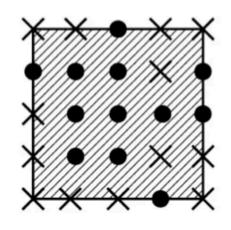
#### **COSE419: Software Verification**

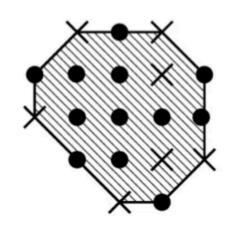
# Lecture 13 – Relational Analysis

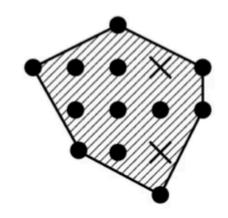
Hakjoo Oh 2024 Spring

#### **Relational Abstract Domains**

• Intervals vs. Octagons vs. Polyhedra







Focus: Core idea of the Octagon domain\*

int a[10];
x = 0; y = 0;

while (x < 9) {
 x++; y++;
}
a[y] = 0;</pre>
Octagon analysis

y: [9,9] x - y: [0,0]x + y: [18,18]

x : [9,9]

x: [9,9] $y: [0,\infty]$ 

#### Difference Bound Matrix (DBM)

•  $(N+1) \times (N+1)$  matrix (N: the number of variables): e.g.,

Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \iff \begin{matrix} 0 \le x \le 10 \\ 0 \le y \le 10 \\ y - x \le 0 \\ x - y \le 0 \end{matrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & +\infty \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \iff \begin{matrix} 1 \le x \le 10 \\ 0 \le y \\ y - x \le -1 \\ x - y \le 1 \end{matrix}$$

#### Difference Bound Matrix (DBM)

A DBM represents a set of program states (N-dim points)

$$\gamma \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & +\infty \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \le x \le 10, 0 \le y, y - x \le -1, x - y \le 1\}$$

A DBM can also be represented by a directed graph

#### Difference Bound Matrix (DBM)

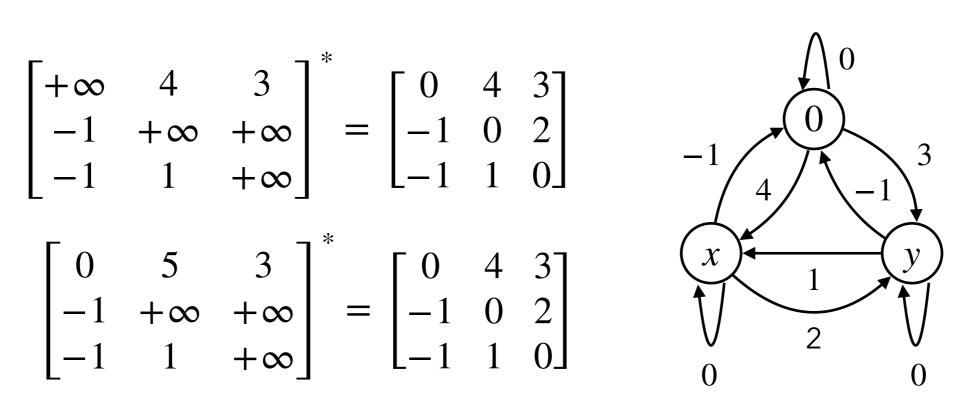
Two different DBMs can represent the same set of points

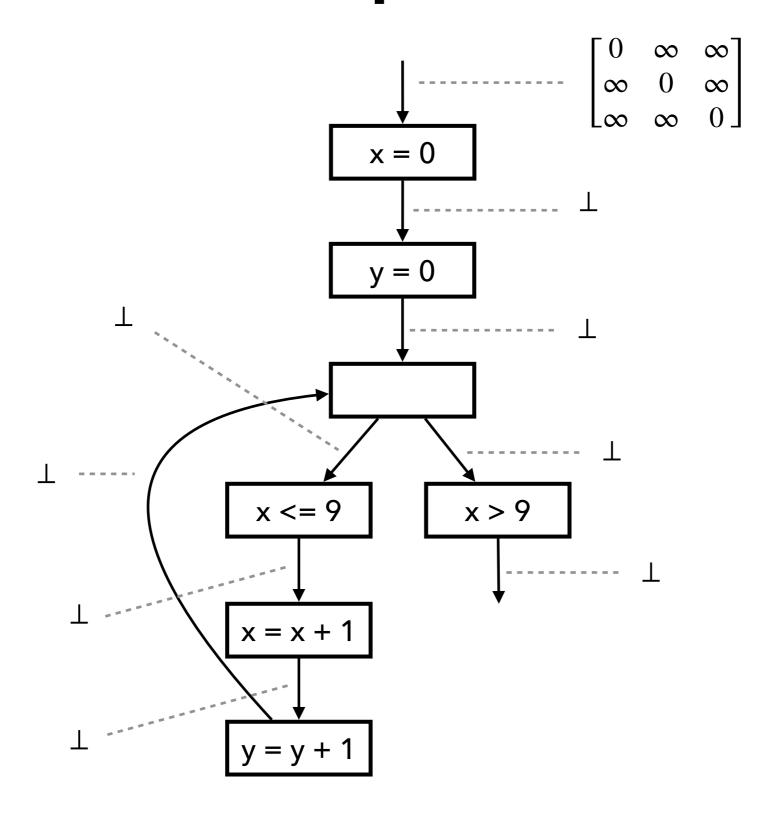
$$\gamma \left[ \begin{bmatrix} +\infty & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & +\infty & +\infty \\ -1 & 1 & +\infty \end{bmatrix} \right] = \gamma \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & +\infty & +\infty \\ -1 & 1 & +\infty \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

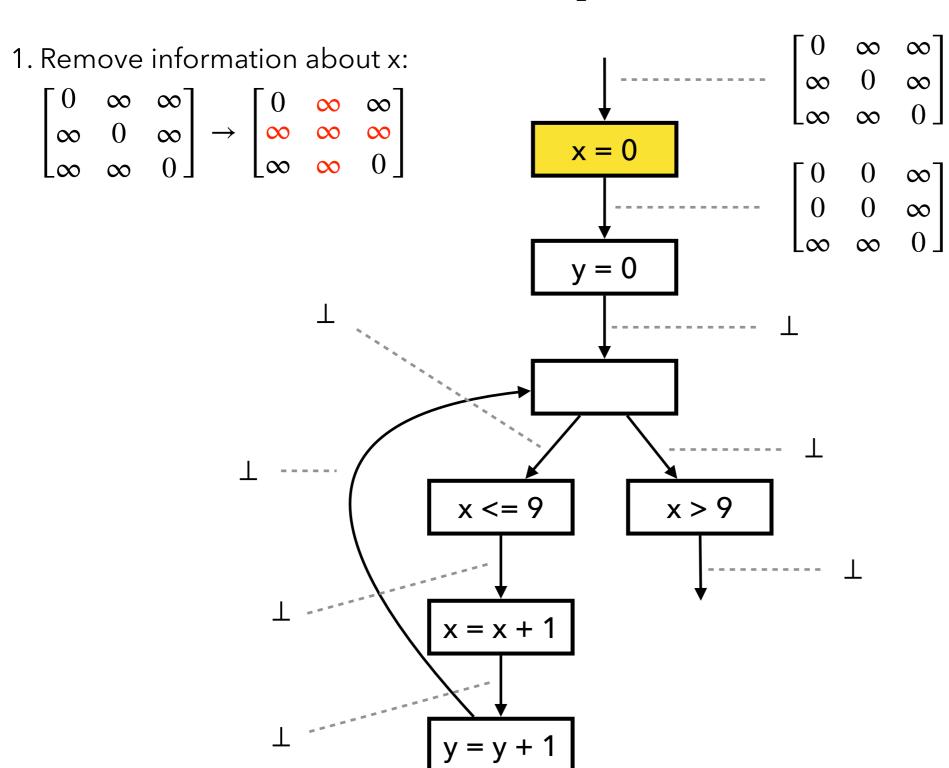
Closure (normalization) via the Floyd-Warshall algorithm

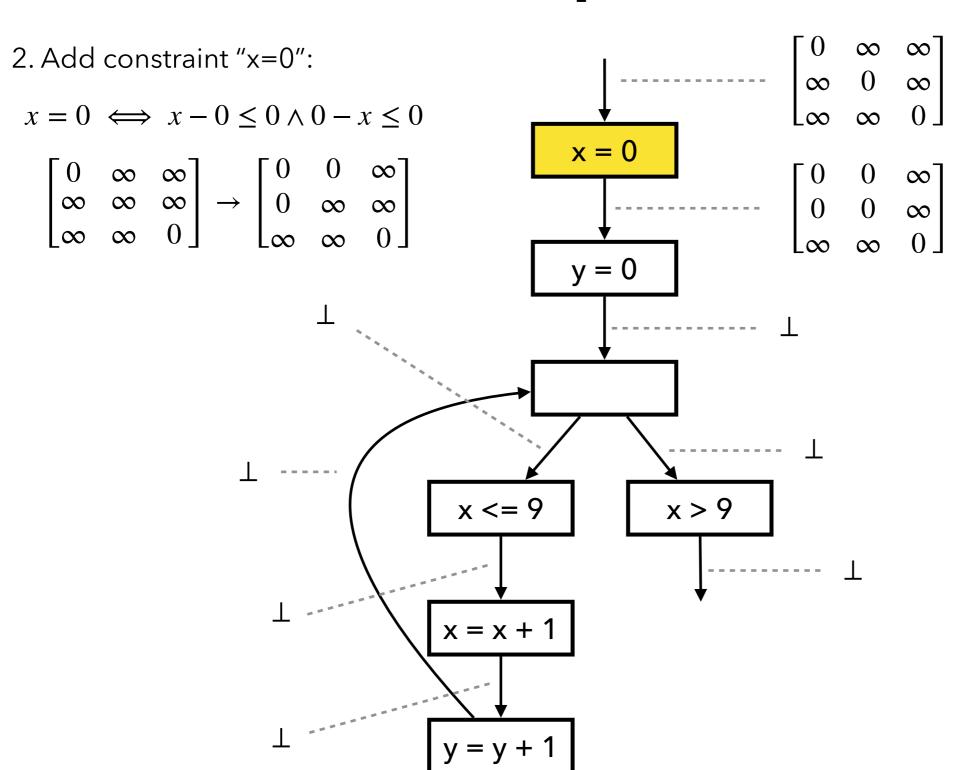
$$\begin{bmatrix} +\infty & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & +\infty & +\infty \\ -1 & 1 & +\infty \end{bmatrix}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

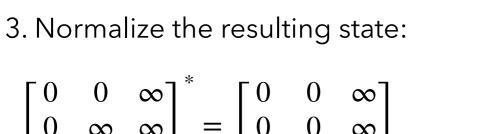
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & +\infty & +\infty \\ -1 & 1 & +\infty \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

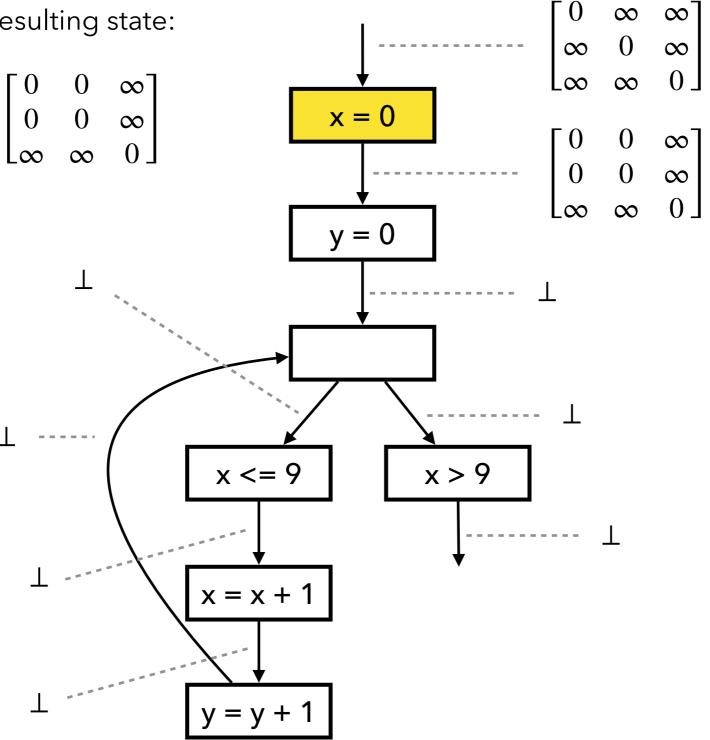


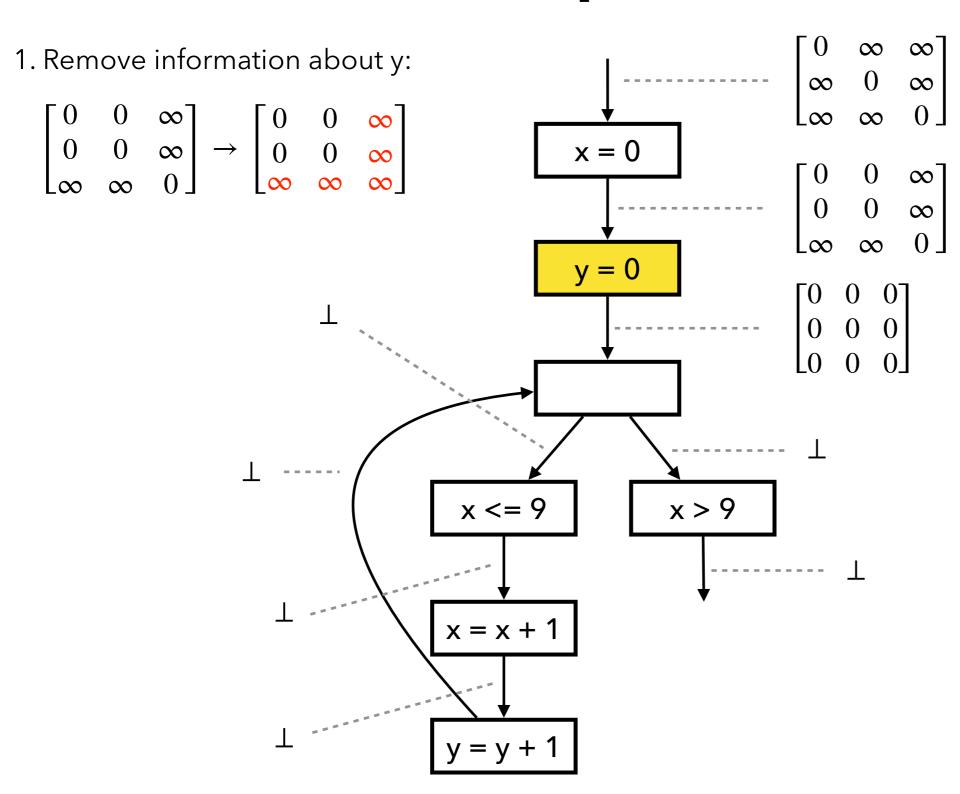


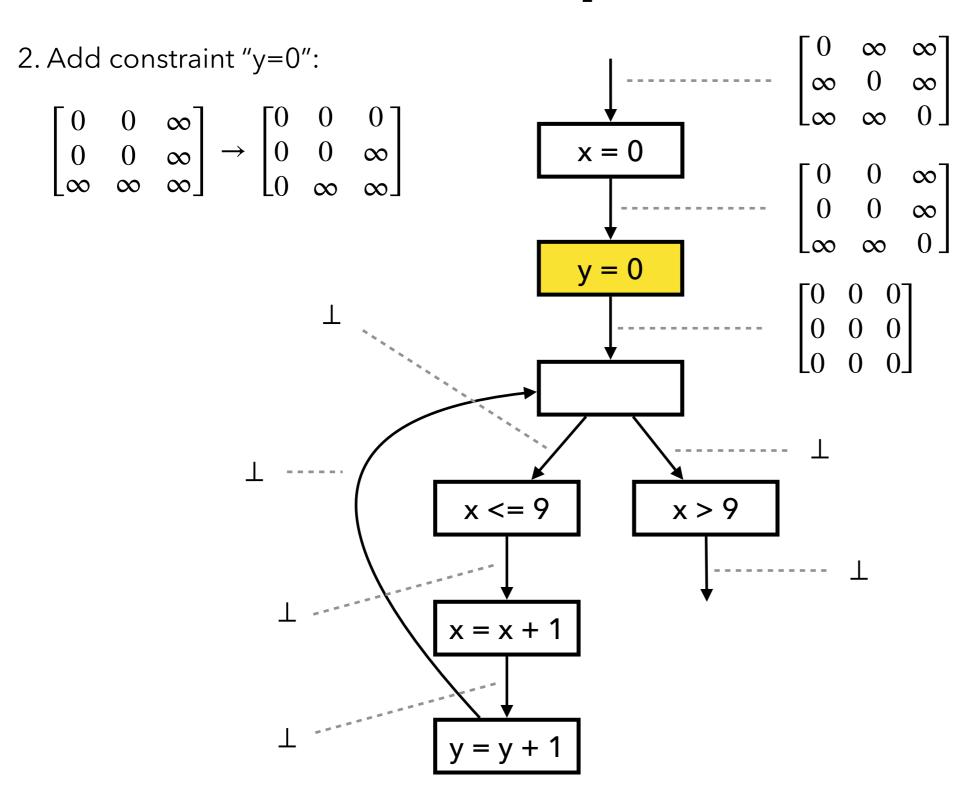


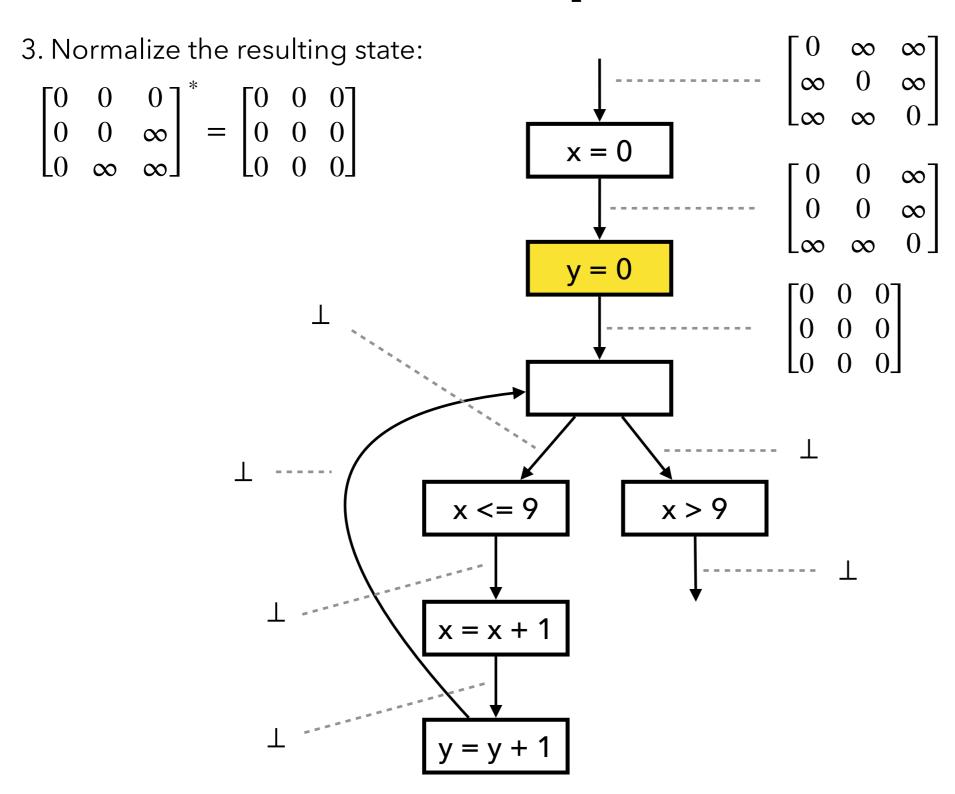


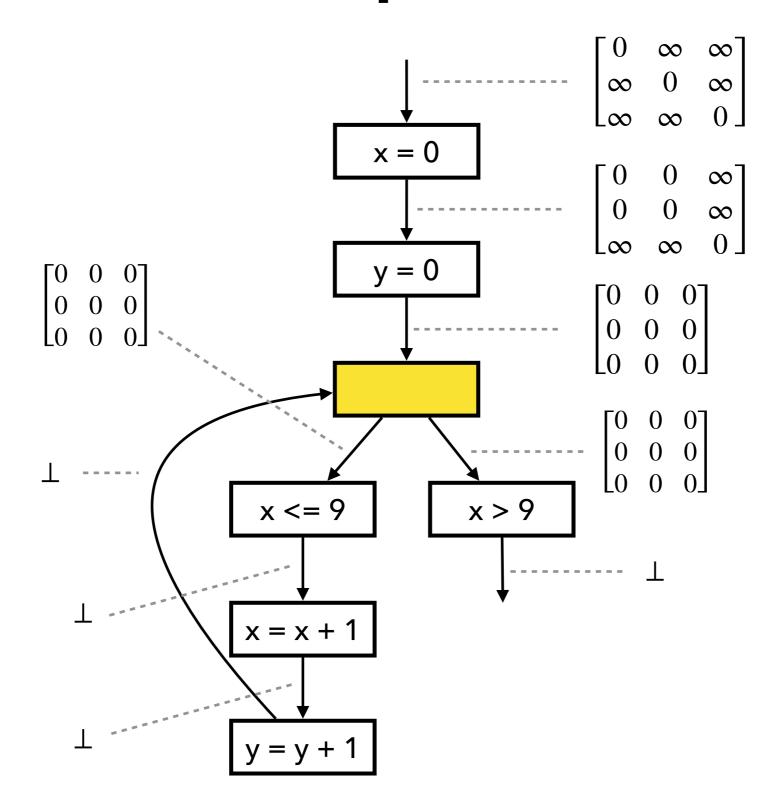


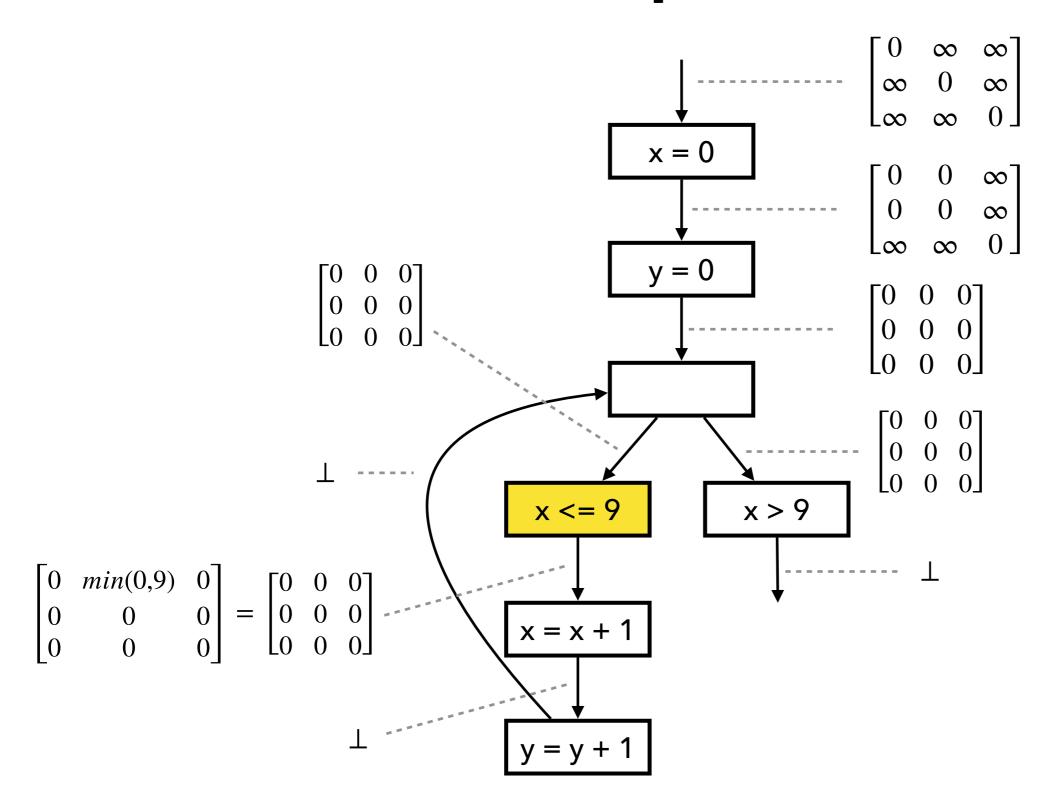


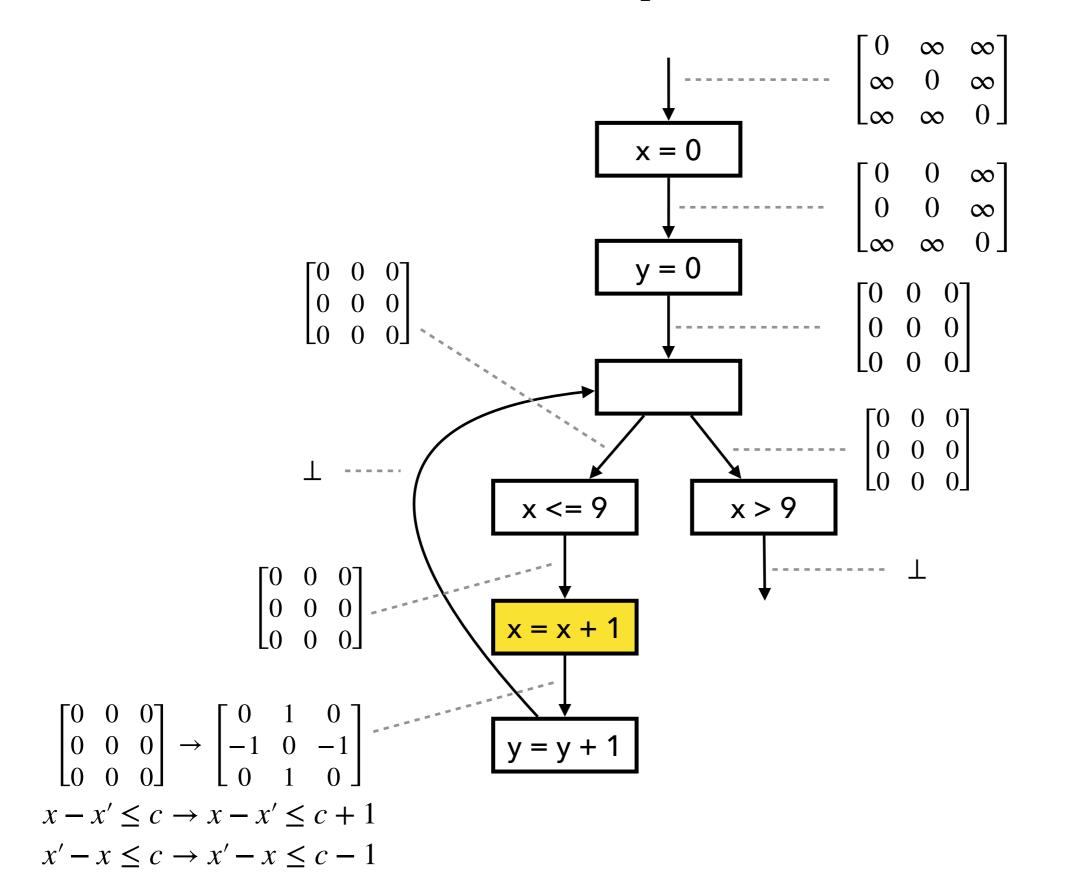


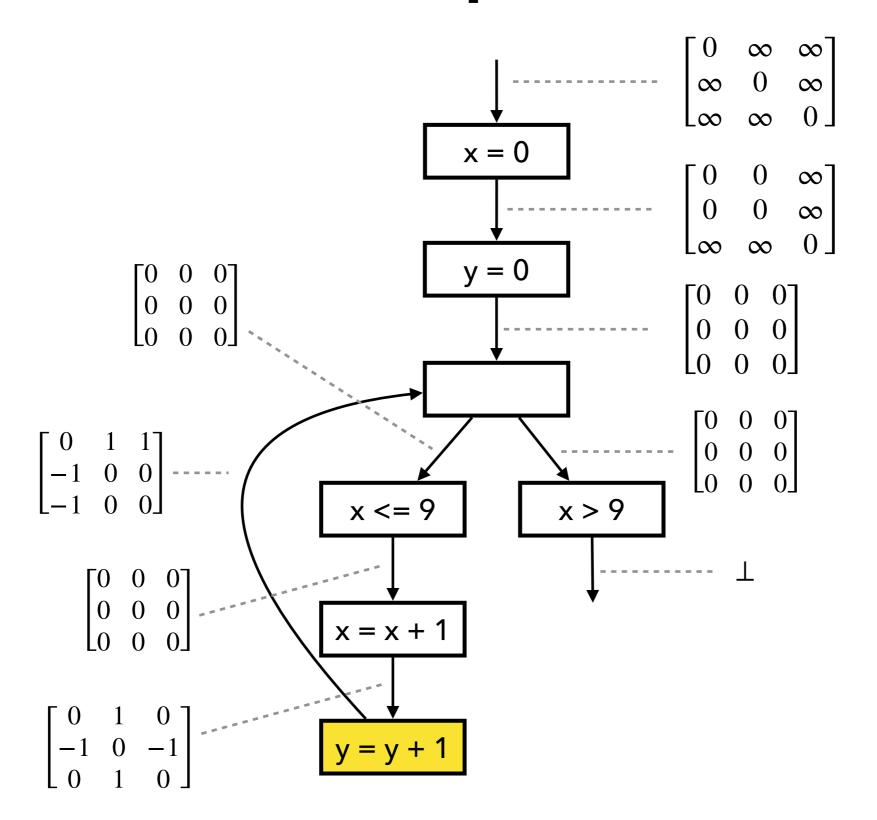


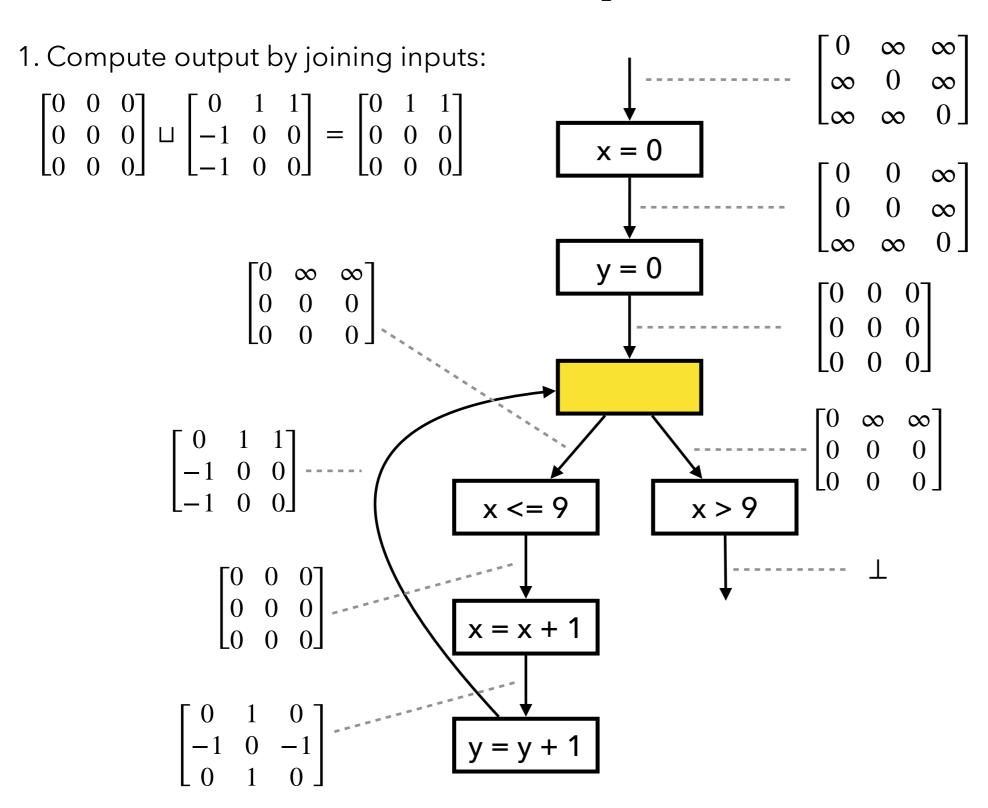


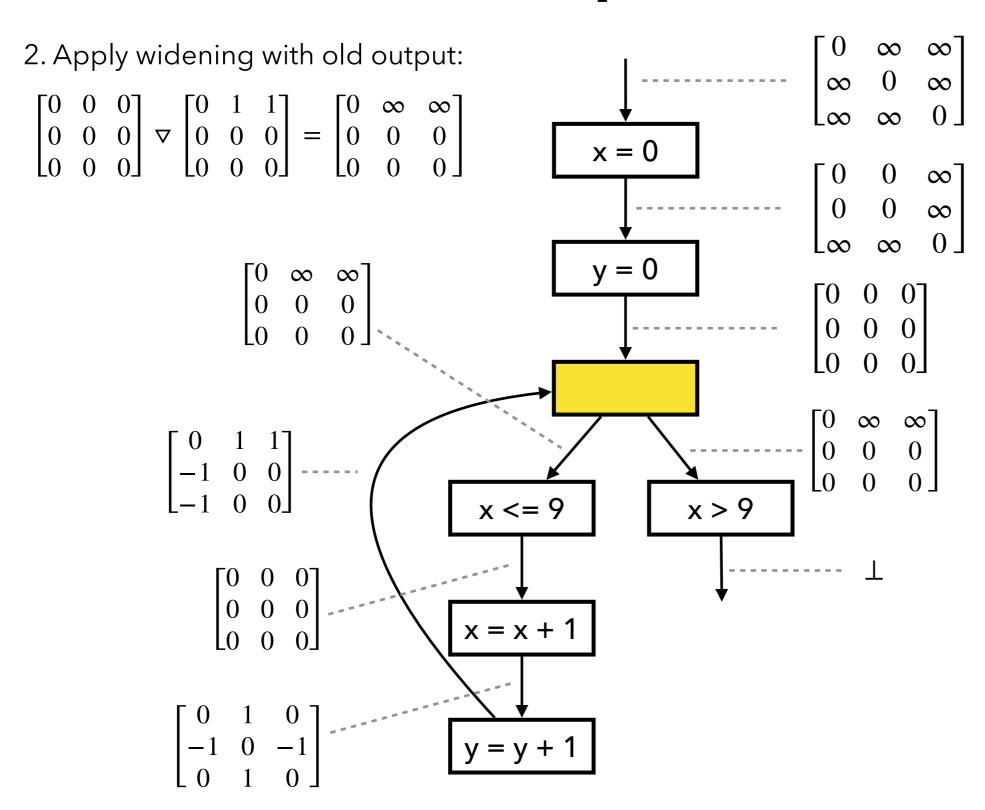


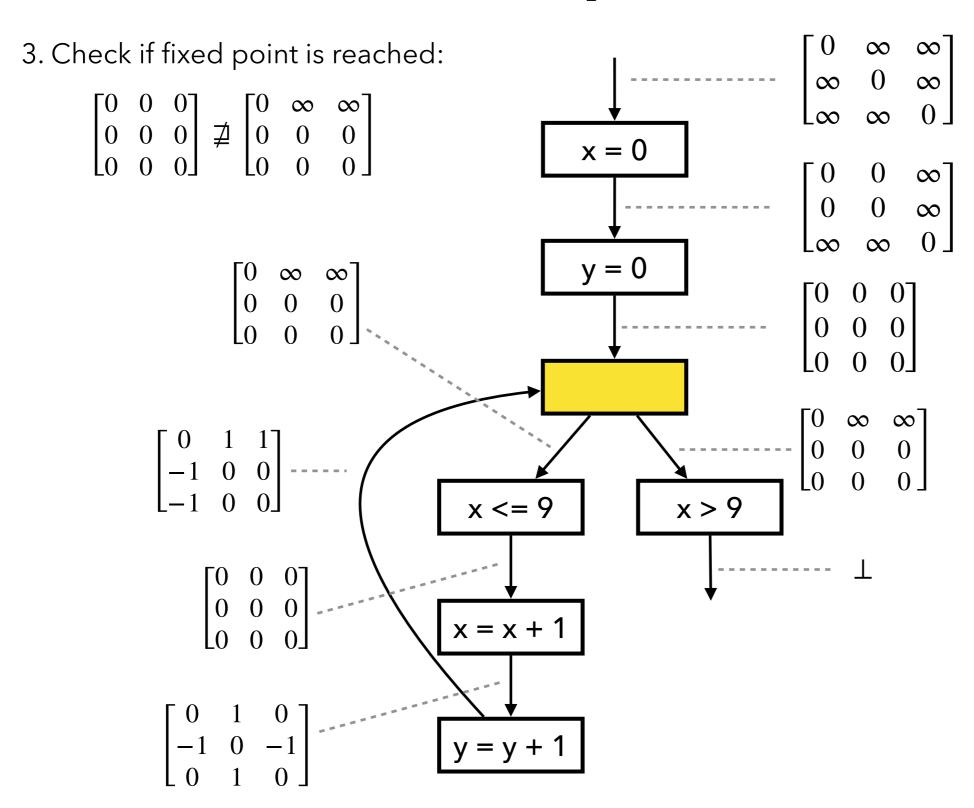


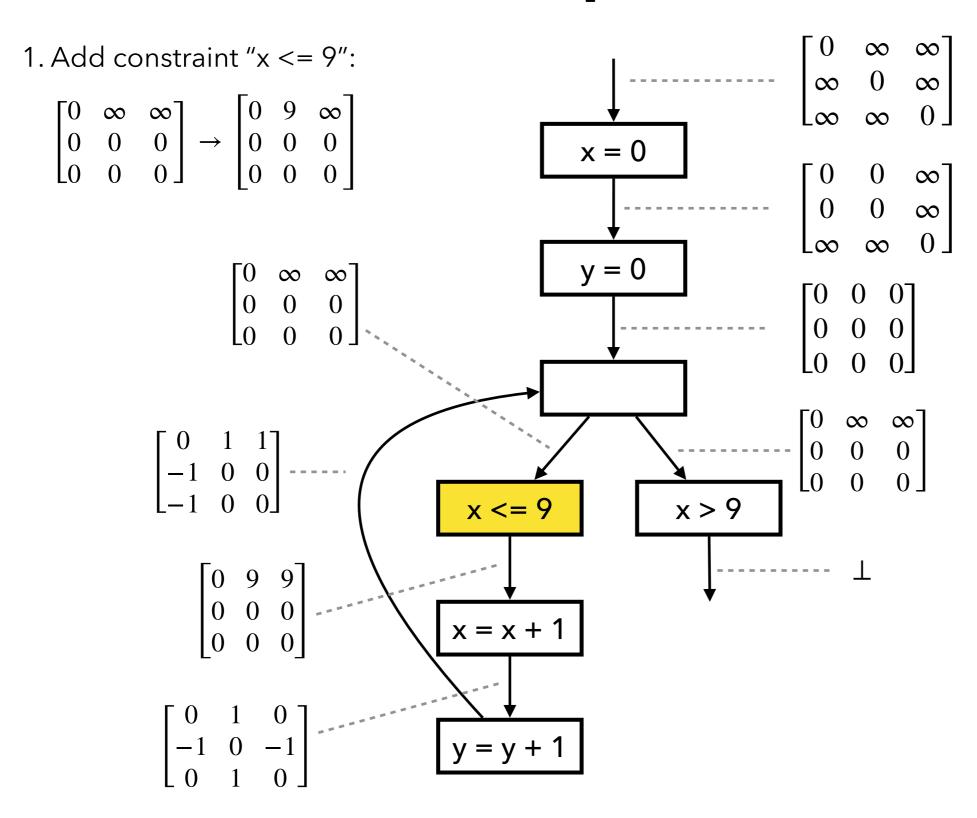


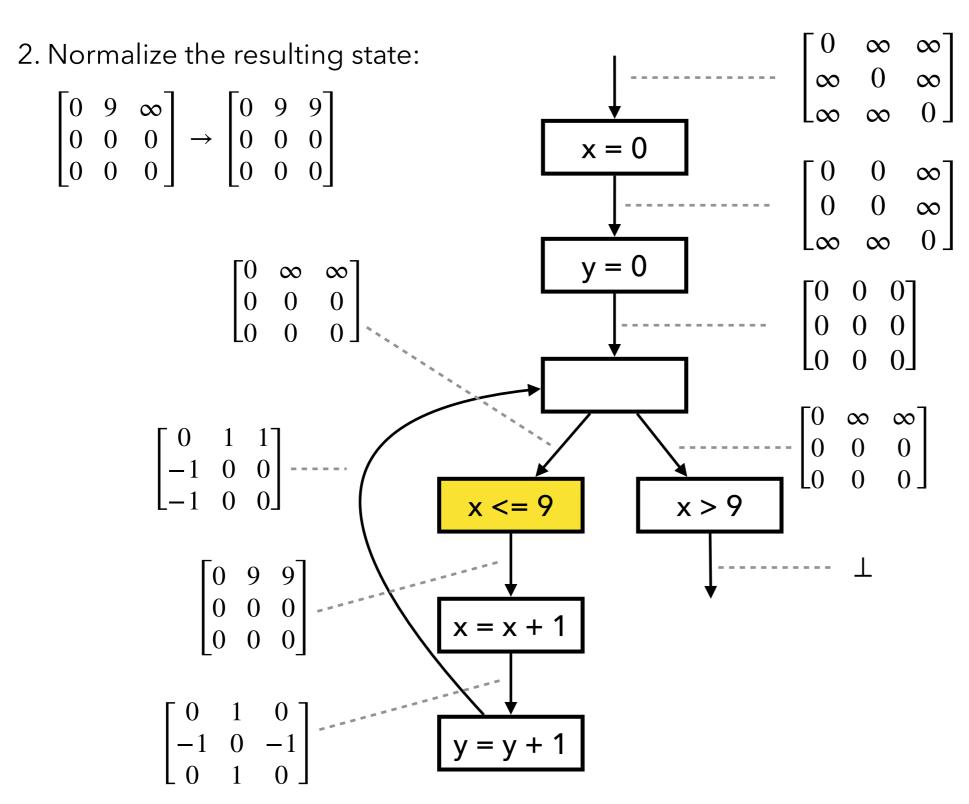


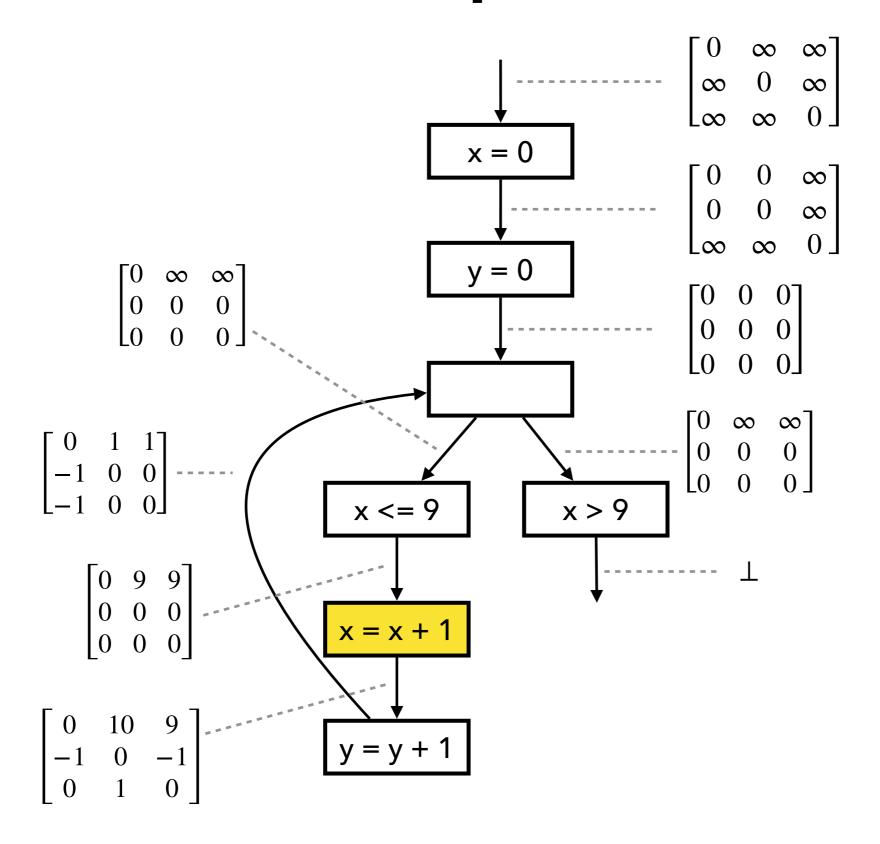


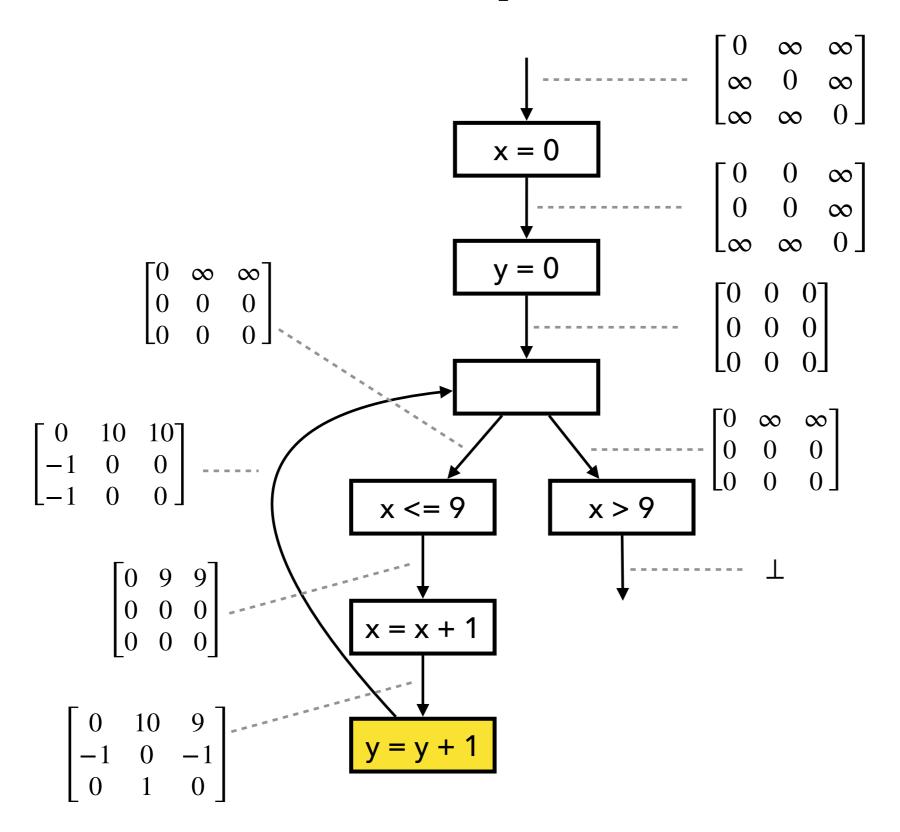


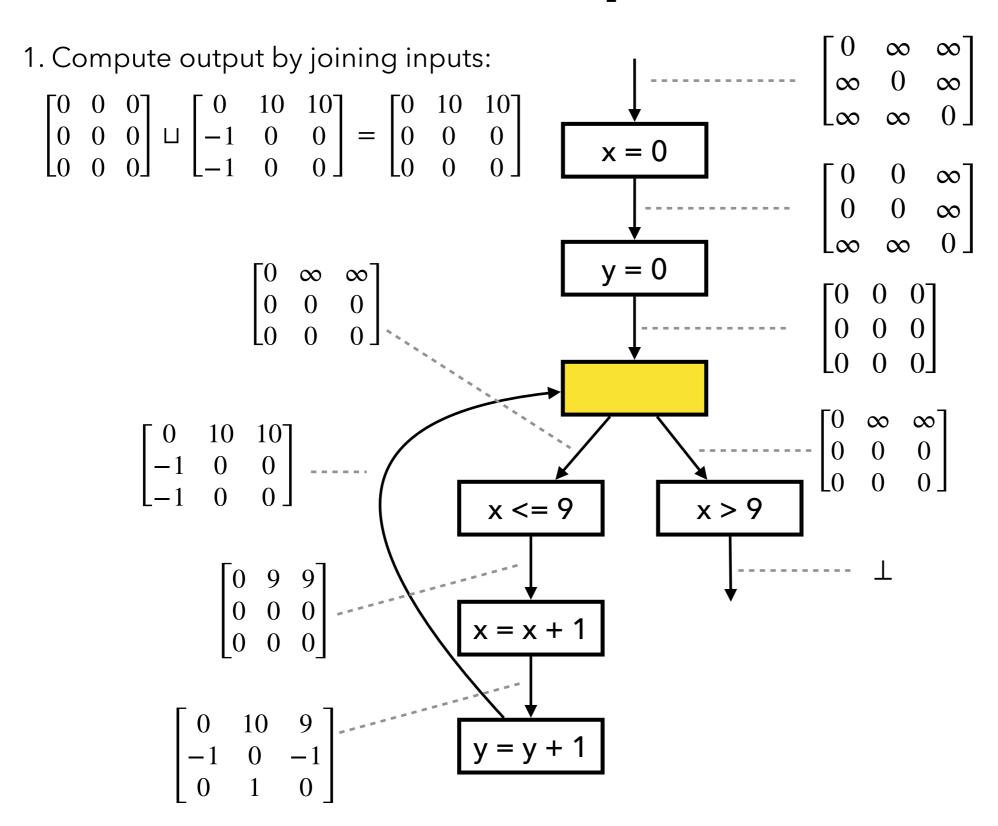


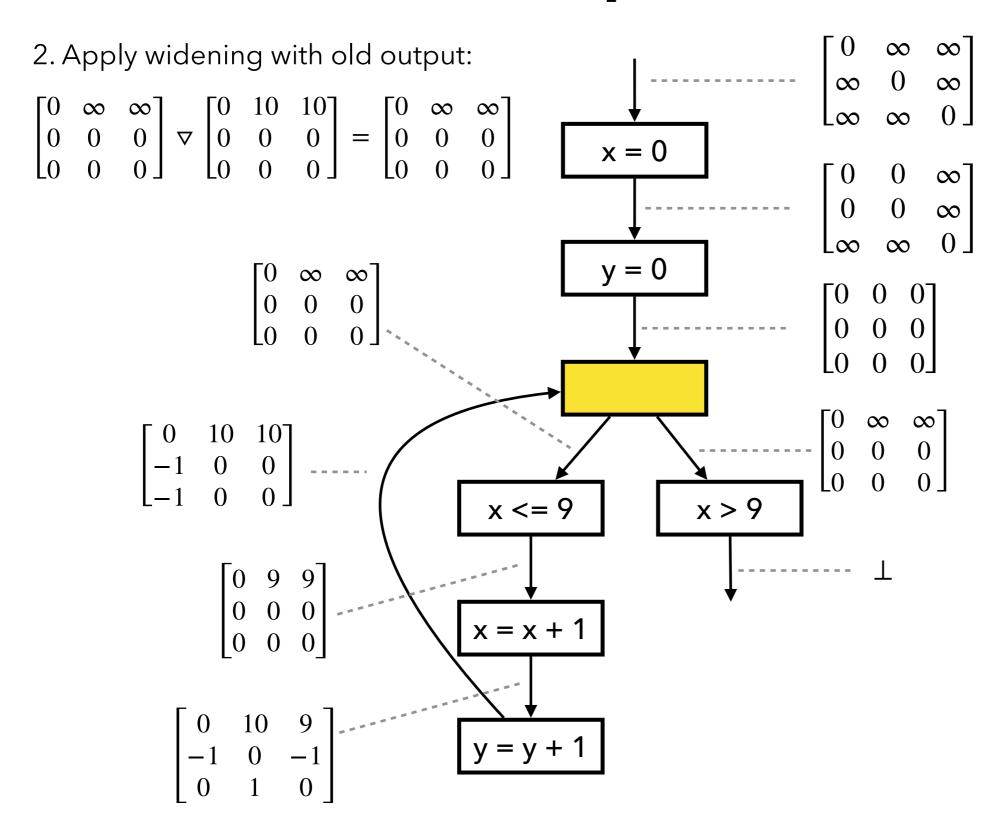


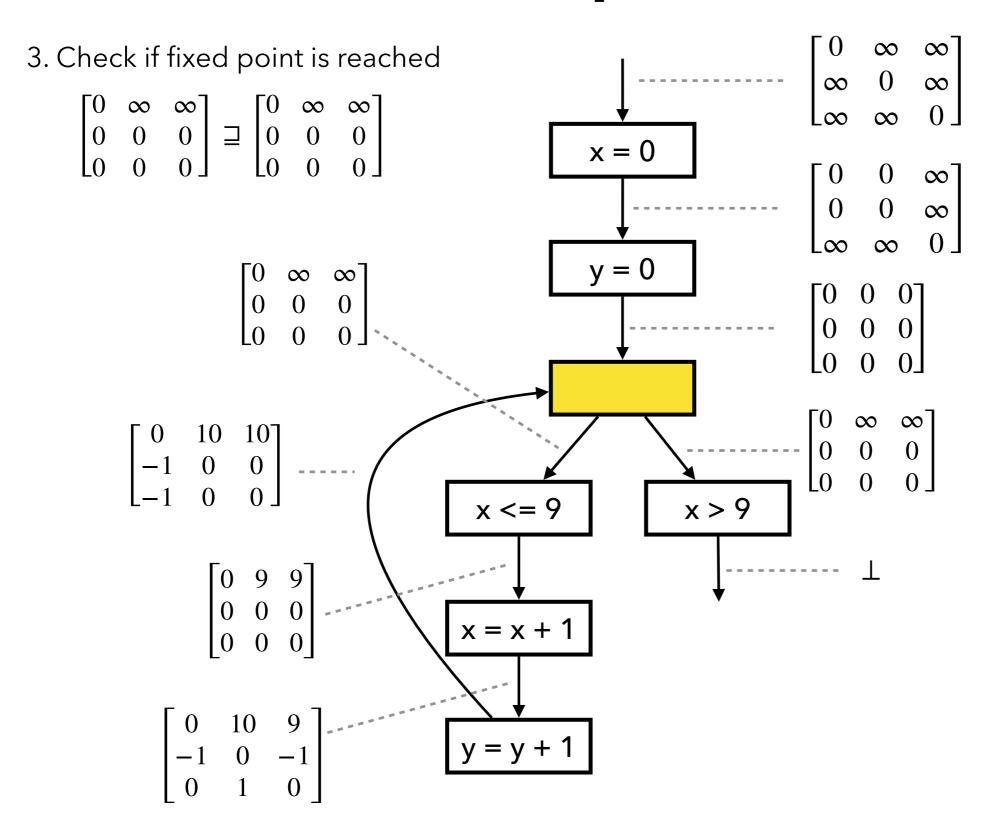


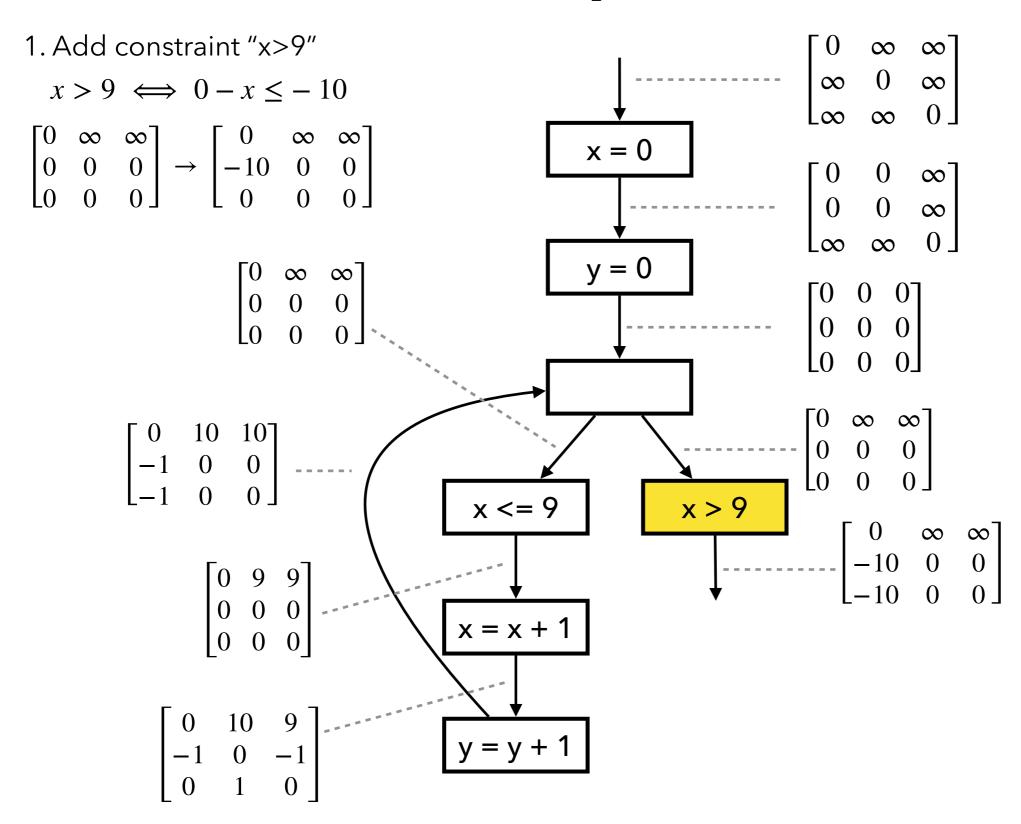


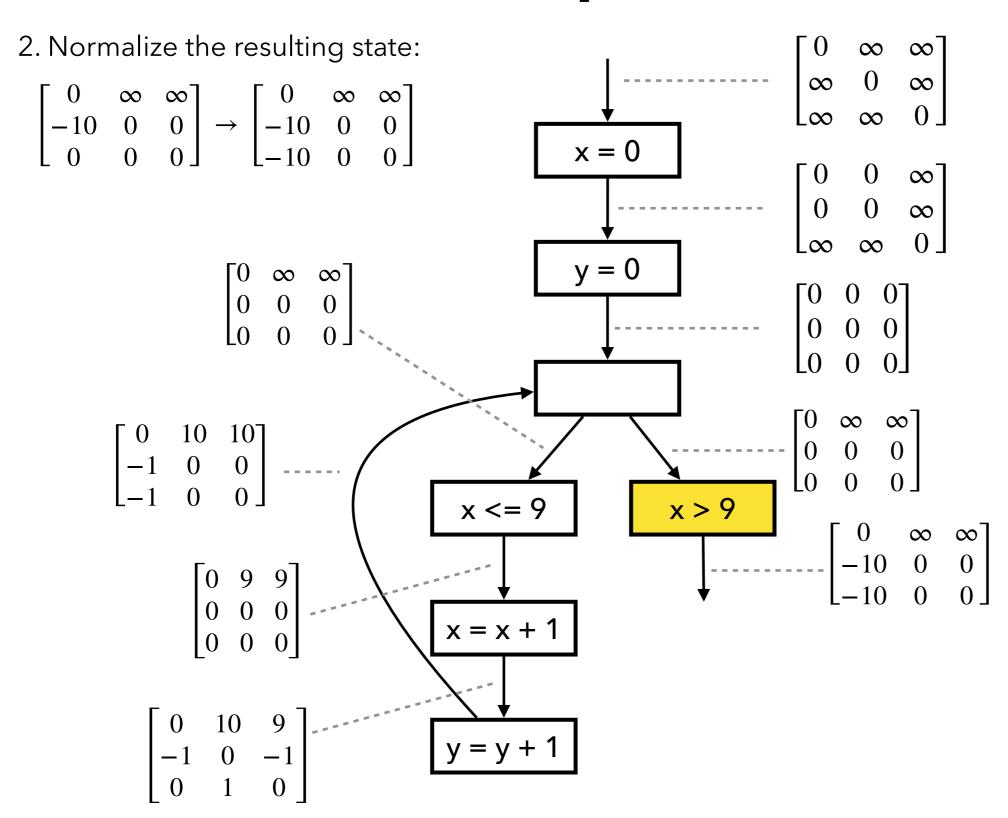


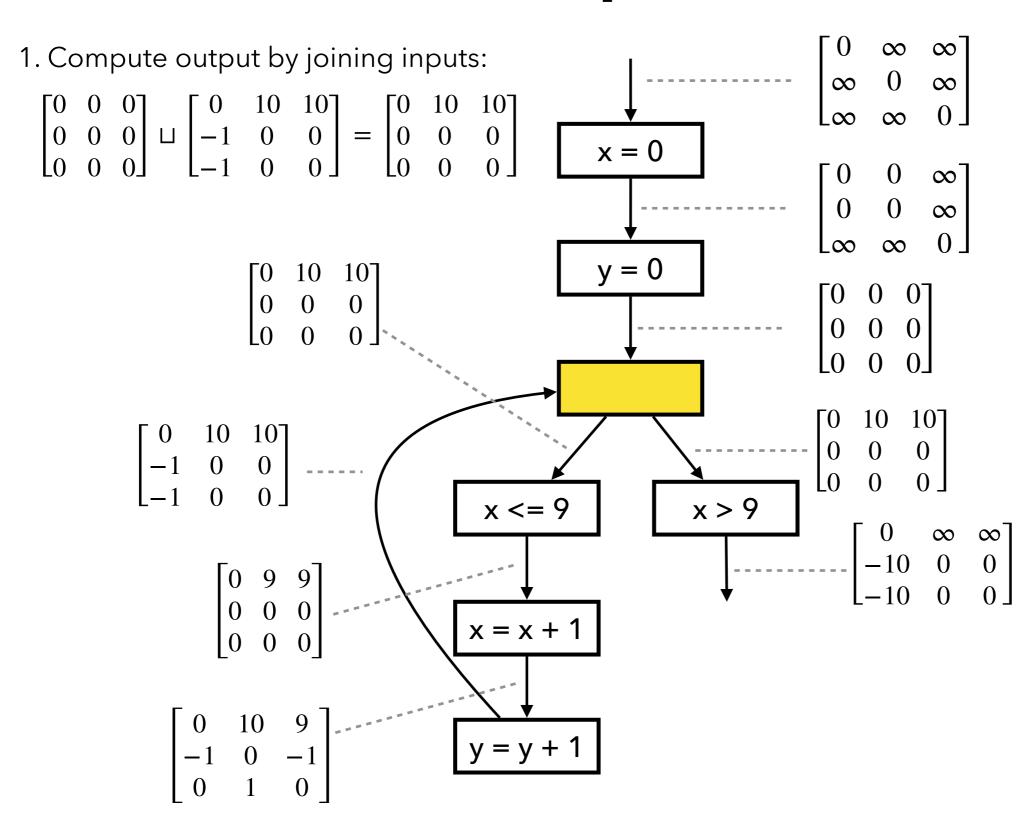


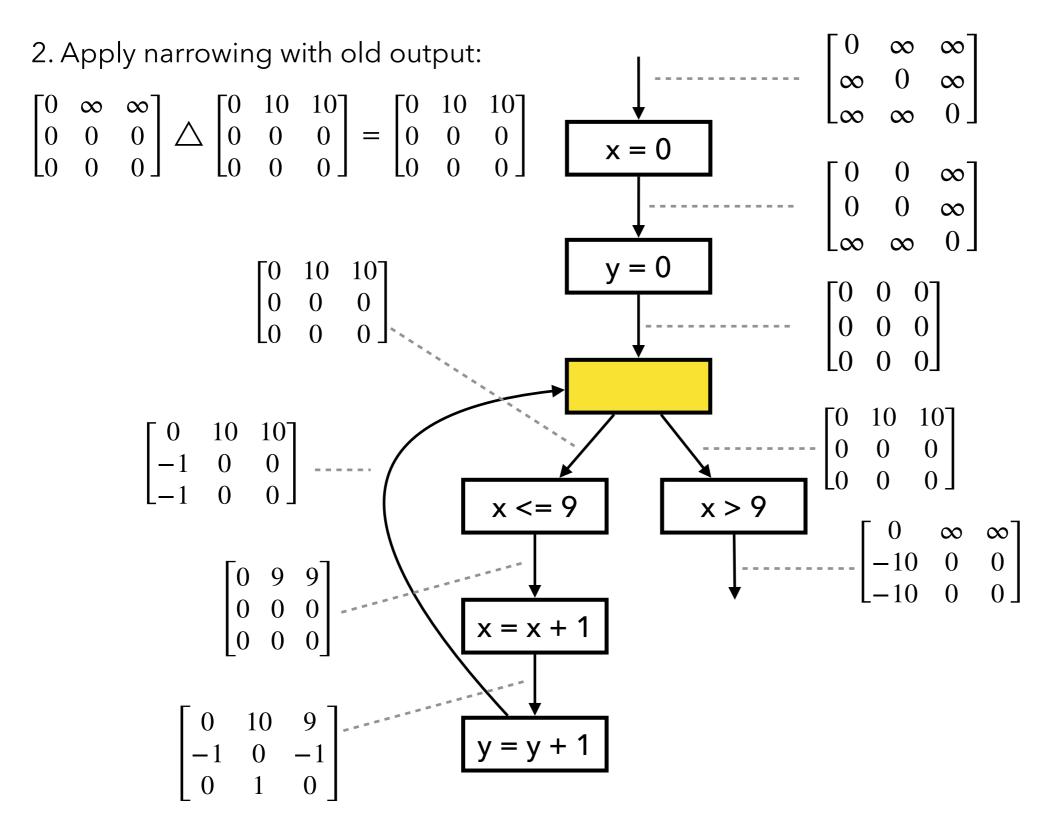


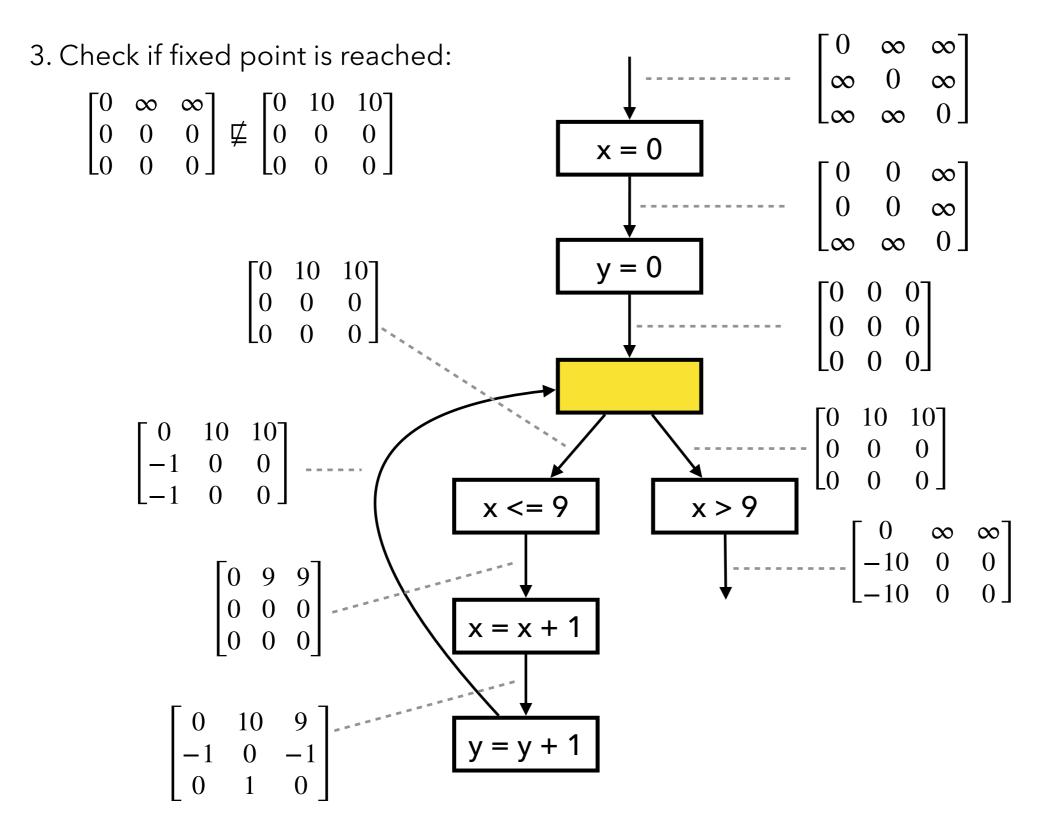


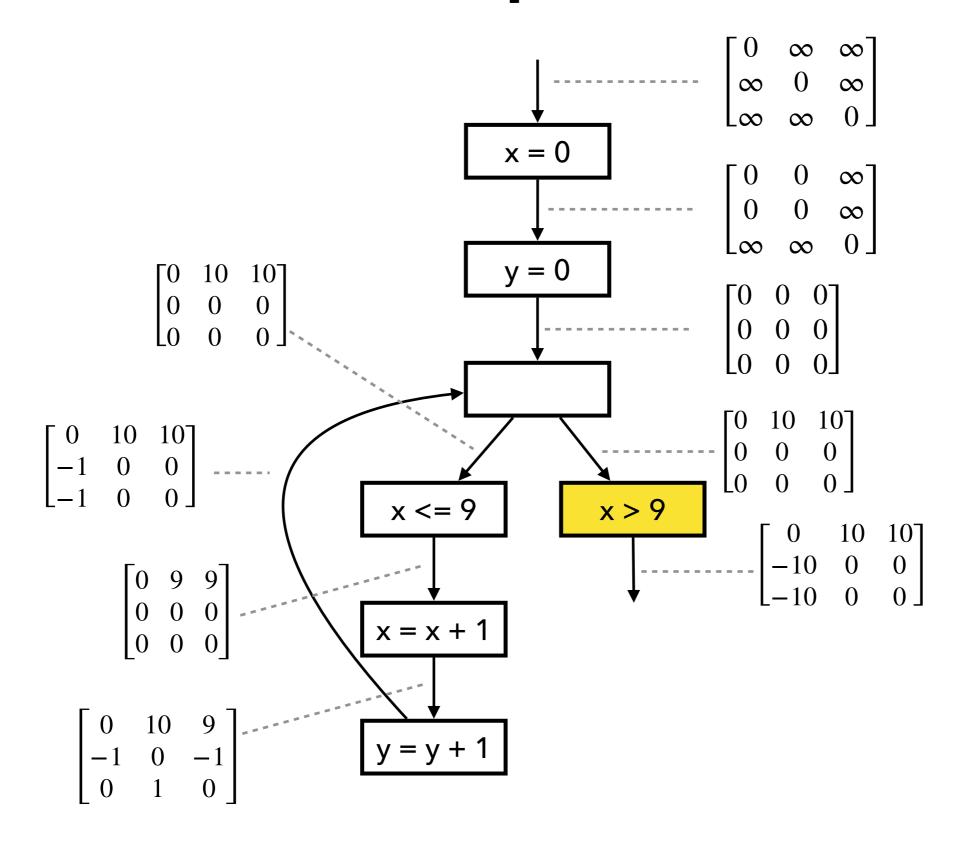












#### **Exercise**

Describe how the zone analysis works for the following example.

```
// a >= 0, b >= 0
q = 0;
r = a;
while (r >= b) {
   r = r - b;
   q = q + 1;
}
assert(q >= 0);
assert(r >= 0);
```

