Data-Driven Loop Invariant Inference using Learned Features

SyGuS-COMP 2017

Saswat Padhi

Todd Millstein

(University of California, Los Angeles)

Verification

C/C++ Code

```
int n, x = 0, m = 0;
while (x < n) {
   if (rand()) m = x;
   x = x + 1;
}
if(n > 0)
   assert (0 <= m && m <= n );</pre>
```

Verification

C/C++ Code

```
int n, x = 0, m = 0;
while (x < n) {
   if (rand()) m = x;
   x = x + 1;
}
if(n > 0)
   assert (0 <= m && m <= n );</pre>
```

SyGuS-INV Problem

```
(define-fun pre-f ((x Int) (n Int) (m Int)) Bool
   (and (= \times 0) (= m 0)))
(define-fun trans-f ((x Int) (n Int) (m Int)
                     (x! Int) (n! Int) (m! Int)) Bool
    (or (and (and (< x n) (= x! (+ x 1)))
                  (= n! n)) (= m! m))
        (and (and (< x n) (= x! (+ x 1)))
                  (= n! n)) (= m! x))))
(define-fun post-f ((x Int) (n Int) (m Int)) Bool
   (not (and (and (>= \times n) (> n 0))
              (or (<= n m) (< m 0)))))
(inv-constraint inv-f pre-f trans-f post-f)
```

Verification

C/C++ Code

```
int n, x = 0, m = 0;
while (x < n) {
  if (rand()) m = x;
  x = x + 1:
if(n > 0)
  assert (0 <= m && m <= n );
(define-fun inv-f ((x Int) (n Int) (m Int)) Bool
    (and (>= x m)
         (or (and (> n m) (> m 0))
            (= 0 m))
```

SyGuS-INV Problem

```
(define-fun pre-f ((x Int) (n Int) (m Int)) Bool
   (and (= \times 0) (= m 0)))
(define-fun trans-f ((x Int) (n Int) (m Int)
                     (x! Int) (n! Int) (m! Int)) Bool
    (or (and (and (< x n) (= x! (+ x 1)))
                  (= n! n)) (= m! m))
        (and (and (< x n) (= x! (+ x 1)))
                 (= n! n)) (= m! x))))
(define-fun post-f ((x Int) (n Int) (m Int)) Bool
    (not (and (and (>= x n) (> n 0)))
              (or (<= n m) (< m 0)))))
(inv-constraint inv-f pre-f trans-f post-f)
```

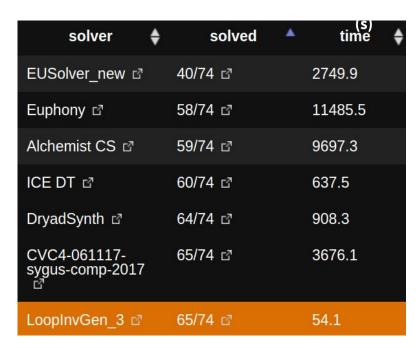
- Data-driven inference technique
 - Guided by program trace
 - o Extensible predicate language

- Data-driven inference technique
 - Guided by program trace
 - Extensible predicate language
- Reduces invariant inference to precondition inference problems
 - Based on PIE^[PLDI 2016]

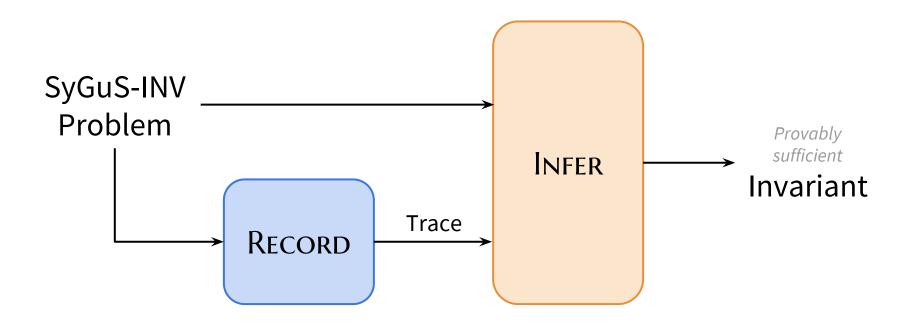
- Data-driven inference technique
 - Guided by program trace
 - Extensible predicate language
- Reduces invariant inference to precondition inference problems
 - Based on PIE^[PLDI 2016]
- Based on Escher^[CAV 2013] program synthesizer
- Queries Z3^[TACAS 2008] for verification

- Data-driven inference technique
 - Guided by program trace
 - Extensible predicate language
- Reduces invariant inference to precondition inference problems
 - Based on PIE^[PLDI 2016]
- Based on Escher^[CAV 2013] program synthesizer
- Queries Z3^[TACAS 2008] for verification
- Winner of SyGuS-COMP 2017 (INV track)

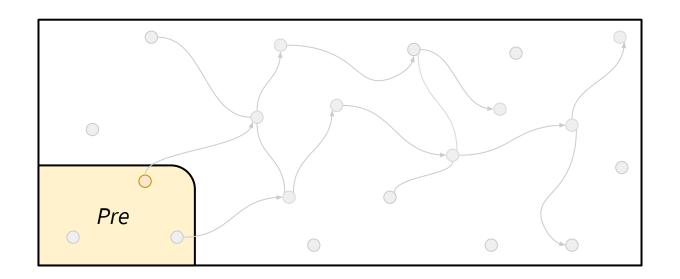
- Data-driven inference technique
 - Guided by program trace
 - Extensible predicate language
- Reduces invariant inference to precondition inference problems
 - Based on PIE^[PLDI 2016]
- Based on Escher^[CAV 2013] program synthesizer
- Queries Z3^[TACAS 2008] for verification
- Winner of SyGuS-COMP 2017 (INV track)



Overview

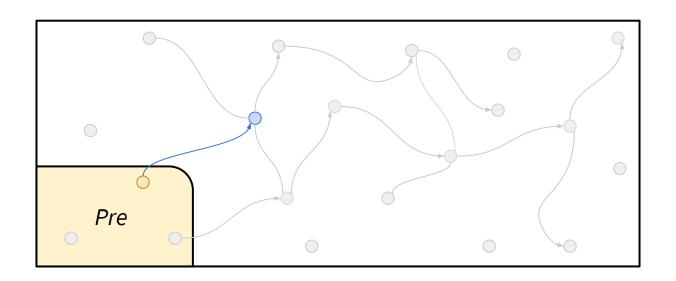


SyGuS Problem (Pre, Trans, Post) →List of variable assignments



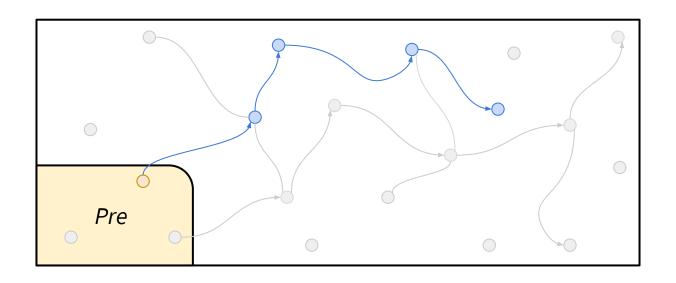
1. Pick state s, s.t. Pre(s)

SyGuS Problem (Pre, Trans, Post) →List of variable assignments



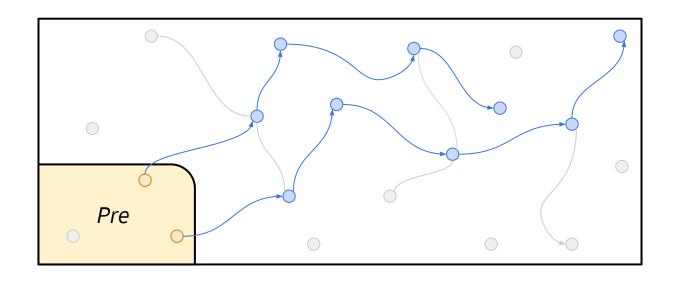
- 1. Pick state s, s.t. Pre(s)
- 2. Obtain state t, s.t. Trans(s,t)

SyGuS Problem (Pre, Trans, Post) →List of variable assignments



- 1. Pick state s, s.t. Pre(s)
- 2. Obtain state t, s.t. Trans(s,t)
- 3. Set $s \leftarrow t$ and repeat (2)

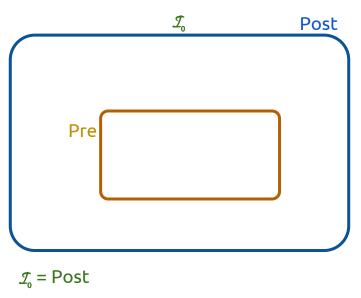
SyGuS Problem (Pre, Trans, Post) →List of variable assignments



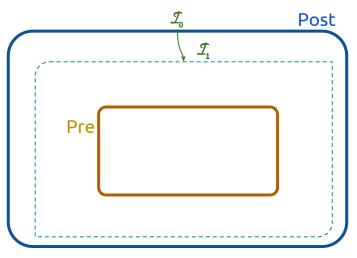
- 1. Pick state s, s.t. Pre(s) 2. Obtain state t, s.t. Trans(s,t) 3. Set $s \leftarrow t$ and repeat (2)

 - 4. Repeat (1,2,3) till the desired number of states has been collected

- → \forall s: $\mathsf{Pre}(s) \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(s)$ → \forall s, t: $\mathcal{I}(s) \land \mathsf{Trans}(s,t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(t)$ → \forall s: $\mathcal{I}(s) \Rightarrow \mathsf{Post}(s)$
- 1. Start with the weakest candidate



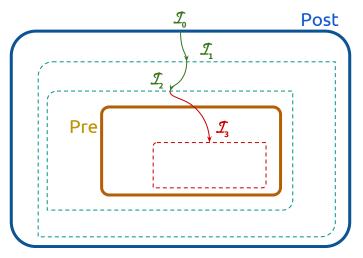
- \rightarrow \forall s: $Pre(s) \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(s)$
- \rightarrow \forall s,t: $\mathcal{I}(s) \land Trans(s,t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(t)$
- \rightarrow \forall s: $\mathcal{I}(s) \Rightarrow Post(s)$
- 1. Start with the weakest candidate
- 2. Iteratively strengthen for inductiveness (data-driven precondition inference)



$$\mathcal{I}_{_{0}}=\mathsf{Post}$$

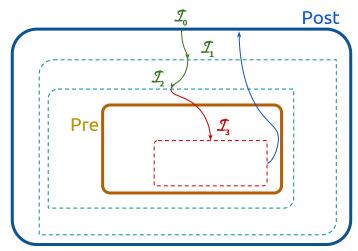
$$\delta_{_{0}}\Rightarrow (\mathcal{I}_{_{0}}\wedge \mathsf{Trans}\Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{_{0}}')$$
 $\mathcal{I}_{_{1}}=\delta_{_{0}}\wedge \mathcal{I}_{_{0}}$

- \rightarrow \forall s: $Pre(s) \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(s)$
- \rightarrow \forall s,t: $\mathcal{I}(s) \land \mathsf{Trans}(s,t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(t)$
- \rightarrow \forall s: $\mathcal{I}(s) \Rightarrow Post(s)$
- 1. Start with the weakest candidate
- 2. Iteratively strengthen for inductiveness (data-driven precondition inference)



$$\begin{split} \mathcal{I}_{_{0}} &= \mathsf{Post} \\ \delta_{_{0}} &\Rightarrow (\mathcal{I}_{_{0}} \ \land \ \mathsf{Trans} \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{_{0}}') \\ \mathcal{I}_{_{1}} &= \delta_{_{0}} \ \land \ \mathcal{I}_{_{0}} \\ & \delta_{_{1}} \Rightarrow (\mathcal{I}_{_{1}} \ \land \ \mathsf{Trans} \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{_{1}}') \\ &\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \\ \mathcal{I}_{_{n}} &= \delta_{_{n-1}} \ \land \ \mathcal{I}_{_{n-1}} &= \mathcal{I}_{_{n-1}} \end{split}$$

- \rightarrow \forall s: $Pre(s) \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(s)$
- \rightarrow \forall s, t: $\mathcal{I}(s) \land Trans(s,t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(t)$
- \rightarrow \forall s: $\mathcal{I}(s) \Rightarrow Post(s)$
- 1. Start with the weakest candidate
- Iteratively strengthen for inductiveness (data-driven precondition inference)
- 3. If the invariant is too strong, restart from(1) after augmenting the recorded stateswith appropriate counterexamples



$$\mathcal{I}_{_{0}} = \mathsf{Post}$$

$$\delta_{_{0}} \Rightarrow (\mathcal{I}_{_{0}} \land \mathsf{Trans} \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{_{0}}')$$

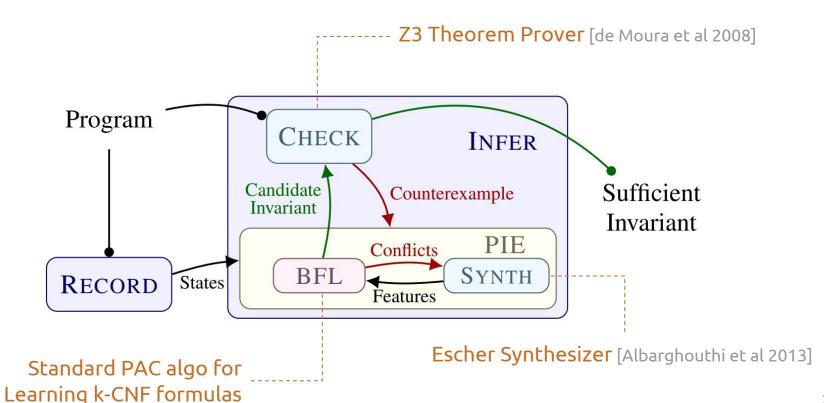
$$\mathcal{I}_{_{1}} = \delta_{_{0}} \land \mathcal{I}_{_{0}}$$

$$\delta_{_{1}} \Rightarrow (\mathcal{I}_{_{1}} \land \mathsf{Trans} \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{_{1}}')$$

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{_{n}} = \delta_{_{n,1}} \land \mathcal{I}_{_{n,1}} = \mathcal{I}_{_{n,1}}$$

LoopInvGen Architecture



Thanks! 🙂

Code + Benchmarks:

https://github.com/SaswatPadhi/LoopInvGen

Reach me at:

padhi @ cs.ucla.edu