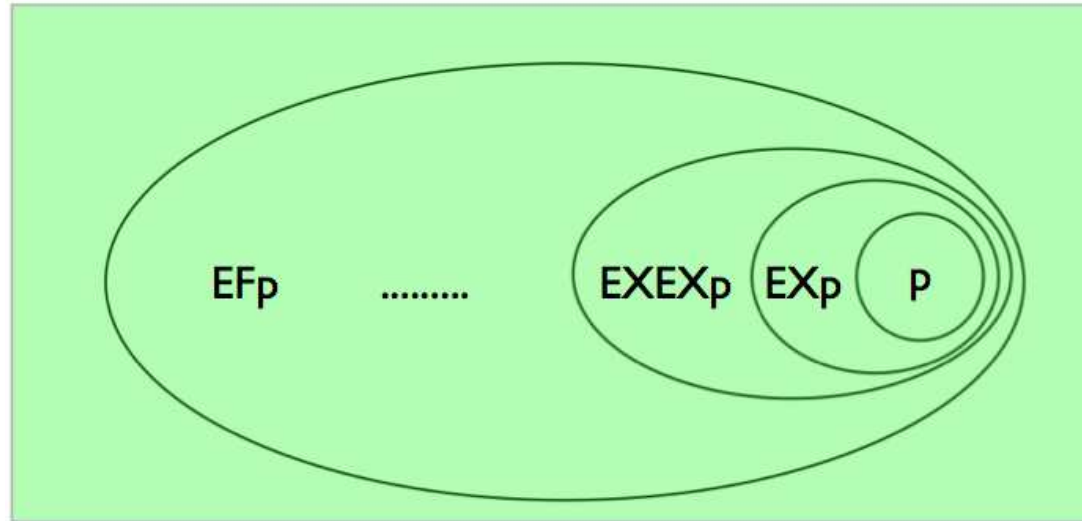
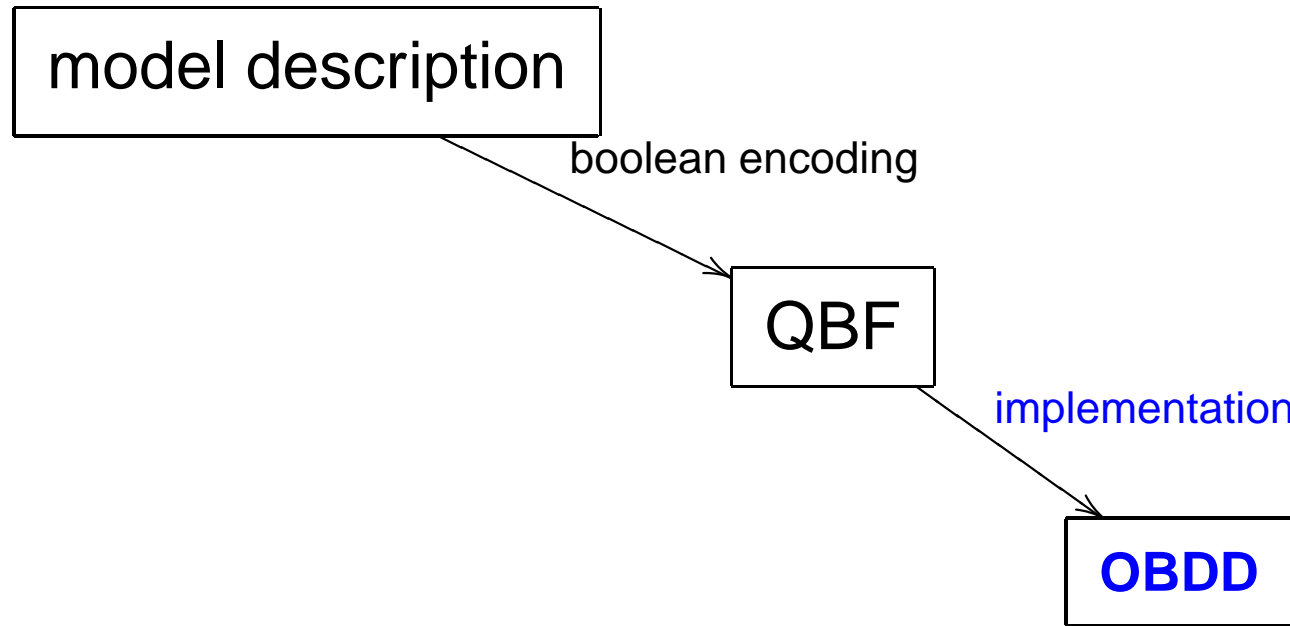


# Computer aided verification

## Lecture 6: Symbolic verification |



# Symbolic model checking

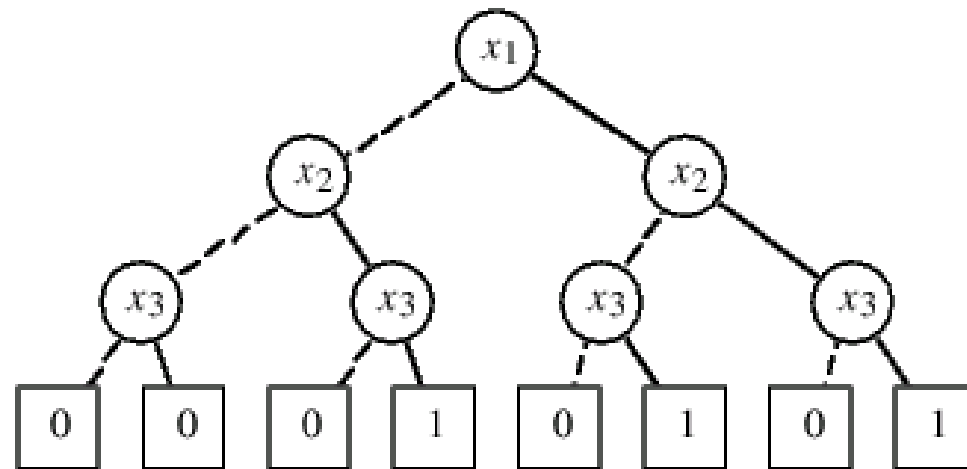


**model checking = operations on OBDDs**

# I. OBDD

## Ordered Binary Decision Diagrams

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$f$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1



[Bryant 1992]

- $f : \{0, 1\}^3 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
- fixed order on variables:  $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$

# OBDD = rooted acyclic graph

Attributes of a node  $v$ :

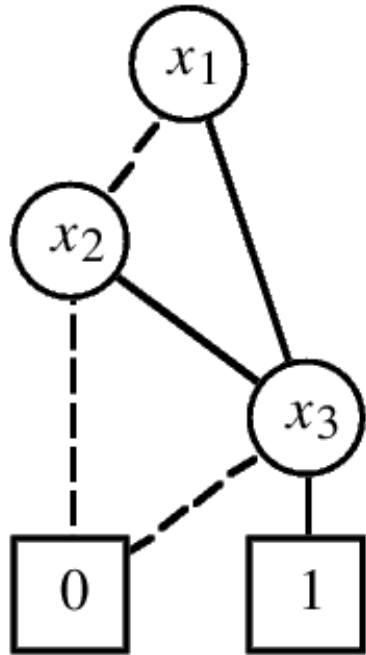
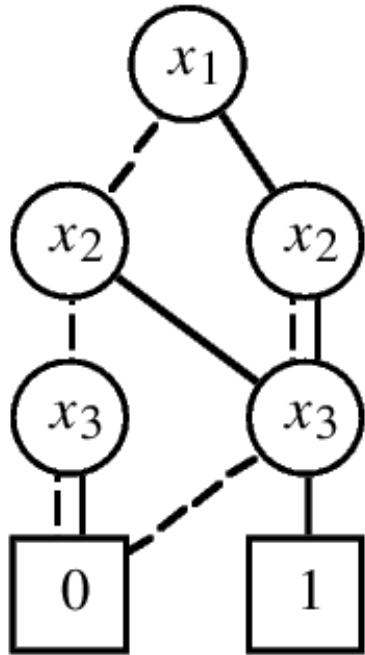
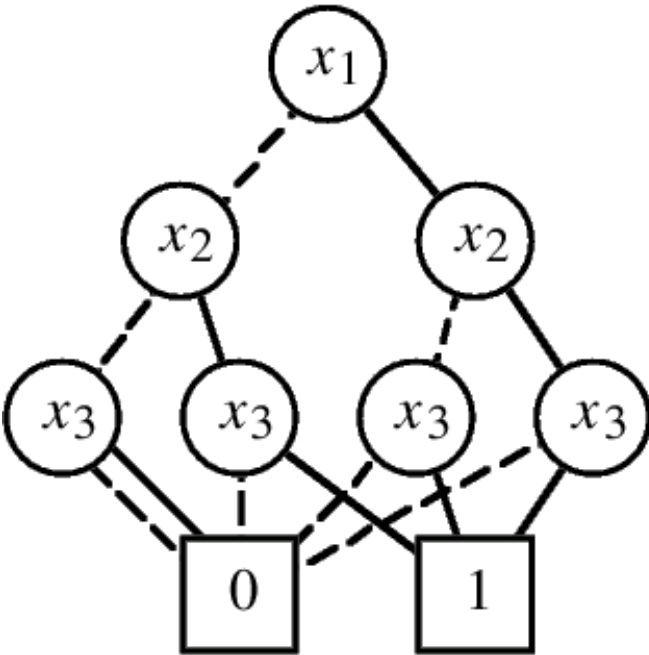
- when  $v$  is a leaf
  - $\text{val}(v) \in \{0, 1\}$
- when  $v$  is not a leaf
  - $\text{var}(v) \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$
  - $\text{lo}(v), \text{hi}(v)$  – 2 nodes

The order of variables must be obeyed on every path.

# Simplifying OBDD

- remove redundant leaves
- remove redundant non-leaves
- remove redundant tests

OBDD  $\mapsto$  ROBDD



[Bryant 1992]

# Canonical form: reduced OBDD

Canonical form for a **boolean function**:

- independent from the initial OBDD
- (**strongly**) dependent on the order of variables

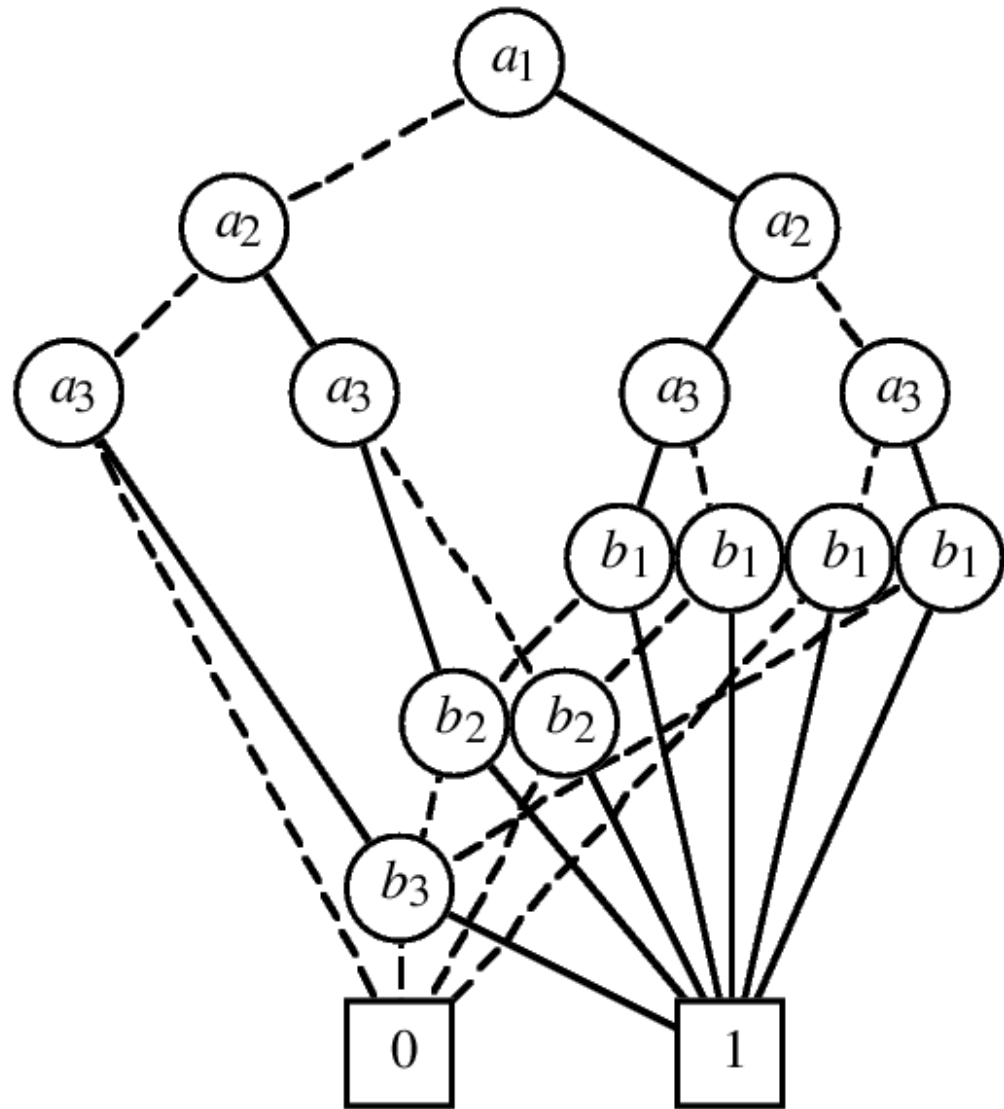
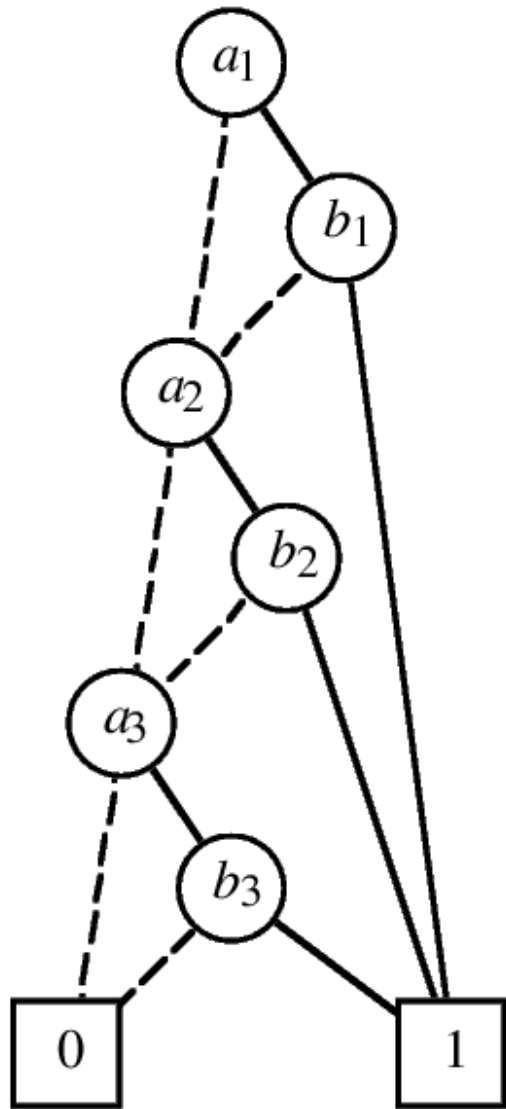
Naive construction of an OBDD for a boolean formula  $\phi$ :

$\phi \longmapsto$  decision tree  $\longmapsto$  canonical OBDD

Finding an appropriate order of variables is **crucial!**

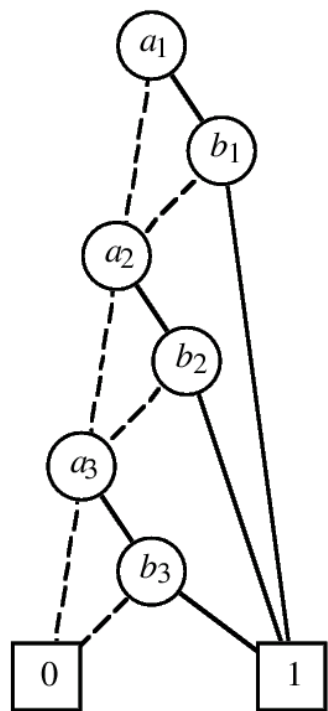


$$a_1 \wedge b_1 \vee a_2 \wedge b_2 \vee a_3 \wedge b_3$$

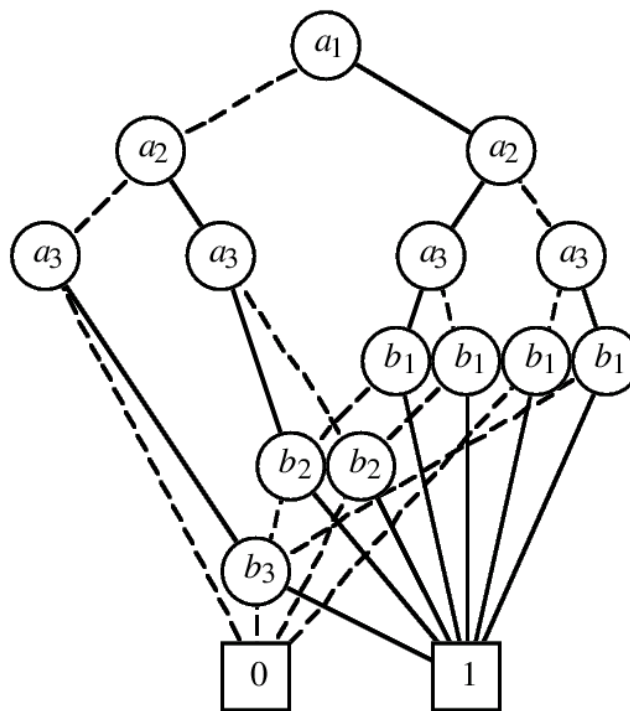


[Bryant 1992]

$$f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = a_1 \wedge b_1 \vee a_2 \wedge b_2 \vee \dots \vee a_n \wedge b_n$$



$$2 \cdot n$$



$$2 \cdot (2^n - 1)$$

**Heuristic:** closely related variables should be close in the order

example of a boolean function	lower bound	upper bound
symmetric functions	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
addition (oldest bits)	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(2^n)$
multiplication (middle bits)	$\mathcal{O}(2^n)$	$\mathcal{O}(2^n)$

# Shannon's expansion

$$f = \neg x \wedge f|_{x \leftarrow 0} \vee x \wedge f|_{x \leftarrow 1}$$

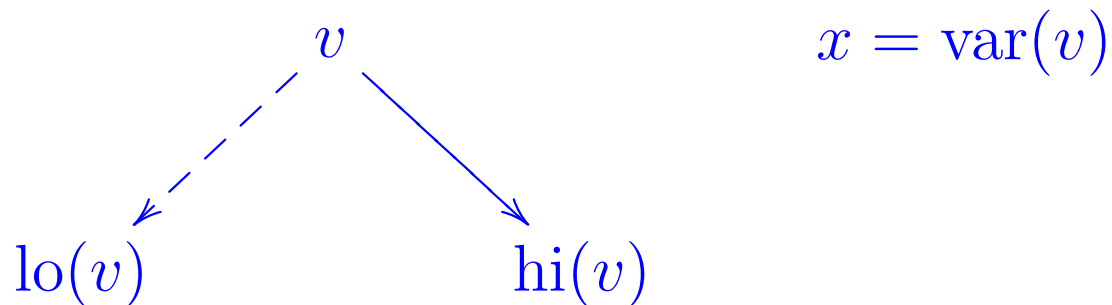
$$f|_{x_i \leftarrow b}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, b, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

# Shannon's expansion

$$f = \neg x \wedge f|_{x \leftarrow 0} \vee x \wedge f|_{x \leftarrow 1}$$

$$f|_{x_i \leftarrow b}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, b, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

$$v = \neg x \wedge \text{lo}(v) \vee x \wedge \text{hi}(v)$$



# OBDDs as an abstract data type

the order of variables the same in all OBDDs

Operations:

$f \vee g, f \wedge g, \neg f, \text{false}, \text{true}$

$BF \mapsto OBDD$

$f|_{x \leftarrow 0}, f|_{x \leftarrow 1}$

$\exists x. f, \forall x. f$

$QBF \mapsto OBDD$

$f = g$

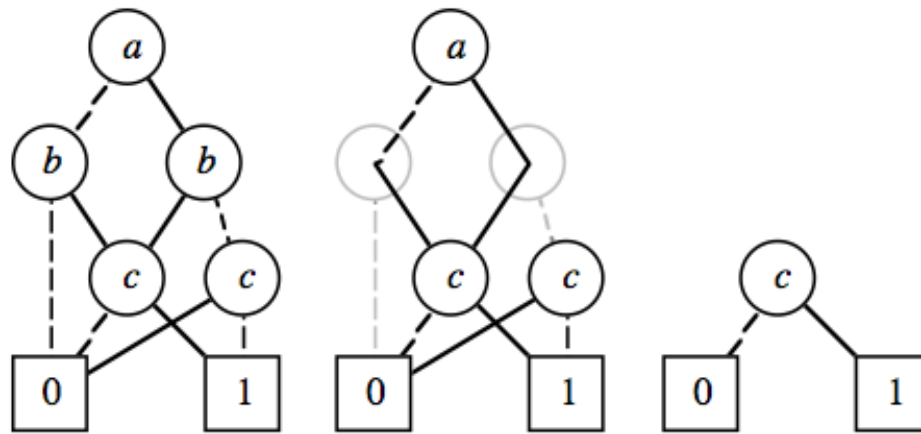
**Note:** operations on **functions**, not on values  $\{0, 1\}$ .

# Implementation of unary operations

–  $f|_{x \leftarrow b}$

traverse nodes  $n$  of OBDD representing  $f$ :

- if  $x > \text{var}(n)$  then recursively traverse  $\text{lo}(n)$  and  $\text{hi}(n)$ ;
- if  $x < \text{var}(n)$  then stop;
- otherwise replace  $n$  by: 
$$\begin{cases} \text{lo}(n) & \text{if } b = 0 \\ \text{hi}(n) & \text{if } b = 1 \end{cases}$$



[Bryant 1992]

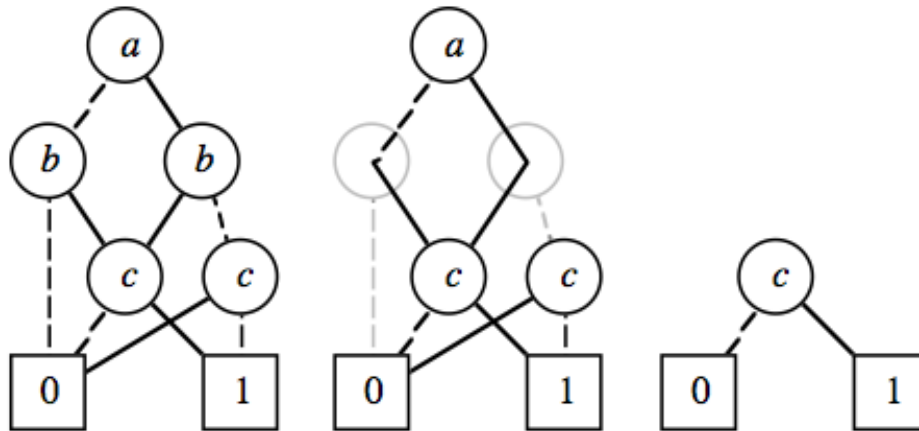
# Implementation of unary operations (cont.)

$$- \exists x. f = f|_{x \leftarrow 0} \vee f|_{x \leftarrow 1}$$

the order of variables

remains the same!

$$- \neg f \quad ?$$



[Bryant 1992]



# Implementation of binary operations

the order of variables the same in all OBDDs

$\bullet : \{0, 1\}^2 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned} f \bullet g &= \neg x \wedge (f \bullet g)|_{x \leftarrow 0} \quad \vee \quad x \wedge (f \bullet g)|_{x \leftarrow 1} \\ f \bullet g &= \neg x \wedge (f|_{x \leftarrow 0} \bullet g|_{x \leftarrow 0}) \quad \vee \quad x \wedge (f|_{x \leftarrow 1} \bullet g|_{x \leftarrow 1}) \end{aligned}$$

Apply(  $f, g, \bullet$  )

(think of  $f, g$  as roots of OBDDs )

–  $f, g$  leaves:  $\text{val}(f \bullet g) = \text{val}(f) \bullet \text{val}(g)$

–  $f$  leaf,  $g$  not:  $f \bullet g = \text{op}(g)$

–  $\text{var}(f) = \text{var}(g) = x$ :

$$\text{lo}(f \bullet g) = \text{lo}(f) \bullet \text{lo}(g)$$

$$\text{hi}(f \bullet g) = \text{hi}(f) \bullet \text{hi}(g)$$

–  $\text{var}(f) = x < y = \text{var}(g)$ :

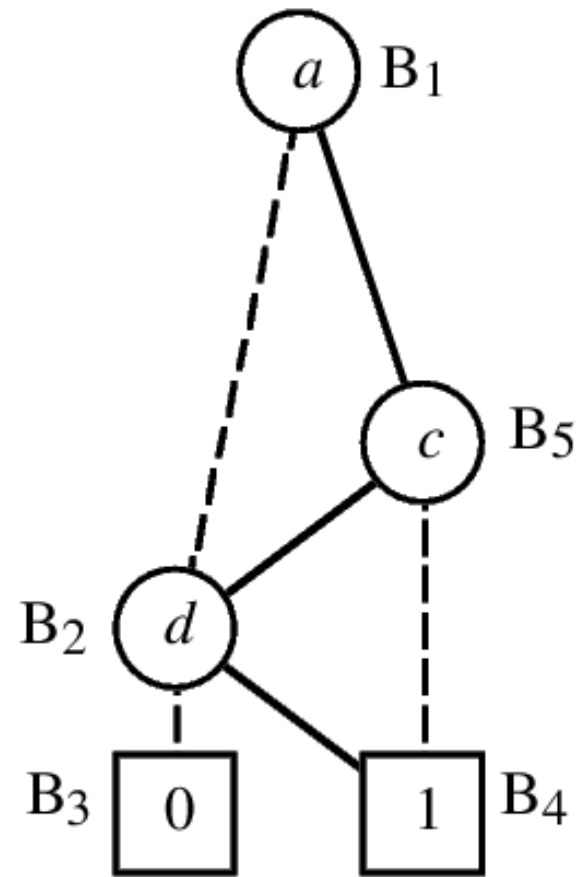
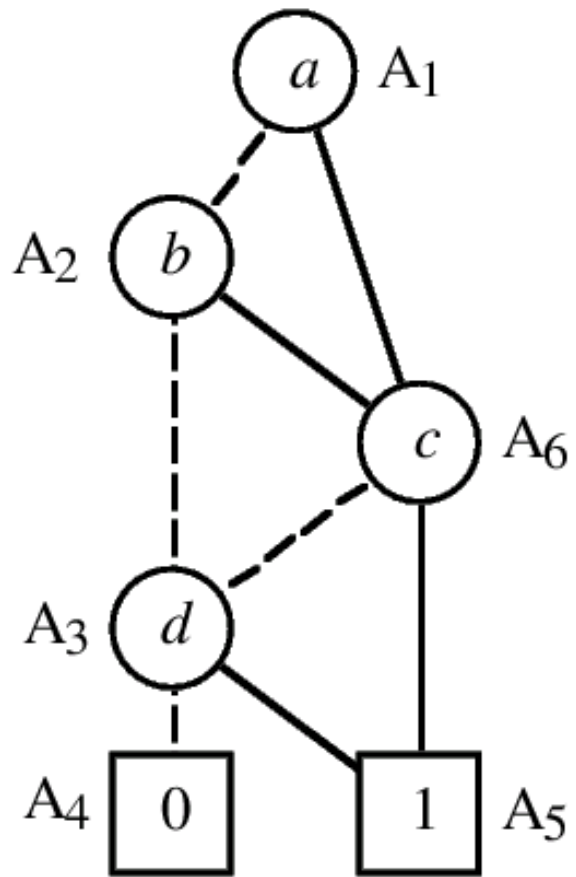
$$\text{lo}(f \bullet g) = \text{lo}(f) \bullet g$$

$$\text{hi}(f \bullet g) = \text{hi}(f) \bullet g$$

$$f \bullet g = \neg x \wedge (f \bullet g)|_{x \leftarrow 0} \quad \vee \quad x \wedge (f \bullet g)|_{x \leftarrow 1}$$

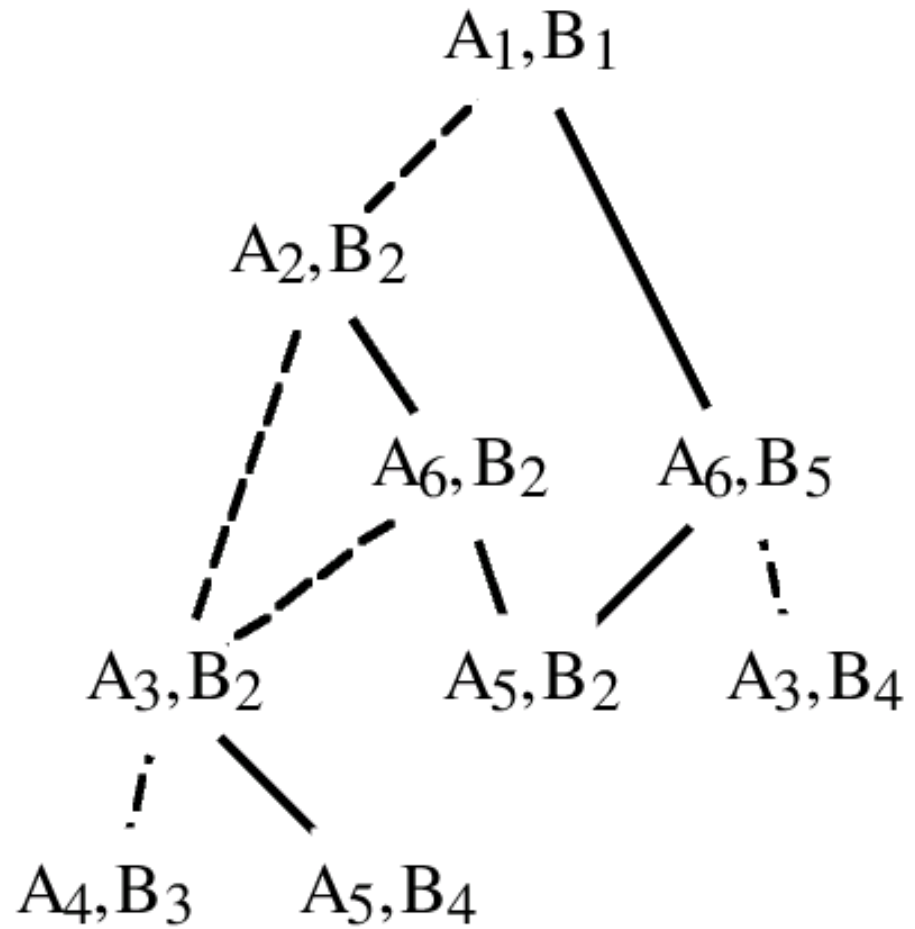
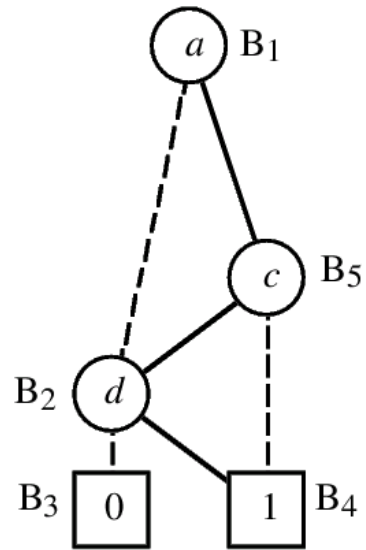
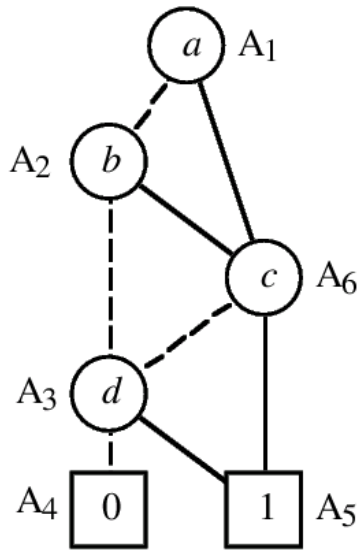
$$f \bullet g = \neg x \wedge (f|_{x \leftarrow 0} \bullet g|_{x \leftarrow 0}) \quad \vee \quad x \wedge (f|_{x \leftarrow 1} \bullet g|_{x \leftarrow 1})$$

# Example: input OBDDs



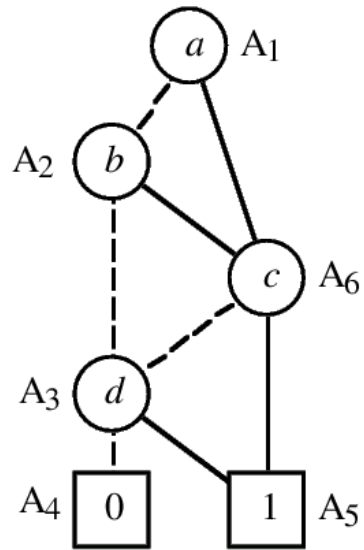
[Bryant 1992]

# Example: recursive calls

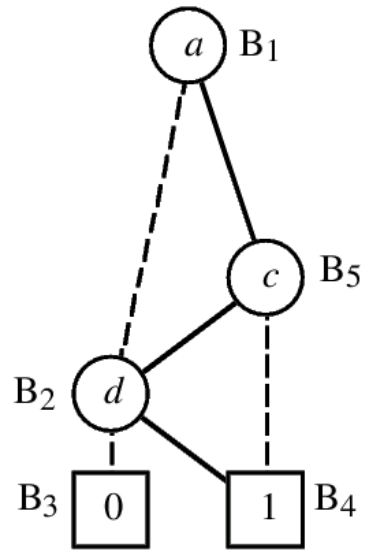


[Bryant 1992]

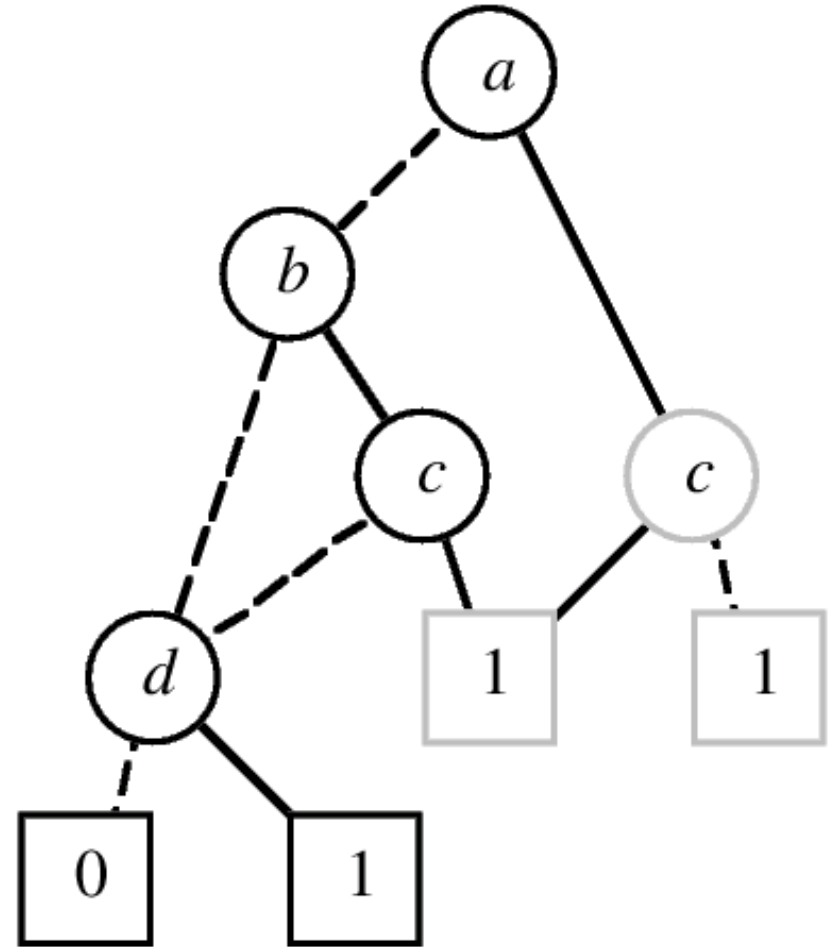
# Example: result = $a \vee b \wedge c \vee d$



$$(a \vee b) \wedge c \vee d$$

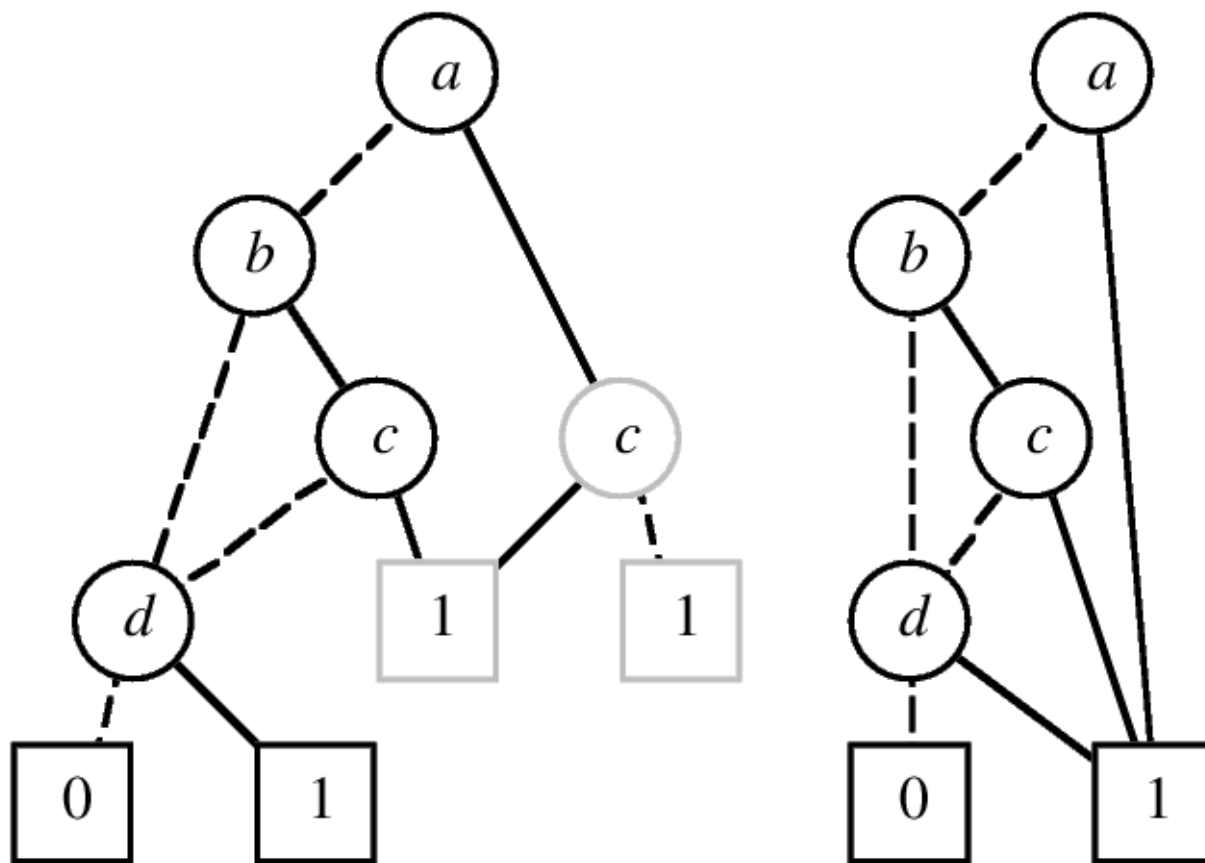


$$a \wedge \neg c \vee d$$



[Bryant 1992]

Example: reduced result =  $a \vee b \wedge c \vee d$



[Bryant 1992]

# Implementation of binary operations

Apply( $f, g, \bullet$ )

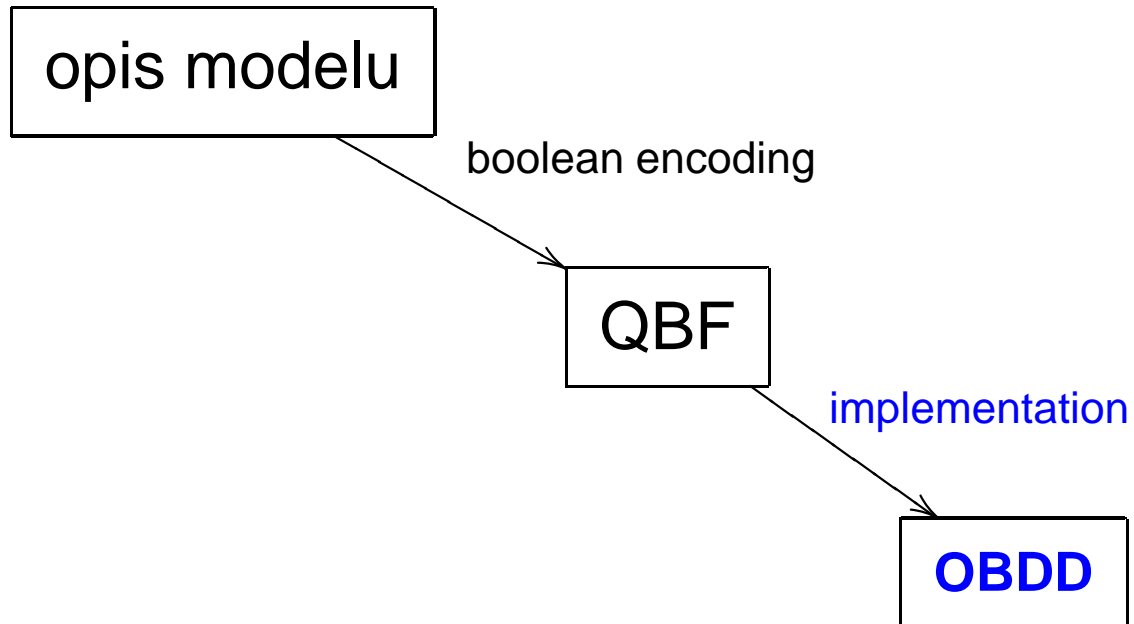
- running time:  $\mathcal{O}(|f| \cdot |g|)$
- result in the canonical form

**Question:**  $f \iff g$  ?       $f = g$  ?

- one OBDD shared by all functions
  - $=$  in constant time
- edges representing  $\neg$
- OZBDD
- ...



## II. Boolean encoding



**model checking = operations on OBDDs**

–  $S$  described by  $m$  boolean variables:  $S \equiv \{0, 1\}^m$

– transition relation  $R : \{0, 1\}^m \times \{0, 1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

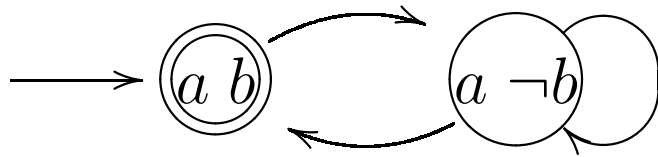
$$R(x_1, \dots, x_m, x'_1, \dots, x'_m) \in \{0, 1\}$$

– initial states  $S_0 : \{0, 1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

$$S_0(x_1, \dots, x_m) \in \{0, 1\}$$

– atomic properties  $L_p = \{s \mid p \in L(s)\} : \{0, 1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

$$L_p(x_1, \dots, x_m) \in \{0, 1\}$$



(reachable states)

$$R = (a \wedge b \wedge a' \wedge \neg b') \vee (a \wedge \neg b \wedge a' \wedge \neg b') \vee (a \wedge \neg b \wedge a' \wedge b')$$

$$S_0 = a \wedge b$$

$$L_p = b$$

# From a model to OBDD

**description** of a Kripke structure



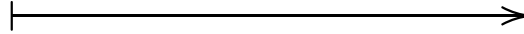
**NO!**

# From a model to OBDD

**description** of a Kripke structure



Kripke structure



OBDD

**NO!**

**description** of a Kripke structure



OBDD

**YES!**

# Compositional model description

Synchronous processes:

$$R = R_1 \wedge R_2 \wedge \dots \wedge R_n$$

Asynchronous processes (interleaving):

$$R = R'_1 \vee R'_2 \vee \dots \vee R'_n$$

$$R'_i = R_i \wedge (\bigwedge_{j \neq i} \text{Id}_j)$$

Asynchronous processes (simultaneous execution):

$$R = R'_1 \wedge R'_2 \wedge \dots \wedge R'_n$$

$$R'_i = R_i \vee \text{Id}_i$$

# Restriction to reachable states

$$\widehat{R}(x_1, \dots, x_m, x'_1, \dots, x'_m) = 1$$



$$R(x_1, \dots, x_m, x'_1, \dots, x'_m) \wedge$$

$(x_1, \dots, x_m), (x'_1, \dots, x'_m)$  reachable



# Restriction to reachable states

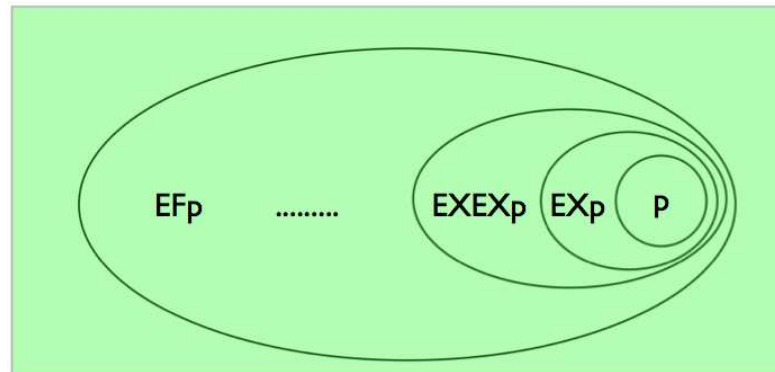
$$\widehat{R}(x_1, \dots, x_m, x'_1, \dots, x'_m) = 1$$



$$R(x_1, \dots, x_m, x'_1, \dots, x'_m) \wedge$$

$(x_1, \dots, x_m)$  reachable

# III. Symbolic verification



Fixed points in a complete lattice  $\langle A, \leq \rangle$ .

Let  $f : A \rightarrow A$  monotonic.

- the least f.p.:  $\perp \leq f(\perp) \leq f^2(\perp) \leq \dots \rightsquigarrow \mu Z. f(Z)$
- the greatest f.p.:  $\top \geq f(\top) \geq f^2(\top) \geq \dots \rightsquigarrow \nu Z. f(Z)$

When  $A$  finite, the fixed points are reached after  $\leq |A|$  iterations.

Fixed points in a complete lattice  $\langle A, \leq \rangle$ .

Let  $f : A \rightarrow A$  monotonic.

- the least f.p.:  $\perp \leq f(\perp) \leq f^2(\perp) \leq \dots \rightsquigarrow \mu Z. f(Z)$
- the greatest f.p.:  $\top \geq f(\top) \geq f^2(\top) \geq \dots \rightsquigarrow \nu Z. f(Z)$

**Example:**  $\langle A, \leq \rangle = \langle \mathcal{P}(S), \subseteq \rangle$

$Z \mapsto \mathbf{EX} Z$

$\mu Z. \mathbf{EX} Z = \perp = \emptyset$

$\nu Z. \mathbf{EX} Z = ?$

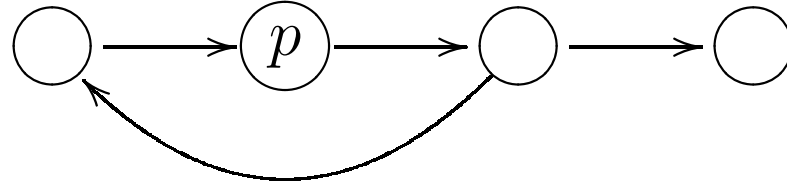
$Z \mapsto p \vee \mathbf{EX} Z$

$\mu Z. p \vee \mathbf{EX} Z = ?$

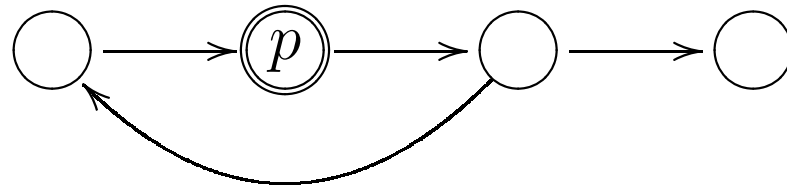
$$\mathbf{EF} p = \mu Z. p \vee \mathbf{EX} Z$$

$$Z \mapsto p \vee \mathbf{EX} Z$$

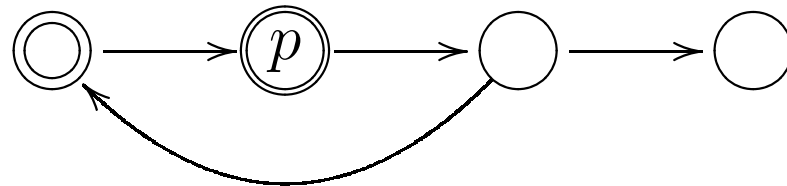
false



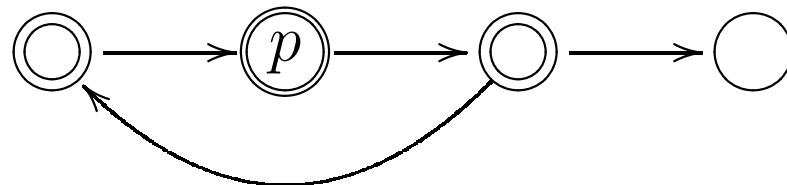
$$p \vee \mathbf{EX} \text{false} \equiv p$$



$$p \vee \mathbf{EX} p$$



$$p \vee \mathbf{EX} (p \vee \mathbf{EX} p)$$



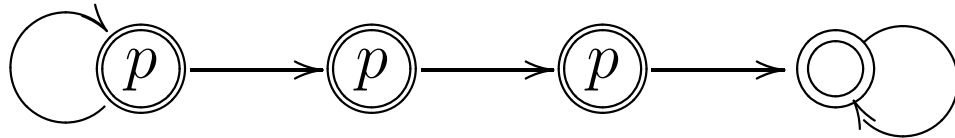
# CTL via fixed points

- $\mathbf{EF} \phi = \mu Z. \phi \vee \mathbf{EX} Z$   $Z \mapsto \phi \vee \mathbf{EX} Z$
- $\mathbf{AF} \phi = \mu Z. \phi \vee \mathbf{AX} Z$   $Z \mapsto \phi \vee \mathbf{AX} Z$
- $\mathbf{EG} \phi = \nu Z. \phi \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z$   $Z \mapsto \phi \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z$
- $\mathbf{AG} \phi = \nu Z. \phi \wedge \mathbf{AX} Z$   $Z \mapsto \phi \wedge \mathbf{AX} Z$
- $\mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} \psi = \mu Z. \psi \vee (\phi \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z)$   $Z \mapsto \psi \vee (\phi \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z)$
- $\mathbf{A} \phi \mathbf{U} \psi = \mu Z. \psi \vee (\phi \wedge \mathbf{AX} Z)$   $Z \mapsto \psi \vee (\phi \wedge \mathbf{AX} Z)$
- ...

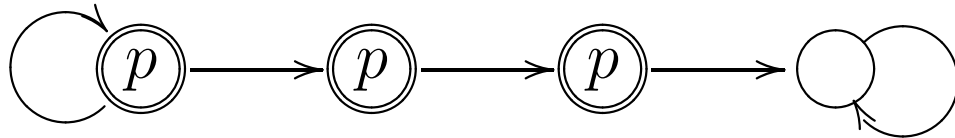
$$\mathbf{EG} p = \nu Z. p \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z$$

$$Z \mapsto p \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z$$

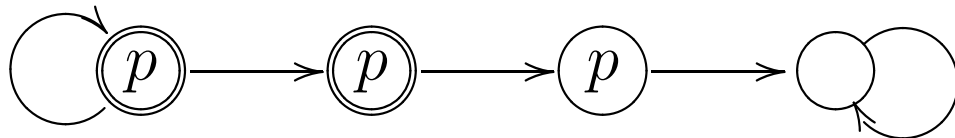
true



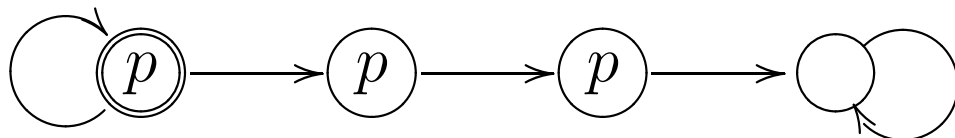
$p \wedge \mathbf{EX} \text{true} \equiv p$



$p \wedge \mathbf{EX} p$



$p \wedge \mathbf{EX} (p \wedge \mathbf{EX} p)$



# Symbolic model checking

**CTL** ( $\neg$ ,  $\wedge$ , **EX**, **E\_U\_**, **EG**)

(these connectives are sufficient)

**Check** : CTL  $\mapsto$  OBDD

**Check**( $\phi$ ) represents  $\{s \mid s \models \phi\}$

**Example:** **Check**( $p$ ) represents  $L_p$



**The order of variables is often crucial!**

# Symbolic model checking (EX\_)

Check : CTL  $\rightarrow$  OBDD

Check( $\phi$ ) represents  $\{s \mid s \models \phi\}$

Check(**EX**  $\phi$ ) :=  $\exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge f[\vec{x}' / \vec{x}]$       where  $f = \text{Check}(\phi)$

Check(**EX**  $\phi$ ) := **EX**  $f$

EX  $\phi$

EX  $Z$

EX  $f$

$$\exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge f[\vec{x}' / \vec{x}]$$

$$\vec{x} = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$$

$$x_1 < x'_1 < x_2 < x'_2 < \dots < x_m < x'_m$$

# Symbolic model checking (E\_U\_)

Check : CTL  $\rightarrow$  OBDD

Check( $\phi$ ) represents  $\{s \mid s \models \phi\}$

Check( $\mathbf{E} \phi \mathbf{U} \psi$ ) :=  $\mu Z. g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z)$      where  $f = \text{Check}(\phi)$   
 $g = \text{Check}(\psi)$

$$h \mapsto g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} h)$$

$$h \mapsto g \vee (f \wedge \exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge h[\vec{x}' / \vec{x}])$$

false

$$g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} \text{false}) \equiv g$$

$$g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} (g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} \text{false}))) \equiv g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} g)$$

$$\dots \equiv g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} (g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} g)))$$

$$\mu Z. g \vee (f \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z)$$

# Symbolic model checking (EG\_)

Check : CTL  $\rightarrow$  OBDD

Check( $\phi$ ) represents  $\{s \mid s \models \phi\}$

Check(**EG**  $\phi$ ) :=  $\nu Z. f \wedge \mathbf{EX} Z$       where  $f = \text{Check}(\phi)$

$$h \mapsto f \wedge \mathbf{EX} h$$

$$h \mapsto f \wedge \exists \vec{x}'. R(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') \wedge h[\vec{x}' / \vec{x}]$$

**EX**  $\phi$

**E**  $\phi$  **U**  $\psi$

**EG**  $\phi$

**EX**  $Z$

**E**  $Z$  **U**  $Z'$

**EG**  $Z$

**EX**  $f$

**E**  $f$  **U**  $g$

**EG**  $f$