

# Ultimate Taipan and Race Detection in Ultimate

Daniel Dietsch, Matthias Heizmann, Dominik Klumpp<sup>✉</sup>,  
Frank Schüssele, Andreas Podelski

University of Freiburg, Germany

SV-COMP 2023

# Specifications in Ultimate

- In Ultimate C programs are translated to the intermediate language Boogie

# Specifications in Ultimate

- In Ultimate C programs are translated to the intermediate language Boogie
- Different C specifications are encoded as assertions in Boogie, the tools check reachability of those asserts

# Specifications in Ultimate

- In Ultimate C programs are translated to the intermediate language Boogie
- Different C specifications are encoded as assertions in Boogie, the tools check reachability of those asserts
- Goal: Encode data-races also as assertions

# Data races

A program written in C contains a data race if there are two different thread, s.t.

- ① one thread writes to a memory location and the other thread writes to or reads from the same memory location,
- ② and at least one of the accesses is not atomic,
- ③ and neither access *happens-before* the other.

# From Data Races to Reachability

- Introduce global boolean variables `race_x` for every global variable `x`

# From Data Races to Reachability

- Introduce global boolean variables `race_x` for every global variable `x`
- Add statements for these variables in the translation

# From Data Races to Reachability

- Introduce global boolean variables `race_x` for every global variable `x`
- Add statements for these variables in the translation  
For actions that read `x`:

```
race_x := true;  
<read(x)>  
assert race_x == true;
```



# From Data Races to Reachability

- Introduce global boolean variables `race_x` for every global variable `x`
- Add statements for these variables in the translation  
For actions that read `x`:

```
race_x := true;  
<read(x)>  
assert race_x == true;
```

For actions that write `x`:

```
havoc tmp; // nondeterministic assignment  
race_x := tmp;  
<write(x)>  
assert race_x == tmp;
```

# Atomicity

- For an action  $a$ , we call the sequence of Boogie statements that results from this wrapping  $block(a)$

# Atomicity

- For an action  $a$ , we call the sequence of Boogie statements that results from this wrapping  $block(a)$
- If  $a$  is part of an atomic block, then the entire  $block(a)$  falls inside that atomic block in the translation

# Atomicity

- For an action  $a$ , we call the sequence of Boogie statements that results from this wrapping  $block(a)$
- If  $a$  is part of an atomic block, then the entire  $block(a)$  falls inside that atomic block in the translation
- This way the translation ensures that there are no data-races between two atomic statements

# SV-COMP Results

	Tool	Score
1	UGemCutter	151
2	UTaipan	139
3	Goblint	124
4	UAutomizer	120
5	CSeq	39

(a)

	Tool	Score
1	Goblint	1304
2	Deagle	1211
3	Dartagnan	768
4	UAutomizer	756
5	UGemcutter	732
6	UTaipan	612

(b)

Figure: Results of the Ultimate tools in the NoDataRace category in (a) SV-COMP 2022 and (b) SV-COMP 2023