

Symbolic Polytopes for Quantitative Interpolation and Verification

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joint work with

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Verification

Will my program
crash?

violate API usage
rules?

leak secrets?

Quantitative verification

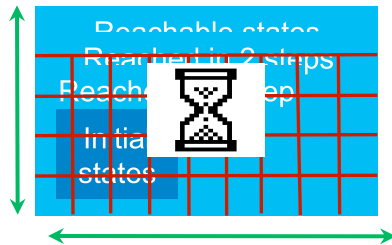
Will my program
run on FPGA?

run efficiently?

leak at most k
bits?

Quantitative reachability property

To prove: at most k states are reachable

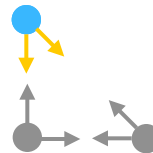
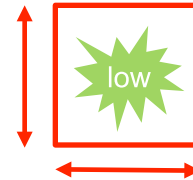
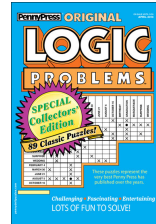


Observables,
call-sites,
memory locations

$$\text{size}(\text{Reachable states}) \leq k$$

This talk

- Constraint solving problem
- Quantitative interpolation
- Symbolic polytopes and generating functions



$$P(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} + \dots$$

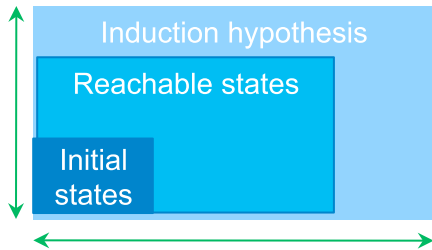
Program as formula

```
int v;  
main(int k) {  
    init(v,k);  
    while (1) step(v);  
}
```



init(v, k)
step(v, v')

Quantitative verification is a logic problem



Find h :

Base case

$$\text{init}(v, k) \rightarrow h(v, k)$$

Induction step

$$h(v, k) \wedge \text{step}(v, v') \rightarrow h(v', k)$$

$$\text{size}\{v \mid h(v, k)\} \leq k$$

Sufficient strength

Simple yet expressive

Find h :

Solution is a formula

$init(\dots) \rightarrow h(\dots)$

$h(\dots) \wedge step(\dots) \rightarrow h(\dots)$

Recursion
= Undecidability ☹
= Turing completeness ☺

Procedures,
threads

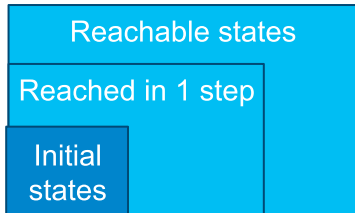
$size\{h\} \leq \dots$

Constraint on set size

$size\{h \wedge error\} \leq 0$

Qualitative verification

Unfold, guess, and check



Bounded
problem

Find $h = h_0 \cup h_1$

$init(\dots) \rightarrow h_0(\dots)$

$h_0(\dots) \wedge step(\dots) \rightarrow h_1(\dots)$

$size\{h\} \leq k$

Recursion
check

$h(\dots) \wedge step(\dots) \rightarrow h(\dots)$

Solution to
bounded problem

If implication fails,
increase the
bound

Bounded problem is interpolation

[Craig'57, McMillan'03]

Find h :

$$low(\dots) \rightarrow h(\dots)$$

$$h(\dots) \rightarrow hi(\dots)$$



Quantitative extension:

Find h :

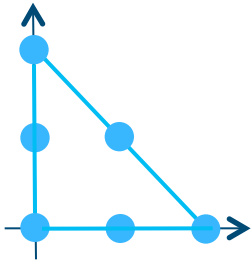
$$low(\dots) \rightarrow h(\dots)$$

$$size\{h\} \leq k$$

From size to set

Interpolants as polytopes

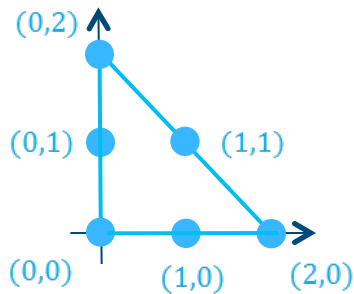
- Integer points represented by linear inequalities
- Model for numeric data types



$$0 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y \wedge x + y \leq 2$$

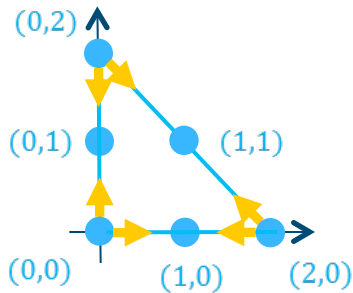
$$\text{size}\{(x, y) \mid \dots\} = 6$$

Generating functions



- Generating function
 $P(i, j) = i^0 j^2 + i^0 j^1 + \dots$
- One term per point,
 $P(1,1) = 6 = \text{size}$

Decomposition [Brion'88, Barvinok'93]

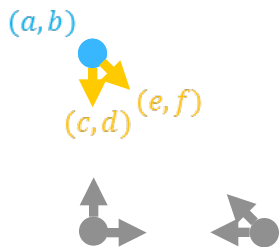


- Rational function

$$P(i, j) = \frac{i^0 j^2}{(1 - i^0 j^{-1})(1 - i^1 j^{-1})} + \dots$$

- $P(1,1) = 6 = \text{size}$
- One term per vertex

Quantitative interpolation w/o size



$$P(i, j) = \frac{i^a j^b}{(1 - i^c j^d)(1 - i^e j^f)} + \dots$$

Find h given by a, b, c, d, e, f, \dots :

$$low(\dots) \rightarrow h(\dots)$$

$$P(1, 1) \leq k$$

Evaluation

Program	Bound	Time
Dis1 [21]	$\max(n - x_0, 0) + \max(m - y_0, 0)$	0.19s
Dis2 [21]	$n - x_0 + m - z_0$	0.17s
SimpleSingle [21]	n	0.11s
SequentialSingle [21]	n	0.11s
NestedSingle [21]	$n + 1$	0.15s
SimpleSingle2 [21]	$\max(n, m)$	0.13s
SimpleMultiple [21]	$n + m$	0.16s
NestedMultiple [21]	$\max(n - x_0, 0) + \max(m - y_0, 0)$	0.08s
SimpleMultipleDep [21]	$n \cdot (m + 1)$	0.15s
NestedMultipleDep [21]	$n \cdot (m + 1)$	0.09s
IsortList [23]	$n^2 \cdot m$	0.19s
LCS [23]	$n \cdot x$	0.15s
Example 1 [41]	n	0.15s
Sum [24]	$2n + 6$	0.15s
Flatten [24]	$8l + 8$	0.13s


Find h :

$init(\dots) \rightarrow h(\dots)$

$h(\dots) \wedge step(\dots) \rightarrow h(\dots)$  $low(\dots) \rightarrow h(\dots)$

$size\{h\} \leq k$

$size\{h\} \leq k$

 $P(1,1) \leq k$

recursive

bounded

generating
functions