

Building a Symbolic Execution Engine for Haskell

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Functional languages - why?

- A different way of problem solving
 - Pattern matching, Higher Order Functions, Algebraic Data Types...
- Functional languages allow for easier equational reasoning
 - Objects are described by **what** they are rather than **how** they are constructed
- Strong static type system catches many errors at compile time
 - Many safeguards (e.g. null pointer checks) can be encoded as types

Extraction from source code

- Use Glasgow Haskell Compiler API to extract **Core Haskell** from source
 - GHC Pipeline: Source \rightarrow AST \rightarrow Core Haskell \rightarrow ...

	Full Language AST	Core Haskell
Traceable from Source	Yes	Somewhat
Concise Representation	No	Yes
Easily Manipulatable	No	Yes

- Further translate Core Haskell to custom language (G2 Core)
 - Close one-to-one representation of Core Haskell
 - Simplifies and discards extraneous data present in Core Haskell annotations

Execution

- General functional language: run reductions until a normal form is reached
- **Challenge:** symbolic execution requires symbolic variables
 - Augment Haskell lazy evaluation semantics with reduction rules for symbolic variables
 - Semantics: *Making a Fast Curry: Push/Enter vs Eval/Apply ...* [SPJ, SM 2004]
- **Approach:** treat symbolic execution as a bounded model-checking problem
 - Implement **reduce** function that applies augmented reduction execution rules one at a time
 - Apply reduction rules repeatedly to perform execution
 - Regular Haskell: apply until normal form is reached
 - Symbolic execution: apply until normal form is reached or we hit a counter limit

Constraint solving

- Most basic feature of symbolic execution is reachability testing
 - Can convert many problems such as assertion violation into state reachability problems
- Constraint solving: interface with SMT solver
 - Convert path constraints from execution to SMT-LIB2 files
 - SMT-LIB2 format supports all the constructs necessary
 - Equivalents for primitives such as `Int`, `Float`, `Rational`, etc
 - Can declare new algebraic data types
 - Run a SMT solver on these files