

# SMT Final Project

Program Verification by Underapproximation of  
Weakest Precondition and  
Strongest Postcondition

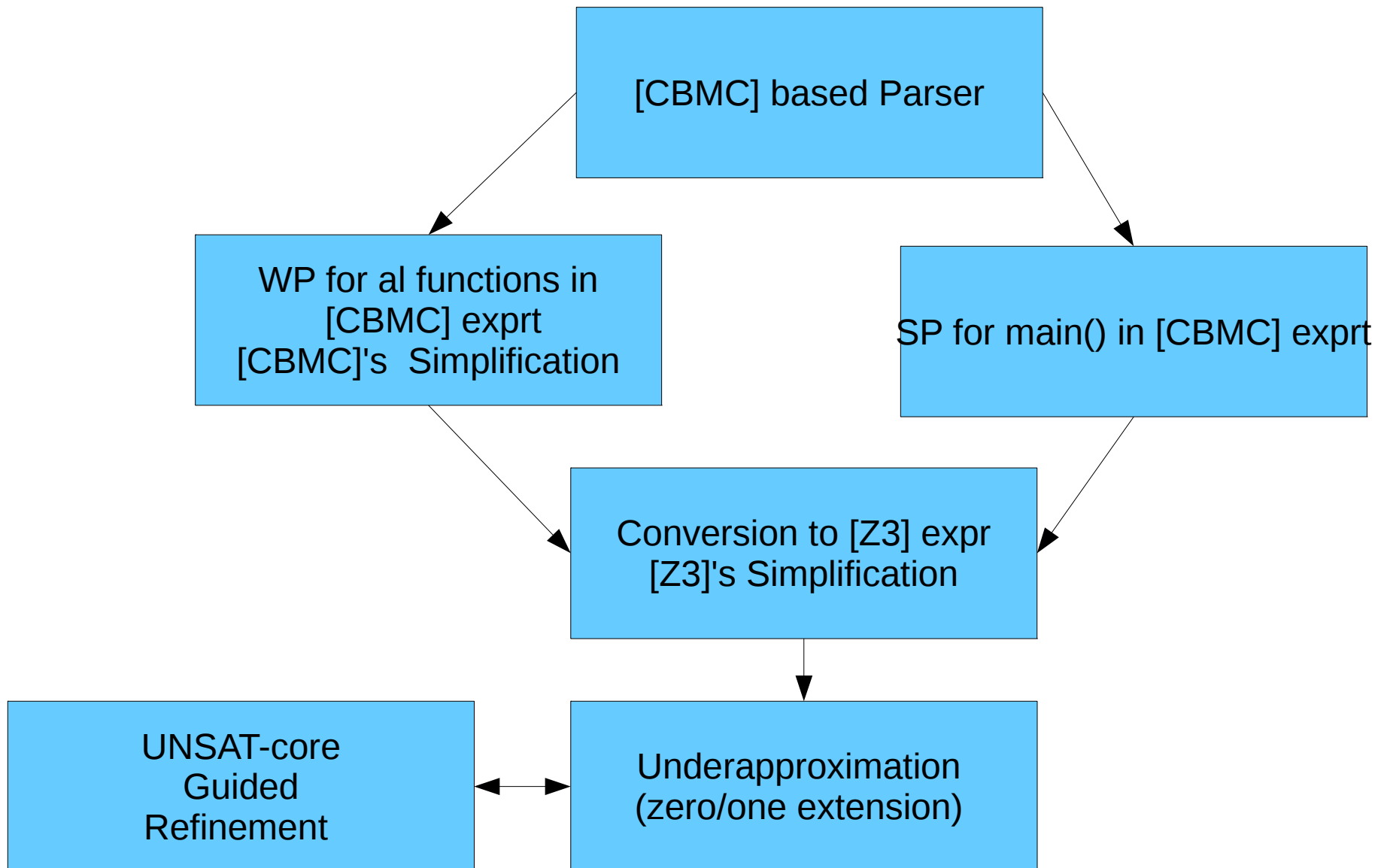
Extension of WP to Function Summaries

Work done as part of *Software Verification Using SMT Solvers* course  
under Mandayam Srivas by Sumanth Prabhu S and Mohammad Afzal.

# Overview

- Computation of WP and SP for straight line C programs with integer type.
- Verification by underapproximation of size of program variables.
- Refinement of underapproximation using unsat core.
- Extension to functions with no parameter or return value by on-the-fly function summary computation.

# Design



# Underapproximation

- Additional constraints are added to restrict the size of variables.
- Zero Extension
  - $P' = P \wedge (e_x^i \rightarrow (x[n..w] = 0))$   
 $\wedge (e_y^i \rightarrow (y[n..w] = 0)) \dots$
- One Extension
  - $P' = P \wedge (e_x^i \rightarrow (x[n..w] = \text{repeat } (n-w) \text{ 1's}))$   
 $\wedge (e_y^i \rightarrow (y[n..w] = \text{repeat } (n-w) \text{ 1's})) \dots$
- We have modified the constraint formula from [Brummayer et al.]

# Underapproximation

- No flattening.
  - $x[n..w] = \text{logical\_right\_shift}(x, w)$ .
  - $(n-w)$  1's =  $\text{logical\_right\_shift}(\sim 0, w)$  where  $\sim 0$  is bitvector complementation.
- If any of  $e_x^i$  are found in unsat core:
  - $e_x^i$  dropped as assumption for next iteration.
  - Width of corresponding variable is incremented and  $e_x^{i+1}$  is added.
- We are incrementing width exponentially with initial width 4 (i.e. 4,8,16 and 32).

# Function Summary

## Example 1

**foo:**

**$x \Rightarrow x + 1$**

**$wp' = \text{true}$**

**bar:**

**$x \Rightarrow x$**

**$wp' = (x > 10)$**

Computed wp

```
int x, y, z;
```

```
void foo()
```

```
{  
  x = x + 1;  
}
```

```
void bar()
```

```
{  
  assert(x > 10);  
}
```

Example from [Madhukar et al.]

```
int main()
```

```
{  
  if (x < 0) {  
    foo();  
    foo();  
    bar();  
  }  
}
```

$(x < 0)$

$\&\& ((x+1) + 1 > 10)$

$\&\& \text{true}$

$\parallel \neg(x < 0)$

$(x < 0)$

$\&\& ((x+1) > 10)$

$\&\& \text{true}$

$\parallel \neg(x < 0)$

$(x < 0)$

$\&\& (x > 10)$

$\&\& wp(\text{foo}(), \text{true})$

$\parallel \neg(x < 0)$

$(x < 0)$

$\&\& wp(\text{bar}(), \text{true})$

$\parallel \neg(x < 0)$

$wp(\text{main}(), \text{true})$

# Function Summary

## Example 2

**foo:**  
**wp' =**  
**( y < 0 && 1 + 3\*y > 0**  
**|| !(y < 0) && 1 + 3\*x > 0)**

**X => (y < 0) ? (2\*y + 1)**  
**: 1 + x**

**Y => !(y < 0) ? (2\*x + 1)**  
**: y**

int x, y, z;

```
void foo()
{
  if (y < 0) {
    x = y + y;
  } else {
    y = x + x;
  }
  x = x + 1;
  assert((x + y) > 0);
}
```

```
int main()
{
  __CPROVER_assume((x == 64)
                   && (y == 32));

  foo();

  z = x + y;

  assert(z == 193);
}
```

$(y < 0 ? 2*y + 1 : 1 + x) + (y < 0 ? 2*x : y) == 193$   
 $\&\& (y < 0 \&\& 3*y + 1 > 0 \parallel !(y < 0) \&\& 1 + 3*x > 0)$   
 $\parallel !(x == 64) \parallel !(y == 32))$

# Function Summary

## Algorithm

wp (P, phi)

for each stmt in P do

if stmt = (assert psi)

phi := phi && psi

else if stmt = (assume psi)

phi := psi -> phi

else if stmt = (x := psi)

phi := phi [x := psi]

else if stmt = (if guard then stmts1 else stmt2)

phi := (guard && wp(stmts1, phi)) || (!guard && wp(stmt2, phi))

else if stmt = f()

if (!wp' of f available)

wp' := wp(f, true)

phi := phi[x := x', y := y'...] && wp'

//here x', y', etc. are substitution values

Reference for wp without function call: [Lieno]



# Strongest Postcondition Algorithm

```
sp (P, phi)
  for each stmt in P do
    if stmt = (assert psi)
      phi := phi  $\rightarrow$  psi

    else if stmt = (assume psi)
      phi := psi  $\&\&$  phi

    else if stmt = (x := psi)
      phi := exists t (x==psi[x:=t]  $\&\&$  phi[x:=t])

    else if stmt = (if guard then stmts1 else stmt2)
      phi := sp(stmts1, phi  $\&\&$  guard) || sp(stmt2, phi  $\&\&$  !guard)
```

Reference: [Gordon et al.] and ProgramVerifFloydHoardSlides.pdf

# References

- [Brummayer et al.] Effective Bit-Width and Under-Approximation - Robert Brummayer and Armin Biere.
- [Madhukar et al.] Compositional Safety Refutation Techniques - Kumar Madhukar, Peter Schrammel, and Mandayam Srivas.
- [Lieno] Efficient weakest preconditions - K. Rustan M. Leino, weakest conservative precondition.
- [Gordon et al.] Forward with Hoare – Mike Gordon and Helene Collavizza.
- [CBMC] <http://www.cprover.org/svn/cbmc/releases/cbmc-4.5/>
- [Z3] <https://github.com/Z3Prover/z3>