

Scalable SMT Sampling for Floating-Point Formulas via Coverage-Guided Fuzzing

Manuel Carrasco, Cristian Cadar and Alastair F. Donaldson
Imperial College London

What is SMT Sampling?

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SMT formula $\Phi(x_1, x_2)$

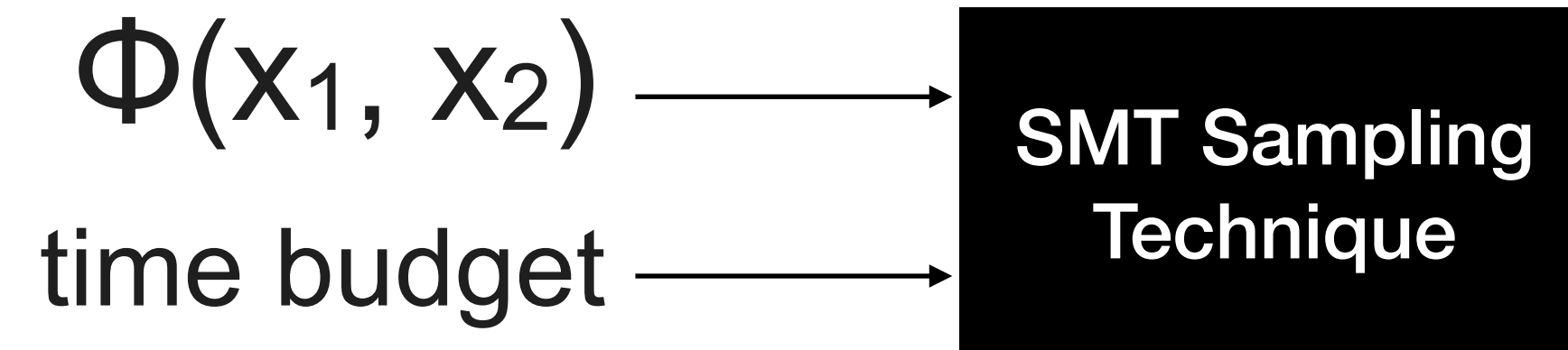
What is SMT Sampling?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \textit{Free variables} & \textit{Boolean predicate} \\ & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \textit{SMT formula} & \Phi(\overline{x_1, x_2}) & \equiv \overline{x_1 + x_2 = 10} \end{array}$$

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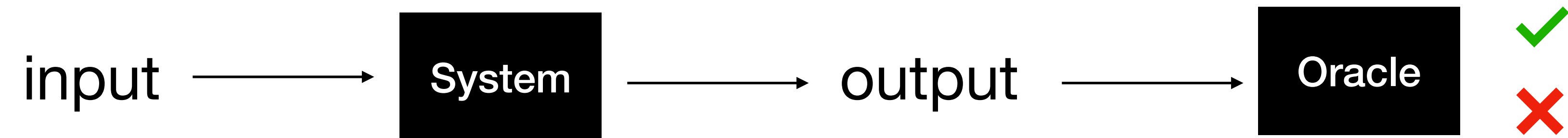
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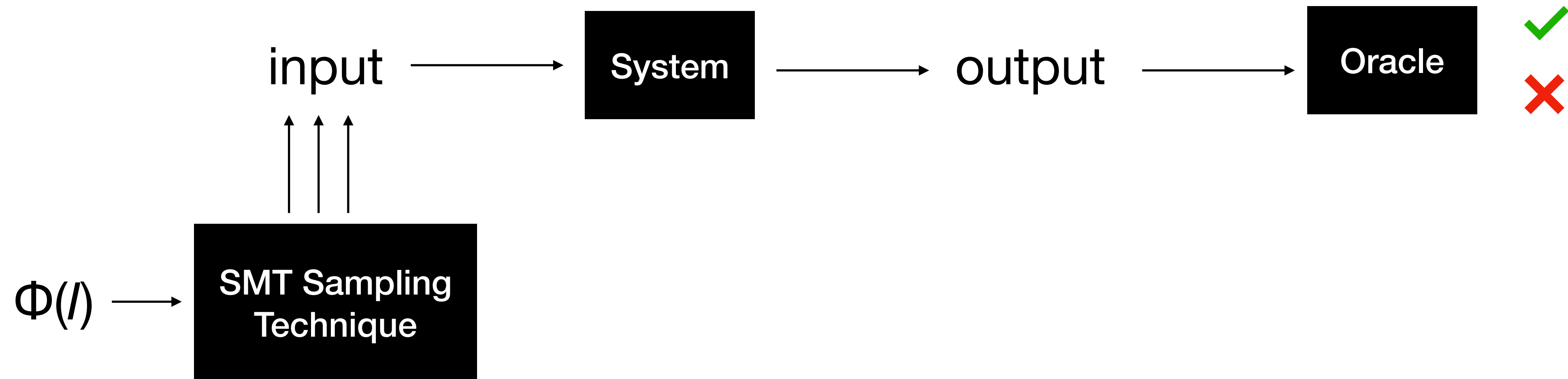


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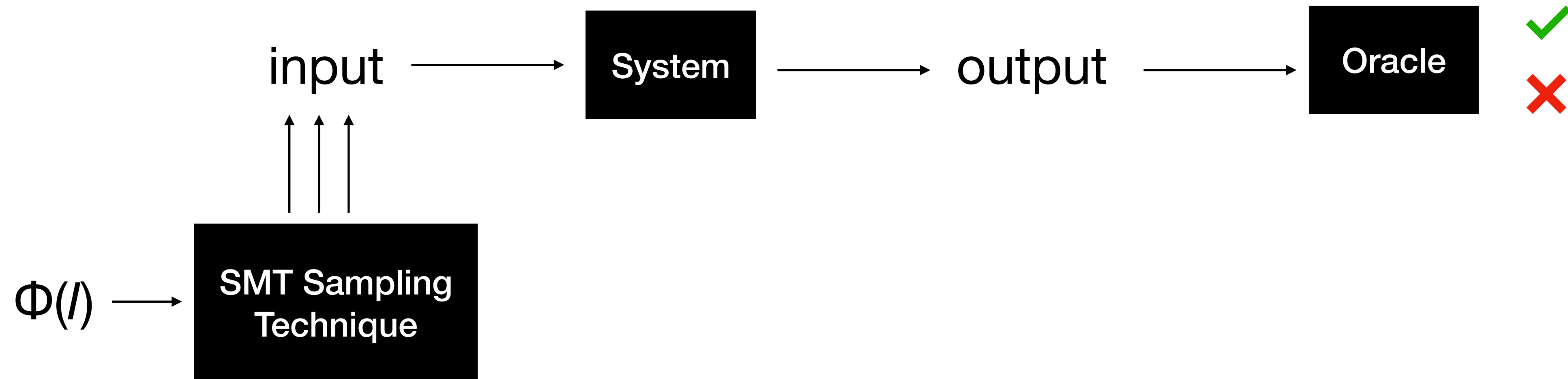
Why SMT Sampling?



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- $\Phi(I)$ can be an input specification or any other testing property.

SMT Sampling Metrics

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- Diversity: how well the samples represent the solution space.
- These two metrics are in constant tension.
- They are influenced by the underlying sampling algorithm!

Related Work: SMTSampler

SMTSAMPLER: Efficient Stimulus Generation from Complex SMT Constraints

Rafael Dutra, Jonathan Bachrach and Koushik Sen

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences, University of California, Berkeley

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Related Work: SMTSampler

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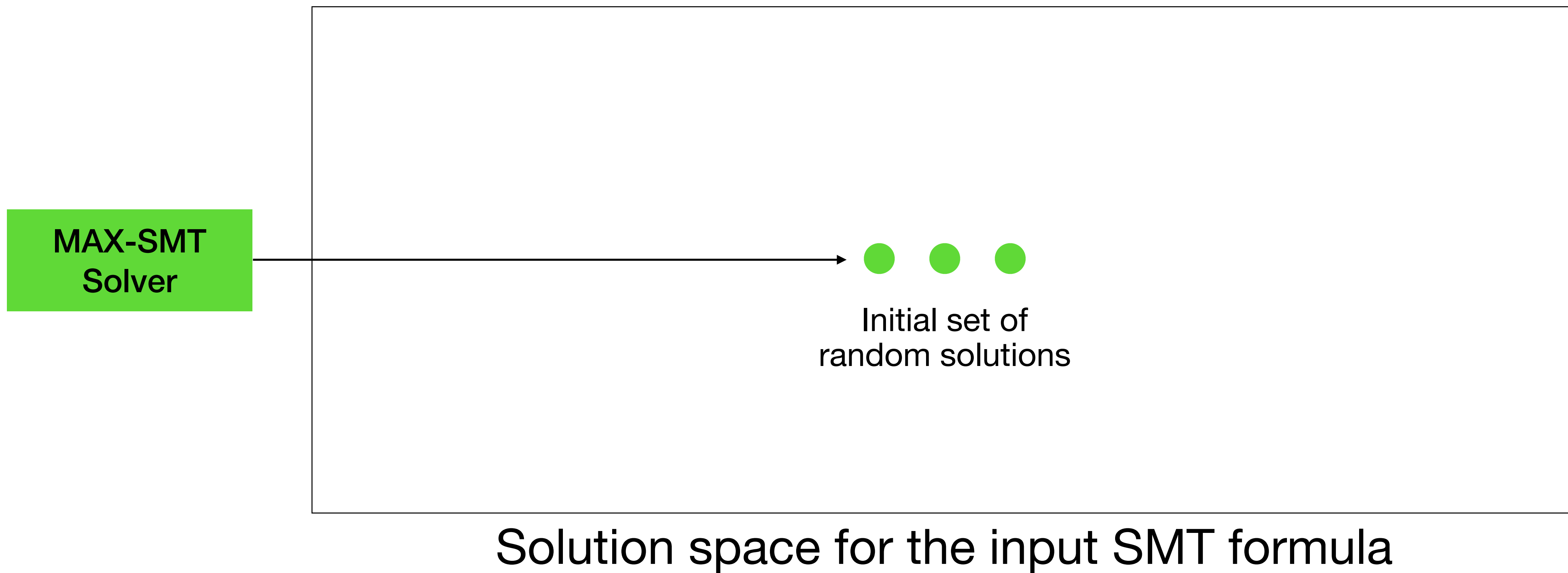
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- It proved to have higher throughput when compared to other samplers.

SMTSampler's Algorithm

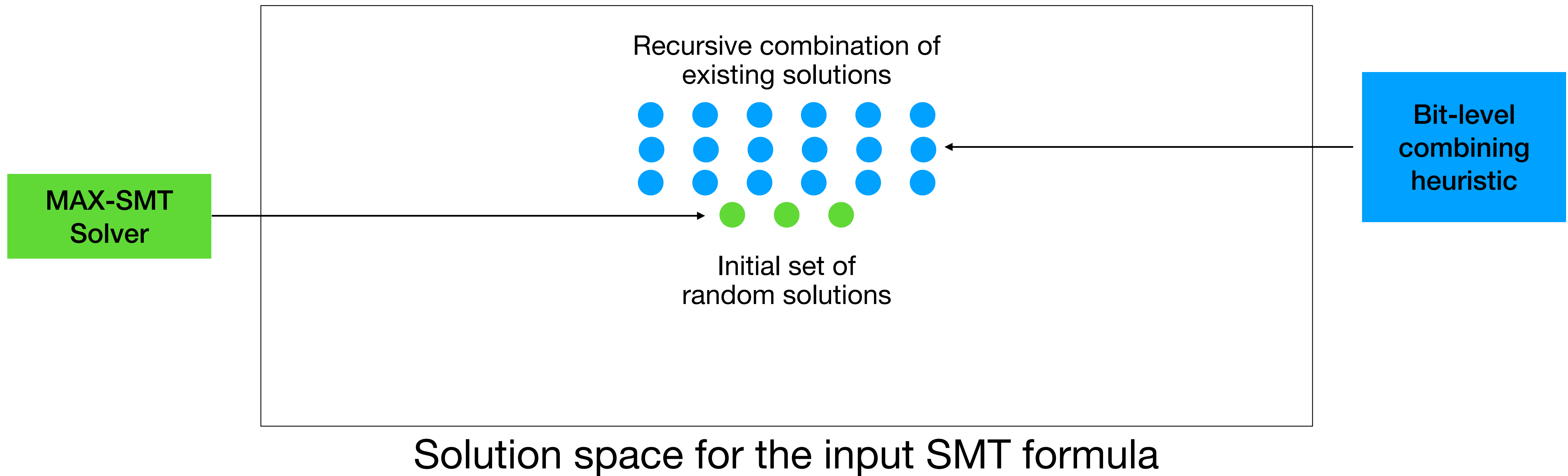


Solution space for the input SMT formula

SMTSampler's Algorithm



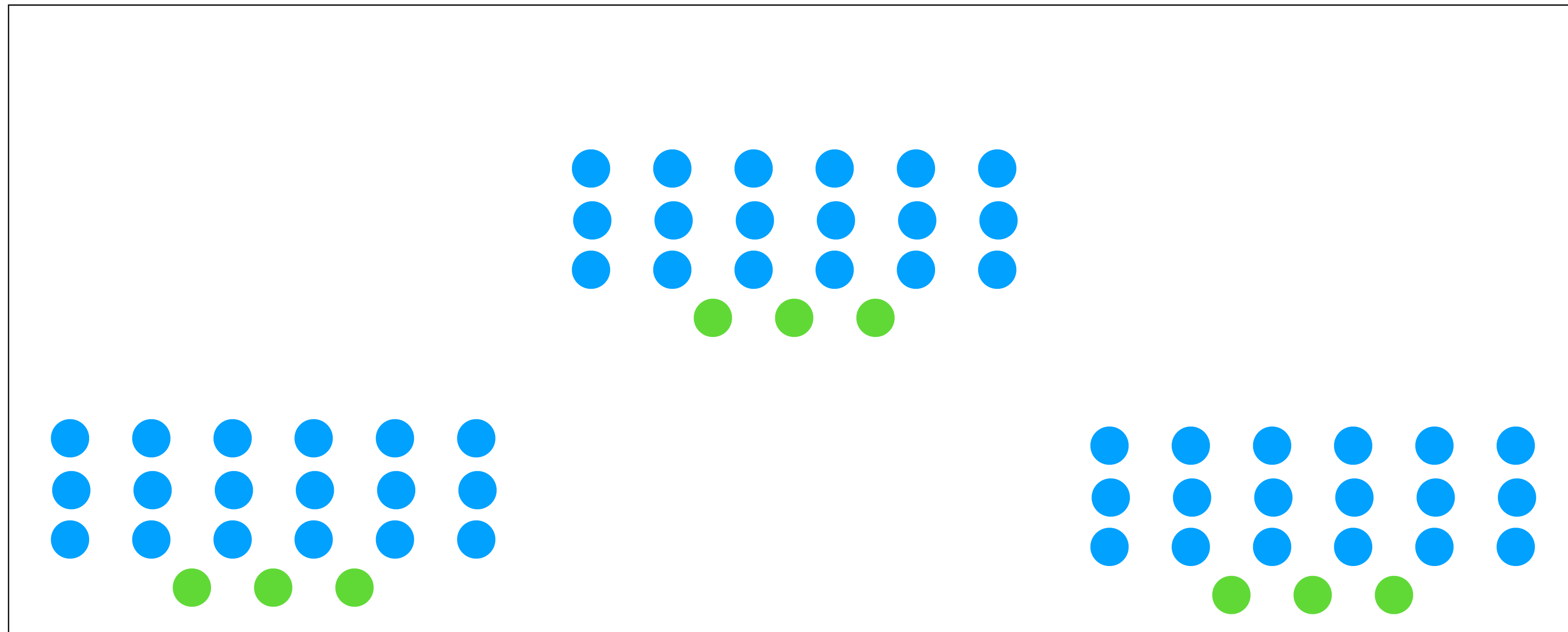
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SMTSampler's Algorithm

MAX-SMT
Solver

Bit-level
combining
heuristic



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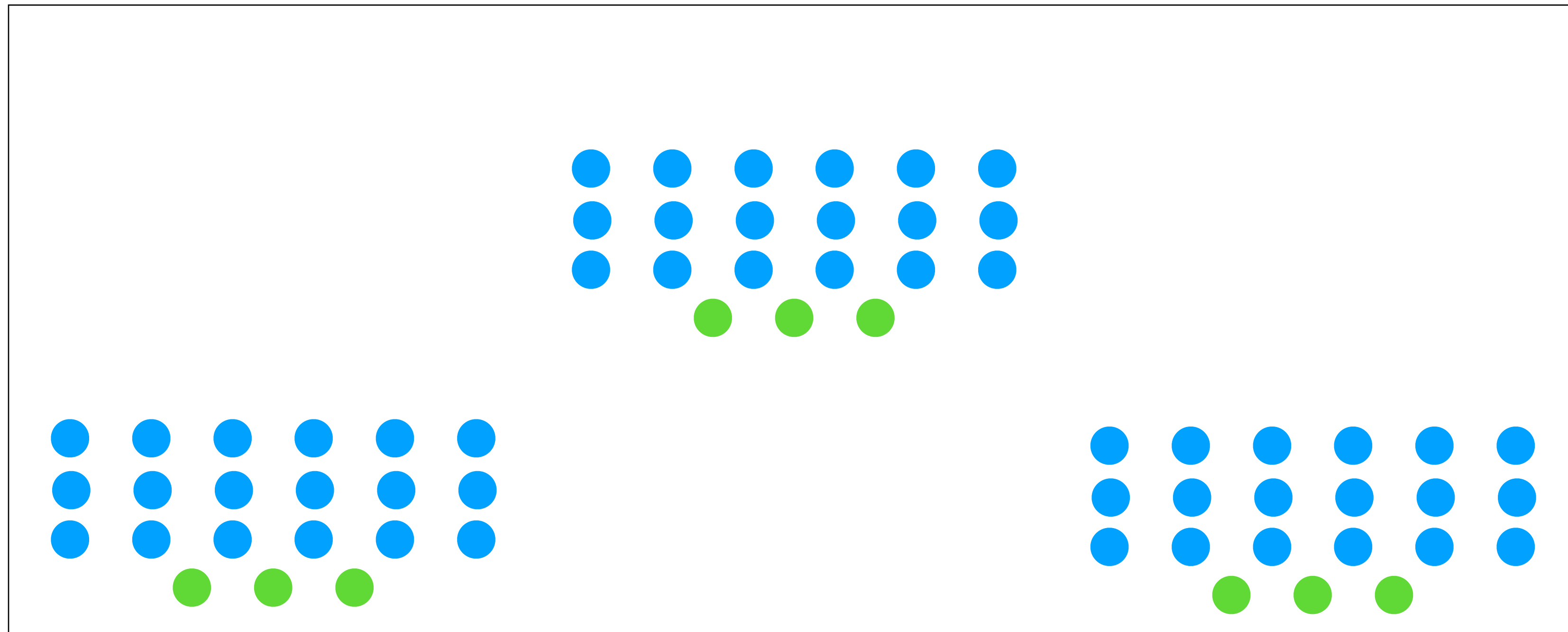
SMTSampler's Algorithm

MAX-SMT
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Slow

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Fast



Solution space for the input SMT formula

Floating-Point Formulas

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- By design, **SMTSampler** inherits these scalability limitations.
- We want a scalable sampler for this domain.
- We leverage related work that uses coverage-guided fuzzing.

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● ● ●
Input
Corpus

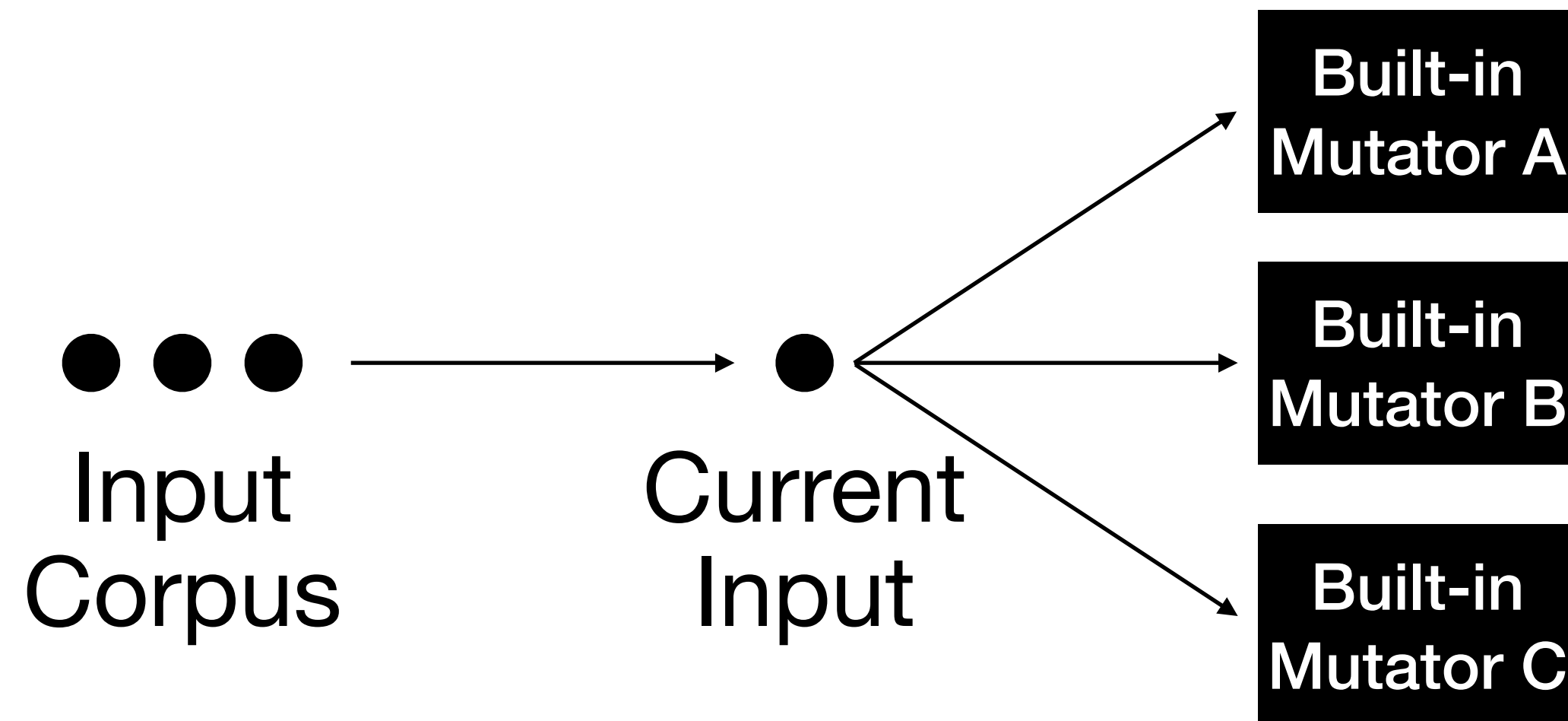
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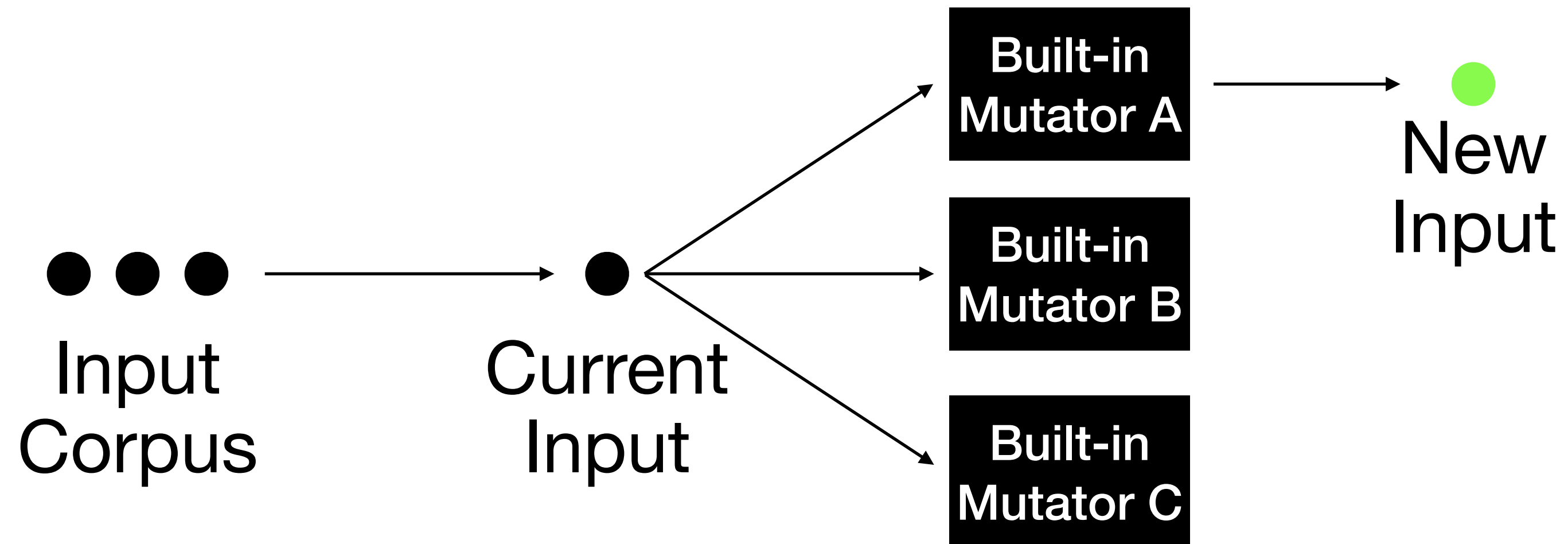
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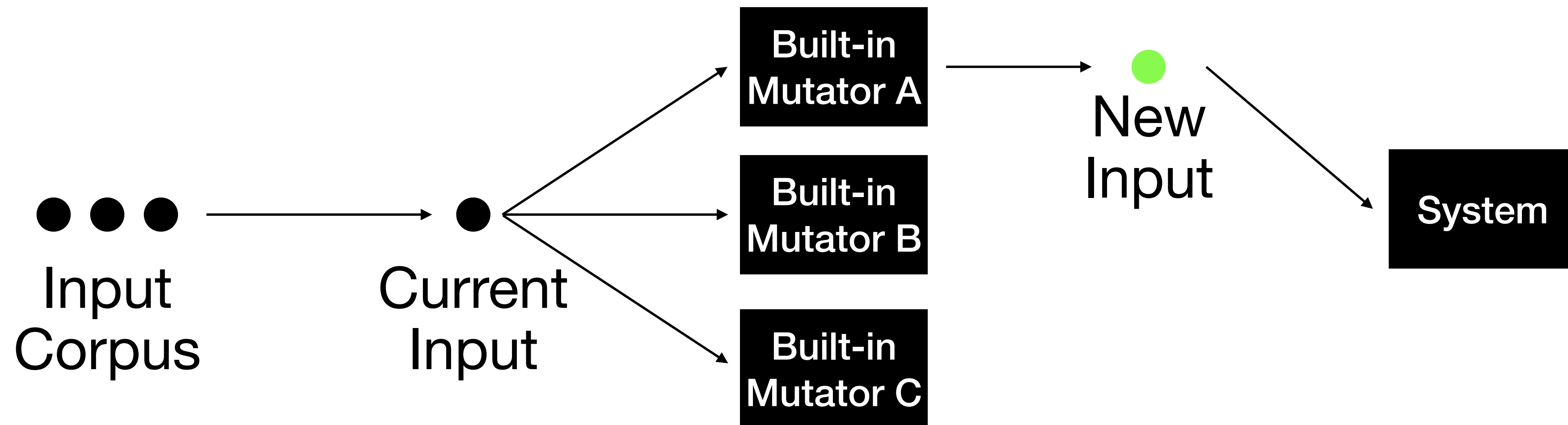
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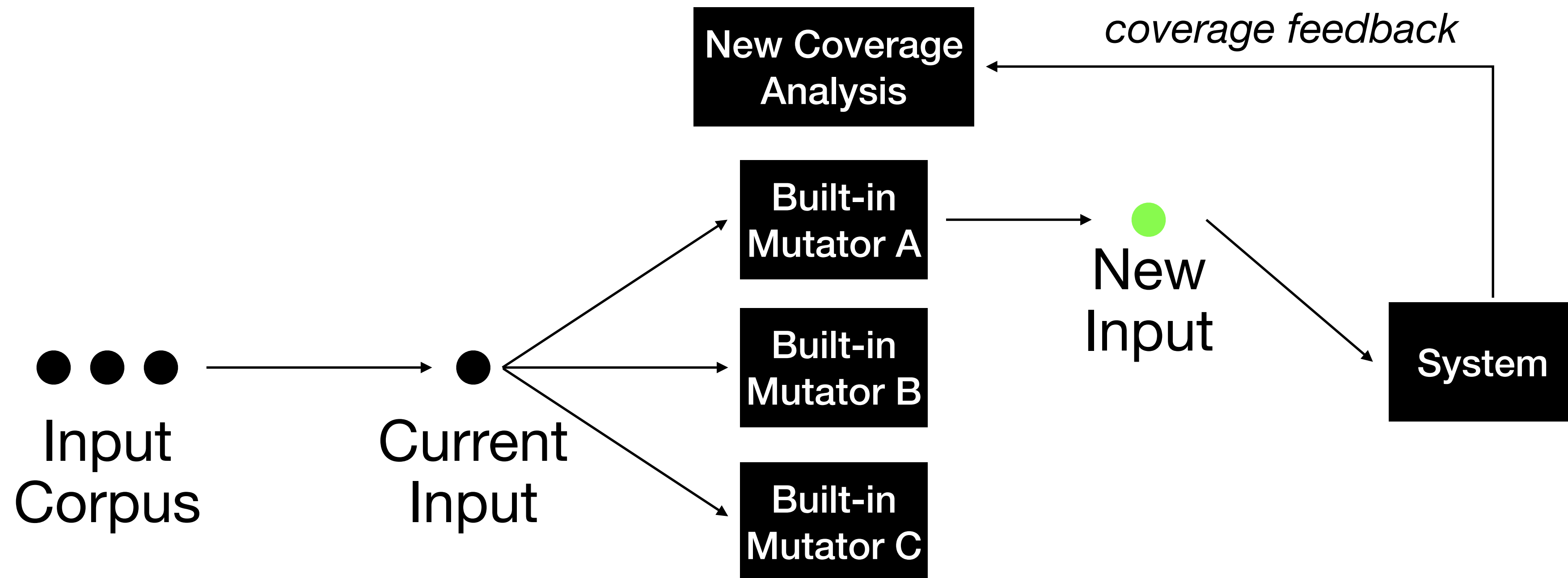
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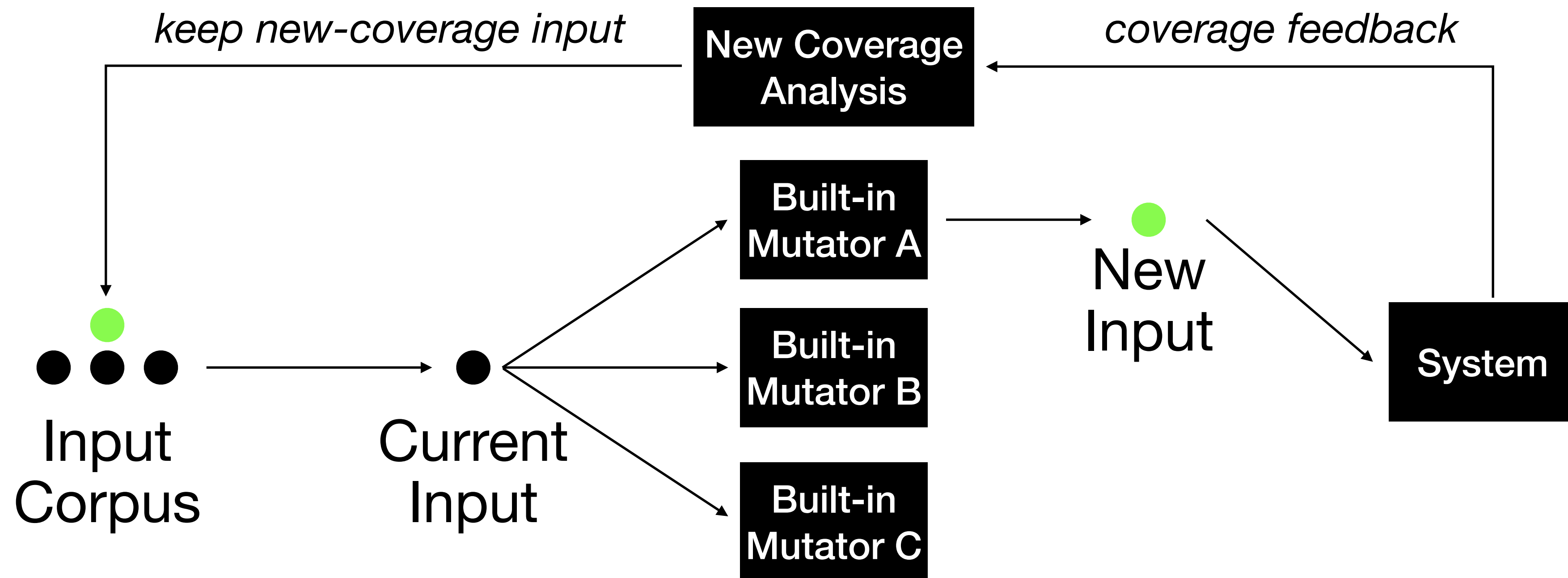
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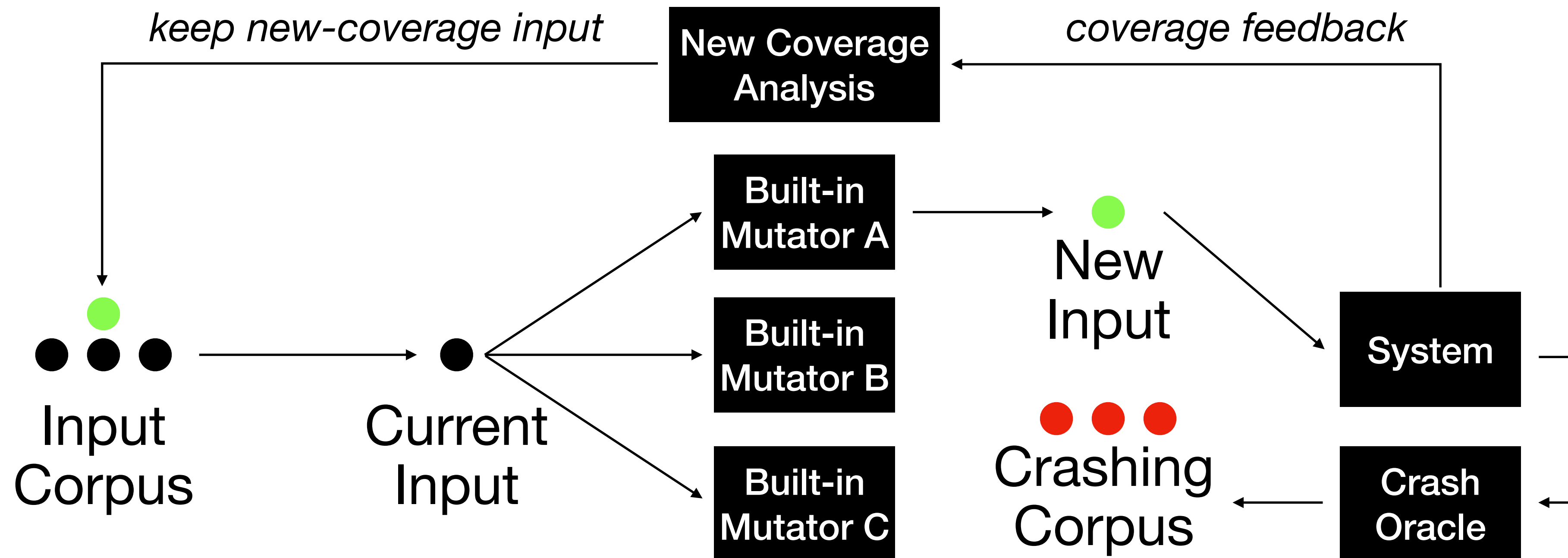
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Related Work: JFS (Just Fuzz-It Solver)

Just Fuzz It: Solving Floating-Point Constraints using Coverage-Guided Fuzzing

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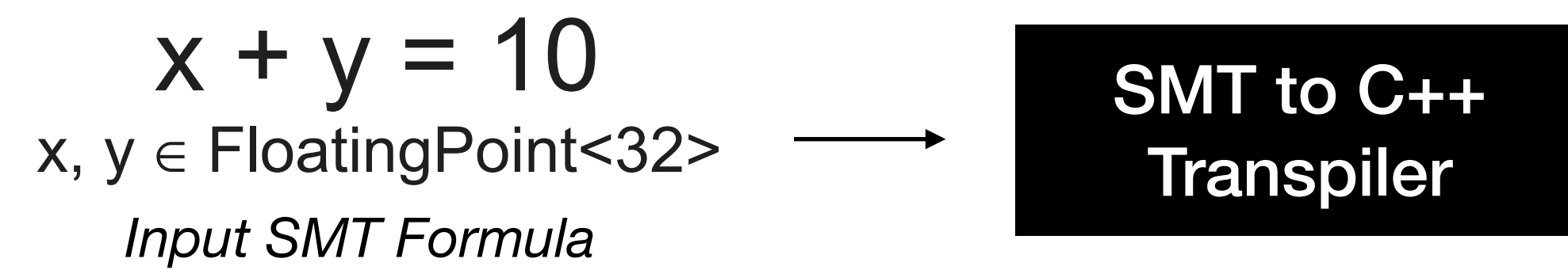
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$$x + y = 10$$

$x, y \in \text{FloatingPoint}<32>$

Input SMT Formula

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SMT to C++
Transpiler

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**Coverage-guided
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First crashing input

SAT

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 $y=2.0f$

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First crashing input

No crashing input found

SAT

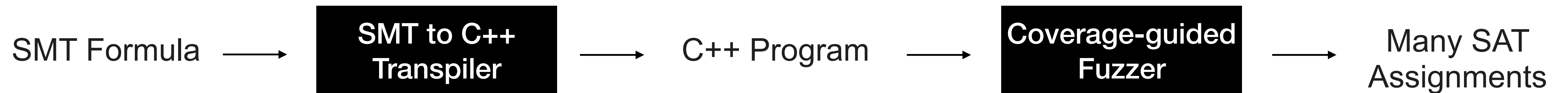
UNK

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Our Work: JFSampler (Just Fuzz-it Sampler)

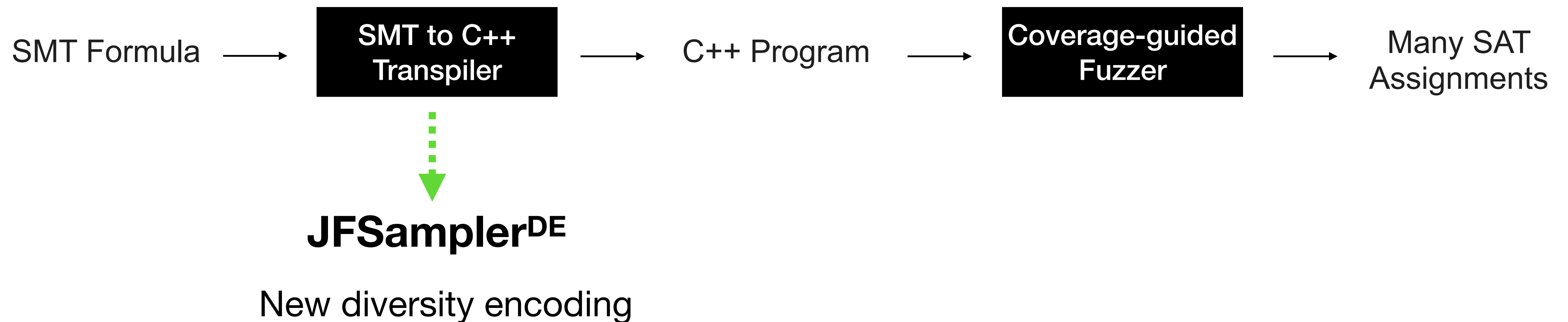
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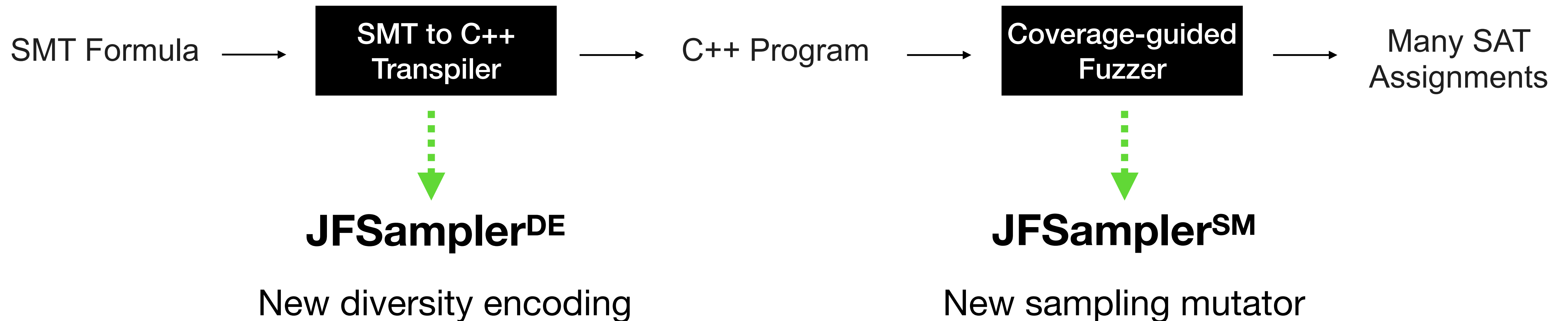
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- If coverage saturates for satisfying assignments, the fuzzer cannot distinguish them.

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- It keeps track of the subexpressions' values across all samples.
- **SMTSampler** defined it to measure sample diversity, used for evaluation but not part of the algorithm.

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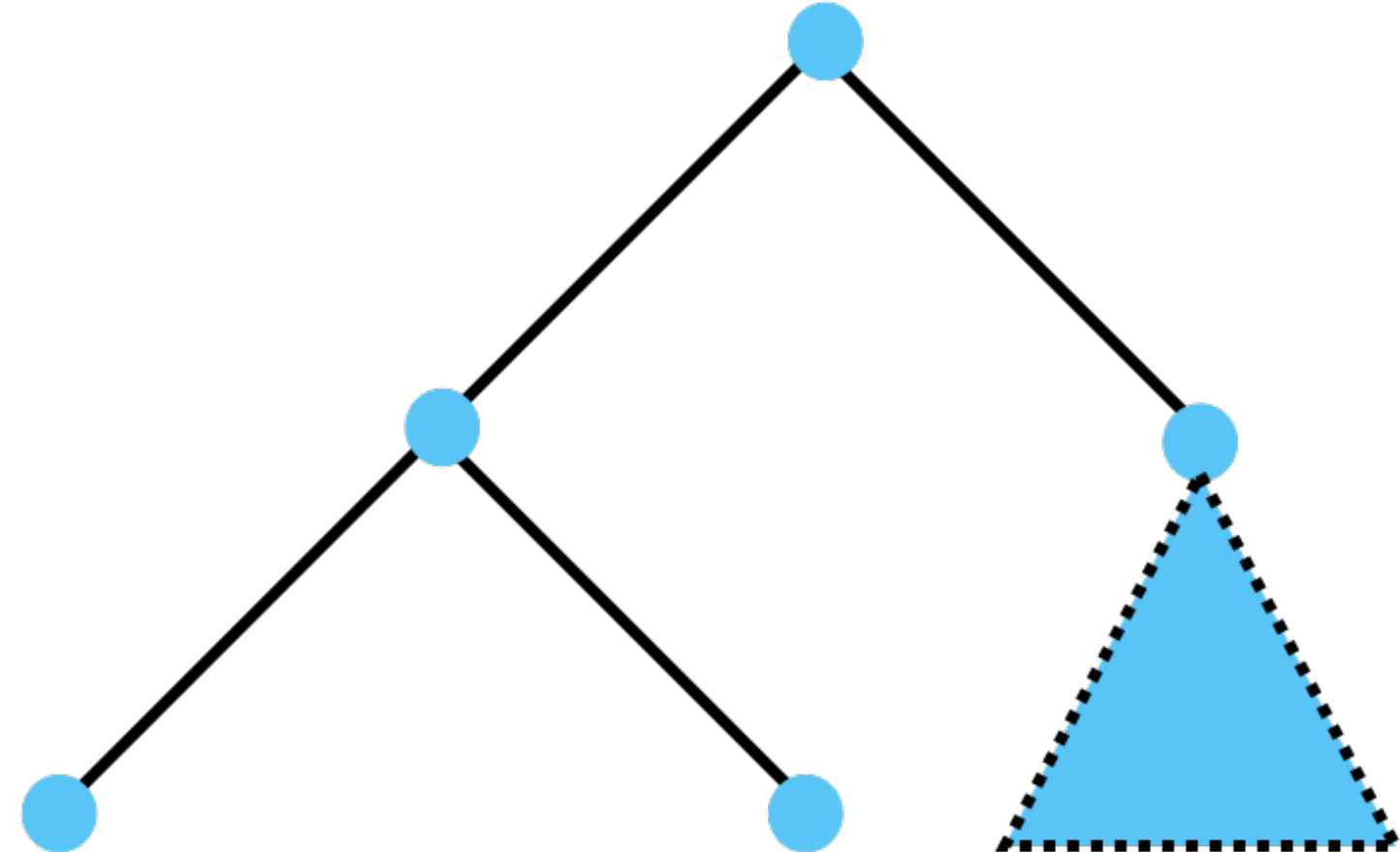
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```
11 #define SMT_COVERAGE(F) {  
12     // New C++ code that, if covered,  
13     // means an increase in diversity  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22 }
```



The diagram illustrates a binary tree structure with blue nodes and edges. The tree has a root node at the top, which branches into two child nodes. The left child node further branches into two leaf nodes. The right child node branches into a leaf node and a blue triangle with a dashed border. The triangle is positioned below the right child node and to the right of the leaf node under the left child node.

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- **SMTSampler** blindly applies the heuristic without any feedback; it could combine uninteresting satisfying assignments.

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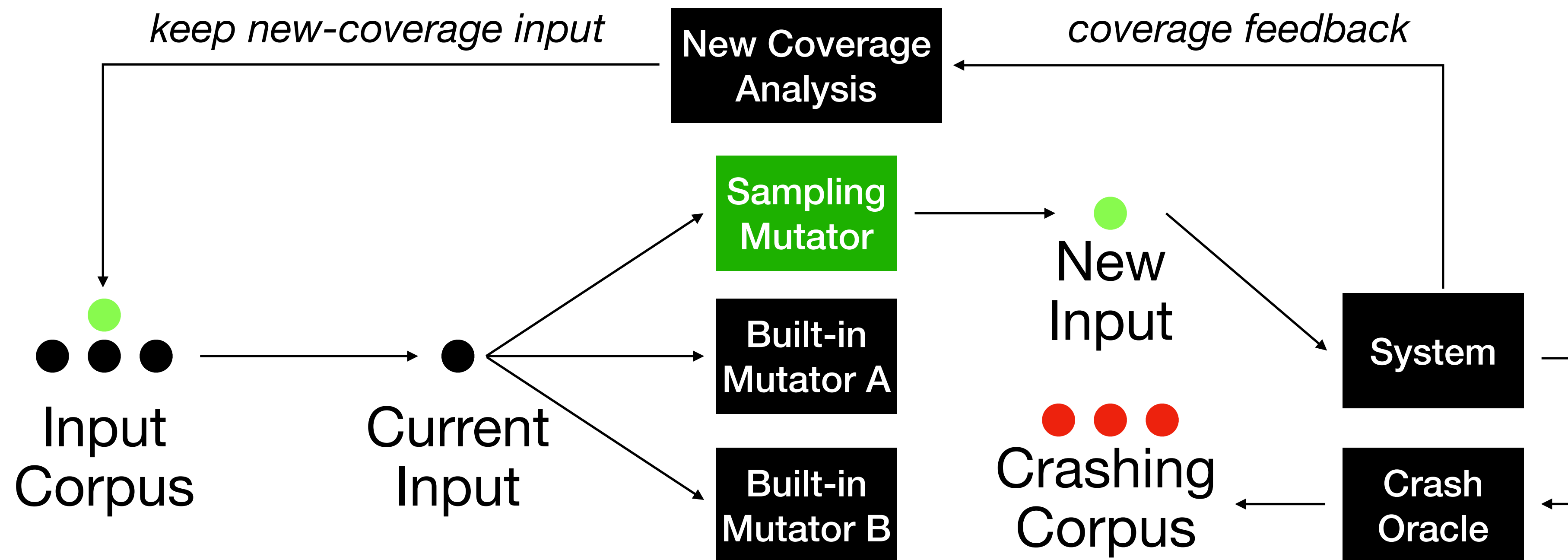
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- We expect this mode to perform the best in terms of diversity and throughput.

Evaluation

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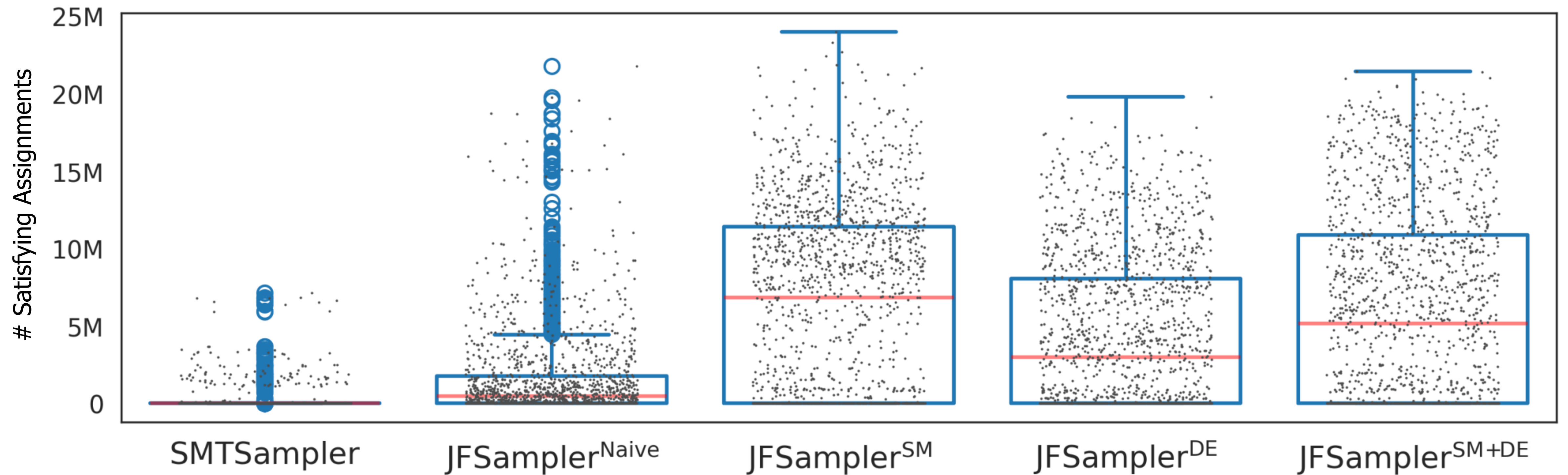
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- We evaluated the FP and FP+BV suites (total of 862 formulas).

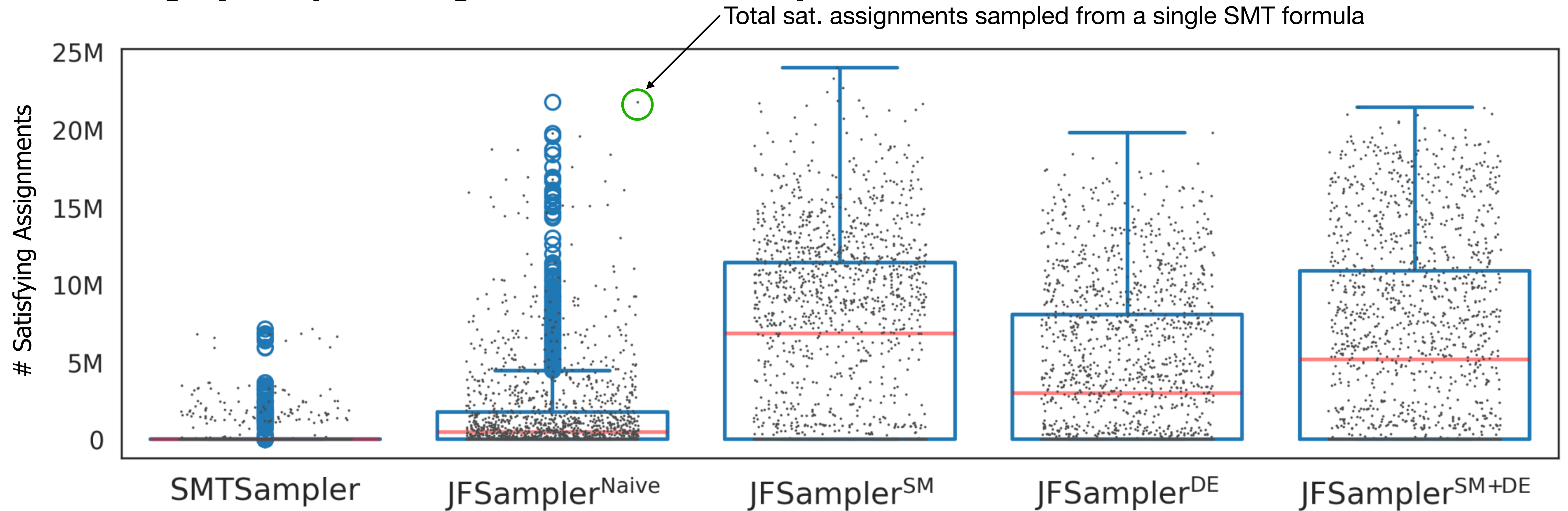
FP Suite

Throughput (the higher, the better)



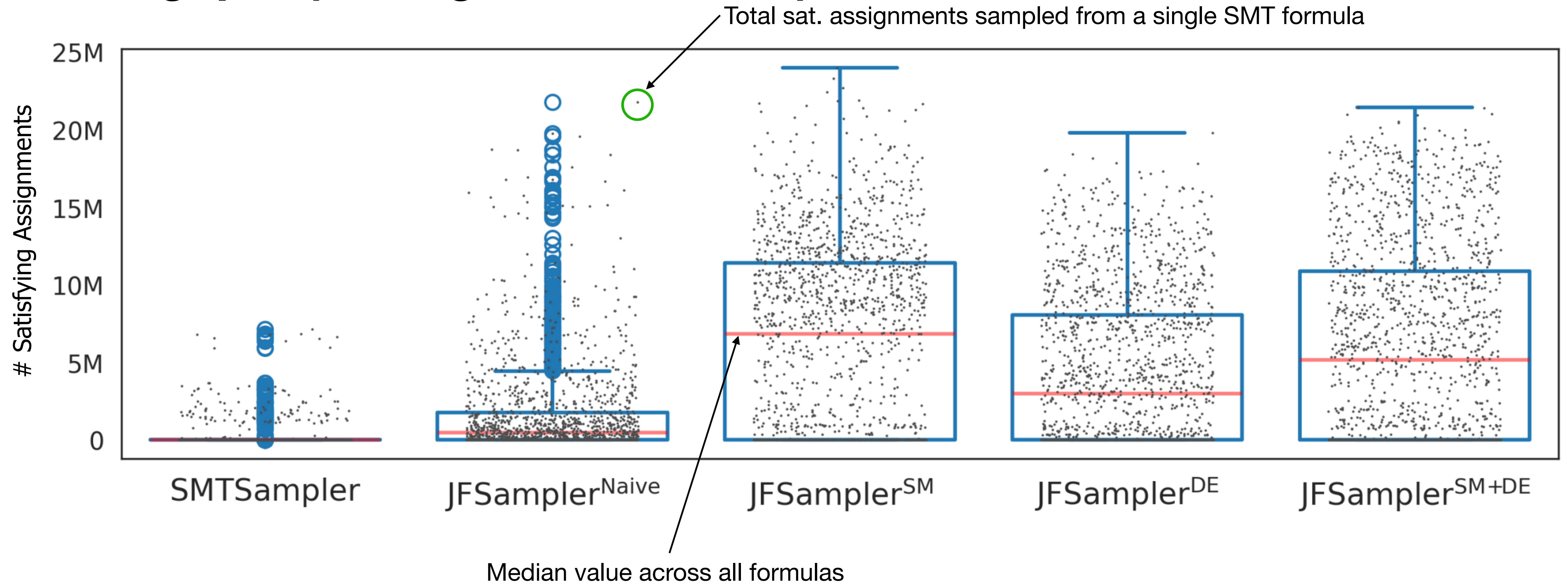
FP Suite

Throughput (the higher, the better)



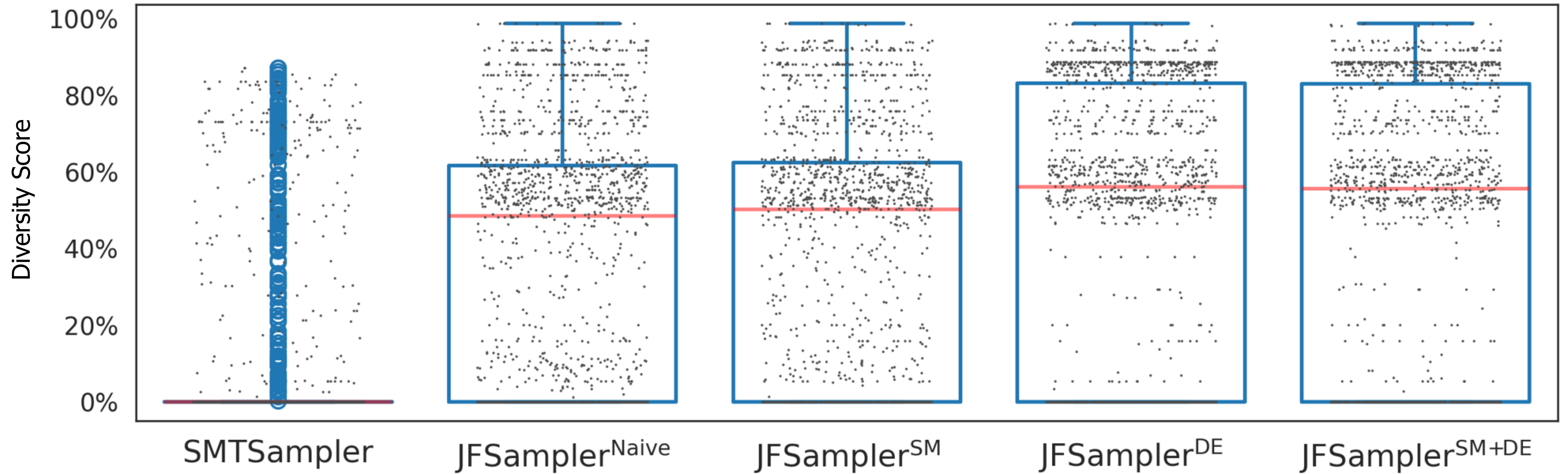
FP Suite

Throughput (the higher, the better)



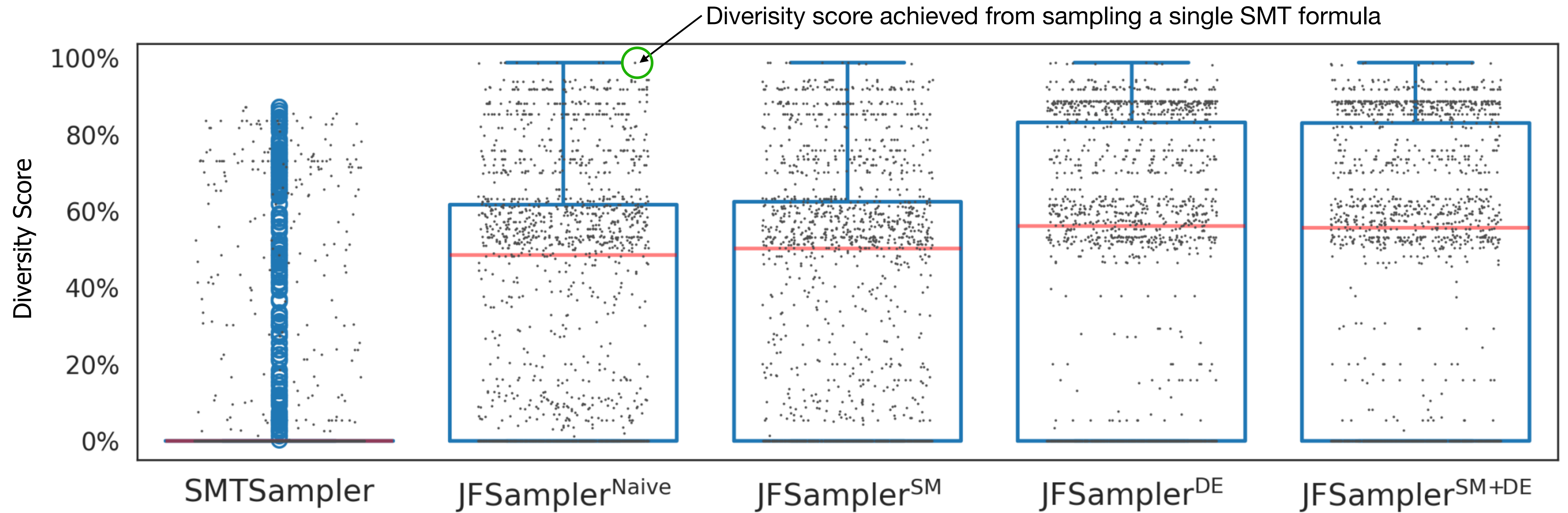
FP Suite

Diversity (the higher, the better)



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Diversity (the higher, the better)



Conclusions

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- Our tool: <https://srg.doc.ic.ac.uk/projects/jfs/>