

时间自动机: 语义

• 自动机的链: $(l_0, v_0) \rightarrow (l_0, v_0 + \tau_I) \rightarrow (l_p, v_I) \rightarrow (l_p, v_I + \tau_2) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow (l_k, v_k)$ 简记为: $(l_0, v_0) \stackrel{\tau_1, d_1}{\longrightarrow} (l_1, v_1) \stackrel{\tau_2, d_2}{\longrightarrow} (l_2, v_2) \stackrel{\tau_1, d_2}{\longrightarrow} \cdots \stackrel{\tau_k, d_k}{\longrightarrow} (l_k, v_k)$ - 延时迁移: $(l, v) \rightarrow (l, v + \tau)$ - 离散迁移: $(l, v) \rightarrow (l', v')$

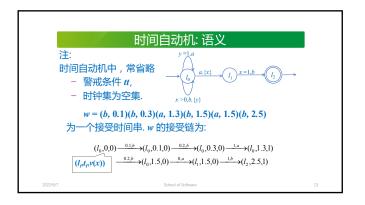
时间自动机: 语义

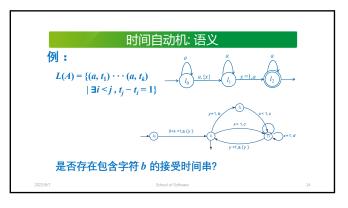
• 时间序列: $t=(t_i)_{0 \le i \le k}, \ R_+$ 中有限非降序列.

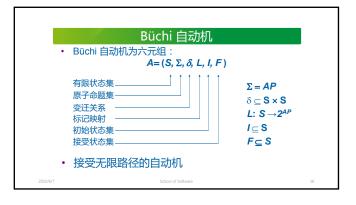
• 时间串: $w=(\sigma,t)=(a_i,t_i)_{0 \le i \le k}$ $=(a_0,t_0)(a_1,t_1)\cdots(a_k,t_k)$ 其中 $a_i \in \Sigma$,t 时间序列。

时间自动机: 语义

• 接受时间串: $w = (a_0, t_0)(a_p, t_1) \cdots (a_k, t_k)$ 被时间自动机 A 接受,如果存在链: $\rho = (l_0, v_0)^{-\frac{r_0.d_0}{r_0.d_0}} (l_1, v_1)^{-\frac{r_1.d_1}{r_1.d_1}} \cdots ^{-\frac{r_k.d_0}{r_k.d_0}} (l_{k+1}, v_{k+1})$ 且 $I_0 \in L_0$, $I_{k+1} \in L_{acc}$, $t_i \in \Sigma_{j < i} T_j$ • 接受时间语言: $L(A) = \{ w | w 被 A 接受 \}$

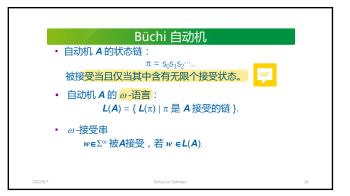


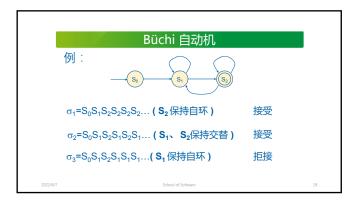




Büchi 自动机

L: $S \to 2^{AP}$ $L(s_1) = \{p\},$ $L(s_2) = \{p, q\},$ $L(s_3) = \{r\},$ $L(s_4) = \{u, v\},$











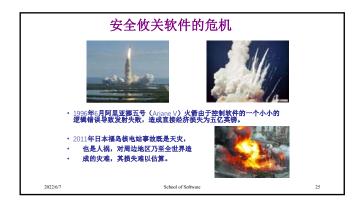
软件验证的必要性 • 软件充满Bugs

在NASA高安全软件错误统计中: - 每100K代码中,可能存在0.4错误;

- 1Mb代码中,可能存在6.3个错误;
- 每10Mb代码中,可能含100个以上的关 键错误。

软件验证的必要性

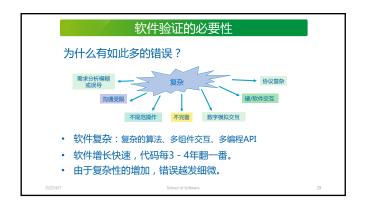
- Bug代价高昂
 - Y2K bug:估计损失>\$5000亿
 - 2003年美国东北大停电估计损失: \$60-\$100亿
- Bug十分危险
 - 1996年6月阿里亚娜五号 (Ariane V) 火箭, 由于控制软件的一个小小的逻辑错误导致发射失败,造成直接经济损失为五亿英镑。













软件验证的必要性

Software Engineering and Theory

- A major goal of software engineering ????
 - is to enable developers to construct systems that operate reliably despite this complexity
- Tools?
 - Software Engineers need better tools to deal with this complexity!

2022/6/7

School of Software

软件验证的必要性

What Software Engineers Need Are

- Tools that give better confidence than testing:
 - fully automatic
 - (reasonably) easy to use
 - provide (measurable) guarantees
 - come with guidelines and methodologies to apply effectively
 - apply to real software systems

2022/6/7

Cahaal of Caffman

软件验证的必要性

- 随着计算机软硬件系统日益复杂,如何保证其正确性和可靠性成为日益紧迫的问题.对于并发系统,由于其内在的非确定性,这个问题难度更大.
- 在过去二十多年间,各国研究人员为解决这个问题付出 了巨大的努力,取得了重要的进展。在为此提出的诸多 理论和方法中,形式化方法和模型检测(model checking) 以其简洁明了和自动化程度高而引人注目。

2022/6/7

hool of Software

33

软件的形式化验证

- 随着计算机软硬件系统日益复杂:
 - 如何保证其正确性和可靠性成为日益紧迫的问题;
 - 并发系统,由于内在的非确定性,其难度更大.
- 在过去二十多年间,各国研究人员为解决这个问题付出了巨大的努力,取得了重要的进展。
 - 为此提出的诸多理论和方法中,形式化方法以其 简洁明了和自动化程度高而引人注目.

2022/6/7

School of Software

软件的形式化验证

- 形式化方法
 - 是基于数学和逻辑的方法和工具,解释和验证对象软件系统.
- 形式化验证方法类型
 - 定理证明
 - 模型检测

2022/6/7

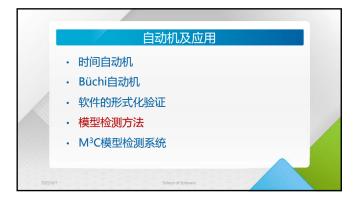
School of Software

形式化验证的优点

- 形式化方法以逻辑理论为基础,可以揭示系统如下问题:
 - 不一致 ,
 - 歧义
 - 不完备性
- 增强对系统的理解

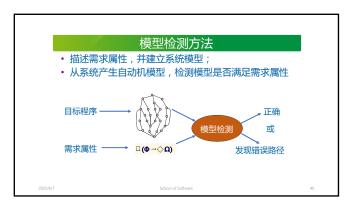
2022/6/7

ichool of Software



模型检测方法 • 模型检测 - 基本思想:用自动机(S)表示系统,用模态/时序逻辑公式(F)描述系统的性质.检测"系统是否具有所期望的性质" - 转化为数学问题: "自动机S是否是公式F的一个模型?"表示为检测S卡F. • 对有穷状态系统,这个问题是可判定的,即可以用计算机程序在有限时间内自动执行.





模型检测技术 • 归约语言 - 描述系统的行为 - 需求逻辑 例:LTL, CTL, TCTL, PCTL, CSL • 语义模型 - Kripke 结构 - Markov 链 • 模型检测:构建与Kripke 结构关联的状态图

模型检测发展 • 模型检测的研究始于八十年代初,由Clarke等人提出检测有穷状态系统是否满足给定时序公式的方法,并实现了一个检测的原型系统。 • 模型检测可应用于 - 计算机硬件、通信协议、控制系统、安全协议认证等验证; - 从学术界辐射到了产业界: 许多大公司,如Intel、HP、Phillips 等成立了专门的小组, 准备将模型检测技术应用于生产过程中。





All MCs need...

- specification language to describe behaviour of system
 - logic for requirements
 - e.g. LTL, CTL, TCTL, PCTL, CSL
- semantic model (usually a Kripke structure or Markov chain)
- MC builds a graph (state space) relating to the KS, which must be searched somehow. Need

Model expressed as a boolean formula and represented as BDD

模型检测工具

模型检测软件:

SPIN (Simple Promela Interpreter) Holzmann SMV (Symbolic Model Verifier) McMillan Uppaal (UPPsala and AALborg) PRISM (Probabilistic Symbolic Model checker)

SPIN

- Specification language: Promela

 - Logic: LTLSearch strategy: DFS
 - Explicit state
- Processes communicate via synchronous/asynchronous channels.
- Asynchronous, interleaving semantics.
- · Has been used to verify:
 - •Operating systems, railway signalling systems, feature interaction analysis, flight software, Mars Exploration Rovers (MER)

School of Software

December 1 | | of delegation to the control of the Decomposition of regions through the property of the property

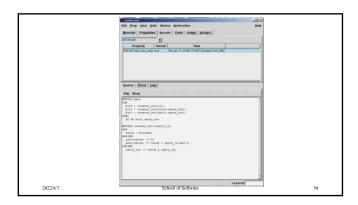
SMV

- Specification language: SMV language
- -Logic: CTL
 -Search strategy: BFS
- Symbolic
- Communication via shared events. Synchronous behaviour (via MODULES) $\,$
- Asynchronous, interleaving behaviour (via PROCESSES)
- Preferred for hardware verification. Has been used to

verify:
Avionics triple sensor voter, Gigamax CCP, T9000 virtual channel processor

NuSMV: Cimatti et al, Added GUI and LTL model checking.

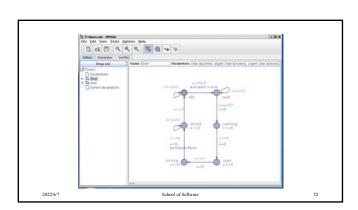
School of Software



Uppaal – Larson et al.

- Real time model checker

- Specification language: Timed automata
 Logic: Uppaal logic (subset of TCTL)
 Search strategy: BFS of symbolic state space
 Combination of explicit state/symbolic
- Finite control structure+ real valued clocks
- Synchronous communication via input/output actions
- Asynchronous communication via shared variables.
- Has been used to verify:
 •Audio/video protocol, QoS in personal area network, power controller, gearbox controller, TDMA protocol start up mechanism



PRISM

- Specification language: PRISM language (based on reactive modules language, like SMV)
 - Logic: PCTL or CSL
 - Symbolic
 - Communication via shared events
- Supports 3 types of models
 - Discrete time Markov chains (DTMCs) Continuous time Markov chains (CTMCs) Markov decision processes (MDPs)
- Synchronous execution (apart from MDPs)
- Quantitative analysis using costs/rewards
- Can run experiments
- Has been used to verify: signalling pathways in systems biology, PIN block
 attacks, communications protocols (e.g. bluetooth, SMAC), aviation security
 procedures

School of Software

const int MEASS - 11 const int MEASS - 21 // variable = 1. [0..1] test 0; // energed commands $(x^{-1}, x^{-1}, x^{-1}) \rightarrow 0.5$; $(x^{-1}, x^{-1}) \rightarrow 0.5$; (x^{-1}, x^{-1}) (x^{-1}, x^{-1}) (x^{-1}, x^{-1}) (x^{-1}, x^{-1}) (x^{-1}, x^{-1}) (x^{-1}, x^{-1}) School of Software

