

Compositional Correctness and Completeness for Symbolic Partial Order Reduction

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Some Motivation

- Program analysis and verification



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- Concurrent systems



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- Program analysis and verification
- Concurrent systems
- Formalisms and correctness

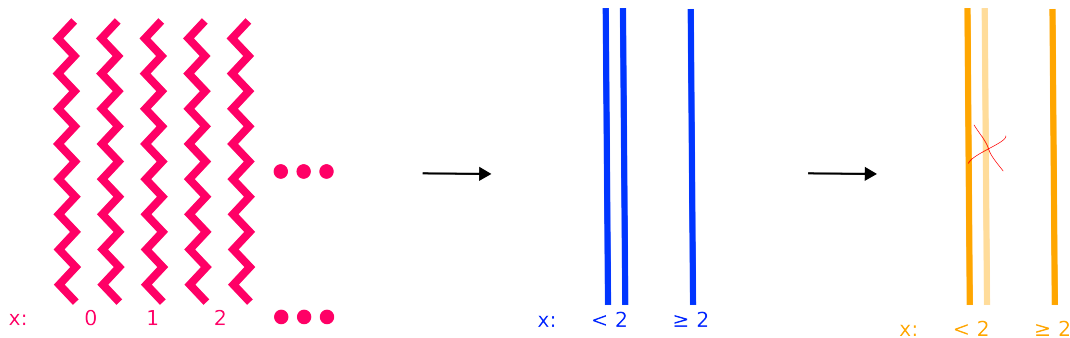


Some Motivation

- Program analysis and verification
- Concurrent systems
- Formalisms and correctness
- State space explosion



State Space Reduction

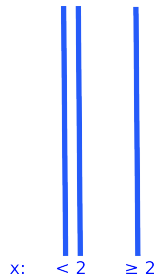
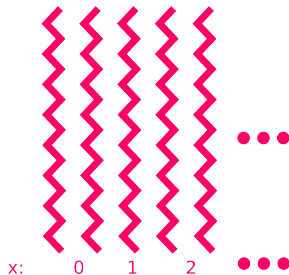


Program Analysis

- Formal
- Correct

- Efficient
- Compositional

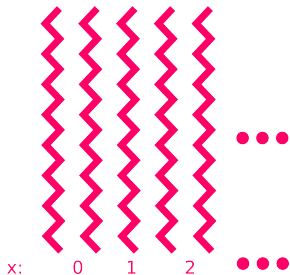
Symbolic Execution



Idea

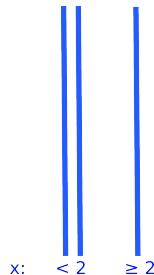
- Symbolic values
- Cover many inputs at once

Symbolic Execution



Idea

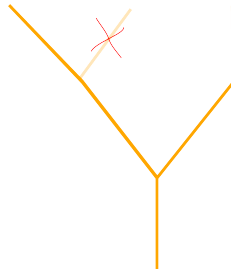
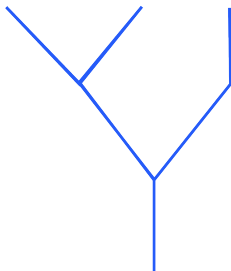
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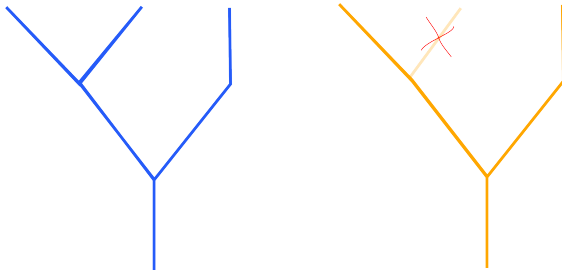
Uses

- Static analysis
- Directed testing
- Program synthesis

Partial Order Reduction



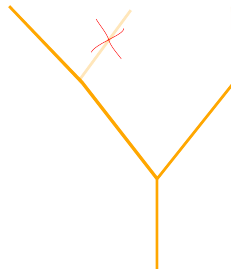
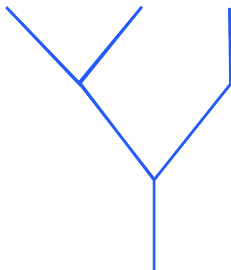
Partial Order Reduction



Idea

- Ignore equivalent paths
- Underapproximate by independence
- Dynamic and static approaches

Partial Order Reduction



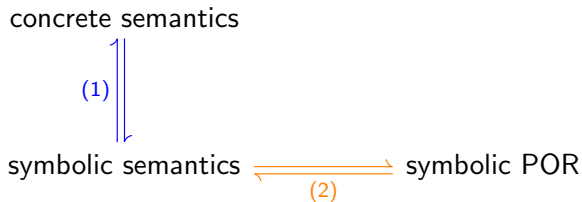
Idea

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- Underapproximate by independence
- Dynamic and static approaches

Uses

- Model checking
- Concurrency
- **Concrete** systems

Prior Work



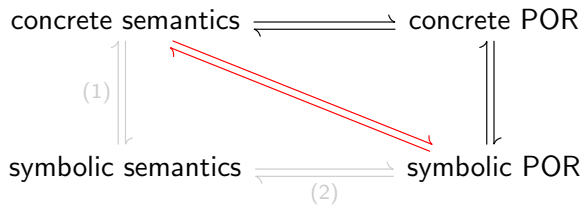
1 De Boer & Bonsangue¹

2 SymPaths²

¹Symbolic Execution Formally Explained, Boer and Bonsangue (2021)

²SymPaths: Symbolic Execution Meets Partial Order Reduction, Boer, Bonsangue, et al. (2020)

Contribution



■ Formal

■ Compositional

■ Mechanized (in Coq)

A Small Language

While Language

- Arithmetic and boolean expressions

Expressions

$$e ::= x \mid n \mid e + e$$
$$b ::= x \mid \neg b \mid b \wedge b \mid e \leq e$$

A Small Language

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Statements

$$\begin{array}{l} s ::= \text{skip} \qquad \qquad \qquad | x := e \\ \quad | \text{if } b \{s\} \{s\} \qquad | \text{while } b \{s\} \\ \quad | s ; s \qquad \qquad \qquad | s \parallel s \end{array}$$

A Small Language

While Language

- Arithmetic and boolean expressions
- Assignment, choice, loop
- Sequential and **parallel** composition

Expressions

$$e ::= x \mid n \mid e + e$$
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Traces

- Concrete events: assignments

Traces

$$\tau_C ::= [] \mid \tau_C :: (x := e)$$

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- Symbolic events: assignments and boolean guards

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$$\tau_S ::= [] \mid \tau_S :: (x := e) \mid \tau_S :: b$$

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- Concrete events: assignments
- Symbolic events: assignments and boolean guards
- Final states

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$$\tau_C \Downarrow_V \triangleq \text{fold update } V \tau_C$$

$$\tau_S \Downarrow_\sigma \triangleq \text{fold update } \sigma \tau_S$$

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- Symbolic events: assignments and boolean guards
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$$\text{pc}(\tau_S) \triangleq \text{fold } \wedge \text{ true } \tau_S$$

(sort of)

Traces

- Concrete events: assignments
- Symbolic events: assignments and boolean guards
- Final states
- Path condition
- Abstraction

Trace Abstraction

τ_S V-abstracts τ_C if $\tau_C \Downarrow_V = V \circ \tau_S \Downarrow_{id}$

Traces

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$$pc(\tau_S) \triangleq \text{fold } \wedge \text{ true } \tau_S$$

(sort of)

Transition Systems I

Concrete $(s, \tau_C) \Rightarrow_v^* (s', \tau'_C)$

$(x := e, \tau_C) \Rightarrow_v (\text{skip}, \tau_C :: (x := e))$

$(\text{if } b \{s_1\}\{s_2\}, \tau_C) \Rightarrow_v (s_1, \tau_C), \text{ if } \tau_C \Downarrow_v(b) = \text{true}$

...

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Symbolic $(s, \tau_S) \rightarrow^*(s', \tau'_S)$

$(x := e, \tau_S) \rightarrow (\text{skip}, \tau_S :: (x := e))$

$(\text{if } b \{s_1\}\{s_2\}, \tau_S) \rightarrow (s_1, \tau_S :: b)$

$(\text{if } b \{s_1\}\{s_2\}, \tau_S) \rightarrow (s_2, \tau_S :: \neg b)$

...

Transition Systems II

- Capture both parallel and sequential composition
- Fewer rules \rightarrow shorter proofs

Contexts

$$C ::= \square \mid C; s \mid C \parallel s \mid s \parallel C$$

C s “puts s in the hole”

Transition Systems II

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$$C ::= \square \mid C; s \mid C \parallel s \mid s \parallel C$$

$C \ s$ “puts s in the hole”

Transitions

$$\frac{(s, t) \rightarrow (s', t')}{(C \ s, t) \rightarrow (C \ s', t')}$$

Reflexive-transitive closure

Correct- and Completeness

$$(x := e, \tau_S) \xrightarrow{\text{blue}} (\text{skip}, \tau_S :: (x := e)) \iff (x := e, \tau_C) \xRightarrow{\text{pink } V} (\text{skip}, \tau_C :: (x := e))$$

Figure: If τ_S V -abstracts τ_C and $V \models pc(\tau_S)$, then rhs. also V -abstracts.

- Applies in arbitrary context
- Extends to reflexive-transitive closure by induction

Correct- and Completeness

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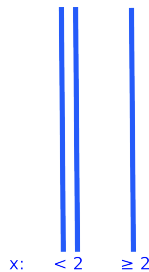
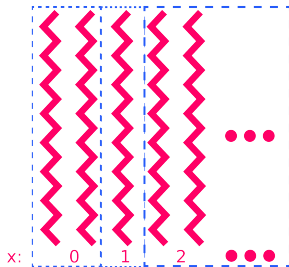
Correct- and Completeness

$$\begin{aligned}(x := e, \tau_S) \rightarrow (skip, \tau_S :: (x := e)) &\iff (x := e, \tau_C) \Rightarrow_V (skip, \tau_C :: (x := e)) \\ (if\ b\ \{s_1\}\{s_2\}, \tau_S) \rightarrow (s_1, \tau_S :: b) &\iff (if\ b\ \{s_1\}\{s_2\}, \tau_C) \Rightarrow_V (s_1, \tau_C) \\ (if\ b\ \{s_1\}\{s_2\}, \tau_S) \rightarrow (s_1, \tau_S :: \neg b) &\iff (if\ b\ \{s_1\}\{s_2\}, \tau_C) \Rightarrow_V (s_2, \tau_C) \\ &\dots\end{aligned}$$

Figure: If τ_S V -abstracts τ_C and $V \models pc(\tau_S)$, then rhs. also V -abstracts.

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Correctness and Completeness – Intuition



Trace Equivalence

Symbolic Trace Equivalence

$\tau \sim \tau'$ if

- τ' is a permutation of τ
- $\tau \Downarrow \sigma = \tau' \Downarrow \sigma$ for all σ
- $V \models pc(\tau)$ iff $V \models pc(\tau')$ for all V

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- Overapproximates possible transitions
- Equivalent for concrete traces (\simeq)

POR Transition System

Symbolic POR Transition Rule

$$\frac{(s_0, \tau_0) \xrightarrow{\text{blue}} (s, \tau) \quad \tau_0 \sim \tau'_0}{(s_0, \tau'_0) \xrightarrow{\text{blue}}^{POR} (s, \tau)}$$

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- Allows picking a different trace to extend
- Equivalent for concrete traces

POR-Bisimulation

Assume $\tau_0 \sim \tau'_0$, then

Correctness

If $(s, \tau_0) \rightarrow (s', \tau)$ there exists $(s, \tau'_0) \xrightarrow{POR} (s', \tau')$ with $\tau \sim \tau'$

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Completeness

If $(s, \tau_0) \xrightarrow{POR} (s', \tau)$ there exists $(s, \tau'_0) \rightarrow (s', \tau')$ with $\tau \sim \tau'$

Important Properties

Lemma: Trace Step

For equivalent traces $\tau \sim \tau'$, if $(s, \tau) \rightarrow (s_1, \tau_1)$ then there exists τ_2 such that $(s, \tau') \rightarrow (s_1, \tau_2)$ and $\tau_1 \sim \tau_2$

Intuitively: step relation respects trace equivalence

Important Properties

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Lemma: Abstraction Congruence

Given $\tau_S \sim \tau'_S$ and $\tau_C \simeq \tau'_C$, if τ_S V -abstracts τ_C , then τ'_S V -abstracts τ'_C

Intuitively: V -abstraction respects trace equivalence

Putting it Together

For initial τ_S that V -abstracts τ_C :

Total Correctness

If $(s, \tau_S) \xrightarrow{POR} (s', \tau'_S)$ and $V \models pc(\tau'_S)$, there exists $(s, \tau_C) \Rightarrow_V (s', \tau'_C)$ such that τ'_S V -abstracts τ'_C

Putting it Together

For initial τ_S that V -abstracts τ_C :

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If $(s, \tau_S) \xrightarrow{POR} (s', \tau'_S)$ and $V \models pc(\tau'_S)$, there exists $(s, \tau_C) \Rightarrow_V (s', \tau'_C)$ such that τ'_S V -abstracts τ'_C

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Recap and Future Work

Recap

We have:

- Defined concrete and symbolic semantics,
- Related them by correct- and completeness,
- Defined a notion of trace equivalence,
- Used it to define POR-semantics,
- Composed the two for **Correct and Complete Symbolic POR**, and
- Mechanized the development in Coq

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Future Work

- Extract verified symbolic execution engine
- Other kinds of (composable) reduction techniques
- More complex languages

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Thank you, questions?