Accumulation Analysis

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- Accumulation typestate automata include important problems like resource leaks, security vulnerabilities, and initialization

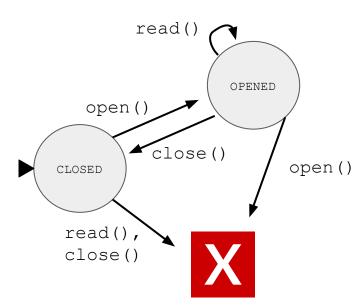
- Accumulation typestate automata are exactly those that can be checked without aliasing information, the traditional bottleneck for a typestate analysis
- Accumulation typestate automata include important problems like resource leaks, security vulnerabilities, and initialization
- For accumulation typestate problems, an accumulation analysis is sound, precise, and fast

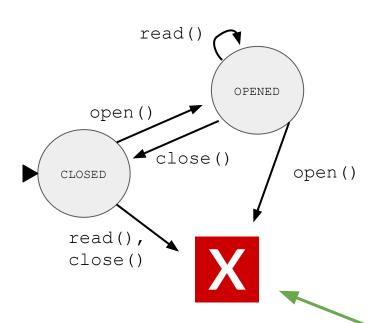
Talk outline

- Background on typestate
- Accumulation analysis
 - definitions & examples
 - proofs
- Literature survey
- Implications for practicality

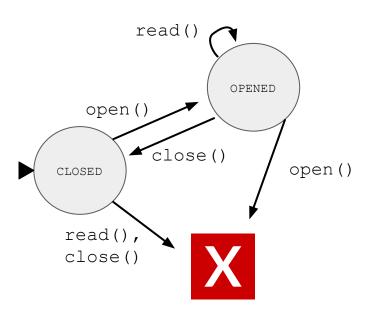
Typestate analysis

- Classic static program analysis technique (Strom & Yemeni, 1986)
- Extensive literature: over 18,000 hits on Google
 Scholar

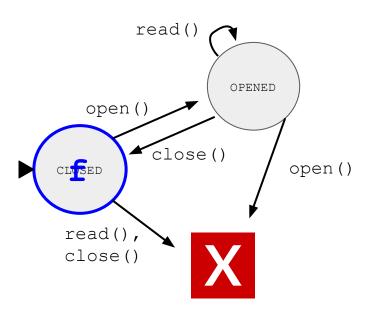




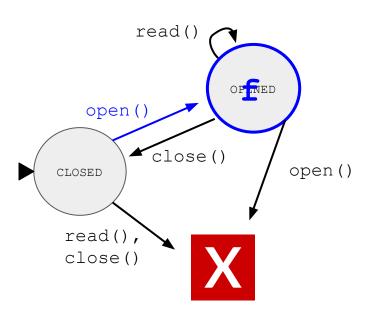
Our goal: **prove** that no File ever enters this state



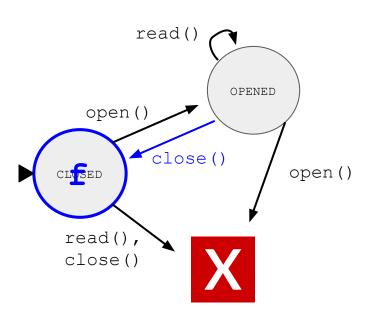
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File f = ...;
f.open();
f.close();
f.read();
```



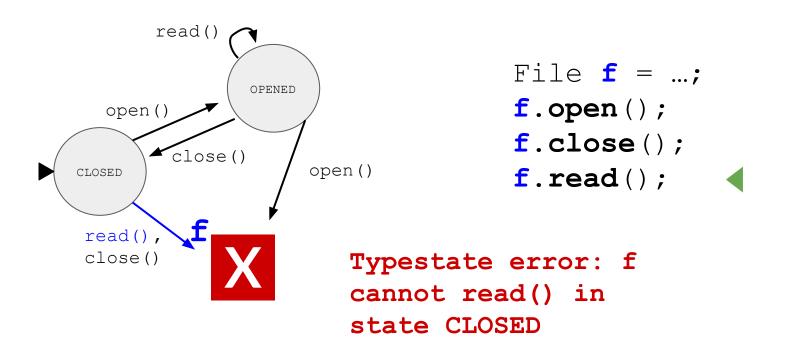
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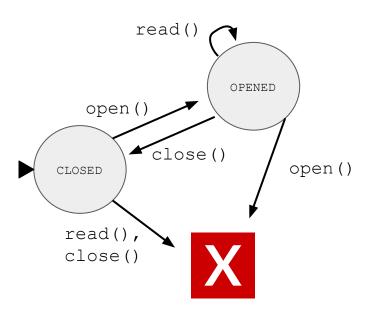


 A sound typestate analysis must track all aliases to keep FSMs in sync

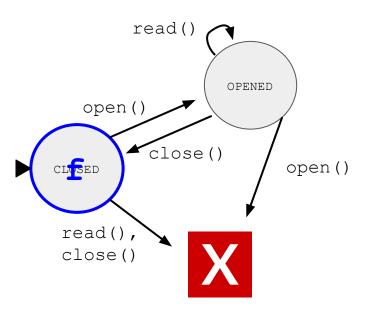
 A sound typestate analysis must track all aliases to keep FSMs in sync

Soundness is important:

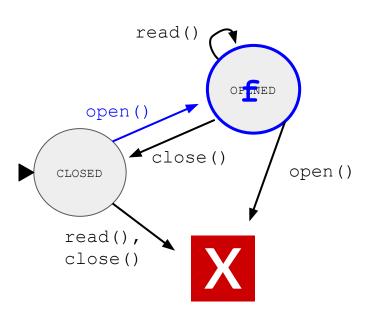
- enables verification vs. bug finding
- mission-critical domains



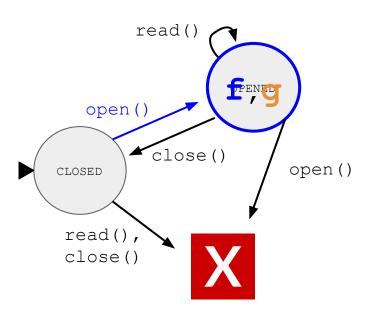
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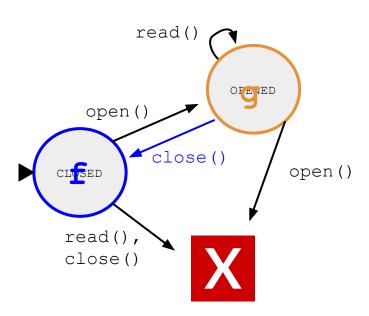
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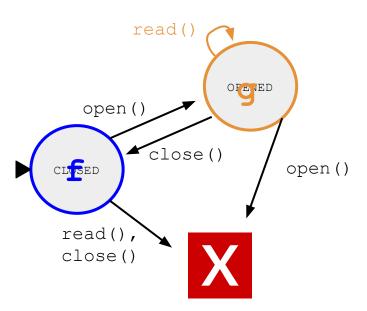
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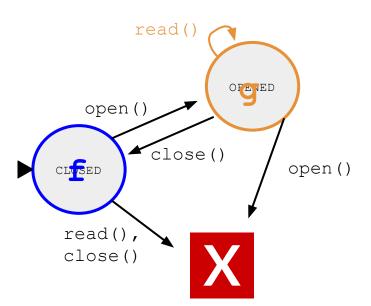


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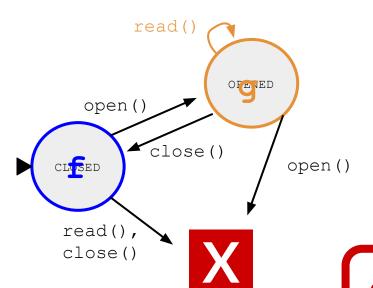
Why is typestate expensive? Aliasing.



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"false negative"

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"false negative" = unsound!

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Tan et al. 2021 report hours for real programs

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 - 2. restrict aliasing (e.g., via ownership types)
 - e.g., Bierhoff et al. 2009, Clark et al. 2013, Rust

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- Three prior approaches:
 - 1. whole-program may-alias analysis (expensive)
 - 2. restrict aliasing (e.g., via ownership types)
 - 3. **ignore aliasing** and be unsound (due to cost)
 - → allows industry deployment, e.g., Emmi et al. 2021

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Key question: does typestate analysis always need aliasing information?

Insight: aliasing information is only required for some typestate automata

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Which ones?

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Key intuition: once an operation becomes legal, it stays legal

Accumulation typestates

accumulation typestate automaton: for any error-inducing sequence $S = t_1, ..., t_i$, all subsequences of S that end in t_i are also error-inducing

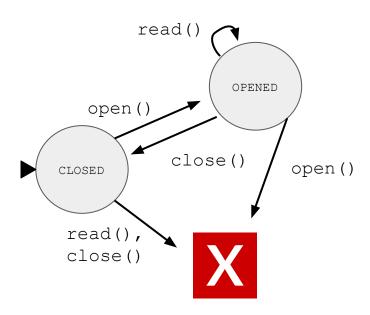
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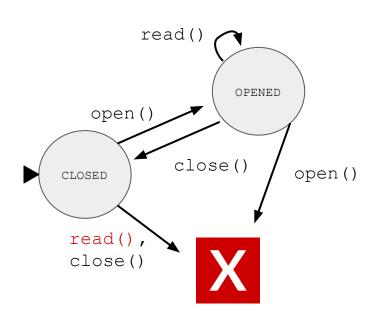
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Key theorem: Accumulation typestates are **exactly** those that can be checked soundly without aliasing information

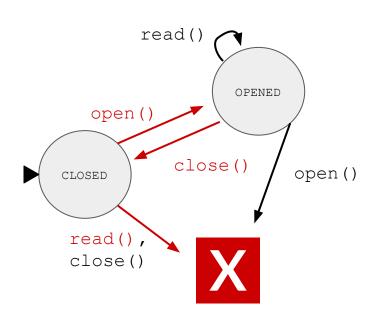
Is it an accumulation typestate automaton?



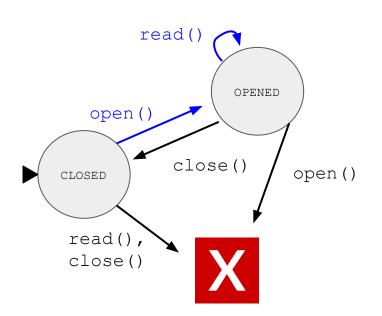
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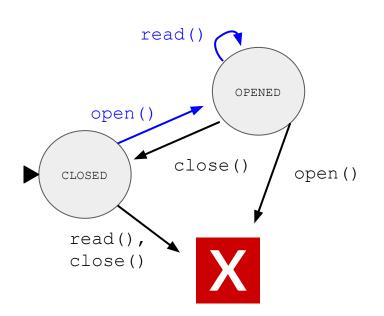
$$S = read()$$



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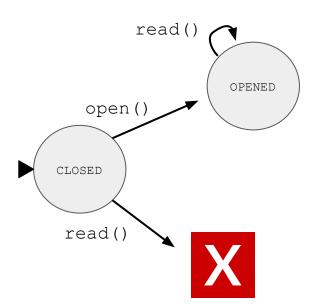
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S' = open(), close(), read() is not error-inducing!

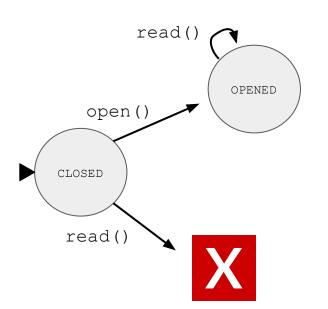
⇒ not accumulation

```
"only call read()
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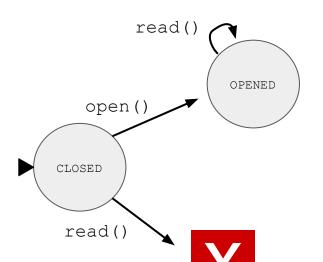


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⇒ YES accumulation!

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"The subsequence language of any language whatsoever over a finite alphabet is regular."

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- 2. ← ("only accumulation typestates can be checked soundly without aliasing information")

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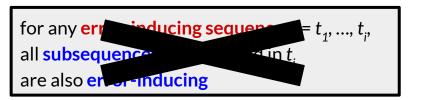
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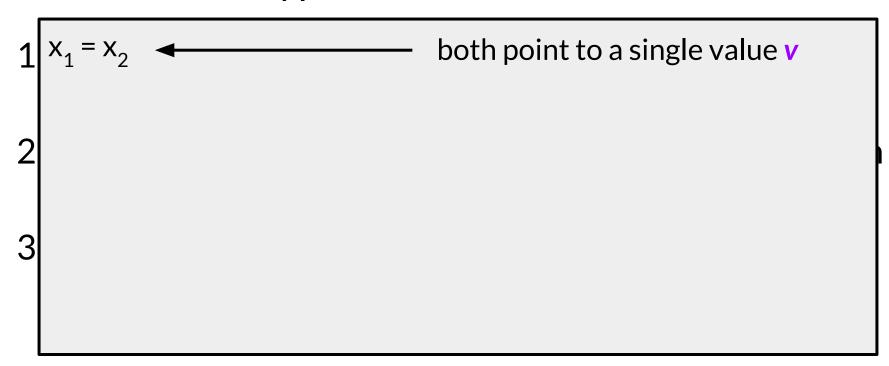
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- construct a program with two aliased variables: do
 S S' on the first, and S' on the second



```
both point to a single value v
if t \in S - S': x_1.t() else if t \in S': x_2.t()
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\forall t \in S:

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contradiction: v must be in an error state (S is error-inducing),
but analysis cannot warn about x_2 (S' is non-error-inducing)
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both point to a single value v
  if t \in S - S': x_1.t() else if t \in S': x_2.t()
                                                the "sound" analysis
                                                misses the real error!
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How common is accumulation: takeaways

• 555 / 1355 (41%) of typestate automata are accumulation

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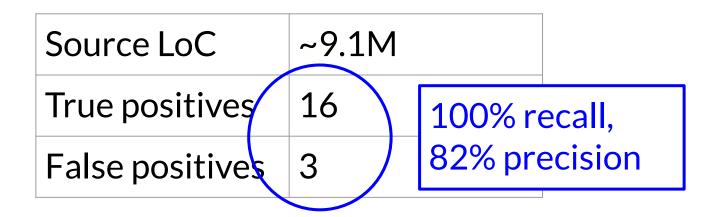
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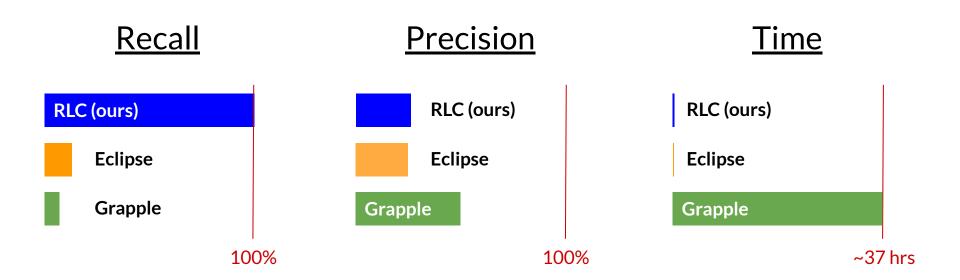
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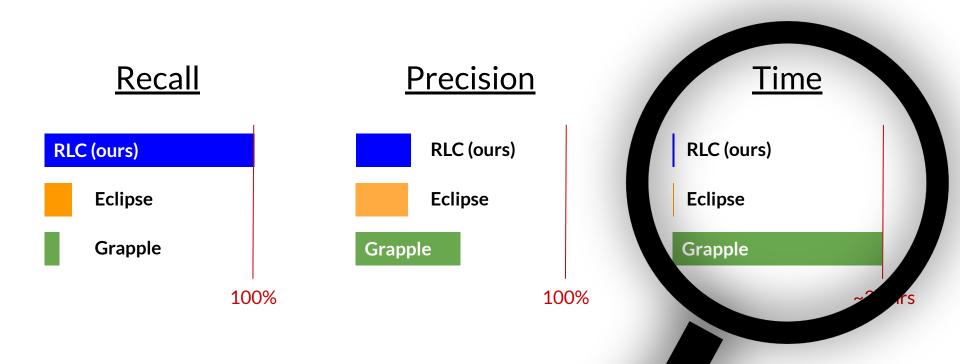
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- Our artifact includes all the TSAs we saw

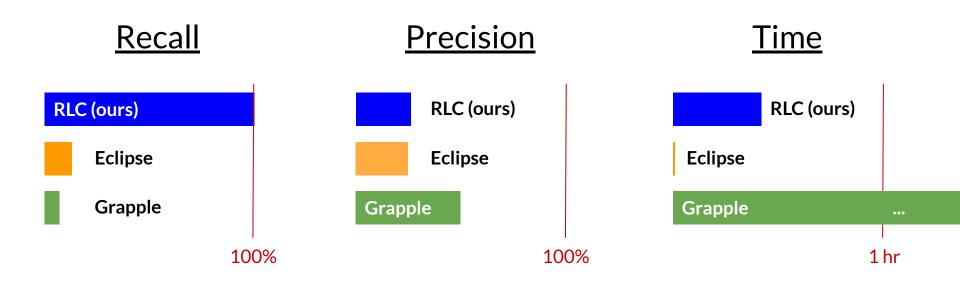
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5771196

Source LoC	~9.1M
True positives	16
False positives	3









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 sound with limited aliasing information

Contributions

- Identification of the accumulation typestate automata, a new, important subset of typestates
- Proof that accumulation typestates are exactly those checkable without aliasing information
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