# SVMRanker: A General Termination Analysis Framework of Loop Programs via SVM

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#### Verification

Checking termination is neccessary.

#### Example

```
assume(True);

int x = 1;

while(x>0) x++;

assertion(x<=0);
```

The assertion can be checked once the loop is terminating.

However theoretically...

In the practice the program return UNKNOWN once we cannot prove or disprove the termination.

Our tool: focus on the synthesis ranking function.

What is ranking function?

### Ranking Function

```
assume(True);
int x = 5;
while(x > 0) x--;
assertion(x<=0);</pre>
```

ranking function is the function used for proof of termiation.

$$\Omega(x,x'):=x>0 \land x'=x-1$$

Ranking function:

$$f(x) = x$$

- ▶ Informally:  $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$  where S is the set of states and  $\mathbb{R}$  is a well-founded ordered set.
- strictly decreases at each iteration.
- has a lower bound in the loop state space.

# More Powerful Ranking Functions

- ▶ Linear ranking function: f(x) = ax + b.
- ▶ Polynomial ranking function.
- ▶ *k*-phase- nested or multiphase ranking function:

$$\langle f_1, \cdots, f_k \rangle$$

## Synthesis of Ranking Function

- Prove the termination is UNDECIDABLE.
- Synthesis of a certain class of ranking function is DECIDABLE.

#### State-of-the-Art Tools

Termination problem is essential and basic to program verification. State-of-the-art tools:

- Lassoranker in Ultimate Automizer.
- ► IRANKFINDER: A tool for ranking function inferring.
- ► LOOPSTER: A static loop termination analyzer.
- ► CPACHECKER
- **.**..

Competition SV-COMP also has a termination track for this problem.

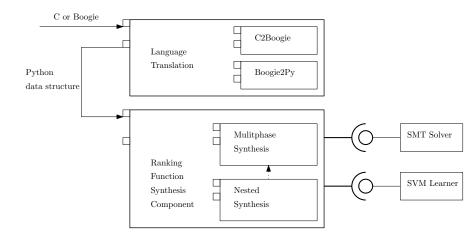
## SVMRANKER: Synthesize Ranking Function via SVM

Technique previous tools use.

We reduce the synthesis of ranking functions into the SVM problem.

Advantage? Disadvantage?

#### SVMRanker: Architecture



### Experimental Results: Nonlinear Loops

#### Cases are adapted from $\operatorname{SV-COMP}\nolimits.$

| Case ID   | SVMRANKER | IRANKFINDER | Lassoranker | CPACHECKER |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 116       | U         | U           | U           | U          |
| 148       | Y         | U           | U           | F          |
| 149       | Y         | U           | U           | U          |
| 151       | Y         | U           | U           | F          |
| 152       | Y         | U           | U           | F          |
| 153       | Y         | U           | U           | F          |
| 154       | U         | U           | U           | F          |
| 155       | Y         | U           | U           | F          |
| 157       | Y         | U           | U           | U          |
| 158       | Y         | U           | U           | TO         |
| 159       | Y         | U           | U           | F          |
| 160       | Y         | U           | U           | TO         |
| 161       | U         | U           | U           | F          |
| 162       | Y         | U           | U           | F          |
| 163       | Y         | U           | U           | F          |
| 164       | Y         | U           | U           | U          |
| 167       | Y         | U           | U           | E          |
| 171       | Y         | U           | U           | E          |
| DoubleNeg | U         | U           | U           | U          |

## Experimental Results: Linear Loops

#### Draft

Find the derivative of the following function f(x)

$$f(x) = 120x - 4x^2$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{dx \to 0} \frac{f(x+dx) - f(x)}{dx}$$

$$= \lim_{dx \to 0} \frac{120(x+dx) - 4(x+dx)^2 - 120x + 4x^2}{dx}$$

$$= \lim_{dx \to 0} (120 - 8x - 4dx)$$

$$= 120 - 8x$$