Program repair as sound optimization of broken programs

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Program repair: the dream

- Program repair: fixing a broken program (a program that may abort), by transforming it into a safe or safer program (one that cannot evaluate abnormally or will do so less often).
- The transformation should be *compile-time* and *automatic* (although subject to review by the programmer).
- It should also be defendable, e.g., as embodying a plausible method of reconstructing programmer intent.
- Mathematically, it should be *sound* for a suitable notion of validity.

Program repair: our approach

- Two central ideas:
 - fix the meaning of broken programs by a dedicated *error-compensating* semantics,

 \rightsquigarrow the psychological issue of programmer intent is isolated into the definition of this semantics,

 guide transformation by a program analysis, with analysis results interpreted *relationally*,
 → program repair becomes similar to sound program optimization

- In fact we get a spectrum:
 - program repair
 - enforcement of coding conventions
 - program optimization.

Error-compensating semantics

- To fix the intended meaning of broken programs (programs that may abort under the standard *error-admitting* semantics), we assign the programming language a special *error-compensating* semantics with no or fewer abnormal evaluations.
- On safe programs, the two semantics must agree.
- The evaluations of a given program under the error-compensating semantics should agree with those of the repaired program under the error-admitting semantics.
- If the given program is already safe, the repair may only optimize it.

Relationally interpreted types

- Our repairs are based on program analyses, described as type systems.
- The types are interpreted as *relations* between states of the error-compensating and error-admitting semantics.
- Validity of repair, i.e., the agreement between the evaluations of the given and repaired program is defined in terms of these relations.

Example: Repairing file access errors

- Error-admitting semantics: Opening an open file, reading or closing a closed file cause abortion.
- Error-compensating semantics: Opening, reading, closing are always possible. In essence, all files are always open. Opening and closing reset the file pointer.
- Rationale behind: Likely, the programmer may have forgotten some opens and closes.
- Repair:
 - removes all closes and opens,
 - *inserts some*, generally elsewhere, to render all reads safe and belonging appropriately to the same or different sessions, minimizing session lengths.

(Cf. partial redundancy elimination: expression evaluations removed and reinserted.)

• E.g.,

 $\begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{read}(f,x); & \operatorname{open}(f); \operatorname{read}(f,x); \\ \operatorname{read}(f,y); & \operatorname{read}(f,y); \operatorname{close}(f); \\ \operatorname{open}(f); & \hookrightarrow \\ \operatorname{read}(f,z); & \operatorname{open}(f); \operatorname{read}(f,z); \operatorname{close}(f); \\ w := x - z; & w := x - z \\ \operatorname{close}(f) \end{array}$

Error-admitting semantics

States: $\sigma \in$ **Var** $\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, $\rho \in$ **F** $\longrightarrow \{c\} + \{o(n) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ (closed or open and at some line)

Evaluation rules:

$$\begin{array}{c} \rho(f) = \mathsf{c} & \rho(f) = \mathsf{o}(n) \\ \hline \sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{open}(f) \to \sigma, \rho[f \mapsto \mathsf{o}(0)] & \overline{\sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{close}(f) \to \sigma, \rho[f \mapsto \mathsf{c}]} \\ \hline \rho(f) = \mathsf{o}(n) \\ \hline \overline{\sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{read}(f, x) \to \sigma[x \mapsto \phi(f, n)], \rho[f \mapsto \mathsf{o}(n+1)]} \\ \hline \rho(f) = \mathsf{o}(n) & \rho(f) = \mathsf{c} \\ \hline \sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{open}(f) \to & \overline{\sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{close}(f) \to} & \rho(f) = \mathsf{c} \\ \hline \sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{read}(f, x) \to \overline{\sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{close}(f) \to} & \overline{\sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{read}(f, x) \to} \end{array}$$

Safety type system

Types:
$$d \in \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \{c, o\}$$
 (closed, open)
Typing rules:

$$\frac{d(f) = c}{\operatorname{open}(f) : d \longrightarrow d[f \mapsto o]} \quad \frac{d(f) = o}{\operatorname{close}(f) : d \longrightarrow d[f \mapsto c]}$$
$$\frac{d(f) = o}{\operatorname{read}(f, x) : d \longrightarrow d}$$
no subsumption rule

Types as predicates on states:

$$\frac{1}{\mathsf{o}(n)\models\mathsf{o}} \quad \frac{\forall f\in\mathsf{F}.\,\rho(f)\models d(f)}{(\sigma,\rho)\models d}$$

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Soundness of the safety type system

If $s: d \longrightarrow d'$ in the safety type system, then

- if $(\sigma, \rho) \models d$ and $(\sigma, \rho) \succ s \rightarrow (\sigma', \rho')$ in the error-admitting semantics, then $(\sigma', \rho') \models d'$,
- ② it cannot be that $(\sigma, \rho) \models d$ and $(\sigma, \rho) \succ s \rightarrow i$ in the error-admitting semantics.

Error-compensating semantics

States:
$$\sigma \in \mathbf{Var} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$
, $\rho : \mathbf{F} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$.

Evaluation rules:

$$\overline{\sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{open}(f) \rightarrow \sigma, \rho[f \mapsto 0]} \quad \overline{\sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{close}(f) \rightarrow \sigma, \rho[f \mapsto 0]}$$
$$\overline{\sigma, \rho \succ \mathsf{read}(f, x) \rightarrow \sigma[x \mapsto \phi(f, \rho(f))], \rho[f \mapsto \rho(f) + 1]}$$

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(no abnormal evaluations)

Repair type system

Types: $d, e \in \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \{r, u\}$ (possibly read/certainly unread before, after)

Subtyping:

 $(u, r) \leq (r, r) \hookrightarrow_f open(f)$ $(r, r) \leq (r, u) \hookrightarrow_f close(f)$ $(m,m) \leq (m,m) \hookrightarrow_f \text{skip}$ $(u,m) \leq (m',u) \hookrightarrow_f \text{skip}$ $(r, r) \qquad (u, u) \qquad (u, u) \qquad (u, r) \qquad ($ $\forall f \in \mathbf{F}. (d(f), e(f)) \leq (d'(f), e'(f)) \hookrightarrow_f s(f)$ $(d,e) \leq (d',e') \hookrightarrow [s(f) \mid f \in \mathbf{F}]$

Repair type system ctd.

Typing rules:

$$\begin{array}{c} \hline \mathsf{open}(f) : (d, e[f \mapsto u]) \longrightarrow (d[f \mapsto u], e) \hookrightarrow \mathsf{skip} \\ \hline \mathsf{close}(f) : (d, e[f \mapsto u]) \longrightarrow (d[f \mapsto u], e) \hookrightarrow \mathsf{skip} \\ \hline d(f) = e(f) = r \\ \hline read(f, x) : (d, e) \longrightarrow (d, e) \hookrightarrow \mathsf{read}(f, x) \\ \hline \hline read(f, x) : (d, e[f \mapsto r]) \longrightarrow (d[f \mapsto r], e) \\ \hline \hookrightarrow [\mathsf{open}(f) \mid d(f) = u]; \mathsf{read}(f, x); [\mathsf{close}(f) \mid e(f) = u] \\ \hline (d, e) \le (d_0, e_0) \qquad s : (d_0, e_0) \longrightarrow (d'_0, e'_0) \qquad (d'_0, e'_0) \le (d', e') \\ \hline \hookrightarrow s_{pre} \qquad \hookrightarrow s_* \qquad \hookrightarrow s_{post} \\ \hline s : (d, e) \longrightarrow (d', e') \hookrightarrow s_{pre}; s_*; s_{post} \end{array}$$

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Types as relations:

$$\frac{1}{n \sim_{(\mathsf{r},\mathsf{r})} \mathsf{o}(n)} \quad \frac{1}{0 \sim_{(\mathsf{u},\mathsf{r})} \mathsf{c}} \quad \frac{\forall f \in \mathsf{F}. \ \rho(f) \sim_{(d,e)} \rho_*(f)}{(\sigma,\rho) \sim_{(d,e)} (\sigma,\rho_*)}$$

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Soundness of the repair type system

If $s:(d,e)\longrightarrow (d',e')\hookrightarrow s_*$ in the repair type system, then

- if $(\sigma, \rho) \sim_{(d,e)} (\sigma_*, \rho_*)$ and $(\sigma, \rho) \succ s \rightarrow (\sigma', \rho')$ in the error-compensating semantics, then there exists (σ'_*, ρ'_*) such that $(\sigma', \rho') \sim_{(d',e')} (\sigma'_*, \rho'_*)$ and $(\sigma_*, \rho_*) \succ s_* \rightarrow (\sigma'_*, \rho'_*)$ in the error-admitting semantics;
- So if (σ, ρ) ∼_(d,e) (σ_{*}, ρ_{*}) and (σ_{*}, ρ_{*}) ≻s_{*}→ (σ'_{*}, ρ'_{*}) in the error-admitting semantics, then there exists (σ', ρ') such that (σ', ρ') ∼_(d',e') (σ'_{*}, ρ'_{*}) and (σ, ρ) ≻s→ (σ', ρ') in the error-compensating semantics;
- ◎ it cannot be that $(\sigma, \rho) \sim_{(d,e)} (\sigma_*, \rho_*)$ and $(\sigma_*, \rho_*) \succ s_* \dashv$ in the error-admitting semantics;

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Example: Queue access

- Error-admitting semantics: overflow, underflow lead to abortion.
- Error-compensating semantics: some platform-specific implementation (e.g., enqueues to a full queue skipped, dequeues from an empty queue return some default value)
- Rationale: Compensation given by an implementation.
- Program repair: based on an interval analysis about queue length, makes it explicit what the compensation does.

Error-admitting semantics

States: $\sigma \in Var \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, $q \in \mathbb{Z}^*$, $|q| \leq N$ for a fixed $N \in \mathbb{N}$ Evaluation rules:

$$\frac{|q| < N}{\sigma, q \succ enq(a) \rightarrow \sigma, q + [\llbracket a \rrbracket \sigma]} \quad \frac{\sigma, v : q \succ deq(x) \rightarrow \sigma[x \mapsto v], q}{\sigma, q \succ enq(a) \rightarrow \sigma[x \mapsto v], q}$$
$$\frac{|q| = N}{\sigma, q \succ enq(a) \rightarrow \sigma[x \mapsto v], q}$$

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Safety type system

Types: $lo, hi \in \mathbb{N}$, $lo \leq hi$ Subtyping rules:

$$\frac{lo' \le lo \quad hi \le hi'}{[lo, hi] \le [lo', hi']}$$

Typing rules:

$$\frac{hi < N}{\operatorname{enq}(a) : [lo, hi] \longrightarrow [lo + 1, hi + 1]} \qquad \frac{0 < lo}{\operatorname{deq}(x) : [lo, hi] \longrightarrow [lo - 1, hi - 1]}$$

$$\frac{[lo, hi] \le [lo_0, hi_0] \quad s : [lo_0, hi_0] \longrightarrow [lo'_0, hi'_0] \quad [lo'_0, hi'_0] \le [lo', hi']}{s : [lo, hi] \longrightarrow [lo', hi']}$$

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Error-compensating semantics

States as in the error-admitting semantics Evaluation rules:

$$\frac{|q| < N}{\sigma, q \succ \operatorname{enq}(a) \rightarrow \sigma, q + [\llbracket a \rrbracket \sigma]} \quad \frac{|q| = N}{\sigma, q \succ \operatorname{enq}(a) \rightarrow \sigma, q}$$
$$\overline{\sigma, v : q \succ \operatorname{deq}(x) \rightarrow \sigma[x \mapsto v], q} \quad \overline{\sigma, [\rbrack \succ \operatorname{deq}(x) \rightarrow \sigma[x \mapsto 0], [\rbrack}$$

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Repair type system

Types as in the safety type system Subtyping rules:

$$\frac{lo' \le lo \quad hi \le hi'}{[lo, hi] \le [lo', hi']}$$

Typing rules:

$$\begin{array}{c} hi < N \\ \hline enq(a) : [lo, hi] \longrightarrow [lo + 1, hi + 1] \\ & \hookrightarrow enq(a) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} enq(a) : [N, N] \longrightarrow [N, N] \\ & \hookrightarrow skip \end{array} \\ \hline \hline lo < N \\ \hline enq(a) : [lo, N] \longrightarrow [lo + 1, N] \\ & \hookrightarrow if \neg full then enq(a) else skip \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 < lo \\ \hline deq(x) : [lo, hi] \longrightarrow [lo - 1, hi - 1] \\ & \hookrightarrow deq(x) \end{array} & \hline deq(x) : [0, 0] \longrightarrow [0, 0] \\ & & \hookrightarrow x := 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 < hi \\ \hline deq(x) : [0, hi] \longrightarrow [0, hi - 1] \\ & \hookrightarrow \text{ if } \neg \text{emp then } deq(x) \text{ else } x := 0 \end{array}$$

 $\frac{[lo_0, hi_0] \leq [lo, hi] \quad s : [lo, hi] \longrightarrow [lo', hi'] \hookrightarrow s_* \quad [lo', hi'] \leq [lo'_0, hi'_0]}{s : [lo_0, hi_0] \longrightarrow [lo'_0, hi'_0] \hookrightarrow s_*}$

Example: Modular arithmetic

- Error-admitting semantics: ideal arithmetic (in [0..N 1]).
- Error-compensating semantics: arithmetic modulo N.
- Program repair: based on an interval analysis about values of variables, inserts explicit mods (but not more than indispensable).
- Transformation of a proof about the repaired program to a proof about a given program makes it possible to reason in the ideal arithmetic and transfer the argument to modular arithmetic (with proof transformation inserting the interval reasoning).

Conclusion

- Program repair can be put on a firm semantic footing. The psychological engineering issue of reconstructing programmer intent can be isolated.
- The challenge is, given an error-compensating semantics, to find a suitable program analysis with a suitable semantical interpretation.
- This set up, the type-systematic method makes soundness proofs relatively straightforward checks also leading to automatic transformations of program correctness proofs.