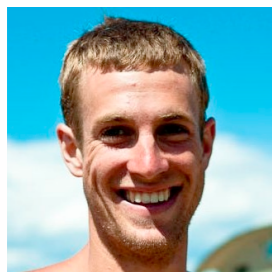


Refuting Heap Reachability

Bor-Yuh Evan Chang 張博聿
University of Colorado Boulder

July 31, 2014



Sam Blackshear
CU Boulder



Manu Sridharan
Samsung

National Chiao Tung University
國立交通大學

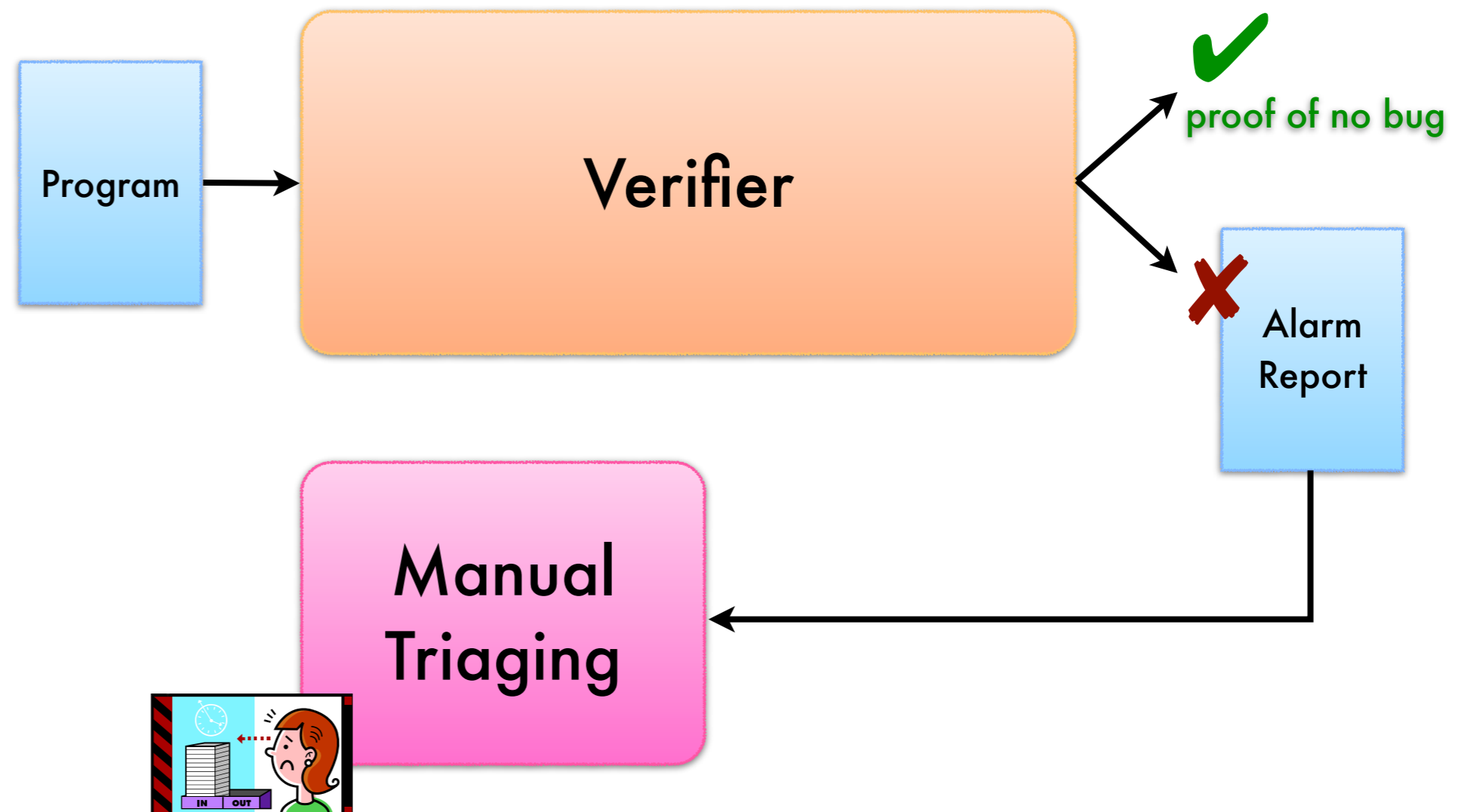


Lab: **Program analysis** in the **whole** bug mitigation **process**

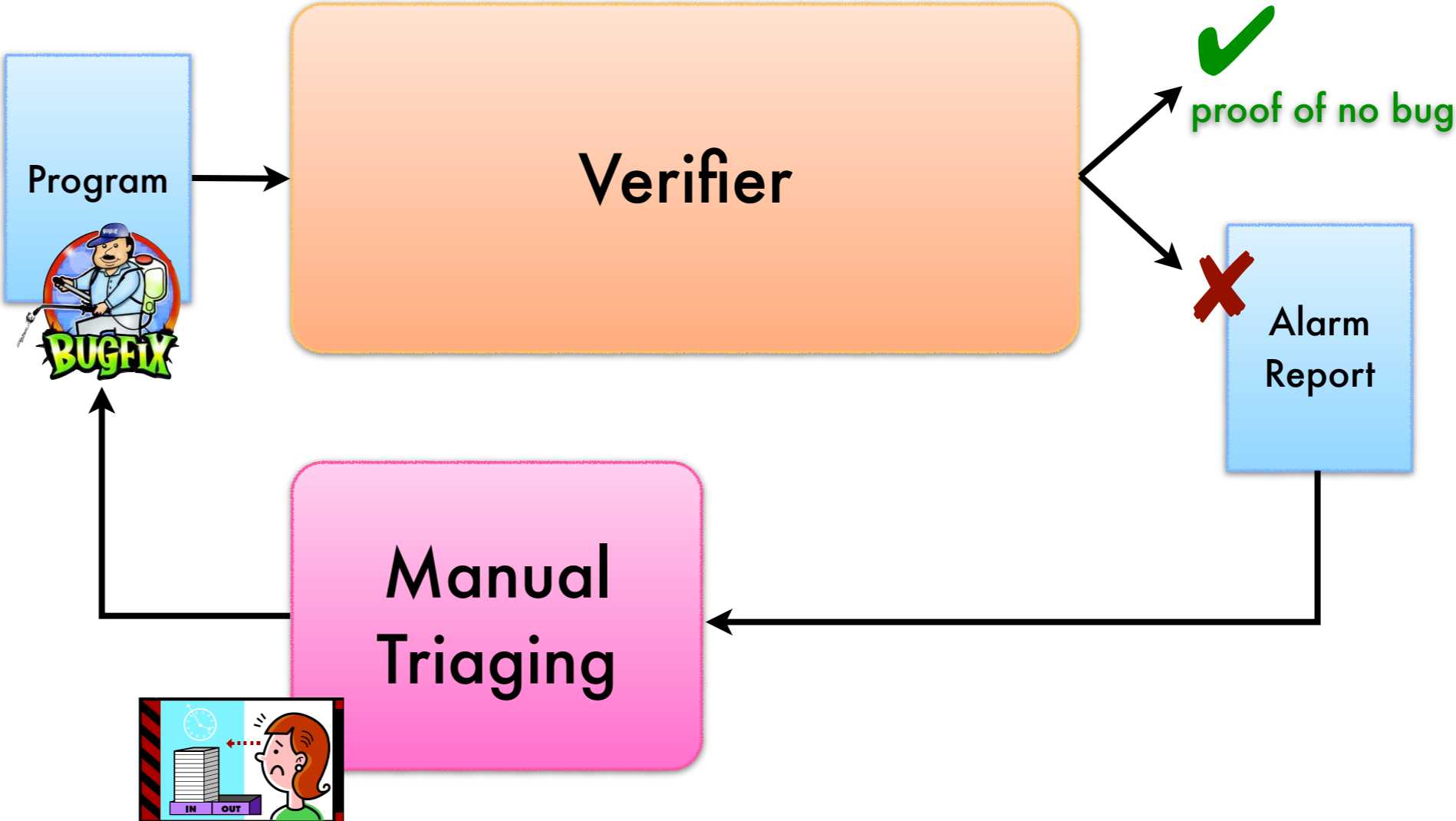
Lab: Program analysis in the whole bug mitigation process



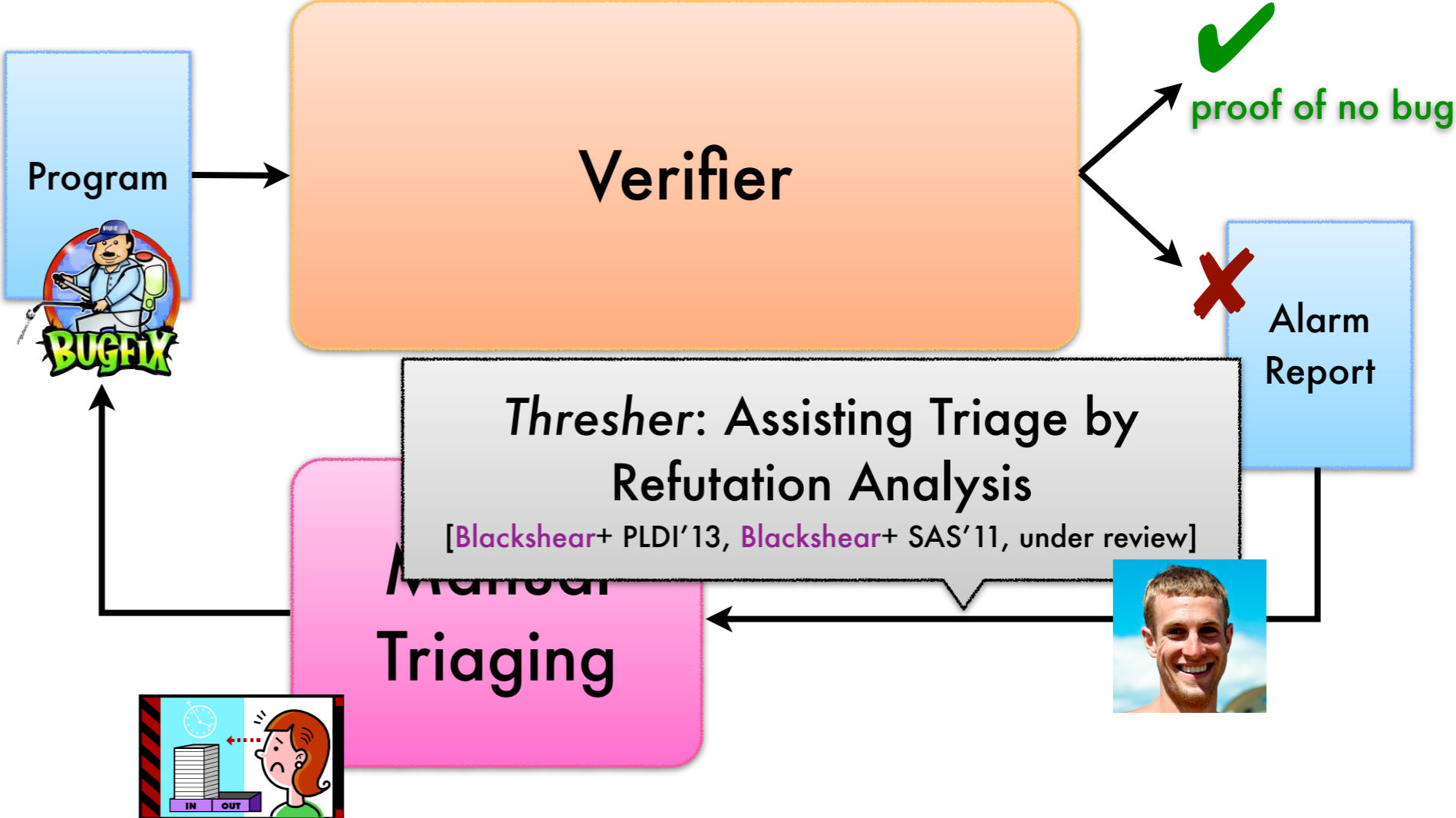
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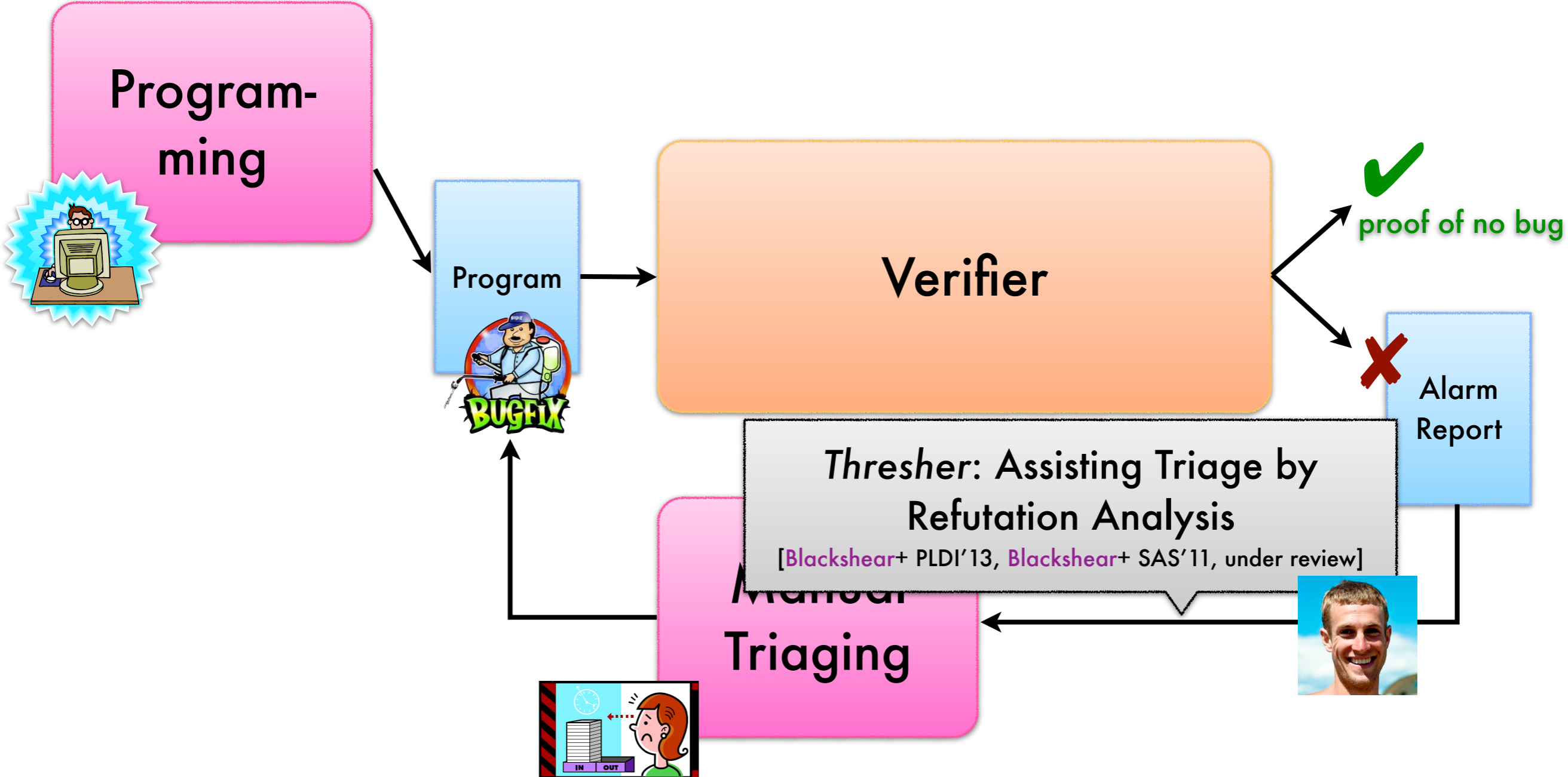
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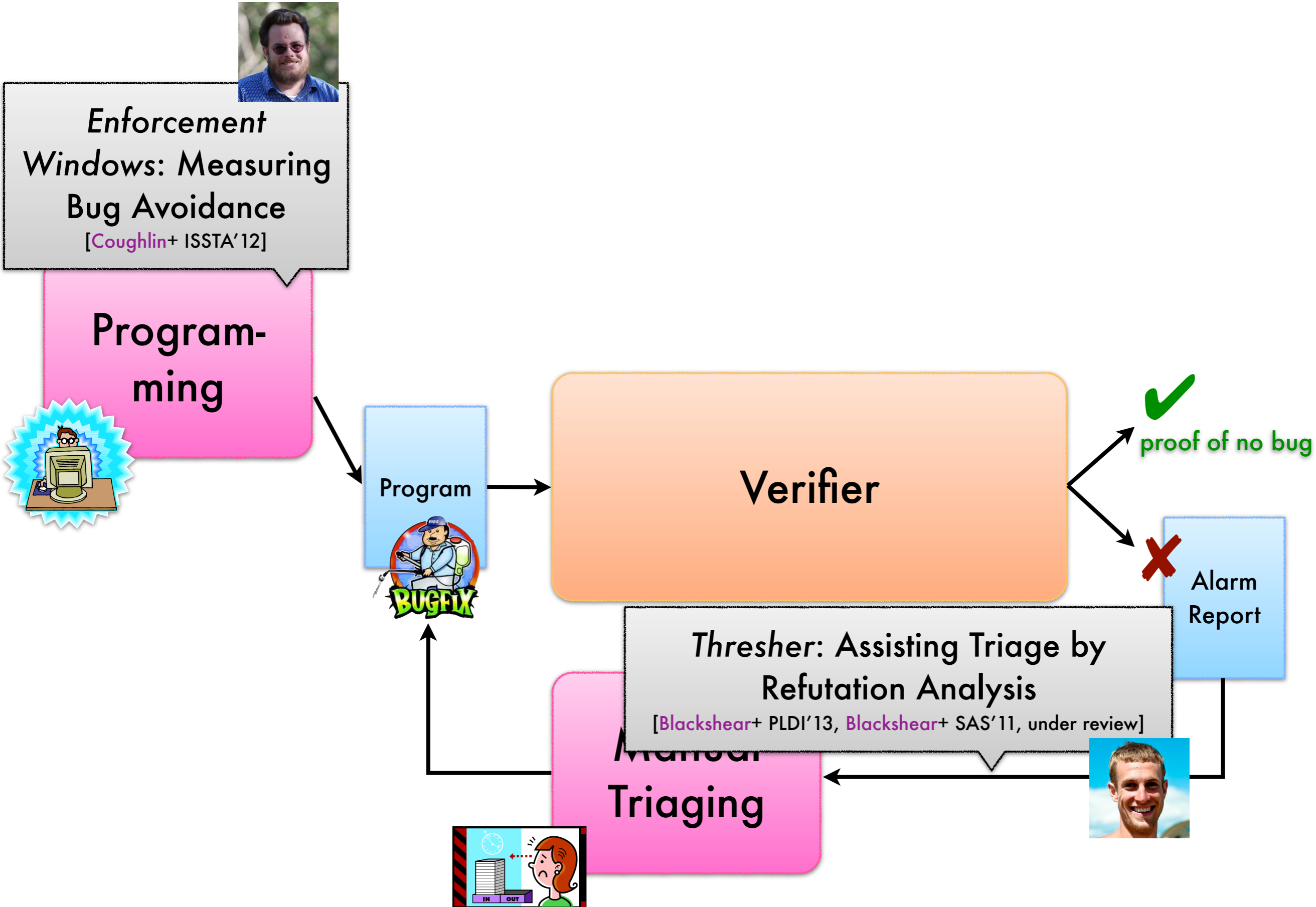
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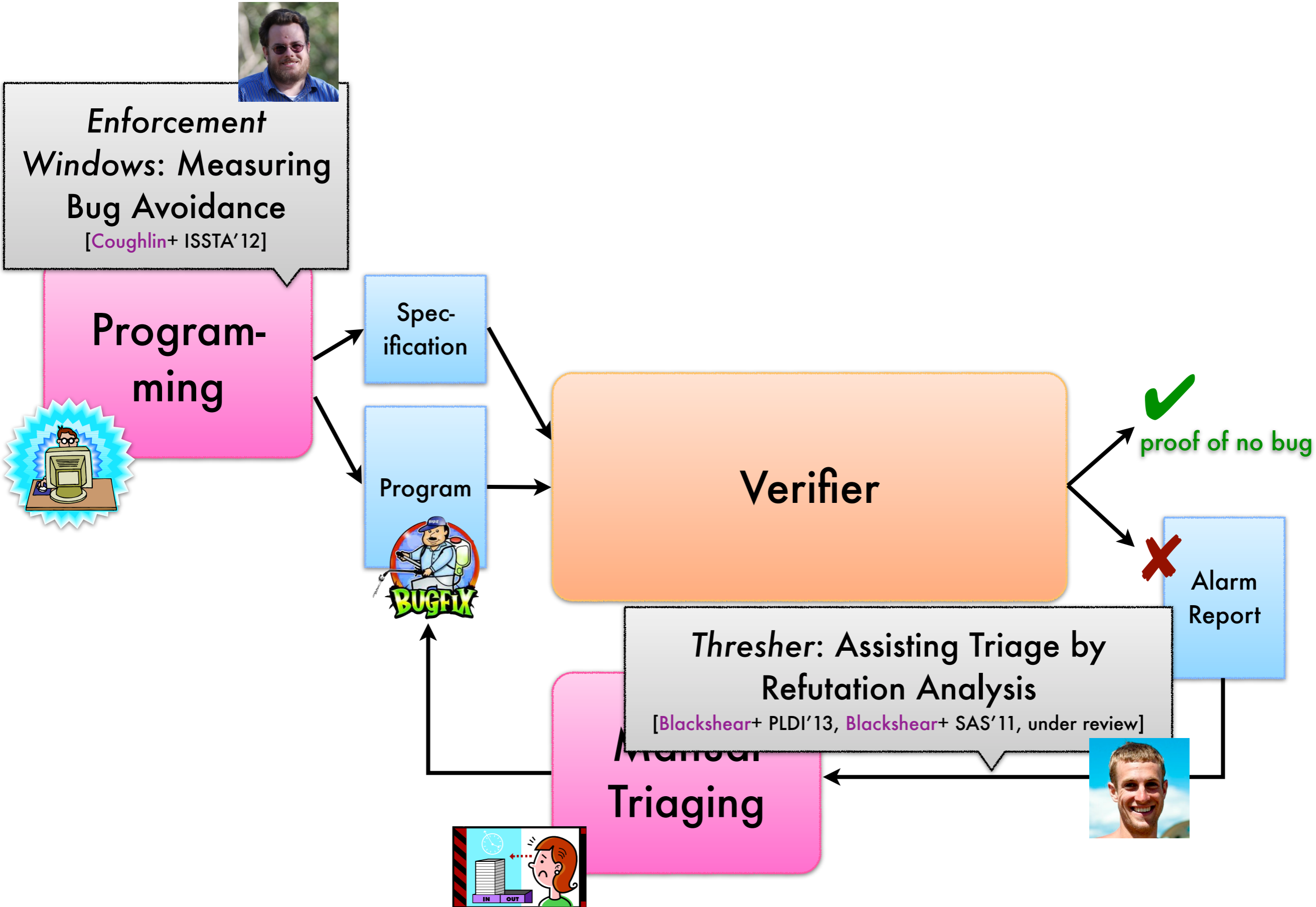
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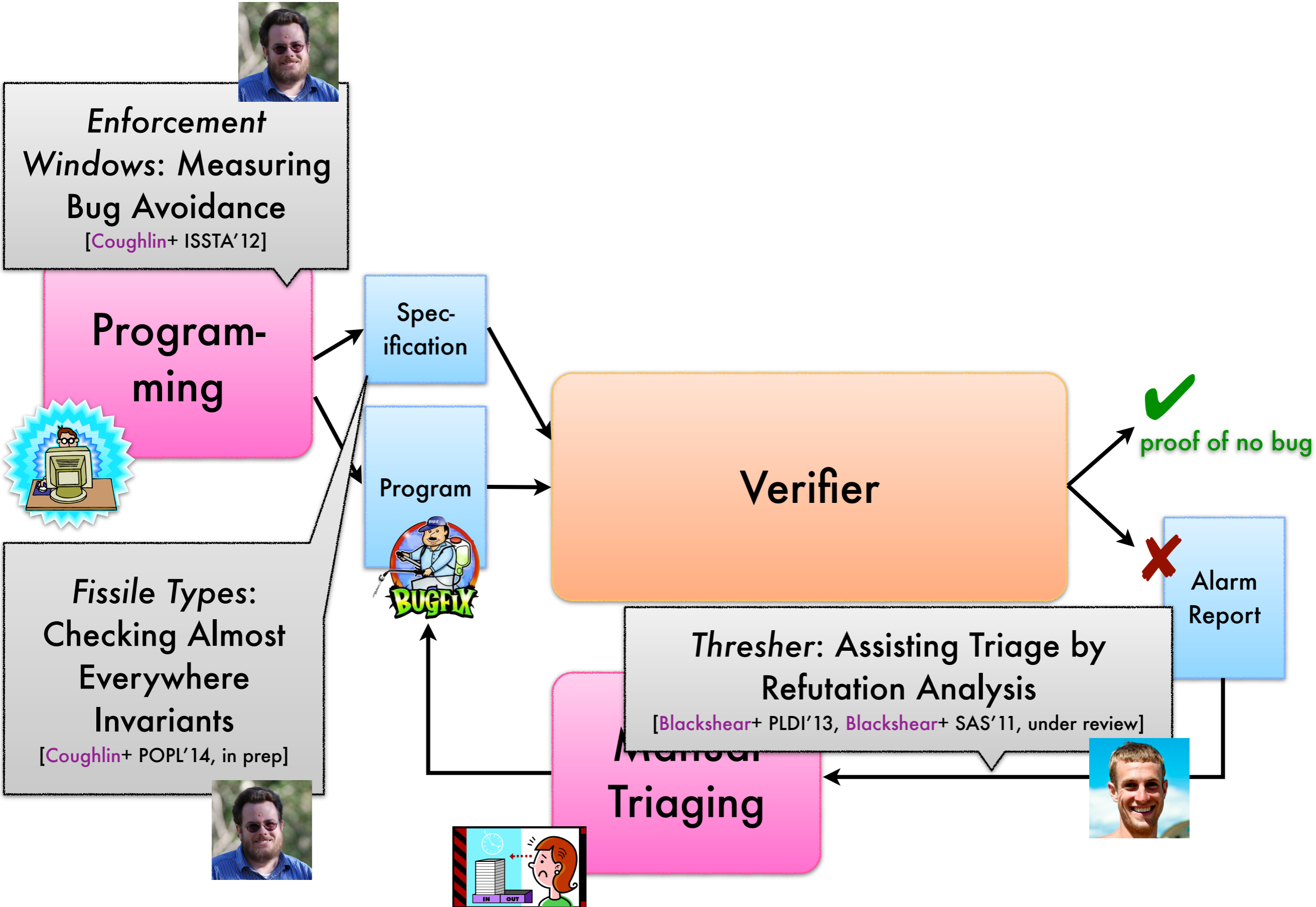
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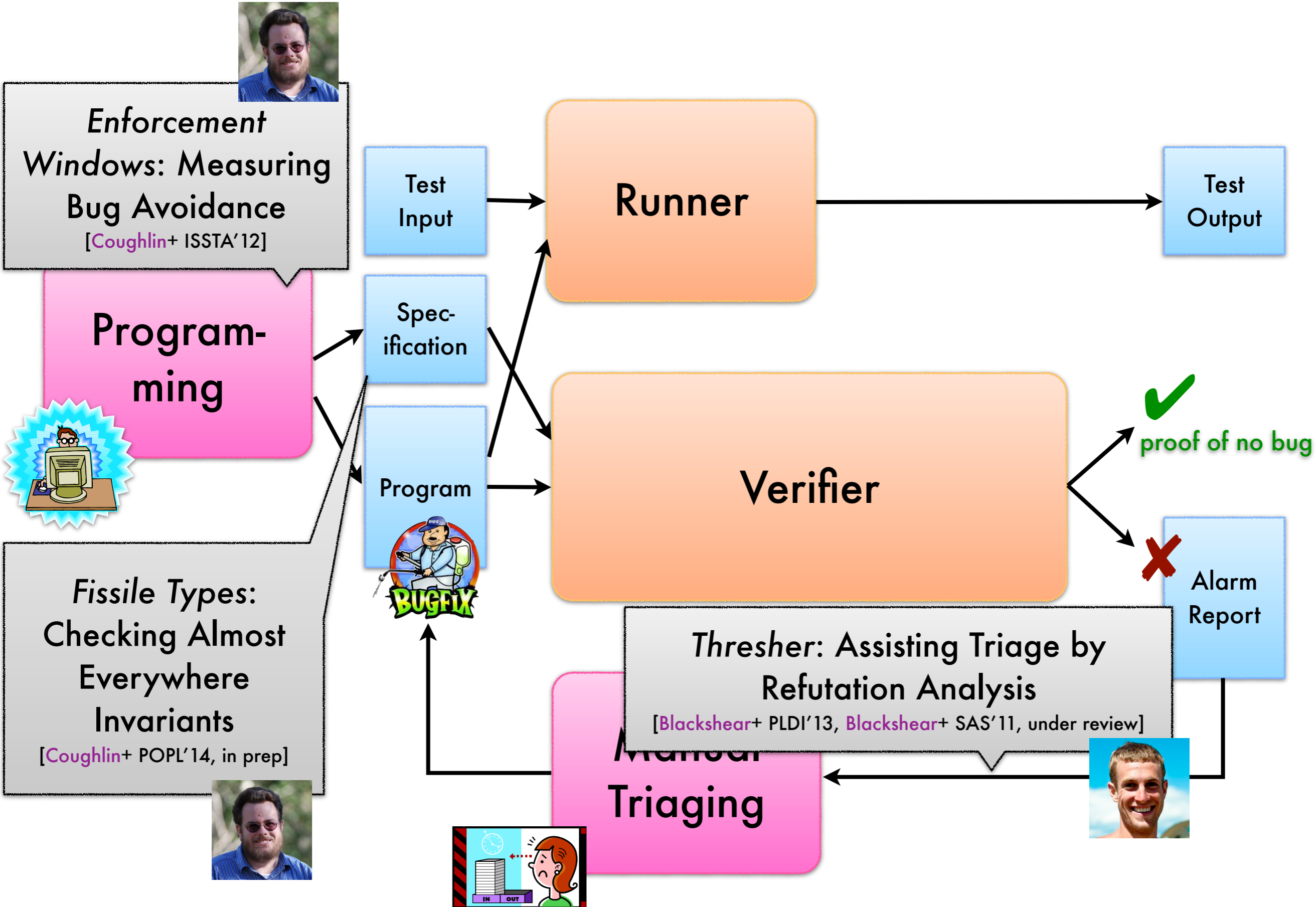
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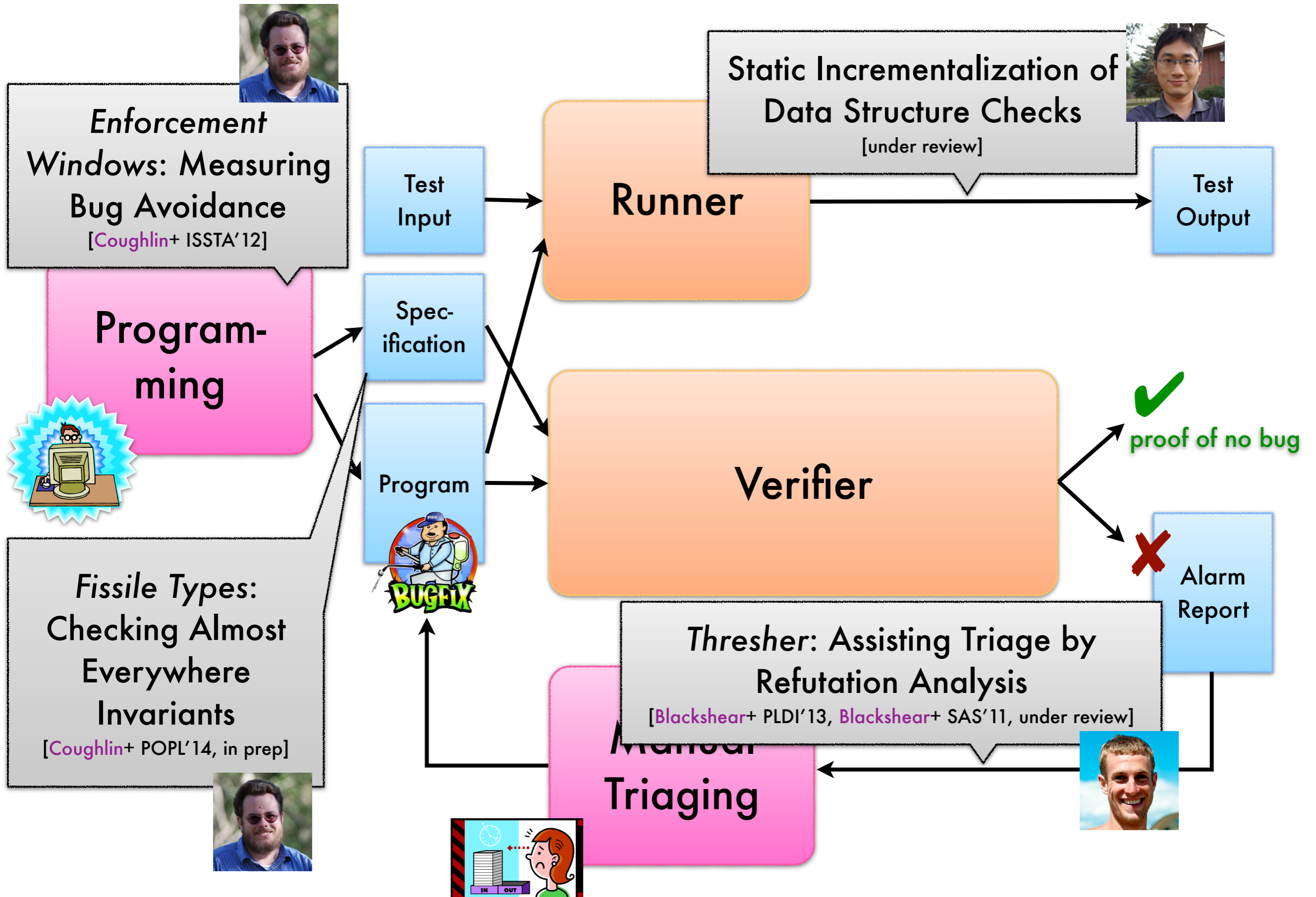
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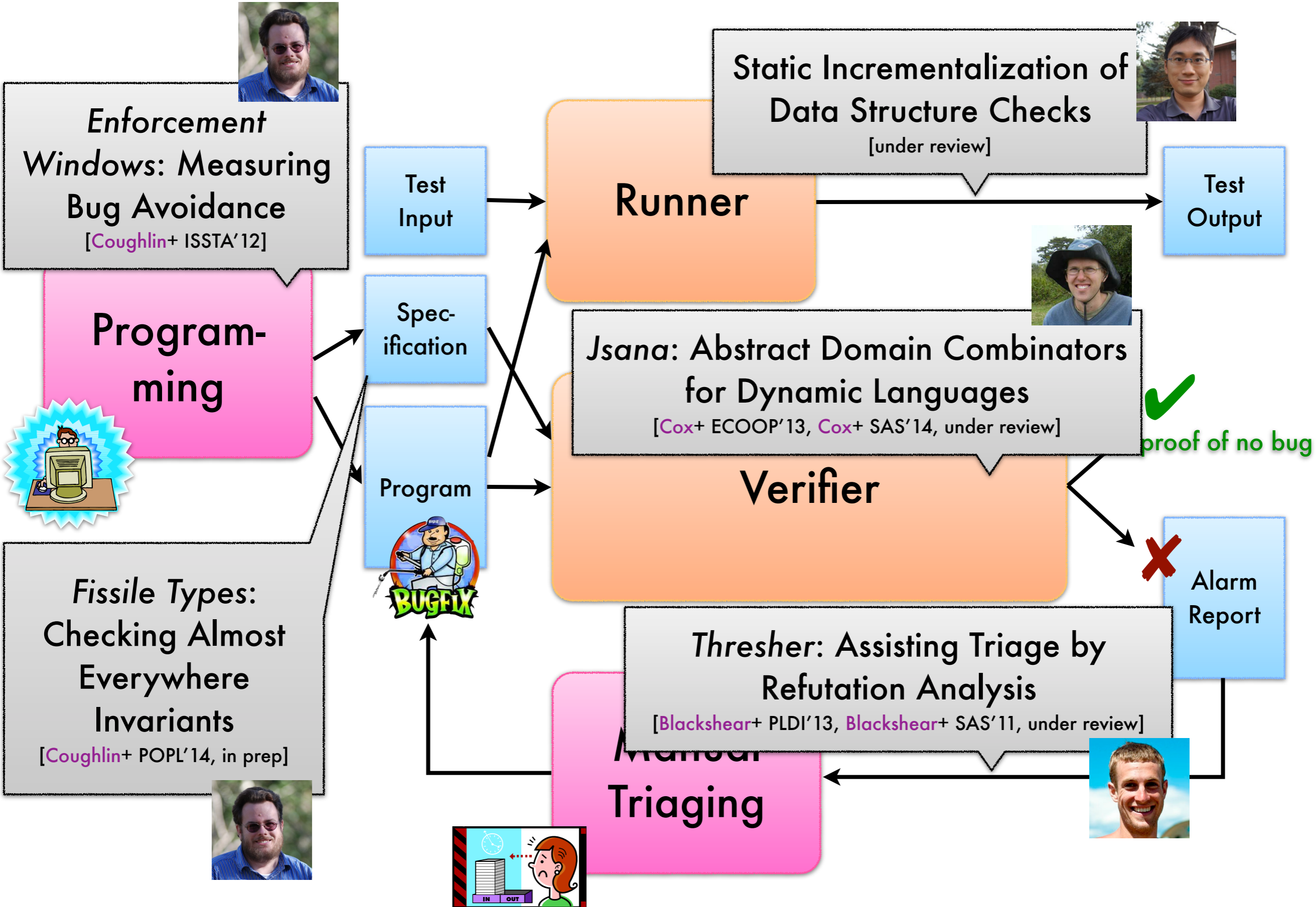
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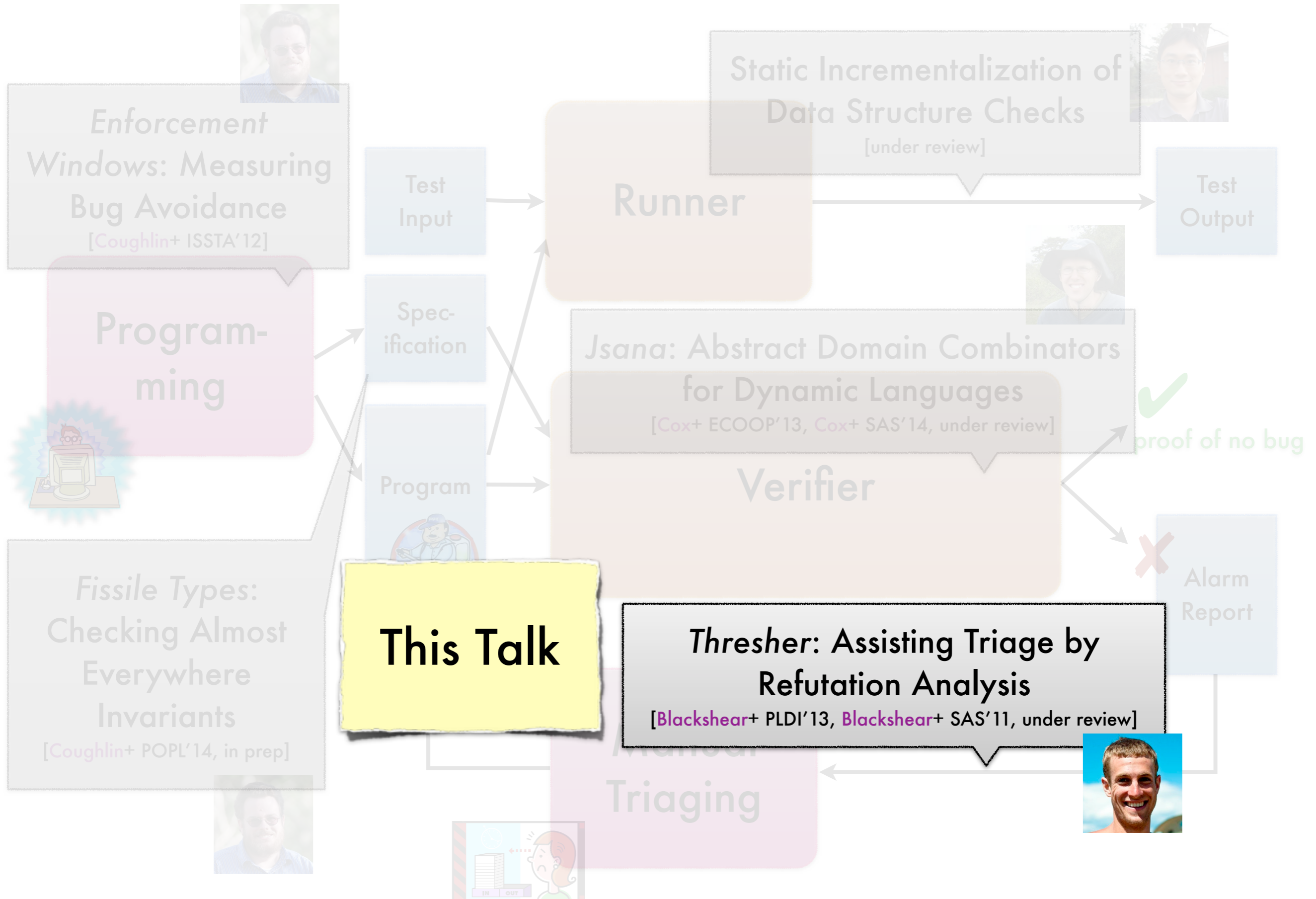
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Lab: Program analysis in the whole bug mitigation process



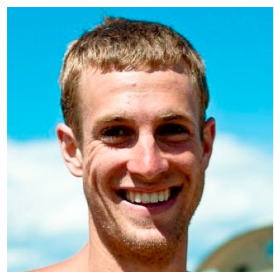
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A bug that manifests spectacularly ...



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



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How?!?

Activity objects encapsulate the UI



of type Activity



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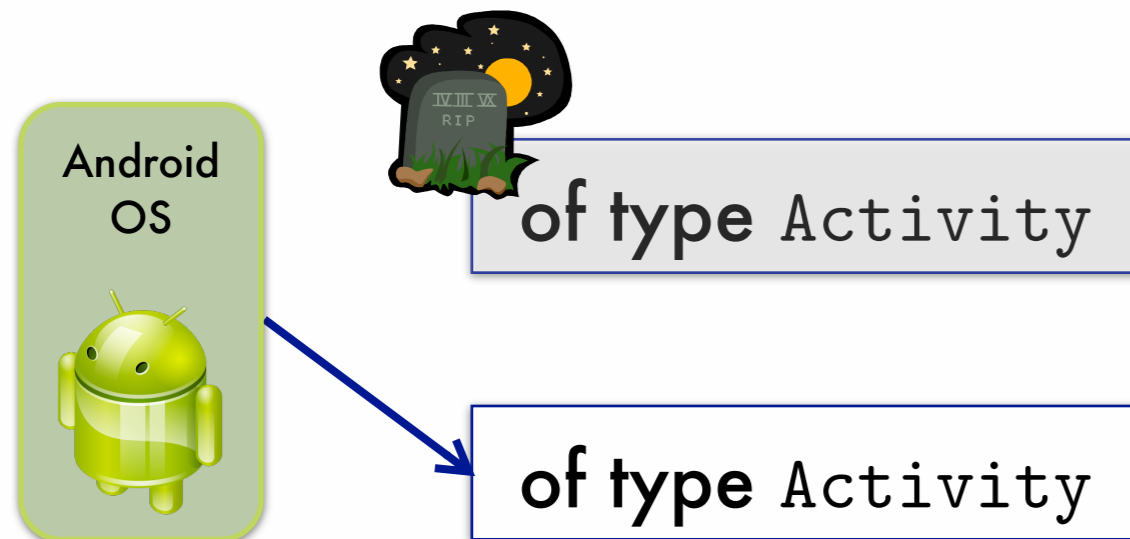
of type Activity



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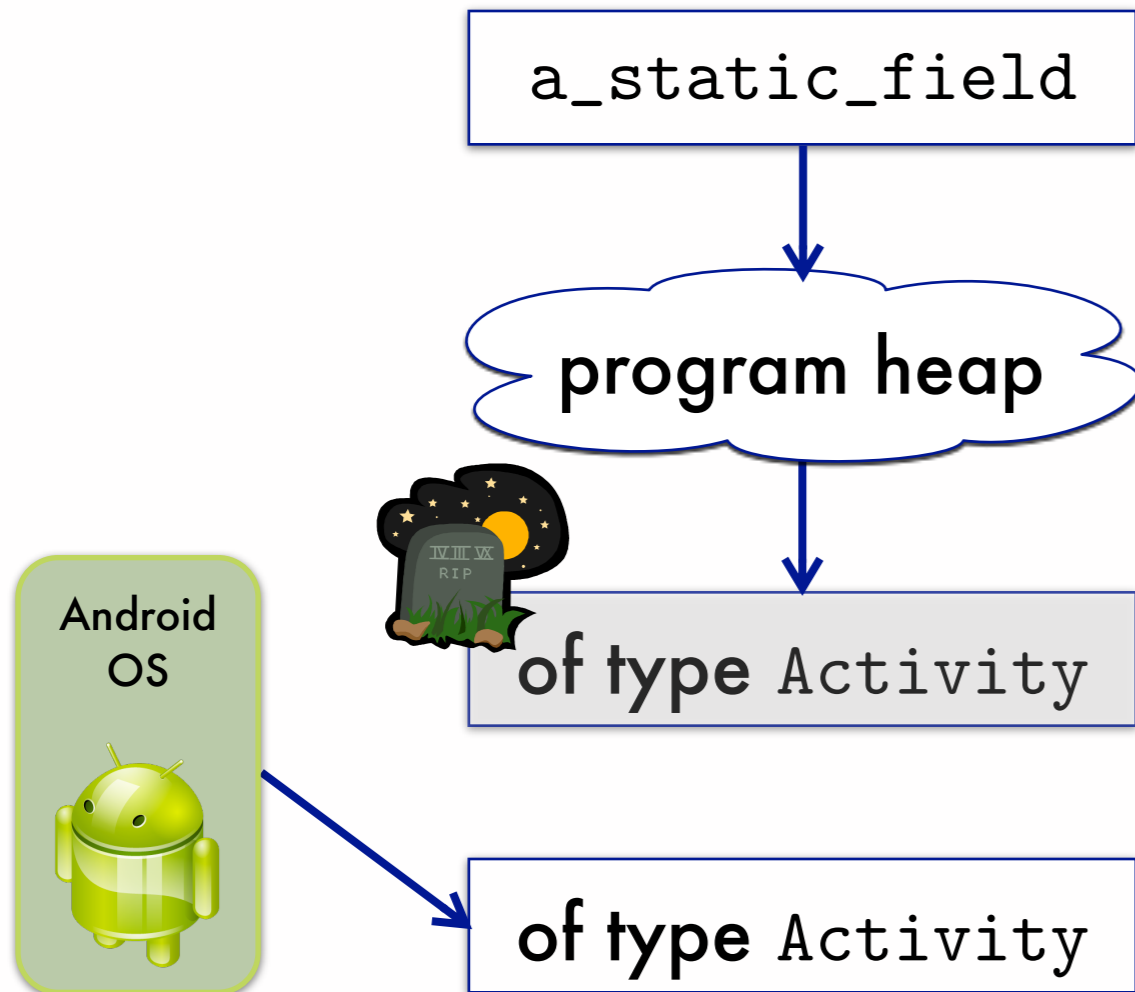
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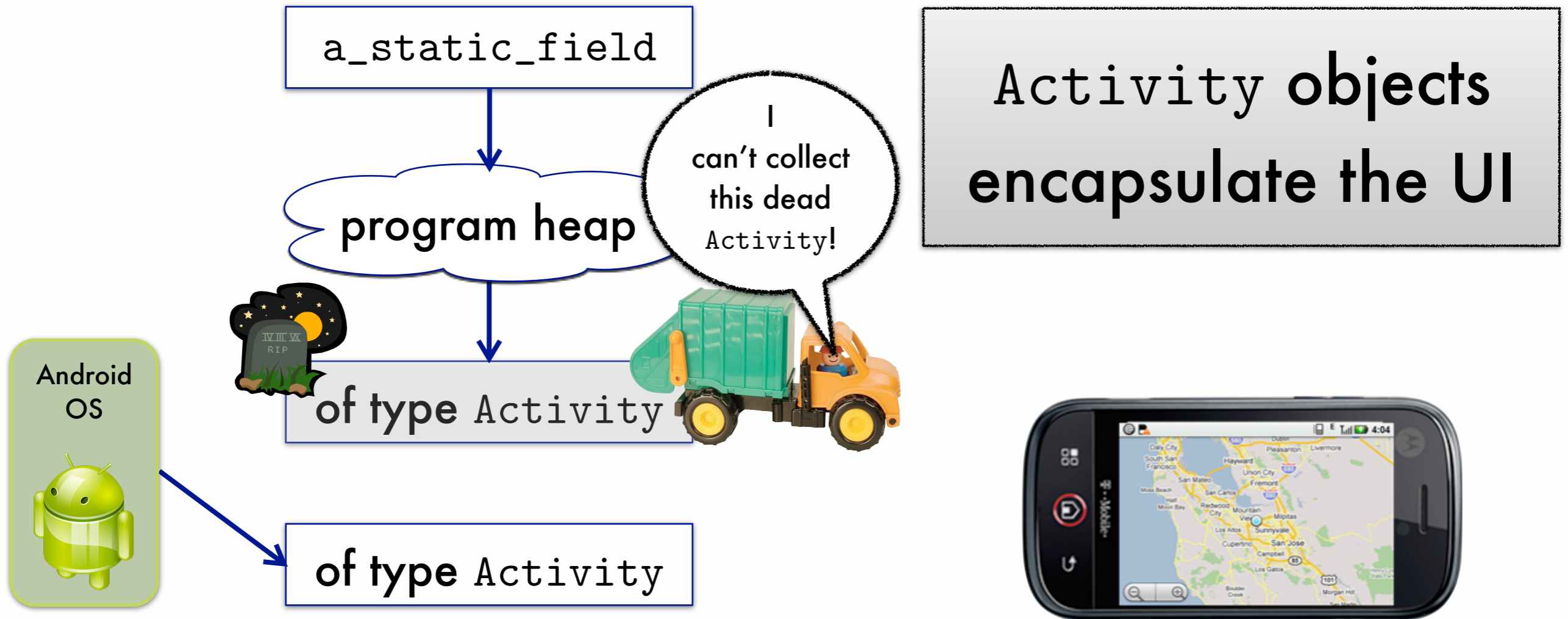


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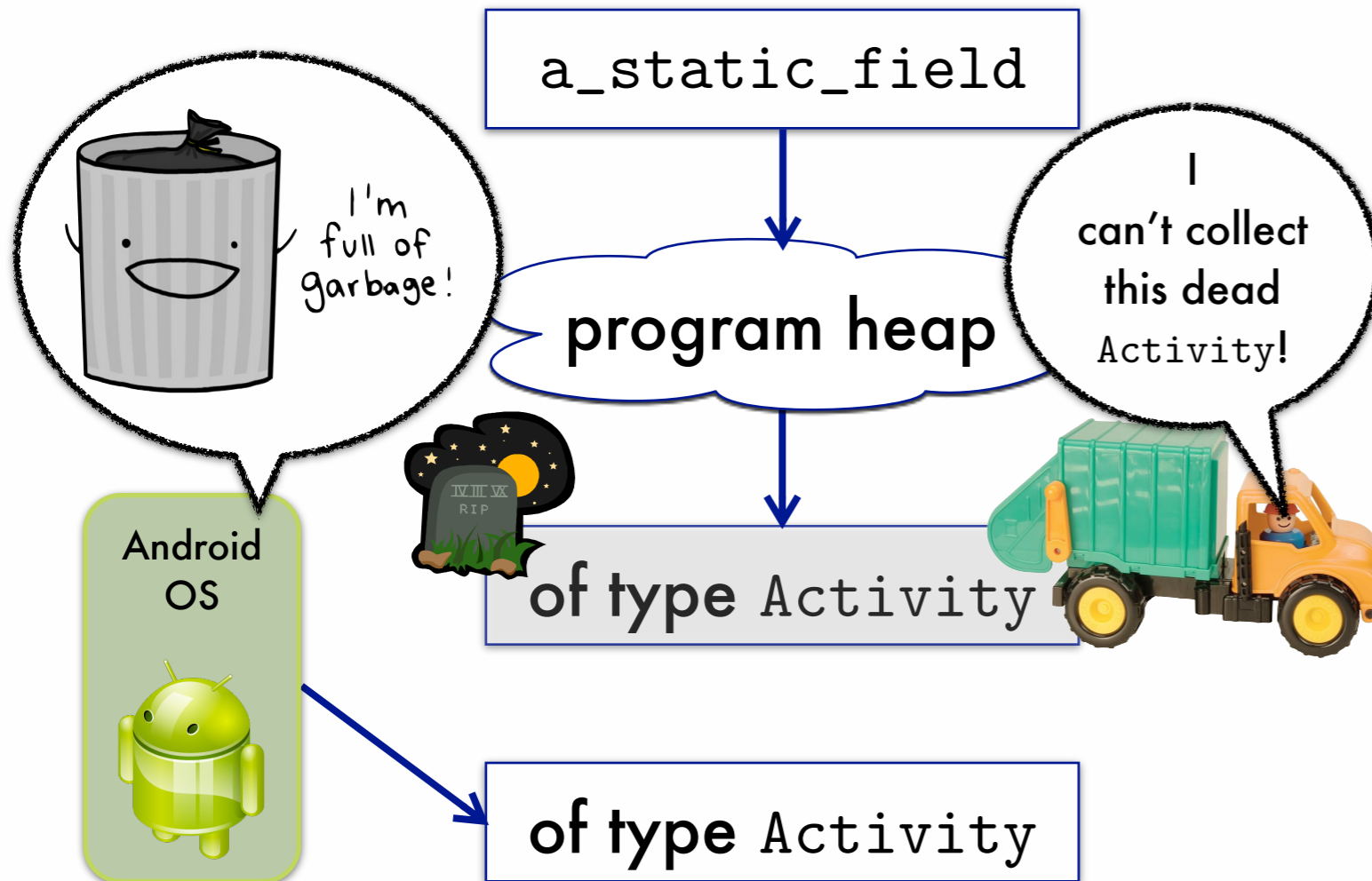
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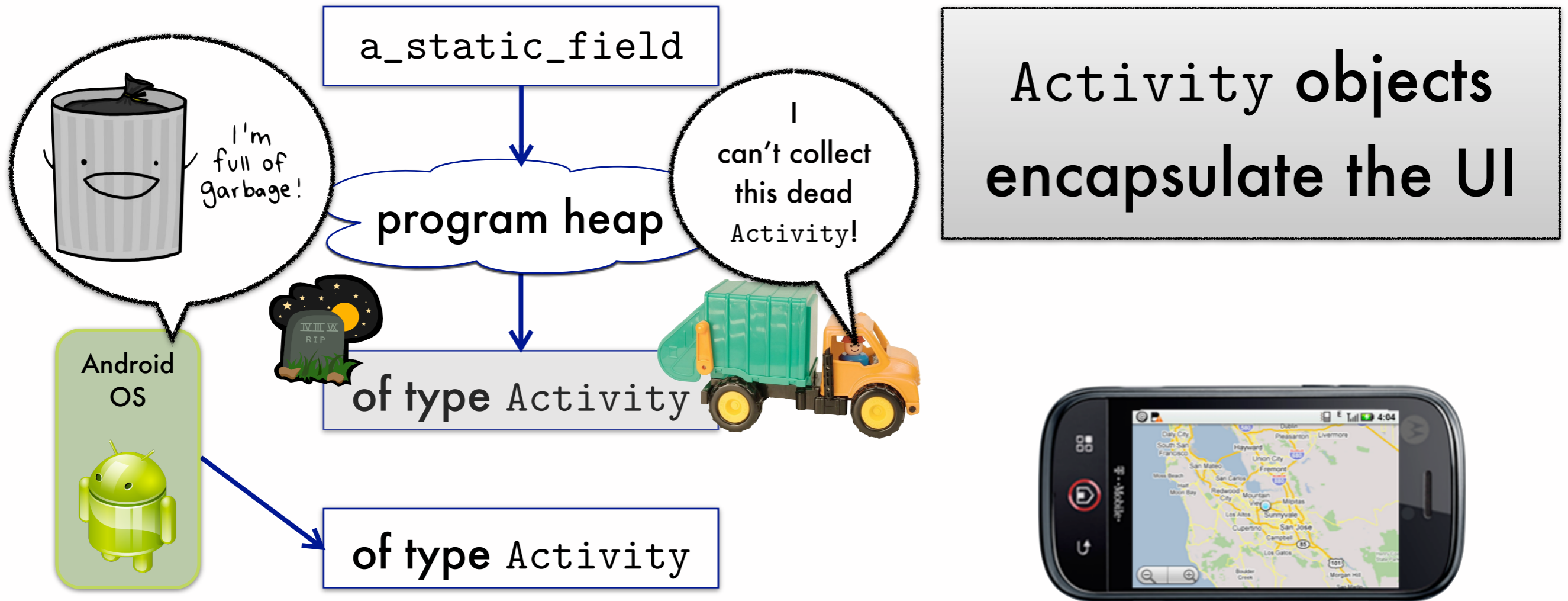


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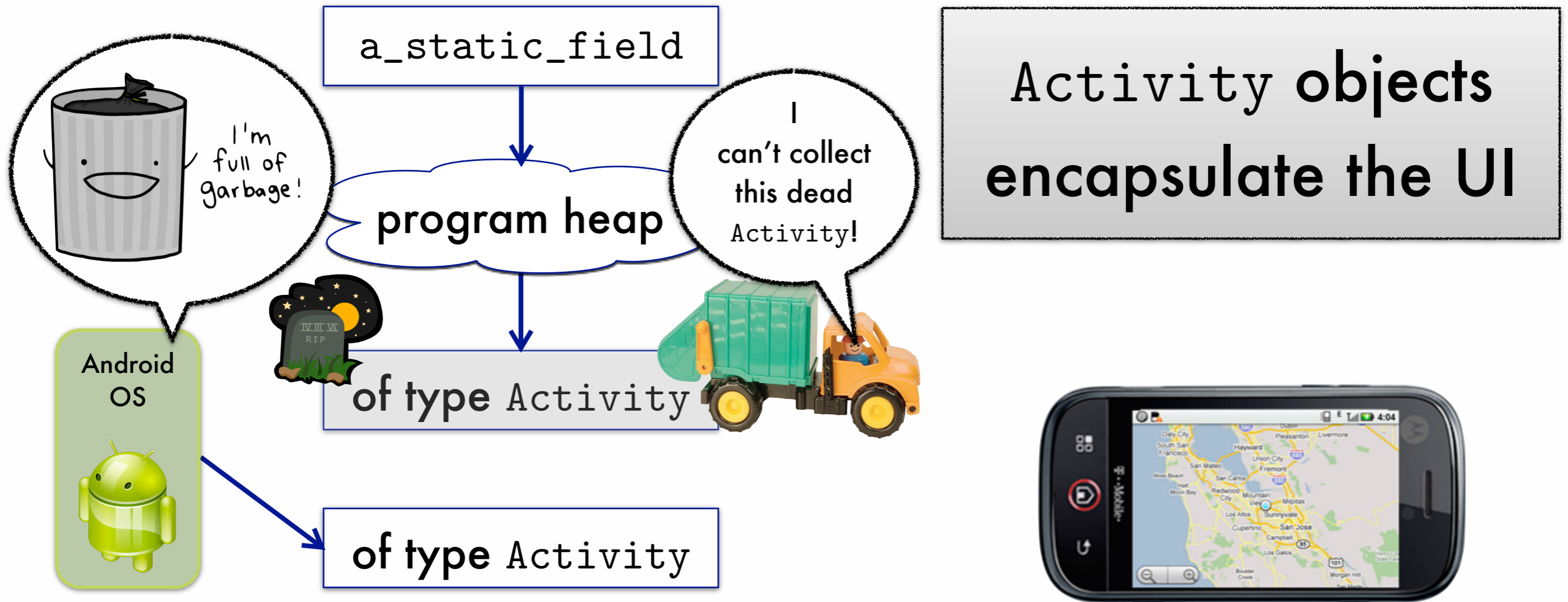
How?!?



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 article text discusses the memory limitations of the T-Mobile G1 and 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`:

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@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle state) {
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    label.setText("Leaks are bad");
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The expert recommendation ...



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

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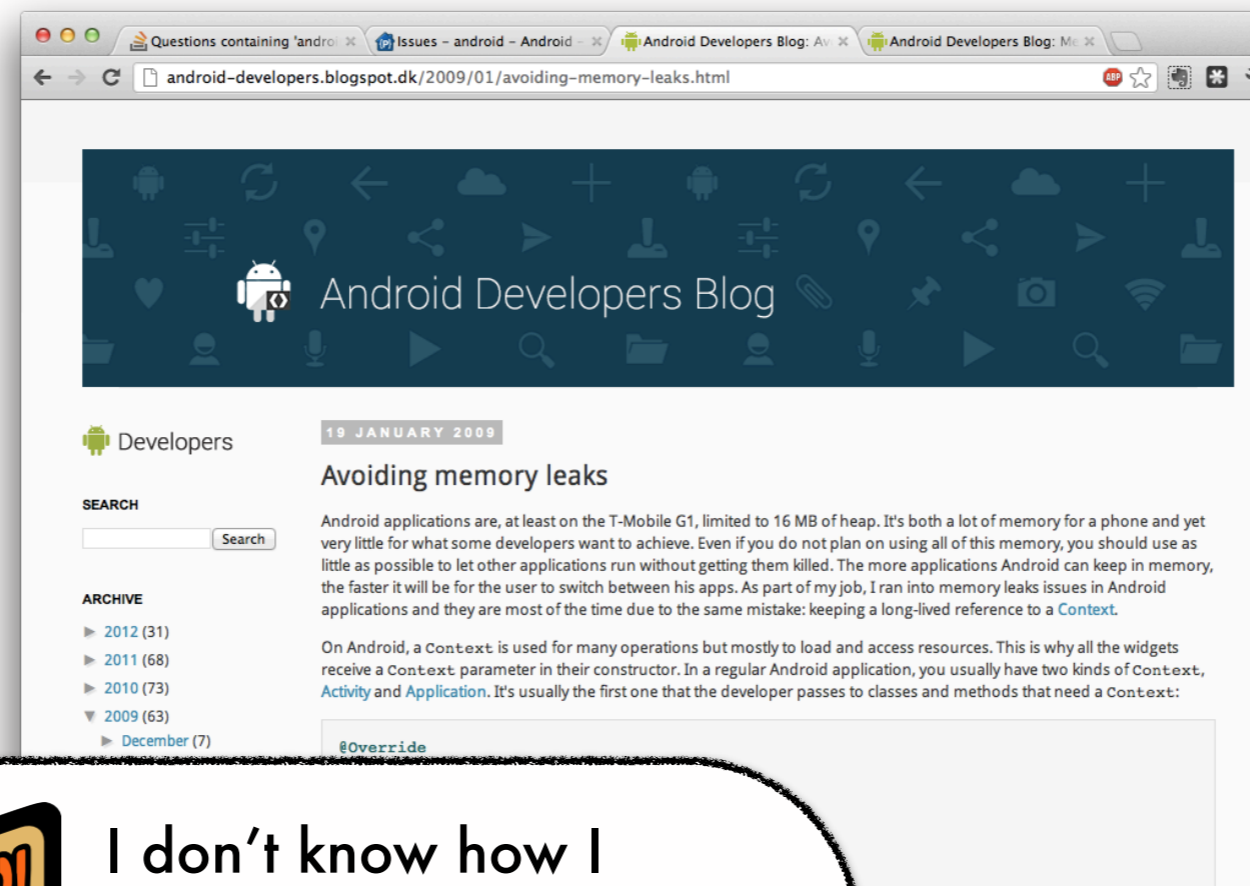
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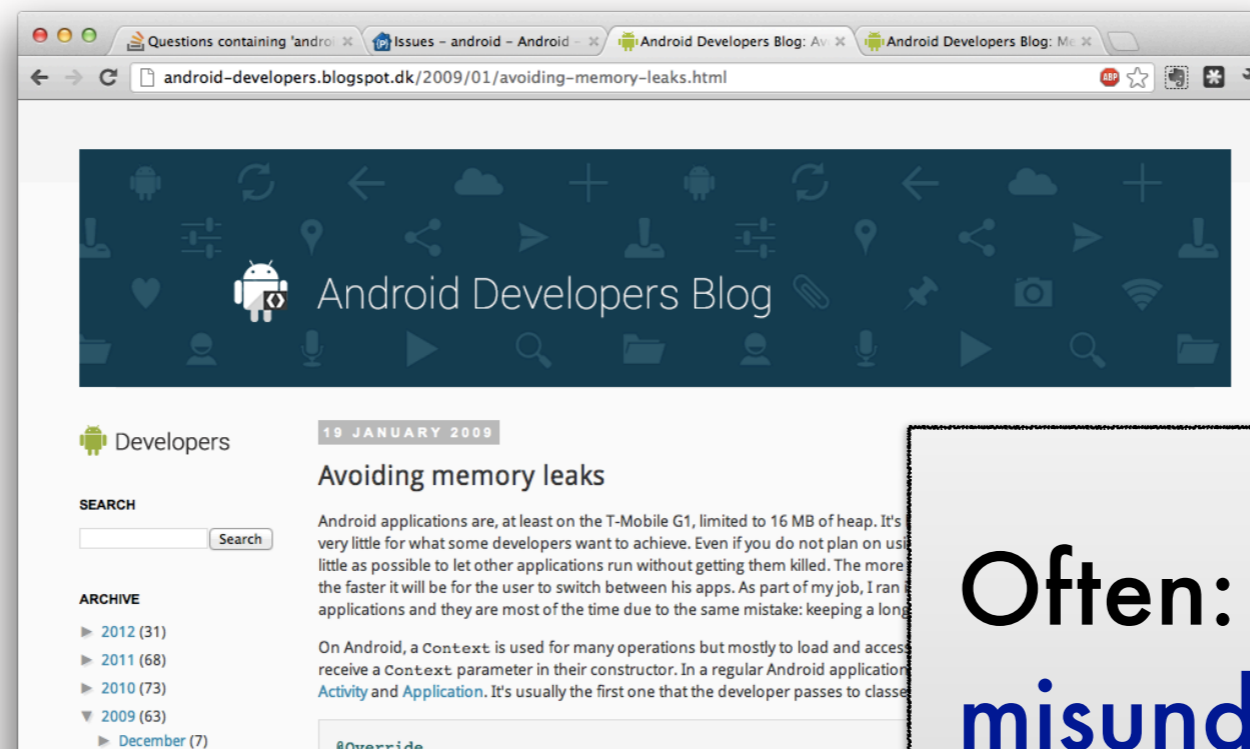


I don't know how I created a long-lived reference to an Activity!

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.



Verification

The expert recommendation ...



The expert recommendation ...

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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

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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 ...



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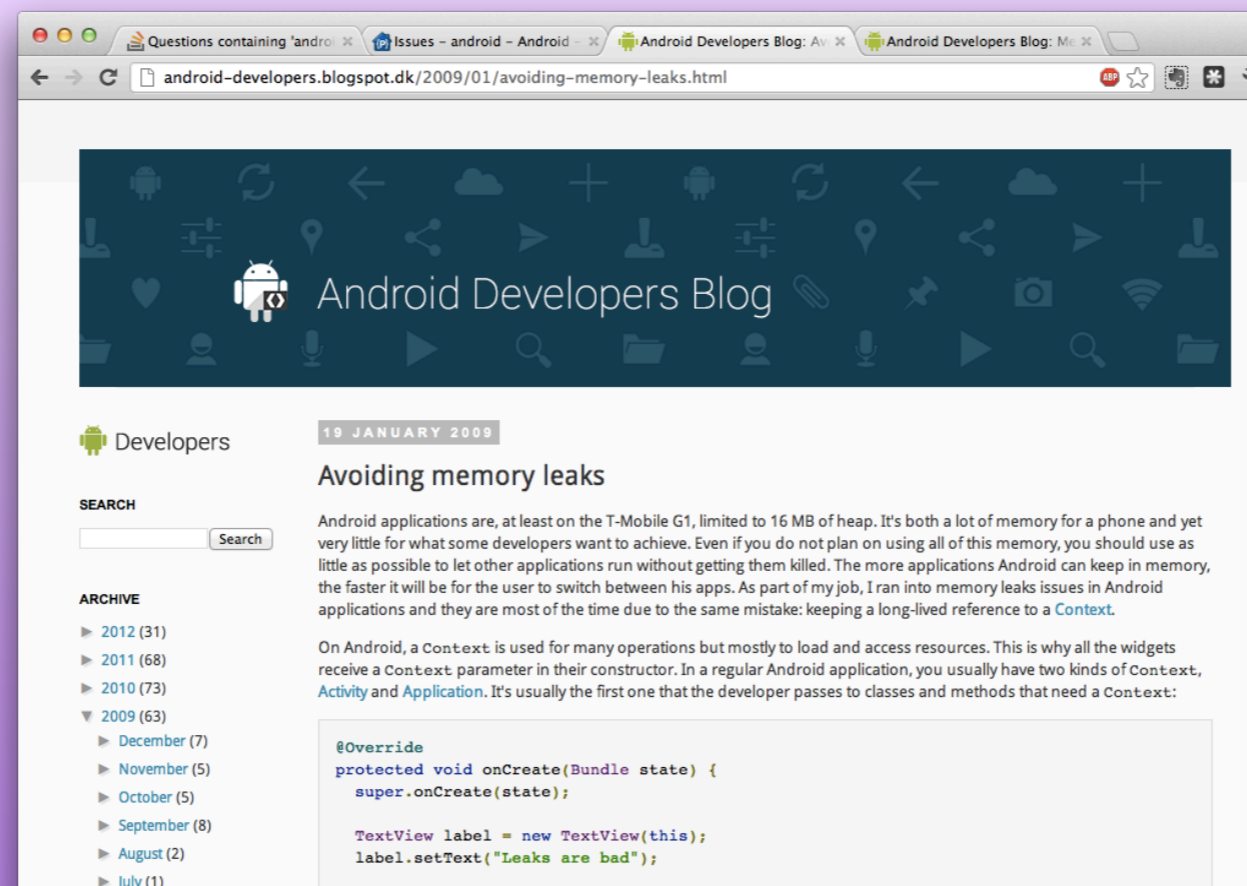
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```

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?"

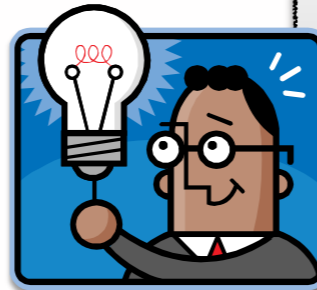


Is there **a** program
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Can be answered with a
points-to analysis

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

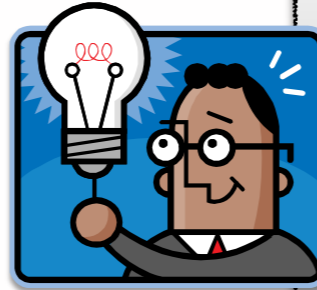


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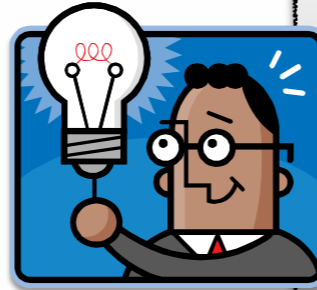


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This won't work because ...

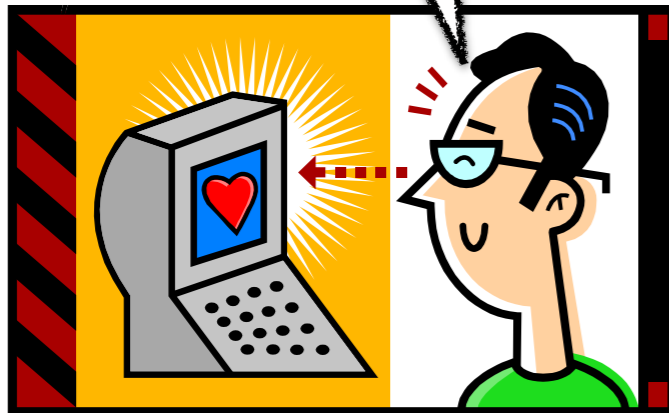
The well-known **false alarm** problem!



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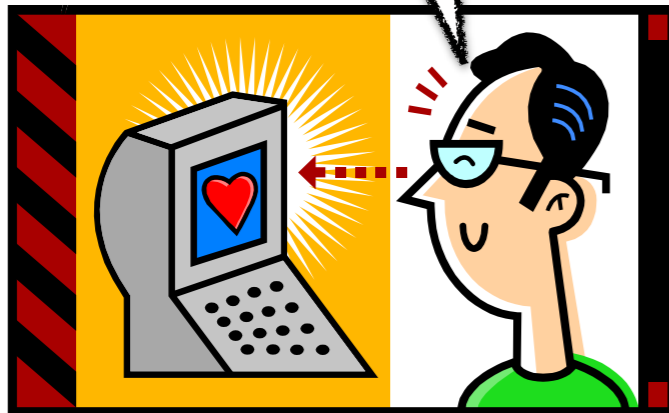
Oh
Verifier, help
me prove my
program has no
bugs



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



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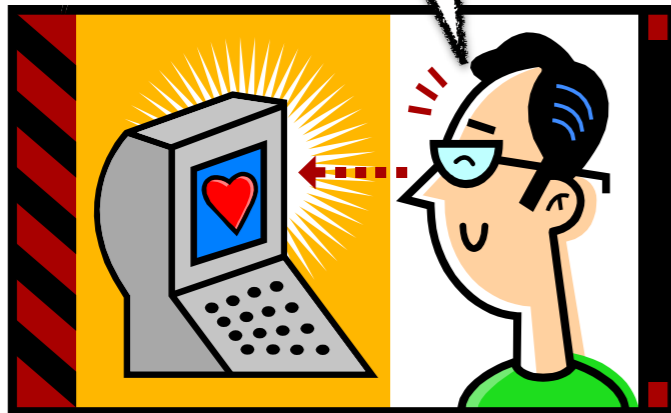
On line 142,
there **may** be a
bug



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!

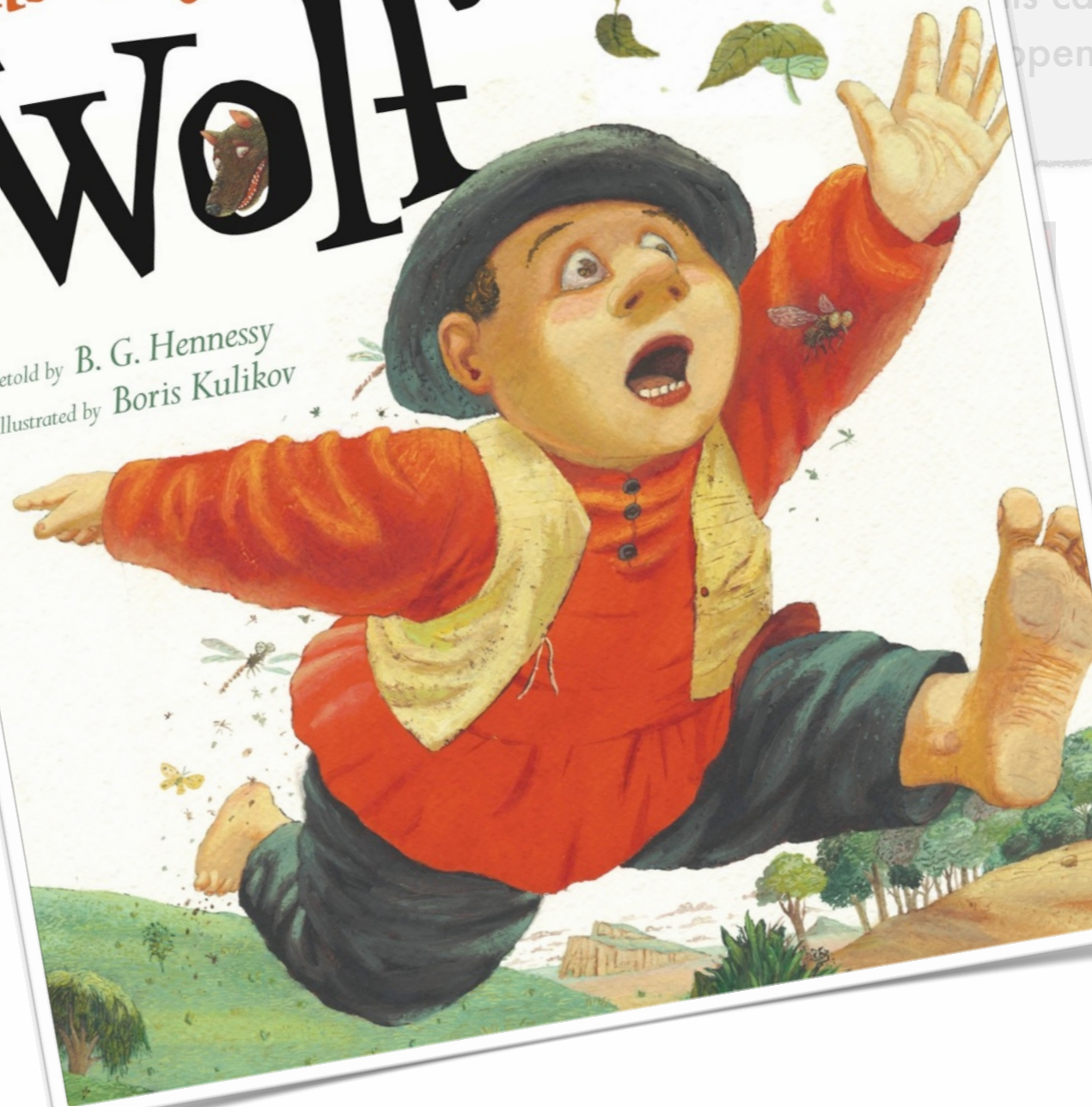
The well-known **false alarm** problem!



Oh
Verified
me pro
program
bug

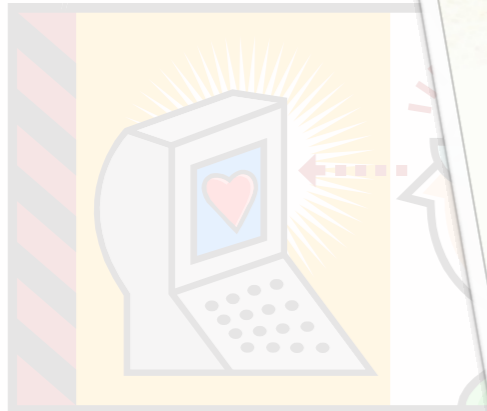
The Boy Who Cried Wolf

Retold by B. G. Hennessy
Illustrated by Boris Kulikov



It's obvious
this can't
open!?!?

And noisily
repeated over
and over!



The well-known false alarm problem!

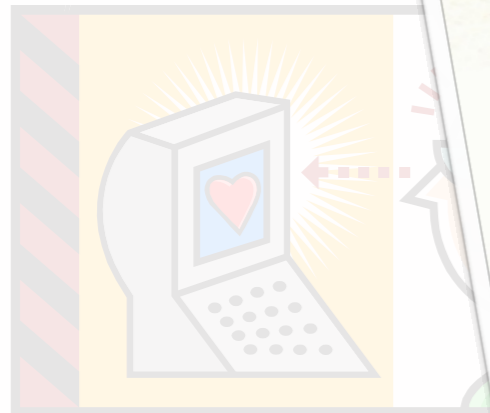


Oh
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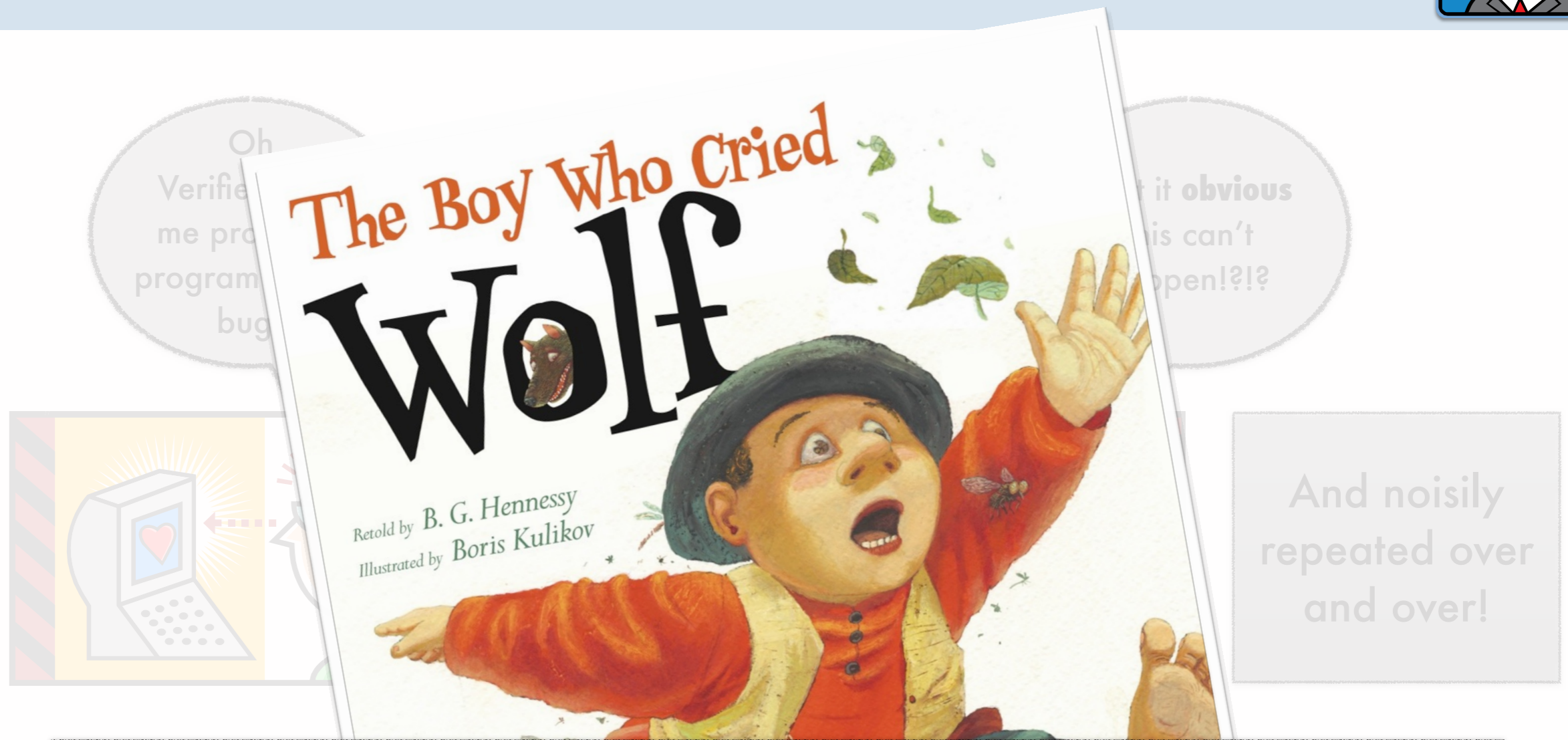
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Known: Precise points-to analysis challenging

The well-known false alarm problem!

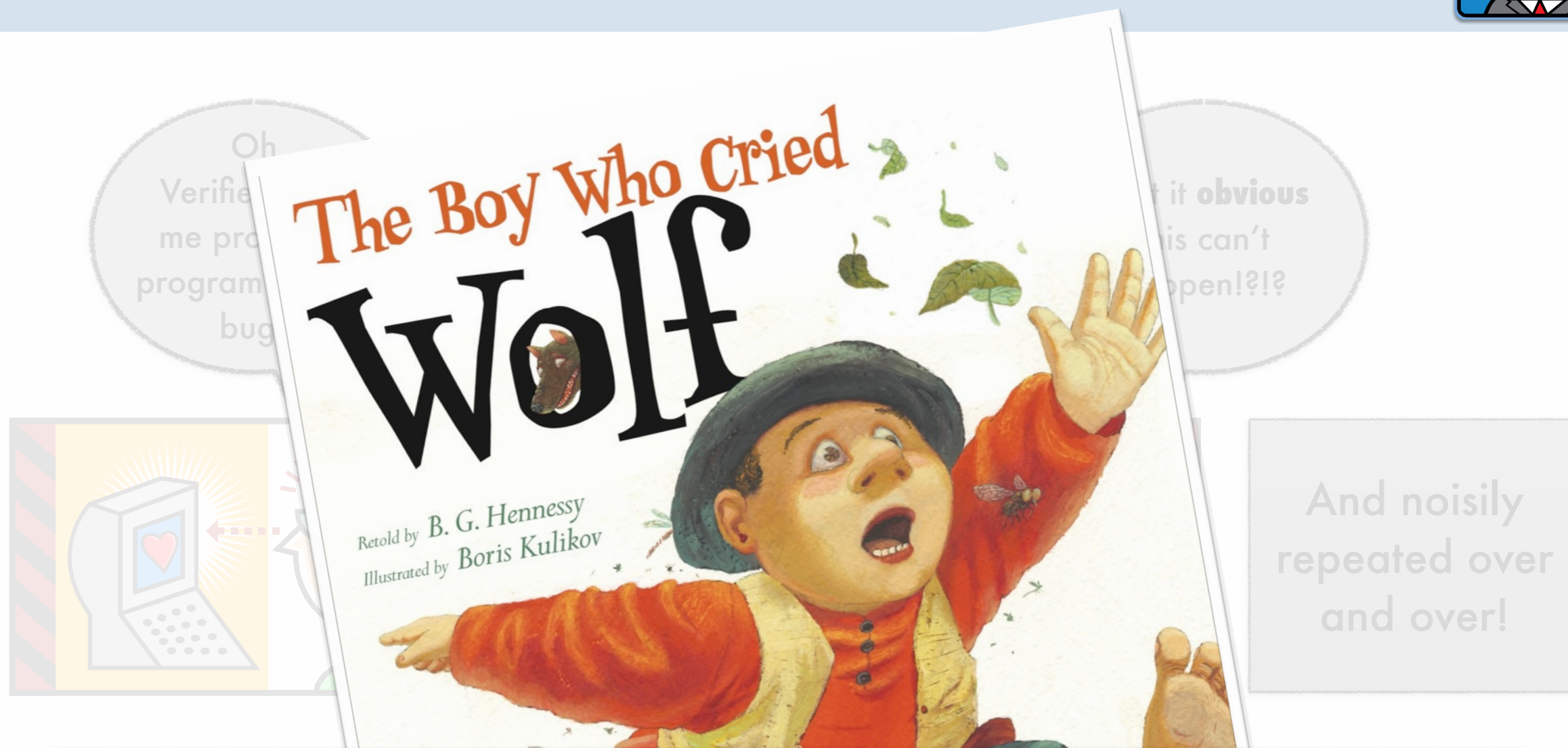


Hind (2001). "Pointer Analysis: Haven't We Solved This Problem Yet?"

- ▶ 75 papers, 9 PhD theses

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



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

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



Verification

Perspective: The false alarm problem



Perspective: The false alarm problem



Verifier

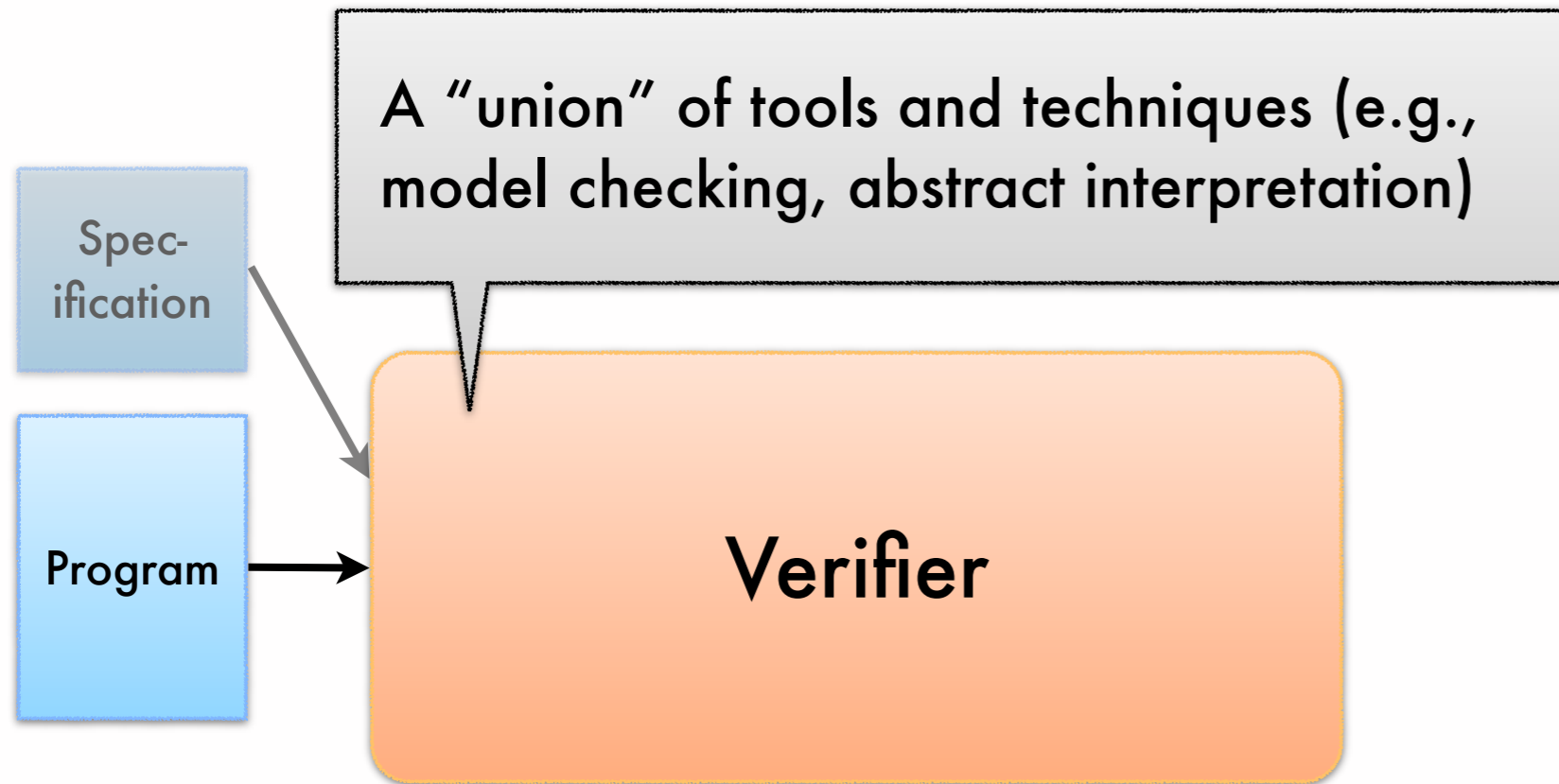
Perspective: The false alarm problem



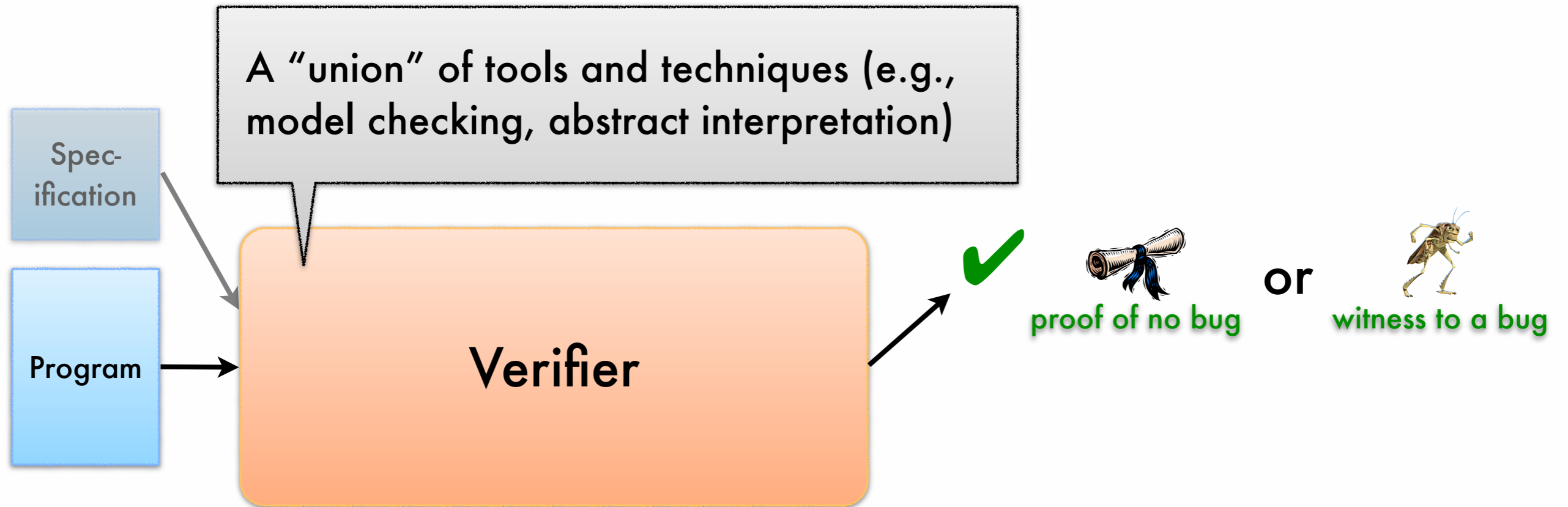
A "union" of tools and techniques (e.g., model checking, abstract interpretation)

Verifier

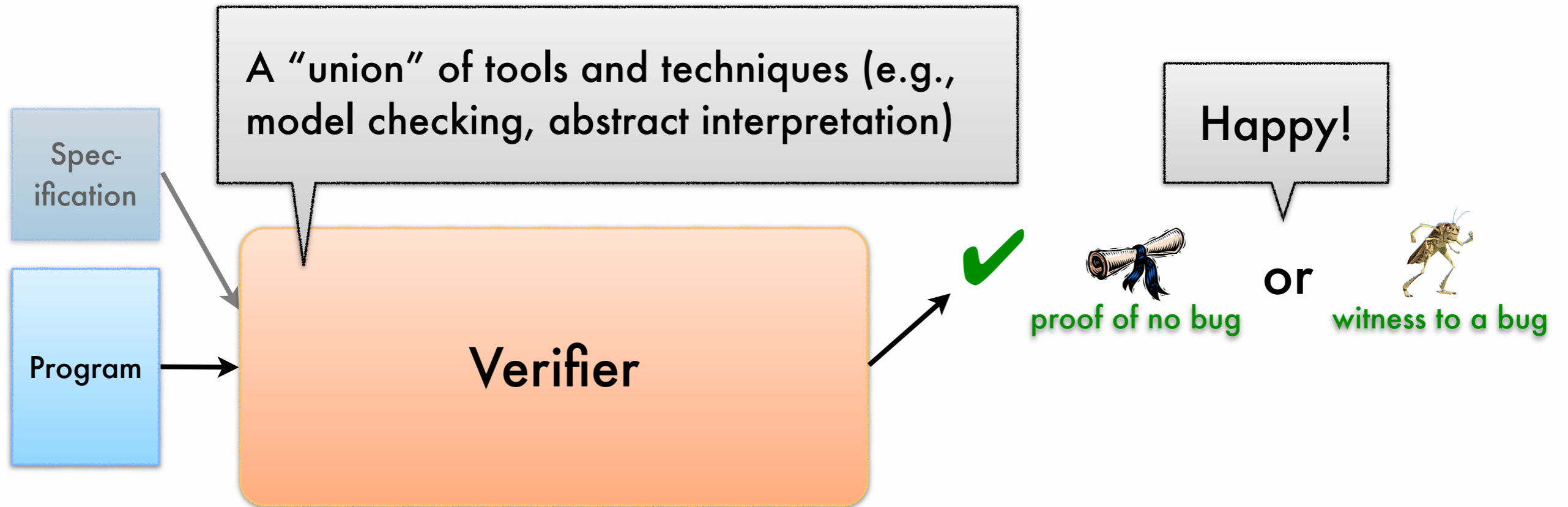
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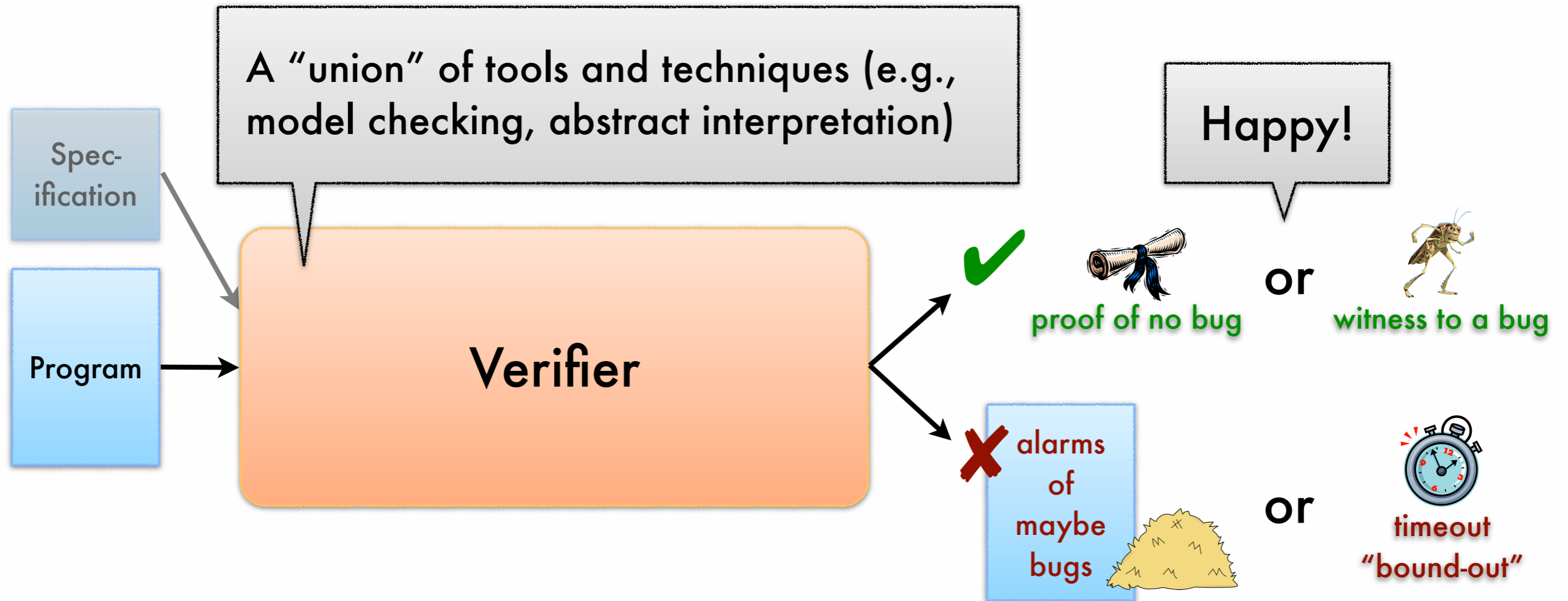
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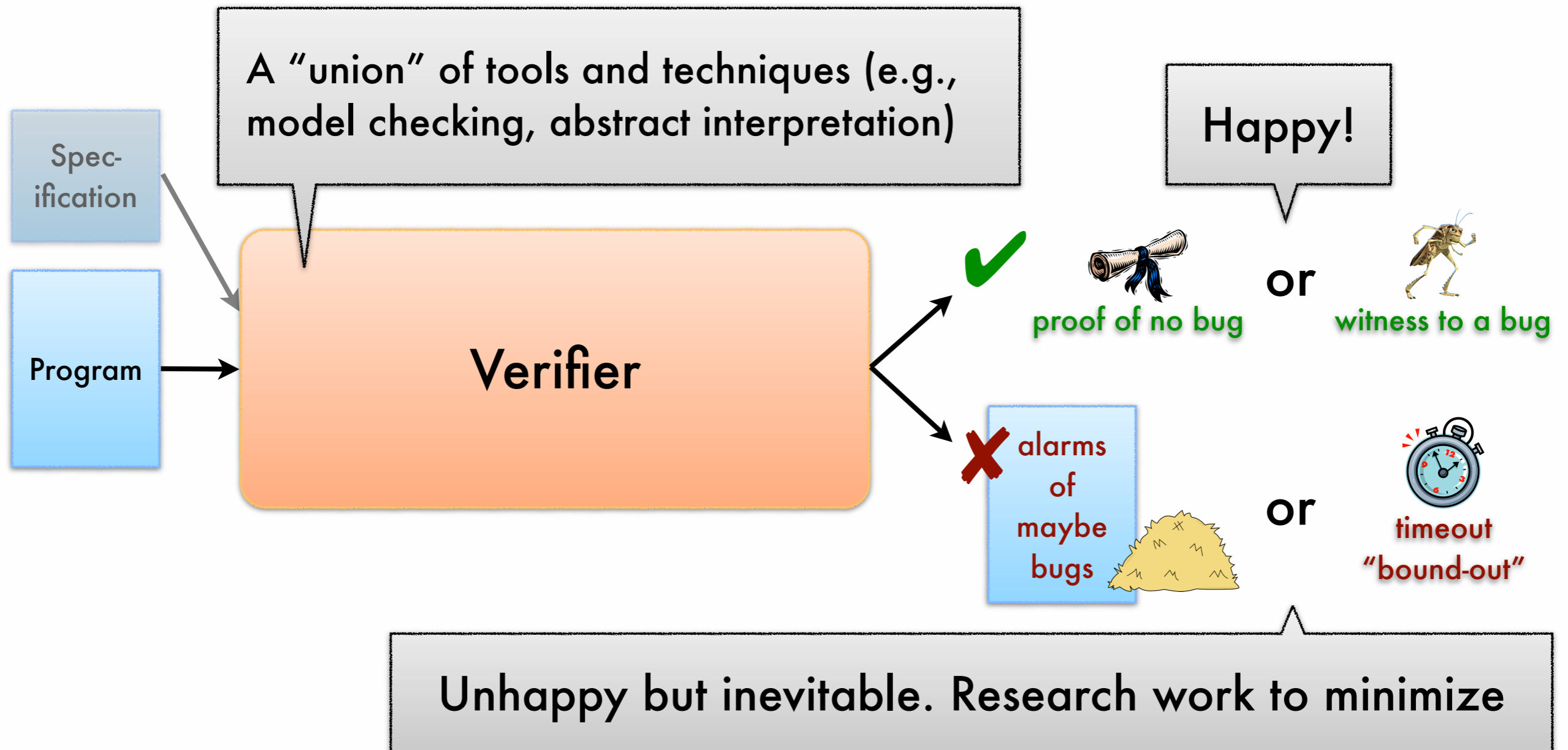
Perspective: The false alarm problem



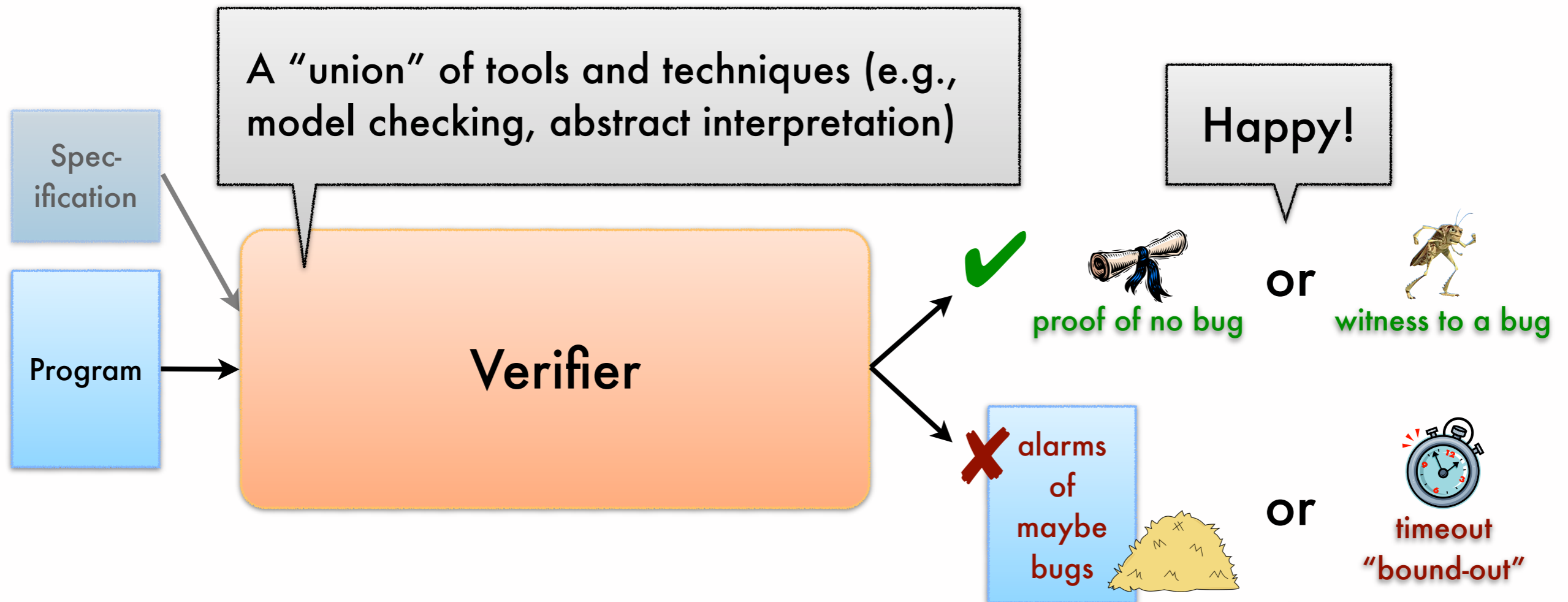
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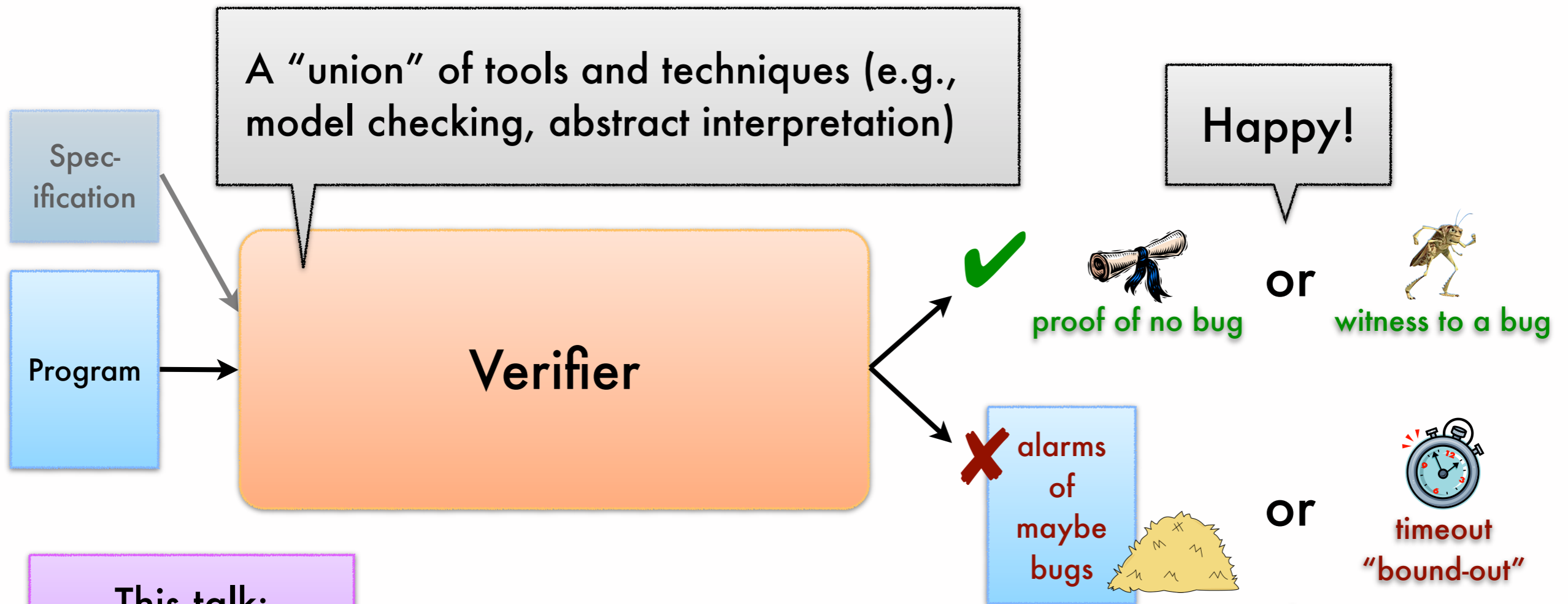
Perspective: The false alarm problem



Unhappy but inevitable. Research work to minimize

Different classes of tools make different trade-offs:
Recognize strength in combining MC-AI approaches

Perspective: The false alarm problem



This talk:
Applied to heap
reachability

Unhappy but inevitable. Research work to minimize

Different classes of tools make different trade-offs:
Recognize strength in combining MC-AI approaches

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

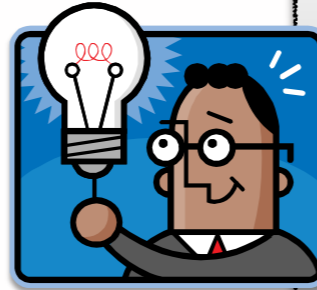


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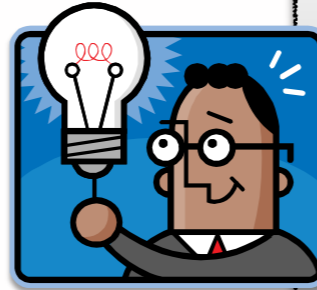


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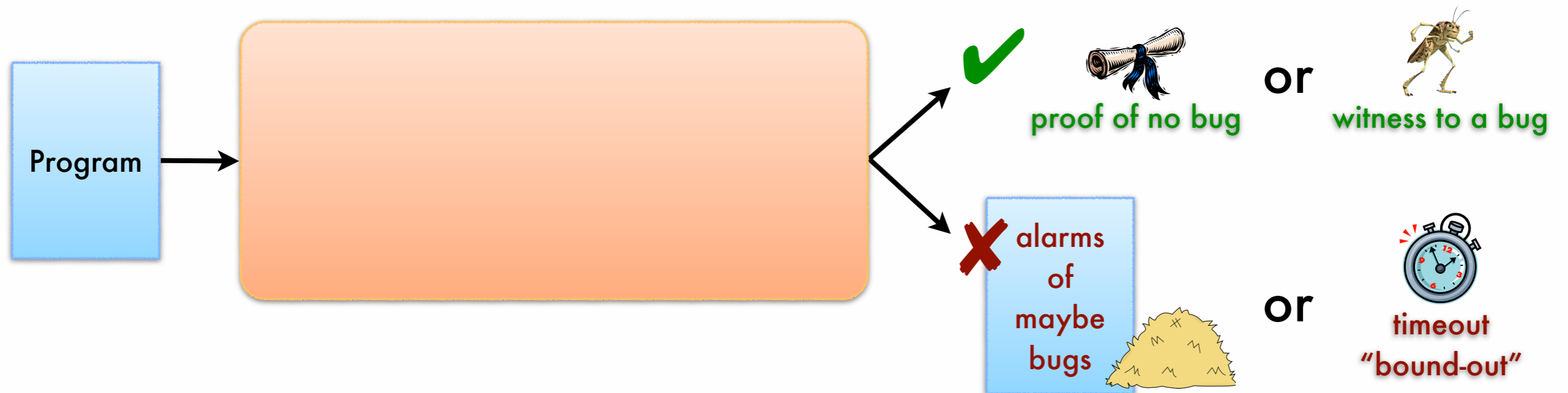


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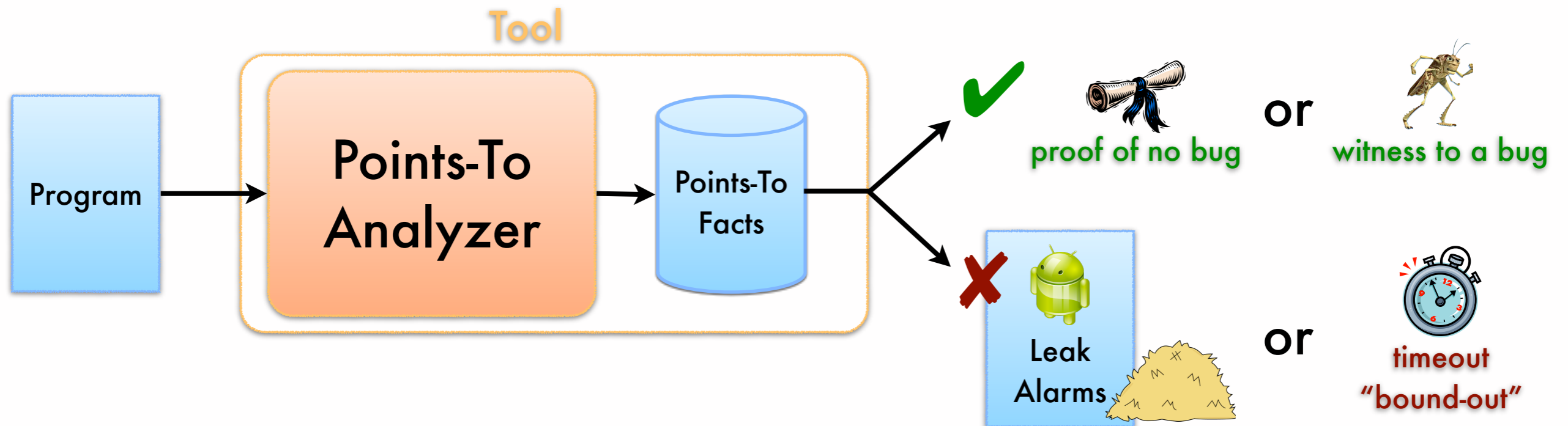
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Let's make it work!

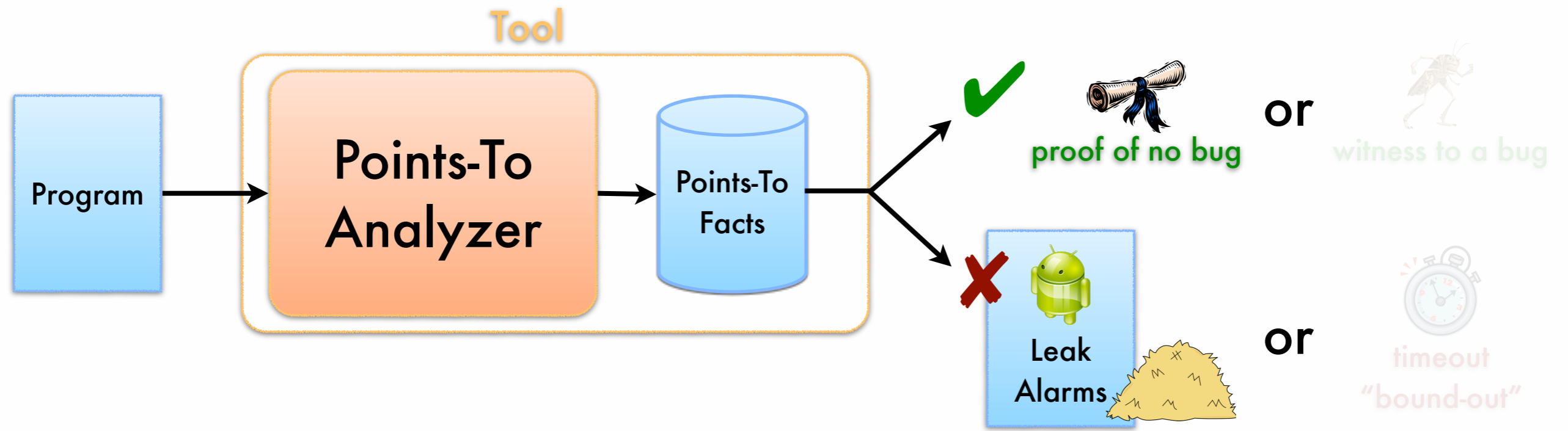
Thresher [SAS'11,PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



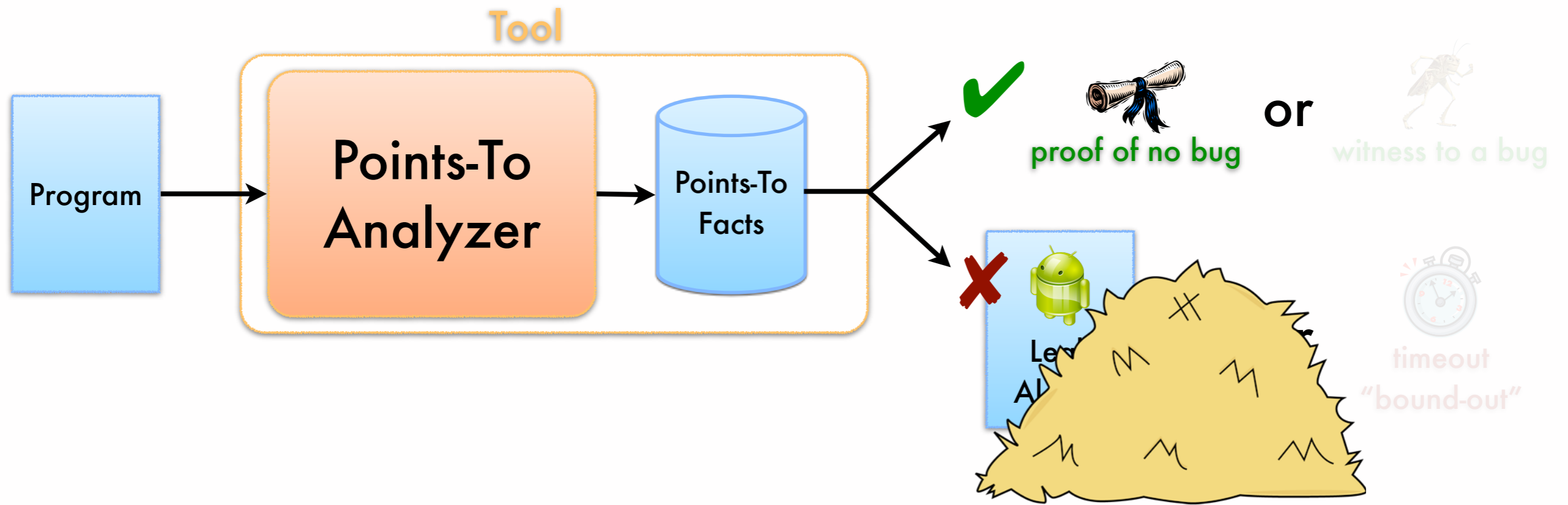
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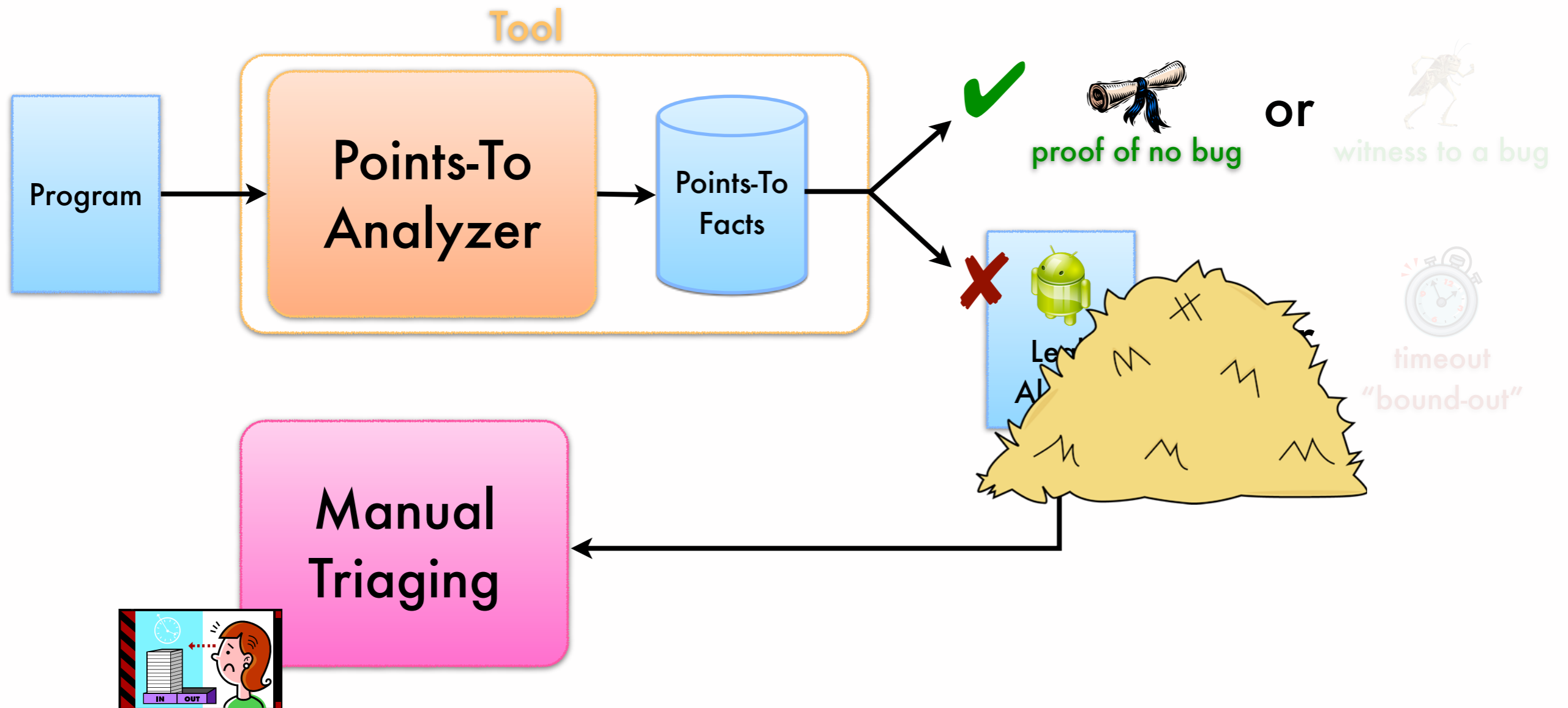
Thresher [SAS'11,PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



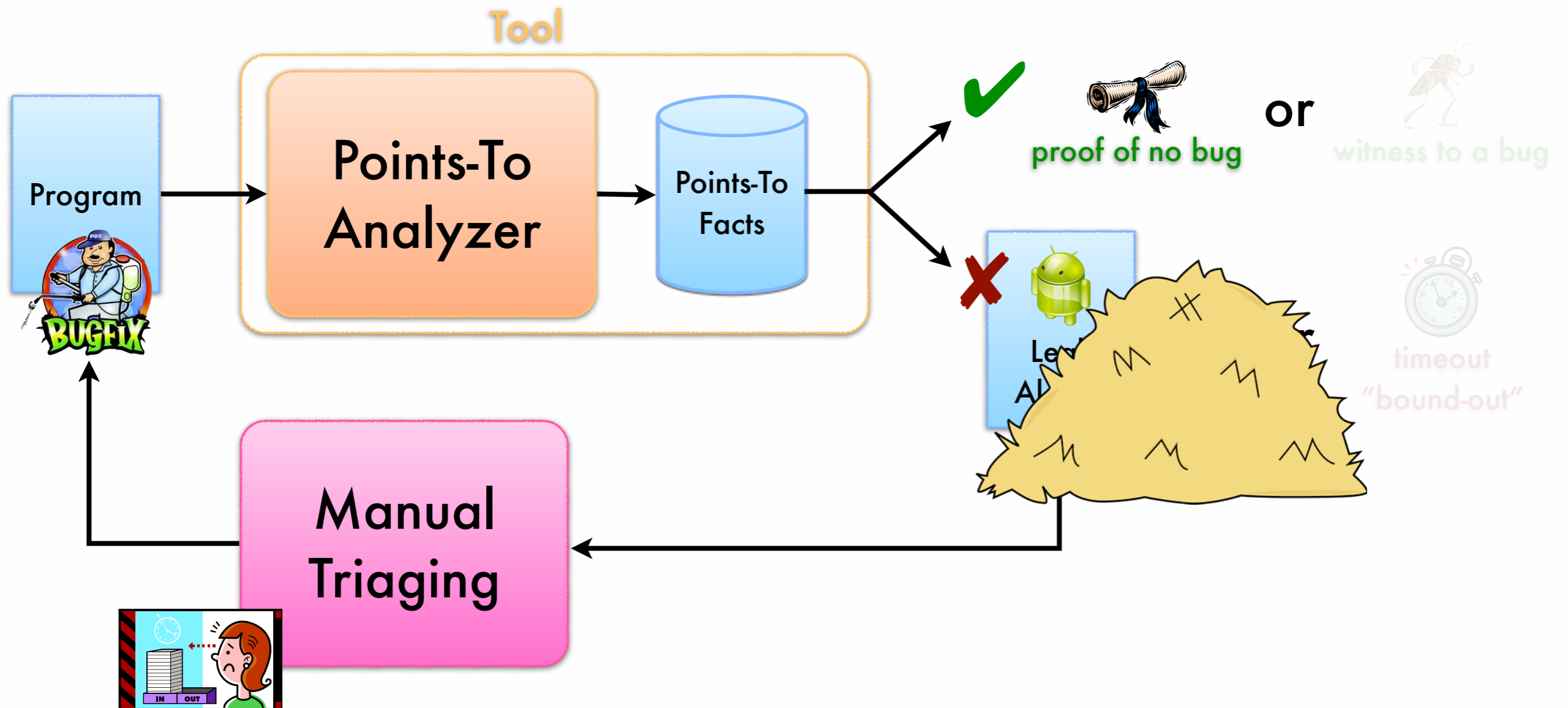
Thresher [SAS'11,PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



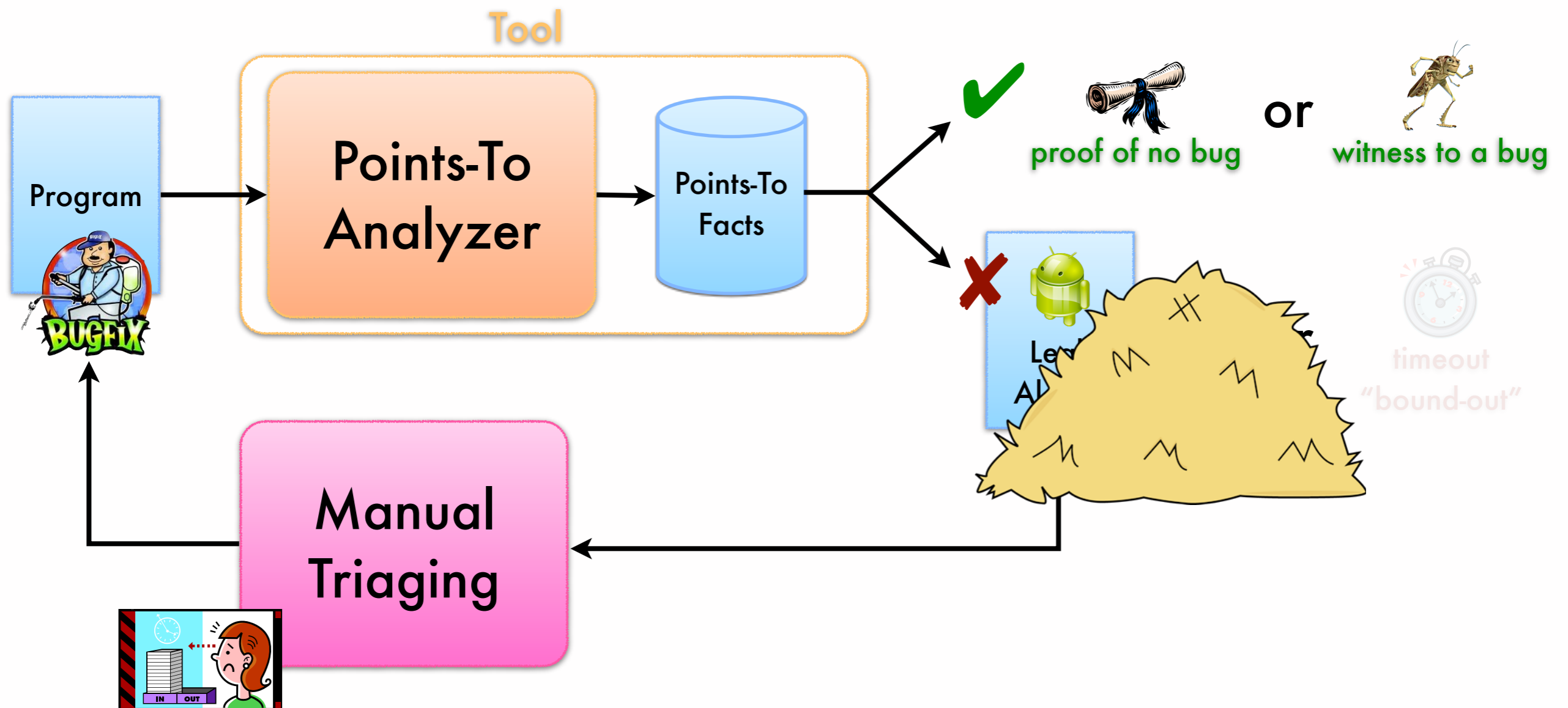
Thresher [SAS'11,PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



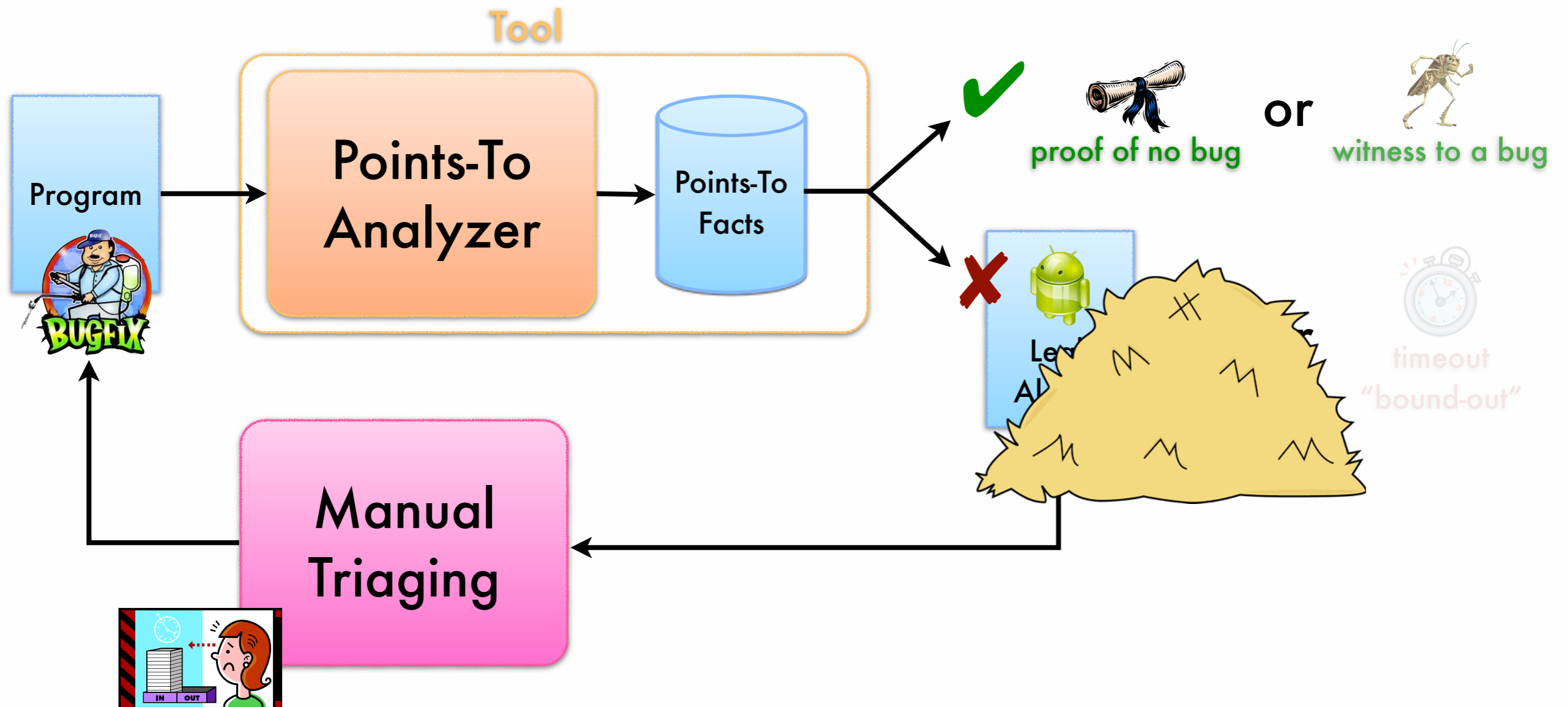
Thresher [SAS'11, PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



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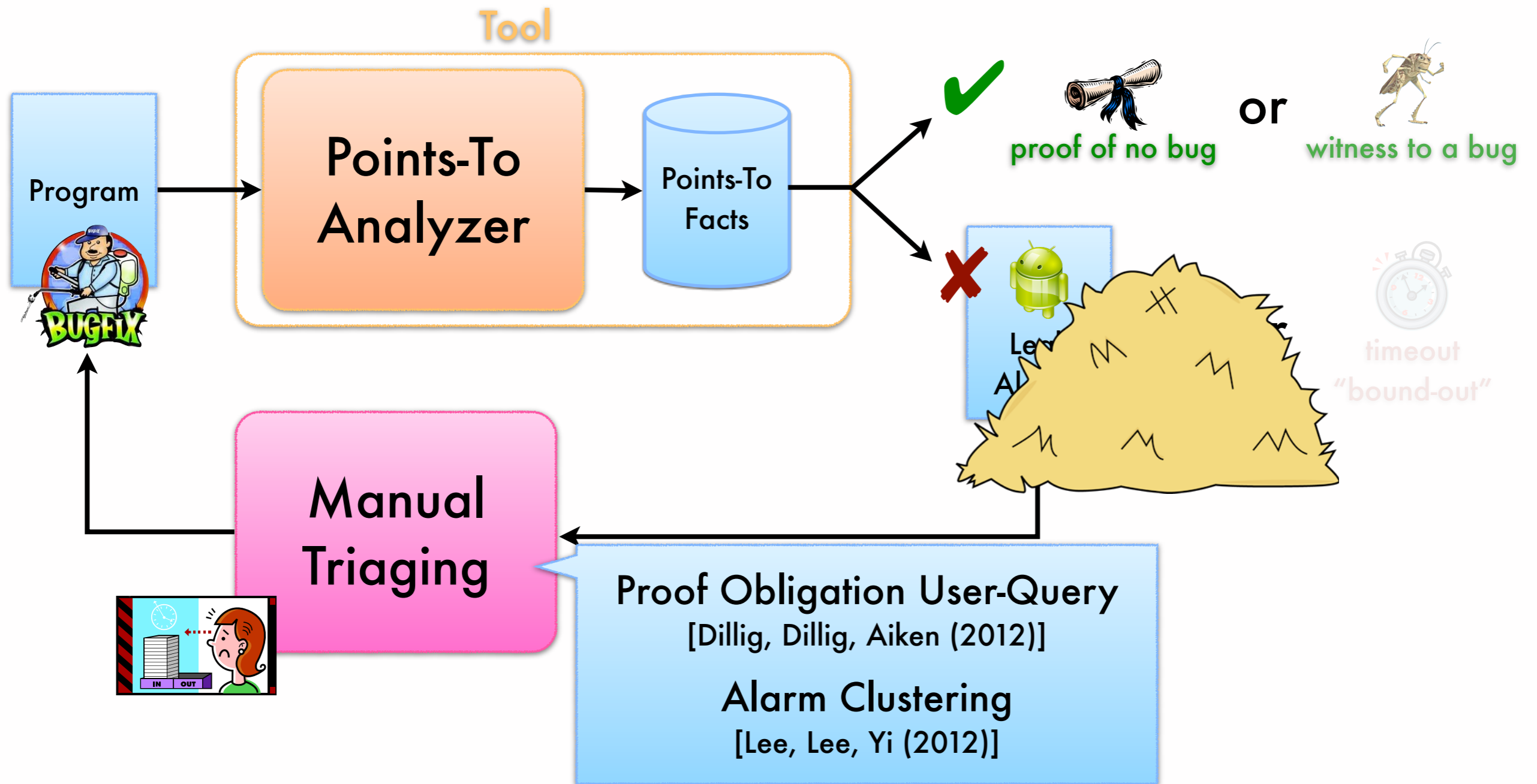


Thresher [SAS'11, PLDI'13] attacks alarm triage for heap reachability properties



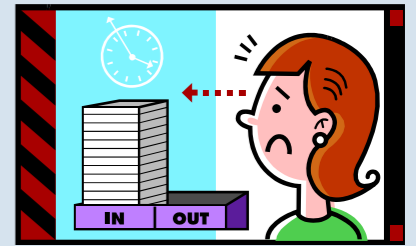
Prove alarms false with a witness search

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

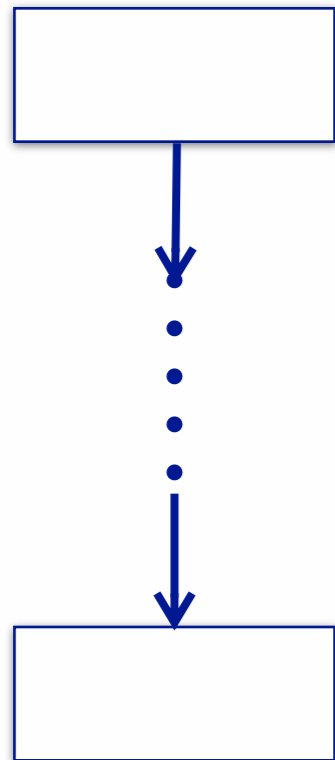
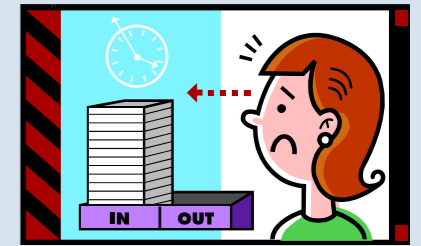


Prove alarms false with a witness search

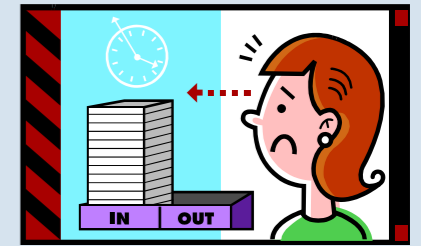
Manual triage for heap reachability reports



Manual triage for heap reachability reports



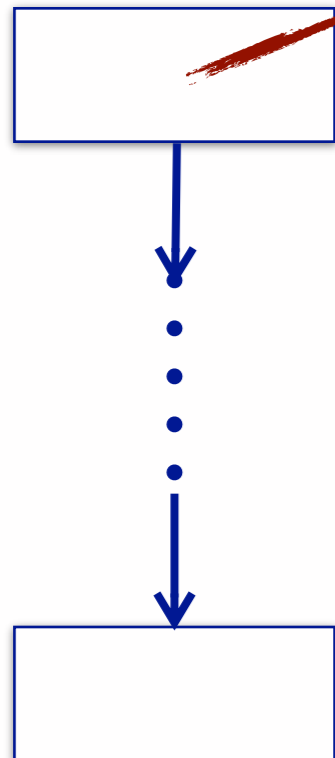
Manual triage for heap reachability reports



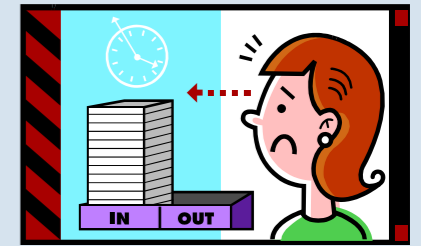
allocated here

```
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");
            newchild.CommitChanges();
            newchild.Close();
            ~child();
        }
    }
}
```

MyClass1.java



Manual triage for heap reachability reports



allocated here



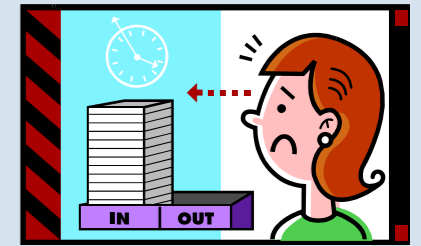
```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . ", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable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

MyC

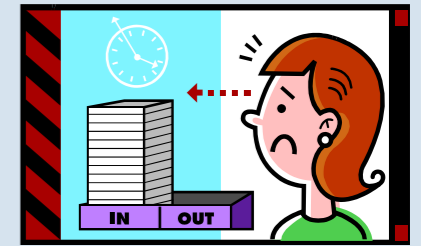
```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
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        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . ", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect 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;
    }
}
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.CommitChanges();
}
```

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;
    }
}
Network
int rec
string
ASCII
Console
while
i;
i;
```

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;
    }
}
Network
int rec
string
ASCII
Console
while
i;
i;
```

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;
    }
}
Network
int rec
string
ASCII
Console
while
i;
i;
```

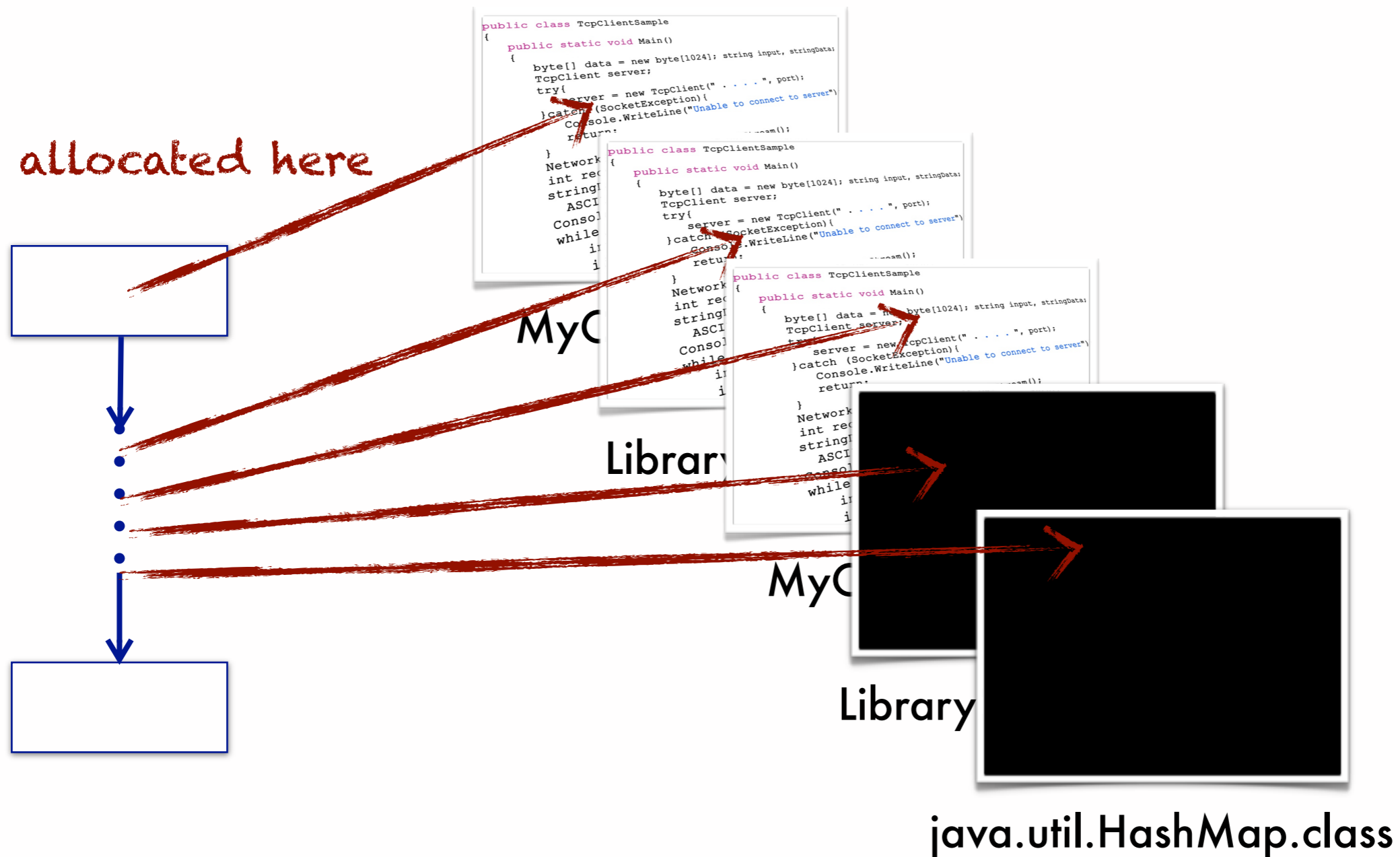
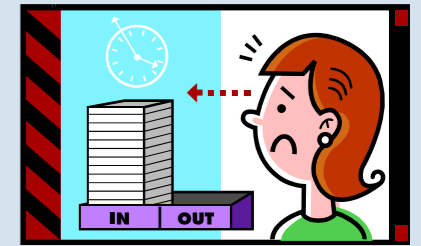
MyC



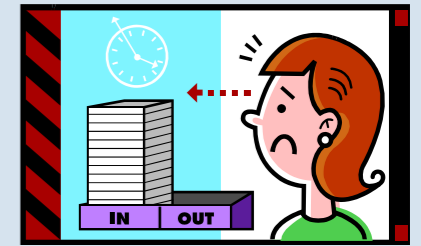
Library2Class1.class



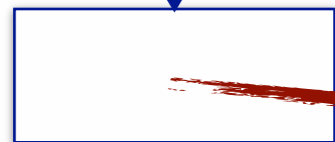
Manual triage for heap reachability reports



Manual triage for heap reachability reports



allocated here



```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
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        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . ", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
Network
int rec
string
ASCII
Console
while
i;
i;
```

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;
    }
}
Network
int rec
string
ASCII
Console
while
i;
i;
```

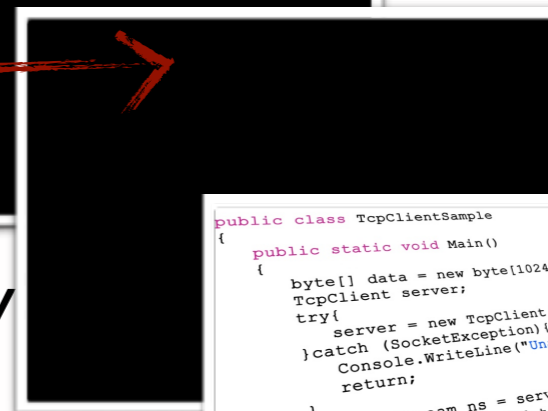
Library

```
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;
    }
}
Network
int rec
string
ASCII
Console
while
i;
i;
```

MyC



Library

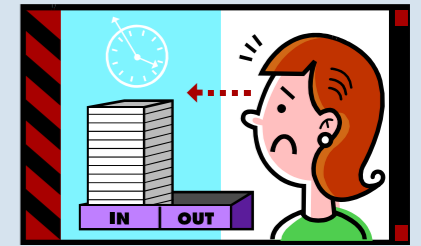


java.util.

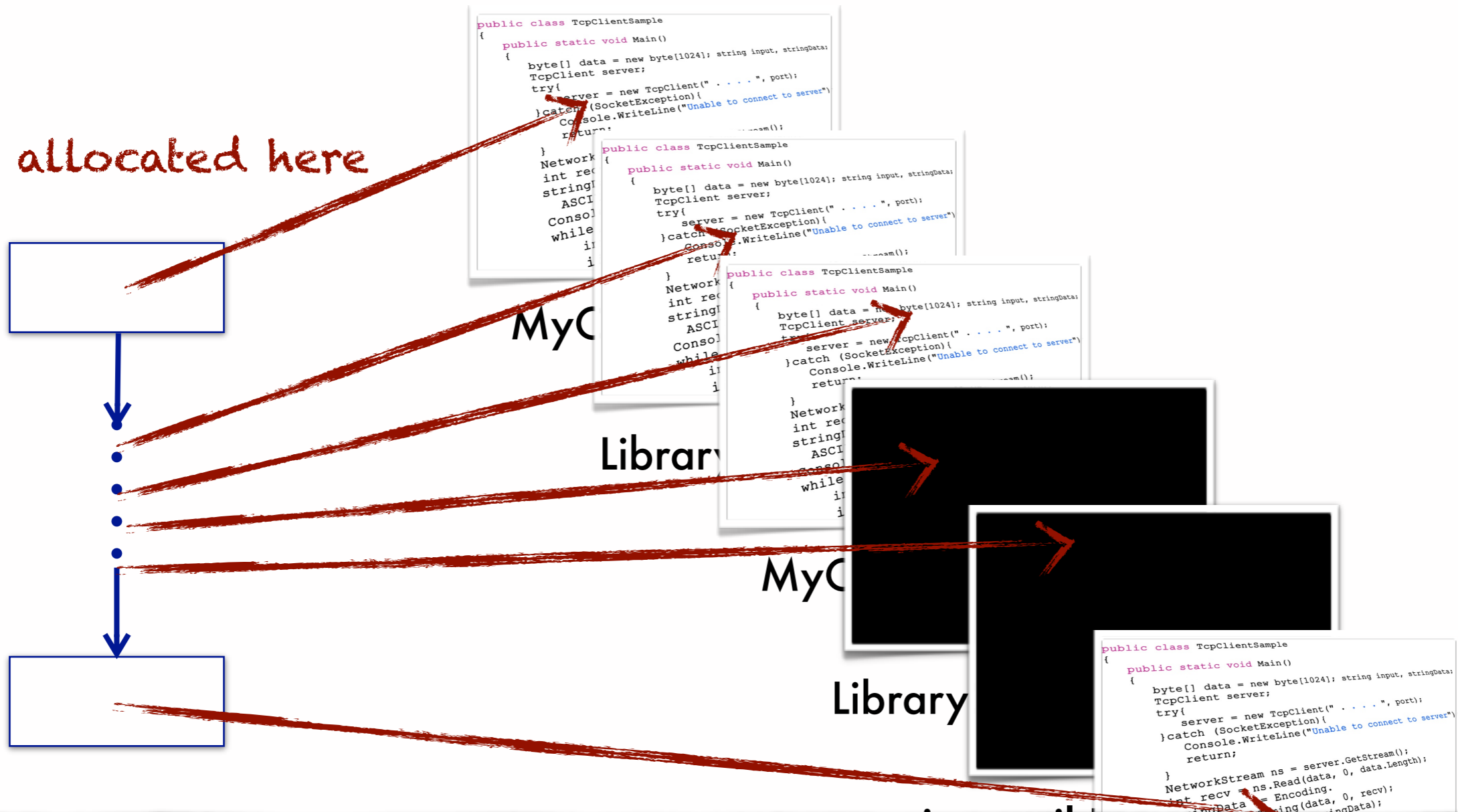
```
public class TcpClientSample
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        byte[] data = new byte[1024]; string input, stringData;
        TcpClient server;
        try{
            server = new TcpClient(" . . . . ", port);
        }catch (SocketException){
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to server");
        }
        return;
    }
}
NetworkStream ns = server.GetStream();
int recv = ns.Read(data, 0, data.Length);
string data = 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

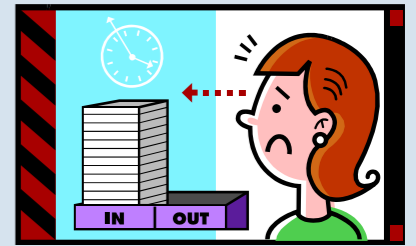


allocated here

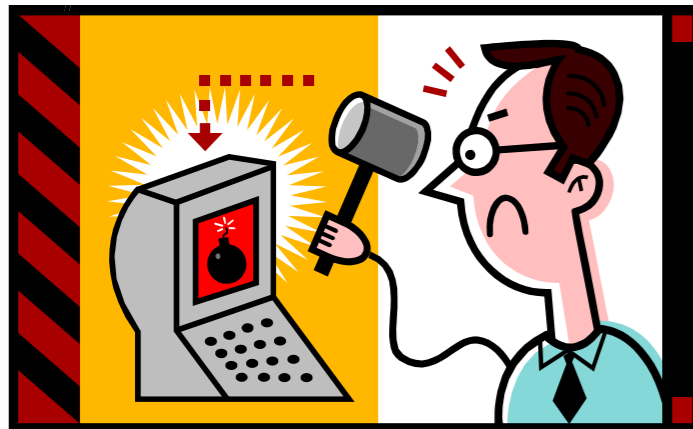
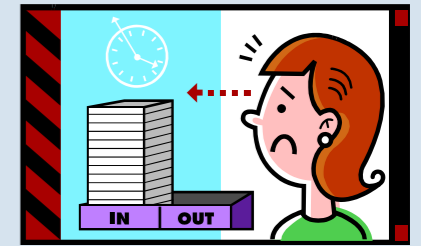


Get abstract heap path + allocation sites

Assuming the user starts to triage an alarm ...

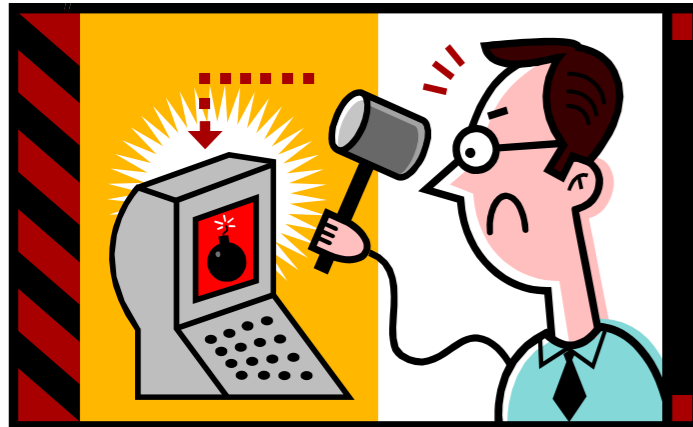
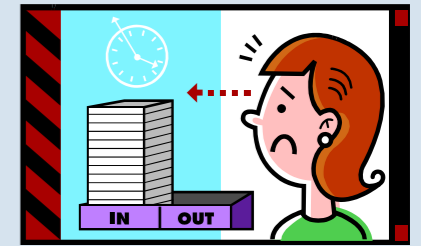


Assuming the user starts to triage an alarm ...



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.

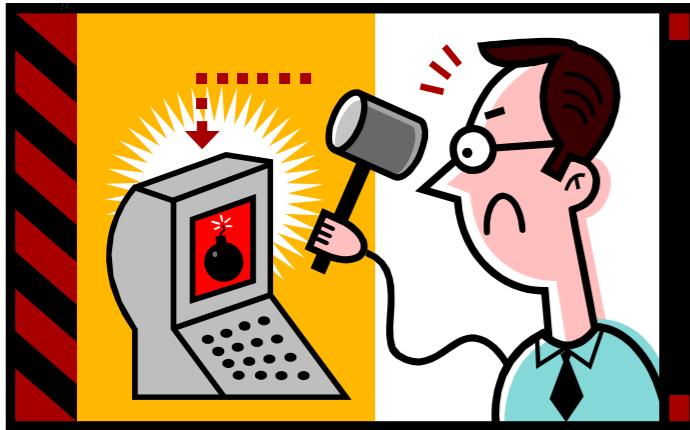
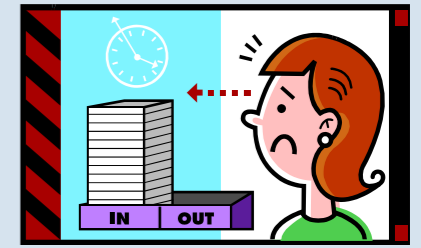
Assuming the user starts to triage an alarm ...



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.

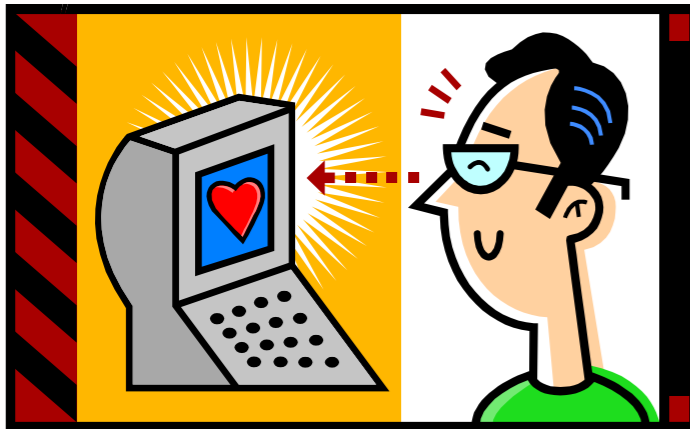
We can do this with analysis!

Assuming the user starts to triage an alarm ...



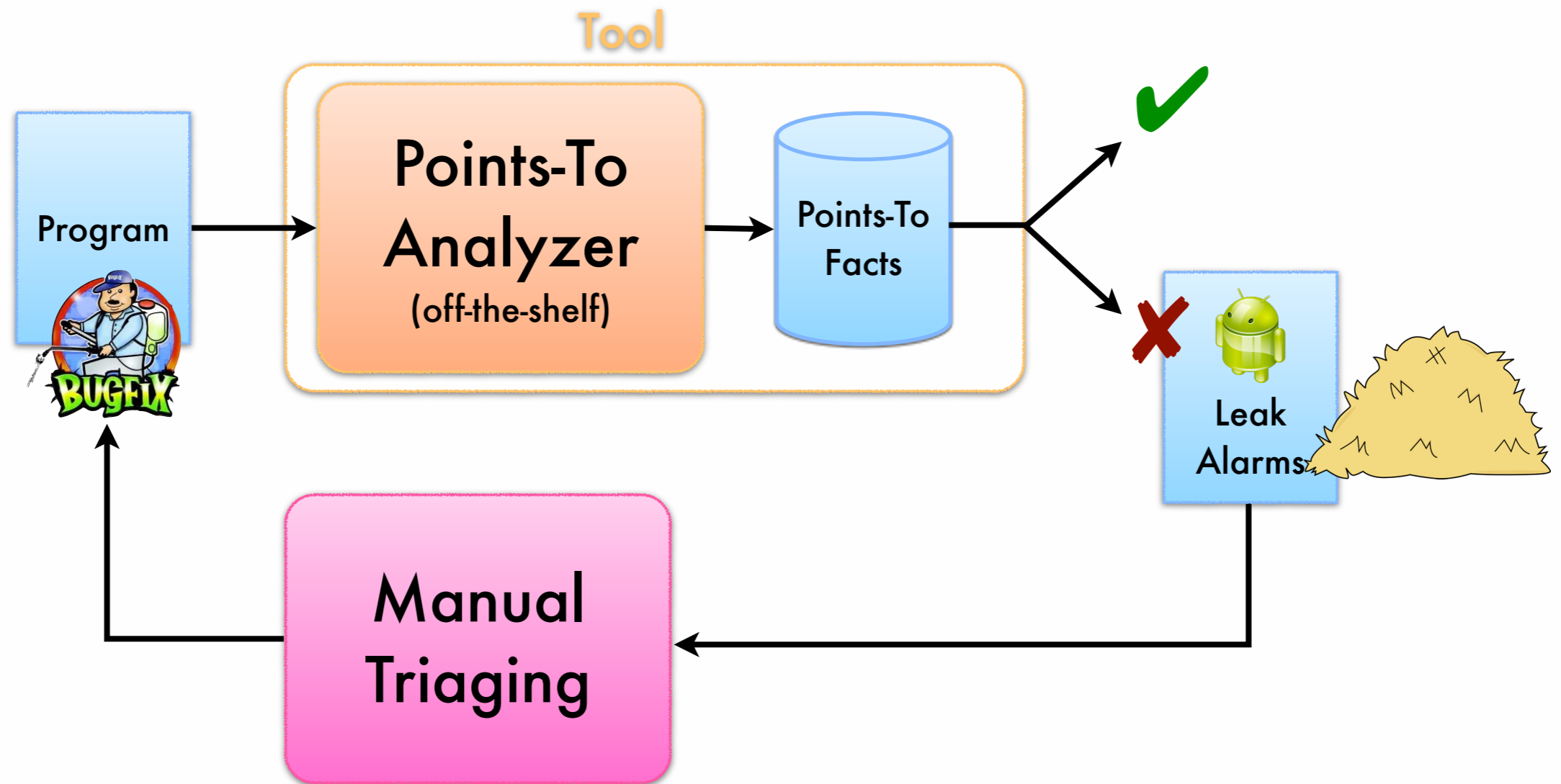
What does the user need to do? He starts at, say, line 142 and **traces back** to see **if a bug is possible** given what's happening.

We can do this with analysis!

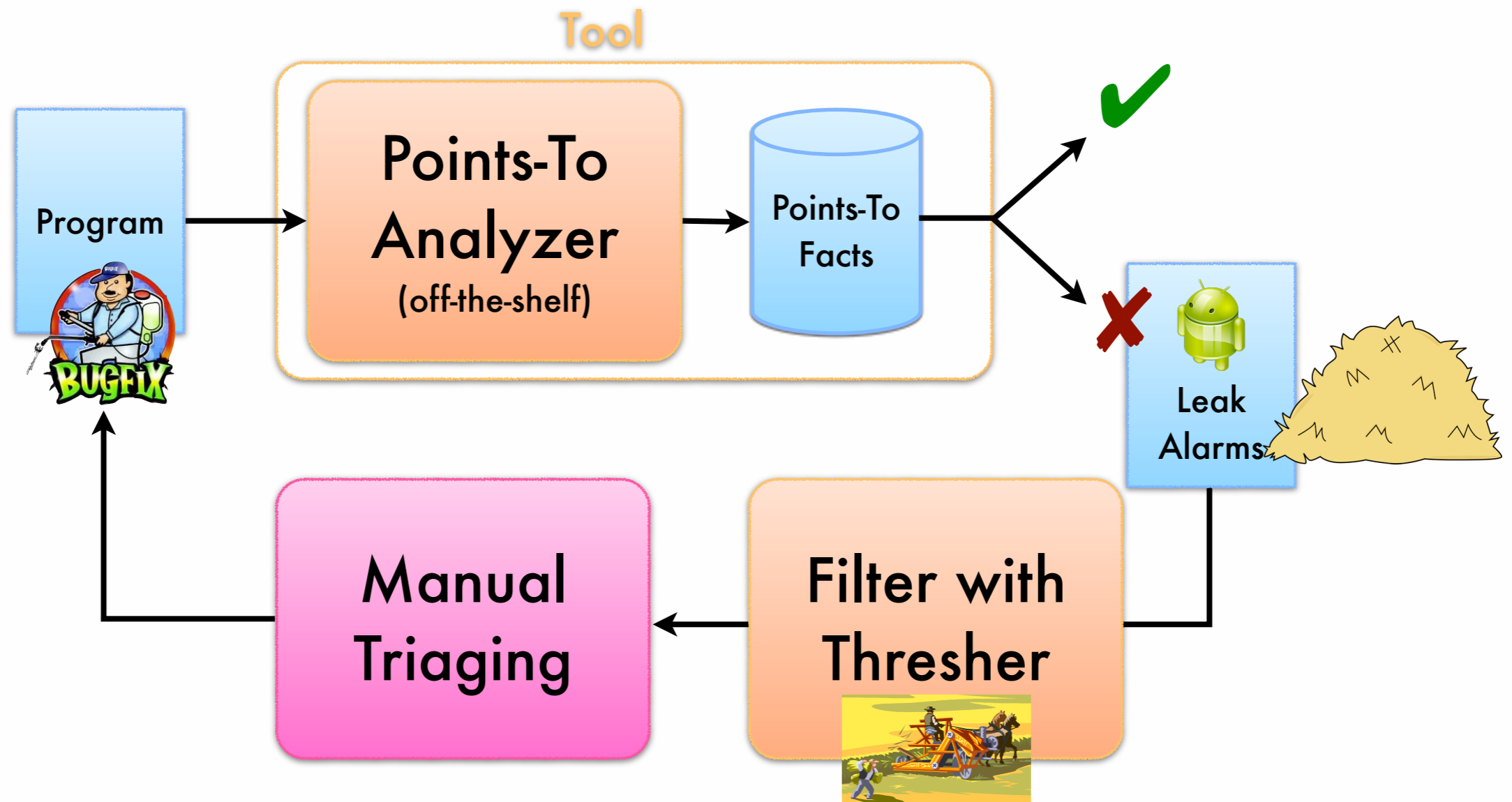


If we filter most false alarms, the user can triage more quickly and get to true bugs earlier (without frustration).

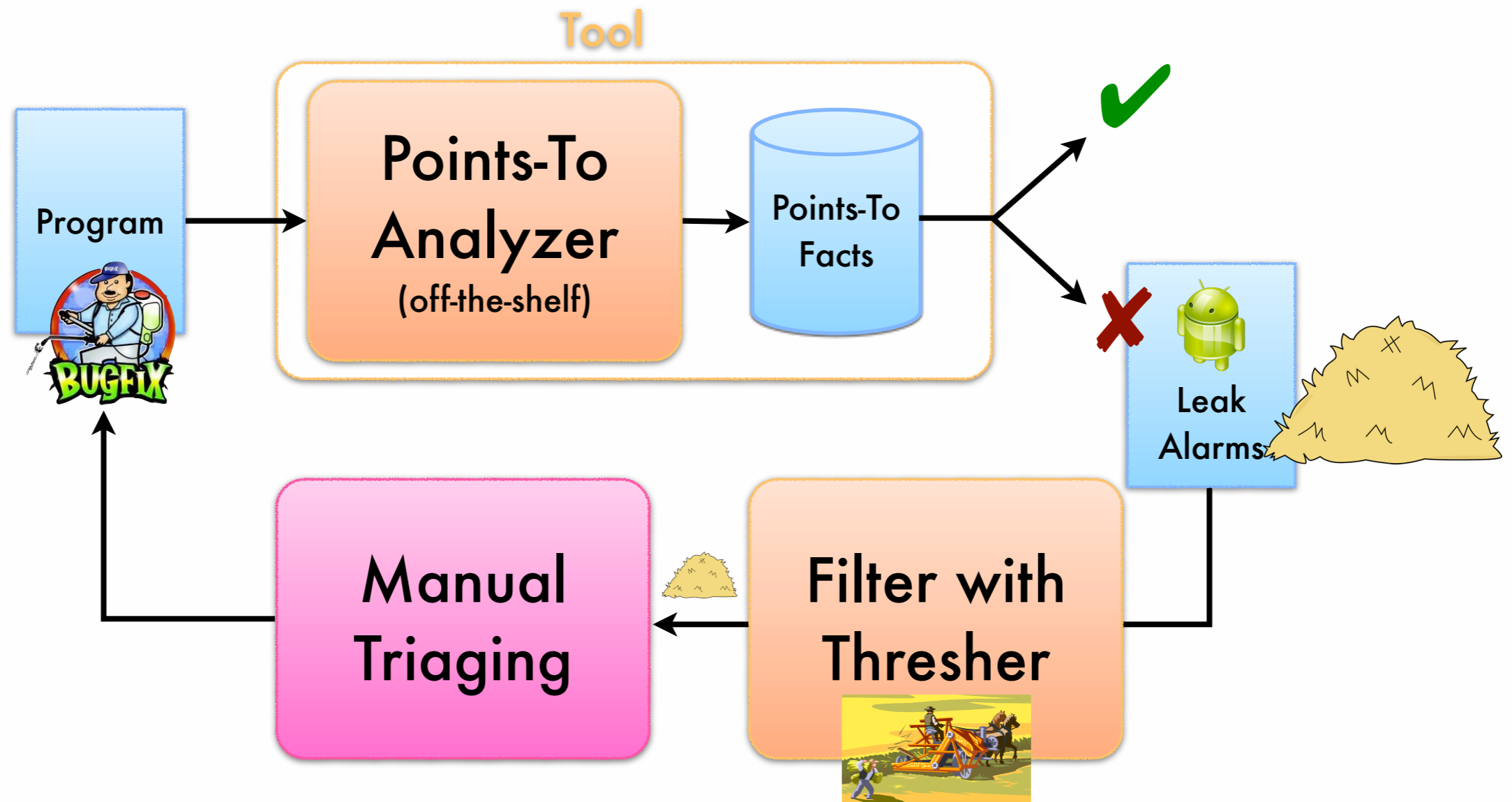
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



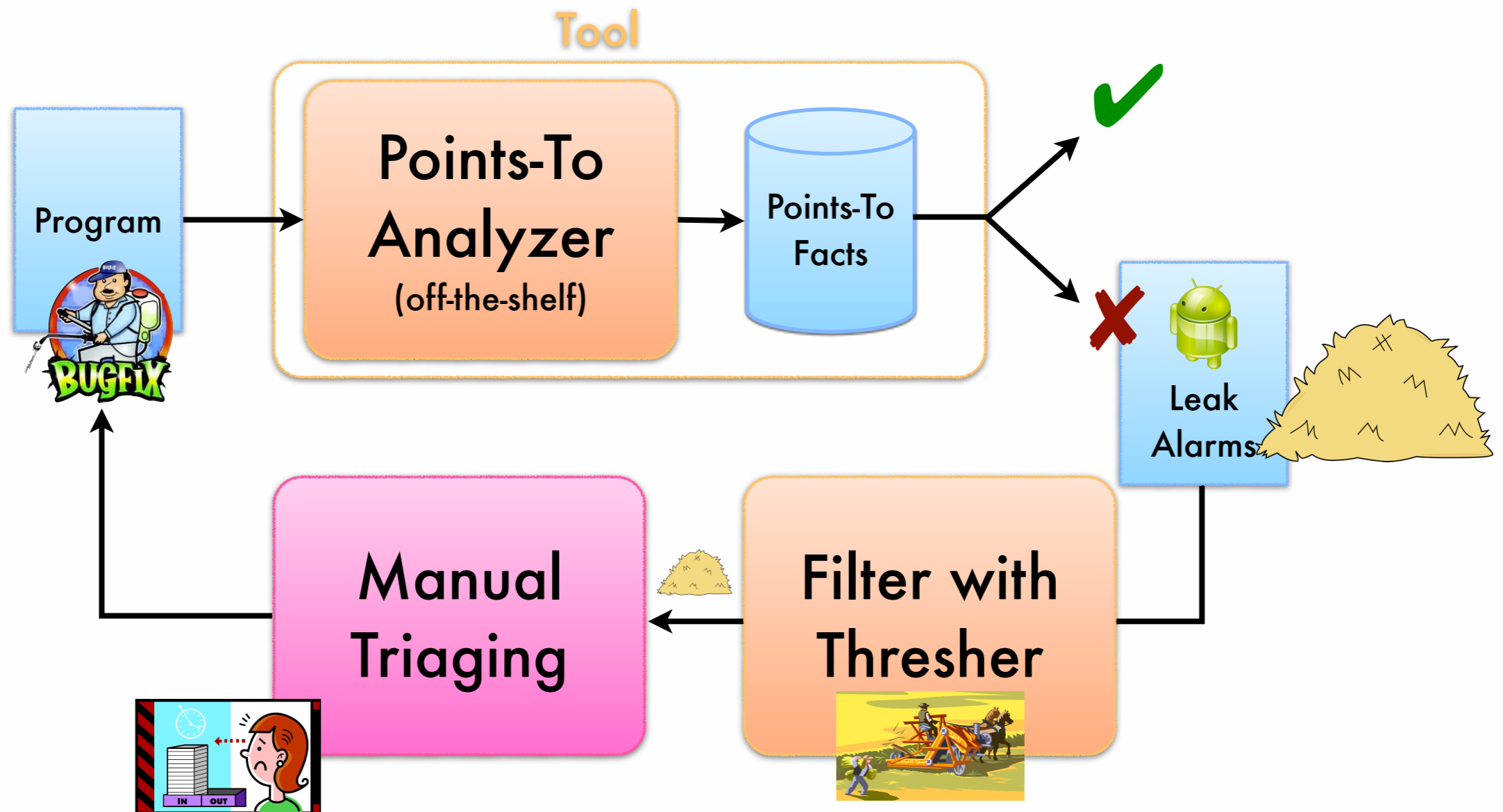
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



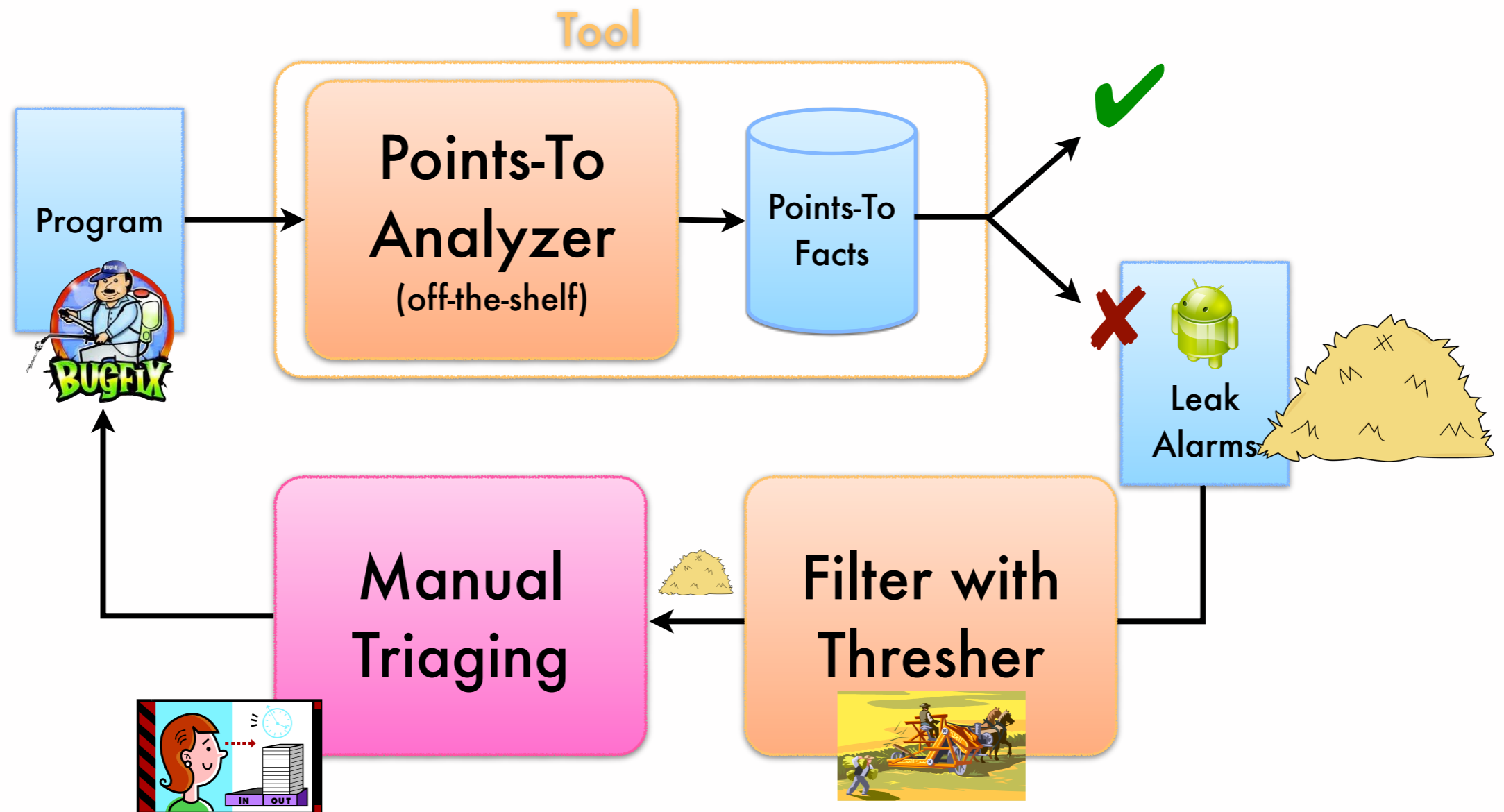
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



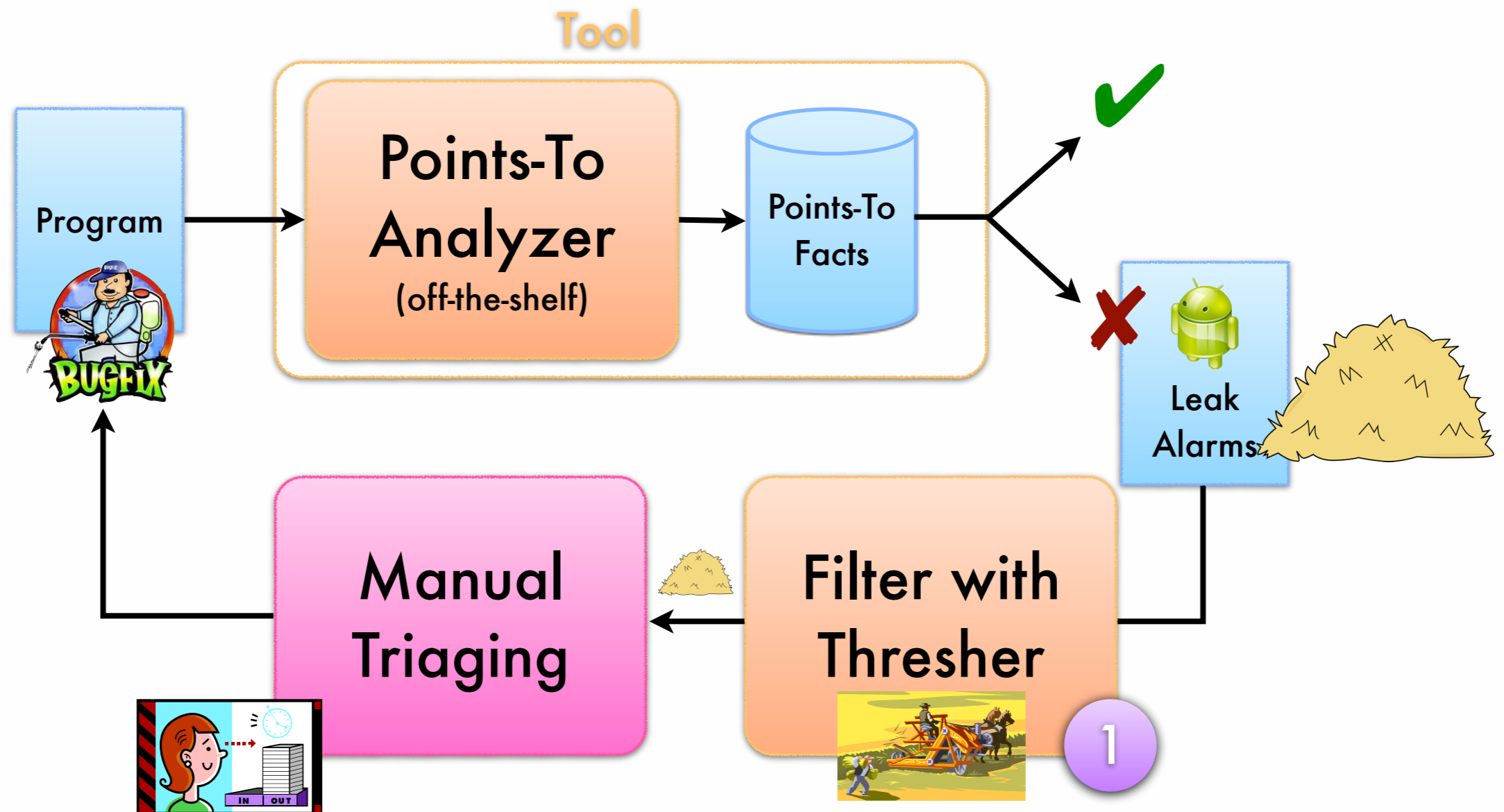
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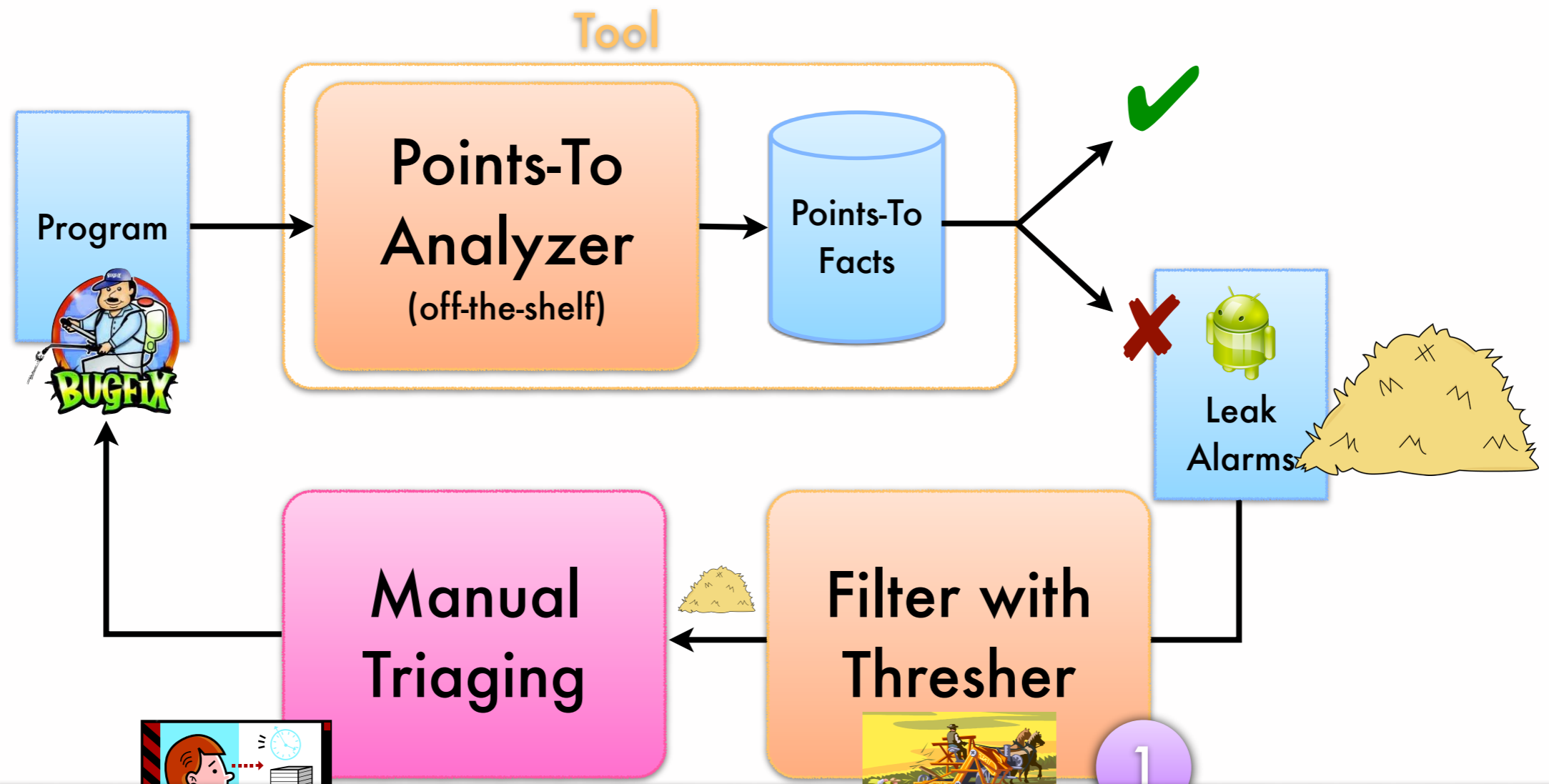


Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



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

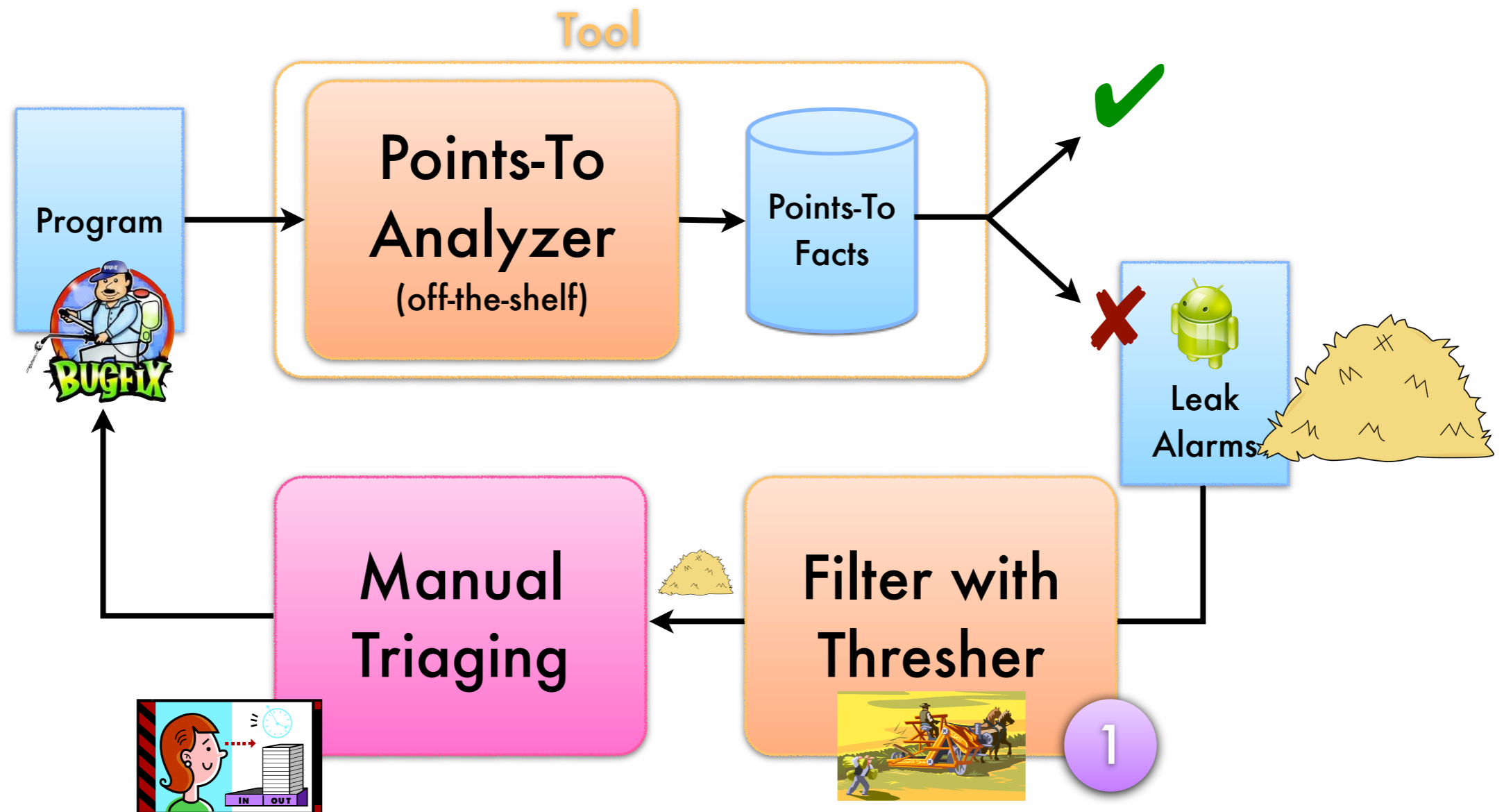
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



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

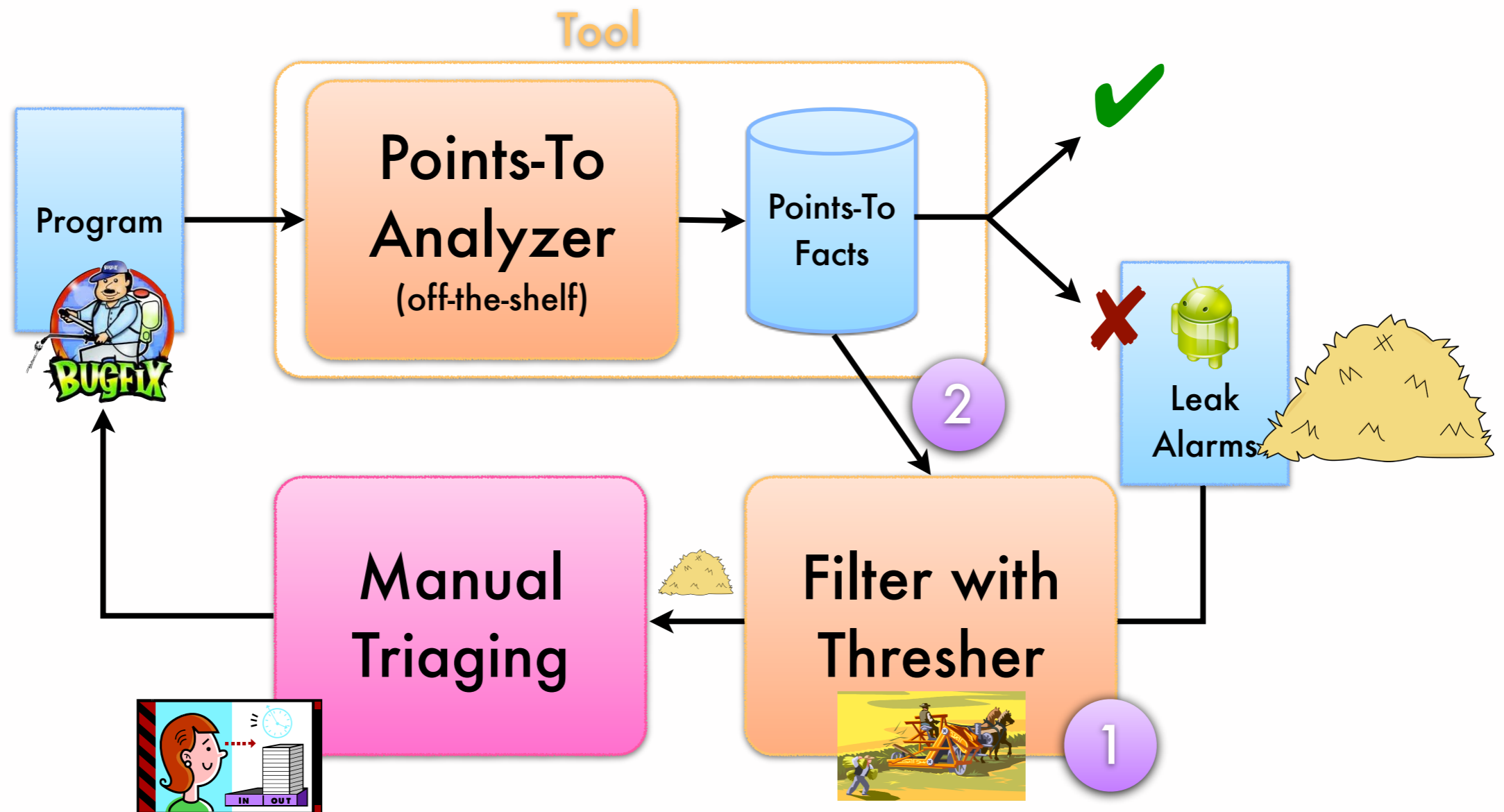
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Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise “filter” analysis

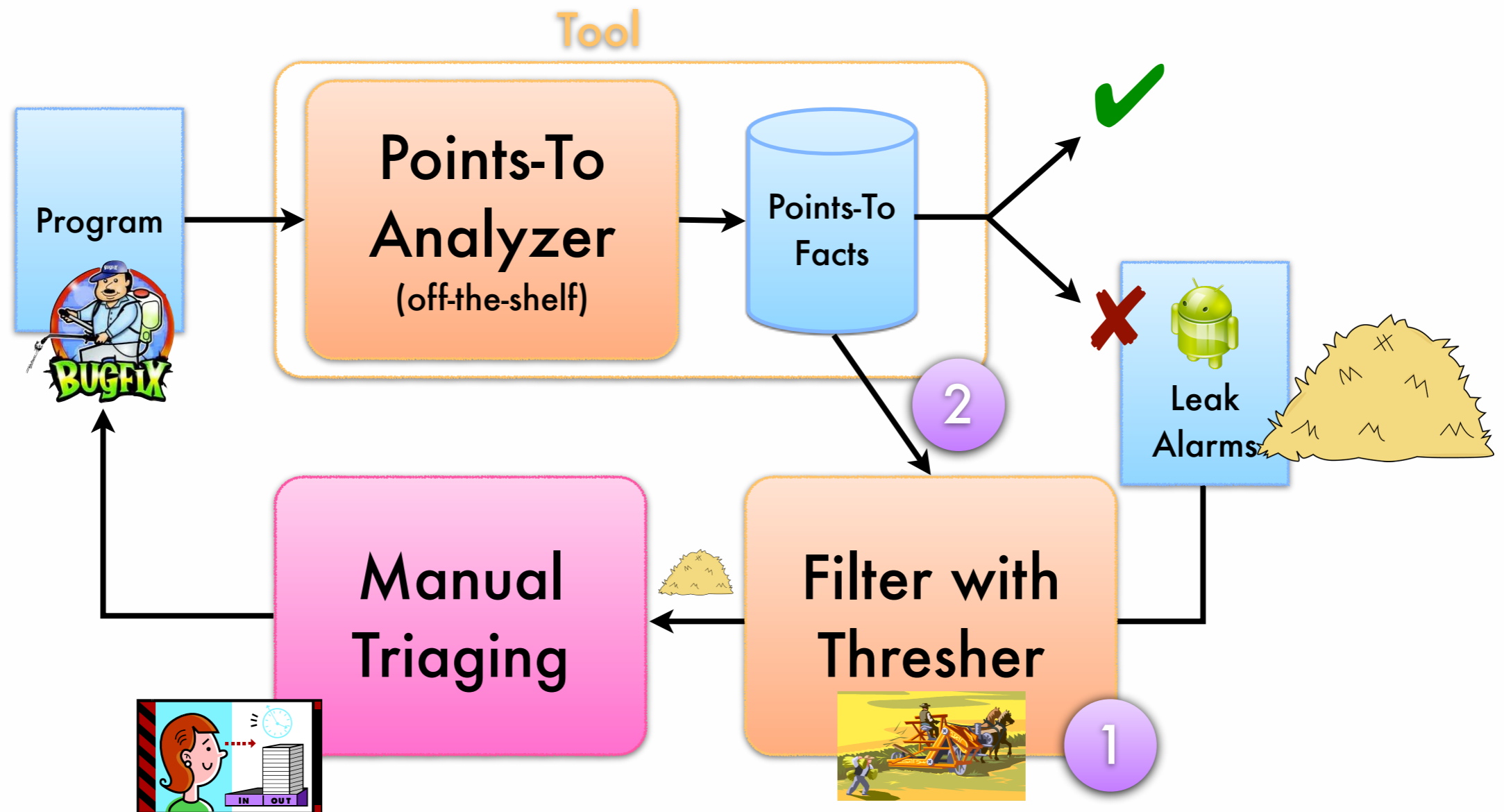
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



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

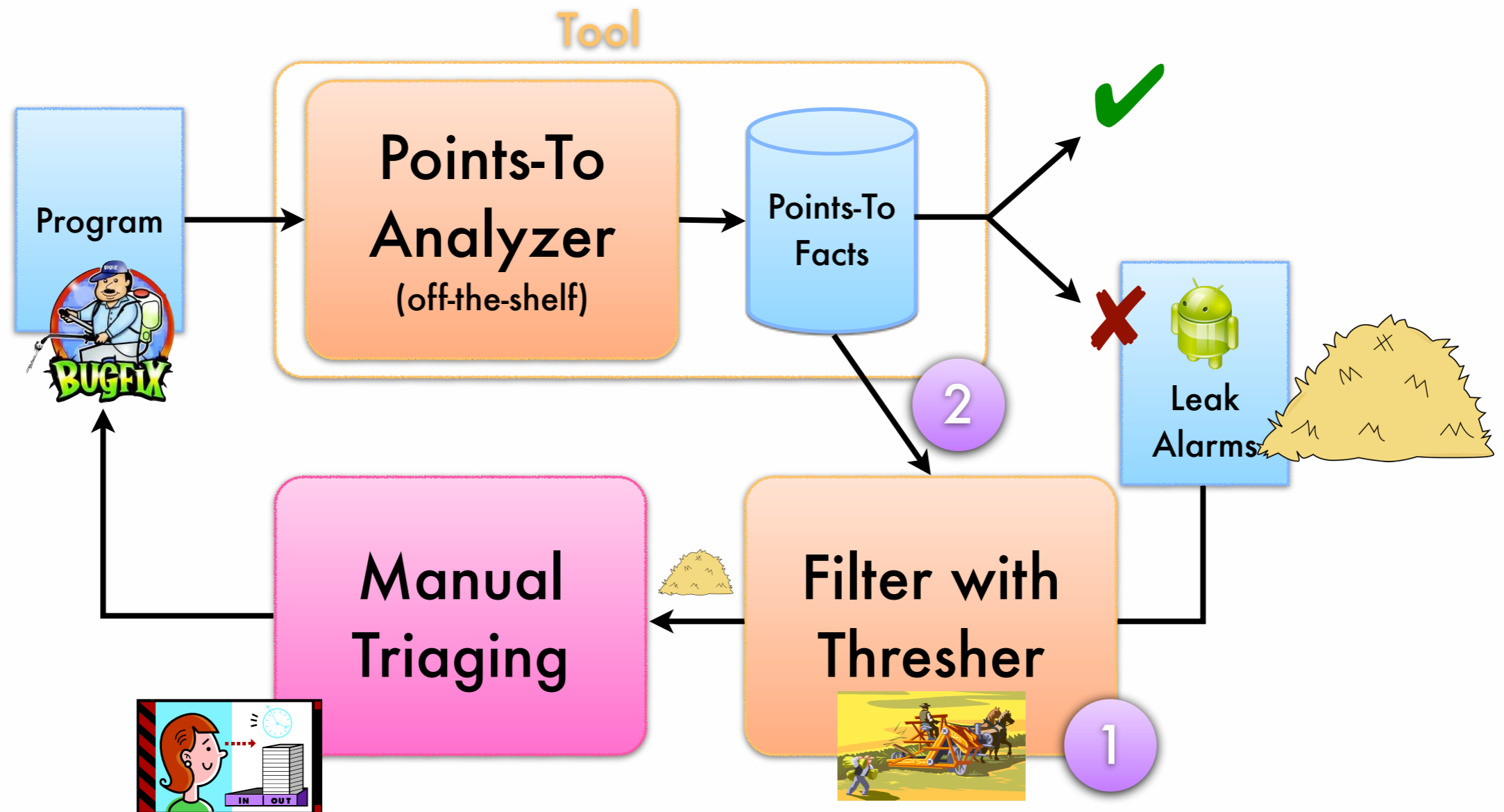
Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



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

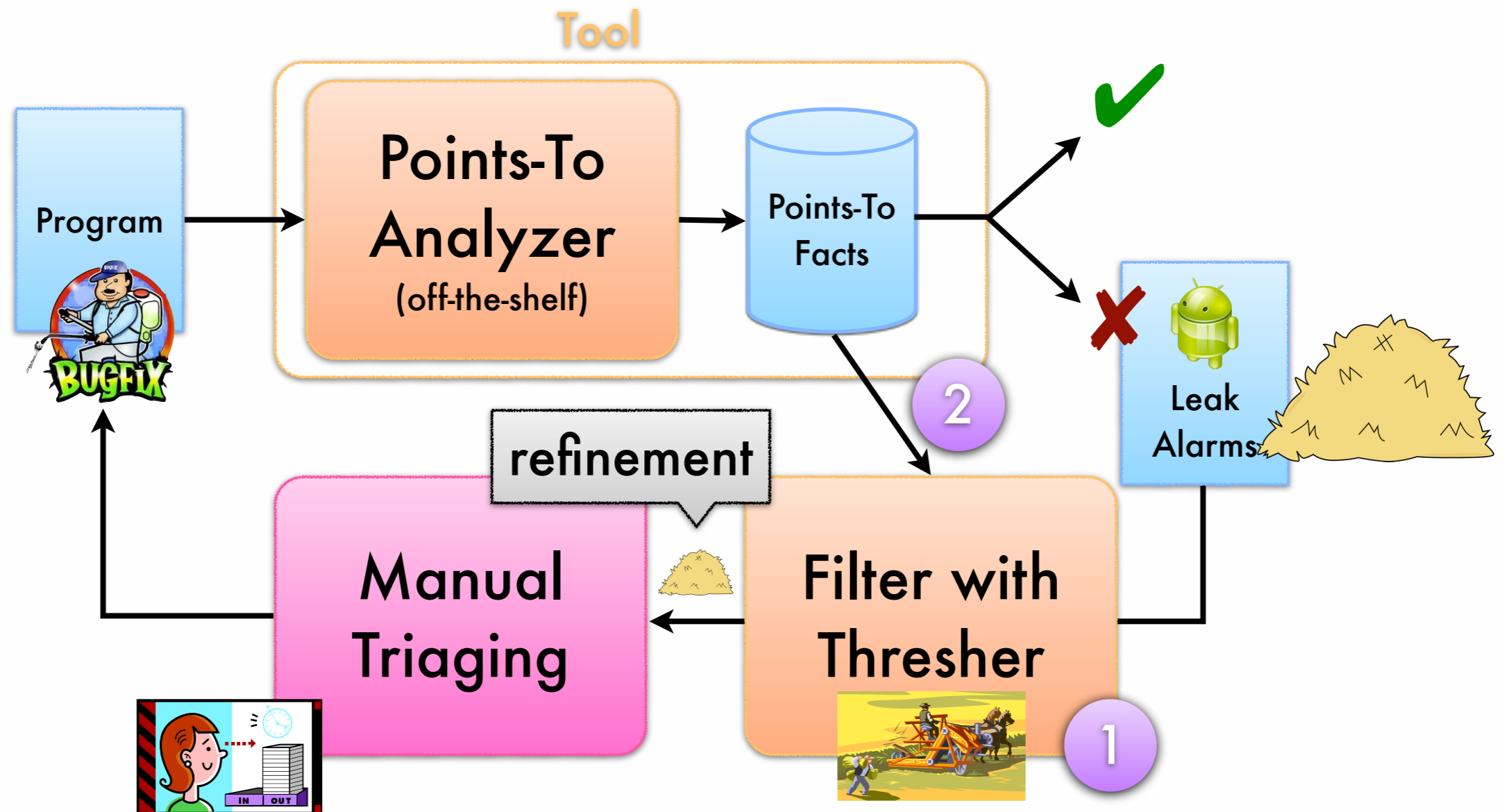
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Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.

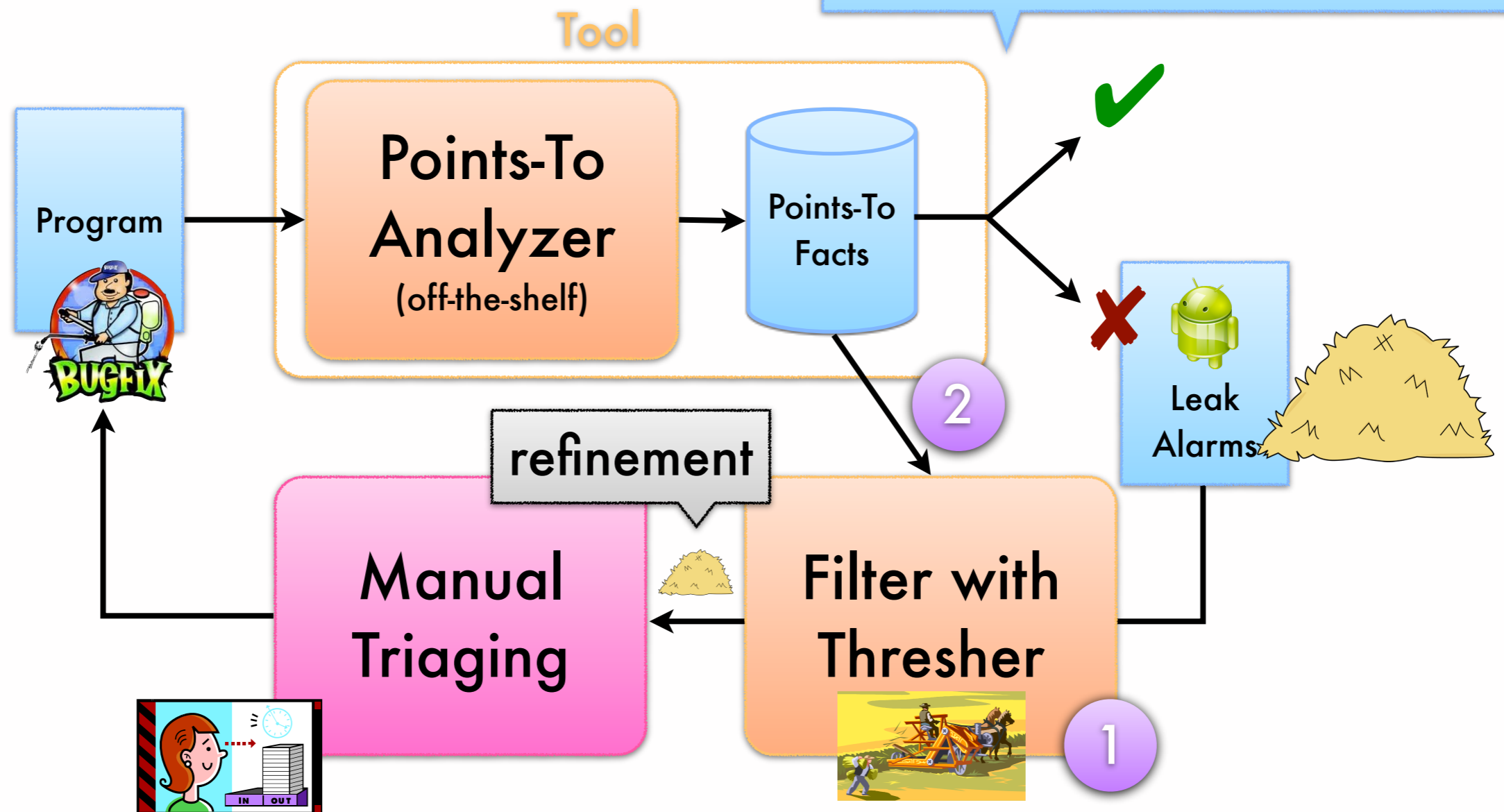


Idea 1: Refute points-to on-demand with **second** precise “filter” analysis

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` ?

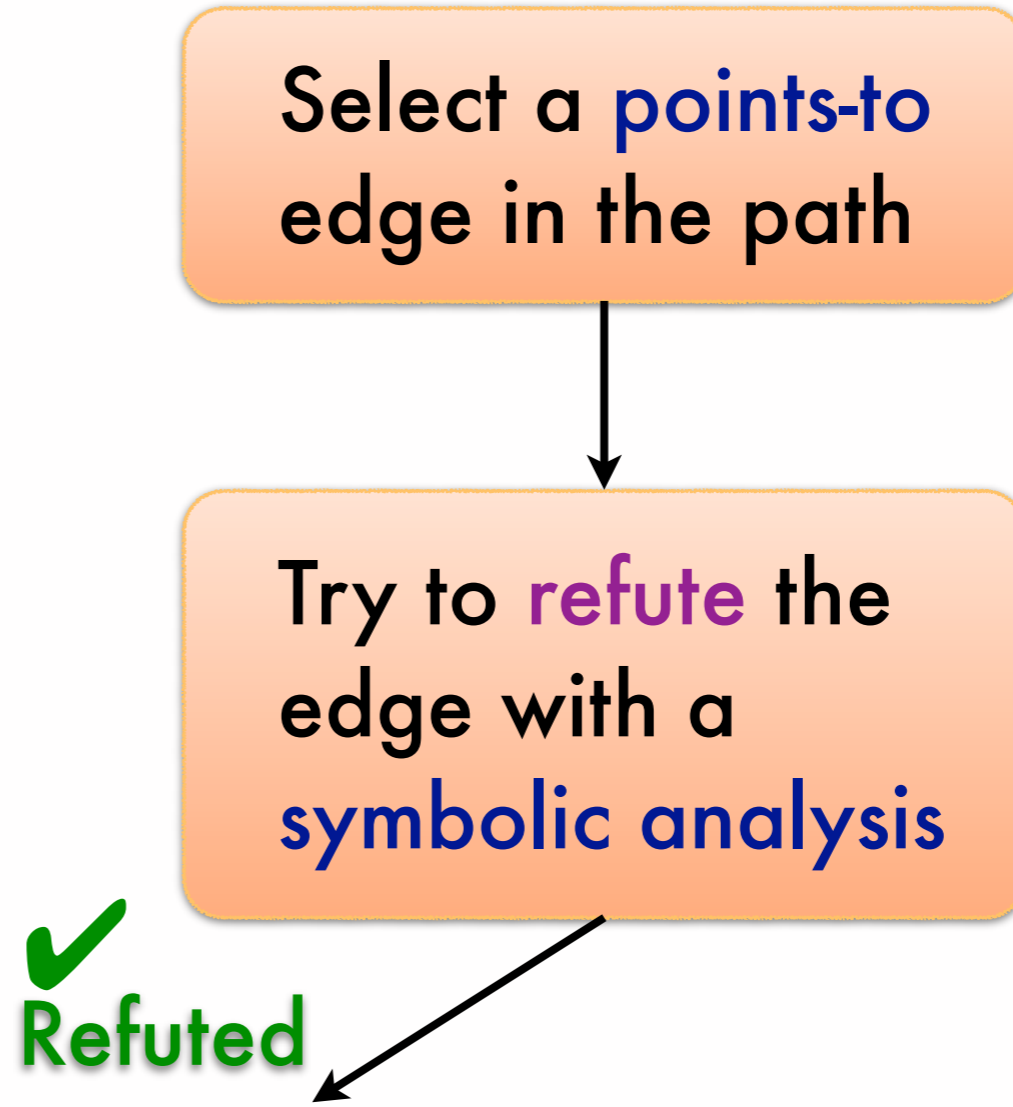
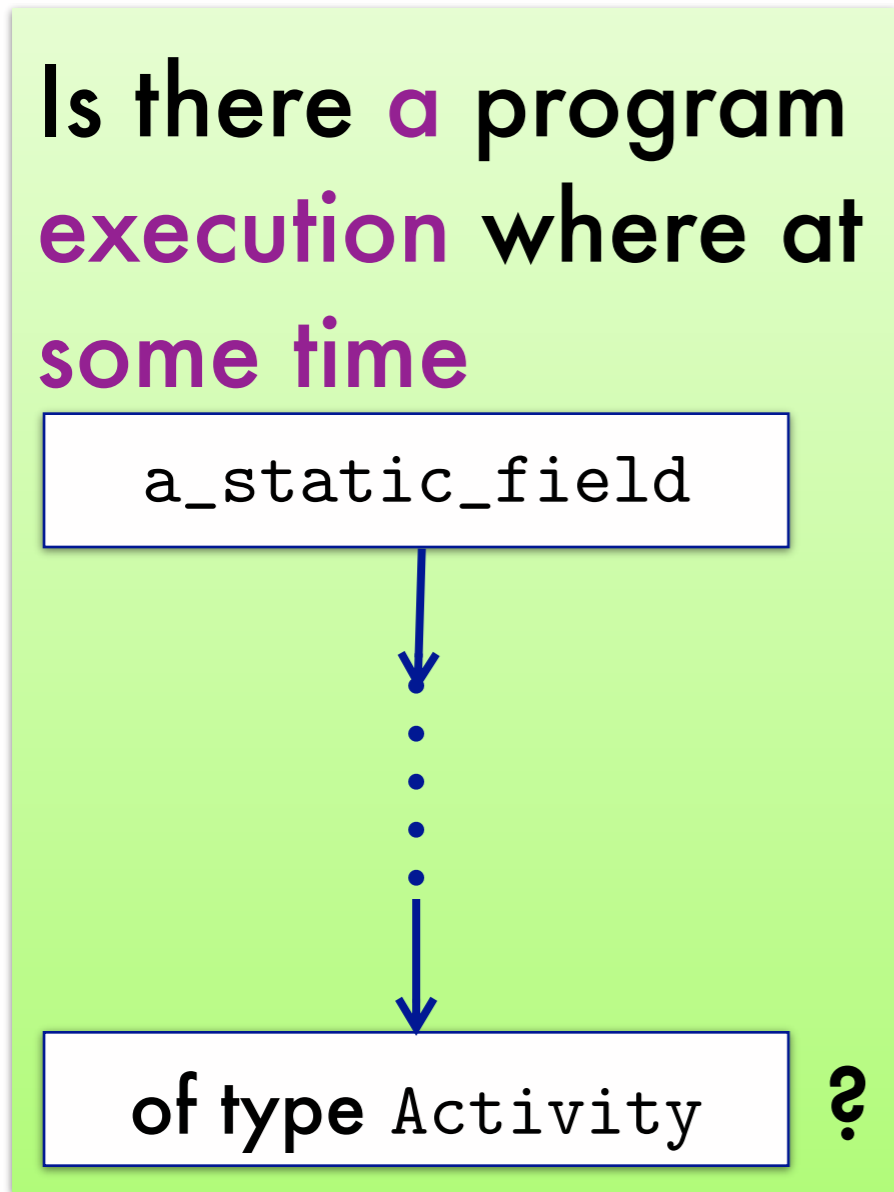
Select a **points-to** edge in the path



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

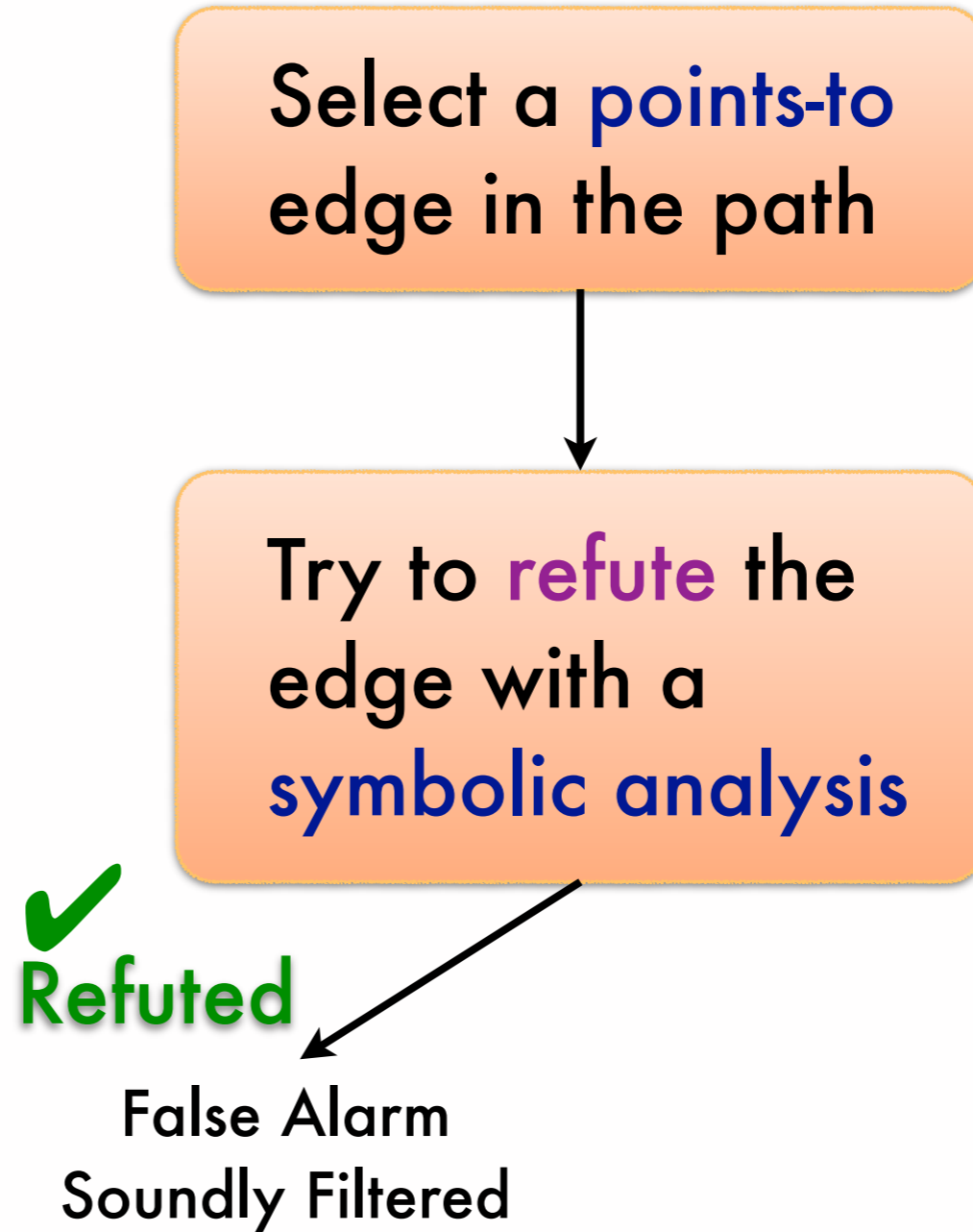
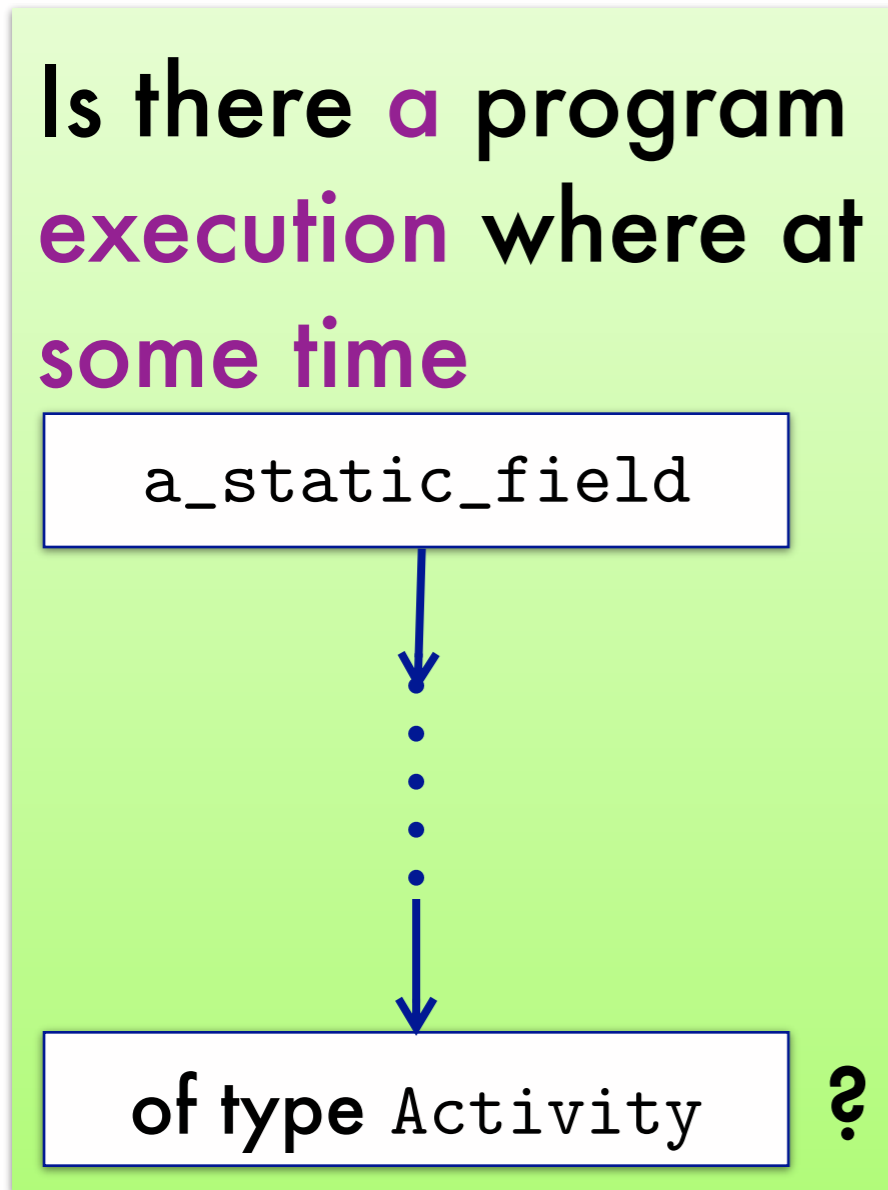
A top-level filter:

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



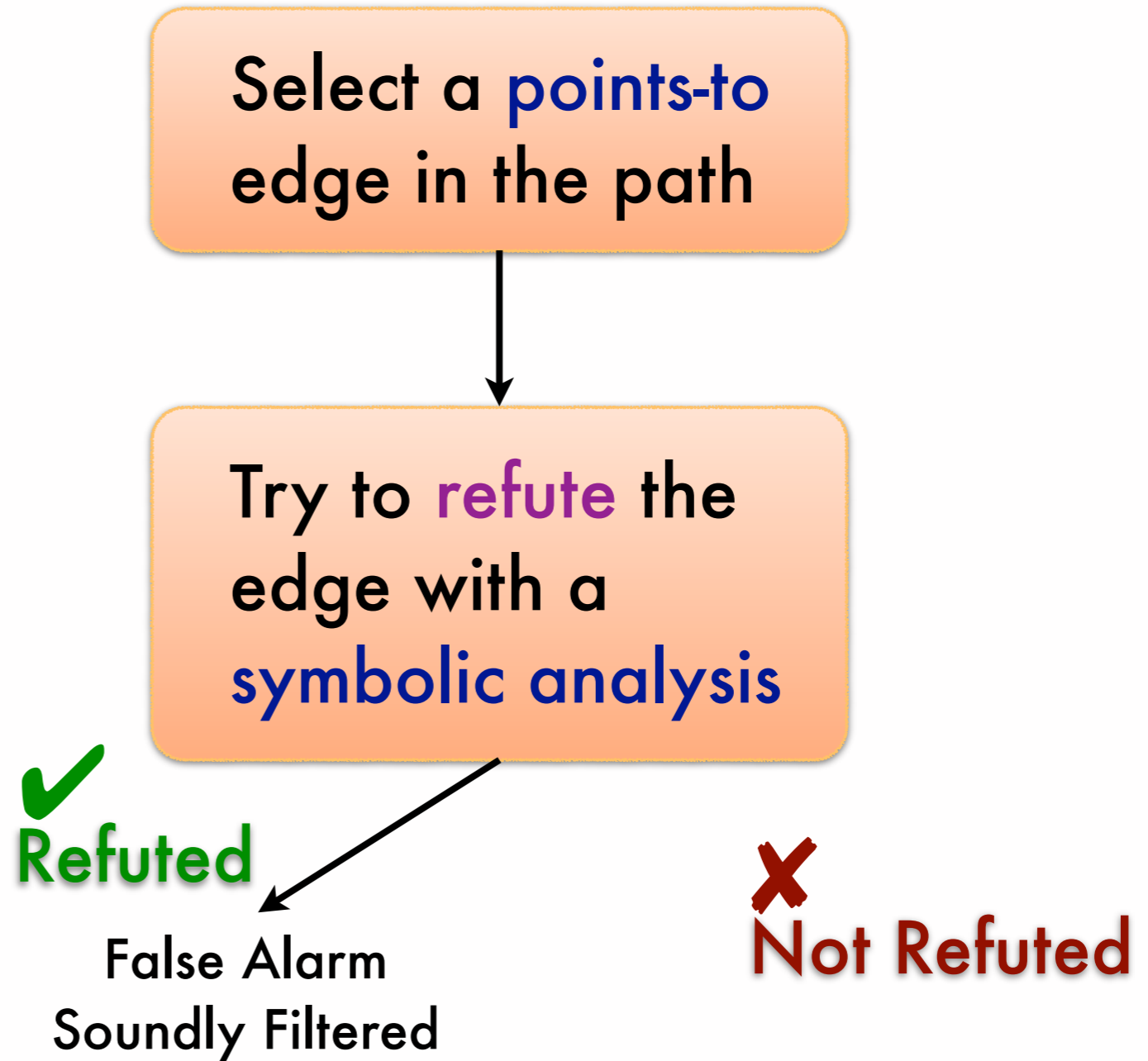
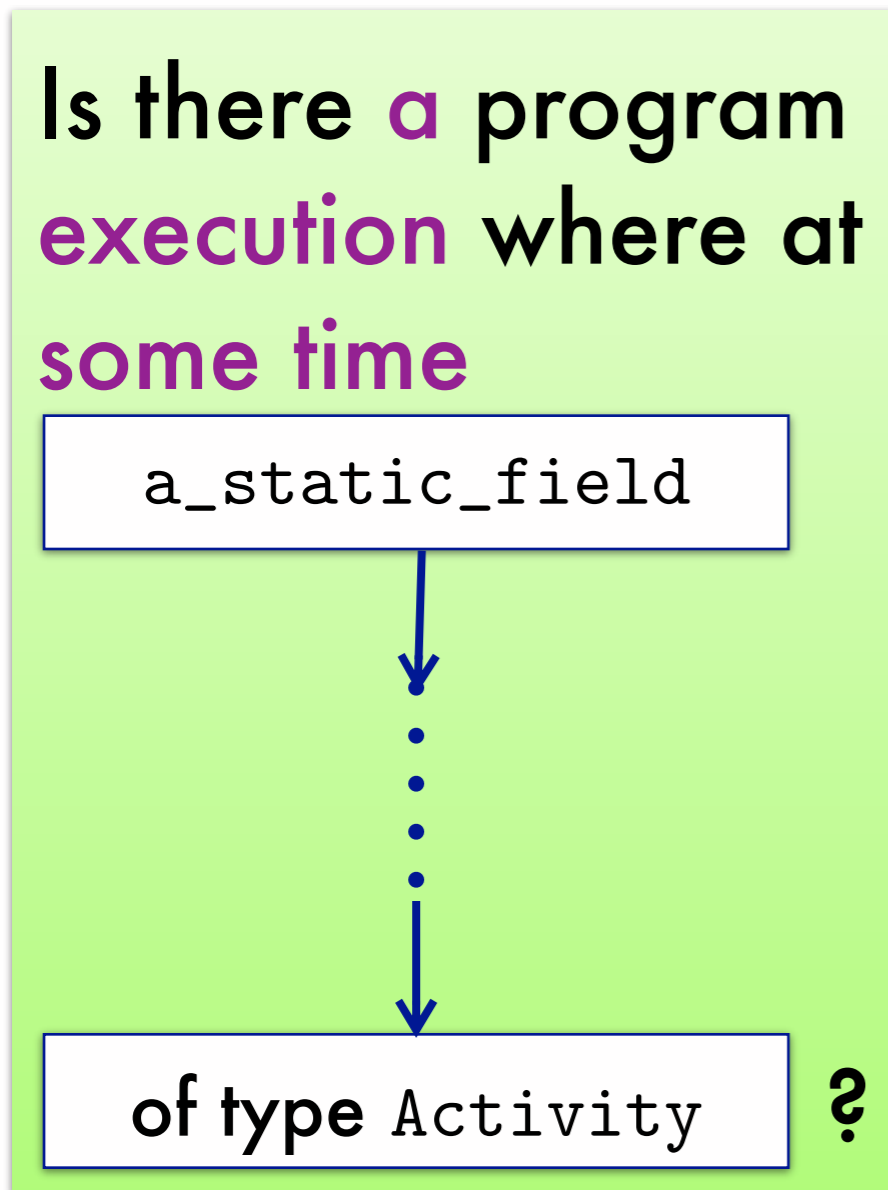
A top-level filter:

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



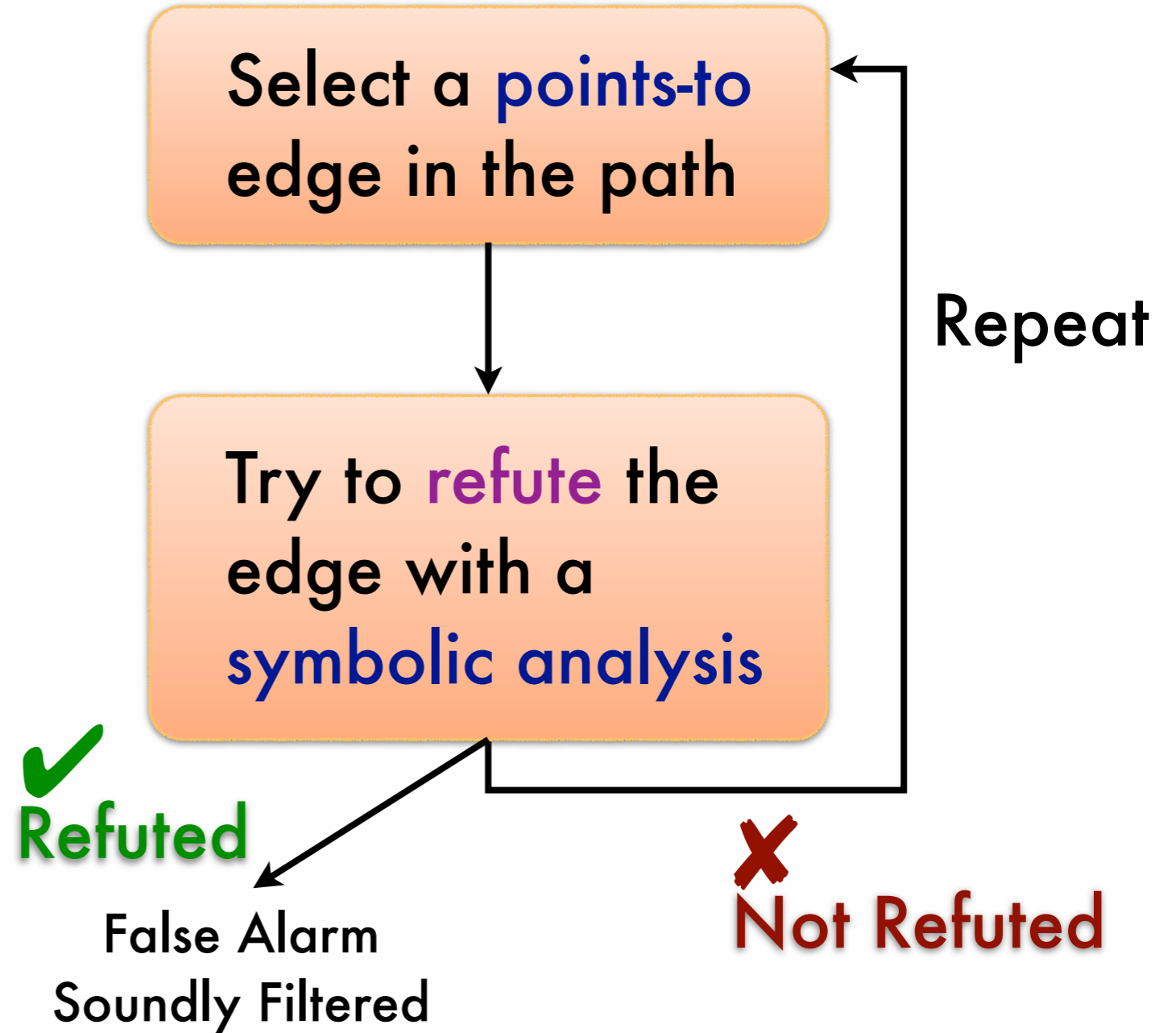
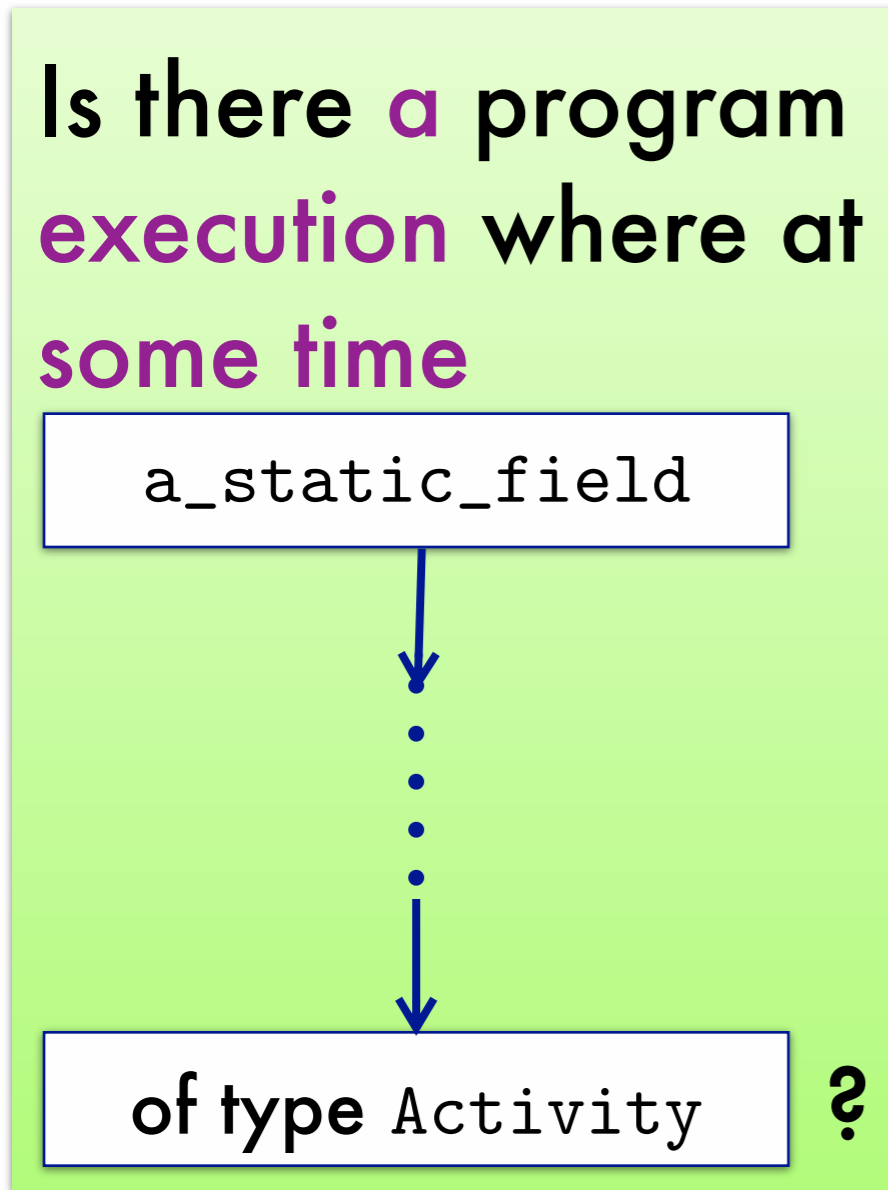
A top-level filter:

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



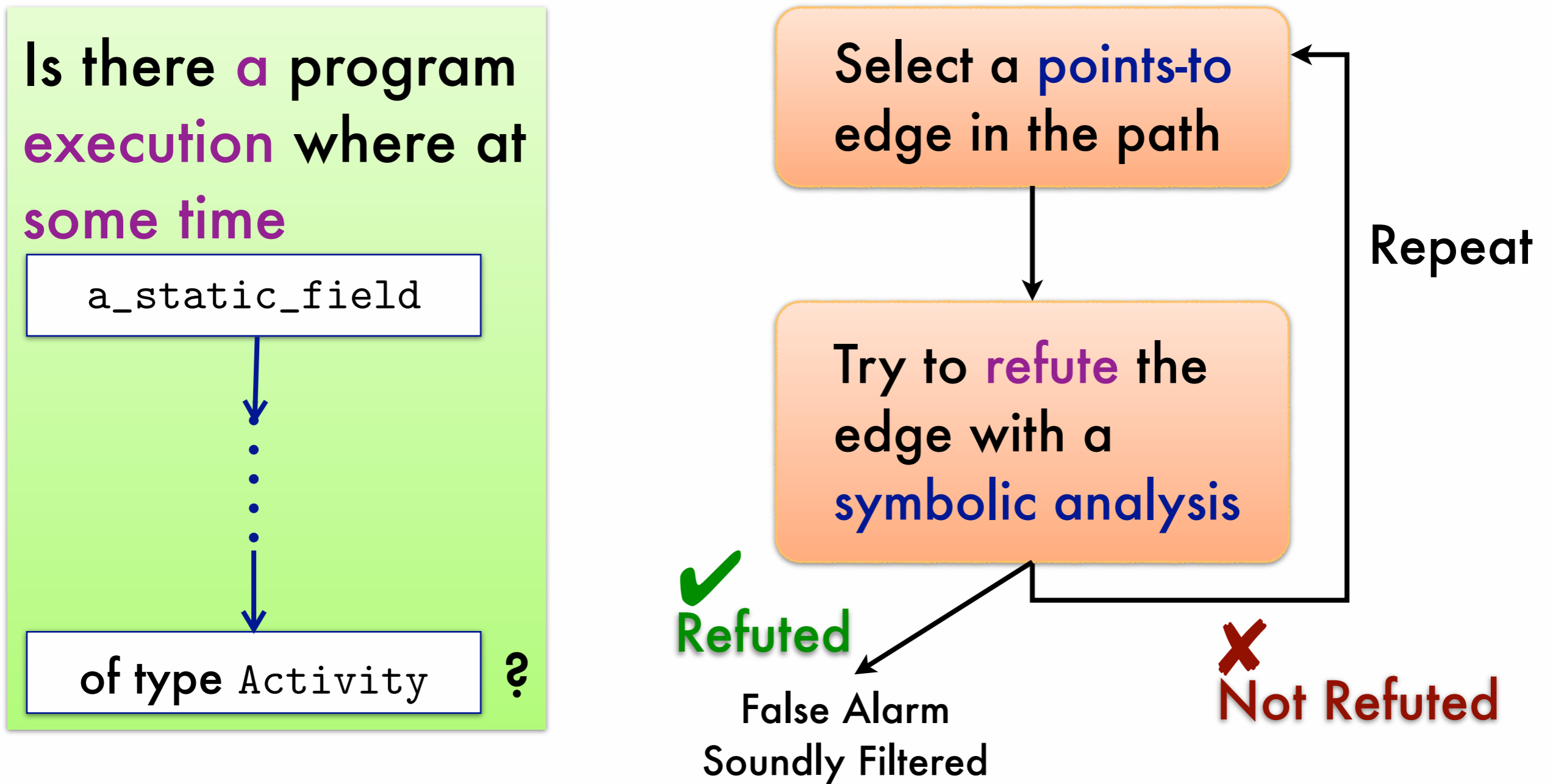
A top-level filter:

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?



1

```
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?

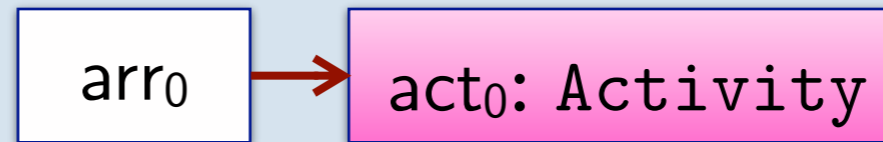


Null object pattern: Should never be written to

```
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;
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```

```
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```
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```

```
        copy from old table
```

```
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Vec() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }
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```
void push(Object
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Need interprocedural path-sensitivity

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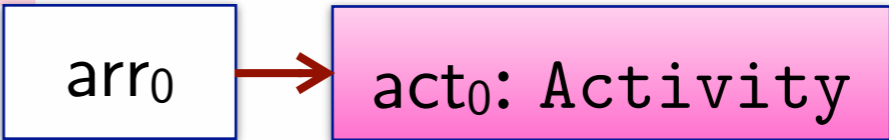
```
    copy from old table
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```
}
```

```
this.tbl[next slot] = val;
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```
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Refuting a points-to edge: What are we up against?



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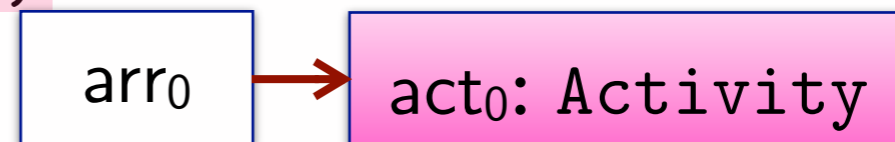
```
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```
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```

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

```
}
```

```
}
```



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



1

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class Vec
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Null object pattern: Should never be written to

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

```
}
```

```
}
```

arr₀

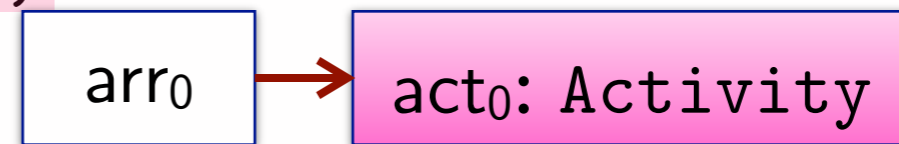
act₀: Activity

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



```
class Vec {
  static Object[] EMPTY = new_arr0 Object[1]; ...
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$arr_0 \cdot [-] \mapsto act_0 * true$

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



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  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



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

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

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

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

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



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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

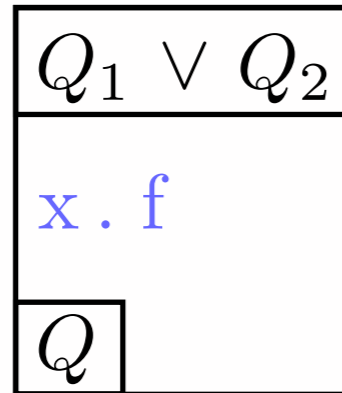
Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



1

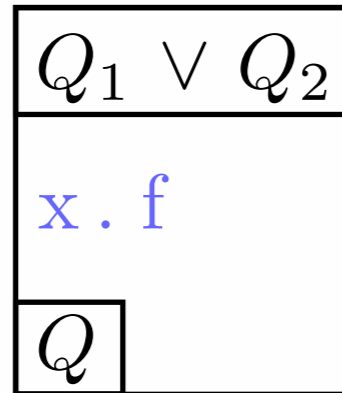


Alias path explosion for strong updates
(On write, case split for each possible alias in Q to maintain separation)

Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
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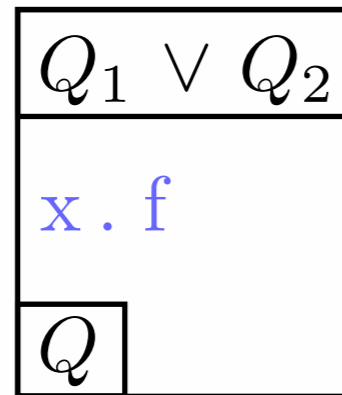


2

Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



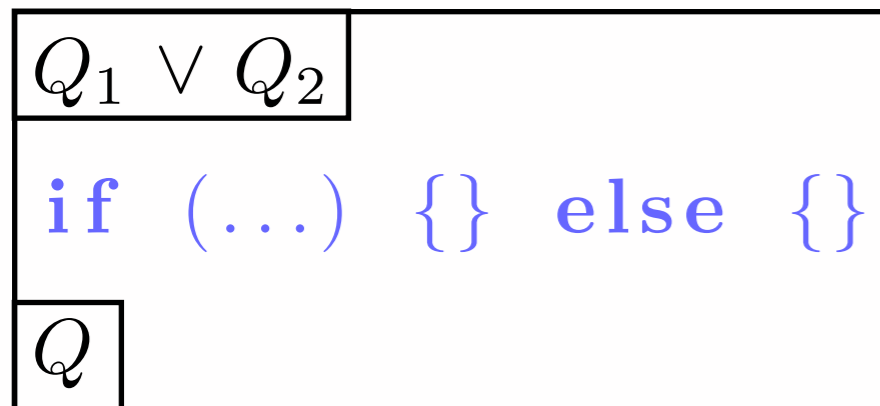
1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
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2

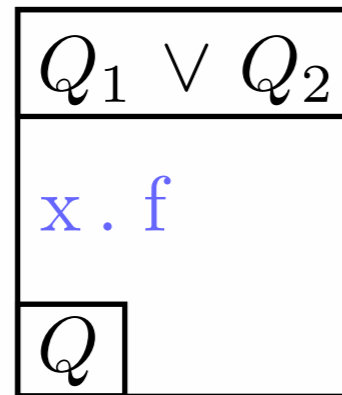


Control-flow path explosion:
Ignore for now, reasonable if number of guards relevant to Q is small (e.g., [Das et al. (2002)])

Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



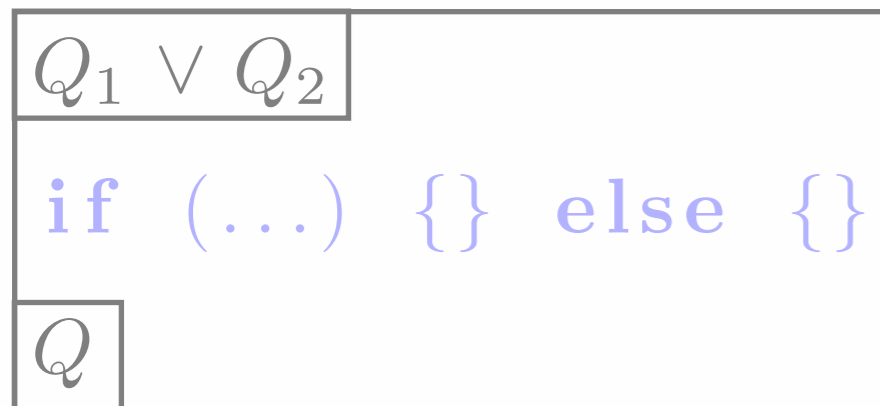
1



Alias path explosion for strong updates
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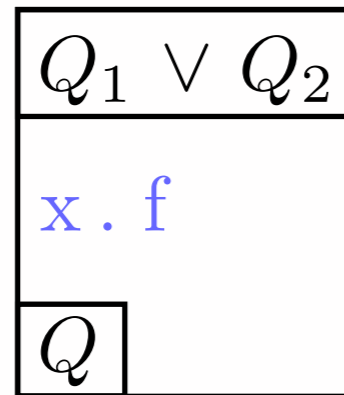


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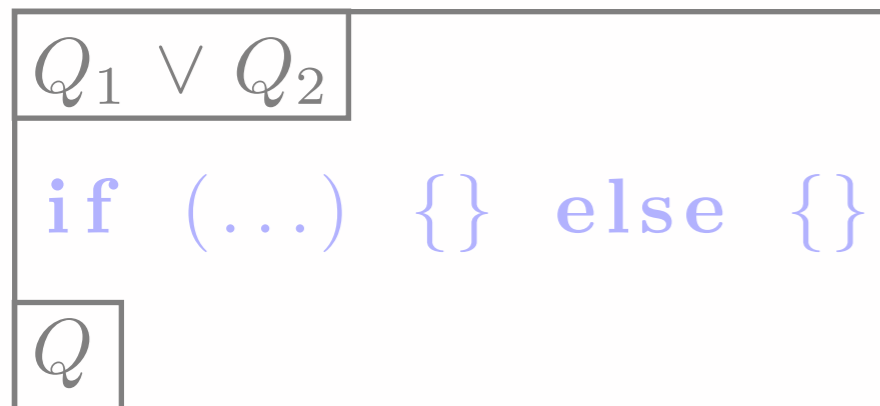
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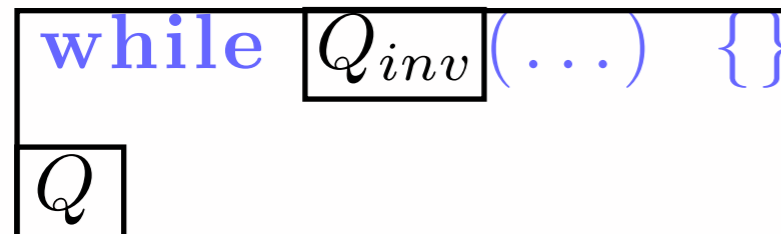
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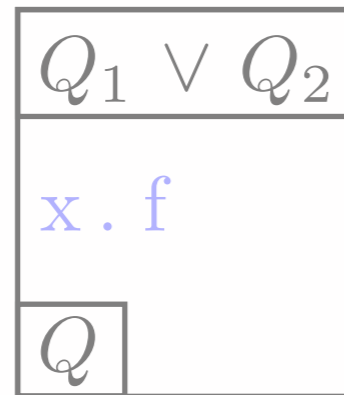


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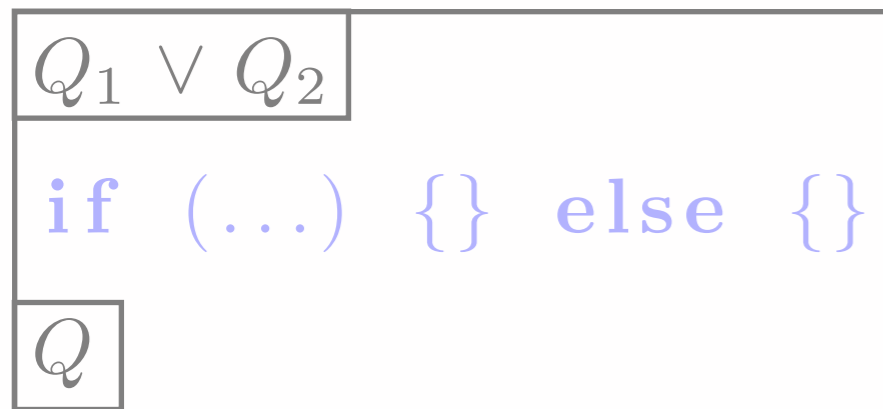
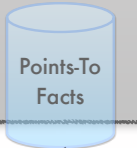


Loops:
Simple loop invariant inference sufficient so far but more sophisticated techniques possible if needed

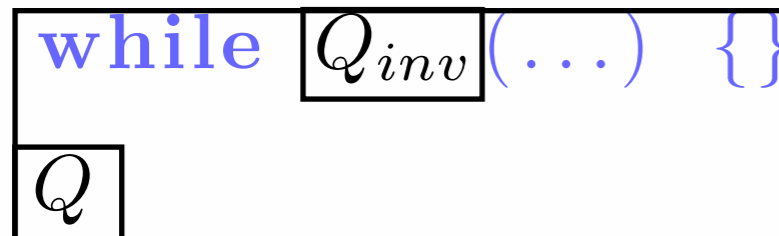
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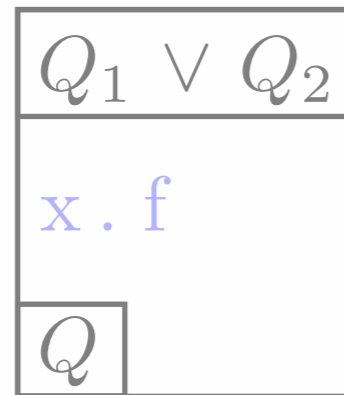


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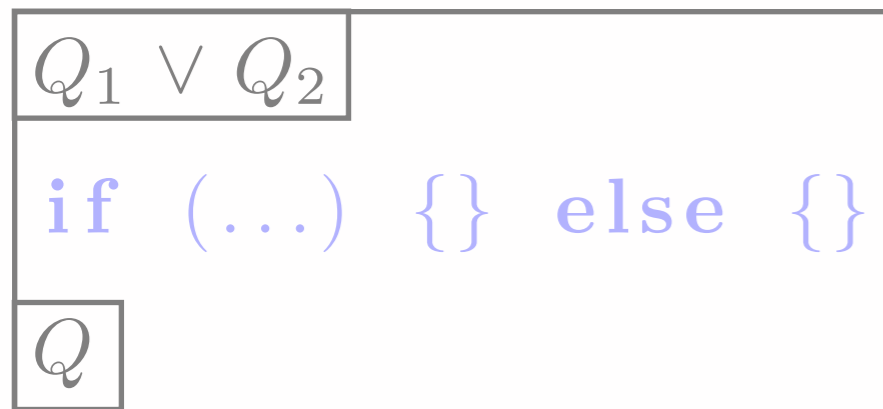
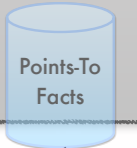


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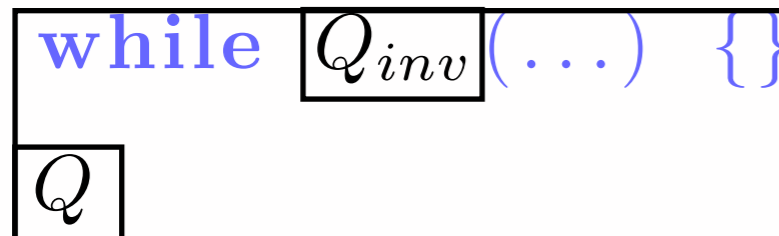
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Over-approximate what?

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



1

**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



1

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

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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



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Post: Goal

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“Total” Witness Soundness Criteria

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Soundness Criteria



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Post: Goal

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

Soundness Criteria



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Ball, Kupferman, and Yorsh (2005)

Soundness Criteria



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Ball, Kupferman, and Yorsh (2005)

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

Soundness Criteria



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Refutation Soundness Criteria

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

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then $\sigma \in \gamma(\hat{\sigma})$.

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

Soundness Criteria



1

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

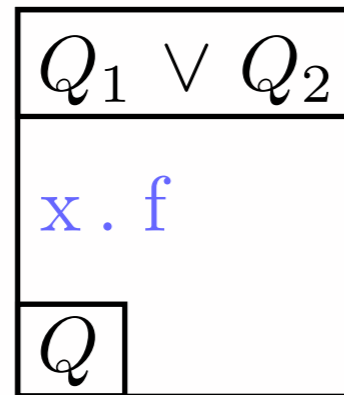
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Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



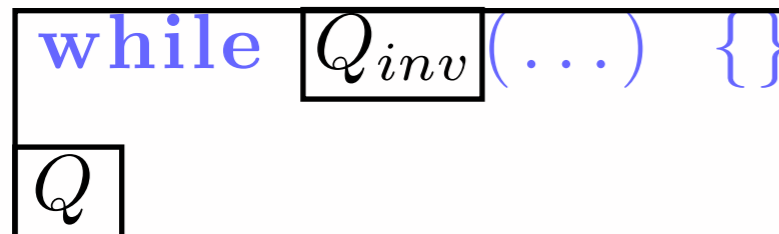
1



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



2

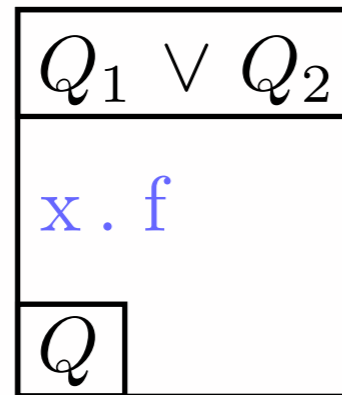


Loops:
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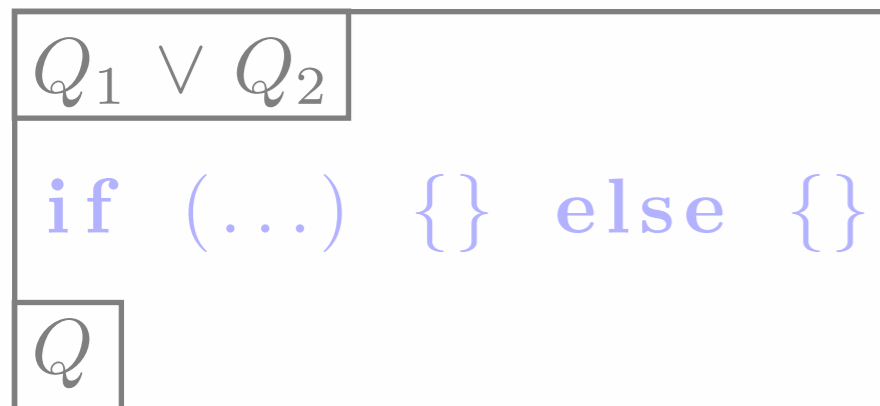
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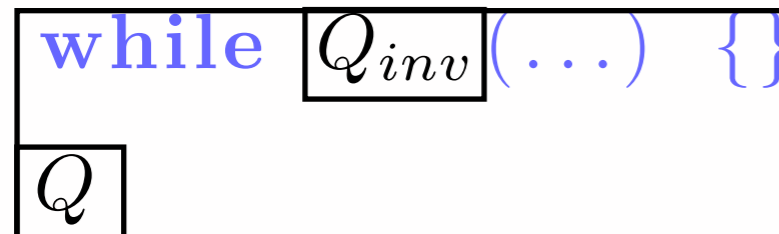
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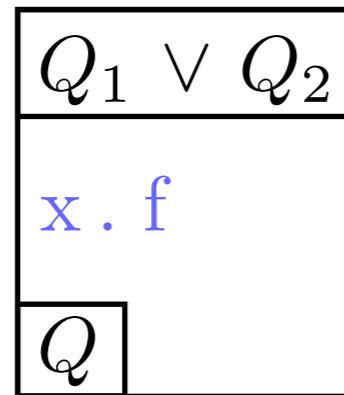


Loops:
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Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



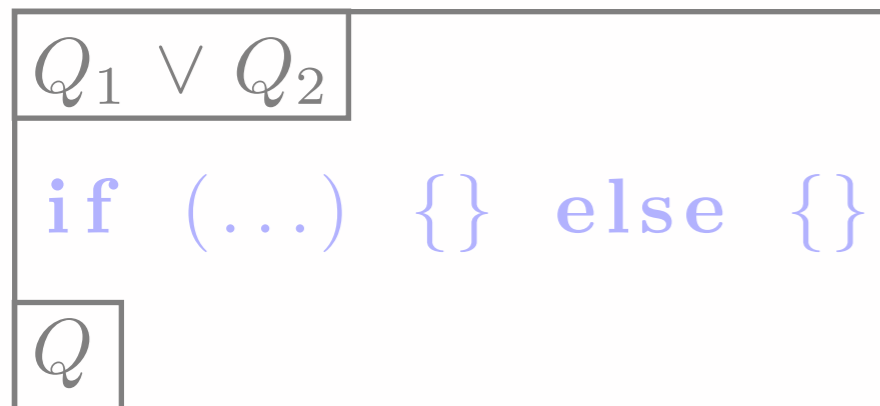
1



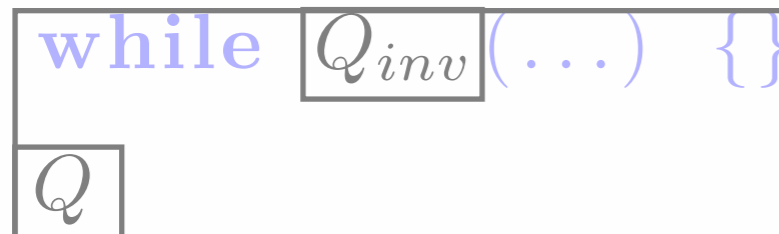
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2

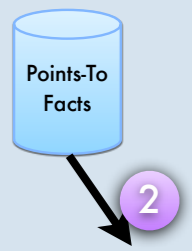


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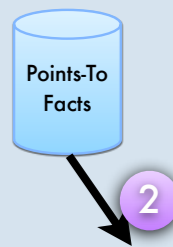


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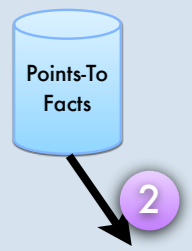


from constraints: Reducing separation constraints with points-to facts



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

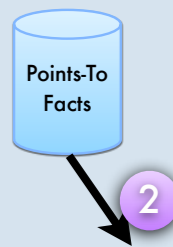
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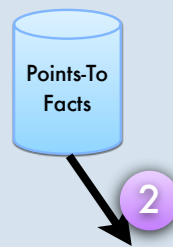


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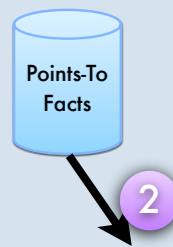
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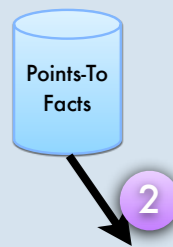
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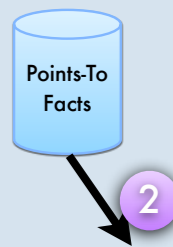
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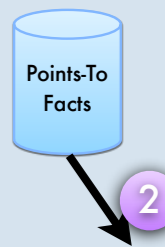
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$$x \cdot f = p$$

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

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Generalized disalias check:

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

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

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

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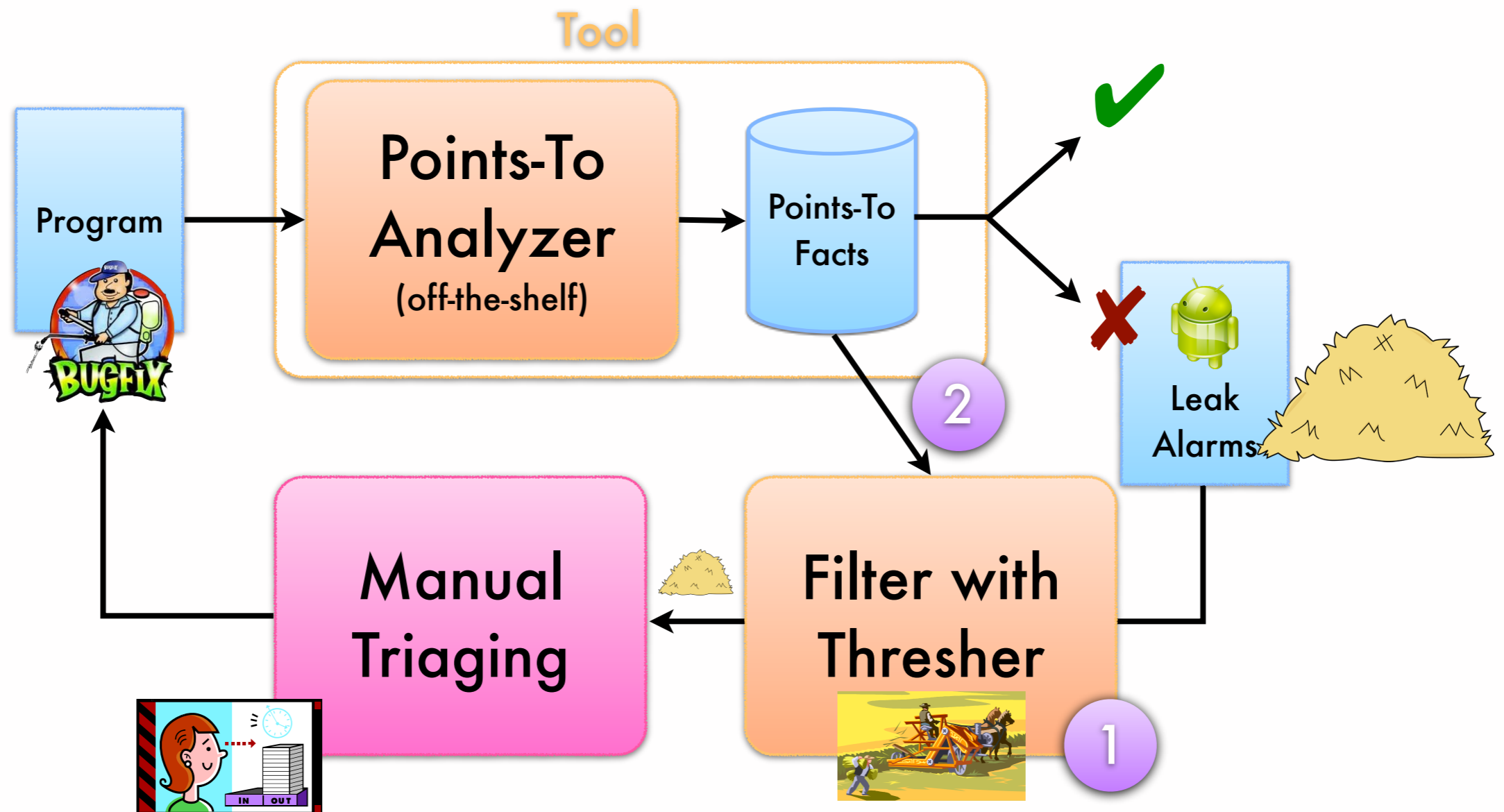
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Roadmap: Thresher filters out false alarms by refuting them one-by-one.



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	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

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staticfield-
Activity pairs

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staticfield-
Activity pairs

Filtered

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

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staticfield-
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Filtered

Manual

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< ~coffee to lunch break

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% after filtering

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% after filtering

Is Thresher effective at filtering?



1

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Is Thresher effective at filtering?

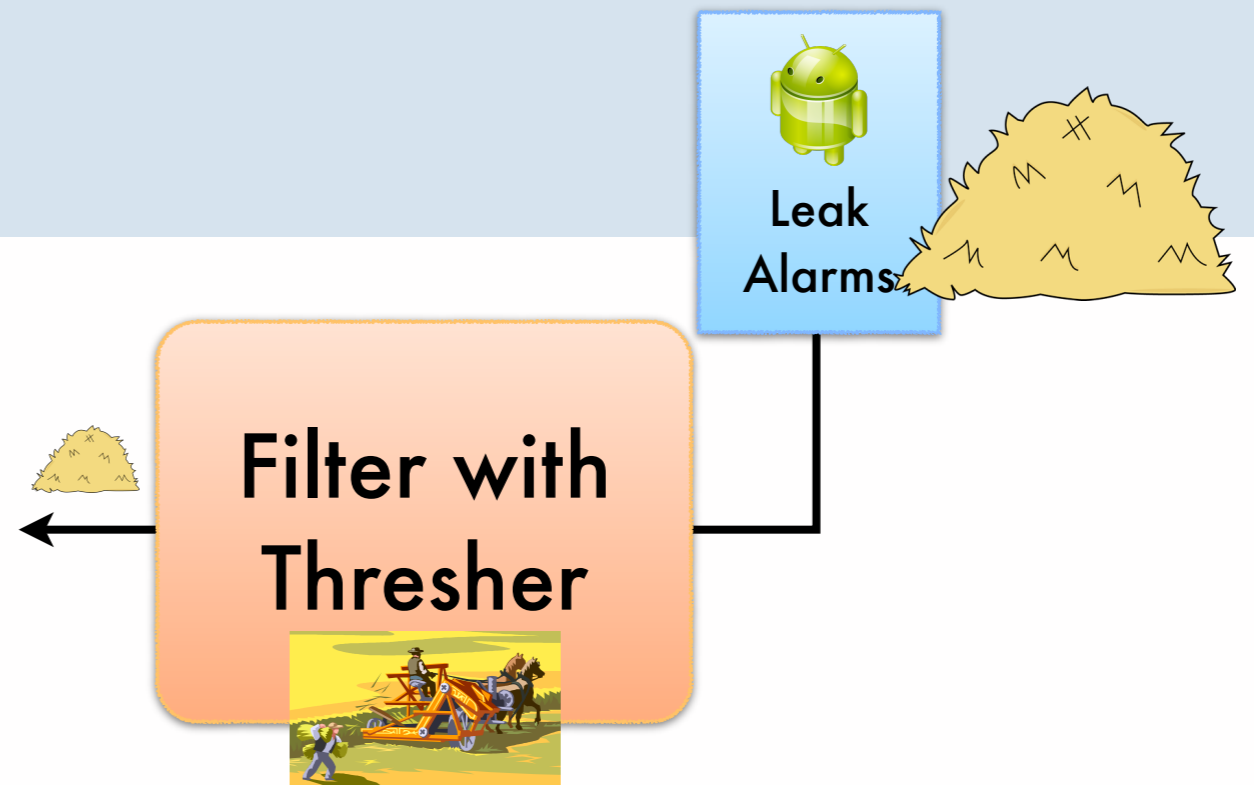


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False alarms down to 17% from 63% (points-to analysis only)

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

Some Highlights



Thresher: Precise Refutations for Heap Reachability

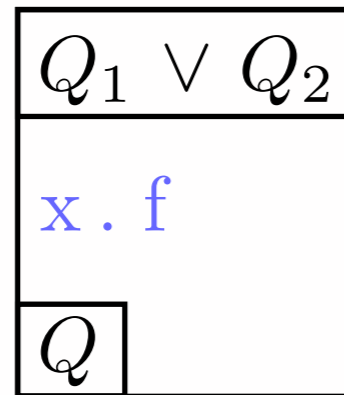
Assist in triage of queries about heap relations

- ▶ 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**

Roadmap: Precise but with scalability challenges



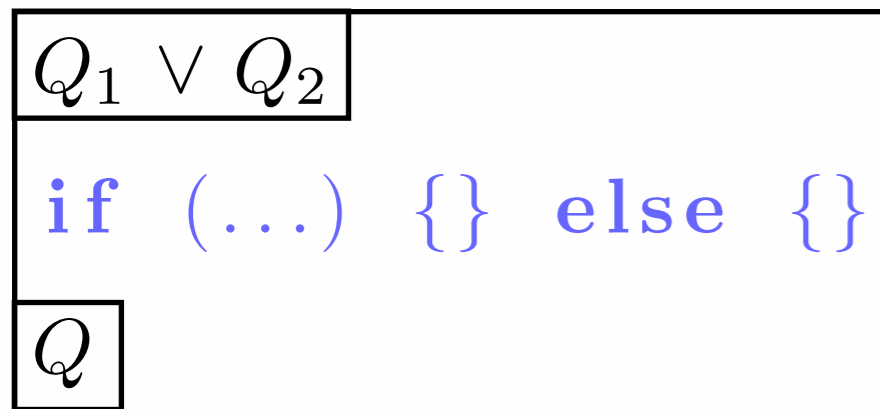
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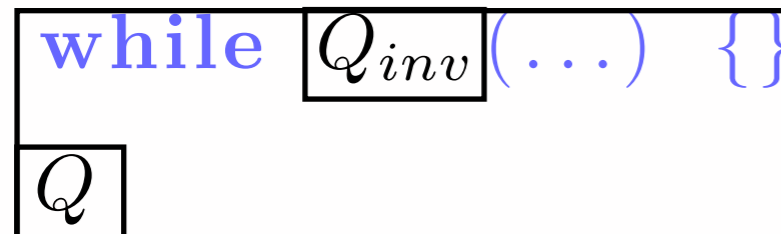
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Control-flow path explosion:
Ignore for now, reasonable if number of guards relevant to Q is small (e.g., [Das et al. (2002)])

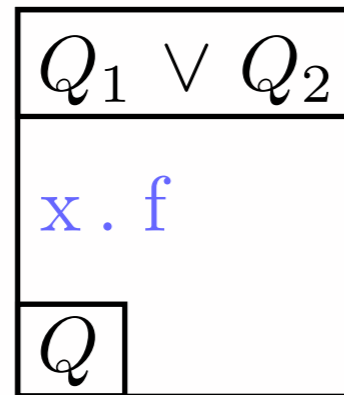


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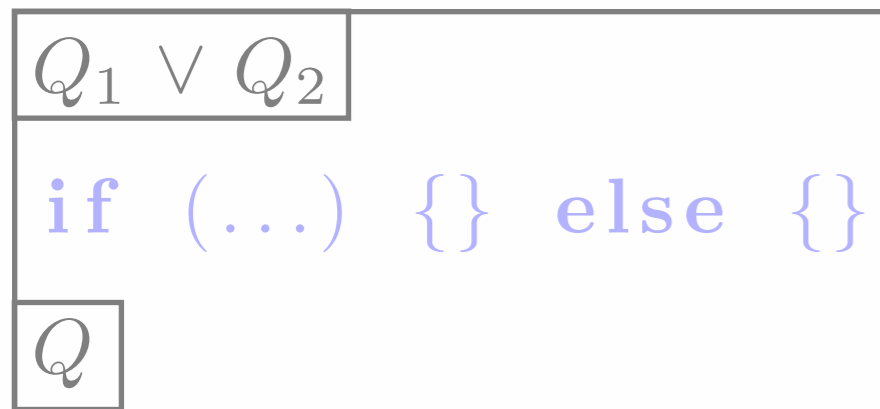
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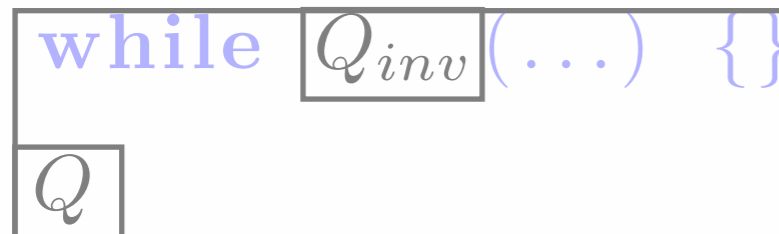
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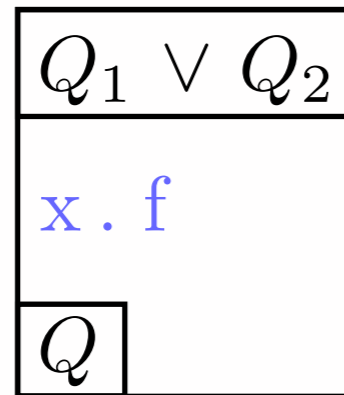


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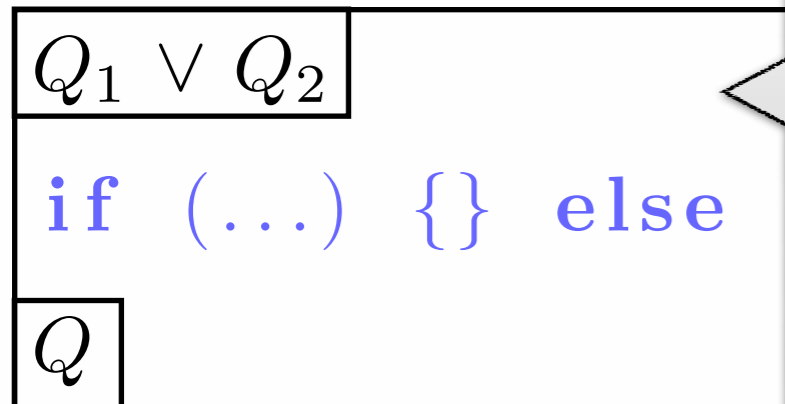
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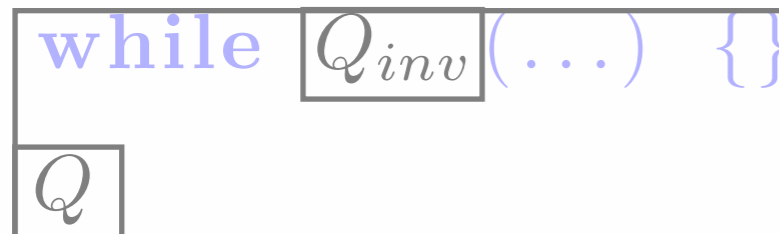
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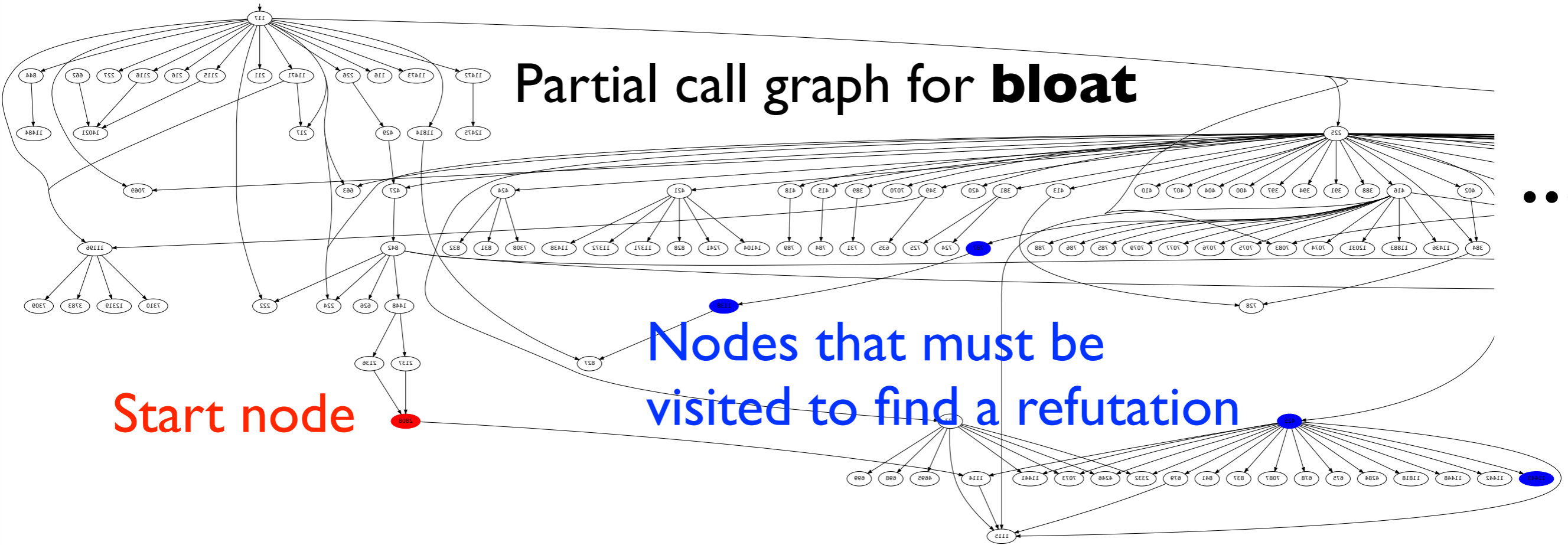
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Teaser: Most transitions are irrelevant

Partial call graph for **bloat**

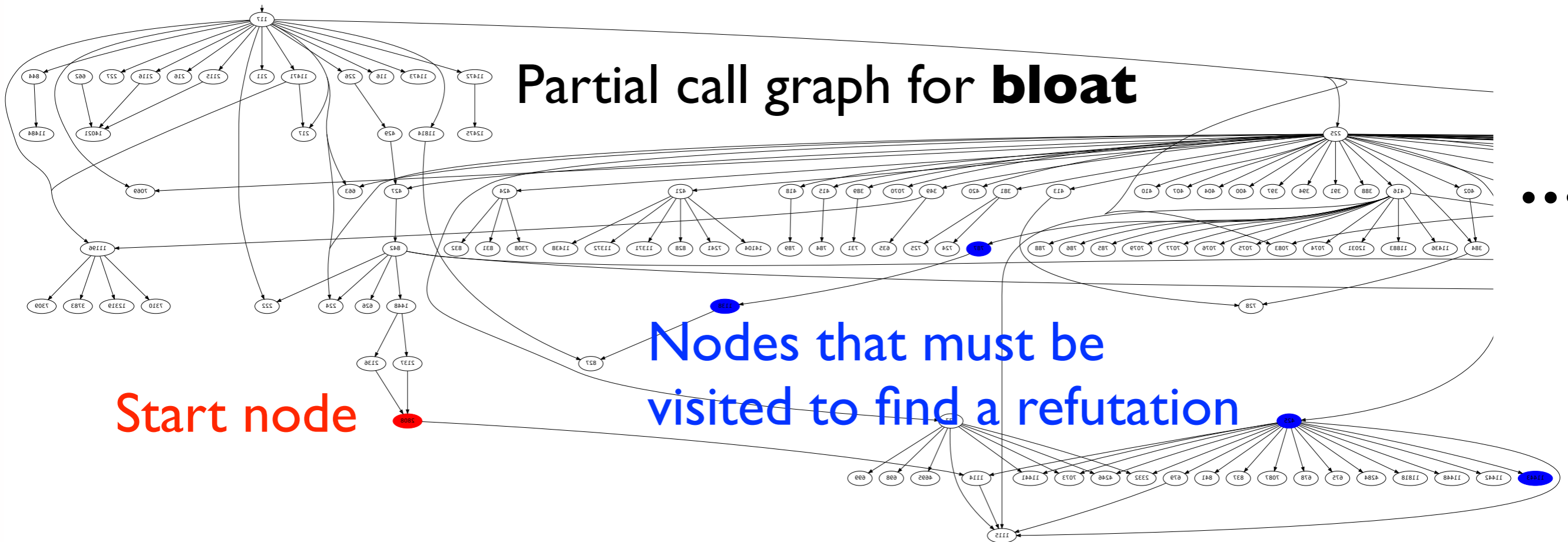
Start node

Nodes that must be visited to find a refutation



Teaser: Most transitions are irrelevant

Partial call graph for **bloat**

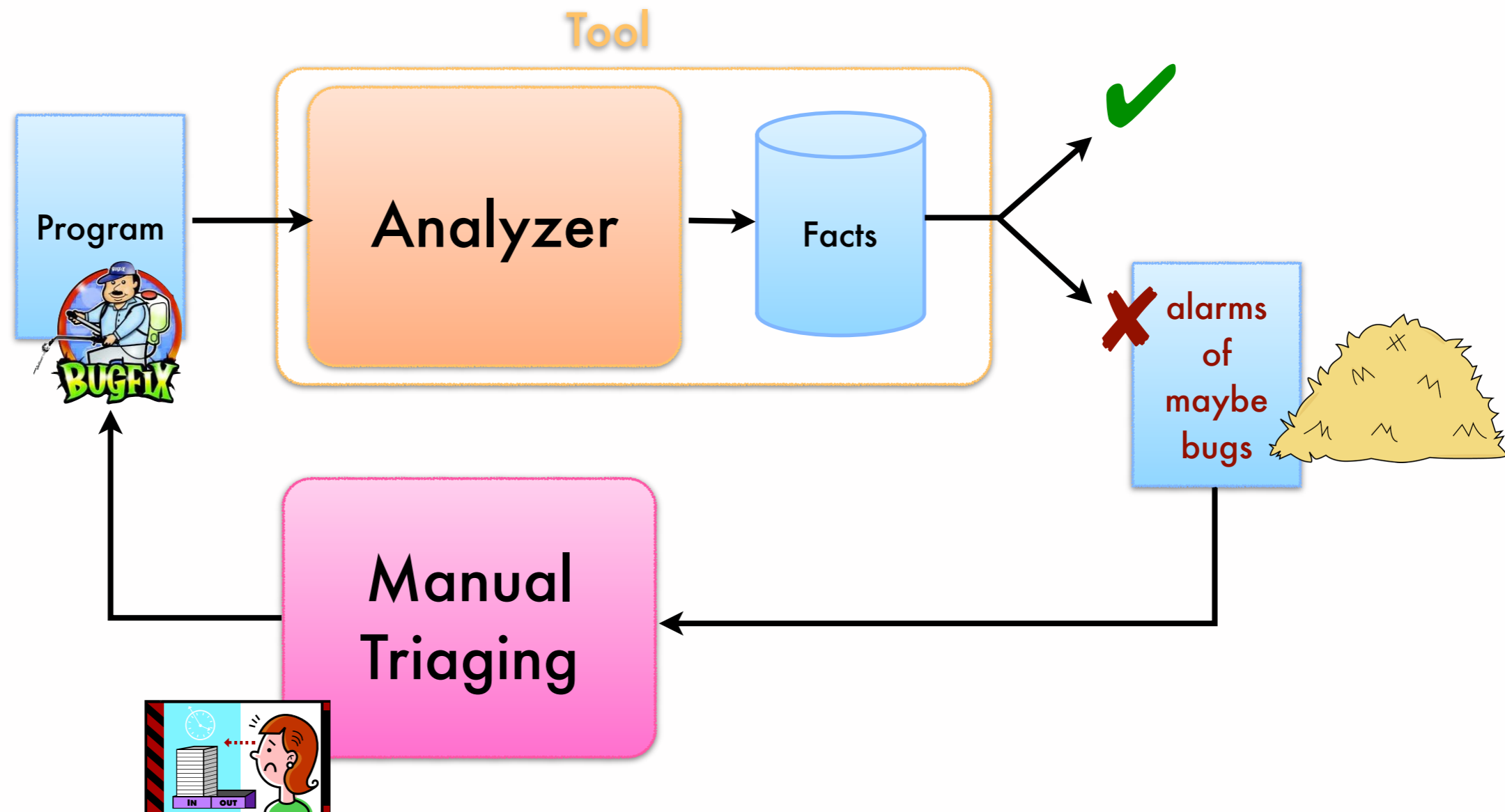


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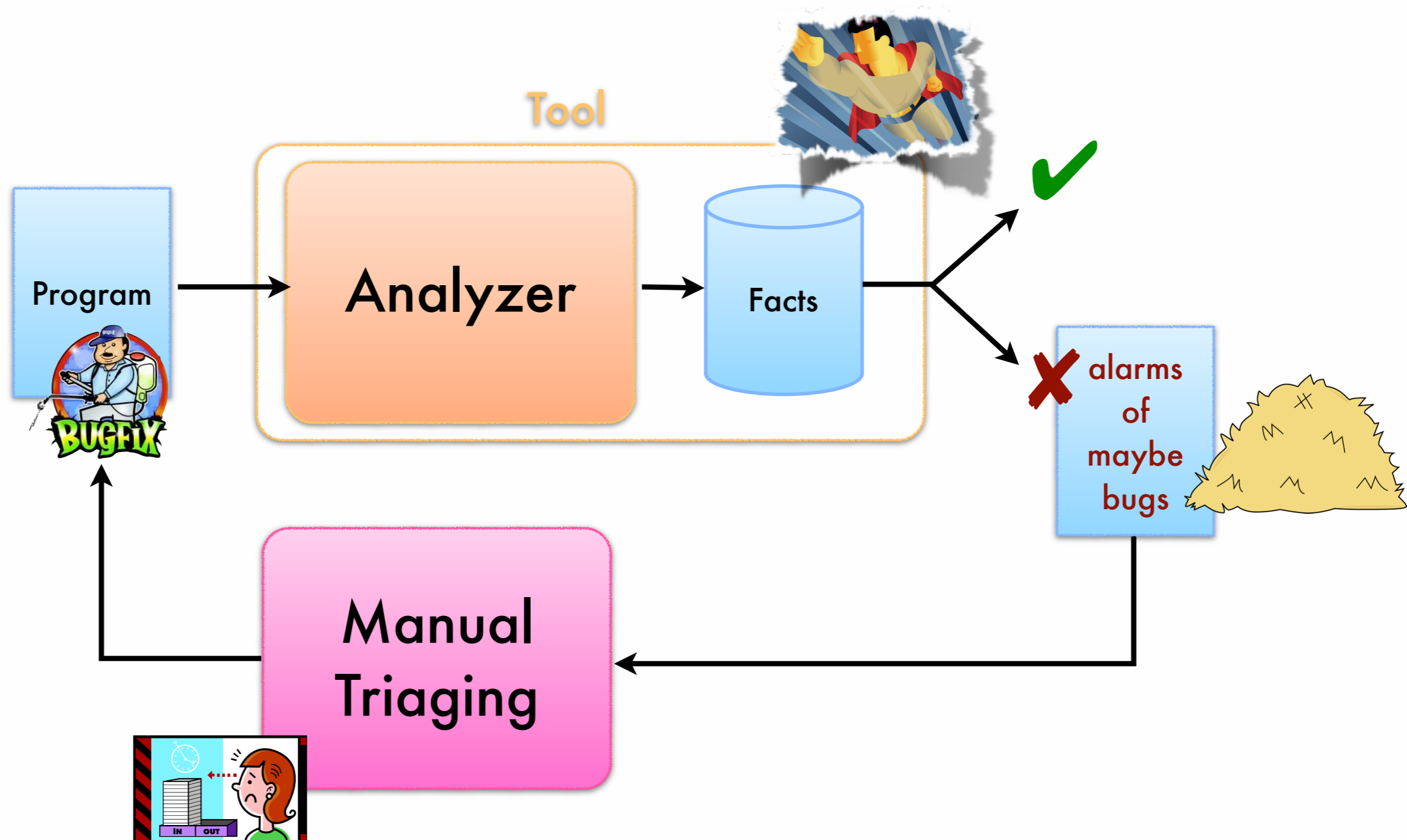
Nodes that must be visited to find a refutation

How do we soundly “jump” to the transitions that are **relevant** for deriving the **refutation**?

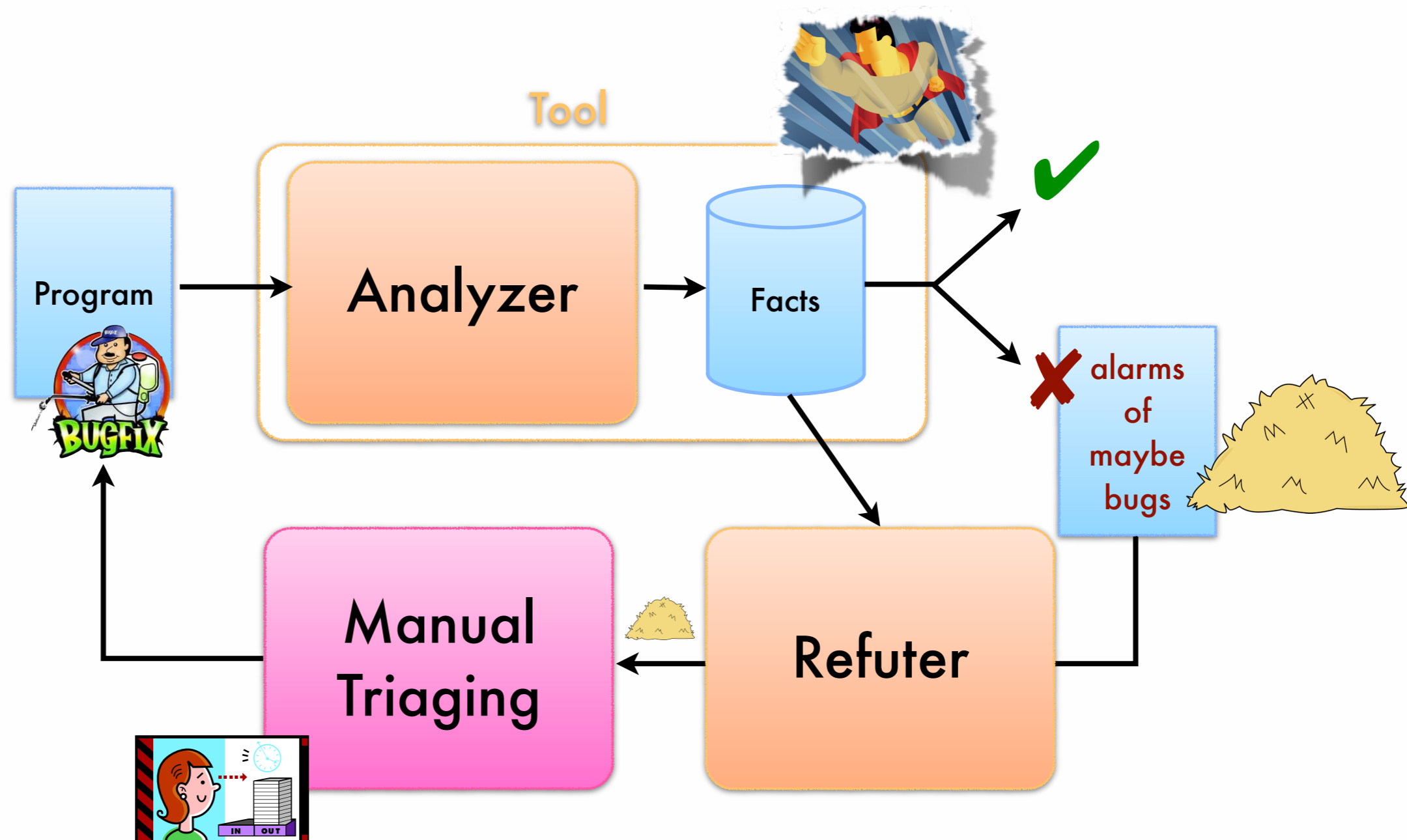
Final Commentary: Design and apply analyses to the whole bug mitigation process!



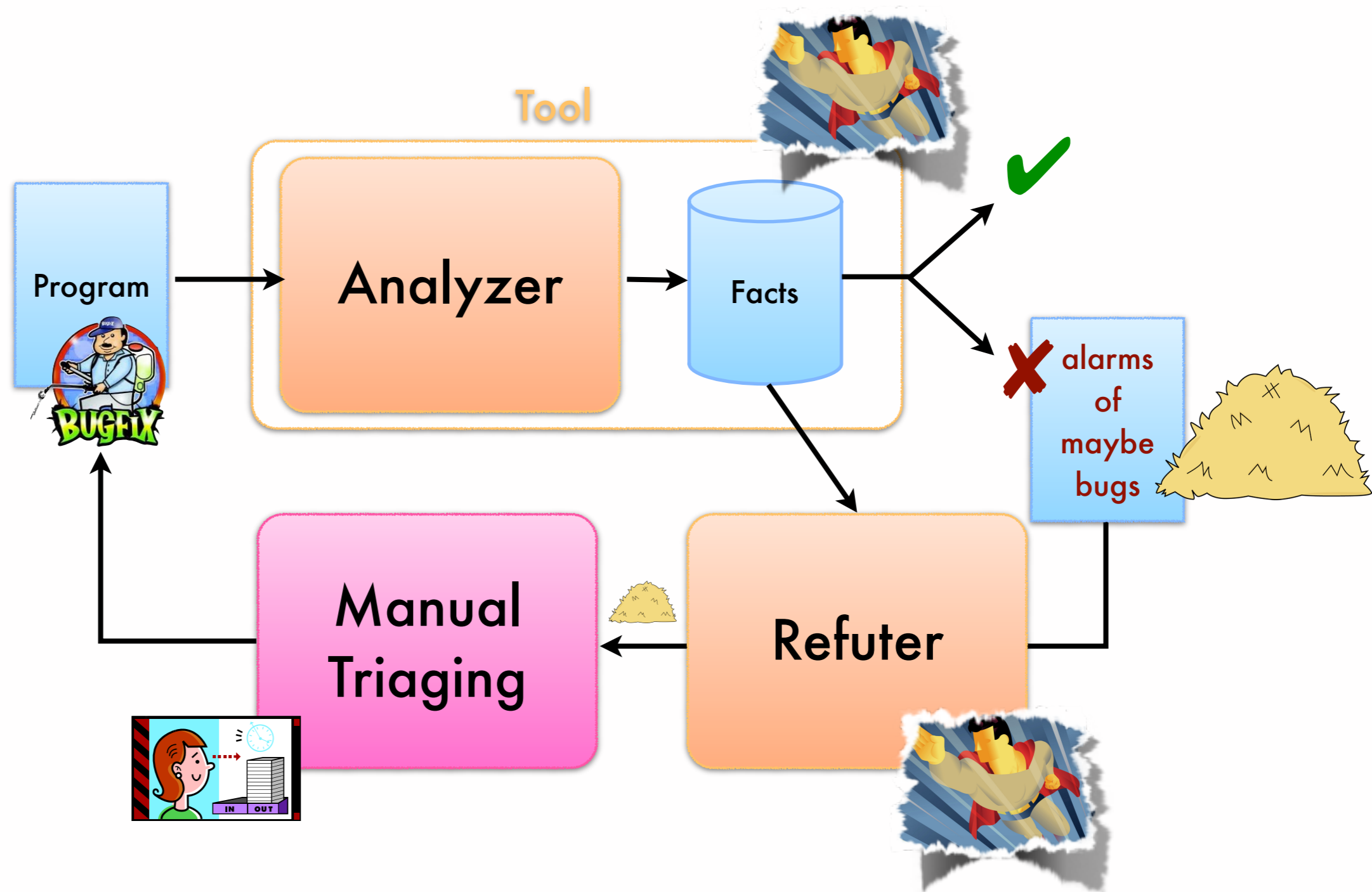
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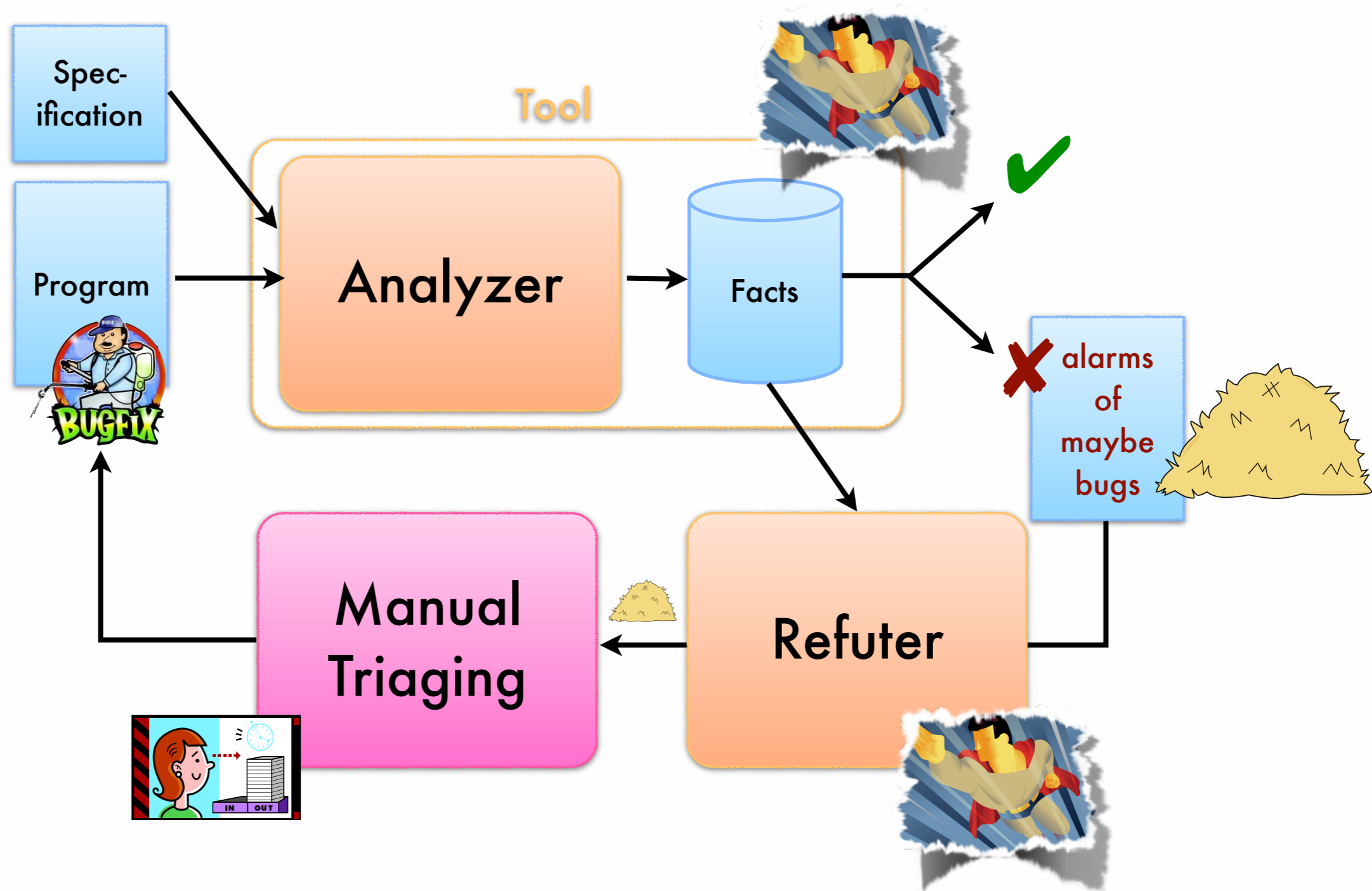
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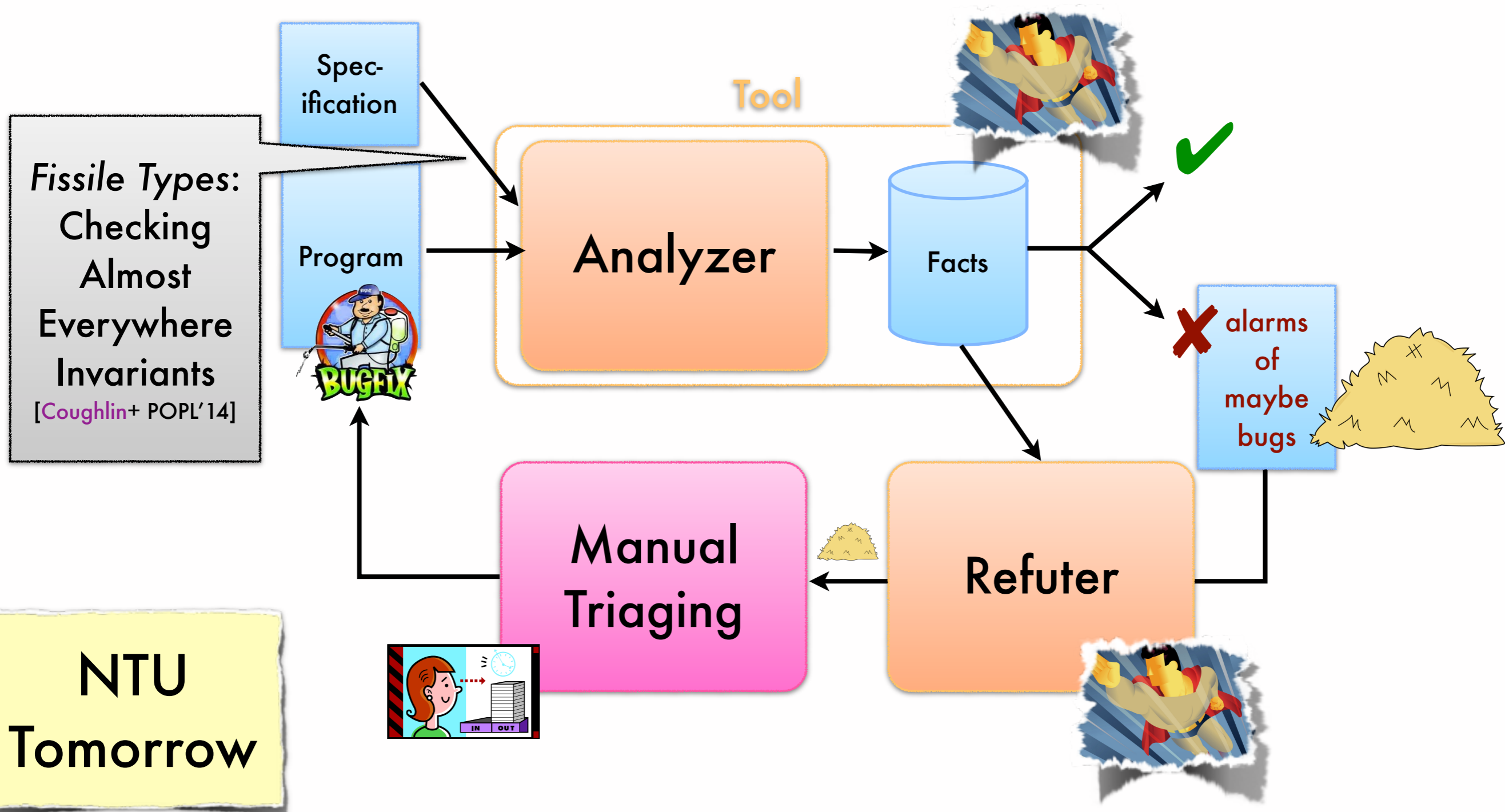
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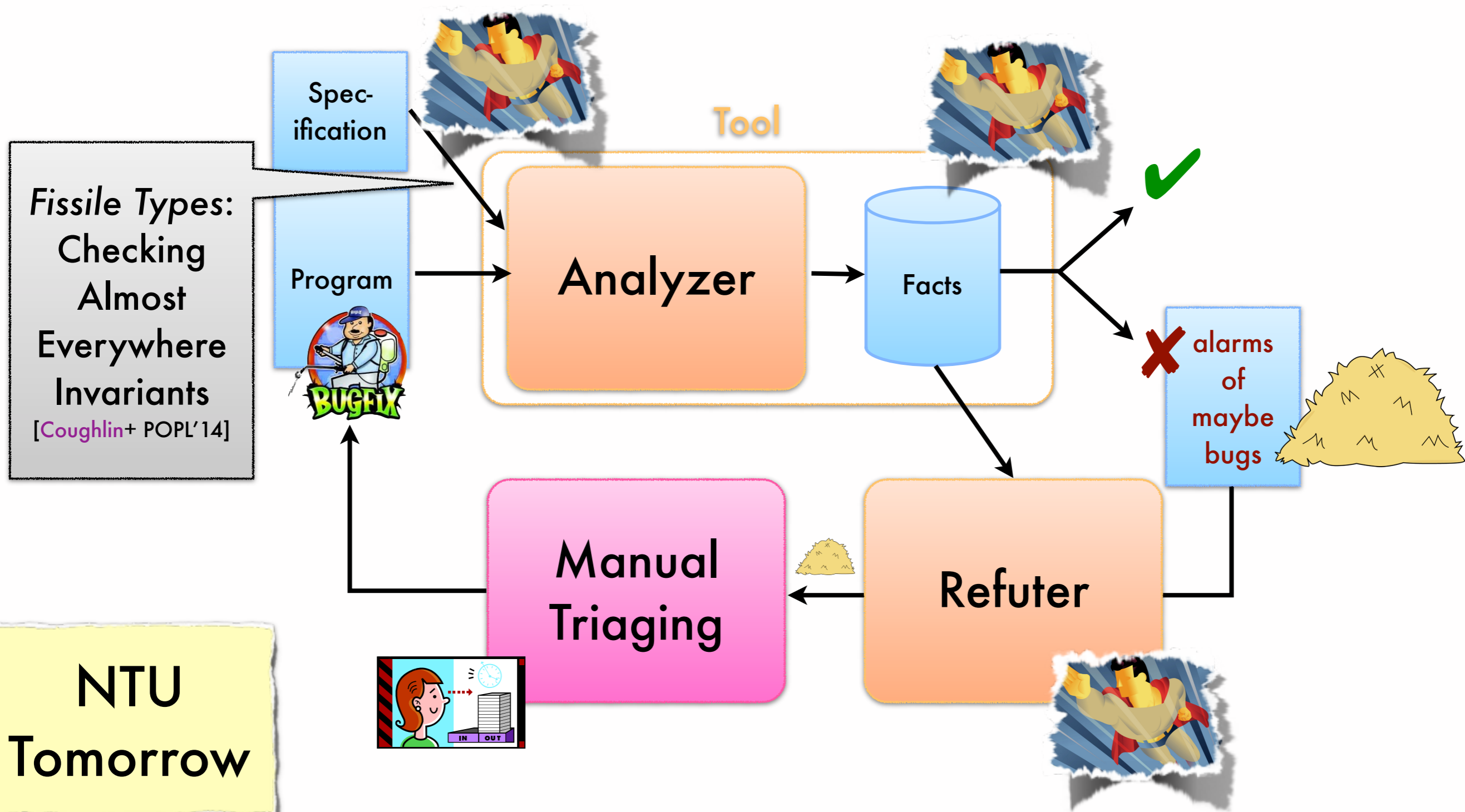
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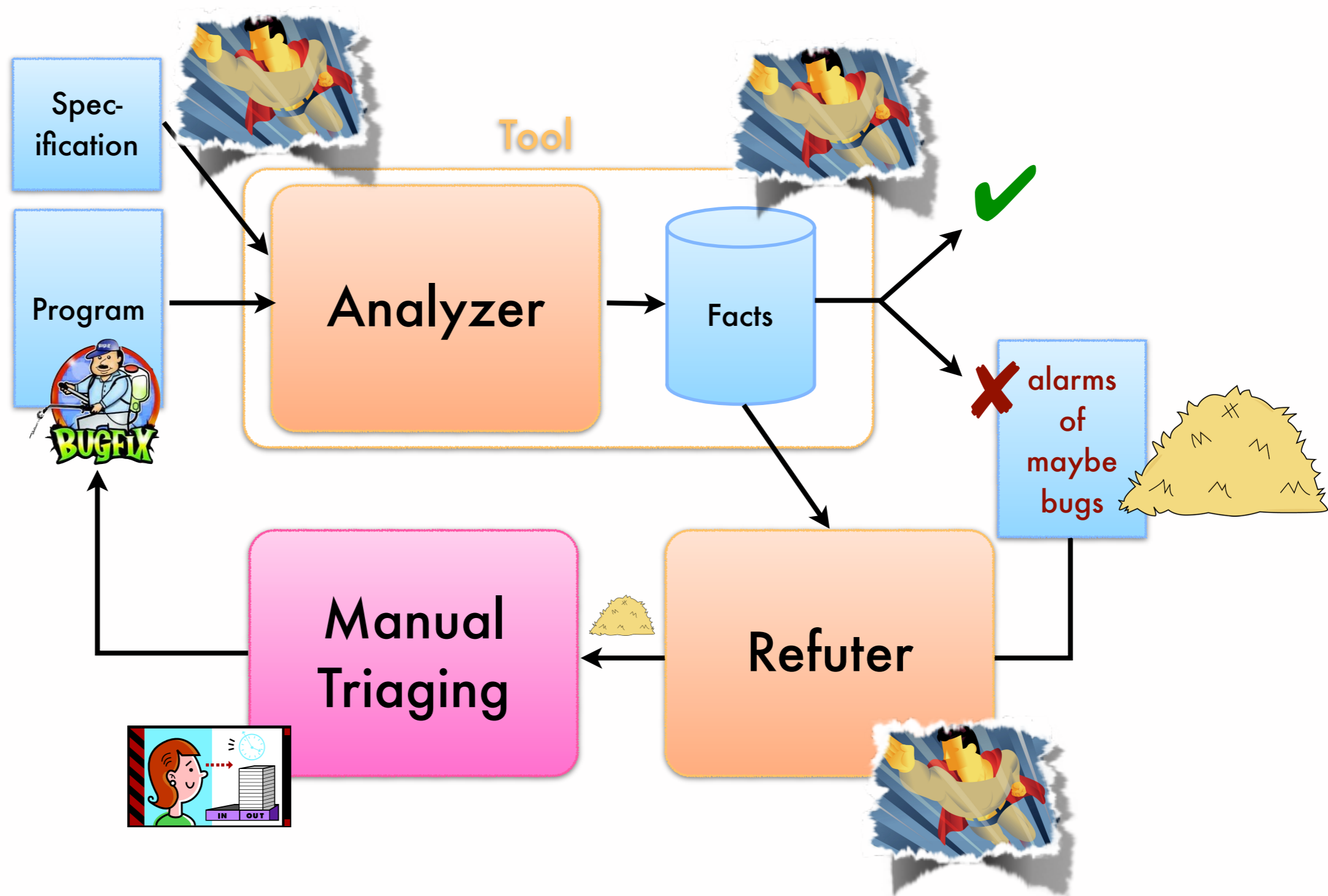
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Thank You!



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Cerny



Chang



Sankaranaryananan



Somenzi

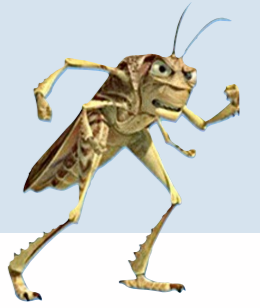
Android
OS





... in the process of finding leaks in apps

Find Android's HashMap bug ...

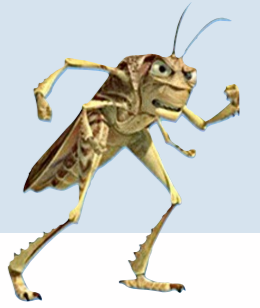


```
class HashMap {
    static Object[] EMPTY = new Object[2]; ...
    HashMap() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }

    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
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```


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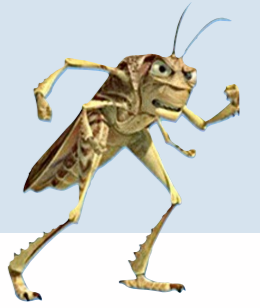
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```
    copy from m
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

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
  }
}
```

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

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```

```
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        copy from old table
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    }
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    this.tbl[bucket using hash of key] = val;
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HashMap(Map m) {
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    if (m.size() < 1) { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
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```
}
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allocate new
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return 0

return "evil" content

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HashMap() { this.tbl = EMPTY; capacity initially empty }
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```
void put(Object key, Object val) {
```

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

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

```
        copy from old table
```

```
    }
```

```
    this.
```

We reported this, Google fixed it

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

allocate new
backing array
on first write

```
HashMap(Map m) { return 0
```

```
    if (m.size() < 1) { this.tbl = EMPTY; }
```

```
    else { this.tbl = new Object[at least m.size()]; }
```

```
    copy from m
```

```
    }
```

```
    return "evil" content
```

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

