

Difference Verification with Conditions

Thomas Lemberger

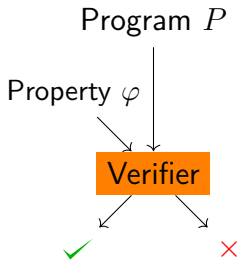
Joint work with Dirk Beyer and Marie-Christine Jakobs

LMU Munich and TU Darmstadt

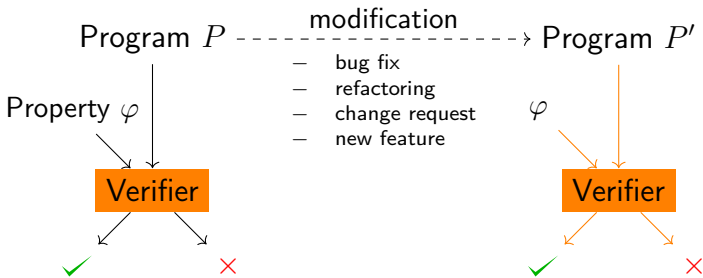


Preprint: [https://www.sosy-lab.org/research/pub/2020-SEFM.
Difference_Verification_with_Conditions.pdf](https://www.sosy-lab.org/research/pub/2020-SEFM.Difference_Verification_with_Conditions.pdf)

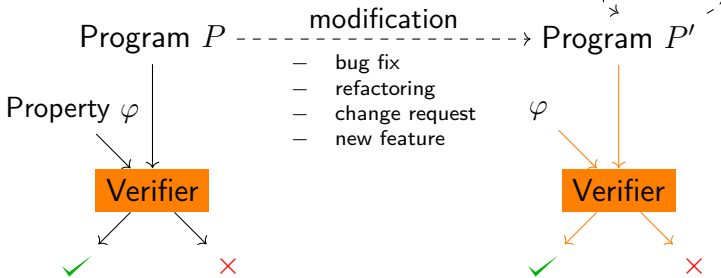
The Modification Challenge



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The Modification Challenge



Challenge:

- ▶ Programs change frequently
- ▶ Reverification necessary after each change
- ▶ Reverification must keep up with changes
- ⇒ Verification of every modified program **infeasible!**

Program Modifications

Program *P*

```
0 r=0;
1 if(a<0)
2   while(a<0)
3     r=r-a;
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   else
5   r=a+a+1;
6   r=r/2;
7 assert r>0;
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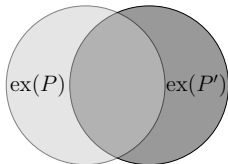
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Program Modifications

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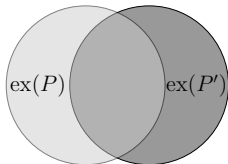
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Assumption:

Program modifications affect only few program executions



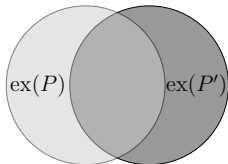
Program Modifications

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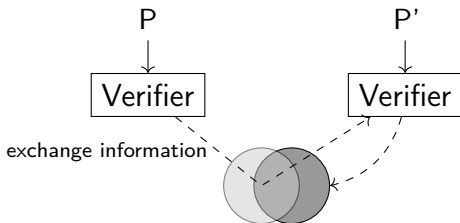
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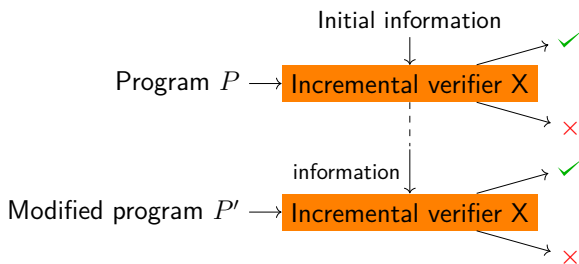
- ⇒ verification of unchanged program executions wastes resources
- ⇒ **better:** reuse information obtained in previous verification run(s)

Principle of Incremental Verification

General idea: Use information about previous verification run
⇒ speed up verification of unchanged parts



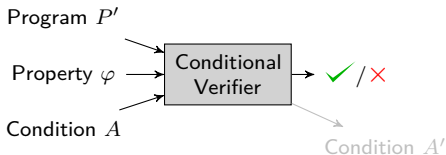
Weaknesses of Existing Approaches



Often...

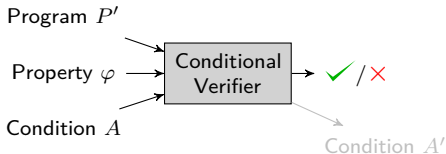
- ▶ require initial full verification (initial information)
- ▶ require same verifier in each step
- ▶ tailored to specific verification approach

Conditional Model Checking¹



- ▶ Condition: Automaton
- ▶ Accepting runs describe program-state space to consider
- ▶ *Source-code guards* restrict syntactic paths
- ▶ *State-space guards* restrict possible program states
- ▶ *Here: only source-code guards*

Conditional Model Checking¹

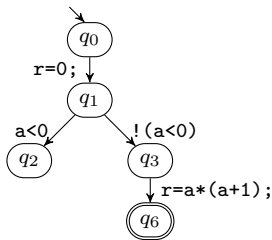


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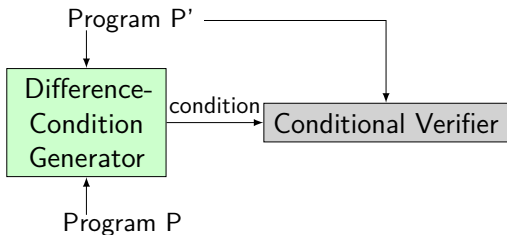
Example Condition



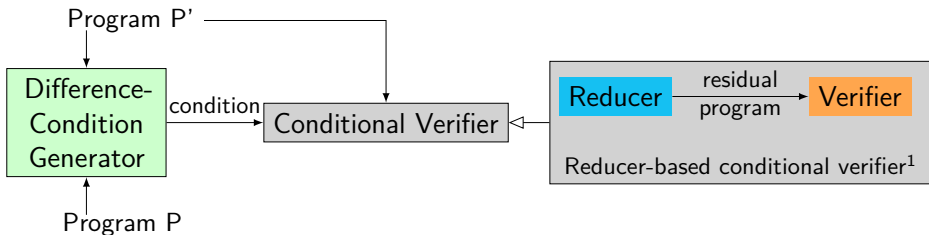
- ▶ *Source-code guards* restrict syntactic paths
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¹

Difference Verification with Conditions

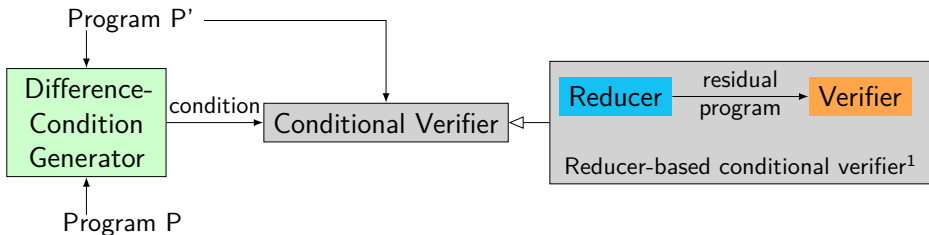


Difference Verification with Conditions



¹

Difference Verification with Conditions



Soundness Criterion:

The generated condition does not cover any modified execution, i.e., it does not cover executions from $ex(P') \setminus ex(P)$.

¹ D. Beyer, M.-C. Jakobs, T. Lemberger, H. Wehrheim: Reducer-Based Construction of Conditional Verifiers
Thomas Lemberger

Difference Verification with Conditions

- ▶ No initial verification necessary
- ▶ Applicable to arbitrary verifiers
due to reducer-based conditional model checking
- ▶ Unchanged program parts are as correct as before
- ▶ Only program parts affected by change are verified
- ▶ Verifier can be newly selected for each verification run

Example implementation for difference-condition generator

DiffCond: Syntactic Difference-Condition Generator

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1. Detect differences
 - ▶ Compute the parallel composition of original and modified program
 - ▶ Stop if modified program deviates

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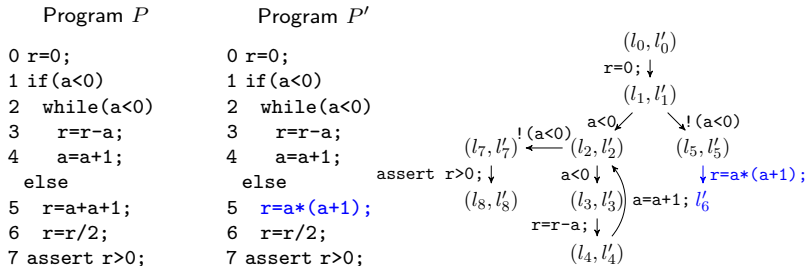
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DiffCond: Syntactic Difference-Condition Generator

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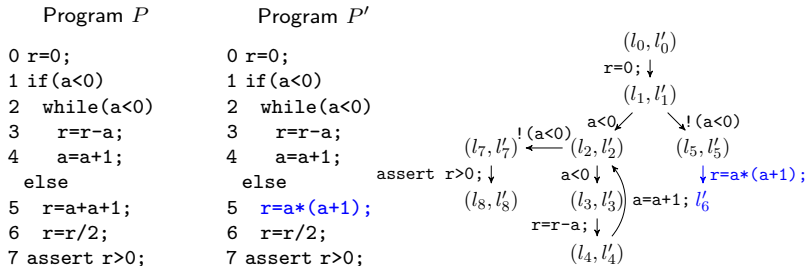
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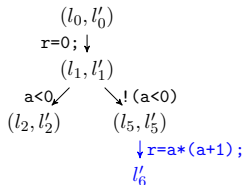
2. Generate condition from parallel composition (standard procedure)

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Theorem (proven):

DiffCond fulfills
soundness criterion

2. Generate condition from parallel composition (standard procedure)

Theoretical Limitations

- ▶ Modifications propagate
 - ▶ Changes in global variables
 - ▶ Looping programs
- ⇒ Works best on loosely coupled systems

Program P^∞

```
0 while (1)
1   r=0;
2   if(a<0)
3     while(a<0)
4       r=r-a;
5       a=a+1;
6     else
7       r=a+a+1;
8       r=r/2;
9     assert r>0;
```

Evaluation

Evaluation

1. Full verification vs. diff. verification (native cond. verifier)
2. Full verification vs. diff. verification (reducer-based cond. verifier)
3. Comparison with existing incr. technique: *Precision reuse*
 - ▶ Difference in performance?
 - ▶ Combination of both techniques?

Evaluation Setting

Environment

- ▶ Similar to Software-Verification Competition SV-COMP
- ▶ 15 min. time limit, 15 GB memory per verification run

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Verifiers

- ▶ Predicate-based, native conditional model checker
- ▶ CPA-Seq
- ▶ Ultimate Automizer

Evaluation Setting

Evaluation Tasks

- ▶ sv-benchmarks strongly coupled
- ▶ Combinations of two sv-benchmarks tasks, each

```
int main() {  
    if(__VERIFIER_nondet_int())  
        main1();  
    else  
        main2();  
}
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int main() {  
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- ▶ 5 different combination-pairs

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- ▶ Program Modification
 - ▶ Replace one of the two tasks by other version of same task
 - ▶ Fix an unsafe program, introduce a bug, or stay safe

Evaluation Setting

Evaluation Tasks

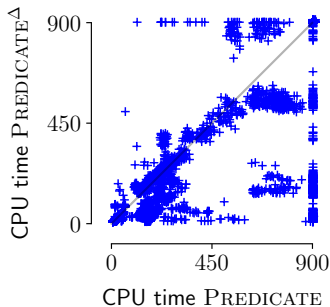
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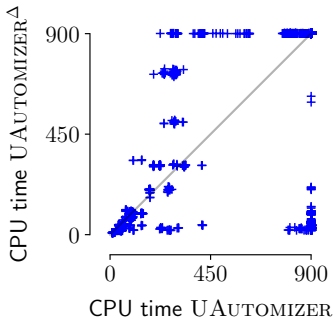
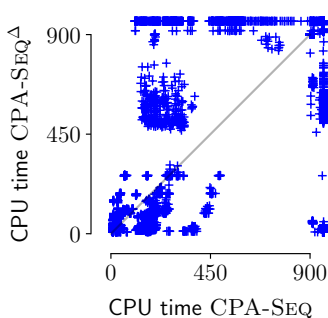
⇒ 10 426 verification tasks

1. Full vs. Diff. Verification (Native)



- ▶ CPU time (in s) per task Δ : Diff. verification
- ▶ Typically, difference verification with conditions similar or better

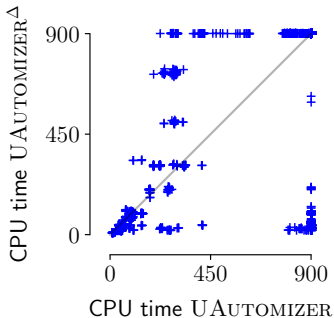
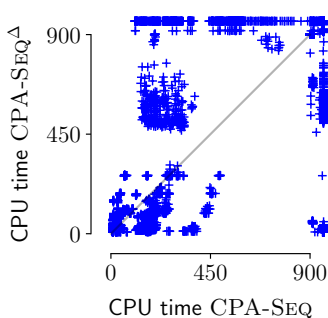
2. Full vs. Diff. Verification (Reducer-Based)



▶ CPU time (in s) per task

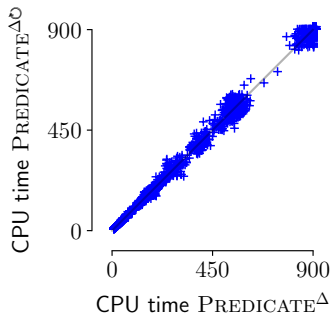
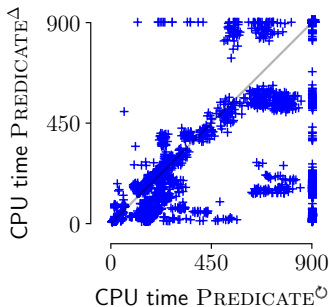
Δ : Diff. verification

2. Full vs. Diff. Verification (Reducer-Based)



- ▶ CPU time (in s) per task Δ : Diff. verification
- ▶ Diff. verification can be better
- ▶ Full verification often better
(diff. verification suffers from residual programs)

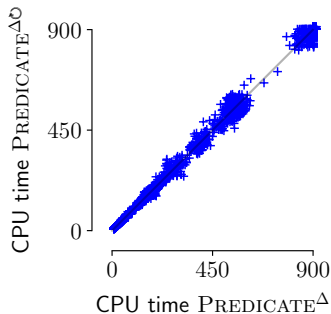
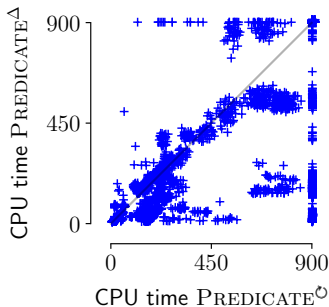
3. Comparison with Precision Reuse³



► ⊖: Precision reuse Δ: Diff. verification Δ ⊖: Combo

³

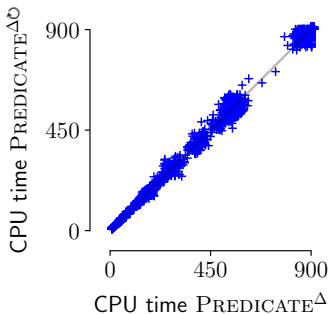
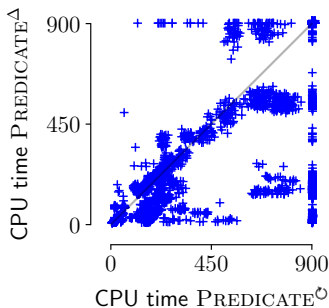
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- ▶ Diff. verification often better than precision reuse

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3. Comparison with Precision Reuse³



- ▶ \ominus : Precision reuse Δ : Diff. verification $\Delta \ominus$: Combo
- ▶ Diff. verification often better than precision reuse
- ▶ Combination of the two approaches only seldomly beneficial (but can be: +29 tasks)

³

Conclusion

