

# Configurable Software Verification: Concretizing the Convergence of Model Checking and Program Analysis

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# Introduction

- **Goal:** Tool to combine and reuse different abstract domains
- Model Checking [Clarke/Emerson, Sifakis '81]
  - E.g., predicate abstraction
- Program Analysis [Cousot/Cousot '77]
  - E.g., pointer analysis
- In theory: no difference [Steffen '91, Cousot/Cousot '95, Schmidt '98]
- Fine tune the dial between the two extremes

# Model Checking

*Reached, Frontier* := {  $a_0$  }

while *Frontier*  $\neq \emptyset$  do

    pop *a* from *Frontier*

    for each  $a' \in \text{post}(a)$  do

        if  $\neg \text{stop}(a', \text{Reached})$  then add  $a'$  to *Reached, Frontier*

return *Reached*

# Configurable Program Analysis

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while *Frontier*  $\neq \emptyset$  do

    pop *a* from *Frontier*

    for each  $a' \in \text{post}(a)$  do

        for each  $a'' \in \text{Reached}$  do

$a := \text{merge}(a', a'')$

            if  $a \neq a''$  then replace  $a''$  in *Reached, Frontier* by

*a*

        if  $\neg \text{stop}(a', \text{Reached})$  then add  $a'$  to *Reached, Frontier*

return *Reached*

# Configurable Program Analysis

Abstract interpreter [Cousot & Cousot]:

- concrete system  $(C, c_0, \rightarrow)$ 
  - abstract domain  $(A, \top, \perp, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup)$
  - abstraction function  $\alpha: C \rightarrow A$
  - concretization function  $\gamma: A \rightarrow 2^C$
- transfer function  $\text{post}: A \rightarrow 2^A$  s.t.  $\bigcup_{c \in \gamma(a)} \{c' : c \rightarrow c'\} \subseteq \bigcup_{a' \in \text{post}(a)} \gamma(a')$

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- merge operator  $\text{merge}: A \times A \rightarrow A$  s.t.  $a' \sqsubseteq \text{merge}(a, a')$ 
  - $\text{merge-sep}(a, a') = a'$
  - $\text{merge-join}(a, a') = a \sqcup a'$

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  - $\text{merge-sep}(a, a') = a'$
  - $\text{merge-join}(a, a') = a \sqcup a'$
- termination check  $\text{stop}: A \times 2^A \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  s.t. if  $\text{stop}(a, R)$  then  $\gamma(a) \subseteq \bigcup_{a' \in R} \gamma(a')$ 
  - $\text{stop-sep}(a, R) = (\exists a' \in R : a \sqsubseteq a')$
  - $\text{stop-join}(a, R) = (a \sqsubseteq \sqcup R)$

# Configurable Program Analysis

Classical software model checking (e.g. SLAM):

- predicate abstraction
- merge-sep (build abstract reachability tree)
- stop-sep (stop at covered leaves)

Classical program analysis (e.g. TVLA):

- shape abstraction
- merge-join (annotate control locations)
- stop-join (stop at fixpoint)



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Classical program analysis (e.g. TVLA):

- shape abstraction
- merge-join (annotate control locations) ← possibly widen
- stop-join (stop at fixpoint)

# Composite Program Analysis

- two configurable program analyses  $D_1$  and  $D_2$
- composite transfer function post
- composite merge operator merge
- composite termination check stop

defined from the components of  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  and two strengthening operators  $\text{str}_i: A_1 \times A_2 \rightarrow A_i$  such that

$$\text{str}_i(a_1, a_2) \sqsubseteq a_i$$

Example:  $A_1 = \mathbb{P}$

(predicate abstraction)

$A_2 = \mathbb{S}$  (shape abstraction)

$\text{str}_2(a_1, a_2)$

sharpens field information for shapes  
by using predicate information

# Yes, but ...

“You just need to change the abstract domain, and everything can be done by classical program analysis (merge-join; stop-join).”

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This is true, but misses the point: we want to use **existing abstract interpreters** as building blocks and

1. parameterize the execution engine
2. combine abstract interpreters

# Composite Program Analysis

Example: predicate + shape abstraction

Composite analysis from the following domains:

$A_1 = \mathbb{L}$  (locations)

$A_2 = \mathbb{P}$  (predicate abstraction)

$A_3 = \mathbb{S}$  (shape abstraction)

(*loc.*, *predicate cube*, *set of shape graphs*)

e.g.  $\left( 4, x = 4 \wedge y < x, \left\{ p \rightarrow \overset{\cdot}{\circ} \underset{\cdot}{\circ}, p \rightarrow \overset{\cdot}{\circ} \underset{\cdot}{\circ} \underset{\cdot}{\circ} \right\} \right)$

$h = x$        $h = x$

# Composite Program Analysis

Example: predicate + shape abstraction

$\mathbb{L} \times \mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{S}$

Choices for composite transfer

post-cartesian

$$(l,r,s) \rightsquigarrow (l',r',s')$$

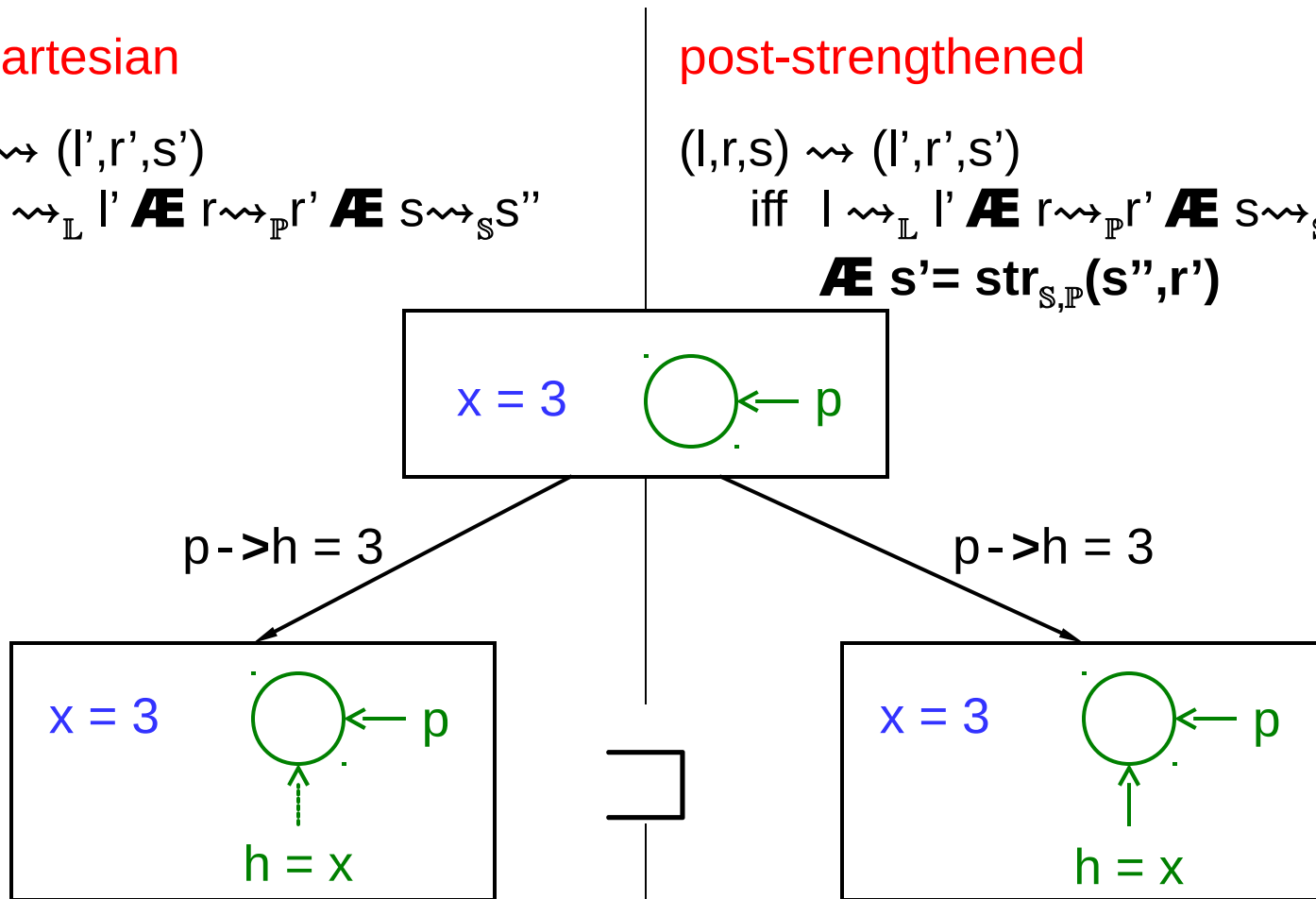
$$\text{iff } l \rightsquigarrow_{\mathbb{L}} l' \mathbf{\text{A}E} r \rightsquigarrow_{\mathbb{P}} r' \mathbf{\text{A}E} s \rightsquigarrow_{\mathbb{S}} s''$$

post-strengthened

$$(l,r,s) \rightsquigarrow (l',r',s')$$

$$\text{iff } l \rightsquigarrow_{\mathbb{L}} l' \mathbf{\text{A}E} r \rightsquigarrow_{\mathbb{P}} r' \mathbf{\text{A}E} s \rightsquigarrow_{\mathbb{S}} s''$$

$$\mathbf{\text{A}E} s' = \text{str}_{\mathbb{S},\mathbb{P}}(s'',r')$$



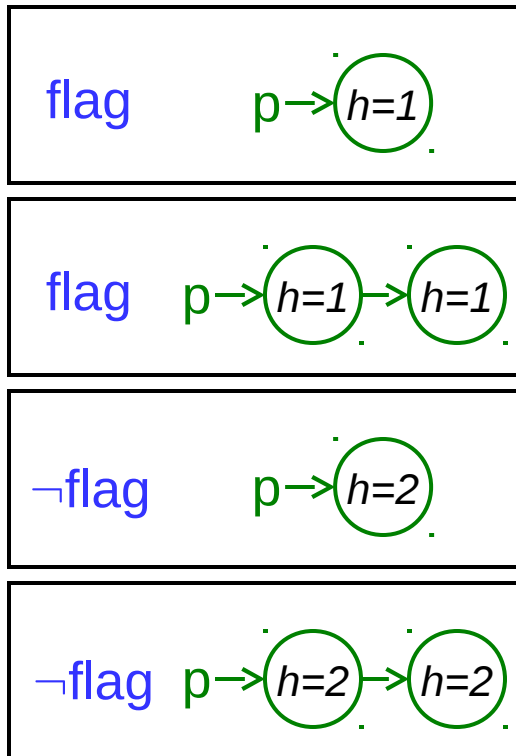
# Composite Program Analysis

Example: predicate + shape abstraction

Choices for composite merge

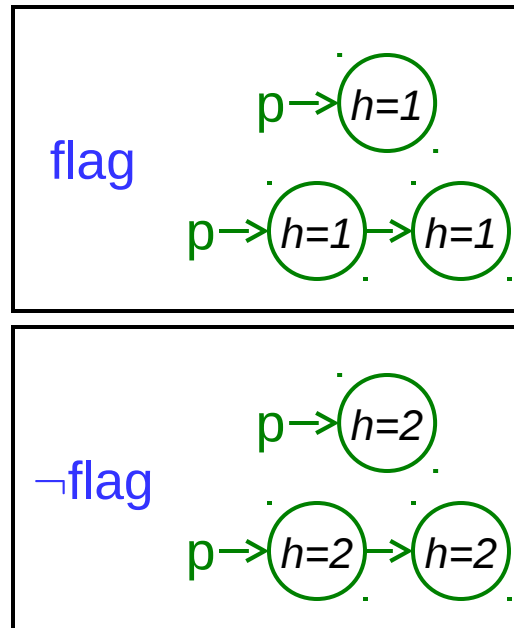
$\mathbb{L} \times \mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{S}$

merge-sep

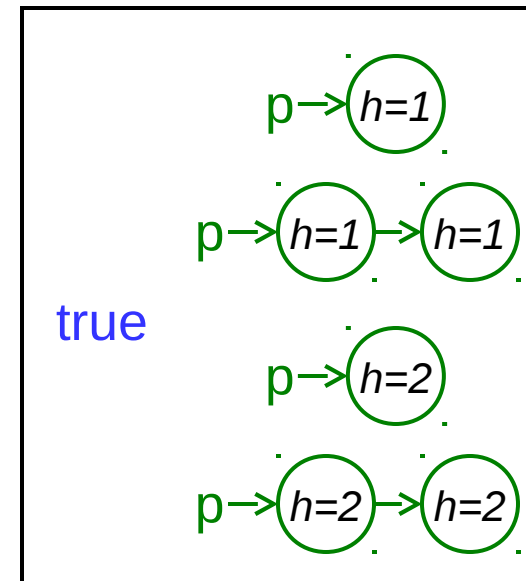


merge-pred-join( $(l,r,s), (l',r',s')$ )

=  $(l', r', \text{merge}_{\mathbb{S}}(s, s'))$   
 if  $l = l' \mathbf{\text{A}} r = r'$ ,  
 $(l', r', s)$  otherwise



merge-join



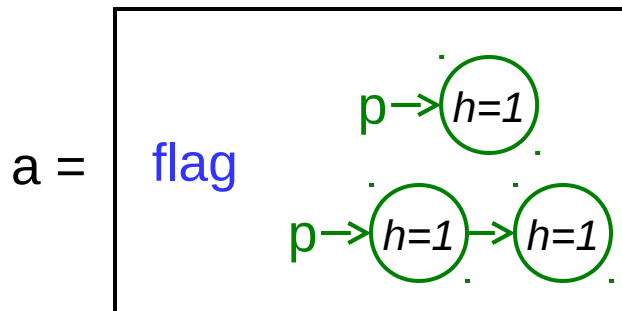
# Composite Program Analysis

Example: predicate + shape abstraction

Choices for composite termination check

$\mathbb{L} \times \mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{S}$

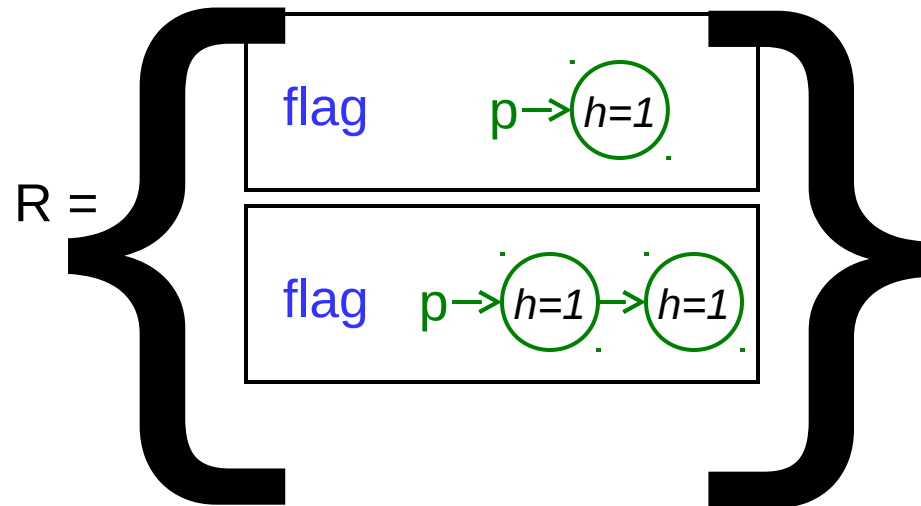
stop-sep



stop-sep(a,R) = **NO**

stop-pred-join((l,r,s), R)

$$= s \sqsubseteq \bigsqcup_{\mathbb{S}} \{ s' \mid (l,r,s') \in R \}$$



stop-pred-join(a,R) = **YES**



# Composite Program Analysis

Example: predicate + shape abstraction

- Lazy Shape Analysis [Beyer/Henzinger/T 2006]

transfer-cartesian

merge-sep

stop-sep

Improvements:

transfer-strengthened

merge-sep

stop-sep

transfer-cartesian

merge-sep

stop-pred-join

- Joining Data-flow with Predicate [Fischer/Jhala/Majumdar 2005]

transfer-cartesian

merge-pred-join

stop-sep

# Implementation

- Based on building blocks from BLAST & TVLA
- Input:
  - C program
  - Abstraction definition (i.e., predicates, shape predicates)
  - Parameters to select operators (merge-sep, merge-cov, ...)
- Post and strengthening use Simplify

```
List a = (List)malloc(...);
List p = a;
while (non det.) {
    if (flag)
        p->h = 1;
    else
        p->h = 2;
    p->n = (List)malloc(...);
    p = p->n;
}
p->h = 3;

p = a;
if (flag)
    while (p->h == 1) p = p->n;
else
    while (p->h == 2) p = p->n;
assert(p->h == 3);
```

# Composite Program Analysis

Example: predicate + shape abstraction

Program	merge-sep stop-sep	merge-prjoin stop-sep	merge-sep stop-join	merge-join stop-join
list_1	0.37 s	0.42 s	0.32 s	0.41 s
list_2	0.85 s	5.24 s	0.86 s	5.36 s
list_4	9.67 s	> 600 s	11.87 s	> 600 s
list_flag	0.49 s	0.69 s	0.46 s	FP
alternating	0.61 s	0.86 s	0.60 s	FP
list_flag2	FP	FP	FP	FP

Verification time of examples for list manipulation program  
(using **post-cartesian**)

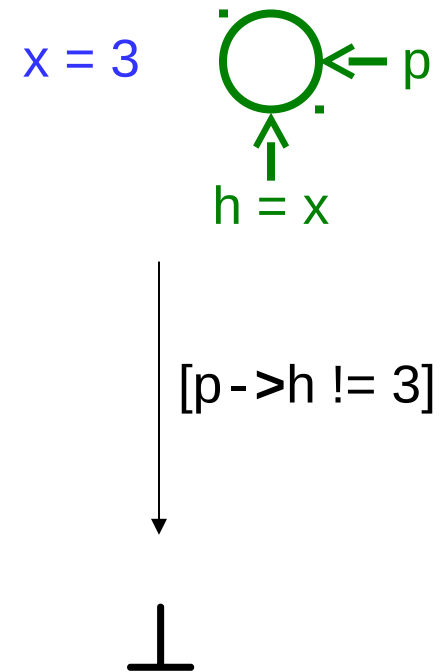
```
List a = (List)malloc(...);
List p = a;
int x = 3;
while (non det.) {
    if (flag)
        p->h = 1;
    else
        p->h = 2;
    p->n = (List)malloc(...);
    p = p->n;
}
p->h = x;

p = a;
if (flag)
    while (p->h == 1) p = p->n;
else
    while (p->h == 2) p = p->n;
assert(p->h == 3);
```

# Composite Program Analysis

Example: predicate + shape abstraction

Program	post- cartesian merge-sep stop-sep	post-strengthened merge-sep stop-sep
list_1	0.37 s	0.41 s
list_2	0.85 s	1.25 s
list_4	9.67 s	15.44 s
list_flag	0.49 s	0.79 s
alternating	0.61 s	0.96 s
list_flag2	<b>FP</b>	0.81 s



# Example for which predicated lattice is best

[Fischer, Jhala & Majumdar 05]

$A_1 = \mathbb{L}$  (locations)  
 $A_2 = \mathbb{P}$  (predicate abstraction)  
 $A_3 = \mathbb{D}$  (**symbolic values lattice**)

- cartesian post
- merge-pred-join is much better than merge-sep
- stop-sep

# Current Work / Summary

- Improve usability and flexibility of the tool
- Refinement (domain and operators)
- Q: Is the tool a model checker that explores states?  
A static analyzer interpreting an abstract program?

A: **Both!**



