

# Incremental Methods for Checking Real-time Consistency

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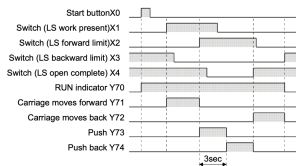
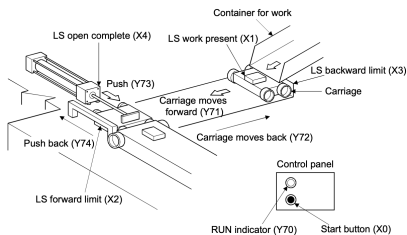
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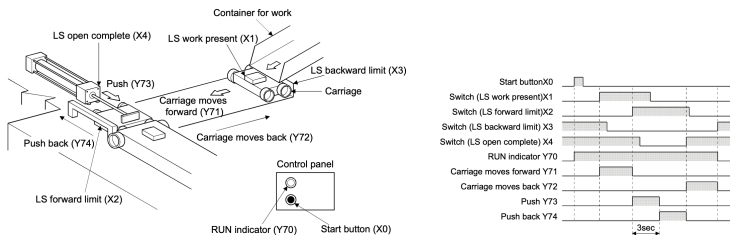
# Context and Motivation

## Requirement engineering for e.g. Programmable Logic Controllers in factory automation systems



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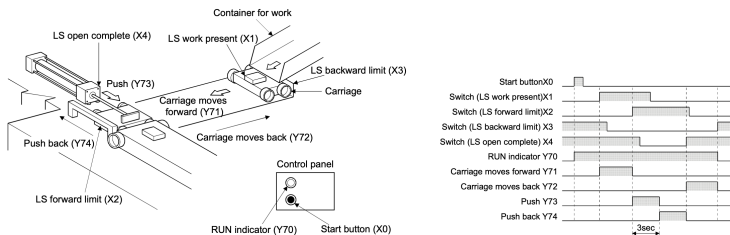
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- ▶ Requirements express **functional timing constraints** of Boolean variables observed at discrete time steps, e.g.  
*“The arm shall push for 3s iff the carriage has reached the forward limit”.*
- ▶ Used as the basis for implementation, verification and testing

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Detecting **conflicts** in sets of requirements is important and challenging

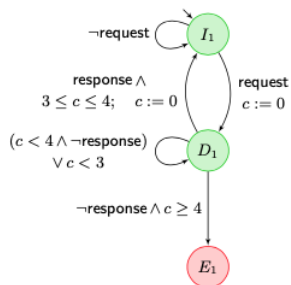
# Requirements as Timed Automata

## Patterns for Timed Temporal Properties: *Simplified Universal Patterns*

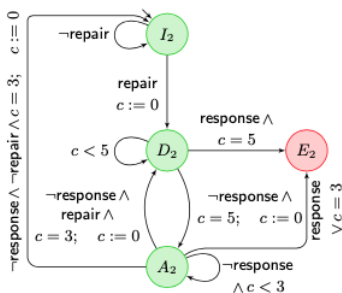
(Bienmüller et al. 2016)

→ expressible as timed automata

$R_1 : \text{request} \xrightarrow{[3;4]} \text{response}$



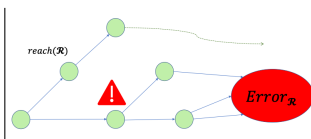
$R_2 : \text{repair} \xrightarrow{[5;5]} \neg \text{response}[3; 3]$ .



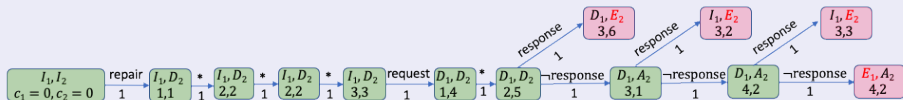
# Real-time consistency

A set  $\mathcal{R}$  of requirements is *rt-consistent* if all finite executions that do not violate  $\mathcal{R}$  have **infinite** extensions that satisfy  $\mathcal{R}$

(Post, Hoenicke, Podelski FASE 2011)



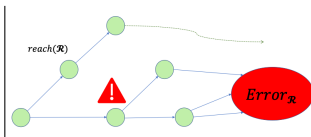
$\{R_1, R_2\}$  is inconsistent



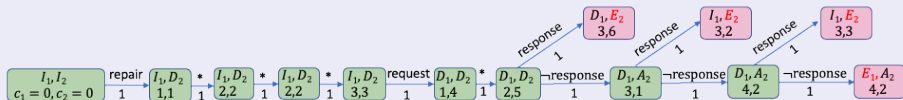
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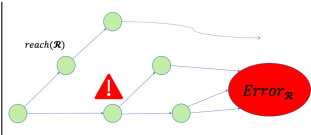


- ▶ RT-Inconsistency:  $R_1$  cannot be satisfied without violating  $R_2$ , and vice versa
- ▶ Inevitability of the violation of  $\mathcal{R}$  should be anticipated by  $\mathcal{R}$

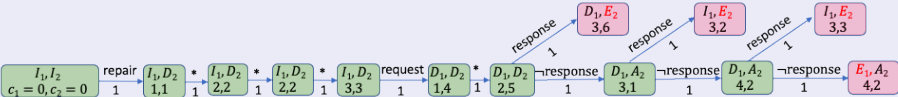
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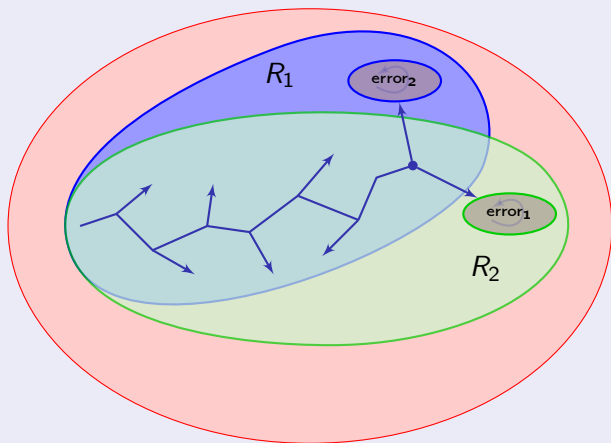


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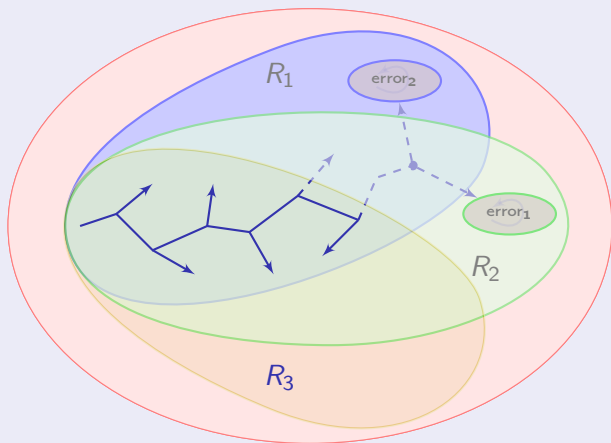
One way to fix the inconsistency: Add  $R_3 : \text{repair} \rightarrow \neg\text{request}[5; 5]$



# RT-Inconsistency



# RT-Inconsistency



# Contributions

**Problem:** Consistency checking is expensive due to state space explosion

## Ideas

- ▷ Use cheaper notions / sufficient criteria  
(e.g. partial and bounded notions from previous work)
- ▷ Restrict to **subsets** of requirements (! false positive/negatives !)
- ▷ **Incremental** approach: Enlarge the subsets when needed

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## Algorithms

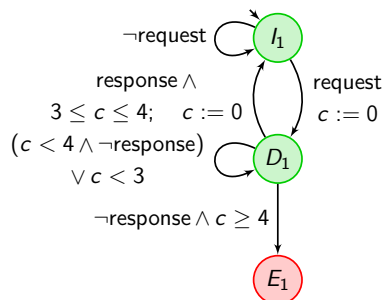
- ▶ Incremental rt-consistency checking based on CTL model checking
- ▶ Incremental algorithm for *partial-consistency checking* with an SMT solver that can find rt-inconsistencies (Becker 2019)
- ▶ Incremental algorithm for *partial rt-consistency* with an SMT solver that can find rt-inconsistencies

We also present a case study where these algorithms are evaluated

## Some Related work

- ▶ Consistency appears in **contracts for system design** Benveniste et al. 2018  
Existence of an implementation or an execution Aichernig, Hörmaier, Lorber, Nicković, Tiran 2017 Ellen, Sieverding, Hungar 2014
- ▶ Strong consistency Baumgart et al. 2011
- ▶ Specifically **real-time** aspects:
  - ▶ **rt-consistency** Post, Hoenicke, Podelski 2011  
Algorithm based on duration calculus and reduction to timed automata model checking. Continuous time.
  - ▶ **Simplified Universal Patterns** Bienmüller, Teige, Eggers, Stasch 2016  
Consistency and coverage notions
  - ▶ **Partial consistency** Becker 2019  
A sufficient criterion checkable with a SAT/SMT solver that implies other notions of consistency

# Requirements as Timed Automata



Complete deterministic timed automata with discrete unit delays

- ▶ Some event happens at each time unit
  - ▶ With safety and co-safety conditions
- But we restrict to safety in this talk

# Violation / Inevitable Violation

Let  $\text{Error}_R$  be the **absorbing** set of error states of  $R$

## Definition

For a finite trace  $\sigma$ , a TA  $R$ :

- ▷  $\sigma$  **fails**  $R \triangleq$  the run over  $\sigma$  in  $R$  enters  $\text{Error}_R$ .
- ▷  $\sigma$  **I-fails**  $R \triangleq$  for all infinite traces  $\sigma'$ ,  $\sigma \cdot \sigma'$  **fails**  $R$ .

**Remark:** **fails** implies **I-fails**, but the inverse does not hold.



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- ▶  $\sigma$  **l-fails**  $R \triangleq$  for all infinite traces  $\sigma'$ ,  $\sigma \cdot \sigma'$  **fails**  $R$ .

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- ▶ For a set  $\mathcal{R} = \{R_i\}_i$ , let  $\mathbf{Error}_{\mathcal{R}} \triangleq \bigvee_i \mathbf{Error}_{R_i}$  for the product  $\otimes \mathcal{R}$ .
- ▶ If  $\mathcal{R}' \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ ,  $\sigma$  **fails** (resp. **l-fails**)  $\mathcal{R}' \implies \sigma$  **fails** (resp. **l-fails**)  $\mathcal{R}$ .



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**Remark:** **fails** implies **I-fails**, but the inverse does not hold.



$R$  is *rt-consistent* if  $\forall \sigma, \sigma$  **I-fails**  $R \implies \sigma$  **fails**  $R$ .

Three Incremental Algorithms to find rt-inconsistencies

- ▶ **Algorithm 1:** Based on CTL model checking
- ▶ Algorithm 2: Based on *partial consistency* and an SMT solver
- ▶ **Algorithm 3:** Based on *partial rt-consistency* and an SMT solver

## Three Incremental Algorithms to find rt-inconsistencies

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- ▶ **Incremental:** Consider subsets of requirements, and enlarge them as needed
- ▶ Algorithms 1 and 3 can be made **complete** when run with the whole set of requirements
- ▶ But our focus is to find rt-inconsistencies **quickly** rather than proving rt-consistency

## Algorithm 1: Incremental RT-Consistency

Post et al. 2011: rt-consistency checking is reduced to model checking **duration calculus**, and the use of a **timed automata model checker**

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► **Our contribution:** Using CTL model checking in discrete time:  
 $\mathcal{R}$  has a witness to rt-inconsistency if, and only if,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R} &\models \mathbf{E}(\neg \mathbf{Error}_{\mathcal{R}} \mathbf{U} (\neg \mathbf{Error}_{\mathcal{R}} \wedge \mathbf{AF} \mathbf{Error}_{\mathcal{R}})) \\ \iff \mathcal{R} &\models \mathbf{E}(\neg \mathbf{Error}_{\mathcal{R}} \mathbf{U} (\neg \mathbf{Error}_{\mathcal{R}} \wedge \mathbf{AX} \mathbf{Error}_{\mathcal{R}})). \end{aligned}$$

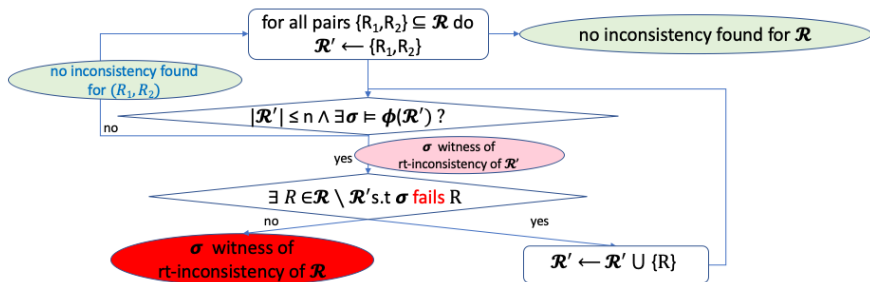
Given any set  $\mathcal{R}$ , this can be checked with a CTL model checker  
(e.g. NuSMV)

But it is too costly for large sets  $\mathcal{R}$

# Algorithm 1: Incremental RT-Consistency

Let  $\phi(\mathcal{R}) \leftarrow \mathbf{E}[\neg \mathbf{Error}_{\mathcal{R}} \mathbf{U}(\neg \mathbf{Error}_{\mathcal{R}} \wedge \mathbf{AX} \mathbf{Error}_{\mathcal{R}})]$

Input:  $\mathcal{R}, n \geq 1$



## Lifting witnesses of rt-inconsistencies to supersets

Let  $\sigma \in \Sigma^*$  be a witness for the rt-inconsistency of  $\mathcal{R}' \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ .

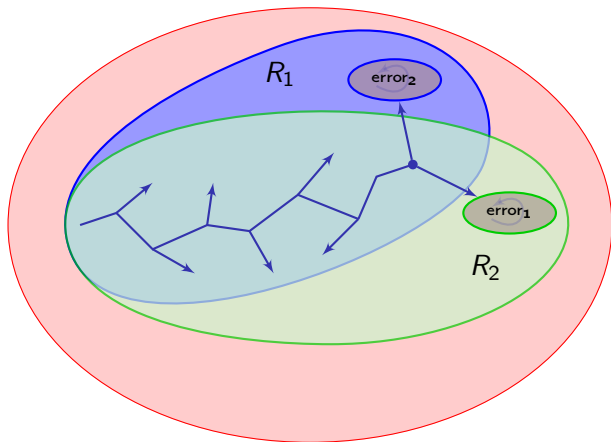
If  $\neg(\sigma \text{ fails } \mathcal{R})$ , then  $\sigma$  is a witness for the rt-inconsistency of  $\mathcal{R}$ .

Any finite trace  $\sigma$  returned by Alg. 1 witnesses the rt-inconsistency of  $\mathcal{R}$ .

# Algorithm 1: Incremental RT-Consistency

In the algorithm: If  $\sigma$  fails  $R$ , then we add  $\mathcal{R}' \leftarrow \mathcal{R} \cup \{R\}$

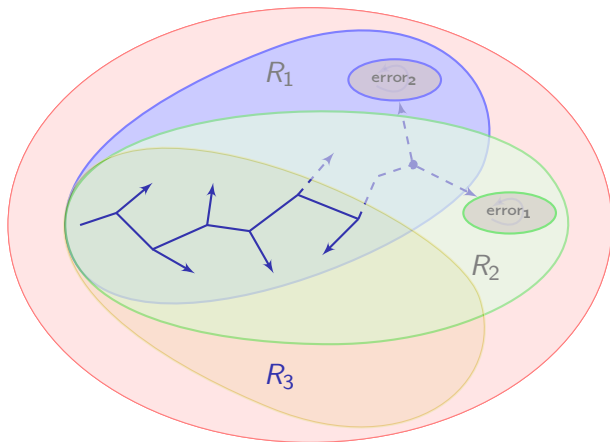
Explanation:



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## Algorithm 3: Partial rt-consistency

### Idea

Check immediate conflicts ( $AX \text{ Error}_{\mathcal{S}}$ ) in subsets  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ ,  $|\mathcal{S}| \leq n$ , at **bounded depth**  $\alpha$ .

“Bounded model checking” approach to Alg. 1

## Algorithm 3: Partial rt-consistency

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“Bounded model checking” approach to Alg. 1

**Input:**  $\mathcal{R}, \alpha, n \geq 1$

$\mathcal{R}$  is  $\alpha$ -bounded  $n$ -partially rt-inconsistent if  $\exists \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ ,  $|\mathcal{S}| \leq n$ , s.t.

$\phi_{p,\alpha} = \mathbf{E}(\neg \text{Error}_{\mathcal{S}} \quad \mathbf{U}_{\alpha} (\neg \text{Error}_{\mathcal{S}} \quad \wedge \mathbf{AX} \text{Error}_{\mathcal{S}}))$  holds.

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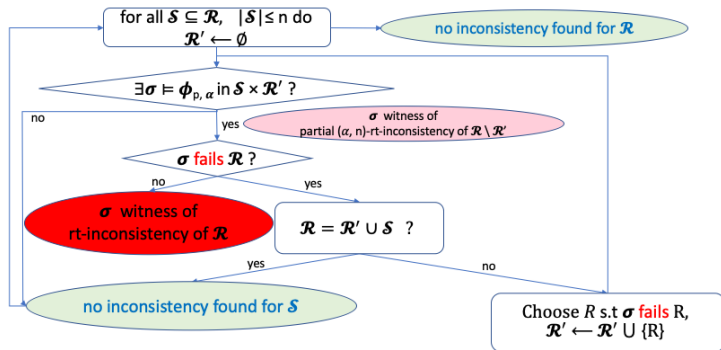
“Bounded model checking” approach to Alg. 1

**Input:**  $\mathcal{R}, \alpha, n \geq 1$

$\mathcal{R}$  is  $\alpha$ -bounded  $n$ -partially rt-inconsistent  $\setminus \mathcal{R}'$  if  $\exists \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ ,  $|\mathcal{S}| \leq n$ , s.t.

$\phi_{p,\alpha} = \mathbf{E}(\neg \text{Error}_{\text{SUR}'} \mathbf{U}_{\alpha} (\neg \text{Error}_{\text{SUR}'} \wedge \mathbf{AX} \text{Error}_{\mathcal{S}}))$  holds.

## Algorithm 3: Incremental partial rt-consistency checking



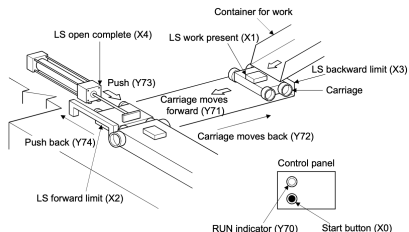
Any finite trace  $\sigma$  returned by Alg. 3 witnesses the rt-inconsistency of  $\mathcal{R}$ .

# Experiments: factory automation use case

Algo 1 uses NuSMV for CTL model checking

Algo 2-3 use SMT solver Z3.

$\alpha = 40$  and  $n = 2$ .



set	size T + Bool	rt-consist.	partial consist.	partial rt-consist.
		Algo 1	Algo 2	Algo. 3
#1	6 + 9	5 inc. (24s)	4 inc. (36s)	5 inc. (39s)
#2	8 + 10	1 inc. (21s)	✓ (55s)	1 inc. (101s)
#3	8 + 10	✓ (24s)	✓ (61s)	✓ (115s)
#4	10 + 16	✓ (359s)	✓ (85s)	✓ (141s)
#5	12 + 16	✓ (1143s)	✓ (133s)	✓ (227s)
#6	13 + 16	✓ (5311s)	✓ (138s)	✓ (232s)

The complete version of Alg. 1 determined that sets 3, 4, 5 are rt-consistent

# Conclusion and future work

## Conclusion

- ▷ Use CTL model checking for rt-consistency
- ▷ Incremental algorithms to finding rt-inconsistencies
- ▷ Established link between partial consistency notions and rt-consistency

## Future work

- ▷ Evaluate/improve performance on larger use cases
- ▷ Investigate other variants of consistency, trade-off