

jpf-label

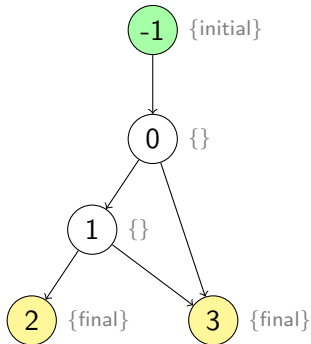
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November 2020

Introduction

Software is often modelled as a transition system. To capture simple known facts about the modelled software, the states are usually labelled with a set of atomic propositions.

These atomic propositions may be used to express properties of the code.

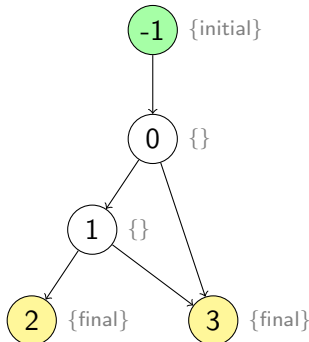


Introduction

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JPF does not support the labelling of states with atomic propositions.



We developed an extension of JPF, named jpf-label, that allows users to easily label states with atomic propositions, by defining custom labelling functions.

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Our extension supports both

- state labelling and
- transition labelling.

The labelled transition system can be represented

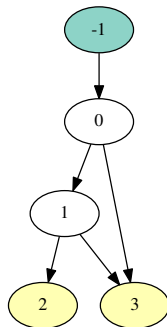
- graphically as a dot file or
- textually as a label file.

We provide twelve different ways to label states, including:

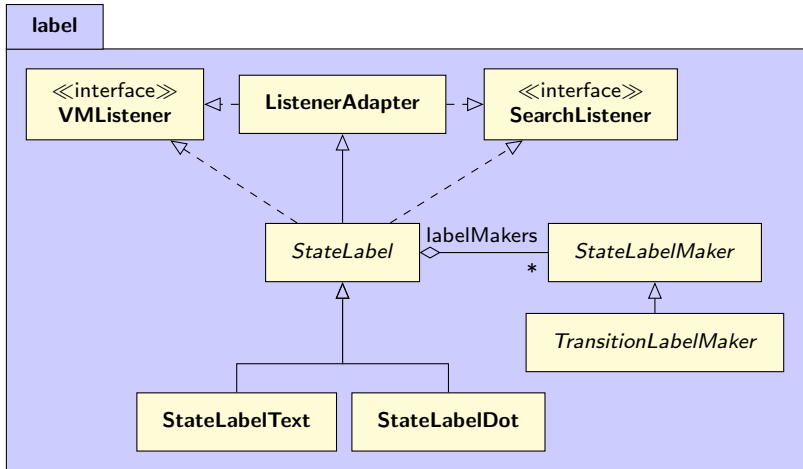
- initial and final states,
- boolean and integer static fields,
- boolean and integer local variables,
- method invocations,
- method returns and the values returned, and
- thrown exceptions and the exception types.

Example: Initial and Final States

```
1 import java.util.Random;
2
3 public class Field {
4     /* state -1 */
5     private static boolean value = true;
6
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         Random random = new Random();
9         /* state 0 */
10        if (random.nextBoolean()) {
11            Field.value = false;
12            Field.value = true;
13        } else {
14            /* state 1 */
15            Field.value = random.nextBoolean();
16        }
17        /* state 2 if Field.value is false,
18         state 3 otherwise */
19    }
20 }
```

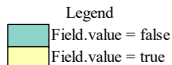
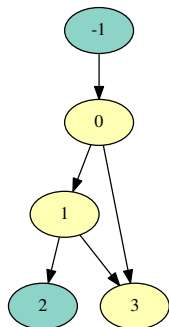


Design Decisions



Example: Boolean Static Field

```
1  import java.util.Random;
2
3  public class Field {
4      /* state -1 */
5      private static boolean value = true;
6
7      public static void main(String[] args) {
8          Random random = new Random();
9          /* state 0 */
10         if (random.nextBoolean()) {
11             Field.value = false;
12             Field.value = true;
13         } else {
14             /* state 1 */
15             Field.value = random.nextBoolean();
16         }
17         /* state 2 if Field.value is false,
18            state 3 otherwise */
19     }
20 }
```



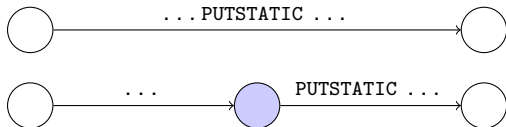
Transition Labels

Transitions between states represent the execution of a sequence of bytecode instructions. In the event that we wish to observe a specific instruction, for example `PUTSTATIC`, we may break the transition

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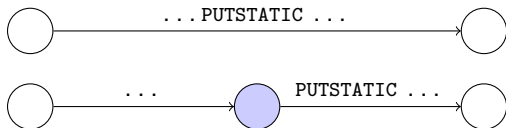
- either before



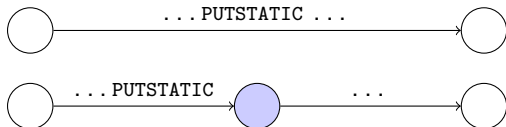
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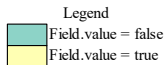
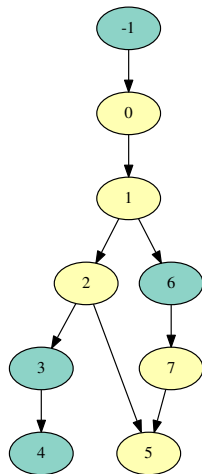
- or after



the point of interest and label the newly generated state.

Example: Boolean Static Field

```
1  import java.util.Random;
2
3  public class Field {
4      /* state -1 */
5      private static boolean value = true;
6
7      public static void main(String[] args) {
8          Random random = new Random();
9          /* state 1 */
10         if (random.nextBoolean()) {
11             Field.value = false;
12             Field.value = true;
13         } else {
14             /* state 2 */
15             Field.value = random.nextBoolean();
16         }
17         /* state 4 if Field.value is false,
18            state 5 otherwise */
19     }
20 }
```



jpf-label can be found at:
github.com/javapathfinder/jpf-label