

Deriving a Symbolic Executor for Definitional Interpreters Suitable for the Study of Heuristics

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Introduction

- Student submissions in courses are hard to manually evaluate
- Unit testing insufficient
- Mensing approach to symbolic execution—effective, but we want to extend it
- Use as starting point: interpreters like defined in PLAI [2].

The goal of this research project is to determine whether any two given definitional interpreters are equal or not using symbolic execution.

We want to create a simple and extensible approach to symbolic execution.

Method: Intermediate Representation

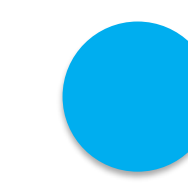
How do we encode interpreters to ensure consistency in our results and extensibility of the approach?



Choice



Guard



Recursion

```

data Expr = Num Int |
  Add Expr Expr

eval :: Expr -> Int
eval (Num i) = i
eval (Add e1 e2) =
  eval e1 + eval e2

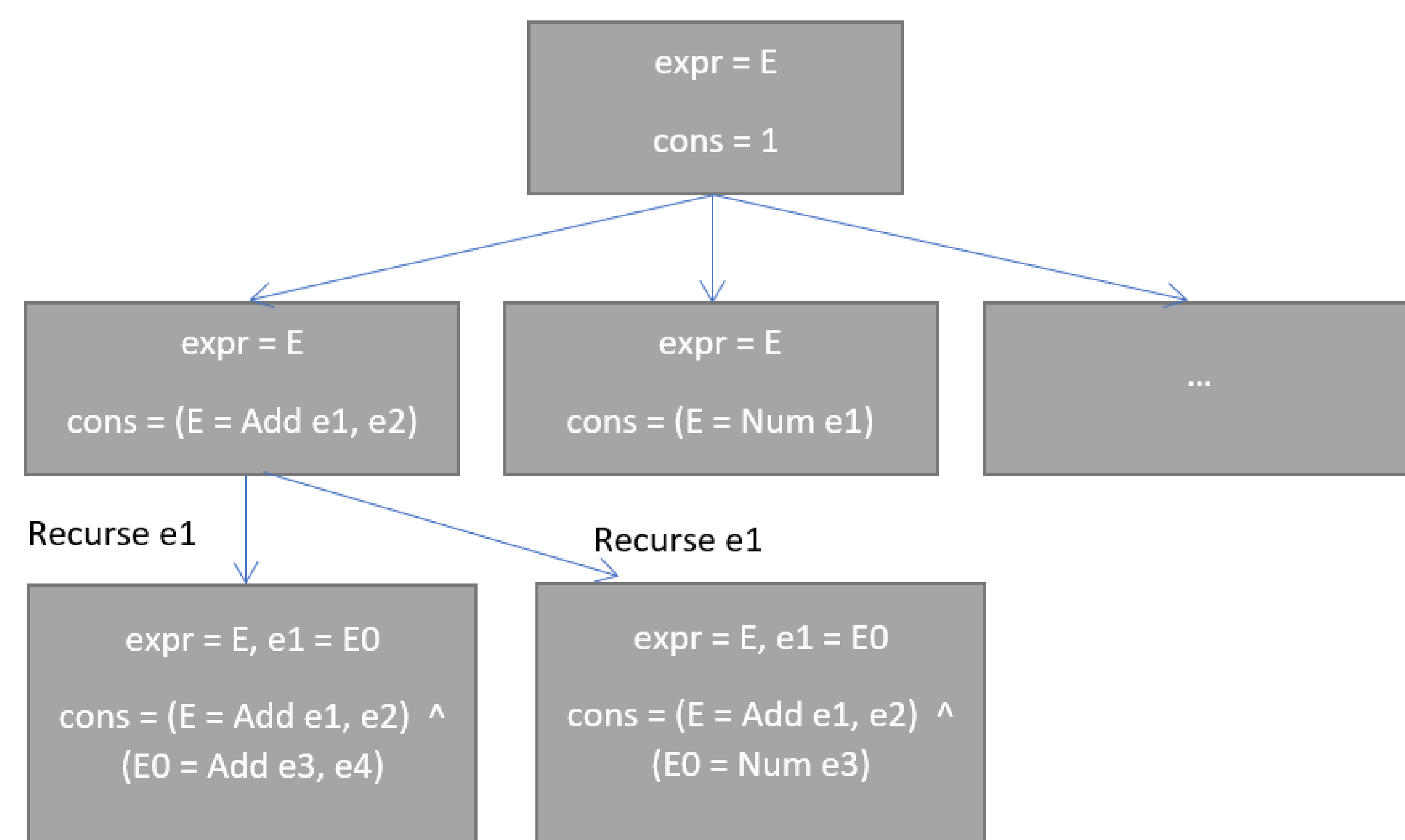
eval =
  ([e = Num(i)].
   return t)
  + ([e != Num(i),
     e = Add(e1, e2)]
     .recurse e1 as i1
     .recurse e2 as i2
     .return +(i1, i2))
    
```

Results

		Predicted	
		True	False
Actual	True	4	0
	False	10	20

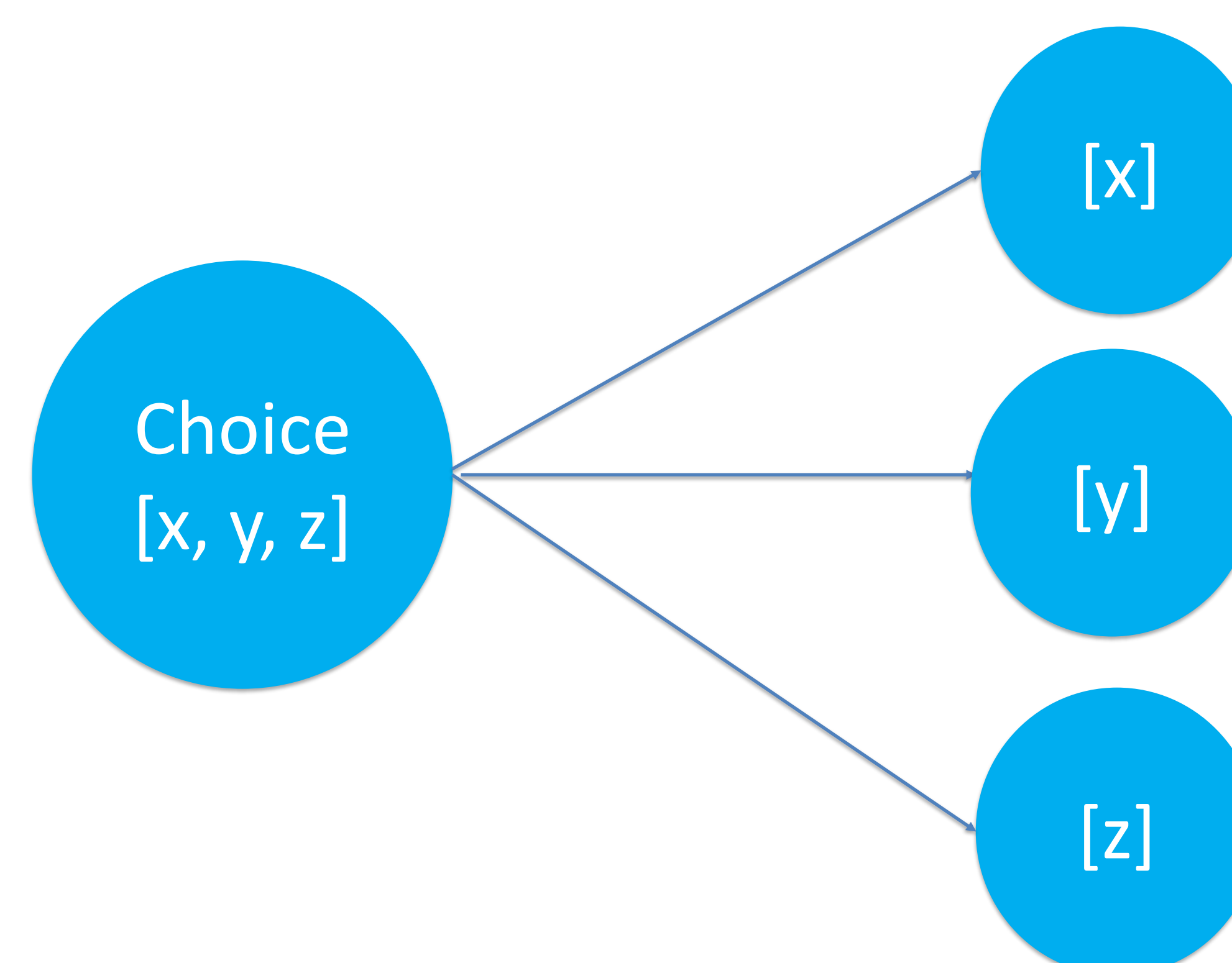
We compared 8 interpreters that belong to 3 equivalence classes, for a total of 34 test cases. The results are reported in the confusion matrix above.

Intuition: Building Execution Trees



Method: Small Step Transition Function

Idea adopted from Mensing et al. [1]:



Discussion & Future Work

The approach works for finding trivial bugs, such as wrong order of variables or typos, but gives false negatives in the case of equivalent interpreters that have a different branch order.

Possible future improvements are:

- Extensions to the programming languages
- Usage of Heuristics and/or branch pruning
- Ability to run two interpreters in (real) lock-step

References

1. A. D. Mensing, "From Definitional Interpreter to Symbolic Executor," en, p. 10, 2019.
2. S. Krishnamurthi, "Programming Languages: Application and Interpretation," en, p. 207.