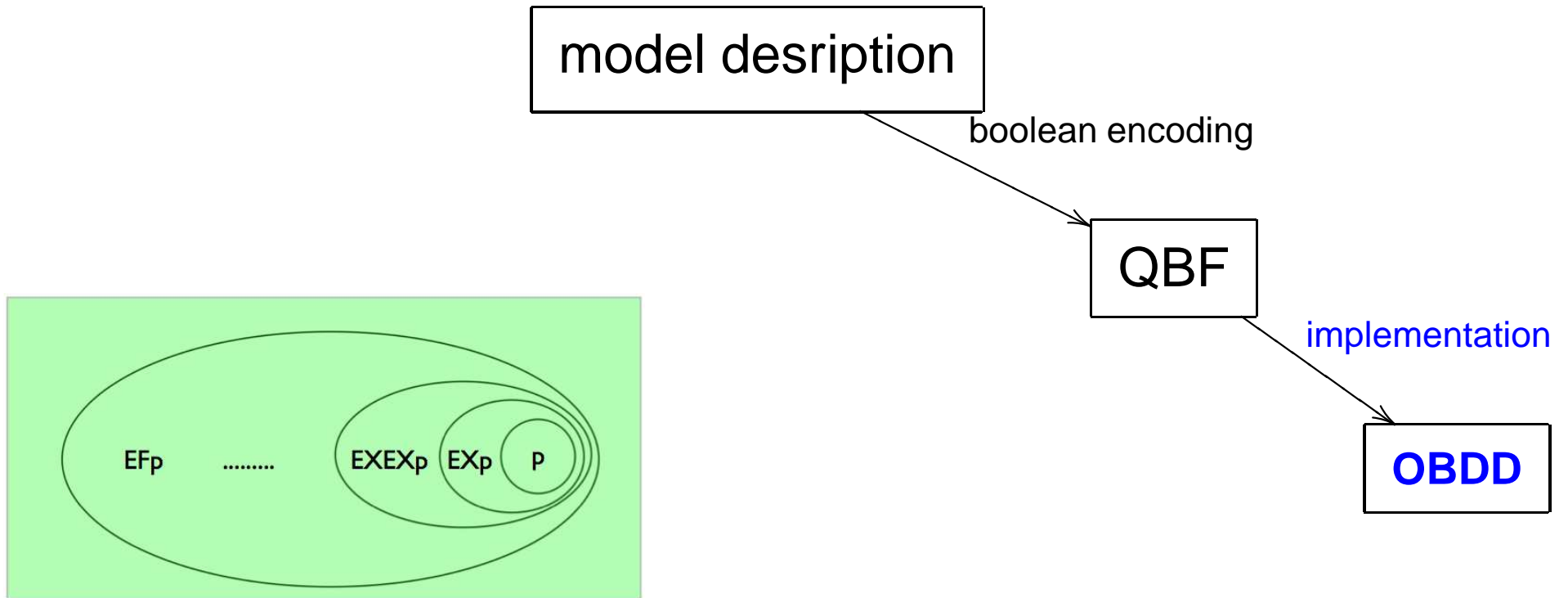


Computer aided verification

Lecture 7: Symbolic verification II

Symbolic model checking



model checking = operations on OBDDs

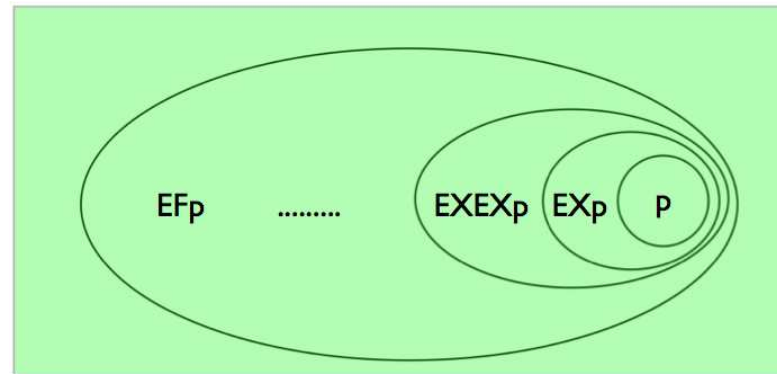
0. Symbolic verification

I. Fairness

II. (Counter)examples

III. How to compute $EX f$?

0. Symbolic verification



Fixed points in a complete lattice $\langle A, \leq \rangle$.

Let $f : A \rightarrow A$ monotonic.

- the least f.p.: $\perp \leq f(\perp) \leq f^2(\perp) \leq \dots \rightsquigarrow \mu Z. f(Z)$
- the greatest f.p.: $\top \geq f(\top) \geq f^2(\top) \geq \dots \rightsquigarrow \nu Z. f(Z)$

When A finite, the fixed points are reached after $\leq |A|$ iterations.

Fixed points in a complete lattice $\langle A, \leq \rangle$.

Let $f : A \rightarrow A$ monotonic.

- the least f.p.: $\perp \leq f(\perp) \leq f^2(\perp) \leq \dots \rightsquigarrow \mu Z. f(Z)$
- the greatest f.p.: $\top \geq f(\top) \geq f^2(\top) \geq \dots \rightsquigarrow \nu Z. f(Z)$

Example: $\langle A, \leq \rangle = \langle \mathcal{P}(S), \subseteq \rangle$

$Z \mapsto \mathbf{EX} Z$

$\mu Z. \mathbf{EX} Z = \perp = \emptyset$

$\nu Z. \mathbf{EX} Z = ?$

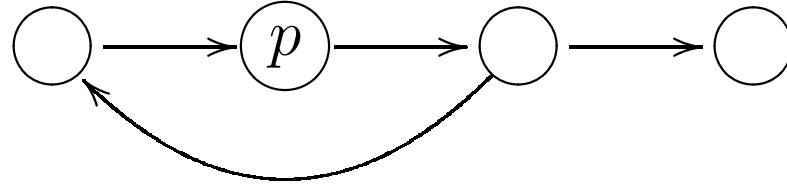
$Z \mapsto p \vee \mathbf{EX} Z$

$\mu Z. p \vee \mathbf{EX} Z = ?$

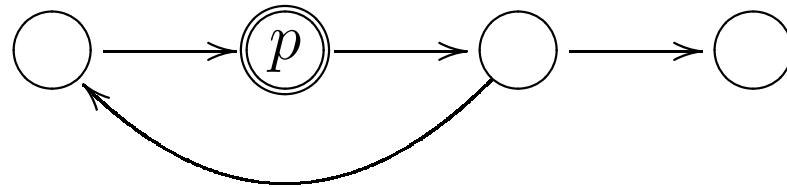
$$\mathbf{EF} p = \mu Z. p \vee \mathbf{EX} Z$$

$$Z \mapsto p \vee \mathbf{EX} Z$$

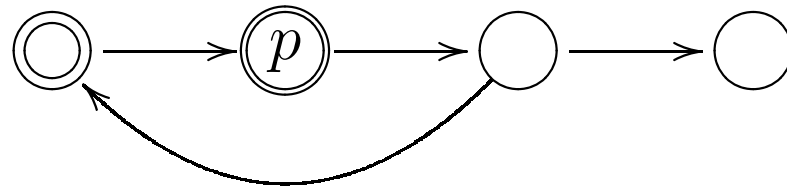
false



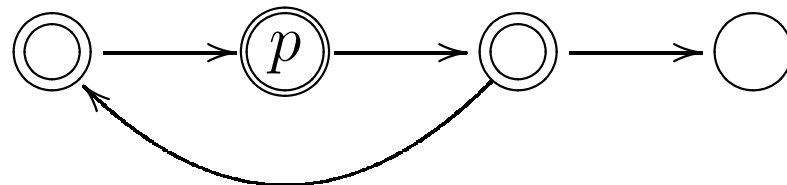
$$p \vee \mathbf{EX} \text{false} \equiv p$$



$$p \vee \mathbf{EX} p$$



$$p \vee \mathbf{EX} (p \vee \mathbf{EX} p)$$



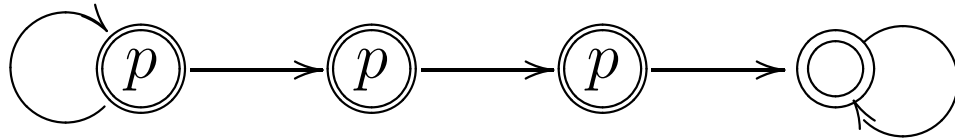
CTL via fixed points

- $\mathbf{EF} \phi = \mu Z. \phi \vee \mathbf{EX} Z$ $Z \mapsto \phi \vee \mathbf{EX} Z$
- $\mathbf{AF} \phi = \mu Z. \phi \vee \mathbf{AX} Z$ $Z \mapsto \phi \vee \mathbf{AX} Z$
- $\mathbf{EG} \phi = \nu Z. \phi \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z$ $Z \mapsto \phi \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z$
- $\mathbf{AG} \phi = \nu Z. \phi \wedge \mathbf{AX} Z$ $Z \mapsto \phi \wedge \mathbf{AX} Z$
- $\mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} \psi = \mu Z. \psi \vee (\phi \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z)$ $Z \mapsto \psi \vee (\phi \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z)$
- $\mathbf{A} \phi \mathbf{U} \psi = \mu Z. \psi \vee (\phi \wedge \mathbf{AX} Z)$ $Z \mapsto \psi \vee (\phi \wedge \mathbf{AX} Z)$
- ...

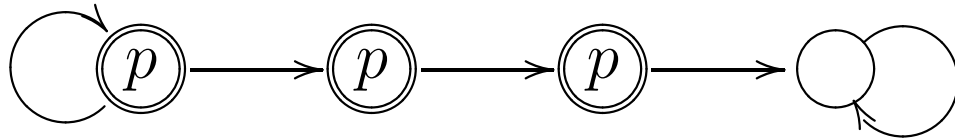
$$\mathbf{EG} p = \nu Z. p \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z$$

$$Z \mapsto p \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z$$

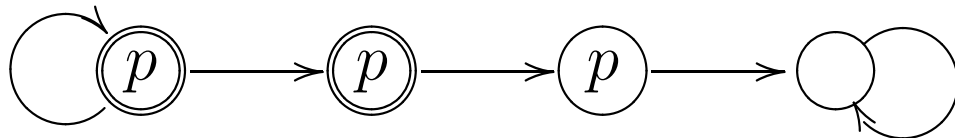
true



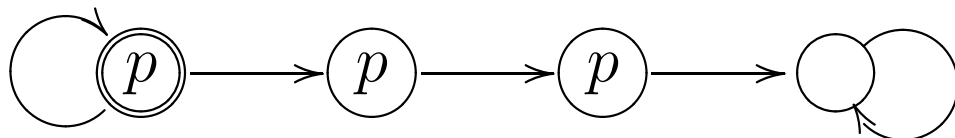
$p \wedge \mathbf{EX} \text{true} \equiv p$



$p \wedge \mathbf{EX} p$



$p \wedge \mathbf{EX} (p \wedge \mathbf{EX} p)$



Symbolic model checking

CTL (\neg , \wedge , **EX**, **E_U_**, **EG**) (these connectives are sufficient)

Check : CTL \mapsto OBDD

Check(ϕ) represents $\{s \mid s \models \phi\}$

Example: **Check**(p) represents L_p

The order of variables is often crucial!

Symbolic model checking (EX_)

Check : CTL \rightarrow OBDD

Check(ϕ) represents $\{s \mid s \models \phi\}$

Check(**EX** ϕ) := $\exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge f[\vec{x}' / \vec{x}]$ where $f = \text{Check}(\phi)$

Check(**EX** ϕ) := **EX** f

EX ϕ

EX Z

EX f

$$\exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge f[\vec{x}' / \vec{x}]$$

$$\vec{x} = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$$

$$x_1 < x'_1 < x_2 < x'_2 < \dots < x_m < x'_m$$

Symbolic model checking (E_U_)

Check : CTL \rightarrow OBDD

Check(ϕ) represents $\{s \mid s \models \phi\}$

Check($\mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} \psi$) := $\mu Z. g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z)$ where $f = \text{Check}(\phi)$
 $g = \text{Check}(\psi)$

$$h \mapsto g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} h)$$

$$h \mapsto g \vee (f \wedge \exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge h[\vec{x}' / \vec{x}])$$

false

$$g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} \text{false}) \quad \equiv \quad g$$

$$g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} (g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} \text{false}))) \quad \equiv \quad g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} g)$$

$$\dots \quad \equiv \quad g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} (g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} g)))$$

$$\mu Z. g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z)$$

Symbolic model checking (EG _)

Check : CTL \rightarrow OBDD

Check(ϕ) represents $\{s \mid s \models \phi\}$

Check(**EG** ϕ) := $\nu Z. f \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z$ where $f = \text{Check}(\phi)$

$$h \mapsto f \wedge \mathbf{EX} h$$

$$h \mapsto f \wedge \exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge h[\vec{x}' / \vec{x}]$$

$EX \phi$

$E \phi U \psi$

$EG \phi$

$EX Z$

$E Z U Z'$

$EG Z$

$EX f$

$E f U g$

$EG f$

I. Fairness

$$\mathbf{F} = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n\}, \quad \psi_i \in \mathbf{CTL} \quad \mapsto \quad F = \{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}$$

$$s \models_{\mathbf{F}} p \quad \iff \quad p \in L(s) \wedge \exists \text{ fair } \Pi \text{ from } s$$

$$s \models_{\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{A} \phi \mathbf{U} \psi \quad \iff \quad \forall \text{ fair } \Pi \text{ from } s . \Pi \models \phi \mathbf{U} \psi$$

$$s \models_{\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} \psi \quad \iff \quad \exists \text{ fair } \Pi \text{ from } s . \Pi \models \phi \mathbf{U} \psi$$

$$s \models_{\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \phi \quad \iff \quad \forall \text{ fair } \Pi \text{ from } s . \Pi \models \mathbf{X} \phi$$

$$s \models_{\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{X} \phi \quad \iff \quad \exists \text{ fair } \Pi \text{ from } s . \Pi \models \mathbf{X} \phi$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \{h_1, \dots, h_n\}, \quad h_i \in \mathbf{OBDD}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n\}, \quad \psi_i \in \mathbf{CTL} \quad \mapsto \quad F = \{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}$$

$\mathbf{EG} \phi = \{s \mid s \models_{\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{EG} \phi\} =$ the greatest Z s.t. if $s \in Z$ then

- $s \models \phi$
- $\forall i \leq n . \exists s' . s \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow s' \in Z_i \cap Z, \quad s' \neq s$, all intermediate states satisfy ϕ

$$\mathbf{F} = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n\}, \quad \psi_i \in \mathbf{CTL} \quad \mapsto \quad F = \{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}$$

$\mathbf{EG} \phi = \{s \mid s \models_{\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{EG} \phi\} =$ the greatest Z s.t. if $s \in Z$ then

- $s \models \phi$
- $\forall i \leq n . \exists s' . s \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow s' \in Z_i \cap Z, \quad s' \neq s$, all intermediate states satisfy ϕ

$$\mathbf{EG} \phi = \nu Z. \phi \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} (\psi_i \wedge Z)$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n\}, \quad \psi_i \in \mathbf{CTL} \quad \mapsto \quad F = \{Z_1, \dots, Z_n\}$$

$\mathbf{EG} \phi = \{s \mid s \models_{\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{EG} \phi\} =$ the greatest Z s.t. if $s \in Z$ then

- $s \models \phi$
- $\forall i \leq n . \exists s' . s \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow s' \in Z_i \cap Z, \quad s' \neq s$, all intermediate states satisfy ϕ

$$\mathbf{EG} \phi = \nu Z. \phi \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} (\psi_i \wedge Z)$$

$$\mathbf{EG} \phi = \nu Z. \phi \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mu Y. (\psi_i \wedge Z) \vee (\phi \wedge \mathbf{EX} Y) \text{ alternation!}$$

Thm:

$$\mathbf{EG} \phi = \nu Z. \phi \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} (\psi_i \wedge Z)$$

Proof:

$$\mathbf{EG} \phi = \phi \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} (\psi_i \wedge \mathbf{EG} \phi)$$

$$Z = \phi \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} (\psi_i \wedge Z) \implies Z \subseteq \mathbf{EG} \phi$$

Fair symbolic model checking (EG _)

Check : CTL \rightarrow OBDD

Check(ϕ) represents $\{s \mid s \models_{\mathbf{F}} \phi\}$

$\mathbf{F} = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n\}, \psi_i \in \mathbf{CTL} \quad \mapsto \quad F = \{h_1, \dots, h_n\}, h_i \in \mathbf{OBDD}$

Check($\mathbf{EG} \phi$) := $\nu Z. f \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} f \mathbf{U} (h_i \wedge Z)$

where $f = \text{Check}(\phi)$

$Z \mapsto f \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} f \mathbf{U} (h_i \wedge Z)$

Fair symbolic model checking

$$\mathbf{fair} := \mathbf{Check}(\mathbf{EG} \text{ true})$$

$$\mathbf{Check}(\mathbf{EX} \phi) := \exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge f(\vec{x}') \wedge \mathbf{fair}(\vec{x}')$$

$$\text{where } f = \mathbf{Check}(\phi)$$

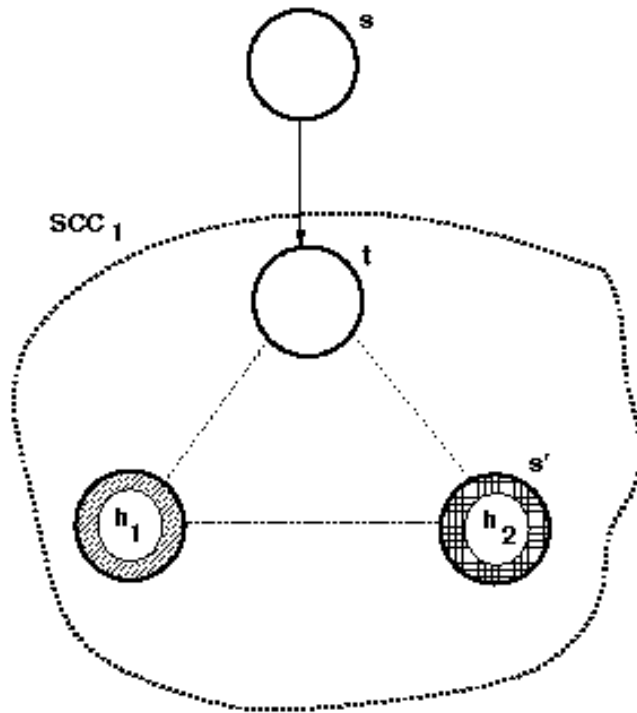
$$\mathbf{Check}(\mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} \psi) := \mu Z. (g \wedge \mathbf{fair}) \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where } f &= \mathbf{Check}(\phi) \\ g &= \mathbf{Check}(\psi) \end{aligned}$$

II. (Counter)examples

Counterexample

counterexample for $AF \phi = \text{example for } EG \neg \phi$



[Clarke, Grumberg, Long 1994]

Counterexample

counterexample for $AF \phi$ = example for $EG \neg \phi$

counterexample for $AG \phi$ = example for $EF \neg \phi$

(fair counterexample is always an infinite path)

Counterexample

counterexample for $AF \phi$ = example for $EG \neg \phi$

counterexample for $AG \phi$ = example for $EF \neg \phi$

(fair counterexample is always an infinite path)

counterexample for $EF \phi$ = ?

counterexample for $EG \phi$ = ?

Symbolic counterexample

How to compute an **example** for:

- $EG \phi$
- $E \phi U \psi$
- $EX \phi$

symbolically ?

Computation of $E \ f \ U \ g$:

$$Q_0 \subseteq Q_1 \subseteq \dots \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$$

$s \in Q_j \iff g$ may be reached from s "via f " by $\leq j$ transitions

Computing an example for $s \models E \ f \ U \ g$:

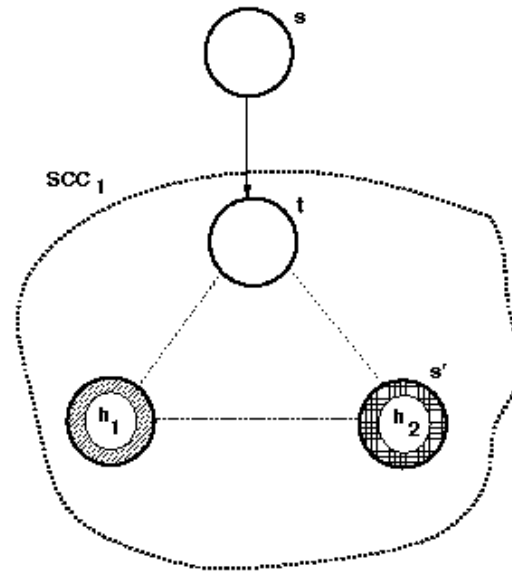
- let j minimal s.t. $s \in Q_j$
- reconstruct $s = s_j \rightarrow s_{j-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow s_0 \in g$

Symbolic counterexample

How to compute a **fair example** for:

- $EG \phi$
- $E \phi U \psi$
- $EX \phi$

symbolically ?



[Clarke, Grumberg, Long 1994]

$$\mathbf{EG} f = \nu Z. f \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} f \mathbf{U} (h_i \wedge Z)$$

last iteration $Z \mapsto f \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} f \mathbf{U} (h_i \wedge Z)$:

computation of $\mathbf{E} f \mathbf{U} (h_i \wedge Z)$: $Z = \mathbf{EG} f$

$$Q_0^i \subseteq Q_1^i \subseteq \dots \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$$

$s \in Q_j^i \iff (h_i \wedge \mathbf{EG} f)$ may be reached from s "via f "

by $\leq j$ transitions

$$\mathbf{EG} f = \nu Z. f \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} f \mathbf{U} (h_i \wedge Z)$$

$s := s_0$ initial state

$I := \{1, \dots, n\}$

repeat

find t s.t. $s \rightarrow t$, $t \in Q_j^i$, $i \in I$, j minimal

reconstruct $t = t_j \rightarrow t_{j-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_0 \in (h_i \wedge \mathbf{EG} f)$

$I := I \setminus \{i \mid t_0 \in h_i\}$

$s := t_0$

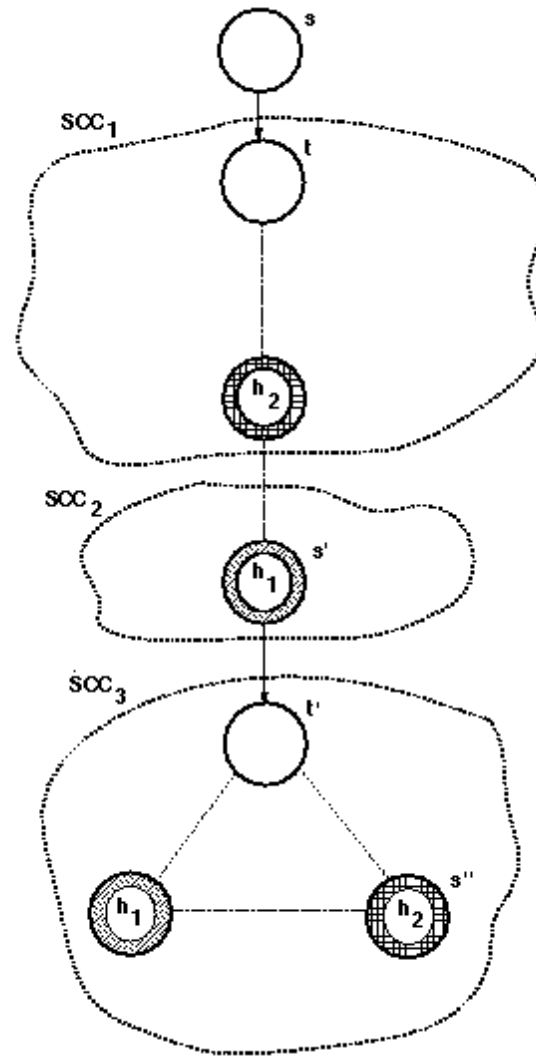
$I := I \setminus \{i \mid t \in Q_j^i\}$

until $I = \emptyset$

$s' := s$

\mapsto path $s_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow s'$

Fair example for EG_



[Clarke, Grumberg, Long 1994]

$$\mathbf{EG} f = \nu Z. f \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} f \mathbf{U} (h_i \wedge Z)$$

we have a path $s_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow s'$

let t = the first t_0

(a) if $s' \models \mathbf{EX} \mathbf{E} f \mathbf{U} \{t\}$ stop

otherwise restart: $s_0 := s', I := \{1, \dots, n\}$

improvement:

(b) compute $\mathbf{E} f \mathbf{U} \{t\}$

as long as $\neg(s \models \mathbf{E} f \mathbf{U} \{t\})$, restart: $s_0 := s, I := \{1, \dots, n\}$

Fair example for $E_U_$, $EX_$

Example for $E \phi U (\psi \wedge \text{fair})$ or $EX (\phi \wedge \text{fair})$ extend with a fair example for $EG \text{ true}$.

III. How to compute $EX f$?

$$\mathbf{EX} f := \exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge f(\vec{x}')$$

operation $\exists\wedge(g, h, V) := \exists V. g \wedge h$ (V – set of variables)

$$R(x_1, \dots, x_m, x'_1, \dots, x'_m)$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_m) \mapsto f'(x'_1, \dots, x'_m)$$

$$x_i \leq x_j \iff x'_i \leq x'_j$$

$$\mathbf{EX} f = \exists\wedge(R, f', \{x'_1, \dots, x'_m\})$$

$$\exists\wedge(f, g, V) \quad (\exists V. f \wedge g)$$

– f, g leaves: $\text{val}(\exists\wedge(f, g, V)) := \text{val}(f) \wedge \text{val}(g)$

– f a leaf, g not: $\exists\wedge(f, g, V) := \text{false}$ or $\exists V. g$

– $x = \text{var}(f) = \text{var}(g)$:

$$l := \exists\wedge(\text{lo}(f), \text{lo}(g), V), \quad h := \exists\wedge(\text{hi}(f), \text{hi}(g), V)$$

– $x \in V$: $\exists\wedge(f, g, V) := l \vee h$

– $x \notin V$: $\text{lo}(\exists\wedge(f, g, V)) := l$ $\text{hi}(\exists\wedge(f, g, V)) := h$

– $x = \text{var}(f) < \text{var}(g)$: ...

$$f \bullet g = \neg x \wedge (f|_{x \leftarrow 0} \bullet g|_{x \leftarrow 0}) \vee x \wedge (f|_{x \leftarrow 1} \bullet g|_{x \leftarrow 1})$$

R is not monolytic

$$\text{EX } f := \exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge f(\vec{x}')$$

Synchronous model: $R = R_1 \wedge R_2 \wedge \dots \wedge R_n$

Asynchronous model: $R = R'_1 \vee R'_2 \vee \dots \vee R'_n$

$$R'_i = R_i \wedge \bigwedge_{j \neq i} \text{Id}_j$$

Can one profit from this additional structure ?

Asynchronous model: $R = R'_1 \vee R'_2 \vee \dots \vee R'_n$

$$R'_i = R_i \wedge \bigwedge_{j \neq i} x_j = x'_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \vec{x}' . R \wedge f(\vec{x}') &\equiv \exists \vec{x}' . (R'_1 \wedge f(\vec{x}')) \vee \dots \vee (R'_n \wedge f(\vec{x}')) \\ &\equiv (\exists \vec{x}' . R'_1 \wedge f(\vec{x}')) \vee \dots \vee (\exists \vec{x}' . R'_n \wedge f(\vec{x}')) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \vec{x}' . R'_i \wedge f(\vec{x}') &\equiv \exists \vec{x}' . R_i \wedge (\bigwedge_{j \neq i} x_j = x'_j) \wedge f(\vec{x}') \\ &\equiv \exists x'_i . R_i(\vec{x}, x'_i) \wedge f(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x'_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_m) \end{aligned}$$

Synchronous model: $R = R_1 \wedge R_2 \wedge \dots \wedge R_n$

$$\exists \vec{x}'. R_1(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge \dots \wedge R_n(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge f(\vec{x}')$$

- relations R_i are local
- „early” quantification
- heuristics

Example: 3-bit counter

$$\begin{aligned}R_0(\vec{x}, x'_0) &= (x'_0 = \neg x_0) \\R_1(\vec{x}, x'_1) &= (x'_1 = x_0 \text{ XOR } x_1) \\R_2(\vec{x}, x'_2) &= (x'_2 = (x_0 \wedge x_1) \text{ XOR } x_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\exists x'_2 \exists x'_1 \exists x'_0. f(x'_0, x'_1, x'_2) \wedge R_0(\vec{x}, x'_0) \wedge R_1(\vec{x}, x'_1) \wedge R_2(\vec{x}, x'_2)$$

$$\exists x'_2 (\exists x'_1 \exists x'_0. f(x'_0, x'_1, x'_2) \wedge R_0(\vec{x}, x'_0) \wedge R_1(\vec{x}, x'_1)) \wedge R_2(\vec{x}, x'_2)$$

$$\exists x'_2 (\exists x'_1 (\exists x'_0. f(x'_0, x'_1, x'_2) \wedge R_0(\vec{x}, x'_0)) \wedge R_1(\vec{x}, x'_1)) \wedge R_2(\vec{x}, x'_2)$$

$$(\exists x'_1 (\exists x'_0. f(x'_0, x'_1, x'_2) \wedge R_0(x_0, x'_0)) \wedge R_1(x_0, x_1, x'_1)) \wedge R_2(x_0, x_1, x_2, x'_2)$$

Example: 3-bit counter

$$\begin{aligned} \exists x'_2 & \left(\exists x'_1 \left(\exists x'_0 \left(f(x'_0, x'_1, x'_2) \wedge R_0(x_0, x'_0) \right) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \wedge \quad R_1(x_0, x_1, x'_1) \left. \right) \\ & \quad \wedge \quad R_2(x_0, x_1, x_2, x'_2) \end{aligned}$$

- sequence of $\exists \wedge$ operations
- optimal **order of processes** (not variables this time):
 - early elimination of variables (\exists)
 - late introducing of variables

What else can be compute using OBDDs ?

- $L_\omega(\mathcal{A}) \neq \emptyset$ fair EG true
- LTL model checking
- $L_\omega(\mathcal{A}_1) \subseteq L_\omega(\mathcal{A}_2)$ $\mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_2 \models A (G F q_1 \implies G F q_2)$
- μ -calculus model checking
- reachable states
- deadlocks
- (bi)simulation equivalence
- ...

OBDs are routinely used in hardware industry nowadays