大作业

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NuSMV死锁验证

主要流程

使用python读入图数据,然后按照图结构计算每个节点关于每条出边的OK集合,然后按照"主节点可以收发"对相应的channel生成相应smv代码,对于所有节点相关的channel生成process处理,生成smv后用NuSMV进行验证

使用

python gen.py <input graph> [<output NuSMV file>] , 其中最后一个参数可省略,默认生成 gen.smv python版本为3.9.6

详细说明

输入图限制

以 graph_test.txt 为例

- 4
- 1 2 3
- 1 2
- 2 3
- 3 4
- 4 1

其中第一行为节点数量N,第二行为主节点的标号序列M,后续每一行为一条有向边 src dst ,src为源节点,dst为目标节点。

其中标号必须按照1..N进行标号,不能有自回路节点(即自己指向自己),同时不能包含重边(即不能包含两条及以上的 src dst 边),可以有 src dst , dst src 边同时存在

翻译图至NuSMV说明

在读入图数据 read_graph 之后,生成相应的有向图结构。

类OK(n, m, c)集合

然后通过最短路径计算 node.calc shortest paths 得到类似于OK(n, m, c)的集合。

具体来说,就是对每个节点n,对于其他可达节点,都生成相应的可供选择发送消息的信道chan,记录到 ok_set 中, ok_set 是一个 Dict[Node, set] 类型的字典,对于每一个要发送到目标节点dst的消息,都可以通过 ok_set 字典得到能够被选择用来发送该消息的信道集合 ok_set[dst]

VAR, INIT

然后对于所有信道,生成相应的 VAR, INIT 代码(相应代码为 genModuleVarInit, genVar, genInit)

如果一个信道是单向的,那么它的名称为 c{src}_{dst} ,例如1节点到2节点,则为 c1_2 。如果信道是双向的,那么它的名称为 c{src}_{dst}b ,其中b表示双向含义。

对于所有信道, 其初始值都是0

TRANS

然后是生成 TRANS 和 CTLSPEC

TRANS 是很多条件的析取

send

首先是发送 genSend

对于主节点序列M中的每一个节点src,对于其他主节点dest,在可以被选择发送的信道 ok_channel 上产生发送代码

例如

```
(case c1_2 = 0: next(c1_2) = 3;

TRUE: next(c1_2) = c1_2;

esac) & next(c2_3) = c2_3 & next(c3_4) = c3_4 & next(c4_1) = c4_1 |
```

表示1->2发送消息3,其他保持不变

recv

然后是接受 genRecv

对于主节点序列M中的每一个节点node,对于其入边,生成相应的接受代码

例如

表示1->2信道上有消息2,2从中接受消息,其他保持不变

process

然后是处理 genProcess

对于所有节点node,对于所有主节点dest,对于所有能够被选择用来发送消息dest的出边out_chan以及能够被选择用来发送消息dest的入边,生成相应的处理代码

例如

```
(case c4_1 = 3 & c1_2 = 0: next(c4_1)=0 & next(c1_2)=3 ; 
 TRUE: next(c4_1)=c4_1 & next(c1_2)=c1_2 ; 
 esac) & next(c2_3)=c2_3 & next(c3_4)=c3_4 |
```

表示4->1上有3,1->2上为0,然后1->2可以被选择用来传递消息3,因此进行了一次处理,其他保持不变

CTLSPEC

在生成 TRANS 的过程中,记录case语句的条件,然后在CTLSPEC中析取生成Q,死锁条件D=!Q,不存在未来死锁为!EF D,然后生成相应的代码

例如

```
CTLSPEC !EF!(

(c1_2 = 0) |
(c2_3 = 0) |
(c3_4 = 0) |
(c4_1 = 1) |
(c1_2 = 2) |
(c2_3 = 3) |
(c4_1 = 2 & c1_2 = 0) |
(c4_1 = 3 & c1_2 = 0) |
(c1_2 = 3 & c2_3 = 0) |
(c2_3 = 1 & c3_4 = 0) |
(c3_4 = 1 & c4_1 = 0) |
(c3_4 = 2 & c4_1 = 0)
```

验证

对于PPT中1,2,3,4的小例子进行验证

输入文件为 graph_test.txt , 已经生成的NuSMV文件为 graph_test.smv

输出为

```
-> State: 1.1 <-
 c1 2 = 0
 c2_3 = 0
 c3_4 = 0
 c4_1 = 0
-> State: 1.2 <-
 c1_2 = 3
-> State: 1.3 <-
 c2_3 = 1
-> State: 1.4 <-
 c3_4 = 2
-> State: 1.5 <-
c3\_4 = 0
 c4\_1 = 2
-> State: 1.6 <-
 c3\_4 = 1
```

表示1->2上发送消息3,2->3上发送消息1,3->4上发送消息2,然后进行处理4节点进行转发,4->1为2,然后3->4上发送消息1,次数没有节点能够进行接受,所有节点状态无法改变,因此死锁

对于complicated example的M={1,5,9,13}的验证

输入文件为 graph.txt ,已经生成的NuSMV文件为 graph.smv

此时也会产生死锁

```
-> State: 1.1 <-
```

$$c1_2 = 0$$

$$c2_3 = 0$$

$$c3_4 = 0$$

$$c3_17b = 0$$

$$c4_5 = 0$$

$$c4_6 = 0$$

$$c5_6 = 0$$

$$c7_8 = 0$$

$$c8_9 = 0$$

$$c8_10 = 0$$

$$c9_10 = 0$$

$$c10_11 = 0$$

$$c11_{17b} = 0$$

$$c12_13 = 0$$

$$c13_14 = 0$$

$$c14_15 = 0$$

$$c15_16 = 0$$

$$c15_17b = 0$$

$$c16_1 = 0$$

$$c16_2 = 0$$

$$c1_2 = 9$$

-> State: 1.3 <-

$$c1_2 = 0$$

$$c2_3 = 9$$

-> State: 1.4 <-

$$c1_2 = 9$$

-> State: 1.5 <-

$$c2_3 = 0$$

$$c3_{17b} = 9$$

-> State: 1.6 <-

$$c1_2 = 0$$

$$c2_3 = 9$$

$$c1_2 = 5$$

-> State: 1.8 <-

$$c5_6 = 13$$

- -> State: 1.9 <
 - $c5_6 = 0$
 - $c6_7 = 13$
- -> State: 1.10 <
 - $c5_6 = 13$
- -> State: 1.11 <-
- $c6_7 = 0$
- $c7_{17b} = 13$
- -> State: 1.12 <-

```
c5_6 = 0
  c6_7 = 13
-> State: 1.13 <-
  c5_6 = 13
-> State: 1.14 <-
 c9_{10} = 5
-> State: 1.15 <-
 c9\_10 = 0
 c10_11 = 5
-> State: 1.16 <-
 c9_{10} = 5
-> State: 1.17 <-
 c10\_11 = 0
 c11_17b = 5
-> State: 1.18 <-
 c9_{10} = 0
 c10_{11} = 5
-> State: 1.19 <-
 c9_{10} = 5
-> State: 1.20 <-
  c13_14 = 5
-> State: 1.21 <-
 c13_14 = 0
 c14_15 = 5
-> State: 1.22 <-
 c13_14 = 5
-> State: 1.23 <-
 c14_15 = 0
 c15_17b = 5
-> State: 1.24 <-
 c13_14 = 0
 c14_15 = 5
-> State: 1.25 <-
  c13\_14 = 5
```

最后死锁结果如下图所示

A more complicated example: 16 15 14 13

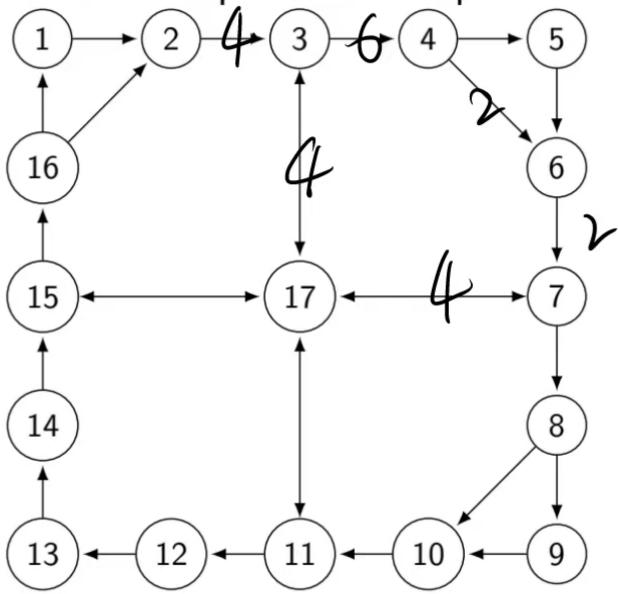
对于complicated example的M={2,4,6}的验证

输入文件为 graph2.txt , 已经生成的NuSMV文件为 graph2.smv

此时会产生死锁

```
-> State: 1.1 <-
 c1_2 = 0
 c2_3 = 0
 c3\_4 = 0
 c3_17b = 0
 c4\_5 = 0
 c4\_6 = 0
 c5_6 = 0
 c6_7 = 0
 c7\_8 = 0
 c7\_17b = 0
 c8_9 = 0
 c8_10 = 0
 c9\_10 = 0
 c10\_11 = 0
 c11\_12 = 0
 c11_17b = 0
 c12\_13 = 0
 c13\_14 = 0
 c14\_15 = 0
 c15\_16 = 0
 c15_17b = 0
 c16\_1 = 0
 c16_2 = 0
-> State: 1.2 <-
 c2_3 = 6
-> State: 1.3 <-
 c2_3 = 0
 c3\_4 = 6
-> State: 1.4 <-
 c2_3 = 4
-> State: 1.5 <-
 c6_7 = 4
-> State: 1.6 <-
 c6_7 = 0
 c7_17b = 4
-> State: 1.7 <-
 c3_{17b} = 4
 c7_17b = 0
-> State: 1.8 <-
 c4\_6 = 2
-> State: 1.9 <-
 c6_7 = 4
-> State: 1.10 <-
 c6_7 = 0
 c7_17b = 4
-> State: 1.11 <-
 c6_7 = 2
```

A more complicated example:



总结

通过自动生成代码的方式对图进行死锁验证。理论上对于满足要求的图输入都可以进行验证