BMCLua: Verification of Lua Programs in Digital TV Interactive Applications

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The Lua Language and its Applications



- the Lua language is used in many areas, from games to digital TV applications
 - Adobe's Photoshop Lightroom
 - World of Warcraft e Angry Birds
 - Ginga Middleware (Digital TV)

- NCL



extension language used in	interpreted, compact, and fast;
other programming languages	it is used in embedded devices
- C/C++	– Mobile
– JAVA	– Set-Top Box

incorrect implicit conversion of variable types, returning null from functions with multiple values, and arithmetic overflow

Interactive TV applications are widely spread, but their verification becomes more difficult



- functionality demands increased significantly in digital TV
 - peer reviewing and testing



negative impact on the performance of interactive TV applications (presentation failures)

Bounded Model Checking (BMC)



Basic Idea: check negation of given property up to given depth



- transition system *M* unrolled *k* times
 - for programs: unroll loops, unfold arrays, ...
- translated into verification condition $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ such that

ψ satisfiable iff ϕ has counterexample of max. depth *k*

 has been applied successfully to verify (embedded) software since early 2000's

Objectives of this work



Apply BMC for Interactive TV software applications based on the Lua programming language

- develop a verification platform for Lua programs:
 - translate a Lua program to an intermediate representation
 - check for arithmetic overflow, division by zero, and userspecified assertions
 - interpret the counterexample
- exploit BMC tools to prune the property and data dependent search space and to exploit the bit-accurate representation
- implement this approach in BMCLua tool and evaluate it using Lua applications
 - consider time and correctness metrics

The BMCLua Verification Platform



BMCLua consists of a **Translator** and **Interpreter**, and makes use of an existing **Verifier** Verify the



The BMCLua Translator



 the translator consists of the language grammar, the lexical analyzer (lexer), and the syntax analyzer (parser)



- the grammar consists of a set of **rules** describing the syntax
- the lexer generates **tokens** from a sequence of characters
- the parser checks the **syntax** of the input characters

Translation, Verification, and Interpretation



- translates to an ANSI-C code (adds more code lines)
 - supports most primitive data types, relational and logical operators, decision and loops structures, and functions



counterexample informs the code line and the violation

Experimental Evaluation



- Goal: evaluate the performance and correctness of BMCLua using standard benchmarks with a single userspecified property
 - compare to the verification time of ESBMC as a reference

- Experimental setup:
 - Intel Core i3 2.5 GHz with 2 GB of RAM running on Linux Ubuntu 32-bits
 - ESBMC v1.21 with SMT solver Z3 v3.2

Experimental Evaluation (Cont.)



- the verification time reported by BMCLua and ESBMC are comparable to each other for smaller bounds
 - the translation time is typically less than one second



Experimental Evaluation (Cont.)



- the BMCLua verification time is higher due to the increase of code lines when translating into ANSI-C code
 - common subexpression elimination and constant propagation



Conclusions



- proposed **first application** of BMC to Lua programs
- BMCLua checks for arithmetic overflow, division by zero and user-specified assertions
- the **verification time** of BMCLua is **comparable** to ESBMC
 - only 21% of the benchmarks present higher verification time
- BMCLua did not report false-positive or false-negative

Future Work

- support the remaining Lua constructs (typecasts, functional call, NCLua, and Lua library)
- convert Lua programs to SMT formulas
- integrate BMCLua into the Eclipse and Ginga middleware