

# CS 565: Programming Languages

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Fall 2017

Tu, Th: 12 - 1:15

Haas G066

# Administrivia

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- Course Web Page:

- <http://www.cs.purdue.edu/homes/suresh/565-Fall2017>

- Office Hours:

- Tu, Th: 4 - 5pm
- By appointment

- Main text:

- Software Foundations: hypertext version available from the course web page
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# Course Work

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- Lectures
  - Homeworks
  - Problem Sets
  - Midterm
  - Cumulative final which will also serve as the qualifying exam
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# Prerequisites

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- Programming experience/maturity
    - exposure to various language constructs
      - Java, ML, Lisp, Prolog, C
    - Undergraduate compilers and/or PL class
      - CS 352 and/or CS 456 or equivalent
  - Mathematical maturity
    - familiarity with first-order logic, set theory, graph theory, induction
  - Most important:
    - Intellectual curiosity and creativity
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# Resources

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- Web page for text:
    - <http://softwarefoundations.cis.upenn.edu>
    - [Certified Programming with Dependent Types](#)
    - [Types and Programming Languages](#)
  - Coq resources:
    - <http://coq.inria.fr>
  - Proceedings of conferences
    - POPL, PLDI, ICFP, ...
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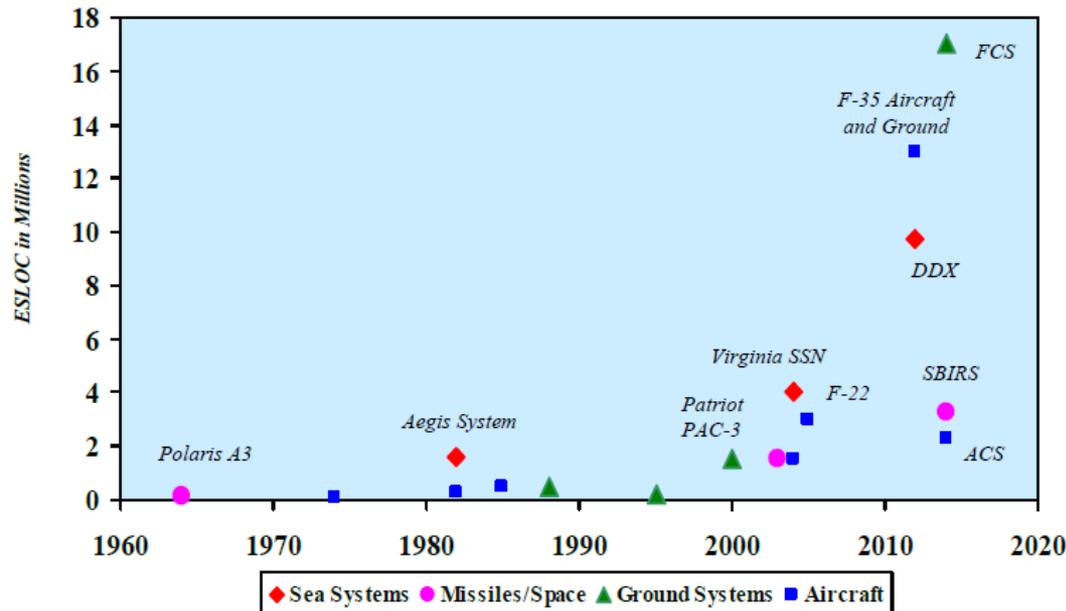
# Background

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- Our main goal is to find ways to describe the behavior of programs precisely and concisely
  - Motivation
    - Software complexity
    - Security
    - Productivity and understanding
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# Complexity

Software Content of Sample Major DoD Weapon Systems 1960 - 2020

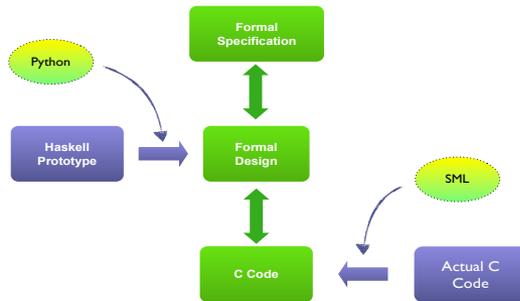


## Rise of Software-Intensive DoD Systems:

- 35% of all Government systems use open source software  
[Open Source Survey, 2013]
- F-35 has 14x more code (24MLoC) than F-22 and 175x more code than F-16; software remain number one technical risk  
[AT Kearney Report, 2013], [BreakingDefense.com, March 2014]
- For weapons systems, 90% of its functions are performed by software  
[NAVAIR and U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command (CECOM), 2010]

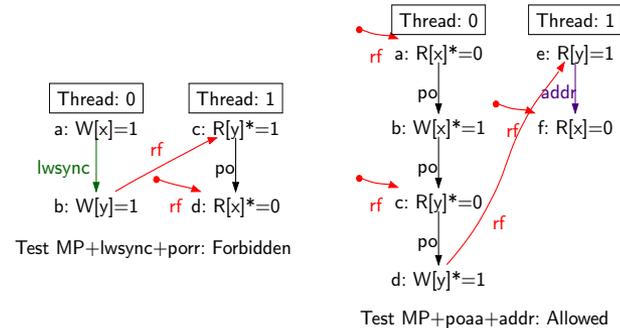
# Complexity

*Specifications may be complex*



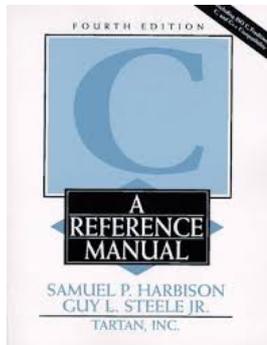
*Sel4 architecture:* Specification defined across multiple abstraction layers which include various untrusted translation phases.

*Specifications may be intensional*

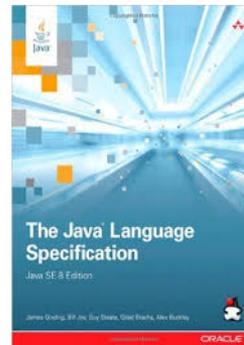


*Power relaxed-memory model:* Allowed program behaviors depend on visibility and ordering guarantees of underlying processor.

*Specifications may be tedious*



592 pages  
1163 semantic rules in K

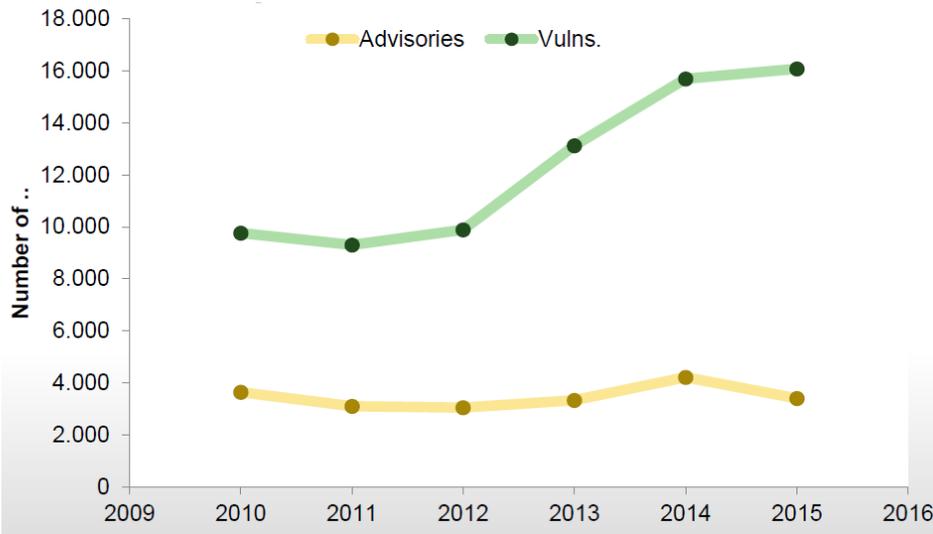


792 pages  
1074 semantic rules in K



545 pages  
1370 semantic rules in K

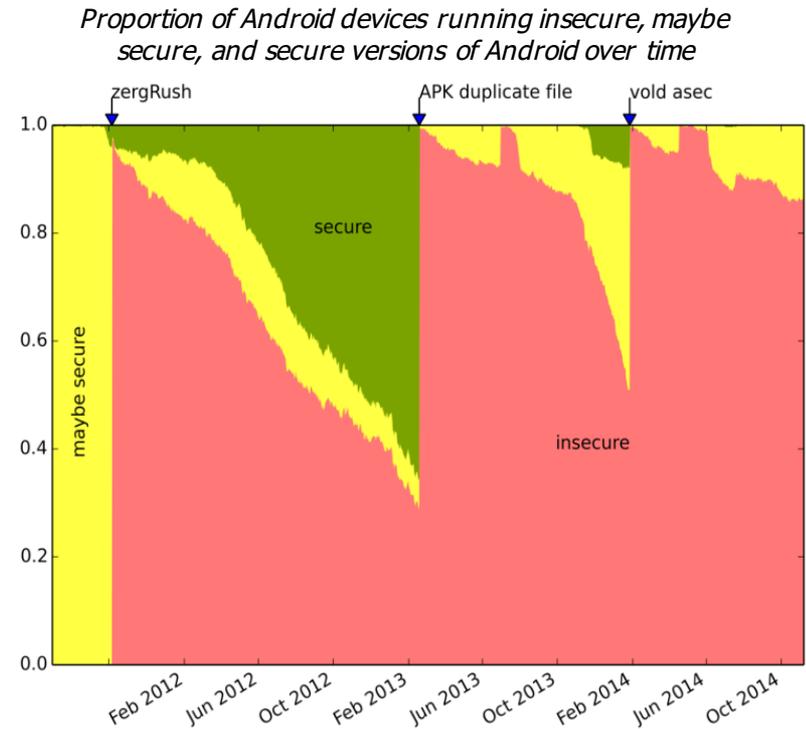
# Security



Flexera Software Vulnerability Review, March 16, 2016

## Vulnerability History

- 2,484 applications from 263 vendors
- 40% Microsoft applications and 60% non-Microsoft applications in Windows operating systems



# Trustworthiness through First Principles

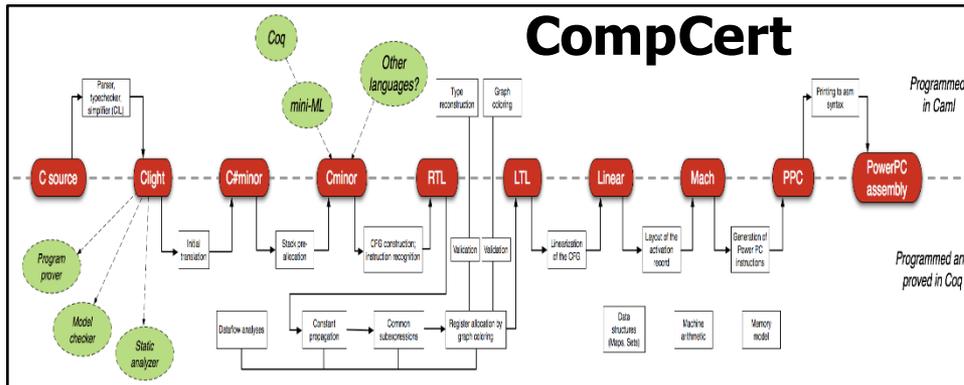


**VeLLVM**

838 LoC; 50K LoP



**HACMS  
quadcopter**



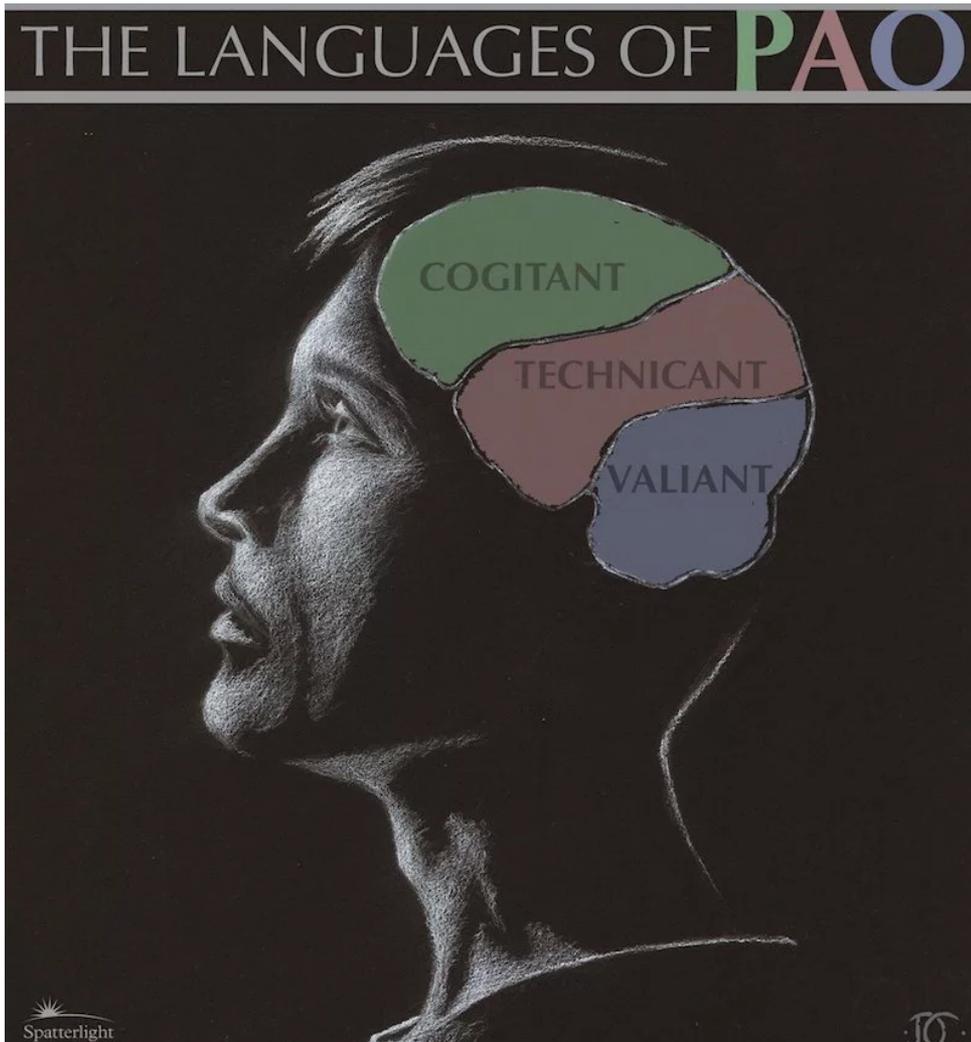
8K LoC; 50K LoP



9K LoC; 400K LoP

# Productivity and Understanding

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Everything is terrible.

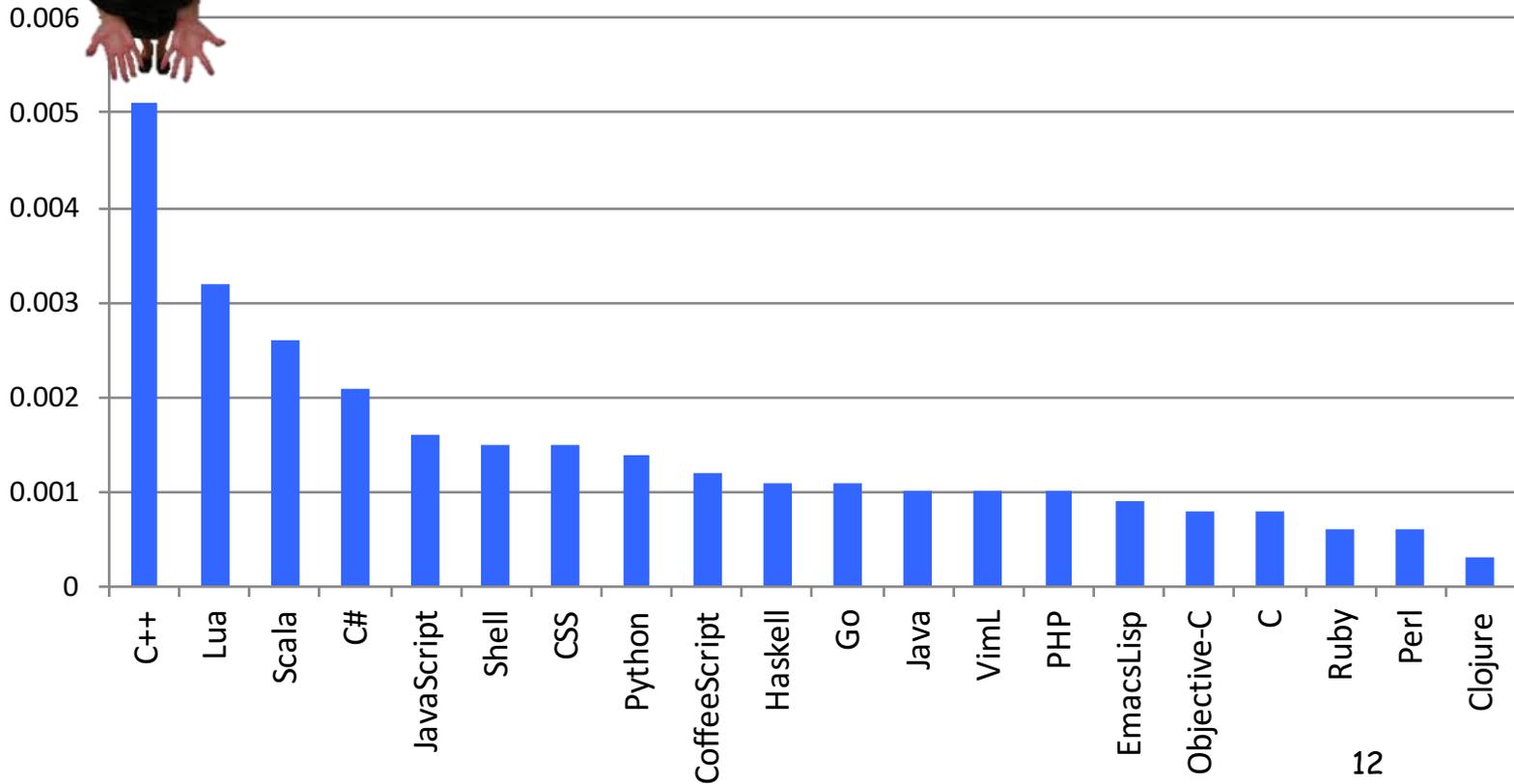
Most software, even critical system software,  
is insecure Swiss cheese  
held together with duct tape, bubble wrap,  
and bobby pins.

# Anecdotal evidence ...

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Comments with  
"WTF"/repo\*



# Javascript strangeness ...

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```
$ jsc
> [] + []
[]

> [] + {}
[object Object]
> {} + []
0
> {} + {}
NaN
```

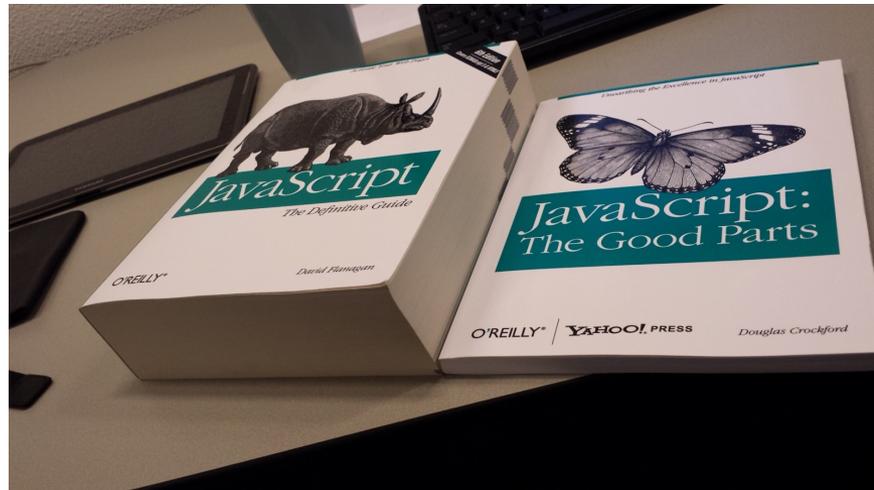


```
$ jsc
> Array(14)
,,,,,,,,,,,,,
> Array(14).join("foo")
foofoofoofoofoofoofoofoofoofoofoofoofoofoo
> Array(14).join("foo" + 1)

> Array(14).join("foo" - 1) + "Batman!"
NaNNaNNaNNaNNaNNaNNaNNaNNaNNaNNaN NaN Batman!
```

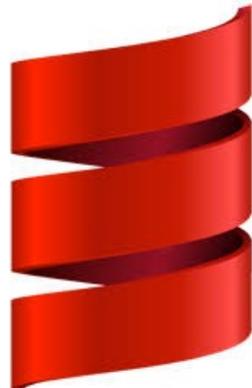
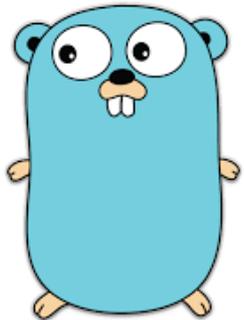
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## JavaScript is a Dysfunctional Programming Language



# Design Choices

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# Approaches

## Testing

*PLT Redex*: DSL for specifying, debugging, and testing operational semantics

*Quickcheck*: Specification-driven formulation of properties that can be checked using random testing

*Csmith*: Random generator of C programs that conform to C99 standard for stress-testing compilers, analyses, etc.

*CUTE*: Unit-testing of C programs with pointer arguments by combining symbolic and concrete executions

*Korat*: Constraint-based generation of complex test inputs for Java programs, focusing on data structures and invariants

## Symbolic Execution

*KLEE*: Symbolic execution engine to generate high-coverage test cases

*S2E*: Scalable path-sensitive platform

## Static Program Analysis

*CFA*: Whole-program control-flow analysis that computes the set of procedures that can be invoked at a call-site

*ASTREE*: Abstract interpretation of real-time embedded software designed to prove absence of runtime errors by overapproximation of program behavior

*TVLA*: Flow-sensitive shape analysis of dynamically-allocated imperative data structures

*Bddbdddb*: Context- and field-sensitive analysis applied to Java that translates analysis rules expressed in Datalog to BDD representation

*Saturn*: Scalable and modular summary-driven bit-level constraint-based analysis framework

*Coverity*: Unsound scalable analyses used to check correctness of C, C++, and Java programs.

## Dynamic Program Analysis

*Contracts*: Assertions checked at runtime with blame

*Daikon*: Likely pre- and post-condition invariant detection over propositional terms, based on program instrumentation

*Valgrind*: Instrument binary programs to track memory access violations and data races using dynamic recompilation

*Fastrack*: Lightweight data race detector that uses vector clocks and a dynamically constructed happens-before relation

## Model Checking

*CVC*, *SLAM*, *Blast*, *Spin*, *Java PathFinder*

*CHES*: Bounded model-checking for unit-testing of shared-memory concurrent programs

*TLA*: Temporal logic of actions for specifying and checking concurrent systems

## Logics and Types

*Jstor*, *Space Invader*, *Smallfoot*: Separation-logic based tools for verifying expressive shape properties of dynamic data structures and heaps

*ESC*: Extended static checking that combines type checking with theorem proving

*Coq*, *Agda*, *Isabelle*, *ACL2*, *NuPRL*: Mechanized proof assistants

*Ynot*: Hoare Type Theory

*Rely-Guarantee Reasoning*: Modular verification of shared-memory concurrency

*Liquid Type Inference*: Discovery of expressive refinement properties in Haskell, ML, and C

*Hybrid Type Checking and Soft Typing*

*Session Types*: type systems for expressing communication protocols

# Goals

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- A more sophisticated appreciation of programs, their structure, and the field as a whole
    - Viewing programs as rich, formal, mathematical objects, not mere syntax
    - Define and prove rigorous claims about a program's meaning and behavior
    - Develop sound intuitions to better judge language properties
  - Develop tools to be better programmers, software designers, computer scientists, and thinkers
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# Non-goals

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- An introduction to advanced programming techniques
  - No detailed discussion of (low-level) machine implementations
    - The course will not be motivated from the perspective of a compiler writer
    - But, impact of design decisions on implementation tractability will be considered when appropriate
  - A survey of different languages
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# Topics

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- Part I (Tools): Proof assistants and functional programming
  - Part II (Foundations): Program logic and reasoning principles
  - Part III (Semantics and specifications): operational, axiomatic
  - Part IV (Type Systems):  $\lambda$ -calculus, records, references, polymorphism, subtyping, inheritance, ...
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# Homework

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- Install Coq
    - version 8.5pl
  - Install either
    - Proof General
      - <http://proofgeneral.inf.ed.ac.uk>
    - Coq ide
      - available as part of the Coq distribution
  - Answer "Admits" in Basics.v
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