

An Efficient Runtime Validation Framework based on the Theory of Refinement

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Property-based Testing Methodology

Given an implementation

1. Define a set of properties
2. Design a test suite and define oracles
3. Execute tests and check for property violations
4. Analyze the violations and fix
 - Implementation
 - Properties

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Defining oracles is expensive and error-prone

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Difficult to determine if the specification is complete

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Changes in specification

Property-based Testing Methodology

Implementation

IF	ID	RF	EX	WB
IF	ID	RF	EX	WB
IF	ID	RF	EX	WB
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Set of Properties

1. Correct arithmetic operations
2. Detecting and stalling the pipeline on data hazards
3. Branch/Jump instructions
4. ...

Property-based Testing Methodology

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Trends in Functional Verification: A 2014 Industry Study¹

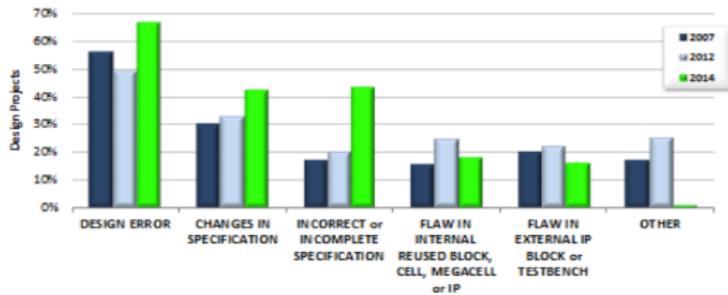


Figure 17. Root Cause of Functional Flaws

¹ Harry Foster, DAC 2015 (reproduced)

Trends in Functional Verification: A 2014 Industry Study¹

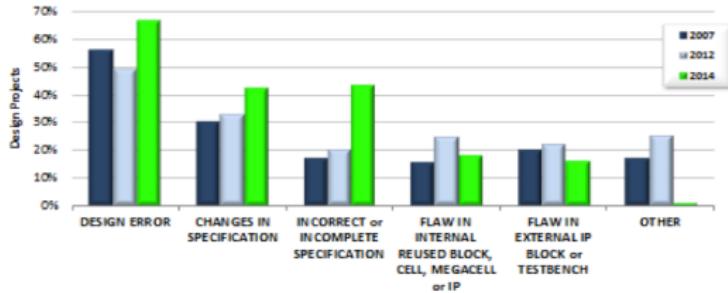


Figure 17. Root Cause of Functional Flaws

Refinement-based testing methodology

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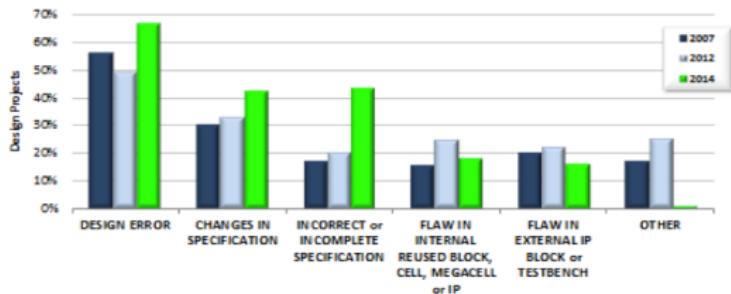


Figure 17. Root Cause of Functional Flaws

Refinement-based testing methodology

Compile the refinement conjecture to a runtime check

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Refinement-based Testing Methodology

Implementation

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Specification

IF	ID	RF	EX	WB
IF	ID	RF	EX	WB
IF	ID	RF	EX	WB
IF	ID	RF	EX	WB
	IF	ID	RF	EX
	IF	ID	RF	EX

Concrete System

Instruction Set Architecture

- ▶ *add rd, ra, rb*
- ▶ *sub rd, ra, rb*
- ▶ *jnz imm*
- ▶ ...

Abstract System

Refinement-based Testing Methodology

Implementation

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Specification

IF	ID	RF	EX	WB
IF	ID	RF	EX	WB
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IF	ID	RF	EX	WB
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	IF	ID	RF	WB

Concrete System

Instruction Set Architecture

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Abstract System

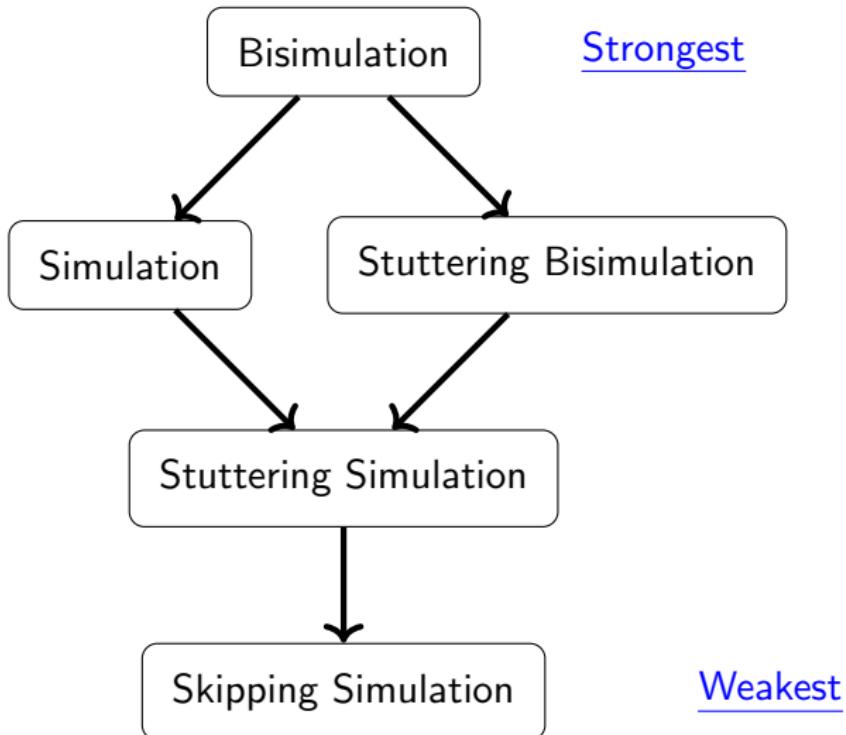
One Property

Challenges

- ▶ \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{C} may differ
 - ▶ Data representation
 - ▶ Number of state components
 - ▶ Atomicity of a computation step
 - ▶ ...

Relate behaviors of systems expressed at **different levels of abstraction**

Notions Of Refinement



Applications

- Microprocessor verification
- Compiler verification
- Distributed/Concurrent systems
- Microkernels
- ...

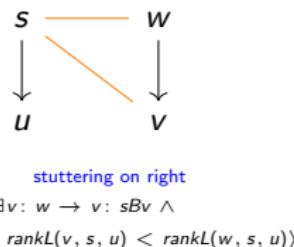
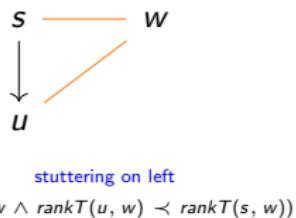
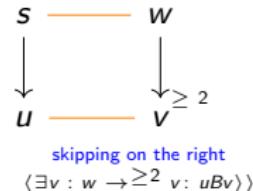
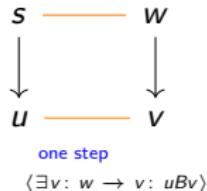
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Local characterizations for effective reasoning

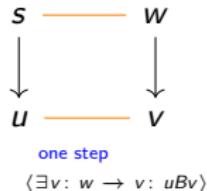
Refinement Conjecture

A local characterization of Skipping Simulation

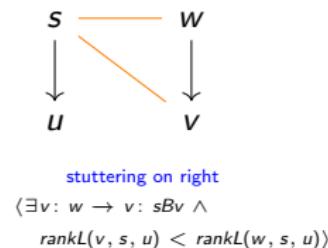
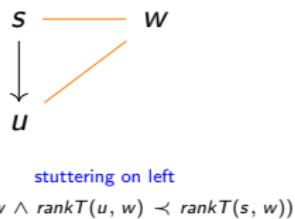


Refinement Conjecture

A local characterization of Skipping Simulation

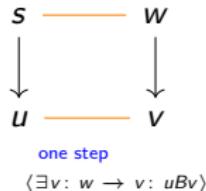


Concrete system does not skip

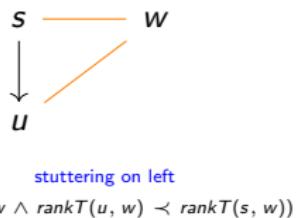


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A local characterization of Skipping Simulation



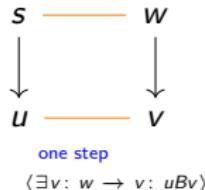
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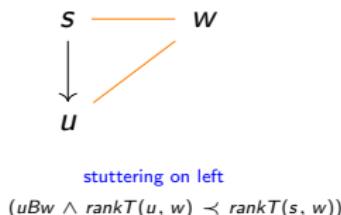
Abstract system does not stutter

Refinement Conjecture

Runtime Checker



Compile



Algorithm 1: Refinement Check

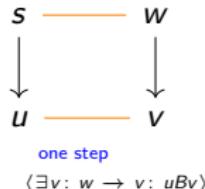
Input : s : concrete system state
 n : number of steps to run
 r : refinement map
 $rankT$: rank of concrete state

Output: Partition, Error Status

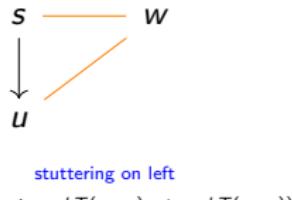
```
w ← r(s); error ← false; partition ← ⟨⟩; i ← 0;  
j ← 0;  
do  
     $u \leftarrow Select-concrete-next-state(s);$   
     $(match, v) \leftarrow Match-abstract-next-state(w, u);$   
  
if  $match$   
     $partition \leftarrow partition :: \langle i, j \rangle;$   
     $i \leftarrow i + 1; j \leftarrow j + 1;$   
     $s \leftarrow u; w \leftarrow v;$   
else if  
     $r(u) = w \wedge rankT(u, w) \prec rankT(s, w)$   
     $i \leftarrow i + 1;$   
     $s \leftarrow u;$   
else  $error \leftarrow true;$   
     $n \leftarrow n - 1;$   
while  $n > 0 \wedge \neg error;$   
return  $\langle partition, error \rangle;$ 
```

Refinement Conjecture

Runtime Checker



Compile 



Algorithm 1: Refinement Check

Input : s : concrete system state
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Local proof method \rightsquigarrow efficient runtime refinement checker

Evaluation: RISC-V Sodor

- ▶ 5-stage pipeline Sodor Processor
 - ▶ Single issue in-order pipeline processor
 - ▶ Supports full bypassing between functions units
- ▶ Spike, executable RISC-V ISA simulator
 - ▶ High-level specification
 - ▶ Serves as the oracle

Evaluation

- ▶ Effectiveness in detecting bugs
- ▶ Overhead cost of the refinement checker

Evaluation

- ▶ Effectiveness in detecting bugs

Errors Injected	Detect
Instruction classification	✓
Control: Stall Mechanism	✓
Control: Pipeline hazard detection	✓
Arithmetic-logic unit	✓
Load store unit	✓

- ▶ Overhead cost of the refinement checkers

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- ▶ Effectiveness in detecting bugs

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Evaluation

- ▶ Effectiveness in detecting bugs
- ▶ Overhead cost of the refinement checker

1. Match concrete and abstract states
2. Computing the refinement map
3. Computing the rank of a concrete state

Algorithm 1: Refinement Check

```
do
   $u \leftarrow \text{Select-concrete-next-state}(s);$ 
  ...
   $\langle \text{match}, v \rangle \leftarrow \text{Match-abstract-next-state}(w, u);$ 

  if  $\text{match}$  then
     $\text{partition} \leftarrow \text{partition} :: \langle i, j \rangle;$ 
     $i \leftarrow i + 1; j \leftarrow j + 1;$ 
     $s \leftarrow u; w \leftarrow v;$ 
  end
  else if  $r(u) = w \wedge \text{rankT}(u) < \text{rankT}(s)$ 
  then
     $i \leftarrow i + 1;$ 
     $s \leftarrow u;$ 
  end
  else  $\text{error} \leftarrow \text{true};$ 
     $n \leftarrow n - 1;$ 
  end
  while  $n > 0 \wedge \neg \text{error};$ 
  return  $\langle \text{partition}, \text{error} \rangle;$ 
```

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- ▶ Effectiveness in detecting bugs
- ▶ Overhead cost of the refinement checker
 - 1. Match concrete and abstract states
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Conclusion

An alternate testing methodology based on the theory of refinement.

Refinement implies functional correctness

Algorithm 1: Refinement Check

Input : s : concrete system state

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Robust to changes in the implementation

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while n > 0 ∧ ¬error;  
return ⟨partition, error⟩;
```

Thank You

References

- ▶ An efficient refinement-based testing methodology



[Skipping refinement](#)

Mitesh Jain and Pete Manolios

CAV, 2015, 2017



[Proving skipping refinement using ACL2s](#)

Mitesh Jain and Pete Manolios

ACL2, 2015