

Image source: <https://cse.buffalo.edu/~rapaport/191/recursion.html>

Verifying Array Programs with Full-program Induction

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Goal

Verify (a class of) quantified as well as quantifier-free post-conditions,

- programs manipulating **arrays** and **scalars** in loops
- parameterized by a special variable **N**
- quantified invariants over arrays or scalars **not** available
- use black-box back-ends such as **SMT** solver

Motivating Example

```
assume(true);
1. void Simple(int N) {
2.   int A[N], sum=0;
3.   for (int i=0; i<N; i++)
4.     A[i] = 1;
5.   for (int i=0; i<N; i++)
6.     sum = sum + A[i];
7. }
assert(sum==N);
```

Full-program Induction

Goal: Prove $\{\varphi_N\} P_N \{\psi_N\}$ holds

Base case: Prove $\{\varphi_1\} P_1 \{\psi_1\}$

Hypothesis: Assume $\{\varphi_{N-1}\} P_{N-1} \{\psi_{N-1}\}$

Inductive step:

Compute difference pre-condition $\partial\varphi_N$ such that, $\varphi_N \rightarrow (\varphi_{N-1} \wedge \partial\varphi_N)$ and $\{\partial\varphi_N\} P_{N-1} \{\partial\varphi_N\}$ hold

Compute ∂P_N such that, $P_{N-1}; \partial P_N \equiv P_N$ holds

Prove $\{\partial\varphi_N \wedge \psi_{N-1}\} \partial P_N \{\psi_N\}$

Base Case: N=1

- Unrolled program *easy* for **SMT** solvers

Computing Difference Program

```
1. void Simple(int N) {
2.   int A_Nm1[N-1], A[N];
3.   int sum_Nm1=0, sum=0;
4.   for (int i=0; i<N-1; i++)
5.     A_Nm1[i] = 1;
6.   for (int i=0; i<N-1; i++)
7.     sum_Nm1 = sum_Nm1 + A_Nm1[i];
8.   for (int i=0; i<N-1; i++)
9.     A[i] = A_Nm1[i] + (1-1);
10.  A[N-1] = 1;
11.  sum = sum_Nm1;
11.  for (int i=0; i<N-1; i++)
12.    sum = sum + (A[i] - A_Nm1[i]);
13.  sum = sum + A[N-1];
14. }
```

Simplified Difference Program

```
assume(true);
1. void Simple(int N) {
2.   int A[N], sum=0;
3.   for (int i=0; i<N-1; i++)
4.     A[i] = 1;
5.   for (int i=0; i<N-1; i++)
6.     sum = sum + A[i];
7. }
assume(sum==N-1);
8.   A[N-1] = 1;
9.   sum = sum + A[N-1];
assert(sum==N);
```

Syntactic Restrictions

PB ::= St | St;St
 St ::= v := E | v_N := E_N | A[E_N] := E_N | A[E] := E |
 assume(BoolE) | if(BoolE) then St else St |
 for (l:= 0; l<N; l:= l+1) {St}
 E_N ::= E_N op E | E op E_N | E_N op E_N |
 A[E_N] | v_N | N
 E ::= E op E | A[E] | v | l | c
 BoolE ::= E relop E | BoolE AND BoolE |
 NOT BoolE | BoolE OR BoolE

Need for Pre-conditions

```
assume(true);
1. void PolyCompute(int N) {
2.   int A[N], B[N], C[N];
3.   A[0]=6; B[0]=1; C[0]=0;
4.   for (int i=1; i<N; i++)
5.     A[i] = A[i-1] + 6;
6.   for (int i=1; i<N; i++)
7.     B[i] = B[i-1] + A[i-1];
8.   for (int i=1; i<N; i++)
9.     C[i] = C[i-1] + B[i-1];
10. }
assert( $\forall i \in [0, N], C[i] = i^3$ );
```

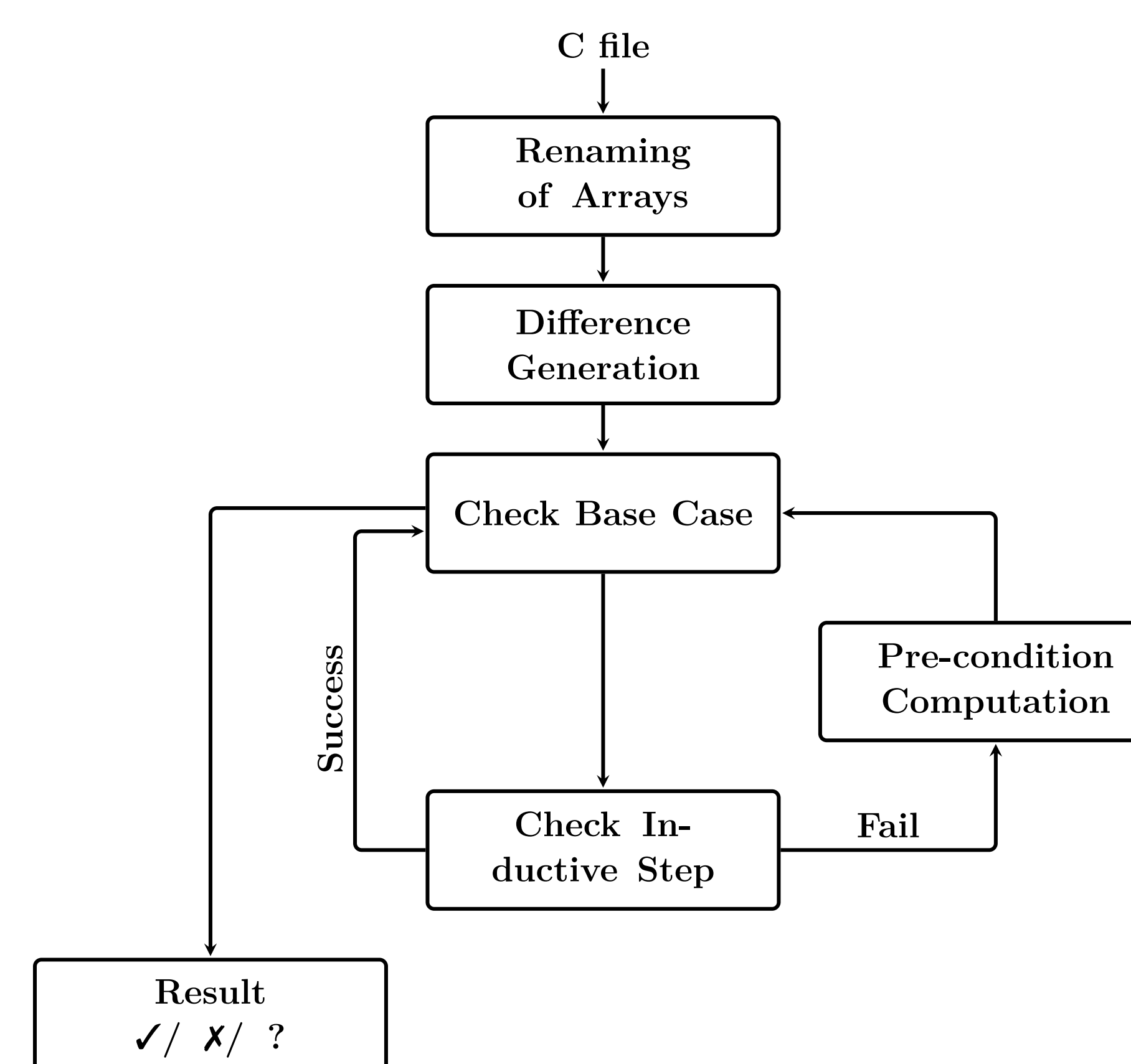
Inferring and Proving Pre's

assume($B[N-2] = (N-1)^3 - (N-2)^3$);

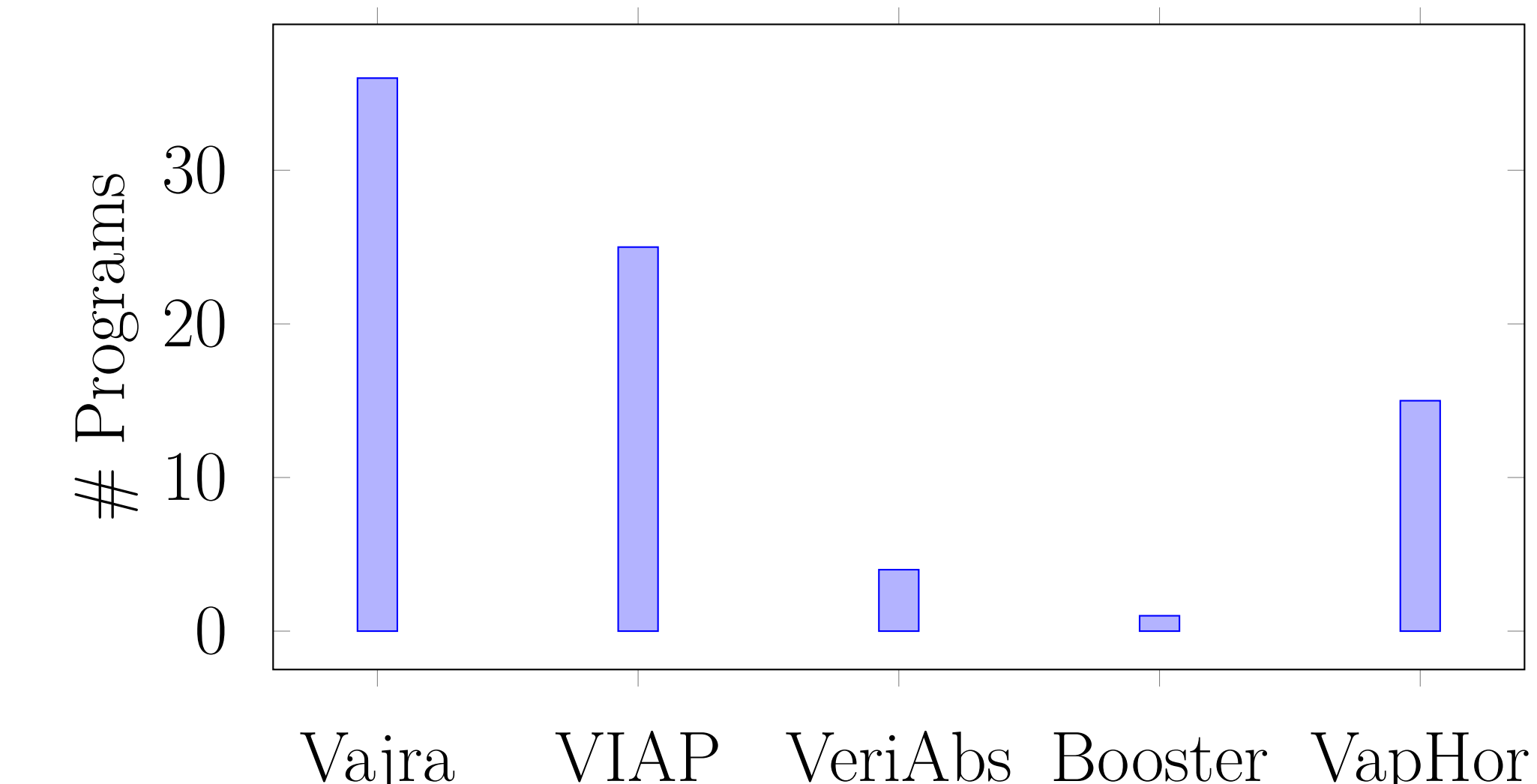
```
assume( $\forall i \in [0, N-1], C[i] = i^3$ );
1. A[N-1] = A[N-2] + 6;
2. B[N-1] = B[N-2] + A[N-2];
3. C[N-1] = C[N-2] + B[N-2];
assert( $C[N-1] = (N-1)^3$ );
```

assert($B[N-1] = (N)^3 - (N-1)^3$);

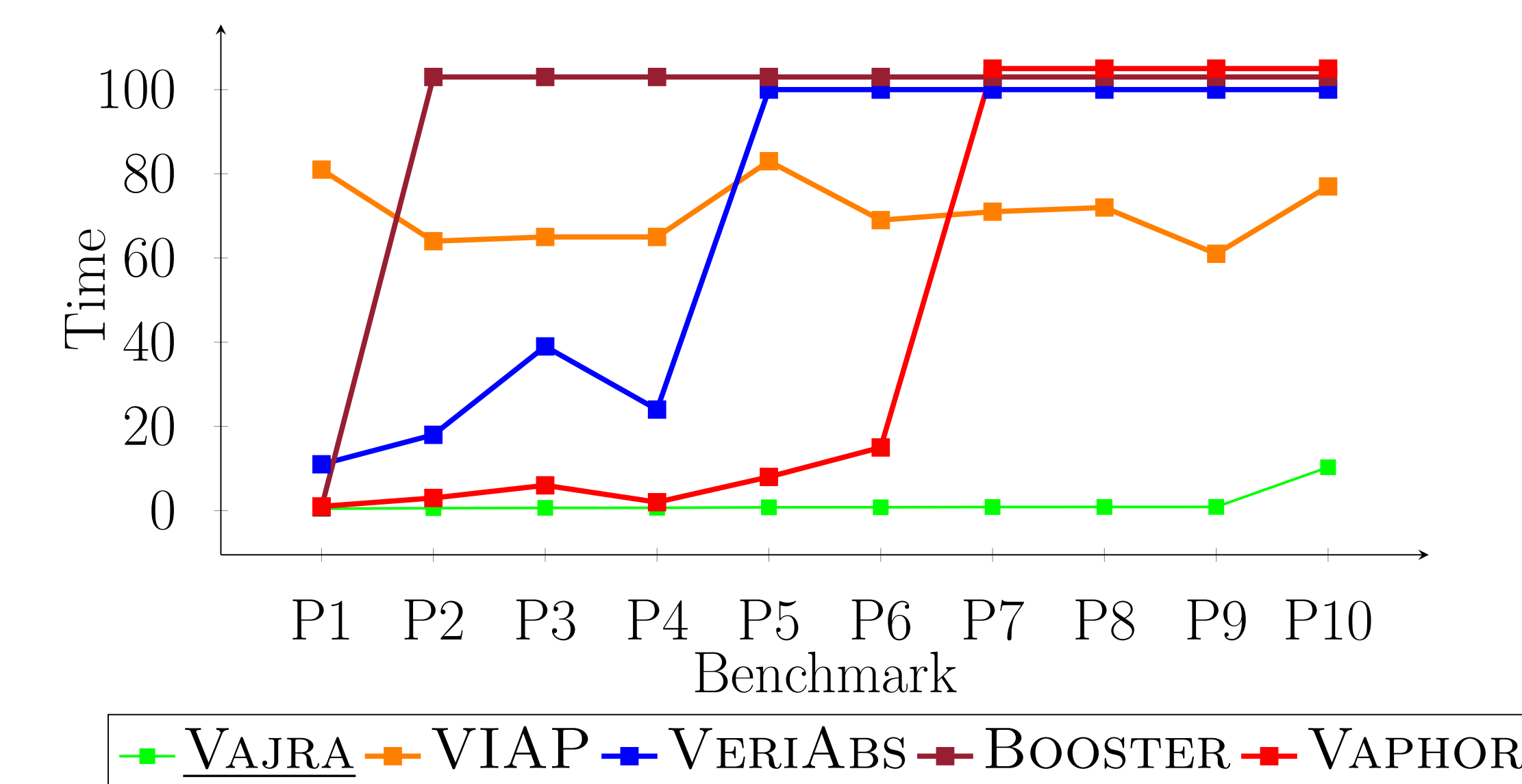
Vajra Tool Diagram



Efficiently Solves More Programs



Comparison of Execution Time of Tools



Recognition

- VAJRA is now a part of TCS tool - VERIABS
- Participated in the software verification competition SV-COMP 2020
- Won a gold medal in Reach-safety category
- Stood first in arrays sub-category

Conclusion

- *Difference makes the difference!*
- *Reduction to verification of loop free programs*
- *Compute differences of programs recursively*
- *Weakest pre-condition computation to infer new facts aiding induction*

References

- [1] S. Chakraborty, A. Gupta, and D. Unadkat. Verifying array manipulating programs with full-program induction. In *Proc. of TACAS*, 2020.