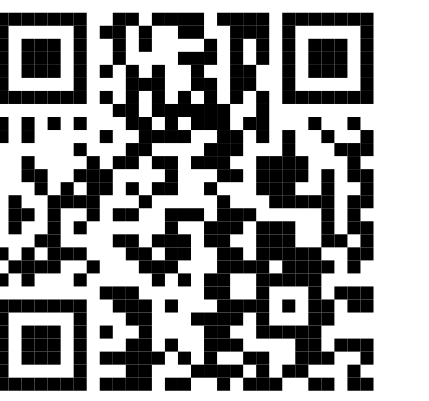


CUTECat: Concolic Execution for Computational Law

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The Catala programming language

Catala [1, 5] is a domain-specific language designed to implement computational laws.

Article 1

The income tax for an individual is defined as a fixed percentage of the individual's income over a year.

definition `income_tax equals`
`income * tax_rate`

Formula

Article 3

If the individual's income is less than \$10,000, the fixed percentage mentioned at article 1 is equal to 10%.

exception definition `tax_rate`
under condition `income <= $10,000`
consequence equals 10%

Exception

Article 2

Default case

The fixed percentage mentioned at article 1 is equal to 20%.

definition `tax_rate equals` 20%

Article 4

If the individual is in charge of 3 or more children, then the fixed percentage mentioned at article 1 is equal to 15%.

exception definition `tax_rate`
under condition `nb_children >= 3`
consequence equals 15%

Exception

Catala programs errors

Interpretation conflicts

To prevent implicit assumptions, Catala is designed to crash if two provisions apply at the same time. Such ambiguities must be resolved with lawyers.

Example: articles 3 and 4 will conflict when `income = $10,000` and `nb_children = 4`.

Unhandled cases

Catala also crashes when no rule applies. Example: the law stops applying after a date, and that date has passed.

Other bugs

Usual programming errors happen too. Example: division by zero, assertion errors...

Default term

$$e ::= \langle \underbrace{e_1, \dots, e_n}_{\text{exceptions}} \mid \underbrace{b_{\text{default}}}_{\text{guard}} :- \underbrace{e_{\text{default}}}_{\text{base case}} \rangle$$

```
let tax_rate =  
  <  
    < | income ≤ $10,000 :- 10% > ,  
    < | nb_children ≥ 3 :- 15% >  
    | true :- 20%  
  >  
in income * tax_rate
```

Default term semantics

Evaluate all exceptions, then count how many are *raised*:

- If exactly 1 exception is raised, then return its value
- Else if at least 2 exceptions are raised, then return $\otimes$ (conflict)
- Else if 0 exceptions are raised, evaluate b_{default} and
 - If $b_{\text{default}} = \text{true}$, then evaluate e_{default}
 - Else if $b_{\text{default}} = \text{false}$, then return $\emptyset$ (empty)

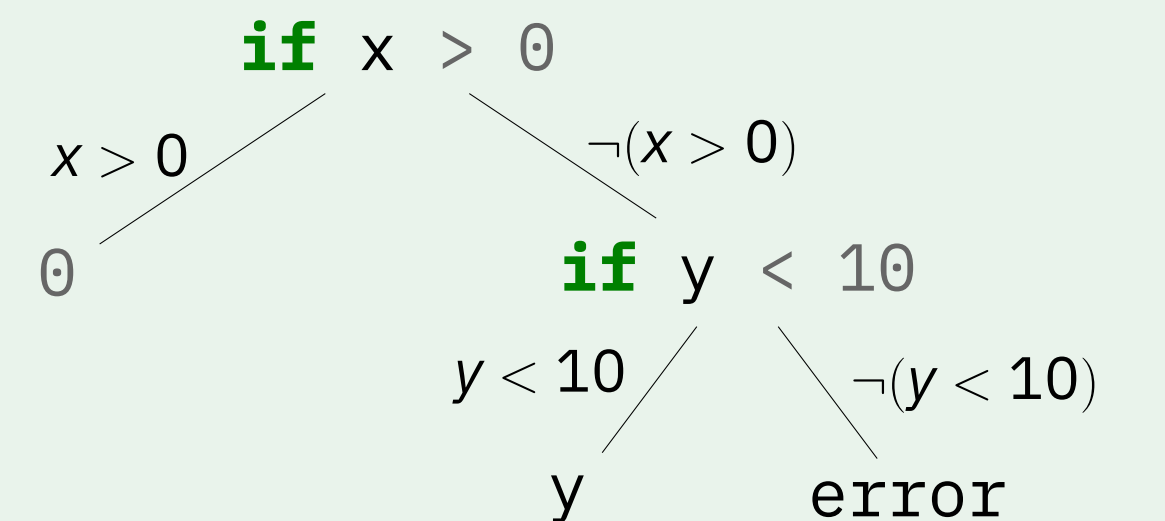
Concolic execution

Concolic execution [3] combines *concrete* and *symbolic* execution.

Program

```
if x > 0  
  then 0  
  else if y < 10  
    then y  
    else error
```

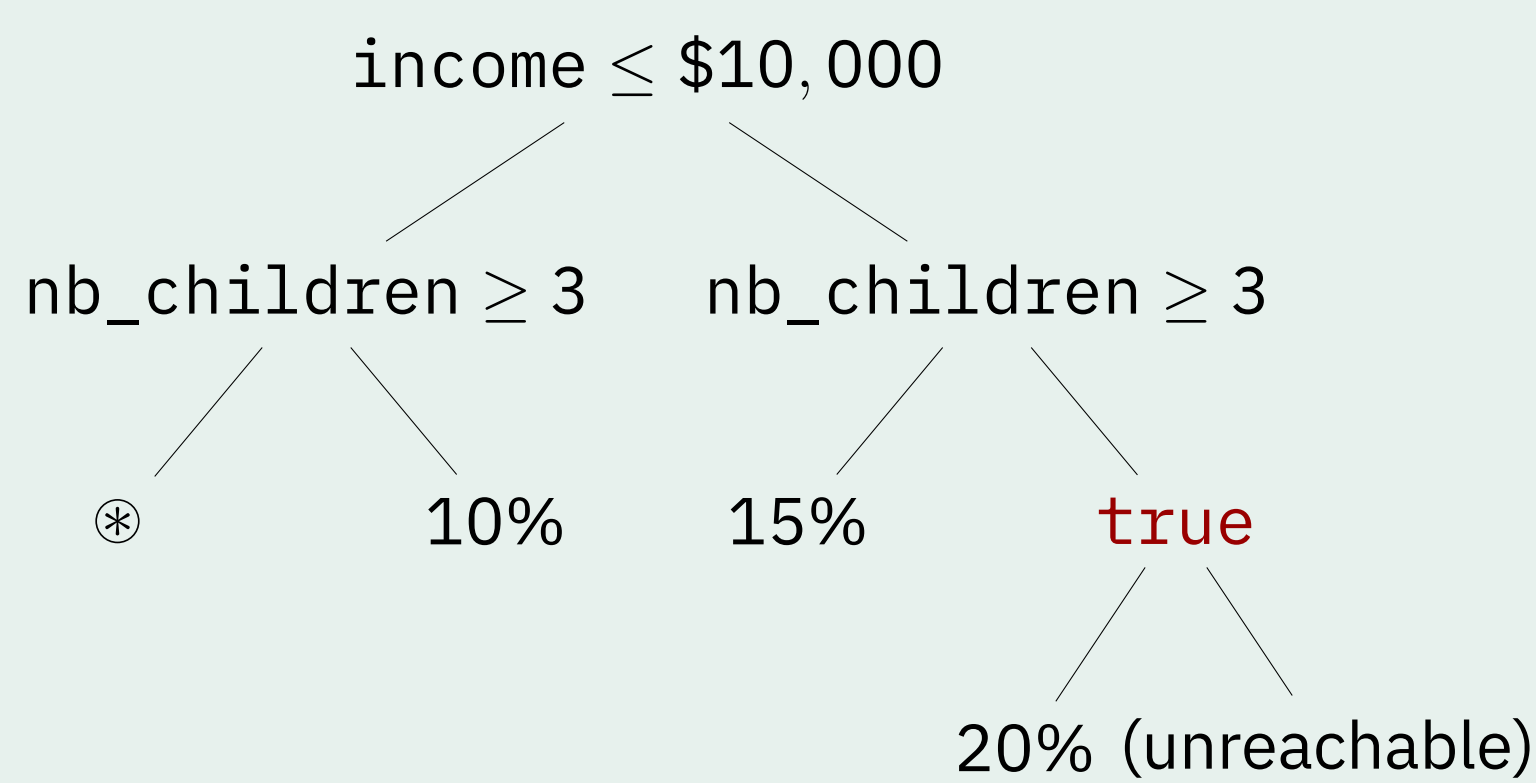
Execution tree



Execution trace

Step	x	y	Output	Collected constraints	Next path to try	
1	1	20	0	$x > 0$	$\neg(x > 0)$	$\supset$ SMT
2	0	20	error	$\neg(x > 0) \wedge \neg(y < 10)$	$\neg(x > 0) \wedge y < 10$	$\supset$ SMT
3	0	9	9	$\neg(x > 0) \wedge y < 10$	-	

Concolic execution of default terms



Step	income	nb_children	Output
1	9,000	4	$\otimes$
2	9,000	2	10%
3	11,000	4	15%
4	11,000	2	20%
5	no SAT execution paths remaining		

Optimizations

For performance

- SMT solver incremental mode
- redundant constraint elimination
- reordering exceptions

For usability

Simplify the format of generated values using *soft*, optional constraints.

Example: round money to the unit

Results

- CUTECat tool [2, 4] integrated in Catala ecosystem
- On medium-sized implementation of French housing benefits law:
 - Generates $\sim 200k$ test cases in 6h
 - Finds an interpretation conflict
 - Optimizations cut analysis time in half
 - 4.5x overhead w.r.t. Catala concrete interpreter, comparable to other symbolic analysis tools

[1] Catala website (2025), URL <https://catala-lang.org/>

[2] CUTECat peer-reviewed artifact (2025), DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.14677860

[3] Godefroid, P., Klarlund, N., Sen, K.: DART: Directed automated random testing. In: PLDI (2005), DOI: 10.1145/1065010.1065036

[4] Goutagny, P., Fromherz, A., Monat, R.: CUTECat: Concolic Execution for Computational Law. In: ESOP (2025), DOI: 10.1007/978-3-031-91121-7_2

[5] Merigoux, D., Chataing, N., Protzenko, J.: Catala: A programming language for the law. ICFP (2021), DOI: 10.1145/3473582

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