

# Violation Witnesses and Result Validation for Multi-Threaded Programs

## Implementation and Evaluation with CPAchecker

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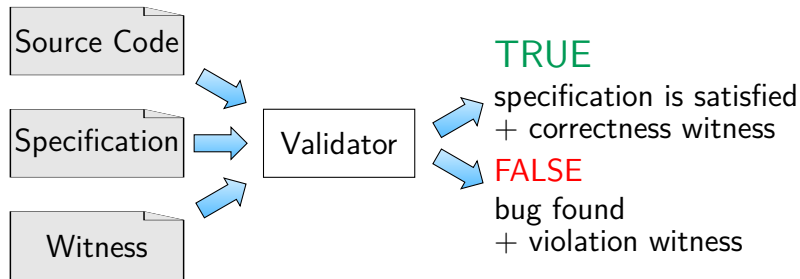
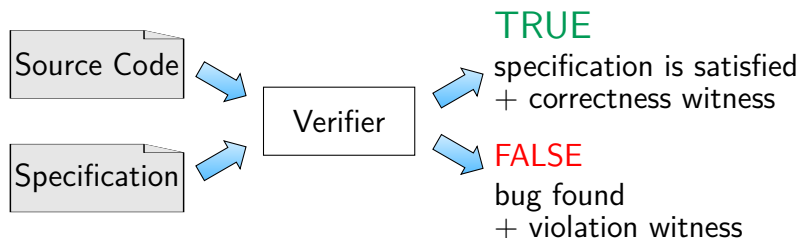


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# Software Verification and Validation



# Witness Validation

Automaton for guiding the validator

- ▶ nodes:  
control states with invariants
- ▶ edges:  
transitions with source code information and assumptions
- ▶ standardized format: GraphML

...

```
<node id="A19"/>
```

```
<node id="A20"/>
```

```
<edge source="A19" target="A20">
```

```
  <data key="startline">10</data>
```

```
  <data key="control">condition-true</data>
```

```
  <data key="assumption">k == (0); NUM == (4);</data>
```

```
  <data key="assumption.scope">t1</data>
```

```
</edge>
```

...

# Problems

SV-COMP requires witness validation for more tasks

- ▶ including concurrent tasks

1) Witness format not suitable for concurrent programs

- ▶ no information about threads available

2) Witness validator for concurrent tasks not available

- ▶ only validators for sequential programs

# Witness Validation for Concurrent Programs

## Correctness Witnesses

- ▶ unbounded number of threads
- ▶ invariants over different threads  
→ quantifiers? scope?

## Violation Witnesses

- ▶ counterexample: fixed number of statements, no loops  
→ limited thread interleavings
- ▶ information about thread interleaving required

# Solution

## 1) Extension of the witness format

- ▶ What is the current thread?
- ▶ Where does a new thread starts?

## 2) CPACHECKER as witness validation for concurrent tasks

- ▶ Based on already existing components
- ▶ Minimal development overhead for CPACHECKER

## Evaluation

- ▶ Which tools provide sufficient witnesses?
- ▶ How well does CPACHECKER perform for validation?

# Concurrent Programs with Pthreads

## Pthreads and Locks

- ▶ *pthread\_create*, *pthread\_join*, mutex locks
- ▶ atomic statements and atomic sequences

What is *important* for a validator?

- ▶ guidance through the state space!  
→ thread interleaving along the counterexample

What is *not important* for a validator?

- ▶ already handled by the underlying analysis  
→ mutex locks, atomic statements

# Witnesses for Concurrent Programs

Extension: information about thread interleaving

- ▶ What is the current thread?  
→ *threadId* for every transition
- ▶ Where does a new thread starts?  
→ *threadCreate* for introducing a new thread

```
<edge source="A15" target="sink">  
  <data key="threadId">0</data>  
  <data key="createThread">2</data>  
  <data key="startline">26</data>  
</edge>
```

```
<edge source="A19" target="A20">  
  <data key="threadId">1</data>  
  <data key="startline">10</data>  
</edge>
```



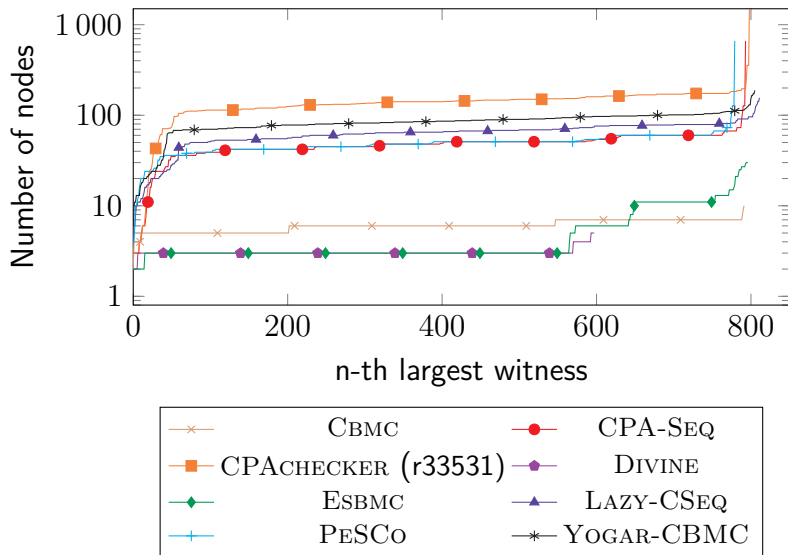
# Evaluation

- ▶ Tools
  - ▶ CPAchecker r33531: ThreadingCPA with BDD analysis
  - ▶ several participants of SV-COMP'19
- ▶ Environment
  - ▶ Intel Xeon E3-1230 v5 CPU
  - ▶ over 1000 tasks (concurrency set from SV-COMP)
  - ▶ Limitations: 15 GB RAM and 15 minutes

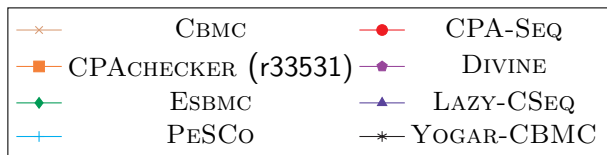
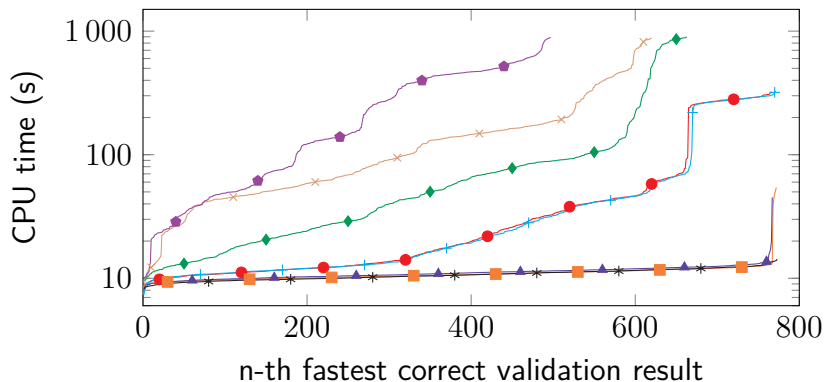
# Evaluation: Tools and Features

Verifier	thread id	thread creation	all thread interleavings
CBMC		✓	
CPA-SEQ	✓	✓	
CPACHECKER (r33531)	✓	✓	✓
DIVINE			
ESBMC			
LAZY-CSEQ	✓	✓	✓
PESCo	✓	✓	
YOGAR-CBMC	✓	✓	✓

# Evaluation: Witnesses from Tools



# Evaluation: Validation with CPACHECKER



# Conclusion

- ▶ Witness format is extended with threading information
- ▶ CPAchecker successfully produces and validates violation witness for concurrent programs
- ▶ Some other tools could improve their support for witnesses

# Future work

SMT-based analysis for concurrent programs

- ▶ improved pointer analysis

Optimization

- ▶ shrink witnesses to only relevant information

Encode more properties into witnesses

- ▶ deadlocks: should be possible. benchmarks missing
- ▶ data races: ?

# References

Dirk Beyer and Karlheinz Friedberger:  
*Violation Witnesses and Result Validation for Multi-Threaded Programs*, ISoLA 2020, online