Automatic verification of safety critical softwares

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Nov. 8th. 2012

Outline

- Potential impact of bugs in safety critical softwares:
 - disastrous, not theoretical
- State of the art in industry:
 - mostly testing, need for better techniques
- Abstract interpretation based static analysis:
 - sound, automatic
 - successful verification of synchronous softwares
- towards the verification of wider families of softwares

verification of programs manipulating complex data-structures

The Ariane 501 flight failure (1996)

• The failure:

- ▶ at T₀ + 30 s, an arithmetic overflow (float -> short int) both Inertial Reference Systems to return negative error codes
- the on-board computer misinterprets those as physical data
- loss of control of the trajectory
- A long list of design issues:
 - failure to assess the range of inputs: reuse of legacy code
 - wrong settings of hardware interruptions: crash the system!
 - 3 the faulty computation was useless after takeoff...
 - main and back-up systems running the same faulty software
- A very expensive failure: more than \$ 300 000 000 cost

Issues in critical embedded softwares

Ariane 501 flight is not the only occurrence:

- Patriot missile Dahran failure:
 - imprecisions in fixed-point computation (0.1 not representable)
 - 28 fatalities
- Loss of a Mars explorer vehicle:
 - wrong use of units: no conversion between meters and yards
 - crash on the surface of Mars
- Saab Grippen fighter jet:
 - unstability issues in control sofwares
 - two crashes, due to "Pilot Induced Oscillations"
- Many others...

State of the art in industry

Defined per area, "good industrial practices":

- DO 178 standards in avionics:
 - assess level of criticality

flight-by-wire	level A	highly critical
flight warning system	level C	medium
passenger IFE	level E	irrelevant

- 2 address qualification requirements depending on criticality level
- Examples of certification tasks
 - documentation, traceability of software
 - testing, from unit testing to iron bird
- Expensive processes; e.g., test: about 90 % of the cost
- No guarantee of safety, test does not cover all executions

The undecidability barrier

Automatic verification is a very desirable goal

Cheaper, better guarantee on software...

- Absence of runtime errors
 e.g., no crashes on arithmetic or memory errors
- Functional properties
 e.g., the program transmits accurate orders to actuators

But interesting semantic properties are all undecidable when onsidering Turing complete languages

Proof by reduction to the halting problem

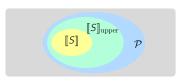
Static analysis and verification

Verification using abstraction

- Retain only relevant properties of the concrete semantics
 Derive a computable, abstract semantics
- Sound: forgets no concrete behavior
- Generally incomplete: may fail to capture desired properties

Example: attempt to verify that semantics [S] satisfies property \mathcal{P} using over-approximate semantics $[S]_{upper}$

Successful verification:



Unsuccessful analysis:

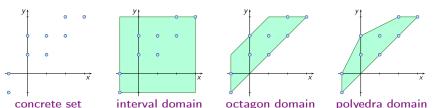


Abstraction of properties

Abstract domains

- Families of abstract predicates adapted to static analysis
- Compact and efficient representations
- Operations for the static analysis of concrete operations

Example: abstraction of sets of pairs of integers



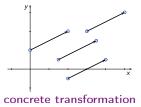
In static analyses: various cost / precision ratios

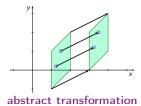
Abstraction of execution steps

Computing sound abstract transformer

- Conservative analysis of concrete execution steps in the abstract e.g., assignments, condition tests...
- May lose precision, will never forget any behavior
- Balance between cost and precision

Example: analysis of a translation with octagons





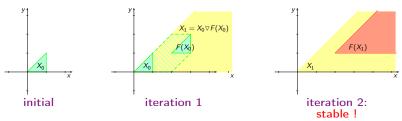
Soundness: all concrete behaviors are accounted for !

Abstraction of infinite computations

Computing invariants about infinite executions with widening ∇

- Loops may induce executions of unbounded length
- Analyses should compute inductive invariants
- Widening ∇ over-approximates U: soundness guarantee
- Widening ∇ guarantees the termination of the analyses

Example: iteration of the translation (2,1), with octagons



Soundness: all concrete behaviors are accounted for !

The Astrée analyzer

Goal: verify the absence of runtime errors in synchronous embedded softwares

- Answer: domain specific static analyzer
- Group:
 Bruno Blanchet, Patrick Cousot, Radhia Cousot, Jérôme Feret,
 Laurent Mauborgne, Antoine Miné, David Monniaux, Xavier Rival

declare and initialize state variables;
loop forever
 read volatile input variables,
 compute output and state variables,
 write to volatile output variables;
 wait for next clock tick
end loop

Characteristics:

- huge softwares: around 1 MLOC
- huge states: \approx 50 000 variables
- complex algorithms: boolean control, digital filtering, interpolations...
- very hard to verify

A numerical abstraction: octagons

An invariant to prove in the analysis of a real system:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{assume}(\mathbf{x} \in [-10, 10]) \\ & \mathsf{if}(\mathbf{x} < 0) \\ & \mathsf{y} = -\mathsf{x}; \\ & \mathsf{else} \\ & \mathsf{y} = \mathsf{x}; \\ & \texttt{0} \mathsf{if}(\mathsf{y} \leq 5) \\ & \texttt{@assert}(-5 \leq \mathsf{x} \leq 5); \end{aligned}$$

Relation between x, y needed

Relational numerical invariants

Convex polyedra:

$$\bigvee_{i} \left(\sum_{j} \alpha_{ij} x_{j} \leq \beta_{i} \right)$$

high computational cost

- Octagons (A. Miné):
 - two variables per inequality
 - $\alpha_{ij} \in \{-1,0,1\}$
 - reasonable cost

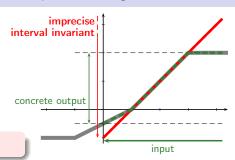
At ①:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le y - x \le 10 \\ 0 \le x + y \le 20 \end{cases}$$

At ②:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le y - x \le 10 \\ 0 \le x + y \le 20 \\ \text{thus} \quad -5 \le x \le 5 \end{cases}$$

A symbolic abstraction: trace partitioning

An interpolation routine to analyze precisely:

```
\begin{split} & \mathsf{assume}(x \geq 0); \\ & \mathsf{int} \ i = 0; \\ & \mathsf{while}(i < n \&\& \ t_0[i] \leq x) \\ & \mathsf{i} = \mathsf{i} + 1; \\ & \mathsf{y} = ((\mathsf{x} - \mathsf{t}_0[i]) \star \mathsf{t}_1[i] + \mathsf{t}_2[i]); \end{split}
```



Disjunctions needed

Disjunctions in static analysis

- Can be very costly, if too many disjuncts
- Trace partitioning: link states to control history (L. Mauborgne, X. Rival)

- With no partitioning: $y \ge -1$
- With partitioning: $y \in [-0.5, 2]$

$$\begin{cases}
1 \text{ iter} \Rightarrow \mathbf{y} \in [-0.5, 0] \\
2 \text{ iters} \Rightarrow \mathbf{y} \in [0, 2] \\
3 \text{ iters} \Rightarrow \mathbf{y} \in [2, 2]
\end{cases}$$

Results

Practical results

Proof of safety of industrial codes

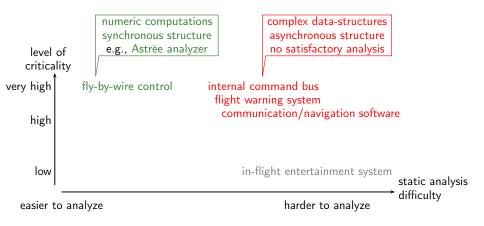
Airbus A 340 FBW 70 kLOC 1h30 400 Mb 0 alarm Airbus A 380 FBW 700 kLOC 12h 2 Gb 0 alarm

Industrialized by AbsInt since 2009

- Customers in avionics, automotive, embedded systems
- Continued research effort, driven by industrial examples:
 - new abstract domains
 - new analysis techniques

Theoretical results: better understanding of static analysis techniques, combination of many abstract domains

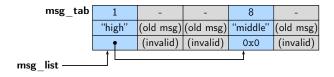
Towards the verification of wider families of softwares



- Many families of softwares not addressed by Astrée
- Significant issues to analyze them: asynchrony, memory properties

An example taken from a flight warning system

- Cockpit application, reports aircraft systems status
- Static message descriptors, dynamically linked at runtime



```
typedef struct msg{
  int prio;
    char * txt;
    struct msg * next;
} msg[] msg_tab;
msg * msg;
message priority
warning content
dynamic link

statically allocated region
list of active messages
```

Possible sources of errors and consequences

Insertion of a message report (e.g., engine failure report):

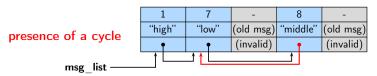
```
void insert(msg \star m){
    msg \star prev = search_pos(m);
    msg \star e = find_empty_cell();
    if(e \neq NULL) update(m, e, prev);...

}

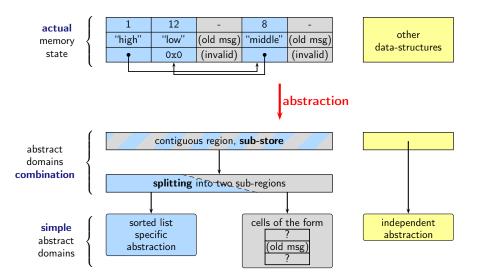
msg \star search_pos(msg \star m){
    msg \star c = msg_list;
    while(c \neq NULL && c \rightarrow prio < m \rightarrow prio)
        c = c \rightarrow next;
    return c;

possible data corruption if not empty complex pointer operations

non termination if cycle abrupt crash if dangling pointer improper order if not sorted
```



MemCAD ERC approach: design modular abstractions!

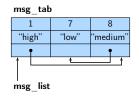


Hierarchical memory abstraction

Principle: use two memory abstractions (P. Sotin, X. Rival)

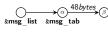
- Main memory abstraction: array contents = one value v
- Sub-memory abstraction: considers v a memory state

Concrete:



Abstract:

• Main memory:



Sub-memory:



Analysis primitives:

- assignment
- test
- widening
 - . . .
- \Rightarrow modular as well !

Other combination operators and domains:

- Predicates conjunctions: reduced product
- Array abstraction

Open problems in program verification

Good results obtained despite undecidability Real applications certified safe!

A lot of research still to be done:

- Verifying complex data-structures manipulations
- Taking into account complex assumptions about the environment
- Verifying asynchronous softwares
- Proving functional properties
- ...