

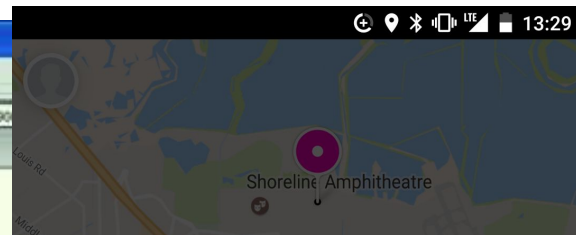
Create your own type system in 1 hour

Michael Ernst
University of Washington



<http://CheckerFramework.org/>

Motivation



TREND MICRO InterScan™ Web Security Virtual Appliance

Search

- System Status
- Dashboard
- + Application Control
- HTTP
 - + HTTPS Decryption
 - + Advanced Threat Protection
 - + HTTP Inspection
 - + Data Loss Prevention
 - + Applets and ActiveX
 - URL Filtering
- Policies
 - Settings

HTTP Status 500 - java.lang.NullPointerException

type Exception report

message [java.lang.NullPointerException](#)

description The server encountered an internal error that prevented it from fulfilling this request.

exception

```
org.apache.jasper.JasperException: java.lang.NullPointerException
  org.apache.jasper.servlet.JspServletWrapper.service(JspServletWrapper.java:432)
  org.apache.jasper.servlet.JspServlet.serviceJspFile(JspServlet.java:313)
  org.apache.jasper.servlet.JspServlet.service(JspServlet.java:260)
  javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:717)
    ter.java:73)
    77)
java.lang.NullPointerException
  org.apache.jsp.urlf_005fsection_005fpolicy_005frule_jsp._jspService(urlf_005fsection_005fpolicy_005frule_jsp.java:742)
  org.apache.jasper.runtime.HttpJspBase.service(HttpJspBase.java:70)
  javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:717)
  org.apache.jasper.servlet.JspServletWrapper.service(JspServletWrapper.java:388)
  org.apache.jasper.servlet.JspServlet.serviceJspFile(JspServlet.java:313)
  org.apache.jasper.servlet.JspServlet.service(JspServlet.java:260)
  javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:717)
  com.trend.iwss.servlets.filters.CSRFGuardFilter.doFilter(CSRFGuardFilter.java:73)
  com.trend.iwss.servlets.filters.AuthFilter.doFilter(AuthFilter.java:377)
```

java.lang.NullPointerException

Java's type system is too weak

Type checking prevents many errors

```
int i = "hello";
```

Type checking doesn't prevent **enough** errors

```
System.console().readLine();
```



Java's type system is too weak

Type checking prevents many errors

```
int i = "hello";
```

Type checking doesn't prevent enough errors

NullPointerException

```
System.console().readLine();
```



Prevent null pointer exceptions

Java 8 introduces the `Optional<T>` type

- Wrapper; content may be present or absent
- Constructor: `of(T value)`
- Methods: `boolean isPresent()`, `T get()`

```
Optional<String> maidenName;
```



Optional reminds you to check

Without Optional:

possible
NullPointerException

```
String mName;  
mName.equals(...);  
  
if (mName != null) {  
    mName.equals(...);  
}
```

Complex rules for using Optional correctly!

With Optional:

possible
NoSuchElementException

```
Optional<String> omName;  
omName.get().equals(...);  
  
if (omName.isPresent()) {  
    omName.get().equals(...);  
}
```

possible
NullPointerException



How not to use Optional

Other guidelines from:
Stephen Colebourne, Edwin Dalarzo, Vasco Ferreira C., Brian Goetz, Daniel Olszewski, Nicolai Parlog, Oleg Shelajev, ...

Stuart Marks's rules:

1. Never, ever, use null for an Optional variable or return value.
2. Never use Optional.get() unless you can prove that the Optional is present.
3. Prefer alternative APIs over Optional.isPresent() and Optional.get().
4. It's generally **Let's enforce the rules with a tool.** optional for the specific purpose of chaining methods.
5. If an Optional is part of a chain, or has an intermediate result of Optional, use Optional.get() or Optional.orElse() ex.
6. Avoid using Optional in fields, method parameters, and collections.
7. Don't use an Optional to wrap any collection type (List, Set, Map). Instead, use an empty collection to represent the absence of values.



Which rules to enforce with a tool

Stuart Marks's rules:

1. **Never**, ever, use null for an Optional variable or return value.
2. **Never** use Optional.get() unless you can prove that the Optional is present.
3. *Prefer* alternative APIs over Optional.isPresent() and Optional.get().
4. It's *generally* **These are type system properties.** specific purpose of chaining met
5. If an Optional **These are type system properties.** as an intermediate result of Opt
6. *Avoid* using Optional in fields, method parameters, and collections.
7. **Don't** use an Optional to wrap any collection type (List, Set, Map). Instead, use an empty collection to represent the absence of values.



Define a type system

	$h \in \text{Heap}$	$= \text{Addr} \rightarrow \text{Obj}$
	$\iota \in \text{Addr}$	$= \text{Set of Addresses} \cup \{\text{null}_a\}$
	$o \in \text{Obj}$	$= \text{rType, Fields}$
	$\text{*T} \in \text{rType}$	$= \text{OwnerAddr ClassId} \langle \overline{\text{rType}} \rangle$
$P \in \text{Program}$	$::= \overline{\text{Class, ClassId, Expr}}$	
$\text{Cls} \in \text{Class}$	$::= \text{class ClassId} \langle \text{TVarId} \langle \text{Type} \rangle \rangle$ $\text{extends ClassId} \langle \text{*Type} \rangle$ $\{ \overline{\text{FieldId} \text{*Type}; \text{Met}} \}$	
$\text{*T} \in \text{*Type}$	$::= \text{*NType} \mid \text{TVarId}$	
$\text{*N} \in \text{*NType}$	$::= \text{OM ClassId} \langle \text{*Type} \rangle$	
$u \in \text{OM}$	$::=$	$h, \text{*}\Gamma, e_0 \rightsquigarrow h_0, \iota_0$
$\text{mt} \in \text{Meth}$	$::=$	$\iota_0 \neq \text{null}_a$
MethSig	$::=$	$h_0, \text{*}\Gamma, e_2 \rightsquigarrow h_2, \iota$
$w \in \text{Purity}$	$::=$	$h' = h_2[\iota_0.f := \iota]$
$e \in \text{Expr}$	$::=$	$\text{OS-Upd} \frac{h', \text{*}\Gamma, e_0.f = e_2 \rightsquigarrow h'}{h, \text{*}\Gamma, e_0.f = e_2 \rightsquigarrow h'}$
$\text{*}\Gamma \in \text{*Env}$	$::=$	$\text{Expr.MethId} \langle \text{*Type} \rangle (\text{Expr}) \mid$ $\text{new *Type} \mid (\text{*Type}) \text{Expr}$ $\text{TVarId *NType; ParId *Type}$
		$h, \text{*}\Gamma, e_0 \rightsquigarrow h', \iota_0$ $\iota_0 \neq \text{null}_a$ $\iota = h'(\iota_0) \downarrow_2 (f)$ $\text{OS-Read} \frac{\iota = h'(\iota_0) \downarrow_2 (f)}{h, \text{*}\Gamma, e_0.f \rightsquigarrow h', \iota}$
		$\Gamma \vdash e_0 : N_0 \quad N_0 = u_0 C_0 \langle _ \rangle$ $T_1 = fType(C_0, f)$ $\Gamma \vdash e_2 : N_0 \triangleright T_1$ $\text{GT-Read} \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_0 : N_0 \quad N_0 = _ \quad \text{GT-Upd} \frac{u_0 \neq \text{any} \quad rp(u_0, T_1)}{\Gamma \vdash e_0.f = e_2 : N_0 \triangleright T_1}}{\Gamma \vdash e_0.f : N_0 \triangleright fType(C_0, f)}$
$h \vdash \text{*}\Gamma : \text{*}\Gamma$		
$h \vdash \iota_1 : \text{dyn}(\text{*N}, h, \iota_1)$		
$h \vdash \iota_2 : \text{dyn}(\text{*T}, \iota_1, h(\iota_1) \downarrow_1)$		
$\text{*N} = u_N C_N \langle _ \rangle$		
$u_N = \text{this}_u \Rightarrow \text{*}\Gamma(\text{this})$		
$\text{free}(\text{*T}) \subseteq \text{dom}(C_N)$		
	$\text{DYN} \frac{\left. \begin{array}{l} \implies h \vdash \iota_2 : \text{dyn}(\text{*N} \triangleright \text{*T}, h, \text{*}\Gamma) \\ \text{*T} = \iota' _ \langle _ \rangle \quad \iota \vdash \text{*T} \text{*} \langle \iota' C \langle \text{*T} \rangle \rangle \quad \iota \vdash \text{*T} \text{*} \langle \iota' C \langle \text{*T}_a \rangle \rangle \Rightarrow \iota \vdash \text{*T} \text{*} \langle \text{*T}_a \rangle \\ \text{dom}(C) = \bar{X} \quad \text{free}(\text{*T}) \subseteq \bar{X} \circ \bar{X}' \end{array} \right\}}{\text{dyn}(\text{*T}, \iota, \text{*T}, (\bar{X}' \text{*T}'; -)) = \text{*T}[\iota'/\text{this}, \iota'/\text{peer}, \iota'/\text{rep}, \text{any}_a/\text{any}_u, \text{*T}/\bar{X}, \text{*T}'/\bar{X}']}$	



Define a type system

1. **Type hierarchy** (subtyping)
2. **Type rules** (what operations are illegal)
3. **Type introduction** (what types for literals, ...)
4. **Dataflow** (run-time tests)

We will define two type systems:
nullness and Optional

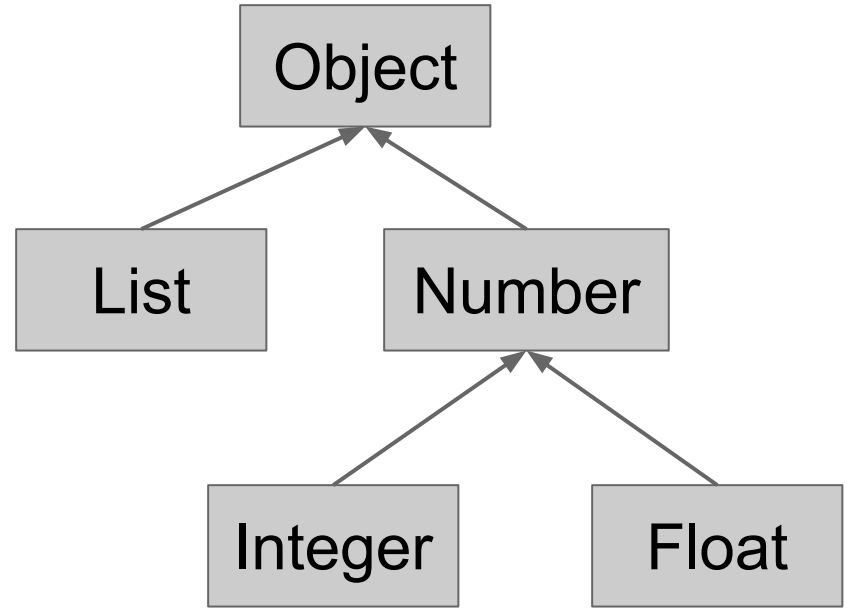
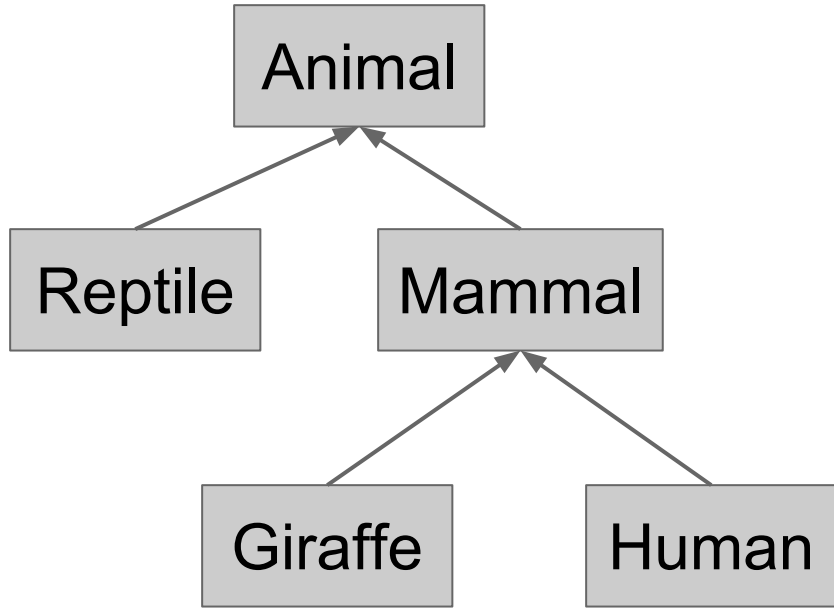


Define a type system

1. **Type hierarchy (subtyping)**
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1. Type hierarchy

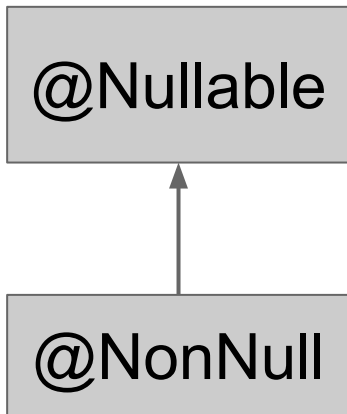


2 pieces of information:

- the types
- their relationships



Type hierarchy for nullness



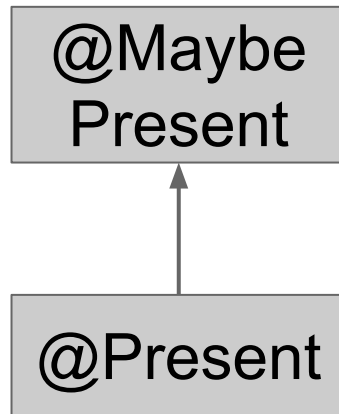
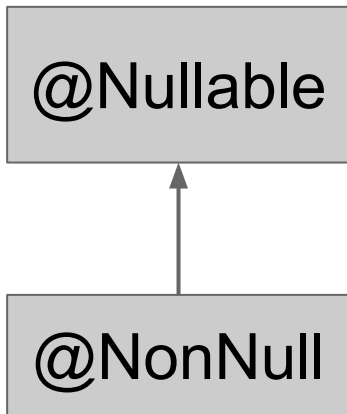
2 pieces of information:

- the types
- their relationships



Type hierarchy for Optional

“Never use `Optional.get()` unless you can prove that the `Optional` is present.”



2 pieces of information:

- the types
- their relationships



Type = type qualifier + Java basetype

`@Present Optional<String> mName;`

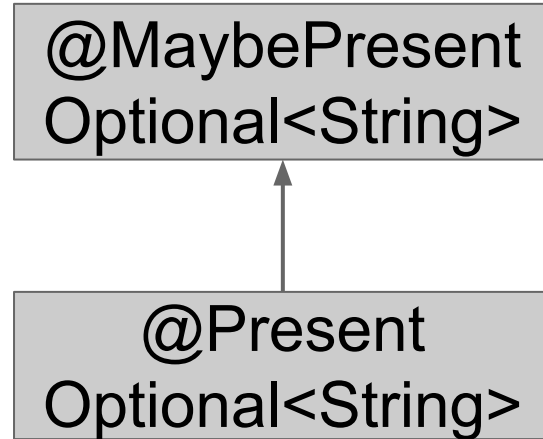
Diagram illustrating the components of the type `@Present Optional<String>`:

- `@Present` is the **Type qualifier**.
- `Optional<String>` is the **Java basetype**.
- The entire expression `@Present Optional<String>` is the **Type**.

Default qualifier = `@MaybePresent`

so, these types are equivalent:

- `@MaybePresent Optional<String>`
- `Optional<String>`



Define a type system

1. Type hierarchy (subtyping)
2. **Type rules (what operations are illegal)**
3. Type introduction (what types for literals, ...)
4. Dataflow (run-time tests)



2. Type rules

To prevent null pointer exceptions:

- `expr.field`
`expr.getValue()`
receiver must be non-null
- `synchronized (expr) { ... }`
monitor must be non-null
- ...



Type rules for Optional

@MaybePresent

@Present



“Never use `Optional.get()` unless you can prove that the `Optional` is present.”

Only call `Optional.get()` on a receiver of type `@Present Optional`.

example call:

```
myOptional.get()
```

```
class Optional<T> {  
    T get(Optional<T> this)  
}
```

example call: }

```
a.equals(b)
```



Type rules for Optional

@MaybePresent

@Present



“Never use `Optional.get()` unless you can prove that the `Optional` is present.”

Only call `Optional.get()` on a receiver of type `@Present Optional`.

example call:

```
myOptional.get()
```

```
class Optional<T> {  
    T get(@Present Optional<T> this) {...}  
}
```



Type rules for Optional

@MaybePresent

@Present



“Never use `Optional.get()` unless you can prove that the `Optional` is present.”

Only call `Optional.get()` on a receiver of type `@Present Optional`.

example call:

```
myOptional.get()
```

```
class Optional<T> {  
    T get(@Present Optional<T> this) {...}  
    T orElseThrow(@Present this, ...) {...}  
}
```



Define a type system

1. Type hierarchy (subtyping)
2. Type rules (what operations are illegal)
3. **Type introduction (what types for literals...)**
4. Dataflow (run-time tests)



Type introduction rules

For Nullness type system:

- `null` : `@Nullable`
- `"Hello World"` : `@NonNull`



Type introduction for Optional

@MaybePresent

@Present



“Never use Optional.get() unless you can prove that the Optional is present.”

```
Optional<T> of(T value) {...}
```

```
Optional<T> ofNullable(T value){...}
```



Type introduction for Optional

@MaybePresent

@Present



“Never use Optional.get() unless you can prove that the Optional is present.”

```
@Present Optional<T> of(T value) {...}
```

```
Optional<T> ofNullable(@Nullable T value){...}
```



Define a type system

1. Type hierarchy (subtyping)
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4. **Dataflow (run-time tests)**



Flow-sensitive type refinement

After an operation, give an expression a more specific type

```
@Nullable Object x;
```

```
if (x != null) {
```

```
... x is @NonNull here
```

```
}
```

```
... x is @Nullable again
```

```
@Nullable Object y;
```

```
y = new SomeType();
```

```
... y is @NonNull here
```

```
y = unknownValue;
```

```
... y is @Nullable again
```

Type refinement for Optional

@MaybePresent

@Present



“Never use `Optional.get()` unless you can prove that the `Optional` is present.”

After `receiver.isPresent()` returns true,
the receiver's type is `@Present`

```
@MaybePresent Optional<String> x;
```

```
if (x.isPresent()) {
```

```
...
```

x is @Present here

```
}
```

```
...
```

x is @MaybePresent again



Now, let's implement it

Follow the instructions in the
Checker Framework Manual

<https://checkerframework.org/manual/#creating-a-checker>

