

Automated Program Verification and Testing

15414/15614 Fall 2016

Lecture 20:

Explicit-State Model Checking, Part 1

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November 15, 2016

Useful Temporal Properties (Review)

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If ϕ is a propositional formula over P , then the LTL formula

$$\mathbf{G} \phi$$

is an invariant property

Example: Mutual Exclusion (Review)

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To see if $\mathbf{G} \phi$ holds, check for a state $\neg \phi$ reachable from I

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Think of a bad prefix as a witness of a violating instance

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- ▶ Safety properties are violated in **finite time**
- ▶ Liveness properties can only be violated in **infinite time**

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This implies that there are no finite witnesses for liveness

Liveness: Examples

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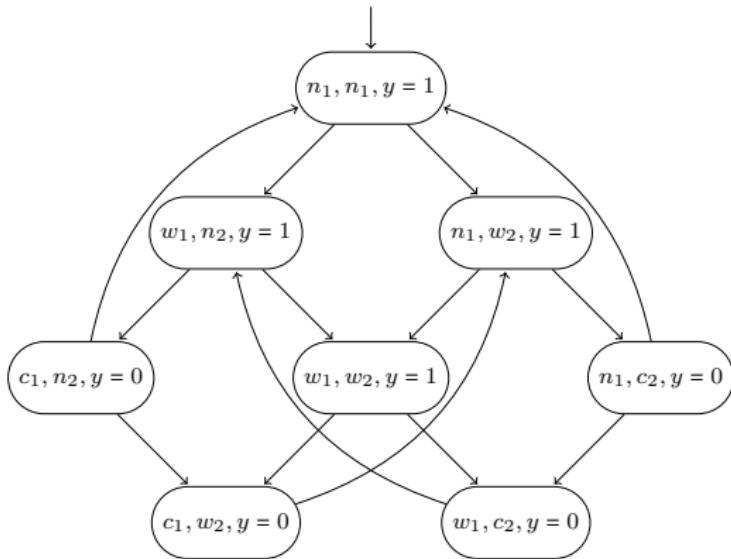
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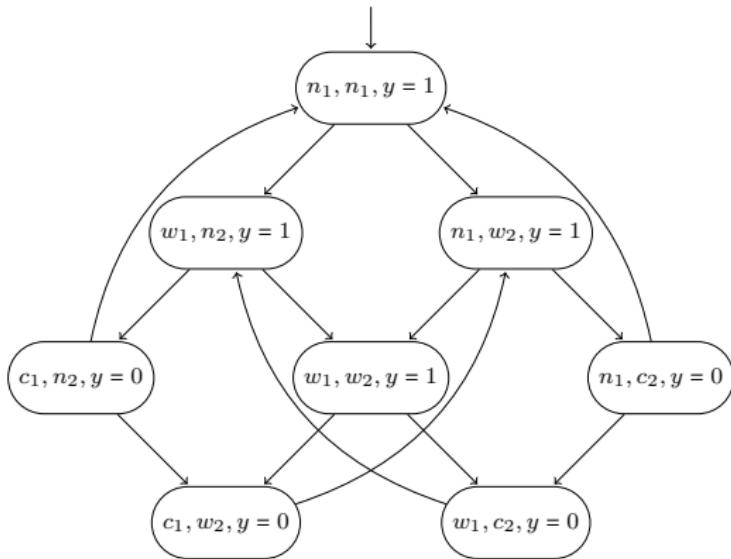
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Any finite prefix can always be extended to satisfy these properties

Liveness: “Repeated Eventually”

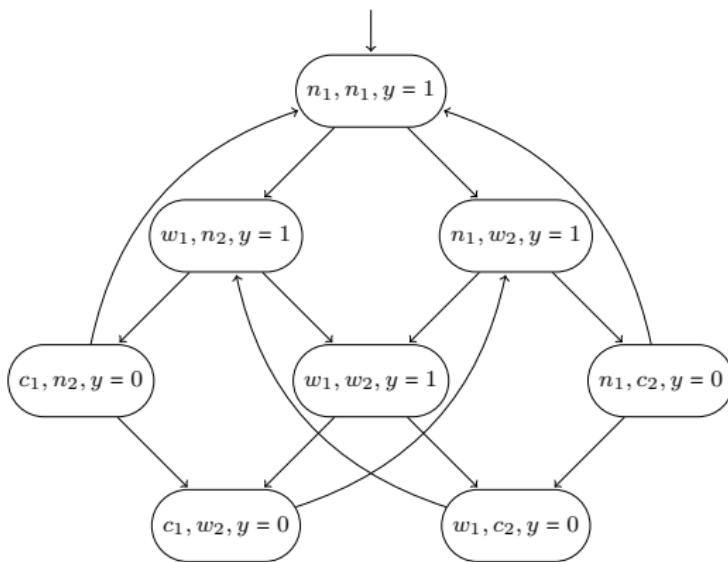


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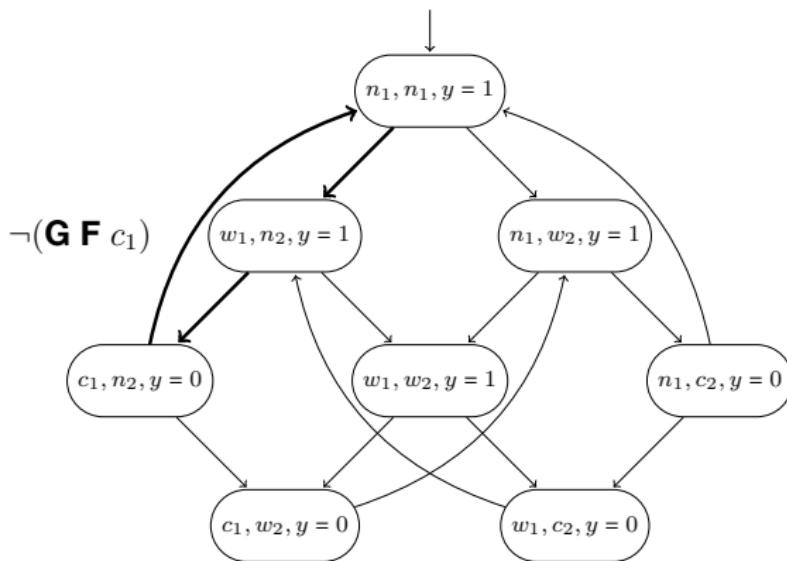
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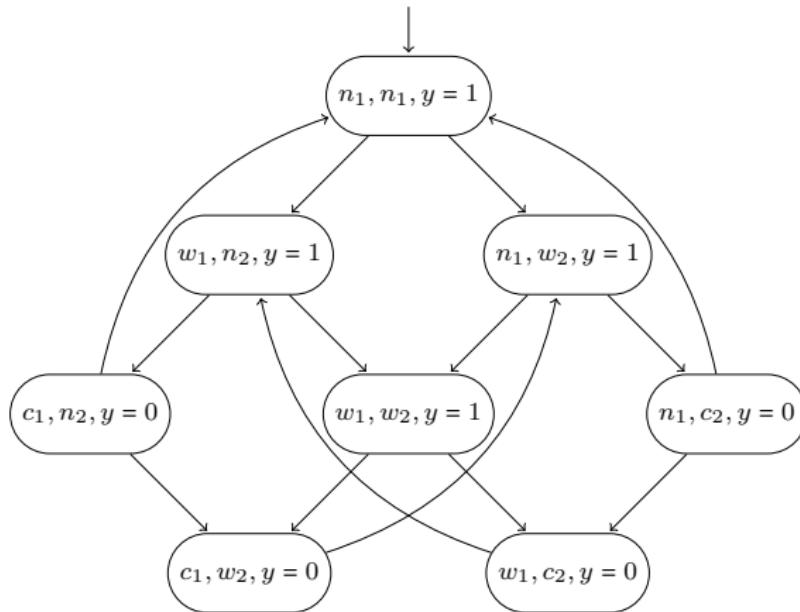
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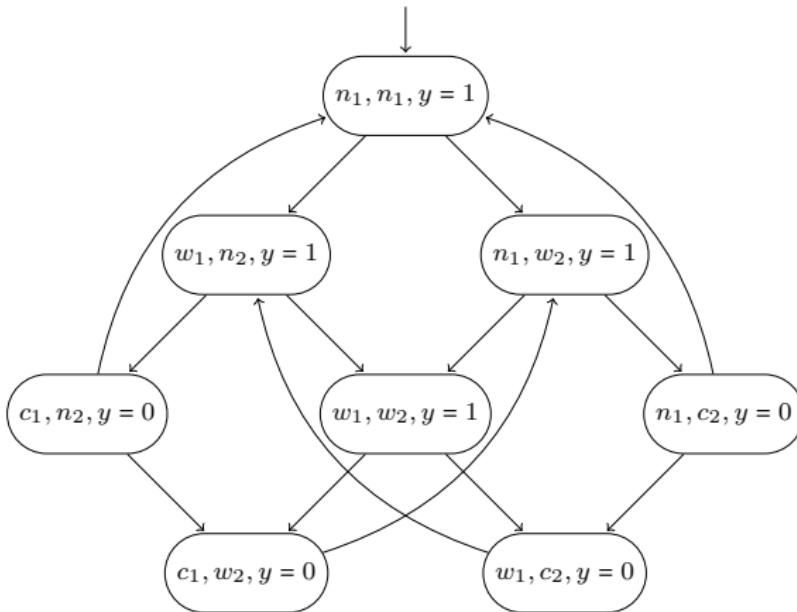


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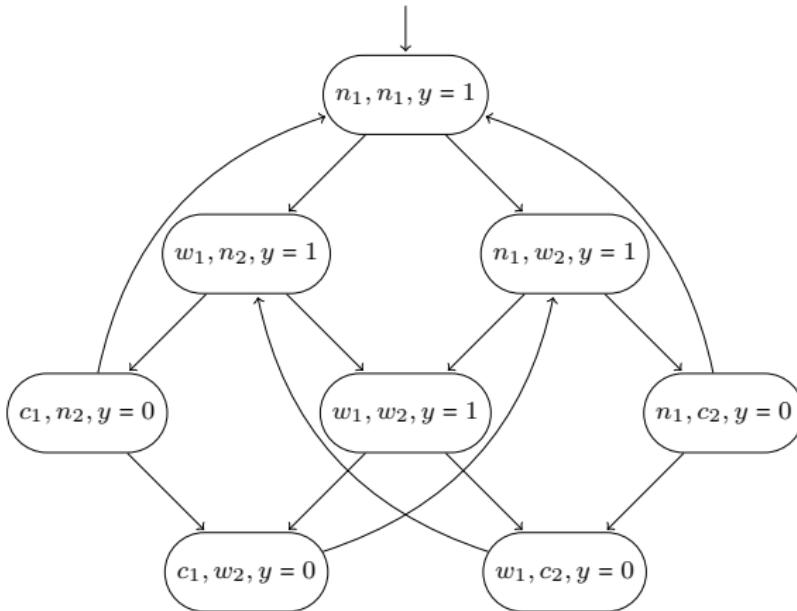


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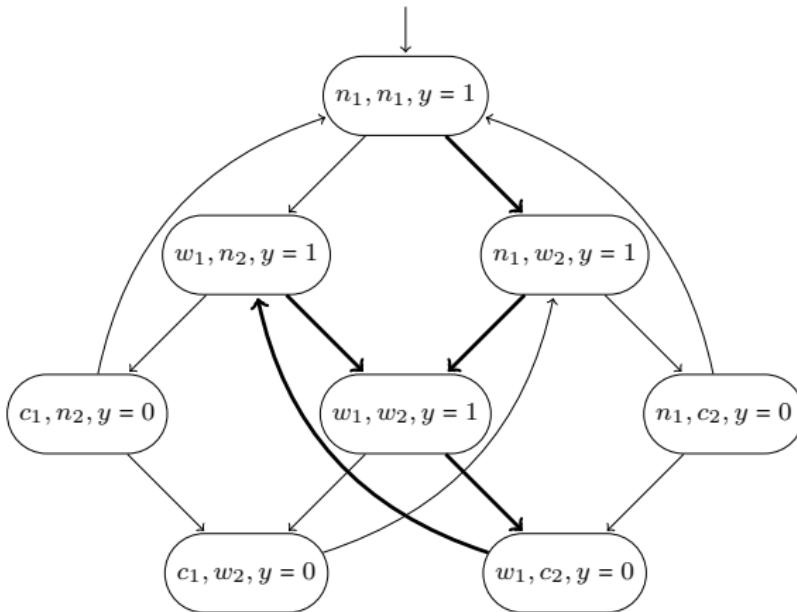
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Fairness constraints allow us to do this

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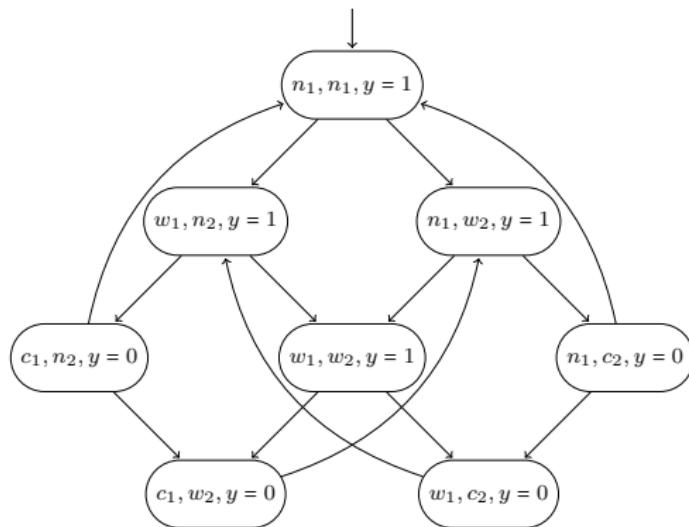
for all i , $(\mathbf{F} \mathbf{G} \text{enabled}_i) \rightarrow (\mathbf{G} \mathbf{F} P_i)$

“Enabled” means “able to execute” a particular transition

Example: Weak Fairness

Consider the mutual exclusion example

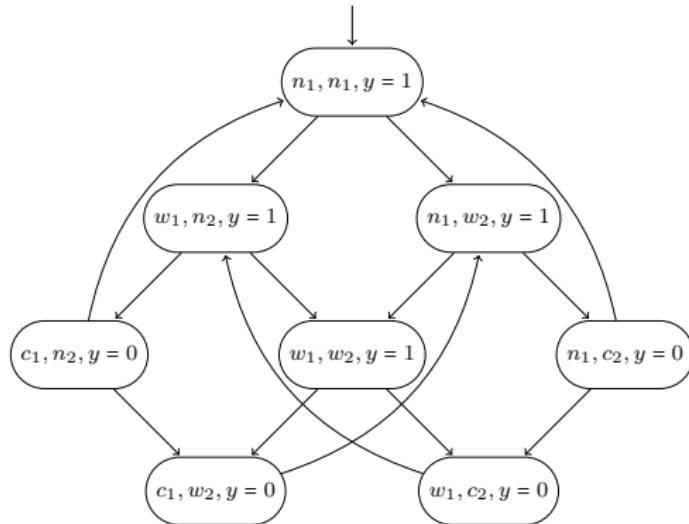
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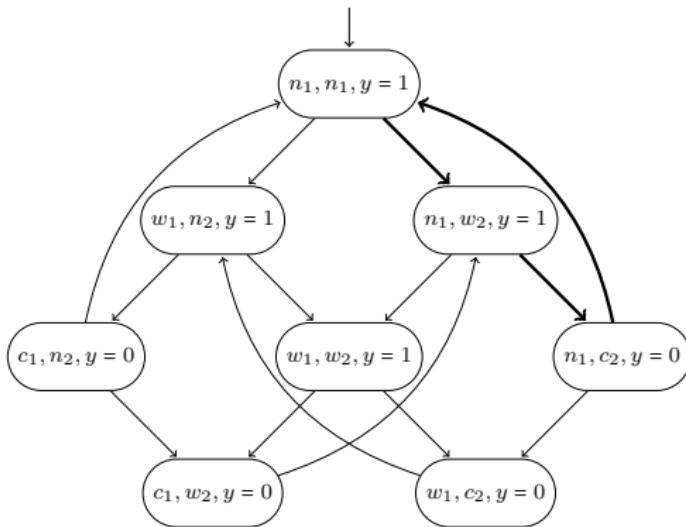
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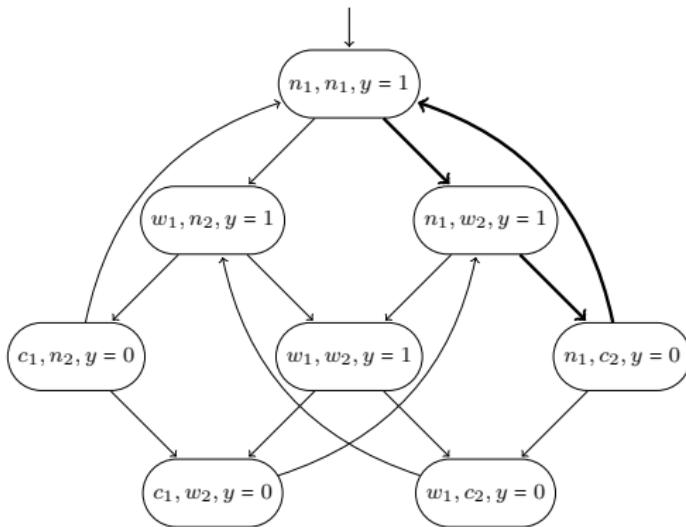
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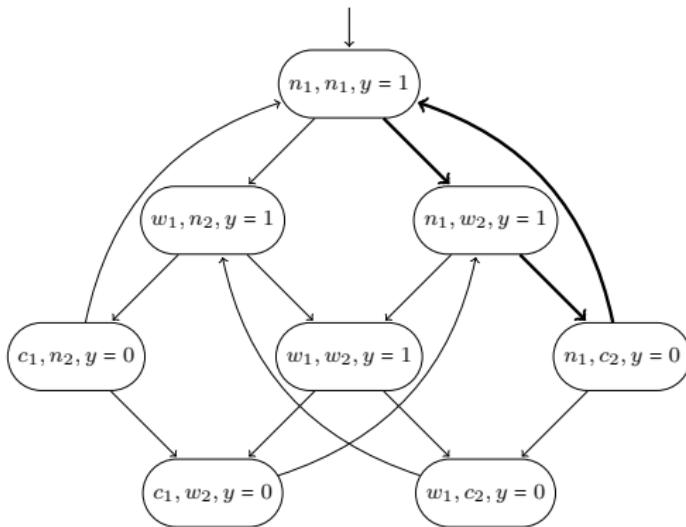
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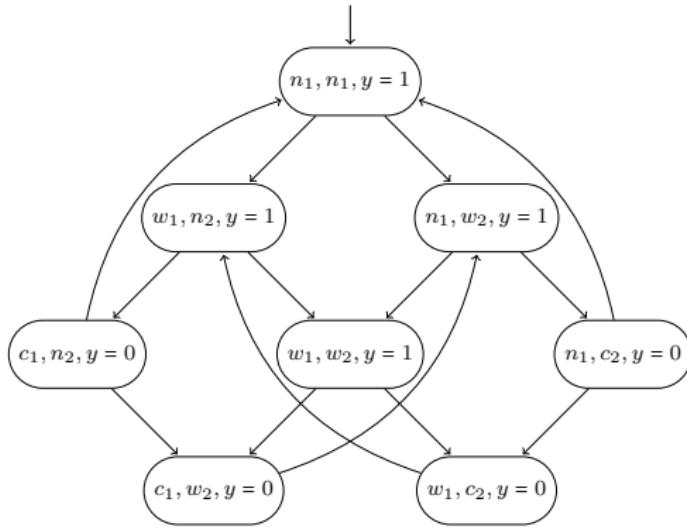


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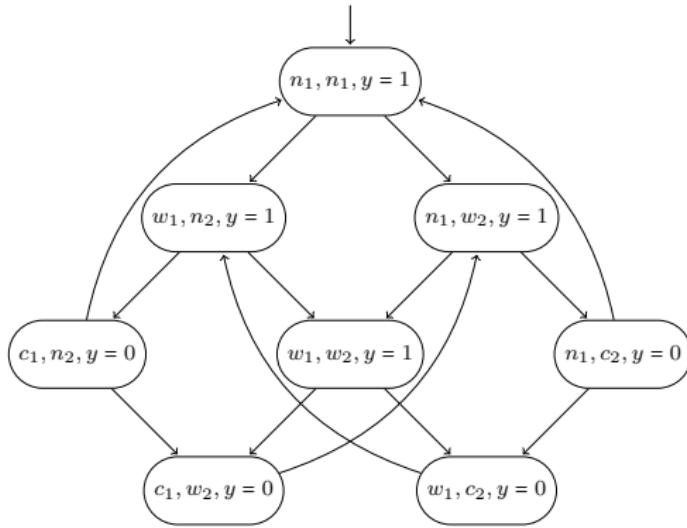
The antecedent that P_i be enabled continuously is false

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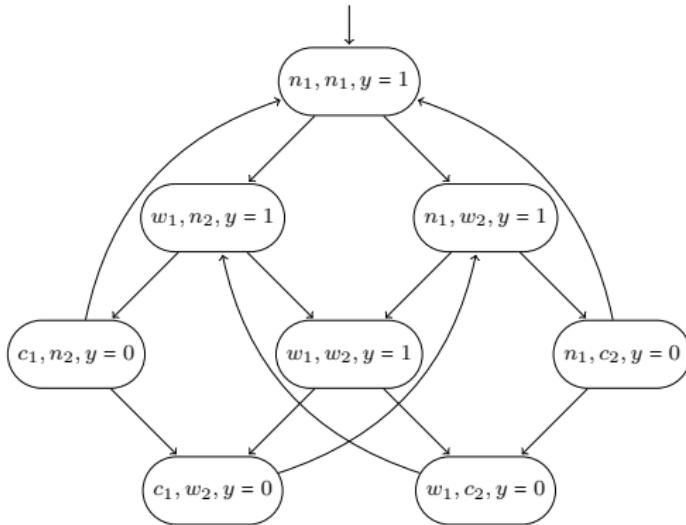
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So a strongly-fair scheduler lets both execute infinitely often

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In fact, we can say that:

Unconditional Fairness \Rightarrow Strong Fairness \Rightarrow Weak Fairness

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Sometimes called “global” model checking

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- ▶ $Sat(\text{true}) = S$
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- ▶ $Sat(\neg\phi) = S \setminus Sat(\phi)$

Satisfiable Set: $Sat(\phi)$

To reduce the number of cases, we'll assume a normal form

Existential Normal Form (ENF)

$$\phi ::= \text{true} \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \neg\phi \mid \mathbf{EX} \phi \mid \mathbf{E} (\phi_1 \mathbf{U} \phi_2) \mid \mathbf{EG} \phi$$

Exercise: Convince yourself we can rewrite formulas in ENF

Given ENF ϕ and $M = (P, S, I, L, R)$, we define $Sat(\phi)$ as follows:

- ▶ $Sat(\text{true}) = S$
- ▶ $Sat(p) = \{s \in S \mid p \in L(s)\}$
- ▶ $Sat(\neg\phi) = S \setminus Sat(\phi)$
- ▶ $Sat(\phi \wedge \psi) = Sat(\phi) \cap (\psi)$

Satisfiable Set: $\text{Sat}(\text{EX } \phi)$

For the next rules, we'll refer to direct predecessors and successors:

$$\text{Post}(s) = \{s' \in S \mid (s, s') \in R\}$$

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2. Where s is in the states that satisfy ϕ

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We say T is a **greatest fixed point solution** of the above equation

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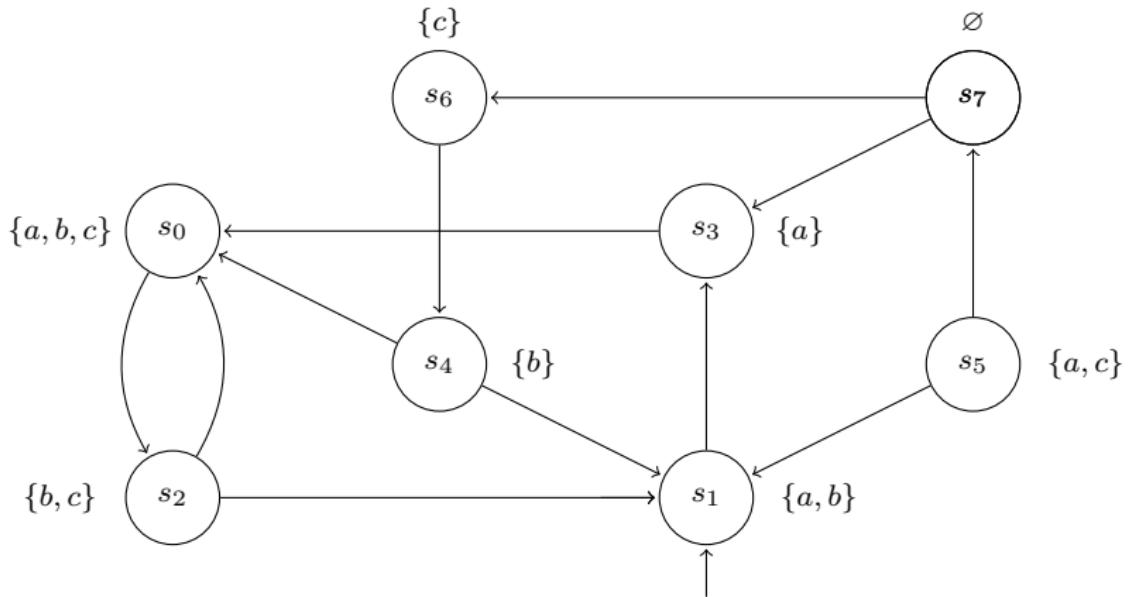
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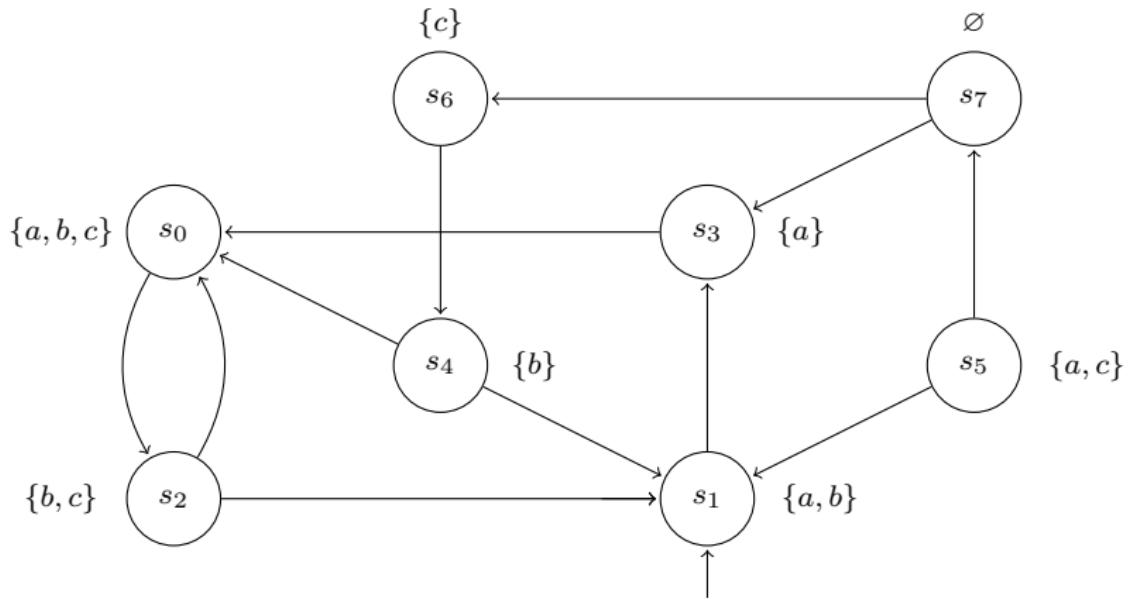
Example

Consider the formula **EX** ($a \leftrightarrow c$)



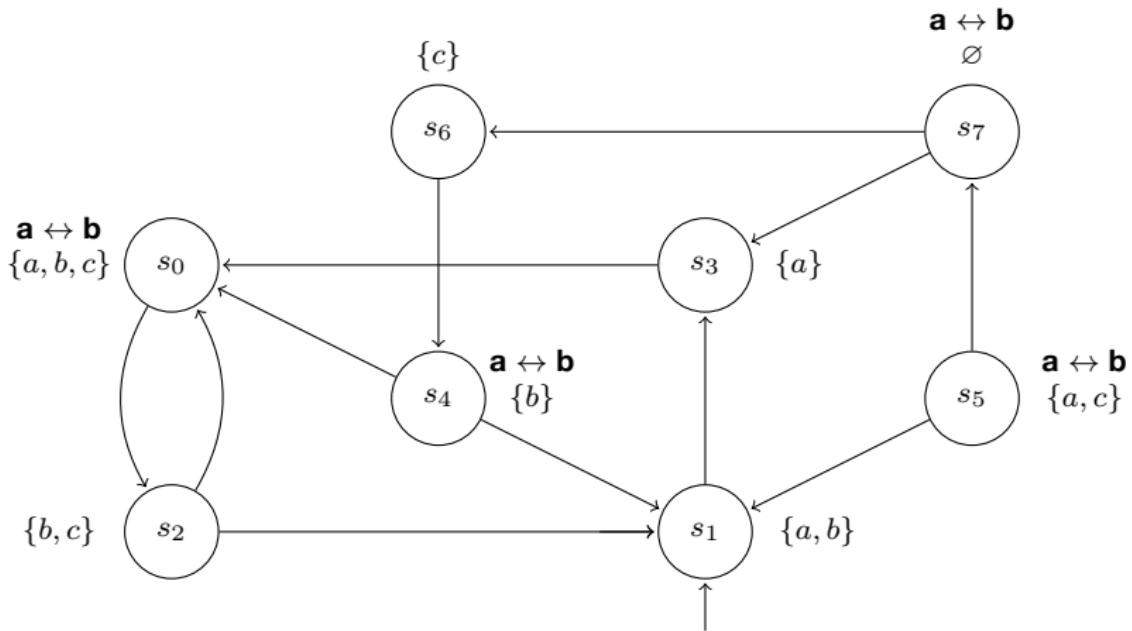
Example: EX $(a \leftrightarrow c)$

First label the nodes that satisfy $a \leftrightarrow c$



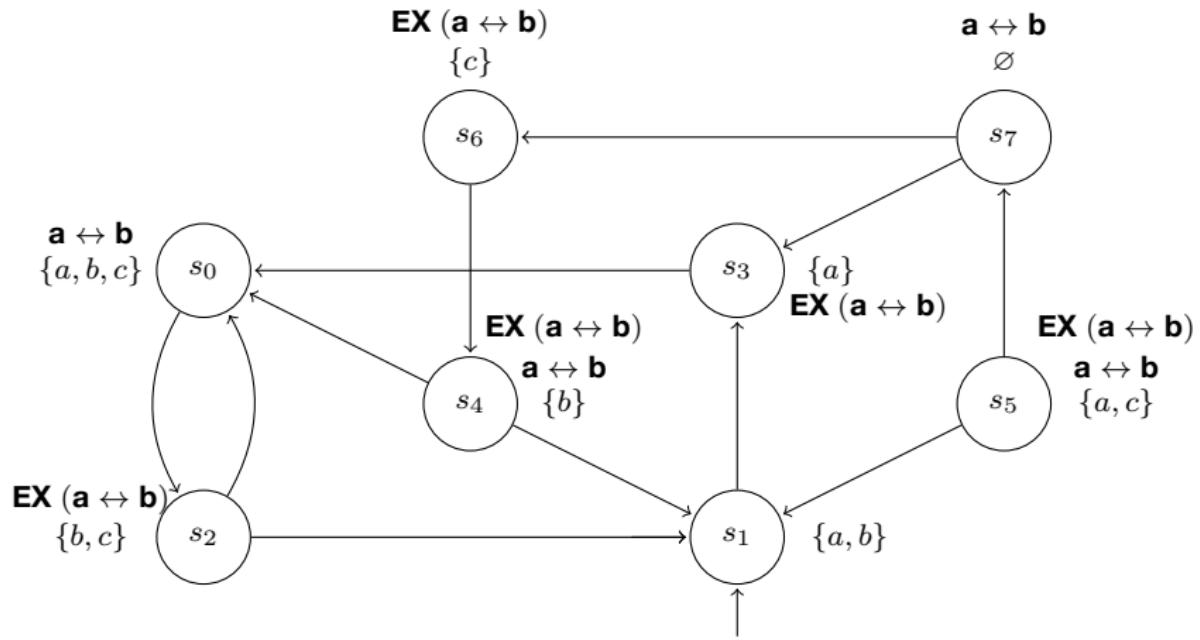
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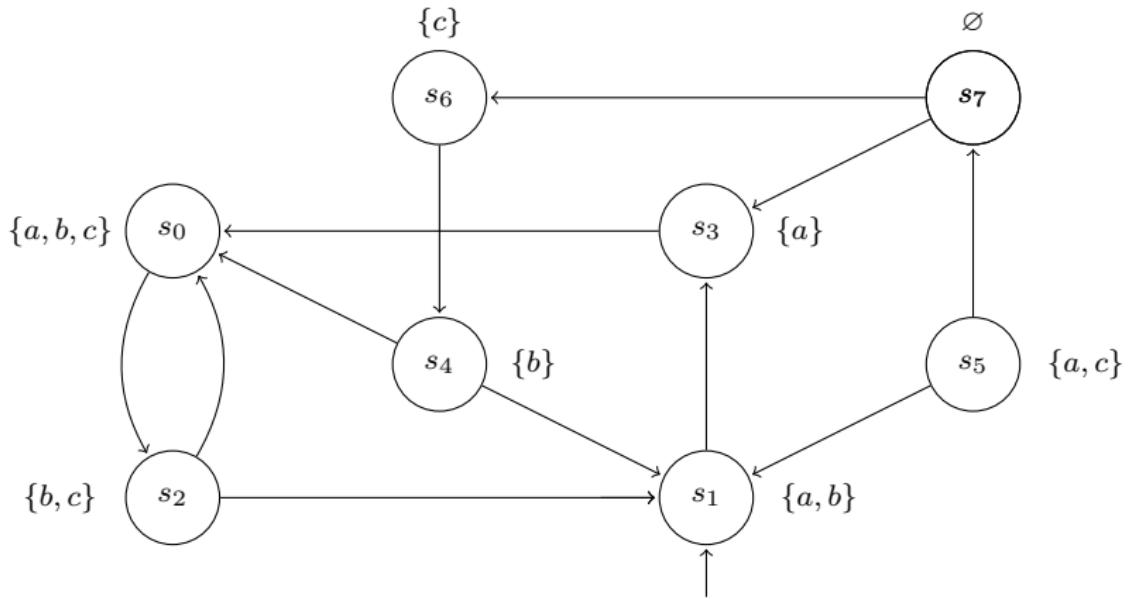
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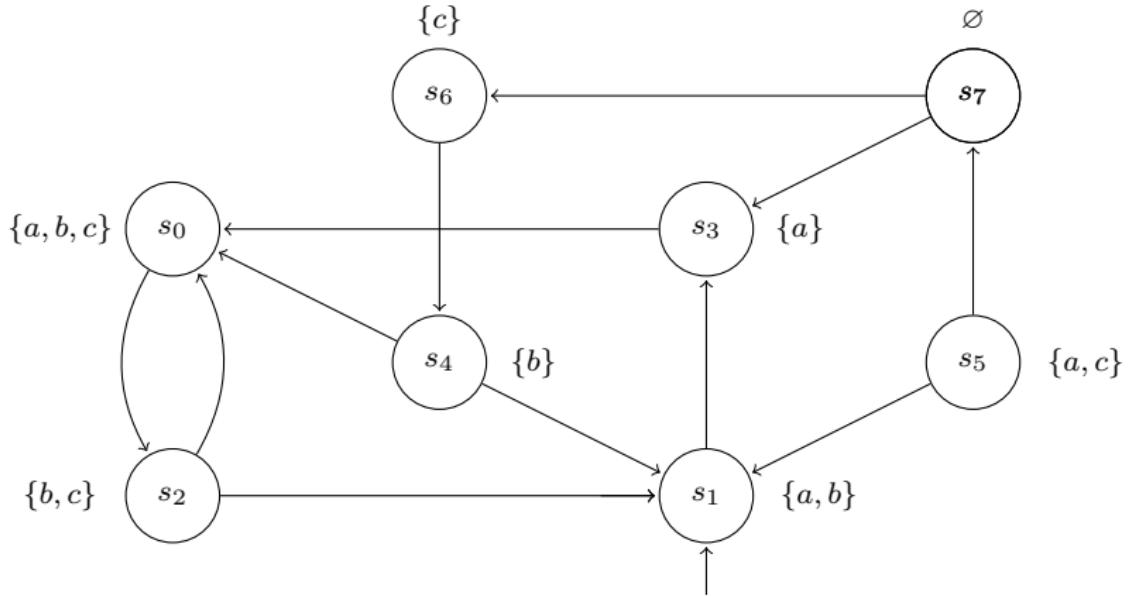
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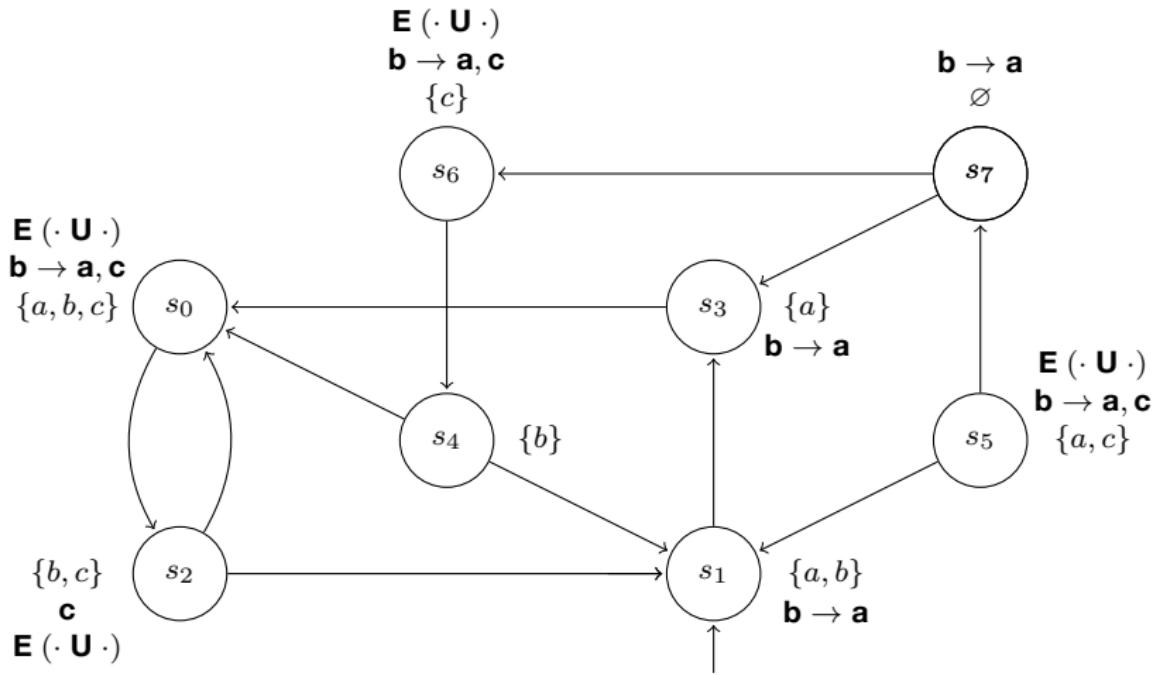
Example

First label states by $b \rightarrow a$ and c



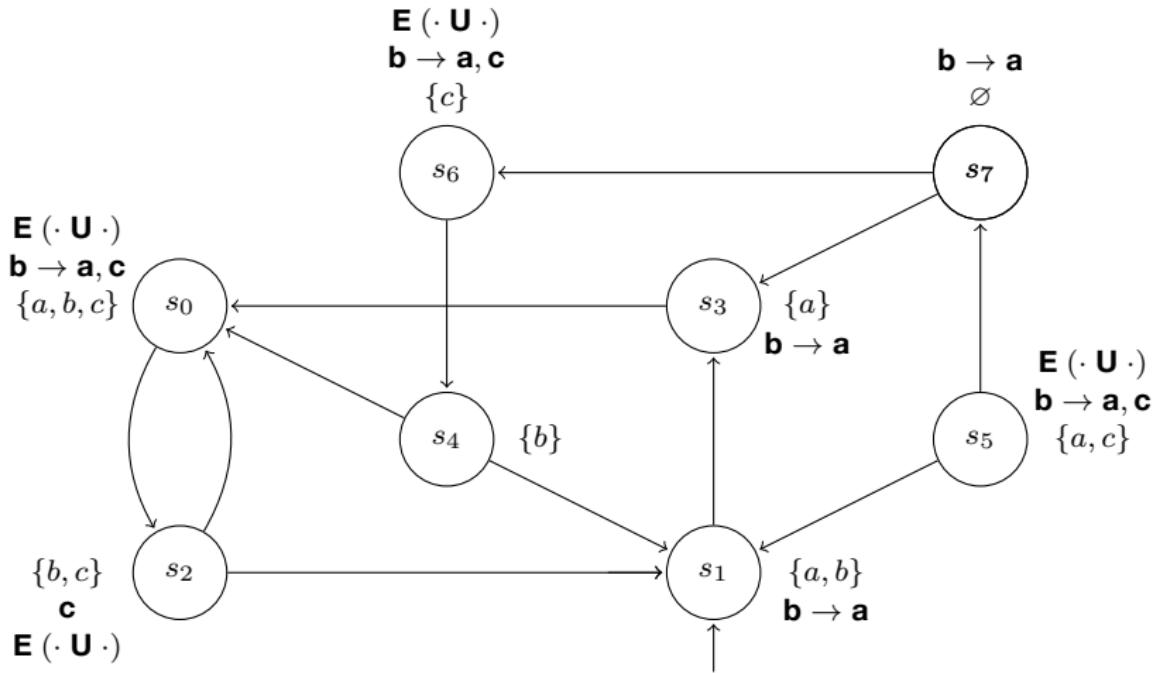
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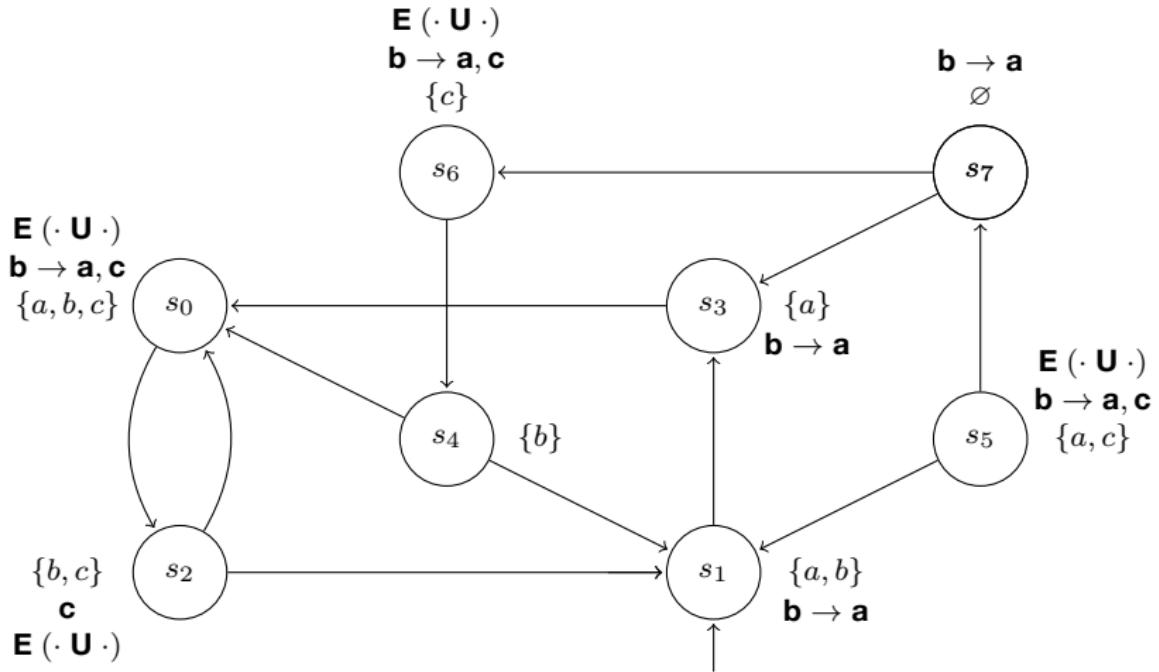
Example

Then work backwards from states labeled $\mathbf{E} ((b \rightarrow a) \mathbf{U} c)$



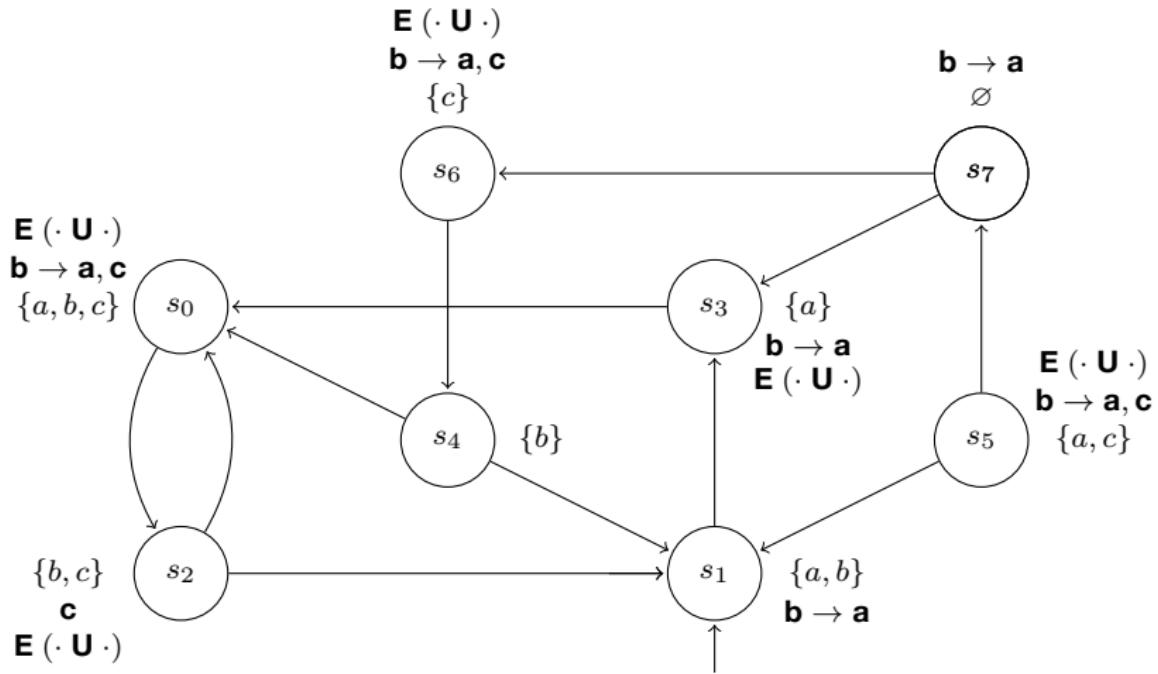
Example

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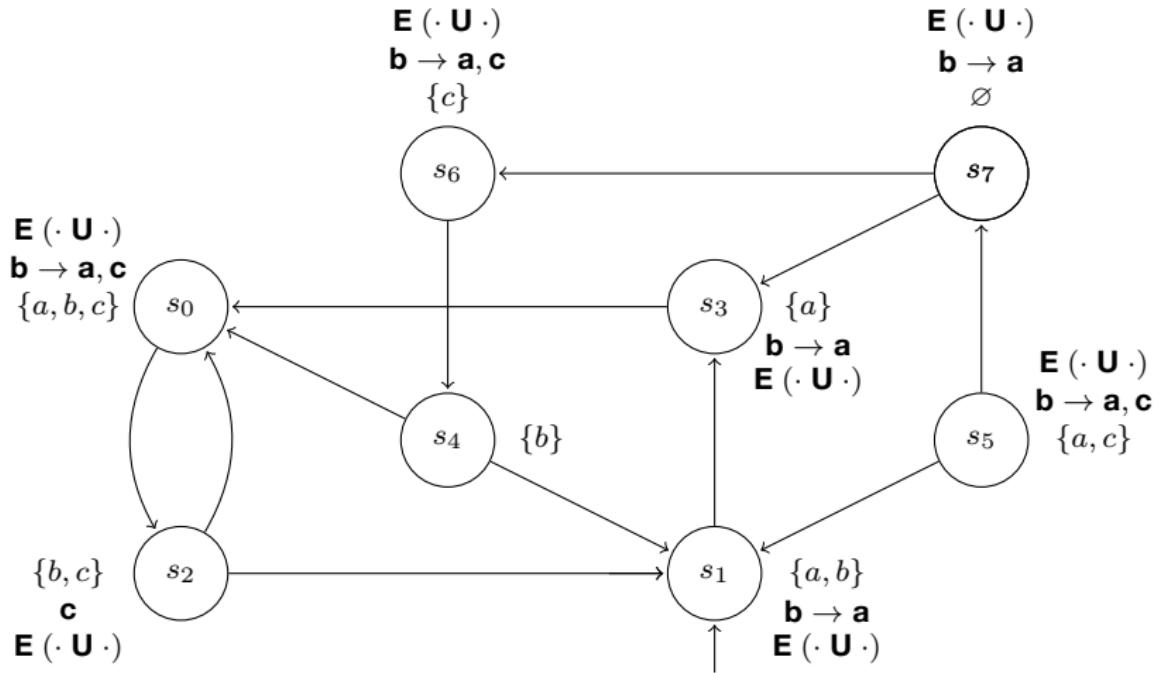
Example

Start with s_0 Then s_3



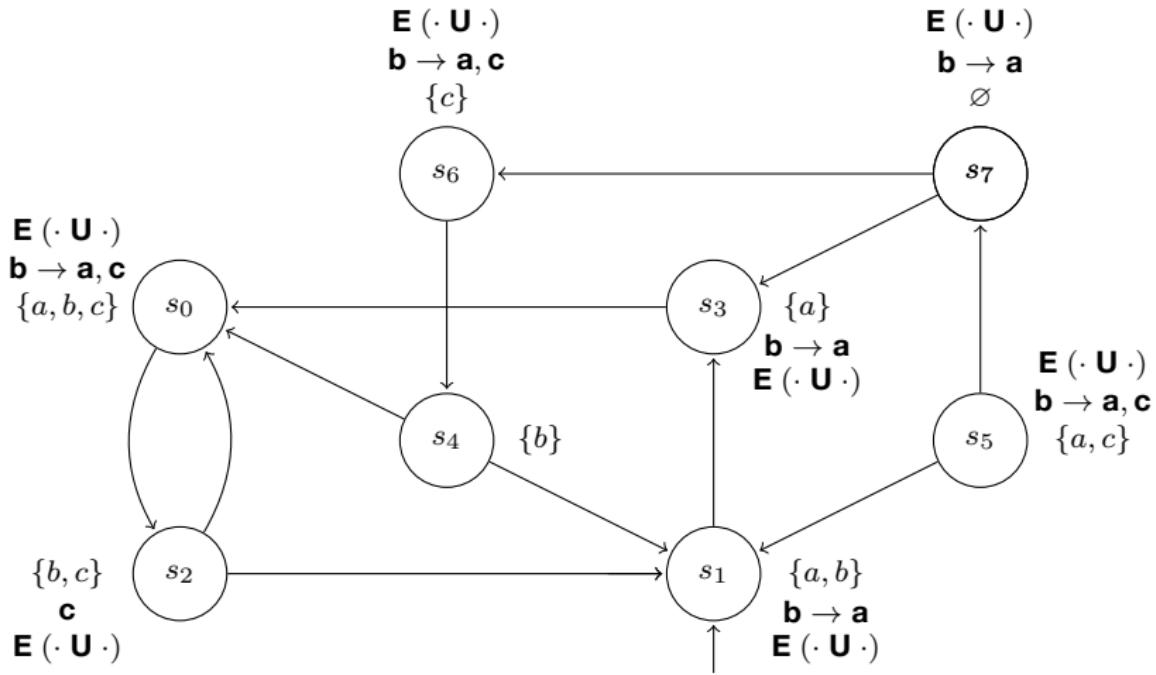
Example

Then s_3



Example

Nothing left to label but s_4 ; it isn't in Sat



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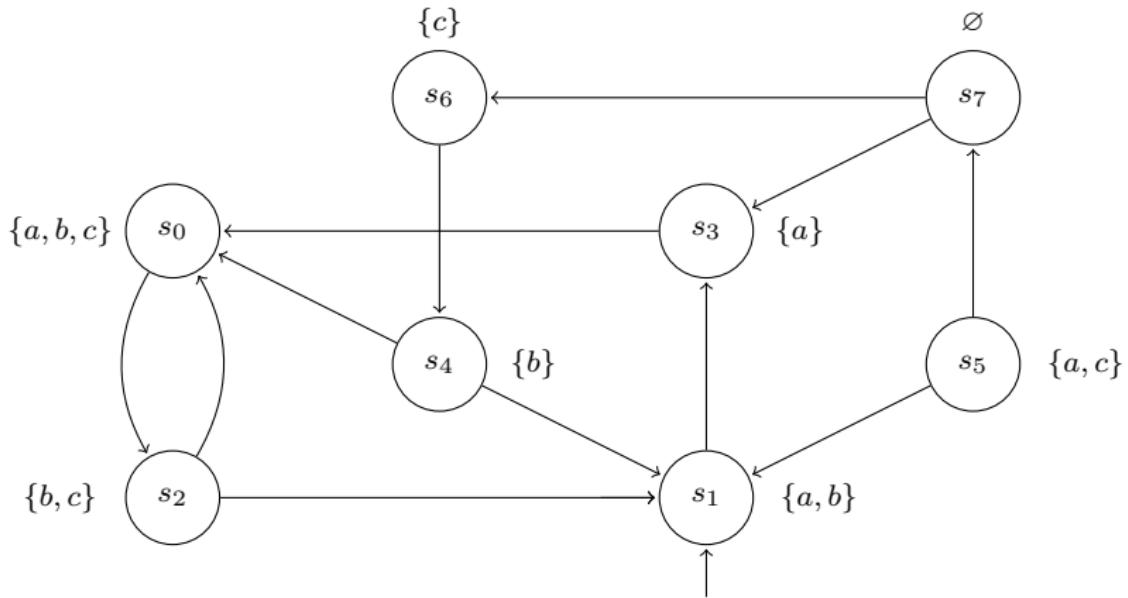
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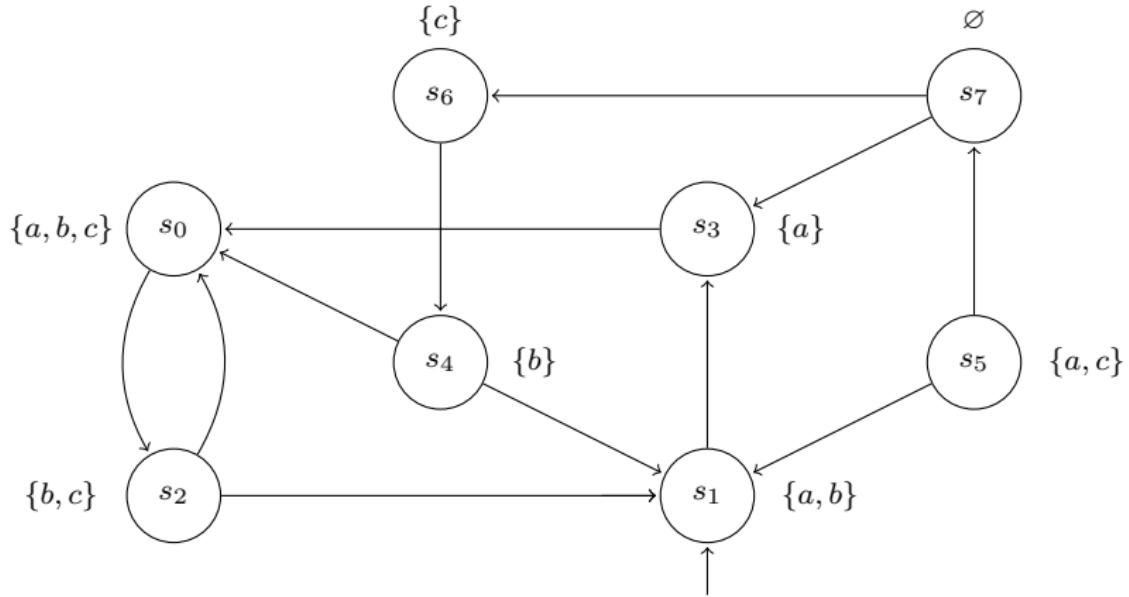
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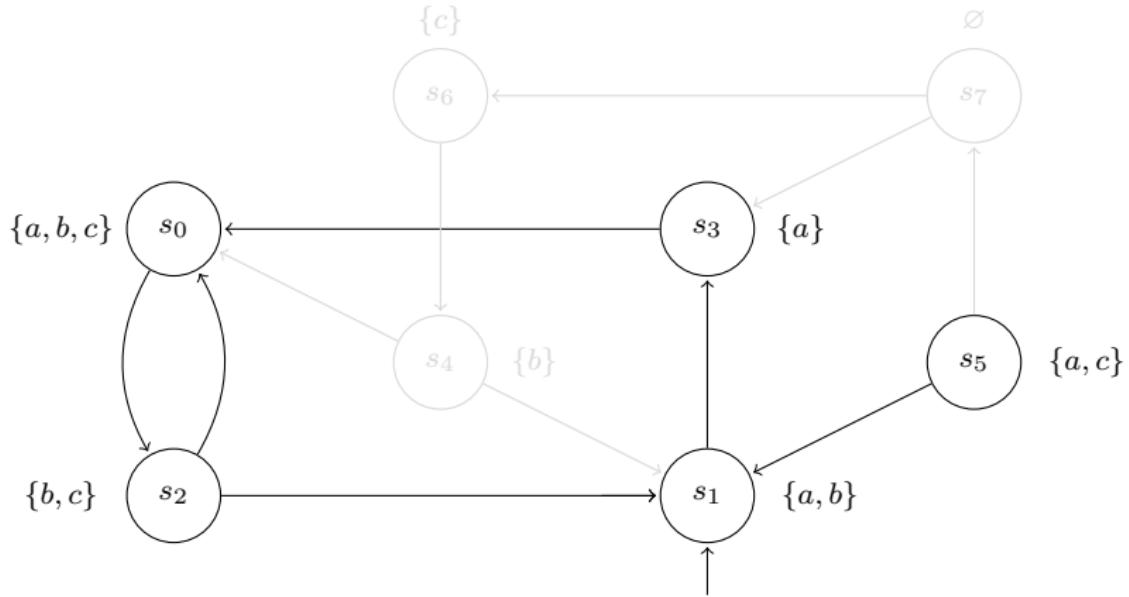
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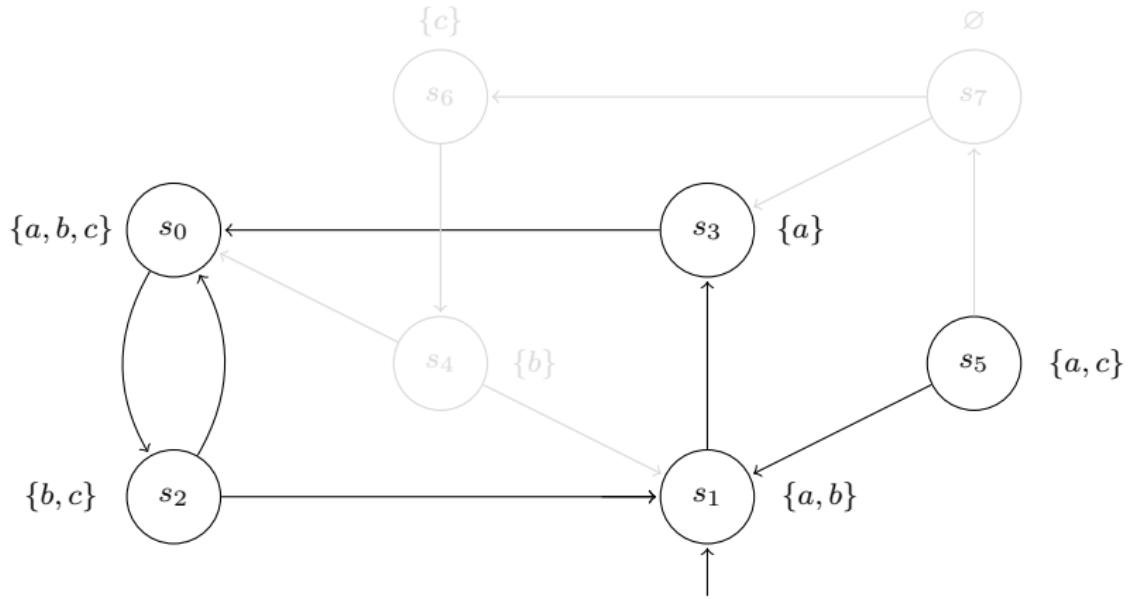
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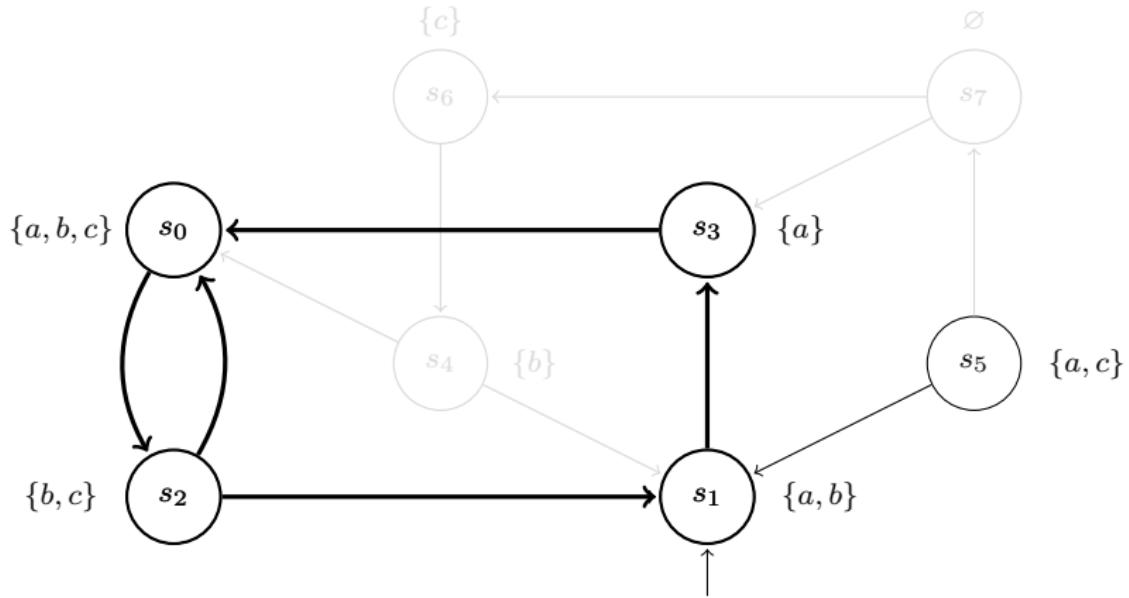
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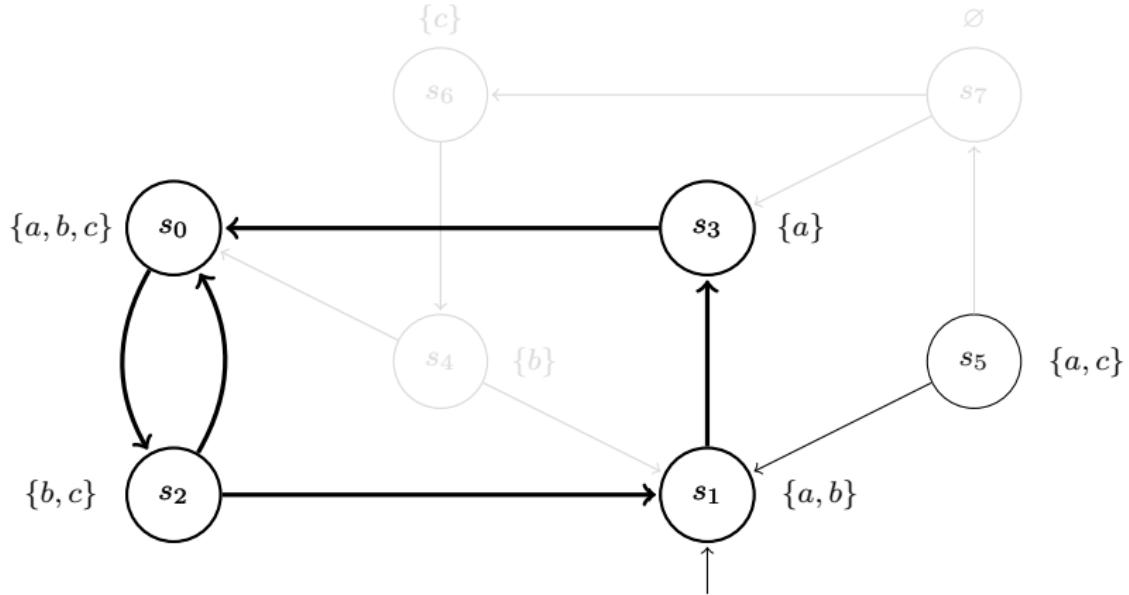
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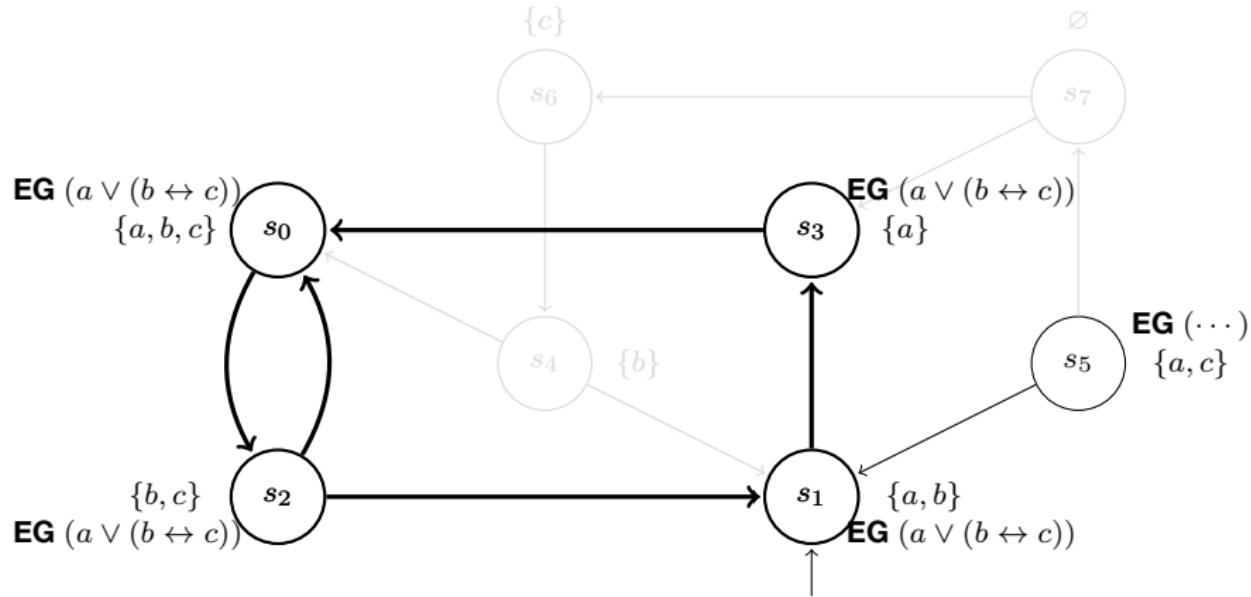
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Therefore, checking CTL is done in time $O(|\phi| \cdot (|S| + |R|))$

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- ▶ In this case, the answer “no” might suffice

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- ▶ Ending in a single cycle traversal (with $\neg\phi$)

What is a counterexample for a formula beginning in **E** ?

- ▶ In this case, the answer “no” might suffice
- ▶ When **E** ϕ holds, we can provide a **witness**

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Witnesses are found by looking for cycles that satisfy ϕ , backward search

Next Lecture

- ▶ Continue discussing model checking
- ▶ Infinite automata
- ▶ LTL model checking
- ▶ Dealing with state explosion