

MODEL CHECKING

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❑ **a language to model the system**

- > *formal semantics*
- > *many options, e.g.*
Petri nets

❑ **a language to specify model properties**

- > *temporal Logics,*
- > *several options, e.g.*
Computational Tree Logic (CTL)

❑ **an analysis approach to check a model against its properties**

- > *model checking,*
- > *various approaches (algorithms + data structures), e.g.*
using reachability graph (RG)
= labelled state transition system (STS) = Kripke structure
≈ Continuous Time Markov Chain (CTMC)

- ❑ **ACM Turing Award = Nobel Prize of computing**
goes to Model Checking Pioneers
Edmund M. Clarke, E. Allen Emerson and Joseph Sifakis
-> *“For [their roles] in developing Model Checking
into a highly effective verification technology,
widely adopted in the hardware and software industries.”*



2007

TEMPORAL LOGICS, CTL - A CRASH COURSE

□ GENERAL PROPERTIES (REQUIREMENTS)

-> *must be valid for any system, independently of its special functionality*

-> *boundedness*

-> *liveness*

-> *reversibility*

...

□ SPECIAL PROPERTIES (REQUIREMENTS)

-> *reflect the special functionality*

-> (i) *insights into system behaviour*

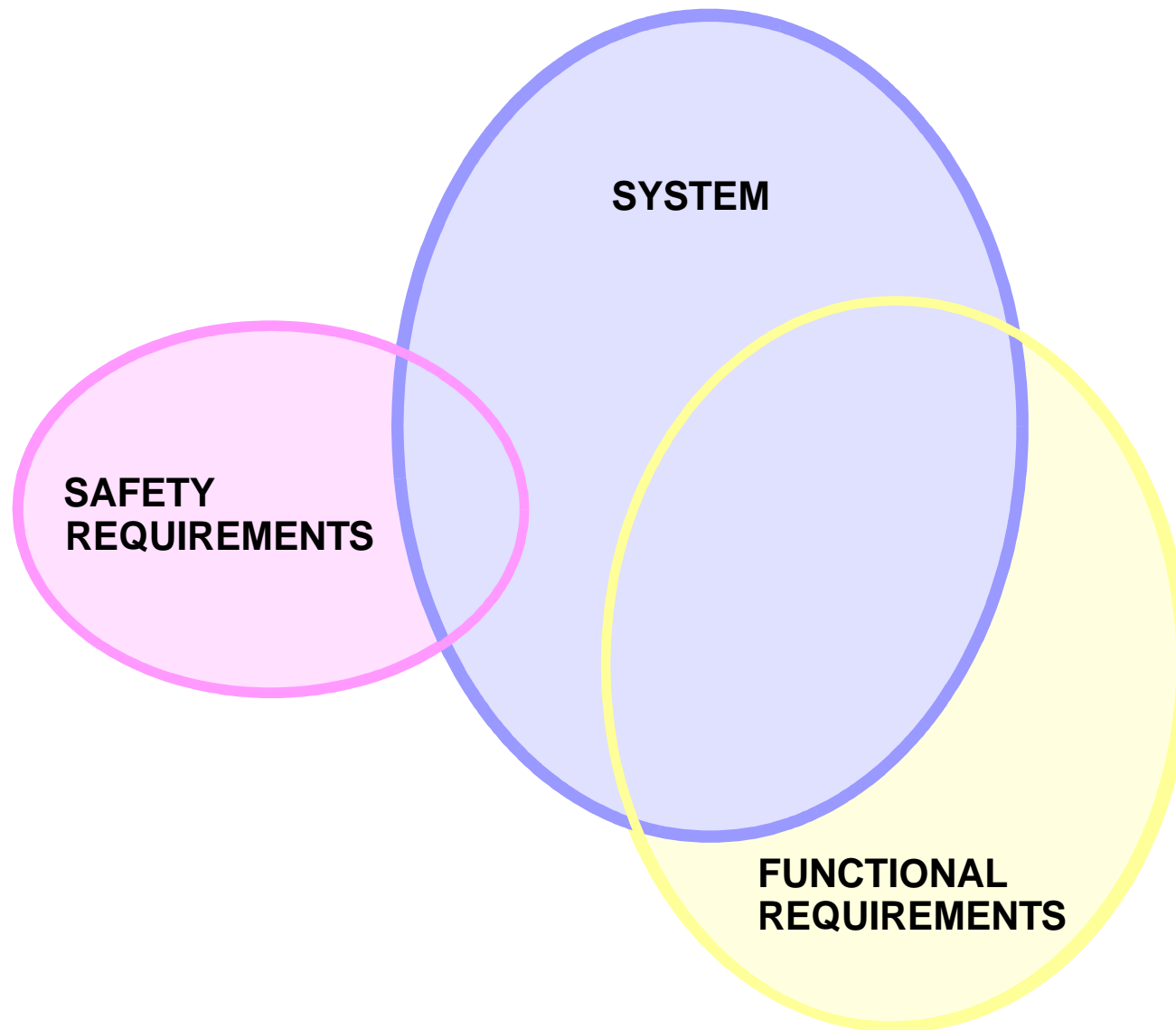
-> (c) *consistency properties to check the model's integrity*

-> (p) *progress properties* - “something good will happen finally”

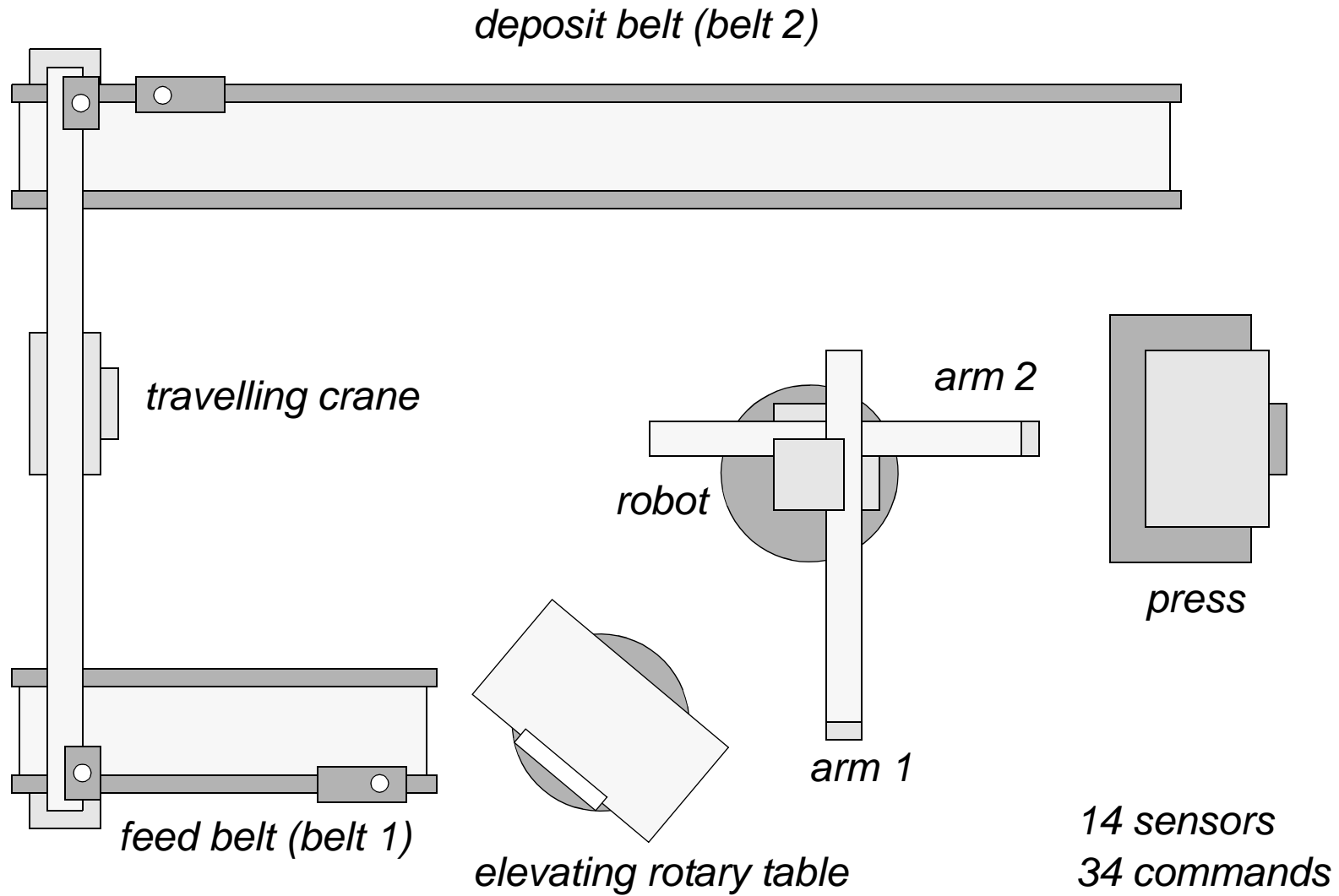
-> (s) *safety properties* - “something bad never happens”

...

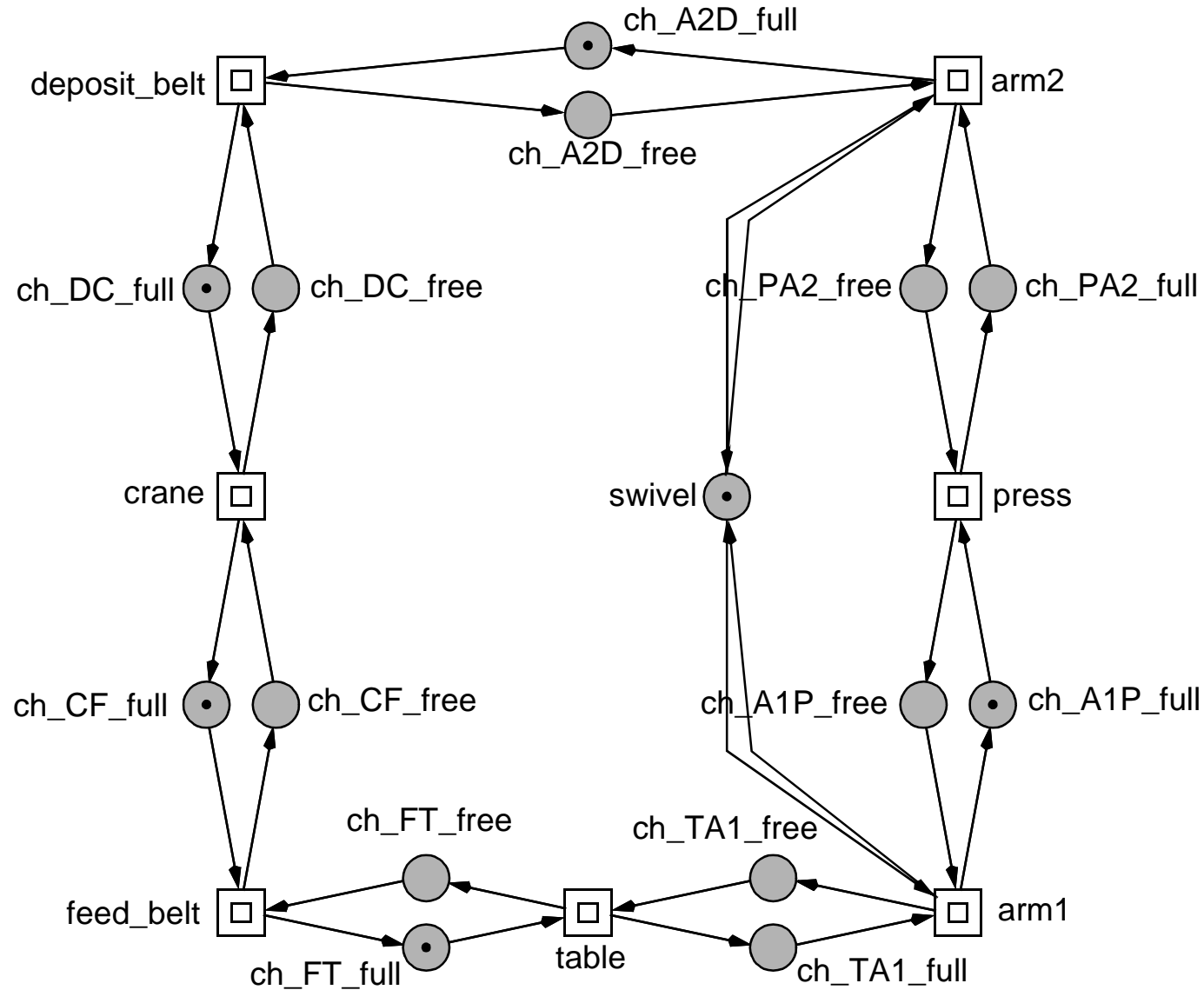
} **functional requirements**



EXAMPLE - PRODUCTION CELL (PC)



EXAMPLE PC - CLOSED SYSTEM, COARSE STRUCTURE



**231 P,
202 T,
65 PAGES**

□ **insights (i)**

- > *Is it possible that both robot arms hold a plate simultaneously ?*
- > *How many plates can be concurrently inside the system ?*

□ **consistency (c)**

- > *The robot swivel is always positioned at exactly one angle.*
- > *At any time, a robot arm can be driven in one direction only.*

□ **progress (p)**

- > *Any plate at the input position will finally reach the cell's output position.*

□ **safety (s)**

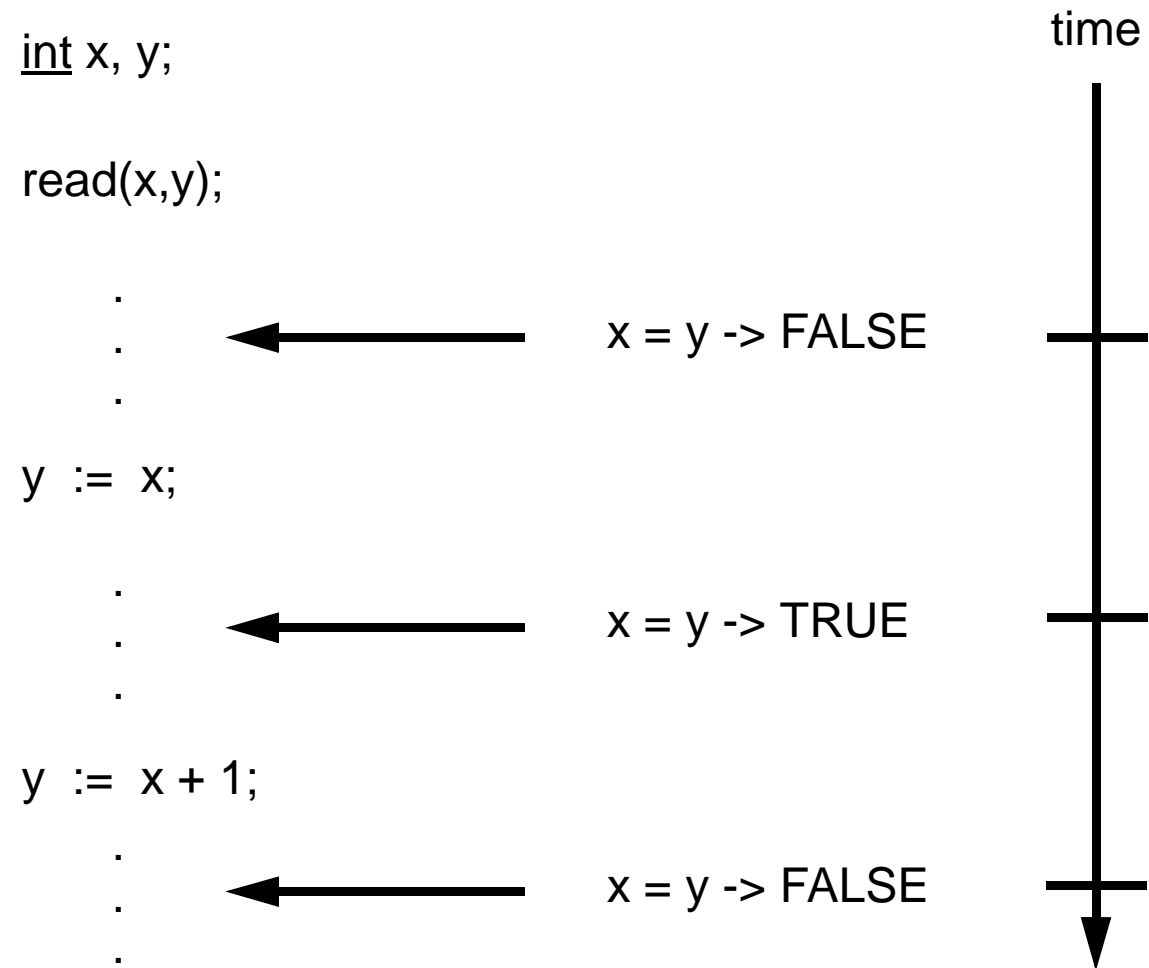
- > *To avoid machine collisions,
the robot will only rotate with arms retracted.*
- > *The press will only be closed, when no robot arm is positioned inside.*
- > *The feed belt may only convey a blank through its light barrier,
if the table is in its loading position.*

- ❑ **some properties can be expressed as un-/reachability of a given system state (marking)**
 - > *safety property -> unreachability*
 - > *(weak) progress property -> reachability*

 - ❑ **BUT, system states (marking) tend to be lengthy**
 - > *hard to read*
 - > *error-prone specification*

 - ❑ **most properties can not be expressed as un-/reachability of a given system state (marking)**

 - ❑ **wanted: general query language to specify any special property**
 - > *flexible*
 - > *readable*
- } *temporal logics*



***How to specify logical statements
with respect to the execution of a system ?***

□ extension of classical (propositional) logics by temporal operators

□ atomic propositions

-> elementary statements, having - in a given state - a well-defined truth value

-> e. g. $fork1$, for 1-bounded Petri net (Boolean)

-> e. g. $buffer = 2, buffer > 2$, else (Integer)

□ constants

-> TRUE, FALSE

□ classical Boolean operators

negation ! conjunction *

disjunction + implication ->

□ temporal operators

-> to refer to sequences of states

	next f	finally f	globally f	f1 until f2
on all paths	<p>AX</p>	<p>AF</p>	<p>AG</p>	<p>AU</p>
on some path	<p>EX</p>	<p>EF</p>	<p>EG</p>	<p>EU</p>

- ❑ **this is a possible combination of choices**
*EF (hotel * car);* -> TRUE

- ❑ **this is the only possible combination of choices**
*AF (hotel * car);* -> FALSE

- ❑ **this is an impossible combination of choices**
*! EF (train * car);* -> TRUE

- ❑ **any travel planning will be finished finally**
AG (next_vacation -> AF (ready)); -> TRUE

- ❑ **atomic use of the phone only,
the phone is never reserved over several steps**
AG (phone); -> TRUE

- ❑ **liveness of transition end_preparations**
*AG (EF (accommodation * transport_means * luggage));* -> TRUE

- ❑ **livelock freedom/progress of transition end_preparations**
 $AG (AF (accommodation * transport_means * luggage));$ -> *TRUE*
- ❑ **undone luggage will always be done in one step**
 $AG (luggage_open \rightarrow AX (luggage));$ -> *FALSE*
- ❑ **it's possible that undone luggage will be done in one step**
 $AG (luggage_open \rightarrow EX (luggage));$ -> *TRUE*
- ❑ **undone luggage will be done finally**
 $AG (luggage_open \rightarrow AF (luggage));$ -> *TRUE*
- ❑ **luggage will remain undone until it is done**
 $A (luggage_open \mathbf{U} luggage);$ -> *FALSE*
- ❑ **if the luggage is undone, it remains undone until it is done**
 $AG (luggage_open \rightarrow \mathbf{A} (luggage_open \mathbf{U} luggage));$ -> *TRUE*

- **reachability-related** **EF (φ)**
-> *There exists at least one computational path to reach eventually a state, where φ will be true.*

- **safety-related** **AG (! φ)** **-> equivalent to ! EF (φ)**
-> *For every computational path, φ will never be true.*

- **invariant-related** **AG (φ)** **-> equivalent to ! EF (! φ)**
-> *For every computational path, φ will be true for ever.*

- **liveness-related** **AG (EF (φ))**
-> *What ever happens, there exists the chance (at least one computational path) that φ will be true again.*

- **progress-related** **AG (AF (φ))**
-> *For every computational path, φ will eventually be true.*

□ insights / reachability

-> *Is it possible, that both robot arms carry a plate at the same time?*

$$EF (arm1_mag_on * arm2_mag_on)$$

□ consistency property

-> *The swivel is always either stopped or moves in exactly one direction.*

$$G (robot_stop \underline{xor} robot_left \underline{xor} robot_right)$$

□ safety property

-> *If a robot arm is loaded, its magnet is not deactivated until the robot is in its unloading position.*

$$AG (\varphi \rightarrow A (!arm1_mag_off \mathbf{U} \psi)), \text{ with}$$

$$\varphi = arm1_mag_on * arm1_pickup_angle * arm1_pickup_ext$$

$$\psi = arm1_release_angle * arm1_release_ext$$

-> *The feed belt may only convey a blank through its light barrier, if the table is in its loading position.*

$$G (belt1_light_barrier_true \rightarrow (table_load_angle * table_bottom_pos))$$

**BOTTLENECK:
STATE EXPLOSION**
(NO PRIMITIVE RECURSIVE FUNCTION ...)

Number of places/marked places/transitions: 7,000/2,000/5,000

[JSP 2001]

Number of states:

1137517608656205162806720354362767684058541876947800011092858232169918\\
1599595881220313326411206909717907134074139603793701320514129462357710\\
2442895227384242418853247239522943007188808619270527555972033293948691\\
3344982712874090358789533181711372863591957907236895570937383074225421\\
4932997350559348711208726085116502627818524644762991281238722816835426\\
439043702222227167126998740049615901200930144970216630268925118631696\\
7921927977564308540767556777224220660450294623534355683154921949034887\\
4138935108726115227535084646719457353408471086965332494805497753382942\\
1717811011687720510211541690039211766279956422929032376885414750385275\\
51248819240105363652551190474777411874

ca. $1.1 * 10^{667}$

Number of places/marked places/transitions: 7000/2000/5000

Time to compute P-Invariants: 45885.66 sec

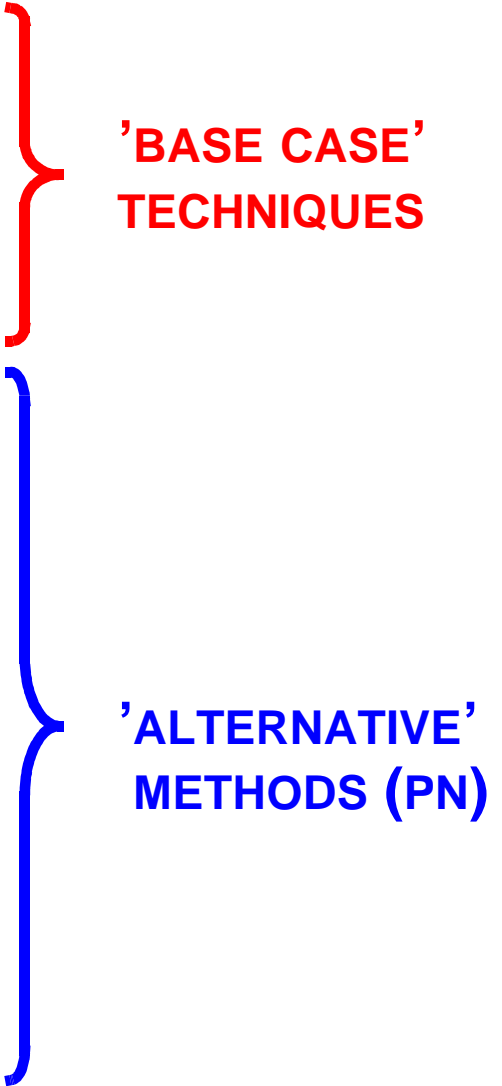
Number of P-Invariants: 3000

Time to compute compact coding: 385.59 sec

Number of Clusters: 3000

Number of Variables: 4000

Time: 3285.73 sec, ca. 54.75 min

- ❑ **compositional methods**
 - > *simple interfaces between modules*
 - ❑ **abstraction by ignoring some state information**
 - > *conservative approximation*
 - ❑ **different logics -> different algorithms, e.g. LTL**
 - ❑ **integer programming**
 - ❑ **compressed state space representations**
 - > *BDD, IDD, ...*
 - ❑ **lazy state space construction**
 - > *partial order methods*
 - ❑ **alternative state spaces**
 - > *partial order representations, e.g. prefix*
- 
- 'BASE CASE' TECHNIQUES**
- 'ALTERNATIVE' METHODS (PN)**

- ❑ **model checking can only be as good as the model specification**
 - > *readable <-> unambiguous*
 - > *complete <-> limited size*

- ❑ **correct model checking requires correct requirement specifications**
 - > *take your time, think twice*

- ❑ **model checking proves consistency of**
 - > *model & requirements*

- ❑ **if the answer is NO (-> FALSE)**
 - > *the model can be wrong*
 - > *the requirements can be wrong*
 - > *or both*

- ❑ **if the answer is YES (-> TRUE)**
 - > *model & requirements can still contain (same) logical faults* -> *unlikely !?*

- ❑ **(up to now) restricted to bounded systems**
 - > *numerous ongoing research*
 - > *CTL - undecidable*
 - > *LTL - decidable, but no tools (not yet ?)*
 - > *unboundedness + inhibitor arcs = undecidability*

- ❑ **model checking may be extremely time and resource consuming**
 - > *'external' quality pressure*

- ❑ **model checking is not manageable without theory supported by tools**

- ❑ **model checking needs knowledgeable professionals**
 - > *study / job specialization*
 - > *profession of "software validator", "software tester"*

- ❑ **There is no such thing as a fault-free model (system) !**
 - > *sufficient dependability for a given user profile*

**MODEL CHECKING
IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THINKING !**

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