

Computer-Aided Reasoning for Software

Solver-Aided Programming II

Topics

Last lecture

- Getting started with solver-aided programming.

Today

- Going pro with solver-aided programming.

A programming model that integrates solvers into the language, providing constructs for program verification, synthesis, and more.

ROSETTE

Solver-aided programming in two parts:
(1) getting started and (2) going pro

How to use a solver-aided language: the workflow, constructs, and gotchas.

How to build your own solver-aided tool via direct symbolic evaluation or language embedding.

How to build your own solver-aided tool or language

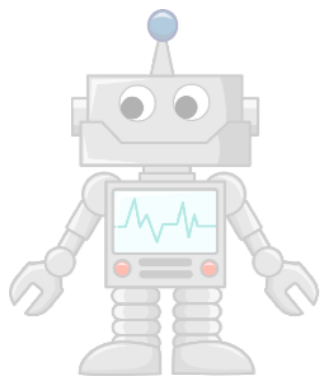


SDSL



SVM

SMT



The classic (hard) way to build a tool

What is hard about building a solver-aided tool?

An easier way: tools as languages

How to build tools by stacking layers of languages.

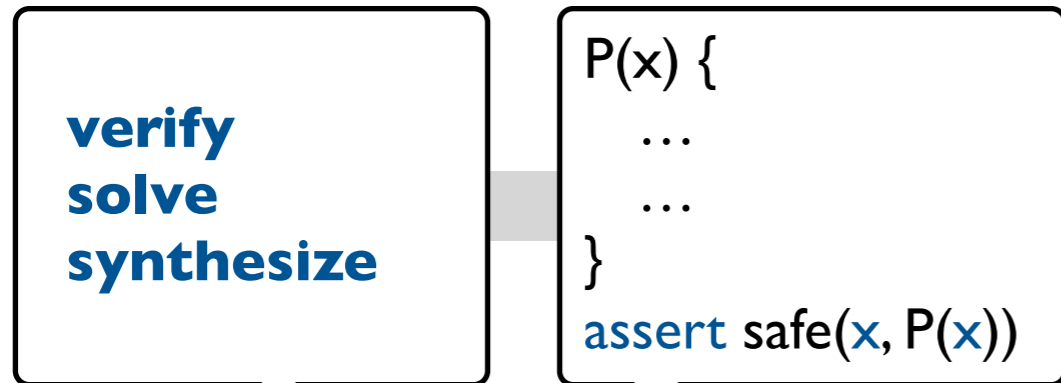
Behind the scenes: symbolic virtual machine

How Rosette works so you don't have to.

A last look: a few recent applications

Cool tools built with Rosette!

The classic (hard) way to build a tool

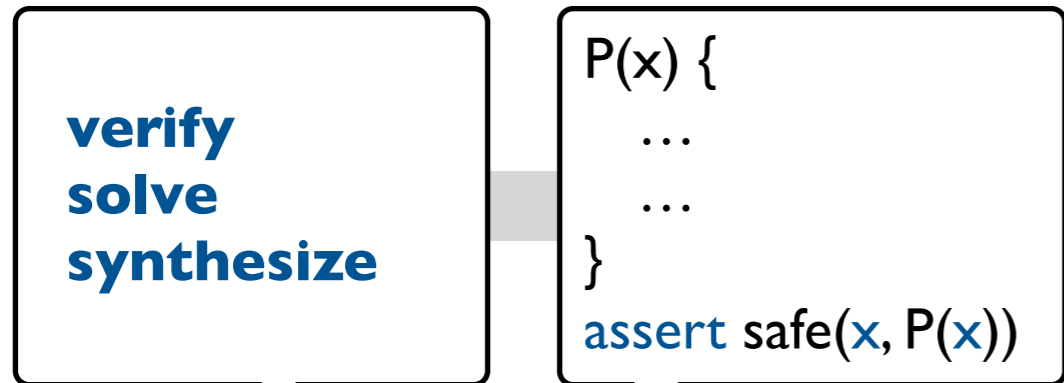


Recall the solver-aided programming tool chain: the tool reduces a query about program behavior to an SMT problem.



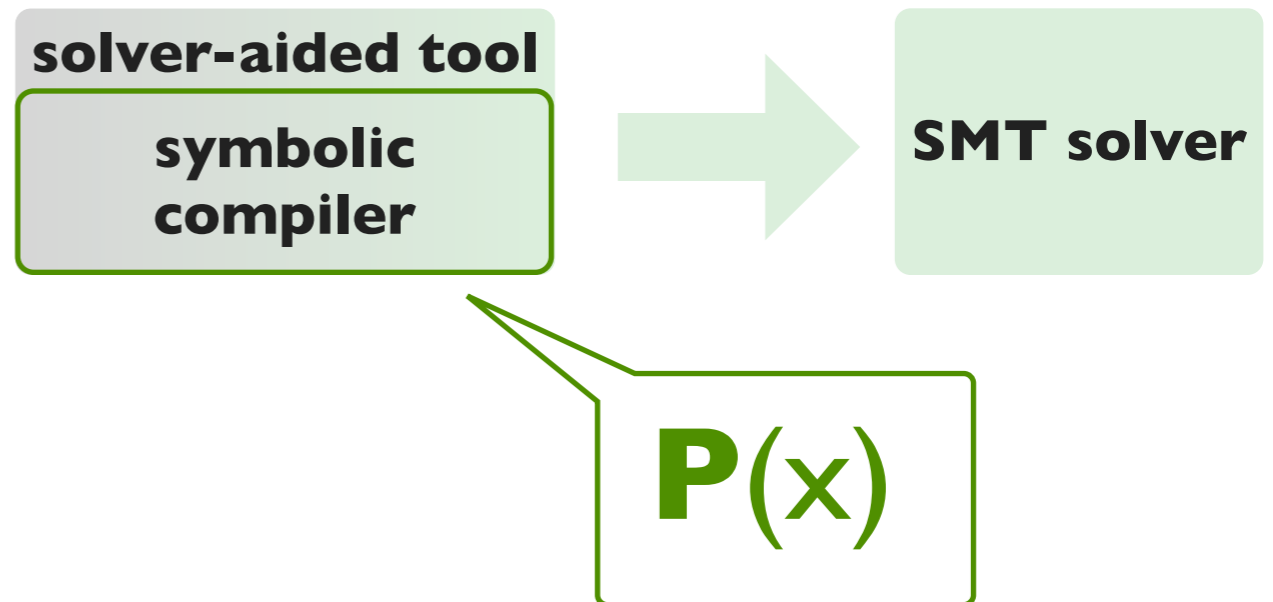
$\exists x . \neg \mathbf{safe}(x, \mathbf{P}(x))$
 $x = 42 \wedge \mathbf{safe}(x, \mathbf{P}(x))$
 $\exists e . \forall x . \mathbf{safe}(x, \mathbf{P}_e(x))$

The classic (hard) way to build a tool

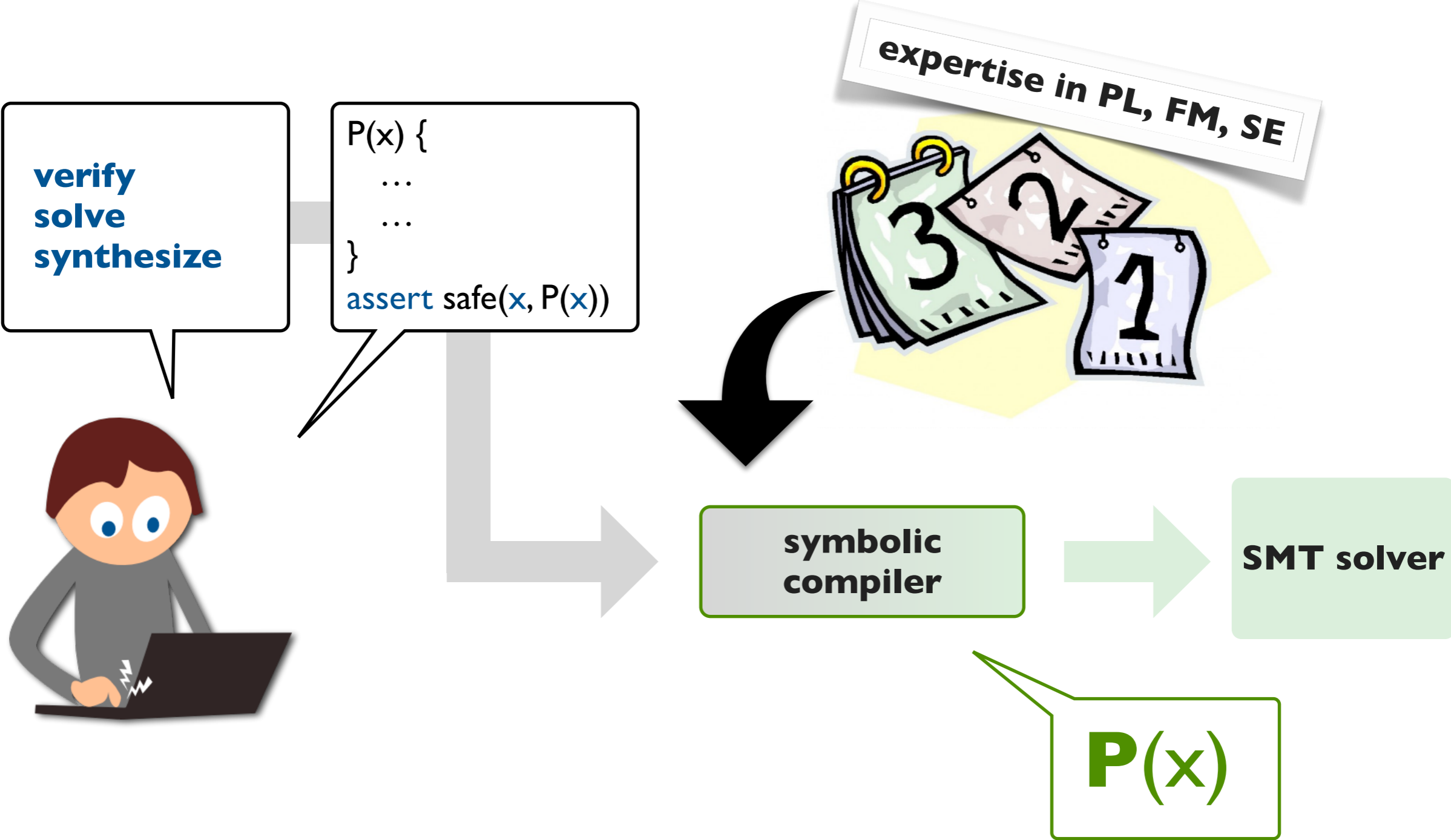


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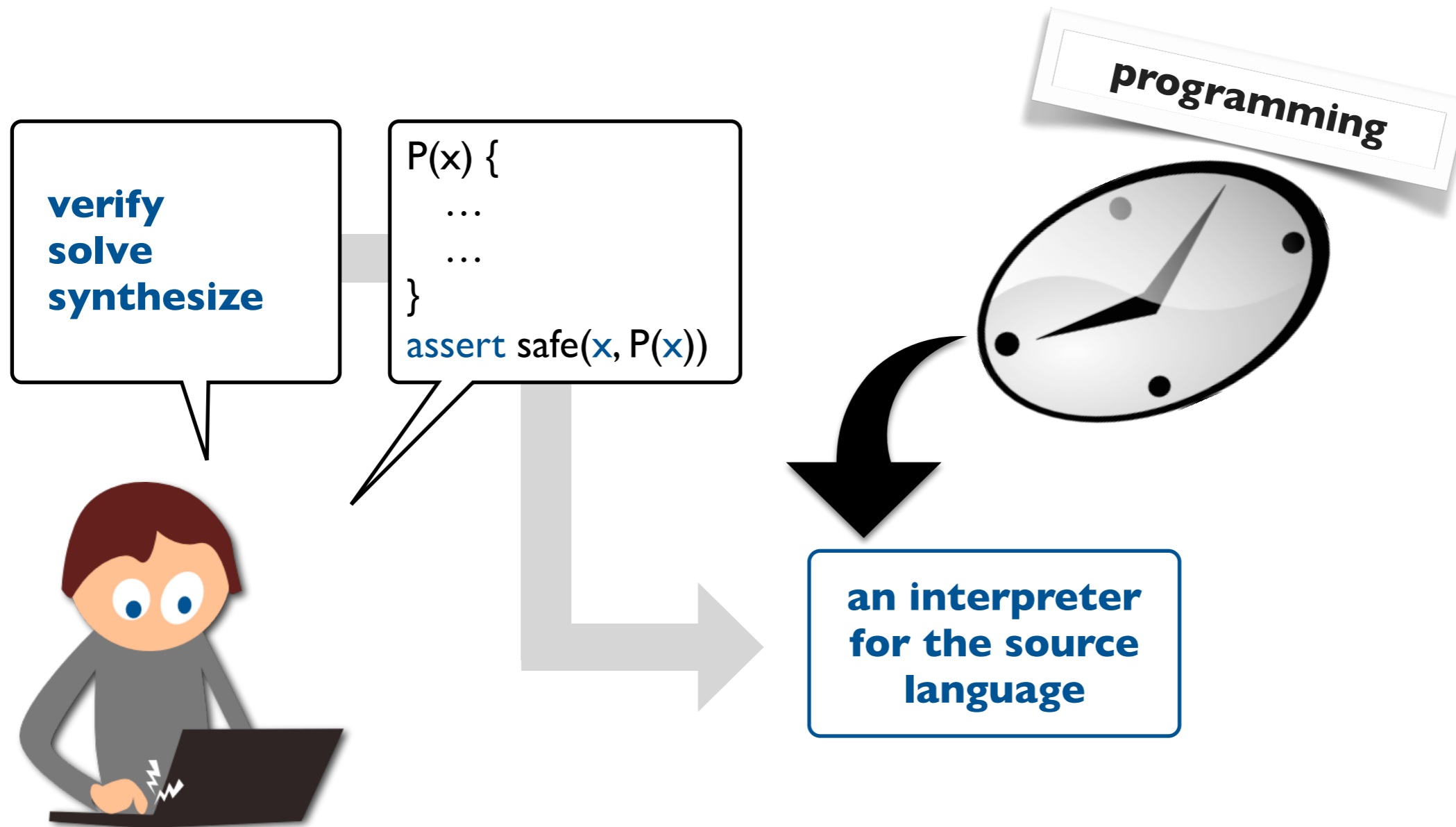
What all queries have in common: they need to translate programs to constraints!



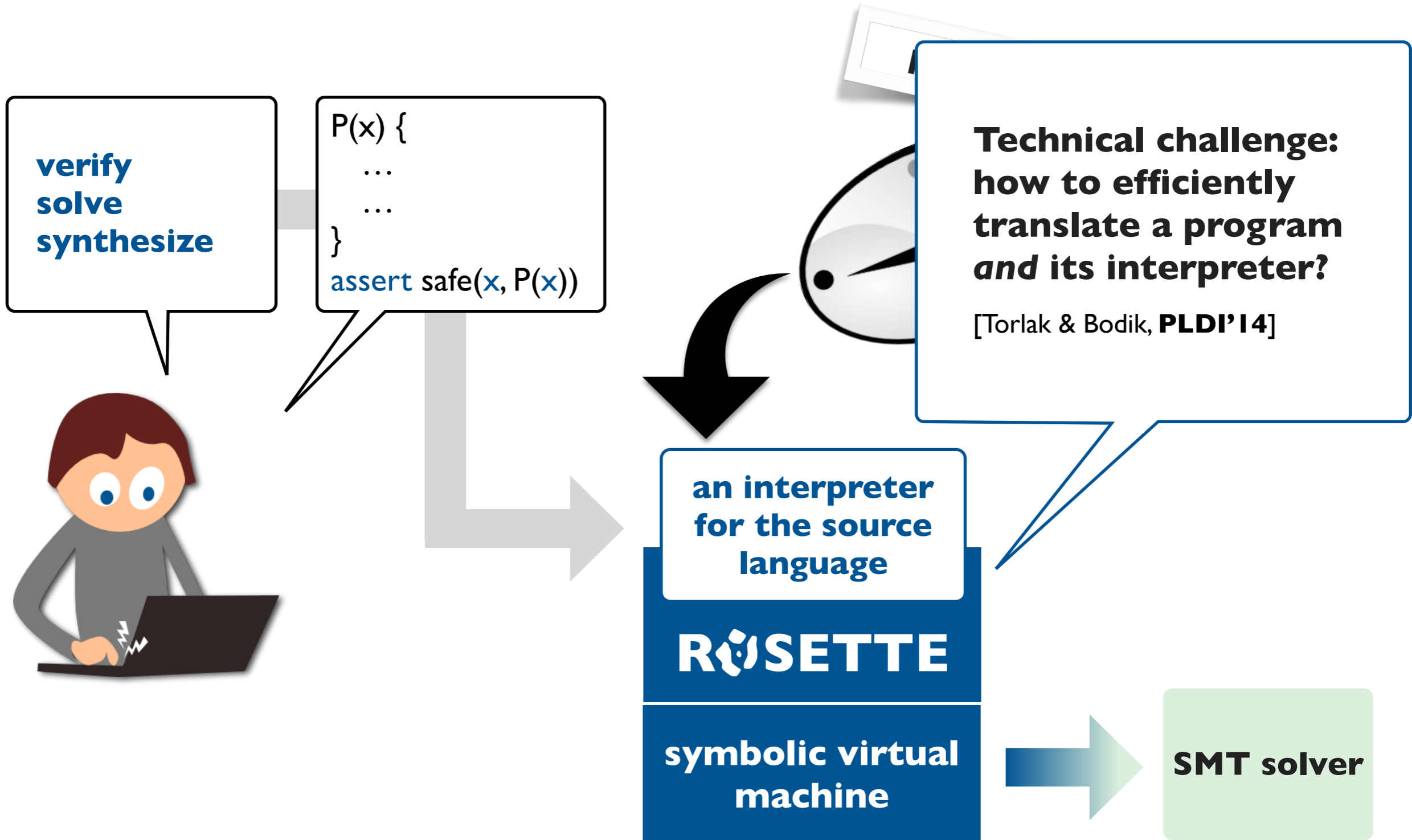
The classic (hard) way to build a tool



Wanted: an easier way to build tools



Wanted: an easier way to build tools



How to build your own solver-aided tool or language

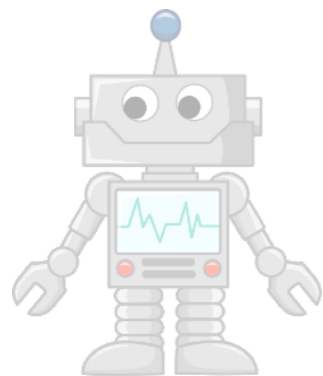


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What is hard about building a solver-aided tool?

An easier way: tools as languages

How to build tools by stacking layers of languages.

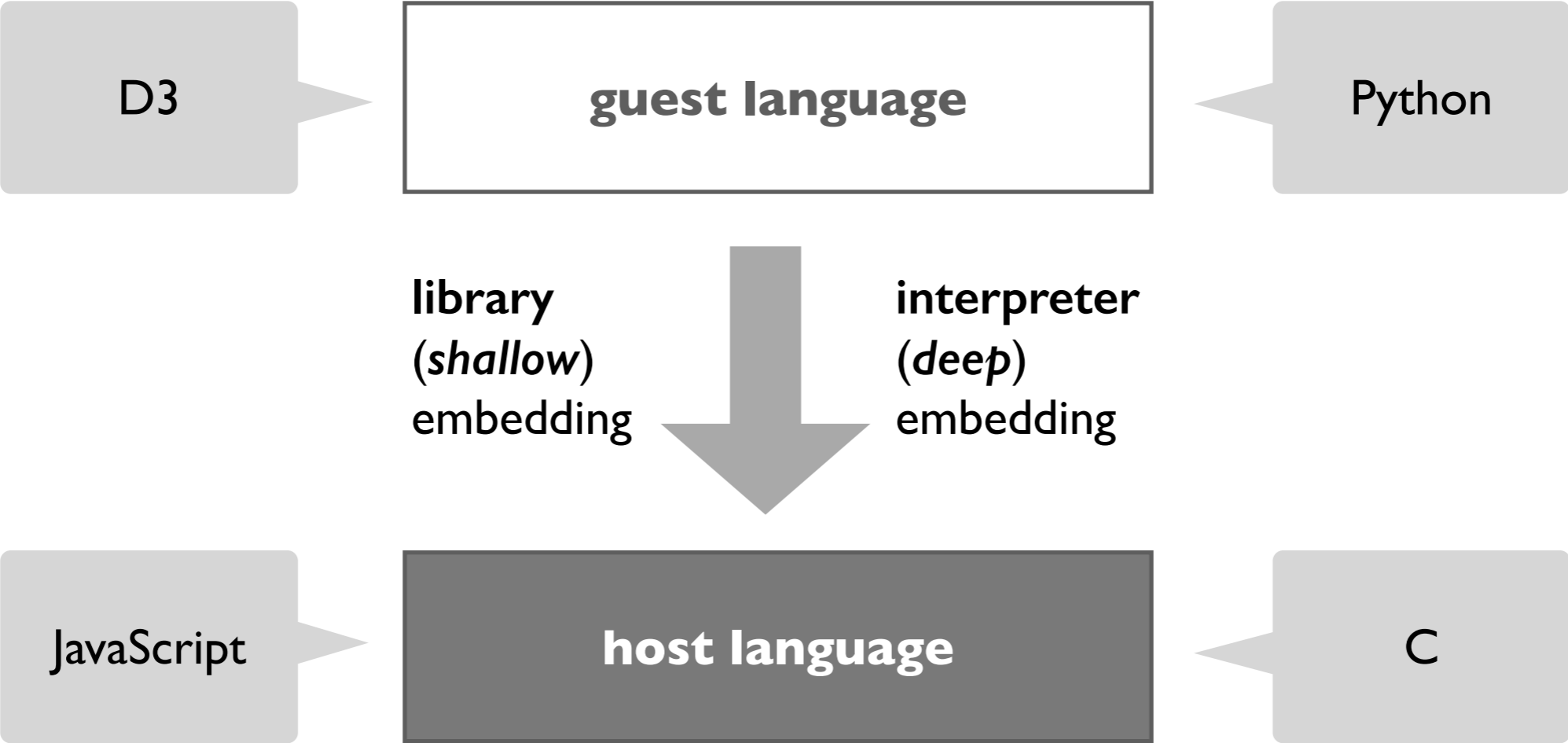
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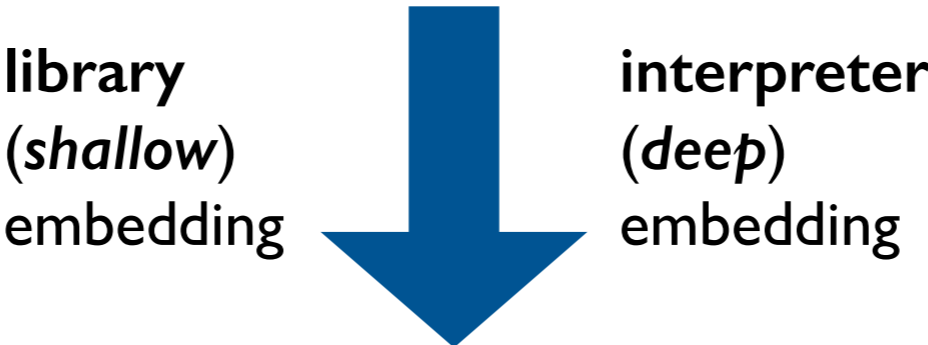
Cool tools built with Rosette!

Layers of classic languages: guests and hosts



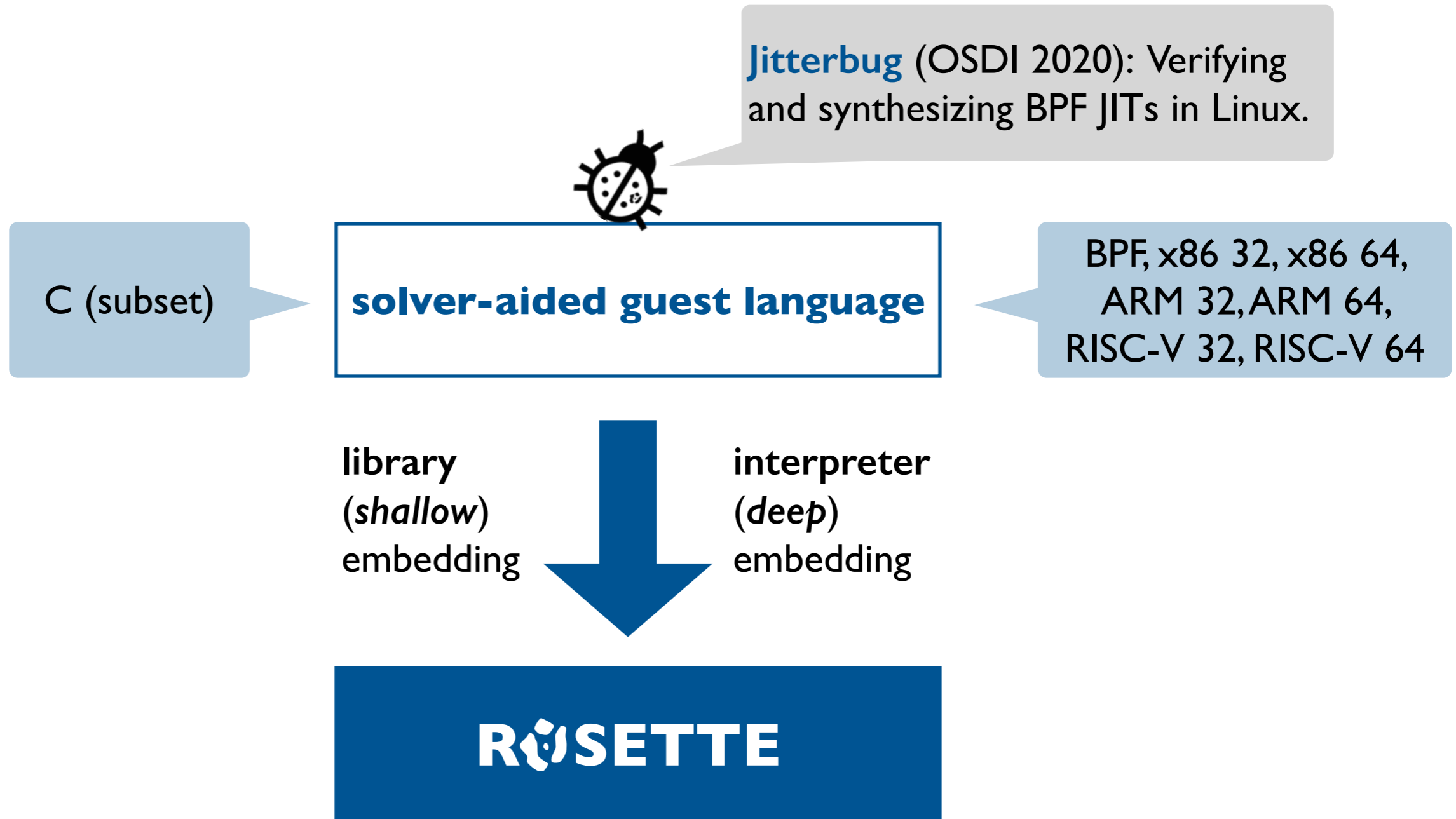
Layers of solver-aided languages

solver-aided guest language



solver-aided host language

Layers of solver-aided languages



A tiny example solver-aided guest language

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
    r2 = bvsge(r0, r1)  
    r3 = bvneg(r2)  
    r4 = bvxor(r0, r2)  
    r5 = bvand(r3, r4)  
    r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
    return r6
```

We want to **test, verify,**
and **synthesize** programs
in the BV SDSL.

BV: A tiny assembly-like
language for writing fast, low-
level library functions.

1. interpreter [50 LOC]
2. verifier [free]
3. synthesizer [free]

A tiny example language

R₀SETTE

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
  r2 = bvsge(r0, r1)  
  r3 = bvneg(r2)  
  r4 = bvxor(r0, r2)  
  r5 = bvand(r3, r4)  
  r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
  return r6
```

```
> bvmax(-2, -1)
```

parse

```
(define bvmax  
  `((2 bvsge 0 1)  
    (3 bvneg 2)  
    (4 bvxor 0 2)  
    (5 bvand 3 4)  
    (6 bvxor 1 5)))
```

(out opcode in ...)

A tiny example language

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
  r2 = bvsge(r0, r1)  
  r3 = bvneg(r2)  
  r4 = bvxor(r0, r2)  
  r5 = bvand(r3, r4)  
  r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
  return r6
```

```
> bvmax(-2, -1)
```

interpret

R0SETTE

```
(define bvmax  
  `((2 bvsge 0 1)  
    (3 bvneg 2)  
    (4 bvxor 0 2)  
    (5 bvand 3 4)  
    (6 bvxor 1 5)))
```

0	-2
1	-1
2	
3	
4	
5	

```
`(-2 -1)
```

```
(define (interpret prog inputs)  
  (make-registers prog inputs)  
  (for ([stmt prog])  
    (match stmt  
      [(list out opcode in ...)  
       (define op (lookup opcode))  
       (define args (map load in))  
       (store out (apply op args))]))  
  (load (last)))
```


A tiny example language

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
  r2 = bvsge(r0, r1)  
  r3 = bvneg(r2)  
  r4 = bvxor(r0, r2)  
  r5 = bvand(r3, r4)  
  r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
  return r6
```

```
> bvmax(-2, -1)  
-1
```

ROSETTE

```
(define bvmax  
  `((2 bvsge 0 1)  
    (3 bvneg 2)  
    (4 bvxor 0 2)  
    (5 bvand 3 4)  
    (6 bvxor 1 5)))
```

- ▶ pattern matching
- ▶ first-class & higher-order procedures
- ▶ side effects

```
(define (interpret prog inputs)  
  (make-registers prog inputs)  
  (for ([stmt prog])  
    (match stmt  
      [(list out opcode in ...)   
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A tiny example language

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
  r2 = bvsge(r0, r1)  
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  r4 = bvxor(r0, r2)  
  r5 = bvand(r3, r4)  
  r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
return r6
```

```
> verify(bvmax, max)
```

query

R^oSETTE

```
(define-symbolic x y int32?)  
(define in (list x y))  
(verify  
  (assert (equal? (interpret bvmax in)  
                  (apply max in))))
```

A tiny example language

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
  r2 = bvsge(r0, r1)  
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  r5 = bvand(r3, r4)  
  r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
  return r6
```

```
> verify(bvmax, max)
```

```
(define (max x y)  
  (if (bvsge x y) x y))
```

query

R^oSETTE

```
(define-symbolic x y int32?)  
(define in (list x y))  
(verify  
  (assert (equal? (interpret bvmax in)  
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```

A tiny example language

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
  r2 = bvsge(r0, r1)  
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  r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
  return r6  
  
> verify(bvmax, max)
```

query

ROSETTE

Creates two fresh symbolic values of type 32-bit integer and binds them to the variables x and y.

```
(define-symbolic x y int32?)  
(define in (list x y))  
(verify  
  (assert (equal? (interpret bvmax in)  
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```

A tiny example language

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
  r2 = bvsge(r0, r1)  
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  r4 = bvxor(r0, r2)  
  r5 = bvand(r3, r4)  
  r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
  return r6  
  
> verify(bvmax, max)
```

query

ROSETTE

Creates two fresh symbolic values of type 32-bit integer and binds them to the variables `x` and `y`.

```
(define-symbolic x y int32?)  
(define in (list x y))  
(verify  
  (assert (equal? (interpret bvmax in)  
                  (apply max in))))
```

Symbolic values can be used just like concrete values of the same type.

A tiny example language

ROSETTE

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
  r2 = bvsge(r0, r1)  
  r3 = bvneg(r2)  
  r4 = bvxor(r0, r2)  
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  r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
  return r6  
  
> verify(bvmax, max)
```

query

Creates two fresh symbolic values of type 32-bit integer and binds them to the variables *x* and *y*.

```
(define-symbolic x y int32?)  
(define in (list x y))
```

```
(verify  
  (assert (equal? (interpret bvmax in)  
                  (apply max in))))
```

(*verify expr*) searches for a concrete interpretation of symbolic values that causes *expr* to fail.

Symbolic values can be used just like concrete values of the same type.

A tiny example language

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
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  r4 = bvxor(r0, r2)  
  r5 = bvand(r3, r4)  
  r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
  return r6
```

```
> verify(bvmax, max)  
[0, -2]
```



query

R₀SETTE

```
(define-symbolic x y int32?)  
(define in (list x y))  
(verify  
  (assert (equal? (interpret bvmax in)  
                  (apply max in))))
```

A tiny example language

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
  r2...r6 = inst??(bvsge, bvneg,  
                  bvxor, bvand)  
  return r6
```

```
> synthesize(bvmax, max)
```

query

ROSETTE

```
(define-symbolic x y int32?)  
(define in (list x y))  
(synthesize  
  #:forall in  
  #:guarantee  
  (assert (equal? (interpret bvmax in)  
                  (apply max in))))))
```


A tiny example language

```
def bvmax(r0, r1) :  
  r2 = bvsge(r0, r1)  
  r3 = bvneg(r2)  
  r4 = bvxor(r0, r1)  
  r5 = bvand(r3, r4)  
  r6 = bvxor(r1, r5)  
  return r6  
  
> synthesize(bvmax, max)
```



query

R^oSETTE

```
(define-symbolic x y int32?)  
(define in (list x y))  
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  #:forall in  
  #:guarantee  
  (assert (equal? (interpret bvmax in)  
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```

How to build your own solver-aided tool or language

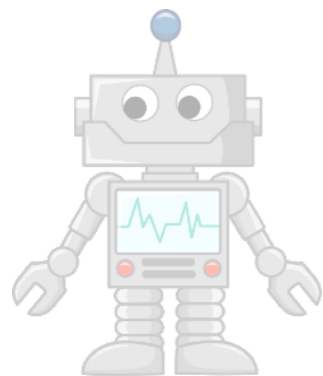


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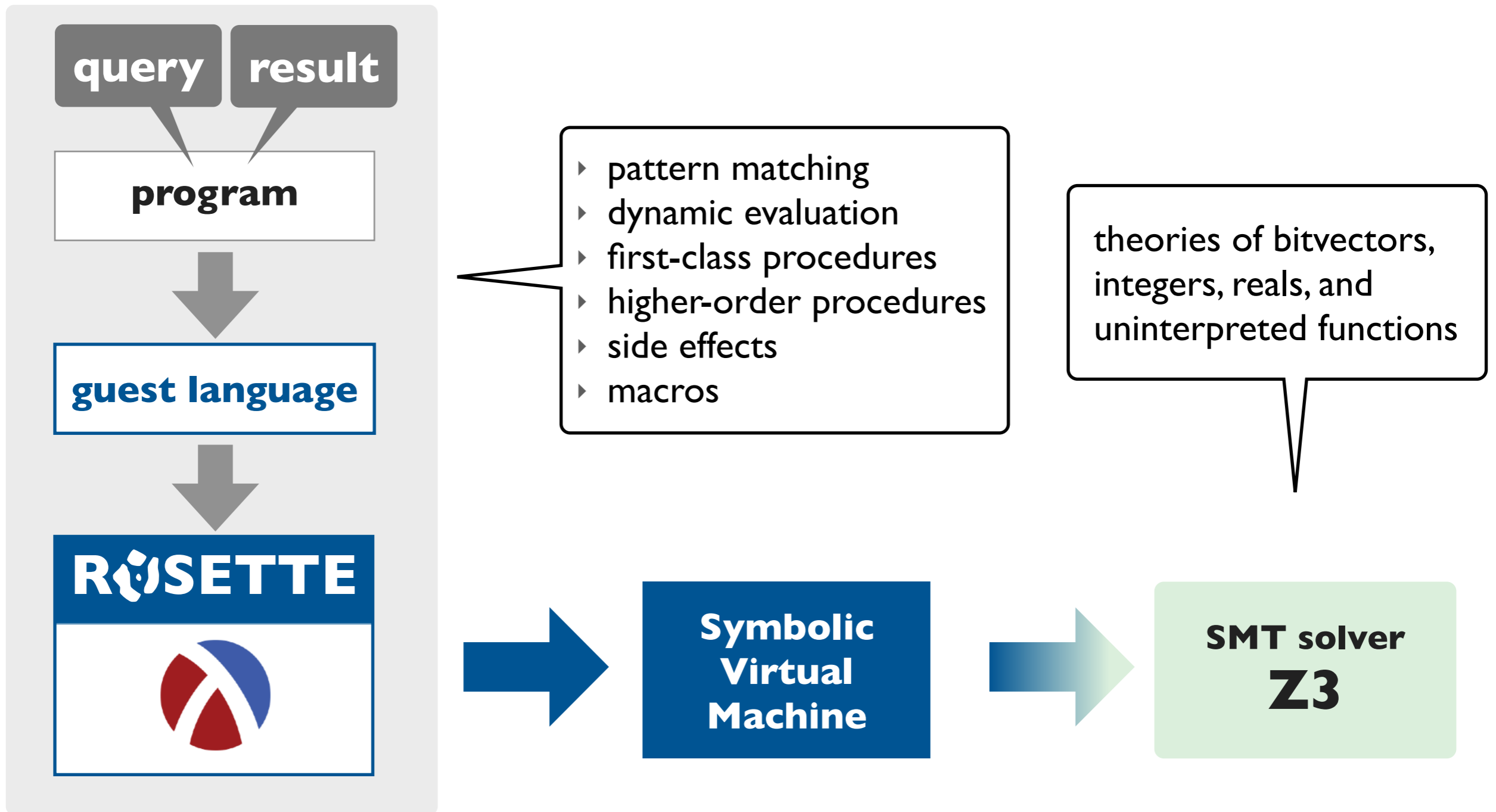
Behind the scenes: symbolic virtual machine

How Rosette works so you don't have to.

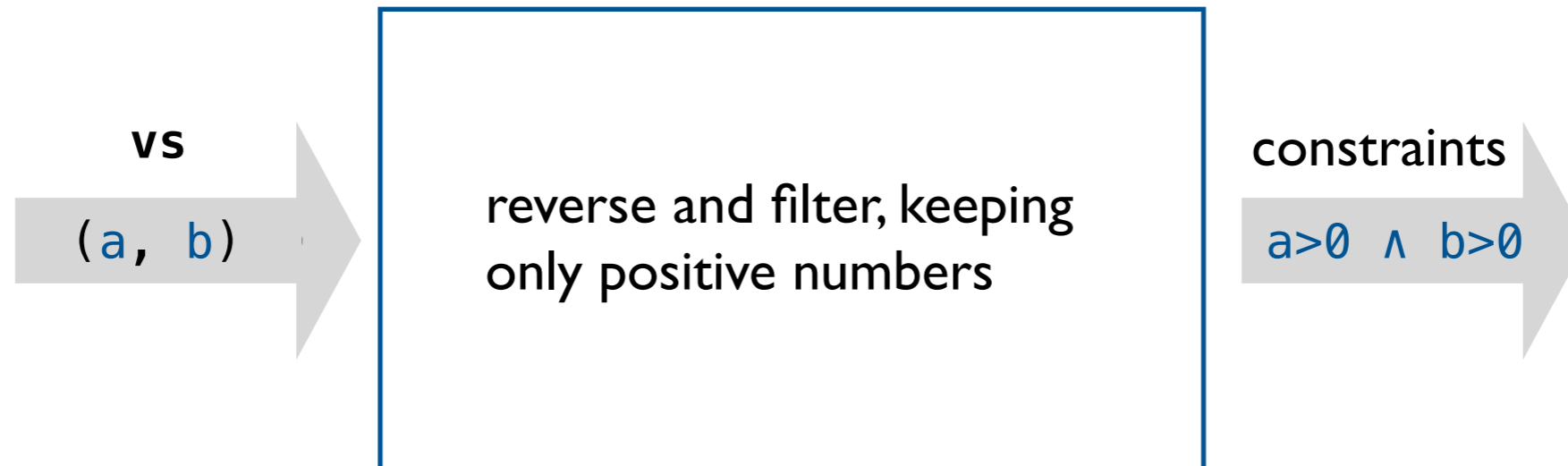
A last look: a few recent applications

Cool tools built with Rosette!

How it all works: a big picture view



Translation to constraints by example



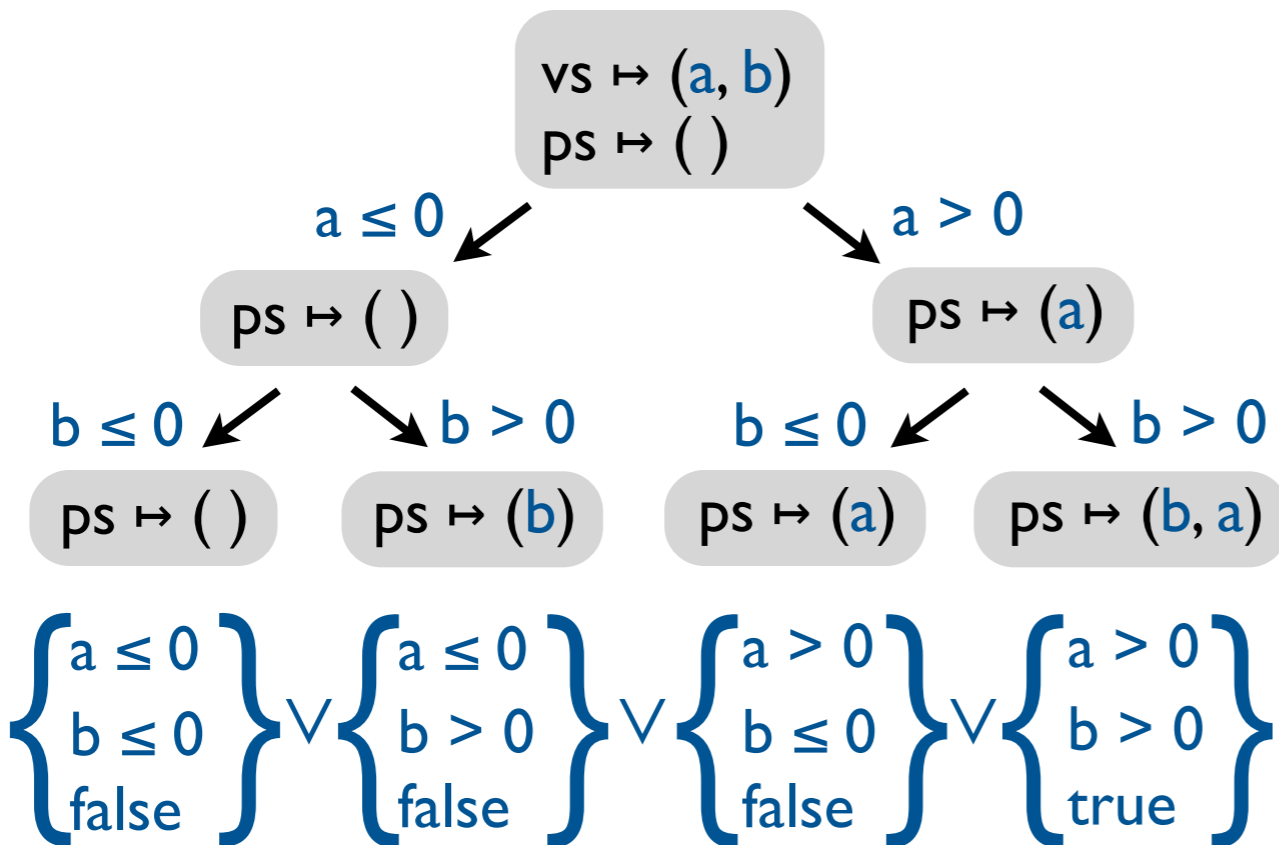
Design space of precise symbolic encodings

solve:

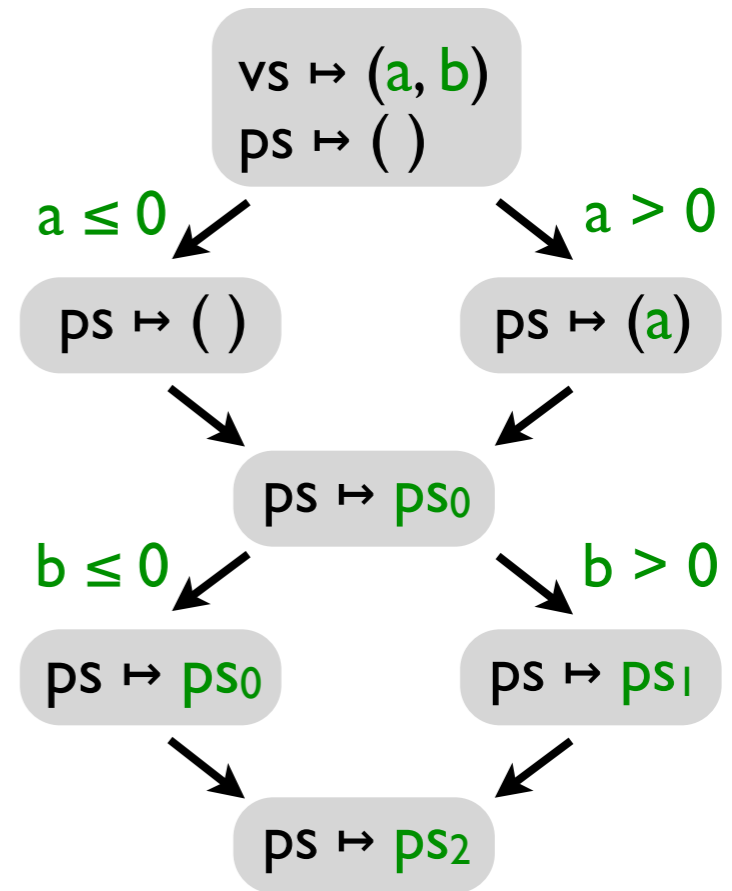
```

ps = ()
for v in vs:
    if v > 0:
        ps = insert(v, ps)
assert len(ps) == len(vs)
    
```

symbolic execution

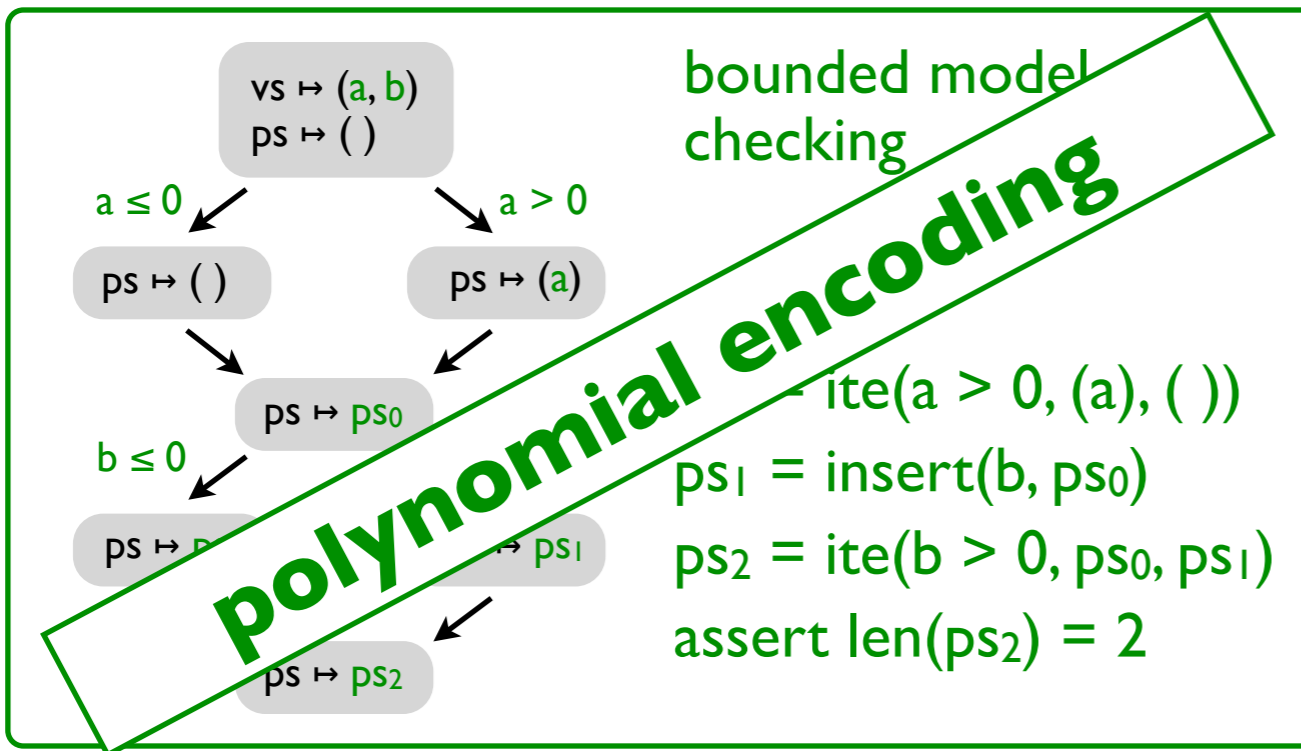


bounded model checking

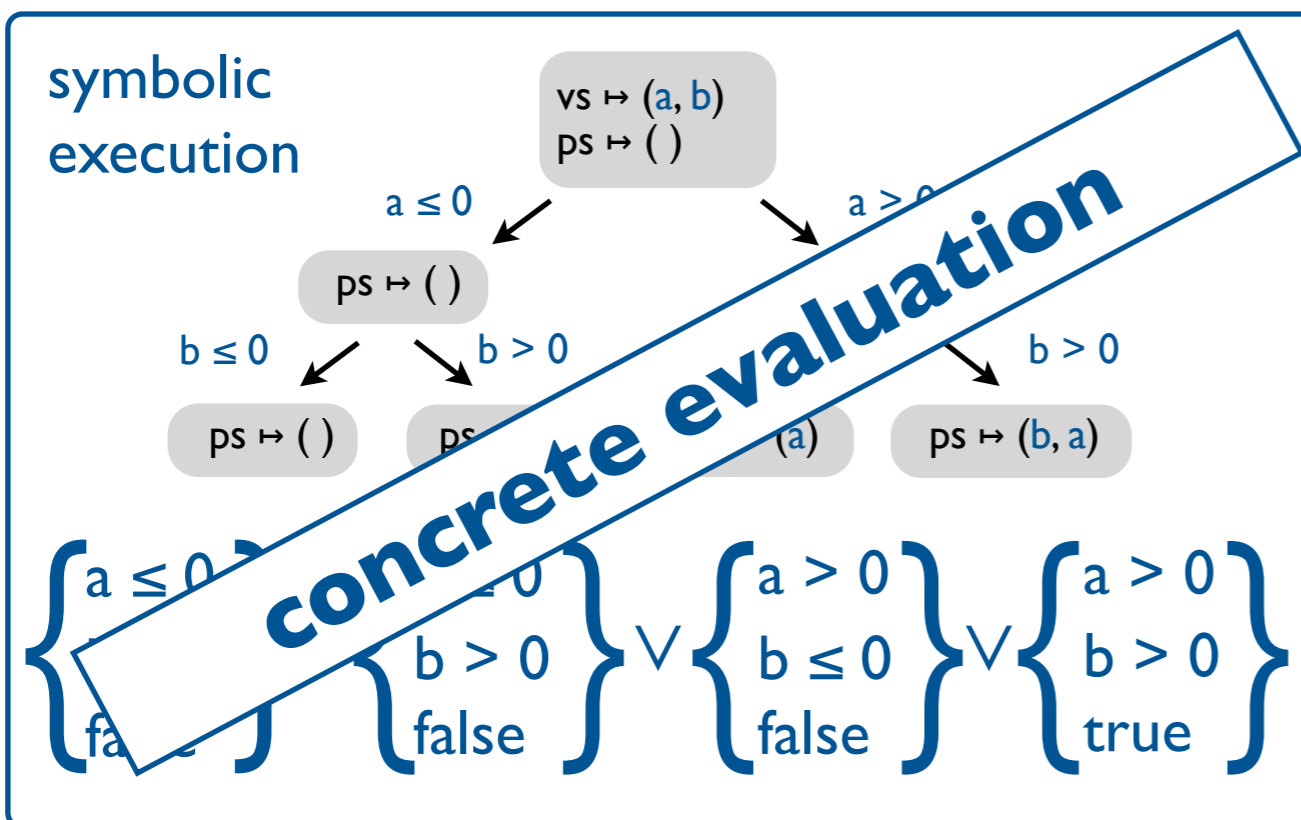


$$ps_0 = \text{ite}(a > 0, (a), ())$$

Challenge: simple vs compact encoding (SE and BMC)



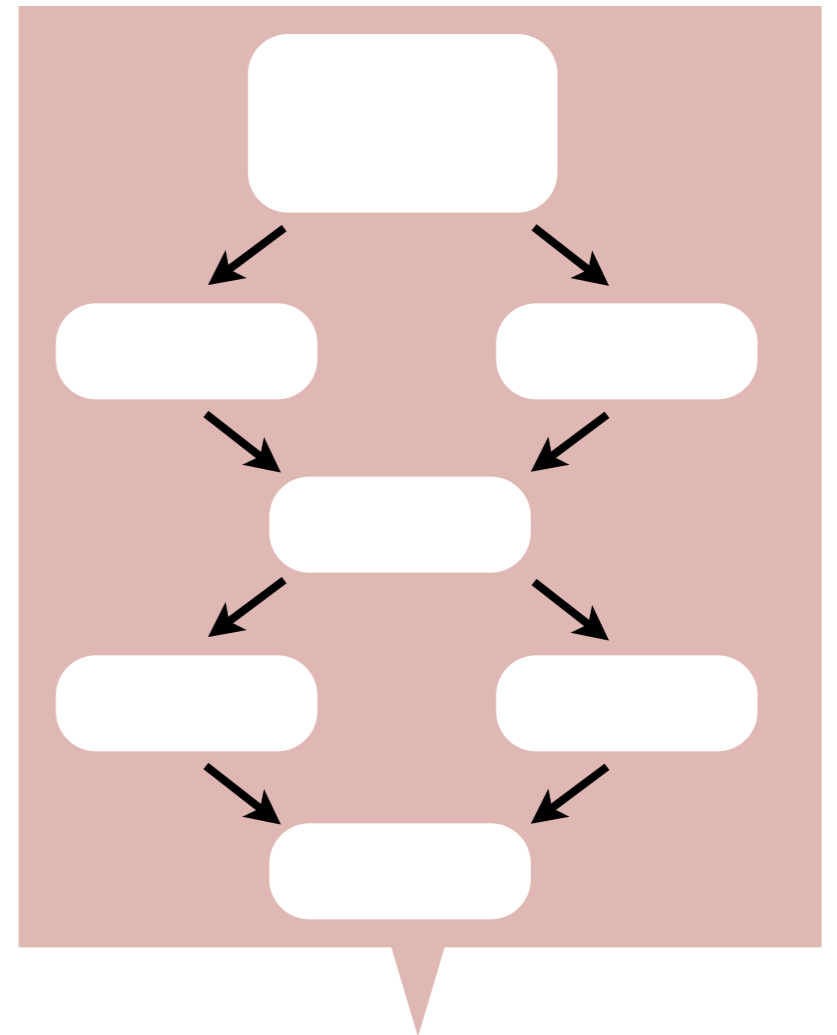
Can we have **both** a polynomially sized encoding (like BMC) and concrete evaluation of complex operations (like SE)?



Solution: type-driven state merging

solve:

```
ps = ()  
for v in vs:  
    if v > 0:  
        ps = insert(v, ps)  
assert len(ps) == len(vs)
```



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a > 0 \\ b > 0 \\ \text{true} \end{array} \right\}$



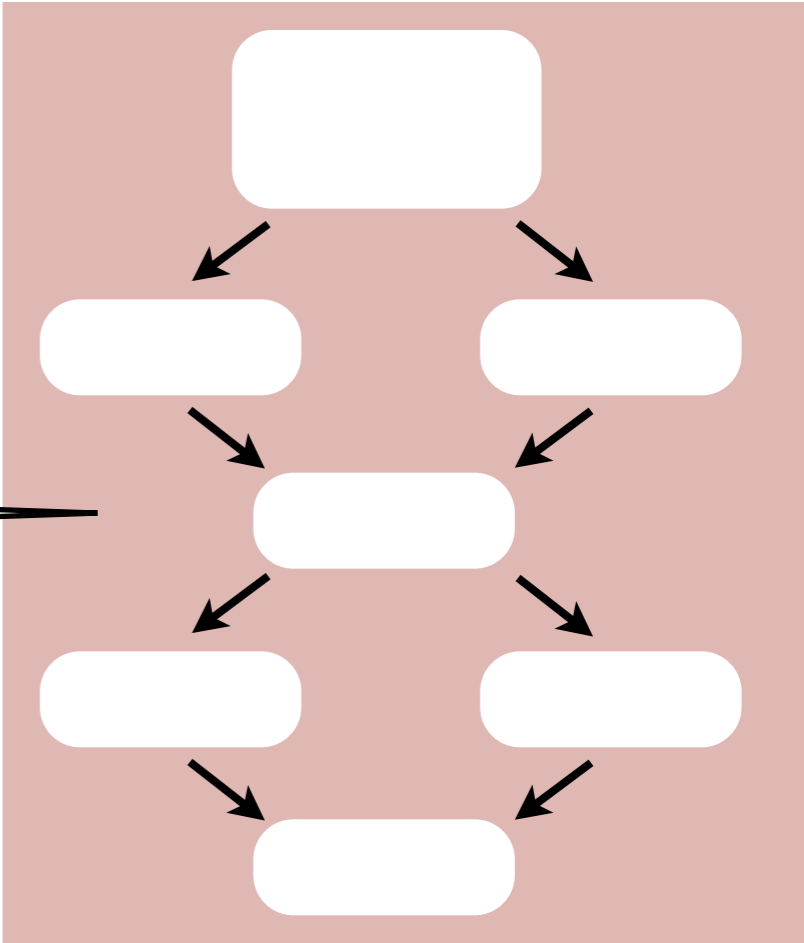
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solve:

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assert len(ps) == len(vs)
```

Merge instances of

- ▶ primitive types: **symbolically**
- ▶ value types: **structurally**
- ▶ all other types: **via unions**



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a > 0 \\ b > 0 \\ \text{true} \end{array} \right\}$



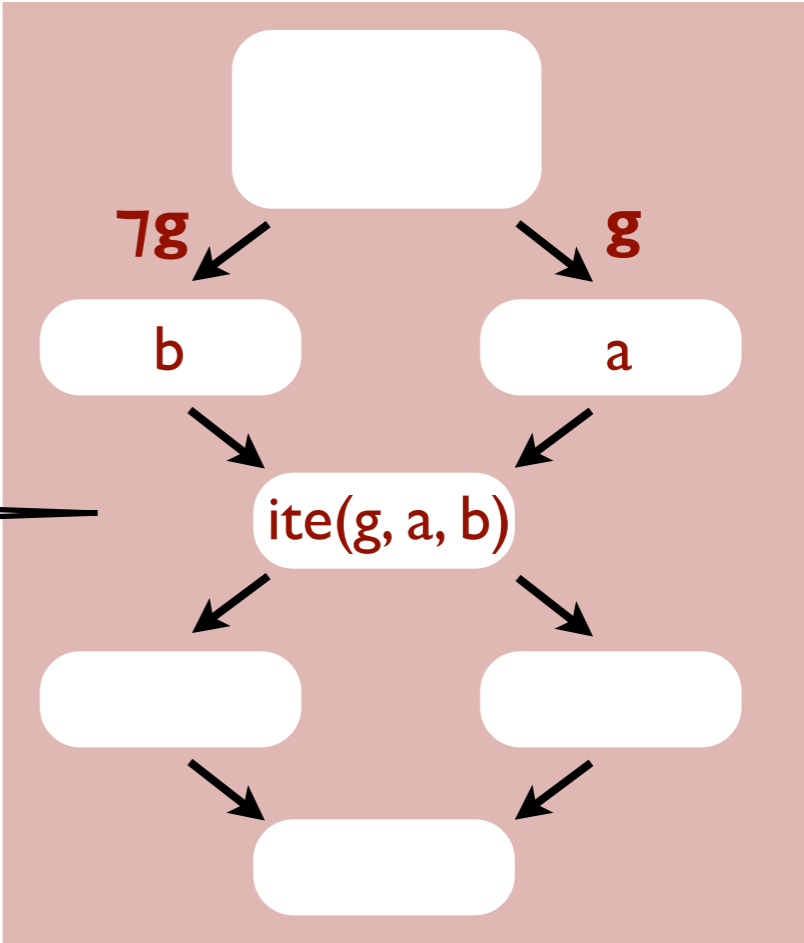
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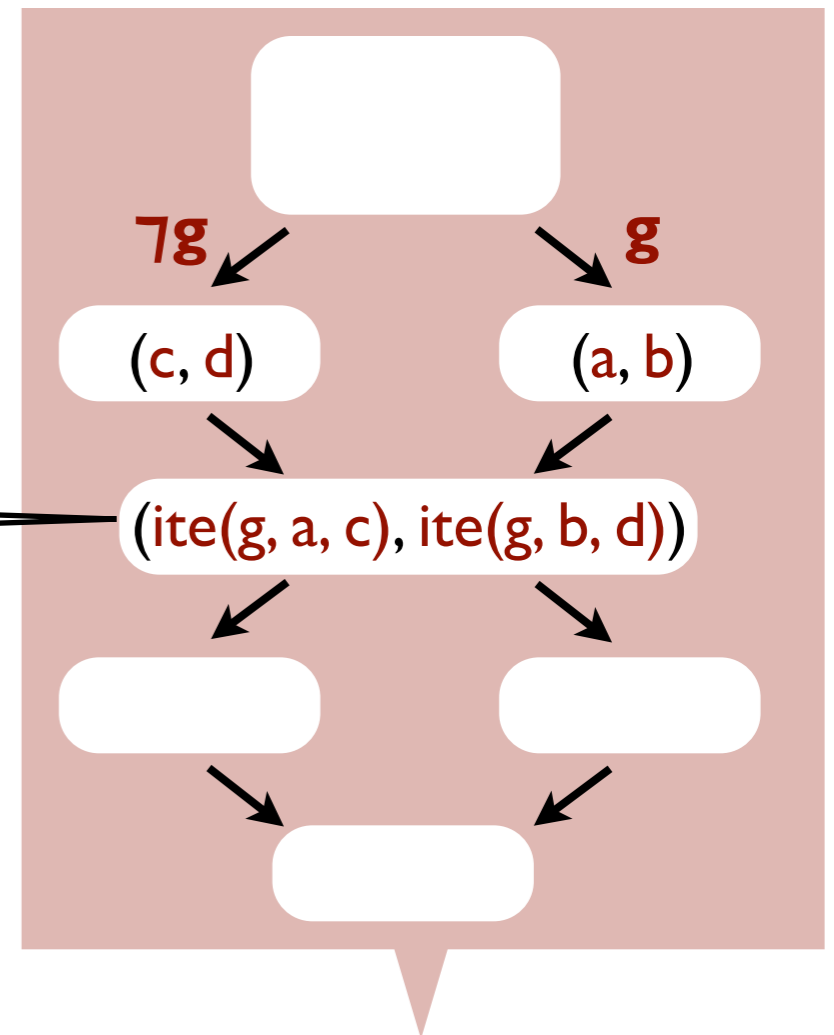
Solution: type-driven state merging

solve:

```
ps = ()  
for v in vs:  
    if v > 0:  
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```

Merge instances of

- ▶ primitive types: *symbolically*
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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a > 0 \\ b > 0 \\ \text{true} \end{array} \right.$$

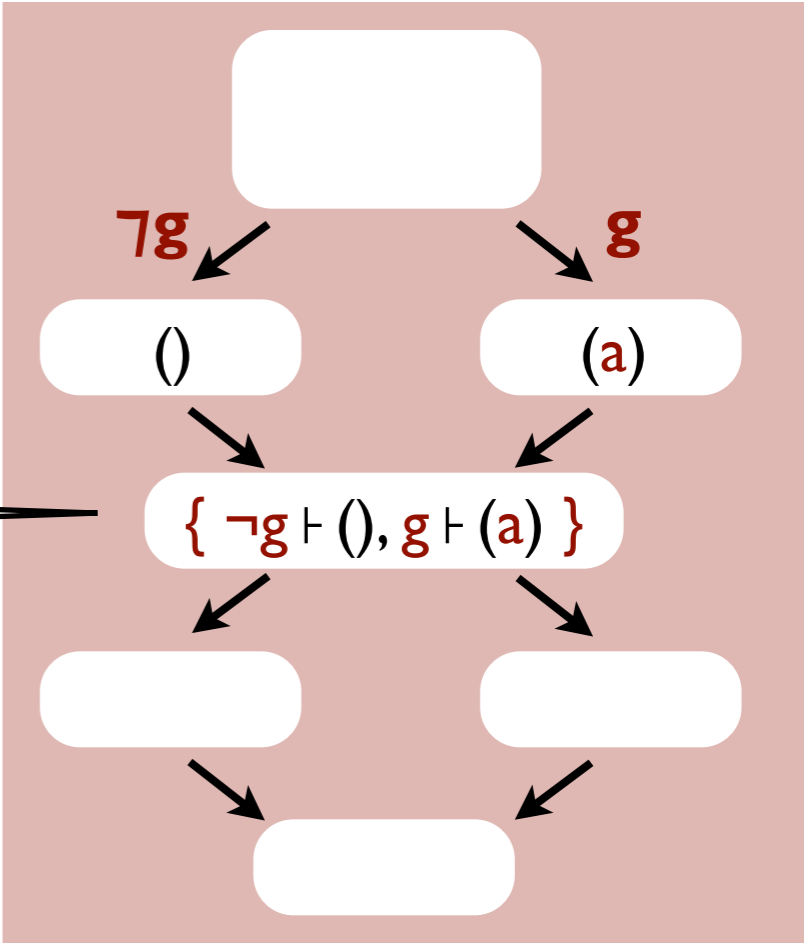

Solution: type-driven state merging

solve:

```
ps = ()  
for v in vs:  
    if v > 0:  
        ps = insert(v, ps)  
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```

Merge instances of

- ▶ primitive types: *symbolically*
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Solution: type-driven state merging

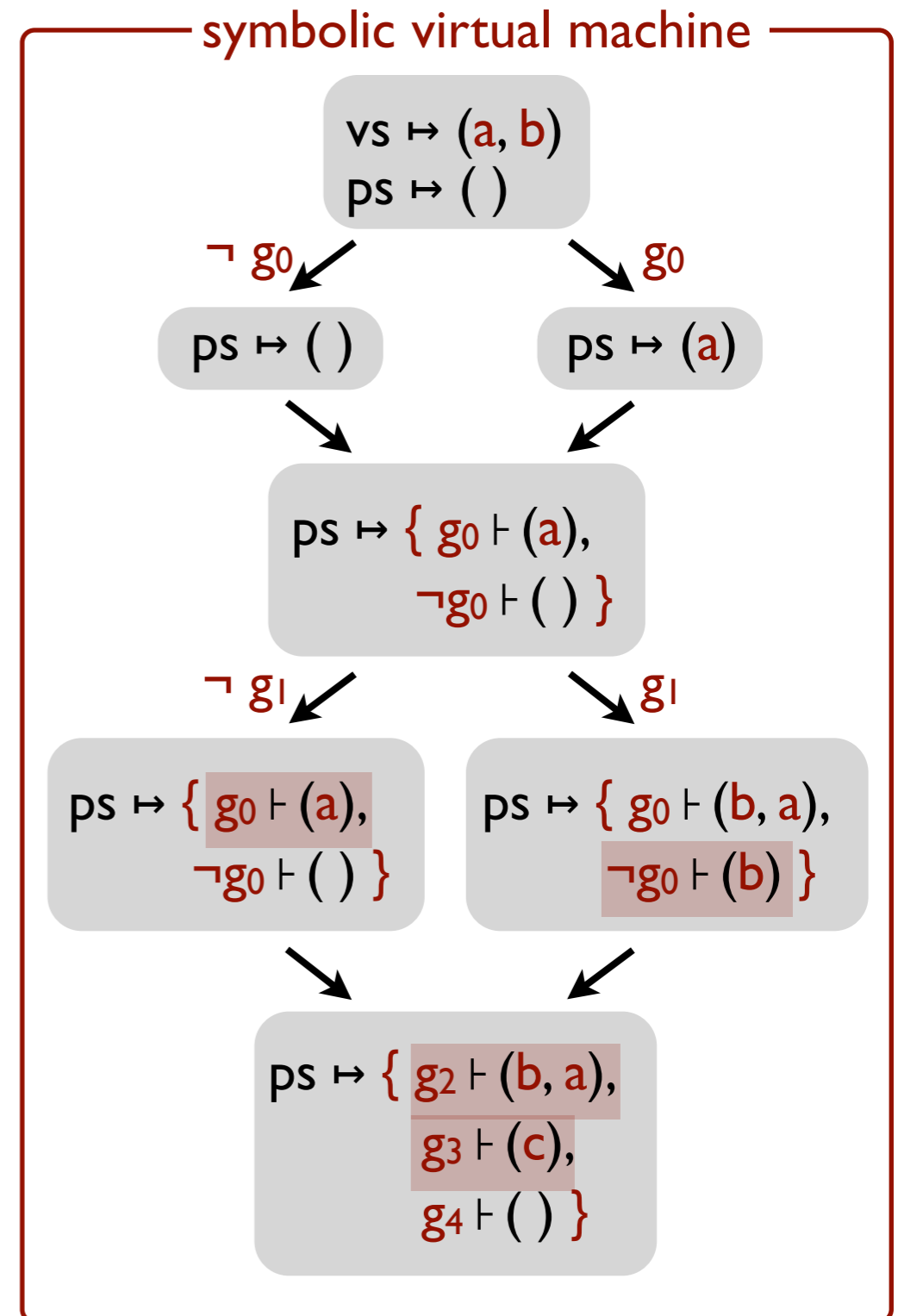
solve:

```
ps = ()  
for v in vs:  
    if v > 0:  
        ps = insert(v, ps)  
assert len(ps) == len(vs)
```

Execute insert concretely on all lists in the union.

Evaluate len concretely on all lists in the union; assertion true only on the list guarded by g_2 .

$g_0 = a > 0$



Solution: type-driven state merging

solve:

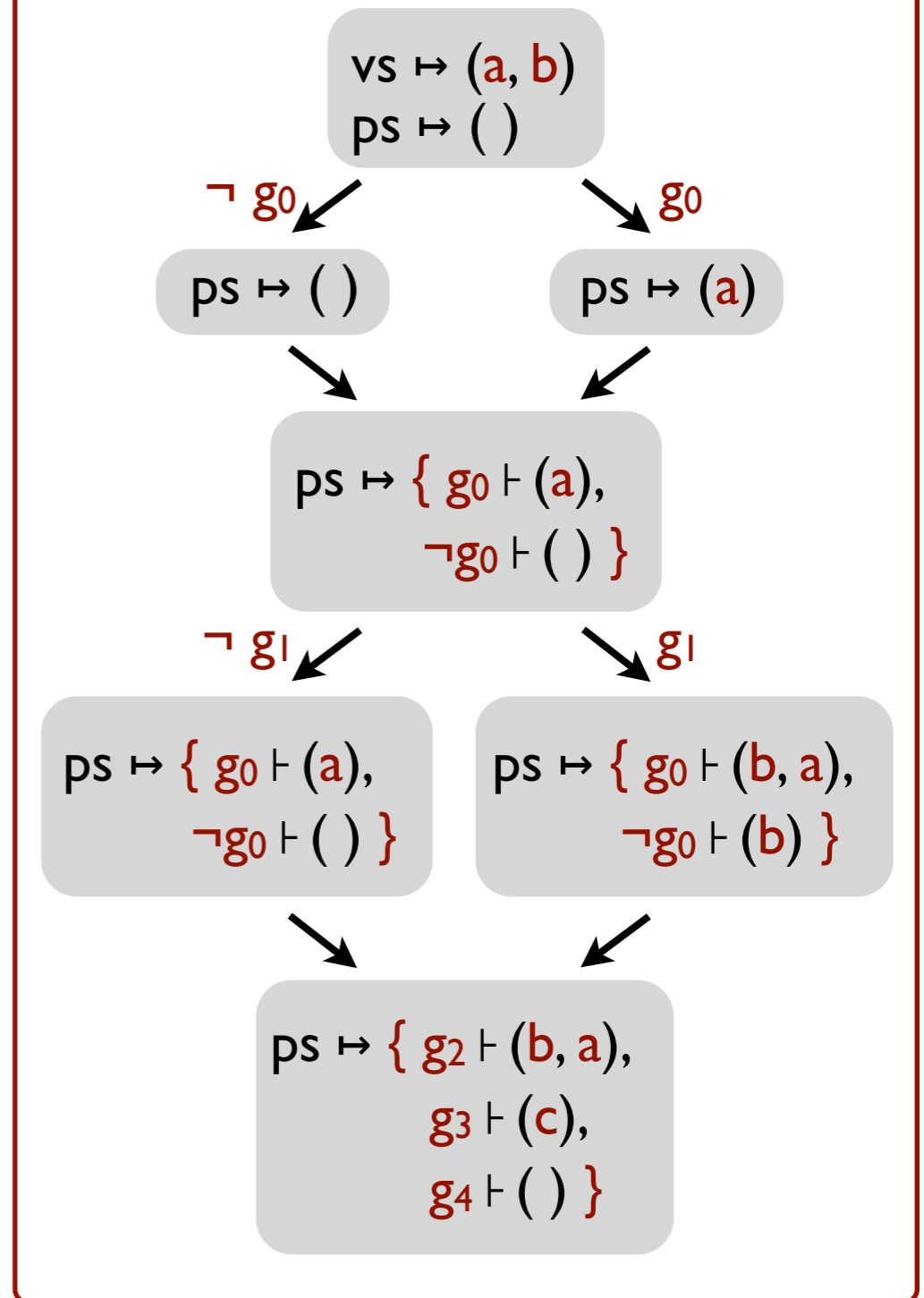
```
ps = ()  
for v in vs:  
    if v > 0:  
        ps = insert(v, ps)  
assert len(ps) == len(vs)
```

SymPro (OOPSLA'18): use **symbolic profiling** to find performance bottlenecks in solver-aided code.

polynomial encoding
concrete evaluation

```
g0 = a > 0  
g1 = b > 0  
g2 = g0 ^ g1  
g3 = ¬(g0 ⇔ g1)  
g4 = ¬g0 ^ ¬g1  
c = ite(g1, b, a)  
assert g2
```

symbolic virtual machine



How to build your own solver-aided tool or language

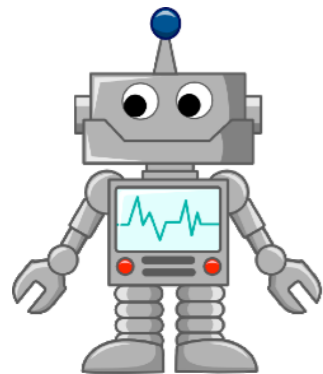


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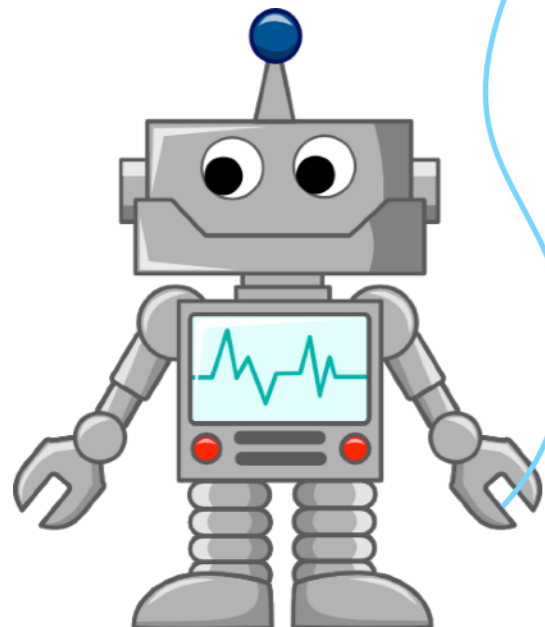
How Rosette works so you don't have to.

A last look: a few recent applications

Cool tools built with Rosette!

30+ tools

programming languages,
software engineering,
systems, architecture,
networks, security,
formal methods,
databases,
education,
games,
...



programming languages, formal methods, and software engineering

type systems and programming models
compilation and parallelization
safety-critical systems [CAV'16]
test input generation
software diversification



education and games

hints and feedback
problem generation
problem-solving strategies



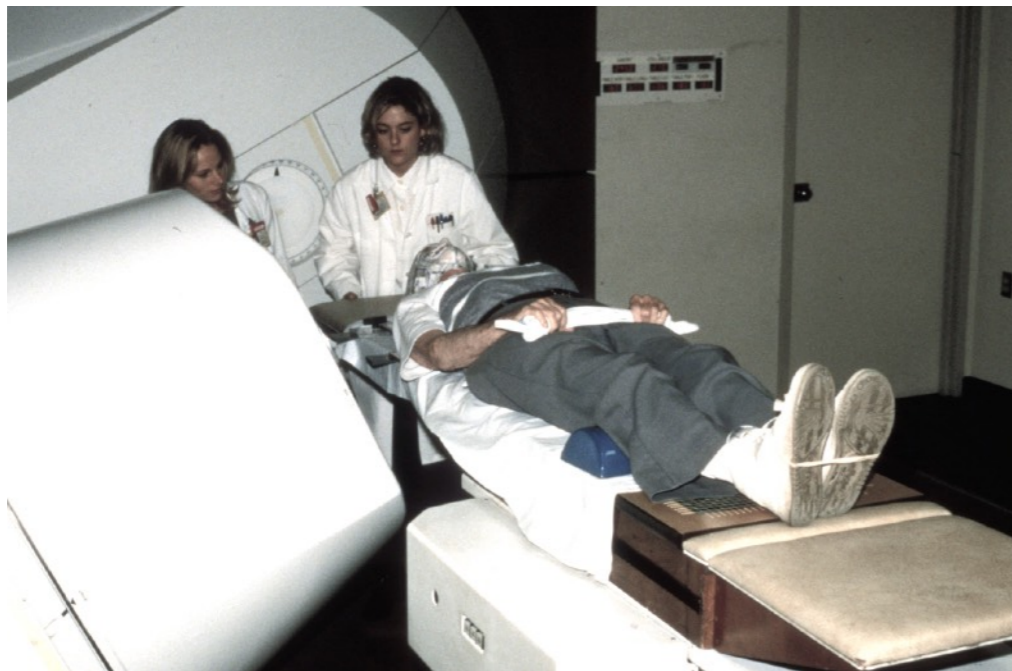
systems, architecture, networks, security, and databases

memory models
OS components
data movement for GPUs
router configuration
cryptographic protocols



Verifying a radiation therapy system

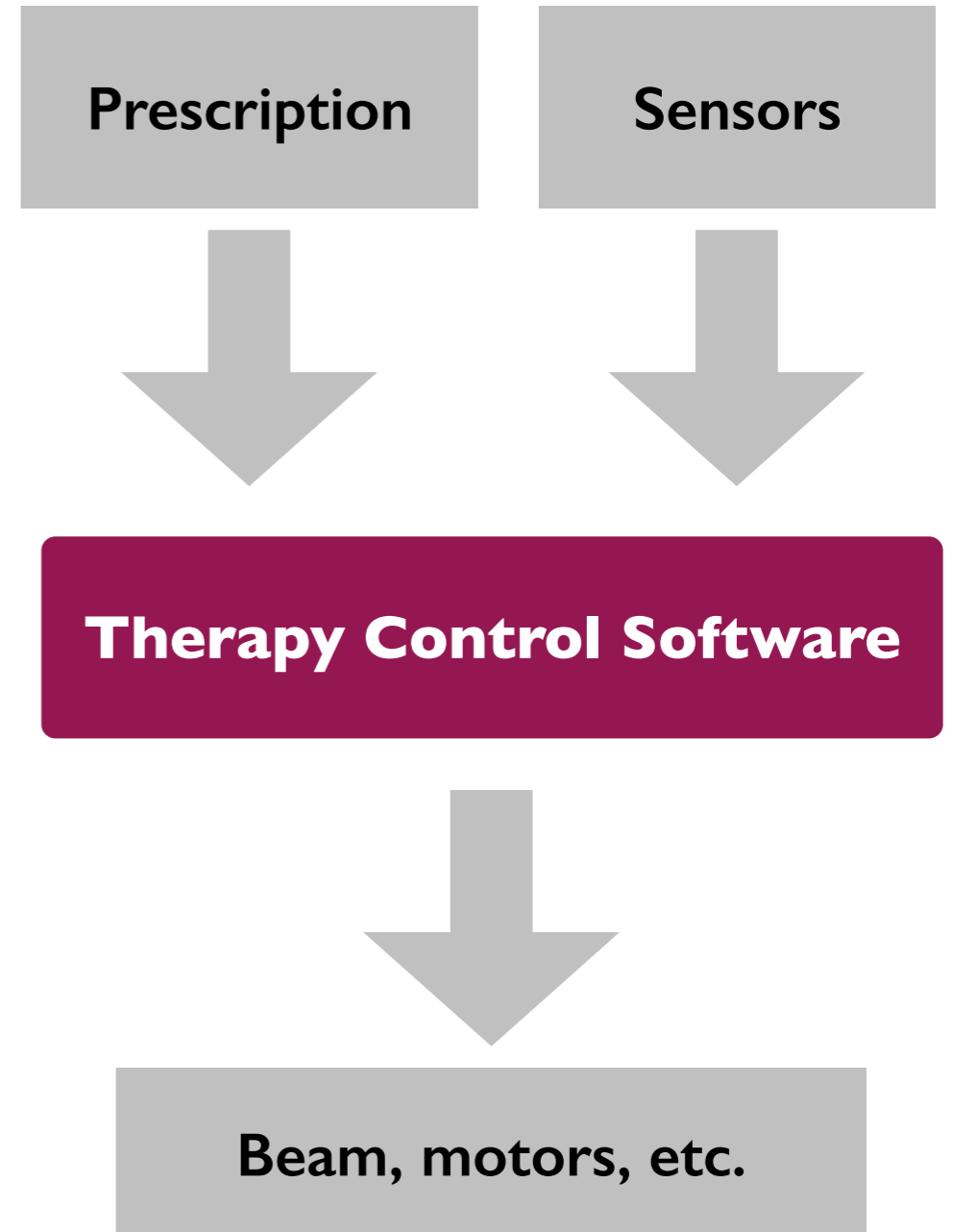
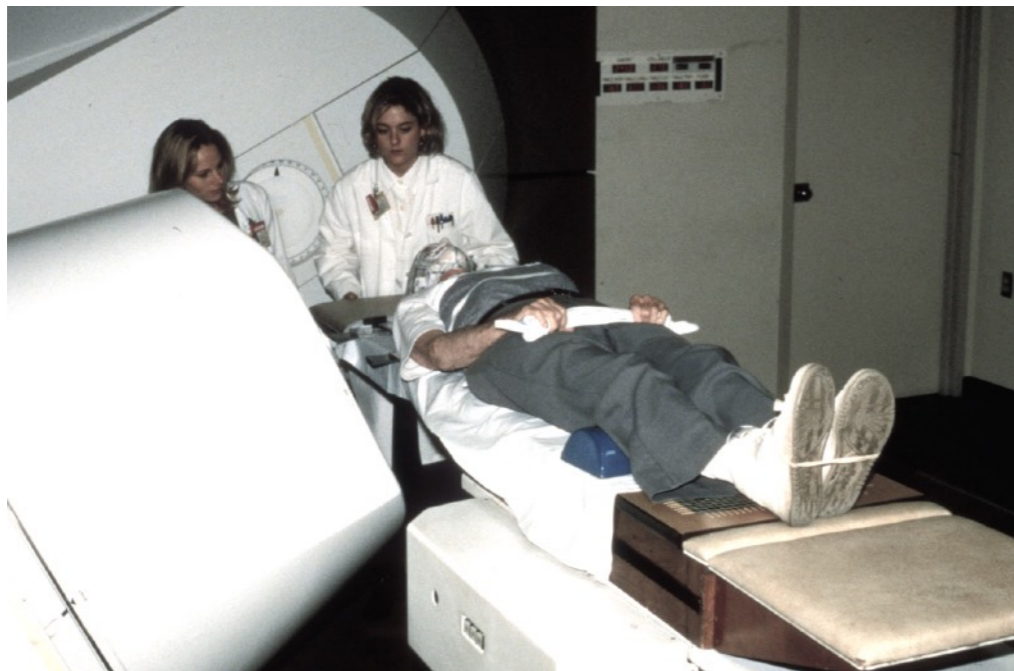
Clinical Neutron Therapy System (CNTS) at UW



- 30 years of incident-free service.
- Controlled by custom software, built by CNTS engineering staff.
- Third generation of Therapy Control software built recently.

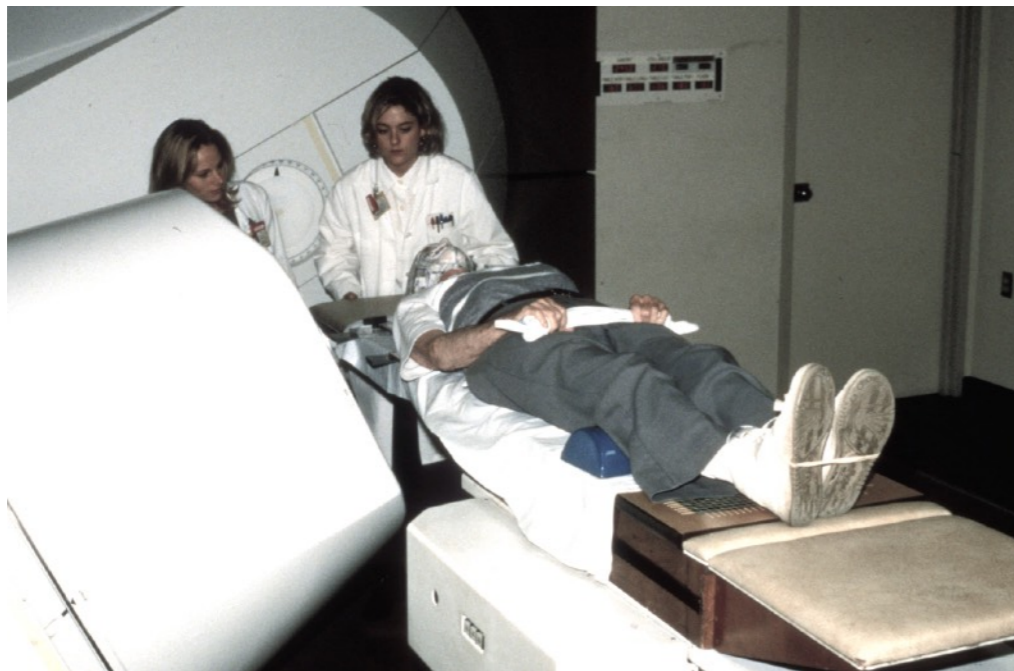
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Verifying a radiation therapy system

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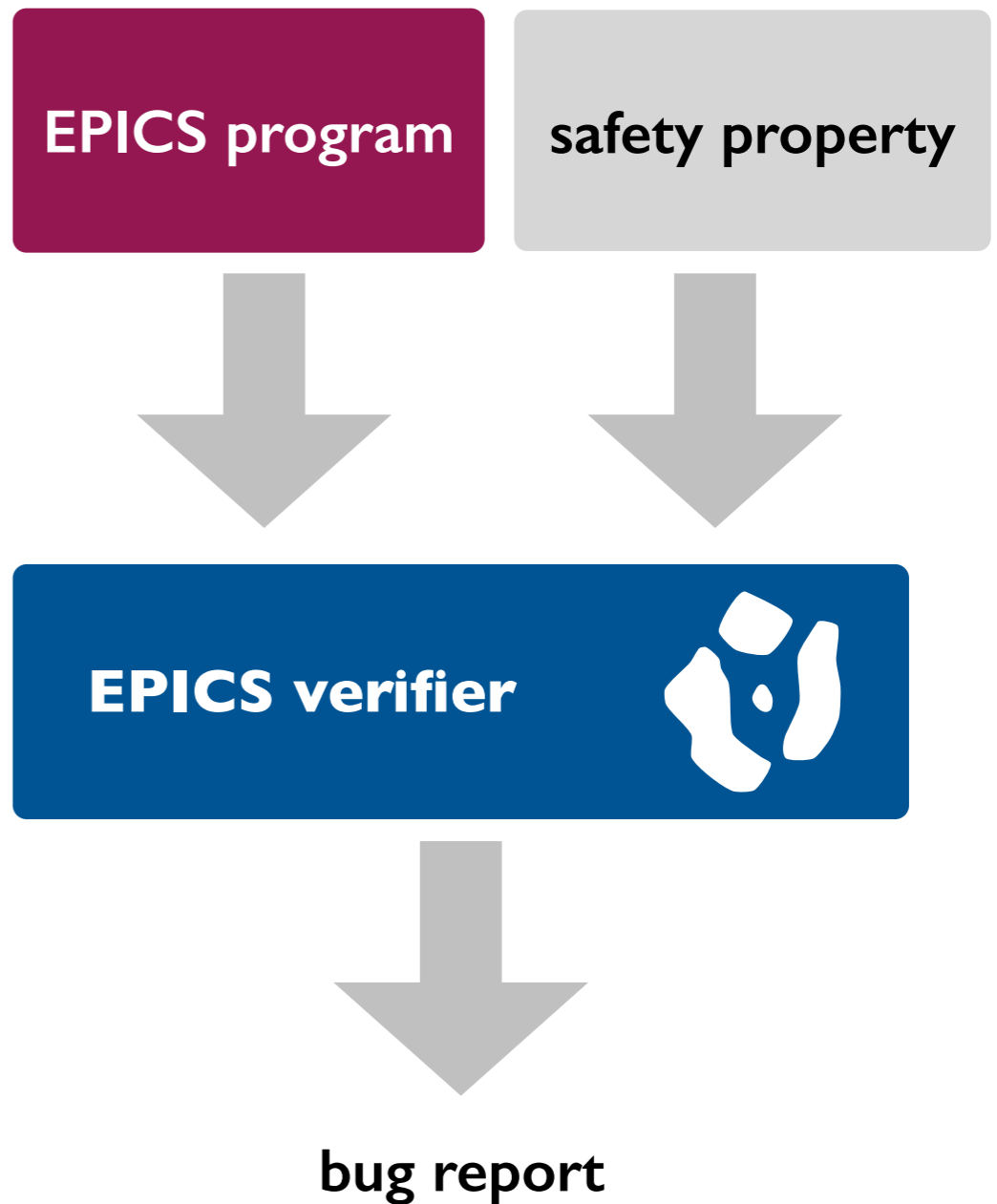
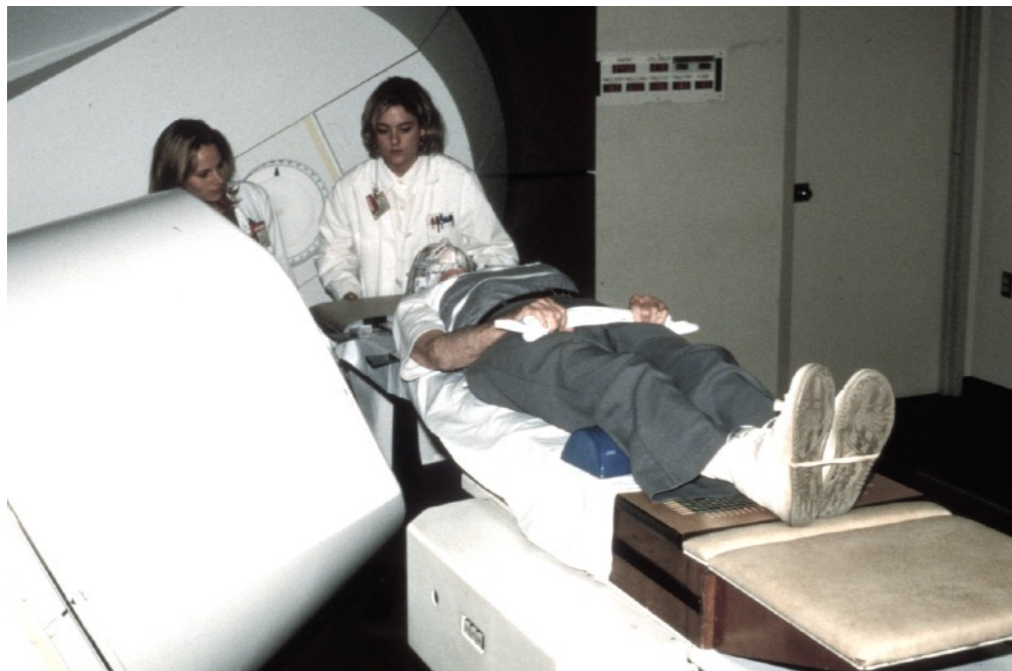


Experimental Physics and
Industrial Control System
(EPICS) Dataflow Language

Therapy Control Software

Verifying a radiation therapy system

Clinical Neutron Therapy System (CNTS) at UW

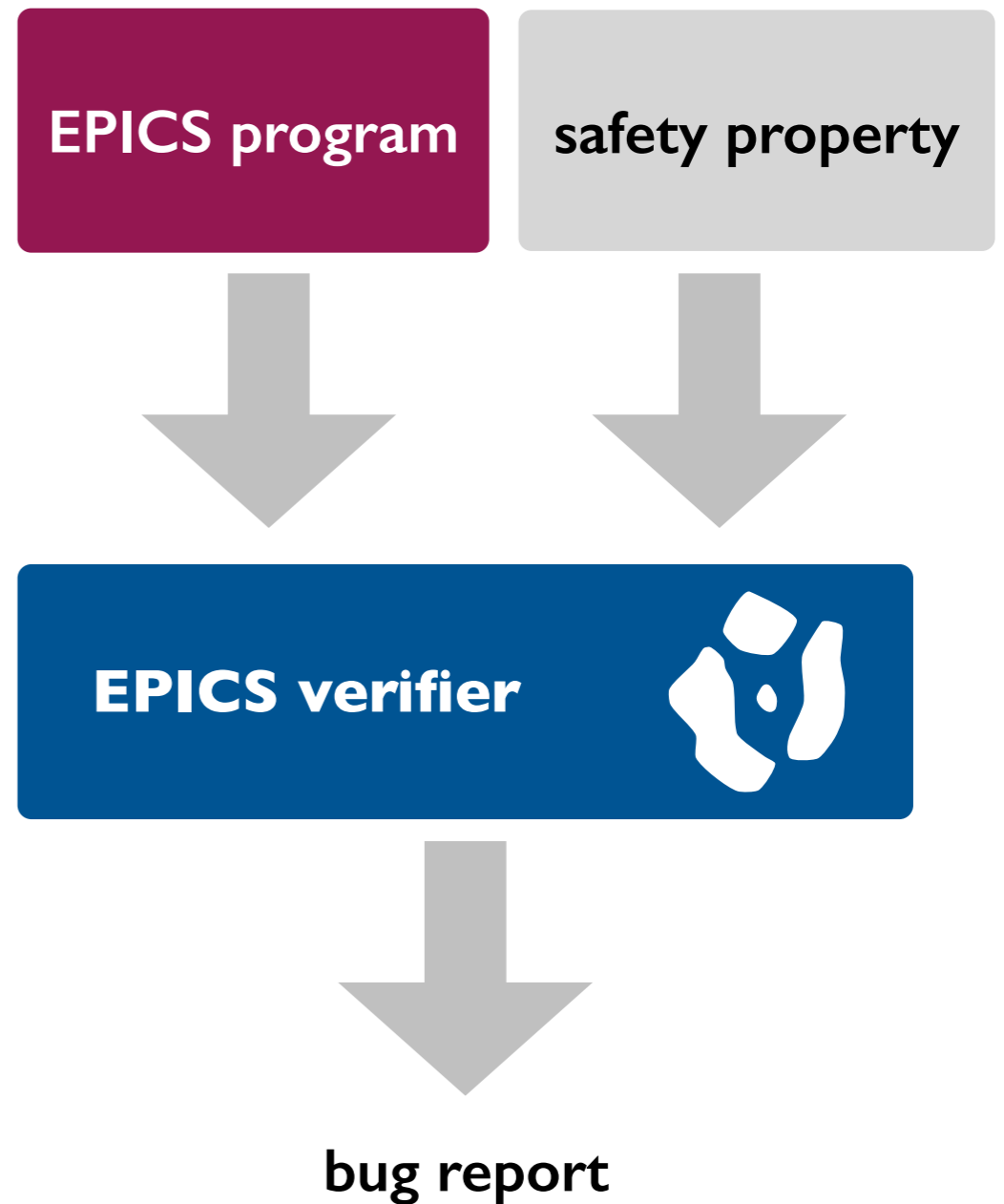


Verifying a radiation therapy system



[CAV'16,
ICALEPCS'17]

Found safety-critical defects
in a pre-release version of
the therapy control software.
Used by CNTS staff to verify
changes to the controller.



Summary

Today

- Going pro with solver-aided programming.

Next lecture

- Getting started with SAT solving!