

# Frama-C in a Nutshell

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October 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013

(long no  
[ for it =<  
C1); if (0)  
tmp2 =  
st of the

tmp2[j] = (t <= (Nb1 - 1)) ? tmp1[j] : (t <= (Nb1 - 1)) ? tmp2[j] : (t <= (Nb1 - 1)) ? 0 : else tmp2[j] = tmp1[j]; /\* Then the second pass looks like the first one: \*/  
tmp1[0] = 0; k = 0; k++ tmp1[k] = mc2[0][k] \* tmp2[k]; /\* The [i][j] coefficient of the matrix product MC2\*TMP2, that is: \*MC2\*[TMP1] = MC2\*[MC1\*M1] = MC2\*M1 \*MC1 \*  
i = 1; tmp1[0] >= 1; /\* Final rounding: tmp2[0] is now represented on 9 bits: \*if (tmp1[0] < -256) m2[0] = -256; else if (tmp1[0] > 255) m2[0] = 255; else m2[0] = tm



# Frama-C at a glance

- ▶ A framework for modular analysis of C code.
- ▶ <http://frama-c.com/>
- ▶ Developed at CEA LIST and INRIA Saclay (Proval, now Toccata team).
- ▶ Released under LGPL license (Fluorine version 3 days ago)
- ▶ Kernel based on CIL (Necula et al. – Berkeley).
- ▶ ACSL annotation language.
- ▶ Extensible platform
  - ▶ Collaboration of analysis over same code
  - ▶ Inter plug-in communication through ACSL formulas.
  - ▶ Adding specialized plug-in is easy



### On Linux

- ▶ On Debian, Ubuntu, Fedora, Gentoo, OpenSuse, Linux Mint, ...
- ▶ Compile from sources using OCaml package managers:
  - ▶ Godi (<http://godi.camlcity.org/godi/index.html>)
  - ▶ Opam (<http://opam.ocamlpro.com/>)

### On Windows

- ▶ Godi
- ▶ Wodi (<http://wodi.forge.ocamlcore.org/>)

### On Mac OS X

- ▶ Binary package available
- ▶ Source compilation through homebrew.



## Manuals

- ▶ <http://frama-c.com/support.html>
- ▶ In directory  
`$(frama-c --print-share-path)/manuals`

## Support

- ▶ [frama-c-discuss@gforge.inria.fr](mailto:frama-c-discuss@gforge.inria.fr)
- ▶ tag **frama-c** on <http://stackoverflow.com>

## Tutorials

- ▶ <http://bts.frama-c.com/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=mantis:frama-c:tutorial>
- ▶ Material from presentation in Munich on the sharepoint



## Possible usage in OpenETCS

### Code verification

- ▶ Absence of run-time error
- ▶ Correct with respect to functional specification written in ACSL
- ▶ Flow information (input/output variables, functional dependencies)

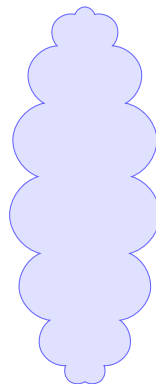
```
(long n)
{ for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
  C[i] = 0;
  tmp2 = ...
  // ...
}
```

```
tmp2[i] = (i <= n-1) ? tmp2[i] : 0; else if (tmp1[i] >= 0) { if (i <= n-1) tmp2[i] = tmp1[i]; else tmp2[i] = tmp1[i]; } // Then the second pass looks like the first one:
tmp1[i] = 0; k = 0; k++ tmp1[i] = mc2[i][k] * tmp2[k]; // The [i][k] coefficient of the matrix product MC2*TMP2, that is: *MC2*(TMP1) = MC2*(MC1*M1) = MC2*M1 * MC1 * M1
i = i + 1; tmp1[i] >= 0; } Final rounding: tmp2[i] is now represented on 9 bits. *if (tmp1[i] < -256) m2[i] = -256; else if (tmp1[i] > 255) m2[i] = 255; else m2[i] = tmp1[i];
```



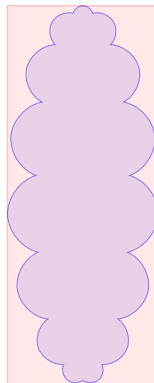
## Over-approximations

- ▶ **Correct** analysis: All concrete values are included in the abstraction
  - ✓ don't miss any concrete behavior
  - ✗ Might lead to spurious warning (over-approximation, false alarm)
- ▶ Simulate all possible concrete executions...
- ▶ ... by propagating abstract values.
- ▶ Take the union of values from all possible paths.
- ▶ Loops: compute until a **fixpoint** is reached...
- ▶ ... using broader over-approximations (**widening**) to ensure termination.



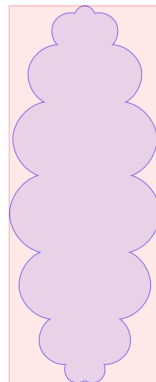
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## Find the domains of the variables of a program

- ▶ based on **abstract interpretation**
- ▶ **alarms** on operations that **may** be invalid
- ▶ alarms on the specifications that may be invalid
- ▶ **Correct**: if no alarm is raised, no runtime error can occur
- ▶ Mostly **automated**, at least on simple code



## Loops

- ▶ option `-ulevel`: syntactic loop unrolling
- ▶ option `-slevel`: allows Value to explore  $n$  separated paths before joining them
- ▶ option `-wlevel`: number of loop steps before performing widening (default is 3, use with caution)

## Driving Value through Annotations

- ▶ **ACSL assertions** can be used to restrict propagated domains
- ▶ but only if Value can interpret it

```
/*@ assert x % 2 == 0; */
```

```
// potentially useful
```

```
/*@ assert \exists integer y; x == 2 * y; */
```

```
// useless
```

- ▶ Case analysis using **disjunctions**



# Hoare Logic

```
/*@ requires R;
    ensures E; */
int f(int* x) {
```

```
    S_1;
```

```
    S_2;
```

```
}
```

- ▶ Hoare Triples:

$$\{P\}S\{Q\}$$

- ▶ Weakest Preconditions:

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall P, (P \Rightarrow wp(S, Q)) \\ &\Rightarrow \{P\}S\{Q\} \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Proof Obligation (PO):

$$R \Rightarrow wp(\text{Body}, E)$$



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/*@ requires R;
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int f(int* x) {
```

```
  S_1;
```

```
  S_2;
```

```
/*@assert E; */
}
```

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```

► Hoare Triples:

$$\{P\}S\{Q\}$$

- ▶ Weakest Preconditions:

$$\forall P, (P \Rightarrow wp(S, Q)) \Rightarrow \{P\}S\{Q\}$$

S\_1;

```
/*@assert wp (S_2, E) ; */
S_2;
```

- ▶ **Proof Obligation (PO):**

$$R \Rightarrow wp(\text{Body}, E)$$

```
/*@assert E; */
}
```



# Hoare Logic

```
/*@ requires R;
    ensures E; */
int f(int* x) {
```

- ▶ Hoare Triples:

$$\{P\}S\{Q\}$$

```
/*@assert
    wp(S_1, wp(S_2, E)); */
S_1;
```

- ▶ Weakest Preconditions:

$$\forall P, (P \Rightarrow wp(S, Q)) \\ \Rightarrow \{P\}S\{Q\}$$

```
/*@assert wp(S_2, E); */
S_2;
```

- ▶ Proof Obligation (PO):

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### Main ingredients

- ▶ provide precise enough specifications
- ▶ require an appropriate context
- ▶ explain side-effects of the function

### WP commands

- ▶ `frama-c -wp -wp-rte file.c`
- ▶ WP tab on the GUI
- ▶ Inspect (failed) proof obligation
- ▶ can be interfaced with automated provers and Coq proof assistant



## Current status within OpenETCS

- ▶ Formal specification and automated verification of railway software with Frama-C, presented at INDIN'13
- ▶ on-going verification of Bitwalker from Siemens (FOKUS with support from CEA LIST)
- ▶ analysis of part of ERSA's simulator (FOKUS/CEA LIST, to be started)
- ▶ possible development: translation from SysML to ACSL contracts

