

Program Analysis with Dynamic Change of Precision

Dirk Beyer

Joint work with
Tom Henzinger and Grégory Théoduloz



Simon Fraser University,
BC, Canada

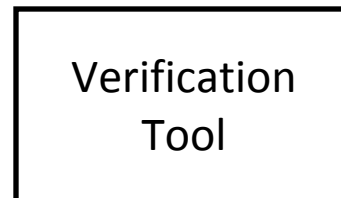
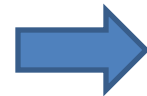


EPFL,
Switzerland

Automatic Software Verification

C program

```
int main() {  
    int a = foo();  
    int b = bar(a);  
  
    assert(a == b);  
}
```



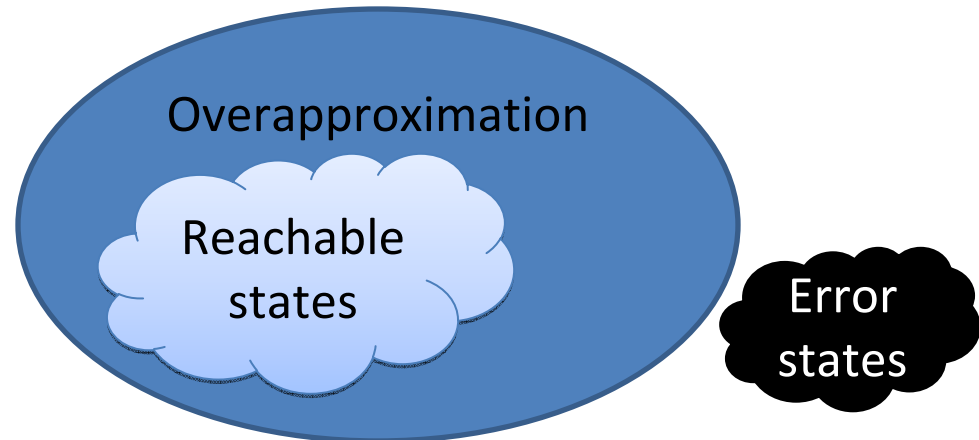
SAFE

i.e. assertions
cannot be violated



UNSAFE

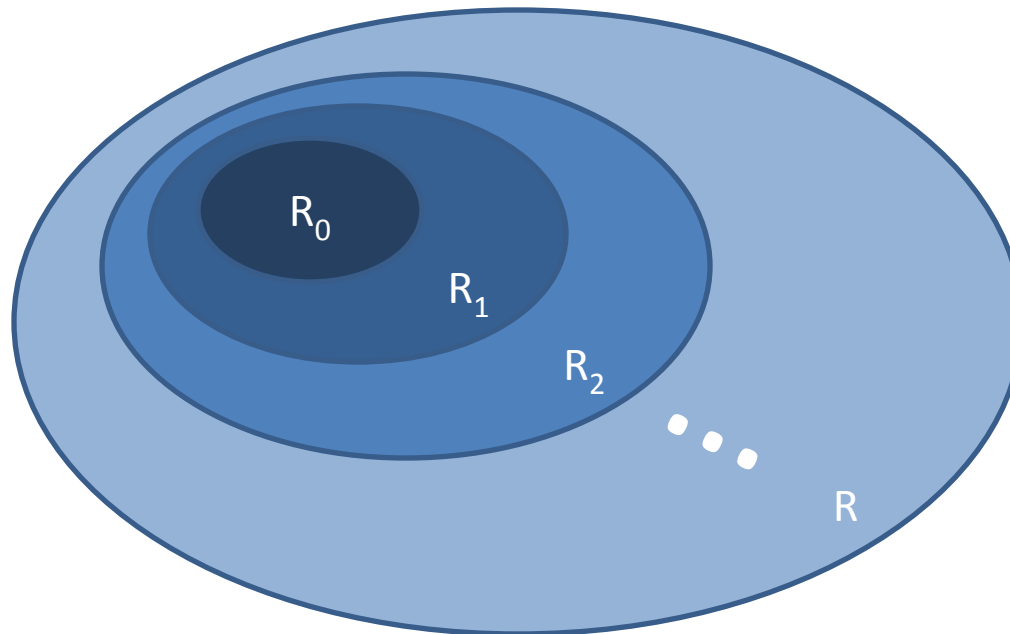
General method:
Create an overapproximation
of the program states



Software Verification by Model Checking

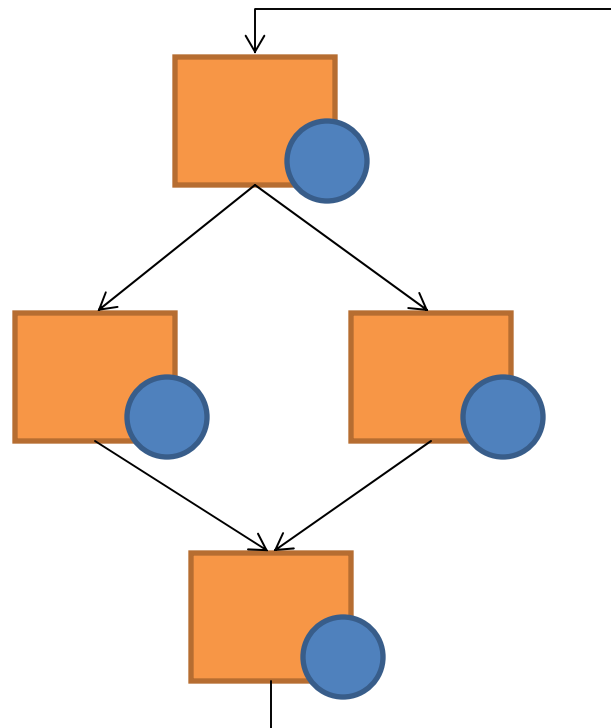
[Clarke/Emerson, Sifakis 1981]

Iterative fixpoint (forward) post computation

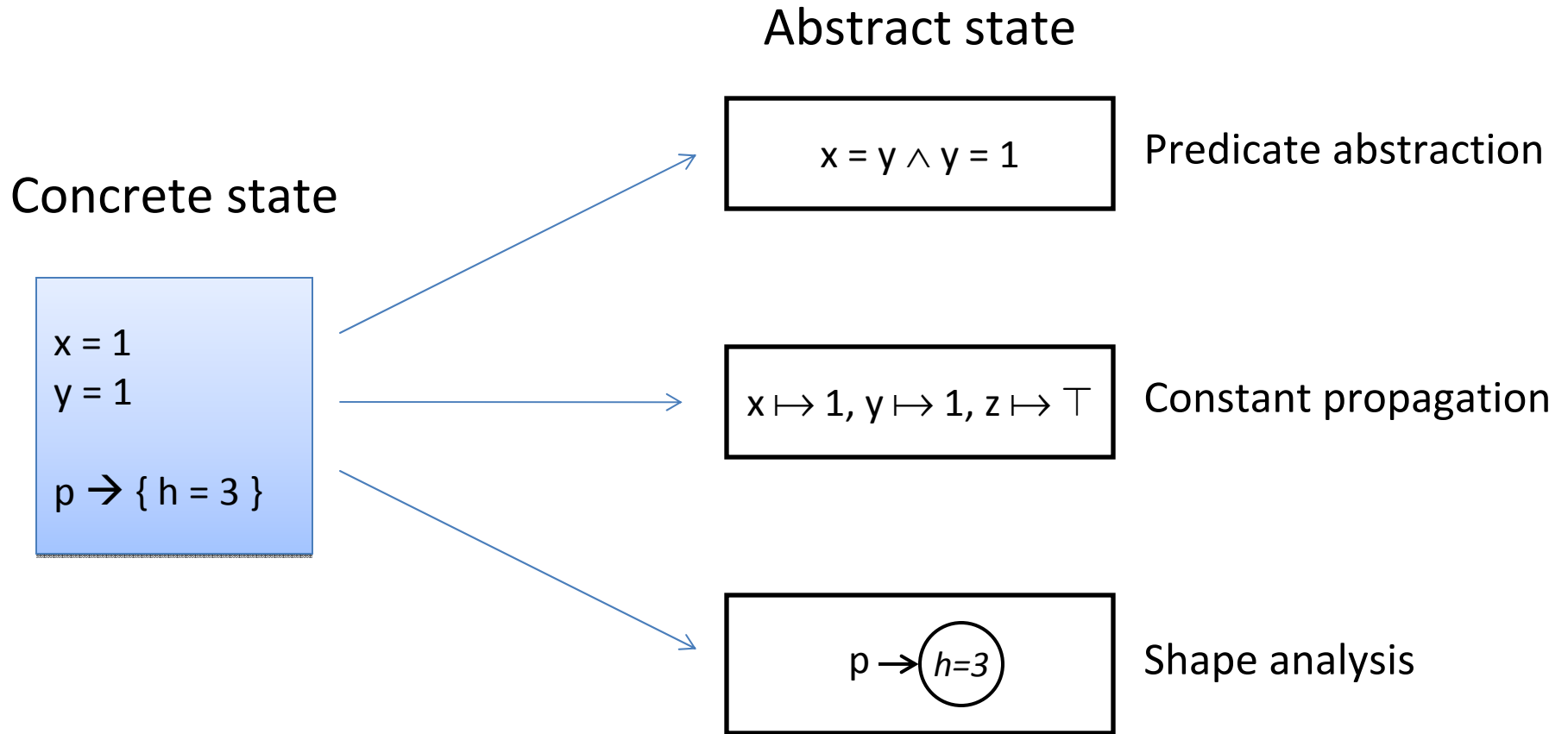


Software Verification by Data-flow Analysis

Fixpoint computation on the CFG

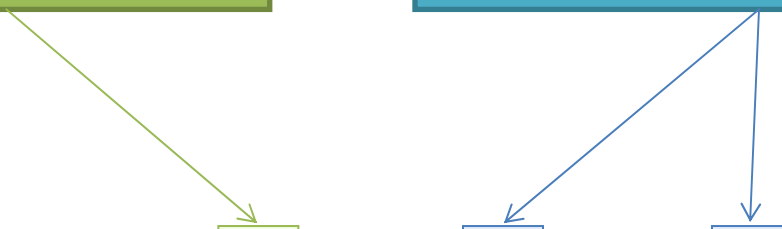


Abstraction



Few explicit values
→ Explicit domain

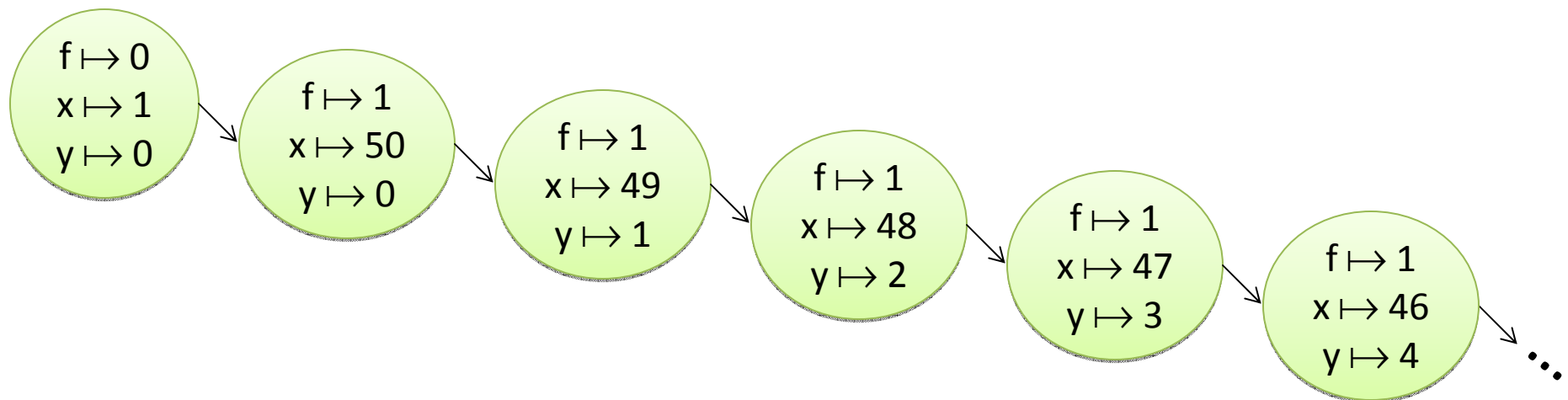
Many values
→ Predicate abstraction



```
int f = 0, x = 1, y = 0;
while (x > 0) {
    if (f == 0) { x = 50; f = 1; }
    else        { x--; y++; }
}
assert(y == 50);
```

```
int f = 0, x = 1, y = 0;
while (x > 0) {
  if (f == 0) { x = 50; f = 1; }
  else        { x--; y++; }
}
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```

Fully Explicit Analysis



+ cheap to compute

- many states

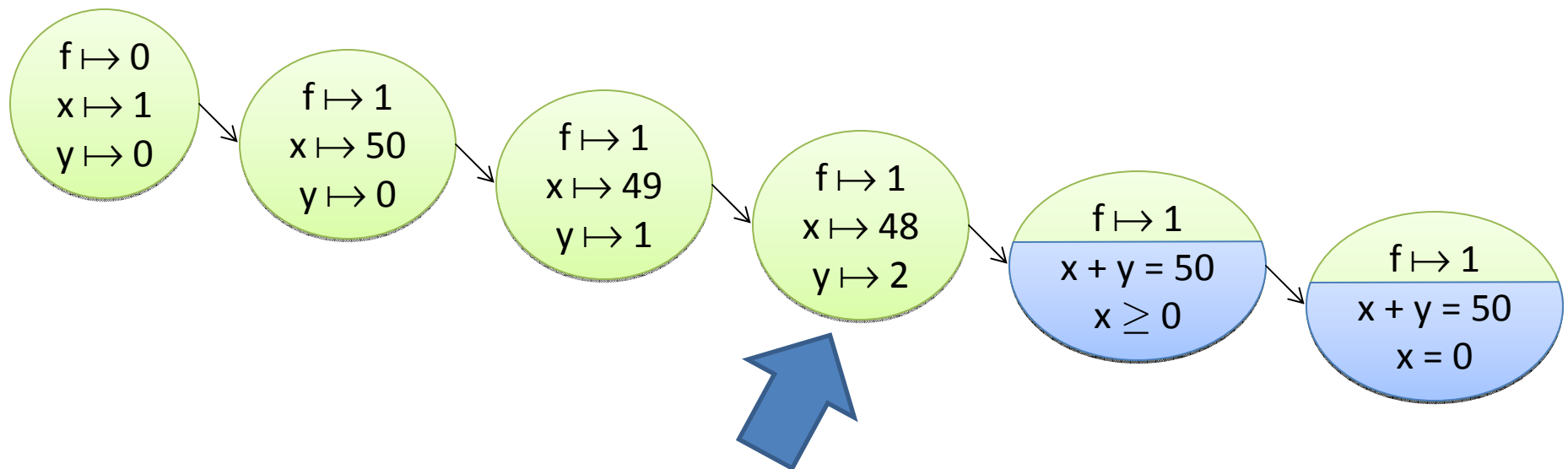
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int f = 0, x = 1, y = 0;
while (x > 0) {
    if (f == 0) { x = 50; f = 1; }
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}
assert(y == 50);
```

Combined Analysis

- Start with explicit
- Precision of explicit: threshold on number of diff. values
E.g. $\pi(x) = 3$
- Precision of predicate: set of tracked predicates
E.g. $\pi = \{ x + y = 50, x \geq 0, x = 0 \}$
- Switch to predicates when the explicit threshold is hit


```
int f = 0, x = 1, y = 0;
while (x > 0) {
  if (f == 0) { x = 50; f = 1; }
  else        { x--; y++; }
}
assert(y == 50);
```

Combined Analysis



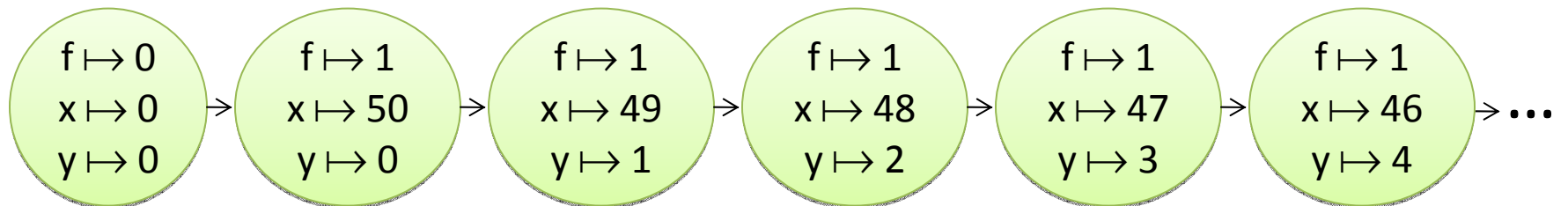
Threshold hit for explicit analysis

```

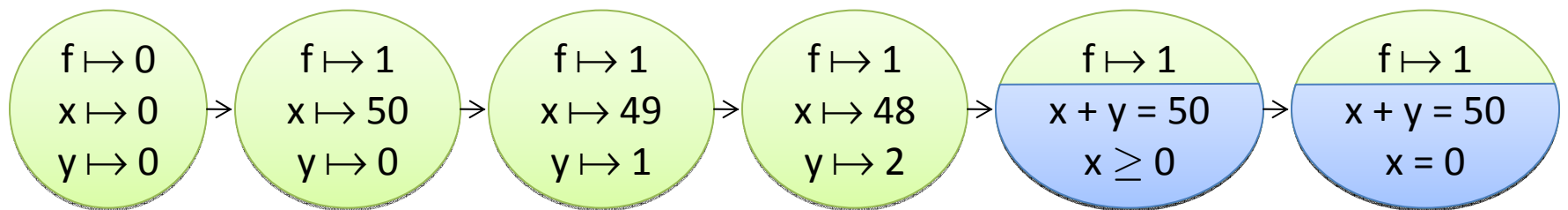
int f = 0, x = 0, y = 0;
while (x > 0) {
    if (f == 0) { x = 50; f = 1; }
    else        { x--; y++; }
}
assert(y == 50);

```

Fully Explicit Analysis



Combined Analysis



Motivation

- Flexible combination of abstract domains
- Dynamically update their respective *precisions*
 - precision: set of predicates, variables, etc. to track
 - e.g. switch on/off analyses
 - e.g. use different analyses for different variables
 - ...

Software Model Checking

Reached, Frontier := { e_0 }

while *Frontier* $\neq \emptyset$ do

 remove e from *Frontier*

 for each $e' \in \mathbf{post}(e)$ do

 if $\neg \mathbf{stop}(e', Reached)$ add e' to *Reached, Frontier*

return *Reached*

Configurable Program Analysis

[Beyer/Henzinger/T 2007]

Reached, Frontier := { e_0 }

while *Frontier* $\neq \emptyset$ do

 remove e from *Frontier*

 for each $e' \in \mathbf{post}(e)$ do

 for each $e'' \in \mathit{Reached}$ do

$e''_{new} := \mathbf{merge}(e', e'')$

 if $e''_{new} \neq e''$ then

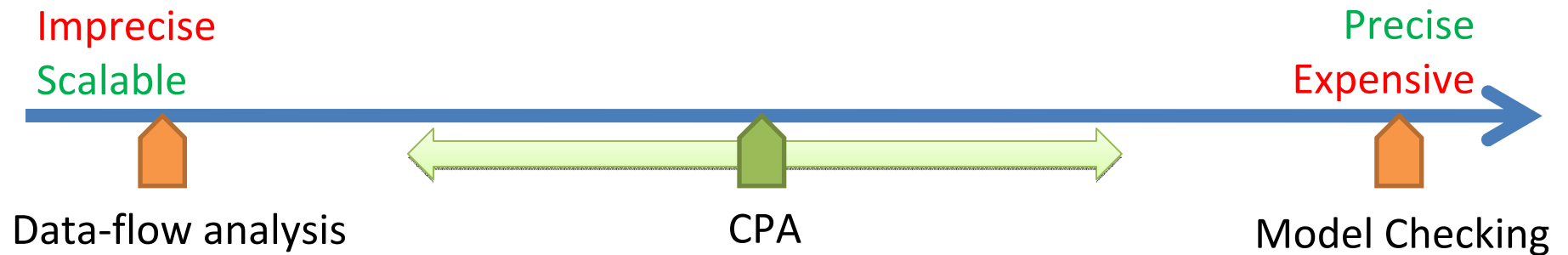
 replace e'' in *Reached, Frontier* by e''_{new}

 if $\neg \mathbf{stop}(e', \mathit{Reached})$ add e' to *Reached, Frontier*

return *Reached*

Configurable Program Analysis

- Better combination of abstractions
 - ➔ Configurable Program Analysis [CAV07]



Unified framework that enables intermediate algorithms

Configurable Program Analysis

[CAV 2007]

Reached, Frontier := { e_0 }

while *Frontier* $\neq \emptyset$ do

 remove e from *Frontier*

 for each $e' \in \mathbf{post}(e)$ do

 for each $e'' \in \mathit{Reached}$ do

$e''_{\mathit{new}} := \mathbf{merge}(e', e'')$

 if $e''_{\mathit{new}} \neq e''$ then

 replace e'' in *Reached, Frontier* by e''_{new}

 if $\neg \mathbf{stop}(e', \mathit{Reached})$ add e' to *Reached, Frontier*

return *Reached*

Configurable Program Analysis (CPA+) with Dynamic Precision Adjustment

[ASE 2008]

Reached, Frontier := { (e_0, π_0) }

while *Frontier* $\neq \emptyset$ do

remove (e, π) from *Frontier*

(\hat{e}, π_{new}) = **prec**($e, \pi, Reached$)

for each $e' \in$ **post**(\hat{e}, π_{new}) do

for each (e'', π'') $\in Reached$ do

$e''_{new} :=$ **merge**(e', e'', π_{new})

if $e''_{new} \neq e''$ then

replace (e'', π'') in *Reached, Frontier* by (e''_{new}, π_{new})

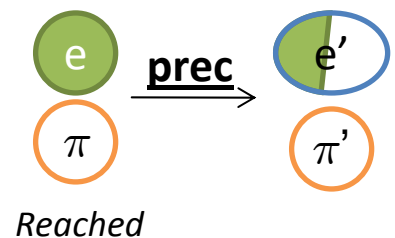
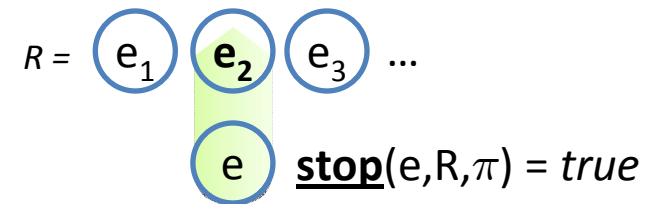
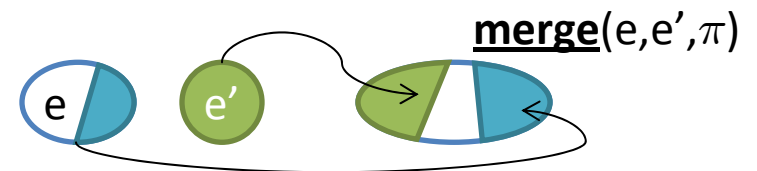
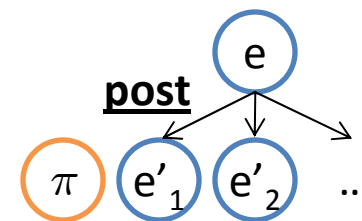
if \neg **stop**($e', Reached, \pi_{new}$) add (e', π_{new}) to *Reached, Frontier*

return *Reached*

CPA+

Configurable program analysis with dynamic precision adjustment:

- concrete system (C, c_0, \rightarrow)
- abstract domain $(E, \top, \perp, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup)$
- a set of precisions Π
- concretization function $\gamma: E \rightarrow 2^C$
- transfer function **post** $\subseteq E \times \Pi \rightarrow 2^E$
- merge operator **merge**: $E \times E \times \Pi \rightarrow E$
- termination check **stop**: $E \times 2^E \times \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$
- precision adjustment: **prec**: $E \times \Pi \times 2^E \times \Pi \rightarrow E \times \Pi$



Note: Operators are required to be soundly overapproximating

CPA+

Configurable program analysis with dynamic precision adjustment:

- concrete system (C, c_0, \rightarrow)
- abstract domain $(E, \top, \perp, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup)$
- a set of precisions Π
- concretization function $\gamma: E \rightarrow 2^C$
- transfer function **post** $\subseteq E \times \Pi \rightarrow 2^E$
- merge operator **merge**: $E \times E \times \Pi \rightarrow E$
 $\text{merge}^{\text{sep}}(e, e', \pi) = e'$
 $\text{merge}^{\text{join}}(e, e', \pi) = e \sqcup e'$
- termination check **stop**: $E \times 2^E \times \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$
 $\text{stop}^{\text{sep}}(e, R, \pi) = \exists e' \in R, e \sqsubseteq e'$
 $\text{stop}^{\text{join}}(e, R, \pi) = e \sqsubseteq \sqcup R$
- precision adjustment: **prec**: $E \times \Pi \times 2^E \times \Pi \rightarrow E \times \Pi$

Note: Operators are required to be soundly overapproximating

Composite CPA+

Composite CPA+

\mathbb{D}_1

E_1, Π_1

post₁, merge₁,

stop₁, prec₁

\mathbb{D}_2

E_2, Π_2

post₂, merge₂,

stop₂, prec₂

Strengthening
operators

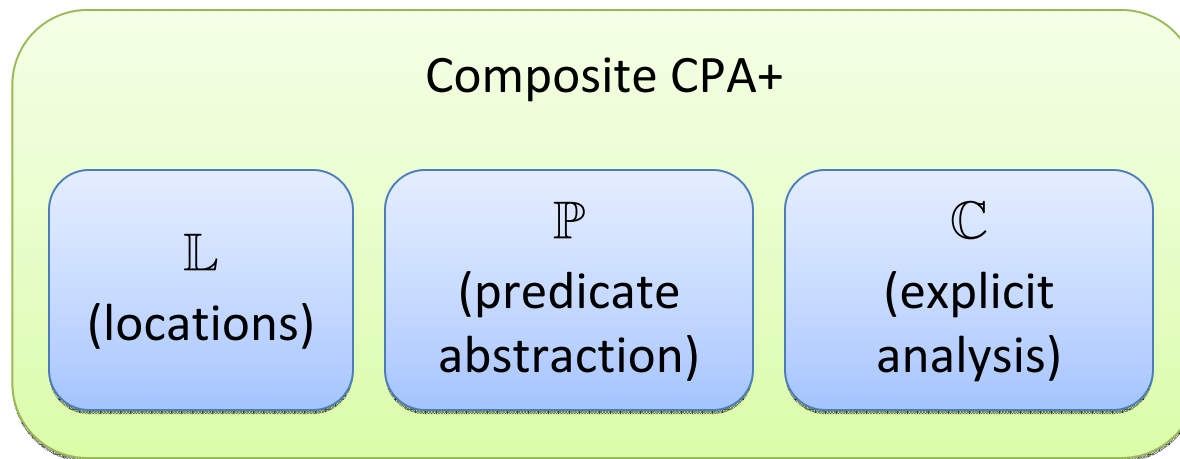
\uparrow_1, \uparrow_2

$E_1 \times E_2, \Pi_1 \times \Pi_2$

*Composite
operators:*

post_x, merge_x, stop_x, prec_x

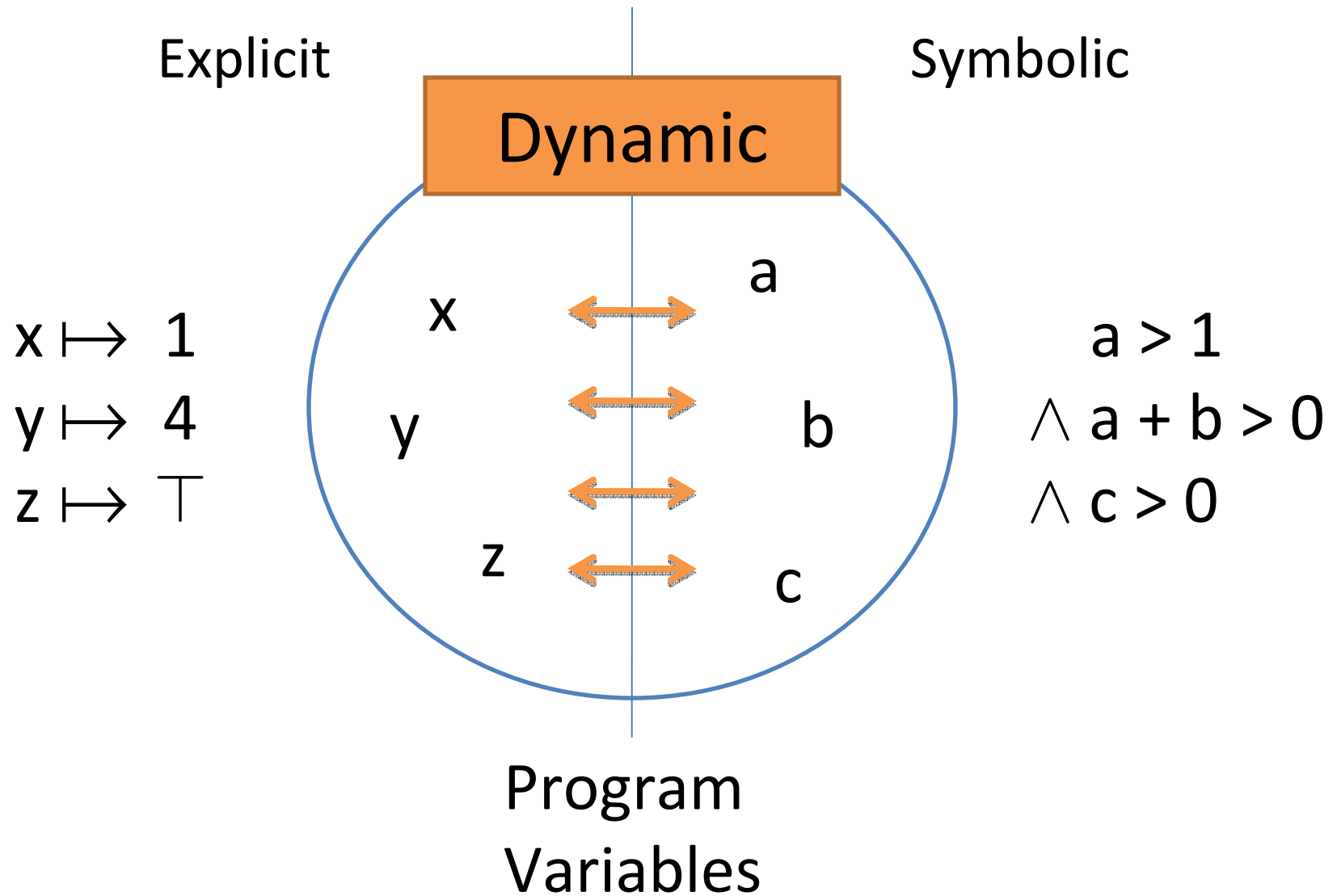
Example: Predicate Abstraction + Explicit



Example of composite abstract element:

$(6, \quad x > 0 \wedge x = y, \quad \{ i \mapsto 2, x \mapsto \top, y \mapsto \top \})$

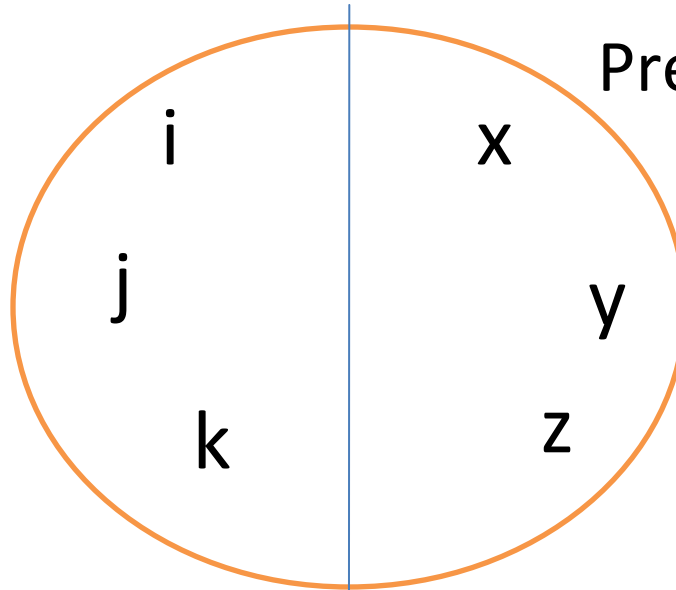
Combined Abstraction



Composite Precision

Explicit

$i \mapsto 1$
 $j \mapsto 4$
 $k \mapsto \top$



Predicate Abstraction

$x > 1$
 $\wedge x + y > 0$
 $\wedge z > 0$

Precision

$\pi = \{ (i, 5), (j, 3), (k, 5),$
 $(x, 0), (y, 0), (z, 0) \}$

$\pi = \{ x > 1, z < 7,$
 $x + y > 0, z > 0 \}$

Domain and Precisions

CPA+	Abstract domain	Precisions / Precision Adjustment
\mathbb{P}	Predicate Abstraction $E = 2^{\mathcal{P}}$ e.g. $e = \{x < 3, y > 0\}$	<i>Set of tracked predicates</i> $\Pi = 2^{\mathcal{P}}$ $\text{prec}_{\mathbb{P}}(e, \pi, R) = (e, \pi)$
\mathbb{C}	Explicit Analysis $E = [X \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}]$ $\mathcal{Z} = \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\perp, \top\}$ e.g. $e = \{x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto \top, \dots\}$	<i>Max. number of diff. values per variable</i> $\Pi = [X \rightarrow \mathbb{N}]$ $\text{prec}_{\mathbb{C}}(e, \pi, R) = (e', \pi)$ if for all $x \in X$: if $ R(x) \geq \pi(x)$, then $e'(x) = \top$ otherwise, $e'(x) = e(x)$

Example: Predicate Abstraction + Explicit

Idea:

Dynamically choose between explicit & predicate abstraction

- Too many explicit values \rightarrow predicate abstraction
- Use explicit values to infer predicates

Implementable in the composite prec operator

Note: explicit analysis \approx testing on some variables

Few explicit values
→ Explicit domain

Too many values, or need of symbolic
representation → Predicate abstraction

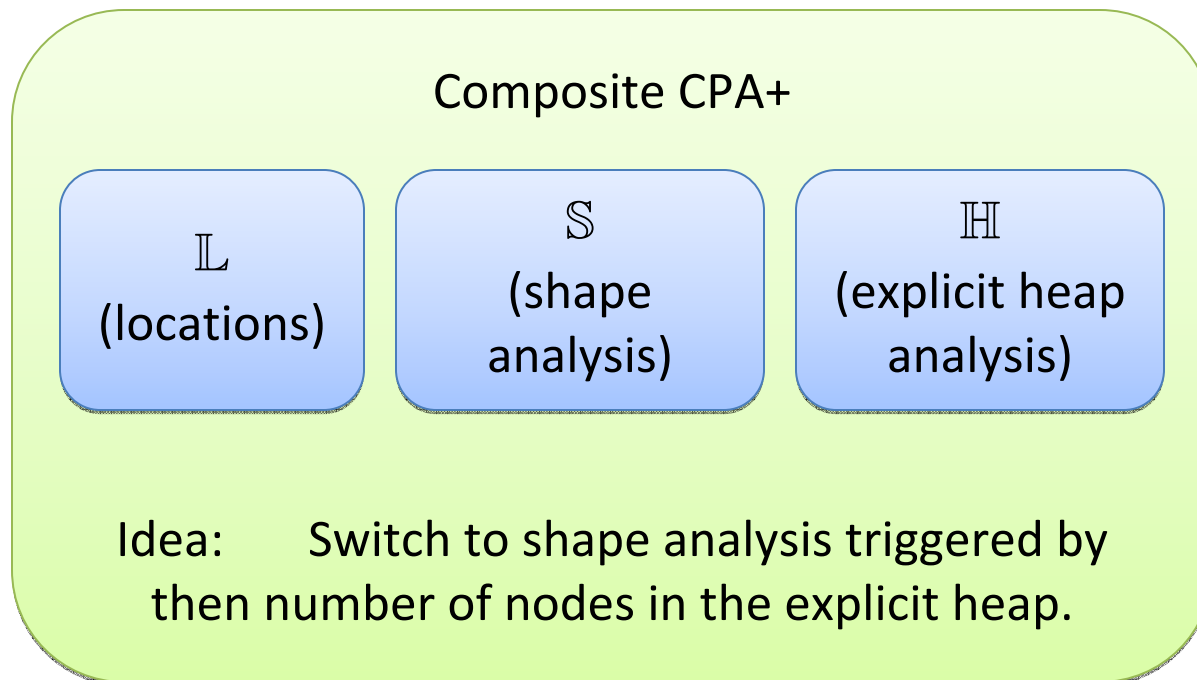
```
int main() {  
  int st = 0, ok = 0, cmd = readcmd();  
  int *a = getarray(); int n = length(a), p = 0;  
  while (1) {  
    switch (st) {  
      case 0: if (cmd == 177) st = 1; else st = 3; break;  
      case 1: st = 3; cmd = readcmd(); break;  
      case 3: if (cmd == 78) { ok = 1; goto cont; }  
              else { cmd = readcmd(); st = 0; }  
      ...  
    }  
  }  
cont: assert(ok == 1);  
  while (p < n) { a[p] = 0; p++; }  
  return 0;  
}
```

Program Threshold	Pred. only	Predicate + Explicit		Explicit only
	k = 0	k = 1	k = 5	k = ∞
ex1	0.46 s	0.17 s	0.21 s	—
ex2	0.43 s	0.16 s	0.21 s	1.00 s
loop1	25.20 s	26.01 s	22.78 s	0.16 s
loop2	279.84 s	277.07 s	258.79 s	0.44 s
square	—	—	—	0.08 s

Program Threshold	Pred. only	Predicate + Explicit	
	k = 0	k = 1	k = 2
s3_clnt (total)	75.11 s	10.40 s	18.42 s
s3_srvr (total)	536.79 s	24.23 s	34.40 s

Precision for explicit analysis: $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}(x) = k$

Another combination: Shapes + Explicit heap



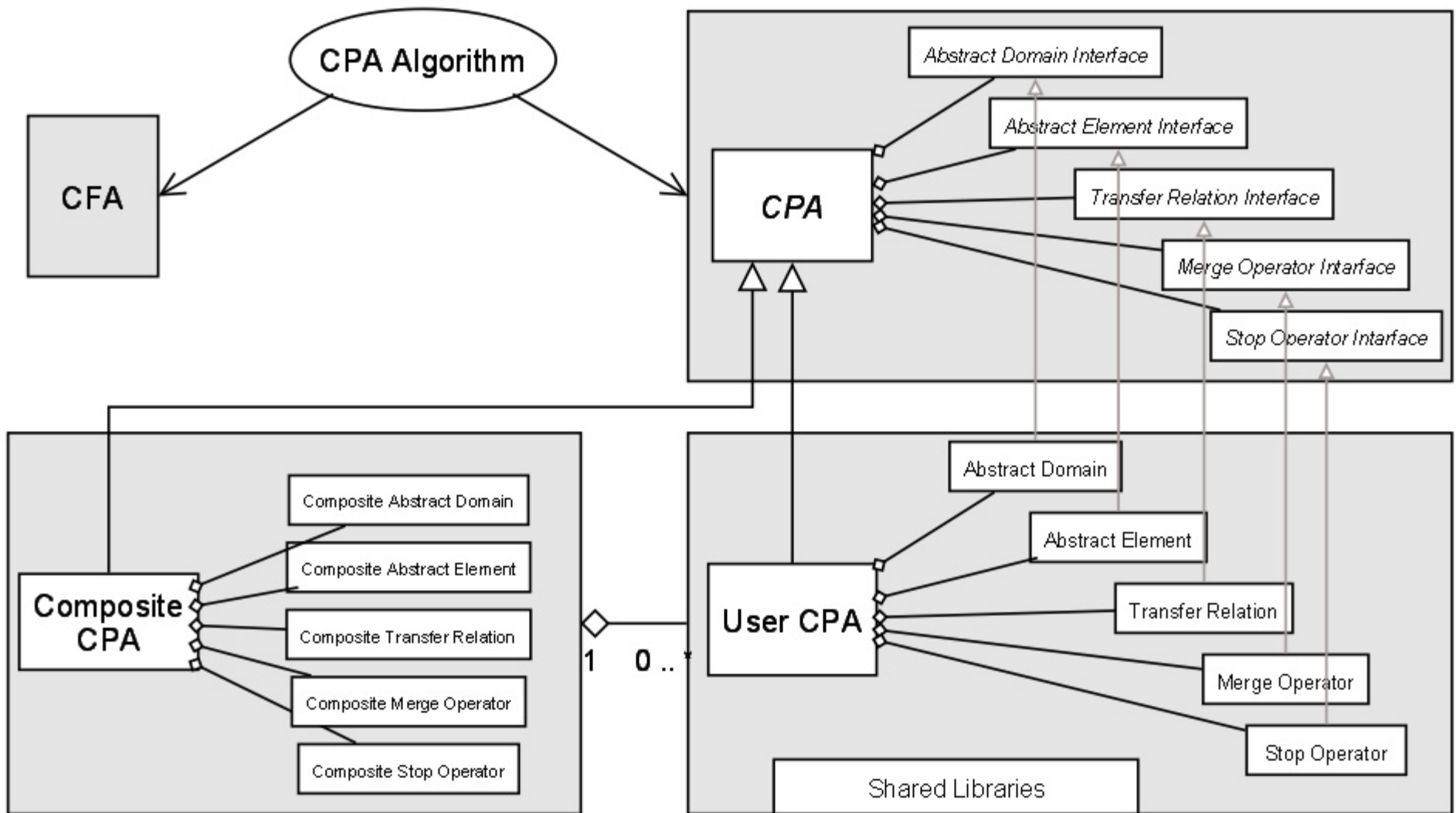
Conclusion

- Unifying Data-Flow Analysis and Model Checking
- Framework to express change of precision during the analysis (\neq refinement)
 - Useful when composing *existing* analyses
 - Make combination more effective/precise
- References
 - CAV'07: Configurable Software Verification
 - ASE'08: PA with Dynamic Precision Adjustment

Current Development: **CPAchecker**

- Tool that implements these concepts

CPAchecker -- Design



CPAchecker -- Architecture and Flow

