

# SMT-based Software Model Checking: Experimental Comparison of Four Algorithms

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# SMT-based Software Model Checking

- ▶ Bounded Model Checking  
(CBMC, CPACHECKER, ESBMC, ...)
- ▶  $k$ -Induction  
(CPACHECKER, ESBMC, 2LS, ...)
- ▶ Predicate Abstraction  
(BLAST, CPACHECKER, SLAM, ...)
- ▶ Impact  
(CPACHECKER, IMPACT, WOLVERINE, ...)
- ▶ Property-Directed Reachability (PDR, also known as IC3)  
(SEAHORN, VVT, ...)
- ▶ ...

# SMT-based Software Model Checking

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# Our Goals

- ▶ Perform an extensive comparative evaluation
- ▶ Confirm intuitions about strengths
- ▶ Determine potential of extensions and combinations

# Approach

- ▶ Understand, and, if necessary, re-formulate the algorithms
- ▶ Implement all algorithms in one tool (CPACHECKER)
- ▶ Run the algorithms on a large set of benchmarks
- ▶ Measure efficiency and effectiveness

# Experimental Validity: All Algorithms in one Tool

Compare algorithms, not tools:

- ▶ Share same front-end code
- ▶ Share same utilities
- ▶ Share same SMT-solver integration
- ▶ Share algorithm-independent optimizations

→ Differences in performance must be caused by algorithms

# Bounded Model Checking

- ▶ Bounded Model Checking:
  - ▶ Biere, Cimatti, Clarke, Zhu: [\[TACAS'99\]](#)
  - ▶ No abstraction
  - ▶ Unroll loops up to a loop bound  $k$
  - ▶ Check that  $P$  holds in the first  $k$  iterations:

$$\bigwedge_{i=1}^k P(i)$$

- ▶ Good for finding bugs

# $k$ -Induction

- ▶  $k$ -Induction generalizes the induction principle:
  - ▶ No abstraction
  - ▶ Base case: Check that  $P$  holds in the first  $k$  iterations:  
→ Equivalent to BMC with loop bound  $k$
  - ▶ Step case: Check that the safety property is  $k$ -inductive:

$$\forall n : \left( \left( \bigwedge_{i=1}^k P(n + i - 1) \right) \implies P(n + k) \right)$$

- ▶ Stronger hypothesis is more likely to succeed
- ▶ Add auxiliary invariants
- ▶ Kahsai, Tinelli: [\[PDMC'11\]](#)
- ▶ Heavy-weight proof technique



# $k$ -Induction with Auxiliary Invariants

## Induction:

- 1:  $k = 1$
- 2: **while** !finished **do**
- 3:   BMC( $k$ )
- 4:   Induction( $k$ , invariants)
- 5:    $k++$

## Invariant generation:

- 1: prec = <weak>
- 2: invariants =  $\emptyset$
- 3: **while** !finished **do**
- 4:   invariants = GenInv(prec)
- 5:   prec = RefinePrec(prec)



# Predicate Abstraction

- ▶ Predicate Abstraction
  - ▶ Graf, Saïdi: [\[CAV'97\]](#)
  - ▶ Abstract-Interpretation technique
  - ▶ Abstract domain constructed from a set of predicates  $\pi$
  - ▶ Use CEGAR to add predicates to  $\pi$  (refinement)
  - ▶ Derive new predicates using Craig interpolation
  - ▶ Good for finding proofs

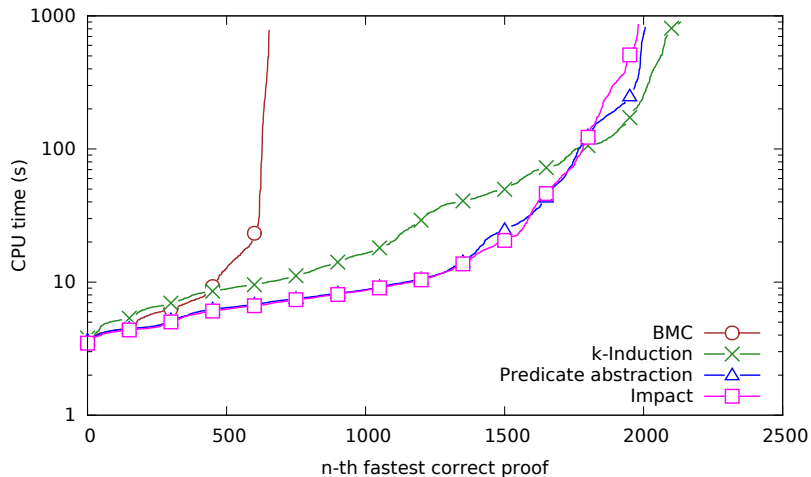
# Impact

- ▶ Impact
  - ▶ "Lazy Abstraction with Interpolants"
  - ▶ McMillan: [\[CAV'06\]](#)
  - ▶ Counter-draft to predicate abstraction
  - ▶ Abstraction is derived dynamically/lazily
  - ▶ Solution to avoiding expensive abstraction computations
  - ▶ Compute fixed point over three operations
    - ▶ Expand
    - ▶ Refine
    - ▶ Cover
  - ▶ Quick exploration of the state space
  - ▶ Good for finding bugs

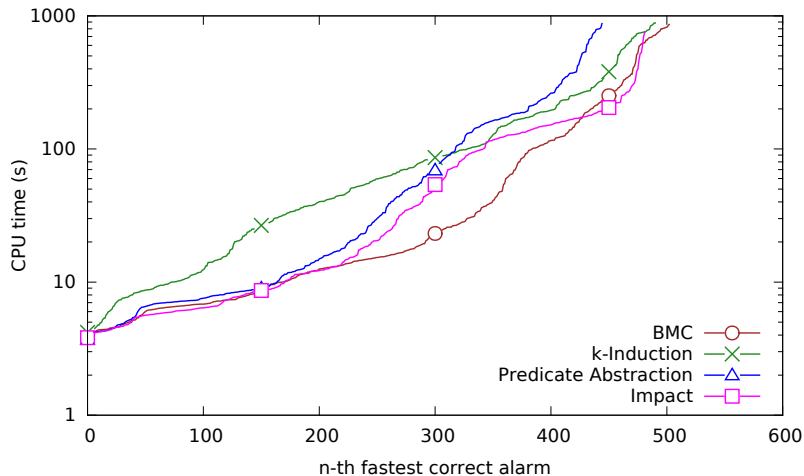
# Experimental Comparison

- ▶ 4 779 verification tasks taken from SV-COMP'16
- ▶ 15 min timeout (CPU time)
- ▶ 15 GB memory
- ▶ Measured with `BENCHEXEC`

# All 3459 bug-free tasks



# All 1320 tasks with known bugs

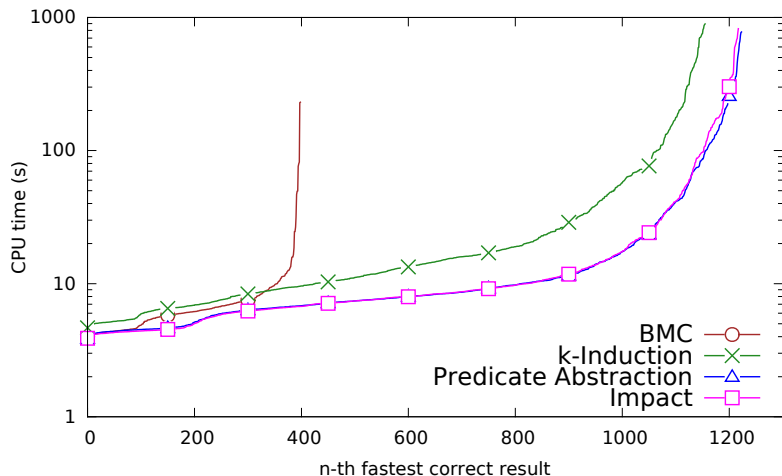


# Category: Device Drivers

- ▶ Several thousands LOC per task
- ▶ Complex structures
- ▶ Pointer arithmetics

# Category: Device Drivers

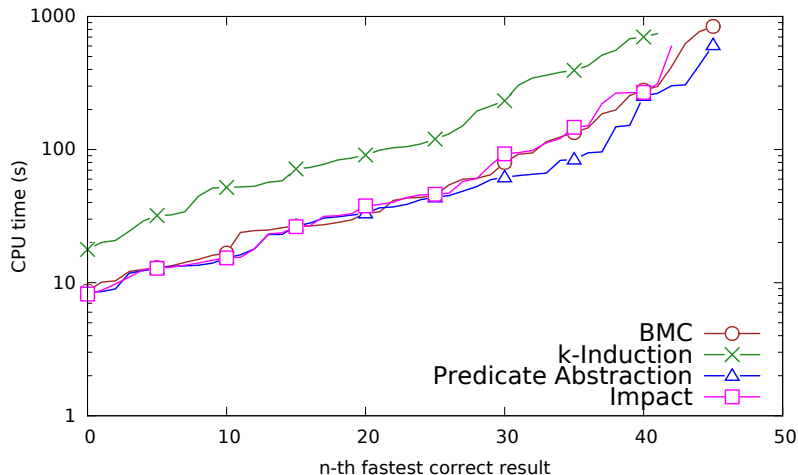
1 857 bug-free tasks:





# Category: Device Drivers

263 tasks with known bugs:



# Category: Event Condition Action Systems

- ▶ Several thousand LOC per task
- ▶ Auto-generated
- ▶ Only integer variables
- ▶ Linear and non-linear arithmetics
- ▶ Complex and dense control structure

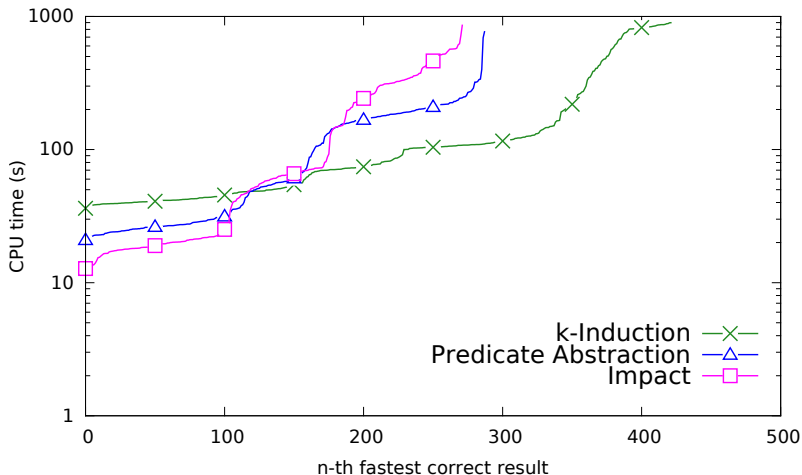
# Category: Event Condition Action Systems

- ▶ Several thousand LOC per task
- ▶ Auto-generated
- ▶ Only integer variables
- ▶ Linear and non-linear arithmetics
- ▶ Complex and dense control structure

```
if (((a24==3) && (((a18==10) && ((input == 6)
    && ((115 < a3) && (306 >= a3))))
    && (a15==4)))) {
a3 = (((a3 * 5) + -583604) * 1);
a24 = 0;
a18 = 8;
return -1;
}
```

# Category: Event Condition Action Systems

734 bug-free tasks:



# Category: Event Condition Action Systems

406 tasks with known bugs:

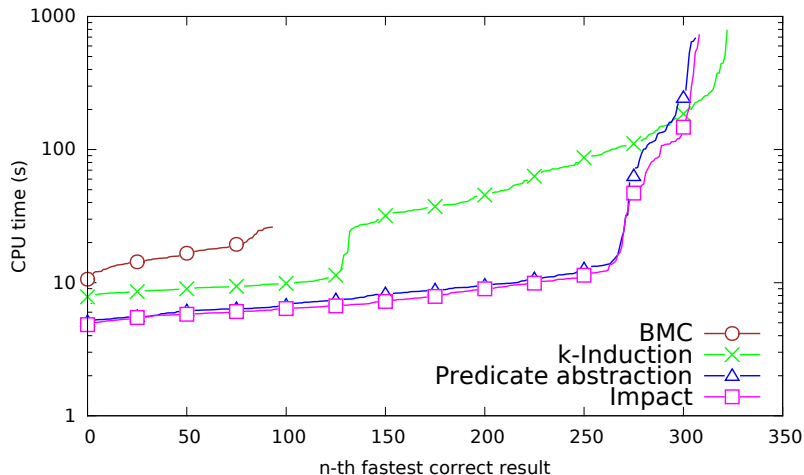
Only BMC and  $k$ -Induction find one bug (the same one).

# Category: Product Lines

- ▶ Several hundred LOC
- ▶ Mostly integer variables, some structs
- ▶ Mostly simple linear arithmetics
- ▶ Lots of property-independent code

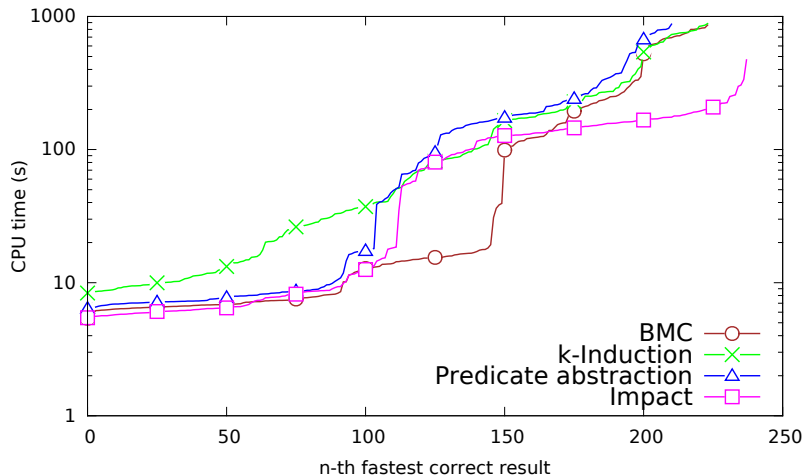
# Category: Product Lines

332 bug-free tasks:



# Category: Product Lines

265 tasks with known bugs:





# Summary

We reconfirm that

- ▶ BMC is a good bug hunter
- ▶  $k$ -Induction is a heavy-weight proof technique: effective, but slow
- ▶ CEGAR makes abstraction techniques (Predicate Abstraction, Impact) scalable
- ▶ Impact is lazy, and explores the state space and finds bugs quicker
- ▶ Predicate Abstraction is eager, and prunes irrelevant parts and finds proofs quicker

# Outlook

- ▶ Abstraction is required for scalability
- ▶  $k$ -Induction needs some form of abstraction
- ▶ Maybe the ideas of  $k$ -Induction can be transferred to PDR