# Lightweight Verification of Array Indexing

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# The problem: unsafe array indexing

- In unsafe languages (C): buffer overflow!
- In managed languages (Java, C#, etc.): exception, program crashes

Strength of guarantees







- false positives

- annotation burden

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#### Insight:

# Fundamental problem is complex analyses!

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- simpler analysis  $\rightarrow$  simpler to predict

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- i ≥ 0
- i < a.length

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A lower bound on i An upper bound on i 18

# A type system for lower bounds



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#### A type system for upper bounds

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i < a.length

#### @LTLengthOf("a") int i

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# A type system for minimum array lengths

```
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        a[2] = ...;
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a.length  $\geq i$ 

T @MinLen(i) [] a

# Evaluation

Three case studies:

- Google Guava (two packages)
- JFreeChart
- plume-lib

**Comparison to existing tools:** 

• FindBugs, KeY, Clousot

# **Case Studies**

	Guava	JFreeChart	plume-lib	<u>Total</u>
Lines of code	10,694	94,233	14,586	119,503
Bugs found	5	64	20	89
Annotations	510	2,938	241	3,689
False positives	138	386	43	567
Java casts	222	2,740	219	3,181

# Comparison to other tools: confirmed bugs

Approach	Types	Bug finder	Verif. w/ solver	Abs. interpret.
ΤοοΙ	Index Checker	FindBugs	КеҮ	Clousot
True Positives				
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Time (100k LoC)				

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True Positives	18/18	0/18	9/18	16/18
False Negatives	0/18	18/18	1/18	2/18
Time (100k LoC)	~10 minutes	~1 minute	cannot scale	~200 minutes

# Using the Index Checker

• Distributed with Checker Framework



www.checkerframework.org

# Contributions

- A methodology: simple, cooperative type systems
- An analysis: abstractions for array indexing
- An implementation and evaluation for Java
- Verifying the absence of array bounds errors in real codebases (and finding bugs in the process!)