# μΖ

# Fix-point engine in **23**

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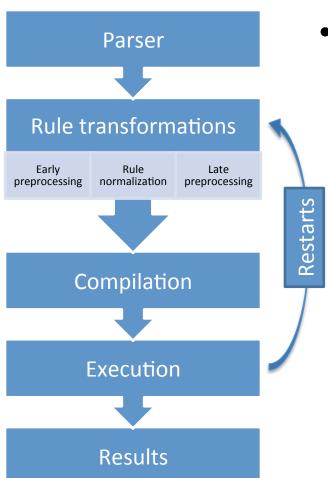
#### Motivation

- Horn EPR applications (Datalog)
  - Points-to analysis
  - Security analysis
  - Deductive data-bases and knowledge bases (Yago)
- Many areas of software analysis use fixed points
  - Model-checking
    - Set of reachable states is minimal fixed point
  - Abstract interpreters
    - Fixed points using approximations on infinite latices
  - Using first-order engines here requires an extra layer

## μΖ

- Efficient Datalog engine
- Encapsulates SMT solving using Z3
- Extensible



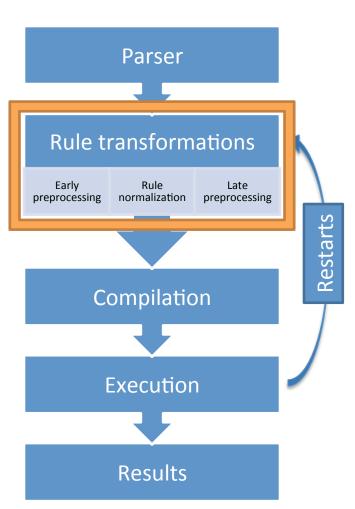


#### Datalog

```
PointsTo(v2, h2):-
Load(v2, v1, f),
PointsTo(v1, h1),
HeapPointsTo(h1, f, h2).
Load("b", "global", "Function").
Prototype("f2::N.js:33", h1):- GlobalFunctionPrototype(h1).
Prototype("f6::N.js:37", h1):- GlobalFunctionPrototype(h1).
```

- Prolog without functions
- Finite domains
- Evaluation using relation algebra
  - join, project, select, union

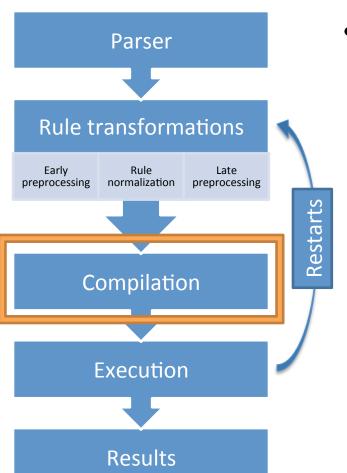




#### Rule transformations

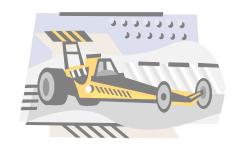
- Normalization
  - Tail contains at most two predicates
  - Corresponds to join planning in databases
  - Identifies common subexpressions
- Preprocessing
  - Add tracing columns if we want proofs
  - Magic Sets for goal orientation
  - Equivalent transformations of rules to improve performance
- Restarts
  - There is often little information about the relations at the beginning
  - We may restart and redo the transformations when we know more
    - e.g. sizes of relations

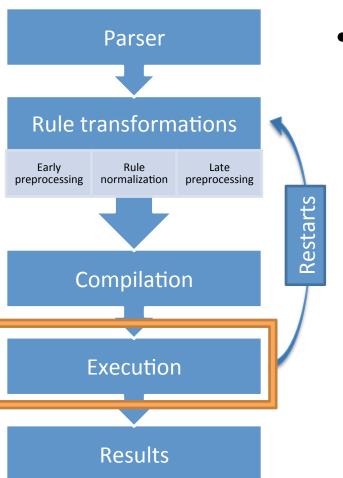




#### Compilation

- Into register machine
- Straightforward for non-recursive rules
- Recursive rules stratified and compiled using delta relations
- Compile each SCC separately
  - Split SCC into core and acyclic part
  - Deltas of the acyclic part are local inside the loop
    - Speeds up new fact propagation
    - Reduces amount of emptiness checks
    - In the loop condition we check only for core delta relations
- Specialized compilation modes
  - Abstract interpretation
  - Bounded mode checking (not implemented yet)

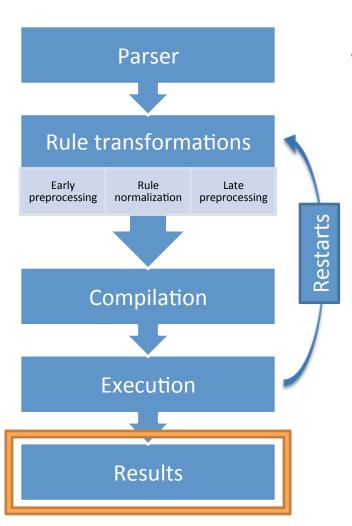




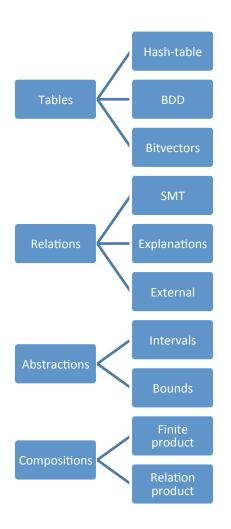
Execution

- Profiling data for each instruction and rule are collected
  - Profile guided rule transformations
  - Feedback to the user

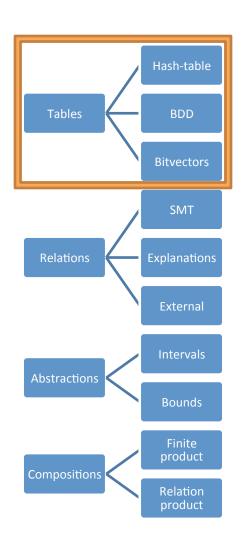




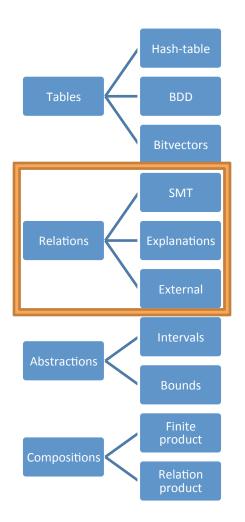
- Results of execution
  - Fixed point
  - Answers to a query
  - Possibly with an derivation tree
    - For each tuple in Finite Datalog
    - For each relation in Abstract Datalog



- Plugin architecture
- Plugins need to provide basic relation operations
  - Optional specialized operations for better performance
    - join-project, select-project, intersection,...

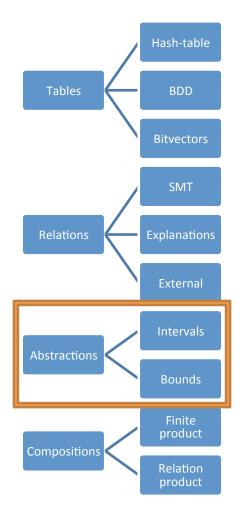


- Tables
  - Represent finite domains
  - Hash-tables
    - Indexes on subsets of columns (for joins, selections)
  - Bitvectors
    - Small domain relations
  - BDDs
    - Good for low entropy relations



#### Relations

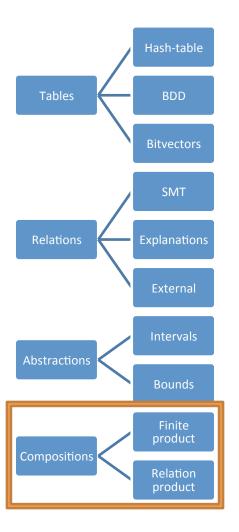
- Represent arbitrary domains
- SMT relation
  - Relation operations implemented using SMT solver
  - union <-> disjunction
  - is\_empty <-> is unsatisfiable
  - ...
- Explanations
  - Lightweight relation for building proof trees
- External relations
  - User can provide their own relations using extended Z3 API



- Abstract domains
  - Relations do not need to be precise
  - Widening operations
    - Guarantee convergence of infinite domains
    - Specialized compilation mode to improve precision
  - Interval relation
    - upper and lower bound for each column



- Bounds relation
  - inequalities between columns



- Compositions
  - Finite product: Table x Relation
    - Precise operations
    - Use
      - explanations for Finite Datalog
      - (possibly) context sensitivity in points-to analysis
  - Relation product: Relation x Relation
    - May be imprecise
      - relation implementations can be aware of each other to increase precision
    - Use
      - explanations for Abstract Datalog
      - combining abstract domains
      - intervals + bounds = pentagons



## Rule preprocessing

Goal orientation

Removing unbound head variables

Coalescing similar rules

#### Goal orientation

- Magic Sets
  - 1980's Datalog optimization technique

```
1<2
2<3
...
99<100
x<z :- x<y, y<z
```

- Query: q(x):-x<4</li>
- We only need part of the '<' relation</li>
- Introduce auxiliary 'r' (reachable) relation:

```
r(4).
r(x) :- r(y), x<y
x<z :- r(y), x<y, y<z
```

 Now evaluation of '<' is restricted only to tuples that may influence the result

## Rule preprocessing

## Goal orientation

Removing unbound head variables

Coalescing similar rules

#### Removing unbound head variables

```
Load("vtmp1176", "vtmp1173", x).
Check(x) :- Load("vtmp1176", x, y).
```

=>

Load<sub>3</sub>("vtmp1176", "vtmp1173").

Check(x) :- Load("vtmp1176", x, y).

Check(x) :- Load<sub>3</sub>("vtmp1176", x).

- Unbound variables in head
  - Expensive for some table representations
  - Hash-table must store a tuple for each element in the domain
- Possible exponential increase of number of rules
  - · Exponential with arity of relations

Benchmark	Size [statements/kb]	Untransformed	Transformed
alert_01.js	1827/390	90ms	90ms
settings.js	2636/515	130ms	100ms
prototype.js	25862/5460	2175ms	650ms

## Rule preprocessing

Goal orientation

Removing unbound head variables

Coalescing similar rules

Coalescing similar rules

```
Prototype("f163::N.js:335", h1):- GlobalFunctionPrototype(h1).
Prototype("f164::N.js:373", h1):- GlobalFunctionPrototype(h1).

=>
Prototype(x, h1):- GlobalFunctionPrototype(h1), Aux(x).
Aux("f163::N.js:335").
Aux("f164::N.js:373").
```

Replace several simpler rules with one more complex

#### Conclusion

