BACHELOR THESIS

PROPERTY DIRECTED REACHABILITY
IN ULTIMATE

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AUGUST 3RD, 2018

Declaration

I hereby declare, that I am the sole author and composer of my thesis and that no other sources or learning aids, other than those listed, have been used. Furthermore, I declare that I have acknowledged the work of others by providing detailed references of said work.
I hereby also declare, that my Thesis has not been prepared for another examination or assignment, either wholly or excerpts thereof.

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Abstract

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Zusammenfassung

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Contents

1 Introduction

SAT-based model-checking is a useful technique for both software and hardware verification. Most modern model-checkers are based on interpolation [9]. Recently a novel hardware verification algorithm was devised by Aaron Bradley [3] called `IC3`. Because it was so new, it came as a surprise that it won third place in the hardware model-checking competition (HWMCC) at CAV 2010 [2].

The model-checking method behind `IC3` is called *Property Directed Reachability*, *PDR* for short, which is not based on interpolation but on backward-search. It tries to find inductive invariants by constructing an over-approximation of reachable states. During this construction, possible counter-examples are disproved using Boolean SAT queries. Because this approach turned out to be very efficient for hardware verification, it could be interesting for software verification as well.

ULTIMATE [1] is a software analysis framework consisting of multiple plugins that perform steps of a program analysis, like parsing source code, trans- forming programs from one representation to another, or analyse programs. ULTIMATE already has analysis-plugins using different model-checking techniques like trace abstraction [5] or lazy interpolation [6]. The goal of this Bachelor's Thesis is to implement a new analysis-plugin that uses PDR on software in ULTIMATE and to compare it with the other existing techniques.

2 Related Work

How much Detail?

Because hardware verification is limited to propositional logic, we need techniques to lift PDR from bit level to first-order logic formulas used in software, for that there are three other approaches:

The first approach of using PDR on software is rather naive, Welp et al. propose a way to encode variables as bitvectors and then using the unmodified PDR on that encoding [10].

The first ever approach of using PDR on first-order formulas came in 2012 by Cimatti and Griggio [4] who proposed exploiting the partitioning of a program's state space by unwinding the program's control flow graph into an Abstract Reachability Tree where each node is coupled with a location and a first-order formula, resulting in a so called explicit-symbolic approach. Possible counterexample traces are disproved by computing under-approximations of predecessors.

Another possible way is proposed by Hoder and Bjørner [7] operating on an abstract transition system derived from the program. A non-linear variant of PDR is used, so that counterexamples unfold into trees that can be recursively generalized until either proven or disproved.

3 PDR Background

In the following we will describe how IC3 and to that extend PDR works as a hardware-checker, because hardware only uses bits, every variable will be boolean.

3.1 Preliminaries

First some preliminary definitions and notations:

A *literal* is a variable or its negation, e.g., x or $\bar{y}$
A *clause* is a disjunction of literals, e.g., $x \vee \bar{y}$
A *cube* is a conjunction of literals, e.g., $x \wedge \bar{y}$
Therefore, the negation of a cube is a clause. $\overline{(x \wedge \bar{y})} \equiv (\bar{x} \vee y)$

A *boolean transition system* is a tuple $S = (X, I, T)$, where X is a finite set of boolean variables, I is a cube representing the *initial state*, and T is a propositional formula over variables in X and $X' = \{x \in X \mid x' \in X'\}$, called transition relation, that describes updates to the variables.

For example, consider the transition system $U = (X, I, T)$ where

- $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$

- $I = \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$

- $T = (x_1 \vee \neg x_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')$
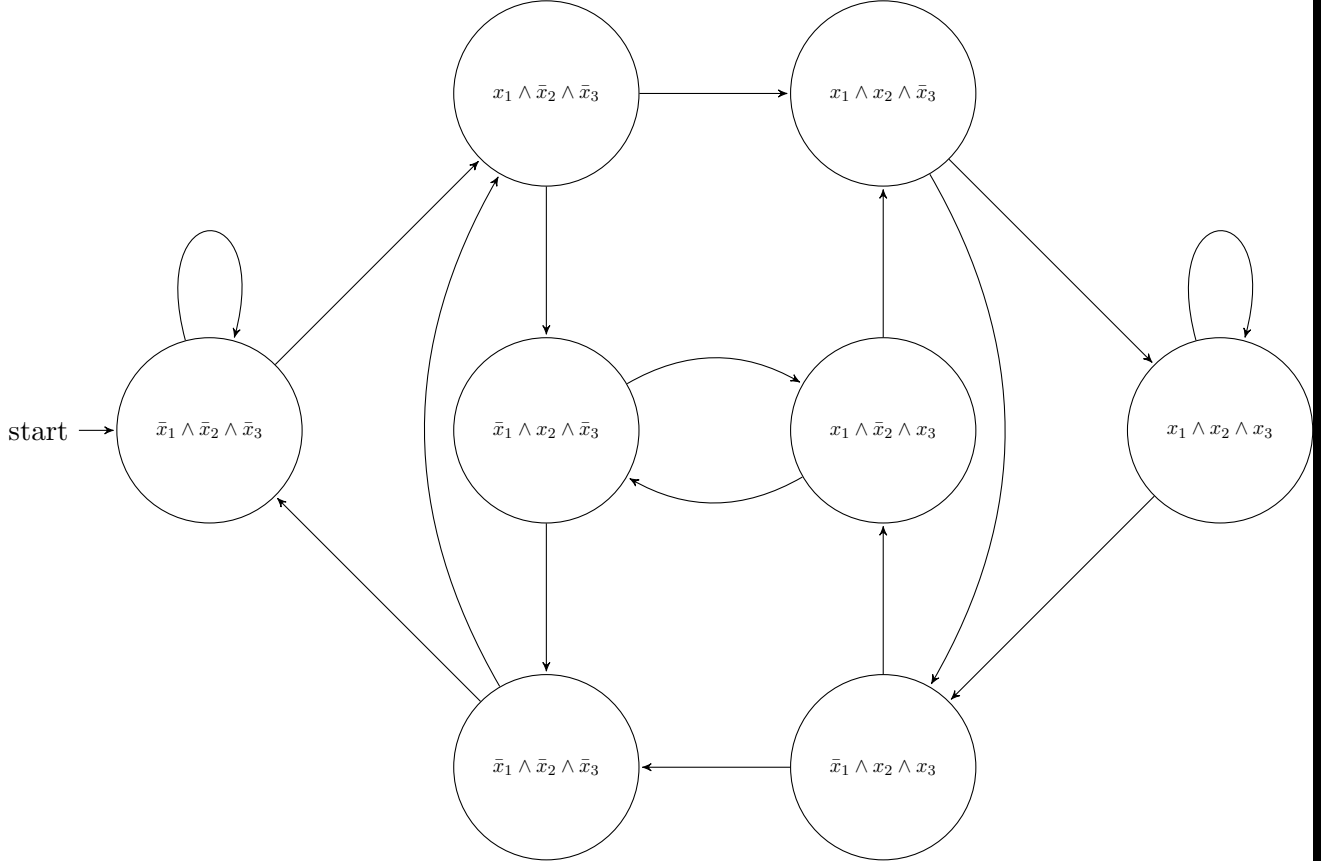
With corresponding transition graph:

Figure 3.1: Transition Graph of U

Given a propositional formula ϕ over X we get a *primed formula* ϕ' by replacing each variable with its corresponding variable in X'.

A *state* in S is a cube containing each variable from X with a boolean valuation of it. For each possible valuation there is a corresponding state, resulting in $2^{|X|}$ states in S.

Like we see in the graph of U we have $2^{|X|} = 2^3 = 8$ states.

A *transition* from one state s to another state q exists if the conjunction of s, the transition relation, and q' is satisfiable.

For example in U the transition between the initial state $I = \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$ and state $r = x_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$ exists because

$$\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{I} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x_1' \wedge \bar{x}_2' \wedge \bar{x}_3'}_{r'}$$

is satisfiable.

Given a propositional formula P over X, called *property*, we want to verify that every state in S that is reachable from I satisfies P such that, P describes a finite set of *good states*, conversely $\bar{P}$ represent a finite set of *bad* states.

Regarding U, let $P = \bar{x}_1 \lor \bar{x}_2 \lor \bar{x}_3$ be given, making $\bar{P} = x_1 \land x_2 \land x_3$ a bad state. We can use PDR to show that either $\bar{P}$ is unreachable from I or that there exists a sequence of transitions leading to $\bar{P}$ as counter-example.

3.2 Algorithm

A PDR-based algorithm tries to prove that a transition system $S = (X, I, T)$ satisfies a given property P by trying to find a formula F over X with the following qualities:

(1) $I \Rightarrow F$

(2) $F \land T \Rightarrow F'$

(3) $F \Rightarrow P$

F is called an *inductive invariant*.

To calculate an inductive invariant, PDR uses *frames* which are cubes of clauses representing an over-approximation of reachable states in at most i transitions from I.

PDR maintains a sequence of frames $[F_0, ..., F_k]$, called a *trace*, it is organized so that it fulfills the following characteristics:

(I) $F_0 = I$

(II) $F_{i+1} \subseteq F_i$, therefore $F_i \Rightarrow F_{i+1}$

(III) $F_i \land T \Rightarrow F'_{i+1}$

(IV) $F_i \Rightarrow P$

Now to the algorithm itself:

Start with checking for a *0-counter-example*, that means checking if $I \Rightarrow P$, by testing whether the formula $I \land \bar{P}$ is satisfiable. If it is, then I is a 0-counter-example, the algorithm terminates. If the formula is unsatisfiable, initialize the first frame $F_0 = I$, fulfilling (I), and moving on.

Let $[F_0, F_1, ..., F_k]$ be the current trace.

The algorithm repeats the following three phases until termination:

1. Next Transition

Check whether the next state is a good state meaning $F_k \land T \Rightarrow P'$ is valid, by testing the satisfiability of $F_k \land T \land \bar{P}'$

- If the formula is *satisfiable*, for each satisfying assignment
  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_{|X|}, x_1', x_2', ..., x_{|X'|}')$ get a new bad state
  $a = x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge ... \wedge x_{|X|}$ and create tuple (a, k), this tuple is called a *proof-obligation*.

- If the formula is *unsatisfiable*, continue with the next phase.

2. Blocking-Phase

If there are proof-obligations:

Take proof-obligation (b, i) and try to block the bad state b by checking if frame F_{i-1} can reach b in one transition, i.e., test $F_{i-1} \wedge T \wedge b'$ for satisfiability.

- If the formula is *satisfiable*, it means that F_i is not strong enough to block b.
  For each satisfying assignment
  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_{|X|}, x_1', x_2', ..., x_{|X'|}')$ get a new bad state
  $c = x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge ... \wedge x_{|X|}$ creating the new proof-obligation $(c, i-1)$.

- If the formula is *unsatisfiable*, strengthen frame F_i with $\bar{b}$ meaning $F_i = F_i \wedge \bar{b}$, blocking b at F_i

This continues recursively until either a proof-obligation $(d, 0)$ is created proving that there exists a counter-example terminating the algorithm, or there is no proof-obligation left.

3. Propagation-Phase

Add a new frame $F_{k+1} = P$ and propagate clauses from F_k forward, meaning for all clauses c in F_k check $F_k \wedge T \wedge \bar{c}'$ for satisfiability. If that conjunction is unsatisfiable, strengthen F_{k+1} with c: $F_{k+1} = F_{k+1} \wedge c$, else do nothing and continue with the next clause. Because of this phase rule (II) is fulfilled.

After propagating all possible clauses, if $F_{k+1} \equiv F_k$ the algorithm found a fixpoint and terminates returning that P always holds with F_k being the inductive invariant.

To illustrate the procedure further consider the pseudo-code:

Algorithm 1 PDR-prove

1: **procedure** PDR-PROVE(I, T, P)
2:     check for 0-counter-example
3:     $trace.push(new\ frame(I))$

4:     **loop**
5:         **while** $\exists$ cube c, s.t. $trace.last() \wedge T \wedge c'$ is SAT and $c \Rightarrow \bar{P}$ **do**
6:             recursively block proof-obligation(c, trace.size() - 1)
7:             and strengthen the frames of the trace.
8:             **if** a proof-obligation(p, 0) is generated **then**
9:                 **return** false   ▷ counter-example found

10:        $F_{k+1} = new\ frame(P)$
11:        **for all** clause c $\in trace.last()$ **do**
12:            **if** $trace.last() \wedge T \wedge \bar{c}'$ is UNSAT **then**
13:                $F_{k+1} = F_{k+1} \wedge c$
14:        **if** $trace.last() == F_{k+1}$ **then**
15:            **return** true
16:        $trace.push(F_{k+1})$

3.3 Examples

3.3.1 With Failing Property

To show an application of the algorithm reconsider the example transition system $U = (X, I, T)$ where

- $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$

- $I = \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$

- $T = (x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')$

and the property:

- $P = \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3$ with bad state $\bar{P} = x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3$

We now want to verify whether P holds or if there is a counter-example.

1. Step: Check for 0-Counter-Example

We need to make sure that $I \Rightarrow P$, we do that by testing if $I \wedge \bar{P}$ is satisfiable:

$$\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{I} \wedge \underbrace{x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3}_{\bar{P}}$$

The formula is unsatisfiable meaning there is no 0-counter-example, we continue by initializing $F_0 = I$

2. Step: First Transition

Check if $F_0 \wedge T \Rightarrow P'$, by testing if $F_0 \wedge T \wedge \bar{P}'$ is satisfiable:

$$\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{F_0} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}'_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x'_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}'_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x'_3)}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x'_1 \wedge x'_2 \wedge x'_3}_{\bar{P}'}$$

Which is not satisfiable because $\bar{x}_1 \wedge (x_1 \vee \bar{x}'_2) \wedge x'_2$ is unsatisfiable. We do not generate a proof-obligation, so that we can skip the blocking-phase and continue on with the propagation-phase.

3. Step: First Propagation-Phase

Initialize the new frame $F_1 = P$

We need to check each clause c in F_0 if $F_0 \wedge T \wedge \bar{c}'$ is unsatisfiable to strengthen F_1.

- $c = \bar{x}_1$:

$$\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{F_0} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}'_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x'_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}'_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x'_3)}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x'_1}_{\bar{c}'}$$

  The conjunction is satisfiable with assignment $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, x'_1, \bar{x}'_2, \bar{x}'_3)$
  We do not need to add $\bar{x}_1$ to F_1.

- $c = \bar{x}_2$:

$$\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{F_0} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}'_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x'_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}'_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x'_3)}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x'_2}_{\bar{c}'}$$

  The conjunction is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_1 \wedge (x_1 \vee \bar{x}'_2) \wedge x'_2$ is not satisfiable
  We add $\bar{x}_2$ to F_1 resulting in $F_1 = P \wedge \bar{x}_2$.

- $c = \bar{x}_3$:

$$\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{F_0} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}'_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x'_2) \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}'_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x'_3)}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x'_3}_{\bar{c}'}$$

The conjunction is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_2 \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge x_3'$ is not satisfiable
We add $\bar{x}_3$ to F_1 resulting in $\rightarrow F_1 = P \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$

There are no clauses left, the first propagation-phase is done, resulting in the new frame:

$$F_1 = (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$$

and because $F_1 \not\equiv F_0$ we continue.

4. Step: Second Transition

Check if $F_1 \wedge T \Rightarrow P'$ by testing $F_1 \wedge T \wedge \bar{P}'$ for satisfiability:

$$\underbrace{(\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{F_1} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x_1' \wedge x_2' \wedge x_3'}_{\bar{P}'}$$

Which is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_2 \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge x_3'$ is not satisfiable. We do not generate a proof-obligation so we continue with the second propagation-phase.

5. Step: Second Propagation-Phase

Initialize new frame $F_2 = P$
We need to check each clause c in F_1 if $F_1 \wedge T \wedge \bar{c}'$ is unsatisfiable to strengthen F_2.
We skip P, as it is already part of F_2.
This works exactly as in the 3. step:

- $c = \bar{x}_2$:

$$\underbrace{(\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{F_1} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x_2'}_{\bar{c}'}$$

  The conjunction is satisfiable with assignment $(x_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, x_1', x_2', \bar{x}_3')$
  We do not need to add $\bar{x}_2$ to F_2

- $c = \bar{x}_3$:

$$\underbrace{(\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{F_1} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x_3'}_{\bar{c}'}$$

  The conjunction is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_2 \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge x_3'$ is not satisfiable.
  We add $\bar{x}_3$ to F_2 resulting in $F_2 = P \wedge \bar{x}_3$

As there are no clauses left, the second propagation-phase concludes, resulting in the new frame:

$$F_2 = (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge \bar{x}_3$$

and because $F_2 \not\equiv F_1$ we continue.

6. Step: Third Transition

Check if $F_2 \wedge T \Rightarrow P'$ by testing $F_2 \wedge T \wedge \bar{P}'$ for satisfiability:

$$\underbrace{(\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{F_2} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x_1' \wedge x_2' \wedge x_3'}_{\bar{P}'}$$

This time $F_2 \wedge T \wedge \bar{P}'$ is satisfiable with assignment $(\underbrace{x_1, x_2, \bar{x}_3}_{s}, x_1', x_2', x_3')$, we get the new bad state $s = x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$, and generate a proof-obligation $(s, 2)$, which we now try to block in the blocking-phase.

7. Step: First Blocking-Phase

Try to block proof-obligation $(s, 2)$ by checking if $F_1 \wedge T \wedge s'$ is satisfiable.

$$\underbrace{(\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{F_1} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x_1' \wedge x_2' \wedge \bar{x}_3'}_{s'} \Big|$$

This is again satisfiable with assignment $(\underbrace{x_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3}_{q}, x_1', x_2', \bar{x}_3')$, we get the bad state $q = x_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$ and generate a new proof-obligation $(q, 1)$.

We try to block proof-obligation $(q, 1)$ by checking if $F_0 \wedge T \wedge q'$ is satisfiable.

$$\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{F_0} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x_1' \wedge \bar{x}_2' \wedge \bar{x}_3'}_{q'}$$

This too is satisfiable with assignment $(\underbrace{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3}_{I}, x_1', \bar{x}_2', \bar{x}_3')$, we get the bad state $I = x_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$ and generate a new proof-obligation $(I, 0)$.

With that we have found a counter-example, resulting in the termination of the algorithm, returning the counter-example trace:

$$\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{I} \rightarrow \underbrace{x_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{q} \rightarrow \underbrace{x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{s} \rightarrow \underbrace{x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3}_{\bar{P}}$$

If we now assume proof-obligation $(s, 2)$ would have been blocked, meaning $F_1 \wedge T \wedge s'$ was unsatisfiable, then we would have updated $F_2 = F_2 \wedge \bar{s}$ making absolutely sure that s is not reachable, every future proof-obligation containing s would have been blocked by F_2.

3.3.2 With Passing Property

To show a transition system with an inductive invariant, consider $B = (X, I, T)$, where

- $X = \{x_1, x_2\}$
- $I = \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2$
- $T = (x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{x}_1') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_1') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_2')$

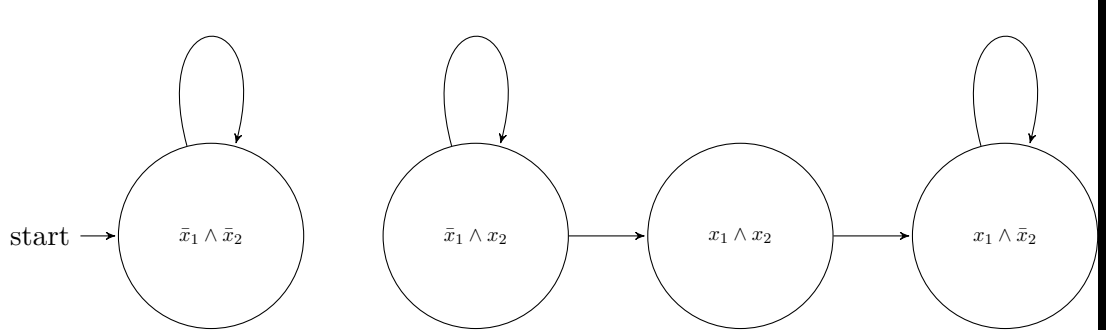and corresponding transition graph:

Figure 3.2: Transition Graph of B

Now given the property $P = \bar{x}_1 \vee x_2$, we want to check whether the bad state $\bar{P} = x_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2$ is reachable:

1. Step: Check for 0-Counter-Example
We need to make sure that $I \Rightarrow P$, we do that by testing if $I \wedge \bar{P}$ is satisfiable:

$$\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2}_{I} \wedge \underbrace{x_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2}_{\bar{P}}$$

Which is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_1 \wedge x_1$, that means there is no 0-counter-example, we continue by initializing $F_0 = I$

2. Step: First Transition
Check if $F_0 \wedge T \Rightarrow P'$ by testing if $F_0 \wedge T \wedge \bar{P}'$ is satisfiable:

$$\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2}_{F_0} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{x}_1') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_1') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_2')}_{T} \wedge \underbrace{x_1' \wedge \bar{x}_2'}_{\bar{P}'}$$

Which is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_1') \wedge \bar{x}_1'$ is not satisfiable. We generate no proof-obligation and continue with the propagation-phase.

3. Step: First Propagation-Phase

Initialize the new frame $F_1 = P$

For each clause c in F_0 we check $F_0 \wedge T \wedge \bar{c}'$ for unsatisfiability to strengthen F_1.

- $c = \bar{x}_1$:

$$\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge T \wedge x_1'$$

  The conjunction is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_1') \wedge \bar{x}_1'$ is not satisfiable.

  We add $\bar{x}_1$ to F_1 resulting in $F_1 = P \wedge \bar{x}_1$

- $c = \bar{x}_2$:

$$\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge T \wedge x_2'$$

  The conjunction is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge x_2'$ is not satisfiable.

  We add $\bar{x}_2$ to F_1 resulting in $F_1 = P \wedge \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2$

That concludes the propagation-phase resulting in the new frame

$$F_1 = (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2$$

and because $F_1 \not\equiv F_0$ we continue.

4. Step: Second Transition

Check if $F_1 \wedge T \Rightarrow P'$ by testing if $F_1 \wedge T \wedge \bar{P}'$ is satisfiable:

$$(\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge T \wedge x_1' \wedge \bar{x}_2'$$

Which is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{x}_1') \wedge x_1'$ is not satisfiable. We again do not generate a proof-obligation, so that we continue with the second propagation-phase.

5. Step: Second Propagation-Phase

Initialize the new frame $F_2 = P$

We need to check every clause c in F_1 if $F_1 \wedge T \wedge \bar{c}'$ is unsatisfiable to strengthen F_2. We skip P.

- $c = \bar{x}_1$:

$$(\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge T \wedge x_1'$$

The conjunction is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{x}_1') \wedge x_1'$ is not satisfiable
We add $\bar{x}_1$ to F_2 resulting in $F_2 = P \wedge \bar{x}_1$

- $c = \bar{x}_2$:

$$(\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge T \wedge x_2'$$

The conjunction is unsatisfiable because $\bar{x}_2 \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge x_2'$ is not satisfiable.
We add $\bar{x}_2$ to F_2 resulting in $F_2 = P \wedge \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2$

With no more clauses left the second propagation-phase ends, resulting in

$$F_2 = (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \equiv F_1$$

The algorithm terminates returning that the property always holds and

$$(\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2) \wedge \bar{x}_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2$$

being an inductive invariant.

3.4 Possible Improvements

The most time consuming part of the algorithm is the solving of SAT-queries, the larger the query the more time it takes. To improve this there are several ways to keep SAT-queries small:

3.4.1 Generalization of States

Blocking one state at a time is ineffective.
When blocking a state s do not add $\bar{s}$ but try to find and add a cube $c \subseteq \bar{s}$.
Most modern SAT-solver not only return unsatisfiable but also a reason for it, either by an UNSAT-core or through a final conflict-clause. Both of them deliver information about which clauses were actually used in the proof. To find a c just remove unused clauses of s.

3.4.2 Ternary Simulation

To reduce proof-obligations it is possible to eliminate not needed state variables by checking a satisfying assignment using ternary simulation.

Ternary logic extends the binary logic by introducing a new valuation: X, called unknown, and new rules:

$$(X \wedge false) = false,$$
$$(X \wedge true) = X,$$
$$(X \wedge X) = X,$$
$$\bar{X} = X$$

To remove state variables, set one variable at a time to X and try to transition to a next state using the transition relation, the variable is needed if X propagates into the next state, if it does not remove the variable from the proof-obligation.

Reconsider the prior example's first blocking phase resulting in the proof-obligation$(q, 1)$ with bad state $q = x_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$, we now want to reduce that proof-obligation using ternary simulation:

First of all, the transition formula:

$$\underbrace{x_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{q} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')}_{T}$$

Now set $x_1 = X$:

$$\underbrace{X \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{q} \wedge \underbrace{(X \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')}_{T}$$

$(X \vee \bar{x}_2')$ is unknown meaning that x_1 is needed.

Now set $x_2 = X$:

$$\underbrace{x_1 \wedge X \wedge \bar{x}_3}_{q} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (X \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (X \vee x_3')}_{T}$$

$(X \vee \bar{x}_3')$ is unknown meaning that x_2 is needed as well.

Now set $x_3 = X$:

$$\underbrace{x_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2 \wedge X}_{q} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2') \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2') \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3') \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3')}_{T}$$

Because there is no clause being unknown, x_3 can be removed from the proof-obligation. We get the reduced proof-obligation$(x_1 \wedge \bar{x}_2, 1)$

4 PDR as Software Checker

We see that PDR is a useful and efficient hardware-model checking technique. If we want to use it on software, we need to *lift* the algorithm from bit-level propositional logic to first-order logic. There are multiple ways to do that, the following approach is based on the technique described by Lange et al. [8].
To use PDR on software we first need some new definitions and other preliminaries.

4.1 Preliminaries

A control flow graph (CFG) $\mathcal{A} = (X, L, G, \ell_0, \ell_E)$ is a tuple, consisting of a finite set of variables X, a finite set of locations L, a finite set of transitions $G \subseteq L \times FO \times L$, FO being a quantifier free first-order logic formula over variables in X and $X' = \{x \in X \mid x' \in X'\}$, an initial location $\ell_0 \in L$, and an error location $\ell_E \in L$.

For example consider the CFG $\mathcal{A} = (X, L, G, \ell_0, \ell_E)$, where

- $X = \{x\}$

- $L = \{\ell_0, \ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3, \ell_E\}$

- $G = \{(\ell_0, x' := 0, \ell_1), (\ell_1, x' := x + 1, \ell_2), (\ell_2, x = 1, \ell_E), (\ell_2, x \neq 1, \ell_3)\}$
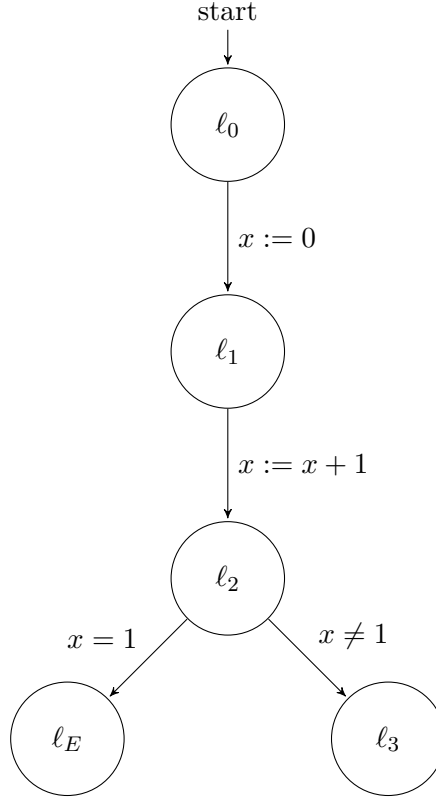
with the graph:

Figure 4.1: Graph of $\mathcal{A}$

The transition formula $T_{\ell_1 \to \ell_2}$ from one location ℓ_1 to another location ℓ_2 is defined as:

$$T_{\ell_1 \to \ell_2} = \begin{cases} (\ell_1, t, \ell_2), & (\ell_1, t, \ell_2) \in G \\ false, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

Resulting in the global transition formula:

$$T = \bigvee_{(\ell_1, t, \ell_2) \in G} T_{\ell_1 \to \ell_2}$$

The lifted algorithm no longer works on boolean transition systems but on CFGs. It tries to prove whether ℓ_E is reachable, by finding a feasible path from ℓ_0 to ℓ_E.

4.2 Lifted Algorithm

There are four main differences between bit-level PDR and lifted PDR:

- Instead of a global set of Frames $[F_0, ..., F_k]$ assign each program location $\ell \in L \backslash \{\ell_E\}$ a local set of frames $[F_{0,\ell}, ..., F_{k,\ell}]$. Each frame is now a cube of first-order formulas. As there are now multiple traces, proof-obligations get extended by another parameter, lifted proof-obligations are tuples (t, ℓ, i) where t is a first-order formula, ℓ describes the location where t has to be blocked, and i is a frame number, called level in the lifted algorithm.

- Because the states in a CFG are no formulas, the lifted algorithm no longer blocks states but transitions, there are no bad states only bad transitions.

- Because of the structure of the CFA, it is already known which states lead to the error location, as it is easy to extract the transitions in G that have ℓ_E as target, making the next transition phase, that was used to find proof-obligations before, obsolete.
  If there exists a transition to ℓ_E there will be an initial proof-obligation in each iteration of the algorithm, making the blocking-phase no longer optional.

- The propagation-phase is slimmed, it only checks for termination. In the phase the algorithm checks the frames to find a level i where all locations have a fixpoint, meaning $F_{i,\ell} = F_{i-1,\ell}$ for every location $\ell \in L \backslash \{l_E\}$, i is called a global fixpoint position. There is no more propagating formulas forward.

In more detail:
Given a CFG $\mathcal{A} = (X, L, G, \ell_0, \ell_E)$ we want to check if ℓ_E is reachable:

Again start with checking for a 0-counter-example, this is easily done by looking at ℓ_0 if $\ell_0 = \ell_E$ terminate and return that ℓ_E is indeed reachable, if $\ell_0 \neq \ell_E$ initialize level 0 frames for all locations $\ell \in L \backslash \{\ell_0, \ell_E\}$ as `false`, and for ℓ_0 as `true`.

Let k be the current level, so that each location $\ell \in L \backslash \{\ell_E\}$ has frames $[F_{0,\ell}, ..., F_{k,\ell}]$. The algorithm repeats the following phases:

1. Next Level
Initialize for each $\ell \in L \backslash \{\ell_E\}$ a new frame $k + 1$ as `true`.
For each location $\ell \in L$ where $(\ell, t, \ell_E) \in G$ generate an initial proof-obligation (t, ℓ, k).

2. Blocking-Phase

If there are proof-obligations:

Take proof-obligation (t, ℓ, i) with the lowest i and check for each predecessor location ℓ_{pre} if the formula:

$$F_{i-1,\ell_{pre}} \wedge T_{\ell_{pre} \to \ell} \wedge t'$$

is satisfiable.

- If it is *satisfiable*, it means that t could not be blocked at ℓ on level i, generate a new proof-obligation $(p, \ell_{pre}, i - 1)$ where p is the weakest precondition of t.

- If the formula is *unsatisfiable*, strengthen each frame $F_{j,\ell}$, $j \leq i$ with $\bar{t}$, meaning $F_{j,\ell} = F_{j,\ell} \wedge \bar{t}$, blocking t at ℓ on level i.

This continues recursively until either a proof-obligation $(d, \ell, 0)$ is generated, proving that there exists a feasible path to ℓ_E terminating the algorithm, or there is no proof-obligation left.

3. Propagation-Phase

Check the frames if there exists a global fixpoint position i where

$$F_{i-1,\ell} = F_{i,\ell}$$

for every location $\ell \in L \backslash \{l_E\}$.

If there is such an i the algorithm terminates returning that ℓ_E is not reachable.

To illustrate the lifted algorithm further consider the updated pseudo-code:

Algorithm 2 lifted-PDR-prove

1: **procedure** LIFTED-PDR-PROVE(L, G)
2:     check for 0-counter-example
3:     $\ell_0.trace.push(new\ frame(true))$
4:     **for all** $\ell \in L\backslash\{\ell_0, \ell_E\}$ **do**
5:         $\ell.trace.push(new\ frame(false))$
6:     $level := 0$

7:     **loop**
8:         **for all** $\ell \in L\backslash\{\ell_E\}$ **do**
9:             $\ell.trace.push(new\ frame(true))$
10:        $level := level + 1$
11:        get initial proof-obligations

12:        **while** $\exists$ proof-obligation (t, ℓ, i), **do**
13:            Recursively block proof-obligation
14:            **if** a proof-obligation$(p, \ell, 0)$ is generated **then**
15:                **return** false

16:        **for** $i = 0;\ i \leq level;\ i := i + 1$ **do**
17:            **for** $\ell \in L\backslash\{l_E\}$ **do**
18:                **if** $\ell.trace[i] \neq \ell.trace[i-1]$ **then**
19:                    break
20:            **return** true

4.3 Example

4.3.1 Reachable Error State

To show an application of the lifted algorithm reconsider the example from earlier, we have CFA $\mathcal{A} = (X, L, G, \ell_0, \ell_E)$ where

- $X = \{x\}$

- $L = \{\ell_0, \ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3, \ell_E\}$

- $G = \{(\ell_0, x := 0, \ell_1), (\ell_1, x := x + 1, \ell_2), (\ell_2, x = 1, \ell_E), (\ell_2, x \neq 1, \ell_3)\}$

We now want to verify whether ℓ_E is reachable using the lifted algorithm:

1. Step: Check for 0-Counter-Example

Is $\ell_0 = \ell_E$?

No, we continue with initializing level 0 by adding to each $\ell \in L\backslash\{\ell_0, \ell_E\}$ a new frame $F_{0,\ell} = false$, for ℓ_0 adding $F_{0,\ell_0} = true$:

	level
location	0
ℓ_0	*true*
ℓ_1	*false*
ℓ_2	*false*
ℓ_3	*false*

2. Step: Next Level

We initialize new frames for level 1 as `true`:

	level	
location	0	1
ℓ_0	*true*	*true*
ℓ_1	*false*	*true*
ℓ_2	*false*	*true*
ℓ_3	*false*	*true*

To generate the initial proof-obligations, we check G and take the transitions where ℓ_E is the target.

We see, there is one transition $(\ell_2, x = 1, \ell_E)$, that means we have to block $x = 1$ at ℓ_2 on level 1, resulting in the initial proof-obligation $(x = 1, \ell_2, 1)$.

3. Step: First Blocking Phase

We need to block the initial proof-obligation $(x = 1, \ell_2, 1)$. Let ℓ_{pre} be a predecessor of ℓ_2, we need to check the formula:

$$F_{0, l_{pre}} \wedge T_{\ell_{pre} \rightarrow \ell_2} \wedge x' = 1 \tag{4.1}$$

for satisfiability. As there is only one predecessor ℓ_1 we test:

$$\underbrace{false}_{F_{0,\ell_1}} \wedge \underbrace{x' := x+1}_{T_{\ell_1 \to \ell_2}} \wedge x' = 1$$

Which is unsatisfiable
We add $\overline{(x=1)} \equiv x \neq 1$ to F_{0,ℓ_2} and F_{1,ℓ_2}, blocking $x = 1$ at ℓ_2 on level 1.

location \ level	0	1
ℓ_0	$true$	$true$
ℓ_1	$false$	$true$
ℓ_2	$false \wedge x \neq 1$	$true \wedge x \neq 1$
ℓ_3	$false$	$true$

Because there are no proof-obligations left we continue with the propagation-phase.

4. Step: First Propagation-Phase
Check if there exists a global fixpoint position i where

$$F_{i-1,\ell} = F_{i,\ell}$$

for every location $\ell \in L \backslash \{l_E\}$.
We see there is no such i, we continue with the next level.

5. Step: Next Level
We initialize new frames for level 2 as `true`:

location \ level	0	1	2
ℓ_0	$true$	$true$	$true$
ℓ_1	$false$	$true$	$true$
ℓ_2	$false \wedge x \neq 1$	$true \wedge x \neq 1$	$true$
ℓ_3	$false$	$true$	$true$

Again generate the initial proof-obligation which is the same as before but on level 2 now, we have initial proof-obligation $(x = 1, \ell_2, 2)$

6. Step: Second-Blocking Phase

We need to block the proof-obligation $(x = 1, \ell_2, 2)$ by testing

$$\underbrace{true}_{F_{1,\ell_1}} \wedge \underbrace{x' := x + 1}_{T_{\ell_1 \to \ell_2}} \wedge x' = 1$$

for satisfiability. Which is satisfiable with $p = (x = 0)$. Because p being also the weakest precondition, we generate a new proof-obligation $(p, \ell_1, 1)$, meaning we need to block p at location ℓ_1 on level 1.

Take the new proof-obligation $(x = 0, \ell_1, 1)$ and check

$$\underbrace{true}_{F_{0,\ell_0}} \wedge \underbrace{x' := 0}_{T_{\ell_0 \to \ell_1}} \wedge \underbrace{x' = 0}_{p'}$$

for satisfiability.

Which is valid, with `true` being the weakest precondition, we generate the new proof-obligation $(true, l_0, 0)$ and because this obligation is on level 0 we terminate, stating that ℓ_E is reachable by the counter-example trace:

$$\ell_0 \to \ell_1 \to \ell_2 \to \ell_E$$

4.3.2 Unreachable Error State

To show a CFA with an unreachable error state consider $\mathcal{B} = (X, L, G, \ell_0, \ell_E)$, where

- $X = \{x, y\}$

- $L = \{\ell_0, \ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_E\}$

- $G = \{(\ell_0, x' := 0 \wedge y' := x', \ell_1), (\ell_1, x' := x + 1 \wedge y' := y + 1, \ell_1),$
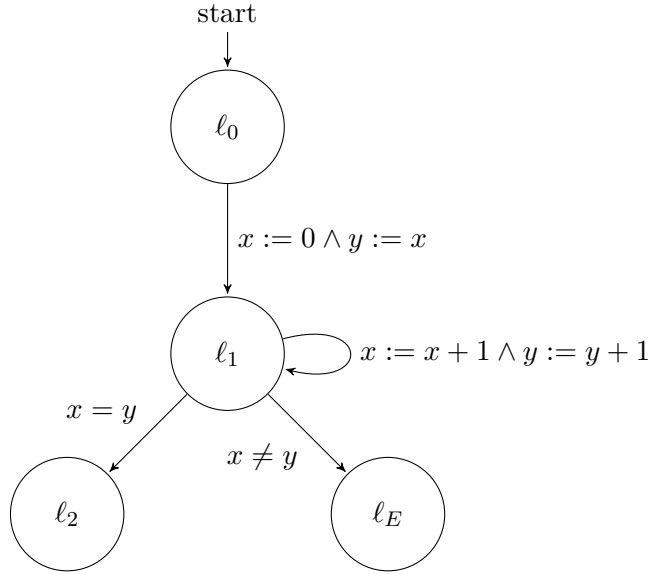 $(\ell_1, x = y, \ell_2), (\ell_1, x \neq y, \ell_E)\}$

with graph:

Figure 4.2: Graph of $\mathcal{B}$

We now want to check whether ℓ_E is reachable, using the lifted algorithm:

1. Step: Check for 0-Counter-Example
Is $\ell_0 = \ell_E$?
No, we continue with initializing level 0 by adding to each $\ell \in L \backslash \{\ell_0, \ell_E\}$ a new frame $F_{0,\ell} = false$, for ℓ_0 adding $F_{0,\ell_0} = true$.

level location	0
ℓ_0	$true$
ℓ_1	$false$
ℓ_2	$false$

2. Step: Next Level

We initialize new frames for level 1 as `true`:

level location	0	1
ℓ_0	$true$	$true$
ℓ_1	$false$	$true$
ℓ_2	$false$	$true$

We see there is only one transition leading to ℓ_E, $(\ell_1, x \neq y, \ell_E)$. We get the initial proof-obligation $(x \neq y, \ell_1, 1)$.

3. Step: First Blocking Phase

To block the initial proof-obligation $(x \neq y, \ell_1, 1)$ we check each predecessor of ℓ_1:

- predecessor: ℓ_0

$$\underbrace{true}_{F_{0,\ell_0}} \wedge \underbrace{x' := 0 \wedge y' := x'}_{T_{\ell_0 \to \ell_1}} \wedge x' \neq y'$$

  Which is unsatisfiable, we add $\overline{(x \neq y)} \equiv x = y$ to F_{0,ℓ_1} and F_{1,ℓ_1}:

level location	0	1
ℓ_0	$true$	$true$
ℓ_1	$false \wedge x = y$	$true \wedge x = y$
ℓ_2	$false$	$true$

- predecessor: ℓ_1

$$\underbrace{false \wedge x = y}_{F_{0,\ell_1}} \wedge \underbrace{x' := x + 1 \wedge y' := y + 1'}_{T_{\ell_1 \to \ell_1}} \wedge x' \neq y'$$

  Which is unsatisfiable as well, but because $x = y$ has already been added to F_{0,ℓ_1} and F_{1,ℓ_1} we move on.

As there are no proof-obligations left, we continue with the first propagation-phase.

4. Step: First Propagation-Phase
Check if there exists a global fixpoint position i where

$$F_{i-1,\ell} = F_{i,\ell}$$

for every location $\ell \in L\setminus\{l_E\}$.
We see there is no such i, we continue with the next level.

5. Step: Next Level
We initialize new frames for level 2 as `true`:

location \ level	0	1	2
ℓ_0	$true$	$true$	$true$
ℓ_1	$false \wedge x = y$	$true \wedge x = y$	$true$
ℓ_2	$false$	$true$	$true$

Again we generate the initial proof-obligation which is the same as before but on level 2 now, we have the initial proof-obligation $(x \neq y, \ell_1, 2)$.

6. Step: Second Blocking Phase
To block proof-obligation $(x \neq y, \ell_1, 2)$ we check the predecessors of ℓ_1:

- predecessor: ℓ_0

$$\underbrace{true}_{F_{1,\ell_0}} \wedge \underbrace{x' := 0 \wedge y' := x'}_{T_{\ell_0 \to \ell_1}} \wedge x' \neq y'$$

Which is unsatisfiable, we add $\overline{(x \neq y)} \equiv x = y$ to F_{0,ℓ_1}, F_{1,ℓ_1} and F_{2,ℓ_1}:

location \ level	0	1	2
ℓ_0	$true$	$true$	$true$
ℓ_1	$false \wedge x = y$	$true \wedge x = y$	$true \wedge x = y$
ℓ_2	$false$	$true$	$true$

- predecessor: ℓ_1

$$\underbrace{true \wedge x = y}_{F_{1,\ell_1}} \wedge \underbrace{x' := x + 1 \wedge y' := y + 1}_{T_{\ell_1 \to \ell_1}} \wedge x' \neq y'$$

Which is unsatisfiable as well, but because $x = y$ has already been added to F_{0,ℓ_1}, F_{1,ℓ_1}, and F_{2,ℓ_1} we move on.

As there are no proof-obligations left, we continue with the second propagation-phase

7. Step: Second Propagation-Phase

location \ level	0	1	2
ℓ_0	$true$	$true$	$true$
ℓ_1	$false \wedge x = y$	$true \wedge x = y$	$true \wedge x = y$
ℓ_2	$false$	$true$	$true$

$$\underbrace{}_{global\ fixpoint}$$

We see that level 1 equals level 2 on all locations, with that we found global fixpoint position $i = 2$, the forumulas at that position are the inductive invariants proving that ℓ_E is not reachable.

4.4 Possible Improvements

As shown above, lifting PDR from bit-level to control flow graphs is possible. The problem of large, time consuming queries to the solver remain however. Is it possible to lift the improvements of the bit-level algorithm too?

Ternary Simulation cannot be used on first-order formulas making it impossible to use it to reduce lifted proof-obligations.

Different generalization techniques are possible:

4.4.1 Syntactical Analysis

Given a cube c remove $a \subseteq c$, if no variable of a is assigned in T and

1. a is already contained in a frame, or
2. there exists an `assume a` in T

4.4.2 Weakest Precondition

The definition of the lifted algorithm above already contains an improvement, using weakest preconditions to find predecessors. Instead of generating multiple proof-obligations for each individual predecessor state, the weakest precondition covers all of them in a single one.

4.4.3 Disjunctive Normal Form

After transforming the weakest precondition into its disjunctive normal form, each cube can be considered as a separate smaller proof-obligation, saving time on larger formulas.

4.4.4 Interpolation

TODO We are using interpolation on frames and pos not on traces.

5 Implementation in Ultimate

5.1 Introduction Ultimate

This good?
Ultimate program analysis framework, based on *plugins* that can be executed one after another to form *toolchains* which can perform various tasks. A big advantage of this modularity is that it is relatively easy to implement new toolchains as a lot of plugins can be reused creating much less overhead. There are five types of plugins:

- Source plugins define a file-to-model transformation

- Analyzer plugins take a model as input and modifies it

- Generator plugins have a similar functionality as Analyzer plugins but they can additionally produce new models

- Output plugins do not produce or modify anything, they write models into files

- The last plugin cannot be used in toolchains per say, they act more like a library providing additional functionality to other plugins

5.2 Implementation

To implement PDR in Ultimate we chose to implement a new library plugin *Library-PDR*, that is used in the generator plugin *traceabstraction*.
ToDo add specific details like how do we manage proof obligations, hoare triple checker etc

5.3 Improvements

5.3.1 Caching of Proof-Obligation Queue

We always start each new level with the initial proof-obligation, and generate a chain of proof-obligations, until the most recent one is blocked, we then recursively block all predecessor obligations, adding new information to the frames. This chain of obligations does not change, once a new obligation is generated it needs to be blocked in each successive level.
Now as a result of the backwards search nature of PDR, each new level has to create that chain of proof-obligations from the beginning again. That results in a lot of overhead because we have to calculate the same chain of obligations times and times again.

Our idea was to cache the proof-obligation queue and always start a new level with the latest generated one, so we save the process of generating already known obligations.

For that we introduced a *global level* variable serving as the level counter, and changed the levels of each proof-obligation to be *subtracted* from the global level, with that every proof-obligation is at its corresponding level of generation.

For example, the initial proof-obligation has its local level 0, so that $global\ level - 0 = global\ level$, because the initial obligation always is on the global level, take an obligation that we generate from the initial one, it has local level 1 so that global level - 1 means that this proof-obligation comes immediately after the initial one.

Something that cannot be saved is blocking of the previous proof-obligation chain, we can only ignore the chain of proof-obligations leading to the newest one, the chain of blocking the ones before up to the initial obligation is necessary, because otherwise the frames are not updated properly. We however found a way to shorten this as well, as described in the next point.
To illustrate this technique further, consider the following graphic:
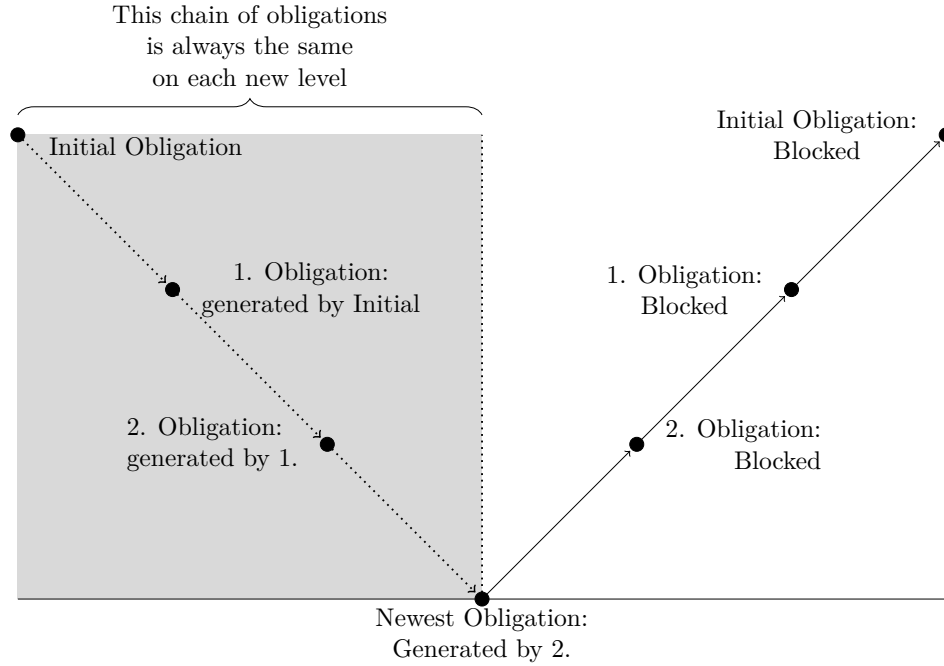
ToDo Graphic 5.1

Figure 5.1: A nice caption ending in a period.

5.3.2 Ignoring Already Blocked Proof-Obligations

ToDo more details
Besides changing proof-obligations's levels, we also expanded them with a list of already seen and blocked SMT-solver queries. Before we consider a new call to the SMT-solver we first check the given query whether it has already been proven unsatisfiable, if so, we just copy the the frame from one level before and continue with the next obligation. If we prove an unknown query as unsatisfiable we add them to the list of blocked queries.

With this we save time on programs with a lot of proof-obligations for example in loops, where we see the same queries very often or when we have blocked the newest obligation and have to block the obligation chain back to the initial one.

5.3.3 Using Preconditions

As discussed in the improvements section of the lifted PDR algorithm, using weakest preconditions is a really useful addition to the way proof-obligations are generated. In our implementation we instead use just the precondition, because "assume" edges have a reeeaaaallly funky weakest precondition that lead to diverse errors. **ToDo: A bit nicer**

6 Evaluation

7 Future Work

7.1 Implementation of Further Improvements

As shown before, we have implemented some improvement methods, but there are still more possible ways to make our PDR algorithm more efficient.

7.1.1 Interpolation

Ultimate already supports ways of computing an interpolant for two given formulas. The idea is, that everytime a query to the SMT-solver is unsatisfiable we, instead of adding the negated proof-obligation to the frames, add a calculated interpolant for the query.

Let ℓ and ℓ_{pre} be two locations where ℓ_{pre} is a predecessor of ℓ, $F_{i-1,\ell_{pre}}$ be a frame, $T_{\ell_{pre}\to\ell}$ be the transition from ℓ_{pre} to ℓ, and t' be a primed formula.
To get an interpolant I for that query we first need to define A and B, we do that by dividing the query the following way:

$$\underbrace{F_{i-1,\ell_{pre}} \wedge T_{\ell_{pre}\to\ell}}_{A} \wedge \underbrace{t'}_{B}$$

Because we have proven the query unsatisfiable generating an interpolant is possible.

7.1.2 Procedures

Ultimate aims to verify C programs, most of which contain procedure calls, which do not work with PDR yet because xyz

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