

Optimisation validation

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Motivation

Long-term goal

Compiler (modules) that produce evidence that emitted code satisfies certain properties.

Properties:

- Syntactic well-formedness
- Semantic well-formedness: type-correctness (e.g. bytecode verification)
- Satisfaction of memory access policies (PCC, TAL)
- Functional correctness w.r.t. input program (verified compiler, translation validation)
- *Resource behaviour* (cf. invited talk):
 - absolute (satisfaction of bounds on time, space, ...)
 - relative (improvement w.r.t. input program)

Basic requirement

Verification infrastructure that allows us to express and prove resource specifications w.r.t. a variety of cost models.

Our contribution

Base-level infrastructure, comprising

- a general purpose program logic (expressive, little automation) for functional and non-functional properties, with
- a flexible notion of structured cost models (“resource algebras”)
- validation of concrete example transformations w.r.t. resource behaviour

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Language & operational semantics

- “Beautified” (well-structured) JVM: Grail
- ANF-style let bindings (simple expressions may alter the heap), function calls in tail position, general recursion via method invocation
- Reversible expansion into JVM
- Big-step evaluation relation $E \vdash h, e \Downarrow h', v, r$

Example rule:

$$\frac{E \vdash h, e_1 \Downarrow h_1, v_1, r_1 \quad E \langle x := v_1 \rangle \vdash h_1, e_2 \Downarrow h_2, v, r_2}{E \vdash h, \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \Downarrow h_2, v, r_1 + \mathcal{R}^{\text{let}} + r_2} \quad (\text{LET})$$

Resource algebras (dynamic)

Structural (i.e. syntax-oriented) cost models:

- Carrier set R , with order \leq_R
- Constants for all syntax-formers of Grail,
- Application of operators fixed in operational semantics (“non-invasiveness”) \rightsquigarrow uniform cost-accounting
- Instantiation results in program logics for desired cost model:
 - Examples: counters (instructions, allocations, . . .), maximal frame depth, flags (parameter values), traces

Alternative

Program instrumentation: invasive?, traces of semantic objects?

Resource algebras (formally)

A *resource algebra* \mathcal{R} is a partially ordered monoid $(R, 0, +, \leq)$,
 i.e. $(R, 0, +)$ is a monoid and (R, \leq) a partially ordered set, where

- 1 0 is the minimum element,
- 2 $+$ is order preserving on both sides.

Moreover, \mathcal{R} has constants in R for each expression former: \mathcal{R}^{int} ,
 $\mathcal{R}^{\text{null}}$, \mathcal{R}^{var} , $\mathcal{R}^{\text{prim}}$, $\mathcal{R}_C^{\text{new}}$, $\mathcal{R}^{\text{getf}}$, $\mathcal{R}^{\text{putf}}$, $\mathcal{R}^{\text{comp}}$, \mathcal{R}^{let} , \mathcal{R}^{if} , $\mathcal{R}^{\text{call}}$
 and a monotone operator $\mathcal{R}_{C,m,\bar{v}}^{\text{meth}} : R \rightarrow R$.

	Time	Frames	MethCnts	MethFreq ^{ld}	MethGuard
$ \mathcal{R} $	\mathcal{N}	\mathcal{N}	$MS(Id)$	$\mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{N}$	$\{tt, ff\}$
$\mathcal{R}_i^{\text{int}}$	1	0	\emptyset	(1, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}^{\text{null}}$	1	0	\emptyset	(1, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}_x^{\text{var}}$	1	0	\emptyset	(1, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}^{\text{prim}}$	1	0	\emptyset	(1, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}_C^{\text{new}}$	3	0	\emptyset	(3, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}_{x,t}^{\text{getf}}$	2	0	\emptyset	(2, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}_{x,y,t}^{\text{putf}}$	3	0	\emptyset	(3, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}^{\text{comp}}$	0	0	\emptyset	(0, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}_x^{\text{let}}$	1	0	\emptyset	(1, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}_x^{\text{if}}$	0	0	\emptyset	(0, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}_f^{\text{call}}$	1	0	\emptyset	(1, 0)	tt
$\mathcal{R}_{C,m,\bar{v}}^{\text{meth}}(r)$	$ \bar{v} + 2 + r$	$r + 1$	$r \cup_+ \{C.m\}$	$\text{Freq}_{C.m, \bar{v} }(r)$	$G_{C,m}(\bar{v}) \wedge r$
$0\mathcal{R}$	0	0	\emptyset	(0, 0)	tt
$+\mathcal{R}$	+	<i>max</i>	\cup_+	$+\text{Freq}$	\wedge
$\leq\mathcal{R}$	\leq	\leq	\subseteq_+	$\leq\text{Freq}$	$\leq\text{Guard}$

Program logic

Motivation: single verification of loop bodies & method bodies

Form of judgements: $G \triangleright e : P$

- P is an assertion (predicate in meta-logic) over all semantic components (E, h, h', v, r)
- G is proof context, used for verification of recursive phrases

Rules formulated a la VDM, without pre-conditions:

$$\frac{\Gamma \triangleright e_1 : A \quad \Gamma \triangleright e_2 : B}{\Gamma \triangleright \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2}$$

$$: \lambda E h h' v r. \exists r_1 r_2 h_1 w. A E h h_1 w r_1 \wedge w \neq \perp \wedge B (E \langle x := w \rangle) h_1 h' v r_2 \wedge r = r_1 + \mathcal{R}^{\text{let}} + r_2$$

(VLET)

Meta-theoretic properties

Interpretation

Partial correctness:

$$\begin{aligned} & \models e : P \iff \\ & \forall E h h' v r. E \vdash h, e \Downarrow h', v, r \rightarrow P(E, h, h', v, r) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem

Soundness: $\emptyset \triangleright e : P$ implies $\models e : P$

Theorem

(Relative) completeness: $\models e : P$ implies $\emptyset \triangleright e : P$

Proofs formalised in Isabelle/HOL.

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Optimisations

- Single optimisation step (operational):

$$E \vdash h, e_1 \Downarrow h_1, v, r \wedge E \vdash h, e_2 \Downarrow h'_1, w, q \implies q \leq_R r$$
- Chain of optimisation steps $e_1 \rightarrow e_2 \dots \rightarrow e_n$ such that
 - each step $e_i \rightarrow e_{i+1}$ is optimising in some resource domain R_i
 - and (at least) non-increasing for overall cost model R
 - Often: R is product of the R_i
- Usage of program logic: find operators F_1 and F_2 such that
 - $\triangleright e_1 : [F_1(E, h) \leq r]$ and $\triangleright e_2 : [r \leq F_2(E, h)]$
 - $\forall E h. F_2(E, h) \leq F_1(E, h)$

(notation $[..]$ abbreviates $\lambda E h \dots$)
- Comparisons currently carried out in meta-logic
- Often, $F_1 = F_2$ works

Example validations

Carried out & formalised (see paper):

- Rinard's transformation sequence
- Tail-call optimisations (method recursion vs. method-internal loop)

Other:

- Fuel tank (frequency of calls to external sensor)
- Traces of heaps/method calls/. . . (specifications expressed by logical formulae or security automata)
- Parameter values

Credible compilation: motivating transformation sequence

```
i = 0; x = 1; y = 2; WHILE i < 24 {i = i + x + y; g = 2 * i}
```

- Transformation steps: standard compiler optimisations
- Functional correctness proven in “transformation” logic

<i>i</i>	Time	Transformation
0	213	
1	197	Constant propagation and constant folding
2	193	Dead assignment elimination
3	176	Branch movement, inlining, redundant test elimination
4	126	Induction variable elimination
5	126	Loop unrolling <i>without</i> code sharing
6	82	Dead code elimination
7	66	Expression folding

(Original loop unrolling shares code \leadsto additional jump instruction)

Verification strategy

- Define specification table ST (i.e. annotations for methods and loops)
- Define proof context G (uniform construction)
- Verify G with respect to ST (notation $ST \models G$)
 - for $(c.m(a), P) \in G$, verify that $P = ST(c, m)$ and $G \triangleright \text{body}_{c,m} : P[x \mapsto a]$
 - Syntax-directed rules (a la VCG, WP)
 - (manual) Discharge of side conditions
- Apply derived rule for mutual recursion

$$\frac{ST \models G \quad (e, P) \in G}{\emptyset \triangleright e : P}$$
 (or variant with method argument adaptation)
- Data structures: representation predicates
- Inference of specification table: interpretation of type systems (derived assertions)

Static algebras

- Two usages of static cost models:
 - Syntactic metrics (code size, number of registers used, ...)
 - Approximation of dynamic costs (abstract interpretation)
- Definition: like dynamic resource algebras, but no dependency on dynamic values
- Derivation system $\Gamma \vdash e : t, s$. Similar to effect-systems, but not necessarily merge-operator in conditionals:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{bool}, s_e \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : t, s_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : t, s_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 : t, s_e + \mathcal{S}^{\text{if}} + s_1 + s_2}$$

- Approximation theorem for suitably related static and dynamic algebras

Conclusion & Future work

- Verification of resource behaviour crucial for application domains like embedded systems
- Aim: reuse/generalisation of translation validation approach
- Optimisation validation difficult in general
 - variety of metrics (global, local), and analysis
 - dependence on functional properties
- Unifying basic platform (program logic, resource algebras) may help to structure/compare analysis/transformation algorithms
- Application to optimisation of heap behaviour (LFD)
- Resource verification of algorithm libraries
- Program logics for multiple executions
 - Deeper analysis of standard transformations (Benton)
 - Automation via derived resource logics for transformations

Job advert

DFG project "InfoZert" @ LMU Munich

- 1 PhD-ship, 1 Research Assistantship (pre- or post-doc)
- Duration: 2 years (initially)
- Start of project: June 2006 (ASAP)
- Topic: proof-carrying code for information flow
- Grant holders: A. Knapp, M. Hofmann, L. Beringer
- Collaboration with Siemens (D. v. Oheimb)

Please apply!