

Decision Procedures in Verification

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Motivation

Long-term goal of research in computer science

- use computers as 'intelligent assistants' in
e.g. mathematics, engineering (and other fields)

Main problem

- complex description of problems to be solved
↳ complex systems, complex encoding

Examples of application domains

MATHEMATICS

Tasks

- construct proofs
- check proofs

Theories

- numbers
- polynomials
- functions over
numeric domains
- algebras

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Example:

Lipschitz functions

$$\mathbb{R} \cup (\mathcal{L}_{c,\lambda_1}^f) \cup (\mathcal{L}_{c,\lambda_2}^g) \models (\mathcal{L}_{c,(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}^{f+g})$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_{c,\lambda_1}^f)$$

$$\forall x |f(x) - f(c)| \leq \lambda_1 \cdot |x - c|$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_{c,\lambda_2}^g)$$

$$\forall x |g(x) - g(c)| \leq \lambda_2 \cdot |x - c|$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_{c,(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}^{f+g})$$

$$\forall x |f(x)+g(x)-f(c)-g(c)| \leq (\lambda_1+\lambda_2) \cdot |x-c|$$

Similar:

- free functions; (piecewise) monotone functions
- functions defined according to a partition of their domain of definition, ...

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VERIFICATION

Tasks

- **reactive and hybrid systems**
 - safety / liveness
- **programs**
 - correctness
 - termination

Infinite state systems (software, real time, hybrid)

- simulation/testing cannot guarantee absence of errors
↳ need symbolic methods

- Solution:**
- Build 'formal model' of the system;
 - **Prove** that properties are 'consequences of the model'

Examples of application domains

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VERIFICATION

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- **reactive and hybrid systems**
- safety / liveness

– programs

- correctness
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Theories

- numbers
- data types
- functions over numeric domains

Example: Does BUBBLESORT return a sorted array?

```
int [] BUBBLESORT(int[] a) {  
  int i, j, t;  
  for (i := |a| - 1; i > 0; i := i - 1) {  
    for (j := 0; j < i; j := j + 1) {  
      if (a[j] > a[j + 1]) { t := a[j];  
                           a[j] := a[j + 1];  
                           a[j + 1] := t};  
    }  
  } return a}
```

Examples of application domains

MATHEMATICS

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VERIFICATION

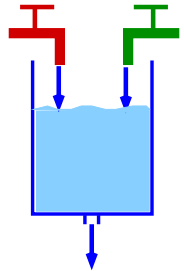
Tasks

- programs
correctness/termination
- reactive/hybrid systems
safety/liveness
- cryptography
correctness crypt. prot.

Theories

- numbers
- data types
- functions over numeric domains

Controllers



Check:

- No overflow
- Substances in the right proportion
- If substances in wrong proportion, tank can be drained in ≤ 200 s.

Determine values for parameters
such that this is the case

Examples of application domains

MATHEMATICS

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VERIFICATION

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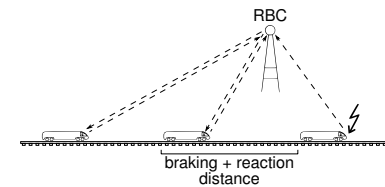
Theories

- numbers
- data types
- functions over numeric domains

Controllers



Train controllers



- **Task:** check collision freeness

Examples of application domains

MATHEMATICS

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- construct proofs
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VERIFICATION

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- programs
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Theories

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Theories

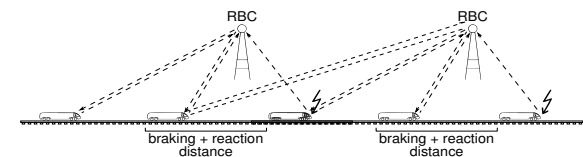
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Controllers

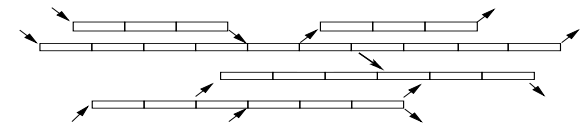


Two or more controllers

- non-disjoint sets of controlled trains
- synchronization for the control of common trains



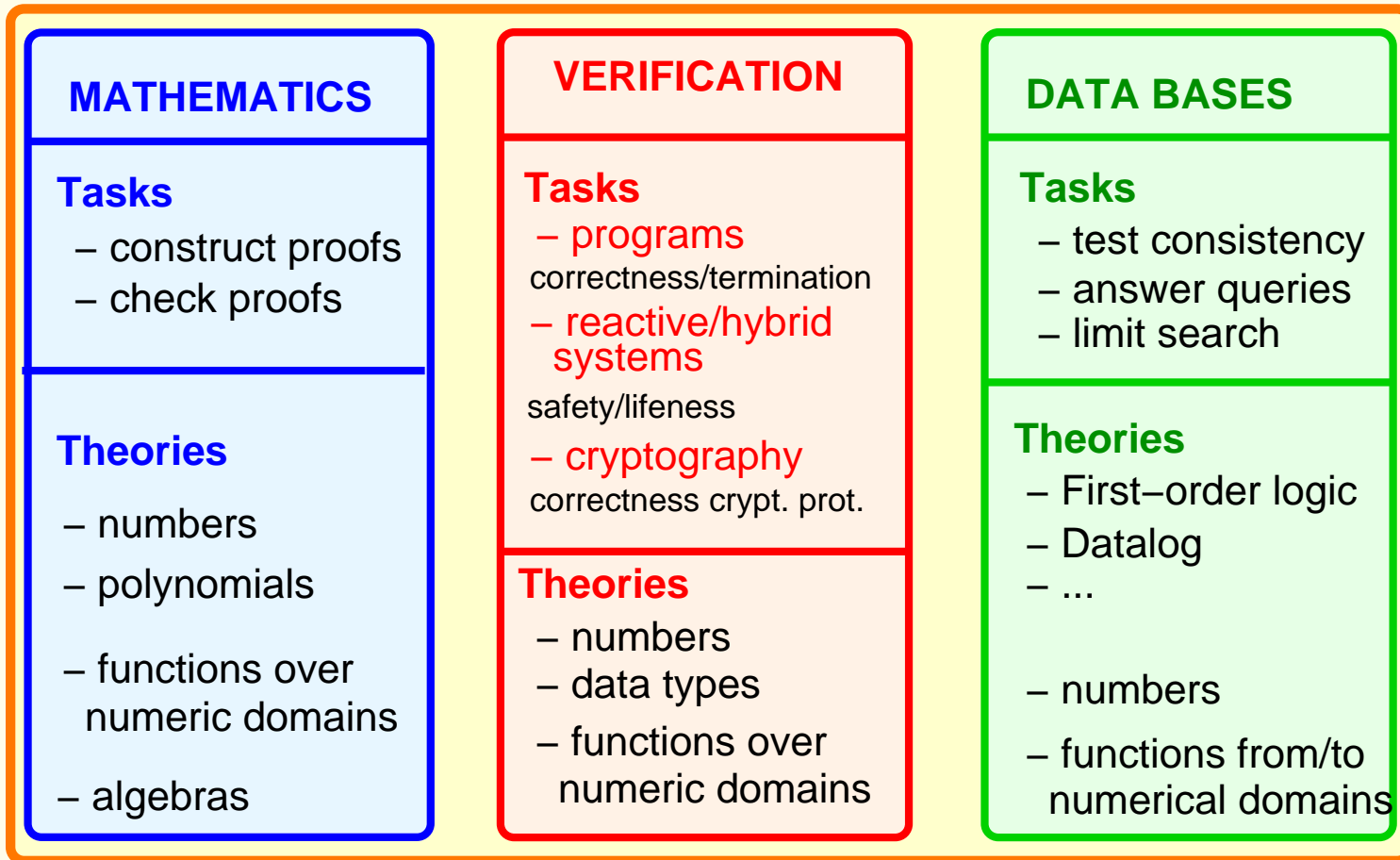
- complex track topology



Examples of application domains

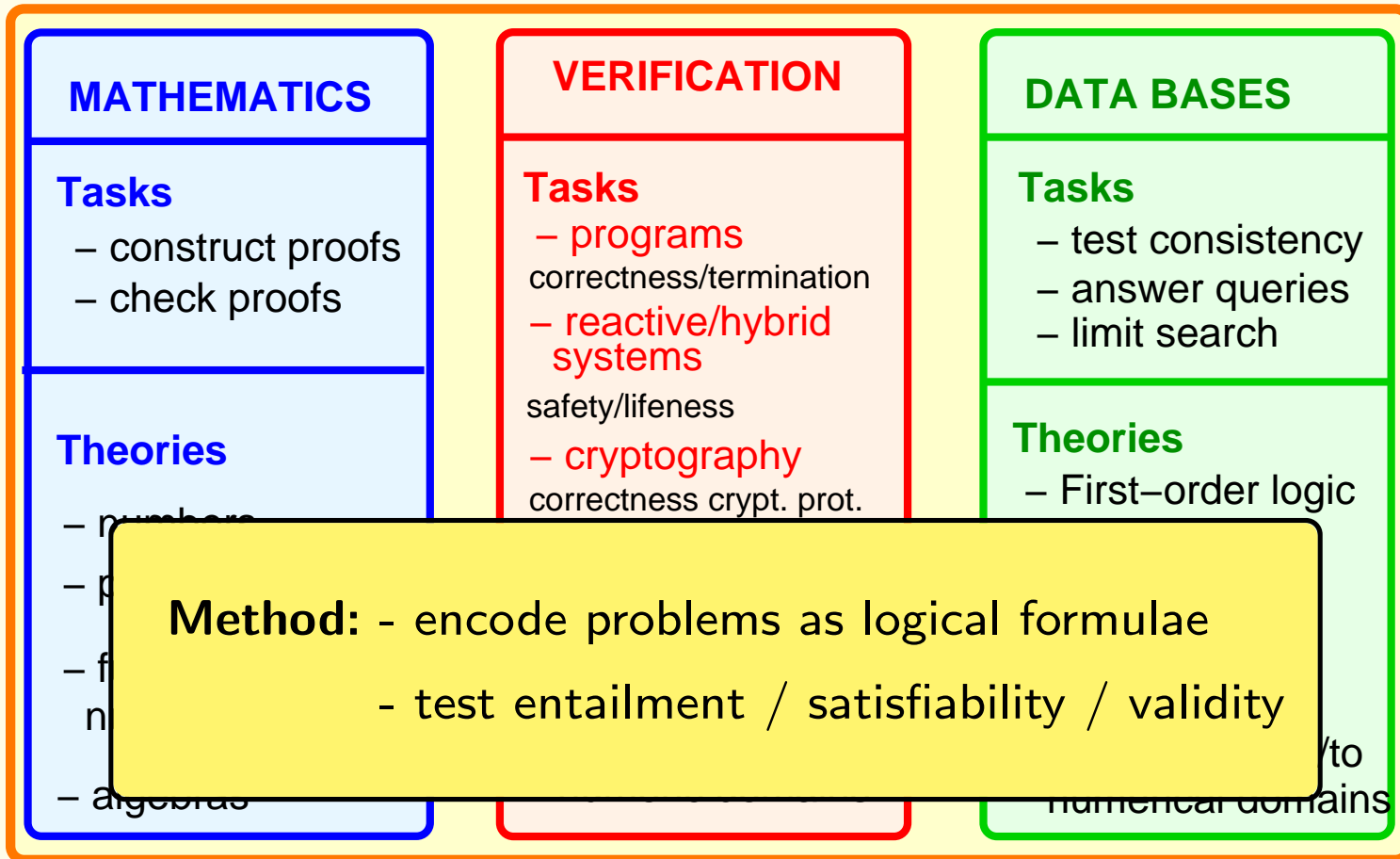
MATHEMATICS	VERIFICATION	DATA BASES
Tasks <ul style="list-style-type: none">– construct proofs– check proofs	Tasks <ul style="list-style-type: none">– programs correctness/termination– reactive/hybrid systems safety/liveness– cryptography correctness crypt. prot.	Tasks <ul style="list-style-type: none">– test consistency– answer queries– limit search
Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none">– numbers– polynomials– functions over numeric domains– algebras	Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none">– numbers– data types– functions over numeric domains	Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none">– First-order logic– Datalog– ...– numbers– functions from/to numerical domains

Examples of application domains



complex systems (MAS, reactive systems w. embedded software, databases)

Examples of application domains



complex systems (MAS, reactive systems w. embedded software, databases)

Problems and goals

- 1st order logic is undecidable: cannot build an 'all-purpose' program
- + often fragments of theories occurring in applications are decidable
- theories do not occur alone: need to consider combinations of theories
- + often provers for the component theories can be combined efficiently

Problems and goals

- 1st order logic is undecidable: cannot build an 'all-purpose' program
- + often fragments of theories occurring in applications are decidable
- theories do not occur alone: need to consider combinations of theories
- + often provers for the component theories can be combined efficiently

Important:

Identify theories (and extensions/combinations thereof) which are decidable (with low complexity) and relevant in applications

Overview

Plan of the lecture:

- Reasoning in standard theories
- Reasoning in theory extensions
- Reasoning in combinations of theories

Important: identify decidable/tractable fragments

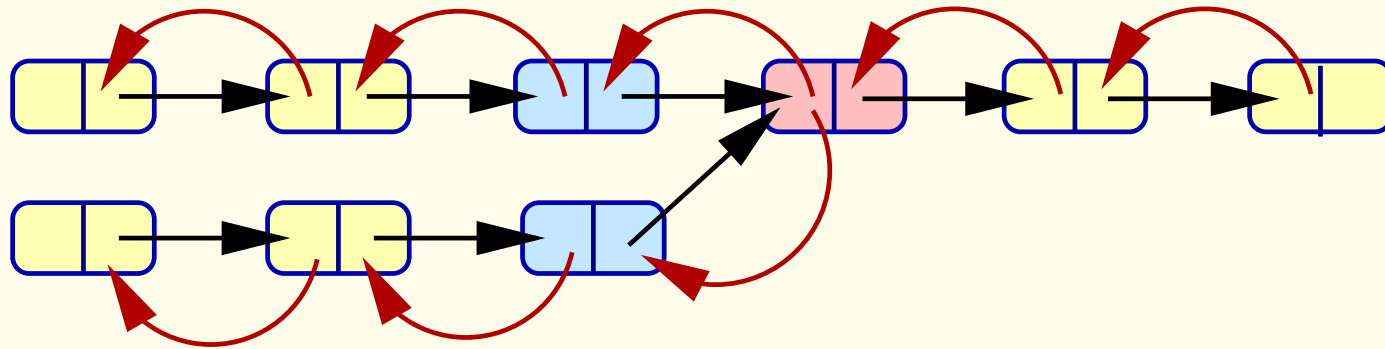
Reasoning about standard datatypes

- **Numbers**
 - natural numbers, integers, reals, rationals
- **Data structures**
 - theories of lists
 - theory of acyclic lists
 - theory of arrays
 - theories of sets, multisets
- **Algebraic theories**
 - (total/partial) orderings
 - lattices, semilattices
 - distributive lattices
 - Boolean algebras
 - groups, rings, fields, ...

Reasoning in theory extensions

- **Numbers** - integers, reals, rationals
- **Data structures**
 - theories of lists of integers, reals, ...
 - theory of acyclic lists of integers, reals, ...
 - theory of arrays of integers, reals, ...
 - theories of sets of integers, reals, ...
 - + functions (free, rec. def.) e.g : length, card
- **Algebraic theories**
 - (total/partial) orderings with monotone functions
 - lattices, semilattices with operators
 - distributive lattices with operators
 - Boolean algebras with operators
 - fields with operators

Example: A theory of doubly-linked lists

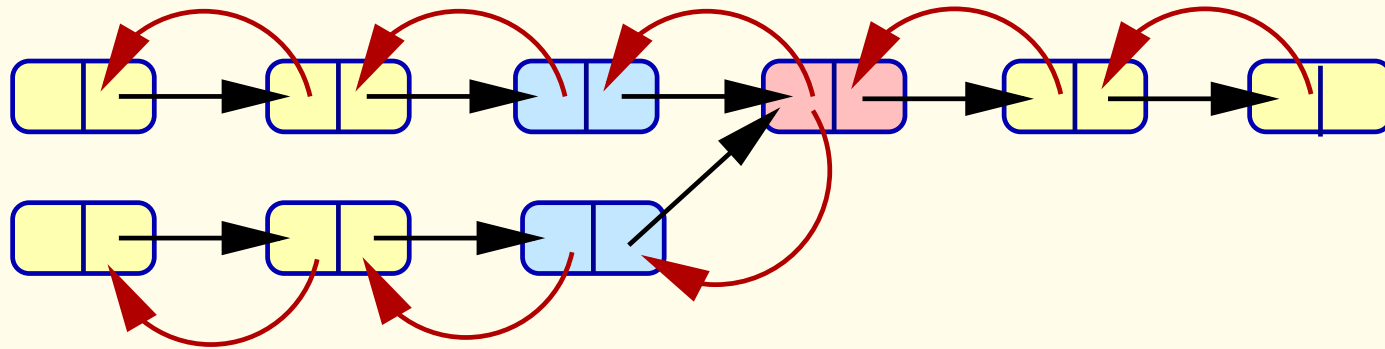


$\forall p (p \neq \text{null} \wedge p.\text{next} \neq \text{null} \rightarrow p.\text{next}.\text{prev} = p)$

$\forall p (p \neq \text{null} \wedge p.\text{prev} \neq \text{null} \rightarrow p.\text{prev}.\text{next} = p)$

$\wedge c \neq \text{null} \wedge c.\text{next} \neq \text{null} \wedge d \neq \text{null} \wedge d.\text{next} \neq \text{null} \wedge c.\text{next} = d.\text{next} \wedge c \neq d \models \perp$

Example: A theory of doubly-linked lists



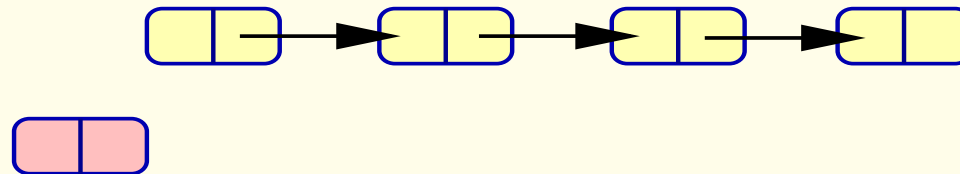
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Scalar fields + additional axioms:

$$\forall p (p \neq \text{null} \wedge p.\text{next} \neq \text{null} \rightarrow p.\text{info} \leq p.\text{next}.\text{info})$$

Example: List insertion



Initially list is sorted: $p.\text{next} \neq \text{null} \rightarrow p.\text{info} \geq p.\text{next}.\text{info}$

$c.\text{info} = x, c.\text{next} = \text{null}$

for all $p \neq c$ **do**

if $p.\text{info} \leq x$ **then** **if** $\text{First}(p)$ **then** $c.\text{next}' = p, \text{First}'(c), \neg \text{First}'(p)$ **endif**; $p.\text{next}' = p.\text{next}$

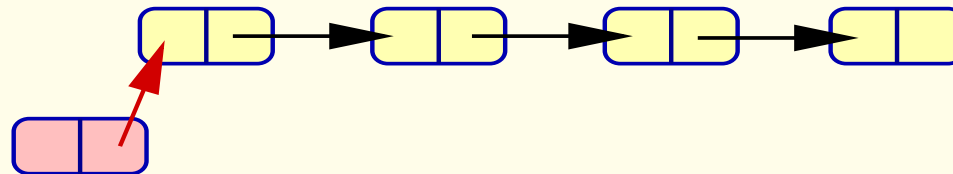
$p.\text{info} > x$ **then** **case** $p.\text{next} = \text{null}$ **then** $p.\text{next}' := c, c.\text{next}' = \text{null}$

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Verification task: After insertion list remains sorted

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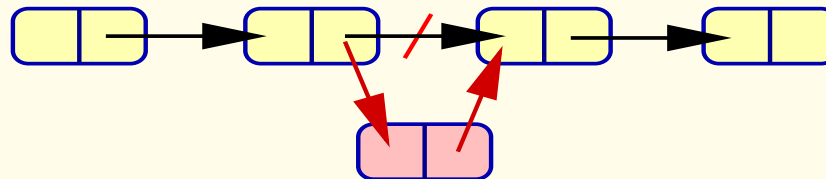
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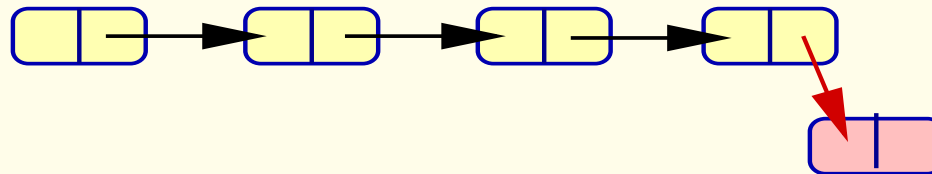
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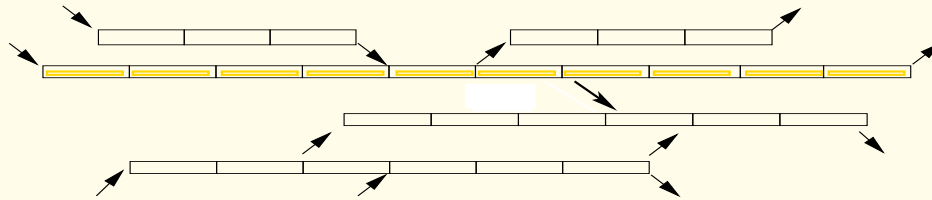
Verification task: After insertion list remains sorted

Applications

- Program verification
- More general verification problems

Model of a train controller

- Complex track topologies [Faber, Ihlemann, Jacobs, VS, IFM 2010]

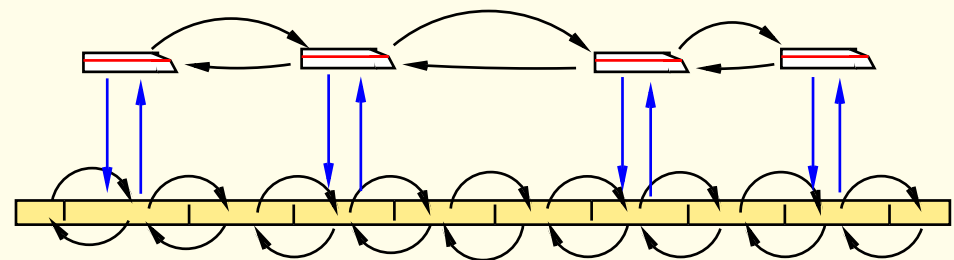


Assumptions:

- No cycles
- in-degree (out-degree) of associated graph at most 2.

Data structures:

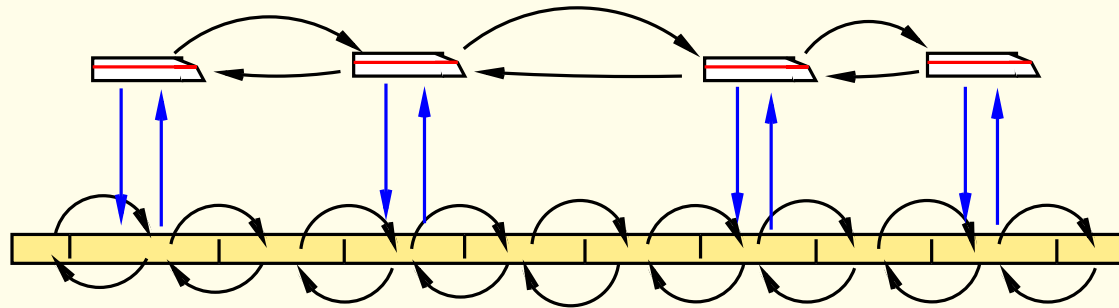
- 2-sorted pointers
- scalar fields



$$\text{speed}: p_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{id}_t: p_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{MaxSpeed}: p_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{MaxBrakingDistance}: p_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{id}_s: p_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

Incoming and outgoing trains



Example 1: Speed Update

$$\text{pos}(t) < \text{length}(\text{segm}(t)) - d \rightarrow 0 \leq \text{spd}'(t) \leq \text{lmax}(\text{segm}(t))$$

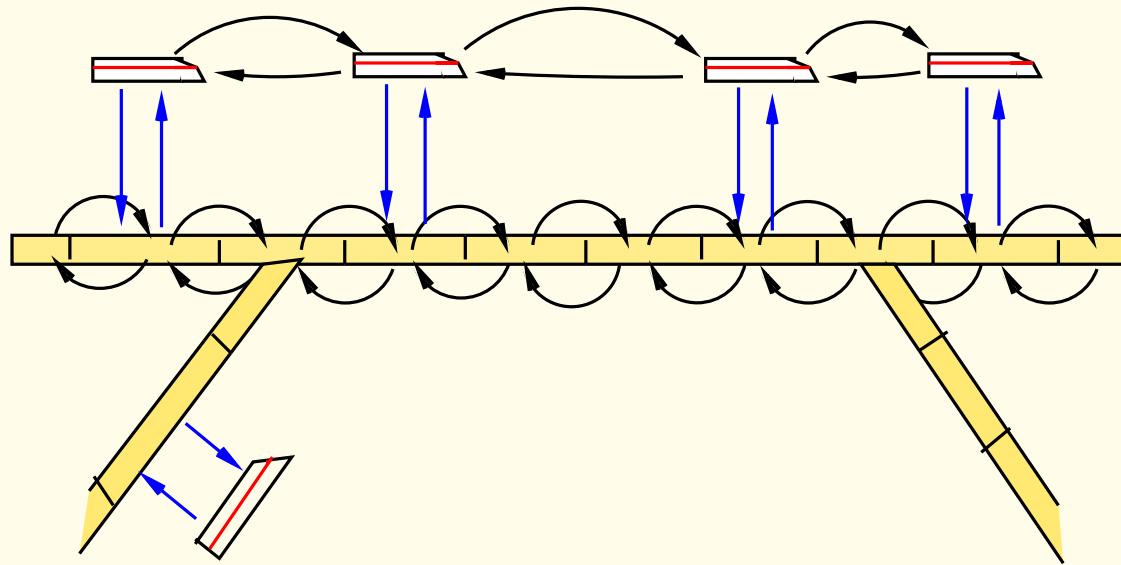
$$\text{pos}(t) \geq \text{length}(\text{segm}(t)) - d \wedge \text{alloc}(\text{next}_s(\text{segm}(t))) = \text{tid}(t)$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \leq \text{spd}'(t) \leq \min(\text{lmax}(\text{segm}(t)), \text{lmax}(\text{next}_s(\text{segm}(t))))$$

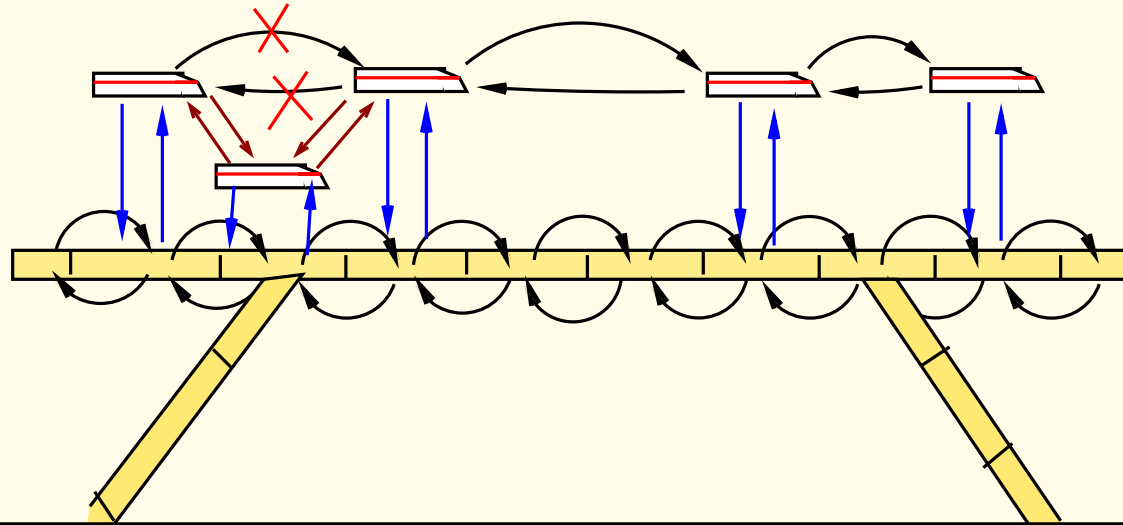
$$\text{pos}(t) \geq \text{length}(\text{segm}(t)) - d \wedge \text{alloc}(\text{next}_s(\text{segm}(t))) \neq \text{tid}(t)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{spd}'(t) = \max(\text{spd}(t) - \text{decmax}, 0)$$

Incoming and outgoing trains



Incoming and outgoing trains



Example 2: Enter Update (also updates for segm', spd', pos', train')

Assume: $s_1 \neq \text{null}_s$, $t_1 \neq \text{null}_t$, $\text{train}(s) \neq t_1$, $\text{alloc}(s_1) = \text{idt}(t_1)$

$t \neq t_1$, $\text{ids}(\text{segm}(t)) < \text{ids}(s_1)$, $\text{next}_t(t) = \text{null}_t$, $\text{alloc}(s_1) = \text{tid}(t_1) \rightarrow \text{next}'(t) = t_1 \wedge \text{next}'(t_1) = \text{null}_t$

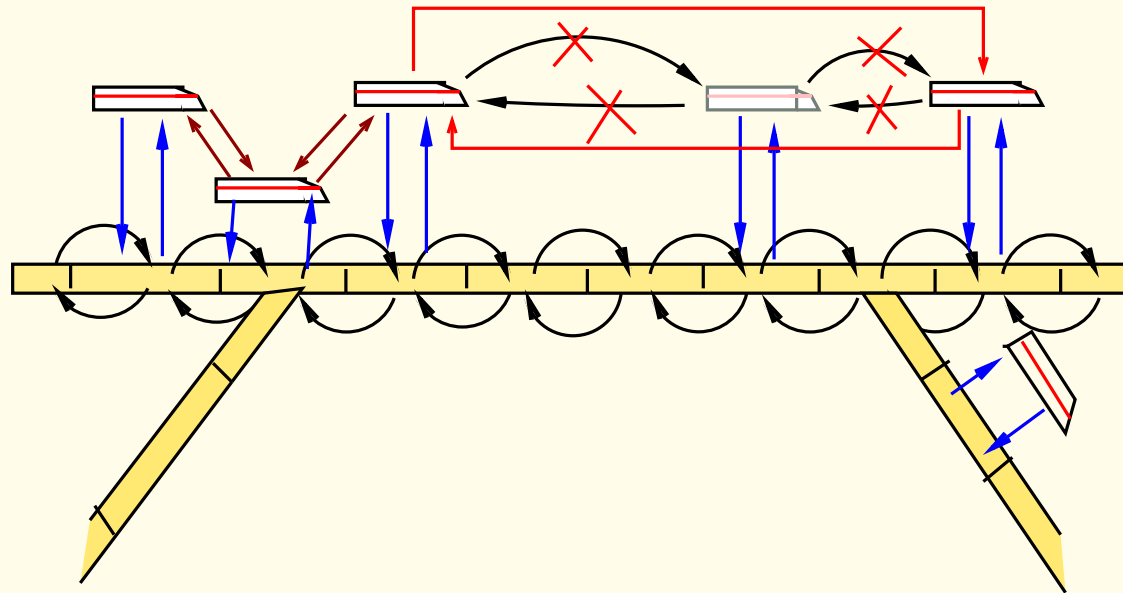
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$\rightarrow \text{next}'(t) = \text{next}_t(t)$

...

$t \neq t_1$, $\text{ids}(\text{segm}(t)) \geq \text{ids}(s_1) \rightarrow \text{next}'(t) = \text{next}_t(t)$

Incoming and outgoing trains



Safety property

Safety property we want to prove: no two trains ever occupy the same track segment:

$$(\text{Safe}) := \forall t_1, t_2 \text{ segm}(t_1) = \text{segm}(t_2) \rightarrow t_1 = t_2$$

We need to be able to efficiently reason in combinations of theories.

Example 2

Example: Does BUBBLESORT return a sorted array?

```
int [] BUBBLESORT(int[] a) {
    int i, j, t;
    for (i := |a| - 1; i > 0; i := i - 1) {
        for (j := 0; j < i; j := j + 1) {
            if (a[j] > a[j + 1]) { t := a[j];
                                    a[j] := a[j + 1];
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        }
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```

Example 2

$-1 \leq i < |a| \wedge$
 $\text{partitioned}(a, 0, i, i + 1, |a| - 1) \wedge$
 $\text{sorted}(a, i, |a| - 1)$

$-1 \leq i < |a| \wedge 0 \leq j \leq i \wedge$
 $\text{partitioned}(a, 0, i, i + 1, |a| - 1) \wedge$
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 $\text{partitioned}(a, 0, j - 1, j, j)$

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```

Generate verification conditions and prove that they are valid

Predicates:

- $\text{sorted}(a, l, u): \quad \forall i, j (l \leq i \leq j \leq u \rightarrow a[i] \leq a[j])$
- $\text{partitioned}(a, l_1, u_1, l_2, u_2): \quad \forall i, j (l_1 \leq i \leq u_1 \leq l_2 \leq j \leq u_2 \rightarrow a[i] \leq a[j])$

Example 2

$-1 \leq i < |a| \wedge$ $C_1(a)$
 $\text{partitioned}(a, 0, i, i + 1, |a| - 1) \wedge$
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$-1 \leq i < |a| \wedge 0 \leq j \leq i \wedge$ $C_2(a)$
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 $\text{partinoned}(a, 0, j - 1, j, j)$

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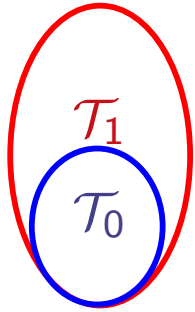
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  } return a}
```

Generate verification conditions and prove that they are valid
 $C_2(a) \wedge \text{Update}(a, a') \rightarrow C_2(a')$

Motivation

Modular (i.e. black-box) composition of decision procedures is highly desirable – for saving time and resources.

Idea



Hierarchic Reasoning

\mathcal{T}_1 : Σ_1 -theory; $\mathcal{T}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{T}_1$ $\Sigma_0 \subset \Sigma_1$

\mathcal{T}_0 : Σ_0 -theory.

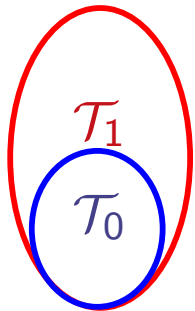
Example:

$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ mon.

\mathbb{R}

Can we use a prover for \mathcal{T}_0 as a blackbox to prove theorems in \mathcal{T}_1 ?

Idea



Hierarchic Reasoning

\mathcal{T}_1 : Σ_1 -theory; $\mathcal{T}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{T}_1$ $\Sigma_0 \subset \Sigma_1$

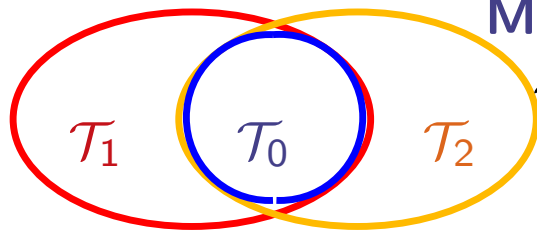
\mathcal{T}_0 : Σ_0 -theory.

Example:

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Modular Reasoning

\mathcal{T}_0 : Σ_0 -theory.

\mathcal{T}_i : Σ_i -theory; $\mathcal{T}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{T}_i$ $\Sigma_0 \subseteq \Sigma_i$.

Example: arrays(\mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{R})

lists(\mathbb{R}) \cup arrays(\mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{R})

Can we use provers for \mathcal{T}_1 , \mathcal{T}_2 as blackboxes to prove theorems in $\mathcal{T}_1 \cup \mathcal{T}_2$?

Which information needs to be exchanged between the provers?

Structure

- **Reasoning in standard theories**

 - Preliminaries: Logic, theories, models

 - Decidable logical theories and theory fragments

 - Tractability

- **Reasoning in combinations of theories**

 - disjoint signature

 - non-disjoint signature

- **Theory extensions**

- **Applications in Verification**

Reasoning in standard theories

- **Propositional logic and first-order logic** (reminder)
 - Syntax, Semantics, Entailment, Validity, Satisfiability
 - Theories, Models
 - Deduction in propositional logic (DPLL, resolution)
 - Deduction in first-order logic (the resolution principle)
- **Decidability and undecidability results**
 - Undecidability of FOL/Some decidable fragments
 - Deduction problems
- **Reasoning in numerical domains** (a crash course)

Reasoning in complex theories

- **Reasoning in combinations of theories**
 - combinations of theories with disjoint signatures
 - combinations of theories with non-disjoint signatures (main idea)
- **Theory extensions**
- **Applications**
 - Decision procedures for data structures:
 - arrays
 - pointer structures
 - sets (with cardinalities)
 - recursive data structures + recursive functions
 - Applications in verification

Literature

Logic:

Any book on logic (propositional and first-order logic)

- Schöning: Logik für Informatiker, Spektrum
- Fitting: First-Order Logic and Automated Theorem Proving, Springer
- Slides and suggested readings for the lecture “Automated Reasoning” (Saarbruecken, Summer Semester 2004), available online at:
<http://www.mpi-sb.mpg.de/uwe/lehre/autreas/readings.html>

Literature

Decision procedures:

- Aaron Bradley and Zohar Manna: The Calculus of Computation: Decision Procedures with Applications to Verification. Springer, 2007.
- Daniel Kroening and Ofer Strichman: Decision Procedures: An algorithmic point of view. Springer, 2007.

Viorica Sofronie-Stokkermans: Reasoning in complex theories. Lecture notes; will be available online very soon.

Semesterapparat at the library

Organization

Organization: 2h Lecture + 2h Exercises

Time:

Monday: Lecture 10:00-12:00, Room E 016

Thursday: Exercise 12:00-14:00, Room B 017

Changes necessary?

website of the lecture:

<http://www.uni-koblenz.de/~sofronie/lecture-dp-ws-2016/>

Homework

- will be available online after the lecture (at latest on Tuesday)
- due two days before the exercises next week (details will be announced)
- submission (groups of 3 students) not obligatory

Exam: form (oral/written): to be decided