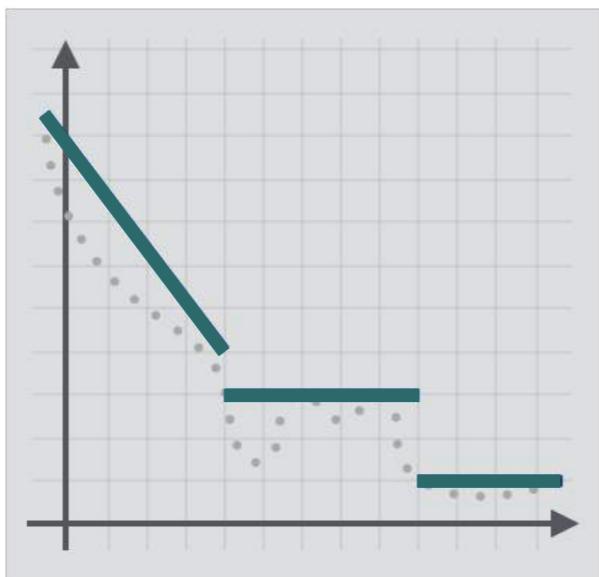


# Liveness Analysis

MPRI 2-6: Abstract Interpretation,  
Application to Verification and Static Analysis



# Lesson 8



# Liveness Properties

- **Guarantee Properties**

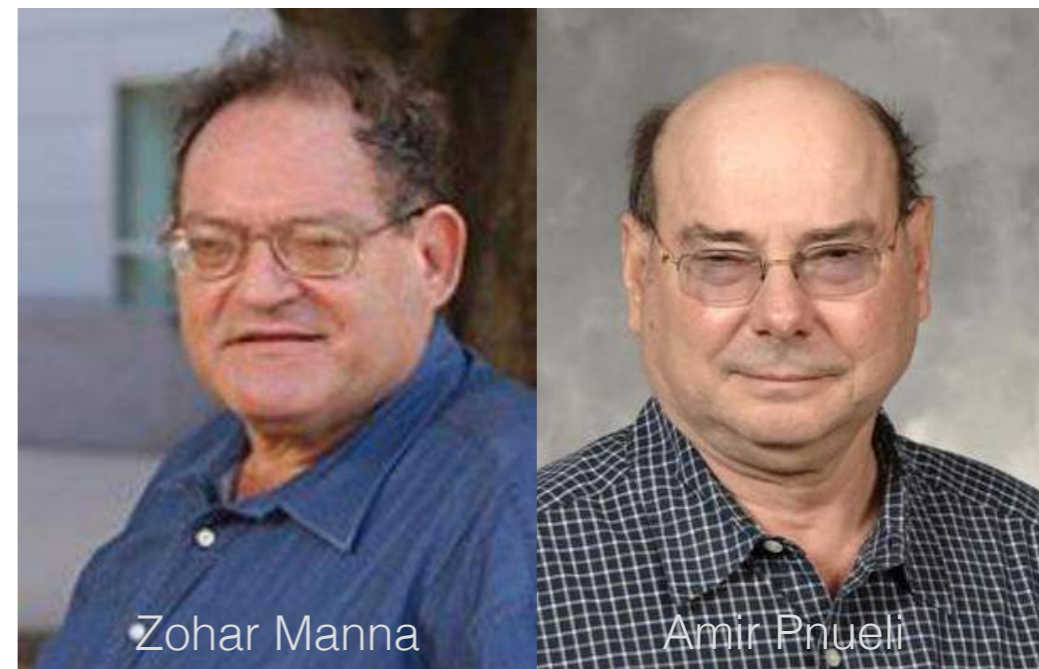
“something good eventually happens at least once”

- Example **Program Termination**

- **Recurrence Properties**

“something good eventually happens infinitely often”

- Example: Starvation Freedom



Zohar Manna

Amir Pnueli

# Potential and Definite Termination

## Definition

A program with trace semantics  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty)$  **may terminate** if and only if  $\mathcal{M} \cap \Sigma^* \neq \emptyset$

## Definition

A program with trace semantics  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty)$  **must terminate** if and only if  $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \Sigma^*$

Finite prefix trace semantics

### Finite traces

Finite trace: finite sequence of elements from  $\Sigma$

- $\epsilon$ : empty trace (unique)
- $\sigma$ : trace of length 1 (assimilated to a state)
- $\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$ : trace of length  $n$
- $\Sigma^n$ : the set of traces of length  $n$
- $\Sigma^{\leq n} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{i < n} \Sigma^i$ : the set of traces of length at most  $n$
- $\Sigma^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \Sigma^i$ : the set of finite traces

Note: we assimilate

- a set of states  $S \subseteq \Sigma$  with a set of traces of length 1
- a relation  $R \subseteq \Sigma \times \Sigma$  with a set of traces of length 2

so,  $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{F}, \tau \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$

Course 2 Program Semantics and Properties Antoine Miné p. 15 / 98

In *absence of non-determinism*, potential and definite termination coincide

# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

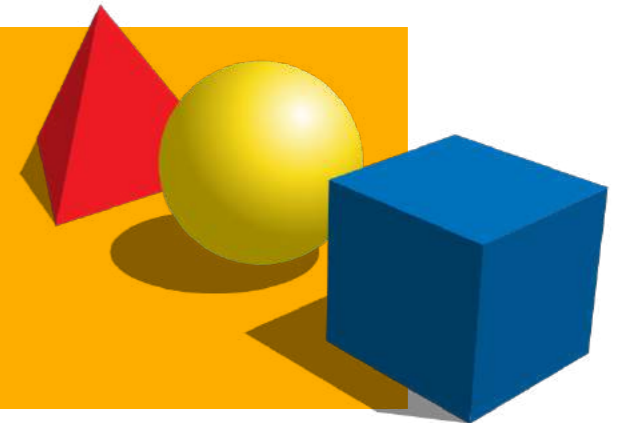
## **practical tools**

targeting specific programs



## **algorithmic approaches**

to decide program properties



## **mathematical models**

of the program behavior



# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

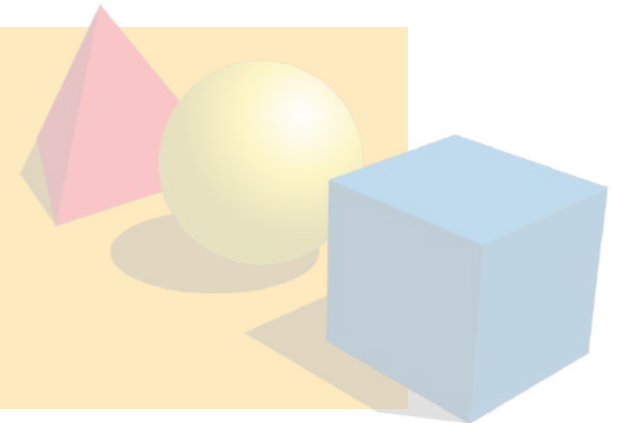
## practical tools

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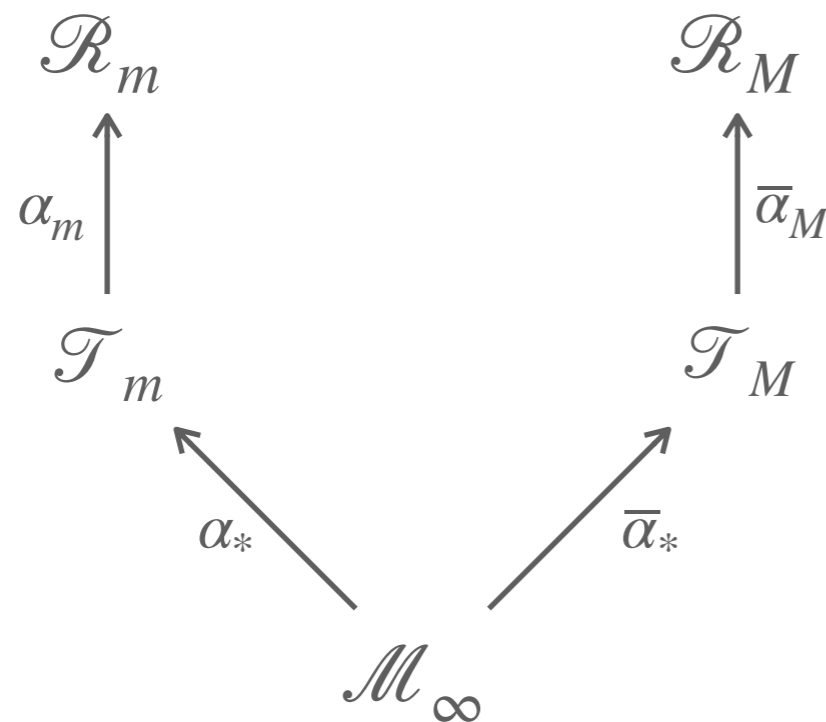
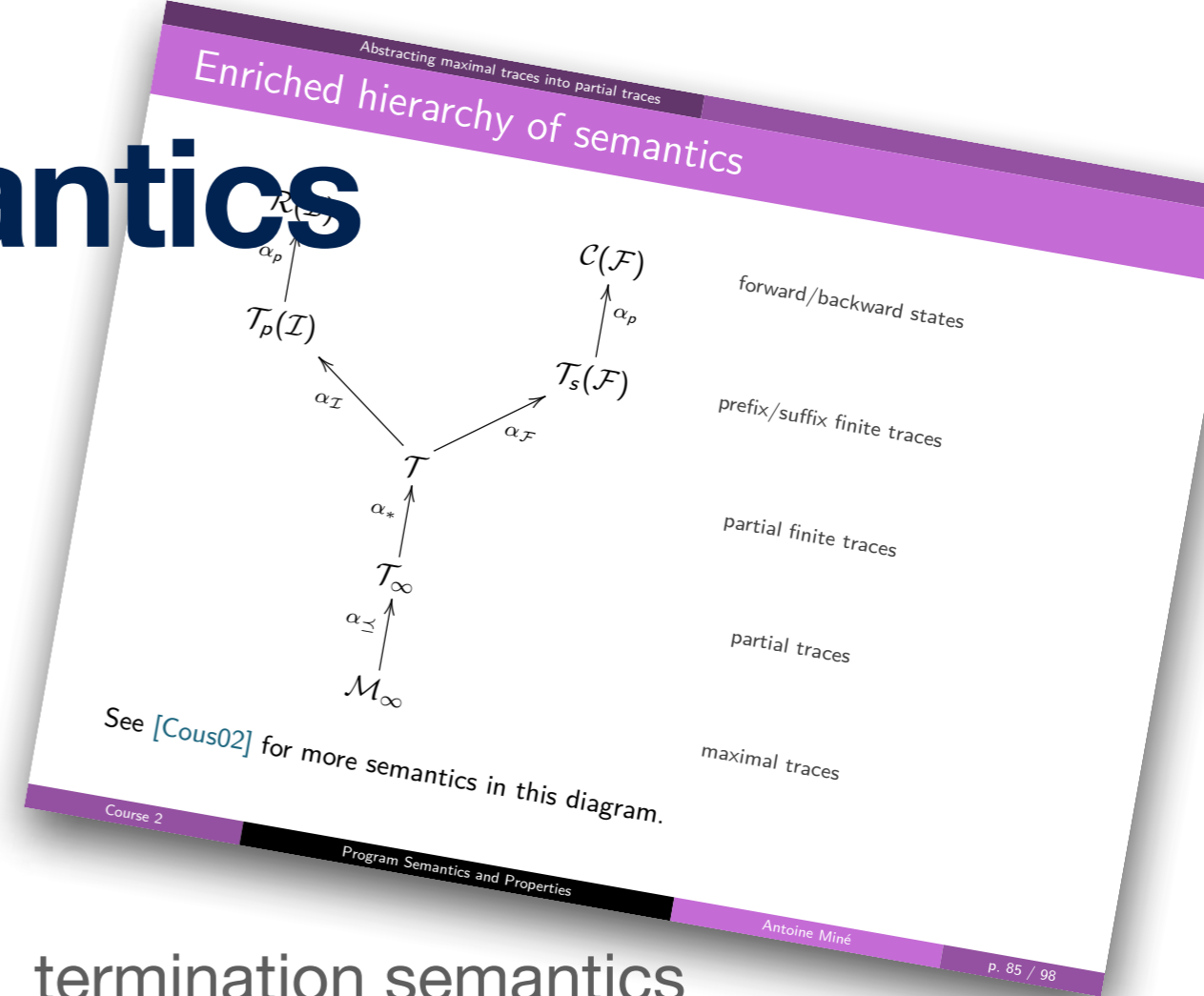


## mathematical models

of the program behavior



# Hierarchy of Semantics



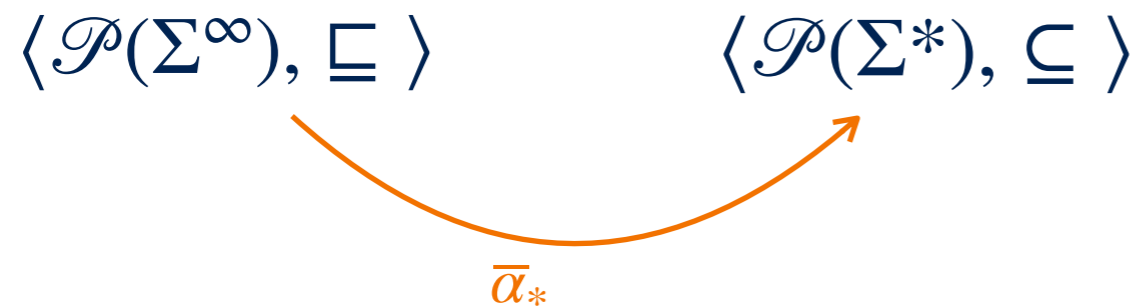
termination semantics

termination trace semantics

maximal trace semantics

# Definite Termination Trace Semantics

## Definite Termination Abstraction



$$\bar{\alpha}_*(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{t \in T \cap \Sigma^* \mid \text{nhdb}(t, T \cap \Sigma^\omega) = \emptyset\}$$

$$\text{nhdb}(t, T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{t' \in T \mid \text{pf}(t) \cap \text{pf}(t') \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\text{pf}(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{t' \in \Sigma^\omega \setminus \{\epsilon\} \mid \exists t'' \in \Sigma^\omega : t = t' \cdot t''\}$$

Example:

$$\alpha_*({ab, aba, bb, ba^\omega}) = \{ab, aba\} \text{ since } \text{pf}(bb) \cap \text{pf}(ba^\omega) = \{b\} \neq \emptyset$$



# Definite Termination Trace Semantics

## Tarskian Fixpoint Transfer

- $\langle \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty), \sqsubseteq, \sqcup, \sqcap, \Sigma^\omega, \Sigma^* \rangle$

- $\mathcal{M}_\infty \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{lfp}^{\sqsubseteq} F_s$   
 $F_s(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{B} \cup \tau \frown T$

- $\langle \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*), \subseteq, \cup, \cap, \emptyset, \Sigma^* \rangle$

- $\bar{\alpha}_*: \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$

$$\mathcal{T}_M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{\alpha}_*(\mathcal{M}_\infty) = \text{lfp}^{\subseteq} \bar{F}_*$$

$$\bar{F}_*(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{B} \cup ((\tau \frown T) \cap (\Sigma^+ \setminus (\tau \frown (\Sigma^+ \setminus T))))$$

## Theorem

Let  $\langle C, \leq, \vee, \wedge, \perp, \top \rangle$  and  $\langle A, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup, \sqcap, \perp^\#, \top^\# \rangle$  be complete lattices, let  $f: C \rightarrow C$  and  $f^\#: A \rightarrow A$  be monotonic functions, and let  $\alpha: C \rightarrow A$  be an abstraction function that is a complete  $\wedge$ -morphism ( $\forall S \subseteq C: f(\wedge S) = \sqcap \{f(s) \mid s \in S\}$ ) and that satisfies  $f^\# \circ \alpha \sqsubseteq \alpha \circ f$  and the post-fixpoint correspondence  $\forall a^\# \in A: f^\#(a^\#) \sqsubseteq a^\# \Rightarrow \exists a \in C: f(a) \leq d \wedge \alpha(a) = a^\#$  (i.e., each abstract post-fixpoint of  $f^\#$  is the abstraction by  $\alpha$  of some concrete post-fixpoint of  $f$ ). Then, we have the fixpoint abstraction  $\alpha(\text{lfp}^{\leq} f) = \text{lfp}^{\sqsubseteq} f^\#$ .

(see proof in [Cousot02])

# Definite Termination Semantics

## Ranking Abstraction



count execution steps backwards

$$\langle \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*), \subseteq \rangle$$

$$\langle \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{O}, \leq \rangle$$

$\alpha_m$

$$f_1 \leq f_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{dom}(f_1) \subseteq \text{dom}(f_2) \wedge \forall x \in \text{dom}(f_1): f_1(x) \leq f_2(x)$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_M(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{\alpha}_V(\vec{\alpha}(T))$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_V(\emptyset) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

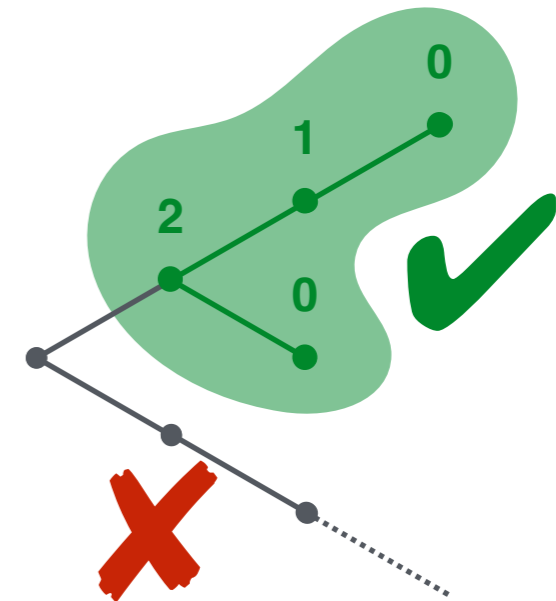
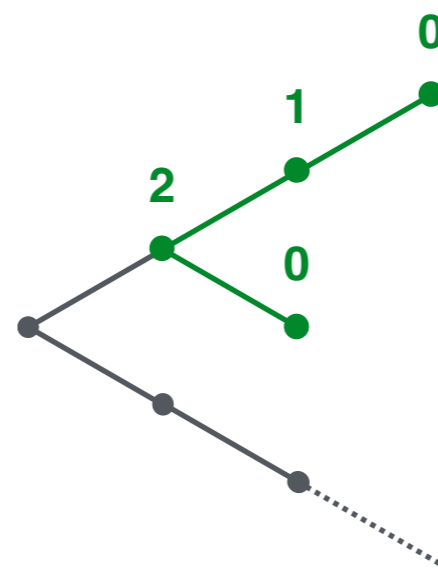
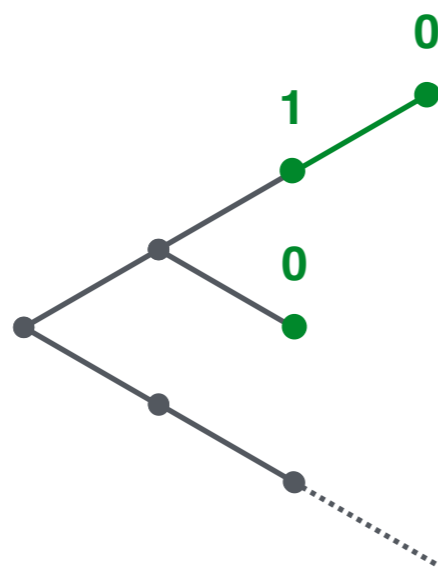
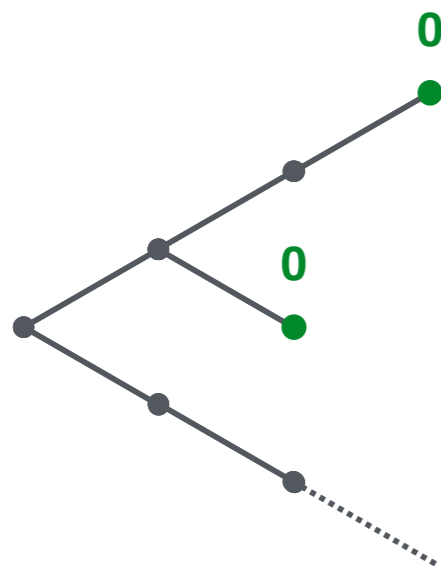
$$\bar{\alpha}_V(r)\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 0 & \forall \sigma' \in \Sigma: (\sigma, \sigma') \notin r \\ \sup\{\bar{\alpha}_V(r)\sigma' + 1 \mid \sigma' \in \text{dom}(\bar{\alpha}_V(r)) \wedge (\sigma, \sigma') \in r\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\alpha}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\sigma, \sigma') \in \Sigma \times \Sigma \mid \exists t \in \Sigma^*, t' \in \Sigma^\infty: t\sigma\sigma't' \in T\}$$

# Definite Termination Semantics

$$\mathcal{R}_M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{\alpha}_M(\mathcal{T}_M) = \text{lfp}^{\preceq} \bar{F}_M$$

$$\bar{F}_M(f)\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 0 & \sigma \in \mathcal{B} \\ \sup\{f(\sigma') + 1 \mid (\sigma, \sigma') \in \tau\} & \sigma \in \tilde{\text{pre}}_{\tau}(\text{dom}(f)) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



## Theorem

A program **must terminate** for traces starting from a set of initial states  $\mathcal{I}$  if and only if  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_M)$

# Denotational Definite Termination Semantics

We define the definite termination semantics

$\mathcal{R}_M: \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{O}$  by partitioning with respect to the program control points, i.e.,

$\mathcal{R}_M: \mathcal{L} \rightarrow (\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{O})$ .

Thus, for each program instruction  $\text{stat}$ , we define a transformer

$\mathcal{R}_M[\![\text{stat}]\!]: (\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{O}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{O})$ :

- $\mathcal{R}_M[\![X \leftarrow e]\!]$
- $\mathcal{R}_M[\![\text{if } e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } s]\!]$
- $\mathcal{R}_M[\![\text{while } e \bowtie 0 \text{ do } s \text{ done}]\!]$
- $\mathcal{R}_M[\![s_1; s_2]\!]$

Language syntax

Programs and executions

${}^l\text{stat}^l$	$::=$	${}^lX \leftarrow \text{exp}^l$	(assignment)
		$\text{if } \text{exp} \bowtie 0 \text{ then } {}^l\text{stat}^l$	(conditional)
		$\text{while } {}^l\text{exp} \bowtie 0 \text{ do } {}^l\text{stat}^l \text{ done}^l$	(loop)
		${}^l\text{stat}^l; {}^l\text{stat}^l$	(sequence)
$\text{exp}$	$::=$	$X$	(variable)
		$-\text{exp}$	(negation)
		$\text{exp} \diamond \text{exp}$	(binary operation)
		$c$	(constant $c \in \mathbb{Z}$ )
		$[c, c']$	(random input, $c, c' \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ )

Simple structured, numeric language

- $X \in \mathbb{V}$ , where  $\mathbb{V}$  is a finite set of **program variables**
- $l \in \mathcal{L}$ , where  $\mathcal{L}$  is a finite set of **control points**
- numeric expressions:  $\bowtie \in \{=, \leq, \dots\}$ ,  $\diamond \in \{+, -, \times, /\}$
- **random inputs**:  $X \leftarrow [c, c']$   
model environment, parametric programs, unknown functions, ...

Course 2

Program Semantics and Properties

Antoine Miné

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# Denotational Definite Termination Semantics

## Definition

The **definite termination semantics**  $\mathcal{R}_M[[\text{stat}^\ell]] : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{O}$  of a program  $\text{stat}^\ell$  is:

$$\mathcal{R}_M[[\text{stat}^\ell]] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{R}_M[[\text{stat}]](\lambda\rho.0)$$

where  $\mathcal{R}_M[[\text{stat}]] : (\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{O}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{O})$  is the definite termination semantics of each program instruction  $\text{stat}$

## Theorem

A program  $\text{stat}^\ell$  **must terminate** for traces starting from a set of initial states  $\mathcal{I}$  if and only if  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_m[[\text{stat}^\ell]])$

# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

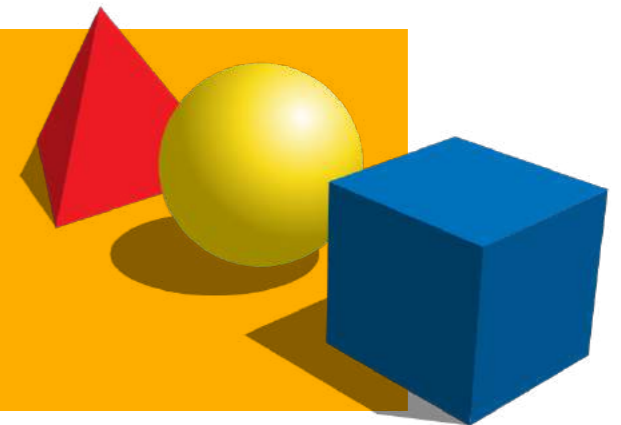
## practical tools

targeting specific programs



## algorithmic approaches

to decide program properties

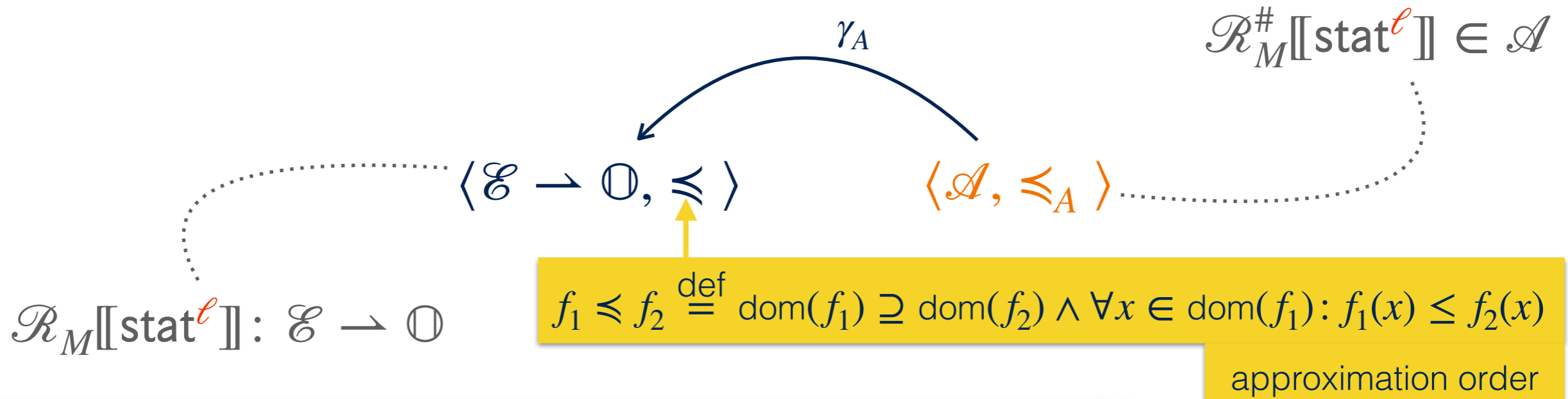


## mathematical models

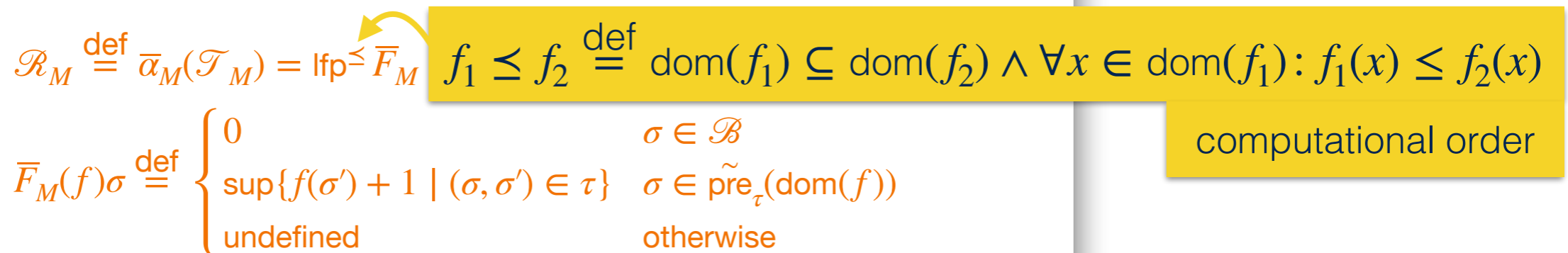
of the program behavior



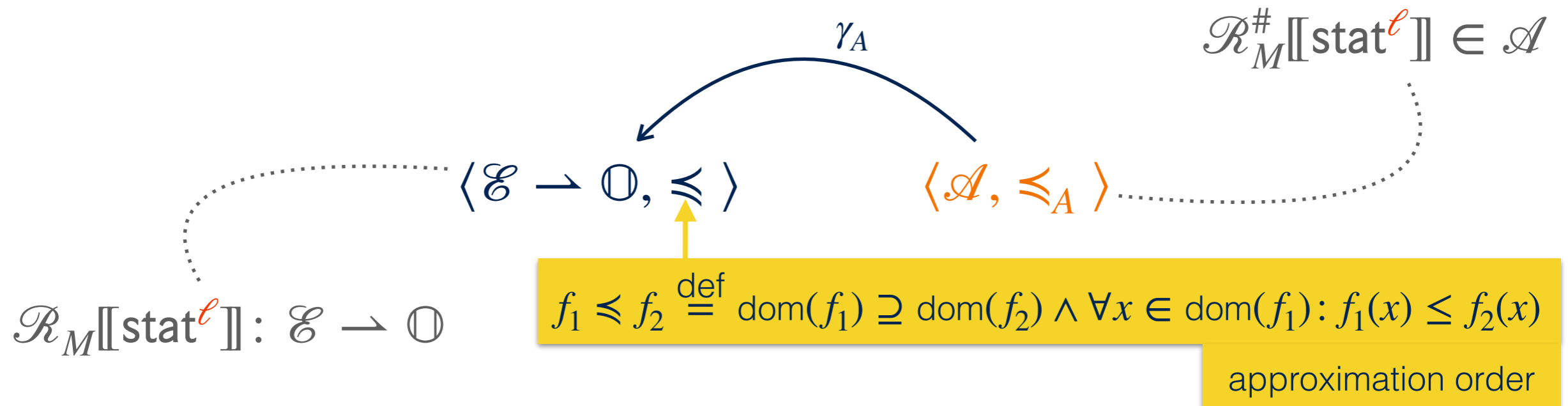
# Concretization-Based Piecewise Abstraction



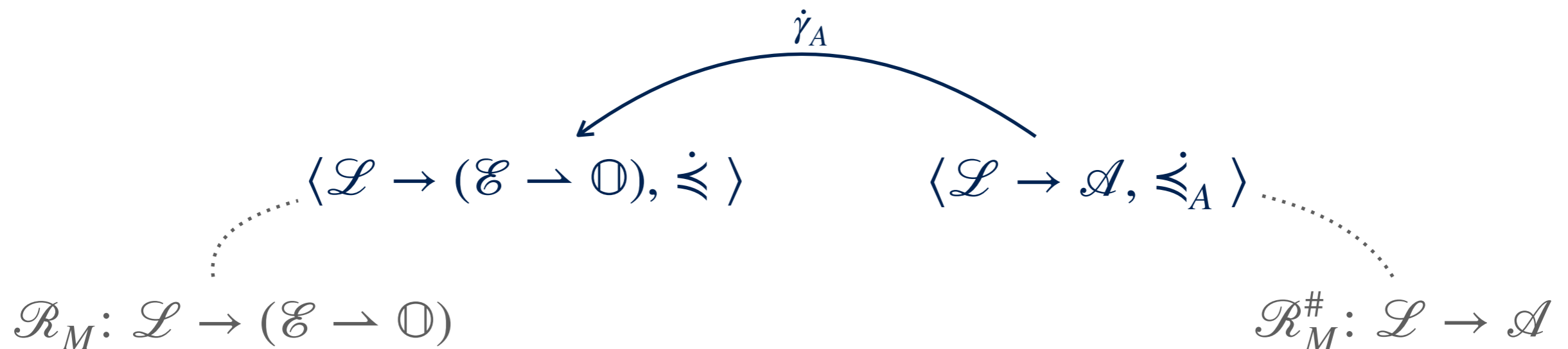
## Definite Termination Semantics



# Concretization-Based Piecewise Abstraction



By *pointwise lifting* we obtain an abstraction  $\mathcal{R}_M^{\#}$  of  $\mathcal{R}_M$ :

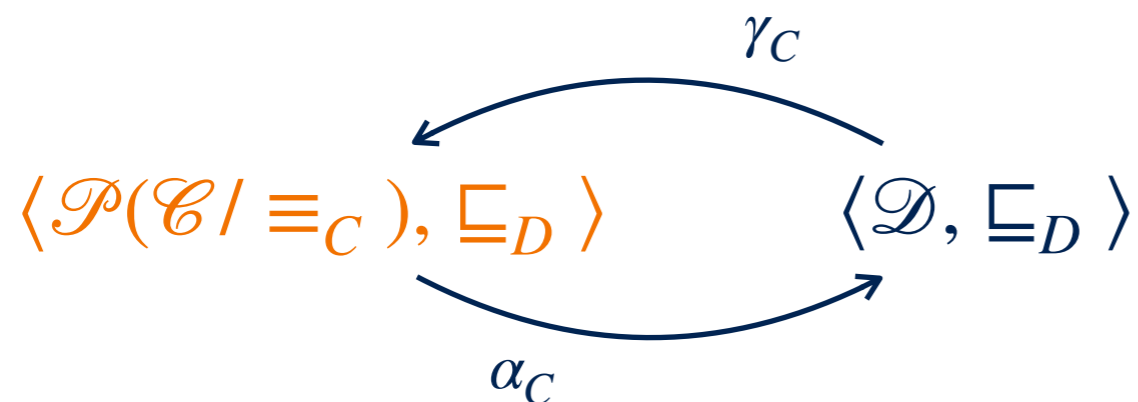




# Piecewise-Defined Ranking Functions Abstract Domain

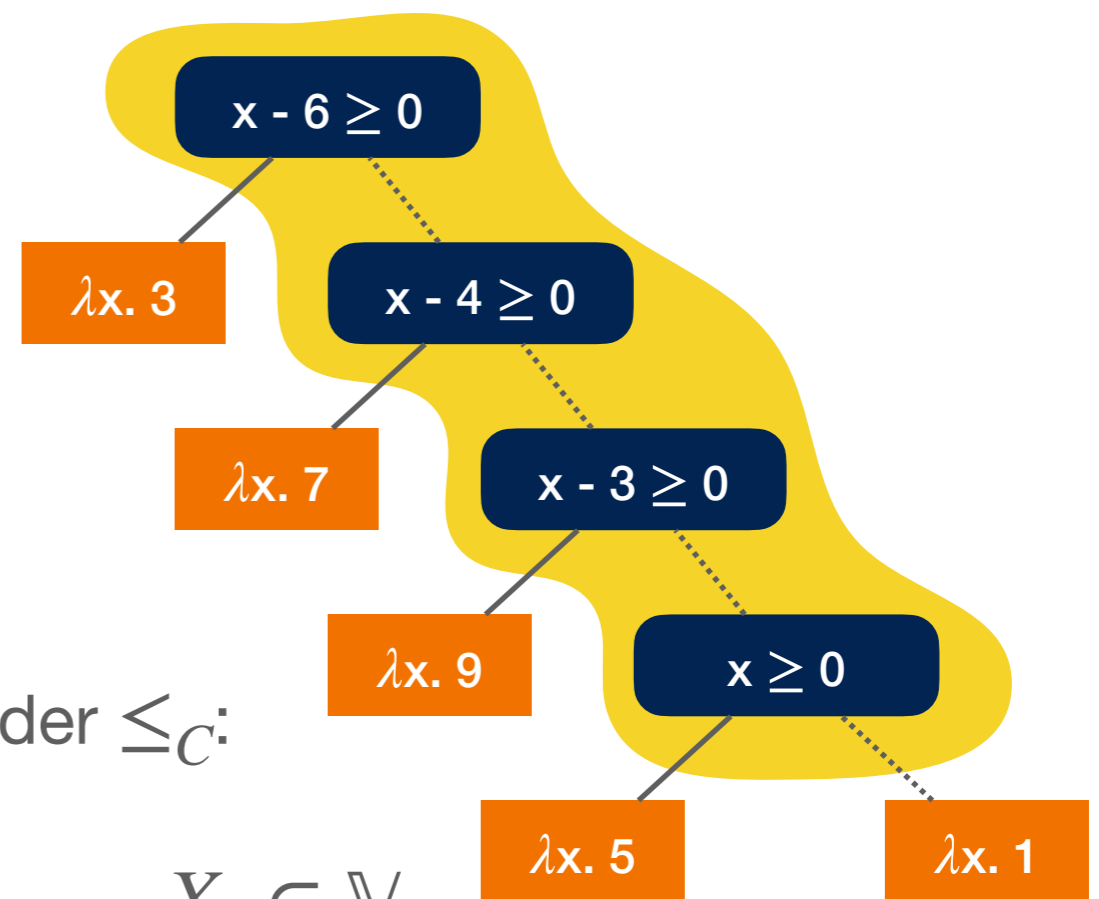
## Linear Constraints Auxiliary Abstract Domain

- Parameterized by an *underlying numerical abstract domain*  $\langle \mathcal{D}, \sqsubseteq_D \rangle$  (i.e., intervals, octagons, or polyhedra):



- $\mathcal{C}$  is a set of linear constraints in canonical form, equipped with a total order  $\leq_C$ :

$$\mathcal{C} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{c_1 \cdot X_1 + c_k \cdot X_k + c_{k+1} \geq 0 \mid X_1, \dots, X_k \in \mathbb{V} \wedge c_1, \dots, c_{k+1} \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge \gcd(|c_1|, \dots, |c_{k+1}|) = 1\}$$



# Piecewise-Defined Ranking Functions Abstract Domain

## Functions Auxiliary Abstract Domain

- Parameterized by an *underlying numerical abstract domain*  $\langle \mathcal{D}, \sqsubseteq_D \rangle$

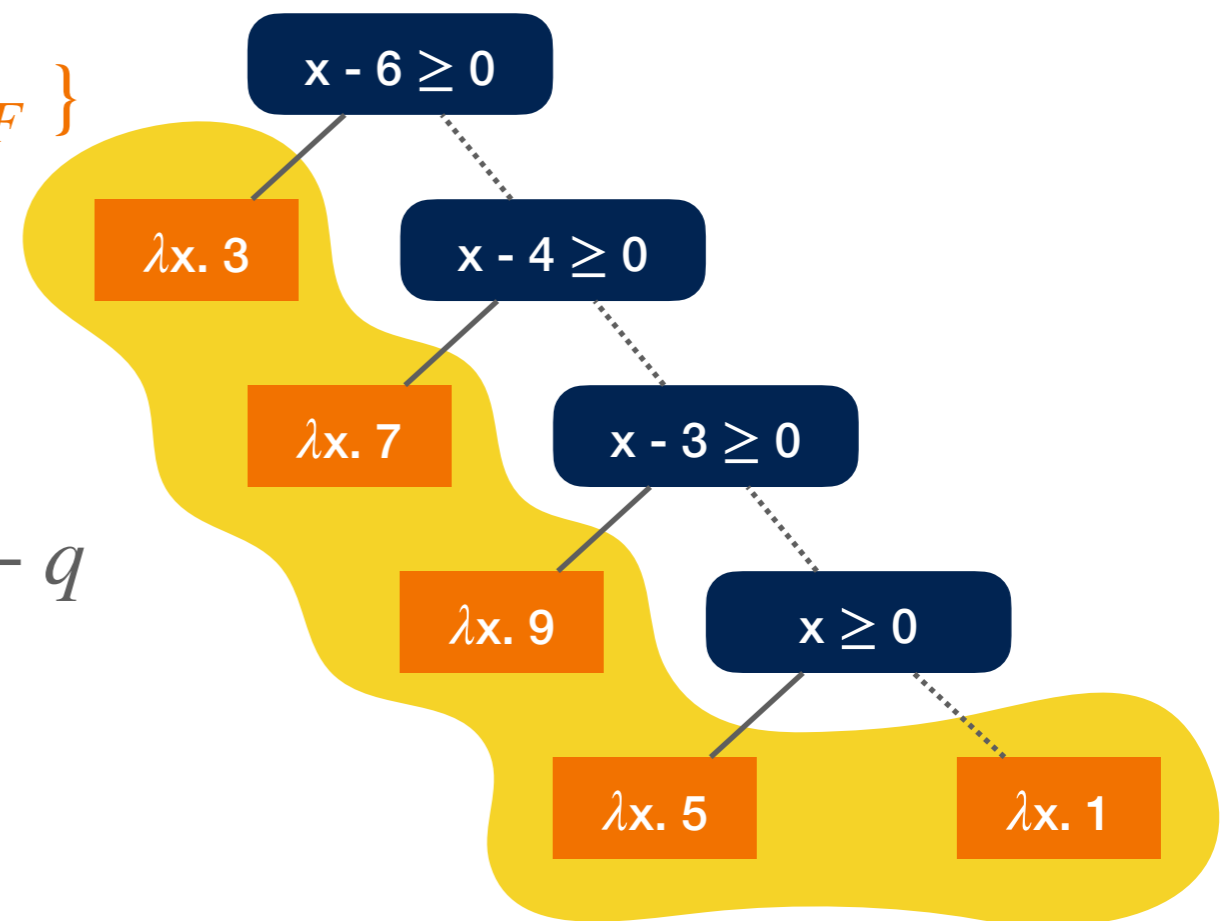
- $\mathcal{F} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \perp_F \} \cup (\mathbb{Z}^{|M|} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}) \cup \{ \top_F \}$

We consider **affine functions**:

$$\mathcal{F}_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \perp_F \} \cup \{ f: \mathbb{Z}^{|M|} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \mid$$

$$f(X_1, \dots, X_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k m_i \cdot X_i + q$$

$$\} \cup \{ \top_F \}$$



# Piecewise-Defined Ranking Functions Abstract Domain

- $\mathcal{A} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\text{LEAF}: f \mid f \in \mathcal{F}\} \cup \{\text{NODE}\{c\}: t_1; t_2 \mid c \in \mathcal{C} \wedge t_1, t_2 \in \mathcal{A}\}$
- **concretization function**  $\gamma_A: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow (\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{O})$ :

$$\gamma_A(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{\gamma}_A[\emptyset](t)$$

where  $\bar{\gamma}_A: \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C} / \equiv_C) \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow (\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{O})$ :

$$\bar{\gamma}_A[C](\text{LEAF}: f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma_F[\alpha_C(C)](f)$$

$$\bar{\gamma}_A[C](\text{NODE}\{c\}: t_1; t_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{\gamma}_A[C \cup \{c\}](t_1) \dot{\cup} \bar{\gamma}_A[C \cup \{\neg c\}](t_2)$$

and  $\gamma_F: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{O})$ :

$$\gamma_F[D](\perp_F) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dot{\emptyset}$$

$$\gamma_F[D](f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \rho \in \gamma_D(D): f(\dots, \rho(X_i), \dots)$$

$$\gamma_F[D](\top_F) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dot{\emptyset}$$

# Piecewise-Defined Ranking Functions Abstract Domain

## Abstract Domain Operators

- They manipulate elements in  $\mathcal{A}_{NIL} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{NIL\} \cup \mathcal{A}$
- The **binary operators** rely on a tree unification algorithm
  - approximation order  $\preceq_A$  and computational order  $\sqsubseteq_A$
  - approximation join  $\vee_A$  and computational join  $\sqcup_A$
  - meet  $\wedge_A$
  - widening  $\nabla_A$
- The **unary operators** rely on a tree pruning algorithm
  - assignment  $\overleftarrow{\text{ASSIGN}}_A[[X \leftarrow e]]$
  - test  $\text{FILTER}_A[[e]]$

# Piecewise-Defined Ranking Functions Abstract Domain

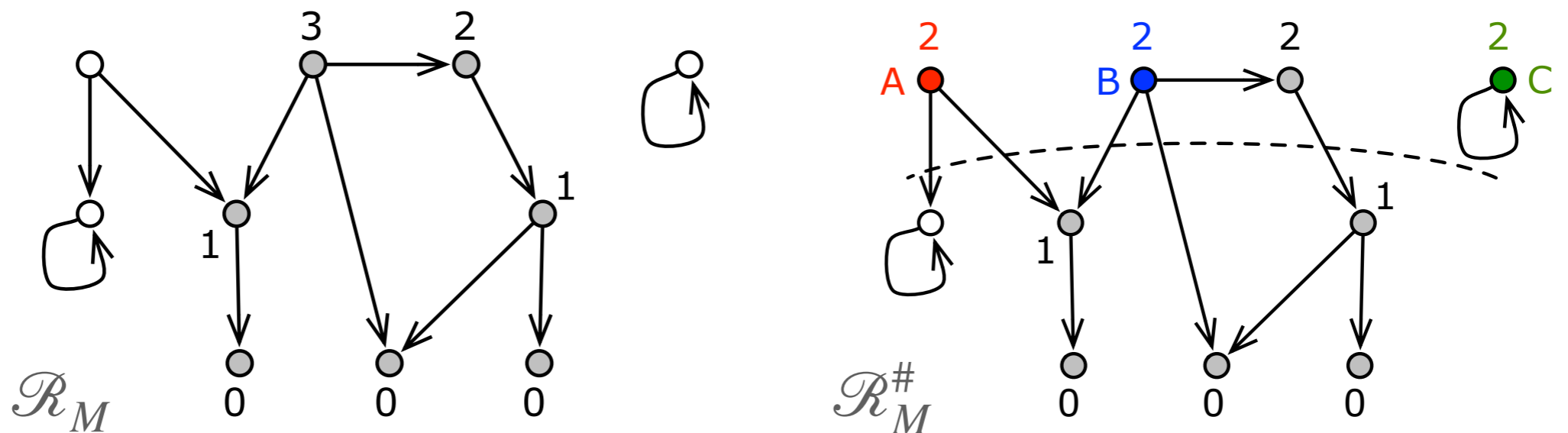
## Widening

Goal: try to **predict** a valid ranking function

The prediction can (temporarily) be wrong!, i.e.,

- *under-approximates* the value of  $\mathcal{R}_M$
- and/or
- *over-approximates* the domain  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_M)$  of  $\mathcal{R}_M$

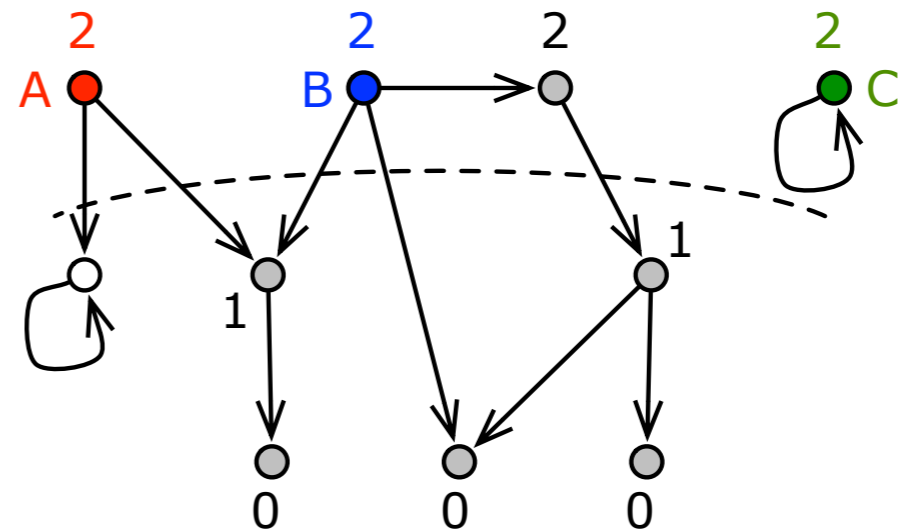
Example



# Piecewise-Defined Ranking Functions Abstract Domain

## Widening (continue)

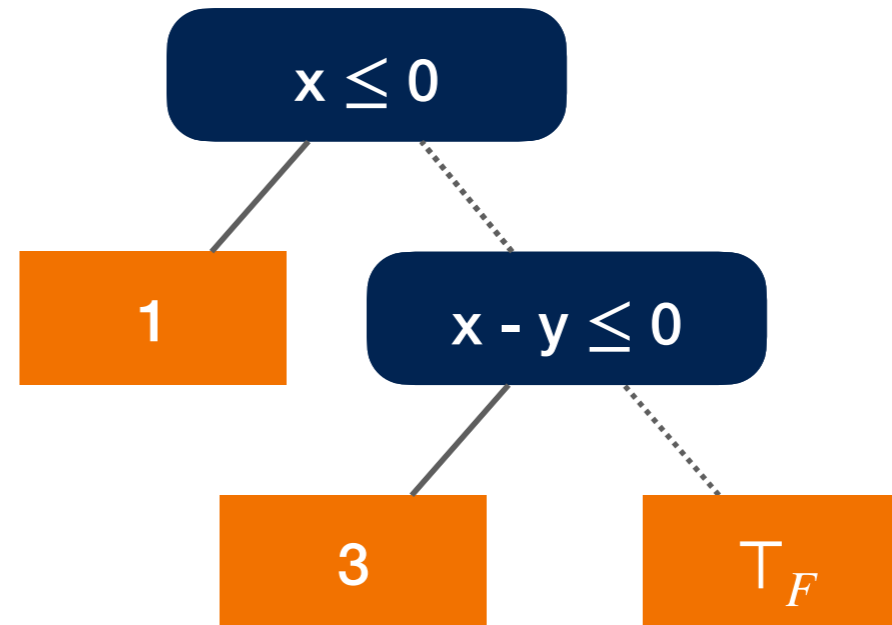
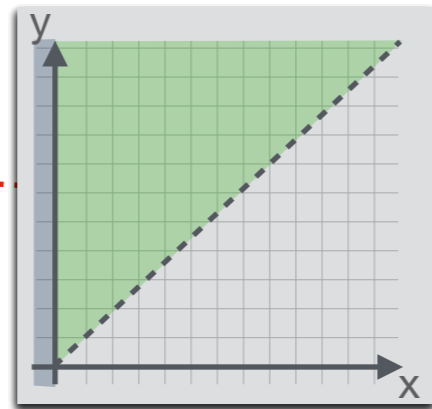
1. Check for **case A** (i.e., wrong domain predictions)
2. Perform **domain widening**
3. Check for **case B or C** (i.e., wrong value predictions)
4. Perform **value widening**



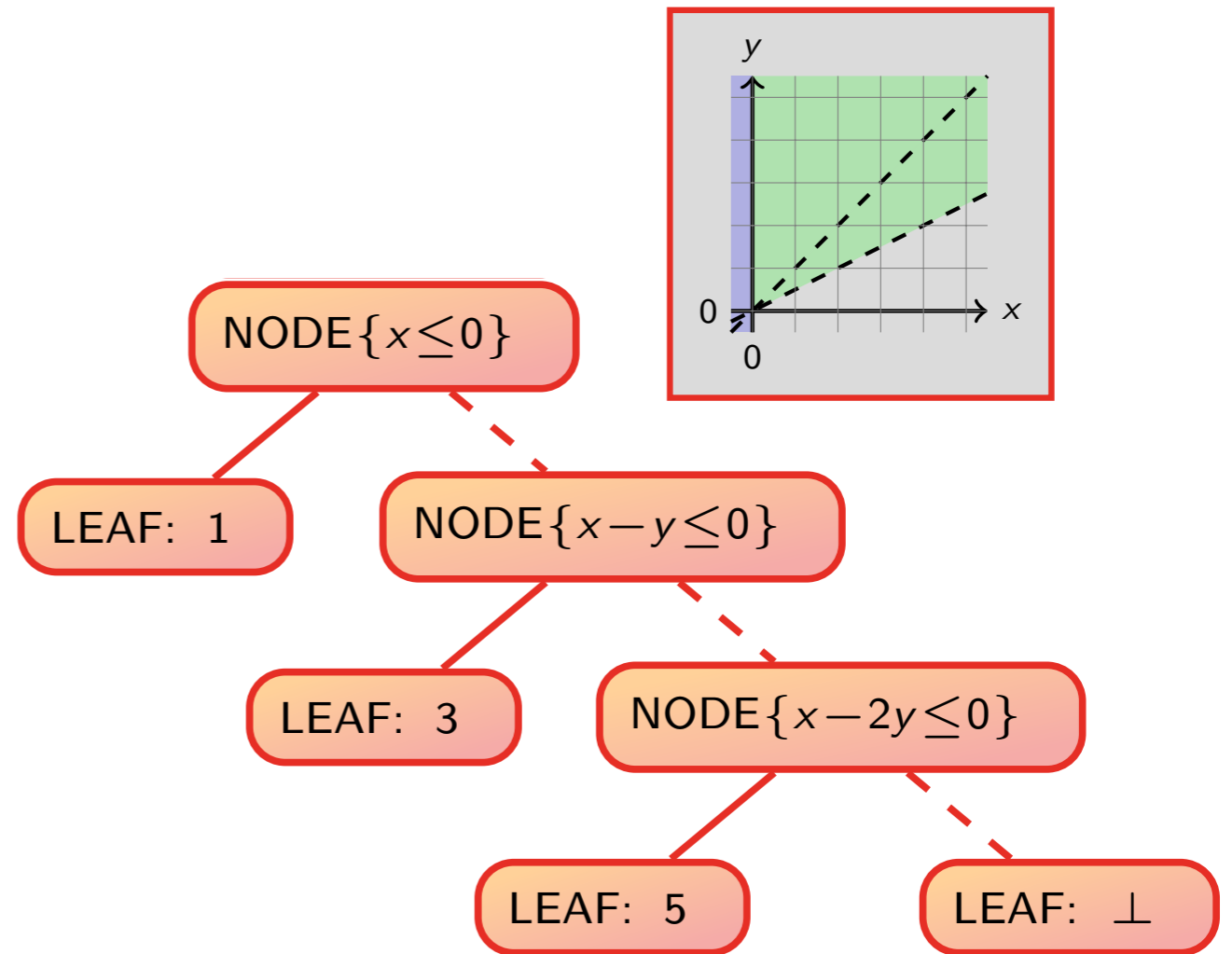
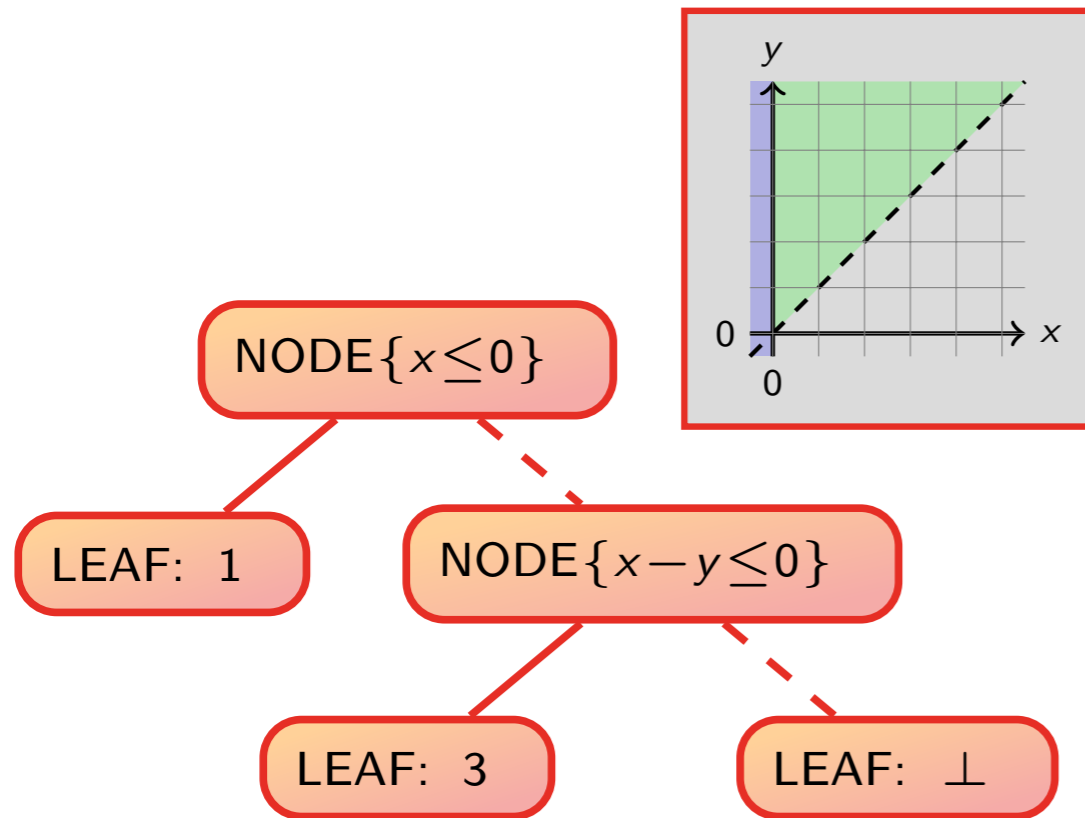
# Abstract Definite Termination Semantics

## Example

```
1  $x \leftarrow [-\infty, +\infty]$   
2  $y \leftarrow [-\infty, +\infty]$   
while 3  $(x > 0)$  do  
    4  $x \leftarrow x - y$   
od 5
```



# Better Widening



## Precise Widening Operators for Convex Polyhedra\*

Roberto Bagnara<sup>1</sup>, Patricia M. Hill<sup>2</sup>, Elisa Ricci<sup>1</sup>, and Enea Zaffanella<sup>1</sup>

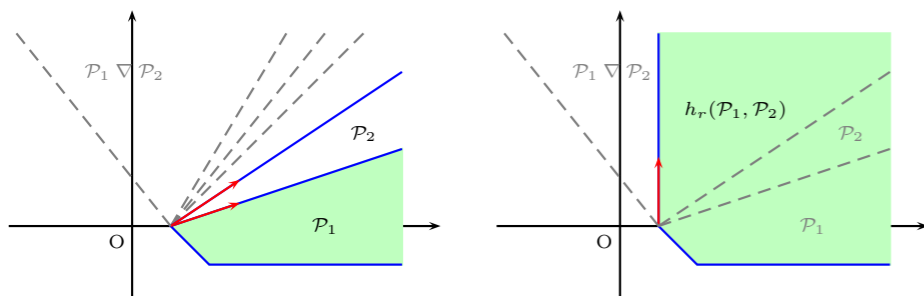
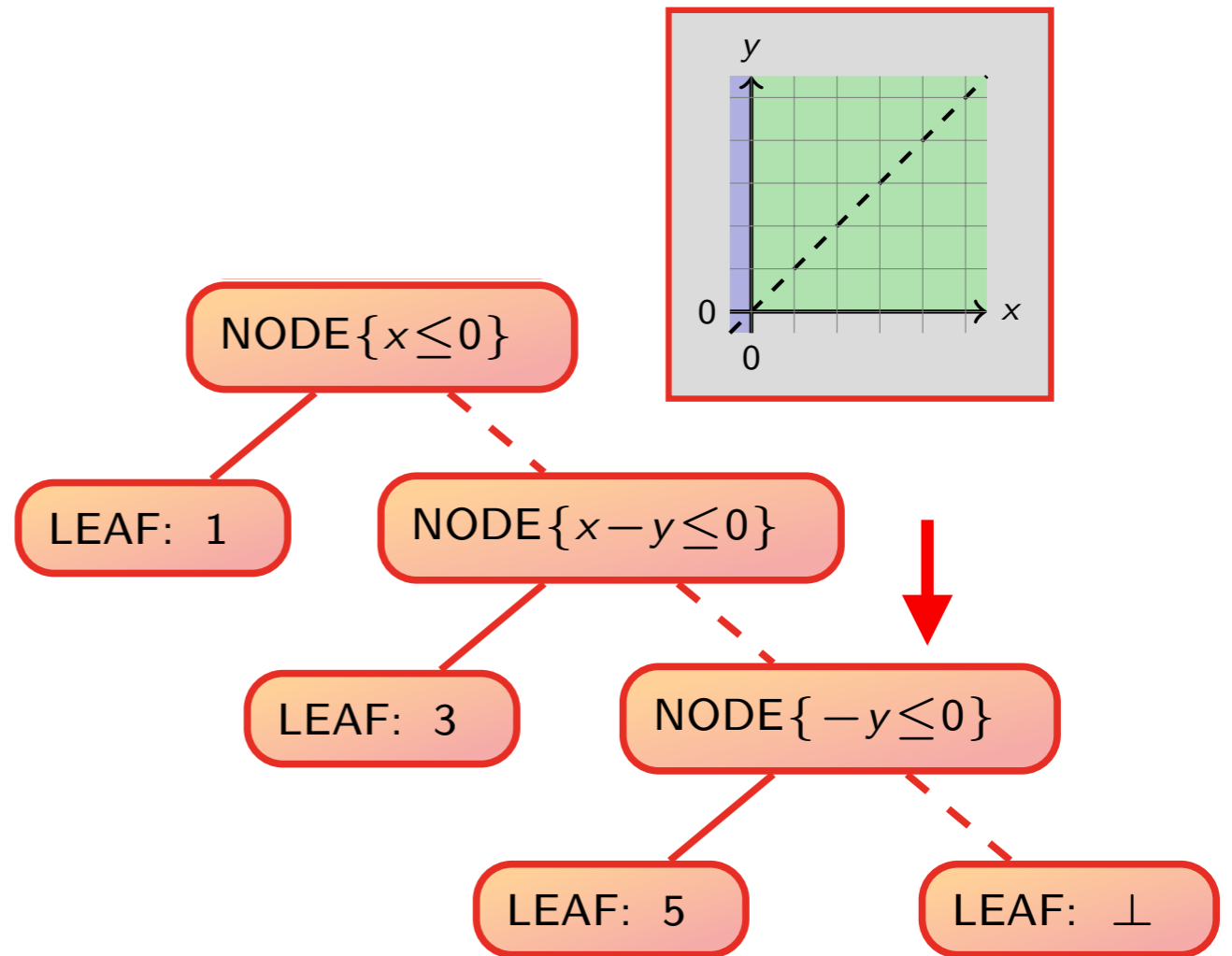
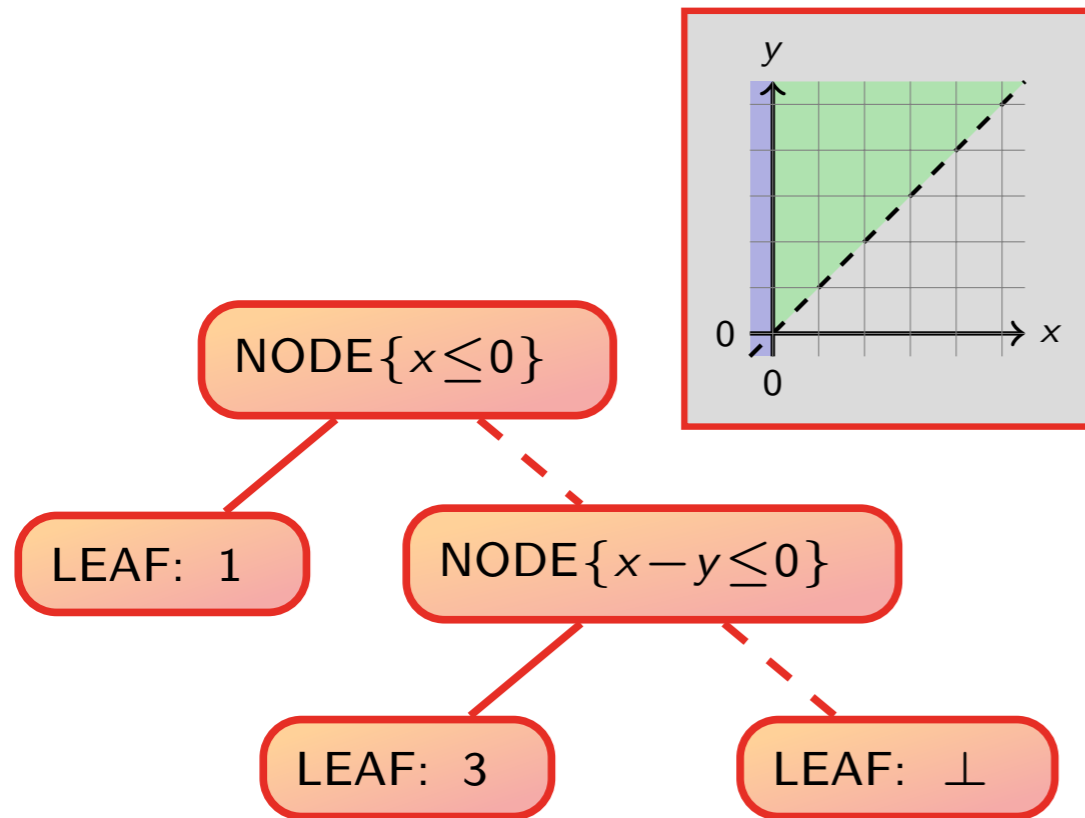


Fig. 2. The heuristics  $h_r$  improving on the standard widening.



# Better Widening



## Precise Widening Operators for Convex Polyhedra\*

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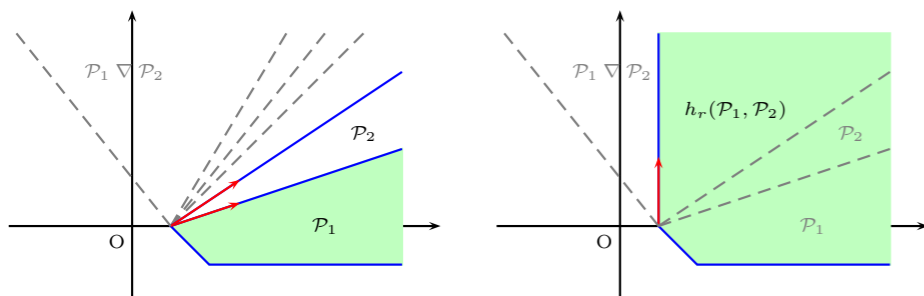
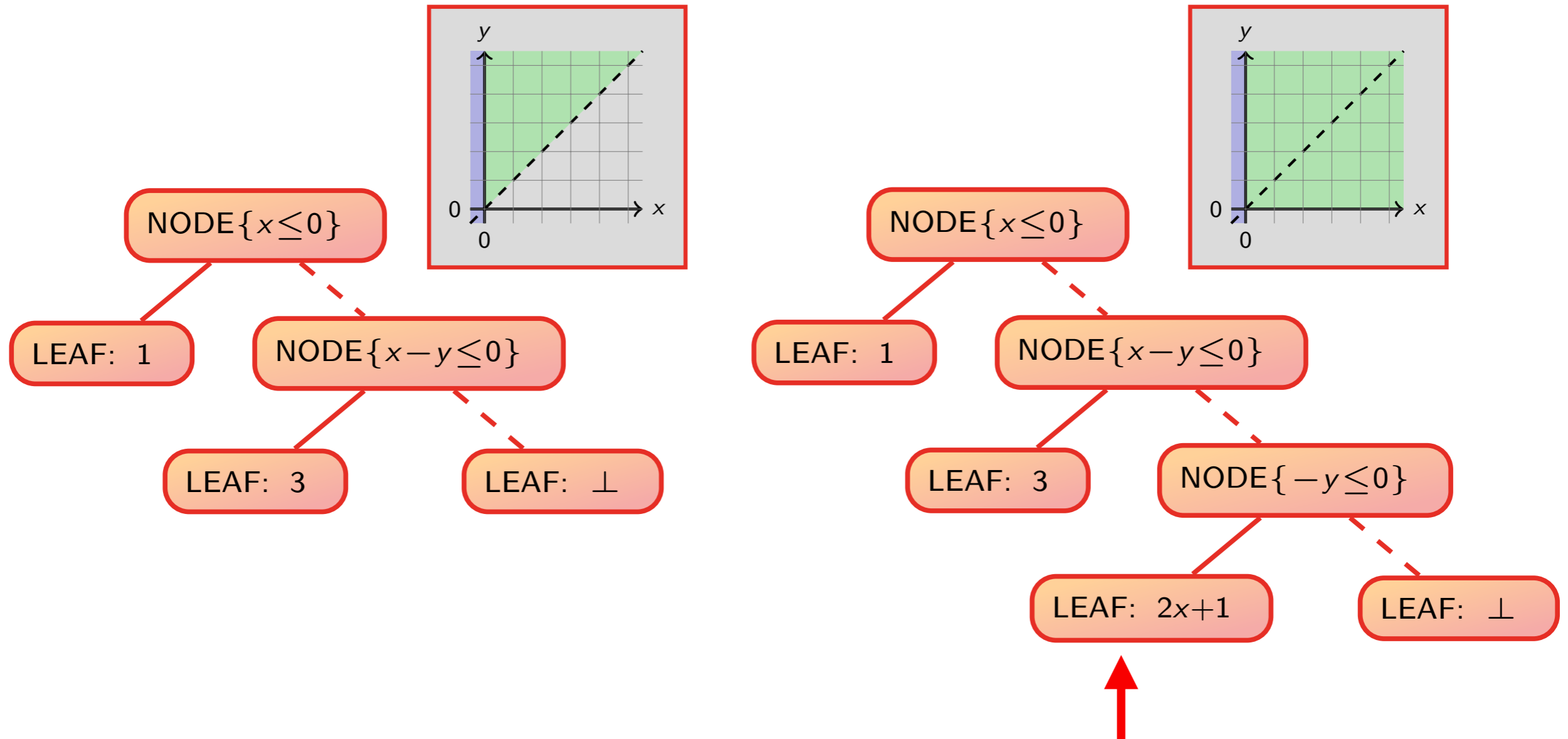


Fig. 2. The heuristics  $h_r$  improving on the standard widening.

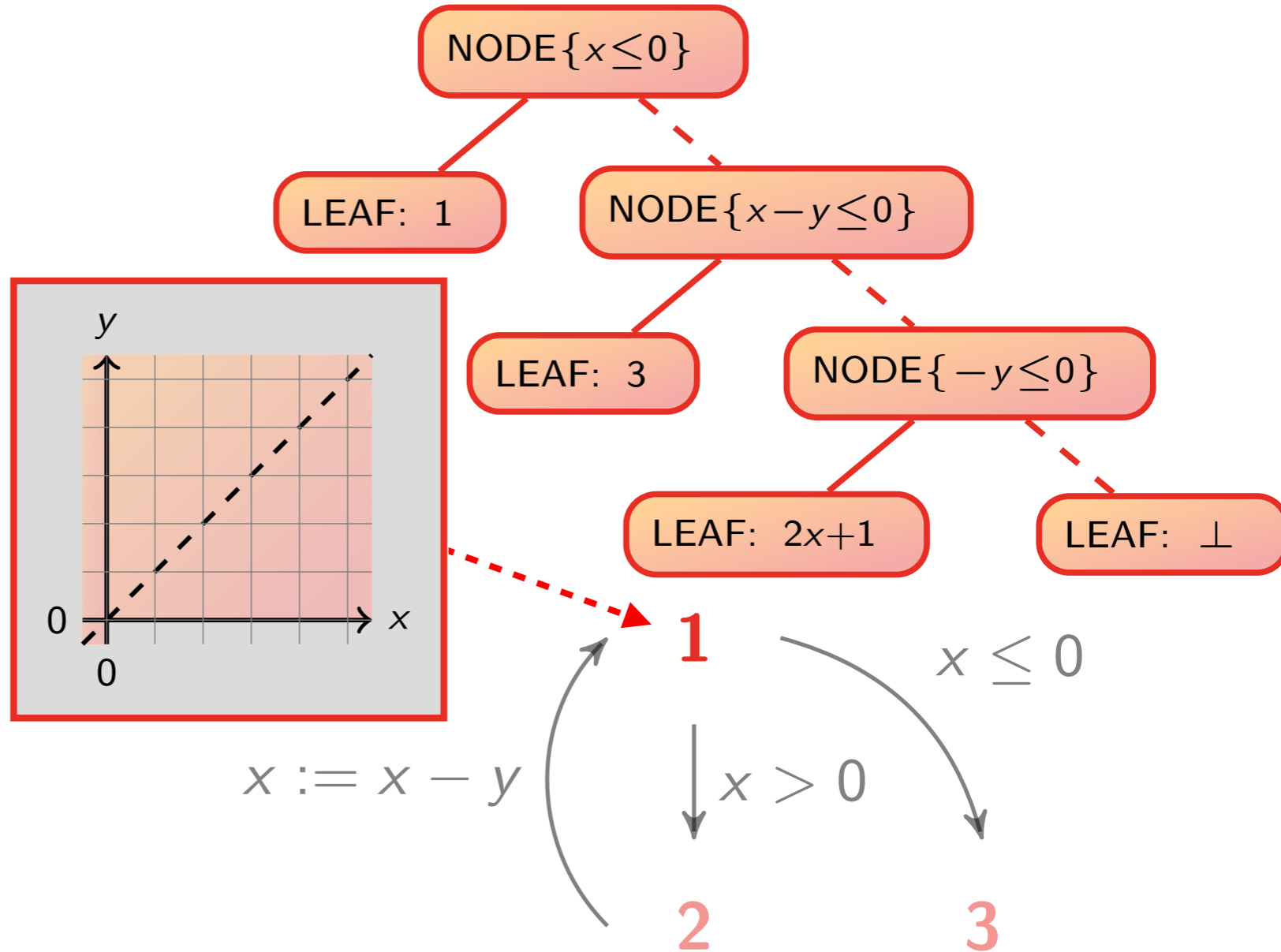
# Better Widening



### Example

```
int : x, y
while 1(x > 0) do
  2x := x - y
od3
```

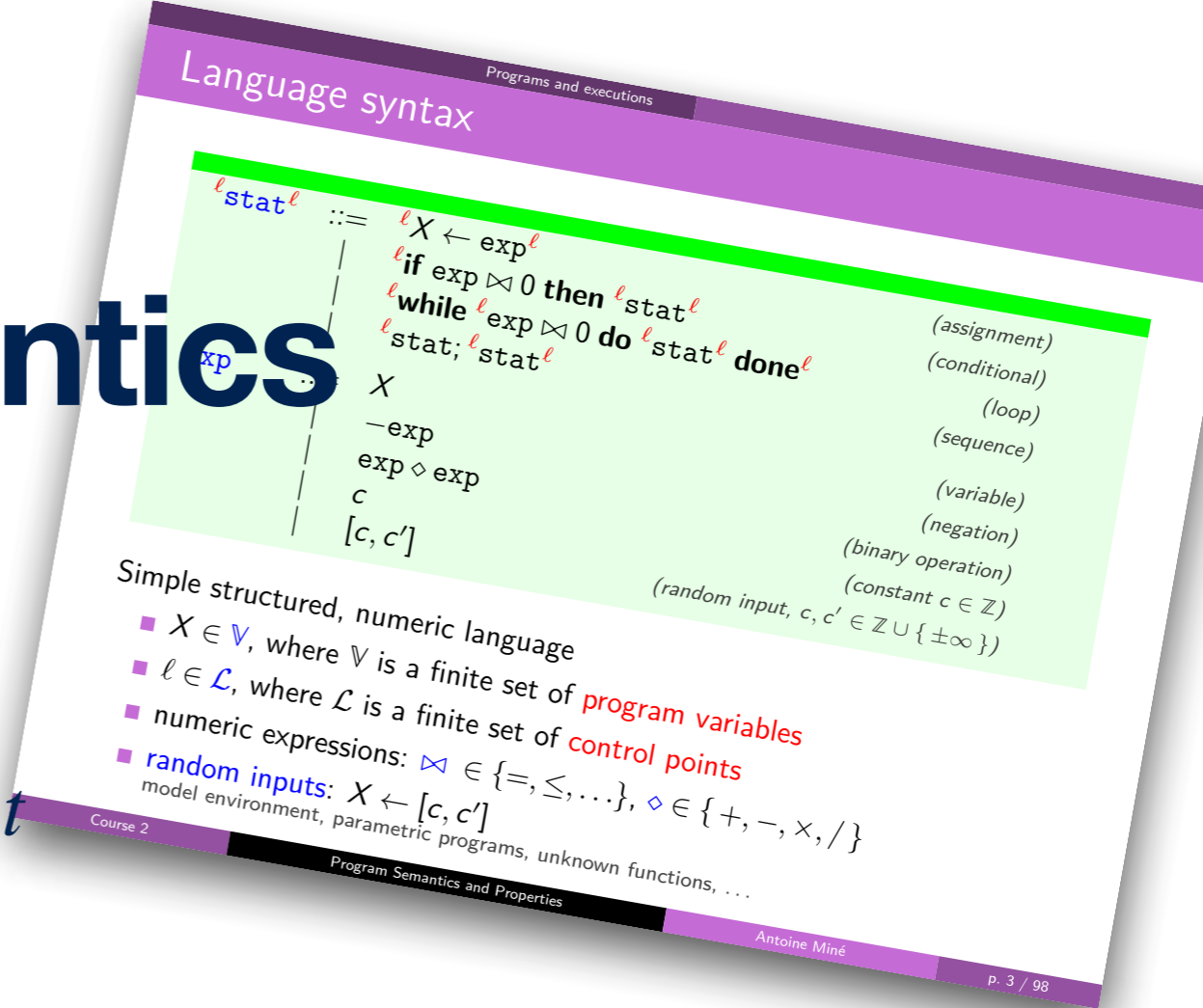
the analysis gives the **weakest precondition**  $x \leq 0 \vee y > 0$



# Abstract Definite Termination Semantics

For each program instruction  $\text{stat}$ , we define a transformer  $\mathcal{R}_M^\#[\text{stat}]: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ :

- $\mathcal{R}_M^\#[\ell X \leftarrow e]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ASSIGN}_A[X \leftarrow e]t$
- $\mathcal{R}_M^\#[\text{if } \ell e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } s]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{FILTER}_A[e \bowtie 0](\mathcal{R}_M^\#[s]t) \vee_T \text{FILTER}_A[e \bowtie 0]t$
- $\mathcal{R}_M^\#[\text{while } \ell e \bowtie 0 \text{ do } s \text{ done}]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{lfp}^\# \bar{F}_M^\#$   
 where  $\bar{F}_M^\#(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{FILTER}_A[e \bowtie 0](\mathcal{R}_M^\#[s]x) \vee_T \text{FILTER}_A[e \bowtie 0](t)$
- $\mathcal{R}_M^\#[s_1; s_2]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{R}_M^\#[s_1](\mathcal{R}_M^\#[s_2]t)$



# Abstract Definite Termination Semantics

## Definition

The **abstract definite termination semantics**  $\mathcal{R}_M^\# \llbracket \text{stat}^\ell \rrbracket \in \mathcal{A}$  of a program  $\text{stat}^\ell$  is:

$$\mathcal{R}_M^\# \llbracket \text{stat}^\ell \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{R}_M^\# \llbracket \text{stat} \rrbracket (\text{LEAF} : \lambda X_1, \dots, X_k. 0)$$

where  $\mathcal{R}_M^\# \llbracket \text{stat} \rrbracket : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  is the abstract definite termination semantics of each program instruction  $\text{stat}$

## Theorem (Soundness)

$$\mathcal{R}_M \llbracket \text{stat}^\ell \rrbracket \preceq \gamma_A(\mathcal{R}_M^\# \llbracket \text{stat}^\ell \rrbracket)$$

## Corollary (Soundness)

A program  $\text{stat}^\ell$  **must terminate** for traces starting from a set of initial states  $\mathcal{I}$  if  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \text{dom}(\gamma_A(\mathcal{R}_M^\# \llbracket \text{stat}^\ell \rrbracket))$

# Piecewise-Defined Ranking Functions Abstract Domain

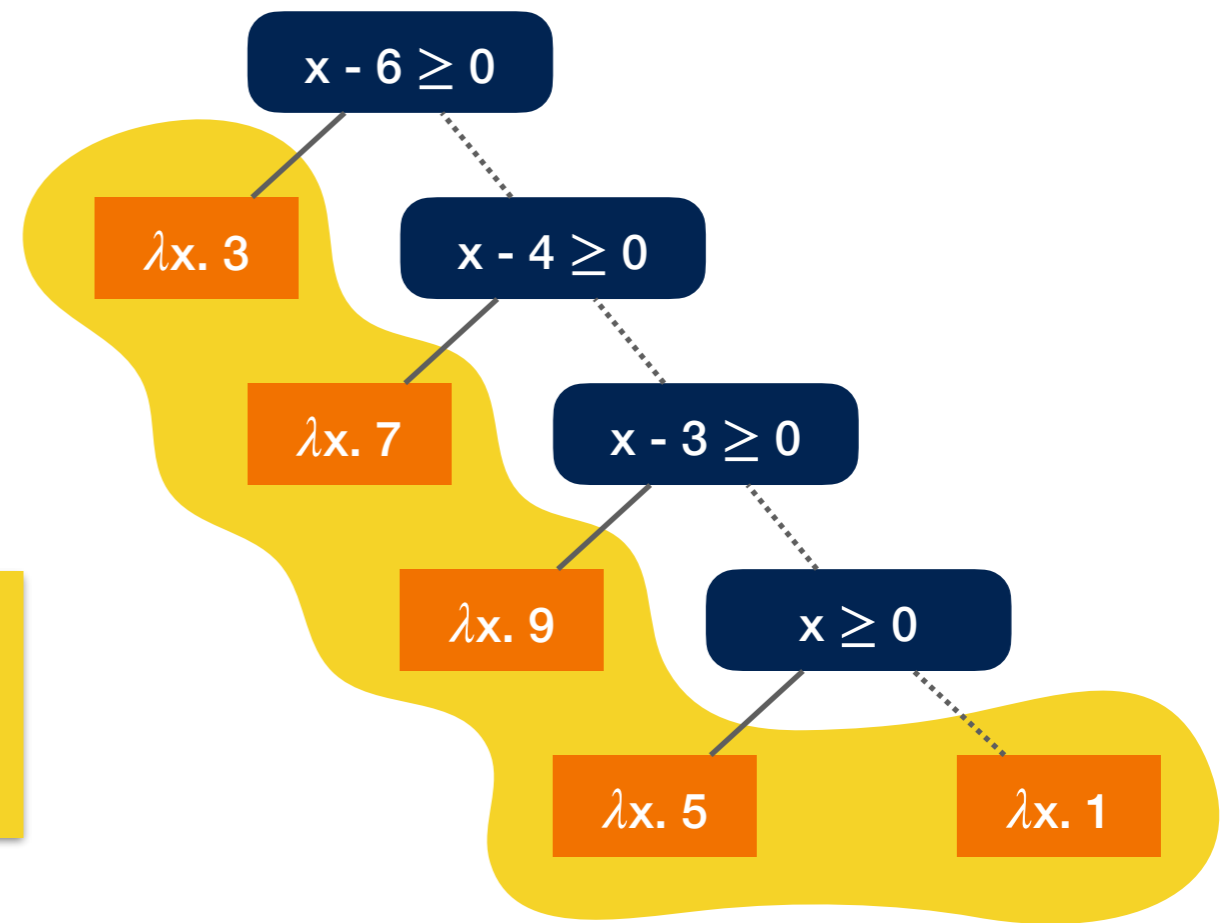
## Ordinal-Valued Functions Auxiliary Domain

- Parameterized by the *underlying functions auxiliary domain*  $\langle \mathcal{F}, \sqsubseteq_F \rangle$

- $$\mathcal{W} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \perp_W \} \cup \left\{ \sum_i \omega^i \cdot f_i \mid f_i \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \{ \perp_F, \top_F \} \right\} \cup \{ \top_W \}$$

**Cantor Normal Form**  

$$\omega^{\beta_1} \cdot n_1 + \dots + \omega^{\beta_k} \cdot n_k$$



# Piecewise-Defined Ranking Functions Abstract Domain

## Abstract Domain Operators

- They manipulate elements in  $\mathcal{A}_{NIL} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\text{NIL}\} \cup \mathcal{A}$
- The **binary operators** rely on a tree unification algorithm
  - approximation order  $\preceq_A$  and computational order  $\sqsubseteq_A$
  - approximation join  $\vee_A$  and computational join  $\sqcup_A$
  - meet  $\wedge_A$
  - widening  $\nabla_A$
- The **unary operators** rely on a tree pruning algorithm
  - assignment  $\overleftarrow{\text{ASSIGN}}_A[[X \leftarrow e]]$
  - test  $\text{FILTER}_A[[e]]$

# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

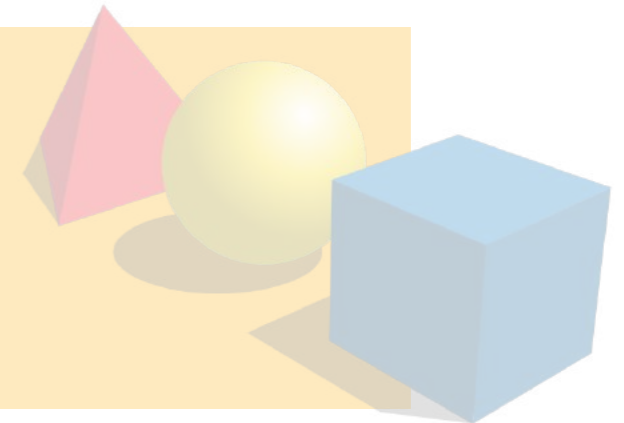
## **practical tools**

targeting specific programs



## **algorithmic approaches**

to decide program properties



## **mathematical models**

of the program behavior





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caterinaurban no message bdeee1 on Aug 21, 2018 98 commits

banal	Changes according to feedback in pull-request:	5 years ago
cfgfrontend	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
domains	no message	4 years ago
frontend	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
main	added time measurements to CTL analysis	5 years ago
tests	more testcases with nestings of E/A	4 years ago
utils	Moved forward analysis code to distinct module ForwardIterator and	5 years ago
.gitignore	Renamed 'newfrontend' directory to 'cfgfrontend'	5 years ago
.merlin	Renamed 'newfrontend' directory to 'cfgfrontend'	5 years ago
.ocamlinit	added banal abstract domain source code	5 years ago
Makefile	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
README.md	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
pretty.py	Added CTL testcases	5 years ago
pretty_cfg.py	Implemented CFG based forward analysis	5 years ago

About

No description or website provided.

c static-analysis ocaml termination abstract-interpretation liveness

Readme 7 stars 1 watching 2 forks

Releases

No releases published

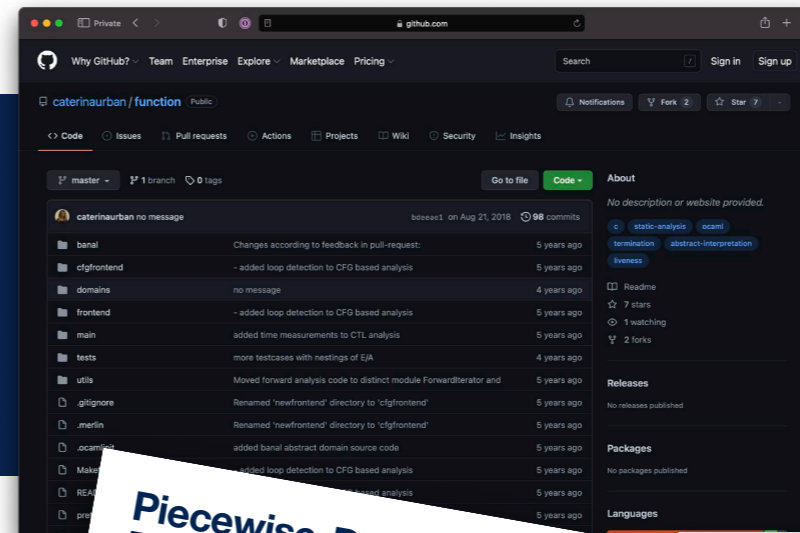
Packages

No packages published

Languages

# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

practical tools  
targeting specific programs



algorithmic approaches  
to decide program properties

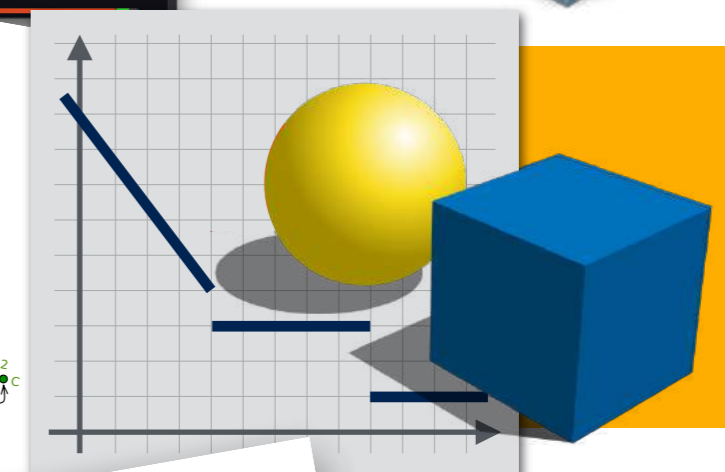
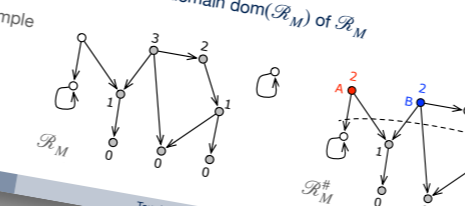
**Piecewise-Defined Ranking Functions Abstract Domain Widening**

Goal: try to predict a valid ranking function

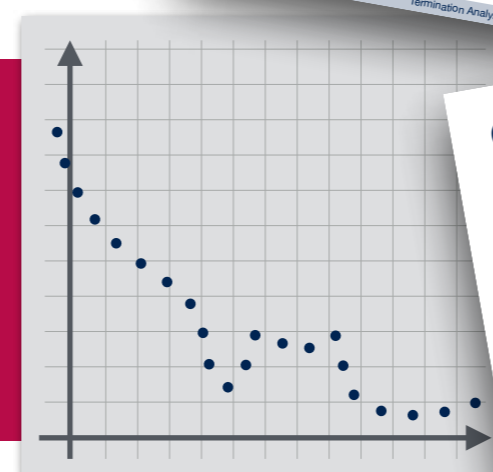
The prediction can (temporarily) be wrong, i.e.,

- under-approximates the value of  $\mathcal{R}_M$  and/or
- over-approximates the domain  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_M)$  of  $\mathcal{R}_M$

Example



mathematical models  
of the program behavior



**Concretization-Based Piecewise Abstraction**

$\mathcal{R}_M \ll \mathcal{R}_M^{\#}$

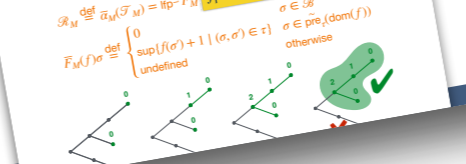
$\mathcal{R}_M \ll \mathcal{R}_M^{\#} \iff \text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_M) \subseteq \text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_M^{\#}) \wedge \forall x \in \text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_M): \mathcal{R}_M(x) \leq \mathcal{R}_M^{\#}(x)$

approximation order

**Definite Termination Semantics**

$\mathcal{R}_M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{\alpha}_M(\mathcal{F}_M) = \text{tp}^{\#} \mathcal{F}_M$

$\mathcal{F}_M(\sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 0 & \sigma \in \mathcal{E} \\ \sup\{f(\sigma') + 1 \mid (\sigma, \sigma') \in \tau\} & \sigma \in \text{pre}^{\#}(\text{dom}(f)) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$



**Today**



# Liveness Properties

- **Guarantee Properties**

“something good eventually happens at least once”

- Example: Program Termination

- **Recurrence Properties**

“something good eventually happens infinitely often”

- Example: Starvation Freedom



Zohar Manna

Amir Pnueli

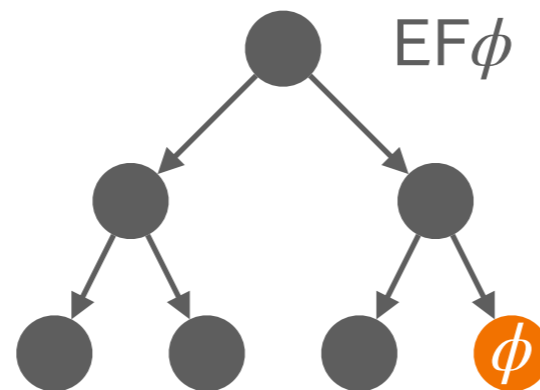
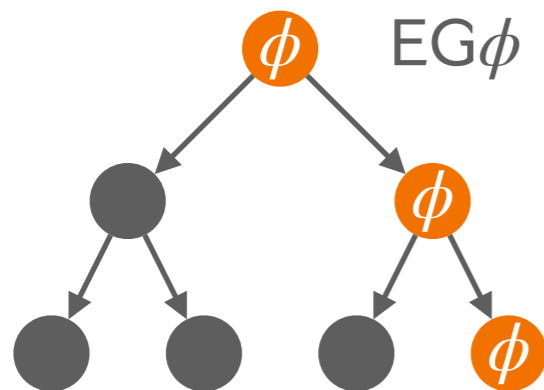
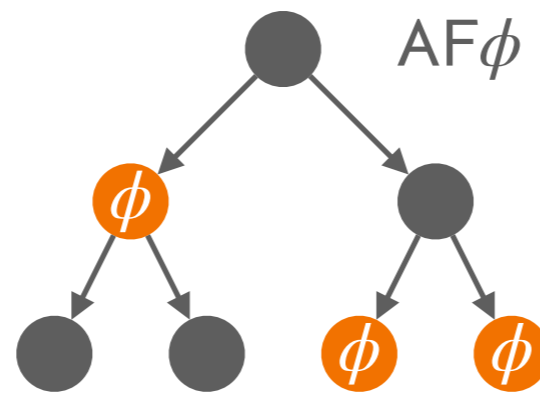
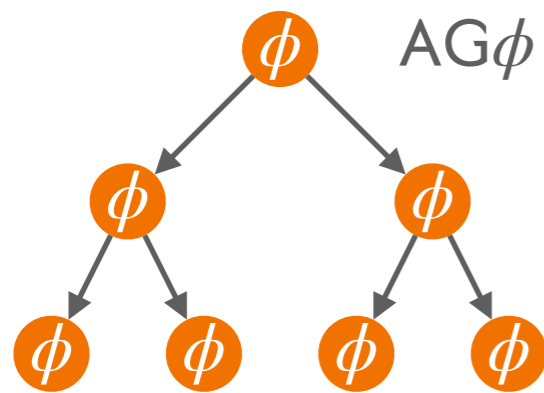
# Computation Tree Logic (CTL)

## Branching Temporal Logic

$\phi ::= a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid AX\phi \mid AG\phi \mid A(\phi U \phi) \mid EX\phi \mid EG\phi \mid E(\phi U \phi)$

$$AF\phi \equiv A(\text{true} U \phi)$$

$$EF\phi \equiv E(\text{true} U \phi)$$



Edmund Clarke

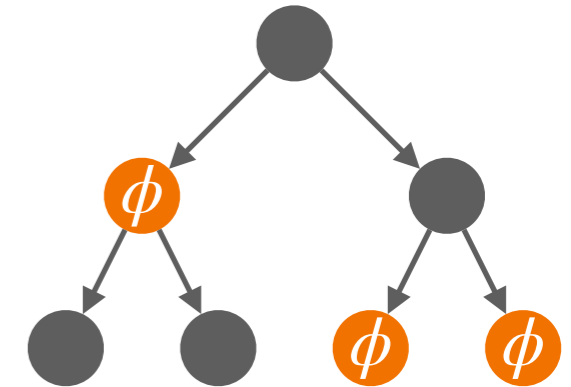


E. Allen Emerson

# Guarantee Properties

# Guarantee Properties

“something good eventually happens at least once”



$AF \phi$

$\phi ::= e \bowtie 0 \mid \ell : e \bowtie 0 \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi$

$\ell \in \mathcal{L}$

Example:

**1**  $x \leftarrow [-\infty, +\infty]$

**while** **2**  $(x \geq 0)$  **do**

**3**  $x \leftarrow x + 1$

**od****4**

**while** **5**  $(0 \geq 0)$  **do**

**if** **6**  $(x \leq 10)$  **do**

**7**  $x \leftarrow x + 1$

**else**

**8**  $x \leftarrow -x$

**od****9**

$AF(x = 3)$  is satisfied for  $\mathcal{F} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(1, \rho) \in \Sigma \mid \rho(x) \leq 3\}$

# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

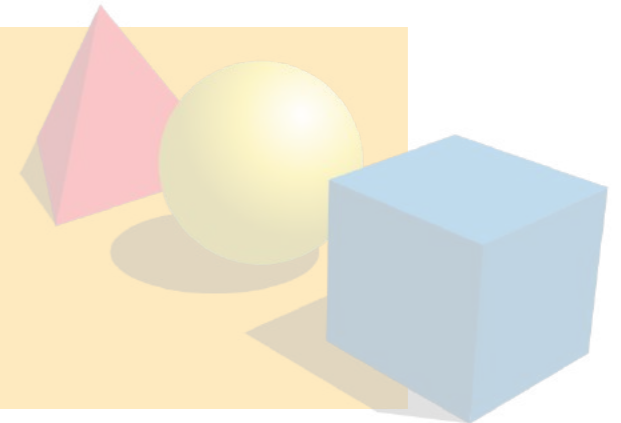
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## algorithmic approaches

to decide program properties



## mathematical models

of the program behavior

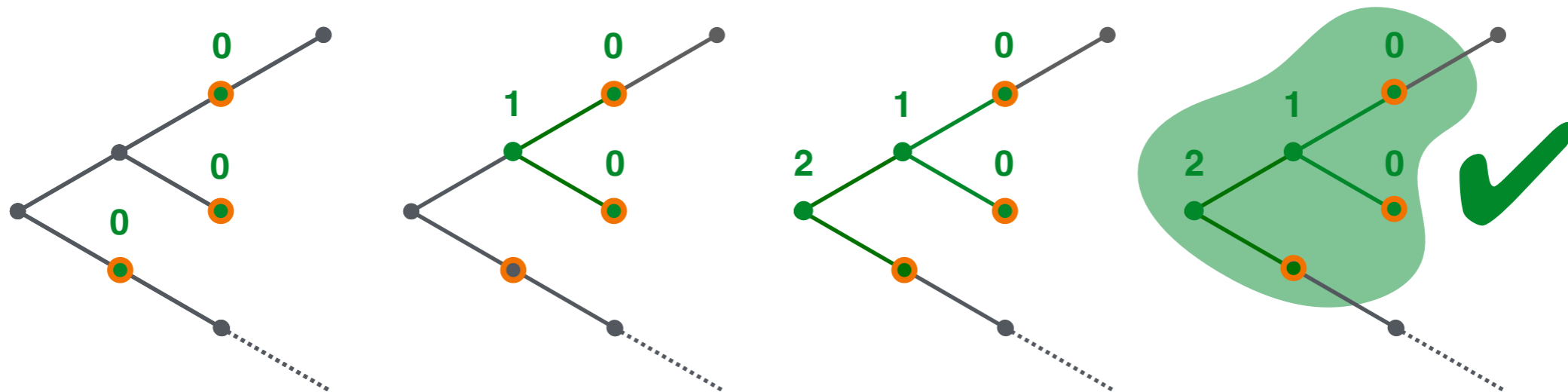




# Guarantee Semantics

$$\mathcal{R}_G^\varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{lfp}^{\preceq} \bar{F}_G[\{\sigma \in \Sigma \mid \sigma \models \varphi\}]$$

$$\bar{F}_G[S]f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda\sigma. \begin{cases} 0 & \sigma \in S \\ \sup\{f(\sigma') + 1 \mid (\sigma, \sigma') \in \tau\} & \sigma \notin S \wedge \sigma \in \text{pre}_\tau(\text{dom}(f)) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



## Theorem

A program satisfies a **guarantee property**  $\text{AF } \varphi$  for traces starting from a set of initial states  $\mathcal{I}$  if and only if  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_G^\varphi)$

# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

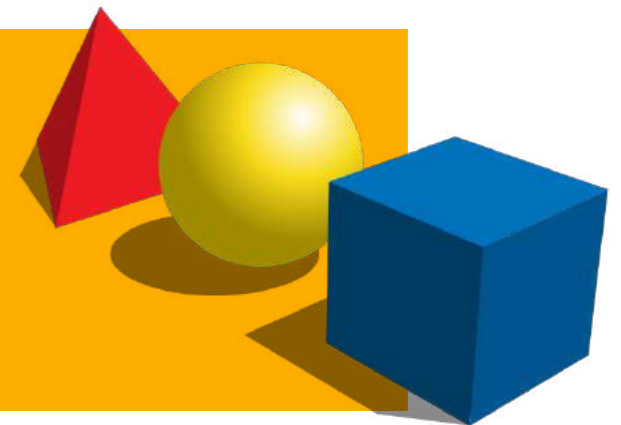
## practical tools

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## algorithmic approaches

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## mathematical models

of the program behavior



# Abstract Guarantee Semantics

For each program instruction  $\text{stat}$ , we define  $\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![\text{stat}]\!] : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ :

- $\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![\ell X \leftarrow e]\!]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{RESET}_A^G[\![\varphi]\!](\overleftarrow{\text{ASSIGN}}_A[\![X \leftarrow e]\!]t)$
- $\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![\text{if } \ell e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } s]\!]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{RESET}_A^G[\![\varphi]\!](X)$   
 where  $X \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{FILTER}_A[\![e \bowtie 0]\!](\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![s]\!]t) \vee_T \text{FILTER}_A[\![e \bowtie 0]\!]t)$
- $\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![\text{while } \ell e \bowtie 0 \text{ do } s \text{ done}\!]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{lfp}^{\#} \overline{F}_G^{\varphi\#}$   
 where  $\overline{F}_G^{\varphi\#}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{RESET}_A^G[\![\varphi]\!](X)$   
 $X \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{FILTER}_A[\![e \bowtie 0]\!](\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![s]\!]x) \vee_T \text{FILTER}_A[\![e \bowtie 0]\!](t)$
- $\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![s_1; s_2]\!]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![s_1]\!](\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![s_2]\!]t)$

# Abstract Guarantee Semantics

## Example

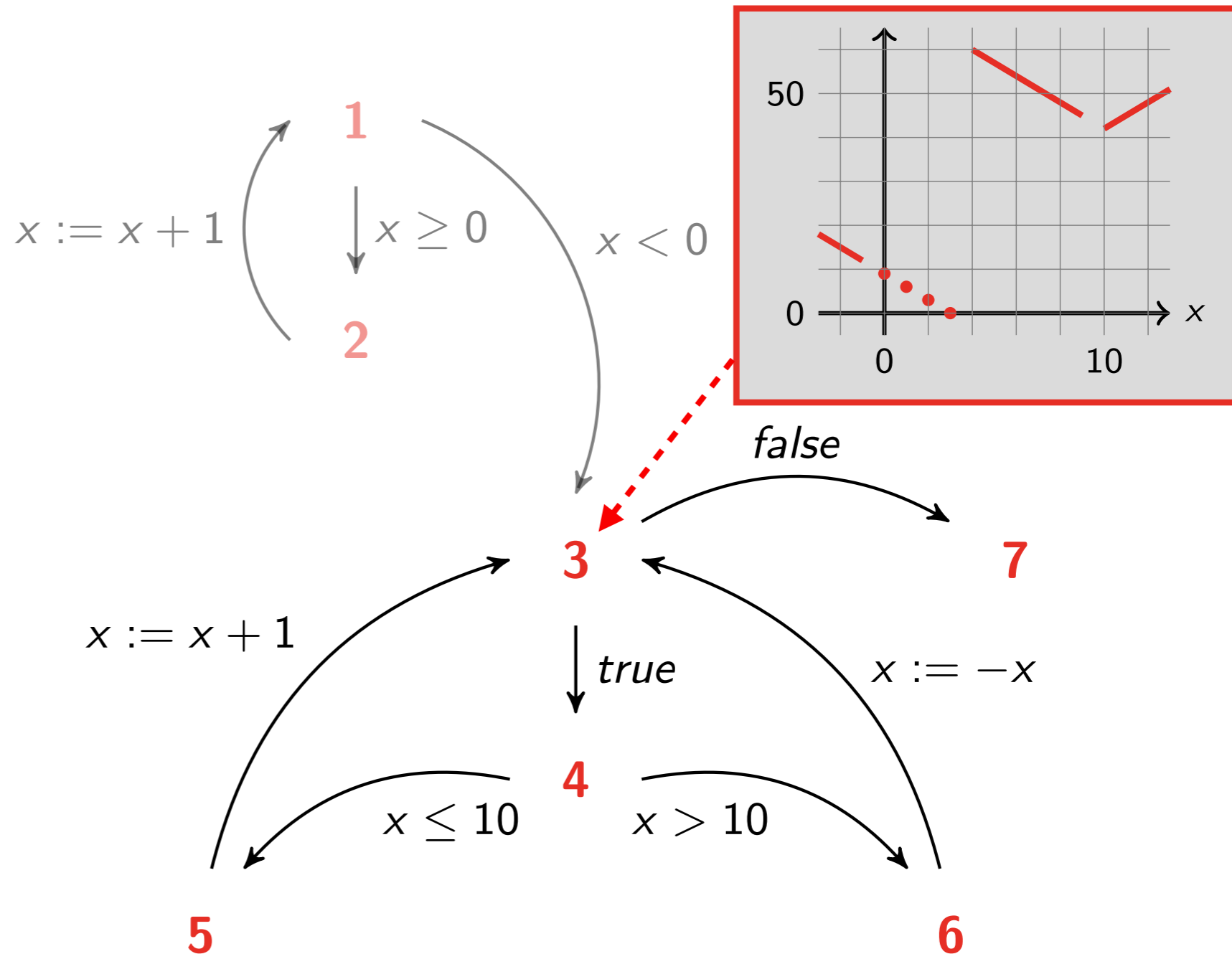
```

int : x, y
while 1(x ≥ 0) do
  2x := x + 1
od
while 3( true ) do
  if 4( x ≤ 10 )
    5x := x + 1
  else
    6x := -x
  od7

```

## Property

AF (x = 3)



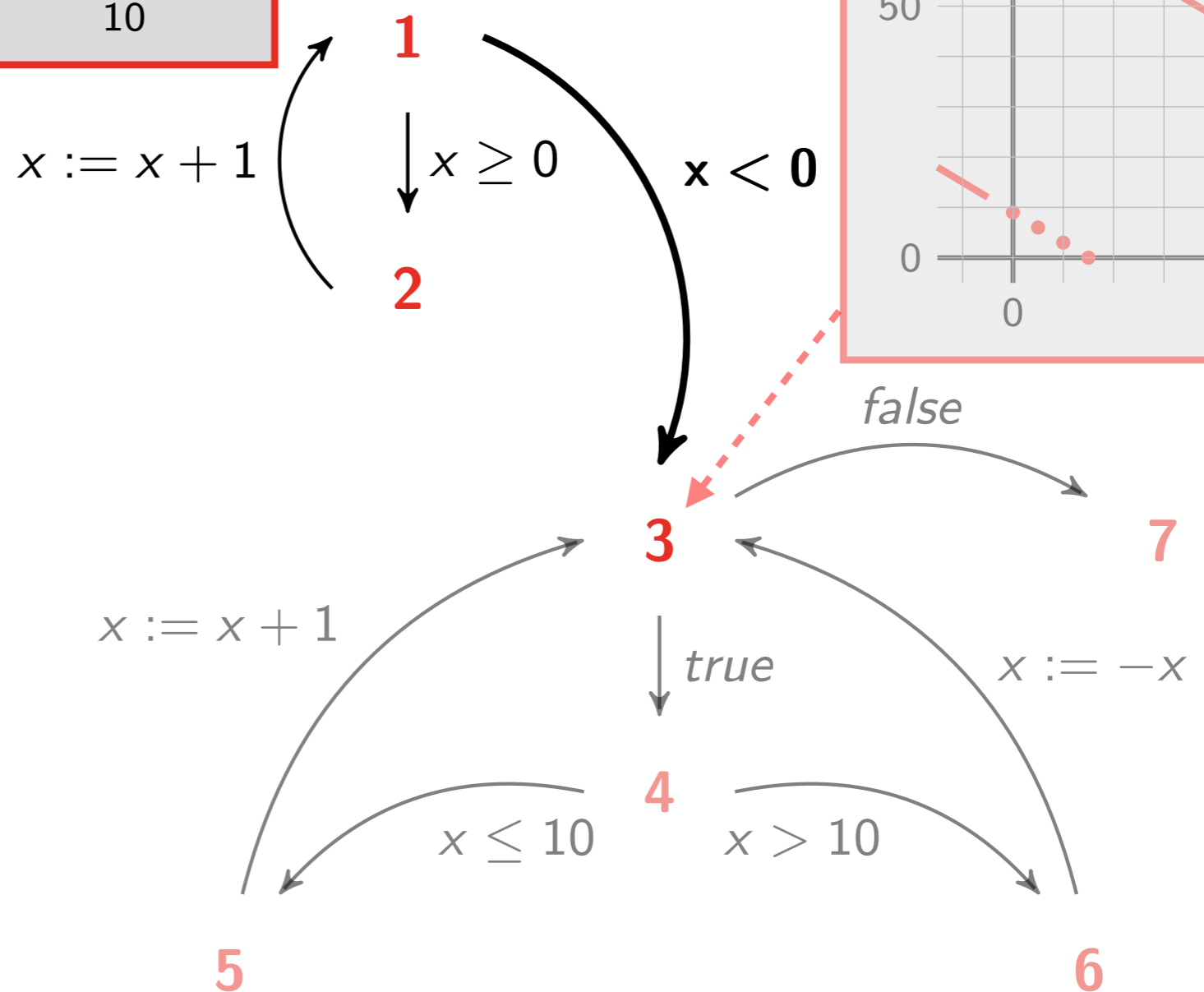
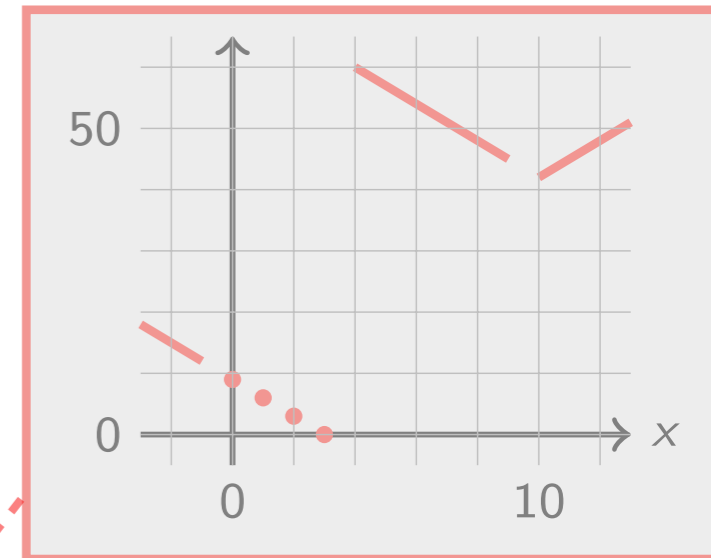
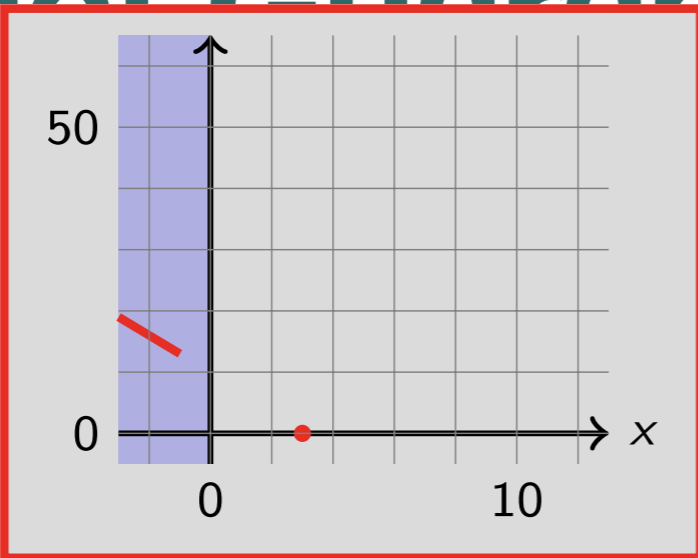
# Abstract Guarantee Semantics

## Example

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int : x, y
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```



## Property

$AF(x = 3)$

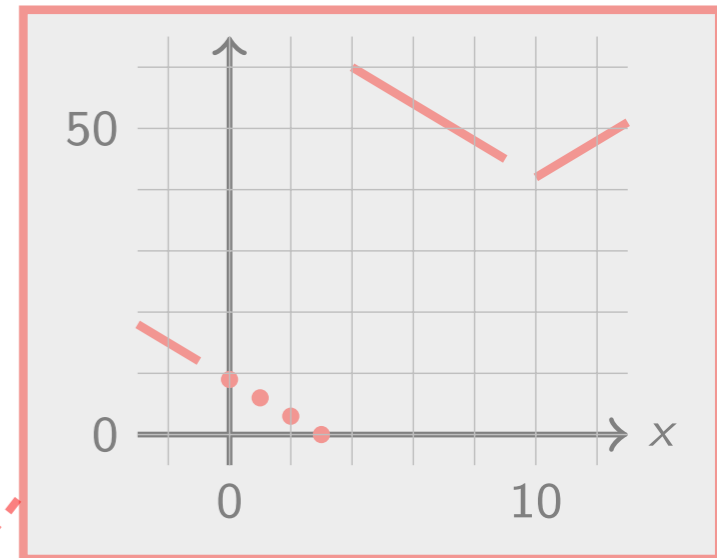
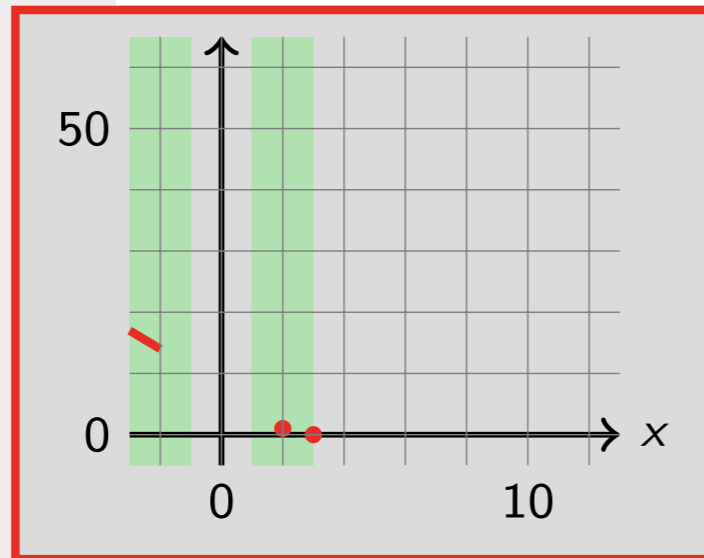
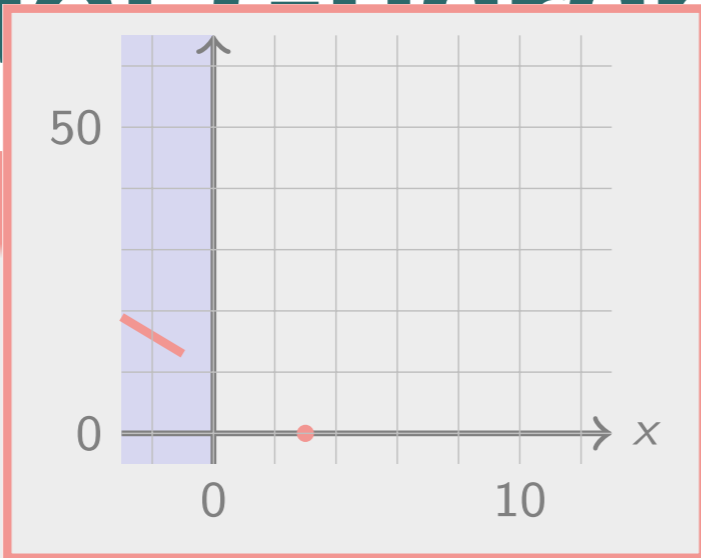
# Abstract Guarantee Semantics

## Example

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od
while 3( true ) do
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    5x := x + 1
  else
    6x := -x
  od7

```



$x := x + 1$

**1**

$x \geq 0$

$x < 0$

**2**

*false*

**3**

**7**

*true*

$x := -x$

**4**

$x > 10$

$x \leq 10$

**5**

**6**

## Property

$AF(x = 3)$

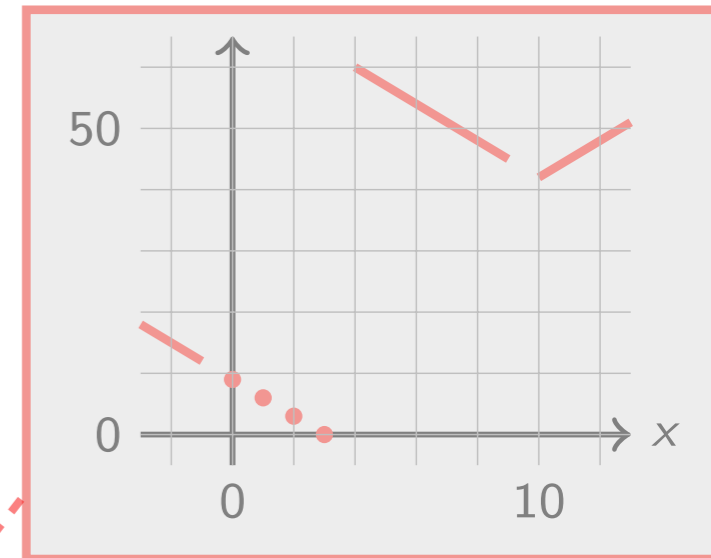
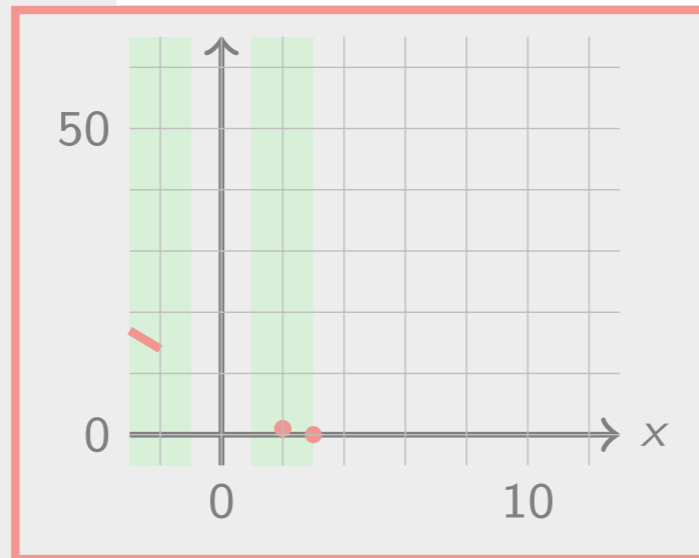
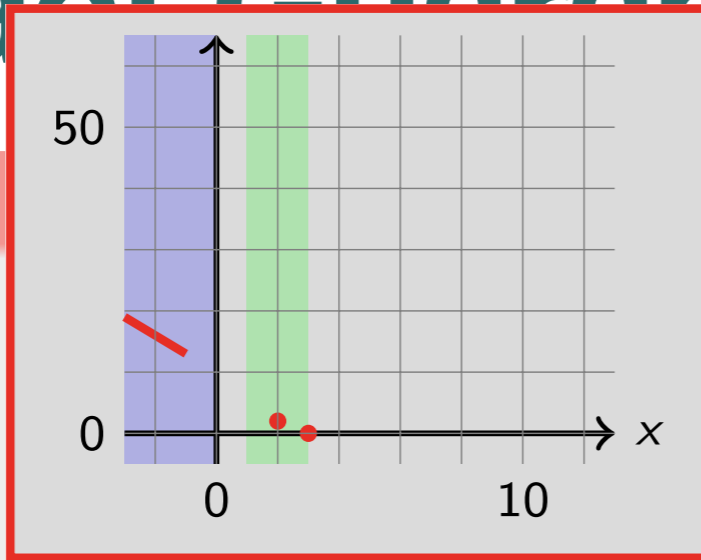
# Abstract Guarantee Semantics

## Example

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```



$x := x + 1$

$x \geq 0$

$x < 0$

*false*

*true*

$x := -x$

$x \leq 10$

$x > 10$

## Property

$AF(x = 3)$

5

6

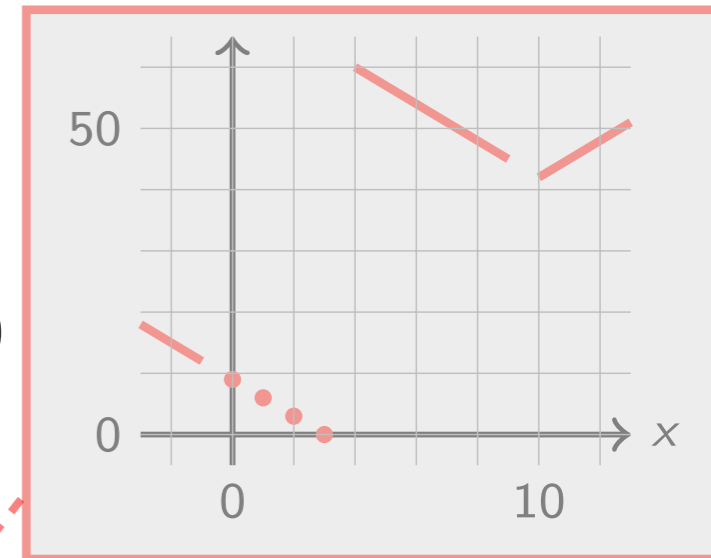
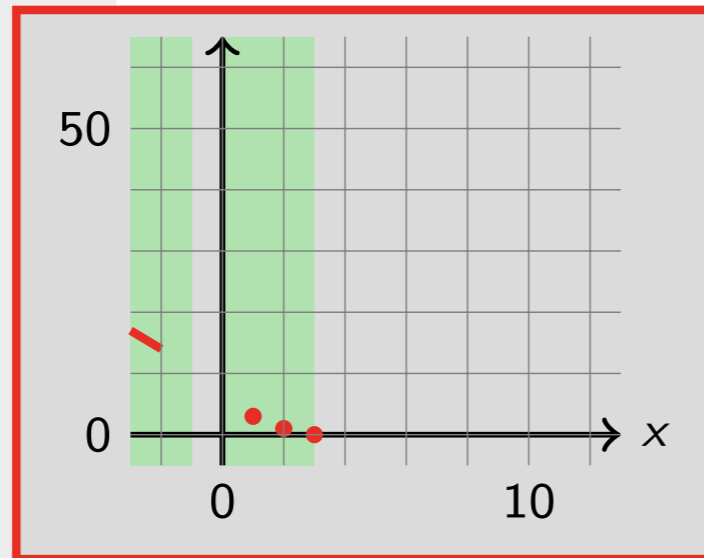
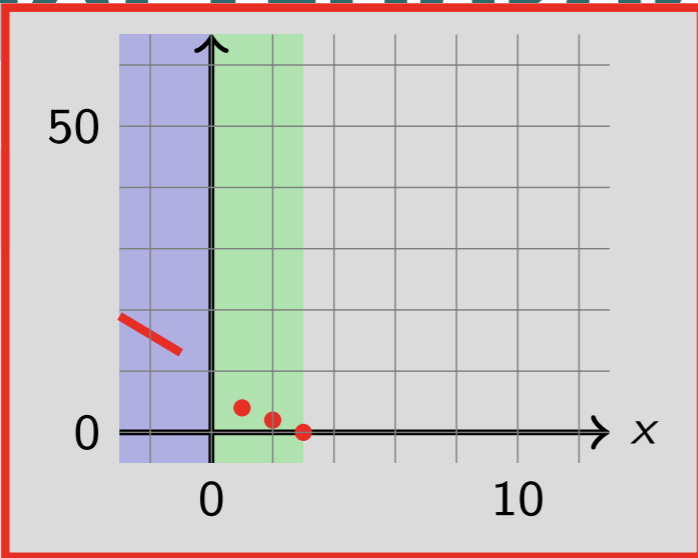
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```



$x := x + 1$

**1**  
↓  $x \geq 0$

$x < 0$

**2**

*false*

**7**

*true*

$x := -x$

$x \leq 10$

$x > 10$

**5**

**6**

## Property

AF ( $x = 3$ )



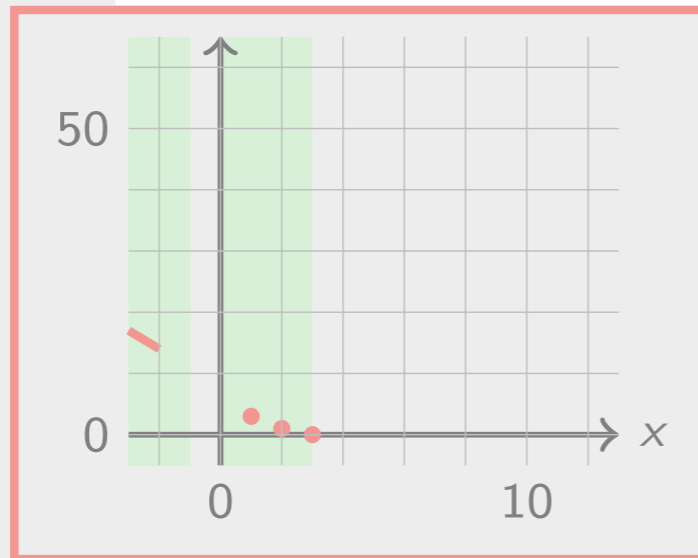
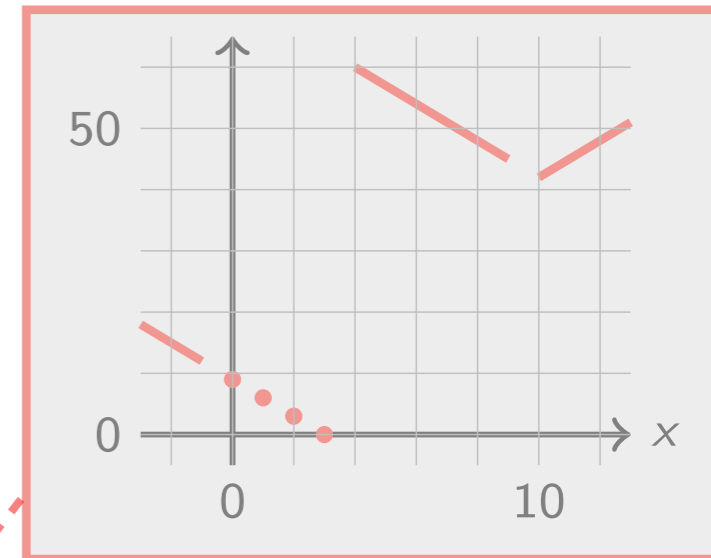
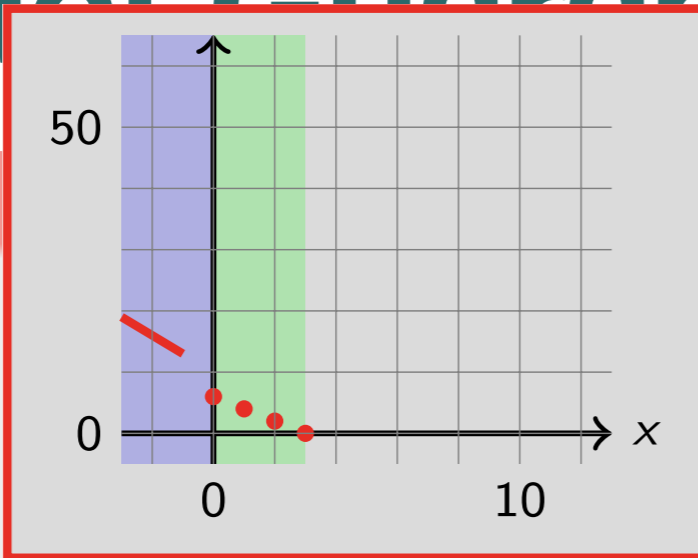
# Abstract Guarantee Semantics

## Example

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od
while 3( true ) do
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  else
    6x := -x
  od 7

```



$x := x + 1$

$x \geq 0$

$x < 0$

*false*

*true*

$x := -x$

$x \leq 10$

$x > 10$

5

6

## Property

AF ( $x = 3$ )

# Abstract Guarantee Semantics

## Example

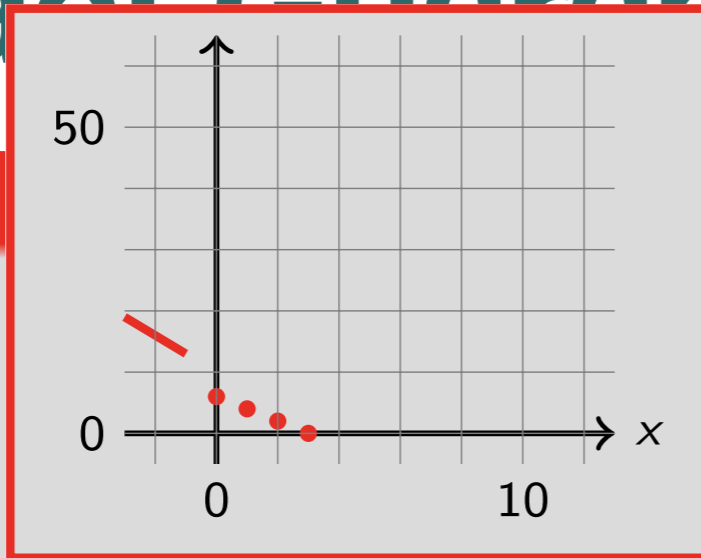
```

int : x, y
while 1(x ≥ 0)
  2x := x + 1
od
while 3( true ) do
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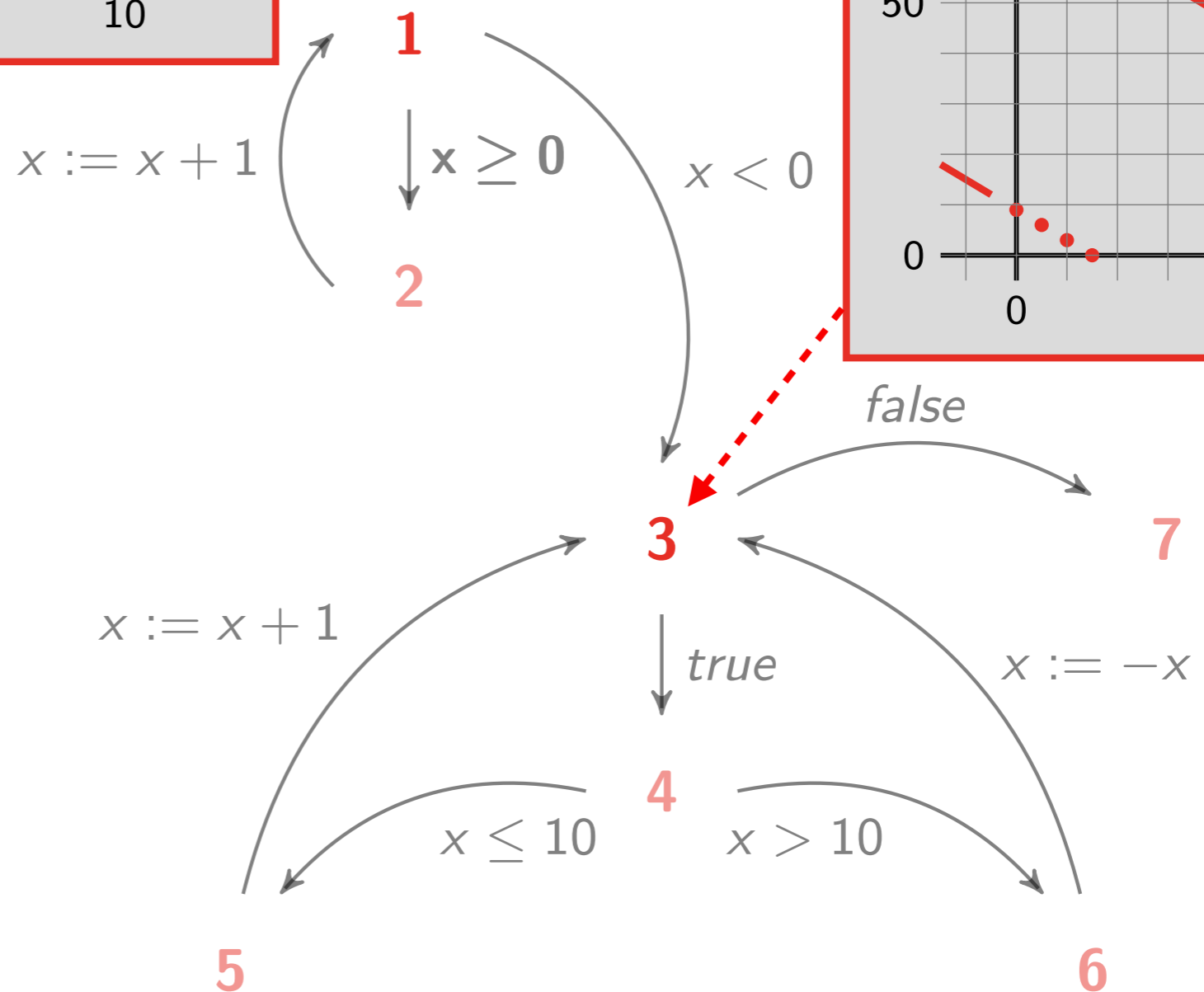
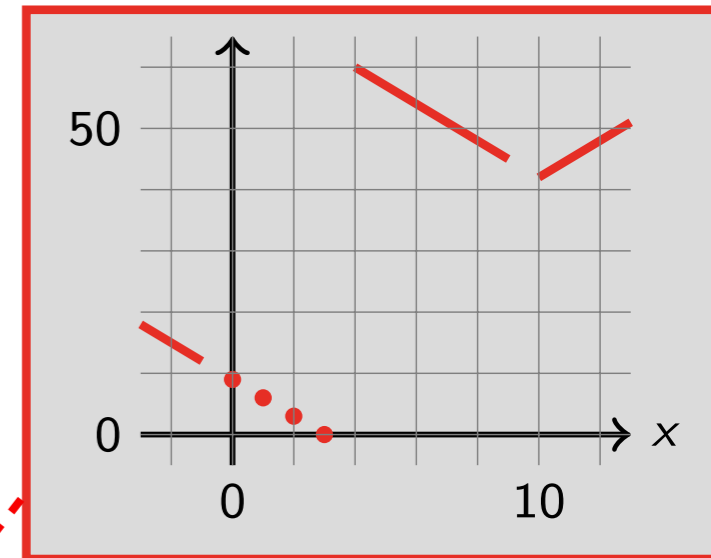
```

## Property

AF (x = 3)



the analysis gives  $x \leq 3$  as **sufficient precondition**



# Abstract Guarantee Semantics

## Definition

The **abstract guarantee semantics**  $\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\text{stat}^\ell] \in \mathcal{A}$  of a program  $\text{stat}^\ell$  is:

$$\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\text{stat}^\ell] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\text{stat}](\text{RESET}_A^G[\varphi](\text{LEAF}: \perp_F))$$

where  $\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\text{stat}]: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  is the abstract guarantee semantics of each program instruction  $\text{stat}$

## Corollary (Soundness)

A program  $\text{stat}^\ell$  satisfies a **guarantee property**  $\text{AF } \varphi$  for traces starting from a set of initial states  $\mathcal{I}$  if  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \text{dom}(\gamma_A(\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\text{stat}^\ell]))$

# Recurrence Properties

# Recurrence Properties

“something good eventually happens infinitely often”

$AG AF \phi$

$\phi ::= e \bowtie 0 \mid \ell : e \bowtie 0 \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \quad \ell \in \mathcal{L}$

Example:

$x \leftarrow [-\infty, +\infty]$   $AG AF (x = 3)$  is satisfied for  $\mathcal{F} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(1, \rho) \in \Sigma \mid \rho(x) < 0\}$

```
1  $x \leftarrow [-\infty, +\infty]$ 
  while 2  $(x \geq 0)$  do
    3  $x \leftarrow x + 1$ 
  od4
  while 5  $(0 \geq 0)$  do
    if 6  $(x \leq 10)$  do
      7  $x \leftarrow x + 1$ 
    else
      8  $x \leftarrow -x$ 
    od9
```

# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

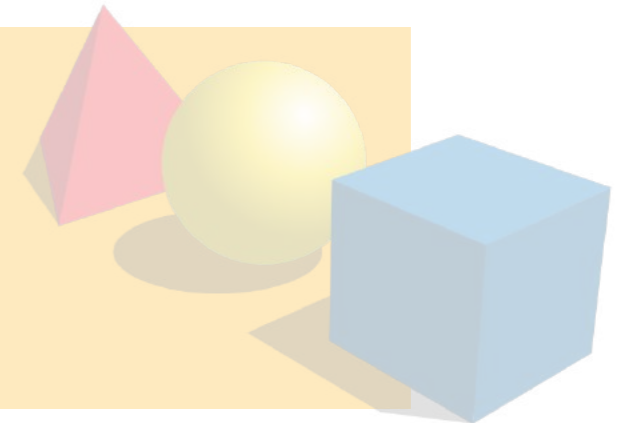
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## mathematical models

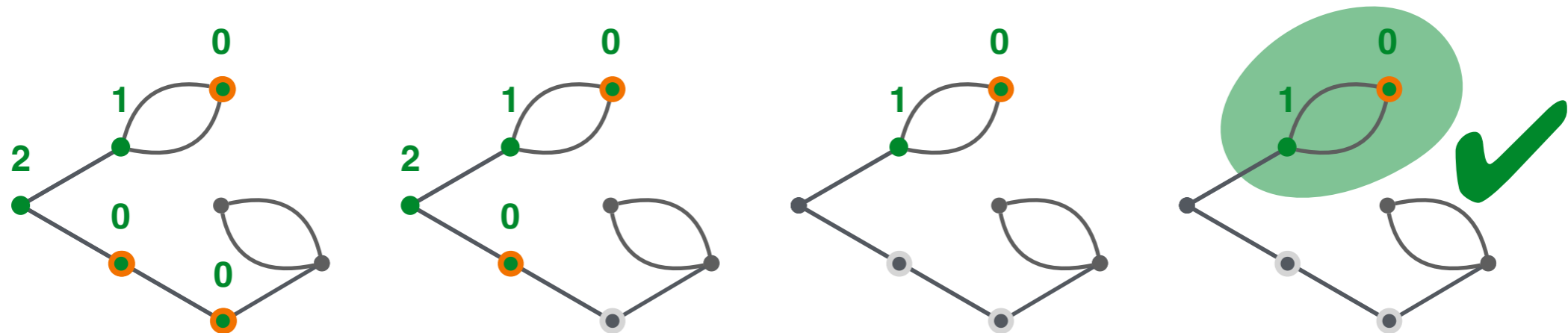
of the program behavior



# Recurrence Semantics

$$\mathcal{R}_R^\varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{gfp}_{\mathcal{R}_G^\varphi} \preceq \bar{F}_R$$

$$\bar{F}_R(f)\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} f(\sigma) & \sigma \in \text{dom}(f) \cap \text{pre}_\tau(\text{dom}(f)) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



## Theorem

A program satisfies a **recurrence property**  $\text{AG AF } \varphi$  for traces starting from a set of initial states  $\mathcal{I}$  if and only if  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_R^\varphi)$

# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

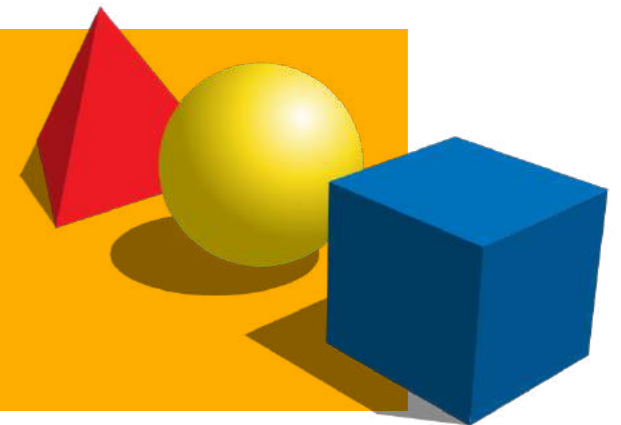
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# Abstract Recurrence Semantics

For each program instruction  $\text{stat}$ , we define  $\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![\text{stat}]\!] : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ :

- $\mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\![\ell X \leftarrow e]\!]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{RESET}_A^R[\![\varphi]\!](\overleftarrow{\text{ASSIGN}}_A[\![X \leftarrow e]\!]t)$
- $\mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\![\text{if } \ell e \bowtie 0 \text{ then } s]\!]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{RESET}_A^R[\![\varphi]\!](X)$   
 where  $X \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{FILTER}_A[\![e \bowtie 0]\!](\mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![s]\!]t) \vee_T \text{FILTER}_A[\![e \bowtie 0]\!]t)$
- $\mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\![\text{while } \ell e \bowtie 0 \text{ do } s \text{ done}\!]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{gfp}_{G(t)}^{\#} \overline{F}_R^{\varphi\#}$   
 where  $G \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{R}_G^{\varphi\#}[\![\text{while } \ell e \bowtie 0 \text{ do } s \text{ done}\!]$   
 $\overline{F}_R^{\varphi\#}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{RESET}_A^R[\![\varphi]\!](X)$   
 $X \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{FILTER}_A[\![e \bowtie 0]\!](\mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\![s]\!]x) \vee_T \text{FILTER}_A[\![e \bowtie 0]\!](t)$
- $\mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\![s_1; s_2]\!]t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\![s_1]\!](\mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\![s_2]\!]t)$

# Dual Widening

## Definition

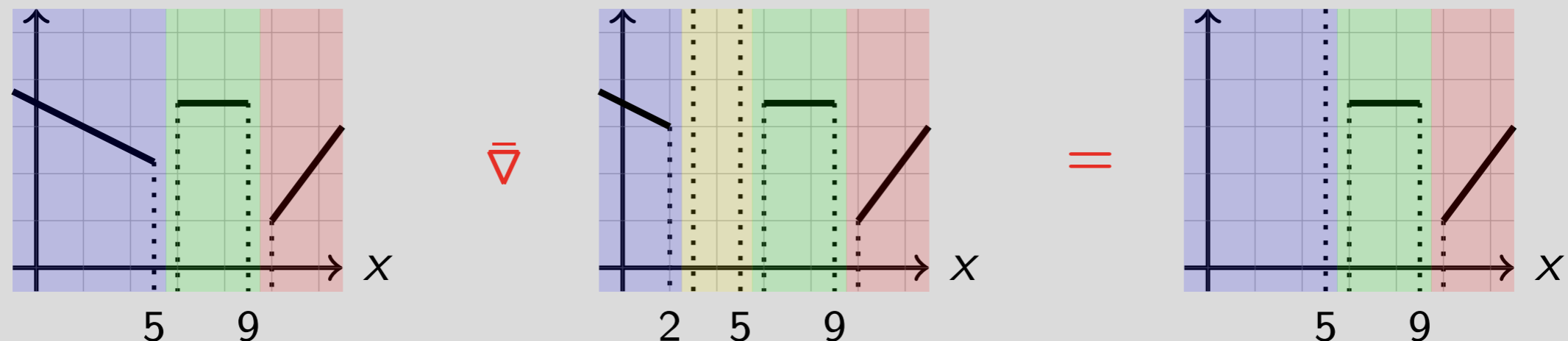
Let  $\langle \mathcal{D}, \sqsupseteq \rangle$  be a poset. A *dual widening*  $\bar{\nabla} : \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$  obeys:

- (1) for all element  $x, y \in \mathcal{D}$ , we have  $x \sqsupseteq x \bar{\nabla} y$  and  $y \sqsupseteq x \bar{\nabla} y$
- (2) for all decreasing chains  $x_0 \sqsupseteq x_1 \sqsupseteq \dots \sqsupseteq x_n \sqsupseteq \dots$ , the chain

$$y_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x_0 \quad y_{n+1} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} y_n \bar{\nabla} x_{n+1}$$

is ultimately stationary

## Example



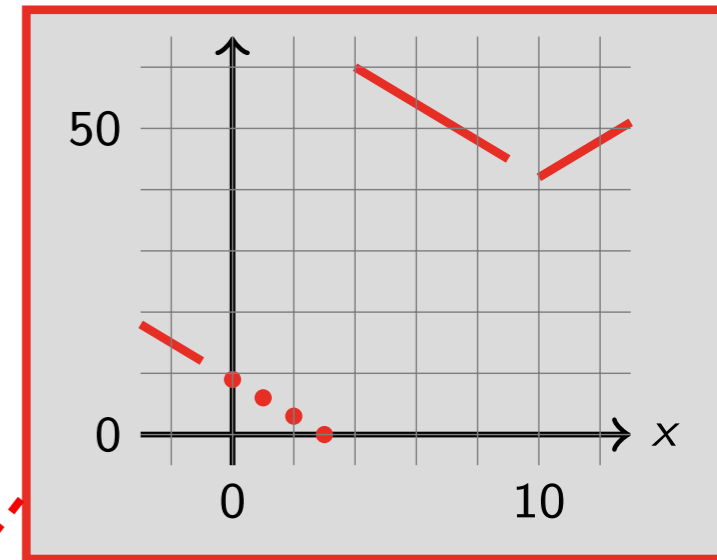
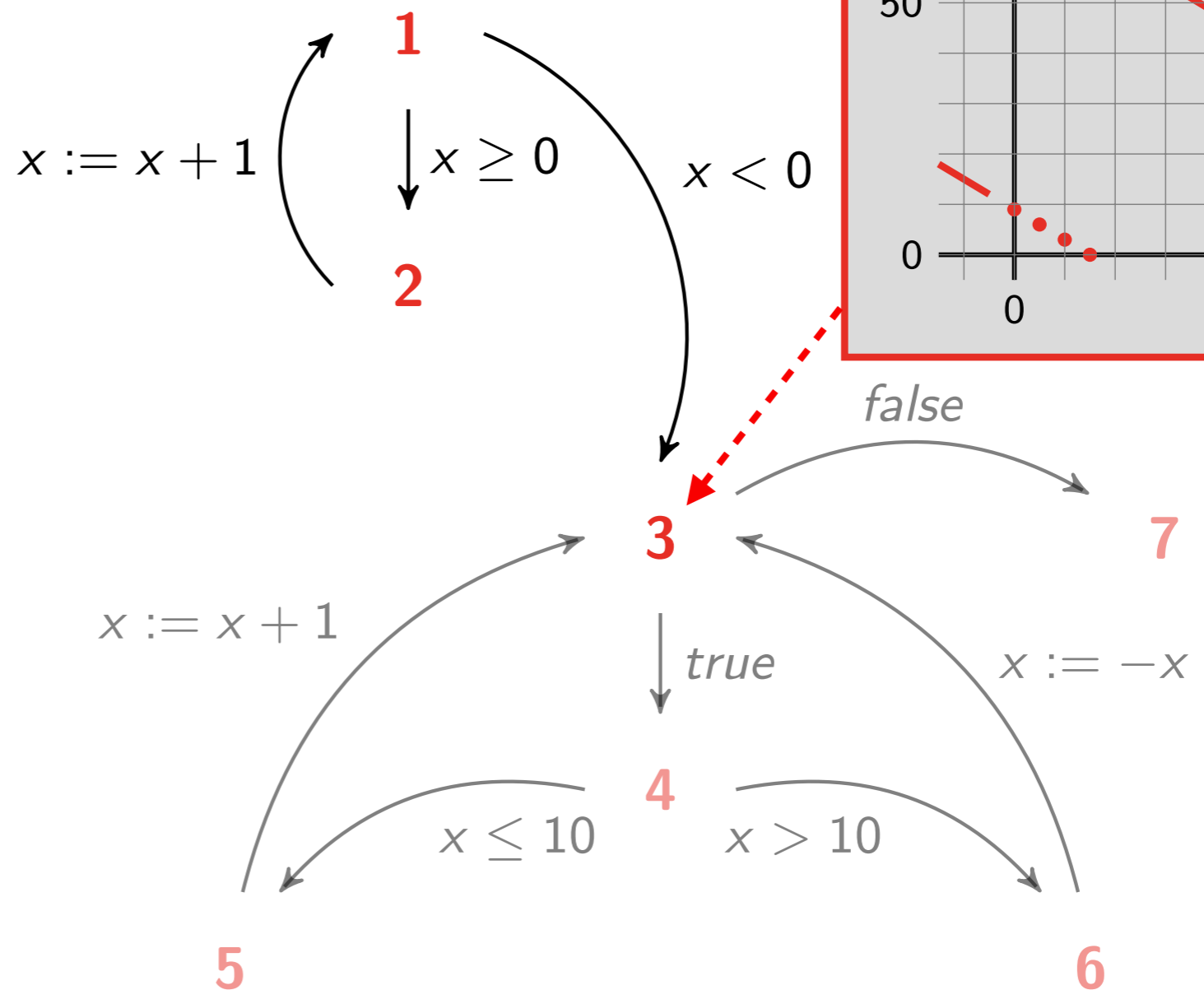
# Abstract Recurrence Semantics

## Example

```
int : x, y
while 1(x ≥ 0) do
  2x := x + 1
od
while 3( true ) do
  if 4( x ≤ 10 )
    5x := x + 1
  else
    6x := -x
  od7
```

## Property

AGAF (x = 3)



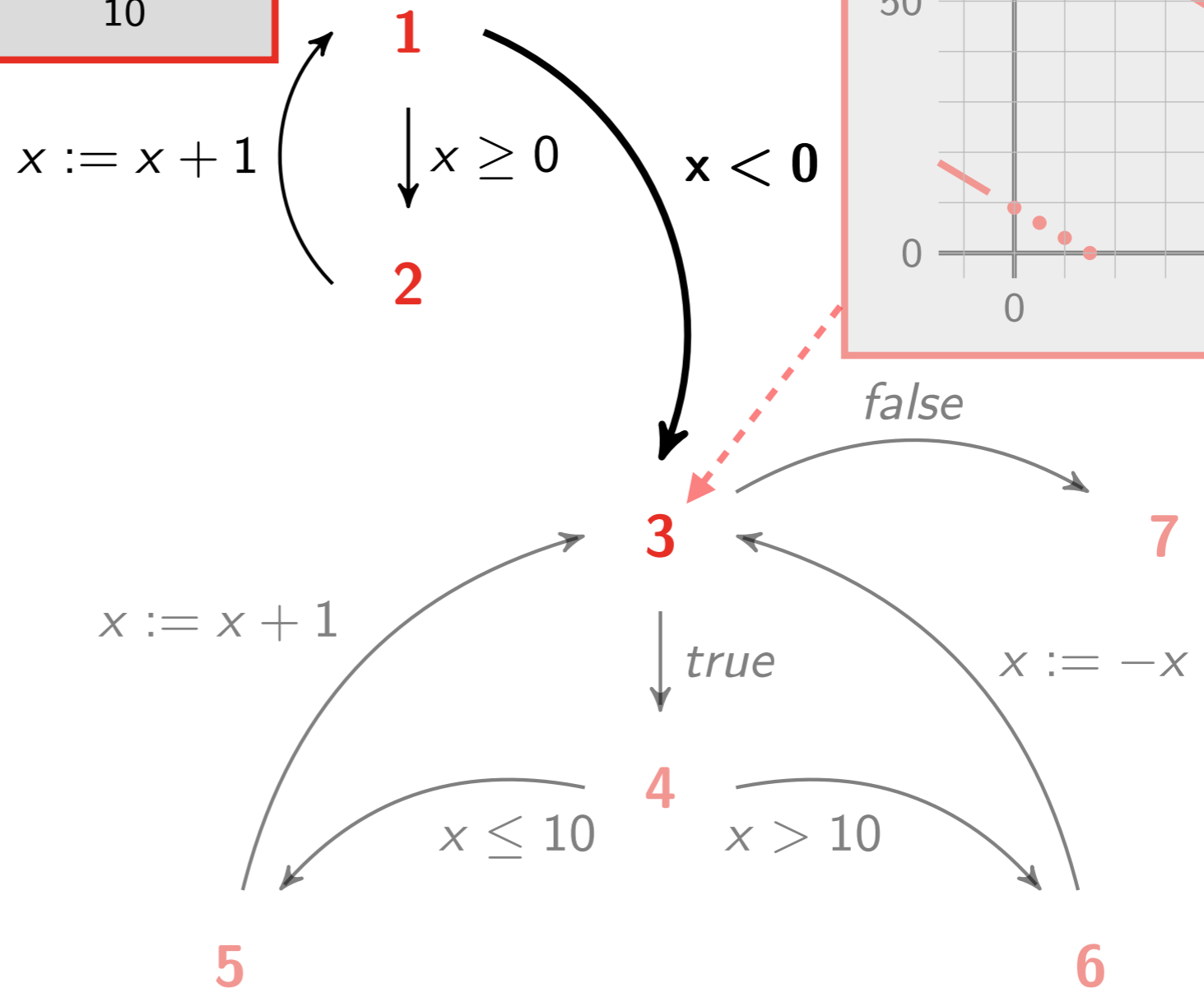
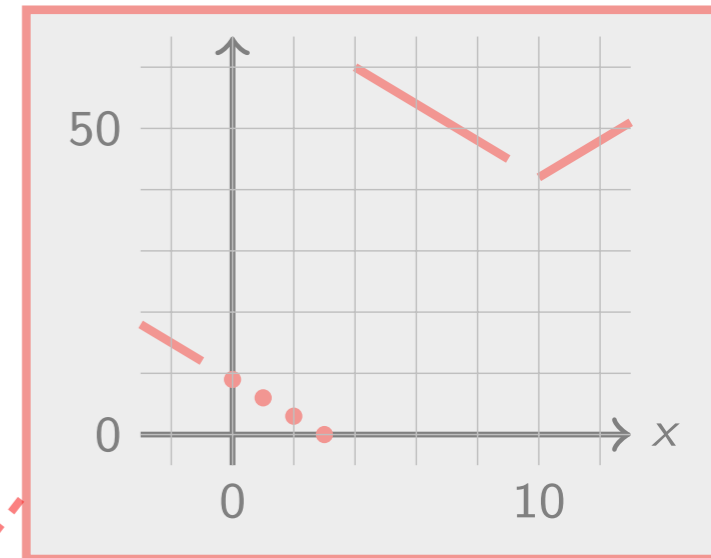
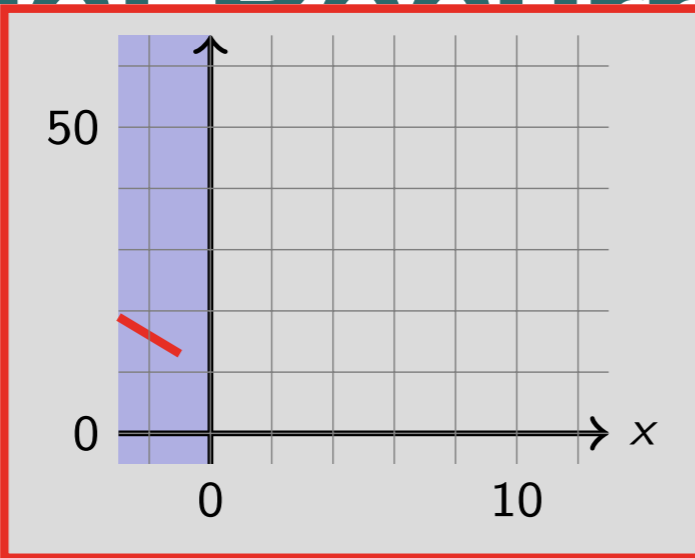
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## Property

AGAF (x = 3)

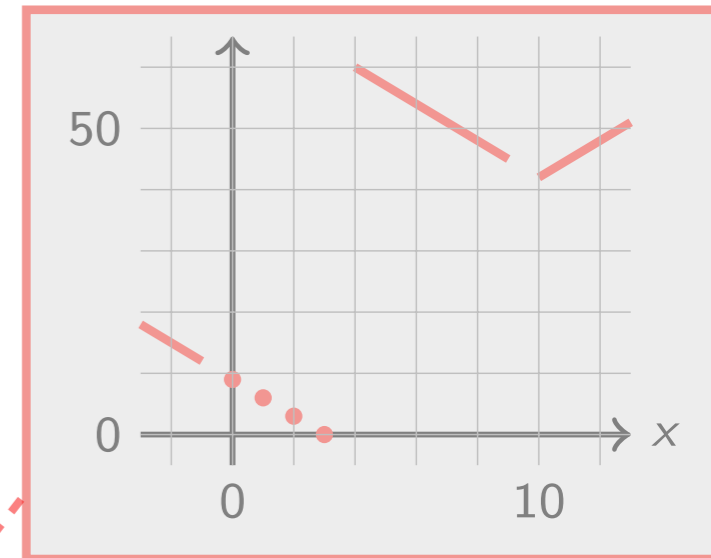
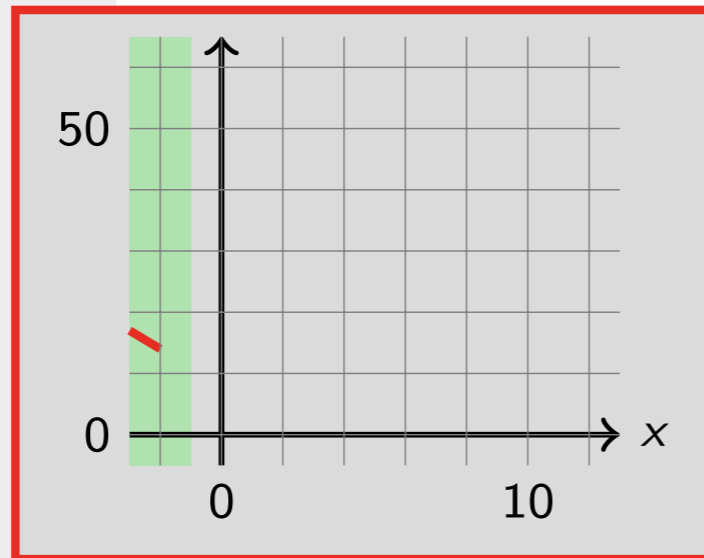
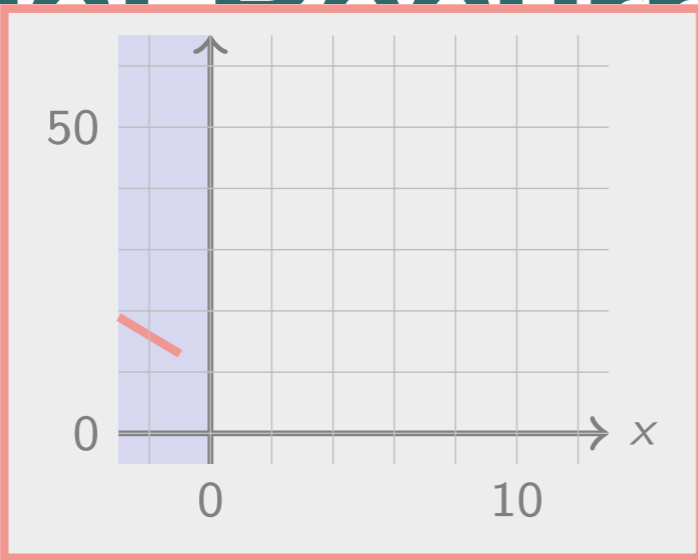
# Abstract Recurrence Semantics

## Example

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int : x, y
while 1(x ≥ 0)
  2x := x + 1
od
while 3( true ) do
  if 4( x ≤ 10 )
    5x := x + 1
  else
    6x := -x
  od7

```



$x := x + 1$

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**6**

**7**

$x \geq 0$

$x < 0$

*false*

*true*

$x := -x$

$x \leq 10$

$x > 10$

## Property

AGAF ( $x = 3$ )

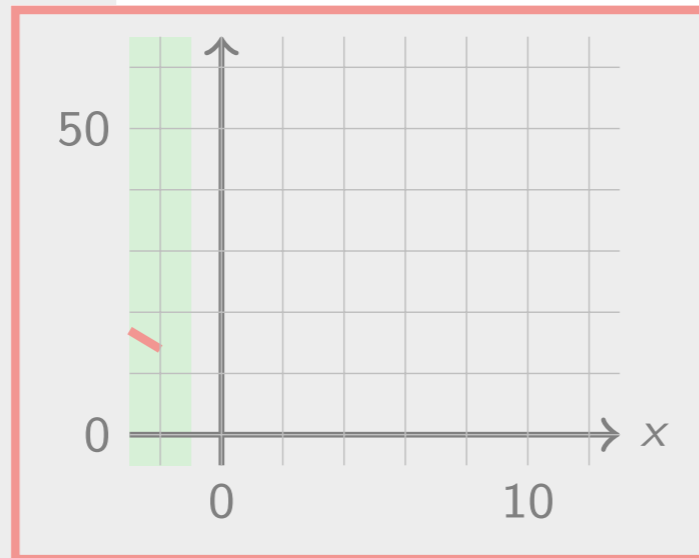
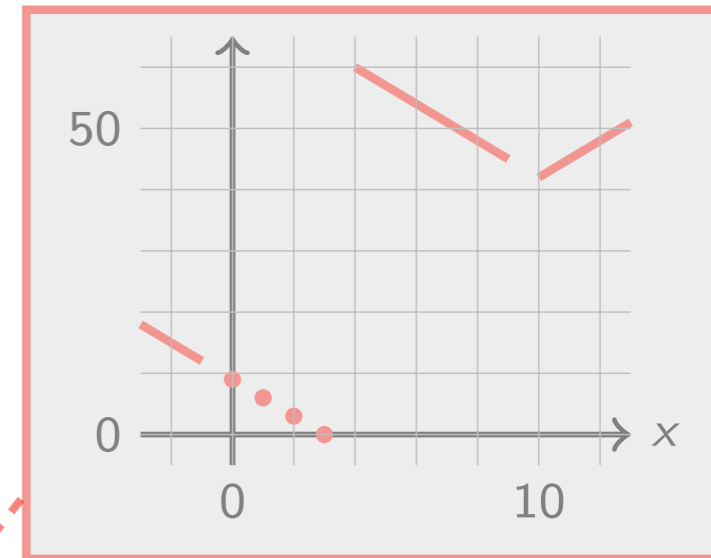
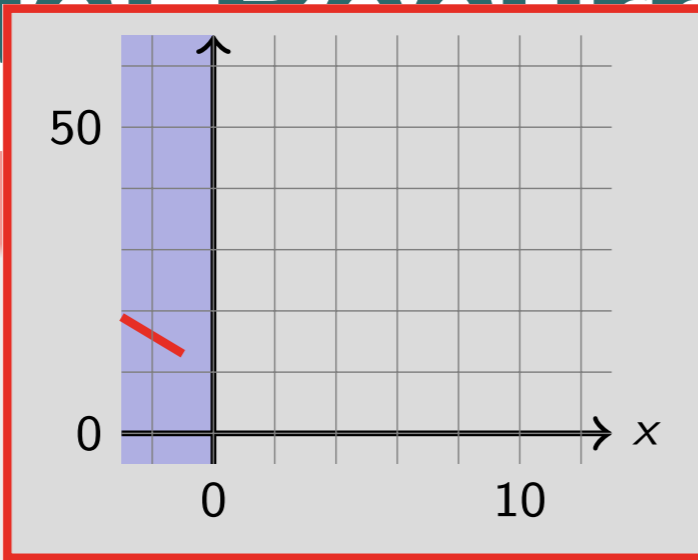
# Abstract Recurrence Semantics

## Example

```

int : x, y
while 1(x ≥ 0)
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od
while 3( true ) do
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  od7

```



$x := x + 1$

$x \geq 0$

$x < 0$

*false*

*true*

$x := -x$

$x \leq 10$

$x > 10$

5

6

## Property

AGAF ( $x = 3$ )

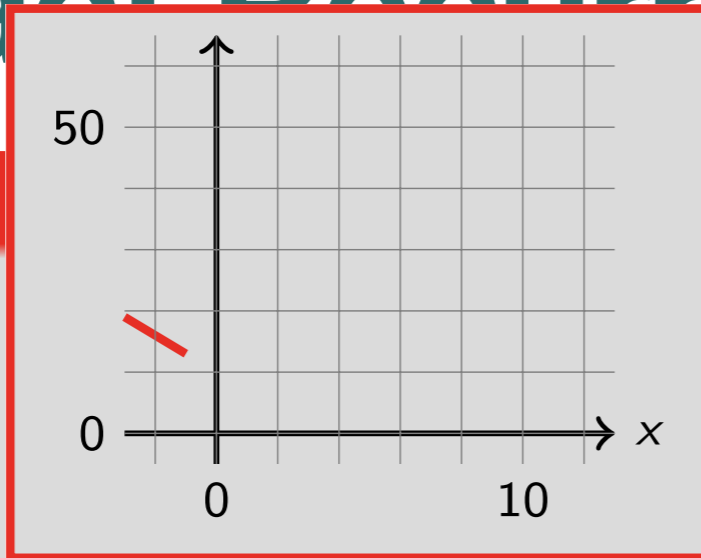
# Abstract Recurrence Semantics

## Example

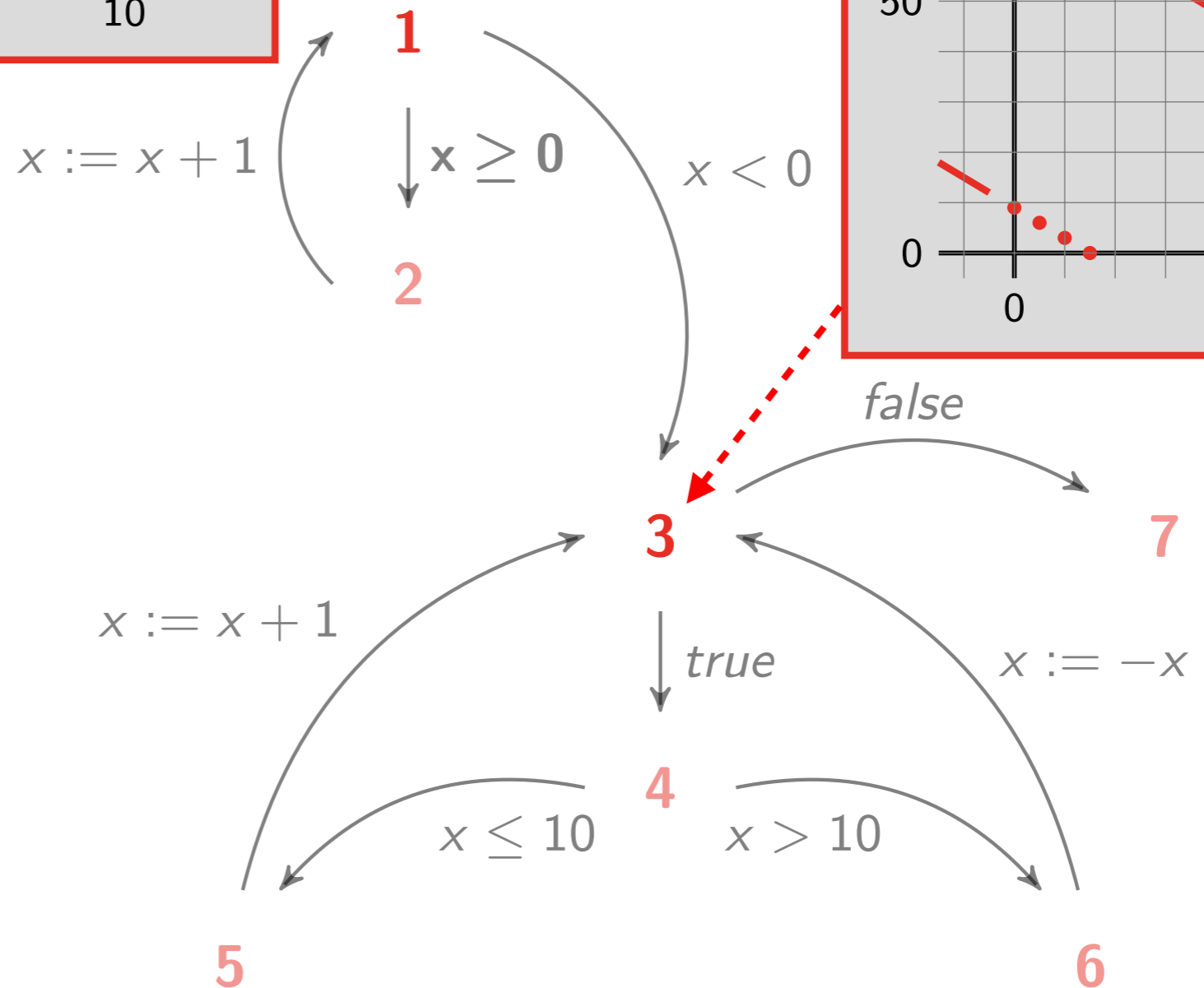
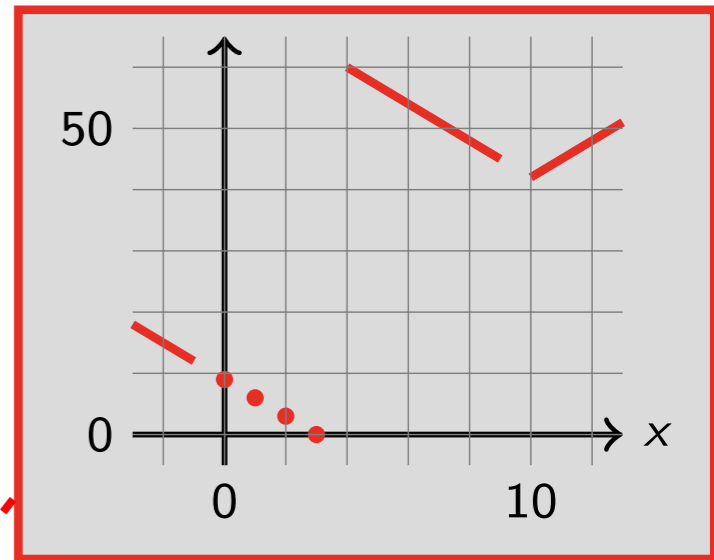
```

int : x, y
while 1(x ≥ 0)
  2x := x + 1
od
while 3( true ) do
  if 4( x ≤ 10 )
    5x := x + 1
  else
    6x := -x
  od7

```



the analysis gives  $x < 0$  as **sufficient precondition**



## Property

**AGAF** ( $x = 3$ )

# Abstract Recurrence Semantics

## Definition

The **abstract recurrence semantics**  $\mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\text{stat}^\ell] \in \mathcal{A}$  of a program  $\text{stat}^\ell$  is:

$$\mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\text{stat}^\ell] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\text{stat}](\text{LEAF: } \perp_F)$$

where  $\mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\text{stat}]: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  is the abstract recurrence semantics of each program instruction  $\text{stat}$

## Corollary (Soundness)

A program  $\text{stat}^\ell$  satisfies a **recurrence property**  $\text{AG AF } \varphi$  for traces starting from a set of initial states  $\mathcal{I}$  if  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \text{dom}(\gamma_A(\mathcal{R}_R^{\varphi\#}[\text{stat}^\ell]))$



# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

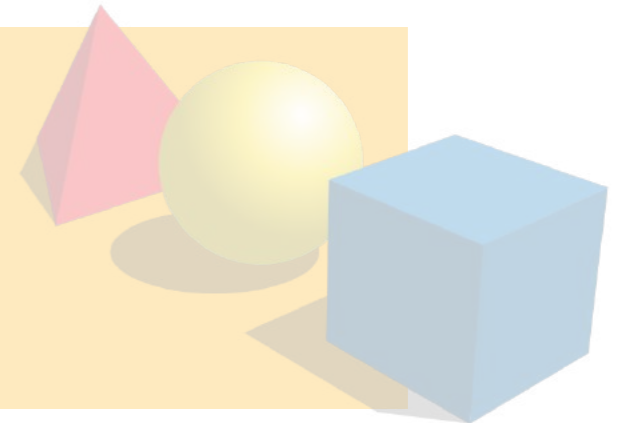
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## algorithmic approaches

to decide program properties



## mathematical models

of the program behavior



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caterinaurban no message bdeee1 on Aug 21, 2018 98 commits

banal	Changes according to feedback in pull-request:	5 years ago
cfgfrontend	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
domains	no message	4 years ago
frontend	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
main	added time measurements to CTL analysis	5 years ago
tests	more testcases with nestings of E/A	4 years ago
utils	Moved forward analysis code to distinct module ForwardIterator and	5 years ago
.gitignore	Renamed 'newfrontend' directory to 'cfgfrontend'	5 years ago
.merlin	Renamed 'newfrontend' directory to 'cfgfrontend'	5 years ago
.ocamlinit	added banal abstract domain source code	5 years ago
Makefile	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
README.md	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
pretty.py	Added CTL testcases	5 years ago
pretty_cfg.py	Implemented CFG based forward analysis	5 years ago

About

No description or website provided.

c static-analysis ocaml termination abstract-interpretation liveness

Readme 7 stars 1 watching 2 forks

Releases

No releases published

Packages

No packages published

Languages

# CTL Properties

# Computation Tree Logic (CTL)

## Branching Temporal Logic

$\phi ::= a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid AX\phi \mid AG\phi \mid A(\phi U \phi) \mid EX\phi \mid EG\phi \mid E(\phi U \phi)$

### Recurrence Properties

“something good eventually happens infinitely often”

$AG\ AF\ \phi$

$\phi ::= e \bowtie 0 \mid \ell : e \bowtie 0 \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \quad \ell \in \mathcal{L}$

Example:

$^1x \leftarrow [-\infty, +\infty] \quad AG\ AF(x = 3)$  is satisfied for  $\mathcal{S} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(1, \rho) \in \Sigma \mid \rho(x) < 0\}$

**while**  $^2(x \geq 0)$  **do**

$^3x \leftarrow x + 1$

**od**<sup>4</sup>

**while**  $^5(0 \geq 0)$  **do**

**if**  $^6(x \leq 10)$  **do**

$^7x \leftarrow x + 1$

**else**

$^8x \leftarrow -x$

**od**<sup>9</sup>

Lesson 9

Analysis of Liveness and CTL Properties

Caterina Urban

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### Guarantee Properties

“something good eventually happens at least once”

$AF\ \phi$

$\phi ::= e \bowtie 0 \mid \ell : e \bowtie 0 \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \quad \ell \in \mathcal{L}$

Example:

$^1x \leftarrow [-\infty, +\infty] \quad AF(x = 3)$  is satisfied for  $\mathcal{S} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(1, \rho) \in \Sigma \mid \rho(x) \leq 3\}$

**while**  $^2(x \geq 0)$  **do**

$^3x \leftarrow x + 1$

**od**<sup>4</sup>

**while**  $^5(0 \geq 0)$  **do**

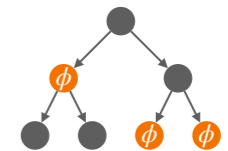
**if**  $^6(x \leq 10)$  **do**

$^7x \leftarrow x + 1$

**else**

$^8x \leftarrow -x$

**od**<sup>9</sup>



Lesson 9

Analysis of Liveness and CTL Properties

Caterina Urban

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# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

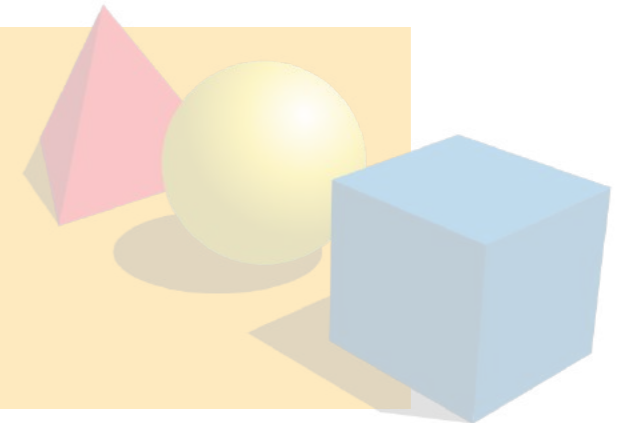
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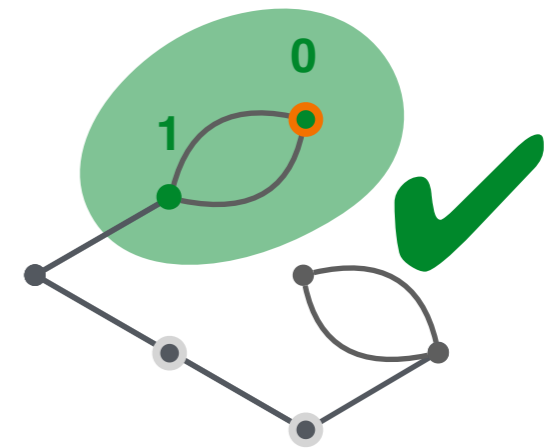
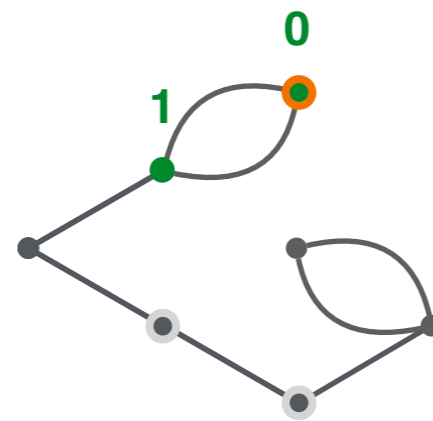
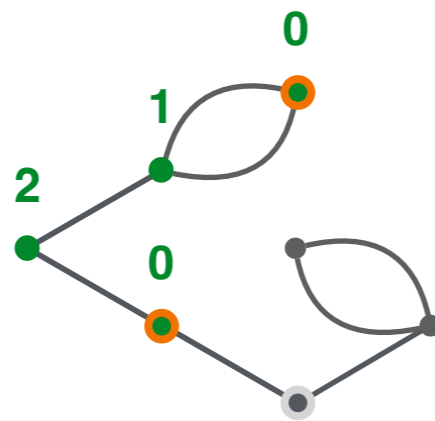
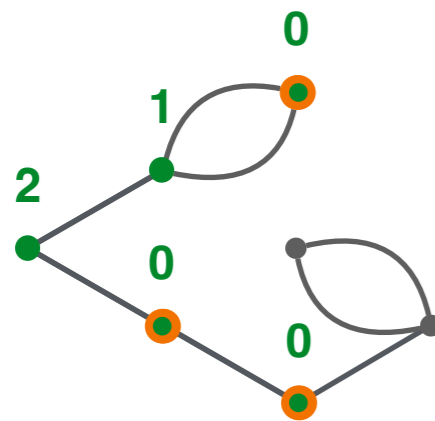


# Recurrence Semantics

$$\mathcal{R}_R^\varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{gfp}_{\mathcal{R}_G^\varphi} \preceq \bar{F}_R$$


build upon the semantics of sub-formulas

$$\bar{F}_R(f)\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} f(\sigma) & \sigma \in \text{dom}(f) \cap \text{pre}_\tau(\text{dom}(f)) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



## Theorem

A program satisfies a **recurrence property**  $\text{AG AF } \varphi$  for traces starting from a set of initial states  $\mathcal{I}$  if and only if  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_R^\varphi)$

# CTL Abstraction

## Atomic Propositions

$\phi ::= a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid AX\phi \mid AG\phi \mid A(\phi U \phi) \mid EX\phi \mid EG\phi \mid E(\phi U \phi)$

$$\alpha_a(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda s \in st(T). \begin{cases} 0 & s \models a \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# CTL Abstraction

## Negation Formulas

$\phi ::= a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid AX\phi \mid AG\phi \mid A(\phi U \phi) \mid EX\phi \mid EG\phi \mid E(\phi U \phi)$

$$\alpha_{\neg\phi}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda s \in st(T). \begin{cases} 0 & s \notin \text{dom}(\alpha_{\phi}(T)) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



# CTL Abstraction

## Conjunction Formulas

$\phi ::= a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid AX\phi \mid AG\phi \mid A(\phi U \phi) \mid EX\phi \mid EG\phi \mid E(\phi U \phi)$

$$\alpha_{\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda s \in st(T). \begin{cases} \sup\{f_1(s), f_2(s)\} & s \in \text{dom}(f_1) \cap \text{dom}(f_2) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha_{\phi_1}(T)$$

$$f_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha_{\phi_2}(T)$$

# CTL Abstraction

## Disjunction Formulas

$\phi ::= a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid AX\phi \mid AG\phi \mid A(\phi U \phi) \mid EX\phi \mid EG\phi \mid E(\phi U \phi)$

$$\alpha_{\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda s \in st(T). \begin{cases} \sup\{f_1(s), f_2(s)\} & s \in \text{dom}(f_1) \cap \text{dom}(f_2) \\ f_1(s) & s \in \text{dom}(f_1) \setminus \text{dom}(f_2) \\ f_2(s) & s \in \text{dom}(f_2) \setminus \text{dom}(f_1) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha_{\phi_1}(T)$$

$$f_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha_{\phi_2}(T)$$

# CTL Abstraction

## Next Formulas

$\phi ::= a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid \mathbf{AX}\phi \mid \mathbf{AG}\phi \mid \mathbf{A}(\phi\mathbf{U}\phi) \mid \mathbf{EX}\phi \mid \mathbf{EG}\phi \mid \mathbf{E}(\phi\mathbf{U}\phi)$

$$\alpha_{\mathbf{AX}\phi}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda s \in st(T). \begin{cases} 0 & s \in \tilde{\text{pre}}(\text{dom}(\alpha_\phi(T))) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$\alpha_{\mathbf{EX}\phi}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda s \in st(T). \begin{cases} 0 & s \in \text{pre}(\text{dom}(\alpha_\phi(T))) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# CTL Abstraction

## Globally Formulas

$\phi ::= a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid AX\phi \mid \mathbf{AG}\phi \mid A(\phi U \phi) \mid EX\phi \mid \mathbf{EG}\phi \mid E(\phi U \phi)$

$$\alpha_{\mathbf{AG}\phi}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{gfp}_{\alpha_\phi(T)}^{\leq} \bar{F}_{\mathbf{AG}\phi}$$

$$\bar{F}_{\mathbf{AG}\phi}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda s. \begin{cases} f(s) & s \in \text{dom}(f) \cap \tilde{\text{pre}}(\text{dom}(f)) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

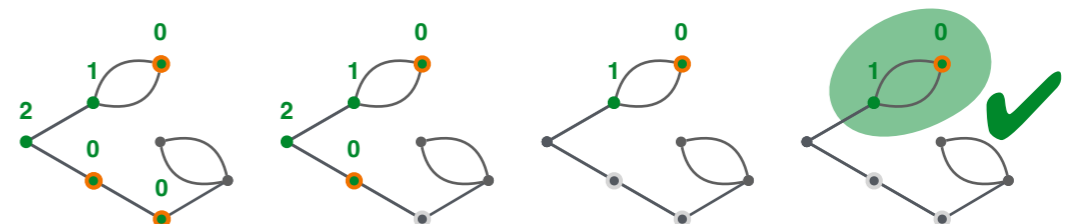
$$\alpha_{\mathbf{EG}\phi}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{gfp}_{\alpha_\phi(T)}^{\leq} F_{\mathbf{EG}\phi}$$

$$F_{\mathbf{EG}\phi}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda s. \begin{cases} f(s) & s \in \text{dom}(f) \cap \text{pre}(\text{dom}(f)) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## Recurrence Semantics

$$\mathcal{R}_R^\phi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{gfp}_{\mathcal{R}_G^\phi}^{\leq} \bar{F}_R$$

$$\bar{F}_R(f)\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} f(\sigma) & \sigma \in \text{dom}(f) \cap \tilde{\text{pre}}_r(\text{dom}(f)) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



# CTL Abstraction

## Until Formulas (1)

$\phi ::= a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid AX\phi \mid AG\phi \mid A(\phi U \phi) \mid EX\phi \mid EG\phi \mid E(\phi U \phi)$

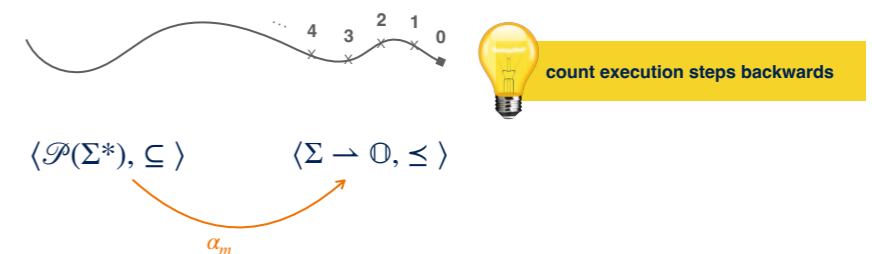
$$\alpha_{E(\phi_1 U \phi_2)}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha_v(\vec{\alpha}(\alpha_{E(\phi_1 U \phi_2)}^{sq}(T)))$$

$$\alpha_{E(\phi_1 U \phi_2)}^{sq}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{\alpha}_{E(\phi_1 U \phi_2)}[\text{dom}(\alpha_{\phi_1}(T))][\text{dom}(\alpha_{\phi_2}(T))]T$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_{E(\phi_1 U \phi_2)}[S_1][S_2]T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \sigma s \in \text{sq}(T) \mid \sigma \in (S_1 \setminus S_2)^*, s \in S_2 \right\}$$

### Potential Termination Semantics

#### Potential Ranking Abstraction



$$\alpha_m(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha_v(\vec{\alpha}(T))$$

$$\alpha_v(\emptyset) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\alpha_v(r)\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 0 & \forall \sigma' \in \Sigma: (\sigma, \sigma') \notin r \\ \inf\{\alpha_v(r)\sigma' + 1 \mid \sigma' \in \text{dom}(\alpha_v(r)) \wedge (\sigma, \sigma') \in r\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\alpha}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(\sigma, \sigma') \in \Sigma \times \Sigma \mid \exists t \in \Sigma^*, t' \in \Sigma^\infty: t\sigma t' \in T\}$$

# CTL Abstraction

## Until Formulas (2)

$\phi ::= a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi \mid AX\phi \mid AG\phi \mid A(\phi U\phi) \mid EX\phi \mid EG\phi \mid E(\phi U\phi)$

$$\alpha_{A(\phi_1 U \phi_2)}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{\alpha}_V(\vec{\alpha}(\alpha_{A(\phi_1 U \phi_2)}^{sq}(T)))$$

$$\alpha_{A(\phi_1 U \phi_2)}^{sq}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{\alpha}_{A(\phi_1 U \phi_2)}[\text{dom}(\alpha_{\phi_1}(T))][\text{dom}(\alpha_{\phi_2}(T))]T$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_{A(\phi_1 U \phi_2)}[S_1][S_2]T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \sigma s \in \text{sq}(T) \mid \begin{array}{l} \sigma \in (S_1 \setminus S_2)^*, s \in S_2, \\ \text{nbhd}(\sigma, \text{sf}(T) \cap \overline{S_2}^{+\infty}) = \emptyset, \\ \text{nbhd}(\sigma, \text{sf}(T) \cap Z) = \emptyset \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \sigma s \sigma' \in \Sigma^{+\infty} \mid \sigma \in \Sigma^* \wedge s \in \overline{S_1 \cup S_2} \wedge \sigma' \in \Sigma^{+\infty} \}$$

### Definite Termination Trace Semantics

Definite Termination Abstraction

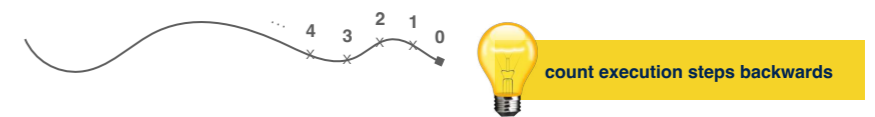
$$\langle \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\omega), \sqsubseteq \rangle \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}_*} \langle \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*), \subseteq \rangle$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_*(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ t \in T \cap \Sigma^* \mid \text{nbhd}(t, T \cap \Sigma^\omega) = \emptyset \}$$

$$\text{nbhd}(t, T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ t' \in T \mid \text{pf}(t) \cap \text{pf}(t') \neq \emptyset \}$$

### Definite Termination Semantics

Ranking Abstraction



$$\langle \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*), \subseteq \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha_m} \langle \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, \leq \rangle$$

$$f_1 \leq f_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{dom}(f_1) \subseteq \text{dom}(f_2) \wedge \forall x \in \text{dom}(f_1): f_1(x) \leq f_2(x)$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_M(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{\alpha}_V(\vec{\alpha}(T))$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_V(\emptyset) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_V(r)\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 0 & \forall \sigma' \in \Sigma: (\sigma, \sigma') \notin r \\ \sup\{ \bar{\alpha}_V(r)\sigma' + 1 \mid \sigma' \in \text{dom}(\bar{\alpha}_V(r)) \wedge (\sigma, \sigma') \in r \} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\alpha}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ (\sigma, \sigma') \in \Sigma \times \Sigma \mid \exists t \in \Sigma^*, t' \in \Sigma^\omega: t\sigma\sigma't' \in T \}$$

# CTL Program Semantics

## Definition

Given a CTL formula  $\phi$   
and the corresponding CTL abstraction  $\alpha_\phi: \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^\infty) \rightarrow (\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{Q})$ ,  
the **program semantics**  $\mathcal{R}_\phi: \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  for  $\phi$  is defined as:

$$\mathcal{R}_\phi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha_\phi(\mathcal{M}_\infty)$$

## Theorem

A program satisfies a **CTL property**  $\phi$  for traces starting from a set of initial states  $\mathcal{I}$  if and only if  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \text{dom}(\mathcal{R}_\phi)$

# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

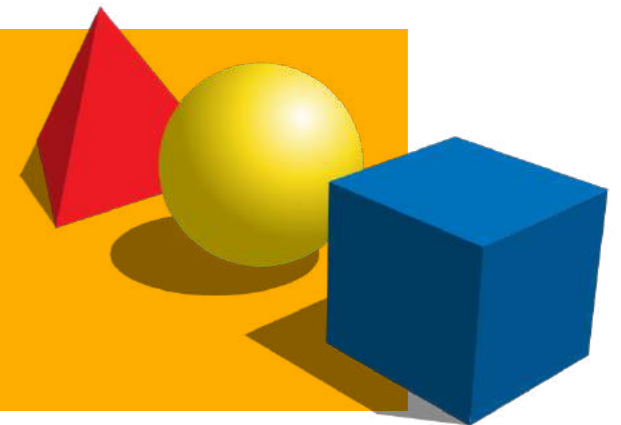
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## mathematical models

of the program behavior





# Abstract Interpretation of CTL Properties

Caterina Urban, Samuel Ueltschi, and Peter Müller

Department of Computer Science  
ETH Zurich, Switzerland



**Abstract.** CTL is a temporal logic commonly used to express program properties. Most of the existing approaches for proving CTL properties only support certain classes of programs, limit their scope to a subset of CTL, or do not directly support certain existential CTL formulas. This paper presents an abstract interpretation framework for proving CTL properties that does not suffer from these limitations. Our approach automatically infers sufficient preconditions, and thus provides useful information even when a program satisfies a property only for some inputs. We systematically derive a program semantics that precisely captures CTL properties by abstraction of the operational trace semantics of a program. We then leverage existing abstract domains based on piecewise-defined functions to derive decidable abstractions that are suitable for static program analysis. To handle existential CTL properties, we augment these abstract domains with under-approximating operators. We implemented our approach in a prototype static analyzer. Our experimental evaluation demonstrates that the analysis is effective, even for CTL formulas with non-trivial nesting of universal and existential path quantifiers, and performs well on a wide variety of benchmarks.

## 1 Introduction

*Computation tree logic* (CTL) [6] is a temporal logic introduced by Clarke and Emerson to overcome certain limitations of linear temporal logic (LTL) [33] for program specification purposes. Most of the existing approaches for proving program properties expressed in CTL have limitations that restrict their applicability: they are limited to finite-state programs [7] or to certain classes of infinite-state programs (e.g., pushdown systems [36]), they limit their scope to a subset of CTL (e.g., the universal fragment of CTL [11]), or support existential path quantifiers only indirectly by considering their universal dual [8].

In this paper, we propose a new static analysis method for proving CTL properties that does not suffer from any of these limitations. We set our work in the framework of *abstract interpretation* [16], a general theory of semantic approximation that provides a basis for various successful industrial-scale tools (e.g., Astrée [3]). We generalize an existing abstract interpretation framework for proving termination [18] and other liveness properties [41].

Following the theory of abstract interpretation [14], we abstract away from irrelevant details about the execution of a program and systematically derive a program semantics that is *sound and complete* for proving a CTL property.

# Abstract Interpretation Recipe

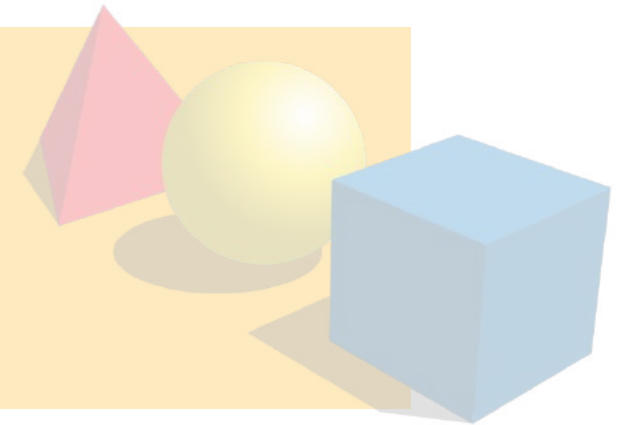
## practical tools

targeting specific programs



## algorithmic approaches

to decide program properties



## mathematical models

of the program behavior



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caterinaurban no message bdeee1 on Aug 21, 2018 98 commits

banal	Changes according to feedback in pull-request:	5 years ago
cfgfrontend	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
domains	no message	4 years ago
frontend	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
main	added time measurements to CTL analysis	5 years ago
tests	more testcases with nestings of E/A	4 years ago
utils	Moved forward analysis code to distinct module ForwardIterator and	5 years ago
.gitignore	Renamed 'newfrontend' directory to 'cfgfrontend'	5 years ago
.merlin	Renamed 'newfrontend' directory to 'cfgfrontend'	5 years ago
.ocamlinit	added banal abstract domain source code	5 years ago
Makefile	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
README.md	- added loop detection to CFG based analysis	5 years ago
pretty.py	Added CTL testcases	5 years ago
pretty_cfg.py	Implemented CFG based forward analysis	5 years ago

About

No description or website provided.

c static-analysis ocaml termination abstract-interpretation liveness

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Packages

No packages published

Languages

# Bibliography

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[Urban17] **Caterina Urban**, Antoine Miné. Inference of Ranking Functions for Proving Temporal Properties by Abstract Interpretation. In COMLAN, 2017.