

Renaming Global Variables in C

Mechanically Proved Correct

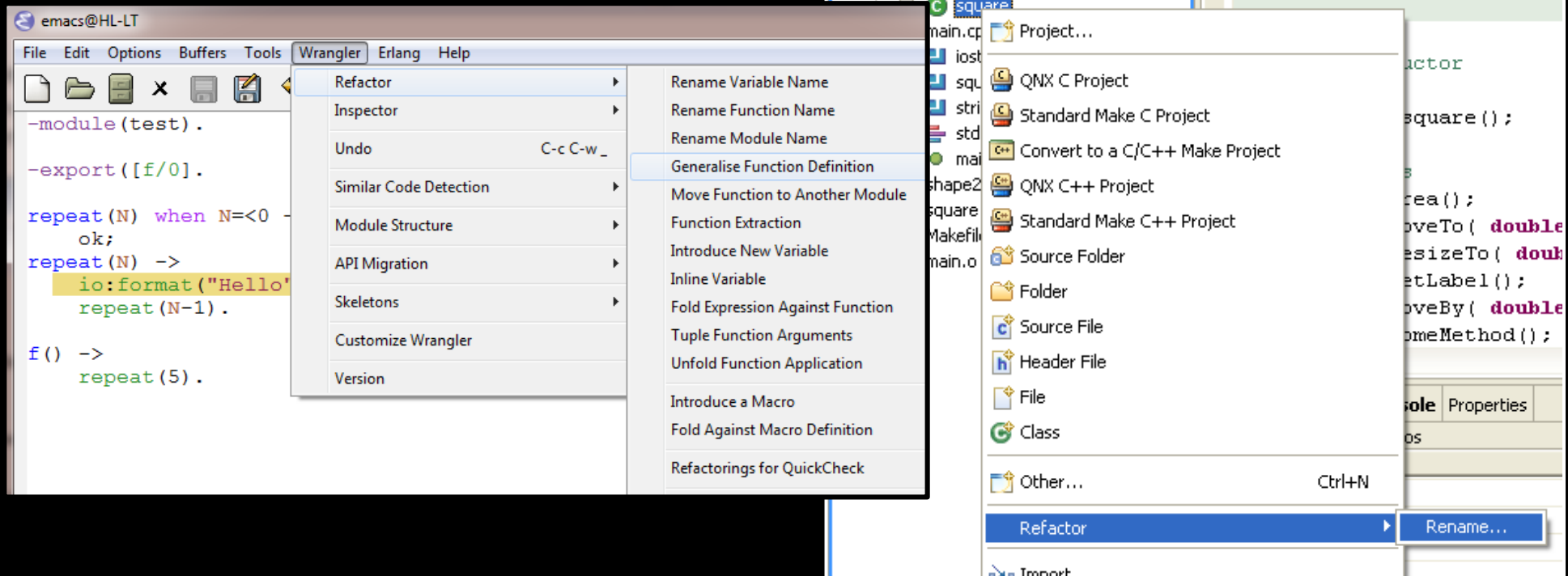
Julien Cohen
Université de Nantes
(Polytech Nantes, LINA, ASCOLA...)

VPT 2016
Fourth International Workshop on
Verification and Program Transformation

Assisted Refactoring

A lot of **tools** :

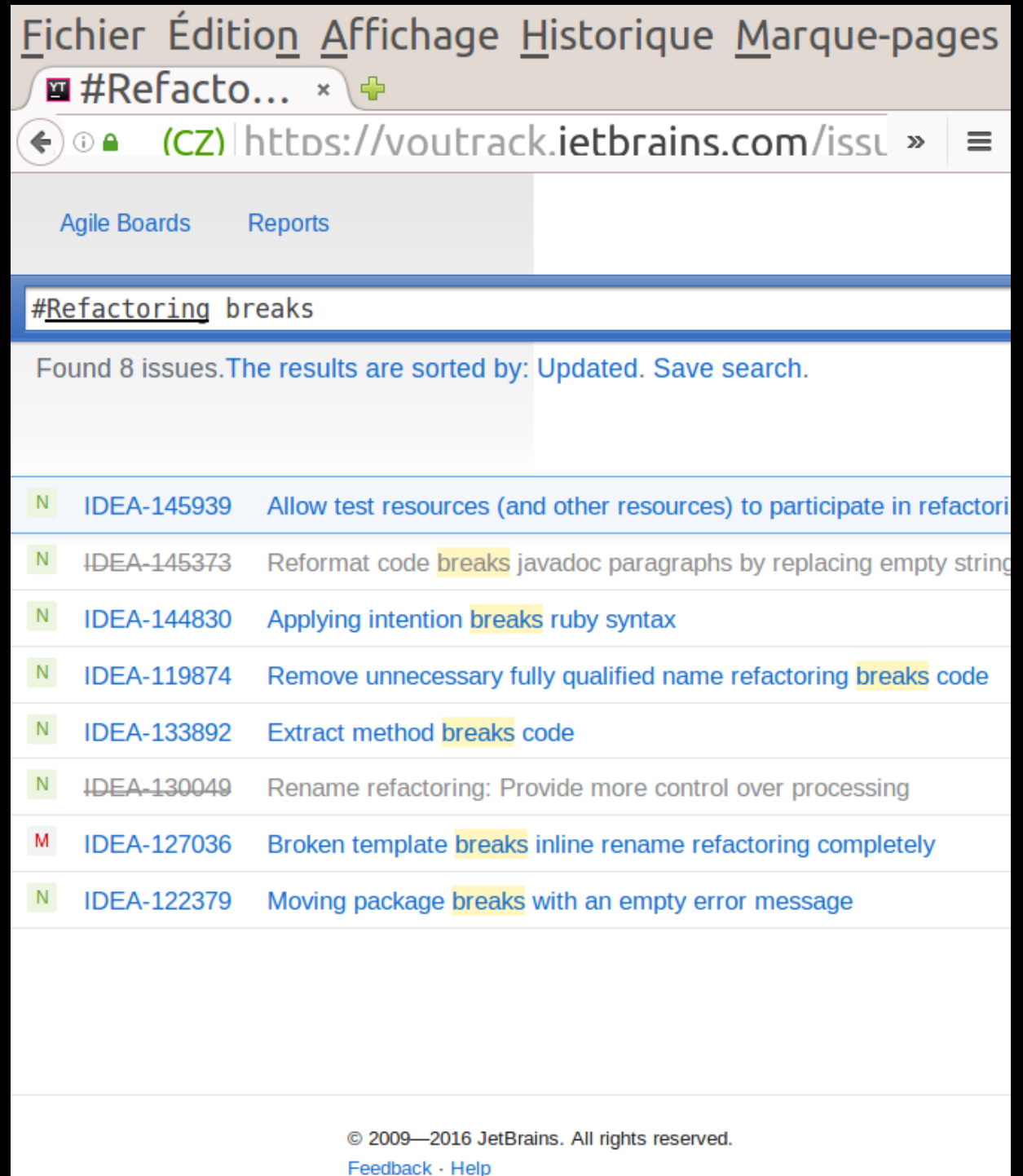
- Eclipse
- IntelliJ Idea
- Haskell Refactorer / Wrangler / RefactorErl
- ...



A lot of bugs

Because of
so **many particular cases** and interactions.

→ difficult to test.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `https://voutrack.ietbrains.com/issu`. The page title is `#Refacto...`. The browser's address bar shows the URL. The page has a navigation bar with links for `Fichier`, `Édition`, `Affichage`, `Historique`, and `Marque-pages`. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for `Agile Boards` and `Reports`. The main content area shows a search result for `#Refactoring breaks`. It states "Found 8 issues. The results are sorted by: Updated. Save search." and lists the following issues:

Issue ID	Description
IDEA-145939	Allow test resources (and other resources) to participate in refactoring
IDEA-145373	Reformat code breaks javadoc paragraphs by replacing empty string
IDEA-144830	Applying intention breaks ruby syntax
IDEA-119874	Remove unnecessary fully qualified name refactoring breaks code
IDEA-133892	Extract method breaks code
IDEA-130049	Rename refactoring: Provide more control over processing
IDEA-127036	Broken template breaks inline rename refactoring completely
IDEA-122379	Moving package breaks with an empty error message

At the bottom of the page, there is a copyright notice: "© 2009—2016 JetBrains. All rights reserved." and links for `Feedback` and `Help`.

Solution :
a **correct by construction** tool

Difficulties for mechanization :

- Must **completely prove correctness**.
- Based on **a complete semantics** :
 - Lambda-calculus ? [Related Work]
 - Featherweight Java ?
 - **CompCert C**

CompCert C

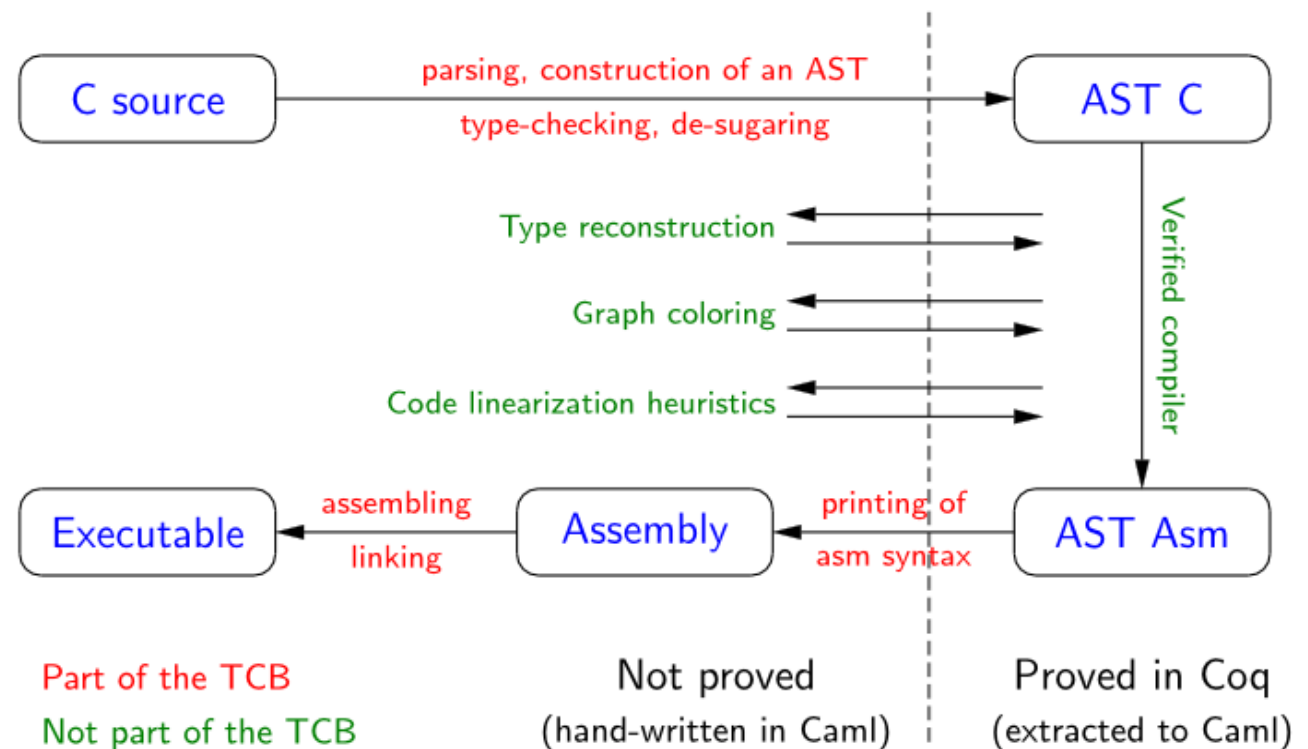
[X. Leroy, S. Blazy...]

[2004 - 2016]

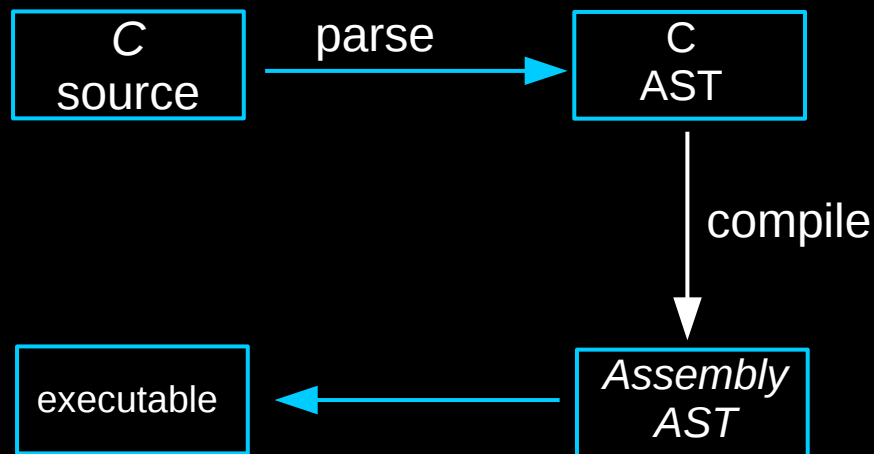
A compiler for C
proved correct
in Coq



The whole CompCert compiler

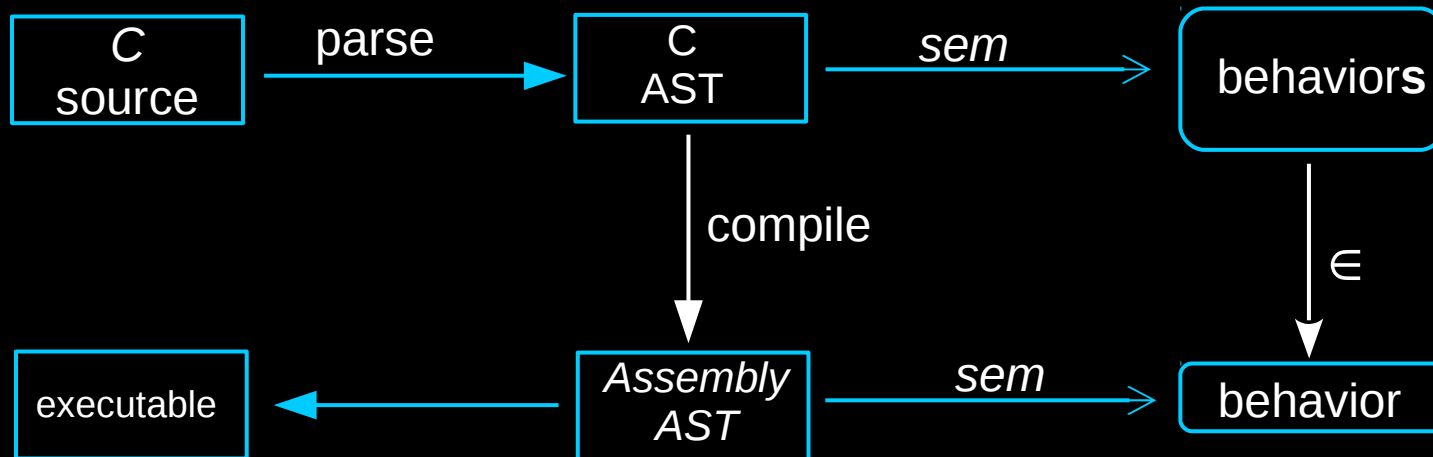


Correct compilation (CompCert C)



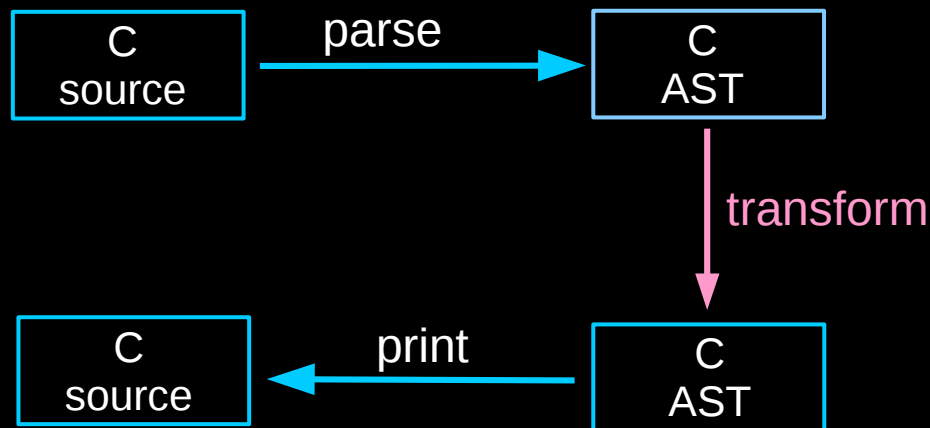
Correct compilation

```
program_behavior ::=  
  | Terminates trace int  
  | Diverges trace  
  | Reacts trace inf  
  | Goes_wrong trace
```



Correct compilation

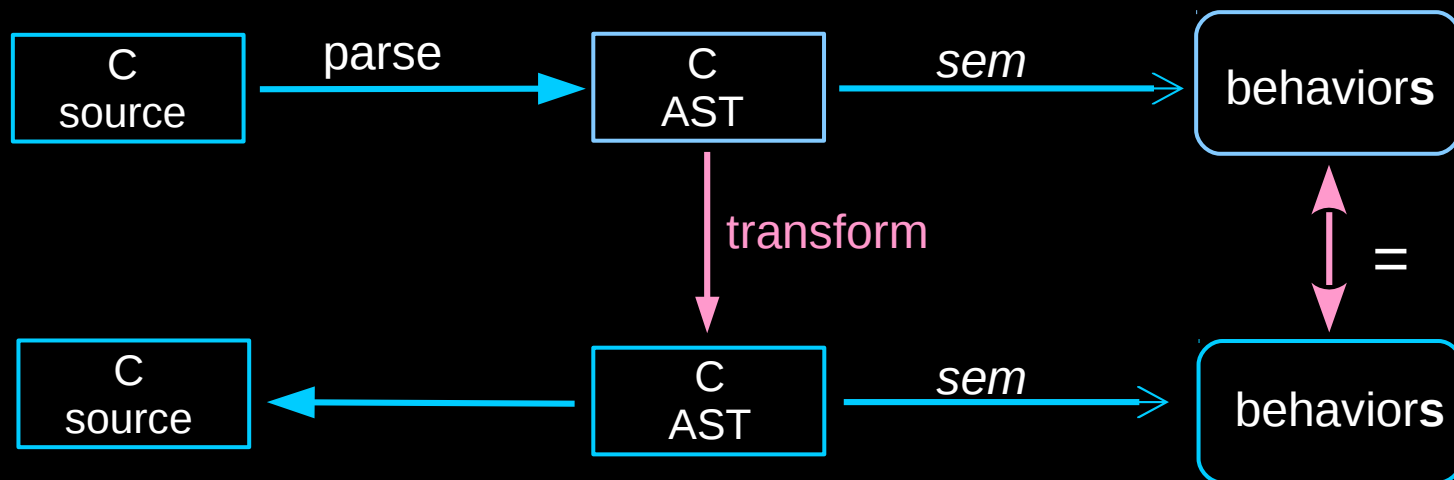
Correct refactoring



Correct compilation

Correct refactoring

```
program_behavior ::=
| Terminates trace int
| Diverges trace
| Reacts trace inf
| Goes_wrong trace
```



What you find in **Compcert C** ?

- **Data structures for syntax trees**
expr (22), statement (13)...
- **Data structures for semantic constructions**
continuations (15), states (4), contexts (22),
environments, events, memory, behaviors...
- **Relations for small-step semantics**
reduction (23), transitions (42)...
- **Compilation transformations, proofs...**

What you find in Compcert C ?

```

expr ::=
| Val val
| Var ident
| Field expr ident
| ValOf expr
| Deref expr
| AddrOf expr
| UnOp unary_op expr
| BinOp binary_op expr
| Cast expr
| SeqAnd expr expr

```

Reductions

Inductive

expr ->

| red_

de

rr

Contexts

Inductive

(expr ->

| ctx_t

con

Environments

Record t

genv s

Transitions

Inductive sstep: sta

| step_do_1: forall

sstep (State f

program_behavior :

| Terminates tra

| Diverges trace

| Reacts traceir

| Goes_wrong tra

| step_seq: forall

sstep (State f

E0 (State f

statement ::=

| Skip

| Do expr

| Sequence s

| Ifthenelse

| While expr

| Dowhile ex

| For statement

| Break

| Continue

| Return exp

| Switch exp

| Label label

| Goto label

cont ::=

| Kstop

| Kdo cont

| Kseq statement c

| Kifthenelse stat

| Kwhile1 expr sta

| Kwhile2 expr sta

| Kdowhile1 expr statement cont

| Kdowhile2 expr statement cont

| Kfor2 expr statement statement

| Kfor3 expr statement statement

| Kfor4 expr statement statement

| Kswitch1 labeled_statements co

| Kswitch2 cont

state ::=

| State

| ExprState

| Callstate

| Returnstate

| Stuckstate

labeled_statements

What you find in **Compcert C** ?

All we need
to prove
behavior preservation
(nearly)

Outline

Part 1 :

Motivation, context
(proving refactoring operations)



Part 2 :

Consider a particular
refactoring operation

Renaming global variables

Renaming global variables ? (in C)

```
int x = 1 ;  
  
int f(){  
    return x + 1 ;  
}
```

→
rename $x \rightarrow y$

```
int y = 1 ;  
  
int f(){  
    return y + 1 ;  
}
```

General case

Renaming global variables ?

(shadowing)

```
int x = 1 ;  
  
int f(int x){  
    return x + 1 ;  
}
```

rename $x \rightarrow y$

```
int y = 1 ;  
  
int f(int x){  
    return x + 1 ;  
}
```

```
int x = 1 ;  
  
int f(int y){  
    return y + 1 ;  
}
```

rename $x \rightarrow y$

```
int y = 1 ;  
  
int f(int y){  
    return y + 1 ;  
}
```

(shadowing)

```
int x = 1 ;  
  
int f(int y){  
    return x + y ;  
}
```

rename $x \rightarrow y$

capture
(abort)

Particular cases

Renaming global variables ?

```
void f() ;  
  
int x = 1 ;  
  
int main(){  
    f() ;  
    return x ;  
}
```

lib.a

→
rename x → y

```
void f() ;  
  
int y = 1 ;  
  
int main(){  
    f() ;  
    return y ;  
}
```

Pathologic cases



Renaming global variables ?

```
void f() ;  
  
int x = 1 ;  
  
int main(){  
    f() ;  
    return x ;  
}
```

→
rename x → y

```
void f() ;  
  
int y = 1 ;  
  
int main(){  
    f() ;  
    return y ;  
}
```

```
int x ;  
void f( ) { x ++ ; }
```

```
int x ;  
void f( ) { x ++ ; }
```

Pathologic cases

(breaks the semantics)



Implementation of our refactoring tool

- Program written in Coq,
(OCaml code generated).
- Transforms abstract syntax trees (AST).
- Fails when problematic case occurs.

```
Definition propagate_change_ident x y (f:function) :=  
  
  if dec_binds x f  
  then  
    if dec_binds y f  
    then OK f  
    else  
      if dec_appears_statement y (fn_body f)  
      then Error (msg "Replacing identifier occurring in function.")  
      else OK f  
  
  else (* [x] not bound by [f] *)  
    if dec_binds y f  
    then
```

Preservation of behaviors (Bisimulation)

- Forward simulation :

$\text{program_behaves } p \text{ } b \rightarrow \text{program_behaves } (Tp) \text{ } b$

- Backward simulation

$\text{program_behaves } (Tp) \text{ } b \rightarrow \text{program_behaves } p \text{ } b$

Preservation of behaviors

```
program_behavior ::=  
  | Terminates trace int  
  | Diverges trace  
  | Reacts traceinf  
  | Goes_wrong trace
```

- Forward simulation :

$\text{program_behaves } p \ b \rightarrow \text{program_behaves } (Tp) \ b$

$\text{program_behaves } p \ b \rightarrow \text{program_behaves } (Tp) \ (Tb)$

- Backward simulation

$\text{program_behaves } (Tp) \ b \rightarrow \text{program_behaves } p \ b$

$\text{program_behaves } (Tp) \ b \rightarrow$

$\exists \ b0,$

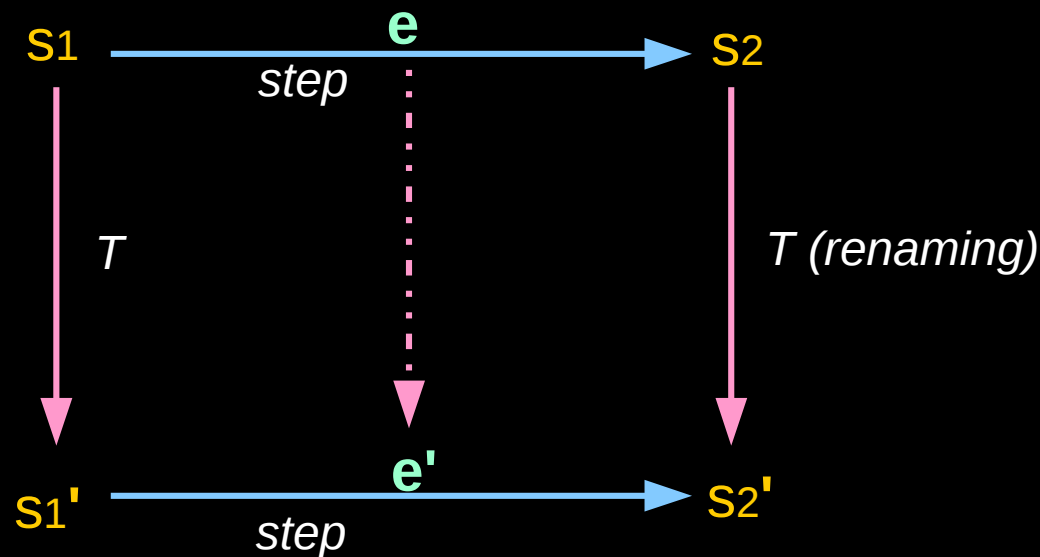
$\text{program_behaves } p \ b0 \wedge b = Tb0$

Theorem (Coq) : forward simulation

```
Theorem behavior_preserved_1 x y p:  
  x <> y →  
  ∀ (t_p : program) ,  
    rename_globvar x y p = OK t_p →  
    ∀ (b : program_behavior),  
      program_behaves p b →  
      ∃ t_b,  
        ( Behaviors.rename_globvar x y b = OK t_b  
          ∧ program_behaves t_p t_b ).
```

(+ hypotheses on external functions)

Key result : preservation of transitions (by renaming)

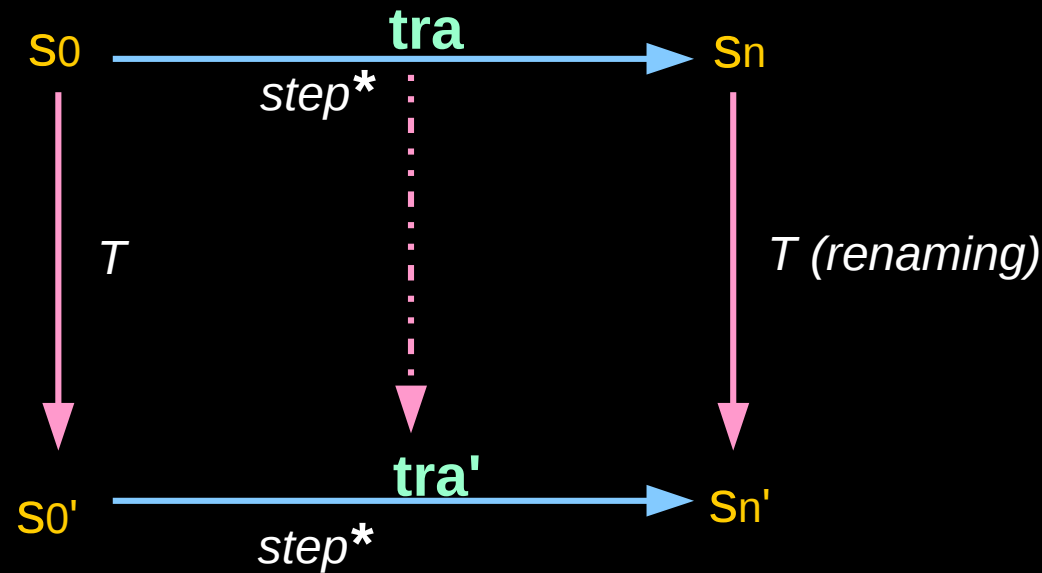


Renaming in events :

$read \ \&x \cdots \cdots \blacktriangleright read \ \&y$

Transitive closure :

Preservation of traces



```
program_behavior ::=
| Terminates trace int
| Diverges trace
| Reacts traceinf
| Goes_wrong trace
```

Difficulty 1 (minor)

Combinatory explosion

```
expr ::=
| Val val
| Var ident
| Field expr ident
| ValOf expr
| Deref expr
| AddrOf expr
| UnOp unary_op expr
| BinOp binary_op expr expr
| Cast expr
| SeqAnd expr expr
| SeqOr expr expr
| Condition expr expr expr
| SizeOf type
| AlignOf type
| Assign expr expr
| AssignOp binary_op expr expr
| PostIncr incr_or_decr expr
| Comma expr expr
| Call expr exprlist
| Builtin external_fun exprlist
| Loc block int
| Paren expr
```

```
exprlist ::=
| Nil
| Cons expr exprlist
```

22*22 = 484 cases

```
statement ::=
| Skip
| Do expr
| Sequence statement statement
| Ifthenelse expr statement statement
| While expr statement
| Dowhile expr statement
| For statement expr statement statement
| Break
| Continue
| Return expr
| Switch expr labeled_statements
| Label label statement
| Goto label
```

```
labeled_statements ::=
| Nil
| Cons statement labeled_statements
```

Difficulty 2 (minor)

Higher-order Contexts

Small-step semantics generally use **contexts** to specify where reductions are allowed.

Rule for reduction W.R.T contexts :

$$\frac{e \rightarrow e'}{C[e] \rightarrow C[e']}$$

Examples of contexts :

$E + \cdot$

$\cdot + E$

$\cdot \ \&\& \ E$

~~$E \ \&\& \cdot$~~

$\cdot \ || \ E$

~~$E \ || \cdot$~~

$E(\cdot, E)$

$E(E, \cdot)$

$\cdot (E, E)$

$\text{if } (\cdot) \{ E \}$

~~$\text{if } (E) \{ \cdot \}$~~

$\cdot \ ; \ E$

~~$E \ ; \cdot$~~

Difficulty 2 (minor)

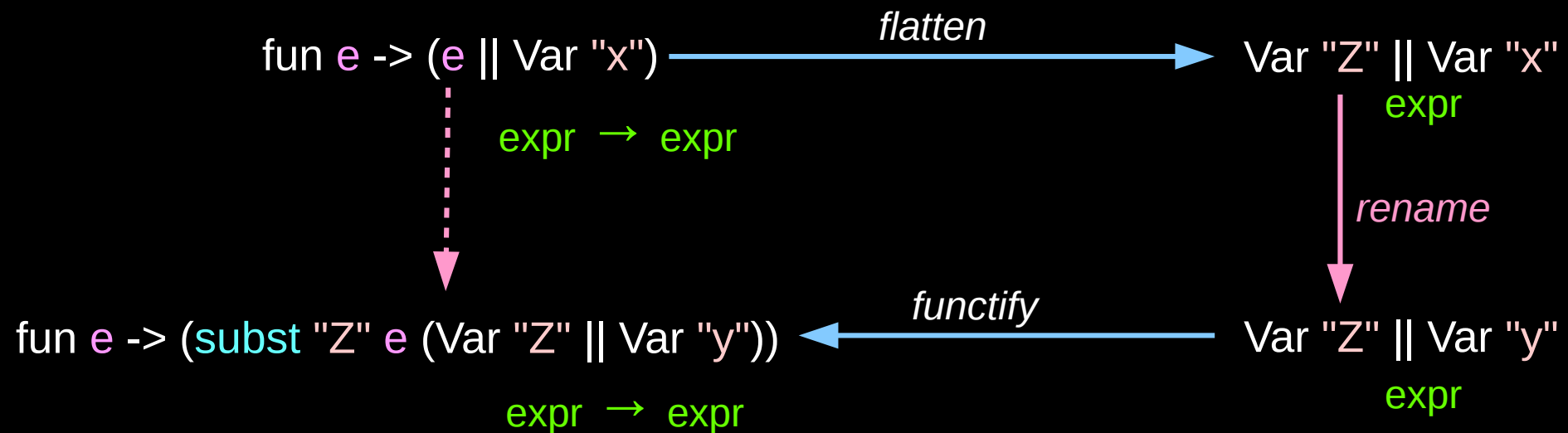
Higher-order Contexts: renaming

In **CompCert**, contexts are implemented by Coq **functions**.

→ **Difficulty** : we cannot inspect / traverse a Coq function

→ **Solution** : flatten ; rename ; build a function.

(to propagate renamings).



- Painful -

Difficulty 3 (minor)

Continuations

```
cont ::=  
  | Kstop  
  | Kdo cont  
  | Kseq statement cont  
  | Kifthenelse statement statement cont  
  | Kwhile expr statement cont  
  | Kdowhile expr statement cont  
  | Kfor expr statement statement cont  
  | Kswitch labeled_statements cont  
  | Kreturn cont  
  | Kcall function env (expr -> expr) cont
```

- Pb 1 : bindings (and shadowing) are implicit.
- Pb 2 : invariants are implicit too.

Example : Kseq (x:=1) (Kcall (func ([x],...) [] (\x.x) (Kreturn Kstop)))

Difficulty 4 (serious)

Separate compilation

```
void f() ;  
  
int x = 1 ;  
  
int main(){  
    f() ;  
    return x ;  
}
```

lib.a

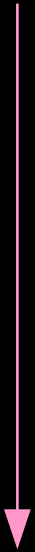
In the proofs : some **hypotheses** are needed.

In the prototype : check the libraries in the project (**TODO**)

Difficulty 5 (limitation)

Comments, layout, preprocessing directives

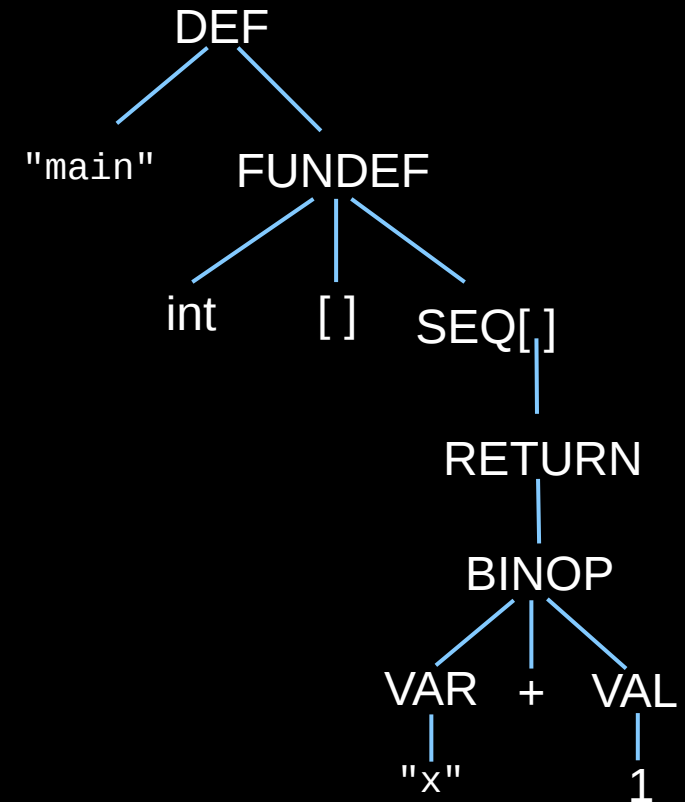
```
int main(){  
    /* FIXME */  
    return x + 1 ;  
}
```



```
int main(){  
    return y + 1 ;  
}
```

Token stream :

```
[  
  (1,1,INT) ;  
  (1,5, IDENT("main")) ;  
  (1,6, LPAR) ;  
  (1,7, RPAR) ;  
  (1,8, LACC) ;  
  (2,4, COMM(" FIXME ")) ;  
  (3,4, RET) ;  
  (3,11,IDENT("x")) ;  
  (3,12,PLUS_OP) ;  
  (3,14,NUM(1)) ;  
  (3,16,SEMICOLON) ;  
  (4,4, RACC) ;  
  (5,1, EOF)  
]
```



Other properties : Preconditions

When renaming X into Y :

- X is defined as a global variable (**not** as a function)
- X **not volatile**
- X is **not main**
- Y **not** defined globally (global variable or function)
- Y does **not** appear **free**
- Y does **not cover** X (x appears in a function where y is local)

Definition **no_cover** $y\ x\ f :=$

$\sim\text{binds } y\ f \vee \text{binds } x\ f \vee \sim\text{appears_statement } x\ (\text{fn_body } f).$

(to avoid captures)

(+ hypotheses on external functions)

Necessary, sufficient ?

Other Properties

- Invertibility
- Abstract Descriptions.

Example :

```
Lemma def_gv_z x y z p t_p :  
  z <> x → z <> y →  
  rename_globvar x y p = OK t_p →  
  defines_globvar z p → defines_globvar z t_p.
```

Limits of the approach

- **Test** and proofs.
- **Pre-processor**, layout, comments.
- **Programs with syntax errors.**
- **CompCert C** language limits.

Example :
(wrongly rejected
because of a
loss of
information)

```
int x ;  
  
void f(){  
    x++ ;  
    {  
        int y = 1 ;  
        y++ ;  
    }  
}
```

```
int x ;  
  
void f(){ int y ;  
    x++ ;  
    {  
        y = 1 ;  
        y++ ;  
    }  
}
```

Conclusion

Results

- Prototype tool (to rename global variables).
- Preserves the behavior (bisimulation proved) *or* does nothing.

9 000 LOC (transformations) + 26 000 LOC (proofs)

Work in Progress

- Static Composition (static analysis of composites for free)

Future work

- Other refactoring operations.
- Architecture transformations (by composition of operations).
- Collaborate with popular IDEs (Eclipse, Frama-C...).

Take-away messages

- Refactoring operations can be proved correct formally, with some limits.
- Proven properties : behavior preservation, preconditions, abstract descriptions...
- Need a good formalization of the underlying semantics.
- Not easy (1 year, 35 KLOC for this work).