#### Slicing Abstractions for CPAchecker

Martin Spießl

LMU Munich

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## Slicing Abstractions Idea



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#### Slicing Abstractions Idea



- Split abstraction state into two states
- Disjunction of the splitted states represent the same concrete states as in the original state => soundness
- Incoming & outgoing edges have to be copied

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## Slicing Abstractions Idea



- Split abstraction state into two states
- ► Disjunction of the splitted states represent the same concrete states as in the original state ⇒ soundness
- Incoming & outgoing edges have to be copied
- Slice by removing infeasible edges
- disconnected subgraphs can be removed

# Slicing Abstractions in Software Model Checking

Brückner, Dräger, Finkbeiner, Wehrheim (2007). Slicing Abstractions

- program counter tracked symbolically
- uses predicate abstraction
- Implementation: SLAB

#### Ermis, Hoenicke, Podelski (2012). Splitting via Interpolants

- explicit program counter
- no predicate abstraction computation (comparable to IMPACT)
- uses Large-Block Encoding
- Implementation: Ultimate Kojak

# example.c 0 int i = 0; 1 do { 2 assert i == 0; 3 if (\*) { 4 i = 1; 5 } 6 while (true);



#### Basic Steps:

- ► Split: Split states along the error path using interpolants
- Slice: Remove infeasible edges

#### Termination

when finding a feasible counterexample: return false

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when all error states are disconnected: return true

# Splitting via Interpolants (Kojak)



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# Splitting via Interpolants (Kojak)



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# Splitting via Interpolants (Kojak)



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Algorithm 1: CPA+ Algorithm (simplified)

```
 \begin{array}{ll} \mbox{while waitlist} \neq \emptyset \ \mbox{do} \\ \mbox{pop $e$ from waitlist} \\ \mbox{forall $e''$ with $e$ $\sim$ $e'$ do \\ \mbox{forall $e''$ ereached do \\ $e_{new}$ := merge($e', $e''$) \\ $if $e_{new}$ $\neq$ $e''$ then \\ $waitlist$ := (waitlist \cup \{e_{new}\}) \setminus \{e''\} \\ $reached$ := (reached \cup \{e_{new}\}) \setminus \{e''\} \\ $if $not $stop($e', reached$)$ then \\ $waitlist$ := waitlist \cup \{e'\} \\ $reached$ := reached \cup \{e'\} \\ $return$ (reached, waitlist) \\ \end{array}
```



**Algorithm 1:** CPA+ Algorithm (simplified)

 merge operator: Merge states at same location in the ARG, but do not re-add them to the waitlist\*



\*could also be done using an additional CPA that tracks all parent locations for a state

Algorithm 1: CPA+ Algorithm (simplified)



- merge operator: Merge states at same location in the ARG, but do not re-add them to the waitlist\*
- stop<sub>sep</sub> is sufficient, since all states have abstraction formula ⊤



\*could also be done using an additional CPA that tracks all parent locations for a state

Algorithm 1: CPA+ Algorithm (simplified)





- merge operator: Merge states at same location in the ARG, but do not re-add them to the waitlist\*
- stop<sub>sep</sub> is sufficient, since all states have abstraction formula ⊤
- Global Refinement: Counterexamples are not refined until the algorithm finishes

\*could also be done using an additional CPA that tracks all parent locations for a state

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#### Algorithm 2: CEGAR Algorithm (simplified

```
while I_{ERR} \in reached do

(reached, waitlist) := CPA+ (reached, waitlist)

if I_{ERR} \in reached then

(reached, waitlist) := refine (reached, waitlist)

if I_{ERR} \in reached then

return false

else

return true
```

#### Algorithm 2: CEGAR Algorithm (simplified

 Formulate Splitting and Slicing as CEGAR Refinement Strategy (called in refine)

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#### Algorithm 2: CEGAR Algorithm (simplified

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(reached, waitlist) := CPA+ (reached, waitlist)
if I_{ERR} \in reached then
(reached, waitlist) := refine (reached, waitlist)
if I_{ERR} \in reached then
return false
else
return true
```

- Formulate Splitting and Slicing as CEGAR Refinement Strategy (called in refine)
- Strategy repeats Splitting and Slicing until feasible counterexample is found or all error states have been removed

#### Algorithm 2: CEGAR Algorithm (simplified

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 \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{while} \ l_{ERR} \in reached \ \textbf{do} \\ (reached, waitlist) := CPA+ (reached, waitlist) \\ \textbf{if} \ l_{ERR} \in reached \ \textbf{then} \\ (reached, waitlist) := refine \ (reached, waitlist) \\ \textbf{if} \ l_{ERR} \in reached \ \textbf{then} \\ return \ false \\ \textbf{else} \\ return \ true \\ \end{array}
```

return true

- Formulate Splitting and Slicing as CEGAR Refinement Strategy (called in refine)
- Strategy repeats Splitting and Slicing until feasible counterexample is found or all error states have been removed
- ➤ ⇒ CPA+ and refine will only be called once in this setup

- ► ABE as flexible replacement for LBE (used by Kojak)
- PredicateCPA is already used to store abstraction formulas
   ABE from PredicateCPA can be reused
- ▶ However: BlockFormulas from PredicateCPA cannot be used because the abstraction states in the ARG do not form a tree anymore (previous abstraction state will be ambigious)
   ⇒ dynamically recalculate them
- Loss of tree shape in ARG causes other problems
- Non-abstraction states have to be copied when splitting states (example on next slide)

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0.@ NI0 Line O: INIT GLOBAL VARS 1 @ N18 main Lines 1 - 0: unsigned int mp\_add(); int main(); Function start dummy edge ÷ 2.0 NH main Line 13: mp\_add() ÷ 3 @ NI mp\_add entry Lines 0 - 3: Function start dummy edge unsigned char i = 0; 4 @ N3 mp\_add while 6 @ N4 mp\_add AbstractionState: ABS1: tru /Line 4: Line 4: [i < 4] √!(i < 4)] ŧ 7 Ø N5 Line 0: 8 @ N6 mp\_add mp\_add Line 5: Line 7: 4 ÷ IL @ N7 9 @ N0 mp\_add mp\_add exit Line 13: Return edge from mp\_add to main: mp\_add(); 10 @ N12 main Line 15: ÷ 14 @ N14 main Line 16: Label: ERROR





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## **Possible Applications**

#### Slicing Abstractions Refinement Strategy

- Can be used instead of other Refinement Strategies
- Will preserve tree structure in ARG, e.g. in an IMPACT configuration
- Leads to similar or identical results as IMPACT, depending on setting

#### Kojak-like Analysis

- Can generate (non-inductive) invariants
- Explore different block sizes using ABE
- Explore different optimizations to edge slicing process (reduce number of solver calls)