

IMPLEMENTING BRAHMA: A LOOP-FREE PROGRAM SYNTHESIZER



Motivation

- ADVANTAGE OVER 3 PS DIMENSIONS

Methods

- BUILDING 4 MAIN COMPONENTS
- CEGIS-BASED ALGORITHM

Intentions

- WORKING WITH Z3
- FUTURE INTENTIONS

OUTLINE

BRAHMA PROS OVER 3 PS DIMENSIONS

**Behavioral
Constraints**

**Structural
Constraints**

**Search
Strategies**

- Using base components:
 - Useful for hardware developers
 - Scalable verification of modular-designed systems
 - Program is correct by construction

BRAHMA PROS OVER 3 PS DIMENSIONS

**Behavioral
Constraints**

**Structural
Constraints**

**Search
Strategies**

- Bitvector programs:
 - Hard to discover; even for experts
 - Can reduce vulnerability in software:

$$(x + y)/2$$



Sensitive to overflow!

$$(x|y) - ((x \oplus y) \gg 1)$$

BRAHMA PROS OVER 3 PS DIMENSIONS

**Behavioral
Constraints**

**Structural
Constraints**

**Search
Strategies**

- Leveraging constraint-based search:
 - Way much better than enumerative search
 - Exploitation of the SAT and SMT solvers strength

BUILDING THE CONSTRAINTS (AN EXAMPLE)

$$\psi_{wfp}(L) \wedge \left(\phi_{lib}(T) \wedge \psi_{conn}(\vec{I}, \mathbf{O}, T, L) \rightarrow \phi_{spec}(\vec{I}, \mathbf{O}) \right)$$

- **PI(x)** : Turn-off the rightmost 1 bit

0011100 \longrightarrow 0011000

BUILDING THE CONSTRAINTS (AN EXAMPLE)

 $\psi_{wfp}(L)$ \wedge $($ $\phi_{lib}(T)$ \wedge $\psi_{conn}(\vec{I}, \mathbf{O}, T, L)$ \rightarrow $\phi_{spec}(\vec{I}, \mathbf{O})$ $)$

$$\phi_{spec}(I, O) := \bigwedge_{t=1}^b \left(\left(I[t] = 1 \wedge \bigwedge_{j=t+1}^b I[j] = 0 \right) \Rightarrow \left(O[t] = 0 \wedge \bigwedge_{j \neq t} O[j] = I[j] \right) \right)$$

BUILDING THE CONSTRAINTS (AN EXAMPLE)

$$\psi_{wfp}(L) \wedge \left(\phi_{lib}(T) \wedge \psi_{conn}(\vec{I}, O, T, L) \rightarrow \phi_{spec}(\vec{I}, O) \right)$$

$$\psi_{conn} := \bigwedge_{x, y \in \mathbf{P} \cup \mathbf{R} \cup \vec{I} \cup \{O\}} (l_x = l_y \Rightarrow x = y)$$

BUILDING THE CONSTRAINTS (AN EXAMPLE)

$$\psi_{wfp}(L) \wedge \left(\phi_{lib}(T) \wedge \psi_{conn}(\vec{I}, O, T, L) \rightarrow \phi_{spec}(\vec{I}, O) \right)$$

$$\phi_1(I_1, O_1) \quad := \quad O_1 = (I_1 - 1)$$

$$\phi_2(I_2, I'_2, O_2) \quad := \quad O_2 = (I_2 \ \& \ I'_2)$$

BUILDING THE CONSTRAINTS (AN EXAMPLE)

$$\psi_{wfp}(L) \wedge \left(\phi_{lib}(T) \wedge \psi_{conn}(\vec{I}, \mathbf{O}, T, L) \rightarrow \phi_{spec}(\vec{I}, \mathbf{O}) \right)$$

$$\psi_{wfp} := \psi_{cons} \wedge \psi_{acyc} \wedge \bigwedge_{x \in P} (0 \leq l_x \leq 2) \wedge \bigwedge_{x \in R} (1 \leq l_x \leq 2)$$

where $\psi_{cons} := (l_{O_1} \neq l_{O_2})$

and $\psi_{acyc} := (l_{I_1} < l_{O_1}) \wedge (l_{I_2} < l_{O_2}) \wedge (l_{I'_2} < l_{O_2})$

BUILDING THE CONSTRAINTS (AN EXAMPLE)

$$\psi_{wfp}(L) \wedge \left(\phi_{lib}(T) \wedge \psi_{conn}(\vec{I}, O, T, L) \rightarrow \phi_{spec}(\vec{I}, O) \right)$$

$$\exists L : (\psi_{wfp}(L) \wedge \forall \vec{I}, O, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{R} : \\ \phi_{lib}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{R}) \wedge \psi_{conn}(\vec{I}, O, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{R}, L) \Rightarrow \phi_{spec}(\vec{I}, O))$$

$$\exists L \forall \vec{I}, O, T : \psi_{wfp}(L) \wedge \\ (\phi_{lib}(T) \wedge \psi_{conn}(\vec{I}, O, T, L) \Rightarrow \phi_{spec}(\vec{I}, O))$$

ITERATING THROUGH INPUTS (CEGIS-BASED ALGORITHM)

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ExAllSolver( $\psi_{\text{wfp}}$ ,  $\phi_{\text{lib}}$ ,  $\psi_{\text{conn}}$ ,  $\phi_{\text{spec}}$ ):
1  //  $\exists L \forall \vec{I}, O, T : \psi_{\text{wfp}} \wedge (\phi_{\text{lib}} \wedge \psi_{\text{conn}} \Rightarrow \phi_{\text{spec}})$ 
   //      is a synthesis constraint
2  // Output: synthesis failed or values for  $L$ 
3   $S := \{\vec{I}_0\}$  //  $\vec{I}_0$  is an arbitrary input
4  while (1) {
5      model := T-SAT( $\exists L, O_1, \dots, O_n, T_1, \dots, T_n : \psi_{\text{wfp}}(L) \wedge$ 
                      $\bigwedge_{\vec{I}_i \in S} (\phi_{\text{lib}}(T_i) \wedge \psi_{\text{conn}}(\vec{I}_i, O_i, T_i, L)$ 
                      $\wedge \phi_{\text{spec}}(\vec{I}_i, O_i))$ );

        if (model  $\neq \perp$ ) {
6          currL := model| $_L$ 
        } else {
7          return("synthesis failed");
        }

8      model := T-SAT( $\exists \vec{I}, O, T : \psi_{\text{conn}}(\vec{I}, O, T, \text{currL}) \wedge$ 
                      $\phi_{\text{lib}}(T) \wedge \neg \phi_{\text{spec}}(\vec{I}, O)$ );

        if (model  $\neq \perp$ ) {
9           $\vec{I}_1 := \text{model}|_{\vec{I}}$ ;  $S := S \cup \{\vec{I}_1\}$ ;
        } else {
10         return(currL);
        }
11 }

```

OUR WORKS...

OUR WORKS...

FUTURE WORK

- Paper implementation
 - Achieving the results stated in the paper
- Improving running time
 - Comparing solvers (e.g. Z3, CVC5, ...)
 - Inspecting different strategies for transforming specs
- Testing solution on other examples
- Reasoning about UNSAT cases

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