

# Oracle-based Differential Operational Semantics

(Or explaining program differences with programs)

Thibaut Girka <sup>1,2</sup>   David Mentré <sup>1</sup>   Yann Régis-Gianas <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mitsubishi Electric R&D Centre Europe, F-35708 Rennes, France

<sup>2</sup>Univ Paris Diderot, Sorbonne Paris Cité, IRIF, INRIA PiR2

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## What is the meaning of a program evolution?

 $P_0$ 

```
sum = 0;
x = -x;
y = 0;
while (sum < x) {
  y = y + 1;
  sum += 1 + 2 * y;
}
sum = 0;
```

 $P_2$ 

```
x = -x;
sum = 0;
count = 0;
while (sum < x) {
  count = count + 1;
  sum += 1 + 2 * count;
}
sum = 0;
```

## How to express changes between two close programs?

From: Thibaut Girka <thibaut.girka@irif.fr>  
Subject: [PATCH] Change stuff

```
-sum = 0;  
  x = -x;  
-y = 0;  
+sum = 0;  
+count = 0;  
  while (sum < x) {  
-  y = y + 1;  
-  sum += 1 + 2 * y;  
+  count = count + 1;  
+  sum += 1 + 2 * count;  
  }  
sum = 0;
```

## How to express changes between two close programs?

From: Thibaut Girka <thibaut.girka@irif.fr>  
Subject: [PATCH] Rename y to count ;  
Change variable initialization order

```
-sum = 0;  
  x = -x;  
-y = 0;  
+sum = 0;  
+count = 0;  
  while (sum < x) {  
-  y = y + 1;  
-  sum += 1 + 2 * y;  
+  count = count + 1;  
+  sum += 1 + 2 * count;  
  }  
sum = 0;
```



What could be  
a formal **difference language**?

## A formal difference

From: Thibaut Girka <thibaut.girka@irif.fr>  
 Subject: [PATCH] Rename  $y \rightarrow count$  ;  
*SwapAssign@0*

```

- sum = 0;
  x = -x;
- y = 0;
+ sum = 0;
+ count = 0;
  while (sum < x) {
-   y = y + 1;
-   sum += 1 + 2 * y;
+   count = count + 1;
+   sum += 1 + 2 * count;
  }
  sum = 0;

```

# Difference languages

(as wanted by programmers)

## Syntax

- Readable change descriptions to express **intent**
- Sufficiently **declarative** to be understood by programmers

## Semantics

- **Mechanically verifiable**
- Reason about **program evolution**
- Ease code review
- Formal ground to build incremental development tools

# Difference languages

(as wanted by semanticists)

A general framework to compare program behaviors

- Plenty of frameworks to reason about program equivalence
- Not that much to **compare** (inequivalent) programs
- To justify **differential static analysis**
- To specify transformations that **do not preserve semantics**

# Difference languages

(as wanted by semanticists)

## A general framework to compare program behaviors

- Plenty of frameworks to reason about program equivalence
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- To justify **differential static analysis**
- To specify transformations that **do not preserve semantics**

How should we relate the reduction of two close programs?

# Difference languages

(as wanted by semanticists)

A general framework to compare program behaviors

- Plenty of frameworks to reason about program equivalence
- Not that much to **compare** (inequivalent) programs
- To justify **differential static analysis**
- To specify transformations that **do not preserve semantics**

How should we relate the reduction of two close programs?

**Using a program!**

# Oracle-based Differential Operational Semantics

(The idea)

 $P_1 \quad c_1^1 \longrightarrow$  $P_2$

# Oracle-based Differential Operational Semantics

(The idea)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 P_1 & c_1^1 & \longrightarrow \\
 & \downarrow \sim & \parallel \\
 & & \mathcal{O}(\delta) \\
 & \downarrow & \Downarrow \\
 P_2 & c_2^1 & \dashrightarrow \rightsquigarrow
 \end{array}$$

# Oracle-based Differential Operational Semantics

(The idea)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 P_1 & & c_1^1 & \longrightarrow & c_1^2 \\
 & & | & & | \\
 & & \sim & & \sim \\
 & & | & & | \\
 P_2 & & c_2^1 & \dashrightarrow & c_2^2 \\
 & & & & \Downarrow \\
 & & & & \mathcal{O}(\delta)
 \end{array}$$

# Oracle-based Differential Operational Semantics

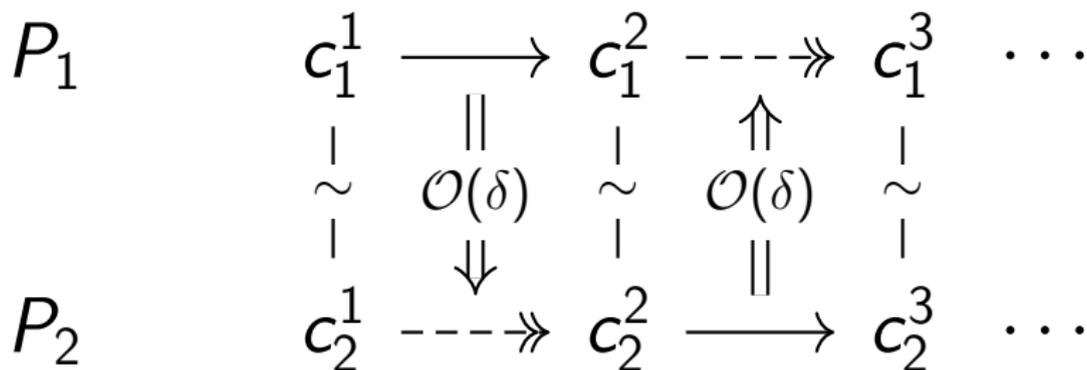
(The idea)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 P_1 & c_1^1 & \longrightarrow & c_1^2 & \\
 & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & \\
 & & \parallel & & \\
 & & \mathcal{O}(\delta) & & \\
 & & \Downarrow & & \\
 P_2 & c_2^1 & \dashrightarrow & c_2^2 & \longrightarrow
 \end{array}$$



# Oracle-based Differential Operational Semantics

(The idea)



# Oracle-based Differential Operational Semantics

(by analogy)

An **interpreter** maps a **program**  
to its **reduction trace**.

# Oracle-based Differential Operational Semantics

(by analogy)

An **interpreter** maps a **program**  
to its **reduction trace**.

An **oracle** maps a **difference** between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$   
to a **relation between their reduction traces**.

# Oracle-based Differential Operational Semantics

## Our contributions

- A formal language-agnostic framework for difference languages
- Instantiated on the `Imp` toy language
- Examples of difference languages implemented in `Coq`<sup>1</sup>
- What makes a difference sound?
- How to compose two differences?

## This talk

- A tour through several examples of difference languages
- To highlight the expressivity of this framework

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<sup>1</sup>Check it out! : <https://www.irif.fr/~thib/oracles>

## Oracles through examples

 $P_0$ 

```

sum = 0;
x = -x;
y = 0;
while (sum < x) {
  y = y + 1;
  sum += 1 + 2 * y;
}
sum = 0;

```

 $P_2$ 

```

x = -x;
sum = 0;
count = 0;
while (sum < x) {
  count = count + 1;
  sum += 1 + 2 * count;
}
sum = 0;

```

## Renaming

 $y \rightarrow \textit{count}$  $P_0$ 

```

sum = 0;
x = -x;
y = 0;
while (sum < x) {
  y = y + 1;
  sum += 1 + 2 * y;
}
sum = 0;

```

 $P_1$ 

```

sum = 0;
x = -x;
count = 0;
while (sum < x) {
  count = count + 1;
  sum += 1 + 2 * count;
}
sum = 0;

```

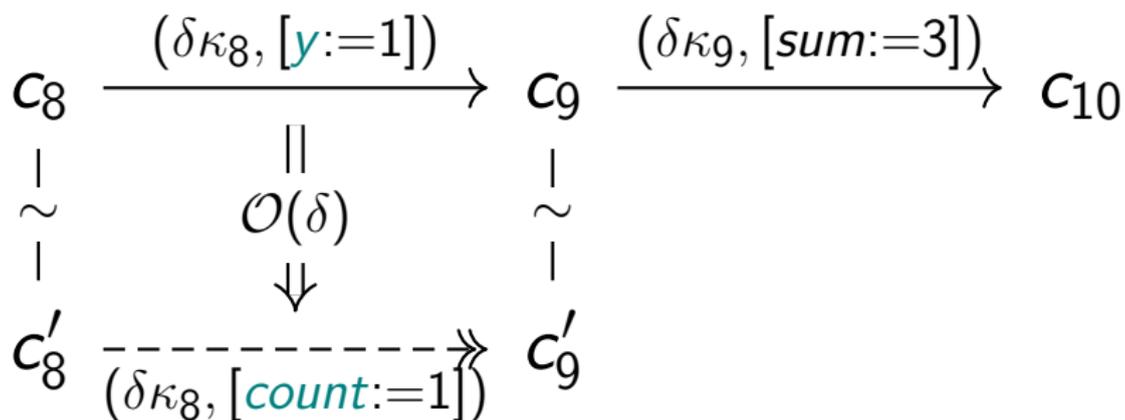
## Renaming: semantics (simpl.)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 c_8 & \xrightarrow{(\delta\kappa_8, [y:=1])} & c_9 \\
 | & & \\
 \sim & & \\
 | & & \\
 c'_8 & & 
 \end{array}$$

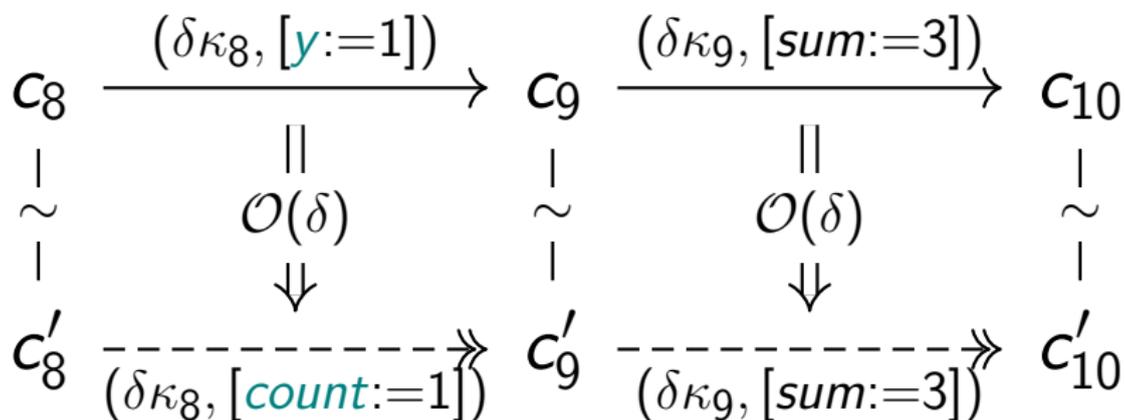
## Renaming: semantics (simpl.)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C_8 & \xrightarrow{(\delta\kappa_8, [y:=1])} & C_9 \\
 | & \parallel & | \\
 \sim & \mathcal{O}(\delta) & \sim \\
 | & \Downarrow & | \\
 C'_8 & \xrightarrow{(\delta\kappa_8, [count:=1])} & C'_9
 \end{array}$$

## Renaming: semantics (simpl.)



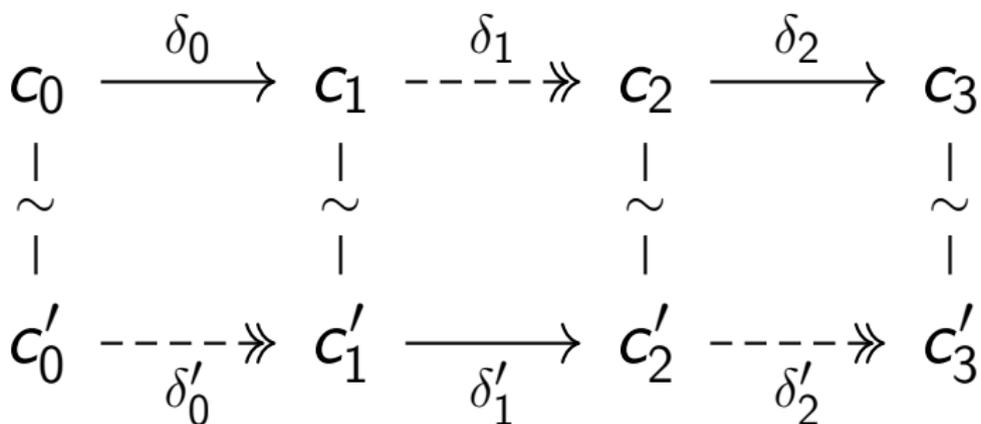
## Renaming: semantics (simpl.)



## Renaming: semantics (simpl.)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(y \mapsto \text{count})((\delta\kappa, \delta M)) \\ = (\delta\kappa, \delta M[y \mapsto \text{count}]) \end{aligned}$$

## Renaming: semantics (simpl.)



## Type of an oracle's prediction function

(As a first approximation)

$$d \times \delta c \rightarrow \delta c$$

- $d = \{\downarrow, \uparrow\}$   
(direction of the prediction)
- $\delta c$ : reified step

## Assignment commutation

*SwapAssign@0* $P_1$ 

```

sum = 0;
x = -x;
count = 0;
while (sum < x) {
    count = count + 1;
    sum += 1 + 2 * count;
}
sum = 0;

```

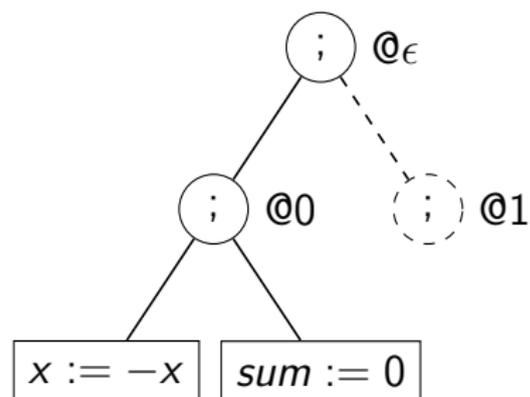
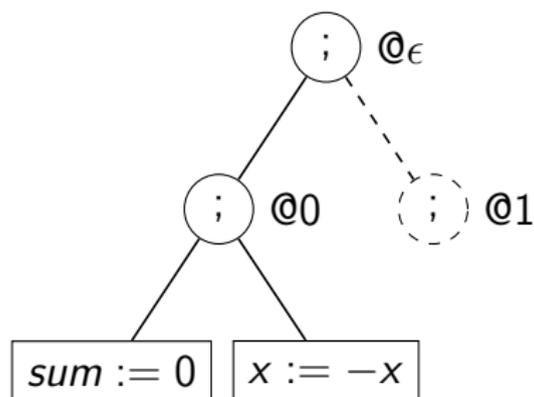
 $P_2$ 

```

x = -x;
sum = 0;
count = 0;
while (sum < x) {
    count = count + 1;
    sum += 1 + 2 * count;
}
sum = 0;

```

## Assignment commutation

*SwapAssign@0*

# Assignment commutation

## Oracle features highlight

- Cannot always be called in both directions
- Need to maintain an internal state
- May predict 0, 1 or 2 steps
- Relate syntactic path to dynamic evaluation points

# Assignment commutation: semantics

## A peek into its internal state

This oracle maintains an internal state with:

- A list of *continuation modifiers* to relate the syntactic path to dynamic execution points
- A delta on stores during commutations
- The direction it was called on during commutations

## Assignment commutation: semantics

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_1} & C_2 \\
 | & \Downarrow \Uparrow & | \\
 \sim & & \sim \\
 | & & | \\
 C'_1 & \overset{\delta_1}{\dashrightarrow} & C'_2
 \end{array}$$

...

$$\delta_1 = ([\mathbf{unfold-seq}], [])$$

...

$$\delta'_1 = ([\mathbf{unfold-seq}], [])$$

## Assignment commutation: semantics

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 C_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_1} & C_2 & \xrightarrow{\delta_2} & C_3 \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 C'_1 & \xrightarrow[\delta_1]{=} & C'_2 & \xrightarrow[=]{=} & C'_2
 \end{array}$$

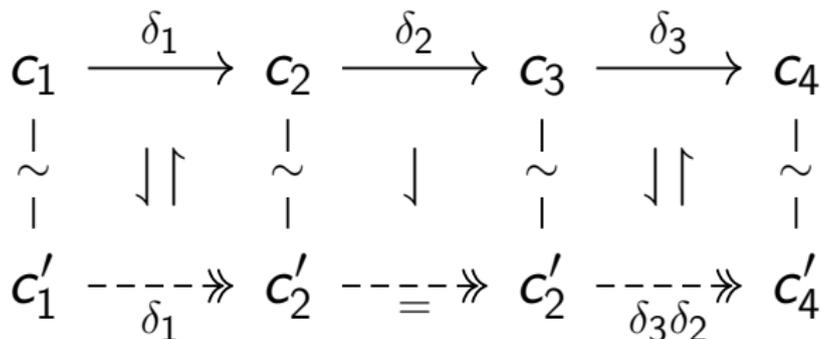
...

 $\delta_1 = ([\mathbf{unfold-seq}], [])$ 
 $\delta_2 = ([\mathbf{pop}], [sum := 0])$ 

...

 $\delta'_1 = ([\mathbf{unfold-seq}], [])$

## Assignment commutation: semantics



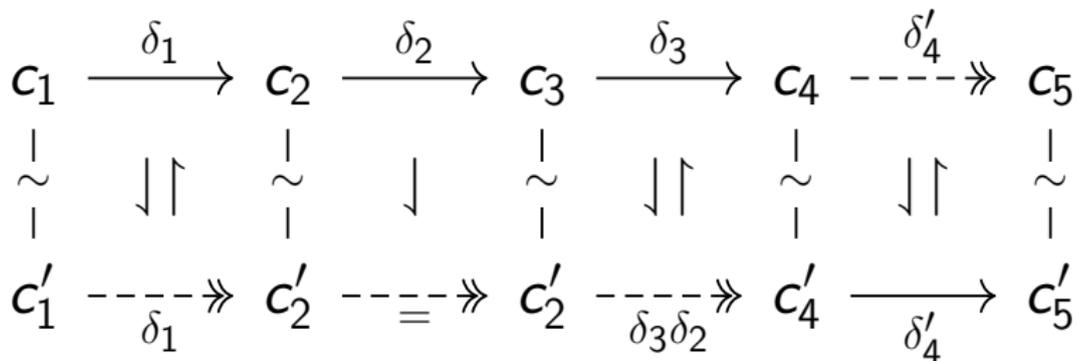
...

 $\delta_1 = ([\mathbf{unfold-seq}], [])$  $\delta_2 = ([\mathbf{pop}], [sum := 0])$  $\delta_3 = ([\mathbf{pop}], [x := 42])$ 

...

 $\delta'_1 = ([\mathbf{unfold-seq}], [])$  $\delta'_2 = ([\mathbf{pop}], [x := 42])$  $\delta'_3 = ([\mathbf{pop}], [sum := 0])$

## Assignment commutation: semantics



...

 $\delta_1 = ([\mathbf{unfold-seq}], [])$  $\delta_2 = ([\mathbf{pop}], [sum := 0])$  $\delta_3 = ([\mathbf{pop}], [x := 42])$  $\delta_4 = ([\mathbf{unfold-seq}], [])$ 

...

...

 $\delta'_1 = ([\mathbf{unfold-seq}], [])$  $\delta'_2 = ([\mathbf{pop}], [x := 42])$  $\delta'_3 = ([\mathbf{pop}], [sum := 0])$  $\delta'_4 = ([\mathbf{unfold-seq}], [])$ 

...

## Type of an oracle's prediction function

$$s \times d \times \delta c \rightarrow$$

$$s \times \dot{d} \times ((\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}) \times \delta c) + \mathbf{wait}$$

- $\dot{d} = d \uplus \{\downarrow\downarrow\}$   
(allowed directions for the next prediction)
- $s$ : internal oracle state

## Abstraction of equivalent sub-programs

 $P_2$ 

```
x = -x;
sum = 0;
count = 0;
while (sum < x) {
    count = count + 1;
    sum += 1 + 2 * count;
}
sum = 0;
```

 $P_3$ 

```
x = -x;
sum = 0;
if (x < 4) { count = 1; }
else {
    count = x;
    sum = (x + 1) / 2;
    while (sum < count) {
        count = sum;
        sum = x / sum + sum;
        sum /= 2;
    }
};
sum = 0;
```

## Abstraction of equivalent sub-programs

 $P_2$ 

```
x = -x;
```

```
sum = 0;
count = 0;
while (sum < x) {
    count = count + 1;
    sum += 1 + 2 * count;
}
sum = 0;
```

 $P_3$ 

```
x = -x;
```

```
sum = 0;
if (x < 4) { count = 1; }
else {
    count = x;
    sum = (x + 1) / 2;
    while (sum < count) {
        count = sum;
        sum = x / sum + sum;
        sum /= 2;
    }
};
sum = 0;
```

# Abstraction of equivalent sub-programs

## Oracle features highlight

- May predict 0, 1, or a dynamic number of steps
- Abstracts away from the small-step presentation
- Defer work to proof obligations

## Abstraction of equivalent sub-programs

# *AbstractEquiv@1, . . .*

- Path of equivalent subprograms (@1)
- The sub-programs themselves
- Proof of big-step equivalence
- Proof termination for each sub-program

# Abstraction of equivalent sub-programs: semantics

## A peek into its internal state

- List of *continuation modifiers* the same length as the continuation

or

- The current *prediction direction* ( $\downarrow$  or  $\uparrow$ )
- The number of remaining continuation elements from the sub-program being evaluated
- A snapshot of the store before executing the sub-program (used to compute the bound on execution steps)
- The accumulated delta on the store so far

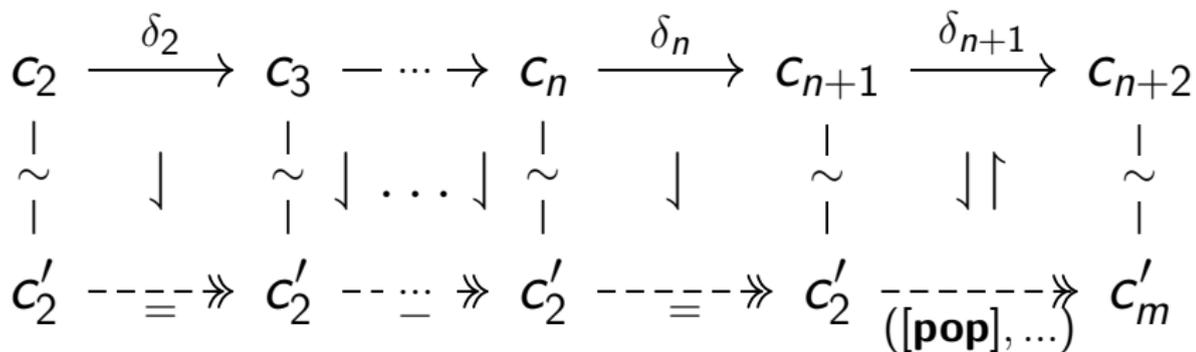
# Abstraction of equivalent sub-programs: semantics

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C_2 & \xrightarrow{\delta_2} & C_3 \\
 | & & | \\
 \sim & \downarrow & \sim \\
 | & & | \\
 C'_2 & \dashv\equiv\!\!\!\Rightarrow & C'_2
 \end{array}$$

## Abstraction of equivalent sub-programs: semantics

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 c_2 & \xrightarrow{\delta_2} & c_3 & \cdots & c_n & \xrightarrow{\delta_n} & c_{n+1} \\
 | & & | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \downarrow & \sim & \downarrow \cdots \downarrow & \sim & \downarrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | & & | \\
 c'_2 & \dashrightarrow \equiv \Rightarrow & c'_2 & \cdots & c'_2 & \dashrightarrow \equiv \Rightarrow & c'_2
 \end{array}$$

## Abstraction of equivalent sub-programs: semantics



## Control-flow-preserving value changes

*ValueChange* [pow, a] (42 → 10)@0 $F_0$ 

```

a = 42;
n = 5; pow = 1;
while (0 < n) {
  n = n - 1;
  pow = pow * a;
};

```

 $F_1$ 

```

a = 10;
n = 5; pow = 1;
while (0 < n) {
  n = n - 1;
  pow = pow * a;
};

```

# Control-flow-preserving value changes

## Oracle features highlight

- Always predict exactly one step
- Always bidirectional
- Relate programs that are **not equivalent**
- Soundness follows from (overly restrictive) syntactic criteria

## Control-flow-preserving value changes

*ValueChange* [*pow*, *a*] ( $42 \rightarrow 10$ )@0

- Path of an assignment to change (@0)
- Expression to substitute in the assignment's right-hand side ( $42 \rightarrow 10$ )
- Variables possibly affected ( $[pow, a]$ )

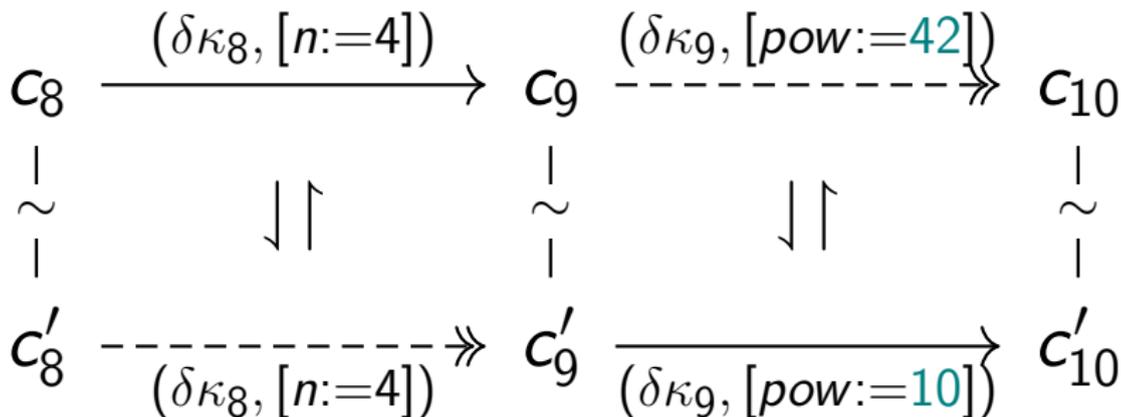
# Control-flow-preserving value changes

## A peek into its internal state

This oracle maintains an internal state with:

- A list of *continuation modifiers* to relate the syntactic path to dynamic execution points
- A store for each program

## Control-flow-preserving value changes: semantics (simpl.)



## Oracle languages on Imp: recap

We presented:

- Renaming
- Assignment commutation
- Abstraction of equivalent terminating sub-programs
- Control-flow-preserving value changes

We have also implemented:

- Sequence associativity
- Condition negation / Branch commutation
- Abstraction of equivalent unbounded sub-programs
- Abstraction of inequivalent sub-programs
- Crash avoidance

Composition:  $P_0 \sim P_2$ 

$$c_0^0 \xrightarrow{\delta_0^0} c_1^0$$

$$\sim$$

$$c_0^1$$

$$c_0^1$$

$$\sim$$

$$c_0^2$$

Composition:  $P_0 \sim P_2$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 c_0^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^0} & c_1^0 \\
 | & \Downarrow \Uparrow & | \\
 \sim & & \sim \\
 | & & | \\
 c_0^1 & \dashrightarrow & c_1^1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 c_0^1 \\
 | \\
 \sim \\
 | \\
 c_0^2
 \end{array}$$

Composition:  $P_0 \sim P_2$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C_0^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^0} & C_1^0 \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 C_0^1 & \dashrightarrow & C_1^1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C_0^1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^1} & C_1^1 \\
 \sim & & \\
 \sim & & \\
 C_0^2 & &
 \end{array}$$

Composition:  $P_0 \sim P_2$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C_0^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^0} & C_1^0 \\
 | & \Downarrow \Uparrow & | \\
 \sim & & \sim \\
 | & & | \\
 C_0^1 & \dashrightarrow & C_1^1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C_0^1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^1} & C_1^1 \\
 | & \Downarrow \Uparrow & | \\
 \sim & & \sim \\
 | & & | \\
 C_0^2 & \dashrightarrow & C_1^2
 \end{array}$$

Composition:  $P_0 \sim P_2$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 c_0^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^0} & c_1^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_1^0} & c_2^0 \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 c_0^1 & \dashrightarrow & c_1^1 & \dashrightarrow & c_2^1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 c_0^1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^1} & c_1^1 \\
 | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | \\
 c_0^2 & \dashrightarrow & c_1^2
 \end{array}$$

Composition:  $P_0 \sim P_2$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 C_0^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^0} & C_1^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_1^0} & C_2^0 \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 C_0^1 & \dashrightarrow & C_1^1 & \dashrightarrow & C_2^1 \\
 \\
 C_0^1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^1} & C_1^1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_1^1} & C_2^1 \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 C_0^2 & \dashrightarrow & C_1^2 & \dashrightarrow & C_2^2
 \end{array}$$

Composition:  $P_0 \sim P_2$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 C_0^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^0} & C_1^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_1^0} & C_2^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_2^0} & C_3^0 \\
 | & & | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | & & | \\
 C_0^1 & \dashrightarrow & C_1^1 & \dashrightarrow & C_2^1 & \dashrightarrow & C_3^1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 C_0^1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^1} & C_1^1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_1^1} & C_2^1 & & \\
 | & & | & & | & & \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow & \sim & & \\
 | & & | & & | & & \\
 C_0^2 & \dashrightarrow & C_1^2 & \dashrightarrow & C_2^2 & & 
 \end{array}$$

Composition:  $P_0 \sim P_2$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 C_0^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^0} & C_1^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_1^0} & C_2^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_2^0} & C_3^0 \\
 | & & | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | & & | \\
 C_0^1 & \dashrightarrow & C_1^1 & \dashrightarrow & C_2^1 & \dashrightarrow & C_3^1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 C_0^1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^1} & C_1^1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_1^1} & C_2^1 & \xrightarrow{\delta_2^1} & C_3^1 \\
 | & & | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow & \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | & & | \\
 C_0^2 & \dashrightarrow & C_1^2 & \dashrightarrow & C_2^2 & \dashrightarrow & C_2^2
 \end{array}$$

Composition:  $P_0 \sim P_2$ 

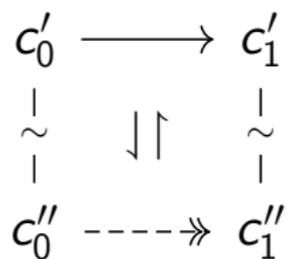
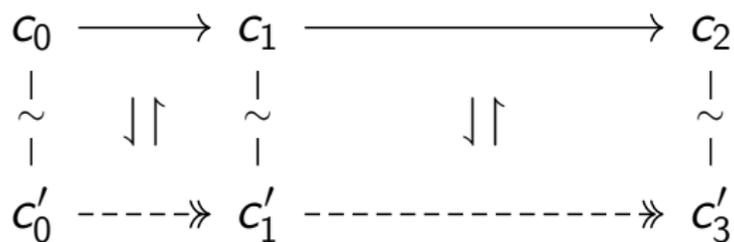
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 c_0^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_0^0} & c_1^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_1^0} & c_2^0 & \xrightarrow{\delta_2^0} & c_3^0 \\
 | & & | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow & \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | & & | \\
 c_0^2 & \dashrightarrow \rightsquigarrow & c_1^2 & \dashrightarrow \rightsquigarrow & c_2^2 & \dashrightarrow \equiv \rightsquigarrow & c_2^2
 \end{array}$$

## Another composition example

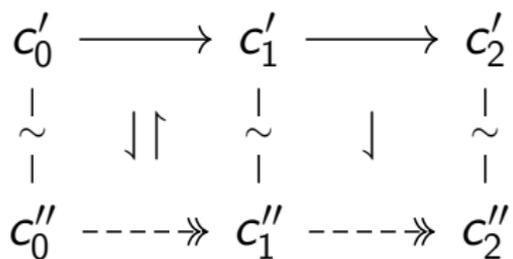
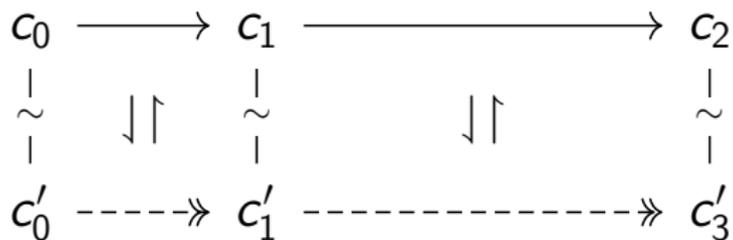
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 c_0 & \longrightarrow & c_1 \\
 | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | \\
 c'_0 & \dashrightarrow & c'_1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 c'_0 & \longrightarrow & c'_1 \\
 | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | \\
 c''_0 & \dashrightarrow & c''_1
 \end{array}$$

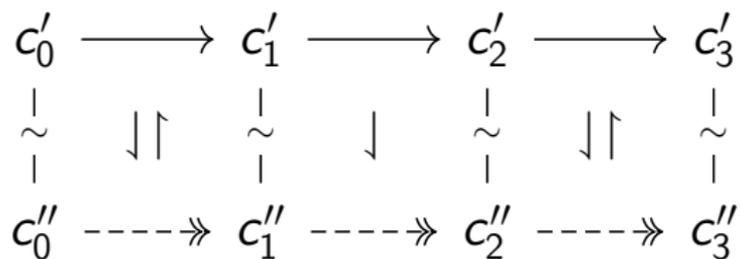
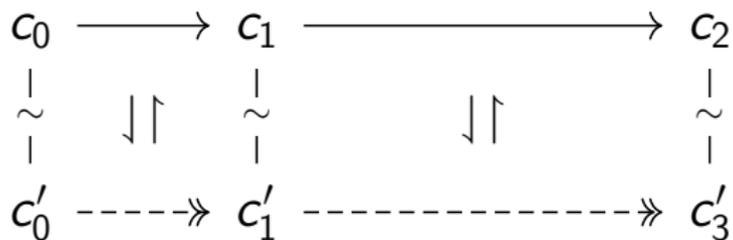
## Another composition example



## Another composition example



## Another composition example



## Another composition example

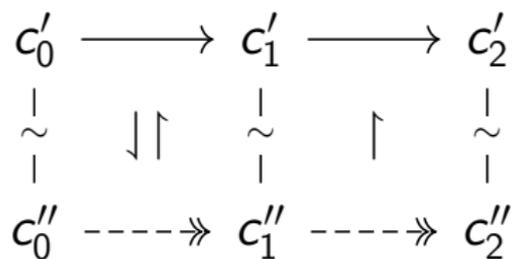
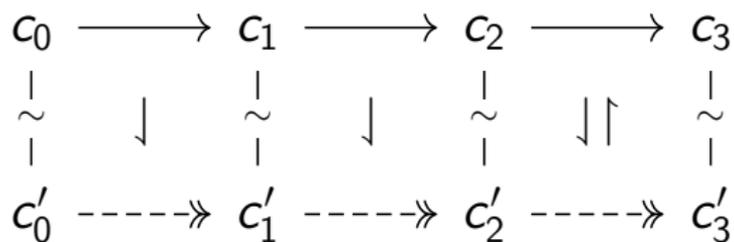
$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 c_0 & \longrightarrow & c_1 & \longrightarrow & c_2 \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 c_0'' & \dashrightarrow & c_1'' & \dashrightarrow & c_3''
 \end{array}$$

## Composition: incompatible directions

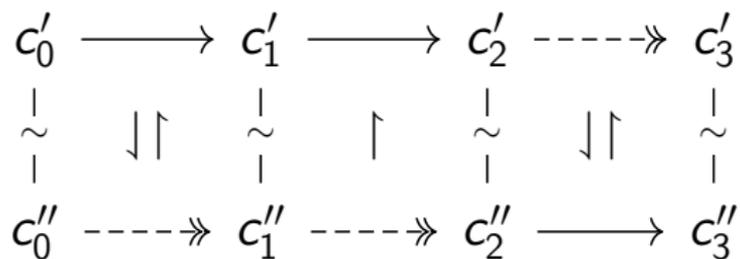
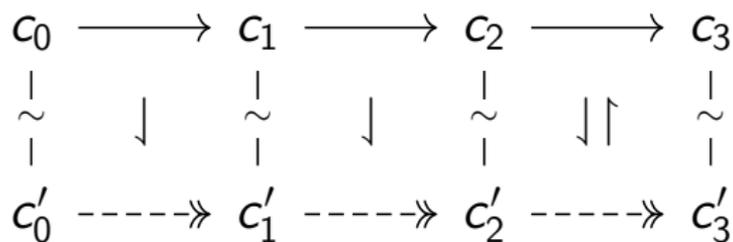
$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 c_0 & \longrightarrow & c_1 & \longrightarrow & c_2 \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \downarrow & \sim & \downarrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 c'_0 & \dashrightarrow & c'_1 & \dashrightarrow & c'_2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 c'_0 & \longrightarrow & c'_1 & \longrightarrow & c'_2 \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Uparrow & \sim \\
 | & & | & & | \\
 c''_0 & \dashrightarrow & c''_1 & \dashrightarrow & c''_2
 \end{array}$$

## Composition: incompatible directions



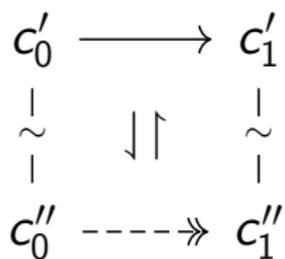
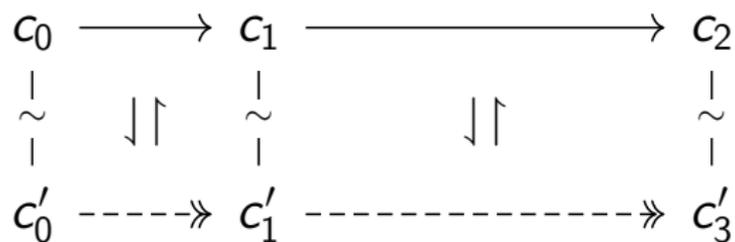
## Composition: incompatible directions



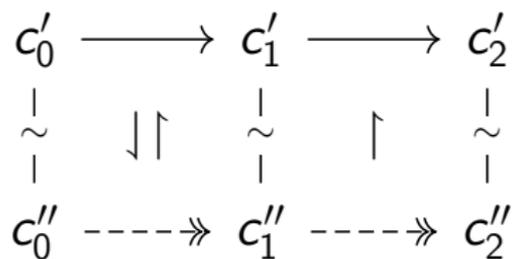
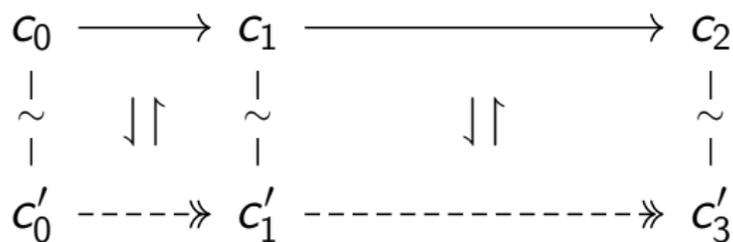
## Composition: incompatible directions

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 c_0 & \longrightarrow & c_1 & \longrightarrow & c_2 & \longrightarrow & c_3 \\
 | & & | & & | & & \\
 \sim & \downarrow & \sim & ? & \sim & & \\
 | & & | & & | & & \\
 c_0'' & \dashrightarrow & c_1'' & \dashrightarrow & c_2'' & \longrightarrow & c_3''
 \end{array}$$

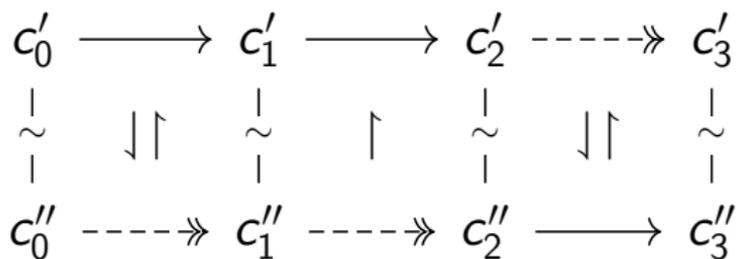
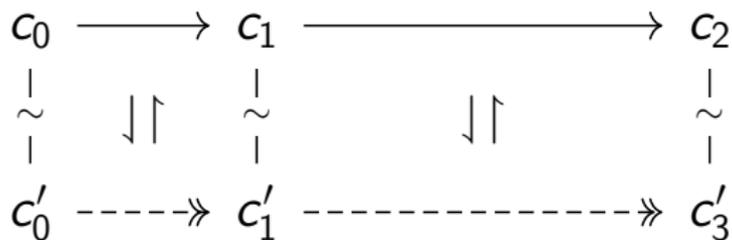
## Composition: incompatible directions (2)



## Composition: incompatible directions (2)



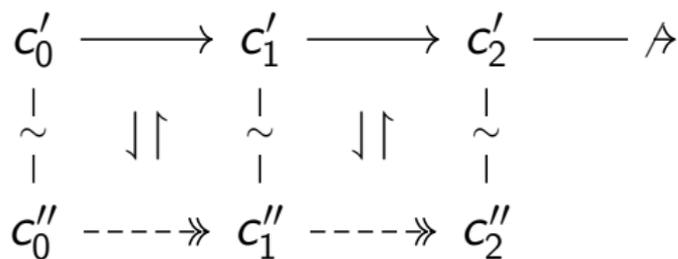
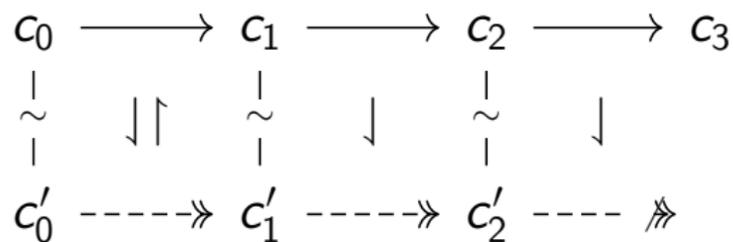
## Composition: incompatible directions (2)



## Composition: incompatible directions (2)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 c_0 & \longrightarrow & c_1 & \longrightarrow & c_2 \\
 | & & | & & \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & & ? \\
 | & & | & & \\
 c_0'' & \dashrightarrow & c_1'' & \longrightarrow & c_2''
 \end{array}$$

## Composition: stuck intermediate program



## Composition: stuck intermediate program

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 c_0 & \longrightarrow & c_1 & \longrightarrow & c_2 & \longrightarrow & c_3 \\
 | & & & & | & & \\
 \sim & \Downarrow \Uparrow & \sim & \Downarrow & \sim & & \\
 | & & | & & | & & \\
 c_0'' & \dashrightarrow & c_1'' & \dashrightarrow & c_2'' & & 
 \end{array}$$

## Issues with composition

Composition is ill-defined if. . .

- The two underlying oracles require incompatible directions
- One oracle predicts a crash of the intermediate program

## Sufficient criteria for well-defined composition

- Neither oracle predicts a crash of the intermediate program  
and
- Either one of the oracles is always lock-step and bidirectional
- Or neither oracle forces a change of direction

# Coq Library

## In numbers

- Oracle languages meta-definitions and properties, including identity and composition (about 1400 lines of spec and 3200 lines of proofs)
- Imp syntax and semantics (about 500 lines of spec)
- Oracle languages on Imp (about 3900 lines of spec and 14500 lines of proofs)

# Coq Library

## Language-agnostic aspects

### Generic definitions

- Oracle languages meta-definitions and properties
- Identity and universal oracles
- Oracle composition

## Proof-Of-Concept oracle inference tool

```
difftool --search-depth 3 P0.imp P2.imp
```

```
Renaming [y → count]  
SeqAssocOracle.Mod  Fold  
AssignSwapOracle.Mod 0  
SeqAssocOracle.Mod  Unfold
```

- Written in OCaml, with lots of heuristics
- Not complete, neither proved correct in Coq.
- **But**, it generates a difference.
- An **extracted checker** verifies its validity.

# Proof-Of-Concept oracle inference tool

## Implemented oracles

- Renaming
- Assignment commutation
- Condition negation / Branch commutation
- Sequence associativity
- Control-flow preserving value changes

## Conclusion

- Differences between close programs can be formally defined
- Changes can usually be composed, but there are some limits

## Future work

- Explore weaker conditions implying composability
- Need for a formal criteria characterizing “useful” oracles
- Instantiate the framework on more programming languages

## Properties of oracle languages

	<i>Renaming</i>	<i>SeqAssoc</i>	<i>SwapAssign</i>	<i>SwapBranch</i>	<i>AbstractEquiv</i>	<i>AbsEqNoBound</i>	<i>CrashFix</i>	<i>ValueChange</i>	<i>AbstractInequiv</i>
Decidable Checking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓ <sup>1</sup>
Applicative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cooperative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
One-step & Bidirectional	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×

<sup>1</sup>Only decidable given underlying proofs