

# An overview of JML tools and applications

Lilian Burdy Gemplus

Yoonsik Cheon, Gary Leavens Iowa Univ.

David Cok Kodak

Michael Ernst MIT

Rustan Leino Microsoft

Joe Kiniry, Erik Poll Nijmegen Univ.

# Overview

1. The JML language

3. Tools for JML

5. Applications

7. Conclusions

# 1. The JML language

# Java Modeling Language

- Initiative of **Gary Leavens** [Iowa State Univ.]
- Behavioural Interface Specification Language for Java: **annotations** added to Java programs, expressing **pre-, postconditions, invariants...**
- Inspired by **Eiffel (Design-by-Contract) & Larch**
- Main design goal: **easy to learn**
  - **simple extension of Java's syntax**

# JML example

```
private int balance;  
final static int MAX_BALANCE;  
  
/*@ invariant 0 <= balance &&  
           balance < MAX_BALANCE;  
@*/
```

# JML example

```
/*@ requires   amount >= 0;  
   assignable balance;  
   ensures     balance == \old(balance) - amount;  
   signals     (PurseException)  
               balance == \old(balance);
```

```
@*/
```

```
public void debit(int amount) {  
    ....  
}
```

# JML example

```
private byte[] pin;  
private byte appletState;
```

```
/*@ invariant  
    appletState == PERSONALIZED  
    ==>  
    pin != null &&  
    pin.length == 4 &&  
    (\forallall int i; 0 <= i && i < 4  
        ; 0 <= pin[i] && pin[i] <= 9);  
@*/
```

## 2. Tools for JML



# Tools for JML

- tools for reading & writing specs
- tools for generating specs
- tools for checking implementation against specs

# Tools for reading & writing specs

- parsing & typechecking (as part of other tools)
- `jmldoc`: `javadoc` for JML

# Tools for generating specs

- Invariant detection using Daikon  
[Michael Ernst, MIT]

Daikon observes execution of code to detect likely invariants

# Tools for checking specs (I)

- **Runtime assertion checker**  
[Gary Leavens et al., Iowa State Univ.]  
tests if specs are violated at runtime
  - not so exciting for academia, but appealing to industry
  - well-specified code is easy to test !
    - runtime checker handles `\forall` and `\old`
  - **jmlunit**: tool combining runtime checking with unit testing

# Tools for checking specs (II)

- **Extended static checker ESC/Java**  
[Rustan Leino et al., ex-Compaq]  
automatic verification of simple properties
  - not sound, not complete, but finds lots of bugs quickly
  - eg. can “prove” absence of NullPointerException- and ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- **Chase tool** [Nestor Cataño, INRIA] remedies one important source of unsoundness

# Tools for checking specs (III)

## “Real” program verification

- **JACK** tool [Gemplus]  
automatic verification of JML-annotated code  
Inspired by ESC/Java, integrated with Eclipse
- **LOOP** tool [Nijmegen]  
interactive verification of JML-annotated code
- **Krakatoa** tool [INRIA/Orsay] for interactive verification now also supports JML

# Tools for checking specs

There is a range of tools offering different levels of assurance at different costs (ie. time & effort):

- runtime assertion checking
- extended static checking using ESC/Java
- automatic verification using JACK
- interactive verification using LOOP, Krakatoa

## 3. Applications



# JavaCard



- **Subset of a superset of Java for programming smart cards**
  - no floats, no threads, limited API, optional gc, ...
  - + support for allocation in EEPROM or RAM
- **Ideal target for formal methods**
  - **small programs, written in simple language, using small API, whose correctness is critical**
  - highest levels of security evaluation standards require use of formal methods (**Common Criteria**)

# Applications of JML to JavaCard

as part of



- Writing JML specs of JavaCard API [Cardis'00]
- Checking applets using ESC/Java [FME'02]
  - 1000's of lines of code
- Verifying applets using LOOP [AMAST'02]
  - 100's of lines of code
- Runtime checking part of smartcard OS [Cardis'02]

## 4. Conclusions

# Assertion-based languages promising way to use formal methods in industry

- Familiar syntax and semantics
- No need for formal model (code is formal model)
- Easy to introduce use incrementally

**NB: JML does not provide or impose any design methodology**

# What to specify ?

- Detailed functional specs often too difficult
- Just establishing weak specs, eg.
  - requires ....
  - ensures true;
  - signals (NullPointerException) false;
  - often suffices to expose most invariants
- Invariants make explicit many design decisions that are typically undocumented

# Using JML for JavaCard applets

- For smartcard applets, **verifying simple “safety” properties** (eg. absence of certain exceptions) with **JACK** or **ESC/Java** has **good return-on-investment**
- **Verification has found errors not found during testing**
- **Using JML tools to help manual code reviews when certifying code ?**

# JML

- Lots of ongoing work and open issues about JML, eg.
  - tricky questions about semantics
  - concurrency ?
  - alias control & ownership models ?
- Agreeing on common syntax & semantics is hard work! (witnessed by upcoming patch of ESC/Java)
- Most tools just support subsets of JML
- JML as standard or as vehicle for research ?

# JML

- Having a **common specification language** supported by different tools **important benefit**
  - **for individual tool builders, and**
  - **for users**
- **JML is an open collaborative effort, and we welcome cooperation with others**



**More info:**

**[www.jmlspecs.org](http://www.jmlspecs.org)**