

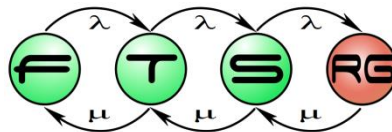
# Program Verification II.

## Critical Architectures Laboratory

Ákos Hajdu, Tamás Tóth

[hajdua@mit.bme.hu](mailto:hajdua@mit.bme.hu)

**Budapest University of Technology and Economics**  
**Fault Tolerant Systems Research Group**

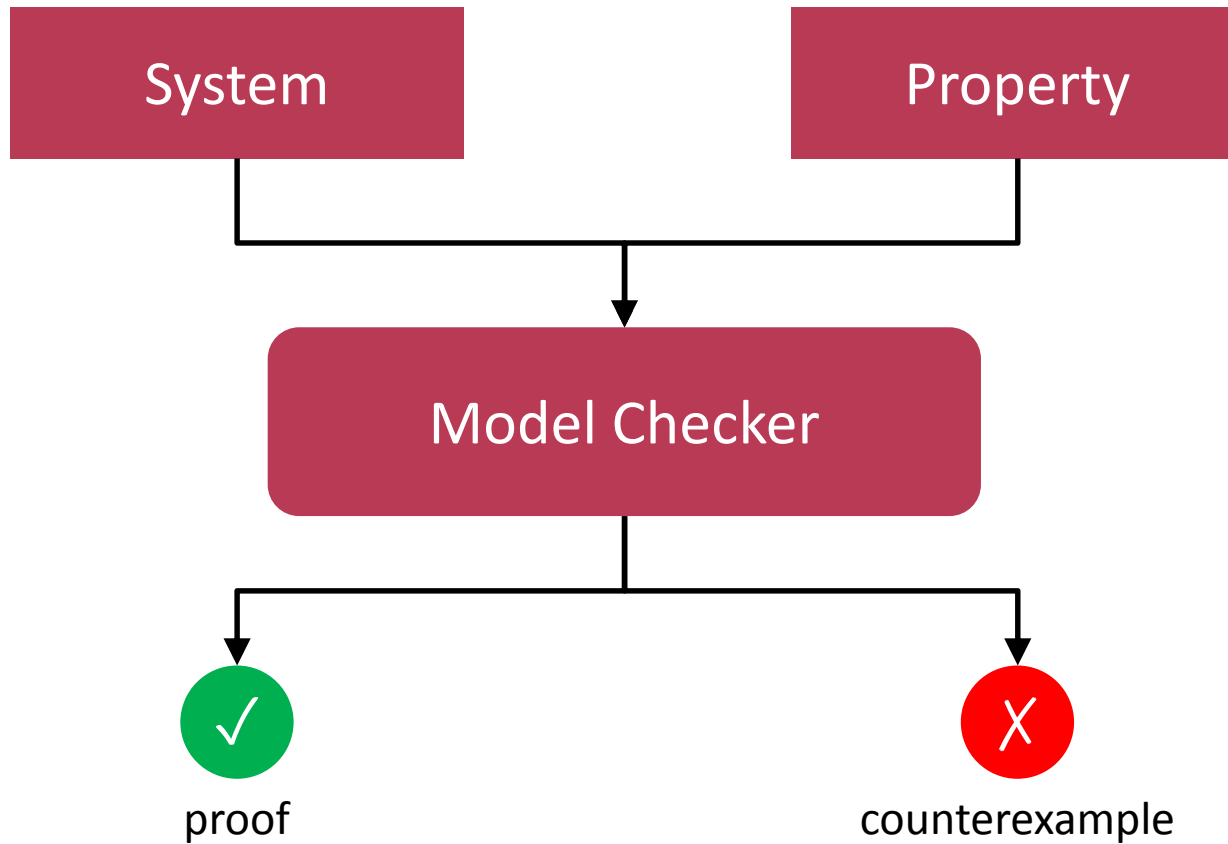


# INTRODUCTION

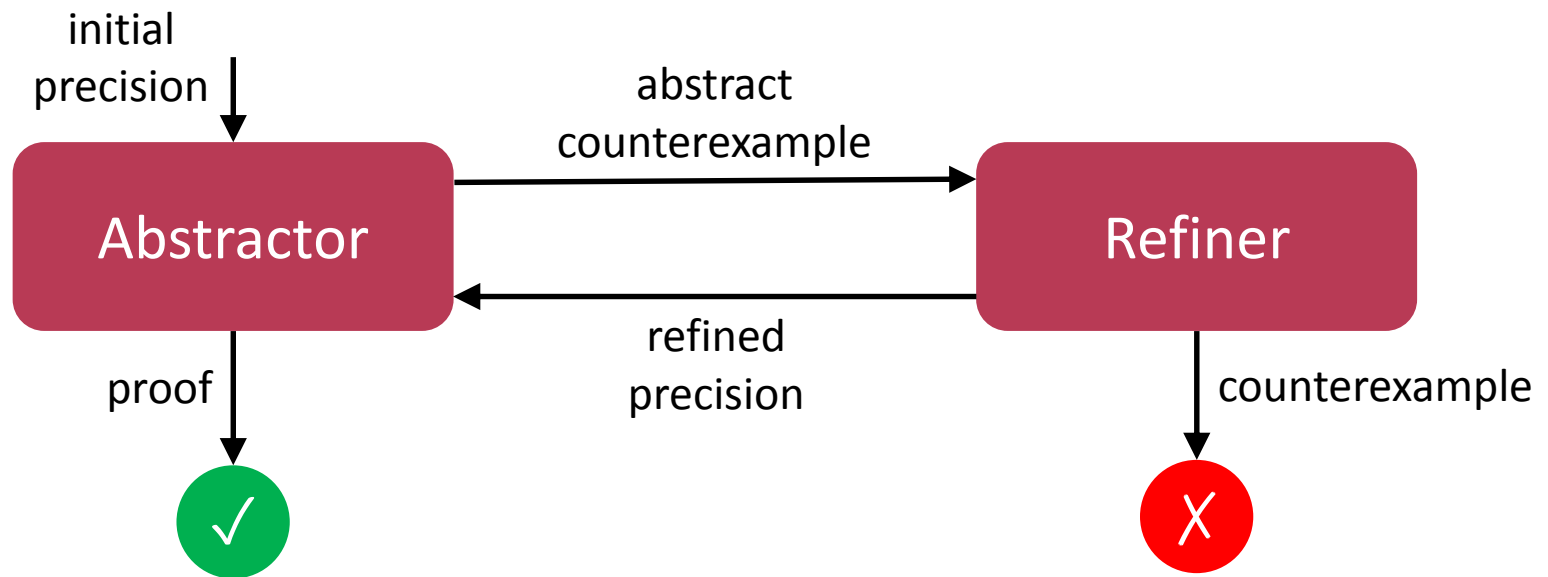
# Topic of the Lab Session:

*Implement a model checker based on  
Counterexample-Guided Abstraction Refinement  
(CEGAR)*

# Model Checking



# CEGAR



# VERIFICATION WORKFLOW

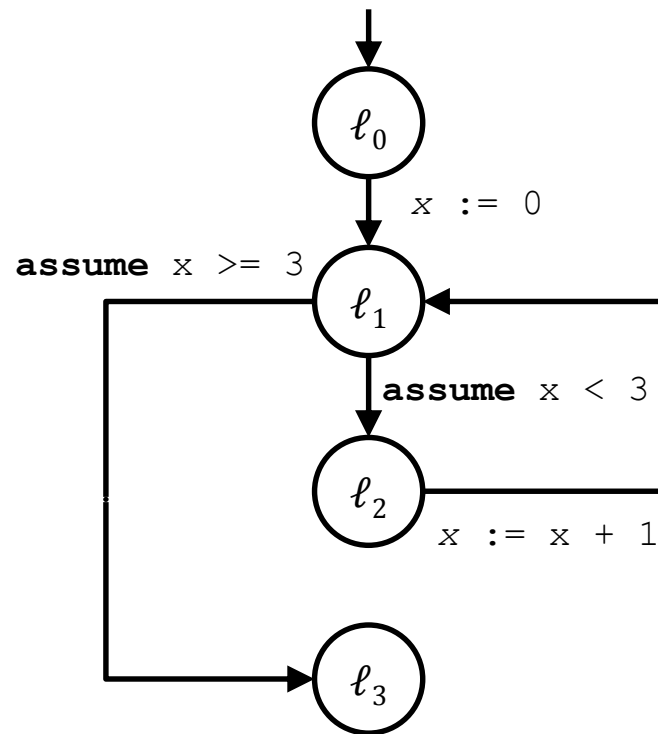
# Abstraction

Given the CFA and a precision  $\pi$ , we build an *abstract reachability tree*

- An unwinding of the CFA to a rooted directed tree
- Each node is labeled by a set of literals over  $\pi$ 
  - overapproximate the post-image of the parent
- Covering edges between nodes
  - the covering node is not covered
  - the nodes represent the same location
  - the label of the covering node entails the label of the covered node

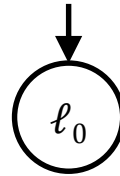
# Building the abstraction: step by step

Let precision  $\pi = \{x < 3\}$ .

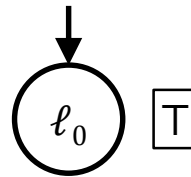




# Building the abstraction: step by step

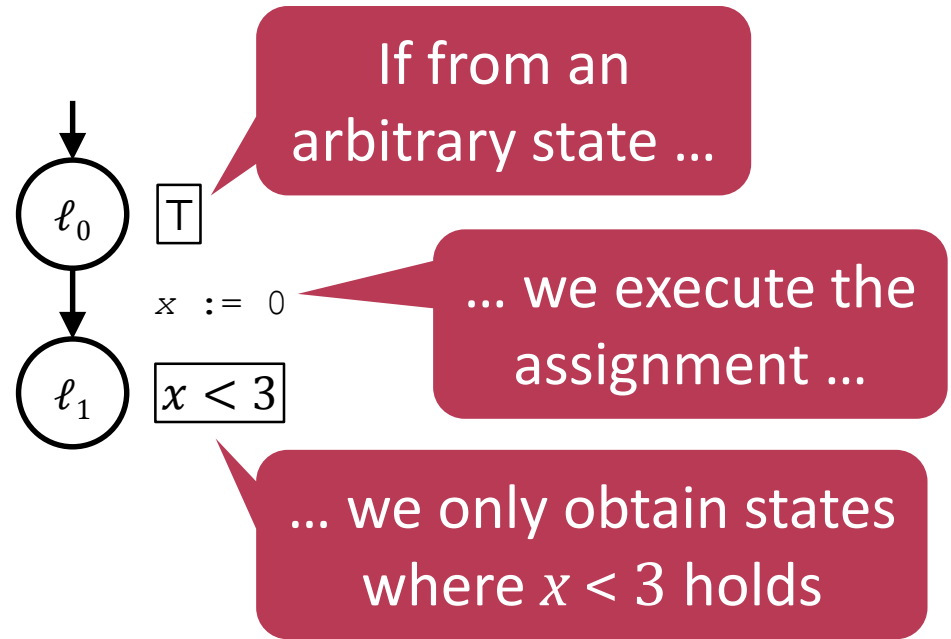


# Building the abstraction: step by step

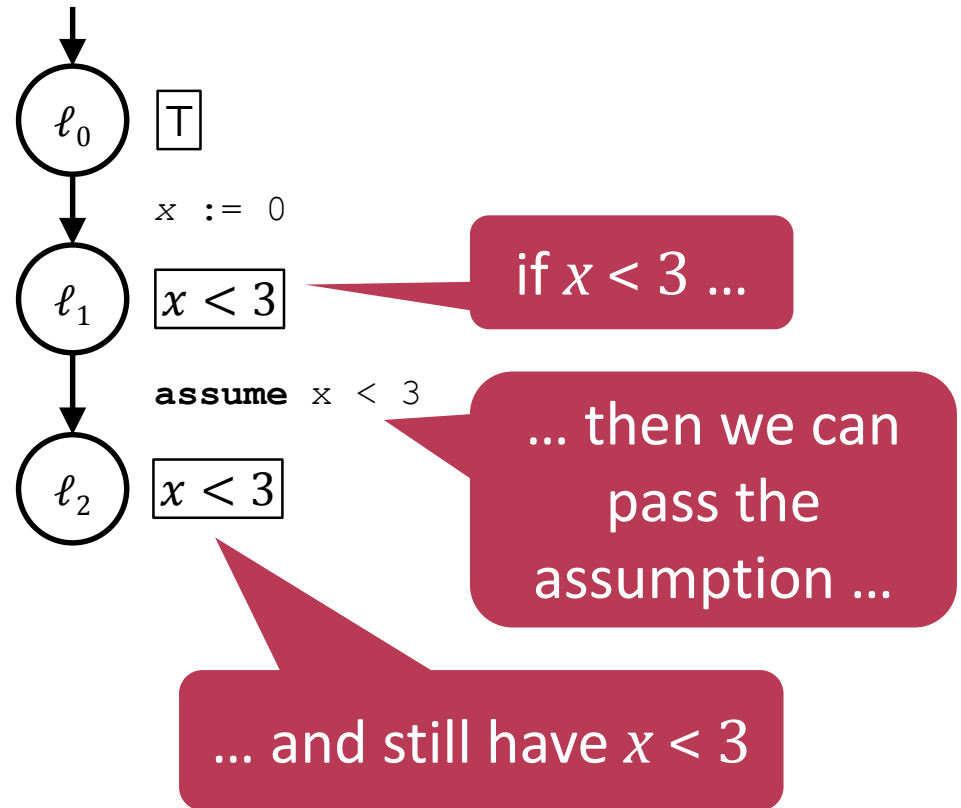


In the initial state  
all variables have an  
arbitrary value

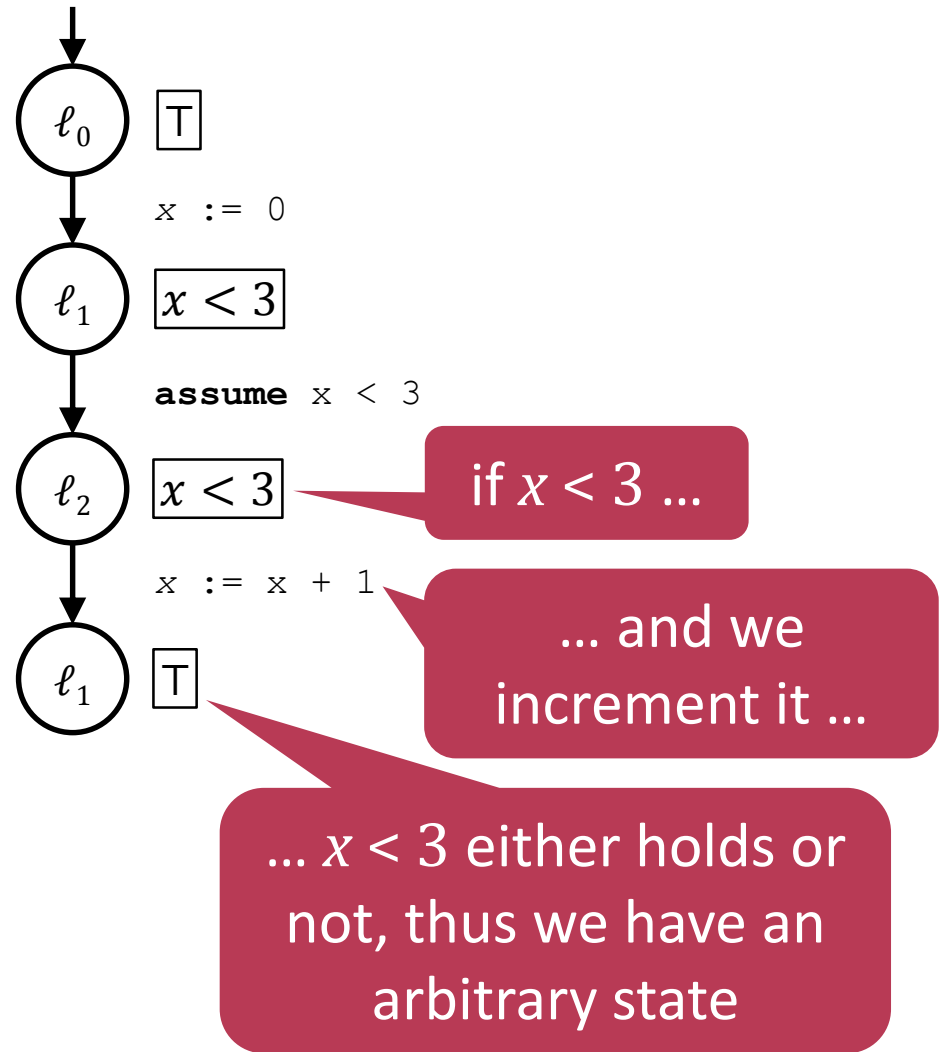
# Building the abstraction: step by step



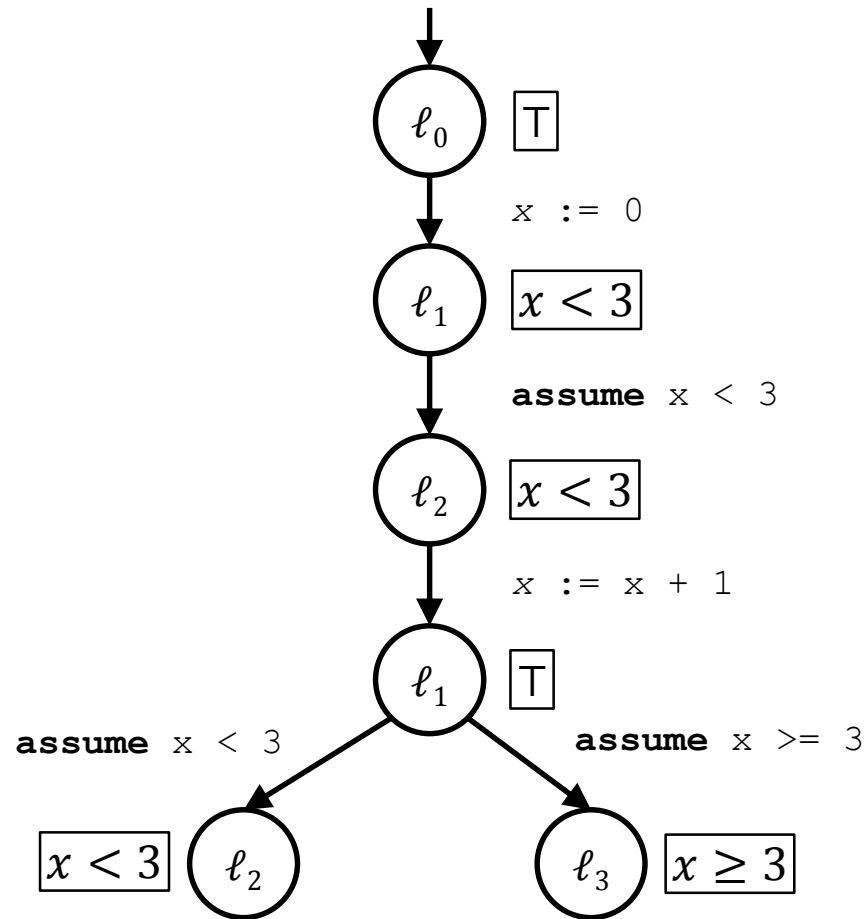
# Building the abstraction: step by step



# Building the abstraction: step by step

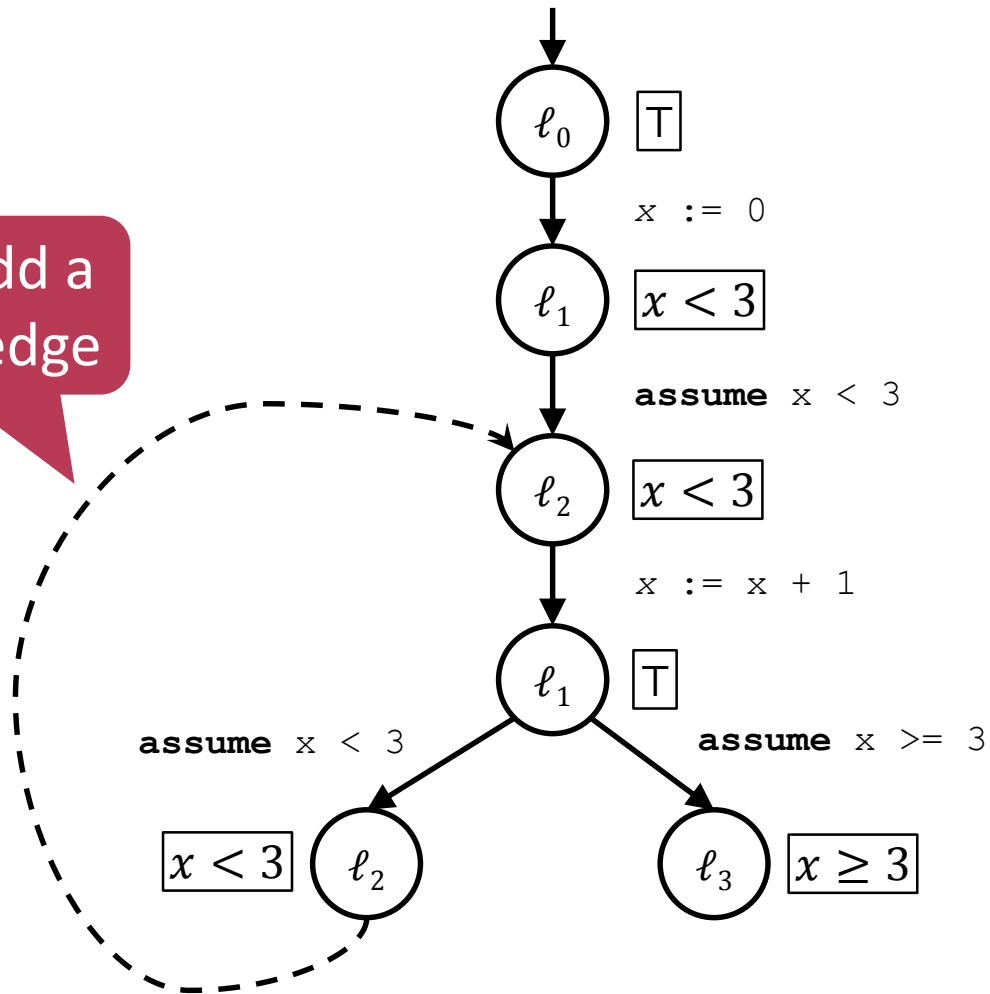


# Building the abstraction: step by step

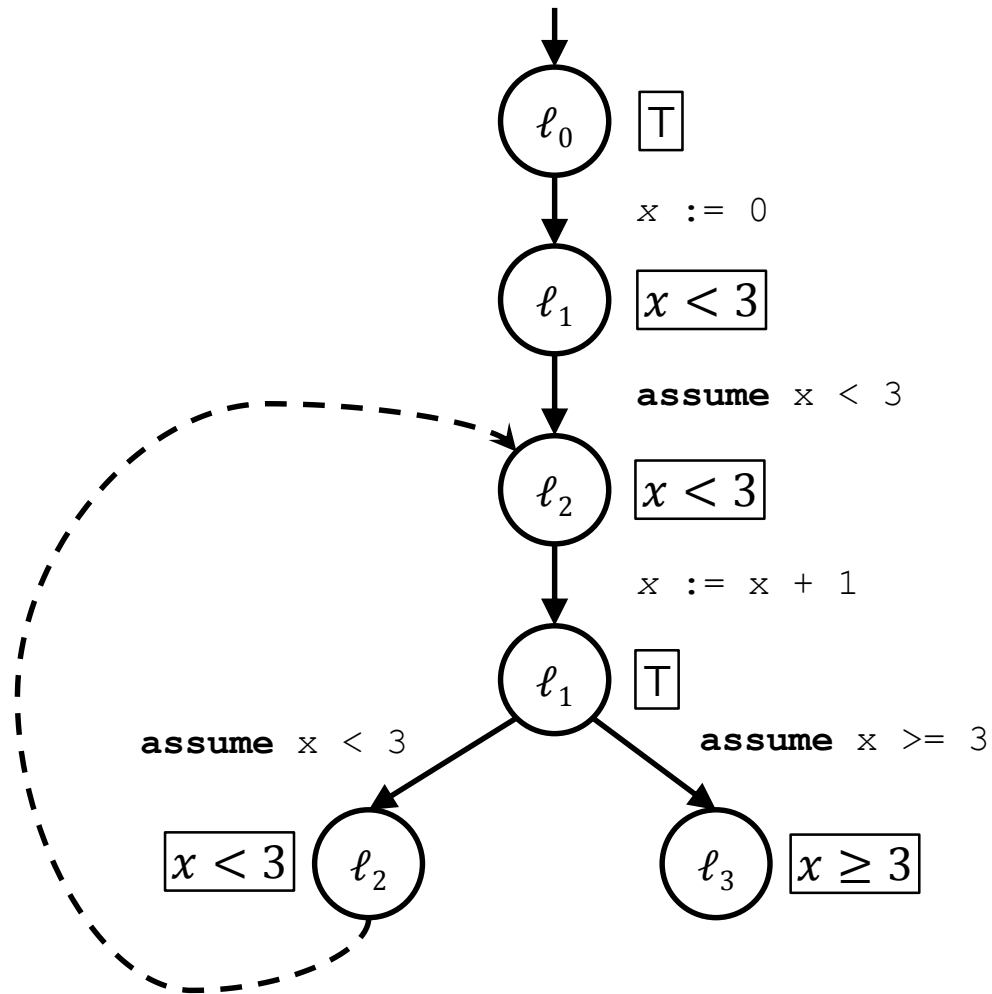


# Building the abstraction: step by step

We can add a covering edge



# Building the abstraction: result

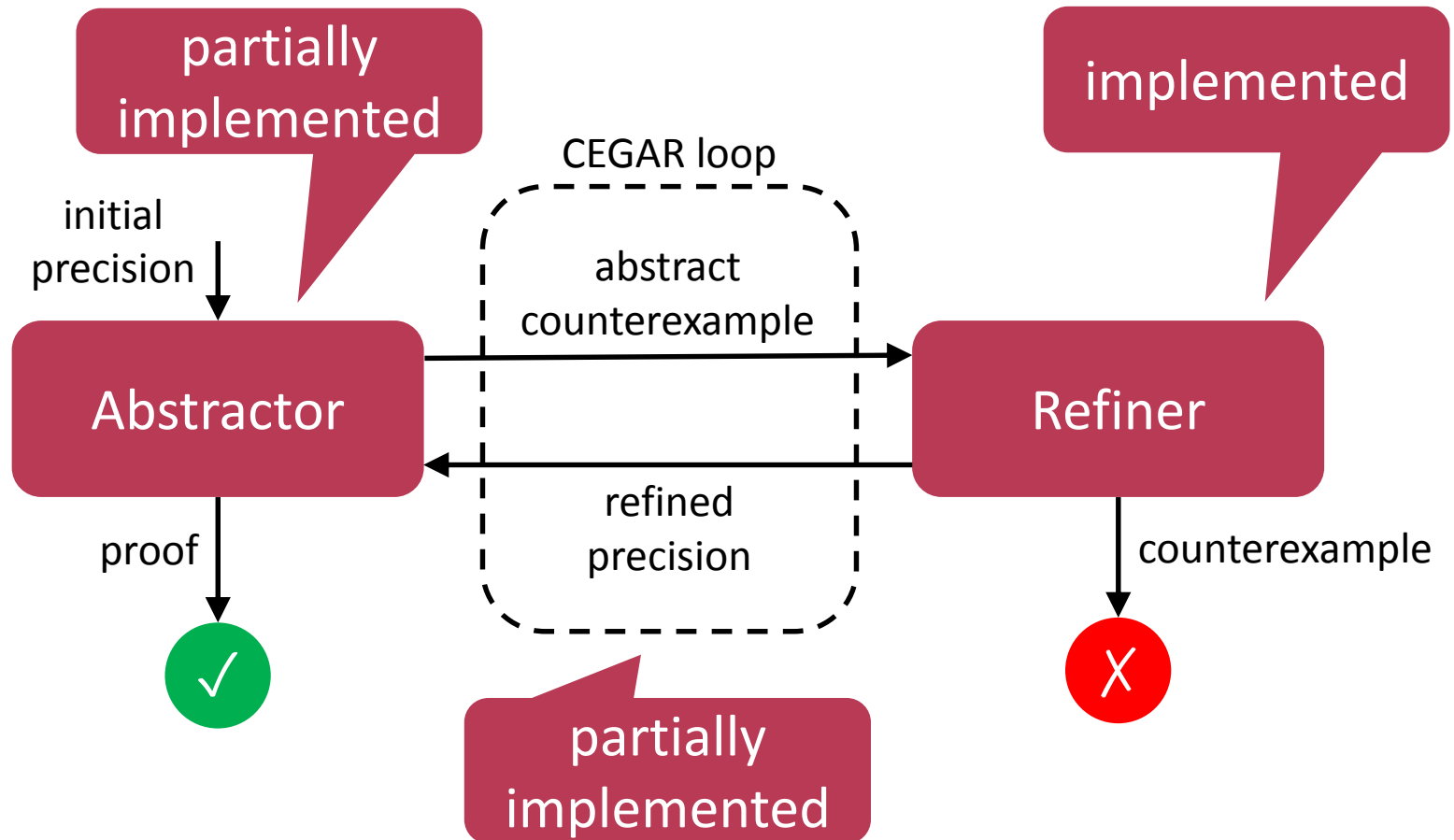




# Refinement

- The abstract reachability tree represents an *overapproximation* of all possible behaviors
- It may contain *spurious counterexamples*: a path to an error location that is not feasible
- Refinement: add new predicates to the precision
- Rebuild the tree based on the new precision

# CEGAR: Tasks



# Pseudocode for the Abstractor

*waitlist* := { *root* }

**while** there exists an element *n* in *waitlist* **do**

    remove *n* from *waitlist*

**if** *n* is an error node **then**

**return** counterexample path to *n*

**else if** there exists *n'* that may cover *n* **then**

        add covering edge from *n* to *n'*

**else**

        expand *n* w. r. t.  $\pi$

        add all successors of *n* to *waitlist*

**return** the program is correct

# LIST OF QUESTIONS

# List of questions

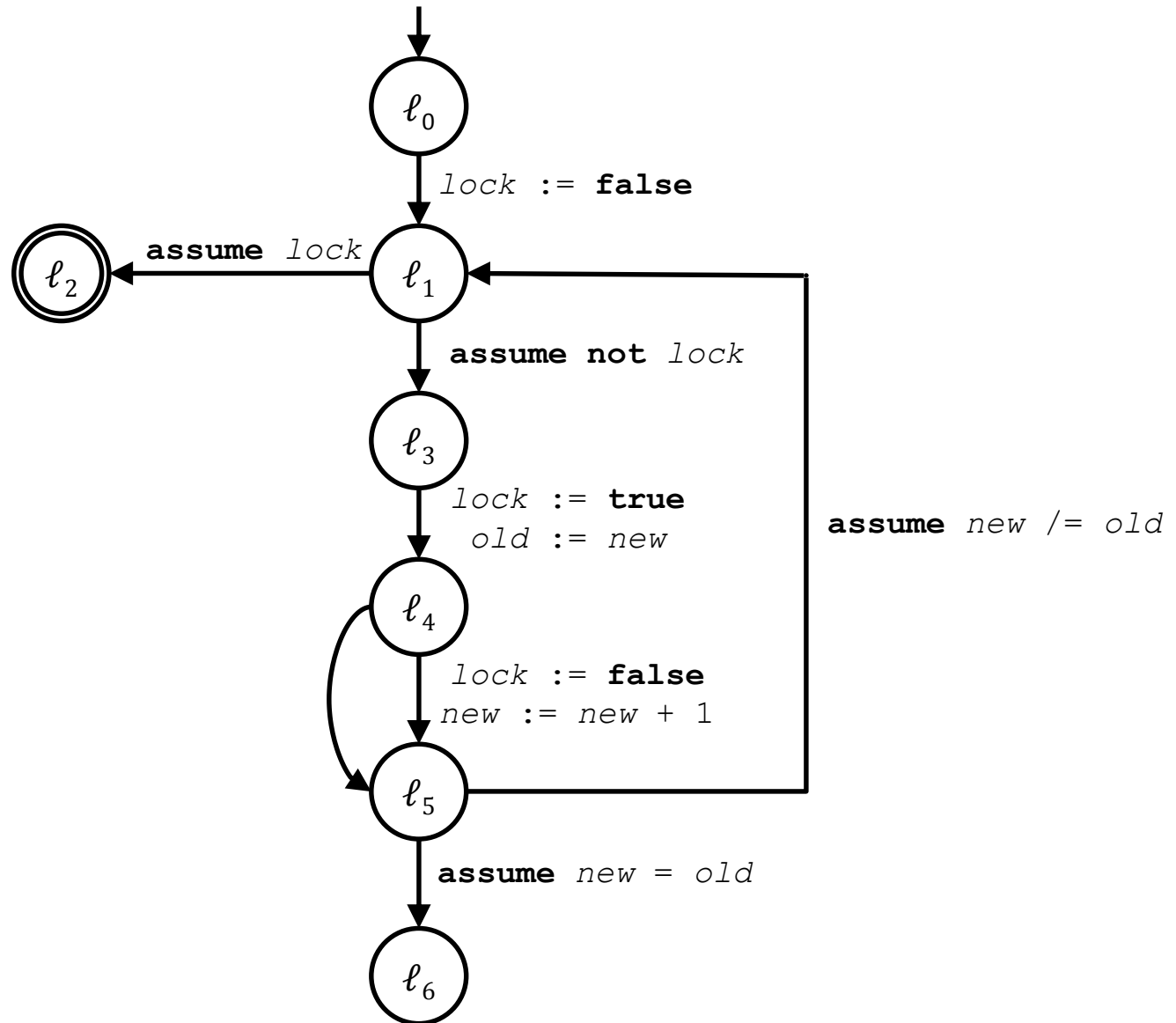
Consider the program given on the next slide.

1. Build the abstraction for  $\pi = \emptyset$ .  
Is the abstraction safe?  
(Does it prove the correctness of the program?)
2. Build the abstraction for  $\pi = \{lock\}$ .  
Is the abstraction safe?
3. Build the abstraction for  $\pi = \{lock, old = new\}$ .  
Is the abstraction safe?

# Example

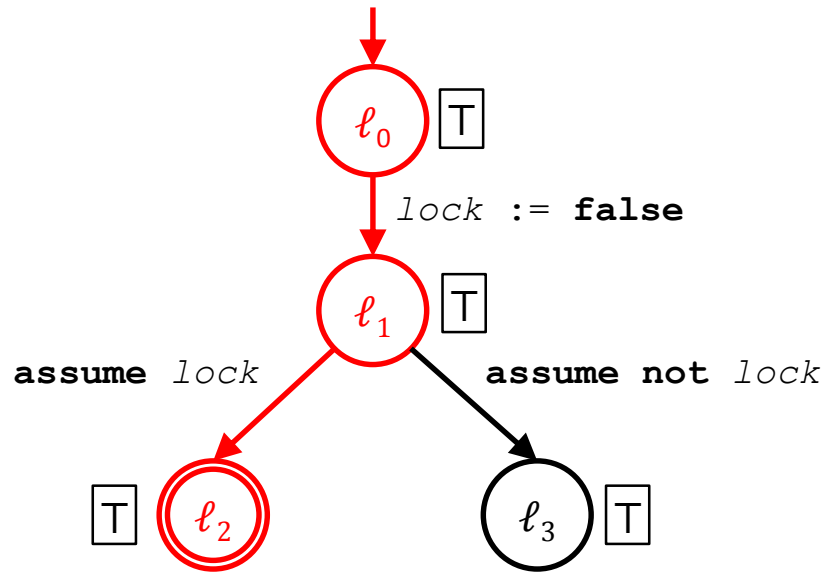
```
lock = false;  
do {  
    assert(!lock);  
    lock = true;  
    old = new;  
    if (*) {  
        lock = false;  
        new++;  
    }  
} while (new != old);
```

# Example



# Solution (1)

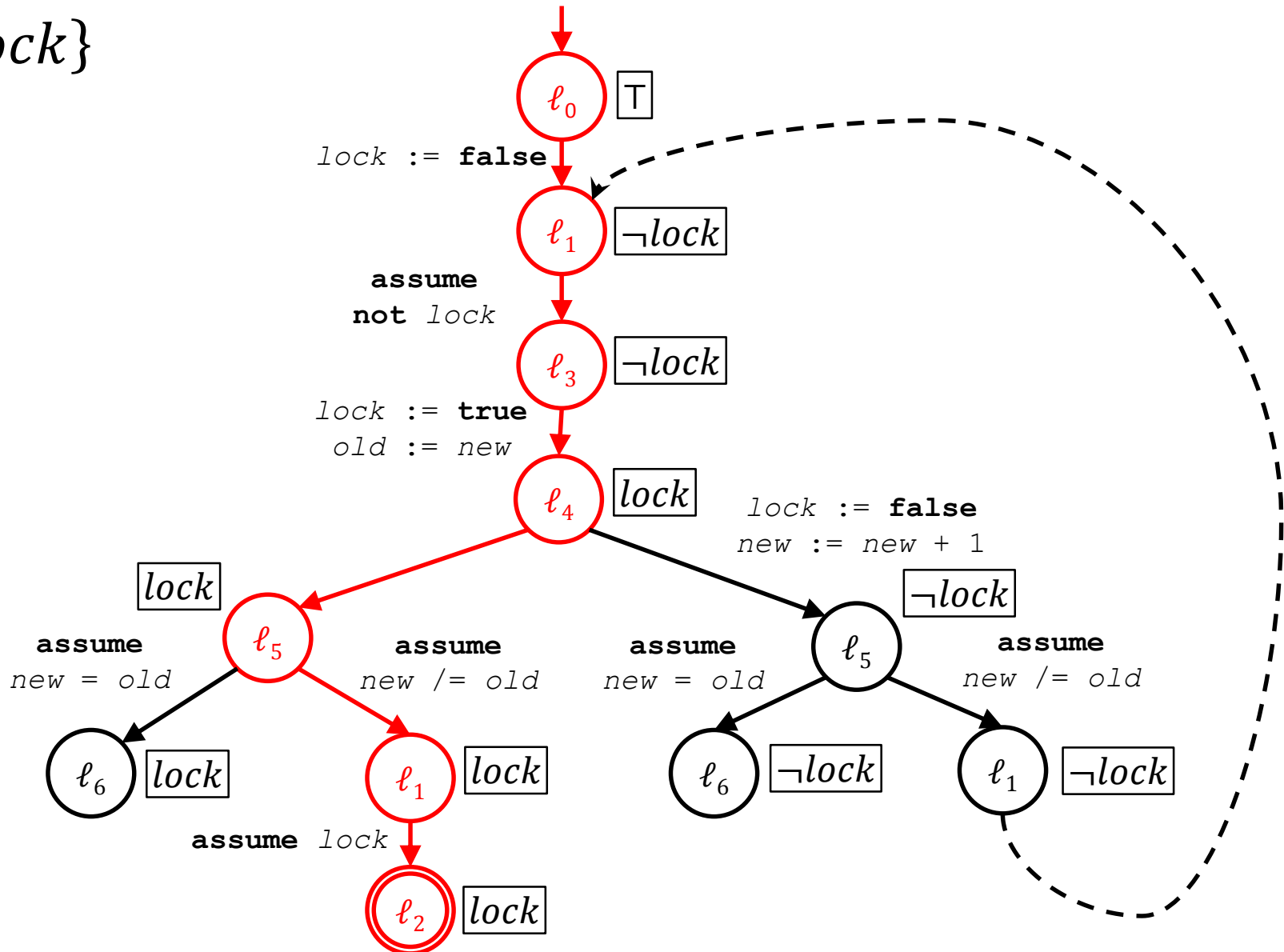
$$\pi = \emptyset$$





# Solution (2)

$\pi = \{lock\}$



# Solution (3)

$\pi = \{lock, old = new\}$

