

C Code Conversion to One Counter Automata for Reachability Analysis

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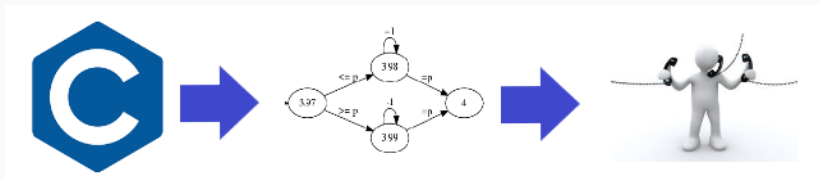
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Problem Overview

C code conversion

- Analyse code reachability
- Convert C code to counter automaton
- Code restrictions



Related Work



On parametric timed automata and one-counter machines

Daniel Bundala, Joel Ouaknine, 2017

Information and Computation



Programs with Lists Are Counter Automata

**Ahmed Bouajjani, Marius Bozga, Peter Habermehl, Radu Iosif,
Pierre Moro, Tomáš Vojnar, 2006**

Computer Aided Verification



Flat Counter Automata Almost Everywhere!

Jérôme Leroux, Grigore Sutre, 2005

Automated Technology for Verification and Analysis



Quantum Finite One-Counter Automata

Kravtsev, Makism, 1999

SOFSEM'99: Theory and Practice of Informatics

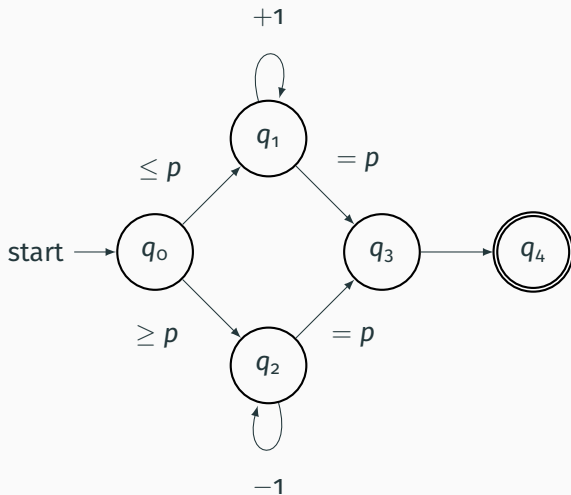
Motivation

- Resource constrained environments
- Code efficiency
- Development time

One Counter Automata

- Non-Deterministic Finite Automata with counter(s)
- limited set of operations
 - increment the counter with parameter/constant
 - compare the counter to parameter/constant
- transition relation $\sigma \subseteq Q \times op \times Q$

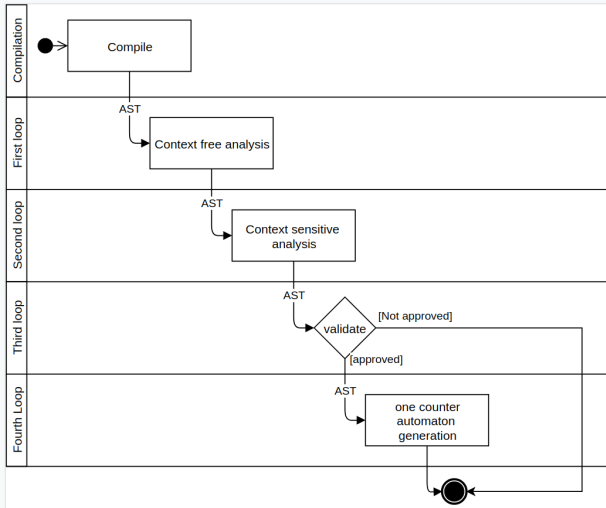
Counter automata II



- Advantages
 - Simple conversion
 - Known proven reachability solution
 - PSPACE-complete
 - $2NEXP$ time
- Disadvantages
 - Enforced restrictions
 - Counters
 - Operations

C code converter Tool

Tool overview





- ANTLR compilation
- Generates AST
- Boolean extension

First loop

- Context free optimization
- Remove redundant chains of nodes
- Unify node structures
- Enables improvements in further loops

Second loop

- Main cleaner loop
- Symbol table
- Constant folding/substitution
- Dead code elimination
- Counter tracking
- No folding and/or substitution in conditional branches

Third loop

- validation loop
- checks counter generation conditions
 - Counter overlap
 - Counter type(s)
 - Return type
 - Parameter types
 - Parameter modification
 - Used operations on counter
 - Used conditional statements with counter

Fourth Loop

- Counter automaton generation
- Simple loop
- One node per line
- Transitions
 - Empty if no counter related operation occurs
 - Condition if a conditional statement with counter occurs
 - Operation if an operation on the counter occurs

Conclusion

Conclusion

- Improvement to current algorithms
- Cost in execution time
- Need for additional operation support
- Suited for resource constrained environments
- $(l + 3) * m$ loops
 - m = number of nodes in AST
 - l = number of lines in c code

Future work

- The reachability algorithm for the counter automata
- Additional supported operations
- Comparisons with other reachability algorithms