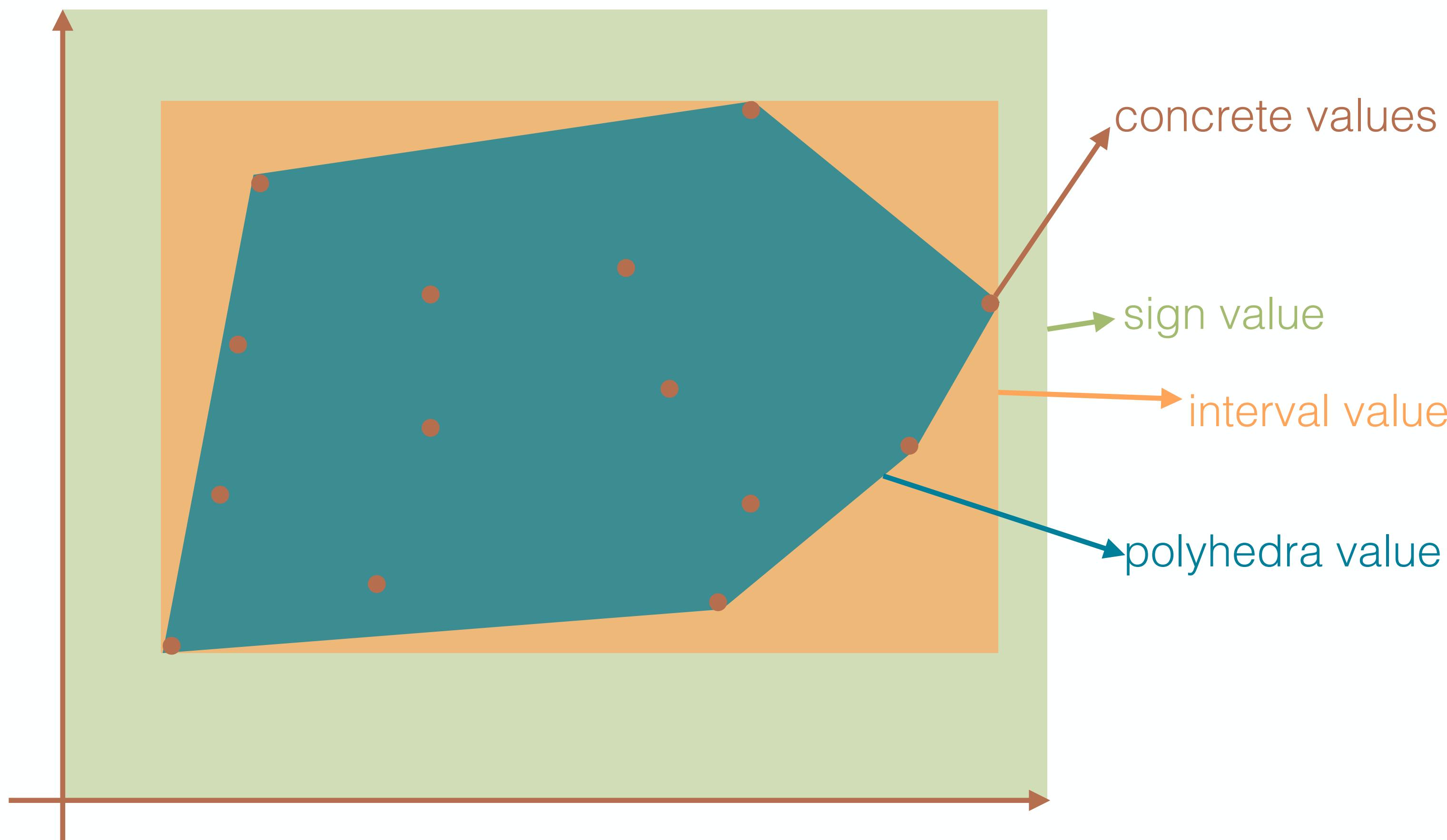
Relational Domains



Polyhedra Domain

Polyhedra Abstract Domain

Concrete Value are Replaced with Conjunctions of Linear Inequalities

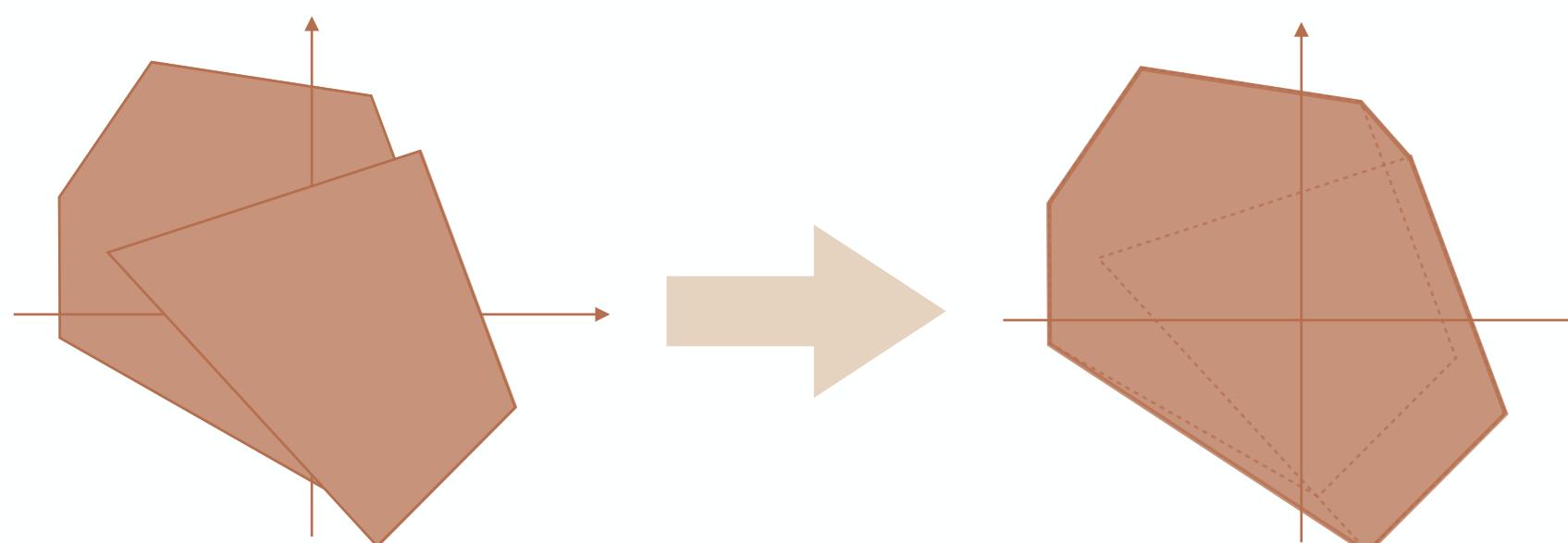


Polyhedra Abstract Domain

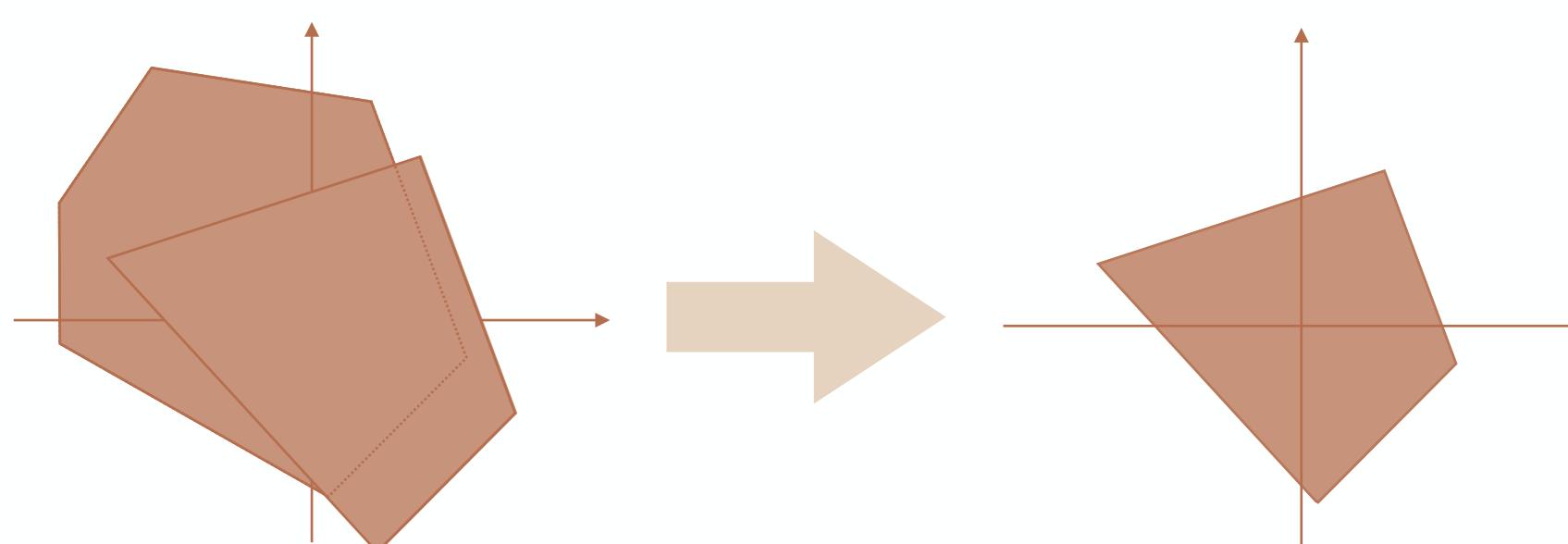
A set of **convex polyhedra**

\sqsubseteq_A inclusion check

\sqcup_A convex hull



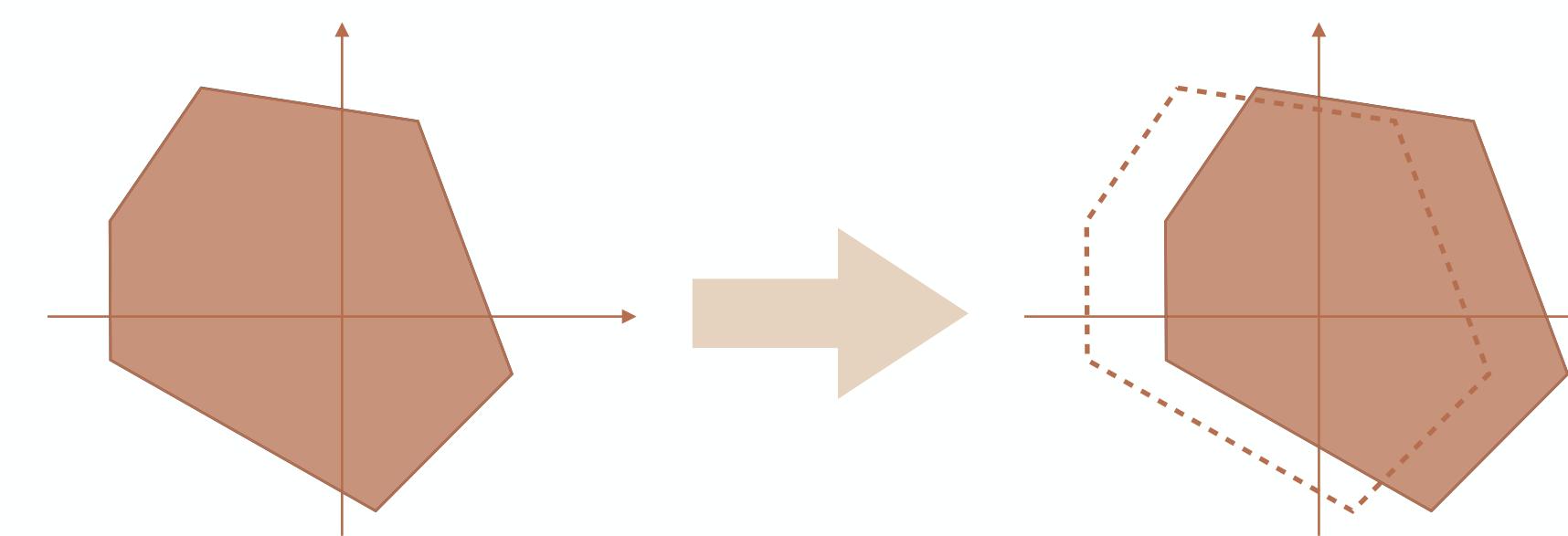
\sqcap_A intersection



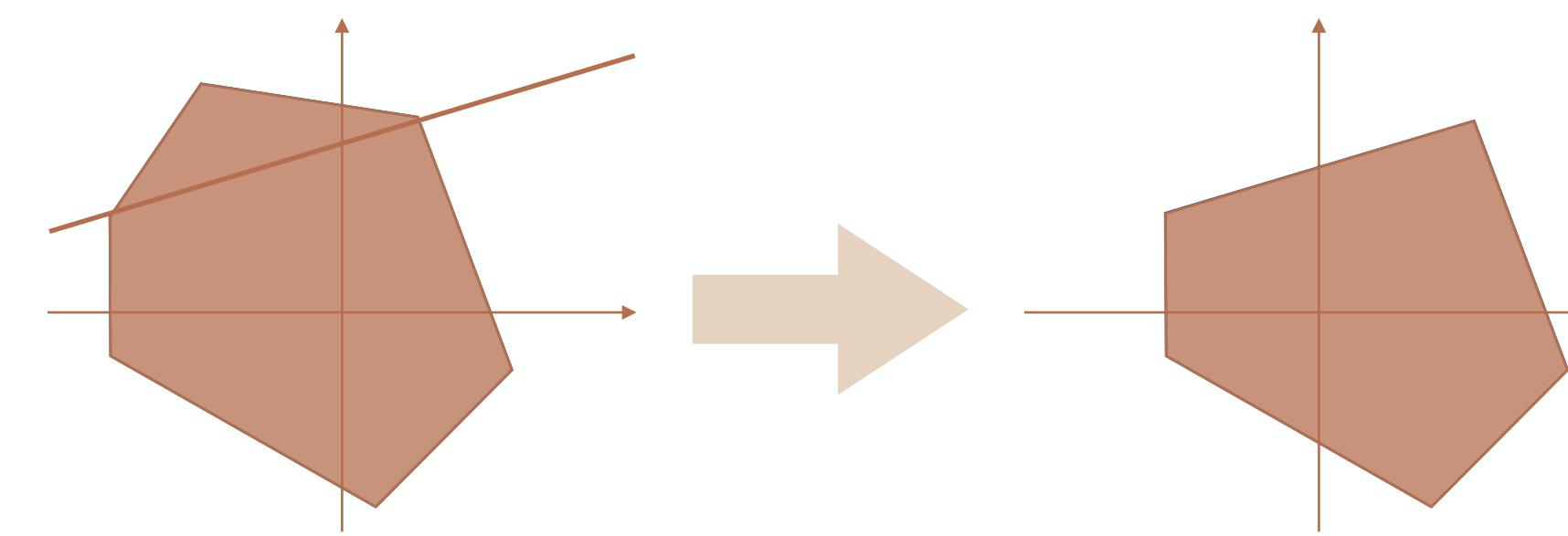
$\text{ASSIGN}_A[X \leftarrow e]a$ affine transformation

Example

$\text{ASSIGN}_A[X \leftarrow X + 1]a$



$\text{FILTER}_A[e]a$ intersection with e



∇_A remove unstable constraints

Polyhedra Abstract Domain

A set of **convex polyhedra**

$\gamma': A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})$ set of memory states within the polyhedra

$\gamma: \mathcal{L} \times A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$ $\gamma((\ell, a)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\ell, \rho) \in \Sigma \mid \rho(x) \in \gamma'(a)\}$

Polyhedra Static Analysis

```

1  a ← [0, +∞]
2  b ← [0, +∞]
3  q ← 0
4  r ← a
5
while 6(r ≥ b) do
6    r ← r - b
7    q ← q + 1
8
9
done
10

```

- 3: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0$
- 4: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge q = 0$
- 5: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge q = 0 \wedge r = a$
- 6: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge q = 0 \wedge r = a$
- 7: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge q = 0 \wedge r \geq b$
- 8: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge q = 0 \wedge r \geq 0$
- 9: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge q = 1 \wedge r \geq 0$
- 6: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge 0 \leq q \leq 1 \wedge r \geq 0$
- 7: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge 0 \leq q \leq 1 \wedge r \geq b$
- 8: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge 0 \leq q \leq 1 \wedge r \geq 0$
- 9: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge 1 \leq q \leq 2 \wedge r \geq 0$
- 6: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge q \geq 0 \wedge r \geq 0$
- ⋮
- 10: $a \geq 0 \wedge b \geq 0 \wedge q \geq 0 \wedge b > r \geq 0$

$$S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\langle \ell, \rho \rangle \in \Sigma \mid \ell \in \mathcal{L}, \rho \in \mathcal{E}, \rho(r) \geq 0\}$$

$$\mathcal{R}(I) \subseteq \gamma(\mathcal{R}^\natural(I)) \subseteq S$$



Reading Suggestion

Foundations and Trends® in Programming Languages
Vol. 4, No. 3-4 (2017) 120–372
© 2017 A. Miné
DOI: 10.1561/2500000034



Tutorial on Static Inference of Numeric Invariants by Abstract Interpretation

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Sorbonne Universités, UPMC Univ. Paris 06, CNRS, LIP6
antoine.mine@lip6.fr

Static Analysis by Abstract Interpretation

Static Analyzers

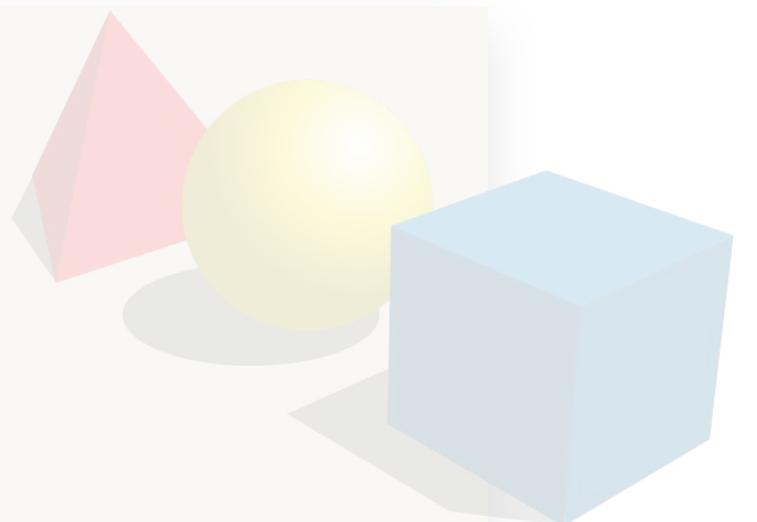
practical tools

targeting specific programs



abstract semantics, abstract domains

algorithmic approaches to decide program properties



concrete semantics

mathematical models of the program behavior



Astrée

ENS / AbsInt



The screenshot shows the homepage of "The Astrée Static Analyzer". At the top, there are logos for CNRS, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique; École Normale Supérieure; and INRIA (since Sep. 2007). Below these, under "Participants:", it lists Patrick Cousot (project leader), Radhia Cousot, Jérôme Feret, Antoine Miné, and Xavier Rival.

Who uses Astrée?

Since 2003, Airbus France has been using Astrée in the development of safety-critical software for various aircraft series, including the A380.



In 2018, Bosch Automotive Steering replaced their legacy tools with Astrée and RuleChecker, resulting in significant savings thanks to faster analyses, higher accuracy, and optimized licensing and support costs.



Framatome employs Astrée for verification of their safety-critical TELEPERM XS platform that is used for engineering, testing, commissioning, operating and troubleshooting nuclear reactors.



The global automotive supplier Helbako in Germany is using Astrée to guarantee that no runtime errors can occur in their electronic control software and to demonstrate MISRA compliance of the code.



In 2008, Astrée proved the absence of any runtime errors in a C version of the automatic docking software of the Jules Verne Automated Transfer Vehicle, enabling ESA to transport payloads to the International Space Station.



A world leader in motors and ventilators for air-conditioning and refrigeration systems, ebm-papst is using Astrée for fully automatic continuous verification of safety-critical interrupt-driven control software for commutating high-efficiency EC motors for ventilator systems.



Exploitation license of Astrée

Starting Dec. 2009, Astrée is available from AbsInt Angewandte Informatik **AbsInt** (www.absint.de/aстree/).

Infer

Facebook / Meta

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'facebook / infer'. The repository is public and has 605 watches, 2k forks, and 14.8k stars. It contains 9 branches and 32 tags. A recent commit by 'skcho' and 'facebook-github-bot' was made 2 hours ago, changing the payload type to 'a Lazy...'. The repository has 13,739 commits in total. The description states: 'A static analyzer for Java, C, C++, and Objective-C'.

Who Uses Infer?

AdaCore



facebook



moz://a



sonatype



TANGRAMFLEX®

UBER

WhatsApp

CodeAI

JD.com

Marks and
Spencer

Money Lover

Netcetera

OLA

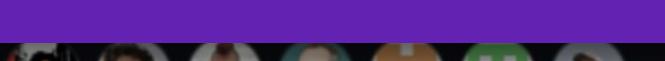
Sky

Tile

Vuo

wolfSSL

FILES.md	[trace] infer subcommand for inferTraceBugs	7 years ago
INSTALL.md	[documentation] update INSTALL.md doc (cask is no longer needed)	3 years ago
ISSUE_TEMPLATE.md	[infer] fix link to FAQ in issue template	4 years ago



+ 182 contributors

Apron Library

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'antoinemine / apron'. The repository is public and has 9 issues and 2 pull requests. It contains 28 branches and 8 tags. The main directory structure includes 'apron' (which is a link to the library), 'apronxx', 'avocet', 'box', and 'examples'. The 'Code' tab is selected.

The screenshot shows the APRON library website at antoinemine.github.io. The title 'APRON' is displayed in large purple letters, followed by 'Numerical Abstract Domain Library'. The navigation bar includes 'Introduction', 'Contents', 'Code', 'API Documentation', and 'Resources'. Below the navigation is a diagram illustrating the architecture of the APRON library. The diagram shows a 'Typical Static Analyser Program' consisting of a 'Front-end' (green box) that processes a 'Program' and produces 'Semantic Equations'. These equations interact with a 'Solver' and an 'Abstract Domain' (red box). The 'Abstract Domain' is connected to 'Underlying libraries & abstract domains', which include 'box' (represented by a blue rectangle), 'intervals' (blue line segments), 'octagons' (blue octagons), 'NewPolka' (convex polyhedra), 'PPL + Wrapper' (convex polyhedra), 'linear equalities' (blue lines), and 'linear congruences' (blue grid patterns). The 'Developer interface' provides access to 'Datatypes', 'Coefficients', 'Expressions', 'Constraints', 'Generators', and 'Abs. values'. The 'User interface' provides access to 'Semantics: $A \xrightarrow{\gamma} p(R^n)$ ' and 'Dimensions and space dimensionality'. The 'Variables and Environments' section has a Semantics: $A \xrightarrow{\gamma} (V \rightarrow R)$.

Introduction

Apron is a library to represent properties of numeric variables, such as variable bounds or linear relations between variables, and to manipulate these properties through semantic operations, such as variable assignments, tests, conjunctions, entailment.

Apron is intended to be used in static program analyzers, in order to infer invariants of numeric variables, i.e., properties that hold for all executions of a program. It is based on the theory of Abstract Interpretation.

The library is open-source, and [hosted on GitHub](#).