

The joint 3rd International Workshop on CPAchecker (CPA'18) and
8th Linux Driver Verification (LDV) Workshop
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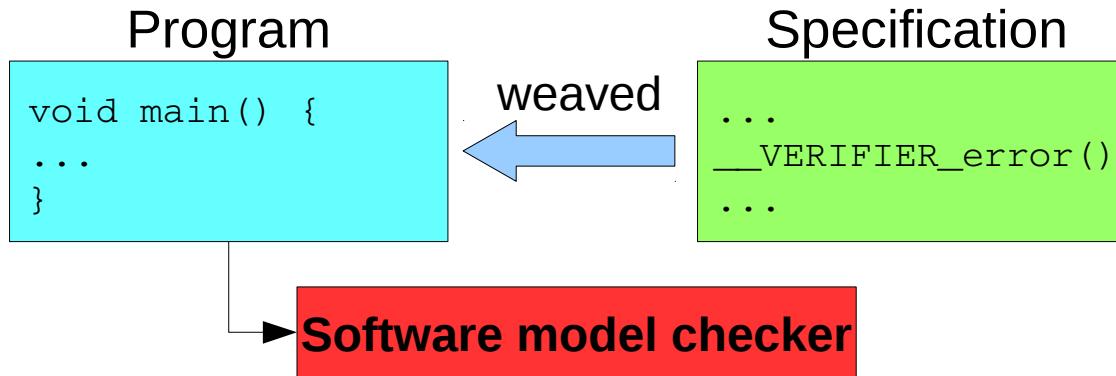
Towards Complex Specifications in Software Model Checking

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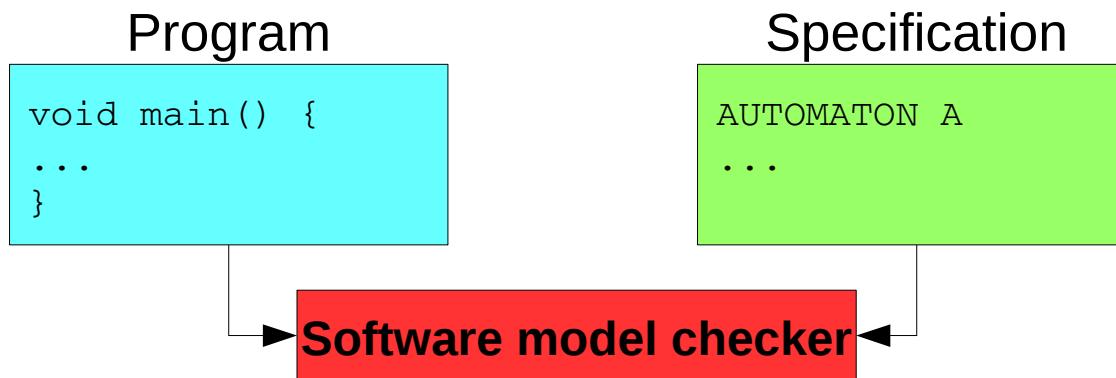


Specification in Software Model Checking

- Weaved into the source code



- Separated from the source code



Separated vs. Weaved Specifications

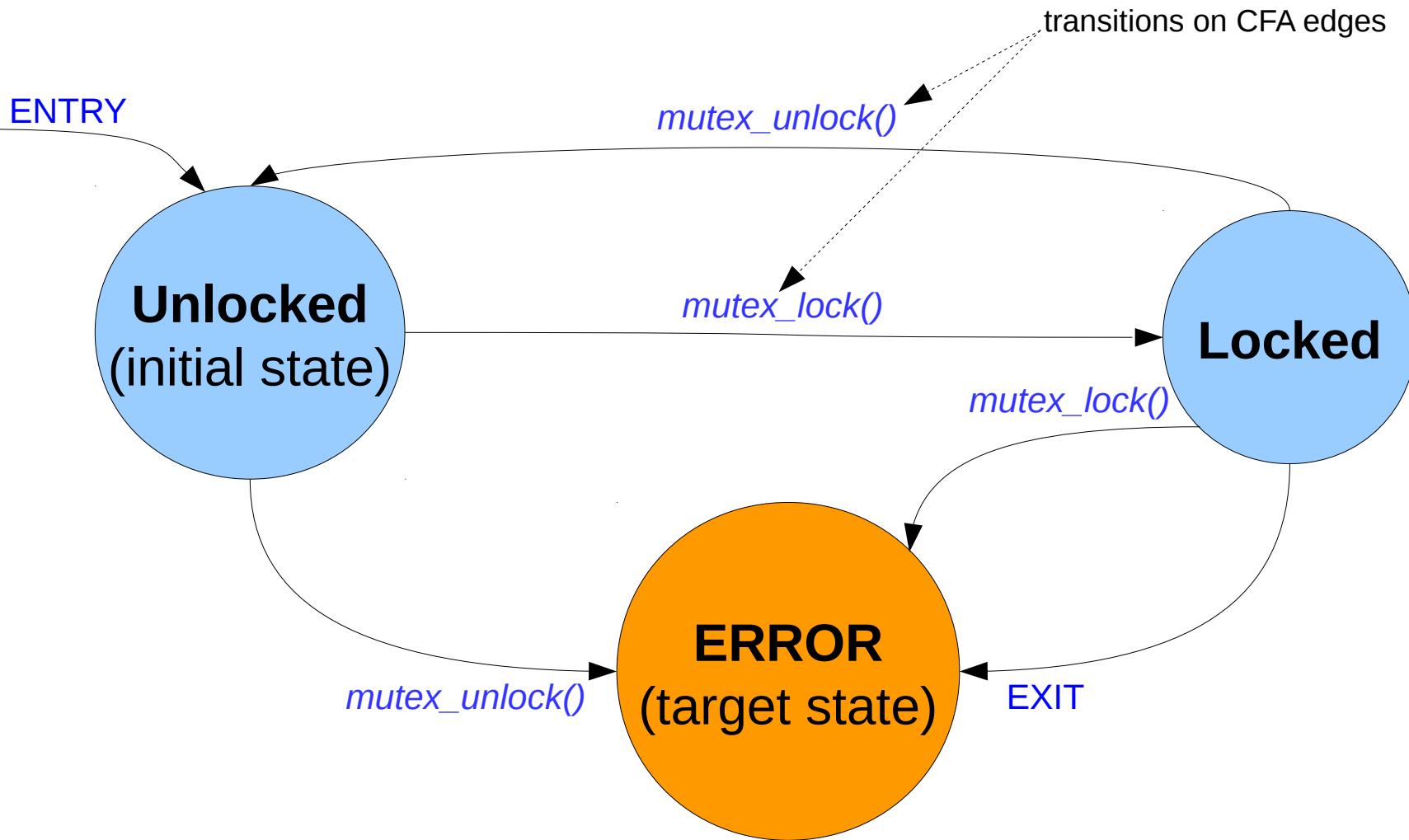
Weaved into the source code

- ✓ Written in C language
- ✓ Does not require support in model checker
- ✗ Complicates the source code
- ✗ Requires additional resources

Separated from the source code

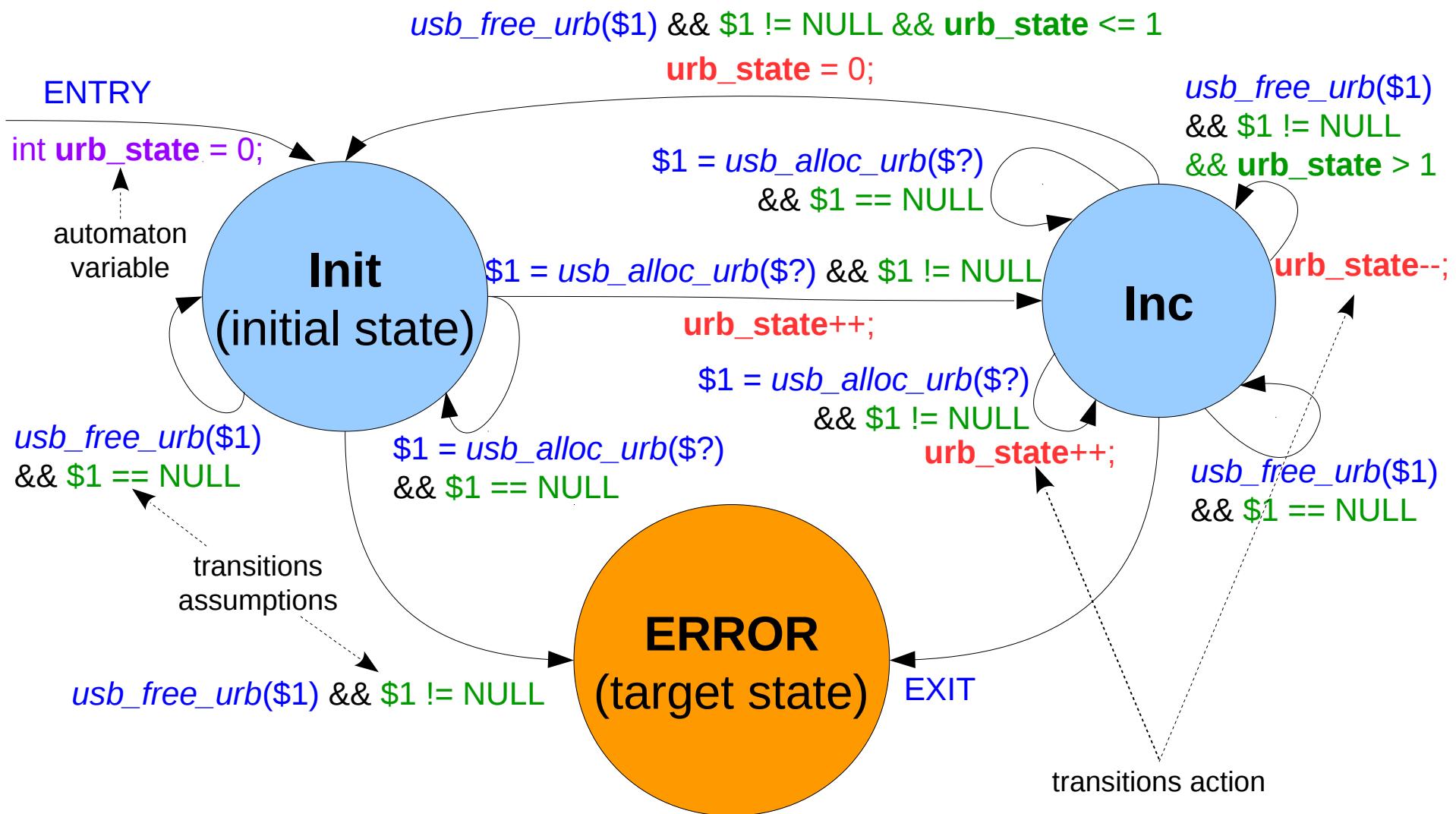
- ✗ Written in specific language
- ✗ Require additional support in model checker
- ✓ Allows to verify unchanged code
- ✓ Does not require preparation of verification tasks
- ✓ Adds new capabilities
 - ➡ Complex specifications

CPAchecker Specification Automata



* Based on specification of correct usage of mutex locks <http://forge.ispras.ru/issues/1940>.
Can be presented in the CPAchecker trunk.

Automata Variables and Assumptions



* Based on specification of correct usage of USB Request Block <http://forge.ispras.ru/issues/3233>.
Can be presented in the CPAchecker trunk from revision 29066.

Specification Automata Language*

- Automaton variables declaration (integer)
- Initial state name
- Automaton states
 - Target state → specification violation
 - Automaton transitions
 - Trigger (e.g., CFA edge)
 - Assumption (additional condition)
 - Actions (modification of automata variables)

Towards Complex Specifications

1) Interacting with other CPAs

- ✓ Cannot be done with weaved specifications

2) Complex types of automata variables

- Potentially more high-level data structures
- Use internal representation for more efficient variables operations implementation

3) Specification with multiple properties

- Increase efficiency in several times
- Potentially can improve verification results

Interacting with Other CPAs

- Evaluation of a query

```
EVAL(location, "lineno")
```

returns line number of the analyzed CFA edge

- Checking a property

```
CHECK(location, "functionName==f")
```

returns true, if *location* CPA is inside function *f*

- Checking covered lines

```
COVERS_LINES (5 25 125)
```

returns true, if lines 5, 25 and 125 are covered

- Modification of a CPA

```
MODIFY(ValueAnalysis, "setvalue(x:=0)")
```

sets to variable *x* value 0 in *value analysis* CPA

Example of Interacting with CPA

- Check SMG CPA for memory leaks

```
CONTROL AUTOMATON SMGCPAMEMTRACK
INITIAL STATE Init;
STATE USEFIRST Init:
  CHECK(SMGCPA, "has-leaks") -> ERROR("valid-memtrack");
END AUTOMATON
```

- Weaved specifications
 - Cannot get similar information (from SMG CPA)

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Complex Types of Automata Variables

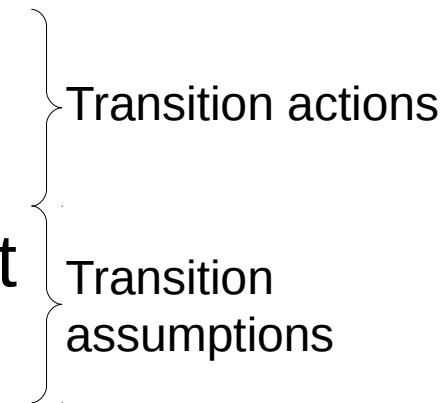
Weaved into the source code

- ✓ Supported: program variables of any C type
- ✗ Limited support of container types (sets, maps, etc.)
 - ✗ Inefficient due to complex solver queries
 - ✗ Heuristics lead to false alarms and missed bugs

Separated from the source code

- ✗ Supported: integer automaton variables
- ✗ Required support
 - ➡ Container types
 - ➡ Pointers to program variables

Automaton Set Variables

- Represent set of some elements
 - Supported elements type: string and integer*
 - Support basic set operations
 - Add a new element
 - Remove an element
 - Check if set **contains** an element
 - Check if set is **empty**
- 
- The diagram consists of two curly braces on the right side of the slide. The top brace groups the first two items under the label "Transition actions". The bottom brace groups the last two items under the label "Transition assumptions".

→ Other container types can be implemented similarly

* Available in the CPAchecker trunk from revision 28054.

Example of Specification Automaton*

```
AUTOMATON mutex_locks
LOCAL set<string> acquired_mutexes = [ ]; ----- Declaration of the set
INITIAL STATE Init;
STATE Init:
  MATCH {mutex_lock($1)} ->
    ASSUME {$$acquired_mutexes[$1]}
    ERROR("mutex_lock:double_lock");
  MATCH {mutex_lock($1)} ->
    DO acquired_mutexes[$1]=true GOTO Init;
  MATCH {mutex_unlock($1)} ->
    ASSUME {!$$acquired_mutexes[$1]}
    ERROR("mutex_lock:double_unlock");
  MATCH {mutex_unlock($1)} ->
    DO acquired_mutexes[$1]=false GOTO Init;
  MATCH {check_final_state($?)} ->
    ASSUME {!$$acquired_mutexes.empty}
    ERROR("mutex_lock:locked_at_exit");
END AUTOMATON
```

Check if set contains the element
Add element to the set
Remove element from the set
Check if the set is empty

* Based on specification of correct usage of mutex locks <http://forge.ispras.ru/issues/1940>.
In comparison with previous automaton, it provides in about 10 times less false alarms.

Examples for Set Variable

Example of correct program

```
struct mutex;

void main(void) {
    struct mutex *mutex_1;
    struct mutex *mutex_2;
    mutex_lock(&mutex_1);
    mutex_lock(&mutex_2);
    mutex_unlock(&mutex_2);
    mutex_unlock(&mutex_1);
}
```

Example of incorrect program

```
struct mutex;

void main(void) {
    struct mutex *mutex_1;
    struct mutex *mutex_2;
    mutex_lock(&mutex_1);
    mutex_lock(&mutex_2);
    mutex_unlock(&mutex_2);
    mutex_unlock(&mutex_1);
    mutex_unlock(&mutex_1);
}
```

Automaton Set Variables Evaluation

- LDV benchmark

- 4124 tasks based on Linux kernel 4.1-rc1
- 900 seconds of CPU time / 15GB of RAM
- CPAchecker trunk, revision 28054*

| Property | Specification automata with set variables | | | | Weaved specifications with the LDV “arg_sign” heuristic** | | | |
|----------------|--|--------|---------|---------|--|--------|---------|---------|
| | Safe | Unsafe | Unknown | CPU | Safe | Unsafe | Unknown | CPU |
| linux:mmc | 4 034 | 3 | 87 | 108 000 | 4 025 | 3 | 96 | 122 000 |
| linux:mutex | 3 956 | 44 | 124 | 148 000 | 3 956 | 42 | 126 | 166 000 |
| linux:spinlock | 4 005 | 20 | 99 | 120 000 | 3 946 | 19 | 159 | 208 000 |
| Overall | 11 995 | 67 | 310 | 376 000 | 11 927 | 64 | 381 | 496 000 |

+71 solved tasks

x1.3 faster

~150 000 CPU seconds per
specification for its weaving

* With workaround to process set elements by the LDV “arg_sign” heuristic**.

** For expressions comparison (e.g., expression “&dev → mutex” → string “mutex_of_device”).

Pointers to Program Variables

- Mapping from the program variable to the automaton variable
- Required support
 - Evaluation in transition assumptions
- Main goal – usage inside container types
 - Keep variables values instead of their names
 - Get rid of heuristics (e.g., LDV “arg_sign”)
 - Sound and precise specifications

Motivating Examples

Example of correct program

```
struct mutex;  
void f(struct mutex *m1) {  
    mutex_lock(m1);  
}  
    m1 == &mutex_1  
  
void g(struct mutex *m2) {  
    mutex_lock(m2);  
}  
    m2 == &mutex_2  
  
void main(void) {  
    struct mutex mutex_1;  
    struct mutex mutex_2;  
    f(&mutex_1);  
    g(&mutex_2);  
    mutex_unlock(&mutex_1);  
    mutex_unlock(&mutex_2);  
}
```

Example of incorrect program

```
struct mutex;  
void f(struct mutex *m) {  
    mutex_lock(m);  
}  
    m == &mutex_1  
  
void g(struct mutex *m) {  
    mutex_unlock(m);  
}  
    m == &mutex_2  
  
void main(void) {  
    struct mutex mutex_1;  
    struct mutex mutex_2;  
    f(&mutex_1);  
    g(&mutex_2);  
}
```

Containers of Pointers Support

- Required support for set of pointers

- Remove an element

Current set: $s = [p_1, \dots, p_N]$

User interface: DO $s[p] = \text{false}$

Implementation:

=> ASSUME $\{(p == p_1)\}$ DO $s[p_1] = \text{false}$

...

ASSUME $\{(p == p_N)\}$ DO $s[p_N] = \text{false}$

create several
transitions
dynamically

- Check if set **contains** an element / **add** element

Current set: $s = [p_1, \dots, p_N]$

User interface: ASSUME $\{\$ \$ s[p]\}$

not supported

Implementation:

=> ASSUME $\{(p == p_1) \mid\mid \dots \mid\mid (p == p_N)\}$

Complex Types of Automata Variables

- Previously supported
 - Integer
 - Flags and counters
- Added support
 - Container types: set<integer>, set<string>
 - Improves efficiency for complex specifications
- Planned support
 - Pointer, set<pointer>, other container types
 - Sound and precise specifications

Towards Complex Specifications

1) Interacting with other CPAs

- ✓ Cannot be done with weaved specifications

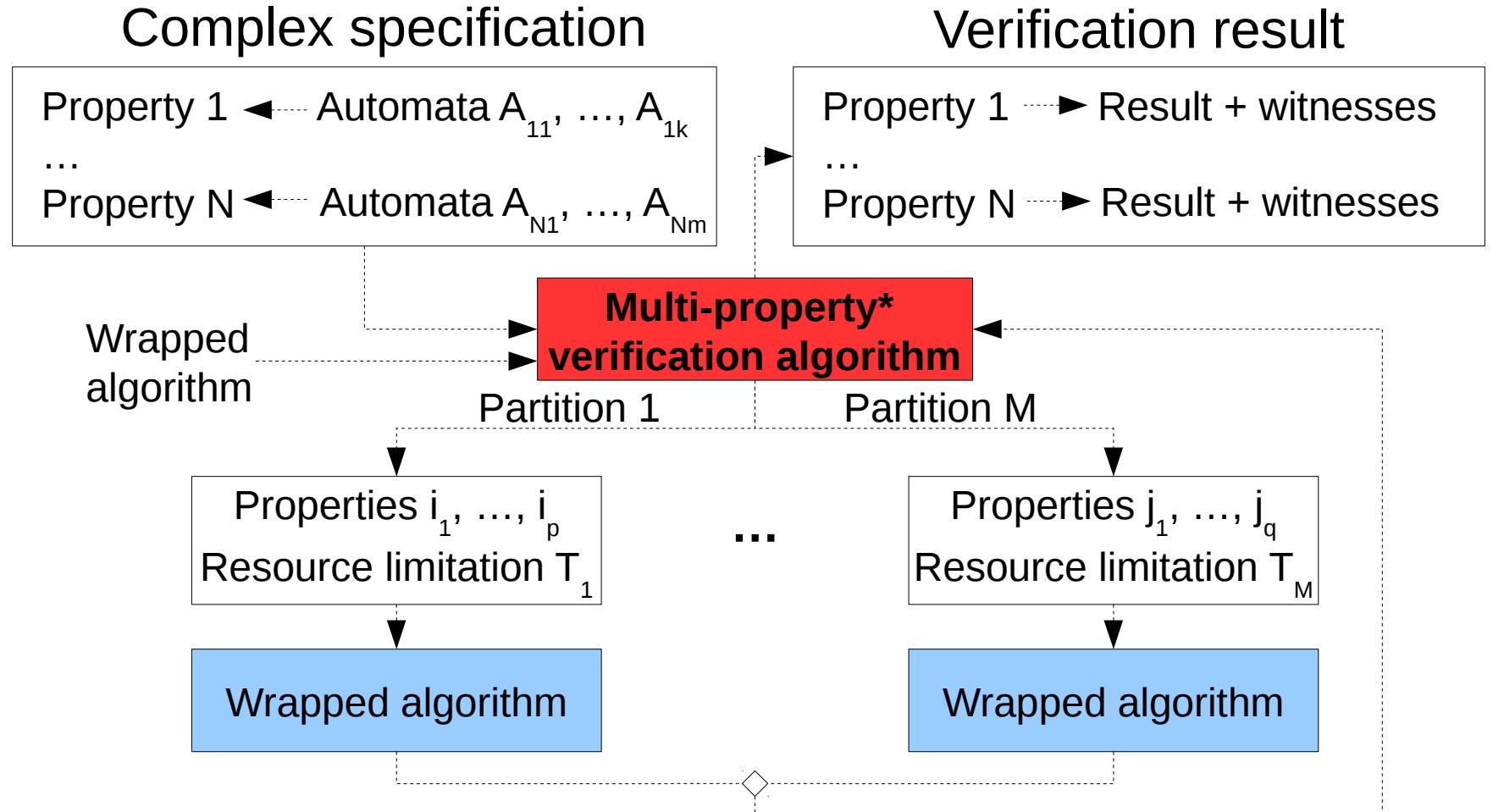
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Specification with Multiple Properties



→ Successfully used to increase efficiency in several times with the same results*

* S. Apel, D. Beyer, V. Mordan, V. Mutilin, A. Stahlbauer. *On-The-Fly Decomposition of Specifications in Software Model Checking*. FSE 2016.

Soon it will be available in the CPAchecker trunk.

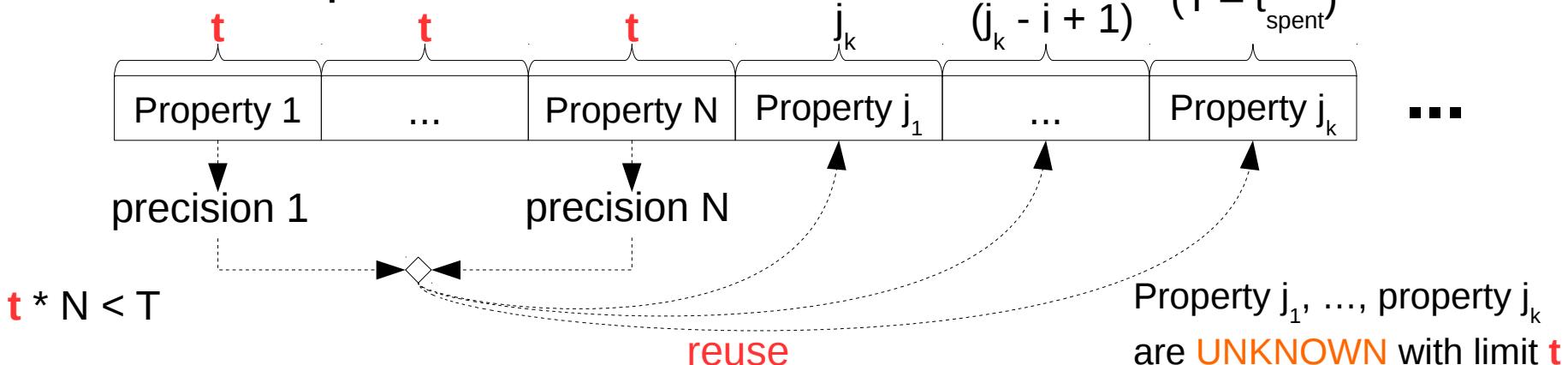
Further Development Directions

- Resource distribution algorithms
 - Focus on efficiency or effectiveness
- Partitioning algorithms
 - Conditional multi-aspect verification*
- Different wrapped algorithms
 - Memory safety, etc.

Resource Distribution Algorithms*

- Equal distribution**
- User specified distribution
- Distribution of unspent resources

- With precision reuse



* Assuming, that N properties and overall limitation T are given.

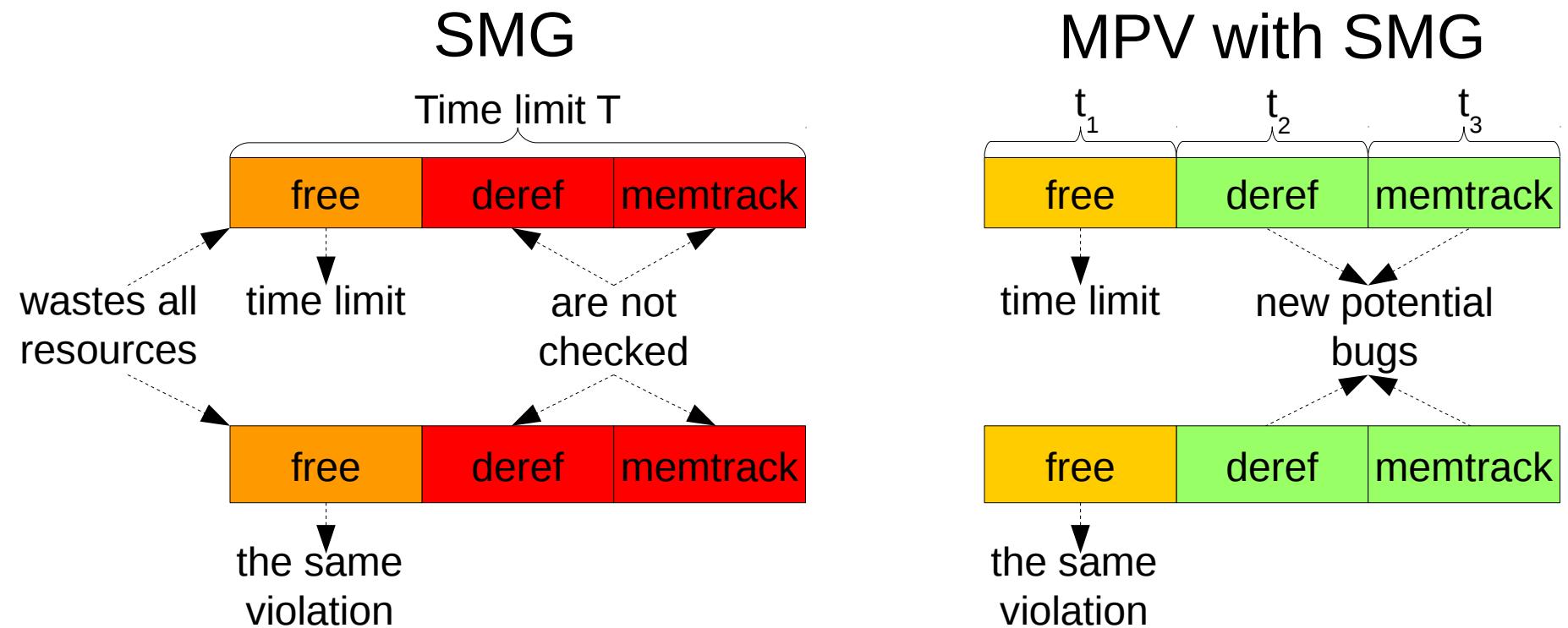
** S. Apel, D. Beyer, V. Mordan, V. Mutilin, A. Stahlbauer. *On-The-Fly Decomposition of Specifications in Software Model Checking*. FSE 2016.

Example with SMG Wrapped Algorithm

- SVCOMP memory safety specification
 - 3 property (“*free*”, “*deref*”, “*memtrack*”)
- Task
 - Find more different violations with a given resource limitation (focus on effectiveness)
- Solutions
 - Symbolic memory graph (SMG)
 - Use all resources for the whole specification
 - Multi-property verification with SMG
 - Complex specification with 3 properties
 - Distribute resources over each property

MPV with SMG Preliminary Results

- Found 40% more potential bugs than SMG
 - With distribution of unspent resources
- Required comparable amount of resources



Conclusion

- Specification automata support more complex specifications
- Complex types of automata variables
 - Container types → efficiency increase
 - Pointer to program variable → sound and precise
- Specification with multiple properties
 - Can improve verification results
 - Can use other wrapped algorithms

Future Plans

- Specification automaton development
 - Support of complex types for automata variables
- Multi-property verification development
 - New resource distribution algorithms
 - Precision reuse → improving verification results
 - New partitioning algorithms
 - Conditional multi-aspect verification
- Integration with BenchExec (SVCOMP)
 - Support specification automata as property
 - Support multi-property verification

Thank you

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