

Explicit-State Software Model Checking Based on CEGAR and Interpolation

Dirk Beyer – Stefan Löwe



Software Verification

```
int a, b, c;  
a := 0;  
b := a;  
c := a;  
if(a == 0) {  
    a := 1;  
}  
if(a == -1) {  
    assert(0);  
}
```

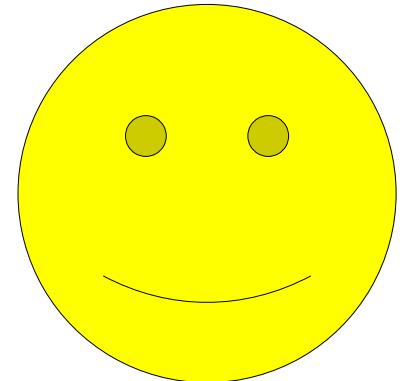
The goal is to find an answer to the question:

Is the “error” reachable?

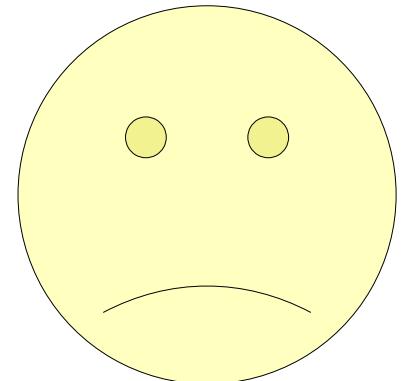
Software Model Checking

```
int a, b, c;  
a := 0;  
b := a;  
c := a;  
if(a == 0) {  
    a := 1;  
}  
if(a == -1) {  
    assert(0);  
}
```

SAFE ?



UNSAFE ?

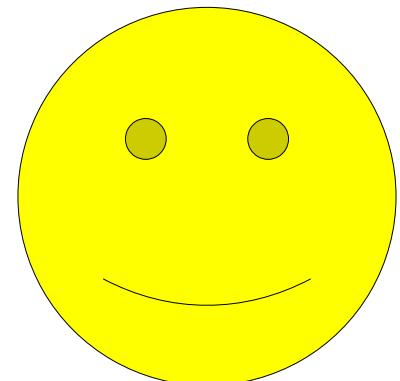


Is the error reachable?

Explicit-State Software Model Checking

```
int a, b, c;  
a := 0;  
b := a;  
c := a;  
if(a == 0) {  
    a := 1;  
}  
if(a == -1) {  
    assert(0);  
}
```

$\{a \rightarrow T, b \rightarrow T, c \rightarrow T\}$
 $\{\underline{a \rightarrow 0}, b \rightarrow T, c \rightarrow T\}$
 $\{a \rightarrow 0, \underline{b \rightarrow 0}, c \rightarrow T\}$
 $\{a \rightarrow 0, b \rightarrow 0, \underline{c \rightarrow 0}\}$
 $\{\underline{a \rightarrow 1}, b \rightarrow 0, c \rightarrow 0\}$
 $\{\underline{a \rightarrow 1}, b \rightarrow 0, c \rightarrow 0\}$



SAFE !

The error is unreachable!

il buono, il brutto, il cattivo

[the Good, the Bad, the Ugly]

Very efficient successor computation

Independent of expensive solver techniques

Imprecise when joining

State-space explosion
especially when not joining



Explicit-State Software Model Checking

```
extern int system_call();

int main() {
    int result;
    int flag = 0;
    while(1) {
        result = system_call();
        if(result == 0) {
            break;
        }
    }
    if(flag > 0) {
        assert(0);
    }
}
```



Explicit-State Software Model Checking

Existing approach: simple value assignments

- ? Abstraction
- ? Counterexample-Guided Abstraction Refinement
- ? Interpolation

All known in the predicate domain for years

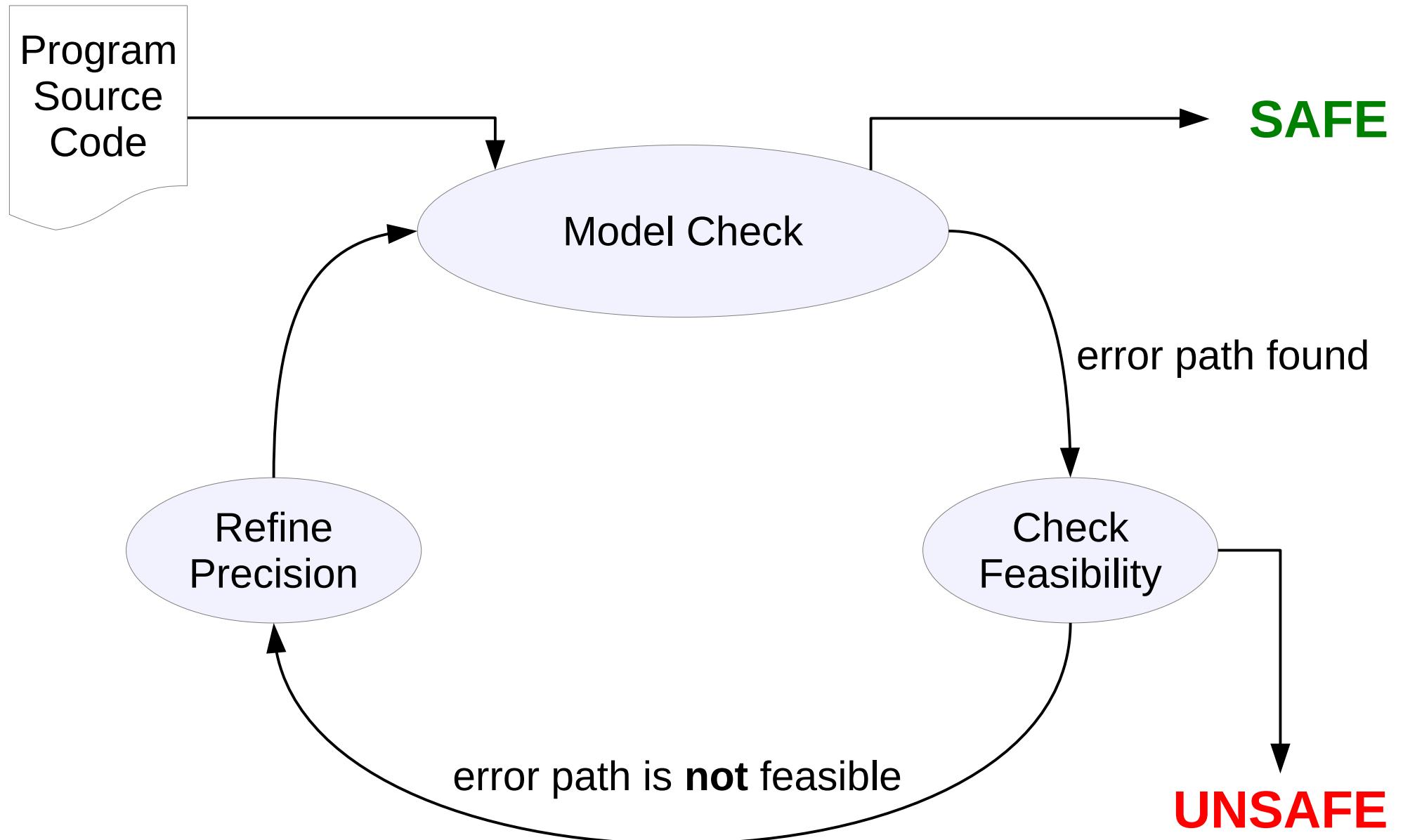
Explicit-State Software Model Checking

New approach: **integrate CEGAR and Interpolation**

- ! Abstraction
- ! Counterexample-Guided Abstraction Refinement
- ! Interpolation

✓ *Explicit-State Software Model Checking*
based on **CEGAR**
and Interpolation

CEGAR Loop



Abstraction

```
int a, b, c;
a := 0;
b := a;
c := a;
if(a == 0) {
    a := 1;
}
if(a == -1)
    assert(0);
}
```

*if the abstraction is too coarse,
spurious counterexamples will be reported*

Counterexamples

counterexample as

constraint sequence

int a, b, c;

a := 0;

b := a;

c := a;

[a == 0]

a := 1;

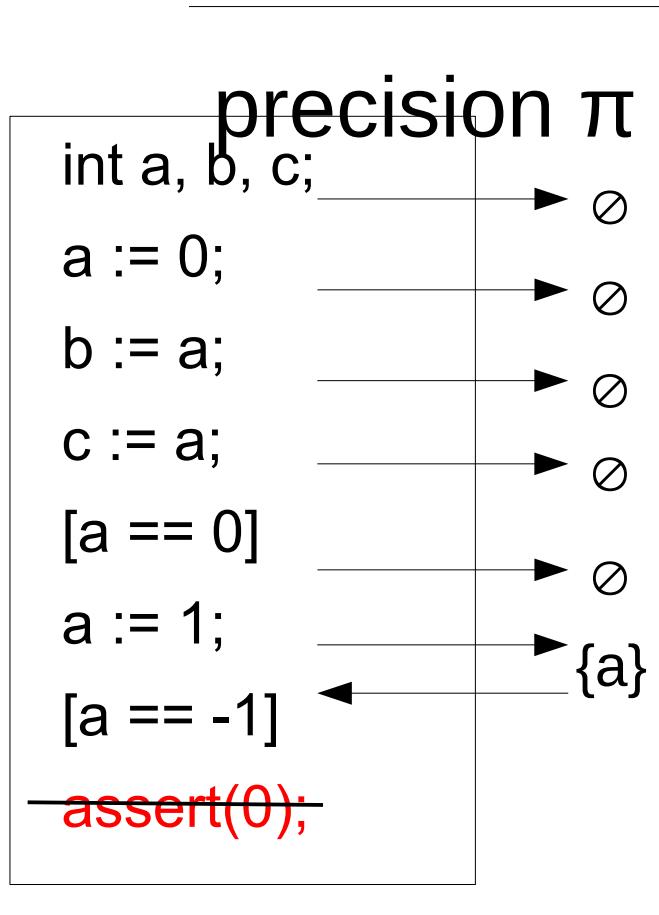
[a == -1]

assert(0);

We extract variable identifiers from
spurious counterexamples
in order to avoid repeated
explorations of the same
spurious counterexamples

Therefore, we introduce the notion of a precision

Precision



a set of variable identifiers to track at a program location

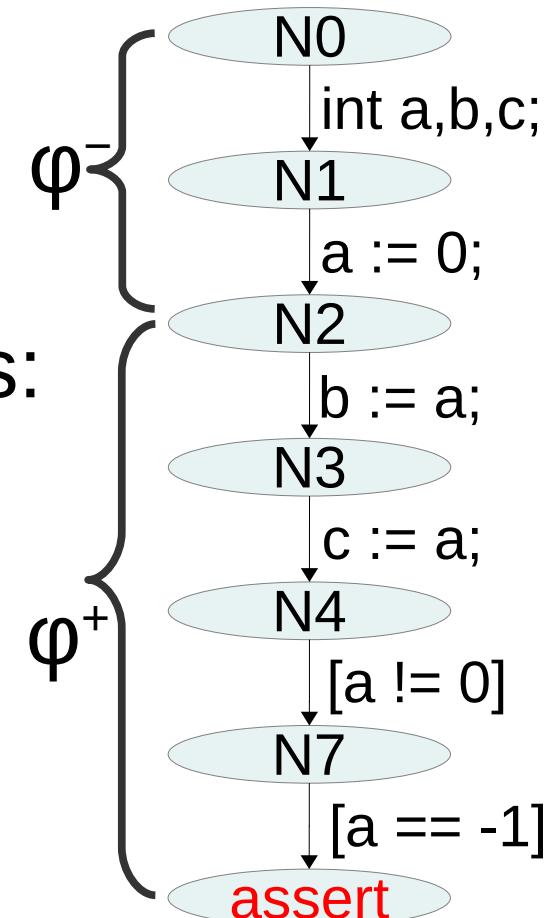
- be precise enough to avoid spurious counterexamples
- be abstract enough to allow an efficient analysis

How to obtain such a parsimonious precision?

Craig Interpolation

For a pair of **formulas** φ^- and φ^+ ,
such that $\varphi^- \wedge \varphi^+$ is **unsatisfiable**,
a Craig **interpolant** Ψ is a **formula**
that fulfills the following requirements:

- 1) φ^- implies Ψ
- 2) $\Psi \wedge \varphi^+$ is unsatisfiable
- 3) Ψ only contains symbols that
are common to both φ^- and φ^+



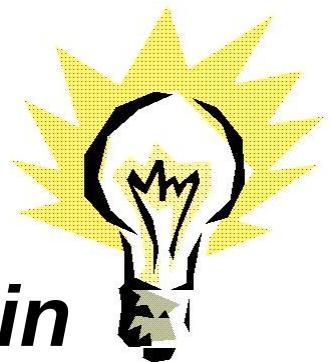
[Abstractions from Proofs, 2004, Henzinger, Jhala, Majumdar, McMillan]

Craig Interpolation

For a pair of *formulas* φ^- and φ^+ ,
such that $\varphi^- \wedge \varphi^+$ is *unsatisfiable*,
a Craig *interpolant* Ψ is a *formula*
that fulfills the following requirements:

- 1) φ^- implies Ψ
- 2) $\Psi \wedge \varphi^+$ is unsatisfiable
- 3) Ψ only contains symbols that
are common to both φ^- and φ^+

→ *apply this to the Explicit-Value Domain*



Our Main Contribution

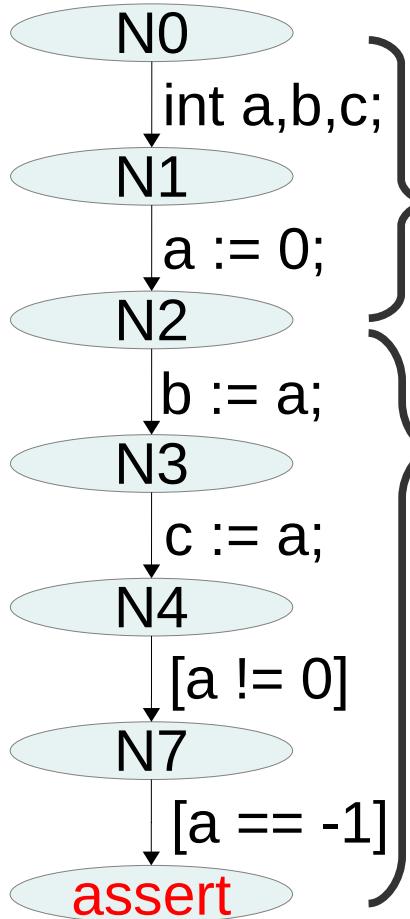
→ apply interpolation to constraint sequences

For a pair of *constraint sequences* y^- and y^+ , such that $y^- \wedge y^+$ is *contradicting*, an *interpolant* Ψ is a *constraint sequence* that fulfills the following requirements:

- 1) y^- implies Ψ
- 2) $\Psi \wedge y^+$ is contradicting
- 3) Ψ only contains symbols that are common to both y^- and y^+

→ *Explicit-Value Interpolation*

Explicit-Value Interpolation



✓ path is infeasible, i.e., $y^- \wedge y^+$ is contradicting

$y^- : a := 0;$

$y^+ : b := a;$
 $c := a;$
 $[a != 0]$
 $[a == -1]$

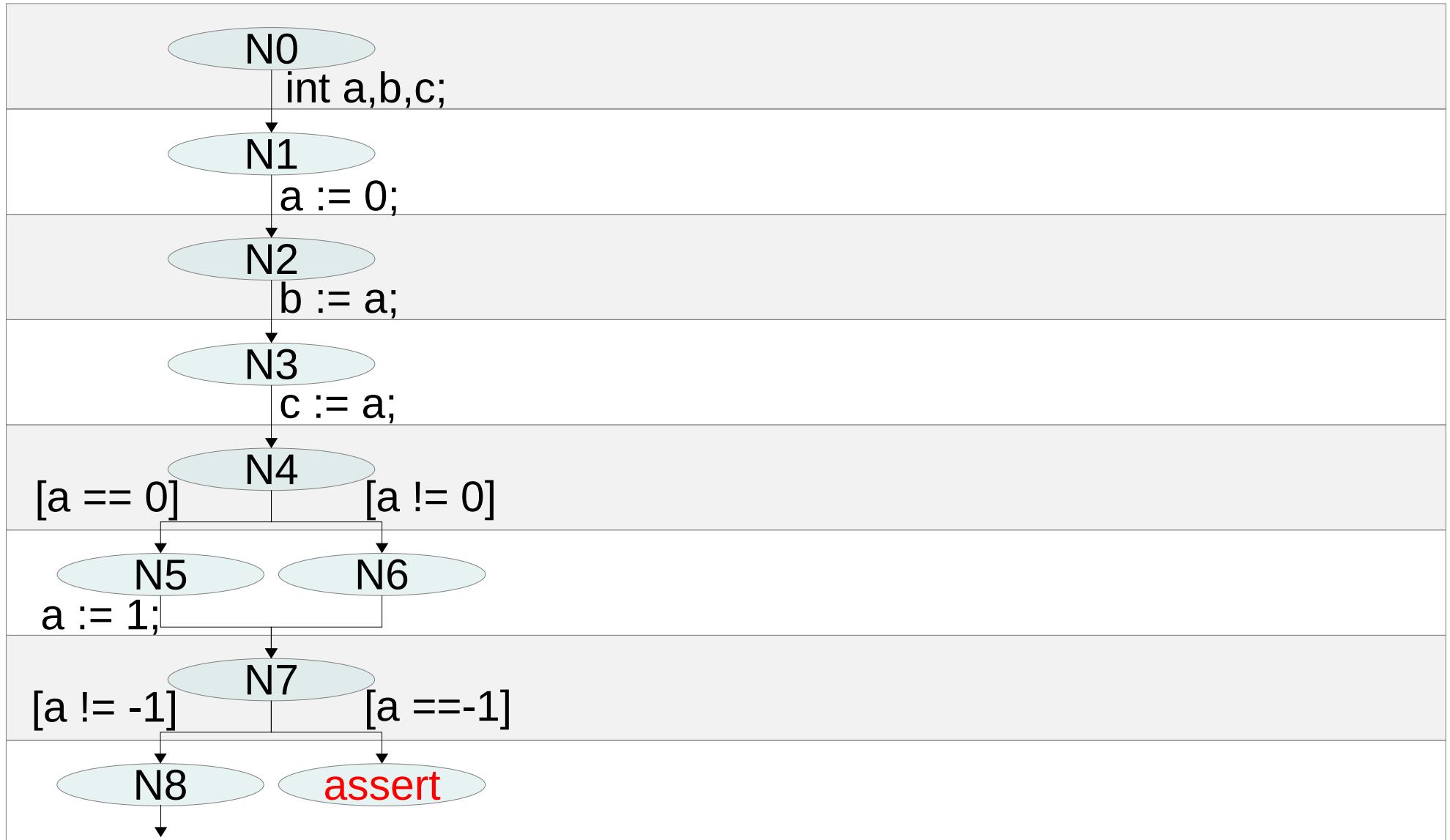
$\psi : \{a := 0;\}$

- ✓ y^- implies ψ
- ✓ $\psi \wedge y^+$ is contradicting
- ✓ common symbols

➤ Add “a” to the precision of location N2

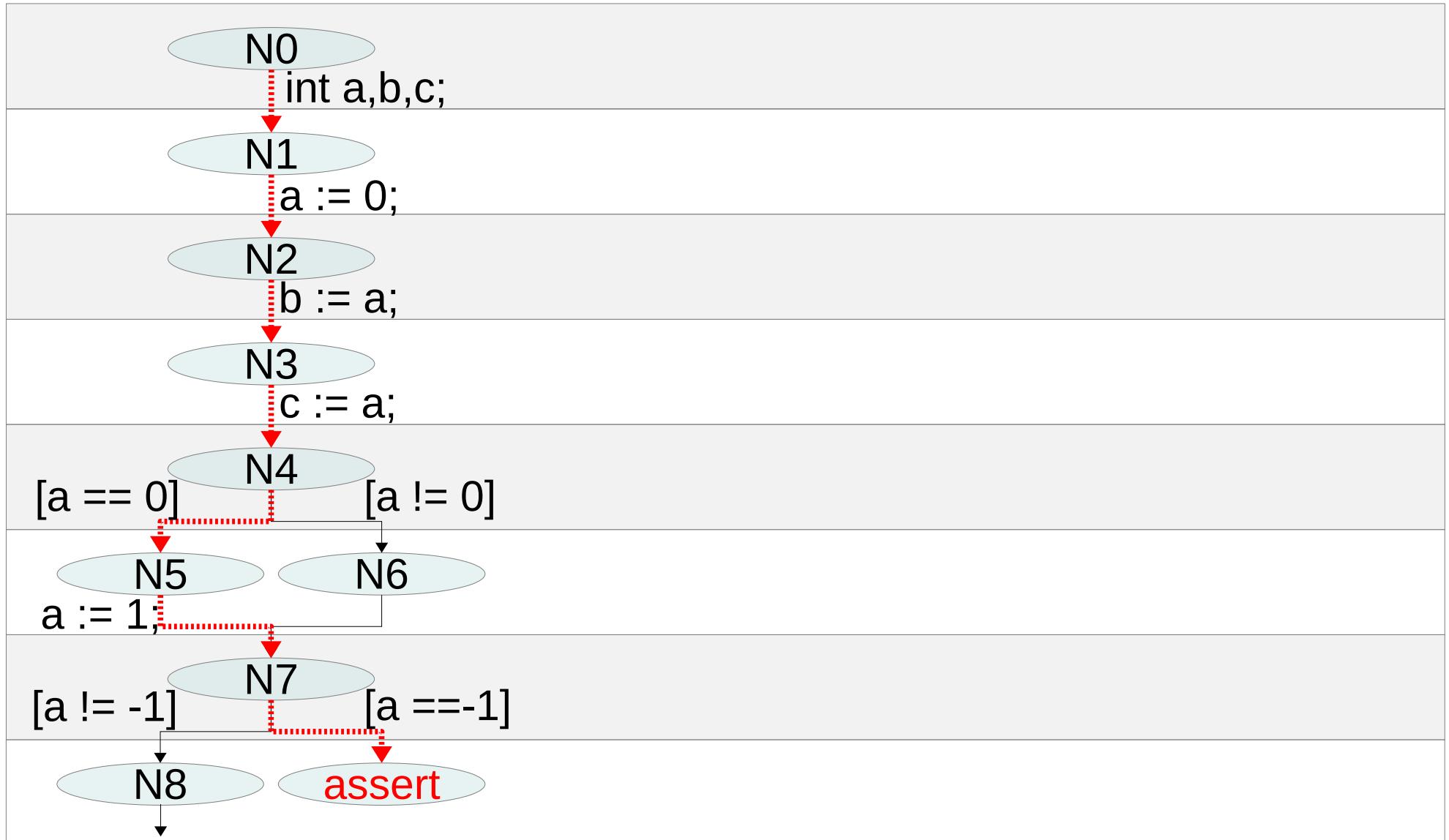
Interpolation-Based Refinement

Control-Flow Automaton



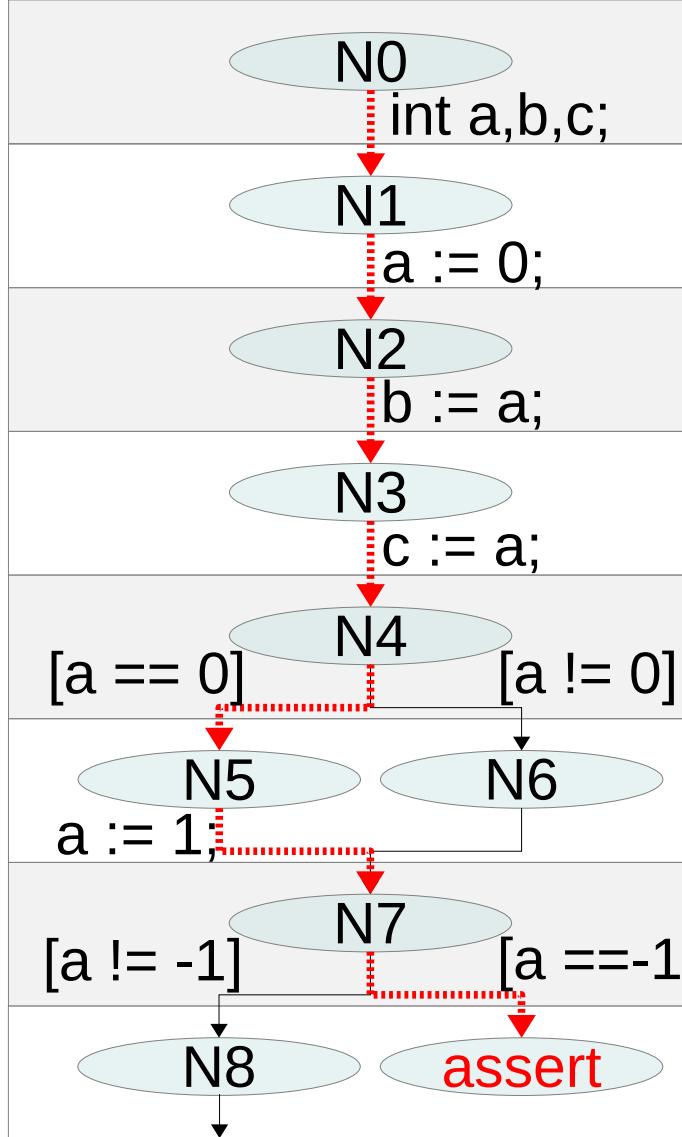
Interpolation-Based Refinement

Control-Flow Automaton

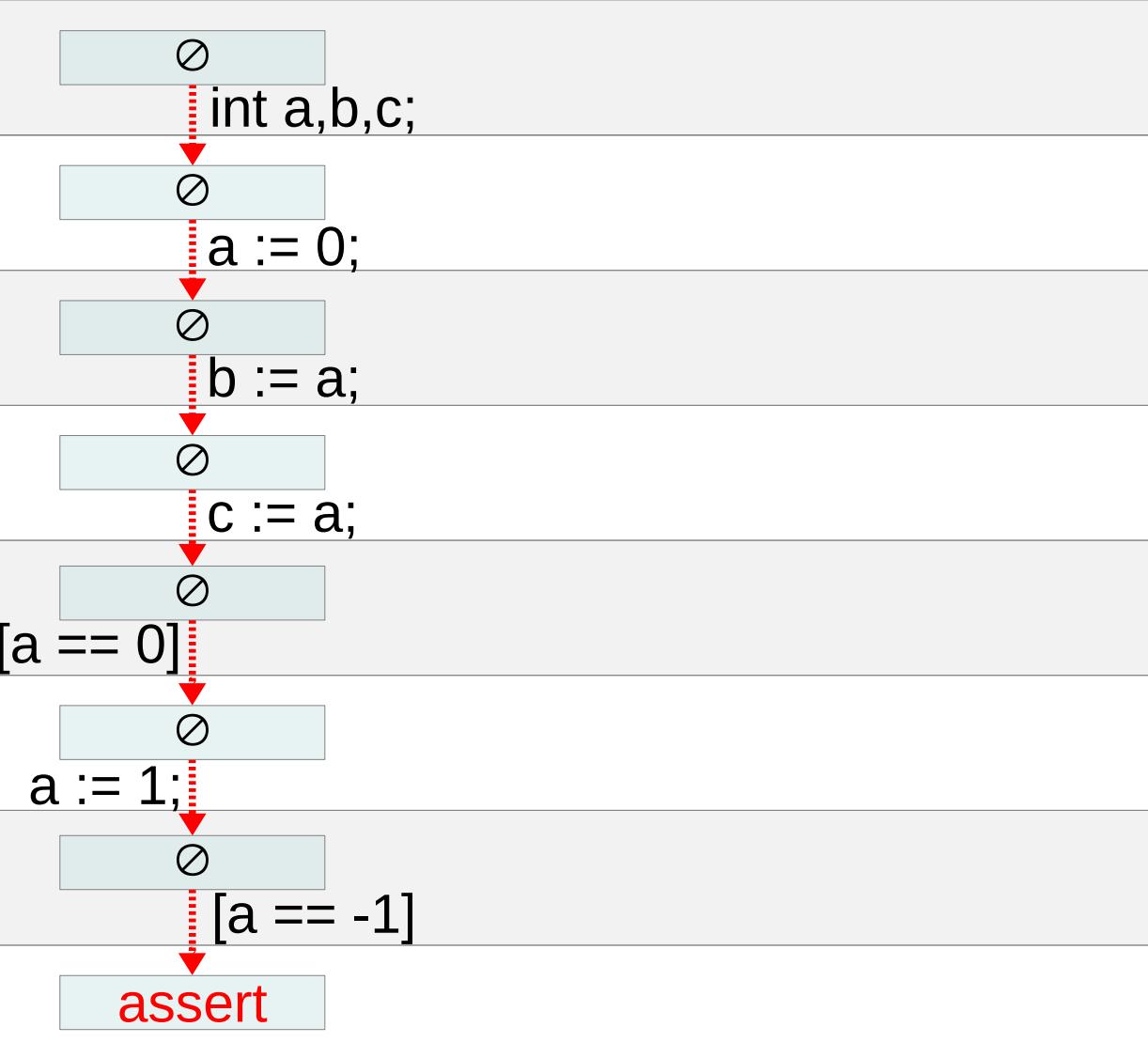


Interpolation-Based Refinement

Control-Flow Automaton



abstract states



Interpolation-Based Refinement

Control-Flow Automaton	abstract states	interpolants
N0 int a,b,c; ↓	∅ int a,b,c;	$\psi = \emptyset$
N1 a := 0; ↓	∅ a := 0;	$\psi = \emptyset$
N2 b := a; ↓	∅ b := a;	$\psi = \emptyset$
N3 c := a; ↓	∅ c := a;	$\psi = \emptyset$
[a == 0] N4 [a != 0] ↓	[a == 0]	$\psi = \emptyset$
N5 a := 1; ↓	∅ a := 1;	$\psi = \emptyset$
[a != -1] N7 [a == -1] ↓	∅ [a == -1]	$\psi = \{a := 1\}$
N8 assert ↓	assert	

Interpolation-Based Refinement

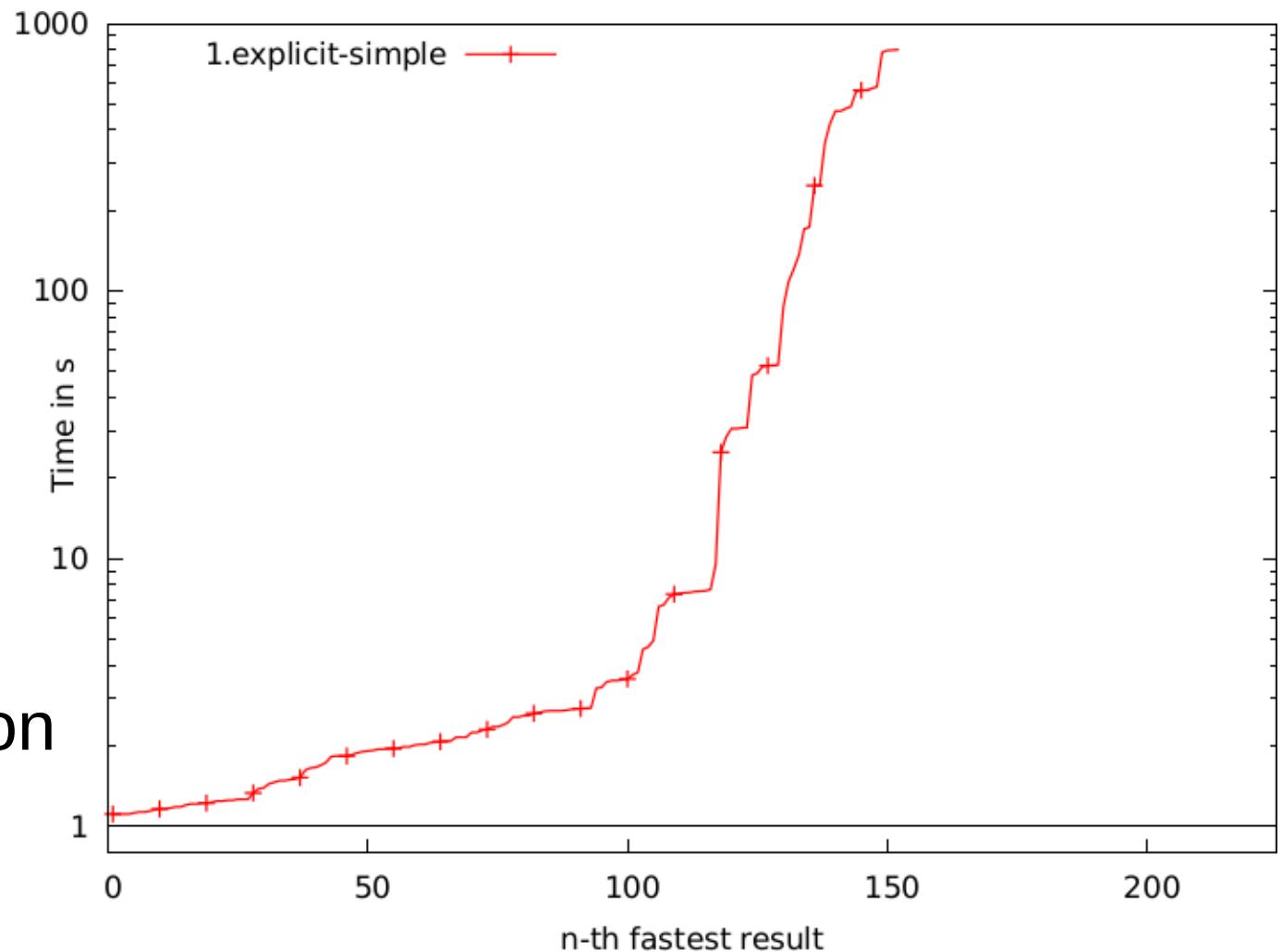
Control-Flow Automaton	abstract states	interpolants	precision
N0 int a,b,c; ↓ N1 a := 0; ↓ N2 b := a; ↓ N3 c := a; ↓ [a == 0] N4 [a != 0] ↓ N5 a := 1; ↓ [a != -1] N7 [a == -1] ↓ N8 assert	∅ ↓ int a,b,c; ∅ ↓ a := 0; ∅ ↓ b := a; ∅ ↓ c := a; ∅ ↓ [a == 0] ∅ ↓ a := 1; ∅ ↓ [a == -1] ∅ ↓ assert	$\psi = \emptyset$ $\psi = \{a := 1\}$	∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ $\{a\}$

Interpolation-Based Refinement

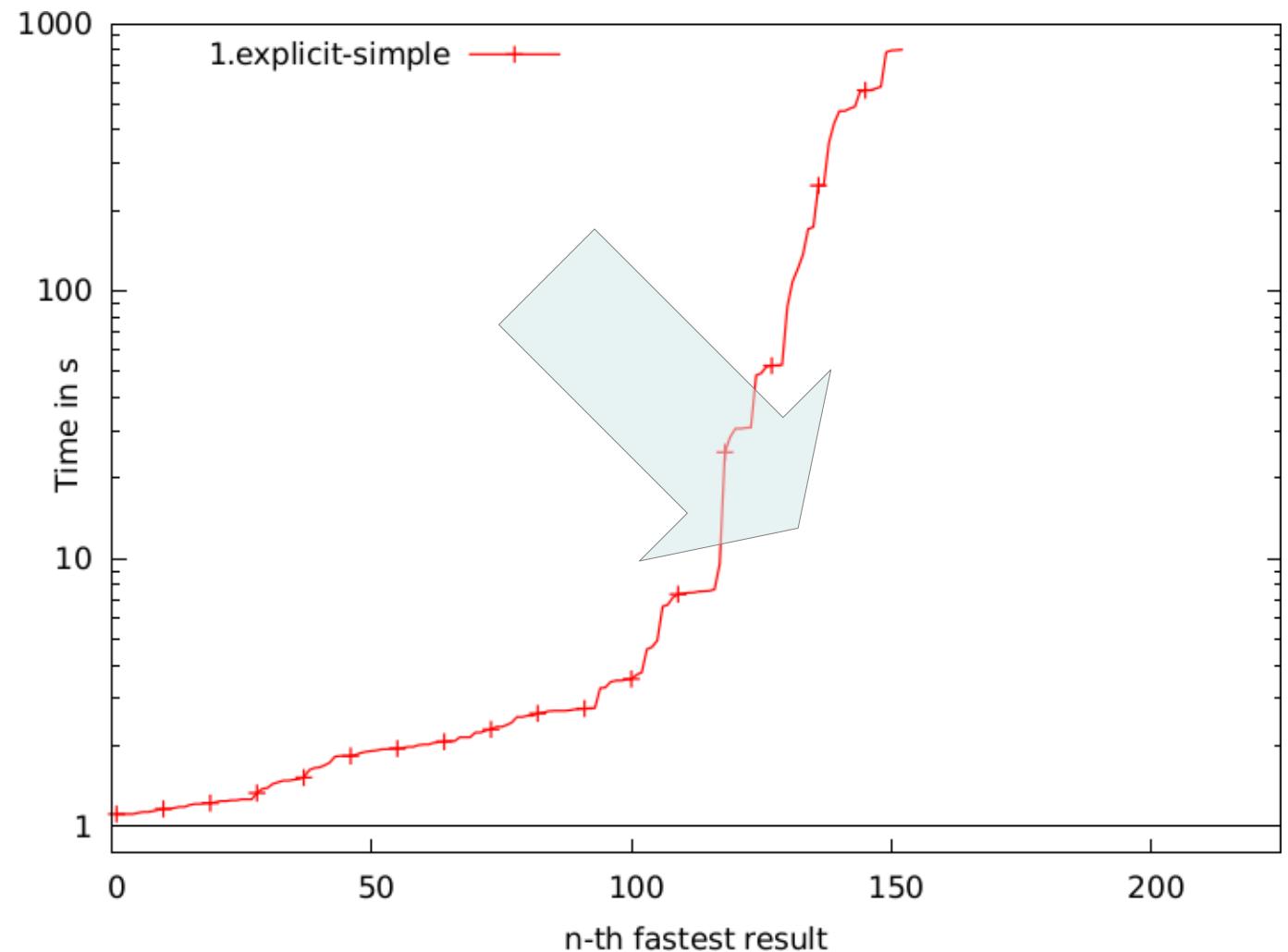
abstract states	interpolants	precision	error path refuted
\emptyset int a,b,c;	$\Psi = \emptyset$	\emptyset	
\emptyset a := 0;	$\Psi = \emptyset$	\emptyset	
\emptyset b := a;	$\Psi = \emptyset$	\emptyset	
\emptyset c := a;	$\Psi = \emptyset$	\emptyset	
$[a == 0]$	$\Psi = \emptyset$	\emptyset	
a := 1;	$\Psi = \emptyset$	\emptyset	
\emptyset [a == -1]	$\Psi = \{a := 1\}$	{a}	
assert			<p>The refinement diagram illustrates the process of refuting an error path. It starts at N0 (initial state) and follows a green path through N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, and N8. At N4, the path splits into two parallel paths: [a == 0] leading to N5 and [a != 0] leading to N6. From N5, the path continues to N7 and then to N8. From N6, it continues directly to N7 and then to N8. Finally, N8 leads to the assert node, which is crossed out with a red line, indicating that the error path has been refuted.</p>

Experimental Evaluation

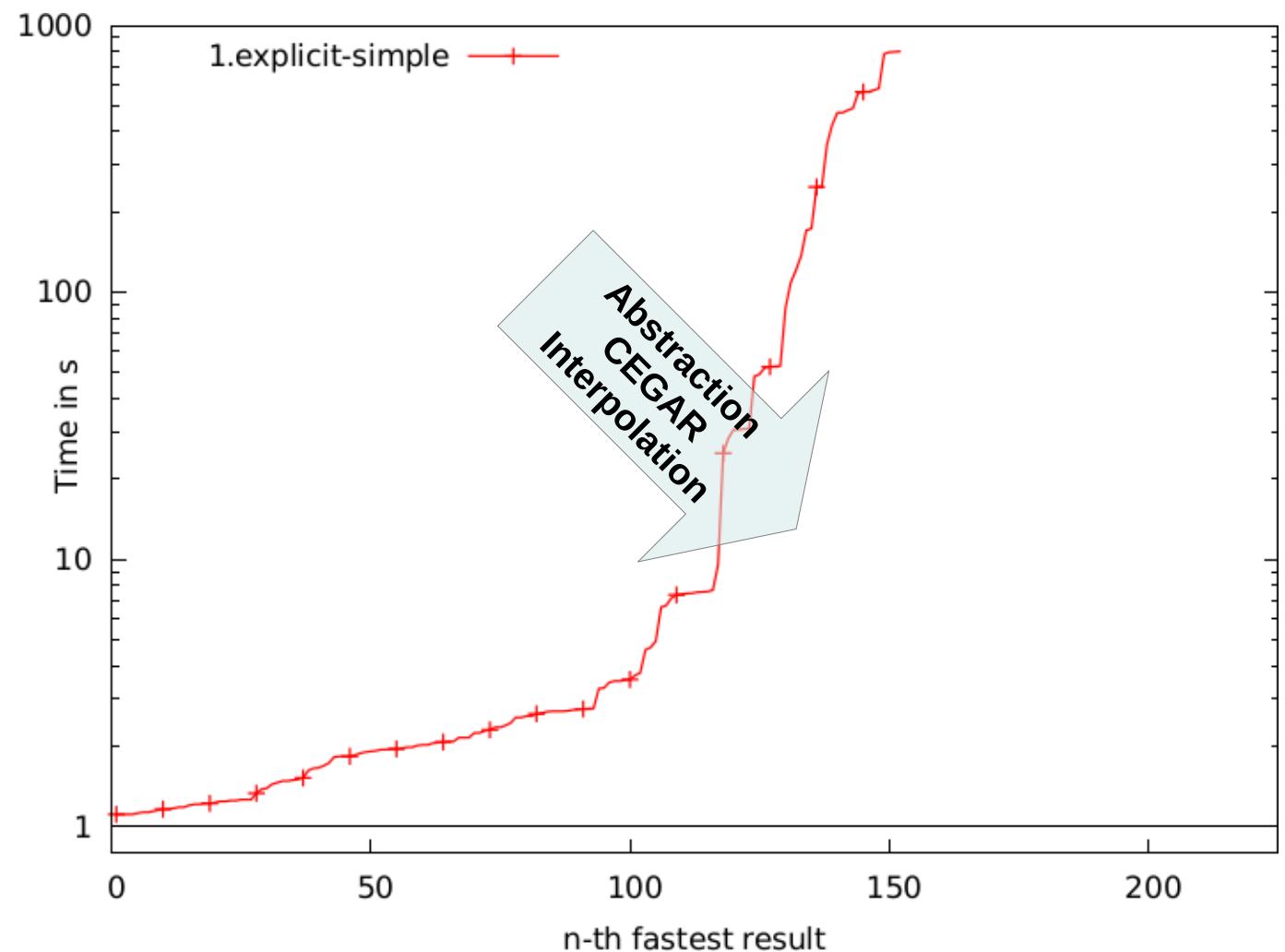
benchmarks from
1st International
Competition on
Software Verification
(SV-Comp'12)



Experimental Evaluation

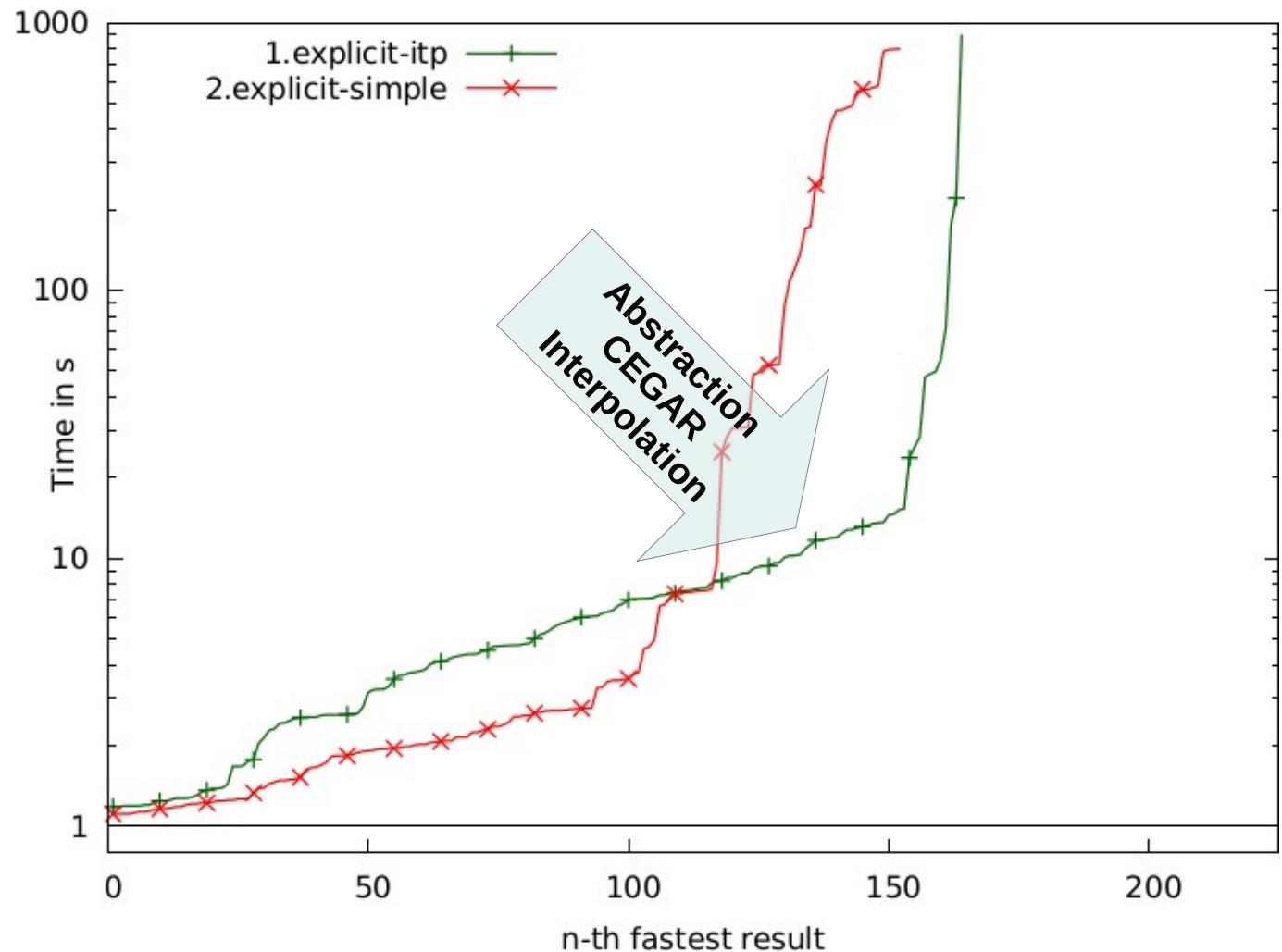


Experimental Evaluation



Performance Improvement

- ✓ Faster
- ✓ Better

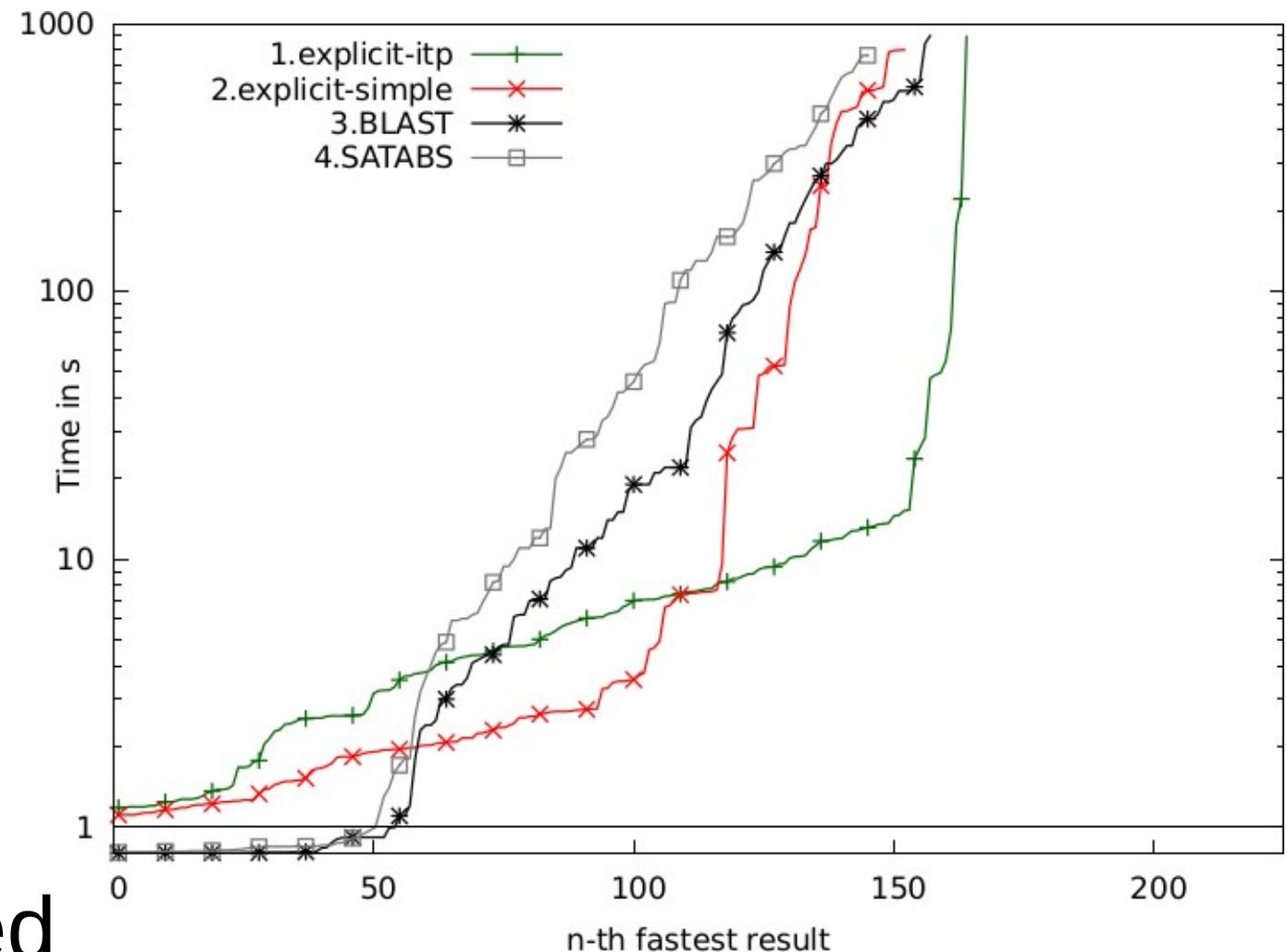


✓ Abstraction

✓ CEGAR

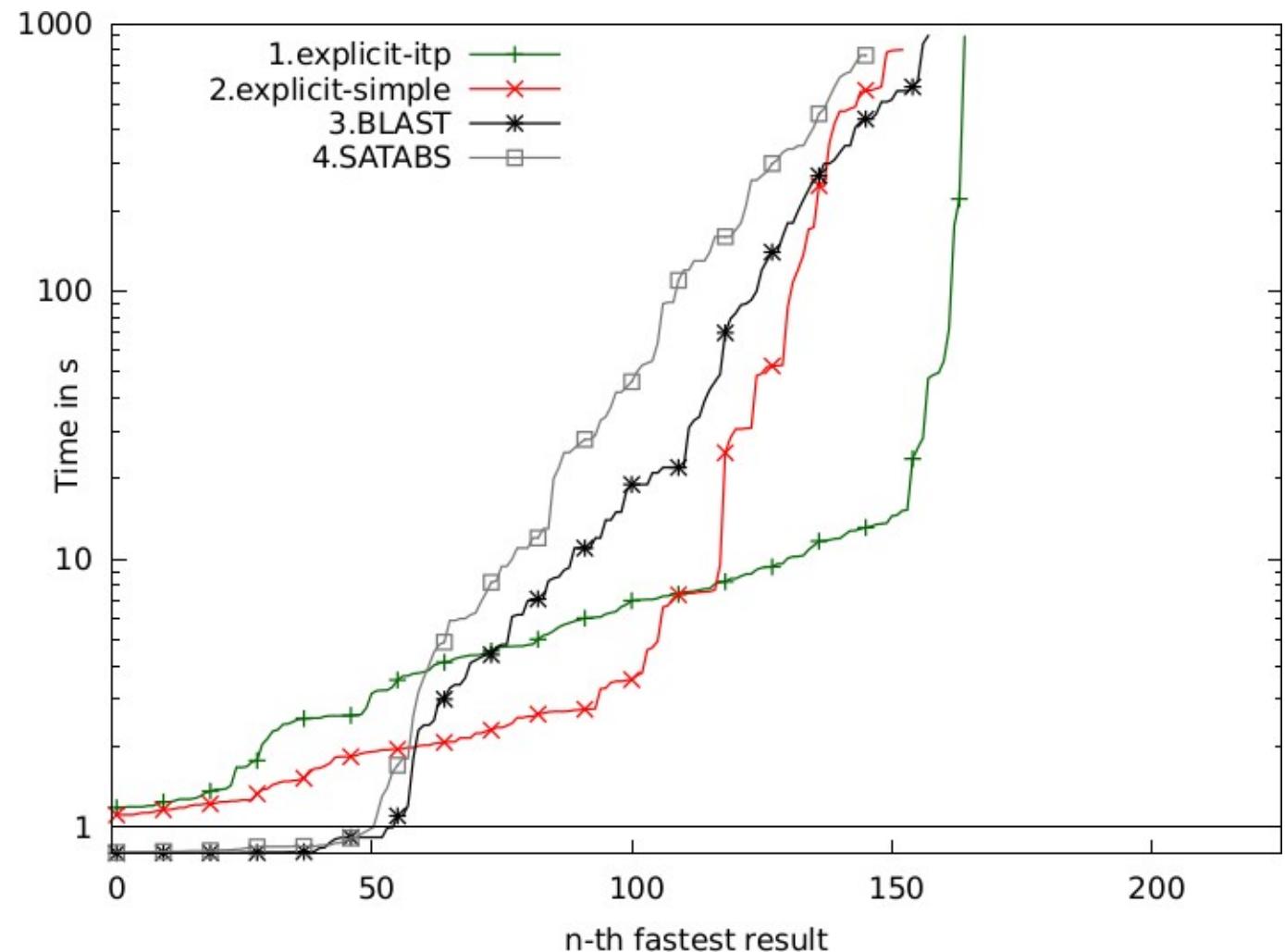
✓ Interpolation

Comparison with Well-Established Tools



Out-performs
well-established
predicate-based tools like BLAST or SATABS

Comparison with Well-Established Tools



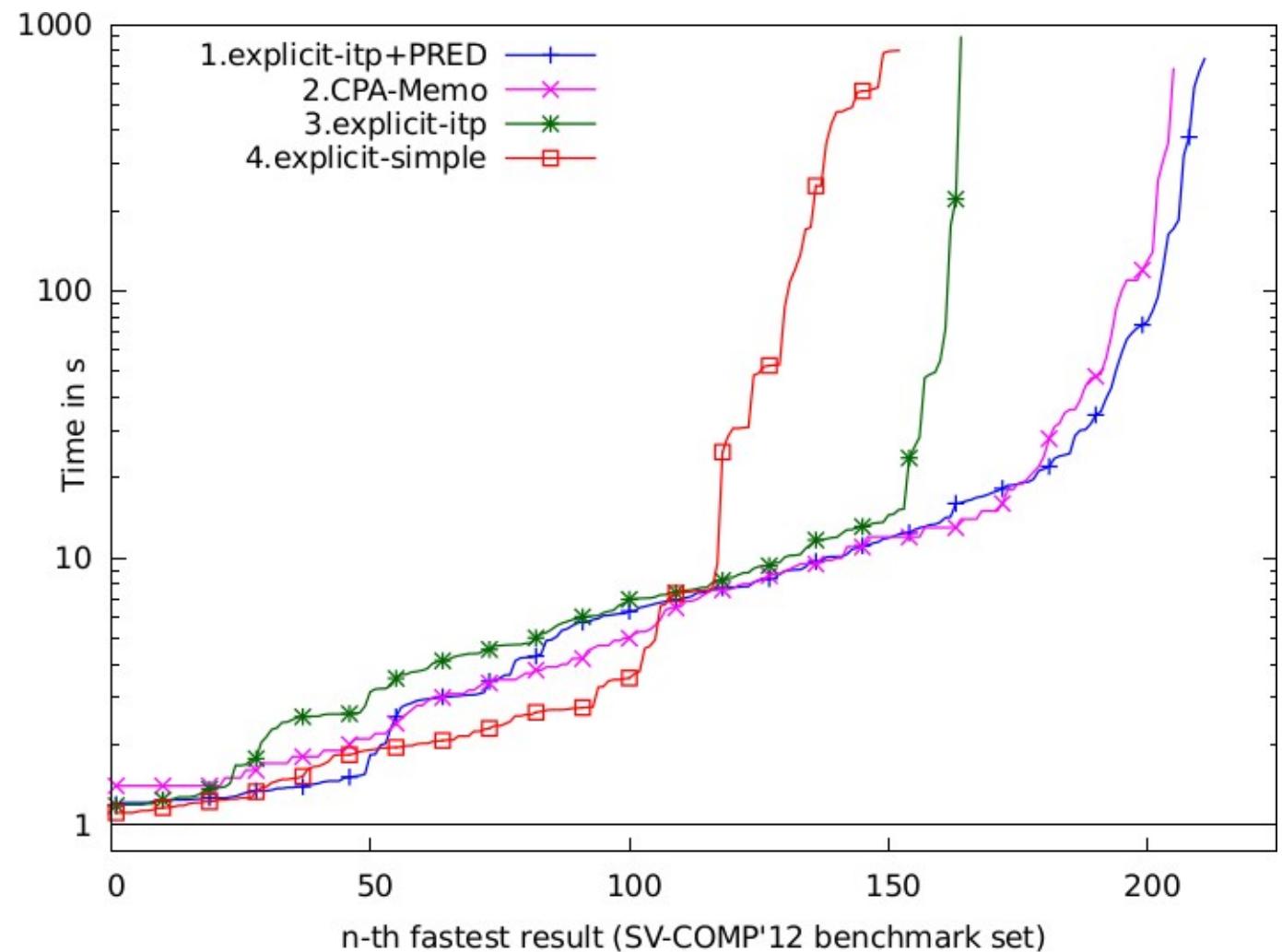
Can we further improve on this?

Have best of both worlds

Add auxiliary predicate analysis:

- Refinement of both domains based on their expressiveness
- Explicit analysis tracks most information efficiently
- Predicate analysis tracks only what is beyond that

Combined with Predicate Analysis



out-performs SV-COMP'12 Winner CPA-Memo

Results of SV-COMP'13

Our tool implementation
CPAchecker-Explicit 1.1.10
participated in SV-COMP'13, and won ...

Silver Medal in category **ControlFlowInteger**
Silver Medal in category **DeviceDrivers64**

Silver Medal in category **SystemC**

Silver Medal in category **Overall**

Award ceremony tomorrow, 10:30 in room A1

Conclusion

- Defined and implemented
 - Abstraction
 - CEGAR
 - Interpolation
- Compelling Results
 - Effective method to reduce reached set
 - Avoid state-space explosion

CPA✓
CPAchecker

<http://cpachecker.sosy-lab.org>

for the explicit domain

