Liveness Checking as Safety Checking FMICS, July 12 – 13, Malaga, Spain

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Safety vs. Liveness





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Safety Something bad will not happen

Liveness

Something good will eventually happen

	Safety	Liveness
Characterization	partial correctness	termination
Operations	<i>post</i> , \cup , \subseteq , \cap <i>bad</i>	$pre, \cap, \subseteq, \setminus good$
Tool support	almost all	less common



If the number of states is finite

- 1. a system with a liveness property can be transformed to a system with an equivalent safety property
- 2. the transformed system can be model-checked efficiently

Introduction

Counter-Based Translation

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State-Recording Translation

Experimental Results



Lasso-shaped counterexample for AF p

Always exists in a finite state system







Given Finite state system with *n* states, liveness property $\mathbf{AF} k$

Find Initialized path where k is false for the first n+1 states



Requires *n* forward iterations \Rightarrow impractical for realistic systems



- Find Initialized path where *k* is false until a state is visited for the second time
- But... State space search is memory-less

Guess start of loop, save guess in copy of state variables



VAR

state: -k..k;

DEFINE

found := state = k;

```
ASSIGN
init(state) := 0;
next(state) :=
case
state = 0: {-1,1};
state < 0 &
state > -k: state-1;
state > 0 &
state < k: state+1;
state = -k |
state = k: 0;
esac;</pre>
```

VAR

state: -k..k;

_state: -k..k; save, saved: boolean;

DEFINE

found := state = k;

```
ASSIGN
  init(state) := 0;
                                  next(_state) := case
                                  !saved & save: state;
 next(state) :=
                                   1: state;
  case
    state = 0: \{-1,1\};
                                  esac;
    state < 0 \&
      state > -k: state-1;
    state > 0 \&
      state < k: state+1;
    state = -k
                                  -- save is an oracle
      state = k: 0;
                                  init(saved) := 0;
  esac;
                                  next(saved) := saved | save;
```

VAR

state: -k..k;

_state: -k..k; live, save, saved: boolean;

DEFINE

found := state = k;

```
ASSIGN
  init(state) := 0;
                                  next( state) := case
  next(state) :=
                                   !saved & save: state;
                                    1: state;
  case
    state = 0: \{-1,1\};
                                   esac;
    state < 0 \&
                                   init(live) := 0;
      state > -k: state-1;
                                   next(live) := live | found;
    state > 0 \&
      state < k: state+1;</pre>
                                   -- save is an oracle
    state = -k
      state = k: 0;
                                   init(saved) := 0;
  esac;
                                   next(saved) := saved | save;
```

VAR	
state: -kk;	_state: -kk;
	live, save, saved: boolean;
DEEINE	
found := state = k;	loop := saved & state = _state;
ASSIGN	
<pre>init(state) := 0;</pre>	next(_state) := case
next(state) :=	!saved & save: state;
case	1: _state;
state = 0: {-1,1};	esac;
state < 0 &	
<pre>state > -k: state-1;</pre>	<pre>init(live) := 0;</pre>
state > 0 &	next(live) := live found;
state < k: state+1;	
state = -k	save is an oracle
state = $k: 0;$	
esac;	<pre>init(saved) := 0;</pre>
	next(saved) := saved save;

SPEC

AF found

AG (loop -> live)

Algorithm	Parameter	Size
Explicit	no. of states	$ S_p = 2 S (S +1) = O(S ^2)$
On-the-fly	no. of reachable states	$ R_p \le 2 R (R +1) = O(R ^2)$
Symbolic	BDD size	 linear in the product of – size of original BDDs – no. of state bits – size of BDD for states in which <i>p</i> holds
	diameter	$d_p \le 4d + 3$
	radius	$r_p \le r + 3d + 3$

... is straightforward:

- add one state bit per fairness constraint f_i

- remember if f_i was true on the loop, define $f_i = \bigwedge_i f_i$

- replace AG *loop* \Rightarrow *live* with AG (*loop* \land *fair*) \Rightarrow *live*

Arbitrary LTL formulae f can be verified

- using a tableau construction for f and
- checking $\neg (s_{\neg f} \land \mathbf{EG} True)$ under fairness constraints

Special translation rules can be derived

-e.g.
$$\mathbf{A} p_1 \mathbf{U} p_2 \equiv \mathbf{A} (p_1 \mathbf{W} p_2 \land \mathbf{F} p_2)$$

Experimental Results - Skipping Counter _____



Is AF k true?

	check true							check false					
k	live		COL	count safe		afe	live		count		safe		
4	2	5	10	0	5	0	2	4	9	0	2	0	
8	2	9	18	0	5	0	2	8	17	0	2	0	
12	2	13	26	0	5	0	2	12	25	0	2	0	
16	2	17	34	0	5	0	2	16	33	0	2	0	

State-recording translation requires fewer iterations

Experimental Results - IEEE 1394 FireWire

IEEE 1394 (FireWire)

- serial high speed bus
- n nodes with p ports each form a tree

Tree Identify Protocol

- elect node as unique leader during initialization
- liveness property: **AF** (*node*[0].*root* | ... | *node*[n-1].*root*)
- contention may arise \Rightarrow resolve with two fair coin throws
- modeled and verified with Cadence SMV

Experimental Results - IEEE 1394 FireWire

			chec	k true	check false					
		liv	ve	sa	fe	liv	/e	safe		
п	p	sec	MNod	sec MNod		sec	MNod	sec	MNod	
2	2	0.9	0.07	4.2	0.40	1.1	0.10	2.6	0.28	
2	3	1.9	0.20	11.1	0.78	2.7	0.22	6.8	0.60	
2	4	4.7	0.44	28.2	1.30	5.5	0.40	16.0	0.94	
3	2	11.3	0.70	39.5	1.95	7.6	0.72	12.1	0.77	
3	3	76.1	3.78	283.1	9.58	53.6	3.68	86.8	4.22	
3	4	450.7	29.22	1567.7	31.76	259.5	19.59	554.4	14.36	
4	2	357.3	14.00	1376.2	35.55	204.8	12.50	644.2	24.86	

$$1.59 < \frac{t_{safe}}{t_{live}} < 6$$
$$0.73 < \frac{mem_{safe}}{mem_{live}} < 6$$

Verification of safe model is possible

Contribution

- Transform liveness properties to equivalent safety properties

Benefits

- Use commercial/proprietary tools for safety to verify liveness
- Lift some theoretical results for safety to liveness
- Find counterexample traces of minimal length

Future work

- Reduce number of state bits needed
- Apply method to ATPG or STE





post, \cup , \subseteq , \cap *bad*



pre, \cap , \subseteq , \setminus *good*

VAR

state: -k..k;

DEFINE

found := state = k;

ASSIGN

```
init(state) := 0;
next(state) :=
case
   state = 0: {-1,1};
   state < 0 &
      state > -k: state-1;
   state > 0 &
      state < k: state+1;
   state = -k |
      state = k: 0;
esac;
```

VAR

state: -k..k;

count: 0..2*k+1;

DEFINE

found := state = k;

```
ASSIGN
    init(state) := 0;
    next(state) :=
    case
      state = 0: {-1,1};
      state < 0 &
        state < 0 &
        state > -k: state-1;
      state > 0 &
        state < k: state+1;
      state = -k |
        state = k: 0;
    esac;</pre>
```

```
init(count) := 0;
next(count) := case
  count < 2*k+1: count+1;
  count = 2*k+1: count;
esac;
```

SPEC AF found

VAR

state: -k..k;

count: 0..2*k+1; live: boolean;

DEFINE

found := state = k;

```
ASSIGN
init(state) := 0;
next(state) :=
case
state = 0: {-1,1};
state < 0 &
state > -k: state-1;
state > 0 &
state < k: state+1;
state = -k |
state = k: 0;
esac;</pre>
```

```
init(count) := 0;
next(count) := case
  count < 2*k+1: count+1;
  count = 2*k+1: count;
esac;
```

```
init(live) := 0;
next(live) := live | found;
```

SPEC AF found

VAR state: -kk;	count: 02*k+1; live: boolean;
DEFINE found := state = k;	<pre>stop := count = 2*k+1;</pre>
ASSIGN	
<pre>init(state) := 0; nevt(state) :=</pre>	init(count) := 0;
case	count < 2*k+1: count+1;
state = 0: $\{-1, 1\};$	count = 2*k+1: count;
state < 0 &	esac;
<pre>state > -k: state-1;</pre>	
state > 0 &	init(live) := 0;
state < k: state+1;	next(live) := live found;
state = $-k$	
state = $k: 0;$	
esac;	

SPEC

AF found

AG (stop -> live)

		C	heck	true	check false				
n	p	live		safe		liv	/e	safe	
2	2	19	55	24	0	19	15	13	0
2	3	19	55	24	0	19	16	13	0
2	4	19	59	24	0	19	17	13	0
3	2	21	55	23	0	21	15	11	0
3	3	21	56	23	0	21	16	11	0
3	4	21	56	23	0	21	16	11	0
4	2	31	98	36	0	31	21	19	0