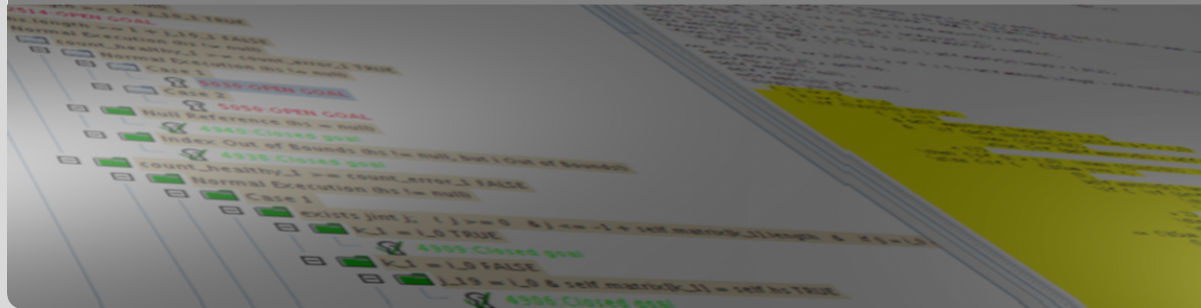


Theory Reasoning with KeY and Z3 for Deductive Program Verification

Vladimir Klebanov | 4 November 2011

KIT – INSTITUT FÜR THEORETISCHE INFORMATIK



The Project



www.key-project.org

Deductive Verification of

- Java programs
- specified with the Java Modeling Language
- in Dynamic Logic

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KeY Tool

- Symbolic execution

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>10,000 loc / expert year

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- KeYmaera
- KeY for Creol, C, ASM, ODL, multi-threaded Java
- KeY symbolic debugger
- KeY test case generator
- KeY Hoare (great for teaching)

Relations Between KeY and Z3

in the following

- What we do with Z3
- What we do not (yet) do with Z3
- Where Z3 cannot help us (or can it?)

... in a nutshell

- every FOL formula is a DL formula

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... in a nutshell

- every FOL formula is a DL formula
- $\langle p \rangle \phi$ means: p terminates and then ϕ holds
- $[p] \phi$ means: if p terminates, then ϕ holds
- $\psi \rightarrow [p] \phi$ is same as $\{\psi\} p \{\phi\}$
- **DL is closed under nesting, negation, etc.**

Verification of Sequential Java Programs

KeY Currently Supports

due to Philipp Rümmer

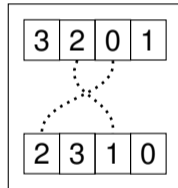
- normalisation of polynomials
- linear equations: Gaussian elimination and the Euclidian algorithm
- linear inequalities: Fourier-Motzkin variable elimination
- nonlinear (polynomial) equations: Gröbner bases
- nonlinear inequalities: heuristical cross-multiplication and systematic case analysis
- quantifiers: E-matching

... but some goals can only be discharged by calling external SMT solvers.

Problem 2: Inverting an Injection

Invert an injective array A of N elements in the sub-range from 0 to $N - 1$, i.e., the output array B must be such that $B[A[i]] = i$ for $0 \leq i < N$. You can assume that A is surjective.

Show that the resulting array is also injective. [...] Demonstrate that A and B are inverses.



Difficult Subproblem

The goal is to prove that for any $N > 0$, the injectivity of B

$$\forall x, y. 0 \leq x < y < N \rightarrow B[x] \neq B[y] \quad (1)$$

follows from the inverse relation between the arrays A and B (which per loop invariant holds after the loop)

$$\forall x. (0 \leq x < N \rightarrow B[A[x]] = x) \quad (2)$$

and the surjectivity of A (which is a lemma that the problem description allowed to assume)

$$\forall x. ((0 \leq x < N) \rightarrow \exists x'. (0 \leq x' < N) \wedge x = A[x']) . \quad (3)$$

Difficult Subproblem

The goal is to prove that for any $N > 0$, the injectivity of B

Difficulties in this problem

- only interpreted arithmetical symbols in the quantifier guard
- required instantiations are Skolem constants (not present in the source code)

follow
invari

$$\exists y. B[y] \quad (1)$$

and B (which per loop

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$$y \in B[y] \quad (1)$$

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Range of solutions

- Manual instantiation
- Dummy function trigger
- Complex reformulations

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assu

problem description allowed to

$$\forall x = A[x'] \quad (3)$$

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$$\forall x. (0 \leq x < N \rightarrow B[A[x]]) =$$

Range of solutions

- Manual instantiation
- Dummy function trigger
- Complex reformulations

Needed

Better control of solver

(1)

(2)

(3)

Demo

Wishlist

for different parties

- Z3 for Mac (thanks!)
- Java bindings / SMT platform
- (we should) Run Z3 in the background
- (we should) Collect SMT benchmarks

Wishlist

for different parties

- (we should) Try theory of arrays
- Simplification!

We need more than just proving. We need goal simplification.

Current procedures often leave the goal hard-to-read for humans.

This is an open research issue.

Other SMT Application Areas in KeY

- Functional verification of sequential Java programs
- Functional verification of multithreaded Java programs
- Test case generation
- Quantitative information flow analysis

Finally

An Advertisement

COST Action IC0701 presents **VerifyThus**—
a Linux distribution with 10 program verification tools.



Available as:

- bootable USB stick
- bootable DVD
- virtual machine image

Included verification tools:

Boogie, Dafny, ESC/Java2, Jahob, JavaF-AN, jStar, KeY, KIV, Krakatoa, Verifast

<http://verifythus.cost-ic0701.org>

Thanks

Questions?