

INVARIANTS FOR FINITE INSTANCES AND BEYOND

October, 21st 2013

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How to prove safety of **industrial size** protocols like FLASH for an **arbitrary** number of processes ?

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- ▶ automatically

The FLASH protocol

Stanford FLASH multiprocessor architecture (1994)

- ▶ Cache-coherence shared memory
- ▶ High-performance message passing
- ▶ Industrial size: **67 million** states for 4 processes (28,000 states for German)

The FLASH protocol

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Who proved the protocol?

- ▶ Park and Dill, 1996, PVS proof
- ▶ Das, Dill and Park, 1999, by predicate abstraction
- ▶ McMillan, 2001, by compositional model checking
- ▶ Chou, Mannava, Park, 2004, CMP method inspired by McMillan's work
- ▶ Talapur and Tuttle, 2008, message-flows extension of CMP

None of these proofs are purely **automatic**

- ▶ Model checking of **parameterized** systems
- ▶ Decidable fragment
- ▶ Cubicle implements backward reachability

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Does it work ?

Some benchmarks

	Cubicle	CMurphi		
Szymanski_at	0.30s	8.04s (8)	5m12s (10)	2h50m (12)
German_Baukus	7.03s	0.74s (4)	19m35s (8)	4h49m (10)
German.CTC	3m23s	1.83s (4)	43m46s (8)	12h35m (10)
German_pfs	3m58s	0.99s (4)	22m56s (8)	5h30m (10)
Chandra-Toueg	2h01m	5.68s (4)	2m58s (5)	1h36m (6)

Some benchmarks

	Cubicle	CMurphi		
Szymanski_at	0.30s	8.04s (8)	5m12s (10)	2h50m (12)
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Chandra-Toueg	2h01m	5.68s (4)	2m58s (5)	1h36m (6)
Szymanski_na	T.O.	0.88s (4)	8m25s (6)	7h08m (8)
Flash_nodata	O.M.	4.86s (3)	3m33s (4)	2h46m (5)
Flash	O.M.	1m27s (3)	2h15m (4)	O.M. (5)

O.M. > 20 GB

T.O. > 20 h

How to scale ?

- ▶ Reduce the state space to explore
- ▶ **Invariants** for parameterized case
- ▶ Interesting behaviors often observable on **small** instances

Problem: Invariants often **harder** to prove than original property

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Idea: use **finite instances** to infer invariants for parametrized case

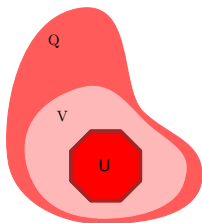
- ▶ **Insert** and check **on the fly** in backward reachability loop
- ▶ Backtrack if necessary

BRAB: **B**ackward **R**eachability with **A**pproximations and **B**acktracking

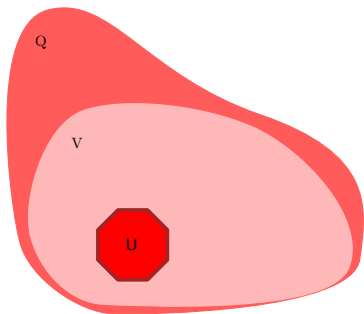
Backward reachability algorithm



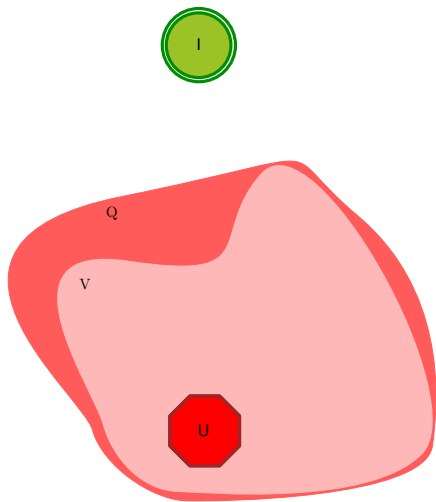
Backward reachability algorithm



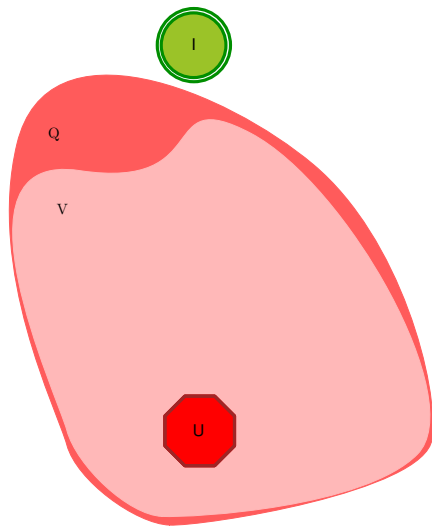
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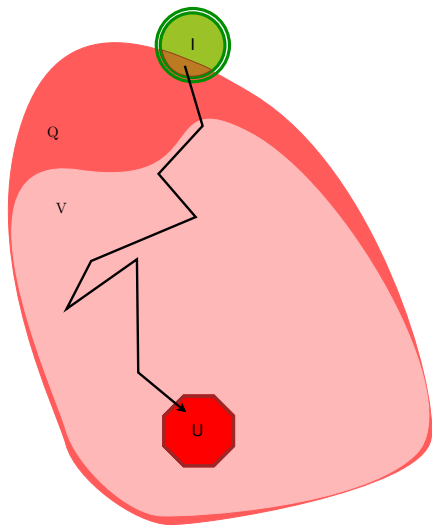
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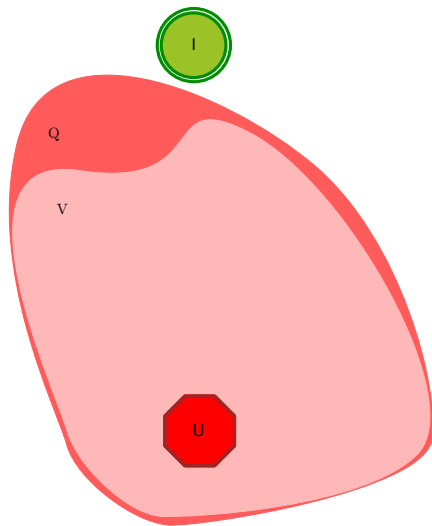
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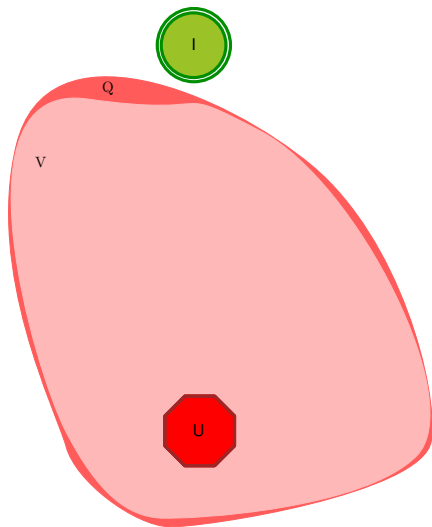
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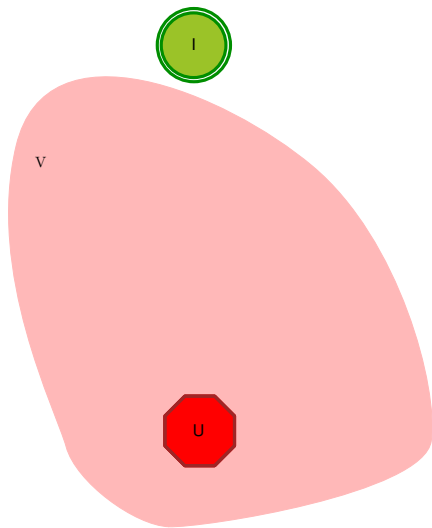
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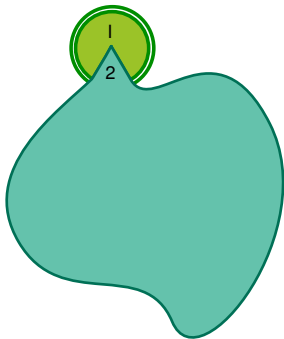
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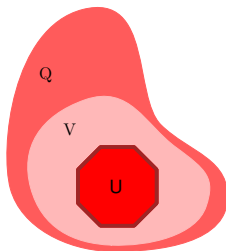
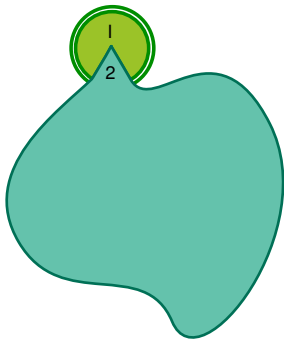




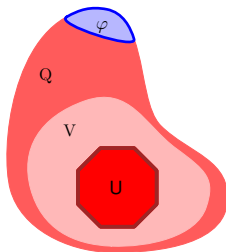
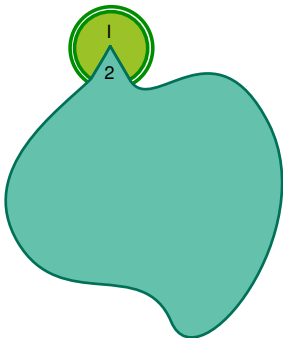
BRAB: intuition



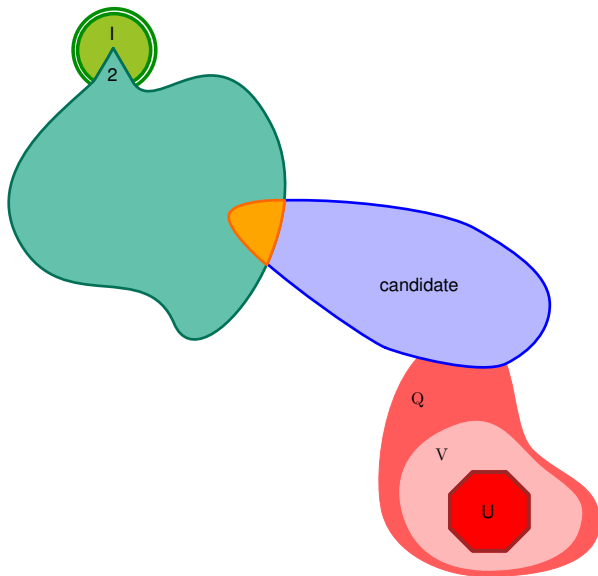
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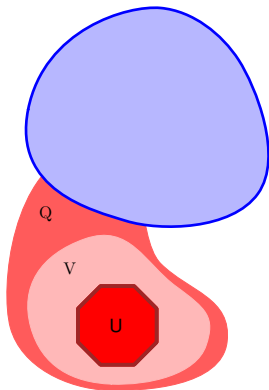
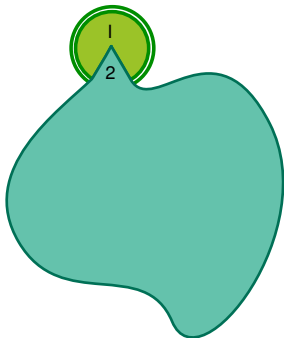
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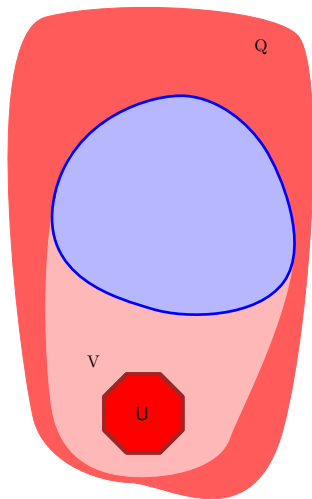
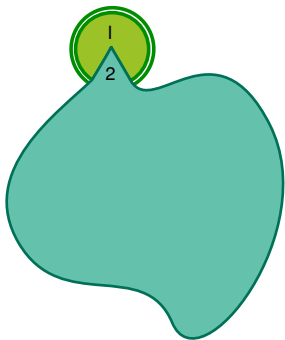
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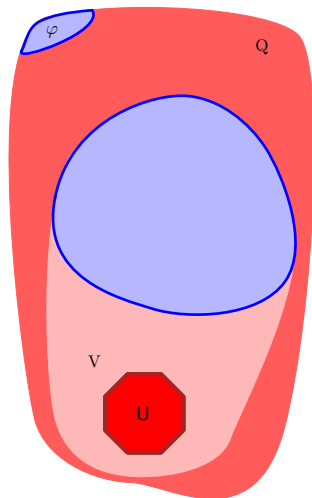
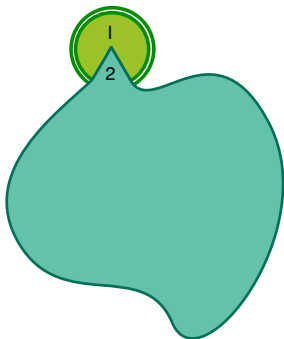
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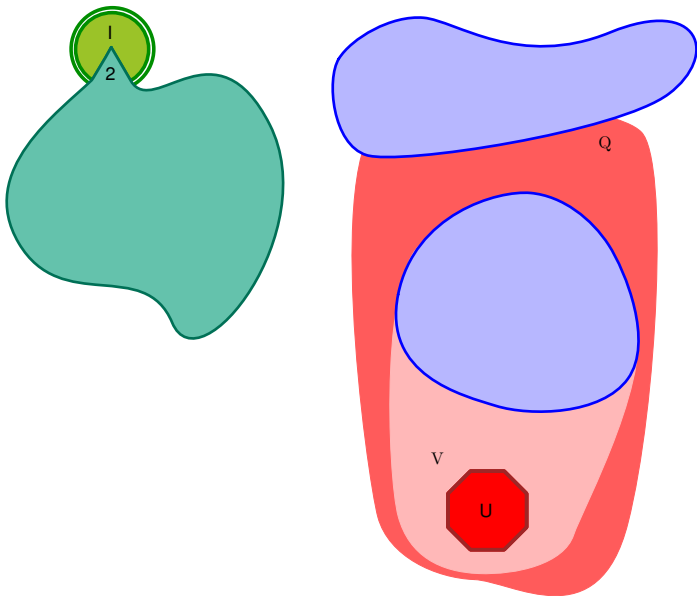
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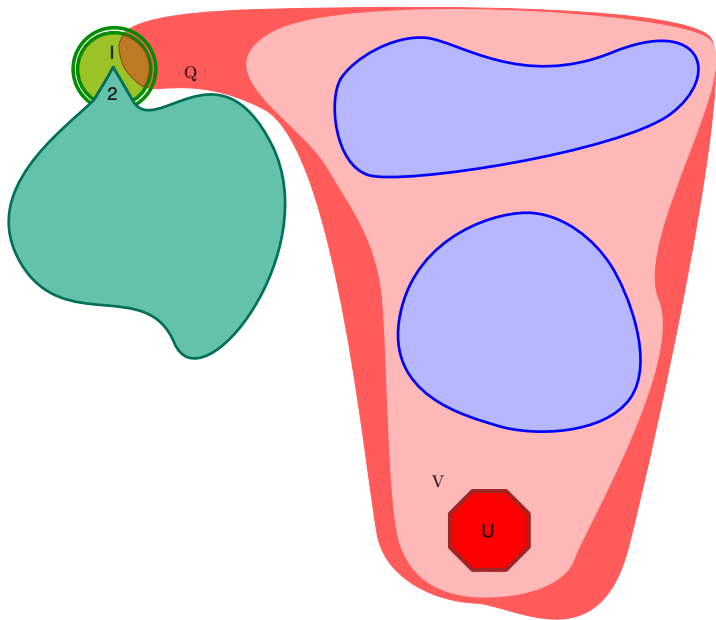
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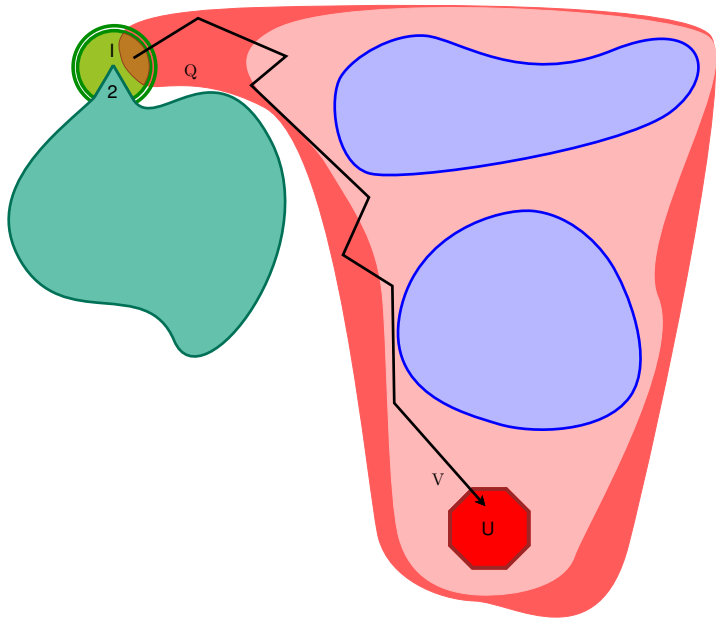
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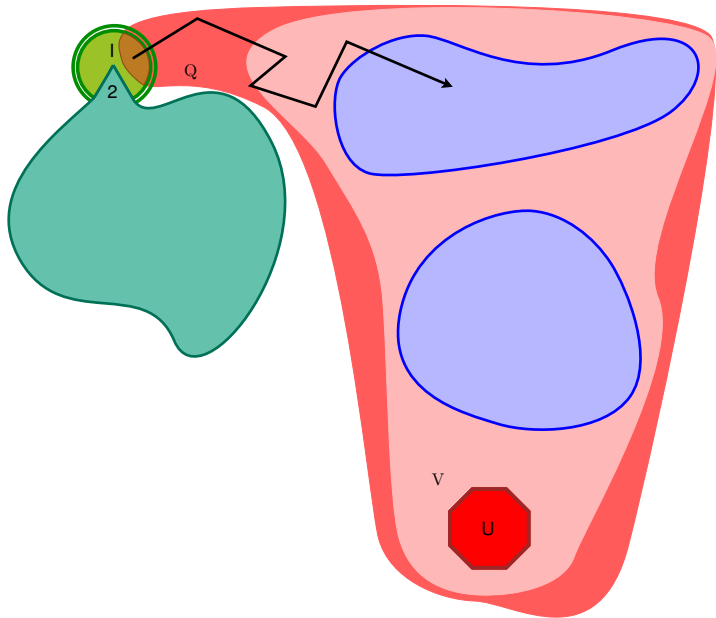
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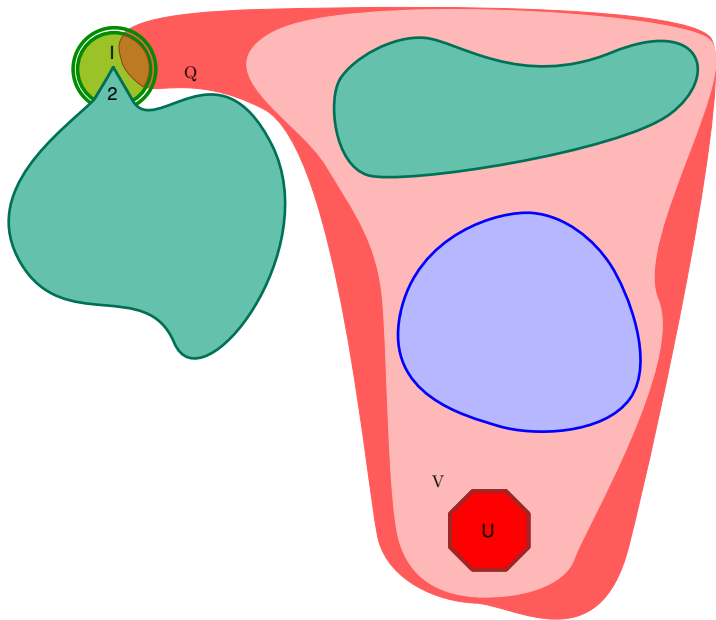
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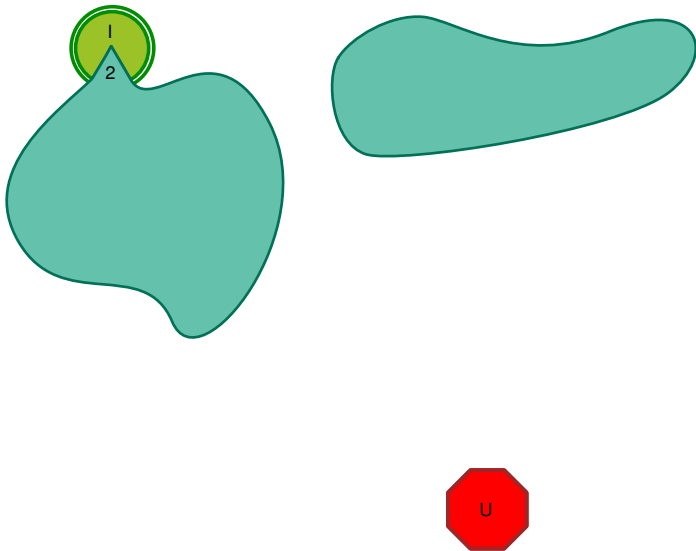
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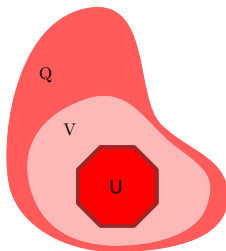
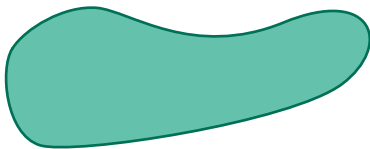
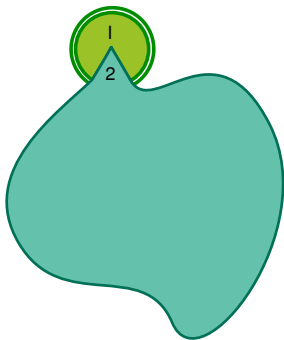
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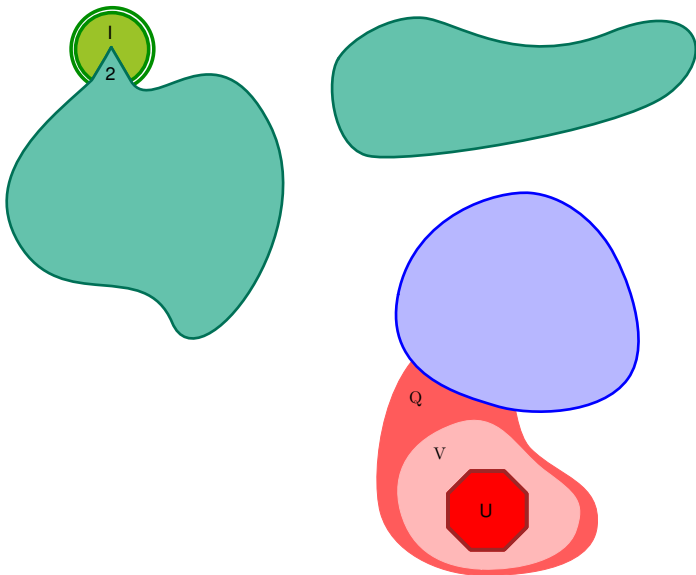
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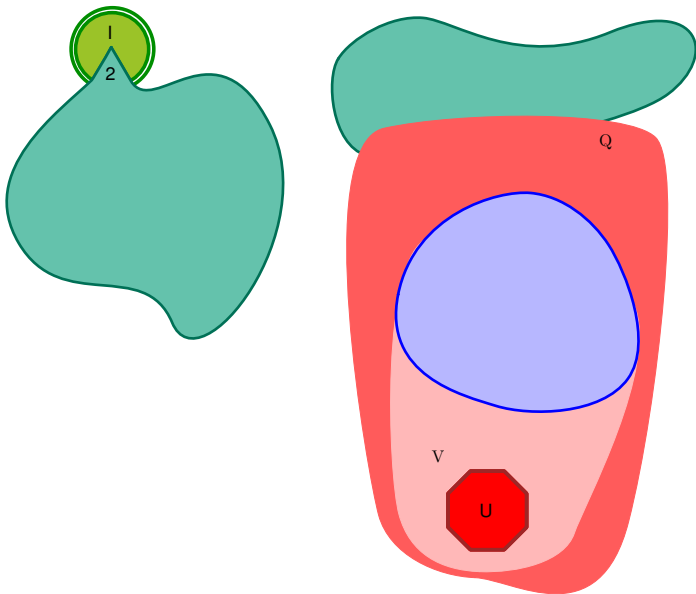
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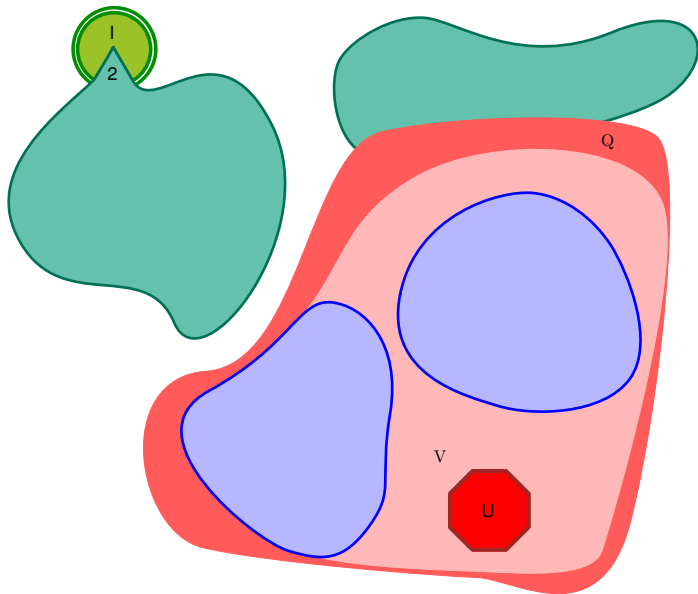
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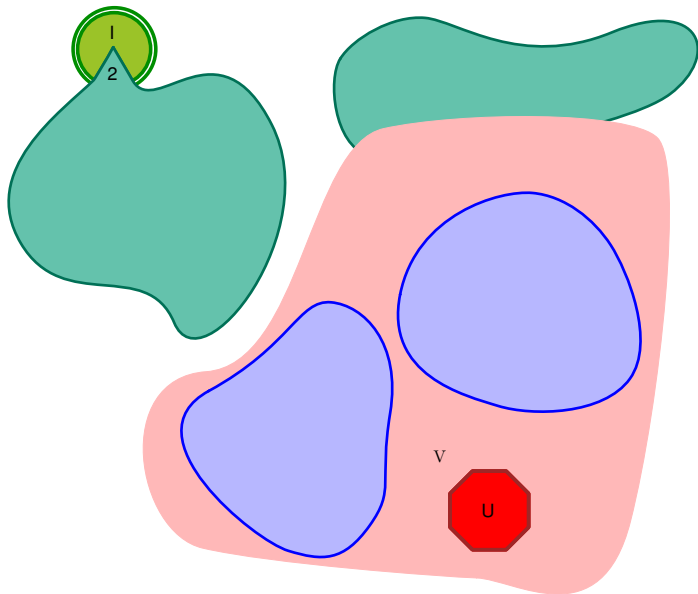
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- ▶ Symbolic framework for **parameterized** systems
- ▶ States : **formulas** in a decidable fragment of FOL
- ▶ **Pre**-image effectively computable
- ▶ **Post**-image effectively computable for a finite instance

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In Cubicle → array-based transition systems

Example: German-*ish* cache coherence protocol

Client i :

Cache[i] \in {E, S, I}

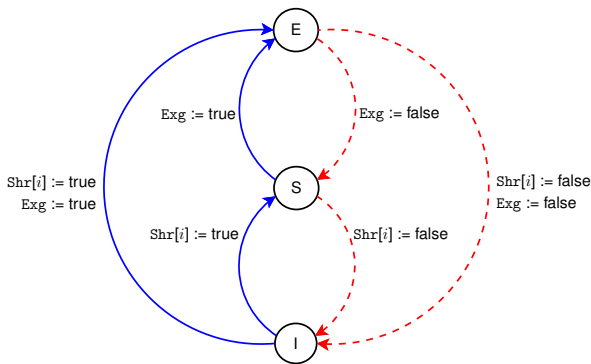
Directory:

Cmd \in {rs, re, ϵ }

Ptr \in *proc*

Shr[i] \in {true, false}

Exg \in {true, false}



Initial states: $\forall i. \text{Cache}[i] = I \wedge \neg \text{Shr}[i] \wedge \neg \text{Exg} \wedge \text{Cmd} = \epsilon$

Unsafe states: $\exists i, j. i \neq j \wedge \text{Cache}[i] = E \wedge \text{Cache}[j] \neq I$?
(cubes)

Example: German-*ish* cache coherence protocol

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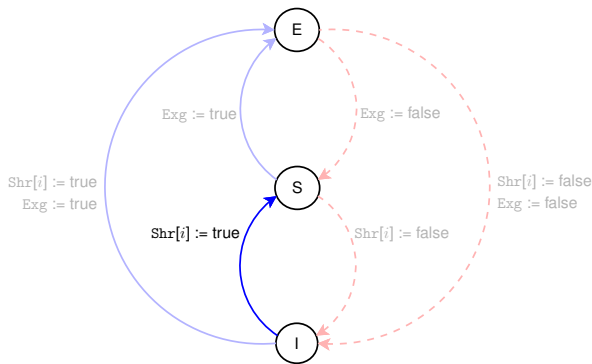
Directory:

$\text{Cmd} \in \{rs, re, \epsilon\}$

$\text{Ptr} \in \text{proc}$

$\text{Shr}[i] \in \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$

$\text{Exg} \in \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$



$t_5 : \exists i. \text{Ptr} = i \wedge \text{Cmd} = rs \wedge \neg \text{Exg} \wedge$
 $\text{Cmd}' = \epsilon \wedge \text{Shr}'[i] \wedge \text{Cache}'[i] = S$

BRAB algorithm

I : initial states U : unsafe states (cubes) \mathcal{T} : transitions

BRAB ():

$B := \emptyset$; $\text{Kind}(U) := \text{Orig}$; $\text{From}(U) := U$;

$\mathcal{M} := \text{FWD}(d_{max}, k)$;

while $\text{BWDA}() = \text{unsafe}$ **do**

if $\text{Kind}(F) = \text{Orig}$ **then return unsafe**

$B := B \cup \{ \text{From}(F) \}$;

return safe

BRAB algorithm

I : initial states U : unsafe states (cubes) \mathcal{T} : transitions

BWD ():

$V := \emptyset$;

push(Q, U);

while not empty(Q) do

$\varphi := \text{pop}(Q)$;

if $\varphi \wedge I$ **sat then return unsafe**

if $\neg(\varphi \models \bigvee_{\psi \in V} \psi)$ **then**

$V := V \cup \{\varphi\}$;

 push(Q, $\text{pre}_{\mathcal{T}}(\varphi)$);

return safe

BRAB algorithm

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push(Q, **U**);

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if $\neg(\varphi \models \bigvee_{\psi \in V} \psi)$ **then**

$V := V \cup \{\varphi\}$;

 push(Q, **Approx $_{\mathcal{T}}$ (φ)**);

return safe

BRAB algorithm

I : initial states U : unsafe states (cubes) \mathcal{T} : transitions

$\text{Approx}_{\mathcal{T}}(\varphi)$:

foreach ψ in $\text{candidates}(\varphi)$ **do**

if $\psi \notin B \wedge \mathcal{M} \not\models \psi$ **then**

$\text{Kind}(\psi) := \text{Appr}$;

 ...

return ψ

 ...

return $\text{pre}_{\mathcal{T}}(\varphi)$

Example: BRAB on German-ish

$\neg \text{Erg}$
 $\text{Cmd} = \epsilon$
 $\forall i. \text{Cache}[i] = 1$
 $\neg \text{Shr}[i]$

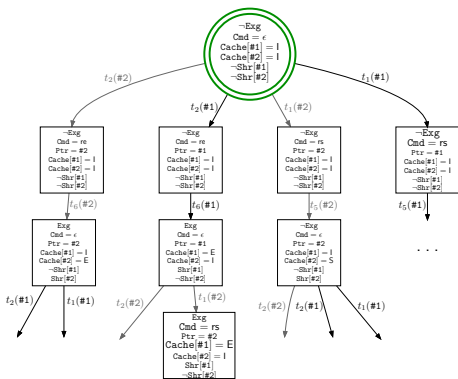
$\exists i \neq j. \text{Cache}[i] = E$
 $\text{Cache}[j] \neq 1$

Example: BRAB on German-ish

$\neg \text{Exp}$
 $\text{Cmd} = \epsilon$
 $\text{Cache}[\#1] = 1$
 $\text{Cache}[\#2] = 1$
 $\neg \text{Shr}[\#1]$
 $\neg \text{Shr}[\#2]$

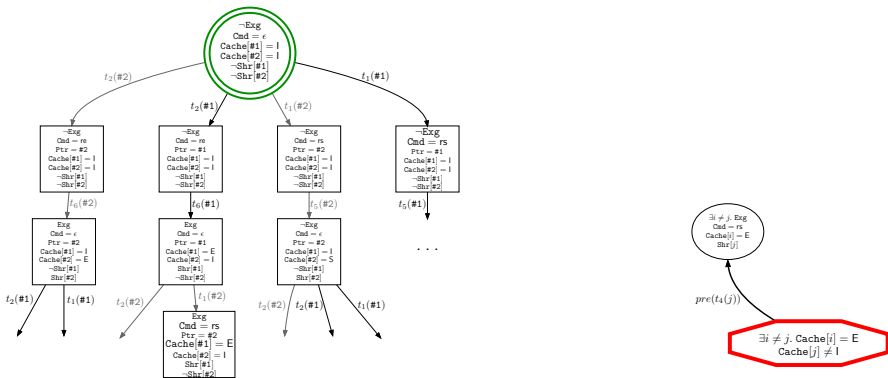
$\exists i \neq j. \text{Cache}[i] = E$
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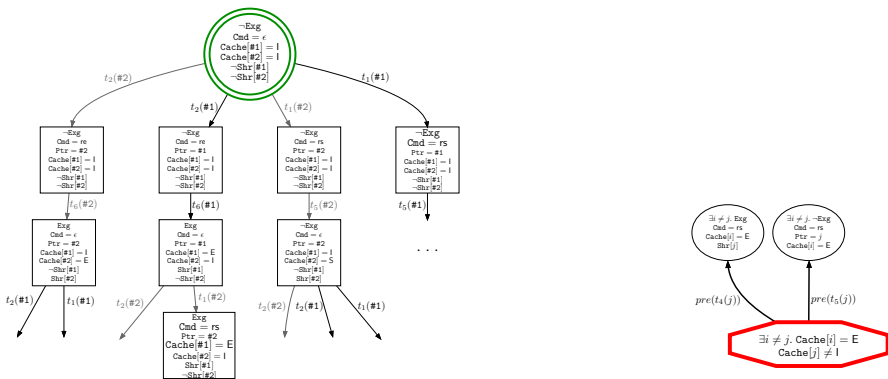


$\exists i \neq j. \text{Cache}[i] = E$
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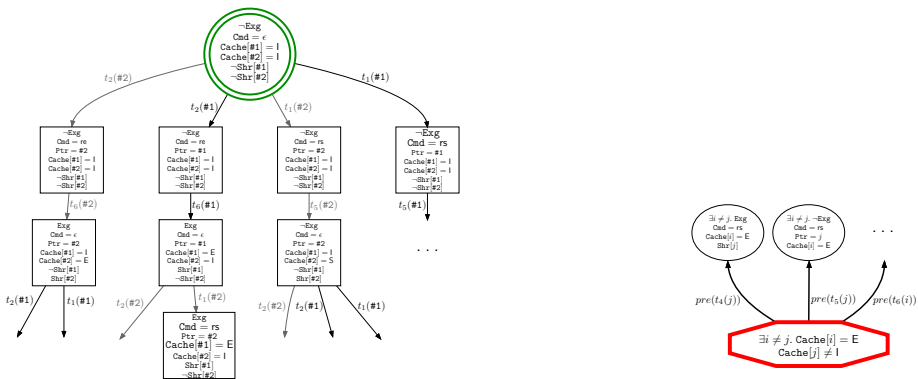
Example: BRAB on German-ish



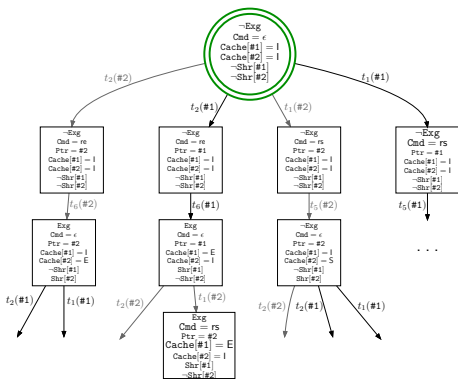
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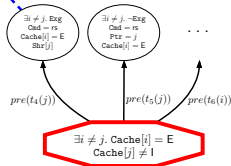
Example: BRAB on German-ish



Example: BRAB on German-ish



$\exists i. \text{Cmd} = \text{rs}$
 $\text{Cache}[i] = \text{E}$

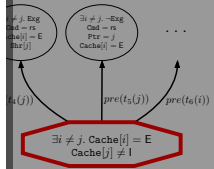
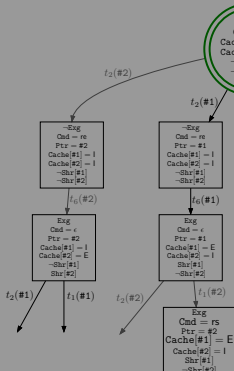


Example: BRAB on German-ish

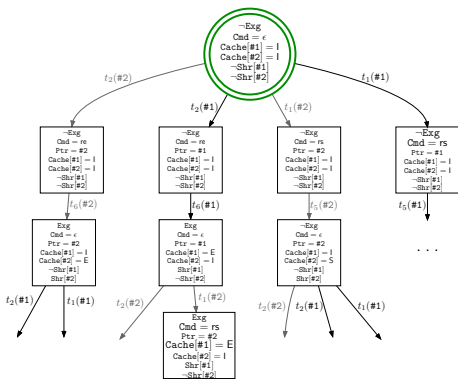
$\exists i. \text{Cmd} = \text{rs}$
 $\text{Cache}[i] = \text{E}$

$\exists i \neq j. \text{Exg}$
 $\text{Cmd} = \text{rs}$
 $\text{Cache}[i] = \text{E}$
 $\text{Shr}[j]$

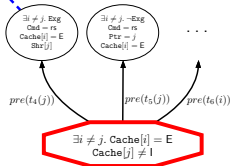
Extracting a candidate ($\text{Approx}_{\mathcal{T}}$)



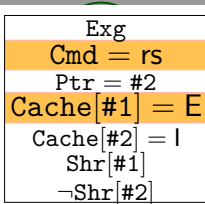
Example: BRAB on German-ish



$\exists i. \text{Cmd} = \text{rs}$
 $\text{Cache}[i] = \text{E}$



Example: BRAB on German-ish

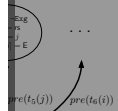
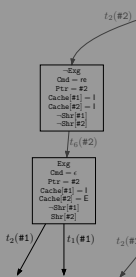


$\exists i. \text{Cmd} = \text{rs}$
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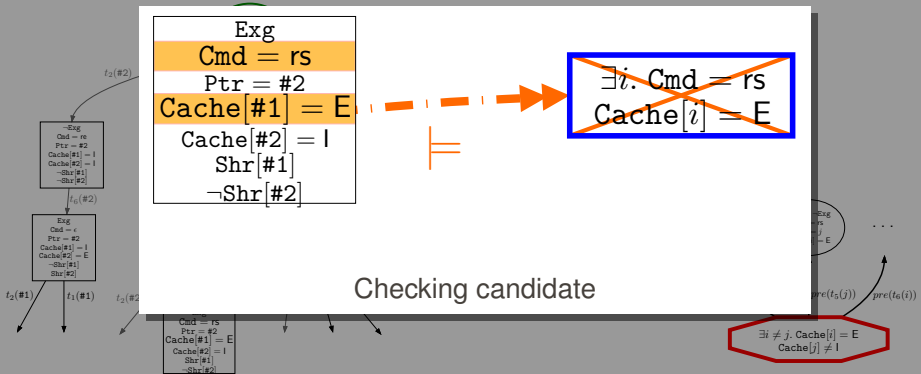
Checking candidate



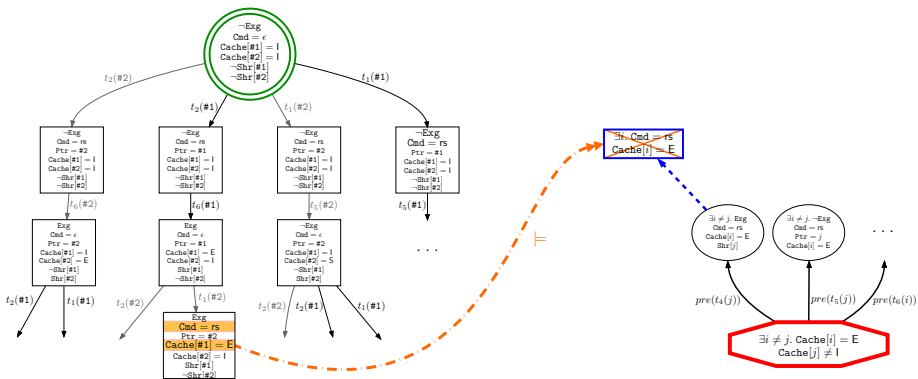
$\exists i \neq j. \text{Cache}[i] = \text{E}$
 $\text{Cache}[j] \neq \text{I}$



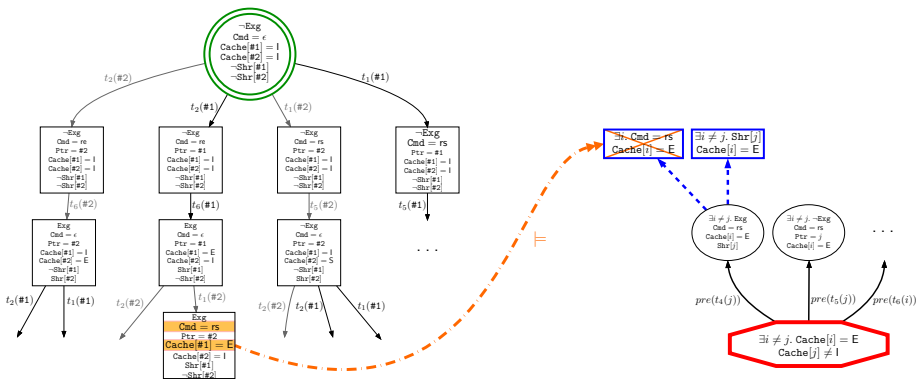
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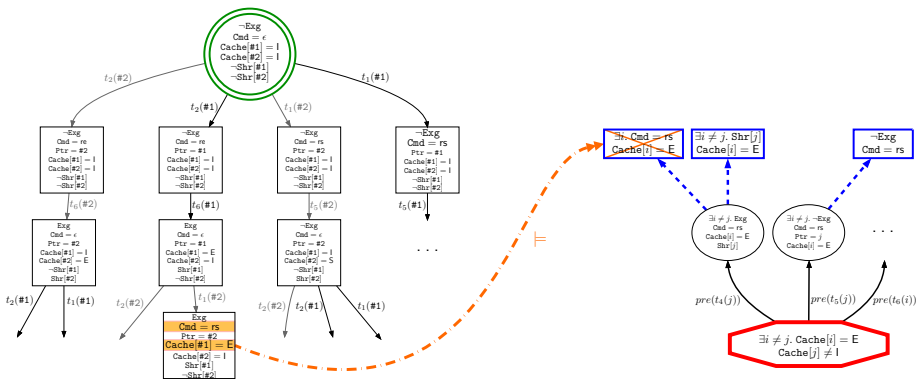
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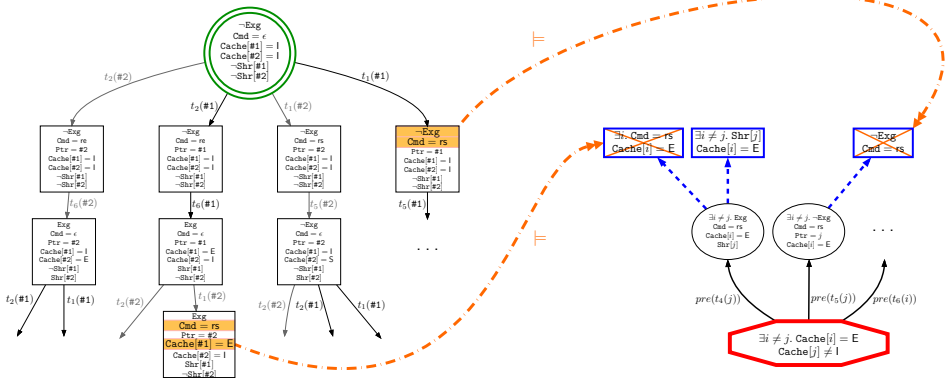
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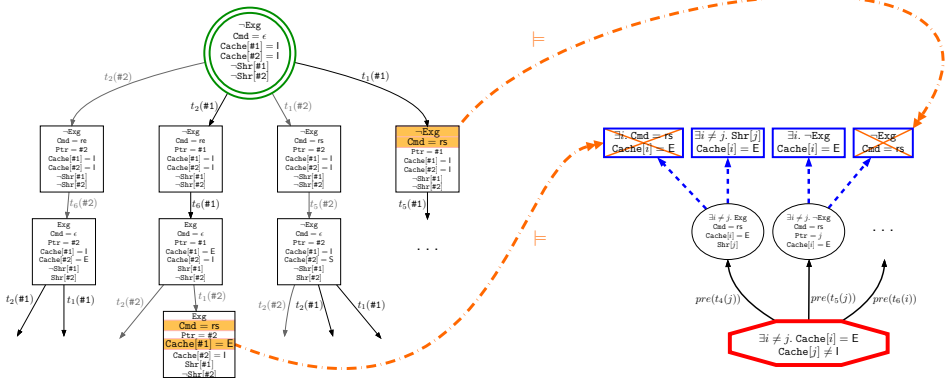
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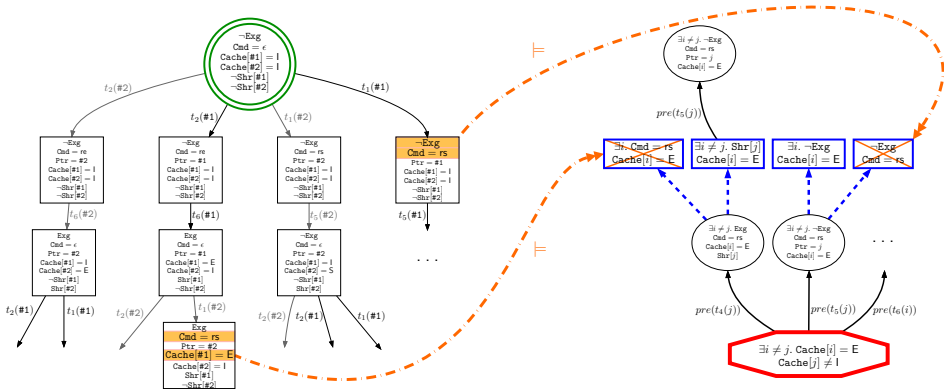
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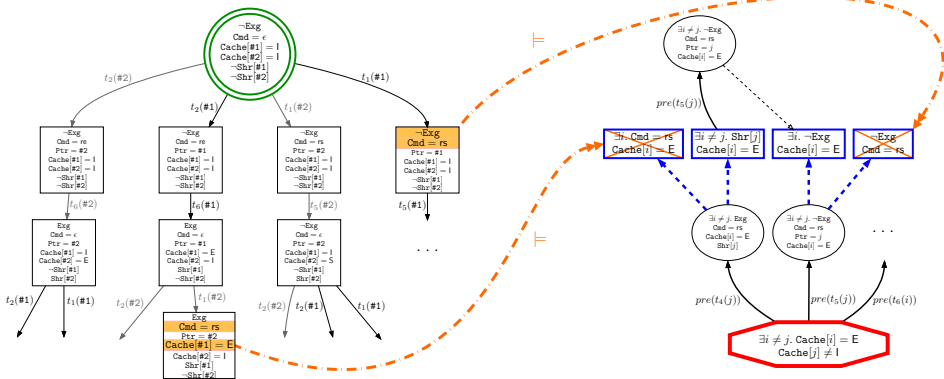
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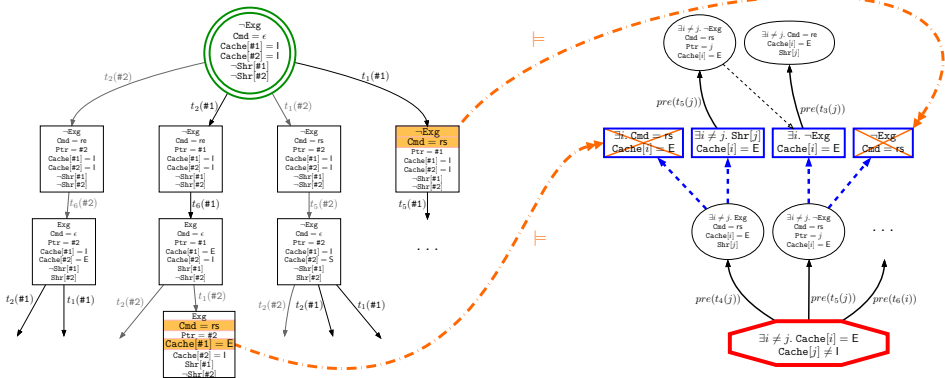
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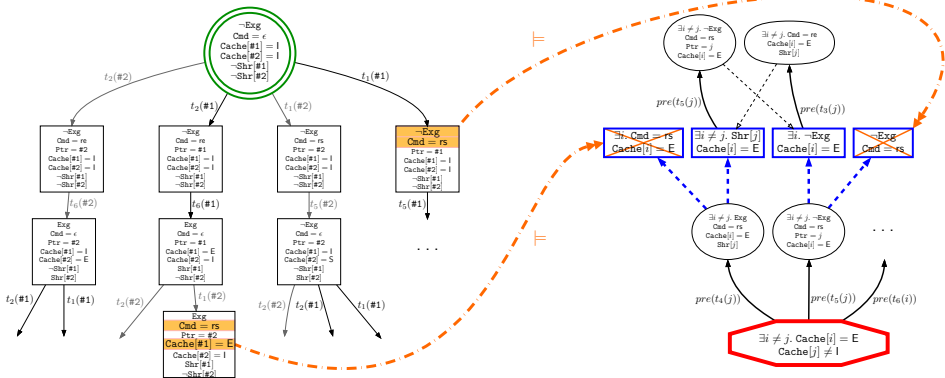
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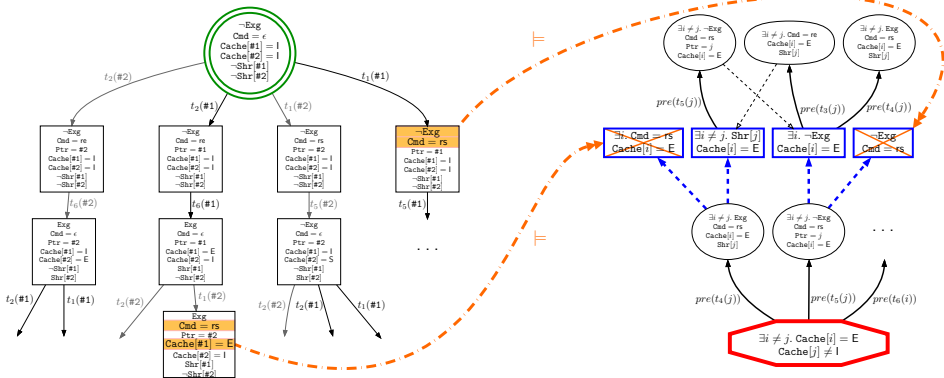
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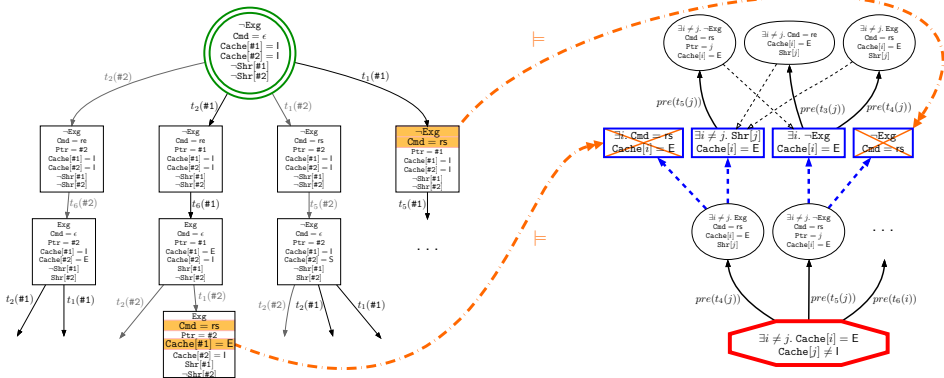
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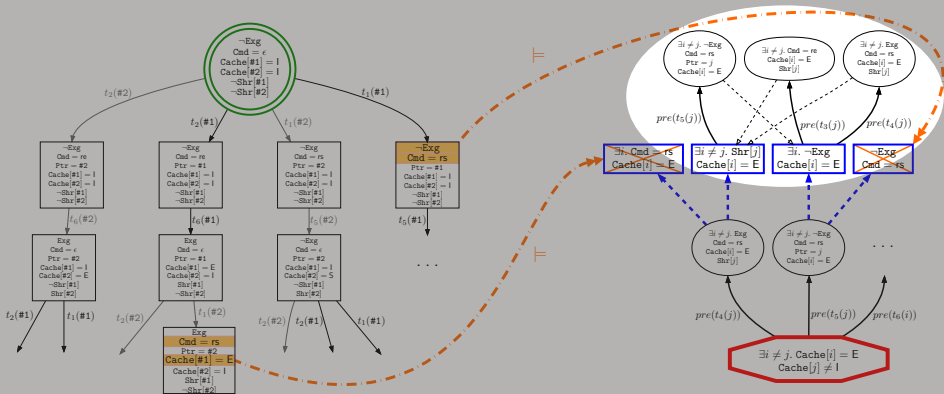
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German_Baukus	0.25s	7.03s	0.74s (4)	19m35s (8)	4h49m (10)
German.CTC	0.29s	3m23s	1.83s (4)	43m46s (8)	12h35m (10)
German_pfs	0.34s	3m58s	0.99s (4)	22m56s (8)	5h30m (10)
Chandra-Toueg	2m17s	2h01m	5.68s (4)	2m58s (5)	1h36m (6)
Szymanski_na	0.19s	T.O.	0.88s (4)	8m25s (6)	7h08m (8)
Flash_nodata	0.36s	O.M.	4.86s (3)	3m33s (4)	2h46m (5)
Flash	5m40s	O.M.	1m27s (3)	2h15m (4)	O.M. (5)

O.M. > 20 GB

T.O. > 20 h

- ▶ BRAB is complete **only if** the framework admits a complete Backward Reachability
- ▶ Cubicle goes **beyond** decidable fragment of array-based systems
- ▶ **FLASH** is expressed outside of this fragment
- ▶ BRAB remains **safe**

Improvements:

- ▶ Experiment with **real size** industrial protocols
- ▶ Improve backtracking
- ▶ Difficult to discover candidates for **numerical** invariants

Certification:

- ▶ Deductive program verification (with **Why3** and **Alt-Ergo**) and code extraction
- ▶ **Goal**: obtain a **certified** and **efficient** model checker

Thank you

Visit our web site
<http://cubicle.lri.fr>