

Efficient Software Model Checking with Block-Abstraction Memoization

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Outline

Introduction and Background

Block-Abstraction Memoization

1. Parallel Block-Abstraction Memoization

2. Refinement for Block-Abstraction Memoization


3. Interprocedural Block-Abstraction Memoization

Conclusion

Software Quality

0800 Antan started
1000 " stopped - antan ✓ { 1.2700 9.037 847 025
13⁰⁰ MC (032) MP - MC ~~1.982647000~~ 9.037 846 895 conv.
(033) PRO 2 2.130476415 (-2) 4.615925059 (-2)
conv'd 2.130676415
Relays 6-2 in 033 failed special speed test
in relay " 10.00 test.
Relays changed

1100 Started Cosine Tape (Sine check)
1525 Started Multi-Adder Test.

1545  Relay #70 Panel F
(moth) in relay.

First actual case of bug being found.

~~1630~~ 1630 Antan started.
1700 closed down.

Computer's log of Mark II Aiken Relay Calculator, Grace Hopper, 1947

(Automated) Software Verification

Computer Program

```
int main() {  
  int a = foo();  
  int b = bar(a);  
  if (a != b) error();  
}
```

Specification

```
LTL(G ! call(error()))
```



Verification
Tool



TRUE

i.e., specification is satisfied
→ proof

FALSE

i.e., bug found
→ counterexample

Configurable Program Analysis (CPA)

[Beyer/Henzinger/Théoduloz, 2007]

Fixed-point algorithm for exploring reachable abstract states

- ▶ termination based on coverage

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Operators defined for abstract domain:

- ▶ *transfer*: successor computation
- ▶ *merge*: combination of two abstract states
- ▶ *stop*: coverage of abstract states

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domain	abstract state
location	l_3
callstack	$[f_1, f_2]$
explicit value	$\{a = 3, b = 5\}$
predicate	$(l < 4 \wedge m = 5) \vee n \neq 0$

Block-Abstraction Memoization

[Wonisch/Wehrheim, 2012]

Challenge:

- ✗ computation of the complete abstract state space is expensive
- ✗ analysis is not modular

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- ▶ divide and conquer strategy
- ▶ reuse intermediate results

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Our contribution:

- ✓ independence of domain
- ✓ modular design and implementation

Block Abstraction

- ▶ input-output relation for a block

Block Abstraction

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Examples for several domains:

domain	abstract input state	abstract output state
location	l_3	l_5
callstack	$[f_1, f_2]$	$[f_1, f_2]$
explicit value	$\{a = 3, b = 5\}$	$\{a = 4, b = 6, c = 9\}$
predicate	$(l < 4 \wedge m = 5) \vee n \neq 0$	$(l < 4 \wedge m = 6) \vee n > l + 1$

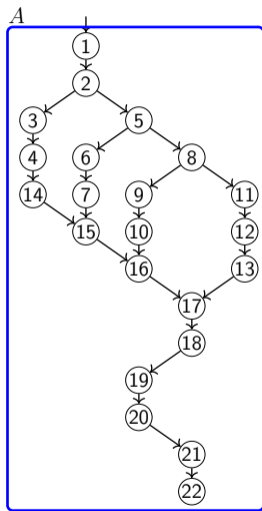
Block Abstraction

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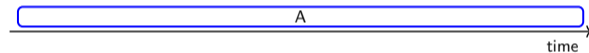
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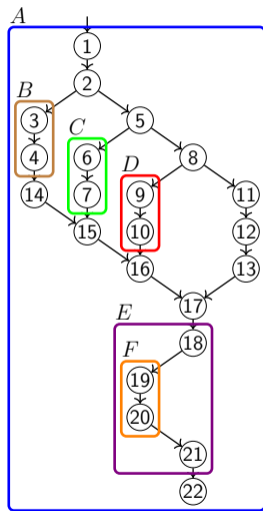
Schematic Example of an Analysis



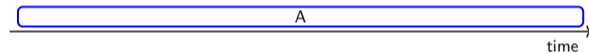
State-Space Exploration



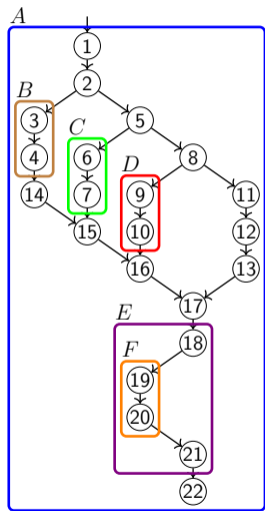
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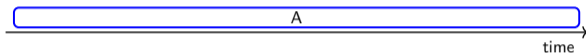
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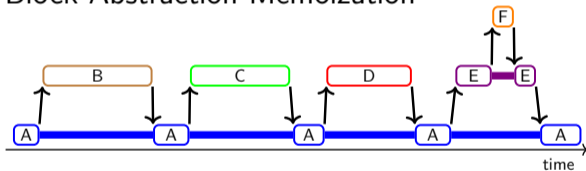
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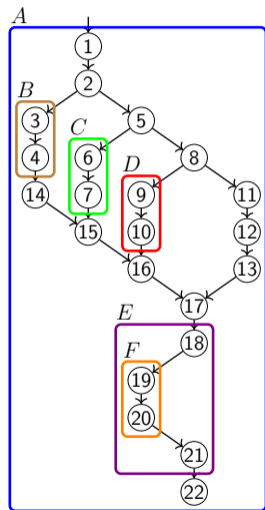
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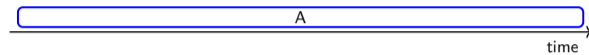
Block-Abstraction Memoization



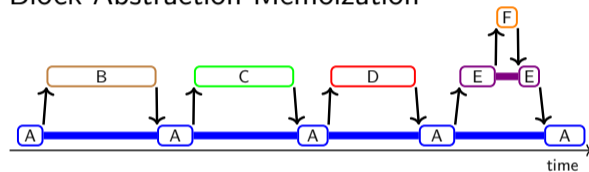
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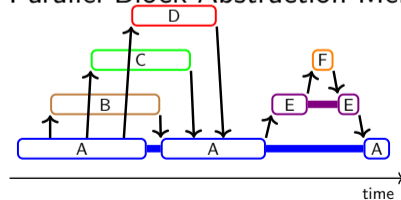
State-Space Exploration



Block-Abstraction Memoization



Parallel Block-Abstraction Memoization



Parallel Block-Abstraction Memoization

[Beyer/Friedberger, 2018]

Challenges with an efficient parallel algorithm:

- ✗ program analysis strictly sequential (per block!)
- ✗ control-flow dependencies between block abstractions

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- ✗ control-flow dependencies between block abstractions

Our contribution: Parallel Block-Abstraction Memoization

- ✓ combination of the existing CPA concept and a parallel application

Evaluation for Parallel Block-Abstraction Memoization

Research questions

- ① 1 processing unit: overhead of the parallel approach
- ② performance with more processing units

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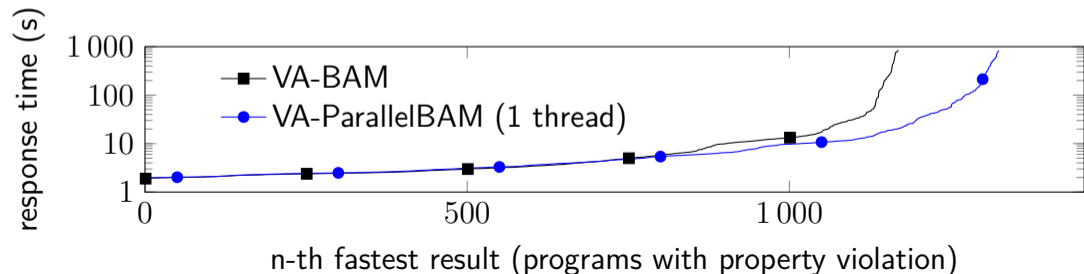
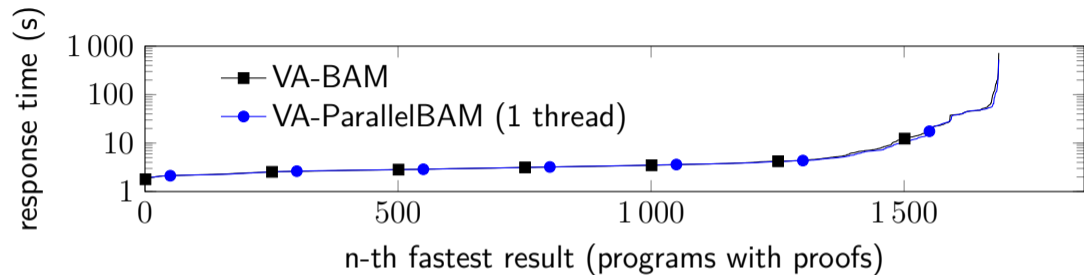
Configuration (CPAchecker r28809)

- ▶ explicit-value analysis (VA) with BAM or with ParallelBAM

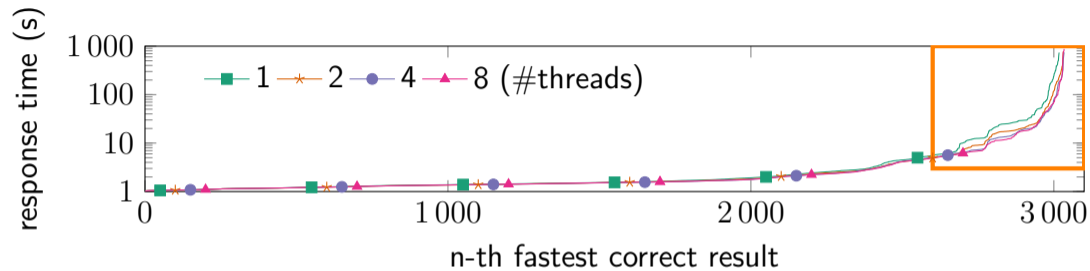
Environment and tasks

- ▶ Intel Xeon E3-1230 v5 with 3.40 GHz and 4 physical cores
- ▶ limitation of 15 GB RAM and 15 min of runtime
- ▶ 5400 tasks from SV benchmark suite

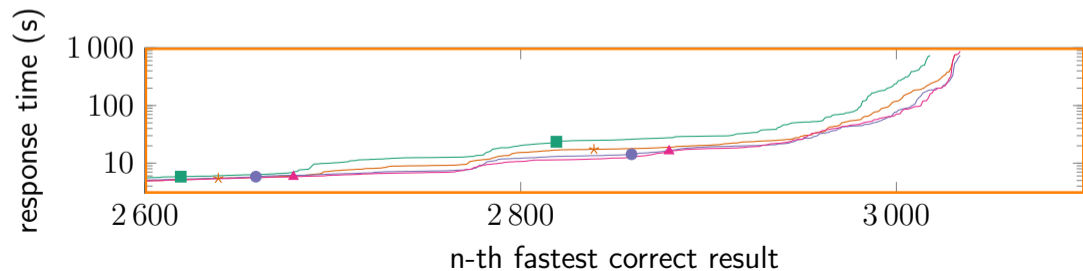
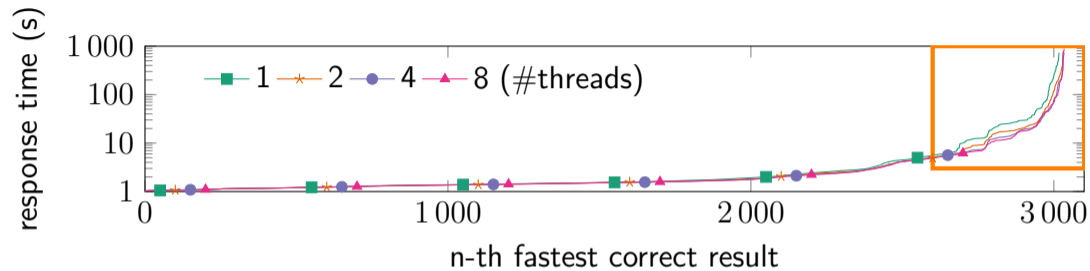
Evaluation: Sequential vs. Parallel Approach



Evaluation: More Processing Units



Evaluation: More Processing Units



Refinement for Block-Abstraction Memoization

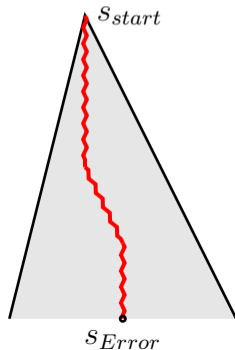
Counterexample-guided Abstraction Refinement (CEGAR)

- ▶ granularity of the analysis
- ▶ domain-independent approach

Refinement for Block-Abstraction Memoization

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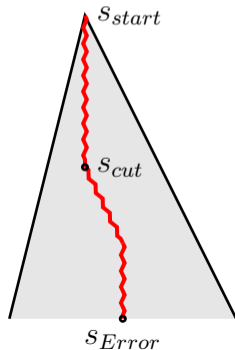
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Refinement for Block-Abstraction Memoization

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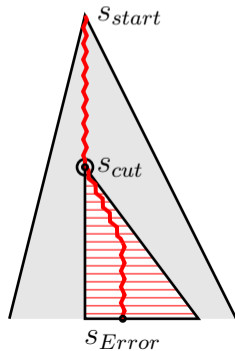
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Refinement for Block-Abstraction Memoization

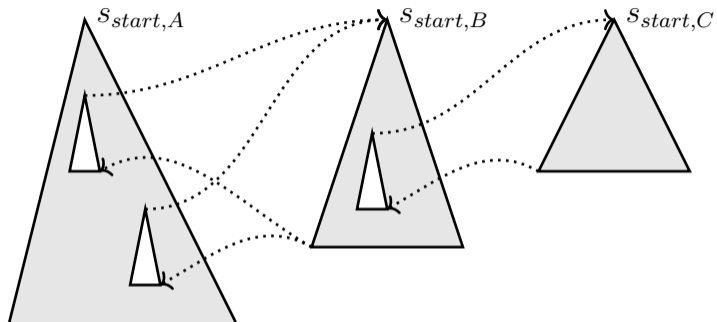
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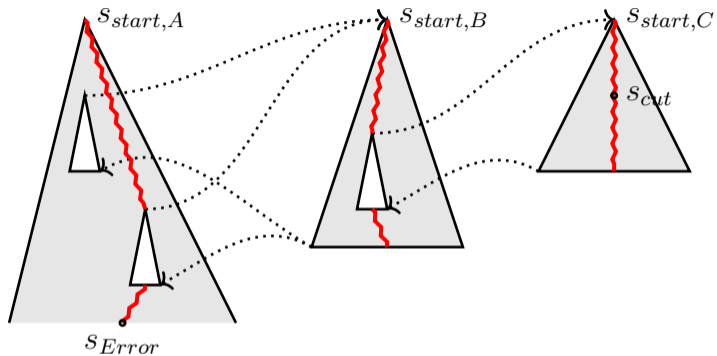


CEGAR with Lazy Refinement (with BAM)

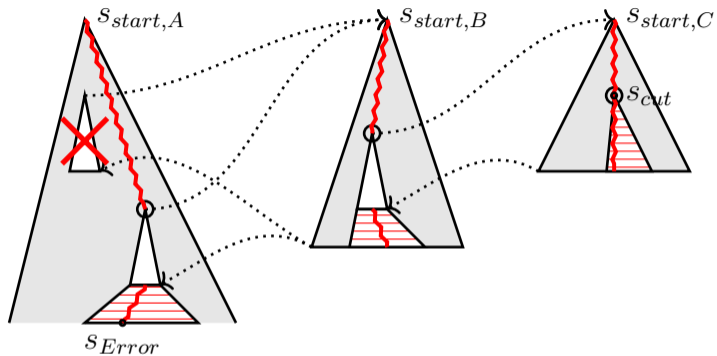
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Challenges with *In-Place* Refinement

[Beyer/Friedberger, 2018]

Missing information after the refinement

? re-compute nested blocks or take partial results from cache?

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Missing information after the analysis

X export of incomplete data (witnesses, explored state space, statistics)

X no guarantee for progress in the analysis

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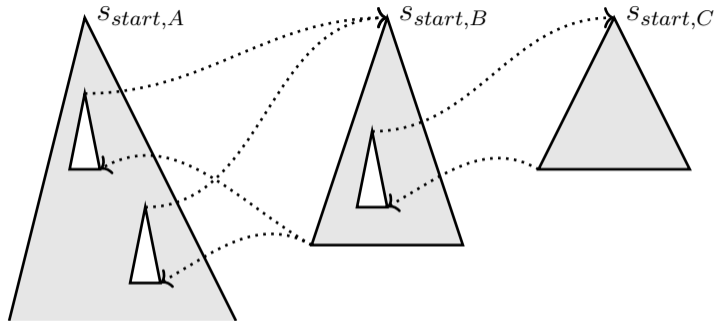
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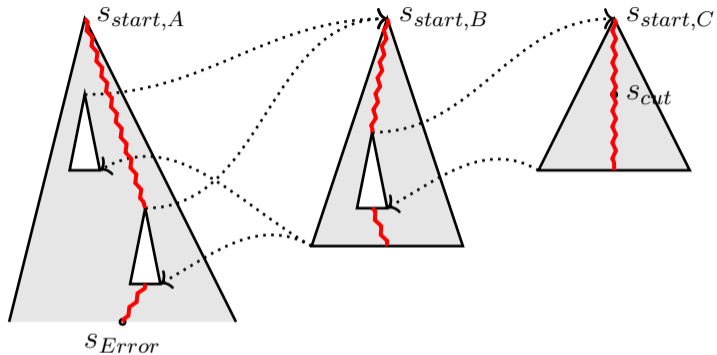
Our contribution: *Copy-on-Write* refinement for BAM

▶ no deletion of computed block abstractions

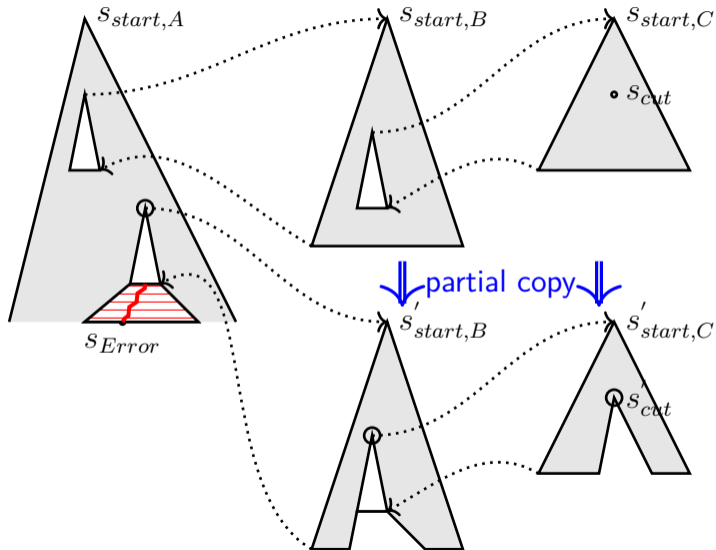
Copy-on-Write Refinement Strategy



Copy-on-Write Refinement Strategy



Copy-on-Write Refinement Strategy



Evaluation

Research questions

- ① different runtime for the analysis?
- ① different number of refinements?

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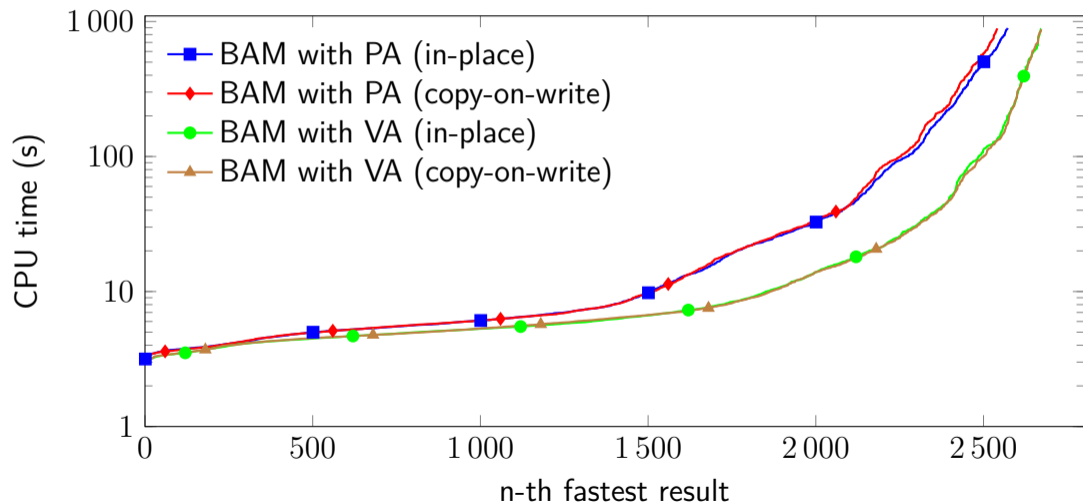
Configuration (CPACHECKER r29066)

- ▶ BAM with predicate analysis (PA) and BAM with explicit-value analysis (VA)
- ▶ *in-place* vs. *copy-on-write* refinement

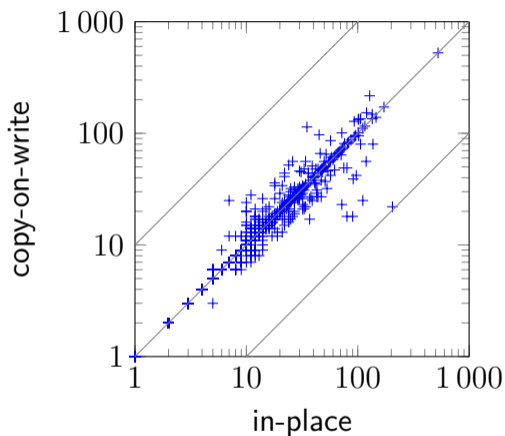
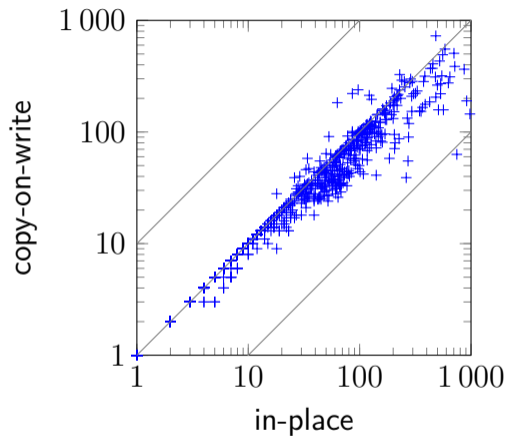
Environment and tasks

- ▶ Intel Xeon E3-1230 v5 with 3.40 GHz and 4 physical cores
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- ▶ 5400 tasks from SV benchmark suite

Evaluation: Runtime of Different Refinement Approaches



Evaluation: #Refinements for Different Analyses



Number of refinements for (1) predicate analysis and (2) explicit-value analysis

Interprocedural Block-Abstraction Memoization

[Beyer/Friedberger, 2020]

Challenges with (**intra**procedural) block abstractions:

- ✗ dependent on program context
- ✗ missing support for recursive procedures

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Our contribution: **Inter**procedural Block-Abstraction Memoization

- ▶ block abstractions are (mostly) independent of the calling context
- ▶ fixed-point algorithm for soundly analyzing recursive procedures

Interprocedural Block-Abstraction Memoization

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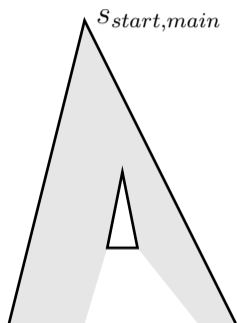
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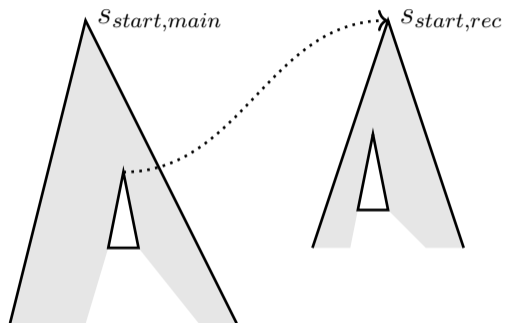
Our contribution: **Inter**procedural Block-Abstraction Memoization

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- ▶ fixed-point algorithm for soundly analyzing recursive procedures
- ✓ based on Intraprocedural Block-Abstraction Memoization

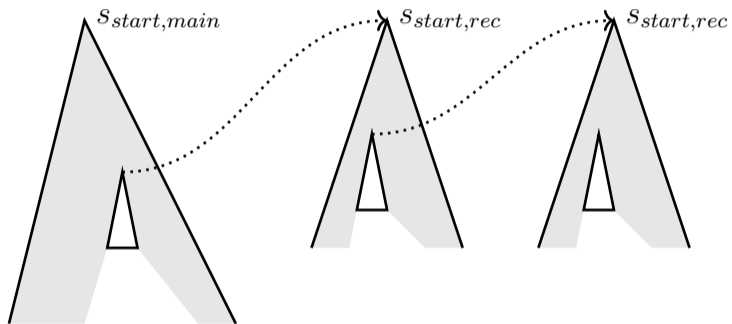
Analysis of Recursive Procedures



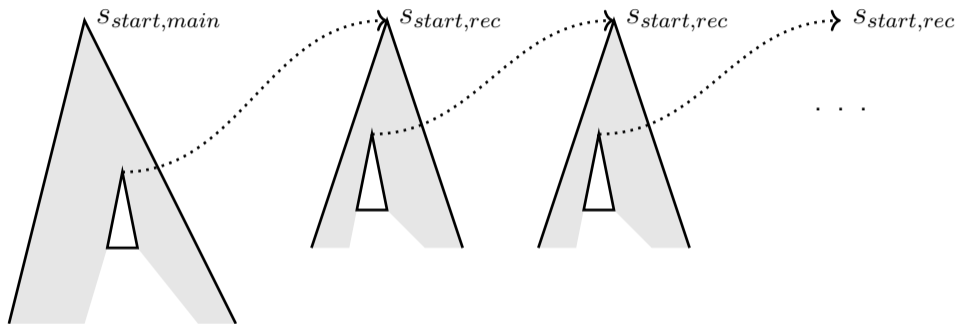
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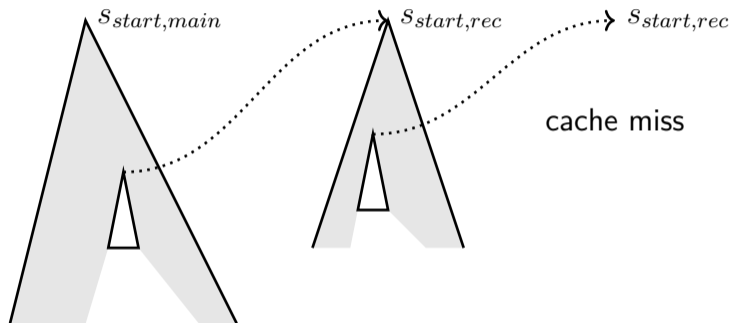
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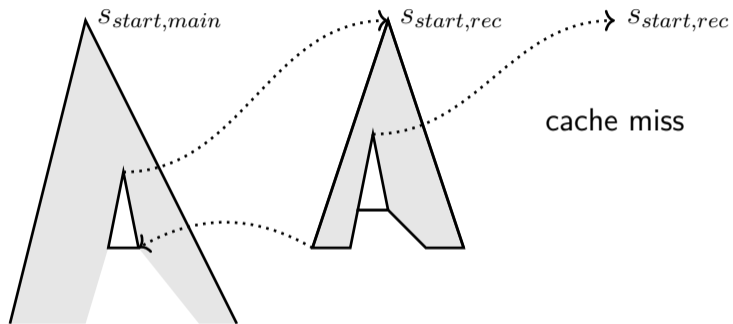
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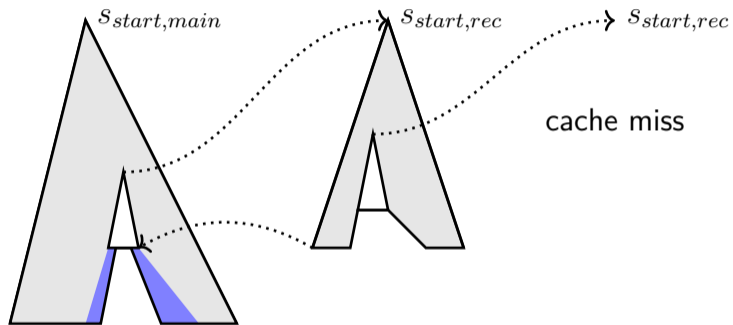
Analysis of Recursive Procedures (Interprocedural BAM)



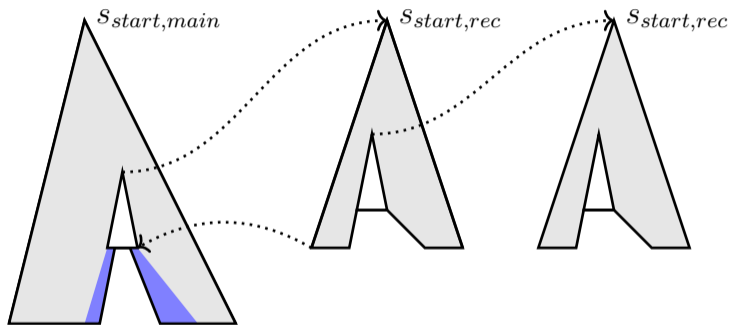
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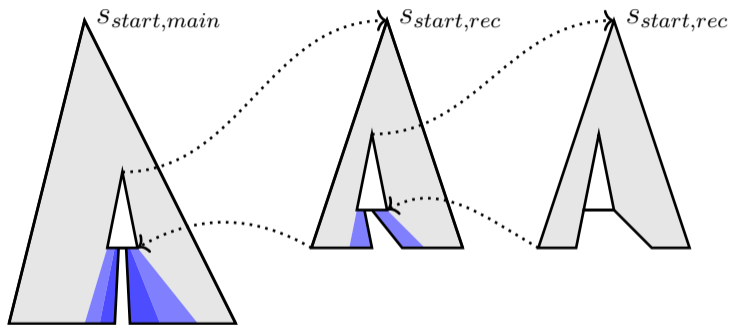
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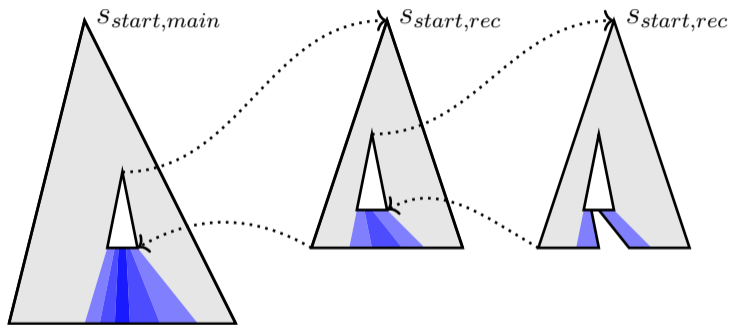
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Analysis of Recursive Procedures (Interprocedural BAM)



Evaluation

Research questions

- ① effectiveness and efficiency against **Intra**procedural BAM
- ② effectiveness and efficiency against other state-of-the-art tools

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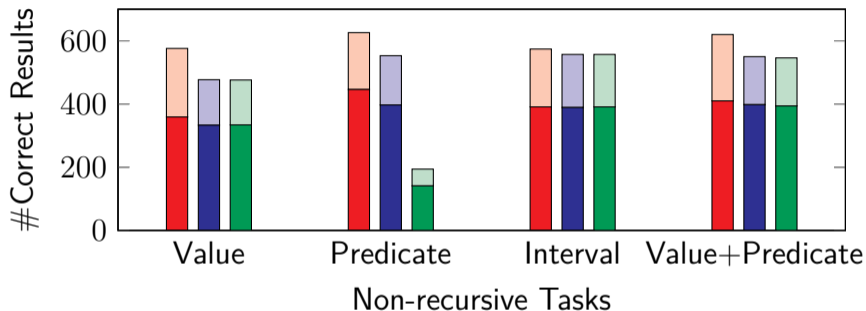
Tools and configurations

- ▶ CPAchecker v1.9 with different analyses and different domains
- ▶ several participants of SV-COMP'20

Environment and tasks

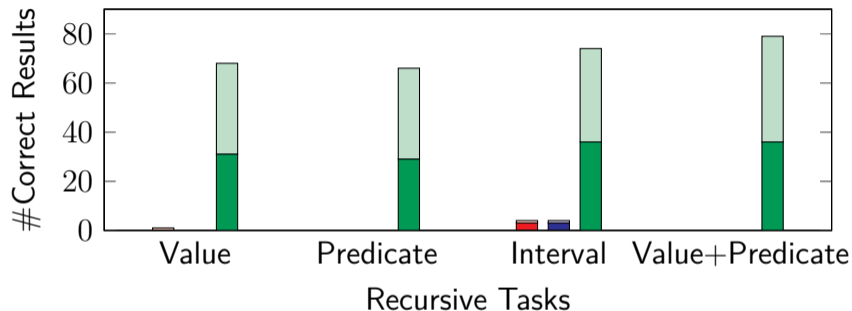
- ▶ Intel Xeon E3-1230 v5 with 3.40 GHz and 4 physical cores
- ▶ limitation of 15 GB RAM and 15 min of runtime
- ▶ >1000 non-recursive tasks from SV benchmark suite
- ▶ >100 recursive tasks from SV benchmark suite

Evaluation: CPACHECKER with Different Analyses



- Proofs and ■ Bugs found without BAM
- Proofs and ■ Bugs found with BAM **In**traprocedural
- Proofs and ■ Bugs found with BAM **Inter**procedural

Evaluation: CPACHECKER with Different Analyses



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Evaluation: CPACHECKER vs. Tools of SV-COMP'20 on Recursive Tasks

Verifier	CPU time (s)	Proofs	Bugs
CBMC	662	32	47
CPACHECKER (Value+Predicate)	2 180	37	46
DIVINE	1 190	32	42
ESBMC	941	33	47
MAP2CHECK	23 600	34	37
PINAKA	237	31	31
SYMBIOTIC	138	33	45
UAUTOMIZER	2 160	41	37
VERIABS	7 630	41	46

Conclusion

Block Abstraction Memoization

- ▶ domain-independent approach for software verification

Parallel Block Abstraction Memoization

- ▶ simple and efficient approach

Refinement for Block Abstraction Memoization

- ▶ insights into refinement in the context of BAM

Interprocedural Block Abstraction Memoization

- ▶ support for recursive procedures
- ▶ competitive performance

Ideas and Future Research Directions

Block Abstraction Memoization

- ▶ combine with backward analysis for bi-directional state-space exploration
- ▶ more domain

Parallel Block Abstraction Memoization

- ▶ multiple processes (machines) instead of multiple threads

Interprocedural Block Abstraction Memoization

- ▶ pointer handling and heap manipulation is currently unsolved

References and Data Availability

- ▶ Domain-Independent Multi-threaded Software Model Checking

Dirk Beyer and Karlheinz Friedberger, ASE 2018

Supplement: <https://www.sosy-lab.org/research/bam-parallel/>



- ▶ In-Place vs. Copy-on-Write CEGAR Refinement for Block Summarization with Caching

Dirk Beyer and Karlheinz Friedberger, ISoLA 2018

Supplement: <https://www.sosy-lab.org/research/bam-cow-refinement/>

- ▶ Domain-Independent Interprocedural Program Analysis using Block-Abstraction Memoization

Dirk Beyer and Karlheinz Friedberger, FSE 2020

Reproduction Package: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4024268>

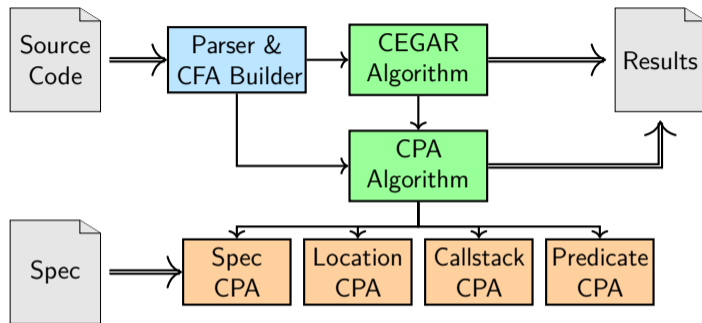


Tools

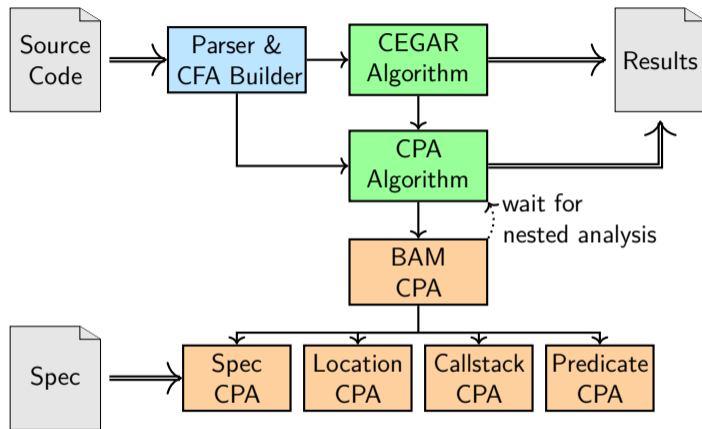
- ▶ CPACHECKER - The Configurable Software-Verification Platform
<https://cpachecker.sosy-lab.org>
- ▶ BENCHEXEC - Reliable Benchmarking and Resource Measurement
<https://github.com/sosy-lab/benchexec>
- ▶ JAVASMT - Unified Java API for SMT Solvers
<https://github.com/sosy-lab/java-smt>
- ▶ SV-BENCHMARKS - Collection of Verification Tasks
<https://github.com/sosy-lab/sv-benchmarks>

Questions?

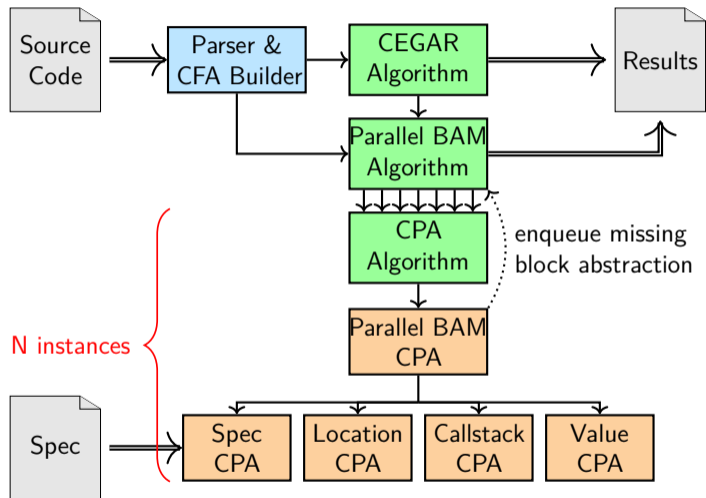
CPACHECKER Framework



BAM in CPACHECKER

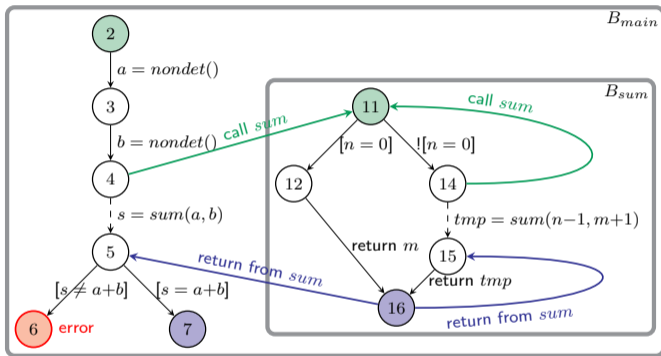


Parallel BAM in CPACHECKER

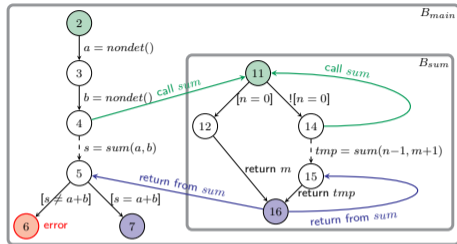


Example of an Analysis

```
void main(void) {  
    uint a = nondet();  
    uint b = nondet();  
    uint s = sum(a, b);  
    if (s != a + b) {  
        error ();  
    }  
}  
  
uint sum(uint n, uint m) {  
    if (n == 0) {  
        return m;  
    } else {  
        uint tmp = sum(n - 1, m + 1);  
        return tmp;  
    }  
}
```

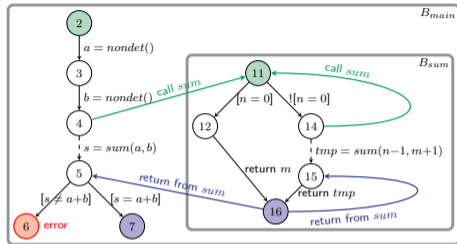


Example of an Analysis

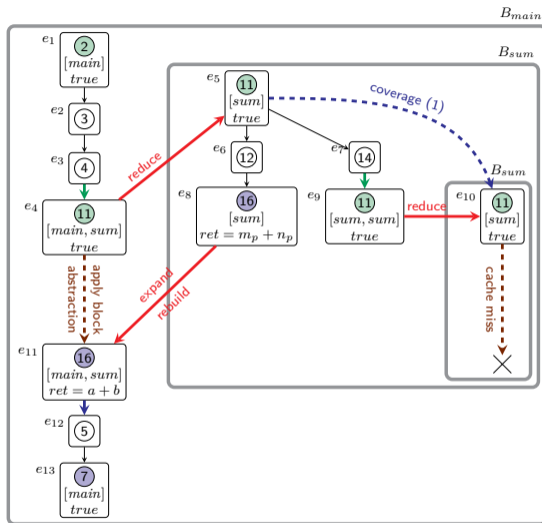


control-flow automaton

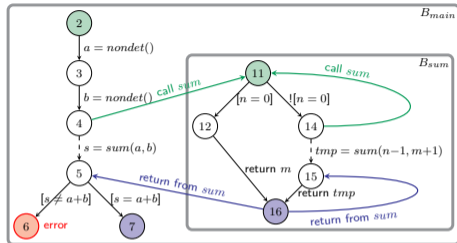
Example of an Analysis



Fixed-point algorithm
(first iteration)

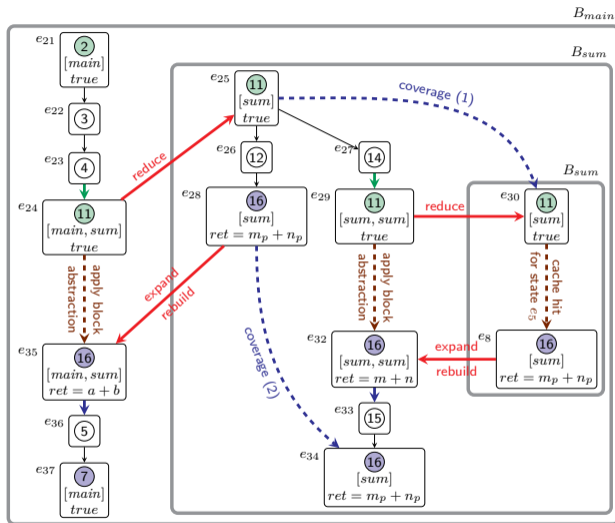


Example of an Analysis



control-flow automaton

Fixed-point algorithm
(second iteration)



abstract reachability graph