# Falling Back on Executable Specifications

Hesam Samimi Ei Darli Aung Todd Millstein

University of California, Los Angeles

{hesam, eidarli, todd}@cs.ucla.edu

# Specifications for Reliability

```
class LinkedList {
  void sort() {
            < Implementation >
             Oops! Failure / Subtle bug!
```

# Specifications for Reliability

```
class LinkedList ensures isAcyclic()
                                           specification
  void sort() ensures
  isPermutationOf(old) && isSorted()
           < Implementation >
```

# Static Verification

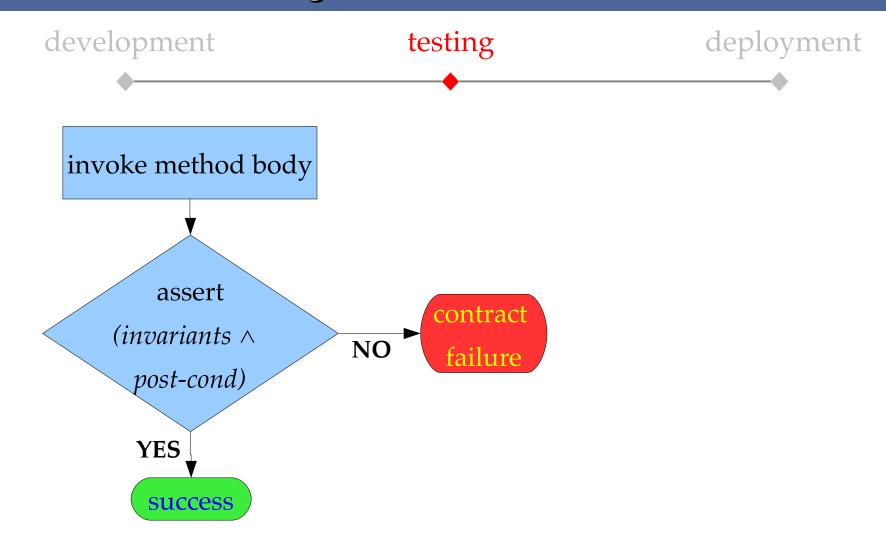
development

testing

deployment

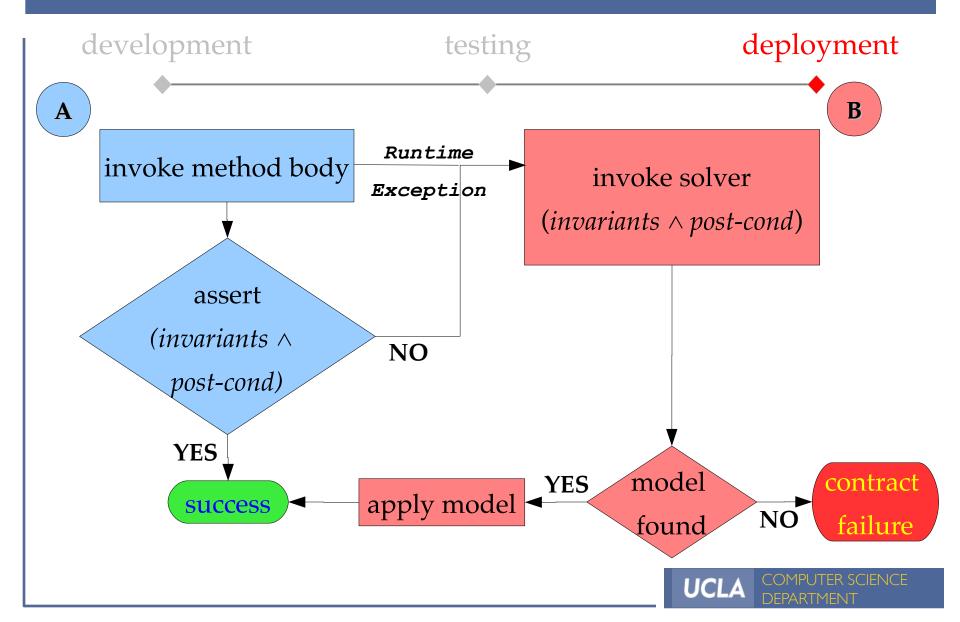
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```

# **Contract Checking**



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# Plan B Fallback



- Idea
  - specs not only to validate, but to run as slower/reliable alternatives to failing implementations
  - use a constraint solver to find a model
    - satisfying specs non-deterministically

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- Benefit
  - handles arbitrary errors, Runtime Exceptions
  - intentional fallback (declarative programming) for complex tasks

# Demo

LinkedList sort

Demo



# Data Structure Repair

- [Demsky/Rinard '03] [Elkarablieh/Khurshid '07]
- ensures method does not violate data integrity constraints
- no guarantee to retain method functionality
- patch final state and continue execution
  - local search
- relies on implementation to be mostly correct
  - some data loss for regaining integrity

- ensures method post condition is satisfied
  - while keeping integrity constraints (invariants)
- starts fresh
  - SAT-based constraint solving
- no dependency on implementation
  - full functional recovery

# **Contributions**

- Plan B: Fallback for method recovery
- PBnJ: Extension of Java
  - Specifications
    - first order relational logic Alloy [Jackson '02]
  - Implementation
    - Kodkod [Torlak '09]
- Making fallback practical
- Experience



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# Specifications in PBnJ

```
class Node { int value; Node next; }
class LinkedList ensures isAcyclic() {
 Node head;
```

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```
class Node { int value; Node next; }
class LinkedList ensures isAcyclic() {
 Node head;
  spec Set<Node> nodes() { return head.*next; }
  spec boolean isAcyclic() {
    return head == null ||
          some Node n : nodes() | n.next == null;
                          existential
                        quantification
```

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# *Implementation*

- Kodkod [Torlak '09]
  - bounded, relational SAT-based constraint solver

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- Kodkod [Torlak '09]
  - bounded, relational SAT-based constraint solver
- Relational
  - program states as relations, specs as relational op's
    - classes as unary relations
      - set of instances
    - fields as binary relations
      - [object, value] tuples

# *Implementation*

- Kodkod [Torlak '09]
  - bounded, relational SAT-based constraint solver
- Bounded
  - requires bounds per relation
    - search space for each variable
    - spec unsataisfiable:
      - no solution within bounds (contract failure)
      - may miss solution outside bounds

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# Making Fallback Practical

- Problem: search space enormous
  - LinkedList sort () with 20 elements
    - space size ~ 10<sup>220</sup>

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- Problem: search space enormous
  - LinkedList sort () with 20 elements
    - space size ~ 10<sup>220</sup>
- Approach: domain specific knowledge as annotations
  - such as "modifies clauses"
    - disallow spurious solutions
    - reduce space, improve solving efficiency

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- limit modifiable fields:

```
void sort()
modifies fields LinkedList.head, Node.next {...}
```

```
    I1
    n1
    n2
    n3

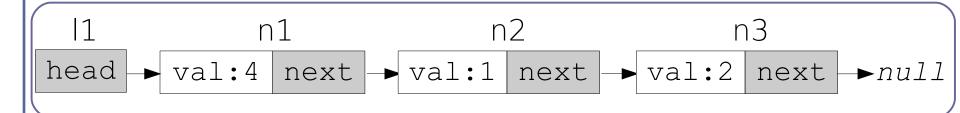
    head
    val:4
    next
    val:1
    next
    val:2
    next
    rull
```

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- LinkedList sort() with 20 elements
  - space size  $\sim 10^{-220}$   $10^{-27}$
  - demo fallback time ~ 4 sec.



• by default fallback is allowed to modify any reachable object

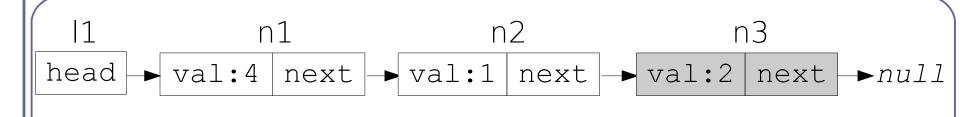
- by default fallback is allowed to modify any reachable object
- limit modifiable objects:

```
void add(Node n)
modifies objects head == null ? this : tail() {
    ...
}
```

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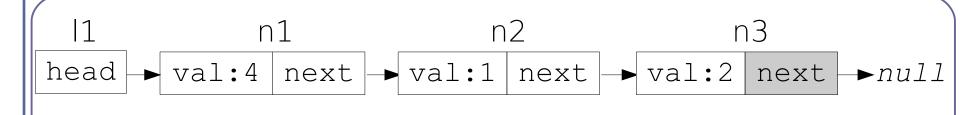
eval
}
```



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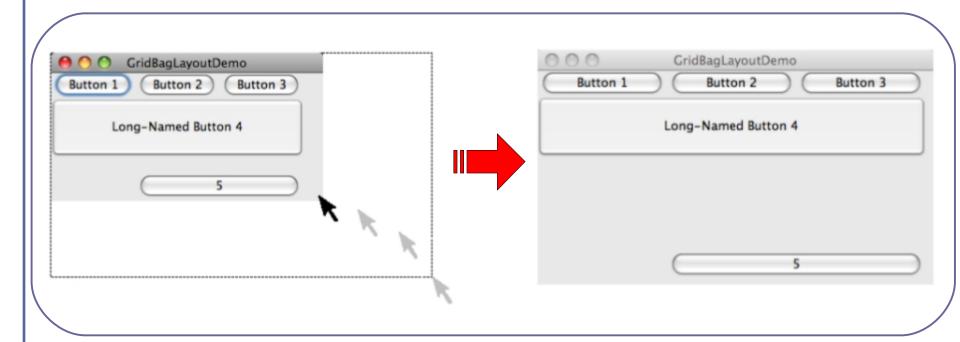


# **Experience**

- Stress Tests on binary trees
  - Insert operation
    - complex specs
    - modifies clauses
    - 200 nodes
    - Binary Search tree
      - 4 sec.
    - Red Black tree
      - 21 sec.
  - Kodkod's encoding step, not SAT-solving bottleneck

# Experience

- Existing Software
  - expressiveness, ease of deployment, efficiency
  - java.awt.GridBagLayout Java layout manager





# **Experience**

- Existing Software
  - JChessBoard Chess
    - valid moves



## Related Work

- Executing Specifications via Constraint Solving
  - Specification Statement [Morgan '88]
  - jmle: Executable JML [Krause/Wahls '06]
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  - Assertion-based Repair [Elkarablieh/Khurshid '07 '08]

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  - Assertion-based Repair [Elkarablieh/Khurshid '07 '08]
- "Contract-based Data Structure Repair Using Alloy"
   [Nokhbeh Zaeem/Khurshid '10]
  - repair-oriented: iterative/heuristic instead of fallbackoriented: "modifies" annotations



# **Future Directions**

- Other solvers
  - Kodkod with local search, cost optimizing
  - SMT vs. Relational solver

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- Other solvers
  - Kodkod with local search, cost optimizing
  - SMT vs. Relational solver
- Aiding offline debugging
  - unreasonable to run Plan B next time on same error trace
    - error proof helps bug localization
    - can model from Plan B help in fixing bugs?

## Conclusions

#### Plan B a practical use of executable specs:

- Static verification, synthesis major advances
  - unlikely to replace online repair and debugging soon
- Online SAT solving reasonable for failed/crashing case
- Declarative code within imperative on complex tasks
- Easy to enable existing software

# Thank You!

http://www.cs.ucla.edu/~hesam/planb

