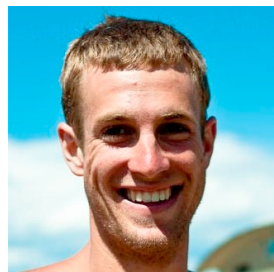


Refuting Heap Reachability

Bor-Yuh Evan Chang
University of Colorado Boulder



Sam Blackshear
CU Boulder



Manu Sridharan
Samsung

January 20, 2014
VMCAI 2014





**At my first VMCAI
in 2005 (Paris)**

**as a young
PhD student**



**At my first VMCAI
in 2005 (Paris)**

**as a young
PhD student**

**“Spirit of VMCAI”
introduced in my
“formative
academic years”**

A bug that manifests spectacularly ...



A bug that manifests spectacularly ...



A bug that manifests spectacularly ...



A bug that manifests spectacularly ...



Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

How?!?

Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

How?!?

Activity objects encapsulate the UI



Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

How?!?

Activity objects encapsulate the UI



of type Activity



Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

How?!?

Activity objects encapsulate the UI



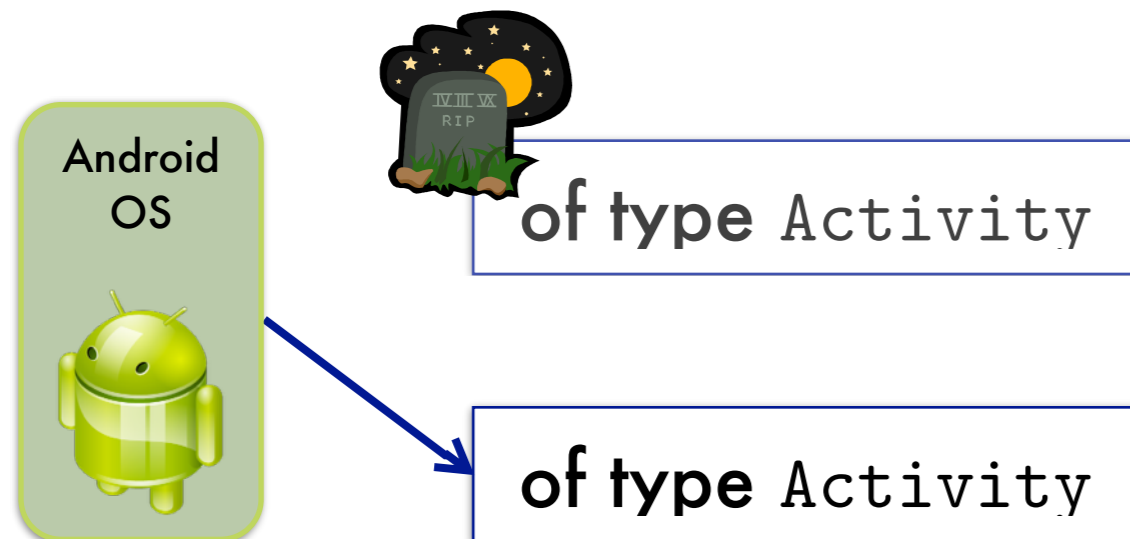
of type Activity



Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

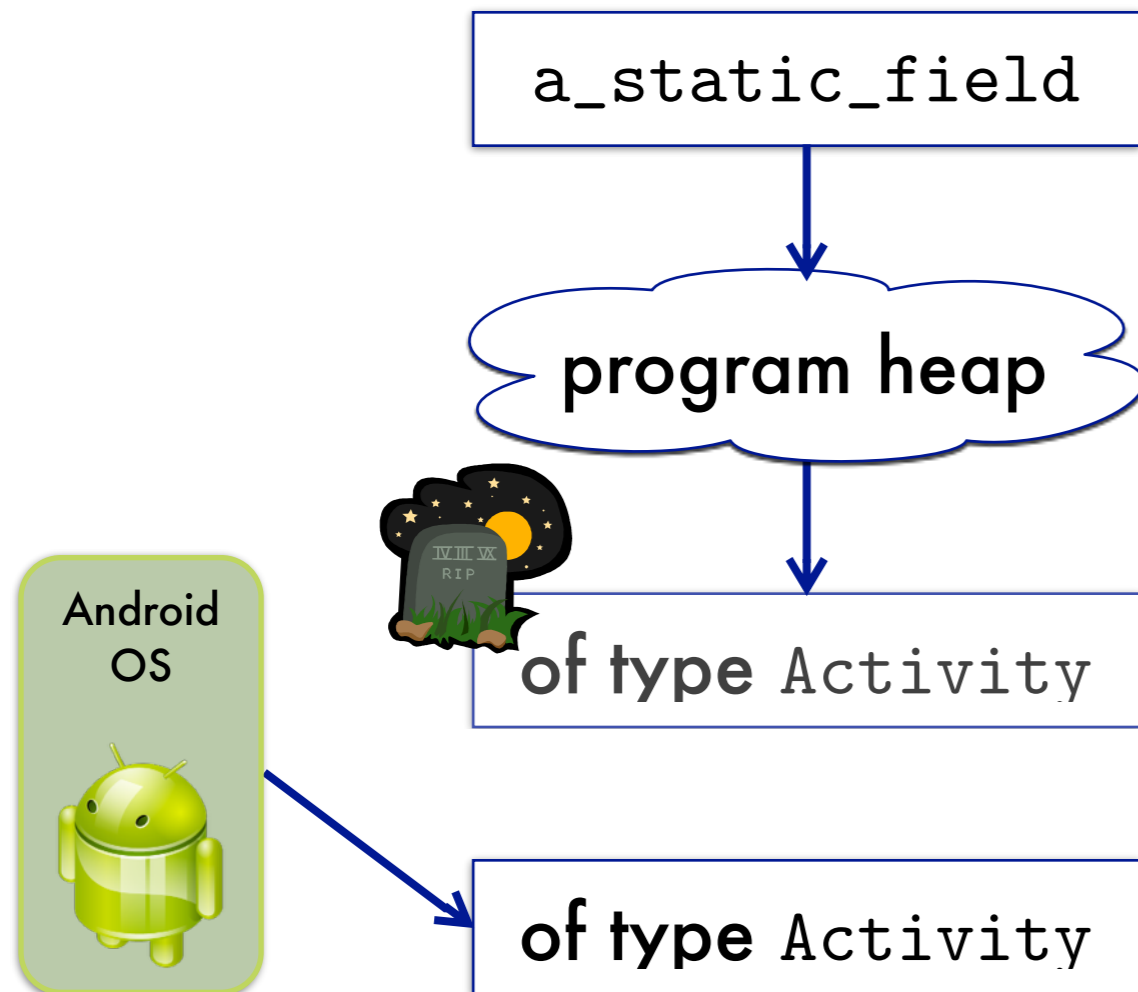
How?!?

Activity objects encapsulate the UI



Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

How?!?



Activity objects encapsulate the UI



Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

How?!?

a_static_field

program heap

I
can't collect
this dead
Activity!

of type Activity

of type Activity

Android
OS

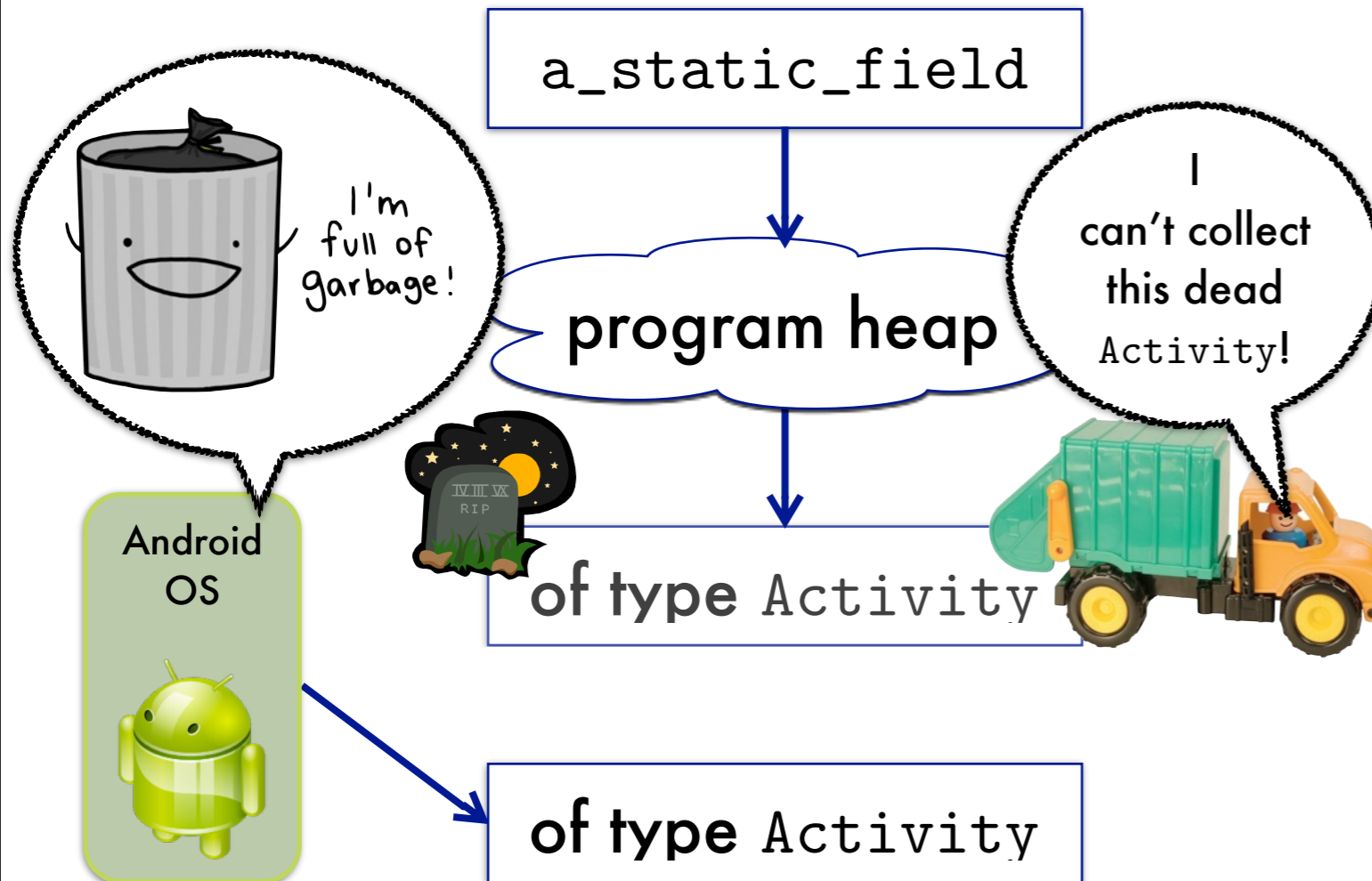


Activity objects
encapsulate the UI



Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

How?!?

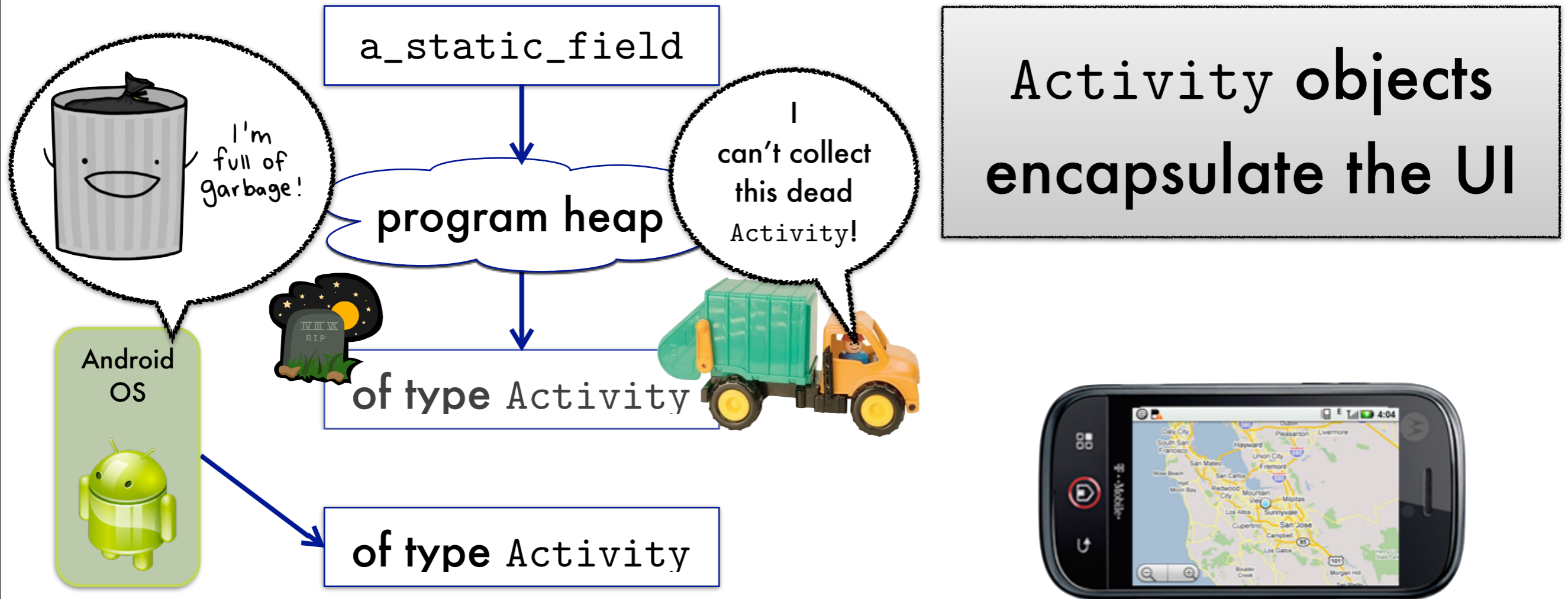


Activity objects encapsulate the UI

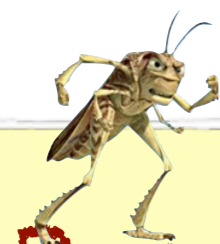


Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

How?!?



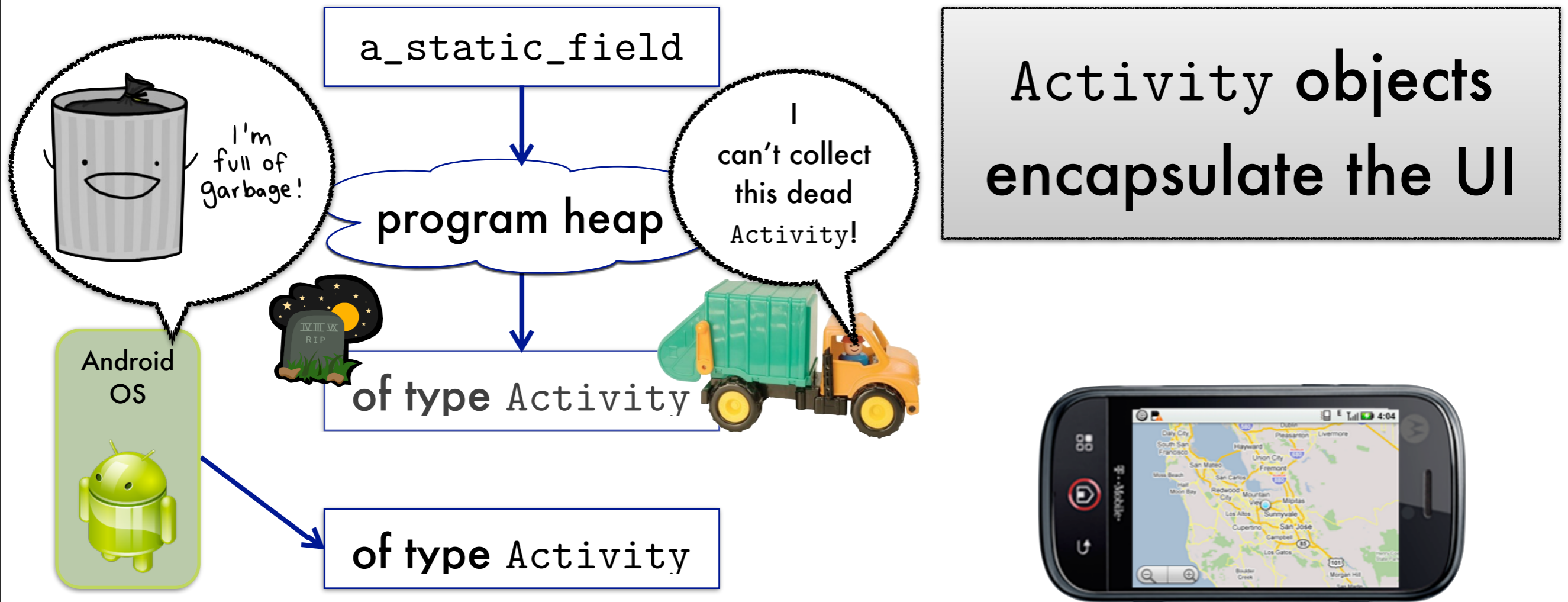
Activity objects encapsulate the UI



Bug: Holding reference to "old" Activity

Wow! Android memory leaks underly rotation-based crashes.

How?!?



"an Activity leak"

Bug: Holding reference to "old" Activity

The expert recommendation ...



The expert recommendation ...



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying an article from the Android Developers Blog. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `android-developers.blogspot.dk/2009/01/avoiding-memory-leaks.html`. The page features a dark blue header with the Android Developers Blog logo and a grid of icons. Below the header, the article is dated "19 JANUARY 2009" and titled "Avoiding memory leaks". The text explains that Android applications are limited to 16 MB of heap memory and discusses the importance of avoiding memory leaks by using `Context` objects. A code snippet is provided, showing an `onCreate` method that initializes a `TextView` and sets its text to "Leaks are bad".

Developers

19 JANUARY 2009

Avoiding memory leaks

Android applications are, at least on the T-Mobile G1, limited to 16 MB of heap. It's both a lot of memory for a phone and yet very little for what some developers want to achieve. Even if you do not plan on using all of this memory, you should use as little as possible to let other applications run without getting them killed. The more applications Android can keep in memory, the faster it will be for the user to switch between his apps. As part of my job, I ran into memory leaks issues in Android applications and they are most of the time due to the same mistake: keeping a long-lived reference to a `Context`.

On Android, a `Context` is used for many operations but mostly to load and access resources. This is why all the widgets receive a `Context` parameter in their constructor. In a regular Android application, you usually have two kinds of `Context`, `Activity` and `Application`. It's usually the first one that the developer passes to classes and methods that need a `Context`:

```
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle state) {
    super.onCreate(state);

    TextView label = new TextView(this);
    label.setText("Leaks are bad");
}
```

The expert recommendation ...



“Do not keep long-lived references to a context-activity”

A screenshot of a web browser displaying an article from the Android Developers Blog. The browser's address bar shows the URL: android-developers.blogspot.dk/2009/01/avoiding-memory-leaks.html. The page features a dark blue header with the Android Developers Blog logo and various icons. Below the header, the article is dated 19 JANUARY 2009 and titled "Avoiding memory leaks". The text explains that Android applications are limited to 16 MB of heap memory and that developers should avoid long-lived references to Context. A code snippet is provided, showing an override of the onCreate method in an Activity class, where a TextView is created and its text is set to "Leaks are bad".

Developers

19 JANUARY 2009

Avoiding memory leaks

Android applications are, at least on the T-Mobile G1, limited to 16 MB of heap. It's both a lot of memory for a phone and yet very little for what some developers want to achieve. Even if you do not plan on using all of this memory, you should use as little as possible to let other applications run without getting them killed. The more applications Android can keep in memory, the faster it will be for the user to switch between his apps. As part of my job, I ran into memory leaks issues in Android applications and they are most of the time due to the same mistake: keeping a long-lived reference to a [Context](#).

On Android, a [Context](#) is used for many operations but mostly to load and access resources. This is why all the widgets receive a [Context](#) parameter in their constructor. In a regular Android application, you usually have two kinds of [Context](#), [Activity](#) and [Application](#). It's usually the first one that the developer passes to classes and methods that need a [Context](#):

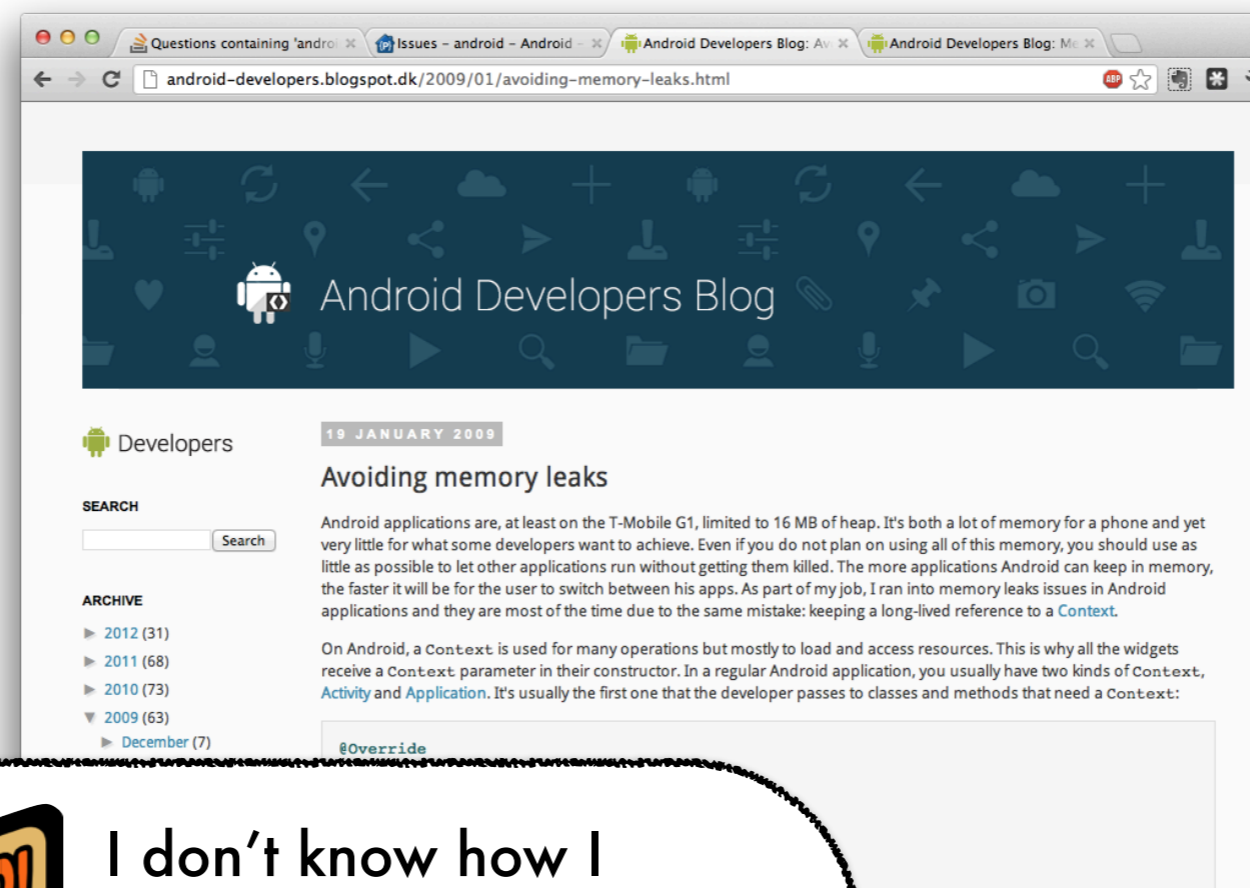
```
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle state) {
    super.onCreate(state);

    TextView label = new TextView(this);
    label.setText("Leaks are bad");
}
```


The expert recommendation ...



“Do not keep long-lived references to a context-activity”

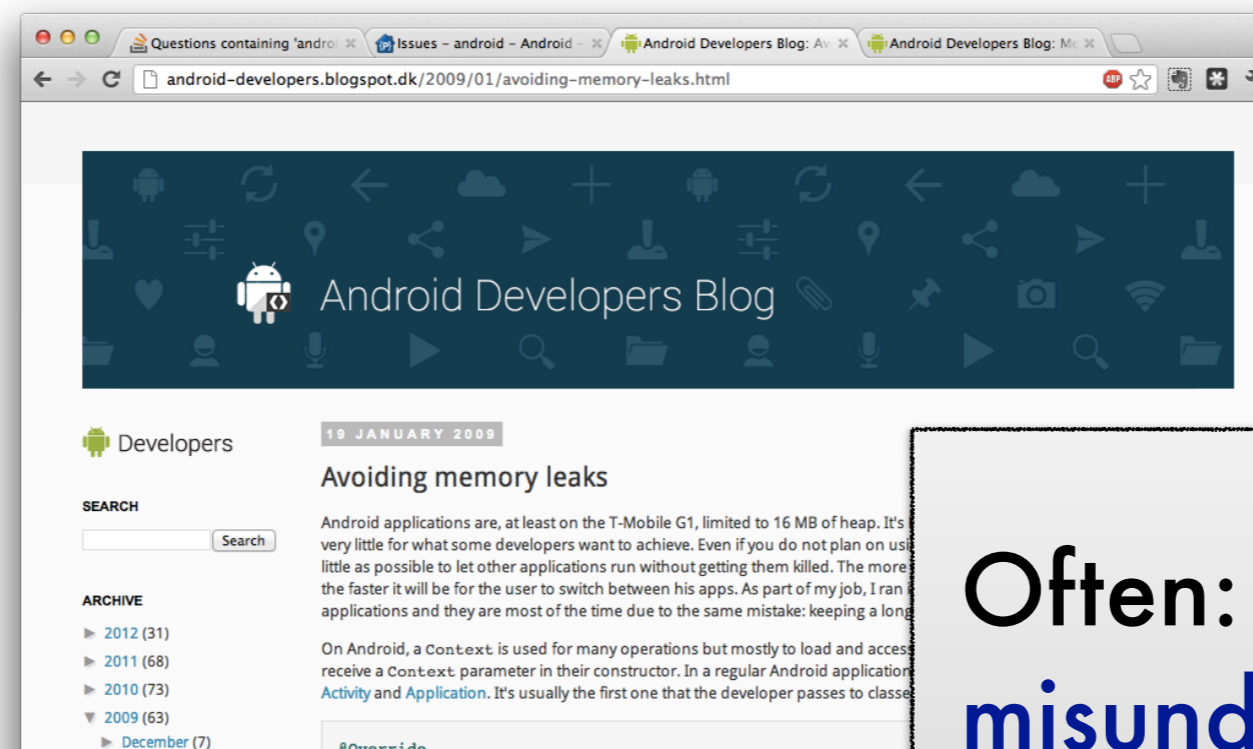


I don't know how I created a long-lived reference to an Activity!

The expert recommendation ...



“Do not keep long-lived references to a context-activity”



I don't know how I created a long-lived reference to an Activity!

Often: A misunderstanding of a library causes the library to keep the Activity reference.



The expert recommendation ...



The expert recommendation ...

A screenshot of a web browser displaying an article from the Android Developers Blog. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'android-developers.blogspot.dk/2009/01/avoiding-memory-leaks.html'. The page features a dark blue header with the Android Developers Blog logo and a grid of icons. Below the header, the article is dated '19 JANUARY 2009' and titled 'Avoiding memory leaks'. The text explains that Android applications are limited to 16 MB of heap memory and discusses the importance of avoiding memory leaks by not holding long-lived references to Context objects. A code snippet is provided, showing an override of the onCreate method in an Activity class, where a TextView is created and its text is set to 'Leaks are bad'. The left sidebar contains a search bar and an archive menu listing posts by year and month.

Questions containing 'andro' x Issues - android - Android - x Android Developers Blog: Av x Android Developers Blog: Me x

android-developers.blogspot.dk/2009/01/avoiding-memory-leaks.html

Android Developers Blog

Developers

19 JANUARY 2009

Avoiding memory leaks

Android applications are, at least on the T-Mobile G1, limited to 16 MB of heap. It's both a lot of memory for a phone and yet very little for what some developers want to achieve. Even if you do not plan on using all of this memory, you should use as little as possible to let other applications run without getting them killed. The more applications Android can keep in memory, the faster it will be for the user to switch between his apps. As part of my job, I ran into memory leaks issues in Android applications and they are most of the time due to the same mistake: keeping a long-lived reference to a [Context](#).

On Android, a [Context](#) is used for many operations but mostly to load and access resources. This is why all the widgets receive a [Context](#) parameter in their constructor. In a regular Android application, you usually have two kinds of [Context](#), [Activity](#) and [Application](#). It's usually the first one that the developer passes to classes and methods that need a [Context](#):

```
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle state) {
    super.onCreate(state);

    TextView label = new TextView(this);
    label.setText("Leaks are bad");
}
```

SEARCH

ARCHIVE

- ▶ 2012 (31)
- ▶ 2011 (68)
- ▶ 2010 (73)
- ▼ 2009 (63)
 - ▶ December (7)
 - ▶ November (5)
 - ▶ October (5)
 - ▶ September (8)
 - ▶ August (2)
 - ▶ July (1)

The expert recommendation ...



“Do not keep long-lived references to a context-activity”

A screenshot of a web browser displaying an article from the Android Developers Blog. The browser's address bar shows the URL: android-developers.blogspot.dk/2009/01/avoiding-memory-leaks.html. The page features a dark blue header with the Android Developers Blog logo and various icons. Below the header, the article is dated 19 JANUARY 2009 and titled "Avoiding memory leaks". The text explains that Android applications are limited to 16 MB of heap memory and that developers should avoid long-lived references to Context. A code snippet is provided, showing an override of the onCreate method in an Activity class, where a TextView is created and its text is set to "Leaks are bad".

Developers

19 JANUARY 2009

Avoiding memory leaks

Android applications are, at least on the T-Mobile G1, limited to 16 MB of heap. It's both a lot of memory for a phone and yet very little for what some developers want to achieve. Even if you do not plan on using all of this memory, you should use as little as possible to let other applications run without getting them killed. The more applications Android can keep in memory, the faster it will be for the user to switch between his apps. As part of my job, I ran into memory leaks issues in Android applications and they are most of the time due to the same mistake: keeping a long-lived reference to a [Context](#).

On Android, a [Context](#) is used for many operations but mostly to load and access resources. This is why all the widgets receive a [Context](#) parameter in their constructor. In a regular Android application, you usually have two kinds of [Context](#), [Activity](#) and [Application](#). It's usually the first one that the developer passes to classes and methods that need a [Context](#):

```
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle state) {
    super.onCreate(state);

    TextView label = new TextView(this);
    label.setText("Leaks are bad");
}
```

The expert recommendation ...



“Do not keep long-lived references to a context-activity”



A Specific Property to Check:

No Activity is ever reachable from a static field.

A candidate for statically answering, "Is there an Activity leak?"



Is there **a** program
execution where at
some time

`a_static_field`



`of type Activity` ?

A candidate for statically answering, "Is there an Activity leak?"

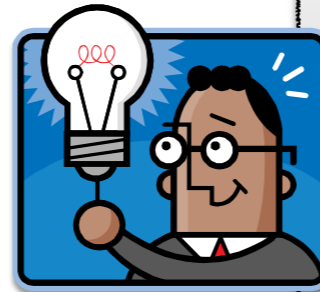


Is there **a** program
execution where at
some time

`a_static_field`



`of type Activity` ?



Can be answered with a
points-to analysis

A candidate for statically answering, "Is there an Activity leak?"

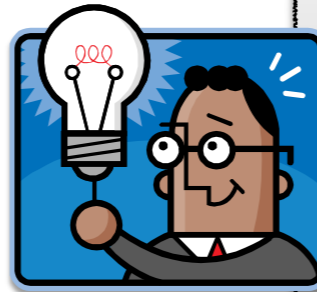


Is there **a** program
execution where at
some time

`a_static_field`



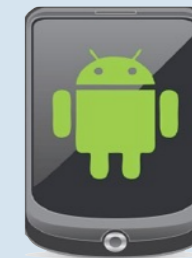
`of type Activity` ?



Can be answered with a
points-to analysis

Compute a points-to
graph and look for such
points-to paths

A candidate for statically answering, "Is there an Activity leak?"



Is there **a** program
execution where at
some time

`a_static_field`



`of type Activity` ?



Can be answered with a
points-to analysis

Compute a points-to
graph and look for such
points-to paths



This won't work because ...

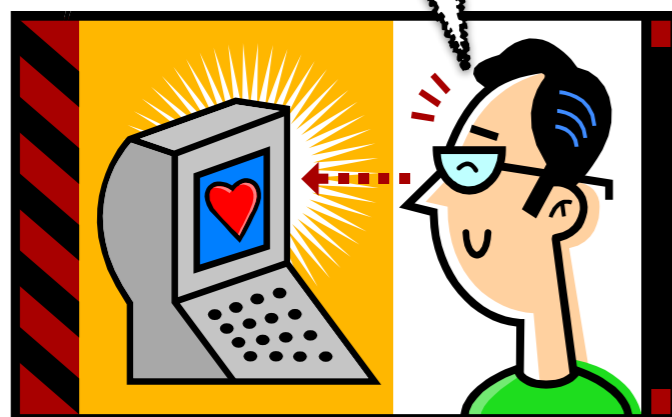
The well-known **false alarm** problem!



The well-known **false alarm** problem!



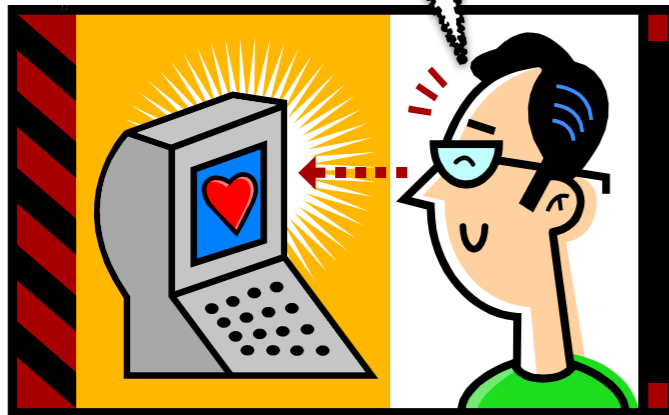
Oh
Verifier, help
me prove my
program has no
bugs



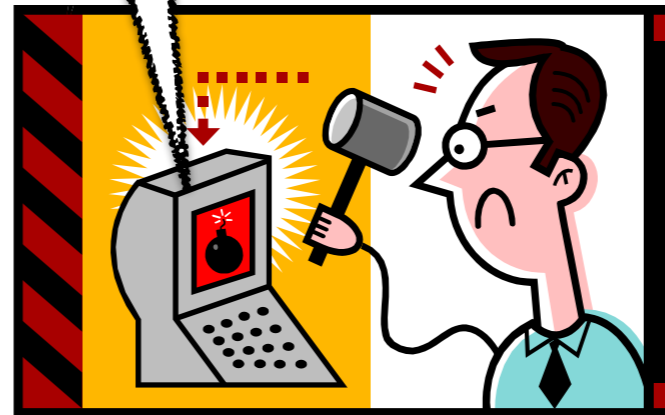
The well-known **false alarm** problem!



Oh
Verifier, help
me prove my
program has no
bugs



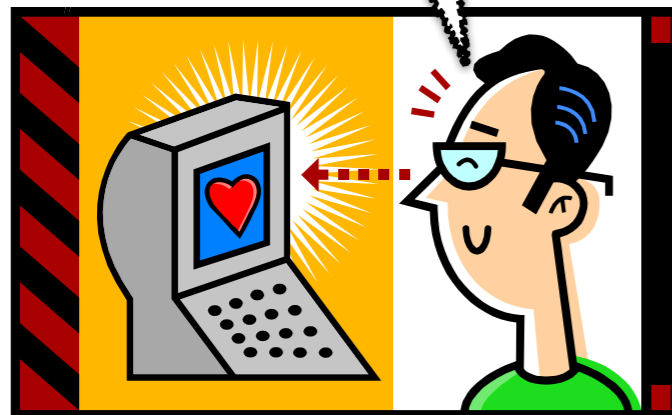
On line 142,
there may be a
bug



The well-known **false alarm** problem!

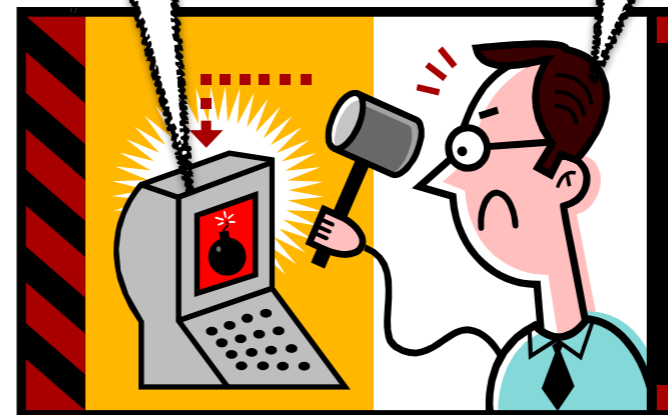


Oh
Verifier, help
me prove my
program has no
bugs



On line 142,
there may be a
bug

Isn't it obvious
this can't
happen!?!?



And noisily
repeated over
and over!

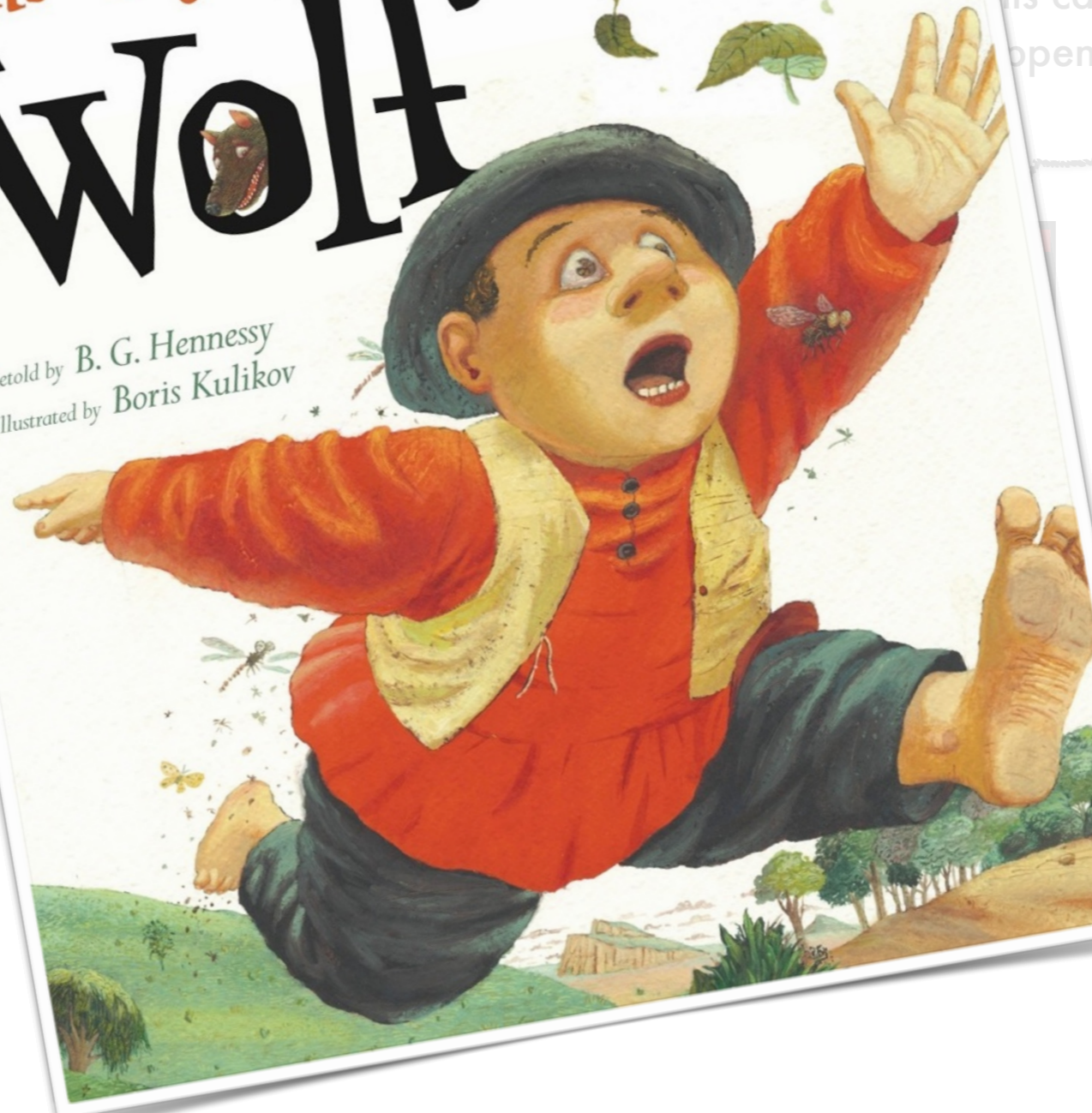
The well-known **false alarm** problem!



Oh
Verified
me pro
program
bug

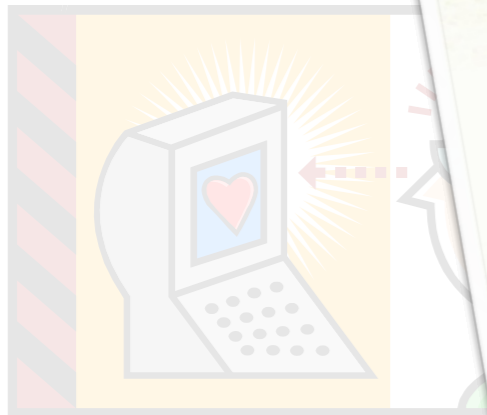
The Boy Who Cried Wolf

Retold by B. G. Hennessy
Illustrated by Boris Kulikov



It it obvious
his can't
open!?!?

And noisily
repeated over
and over!



The well-known **false alarm** problem!

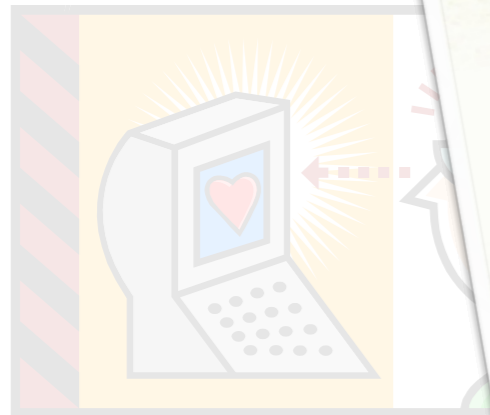


Oh
Verified
me pro
program
bug

The Boy Who Cried Wolf

Retold by B. G. Hennessy
Illustrated by Boris Kulikov

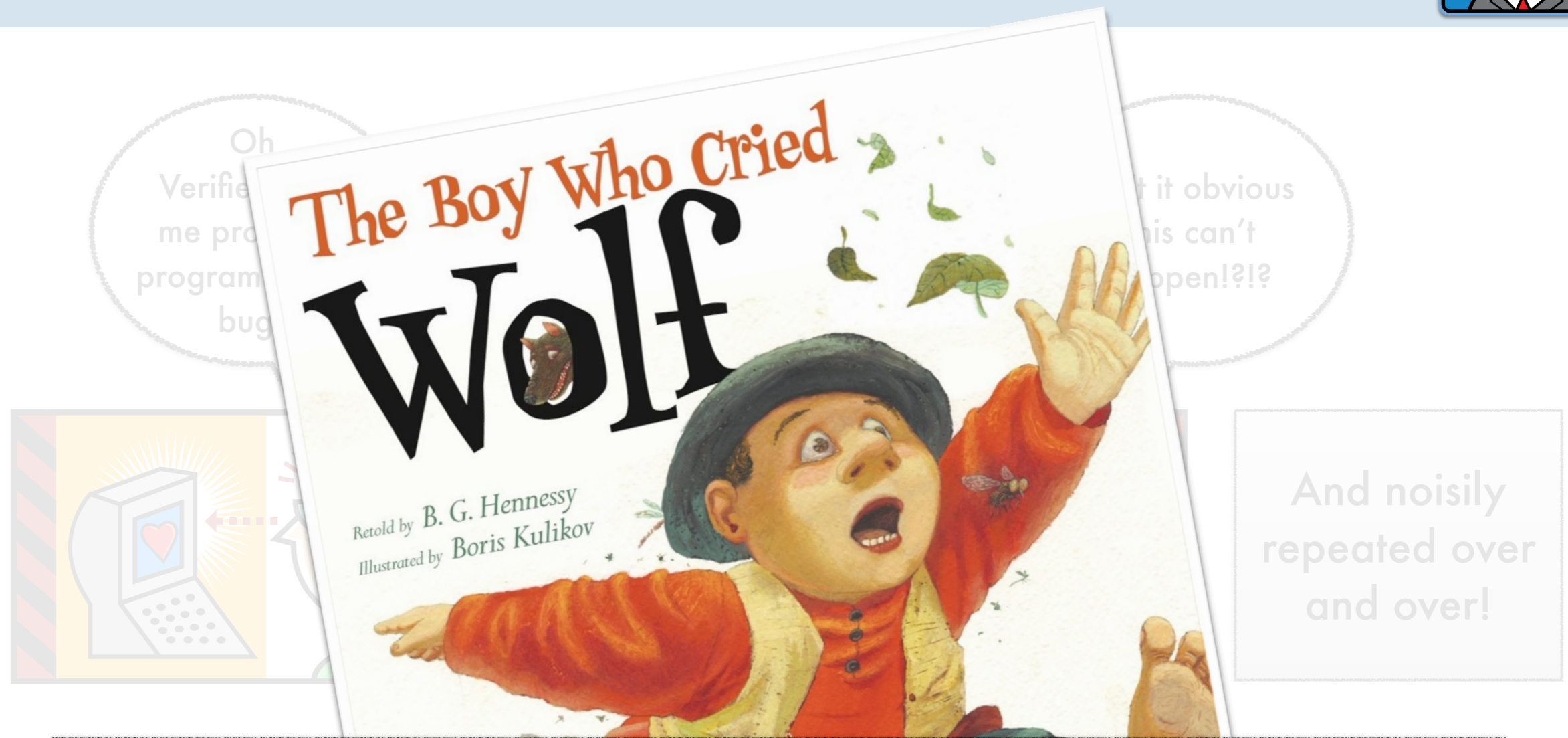
It it obvious
his can't
open!?!?



And noisily
repeated over
and over!

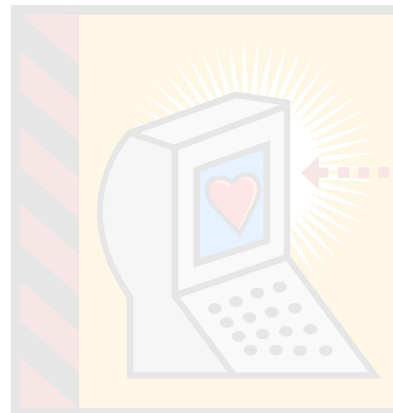
Known: Precise points-to analysis challenging

The well-known **false alarm** problem!



Oh
Verified
me pro
program
bug

It it obvious
his can't
open!?!?



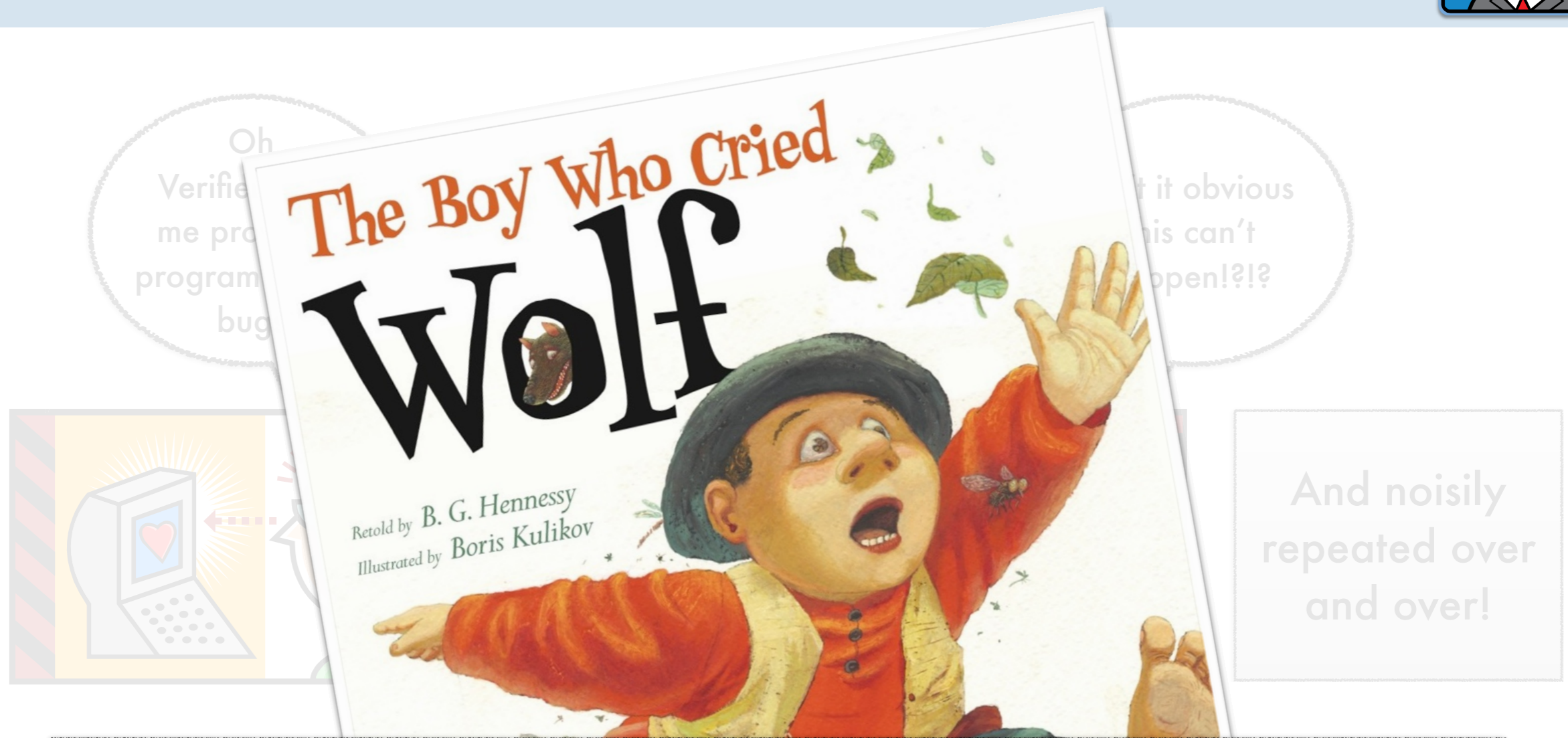
And noisily
repeated over
and over!

Hind (2001). "Pointer Analysis: Haven't We Solved This Problem Yet?"

- ▶ 75 papers, 9 PhD theses

Known: Precise points-to analysis challenging

The well-known **false alarm** problem!



Hind (2001). "Pointer Analysis: Haven't We Solved This Problem Yet?"

- ▶ 75 papers, 9 PhD theses

Known: Precise points-to analysis ~~challenging~~
enough *impossible?*





Next: A perspective on VMCAI and false alarms

Perspective: The false alarm problem and VMCAI



Perspective: The false alarm problem and VMCAI



VMCAI Tool

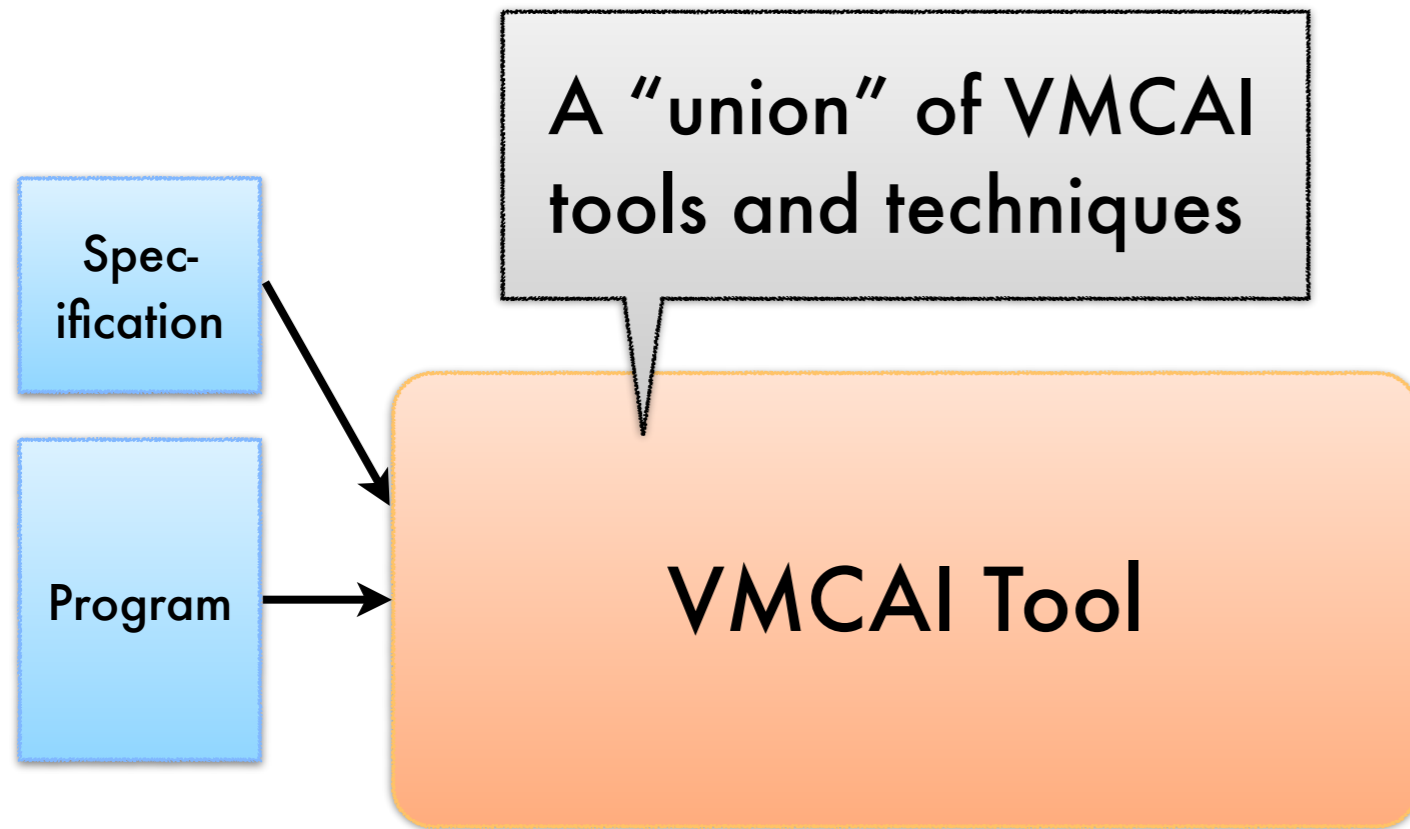
Perspective: The false alarm problem and VMCAI



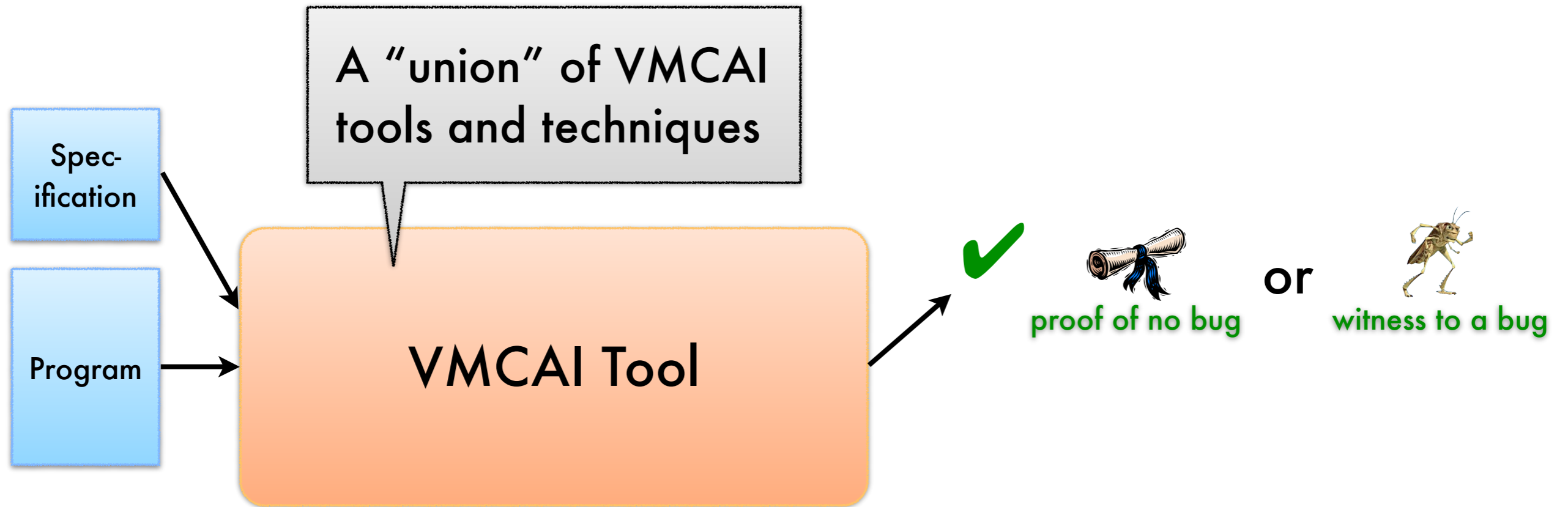
A "union" of VMCAI
tools and techniques

VMCAI Tool

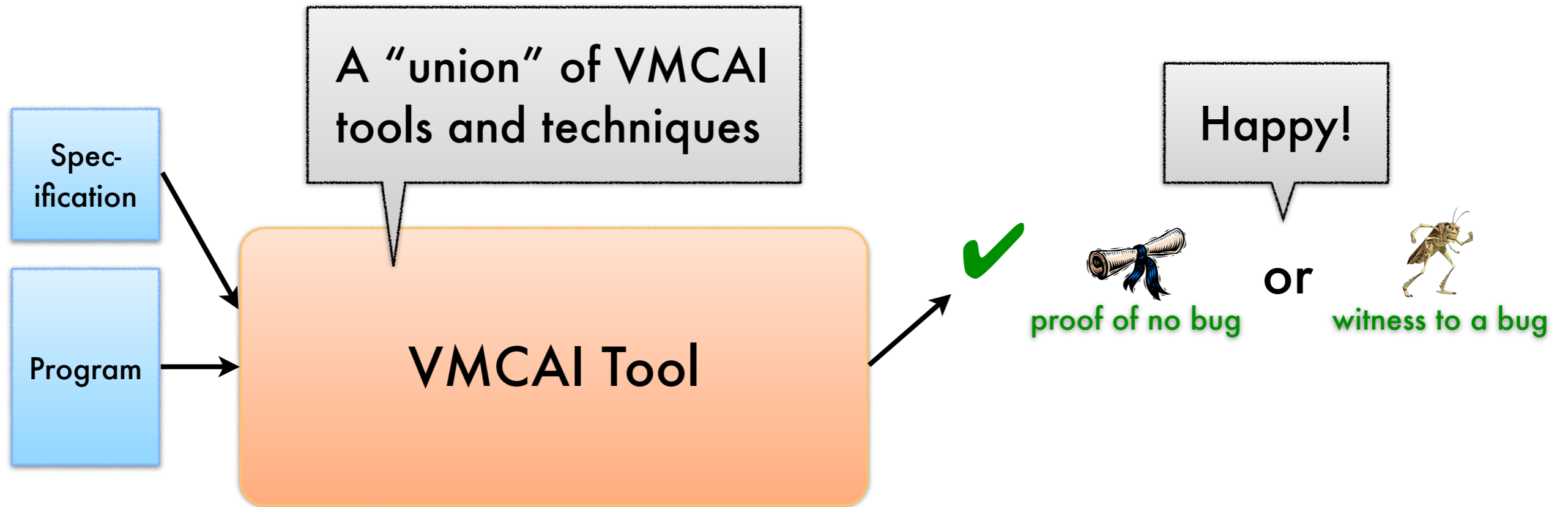
Perspective: The false alarm problem and VMCAI



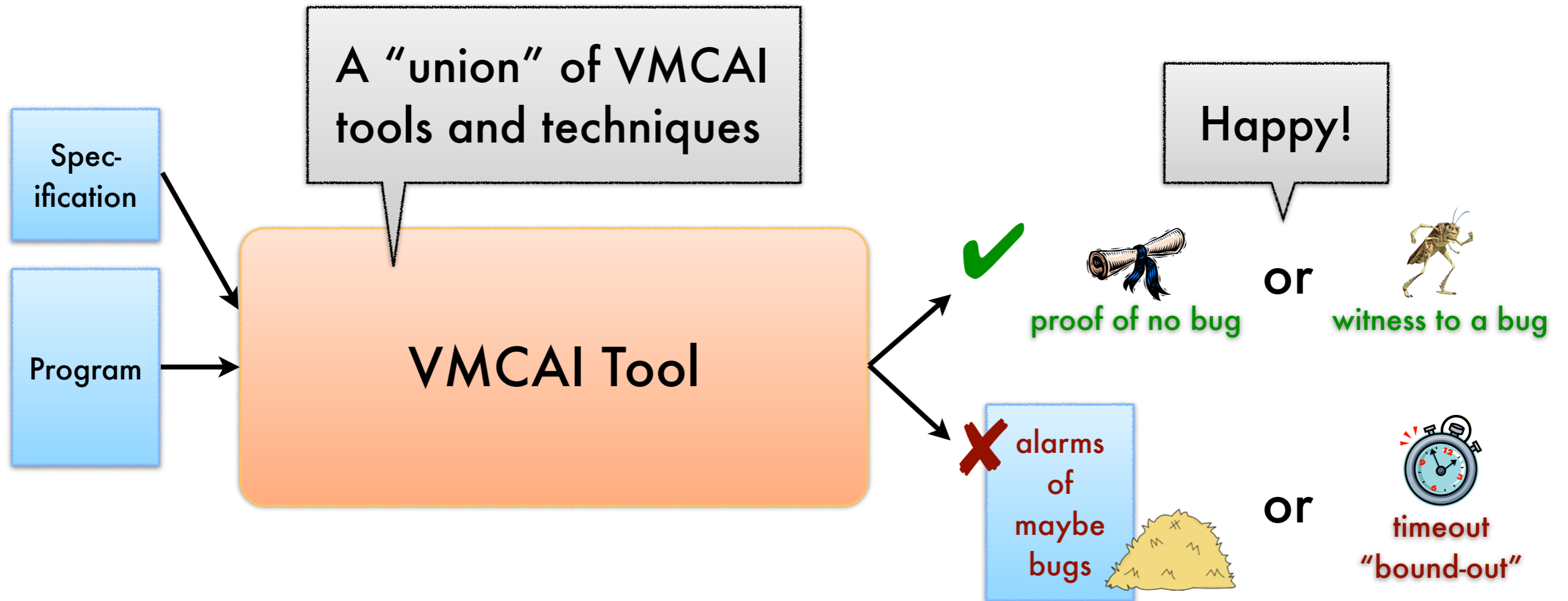
Perspective: The false alarm problem and VMCAI



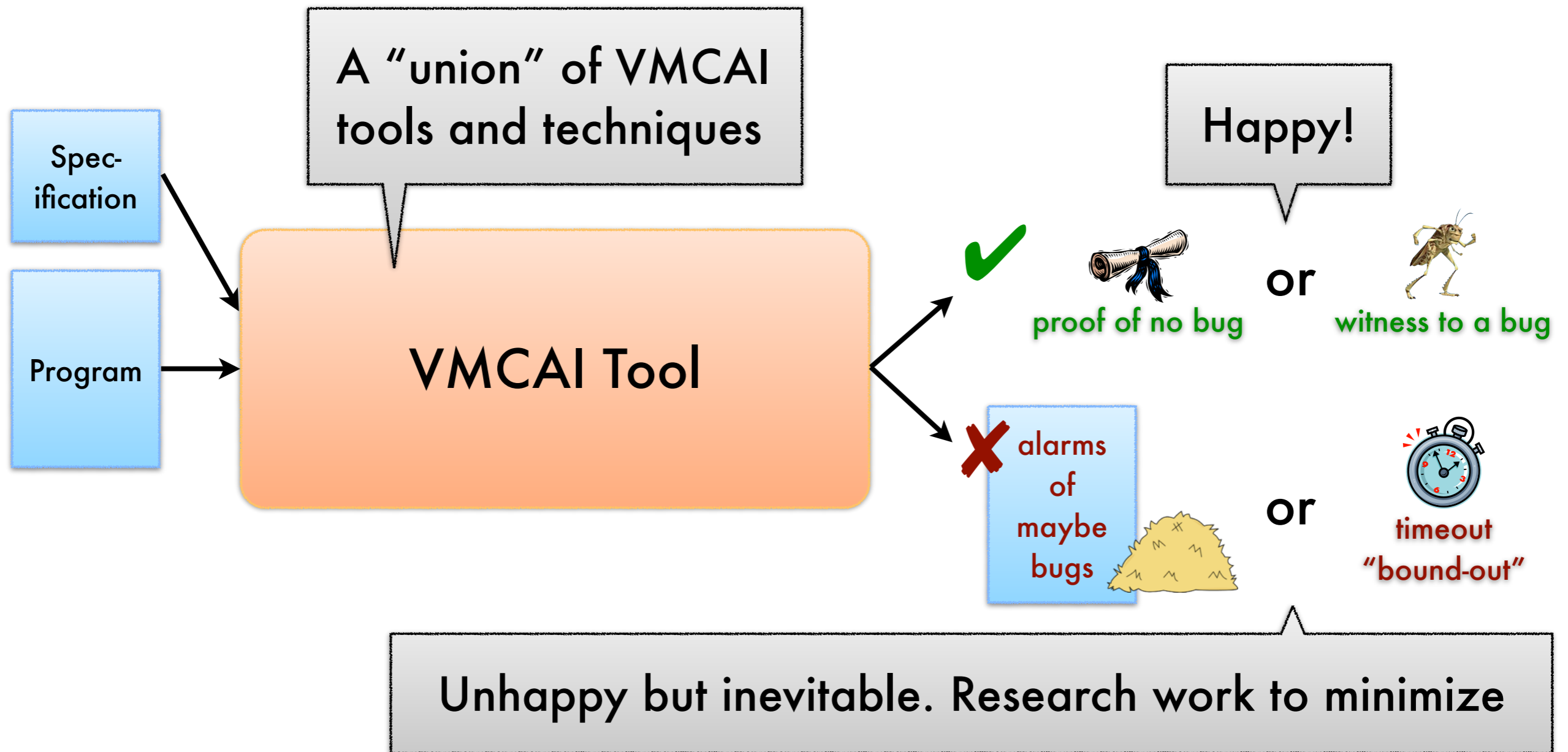
Perspective: The false alarm problem and VMCAI



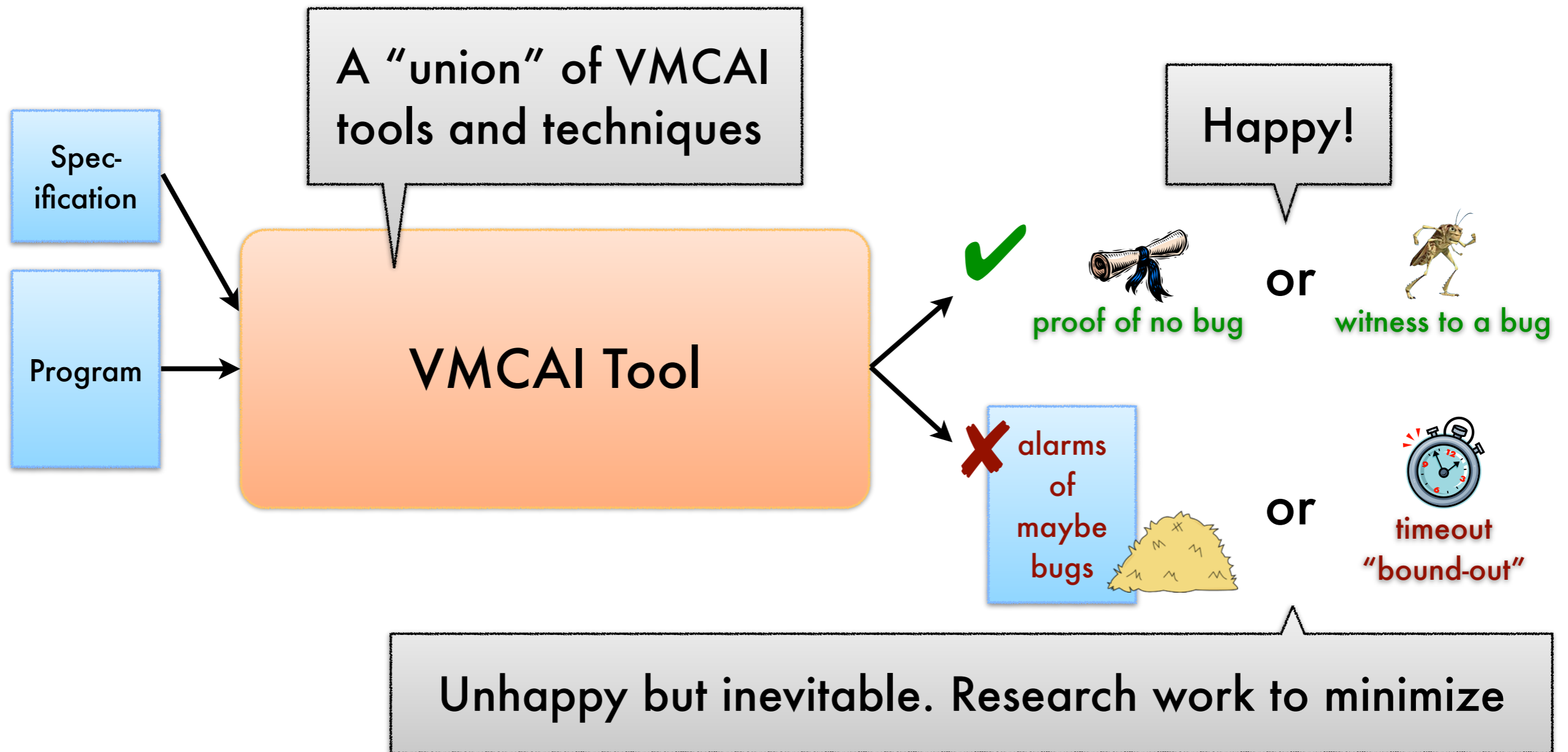
Perspective: The false alarm problem and VMCAI



Perspective: The false alarm problem and VMCAI

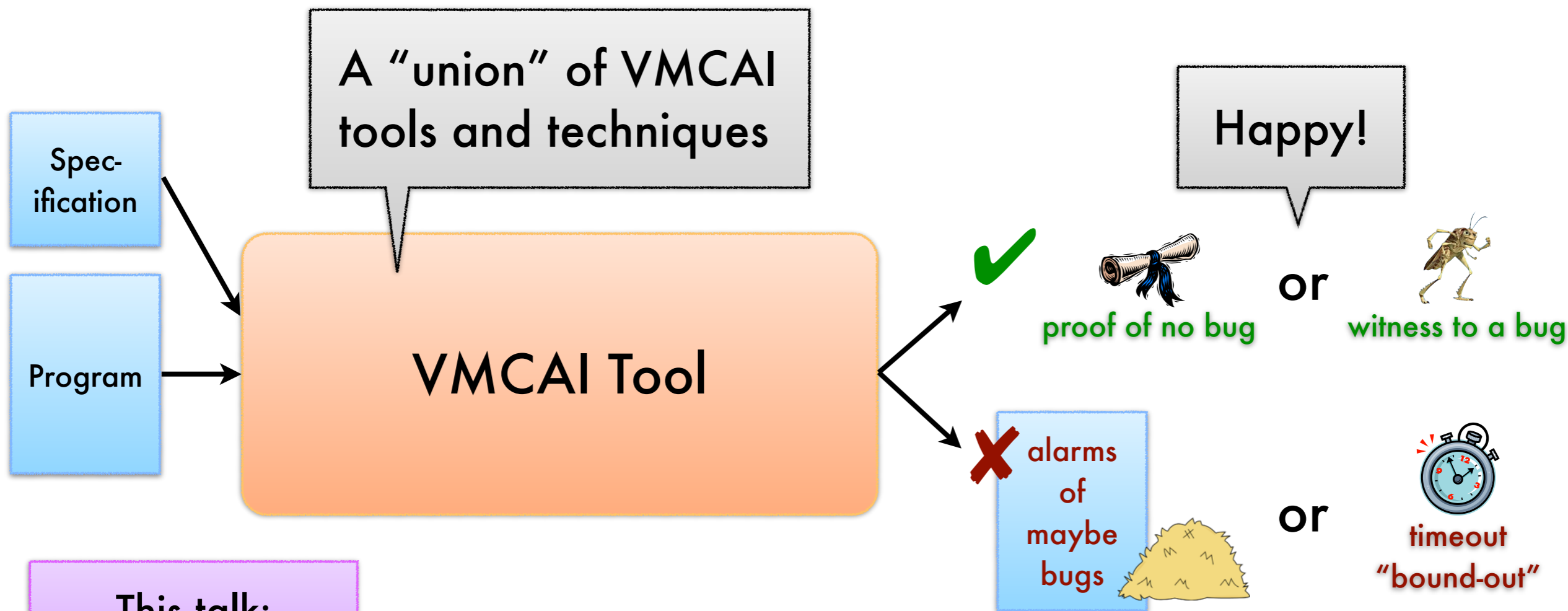


Perspective: The false alarm problem and VMCAI



Spirit of VMCAI: Recognize strength in combining
V-MC-AI approaches

Perspective: The false alarm problem and VMCAI

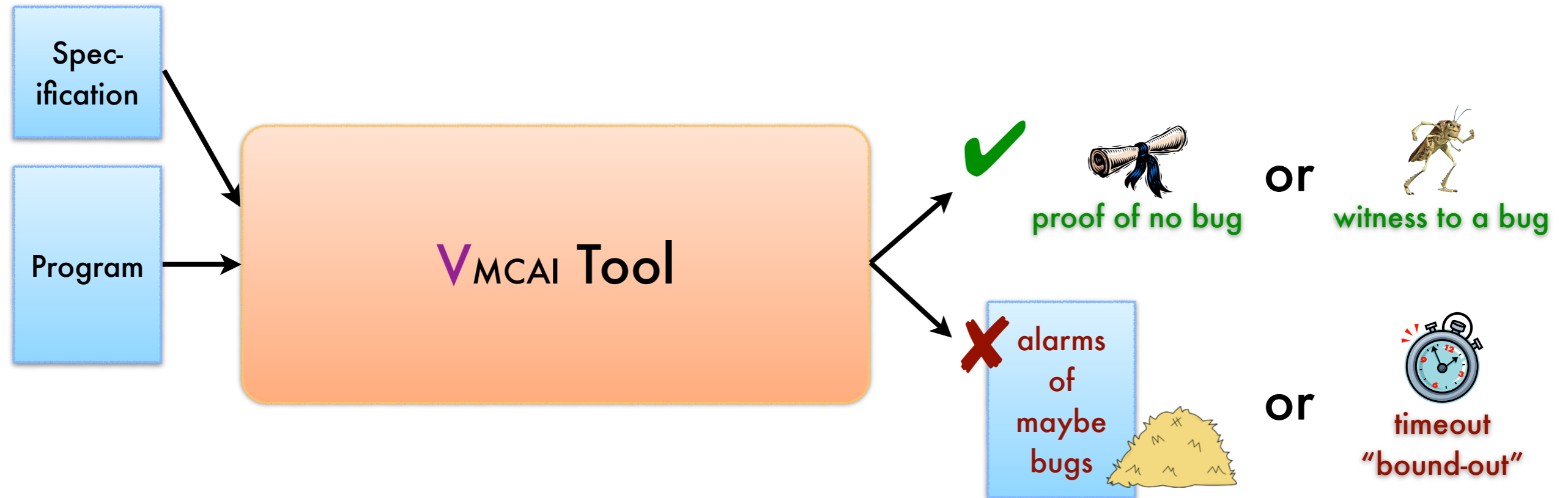


This talk:
Applied to heap
reachability

Unhappy but inevitable. Research work to minimize

Spirit of VMCAI: Recognize strength in combining
V-MC-AI approaches

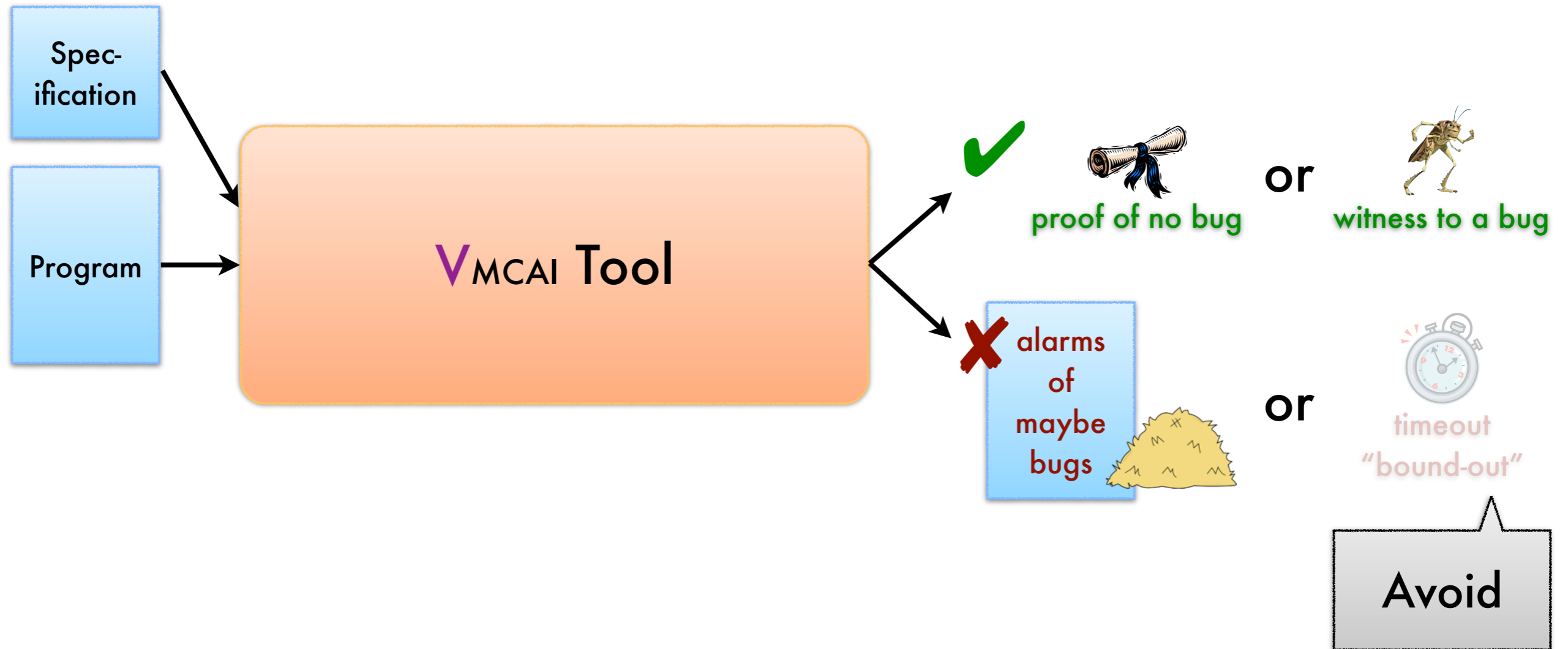
VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



Dijkstra, Floyd, Hoare, ...

ESC, Spec#, Boogie, Caduceus, Havoc, Calysto, Jahob, VCC, Dryad, ...

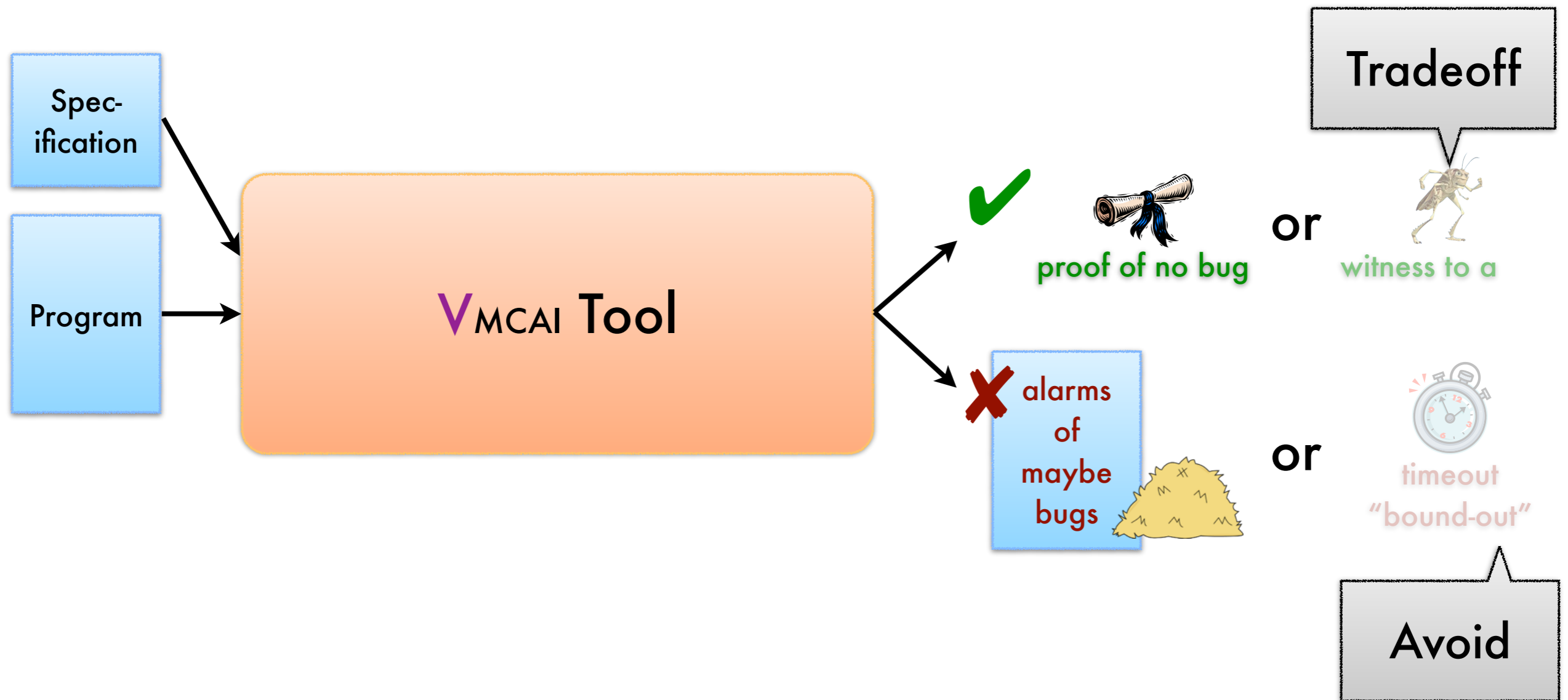
VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



Dijkstra, Floyd, Hoare, ...

ESC, Spec#, Boogie, Caduceus, Havoc, Calysto, Jahob, VCC, Dryad, ...

VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



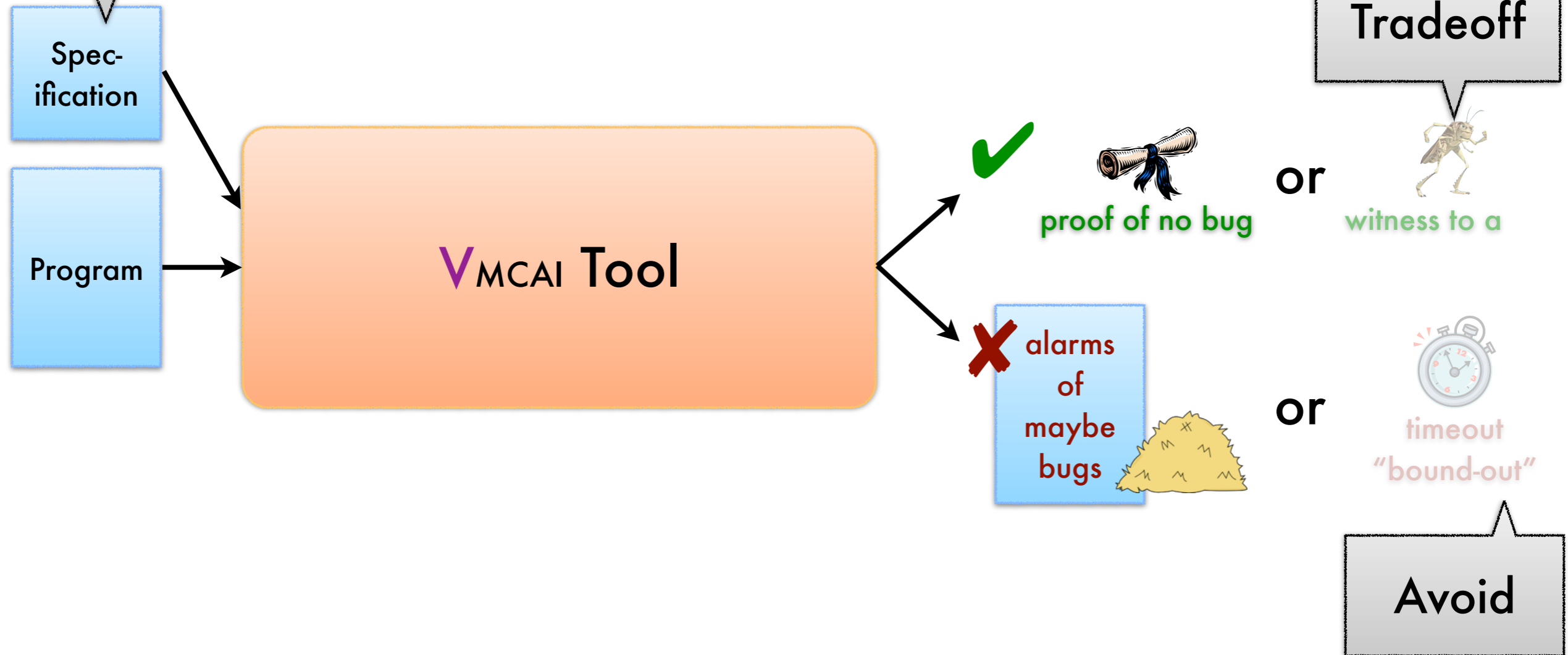
Dijkstra, Floyd, Hoare, ...

ESC, Spec#, Boogie, Caduceus, Havoc, Calysto, Jahob, VCC, Dryad, ...

VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



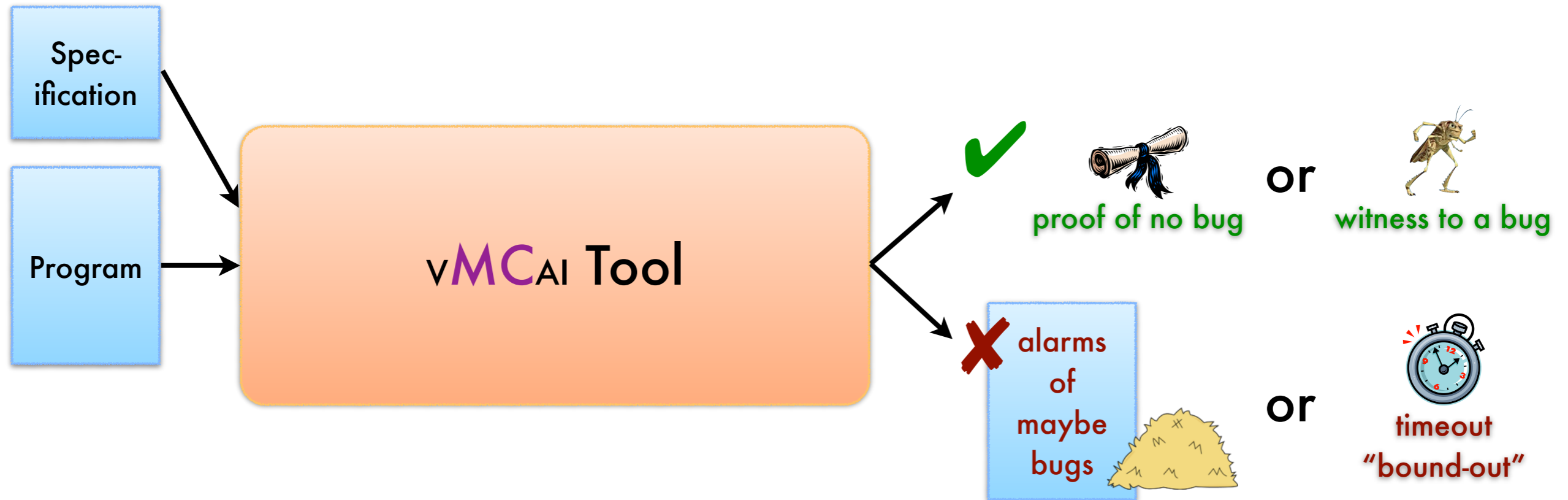
Expressivity and Usability: Specification can eliminate false alarms (the right loopinv)



Dijkstra, Floyd, Hoare, ...

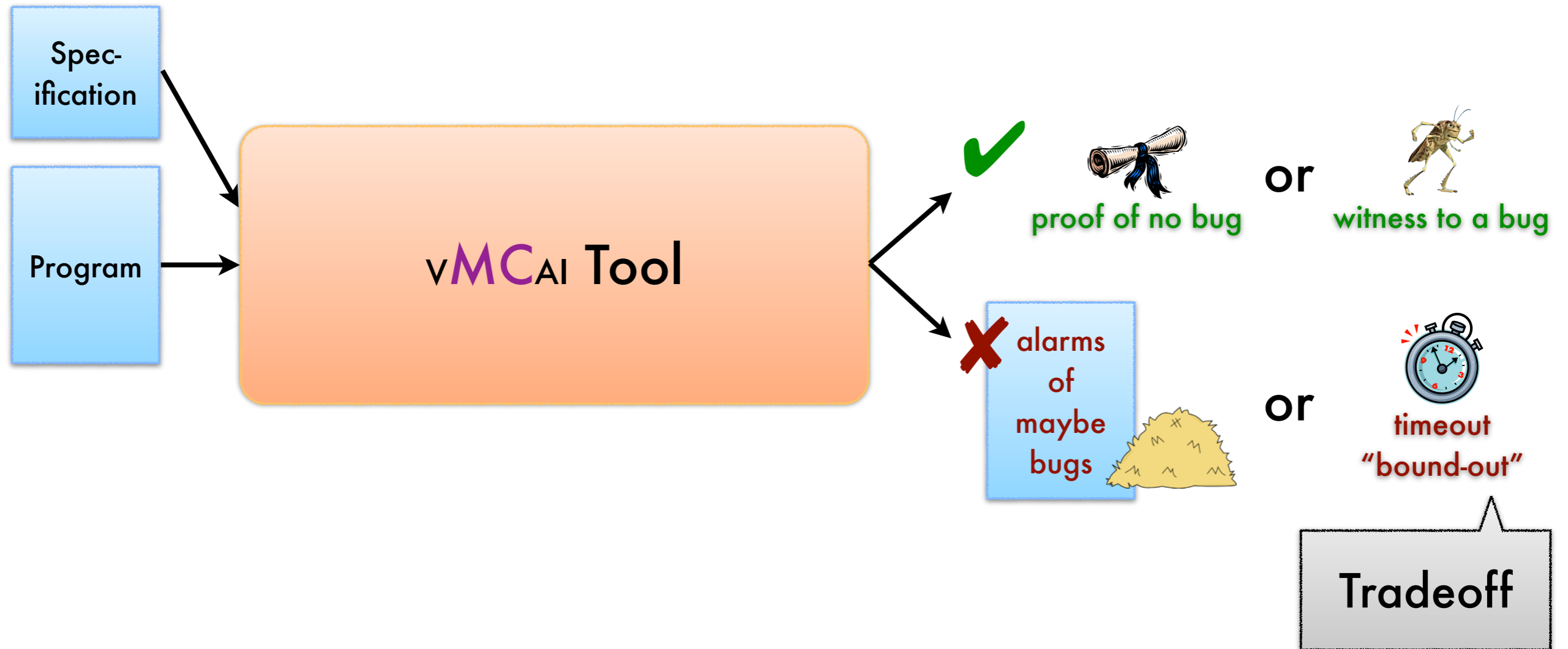
ESC, Spec#, Boogie, Caduceus, Havoc, Calysto, Jahob, VCC, Dryad, ...

VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



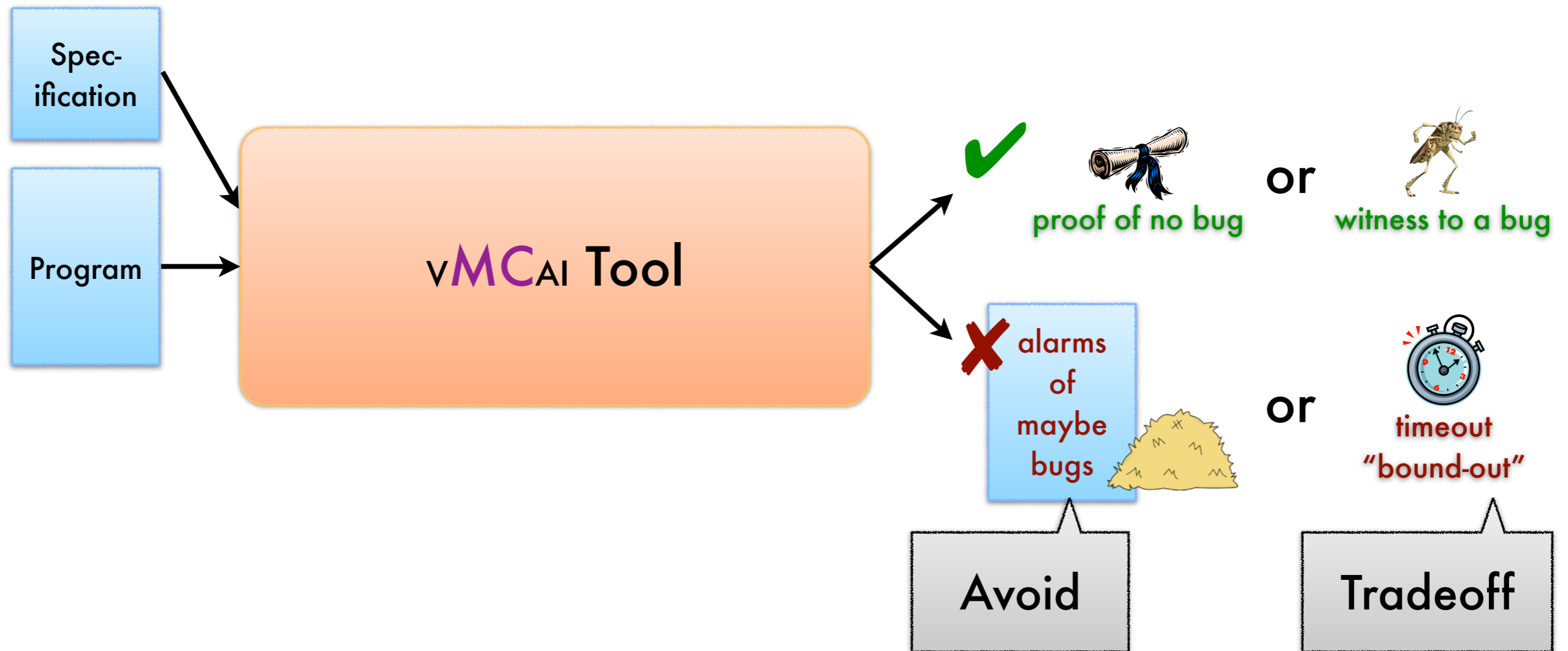
Clarke, Emerson, Sifakis, McMillan, ...
BDDs (SMV, ...), CEGAR (SLAM, Blast, ...), Interpolation (Impact, ...),
JPF, FSoft, CBMC, ...

VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



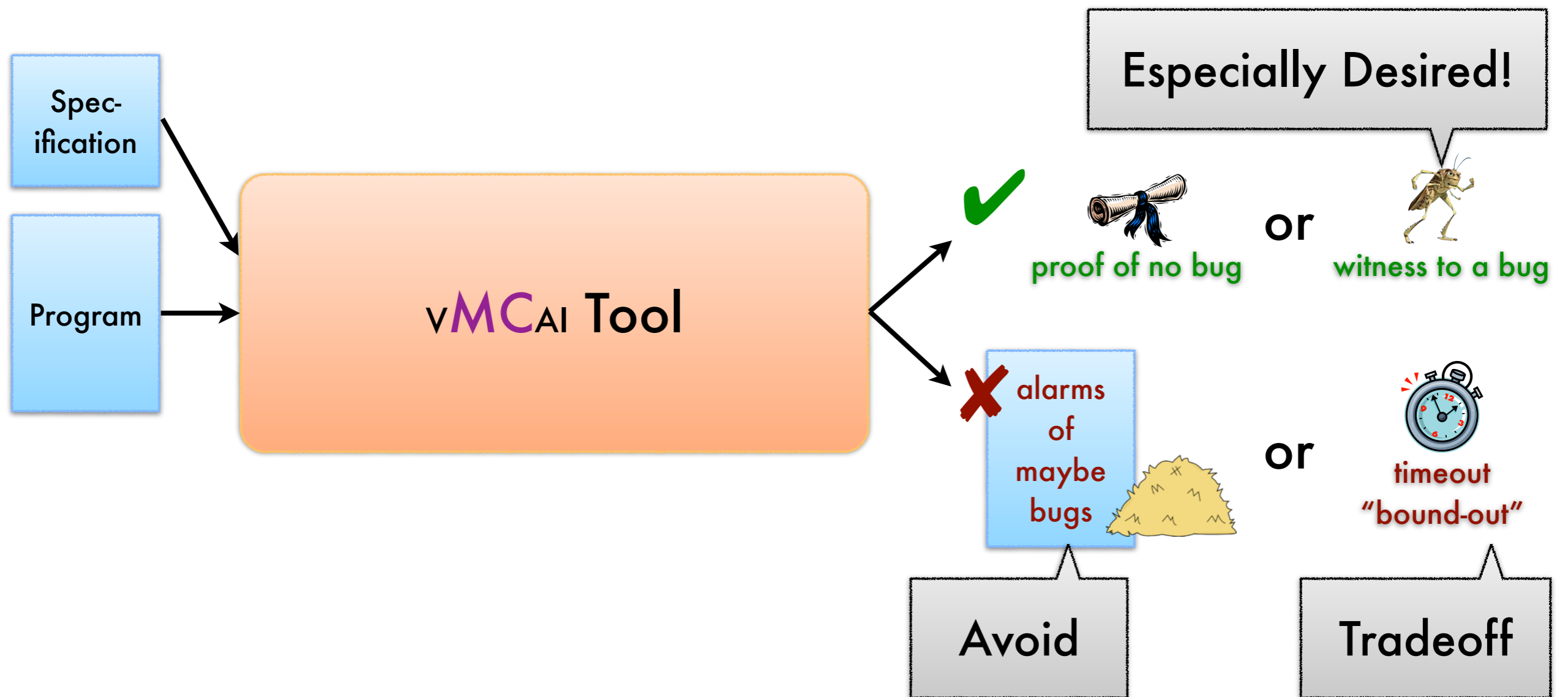
Clarke, Emerson, Sifakis, McMillan, ...
BDDs (SMV, ...), CEGAR (SLAM, Blast, ...), Interpolation (Impact, ...),
JPF, FSoft, CBMC, ...

VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



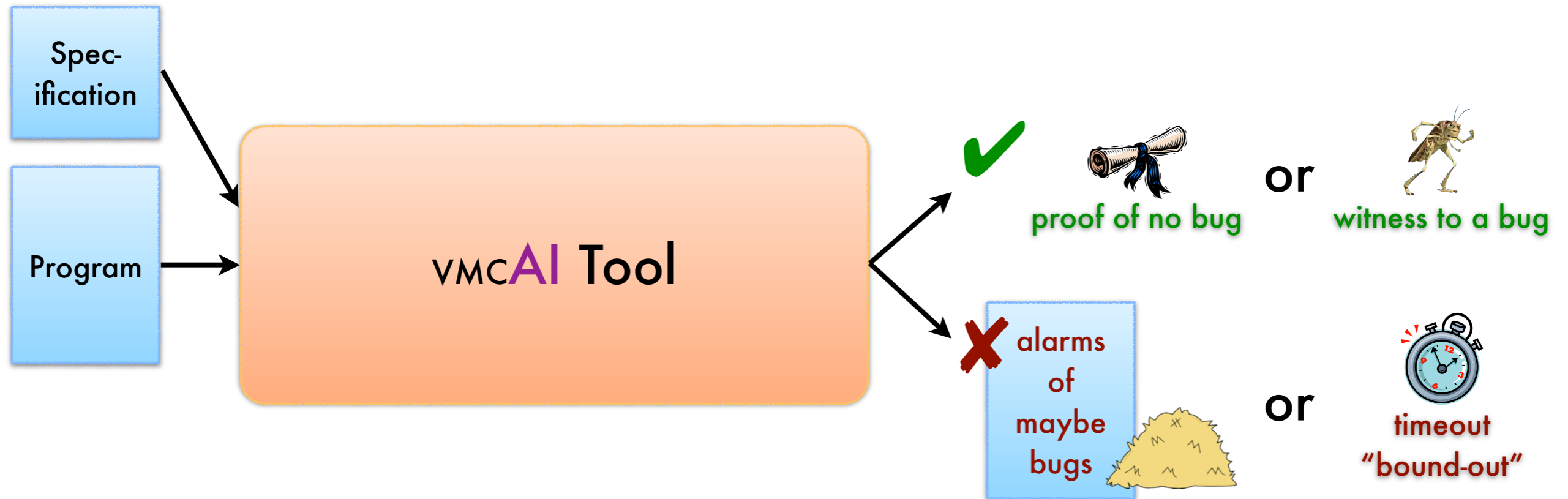
Clarke, Emerson, Sifakis, McMillan, ...
BDDs (SMV, ...), CEGAR (SLAM, Blast, ...), Interpolation (Impact, ...),
JPF, FSoft, CBMC, ...

VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



Clarke, Emerson, Sifakis, McMillan, ...
BDDs (SMV, ...), CEGAR (SLAM, Blast, ...), Interpolation (Impact, ...),
JPF, FSoft, CBMC, ...

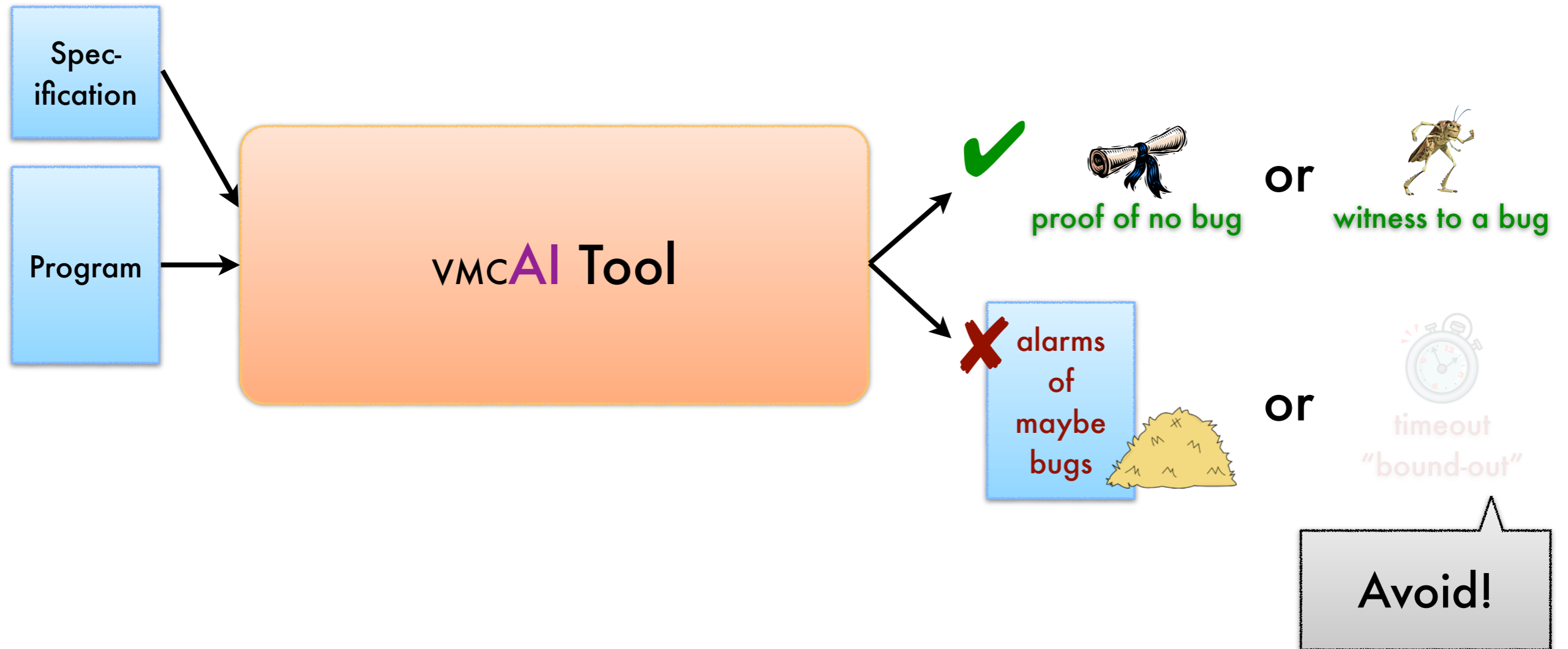
VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



Cousot, Cousot, ...

Polyhedra/Octagons/... (Apron), Astrée, Polyspace, Fluctuat, Clousot, SpaceInvader, Slayer, ...

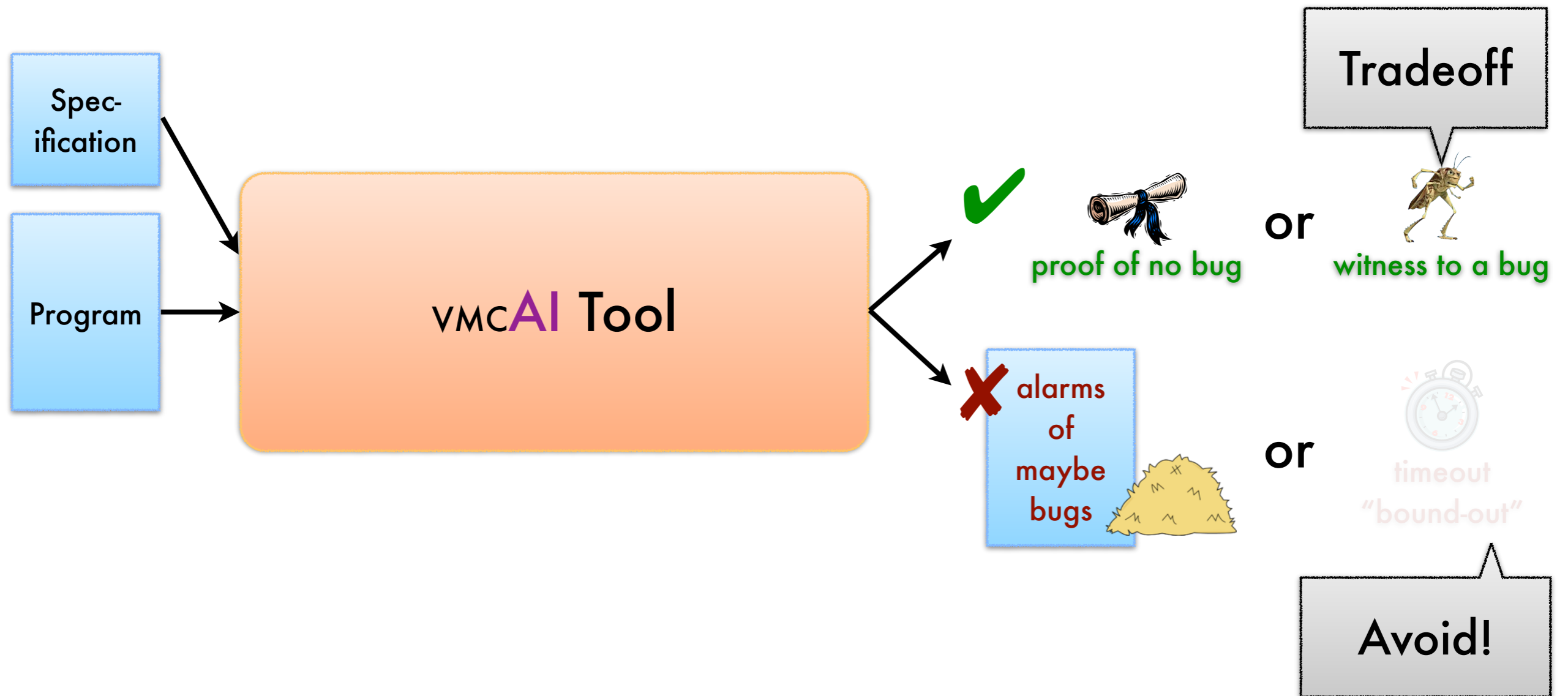
VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



Cousot, Cousot, ...

Polyhedra/Octagons/... (Apron), Astrée, Polyspace, Fluctuat, Clousot, SpaceInvader, Slayer, ...

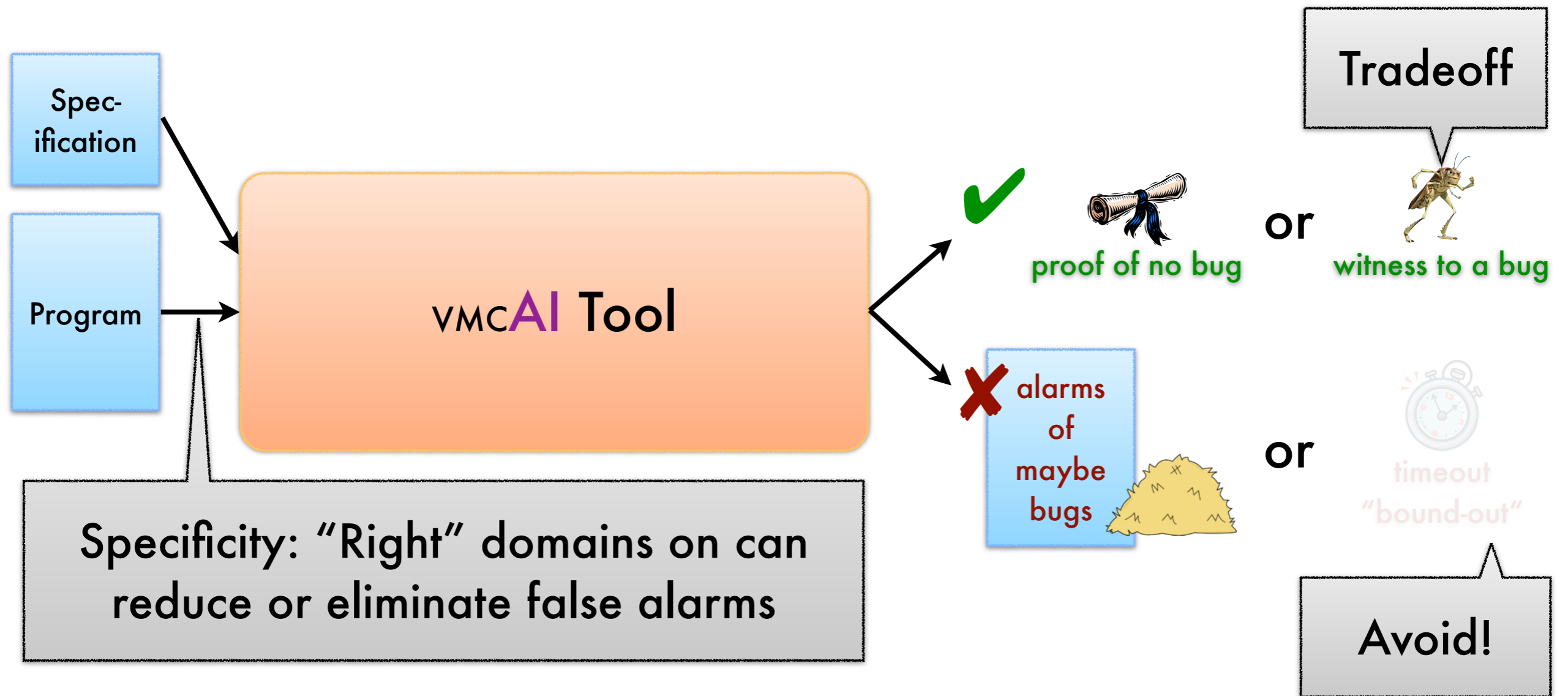
VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



Cousot, Cousot, ...

Polyhedra/Octagons/... (Apron), Astrée, Polyspace, Fluctuat, Clousot, SpaceInvader, Slayer, ...

VMCAI: Make tradeoffs based on focus



Cousot, Cousot, ...

Polyhedra/Octagons/... (Apron), Astrée, Polyspace, Fluctuat, Clousot, SpaceInvader, Slayer, ...

Back to ...

A candidate for statically answering, "Is there an Activity leak?"

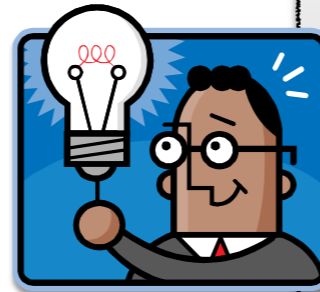


Is there **a** program
execution where at
some time

`a_static_field`



`of type Activity` ?



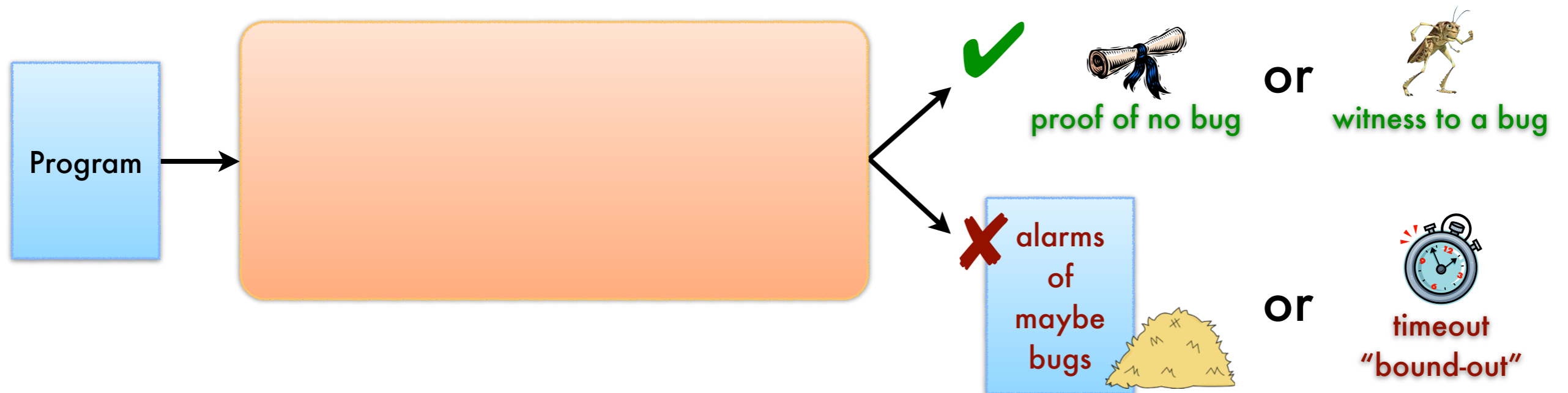
Can be answered with a
points-to analysis

Compute a points-to
graph and look for such
points-to paths

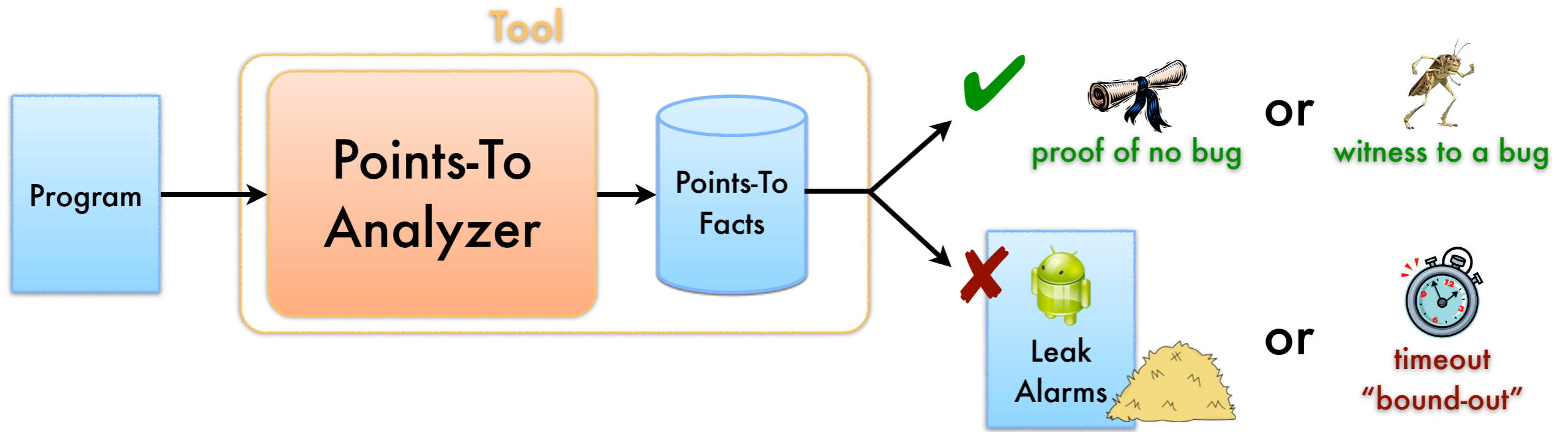


This won't work because ...

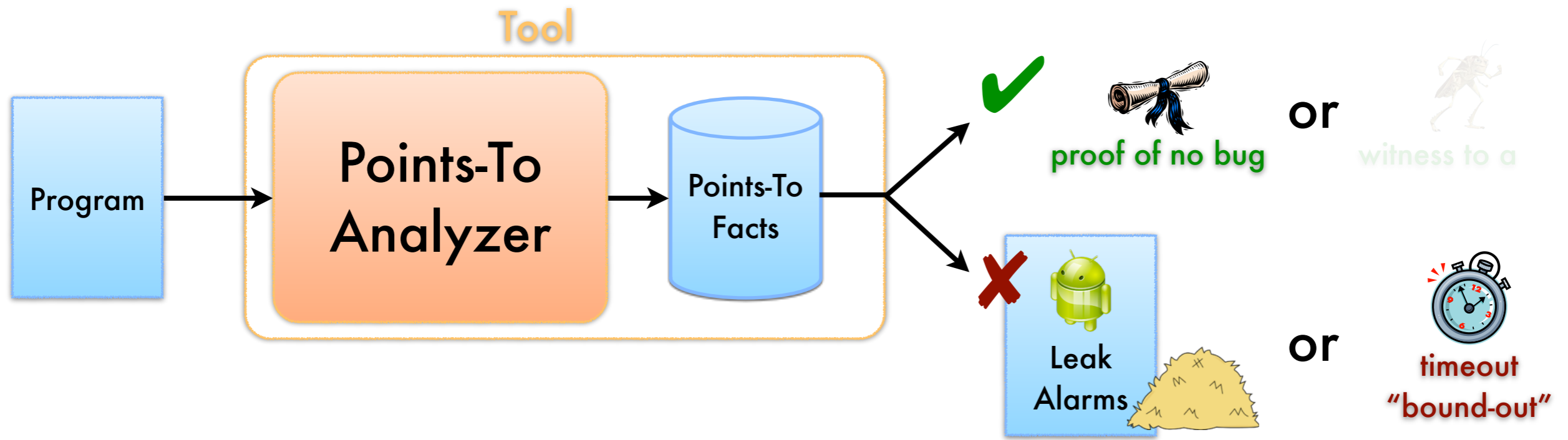
Thresher [SAS'11,PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



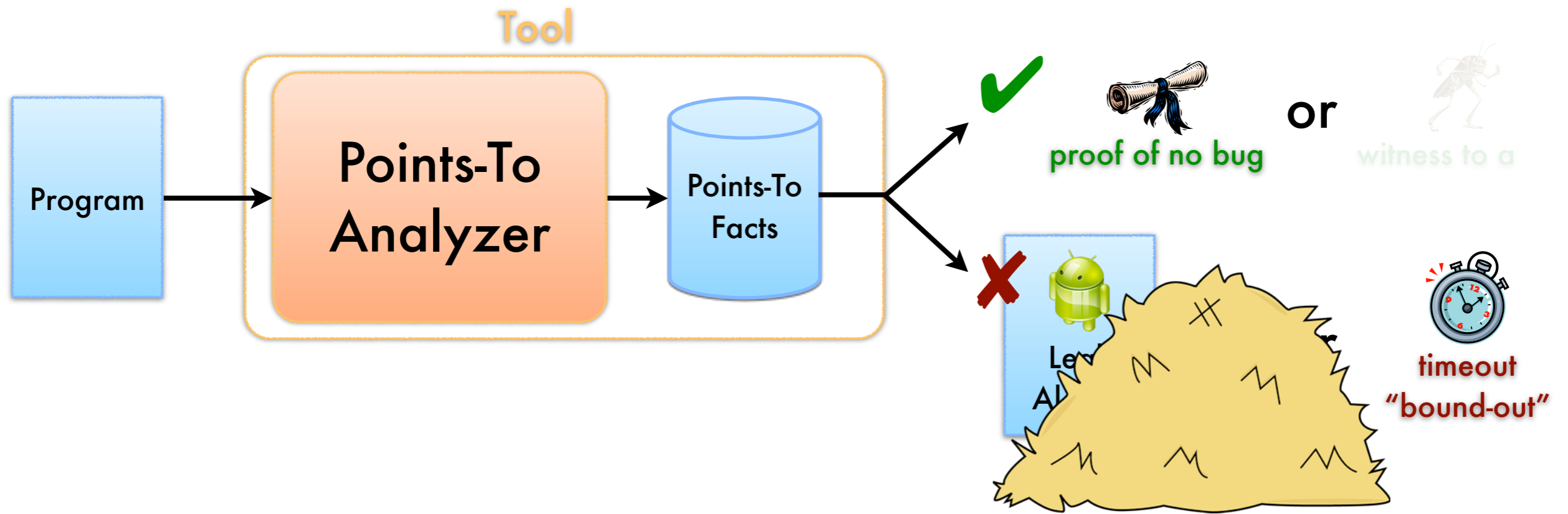
Thresher [SAS'11,PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



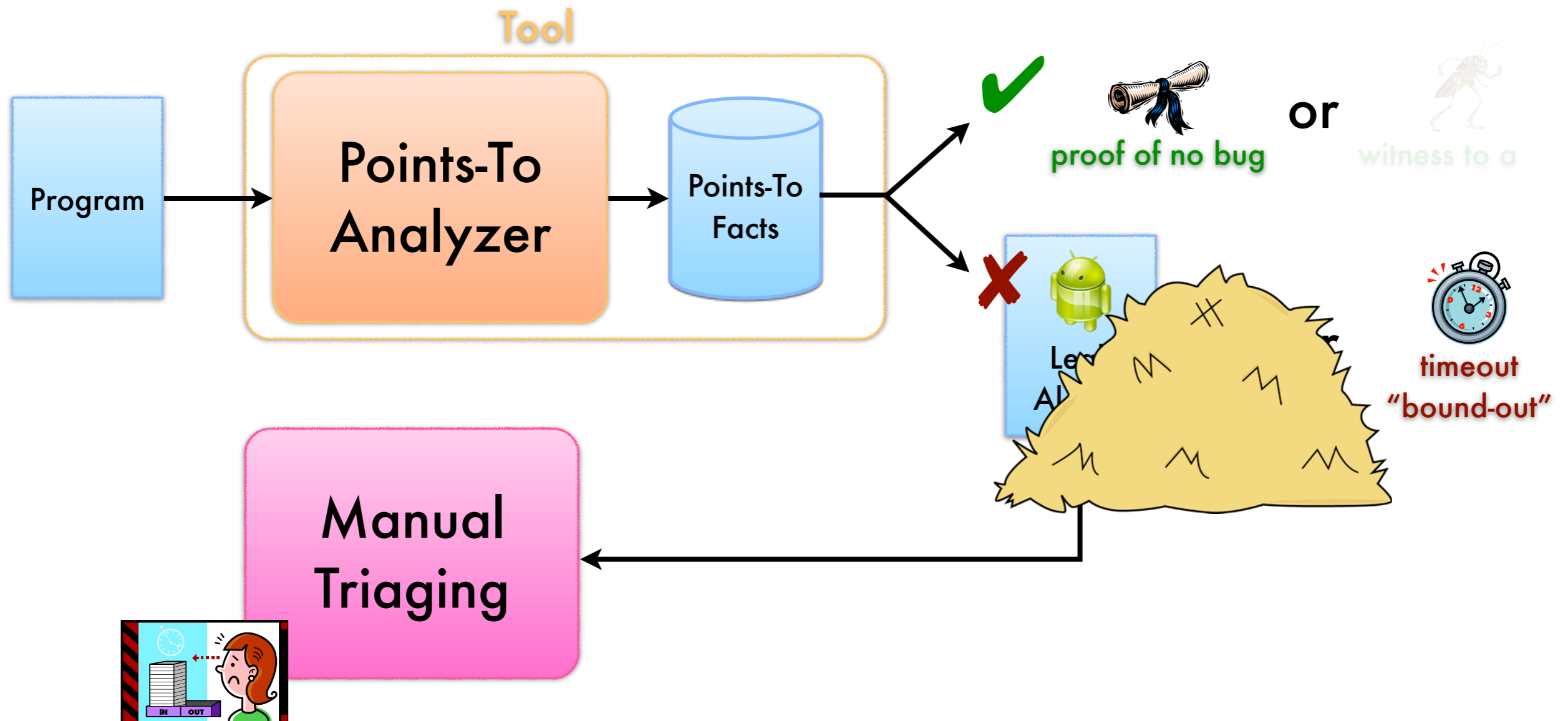
Thresher [SAS'11,PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



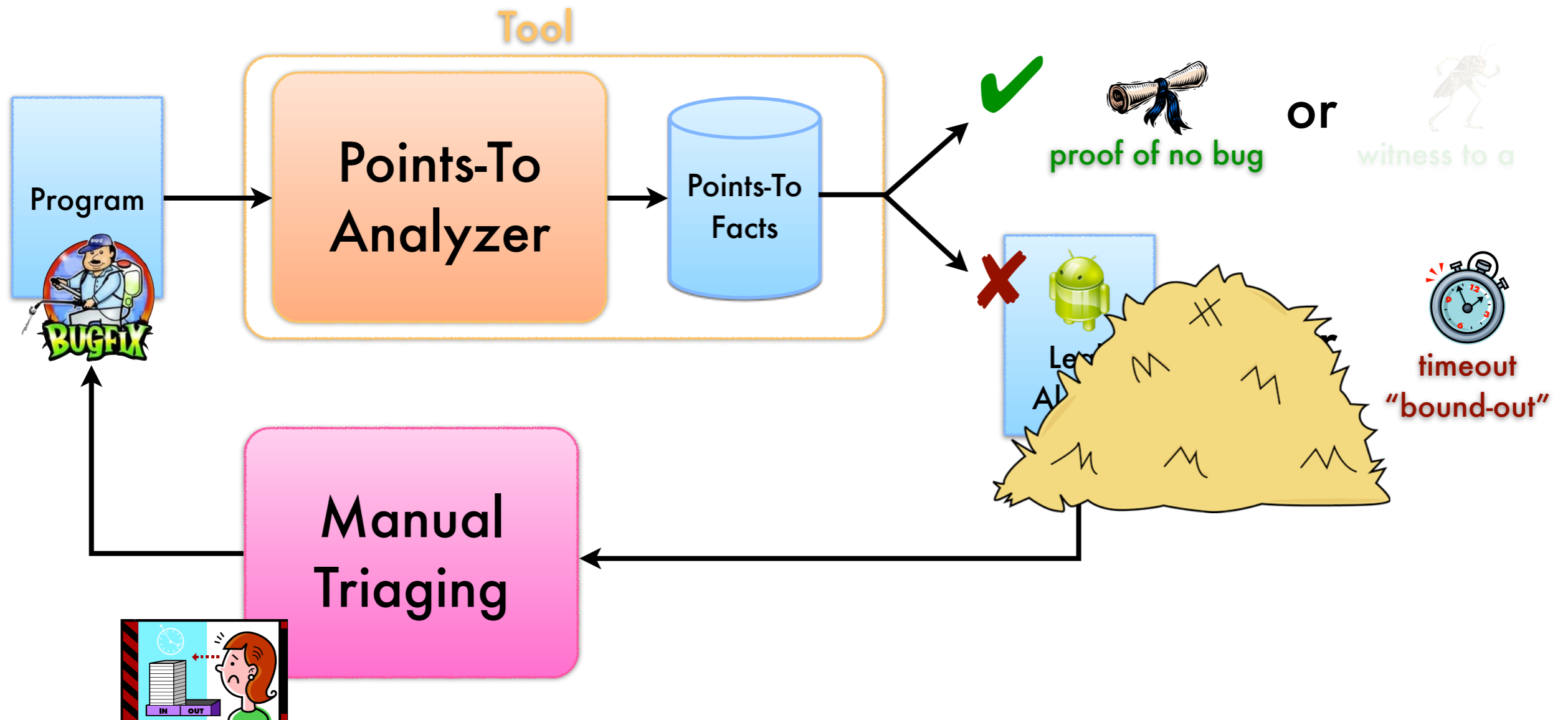
Thresher [SAS'11,PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



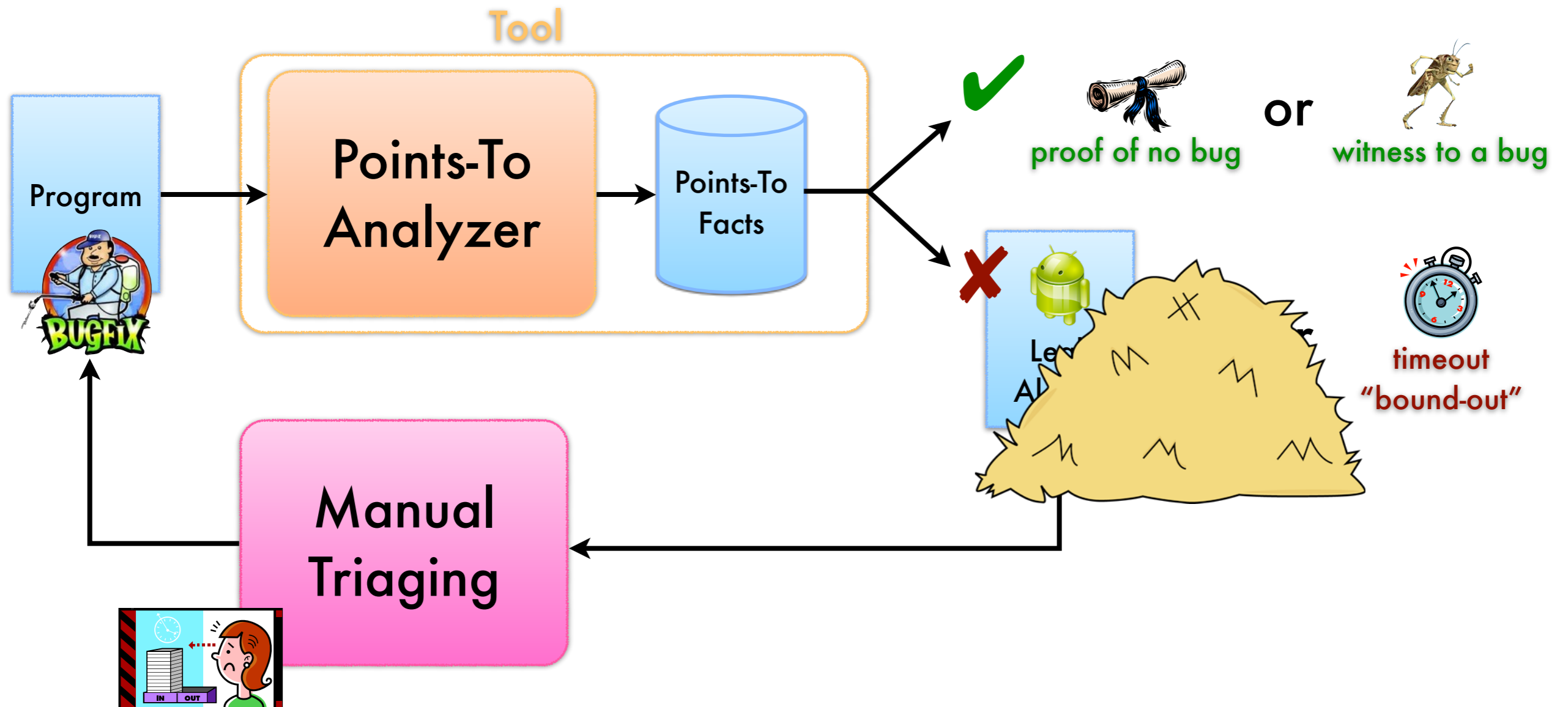
Thresher [SAS'11, PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



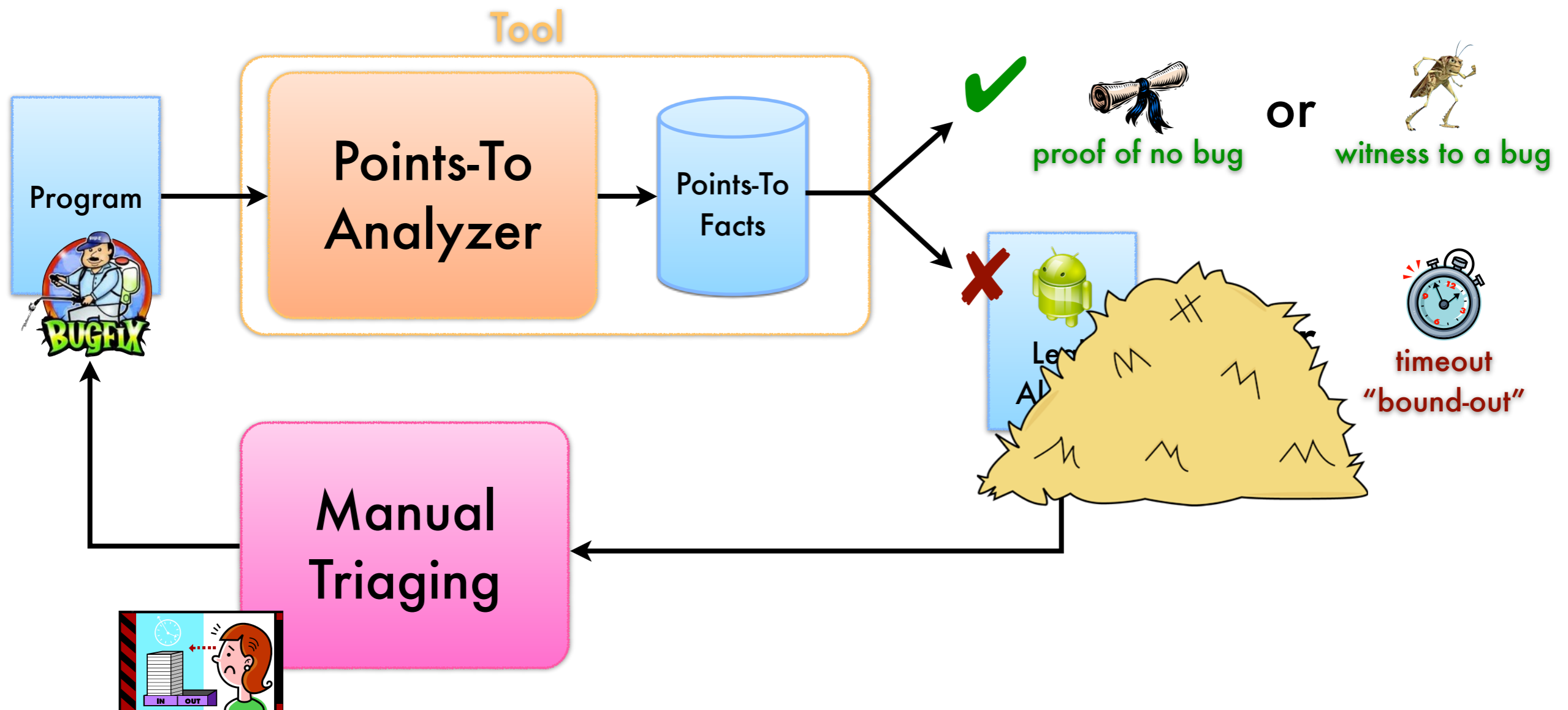
Thresher [SAS'11, PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



Thresher [SAS'11, PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties

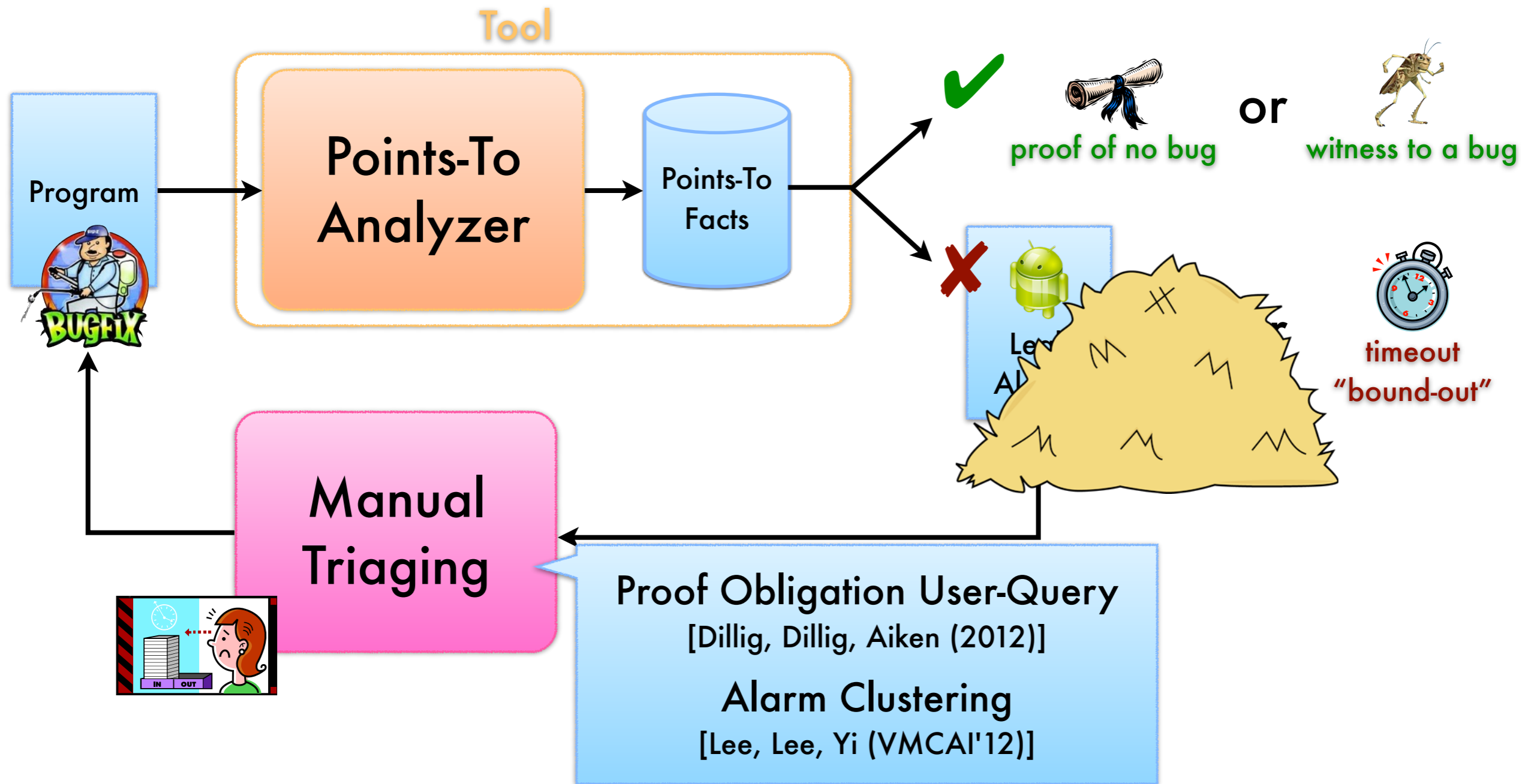


Thresher [SAS'11, PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



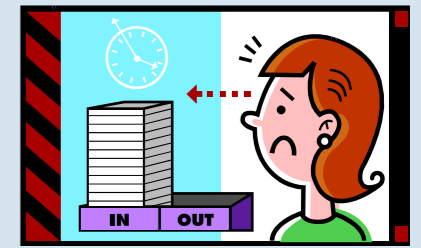
Prove alarms false with a witness search

Thresher [SAS'11, PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties

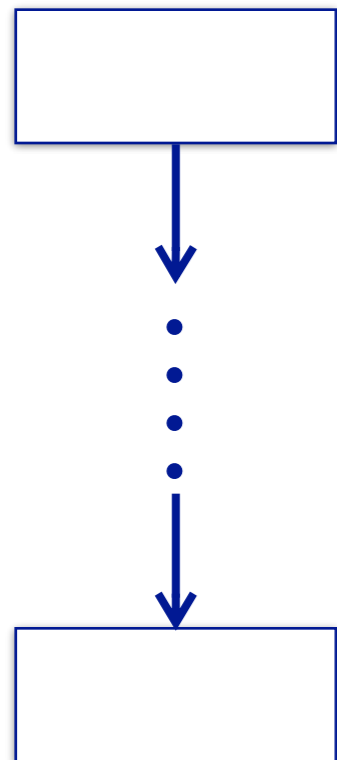
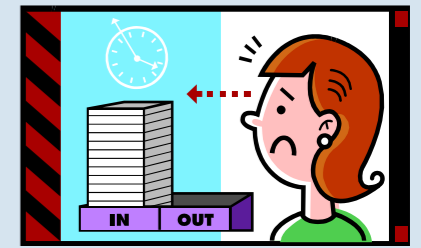


Prove alarms false with a witness search

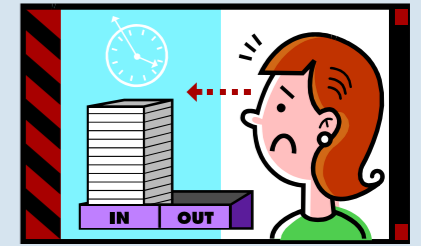
Manual triage for heap reachability reports



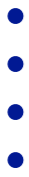
Manual triage for heap reachability reports



Manual triage for heap reachability reports



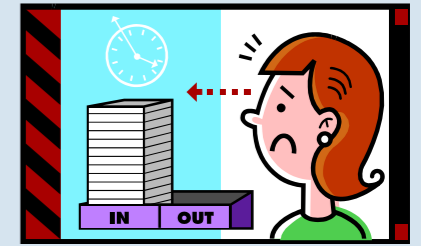
allocated here



```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . ", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
            return;
        }
        NetworkStream ns = server.GetStream();
        int recv = ns.Read(data, 0, data.Length);
        stringData = Encoding.
        ASCII.GetString(data, 0, recv);
        Console.WriteLine(stringData);
        while(true){
            input = Console.ReadLine();
            if (input == "exit") break;
            newchild.Properties["ou"].Add
            ("Auditing Department");
            if (input == "CommitChanges()")
            {
                newchild.Close();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

MyClass1.java

Manual triage for heap reachability reports



allocated here



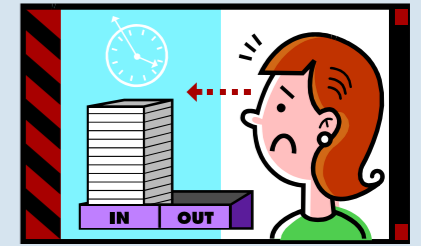
```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . ", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

MyC

```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . ", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
NetworkStream ns = server.GetStream();
int recv = ns.Read(data, 0, data.Length);
stringData = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(data, 0, recv);
Console.WriteLine(stringData);
while(true){
    input = Console.ReadLine();
    if (input == "exit") break;
    newchild.Properties["oc"].Add("Auditing Department");
    newchild.CommitChanges();
    newchild.Close();
}
```

LibraryClass1.java

Manual triage for heap reachability reports



allocated here



```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}

Network
{
    int rec
    string
    ASCII
    Console
    while
    in
    i
}

public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}

Network
{
    int rec
    string
    ASCII
    Console
    while
    in
    i
}

public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}

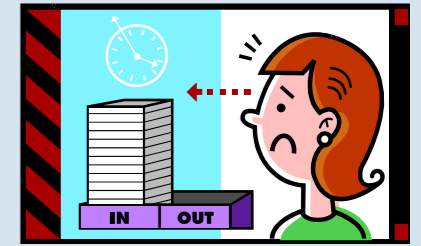
NetworkStream ns = server.GetStream();
int recv = ns.Read(data, 0, data.Length);
stringData = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(data, 0, recv);
Console.WriteLine(stringData);
while(true){
    input = Console.ReadLine();
    if (input == "exit") break;
    newchild.Properties["ou"].Add("Auditing Department");
    newchild.CommitChanges();
    newchild.Close();
}
```

MyC

Library

MyClass2.java

Manual triage for heap reachability reports



allocated here



```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

MyC

```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

Library

```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

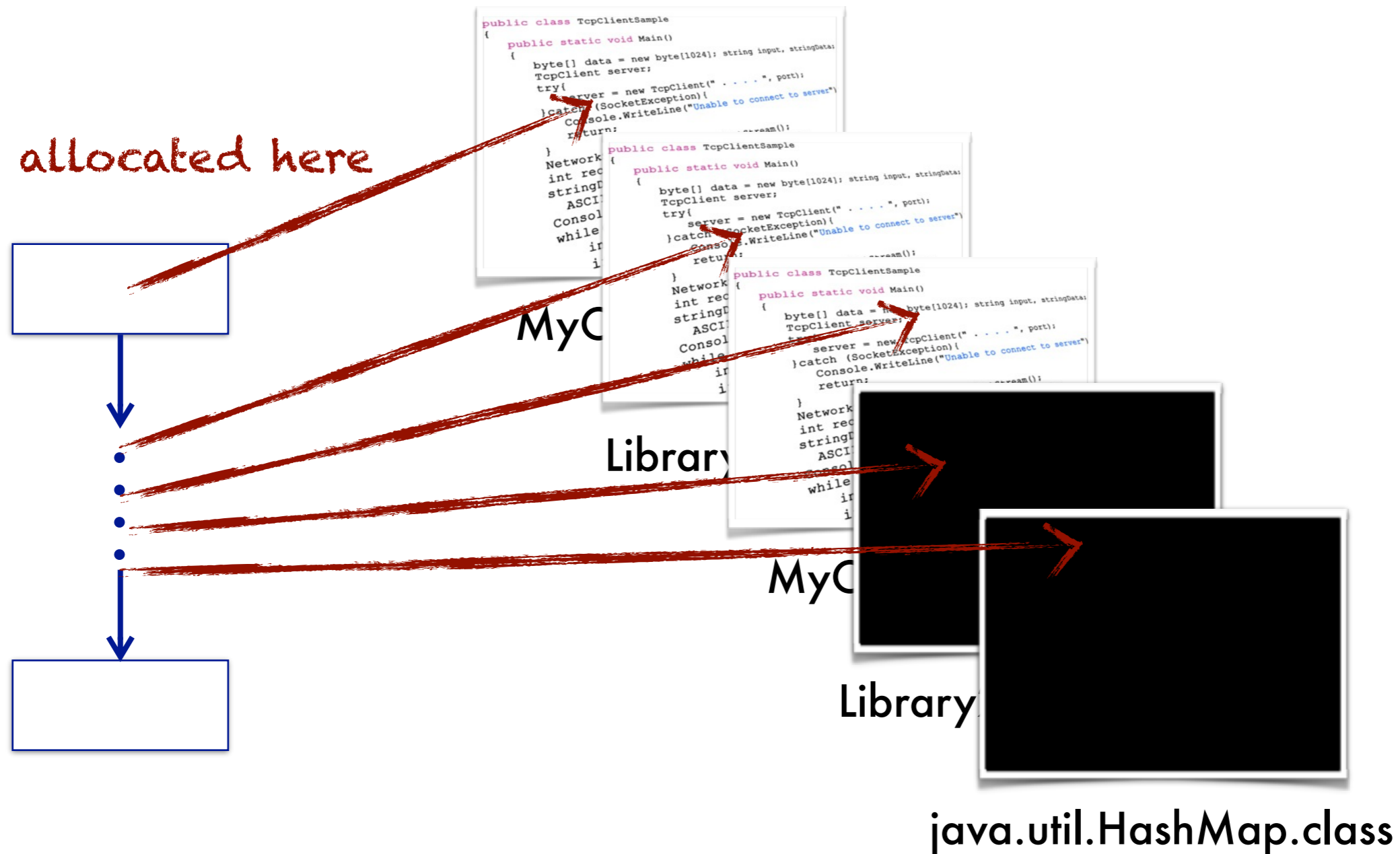
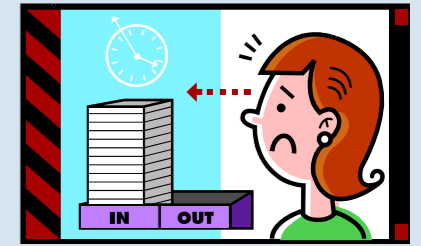
MyC



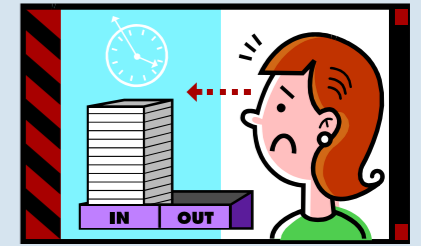
Library2Class1.class



Manual triage for heap reachability reports



Manual triage for heap reachability reports



allocated here



```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

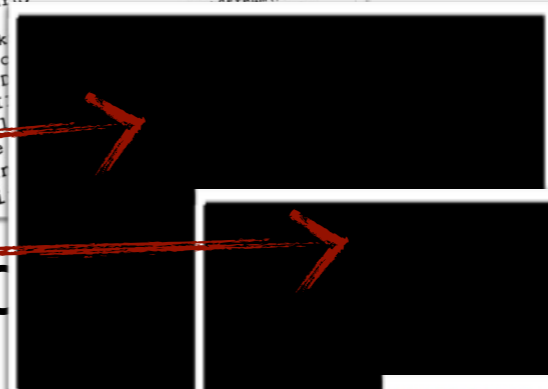
MyC

```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

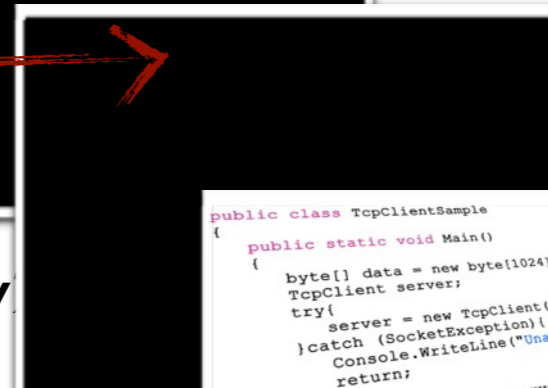
Library

```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

MyC



Library

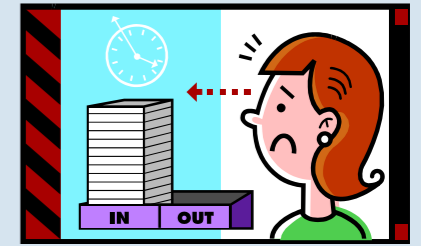


java.util.l

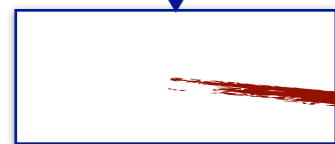
```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
    NetworkStream ns = server.GetStream();
    int recv = ns.Read(data, 0, data.Length);
    stringData = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(data, 0, recv);
    Console.WriteLine(stringData);
    while(true){
        input = Console.ReadLine();
        if (input == "exit") break;
        newchild.Properties["ou"].Add
        ("Auditing department");
        newchild.CommitChanges();
        newchild.Close();
    }
}
```

MyClass3.java

Manual triage for heap reachability reports



allocated here



```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

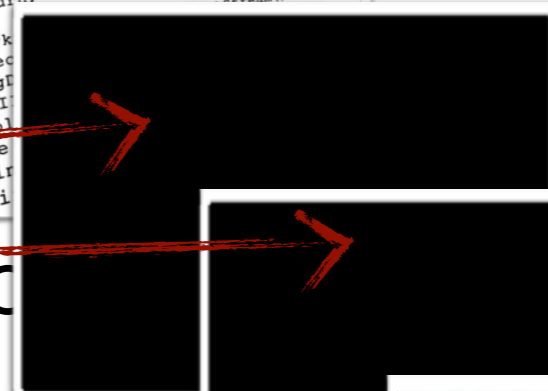
MyC

```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

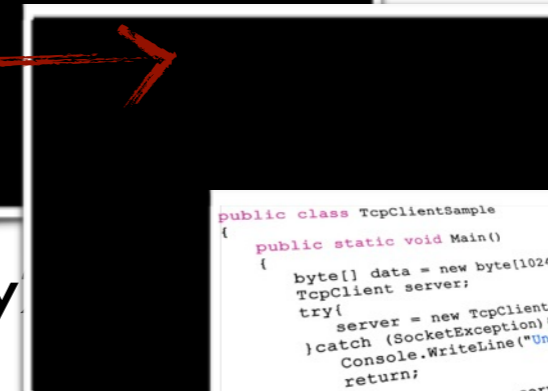
Library

```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

MyC



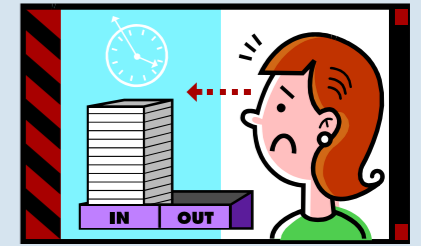
Library



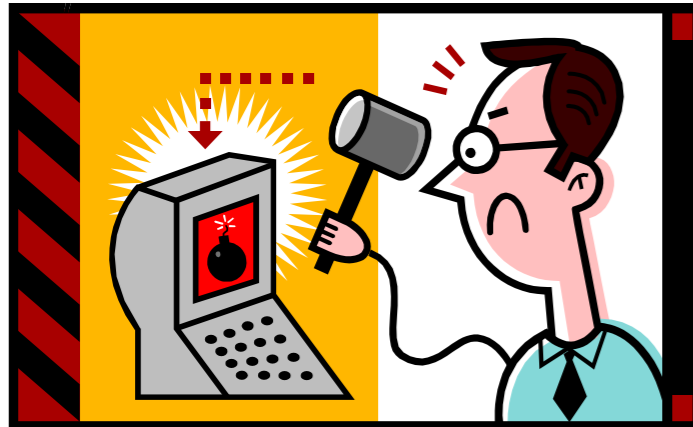
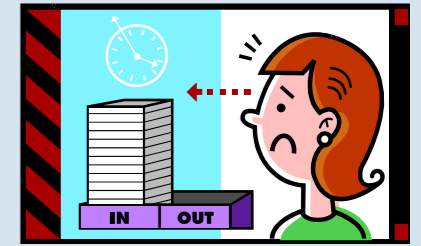
```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . .", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
```

Get abstract heap path + allocation sites

Assuming the user starts to triage an alarm ...

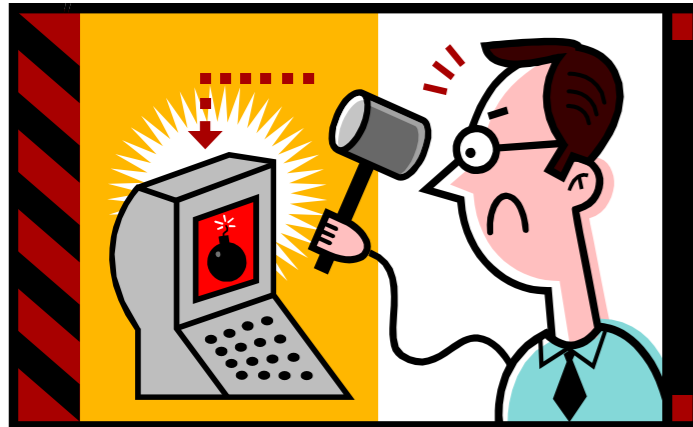
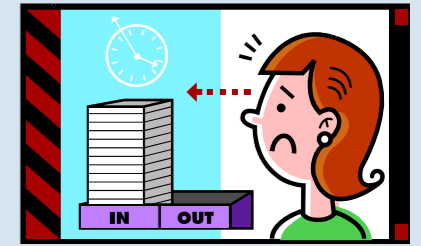


Assuming the user starts to triage an alarm ...



What does the user need to do? He starts at, say, line 142 and **traces back** to see **if a bug is possible** given what's happening.

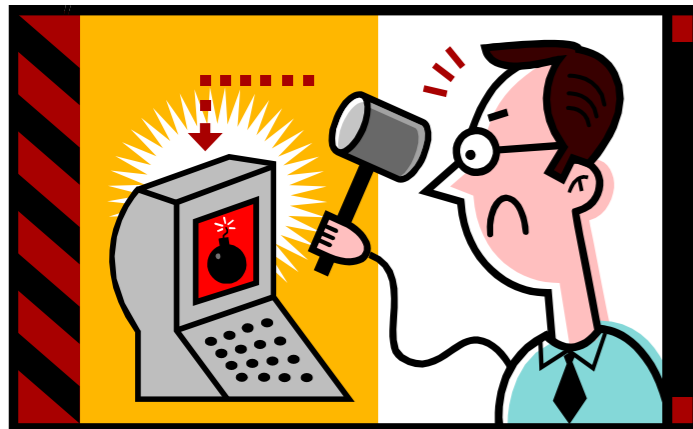
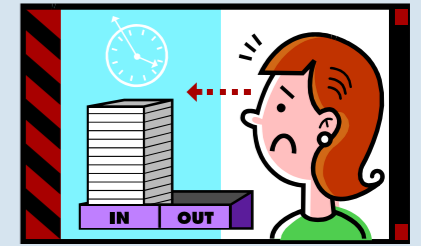
Assuming the user starts to triage an alarm ...



What does the user need to do? He starts at, say, line 142 and **traces back** to see **if a bug is possible** given what's happening.

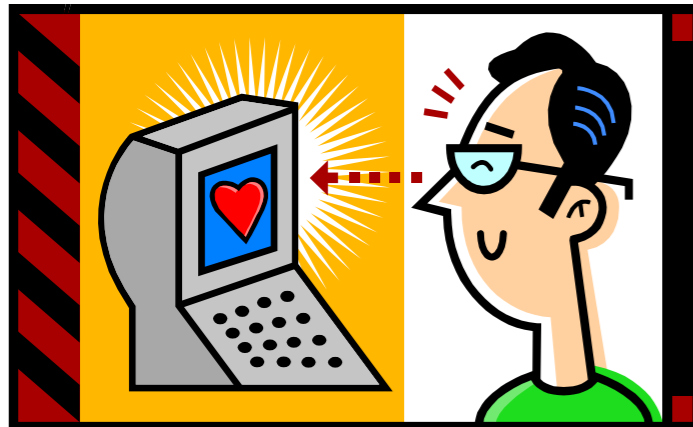
We can do this with analysis (**V+MC+AI**)!

Assuming the user starts to triage an alarm ...



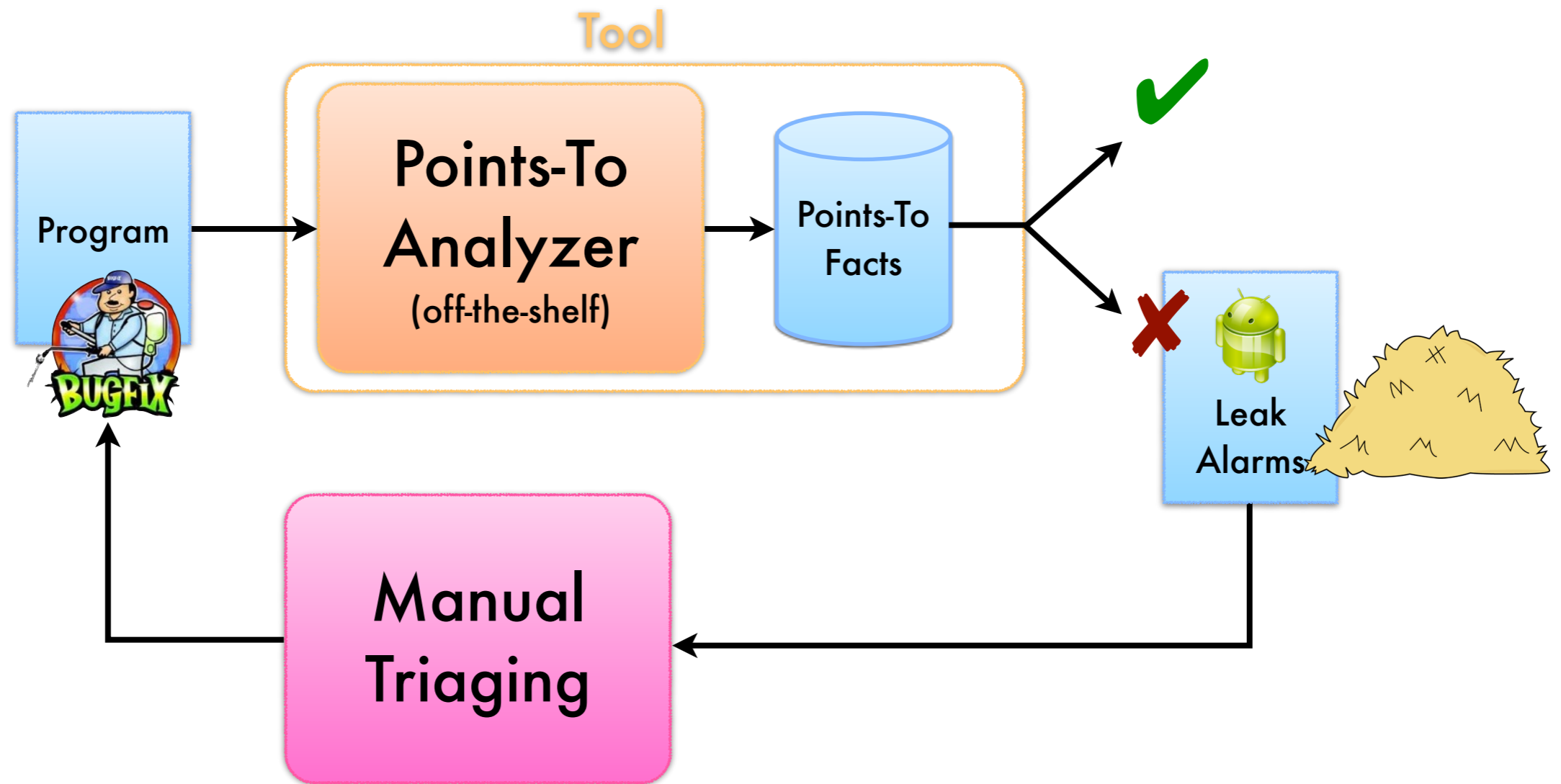
What does the user need to do? He starts at, say, line 142 and **traces back** to see **if a bug is possible** given what's happening.

We can do this with analysis (V+**MC**+AI)!

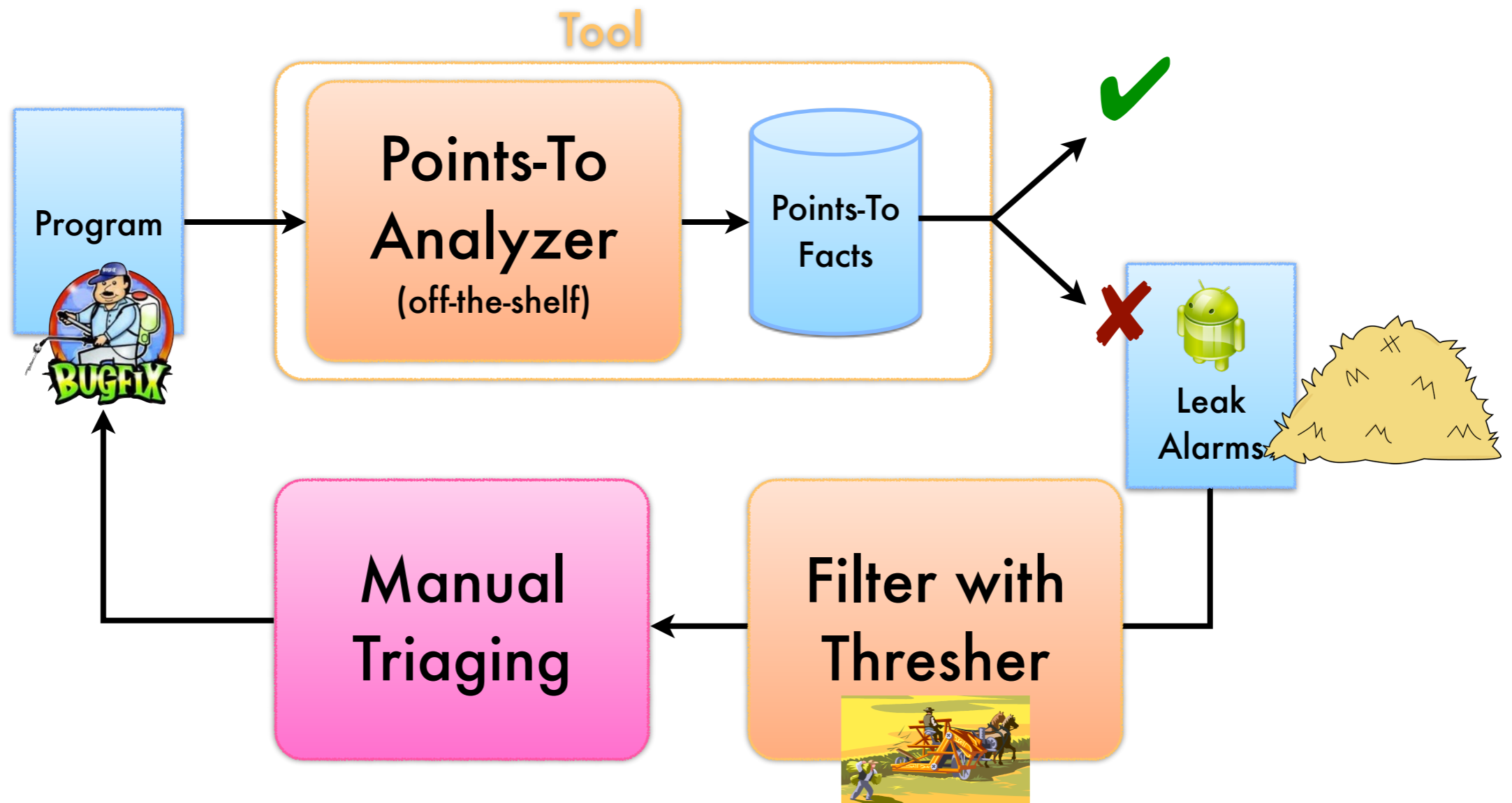


If we filter most false alarms, the user can triage more quickly and get to true bugs earlier (without frustration).

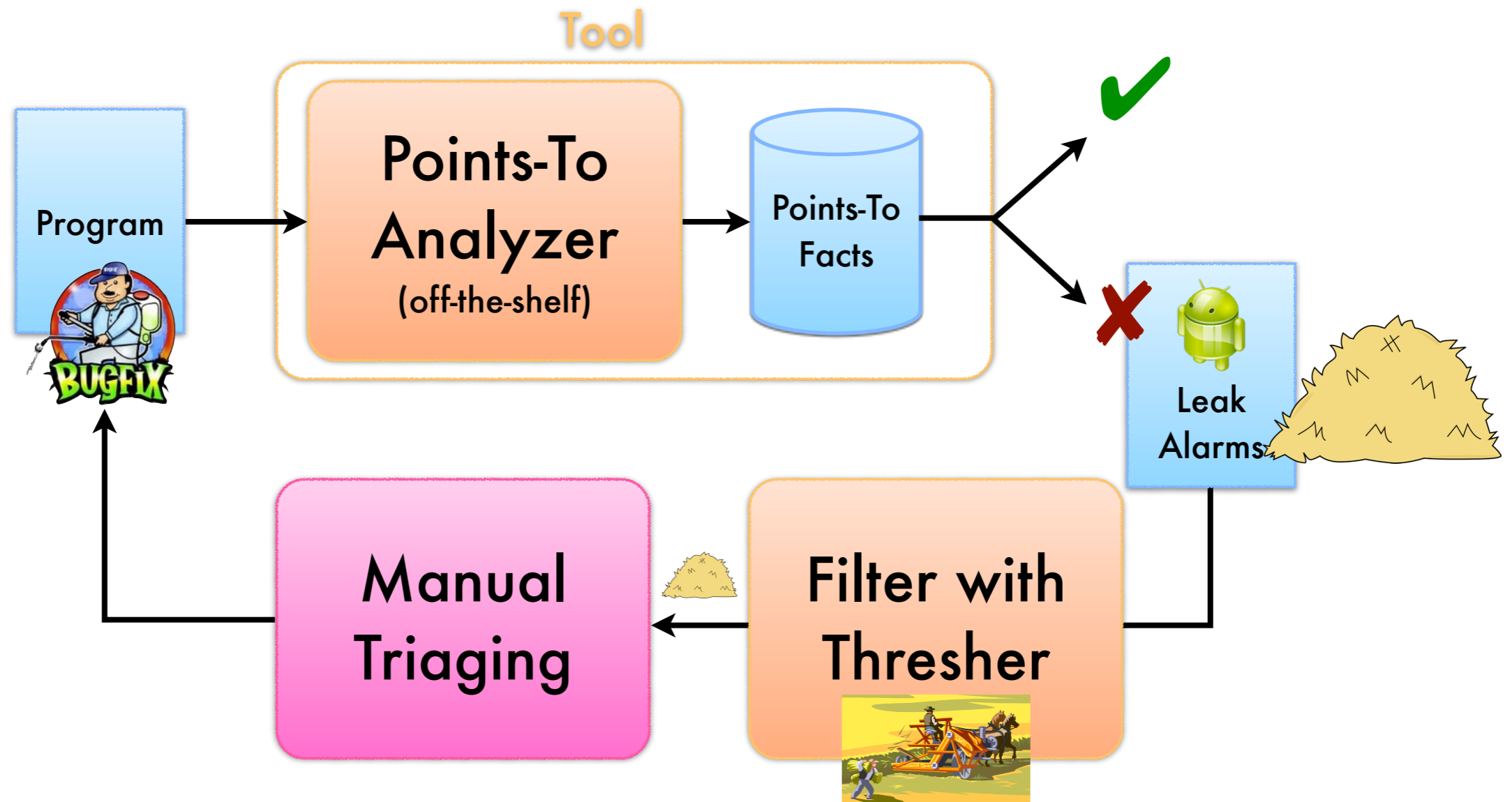
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



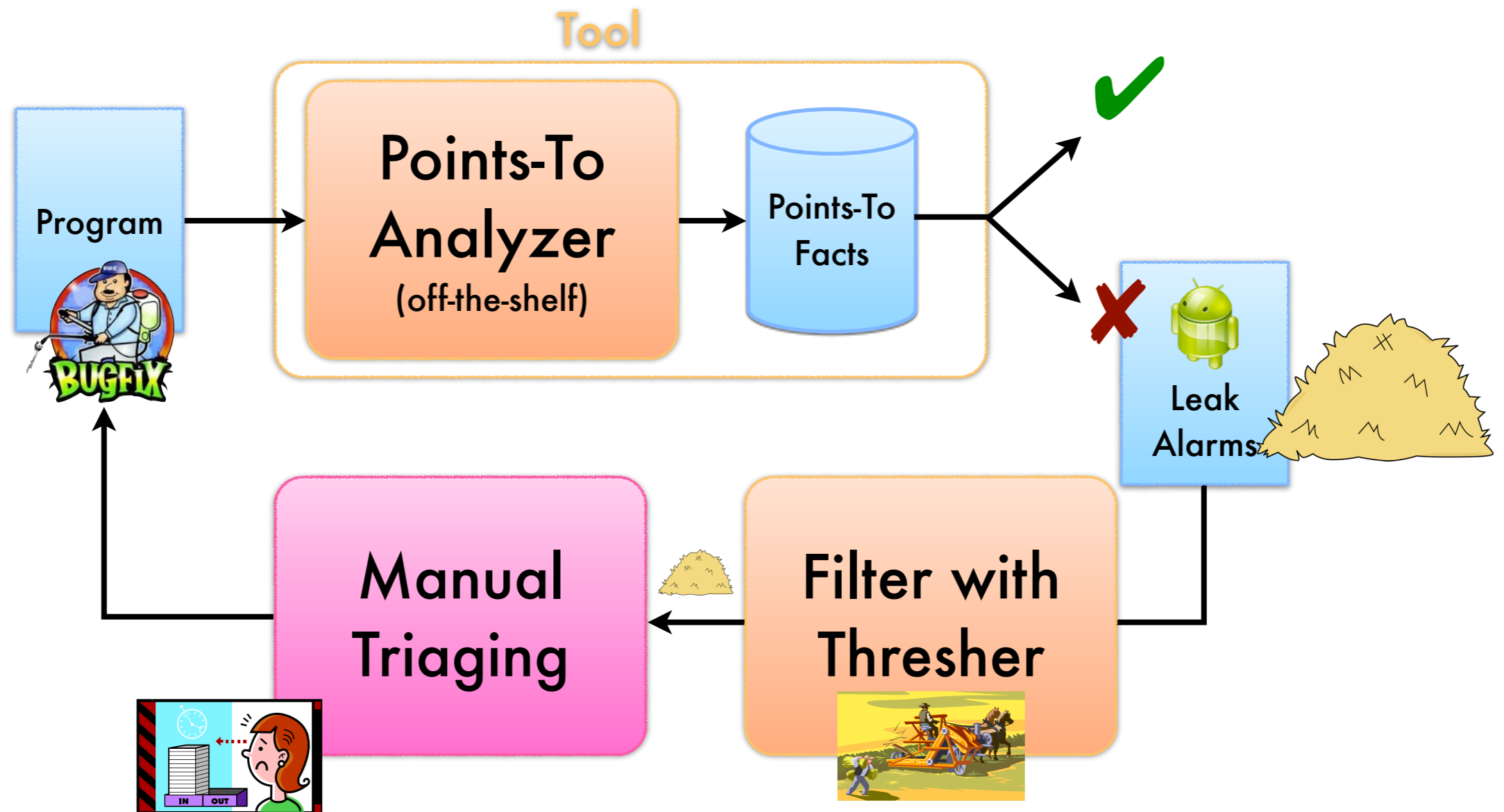
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



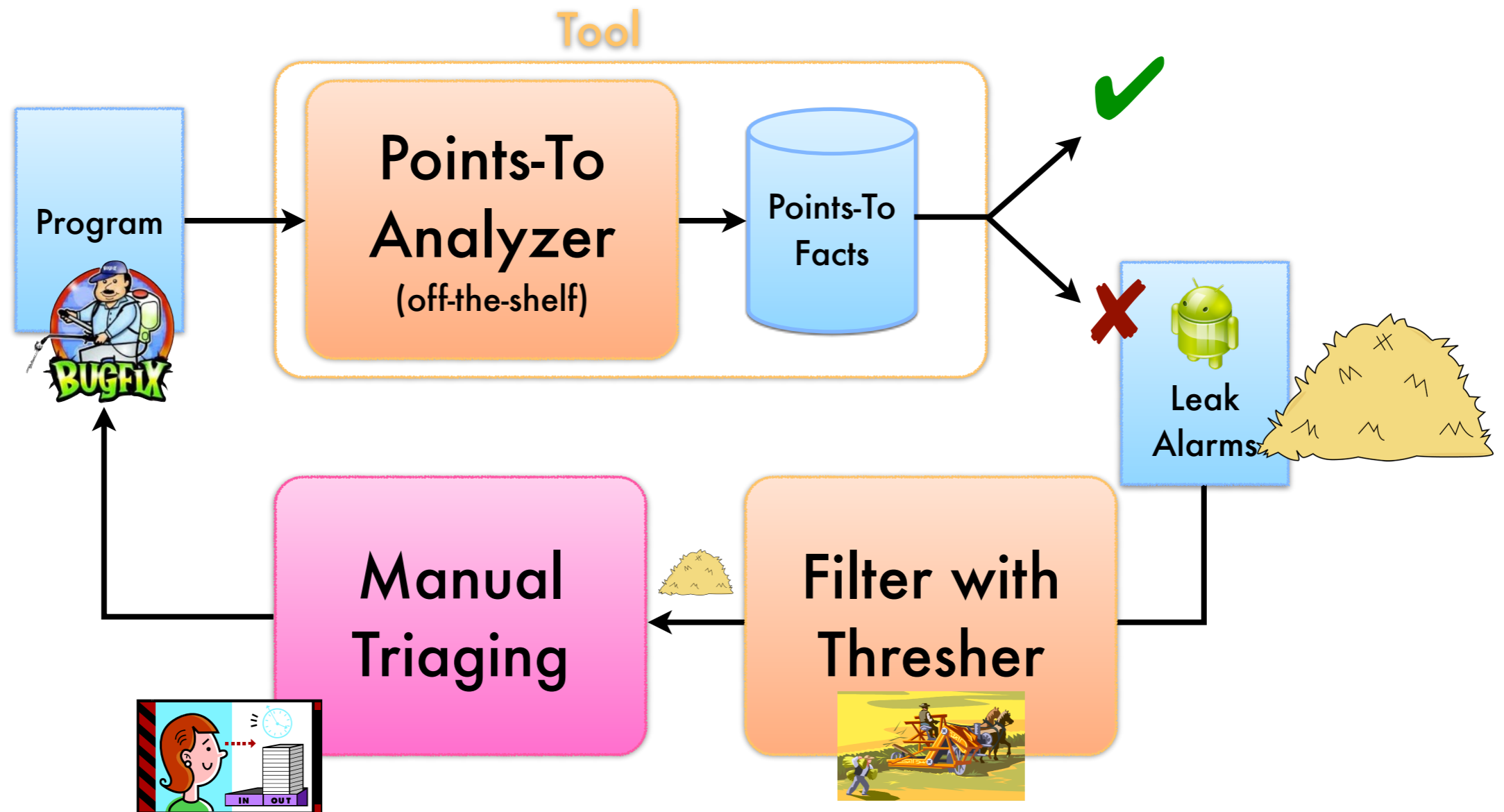
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



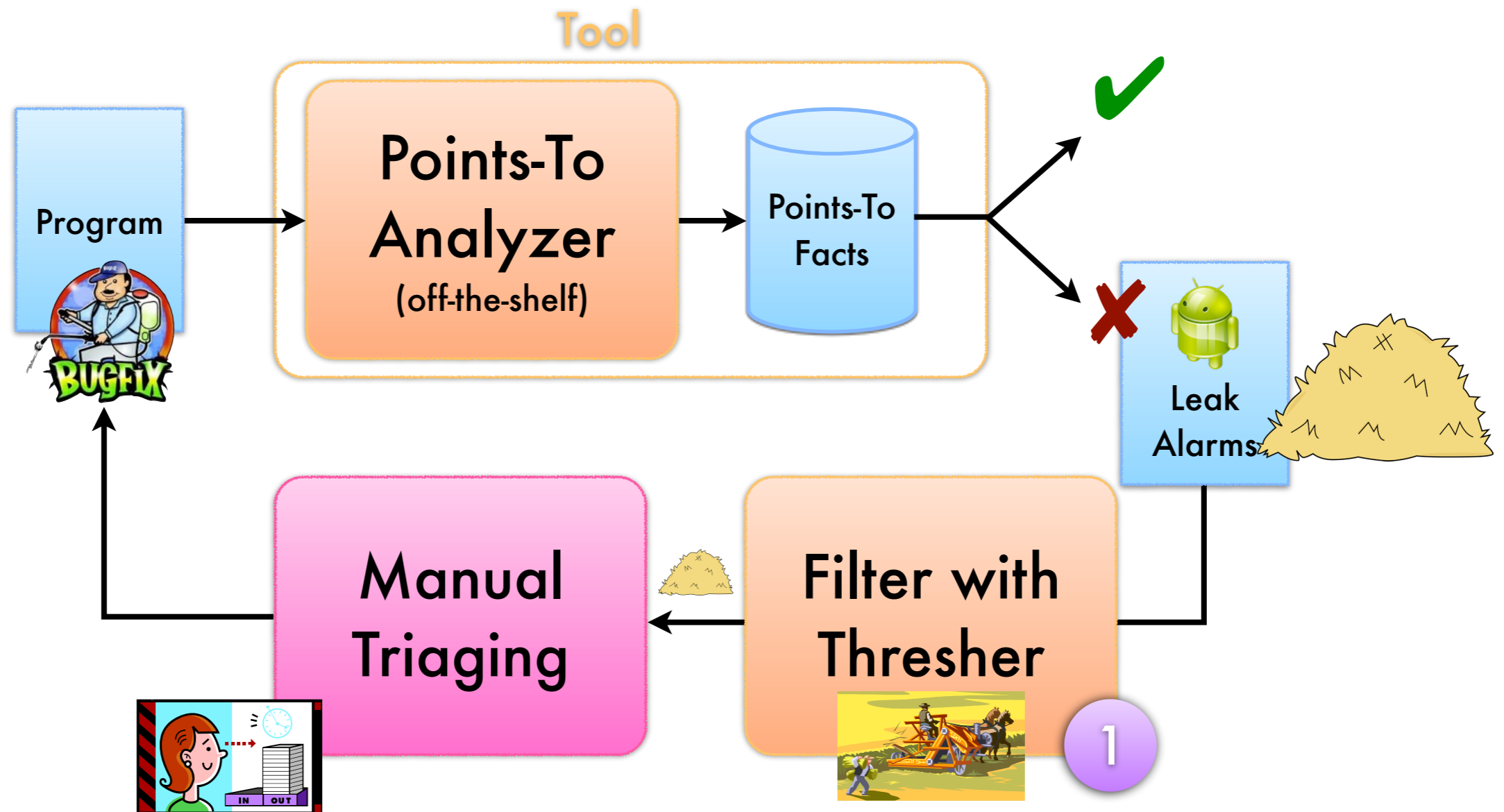
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.

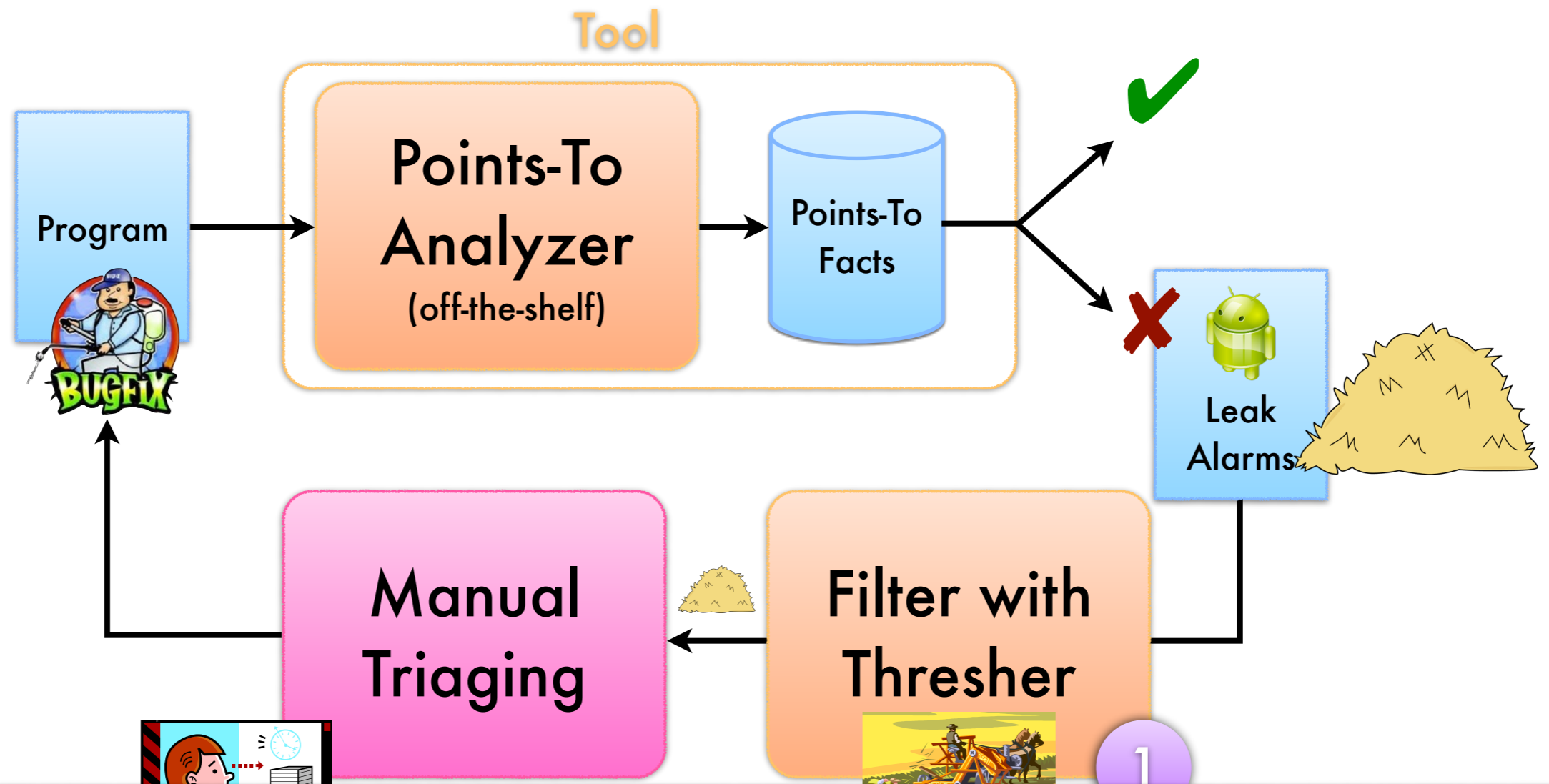


Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise “filter” analysis

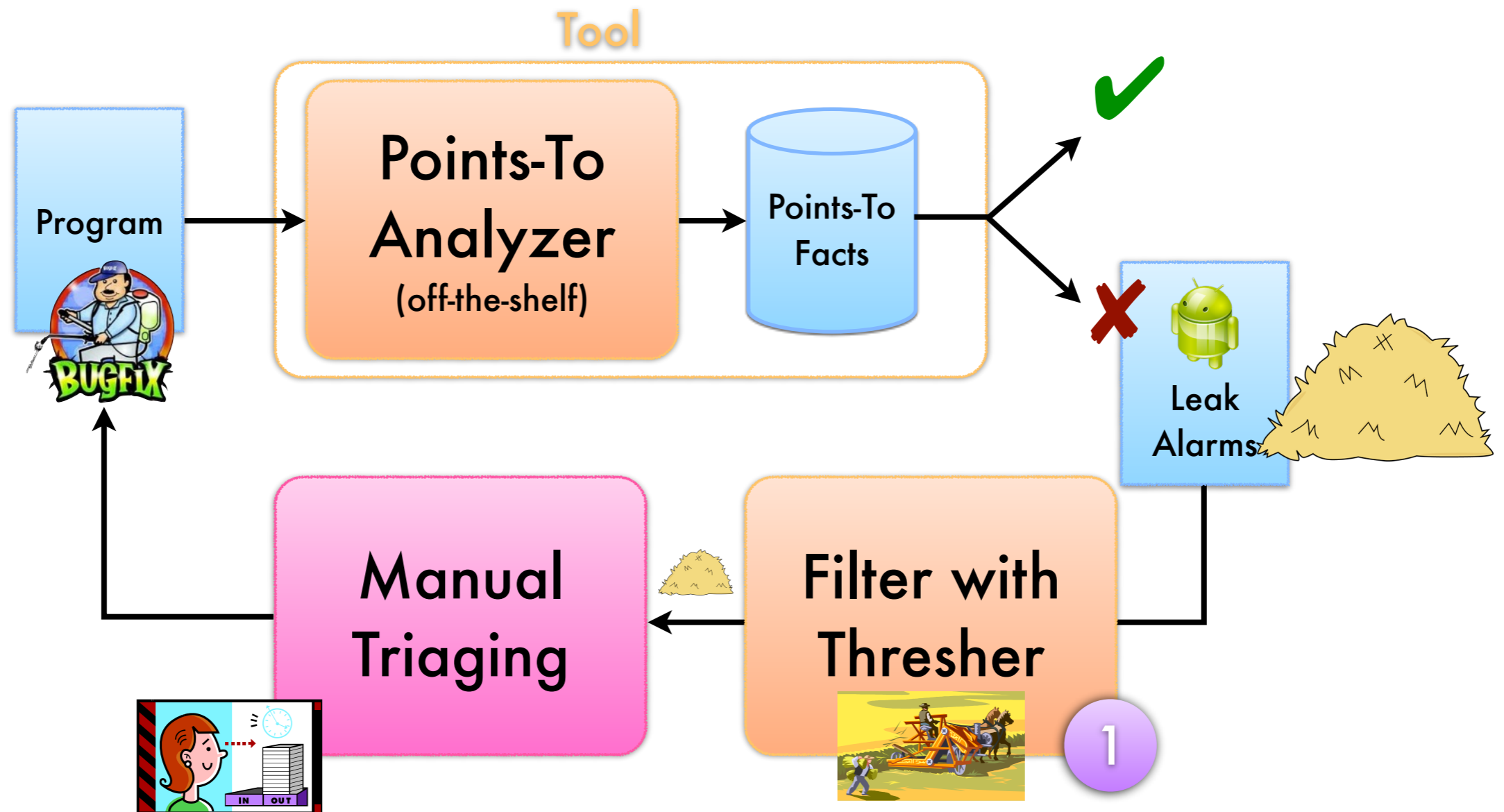
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



*-sensitive, strong updates (separation logic) but over-approximate

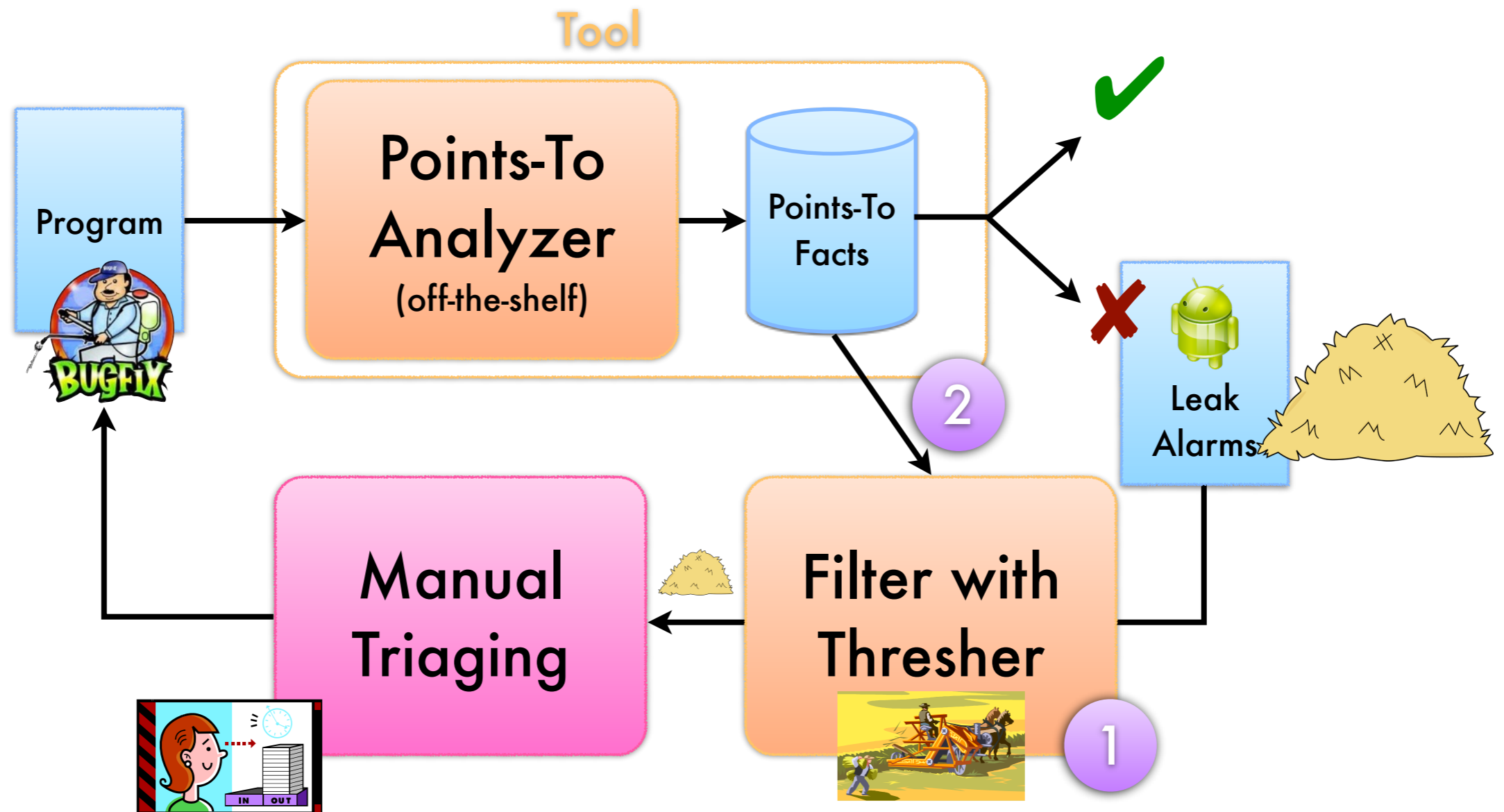
Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise "filter" analysis

Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise "filter" analysis

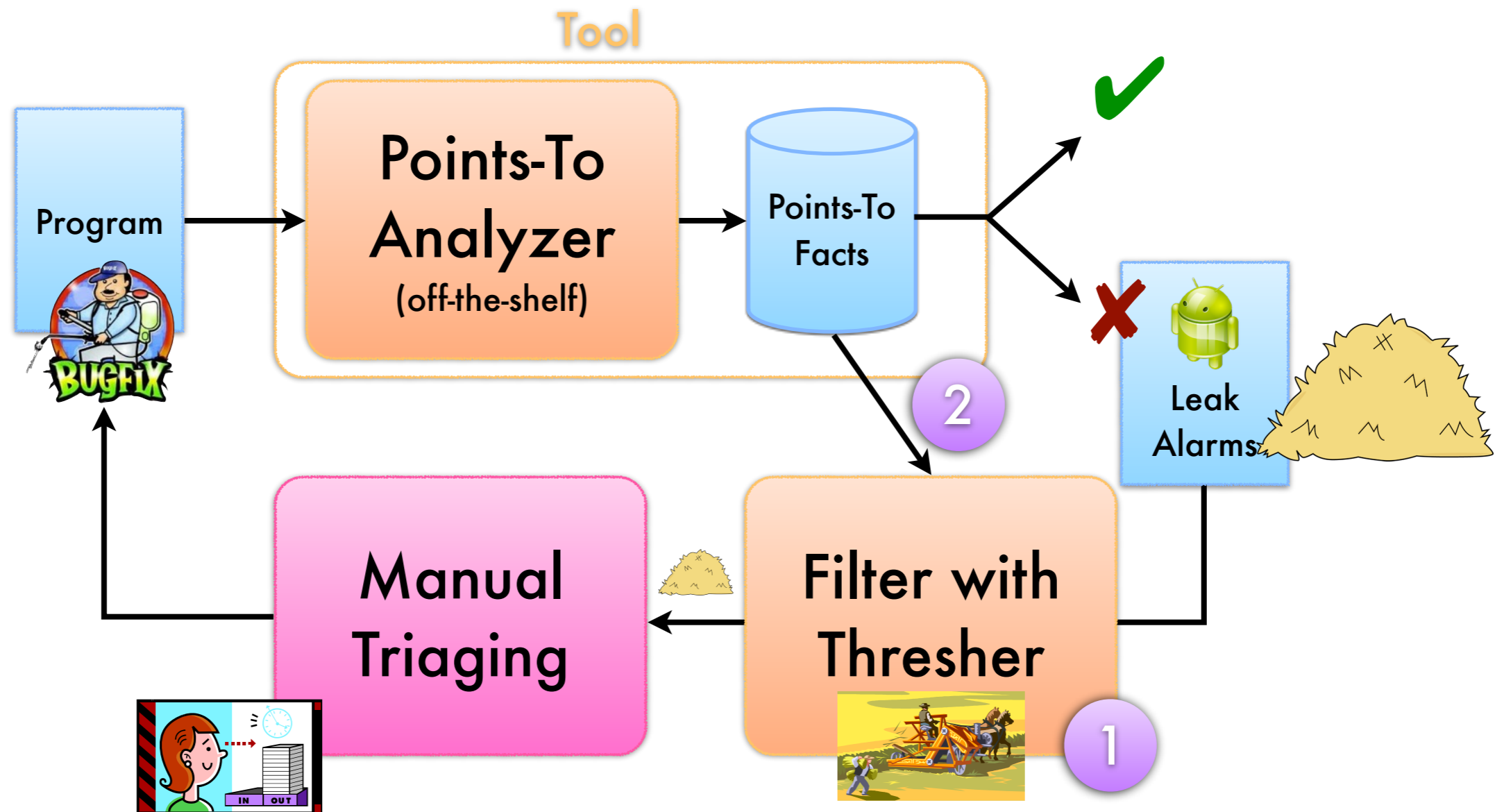
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise “filter” analysis

Idea 2: Leverage the **facts** from the first analysis in the filter analysis to scale

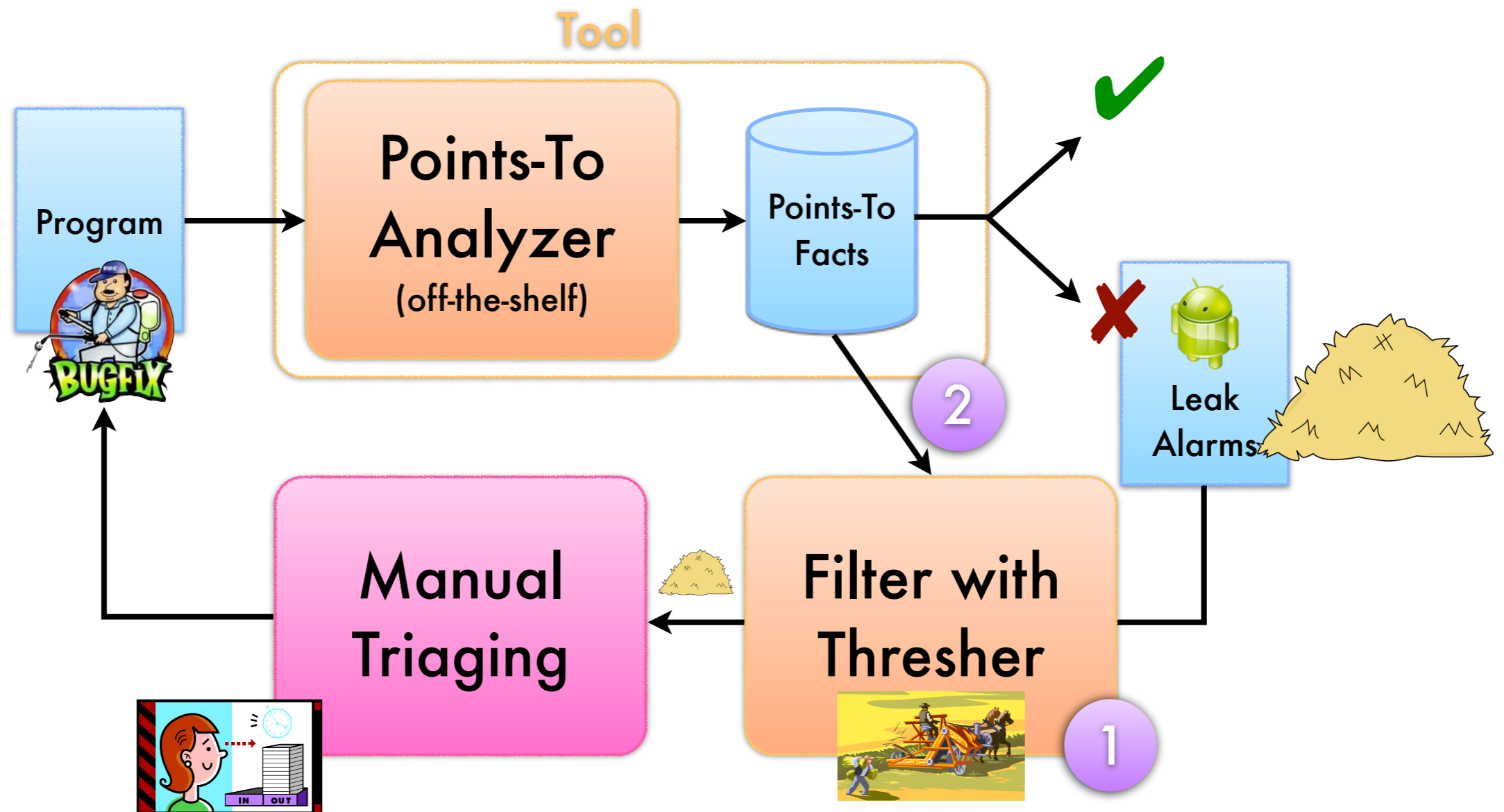
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise “filter” analysis
“**from** constraints” to reduce with the points-to domain

Idea 2: Leverage the **facts** from the first analysis in the filter analysis to scale

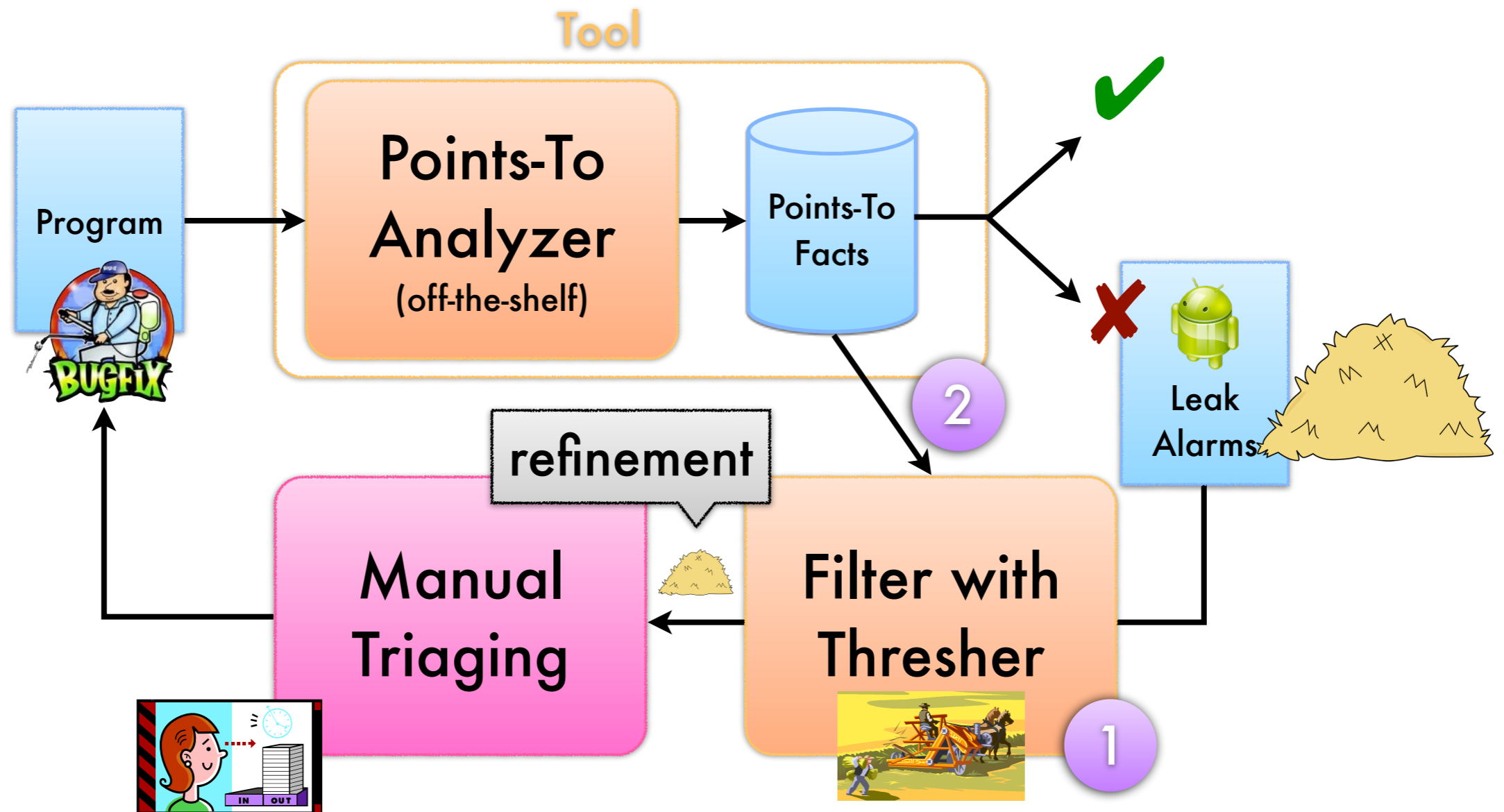
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise “filter” analysis

Idea 2: Leverage the **facts** from the first analysis in the filter analysis to scale

Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.

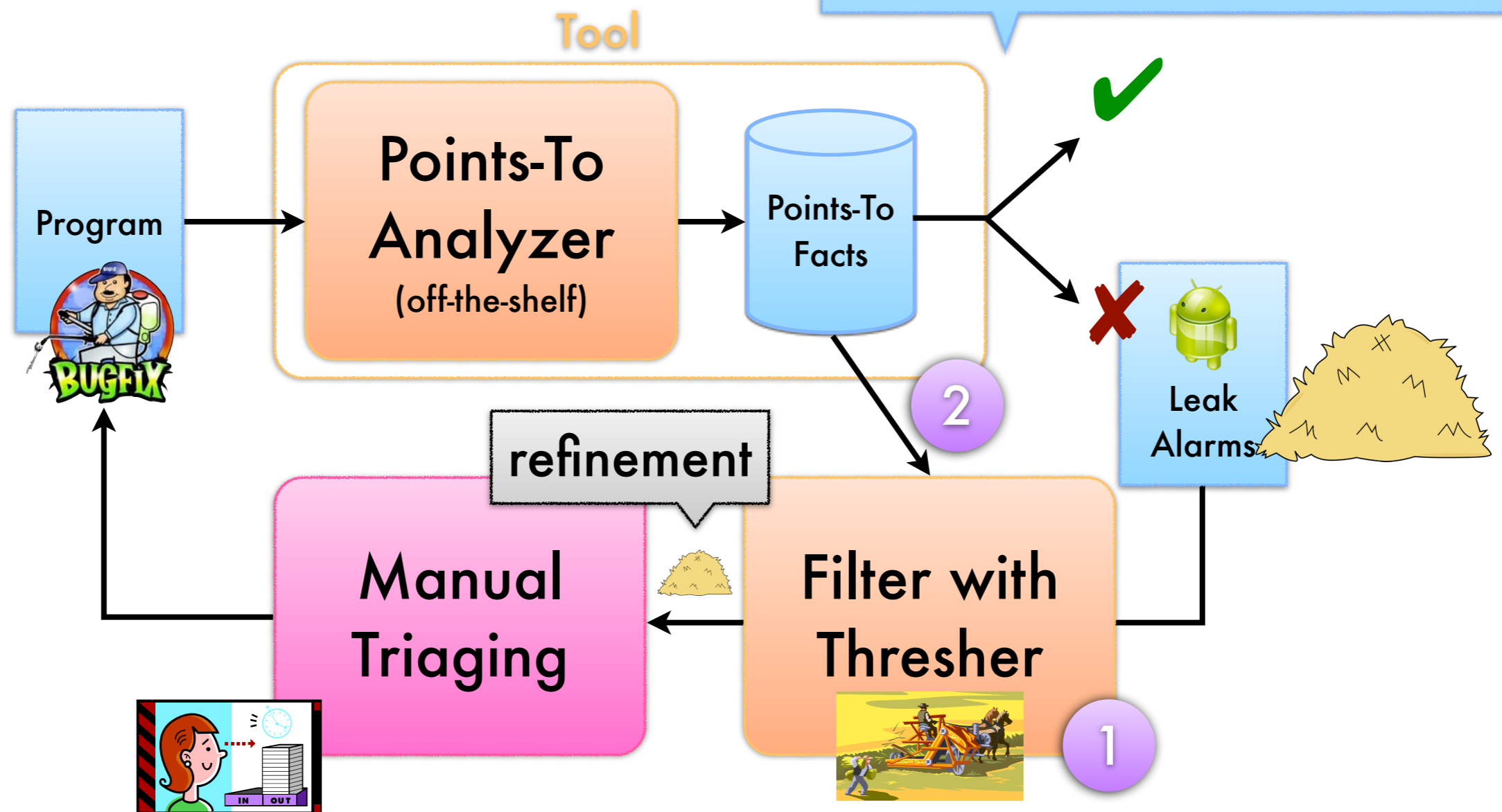


Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise "filter" analysis

Idea 2: Leverage the **facts** from the first analysis in the filter analysis to scale

Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.

Related: Staged analysis
[Fink, Yahav, Dor, Ramalingam, Geay (2006)]



Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise “filter” analysis

Idea 2: Leverage the **facts** from the first analysis in the filter analysis to scale

A top-level filter:

Filter leak alarms by **refuting** points-to edges



Is there **a** program
execution where at
some time

`a_static_field`



`of type Activity` ?

A top-level filter:

Filter leak alarms by **refuting** points-to edges



Is there **a** program **execution** where at **some time**

`a_static_field`



`of type Activity` ?

Select a **points-to** edge in the path

A top-level filter:

Filter leak alarms by **refuting** points-to edges



Is there a program execution where at some time

`a_static_field`



of type `Activity` ?

Select a **points-to** edge in the path



Try to **refute** the edge with a **symbolic analysis**

A top-level filter:

Filter leak alarms by **refuting** points-to edges



Is there a program execution where at some time

`a_static_field`



of type `Activity` ?

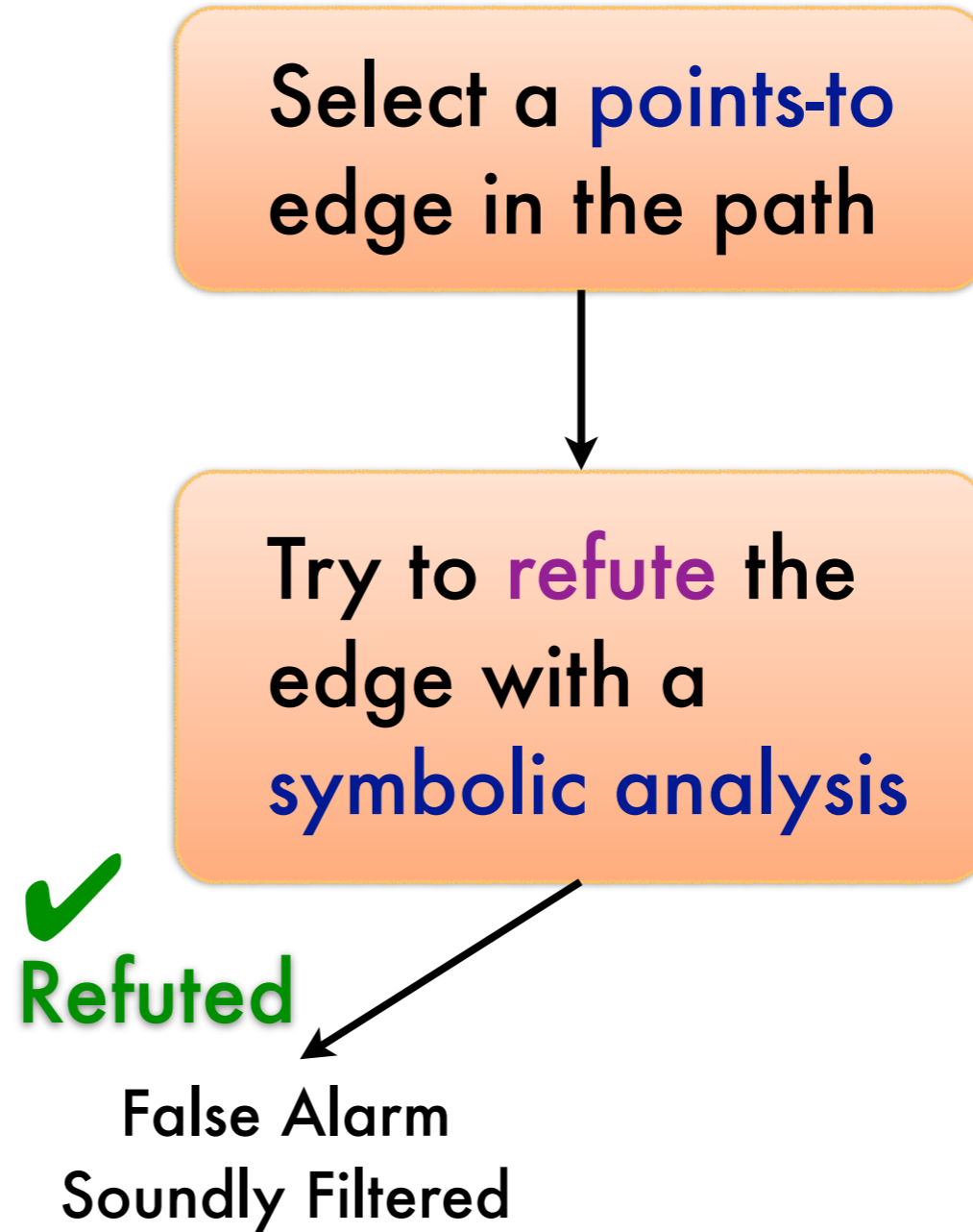
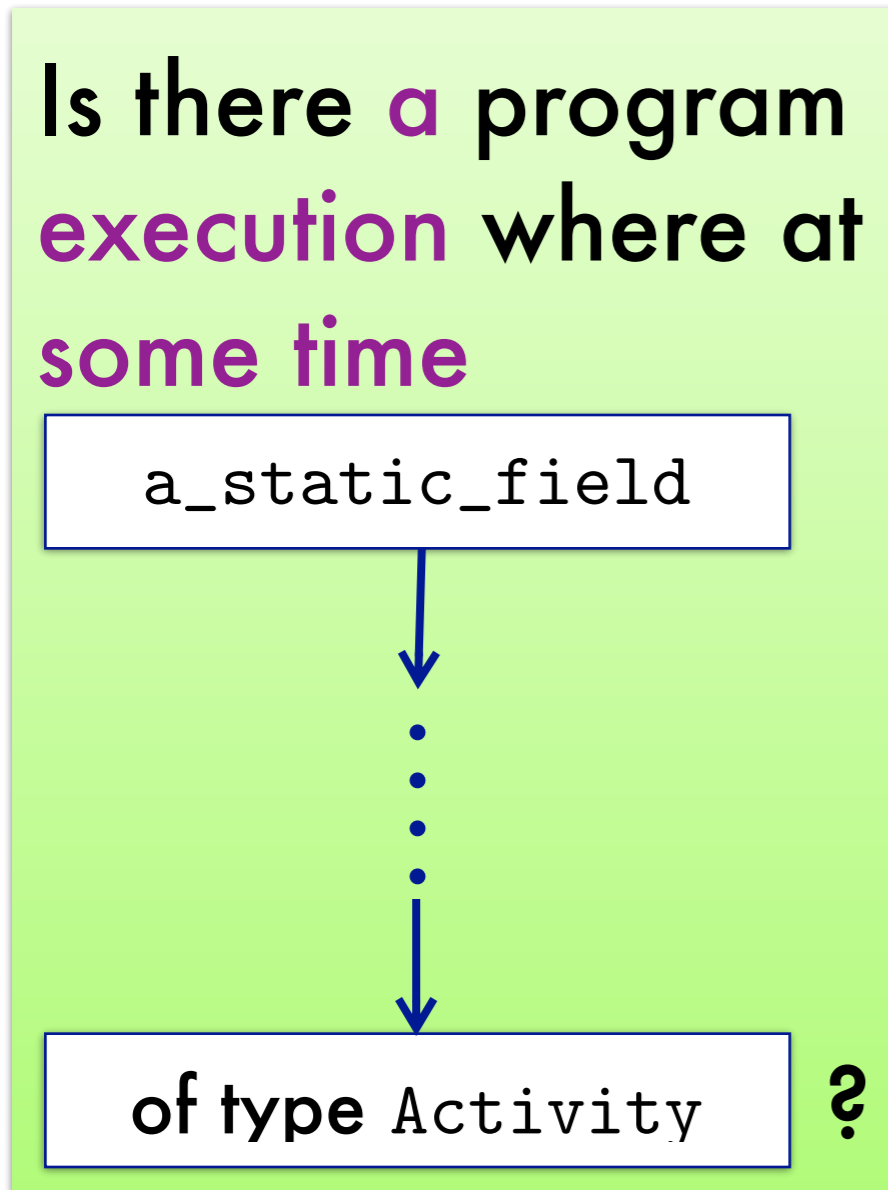
Select a **points-to** edge in the path

Try to **refute** the edge with a **symbolic analysis**

✓
Refuted

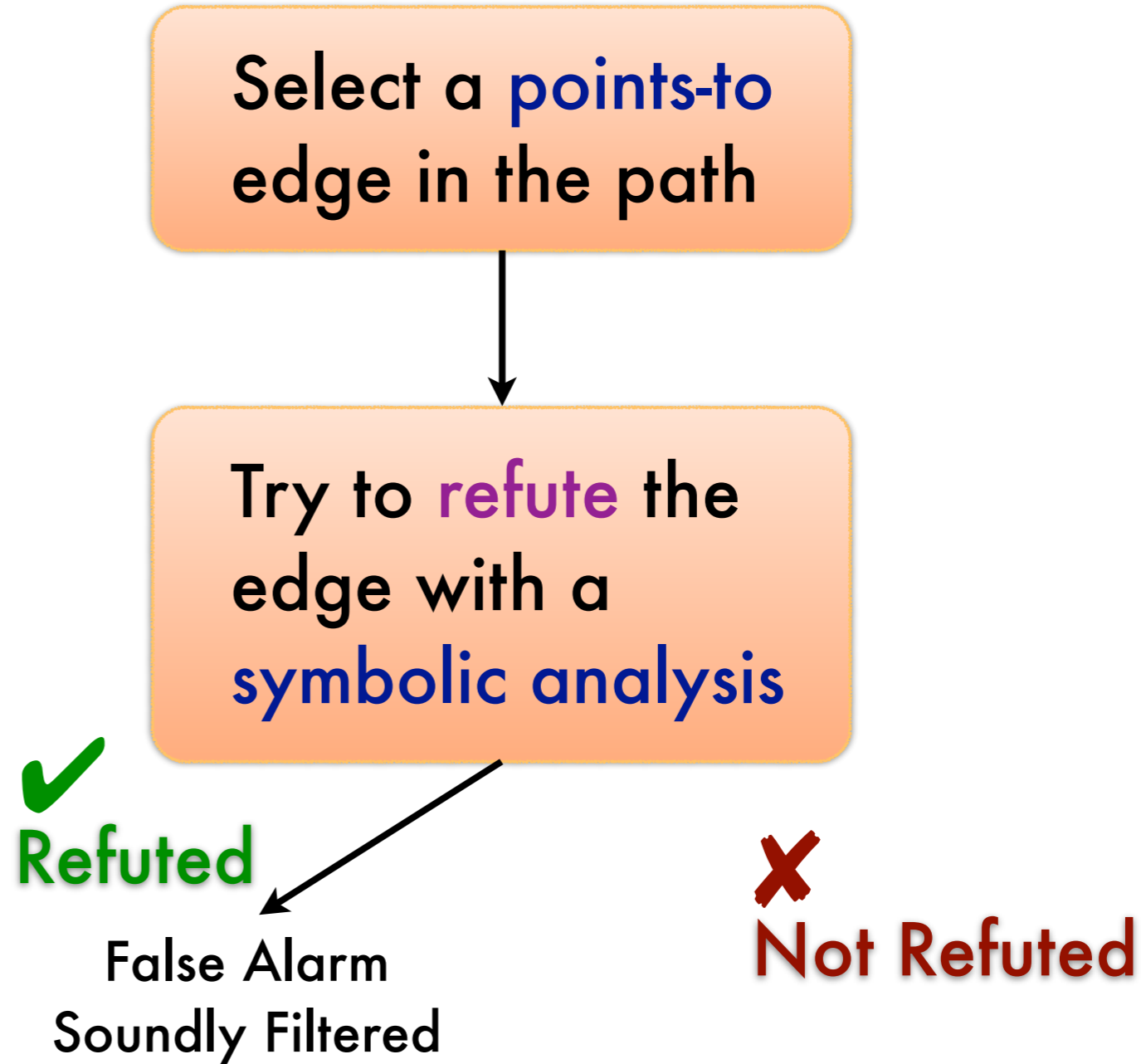
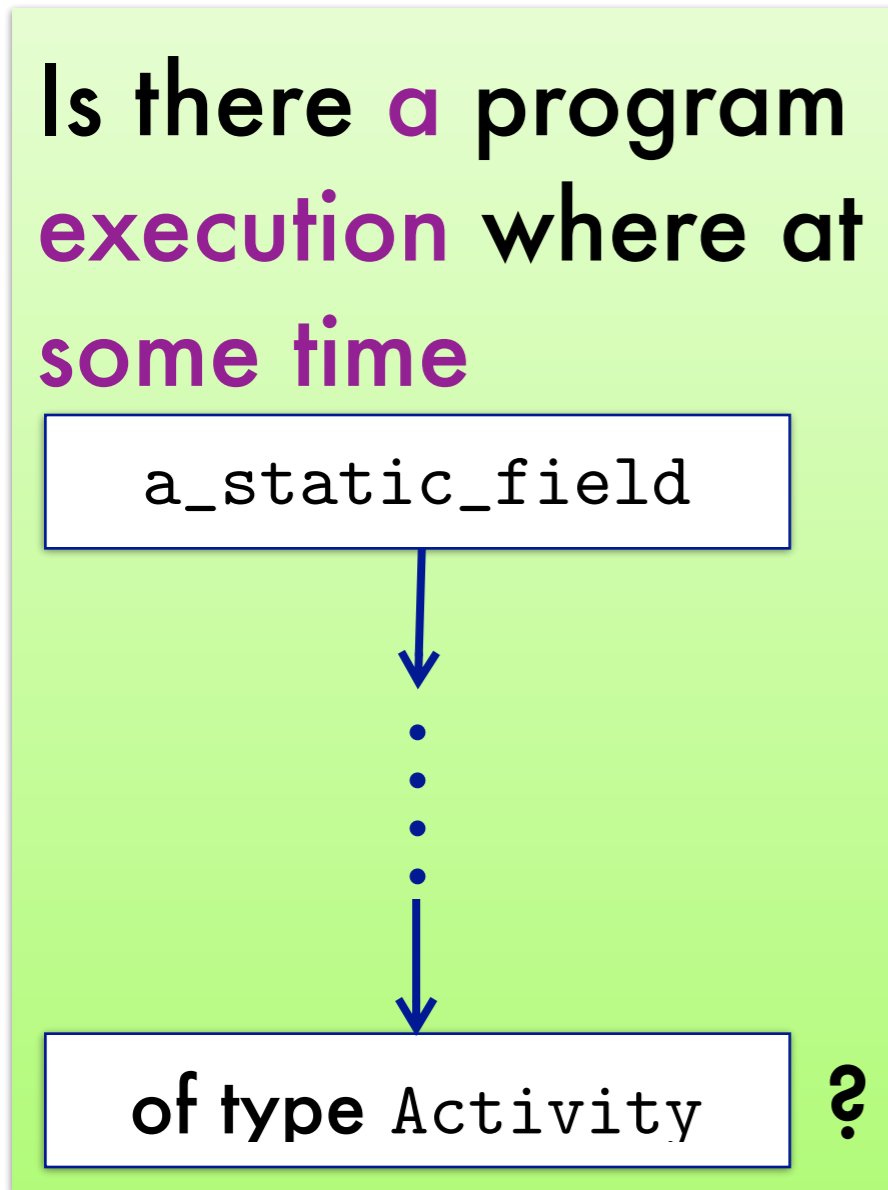
A top-level filter:

Filter leak alarms by **refuting** points-to edges



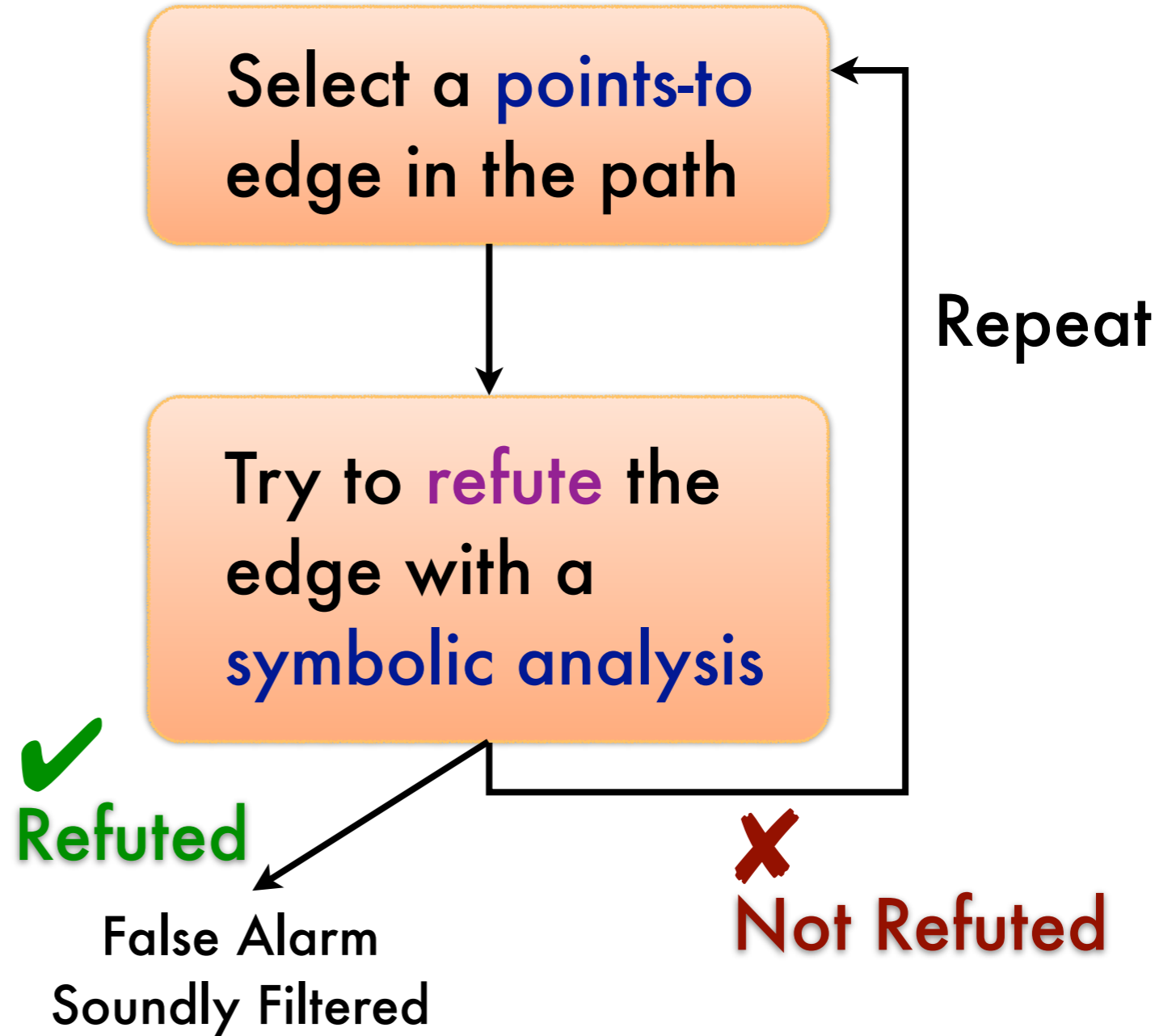
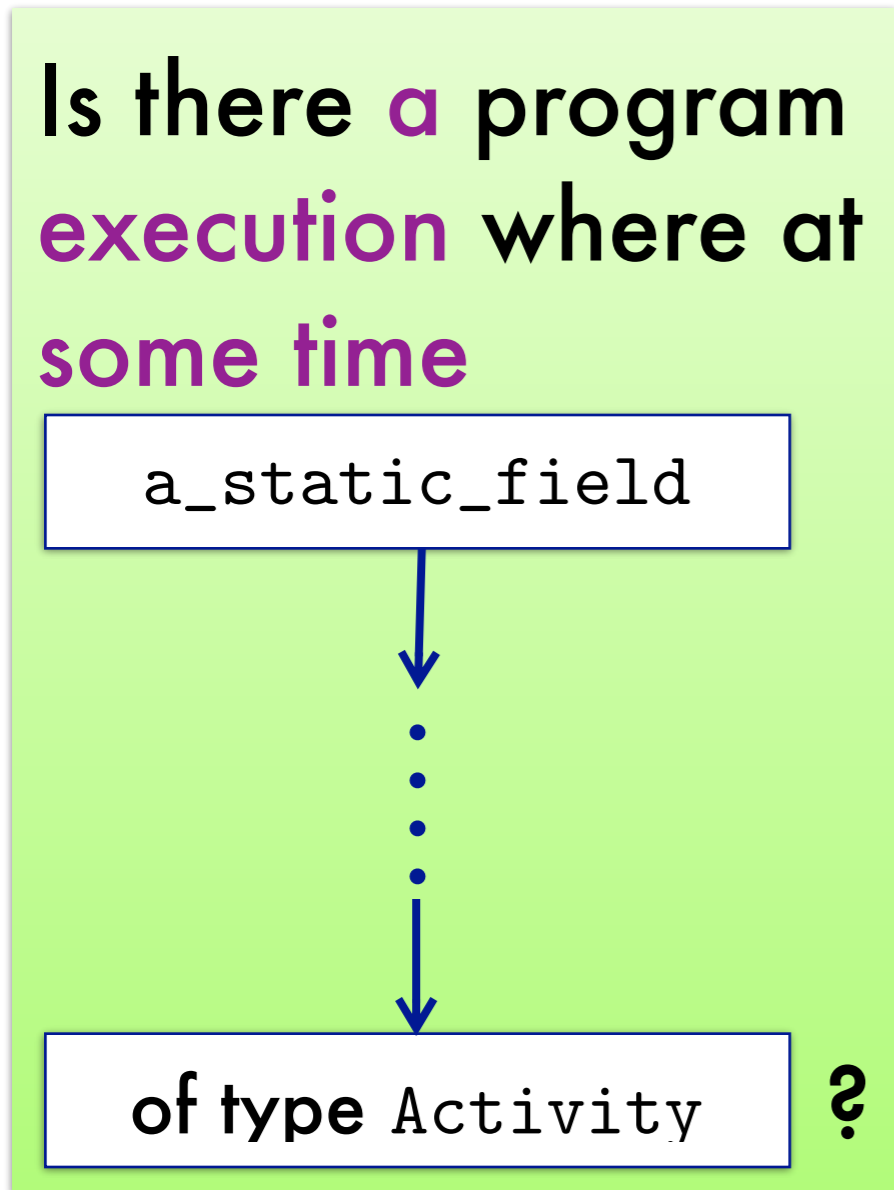
A top-level filter:

Filter leak alarms by **refuting** points-to edges



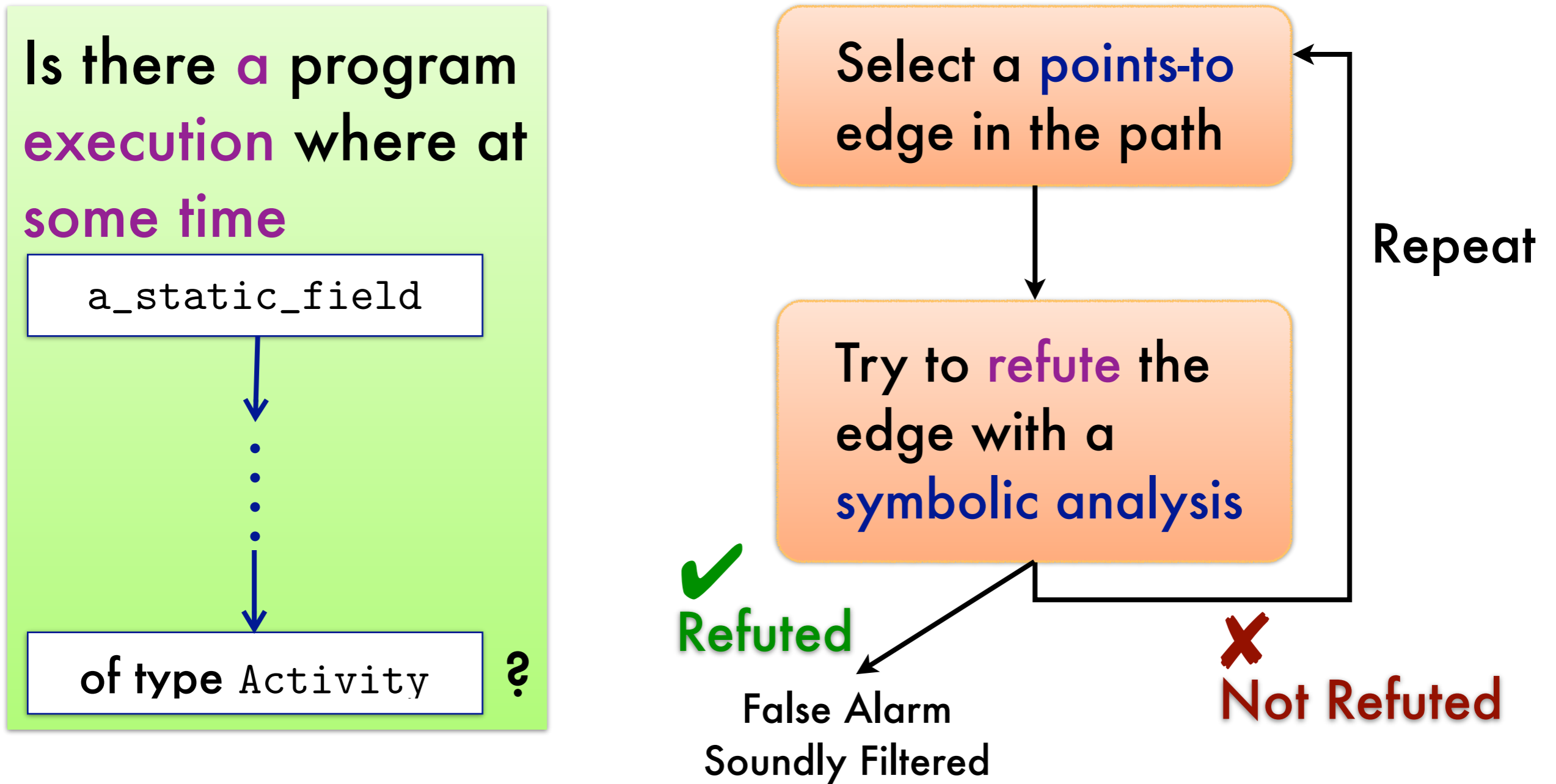
A top-level filter:

Filter leak alarms by **refuting** points-to edges



A top-level filter:

Filter leak alarms by **refuting** points-to edges



Refutation: Derive a contradiction, that a points-to relation can't actually hold

Refuting a points-to edge: What are we up against?



```
class Vec {  
    static Object[] EMPTY = new_arr0 Object[1]; ...  
    Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }  
  
}
```

Refuting a points-to edge: What are we up against?



Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class Vec
```

```
    static Object[] EMPTY = new_arr0 Object[1]; ...
```

```
    Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }
```

```
}
```

Refuting a points-to edge: What are we up against?

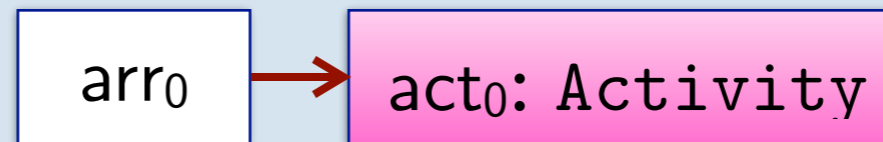


Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class Vec
  static Object[] EMPTY = new_arr_0 Object[1]; ...
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

  void push(Object val) {
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = new_arr_1 Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```

Refuting a points-to edge: What are we up against?



```
class Vec {
  static Object[] EMPTY = newarr0 Object[1]; ...
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

  void push(Object val) {
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = newarr1 Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```

Null object pattern: Should never be written to

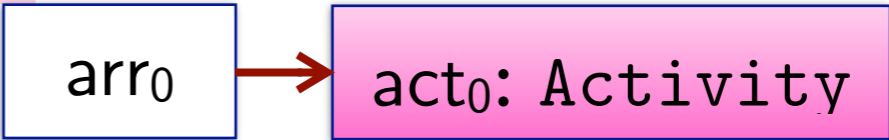
Refuting a points-to edge: What are we up against?



Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class Vec
  static Object[] EMPTY = new_arr0 Object[1]; ...
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

  void push(Object val) {
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = new_arr1 Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```



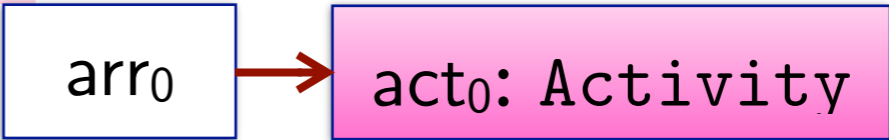
Refuting a points-to edge: What are we up against?



Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class Vec
  static Object[] EMPTY = new_arr0 Object[1]; ...
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

  void push(Object val) {
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = new_arr1 Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```



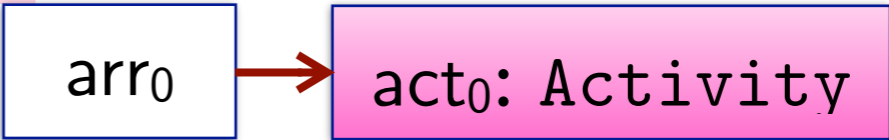
Refuting a points-to edge: What are we up against?



Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class Vec
  static Object[] EMPTY = new_arr0 Object[1]; ...
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }
  void push(Object
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = new_arr1 Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```

Need interprocedural path-sensitivity



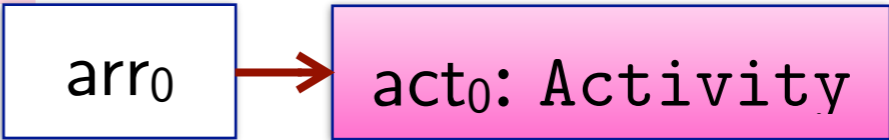
Refuting a points-to edge: What are we up against?



Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class Vec
  static Object[] EMPTY = new_arr0 Object[1]; ...
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }
  void push(Object
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = new_arr1 Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```

Need interprocedural path-sensitivity



Refuting a points-to edge: What are we up against?



Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class Vec
```

```
static Object[] EMPTY = newarr0 Object[1]; ...
```

```
Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }
```

```
void push(Object
```

Need interprocedural path-sensitivity

```
if (need capacity) {
```

```
  this.tbl = newarr1 Object[more capacity];
```

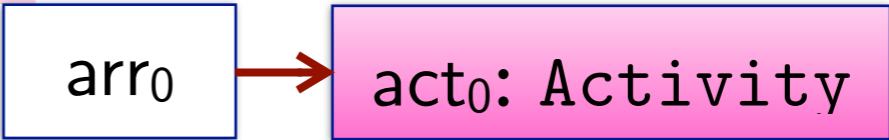
```
  copy from old table
```

Need strong updates

```
  this.tbl[next slot] = val;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```



A refutation analysis: Try to derive a contradiction with a backwards symbolic analysis



```
class Vec {
  static Object[] EMPTY = new_arr0 Object[1]; ...
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

  void push(Object val) {
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = new_arr1 Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```



A refutation analysis: Try to derive a contradiction with a backwards symbolic analysis



```
class Vec {
  static Object[] EMPTY = newarr0 Object[1]; ...
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

  void push(Object val) {
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = newarr1 Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```

$arr_0 \cdot [-] \mapsto act_0 * true$

A refutation analysis: Try to derive a contradiction with a backwards symbolic analysis



```
class Vec {
  static Object[] EMPTY = new_arr0 Object[1]; ...
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }
  void push(Object val) {
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = new_arr1 Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```

$arr_0 \cdot [-] \mapsto act_0 * true$

A refutation analysis: Try to derive a contradiction with a backwards symbolic analysis



```
class Vec {
  static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[1]; ...
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
  void push(Object val) {
    if (need_capacity) {
      this.tbl = new Object[...];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```

Derive a contradiction along all "backwards" path programs
[Beyer, Henzinger, Majumdar, Rybalchenko (2007)]

$arr_0 \cdot [-] \mapsto act_0 * true$

A refutation analysis: Try to derive a contradiction with a backwards symbolic analysis



false false false false
false

```
class Vec {
  static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[1];
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
  void push(Object val) {
    if (needCapacity()) {
      this.tbl = new Object[2 * this.tbl.length];
      copyFromOldTable();
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```

Derive a contradiction along all "backwards" path programs
[Beyer, Henzinger, Majumdar, Rybalchenko (2007)]

$arr_0 \cdot [-] \mapsto act_0 * true$

A refutation analysis: Try to derive a contradiction with a backwards symbolic analysis



```
class Vec {
  static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[1];
  Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
  void push(Object val) {
    if (needCapacity()) {
      this.tbl = new Object[2*tbl.length];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[next slot] = val;
  }
}
```

Derive a contradiction along all "backwards" path programs
[Beyer, Henzinger, Majumdar, Rybalchenko (2007)]

```
this.tbl[next slot] = val;
```

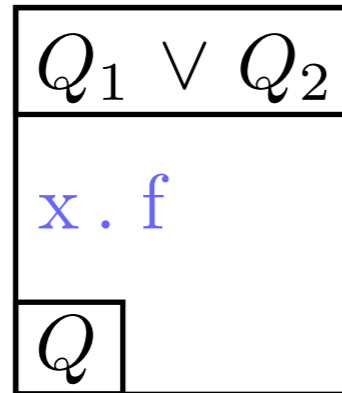
$arr_0 \cdot [-] \mapsto act_0 * true$

Derive refutations by trying to find witnesses

Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges

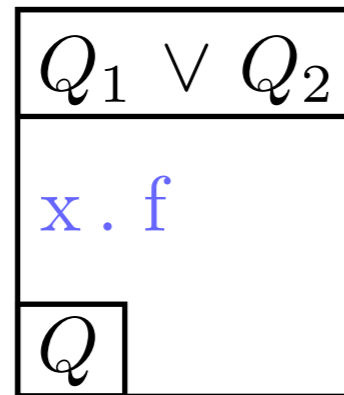


Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)

Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)

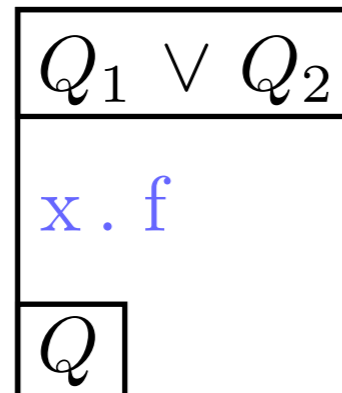


2

Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



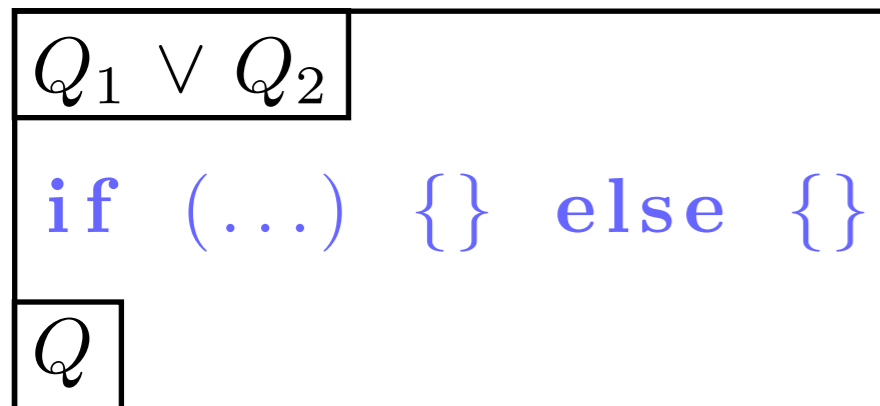
1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)



2

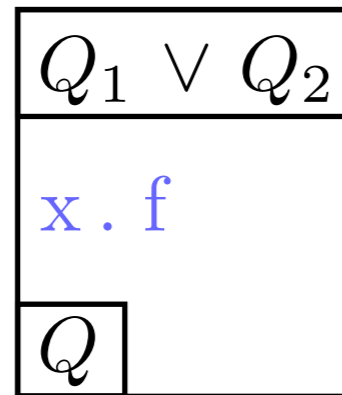


Control-flow path explosion:
Ignore for now, reasonable if number of guards relevant to Q is small (e.g., [Das et al. (2002)])

Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



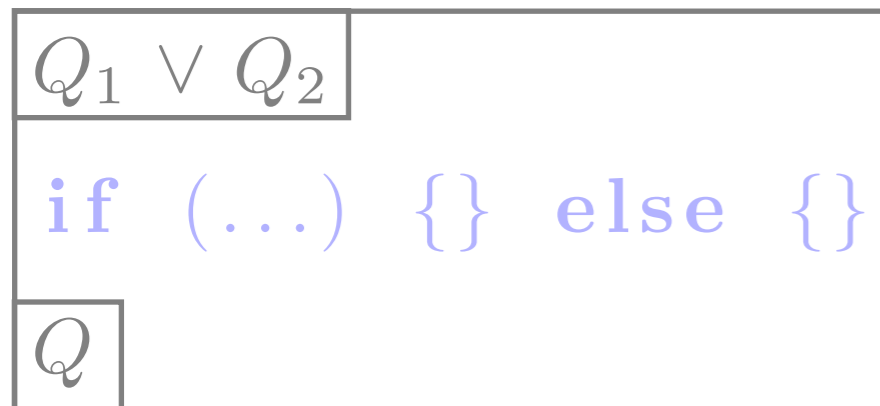
1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)



2

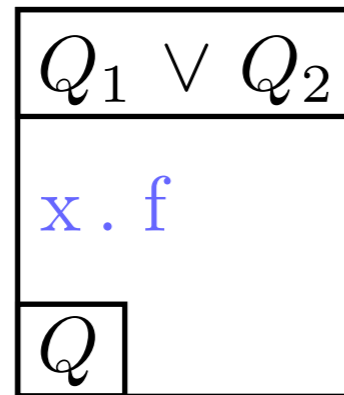


Control-flow path explosion:
Ignore for now, reasonable if number of guards relevant to Q is small (e.g., [Das et al. (2002)])

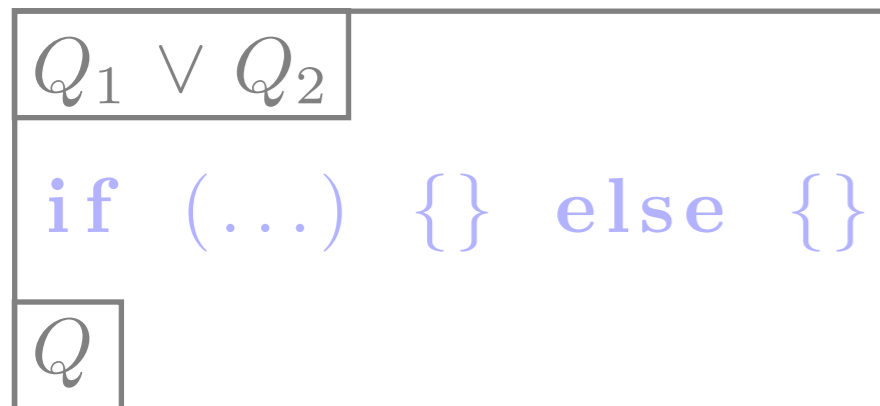
Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



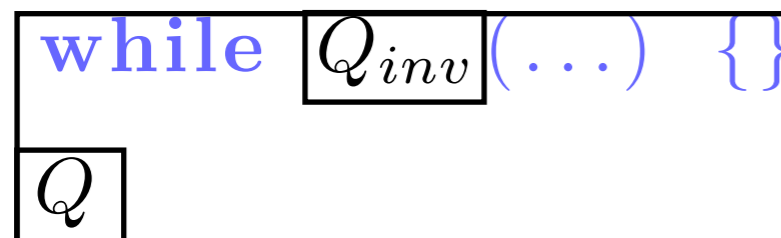
1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)



Control-flow path explosion:
Ignore for now, reasonable if number of guards relevant to Q is small (e.g., [Das et al. (2002)])



Loops:
Simple loop invariant inference sufficient so far but more sophisticated techniques possible if needed

Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



1

$Q_1 \vee Q_2$
$x.f$
Q

Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)

Points-To Facts

2

$Q_1 \vee Q_2$
$\text{if } (\dots) \{ \} \text{ else } \{ \}$
Q

Control-flow path explosion:
Ignore for now, reasonable if number of guards relevant to Q is small (e.g., [Das et al. (2002)])

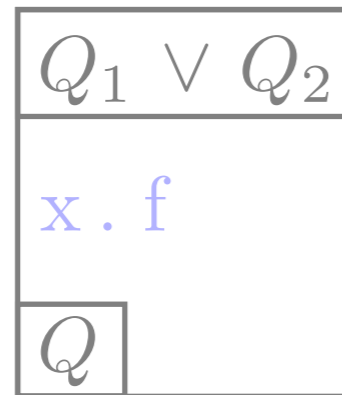
$\text{while } Q_{inv} (\dots) \{ \}$
Q

Loops:
Simple loop invariant inference sufficient so far but more sophisticated techniques possible if needed

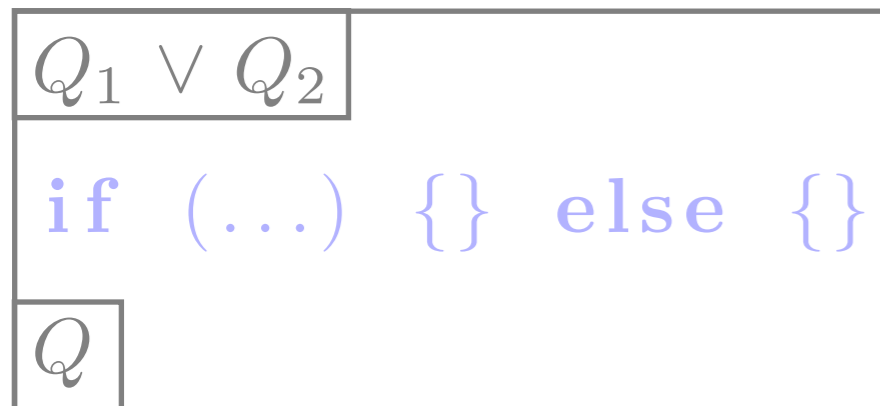
Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



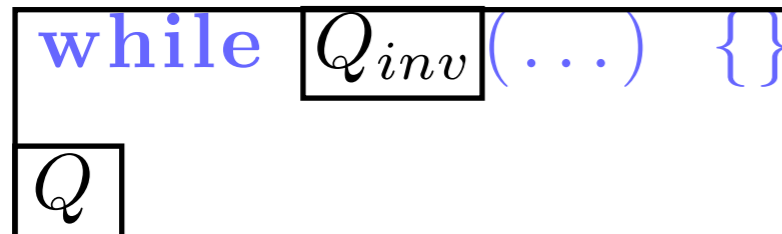
1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)



Control-flow path explosion:
Ignore for now, reasonable if number of guards relevant to Q is small (e.g., [Das et al. (2002)])



Over-approximate what?

Loops:
Simple loop invariant inference sufficient so far but more sophisticated techniques possible if needed

Soundness Criteria



Soundness Criteria



Concrete
Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$

Soundness Criteria



**Concrete
Evaluation**

$$\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$$

$\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Soundness Criteria



1

**Concrete
Evaluation**

$$\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$$

$\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

**Abstract
Analysis**

$$\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$$

Soundness Criteria



**Concrete
Evaluation**

$$\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$$

$$\sigma \in \mathbf{State} \quad s \in \mathbf{Statement}$$

**Abstract
Analysis**

$$\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$$

$$\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \quad \gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$$



Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

Standard Total Correctness Soundness Criteria

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$,
then $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ **for some** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$.

Soundness Criteria



1

Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$,
then $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ **for some** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$.

Soundness Criteria



1

Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$,
then $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ **for some** $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.

Soundness Criteria



1

Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

Post: Goal

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$,
then $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ **for some** $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.



Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

“Total” Witness Soundness Criteria

Post: Goal

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$,
then $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ **for some** $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.

Soundness Criteria



Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

“Total” Witness Soundness Criteria

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$,
then $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ **for some** $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.

Post: Goal

$\hat{\sigma} = \perp ?$



Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

“Total” Witness Soundness Criteria

Post: Goal

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$,
then $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ **for some** $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.



Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

“Total” Witness Soundness Criteria

Post: Goal

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$,
then $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ **for some** $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.

Ball, Kupferman, and Yorsh (2005)



Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

“Total” Witness Soundness Criteria

Post: Goal

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$,
then $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ **for some** $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.

Ball, Kupferman, and Yorsh (2005)

Snuggiebug, Alter, DART, ... are under-approximate

Soundness Criteria



1

Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$,
then $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ **for some** $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.

Soundness Criteria



1

Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$ **and** $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$,
then $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.

Soundness Criteria



1

Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

Refutation Soundness Criteria

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$ **and** $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$,
then $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.



If a loop may “produce” a conjunct of the query, we can “assume it does” (weaken the query) only at the cost of precision.

Refutation Soundness Criteria

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ such that $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$ and $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$, then $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.



If a loop may “produce” a conjunct of the query, we can “assume it does” (weaken the query) only at the cost of precision.

Refutation Soundness Criteria

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ such that $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$ and $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$,
then $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.

Refutations: Prove alarms false with “partial” witnesses,
an “easier condition” for loops

Soundness Criteria



1

Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ **such that** $\sigma' \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma}')$ **and** $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$,
then $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.

Soundness Criteria



Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

If such that and $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$,
then .



Concrete Evaluation $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ $s \in \mathbf{Statement}$

Abstract Analysis $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s \{\hat{\sigma}'\}$ $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathbf{St\hat{a}te}$ $\gamma : \mathbf{St\hat{a}te} \rightarrow \wp(\mathbf{State})$

Necessary Precondition Soundness Criteria

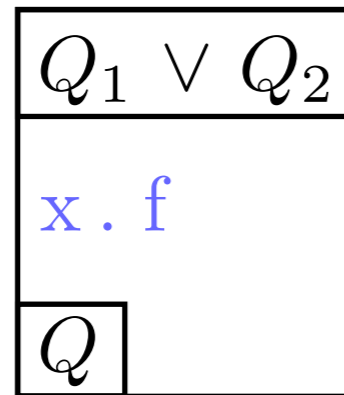
If $\vdash \{\hat{\sigma}\} s$ **fault** **such that** $\sigma \notin \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$ **and** $\langle \sigma, s \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$,
then $\text{error}(\sigma')$.

Cousot, Cousot, Fähndrich, Logozzo (VMCAI'13)

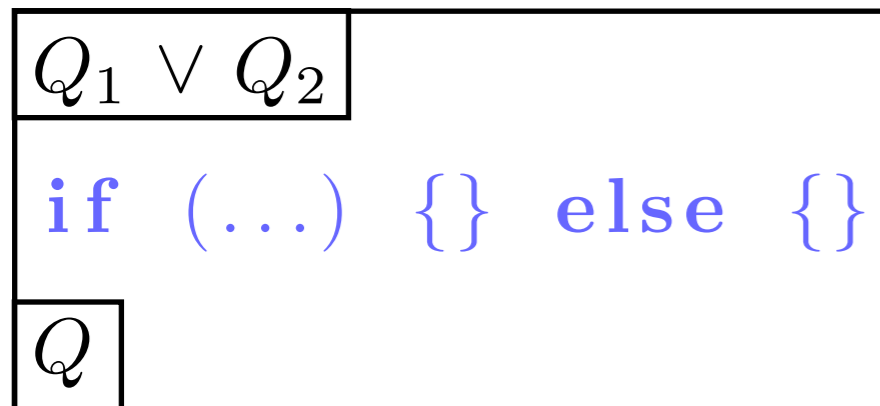
Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



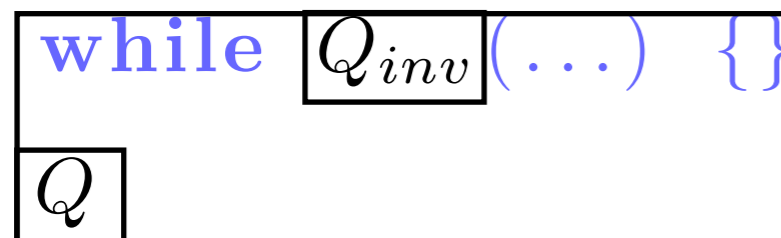
1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)



Control-flow path explosion:
Ignore for now, reasonable if number of guards relevant to Q is small (e.g., [Das et al. (2002)])

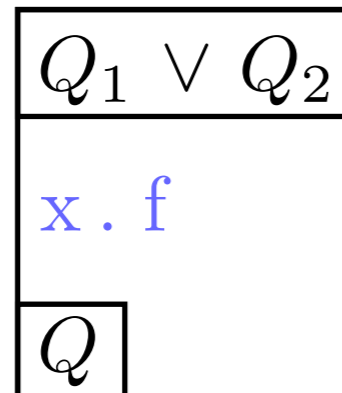


Loops:
Simple loop invariant inference sufficient so far but more sophisticated techniques possible if needed

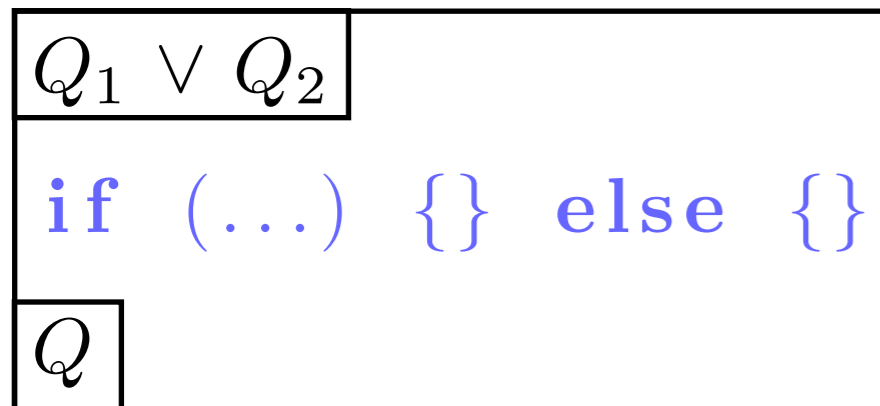
Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



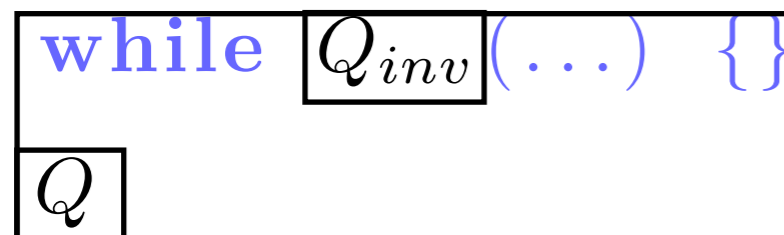
1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)



Control-flow path explosion:
Ignore for now, reasonable if number of guards relevant to Q is small (e.g., [Das et al. (2002)])

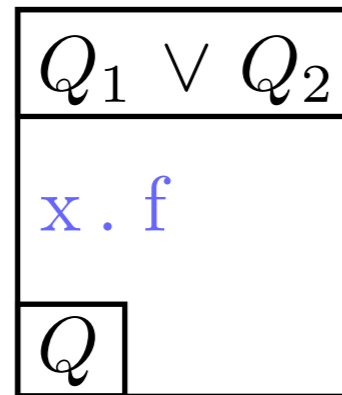


Loops:
Simple loop invariant inference sufficient so far but more sophisticated techniques possible if needed

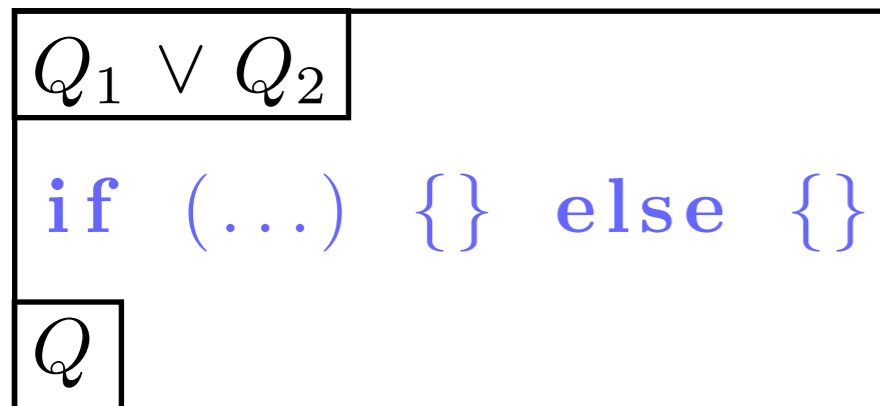
Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



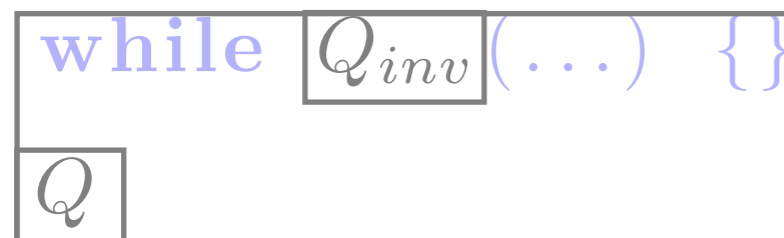
1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)

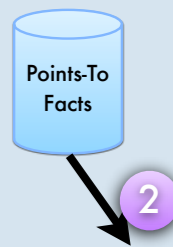


Control-flow path explosion:
Ignore for now, reasonable if number of guards relevant to Q is small (e.g., [Das et al. (2002)])

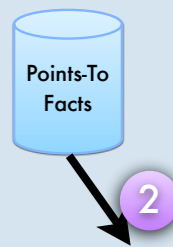


Loops:
Simple loop invariant inference sufficient so far but more sophisticated techniques possible if needed

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts

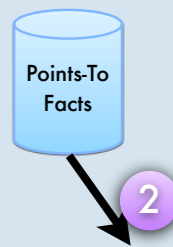


from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts



o from $\{ \dots, \boxed{a_i}, \dots \}$

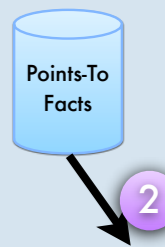
from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts



o from $\{ \dots, \boxed{a_i}, \dots \}$

symbolic object
instance (an address)

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts

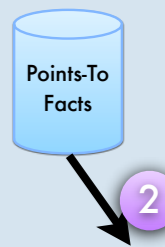


o from $\{ \dots, a_i, \dots \}$

symbolic object
instance (an address)

abstract loc in points-to
(set of addresses)

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts



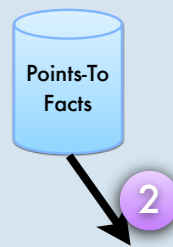
o from $\{ \dots, \boxed{a_i}, \dots \}$

symbolic object
instance (an address)

abstract loc in points-to
(set of addresses)

Refute (derive false) if:

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts



o from $\{ \dots, \boxed{a_i}, \dots \}$

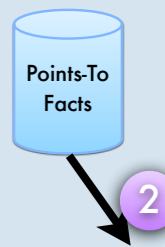
symbolic object
instance (an address)

abstract loc in points-to
(set of addresses)

Refute (derive false) if:

$$i > j \wedge i < j$$

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts



o from $\{ \dots, \boxed{a_i}, \dots \}$

symbolic object
instance (an address)

abstract loc in points-to
(set of addresses)

Refute (derive false) if:

$$i > j \wedge i < j$$

or $o \cdot f \mapsto p * o \cdot f \mapsto q \wedge p \neq q$

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts

o from $\{ \dots, \boxed{a_i}, \dots \}$

symbolic object
instance (an address)

abstract loc in points-to
(set of addresses)

Refute (derive false) if:

$i > j \wedge i < j$

or $o \cdot f \mapsto p * o \cdot f \mapsto q \wedge p \neq q$

or o from \emptyset

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts

o from $\{ \dots, \boxed{a_i}, \dots \}$

symbolic object instance (an address)

abstract loc in points-to (set of addresses)

Refute (derive false) if:

$$i > j \wedge i < j$$

$$\text{or } o \cdot f \mapsto p * o \cdot f \mapsto q \wedge p \neq q$$

$$\text{or } o \text{ from } \emptyset$$

$$x \cdot f = p$$

$$\boxed{y \cdot f \mapsto p}$$

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts

o from $\{ \dots, a_i, \dots \}$

symbolic object instance (an address)

abstract loc in points-to (set of addresses)

Refute (derive false) if:

$$i > j \wedge i < j$$

$$\text{or } o \cdot f \mapsto p * o \cdot f \mapsto q \wedge p \neq q$$

$$\text{or } o \text{ from } \emptyset$$

$$y \text{ from } pt(x) \cap pt(y) \wedge x = y$$

$$\vee y \cdot f \mapsto p \wedge x \neq y$$

$$x \cdot f = p$$

$$y \cdot f \mapsto p$$

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts

o from $\{ \dots, a_i, \dots \}$

symbolic object instance (an address)

abstract loc in points-to (set of addresses)

Refute (derive false) if:

$$i > j \wedge i < j$$

$$\text{or } o \cdot f \mapsto p * o \cdot f \mapsto q \wedge p \neq q$$

$$\text{or } o \text{ from } \emptyset$$

$$y \text{ from } pt(x) \cap pt(y) \wedge x = y$$

$$\vee y \cdot f \mapsto p \wedge x \neq y$$

$$x \cdot f = p$$

$$y \cdot f \mapsto p$$

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts

o from $\{ \dots, a_i, \dots \}$

symbolic object instance (an address)

abstract loc in points-to (set of addresses)

Refute (derive false) if:

$$i > j \wedge i < j$$

$$\text{or } o \cdot f \mapsto p * o \cdot f \mapsto q \wedge p \neq q$$

$$\text{or } o \text{ from } \emptyset$$

$$y \text{ from } pt(x) \cap pt(y) \wedge x = y$$

$$\vee y \cdot f \mapsto p \wedge x \neq y$$

$$x \cdot f = p$$

$$y \cdot f \mapsto p$$

Generalized disalias check:

$$pt(x) \cap pt(y) = \emptyset$$

from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts

o from $\{ \dots, a_i, \dots \}$

symbolic object instance (an address)

abstract loc in points-to (set of addresses)

Restriction on possible abstract locations based on flow in the backwards analysis

y from $pt(x) \cap pt(y) \wedge x = y$

$\vee y \cdot f \mapsto p \wedge x \neq y$

$x \cdot f = p$

$y \cdot f \mapsto p$

Refute (derive false) if:

$i > j \wedge i < j$

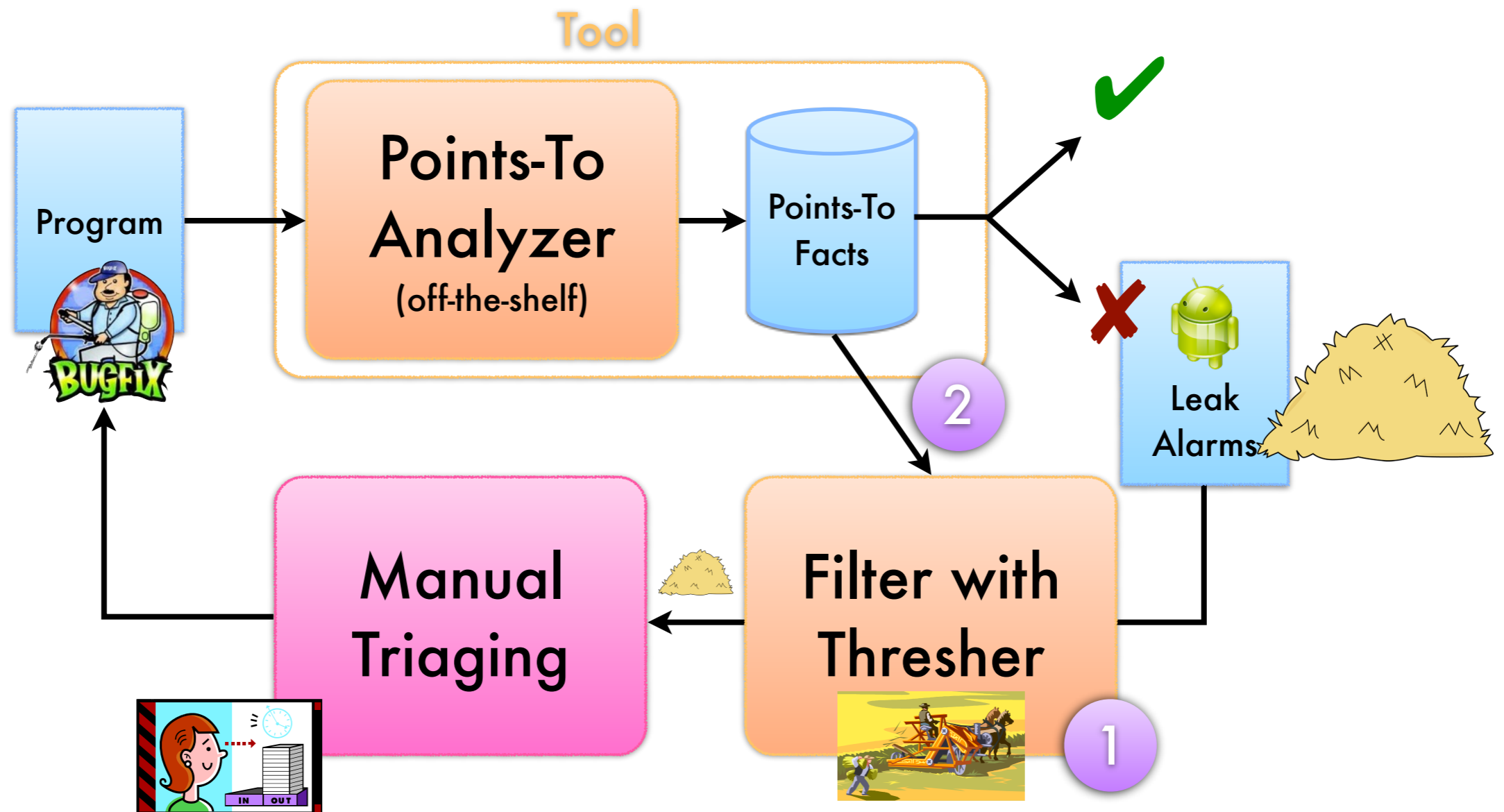
or $o \cdot f \mapsto p * o \cdot f \mapsto q \wedge p \neq q$

or o from \emptyset

Generalized disalias check:

$pt(x) \cap pt(y) = \emptyset$

Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise “filter” analysis

Idea 2: Leverage the **facts** from the first analysis in the filter analysis to scale

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



Thresher analyzes **Java VM** bytecode

7 Android app benchmarks

2,000 to 40,000 source lines of code

+ 880,000 sources lines of Android framework code



Off-the-shelf, state-of-the-art points-to analysis from WALA

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms
PulsePoint	unknown	16
StandupTimer	2K	25
DroidLife	3K	3
SMSPopUp	7K	5
aMetro	20K	54
K9Mail	40K	208
Total	72K	311

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms
PulsePoint	unknown	16
StandupTimer	2K	25
DroidLife	3K	3
SMSPopUp	7K	5
aMetro	20K	54
K9Mail	40K	208
Total	72K	311

staticfield-
Activity pairs

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms	Thresher Refuted
PulsePoint	unknown	16	8
StandupTimer	2K	25	15
DroidLife	3K	3	0
SMSPopUp	7K	5	1
aMetro	20K	54	18
K9Mail	40K	208	130
Total	72K	311	172

staticfield-
Activity pairs

Filtered

A small illustration of a combine harvester in a field, with a person standing nearby. The harvester is orange and yellow, and the field is green with a yellow sky.

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms	Thresher Refuted	True Bugs
PulsePoint	unknown	16	8	8
StandupTimer	2K	25	15	0
DroidLife	3K	3	0	3
SMSPopUp	7K	5	1	4
aMetro	20K	54	18	36
K9Mail	40K	208	130	64
Total	72K	311	172	115

staticfield-
Activity pairs

Filtered

An illustration of a yellow combine harvester in a field, with a person standing nearby. The scene is set against a bright yellow sky.

Manual

An illustration of a person with red hair sitting at a computer terminal. The terminal has 'IN' and 'OUT' buttons and a clock icon.

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms	Thresher Refuted	True Bugs
PulsePoint	unknown	16	8	8
StandupTimer	2K	25	15	0
DroidLife	3K	3	0	3
SMSPopUp	7K	5	1	4
aMetro	20K	54	18	36
K9Mail	40K	208	130	64
Total	72K	311	172	115

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms	Thresher Refuted	True Bugs	Thresher Time (s)
PulsePoint	unknown	16	8	8	95
StandupTimer	2K	25	15	0	1068
DroidLife	3K	3	0	3	1
SMSPopUp	7K	5	1	4	46
aMetro	20K	54	18	36	18
K9Mail	40K	208	130	64	374
Total	72K	311	172	115	1602

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms	Thresher Refuted	True Bugs	Thresher Time (s)
PulsePoint	unknown	16	8	8	95
StandupTimer	2K	25	15	0	1068
DroidLife	3K	3	0	3	1
SMSPopUp	7K	5	1	4	46
aMetro	20K	54	18	36	18
K9Mail	40K	208	130	64	374
Total	72K	311	172	115	1602

< ~coffee to lunch break

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms	Thresher Refuted	True Bugs	Thresher Time (s)
PulsePoint	unknown	16	8	8	95
StandupTimer	2K	25	15	0	1068
DroidLife	3K	3	0	3	1
SMSPopUp	7K	5	1	4	46
aMetro	20K	54	18	36	18
K9Mail	40K	208	130	64	374
Total	72K	311	172	115	1602

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms	Thresher Refuted	True Bugs	Thresher Time (s)	False Alarm %
PulsePoint	unknown	16	8	8	95	0
StandupTimer	2K	25	15	0	1068	100
DroidLife	3K	3	0	3	1	0
SMSPopUp	7K	5	1	4	46	0
aMetro	20K	54	18	36	18	0
K9Mail	40K	208	130	64	374	18
Total	72K	311	172	115	1602	17

% after filtering

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



1

Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms	Thresher Refuted	True Bugs	Thresher Time (s)	False Alarm %	Filtered %
PulsePoint	unknown	16	8	8	95	0	100
StandupTimer	2K	25	15	0	1068	100	60
DroidLife	3K	3	0	3	1	0	-
SMSPopUp	7K	5	1	4	46	0	100
aMetro	20K	54	18	36	18	0	100
K9Mail	40K	208	130	64	374	18	90
Total	72K	311	172	115	1602	17	88

% after filtering

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



1

Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms	Thresher Refuted	True Bugs	Thresher Time (s)	False Alarm %	Filtered %
PulsePoint	unknown	16	8	8	95	0	100
StandupTimer	2K	25	15	0	1068	100	60
DroidLife	3K	3	0	3	1	0	-
SMSPopUp	7K	5	1	4	46	0	100
aMetro	20K	54	18	36	18	0	100
K9Mail	40K	208	130	64	374	18	90
Total	72K	311	172	115	1602	17	88

Is Thresher effective at filtering?

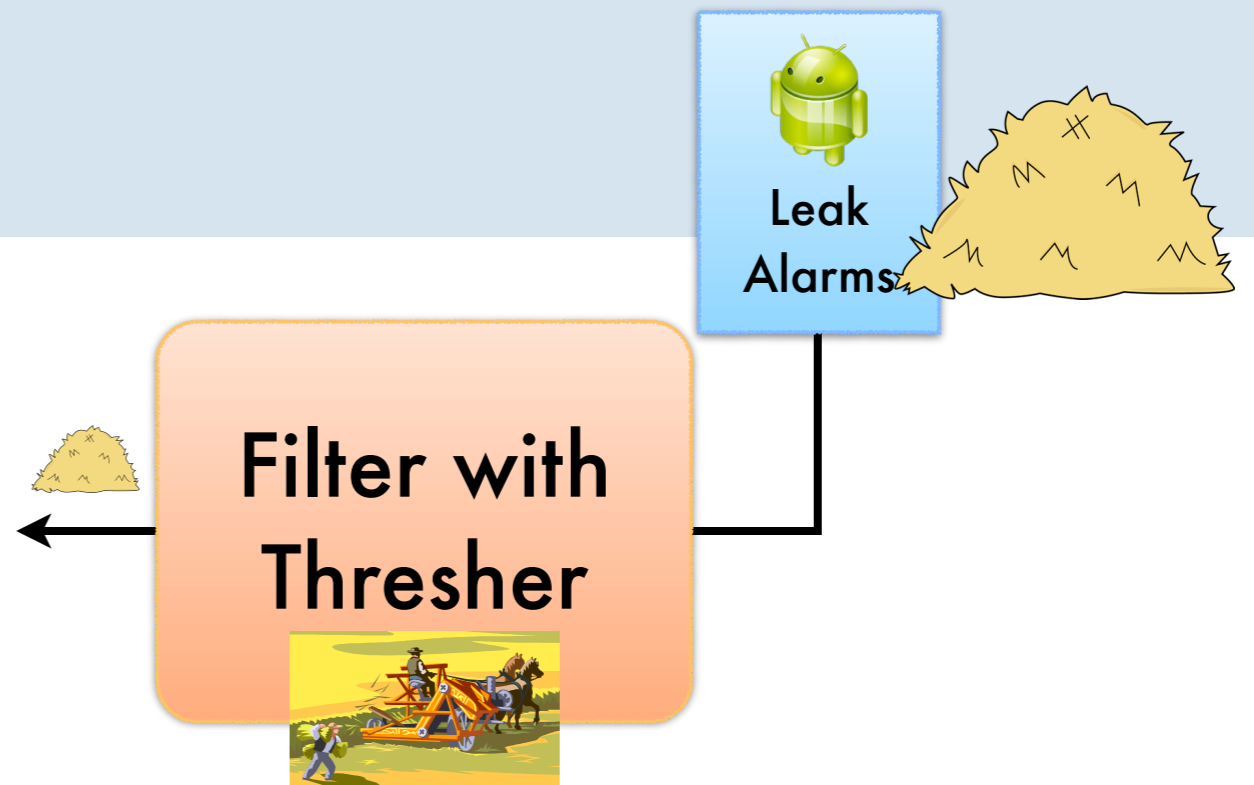


Program	LOC	Points-To Alarms	Thresher Refuted	True Bugs	Thresher Time (s)	False Alarm %	Filtered %
PulsePoint	unknown	16	8	8	95	0	100
StandupTimer	2K	25	15	0	1068	100	60
DroidLife	3K	3	0	3	1	0	-
SMSPopUp	7K	5	1	4	46	0	100
aMetro	20K	54	18	36	18	0	100
K9Mail	40K	208	130	64	374	18	90
Total	72K	311	172	115	1602	17	88

False alarms down to **17%** from 63% (points-to analysis only)

Thresher filters **88%** of false alarms from points-to analysis

Some Highlights

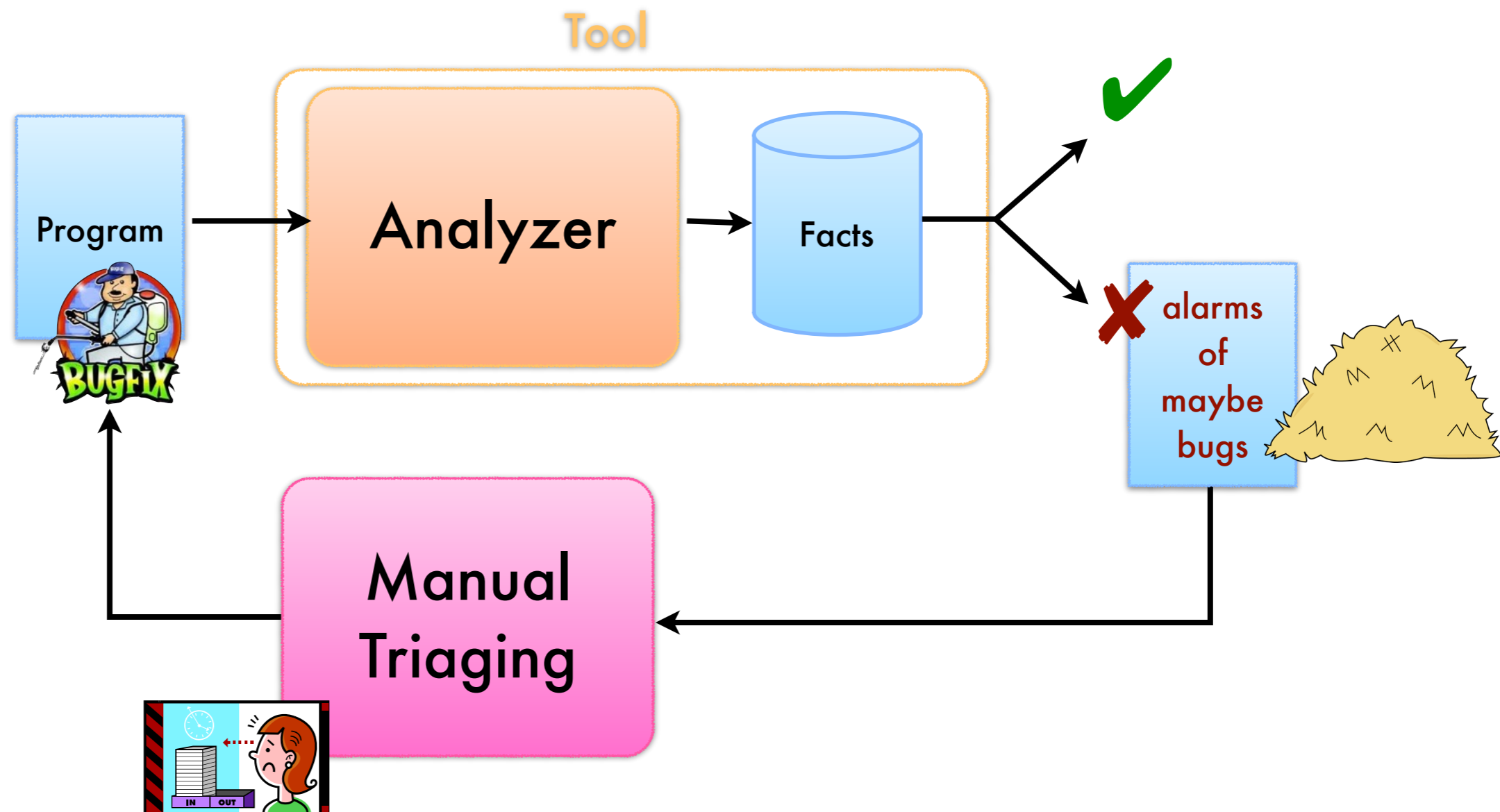


Thresher: Precise Refutations for Heap Reachability

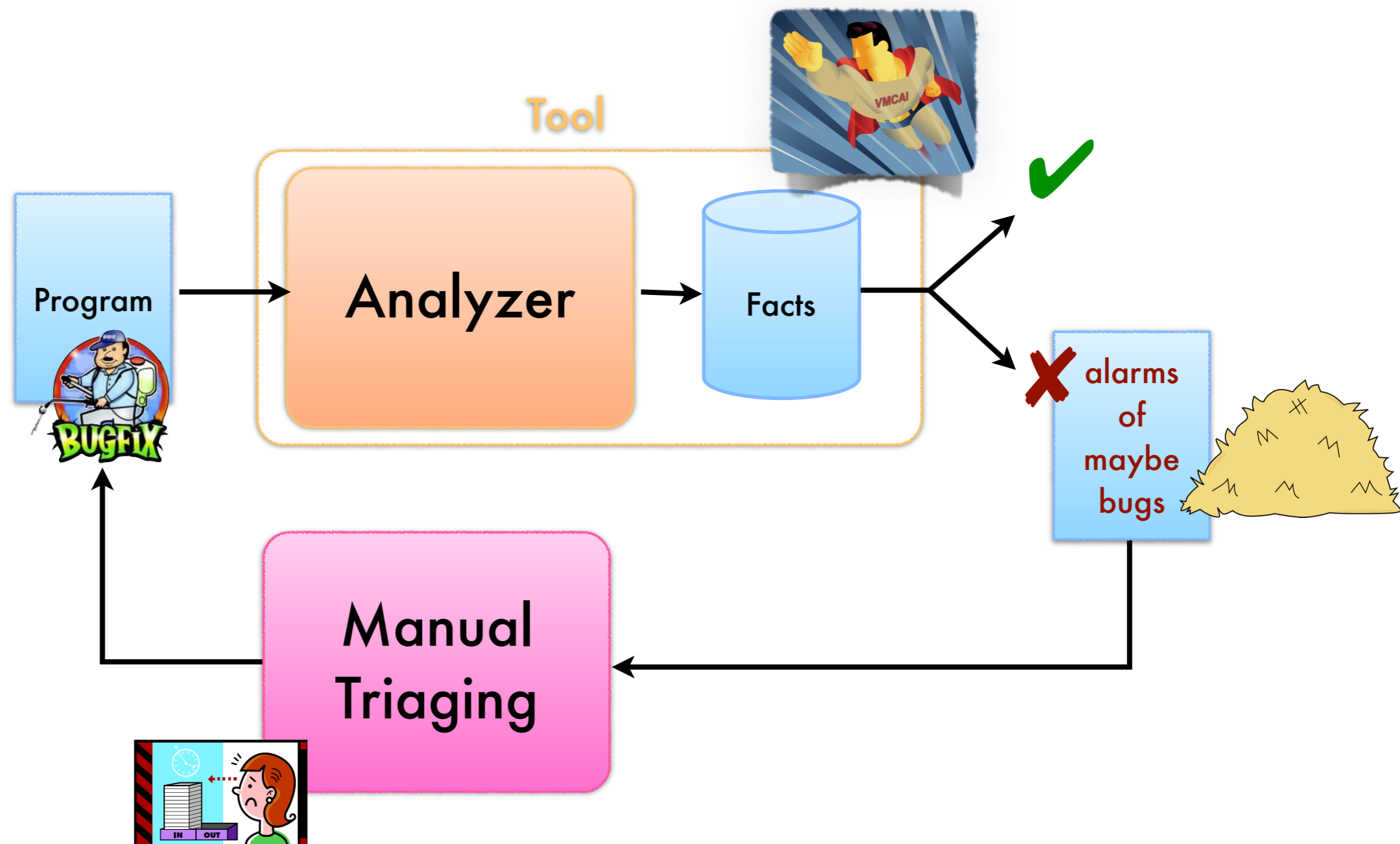
Assist in triage of queries about heap relations

- ▶ Assume alarms false, prove them so (**refute**) automatically with a "partial" **witness** search
- ▶ **Reduced** separation constraints with points-to facts
- ▶ Filters out ~90% of false alarms to **expose true bugs**
- ▶ Application: Find memory leaks and **eliminate crashes in Android**

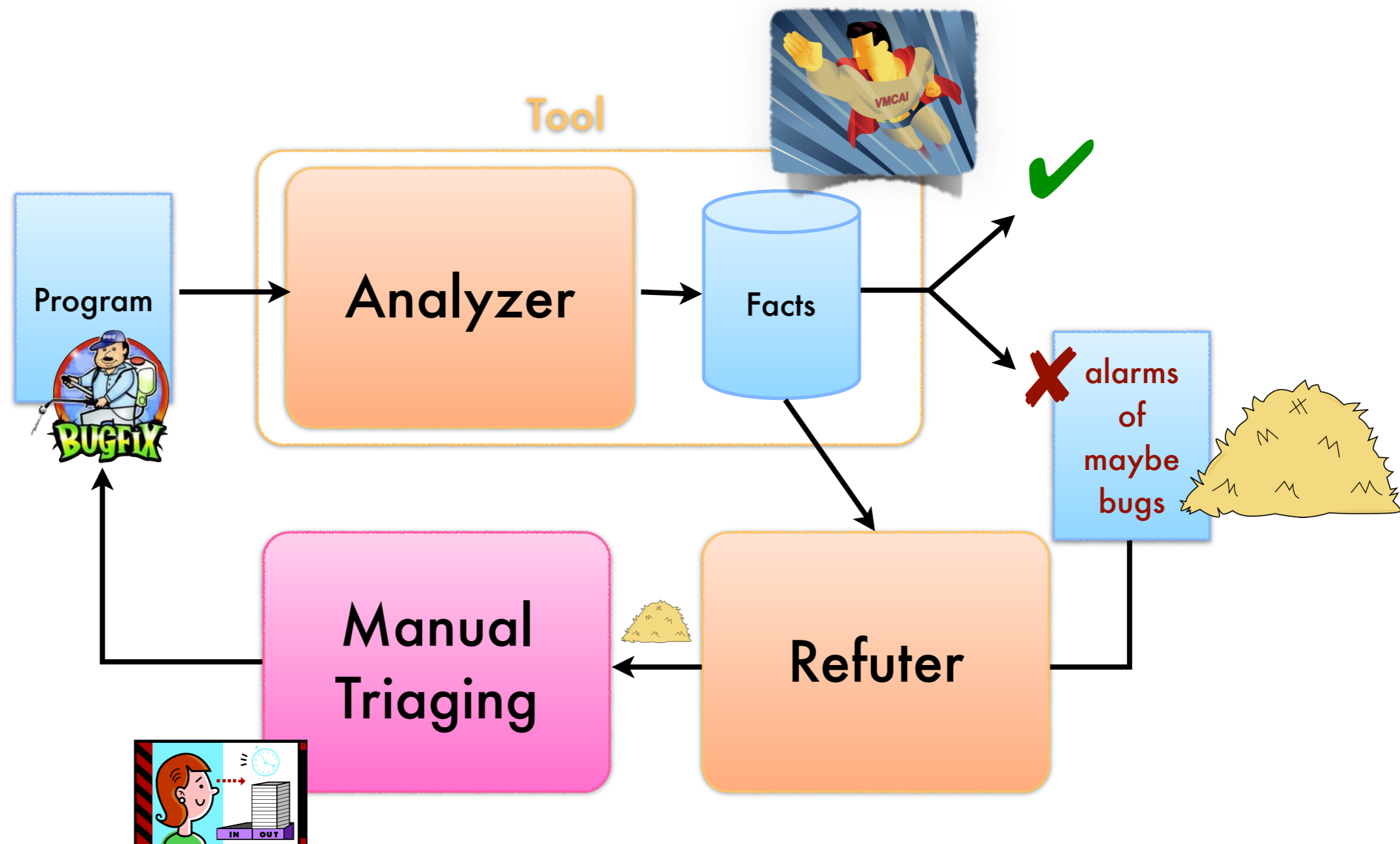
Final Commentary: Design and apply analyses to the whole bug mitigation process!



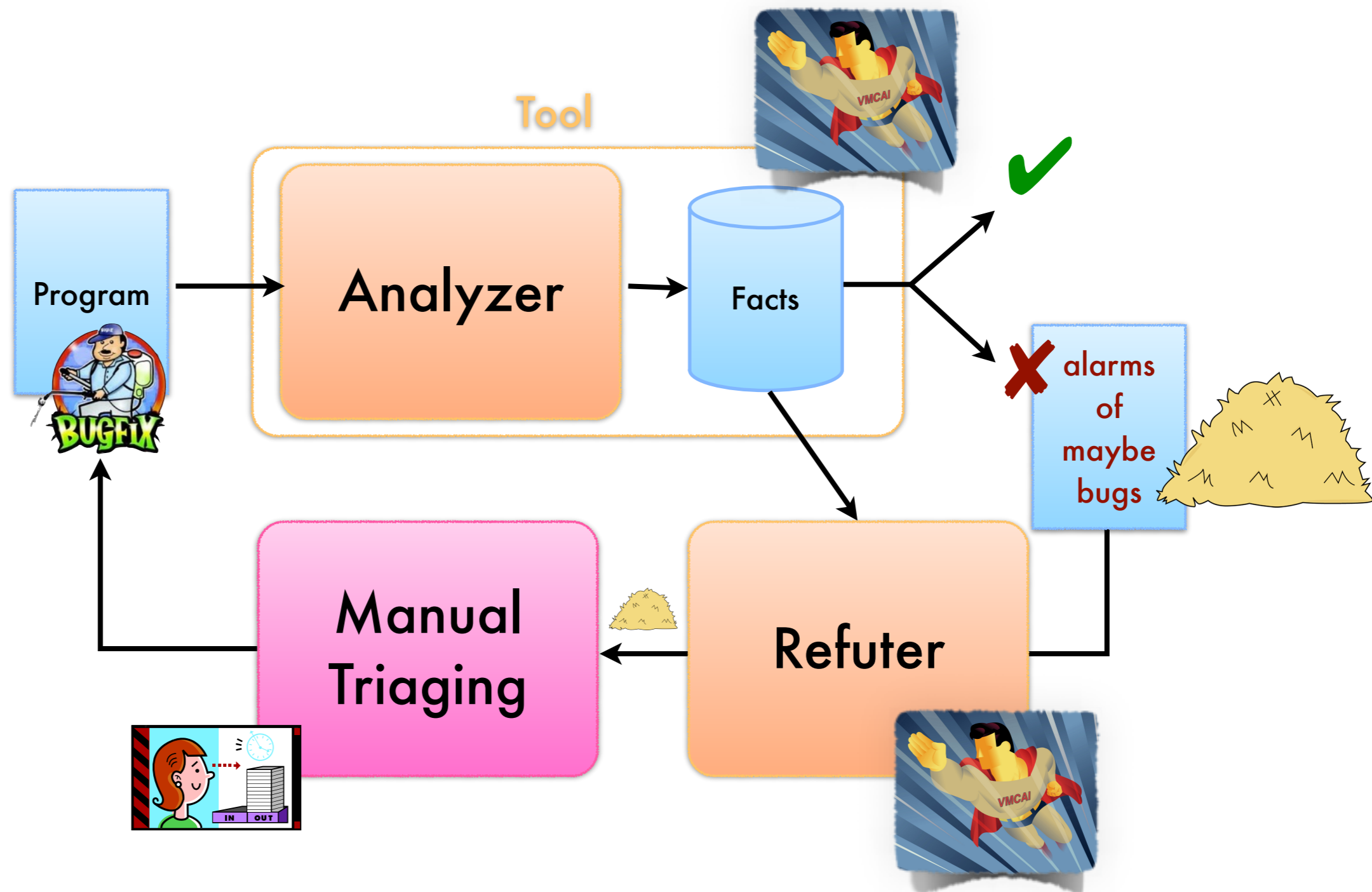
Final Commentary: Design and apply analyses to the whole bug mitigation process!



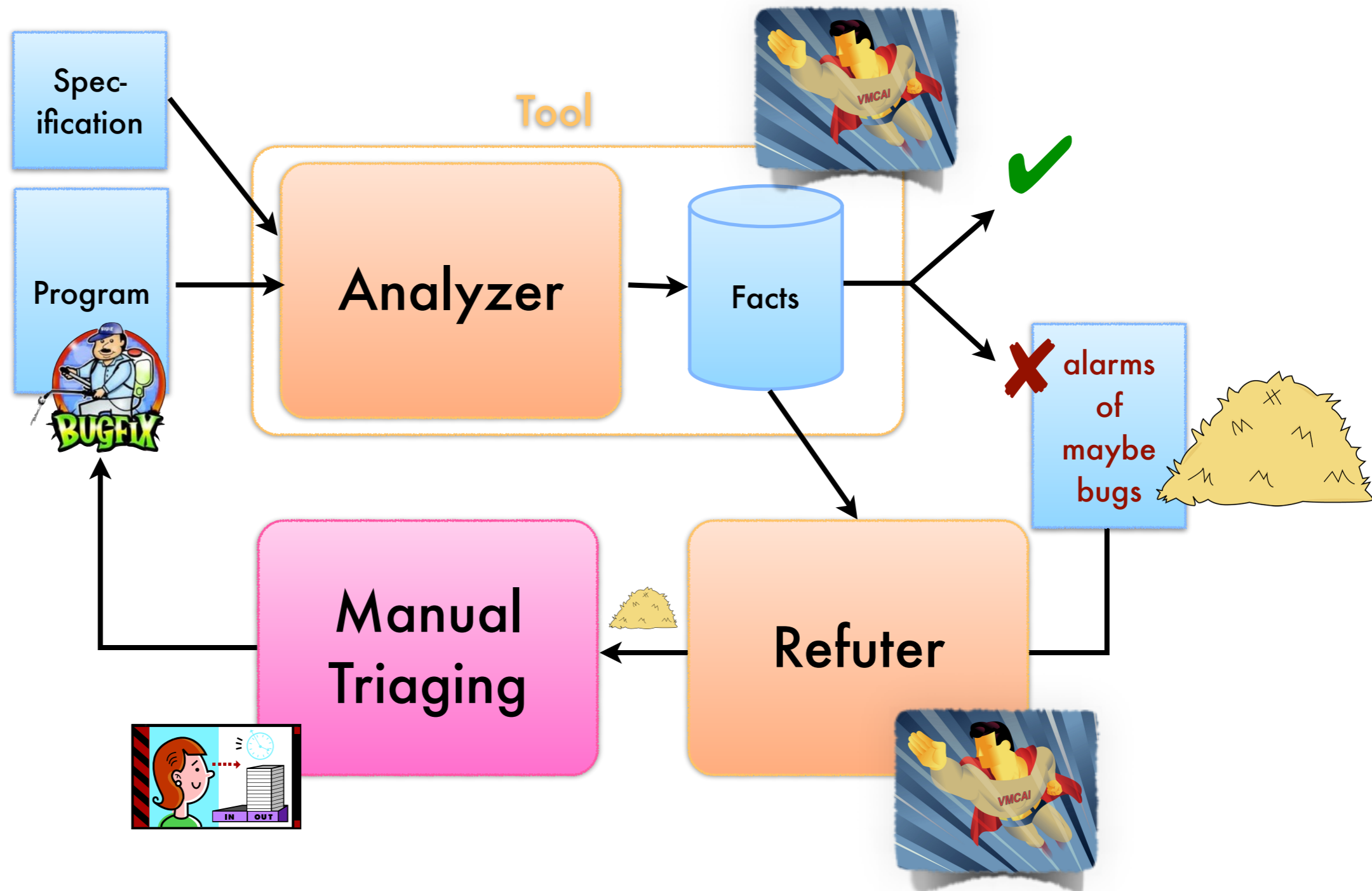
Final Commentary: Design and apply analyses to the whole bug mitigation process!



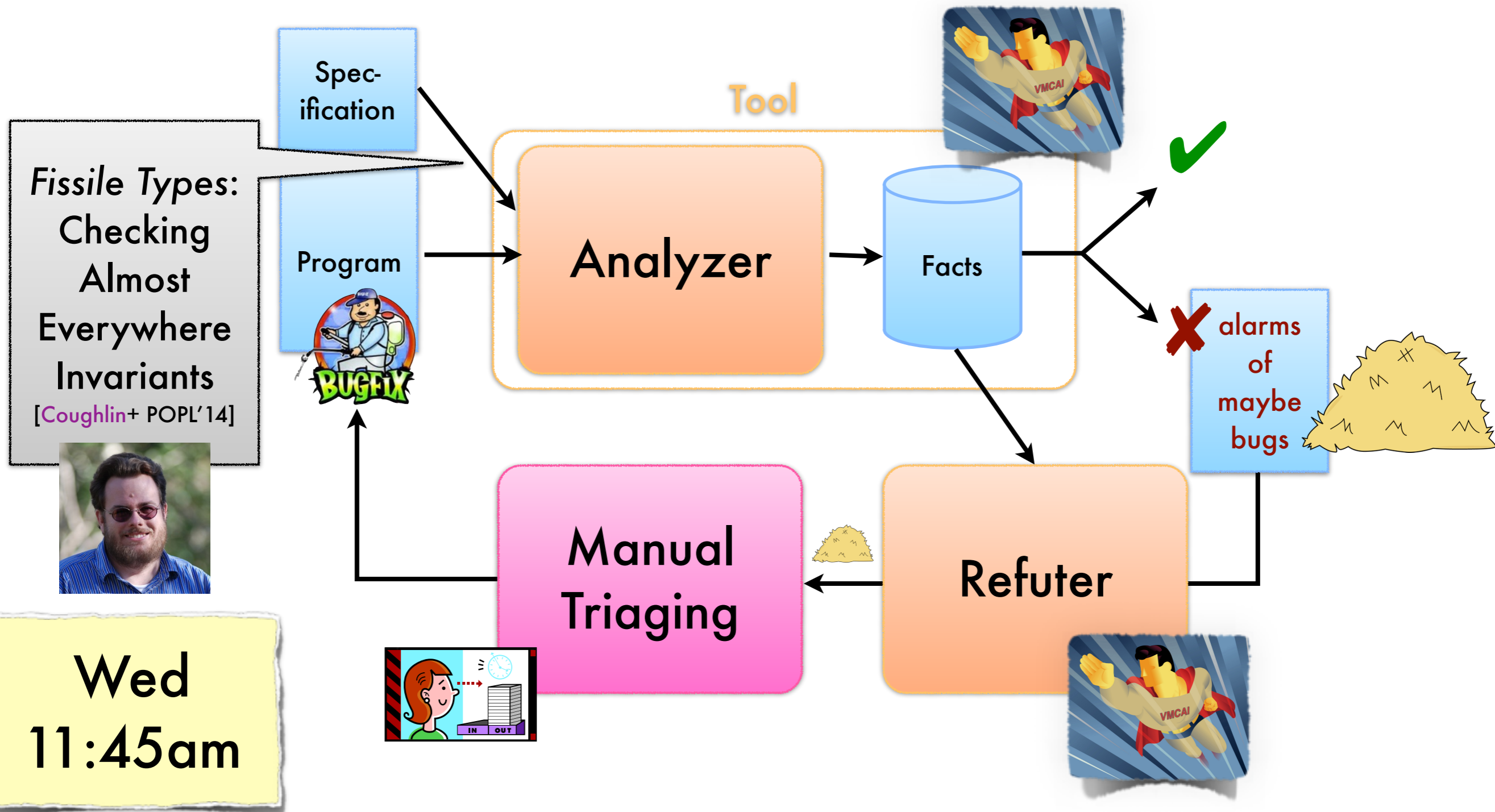
Final Commentary: Design and apply analyses to the whole bug mitigation process!



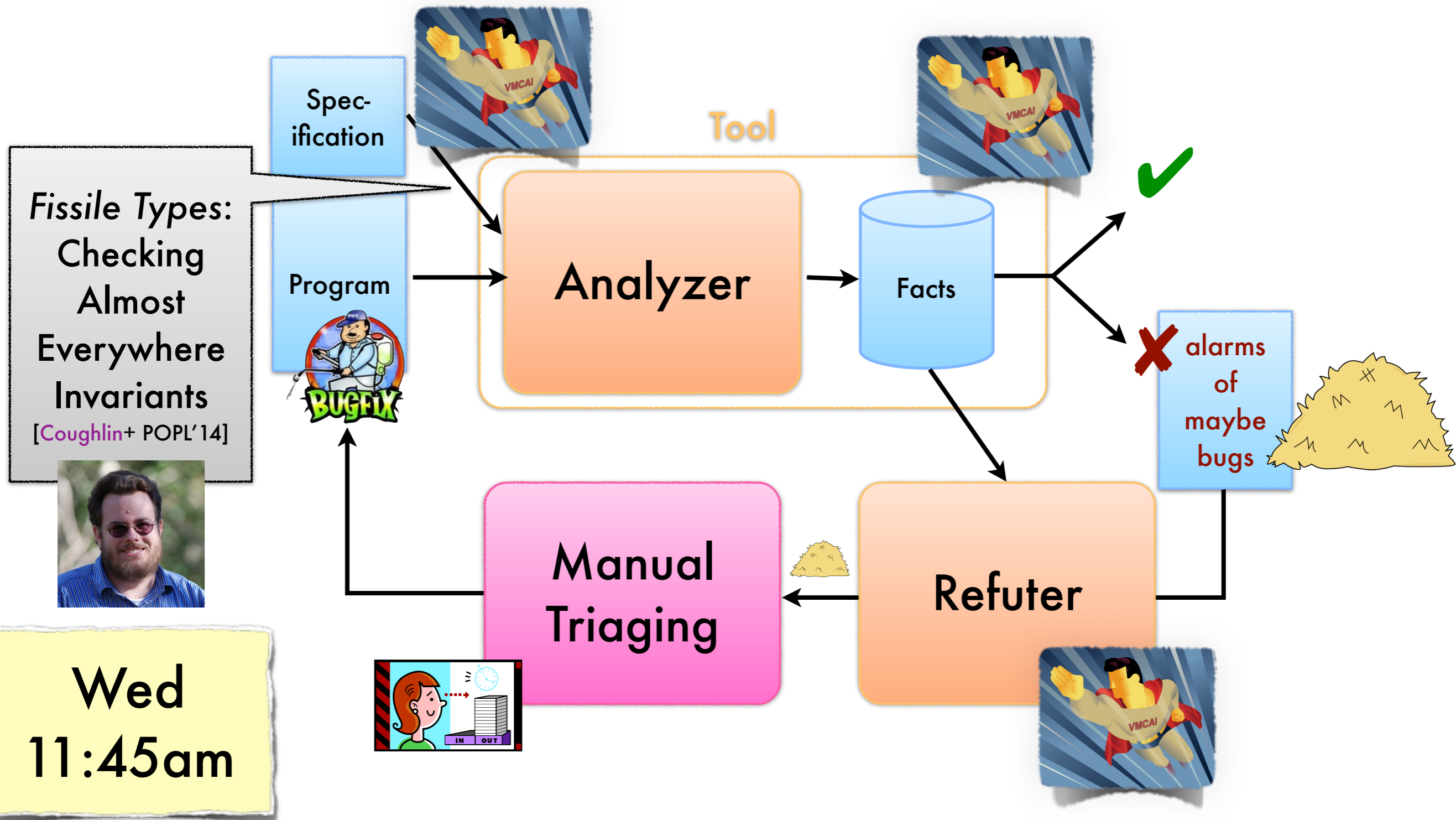
Final Commentary: Design and apply analyses to the whole bug mitigation process!



Final Commentary: Design and apply analyses to the whole bug mitigation process!



Final Commentary: Design and apply analyses to the whole bug mitigation process!

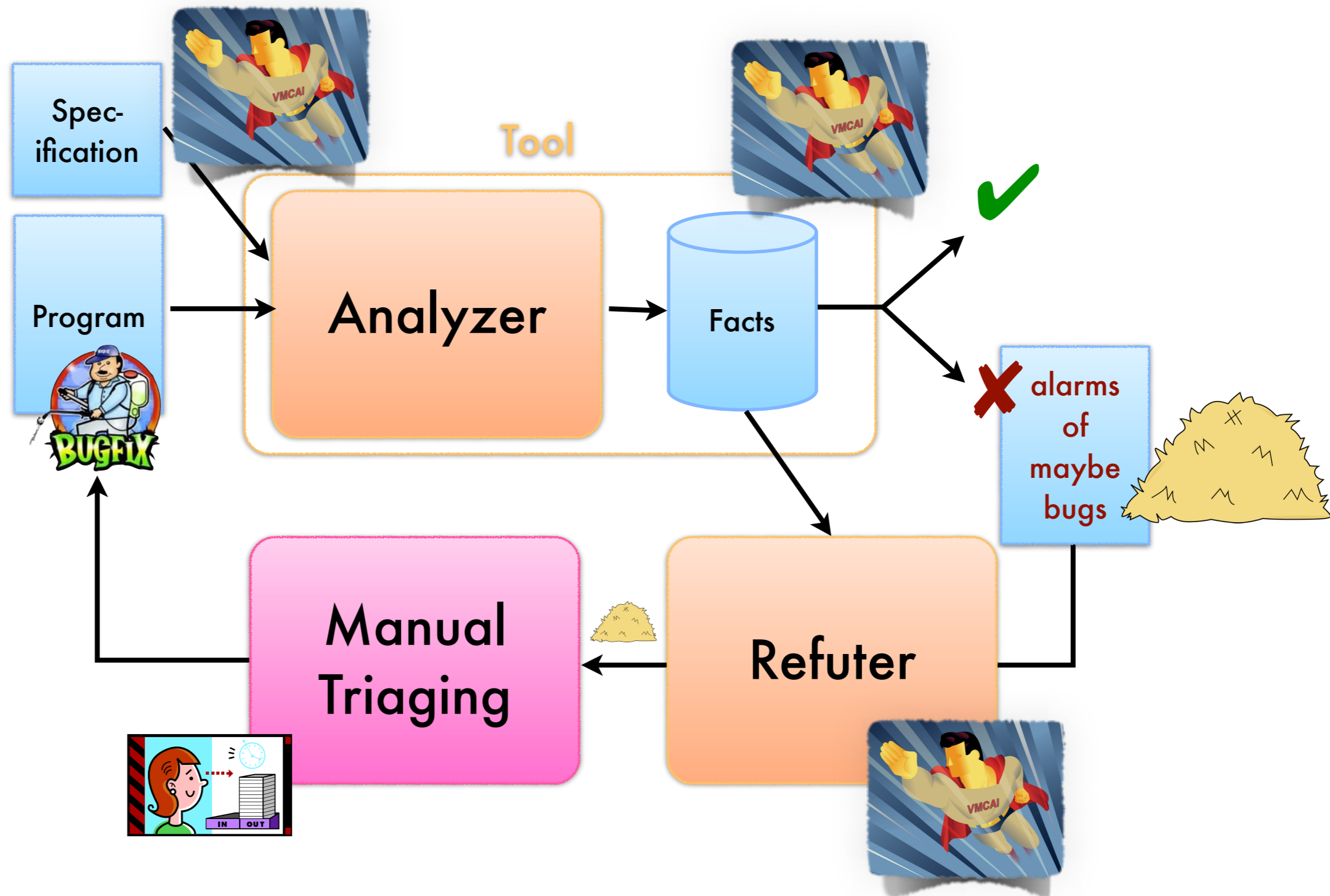


Fissile Types:
Checking
Almost
Everywhere
Invariants
[Coughlin+ POPL'14]



Wed
11:45am

Final Commentary: Design and apply analyses to the whole bug mitigation process!





Thank You!



www.cs.colorado.edu/~bec
pl.cs.colorado.edu

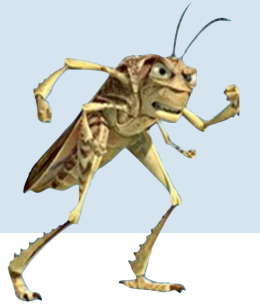
Android
OS





... in the process of finding leaks in apps

Find Android's HashMap bug ...

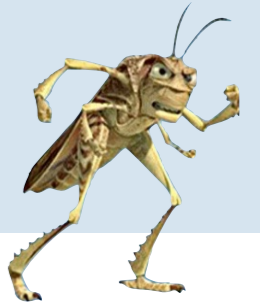


```
class HashMap {
    static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[2]; ...
    HashMap() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

    void put(Object key, Object val) {
        if (need capacity) {
            this.tbl = new Object[more capacity];
            copy from old table
        }
        this.tbl[bucket using hash of key] = val;
    }

    HashMap(Map m) {
        if (m.size() < 1) { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
        else { this.tbl = new Object[at least m.size()]; }
        copy from m
    }
}
```

Find Android's HashMap bug ...



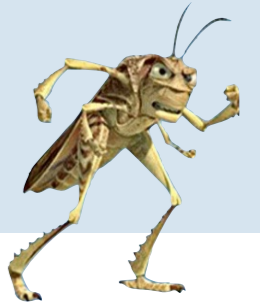
Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class HashM
  static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[2]; ...
  HashMap() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

  void put(Object key, Object val) {
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = new Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[bucket using hash of key] = val;
  }

  HashMap(Map m) {
    if (m.size() < 1) { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
    else { this.tbl = new Object[at least m.size()]; }
    copy from m
  }
}
```

Find Android's HashMap bug ...



Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class HashM
  static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[2]; ...
  HashMap() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

  void put(Object key, Object val) {
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = new Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[bucket using hash of key] = val;
  }

  HashMap(Map m) {
    if (m.size() < 1) { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
    else { this.tbl = new Object[at least m.size()]; }
    copy from m
  }
}
```

allocate new
backing array
on first write

Find Android's HashMap bug ...

Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class HashMap {
    static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[2]; ...
    HashMap() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

    void put(Object key, Object val) {
        if (need capacity) {
            this.tbl = new Object[more capacity];
            copy from old table
        }
        this.tbl[bucket using hash of key] = val;
    }

    HashMap(Map m) {
        if (m.size() < 1) { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
        else { this.tbl = new Object[at least m.size()]; }
        copy from m
    }
}
```

allocate new
backing array
on first write



Find Android's HashMap bug ...

Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class HashM
  static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[2]; ...
  HashMap() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

  void put(Object key, Object val) {
    if (need capacity) {
      this.tbl = new Object[more capacity];
      copy from old table
    }
    this.tbl[bucket using hash of key] = val;
  }

  HashMap(Map m) {
    if (m.size() < 1) { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
    else { this.tbl = new Object[at least m.size()]; }
    copy from m
  }
}
```

allocate new
backing array
on first write



An "evil" implementation of the Map interface can corrupt EMPTY. Then, all HashMaps created in the future will be corrupted.

Find Android's HashMap bug ...

Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class HashMap {
    static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[2]; ...
    HashMap() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }
    void put(Object key, Object val) {
        if (need capacity) {
            this.tbl = new Object[more capacity];
            copy from old table
        }
        this.tbl[bucket using hash of key] = val;
    }
    HashMap(Map m) {
        if (m.size() < 1) { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
        else { this.tbl = new Object[at least m.size()]; }
        copy from m
    }
}
```

allocate new backing array on first write

return 0

return "evil" content

An "evil" implementation of the Map interface can corrupt EMPTY. Then, all HashMaps created in the future will be corrupted.



Find Android's HashMap bug ...

Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
class HashMap {
    static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[2]; ...
    HashMap() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }
    void put(Object key, Object val) {
        if (need capacity) {
            this.tbl = new Object[more capacity];
            copy from old table
        }
        this.  

    }
    HashMap(Map m) {
        if (m.size() < 1) { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
        else { this.tbl = new Object[at least m.size()]; }
        copy from m
    }
}
```

allocate new
backing array
on first write

We reported this, Google fixed it

<https://android-review.googlesource.com/#/c/52183/>



An "evil" implementation of the Map interface can corrupt EMPTY. Then, all HashMaps created in the future will be corrupted.

return "evil" content