

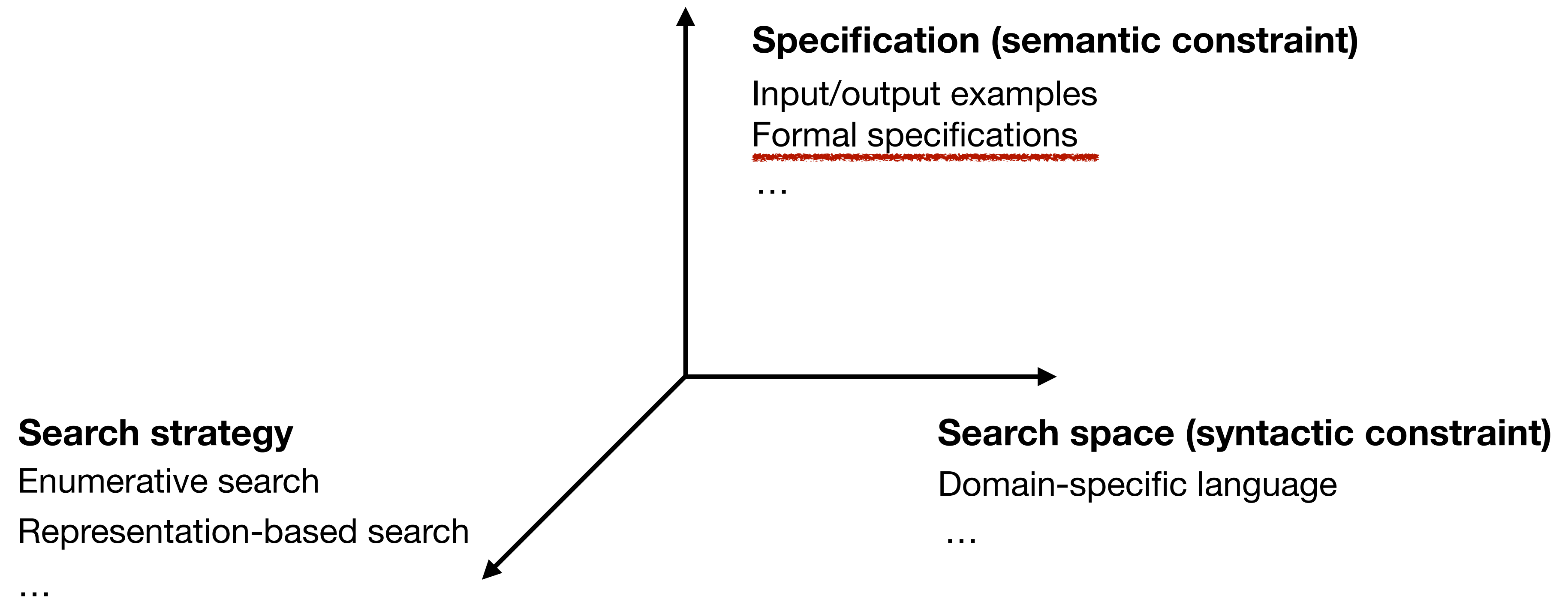
# Advanced Software Security

## 7. Program Synthesis and Verification

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# Dimensions in Program Synthesis



# Functional Synthesis

- Goal: find a function that satisfies a formal specification (i.e., logical formula)
  - Pre-condition: a predicate that all valid inputs to a function must satisfy
  - Post-condition: a post-condition that all outputs must satisfy
- Question: how can make a functional synthesizer using an inductive synthesizer?

(Hint)



# Example

## Specification

Find a function  $f(x)$  where  $\forall x, y. f(x, y) \geq x \wedge f(x, y) \geq y \wedge (f(x, y) = x \vee f(x, y) = y)$

## Grammar

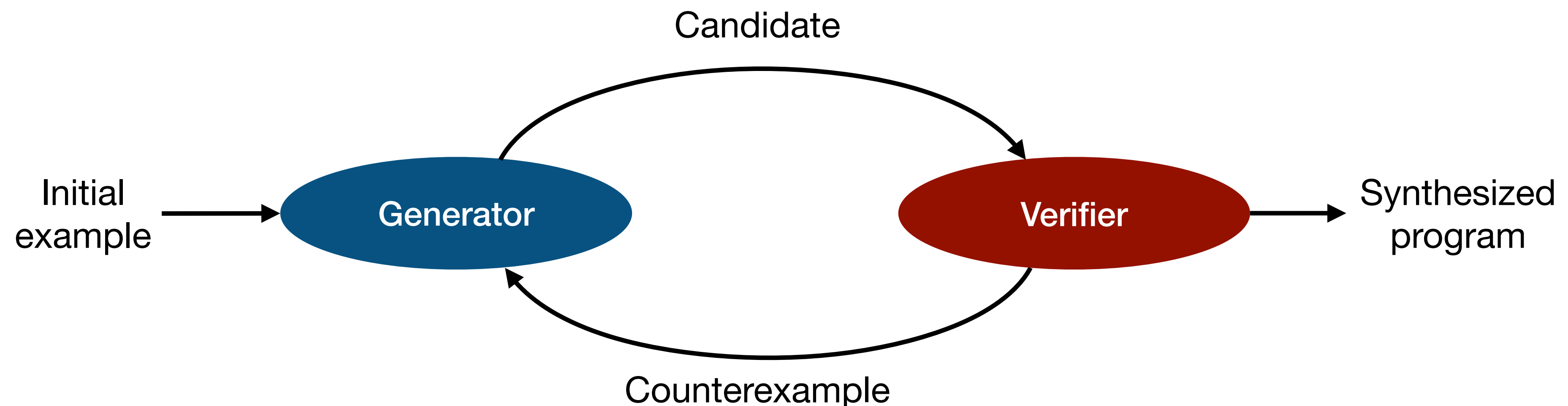
$$S \rightarrow x \mid y \mid S + S \mid S - S \mid \text{if } B \ S \ S$$
$$B \rightarrow S \leq S \mid S = S$$

## Example

$$\text{if}(x \geq y) \ x \ y$$

# CEGIS

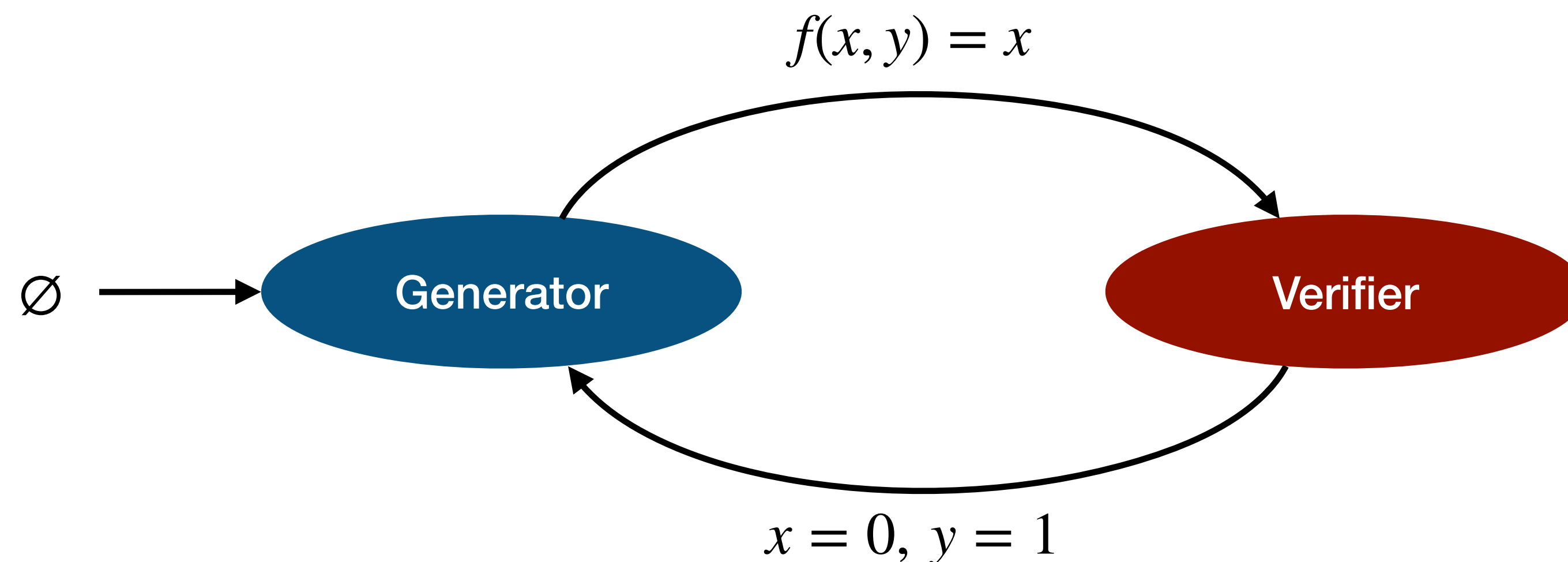
- CounterExample-Guided Inductive Synthesis
- A framework that enables us to use inductive synthesizers for functional synthesis
  - Generator: generate a candidate program (inductive synthesizer)
  - Verifier: check whether the candidate satisfies the specification (program verifier)



# Example: CEGIS + Bottom-up Search

## Specification

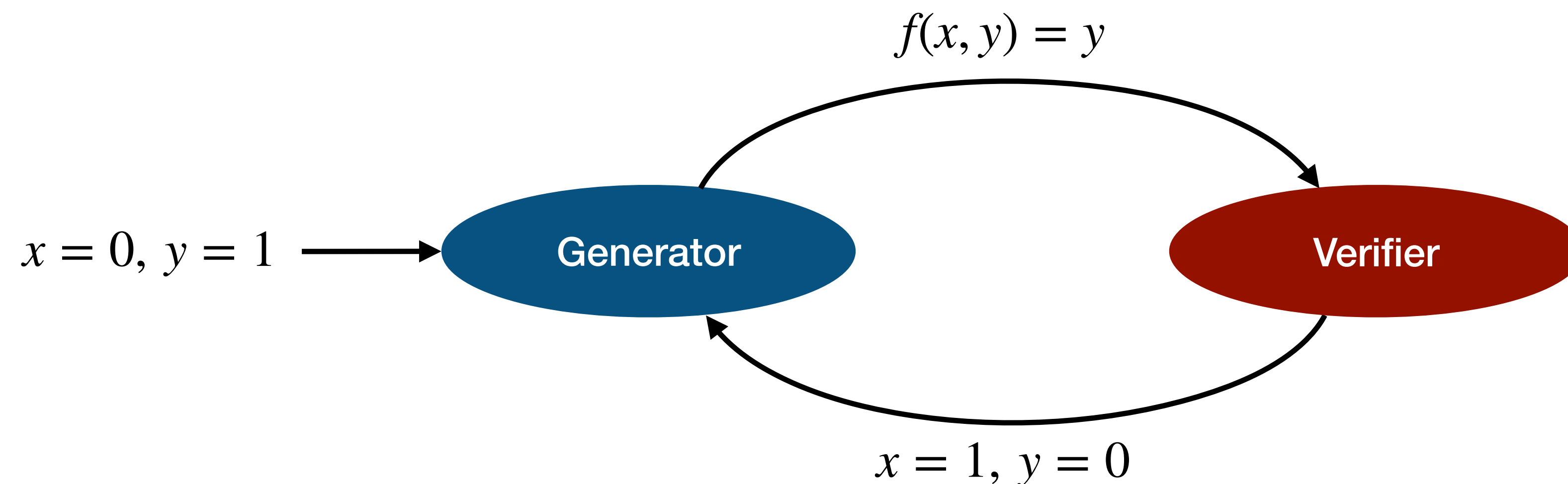
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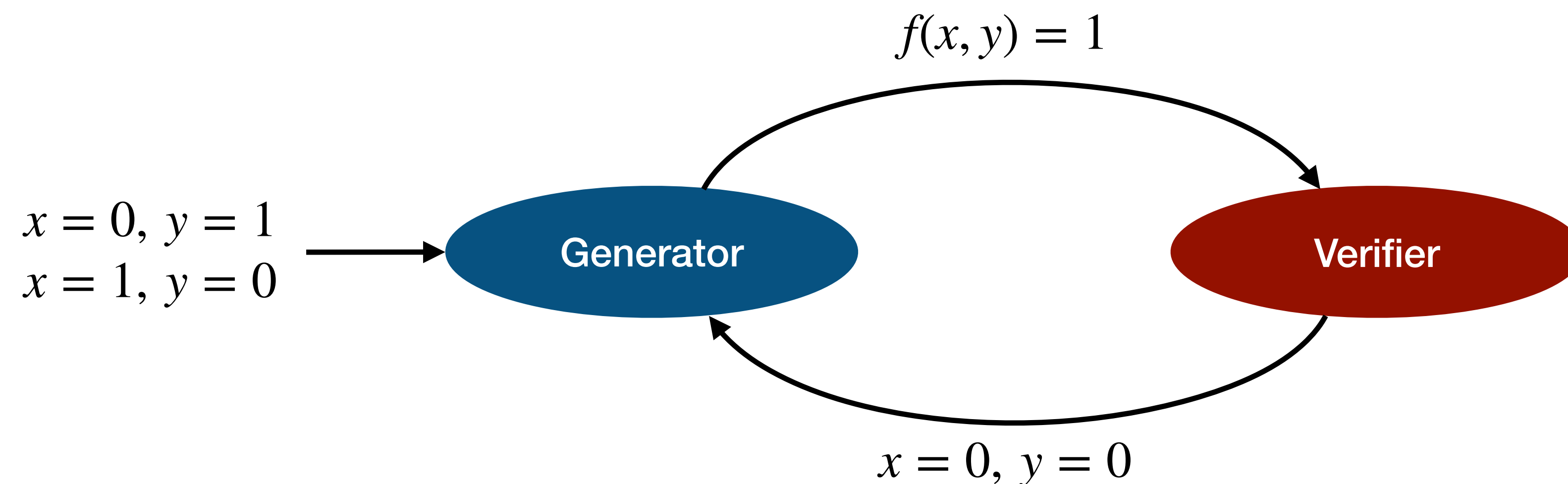
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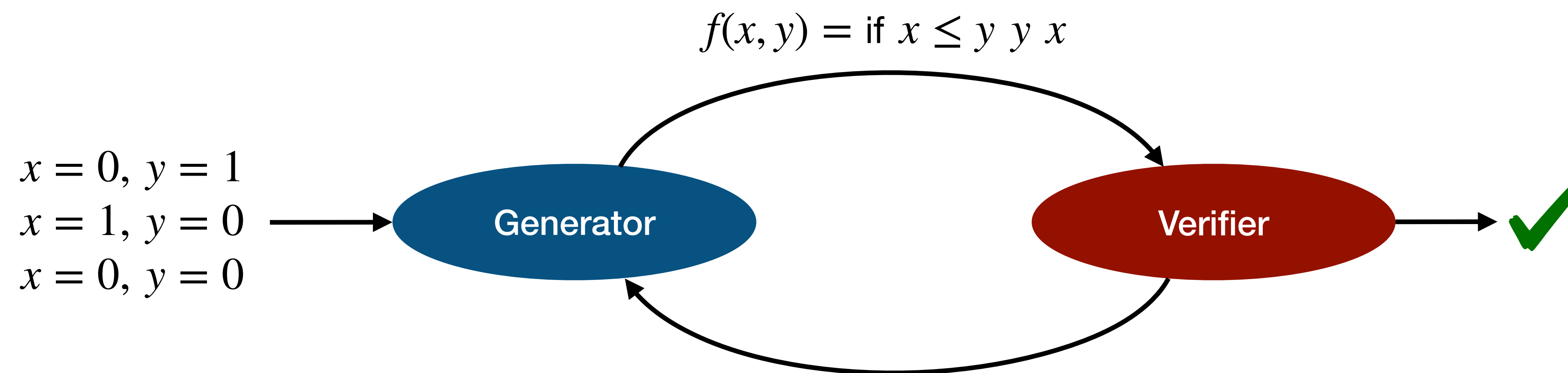




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Find a function  $f(x, y)$  where  $\forall x, y. f(x, y) \geq x \wedge f(x, y) \geq y \wedge (f(x, y) = x \vee f(x, y) = y)$



# Program Verification via Theorem Proving

- Program verification: check whether a program satisfies a specification or not
- Theorem: “This program satisfies the specification”
- Proving: the correctness is verified if the theorem is proved
  - Otherwise, a counterexample is given
- Automated theorem provers: Z3, CVC, etc
- Interactive theorem provers (proof assistant): Coq, Isabelle/HOL, etc

# A Real-World Usage of Theorem Provers

1.  $N$  students take IS593.
2. Each student will pick up and present one paper among  $M$  papers in the list provided by Prof. H.
3. Each student has different preferences on papers.
  - (1) Each student has a ranking in his/her mind
  - (2) If a student is assigned to the rank-1 paper, +5 happy pts
  - (3) rank-2: +3 pts, rank-3: +1 pts, otherwise: 0 pts
4. Prof. H. is so kind that he wants to maximize the sum of happiness of all students.

**How to solve this problem?**  
**What is the assignment that makes everybody happy?**

# Solving

- $x_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}$ : student  $i$  is assigned to paper  $j$
- $w_{ij} \in \{0, 1, 3, 5\}$  : happy points of student  $i$  on paper  $j$

$$\forall i. \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} x_{ij} = 1$$

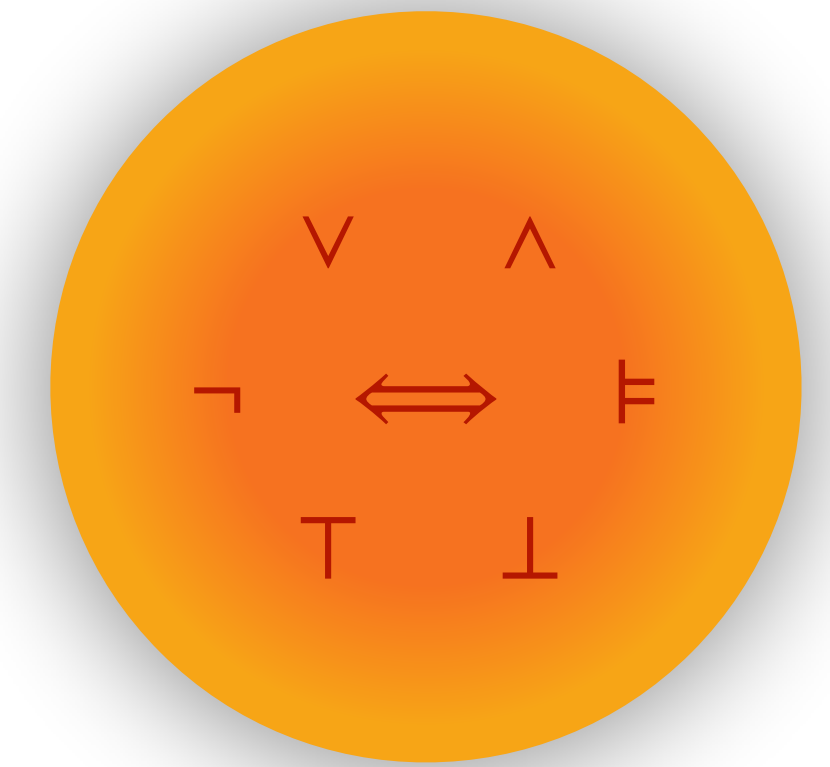
(One paper per student)

$$\forall j. 0 \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_{ij} \leq 1$$

(Maximum one student per paper)

Goal: find  $x$  that maximizes  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} x_{ij} w_{ij}$

# Dragon Ball Z3



- A Wish-granting Theorem Prover for Everyone (in our class)
  - Used to assign papers to you folks
  - A reference code for Z3
- Open-source: <https://github.com/prosyslab-classroom/dragon-ball-z3>

```
kihong@elvis01 ~/course/dragon-ball-z3 main cat test/example2.csv
1,2,3
1,2,3
2,3,1
kihong@elvis01 ~/course/dragon-ball-z3 main ./dbz3 3 test/example2.csv
SATISFIABLE
Student 1 -> Paper 1
Student 2 -> Paper 2
Student 3 -> Paper 3
Max score: 11
```