

# Verifying Temporal Properties of Reactive Systems by Transformation

G.W. Hamilton

School of Computing  
Dublin City University  
Dublin 9, Ireland  
`hamilton@computing.dcu.ie`

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Language
- 3 Reactive Systems
- 4 Temporal Properties
- 5 Verification
- 6 Conclusions

# Introduction

- We consider the problem of verifying properties of **reactive systems**
  - continuously react to external **events** by changing their internal **state** and producing outputs
- Properties of such systems are usually expressed using a **temporal logic**
  - **safety** properties (nothing bad will ever happen)
  - **liveness** properties (something good will eventually happen)
- One well established technique for this verification is **model checking**
  - originally developed for **finite** state systems
  - reactive systems often have an **infinite** number of states

# Background

- **Fold/unfold** program transformation has been proposed as an automatic approach to this verification problem
  - **folding** corresponds to the application of a (co)-inductive hypothesis
  - **generalization** corresponds to abstraction
- Many techniques have been developed for **logic** programs
  - e.g. Leuschel & Massart, 1999; Roychoudhuri et al., 2000; Fioravanti et al., 2001; Pettorossi et al., 2009; Seki, 2011
- Less techniques have been developed for **functional** programs
  - notable exception: Lisitsa & Nemytykh, 2007 & 2008
- Most have some **limitation** such as restriction to finite states, restriction to safety properties or the need for an external constraint solver

# Approach

- 1 Apply **distillation** to the program defining the reactive system
  - produces a simplified form of program which is **easier to analyse**
  - removes more intermediate data structures so **less generalization** is required
- 2 Define a number of **verification rules** on the resulting simplified form of program
  - **less limitations** than those associated with previous techniques
  - **always terminates**, but may not produce a meaningful result

We apply these techniques to **example systems** intended to model mutually exclusive access to a shared resource

- safety property: **mutual exclusion**
- liveness property: **non-starvation**

# Language

## Syntax

$e ::= x$	Variable
$c e_1 \dots e_k$	Constructor Application
$\lambda x. e$	$\lambda$ -Abstraction
$f$	Function Call
$e_0 e_1$	Application
<b>case</b> $e_0$ <b>of</b> $p_1 \rightarrow e_1 \mid \dots \mid p_k \rightarrow e_k$	Case Expression
<b>let</b> $x = e_0$ <b>in</b> $e_1$	Let Expression
$e_0$ <b>where</b> $f_1 = e_1 \dots f_n = e_n$	Local Function Definitions

$p ::= c x_1 \dots x_k$  Pattern

# Language

## Semantics

$$((\lambda x. e_0) e_1) \xrightarrow{\beta} (e_0\{x \mapsto e_1\}) \quad (\text{let } x = e_0 \text{ in } e_1) \xrightarrow{\beta} (e_1\{x \mapsto e_0\})$$

$$\frac{f = e}{f \xrightarrow{f} e}$$

$$\frac{e_0 \xrightarrow{r} e'_0}{(e_0 e_1) \xrightarrow{r} (e'_0 e_1)}$$

$$\frac{e_0 \xrightarrow{r} e'_0}{(\text{case } e_0 \text{ of } p_1 : e_1 \mid \dots \mid p_k : e_k) \xrightarrow{r} (\text{case } e'_0 \text{ of } p_1 : e_1 \mid \dots \mid p_k : e_k)}$$

$$\frac{p_i = c x_1 \dots x_n}{(\text{case } (c e_1 \dots e_n) \text{ of } p_1 : e'_1 \mid \dots \mid p_k : e'_k) \xrightarrow{c} (e_i\{x_1 \mapsto e_1, \dots, x_n \mapsto e_n\})}$$

# Specifying Reactive Systems

Reactive systems have to react to a series of external **events** by updating their **state**. We use a **stream** datatype:

$$\textit{Stream } a ::= \textit{Cons } a \textit{ Stream}$$

For our example mutual exclusion systems, **external events** belong to the following datatype:

$$\textit{Event} ::= \textit{Request}_1 \mid \textit{Request}_2 \mid \textit{Take}_1 \mid \textit{Take}_2 \mid \textit{Release}_1 \mid \textit{Release}_2$$

**System states** belong to the following datatype:

$$\textit{SysState} ::= \textit{State } \textit{ProcState } \textit{ProcState}$$

$$\textit{ProcState} ::= T \mid W \mid U$$



# Example 1

 $f \text{ es } T \ T$ 

where

 $f = \lambda \text{ es } s_1 \ s_2. \text{Cons } (\text{SysState } s_1 \ s_2) \ (\text{case es of}$ 
 $\text{Cons } e \ \text{es} \rightarrow \text{case } e \ \text{of}$ 
 $\text{Request}_1 \rightarrow \text{case } s_1 \ \text{of}$ 
 $U \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \_ \rightarrow \text{case } s_2 \ \text{of}$ 
 $U \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } W \ s_2$ 
 $| \text{Request}_2 \rightarrow \text{case } s_2 \ \text{of}$ 
 $U \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \_ \rightarrow \text{case } s_1 \ \text{of}$ 
 $U \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ W$ 
 $| \text{Take}_1 \rightarrow \text{case } s_1 \ \text{of}$ 
 $W \rightarrow f \ \text{es } U \ s_2$ 
 $| \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \text{Take}_2 \rightarrow \text{case } s_2 \ \text{of}$ 
 $W \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ U$ 
 $| \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \text{Release}_1 \rightarrow \text{case } s_1 \ \text{of}$ 
 $U \rightarrow f \ \text{es } T \ s_2$ 
 $| \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \text{Release}_2 \rightarrow \text{case } s_2 \ \text{of}$ 
 $U \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ T$ 
 $| \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2)$

# Example 2

 $f \text{ es } T \ T$ 
**where**
 $f = \lambda \text{es } s_1 \ s_2. \text{Cons } (\text{SysState } s_1 \ s_2) \ (\text{case es of}$ 
 $\text{Cons } e \ \text{es} \rightarrow \text{case } e \ \text{of}$ 
 $\text{Request}_1 \rightarrow \text{case } s_1 \ \text{of}$ 
 $\quad T \rightarrow f \ \text{es } W \ s_2$ 
 $\quad | \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \ \text{Request}_2 \rightarrow \text{case } s_2 \ \text{of}$ 
 $\quad T \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ W$ 
 $\quad | \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \ \text{Take}_1 \rightarrow \text{case } s_1 \ \text{of}$ 
 $\quad W \rightarrow \text{case } s_2 \ \text{of}$ 
 $\quad \quad T \rightarrow f \ \text{es } U \ s_2$ 
 $\quad \quad | \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $\quad | \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \ \text{Take}_2 \rightarrow \text{case } s_2 \ \text{of}$ 
 $\quad W \rightarrow \text{case } s_1 \ \text{of}$ 
 $\quad \quad T \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ U$ 
 $\quad \quad | \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $\quad | \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \ \text{Release}_1 \rightarrow \text{case } s_1 \ \text{of}$ 
 $\quad U \rightarrow f \ \text{es } T \ s_2$ 
 $\quad | \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2$ 
 $| \ \text{Release}_2 \rightarrow \text{case } s_2 \ \text{of}$ 
 $\quad U \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ T$ 
 $\quad | \_ \rightarrow f \ \text{es } s_1 \ s_2)$

# Example 3

$f \text{ es } T \ T \ \text{Zero} \ \text{Zero}$

**where**

$f = \lambda \text{es } s_1 \ s_2 \ t_1 \ t_2. \text{Cons} (\text{SysState } s_1 \ s_2) (\text{case es of}$

$\text{Cons } e \ \text{es} \rightarrow \text{case } e \ \text{of}$

```

    Request1 → case s1 of
      T → f es W s2 (Succ t2) t2
      | _ → f es s1 s2 t1 t2
  | Request2 → case s2 of
      T → f es s1 W t1 (Succ t1)
      | _ → f es s1 s2 t1 t2
  | Take1    → case s1 of
      W → case s2 of
          T → f es U s2 t1 t2
          | _ → case (t1 < t2) of
              True  → f es U s2 t1 t2
              False → f es s1 s2 t1 t2
          | _ → f es s1 s2 t1 t2
  | Take2    → case s2 of
      W → case s1 of
          T → f es s1 U t1 t2
          | _ → case (t2 < t1) of
              True  → f es s1 U t1 t2
              False → f es s1 s2 t1 t2
          | _ → f es s1 s2 t1 t2
  | Release1 → case s1 of
      U → f es T s2 Zero t2
      | _ → f es s1 s2 t1 t2
  | Release2 → case s2 of
      U → f es s1 T t1 Zero
      | _ → f es s1 s2 (t1 t2)

```

# Linear-time Temporal Logic

## Syntax

$\varphi, \psi ::= \top$	True
$\perp$	False
$p$	Propositional Variable
$\neg\varphi$	Negation
$\varphi \vee \psi$	Disjunction
$\varphi \wedge \psi$	Conjunction
$\varphi \Rightarrow \psi$	Implication
$\Box\varphi$	Always
$\Diamond\varphi$	Some Time
$\bigcirc\varphi$	Next Time

# Linear-time Temporal Logic

## Semantics

**Models**  $\pi$  consist of an infinite number of **states**  $\langle s_0, s_1, \dots \rangle$  such that each state supplies an assignment to the **atomic propositions**.  
For a model  $\pi$  and position  $i$ :

$\pi, i \models \top$	
$\pi, i \not\models \perp$	
$\pi, i \models p$	iff $p \in s_i$
$\pi, i \models \neg\varphi$	iff $\pi, i \not\models \varphi$
$\pi, i \models \varphi \vee \psi$	iff $\pi, i \models \varphi$ or $\pi, i \models \psi$
$\pi, i \models \varphi \wedge \psi$	iff $\pi, i \models \varphi$ and $\pi, i \models \psi$
$\pi, i \models \varphi \Rightarrow \psi$	iff $\pi, i \not\models \varphi$ or $\pi, i \models \psi$
$\pi, i \models \Box\varphi$	iff $\forall j \geq i. \pi, j \models \varphi$
$\pi, i \models \Diamond\varphi$	iff $\exists j \geq i. \pi, j \models \varphi$
$\pi, i \models \bigcirc\varphi$	iff $\pi, i + 1 \models \varphi$

# Temporal Properties

We translate the atomic propositions of temporal formulae into our functional language, using the following datatype for truth values:

$$\text{TruthVal} ::= \text{True} \mid \text{False} \mid \text{Undefined}$$

## Property 1: Mutual Exclusion

```
□(case s of
  SysState s1 s2 → case s1 of
    U → case s2 of
      U → False
      | _ → True
    | _ → True)
```

# Temporal Properties

## Property 2: Non-Starvation (Process 1)

$$\square((\text{case } s \text{ of} \\ \text{SysState } s_1 \ s_2 \rightarrow \text{case } s_1 \text{ of} \\ \quad W \rightarrow \text{True} \\ \quad | \_ \rightarrow \text{False}) \Rightarrow \diamond(\text{case } s \text{ of} \\ \text{SysState } s_1 \ s_2 \rightarrow \text{case } s_1 \text{ of} \\ \quad U \rightarrow \text{True} \\ \quad | \_ \rightarrow \text{False}))$$

And similarly for Process 2.

# Verification

We first of all transform the reactive systems definitions into the following simplified form using **distillation**:

## Distilled Form

$$\begin{array}{l}
 e^\rho \quad ::= \quad \text{Cons } e_0^\rho \ e_1^\rho \\
 \quad \quad | \quad f \ x_1 \ \dots \ x_n \\
 \quad \quad | \quad \text{case } x \ \text{of } p_1 \rightarrow e_1^\rho \ | \ \dots \ | \ p_k \rightarrow e_n^\rho, \text{ where } x \notin \rho \\
 \quad \quad | \quad x \ e_1^\rho \ \dots \ e_n^\rho, \text{ where } x \in \rho \\
 \quad \quad | \quad \text{let } x = \lambda x_1 \ \dots \ x_n. e_0^\rho \ \text{in } e_1^{\rho \cup \{x\}} \\
 \quad \quad | \quad e_0^\rho \ \text{where } f_1 = \lambda x_{1_1} \ \dots \ x_{1_k}. e_1^\rho \ \dots \ f_n = \lambda x_{n_1} \ \dots \ x_{n_k}. e_n^\rho
 \end{array}$$

During verification, all let variables are given an undefined value, so there will be a finite number of states.



# Verification

We define **verification rules**  $\mathcal{P}[[e]] \varphi \phi \rho$  where  $e$  is an expression in this simplified form,  $\varphi$  is the temporal formula to be verified,  $\phi$  is a function variable environment and  $\rho$  is the set of previously encountered function calls (used for the detection of **loops**).

## Theorem (Soundness)

$\forall e \in \text{Prog}, \varphi \in \text{WFF}: \mathcal{P}[[e]] \varphi \emptyset \emptyset = \text{True} \Rightarrow \pi, 0 \models \varphi$   
 where  $\pi$  is a model for  $e$ .

## Theorem (Termination)

$\forall e \in \text{Prog}, \varphi \in \text{WFF}: \mathcal{P}[[e]] \varphi \emptyset \emptyset$  always terminates.

# Result of Transforming Example 1

```

f1 es
where
f1 = λes. Cons (SysState T T) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Request1 → f2 es
        | Request2 → f3 es
        | _ → f1 es)

f2 = λes. Cons (SysState W T) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Take1 → f4 es
        | Request2 → f5 es
        | _ → f2 es)

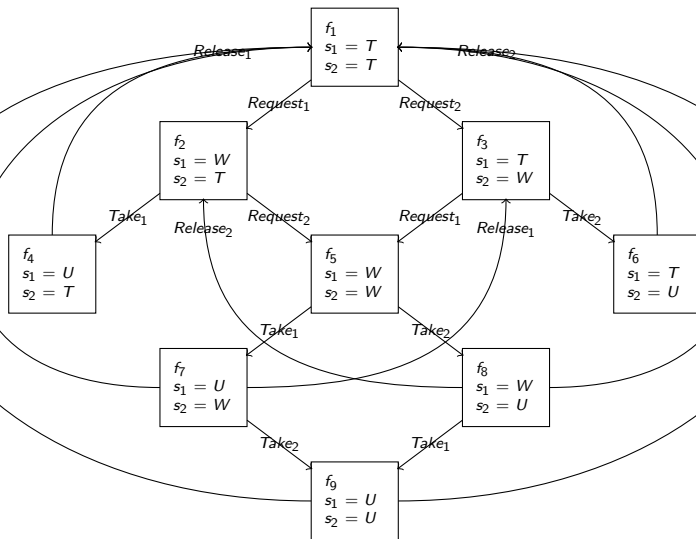
f3 = λes. Cons (SysState T W) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Request1 → f5 es
        | Take2 → f6 es
        | _ → f3 es)

f4 = λes. Cons (SysState U T) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Release1 → f1 es
        | _ → f4 es)

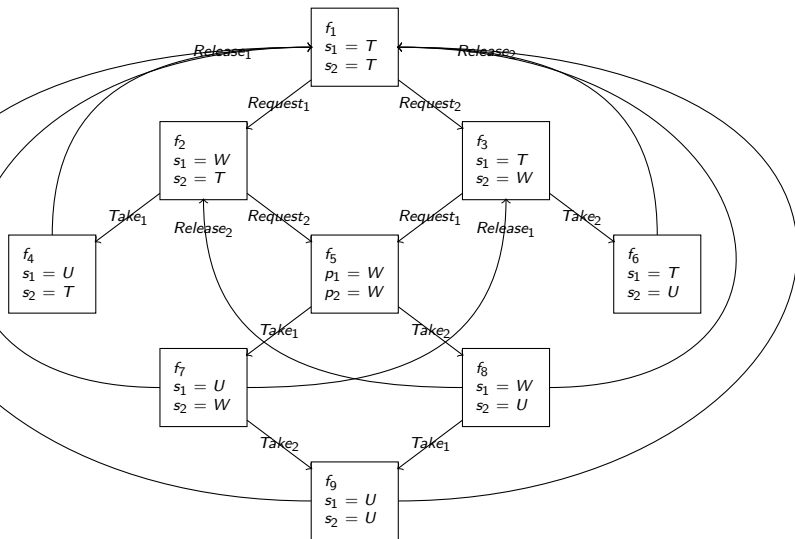
f5 = λes. Cons (SysState W W) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Take1 → f7 es
        | Take2 → f8 es
        | _ → f5 es)

f6 = λes. Cons (SysState T U) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Release2 → f1 es
        | _ → f6 es)
  
```

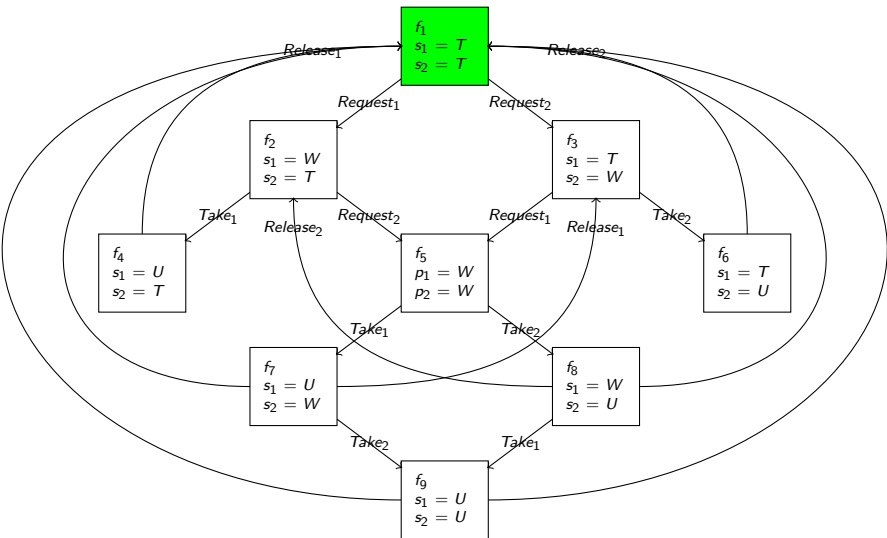
# LTS Representation of Transformed Example 1



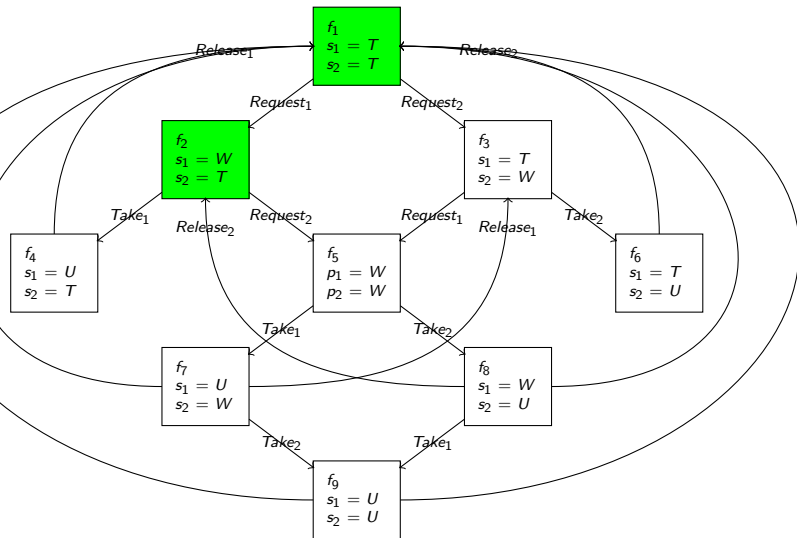
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 1



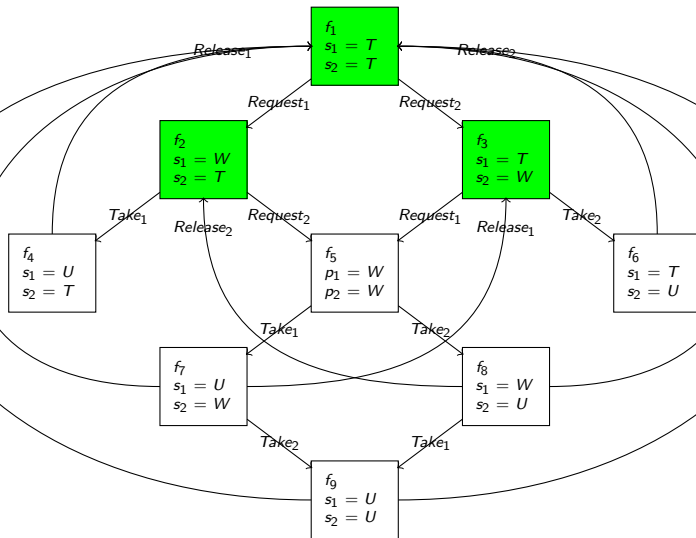
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 1



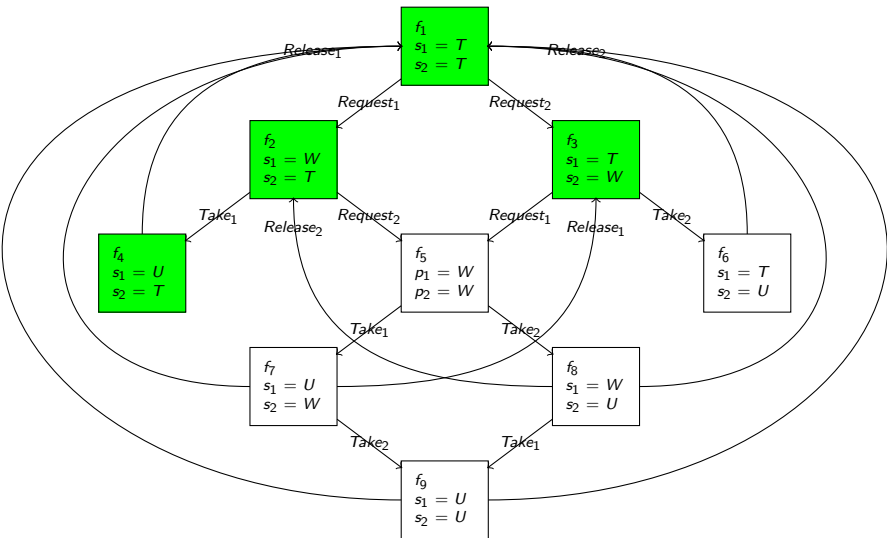
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 1



# Verification of Property 1 for Example 1

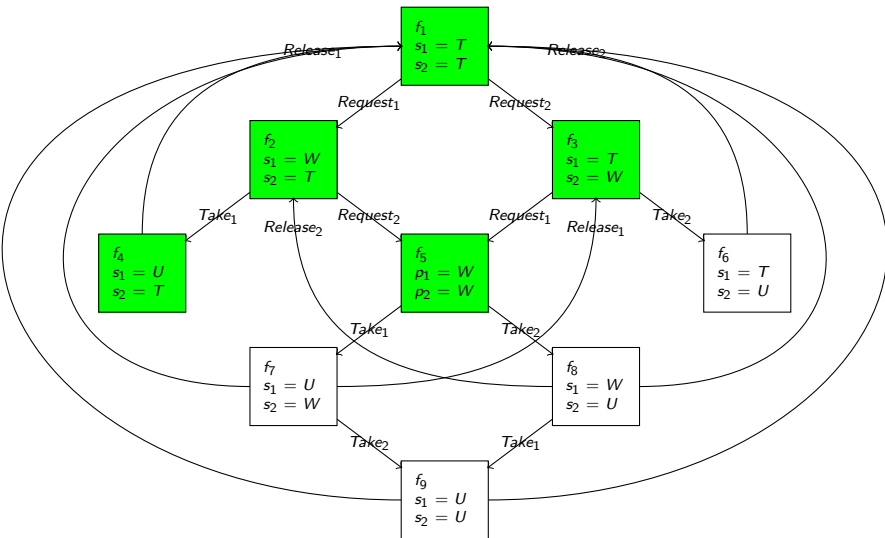


# Verification of Property 1 for Example 1

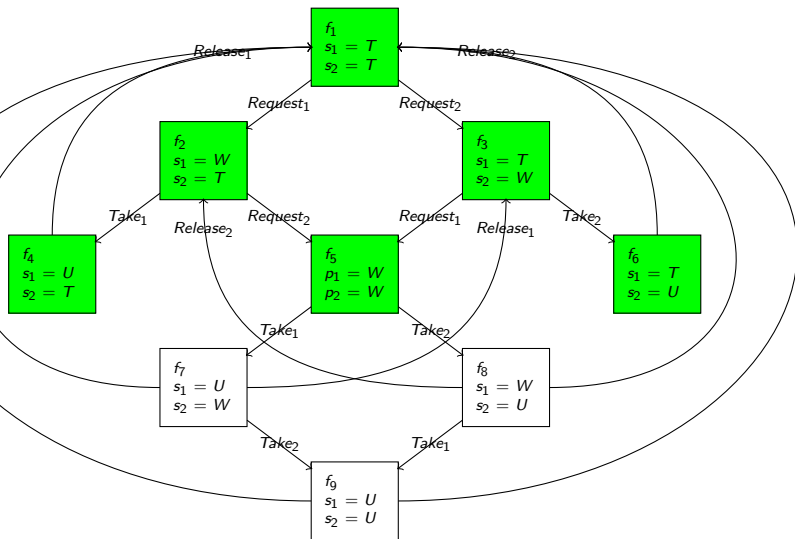




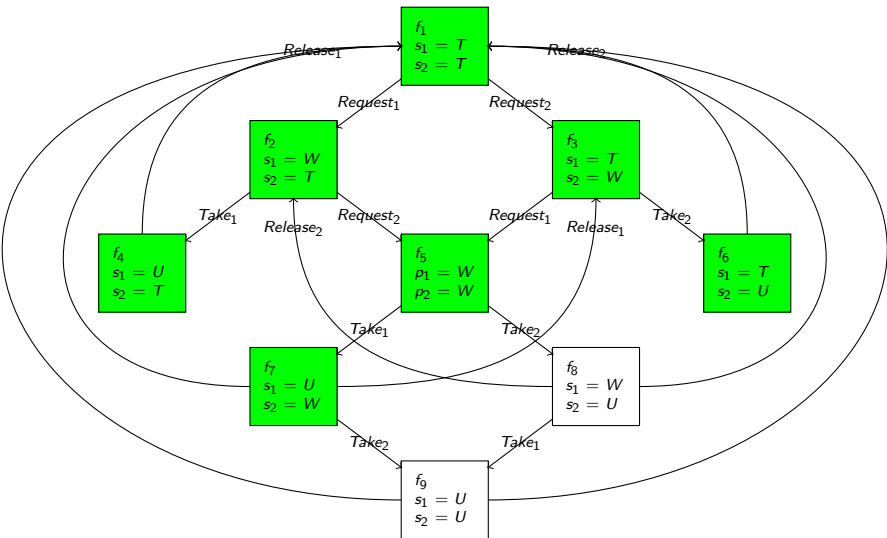
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 1



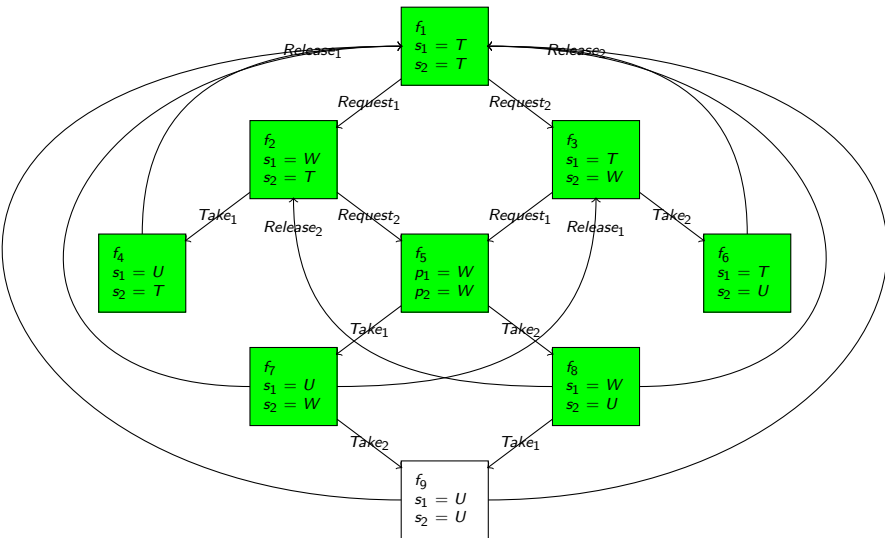
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 1



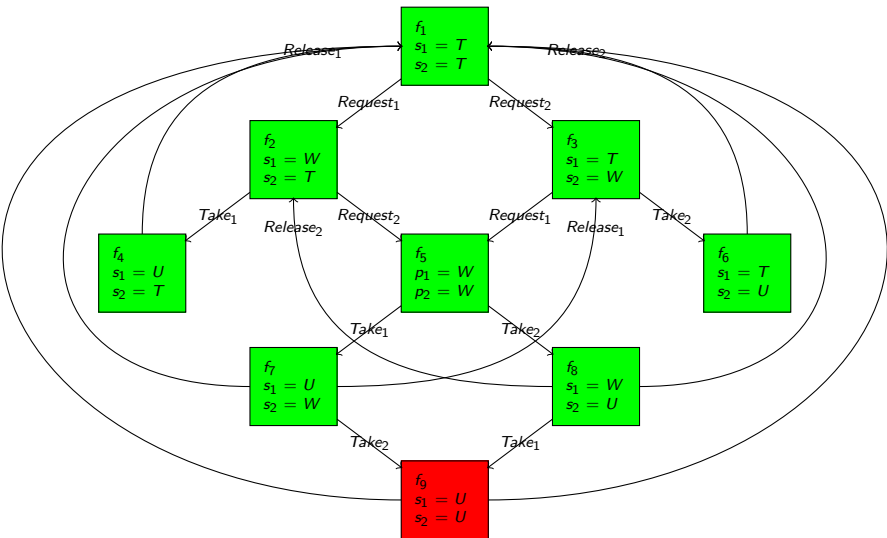
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 1



# Verification of Property 1 for Example 1



# Verification of Property 1 for Example 1



# Result of Transforming Example 2

 $f_1 \text{ es}$ 
**where**

$$f_1 = \lambda \text{es. Cons (SysState T T) (case es of$$

$$\quad \text{Cons e es} \rightarrow \text{case e of}$$

$$\quad \quad \text{Request}_1 \rightarrow f_2 \text{ es}$$

$$\quad \quad | \text{Request}_2 \rightarrow f_3 \text{ es}$$

$$\quad \quad | \_ \rightarrow f_1 \text{ es})$$

$$f_2 = \lambda \text{es. Cons (SysState W T) (case es of$$

$$\quad \text{Cons e es} \rightarrow \text{case e of}$$

$$\quad \quad \text{Take}_1 \rightarrow f_4 \text{ es}$$

$$\quad \quad | \text{Request}_2 \rightarrow f_5 \text{ es}$$

$$\quad \quad | \_ \rightarrow f_2 \text{ es})$$

$$f_3 = \lambda \text{es. Cons (SysState T W) (case es of$$

$$\quad \text{Cons e es} \rightarrow \text{case e of}$$

$$\quad \quad \text{Request}_1 \rightarrow f_5 \text{ es}$$

$$\quad \quad | \text{Take}_2 \rightarrow f_6 \text{ es}$$

$$\quad \quad | \_ \rightarrow f_3 \text{ es})$$

$$f_4 = \lambda \text{es. Cons (SysState U T) (case es of$$

$$\quad \text{Cons e es} \rightarrow \text{case e of}$$

$$\quad \quad \text{Release}_1 \rightarrow f_1 \text{ es}$$

$$\quad \quad | \_ \rightarrow f_4 \text{ es})$$

$$f_5 = \lambda \text{es. Cons (SysState W W) (case es of$$

$$\quad \text{Cons e es} \rightarrow \text{case e of}$$

$$\quad \quad \_ \rightarrow f_5 \text{ es})$$

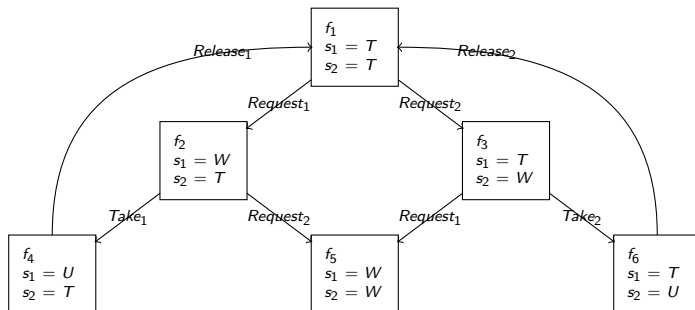
$$f_6 = \lambda \text{es. Cons (SysState T U) (case es of$$

$$\quad \text{Cons e es} \rightarrow \text{case e of}$$

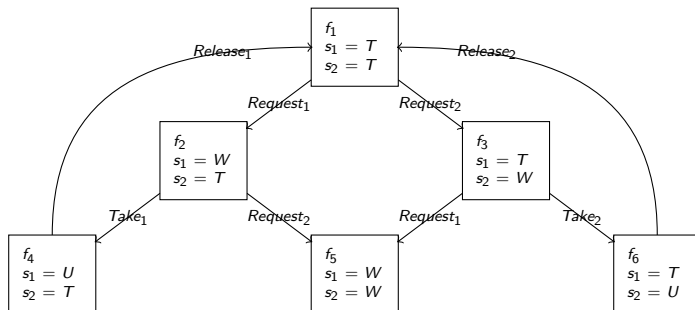
$$\quad \quad \text{Release}_2 \rightarrow f_1 \text{ es}$$

$$\quad \quad | \_ \rightarrow f_6 \text{ es})$$

# LTS Representation of Transformed Example 2

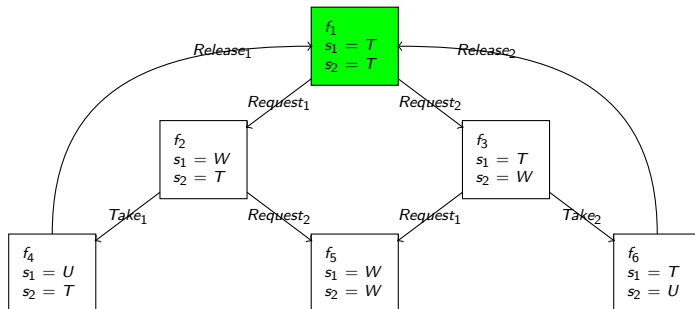


# Verification of Property 1 for Example 2

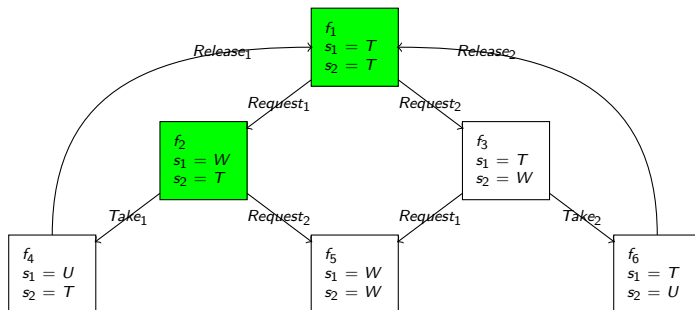




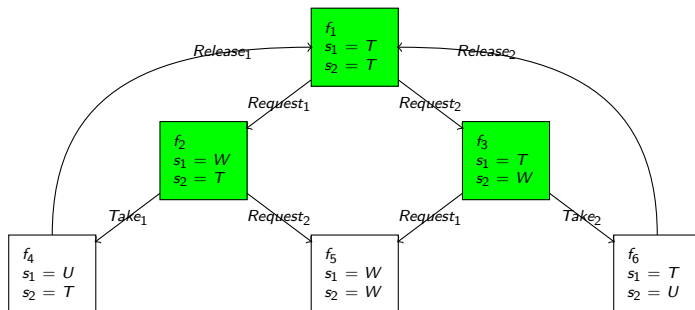
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 2



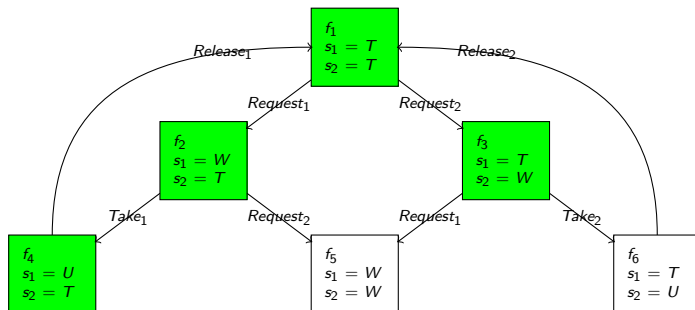
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 2



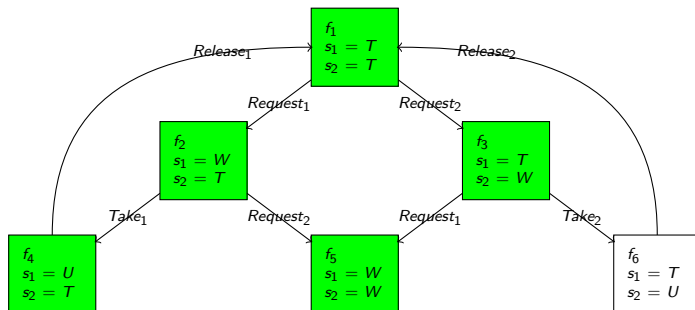
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 2



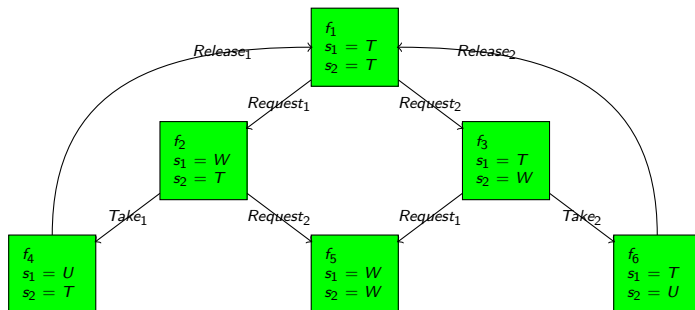
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 2



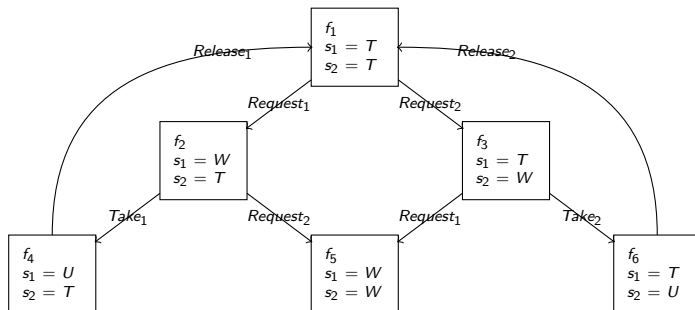
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 2



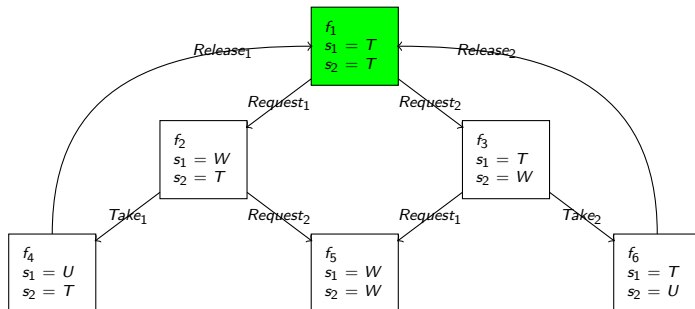
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 2



# Verification of Property 2 for Example 2

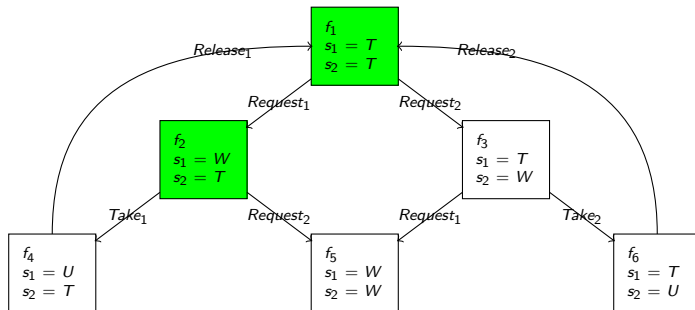


# Verification of Property 2 for Example 2

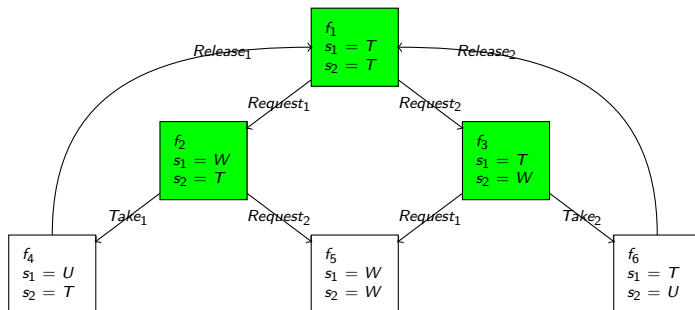




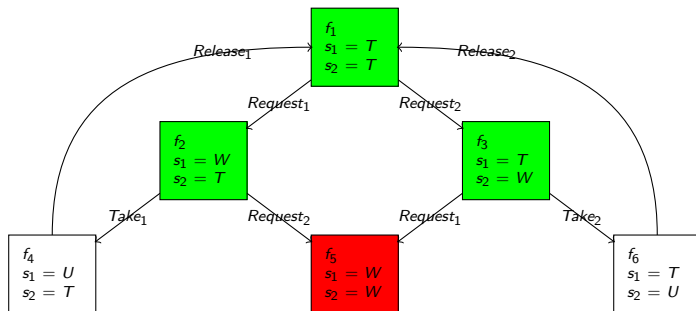
# Verification of Property 2 for Example 2



# Verification of Property 2 for Example 2



# Verification of Property 2 for Example 2



# Result of Transforming Example 3

```

f1 es
where
f1 = λes. Cons (SysState T T) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Request1 → f2 es
        | Request2 → f3 es
        | _ → f1 es)

f2 = λes. Cons (SysState W T) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Take1 → f4 es
        | Request2 → f6 es
        | _ → f2 es)

f3 = λes. Cons (SysState T W) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Take2 → f5 es
        | Request1 → f7 es
        | _ → f3 es)

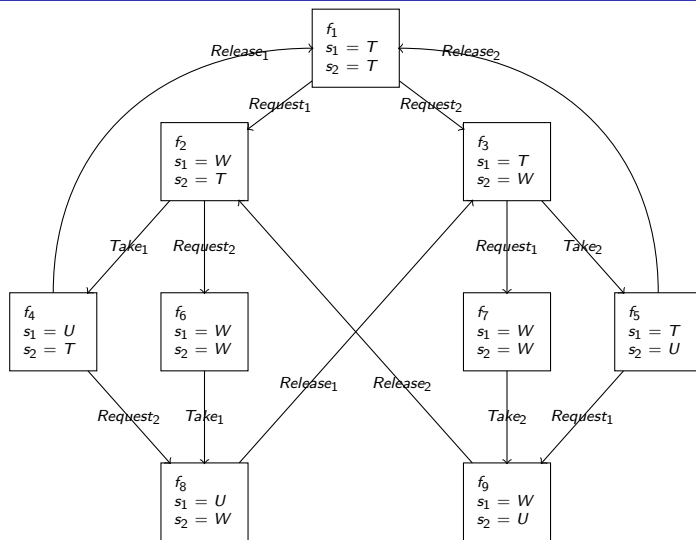
f4 = λes. Cons (SysState U T) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Release1 → f1 es
        | Request2 → f8 es
        | _ → f4 es)

f5 = λes. Cons (SysState T U) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Release2 → f1 es
        | Request1 → f9 es
        | _ → f5 es)

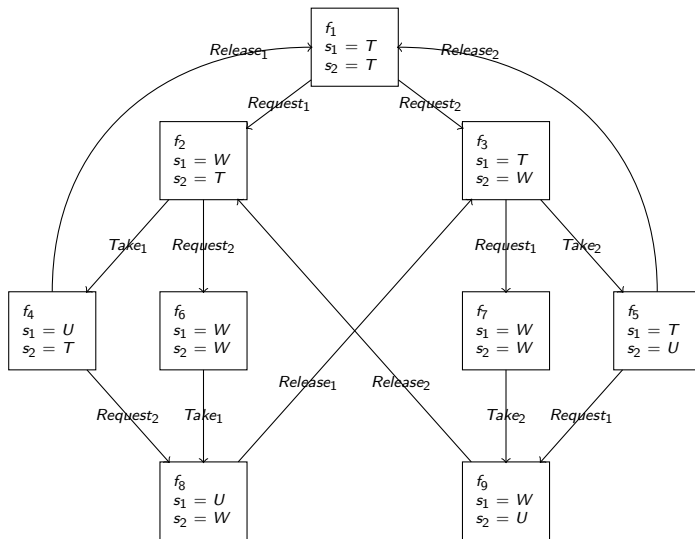
f6 = λes. Cons (SysState W W) (case es of
    Cons e es → case e of
        Take1 → f8 es

```

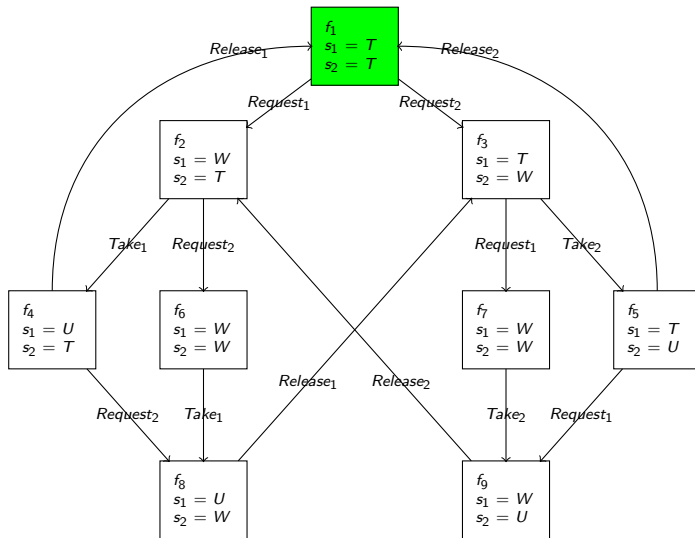
# LTS Representation of Transformed Example 3



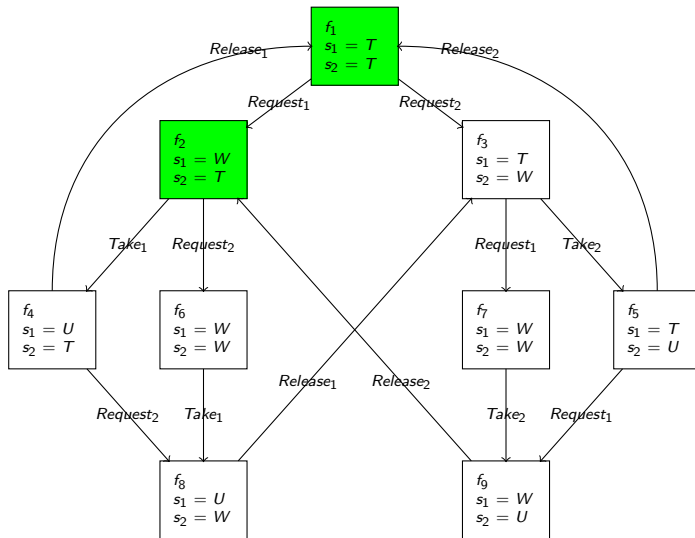
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 3



# Verification of Property 1 for Example 3

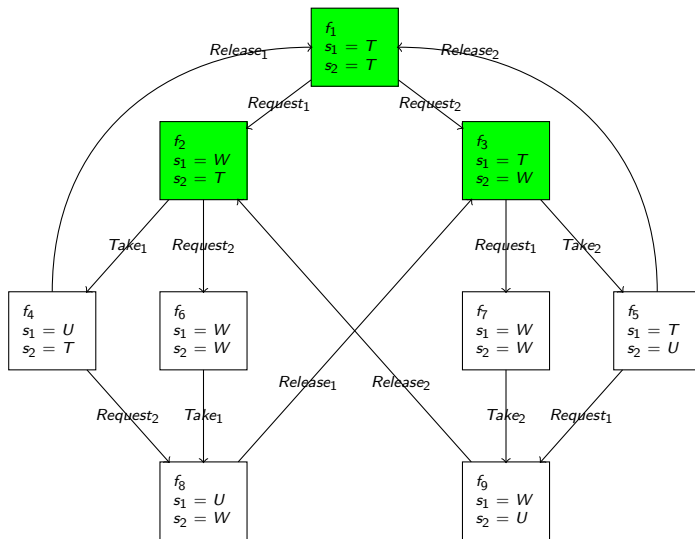


# Verification of Property 1 for Example 3

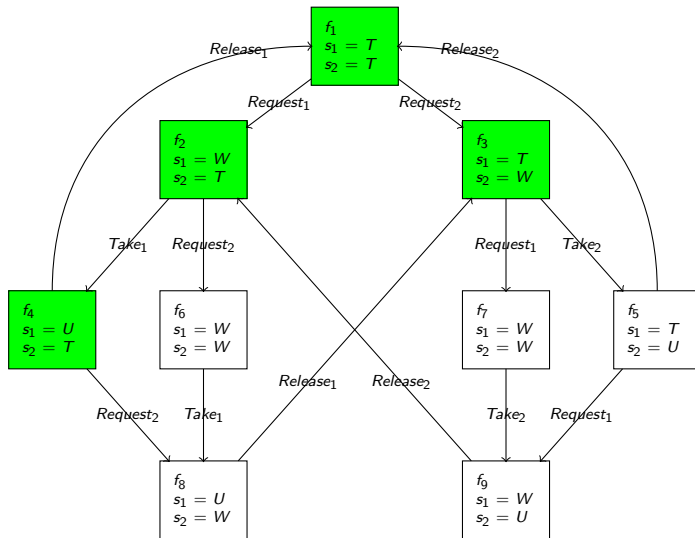




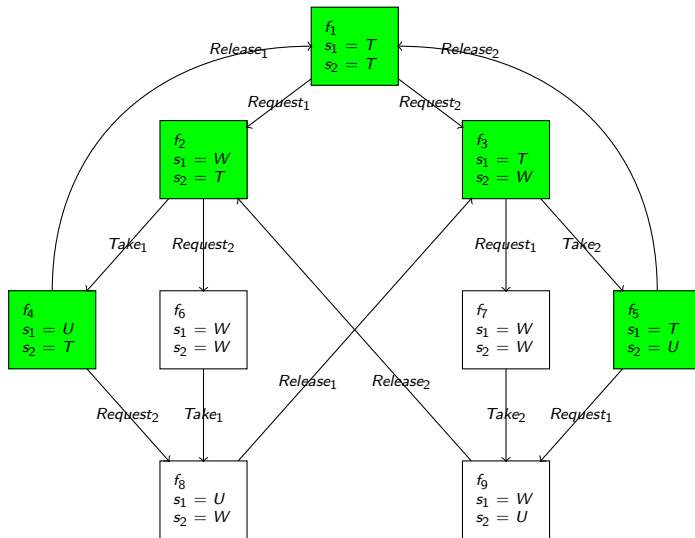
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 3



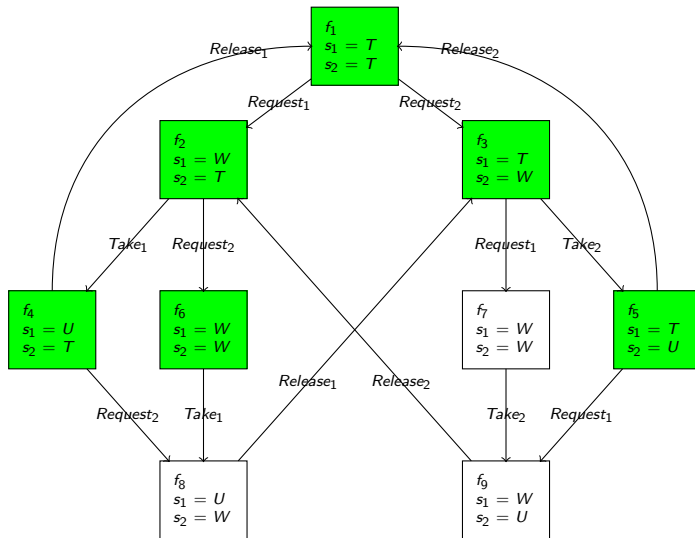
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 3



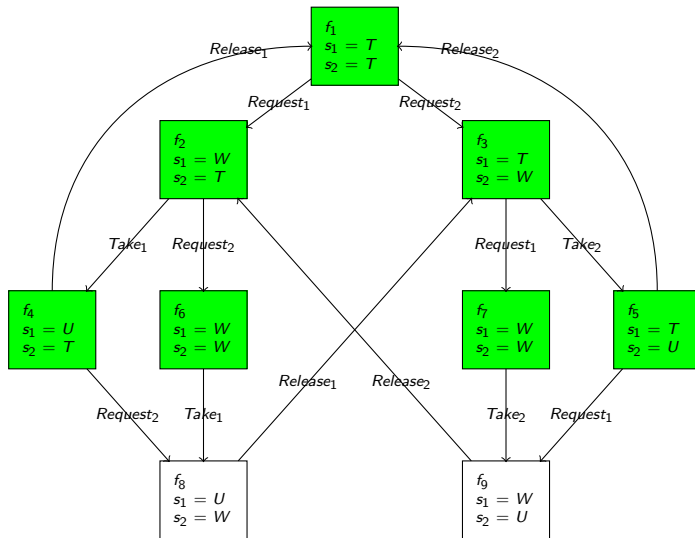
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 3



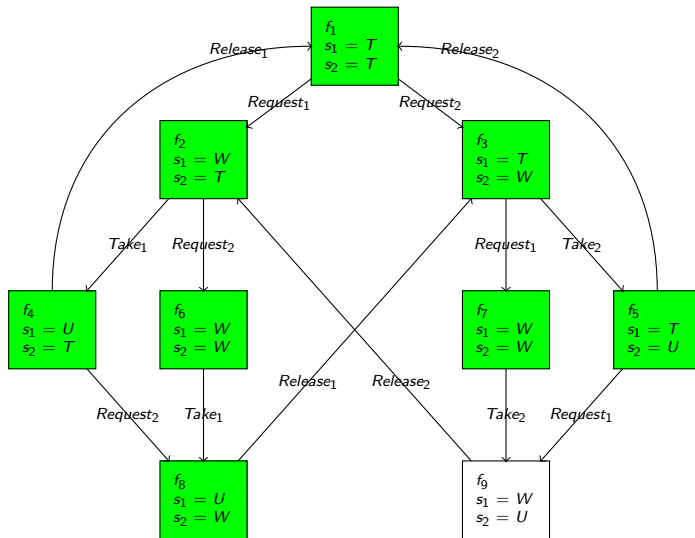
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 3



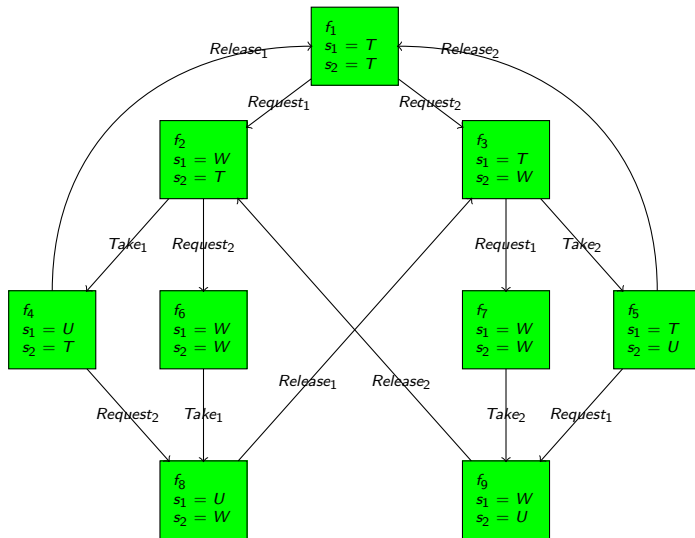
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 3



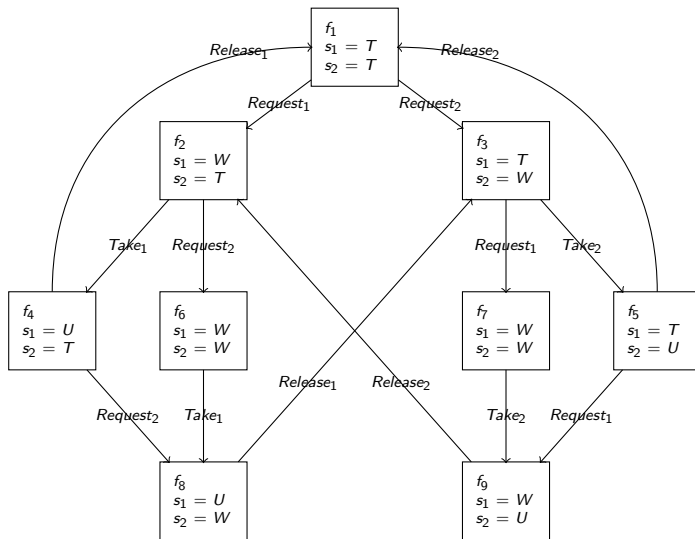
# Verification of Property 1 for Example 3



# Verification of Property 1 for Example 3

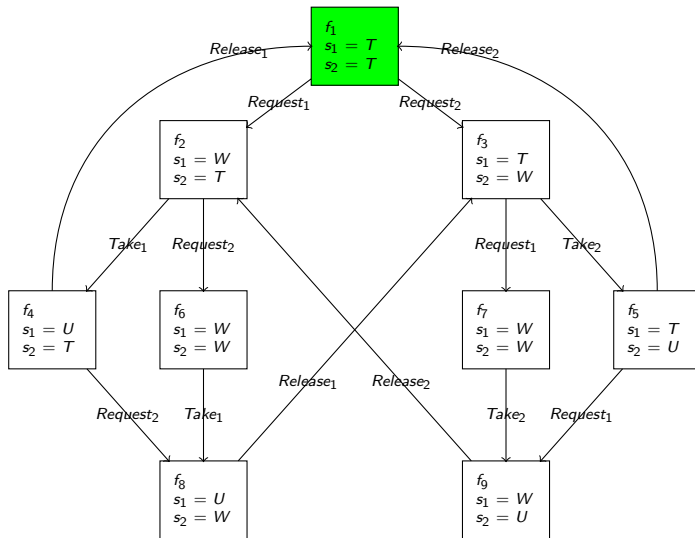


# Verification of Property 2 for Example 3

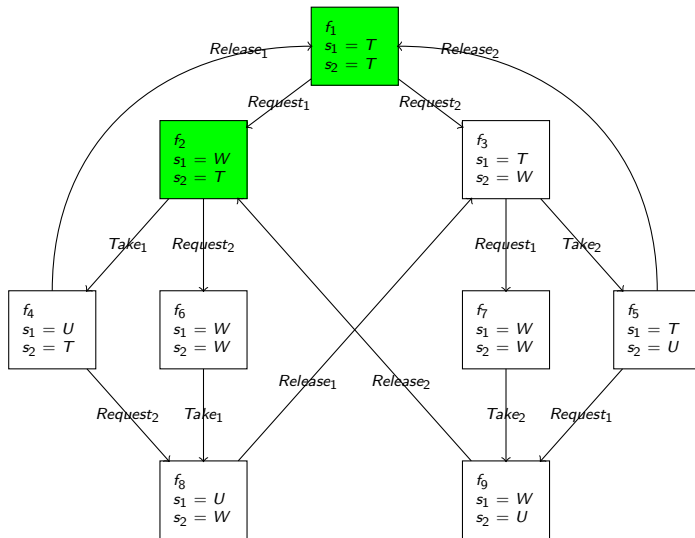




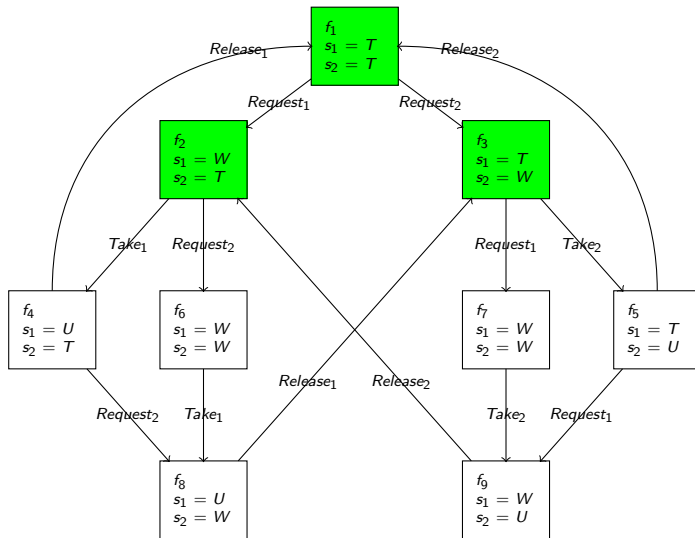
# Verification of Property 2 for Example 3



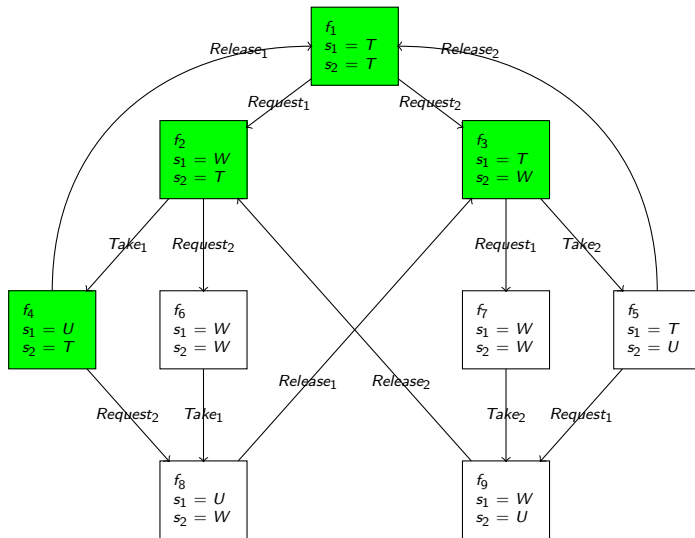
# Verification of Property 2 for Example 3



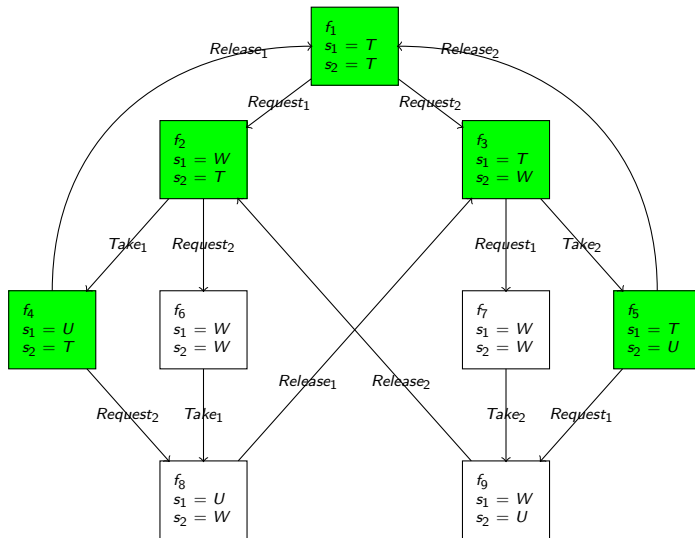
# Verification of Property 2 for Example 3



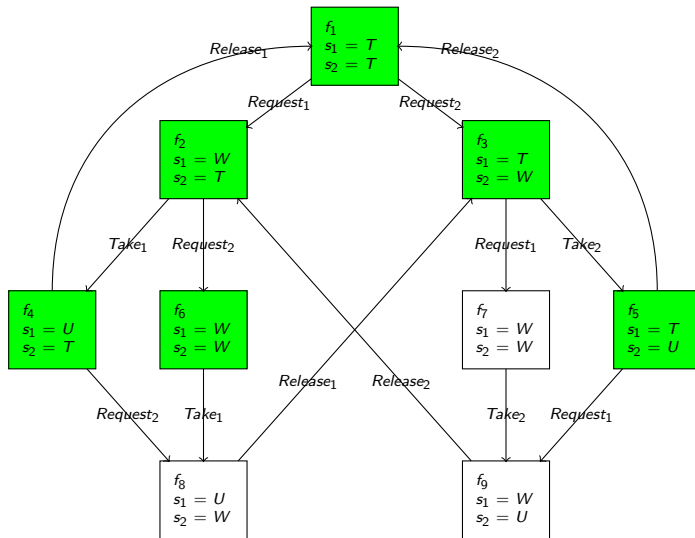
# Verification of Property 2 for Example 3



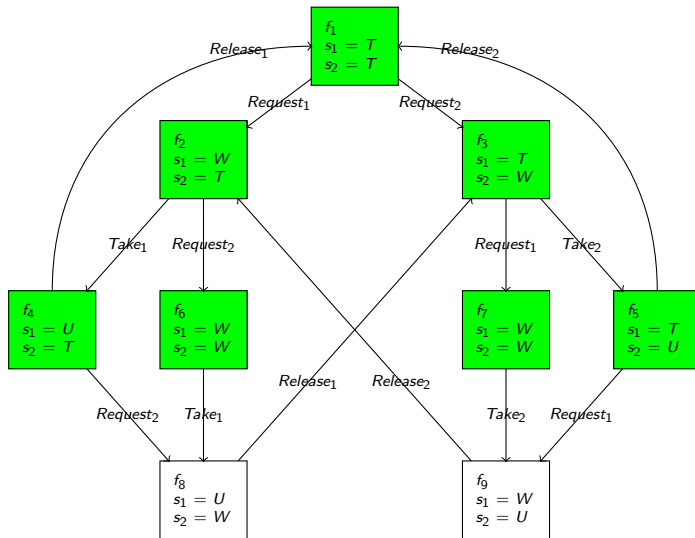
# Verification of Property 2 for Example 3



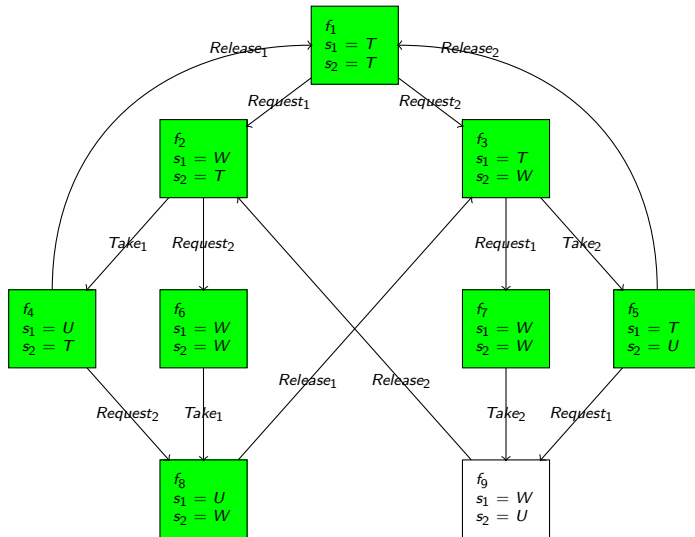
# Verification of Property 2 for Example 3



# Verification of Property 2 for Example 3

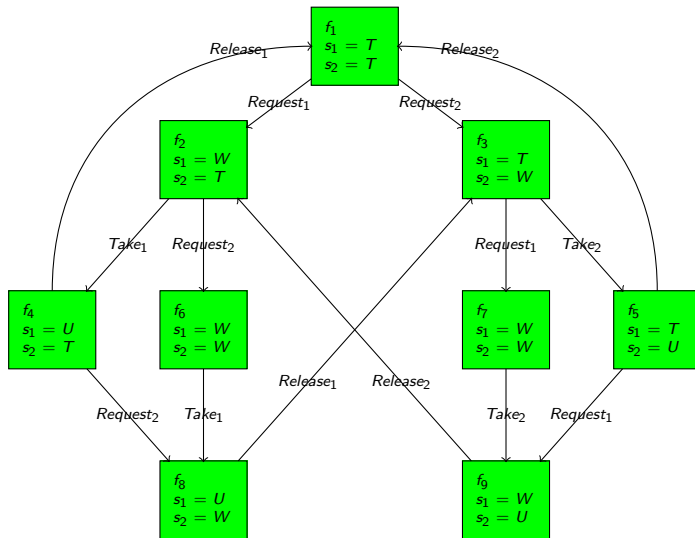


# Verification of Property 2 for Example 3





# Verification of Property 2 for Example 3



# Conclusions

- We have shown how **distillation** can be used to verify both safety and liveness properties of reactive systems.
- Our technique gives a **finite state approximation** of the original system in which all intermediate data is given an undefined value.
- Standard finite state **model checking** techniques can then be applied.
- Since more intermediate data structures are removed using distillation than other comparable techniques such as positive supercompilation and partial evaluation, **more accurate** results are obtained.

# Related Work

- Verification of temporal properties using **logic** programs:
  - Leuschel & Massart, 1999
  - Roychoudhuri et al., 2000
  - Fioravanti et al., 2001
  - Pettorossi et al., 2009
  - Seki, 2011
- Verification of temporal properties using **functional** programs:
  - Supercompilation: Lisitsa & Nemytykh, 2007 & 2008
  - Higher Order Recursion Schemes (HORS): Kobayashi, 2009; Lester et al., 2010