Fully Automated Shape Analysis Based on Forest Automata[†]

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Brno University of Technology, Czech Republic

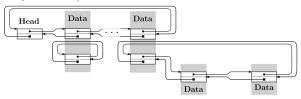
@Rich Model Toolkit COST Action Meeting, Malta 2013

June 17, 2013

[†]To appear in *Proc. of CAV'13*.

Shape Analysis

- Precise shape analysis:
 - a notoriously difficult problem

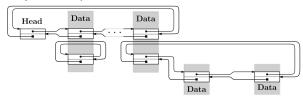


- specialized solutions (lists)
- help from the outside (loop invariants, inductive predicates)

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Classes of errors:

- error line reachability
- invalid pointer dereference
- occurrence of garbage

Inspiration

- Separation Logic
 - local reasoning, well scalable
 - fixed abstraction

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- Separation Logic
 - local reasoning, well scalable
 - g fixed abstraction
- Abstract Regular Tree Model Checking (ARTMC)
 - uses tree automata (TA), flexible and refinable abstraction
 - monolithic encoding of the heap, not very scalable

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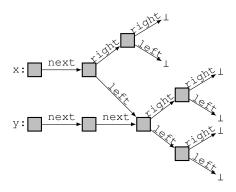
splitting the heap into tree components

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- Combines
 - flexibility of ARTMCwith
 - local reasoning of SL

by

- splitting the heap into tree components and
 - representing sets of heaps using TA

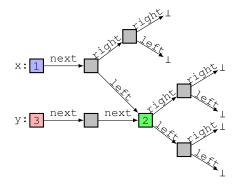
■ Forest decomposition of a heap



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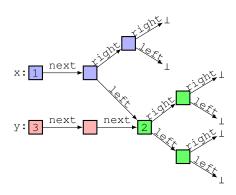
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 by variables, or
 multiple times Identify cut-points



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- Identify cut-points
 Split the heap into tree components

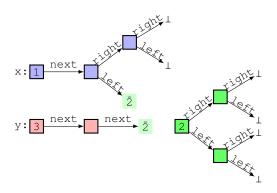


- Forest decomposition of a heap
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- Split the heap into tree components
- References are explicit

Identify cut-points «



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iff $\forall i : \bigstar_i$ and \bigstar_i' contain the same references in the same order

· the same general structure

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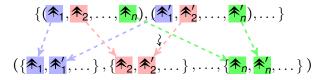
$$\downarrow$$

$$(\{\bigstar_1, \bigstar'_1, \dots\}, \{\bigstar_2, \bigstar'_2, \dots\}, \dots, \{\bigstar_n, \bigstar'_n, \dots\})$$

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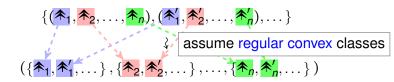
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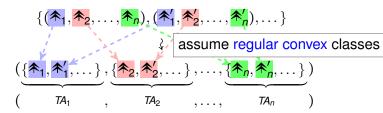
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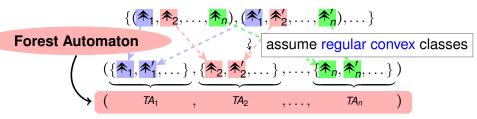
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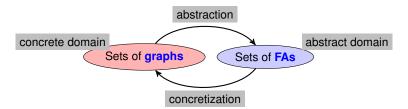
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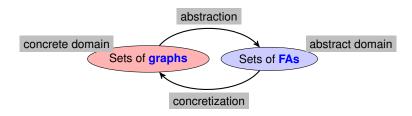
- the same general structure
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Abstract Interpretation



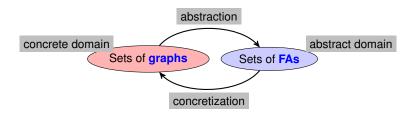
Abstract Interpretation



Statements

- \blacksquare x := new T()
- delete(x)
- \blacksquare x := null
- x := y
- x := y.next
- x.next := y
- if/while (x == y)

Abstract Interpretation

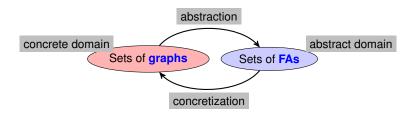


Statements

Abstract Transformers

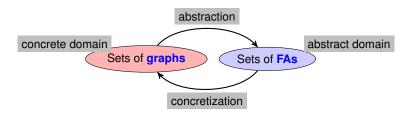
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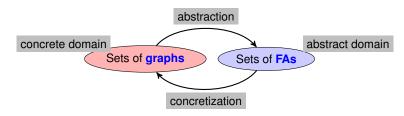
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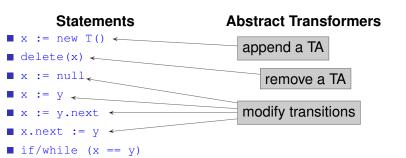
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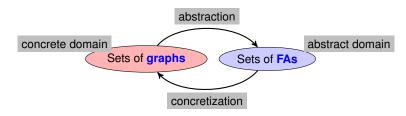
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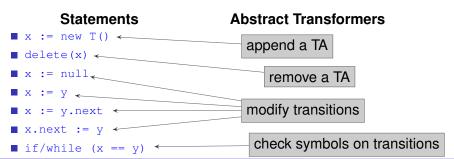
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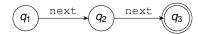
abstraction on forest automaton (TA_1, \ldots, TA_n)

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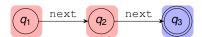
TΑ



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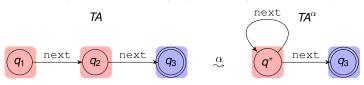
TΑ



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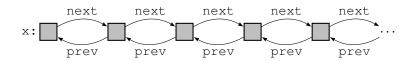
The so-far-presented:

(SLLs), trees

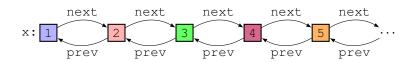
$$(\bigstar_1, \bigstar_2, \dots, \bigstar_n) \approx (\bigstar_1', \bigstar_2', \dots, \bigstar_n')$$
iff ...

- works well for singly linked lists (SLLs), trees
- fails for more complex data structures
 - unbounded number of cut-points → ∞ index of H_∞[†]

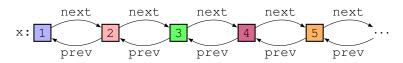
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- · doubly linked lists (DLLs), circular lists, nested lists,
- trees with parent pointers,
- skip lists

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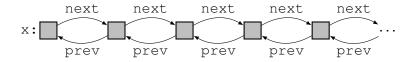
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Example: a box
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: $\mathcal{L}(DLS) = \begin{cases} next \\ prev \end{cases}$

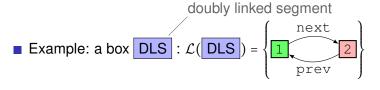
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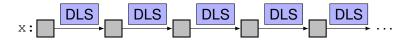
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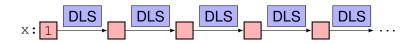




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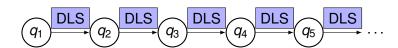
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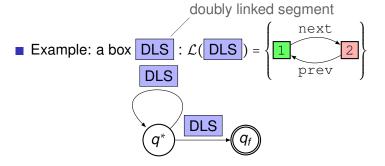
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The Challenge

How to find "the right" boxes?

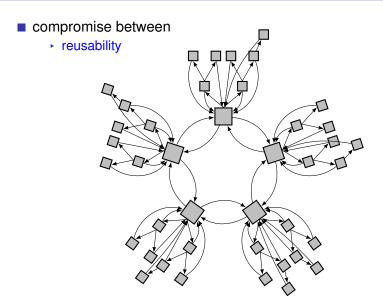
The Challenge

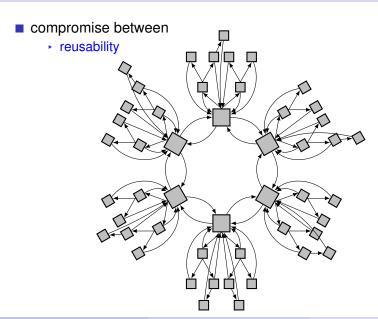
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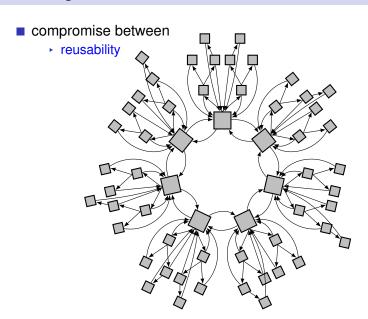
- CAV'11 database of boxes
- CAV'13 automatic discovery

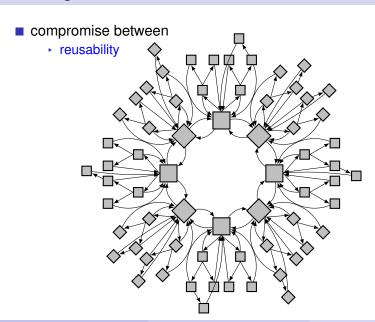
compromise between

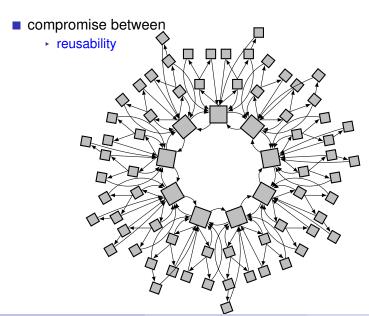
- compromise between
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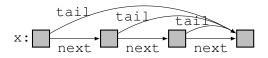




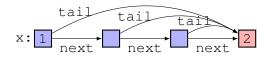
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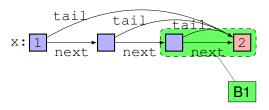
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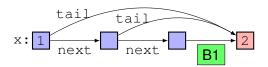
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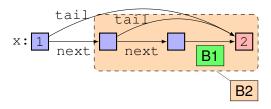
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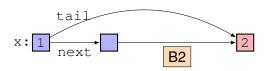
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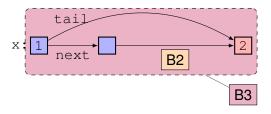
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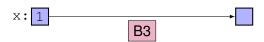
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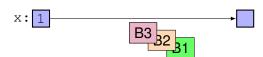


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Learning of Boxes

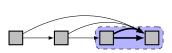
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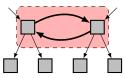


Knots

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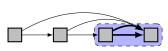
1 smallest subgraphs meaningful to be folded:

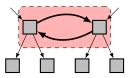




Knots

1 smallest subgraphs meaningful to be folded:





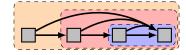
2 handle inputs/outputs

Knots

1 smallest subgraphs meaningful to be folded:



- 2 handle inputs/outputs
 - join intersecting knots

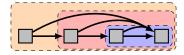


Knots

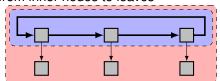
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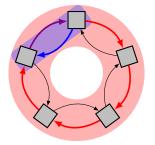


enclose paths from inner nodes to leaves

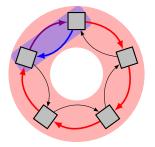


3 complexity

3 complexity



3 complexity



▶ find basic knots with 1,2,... cut-points

Widening Revisited

learning and folding of boxes in the abstraction loop

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learning and folding of boxes in the abstraction loop

The Goal

Fold boxes that will, after abstraction, appear on cycles of automata.

 \Rightarrow hide unboundedly many cut-points

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learning and folding of boxes in the abstraction loop

The Goal

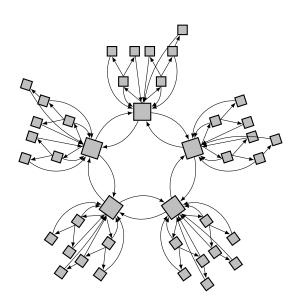
Fold boxes that will, after abstraction, appear on cycles of automata.

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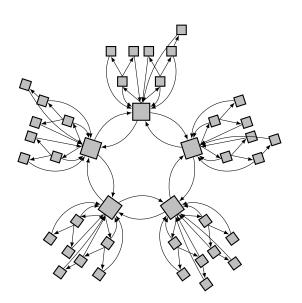
- 1 Algorithm: Abstraction Loop
- 2 Unfold solo boxes
- 3 repeat
- 4 Abstract

not on a cycle

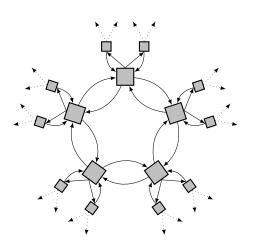
- 5 Fold
- 6 until fixpoint



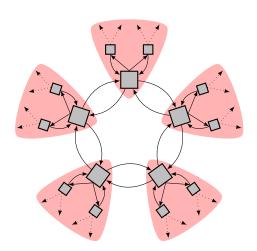
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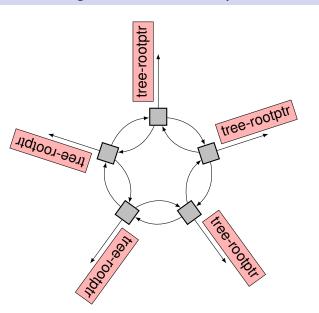
- Unfold solo boxes
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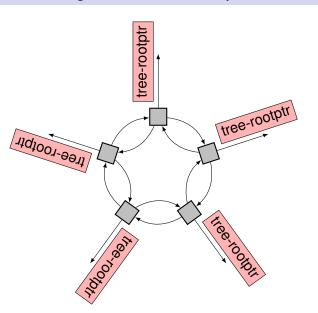
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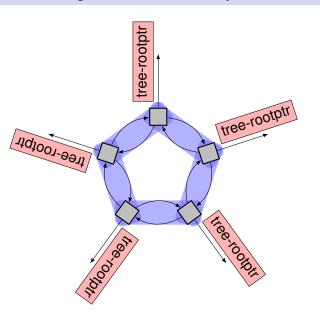
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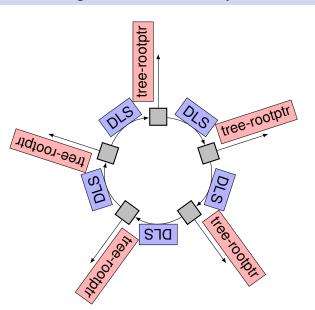
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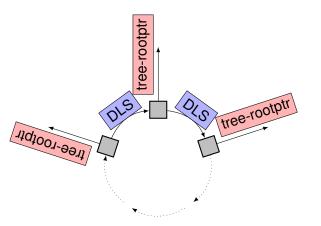
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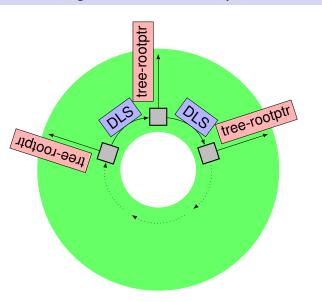
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circular-DLL-of -trees-rootptr

- Unfold solo boxes
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Experimental Results

■ implemented in Forester tool

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- comparison with Predator (state-of-the-art tool for lists)
 - winner of HeapManipulation and MemorySafety of SV-COMP'13

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Table: Results of the experiments [s]

Example	FA	Predator	Example	FA	Predator
SLL (delete)	0.04	0.04	DLL (reverse)	0.06	0.03
SLL (bubblesort)	0.04	0.03	DLL (insert)	0.07	0.05
SLL (mergesort)	0.15	0.10	DLL (insertsort ₁)	0.40	0.11
SLL (insertsort)	0.05	0.04	DLL (insertsort ₂)	0.12	0.05
SLL (reverse)	0.03	0.03	DLL of CDLLs	1.25	0.22
SLL+head	0.05	0.03	DLL+subdata	0.09	Т
SLL of 0/1 SLLs	0.03	0.11	CDLL	0.03	0.03
SLL _{Linux}	0.03	0.03	tree	0.14	Err
SLL of CSLLs	0.73	0.12	tree+parents	0.21	Т
SLL of 2CDLLs _{Linux}	0.17	0.25	tree+stack	0.08	Err
skip list ₂	0.42	Т	tree (DSW) Deutsch- Schorr-Waite	0.40	Err
skip list ₃	9.14	T	tree of CSLLs	0.42	Err

Shape Analysis with Forest Automata

timeout

false positive

Shape analysis with forest automata:

fully automated

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- very flexible framework

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 - (singly/doubly linked (circular)) lists (of (...) lists)
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- not covered here:
 - support for pointer arithmetic
 - tracking ordering relations
 - P. Abdulla, L. Holík, B. Jonsson, O. Lengál, C.Q. Tring, and T. Vojnar.
 Verification of Heap Manipulating Programs with Ordered Data by Extended Forest Automata. To appear in *Proc. of ATVA'13*.

Future work

- **CEGAR** loop
 - ▶ red-black trees, . . .

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Future work

- CEGAR loop
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 - ▶ lockless skip lists, ...
- recursive boxes
 - ▶ B+ trees, . . .