

SoCV HW3 Report

電機丙研二 R08921053 梁峻瑋

(i) My Implementation

1. V3NtkBdd.cpp

(a) void V3Ntk::buildNtkBdd()

針對"DFF input", "inout", "output", 分別跑 for-loop, 再用 getLatch(i), getInout(i), getOutput(i)來抓出 V3NetId, 使用來建立 Bdd.

(b) void V3Ntk::buildBdd()

用 for-loop traversal sorted nets (gates). 只需要對於 AIG gate, 進行 ANG BddNodeV, 以及 addBddNodeV()的操作.

2. proveBdd.cpp

(a) void BddMgrV::buildPInitialState()

精神上, 要設定 $_initState := (\sim x_0)(\sim x_1) \dots (\sim x_n)$! 因為 $_initState=1$ 是我們要解的對象, 會得到 $x_0, \dots, x_n=0$ 的解, 也就是初始化的意義. 實作上, 就是 " $_initState \&= \sim getSupport(ntk \rightarrow getLatch(i).id)$ " with for-loop visiting all DFF-input x_i .

(b) Void BddMgrV::buildPTransRelation()

精神上, 要做 $TR(Y, X, I) = \sim(Y^{\delta(X, I)})$, $TR(Y, X) = \text{exist } I \ TR(Y, X, I)$ 這兩步, 也就是算出 TR, TRI. 實際上, 就比照(a)部分, 跑 for-loop 就好.

(c) Void BddMgrV::buildPImage(int level)

這邊的寫法會特別一點:

```
void
BddMgrV::buildPImage( int level )
{
    // TODO : remember to add _reachStates and set _isFixed
    // Note:: _reachStates record the set of reachable states
    for(int i=0; i<level; ++i){
        if(!_isFixed)
            BddMgrV::buildPImageStep();
    }
    if(_isFixed)
        cout << "Fixed point is reached (time : " << _reachStates.size()-1 << " ) " << endl;
}
```

針對給定的 level(步數), 去呼叫 buildImageStep(), 直到 $_isFixed$ TRUE 為止. 最後再 cout information if $_isFixed$ TRUE. 至於 buildImageStep()內, 則做了四個動作— $S(Y, X) = TR(Y, X) \wedge R_n(X)$, $S(Y) = \text{exist } X \ S(Y, X)$, $S(Y) \rightarrow S(X)$, $R_{n+1}(X)$

= $R_n(X) | S(X)$, set `_isFixed`. 細節部分就不一一解說.

(d) `void BddMgrV::runPCheckProperty(const string &name, BddNodeV monitor)`

這邊, 先附上程式碼:

```
// TODO : prove the correctness of AG(~monitor)
V3Ntk* ntk = v3Handler.getCurHandler()->getNtk();
BddNodeV target = monitor & getPreachState();

if(target.countCube()!=0){
    //counter-example
    cout << "Monitor \" " << name << "\" is violated." << endl;
    cout << "Counter Example:" << endl;
    int i = _reachStates.size()-1;
    while((monitor & _reachStates[i]).countCube()!=0)
        i--;
    i++;
    BddNodeV S = target.getCube(), V;
    bool isMoved;
    vector<string> output;
    for(i; i>=0; --i){
        //Step1:  $V_n(I) = \text{exist } Y, X \text{ "TRI \& S}_{n+1}(X \rightarrow Y)$ "
        S = S.nodeMove(ntk->getLatch(0).id, ntk->getLatch(0).id+ntk->getLatchSize(), isMoved);
        V = getPTri() & S;
        for(unsigned i = 0, n = ntk->getLatchSize(); i < n; ++i) {
            V = V.exist(ntk->getLatch(i).id);
        }
        for(unsigned i = 0, n = ntk->getLatchSize(); i < n; ++i) {
            V = V.exist(ntk->getLatch(i).id+ntk->getLatchSize());
        }

        //Step2:  $S_n(X) = \text{exist } Y, I \text{ "TRI \& S}_{n+1}(X \rightarrow Y) \& V_n$ "
        S = (getPTri() & S & V);
        for(unsigned i = 0, n = ntk->getInputSize(); i < n; ++i) {
            S = S.exist(ntk->getInput(i).id);
        }
        for(unsigned i = 0, n = ntk->getLatchSize(); i < n; ++i) {
            S = S.exist(ntk->getLatch(i).id+ntk->getLatchSize());
        }

        //Step3: cout
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << i << ": " << V.getCube().toString()[1];
        output.push_back(ss.str());
    }
    reverse(output.begin(), output.end());
    for(int j=0; j<output.size(); ++j)
        cout << output[j] << endl;
}
else if(_isFixed)
    cout << "Monitor \" " << name << "\" is safe." << endl;
else
    cout << "Monitor \" " << name << "\" is safe up to time " << _reachStates.size()-1 << "." << endl;
}
```

原則上, 就是算`(monitor &Rn).countCube()`. 如果是 0, 那很容易解決, 就直接 `cout` 做結尾. 否則, 則需要給出 `counter-example`, 也就是算 `sn(X), Vn(I)`. 但就是按照推導公式算. 沒有困難!

(ii) The assertions you add and their meanings

在 hw1 的 vending-machine.v 當中, 我設定了三個 monitors:

```
assign p = initialized && (serviceTypeOut == `SERVICE_OFF) && (itemTypeOut == `ITEM_NONE) && (outExchange != inputValue); // catch the bug
assign q = initialized && (serviceTypeOut == `SERVICE_OFF) && (inputValue != 8'd0);
assign r = initialized && (serviceTypeOut == `SERVICE_OFF) &&
      (inputValue != (outExchange + ((itemTypeOut==`ITEM_A)*`COST_A+(itemTypeOut==`ITEM_B)*`COST_B+(itemTypeOut==`ITEM_C)*`COST_C)));
```

第一個 **p**, 是沿用原先的 **setting**, 用來檢查機器運算結束時, 如果沒有給出東西, 也就是交易失敗的狀況, 那退還的零錢金額是否正確. 這也是作業一修正目標.

第二個 **q**, 則是單純的檢查, 當機器運算結束時, 輸入金額一定不能是 **0** 元. 算是一個初步且基礎的檢查.

第三個 **r**, 則是更詳盡的檢查, 每次機器運算結束時, 計算輸出的商品價值+退換零錢金額, 是否等同於輸入的零錢金額.

(iii) Your verification results

(iv) The comparison with the ref program

我的結果:

The screenshot shows three terminal windows side-by-side, each displaying the output of a verification tool (likely VCC) for a different dofile. The first window, titled 'a.dofile', shows a series of 'v3> pcheckp -o 0' commands and 'Monitor "z1" is safe up to time X' messages, with 'Fixed point is reached' at time 12. The second window, titled 'Traffic.dofile', shows similar commands and messages, with 'Fixed point is reached' at time 107. The third window, titled 'Vending.dofile', shows commands for 'read rtl tests/Vending.v', 'breset', 'blast ntk', 'bsetorder', 'bconstruct', 'pinit init', and 'ptrans', with a message 'Set BDD Variable Order Succeed !!'.

Ref 的結果:

The screenshot shows three terminal windows side-by-side, each displaying the output of a verification tool (likely VCC) for a different dofile. The first window, titled 'a.dofile', shows a series of 'v3> pcheckp -o 0' commands and 'Monitor "z1" is safe up to time X' messages, with 'Fixed point is reached' at time 12. The second window, titled 'Traffic.dofile', shows similar commands and messages, with 'Fixed point is reached' at time 107. The third window, titled 'Vending.dofile', shows commands for 'read rtl tests/Vending.v', 'breset', 'blast ntk', 'bsetorder', 'bconstruct', 'pinit init', and 'ptrans', with a message 'Set BDD Variable Order Succeed !!'.

兩邊對於 a.v, Traffic.v, Vending.v 的驗證結果, 是一模一樣的. 對於 a.dofile, monitor z1 在第 12 步時, 達到 Reachability 的極限, 也驗證了沒有反例存在. 對於 Traffic.dofile, p1 及 p3 最後都是沒有反例的, 而 p2 則有一個反例在第 42 步時. 對於 Vending.v, 由於無法建立 TR 或 TRI, 所以也無從驗證 monitor p,q,r 的正確性與否.

(v) The advanced techniques and/or abstraction of the design

```
void
BddMgrV::buildPImageStep()
{
    //Step1:  $S(Y,X) = TR(Y,X) \wedge Rn(X)$ 
    V3Ntk* ntk = v3Handler.getCurHandler()->getNtk();
    BddNodeV S = getPtr() & getPReachState();
#ifdef FrontierSimplification
    if(_reachStates.size()>=2)
        S = getPtr() & Restrict(getPReachState(), ~(_reachStates[_reachStates.size()-2]));
#endif

    //step2:  $S(Y) = \text{existX } S(Y,X)$ 
    for(unsigned i = 0, n = ntk->getLatchSize(); i < n; ++i) {
        S = S.exist(ntk->getLatch(i).id);
    }

    //step3:  $S(Y) \rightarrow S(X)$ 
    bool isMoved;
    V3NetId id = ntk->getLatch(0);
    S = S.nodeMove(id.id+ntk->getLatchSize(), id.id, isMoved);

    //step4:  $Rn+1(X) = Rn(X) \vee S(X)$ , set _isFixed
    BddNodeV oldR = getPReachState();
    if((oldR|S)==oldR){
        _isFixed = true;
    }
    else
        _reachStates.push_back((oldR|S));
}
```

首先, 我第一個想到的優化部分, 是 Step1 的部分. 由於 $Rn-1(X)$ 對於 $Sn(X)$ 是一個 don't care region. 因此, 我們可以用 $\text{restrict}(Sn, \sim Rn-1)$ 來取代 Sn , 加速 BddNode 的計算流程. 這部分參考自 Ric 老師去年在社團內的講解.

實驗結果:

	Experiment #1	Experiment #2	Experiment #3
a.dofile	user 0m2.000s	user 0m2.017s	user 0m2.010s
without accelerate	sys 0m0.009s	sys 0m0.028s	sys 0m0.012s
a.dofile	user 0m2.589s	user 0m2.620s	user 0m2.655s
with accelerate	sys 0m0.048s	sys 0m0.020s	sys 0m0.031s
Traffic.dofile	user 0m0.462s	user 0m0.464s	user 0m0.479s
without accelerate	sys 0m0.000s	sys 0m0.012s	sys 0m0.004s
Traffic.dofile	user 0m0.616s	user 0m0.573s	user 0m0.584s
with accelerate	sys 0m0.006s	sys 0m0.004s	sys 0m0.016s

然而, 令人驚訝的, 使用 restrict-加速方式的 runtime, 反而增加了約 29~33% 不等. 考慮到 restrict 函數的實作層面, 相當的單一旦簡單, 應該不會有寫壞的可能性, 因此我們做出這個推論:

“ restrict-加速方式可能會花費不少時間在實作遞迴函數呼叫, 計算 restrict; 然而 $\text{restrict}(Sn, \sim Rn-1)$ 又沒佔到太多便宜, 因此反而拖垮整體效率.”

此外, 就算 restrict-加速方式真的能更快算出 BddNode, 但這也是在建立完 TR 以後的事情. 而我們的 Vending.v 卻是連 TR, TRI 都無法建立. 因此無濟於事.

在其他方面，我們也試著做一些 minor-level 的優化，像是合併 X,Y 的 **for-loop**，或者是在 **for-loop** 外宣告重複使用的 **variable**，來減少 **function call** 等等，然而這些的成效都不彰。因此，最終我們仍然無法驗證 **Vending.v** 的正確性！