

Abstract Interpretation of CTL Properties

Caterina Urban, Samuel Ueltschi, [Peter Müller](#)

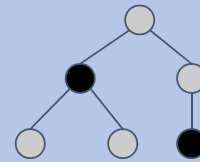
ETH zürich

Computation Tree Logic

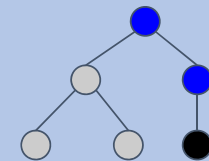
- Branching-time logic

$\phi ::= p \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \phi \vee \phi$
| $AX \phi \mid EX \phi$
| $A(\phi U \phi) \mid E(\phi U \phi)$
| $AG \phi \mid EG \phi$

A(true U black)



E(blue U black)



- Goal: Automatically check CTL properties of programs

- Infer sufficient preconditions
- Handle existential properties

Example

```
while( rand() ) {  
  x := 1  
  y := y + 1  
  x := 0  
}  
while( true ) { }
```

- CTL specification

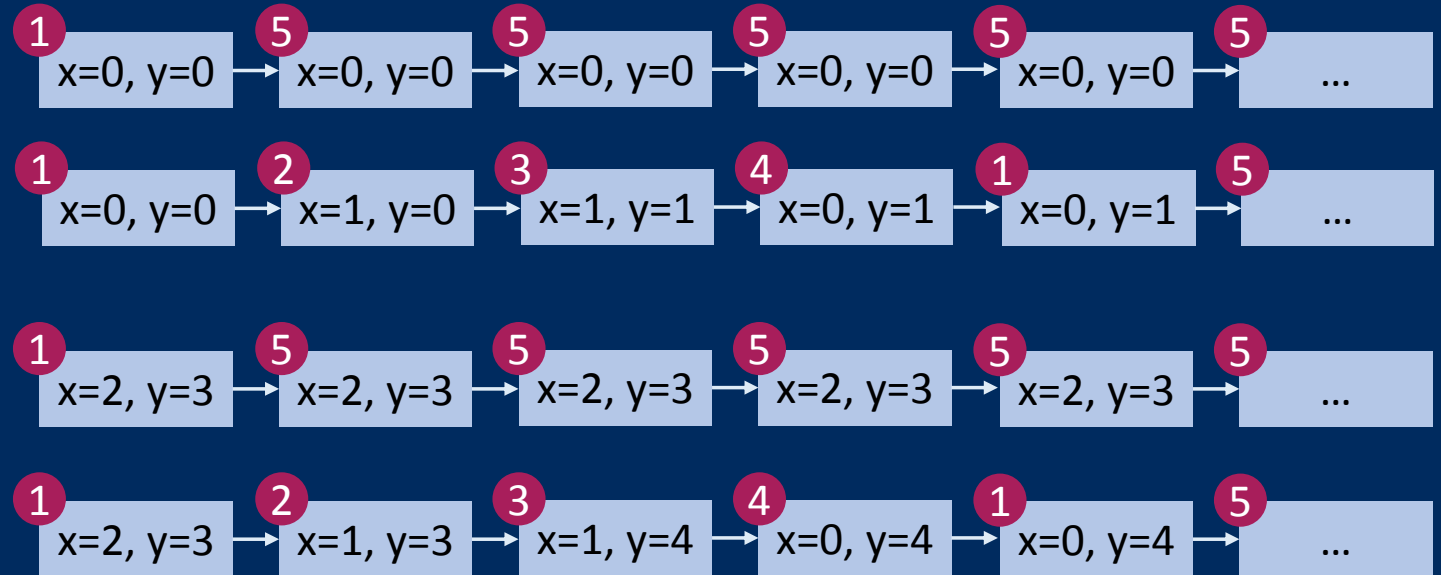
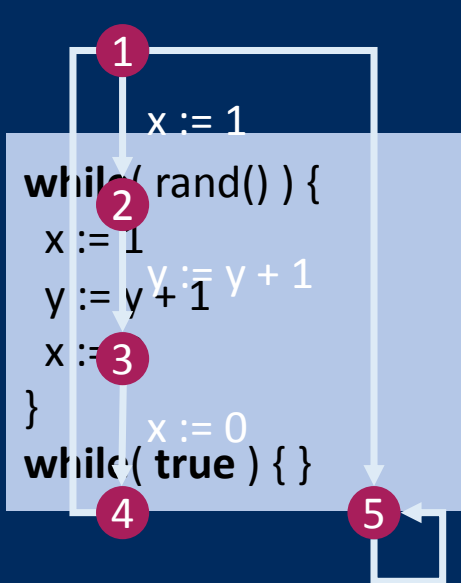
$A(\text{true} \cup x = 0)$

- Inferred precondition

$x = 0$

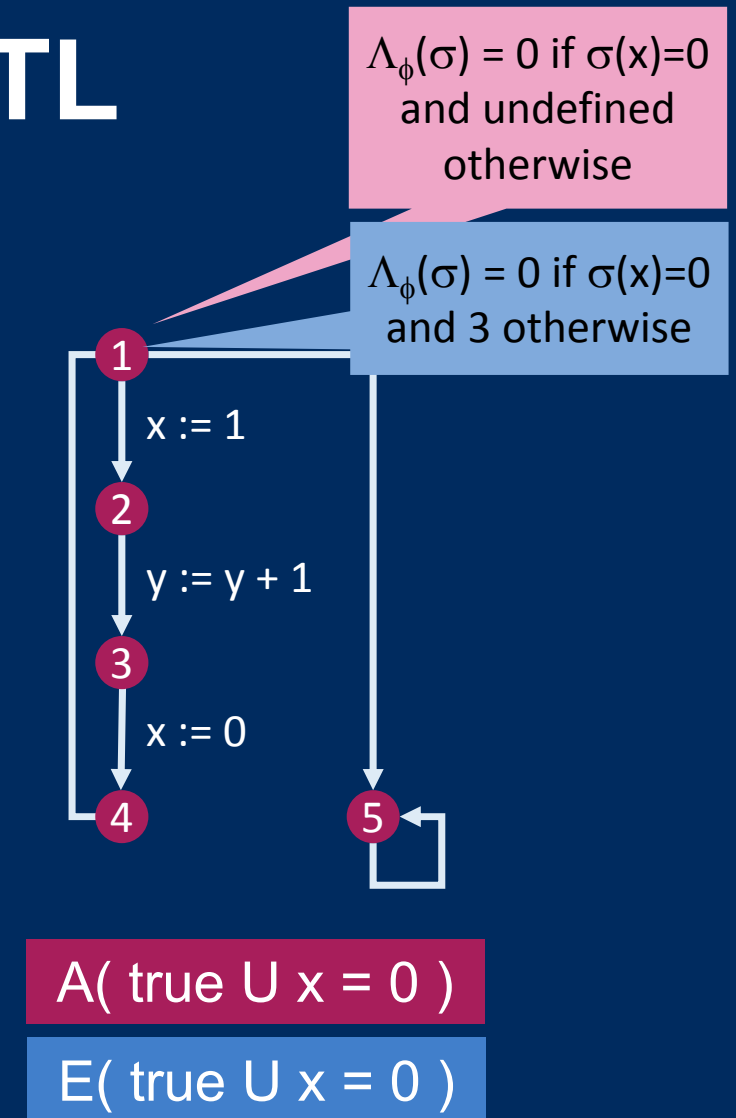
Maximal Trace Semantics

- Contains all finite and infinite traces of a program

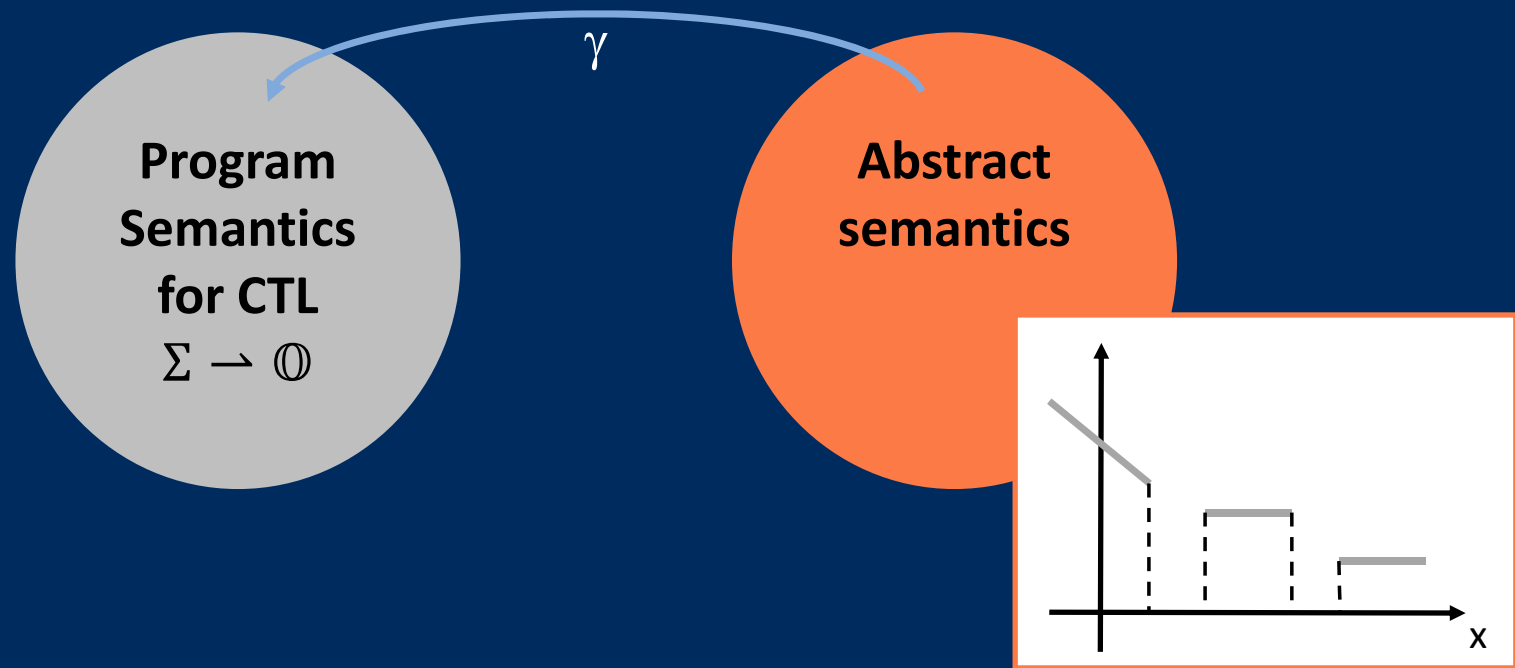


Program Semantics for CTL

- For a given CTL formula ϕ and a set of program traces, define a partial function Λ_ϕ from states to ordinals
- A program satisfies a CTL formula ϕ for all traces starting from an initial state σ if and only if $\sigma \in \text{dom}(\Lambda_\phi)$
- If defined for an until-formula $\phi_1 \text{ U } \phi_2$, $\Lambda_\phi(\sigma)$ yields the number of steps until ϕ_2 holds (ranking function)



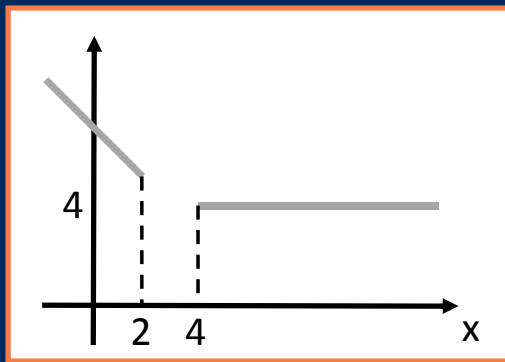
Piecewise-defined Ranking Functions



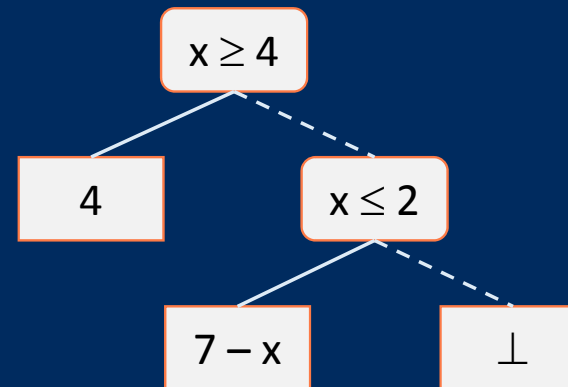
Earlier work by Caterina Urban and Antoine Miné [SAS'13, SAS'14, ESOP'14]

Abstract Domain: Decision Trees

- Piecewise-defined functions are represented as decision trees



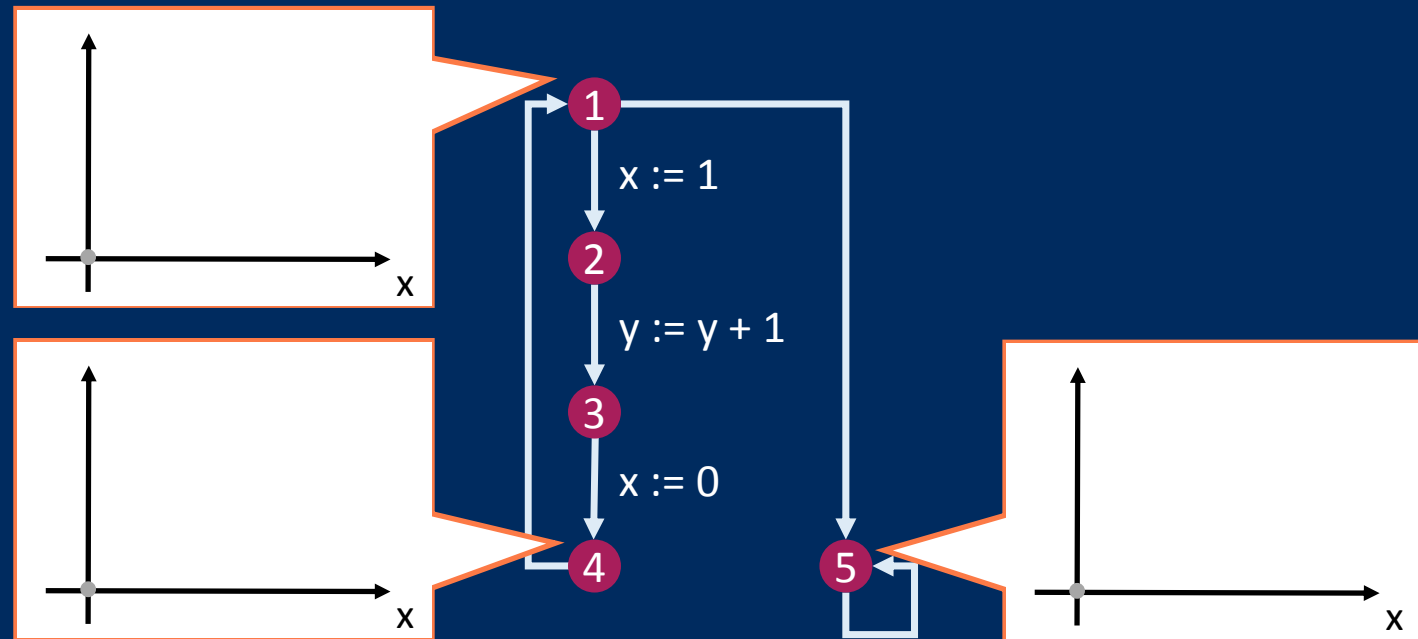
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if } x \geq 4 \\ 7 - x & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Static Analysis

- Map each point to a function over-approximating concrete semantics
- Analysis is performed backward for each constituent formula

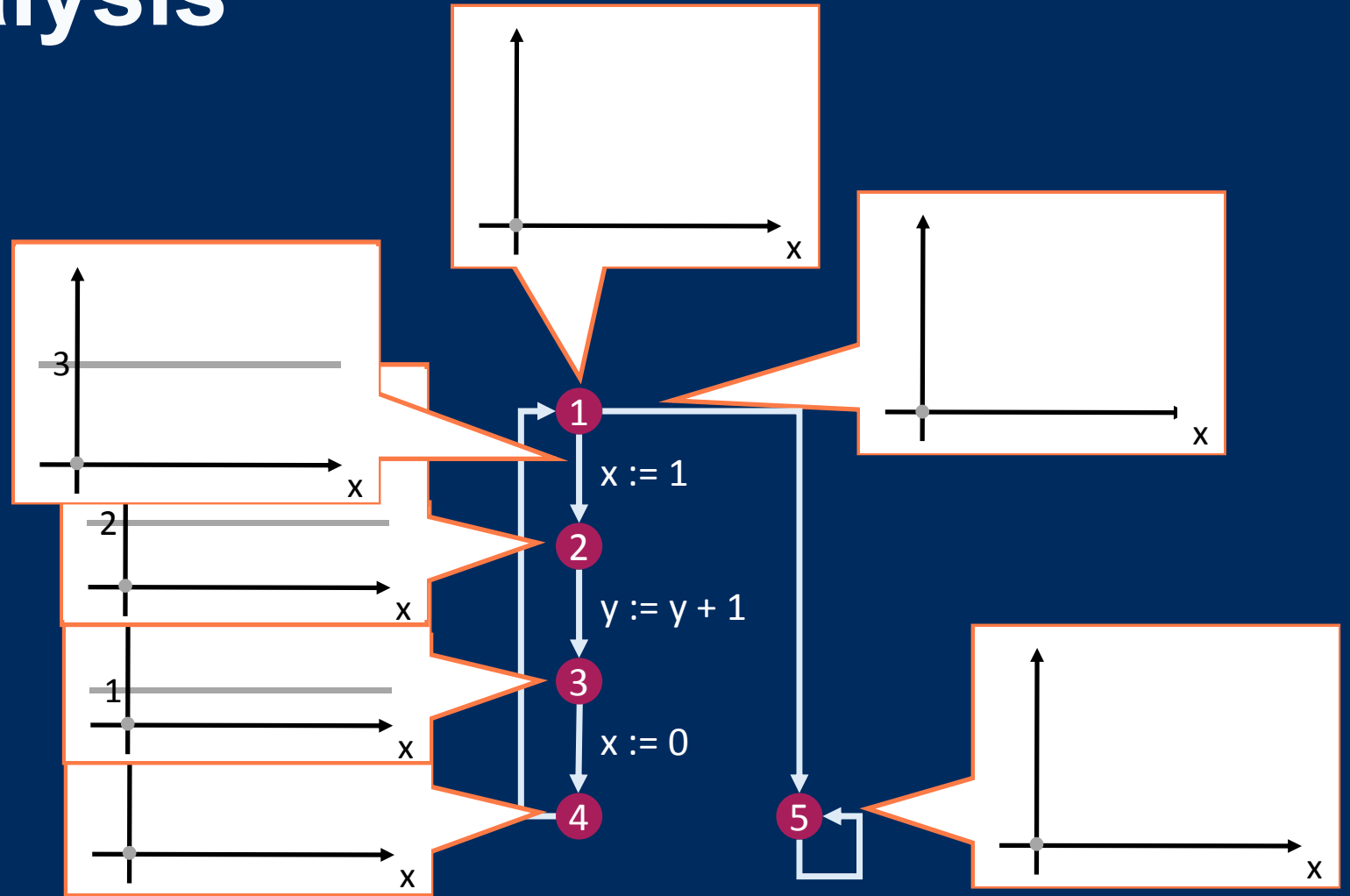
$A(\text{true} \cup x = 0)$



Static Analysis

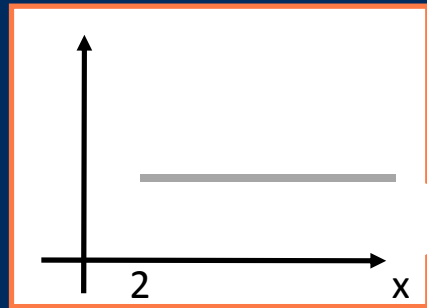
$A(\text{true} \cup x = 0)$

For universal formulas, merge preserves undefinedness

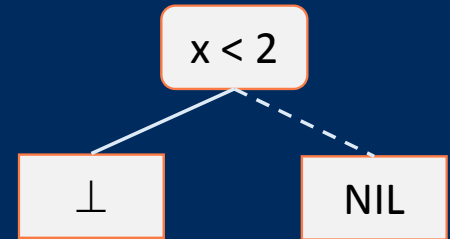
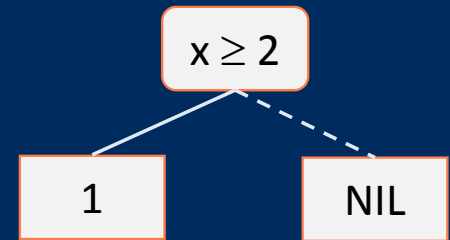
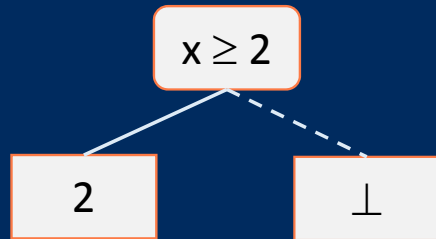
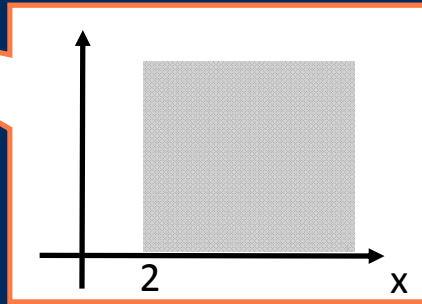
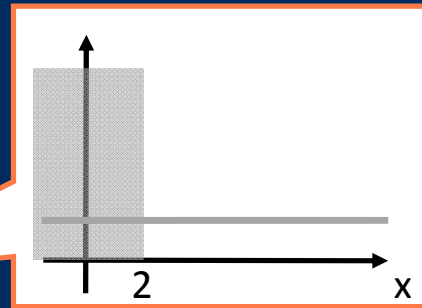


Conditional Statements

A(true U y = 1)

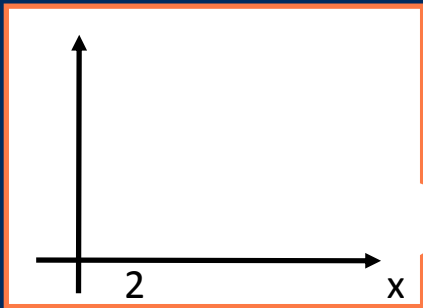


```
if( x >= 2 ) {  
  y := 1  
} else {  
  y := 0  
}
```



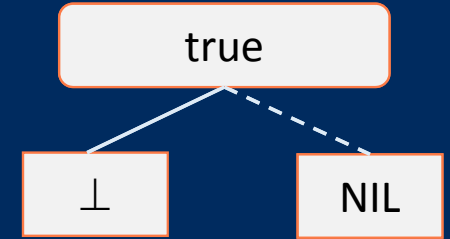
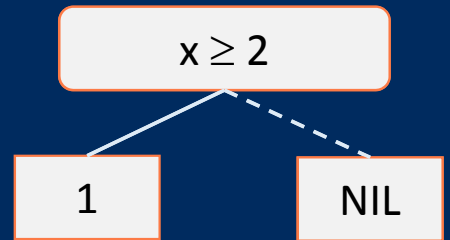
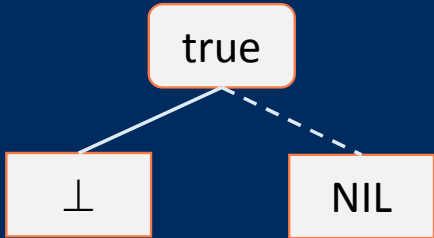
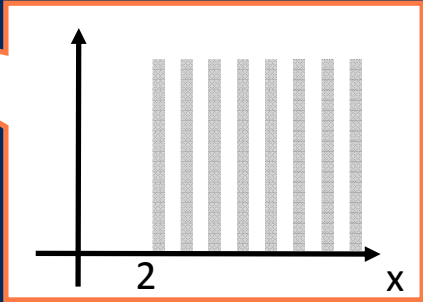
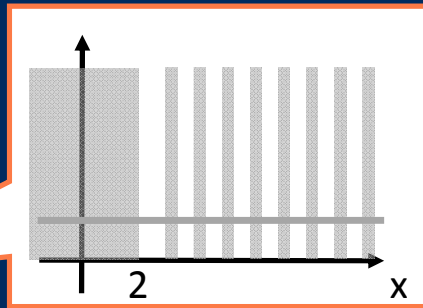
Conditional Statements

A(true U y = 1)



```

if( x >= 2 && x%2 == 0 ) {
  y := 1
} else {
  y := 0
}
    
```

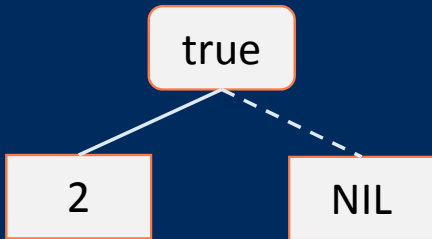
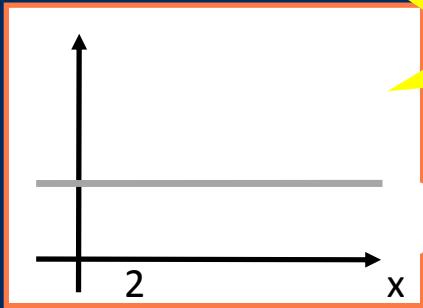


For universal formulas, merge preserves undefinedness

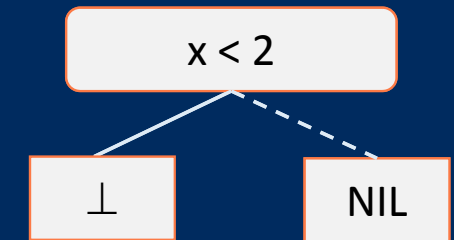
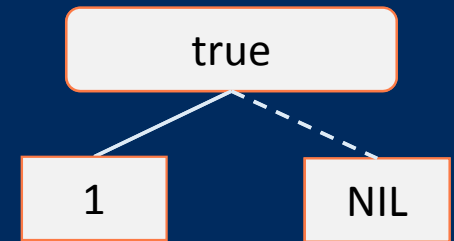
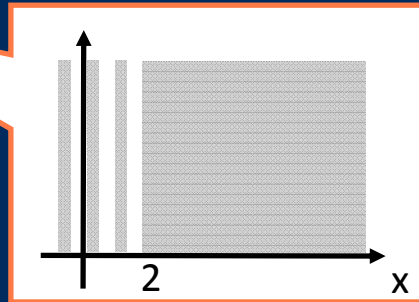
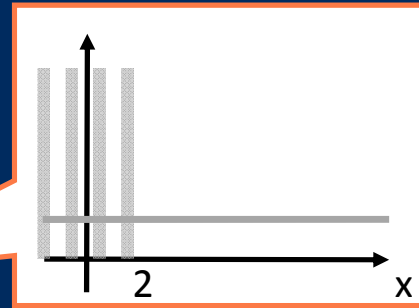
Conditional Statements

$E(\text{true} \cup y = 1)$

Unsound!



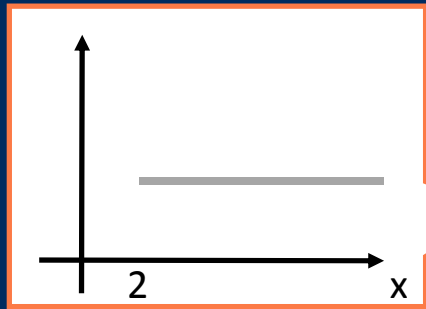
```
if( x >= 2 || x%2 == 0 ) {  
  y := 1  
} else {  
  y := 0  
}
```



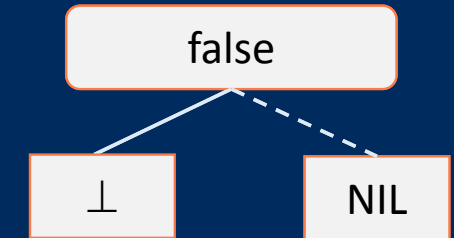
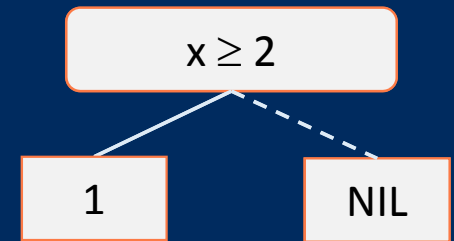
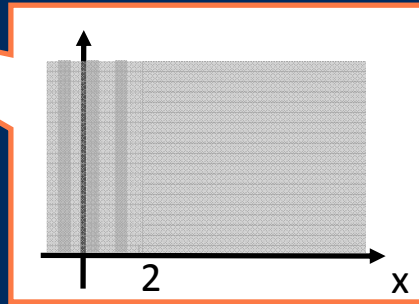
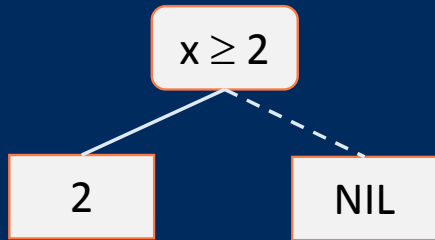
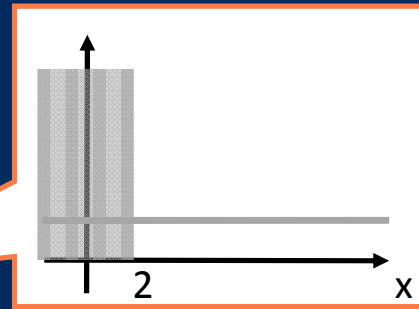
For existential formulas, merge preserves definedness

Conditional Statements

$E(\text{true} \cup y = 1)$



```
if( x >= 2 || x%2 == 0 ) {  
  y := 1  
} else {  
  y := 0  
}
```



For existential formulas, merge preserves definedness

Soundness

A program satisfies a CTL formula ϕ for all traces starting from an initial state σ if $\sigma \in \text{dom}(\gamma(\Lambda^\#_\phi))$

Evaluation

- Implementation in FuncTion static analyzer
 - C-like input language
 - Available at <https://github.com/caterinaurban/function>
- Evaluated on test cases and benchmarks from the literature and SV-COMP competition
- Abstract domains
 - Polyhedra for constraints
 - Affine functions and ordinals for leaves of decision trees

Experimental Results

CTL Property	Result	Time	T2	Ultimate LTL Automizer
$AGAF(n = 1) \wedge AF(n = 0)$	✓	0.05s	✗	✓
$EGAF(n = 1)$	✓	0.05s	✗	-
$AGEF(x \leq -10)$	✓	0.15s	✗	-
$AFEG(x < -100) \vee AF(x = 20)$	✓	0.05s	✗ (error)	-
$EF(\text{exit} : \text{true})$	✗	-	✓	-
$A(x \geq y \text{ U } x = y)$	✓	0.03s	✗	✓
$EGEF(n = 1)$	✓	0.04s	✗	-
$E(x \geq y \text{ U } x = y)$	✓	0.03s	✗ (no implementation)	-
$AFAG(WItemsNum \geq 1)$	✓	0.15s	✗	✓
$(c \leq 5 \wedge c > 0) \vee AF(\text{resp} > 5)$	✗	-	✗	✓
$A(i = 0 \text{ U } (A(i = 1 \text{ U } AG(i = 3)) \vee AG(i = 1)))$	✗	-	-	✓
$\neg AG(\text{timer} = 0 \Rightarrow AF(\text{output} = 1))$	✗	-	-	✓
$AG(AF(t = 1) \wedge AF(t = 0))$	✗	-	-	✓
$EF(x < 0)$	✗	-	✓	-
$i < 5 \Rightarrow AF(\text{exit} : \text{true})$	✓	0.04s	✗ (out of memory)	✓
$AFEG(i = 0)$	✓	0.1s	✗	-
$EF(AF(j \geq 21) \wedge i = 100)$	✓	0.3s	✗ (error)	-
$AF(x = 7 \wedge EFAG(x = 2))$	✓	0.02s	✗	-

Summary

- Theory for analyzing CTL properties with abstract interpretation
- Automatic inference of sufficient preconditions
- Implementation in FuncTion static analyzer:
<https://github.com/caterinaurban/function>
- Future work: extension to LTL