

Property Directed Self Composition

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11th July 2021

Motivating Example

```
int doubleSquare(bool h, int x){
    int z, y=0;
    if(h) { z = 2*x; }
    else { z = x; }

    while (z>0) {
        z--;
        y = y+x;
    }

    if(!h) { y = 2*y; }
    return y;
}
```

Figure: Program that computes $2x^2$

Double Square Program

- ▶ Need to talk about any 2 runs of the program.
- ▶ Instead 2 copies of the same program, 1st copy on variables $x_1, h_1, z_1 \dots$ and 2nd copy on $x_2, h_2, z_2 \dots$.

```
assume(x1 == x2)

y1 = doubleSquare(x1, h1)
y2 = doubleSquare(x2, h2)

assert(y1 == y2)
```

Figure: Sequential composition of 2 doubleSquare program copies

```

main(bool h1, int x1, bool h2, int x2){
  int z1, z2, y1=0, y2=0;
  assume(x1 == x2);

  if(h1)  {    z1 = 2*x1;  }
  else{    z1 = x1;    }
  while (z1>0) {
    z1--;
    y1 = y1+x1;
  }
  if(!h1) {    y1 = 2*y1;  }

  if(h2)  {    z2 = 2*x2;  }
  else{    z2 = x2;    }
  while (z2>0) {
    z2--;
    y2 = y2+x2;
  }
  if(!h2) {    y2 = 2*y2;  }

  assert(y1 == y2);
}

```

Figure: Sequential composition of 2 doubleSquare program copies

k-safety property

Properties that refer to k executions

Example: Determinism is a 2-safety property

```

main(bool h1, int x1, bool h2, int x2){
  int z1, z2, y1=0, y2=0;
  assume(x1 == x2);

  if(h1) { z1 = 2*x1; }
  else{ z1 = x1; }
  while (z1>0) {
    z1--;
    y1 = y1+x1;
  }
  if(!h1) { y1 = 2*y1; }

  if(h2) { z2 = 2*x2; }
  else{ z2 = x2; }
  while (z2>0) {
    z2--;
    y2 = y2+x2;
  }
  if(!h2) { y2 = 2*y2; }

  assert(y1 == y2);
}

```

Figure: Any composition

```
main(int x1, int x2){
    int z1, z2, y1=0, y2=0;
    assume(x1 == x2);
    z1 = 2*x1;
    while (z1>0) {
        z1--;
        y1 = y1+x1;
    }
    z2 = x2;
    while (z2>0) {
        z2--;
        y2 = y2+x2;
    }
    y2 = 2*y2;
    assert(y1 == y2);
}
```

Figure: Simplified version of sequential composition initialising $h1 = \text{True}$ and $h2 = \text{False}$

Non trivial composition

```
main(int x1, int x2){
    int z1, z2, y1=0, y2=0;

    assume(x1 == x2);

    z1 = 2*x1;
    z2 = x2;
    while (z1>0 && z2>0) {
        z1--; y1 = y1+x1;
        z1--; y1 = y1+x1;
        z2 --;
        y2 = y2+x2;
    }
    y2 = 2*y2;

    assert(y1 == y2);
}
```

Figure: Another composition for the version initialising $h1 = \text{True}$ and $h2 = \text{False}$

Non trivial composition with a “simple” proof

```
main(int x1, int x2){  
    int z1, z2, y1=0, y2=0;  
    assume(x1 == x2);  
  
    z1 = 2*x1;  
    z2 = x2;  
    while (z1>0 && z2>0) {  
        z1--; y1 = y1+x1;  
        z1--; y1 = y1+x1;  
        z2 --;  
        y2 = y2+x2;  
    }  
    y2 = 2*y2;  
  
    assert(y1 == y2);  
}
```

$y1 = 2*y2$

Figure: Composition has simpler inductive invariants

Main ideas of the paper

- ▶ Every interleaving gives rise to a composition.

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- ▶ Every interleaving gives rise to a composition.
- ▶ Search for a composition that admits a simple proof.

Semantic Self Composition Function

- ▶ $f : S^k \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(1..k)$
- ▶ $f(s_1, \dots, s_k) = M \iff (s_1, \dots, s_k) \models C_M$

(NOTE: Syntactic Compositions only depend on control locations of the copies.)

Composed Program

Given: C_M for every set $M \subseteq 1..k$
 $T^f = (S^{\parallel k}, R^f, F^{\parallel k})$

$$R^f = \bigvee_{\phi \neq M \subseteq 1..k} (C_M \wedge \varphi_M)$$

where

$$\varphi_M = \bigwedge_{j \in M} R(\vartheta^j, \vartheta^{j'}) \wedge \bigwedge_{j \notin M} \vartheta^j = \vartheta^{j'}$$

Examples : Semantic Self Composition Functions

- ▶ $f(s_1, \dots, s_k) = \{1..k\}$
LOCKSTEP COMPOSITION

Examples : Semantic Self Composition Functions

- ▶ $f(s_1, \dots, s_k) = \{1..k\}$
LOCKSTEP COMPOSITION
- ▶ $f(s_1, \dots, s_k) = \{i\}$ where i is minimal index of a non-terminal state in $\{s_1, \dots, s_k\}$ and $\{k\}$ otherwise
SEQUENTIAL COMPOSITION

PDSC Algorithm - Key property

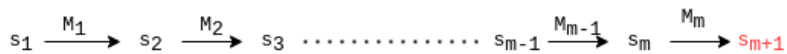
T has *Inv* in $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{P}}$ $\iff A_{\mathcal{P}}(T)$ is safe.

Algorithm

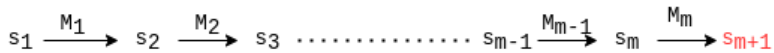
1. $f \leftarrow \text{lockstep}, E \leftarrow \emptyset, \text{Unreach} \leftarrow \text{false}$
2. $\text{res} \leftarrow \text{Safe}(\text{Abstract}_{\mathcal{P}}(T^f))$

Counterexample

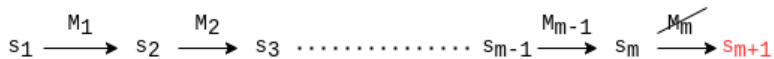
fold



fold



f_{new} in progress



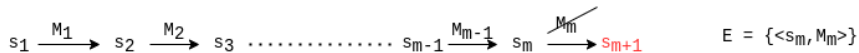
Algorithm

1. $f \leftarrow \text{lockstep}, E \leftarrow \emptyset, \text{Unreach} \leftarrow \text{false}$
2. $\text{res} \leftarrow \text{Safe}(\text{Abstract}_{\mathcal{P}}(T^f))$
3. *Update* $E(s)$

f_{old}



f_{new} in progress



Algorithm

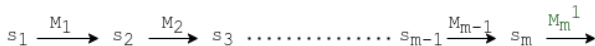
1. $f \leftarrow \text{lockstep}, E \leftarrow \emptyset, \text{Unreach} \leftarrow \text{false}$
2. while *true*
3. $\text{res} \leftarrow \text{Safe}(\text{Abstract}_{\mathcal{P}}(T^f))$
4. $\text{Update}_E(s)$
5. if $\text{find_next}(f)$
6. $\text{Update}_f()$

f_{old}



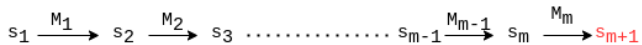
f_{new} in progress

$\langle s_m, M_m \rangle \notin E$



$E = \{ \langle s_m, M_m \rangle \}$

f_{old}



f_{new} in progress



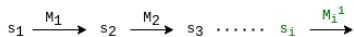
$E = \{ \langle s_m, M_m \rangle \}$

Unreach = $\{s_m\}$

f_{old}



f_{new} in progress

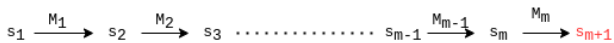


$E = \{ \langle s_m, M_m \rangle, \langle s_{m-1}, M_{m-1} \rangle, \dots, \langle s_{i+1}, M_{i+1} \rangle \}$
 $Unreach = \{ s_m, s_{m-1}, \dots, s_{i+1} \}$

cex has been fixed

▶ $f_{new}(s_i) = M_i^1$

f_{old}



f_{new}

s_1

$$E = \{ \langle s_m, M_m \rangle, \langle s_{m-1}, M_{m-1} \rangle, \dots, \langle s_1, M_1 \rangle, \langle s_1, M_1^1 \rangle, \langle s_1, M_1^2 \rangle, \dots \}$$

$$\text{Unreach} = \{ s_m, s_{m-1}, \dots, s_2, s_1 \}$$

No solution in \mathcal{L}_P

Algorithm

1. $f \leftarrow \text{lockstep}, E \leftarrow \emptyset, \text{Unreach} \leftarrow \text{false}$
2. $\text{res} \leftarrow \text{Safe}(\text{Abstract}_{\mathcal{P}}(T^f))$
3. *Update* $E(s)$
4. while *true*
5. if $\text{find_next}(f)$
6. Update $f()$
7. repeat 2
8. return “no solution in $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{P}}$ ”

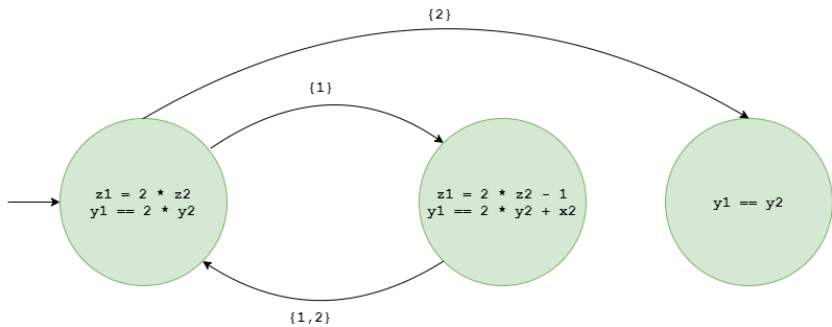
1. Given : T , k - safety property, a finite \mathcal{P}
Output : (f, Inv) in $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{P}}$

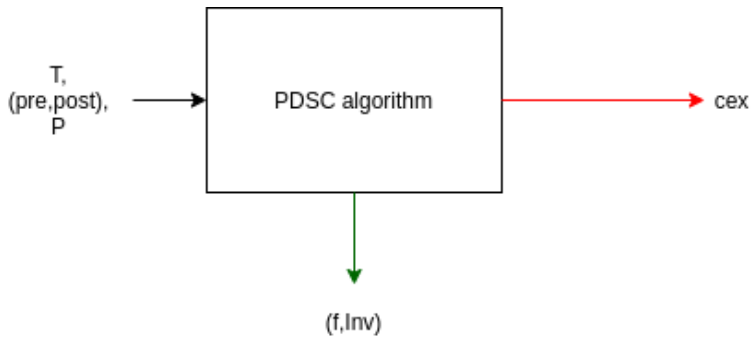
Non trivial composition with a “simple” proof

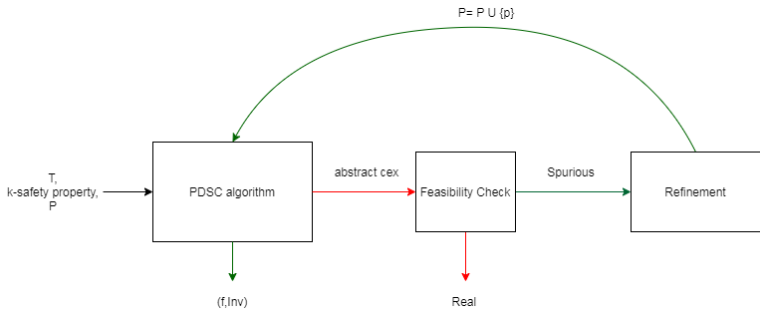
```
main(int x1, int x2){  
    int z1, z2, y1=0, y2=0;  
    assume(x1 == x2);  
  
    z1 = 2*x1;  
    z2 = x2;  
    while (z1>0 && z2>0) {  
        z1--; y1 = y1+x1;  
        z1--; y1 = y1+x1;  
        z2 --;  
        y2 = y2+x2;  
    }  
    y2 = 2*y2;  
  
    assert(y1 == y2);  
}
```

$y1 = 2*y2$

Figure: Composition has simpler inductive invariants







S. No.	Benchmark	Source	Safe/Unsafe	SyGuS(CVC 4.1.8) (#pred, time)	Abduction(Z3) (#preds, time)
1.	sum_to_n	crafted	safe	timeout	8, 1m30s
2.	sum_to_n_err	crafted	unsafe	0, 1.1s	0, 0.8s
3.	inc-dec	crafted	safe	5, 39 s	8, 35.8 s
4.	squareSum	cav19	safe	0, 2.2 s	0, 1.1 s
5.	sum-pc	cav19	safe	5, 4m5.3s	1, 11.9 s
6.	fig4.1	icse16	unsafe	timeout	2, 7.63 s
7.	fig4.2	icse16	unsafe	timeout	2, 7.65 s
8.	fig4_ref_ref	icse16	safe	0, 0.8 s	0, 0.6 s
9.	subsume_1	icse16	unsafe	timeout	3, 13 s
10.	subsume_2	icse16	unsafe	timeout	2, 8.8 s
11.	subsume_ref_ref	icse16	safe	timeout	1, 3.9 s
12.	puzzle_1	derived from icse16	unsafe	timeout	4, 26.8 s
13.	puzzle_2	derived from icse16	unsafe	timeout	8, 2m25s
14.	puzzle_3	derived from icse16	safe	timeout	2, 11.9s
15.	halfSquare	cav19	safe	timeout	4, 1m10s
16.	doubleSquare_1	derived from cav19	safe	timeout	6, 1m55s
17.	doubleSquare_2	derived from cav19	safe	timeout	3, 43.8s
18.	doubleSquare_3	derived from cav19	safe	timeout	5, 1m29s

Thank you!

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