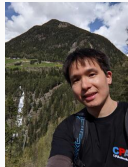


A Transferability Study of Interpolation-Based Hardware Model Checking for Software Verification

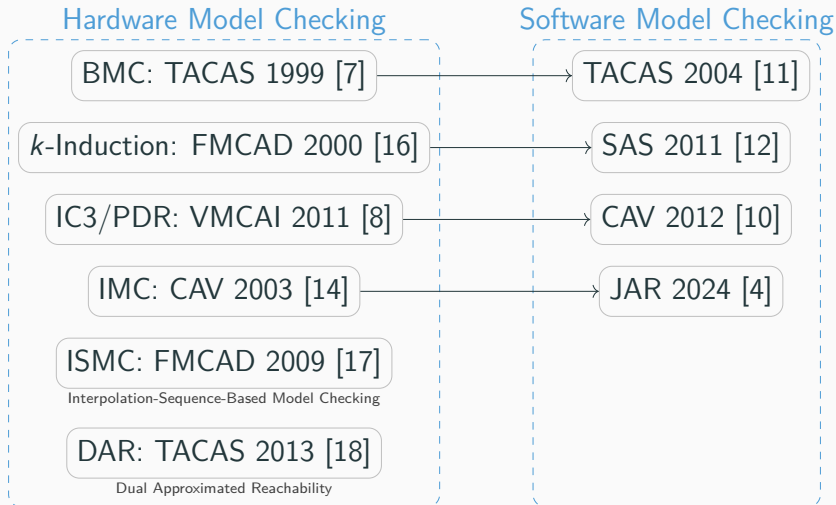
Dirk Beyer, **Po-Chun Chien**, Marek Jankola, and Nian-Ze Lee



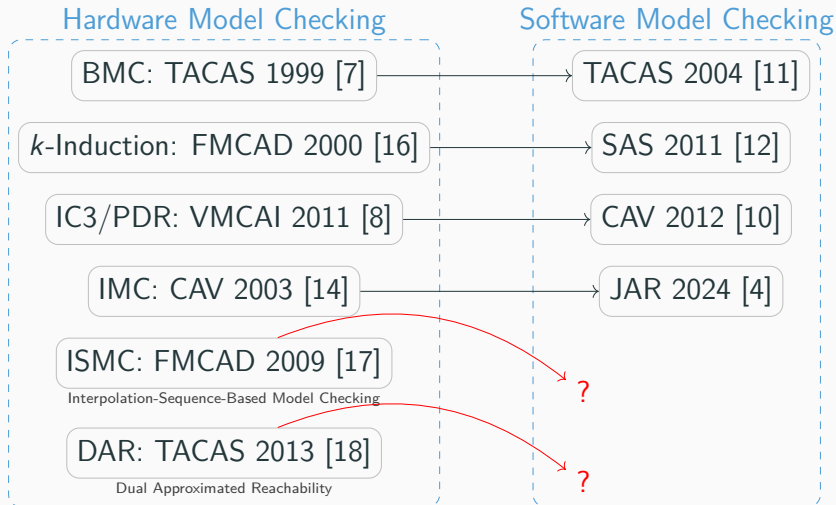
AVM 2024 @ Freiburg, Germany
LMU Munich, Germany



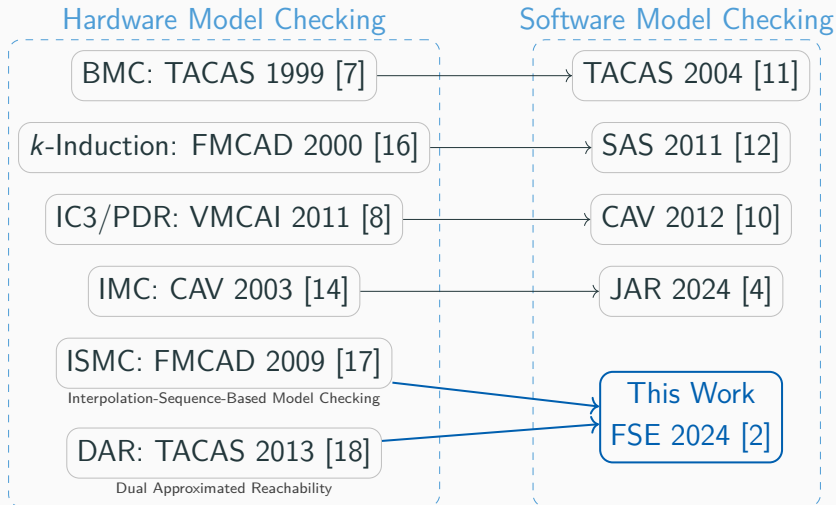
Motivation



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Highlights

- First systematic study on the transferability of hardware model checking
- For software verification
 - ISMC and DAR are useful
 - Evaluation confirms that algorithmic characteristics remain

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- For software verification
 - ISMC and DAR are useful
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- Open-source implementation of ISMC and DAR in `CPACHECKER`
- Reproduction package available on Zenodo [1]



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1. Background
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Bounded Model Checking

- State-transition system: $Init(s), T(s, s')$
- Safety property: $P(s)$

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Bounded Model Checking

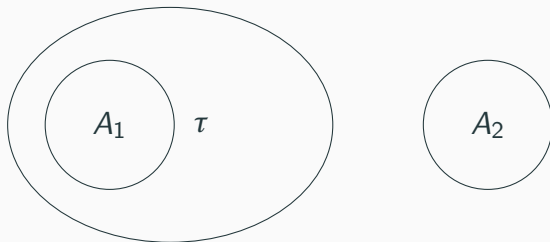
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 - if SAT, counterexample found
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→ compute abstraction using *interpolation*

Craig Interpolation

- If $A_1(X, Y) \wedge A_2(Y, Z)$ is UNSAT: interpolant $\tau(Y)$
 - $A_1(X, Y) \Rightarrow \tau(Y)$ is valid
 - $\tau(Y) \wedge A_2(Y, Z)$ is UNSAT



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- At unrolling bound k :

$$\text{Init}(s_0) T(s_0, s_1) T(s_1, s_2) \dots T(s_{k-1}, s_k) (\neg P(s_1) \vee \dots \vee \neg P(s_k))$$

- At unrolling bound k :

$$\underbrace{Init(s_0) T(s_0, s_1)}_{A_1(s_0, s_1)} \underbrace{T(s_1, s_2) \dots T(s_{k-1}, s_k) (\neg P(s_1) \vee \dots \vee \neg P(s_k))}_{A_2(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k)}$$

- Interpolant $\tau_1(s_1)$: 1-step safe overapproximation

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- Interpolant $\tau_2(s_1)$: 2-step safe overapproximation

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$$\underbrace{Init(s_0) T(s_0, s_1)}_{A_1(s_0, s_1)} \underbrace{T(s_1, s_2) \dots T(s_{k-1}, s_k) (\neg P(s_1) \vee \dots \vee \neg P(s_k))}_{A_2(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k)}$$

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- Interpolant $\tau_2(s_1)$: 2-step safe overapproximation

- Derive τ_n iteratively until $\bigvee_{i=1}^n \tau_i$ reaches a fixed point

ISMC (Vizel and Grumberg, 2009 [17])

- Forward reachability sequence: $\langle R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k = \top \rangle$
 - R_i : i -step overapproximation

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- Interpolation sequence $\langle \tau_1^k, \tau_2^k, \dots, \tau_k^k \rangle$: 1- to k -step overapproximations

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DAR (Vizel, Grumberg, and Shoham, 2013 [18])

- Forward *and backward* reachability sequences
 - $\bar{F} = \langle F_0 = \textit{Init}, F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k \rangle$: forward reachability from *Init*
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- Until \bar{F} or \bar{B} reaches a fixed point

Conceptual Differences between IMC, ISMC, and DAR

	Fixed Point	Reuse Interpolants	Local/Global Queries
IMC	$\bigvee_i \tau_i$	No	Global
ISMC	$\bigvee_i R_i$	Yes	Global
DAR	$\bigvee_i F_i$ or $\bigvee_i B_i$	Yes	Local + Global

Local/Global: query involves one/multiple transition(s)

Adoption for Software Reachability Checking

- Implement IMC, ISMC, and DAR in `CPACHECKER`
- Use *large-block encoding* [3] to obtain transition relations
- Encode program semantics as SMT formulas (bit-precise theories)
- Employ `MATHSAT5` [9] for SMT solving and interpolation

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1. Background
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Steps

- Extract findings/claims from original papers of ISMC and DAR
 - Run-time efficiency and effectiveness
 - Algorithmic characteristics: #unrollings, #interpolants, ...
 - Comparisons with IMC
- Perform experiments to validate these findings

ISMC vs. IMC

Findings in original paper [17]	Our study
H1.A: ISMC is faster at finding bugs	✓
H1.B: ISMC proves property faster at high unrolling bounds	
H1.C: ISMC is overall faster	

DAR vs. IMC

Findings in original paper [18]	Our study
H2.A: DAR performs more local than global strengthenings	✓
H2.B: DAR is faster at proving property	
H2.C: DAR computes more interpolants	✓
H2.D: DAR's run-time is more sensitive to sizes of interpolants	
H2.E: DAR is overall faster	

Differences in Experimental Settings

		Ours [2]	ISMC [17]	DAR [18]
	Platform	CPACHECKER	Intel's tool	Cadence's Jasper
	Solver	MATHSAT5 (SMT)	Eureka (SAT)	SAT solver
Benchmark set	Type	C program	HW circuit	HW circuit
	Source	AWS-C-Comm., Linux, ...	Intel CPUs	Industrial designs
	#safe	6020	69	37
	#unsafe	2793	67	≥ 4
Limit	Time	1800 s	10000 s	1800 s
	Memory	15 GB	N/A	N/A

Agenda

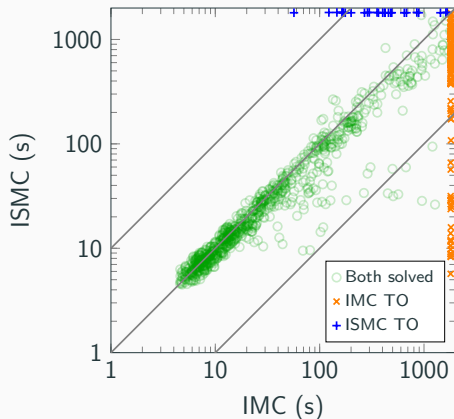
1. Background
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Experimental Setup

- Benchmark set
 - 8813 C programs from *ReachSafety* of SV-COMP
 - #safe: 6020, #unsafe: 2793
- Machine spec: 3.40 GHz CPU (Intel Xeon E3-1230 v5)
- Resource limit: 2 CPU cores, 1800s CPU time, 15 GB RAM
- Reliable benchmarking using `BENCHEXEC` [5]

Evaluation: ISMC vs. IMC

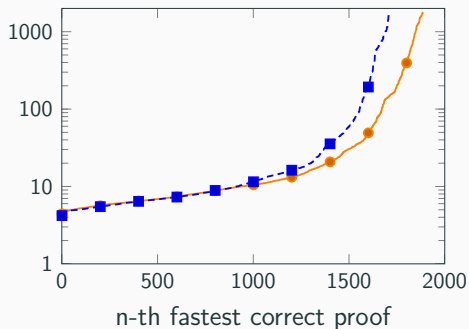
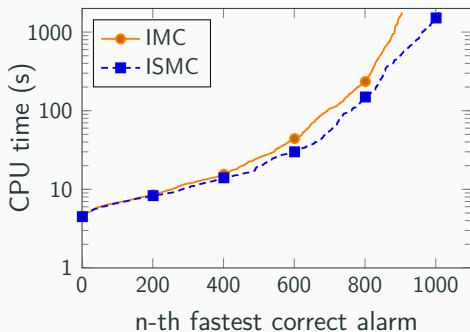
H1.A: ISMC is faster than IMC at finding property violations ✓



- Both solved: 873
- Accumulated CPU time
 - ISMC: 67300 s
 - IMC: 93300 s
 - Ratio: 0.72

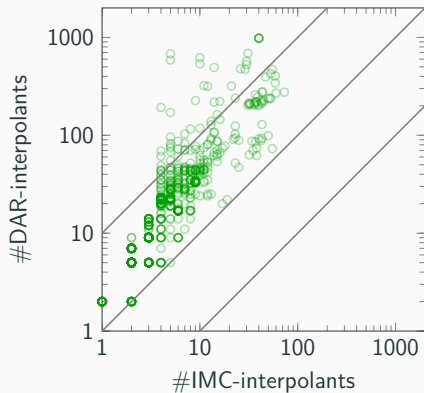
Evaluation: ISMC vs. IMC

H1.C: Overall, ISMC is faster than IMC (by 30 % in the original publication). ?



Evaluation: DAR vs. IMC

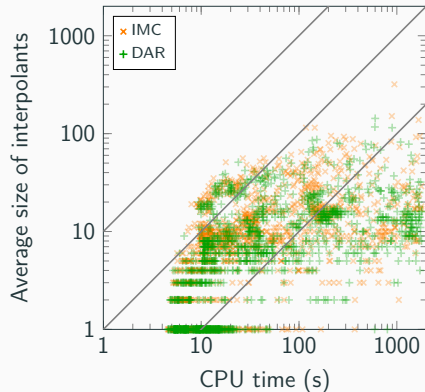
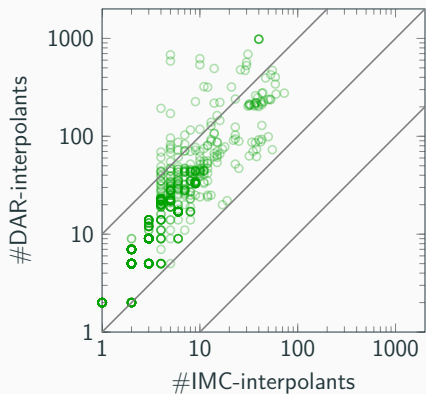
H2.C: DAR computes more interpolants than IMC. ✓



Evaluation: DAR vs. IMC

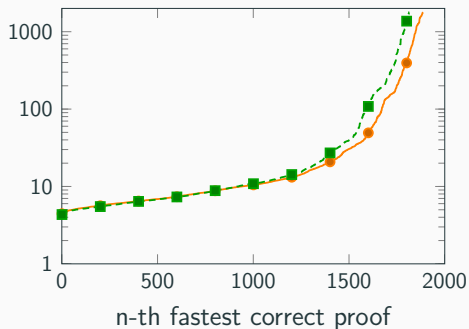
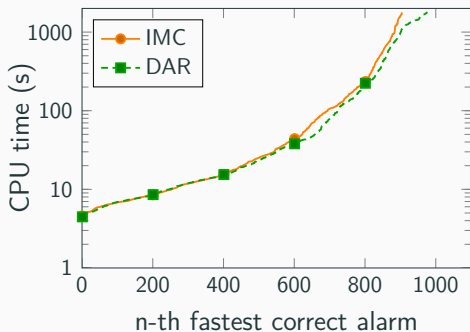
H2.C: DAR computes more interpolants than IMC. ✓

H2.D: DAR's run-time is more sensitive to the sizes of interpolants than IMC. ?



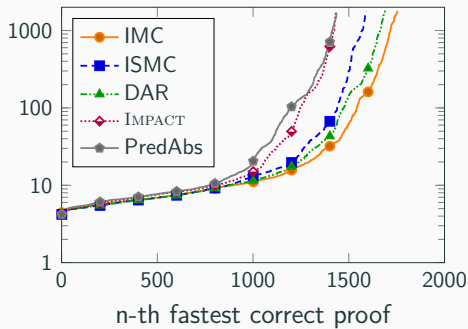
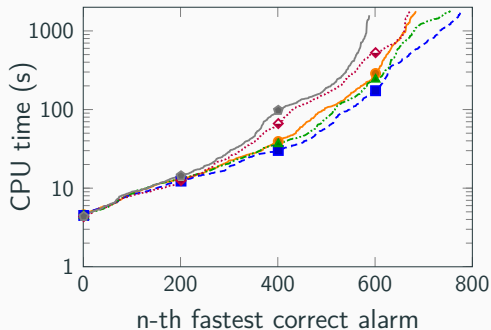
Evaluation: DAR vs. IMC

H2.E: Overall, DAR is faster than IMC (by 36% in the original publication). ?



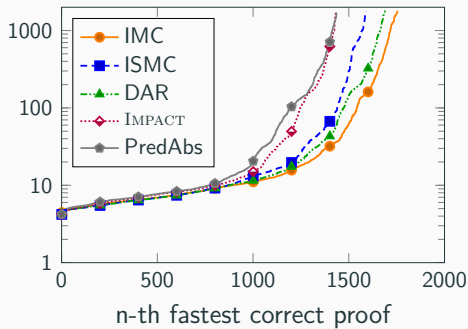
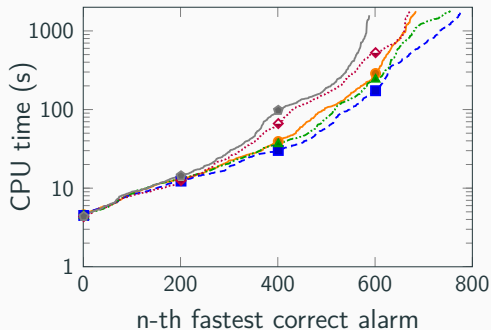
Comparison with Others

- Other interpolation-based methods: predicate abstraction [13] & IMPACT [15]



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New and useful methods for software verification!

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Conclusion

- A systematic study on the transferability of hardware model checking
- Revisiting previous literature is oftentimes fruitful
- ISMC and DAR are useful additions to software-verification methods



doi: 10.1145/3660797

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