

Automated Program Verification and Testing

15414/15614 Fall 2016

Lecture 20:

Explicit-State Model Checking, Part 1

Matt Fredrikson
mfredrik@cs.cmu.edu

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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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This intuition reveals a key distinction from safety properties:

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

Liveness, Formally

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This implies that there are no finite witnesses for liveness

Liveness: Examples

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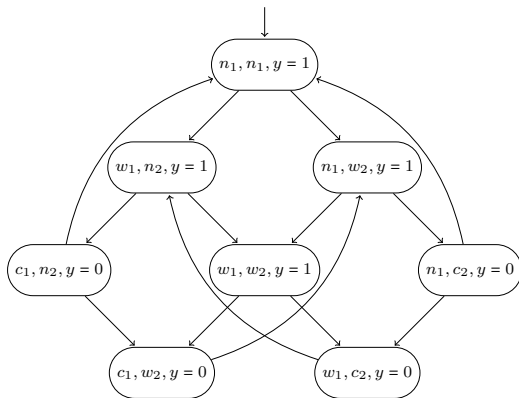
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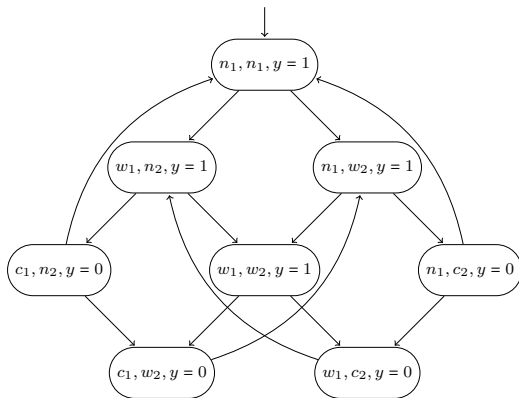
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Any finite prefix can always be extended to satisfy these properties

Liveness: “Repeated Eventually”

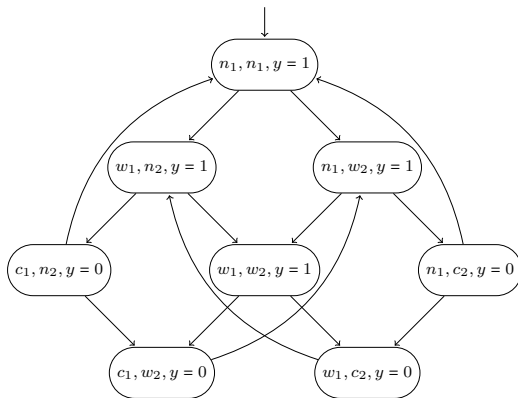


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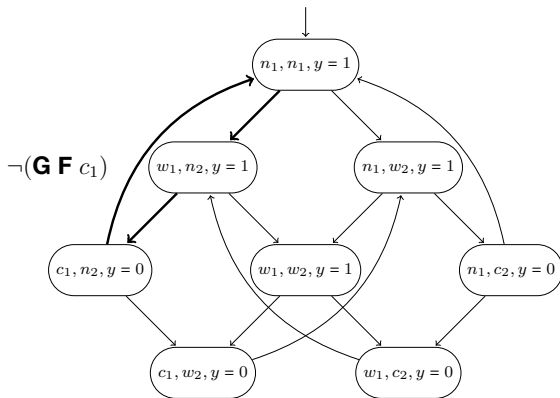
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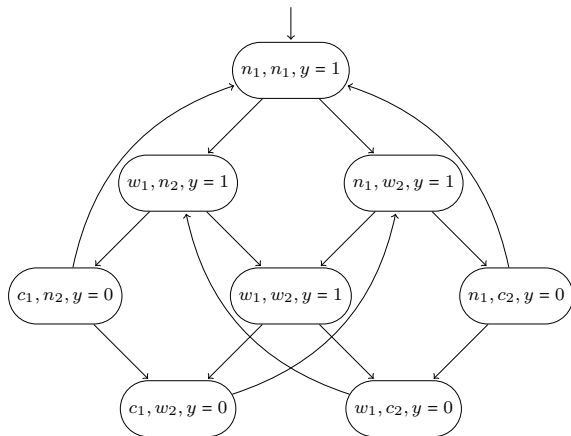
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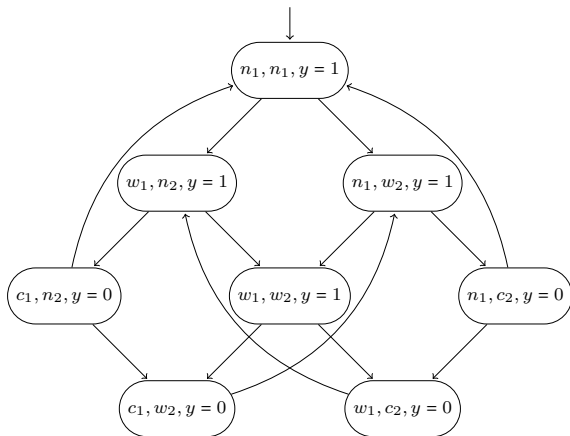


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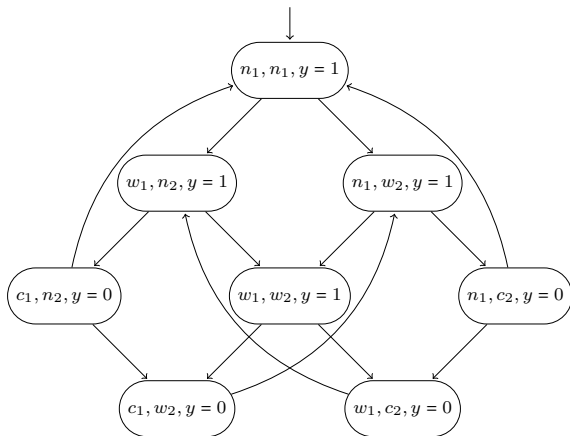


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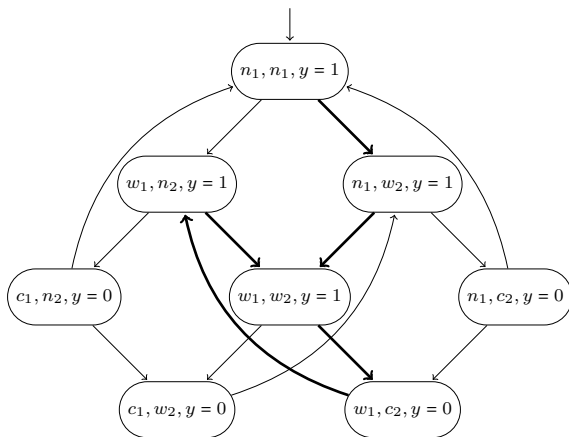
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Fairness constraints allow us to do this

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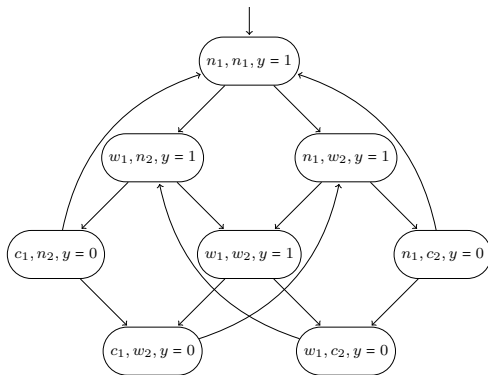
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“Enabled” means “able to execute” a particular transition

Example: Weak Fairness

Consider the mutual exclusion example

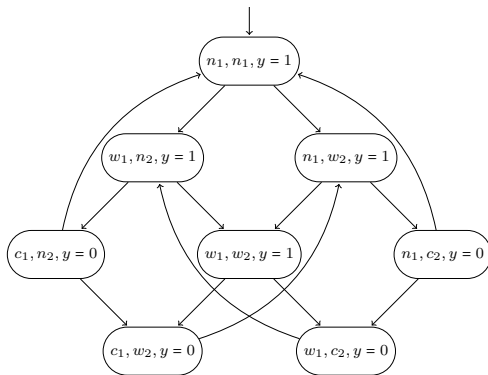
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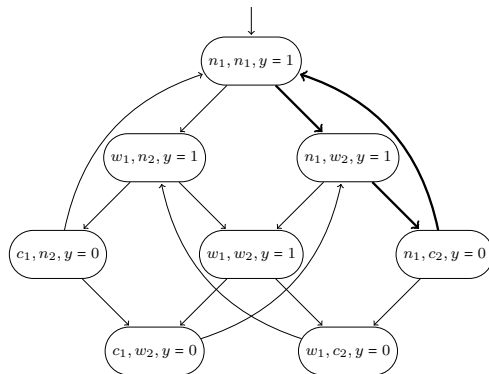
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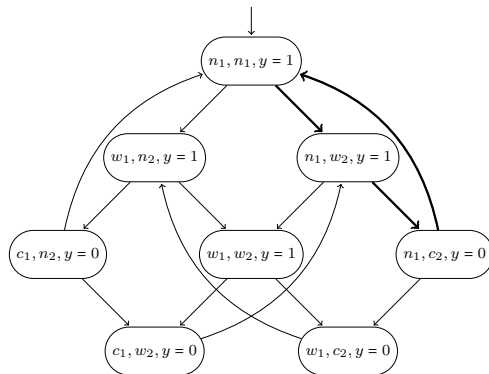
Does this satisfy $\mathbf{G} (w_i \rightarrow \mathbf{F} c_i)$ under weak fairness?

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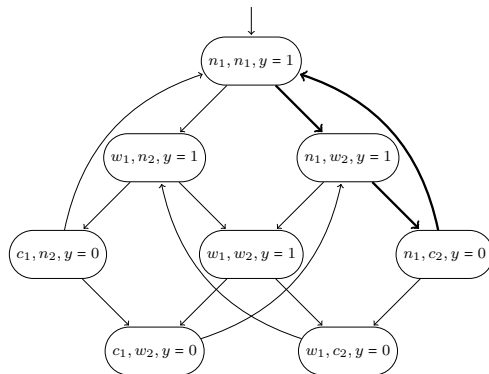
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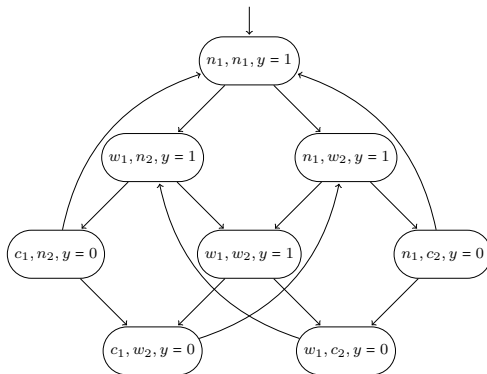


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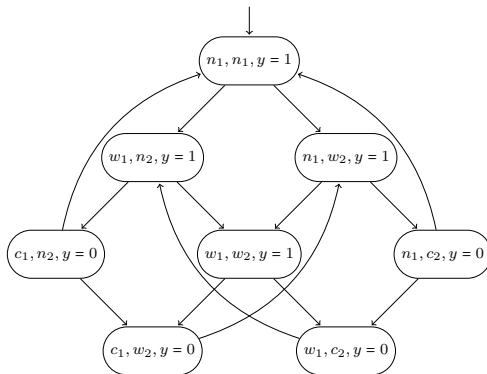
The antecedent that P_i be enabled continuously is false

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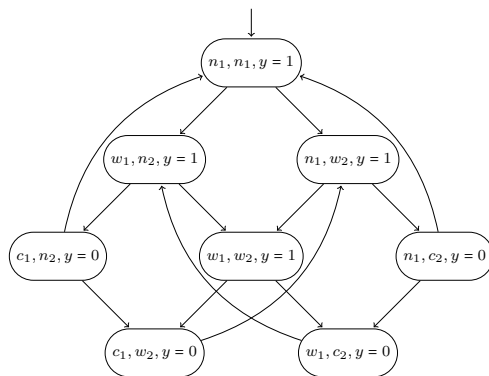
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So a strongly-fair scheduler lets both execute infinitely often

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In fact, we can say that:

Unconditional Fairness \implies Strong Fairness \implies Weak Fairness

Checking CTL

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Sometimes called “global” model checking

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Existential Normal Form (ENF)

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

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- ▶ $Sat(\neg\phi) = S \setminus Sat(\phi)$
- ▶ $Sat(\phi \wedge \psi) = Sat(\phi) \cap Sat(\psi)$

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

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

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

$$\mathbf{Pre}(s) = \{s' \in S \mid (s', s) \in R\}$$

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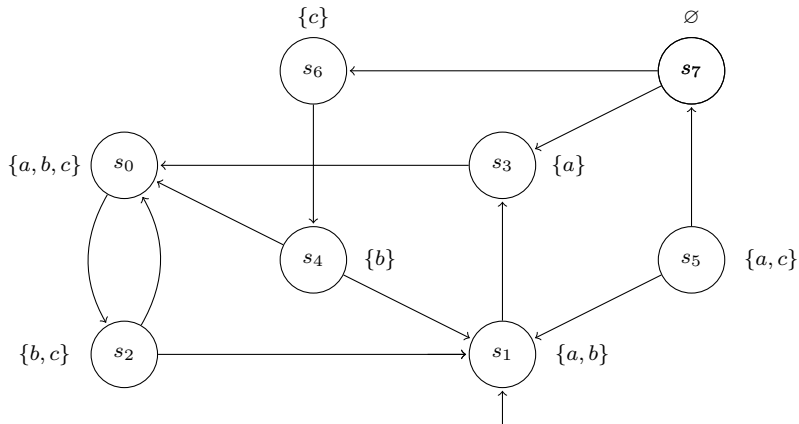
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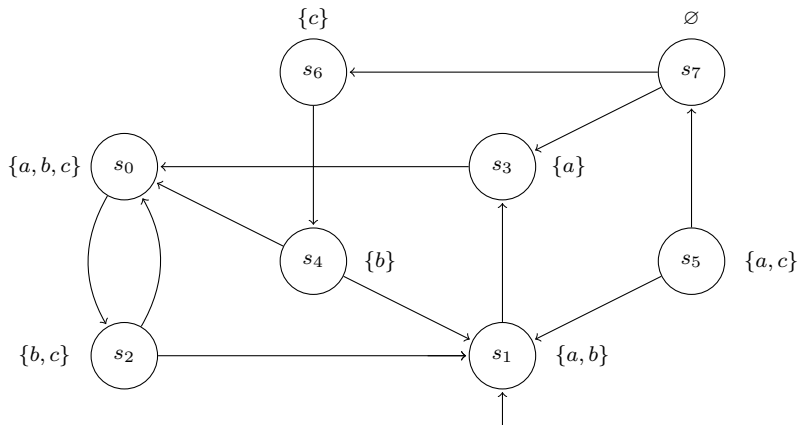
Example

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



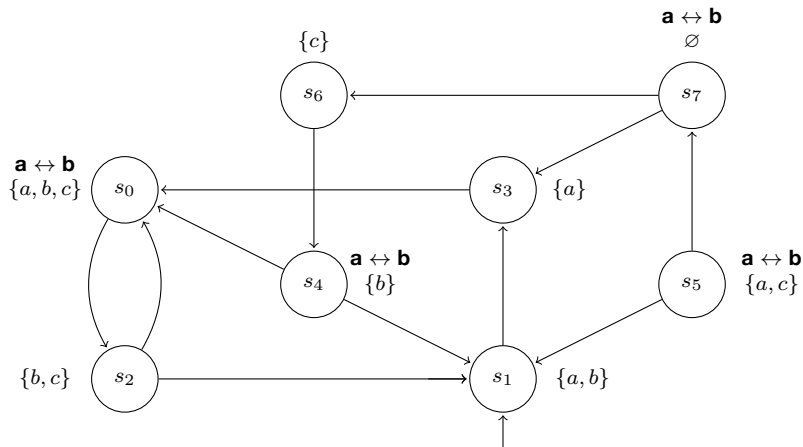
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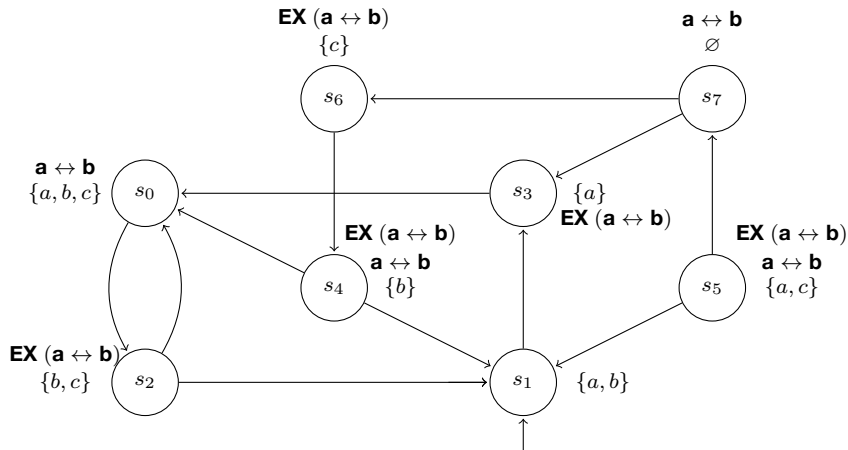
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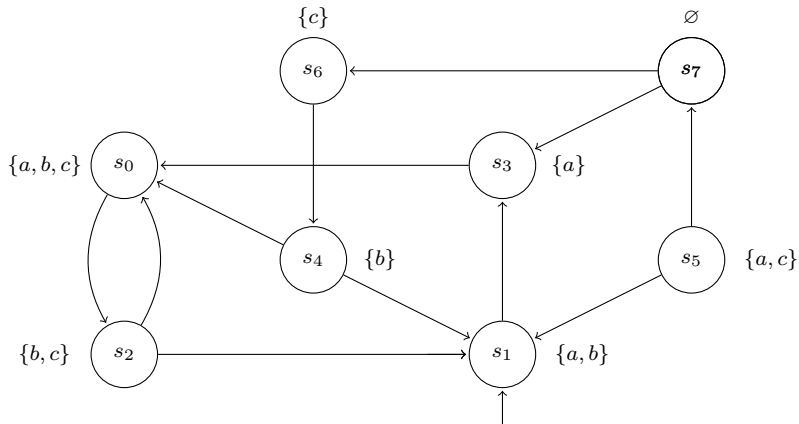
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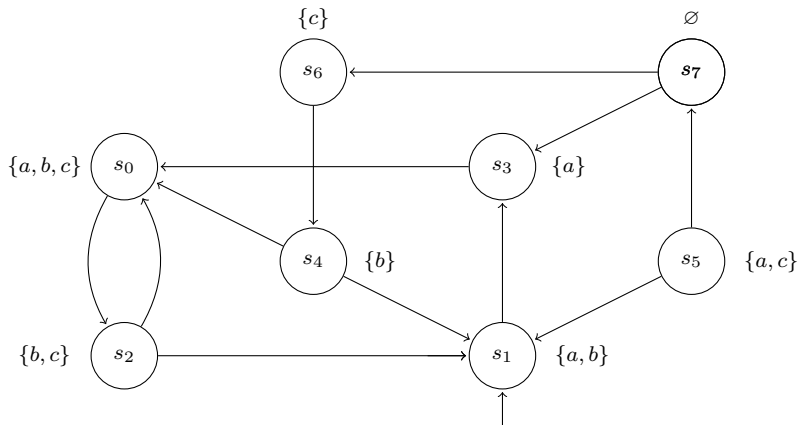
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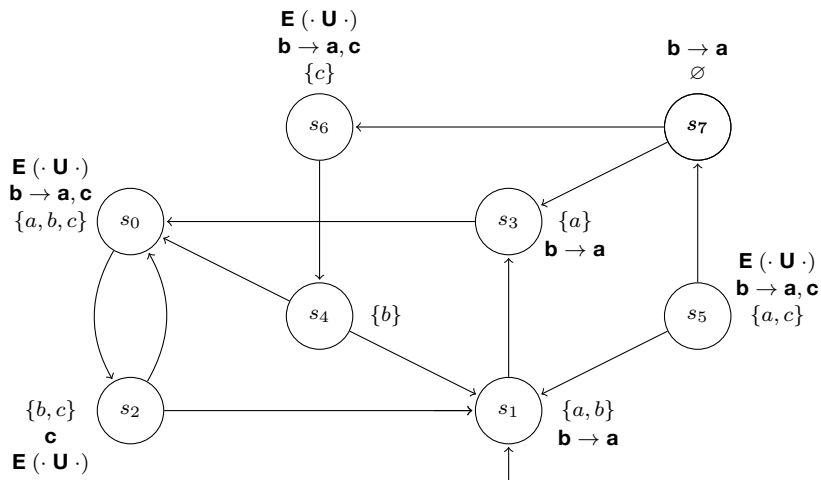
Example

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



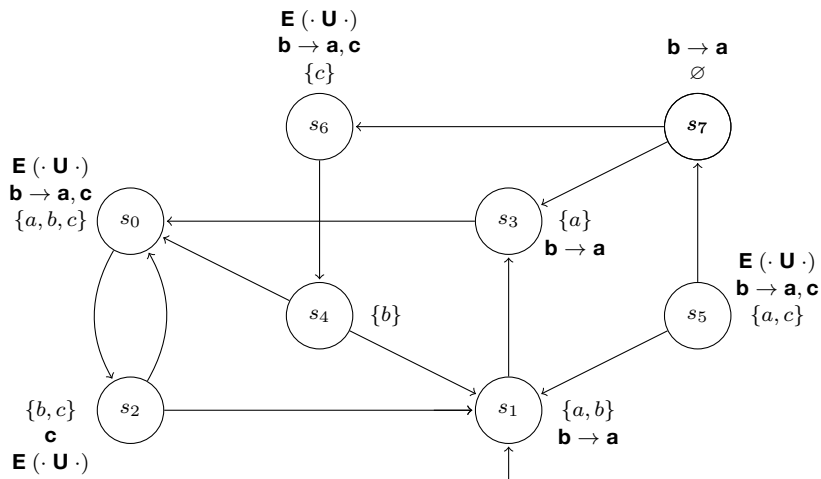
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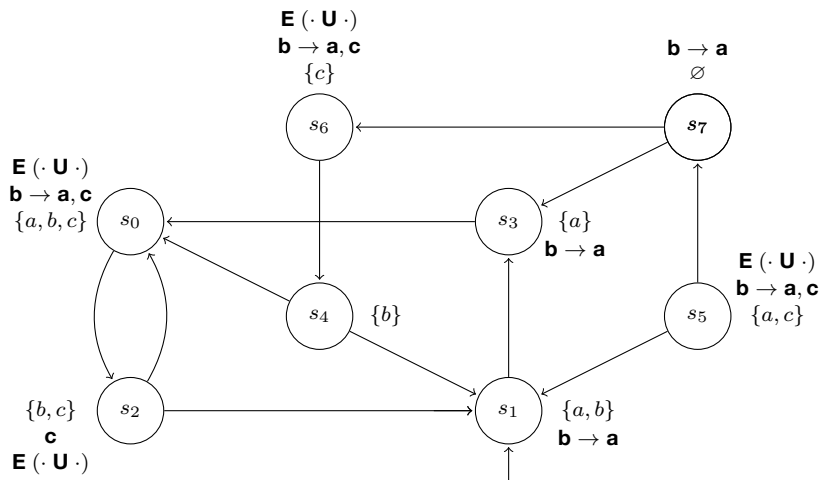
Example

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



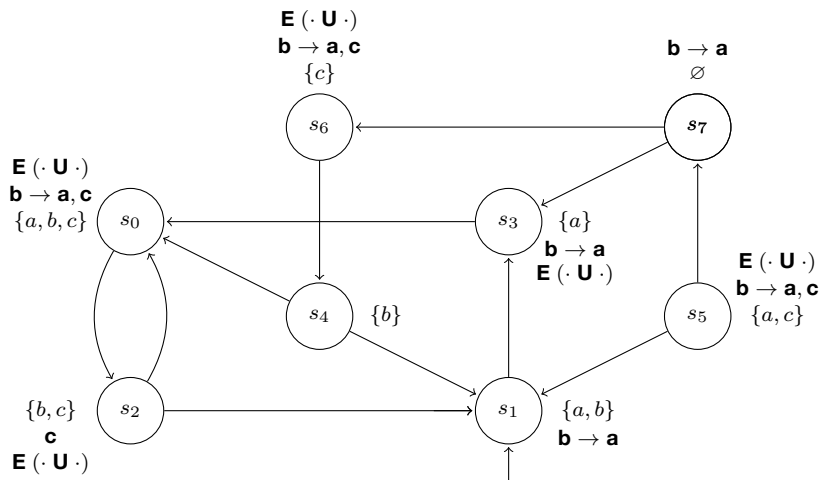
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Start with s_0



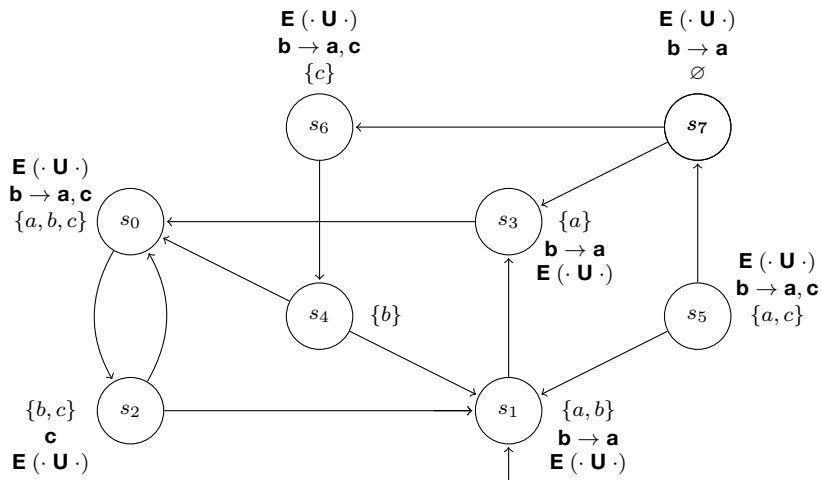
Example

Start with s_0 Then s_3



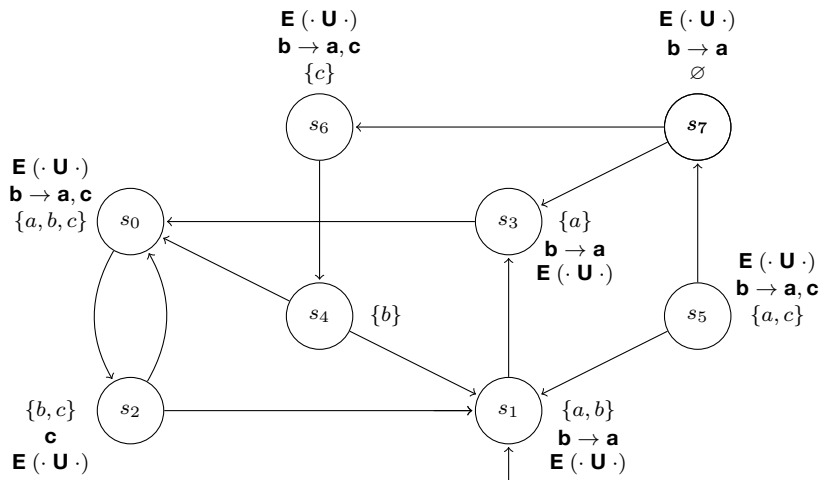
Example

Then s_3



Example

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



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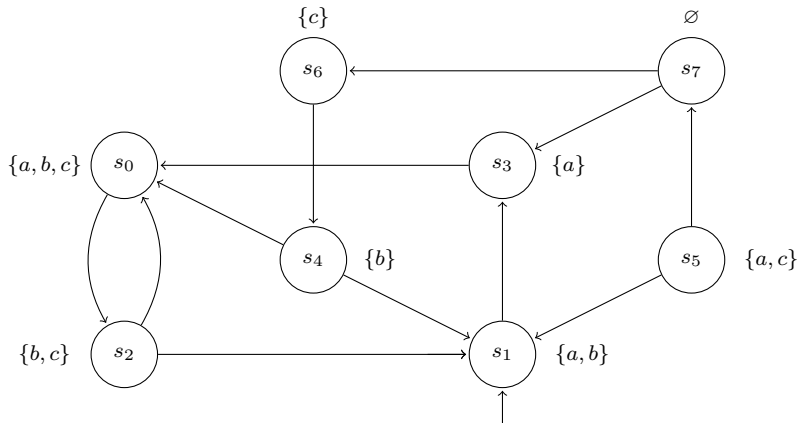
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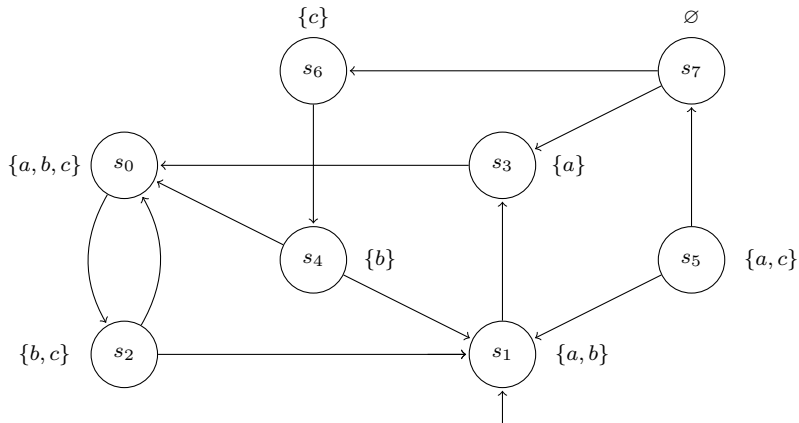
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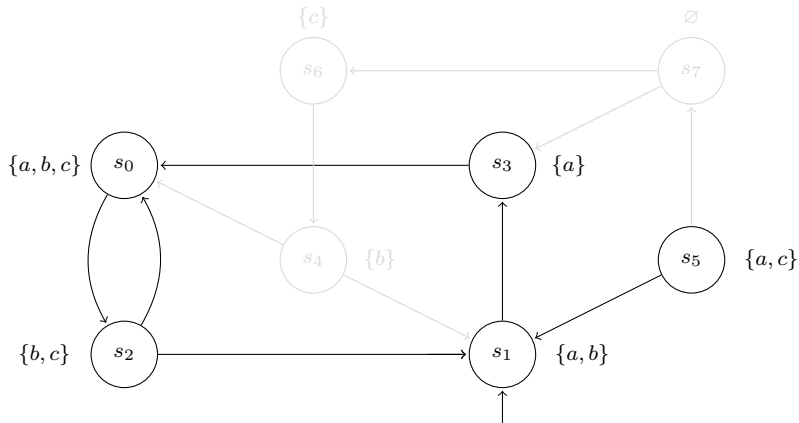
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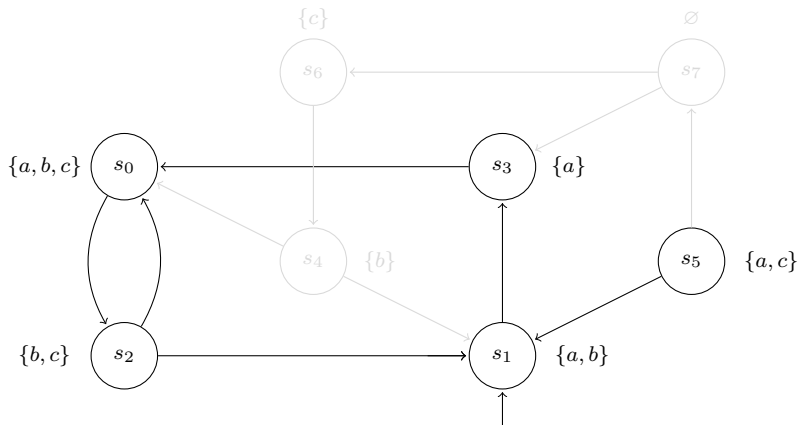
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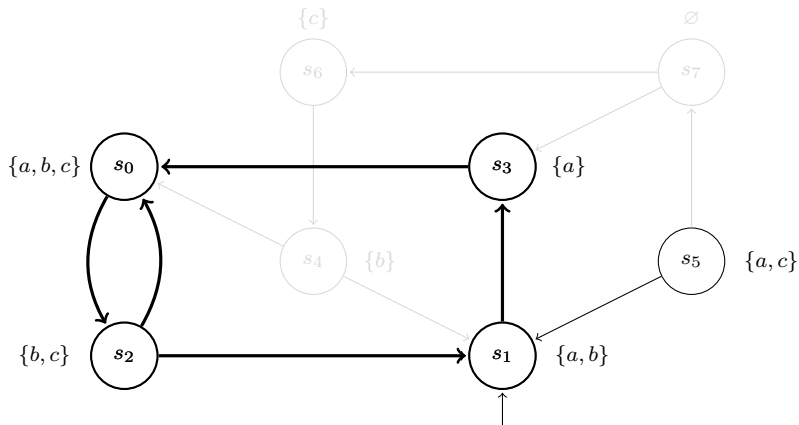
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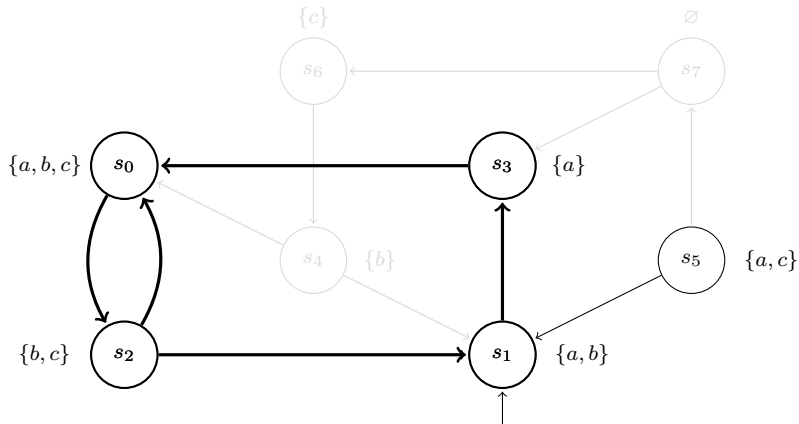
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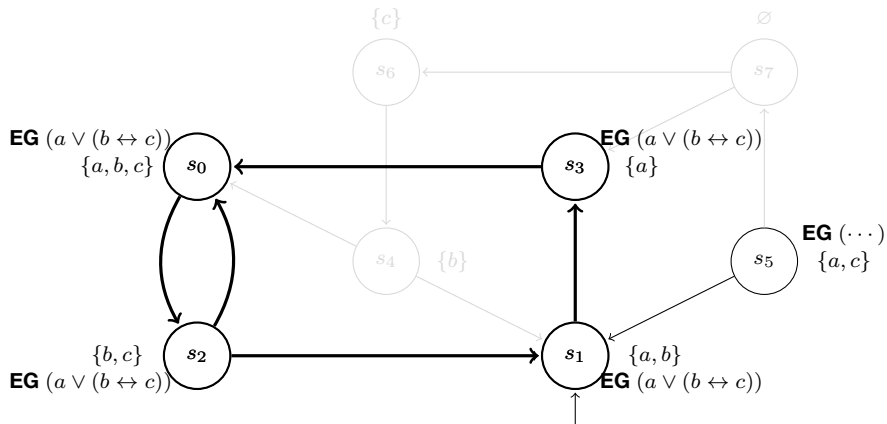
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A witness for **EX** ϕ is a pair of states (s, s') where:

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Counterexamples and Witnesses: **X** operator

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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