

# **Feature constraints to modelise Unix filesystems**

Nicolas Jeannerod

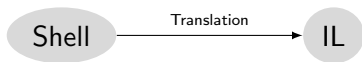
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February 7, 2018

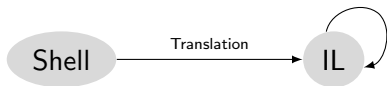
# The CoLiS Project

Shell

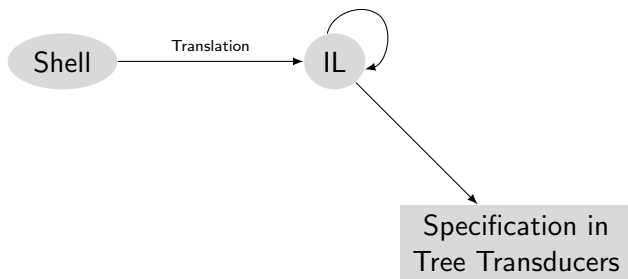
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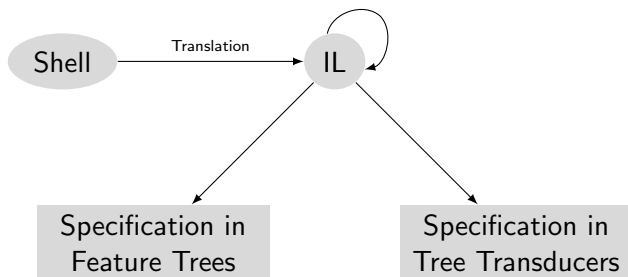
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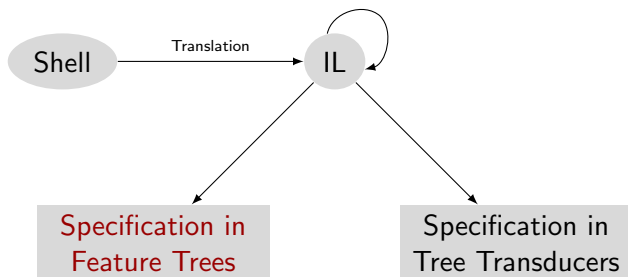
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- ▶  $\forall r_{in}, r_{out} \cdot (\exists r' \cdot (\text{spec}_{s_1}(r_{in}, r') \wedge \text{spec}_{s_2}(r', r_{out})) \leftrightarrow r_{out} \doteq r_{in})$



# Table of Contents

## 1. Description of filesystems

- Unix filesystems

- Static description

- Directory update

## 2. Constraints

- Definitions

- Basic constraints

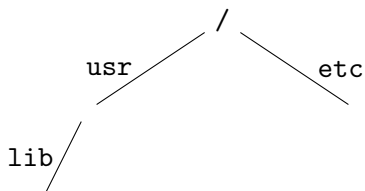
- Negation

## 3. Usages

- Decidability of the First-Order Theory

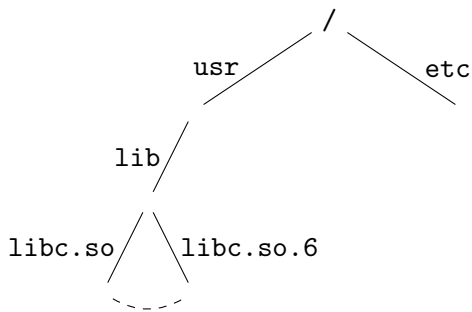
- Automated Specification for Scripts: Proof of Concept

# Unix filesystem



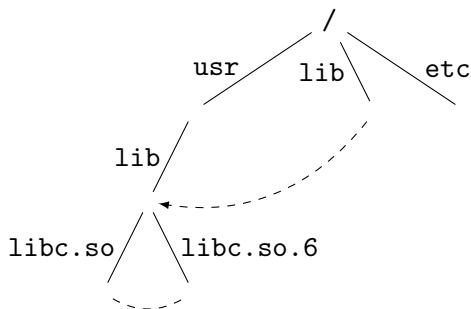
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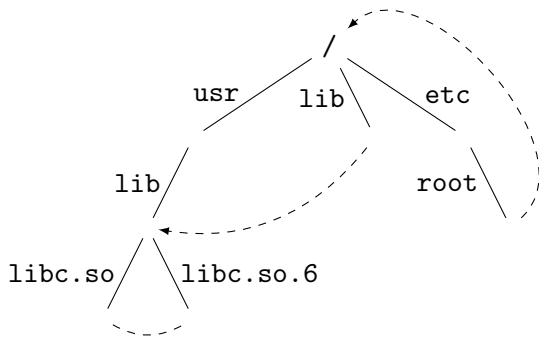
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- ▶ There can be pointers to other parts of the tree (symbolic links) which may form cycles.

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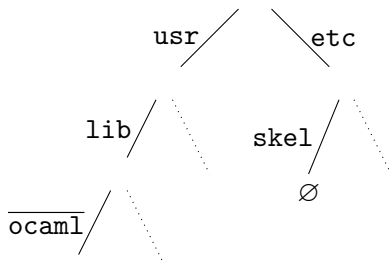
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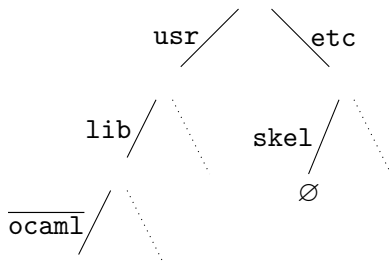
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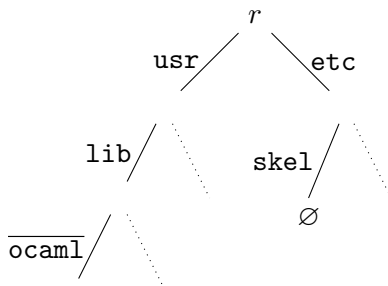


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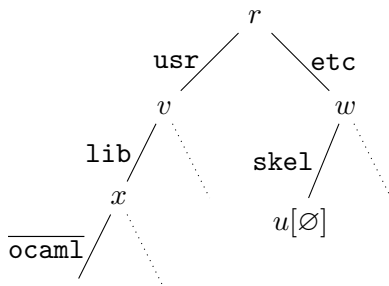


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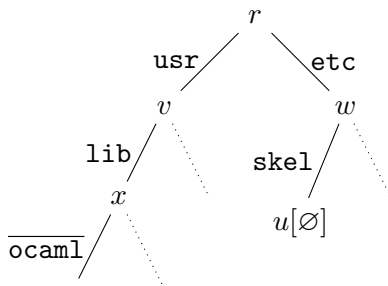
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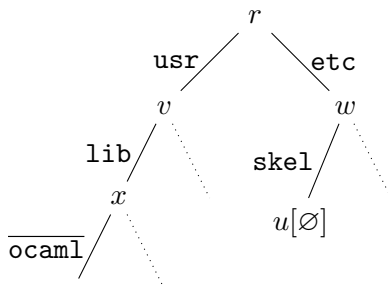
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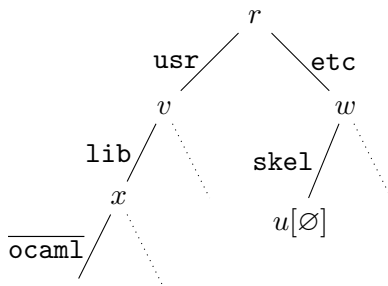
$$c = \exists u, v, x, w. \begin{cases} r[\text{usr}]v \wedge v[\text{lib}]x \\ \wedge r[\text{etc}]w \wedge w[\text{skel}]u \end{cases}$$

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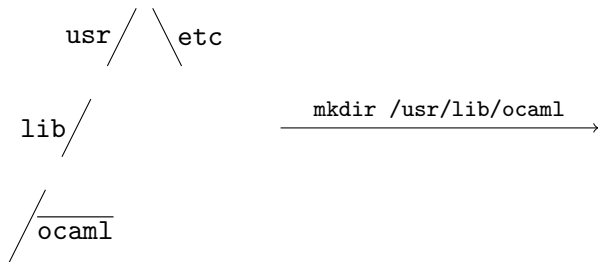
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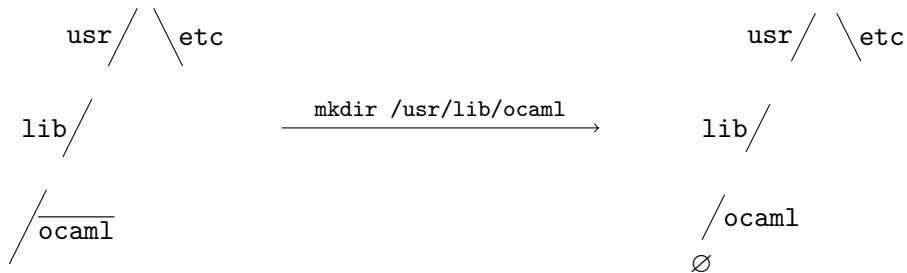
/ ocaml

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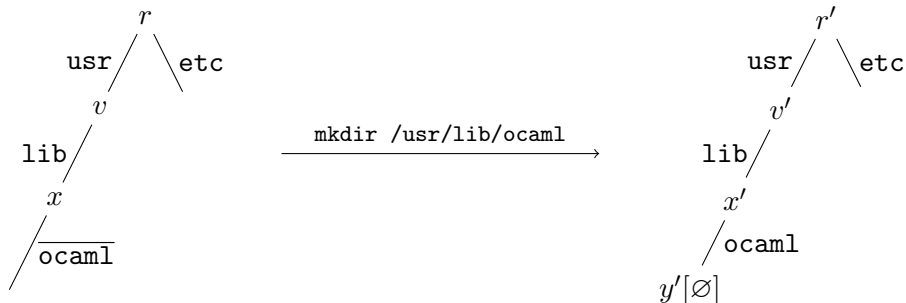


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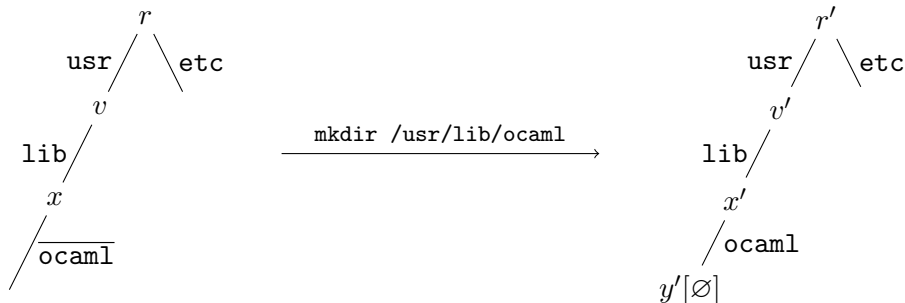
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## Model and Constraints

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Feature  $x[f]y$   $x[f] \uparrow$  Absence

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- ▶ Wanted: (un)satisfiability of these constraints;
- ▶ Bonus point for incremental procedures.



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- ▶ Puts constraints in normal form (not necessarily unique);
- ▶ Respects equivalences;
- ▶ Normal forms: either  $\perp$  or with nice properties.

# Basic rewriting system

$$x_1[f_1]x_2 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n[f_n]x_1 \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$x[f]y \wedge x[f] \uparrow$$

$$x[f]y \wedge x[F] \quad (f \notin F)$$

**Clash Patterns**

# Basic rewriting system

$$x_1[f_1]x_2 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n[f_n]x_1 \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$x[f]y \wedge x[f] \uparrow$$

$$x[f]y \wedge x[F] \quad (f \notin F)$$

## Clash Patterns

$$\exists X, x \cdot (x \doteq y \wedge c) \Rightarrow \exists X \cdot c\{x \mapsto y\} \quad (x \neq y)$$

$$\exists X, z \cdot (x[f]y \wedge x[f]z \wedge c) \Rightarrow \exists X \cdot (x[f]y \wedge c\{z \mapsto y\}) \quad (y \neq z)$$

$$x \sim_F y \wedge x \sim_G y \wedge c \Rightarrow x \sim_{F \cap G} y \wedge c$$

## Simplification Rules

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$$x \sim_F y \wedge x[G] \wedge c \Rightarrow x \sim_F y \wedge x[G] \wedge y[F \cup G] \wedge c$$

$$x \sim_F y \wedge x \sim_G z \wedge c \Rightarrow x \sim_F y \wedge x \sim_G z \wedge y \sim_{F \cup G} z \wedge c$$

(if  $\bigcap_{y \sim_H z} H \not\subseteq F \cup G$ )

## Propagation Rules

# Properties

## Lemma

*The basic constraint system terminates and yields a clause that is equivalent to the first one.*

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# Negation: new players, new rules

aka *La Slide de la Mort*

## Negation: new players, new rules

$$\neg x[f]y \wedge c \Rightarrow (x[f] \uparrow \vee \exists z \cdot (x[f]z \wedge y \not\sim z)) \wedge c$$
$$\neg x[f] \uparrow \wedge c \Rightarrow \exists z \cdot x[f]z \wedge c$$

### Simple Replacement Rules

## Negation: new players, new rules

$$\neg x[f]y \wedge c \Rightarrow (x[f] \uparrow \vee \exists z \cdot (x[f]z \wedge y \not\sim_{\emptyset} z)) \wedge c$$

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### Simple Replacement Rules

$$x[F] \wedge \neg x[G] \wedge c \Rightarrow x[F] \wedge x\langle F \setminus G \rangle \wedge c$$

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**More Replacement Rules**

## Negation: new players, new rules

$$x\langle F \rangle := \bigvee_{f \in F} \exists z \cdot x[f]z$$

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**More Replacement Rules**

## Negation: new players, new rules

$$x \not\sim_F y := \bigvee_{f \in F} \left( \begin{array}{l} \exists z' \cdot (x[f] \uparrow \wedge y[f]z') \vee \exists z \cdot (x[f]z \wedge y[f] \uparrow) \\ \vee \exists z, z' \cdot (x[f]z \wedge y[f]z' \wedge z \not\sim_{\emptyset} z') \end{array} \right)$$

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### Enlargement and Propagation Rules

## Negation: new players, new rules

$$x \not\sim_F y := \bigvee_{f \in F} \left( \begin{array}{l} \exists z' \cdot (x[f] \uparrow \wedge y[f]z') \vee \exists z \cdot (x[f]z \wedge y[f] \uparrow) \\ \vee \exists z, z' \cdot (x[f]z \wedge y[f]z' \wedge z \not\sim_{\emptyset} z') \end{array} \right)$$

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$x[F]$  = “ $x$  has no feature outside  $F$ ”

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- ▶ or it is not, and since  $x[F]$  then  $\neg y[F \cup G]$ .

# Properties

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*The constraint system terminates and yields a clause that is equivalent to the first one.*

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# Does that even terminate?

R-NSIM-FENCE:

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# Does that even terminate?

R-NSIM-FENCE (for  $F = \{f\}$  and  $G = \emptyset$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} & x[\{f\}] \wedge x \not\sim_{\emptyset} y \wedge c \\ \Rightarrow & x[\{f\}] \wedge (\neg y[\{f\}] \vee x \not\sim_f y) \wedge c \end{aligned}$$

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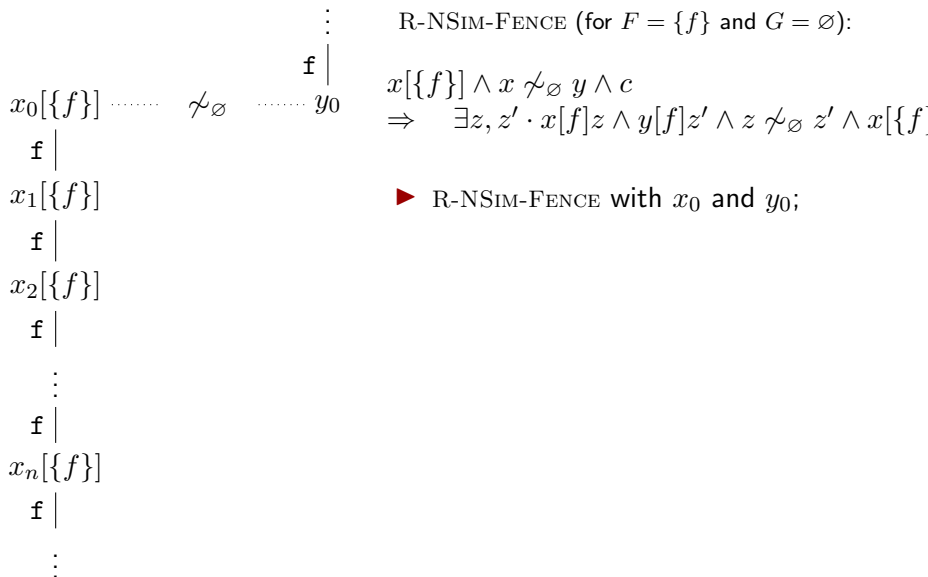
$$\Rightarrow \exists z, z' \cdot x[f]z \wedge y[f]z' \wedge z \not\sim_{\emptyset} z' \wedge x[\{f\}]$$

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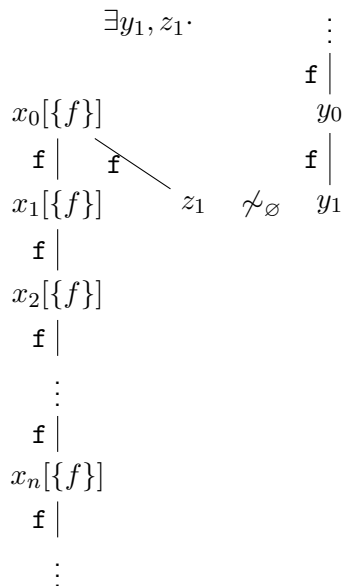
$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \mathbf{f} \mid \\ x_0[\{f\}] \cdots \not\sim_{\emptyset} \cdots y_0 \\ \mathbf{f} \mid \\ x_1[\{f\}] \\ \mathbf{f} \mid \\ x_2[\{f\}] \\ \mathbf{f} \mid \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{f} \mid \\ x_n[\{f\}] \\ \mathbf{f} \mid \\ \vdots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ \mathbf{f} \mid \\ y_0 \end{array} \quad \text{R-NSIM-FENCE (for } F = \{f\} \text{ and } G = \emptyset\text{):}$$
$$x[\{f\}] \wedge x \not\sim_{\emptyset} y \wedge c \Rightarrow \exists z, z' \cdot x[f]z \wedge y[f]z' \wedge z \not\sim_{\emptyset} z' \wedge x[\{f\}]$$



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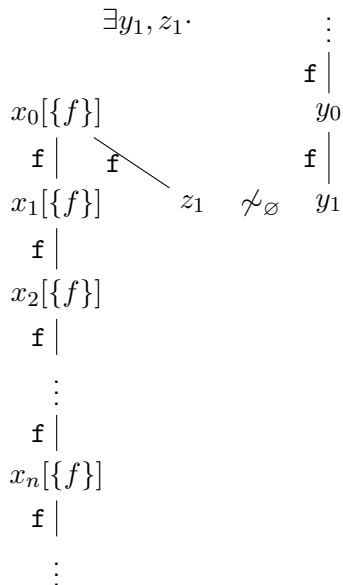
R-NSIM-FENCE (for  $F = \{f\}$  and  $G = \emptyset$ ):

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► R-NSIM-FENCE with  $x_0$  and  $y_0$ ;

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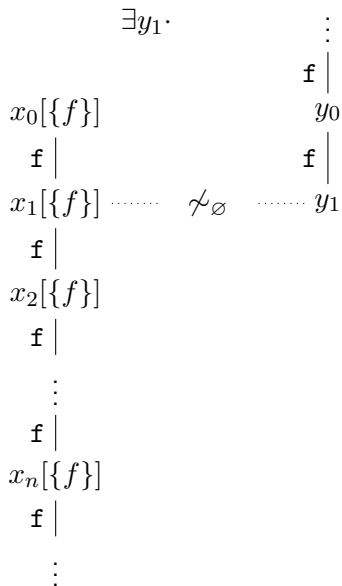


R-NSIM-FENCE (for  $F = \{f\}$  and  $G = \emptyset$ ):

$$x[\{f\}] \wedge x \not\sim_\emptyset y \wedge c \\ \Rightarrow \exists z, z'. x[f]z \wedge y[f]z' \wedge z \not\sim_\emptyset z' \wedge x[\{f\}]$$

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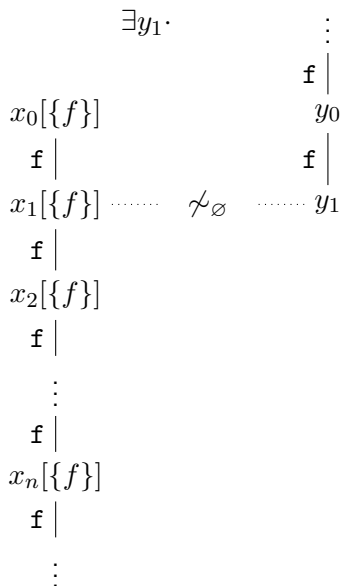


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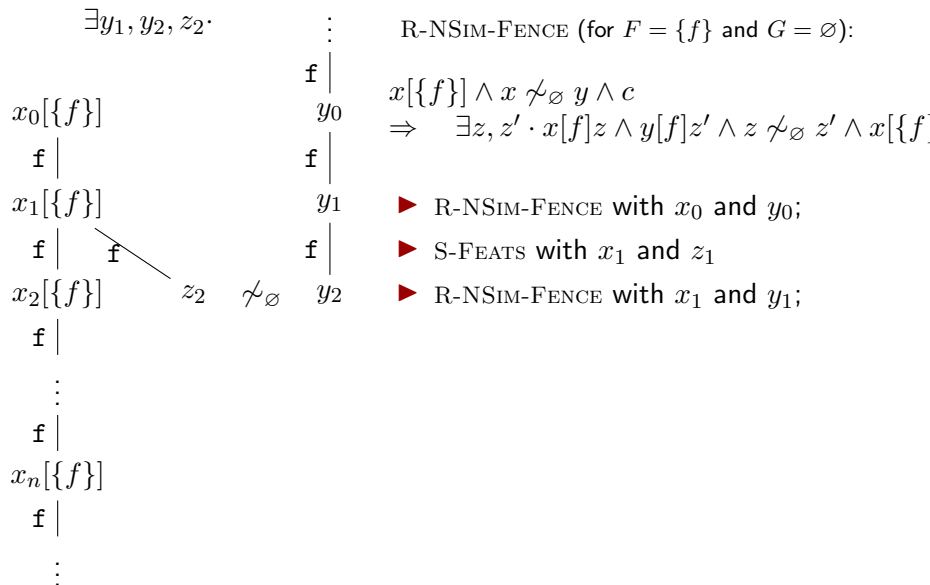


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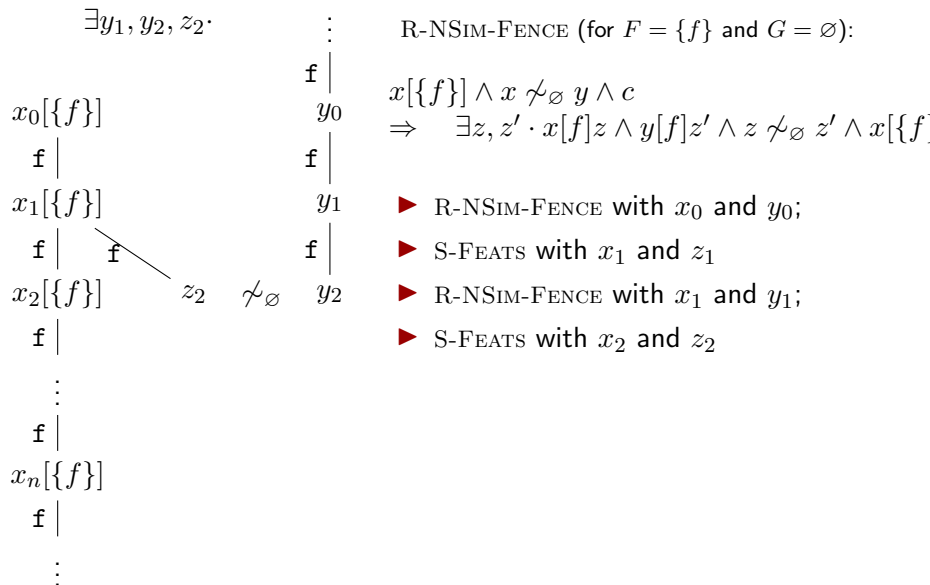
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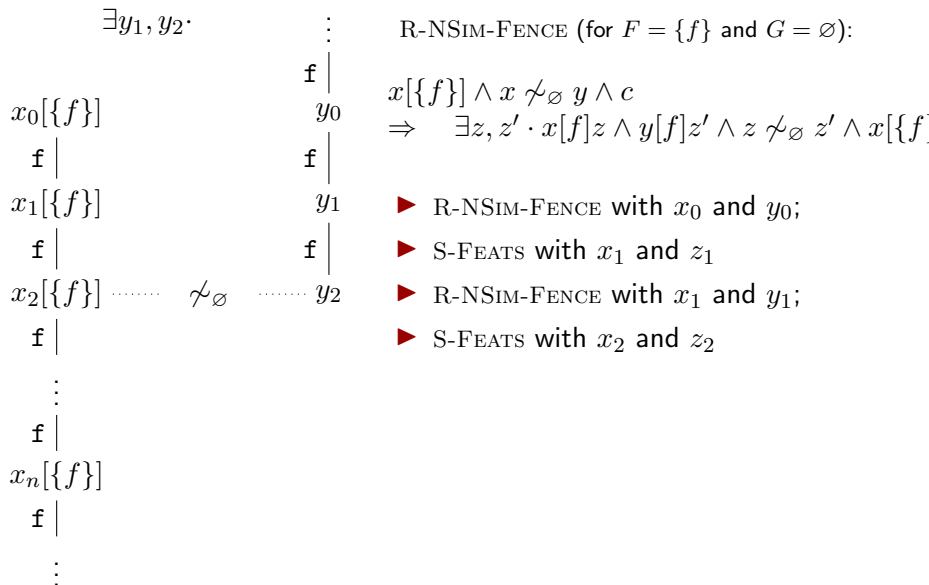
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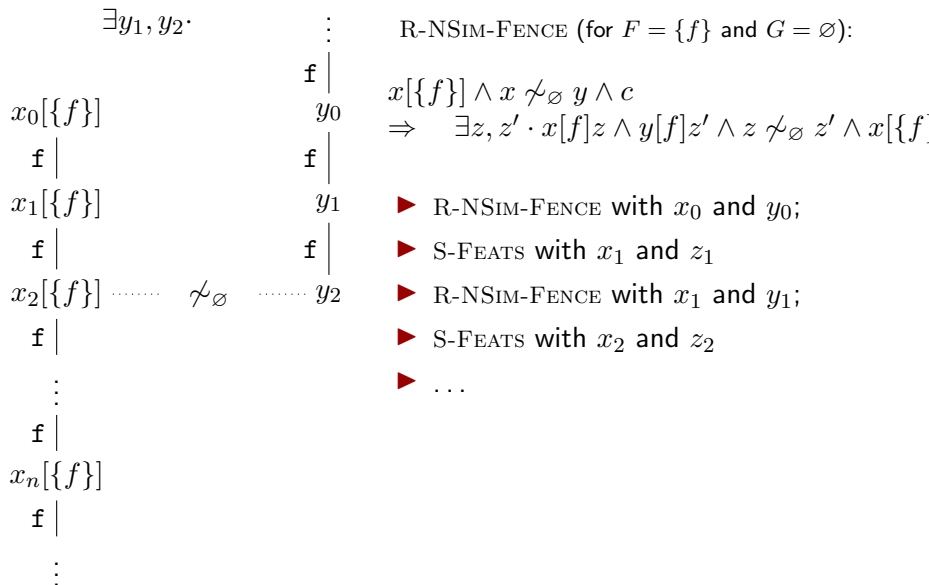


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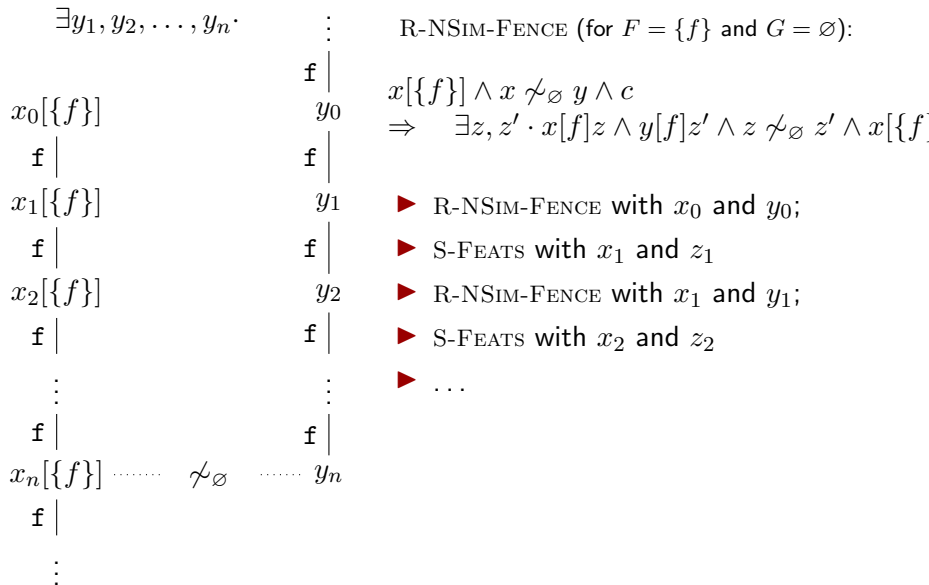




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## Weak Quantifier Elimination

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- ▶ Universal

$$\forall \exists \dots \forall X \cdot c$$

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$$\forall \exists \dots \forall X \cdot c \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \neg \exists \forall \dots \exists X \cdot \neg c$$



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- ▶ Existential:

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- ▶ Existential:
  - ▶ If there is an other bloc before

$$\forall \exists \dots \forall Y \cdot \exists X \cdot c$$

# Weak Quantifier Elimination

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Take any closed formula, look at the last quantifier bloc:

- ▶ Universal, switch it to existential:

$$\forall \exists \dots \forall X \cdot c \implies \neg \exists \forall \dots \exists X \cdot \neg c$$

- ▶ Existential:

- ▶ If there is an other bloc before, use the given technique:

$$\forall \exists \dots \forall Y \cdot \exists X \cdot c \implies \forall \exists \dots \forall Y, X' \cdot c'$$

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- ▶ If not, then it is only a satisfiability question.

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Here is what we have:

## Lemma

Let  $c$  be a clause  $c = g_c \wedge \exists X \cdot l_c$  such that:

- ▶ ...
- ▶ there is no  $y[f]x$  with  $x \in X$  and  $y \notin X$ .

Then  $c$  is equivalent to  $g_c$ .

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Lukily:

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$$\exists X, x \cdot (y[f]x \wedge c) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \neg y[f] \uparrow \wedge \forall x \cdot (y[f]x \rightarrow \exists X \cdot c)$$

# Table of Contents

## 1. Description of filesystems

Unix filesystems

Static description

Directory update

## 2. Constraints

Definitions

Basic constraints

Negation

## 3. Usages

Decidability of the First-Order Theory

Automated Specification for Scripts: Proof of Concept

**Demo!**