

# Korn

A C verifier based on Horn-clauses

<https://github.com/gernst/korn>

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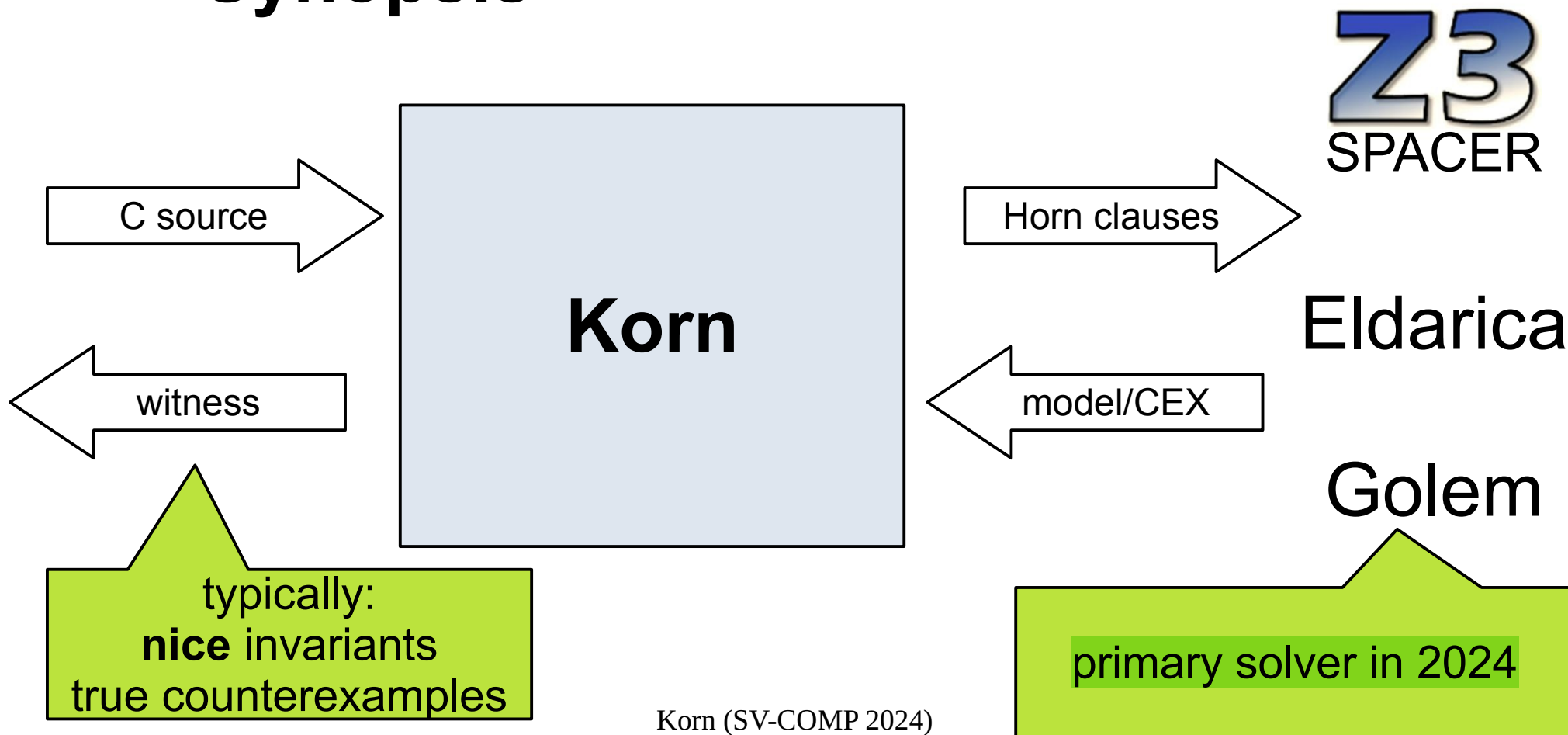
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# Korn - Background

- Goal: investigate different loop encodings (notably: loop contracts, [\[VMCAI 2022\]](#))
  - ⊕ easy to hack (Scala)    ⊖ many C features missing
- SV-COMP: minor polishing over last year
- Participation: Recursive, Loops, ControlFlow, XCSP

# Synopsis



# Horn-clause based Verification

(well-known, e.g. [Bjørner, Gurfinkel, McMillan, Rybalchenko 2015])

```
assume( $i \leq 0$ );  
int  $i = 0$ ;  
  
while( $i < n$ ) {  
     $i++$ ;  
}  
  
assert( $i = n$ );
```

$\exists$   $inv.$

second order

$$0 \leq n \wedge i=0 \implies inv(i,n)$$

$$i < n \wedge inv(i,n) \implies inv(i+1,n)$$

$$\neg(i < n) \wedge inv(i,n) \implies i = n$$

# Cheap Random Fuzzing

compile and run for the fun

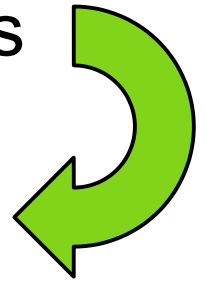
- Many sv-benchmarks falsify with  
`__VERIFIER_nondet_*( )` **small**
- Heuristic: uniform choice between a value in  
0      [0,1]      [0,31]      [0,1023]
- ⊕ 210 problems solved in ~2s each
- ⊕ Avoids 1 unsound verdict (unsigned overflow)

# Korn: 2024 updates

- Wrong result: recursive/Primes.c  
Reason: bad handling of effects in shortcut &&  
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- Two wrong false results: loops-crafted-1  
Reason: unsound encoding of unsigned overflows
- Extend Portfolio: Golem now as first solver:  
similar to Z3 but “easy” access to CEX



# Counterexample Validation

don't trust encoding and solvers

- Horn-clauses track `__VERIFIER_nondet_*`( )

execution trace

```
0: FALSE → 1
1: $main_ERROR(8, 21, 8, 21) → 2, 28
2: fibonacci(8, 21) → 4, 3, 27
[ .. ]
11: $fibonacci_pre(0) → 12
12: $__VERIFIER_nondet_int(0)
[ .. ]
27: $fibonacci_pre(8) → 28
28: $__VERIFIER_nondet_int(8)
```

compile to  
test harness  
and run  
+  
encode trace  
into witness

⊕ avoids a handful of incorrect false verdicts



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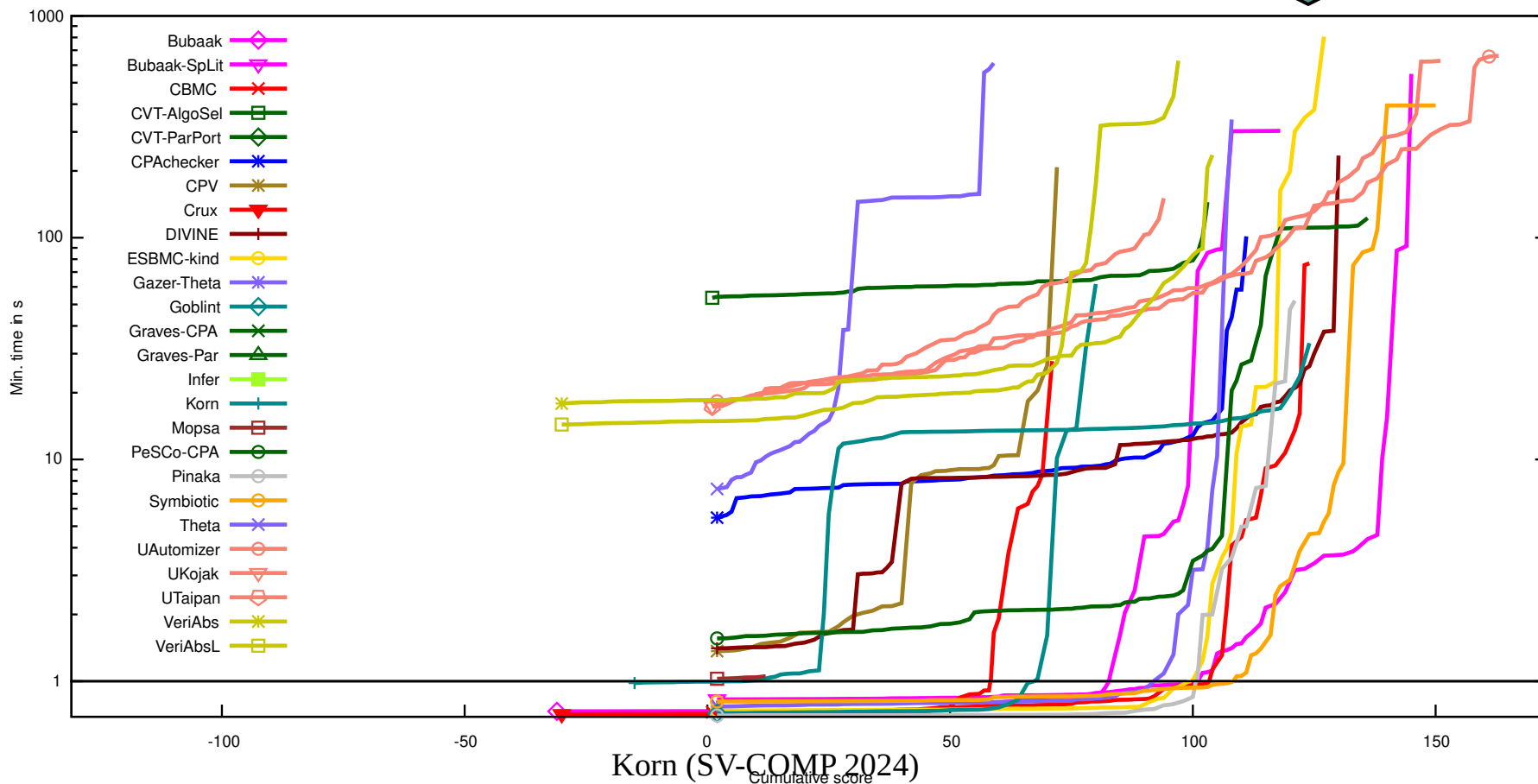
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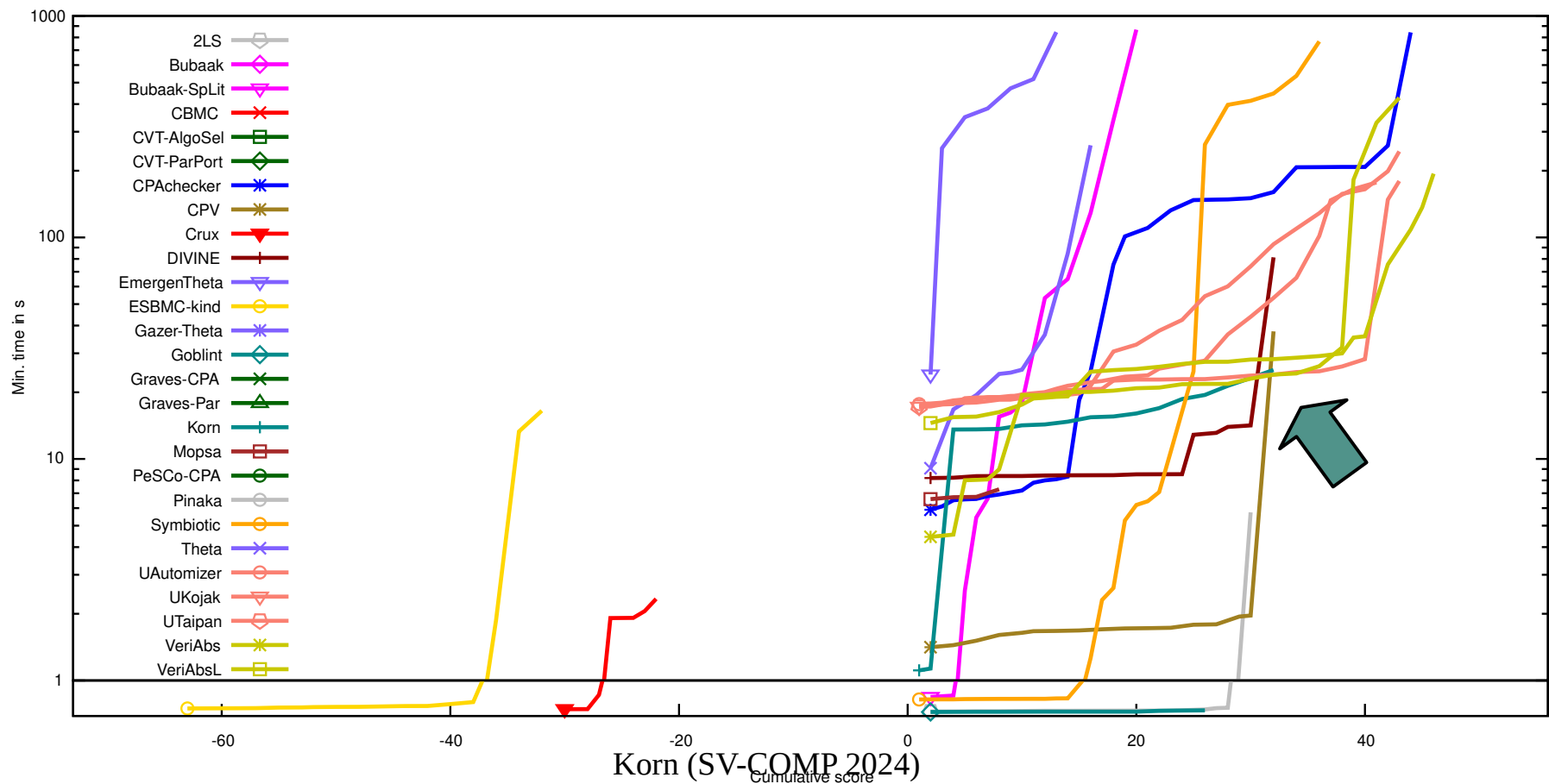
# Counterexample Validation

- Insight (for me): Eldarica/Golem CEX are
  - unordered: forgets sequential order of nondet calls
  - shared: equal nondet results are collapsed
- Approach 1: introduce sequential counter
  - ⊖ seems to make verification harder
- Approach 2: use Z3 CEX proofs (more detailed)

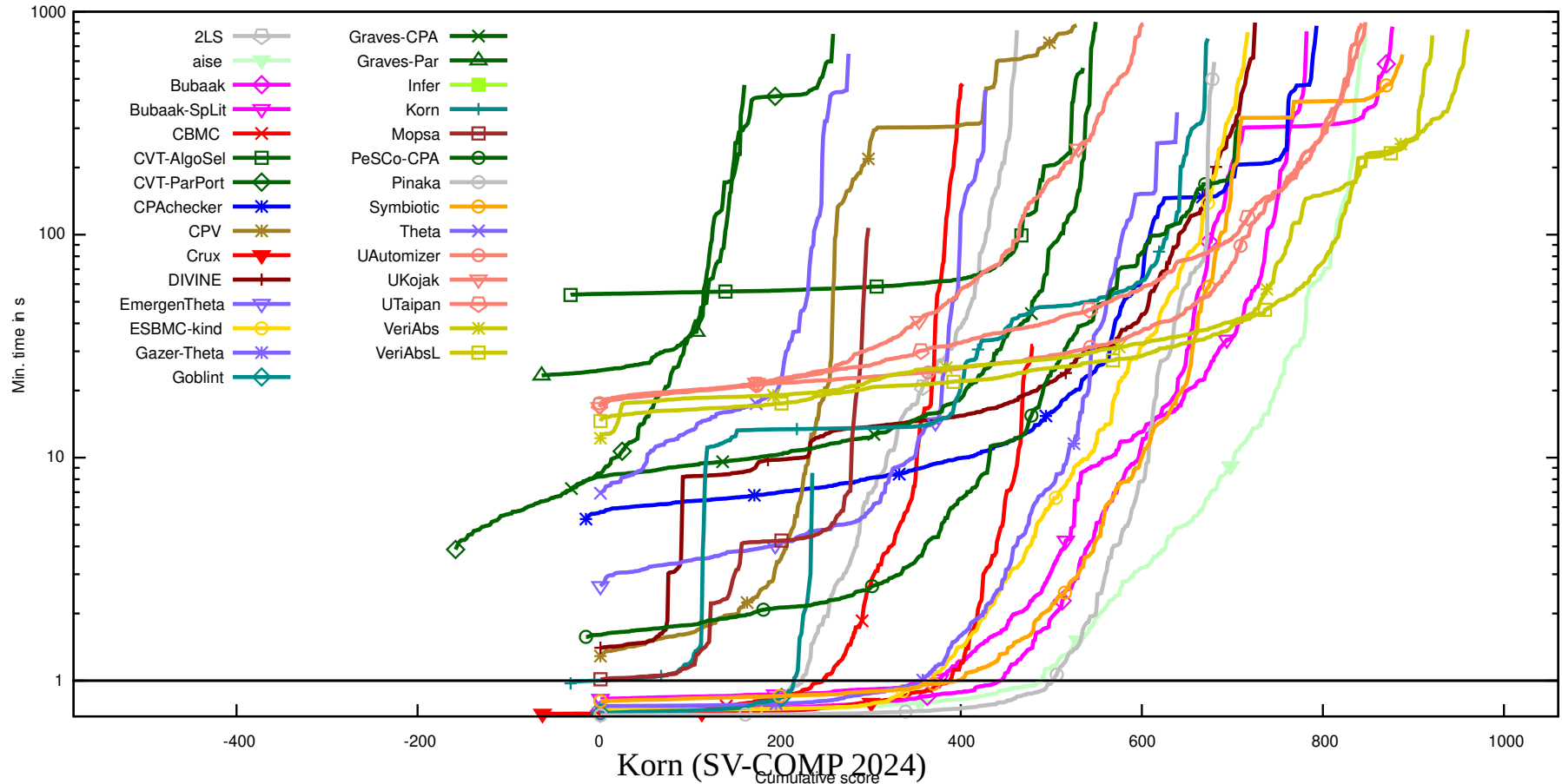
# ReachSafety-Recursive



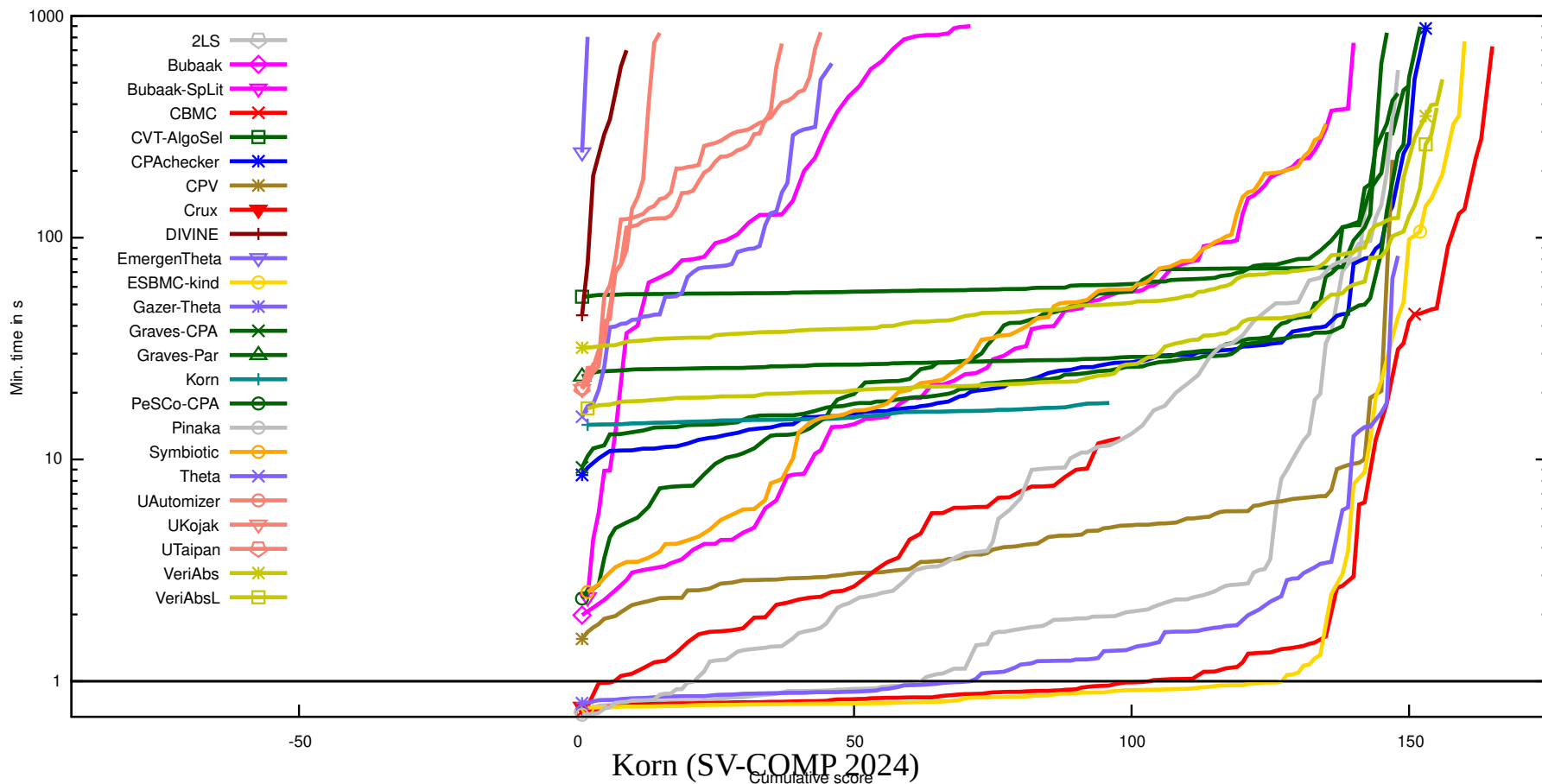
# ReachSafety-ControlFlow



# ReachSafety-Loops



# ReachSafety-XCSP



# Take-Away

<https://github.com/gernst/korn>

- Horn solvers effective for numeric benchmarks
- Portfolio pays off, including random sampling
- Horn clause encoding enforce **modular** proofs
  - ⊕ procedures + recursion easy
  - ⊖ (typically) doesn't take advantage of finite loop bounds