

# Formal Verification - Course Introduction<sup>1</sup>

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Formal Verification  
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<sup>1</sup>Including contributions by Elizabeth Polgreen

# Overview

- ▶ **Lecturer:** Paul Jackson
- ▶ **Lab demonstrators:** Mohan Dantam & Paul Jackson
- ▶ **Lecture Schedule:**  
Weeks 1-11, Mondays and Thursdays 15:10-16:00
  - ▶ *Monday:* Room 2.12, Appleton Tower
  - ▶ *Thursday:* Lecture Theatre 3, Appleton Tower
- ▶ **Lab Schedule:**  
Weeks 3-10, Fridays: 11:10-13:00, Room 4.12, Appleton Tower
- ▶ **Discussion Forum:** Piazza

## Prerequisites for Course

- ▶ Students are expected to be familiar with discrete maths at a level similar to our Year 2 Undergraduate *Discrete Mathematics and Probability* course (INFR08031).
- ▶ Prior exposure to first-order logic is expected.
- ▶ Programming experience in an imperative language such as Java, C or C++ is also essential for handling the material related to software verification.
- ▶ Familiarity with Finite-State Automata concepts will be helpful

# Assessment

- ▶ There are **two assessed courseworks**, each worth 15% of the overall course mark:
  - ▶ **Coursework 1:**  
Handout: Mon Week 4 (9 Oct)  
Due: 12 noon, Mon Week 6 (23 Oct)
  - ▶ **Coursework 2:**  
Handout: Mon Week 8 (6 Nov)  
Due: 12 noon, Mon Week 10 (20 Nov)

Courseworks will largely involve practical work with FV tools

Additional unassessed exercises will introduce several of the tools. Sample solutions will be provided.

- ▶ There is a **final exam** in Dec 2023, worth 70% of the overall course mark.

The exam will cover all material from lectures, exercises and courseworks.

How do you know your code is correct?



# What is Formal Verification?

- ▶ FV is the use of mathematical techniques to verify the correctness of various kinds of engineering systems; software systems and digital hardware systems, for example.
- ▶ FV techniques are exhaustive and provide much stronger guarantees of correctness than testing or simulation-based approaches.
- ▶ FV is particularly useful
  - ▶ for safety, security, and mission critical systems,
  - ▶ when failure is very costly,
  - ▶ when failure can damage reputation,
  - ▶ when system behaviour is highly complex and hard to understand

## Software Bugs in the real world - Therac-25 (1980s)



- ▶ Radiation machine for cancer treatment
- ▶ At least 6 cases of overdoses ( $\sim 100$  times dose)
- ▶ 3 patients died
- ▶ Source: design error in the control software (race condition)
- ▶ Software written in assembly language

## Software Bugs in the real world - Ariane-5 (1996)



- ▶ Rocket flipped 90 degrees in wrong direction shortly after launch
- ▶ Caused by overflow on floating-point to integer conversion
- ▶ One of the most expensive software failures ever



# Industrial Examples of Formal Verification

- ▶ **Intel:** FV now largely-replaces simulation when verifying microprocessor designs
- ▶ **Microsoft:** 3rd party drivers are must pass FV checks of the absence of concurrency bugs
- ▶ **Toyota:** verification of automotive source code using bounded model checking
- ▶ **Amazon Web Services:** big push on FV. FV used to verify boot-code for EC2, policies for S3 buckets + more

# Syllabus

Topics covered will include

- ▶ CTL and LTL model checking
- ▶ Use of SAT & SMT solvers as reasoning engines
- ▶ the BDD data-structure used by many model checkers
- ▶ Formal models of software based on operational semantics
- ▶ Assertion-based software verification using verification condition generation and SMT solvers
- ▶ Take-up of FV by industry and the challenges to its wider adoption

## Course Approach

- ▶ Practical focus on tools and techniques used today in industry or likely to be used in future
- ▶ Introduces the underlying mathematical and automated-reasoning techniques

Course should be of interest to both

- ▶ those planning a career in industry areas (e.g. software engineering, security) where FV could be useful, and
- ▶ those interested in research in formal verification and automated reasoning.

# Tools

- ▶ NuSMV, NuXmv model checkers
- ▶ MiniSAT, Z3 SMT solver and Z3 python API
- ▶ SPARK and Why3 assertion-based software verification tools
- ▶ CBMC bounded model checker for C programs
- ▶ ...