

Trickle: Automated Infeasible Path Detection Using All Minimal Unsatisfiable Subsets



Bernard Blackham[†], Mark Liffiton[‡], Gernot Heiser[†]

[†] School of Computer Science & Engineering, UNSW
Software Systems Research Group, NICTA
Sydney, Australia

[‡] Illinois Wesleyan University



Australian Government
Department of Broadband, Communications
and the Digital Economy
Australian Research Council

NICTA Funding and Supporting Members and Partners



Australian
National
University

UNSW
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES



Griffith
UNIVERSITY



Queensland
Government

State Government
Victoria

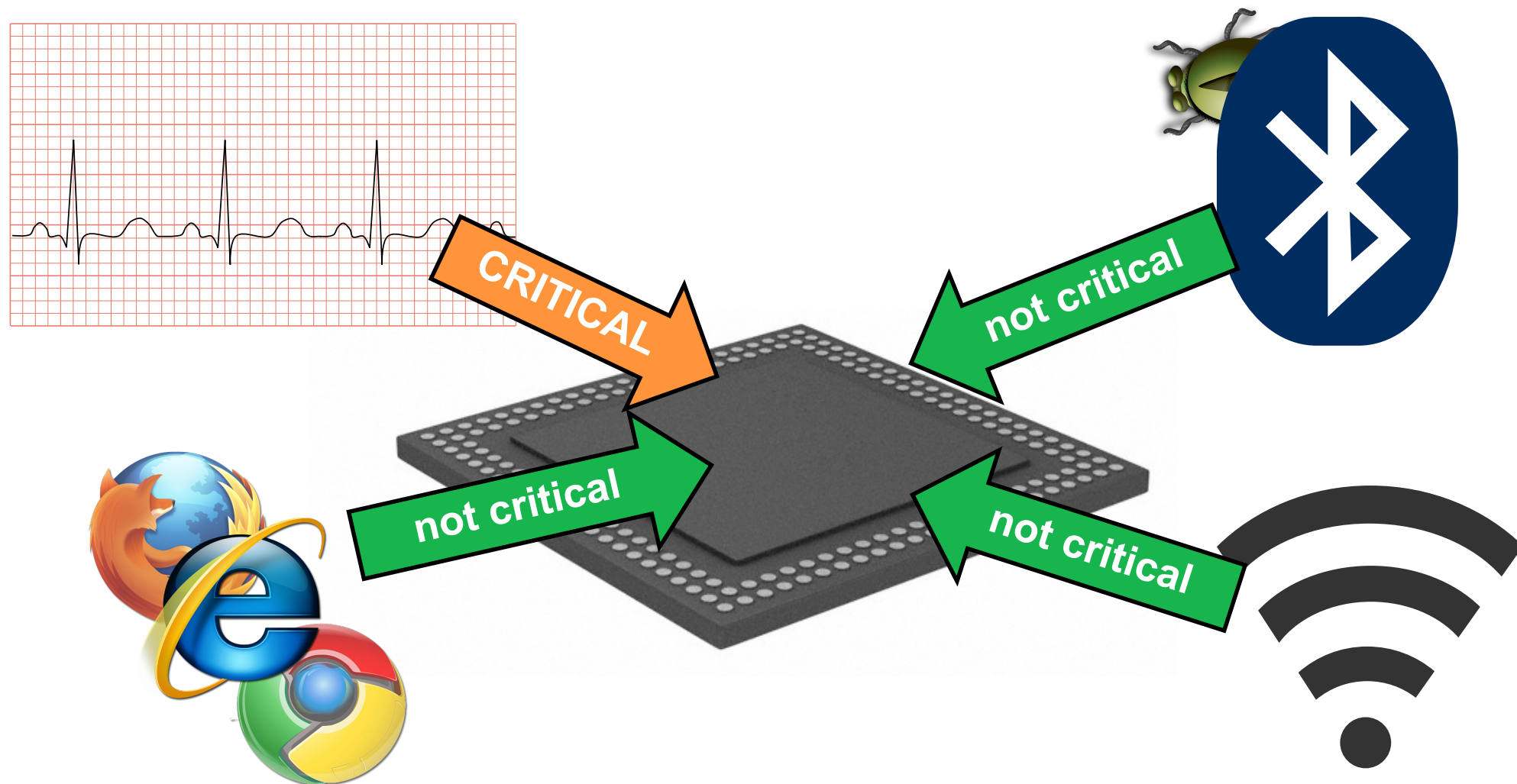
QUT
Queensland University of Technology



THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA

Motivation

- The desire for a *trustworthy* kernel to build reliable **mixed-criticality real-time** systems



Motivation

- The desire for a *trustworthy* kernel to build reliable **mixed-criticality real-time** systems
- Using **seL4** to guarantee:
 - **functional correctness** through formal proof
(Klein et al., SOSP 2009)
 - **timing constraints** through sound WCET analysis
(Blackham et al., RTSS 2011)

Motivation

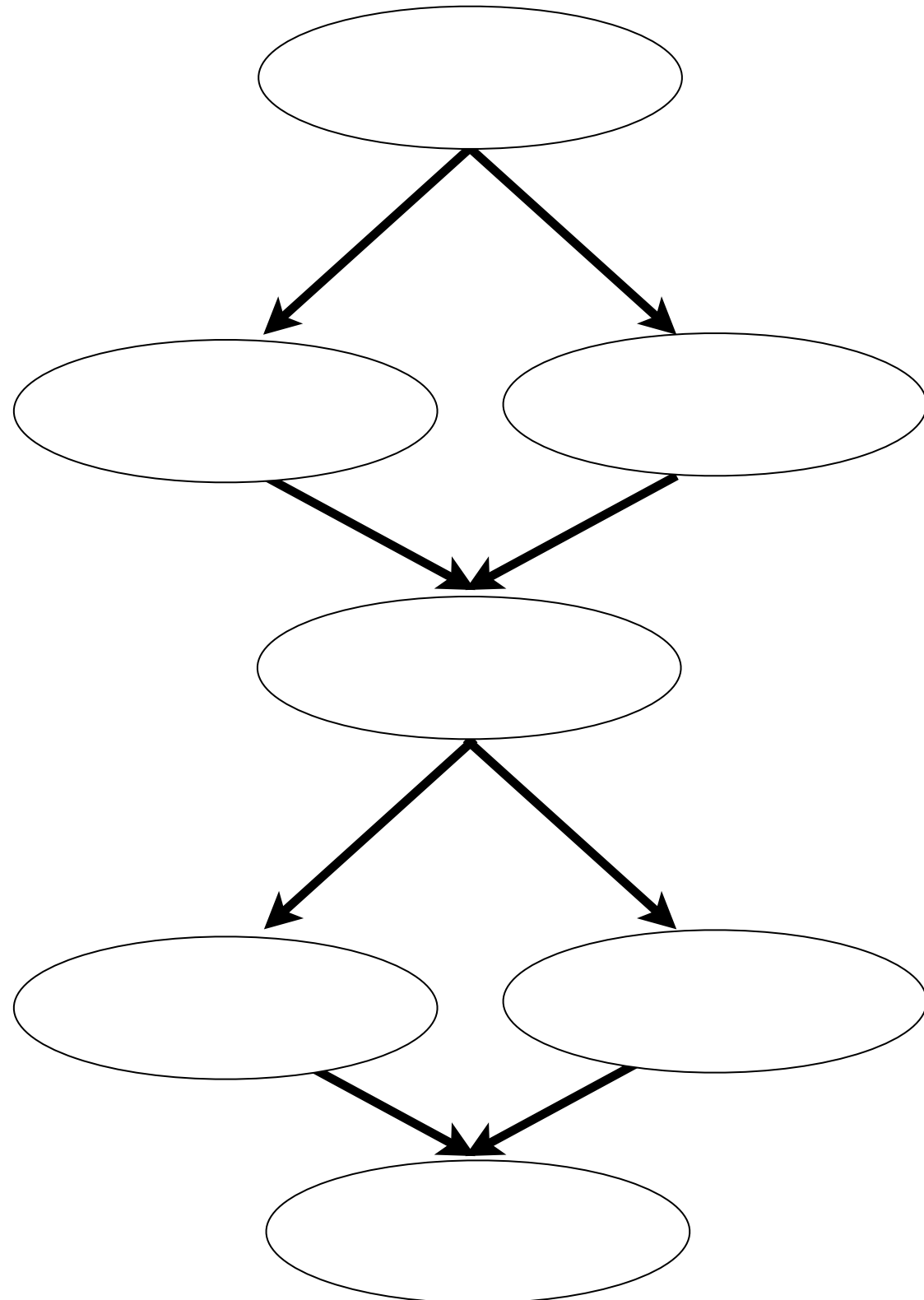
- The accuracy of WCET estimates directly affects the hardware provisioning of such systems (e.g. CPU speed) → cost
- Inaccurate WCET estimates by static analysis can be caused by **infeasible paths**
- By excluding culprit infeasible paths
 - less provisioning required
 - reduced hardware cost

Infeasible paths

```

int f(int a)
{
    if ((a & 4) == 0)
        ...
    else
        ...
    ...
    if ((a & 4) == 0)
        ...
    else
        ...
}

```

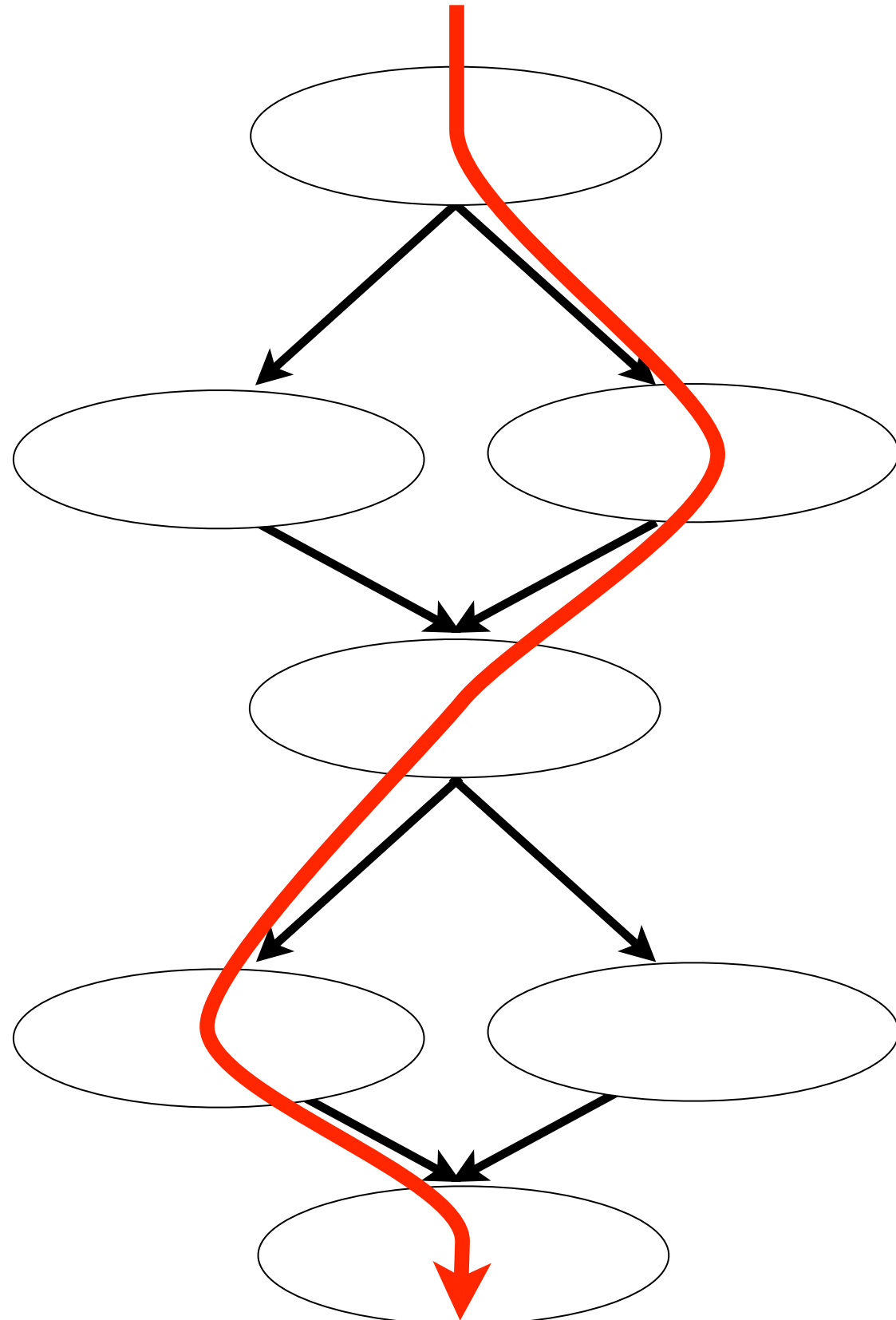


Infeasible paths

```

int f(int a)
{
    if ((a & 4) == 0)
        ...
    else
        ...
    ...
    if ((a & 4) == 0)
        ...
    else
        ...
}

```

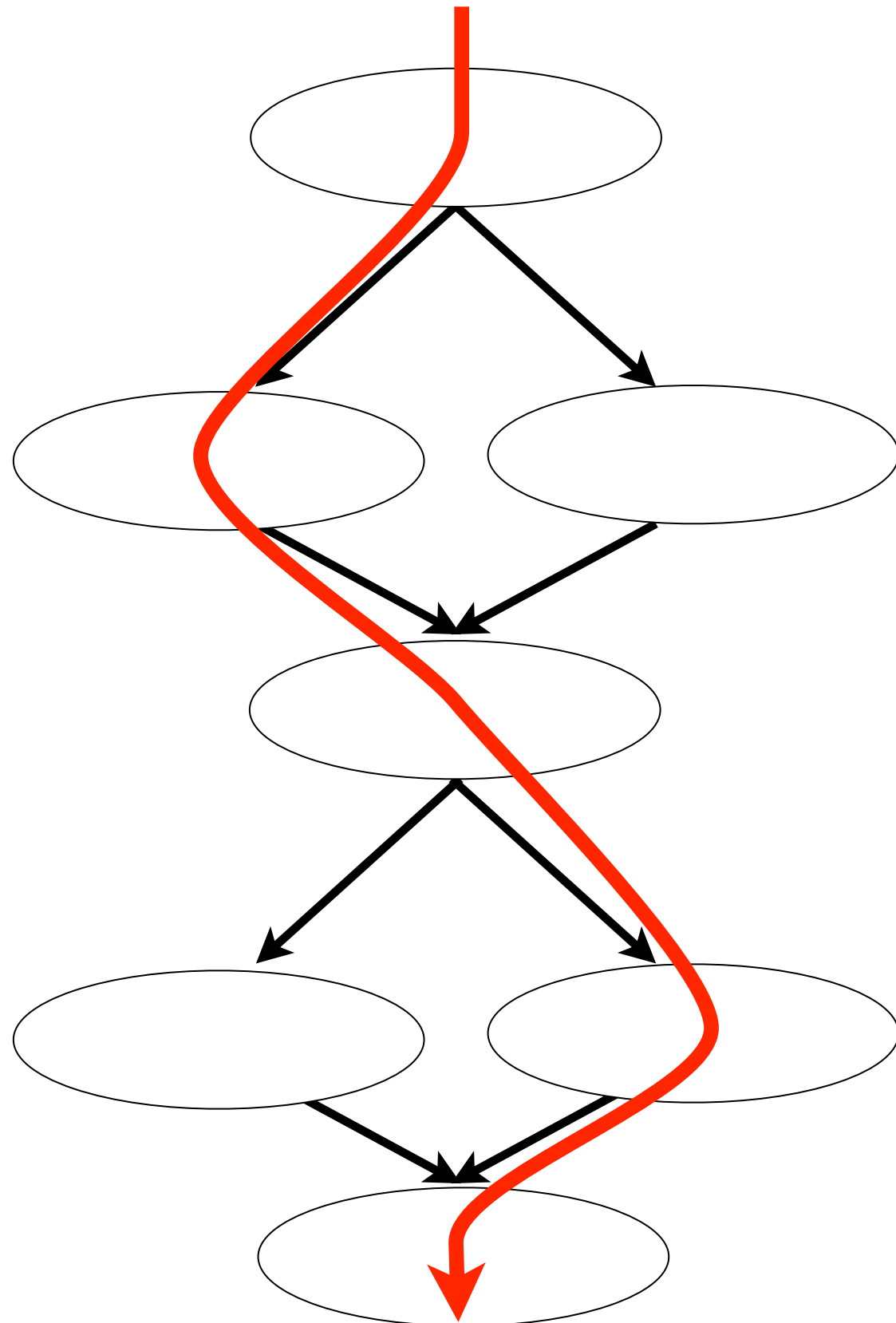


Infeasible paths

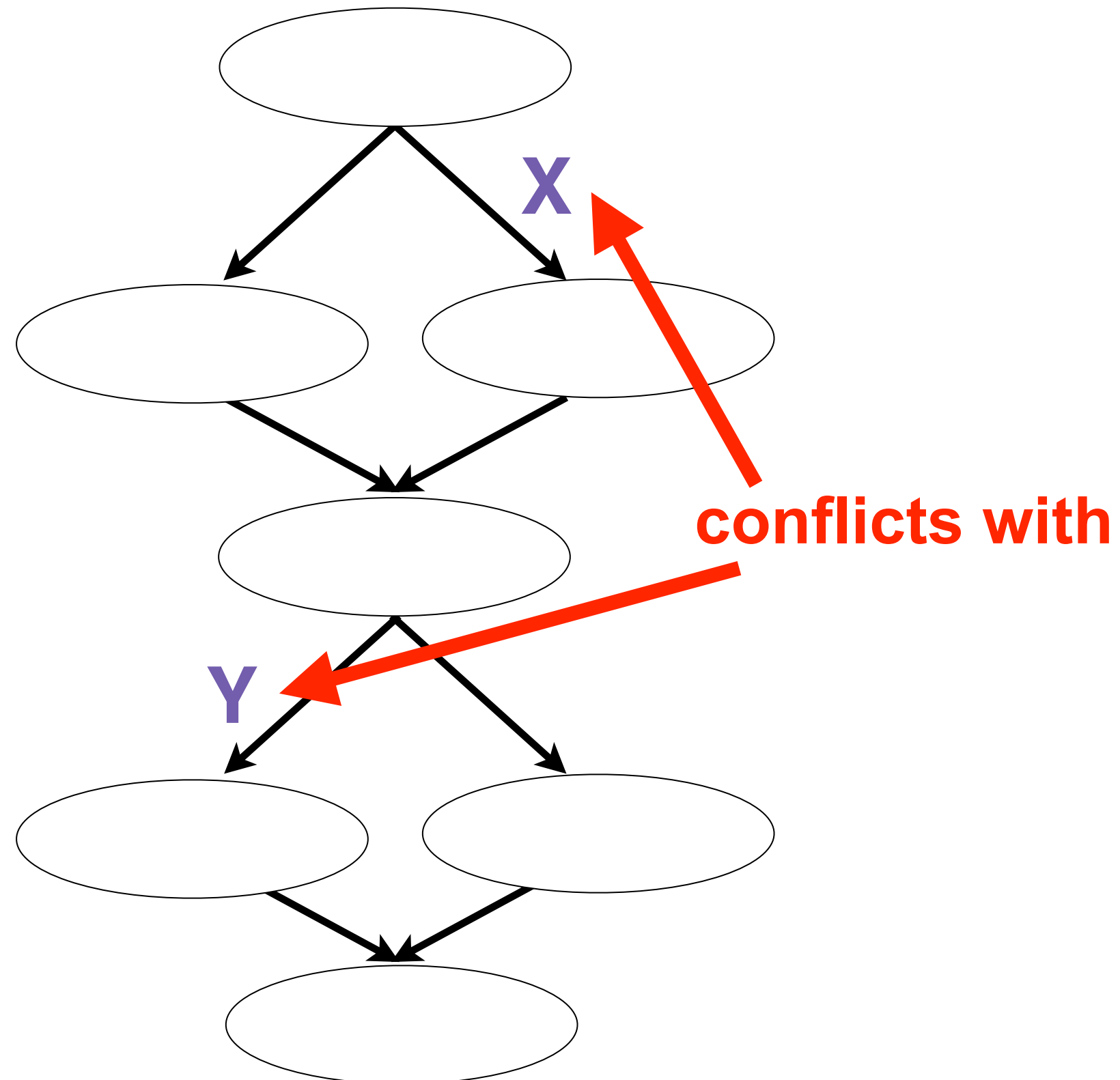
```

int f(int a)
{
    if ((a & 4) == 0)
        ...
    else
        ...
    ...
    if ((a & 4) == 0)
        ...
    else
        ...
}

```



Infeasible paths

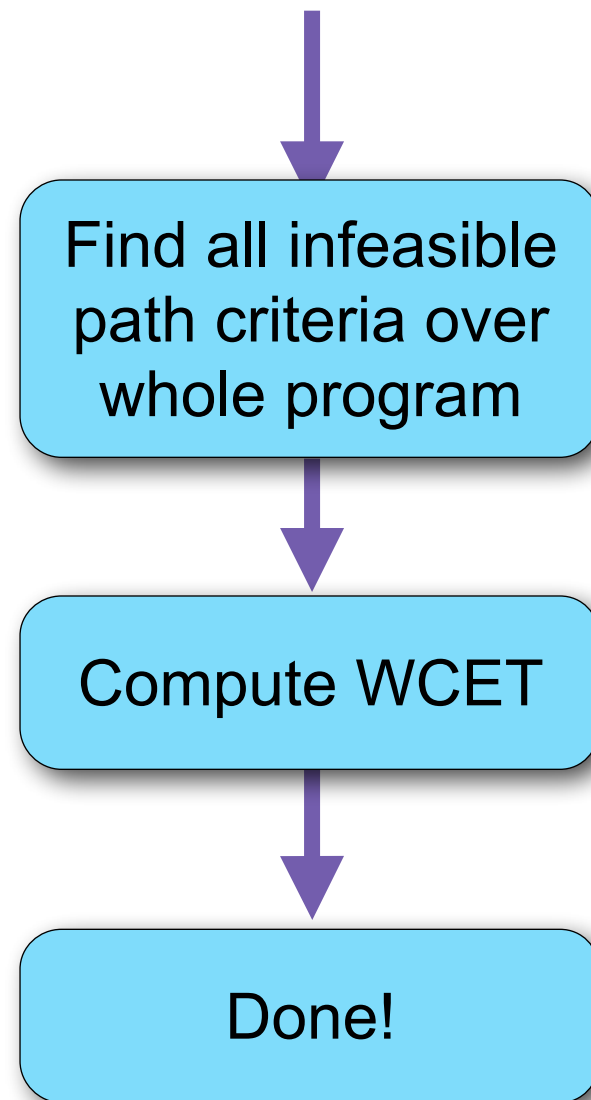


Background

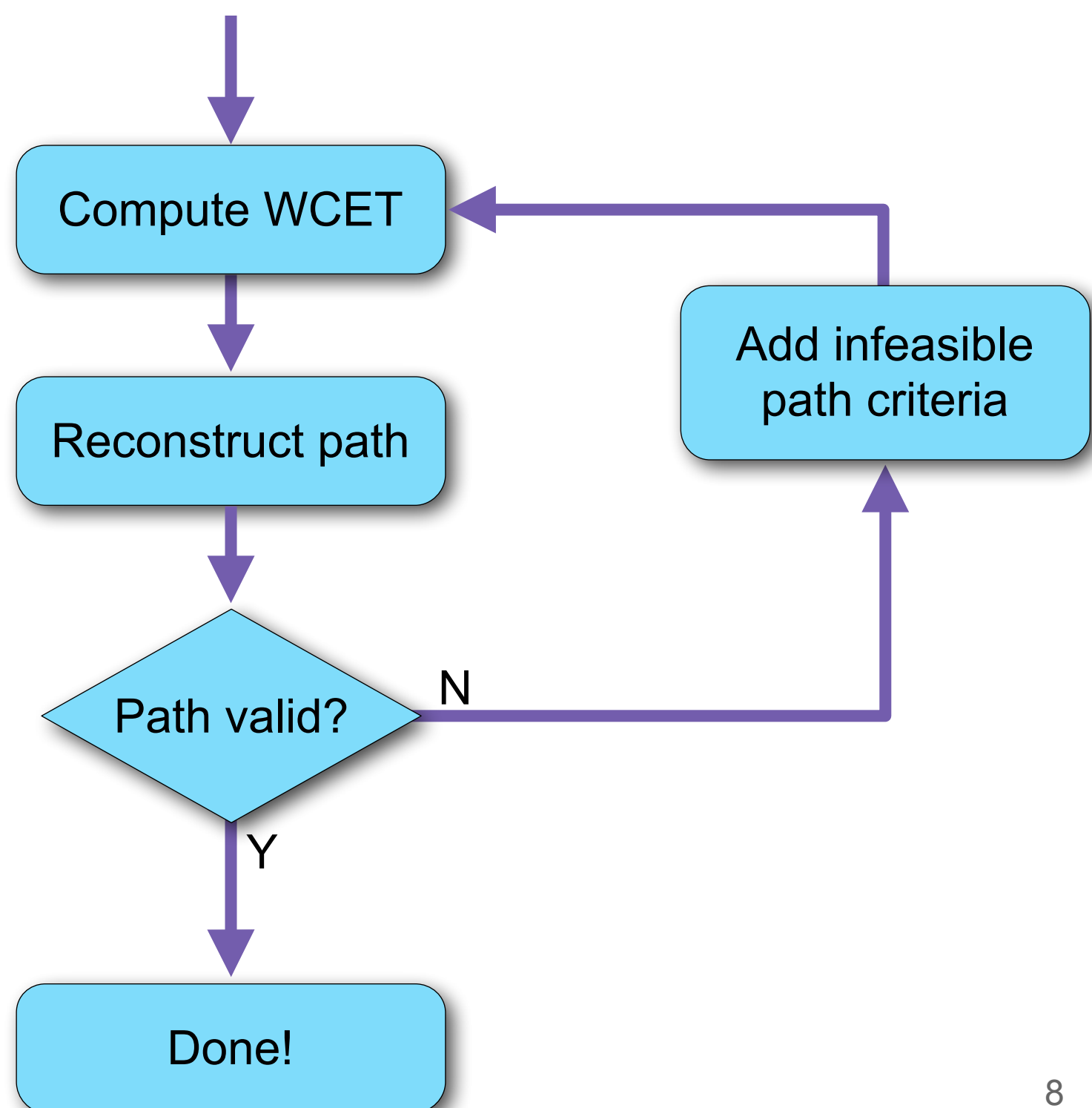
- **Chronos** used to compute WCET via **IPET**
- **Sequoll** can validate manually provided infeasible path information using a model checker
(Blackham & Heiser, RTAS 2013)
- Reduces risk of human error when specifying infeasible path information
- **Can we find infeasible paths automatically?**

Finding infeasible path constraints

All-at-once



Directed Iterative Refinement



seL4 is large

- Small by microkernel standards
- Large by WCET standards

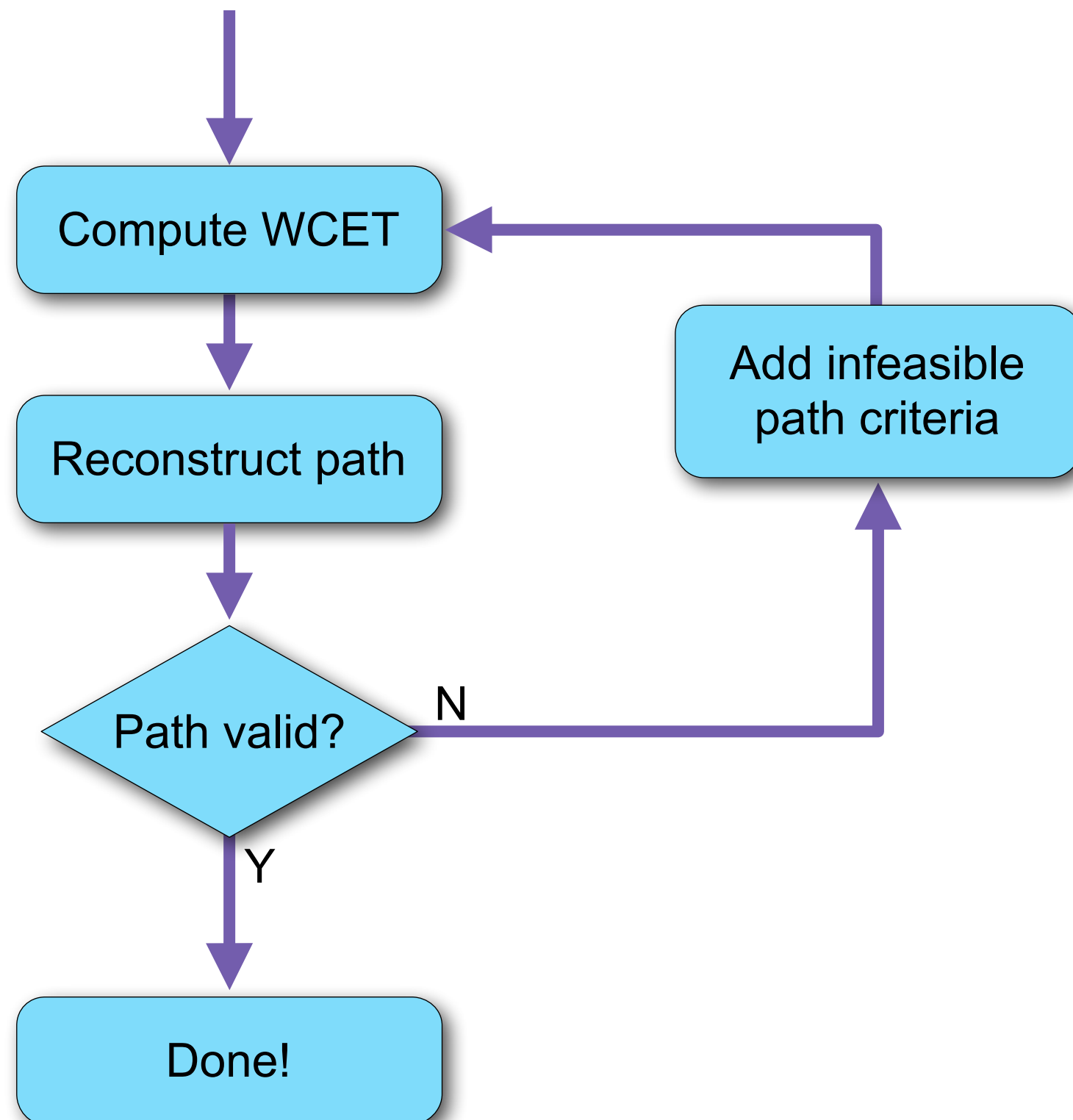
C source

~8,700 lines
316 functions
76 loops

Binary (ARM)

~10,000 instructions
228 functions
56 loops
2,384 basic blocks
~400,000 basic blocks
when inlined

Trickle: Directed Iterative Refinement



Types of infeasible path criteria

- Infeasible path criteria may arise because of:

local constraints

```
y = count;  
if (y > 15)  
    y = 15;  
while (y > 0)  
{  
    ...  
    y = y - 1;  
}
```

global program invariants

```
// count guaranteed to be <= 15  
y = count;  
  
while  
{  
  
    y = y -  
}
```

Types of infeasible path criteria

- Infeasible path criteria may arise because of:

local constraints

```
y = count;  
if  
    y =  
while  
{  
  
    y = y -  
}
```

global program invariants

```
// count guaranteed to be <= 15  
y = count;  
  
while (y > 0)  
{  
    ...  
    y = y - 1;  
}
```

Types of infeasible path criteria

- Infeasible path criteria may arise because of:

local constraints

```
y = count;  
if (y > 15)  
    y = 15;  
while (y > 0)  
{  
    ...  
    y = y - 1;  
}
```

global program invariants

```
// count guaranteed to be <= 15  
y = count;  
while (y > 0)  
{  
    ...  
    y = y - 1;  
}
```

Detecting Infeasible Paths

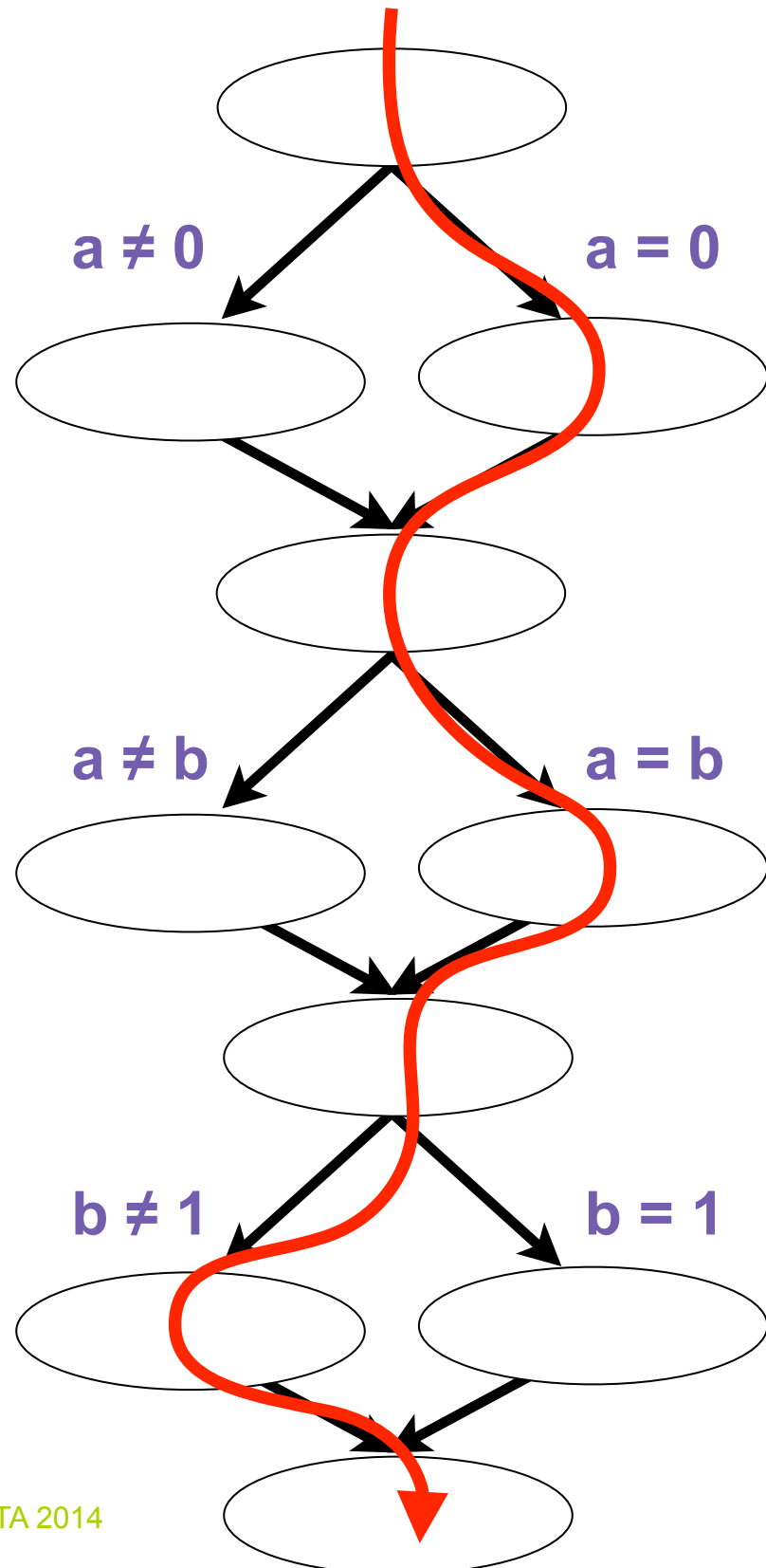
- **Sequoll** computes a **branch condition** for every conditional branch or conditional instruction, in terms of *SSA variables*
- Once a worst-case path is identified, **Trickle** collects all branch conditions required to execute it, as *SMT expressions*
- All branch conditions are given to an **SMT solver** to find a satisfying assignment

Detecting Infeasible Paths

- If SMT solver finds a satisfying assignment, path is declared **feasible***
- If SMT solver shows that the constraints are unsatisfiable, the path is **infeasible**
 - ➡ An **unsatisfiable subset** is returned

* up to the limit of reasoning ability of the SMT solver and Trickle

Detecting Infeasible Paths



A: $a=0$

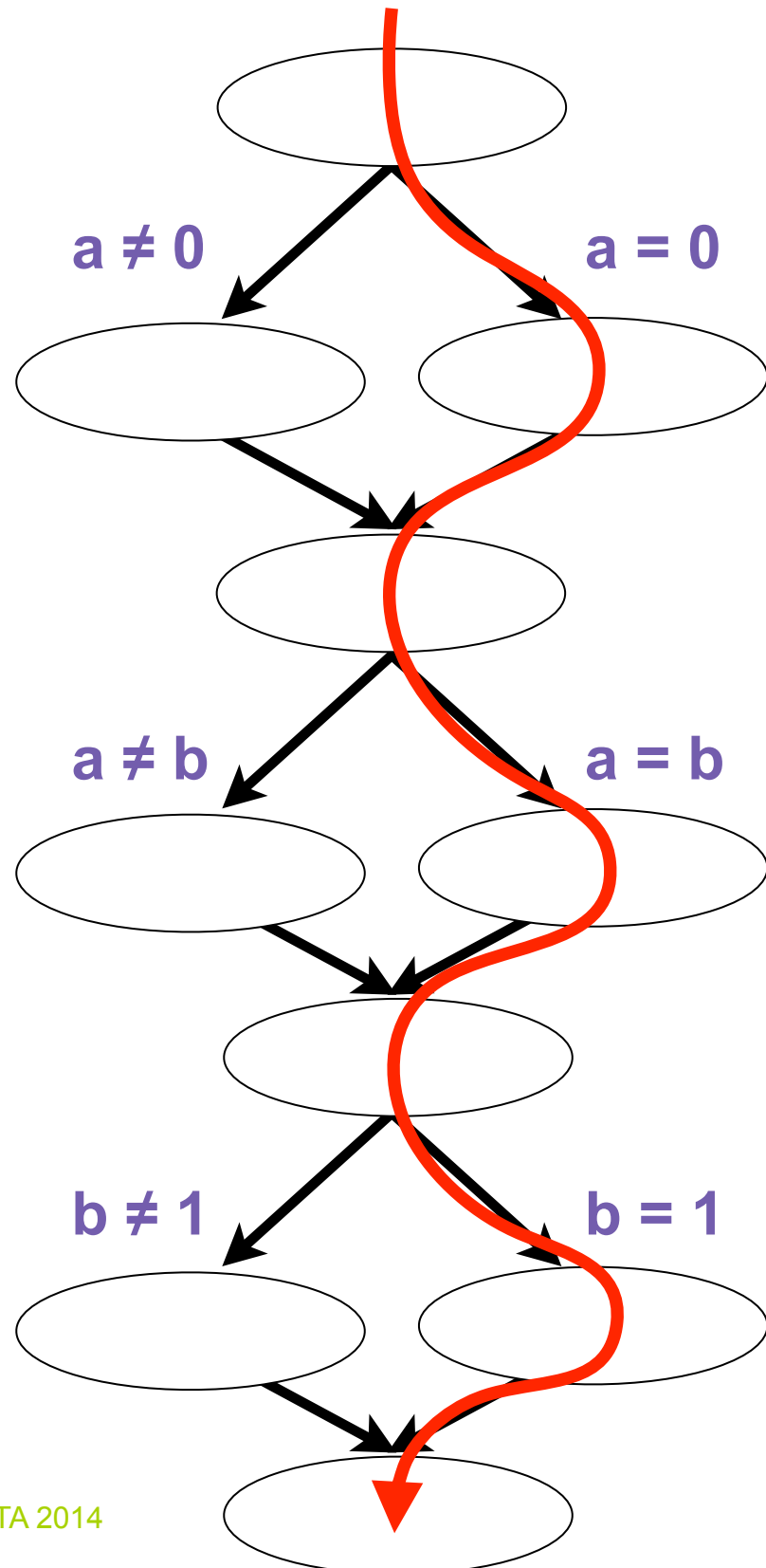
B: $a=b$

C: $b \neq 1$

Satisfiable! 👍

Assignment: $a=0, b=0$

Detecting Infeasible Paths



A: $a=0$

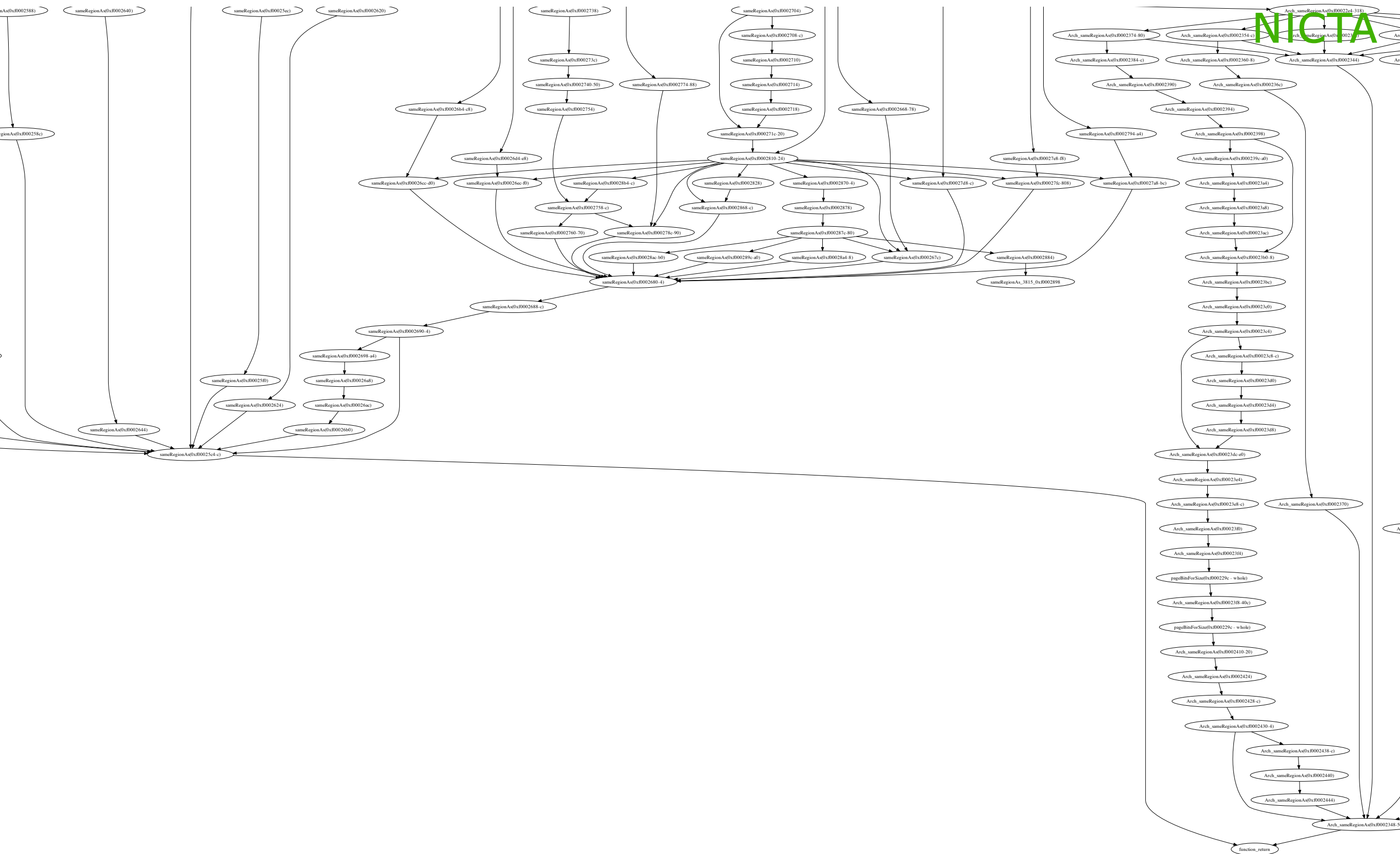
B: $a=b$

C: $b=1$

Unsatisfiable 🙅

Minimal Unsatisfiable Subset:
{A,B,C}

$$E_A + E_B + E_C < 3$$



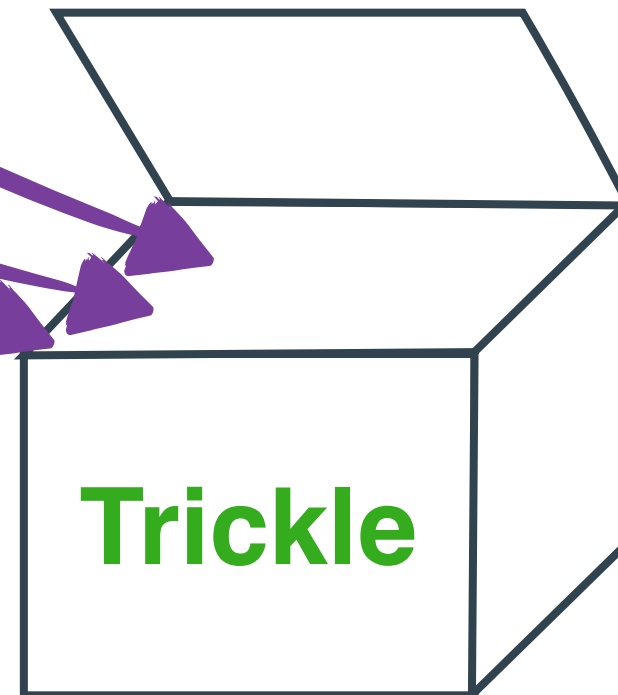
- A path may contain **1000s of instructions**
- And **100s of branch constraints**
- And may contain **several MUSes**
- SMT solvers typically only find **one**
- Can we reduce the number of refinement iterations?

Trickle: Enter CAMUS

Sequoll – framework for analysis
of compiled ARM binaries

CAMUS – **C**ompute **A**ll **M**inimal
Unsatisfiable **S**ubsets

Yices – SMT solver



CAMUS

- Developed by Liffiton & Sakallah (JAR 2008)
- Finds **all** minimal unsatisfiable subsets of a given set of constraints
- ➡ i.e. finds all infeasible path constraints along a given path

CAMUS

- The **worst-case run time** of the CAMUS algorithm is **exponential** in the number of MUSes (+ SMT solver time)

How can we prevent this?

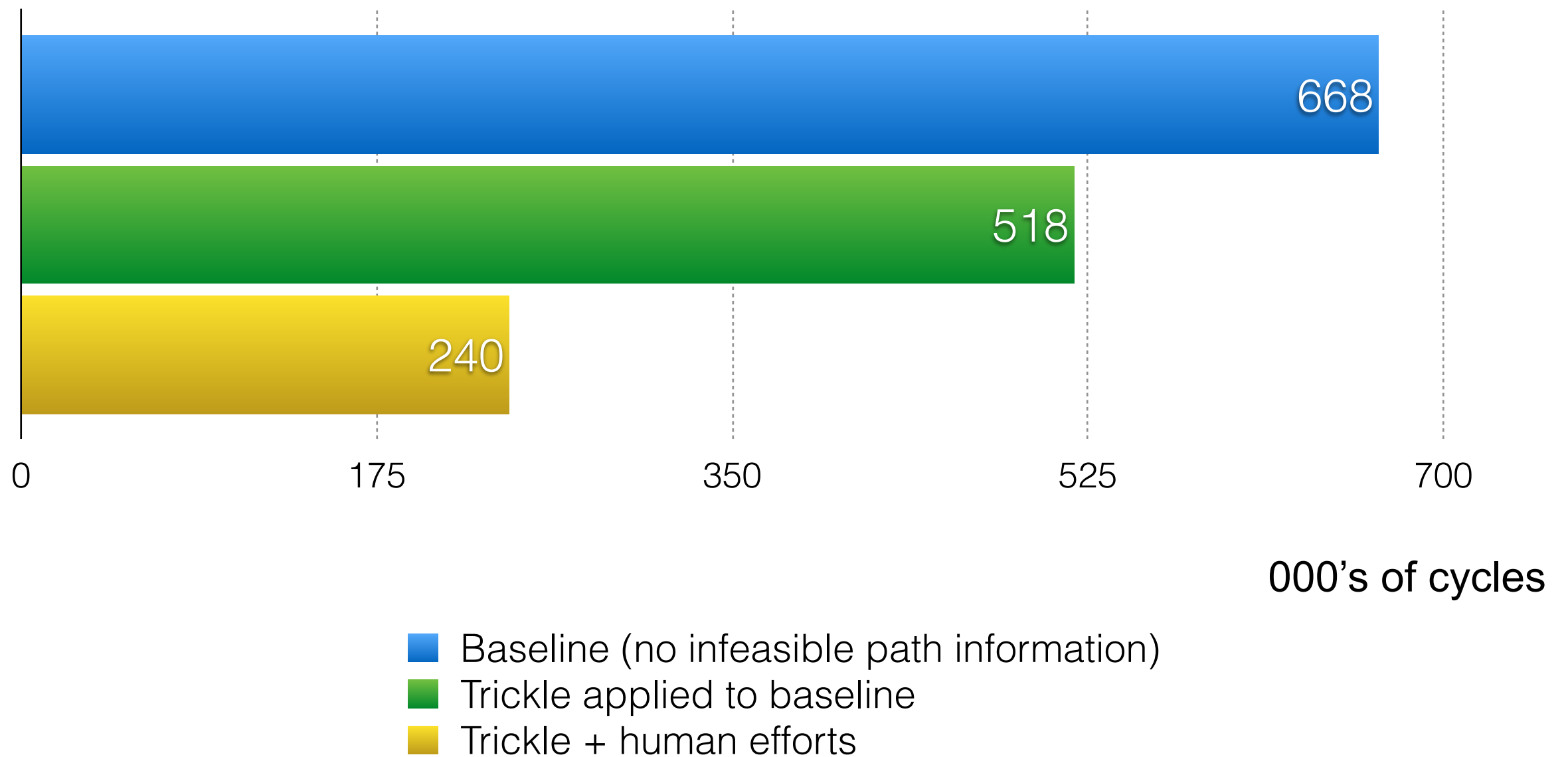
CAMUS: Sliding Window

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O

- Try with a smaller subset of constraints first
- Choose constraints close together on path as they are more likely to conflict
- Increase size of window and repeat if no constraints found

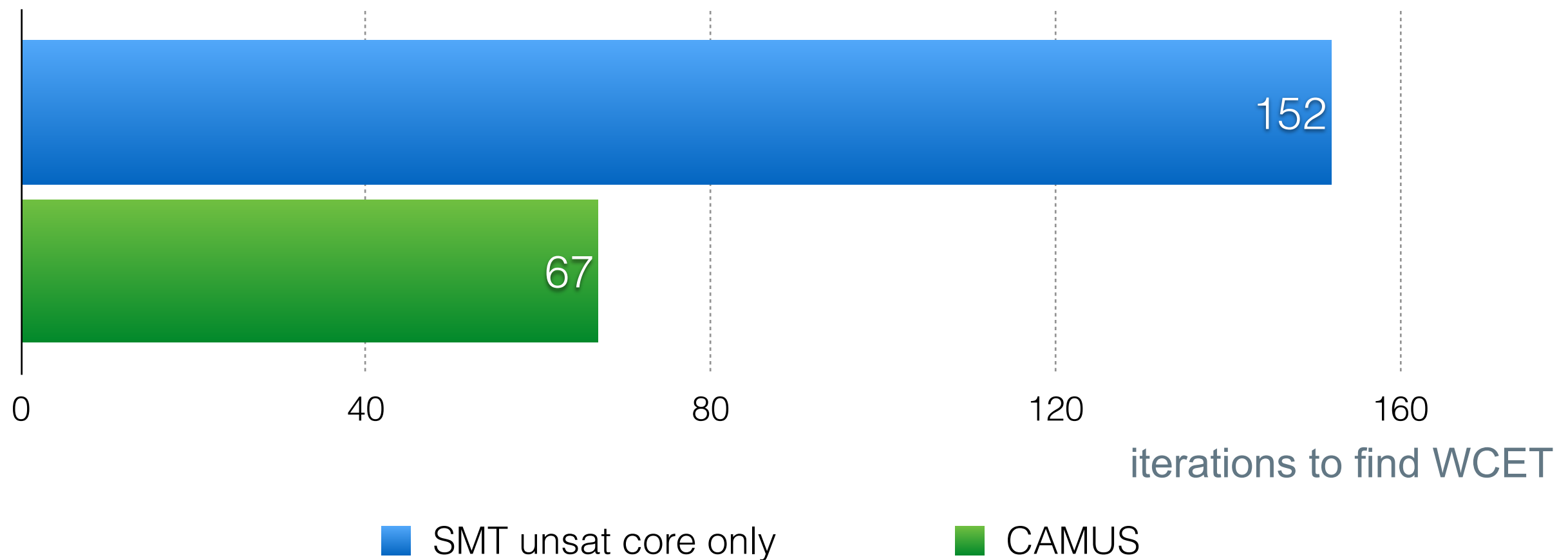
Results

Estimated worst-case execution time of seL4



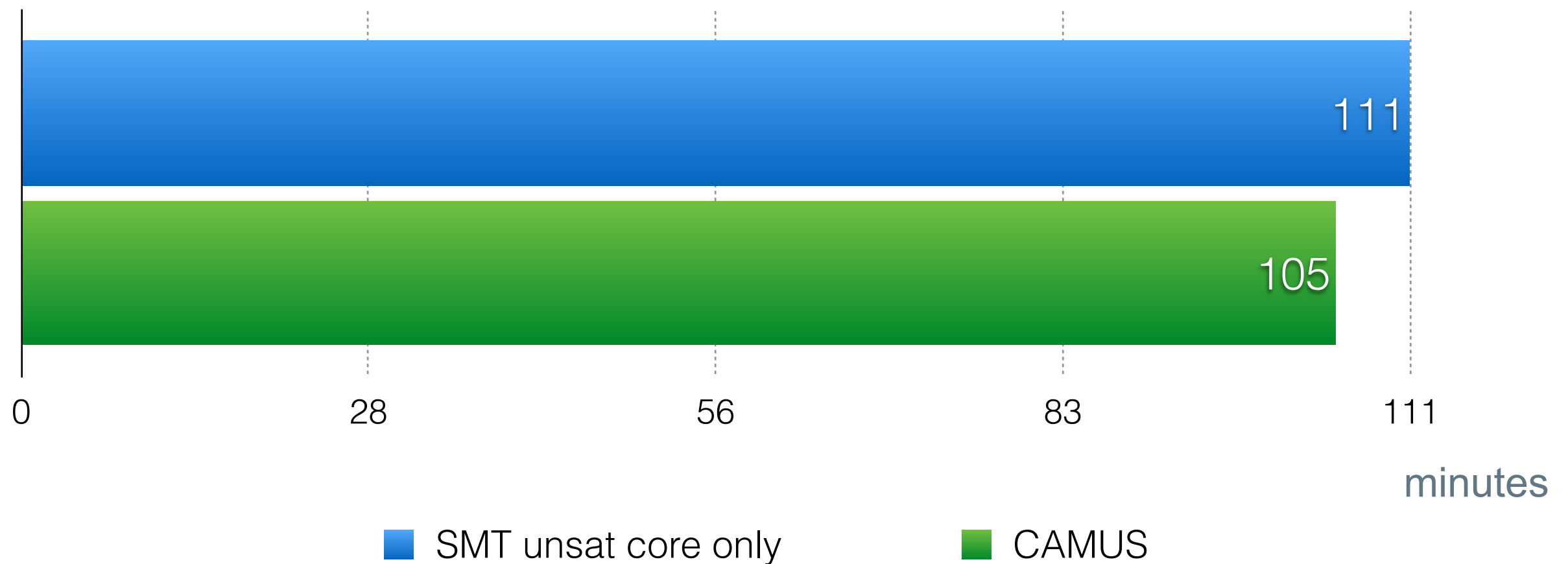
Results

Number of iterations to find WCET



Results

Difference in runtime to compute WCET*



* Implementation-specific compilation overheads subtracted

Limitations

- What about **loops**?
 - Analysis is limited to loop-free regions of code
 - Limitation of SMT solvers
 - Limitations of IPET method
- **Run time** of analysis is long
 - Full analysis takes > 2 hours

Research directions

- Integrate Trickle with **proof invariants**
- Find infeasible paths **across loop iterations**
- Improved CAMUS algorithm to **avoid exponential behaviour** (no need for sliding window)
- Improve **memory aliasing** analysis

Summary

Trickle is able to:

- automatically compute infeasible path information on compiled ARM binaries
 - improve WCET estimates of an IPET analysis
 - reason about more interesting constraints than integer intervals (e.g. bit arithmetic)
- ➡ reduce scope for errors in WCET analysis!

Download it!

<http://www.ssrg.nicta.com.au/software/TS/wcet-tools>

Bernard.Blackham@nicta.com.au