



Maykel Mattar^{1,2}, Michele Alberti¹, Valentin Perrelle¹, Salah Sadou²

¹. Université Paris-Saclay, CEA, List, Palaiseau, France, ². Université Bretagne Sud, IRISA, Vannes, France

Context

- **Abstract Interpretation** is crucial for software verification and bug detection, but false alarms limit practical adoption
- State-of-the-art analyzers (e.g. Frama-C/Eva, Mopsa, Astrée, etc...) employ **precision-enhancing** strategies such as loop unrolling
- These strategies are computationally **expensive** and require **manual parameterization**, which is challenging even for domain experts
- Prior approaches:
 - **Per-program** configuration via iterative tuning (time-consuming)
 - **ML-based** heuristics relying on handcrafted features (poor generalization)
- **Research Gap:** Need for **automated, general, feature-free** strategy parameterization



Motivating Example

```

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int fib(int n) {
3.     int a = 1, b = 1;
4.     //@ loop unroll 100;
5.     for (int i = 3; i <= n; i++) {
6.         int tmp = a;
7.         a += b;
8.         b = tmp;
9.     }
10.    return a;
11. }

12. void main() {
13.     //@ loop unroll 0;
14.     for (int i = 1, n; i <= 10; i++) {
15.         printf("Enter a number <= 30: ");
16.         scanf("%d", &n);
17.         if (n > 0 && n <= 30) {
18.             printf("fib(%d)=%d\n", n, fib(n));
19.             break;
20.         }
21.     }
22. }
```



Frama-C/Eva is not requested to unroll the loop:

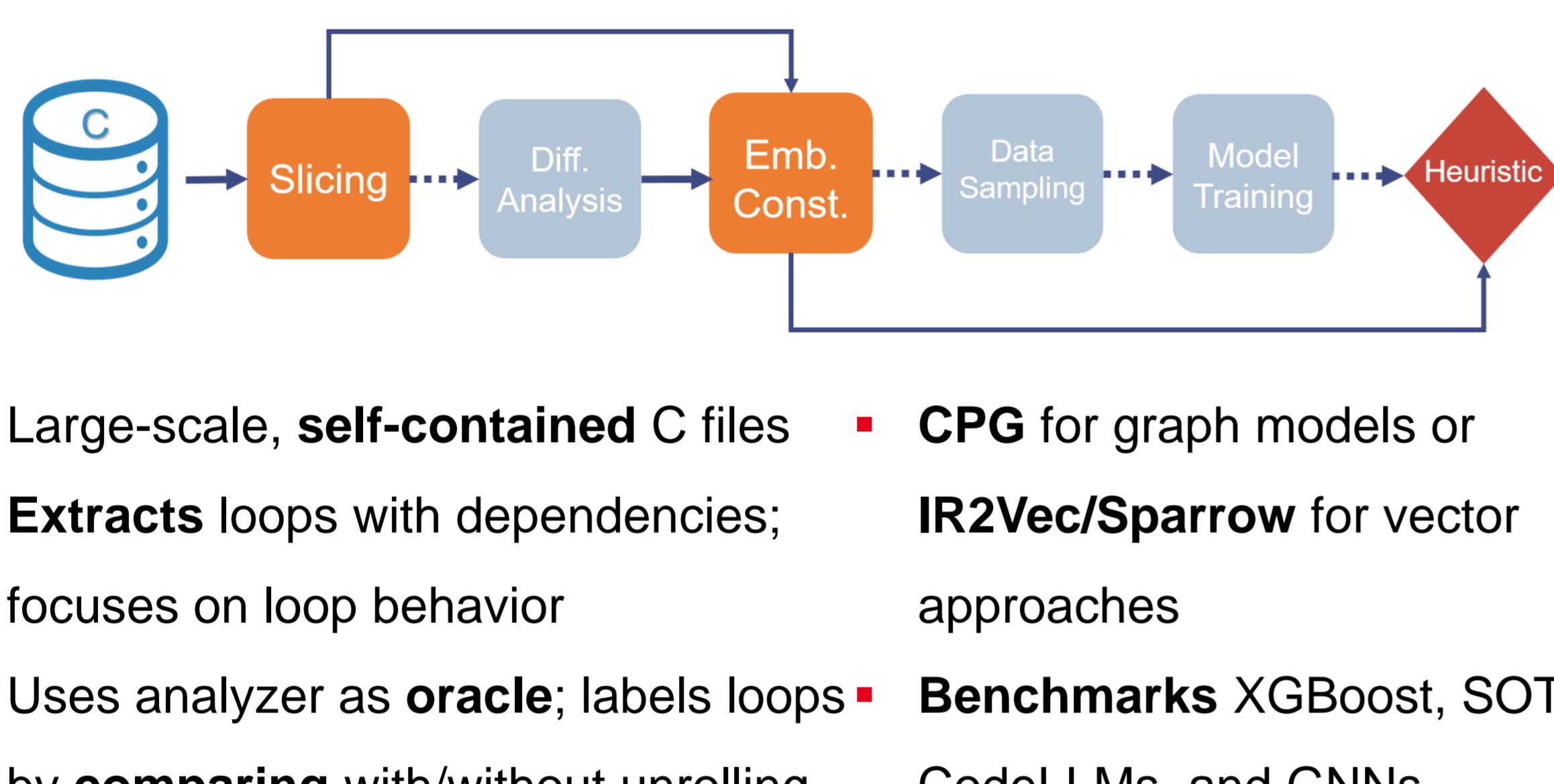
- **a** and **b** are in $[1, 2^{31} - 1]$
- Overflow alarm upon $a + b$



Frama-C/Eva is requested to unroll the loop:

- **Per-iteration** analysis of loop at line 4
- Precise approximation of **a** and **b** ranges
- The **false alarm disappears**

The Loupe Framework



- Large-scale, **self-contained** C files
- **Extracts** loops with dependencies; focuses on loop behavior
- Uses analyzer as **oracle**; labels loops by **comparing** with/without unrolling
- **CPG** for graph models or **IR2Vec/Sparrow** for vector approaches
- **Benchmarks** XGBoost, SOTA, CodeLLMs, and GNNs

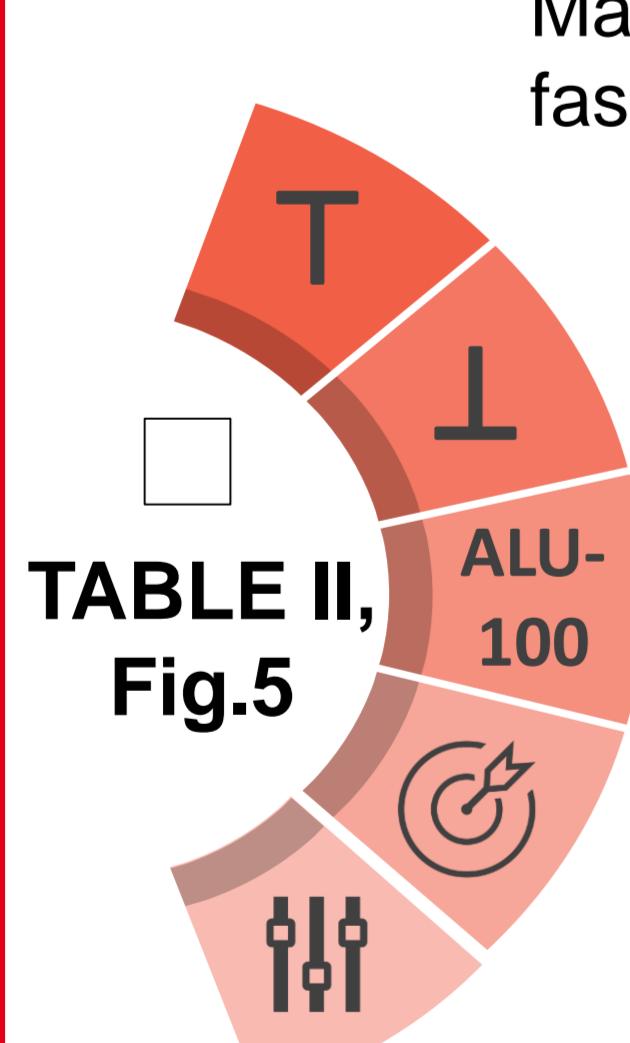
RQ1:

- Loop unrolling heuristic learning comparison on preprocessed and real-world datasets. **TABLE I**

Model	ANGHA BENCH (Test Split)				OSCS			
	P / R	F1	F2	B-ACC	P / R	F1	F2	B-ACC
Random	8.4 / 50.3	14.3	25.1	50.1	11.5 / 48.2	18.6	29.5	49.2
XGBOOST- IR2VEC	28.3 / 33.5	30.7	32.3	62.7	54.9 / 14.7	23.2	17.2	56.3
SVM- SPARROW	8.2 / 88.6	15.0	29.9	49.2	7.2 / 41.3	12.3	21.3	35.1
GRAPHCODEBERT	20.4 / 81.8	32.7	51.1	76.6	23.3 / 80.7	36.1	54.0	66.2
DGCNN	24.3 / 79.3	37.4	54.8	78.7	21.7 / 50.8	26.6	34.70	58.3
GAT	22.8 / 73.6	35.6	52.2	76.7	21.8 / 68.7	31.1	51.27	66.7
GIN	11.1 / 77.1	34.8	52.1	76.9	23.1 / 49.1	33.4	48.95	67.0
GINE	26.8 / 81.6	40.4	57.98	80.85	26.9 / 79.1	40.1	57.01	70.06

Efficacy

RQ2:



Matches ~67% of alarms reduced by T , 7.5x faster, and with 5x less TO

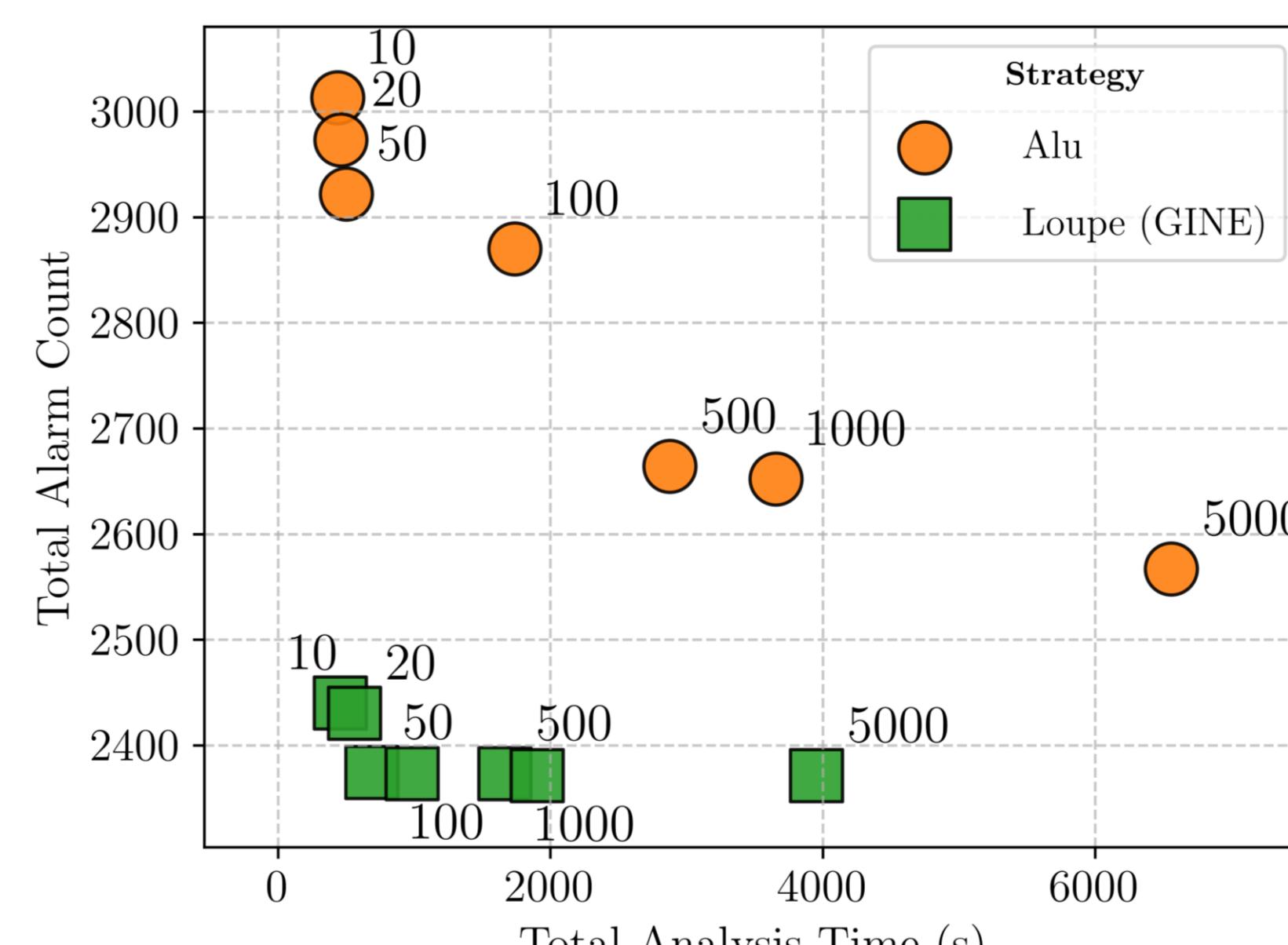
Reduces around 35% of alarms compared to T

Outperforms or matches Alu-100 87% of the time with almost half the time

Aligns with 51 out of 63 manually labeled unrolling decisions (81%)

Consistent performance across 14 abstract domain settings

Loupe (GINE) vs Alu with varying unrolling factors – Fig.4



RQ3:

TABLE II

1. Loupe (GINE) trained on Frama-C/Eva improved Mopsa performance

2. Retraining on Mopsa's data achieved 75% of T 's alarm reduction

3. The Mopsa model ran 6.5x faster than T

Key Takeaways

- ✓ **Effective:** >25% improvement in F2 score over feature-engineered methods
- ✓ **Precise & Efficient:** Reduces false alarms by a factor of 1.5 and improves analysis efficiency by >50% compared to built-in heuristics
- ✓ **Expert-Level Accuracy:** Matches >81% of expert loop unrolling annotations in Open Source Case Studies
- ✓ **Abstract Domains Consistency:** Loupe (GINE) maintains uniform alarm-reduction trends and outperforms Alu across all abstract domains.
- ✓ **Cross-Analyzer Generalization:** Successfully transfers from Frama-C/Eva to Mopsa, demonstrating robust adaptability