

MARCIE – Model checking And Reachability analysis done effiCIEntly

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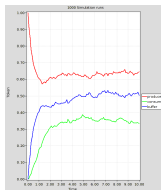
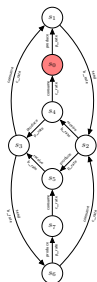
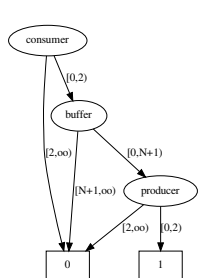
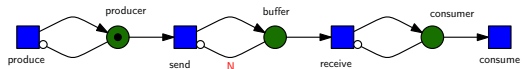
<http://www-dssz.informatik.tu-cottbus.de/marcie.html>

Petri Nets 2013

Milano

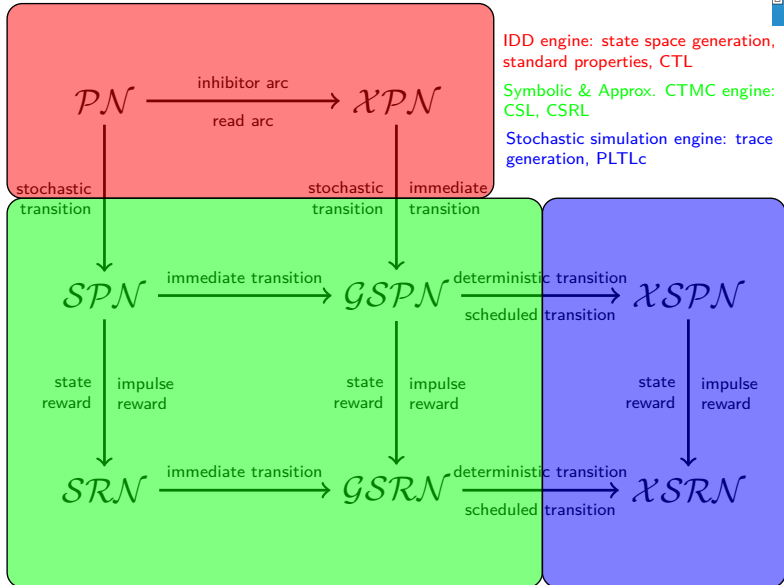
June 26, 2013

Outline



- 1 Net Classes
- 2 Engines
- 3 Model Checkers
- 4 Architecture
- 5 Comparison
- 6 Installation

Net Classes



IDD engine: state space generation, standard properties, CTL

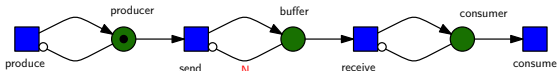
Symbolic & Approx. CTMC engine: CSL, CSRL

Stochastic simulation engine: trace generation, PLTLc

Abstract Net Description Language (ANDL)



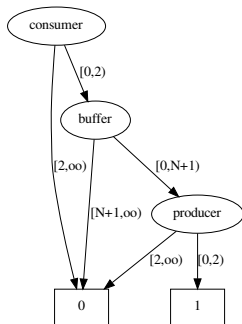
Producer & Consumer



```
spn [procon] {
constants:
    int      N;           // buffer capacity
    double b_rate = 100; // buffer rate
    double p_rate = 150; // production rate
    double c_rate = 50;  // consumption rate
places:
    producer = 1;
    consumer = 0;
    buffer   = 0;
transitions:
    receive : [consumer < 1] : [consumer + 1] & [buffer - 1] : b_rate;
    send    : [buffer < N]   : [buffer + 1]   & [producer - 1] : b_rate;
    produce : [producer < 1] : [producer + 1] : p_rate;
    consume :                 : [consumer - 1] : c_rate;
}
```



- Interval Decision Diagrams (IDD)
- Three state space generation algorithms:
 - Breadth-First Search (BFS), Transition chaining, Saturation
- Standard properties:
 - dead states, reversibility and liveness
- Variable ordering (place & transition)
 - plain, reverse, lexical, random, from file
 - heuristics, taking the net structure into account
- can handle \mathcal{PN} & \mathcal{XPN}





Producer & Consumer

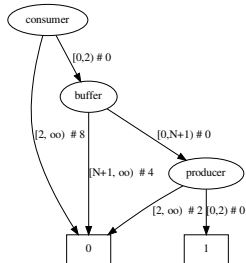
N	states
1	8
10	44
100	404
1,000	4,004
10,000	40,004
100,000	400,004
1,000,000	4,000,004
10,000,000	40,000,004
100,000,000	400,000,004
1,000,000,000	4,000,000,004

⇒ MCC 2012 & MCC 2013

Symbolic CTMC Engine



- build upon the symbolic state space representation (IDD)
- “on-the-fly” computation of the matrix from the IDD
- 2-step approach
- multi-threaded
- transient analysis
⇒ uniformization method
- steady state analysis
⇒ iterative methods, e.g. Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel
- can handle $GSPN$ & SRN
- rate matrix & probability distributions can be exported in csv format





Producer & Consumer (N=1)

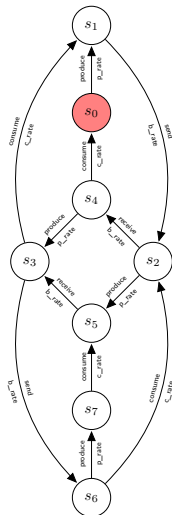
state _{idx}	consumer	buffer	producer	$\pi(10)$
0				0.000000418703894
1			1	0.202416456144621
2		1		0.002023964192866
3		1	1	0.402740107364029
4	1			0.000020039273592
5	1		1	0.202372017366254
6	1	1		0.002003683340260
7	1	1	1	0.200343931382354

⇒ CMSB 2010 & QEST 2011

Approximative CTMC Engine



- combines BFS explicit state space construction & transient analysis using adaptive uniformization
- prune states with probability below threshold Δ
 \Rightarrow finite subset of states
- 1-step approach
- can handle *GSPN*
- weighted token values at certain time points can be exported in CSV format



Approximative CTMC Engine



Producer & Consumer ($N=1$, $\Delta = 10^{-5}$)

state _{idx}	consumer	buffer	producer	$\pi(10)$
0				0.000000418703894
1			1	0.202416456144621
2		1		0.002023964192866
3		1	1	0.402740107364029
4	1			0.000020039273592
5	1		1	0.202372017366254
6	1	1		0.002003683340260
7	1	1	1	0.200343931382354

Approximative CTMC Engine



Producer & Consumer ($\Delta = 10^{-11}$)

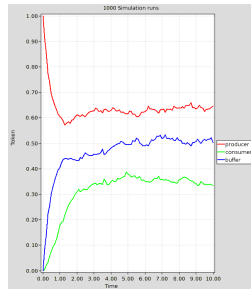
N	states	% of states
1	8	100%
10	44	100%
100	404	100%
1,000	4,004	42%
10,000	40,004	4%
100,000	400,004	<1%
1,000,000	4,000,004	≪1%
1,000,000,000	4,000,000,004	≪1%

⇒ CMSB 2010 & QEST 2011

Stochastic Simulation Engine



- two simulation algorithms
 - direct method by Gillespie
 - next reaction method by Gibson & Bruck
- computes traces through the state space (CTMC, non Markovian)
- constant memory consumption
- multi-threaded
- can handle \mathcal{XSPN} & \mathcal{XSRN}
- traces can be exported in CSV format



⇒ CMSB 2010 & QEST 2011 & BioPPN 2012

Computation Tree Logic (CTL)



- efficient symbolic implementation of the standard CTL model checking algorithm
- supported for \mathcal{XPN} using the symbolic engine

Example

$$\mathbf{A F}(buffer = N)$$

Continuous Stochastic Logic (CSL)



- stochastic extension of CTL
- \mathcal{P}_{op} replaces \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{A}
- operator \mathcal{S}_{op} to reason about steady state behaviour
- $\mathcal{P}_{=?}$ and $\mathcal{S}_{=?}$ to estimate the probability
- temporal operators are decorated with time intervals
- supported for SPN & $GSPN$ using the symbolic CTMC engine
- approximative CTMC engine supports only unnested, time-bounded formulas

Example

$$\mathcal{P}_{=?}[\mathbf{F}^{[0,t]}(buffer = N)]$$

Reward measures



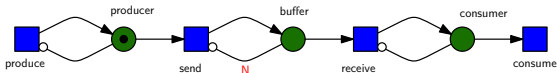
- extensions to reason about expectations of rewards
- operator \mathcal{R}_{or} with
 - $[\mathbf{C} \leq t]$ the cumulative reward
 - $[\mathbf{I} = t]$ the instantaneous reward
 - $[\mathbf{F}(sp)]$ the cumulative reward until the first occurrence of a state satisfying sp
 - $[\mathcal{S}]$ expected reward at steady state
- $\mathcal{R}_{=?}$ to estimate the reward measure

Example

$$\mathcal{R}_{=?}^{[r^{2r}]}[\mathbf{C} \leq 10]$$



Producer & Consumer



```

spn [procon] {
constants:
    int      N;           // buffer capacity
    double b_rate = 100; // buffer rate
    double p_rate = 150; // production rate
    double c_rate = 50;  // consumption rate
places:
    producer = 1;
    consumer = 0;
    buffer   = 0;
transitions:
    receive : [consumer < 1] : [consumer + 1] & [buffer - 1] : b_rate;
    send    : [buffer < N]   : [buffer + 1]   & [producer - 1] : b_rate;
    produce : [producer < 1] : [producer + 1] : p_rate;
    consume :                 : [consumer - 1] : c_rate;
}

rewards [ r2r ] {
    /* states where the
       consumer is ready to
       receive, have
       a reward of 1
    */
    consumer > 0 : 1 ;
}
    
```


Continuous Stochastic Reward Logic (CSRL)



- temporal operators are decorated with a time and a reward interval
- supported for SRN using the symbolic engine
- supported for $\mathcal{X}SRN$ using the simulative engine, but only unnested formulas

Example

$$\mathcal{P}_{=?}^{[r2r]}[\mathbf{F}_{[t,t/2]}^{[0,t]}(buffer = N)]$$

Probabilistic Linear-time Temporal Logic with numerical constraints

(PLTLc)

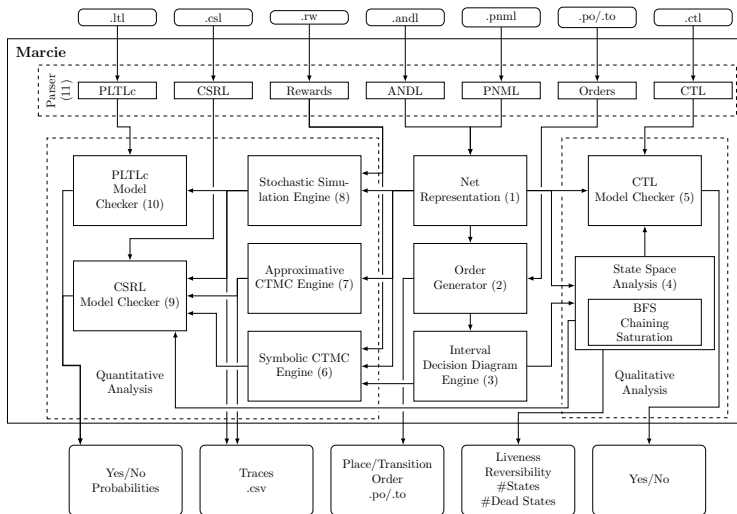


- formulas on the future of paths through the state space/CTMC
- numerical constraints are added by including free variables
- LTLc formulas return the domain $\mathcal{D}_\phi \subset \mathbb{N}^n$ of the free variables so that ϕ becomes true
- PLTLc computes probabilistic interpretation of the domains for the free variables
- supported for \mathcal{XSPN} using the simulative engine

Example

$$\mathcal{P}_{=?}[\mathbf{F}^{[0,t]}(\text{buffer} = \$x)]$$

Architecture



Qualitative Comparison



	MARCIE	Möbius	MRMC	Smart	Prism
Net classes	\mathcal{XPN}	(\mathcal{XSPN})	—	\mathcal{GSPN}	\mathcal{SPN}
State space generation	BFS, Chaining, Saturation	BFS	—	BFS, Chaining, Saturation	BFS
Orders	heuristics	plain	—	plain	plain
Standard properties	✓	—	—	(✓)	(✓)
Model checker	CTL	—	—	CTL	—

Entries in round brackets suggest a look in the tool's manual for further details.

Numerical Comparison



	MARCIE	Möbius	MRMC	Smart	Prism
Net classes	\mathcal{GSPN}	(\mathcal{XSPN})	(\mathcal{SPN})	\mathcal{GSPN}	\mathcal{SPN}
Transient	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Steady state	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rewards	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
Model checker	CSRL	—	(CSRL)	—	CSL
Multi threading	(✓)	—	—	—	—

Entries in round brackets suggest a look in the tool's manual for further details.

Simulative Comparison



	MARCIE	Möbius	MRMC	Smart	Prism
Net classes	\mathcal{XSPN}	\mathcal{XSPN}	(SPN)	—	SPN
Transient	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
Steady state	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Rewards	✓	✓	—	—	✓
Model checker	(CSRL), PLTLc	—	(CSL)	—	(CSL)
Multi threading	✓	✓	—	—	—

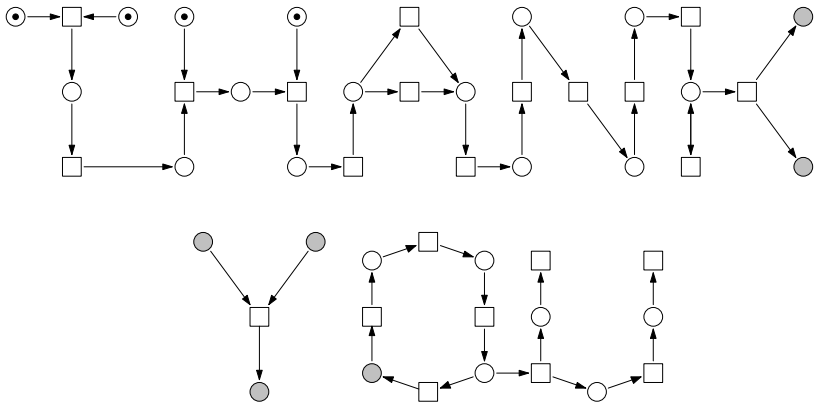
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Installation



- free of charge for academic and non-commercial use
- available for Linux and Mac OS X
- contains all dependencies; no other libraries needed
- MARCIE's website for more information, manual and examples

<http://www-dssz.informatik.tu-cottbus.de/marcie.html>



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