

Korn

A C verifier based on Horn-clauses

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

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Gidon Ernst

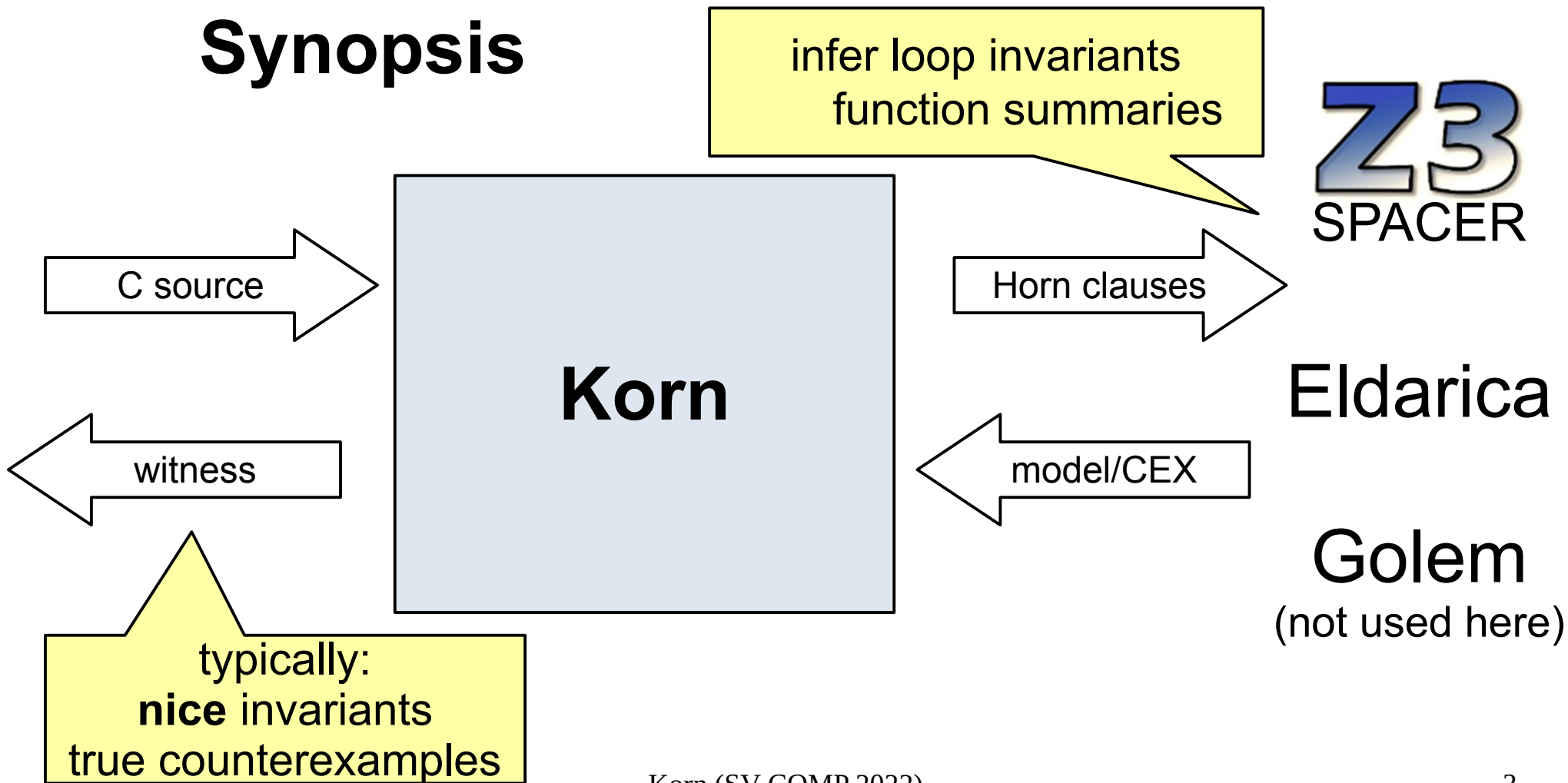
gidon.ernst@lmu.de



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



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)

Counterexample Validation

don't trust encoding and solvers

- Horn-clauses track `__VERIFIER_nondet_*`()

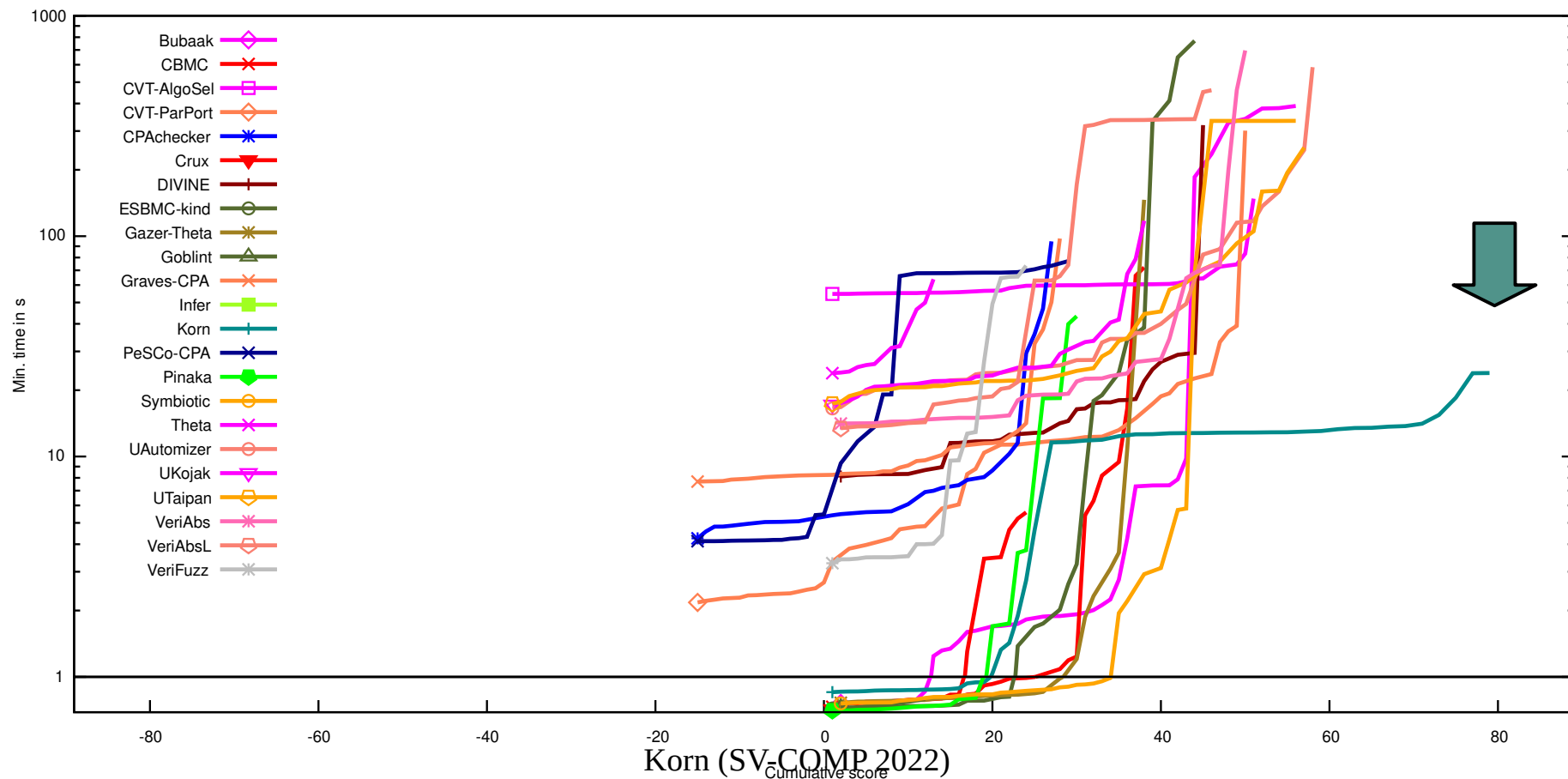
execution trace

```
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)
```

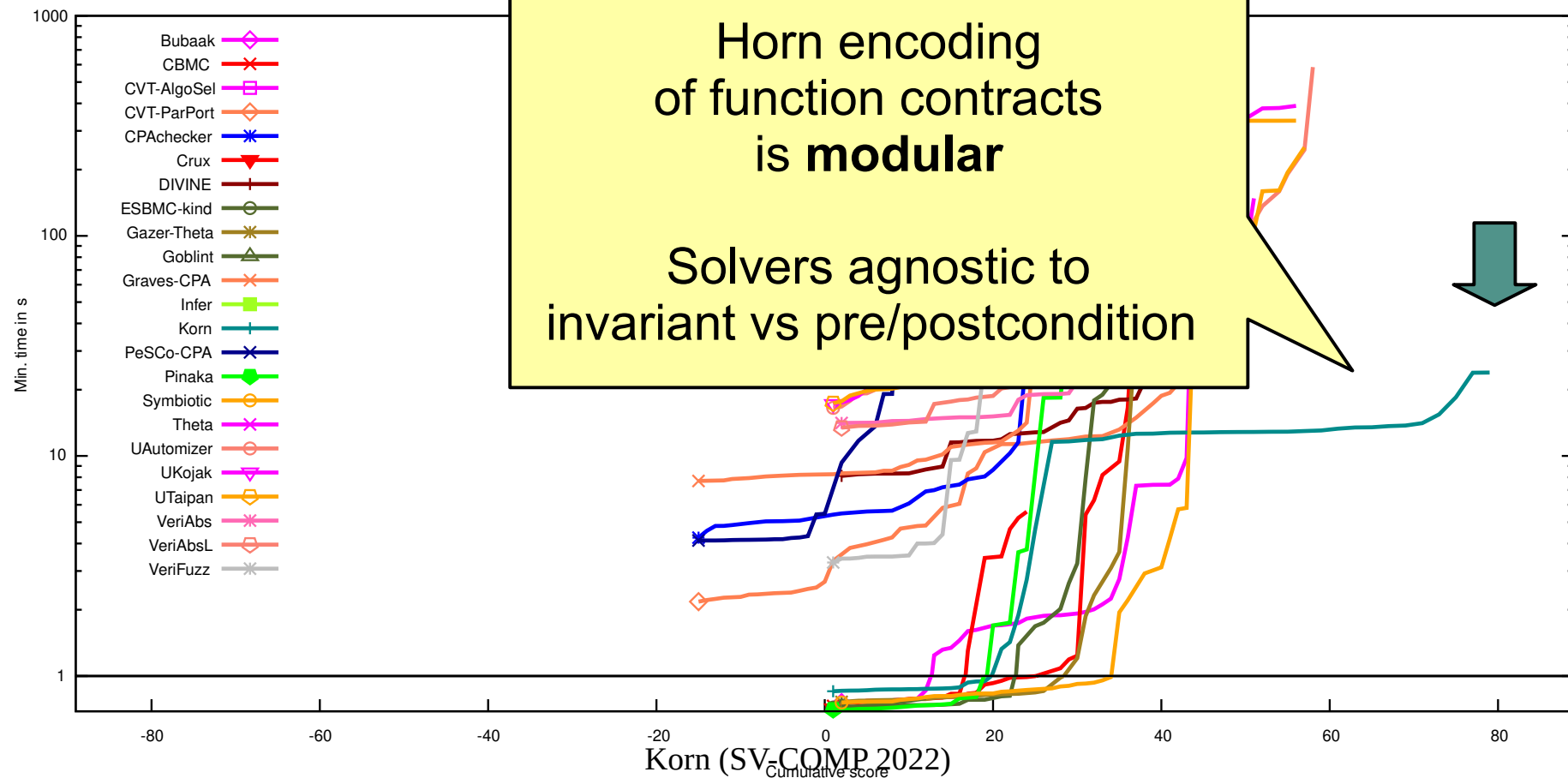
compile to
test harness
and run
+
encode trace
into witness

⊕ avoids a handful of incorrect false verdicts

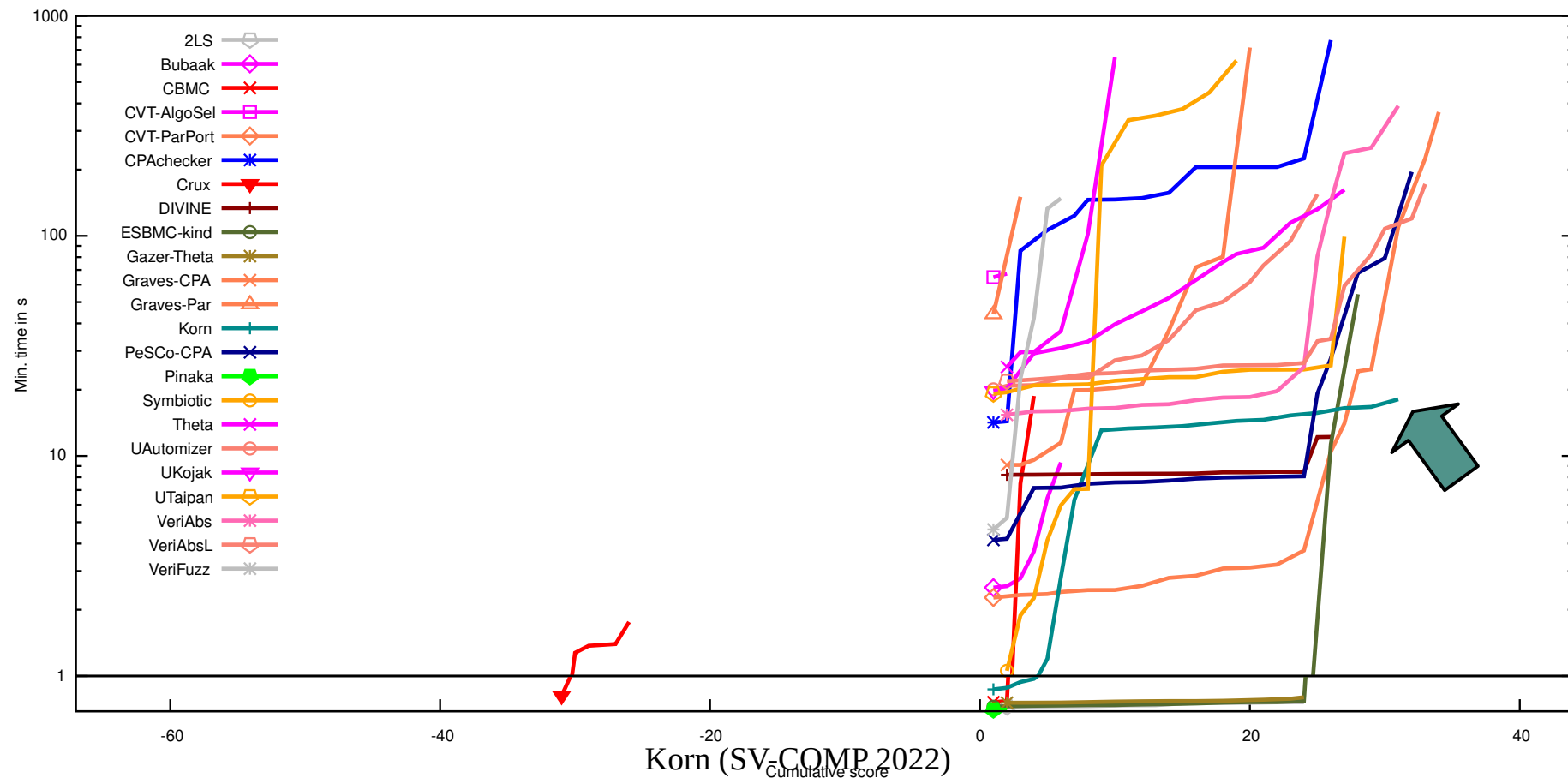
ReachSafety-Recursive (#1)



ReachSafety-Recursive (#1)



ReachSafety-ControlFlow (tied #4)



ReachSafety-Loops and -XCSP

- Loops: Eldarica did not run (?)
 - Z3 solved 80 tasks, Eldarica can solve +208 tasks (hypothetical score: 755)
- XCSP: violations found by Z3 not be validated
 - lack of CEX (anyone knows how to get it?)
 - missing out on 50 violations (= best competitor)

Take-Away

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

- Category Recursive:
blind spot of others + right technique = success
- Horn solvers effective for numeric benchmarks
- portfolio pays off, including random sampling
- carefully look at pre-run results ;)

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

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

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

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