

Automated Reasoning and Formal Verification

Module II: Formal Verification

Ch. 08: **Abstraction in Model Checking**

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M.S. in Computer Science, Mathematics, & Artificial Intelligence Systems
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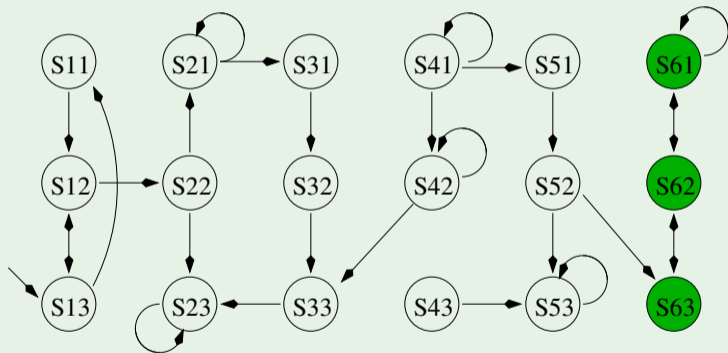
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- 1 Abstraction
- 2 Abstraction-Based Symbolic Model Cheching
 - Abstraction
 - Checking the counter-examples
 - Refinement
- 3 Exercises

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Model Checking Safety Properties: $M \models \mathbf{G}\neg BAD$

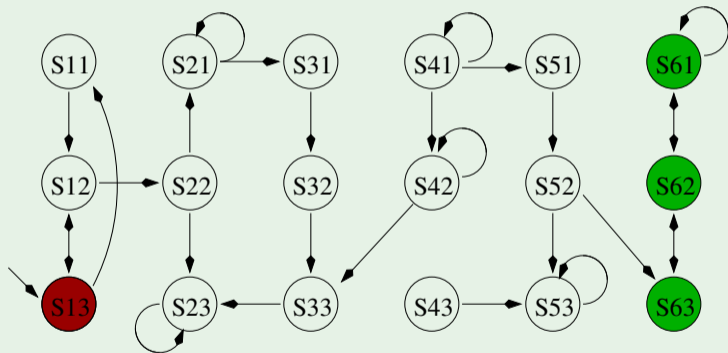
Add reachable states until reaching a fixed-point or a “bad” state



Problem: too many states to handle! (even for symbolic MC)

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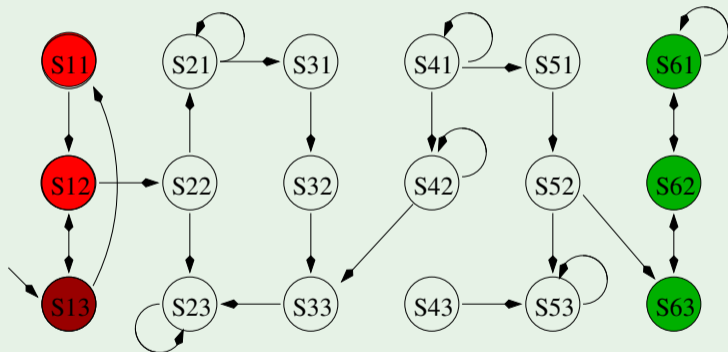
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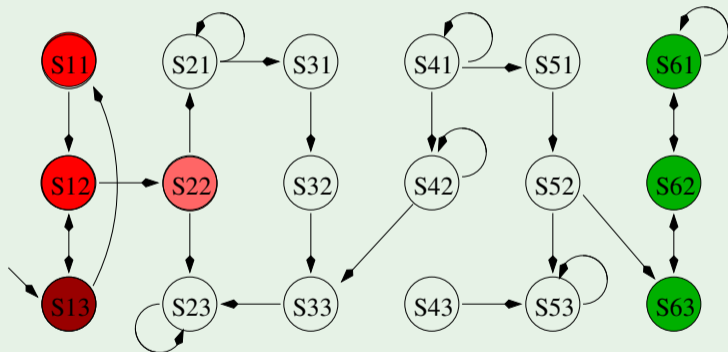
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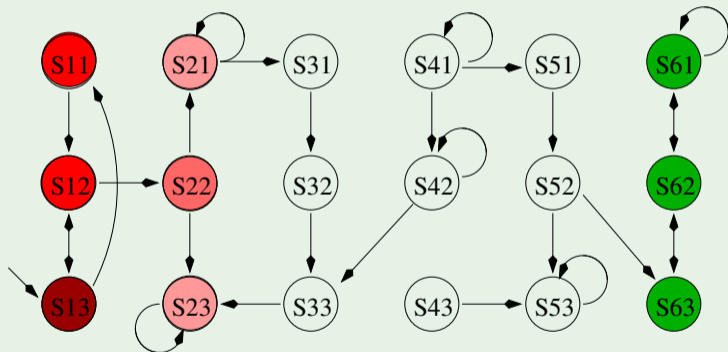
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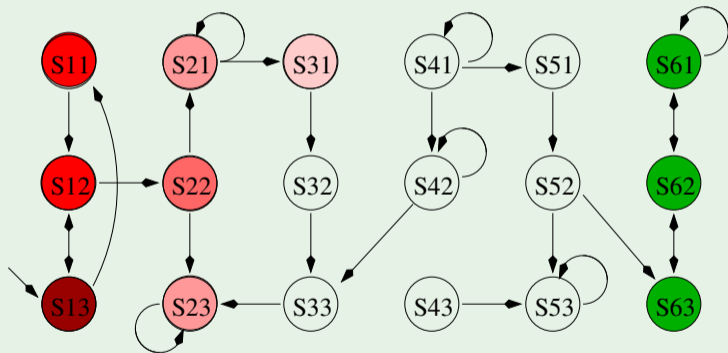
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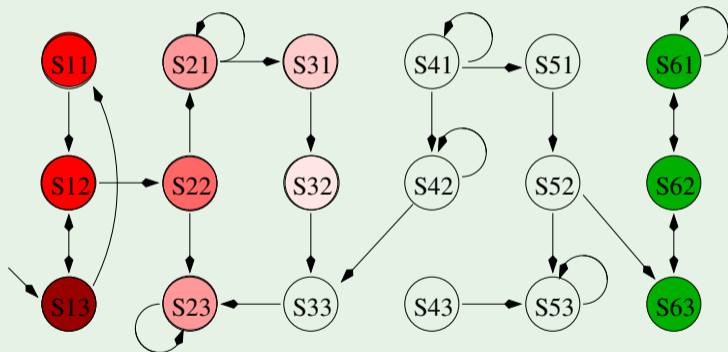
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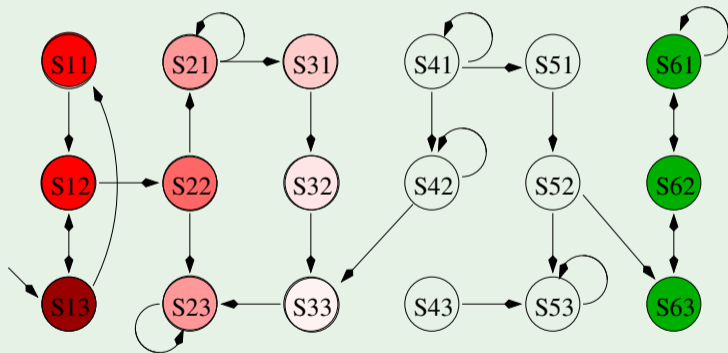
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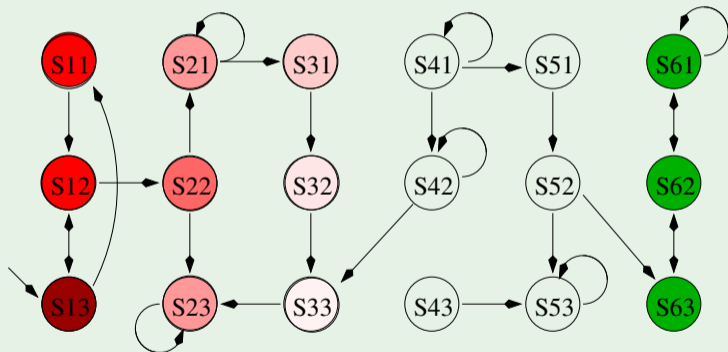
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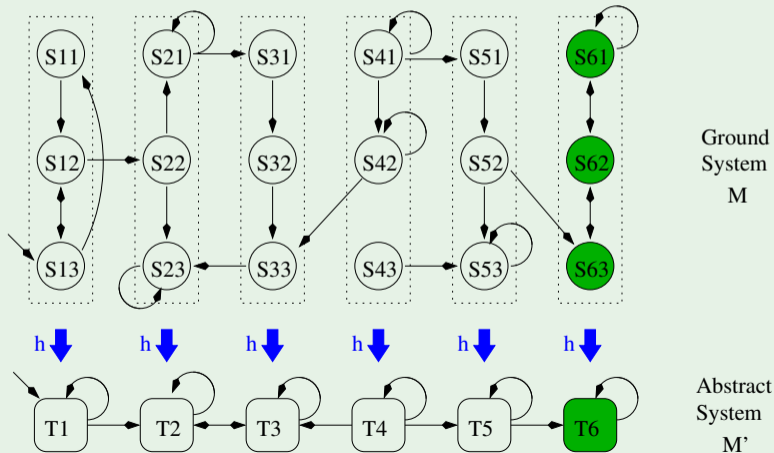


Problem: too many states to handle! (even for symbolic MC)

Idea: Abstraction

Apply a (non-injective) Abstraction Function h to M

\Rightarrow Build an abstract (and much smaller) system M'



Abstraction & Refinement

Abstraction & Refinement

- Let S be the **ground (concrete) state space**
- Let S' be the **abstract state space**
- **Abstraction:** a (typically non-injective) map $h : S \mapsto S'$
 - h typically a many-to-one function
(typically maps 2^k states into 1, for some k)
- **Refinement:** a map $r : S' \mapsto 2^S$ s.t. $r(s') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \in S \mid s' = h(s)\}$

Simulation and Bisimulation

Simulation

Let $M_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle S_1, I_1, R_1, AP_1, L_1 \rangle$ and $M_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle S_2, I_2, R_2, AP_2, L_2 \rangle$.

Then a relation $p \subseteq S_1 \times S_2$ is a **simulation** between M_1 and M_2 (M_1 **simulates** M_2) iff

- for every $s_2 \in I_2$ exists $s_1 \in I_1$ s.t. $\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \in p$, and
- for every $\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \in p$:
 - for every transition $\langle s_2, t_2 \rangle \in R_2$, exists a transition $\langle s_1, t_1 \rangle \in R_1$ s.t. $\langle t_1, t_2 \rangle \in p$

(Intuitively, for every transition in M_2 there is a corresponding transition in M_1 .)

Example of p (spy game): “follower M_1 keeps escaper M_2 at eyesight”

Bisimulation

P is a **bisimulation** between M and M' iff it is both a simulation between M and M' and between M' and M .

We say that M and M' **bisimulate** each other.

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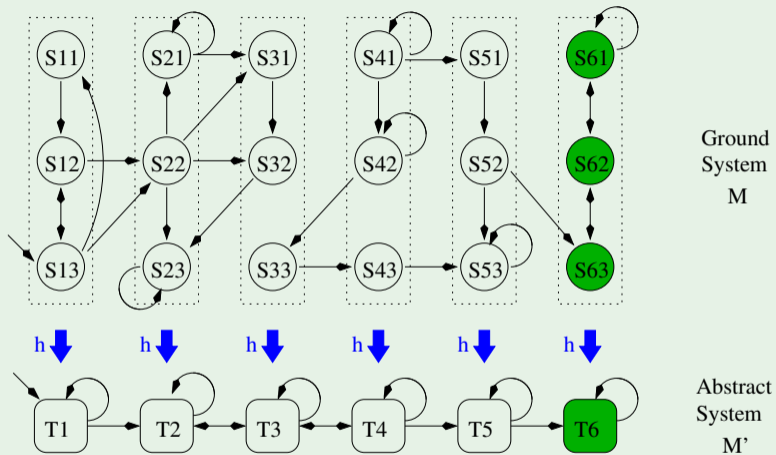
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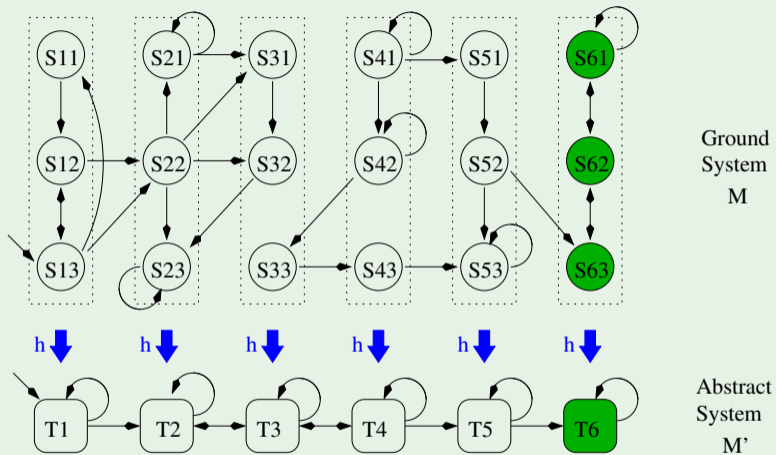
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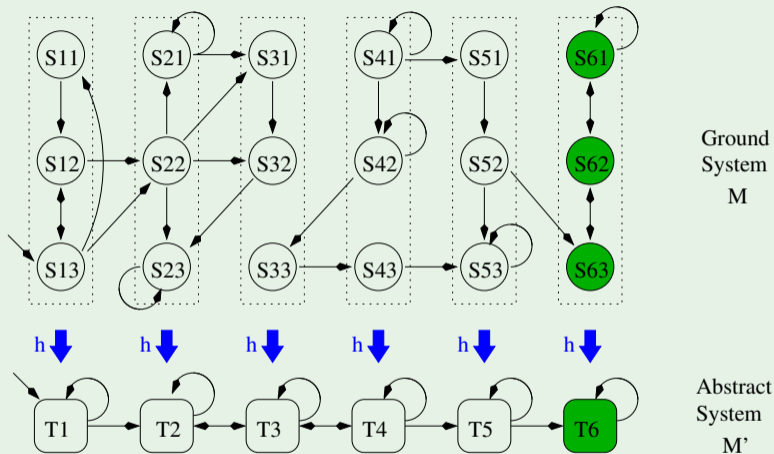


Example I



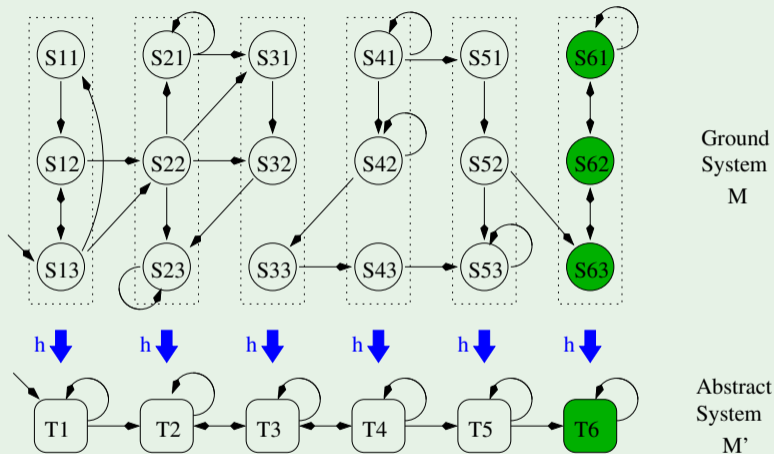
- Does M simulate M' ?

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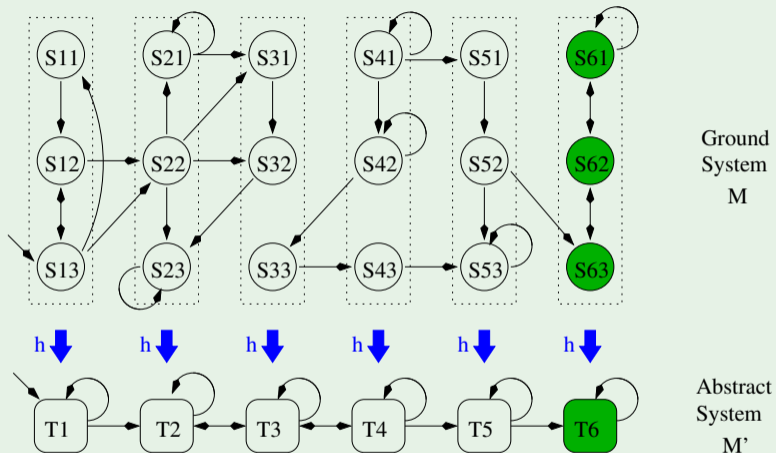
- Does M simulate M' ? **No:** e.g., no arc from S_{23} to any S_{3i} .

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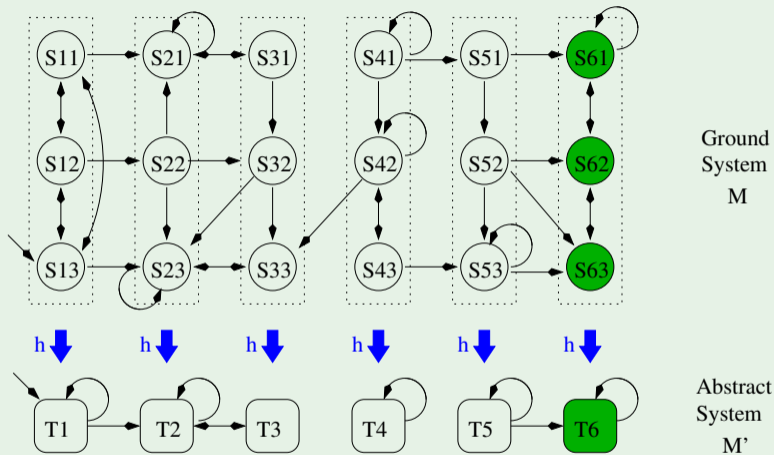
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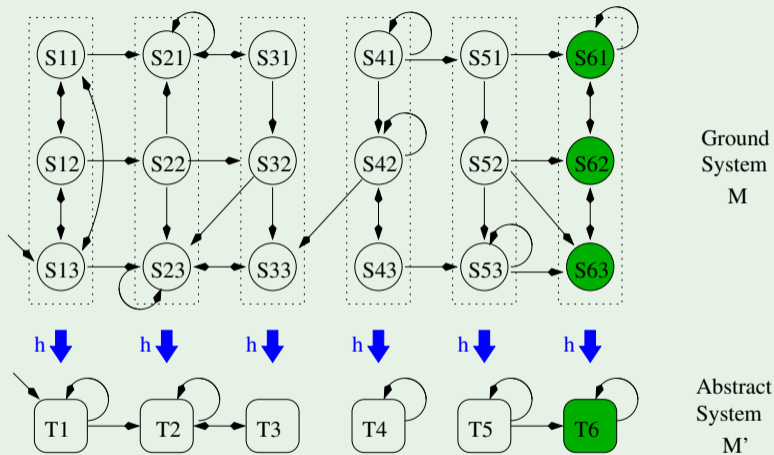


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- Does M' simulate M ? **Yes**

Example II

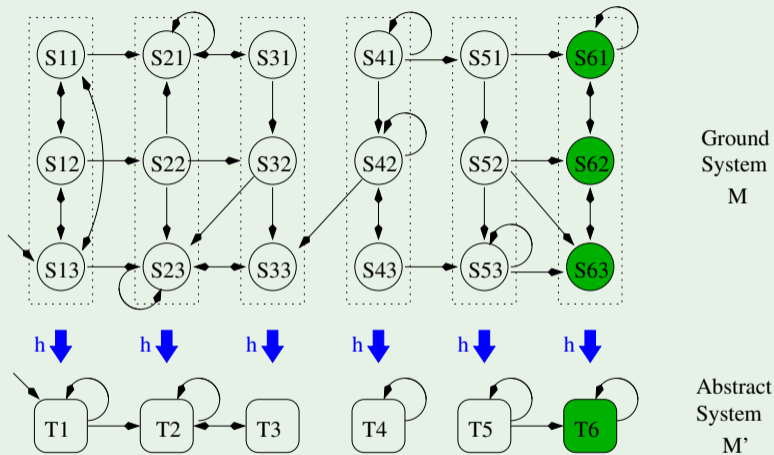


Example II



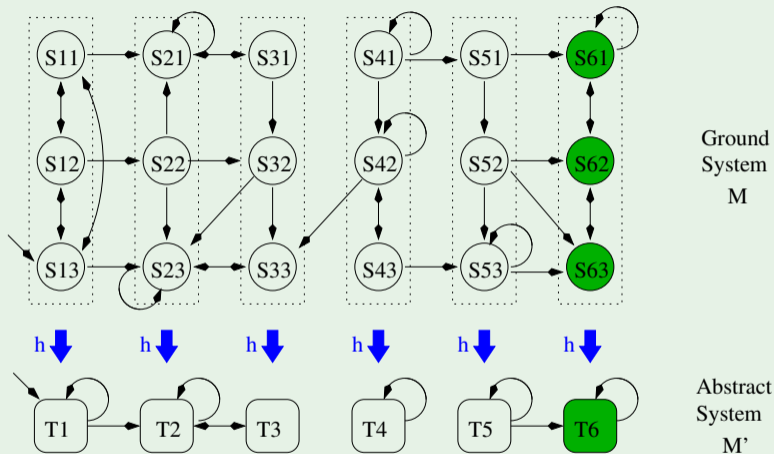
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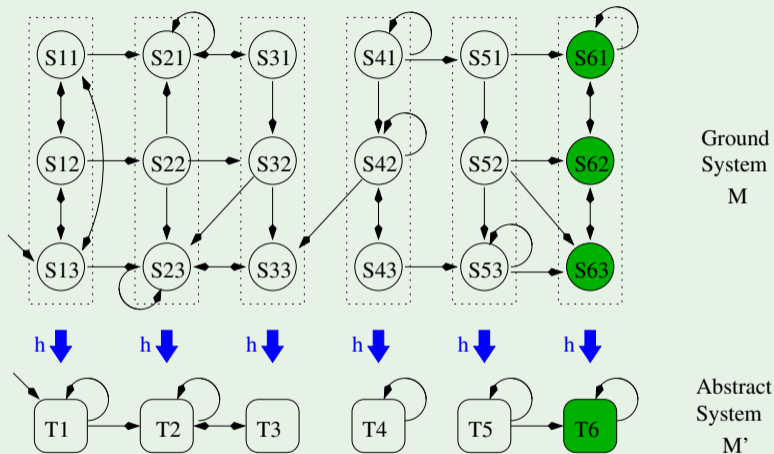
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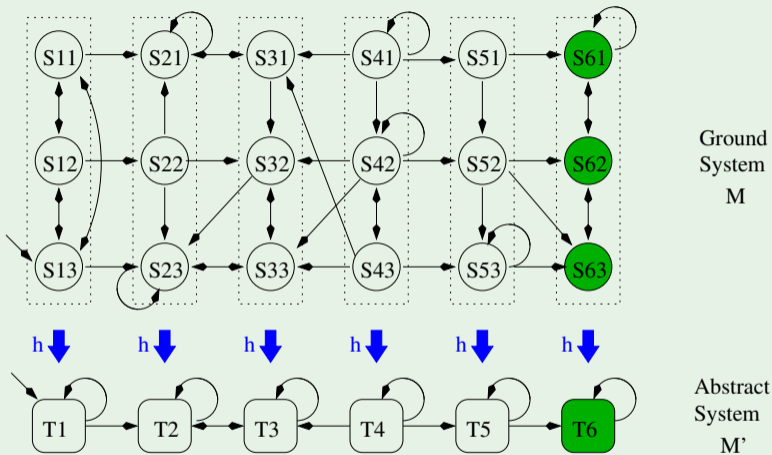
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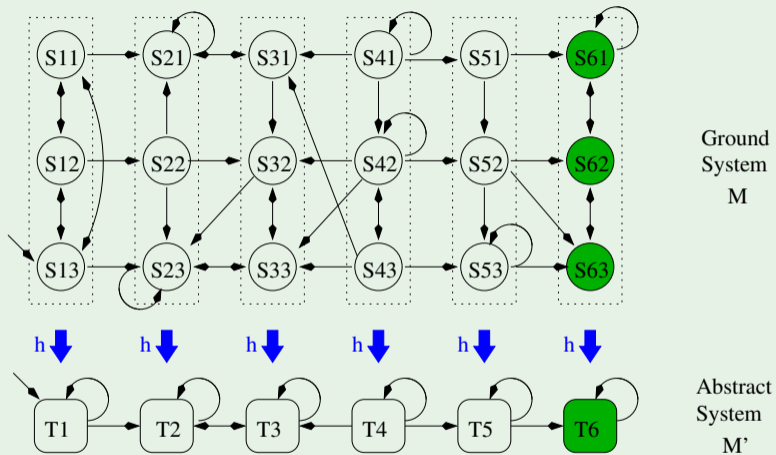


- Does M simulate M' ? **Yes**
- Does M' simulate M ? **No: e.g., no arc from T_4 to T_3 .**

Example III

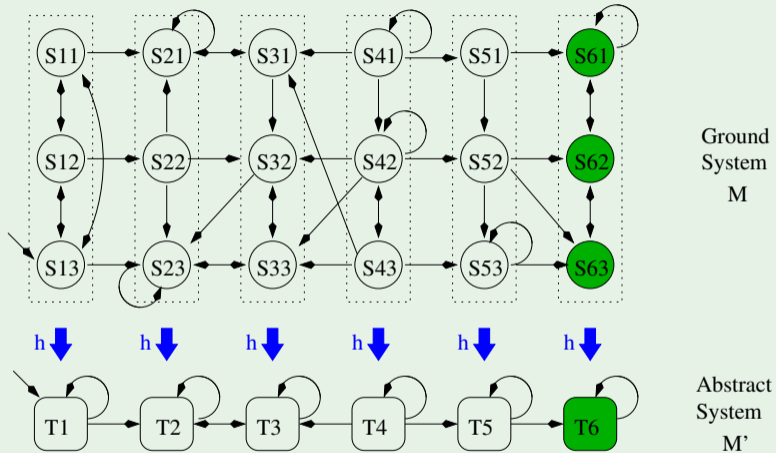


Example III



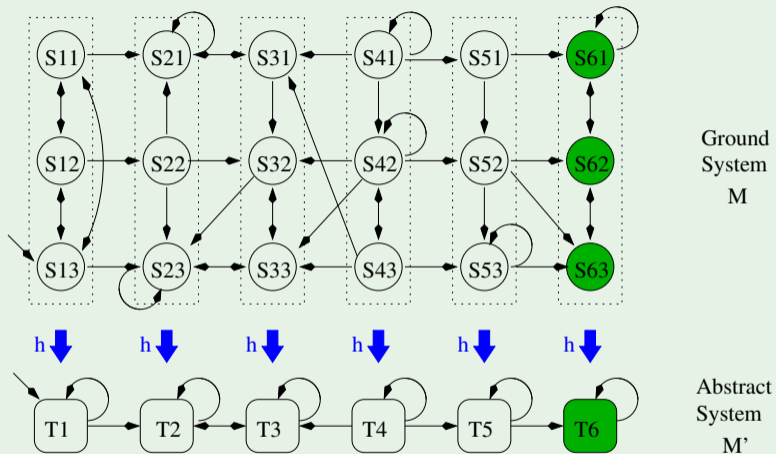
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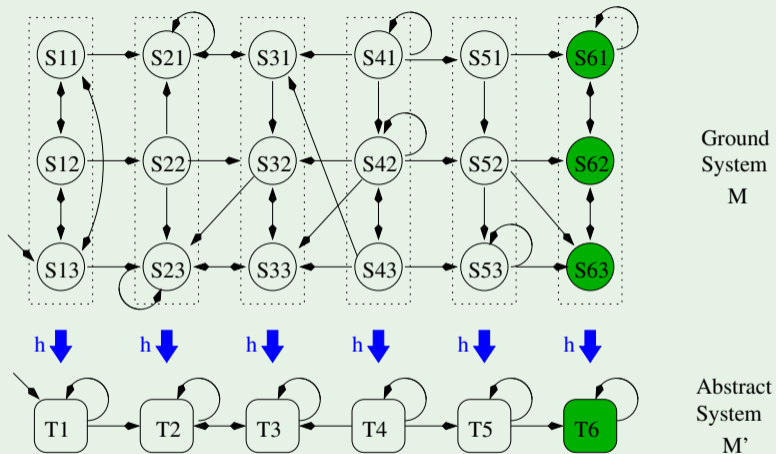
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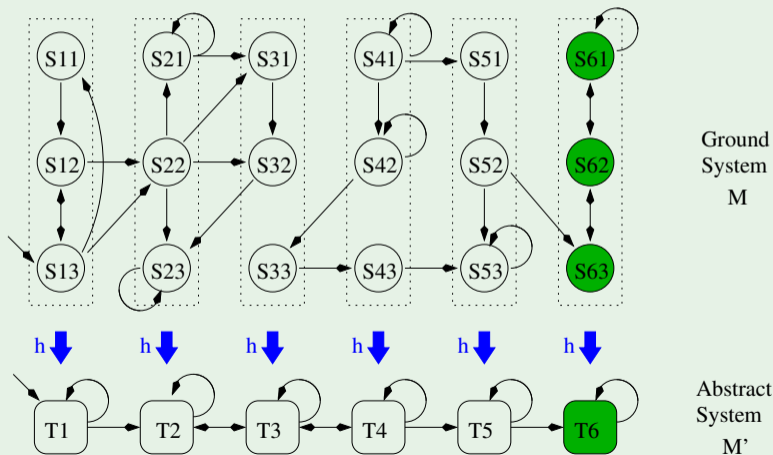
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- Does M simulate M' ? **Yes**
- Does M' simulate M ? **Yes**

Existential Abstraction (Over-Approximation)

An Abstraction from M to M' is an **Existential Abstraction** (aka **Over-Approximation**) iff M' simulates M



Model Checking with Existential Abstractions

Preservation Theorem

- Let φ be a universally-quantified property (e.g., in LTL or ACTL)
- Let M' simulate M

Then we have that

$$M' \models \varphi \implies M \models \varphi$$

- Intuition: if M has a countermodel, then M' simulates it
- The converse does not hold

$$M \models \varphi \not\Rightarrow M' \models \varphi$$

\implies The abstract counter-example may be **spurious**
(e.g., in previous figure, $T1 \rightarrow T2 \rightarrow T3 \rightarrow T4 \rightarrow T5 \rightarrow T6$)

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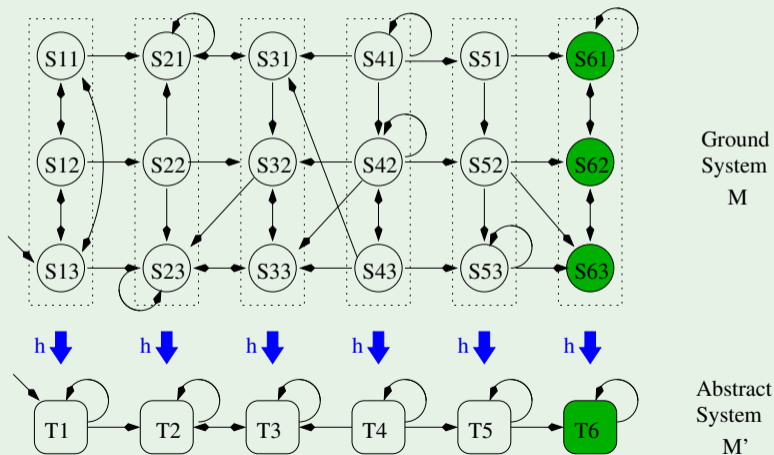
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Bisimulation Abstraction

An Abstraction from M to M' is a **Bisimulation Abstraction** iff M simulates M' and M' simulates M



Model Checking with Bisimulation Abstractions

Preservation Theorem

- Let φ be any ACTL/LTL property
- Let M simulate M' and M' simulate M

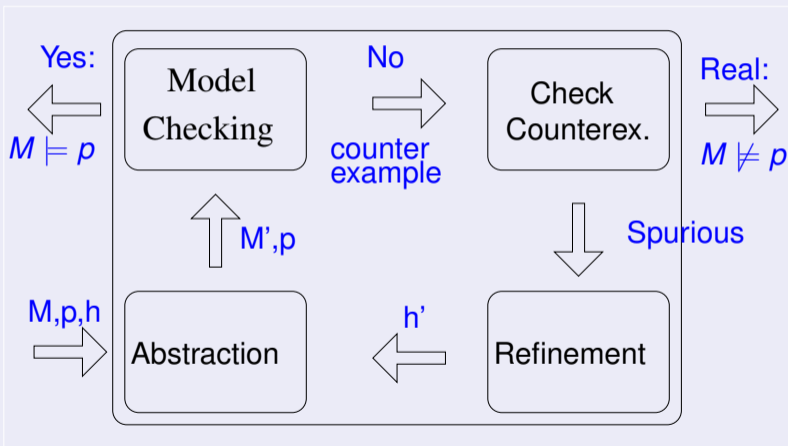
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Counter-Example Guided Abstraction Refinement - CEGAR

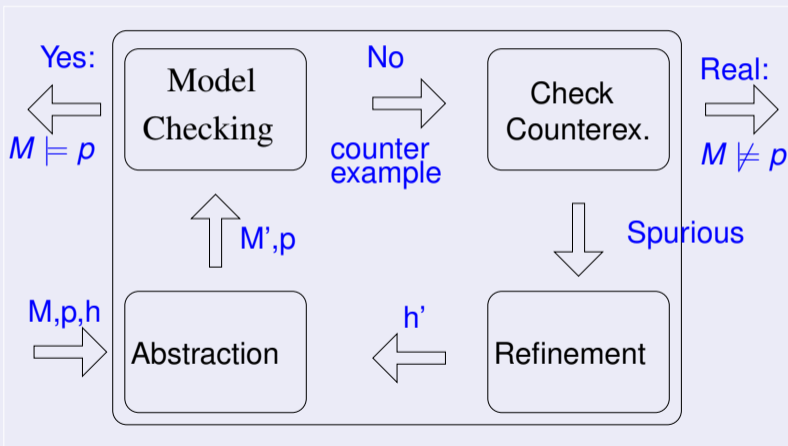
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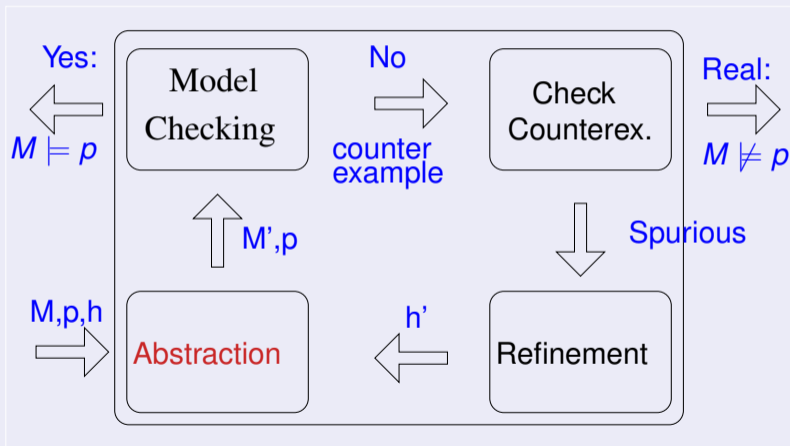
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General Schema:



A Popular Abstraction for Symbolic MC of $\mathbf{G}\neg\mathbf{BAD}$ I

- A.k.a. “Localization Reduction”
- Partition Boolean variables into **visible (V)** and **invisible (I)** ones
 - The abstract model built on visible variables only.
 - Invisible variables are made **inputs** (no updates in the transition relation)
 - All variables occurring in “ $\neg\mathbf{BAD}$ ” must be visible
- The abstraction function maps each state to its **projection** over V.

\Rightarrow Group ground states with same visible part to a single abstract state.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} & \text{visible} & \text{invisible} & & \\ & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ \hline S_{11} : & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ S_{12} : & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ S_{13} : & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ S_{14} : & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow [T_1 : 0 \ 0]$$

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	<i>visible</i>		<i>invisible</i>	
	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
$S_{11} :$	0	0	0	0
$S_{12} :$	0	0	0	1
$S_{13} :$	0	0	1	0
$S_{14} :$	0	0	1	1

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A Popular Abstraction for Symbolic MC of $\mathbf{G}\neg BAD$ II

M' can be computed efficiently if M is in **functional form**
(e.g. sequential circuits).

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} next(x_1) := f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \\ next(x_2) := f_2(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \\ next(x_3) := f_3(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \\ next(x_4) := f_4(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} next(x_1) := f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \\ next(x_2) := f_2(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \end{array} \right]$$

Note: The next values of invisible variables, $next(x_3)$ and $next(x_4)$, can assume every value nondeterministically
 \Rightarrow do not constrain the transition relation

Since M' obviously simulates M , this is an Existential Abstraction

- $M' \models \varphi \Rightarrow M \models \varphi$
- may produce spurious counter-examples

A Popular Abstraction for Symbolic MC of $\mathbf{G}\neg\text{BAD II}$

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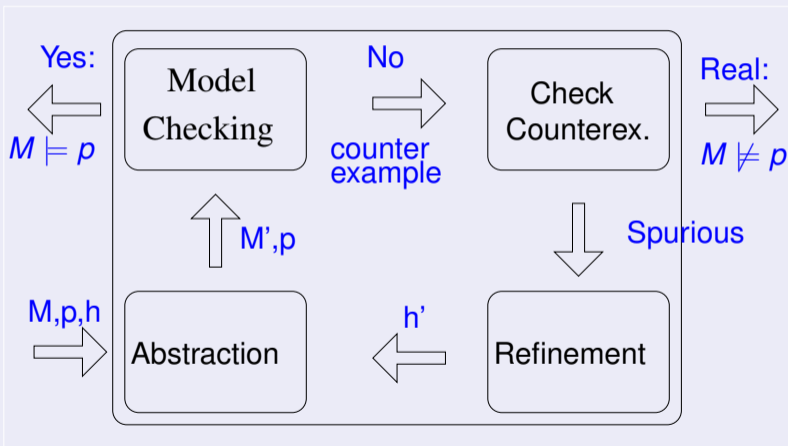
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 - Refinement
- 3 Exercises

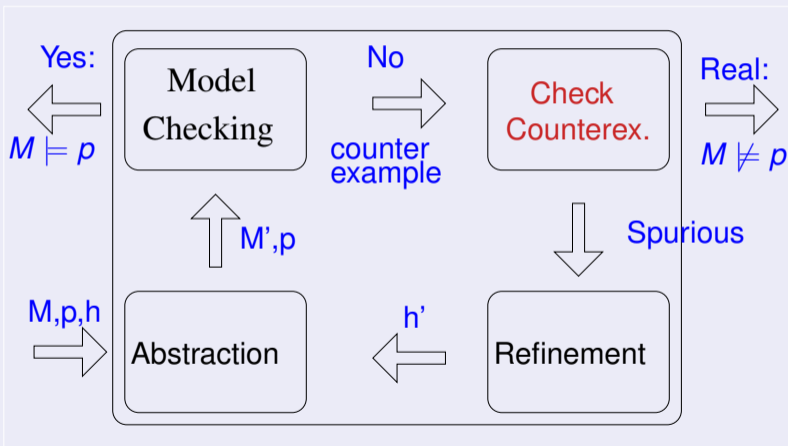
Counter-Example Guided Abstraction Refinement

General Schema:



Counter-Example Guided Abstraction Refinement

General Schema:



Checking the Abstract Counter-Example I

The problem

- Let c_0, \dots, c_m counter-example in the abstract space
 - Note: each c_i is a truth assignment on the **visible** variables
- Problem: check if there exist a corresponding ground counterexample s_0, \dots, s_m s.t.
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Idea

- Simulate the counterexample on the concrete model
- Use **Bounded Model Checking**:

$$\Phi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I(s_0) \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^{m-1} R(s_i, s_{i+1}) \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^m \text{visible}(s_i) = c_i$$

If satisfiable, the counter example is real, otherwise it is spurious

Note: much more efficient than the direct BMC problem:

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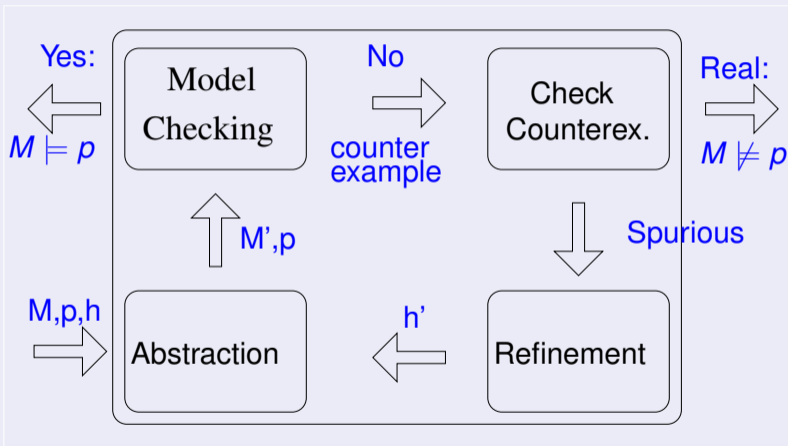
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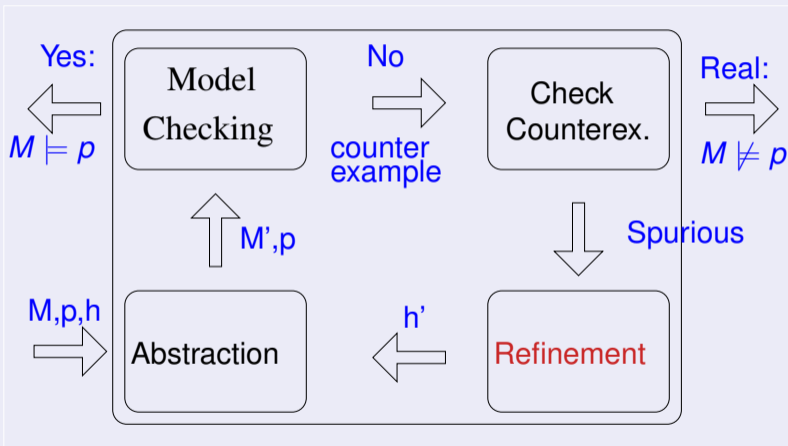
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The cause of spurious counter-examples I

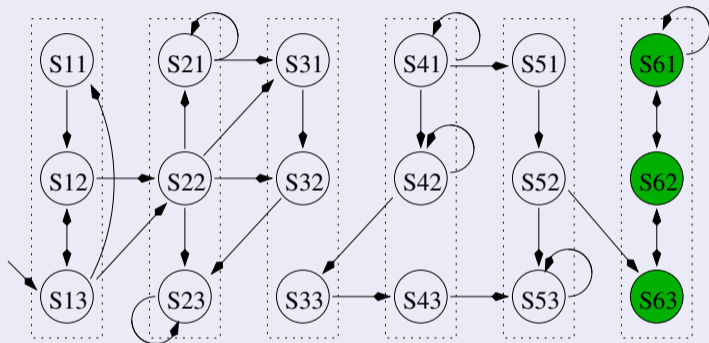
Problem

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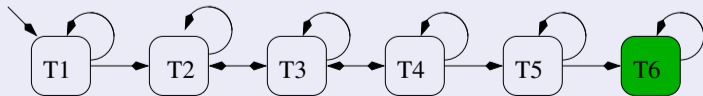
- **Deadend states**: reachable states which do not allow to proceed along a refinement of the abstract counter-example
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The cause of spurious counter-examples II

For the spurious counter-example: $T1 \rightarrow T2 \rightarrow T3 \rightarrow T4 \rightarrow T5 \rightarrow T6$



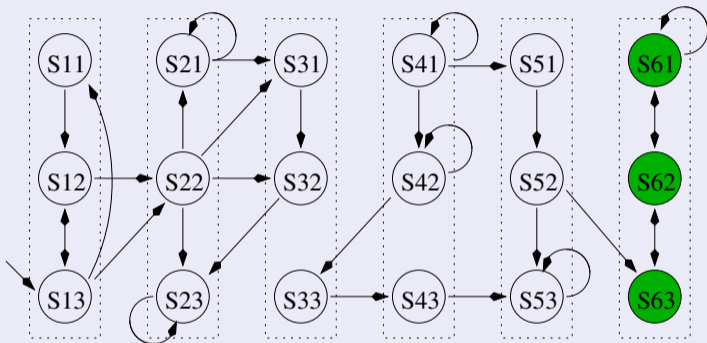
Ground
System
M



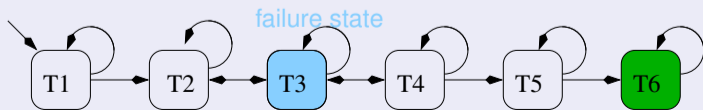
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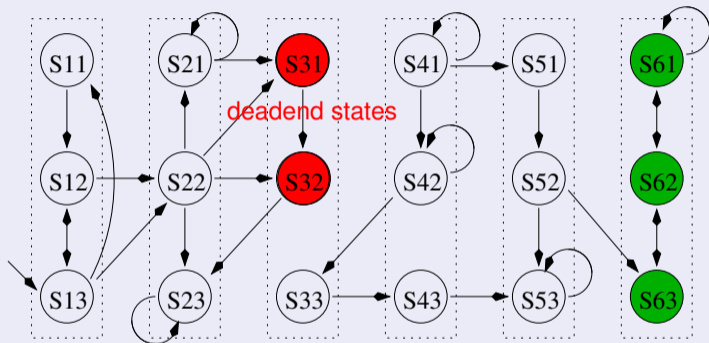
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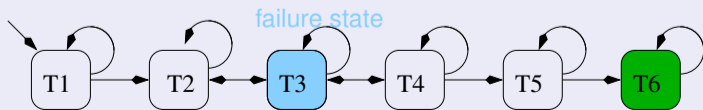
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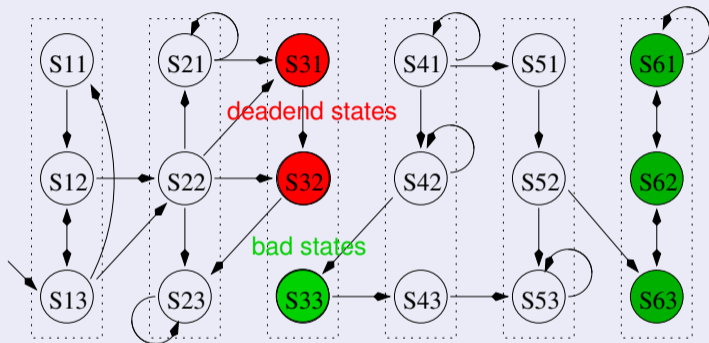
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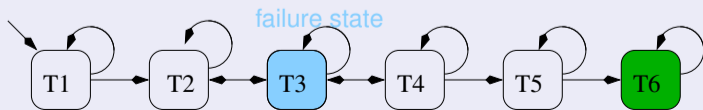
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Ground
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The cause of spurious counter-examples III

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Solution: Refine the abstraction function.

1. identify the failure state and its deadend and bad states
2. refine the abstraction function s.t. deadend and bad states are mapped into different abstract state

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- The failure state is the state of maximum index f in the abstract counter-example s.t. the following formula is satisfiable:

$$\Phi_D \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I(s_0) \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^{f-1} R(s_i, s_{i+1}) \wedge \bigwedge_{i=0}^f \text{visible}(s_i) = c_i$$

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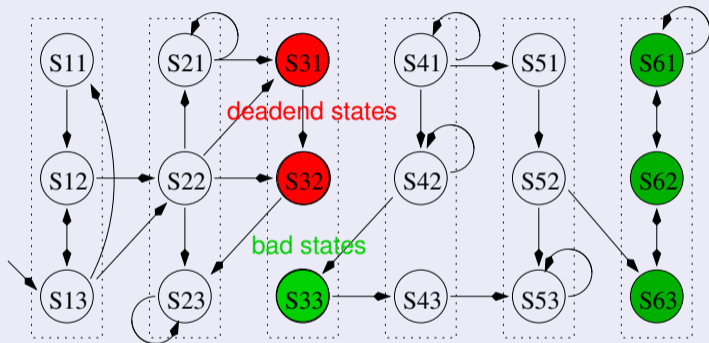
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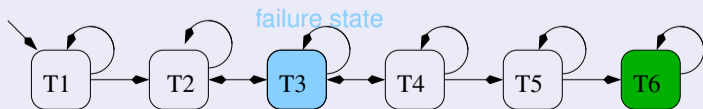
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Ground System
M



Abstract System
M'

Refinement: Separate deadend & bad states

The state separation problem

- Input: sets $D \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{d_1, \dots, d_k\}$ and $B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ of states
- Output: (possibly smallest) set $U \subseteq I$ of invisible variables s.t.

$$\forall d_i \in D, \forall b_j \in B, \exists u \in U \text{ s.t. } d_i(u) \neq b_j(u)$$

- ⇒ the truth values of U allow for separating each pair $\langle d_i, b_j \rangle$
- ⇒ The refinement H' is obtained by adding U to V .

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Example

visible, invisible

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d_1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
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- differentiating d_1, b_1 : make x_4 visible
- differentiating d_1, b_2 : make x_5 visible
- differentiating d_2, b_1 : make x_7 visible
- differentiating d_2, b_2 : already different

$\implies U = \{x_4, x_5, x_7\}$, h' keeps only x_6 invisible

Goal: Keep U as small as possible!

Example

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Two Separation Methods

- Separation based on Decision-Tree Learning
 - Not optimal.
 - Polynomial.
- ILP-based separation
 - Minimal separating set.
 - Computationally expensive.

Separation with decision tree (Example)

Idea: expand the decision tree until no $\langle d_i, b_j \rangle$ pair belongs to set.

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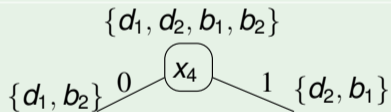
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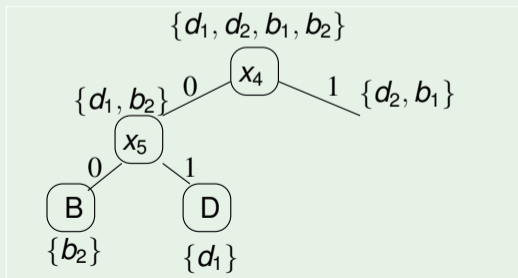


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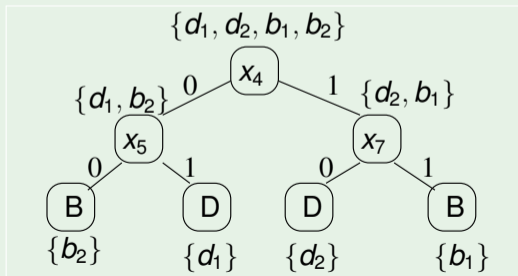


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Separation with 0-1 ILP

Idea

- Encode the problem as a 0-1 ILP problem

$$\min \sum_{x_k \in I} v_k,$$

$$\sum_{\substack{x_k \in I \\ d(x_k) \neq b(x_k)}} v_k \geq 1$$

subject to :

$$\forall d \in D, \forall b \in B,$$

- intuition: $v_k = \top$ iff x_k must be made visible
- one constraint for every pair $\langle d_i, b_j \rangle$

Separation with 0-1 ILP

Idea

- Encode the problem as a 0-1 ILP problem

$$\min \sum_{x_k \in I} v_k,$$

$$\sum_{\substack{x_k \in I \\ d(x_k) \neq b(x_k)}} v_k \geq 1$$

subject to :

$$\forall d \in D, \forall b \in B,$$

- intuition: $v_k = \top$ iff x_k must be made visible
- one constraint for every pair $\langle d_i, b_j \rangle$

Separation with 0-1 ILP: Example

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7
d_1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
d_2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
b_1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
b_2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min \{v_4 + v_5 + v_6 + v_7\} & \text{subject to :} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} v_4 + & v_6 \geq 1 & // \text{ separating } d_1, b_1 \\ & v_5 \geq 1 & // \text{ separating } d_1, b_2 \\ & & v_7 \geq 1 & // \text{ separating } d_2, b_1 \\ v_4 + & v_5 + & v_6 + & v_7 \geq 1 & // \text{ separating } d_2, b_2 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

\implies return $\{v_4, v_5, v_7\} \implies U = \{x_4, x_5, x_7\}$
or return $\{v_5, v_6, v_7\} \implies U = \{x_5, x_6, x_7\}$

Separation with 0-1 ILP: Example

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7
d_1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
d_2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
b_1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
b_2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \{v_4 + v_5 + v_6 + v_7\} && \text{subject to :} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_4 + \quad \quad \quad v_6 \geq 1 \quad // \text{ separating } d_1, b_1 \\ \quad \quad \quad v_5 \geq 1 \quad // \text{ separating } d_1, b_2 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad v_7 \geq 1 \quad // \text{ separating } d_2, b_1 \\ v_4 + \quad v_5 + \quad v_6 + \quad v_7 \geq 1 \quad // \text{ separating } d_2, b_2 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

\implies return $\{v_4, v_5, v_7\} \implies U = \{x_4, x_5, x_7\}$
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Separation with 0-1 ILP: Example

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7
d_1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
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b_1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
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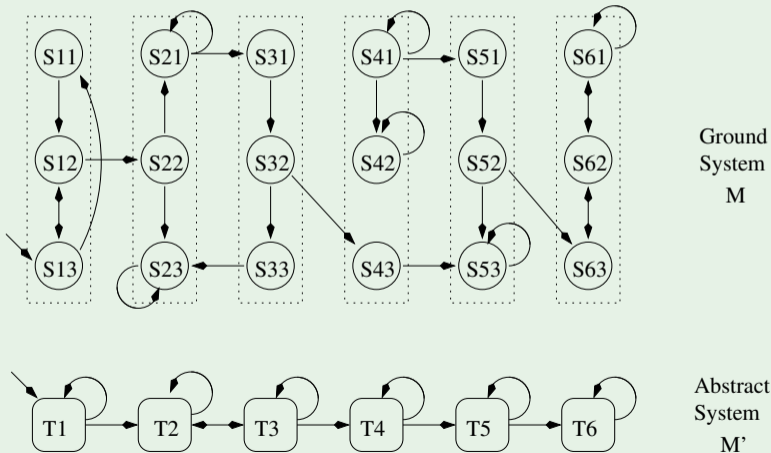
$$\begin{aligned} & \min \{v_4 + v_5 + v_6 + v_7\} && \text{subject to :} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_4 + \quad \quad \quad v_6 \geq 1 \quad // \text{ separating } d_1, b_1 \\ \quad \quad \quad v_5 \geq 1 \quad // \text{ separating } d_1, b_2 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad v_7 \geq 1 \quad // \text{ separating } d_2, b_1 \\ v_4 + \quad v_5 + \quad v_6 + \quad v_7 \geq 1 \quad // \text{ separating } d_2, b_2 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

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- 1 Abstraction
- 2 Abstraction-Based Symbolic Model Cheching
 - Abstraction
 - Checking the counter-examples
 - Refinement
- 3 Exercises

Ex: Simulation

Consider the following pair of ground and abstract machines M and M' , and the abstraction $\alpha : M \mapsto M'$ which, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$, maps S_{j1}, S_{j2}, S_{j3} into T_j .



Ex: Simulation [cont.]

For each of the following facts, say which is true and which is false.

Ex: Simulation [cont.]

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(a) M simulates M' .

Ex: Simulation [cont.]

For each of the following facts, say which is true and which is false.

(a) M simulates M' .

[Solution: False. E.g.,: if M is in $S23$, M' is in $T2$ and M' switches to $T3$, there is no transition in M from $S23$ to any state $S3i$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.]

Ex: Simulation [cont.]

For each of the following facts, say which is true and which is false.

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[Solution: False. E.g.,: if M is in $S23$, M' is in $T2$ and M' switches to $T3$, there is no transition in M from $S23$ to any state $S3i$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.]

(b) M' simulates M .

Ex: Simulation [cont.]

For each of the following facts, say which is true and which is false.

(a) M simulates M' .

[Solution: False. E.g.,: if M is in $S23$, M' is in $T2$ and M' switches to $T3$, there is no transition in M from $S23$ to any state $S3i$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.]

(b) M' simulates M .

[Solution: true]

Ex: Simulation [cont.]

For each of the following facts, say which is true and which is false.

(a) M simulates M' .

[Solution: False. E.g.,: if M is in $S23$, M' is in $T2$ and M' switches to $T3$, there is no transition in M from $S23$ to any state $S3i$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.]

(b) M' simulates M .

[Solution: true]

(c) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, 3\}$, if Tj is reachable in M' , then Sji is reachable in M

Ex: Simulation [cont.]

For each of the following facts, say which is true and which is false.

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(b) M' simulates M .

[Solution: true]

(c) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, 3\}$, if Tj is reachable in M' , then Sji is reachable in M

[Solution: False. E.g., $T4$ is reachable but $S42$ is not.]

Ex: Simulation [cont.]

For each of the following facts, say which is true and which is false.

(a) M simulates M' .

[Solution: False. E.g.,: if M is in $S23$, M' is in $T2$ and M' switches to $T3$, there is no transition in M from $S23$ to any state $S3i$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.]

(b) M' simulates M .

[Solution: true]

(c) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, 3\}$, if Tj is reachable in M' , then Sji is reachable in M

[Solution: False. E.g., $T4$ is reachable but $S42$ is not.]

(d) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, 3\}$, if Sji is reachable in M , then Tj is reachable in M' .

Ex: Simulation [cont.]

For each of the following facts, say which is true and which is false.

(a) M simulates M' .

[Solution: False. E.g.,: if M is in $S23$, M' is in $T2$ and M' switches to $T3$, there is no transition in M from $S23$ to any state $S3i$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.]

(b) M' simulates M .

[Solution: true]

(c) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, 3\}$, if Tj is reachable in M' , then Sji is reachable in M

[Solution: False. E.g., $T4$ is reachable but $S42$ is not.]

(d) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, 3\}$, if Sji is reachable in M , then Tj is reachable in M' .

[Solution: true]

Ex: Abstraction-based MC

Consider the following pair of ground and abstract machines M and M' , and the abstraction $\alpha : M \mapsto M'$ which makes the variable z invisible.

M :

```
MODULE main
VAR
  x : boolean;
  y : boolean;
  z : boolean;
ASSIGN
  init(x) := FALSE;
  init(y) := FALSE;
  init(z) := TRUE;
TRANS
  (next(x) <-> y) &
  (next(y) <-> z) &
  (next(z) <-> x)
```

M' :

```
MODULE main
VAR
  x : boolean;
  y : boolean;
  z : boolean;
ASSIGN
  init(x) := FALSE;
  init(y) := FALSE;
TRANS
  (next(x) <-> y) &
  (next(y) <-> z)
```

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

(a) Draw the FSM's for M and M' (n.b.: in M' only x and y are state variables).

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

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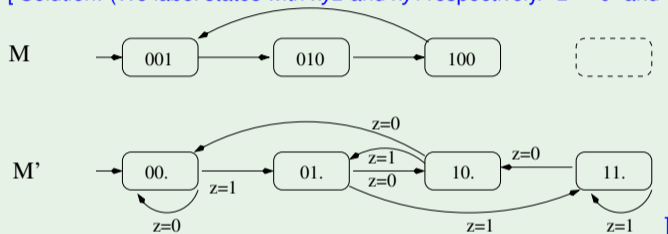
[Solution: (We label states with xyz and xy , respectively. " $z = 0$ " and " $z = 1$ " are comments.)

]

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

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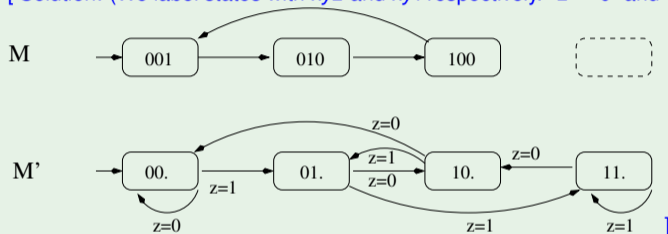
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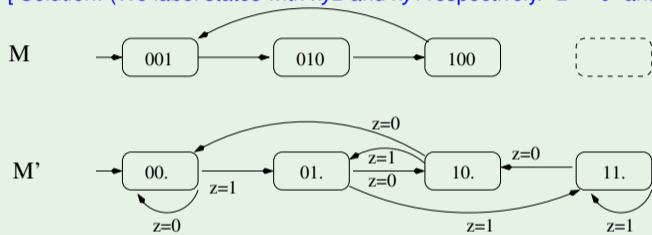


(b) Does M simulate M' ?

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

(a) Draw the FSM's for M and M' (n.b.: in M' only x and y are state variables).

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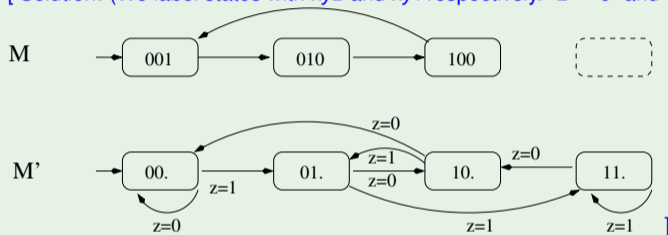


(b) Does M simulate M' ? [Solution: No. E.g. the M' execution looping on (00) cannot be simulated in M .]

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

(a) Draw the FSM's for M and M' (n.b.: in M' only x and y are state variables).

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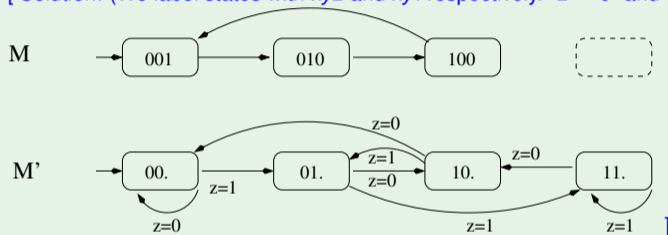
(b) Does M simulate M' ? [Solution: No. E.g. the M' execution looping on (00) cannot be simulated in M .]

(c) Does M' simulate M ?

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

(a) Draw the FSM's for M and M' (n.b.: in M' only x and y are state variables).

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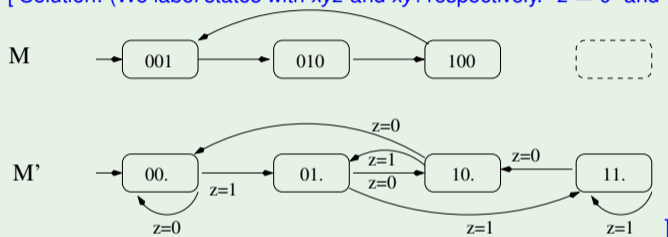
(b) Does M simulate M' ? [Solution: No. E.g. the M' execution looping on (00) cannot be simulated in M .]

(c) Does M' simulate M ? [Solution: Yes]

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

(a) Draw the FSM's for M and M' (n.b.: in M' only x and y are state variables).

[Solution: (We label states with xyz and xy . respectively. “ $z = 0$ ” and “ $z = 1$ ” are comments.)



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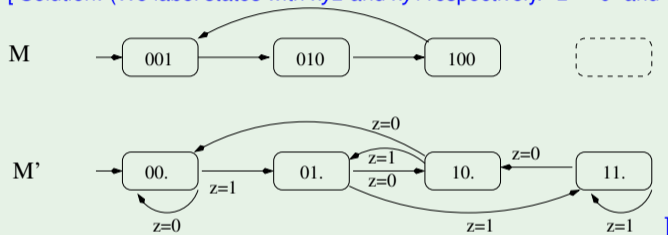
(c) Does M' simulate M ? [Solution: Yes]

(d) Is α a suitable abstraction for solving the MC problem $M \models \mathbf{G}\neg(x \wedge y)$?
If yes, explain why. If no, produce a spurious counter-example.

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

(a) Draw the FSM's for M and M' (n.b.: in M' only x and y are state variables).

[Solution: (We label states with xyz and xy . respectively. “ $z = 0$ ” and “ $z = 1$ ” are comments.)



(b) Does M simulate M' ? [Solution: No. E.g. the M' execution looping on (00) cannot be simulated in M .]

(c) Does M' simulate M ? [Solution: Yes]

(d) Is α a suitable abstraction for solving the MC problem $M \models \mathbf{G}\neg(x \wedge y)$?
If yes, explain why. If no, produce a spurious counter-example.

[Solution: No, since $M \models \mathbf{G}\neg(x \wedge y)$ but $M' \not\models \mathbf{G}\neg(x \wedge y)$. A spurious counter-example is $C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (00) \Rightarrow (01) \Rightarrow (11).$]

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

- (e) Use the SAT-based refinement technique to show that the abstract counter-example $C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (00) \implies (01) \implies (11)$ is spurious.

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

- (e) Use the SAT-based refinement technique to show that the abstract counter-example $C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (00) \Longrightarrow (01) \Longrightarrow (11)$ is spurious.

[Solution: We generate the following formula and feed it to a SAT solver:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (\neg x_0 \wedge \neg y_0 \wedge z_0) & \wedge \quad // I(x_0, y_0, z_0) \wedge \\ ((x_1 \leftrightarrow y_0) \wedge (y_1 \leftrightarrow z_0) \wedge (z_1 \leftrightarrow x_0)) & \wedge \quad // T(x_0, y_0, z_0, x_1, y_1, z_1) \wedge \\ ((x_2 \leftrightarrow y_1) \wedge (y_2 \leftrightarrow z_1) \wedge (z_2 \leftrightarrow x_1)) & \wedge \quad // T(x_1, y_1, z_1, x_2, y_2, z_2) \wedge \\ (\neg x_0 \wedge \neg y_0) & \wedge \quad // (visible(s_0) = c_0) \wedge \\ (\neg x_1 \wedge y_1) & \wedge \quad // (visible(s_1) = c_1) \wedge \\ (x_2 \wedge y_2) & // (visible(s_2) = c_2) \end{array}$$

]

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$\Longrightarrow \{ \neg x_0, \neg y_0, z_0, \neg x_1, y_1, \neg z_1, x_2, \neg y_2, \neg z_2 \}$ are unit-propagated due to the first three rows

]

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

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\Longrightarrow $\{\neg x_0, \neg y_0, z_0, \neg x_1, y_1, \neg z_1, x_2, \neg y_2, \neg z_2\}$ are unit-propagated due to the first three rows

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Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

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 \Longrightarrow UNSAT

]

Ex: Abstraction-based MC [cont.]

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- \Longrightarrow $\{\neg x_0, \neg y_0, z_0, \neg x_1, y_1, \neg z_1, x_2, \neg y_2, \neg z_2\}$ are unit-propagated due to the first three rows
 \Longrightarrow **UNSAT**
 \Longrightarrow spurious counter-example.

]

Ex: Separation problem

In a counter-example-guided-abstraction-refinement model checking process using localization reduction, variables $x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8$ are made invisible.

Suppose the process has identified a spurious counterexample with an abstract failure state $[00]$, two ground deadend states d_1, d_2 and two ground bad states b_1, b_2 as described in the following table:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	x_8
d_1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
d_2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
b_1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
b_2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Identify a minimum-size subset of invisible variables which must be made visible in the next abstraction to avoid the above failure. Briefly explain why.

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b_1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
b_2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Identify a minimum-size subset of invisible variables which must be made visible in the next abstraction to avoid the above failure. Briefly explain why.

[Solution: The minimum-size subset is $\{x_7\}$. In fact, if x_7 is made visible, then both d_1, d_2 are made different from both b_1, b_2 .]