



Verification games: Making verification fun

University of Washington http://cs.washington.edu/verigames

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Angry Birds



Software verification

```
muse@monarch level; antt check-muliness
Searching for build.sml ...
Buildfile: /homes/gwa/nmote/demo/java/Translation/build.sml
  [delete] Deleting directory /homes/gwa/runte/demo/java/Translation/him
menk-cullmess:
  [mkdir] Created dir: /homes/gws/nmote/demo/jave/Translation/bin
[]sc808.javac] Compiling 14 source files to /homen/gvs/nmote/demo/java/Translation/bin
[]sc308.javac] javac 1.7.0-jsc308-1.1.4
```

Which is more fun?

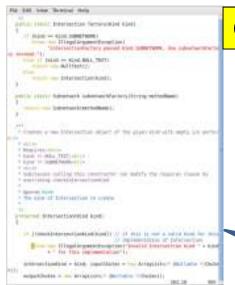
- Play games
- Prove your program correct

Crowd-sourced software verification

Goal: Verify software while you wait for the bus

- Make software verification easy and fun
- Make the game accessible to everyone
- Harness the power of the crowd





Code

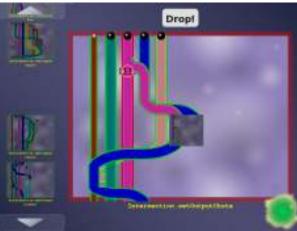
Highly-skilled,

expensive labor

Automatic translation

Encodes a constraint system

Game |



Free

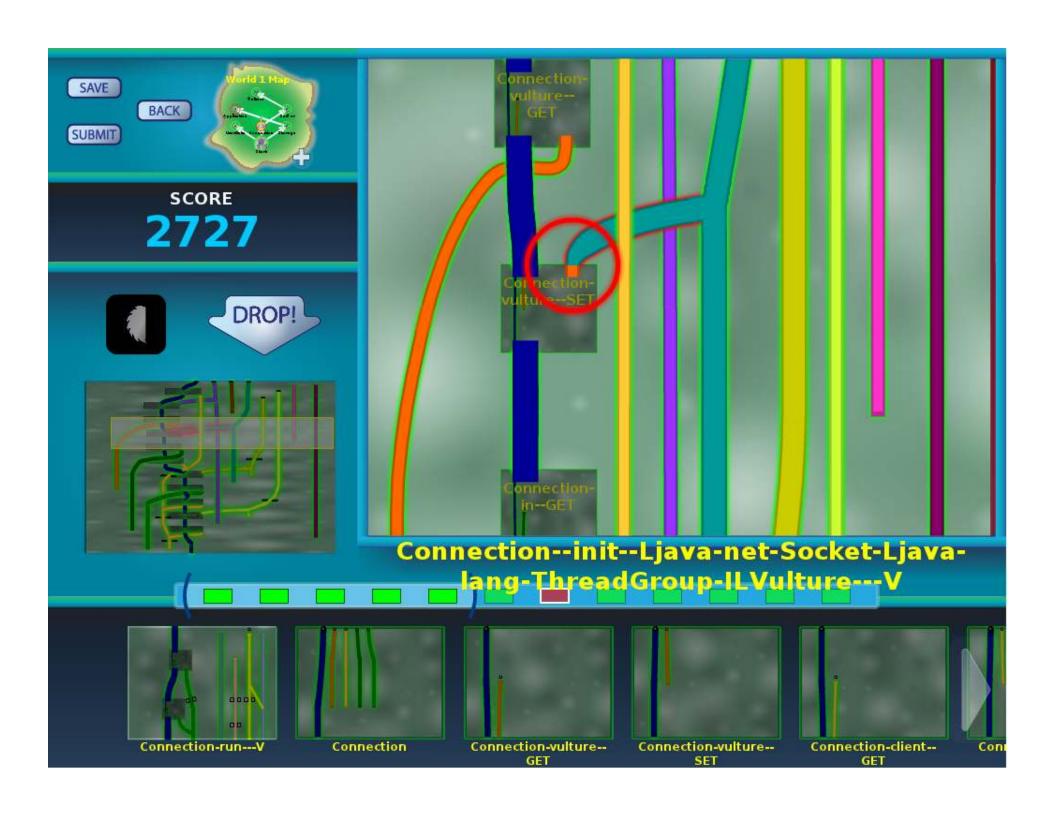


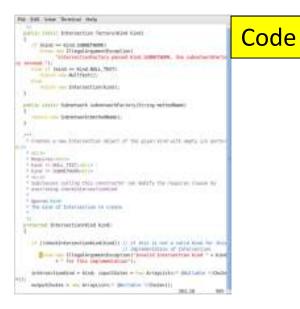
prieroctament - szet lapatitudes - my françaist expertente - my Arapparia; - man (r.theber) Verified software (with proof/ annotations)

Automatic translation

Completed game

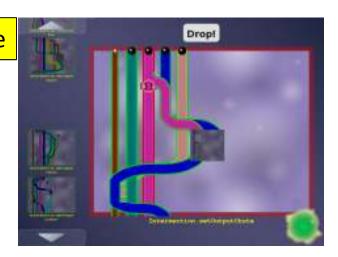






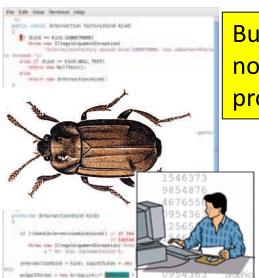
Game

Automatic translation



Highly-skilled, expensive labor





Bug detected, notify programmer

Completed game with buzzsaws

Automatic translation



Program ↔ game correspondence

Intuition: dataflow

Pipe \leftrightarrow a variable

Pipe width \leftrightarrow a property of the variable (type)

Ball \leftrightarrow a value



Ball size ↔ a property of the value

Pinch point ↔ requirement

Unmodifiable pipe/ball ↔ requirement



Example: encryption

Goal: no cleartext is sent over the network

Pipe \leftrightarrow a variable

Pipe width ↔ narrow: encrypted, wide: cleartext

Ball \leftrightarrow a value

Ball size ↔ small: encrypted, large: cleartext

Pinch point ↔ network communication

Unmodifiable pipe/ball ↔ cleartext from user

Example: null pointer errors

Goal: no dereference of null

Pipe \leftrightarrow a variable

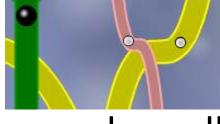
Pipe width ← narrow: non-null, wide: maybe null

Ball \leftrightarrow a value



Pinch point ↔ dereference

Unmodifiable pipe/ball ↔ literal **null**





Type flow vs. dataflow

- Multiple flows per variable
 - A variable's type may have multiple qualifiers
 @Immutable Map<@English String, @NonNegative Integer>
- Some variables are not represented at all
 - primitives (int, ...) when analyzing null pointer errors
- No loops
 - If program is verifiable, solvable in polynomial time
 - Human leverage: high-level pattern matching

More accurate intuition: type constraints

Building a new type inference framework

Other examples

- SQL injection
- unintended side effects
- format string and regexp validation
- incorrect equality checks
- race conditions and deadlocks
- units of measurement
- aliasing
- CWE/SANS Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Errors
- ...

What verification challenges?

- Type system approach
- Modular; local reasoning & understanding
- Equally powerful as any other verification technology (theorem proving, model checking, ...)
- Less effective for correctness of numerical computations
- Not good for full functional correctness
- Not good for temporal properties (focus on data)

Challenges

- Can we build the system? Yes!
 End-to-end: game ↔ program verification
- 2. Will the game be fun? Maybe Better than waiting for the bus
- 3. Do people outperform verification algorithms? Inference is undecidable (human experts ≫ algorithms) Hypothesis: no for correct, verifiable programs, yes for incorrect or unverifiable programs Location of buzzsaws is key to the whole approach Game players only have to reduce overall verification cost, not fully verify the program Also see FoldIt (protein folding)

Scoring

Score is influenced by:

- Collisions (verifiability)
- Use of buzzsaws (trusted assumptions)
- Pipe widths, distinguishing input and output pipes (re-usability of modules)

Score is a proxy for quality of verification result

Collaboration and competition

- High-score boards
- Collaborative teams solve challenges
- Share scripts
- Interaction: chats, forums, ...

3-way collaboration: machines, players, verification experts

- 1. Machines: Automatic inference and optimizations
 - Brute force is not feasible for large programs
 - Error messages from type inference systems are poor
- 2. Players do work that automated tools cannot
 - Leave a few easy challenges to encourage players
- 3. Verification experts do work that players cannot
 - Classify un-verifiable code as safe or insecure

Scalability

- Programs have natural modularity, created by the programmer
 - World = program
 - Level = class
 - Board = method
- Crowdsourcing scalability:
 - Distribute games to humans
 - Angry Birds: 5 million hours of play time per day
 - Reconfigure games to adjust difficulty
 - Redundancy

Status

- Prototype exists
 - Scales to small programs (hundreds of lines)
 - Players say it is "kind of fun"
- Many challenges remain
 - Scale to larger programs
 - Create tests (example failures, or counterexamples)
 - Scale to multiple players (parallelism, social aspects)
 - Make the game more fun
 - ... many others



Contributions



- Gamification of program verification
- Game corresponds to correctness condition
- Game utilizes physical intuition
- Game is playable by anyone
- Game allows application of human insight
- Goal: cheaper verification ⇒ more verification

http://cs.washington.edu/verigames

Play it now:

http://games.cs.washington.edu/verigame/pipejam-20120709/

FoldIt

- Proteomics game at UW
- Effectively created the genre of games that solve hard problems
- Three Nature papers in under 2 years
- Over 240,000 players, 200+ new per day

