# The Long Road towards Testing Multi-Threaded Programs with KLEE

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- Where is the catch?



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  - Tiny example:  $8^{20} = 2^{60}$
  - Executing any one instruction turns one state intp #threads states
- A posteriori approaches (searchers, state pruning) alone are insufficient!



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%1 = load i32, i32\* @a, align 4

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store i32 %2, i32\* @a, align 4

#### Thread 2

; b += 1

%1 = load i32, i32\* @b, align 4 %2 = add nsw i32 %1, 1

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#### ; x += 1 %3 = load i32, i32\* @x, align 4

%4 = add nsw i32 %3, 1 store i32 %4, i32\* @x, align 4

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; b += 1
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#### Data races are undefined behavior! [C11 §5.1.2.4/25] [C18 §5.1.2.4/35]



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  - Most memory objects are not shared between threads
  - Symbolic accesses to shared memory objects may require SMT solving



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: a += 1
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\%2 = add nsw i32 \%1. 1
store i32 %2, i32* @a, align 4
call void @lock()
: x += 1
%3 = load i32, i32* @x, align 4
\%4 = add nsw i32 \%3, 1
store i32 %4, i32* @x, align 4
call void @unlock()
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```
: b += 1
%1 = load i32, i32* @b, align 4
\%2 = add nsw i32 \%1.1
store i32 %2, i32* @b, align 4
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#### A deterministic engine is key for our approach!



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Partial-Order Reduction thread non-determinism



Check out our tool: " https://github.com/por-se/por-se "



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