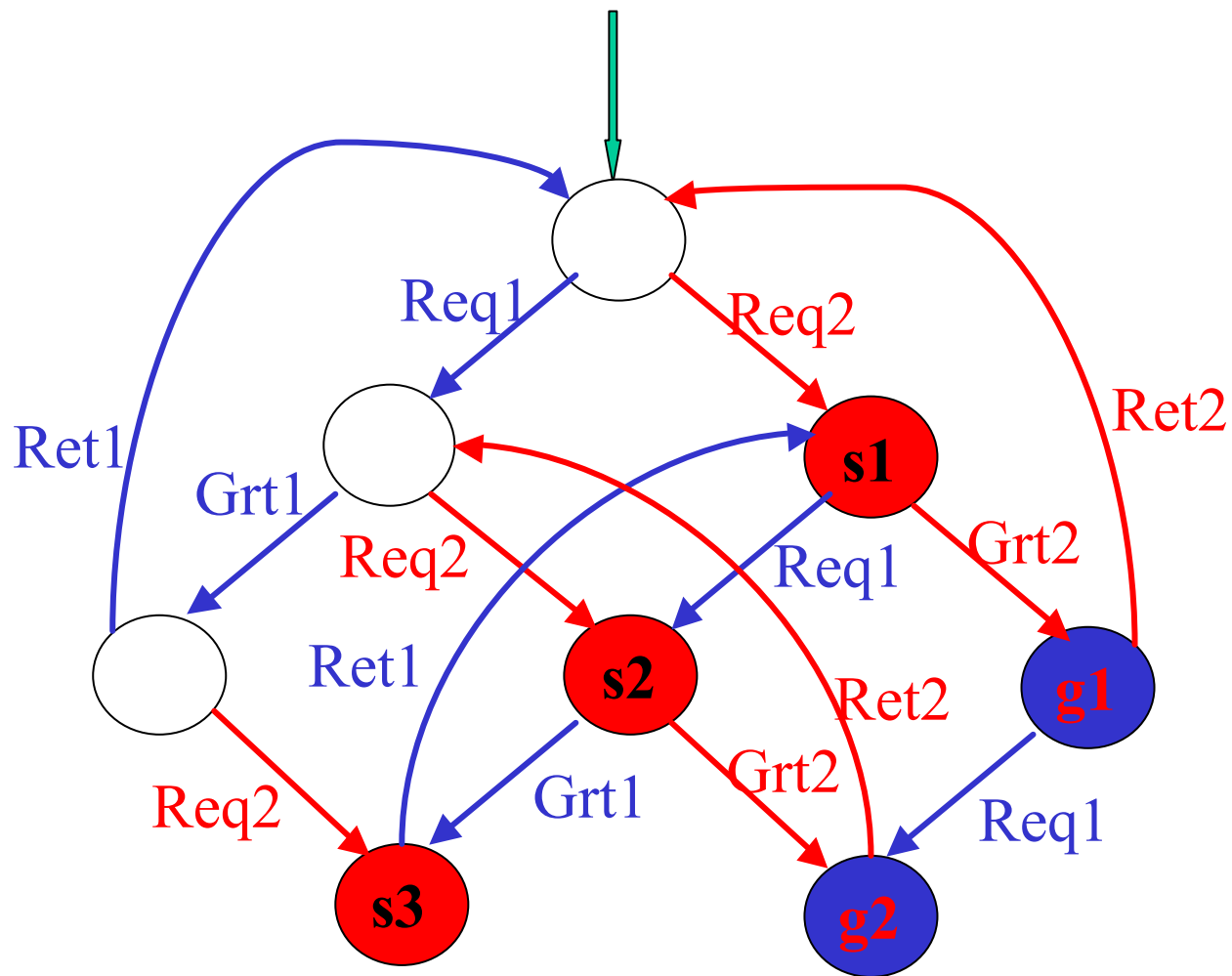


Tecniche di Specifica e di Verifica

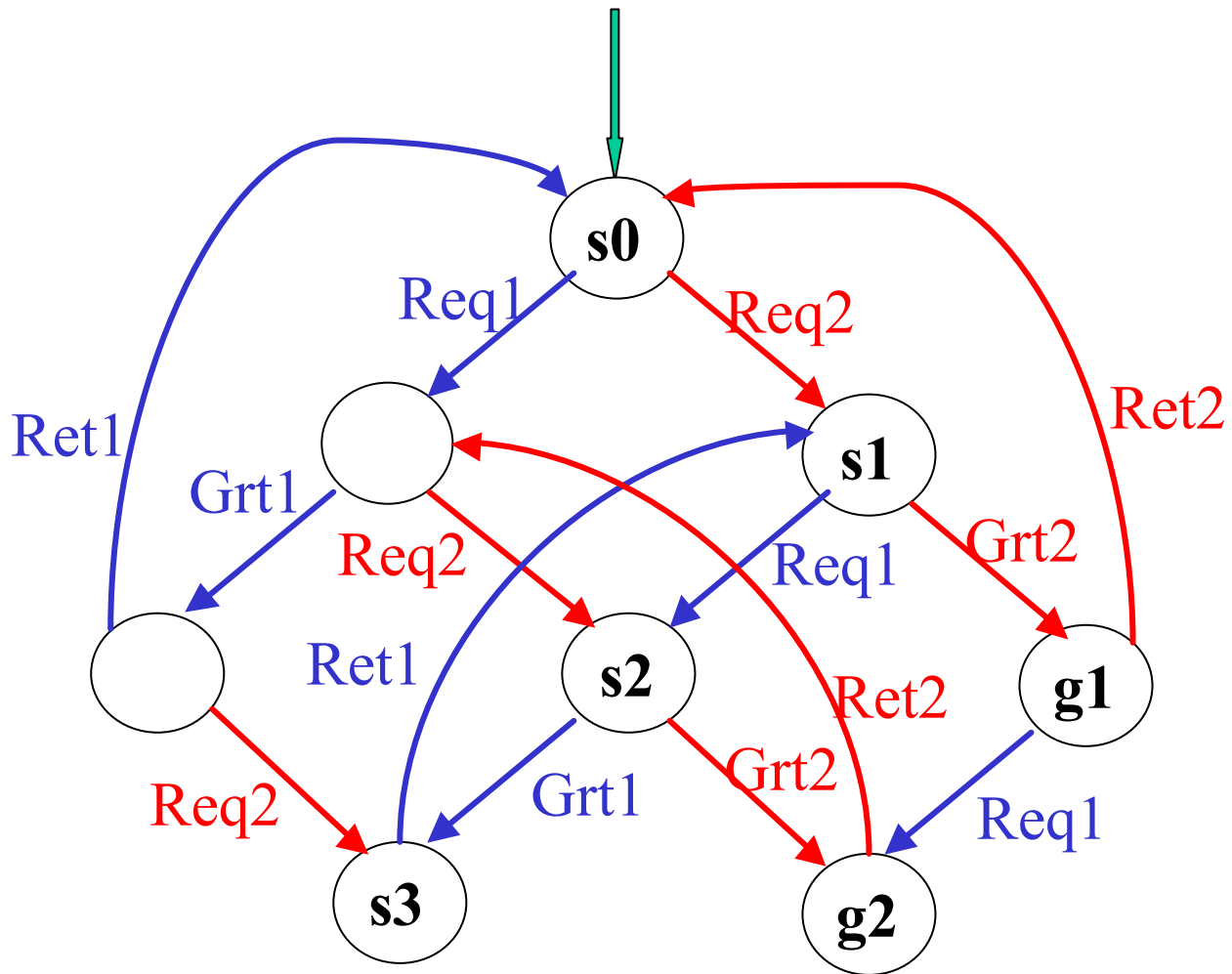
Model Checking under Fairness

Fairness

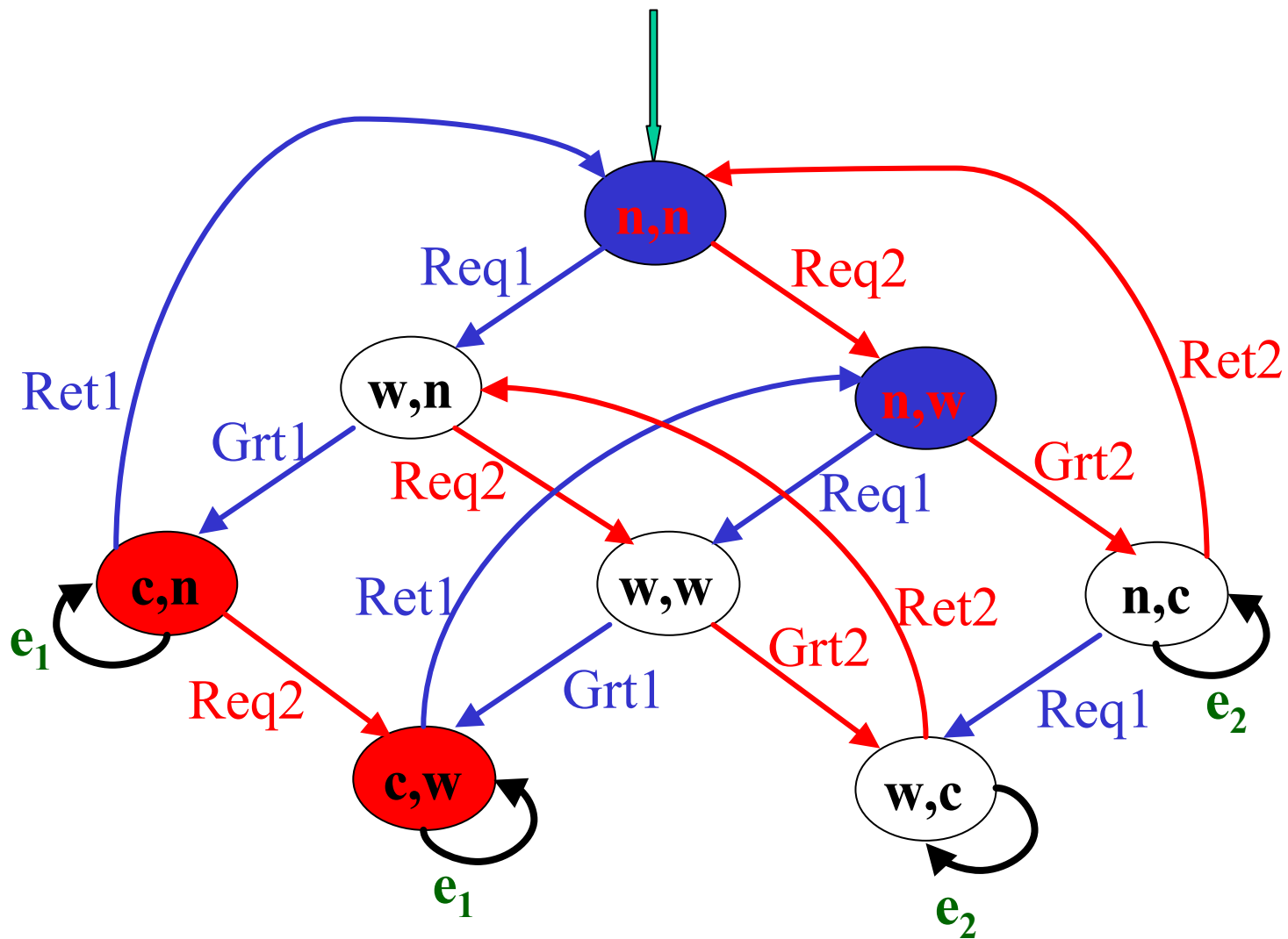
- $K = (S, S_0, R, AP, L)$
- K may *not* be able to capture *exactly* the desired executions.
 - Too generous.
- Use *fairness constraints* to rule out **undesired executions**.



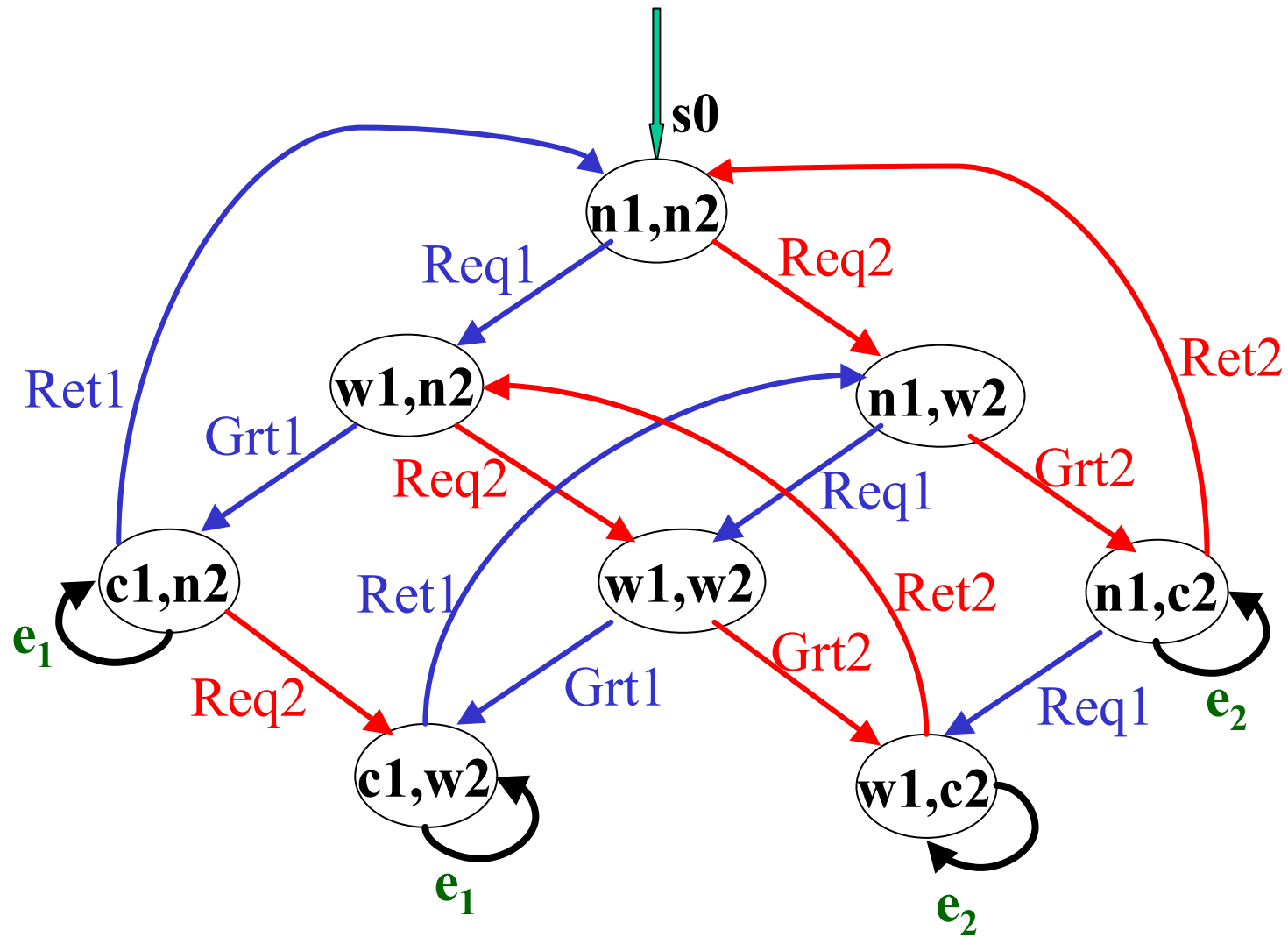
a **computation** in which **s1** or **s2** or **s3** is visited **infinitely** often but **g1** and **g2** are visited only **finitely often** is **unfair**.



$K, s_0 \not\models AG (w_2 \text{ @ } AF \text{ grt}_2)$



A computation in which (c,n) or (c,w) is visited infinitely often but (n,n) and (n,w) are visited only finitely often.



$K, s_0 \models EF EG c_1 !$

Fairness

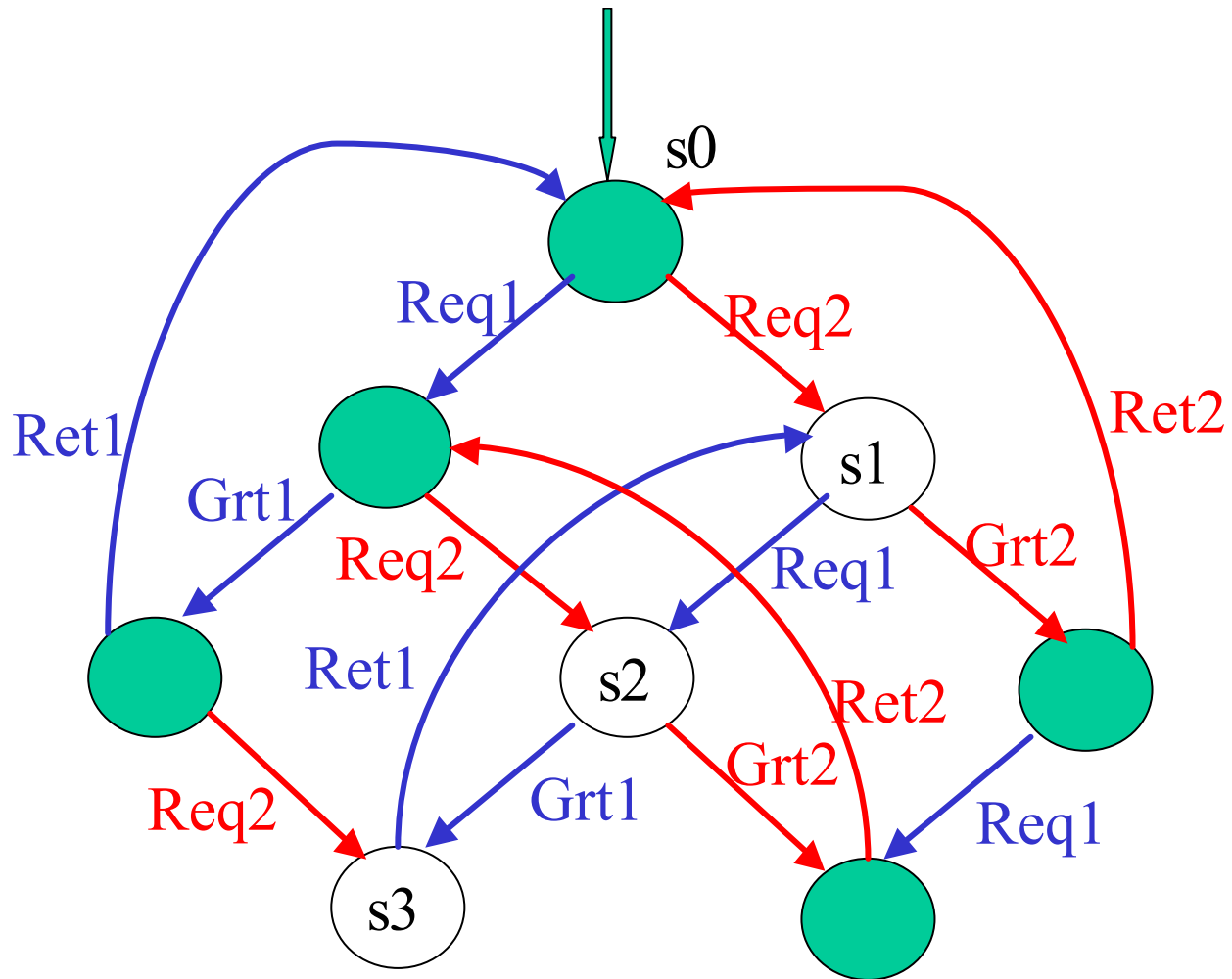
- The *first kind of unfairness* has to do with a *bad scheduling policy*.
 - Find a better allocation scheme.
 - Turn-based.
- The *second kind of unfairness* is unavoidable.
- *Solution*:
 - Consider only *fair computations*.

Fairness

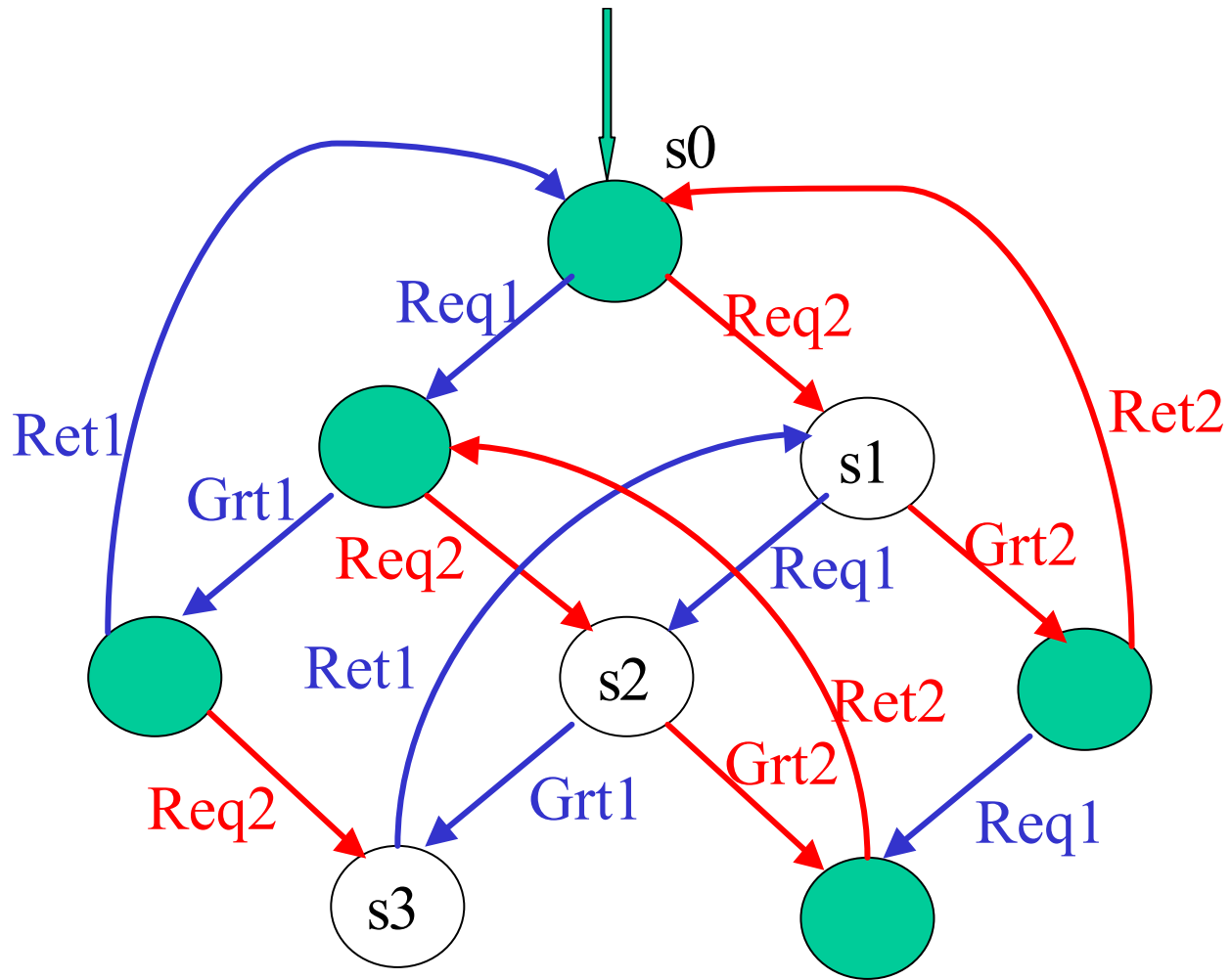
- *Fair Kripke Structures.*
- First Attempt:
 - $K = (S, S_0, R, AP, L, F)$
 - $F \mu S$ (*fairness constraint*)
- π is a *fair computation iff*:
 - It is a computation.
 - $\text{inf}(p) \subseteq F^{-1} \mathcal{A}$
 - $\text{inf}(p) = \{s : s \text{ appears infinitely often in } p\}$

Fairness

- *Fair Kripke Structures.*
- $K = (S, S_0, R, AP, L, F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)$
 - $F_i \mu S$ (*fairness constraints*)
- p is a *fair computation iff*:
 - It is a computation.
 - $\text{inf}(p) \subseteq F_i^{-1} \text{AE}$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$
 - $\text{inf}(p) = \{s : s \text{ appears infinitely often in } p\}$

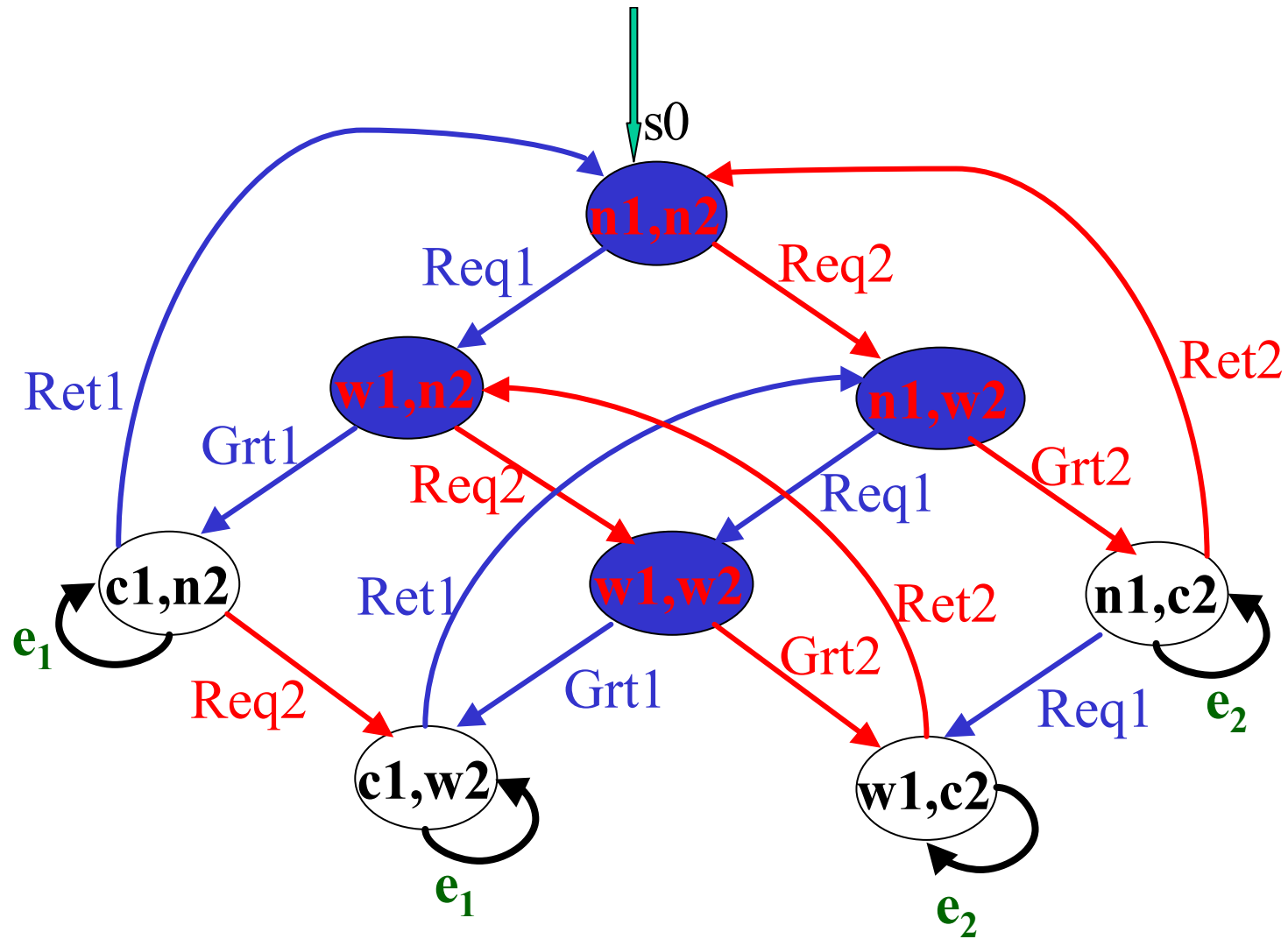


$K, s0 \models AG(w2 \textcircled{R} AF \text{grt2})$ with above *fairness constraint* !



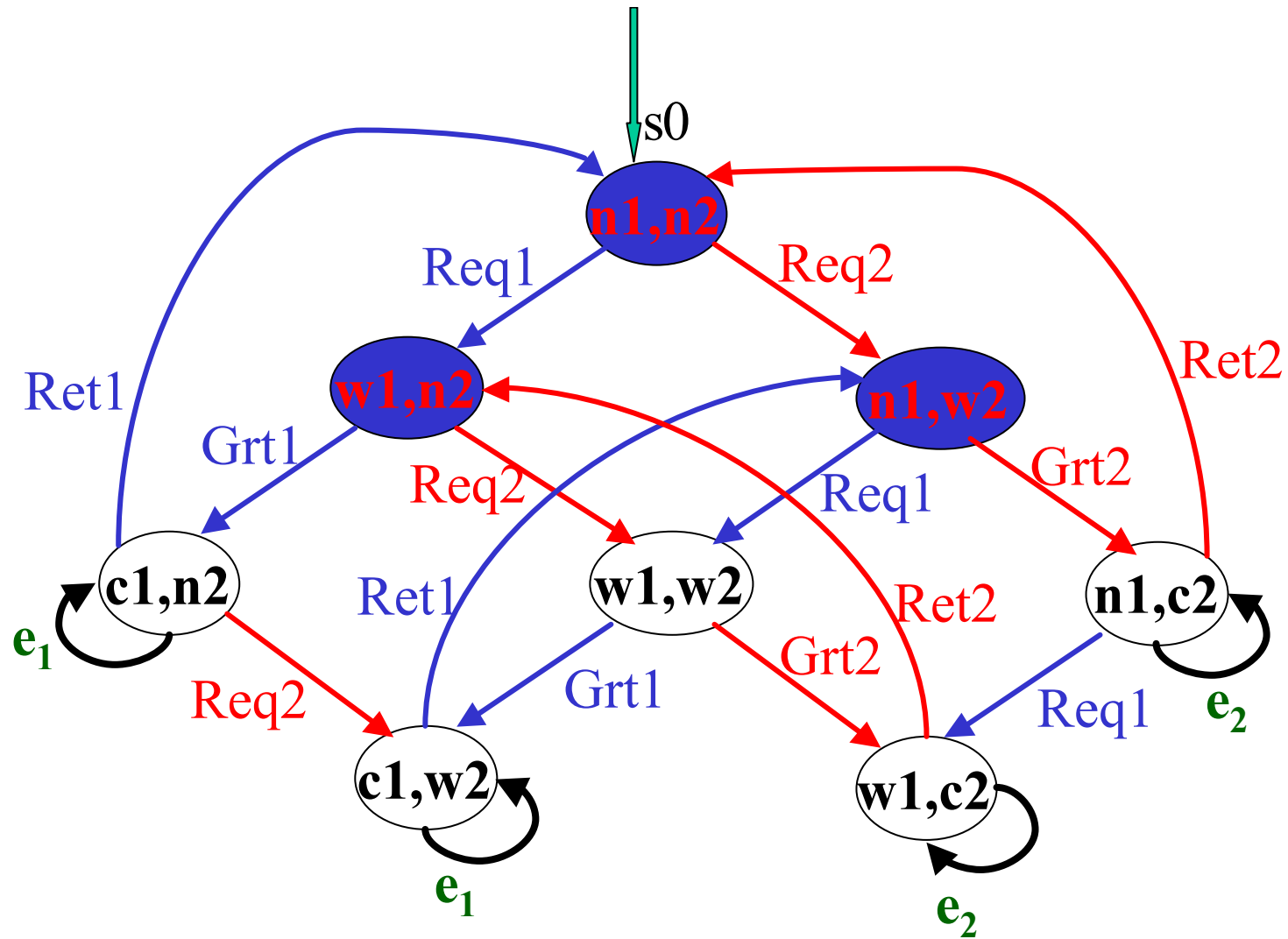
$K, s_0 \models AG(w_2 \textcircled{R} AF \text{grt}_2)$

$F \text{ --- } \emptyset w_2 \hat{U} \text{grt}_2$



$K, s0 \not\models EF (EG c1 \dot{\cup} EG c2)$ with the above *fairness constraint* !

$F \text{ ---- } \emptyset c1 \dot{\cup} \emptyset c2$



$K, s0 \not\models EF (EG c1 \dot{\cup} EG c2)$ with the above
fairness constraint !

NuSMV Fairness

- Can't always use sets of states to specify fairness.
 - State space is often defined implicitly.
- Use formulas!
- **f** ---- Property **f** is true *infinitely often*.
- **Model check** along only *fair computation paths*.

NuSMV Fairness

- $C = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$
 - Fairness constraints.
- $K = (S, S_0, R, AP, L, C)$
- $s_0 s_1 s_2 \dots$ is a *fair computation iff*:
 - *It is a computation.*
 - *For each i , there are infinitely many j such that*

$$K, s_j \models p_i$$

Model Checking with Fairness.

- $C = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$
 - Fairness constraints.
- $K = (S, S_0, R, AP, L, C)$
- $K, s \models_C y$?
- $K, s \models_C p$ *iff* there exists a *fair path* from s and $K, s \models p$ (i.e. $p \hat{=} L(s)$)
- $K, s \models_C y_1 \hat{=} y_2$ *iff*
 $K, s \models_C y_1$ and $K, s \models_C y_2$

Model Checking with Fairness.

- $C = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$
 - Fairness constraints.
- $K = (S, S_0, R, AP, L, C)$
- $K, s \models_C \varphi$?
- $K, s \models_C \text{EX}\varphi$ *iff* there exists a *fair path* from s and there exists s' along that path with $R(s, s')$ and $K, s' \models_C \varphi$.

Model Checking with Fairness.

- $C = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$
 - Fairness constraints.
- $K = (S, S_0, R, AP, L, C)$
- $K, s \models_C \varphi$?
- $K, s \models_C EU(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ *iff* there exists a *fair path* from s which satisfies $\varphi_1 U \varphi_2$.

Model Checking with Fairness.

- $C = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$
 - Fairness constraints.
- $K = (S, S_0, R, AP, L, C)$
- $K, s \models_C y$?
- $K, s \models_C EG y$ *iff* there exists a *fair path* from s which satisfies y at every state along this fair path.

Model Checking with Fairness.

- $C = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$
 - Fairness constraints.
- $K = (S, S_0, R, AP, L, C)$
- $K, s \models_C y$?
- It is possible to adapt the **NuSMV** model checking procedure:
 - $K, s \models y$
 - to
 - $K, s \models_C y$.

Fair Strongly Connected Comp.

A non-trivial strongly connected component C of K is fair with respect to the fair set $\mathcal{C} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$ iff for each $p_i \in \mathcal{C}$ there is a state $s \in C$ such that

$$K, s \models p_i$$

M. C. with Fairness: EG(b)

Let $\mathbf{K}' = (\mathbf{S}', \mathbf{R}', \mathbf{L}', \mathbf{C})$ be the sub-graph of \mathbf{K} where

$$- \mathbf{S}' = \{ s \mid \mathbf{K}, s \models_{\mathbf{C}} b \}$$

$$- \mathbf{R}' = \mathbf{R}|_{\mathbf{S}', \mathbf{S}'} \quad (\text{the restriction of } \mathbf{R} \text{ to } \mathbf{S}')$$

$$- \mathbf{L}' = \mathbf{L}|_{\mathbf{S}'}, \quad (\text{the restriction of } \mathbf{L} \text{ to } \mathbf{S}')$$

Lemma: $\mathbf{K}, s \models_{\mathbf{C}} \text{EG}(b)$ *iff*

1. $s \in \mathbf{S}'$ and

2. *there exists a path* in \mathbf{K}' leading from s to a *non-trivial fair strongly connected component* \mathbf{C} of the graph $(\mathbf{S}', \mathbf{R}')$ *w.r.t.* \mathbf{C} .

Computing the labeling for EG(β)

Algorithm Check_Fair_EG(β)

Complexity: $O(|K||C|)$

$S' := \{s \mid \beta \hat{I} \text{ Labels}(s)\};$

$\text{SCC} := \{C \mid C \text{ is a } \textit{fair} \text{ non trivial SCC of } S'\};$

$T := \bigcup_{C \in \text{SCC}} \{s \mid s \hat{I} C\};$

for each $s \hat{I} T$ do $\text{Labels}(s) := \text{Labels}(s) \dot{\cup} \{\text{EG}(\beta)\};$

while $T \neq \emptyset$ do

 choose $s \hat{I} T;$

$T := T \setminus \{s\};$

 for each $t \hat{I} S'$ with $t \textcircled{R} s$ do

 if $\text{EG}(\beta) \dot{\cap} \text{Labels}(t)$ then

$\text{Labels}(t) := \text{Labels}(t) \dot{\cup} \{\text{EG}(\beta)\};$

$T := T \dot{\cup} \{t\};$

The Labels function

Let *fair* be a new *atomic proposition* and let us use the algorithm **Check_Fair_EG(true)** to label *K* with this new proposition (i.e. *fair* = *EG true*).

Then

- $K, s \models_C p$ iff $K, s \models (p \dot{\cup} \textit{fair})$
- $K, s \models_C EXf$ iff $K, s \models EX (f \dot{\cup} \textit{fair})$
- $K, s \models_C EU(y, f)$ iff $K, s \models EU(y, f \dot{\cup} \textit{fair})$

Symbolic MC for $EG_f f$

Let Z be the *largest set* of states with the following two properties:

1. all of the states in Z satisfy f , and
2. for all $p_k \hat{=} C$ and all states $s \hat{=} Z$
 - there is a *non-empty* sequence of states from s to a state in Z satisfying p_k , and
 - all states in the sequence satisfy the formula f .

It can be shown that each state in Z is the beginning of a path on which f is *always true*, and every formula in C holds *infinitely often* on this path.

Symbolic MC for $\mathbf{EG}_f \phi$

It follows that $\mathbf{EG}_f \phi$ can be expressed as a greatest fixed point of the following function:

$$\mathbf{EG}_f \phi = \mathbf{nZ} \cdot \phi \hat{\cup} \hat{\cup}_{k=1 \dots n} \mathbf{EX EU}(\phi, Z \hat{\cup} \mathbf{p}_k)$$

This equation can be used to compute the set of states that satisfy $\mathbf{EG}_f \phi$ according to the *fair semantics*.

Symbolic MC for $EX_f \phi$ and $EU_f(\phi, \psi)$

The set of all states which are the start of some *fair computation* is the set of states satisfying:

$$fair = EG_f true$$

Hence,

$$EX_f \phi = EX(\phi \hat{\cup} fair);$$

$$EU_f(\phi, \psi) = EU(\phi, \psi \hat{\cup} fair)$$