## COL750: Foundations of Automatic Verification (Jan-May 2023)

Lectures 09 & 10 (CTL Model Checking [with fairness] using BDDs)

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- $\phi := true \mid p_i \mid \phi_1 \land \phi_2 \mid \neg \phi \mid EX\phi \mid E(\phi_1 U \phi_2) \mid EG\phi$
- For every CTL formula there exists an equivalent CTL formula in ENF

- Correctness and Termination
- Efficiency

- encoding subsets of a finite set as OBDDs (characteristic function, using a "long enough" vector of booleans)
- for a set of states of M = (S, →, L), there is a natural encoding (given by the labelling function)

# Example



set of	representation by	representation by
states	boolean values	boolean function
Ø		0
$\{s_0\}$	(1,0)	$x_1 \cdot \overline{x_2}$
$\{s_1\}$	(0,1)	$\overline{x_1} \cdot x_2$
$\{s_2\}$	(0,0)	$\overline{x_1} \cdot \overline{x_2}$
$\{s_0,s_1\}$	(1,0), (0,1)	$x_1 \cdot \overline{x_2} + \overline{x_1} \cdot x_2$
$\{s_0,s_2\}$	(1,0), (0,0)	$x_1 \cdot \overline{x_2} + \overline{x_1} \cdot \overline{x_2}$
$\{s_1,s_2\}$	(0,1), (0,0)	$\overline{x_1} \cdot x_2 + \overline{x_1} \cdot \overline{x_2}$
S	(1,0), (0,1), (0,0)	$x_1 \cdot \overline{x_2} + \overline{x_1} \cdot x_2 + \overline{x_1} \cdot \overline{x_2}$

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- not very useful to do this *via* truth tables

### Synthesizing OBDDs from (compact) system descriptions

Exercise: Encode the model shown a couple of slides back in SMV, and extract the BDD for the transition relation from the SMV code (without creating a truth table explicitly).

- recall the mutex example, where processes were allowed to stay in their critical section as long as required
- this can lead to violation of the liveness constraint AG  $(t_1 \rightarrow AF c_1)$
- we would like to ignore such paths (assuming that the processes would eventually exit from its critical section after some finite time)
- In LTL, we could handle this by saying GF  $\neg c_2 \rightarrow \phi$

- CTL does not allow us to pick fair paths
- NuSMV allowed us to write FAIRNESS constraints
- NuSMV can handle only simple fairness constraints (of the form:  $\phi$  is true infinitely often)
- fairness constraints may be more complex (e.g. if  $\phi$  is true infinitely often, then  $\psi$  is true infinitely often)

- Let  $C := \{\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_n\}$  be n fairness constraints
- A computational path is called fair wrt these if every  $\psi_i$  is true infinitely often along that path
- Let  $A_C$  and  $E_C$  denote the operators A and E restricted to fair paths
- $E_C U$ ,  $E_C X$ , and  $E_C G$  form an adequate set
- We need to handle only  $E_C G$

### Handing $E_C G$



# Thank you!