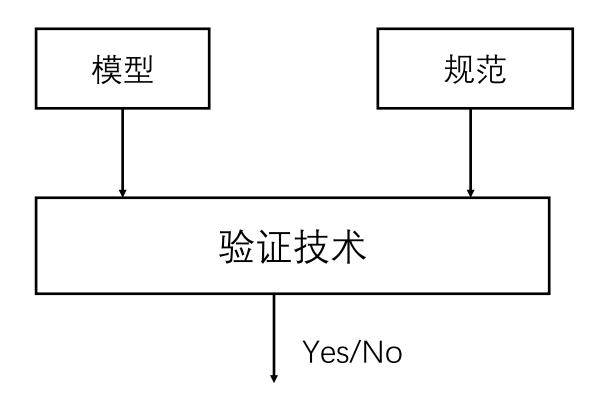
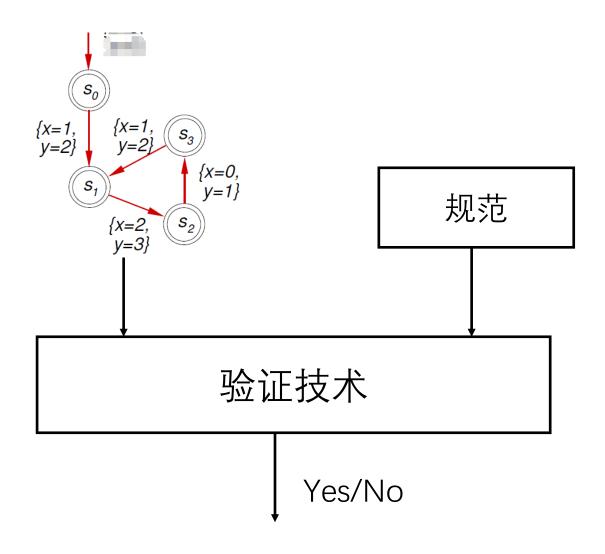
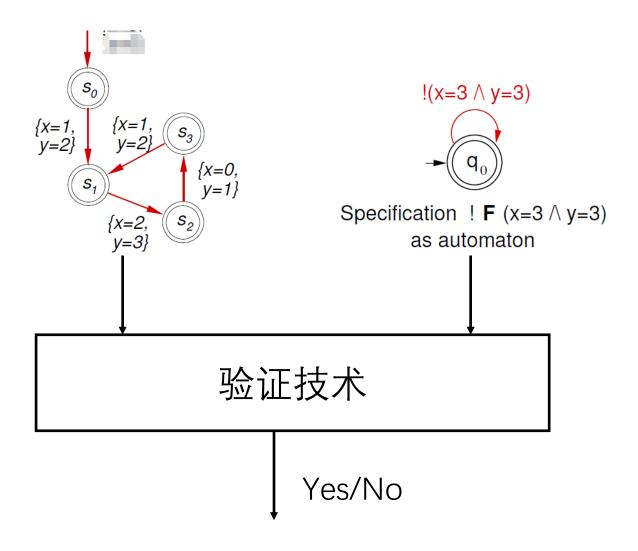
形式化验证技术

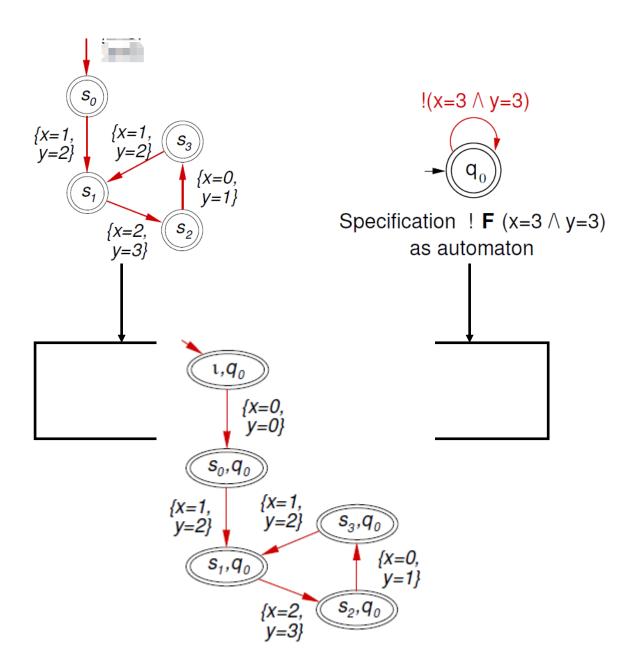
李建文

形式化验证

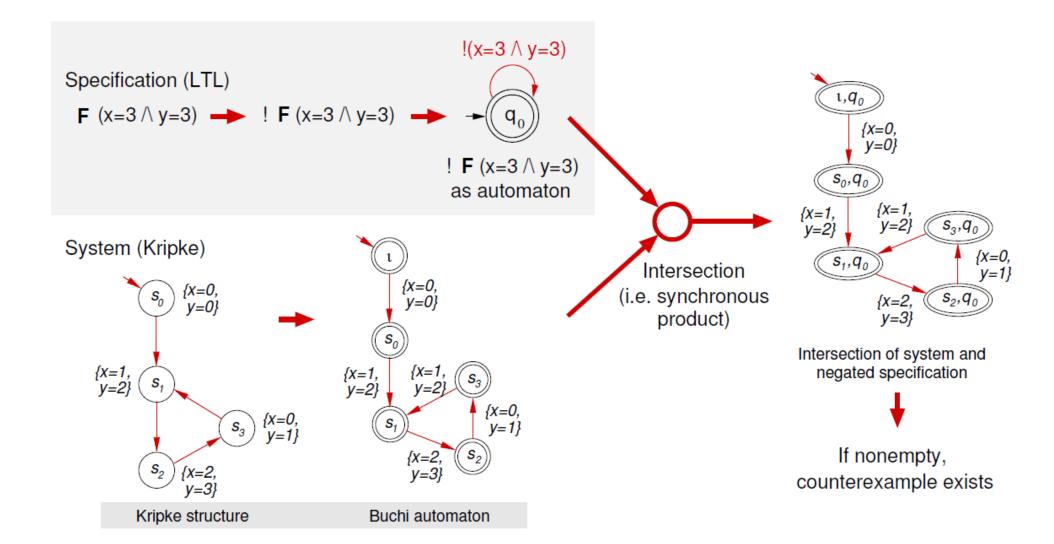








基于自动机的模型检查技术



模型

- x := 0; y := 0;
- x +=1; y += 2;
- while (1){
 - if (x <= 1)
 - x += 1, y += 1;
 - else
 - x -= 2, y -= 2;

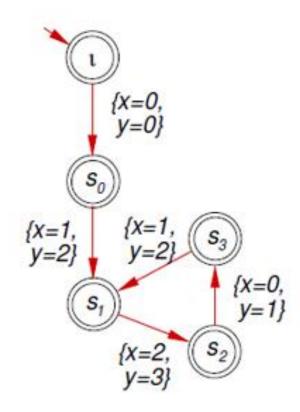
画出对应的自动机

提示: 先画出对应的控制流程图

模型

- x := 0; y := 0;
- x +=1; y += 2;
- while (1){
 - if (x <= 1)
 - x += 1, y += 1;
 - else
 - x -= 2, y -= 2;

• }

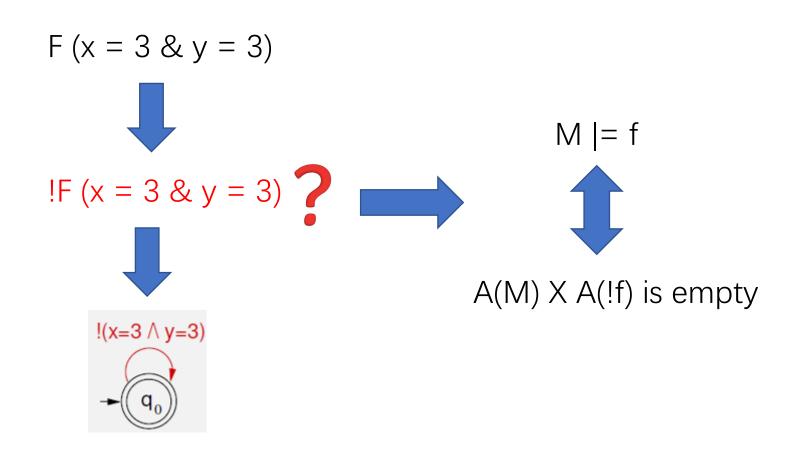


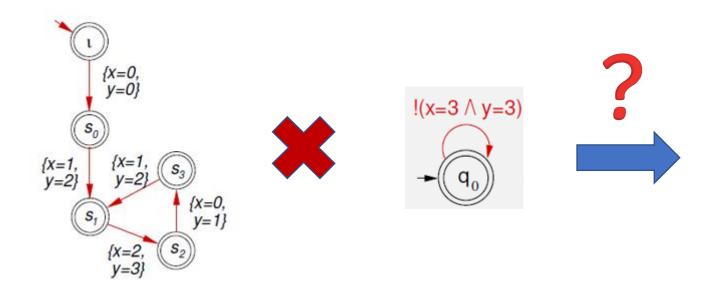
$$F(x = 3 \& y = 3)$$

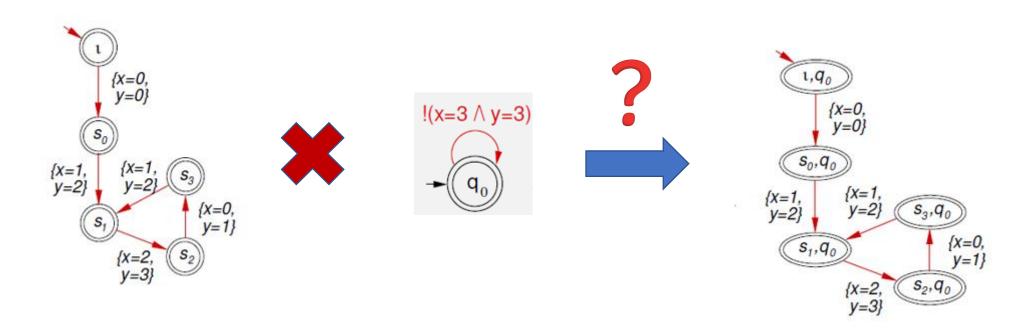
F (x = 3 & y = 3)

IF (x = 3 & y = 3)

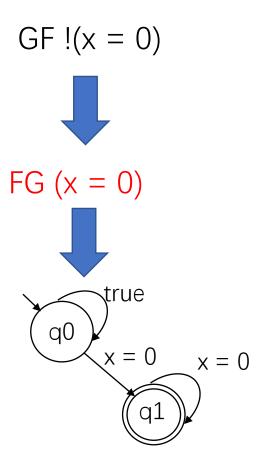
Proof:
$$(x = 3 & y = 3)$$

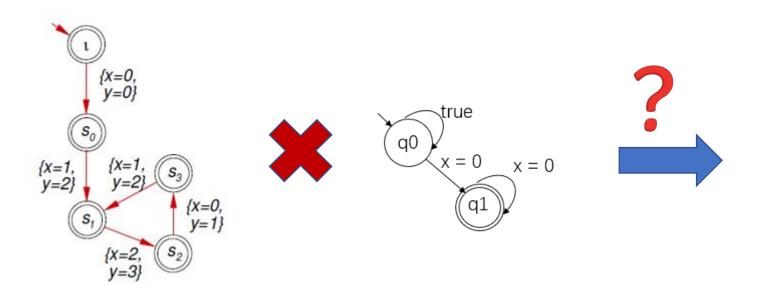




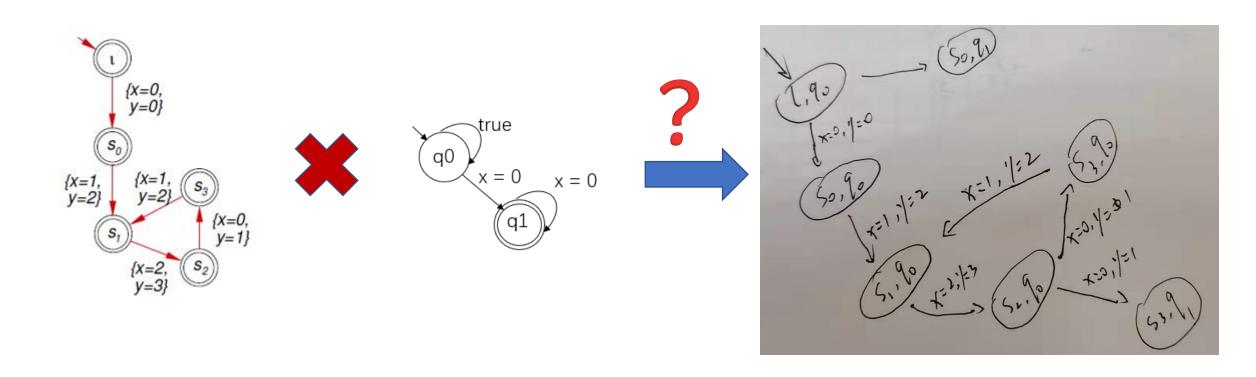


$$GF !(x = 0)$$





		x=0,y=0	x=1,y=2	x=0,y=1	x=2,y=3
(s_1)	(I,q0)	(s0, q0) (s0, q1)	-	-	-
	(s0, q0)	-	(s1,q0)	-	-
	(s0, q1)	-	-	-	-
	(s1, q0)	-	-	-	(s2, q0)
	(s2, q0)	-	-	(s3, q0) (s3, q1)	-
	(s3, q0)	-	(s1, q0)	-	-
	(s3, q1)	-	-	-	-



软件生命周期

- 1. 软件定义
- 2. 软件开发
- 3. 软件测试
- 4. 软件验证
- 5. 软件维护

软件验证

系统验证需要以用户为主体,以需求规格说明书中对软件的定义为依据,由此对软件的各项规格进行逐项地确认,以确保已经完成的软件系统与需求规格的一致性。

规范 (Specification)

软件验证

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模型(Model)

软件验证

系统验证需要以用户为主体,以需求规格说明书中对软件的定义为依据,由此对软件的各项规格进行逐项地确认,以确保已经完成的软件系统与需求规格的一致性。

模型(Model)是否满足规 范(specification)?

- 黑盒测试
 - 不可能穷举所有的输入(测试用例)

- 黑盒测试
 - 不可能穷举所有的输入(测试用例)

如果一个程序P的输入变量有10个,均为整型变量,那 么在64位机器上测试用例约有多少组?

- 黑盒测试
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如果一个程序P的输入变量有10个,均为整型变量,那么在64位机器上测试用例约有多少组?

$$(2^{64})^{10} \approx (10^3)^{64} = 10^{192} >> 2^{100}$$

- 黑盒测试
 - 不可能穷举所有的输入(测试用例)

如果一个程序P的输入变量有10个,均为整型变量,那 么在64位机器上测试用例约有多少组?

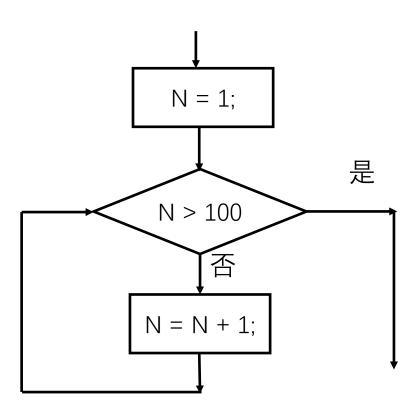
$$(2^{64})^{10} \approx (10^3)^{64} = 10^{192} >> 2^{100}$$

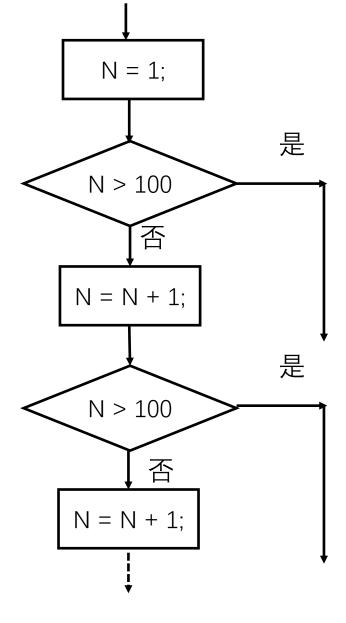
状态空间爆炸!

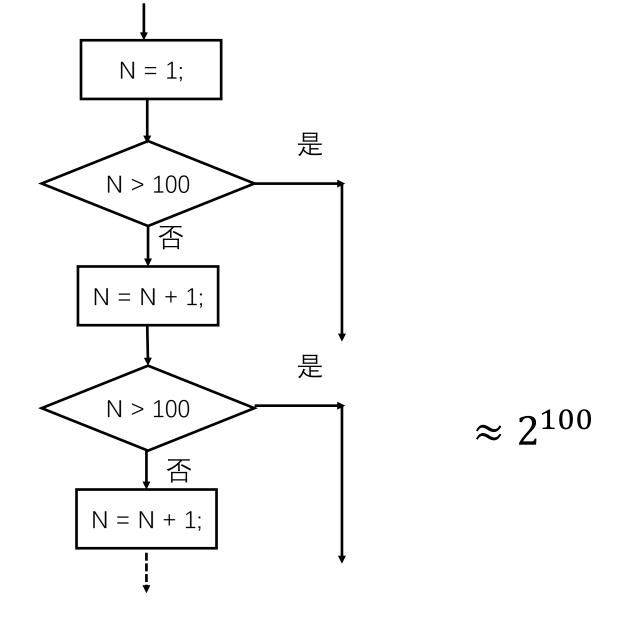
2的一百次方等于: 1267650600228229401496703205376

如果存在一张可以充分折叠的纸厚度为0.1毫米,其他厚度忽略不计,对半折一次,则厚度是0.2mm,再对折一次,是0.4mm·····由此类推,对折n次,那么纸的厚度是:(2^n)×0.1mm 这个厚度的增长将呈指数增长的趋势,那么折了100次后,厚度达到1268万亿亿千米,若把这个单位换算成"光年",那么其长度达到"134亿光年",而宇宙大爆炸至今的全部时间仅仅才137亿年。

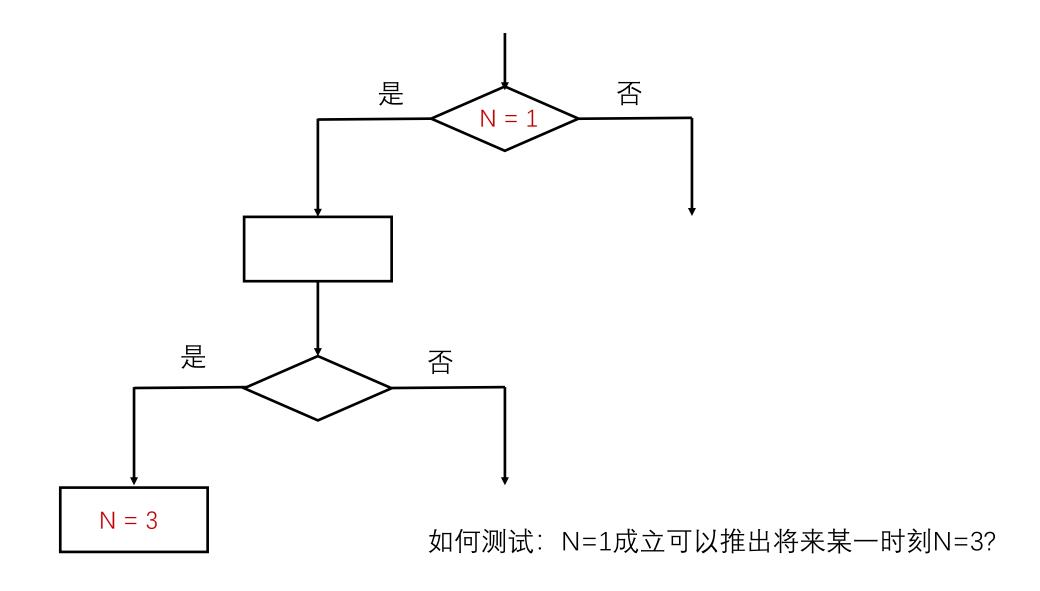
- 黑盒测试
 - 不可能穷举所有的输入(测试用例)
- 白盒测试
 - 不可能覆盖所有的条件,分支或是路径(覆盖率)

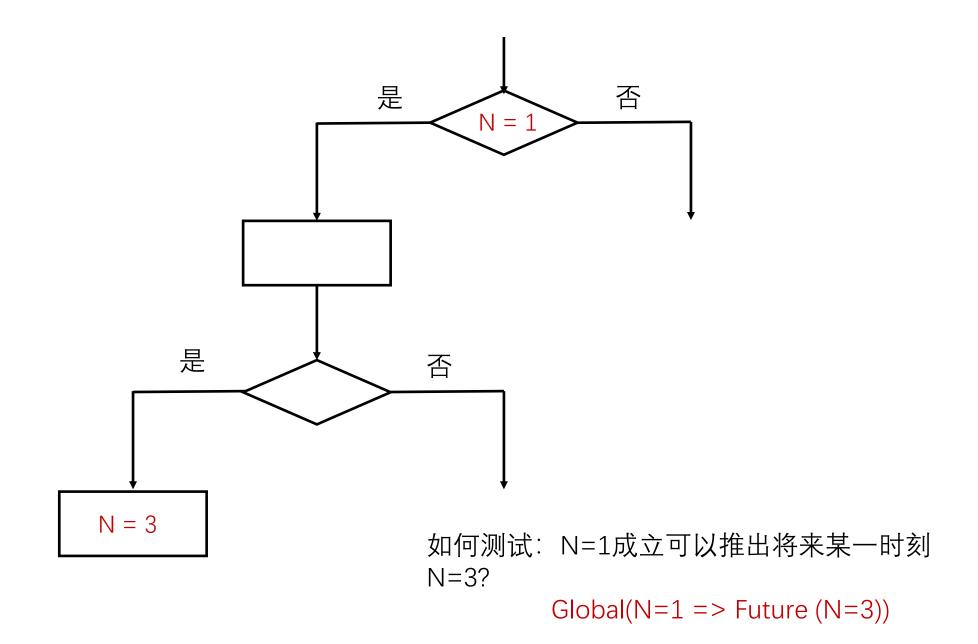






- 黑盒测试
 - 不可能穷举所有的输入(测试用例)
- 白盒测试
 - 不可能覆盖所有的条件, 分支或是路径(覆盖率)
- •测试只能针对特定的规范(assertion, crash),很难针对一般性的规范





测试的局限性

- 黑盒测试
 - 不可能穷举所有的输入(测试用例)
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- 自动化测试依赖不具有一般性
 - Java, C/C++

解决方案:用数学证明的方法来解决程序的正确性问题。

定理证明(Theorem Proving)

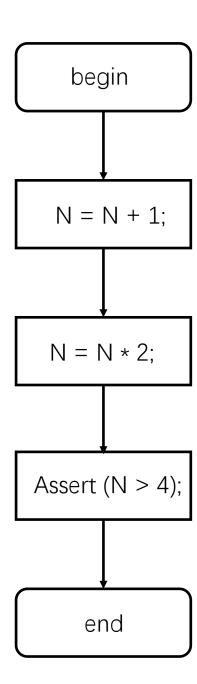
定理证明 (Theorem Proving)

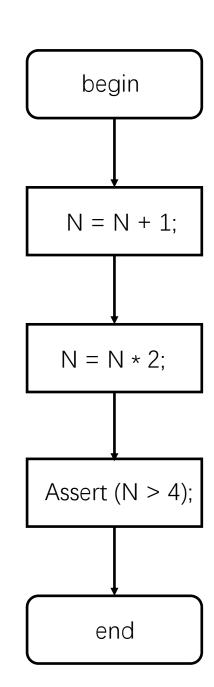
概念早于计算机出现的时间,来源于数学。

用数学推理的方法来证明计算机系统的正确性。

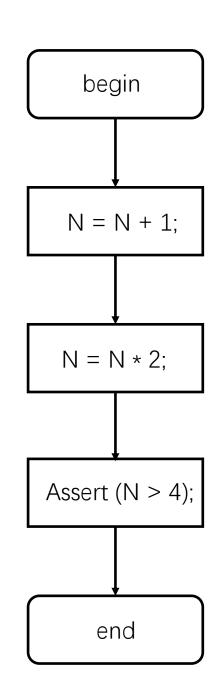
优点:可以避免状态空间爆炸问题。

缺点: 无法完全实现自动化, 需要大量的人工介入。



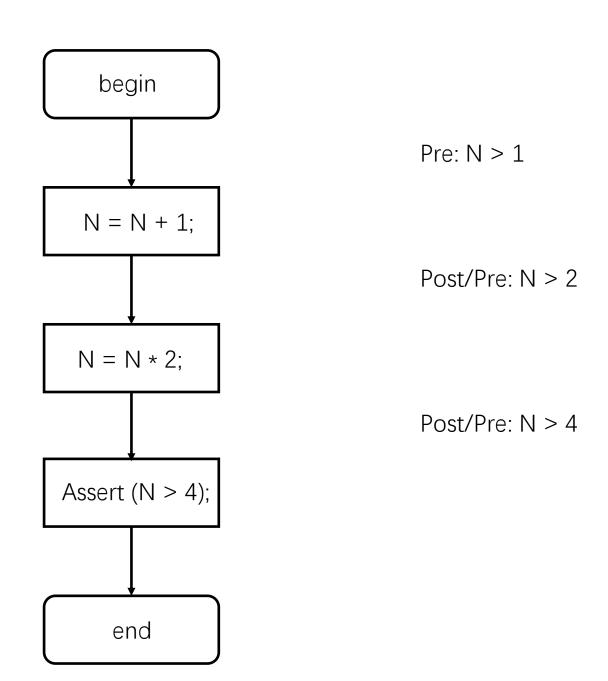


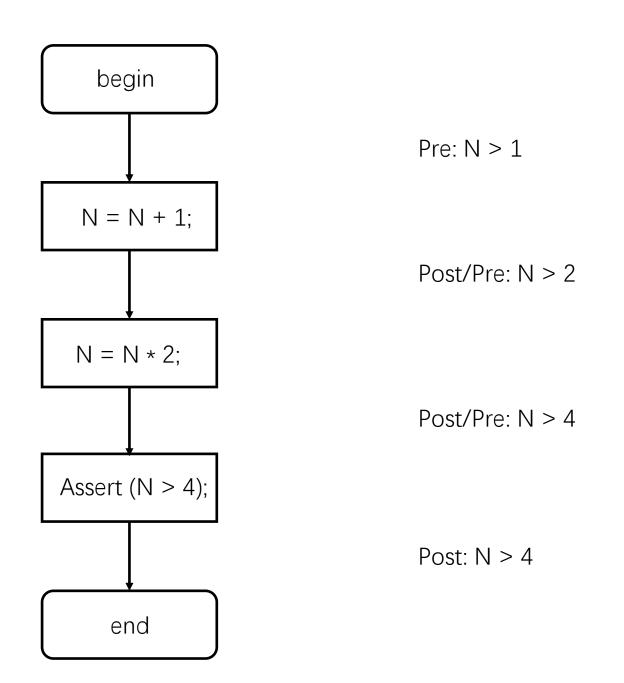
Pre: N > 1

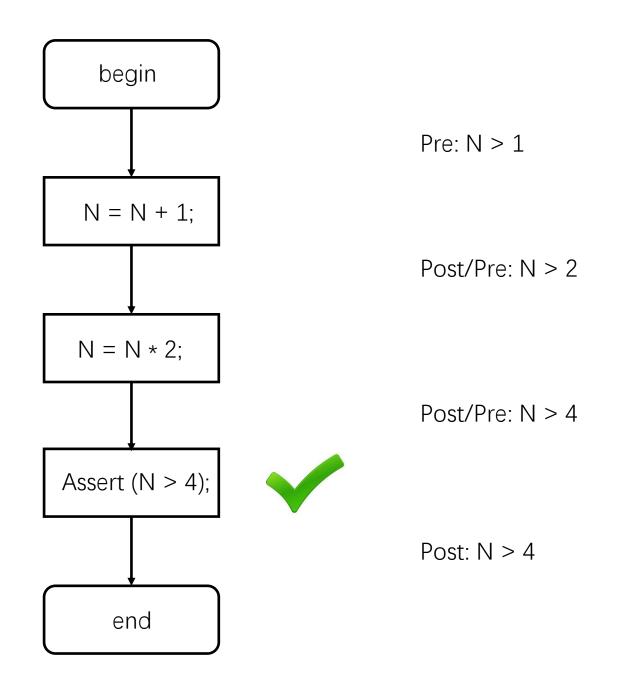


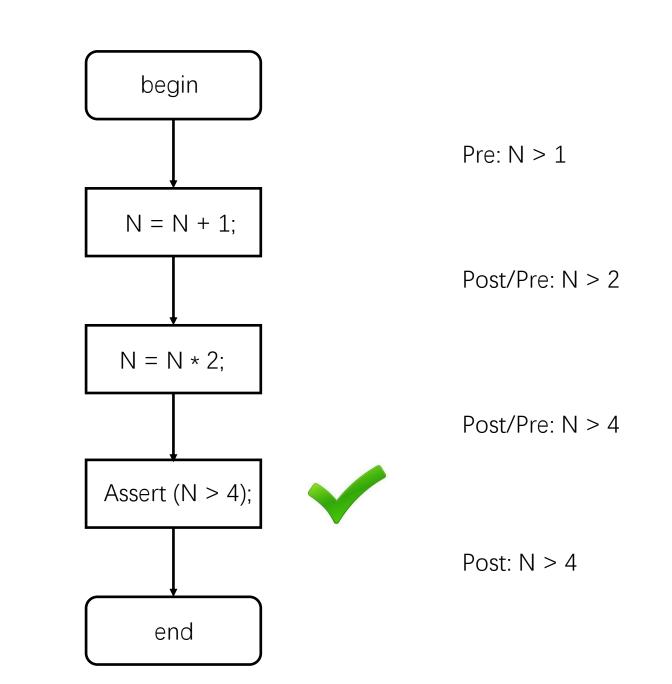
Pre: N > 1

Post/Pre: N > 2

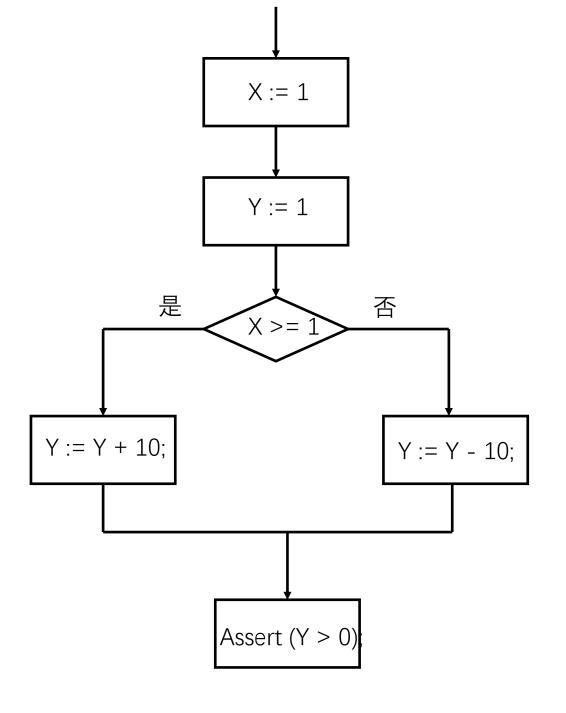


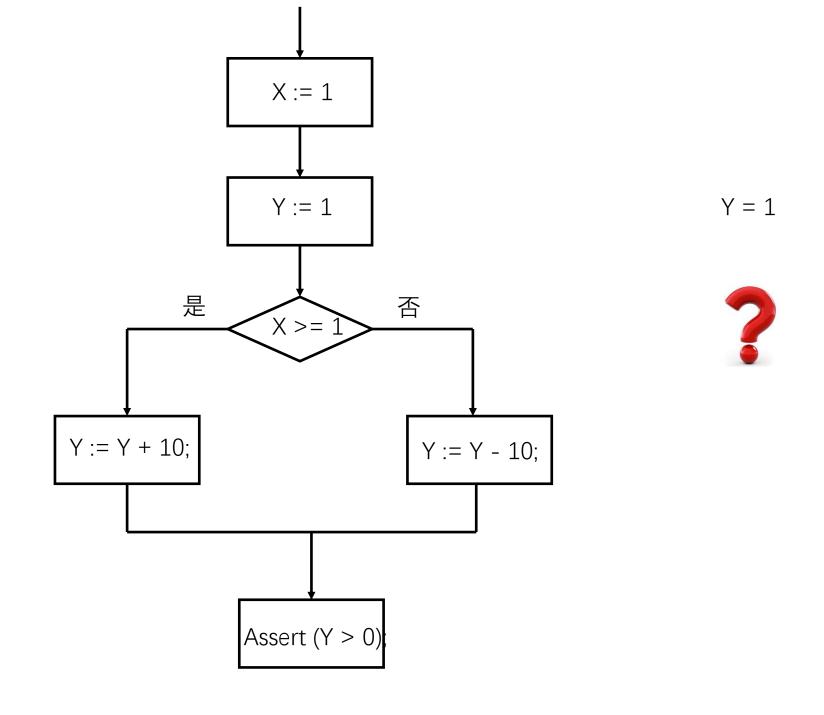


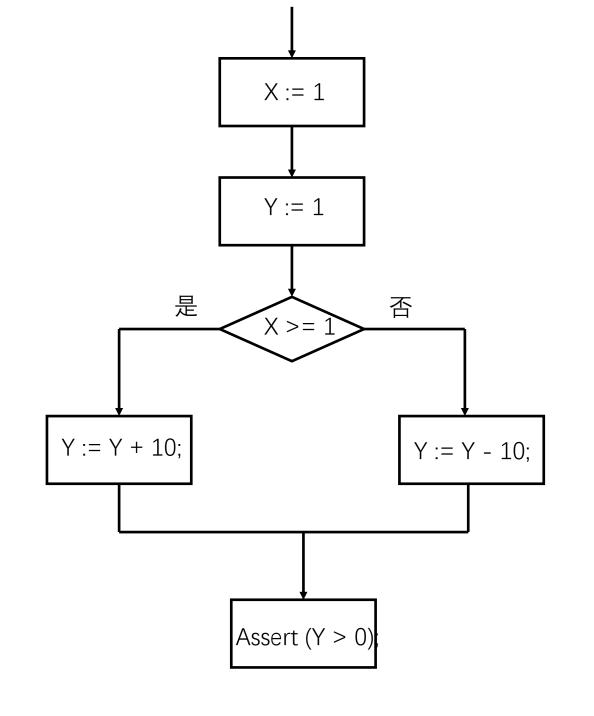




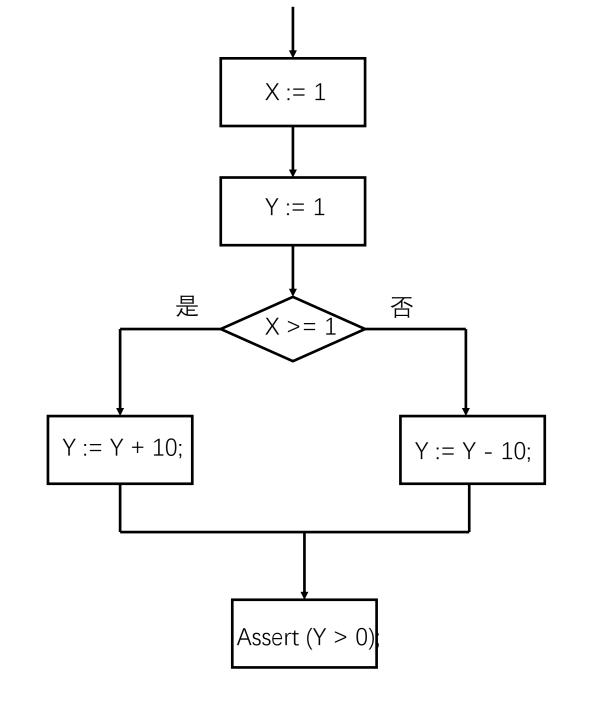
定理证明





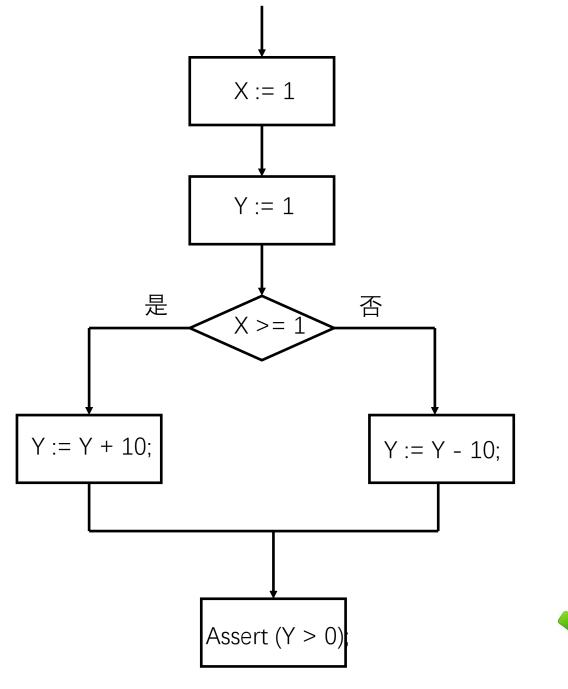


Pre: X = 1; Y = 1



Pre: X = 1; Y = 1

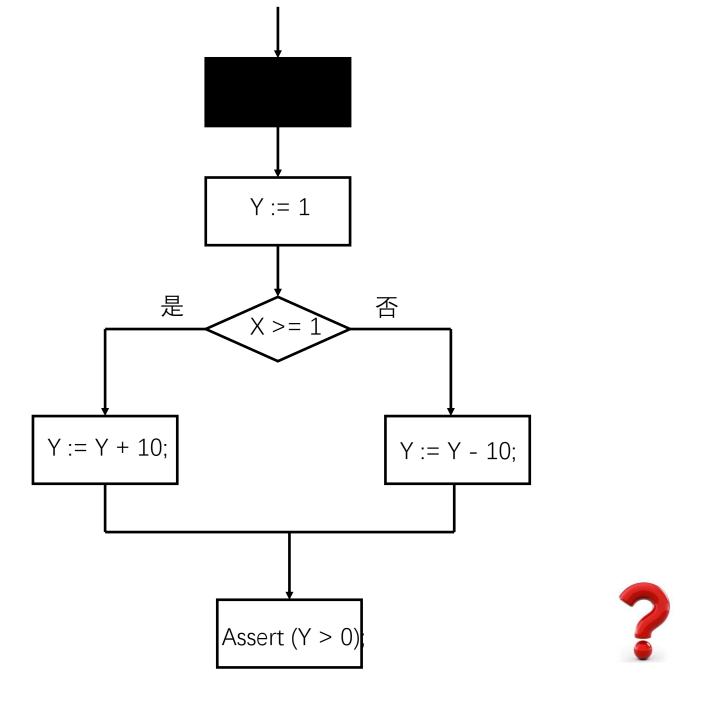
Pre/Post: X = 1, Y = 11

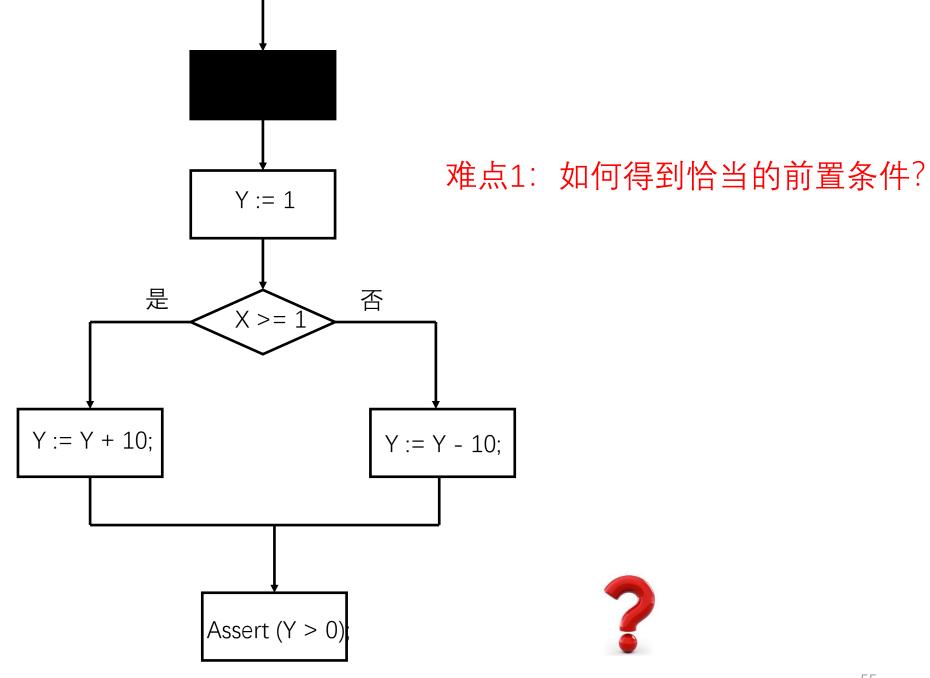


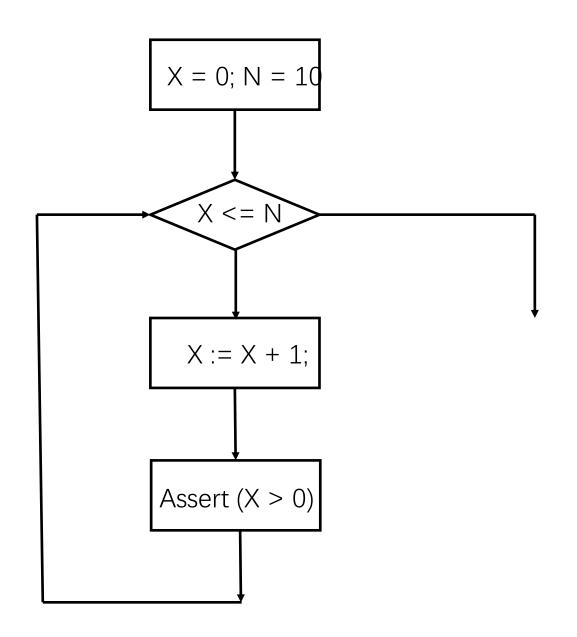
Pre: X = 1; Y = 1

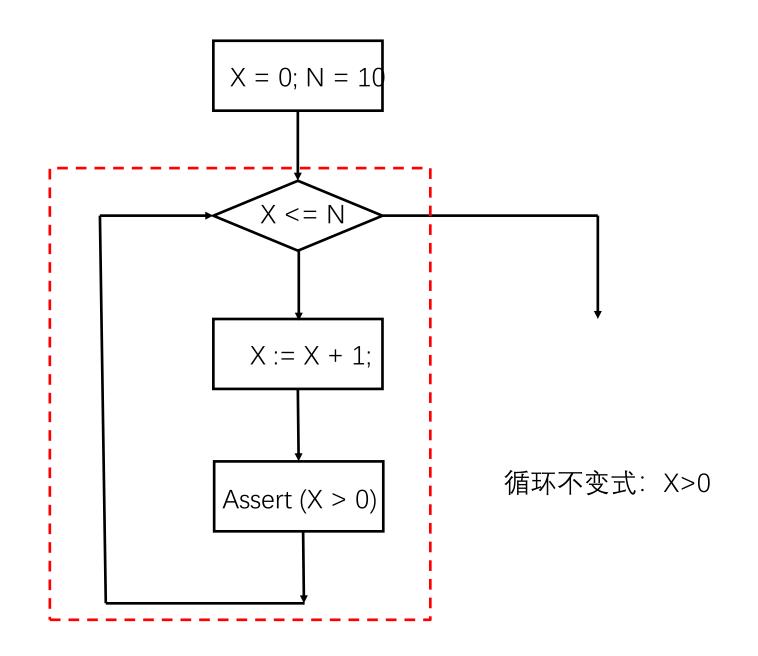
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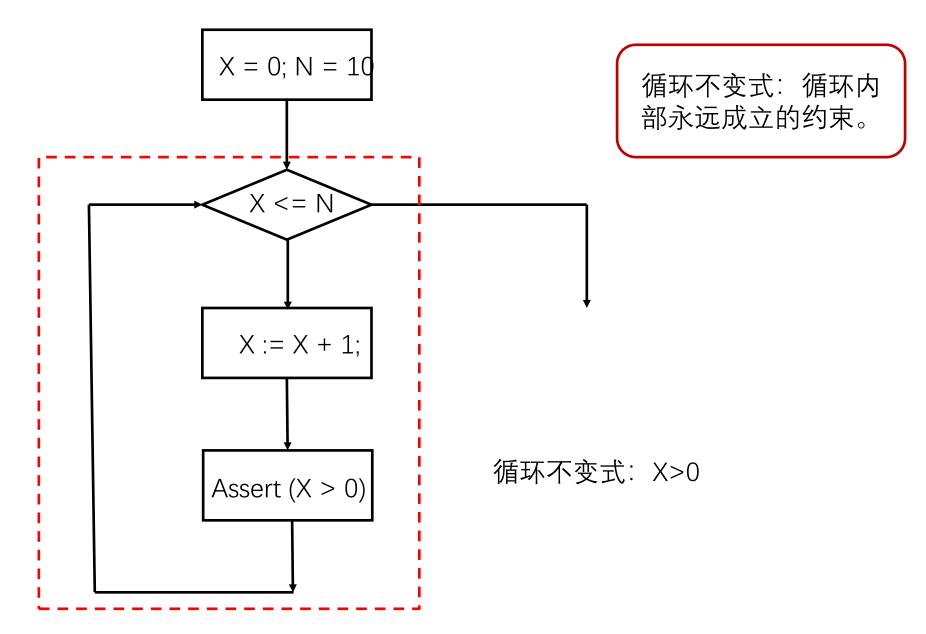


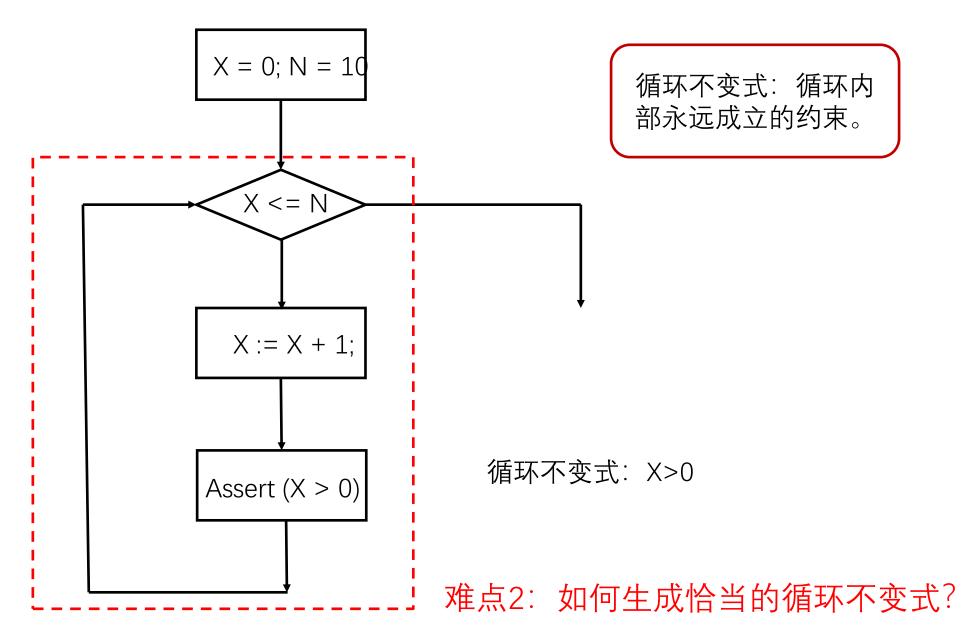












Coq定理证明器



Thierry Coquand



Welcome!

What is Coq?

Coq is a formal proof management system. It provides a formal language to write mathematical definitions, executable algorithms and theorems together with an environment for semi-interactive development of machine-checked proofs. Typical applications include the certification of properties of programming languages (e.g. the CompCert compiler certification project, the Verified Software Toolchain for verification of C programs, or the Iris framework for concurrent separation logic), the formalization of mathematics (e.g. the full formalization of the Feit-Thompson theorem, or homotopy type theory), and teaching.

More about Coq

First released in 1989. Received 2013 ACM Software System Award.

Isabelle定理证明器



Isabelle





First introduced in 1986.



What is Isabelle?

Isabelle is a generic proof assistant. It allows mathematical formulas to be expressed in a formal language and provides tools for proving those formulas in a logical calculus. Isabelle was originally developed at the <u>University of Cambridge</u> and <u>Technische Universität München</u>, but now includes numerous contributions from institutions and individuals worldwide. See the <u>Isabelle overview</u> for a brief introduction.

Now available: Isabelle2020 (April 2020)

Lawrence Paulson

Isabelle定理证明器



Isabelle



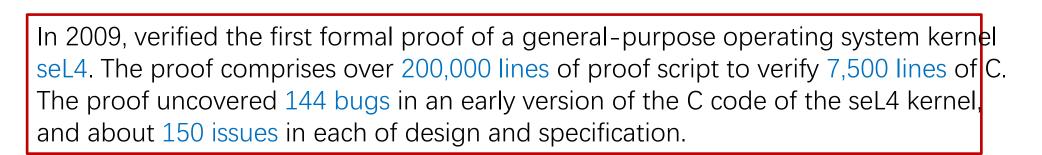


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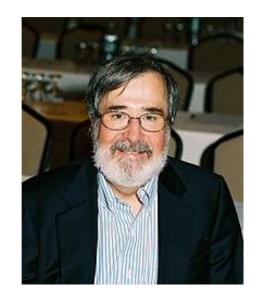


Lawrence Paulson

模型检查(Model Checking)

模型检查的诞生(1987)

The birth of model checking. Edmund Clarke, 2008.



Edmund Clarke



E. Allen Emerson

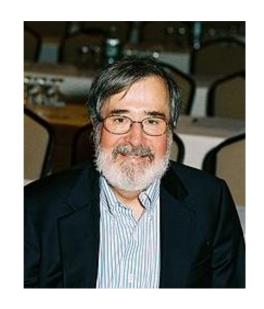


Joseph Sifakis

2007年图灵奖获得者

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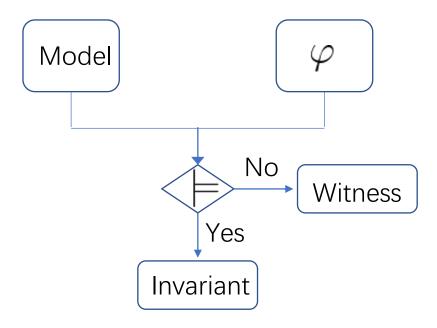


E. Allen Emerson

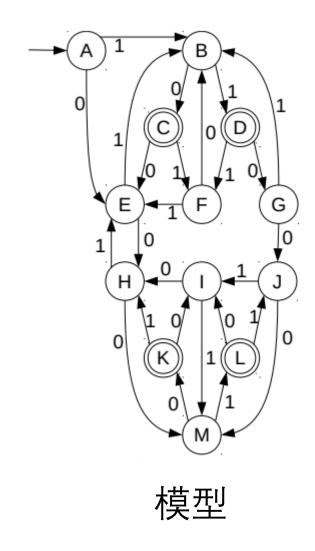
Joseph Sifakis

2007年图灵奖获得者

Model Checking



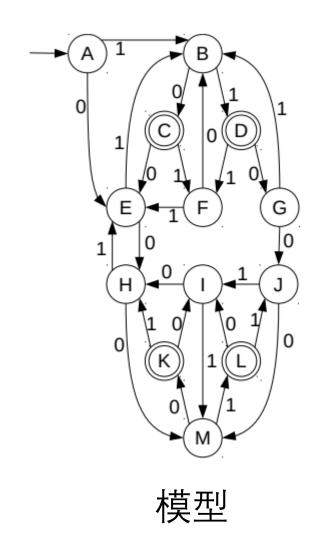
模型检查的基本思想

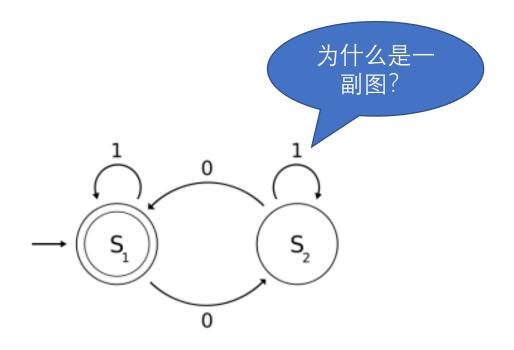


 $- \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ S_1 \end{array} \right)}_{0} \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ S_2 \end{array} \right)}_{0}$

规范

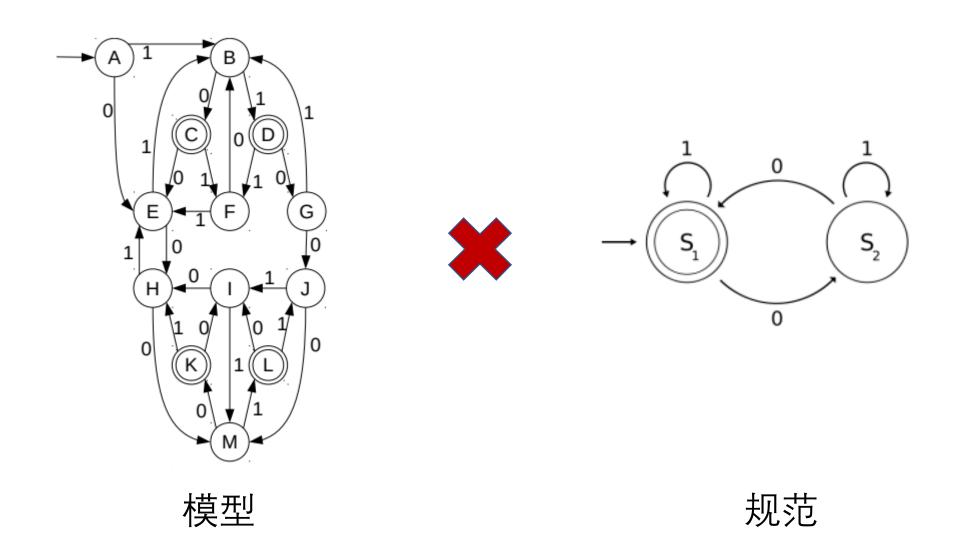
模型检查的基本思想



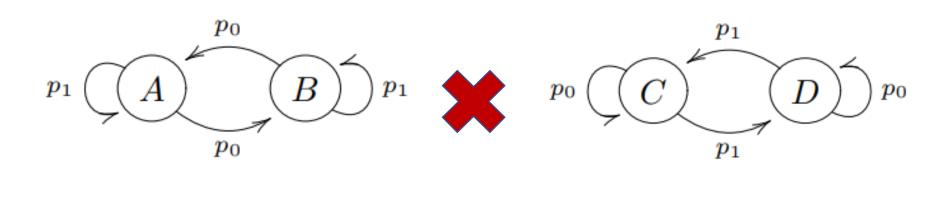


规范

模型检查的基本思想

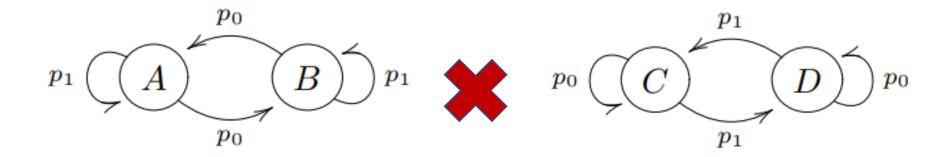


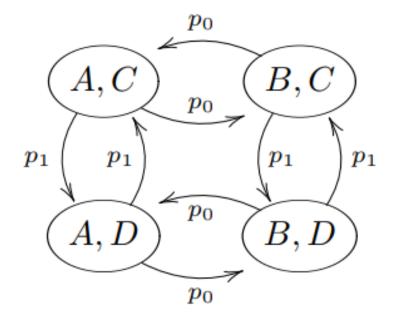
图的交集





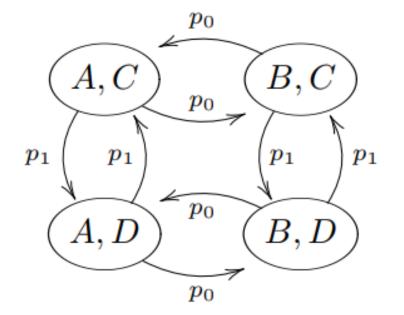
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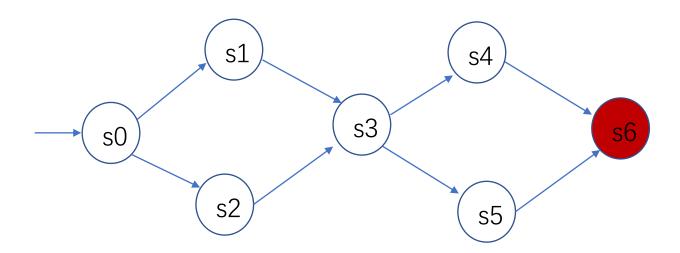


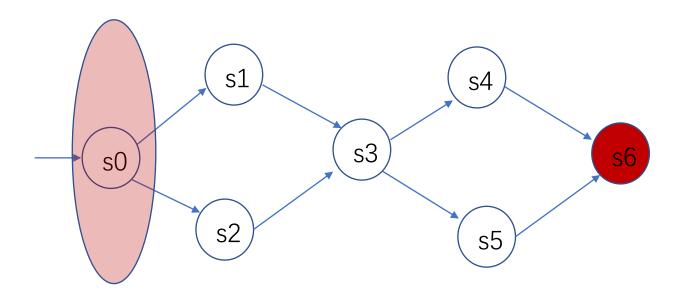
图的交集

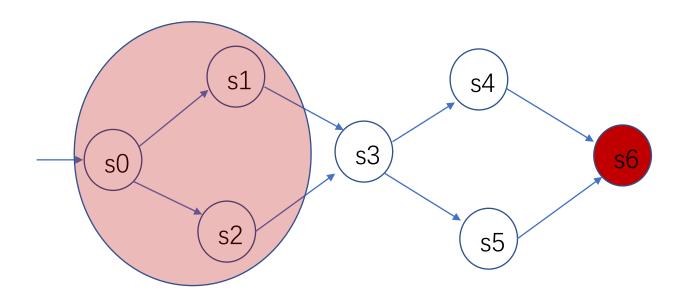


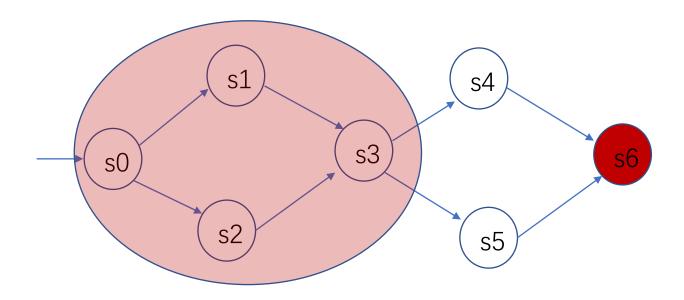


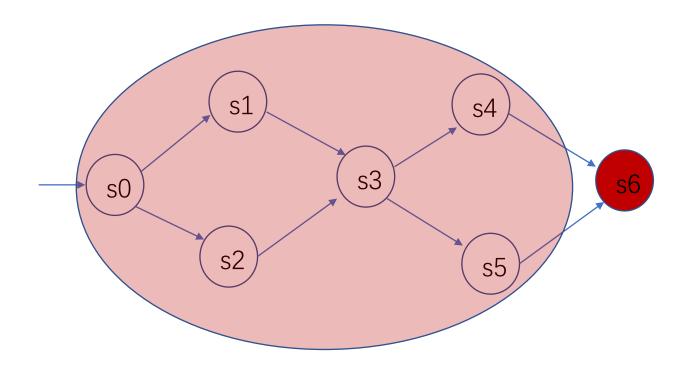
通过图搜索来解决验证问题!

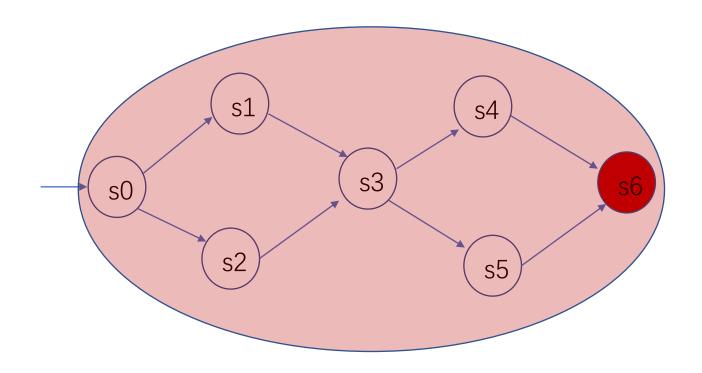




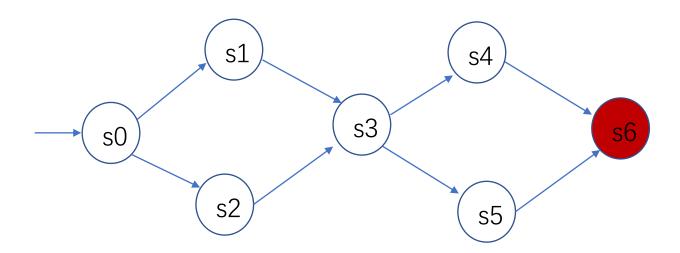


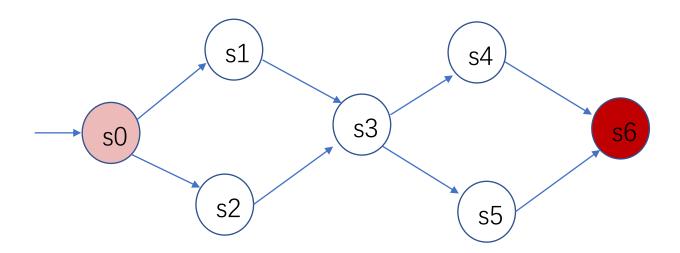


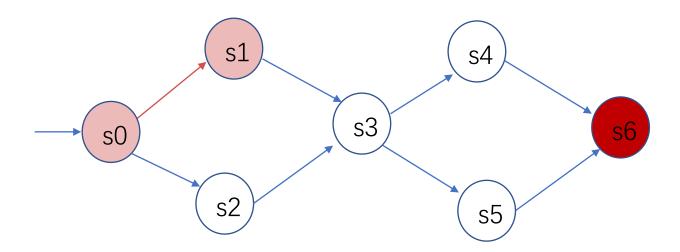


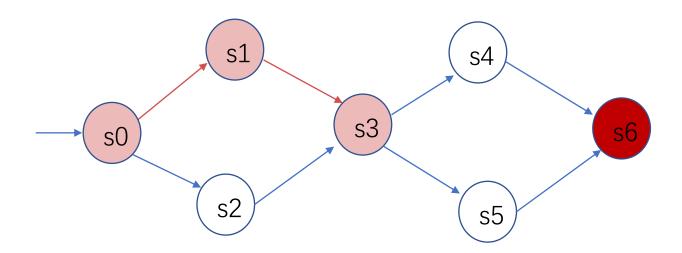


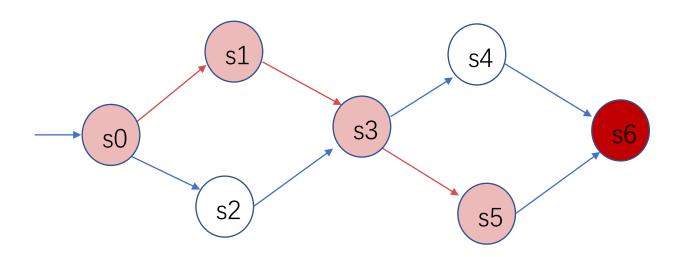
广度优先搜索

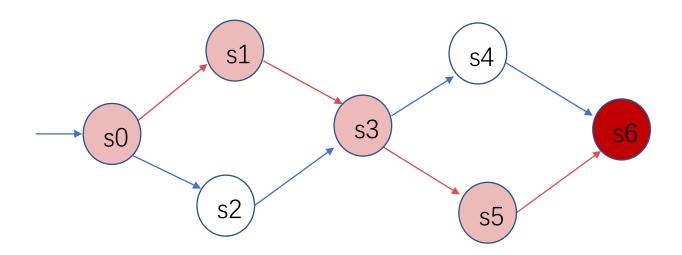




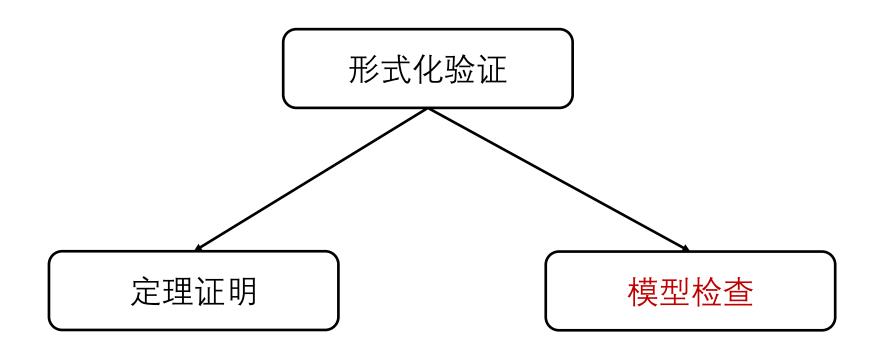


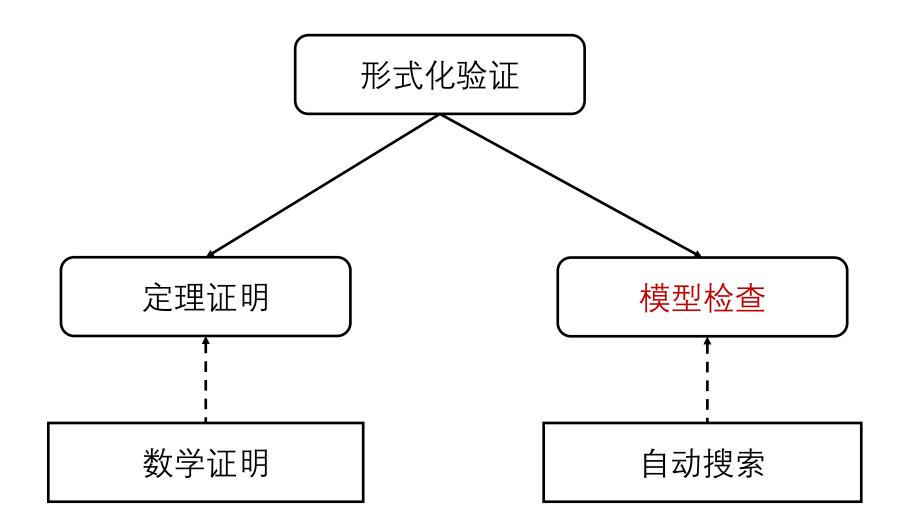


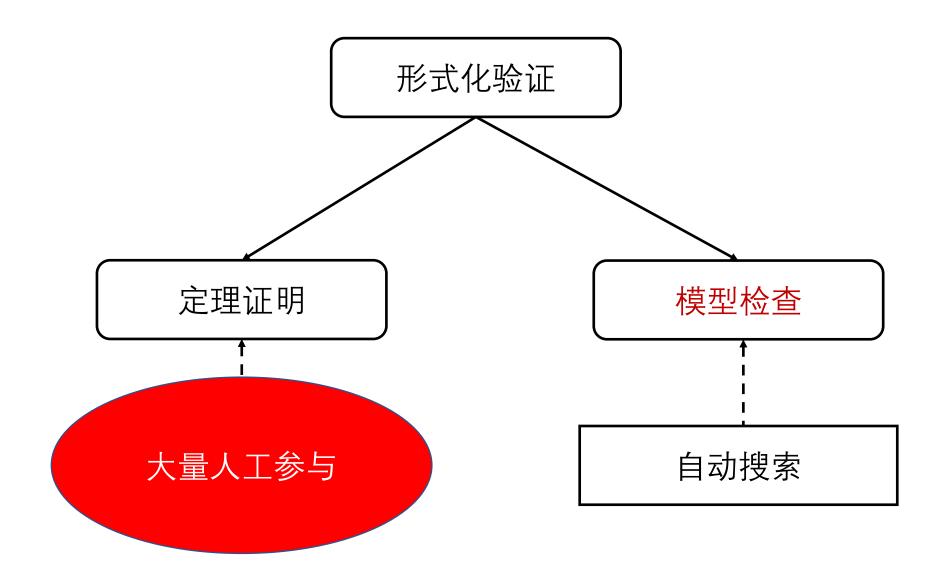


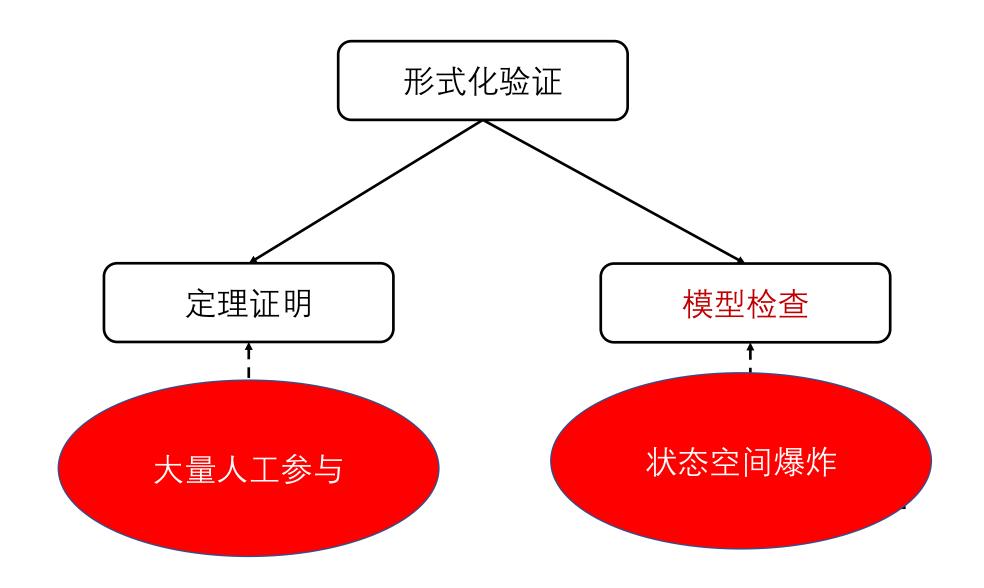


深度优先搜索









验证的困境

	测试	验证	
		定理证明	模型检查
模型	易	难	难
性质	易	难	难
算法	易	无自动化	自动化
完备性	否	是	是

验证的困境

	测试	硬件验证	
		定理证明	模型检查
模型	易	难	易
性质	易	难	易
算法	易	无自动化	自动化(<mark>难</mark>)
完备性	否	是	是

来自工业界的挑战

