Bounded Model Checking of Software Code

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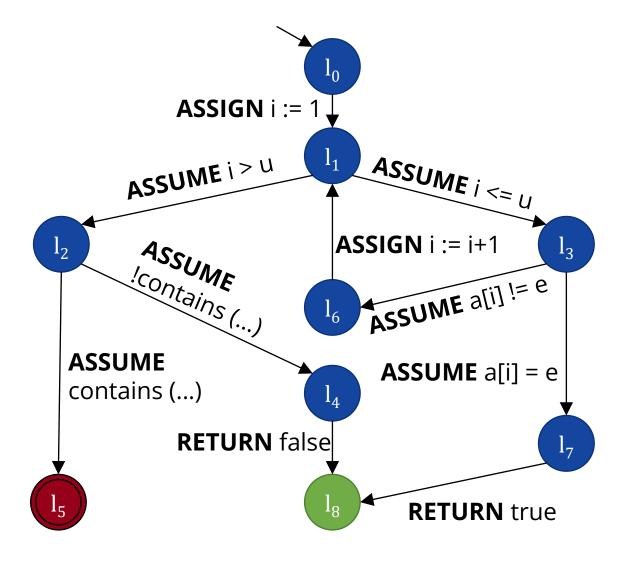
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Source code with assertions

```
bool linearSearch(int[] a, int l, int u, int e) {
  for (int i = 1; i <= u; i++) {
     if (a[i] == e) {
       return true;
                       contains: e can be found in
                        a between indices I and u
  assert(!contains(a, l, u, e));
                                                    assert() calls mark a
                                                   requirement at the given
  return false;
                                                     point of control flow
```

Control Flow Automaton



- Variables
- Locations: state of execution
 - Final location: successful termination
 - Error location: erroneous termination
 → this is what we are searching for
- **Edge**: represents the application of a statement in the program
- Statements on the edges:
 - **ASSUME**: for conditions and assertions
 - ASSIGN: for changing variable values
 - RETURN: ASSIGN to a special return variable
 - → not present in the implementation
- Multiple statements could be on a single edge (not used in the implementation)

BMC for CFA models

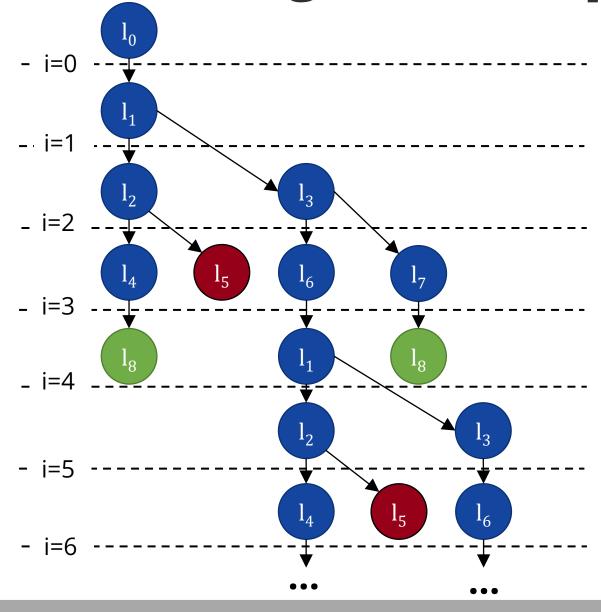
- Naive implementation (original BMC): single transition formula, additional location variable $(loc == 1 \land stmt_1 \land loc' == 2) \lor (loc == 2 \land stmt_2 \land loc' == 3) \lor \cdots$
- This is inefficient: the control flow is encoded in a variable, the solver has to figure out which statement sequences even exist

BMC for CFA models

Better solution:

- First search for error paths of length i only taking the control flow into account (ignoring variable values → no SMT solver needed)
- If one is found: use the SMT solver to check whether that path is actually feasible (considering the variables, only one specific sequence → no location variable and control flow encoding needed)
- No feasible error path $\rightarrow i := i + 1$
- Until *i* reaches a specified bound *k*

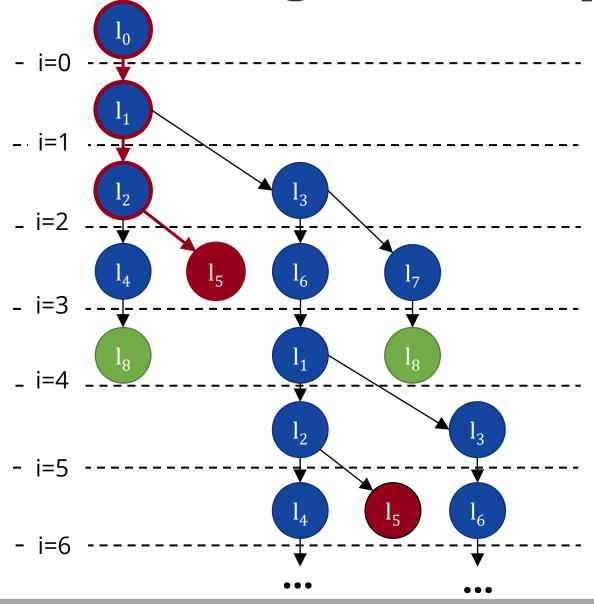
Searching for error paths



BFS-like search

- Disadvantage of DFS: early unrolling of loops
- Search in the state space of the program, not in the nodes of the CFA
 → visited locations can be visited again

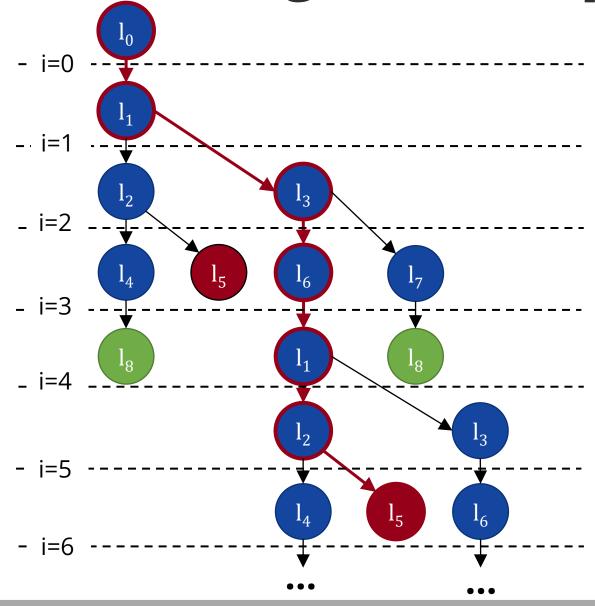
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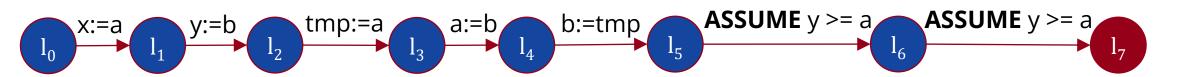


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Feasibility checking through SMT

 An error path is found in the CFA → we need to check whether variable values can be chosen such that the execution follows that path





```
x := a
y := b
tmp := a
a := b
b := tmp
assume y >= a
assume x >= b
```

Encode variable "versions" using indices (Single Static Assignment)

$$x_0 = a_0$$

 $y_0 = b_0$
 $tmp_0 = a_0$
 $a_1 = b_0$
 $b_1 = tmp_0$
 $y_0 \ge a_1$
 $x_0 \ge b_1$



SMT problem: $x_0 = a_0 \wedge y_0 = b_0 \wedge tmp_0 = a_0 \wedge a_1 = b_0 \wedge b_1 = tmp_0 \wedge y_0 >= a_1 \wedge x_0 >= b_1$

Feasibility checking through SMT

SMT problem:

$$x_0 = a_0 \wedge y_0 = b_0 \wedge tmp_0 = a_0 \wedge a_1 = b_0 \wedge b_1 = tmp_0 \wedge y_0 >= a_1 \wedge x_0 >= b_1$$



Satisfiable:

Feasible error path found, SMT model contains the appropriate variable values



Unsatisfiable:

Search for other paths

BMC Workflow - Tasks

