

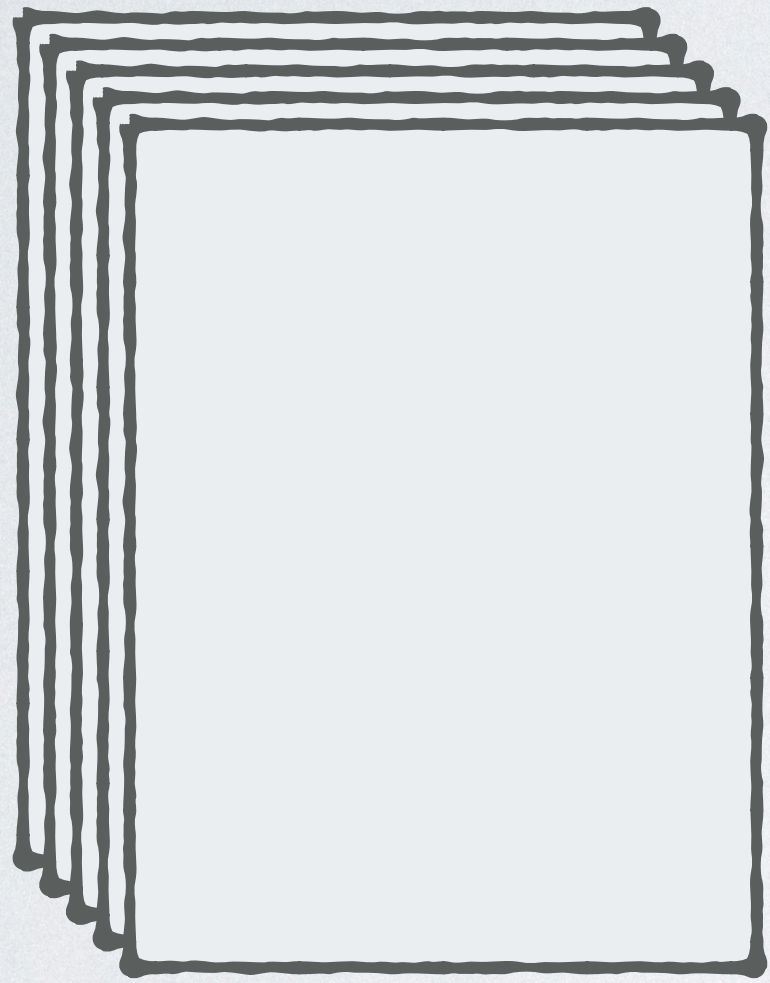


TYPE-GUIDED **WORST-CASE INPUT** GENERATION

Di Wang, Jan Hoffmann

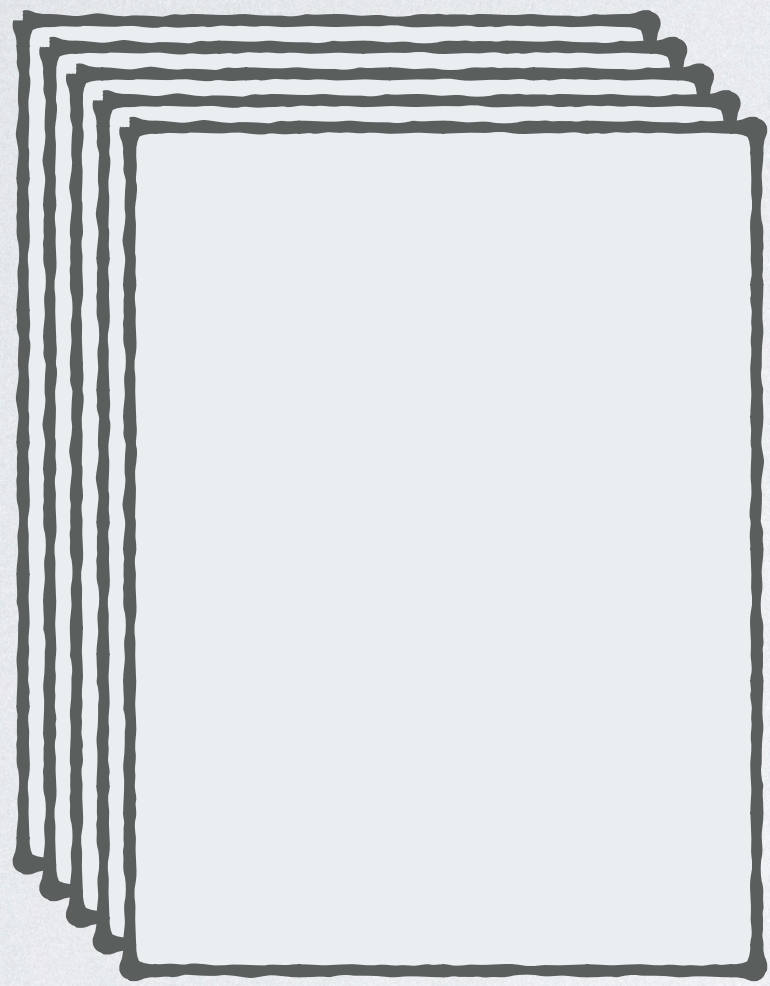
Carnegie Mellon University

RESOURCE ANALYSIS



Programs

RESOURCE ANALYSIS

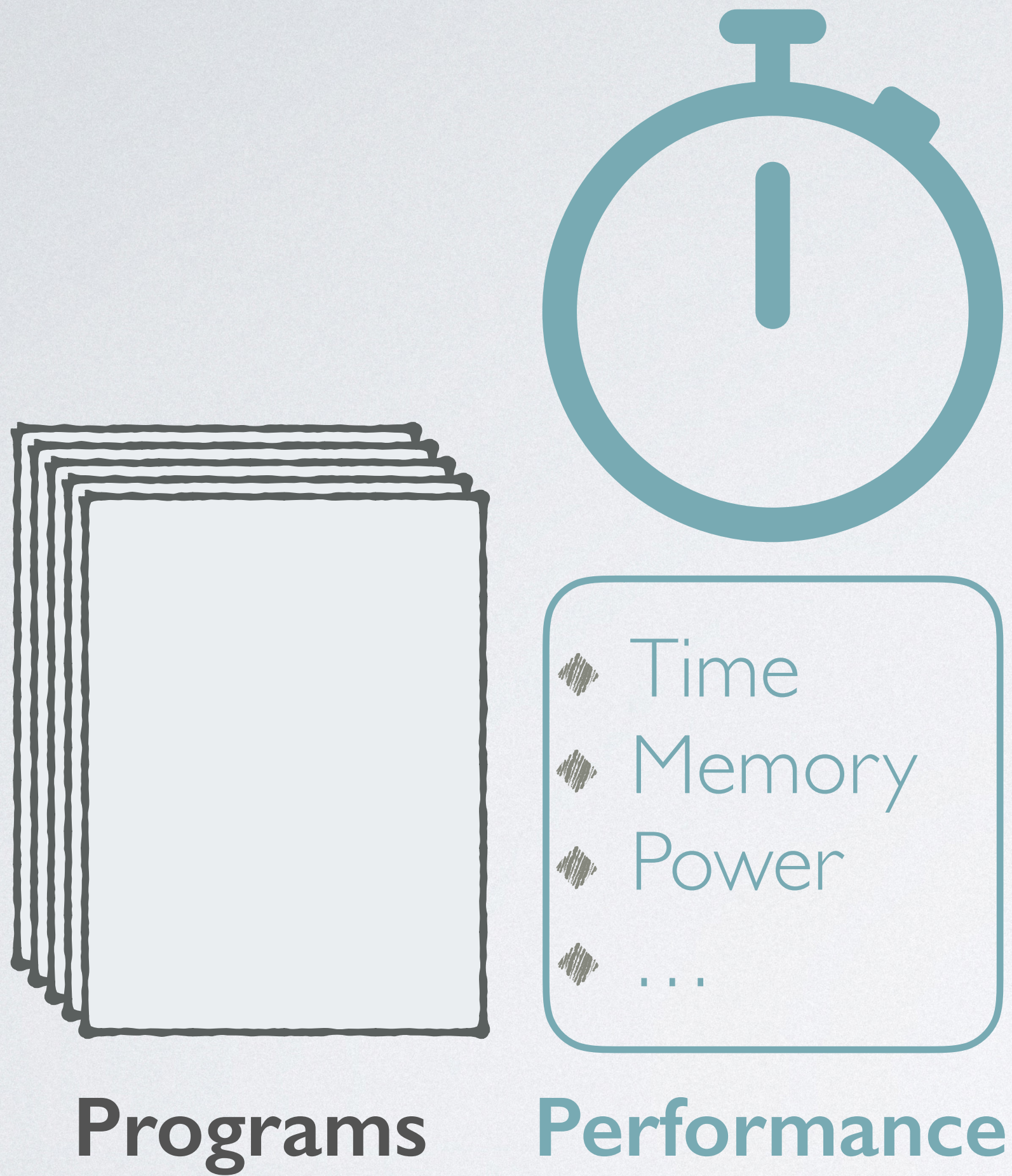


Programs

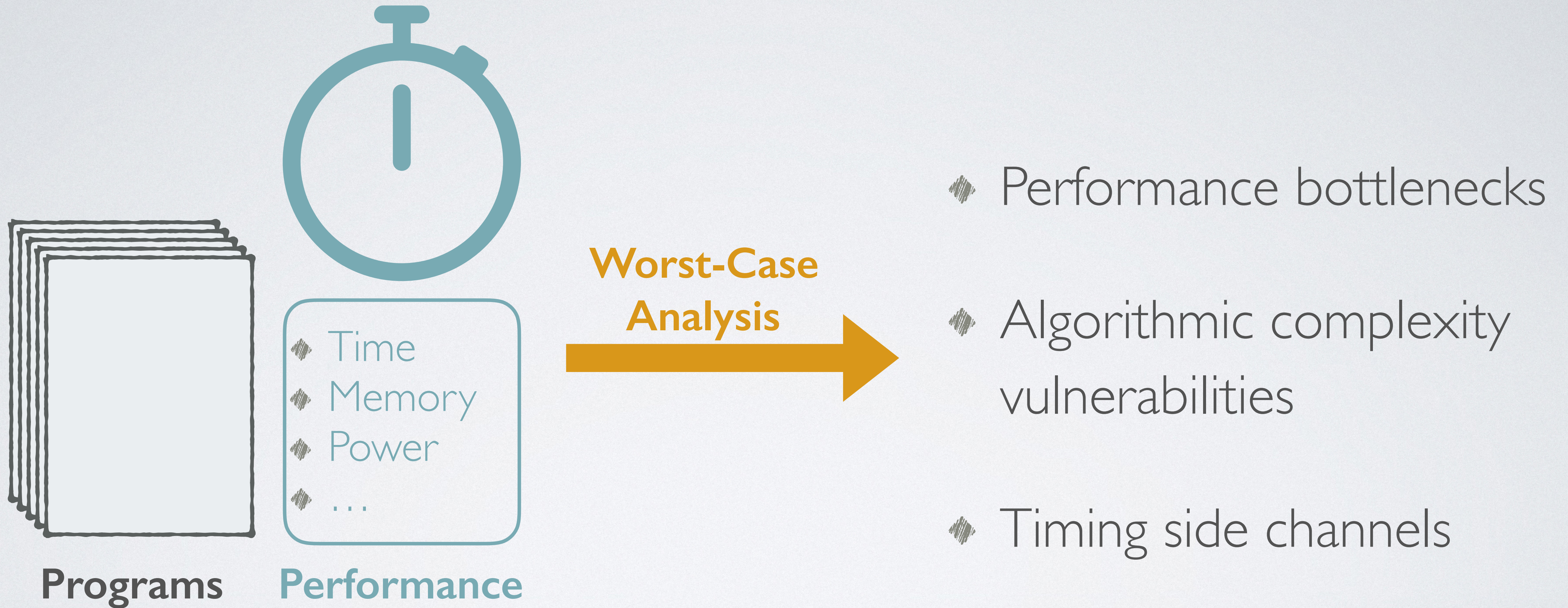


Performance

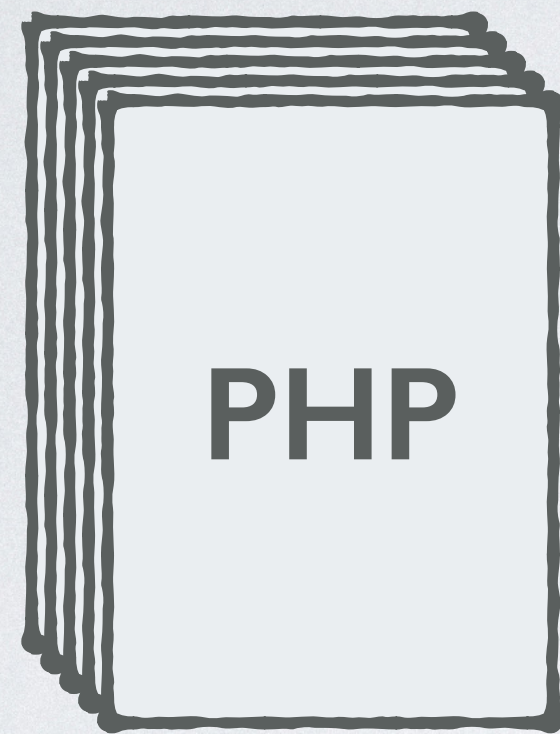
RESOURCE ANALYSIS



RESOURCE ANALYSIS



EXAMPLE OF WORST-CASE ANALYSIS



¹ CVE - CVE-2011-4885. Available on: <https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2011-4885>.

² PHP 5.3.8 - Hashtables Denial of Service. Available on <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18296/>.

³ PHP: PHP 5 ChangeLog. Available on <http://www.php.net/ChangeLog-5.php#5.3.9>.

EXAMPLE OF WORST-CASE ANALYSIS

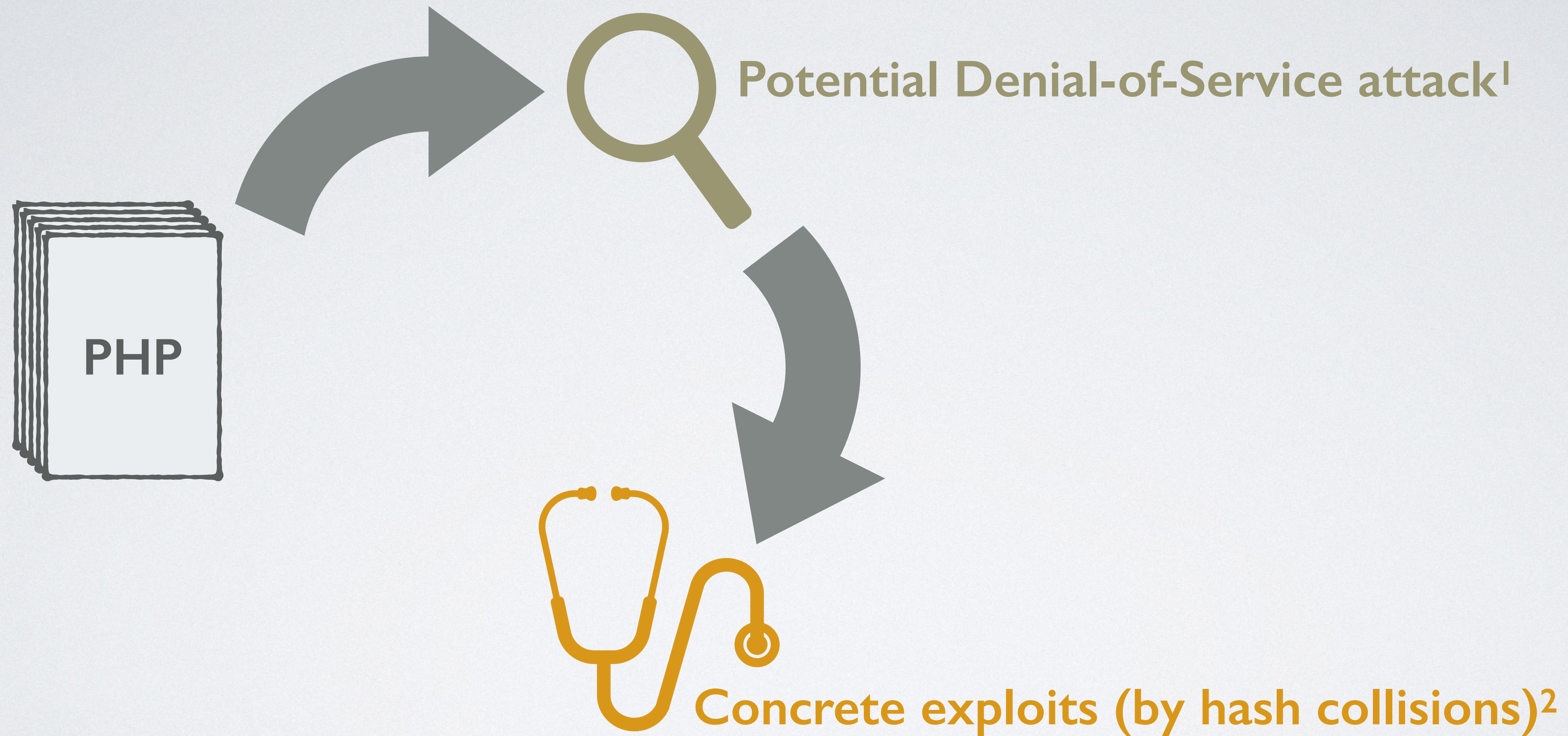


¹ CVE - CVE-2011-4885. Available on: <https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2011-4885>.

² PHP 5.3.8 - Hashtables Denial of Service. Available on <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18296/>.

³ PHP: PHP 5 ChangeLog. Available on <http://www.php.net/ChangeLog-5.php#5.3.9>.

EXAMPLE OF WORST-CASE ANALYSIS

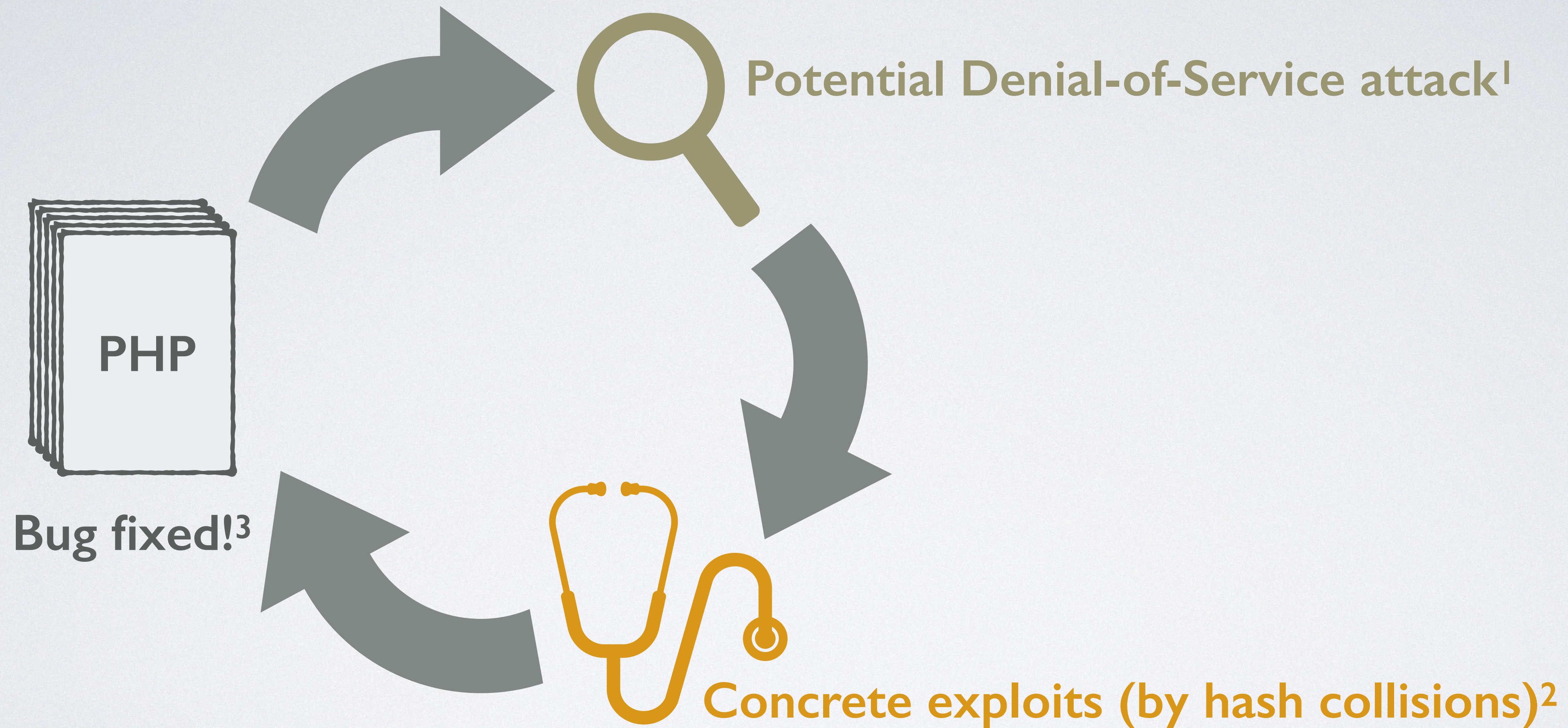


¹ CVE - CVE-2011-4885. Available on: <https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2011-4885>.

² PHP 5.3.8 - Hashtables Denial of Service. Available on <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18296/>.

³ PHP: PHP 5 ChangeLog. Available on <http://www.php.net/ChangeLog-5.php#5.3.9>.

EXAMPLE OF WORST-CASE ANALYSIS



¹ CVE - CVE-2011-4885. Available on: <https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2011-4885>.

² PHP 5.3.8 - Hashtables Denial of Service. Available on <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18296/>.

³ PHP: PHP 5 ChangeLog. Available on <http://www.php.net/ChangeLog-5.php#5.3.9>.

EXAMPLE OF WORST-CASE ANALYSIS



¹ CVE - CVE-2011-4885. Available on: <https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2011-4885>.

² PHP 5.3.8 - Hashtables Denial of Service. Available on <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18296/>.

³ PHP: PHP 5 ChangeLog. Available on <http://www.php.net/ChangeLog-5.php#5.3.9>.

EXISTING APPROACHES

EXISTING APPROACHES

Dynamic

- ◆ Fuzz testing
- ◆ Symbolic execution
- ◆ Dynamic worst-case analysis
- ◆ ...
- ◆ Flexible & universal
- ◆ **Potentially unsound:** The resulting inputs might not expose the worst-case behavior.

EXISTING APPROACHES

Dynamic

- ◆ Fuzz testing
- ◆ Symbolic execution
- ◆ Dynamic worst-case analysis
- ◆ ...
- ◆ Flexible & universal
- ◆ **Potentially unsound:** The resulting inputs might not expose the worst-case behavior.

Static

- ◆ Type systems
- ◆ Abstract interpretation
- ◆ ...
- ◆ Sound upper bounds
- ◆ **Potentially not tight:** No concrete witness — the bound might be too conservative.

CONTRIBUTIONS

- ◆ A **type-guided worst-case input** generation algorithm
- ◆ Proof of soundness and relative completeness
- ◆ Heuristics to improve scalability

CONTRIBUTIONS

- ◆ A **type-guided worst-case input** generation algorithm
- ◆ Proof of soundness and relative completeness
- ◆ Heuristics to improve scalability



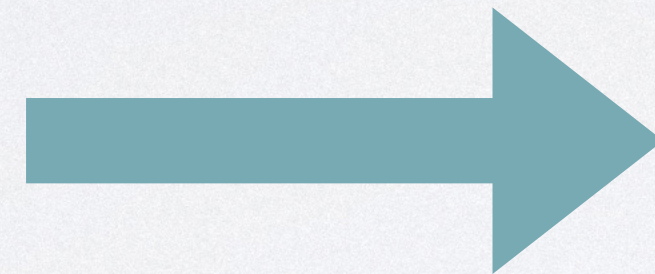
CONTRIBUTIONS

- ◆ A **type-guided worst-case input** generation algorithm
- ◆ Proof of soundness and relative completeness
- ◆ Heuristics to improve scalability



CONTRIBUTIONS

- ◆ A **type-guided worst-case input** generation algorithm
- ◆ Proof of soundness and relative completeness
- ◆ Heuristics to improve scalability

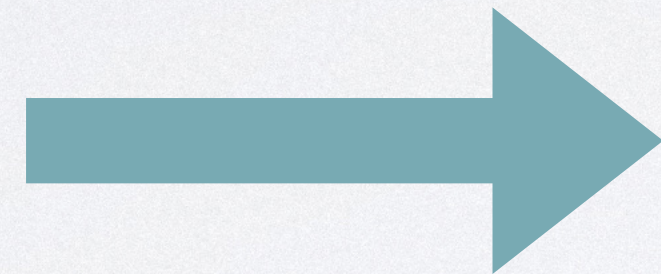


Resource Aware ML (RaML)



CONTRIBUTIONS

- ◆ A **type-guided worst-case input** generation algorithm
- ◆ Proof of soundness and relative completeness
- ◆ Heuristics to improve scalability



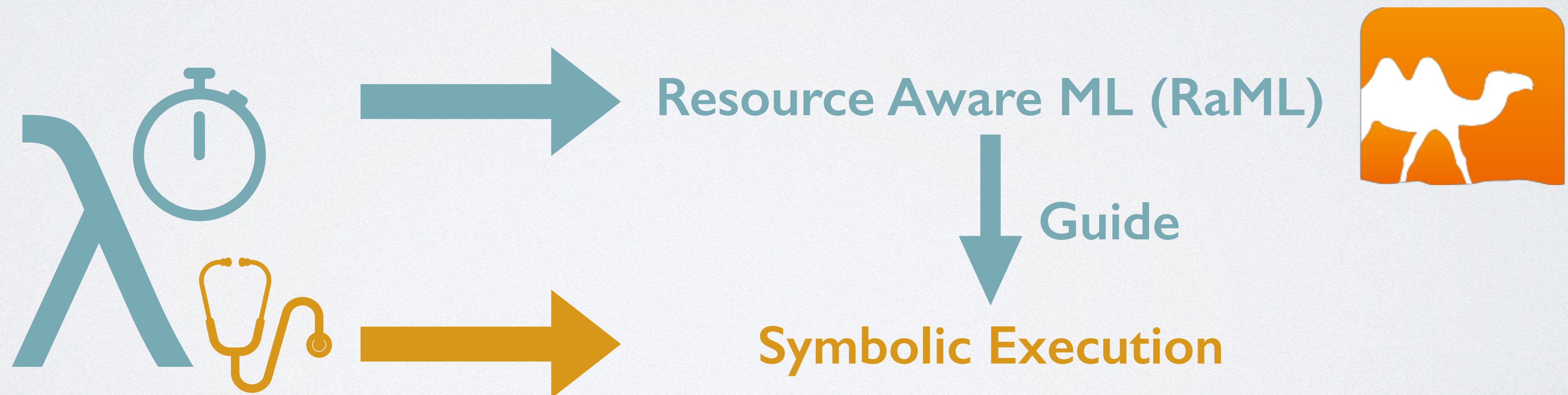
Resource Aware ML (RaML)



Symbolic Execution

CONTRIBUTIONS

- ◆ A **type-guided worst-case input** generation algorithm
- ◆ Proof of soundness and relative completeness
- ◆ Heuristics to improve scalability



OVERVIEW

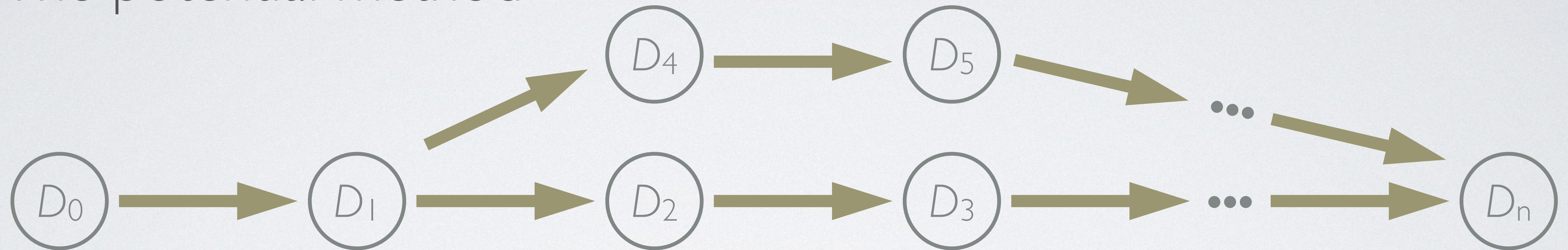
- ☑ Motivation
- ☐ Resource Aware ML (RaML)
- ☐ Type-Guided Worst-Case Input Generation
- ☐ Evaluation

AMORTIZED RESOURCE ANALYSIS

- ◆ The potential method

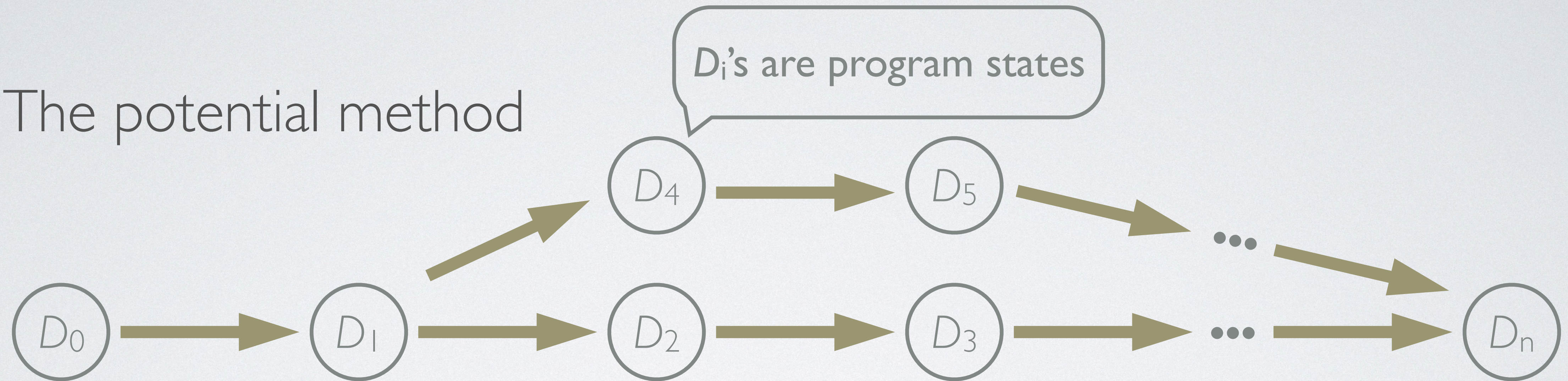
AMORTIZED RESOURCE ANALYSIS

◆ The potential method



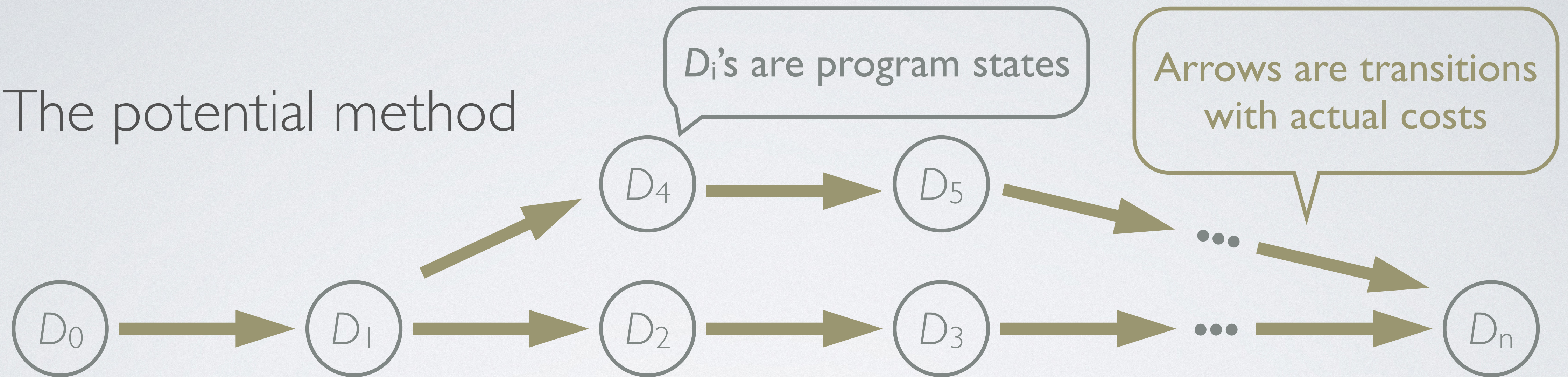
AMORTIZED RESOURCE ANALYSIS

◆ The potential method



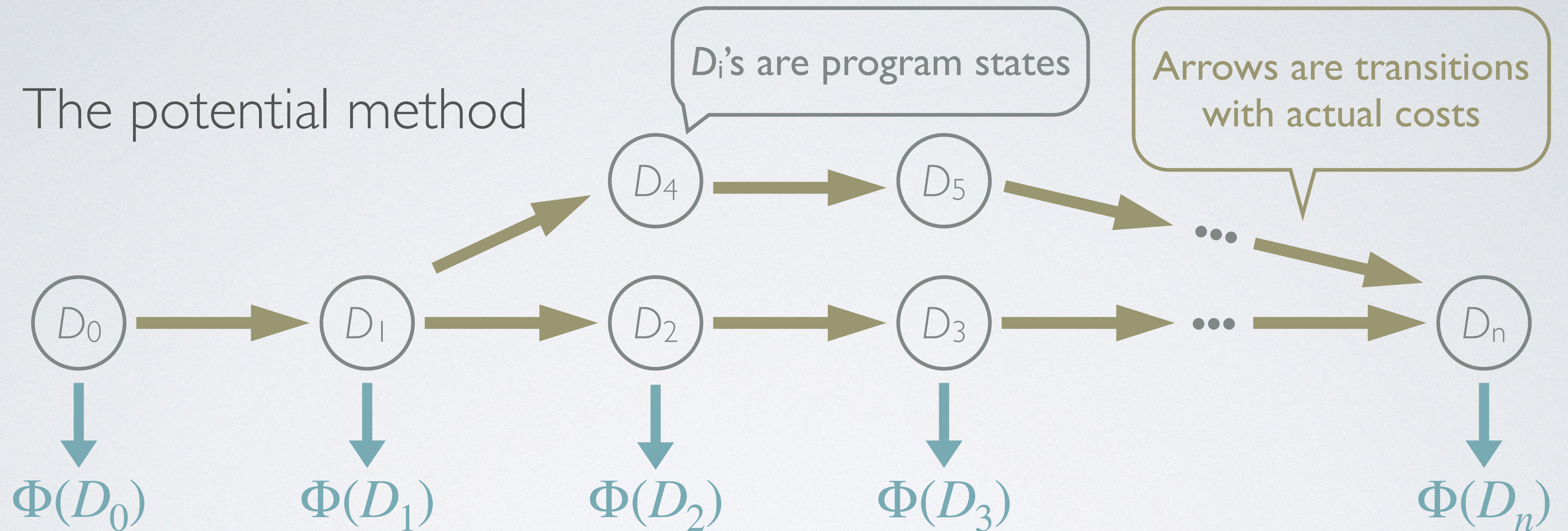
AMORTIZED RESOURCE ANALYSIS

◆ The potential method



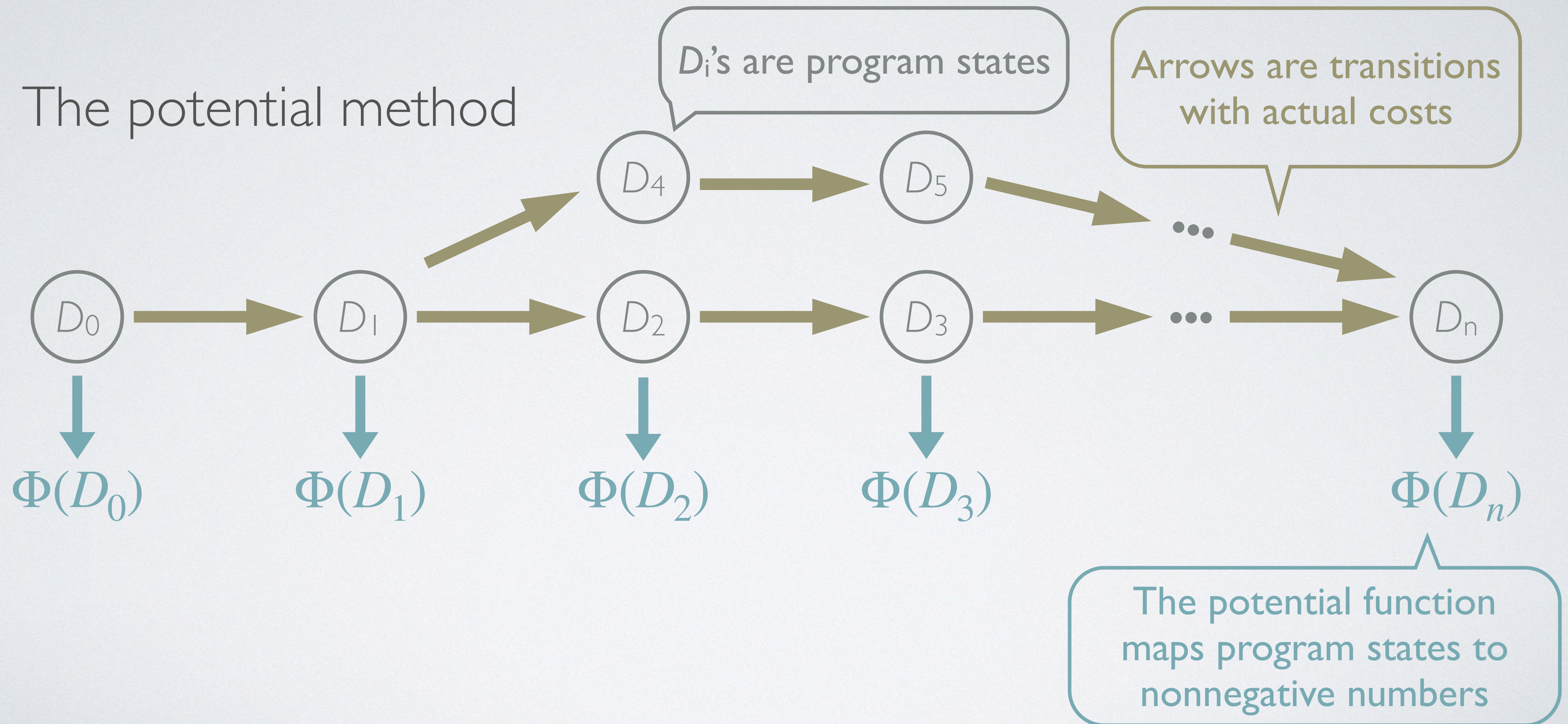
AMORTIZED RESOURCE ANALYSIS

◆ The potential method



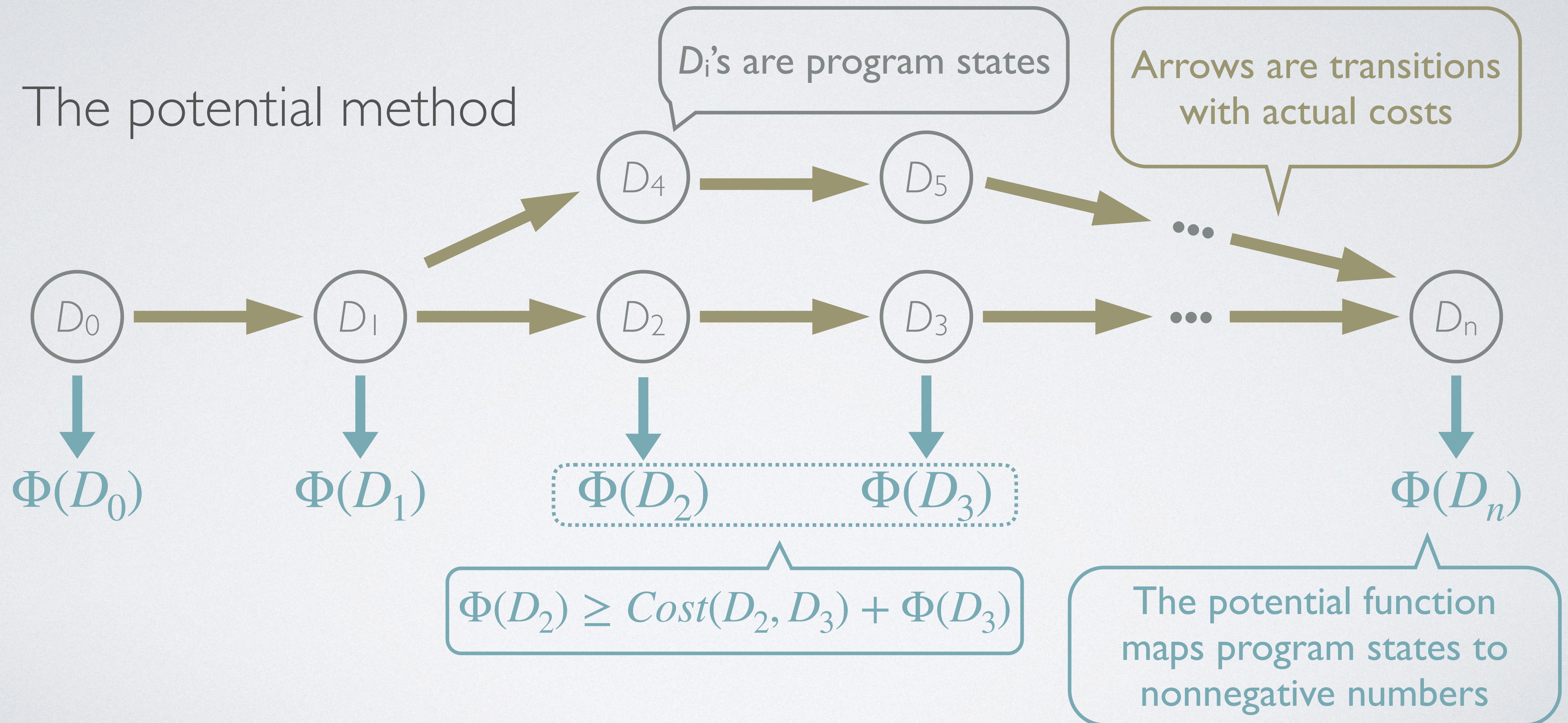
AMORTIZED RESOURCE ANALYSIS

◆ The potential method



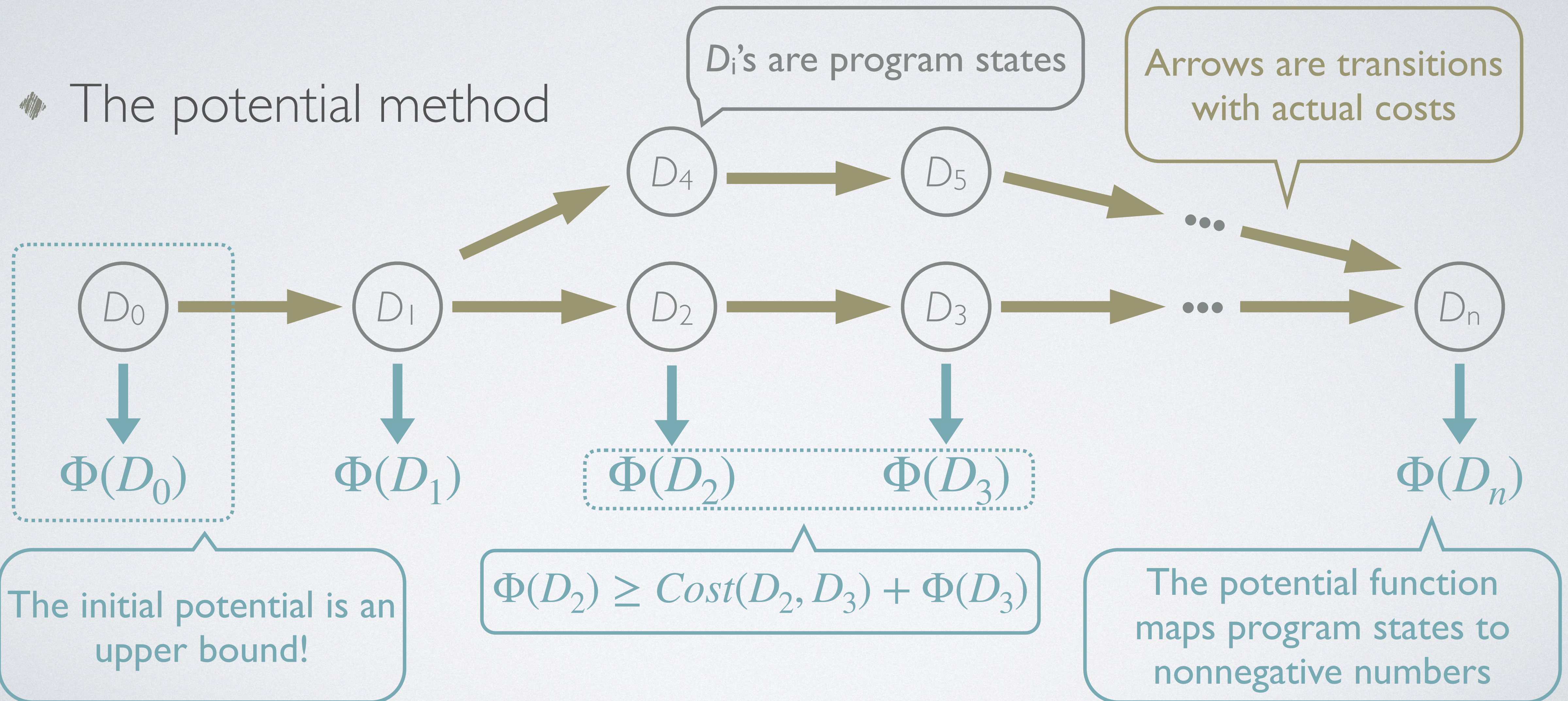
AMORTIZED RESOURCE ANALYSIS

◆ The potential method



AMORTIZED RESOURCE ANALYSIS

◆ The potential method



TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length ***n*** annotated with a nonnegative number ***q*** has ***q·n*** units of potential.

TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

Each of `[]`, `::`, `(,)` consumes 2 memory cells.

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length ***n*** annotated with a nonnegative number ***q*** has ***q·n*** units of potential.

TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

$$Cost = 2 \cdot |\ell| + 2$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

Each of `[]`, `::`, `(,)` consumes 2 memory cells.

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length ***n*** annotated with a nonnegative number ***q*** has ***q·n*** units of potential.

TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

Each of `[]`, `::`, `(,)` consumes 2 memory cells.

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length ***n*** annotated with a nonnegative number ***q*** has ***q·n*** units of potential.

TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

$\Phi_0 = 2 \cdot |\ell| + 2$

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length n annotated with a nonnegative number q has $q \cdot n$ units of potential.

Each of $[]$, $::$, $(,)$ consumes 2 memory cells.

TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

$\Phi_0 = 2 \cdot |\ell| + 2$

Cost = 2

Each of `[]`, `::`, `(,)` consumes 2 memory cells.

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length n annotated with a nonnegative number q has $q \cdot n$ units of potential.

TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  $\Phi_1 = 2 \cdot |xs| + 4$   
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

Each of `[]`, `::`, `(,)` consumes 2 memory cells.

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length ***n*** annotated with a nonnegative number ***q*** has ***q·n*** units of potential.

TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  $\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6$   
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

Each of `[]`, `::`, `(,)` consumes 2 memory cells.

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length ***n*** annotated with a nonnegative number ***q*** has ***q·n*** units of potential.

TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  $\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6$   
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

Cost = 4

Each of `[]`, `::`, `(,)` consumes 2 memory cells.

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length ***n*** annotated with a nonnegative number ***q*** has ***q·n*** units of potential.

TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

Cost = 4

$\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6$

$\Phi_3 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 2$

Each of `[]`, `::`, `(,)` consumes 2 memory cells.

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length ***n*** annotated with a nonnegative number ***q*** has ***q* · *n*** units of potential.

TYPE-BASED ANALYSIS

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```

let rec lpairs l =
  match l with
  | [] -> []
  | x1 :: xs ->
    match xs with
    | [] -> []
    | x2 :: xs' ->
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'
      else
        lpairs xs'
  
```

Cost = 4

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid_{\frac{q}{q'}}^q e_1 : T' \quad \Gamma, x_h : T, x_t : L^p(T) \mid_{\frac{q}{q'}}^{q+p} e_2 : T'}{\Gamma, x : L^p(T) \mid_{\frac{q}{q'}}^q \text{matl}(x, e_1, x_h.x_t.e_2) : T'}$$

$$\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6$$

$$\Phi_3 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 2$$

Each of [], ::, (,) consumes 2 memory cells.

- ◆ The **potential** at a program point is defined by a **static** annotation of data structures.
- ◆ A list of length **n** annotated with a nonnegative number **q** has **q·n** units of potential.

OVERVIEW

- ☑ Motivation
- ☑ Resource Aware ML (RaML)
- ☐ Type-Guided Worst-Case Input Generation
- ☐ Evaluation

SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

- ◆ **Idea:** search all execution paths, **record** path constraints, and **compute** resource usage

$$\gamma \vdash e \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle$$

SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

- ◆ **Idea:** search all execution paths, **record** path constraints, and **compute** resource usage

symbolic environment $\leftarrow \gamma \vdash e \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle$

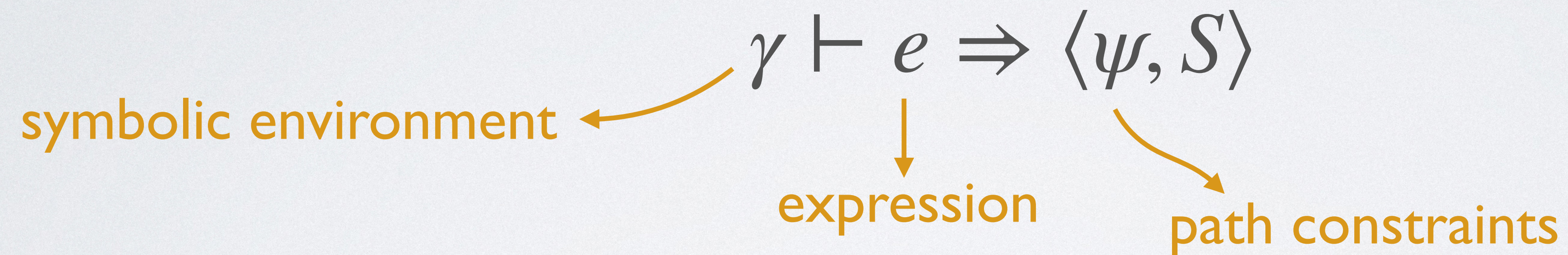
SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

- ◆ **Idea:** search all execution paths, **record** path constraints, and **compute** resource usage



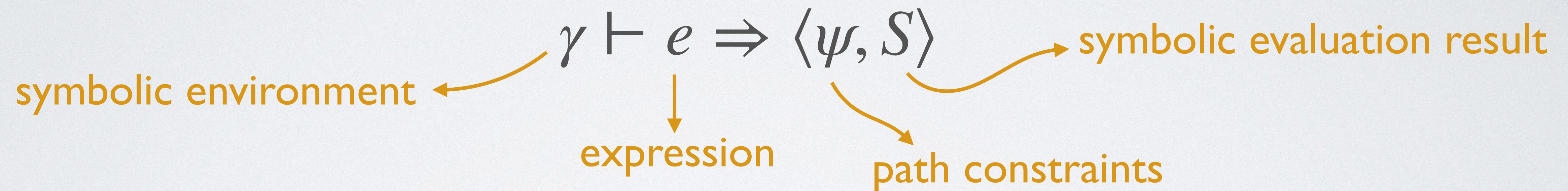
SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

- ◆ **Idea:** search all execution paths, **record** path constraints, and **compute** resource usage



SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

- ◆ **Idea:** search all execution paths, **record** path constraints, and **compute** resource usage



SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

- ◆ **Idea:** search all execution paths, **record** path constraints, and **compute** resource usage



- ◆ Symbolic execution rules for conditional expressions

SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

- ◆ **Idea:** search all execution paths, **record** path constraints, and **compute** resource usage



- ◆ Symbolic execution rules for conditional expressions

<div style="border: 1px solid orange; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Then</div> $\frac{\gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle}$	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Else</div> $\frac{\gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \neg \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle}$
--	---

SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```


SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

- ◆ An example of worst-case execution paths for input lists of length 4

$\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4] \vdash$
 $\text{lpairs } \ell \Rightarrow \langle (\text{int}^1 < \text{int}^2) \wedge (\text{int}^3 < \text{int}^4),$
 $[(\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2), (\text{int}^3, \text{int}^4)] \rangle$

SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

- ◆ An example of worst-case execution paths for input lists of length 4

$\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4] \vdash$
 $\text{lpairs } \ell \Rightarrow \langle (\text{int}^1 < \text{int}^2) \wedge (\text{int}^3 < \text{int}^4),$
 $[(\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2), (\text{int}^3, \text{int}^4)] \rangle$

- ◆ Invoke an SMT solver to find a model, e.g., $[0, 1, 0, 1]$

TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

◆ **Nondeterminism** leads to state explosion

$$\frac{\boxed{\text{Then}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle} \quad \frac{\boxed{\text{Else}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \neg \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle}$$

TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

- ◆ Nondeterminism leads to state explosion

$$\frac{\boxed{\text{Then}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle} \quad \frac{\boxed{\text{Else}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \neg \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle}$$

Use the information about **potentials** obtained from **resource aware type checking** to **prune the search space** of symbolic execution.

TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```


TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  $\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
  match l with
  | [] -> []
  | x1 :: xs ->
    match xs with
    | [] -> []
    | x2 :: xs' ->
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'
      else
        lpairs xs'
```


TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  $\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
  match l with
  | [] -> []
  | x1 :: xs ->
    match xs with
    | [] -> []
    | x2 :: xs' ->  $x_1 \mapsto \text{int}^1, x_2 \mapsto \text{int}^2, xs' \mapsto [\text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'
      else
        lpairs xs'
```


TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  $\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
  match l with
  | [] -> []
  | x1 :: xs ->
    match xs with
    | [] -> []
    | x2 :: xs' ->
       $\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6 = 10$ 
       $x_1 \mapsto \text{int}^1, x_2 \mapsto \text{int}^2, xs' \mapsto [\text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'
      else
        lpairs xs'
```


TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  $\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
  match l with
  | [] -> []
  | x1 :: xs ->
    match xs with
    | [] -> []
    | x2 :: xs' ->
       $\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6 = 10$ 
       $x_1 \mapsto \text{int}^1, x_2 \mapsto \text{int}^2, xs' \mapsto [\text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'
      else
        lpairs xs'
```

Cost = 4

TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  $\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
  match l with
  | [] -> []
  | x1 :: xs ->
    match xs with
    | [] -> []
    | x2 :: xs' ->
       $\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6 = 10$ 
       $x_1 \mapsto \text{int}^1, x_2 \mapsto \text{int}^2, xs' \mapsto [\text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then
         $\text{Cost} = 4$ 
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'
      else
        lpairs xs'
       $\Phi_3 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 2 = 6$ 
```


TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  $\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
  match l with
  | [] -> []
  | x1 :: xs ->
    match xs with
    | [] -> []
    | x2 :: xs' ->
       $\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6 = 10$ 
       $x_1 \mapsto \text{int}^1, x_2 \mapsto \text{int}^2, xs' \mapsto [\text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then
         $\text{Cost} = 4$ 
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'
      else
        lpairs xs'
       $\Phi_3 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 2 = 6$ 
```


TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  $\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
  match l with
  | [] -> []
  | x1 :: xs ->
    match xs with
    | [] -> []
    | x2 :: xs' ->
       $\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6 = 10$ 
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then
         $x_1 \mapsto \text{int}^1, x_2 \mapsto \text{int}^2, xs' \mapsto [\text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$ 
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'
      else
        lpairs xs'
       $\Phi_3 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 2 = 6$ 
```

Cost = 4

Waste!

TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

```
let rec lpairs l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | x1 :: xs ->  
    match xs with  
    | [] -> []  
    | x2 :: xs' ->  
      if (x1:int) < (x2:int) then  
        (x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'  
      else  
        lpairs xs'
```

$\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$

$\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6 = 10$

$x_1 \mapsto \text{int}^1, x_2 \mapsto \text{int}^2, xs' \mapsto [\text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$

Cost = 4

$\Phi_3 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 2 = 6$

Waste!

If an execution path does not have **potential waste**, it must expose the worst-case resource usage.

TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION

$$L^2(\text{int}) \xrightarrow{2/0} L^0(\text{int} \times \text{int})$$

let rec lpairs **l** = $\ell \mapsto [\text{int}^1, \text{int}^2, \text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$

match **l** **with**

| [] -> []

| x1 :: xs ->

match xs **with**

| [] -> []

| x2 :: xs' ->

if (x1:int) < (x2:int) **then**

(x1, x2) :: lpairs xs'

else

lpairs xs'

$$\Phi_2 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 6 = 10$$

$$x_1 \mapsto \text{int}^1, x_2 \mapsto \text{int}^2, xs' \mapsto [\text{int}^3, \text{int}^4]$$

$$\Phi_3 = 2 \cdot |xs'| + 2 = 6$$

Cost = 4

Waste!

If an execution path does not have **potential waste**, it must expose the worst-case resource usage.

$$\Gamma, \gamma \mid \frac{q}{q'} e: T \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle$$

SOUNDNESS & COMPLETENESS

SOUNDNESS & COMPLETENESS

- ◆ **Soundness:** If the algorithm generates *an input*, then the input will cause the program to consume *exactly* the same amount of resource as the inferred *upper bound* (by RaML).

SOUNDNESS & COMPLETENESS

- ◆ **Soundness:** If the algorithm generates *an input*, then the input will cause the program to consume *exactly* the same amount of resource as the inferred *upper bound* (by RaML).
- ◆ **Relative completeness:** If there is an input of some given shape that causes the program to consume *exactly* the same amount of resource as the inferred *upper bound* (by RaML), then the algorithm is able to find *a corresponding execution path*.

SPEED UP INPUT GENERATION

$$\frac{\boxed{\text{Then}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle} \quad \frac{\boxed{\text{Else}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \neg \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle}$$

SPEED UP INPUT GENERATION

◆ How about **eliminating** some generation rules?

$$\frac{\boxed{\text{Then}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle} \quad \frac{\boxed{\text{Else}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \neg \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle}$$

SPEED UP INPUT GENERATION

◆ How about **eliminating** some generation rules?

$$\frac{\boxed{\text{Then}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\boxed{\text{Else}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \neg \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle}$$

SPEED UP INPUT GENERATION

◆ How about **eliminating** some generation rules?

$$\frac{\boxed{\text{Then}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle} \quad \frac{\boxed{\text{Else}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \neg \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle}$$

Still Sound!

SPEED UP INPUT GENERATION

- How about **eliminating** some generation rules?

$$\frac{\boxed{\text{Then}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle} \quad \frac{\boxed{\text{Else}} \quad \gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \psi, S \rangle}{\gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \Rightarrow \langle \neg \gamma(e) \wedge \psi, S \rangle}$$

Still Sound!

- Generalization:** enforce all the calls with the **same** shape of inputs execute the **same** path in the function body.

OVERVIEW

- ☒ Motivation
- ☒ Resource Aware ML (RaML)
- ☒ Type-Guided Worst-Case Input Generation
- ☐ Evaluation

IMPLEMENTATION

- ◆ We implemented the generation algorithm for a purely functional fragment of Resource Aware ML (RaML), including **higher-order functions, user-defined data structures**, and **polynomial resource bounds**.
- ◆ We used the off-the-shelf SMT solver Z3.

BENCHMARKS (SELECTED)

Description	Shape	ALG	ALG+H1	ALG+H2
Insertion sort	200 integers	7.74s	6.97s	94.81s
Quicksort	200 integers	T/O	53.23s	157.21s
Lexicographic quicksort	Lists of length 100, 99, ..., 1	439.35s	438.79s	T/O
Functional queue	200 operations	444.64s	T/O	T/O
Zigzag on a tree	200 internal nodes	T/O	T/O	4.87s
Hash table for 8-char strings	64 insertions	7.64s	7.62s	181.74s

EXAMPLE: HASH TABLE

EXAMPLE: HASH TABLE

- ◆ Customized resource metric: count for **hash collisions**

EXAMPLE: HASH TABLE

- ◆ Customized resource metric: count for **hash collisions**
- ◆ Use a hash function from a vulnerable PHP implementation

EXAMPLE: HASH TABLE

- ◆ Customized resource metric: count for **hash collisions**
- ◆ Use a hash function from a vulnerable PHP implementation
- ◆ The program inserts 64 strings into an empty hash table

EXAMPLE: HASH TABLE

- ◆ Customized resource metric: count for **hash collisions**
- ◆ Use a hash function from a vulnerable PHP implementation
- ◆ The program inserts 64 strings into an empty hash table
- ◆ Our algorithm “**realizes**” that it should find 64 strings with the same hash key, in order to trigger the most collisions

SUMMARY



TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION FOR WORST-CASE INPUT GENERATION

SUMMARY



TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION FOR WORST-CASE INPUT GENERATION

- ◆ Formally developed algorithm
- ◆ Soundness & relative completeness

Theoretical Results

SUMMARY



TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION FOR WORST-CASE INPUT GENERATION

- ◆ Formally developed algorithm
- ◆ Soundness & relative completeness

Theoretical Results

- ◆ Integrated with RaML
- ◆ Effective on 22 benchmark programs

Experimental Results

Limitations:

- ◆ Purely functional programs
- ◆ Only work for tight bounds
- ◆ Depend on RaML

SUMMARY



TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION FOR WORST-CASE INPUT GENERATION

- ◆ Formally developed algorithm
- ◆ Soundness & relative completeness

Theoretical Results

- ◆ Integrated with RaML
- ◆ Effective on 22 benchmark programs

Experimental Results

Limitations:

- ◆ Purely functional programs
- ◆ Only work for tight bounds
- ◆ Depend on RaML

SUMMARY



Future work:

- ◆ Support side effects
- ◆ Interact with resource analysis
- ◆ General theory for worst-case analysis

TYPE-GUIDED SYMBOLIC EXECUTION FOR WORST-CASE INPUT GENERATION

- ◆ Formally developed algorithm
- ◆ Soundness & relative completeness

Theoretical Results

- ◆ Integrated with RaML
- ◆ Effective on 22 benchmark programs

Experimental Results