

# Verifying Linked List Safety Properties in AWS C99 Package with CBMC

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**Abstract**—In this paper, state-of-the-art proofs are generated with harness using the CBMC bounded model checker for the Amazon Web Services C99 core package. In this submission, we check the safety properties of the *Linked List swap-contents* routine with various *loop unwinding* settings as opposed to the *String compare* submitted last year. The generated proof has proven to be reasonably hard to solve using modern SAT solvers. It has many variable-clause redundancies which are not only challenging for a SAT solver but also useful to assess the performance of different simplification techniques.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Bounded Model Checking (BMC) [1]–[3] determines whether a model  $M$  satisfies a certain property  $\varphi$  expressed in temporal logic, by translating the model checking problem to a propositional satisfiability (SAT) problem or a Satisfiability Modulo Theories (SMT) problem. The term *bounded* refers to the fact that the BMC procedure searches for a counterexample to the property, i.e., an execution trace, which is bounded in length by an integer  $k$ . If no counterexample up to this length exists,  $k$  can be increased and BMC can be applied again. This process can continue until a counterexample has been found, a user-defined threshold has been reached, or it can be concluded (via  $k$ -induction [2]) that increasing  $k$  further will not result in finding a counterexample. CBMC [4], [5] is an example of a successful BMC model checker that uses SAT solving. CBMC can check ANSI-C programs. The verification is performed by *unwinding* the loops in the program under verification a finite number of times, and checking whether the bounded executions of the program satisfy a particular safety property [6]. These properties may address common program errors, such as null-pointer exceptions and array out-of-bound accesses, and user-provided assertions.

## II. BENCHMARKS

In this paper, we are interested in verifying the safety properties of the *swap-contents* routine implemented in the Linked List data structure of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) C99 core package. The proof covers the following:

- Memory allocation failure and access violations
- Pointer/floating-point overflow
- Data types conversion

We generated 30 different formulas using a *loop unwinding* upper-bound in the range  $[40, 80]$ , with an incremental step. These bounds produce SAT formulas with 100% coverage of

all functionalities. All problems are written in this format: `linked_list_swap_contents_safety_unwind<x>` where  $x$  denotes the unwinding value. The first and the last formulas are solved via MiniSat [7] within 90 and 540 seconds respectively on a machine with AMD EPYC 7H12 64-Core processor operating at base clock of 2.6 GHz. The solving time of the rest of the benchmarks are expected to be monotonically increasing.

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