

Symbiotic with CPAchecker

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Motivation

```
int main(void)
{
    int x = 10;
    for (int i = 0; i < 1000; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 1000; ++j) {
            for (int k = 0; k < 1000; ++k) {

                /* some code that does not touch x */
            }
        }
    }
    if (x > 0)
        __VERIFIER_error();
}
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int main(void)
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- Symbiotic
 - What is Symbiotic?
 - How it works?
- CPAchecker in Symbiotic
 - How is it integrated?
 - Some results.

Symbiotic

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 - code instrumentation (combined with static analyses),
 - program slicing,
 - (compiler) optimizations.

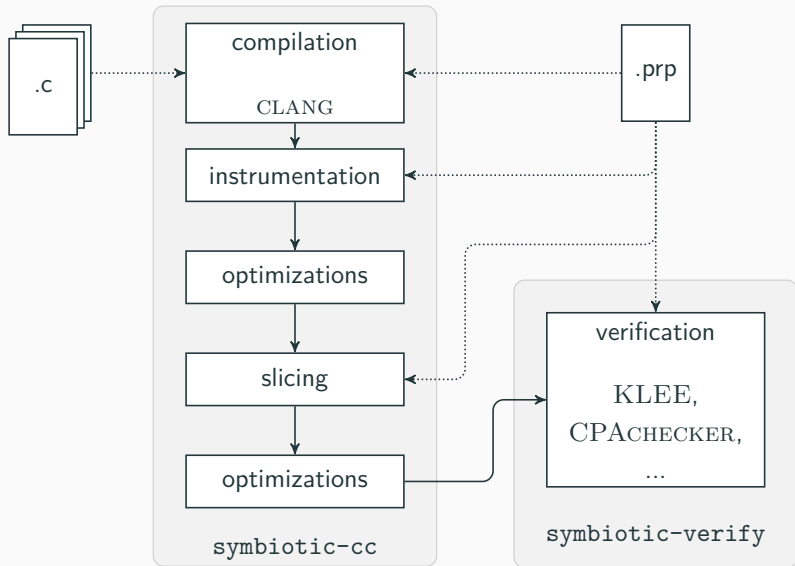
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- It is highly modular.
- Internally works with LLVM.

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 - program slicing,
 - (compiler) optimizations.
- It is highly modular.
- Internally works with LLVM.
- Integrates several verification tools that can be seamlessly run on the generated code.

Symbiotic – schema



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- Can run in several stages, passing information from former to later stages
- Restriction: can insert only calls to functions at this moment

Instrumentation – example

1. `%p = alloca i32*`
`call check_pointer(%p, 8)`
2. `store null to %p`
3. `%addr = call malloc(20)`
`call check_pointer(%p, 8)`
4. `store %addr to %p`
`call check_free(%addr)`
5. `call free(%addr);`
`call check_pointer(%p, 8)`
6. `%tmp = load %p`
`call check_pointer(%tmp, 4)`
7. `store i32 1 to %tmp`

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Program slicing

Program slicing removes instructions of a program that are irrelevant to a specified "behavior" of the program.

- The behavior is specified by slicing criterion $\langle V, l \rangle$
 - V is a set of variables
 - l is a program location
 - meaning: preserve the value of variables in V at location l (and the reachability of l) during any execution of the program
- Slicing criteria are (in our settings) error locations

Program slicing – how it works?

- Compute dependencies between instructions.
- We say that instruction A depends on instruction B if:
 - instruction A uses values generated by instruction B, or
 - instruction A is not executed if we go some other way at (branching) B.
- Slicing: keep only the instructions on which the error (transitively) depends.

Program slicing – how it works?

data dependence



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data dependence

control dependence

Program Slicing – example

```
int zeroing(char *buf, size_t size)
{
    int n = input();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        assert(i < size && "Out_of_bounds");
        buf[i] = 0;
    }

    return 0;
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- Do nothing... (output the generated LLVM)
- Generate C from it and output it (llvm2c tool)
- Pass it to a verification engine (as LLVM or C, according to the verifier)

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So Symbiotic can be viewed as a

- C to LLVM compiler,
- C to C transformer,
- verification tool for C language

Verification engines

- Verification tools are integrated into Symbiotic by extending benchexec tool-info modules
- The extension adds methods for:
 - specifying the required LLVM version
 - (optional) setting the environment
 - (optional) hooks that run before or after compilation/instrumentation/slicing/verification

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- So far we have integrated KLEE, CPAchecker, DIVINE, SMACK, and SeaHorn
 - experimental support for CBMC, UltimateAutomizer, and IKOS

Symbiotic – Limits.

- No C++ (exceptions).
- Symbiotic still does not scale to large programs.
 - The current bottle-neck is data-dependence analysis in slicer

Symbiotic with CPAchecker

CPAchecker integration into Symbiotic

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 - Symbiotic can use `llvm2c` to generate C from the LLVM
 - The default option (as of a few weeks ago :)

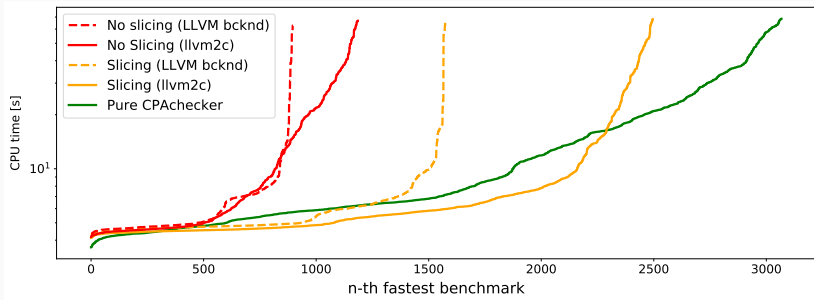
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- We use the SV-COMP'19 configuration (`-svcomp19`) by default

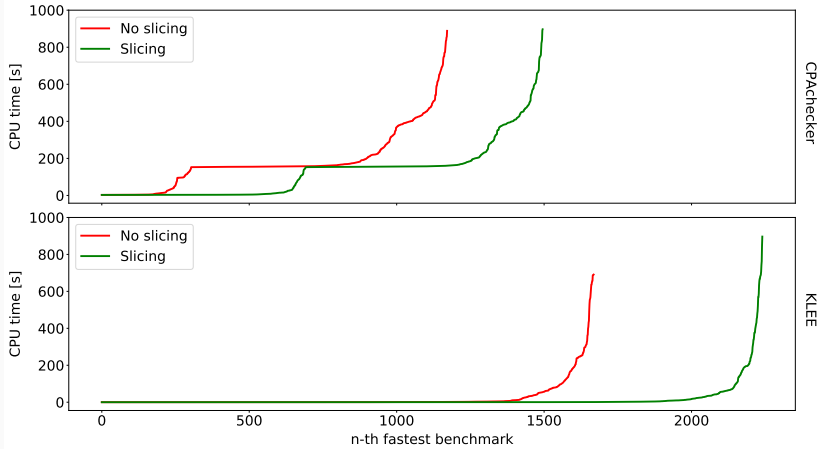
CPAchecker in Symbiotic

- Symbiotic + llvm2c + CPAchecker (with the C backend) now works better than Symbiotic + CPAchecker (LLVM backend)
- However, "pure" CPAchecker still works better than Symbiotic+CPAchecker

Experiments on ReachSafety category



Experiments with LLVM backend



Summary

- Symbiotic is a framework that generates optimized (LLVM or C) code for verification
- It is highly modular
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Thank you!