

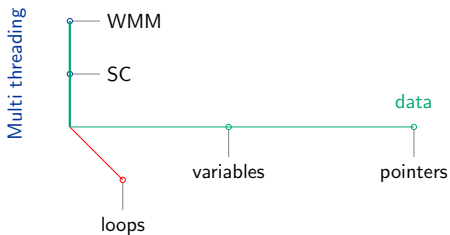
Verifying Multithreaded Software with Impact

Björn Wachter, Daniel Kroening and Joël Ouaknine

University of Oxford

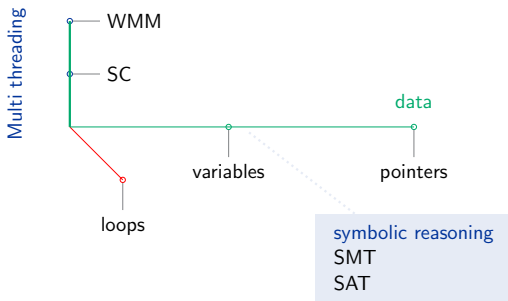
Intro

- Multi-threading
 - C/C++ with POSIX/WIN 32 threads
 - event processing, device drivers, web servers, databases, ...
 - coming to [embedded systems](#)
- Verification Challenges



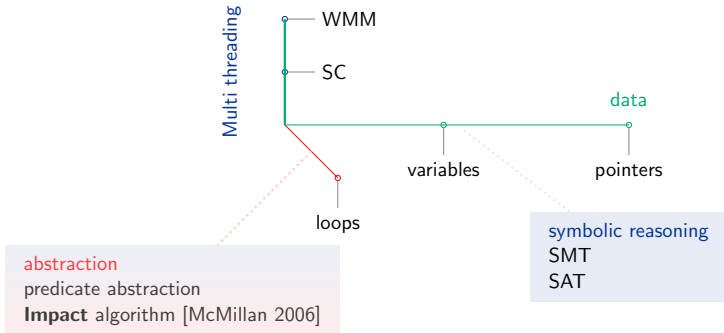
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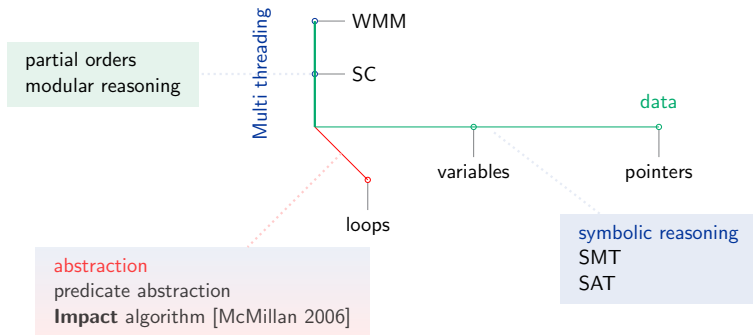
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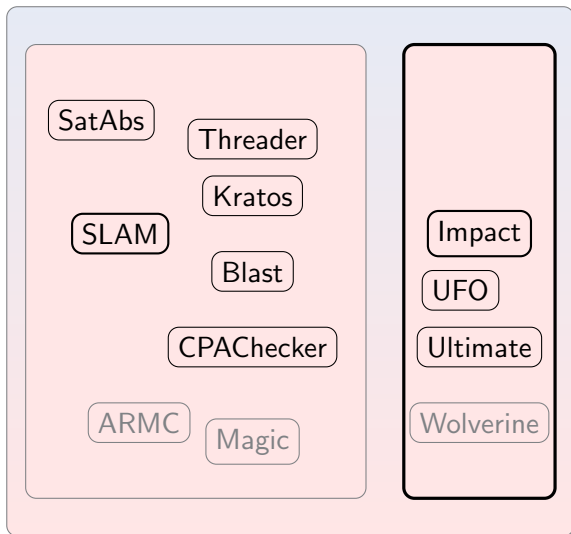
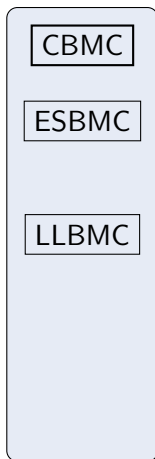


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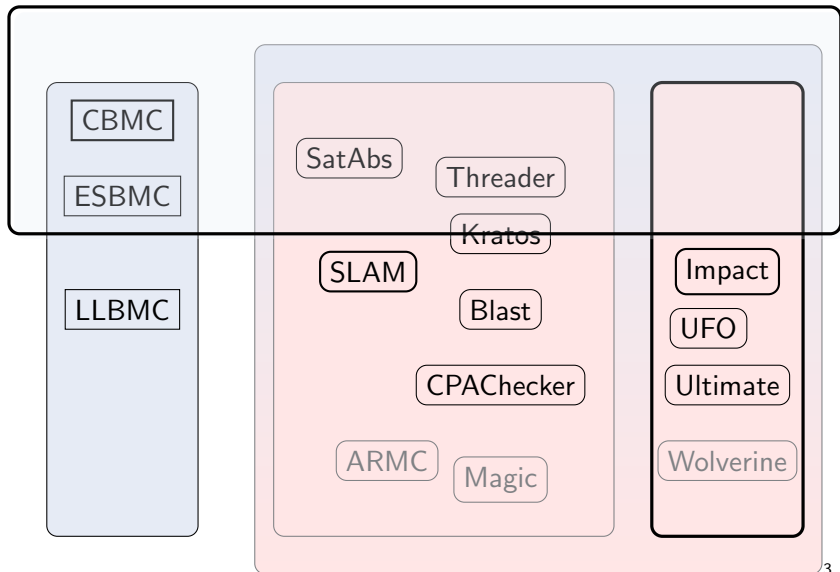


Software model checkers



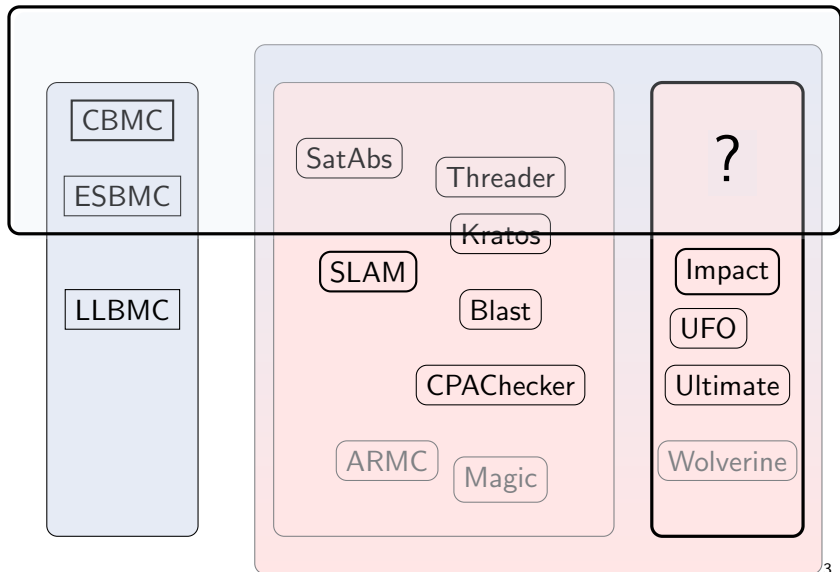
Software model checkers

multithreading support



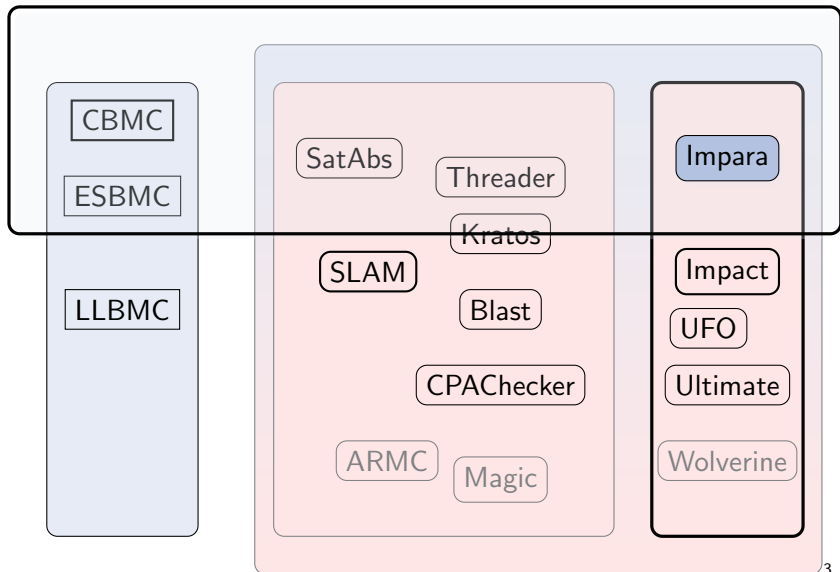
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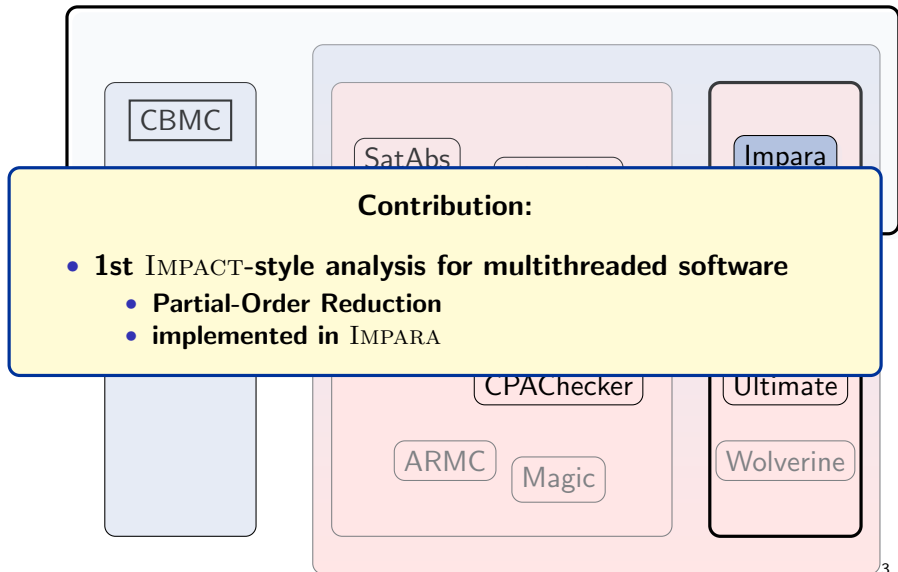
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Software model checkers

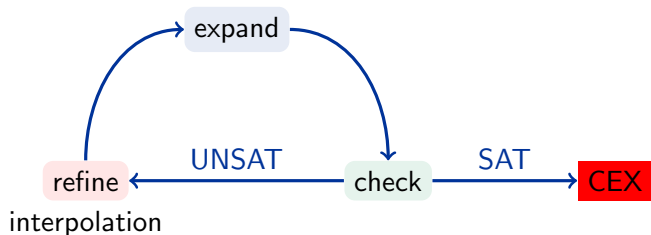
multithreading support



Outline

- Recap: Impact for Sequential Software
- Impact for Multithreaded Software
 - Partial order reduction
- Experiments with our tool Impara

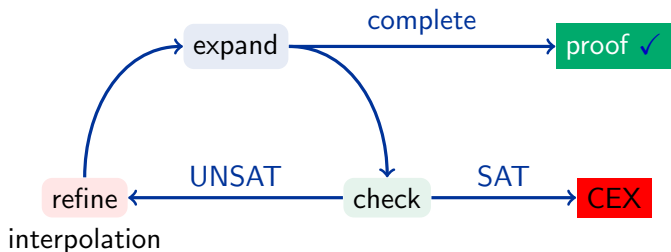
Impact algorithm



- maintain abstract reachability tree
 - node labels
 - covering relation \triangleright

$v \triangleright w$ implies $label(v) \Rightarrow label(w)$

Impact algorithm



- maintain abstract reachability tree
 - node labels
 - covering relation \triangleright

$$v \triangleright w \text{ implies } label(v) \Rightarrow label(w)$$

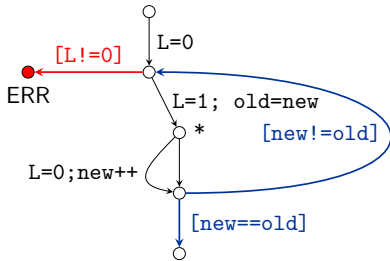
- complete iff all nodes either
 - covered
 - expanded

Classical SLAM example

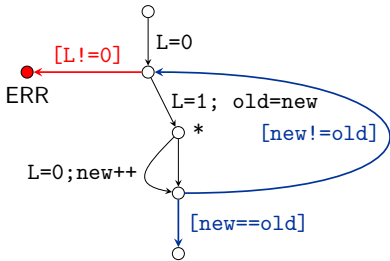
```
do {  
    lock();  
    old=new;  
    if(*) {  
        unlock();  
        new++;  
    }  
} while (new!=old);
```

Classical SLAM example

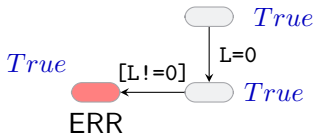
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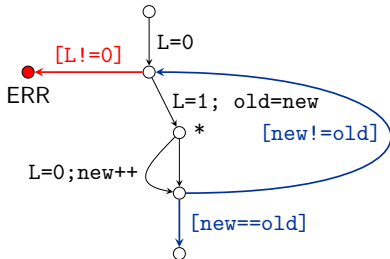
- reachable states \subseteq label



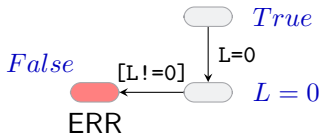
Abstract Reachability Tree



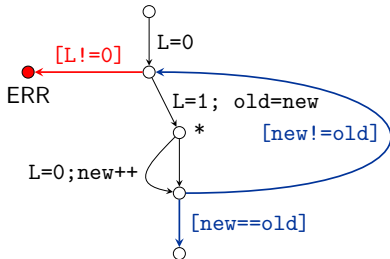
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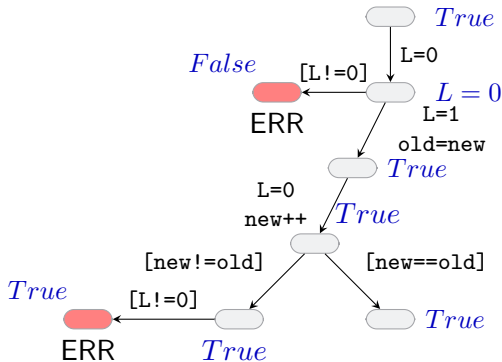
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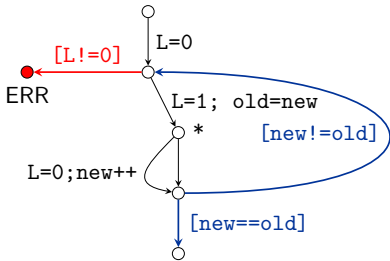
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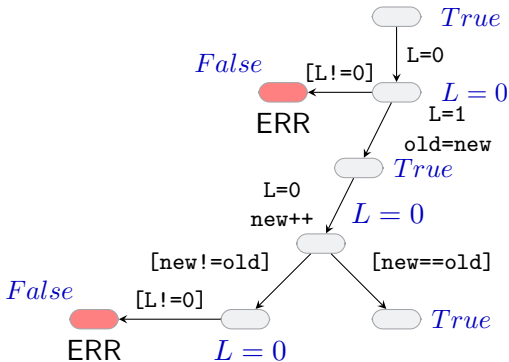
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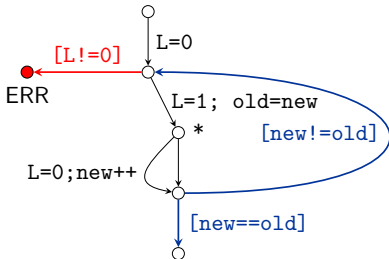
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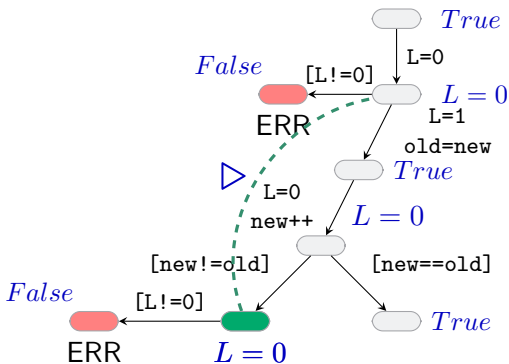
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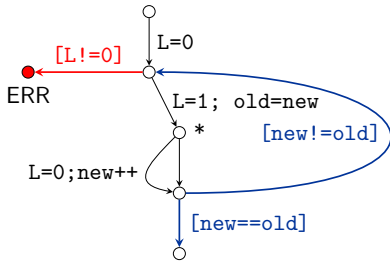
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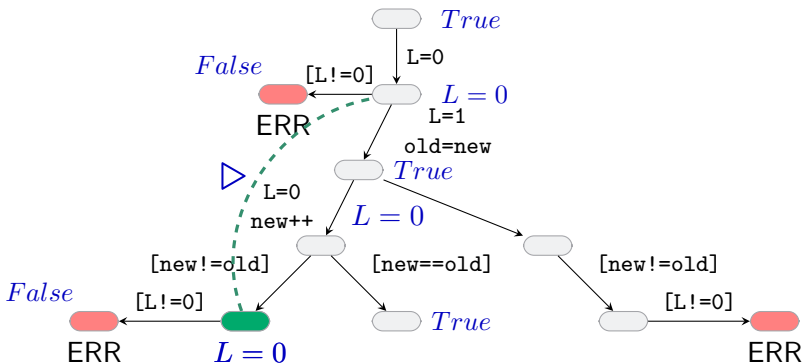
Abstract Reachability Tree



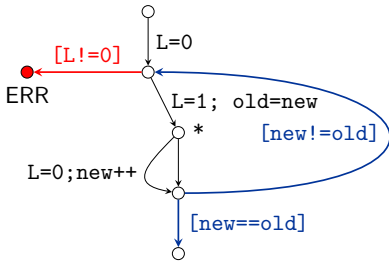
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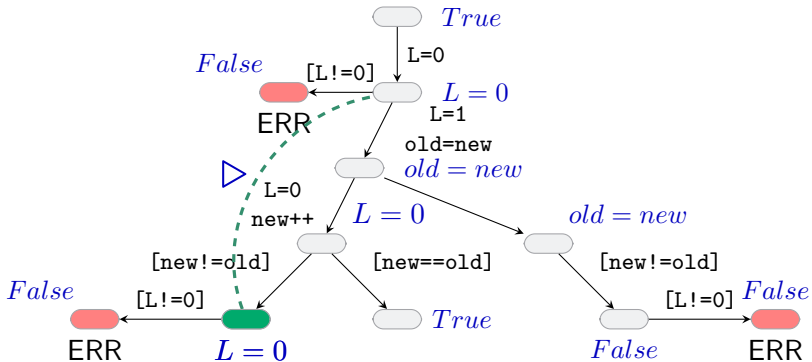
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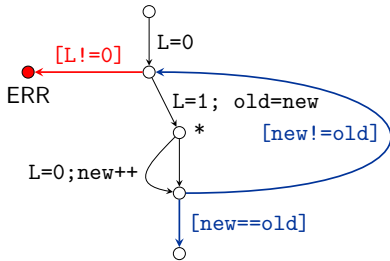
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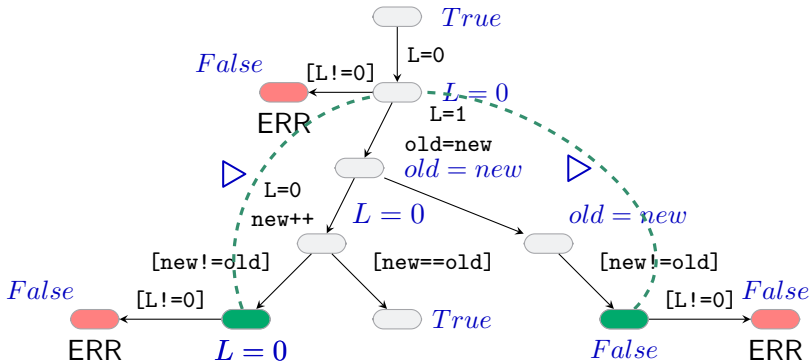
Abstract Reachability Tree



- reachable states \subseteq label
- terminates if all nodes
 - covered
 - or fully expanded



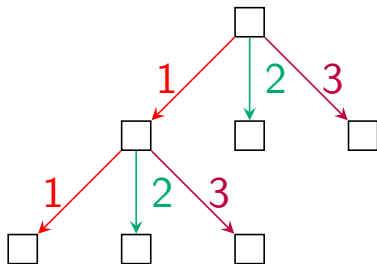
Abstract Reachability Tree



Impact for Multithreaded Software

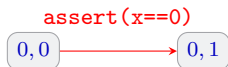
Naive Impact for Multi-threading

- **interleave** at every step



threads 1,2,3

Example



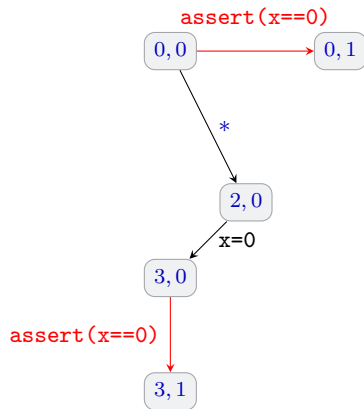
```
int x=0;
```

thread 1	thread 2
0: <code>assert(x==0);</code>	0: <code>if(*)</code>
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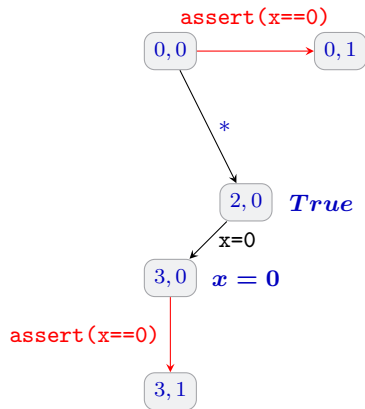
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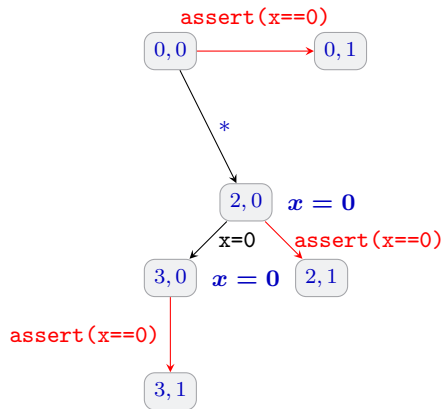
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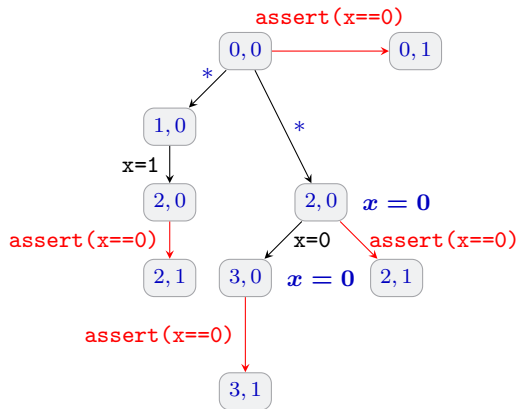
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CEX

Naive Impact blows up

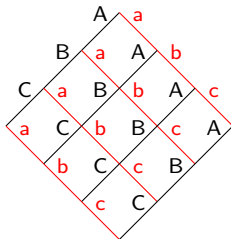
ART from a concrete case study (Peterson's algorithm)



Partial-Order Reduction [Godefroid'94, Peled'93, Valmari'90]

avoid unnecessary interleavings resulting in same state

main()	thread 1	thread 2
<pre>assume(i!=j); v[i]=0; v[j]=0; pthread_create(T1); pthread_create(T2); pthread_join(T1); pthread_join(T2); assert(v[j] ≥ 0);</pre>	<pre>A : v[i]=1; B : v[i]=v[i]+1; C : v[i]=v[j];</pre>	<pre>a : v[j]=-2; b : v[j]=v[j]+1; c : v[i]=v[i]+1;</pre>

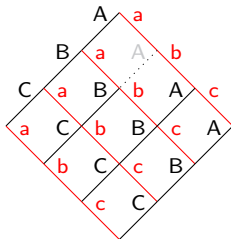


$A \parallel a$ and $TID(A) < TID(a)$

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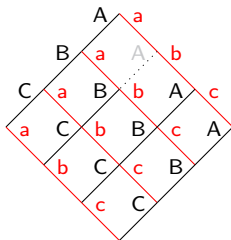
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consecutive independent actions only occur in the order of increasing thread ids, e.g., Aa but not aA



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$B \parallel b$ and $TID(B) < TID(b)$

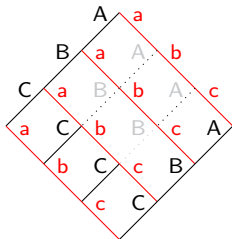
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Algorithm: POR+Impact (First Attempt)

- POR **restricts** expansion

```
1: procedure EXPAND $\diamond$ ( $v$ )  
2:   for  $T \in \mathcal{T}$  with  $\neg$ SKIP $\diamond$ ( $v, T$ ) do  
3:     EXPAND-THREAD( $T, v$ )
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5: procedure SKIP $\diamond$ ( $v, T$ )
6:   select unique parent action  $T', a'$  s.t.  $u \xrightarrow{T', a'} v$ 
7:   return  $\left( T < T' \wedge \underbrace{\text{ACTION}(v, T) \parallel a'}_{\text{dependence check}} \right)$ 
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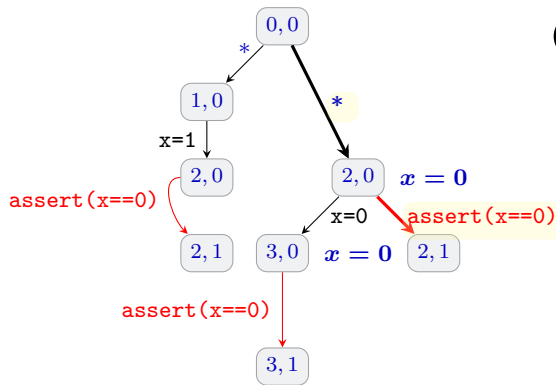
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Is that **sound**?

Impact + POR

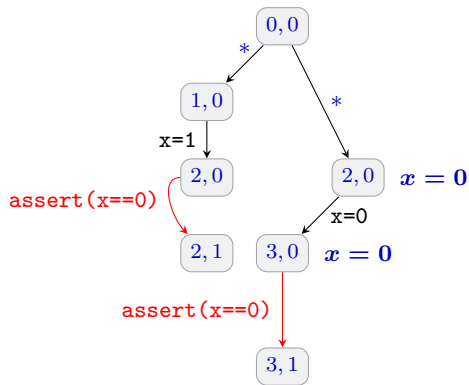
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CEX



- `*` and `assert(x==0)` independent

Impact + POR



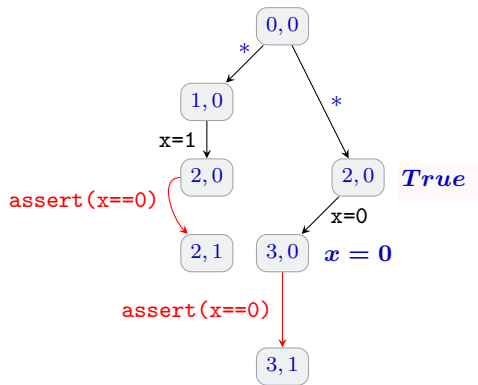
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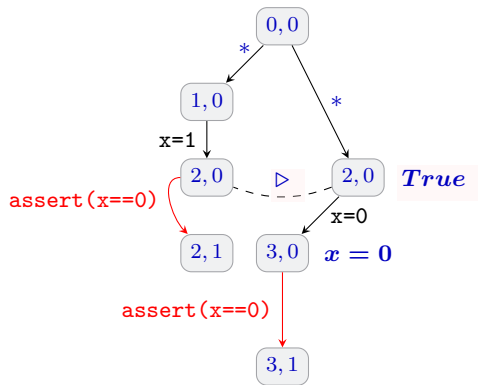
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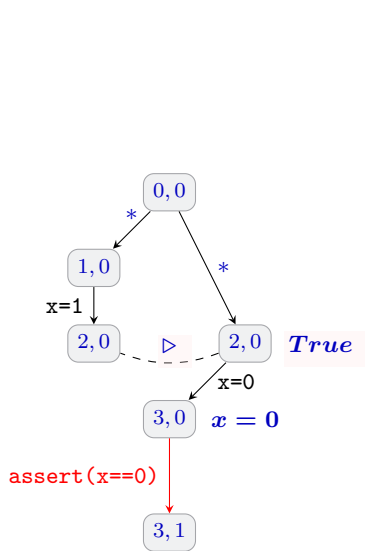
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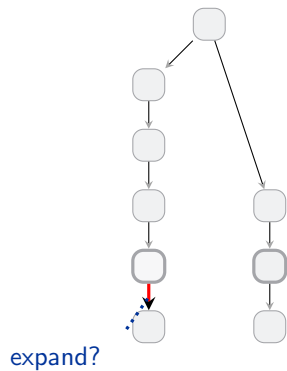
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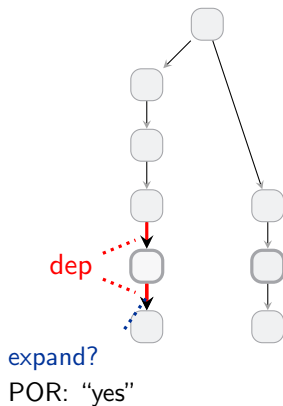
CEX

Let's take a step back



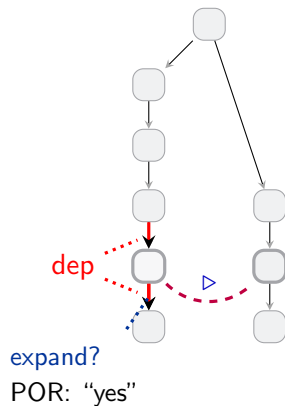
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- POR inspects node **history**



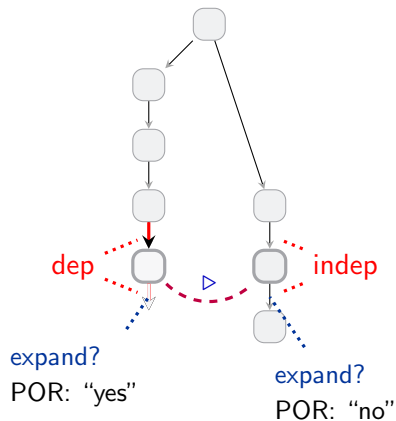
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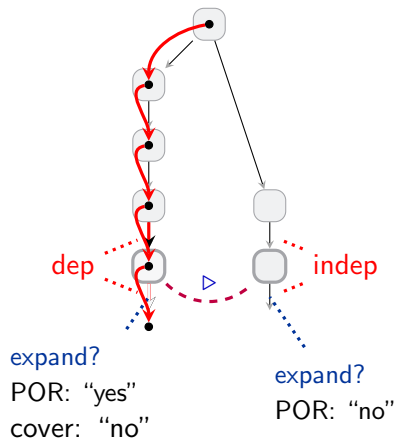
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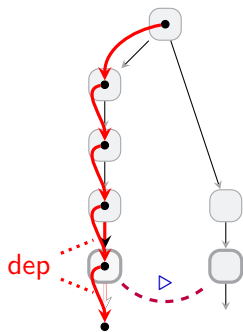
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- ⇒ **incomplete**: lost program **path**
- no corresponding ART path



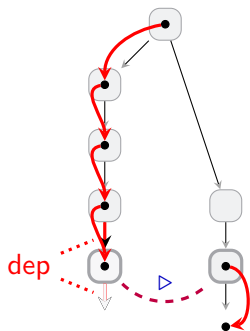
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- ⇒ **incomplete**: lost program **path**
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- How to fix this?
 - corresponding path?
 - allow cover edges
 - jump to more abstract node



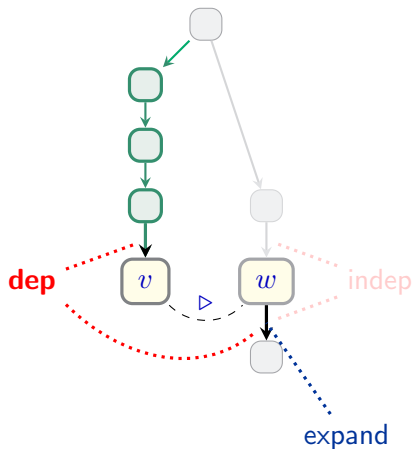
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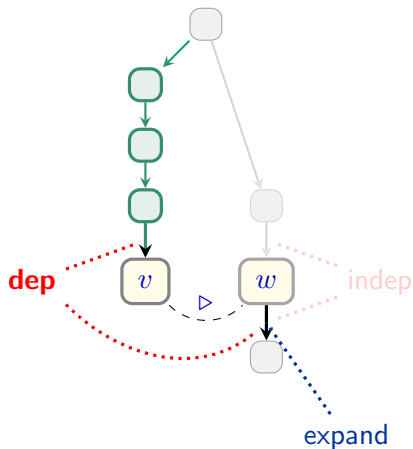
Complete Algorithm

- $v \triangleright w$
- ⇒ consider **both histories**
- v 's and w 's



Complete Algorithm

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- v 's and w 's
 - Note: we're still doing POR



Π -completeness



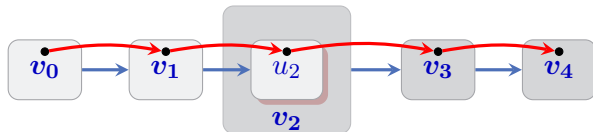
Π determined by POR strategy

Definition (Π -complete ART)

ART \mathcal{A} is Π -complete iff:

for every $\pi \in \Pi$, there is a corresponding path v_0, \dots, v_n .

Π -completeness



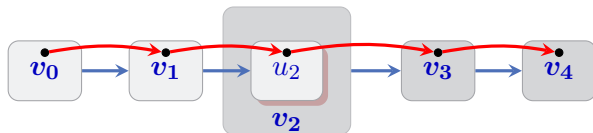
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\Rightarrow **Soundness**

IMPARA

- C++ implementation
- CBMC frontend
- bit-precise interpolation
 - unsatisfiable cores + weakest preconditions

IMPARA vs. other tools

	CBMC 4.5	ESMBC	SatAbs	Threader	Impara
technique	BMC	BMC	Pred. Abs.	Pred. Abs.	Interpolation
threads	PO encoding	POR	POR	Modular Reasoning	POR
unbounded loops			✓	✓	✓
bit-precise	✓	✓	✓		✓
weak memory	✓		✓*		✓*

SVCOMP'13 multi-threading benchmarks

program	safe	CBMC	ESBMC	SATABS	THREADER	IMPARA
dekker	y	0.6*	2.2*	0.2	TO	0.1
lamport	y	12.4*	18.1*	0.3	38.1	0.3
peterson	y	0.2*	2.0*	0.3	4.8	0.1
szymanski	y	0.5*	4.7*	0.2	13.5	0.2
read_write_u	n	0.2	TO	0.8	58.4	0.6
read_write_s	y	0.4	TO	0.8	58.1	0.9
time_var_mutex	y	0.2	110.3	95.4	4.3	0.1
stack_u	n	1.0	TO	TO	80.6	0.5
stack_s	y	33.5	TO	TO	250.1	38.8

Conclusion

- IMPACT abstraction + POR
 - take-home message: **look at both histories**
- Experiments
 - SVCOMP'13
 - weak memory benchmarks (low-lock algorithms)
 - IMPARA gives correct results
 - which gives us confidence
- Binary & benchmarks at:

<http://www.cprover.org/concurrent-impact/>

Thank you!