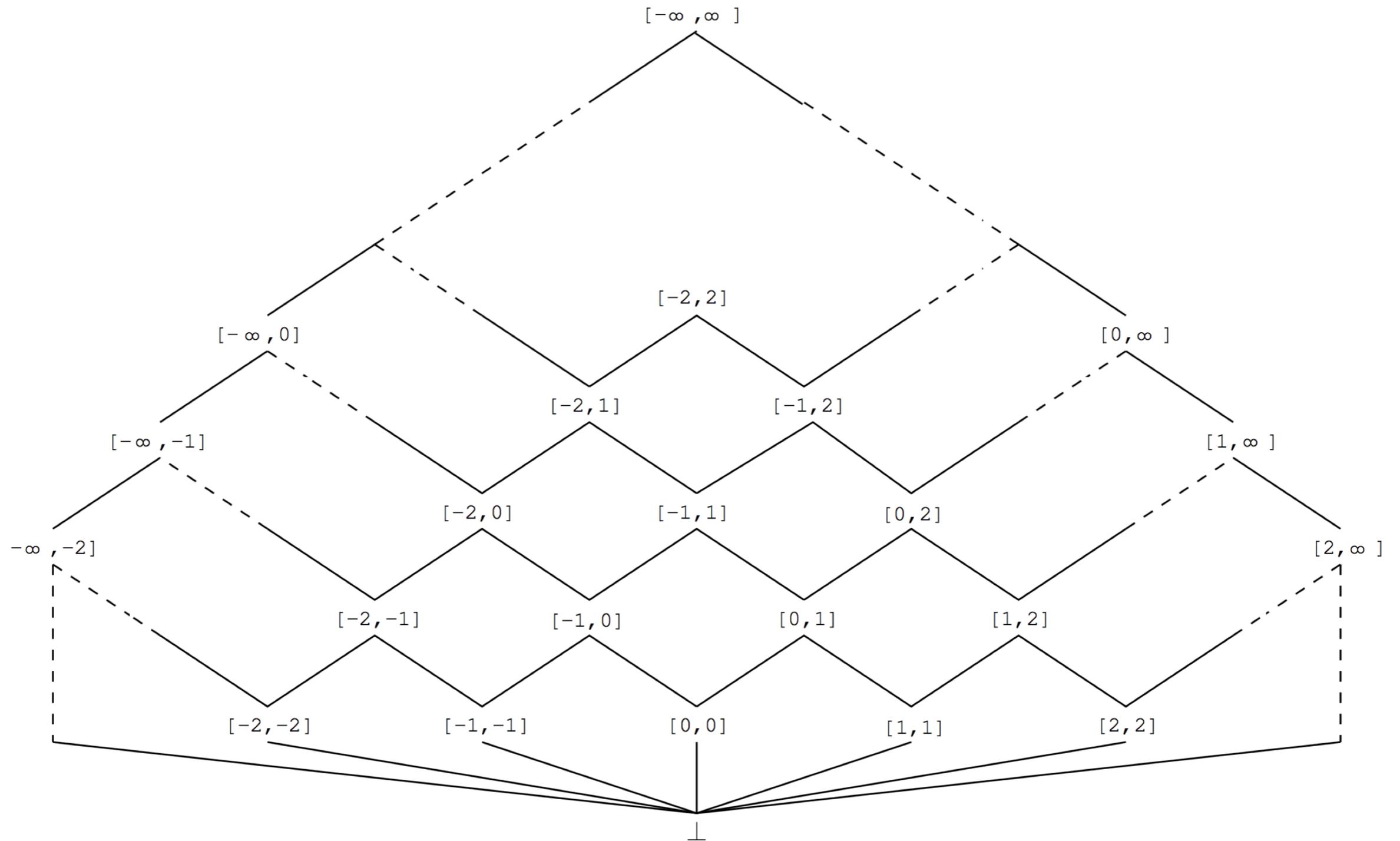


COSE419: Software Verification

Lecture 12 – Interval Analysis

Hakjoo Oh
2024 Spring

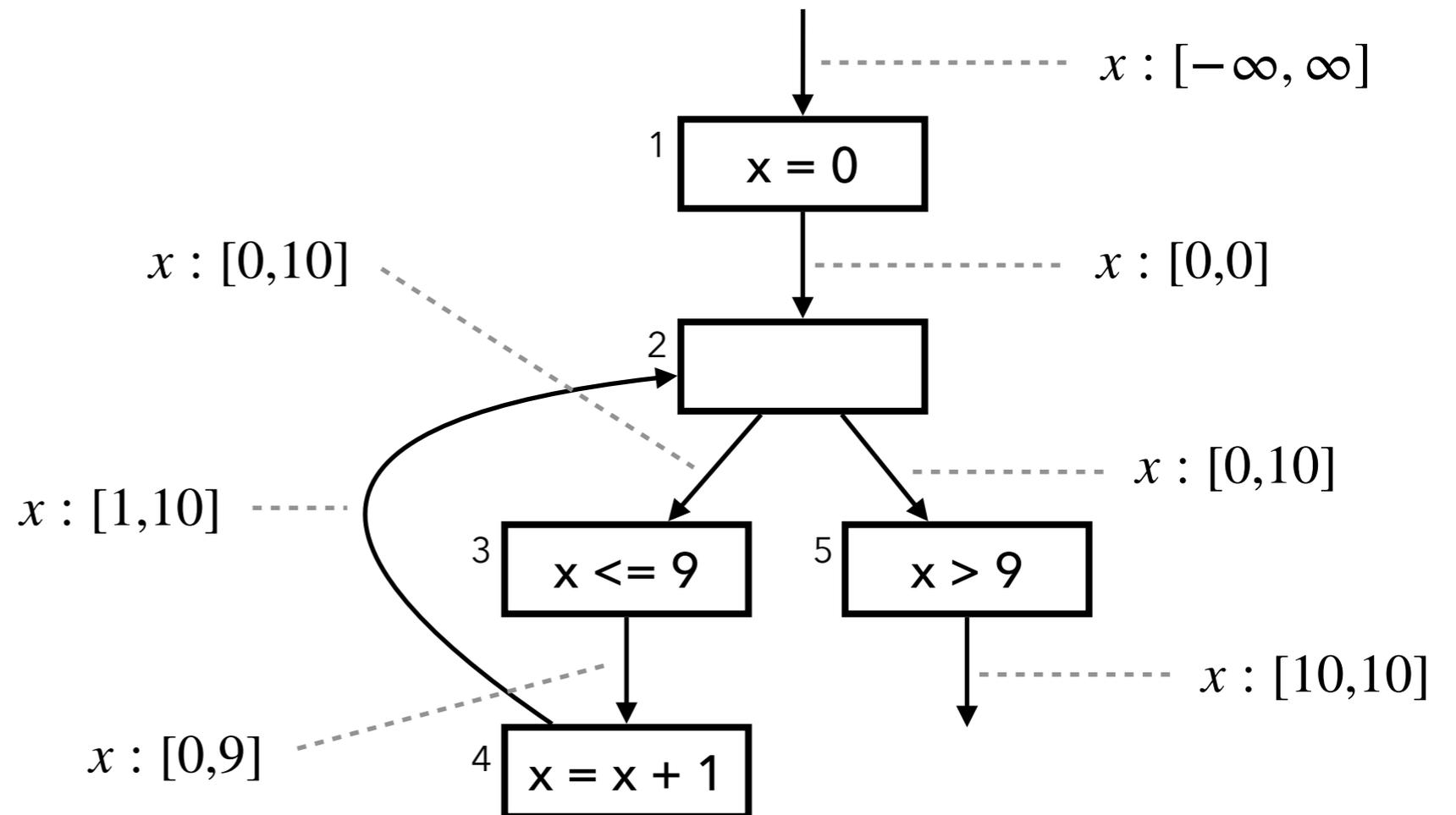
The Interval Domain



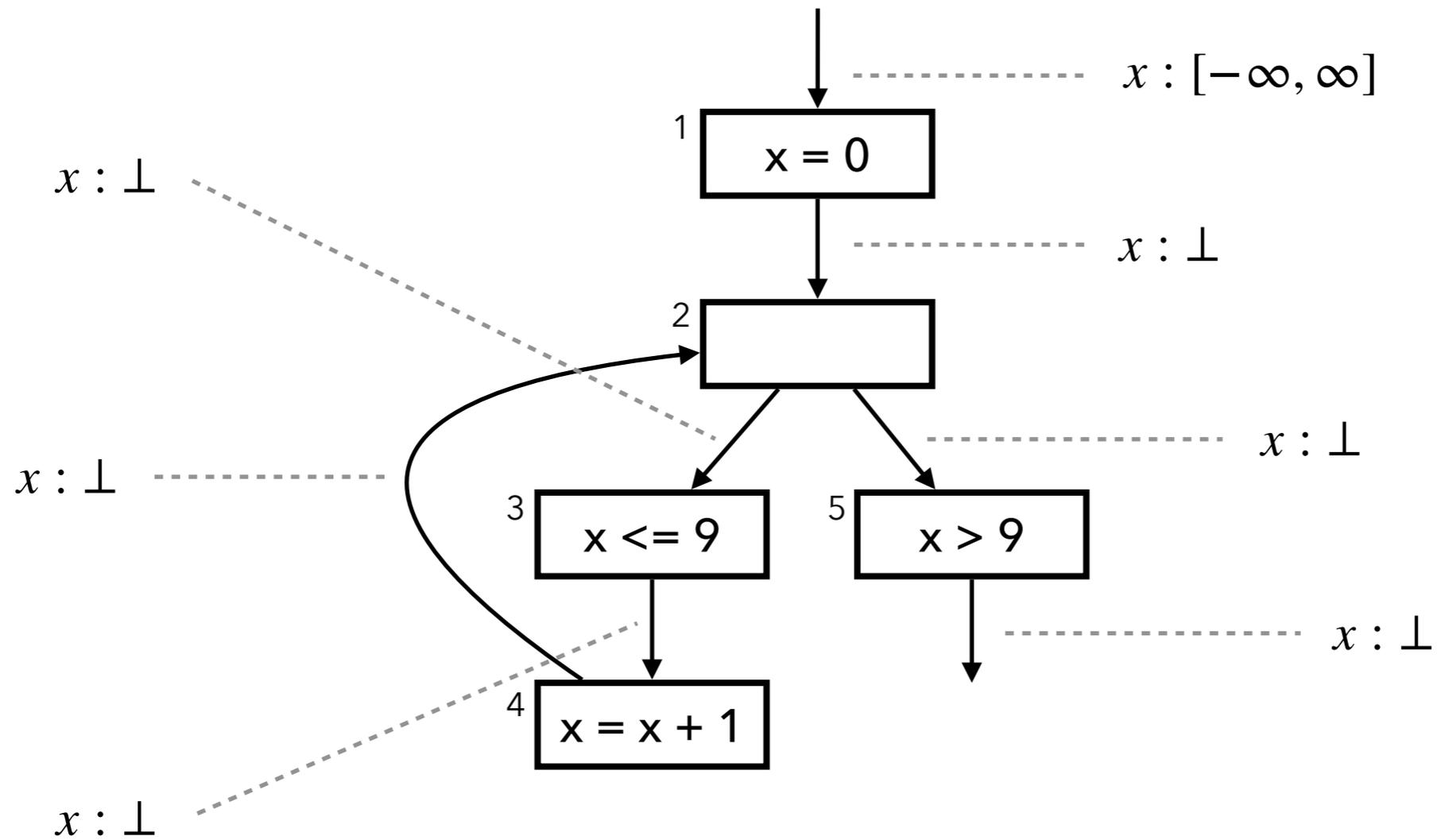
Example Program

```
x = 0;
```

```
while (x <= 9)  
  x = x + 1;
```

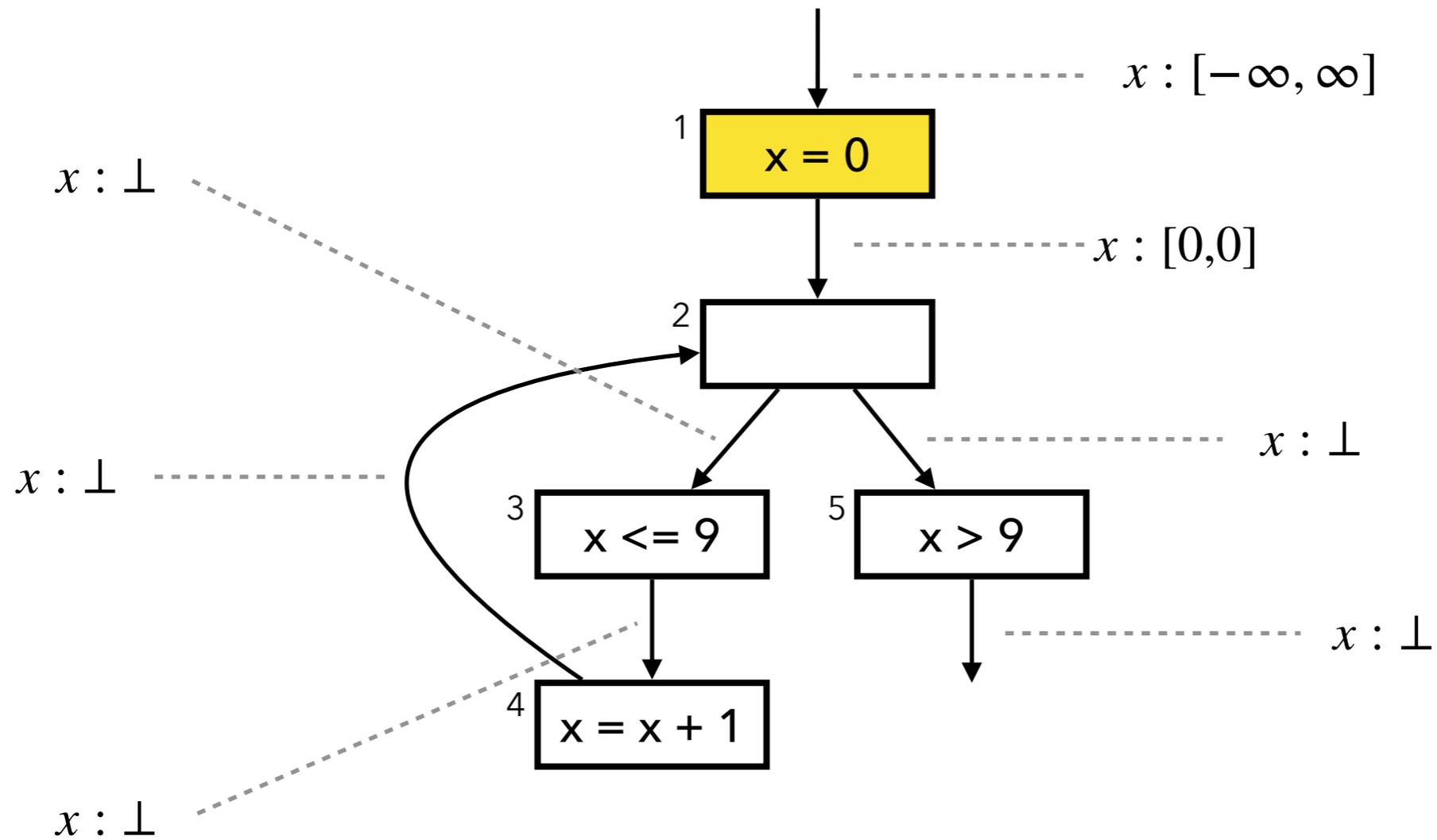


Fixed Point Computation

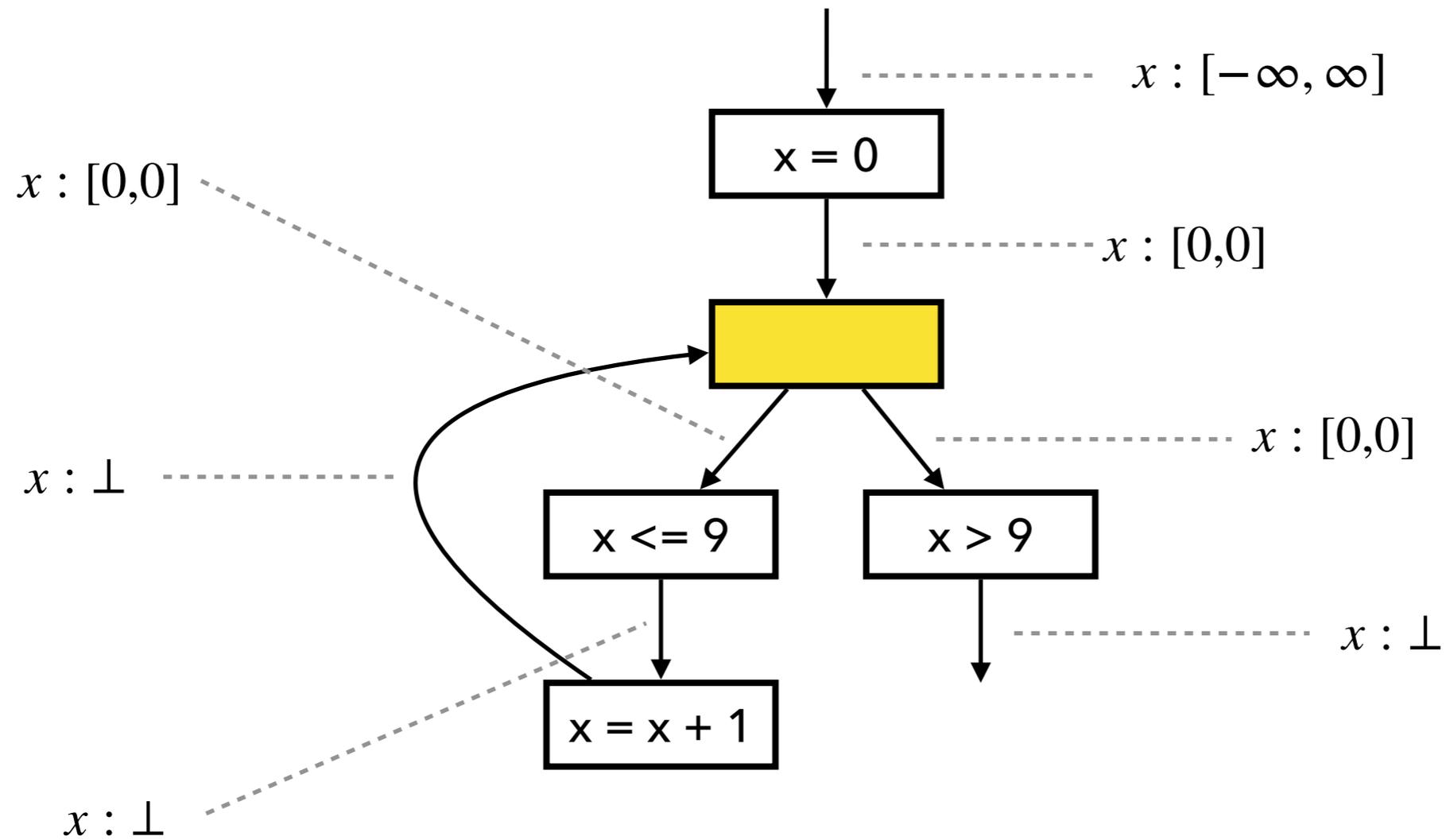


Initial states

Fixed Point Computation

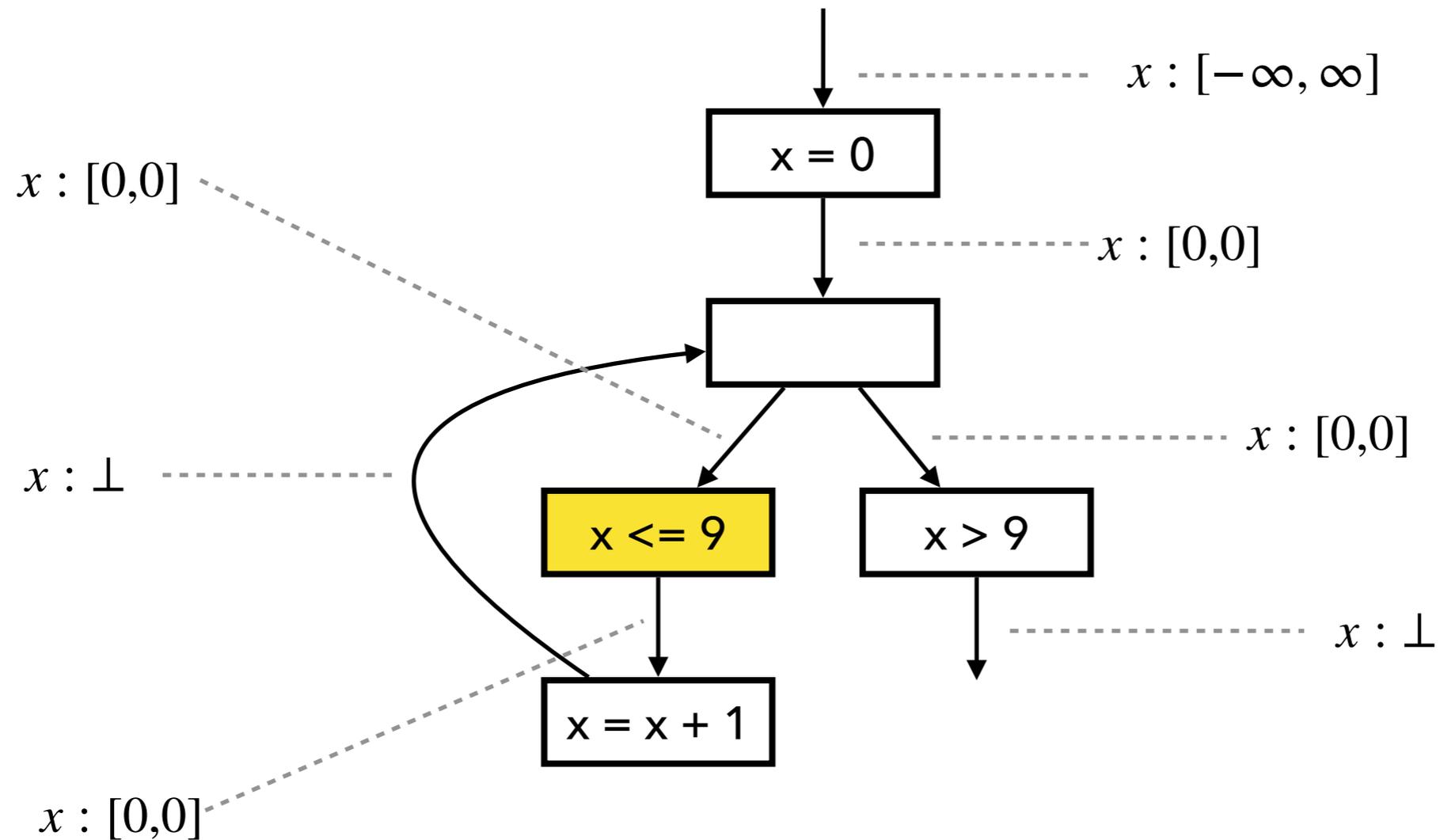


Fixed Point Computation



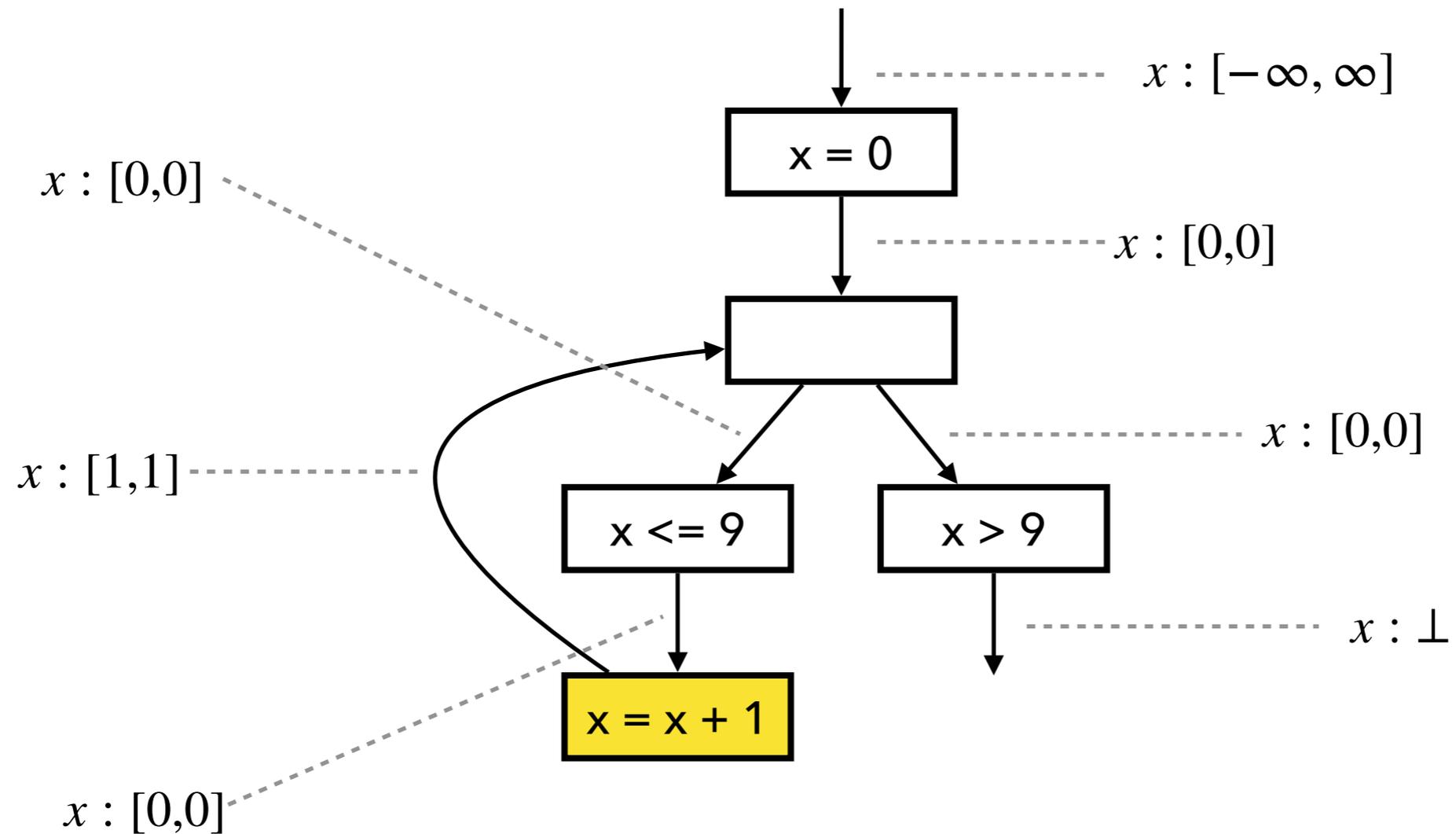
Input state: $[0, 0] \sqcup \perp = [0, 0]$

Fixed Point Computation

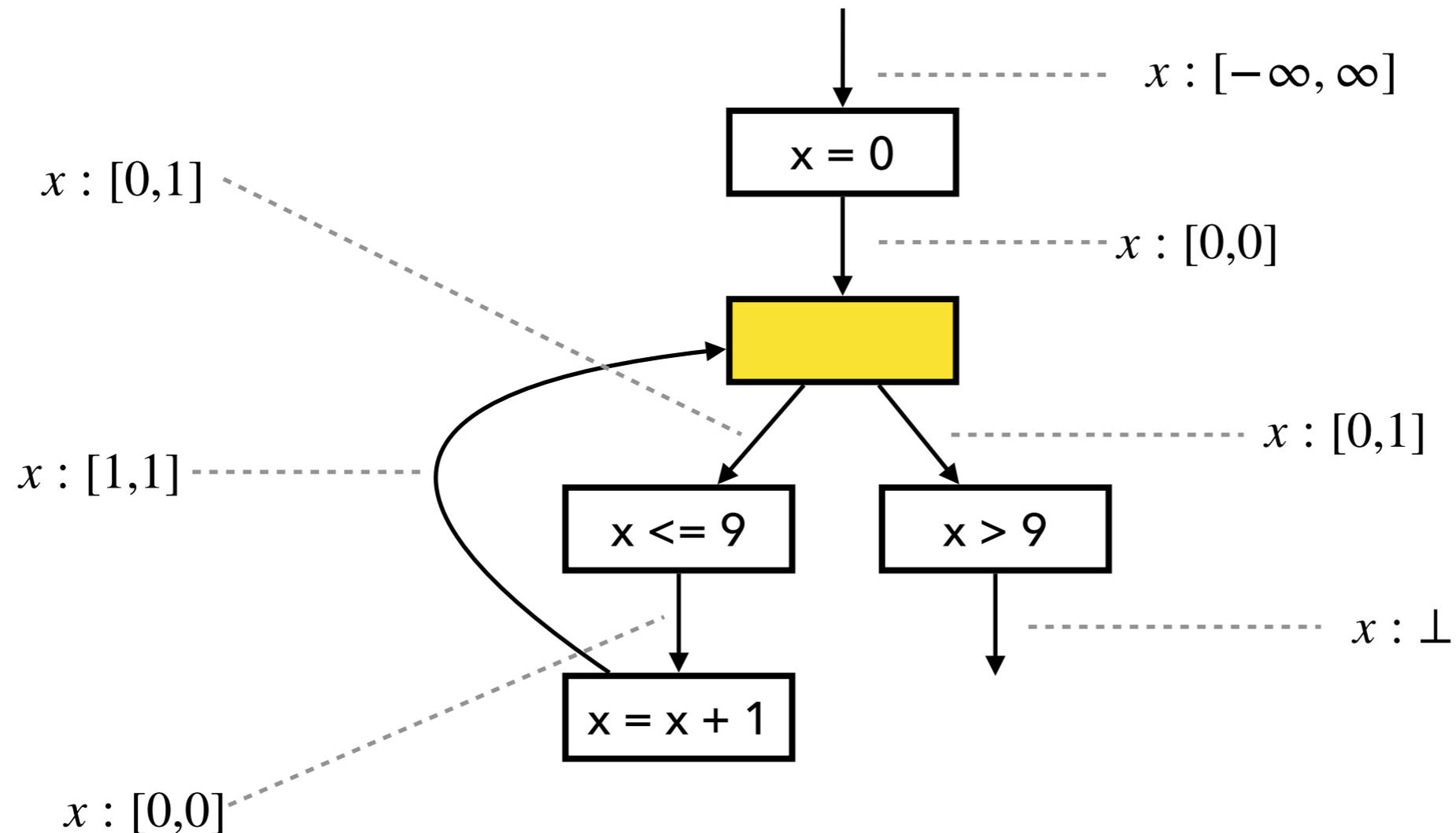


$$[0, 0] \sqcap [-\infty, 9] = [0, 0]$$

Fixed Point Computation

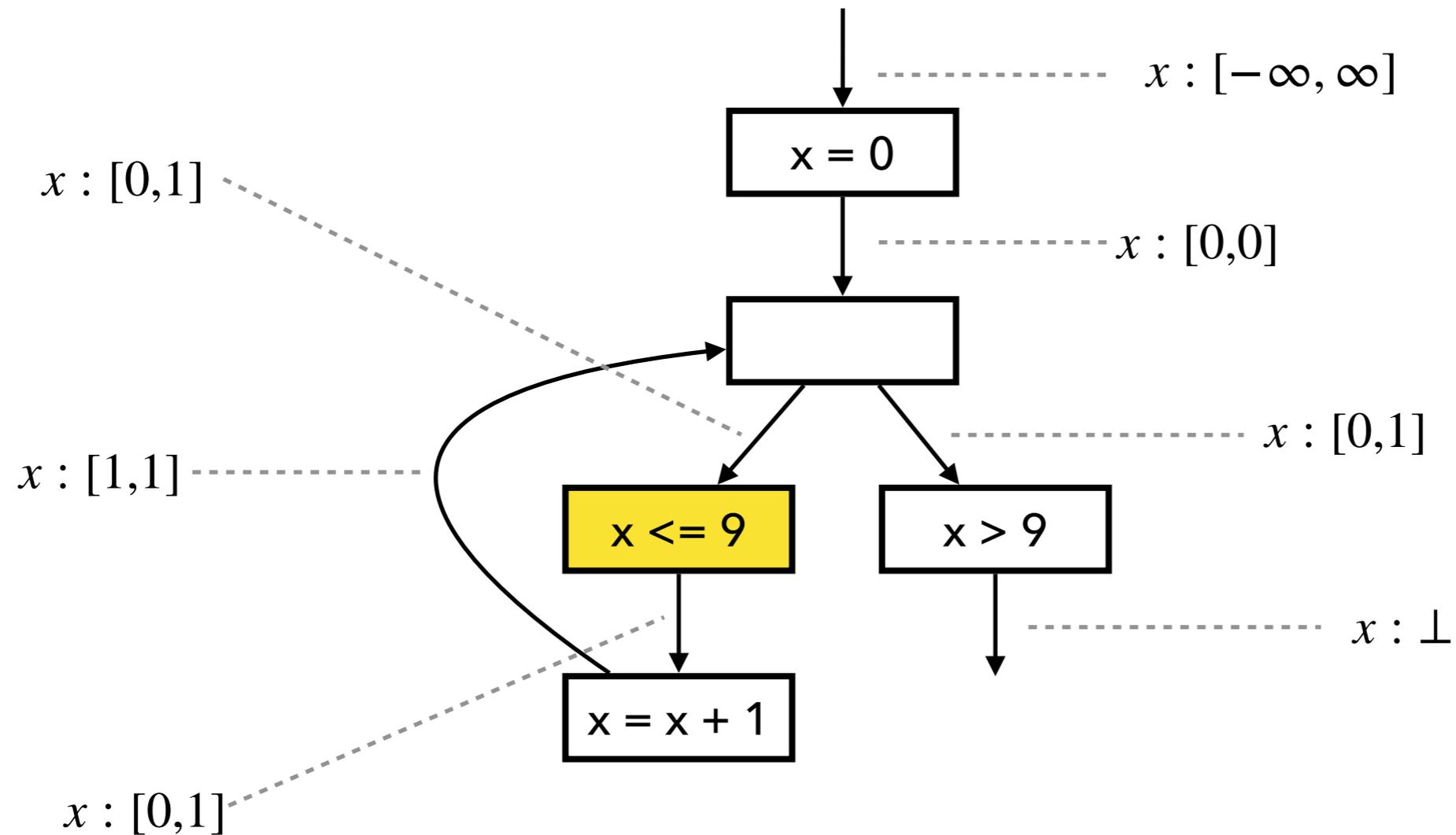


Fixed Point Computation



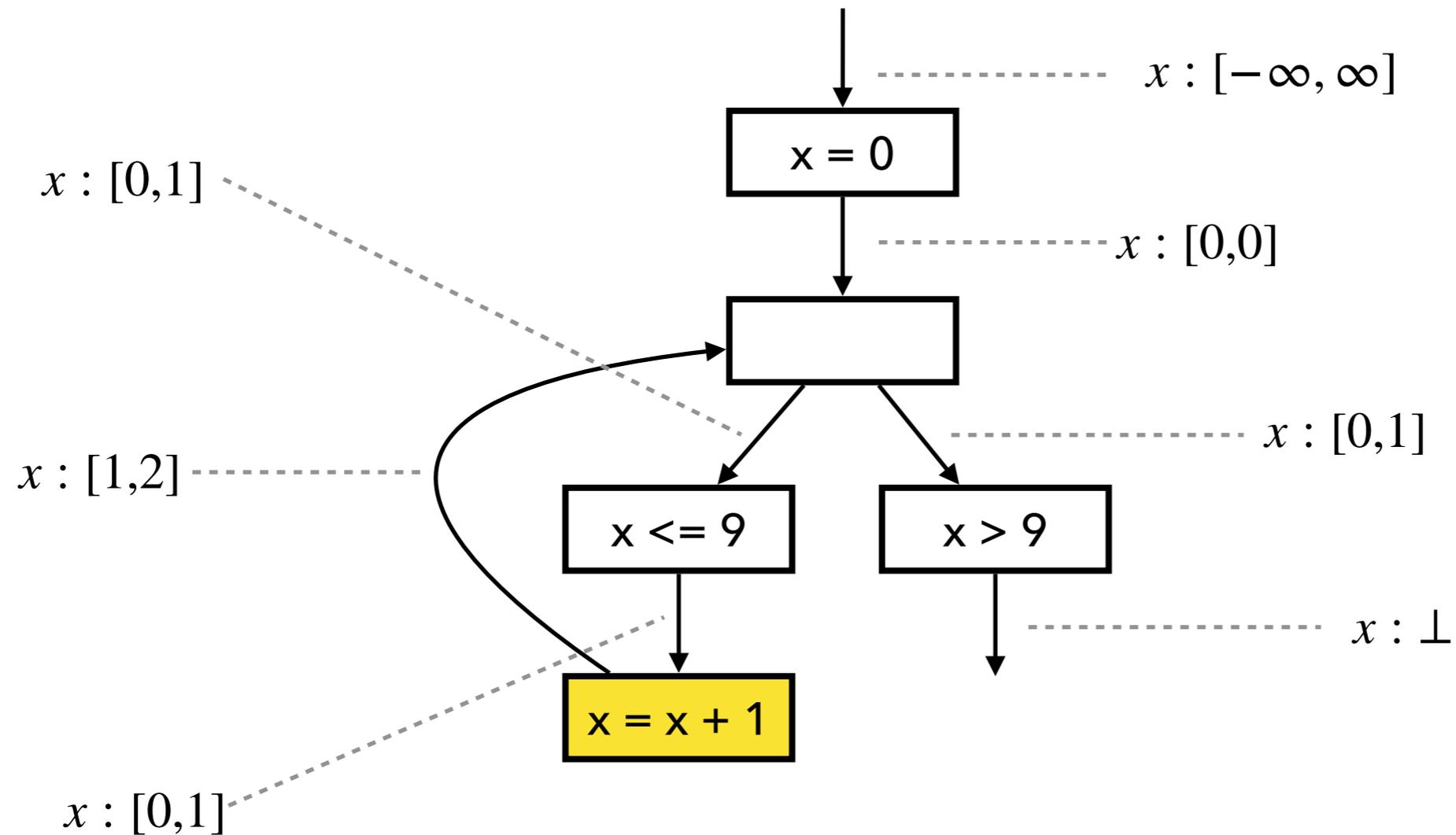
Input state: $[0, 0] \sqcup [1, 1] = [0, 1]$
(1st iteration of loop)

Fixed Point Computation

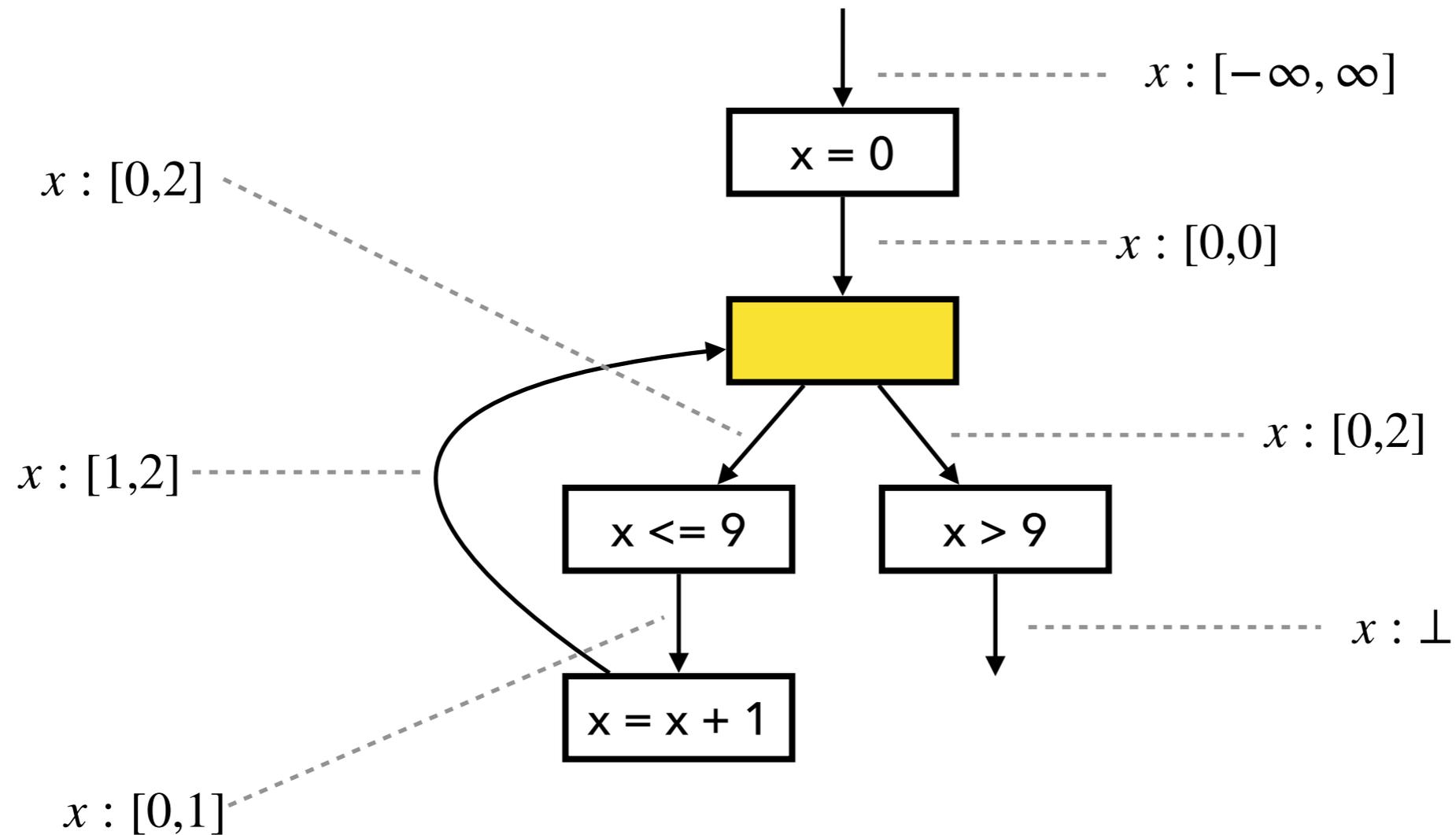


$$[0, 1] \sqcap [-\infty, 9] = [0, 1]$$

Fixed Point Computation

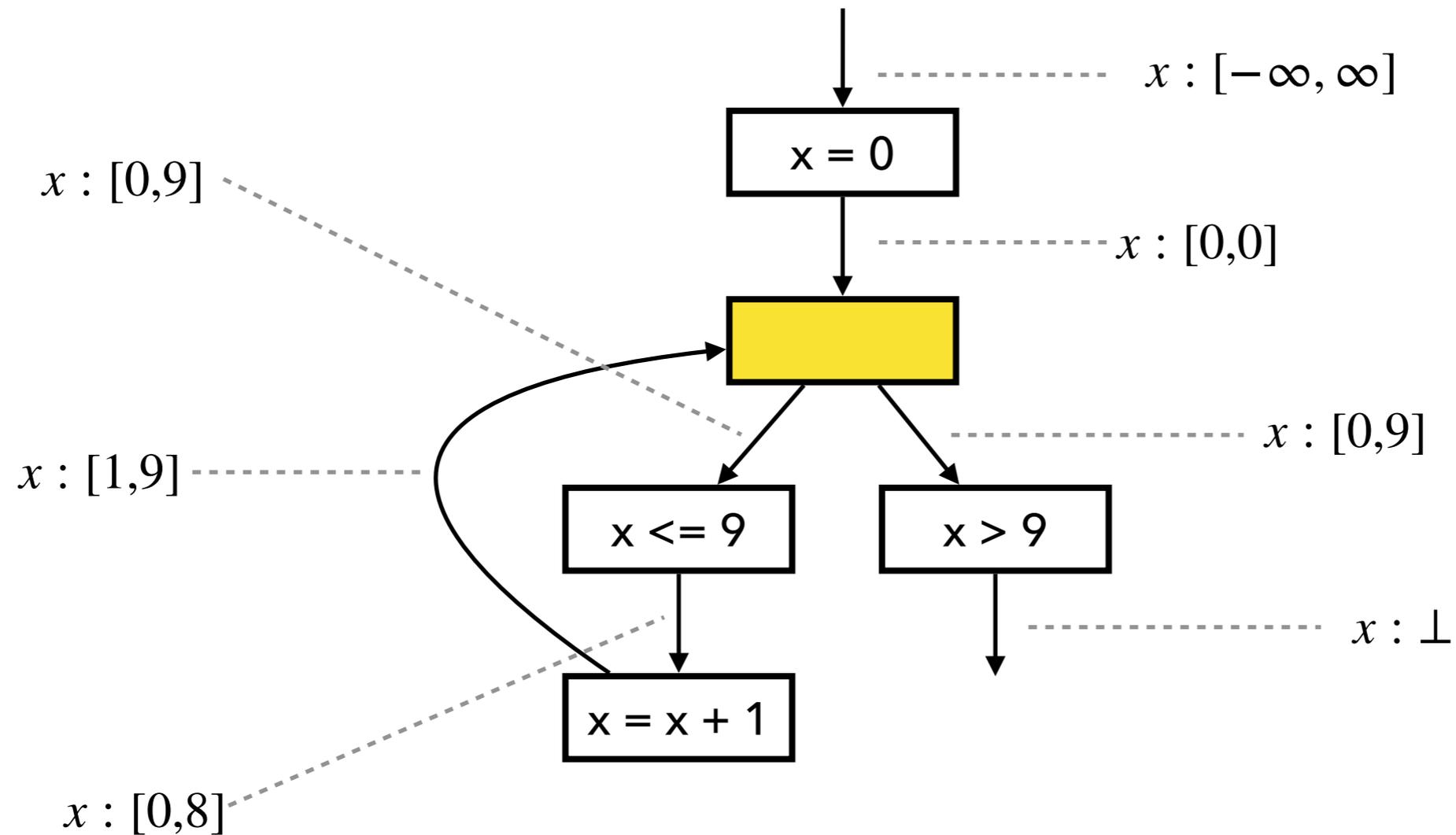


Fixed Point Computation



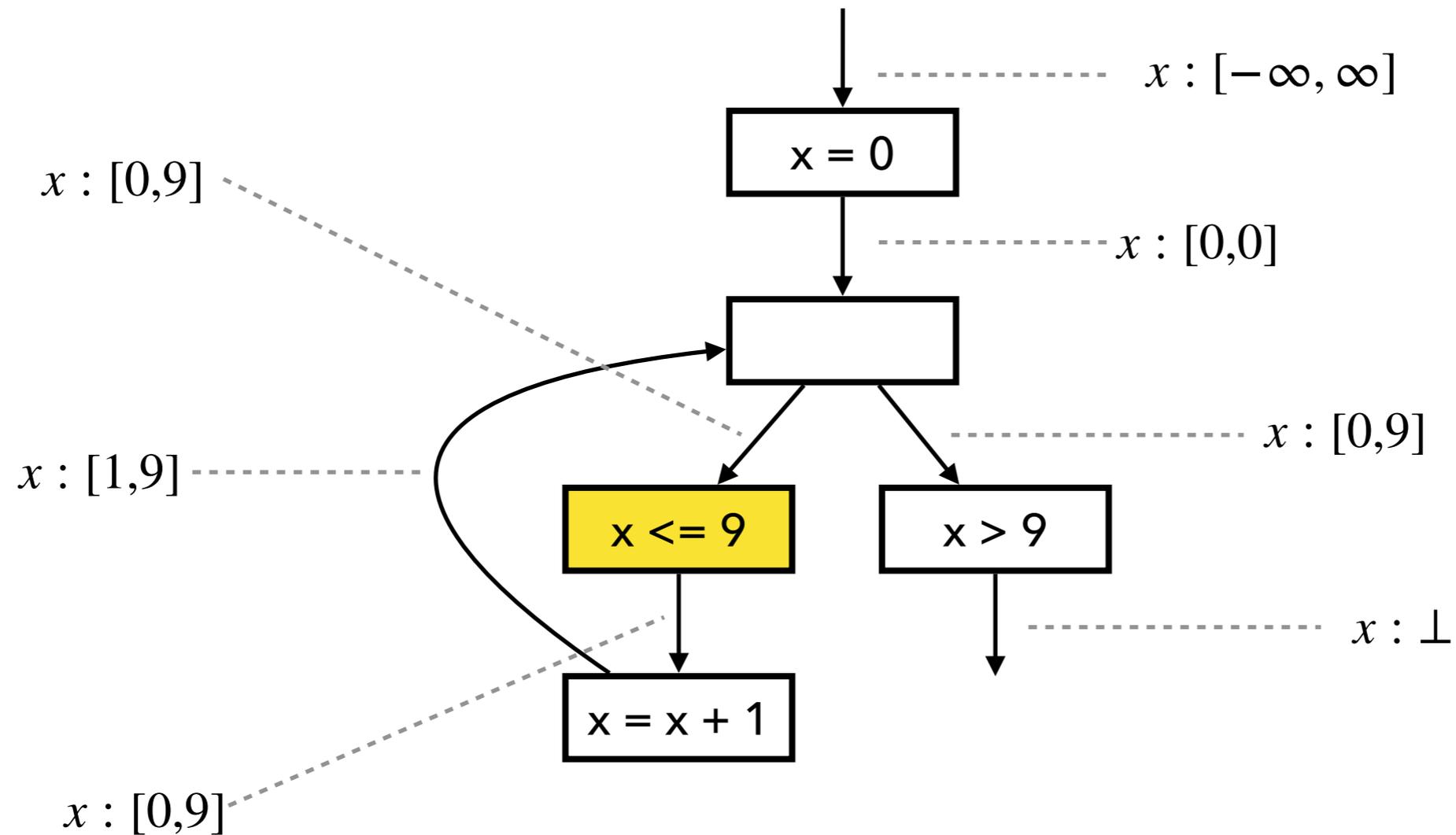
Input state: $[0, 0] \sqcup [1, 2] = [0, 2]$
(2nd iteration of loop)

Fixed Point Computation



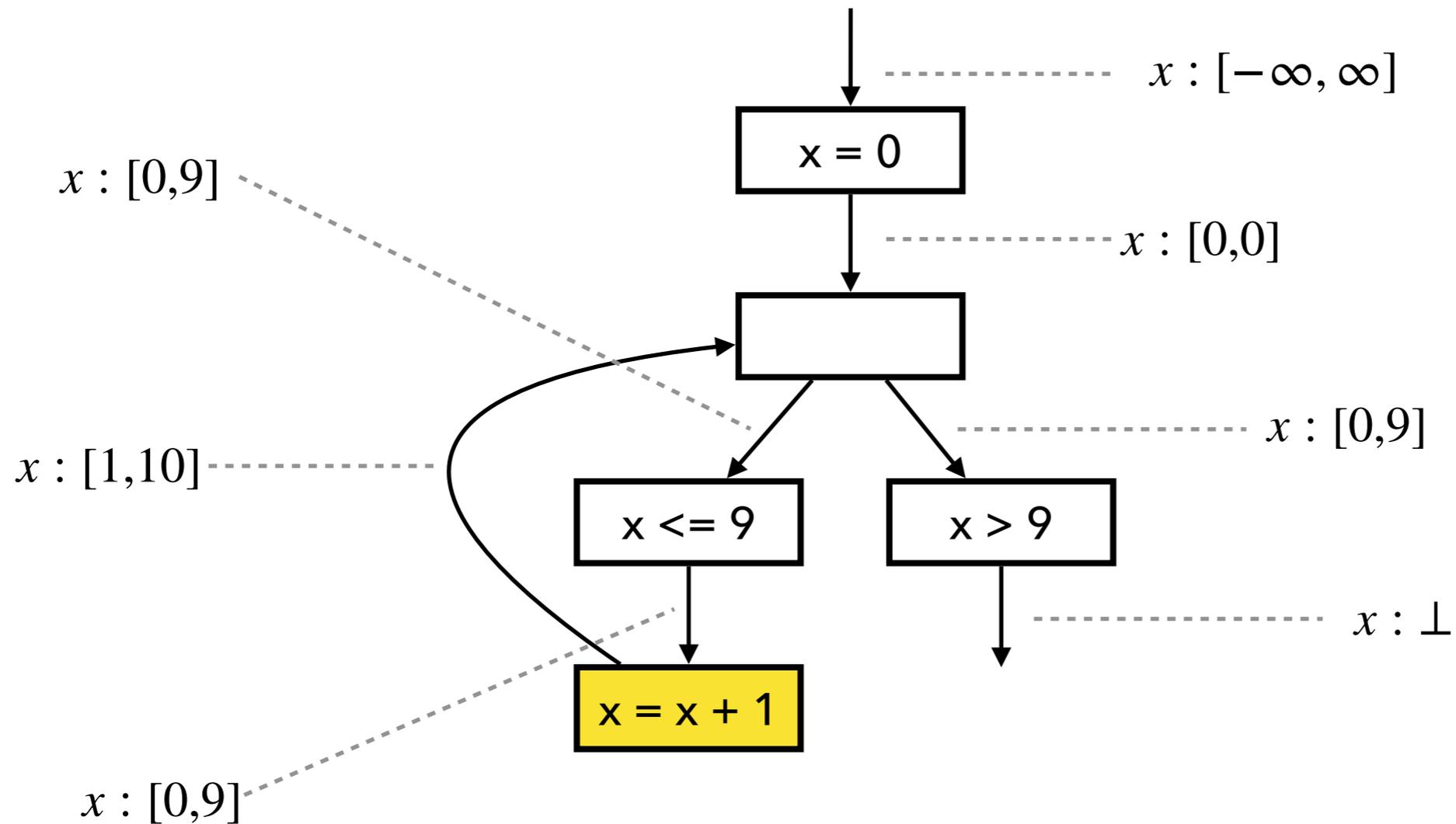
Input state: $[0, 0] \sqcup [1, 9] = [0, 9]$
(9th iteration of loop)

Fixed Point Computation

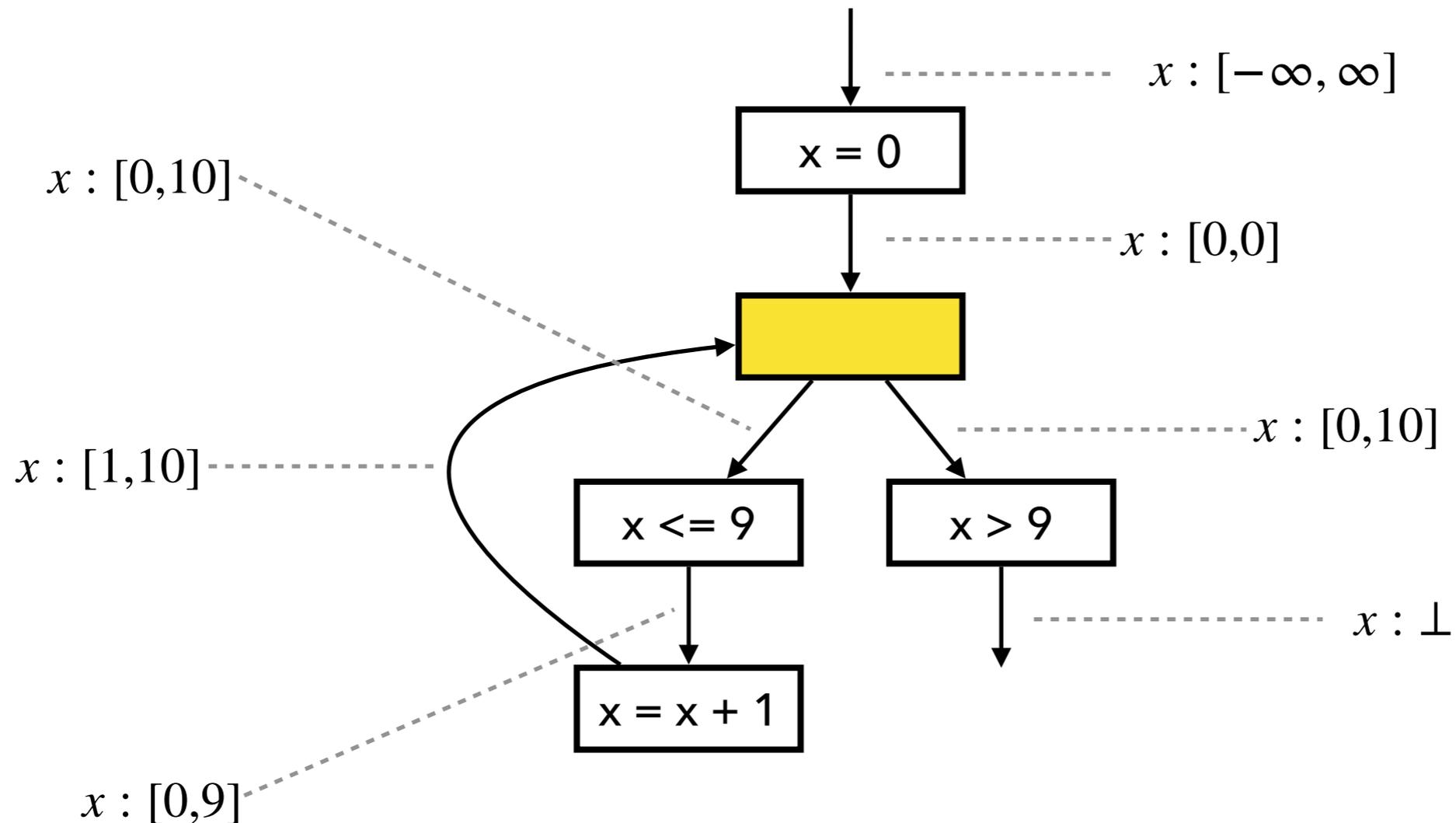


$$[0, 9] \sqcap [-\infty, 9] = [0, 9]$$

Fixed Point Computation

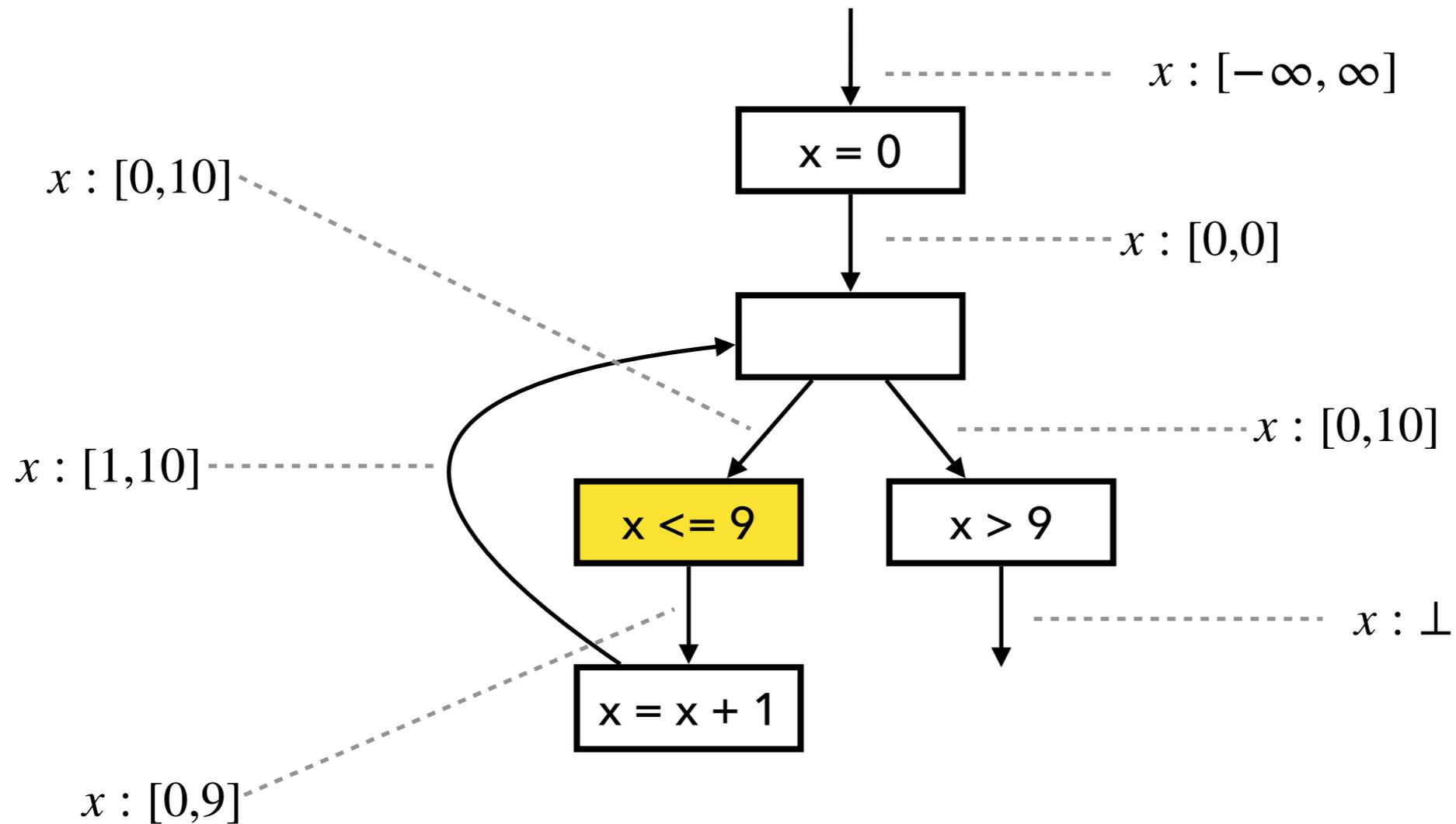


Fixed Point Computation



Input state: $[0,0] \sqcup [1,10] = [0,10]$
(10th iteration of loop)

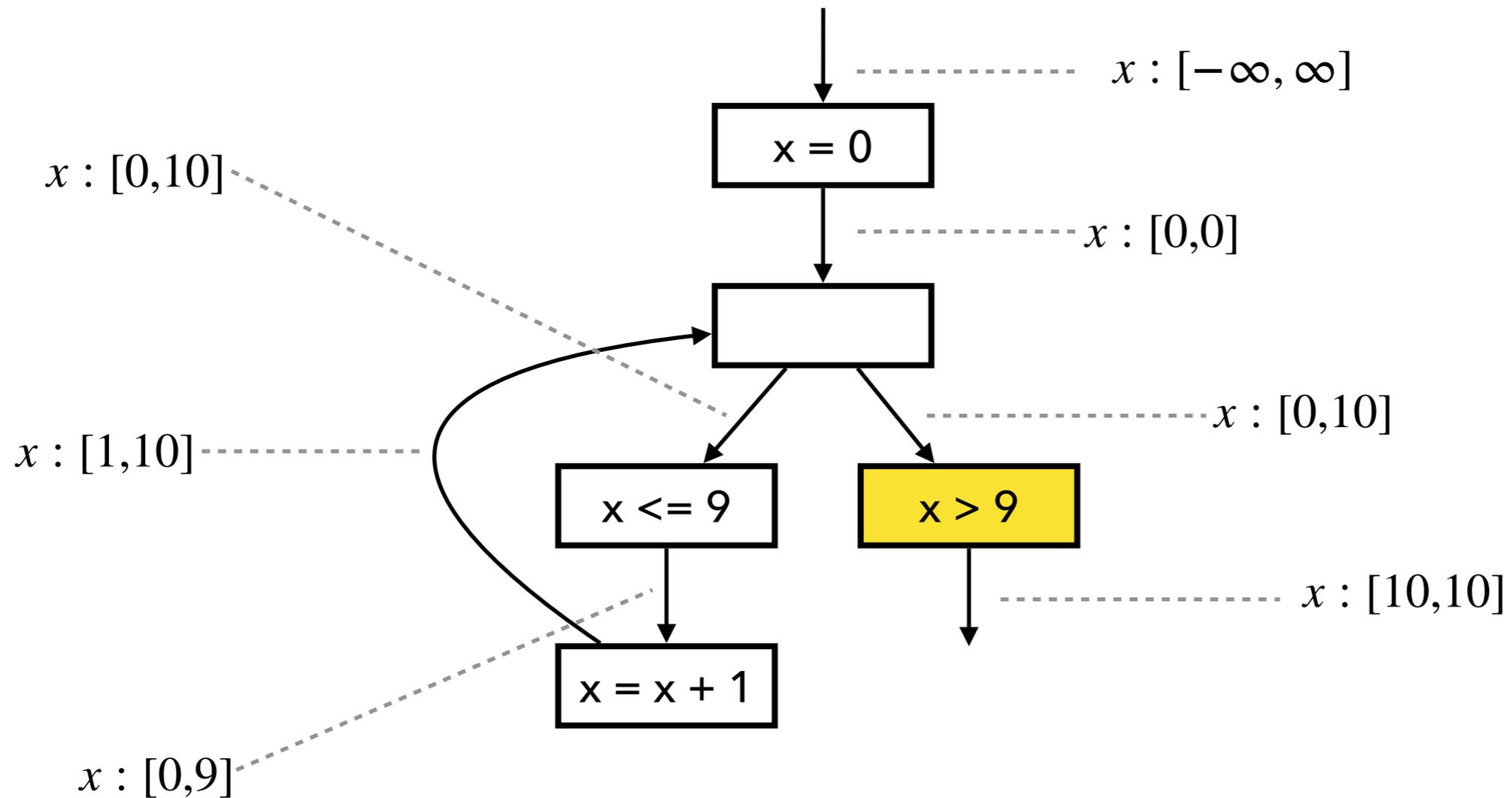
Fixed Point Computation



fixed point

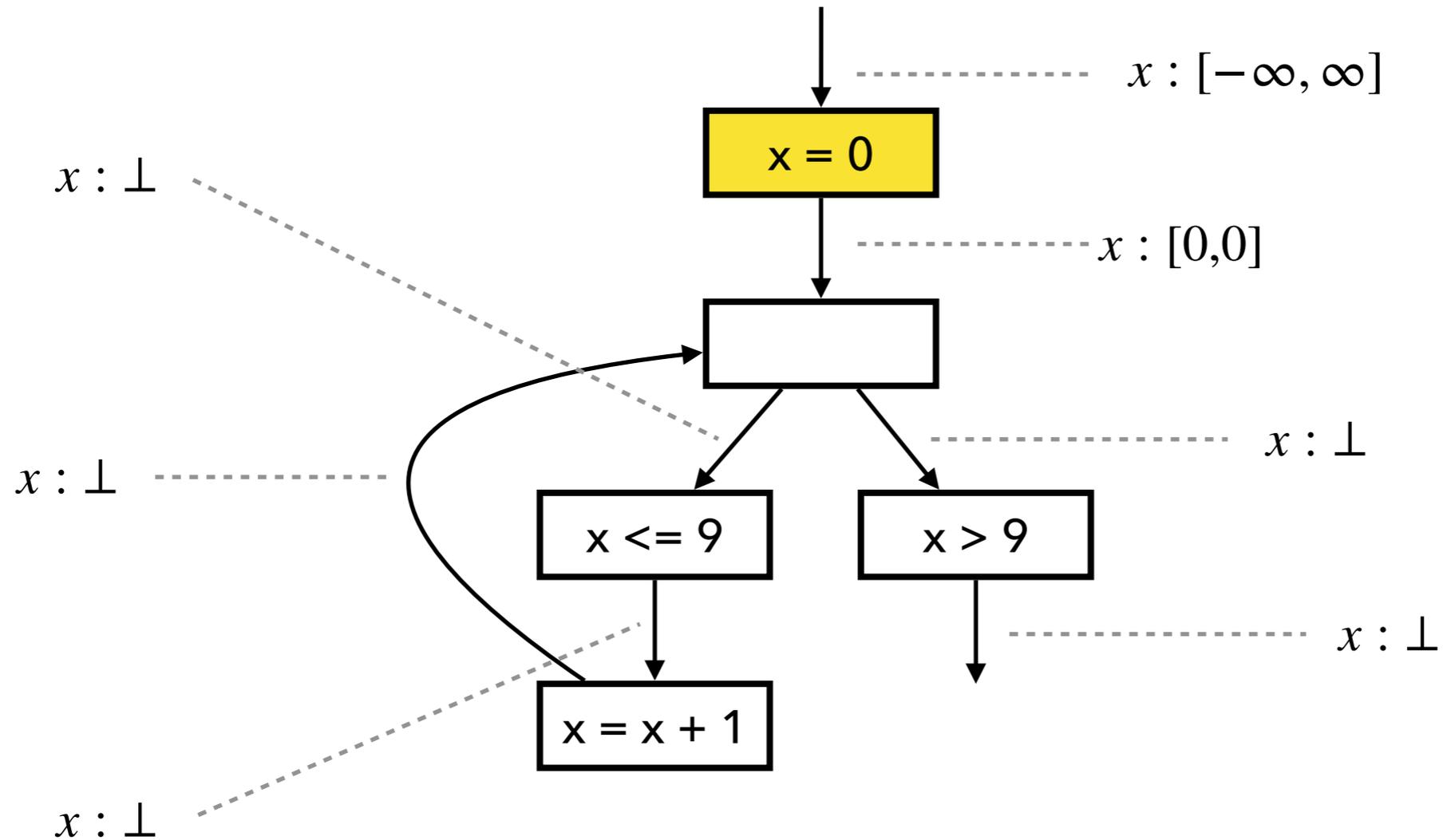
$$[0, 10] \sqcap [-\infty, 9] = [0, 9]$$

Fixed Point Computation

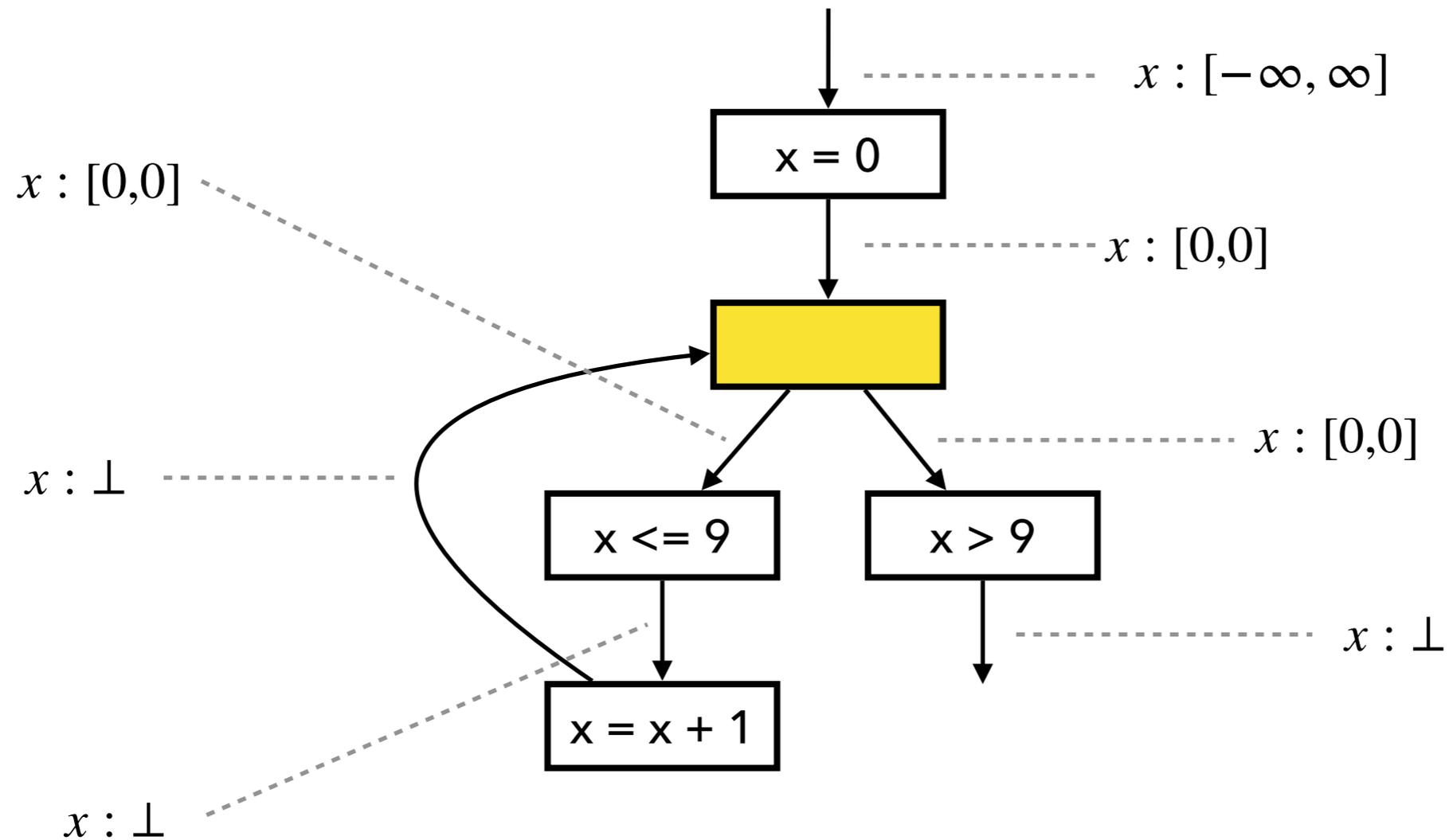


$$[0, 10] \sqcap [10, \infty] = [10, 10]$$

Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

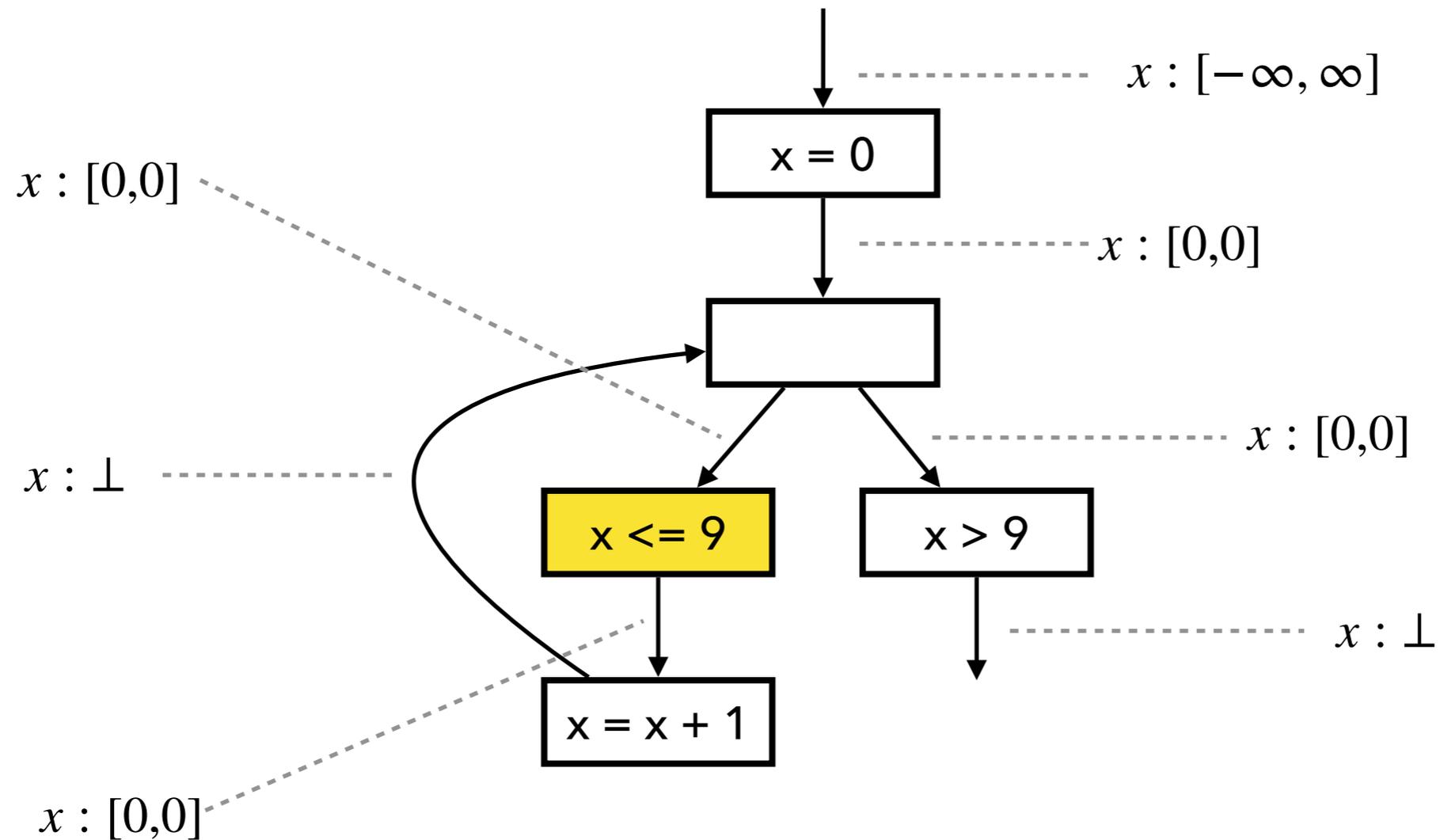


Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



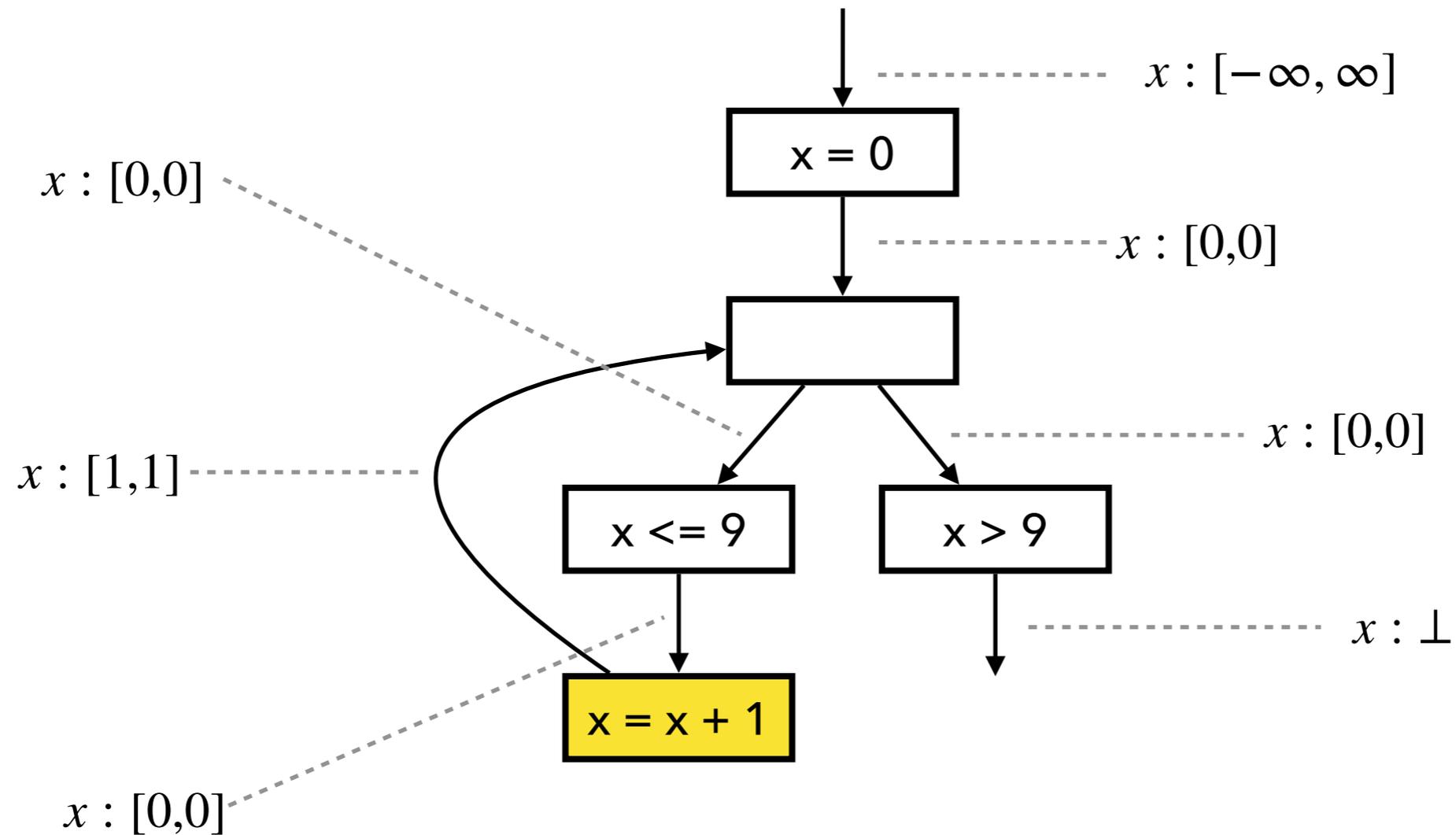
Input state: $[0, 0] \sqcup \perp = [0, 0]$

Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



$$[0, 0] \sqcap [-\infty, 9] = [0, 0]$$

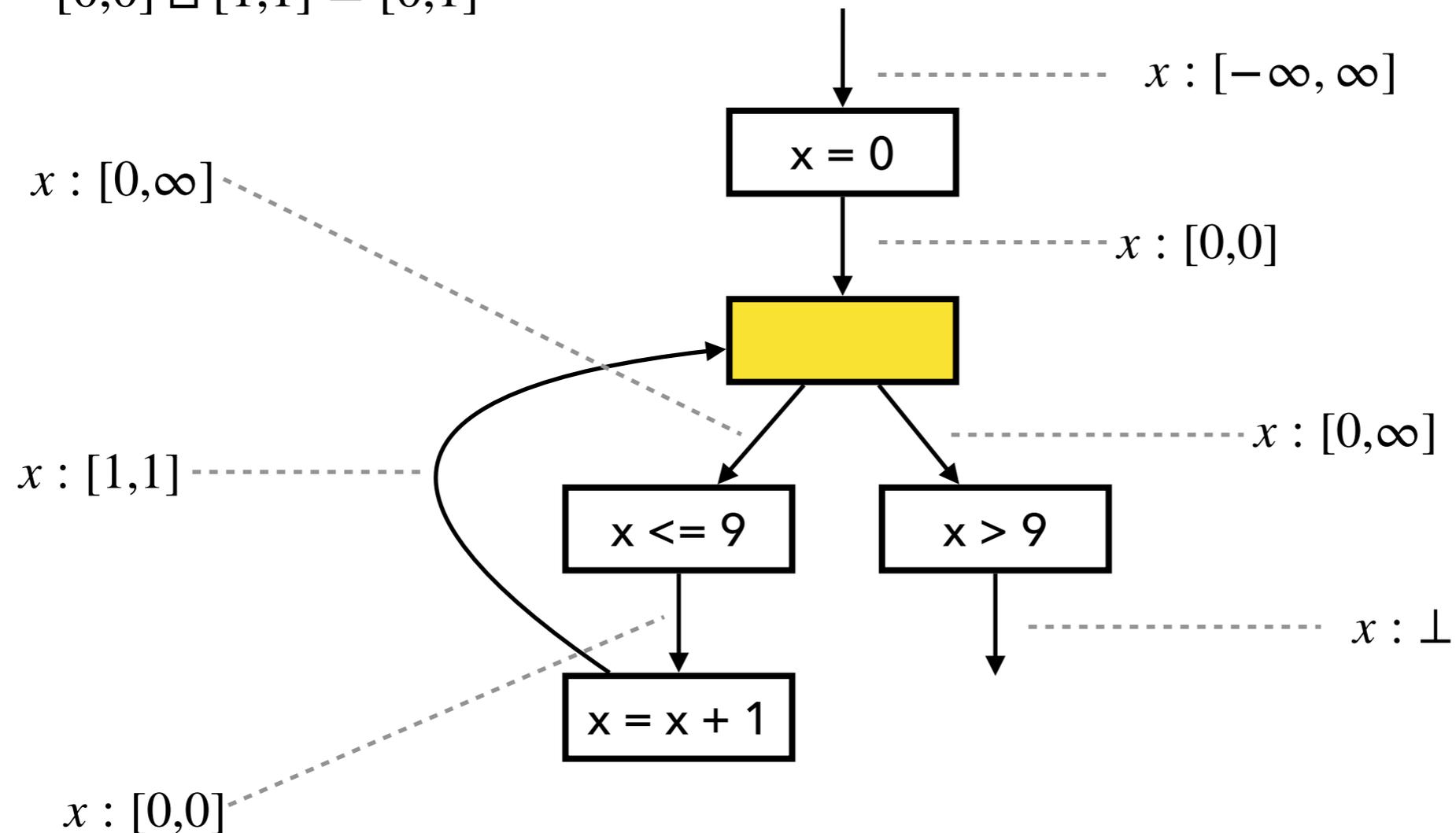
Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

1. Compute output by joining inputs:

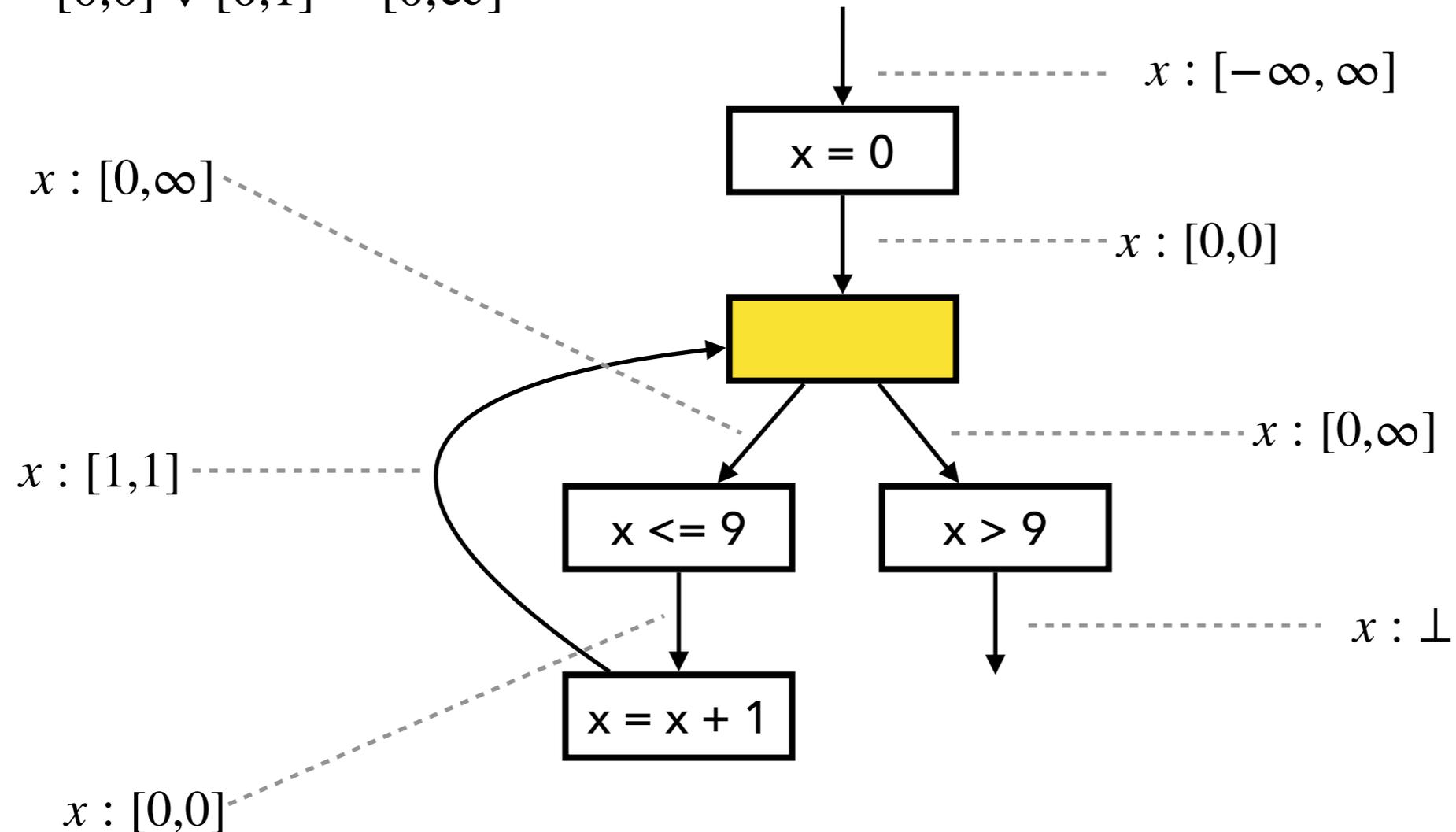
$$[0,0] \sqcup [1,1] = [0,1]$$



Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

2. Apply widening with old output:

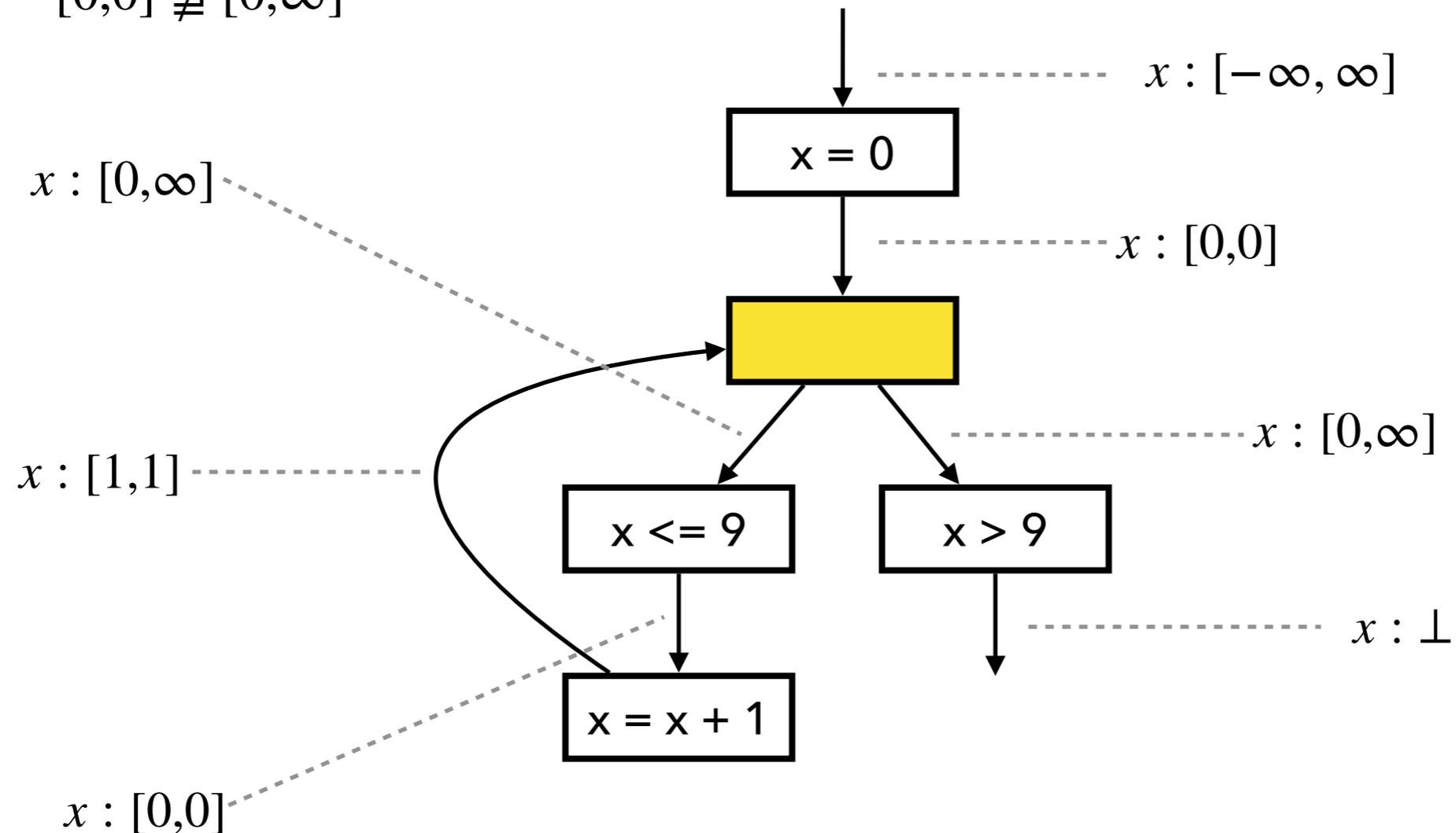
$$[0,0] \nabla [0,1] = [0,\infty]$$



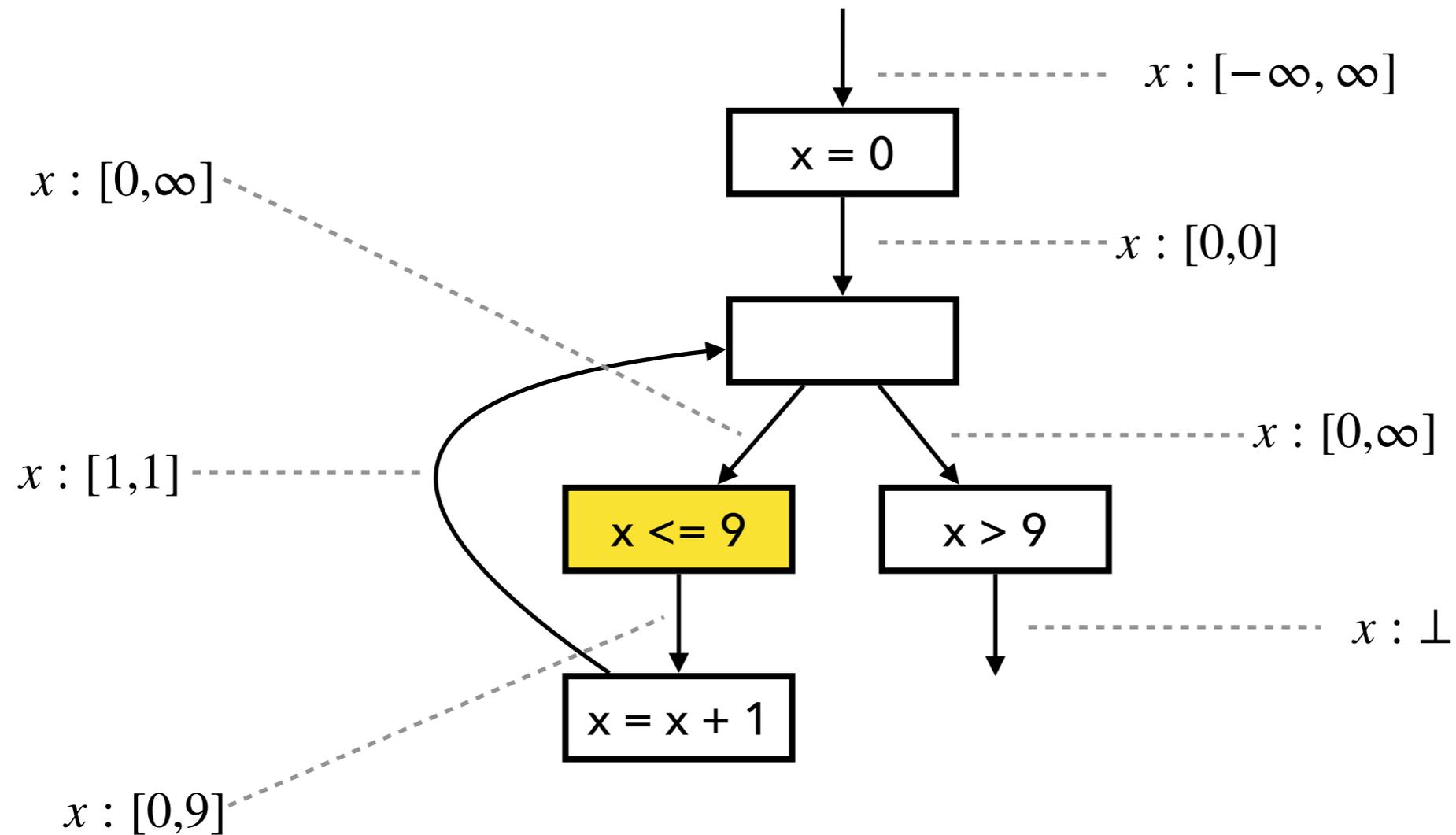
Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

3. Check if fixed point is reached

$$[0,0] \not\sqsupseteq [0,\infty]$$

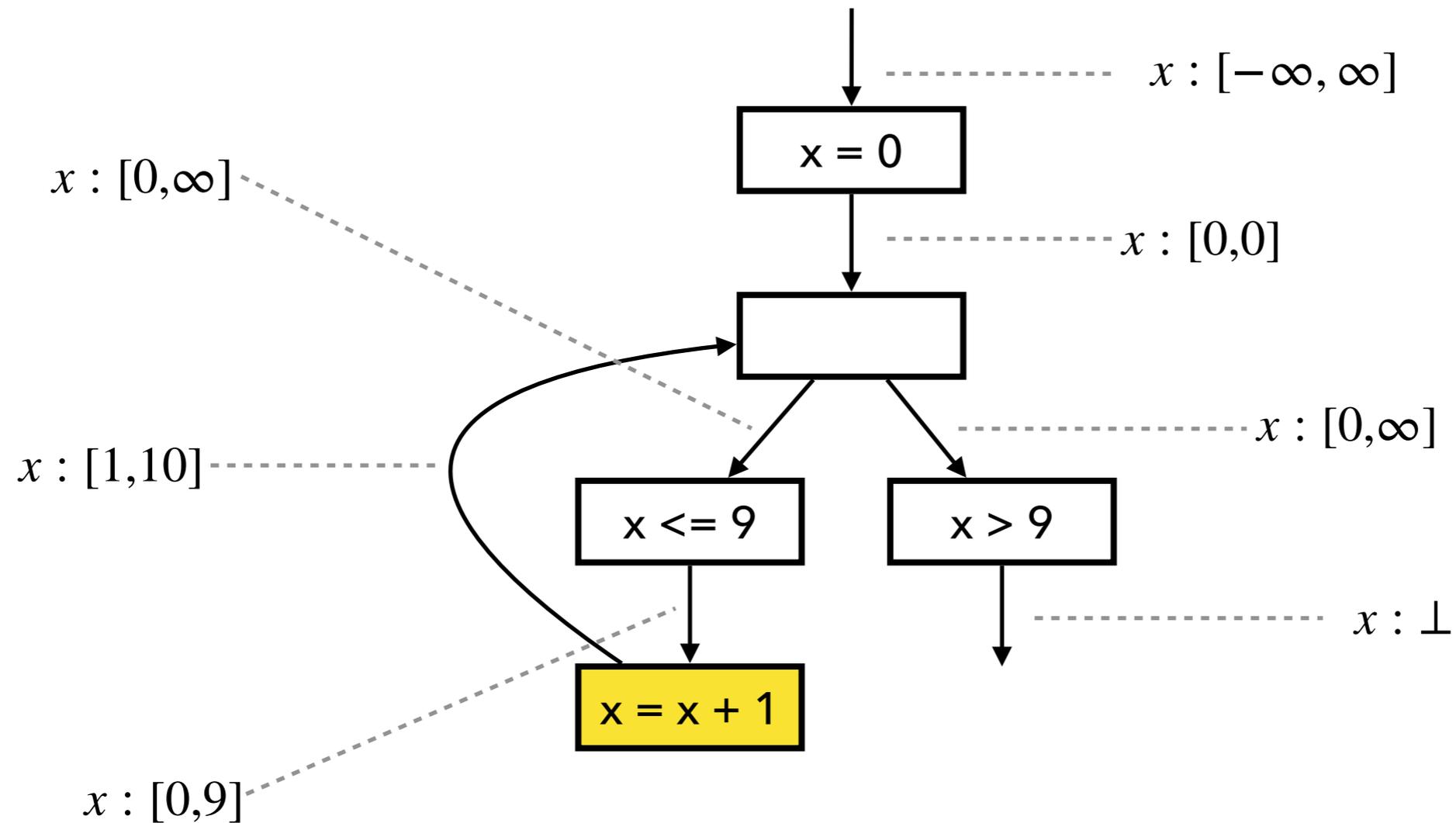


Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



$$[0, \infty] \sqcap [-\infty, 9] = [0, 9]$$

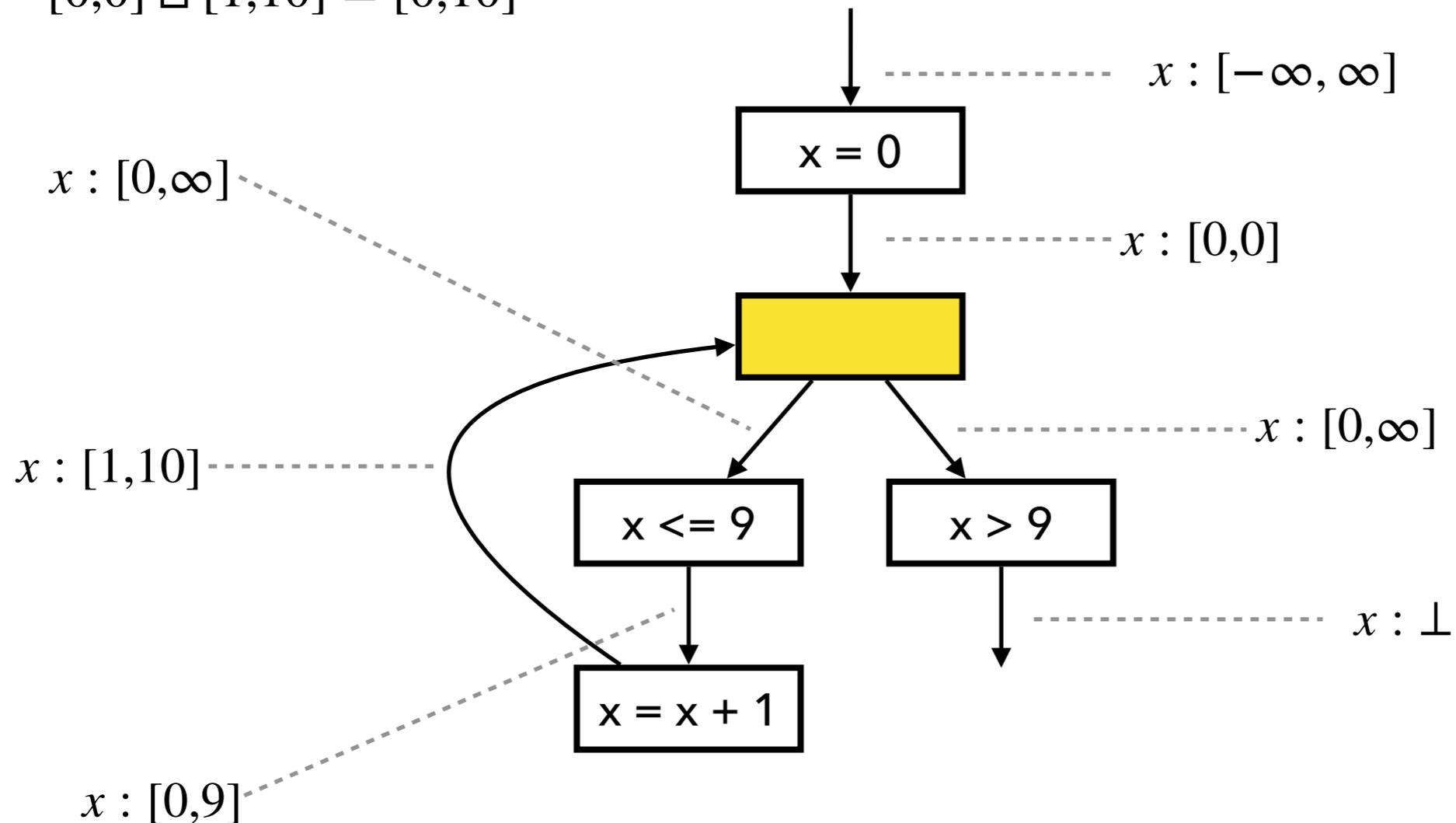
Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

1. Compute output by joining inputs:

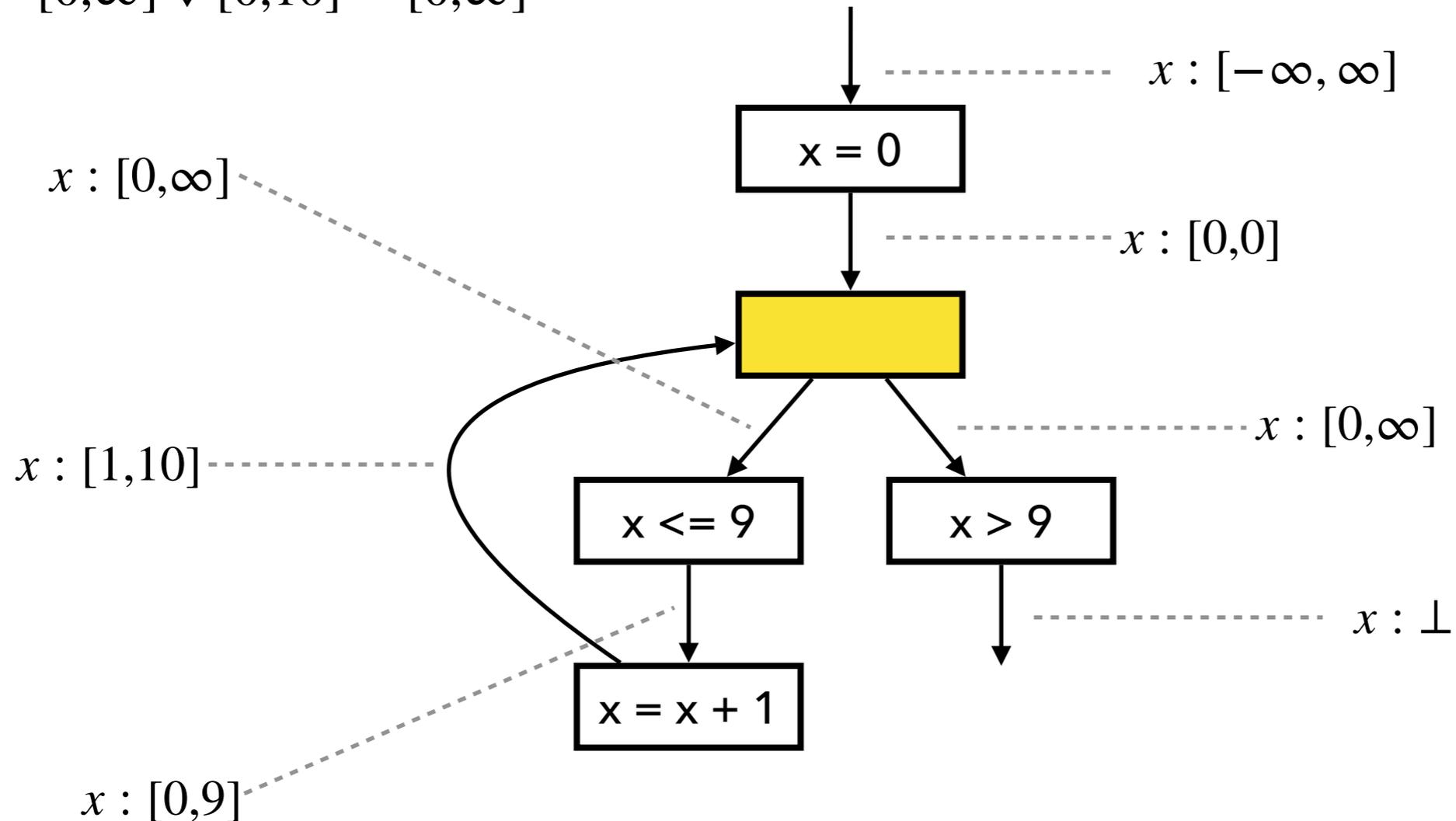
$$[0,0] \sqcup [1,10] = [0,10]$$



Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

2. Apply widening with old output:

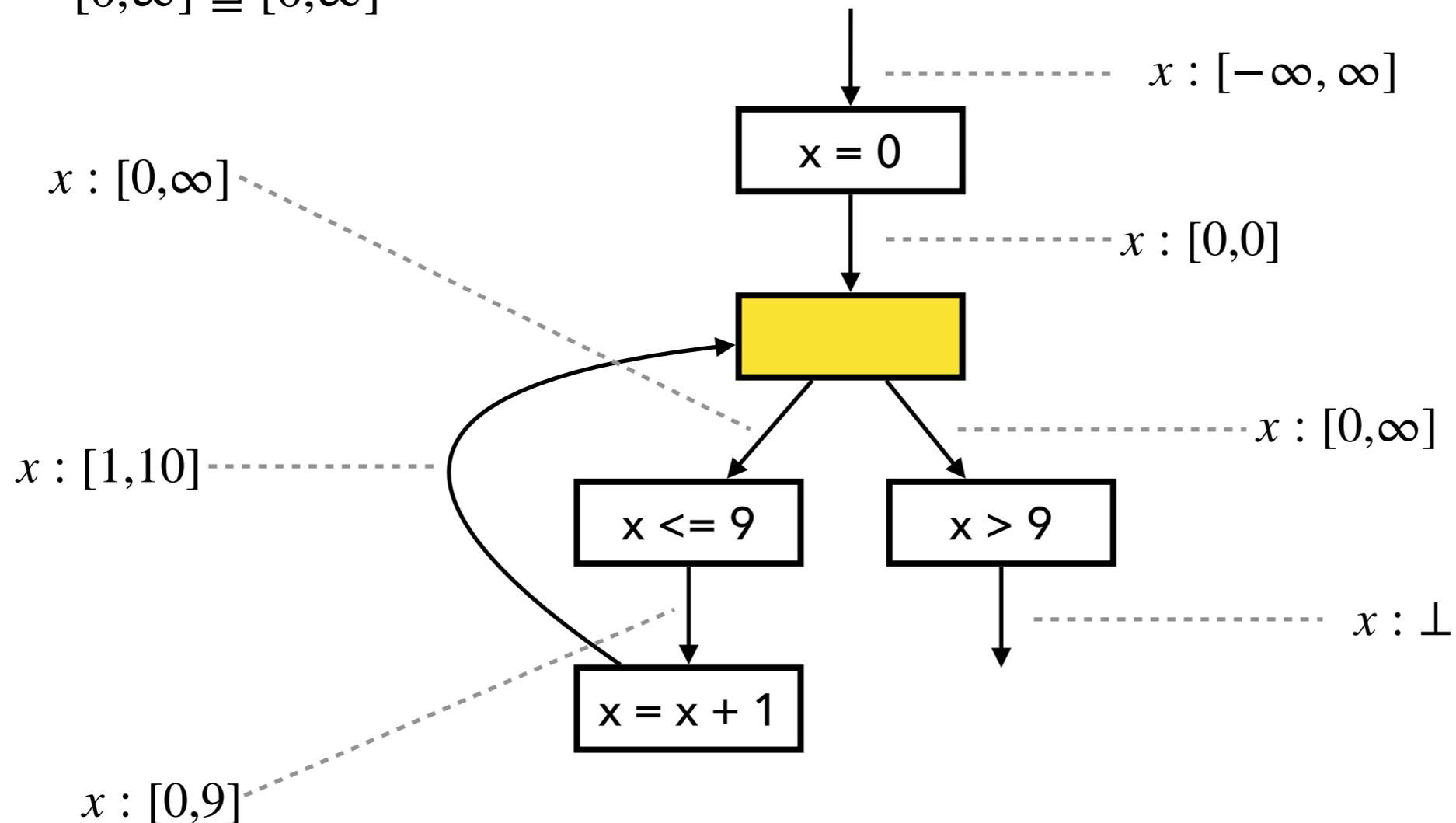
$$[0, \infty] \nabla [0, 10] = [0, \infty]$$



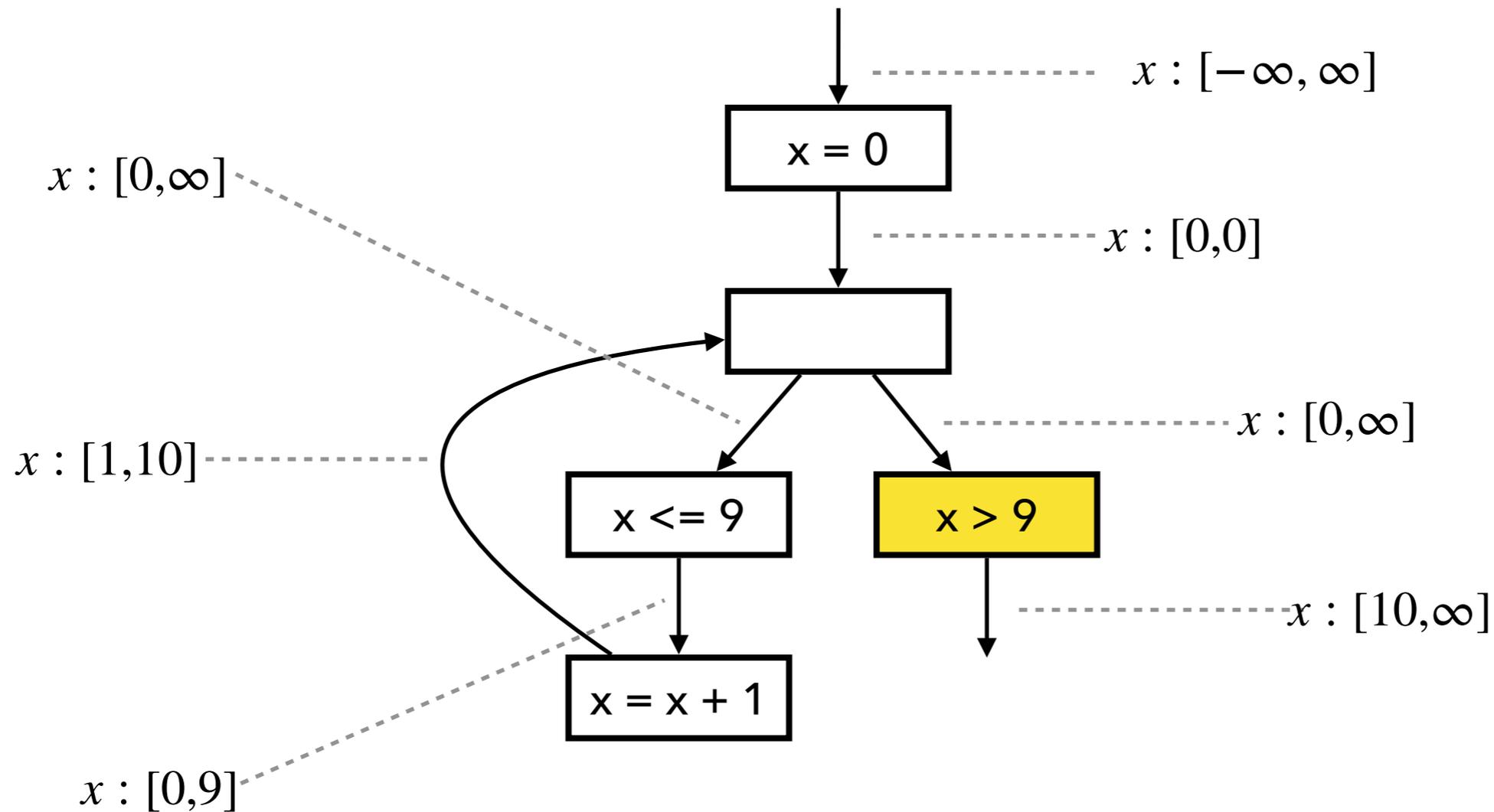
Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

3. Check if fixed point is reached

$$[0, \infty] \supseteq [0, \infty]$$



Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

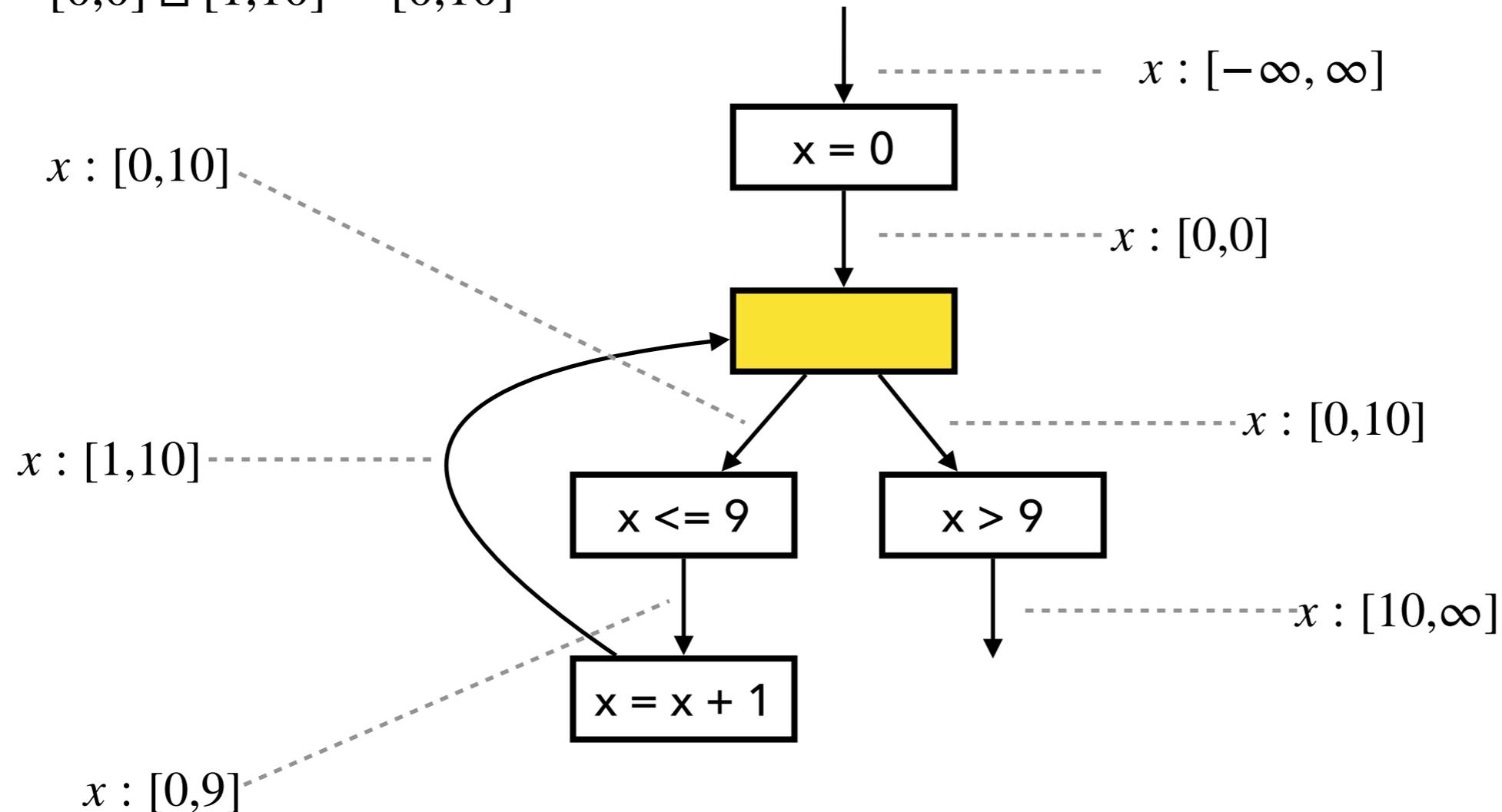


$$[0, \infty] \sqcap [10, \infty] = [10, \infty]$$

Fixed Point Comp. with Narrowing

1. Compute output by joining inputs:

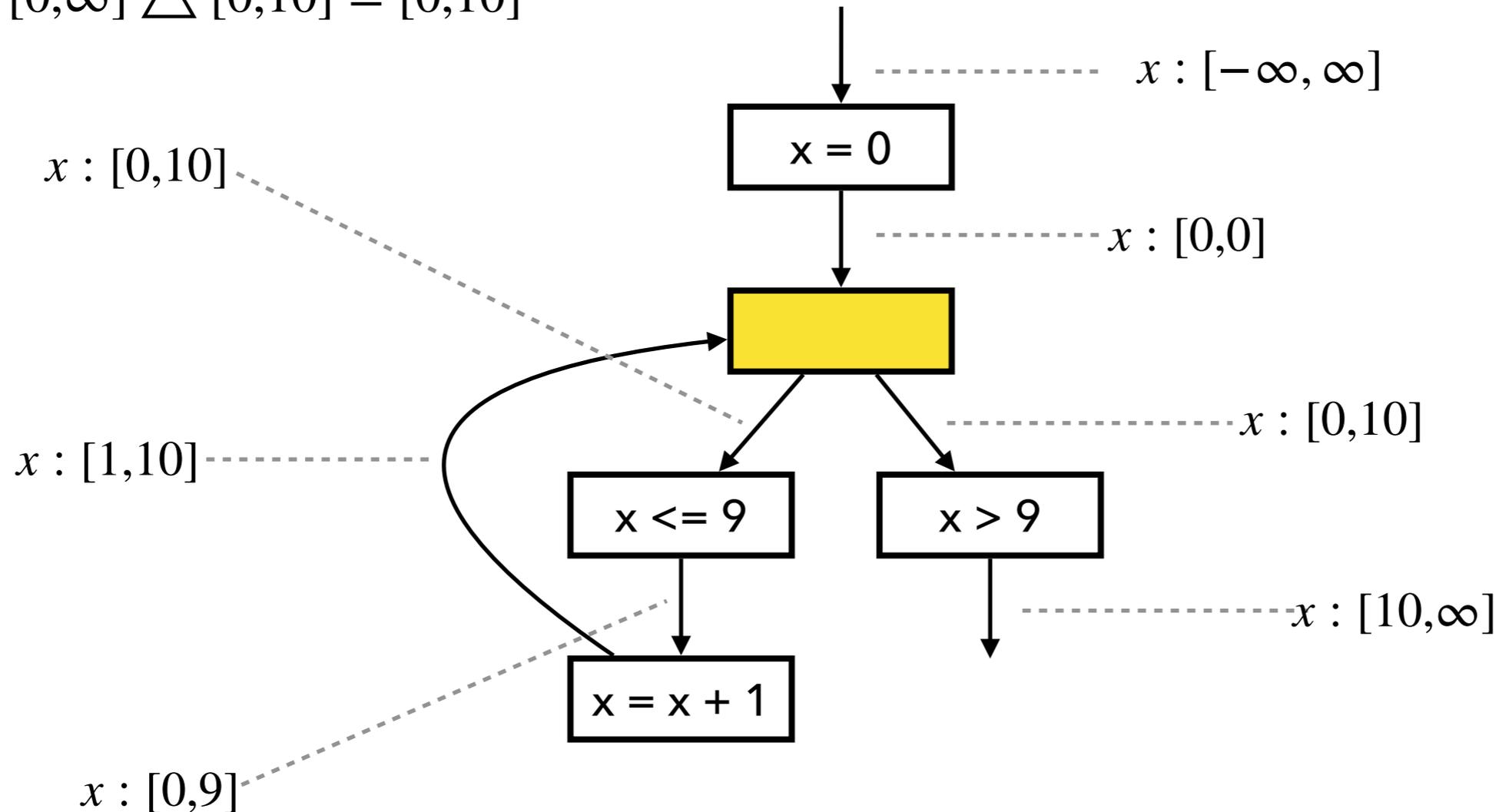
$$[0,0] \sqcup [1,10] = [0,10]$$



Fixed Point Comp. with Narrowing

2. Apply narrowing with old output:

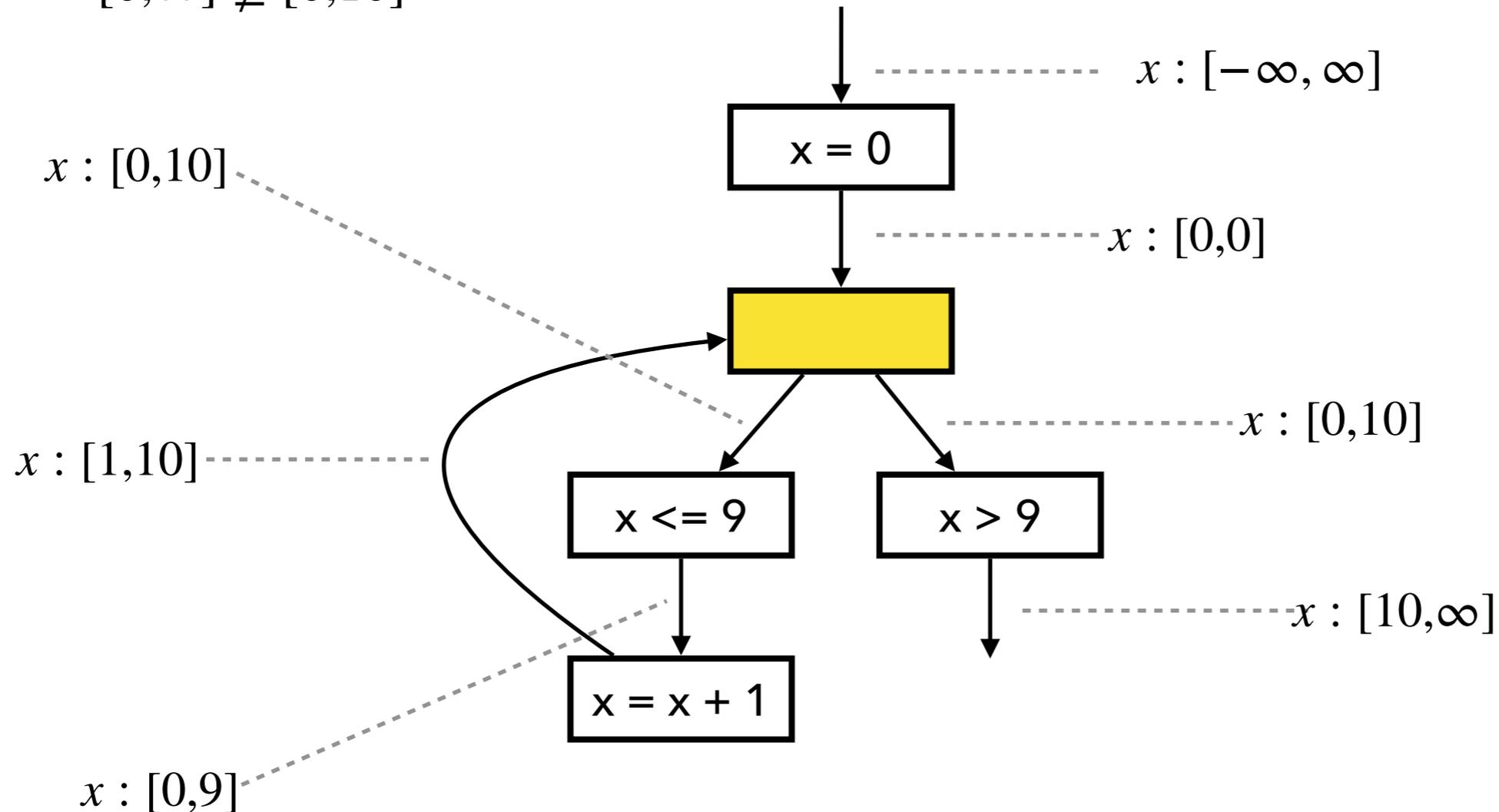
$$[0, \infty] \triangle [0, 10] = [0, 10]$$



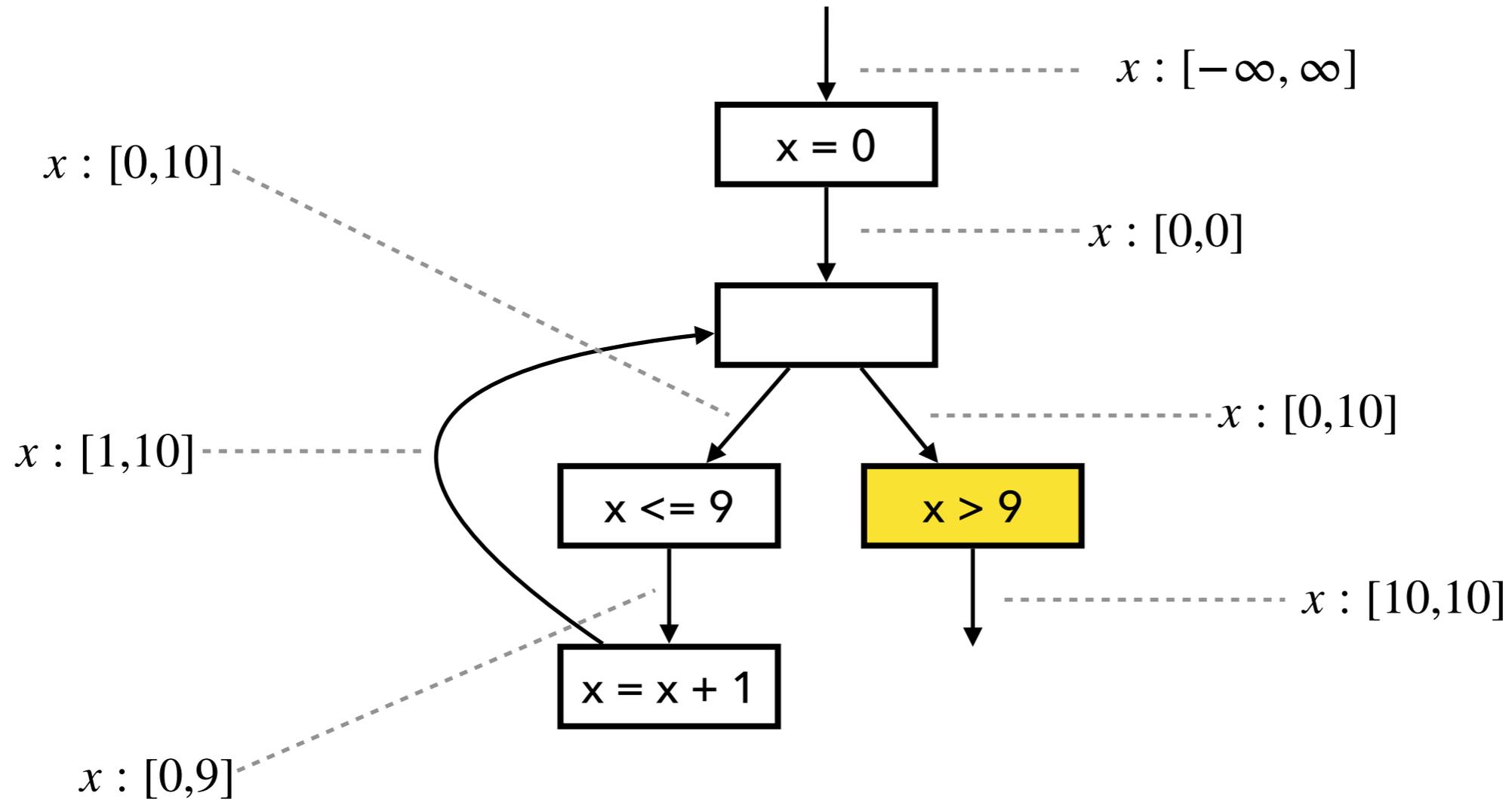
Fixed Point Comp. with Narrowing

3. Check if fixed point is reached:

$$[0, \infty] \not\subseteq [0, 10]$$



Fixed Point Comp. with Narrowing



The Interval Domain

- The set of intervals:

$$\hat{\mathbb{Z}} = \{ \perp \} \cup \{ [l, u] \mid l, u \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}, l \leq u \}$$

- Partial order:

$$\perp \sqsubseteq \hat{z} \quad (\text{for any } \hat{z} \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}) \quad [l_1, u_1] \sqsubseteq [l_2, u_2] \iff l_2 \leq l_1 \wedge u_1 \leq u_2$$

- Join:

$$\perp \sqcup \hat{z} = \hat{z} \quad \hat{z} \sqcup \perp = \hat{z} \quad [l_1, u_1] \sqcup [l_2, u_2] = [\min(l_1, l_2), \max(u_1, u_2)]$$

- Meet:

$$[l_1, u_1] \sqcap [l_2, u_2] = [l_2, u_1] \quad (\text{if } l_1 \leq l_2 \wedge l_2 \leq u_1)$$

$$[l_1, u_1] \sqcap [l_2, u_2] = [l_1, u_2] \quad (\text{if } l_2 \leq l_1 \wedge l_1 \leq u_2)$$

$$\hat{z}_1 \sqcap \hat{z}_2 = \perp \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

The Interval Domain

- Widening:

$$\perp \nabla \hat{z} = \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{z} \nabla \perp = \hat{z}$$

$$[l_1, u_1] \nabla [l_2, u_2] = [l_1 > l_2? -\infty : l_1, u_1 < u_2? +\infty : u_1]$$

- Narrowing:

$$\perp \triangle \hat{z} = \perp$$

$$\hat{z} \triangle \perp = \perp$$

$$[l_1, u_1] \triangle [l_2, u_2] = [l_1 = -\infty? l_2 : l_1, u_1 = +\infty? u_2 : u_1]$$

The Interval Domain

- Addition / Subtraction / Multiplication:

$$[l_1, u_1] \hat{+} [l_2, u_2] = [l_1 + l_2, u_1 + u_2]$$

$$[l_1, u_1] \hat{-} [l_2, u_2] = [l_1 - u_2, u_1 - l_2]$$

$$[l_1, u_1] \hat{\times} [l_2, u_2] = [\min(l_1 l_2, l_1 u_2, u_1 l_2, u_1 u_2), \max(l_1 l_2, l_1 u_2, u_1 l_2, u_1 u_2)]$$

- Equality (=) produces \top except for the cases:

$$[l_1, u_1] \hat{=} [l_2, u_2] = \textit{true} \quad (\text{if } l_1 = u_1 = l_2 = u_2)$$

$$[l_1, u_1] \hat{=} [l_2, u_2] = \textit{false} \quad (\text{no overlap})$$

- “Less than” (<) produces \top except for the cases:

$$[l_1, u_1] \hat{<} [l_2, u_2] = \textit{true} \quad (\text{if } u_1 < l_2)$$

$$[l_1, u_1] \hat{<} [l_2, u_2] = \textit{false} \quad (\text{if } l_1 > u_2)$$

Abstract Memory

$$\hat{\mathbb{M}} = \mathbf{Var} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$$

- Pointwise extension of ordering, join, widening, narrowing:

$$m_1 \sqsubseteq m_2 \iff \forall x \in \mathbf{Var} . m_1(x) \sqsubseteq m_2(x)$$

$$m_1 \sqcup m_2 = \lambda x . m_1(x) \sqcup m_2(x)$$

$$m_1 \nabla m_2 = \lambda x . m_1(x) \nabla m_2(x)$$

$$m_1 \triangle m_2 = \lambda x . m_1(x) \triangle m_2(x)$$

Worklist Algorithm

Fixpoint comp. with widening

```
W := Node  
 $T := \lambda n . \perp_{\hat{\mathbb{M}}}$   
while  $W \neq \emptyset$   
   $n := choose(W)$   
   $W := W \setminus \{n\}$   
   $in := inputof(n, T)$   
   $out := analyze(n, in)$   
  if  $out \not\sqsubseteq T(n)$   
    if widening is needed  
       $T(n) := T(n) \nabla out$   
  else  
     $T(n) := T(n) \sqcup out$   
   $W := W \cup succ(n)$ 
```

Fixpoint comp. with narrowing

```
W := Node  
while  $W \neq \emptyset$   
   $n := choose(W)$   
   $W := W \setminus \{n\}$   
   $in := inputof(n, T)$   
   $out := analyze(n, in)$   
  if  $T(n) \not\sqsupseteq out$   
     $T(n) := T(n) \Delta out$   
   $W := W \cup succ(n)$ 
```


Exercise (2)

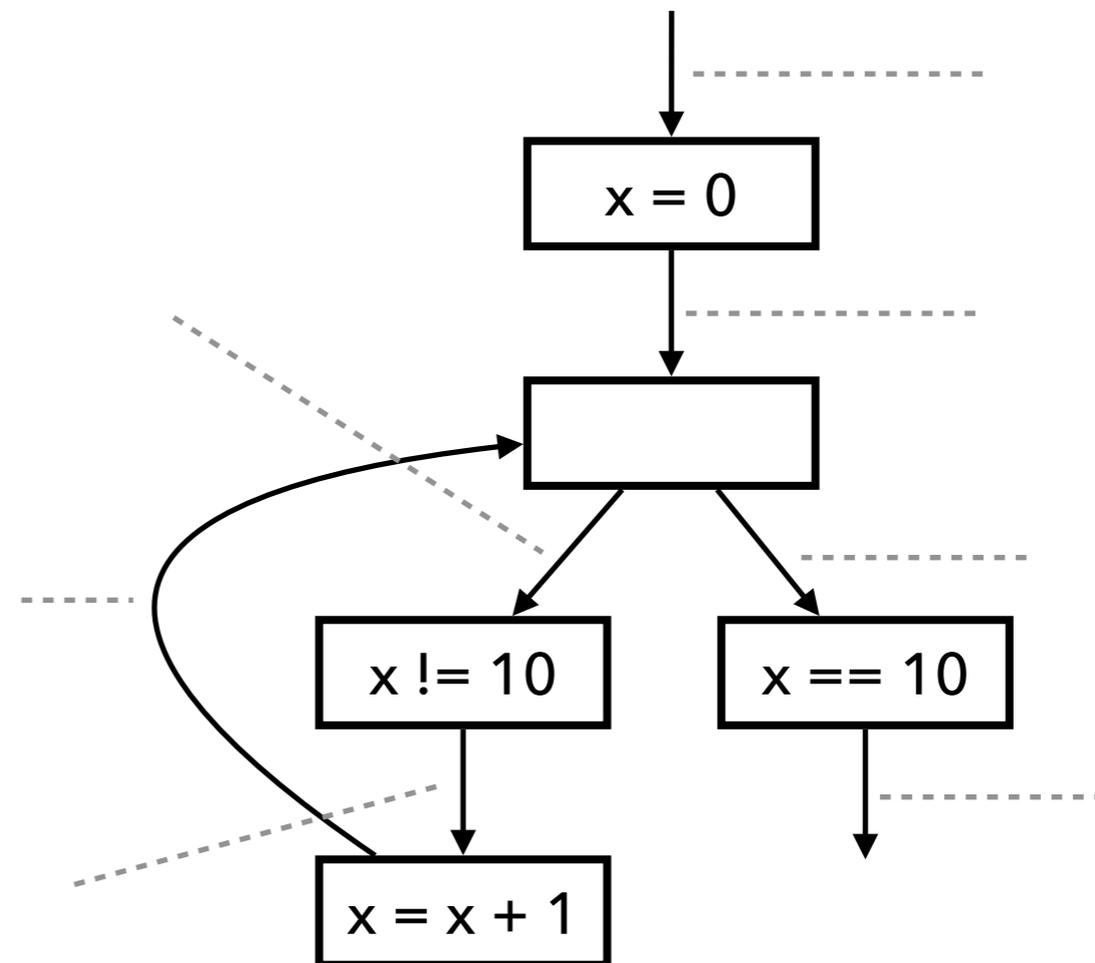
Describe the result of the interval analysis:

(1) without widening

(2) with widening/narrowing

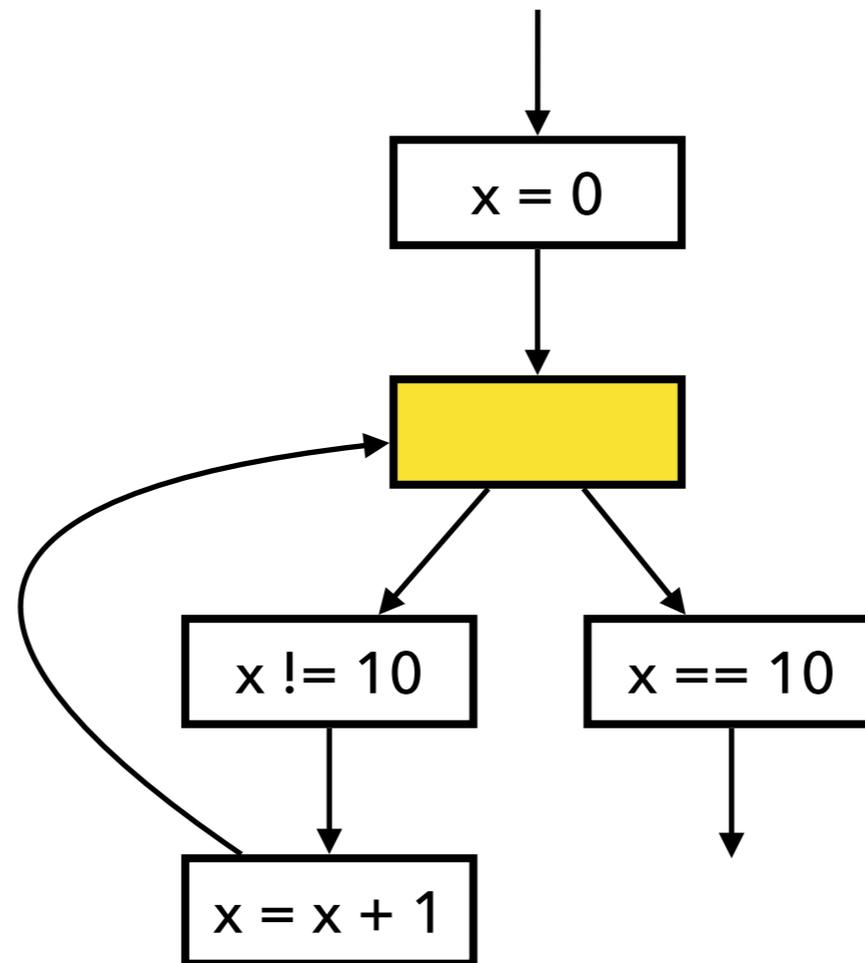
```
x = 0;
```

```
while (x != 10)  
  x = x + 1;
```



Widening with Thresholds

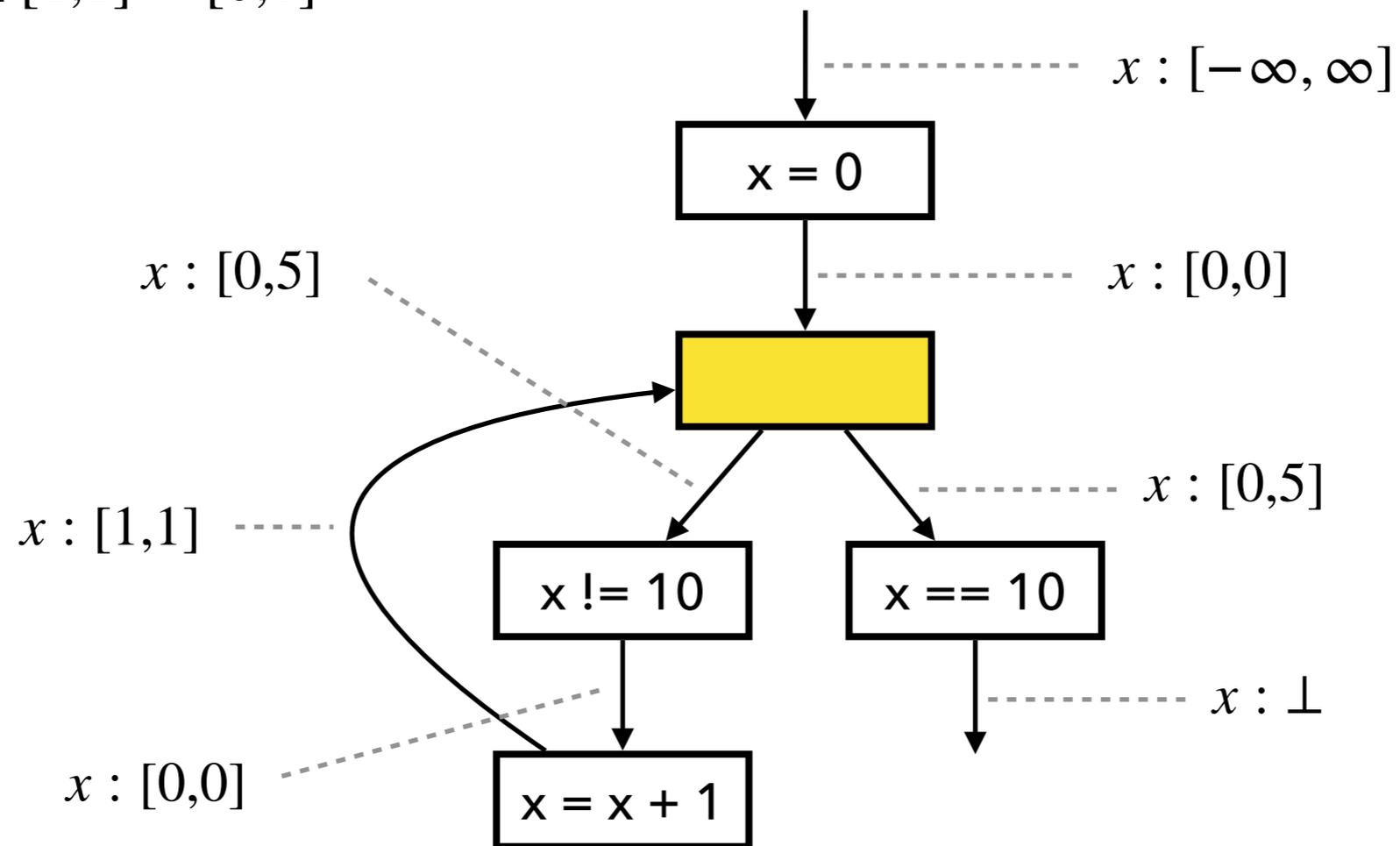
Assume a set T of thresholds is given beforehand: e.g., $T = \{5, 10\}$



Widening with Thresholds

1. Compute output by joining inputs:

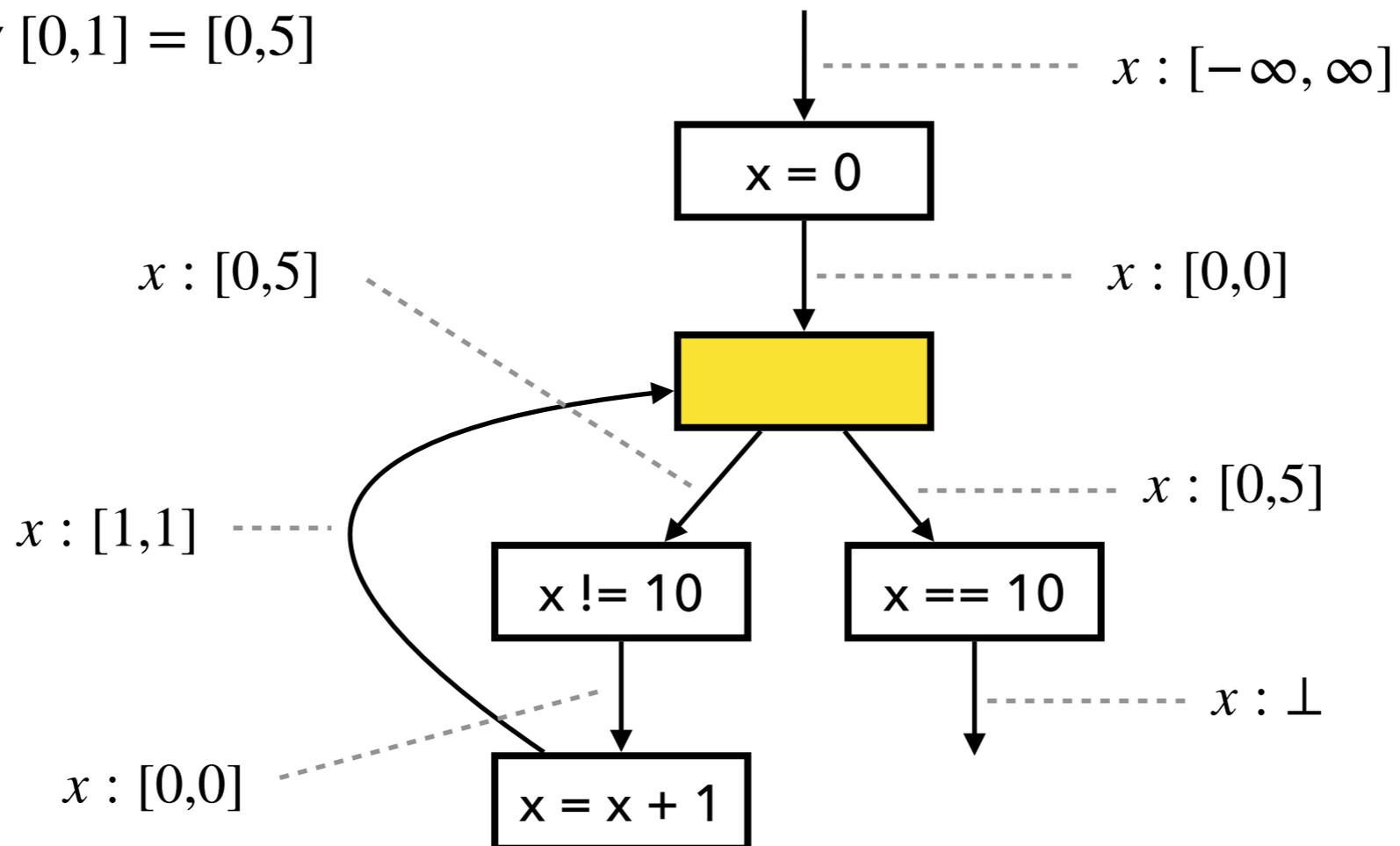
$$[0,0] \sqcup [1,1] = [0,1]$$



Widening with Thresholds

2. Given $T = \{5, 10\}$, use 5 as threshold when applying widening:

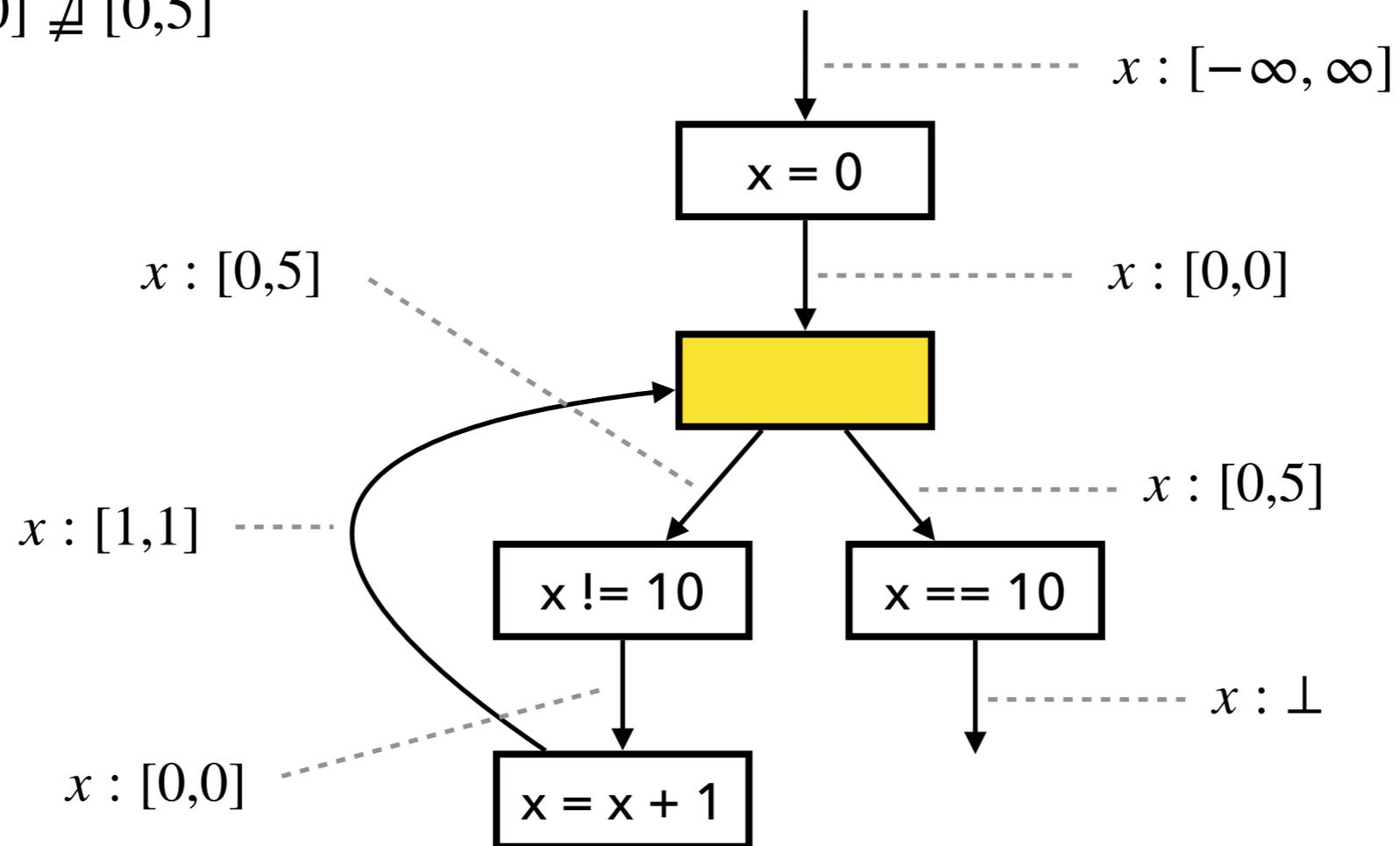
$$[0, 0] \nabla [0, 1] = [0, 5]$$



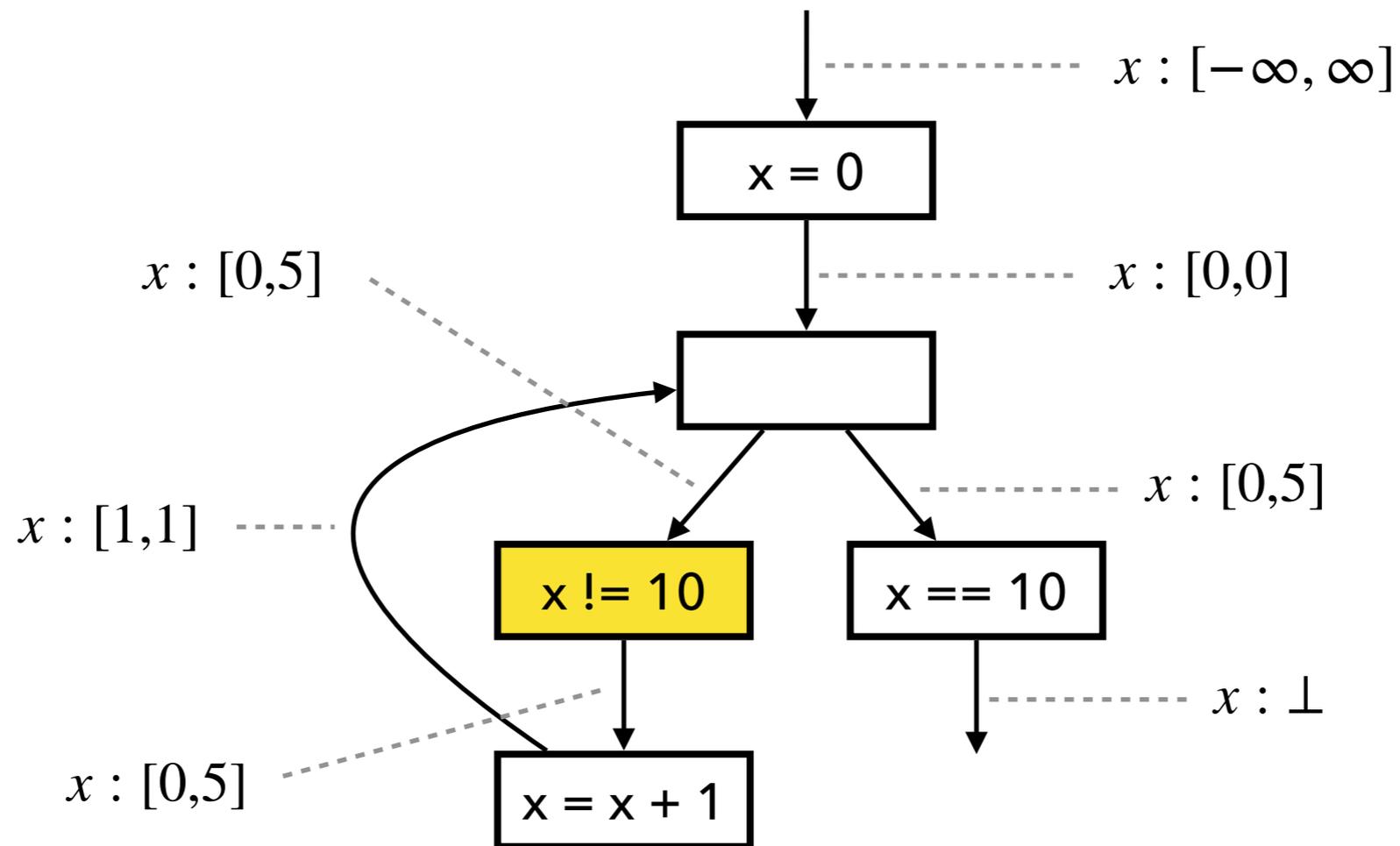
Widening with Thresholds

3. Check if fixed point is reached:

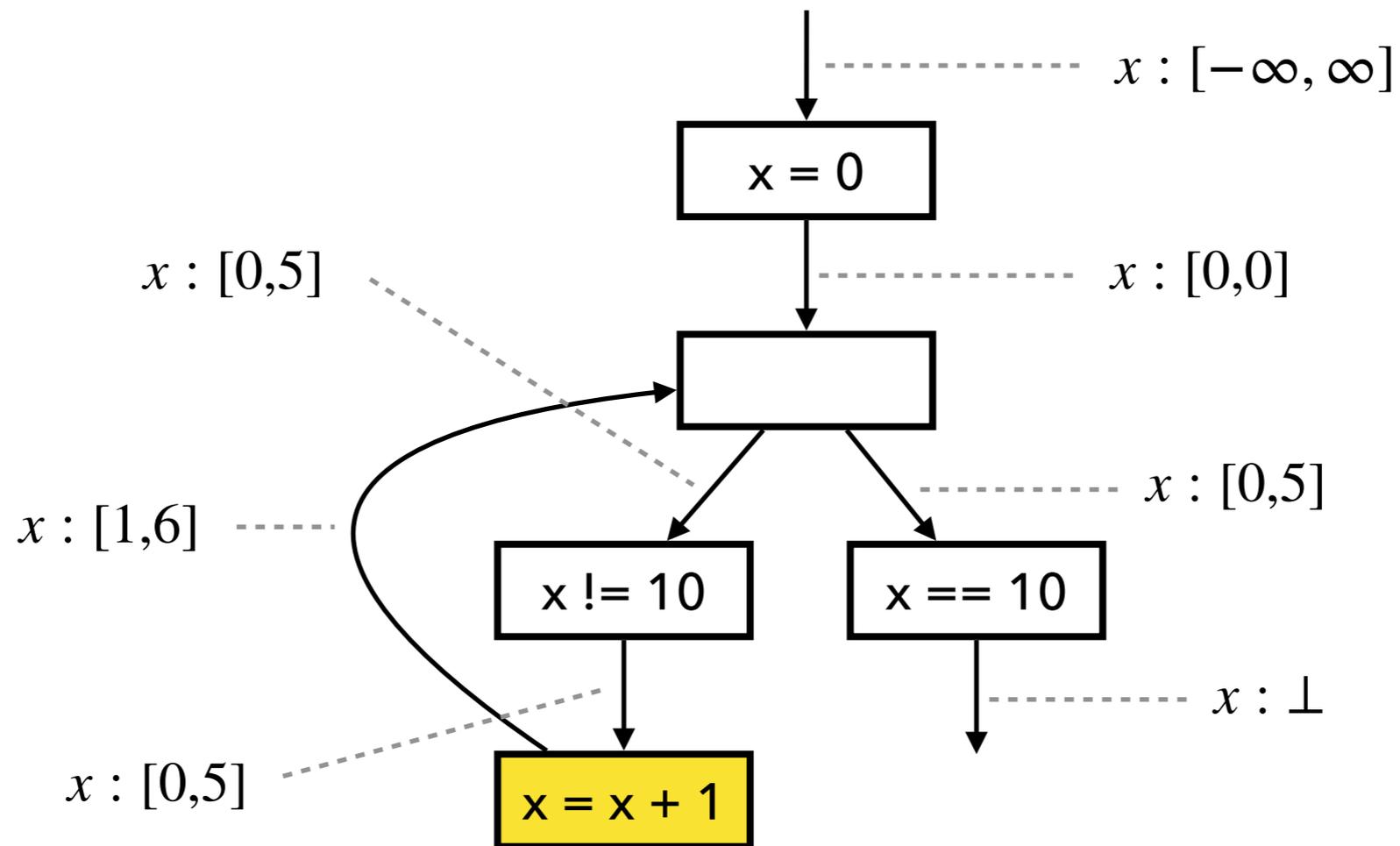
$$[0,0] \not\sqsupseteq [0,5]$$



Widening with Thresholds



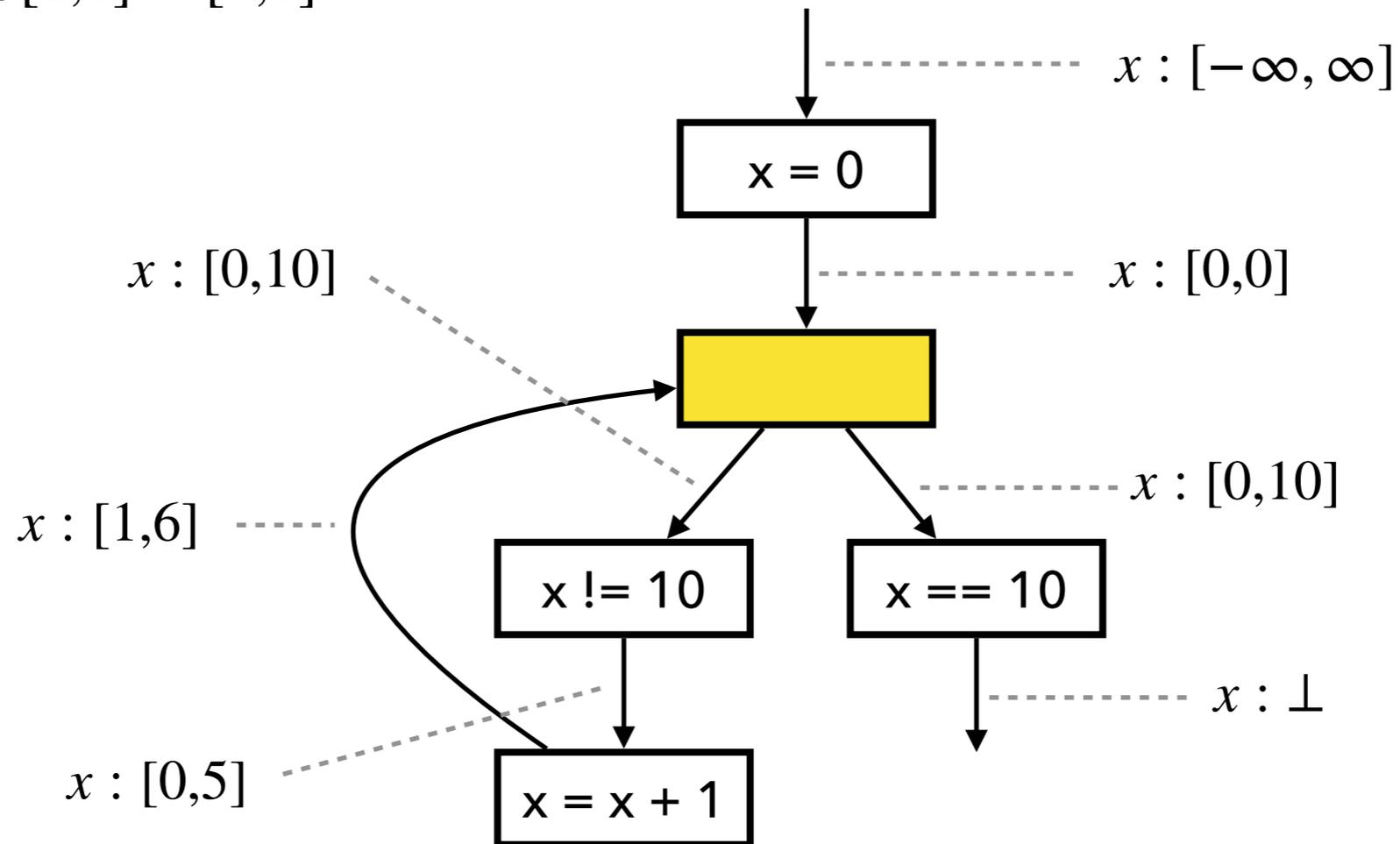
Widening with Thresholds



Widening with Thresholds

1. Compute output by joining inputs:

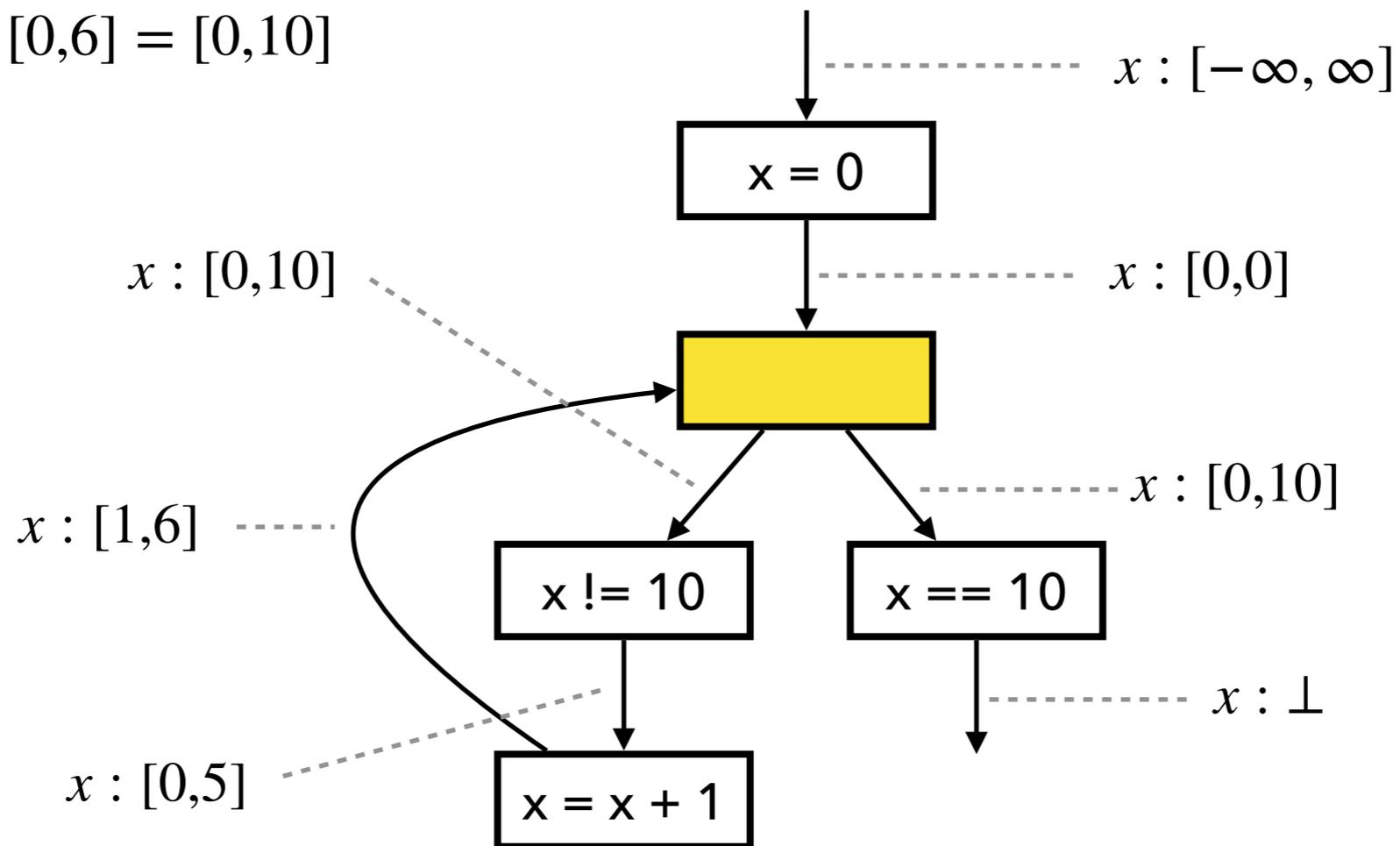
$$[0,0] \sqcup [1,6] = [0,6]$$



Widening with Thresholds

2. Given $T = \{5, 10\}$, use 10 as threshold when applying widening:

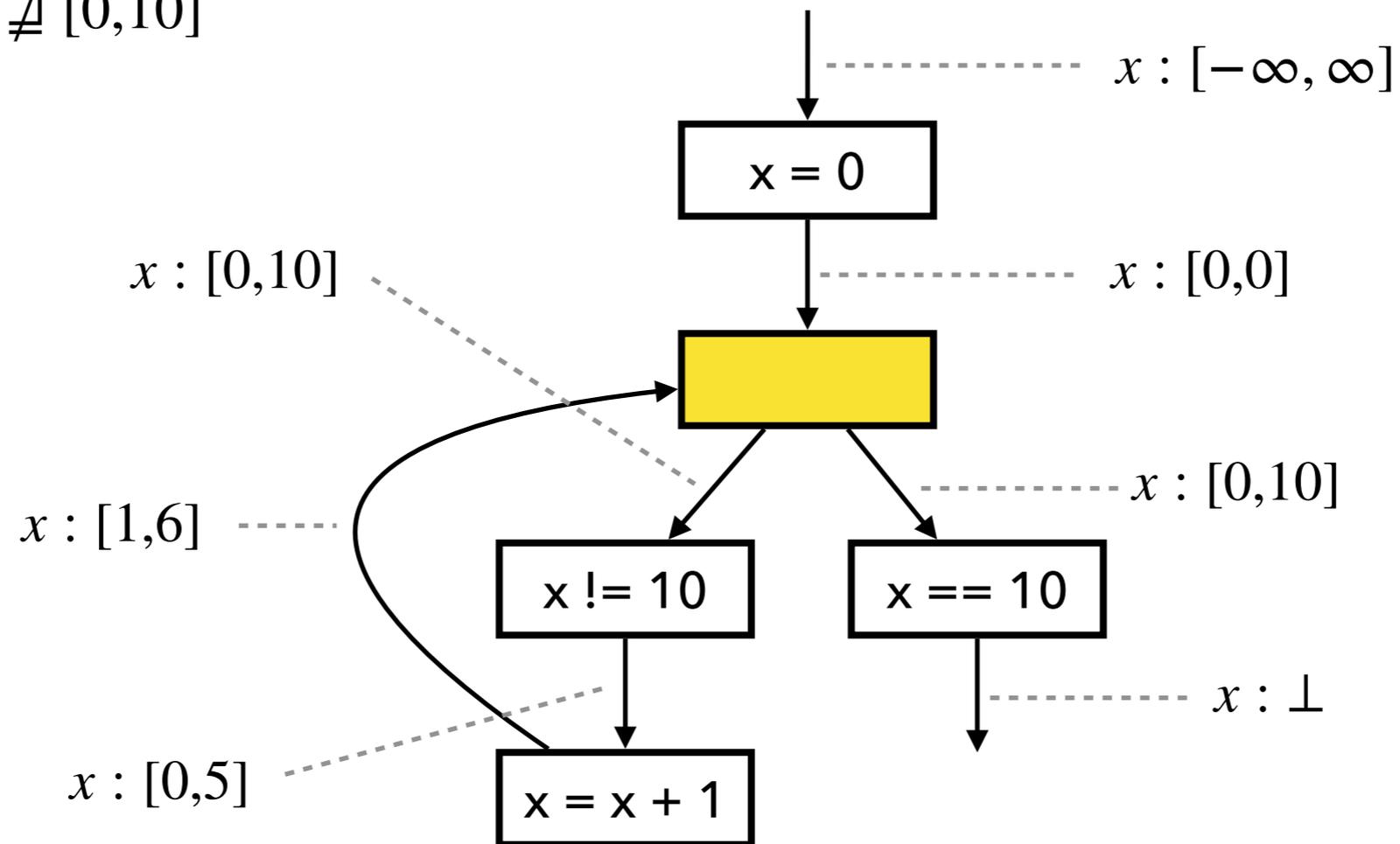
$$[0, 5] \nabla [0, 6] = [0, 10]$$



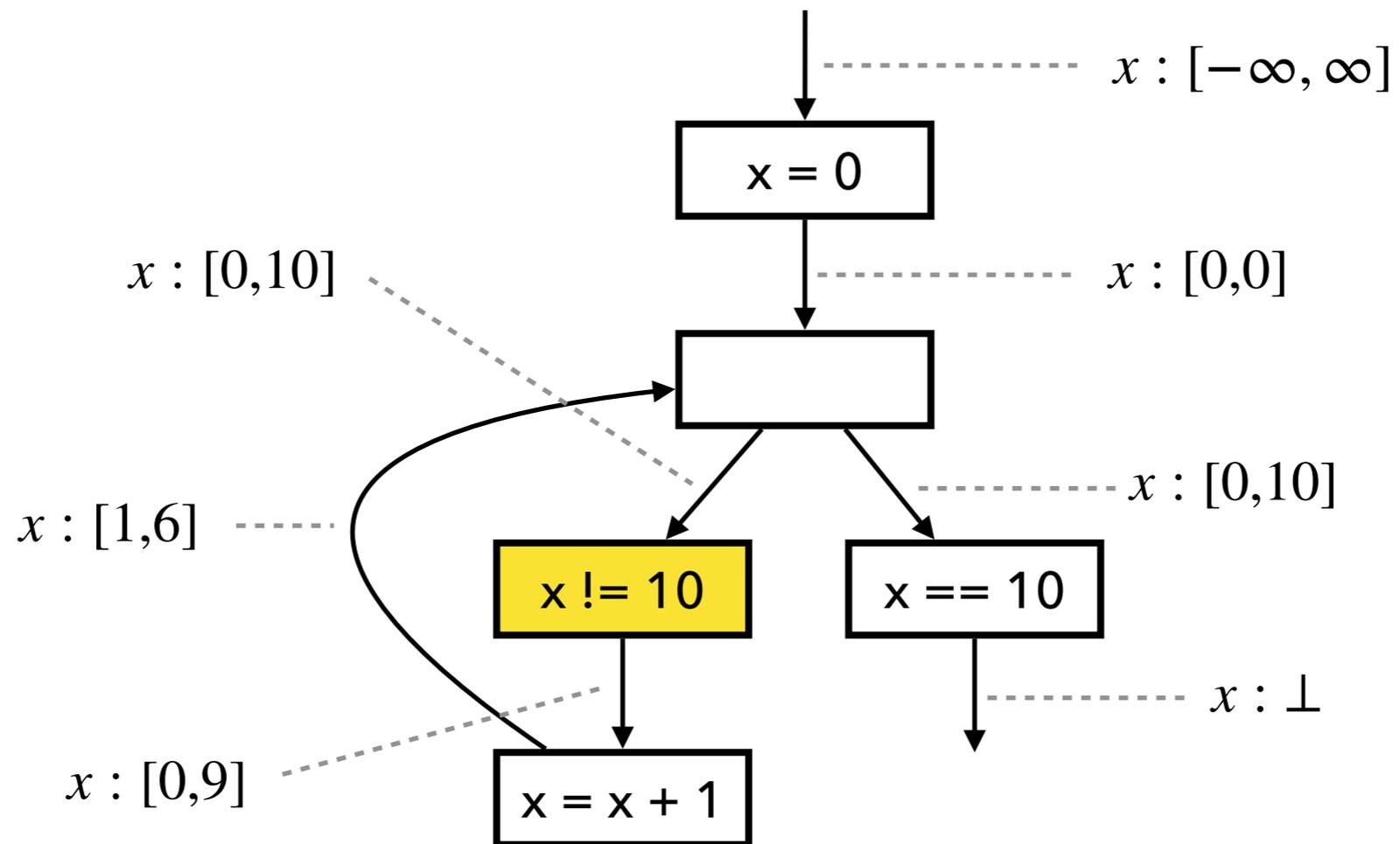
Widening with Thresholds

3. Check if fixed point is reached:

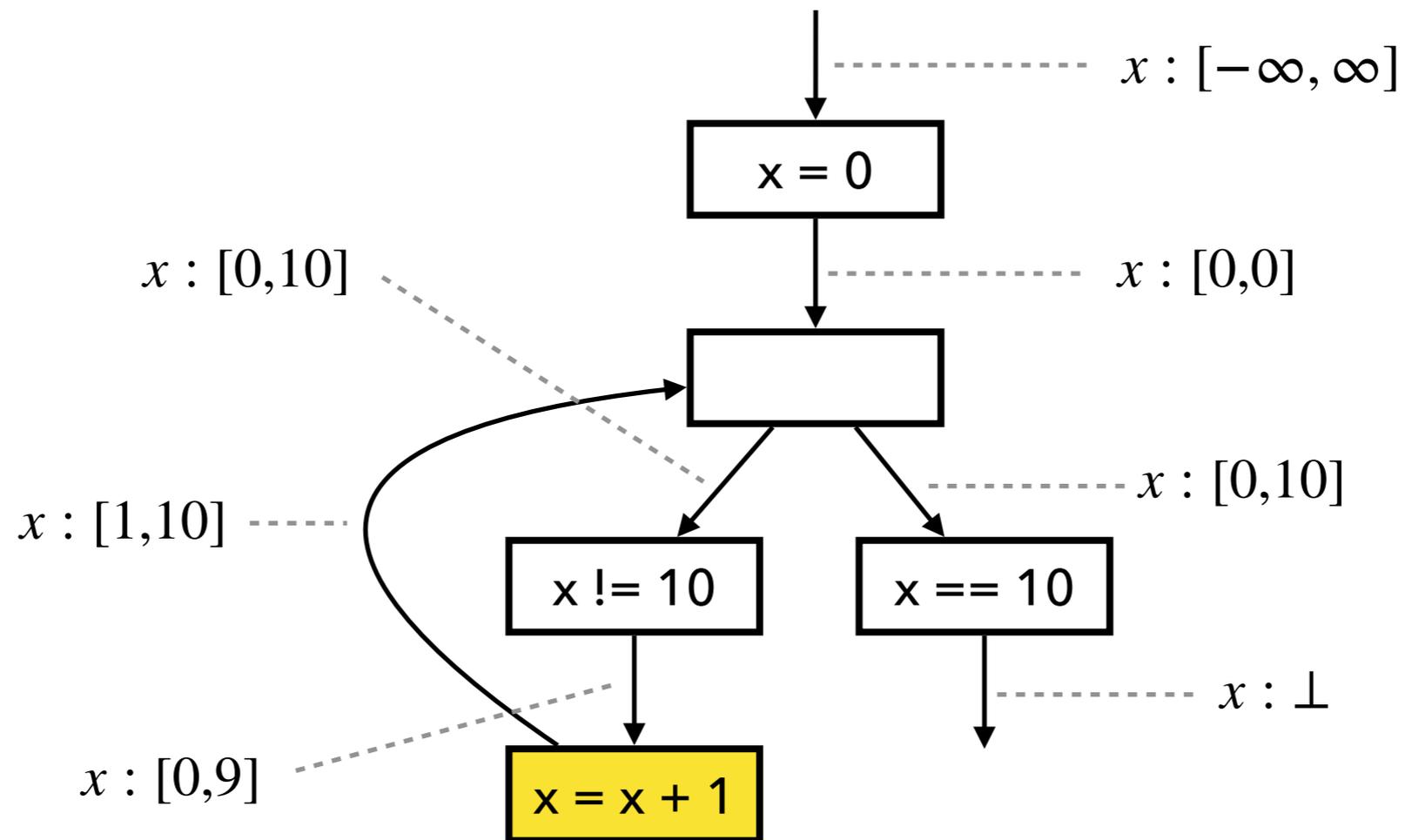
$$[0,5] \not\approx [0,10]$$



Widening with Thresholds



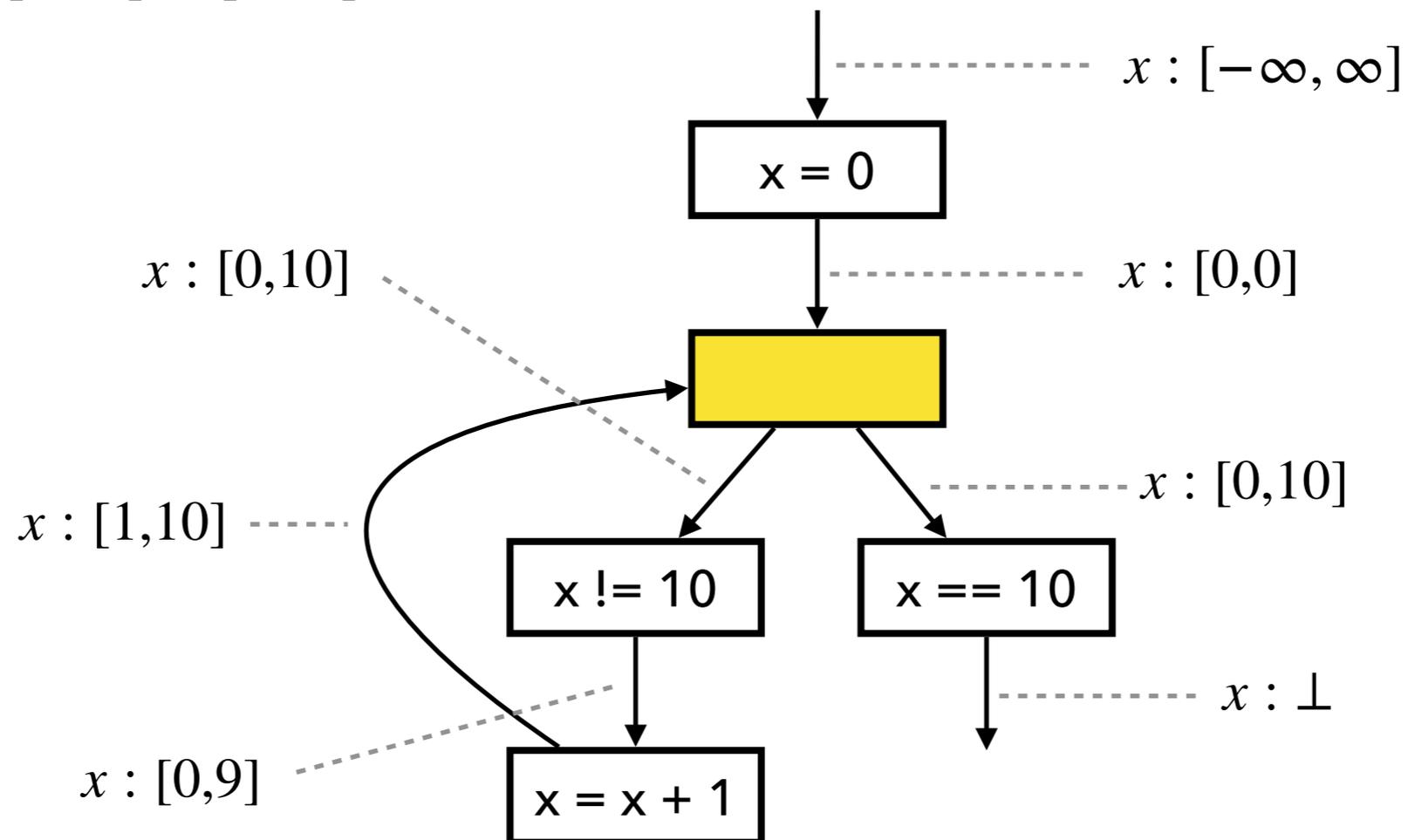
Widening with Thresholds



Widening with Thresholds

1. Compute output by joining inputs:

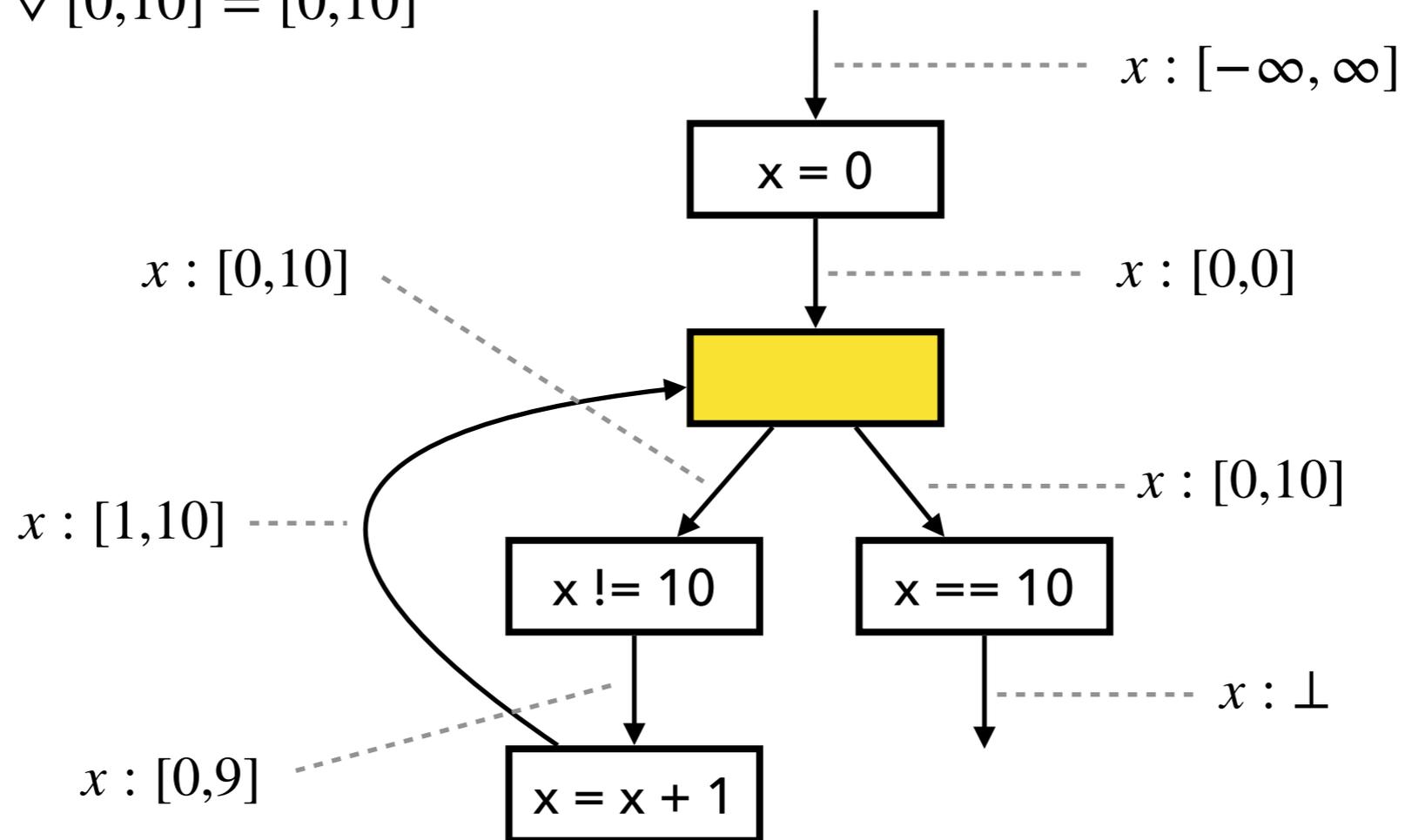
$$[0,0] \sqcup [1,10] = [0,10]$$



Widening with Thresholds

2. Apply widening:

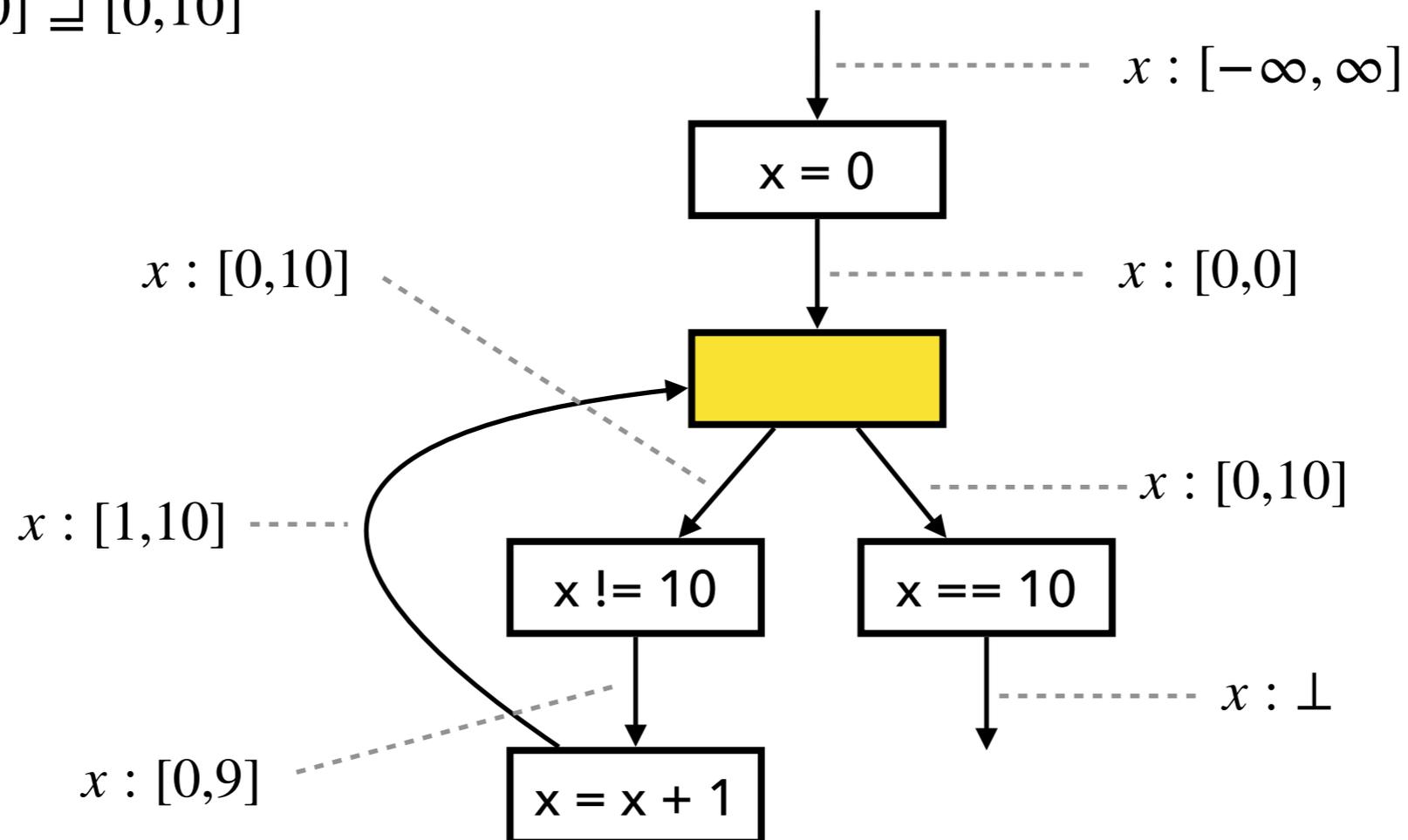
$$[0,10] \nabla [0,10] = [0,10]$$



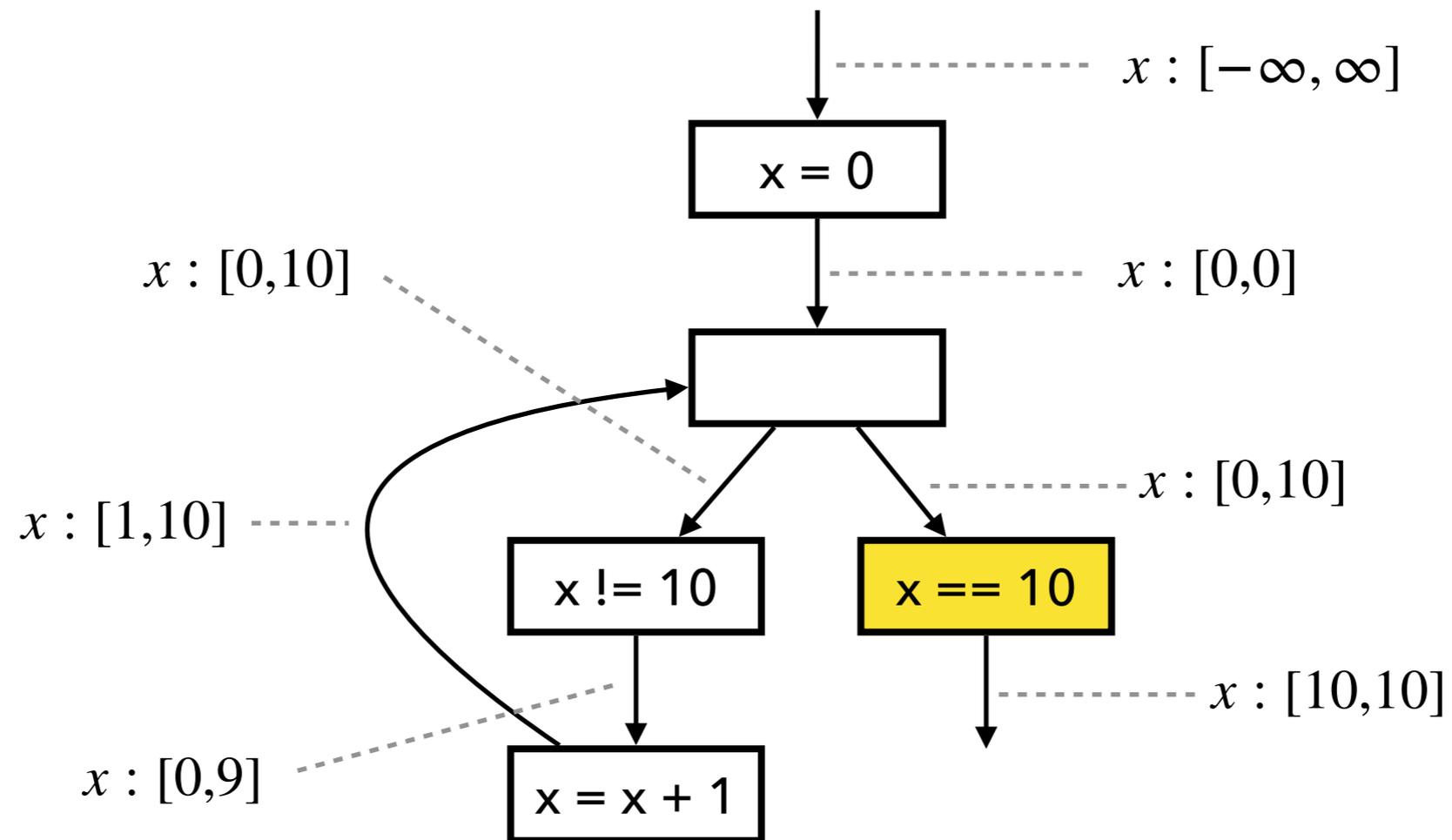
Widening with Thresholds

3. Check if fixed point is reached:

$$[0,10] \sqsupseteq [0,10]$$



Widening with Thresholds



Widening with Thresholds

- A threshold set $T \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ is given.

$$\perp \nabla_T \hat{z} = \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{z} \nabla_T \perp = \hat{z}$$

$$[l_1, u_1] \nabla_T [l_2, u_2] = [l_1 > l_2 ? glb(T, l_2) : l_1, u_1 < u_2 ? lub(T, u_2) : u_1]$$

$$glb(T, n) = \max\{t \in T \mid t \leq n\}$$

$$lub(T, n) = \min\{t \in T \mid t \geq n\}$$

Exercise (3)

Describe the result of the interval analysis with widening and narrowing

```
// a >= 0, b >= 0
q = 0;
r = a;
while (r >= b) {
    r = r - b;
    q = q + 1;
}
assert (q >= 0);
assert (r >= 0);
```

