# Model Checking and the Curse of Dimensionality

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### Turing's Quote on Program Verification

- "How can one check a routine in the sense of making sure that it is right?"
- "The programmer should make a number of definite assertions which can be checked individually, and from which the correctness of the whole program easily follows."

Quote by A. M. Turing on 24 June 1949 at the inaugural conference of the EDSAC computer at the Mathematical Laboratory, Cambridge.



# **Temporal Logic Model Checking**

- Model checking is an automatic verification technique for finite state concurrent systems.
- Developed independently by Clarke and Emerson and by Queille and Sifakis in early 1980's.
- The assertions written as formulas in propositional temporal logic. (Pnueli 77)
- Verification procedure is algorithmic rather than deductive in nature.

### Main Disadvantage

### **Curse of Dimensionality:**

"In view of all that we have said in the foregoing sections, the many obstacles we appear to have surmounted, what casts the pall over our victory celebration? It is **the curse of dimensionality**, a malediction that has plagued the scientist from the earliest days."

#### Richard E. Bellman.

Adaptive Control Processes: A Guided Tour. Princeton University Press, 1961.



Image courtesy Time Inc. Photographer Alfred Eisenstaedt.

### Main Disadvantage (Cont.)

### **Curse of Dimensionality:**





# Main Disadvantage (Cont.)

### **Curse of Dimensionality:**

The number of states in a system grows exponentially with its dimensionality (i.e. number of variables or bits or processes).

This makes the system harder to reason about.



Unavoidable in worst case, but steady progress over the past 30 years using clever algorithms, data structures, and engineering

**Determines Patterns on Infinite Traces** 

Atomic Propositions Boolean Operations Temporal operators



а	"a is true now"
Ха	"a is true in the neXt state"
Fa	"a will be true in the Future"
G a	"a will be Globally true in the future"
a U b	"a will hold true Until b becomes true"

**Determines Patterns on Infinite Traces** 





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"a is true now"

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### Branching Time (EC 80, BMP 81)







AF g "g will necessarily become true"



AG g

"g is an invariant"



EG g

"g is a potential invariant"

CTL (CES 83-86) uses the temporal operators

AX, AG, AF, AU EX, EG, EF, EU

CTL\* allows complex nestings such as AXX, AGX, EXF, ...

# Model Checking Problem

- Let *M* be a state-transition graph.
- Let f be an assertion or specification in temporal logic.
- Find all states **s** of **M** such that **M**, **s** satisfies **f**.

- CTL Model Checking: CE 81; CES 83/86; QS 81/82.
- LTL Model Checking: LP 85.
- Automata Theoretic LTL Model Checking: VW 86.
- CTL\* Model Checking: EL 85.

### **Trivial Example**

#### **Microwave Oven**



### **Temporal Logic and Model Checking**



- The oven doesn't heat up until the door is closed.
- Not heat\_up holds until door\_closed
- (~ heat\_up) U door\_closed

# Model Checking

Hardware Description (VERILOG, VHDL, SMV)



Informal Specification



Transition System (Automaton, Kripke structure)



manual

Temporal Logic Formula (CTL, LTL, etc.)

### Counterexamples



### Counterexamples



### Counterexamples



### Hardware Example: IEEE Futurebus<sup>+</sup>

- In 1992 we used Model Checking to verify the IEEE Futurebus+ cache coherence protocol.
- Found a number of previously undetected errors in the design.
- First time that a formal verification tool was used to find errors in an IEEE standard.
- Development of the protocol began in 1988, but previous attempts to validate it were informal.

#### Symbolic Model Checking

Burch, Clarke, McMillan, Dill, and Hwang 90; Ken McMillan's thesis 92







#### The Partial Order Reduction

Valmari 90 Godefroid 90 Peled 94 Gerard Holzmann's SPIN







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### 10<sup>20</sup> states

- The Partial Order Reduction
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#### Symbolic Model Checking

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The Partial Order Reduction







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### Four Big Breakthroughs in Model Checking (Cont.)

#### Bounded Model Checking

- Biere, Cimatti, Clarke, Zhu 99
- Using Fast SAT solvers
- Can handle thousands of state elements



#### Can the given property fail in k-steps?



Initial statek-stepsProperty fails<br/>in some stepBMC in practice: Circuit with 9510 latches, 9499 inputs<br/>BMC formula has 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> variables, 1.2 x 10<sup>7</sup> clauses<br/>Shortest bug of length 37 found in 69 seconds

# Four Big Breakthroughs in Model Checking (Cont.)

#### Localization Reduction

Bob Kurshan 1994





#### Counterexample Guided Abstraction Refinement (CEGAR)

- Clarke, Grumberg, Jha, Lu, Veith 2000
- Used in most software model checkers









### **Existential Abstraction**

Given an abstraction function  $\alpha : S \rightarrow S_{\alpha}$ , the concrete states are grouped and mapped into abstract states:



### **Preservation Theorem**

- Theorem (Clarke, Grumberg, Long): If property holds on abstract model, it holds on concrete model
- Technical conditions
  - Property is universal i.e., no existential quantifiersAtomic formulas respect abstraction mapping
- Converse implication is not true !

### **Spurious Behavior**



#### AG AF red

"Every path necessarily leads back to red."

Spurious Counterexample: <go><go><go> ...

Artifact of the abstraction !

### **Automatic Abstraction**



### CEGAR

### **CounterExample-Guided Abstraction Refinement**



Spurious counterexample

### Future Challenge

Is it possible to model check software?

According to *Wired News* on Nov 10, 2005:

"When Bill Gates announced that the technology was under development at the 2002 Windows Engineering Conference, he called it the Holy Grail of computer science"

### What Makes Software Model Checking Different ?

- Large/unbounded base types: int, float, string
- User-defined types/classes
- Pointers/aliasing + unbounded #'s of heap-allocated cells
- Procedure calls/recursion/calls through pointers/dynamic method lookup/overloading
- Concurrency + unbounded #'s of threads

### What Makes Software Model Checking Different ?

- Templates/generics/include files
- Interrupts/exceptions/callbacks
- Use of secondary storage: files, databases
- Absent source code for: libraries, system calls, mobile code
- Esoteric features: continuations, self-modifying code
- Size (e.g., MS Word = 1.4 MLOC)

### What Does It Mean to Model Check Software?

### **Combine static analysis and model checking**

Use static analysis to extract a model K from an abstraction of the program.

Then check that f is true in K (K |= f), where f is the specification of the program.

- SLAM (Microsoft)
- Bandera (Kansas State)
- MAGIC, SATABS (CMU)
- BLAST (Berkeley)
- F-Soft (NEC)

### Software Example: Device Driver Code

Also according to *Wired News*:

"Microsoft has developed a tool called Static Device Verifier or SDV, that uses 'Model Checking' to analyze the source code for Windows drivers and see if the code that the programmer wrote matches a mathematical model of what a Windows device driver should do. If the driver doesn't match the model, the SDV warns that the driver might contain a bug."





### Future Challenge Can We Debug This Circuit?



Figure 6B: The p53-Mdm2 and DNA repair regulatory network (version 2p - May 19, 1999)

Kurt W. Kohn, Molecular Biology of the Cell 1999 49

# P53, DNA Repair, and Apoptosis

"The p53 pathway has been shown to mediate cellular stress responses; p53 can initiate DNA repair, cell-cycle arrest, senescence and, importantly, apoptosis. These responses have been implicated in an individual's ability to suppress tumor formation and to respond to many types of cancer therapy."

(A. Vazquez, E. Bond, A. Levine, G. Bond. The genetics of the p53 pathway, apoptosis and cancer therapy. Nat Rev Drug Discovery 2008 Dec;7(12):979-87. )

The protein **p53** has been described as the **guardian of the genome** referring to its role in preventing genome mutation.

In 1993, p53 was voted *molecule of the year* by Science Magazine.