COMP6210 Automated Software Verification

Automata-Based Verification for LTL

Pavel Naumov

Intended Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to

- define a Büchi automaton
- construct Buchi automata for simple LTL formulas
- explain how Buchi automata are used in model-checking LTL formulas

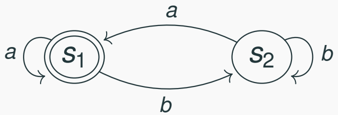
Outline

Büchi Automata

LTL Model Checking

different btw fa and ts

- finite automata accept/reject *strings* over a given *alphabet*
- equivalent to regular expressions
- a finite automaton over the alphabet $\{a, b\}$:



  - the initial state is s_1
  - the final state is s_1
  - the string *abba* is accepted
  - the string *bab* is rejected

Recap on Finite Automata (2)

Let Σ be a finite alphabet (consisting symbols that we will use in strings/words over Σ).

A **finite automaton** $\mathbb{A}$ consists of:

- a finite set of states: s
- a finite set of transitions between states, labelled by symbols from Σ: $s \xrightarrow{a} t$
- a subset of initial states: $\longrightarrow s$
- a subset of final/accepting states: s

Recap on Finite Automata (3)

- A **run** of an automaton on a finite word $a_1 \dots a_n$ is a finite path through the automaton starting in an initial state, with transitions labelled by $a_1, \dots, a_n$ (in this order):

$$s_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} \dots \xrightarrow{a_{n-1}} s_{n-1} \xrightarrow{a_n} s_n$$

- An automaton $\mathbb{A}$ **accepts** a finite word $a_1 \dots a_n$ if there exists a run of $\mathbb{A}$ on $a_1, \dots, a_n$ which ends in an accepting state.

- The **language** of an automaton $\mathbb{A}$, denoted $L(\mathbb{A})$, consists of all the words it accepts.

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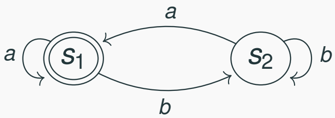


- some runs of this automaton:

$$s_1 \xrightarrow{b} s_2 \xrightarrow{b} s_2 \xrightarrow{a} s_1$$

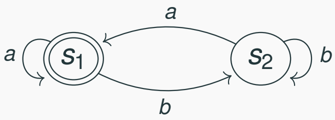
$$s_1 \xrightarrow{a} s_1 \xrightarrow{b} s_2 \xrightarrow{b} s_2 \xrightarrow{a} s_1$$

- some words accepted by this automaton:

  ϵ (the empty word), *a*, *ba*, *bba*, *baba*, $\ldots$

- the language of this automaton consists of:
  - the empty word,
  - all non-empty words that end with an *a*.

Finite Automata over Infinite Words (Büchi Automata)



(The initial state is s_1.)

- An **infinite run** is an infinite path through the automaton, starting in an initial state.
  - e.g. $s_0 \xrightarrow{a_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} s_2 \xrightarrow{a_3} \ldots$
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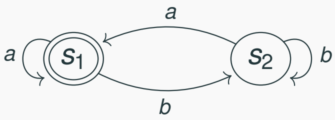

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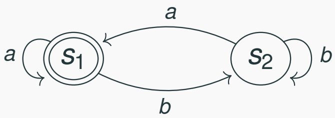

(The only initial state and only final state is s_1.)

The run $s_1 \xrightarrow{b} s_2 \xrightarrow{a} s_1 \xrightarrow{b} s_2 \xrightarrow{a} \dots$ is accepting.

The run $s_1 \xrightarrow{a} s_1 \xrightarrow{b} s_2 \xrightarrow{b} s_2 \xrightarrow{b} \dots$ is not accepting.

The language of this Büchi automaton consists of all infinite words containing infinitely many a symbols.

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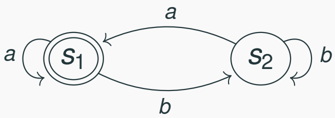

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Some Properties of Büchi Automata

If $\mathbb{A}$ and $\mathbb{B}$ are automata, then there exist:

- an automaton $\mathbb{A} \cap \mathbb{B}$ (the product automaton) such that
  $$L(\mathbb{A} \cap \mathbb{B}) = L(\mathbb{A}) \cap L(\mathbb{B}).$$
- an automaton $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ (the complement automaton) such that $L(\overline{\mathbb{A}})$ contains exactly those infinite words which are not in $L(\mathbb{A})$.

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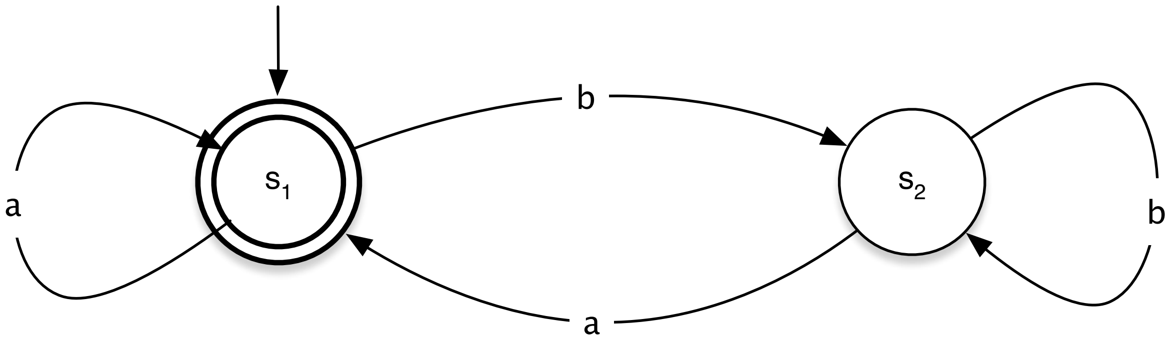
Buchi Automaton Complement Construction



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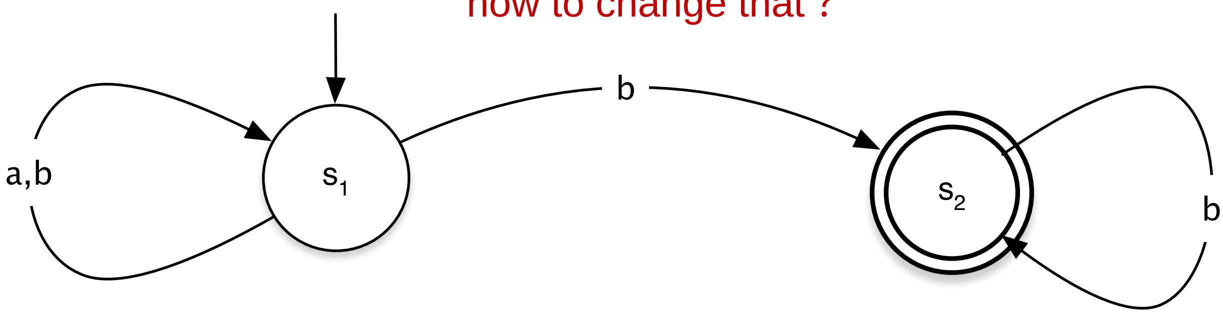
how to change that？



无限个a + 无限个b？

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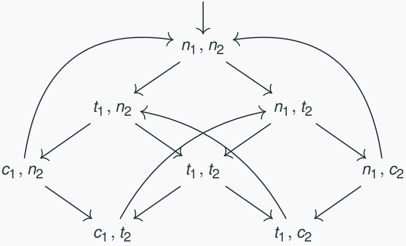
Outline

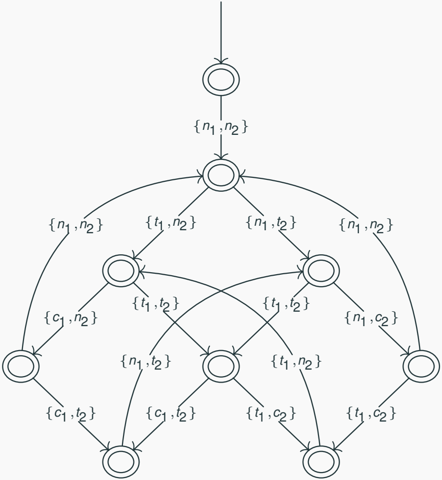
Büchi Automata

LTL Model Checking

Model-Checking using Automata (1)

Transition systems can be transformed into Büchi automata, e.g.





Model-Checking using Automata (2)

- The states of the automaton correspond to states of the transition system, plus one additional initial state.
- There is one transition from the new (and only!) initial state to all the states corresponding to initial states in the transition system.
- All other transitions of the automaton correspond to transitions in the transition system.
- The alphabet of the automaton is the set of all subsets of *Prop*, that is $\mathcal{P}(Prop)$.
- The labels on automaton transitions are inherited from the *target states* in the transition system.
- All automaton states are accepting. (So all runs will be accepting!)

Model-Checking using Automata (3)

Question: What are the words accepted by the resulting automaton?

Answer: Exactly those infinite sequences of sets of atomic propositions that occur along computation paths through the transition system !

For example:

- atomic propositions: $Prop = \{n_1, n_2, t_1, t_2, c_1, c_2\}$
- $\{n_1, n_2\} \rightarrow \{t_1, n_2\} \rightarrow \{c_1, n_2\} \rightarrow \{n_1, n_2\} \rightarrow \dots$ occurs along a path through the transition system
- $\{n_1, n_2\}, \{t_1, n_2\}, \{c_1, n_2\}, \{n_1, n_2\}, \dots$ is accepted by the automaton

Intuition: runs of the automaton correspond to paths through the transition system.

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- LTL formula involving *Prop* can *also* be transformed into an automaton over the alphabet $\mathcal{P}(Prop)$.

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  - infinite words over $\mathcal{P}(Prop)$ describe sequences of sets of atomic propositions
  - the resulting automaton should accept an infinite word precisely when the corresponding sequence satisfies the given formula

- since the model and the specification are both automata, we can use the theory of Büchi automata to do model-checking !

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From LTL to Automata (Mutual Exclusion Property)

A G $\neg(c_1 \wedge c_2)$ becomes

where:

- $\bigcirc \xrightarrow{c_1 \wedge c_2} \bigcirc$ stands for all arcs labelled by both c_1 and c_2:

- $\bigcirc \xrightarrow{\texttt{tt}} \bigcirc$ stands for *all* arcs labelled with subsets of *Prop*
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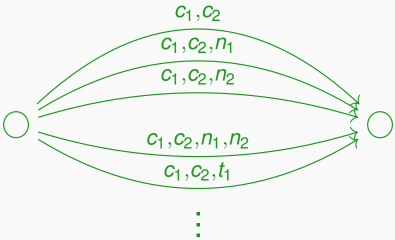

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- mutual exclusion property: $\mathbf{A}\,\mathbf{G}\,\neg(c_1 \wedge c_2)$

  This automaton accepts all infinite words not containing both c_1 and c_2 at the same time (i.e. within the same "symbol").

- liveness property: $\mathbf{A}\,\mathbf{F}\,c_1$:

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other examples

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Model Checking Using Automata (5)

- model captured by Büchi automaton $\mathbb{A}$
- specification (LTL formula) captured by Büchi automaton $\mathbb{S}$
- **Key observation:**

  model satisfies the specification iff $L(\mathbb{A}) \subseteq L(\mathbb{S})$!

  (any behaviour in the model satisfies the specification)
- thus, checking property "$\mathbb{S}$" on model "$\mathbb{A}$" reduces to checking the language inclusion $L(\mathbb{A}) \subseteq L(\mathbb{S})$
- $L(\mathbb{A}) \subseteq L(\mathbb{S})$ can, in turn, be checked by checking:

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- ... but the complexity of computing $\overline{\mathbb{S}}$ is exponential in the number of states if $\mathbb{S}$ is *non-deterministic* !
  - what if $\mathbb{S}$ is *deterministic* ?
  - **Note:** not any non-deterministic Büchi automaton has an equivalent deterministic one !
- better to directly generate automaton for the negation of the LTL property to check !

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- automaton for model of mutual exclusion:

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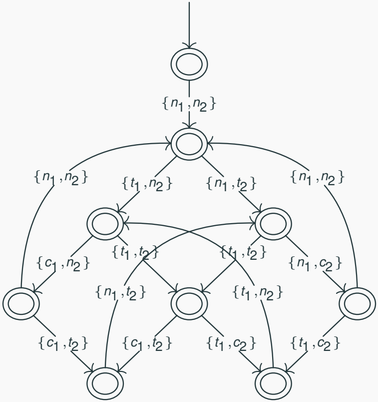
combine

- automaton for model of mutual exclusion:



Construction of the Product Automaton

- the states of the product automaton are given by *pairs of states* of the two automata,

  Note: this is only possible if all the states of one of the automata are accepting.

- $(s_1, s_2) \xrightarrow{a} (s_1', s_2')$ precisely when $(s_1) \xrightarrow{a} (s_1')$ and $(s_2) \xrightarrow{a} (s_2')$

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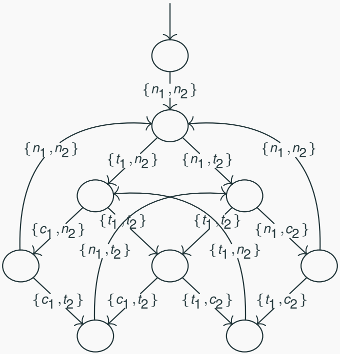
Product automaton has no accepting states, hence does not accept *any* infinite word:



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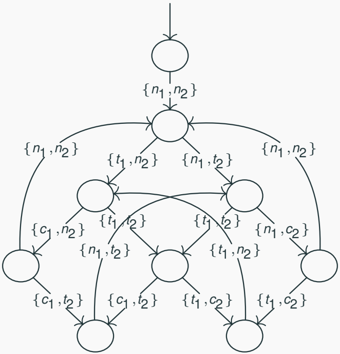

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Example 2

- automaton for negation of liveness property:

Note: this is not deterministic!

c1 never happen

buchi automaton is used for

infinte path

- automaton for model of mutual exclusion:

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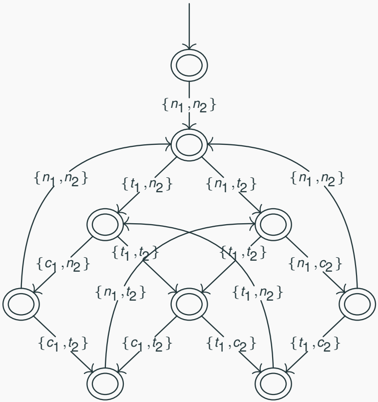
Note: this is not deterministic!

- automaton for model of mutual exclusion:



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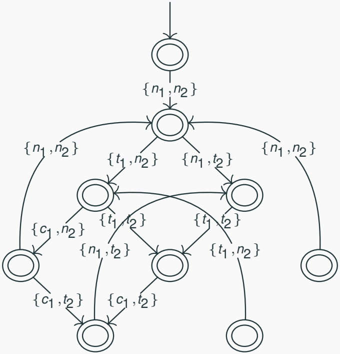

Since the language accepted by the product automaton is **not empty** (why?), it follows that the liveness property **A F** c_1 **does not hold** in the original transition system.

Any infinite word accepted by the above automaton produces a counterexample!

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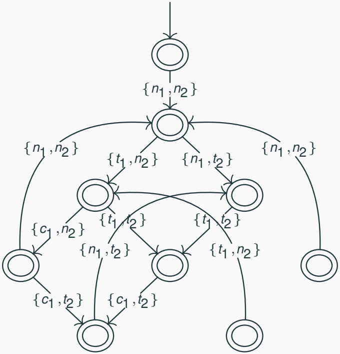

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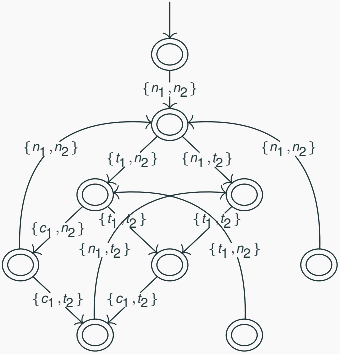

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LTL Model-Checking Algorithm

- there is an algorithm for translating LTL formulas into Büchi automata (details in [Clarke et al.]),
- the complexity of the resulting model-checking algorithm is linear in the size of the model (and exponential in the length of the formula),
- fairness assumptions can also be described by LTL formulas.

Exercise

命题的否定

do not enter c infinite time

1. Construct an LTL formula and a Büchi automaton for the correctness property: *"In each execution, each process enters the critical section an infinite number of times."*
2. Check, by manually applying the model checking algorithm, whether this property holds in the model on slide 10.

The SPIN Model Checker

- example of explicit-state model checker
- uses Promela modelling language to describe (concurrent/distributed) software systems
- uses LTL as main mechanism for specifying correctness ...
- ... but annotations to Promela models also used for simple safety/liveness properties
- can handle systems with millions of states

Benefits and Limitations of Explicit State Model Checking

Benefits:

- automatic
- exhaustive
- produces counter-examples

Limitations:

- state explosion problem – partially addressed by symbolic model checking (our next topic)
- only works for finite-state systems