

The Mopsa static analysis platform, and our quest to ease implementation & maintenance

Raphaël Monat – SyCoMoRES team, Lille

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Introduction

Research Scientist at Inria since Sep. 2022.

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Motivation

Sheer quantity of programs and changes during their life:

Automated analyses will help scaling up

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Target program

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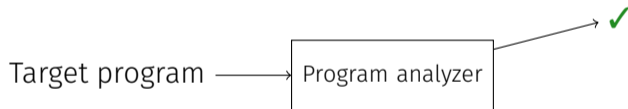
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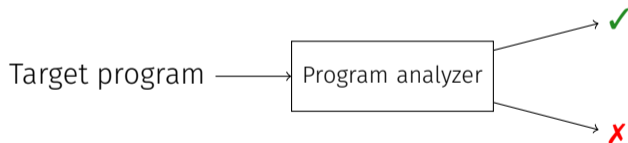
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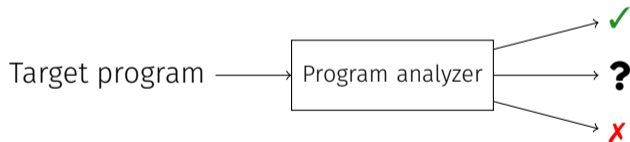
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reported by analyzer

All errors reported
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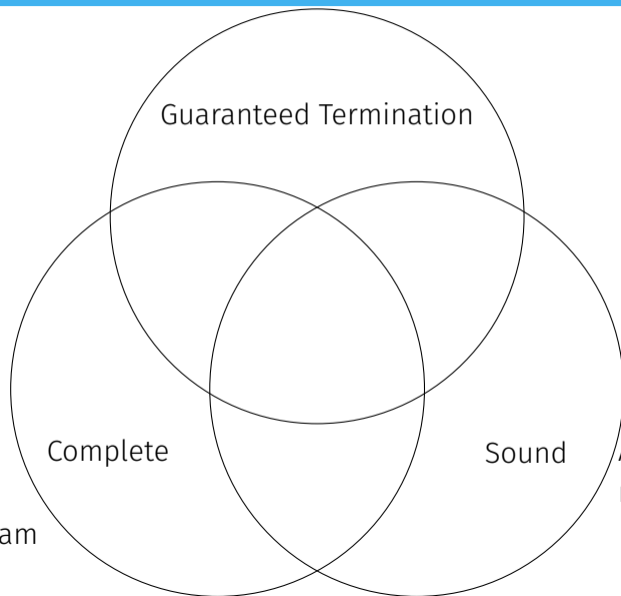
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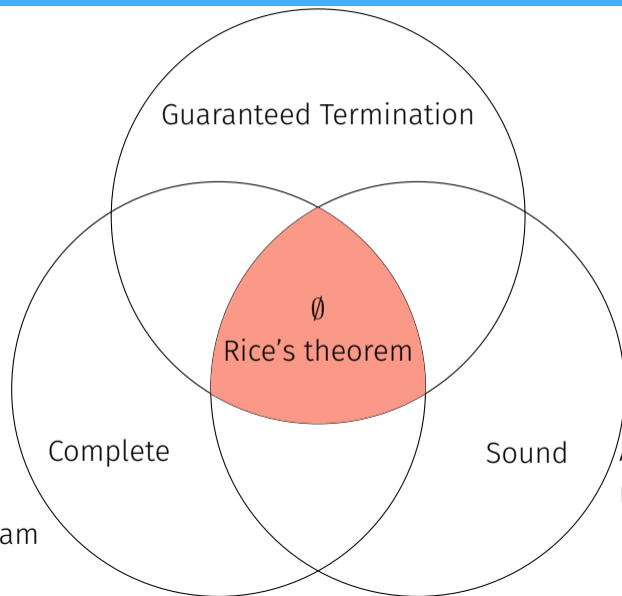
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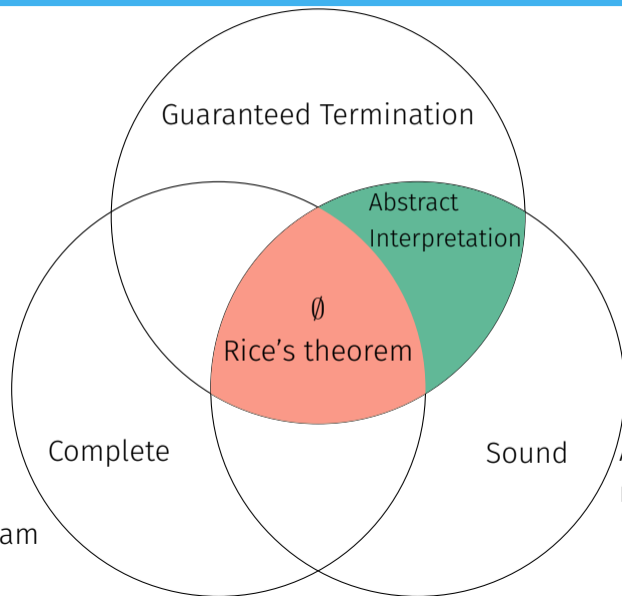
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Academic research around static analysis

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Ideal analyzer



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⇒ Aiming for lowest possible implementation & maintenance costs

Outline

- 1 An overview of Mopsa
- 2 Providing transparent analysis results
- 3 Avoiding regressions
- 4 Easing debugging
- 5 A plug-in system of analysis observers

An overview of Mopsa



Modular Open Platform for Static Analysis [Jou+19]
`gitlab.com/mopsa/mopsa-analyzer` or `opam install mopsa`

Started by ERC Consolidator Grant (2016-2021) of Antoine Miné (LIP6, SU)



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- ▶ Ease development of relational static analyses
High expressivity
- ▶ Open-source (LGPL)
- ▶ Can be used as an experimentation platform

Contributors (2018–2025, chronological arrival order)

- ▶ A. Miné
- ▶ A. Ouadjaout
- ▶ M. Journault
- ▶ A. Fromherz
- ▶ D. Delmas
- ▶ R. Monat
- ▶ G. Bau
- ▶ F. Parolini
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Maintainers in bold.

An overview of Mopsa

Key design decisions

Analysis = composition of abstract domains

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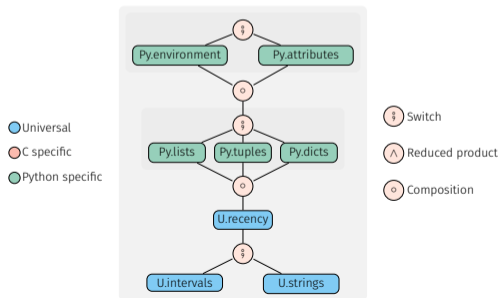
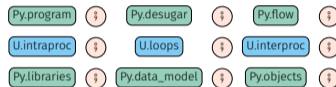
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Iterators to handle multiple languages

Traditional approaches

Desugar/compile programs to an intermediate representation (IR)

Example: Infer's IR has five (!) constructors

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- ▶ Various programming paradigms supported!
- ▶ All constructs have to be handled – but rewritings are possible
- ▶ A single AST type which can be extended for new languages

Universal.Iterators.Loops

Matches `while(...){...}`

Computes fixpoint using widening

Dynamic, semantic iterators with delegation

```
for(init; cond; incr) body
```

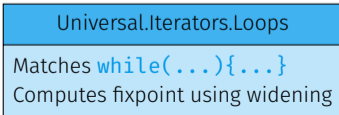
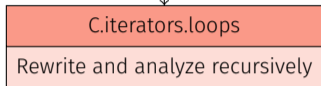
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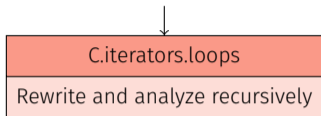
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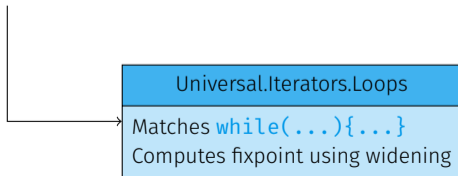


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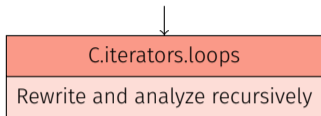
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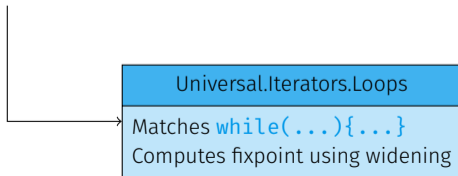
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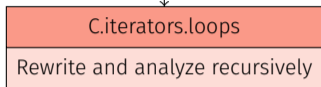


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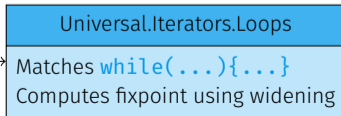


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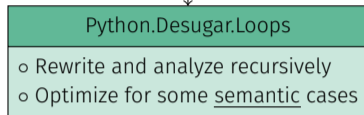
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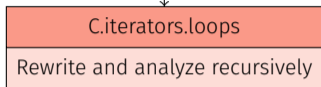


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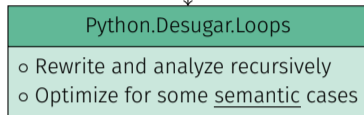
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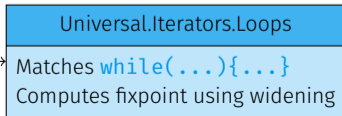


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```
it = iter(iterable)  
while(1) {  
    try: target = next(it)  
    except StopIteration: break  
    body  
}  
clean it
```



Expressivity through relational domains

Motivational example

```
1 // Hyp: a array of size  $\underline{\text{len}}(a) \in [10, 20]$   
2 s = 0;  
3 for(int i = 0; i < len(a); i++) {  
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$$\sum_i \alpha_i V_i \leq \beta_i$$

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Relational domains to the rescue

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- ▶ Polyhedra domain [CH78; BHZ08; BZ20] $\sum_i \alpha_i V_i \leq \beta_i$
- ▶ Bindings from the convenient Apron library [JM09]

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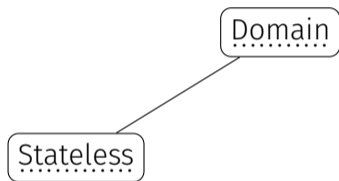
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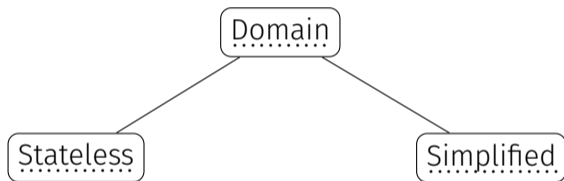
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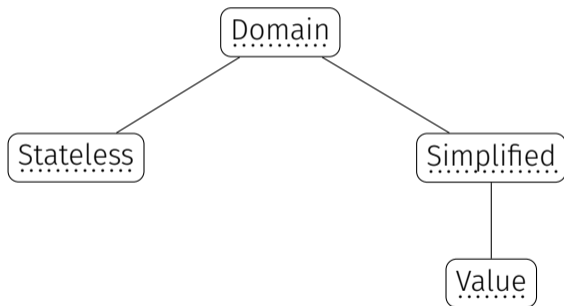
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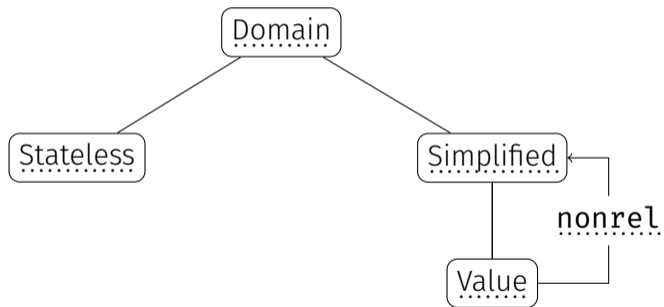
Mopsa relies on rewriting, symbolic expressions and ghost variables
to leverage relational domains.

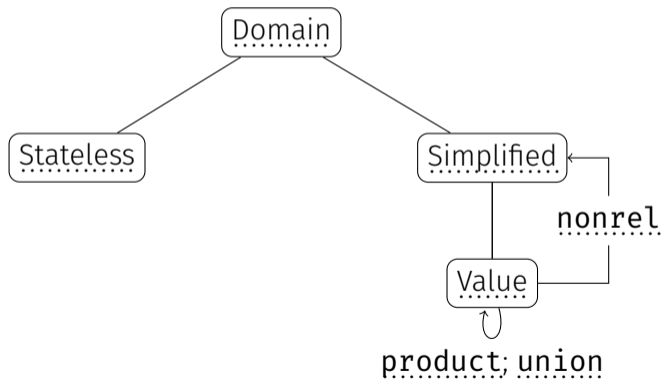
Domain



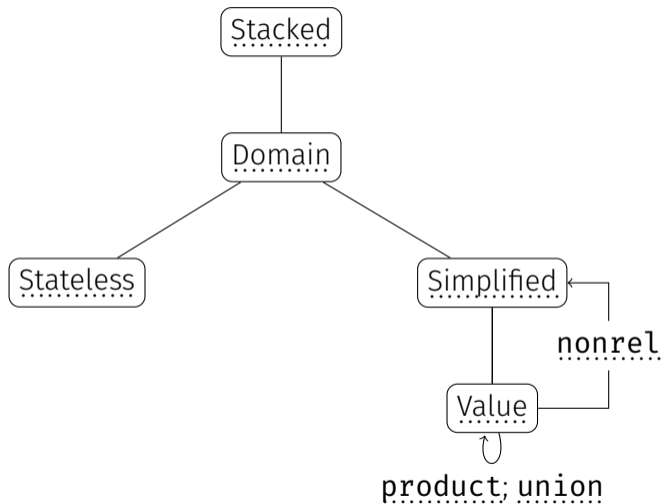




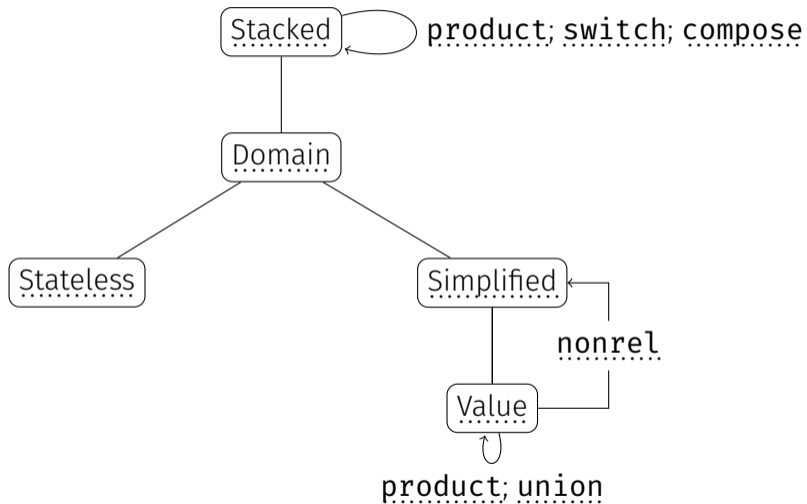




A zoology of domains and combinators in Mopsa



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An overview of Mopsa

Works around Mopsa

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Benchmark	Time	Selectivity	# checks
basename	33.79s	98.65%	11,731
dirname	21.68s	99.61%	11,307
echo	19.26s	99.43%	11,010
false	14.50s	99.72%	10,774
pwd	22.04s	99.62%	11,502
rmdir	39.00s	99.22%	11,699
sleep	23.79s	99.46%	11,546
tee	35.69s	98.76%	12,057
timeout	32.28s	98.51%	12,420
true	9.55s	99.72%	10,774
uname	20.61s	99.52%	11,943
users	20.82s	99.06%	11,668
whoami	13.03s	99.66%	11,329

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Dangers: different values (\mathbb{Z} vs. `Int32`); shared memory state

Multilanguage Analysis – Monat, Ouadjaout, and Miné [MOM21]

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Dangers: different values (\mathbb{Z} vs. `Int32`); shared memory state

Our approach: Combined analysis of C, Python and interface code

Library	C + Py. Loc	Tests	🕒/test	$\frac{\# \text{ proved checks}}{\# \text{ checks}} \%$	# checks
noise	1397	15/15	1.2s	99.7%	6690
cdistance	2345	28/28	4.1s	98.0%	13716
l1ist	4515	167/194	1.5s	98.8%	36255
ahocorasick	4877	46/92	1.2s	96.7%	6722
levenshtein	5798	17/17	5.3s	84.6%	4825
bitarray	5841	159/216	1.6s	94.9%	25566

- ▶ Focus on bugs that a user can trigger through program interaction

Non-exploitability – Parolini and Miné [PM24]

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Test suite	Domain	Analyzer	Alarms	Time
Coreutils	Intervals	MOPSA	4,715	1:17:06
		MOPSA-NEXP	1,217 (-74.19%)	1:28:42 (+15.05%)
	Octagons	MOPSA	4,673	2:22:29
		MOPSA-NEXP	1,209 (-74.13%)	2:43:06 (+14.47%)
	Polyhedra	MOPSA	4,651	2:12:21
		MOPSA-NEXP	1,193 (-74.35%)	2:30:44 (+13.89%)
Juliet	Intervals	MOPSA	49,957	11:32:24
		MOPSA-NEXP	13,906 (-72.16%)	11:48:51 (+2.38%)
	Octagons	MOPSA	48,256	13:15:29
		MOPSA-NEXP	13,631 (-71.75%)	13:41:47 (+3.31%)
	Polyhedra	MOPSA	48,256	12:54:21
		MOPSA-NEXP	13,631 (-71.75%)	13:21:26 (+3.50%)

- ▶ Tools have to

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Summary of analyses

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- ▶ **Absence of RTEs**
- ▶ Patch analysis [DM19]
- ▶ Endianness portability [DOM21]
- ▶ Non-exploitability [PM24]
- ▶ Sufficient precondition inference [MM24a; MM24b]

Providing transparent analysis results

```
$ static-analysis-tool file
```

```
$ static-analysis-tool file  
...
```

```
$ static-analysis-tool file  
...  
No errors found
```

```
$ static-analysis-tool file  
...  
No errors found
```

What has been checked? What has not?


```
if  $a^\# \not\sqsubseteq p^\#$  then  
  add_alarm  $a^\#$   $p^\#$ 
```

Mopsa's approach to being transparent – at a high level

```
if a#  $\not\sqsubseteq$  p# then
  add_alarm a# p#   $\rightsquigarrow$ 
if a#  $\not\sqsubseteq$  p# then
  add_alarm a# p#
else
  add_safe_check p#
```

Mopsa's approach to being transparent – example

Mopsa's approach to being transparent

- ▶ Reporting status of all proofs / checks in every analyzed context

Mopsa's approach to being transparent – example

Mopsa's approach to being transparent

- ▶ Reporting status of all proofs / checks in every analyzed context
- ▶ Quantitative precision measure

$$\text{Selectivity} = \frac{\text{\#checks proved safe}}{\text{\#checks}}$$

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```
1 int main() {  
2     int n = _mopsa_rand_s32();  
3     int y = -1;  
4     for(int x = 0; x < n; x++)  
5         y++;  
6 }
```

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Stmt

x++

y++

Selectivity

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Stmt	ltv
x++	Safe
y++	Alarm
<hr/>	
Selectivity	50%

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```

Stmt	Itv	Poly
x++	Safe	Safe
y++	Alarm	Safe
<hr/>		
Selectivity	50%	100%

Benefits of the approach

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Mopsa's approach to being transparent – output

Benefits of the approach

- ▶ Easy to implement
- ▶ “2,756 alarms” \rightsquigarrow 87% checks proved correct – “selectivity”
- ▶ Program size \rightsquigarrow “expression complexity”

Analysis of coreutils fmt

```
Checks summary: 21247 total, ✓ 18491 safe, ✗ 129 errors, △ 2627 warnings
Stub condition: 690 total, ✓ 513 safe, ✗ 3 errors, △ 174 warnings
Invalid memory access: 8139 total, ✓ 7142 safe, ✗ 4 errors, △ 993 warnings
Division by zero: 499 total, ✓ 445 safe, △ 54 warnings
Integer overflow: 11581 total, ✓ 10177 safe, △ 1404 warnings
Invalid shift: 163 total, ✓ 163 safe
Invalid pointer comparison: 37 total, ✗ 37 errors
Invalid pointer subtraction: 85 total, ✗ 85 errors
Insufficient variadic arguments: 1 total, ✓ 1 safe
Insufficient format arguments: 26 total, ✓ 25 safe, △ 1 warning
Invalid type of format argument: 26 total, ✓ 25 safe, △ 1 warning
```

Soundness assumptions, through an example

```
extern int f(int *x)
```

Soundness assumptions, through an example

```
extern int f(int *x), handling gradations
```

Soundness assumptions, through an example

`extern int f(int *x)`, handling gradations

1 Crash

Soundness assumptions, through an example

`extern int f(int *x)`, handling gradations

1 Crash \times

Soundness assumptions, through an example

`extern int f(int *x)`, handling gradations

- 1 Crash **X**
- 2 Ignore silently

Soundness assumptions, through an example

`extern int f(int *x)`, handling gradations

- 1 Crash ✗
- 2 Ignore silently ✗

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- 4 Assume and report: f has any effect on its parameters

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`extern int f(int *x)`, handling gradations

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- 5 Assume and report: `f` has any effect on its parameters and on globals

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Related topic: soundness paper [Liv+15]

Avoiding regressions

⇒ check for precision changes

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Benchmarks with precision oracles

- ▶ Know whether a given alarm should be raised
- ▶ Based on manual analysis, not scalable
- ▶ NIST's Juliet Benchmarks, SV-Comp labeling of tasks (coarse)
- ▶ Can provide absolute precision measure

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Otherwise: relative precision measures, rely on our selectivity computation.

Comparing analysis reports

`mopsa-diff` script, used to compare:

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- ▶ usecases: different configurations, different versions of Mopsa

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```
--- baseline/touch-many-symbolic-args-a4.json
+++ pplite/touch-many-symbolic-args-a4.json

- time: 589.0760
+ time: 675.1761

+ parse-datetime.y:1399.44-46: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.y:965.56-71: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.y:980.25-52: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.y:1003.23-50: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.y:921.56-71: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.c:1733.2-8: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.y:781.26-41: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.y:772.23-38: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.y:755.23-38: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.y:973.25-52: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.y:610.8-41: alarm: Invalid memory access
- parse-datetime.y:743.25-40: alarm: Invalid memory access
```

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```

139 reports compared	
avg. time change	+52.065s
avg. speedup	-36%
new alarms	2
removed alarms	32
new assumptions	0
removed assumptions	0
new successes	0
new failures	0

Detecting breaking changes using continuous integration

- ▶ `mopsa-diff` to compare with previous results

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- ▶ third-party real code
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 - * stubs can be added in marginal cases

Easing debugging

Where static analyzers usually start from

▶ Analysis output

Too coarse

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- ▶ Analysis output
- ▶ Printing abstract state using builtins

Too coarse
Not interactive

Where static analyzers usually start from

- ▶ Analysis output Too coarse
- ▶ Printing abstract state using builtins Not interactive
- ▶ Interpretation trace Can be dozens of gigabytes of text

```
+ S [| set_program_name(argv[0]); |]
| | | + S [| add(argv0)
| | | |   argv0 = argv[0]; |]
| | | | + S [| add(argv0) |]
| | | | | + S [| add(argv0) |] in below(c.iterators.intraproc)
| | | | | + S [| add(argv0) |] in C/Scalar
| | | | | | + S [| add(offset{argv0}) |] in Universal
| | | | | | | o S [| add(offset{argv0}) |] in Universal done [0.0001s, 1 case]
| | | | | | | o S [| add(argv0) |] in C/Scalar done [0.0001s, 1 case]
| | | | | | | + S [| add(argv0) |] in below(c.memory.lowlevel.cells)
| | | | | | | | + S [| add(offset{argv0}) |] in Universal
| | | | | | | | | o S [| add(offset{argv0}) |] in Universal done [0.0001s, 1 case]
| | | | | | | | | o S [| add(argv0) |] in below(c.memory.lowlevel.cells) done [0.0001s, 1 case]
| | | | | | | | | o S [| add(argv0) |] in below(c.iterators.intraproc) done [0.0001s, 1 case]
| | | | | | | | | o S [| add(argv0) |] done [0.0002s, 1 case]
| | | | | + S [| argv0 = argv[0]; |]
| | | | | | + S [| argv0 = (signed char *) @argv{0}:ptr; |] in below(c.iterators.intraproc)
| | | | | | | + S [| argv0 = (signed char *) @argv{0}:ptr; |] in C/Scalar
| | | | | | | | + S [| offset{argv0} = (offset{@argv{0}:ptr} + 0); |] in Universal
| | | | | | | | | + S [| offset{argv0} = (offset{@argv{0}:ptr} + 0); |] in below(universal.iterators.intraproc)
```

An interactive engine acting as abstract debugger

GDB-like interface to the abstract interpretation of the program

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Demo!

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- ▶ Breakpoints

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- ▶ Observation of the abstract state

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 - Projection on specific variables

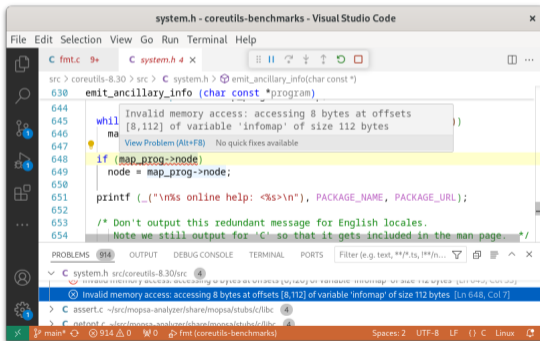
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- ▶ Navigation
- ▶ Observation of the abstract state
 - Full state
 - Projection on specific variables
- ▶ Some scripting capabilities

- ▶ Language Server Protocol for linters (report alarms)



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a C file named `system.h` open. The code editor displays the following code snippet:

```
src > coreutils-8.30 > src > C system.h > emit_ancillary_info(char const *)
630 emit_ancillary_info(char const *program)
644     while (map_prog->node)
645     {
646         ma
647         View Problem (Alt+F8) No quick fixes available
648         if (map_prog->node)
649             node = map_prog->node;
650     }
651     printf(_("\\n%s online help: <%=>\\n"), PACKAGE_NAME, PACKAGE_URL);
652
653     /* Don't output this redundant message for English locales.
654        Note we still output for 'C' so that it gets included in the man page. */
```

A tooltip is visible over the code, indicating an "Invalid memory access: accessing 8 bytes at offsets [8,112] of variable 'infomap' of size 112 bytes".

The PROBLEMS panel at the bottom shows the following error:

```
PROBLEMS (914) OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Filter (e.g. text, **/*.ts, **/*.n...)
```

- system.h src/coreutils-8.30/src 4
- Invalid memory access: accessing 8 bytes at offsets [8,112] of variable 'infomap' of size 112 bytes [Ln 648, Col 7]
- assert.c -/src/mopsa-analyzer/share/mopsa/stubs/c/libc 4
- netnet.c -/src/mopsa-analyzer/share/mopsa/stubs/c/libc 4

The status bar at the bottom indicates: main* 914 0 0 fmt (coreutils-benchmarks) Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF {} C Linux

IDE support

- ▶ Language Server Protocol for linters (report alarms)
- ▶ Debug Adapter Protocol providing interactive engine interface

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file `system.h` open. The code contains a `while` loop with a `map` operation. A red error message is displayed over the code: "Invalid memory access: accessing 8 bytes at offsets [8,112] of variable 'infolmap' of size 112 bytes". The error is located at line 648, column 7. The `PROBLEMS` panel at the bottom shows the error details: "Invalid memory access: accessing 8 bytes at offsets [8,112] of variable 'infolmap' of size 112 bytes [Ln 648, Col 7]".

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file `fmt.c` open. The `RUN AND DEBUG` panel is active, showing the `fmt` program running. The `VARIABLES` panel shows the state of the program's memory, including `float-ity u int-ity` and `pointers`. The `main` function is visible in the code editor, showing the `set_program_name` function call. The `PROBLEMS` panel at the bottom shows "No problems have been detected in the workspace."

IDE support

- ▶ Language Server Protocol for linters (report alarms)
- ▶ Debug Adapter Protocol providing interactive engine interface
- ▶ Both protocols introduced by VSCode, supported by multiple IDEs

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file `system.h` open. The code includes a `while` loop and an `if` statement. A tooltip points to line 648, indicating an "Invalid memory access: accessing 8 bytes at offsets [8,112] of variable 'infolmap' of size 112 bytes". The PROBLEMS panel at the bottom shows a list of errors, with the first one being "Invalid memory access: accessing 8 bytes at offsets [8,112] of variable 'infolmap' of size 112 bytes [Ln 648, Col 7]".

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The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file `fmt.c` open. The code includes a `main` function. The VARIABLES panel on the left shows the state of variables, including `float-ity u int-ity` and `pointers`. The WATCH panel is also visible, showing `argv` and `ptr` variables. The PROBLEMS panel at the bottom shows "No problems have been detected in the workspace."

```
src > coreutils-8.30 > src > C fmt.c > main(int, char **)
317 main (int argc, char **argv)
320     bool ok = true;
321     char const *max_width_option = NULL;
322     char const *goal_width_option = NULL;
323
324     initialize_main (&argc, &argv);
325     set_program_name (argv[0]);
326     setlocale (LC_ALL, "");
327     bindtextdomain (PACKAGE, LOCALEDIR);
328     textdomain (PACKAGE);
329
330     atexit (close_stdout);
331
332     ...
```


Motivation

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- ▶ In practice, some bugs will only be detected in large codebases

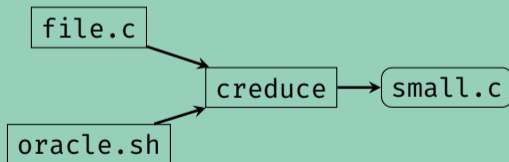
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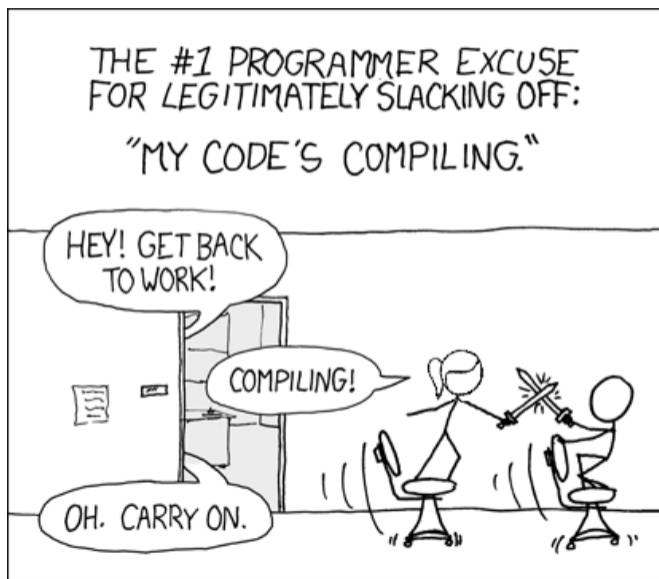
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- ▶ Debugging extremely difficult: size of the program, analysis time

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Automated testcase reduction using `creduce` [Reg+12]





Internal errors debugging

- ▶ Highly helpful to significantly reduce debugging time of runtime errors (Apron mishandlings, raised exceptions, ...)
- ▶ Has been applied to coreutils programs, SV-Comp programs of 10,000+ LoC

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Reference	Origin	Original LoC	Reduced LoC	Reduction
Issue 76	SV-Comp	28,737	18	99.94%
Issue 81	SV-Comp	15,627	8	99.95%
Issue 134	SV-Comp	17,411	10	99.94%
Issue 135	SV-Comp	7,016	12	99.83%
M.R. 130	coreutils	77,981	20	99.97%
M.R. 145	coreutils	77,427	19	99.98%

Differential-configuration debugging

```
$ mopsa-c -config=confA.json file.c
```

```
Alarm: assertion failure
```

```
$ mopsa-c -config=confB.json file.c
```

```
No alarm
```

Has been used to simplify cases in externally reported soundness issues

Handling multi-file projects

creduce limited to reducing a specific file

Mitigation: generate a pre-processed, standalone file

Painful operation on large projects such as **coreutils**

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mopsa-c mopsa.db -make-target=fmt
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▶ Option to generate a single, preprocessed file

A plug-in system of analysis observers

Hooks: a plug-in system of analysis observers

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before/after any expression/statement analysis

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Coverage

- ▶ Global metric for the analysis' results
- ▶ Good to detect issues in the instrumentation of the fully context-sensitive analysis

No symbolic argument

```
./src/coreutils-8.30/src/fmt.c:  
  'main' 76% of 72 statements analyzed  
  'set_prefix' 100% of 12 statements analyzed  
  'same_para' 100% of 1 statement analyzed  
  'get_line' 100% of 30 statements analyzed  
  'fmt' 100% of 7 statements analyzed  
  'base_cost' 100% of 16 statements analyzed  
  'line_cost' 100% of 10 statements analyzed  
  'get_prefix' 100% of 18 statements analyzed
```

Symbolic arguments

```
./src/coreutils-8.30/src/fmt.c:  
  'main' 100% of 72 statements analyzed
```

Heuristic unsoundness/imprecision detection

Detection of unsound transfer functions

Bottom shouldn't appear after some statements (such as assignments)

Detection of imprecise analysis

Warns when top expressions are created

Simplifies the search for sources of large imprecision (esp. with rewritings)

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Abstract profiling hook

Measures which parts of the analyzed program are the most time-consuming

- ▶ Loop-level profiling
- ▶ Function-level profiling

Profiling

Standard profiling

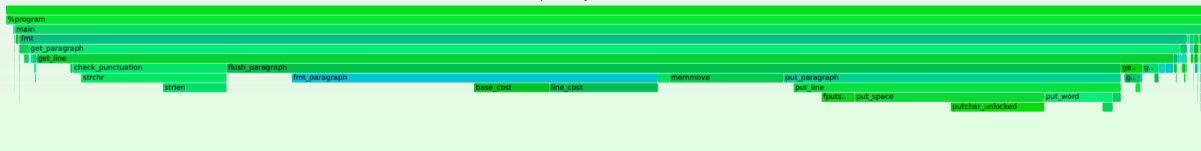
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Mopsa analysis of coreutils fmt



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- ▶ Suggestion from Enea Zaffanella: widening operator.
- ▶ Easy to confirm intuition!

Conclusion

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Goals: explore new designs, ease development of (relational) analyses



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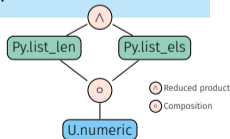
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DAG of abstractions

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 - Onboarding dev. material

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