

Welcome to CS 477

**Formal Methods
in
Software Development**

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What is this course about?

- Course on **formal ways** of
 - Proving programs correct
 - Developing reliable software
 - Analyzing programs for correctness
 - Finding bugs in software
- Formal \leftrightarrow Mathematical (provable/rigorous)
- Informal methods are also useful, but they are not covered in this course; see Soft. Engg courses
 - Eg. Random testing; Software management planning

Aims of this course

Theoretical:

- The fundamental mathematics behind proving a program correct by reducing it to logic
 - Floyd-Hoare logic;
contracts; pre/post conditions; inductive invariants
verification conditions, strongest post, weakest pre
- Formal logic (FOL); to understand proof systems and automatic theorem proving, some decidable theories
- Contract-based programming for both sequential and concurrent programs; developing software using contracts.
- Static analysis using abstraction; abstract interpretations, overview of predicate abstraction.
- Finding test inputs formally using logic solvers

Aims of this course

Practical:

- Proving small programs correct using a modern program verification tool (Floyd-style)
- Use SMT solvers to solve logical constraints; understand how program verification can be done using these solvers.
- Build static analysis algorithms for some analysis problems using abstraction, and learn to use some abstract-interpretation tools
- Learn contract based programming using Dafny; use to generate unit tests and proofs

Aims of this course

The course is hence:

Formal-development of programs using contracts

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Foundations of proving programs correct

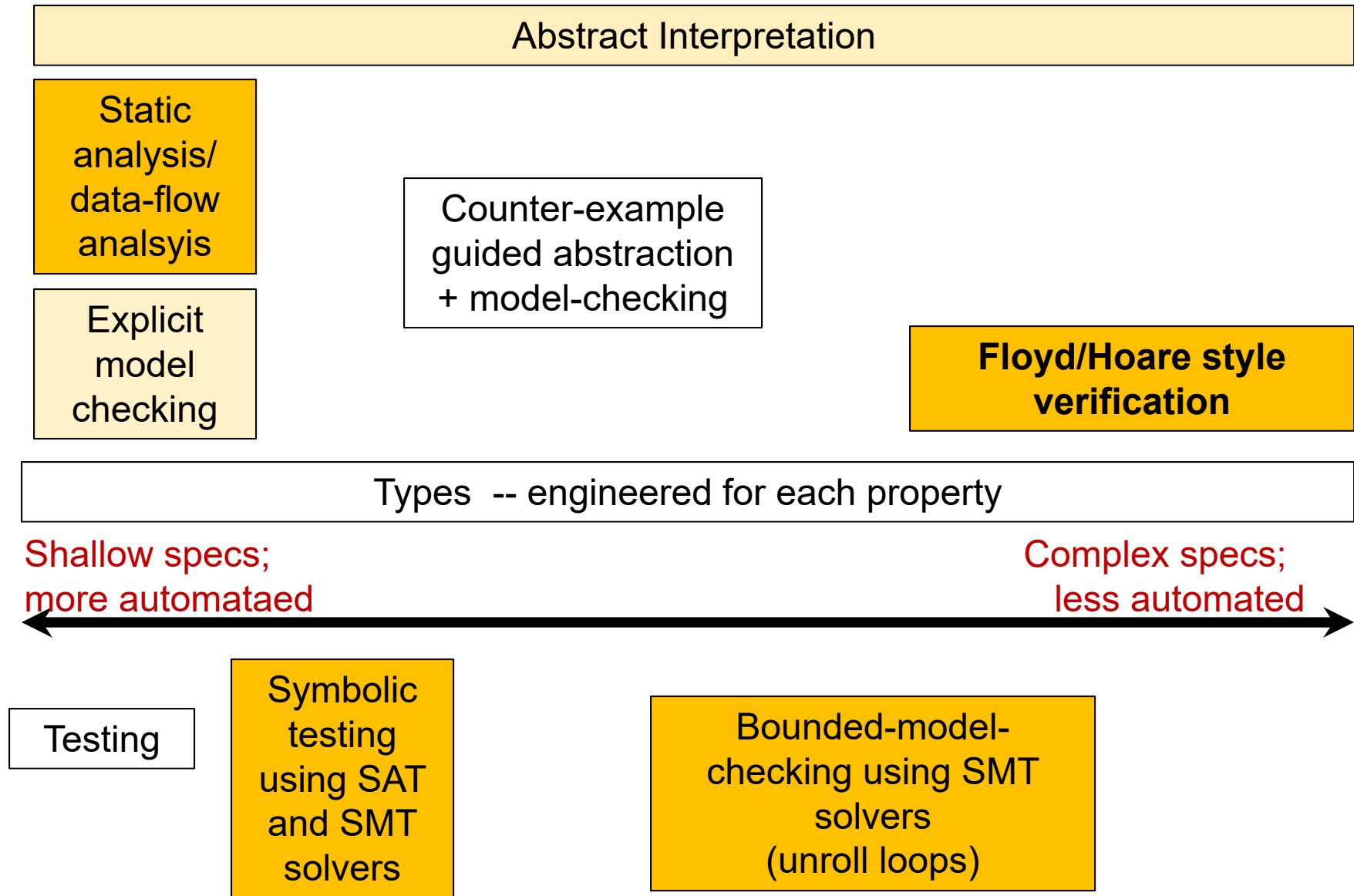
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Verification tools for proving programs using abstraction and automatic theorem proving.

There are other formal software development methods that we will probably not cover:

- Model-based software development
- Z-notation; B method, etc. (?)
- UML, etc.

Landscape of program verification



Contracts

- First proposed by Bertrand Meyer (Eiffel) called 'Design by Contract'TM
- Inspired by Hoare-style program verification
- Writing specifications *with* the code that formally specifies:
 - Preconditions of methods
 - Postconditions of methods
 - Class invariants

Contracts

- A compelling way to build develop programs
 - Specifications give *formal* documentation (not English comments); helps in communication between developers
 - Specifications can be used to do *unit testing*
 - Faster and more effective debugging by checking contracts at runtime; leads to finding bugs earlier
 - And..... can be used for program verification
(with lots of manual help:
loop invariants/thmprovers/patience!)

Contracts

- Impressive uses:
 - E.g. Buffer-overflow errors were eradicated from MS Windows kernel using contract-based programming where contracts described the ranges of variables to index arrays.
 - Huge effort; tremendous gain;
 - Satisfaction of programmers: bug localization

Techniques: Logic, Logic, Logic

- Logic!!
 - Program analysis of all kinds requires reasoning
(E.g. $x > y$ & $x' = x + 1 \Rightarrow x' > y$;
adding x larger to the end of a sorted list is still
sorted if x is larger than all elements in the list)
 - Advent of SMT solvers:
 - Constraint solvers for particular theories
 - Engineering abstraction of logical reasoning that any
program analysis tool can use
 - Completely automated
 - Boolean logic: SAT
 - Other theories: linear arithmetic, arrays, heaps, etc.

Techniques: Logic

- Use of logic
 - Formal specification logic (for contracts/invariants)
 - Separation logic
 - Hoare-style verification: Verification conditions
 - Abstraction: finding the abstract transitions
 - Symbolic execution: solving path constraints to generate input

SMT solvers enable all these technologies!

So you will learn logic:

Prop. Logic, FOL, FO theories like arithmetic, reals, arrays, etc., and decidable fragments

Successful tools

- Testing by Symbolic executions
 - PEX (<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/projects/pex/>)
Whitebox testing
(internal to Microsoft; available in Visual Studio for .NET)
PEX-for-fun website
 - SAGE
Checks for security vulnerabilities in Windows code
stems from DART/CUTE : ``concolic testing''
 - VeriSol (NEC) for Verilog
 - CBMC for C

Some successful tools

- Explicit model-checking (we probably won't cover this)
 - Verisoft (<http://cm.bell-labs.com/who/god/verisoft/>)
 - Fully automatic tool; systematic state-space exploration; 1996; Bell-labs
 - SPIN (<http://spinroot.com/spin/whatispin.html>)
 - Checks software models
 - CHESS
 - Concurrent programs with bounded preemptions
- Partially symbolic approaches
 - Java Pathfinder (NASA): (<http://javapathfinder.sourceforge.net/>)

Some successful tools

- Abstraction based tools
 - ASTREE – abstract-interpretation (<http://www.astree.ens.fr/>)
For flight control software
 - SLAM /SDV – Microsoft
(<http://www.microsoft.com/whdc/devtools/tools/sdv.mspx>)
For device drivers
 - FSoft – NEC
(http://www.nec-labs.com/research/system/systems_SAV-website/index.php)
 - TVLA (<http://www.math.tau.ac.il/~tvla/>)
Abstractions for heaps using shape analysis
 - Yogi – MSR
<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/projects/yogi/>
Combines static verification with testing

Some successful tools

- Deductive Floyd-Hoare style verification
 - ESC-Java
 - DAFNY (<https://github.com/Microsoft/dafny>)
and Boogie (MSR) (<http://boogie.codeplex.com/>)
and VCC (<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/projects/vcc/>)
(use Z3 SMT solver)
 - STORM (<http://stormchecker.codeplex.com/>)
 - Unsound analysis for finding bugs (uses Z3)
 - FUSION (from NEC)

Some successful tools

Contract-programming languages

- Eiffel
- CodeContracts from MS for .NET (see also Spec#)
- JML (Java Modeling languages)

SMT (logic) solvers

- A plethora of satisfiability-modulo-theory solvers
 - Simplify, Yices, Z3, CVC, UCLID
 - SAT solvers: zChaff, MiniSAT, ...
 - Core technology in several engines
 - **Eg.** Z3 is used in SDV, PREfix, PEX, SAGE, Yogi, Spec#, VCC, HAVOC, SpecExplorer, FORMULA, F7, M3, VS3, ...

Course topics

- Floyd-style verification (motivating need for logic)
- Prop. Logic, Predicate logic; Theories
- Soundness/completeness/Godel's theorem. Proof systems
- Hoare logic and axiomatic semantics
- Basic paths; weakest pre; strongest post; partial correctness
- Decidable theories; SAT and SMT solvers
- Design by contract; code contracts
- Symbolic test input generation; bounded model-checking
- Logics for reasoning with heap
- Abstract Interpretation: Dataflow analysis, static analysis for certain abstract domains.
- Invariant synthesis techniques

Logistics

- Course website: + Piazza newsgroup
- HWs (about once in two weeks on avg; more in the beginning; less near the end; 5-6 sets)
- Grades will be curved (curve *may* be separate for undergrads and grads)

HW: 30

Midterm: 30

Final exam: 40

Project: 50

- 3 credits: HW + Final (out of 100)
- 4 credits: HW + Final + Project (out of 150)

Homework sets

- Homework can be in groups of two
 - You can work on problems in a group of two
 - ~~But you must submit homework write-ups individually, written by yourself.~~
 - You may submit homework with the person you work with as well.
 - Indicate clearly who you worked with.

Project

4 credits requires a project.

Involves either

- Reading up a set of papers, and writing a report, or
- Programming a particular technique or developing software using contracts, and submitting a write-up

Groups of 3 or less; (ask for exceptions)

More details later...

A sample project

Develop a memory management routine that hands out chunks of memory to processes ensuring no overlap.

Clear simple specification.

Implementation using linked lists.

Specification using separation logic or FO+recursion.

Prove correct using VCC/VCDryad/DAFNY.

Course resources

- No textbook; online handouts
(accessible from UIUC net domain)
- Software:
Many; need access to a MS Windows machine
- See course website for info:
<http://www.cs.uiuc.edu/class/cs477>
- Enroll in Piazza
- Teaching Assistant: John Lee

Questions?