

Principal bytecode type assignments

More specific: A type assignment $(regV_i, opdV_i)_{i \in \mathcal{V}}$ is **more specific** than $(regT_i, opdT_i)_{i \in \mathcal{D}}$, if the following three conditions are satisfied:

- $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$
- $regV_i \sqsubseteq_{reg} regT_i$ for each $i \in \mathcal{V}$
- $opdV_i \sqsubseteq_{seq} opdT_i$ for each $i \in \mathcal{V}$

Verification of method μ :

Attempt to construct a bytecode type assignment $(regV_i, opdV_i)_{i \in \mathcal{V}}$

$\mathcal{V} = dom(visited)$, set of **visited** code indices

$\mathcal{C} = dom(changed)$, set of **changed** code indices

Completeness of the verifier

Theorem. If the method μ has a bytecode type assignment $(regT_i, opdT_i)_{i \in \mathcal{D}}$, then during the verification process $(regV_i, opdV_i)_{i \in \mathcal{V}}$ is always **more specific** than $(regT_i, opdT_i)_{i \in \mathcal{D}}$ and no **VerifyError** occurs.

Conclusion: If bytecode can be typed, then the verifier computes a **principal** (= **most specific**) bytecode type assignment.

Soundness of the verifier

Theorem. During the verification process the following invariants are satisfied where $\mathcal{C} = \text{dom}(\text{changed})$ and $\mathcal{V} = \text{dom}(\text{visited})$:

- I1.** $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ and \mathcal{V} is a set of valid code indices of the method μ .
- I2.** Code index 0 belongs to \mathcal{V} .
- I3.** Let $[\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n] = \text{argTypes}(\mu)$ and $c = \text{classNm}(\mu)$. If μ is a
 - (a) class initialization method: $\text{reg}V_0 = \emptyset$.
 - (b) class method: $\{0 \mapsto \tau_1, \dots, n-1 \mapsto \tau_n\} \sqsubseteq_{\text{reg}} \text{reg}V_0$.
 - (c) instance method: $\{0 \mapsto c, 1 \mapsto \tau_1, \dots, n \mapsto \tau_n\} \sqsubseteq_{\text{reg}} \text{reg}V_0$.
 - (d) constructor: $\{0 \mapsto \text{InInit}, 1 \mapsto \tau_1, \dots, n \mapsto \tau_n\} \sqsubseteq_{\text{reg}} \text{reg}V_0$.(The constructor of class Object is treated as an instance method.)
- I4.** The list $\text{opd}V_0$ is empty.
- I5.** If $i \in \mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{C}$, then $\text{check}(\mu, i, \text{reg}V_i, \text{opd}V_i)$ is true.
- I6.** If $i \in \mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{C}$ and $(j, \text{reg}S, \text{opd}S) \in \text{succ}(\mu, i, \text{reg}V_i, \text{opd}V_i)$, then $j \in \mathcal{V}$, $\text{reg}S \sqsubseteq_{\text{reg}} \text{reg}V_j$ and $\text{opd}S \sqsubseteq_{\text{seq}} \text{opd}V_j$.

Soundness of the verifier (continued)

- 17.** If $i \in \mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{C}$, $code(i) = Ret(x)$ and $regV_i(x) = retAddr(s)$, then for all reachable $j \in \mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{C}$ with $code(j) = Js_r(s)$:
- (a) $j + 1 \in \mathcal{V}$,
 - (b) $regV_i \sqsubseteq_{reg} mod(s) \triangleleft regV_{j+1}$,
 - (c) $opdV_i \sqsubseteq_{seq} opdV_{j+1}$,
 - (d) $regV_j \sqsubseteq_{reg} mod(s) \triangleleft regV_{j+1}$,
 - (e) if $retAddr(\ell)$ occurs in $mod(s) \triangleleft regV_{j+1}$, then each code index which belongs to s belongs to ℓ ,
 - (f) neither $(c, k)_{new}$ nor $InInit$ occur in $mod(s) \triangleleft regV_{j+1}$.
- 18.** If $i \in \mathcal{V}$ and $retAddr(s)$ occurs in $regV_i$, then i belongs to s .
If $i \in \mathcal{V}$ and $retAddr(s)$ occurs in $opdV_i$, then $i = s$.

Verifying JVM_I — the diligent JVM_I

Dynamic functions:

$regV : Nat \rightarrow Map(RegNo, VerifyType)$

$opdV : Nat \rightarrow VerifyType^*$

$visited : Nat \rightarrow Bool$

$changed : Nat \rightarrow Bool$

Transition rules:

$diligentVM_I =$

if $dom(changed) \neq \emptyset$ **then**

$verifyScheme_I(code, maxOpd, propagateVM_I, succ_I, check_I)$

else

$trustfulVM_I$

Verifying JVM_I (continued)

```
verifySchemeI(code, maxOpd, propagateVM, succ, check) =  
  choose pc ∈ dom(changed)  
    if check(code(pc), maxOpd, pc, regVpc, opdVpc) then  
      changed(pc) := undef  
      propagateVM(code, succ, pc)  
    else  
      halt := "Verification failed"
```

```
propagateVMI(code, succ, pc) =  
  forall (s, regS, opdS) ∈ succ(code(pc), pc, regVpc, opdVpc)  
    propagateSucc(code, s, regS, opdS)
```

Verifying JVM_I (continued)

```
propagateSucc(code, s, regS, opdS) =  
  if s ∉ dom(visited) then  
    if validCodeIndex(code, s) then  
      regVs := {(x, t) | (x, t) ∈ regS, validReg(t, s)}  
      opdVs := [if validOpd(t, s) then t else unusable | t ∈ opdS]  
      visited(s) := True  
      changed(s) := True  
    else  
      halt := "Verification failed (invalid code index)"  
  elseif regS ⊆reg regVs ∧ opdS ⊆seq opdVs then skip  
  elseif length(opdS) = length(opdVs) then  
    regVs := regVs ⊔reg regS  
    opdVs := opdVs ⊔opd opdS  
    changed(s) := True  
  else halt := "Propagate failed"
```

Merging of verify types

Valid return addresses:

$$\mathit{validReg}(\mathit{retAddr}(l), pc) = pc \in \mathit{belongsTo}(l)$$

$$\mathit{validReg}(t, pc) = \mathit{True}$$

$$\mathit{validOpd}(\mathit{retAddr}(l), pc) = (l = pc)$$

$$\mathit{validOpd}(t, pc) = \mathit{True}$$

Merging of verify types:

$$t_1 \sqcup t_2 = \mathbf{if} \ t_1 = t_2 \ \mathbf{then} \ t_1 \ \mathbf{else} \ \mathit{unusable}$$

$$rs_1 \sqcup rs_2 = rs_1 \cup rs_2$$

$$\mathit{opd}S \sqcup_{\mathit{opd}} \mathit{opd}V = [s \sqcup v \mid (s, v) \in \mathit{zip}(\mathit{opd}S, \mathit{opd}V)]$$

$$\mathit{reg}S \sqcup_{\mathit{reg}} \mathit{reg}T = \{(x, t) \mid (x, t) \in R, t \neq \mathit{unusable}\}$$

$$\mathbf{where} \ R = \{(x, \mathit{reg}S(x) \sqcup \mathit{reg}T(x)) \mid x \in \mathit{dom}(\mathit{reg}S) \cap \mathit{dom}(\mathit{reg}T)\}$$

Verifying JVM_C — the diligent JVM_C

$initVerify(meth) =$
 $visited(0) := True$
 $changed(0) := True$
 $regV_0 := formals(meth)$
 $opdV_0 := []$
forall $i \in dom(visited), i \neq 0$
 $visited(i) := undef$
 $changed(i) := undef$
 $regV_i := undef$
 $opdV_i := undef$

Verifying $JVM_{\mathcal{E}}$ — the diligent $JVM_{\mathcal{E}}$

$propagate VM_E(code, succ, pc) =$
 $propagate VM_I(code, succ, pc)$
case $code(pc)$ **of**
 $Jsr(s) \rightarrow enterJsr(s) := \{pc\} \cup enterJsr(s)$
 forall $(i, x) \in leaveJsr(s), i \notin dom(changed)$
 if $regV_i(x) = retAddr(s)$ **then**
 $propagateJsr(code, pc, s, i)$
 $Ret(x) \rightarrow let retAddr(s) = regV_{pc}(x)$
 $leaveJsr(s) := \{(pc, x)\} \cup leaveJsr(s)$
 forall $j \in enterJsr(s), j \notin dom(changed)$
 $propagateJsr(code, j, s, pc)$

Remark:

$enterJsr(s) = \{j \in \mathcal{V} \mid code(j) = Jsr(s)\}$

$leaveJsr(s) \supseteq \{(i, x) \mid i \in \mathcal{V}, code(i) = Ret(x), regV_i(x) = rA(s)\}$

Verifying $JVM_{\mathcal{E}}$ (continued)

$propagateJsr(code, j, s, i) =$

$propagateSucc(code, j + 1, regJ \oplus mod(s) \triangleleft regV_i, opdV_i)$

where

$regJ = \{(x, t) \mid (x, t) \in mod(s) \triangleleft regV_j, validJump(t, s) \wedge t \neq (-, -)_{new} \wedge t \neq InInit\}$

$validJump(\mathbf{retAddr}(l), s) = belongsTo(s) \subseteq belongsTo(l)$

$validJump(t, s) = True$

Remark: Invariant **I7** remains true.