

Lecture 4: Checking properties in NuSMV

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Chennai Mathematical Institute

Model Checking and Systems Verification

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Outline

- ▶ **Module 1:** Synchronous Vs Asynchronous composition
- ▶ **Module 2:** More examples of NuSMV models and properties
- ▶ **Module 3:** A problem in concurrency
- ▶ **Module 4:** What is a property?

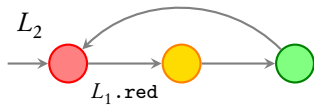
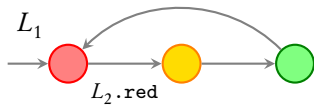
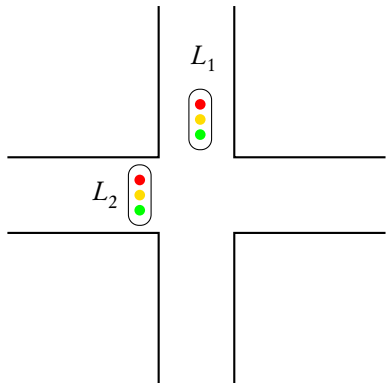
Module 1:

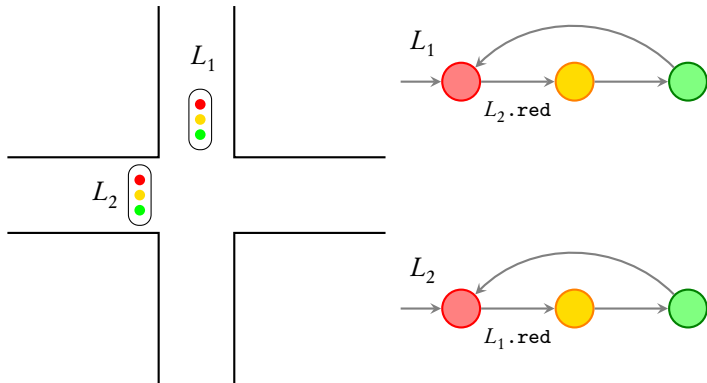
Synchronous Vs Asynchronous composition

Acknowledgements:

Content in this part of module taken from lecture slides of

Prof. Supratik Chakraborty, IIT Bombay





If a light is **red**, it can **stay red** for an **arbitrary period**

If it goes **yellow**, it should become **green within one cycle**

If it is **green**, it can **stay green** for an **arbitrary period**

```
MODULE light(other)
VAR
    state: {r,y,g};
ASSIGN
    init(state) := r;
    next(state) := case
        state=r & other=r : {r, y};
        state=y : g;
        state=g : {g, r};
        TRUE : state;
    esac;

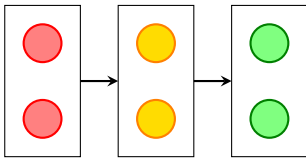
MODULE main
VAR
    t1: light(t12.state);  t12: light(t11.state);
```

Synchronous composition

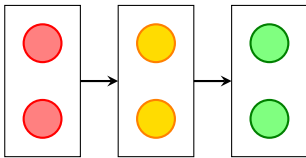
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MODULE light(other)
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    state: {r,y,g};
ASSIGN
    init(state) := r;
    next(state) := case
        state=r & other=r : {r, y};
        state=y : g;
        state=g : {g, r};
        TRUE : state;
    esac;

MODULE main
VAR
    t1: light(t2.state);  t2: light(t1.state);
```


Synchronous composition



Synchronous composition



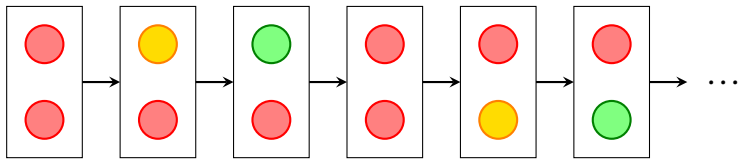
Both lights can **simultaneously** become green!

Asynchronous composition

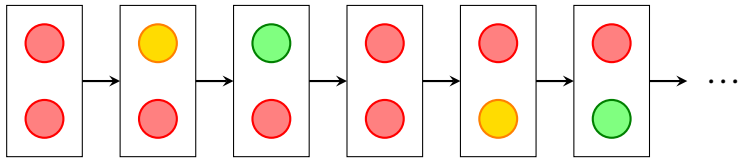
```
MODULE light(other)
VAR
    state: {r,y,g};
ASSIGN
    init(state) := r;
    next(state) := case
        state=r & other=r : {r, y};
        state=y : g;
        state=g : {g, r};
        TRUE : state;
    esac;
```

```
MODULE main
VAR
    t1: process light(t1.state);
    t2: process light(t1.state);
```

Asynchronous composition



Asynchronous composition



Only one light can become green at a time

▶ **Synchronous:**

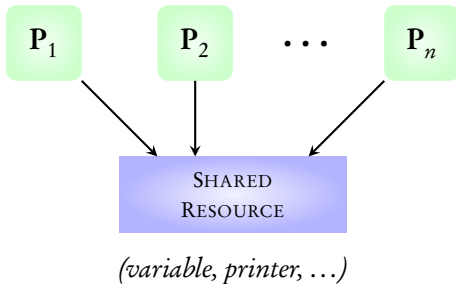
- ▶ all assignments to all modules made **simultaneously**
- ▶ suitable when all modules are synchronized to a **global clock**

▶ **Asynchronous:**

- ▶ execution of modules is **interleaved**
- ▶ at a time, **only one** module executes
- ▶ choice of next module to be executed is **non-deterministic**
- ▶ suitable when **no assumptions** can be made **about communication delay** between modules

Synchronous
vs.
Asynchronous
systems

Module 2:
More examples



Mutual Exclusion: No two processes can access the resource simultaneously

P₁

loop forever

⋮ *non-critical actions*

request

critical section

release

⋮ *non-critical actions*

end loop

P₂

loop forever

⋮ *non-critical actions*

request

critical section

release

⋮ *non-critical actions*

end loop

P_1

loop forever

⋮ *non-critical actions*

request

critical section

release

⋮ *non-critical actions*

end loop

 P_2

loop forever

⋮ *non-critical actions*

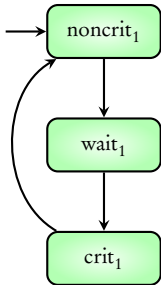
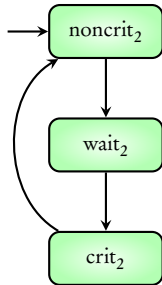
request

critical section

release

⋮ *non-critical actions*

end loop

 PG_1  PG_2 

P_1

loop forever

```

:      *non-critical actions*

```

```

< if y>0:  y:=y-1 >      *request*

```

critical section

```

y:=y+1      *release*

```

```

:      *non-critical actions*

```

end loop

 P_2

loop forever

```

:      *non-critical actions*

```

```

< if y>0:  y:=y-1 >      *request*

```

critical section

```

y:=y+1      *release*

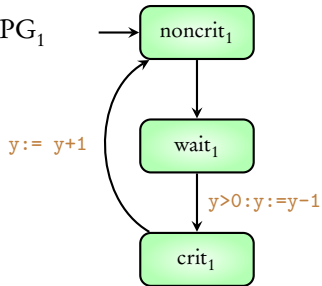
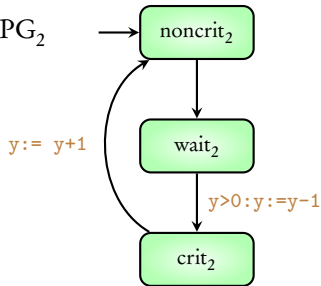
```

```

:      *non-critical actions*

```

end loop

 PG_1  PG_2 

P_1

loop forever

```

:      *non-critical actions*

```

```

< if y>0:  y:=y-1 >      *request*

```

critical section

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y:=y+1      *release*

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```

:      *non-critical actions*

```

end loop

 P_2

loop forever

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:      *non-critical actions*

```

```

< if y>0:  y:=y-1 >      *request*

```

critical section

```

y:=y+1      *release*

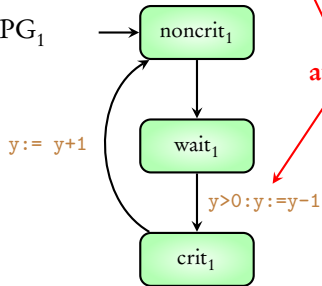
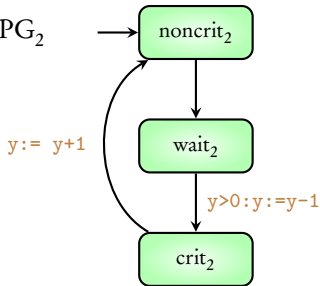
```

```

:      *non-critical actions*

```

end loop

 PG_1 **atomic** PG_2 

P_1

loop forever

```

:      *non-critical actions*
< if y>0:  y:=y-1 >      *request*
critical section
y:=y+1      *release*
:      *non-critical actions*
end loop

```

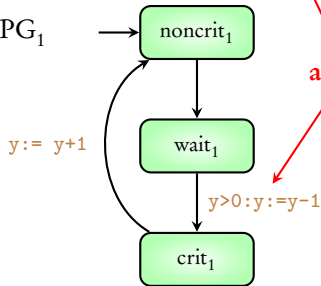
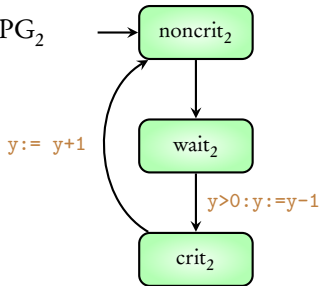
 P_2

loop forever

```

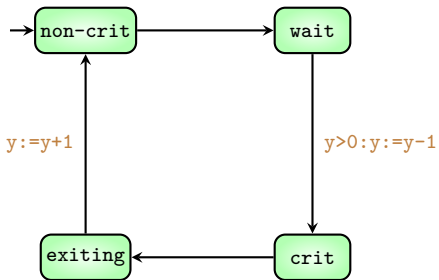
:      *non-critical actions*
< if y>0:  y:=y-1 >      *request*
critical section
y:=y+1      *release*
:      *non-critical actions*
end loop

```

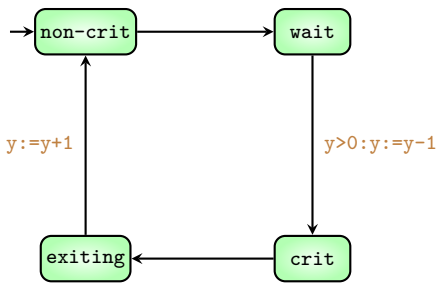
 PG_1 **atomic** PG_2 

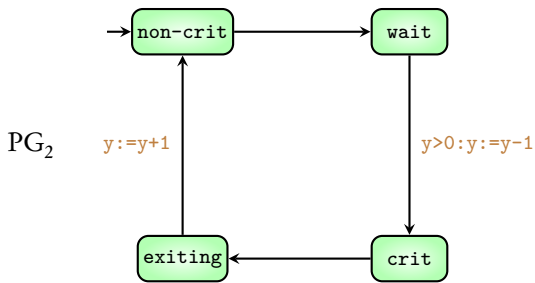
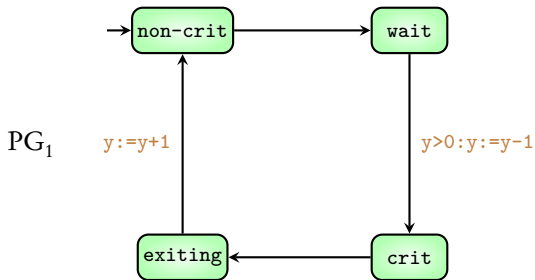
Coming next: A slight modification of previous mutual exclusion protocol

PG₁



PG₂





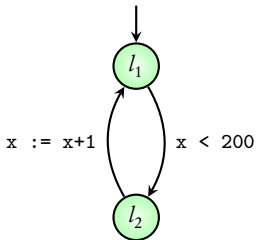
Synchronous
vs.
Asynchronous
systems

Mutual Exclusion



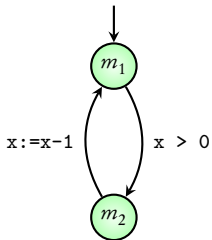
```
while x < 200
```

```
x := x+1
```



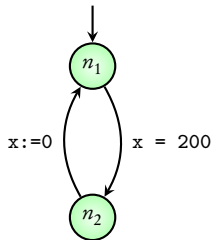
```
while x > 0
```

```
x := x-1
```



```
while x=200
```

```
x := 0
```



```
while x < 200
```

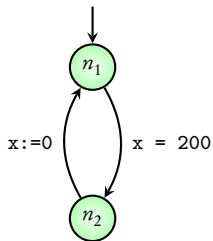
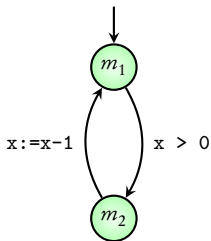
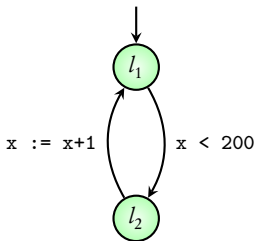
```
x := x+1
```

```
while x > 0
```

```
x := x-1
```

```
while x = 200
```

```
x := 0
```



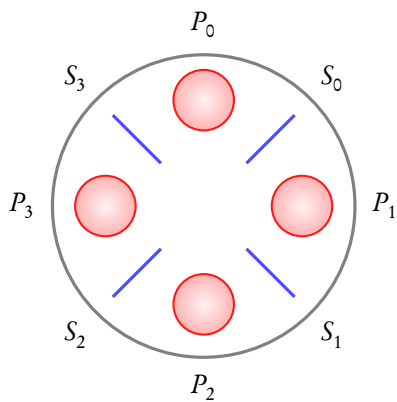
**Synchronous
vs.
Asynchronous
systems**

Mutual Exclusion

**Concurrent programs
example**

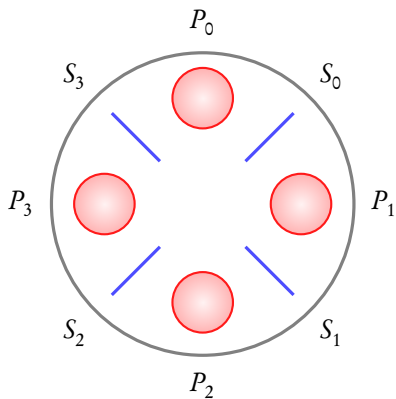
Module 3:

A problem in concurrency



$P_0 \dots P_3$: *processes*

$S_0 \dots S_3$: *resources*



$P_0 \dots P_3$: *processes*

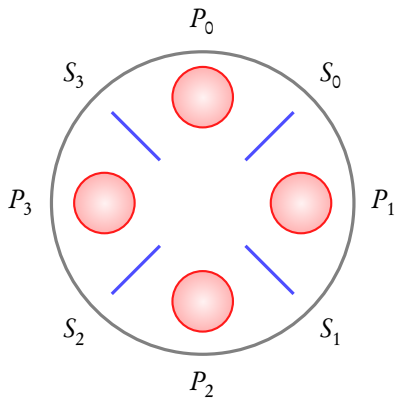
$S_0 \dots S_3$: *resources*

Process P_i can execute

only if

it has access to **resources**

$S_{(i-1)}$ and S_i



$P_0 \dots P_3$: *processes*

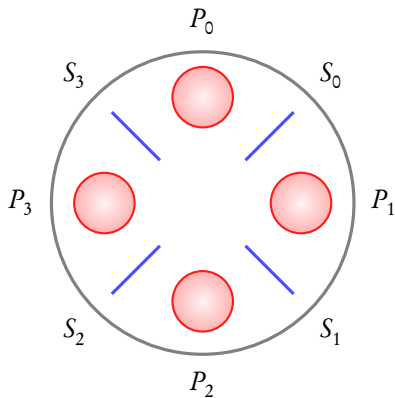
$S_0 \dots S_3$: *resources*

Process P_i can execute

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$S_{(i-1) \bmod 4}$ and $S_{i \bmod 4}$



$P_0 \dots P_3$: *processes*

$S_0 \dots S_3$: *resources*

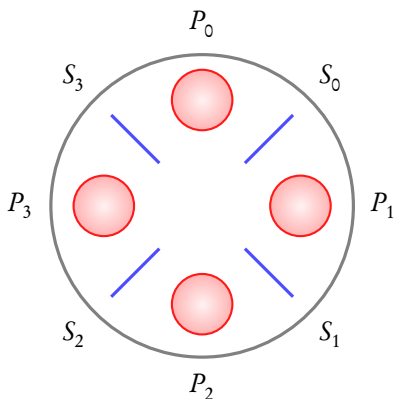
Process P_i can execute
only if

it has access to **resources**

$S_{(i-1) \bmod 4}$ and $S_{i \bmod 4}$

How should the processes be **scheduled** so that **every process** can execute **infinitely often**?

Dining philosophers problem (Dijkstra)



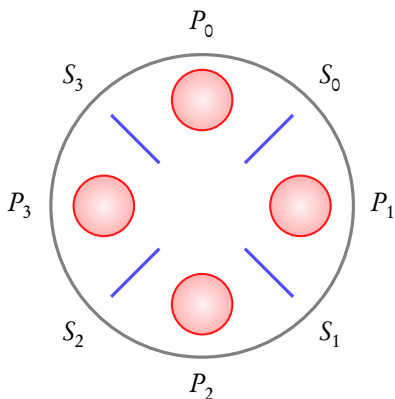
$P_0 \dots P_3$: *philosophers*

$S_0 \dots S_3$: *chop-sticks*

Philosopher P_i can eat
only if
he has access to **chop-sticks**

$S_{(i-1) \bmod 4}$ and $S_{i \bmod 4}$

Dining philosophers problem (Dijkstra)



$P_0 \dots P_3$: *philosophers*

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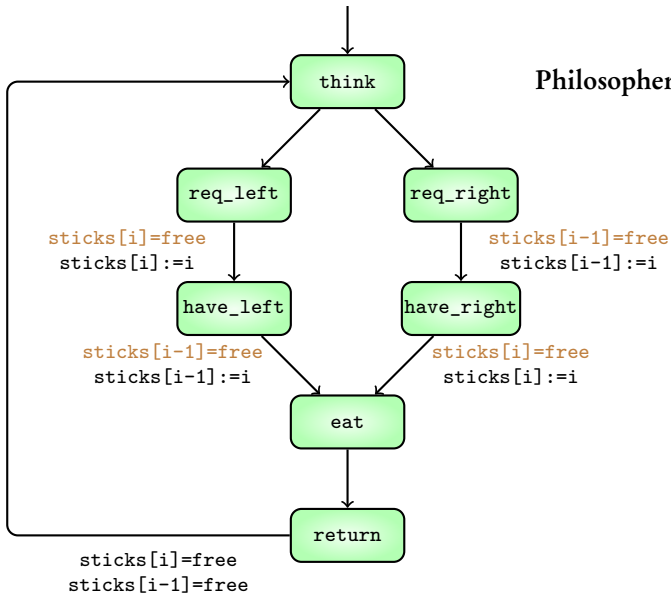
Philosopher P_i can eat
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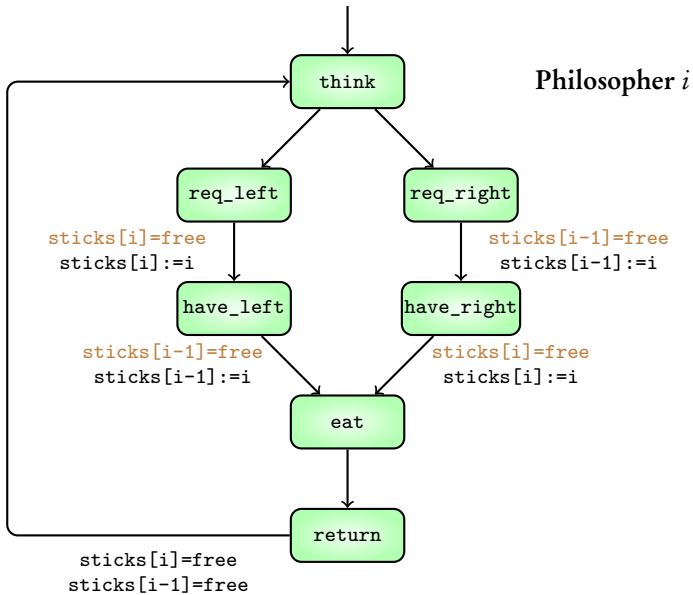
$S_{(i-1) \bmod 4}$ and $S_{i \bmod 4}$

What should the **protocol** be so that **every philosopher** can eat **infinitely often**?

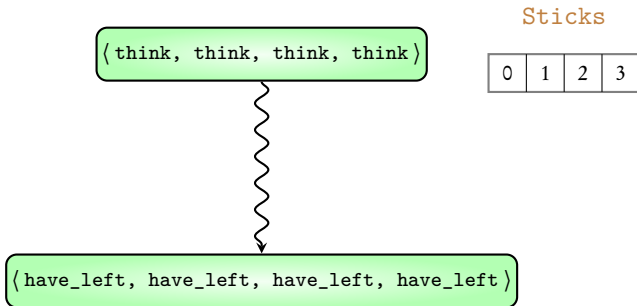
Coming next: A protocol for the dining philosophers

Philosopher i





A deadlock



Question: What **properties** should be checked to **detect** **deadlocks**?

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- ▶ **Next module:** Attach a mathematical meaning to properties

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- ▶ **Next module:** Attach a mathematical meaning to properties
- ▶ **Next lecture:** Classification of properties into various types

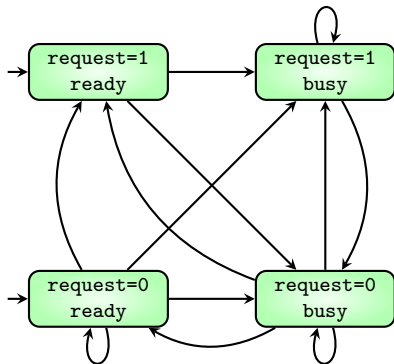
Question: What **properties** should be checked to **detect deadlocks**?

- ▶ **Next module:** Attach a mathematical meaning to properties
- ▶ **Next lecture:** Classification of properties into various types
- ▶ **Next lecture:** Answer to the above question

Module 4:

What is a “property”?

Goal: Attach a **mathematical meaning** to “property”



```
MODULE main
```

```
VAR
```

```
    request: boolean;
```

```
    status: {ready, busy}
```

```
ASSIGN
```

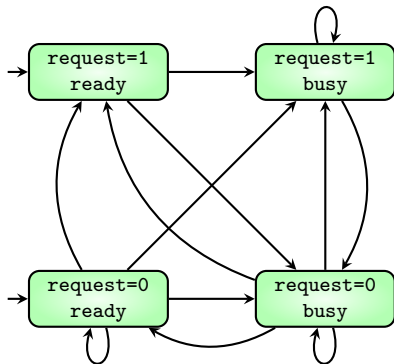
```
    init(status) := ready;
```

```
    next(status) := case
```

```
        request : busy;
```

```
        TRUE : {ready, busy};
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```
        esac;
```



MODULE main

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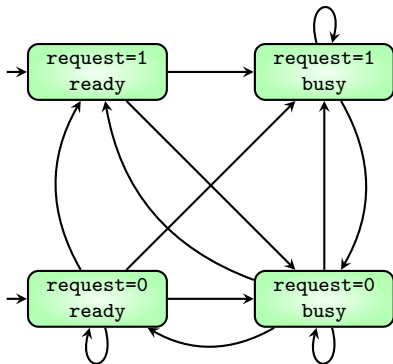
request : busy;

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esac;

p_1 : (request=1)

p_2 : (status=busy)



MODULE main

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request : busy;

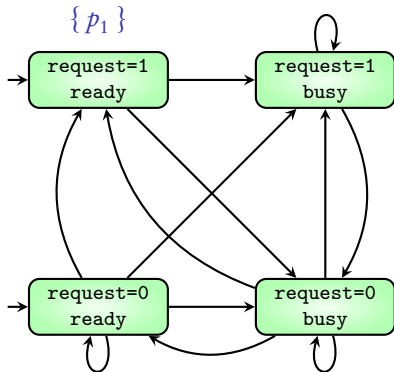
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Atomic propositions

p_1 : (request=1)

p_2 : (status=busy)



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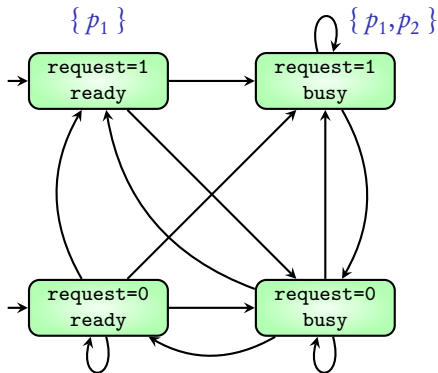
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Atomic propositions

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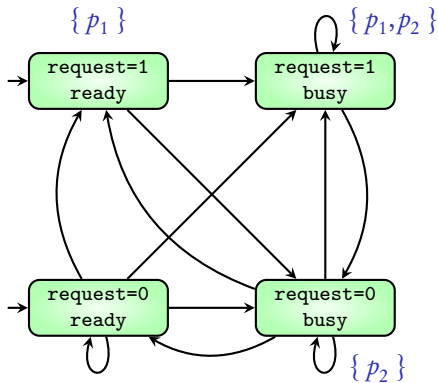
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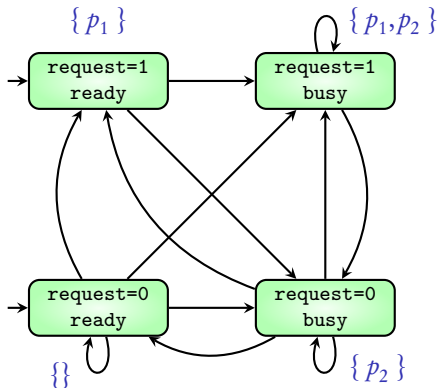
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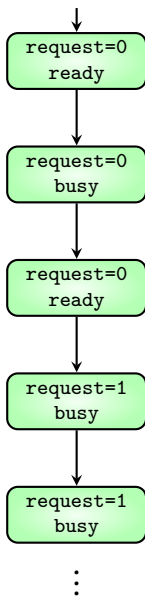
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Atomic propositions

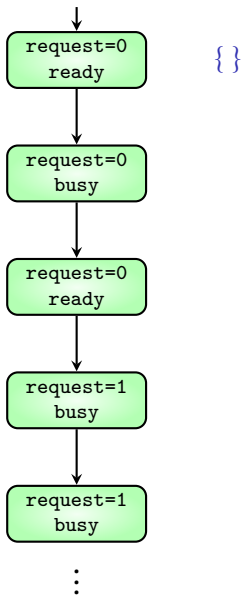
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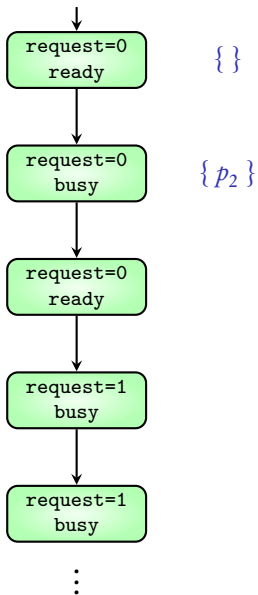
Execution



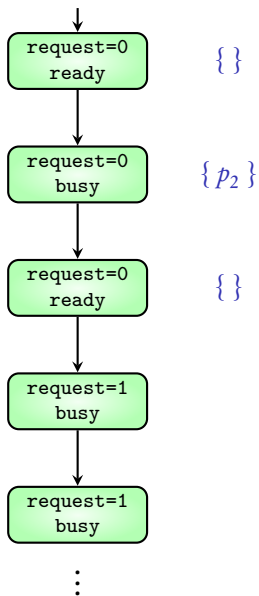
Execution



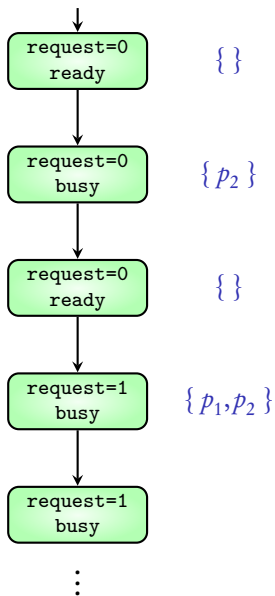
Execution



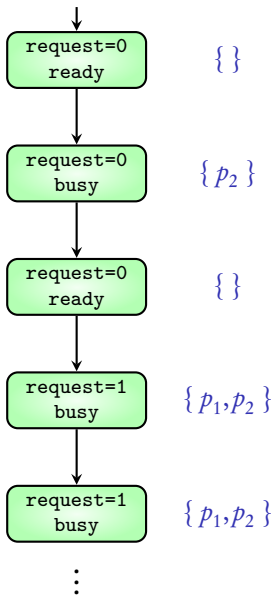
Execution



Execution

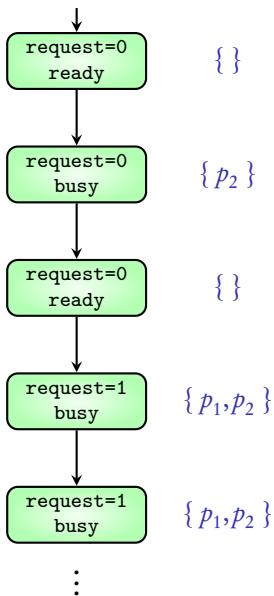


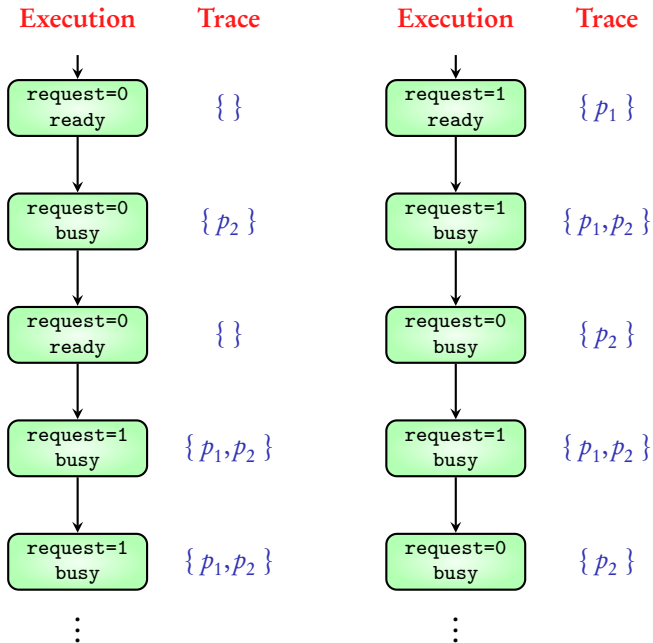
Execution



Execution

Trace





$$\mathbf{AP} = \{ p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k \}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{AP} &= \{ p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k \} \\ \text{PowerSet}(\mathbf{AP}) &= \{ \{ \}, \{ p_1 \}, \dots, \{ p_k \}, \\ &\quad \{ p_1, p_2 \}, \{ p_1, p_3 \}, \dots, \{ p_{k-1}, p_k \}, \\ &\quad \dots \\ &\quad \{ p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k \} \}\end{aligned}$$

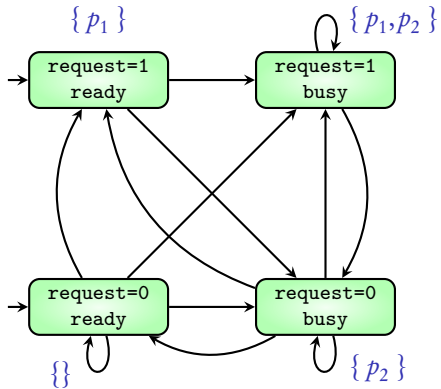
$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{AP} &= \{ p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k \} \\
 \mathit{PowerSet}(\mathbf{AP}) &= \{ \{ \}, \{ p_1 \}, \dots, \{ p_k \}, \\
 &\quad \{ p_1, p_2 \}, \{ p_1, p_3 \}, \dots, \{ p_{k-1}, p_k \}, \\
 &\quad \dots \\
 &\quad \{ p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k \} \}
 \end{aligned}$$

Trace(Execution) is an **infinite word** over $\mathit{PowerSet}(\mathbf{AP})$

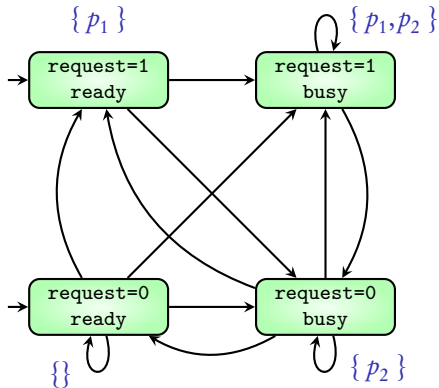
$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{AP} &= \{ p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k \} \\
 \mathit{PowerSet}(\mathbf{AP}) &= \{ \{ \}, \{ p_1 \}, \dots, \{ p_k \}, \\
 &\quad \{ p_1, p_2 \}, \{ p_1, p_3 \}, \dots, \{ p_{k-1}, p_k \}, \\
 &\quad \dots \\
 &\quad \{ p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k \} \}
 \end{aligned}$$

Trace(Execution) is an **infinite word** over $\mathit{PowerSet}(\mathbf{AP})$

Traces(TS) is the $\{ \text{Trace}(\sigma) \mid \sigma \text{ is an execution of the TS} \}$



Traces:



Traces: $\{\} \{\} \{\} \{\} \{\} \{\} \{\} \{\} \{\} \{\} \{\} \dots$
 $\{\} \{p_2\} \{p_2\} \{p_2\} \{p_2\} \{p_2\} \{p_2\} \{p_2\} \{p_2\} \dots$
 $\{p_1\} \{p_1, p_2\} \{p_2\} \{p_1, p_2\} \{p_2\} \{p_1, p_2\} \dots$
 $\{\} \{p_1, p_2\} \{p_1, p_2\} \{p_1, p_2\} \{p_1, p_2\} \{p_1, p_2\} \dots$
 \vdots

Traces of a TS describe its **behaviour** with respect to the atomic propositions

Behaviour of TS

Atomic propositions

Set of its **traces**

Coming next: What is a **property**?

$AP\text{-INF} = \text{set of } \mathbf{\textit{infinite words}} \text{ over } \mathit{PowerSet}(AP)$

AP-INF = set of **infinite words** over $PowerSet(AP)$

Property 1: p_1 is always true

AP-INF = set of **infinite words** over $PowerSet(AP)$

Property 1: p_1 is always true

$\{ A_0 A_1 A_2 \dots \in AP-INF \mid \text{each } A_i \text{ contains } p_1 \}$

$\{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \dots$

$\{ p_1 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \dots$

\vdots

AP-INF = set of **infinite words** over $PowerSet(AP)$

Property 1: p_1 is always true

$$\{ A_0 A_1 A_2 \dots \in AP-INF \mid \text{each } A_i \text{ contains } p_1 \}$$

$$\{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \dots$$

$$\{ p_1 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \dots$$

\vdots

Property 2: p_1 is true at least once and p_2 is always true

AP-INF = set of **infinite words** over $PowerSet(AP)$

Property 1: p_1 is always true

$\{ A_0 A_1 A_2 \dots \in AP-INF \mid \text{each } A_i \text{ contains } p_1 \}$

$\{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1 \} \dots$

$\{ p_1 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \{ p_1 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \dots$

\vdots

Property 2: p_1 is true at least once and p_2 is always true

$\{ A_0 A_1 A_2 \dots \in AP-INF \mid \text{exists } A_i \text{ containing } p_1 \text{ and every } A_j \text{ contains } p_2 \}$

$\{ p_2 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \{ p_2 \} \{ p_2 \} \{ p_2 \} \{ p_1, p_2 \} \{ p_2 \} \dots$

$\{ p_1, p_2 \} \{ p_2 \} \{ p_2 \} \{ p_2 \} \{ p_2 \} \{ p_2 \} \dots$

\vdots

$AP\text{-INF} = \text{set of infinite words over } PowerSet(AP)$

A property over AP is a **subset** of AP-INF

Behaviour of TS

Atomic propositions

Set of its **traces**

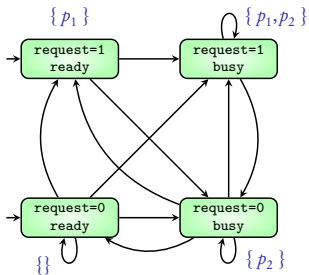
Property over AP

Subset of AP-INF

When does a transition system **satisfy** a property?

$$AP = \{ p_1, p_2 \}$$

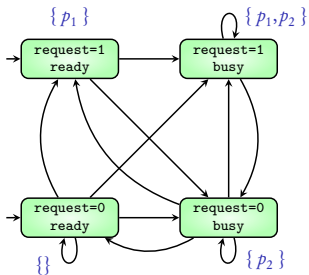
Transition System



$$AP = \{ p_1, p_2 \}$$

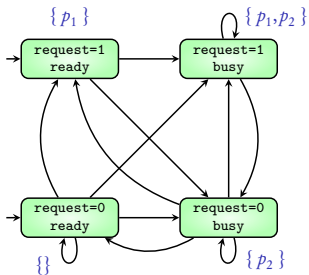
Transition System

Property



$$AP = \{ p_1, p_2 \}$$

Transition System

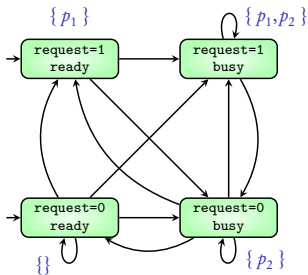


Property

$$G p_1$$

$$AP = \{ p_1, p_2 \}$$

Transition System



Property

$$G p_1$$

Transition system TS satisfies property P if

$$\text{Traces}(TS) \subseteq P$$

A property over AP is a subset of AP-INF

A property over AP is a subset of AP-INF

→ hence also called **Linear-time property**

Behaviour of TS

Atomic propositions

Set of its **traces**

Property over AP

Subset of AP-INF

When does system
satisfy
property?

Take-away

- ▶ Use of **MODULE** in NuSMV
- ▶ **Synchronous Vs Asynchronous** composition of modules
- ▶ Mutual exclusion: checked some kind of **safety** property
- ▶ What properties do we check for detecting **deadlocks**?
- ▶ Definition of **property**