

# PCC Framework for Program-Generators

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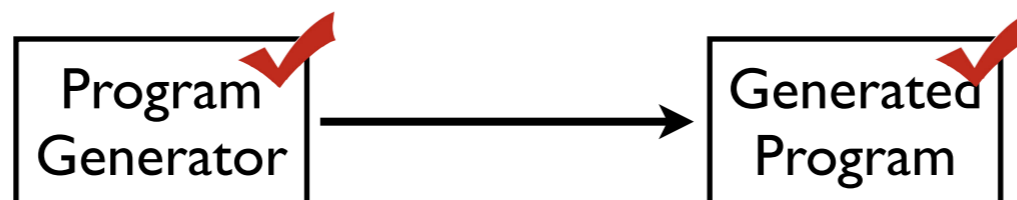
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Workshop on Proof-Carrying Code and Software Certification

# Introduction

- Program-Generators

- Need to ensure the safe execution of *the generated programs* as well as the generator itself.



- Safety properties of the generated programs are efficiently expressed by *the grammar **G***.  
e.g. “*generated programs should not have nested loops*”
- **Question:**  
“Do the generated programs conform to the safety grammar **G**?”

# Introduction

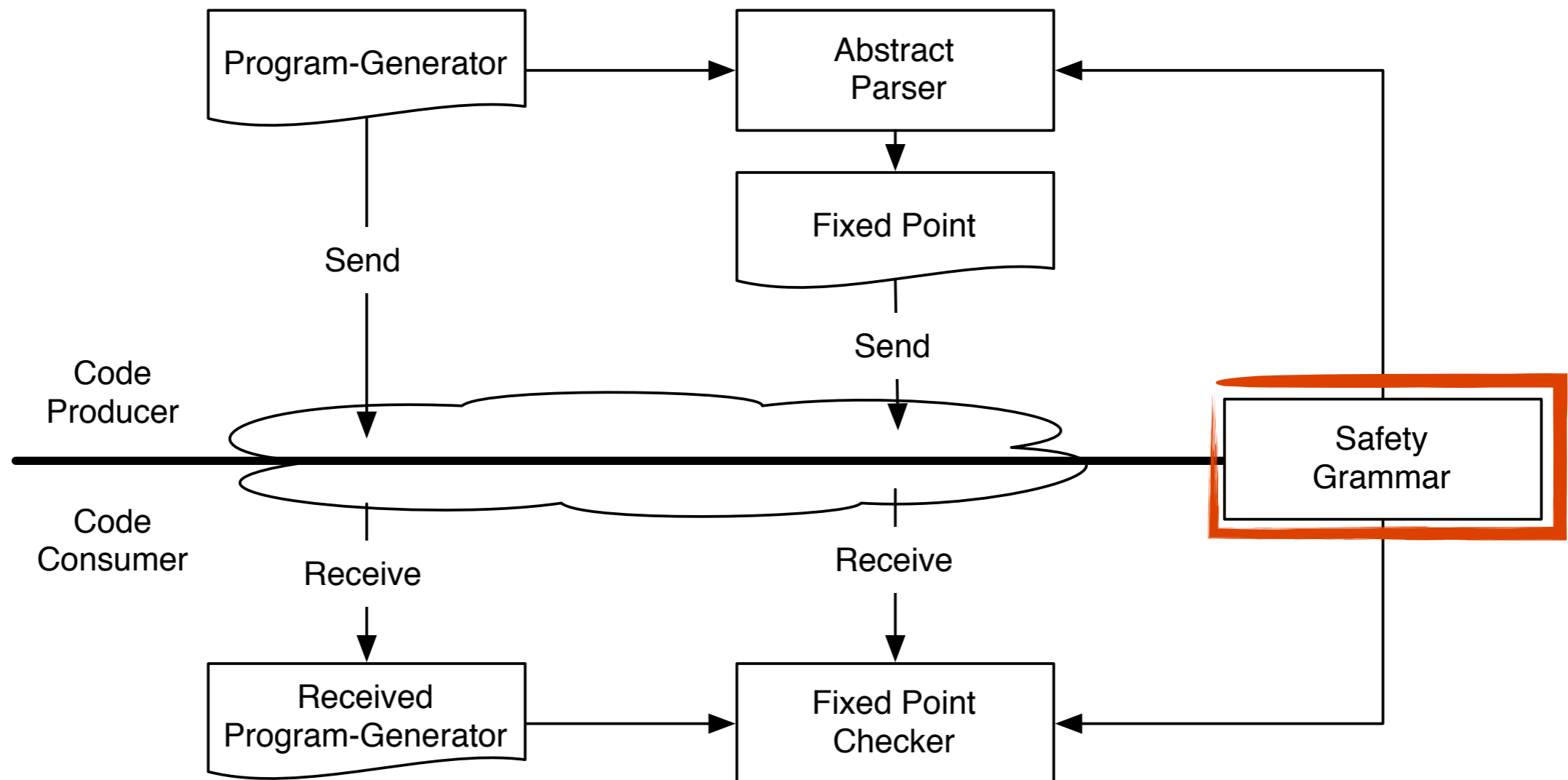
- Abstract Parsing
  - Powerful static string analysis technique presented by Doh, Kim, and Schmidt[1]
  - Determine whether the strings generated in the program conform to the given grammar **G**.
  - Use LR parser as a component
  - Formalized and parameterized in the abstract interpretation framework by Kong, Choi and Yi[2]

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1. Kyung-Goo Doh, Hyunha Kim, and David Schmidt. "Abstract parsing: static analysis of dynamically generated string output using LR-parsing technology." In Proceeding of the International Static Analysis Symposium, 2009.  
2. Soonho Kong, Wontae Choi, Kwangkeun Yi. "Abstract Parsing for Two-staged Languages with Concatenation" International Conference on Generative Programming and Component Engineering, (to appear), 2009.

# Big Picture

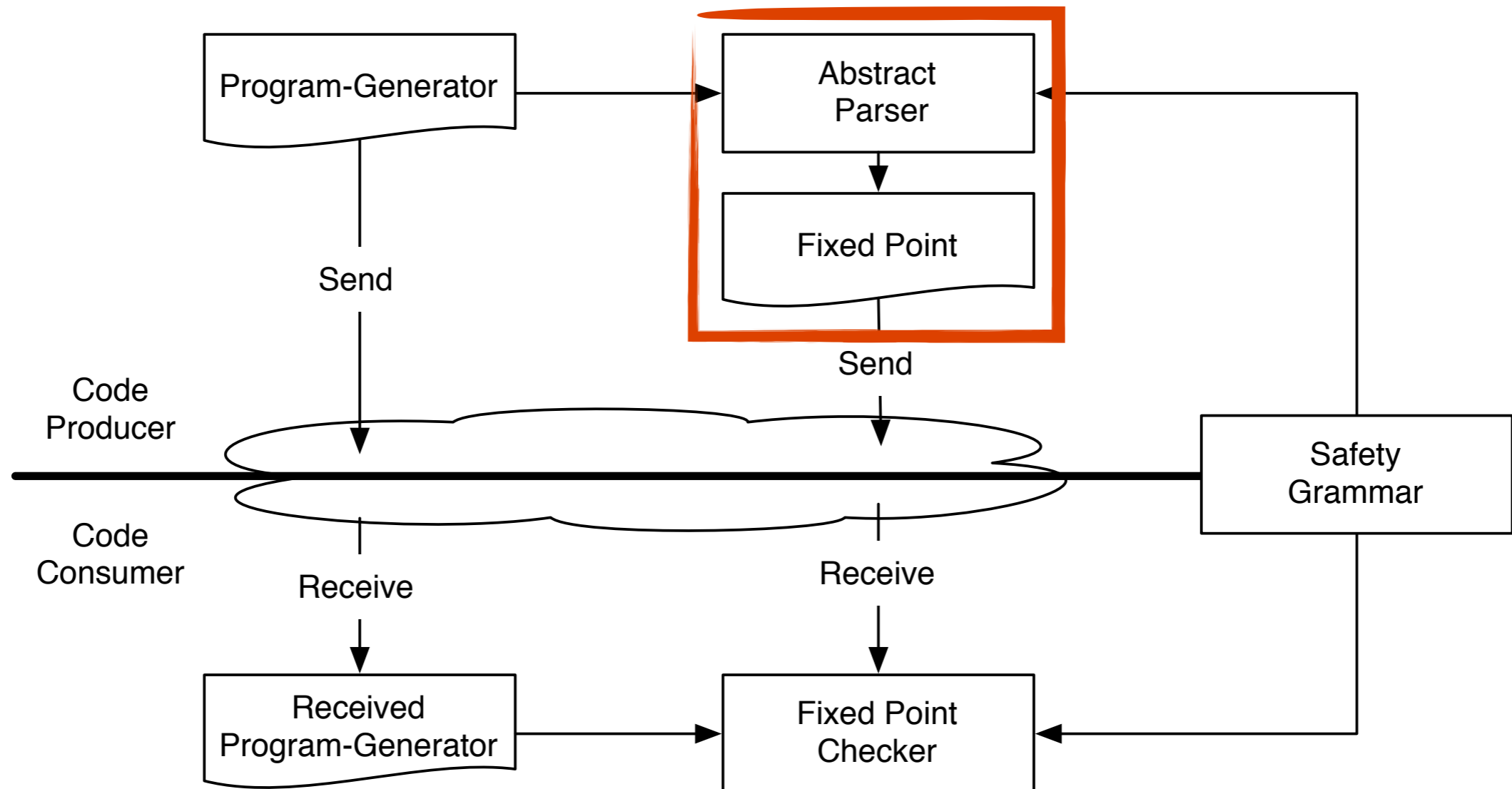
## PCC Framework for Program-Generators



Safety grammar is shared between code producer and consumer.

# Big Picture

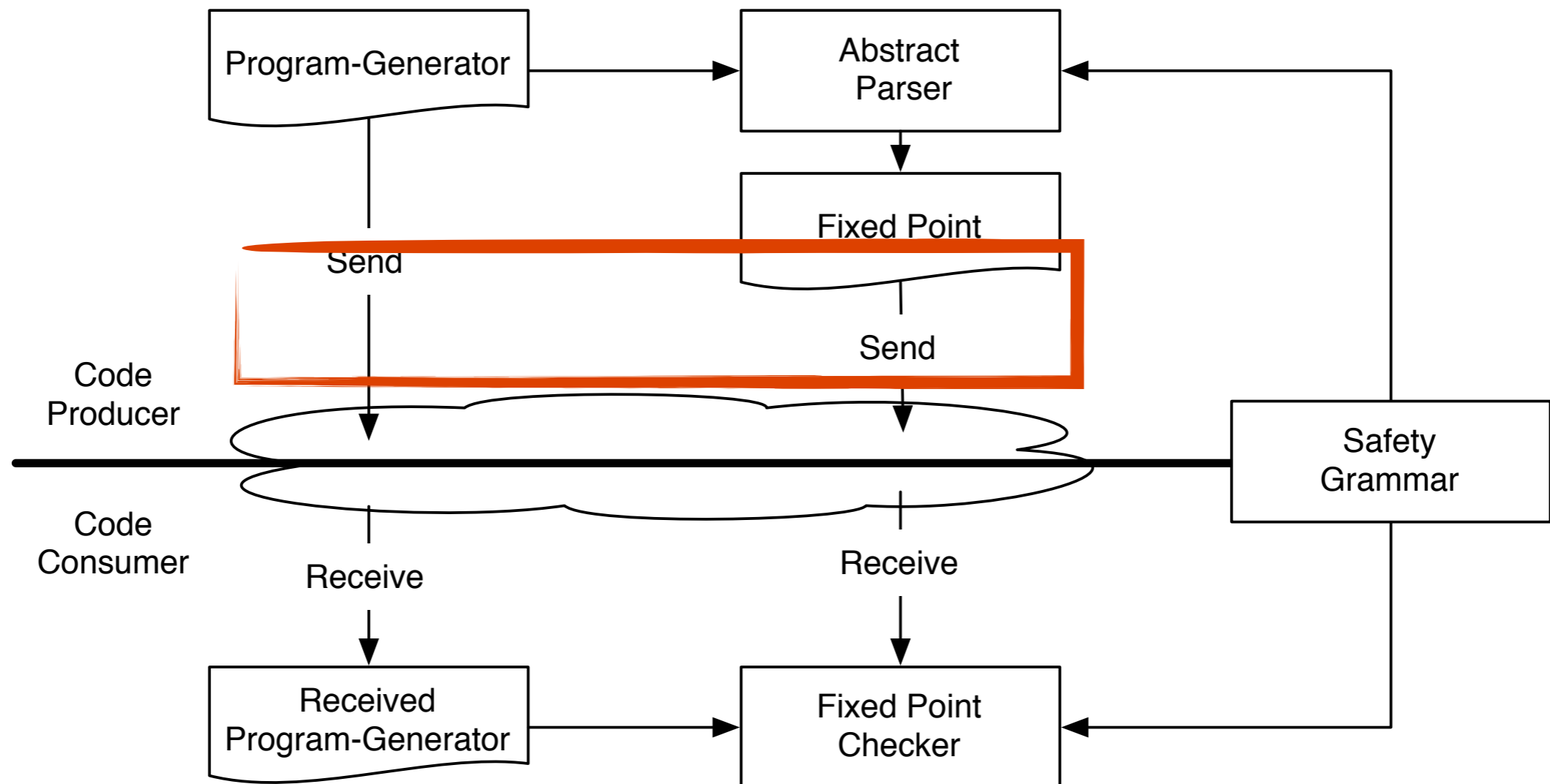
## PCC Framework for Program-Generators



In code producer side, abstract parser computes fixed-point solution for the given program-generator.

# Big Picture

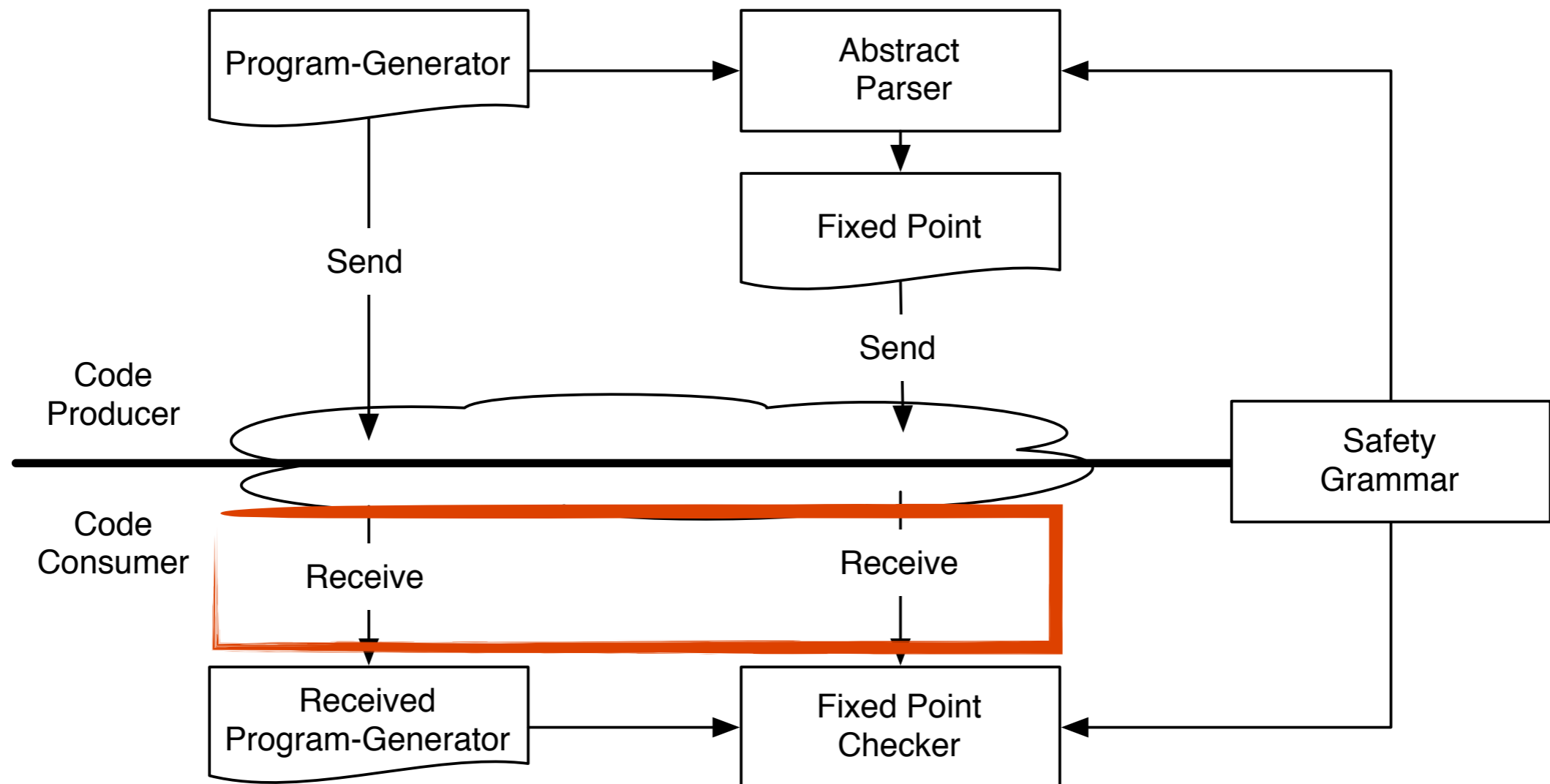
## PCC Framework for Program-Generators



Code producer sends the program-generator with the computed fixed-point solution.

# Big Picture

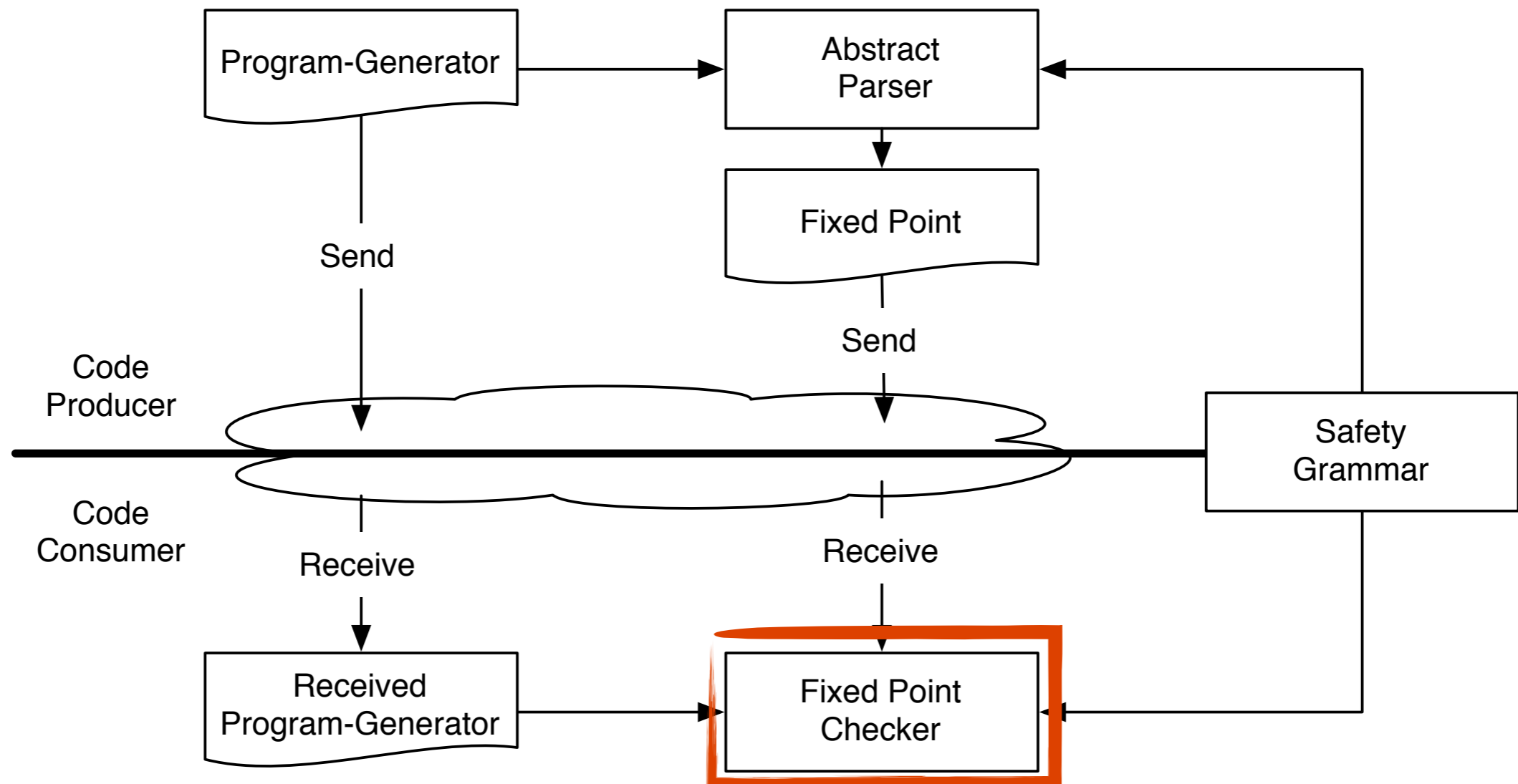
## PCC Framework for Program-Generators



Code consumer receives an untrusted program-generator and an accompanied fixed-point solution.

# Big Picture

## PCC Framework for Program-Generators

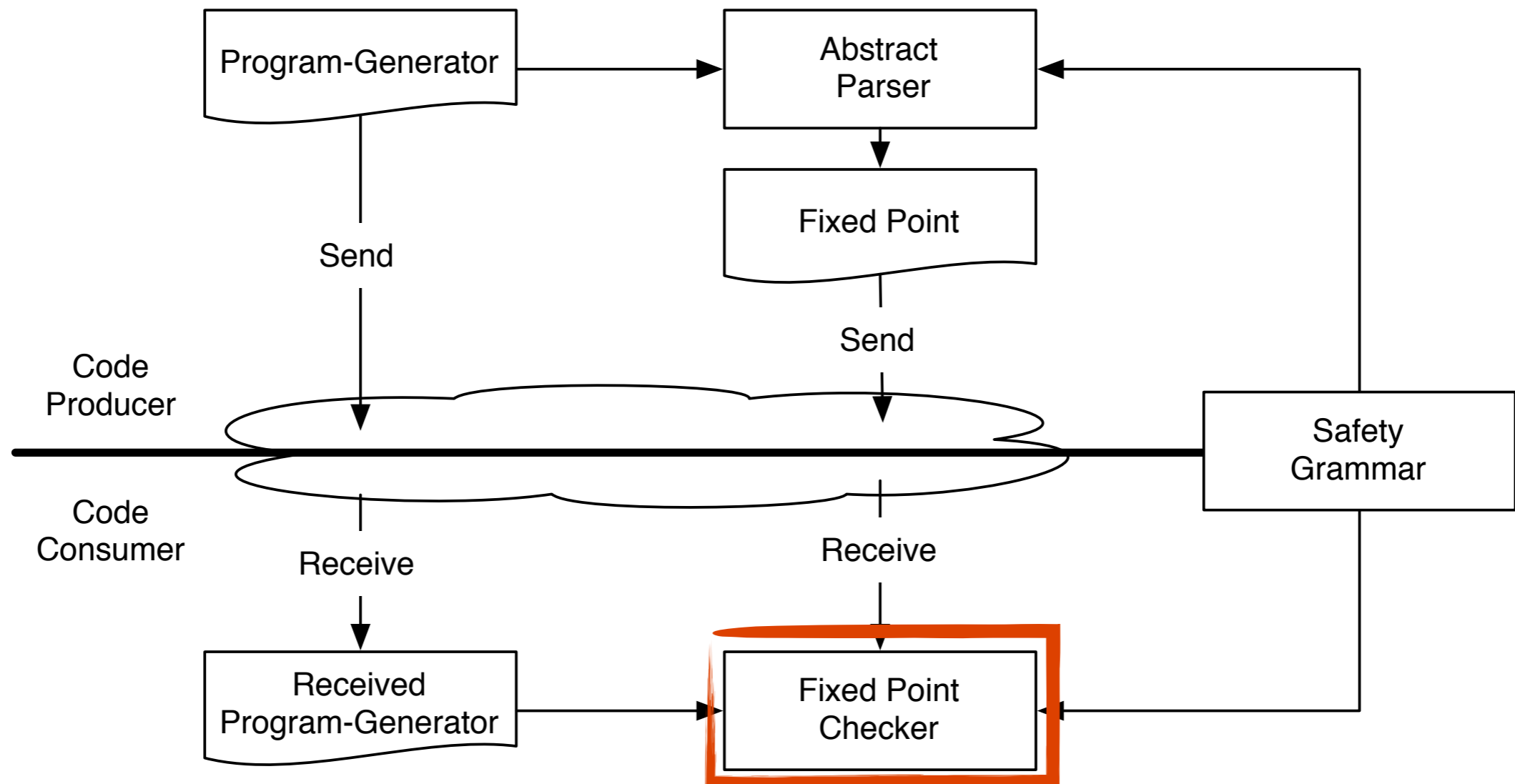


In code consumer side, the checker validates that the received fixed-point is indeed the solution for the received program-generator.



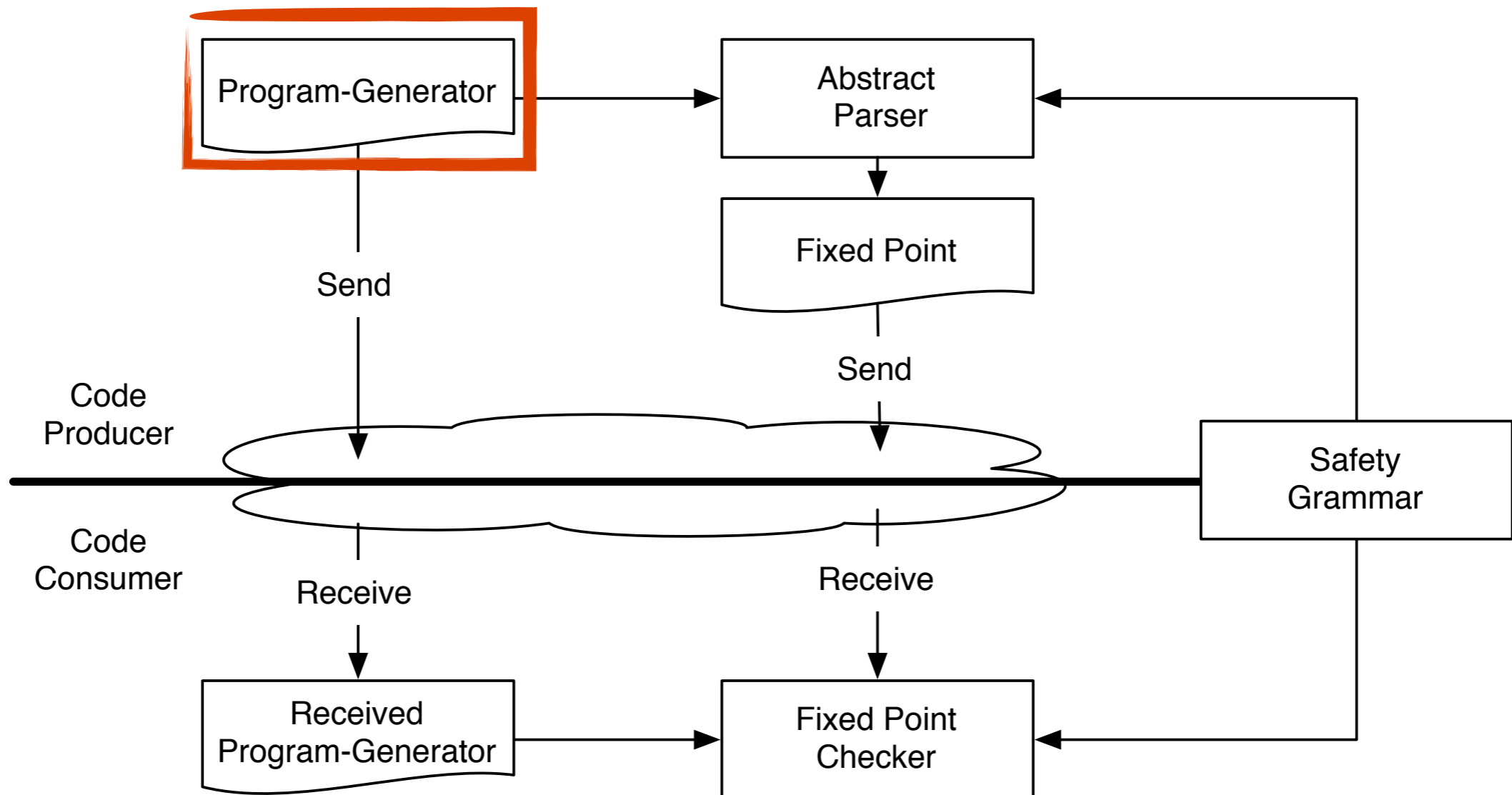
# Big Picture

## PCC Framework for Program-Generators



If the checker validates it successfully,  
the code consumer is ready to execute the received program-generator.

# Program-Generator



# Language for Program-Generators

- Tow-staged language with concatenation

Syntax

$$e \in \text{Exp} ::= x \mid \text{let } x \ e_1 \ e_2 \mid \text{or } e_1 \ e_2 \mid \text{re } x \ e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3 \mid 'f$$
$$f \in \text{Frag} ::= x \mid \text{let} \mid \text{or} \mid \text{re} \mid ( \mid ) \mid f_1.f_2 \mid ,e$$

# Language for Program-Generators

Example

```
re x `a  
  `( . ,x . )  
let y  
  `or . a  
  `,y . ,x
```

=>

x is initialized with "a"

# Language for Program-Generators

Example

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  `,y . ,x
```

=>

x is initialized with "a"

y is initialized with "or a"

Loop body is not executed.

# Language for Program-Generators

Example

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  ` ,y . ,x
```

x is initialized with "a"

Loop body is not executed.

y is initialized with "or a"

Value is "or a a"

=>

# Language for Program-Generators

Example

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  `,y . ,x
```

x is initialized with "a"

Loop body is not executed.

y is initialized with "or a"


Value is "or a a"

=> or a a (if loop body is not executed)

# Language for Program-Generators

Example

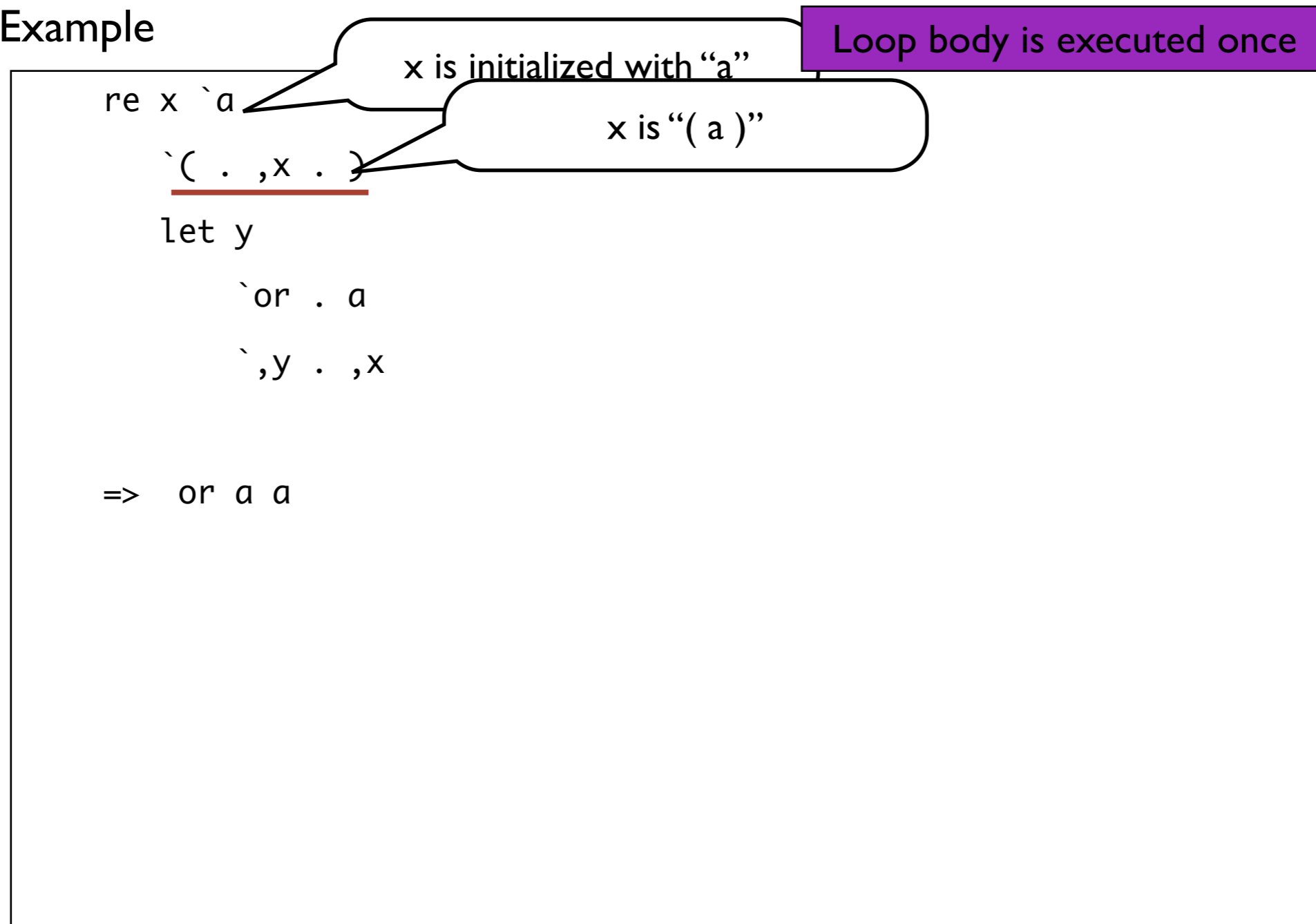
```
re x `a  
  `( . ,x . )  
let y  
  `or . a  
  `,y . ,x  
  
=> or a a
```





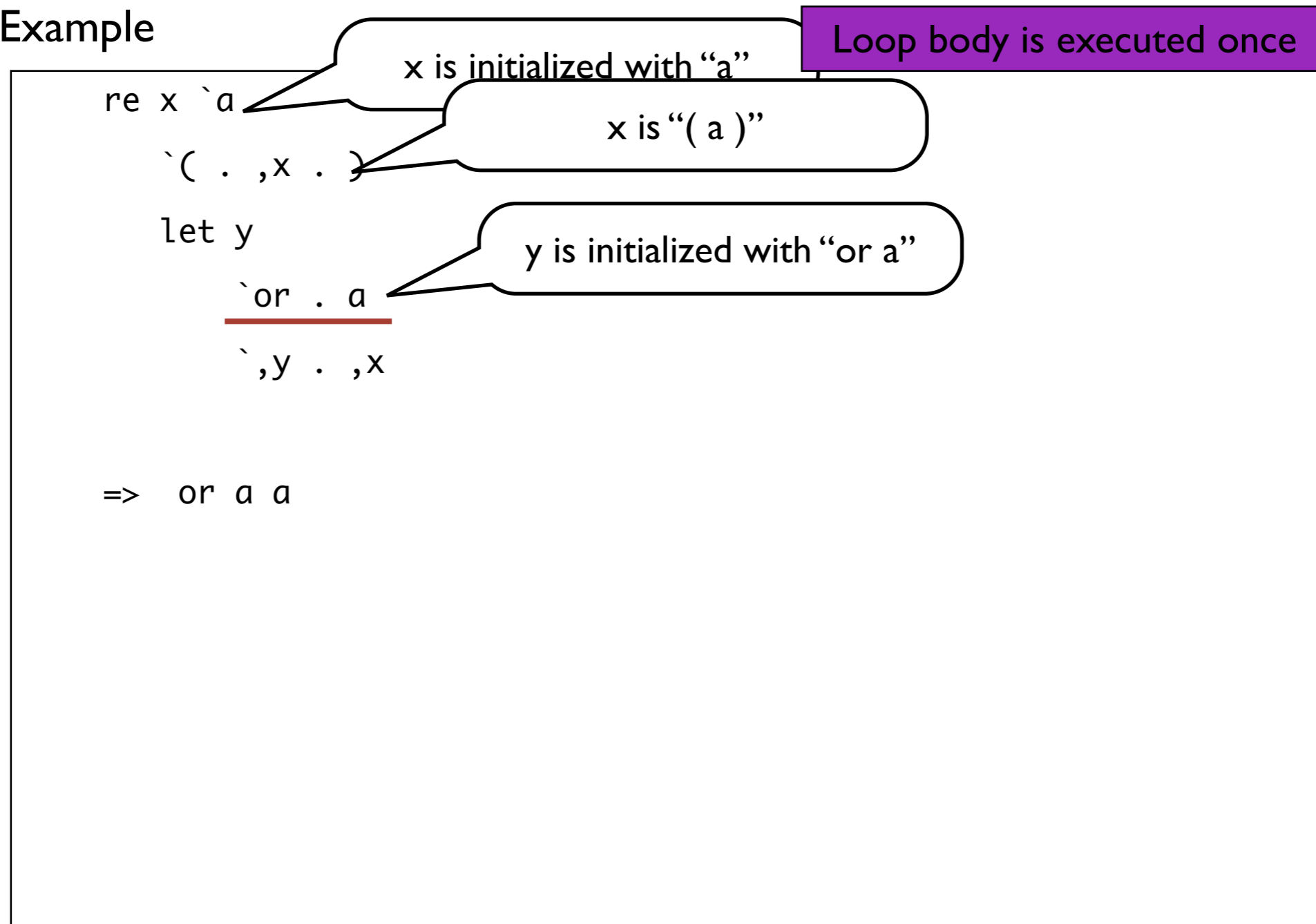
# Language for Program-Generators

Example



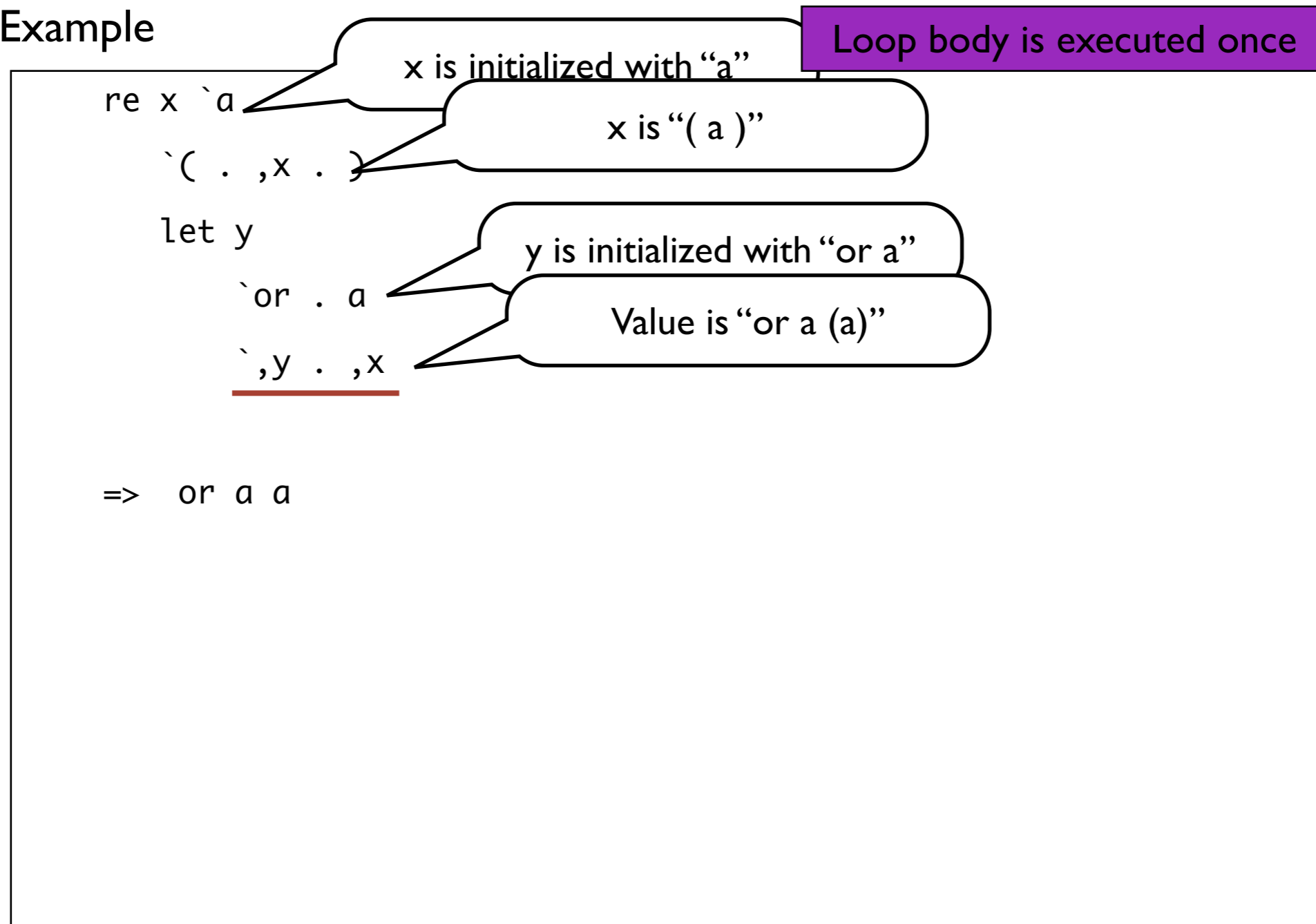
# Language for Program-Generators

Example



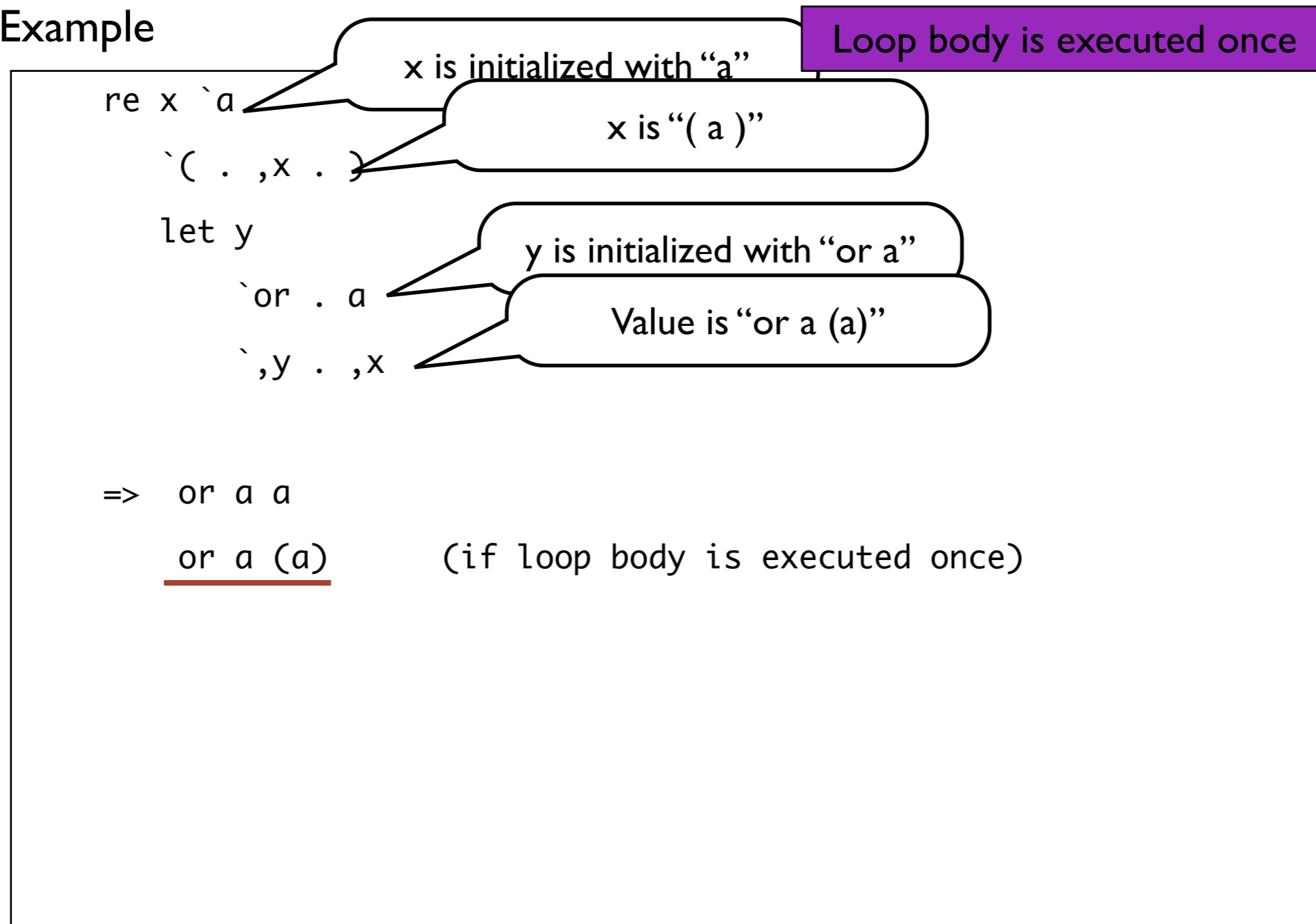
# Language for Program-Generators

Example



# Language for Program-Generators

Example



# Language for Program-Generators

Example

```
re x `a  
  `( . ,x . )  
let y  
  `or . a  
  `,y . ,x
```

=> or a a  
or a (a)

x is initialized with "a"

# Language for Program-Generators

Example

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  `,y . ,x
```

=> or a a  
or a (a)

x is initialized with "a"

x is "( a )"

Loop body is executed once

# Language for Program-Generators

Example

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  `,y . ,x

=> or a a
    or a (a)
```

x is initialized with "a"

x is "( ( a ) )"

Loop body is executed twice

# Language for Program-Generators

Example

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  `,y . ,x
```

x is initialized with "a"

x is "( ( a ) )"

y is initialized with "or a"

Loop body is executed twice

=> or a a  
or a (a)



# Language for Program-Generators

Example

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  ` ,y . ,x
```

x is initialized with "a"

x is "( ( a ) )"

y is initialized with "or a"

Value is "or a ( ( a ) )"

Loop body is executed twice

=> or a a  
or a (a)

# Language for Program-Generators

Example

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  `,y . ,x
```

x is initialized with "a"

x is "( ( a ) )"

y is initialized with "or a"

Value is "or a ( ( a ) )"

Loop body is executed twice

=> or a a  
or a (a)  
or a ((a)) (if loop body is executed twice)

# Language for Program-Generators

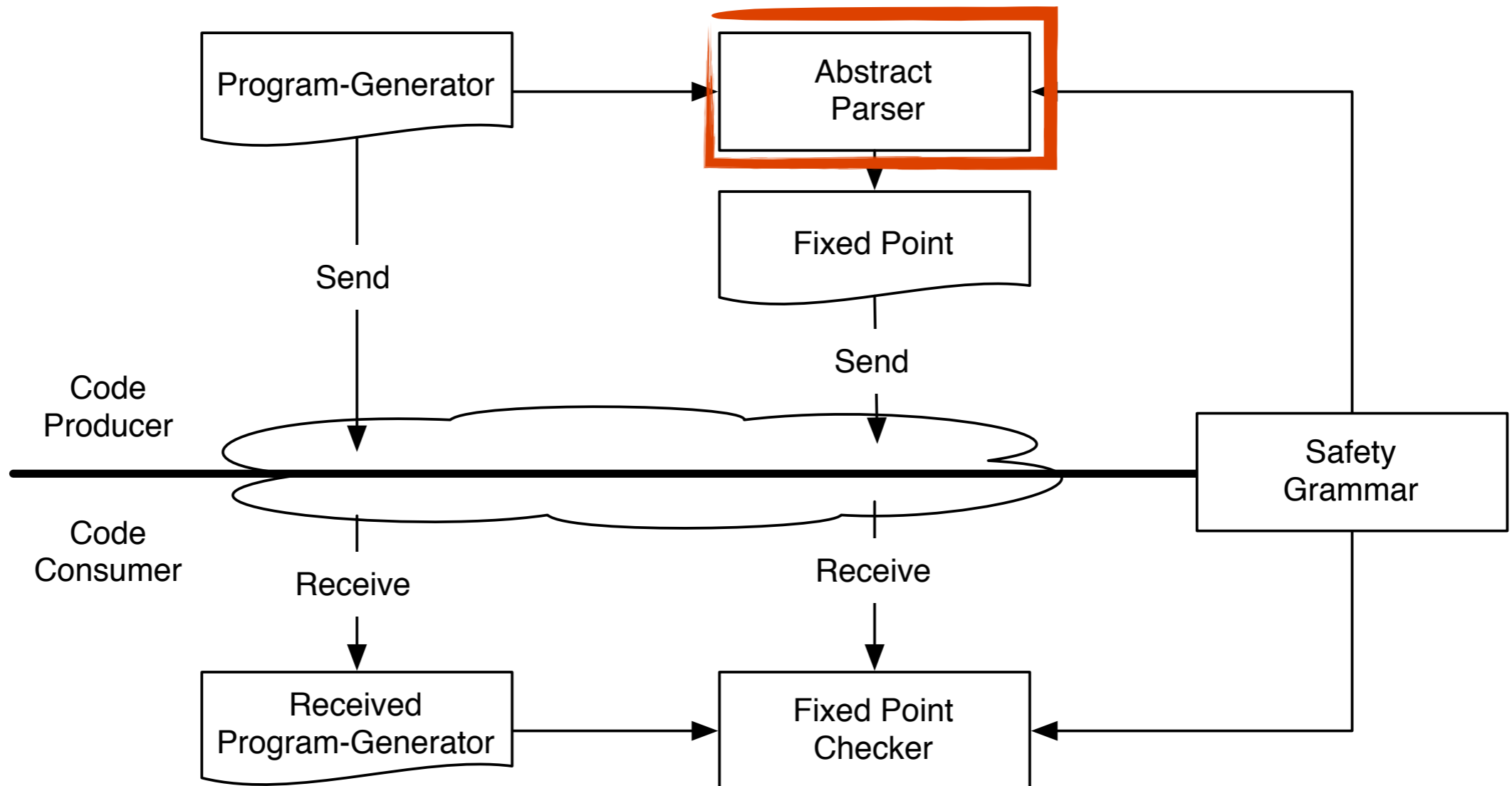
## Example

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  `,y . ,x
```

```
=> or a a
    or a (a)
    or a ((a))
    or a (((a)))
    .
    .
    .
```

Note that only one of them  
is taken as a value of this  
program in execution.

# Abstract Parsing



# Abstract Parsing

- Instead of executing the program and parsing the result,

$$\llbracket e \rrbracket^0 \Sigma = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\} \quad \text{parse}(c_i) = O/X$$

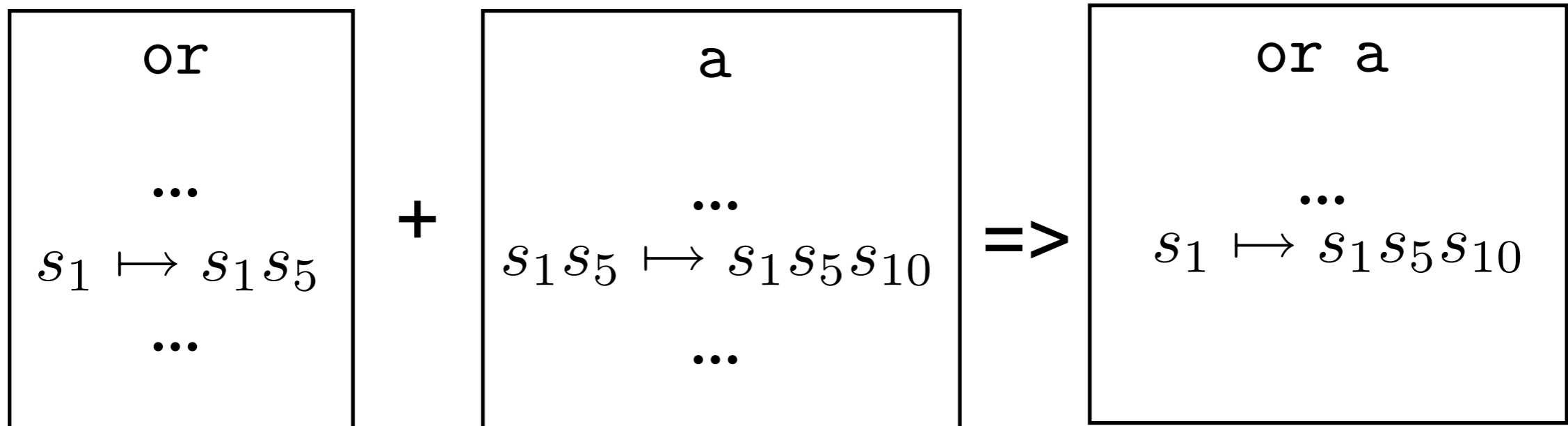
- Define abstract semantics using parse stack and execute the program on it.

$$\llbracket \hat{e} \rrbracket^0 \Sigma \{p_{init}\} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$$

Over-approximation of the parsing result of all the generated programs

# Abstract Parsing

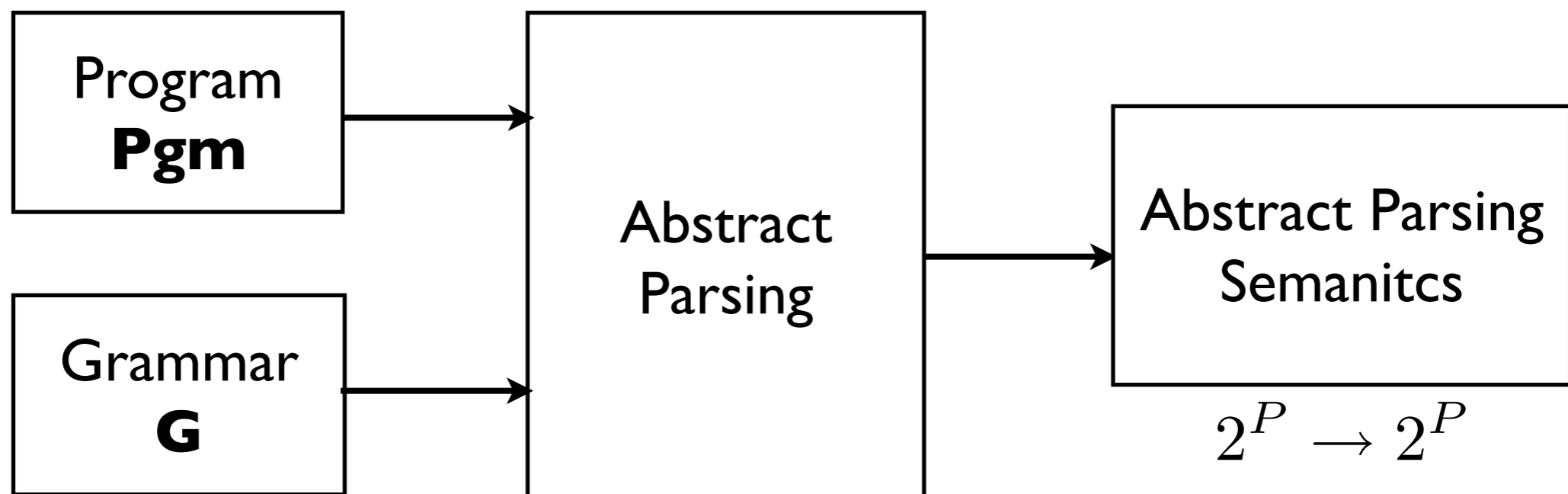
- Q: What should be the abstract value for Code  $c$ ?
- A: Parse Stack Transition Function



Code concatenation  $\Rightarrow$  Function Composition

# Abstract Parsing

- Abstract parsing semantics of the program **Pgm** is used to determine whether generated programs conform to the grammar **G**.
- If  $AbstractParsing(Pgm, G)(\{P_{init}\}) = \{P_{acc}\}$ , then we can conclude that generated programs conform to the grammar **G**. Otherwise not.

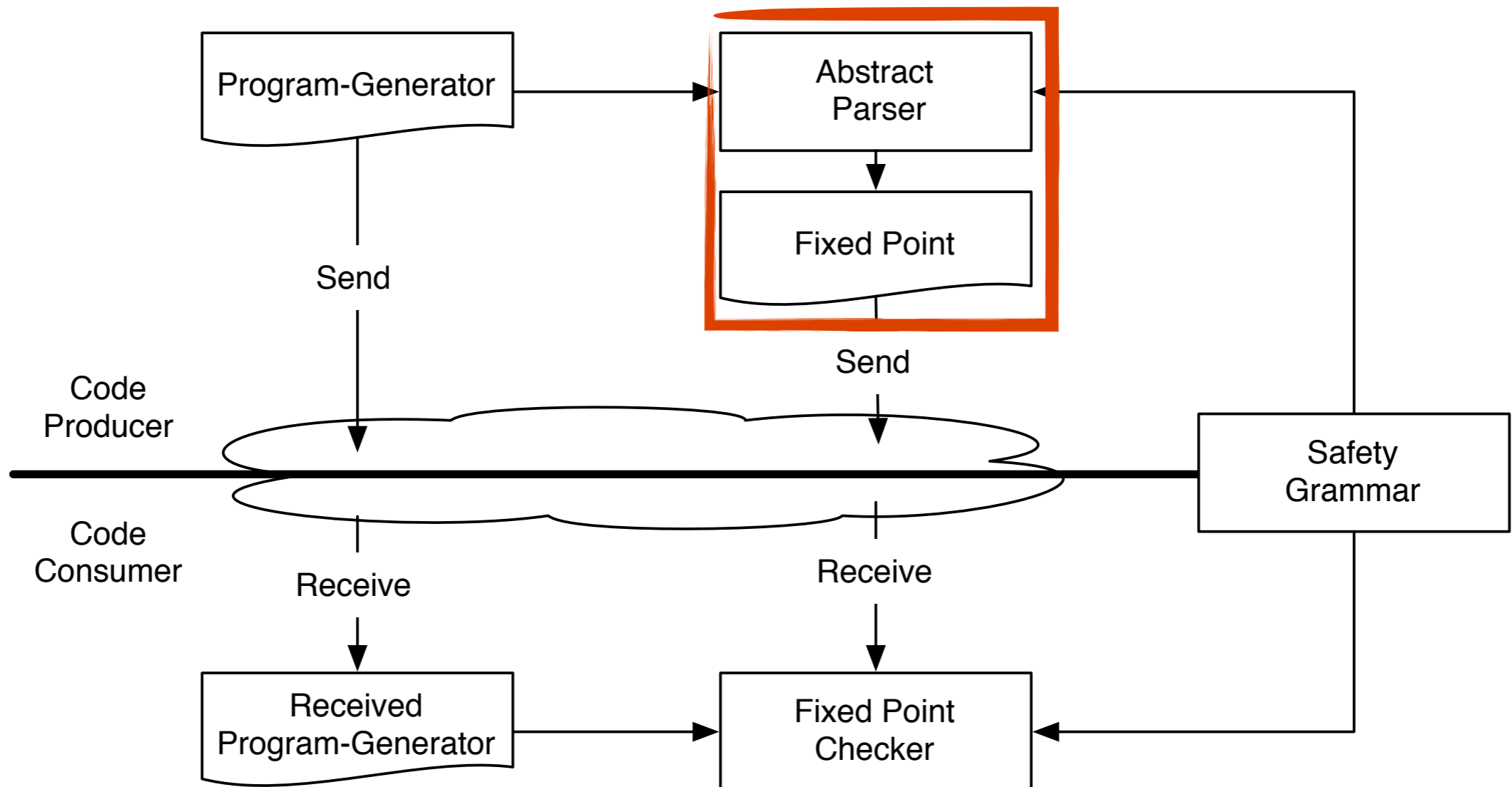


# Abstract Parsing in PCC Framework

- Need *abstract parsing semantics* to certify the program.
- Semantic equations are derived from the program directly.
- Loop is the only component to require fixed-point computation.
- Certificate in our framework:  
*the fixed-point solution for every loop in the program.*

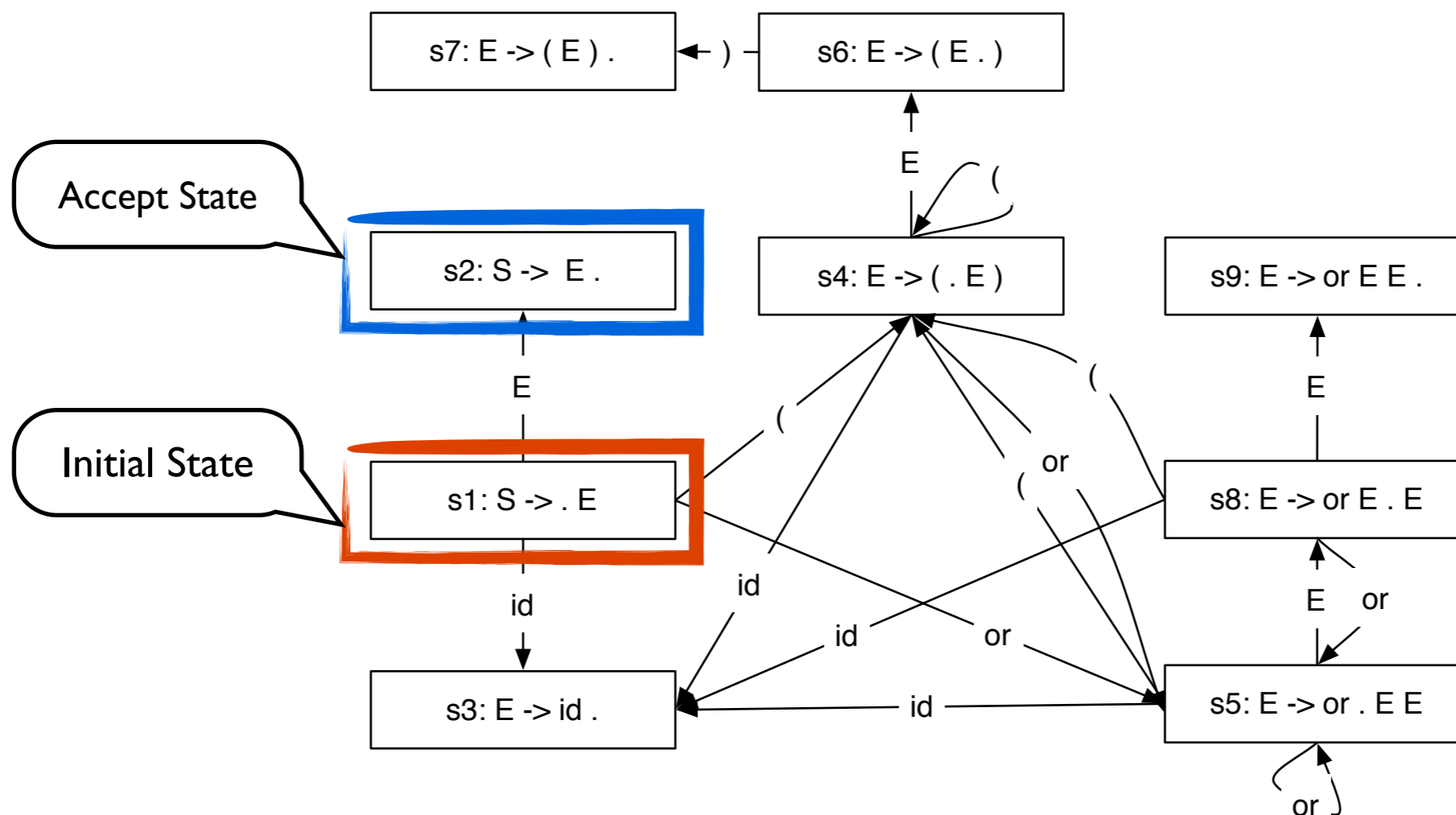


# Certificate Generation



# Certificate Generation with Example

- Safety Grammar  $E \rightarrow id \mid (E) \mid \text{let } id \ E \ E \mid \text{or } E \ E$   
1) syntactically correct, 2) contain no loops



Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

# Certificate Generation with Example

## Example Program

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  `,y . ,x
```

## Semantic Equation

# Certificate Generation with Example

## Example Program

```
re x `a
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```

## Semantic Equation

$$P = X \circ Y$$

# Certificate Generation with Example

## Example Program

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# Certificate Generation with Example

## Example Program

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re x `a
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## Semantic Equation

$$P = X \circ Y$$

$$Y = \lambda P.PA(PA(P, \text{or}), a)$$

ParseAction : Parse Stack x Token -> Parse Stack  
Component of generated LR Parser

# Certificate Generation with Example

## Example Program

```
re x `a
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## Example Program

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```

## Semantic Equation

$$P = X \circ Y$$

$$Y = \lambda P.PA(PA(P, \text{or}), \text{a})$$

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T.\lambda s.(PA(s, \text{a}) \cup$$

$$\lambda P.PA(P, ) \circ \lambda P.\text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P))@tail(P)) \circ \lambda P.PA(P, ( )s)$$

$$X = \lambda P.\text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P))@tail(P))$$



# Certificate Generation with Example

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# Certificate Generation with Example

## Example Program

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# Certificate Generation with Example

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$$X = \lambda P.reduce(T(top(P))@tail(P))$$

T : Parse State -> Set of Parse Stack  
Record the difference of the loop  
input and output.

# Certificate Generation with Example

## Example Program

```

re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
  let y
    `or . a
    ` ,y . ,x
  
```

## Semantic Equation

$$P = X \circ Y$$

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$$X = \lambda P.reduce(T(top(P))@tail(P))$$

Need to compute fixed-point T!

# Certificate Generation with Example

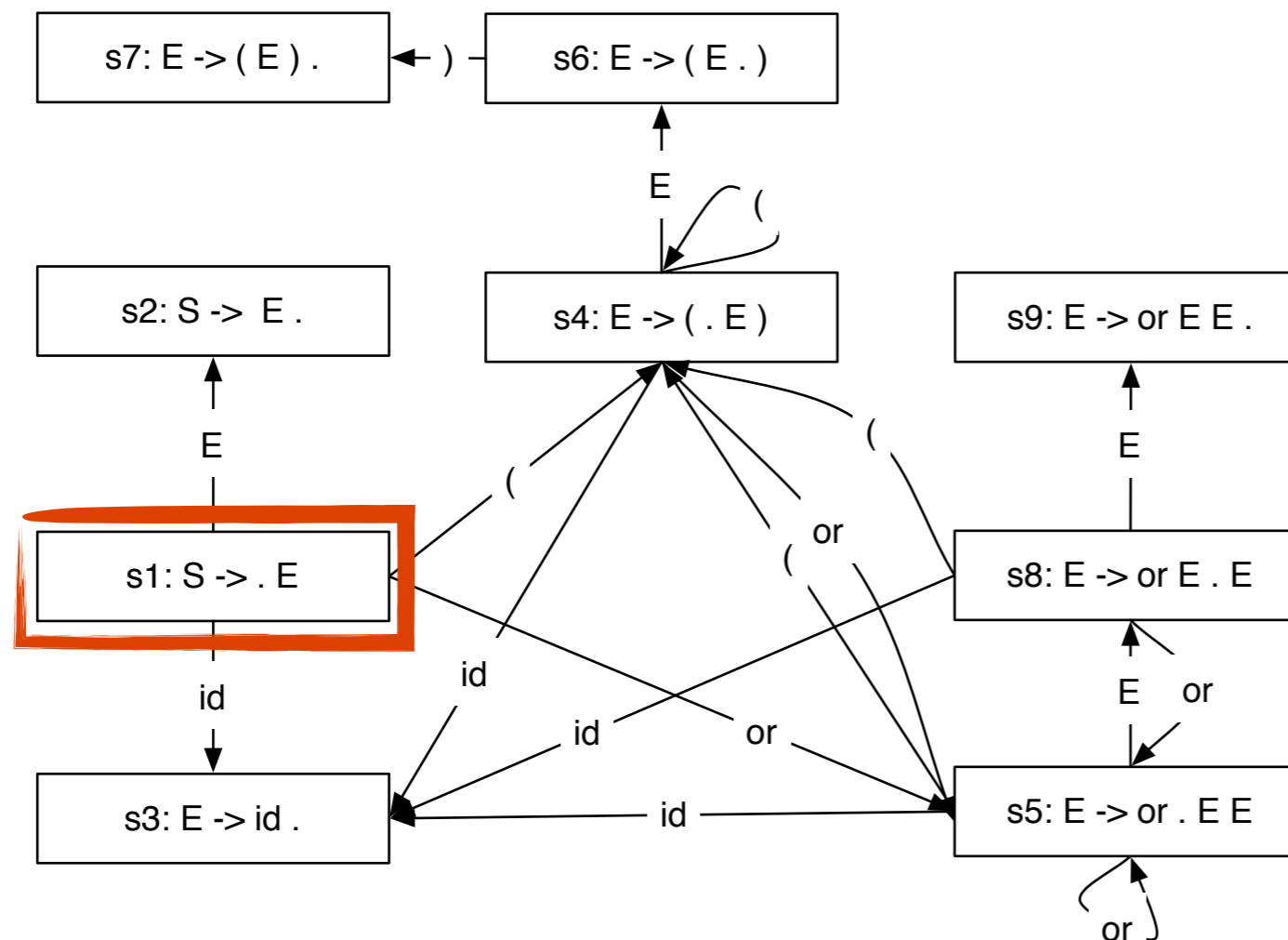
Semantic Equation

$$P = X \circ Y$$

$$Y = \lambda P.PA(PA(P, \text{or}), a)$$

$$P(s_1) = X \circ Y(s_1)$$

$$= X \circ PA(PA(s_1, \text{or}), a)$$



Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar



# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

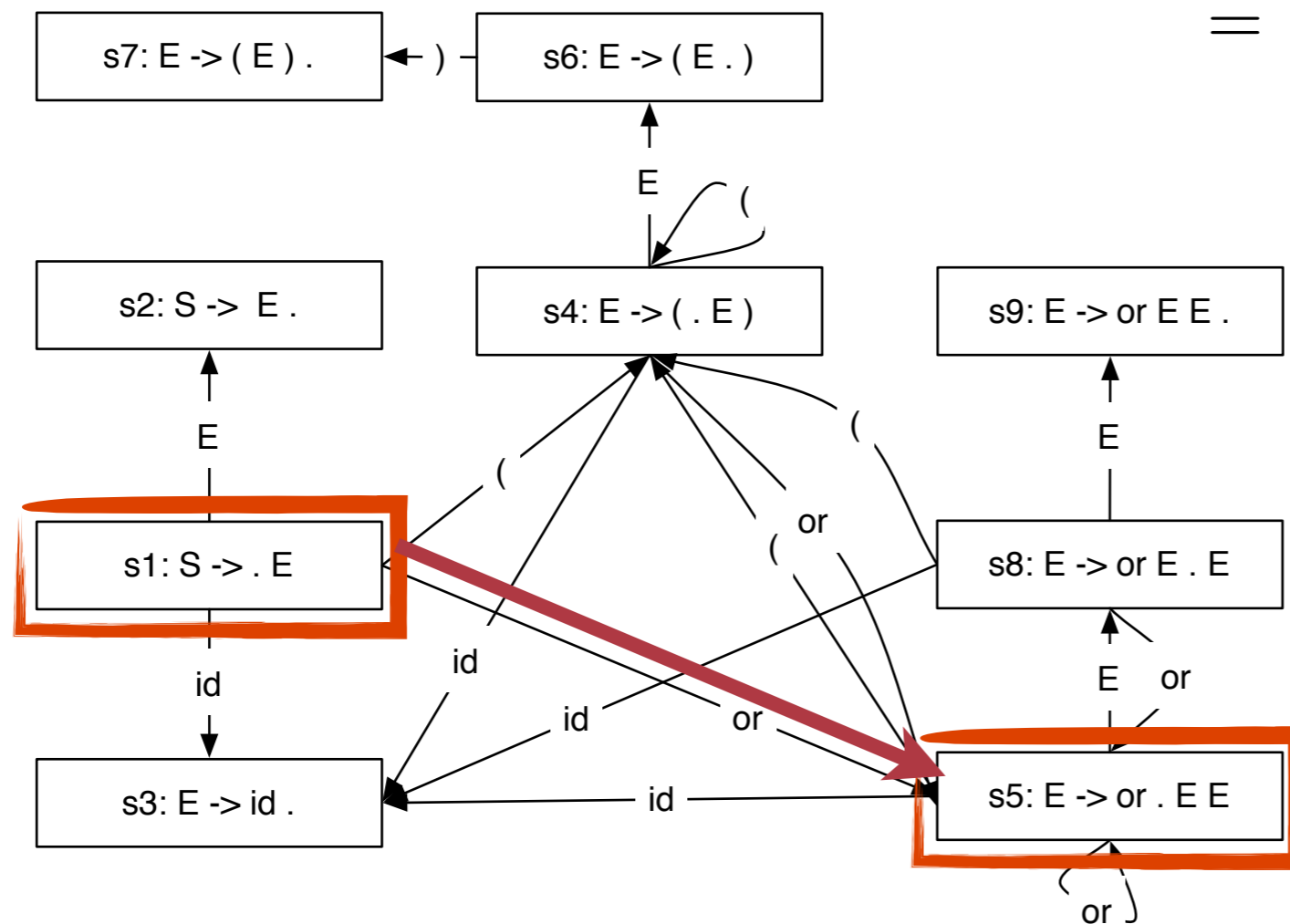
$$P = X \circ Y$$

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$$P(s_1) = X \circ Y(s_1)$$

$$= X \circ PA(PA(s_1, \text{or}), \text{a})$$

$$= X \circ PA(s_5 s_1, \text{a})$$



Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

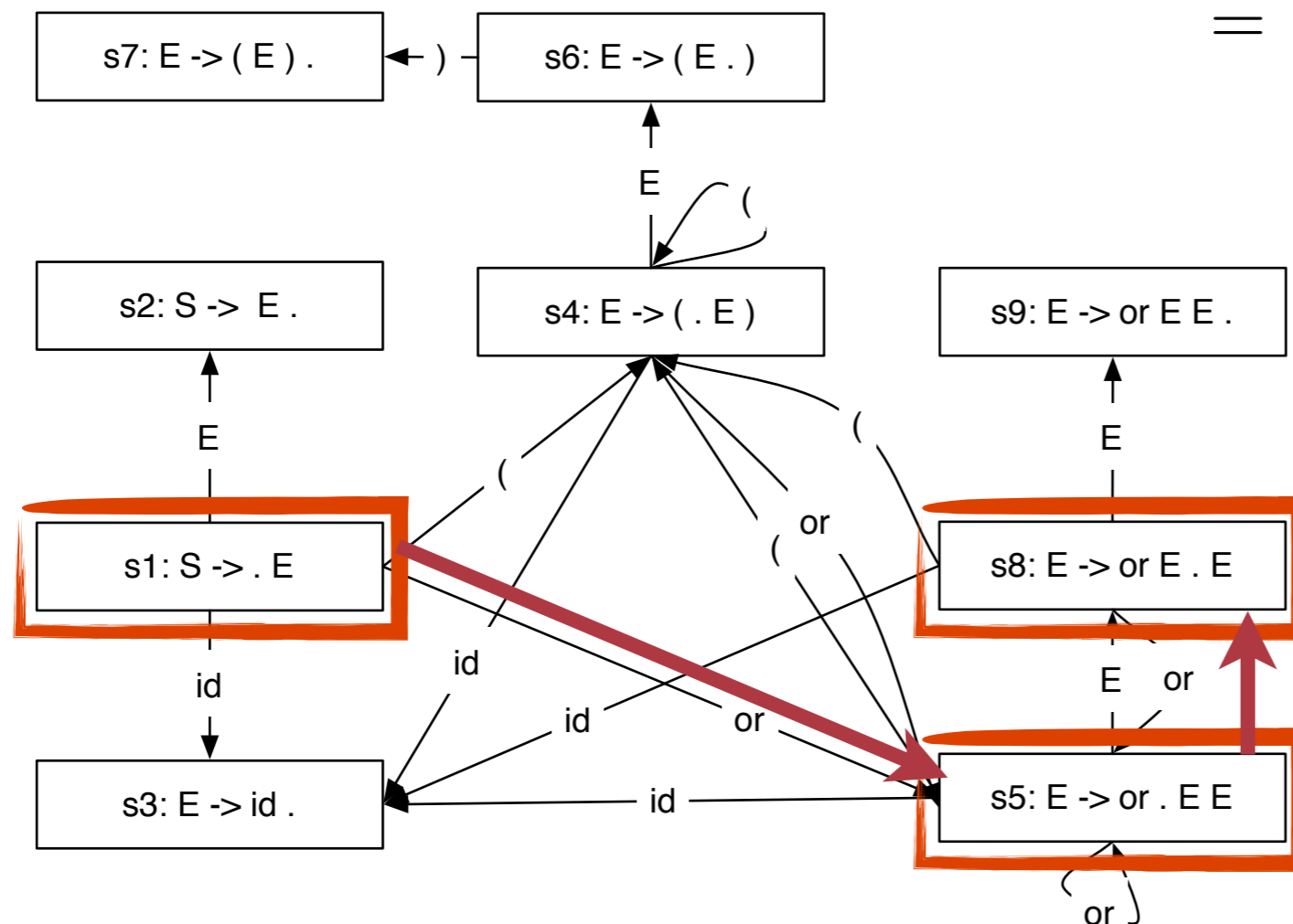
$$P = X \circ Y$$

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$$P(s_1) = X \circ Y(s_1)$$

$$= X \circ PA(PA(s_1, \text{or}), \text{a})$$

$$= X(s_8 s_5 s_1)$$



Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

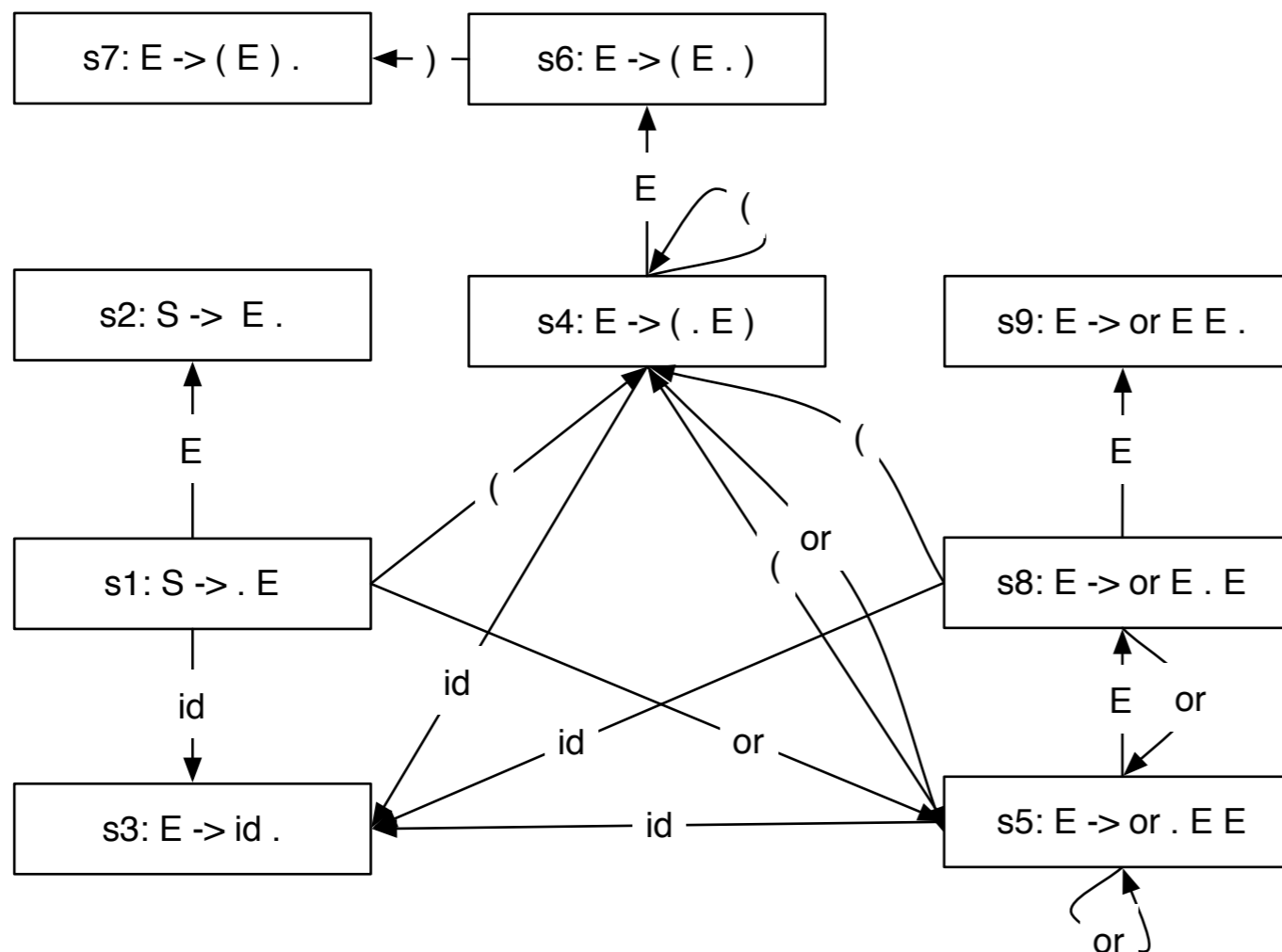
# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$X = \lambda P. reduce(T(top(P))@tail(P))$$

$$X(s_8 s_5 s_1) = reduce(T(s_8)@s_5 s_1)$$

We need  $T(s_8)$ .



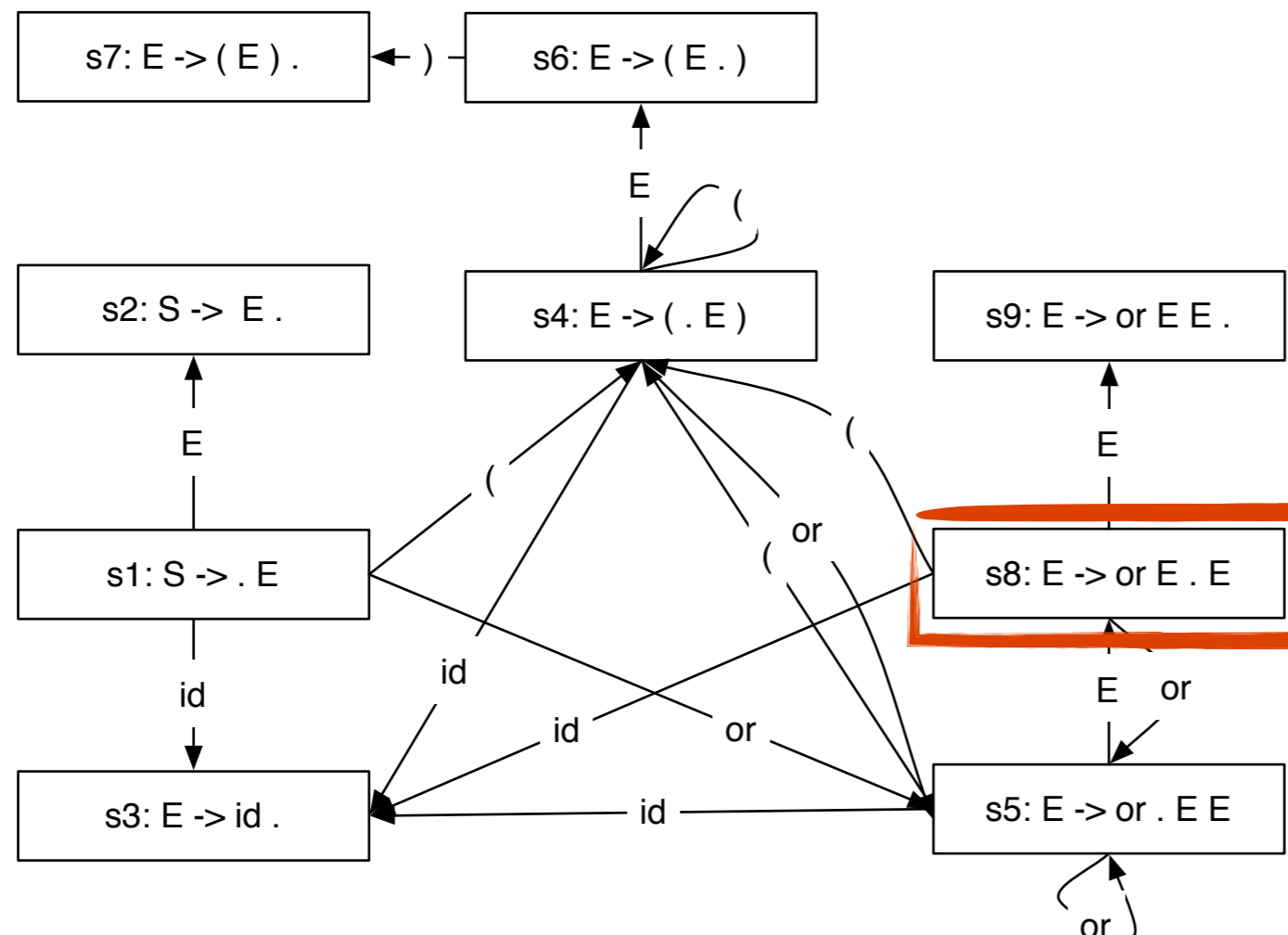
Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup$$

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$s_8 \mapsto ?$

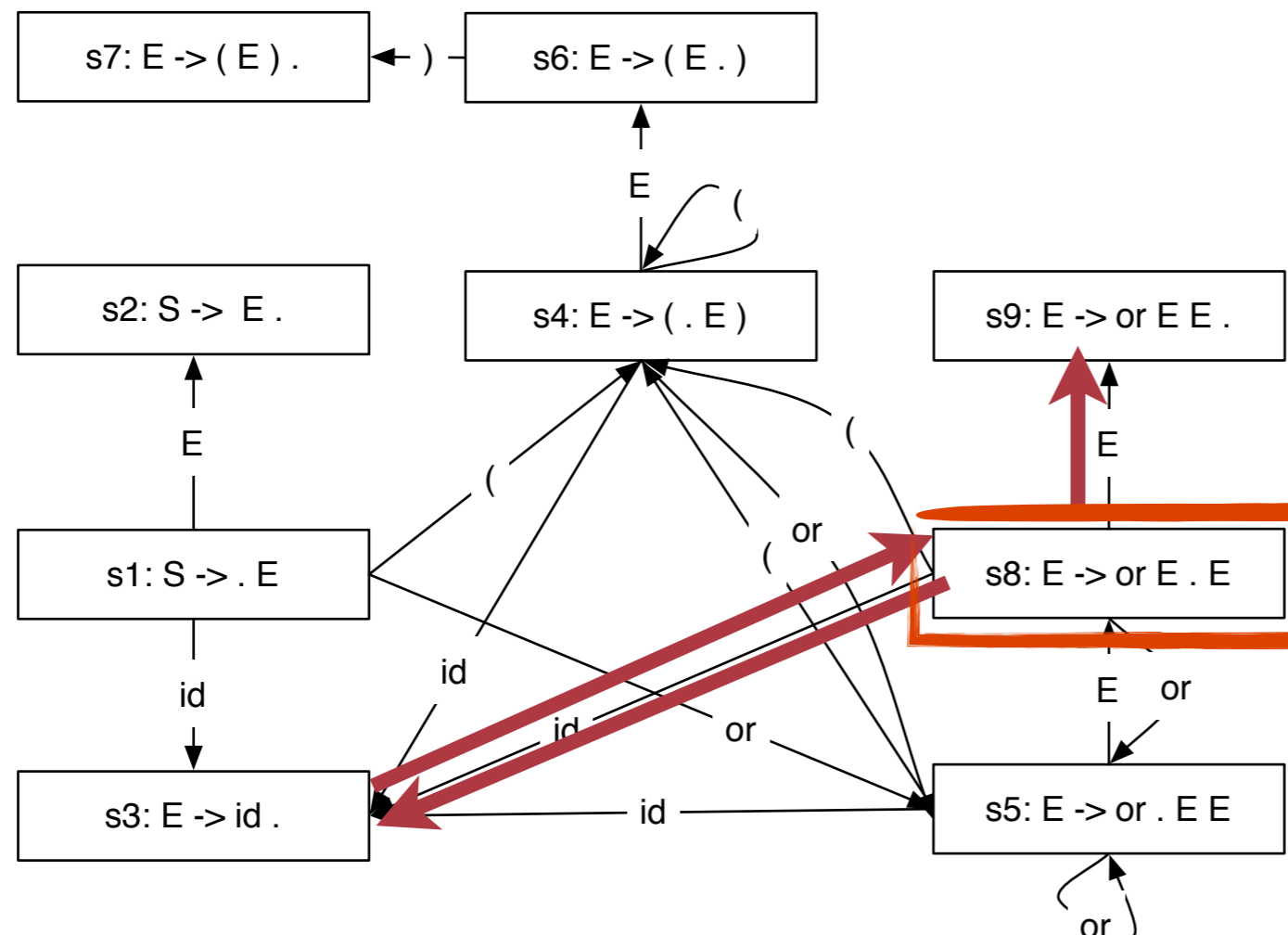
Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

Ist Iteration

# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup \lambda P. PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ()s)$$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8 \cup$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

1st Iteration

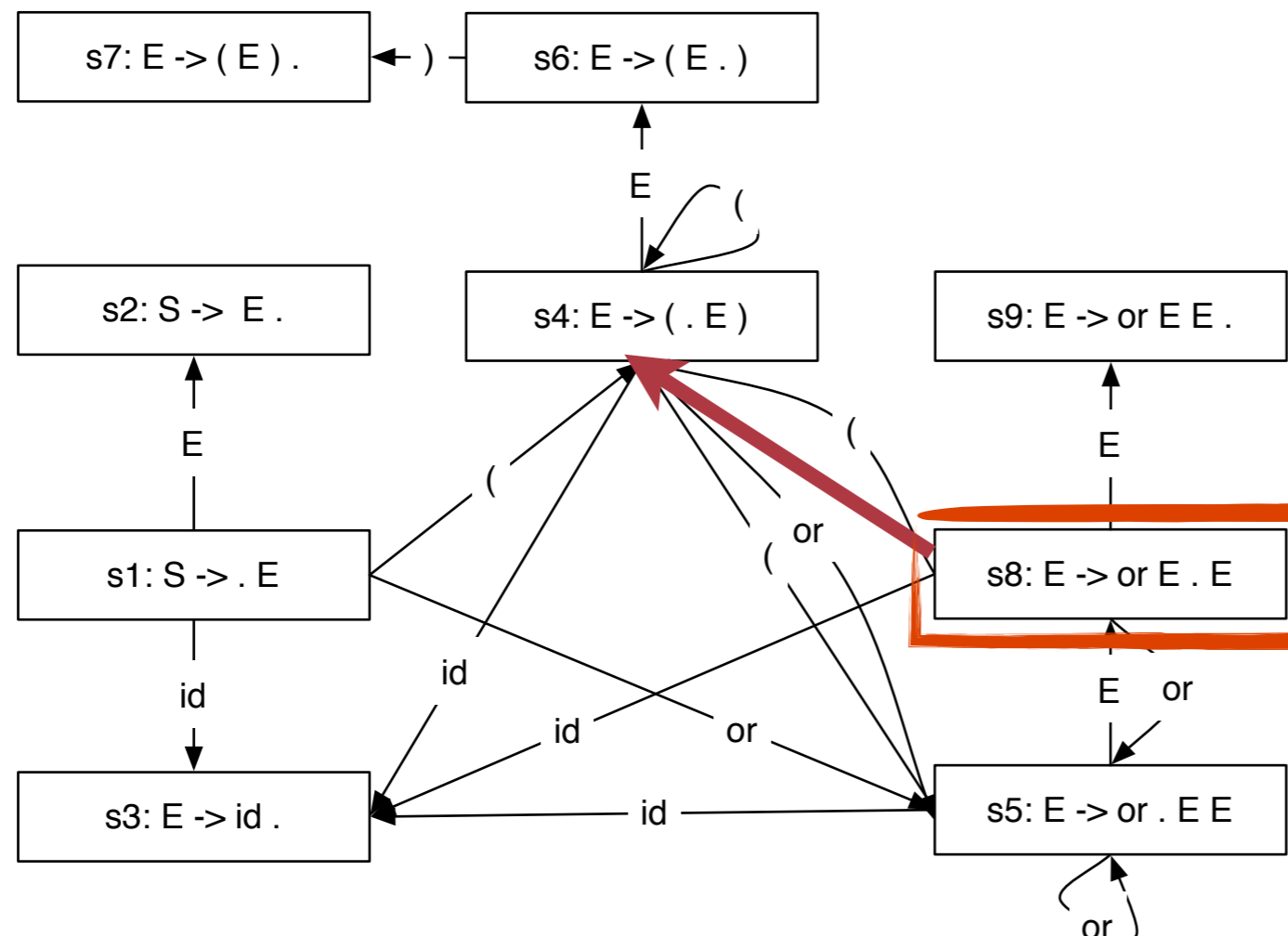
# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

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$$s_8 \rightarrow s_4 s_8$$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8 \cup$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

Ist Iteration

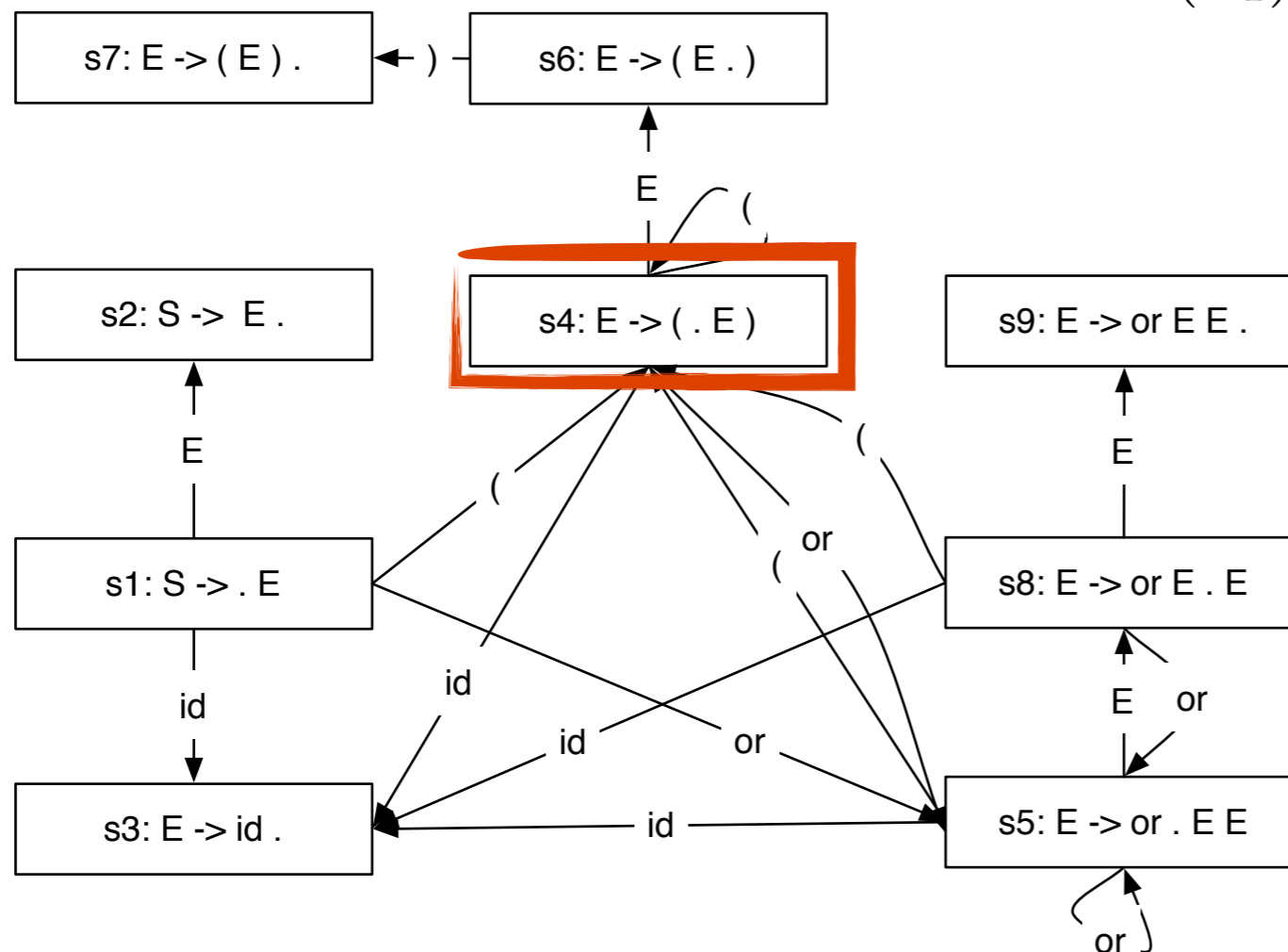
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Semantic Equation

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$T(s_4)?$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8 \cup$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

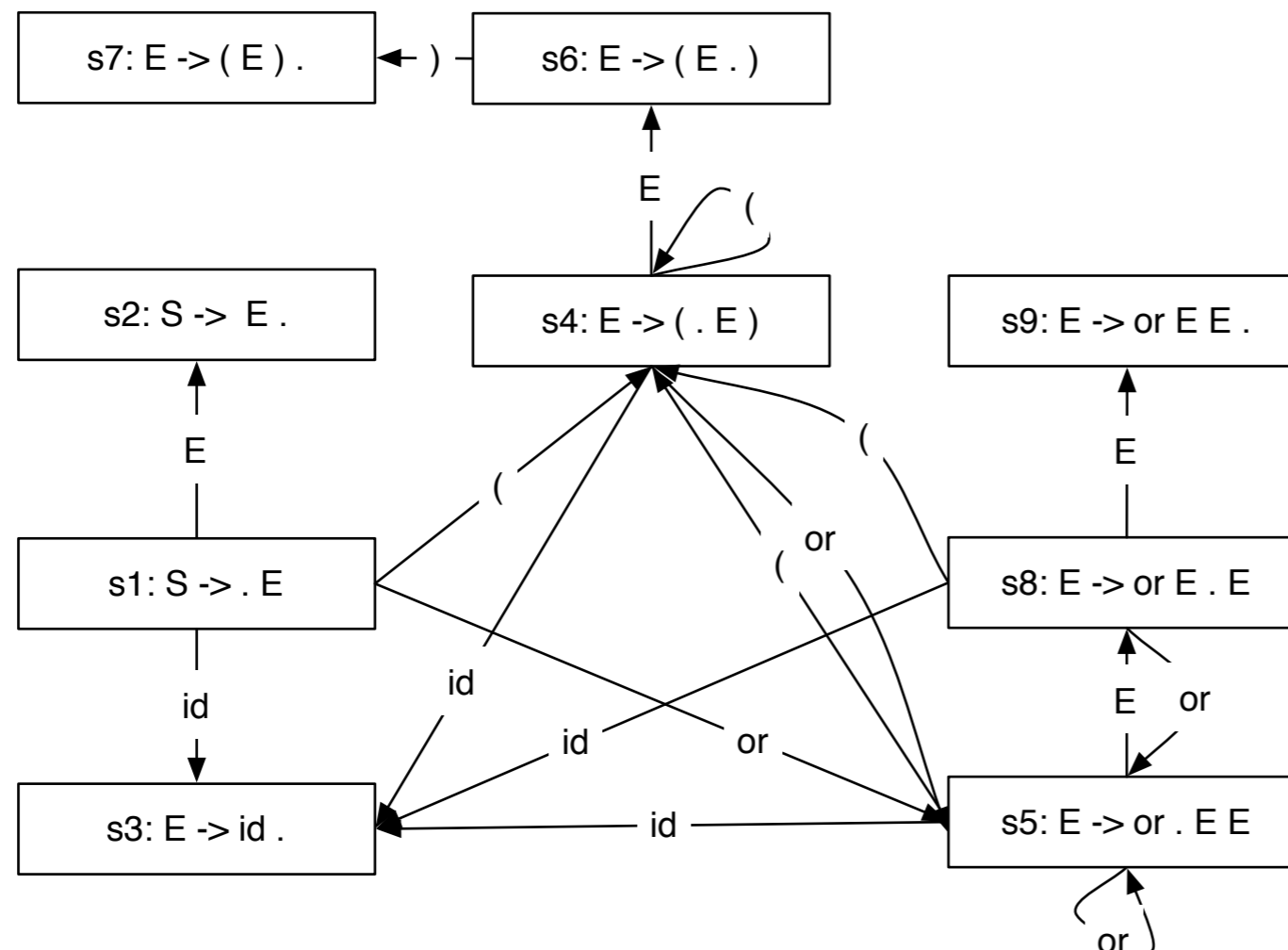
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$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

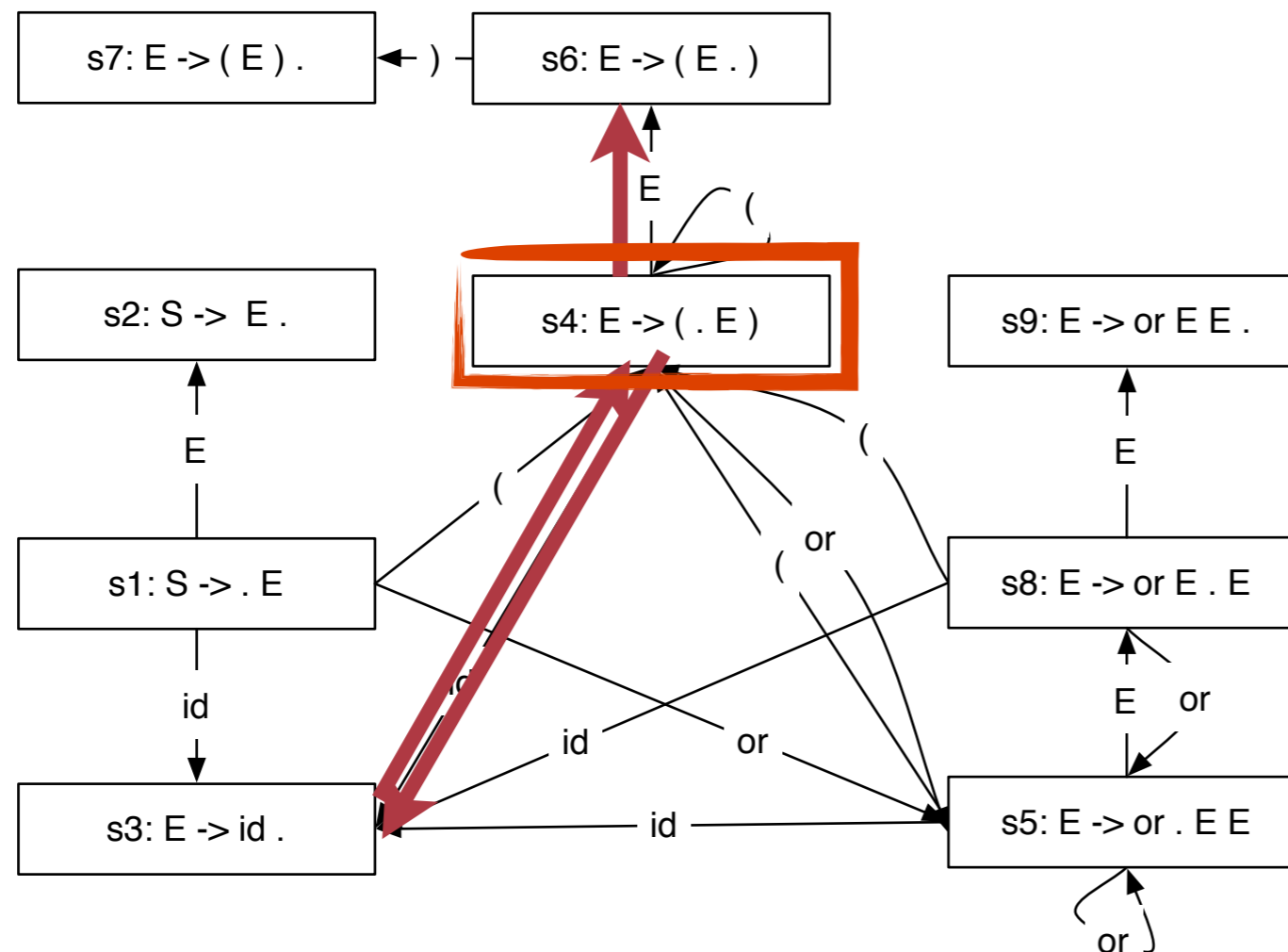
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# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

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$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4 \cup$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

Ist Iteration

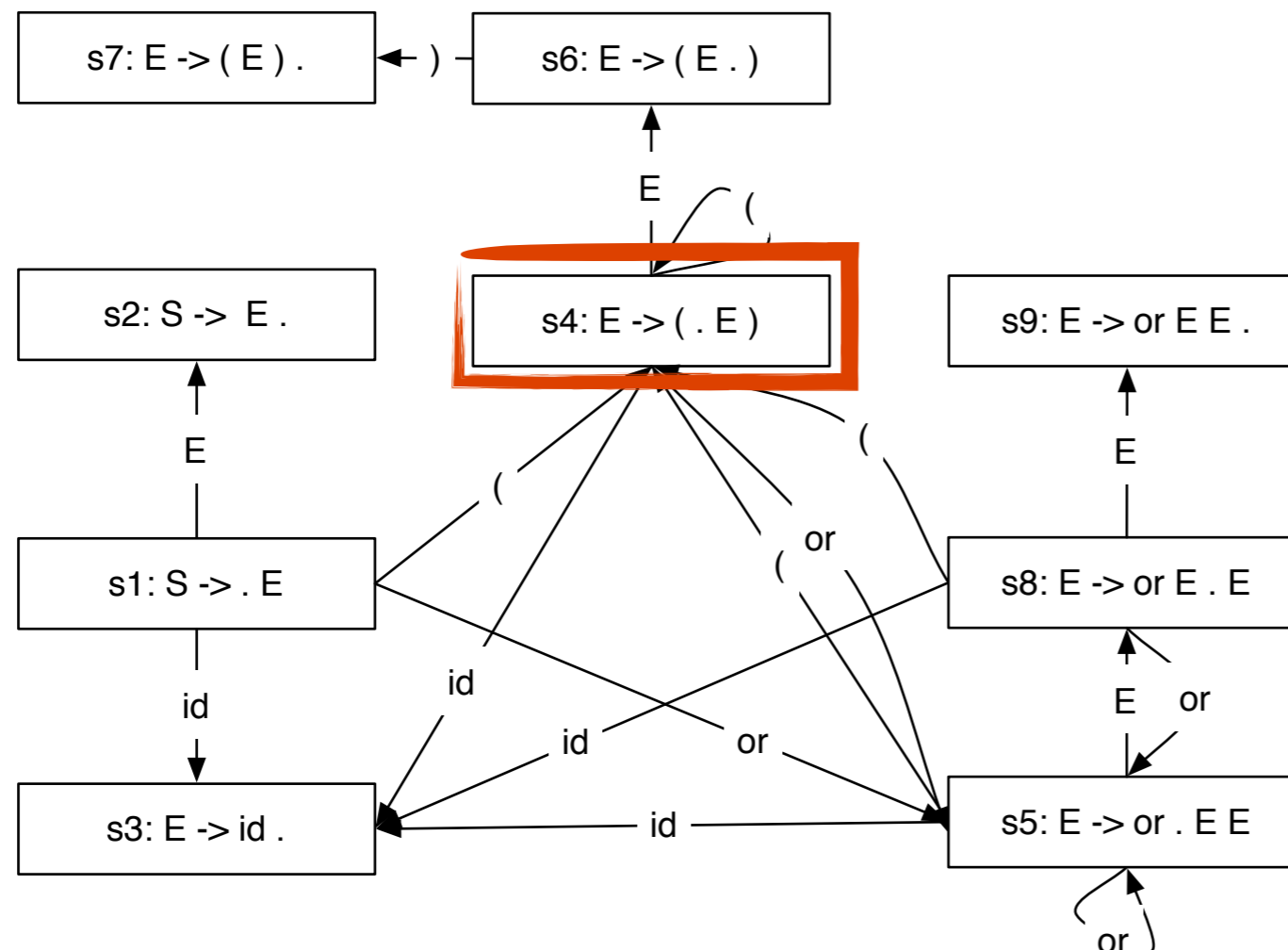
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$$s_4 \rightarrow s_4 s_4$$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4 \cup$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

Ist Iteration

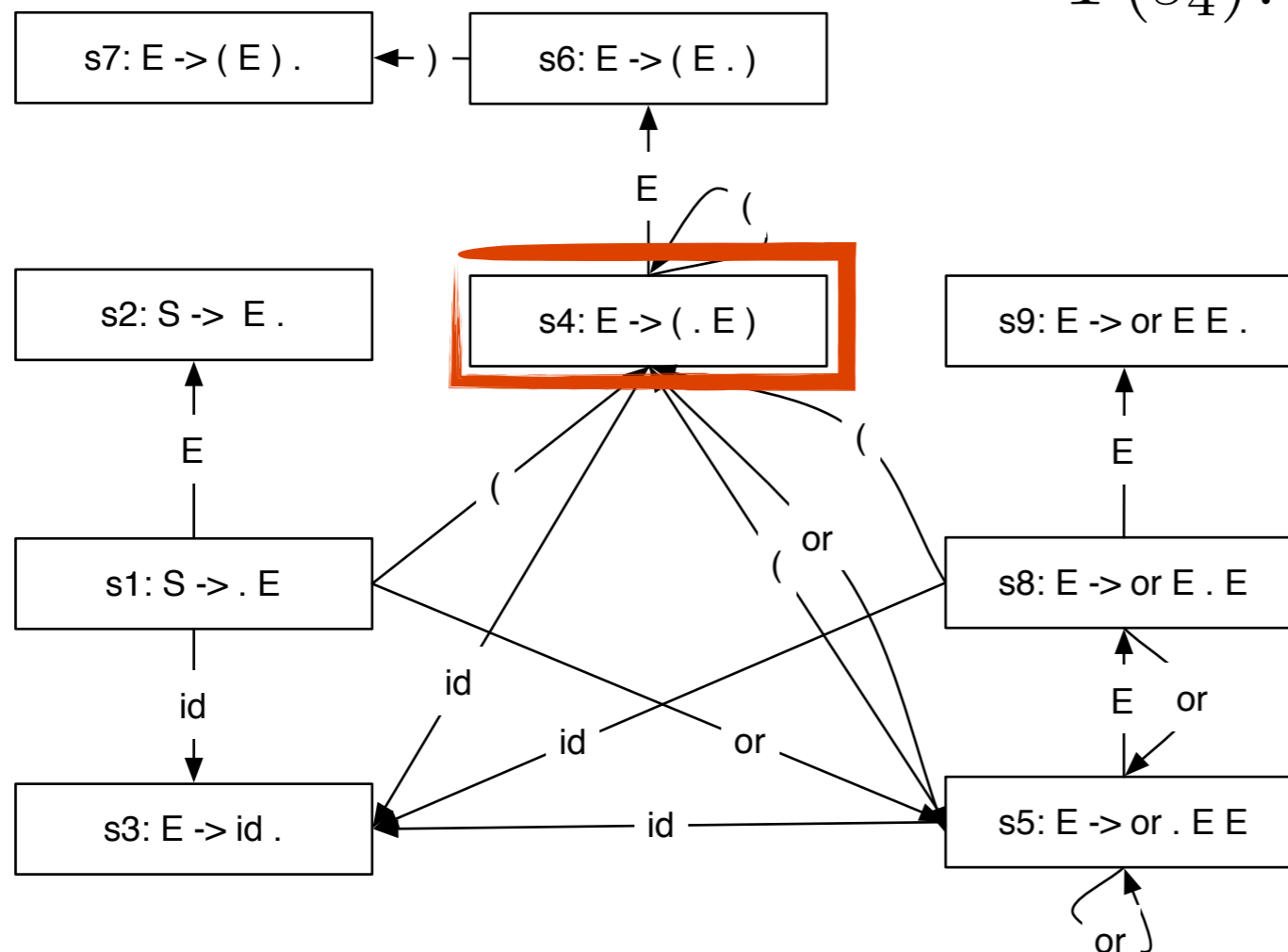
# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup$$

$$\lambda P. PA(P, ) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ()s)$$

$T(s_4)$ ?



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

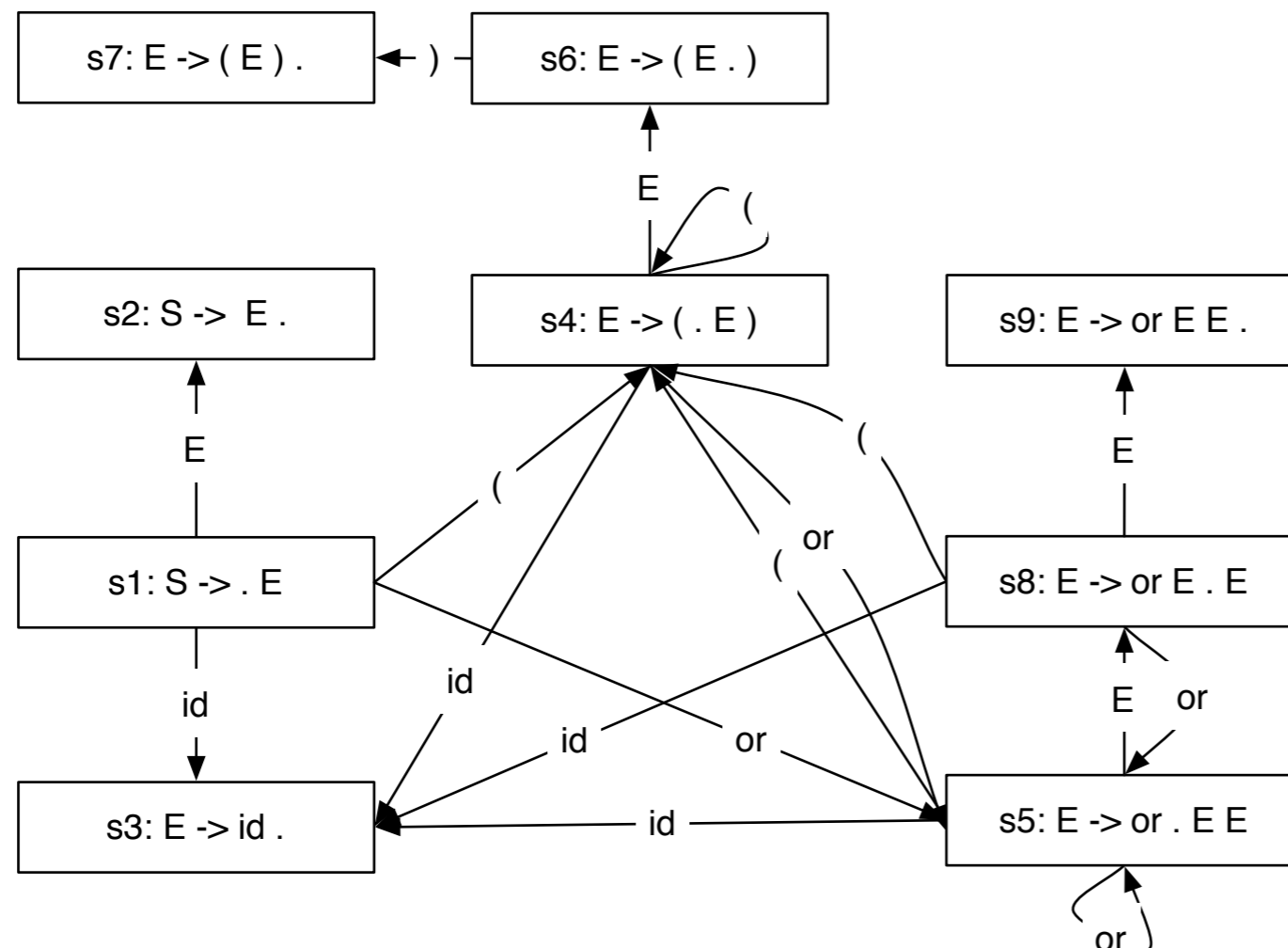
Ist Iteration

# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup$$

$$\lambda P. PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ( )s)$$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

1st Iteration Done.

# Certificate Generation with Example

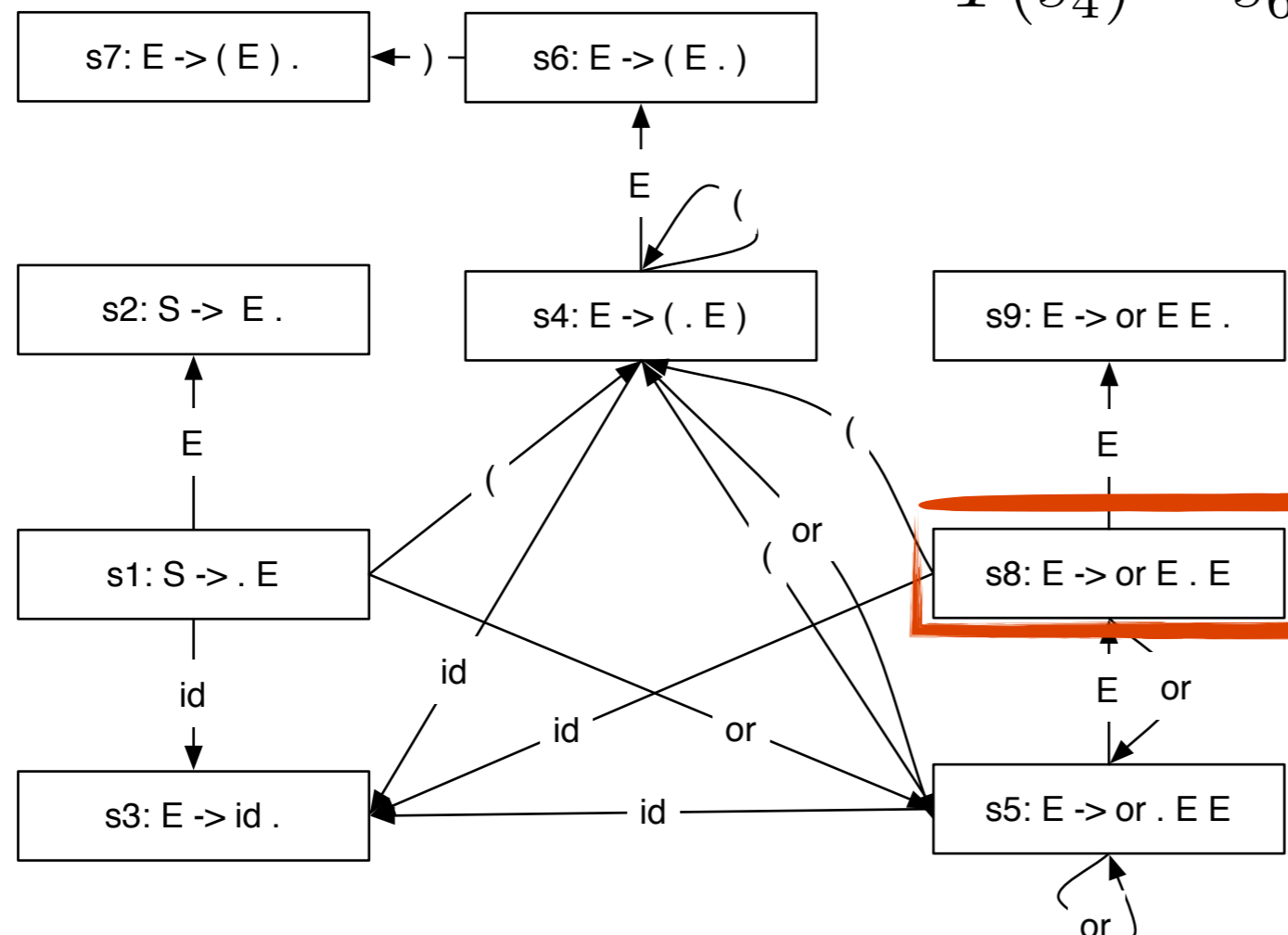
Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup$$

$$\lambda P. PA(P, ) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P))@ \text{ail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ()s)$$

$$T(s_4) = s_6 s_4$$

$$s_8 \rightarrow s_4 s_8$$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

2nd Iteration

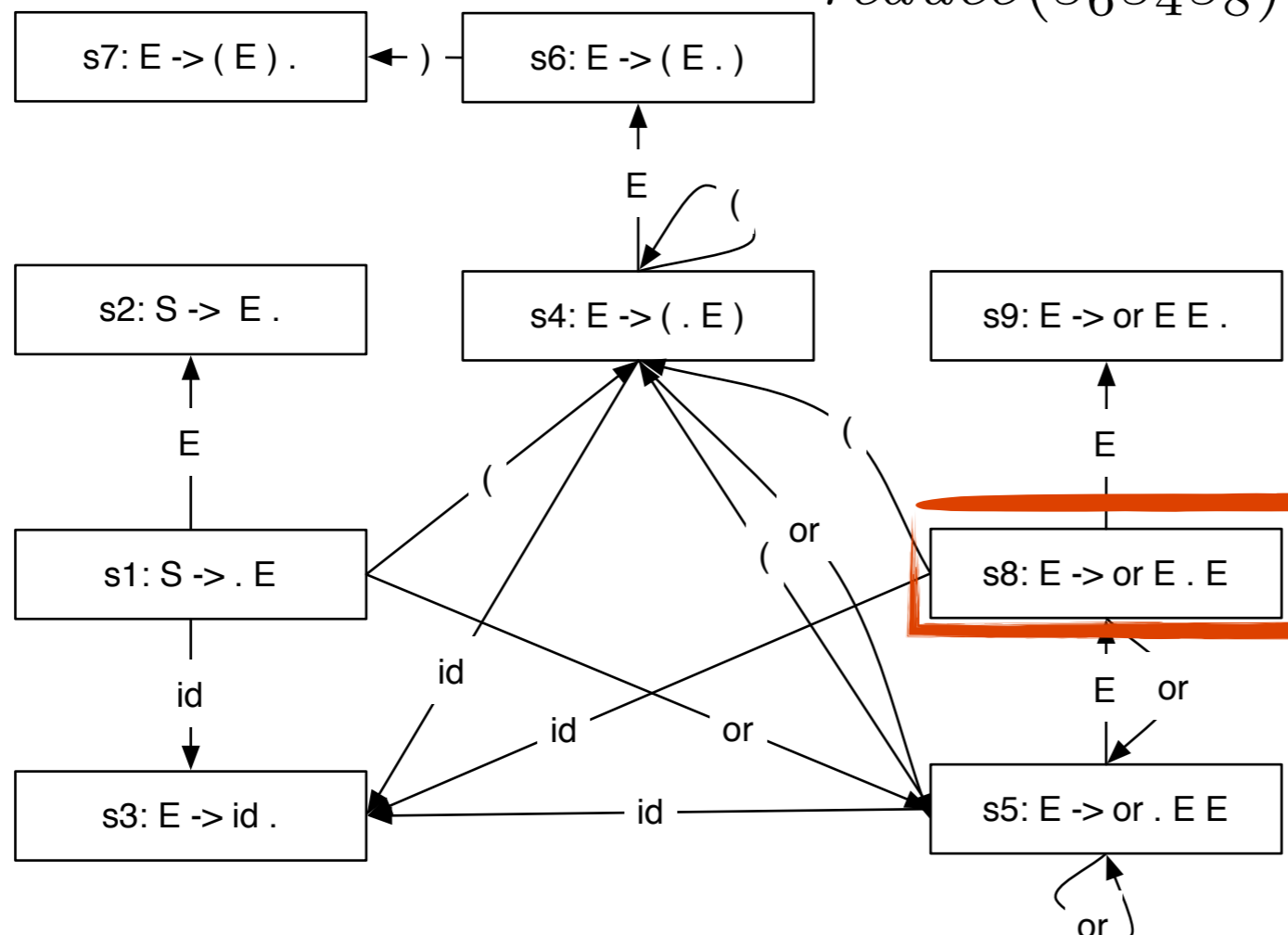
# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup$$

$$\lambda P. PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ( )s)$$

$$\text{reduce}(s_6 s_4 s_8) = s_6 s_4 s_8 \quad s_8 \rightarrow s_4 s_8$$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

2nd Iteration

# Certificate Generation with Example

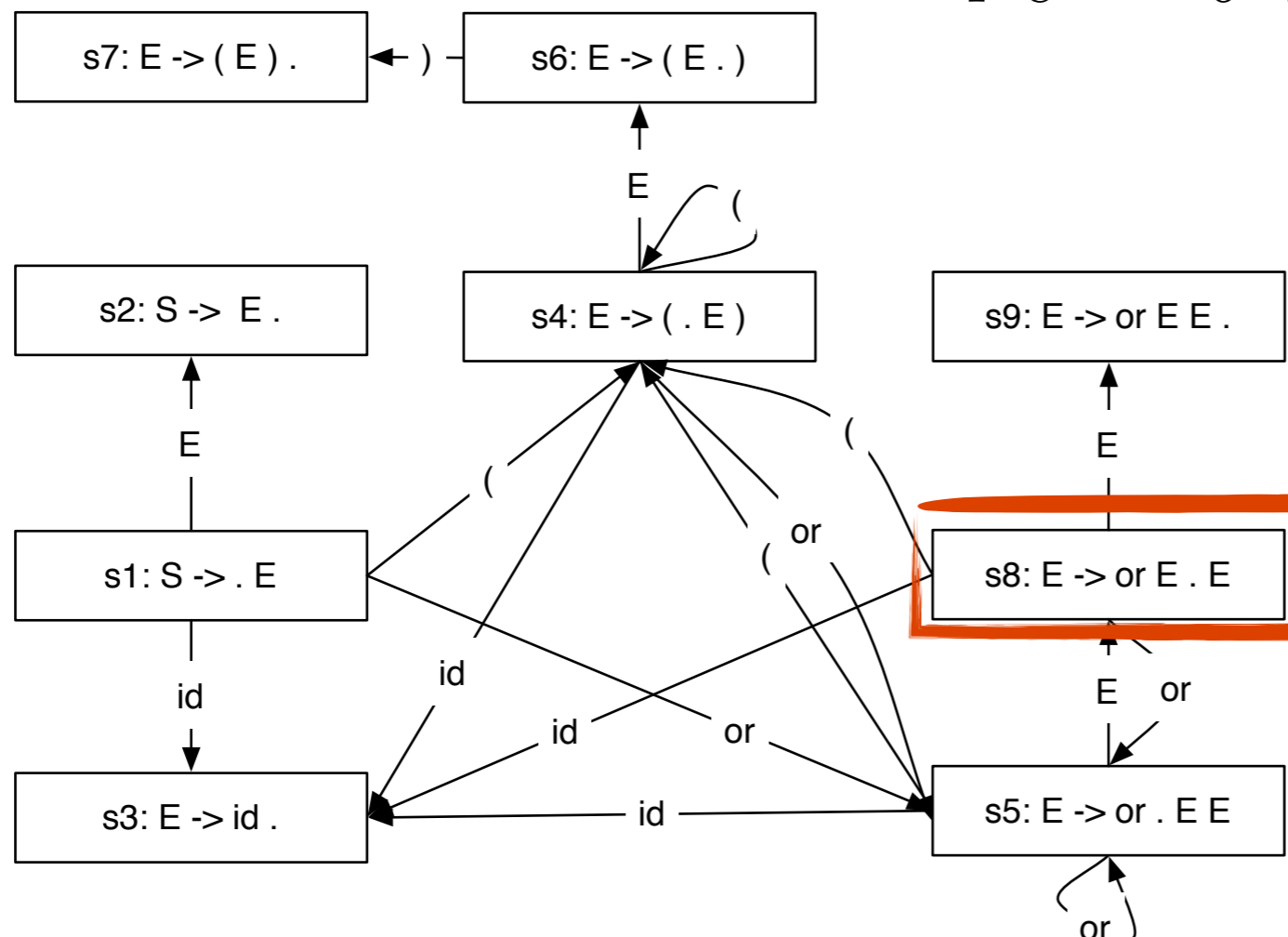
Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup$$

$$\lambda P. PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ( )s)$$

$$s_4 s_8 \rightarrow s_6 s_4 s_8$$

$$s_8 \rightarrow s_4 s_8$$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

2nd Iteration

# Certificate Generation with Example

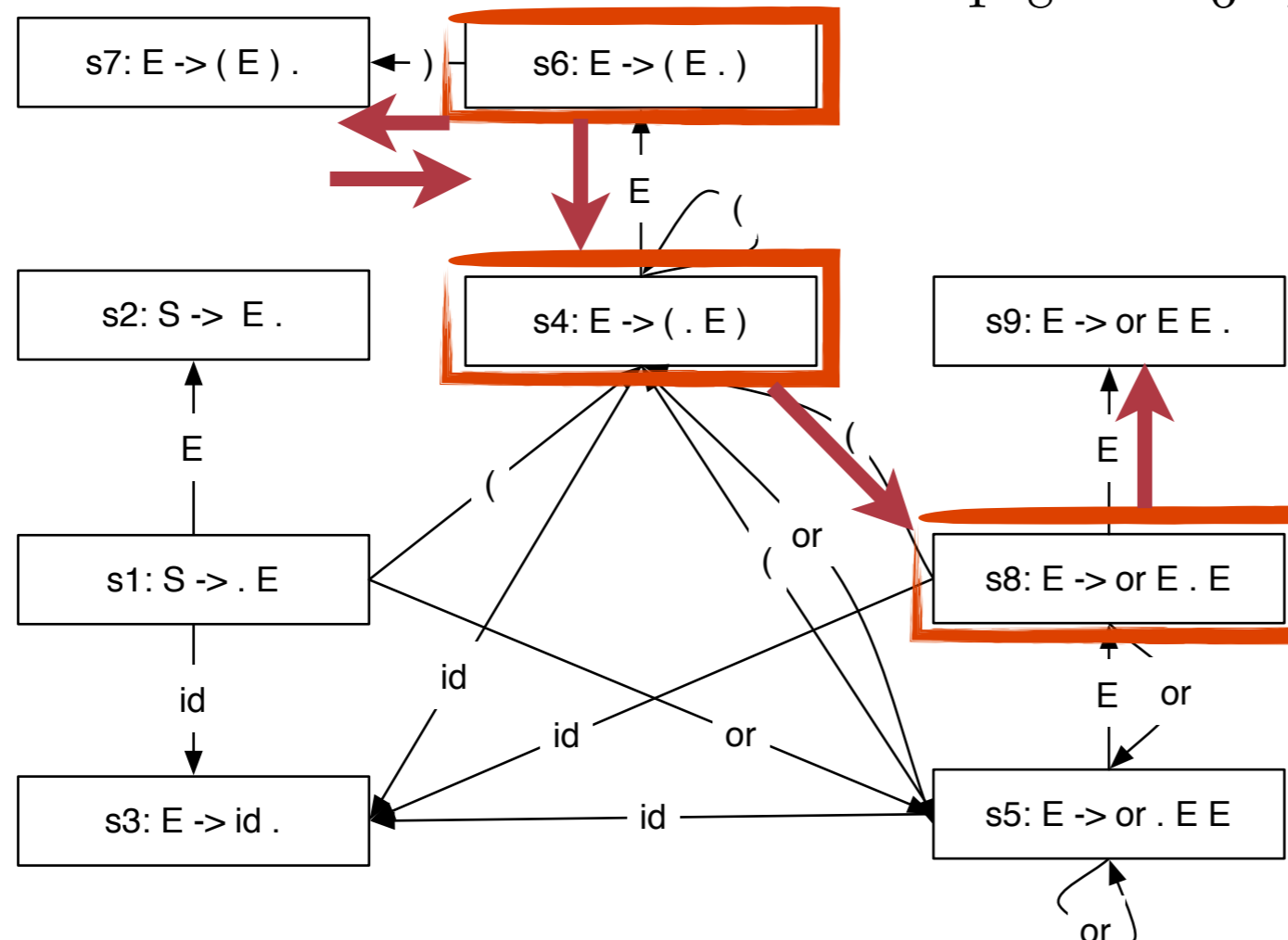
Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup \lambda P. PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ()s)$$

$$s_6 s_4 s_8 \rightarrow s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 s_8 \rightarrow s_6 s_4 s_8$$

$$s_8 \rightarrow s_4 s_8$$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

2nd Iteration

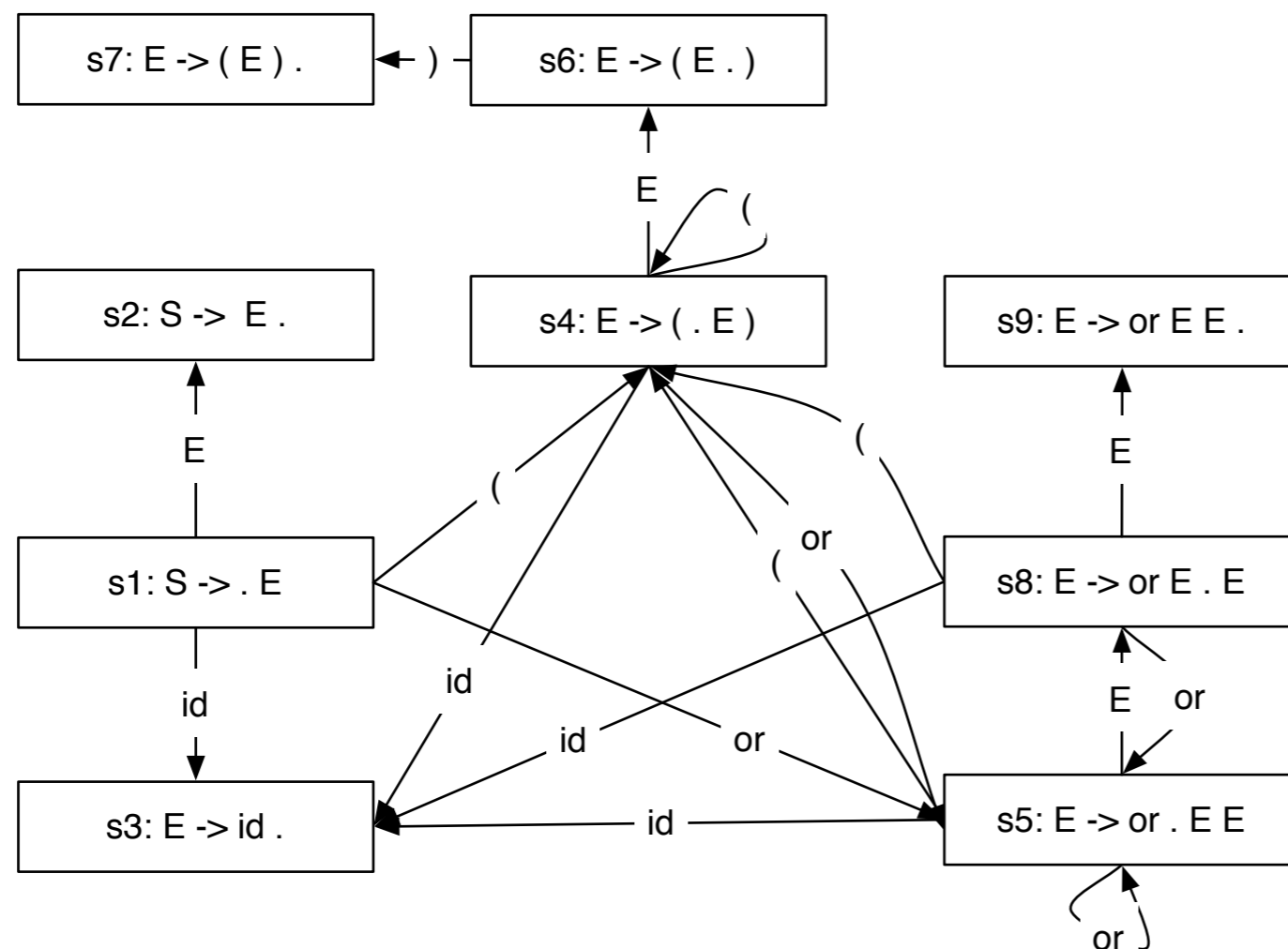


# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup$$

$$\lambda P. PA(P, ) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ()s)$$



Not Changed!

$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$

$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

2nd Iteration

# Certificate Generation with Example

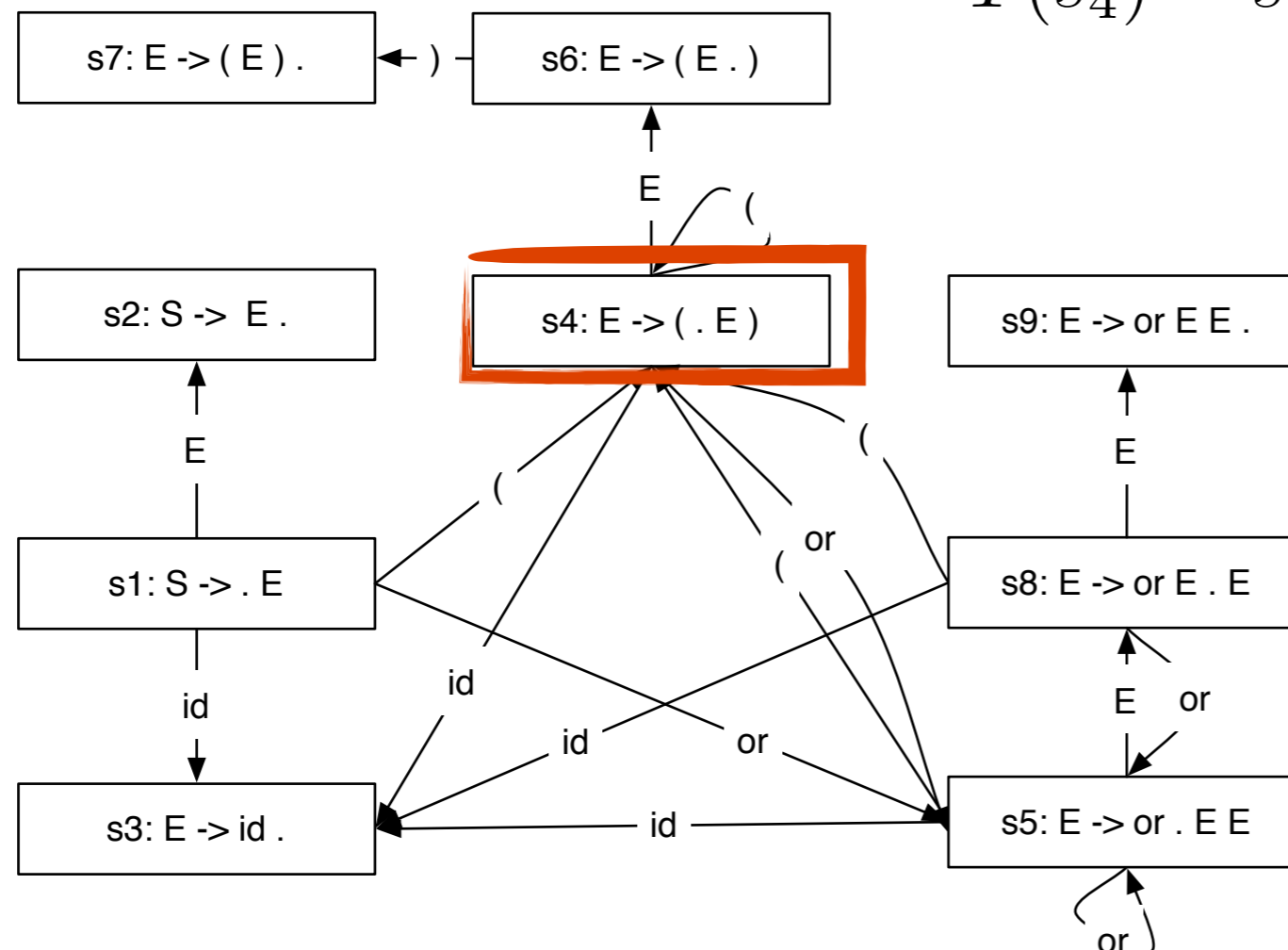
Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup$$

$$\lambda P. PA(P, ) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) \circ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ()s)$$

$$T(s_4) = s_6 s_4$$

$$s_4 \rightarrow s_4 s_4$$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

2nd Iteration

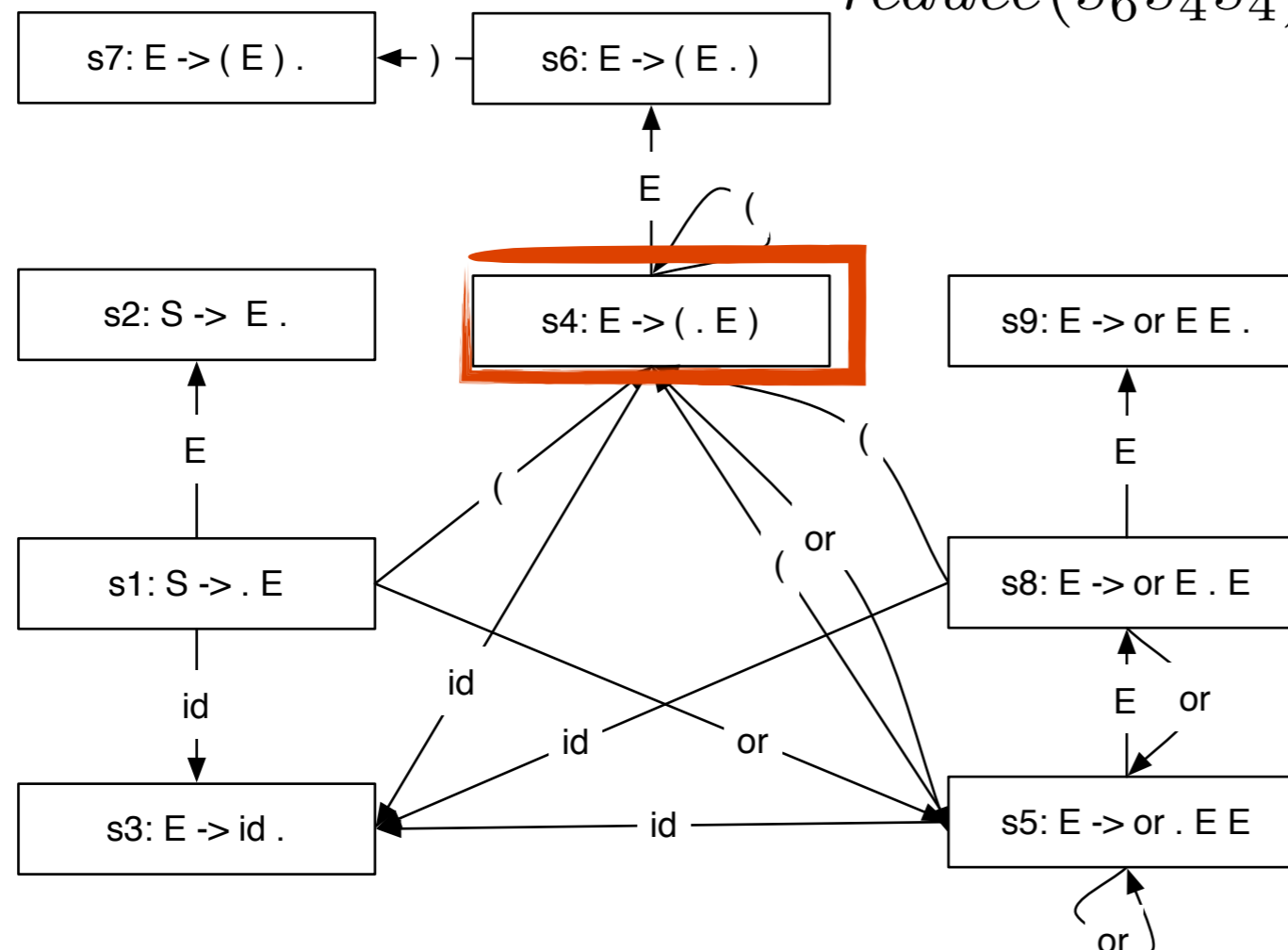
# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup$$

$$\lambda P. PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ( )s)$$

$$\text{reduce}(s_6 s_4 s_4) = s_6 s_4 s_4 \quad s_4 \rightarrow s_4 s_4$$



$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$$

Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

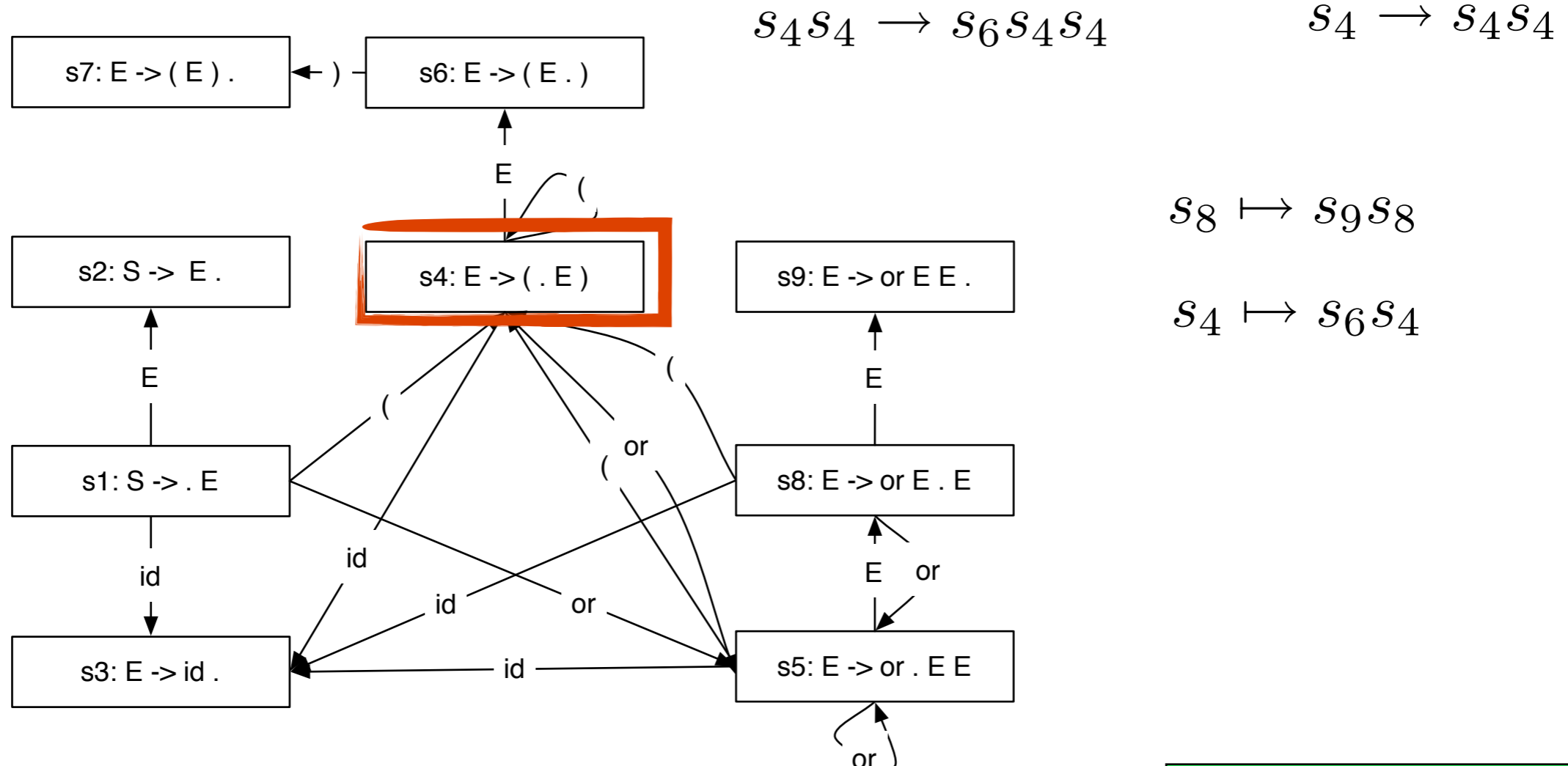
2nd Iteration

# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup$$

$$\lambda P. PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ( )s)$$



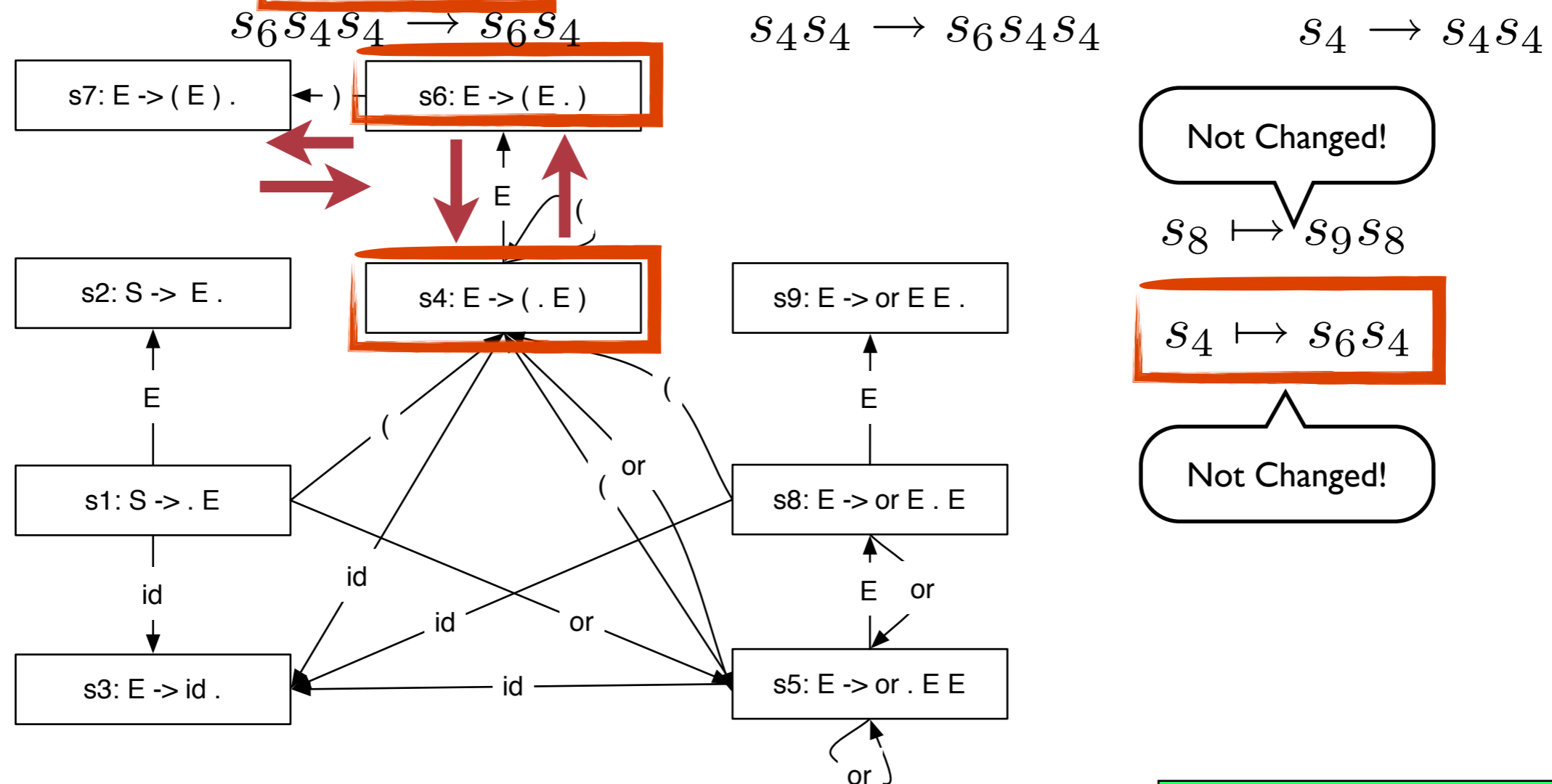
Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

2nd Iteration

# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup \lambda P. PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ( )s)$$



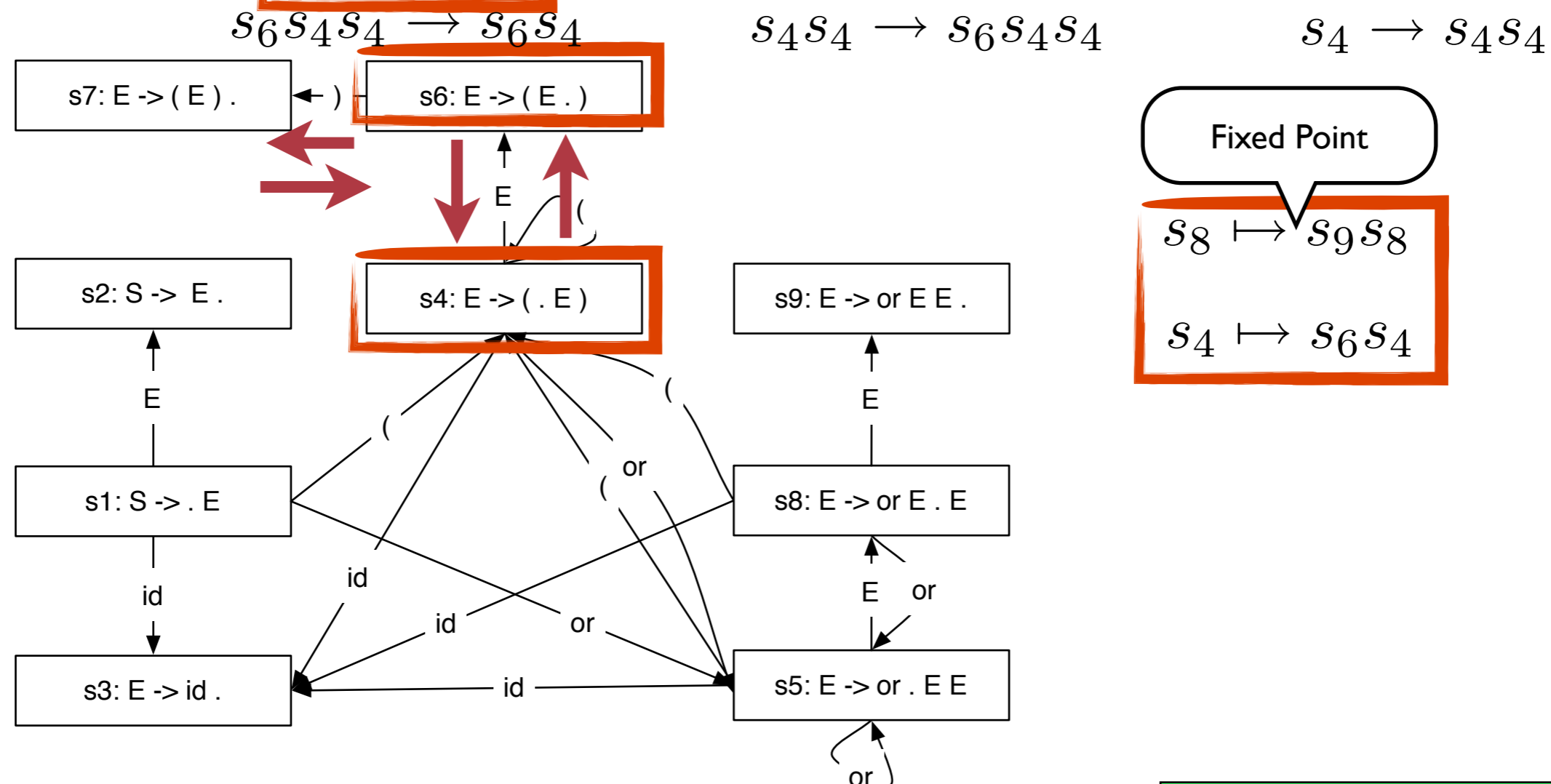
Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

2nd Iteration

# Certificate Generation with Example

Semantic Equation

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, a) \cup \lambda P. PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ()s)$$



Part of the LR(0) parsing controller for the safety grammar

2nd Iteration

# Certificate Generation with Example

- Code producer sends the program and computed fixed-point solution.

Program

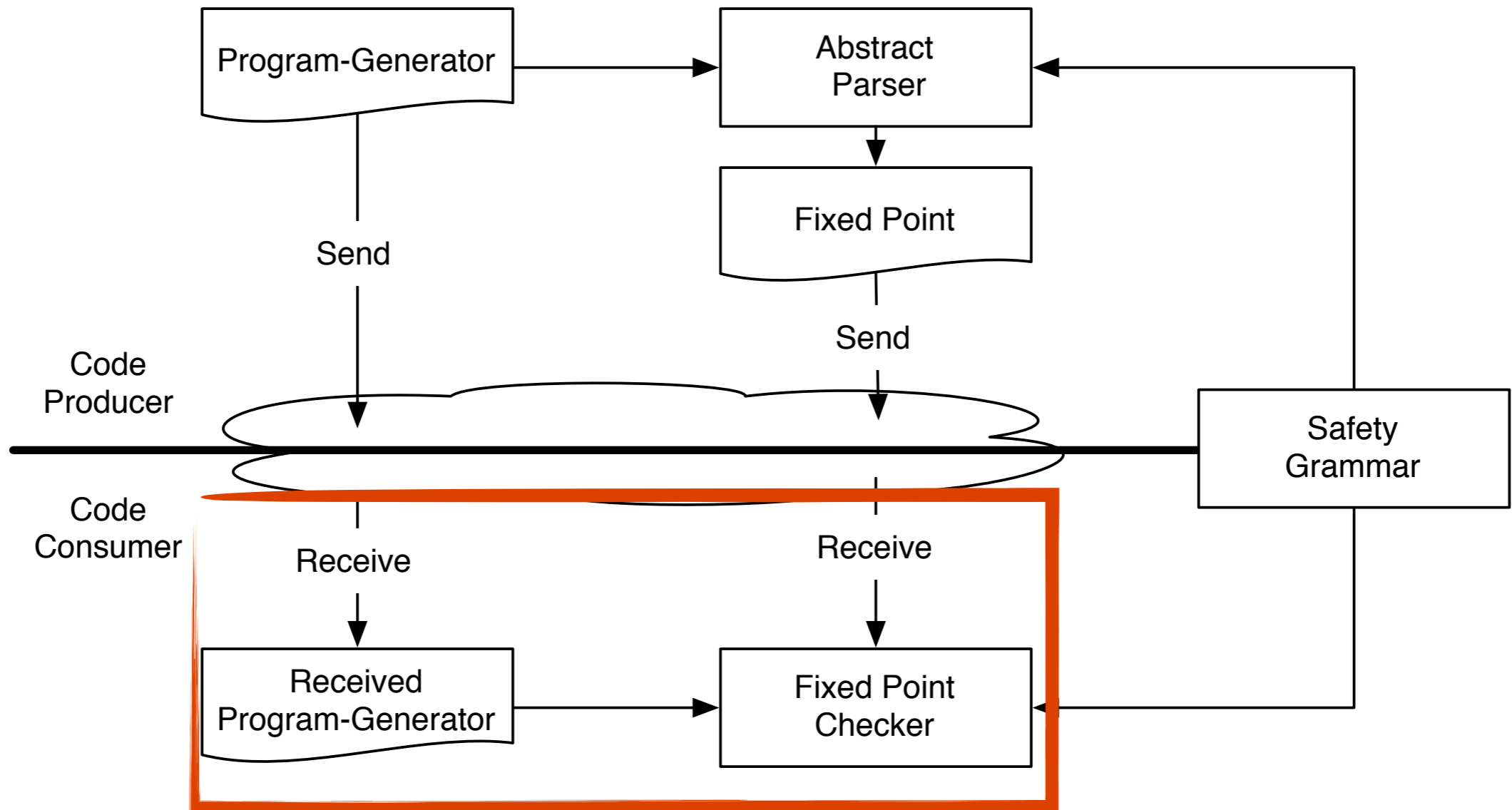
```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  `,y . ,x
```

+

Fixed-point Solution

```
s8 ↦ s9s8
s4 ↦ s6s4
```

# Certificate Check

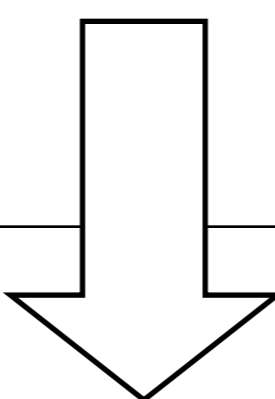




# Certificate Check with Example

Received Program

```
re x `a
  `( . ,x . )
let y
  `or . a
  `,y . ,x
```



I. From the received program,  
derive semantic equations.

Semantic Equation

$$P = X \circ Y$$

$$Y = \lambda P.PA(PA(P, \text{or}), a)$$

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T.\lambda s.(PA(s, a) \cup$$

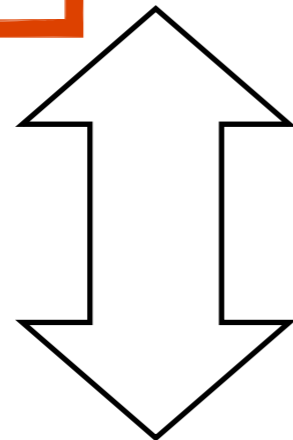
$$\lambda P.PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P.\text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P))@tail(P)) \circ \lambda P.PA(P, ()s)$$

$$X = \lambda P.\text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P))@tail(P))$$

# Certificate Check with Example

Received Fixed-point solution

$$\begin{aligned} s_8 &\mapsto s_9 s_8 \\ s_4 &\mapsto s_6 s_4 \end{aligned}$$



2. Check that the received solution is indeed the fixed-point for the program. (one iteration is enough)

Semantic Equation

$$P = X \circ Y$$

$$Y = \lambda P. PA(PA(P, \text{or}), \text{a})$$

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T. \lambda s. (PA(s, \text{a}) \cup$$

$$\lambda P. PA(P, ) \circ \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P)) \circ \lambda P. PA(P, ()s)$$

$$X = \lambda P. \text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P)) @ \text{tail}(P))$$

# Certificate Check with Example

Received Fixed-point solution

$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$$

Semantic Equation

$$P = X \circ Y$$

$$Y = \lambda P.PA(PA(P, \text{or}), a)$$

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T.\lambda s.(PA(s, a) \cup$$

$$\lambda P.PA(P, ) \circ \lambda P.\text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P))@tail(P)) \circ \lambda P.PA(P, ()s)$$

$$X = \lambda P.\text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P))@tail(P))$$

---

3. Using the fixed-point solution, construct abstract parsing semantics of the program.

$$P = \{s_1 \mapsto s_1 s_2\}$$

# Certificate Check with Example

Received Fixed-point solution

$$s_8 \mapsto s_9 s_8$$

$$s_4 \mapsto s_6 s_4$$

Semantic Equation

$$P = X \circ Y$$

$$Y = \lambda P.PA(PA(P, \text{or}), \text{a})$$

$$T = \text{fix } \lambda T.\lambda s.(PA(s, \text{a}) \cup$$

$$\lambda P.PA(P, )) \circ \lambda P.\text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P))@tail(P)) \circ \lambda P.PA(P, ( )s)$$

$$X = \lambda P.\text{reduce}(T(\text{top}(P))@tail(P))$$

---

3. Using the fixed-point solution, construct abstract parsing semantics of the program.

Accept Parse Stack

$$P = \{s_1 \mapsto s_1 s_2\}$$

# Summary

- Our framework addresses two fundamental PCC issues.
  1. The certificate, a fixed-point solution, is generated automatically by abstract parser.
  2. Checking procedure on the code consumer side is done efficiently by validating the received fixed-point solution.

# Issues

- Two issues need further investigation.

## I. Size of the certificate:

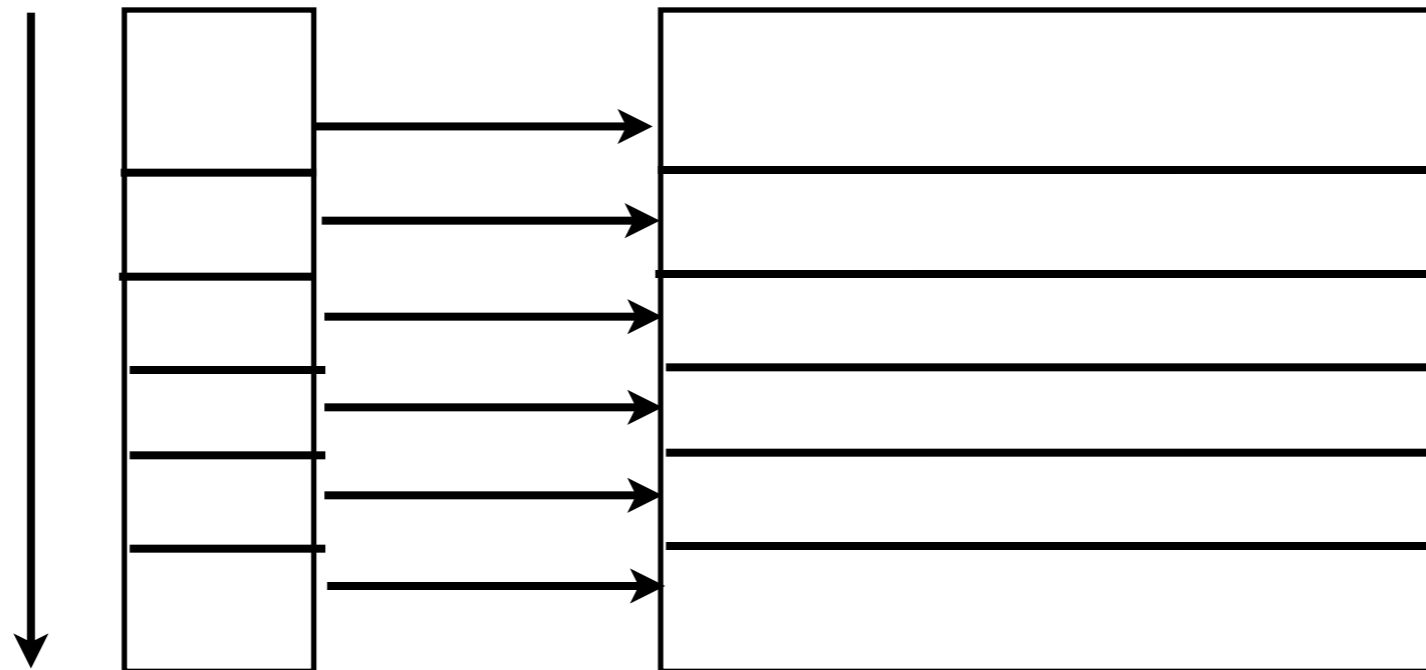
Certificate in our framework:

the fixed-point solution for every loop in the program.

- $O(\# \text{ of loops})$  : linear to the program size

# Issues

- Two issues need further investigation.
  - I. Size of the certificate:
    - $O(\# \text{ of parse states})$
    - $\#$  of parse states is fixed with the given grammar.



$$ParseState \rightarrow 2^{ParseStack}$$

# Issues

- Two issues need further investigation.
  2. Complexity of the checker:
    - As complex as the certificate generator
      - Need to derive the same semantic equations.
      - Need to implement all the abstract operators.
    - Shared problem with other abstract-carrying code frameworks.



# Future Work

- Work is in progress
  - Implement the abstract parser and do the experiment.

**Thank You**