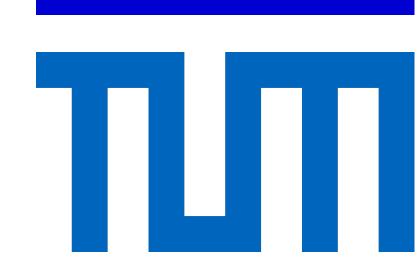
Thread-Modular Abstract Interpretation for Multi-Threaded Code ConVeY

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Setting

Non-relational, thread-modular analysis of the values of global variables in C programs

Approaches from literature

Miné's style (e.g. [2])

Vojdani's style (e.g. [4, 5])

- a mutex to its locks, provided appropriate side-conditions are met • Publish value on unlock of last
- Propagate values from unlocks of
 Compute set of protecting mutexes always held when global is accessed
 - protecting mutex

```
main:
                               t1:
                                               • Miné: x \mapsto \{0, 17, 42\}
 lock(b); g = 0; unlock(b);
                                  lock(a);
 y = create(t1);
                                  lock(b);
                                               • Vojdani: x \mapsto \{0, 17\}
                                  g = 42;
 lock(a);
 lock(b);
                                  unlock(a);
                                               Generally, incomparable!
                                  g = 17;
x = g;
                                  unlock(b);
```

Contributions

- Formulation of both styles in a common framework
- Comparison
- Principled soundness proofs for both styles of analyses
- Identify weaknesses and propose improved versions

Side-Effecting Equation Systems[1]

Accumulate flow-insensitive information for globals during flow-sensitive analysis of locals

Ingredients for More Precise Analyses

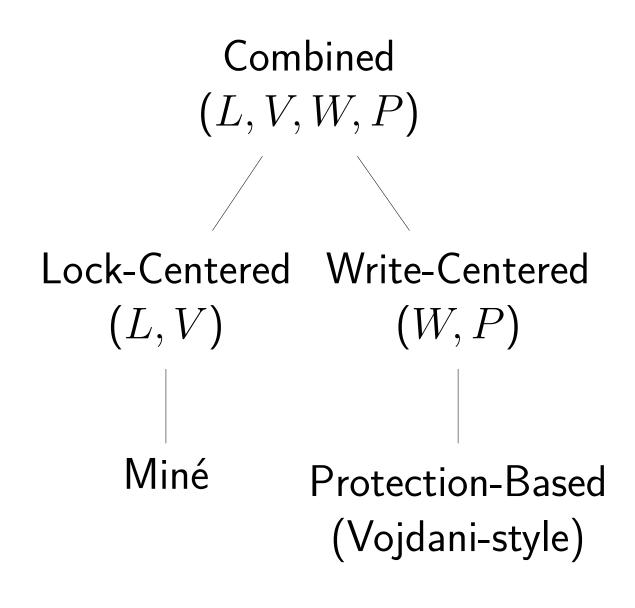
Consider further finite abstraction to exclude more reads

For each global g

- W g: Set of locksets held when last writing to g
- P g: Set of locksets held *since* last writing to g

For each mutex a

- La: Set of locksets held when last acquiring a
- V a: Set of globals that must have been written locally since last acquiring a



Experimental Evaluation

All analyses implemented within the static analysis framework for multi-threaded C programs Goblint[5].







Benchmarks: 13 not-too-small multi-threaded Posix programs

Runtime: Increases with sophistication

Protection-Based-Miné ([2])-Lock-Centered-Write-Centered-Combined

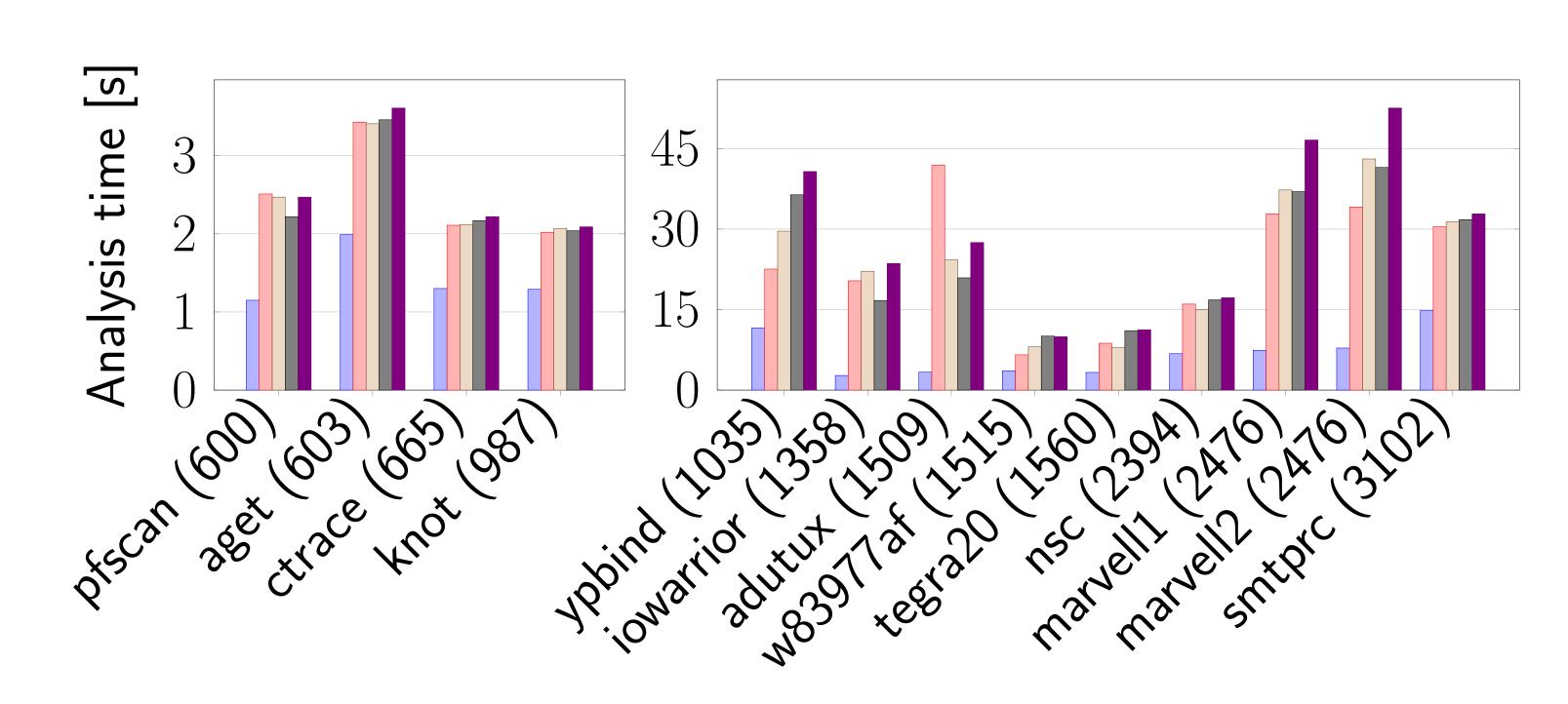


Figure 1:Analysis times per benchmark program (logical LoC in parentheses).

Precision: (as measured by abstract values of globals read)

- Equally precise for 11/13 benchmarks
- For pfscan and ypbind: [2] less precise for 6% resp. 16% of globals

Experimental Conclusions

Protection-Based Analysis sufficiently precise at low cost.

Future Work

- Take thread ids into account
- Extend to handle relational analyses and Weak Memory effects
- Further refinement based on abstraction of local traces

References

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- [2] Antoine Miné. Static analysis of run-time errors in embedded real-time parallel C programs. Logical Methods in Computer Science, 8(1):1–63, mar 2012.
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- [4] Vesal Vojdani. Static Data Race Analysis of Heap-Manipulating C Programs. PhD thesis, University of Tartu., December 2010.
- [5] Vesal Vojdani, Kalmer Apinis, Vootele Rõtov, Helmut Seidl, Varmo Vene, and Ralf Vogler. Static Race Detection for Device Drivers: The Goblint Approach. In ASE '16, pages 391–402. ACM, 2016.