Extracting a Micro State Transition Table Using KLEE

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Legacy code in embedded system development

Specification document is often outdated.

- ad-hoc code modification when deadline is approaching
- E.g. frequent modifications to condition branches cause the change of the specifications.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ambox_outdated_serious.svg

Reuse in embedded system development

Practitioners need to address hardware variations.



They frequently reuse source code from similar hardware products.

Practitioners want to reuse code, but an outdated document is a barrier for them. Practitioners need a tool for extracting a state transition table from C modules.

- Static analysis is desirable for them because it is sometimes hard to prepare a runtime environment.
- They can give a state variable.
 - Tools do not have to identify a state variable automatically.
- They use a Micro State Transition Table (MSTT).

Micro State Transition Table (MSTT)

They use a state transition table at module level.

States: a set of values of a user-specified state variable								
state	st = 1	st = 2	else					
t = 1 & s < 10	s := s+1 out := s	s := s+1 out := 0 (t) st := 3	s := s+1 s := s+1 (t) st := 1					
t = 1 & s >= 10	s := s+1	s := s+1	s := s+1					
t != 1	NONE	NONE	NONE					

Events: combinations of values of the other variables.

Why specification inference?

Extracting an MSTT manually from a module in C source code is unrealistic.

- Module includes complex condition branches.
- Human resources are limited.

state event	st = 1	st = 2	else
t = 1 & s < 10	s := s+1 out := s	s := s+1 out := 0 (t) st := 3	s := s+1 s := s+1 (t) st := 1
t = 1 & s >= 10	s := s+1	s := s+1	s := s+1
t != 1	NONE	NONE	NONE

Extracting an MSTT using KLEE

- Generate a symbolic execution tree using KLEE
 - KLEE can analyzes directives, pointers and arrays correctly.
- Use the implementation from the pull request #1141 by KennyMacheka



Overview of the proposed tool



STEP1: Dump a symbolic execution tree

 Dump a symbolic execution tree and the corresponding instruction sequence



Symbolic execution tree

STEP2: Extend the symbolic execution tree

Add the corresponding line number to each edge of the symbolic execution tree



STEP3: Generate a condition-process table

 Extracting pairs of a condition and the corresponding process



Extended symbolic execution tree

STEP4: Extract an MSTT

Extract an MSTT based on a user-specified state variable

Condition-Process Table			Extract the processes			
condition	process		and the transitions			
!(t == ON)	int t,s;					
t == ON & !(s < 10)	int t,s; s++;					
t == ON & s < 10 & !(state == 1) & !(state == 2) (state == 2) int t, s++; state print				MSTT		
	int t,s; s++; s++:		!(state == 1) & !(state == 2)		!(state == 1) & state == 2	state == 1
	state = 1; !(t == printf("stat & !(s	!(t == ON)	int t,s;		int t,s;	•••
		t == ON & !(s < 10)	int t,s; s++;		int t,s; s++;	•••
		t == ON & s < 10	int t,s s++; s++; (t)stat printf	; te = 1; ("state changed¥n");	<pre>int t,s; s++; out=0; (t)state = 3; printf("state changed¥n");</pre>	

Summary

- We proposed a tool for extracting an MSTT from source code using KLEE.
 - 1. Dump a symbolic execution tree
 - 2. Extend the symbolic execution tree
 - 3. Generate a condition-process table
 - 4. Extract an MSTT
 - Future Works
 - Lager-scale case study
 - Extraction of MSTTs with floating point numbers