

# An SMT-based Approach to Fair Termination Analysis

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## Fair Termination Analysis

- Fair termination: No non-fair infinite execution sequence  $\sigma$ .
- PSPACE-complete for boolean programs.

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## SMT-Based Approach

- Incomplete method based on reduction to feasibility of linear arithmetic constraints.
- Strengthened with refinement cycle which adds mixed linear and boolean constraints.
- Similar method previously applied for safety properties (An SMT-based Approach to Coverability Analysis, CAV14).

# Lamport's 1-bit Algorithm for Mutual Exclusion

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**procedure** PROCESS 1

**begin**

$b_1 := 0$

**while** *true* **do**

$p_1:$   $b_1 := 1$

$p_2:$  **while**  $b_2 = 1$  **do skip od**

$p_3:$  (\* critical section \*)

$b_1 := 0$

**od**

**end**

**procedure** PROCESS 2

**begin**

$b_2 := 0$

**while** *true* **do**

$q_1:$   $b_2 := 1$

$q_2:$  **if**  $b_1 = 1$  **then**

$q_3:$   $b_2 := 0$

$q_4:$  **while**  $b_1 = 1$  **do skip od**

**goto**  $q_1$

**fi**

$q_5:$  (\* critical section \*)

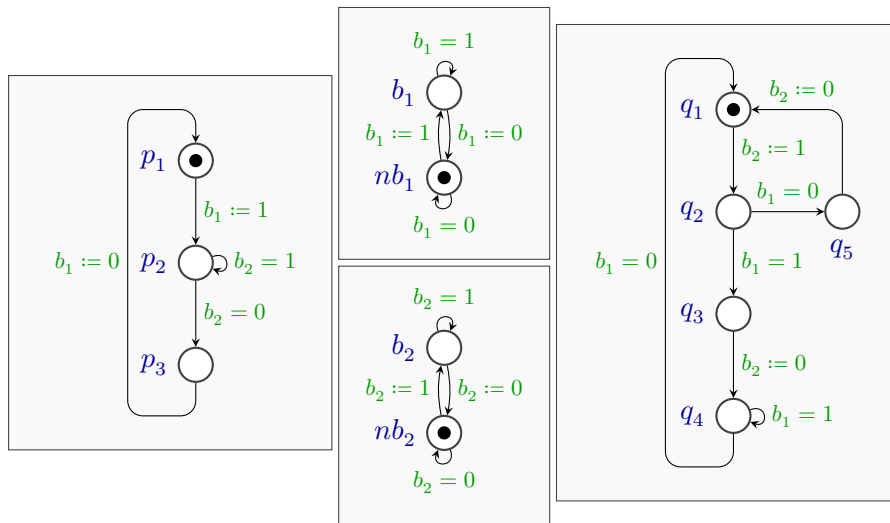
$b_2 := 0$

**od**

**end**

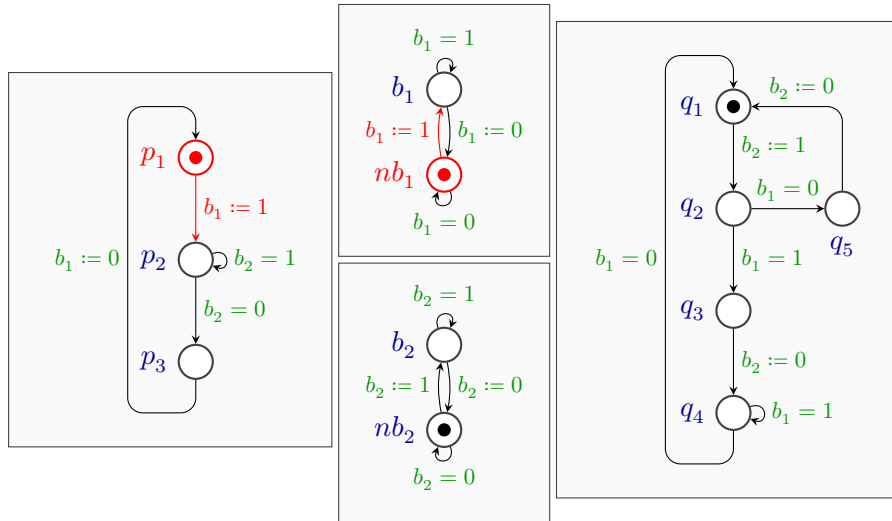
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# Communicating Automata Model



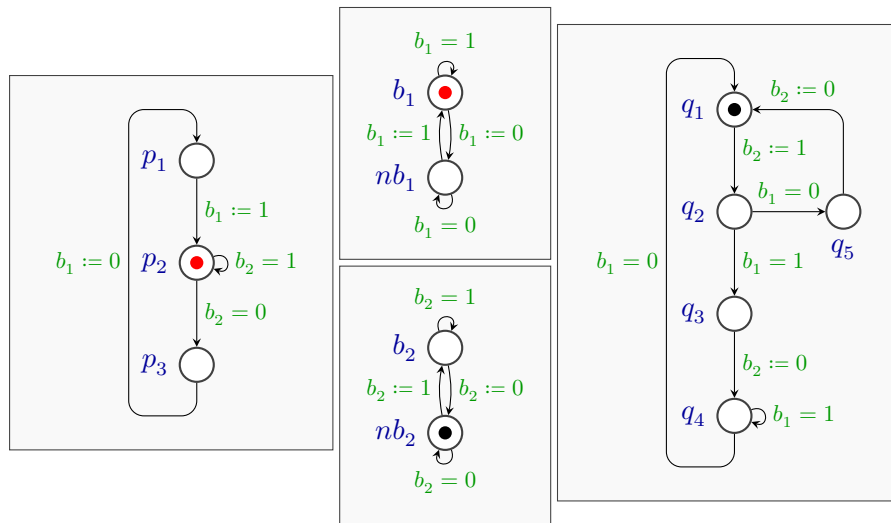
Property: If both processes are executed infinitely often, then the first process should enter the critical section ( $p_3$ ) infinitely often.

# Communicating Automata Model



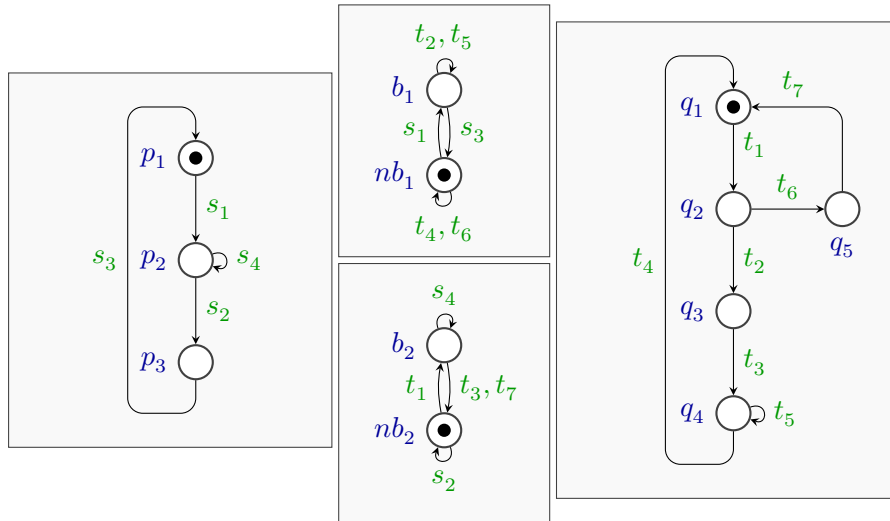
Property: If both processes are executed infinitely often, then the first process should enter the critical section ( $p_3$ ) infinitely often.

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# Abstract View of the Model



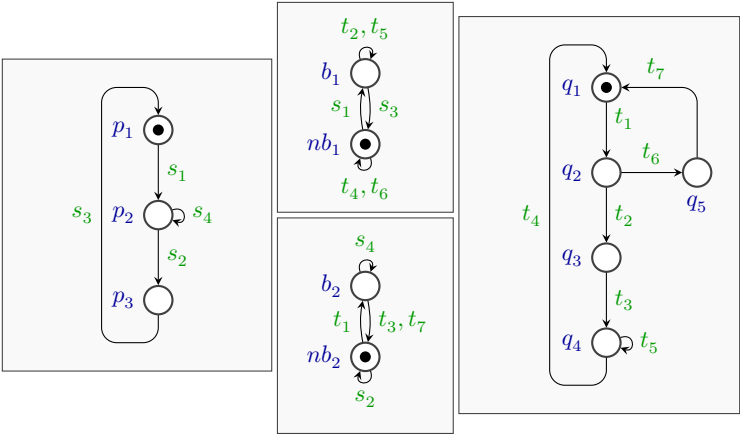
Property: For every infinite transition sequence  $\sigma$ , we have

$$\varphi(\sigma) = \bigvee_{i=1}^4 (s_i \in \text{inf}(\sigma)) \wedge \bigvee_{i=1}^7 (t_i \in \text{inf}(\sigma)) \implies s_2 \in \text{inf}(\sigma).$$



# Loop Sequences

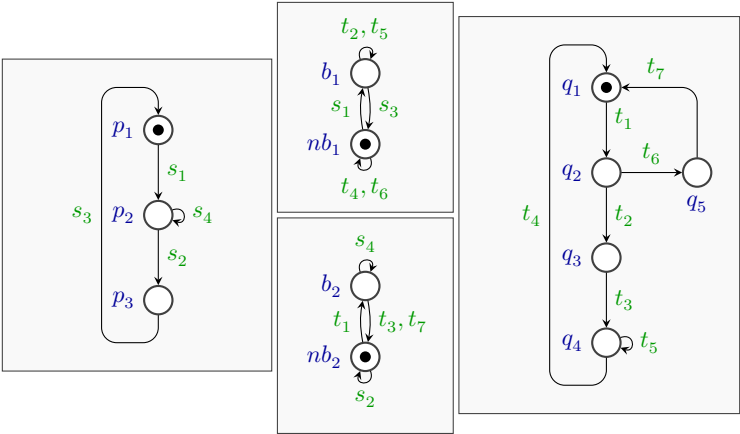
$$\{p_1, nb_1, nb_2, q_1\} \xrightarrow{t_1 t_6 t_7 s_1 t_1 t_2 t_3 s_2 t_5 s_3 t_4} \{p_1, nb_1, nb_2, q_1\}$$



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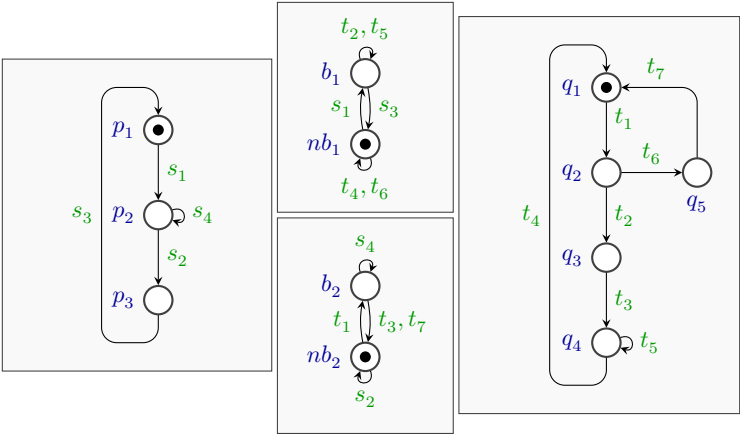
$$\# \sigma = ( \begin{matrix} \#t_1 & \#t_2 & \#t_3 & \#t_4 & \#t_5 & \#t_6 & \#t_7 & \#s_1 & \#s_2 & \#s_3 & \#s_4 \end{matrix} )$$



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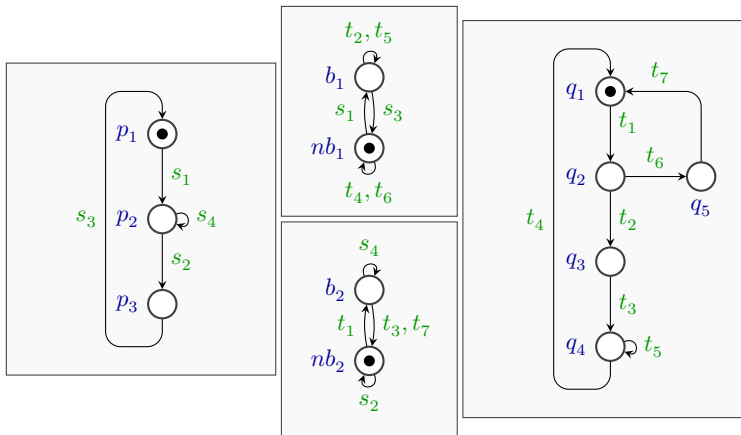
$$\# \sigma = \left( \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} \#t_1 & \#t_2 & \#t_3 & \#t_4 & \#t_5 & \#t_6 & \#t_7 & \#s_1 & \#s_2 & \#s_3 & \#s_4 \\ 2 & & & & & & & & & & \end{array} \right)$$



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$$\{p_1, nb_1, nb_2, q_1\} \xrightarrow{t_1 t_6 t_7 s_1 t_1 t_2 t_3 s_2 t_5 s_3 t_4} \{p_1, nb_1, nb_2, q_1\}$$

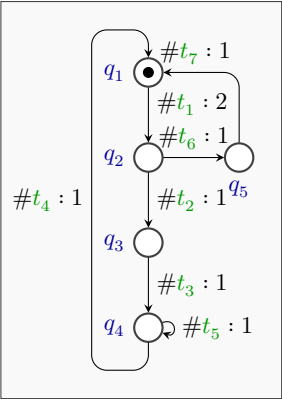
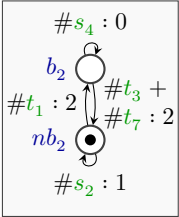
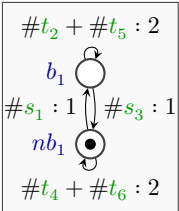
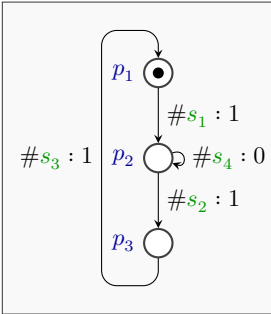
$$\# \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \#t_1 & \#t_2 & \#t_3 & \#t_4 & \#t_5 & \#t_6 & \#t_7 & \#s_1 & \#s_2 & \#s_3 & \#s_4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Loop Sequences

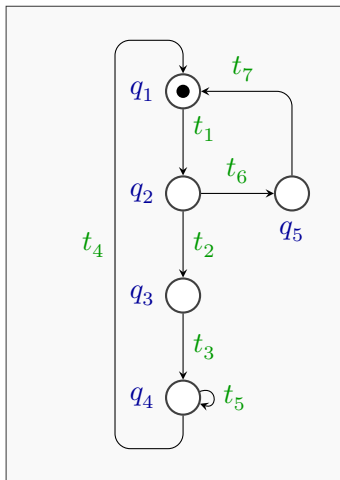
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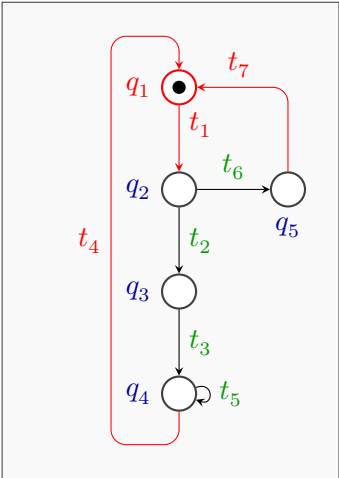
# Necessary Condition for Loops

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \#t_1 & \#t_2 & \#t_3 & \#t_4 & \#t_5 & \#t_6 & \#t_7 & \#s_1 & \#s_2 & \#s_3 & \#s_4 \\ t_1 & t_2 & t_3 & t_4 & t_5 & t_6 & t_7 & s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 \end{pmatrix}$$



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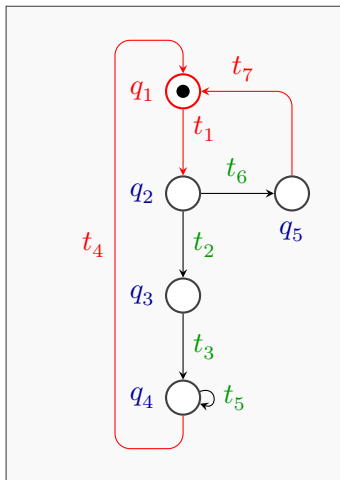
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \#t_1 & \#t_2 & \#t_3 & \#t_4 & \#t_5 & \#t_6 & \#t_7 & \#s_1 & \#s_2 & \#s_3 & \#s_4 \\ t_1 & t_2 & t_3 & t_4 & t_5 & t_6 & t_7 & s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 \end{pmatrix}$$



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$$q_1 : \quad t_4 + t_7 = t_1$$

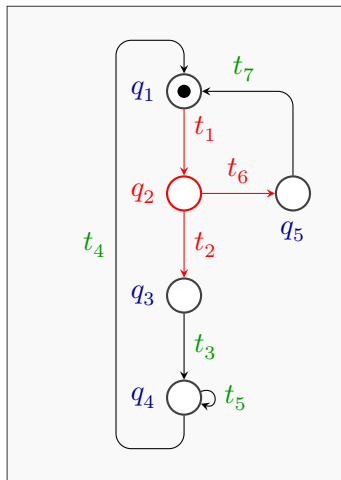




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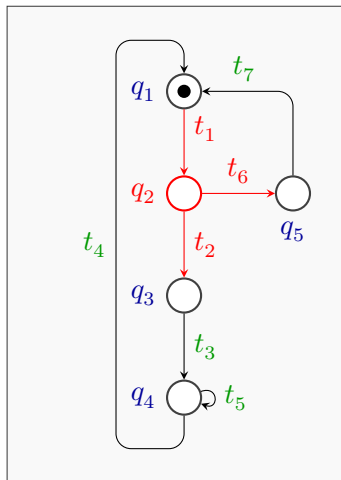


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$$q_1 : \quad t_4 + t_7 = t_1$$

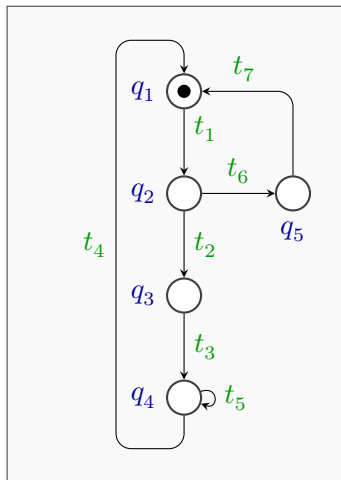
$$q_2 : \quad t_1 = t_2 + t_6$$



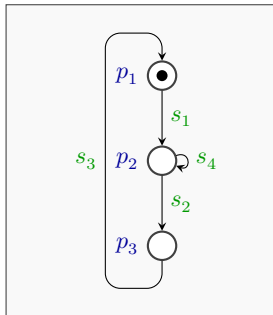
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$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \#t_1 & \#t_2 & \#t_3 & \#t_4 & \#t_5 & \#t_6 & \#t_7 & \#s_1 & \#s_2 & \#s_3 & \#s_4 \\ t_1 & t_2 & t_3 & t_4 & t_5 & t_6 & t_7 & s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 : & \quad t_4 + t_7 = t_1 \\ q_2 : & \quad t_1 = t_2 + t_6 \\ q_3 : & \quad t_2 = t_3 \\ q_4 : & \quad t_3 = t_4 \\ q_5 : & \quad t_6 = t_7 \end{aligned}$$



# Necessary Condition for Loops



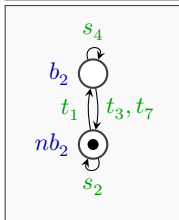
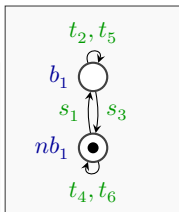
$$p_1 : \quad s_3 = s_1$$

$$p_2 : \quad s_1 = s_2$$

$$p_3 : \quad s_2 = s_3$$

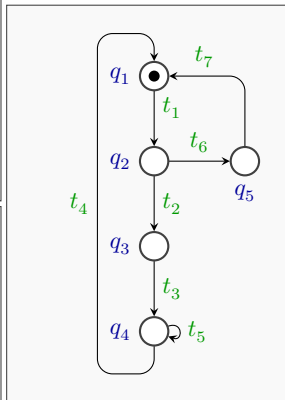
$$b_2 : \quad t_1 = t_3 + t_7$$

$$nb_2 : \quad t_3 + t_7 = s_1$$



$$b_1 : \quad s_1 = s_3$$

$$nb_1 : \quad s_3 = s_1$$



$$q_1 : \quad t_4 + t_7 = t_1$$

$$q_2 : \quad t_1 = t_2 + t_6$$

$$q_3 : \quad t_2 = t_3$$

$$q_4 : \quad t_3 = t_4$$

$$q_5 : \quad t_6 = t_7$$

# Termination Constraints

- Accumulate constraints in matrix form as  $C \cdot X = 0$ .
- If there is an infinite transition sequence  $\sigma$ , then the following constraints have a solution  $X$ :

$$c :: \begin{cases} C \cdot X = 0 \\ X \geq 0 \\ X \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

- If the constraints have no solution, then the program is terminating.
- A solution  $X$  is *realizable* if there is a sequence  $\sigma$  with  $\#\sigma = X$ .

## Fair Termination Constraints

- Fairness condition given by boolean formula  $\varphi$  over  $t \in \text{inf}(\sigma)$ .
- If the program is not fairly terminating, then there is an infinite transition sequence  $\sigma$  satisfying  $\sigma \models \neg\varphi$ .
- Add constraint  $\neg\varphi(X)$  to  $\mathcal{C}$  for fair termination constraints.

## Fairness for Lamport's Algorithm

$$\varphi(\sigma) = \bigvee_{i=1}^4 (s_i \in \text{inf}(\sigma)) \wedge \bigvee_{i=1}^7 (t_i \in \text{inf}(\sigma)) \implies s_2 \in \text{inf}(\sigma)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \neg\varphi(X) = & (s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4 > 0) \wedge \\ & (t_1 + t_3 + t_4 + t_5 + t_6 + t_7 > 0) \wedge \\ & (s_2 = 0) \end{aligned}$$

# Fair Termination Constraints

$$\begin{array}{llll} s_3 = s_1 & t_4 + t_7 = t_1 & s_1 \geq 0 & t_1 \geq 0 \\ s_1 = s_2 & t_1 = t_2 + t_6 & s_2 \geq 0 & t_2 \geq 0 \\ s_2 = s_3 & t_2 = t_3 & s_3 \geq 0 & t_3 \geq 0 \\ & t_3 = t_4 & & t_4 \geq 0 \\ & t_6 = t_7 & & t_5 \geq 0 \\ s_1 = s_3 & t_1 = t_3 + t_7 & & t_6 \geq 0 \\ s_3 = s_1 & t_3 + t_7 = s_1 & & t_7 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

$$s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4 + t_1 + t_3 + t_4 + t_5 + t_6 + t_7 > 0$$

$$(s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4 > 0) \wedge$$

$$(t_1 + t_3 + t_4 + t_5 + t_6 + t_7 > 0) \wedge$$

$$(s_2 = 0)$$

# Fair Termination Constraints: Solution

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} & t_1 & t_2 & t_3 & t_4 & t_5 & t_6 & t_7 & s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s_3 = s_1 \quad t_4 + t_7 = t_1 \quad s_1 \geq 0 \quad t_1 \geq 0$$

$$s_1 = s_2 \quad t_1 = t_2 + t_6 \quad s_2 \geq 0 \quad t_2 \geq 0$$

$$s_2 = s_3 \quad t_2 = t_3 \quad s_3 \geq 0 \quad t_3 \geq 0$$

$$t_3 = t_4 \quad t_4 \geq 0$$

$$t_6 = t_7 \quad t_5 \geq 0$$

$$s_1 = s_3 \quad t_1 = t_3 + t_7 \quad t_6 \geq 0$$

$$s_3 = s_1 \quad t_3 + t_7 = s_1 \quad t_7 \geq 0$$

$$s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4 + t_1 + t_3 + t_4 + t_5 + t_6 + t_7 > 0$$

$$(s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4 > 0) \wedge$$

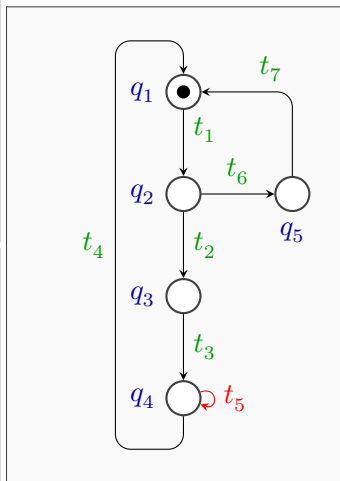
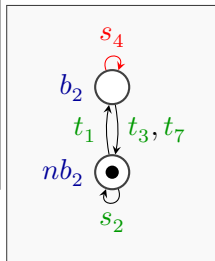
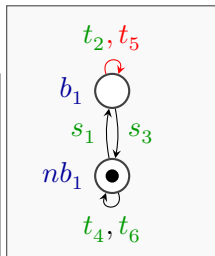
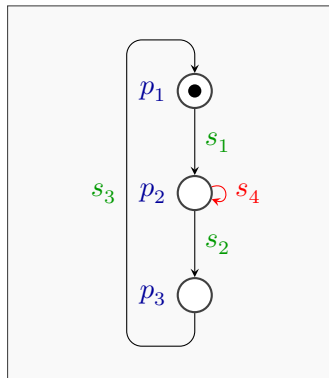
$$(t_1 + t_3 + t_4 + t_5 + t_6 + t_7 > 0) \wedge$$

$$(s_2 = 0)$$



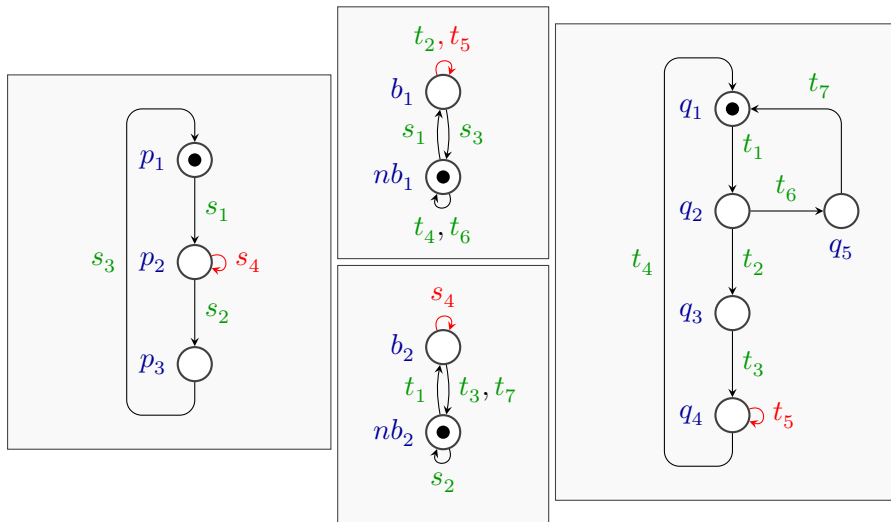
# Fair Termination Constraints: Solution

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} & t_1 & t_2 & t_3 & t_4 & t_5 & t_6 & t_7 & s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



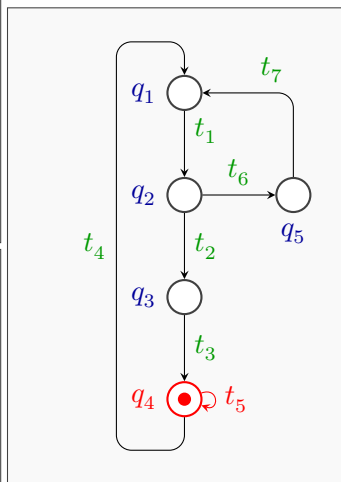
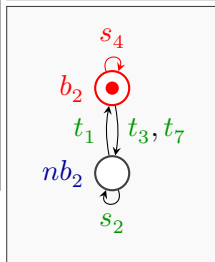
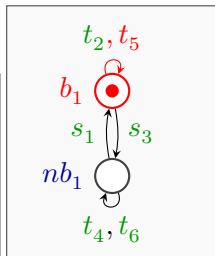
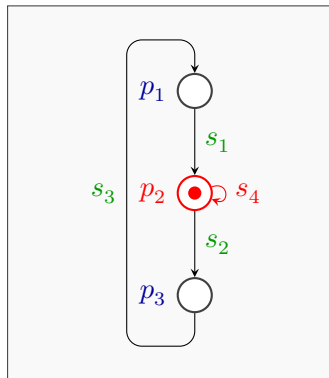
# Solution realizable?

$X$  realized by  $\sigma$  with  $\text{inf}(\sigma) = \{s_4, t_5\}$ .



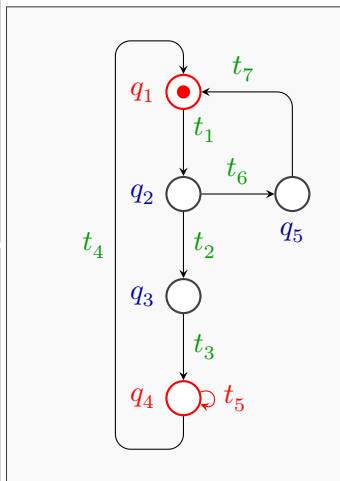
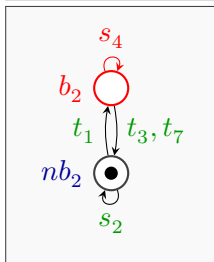
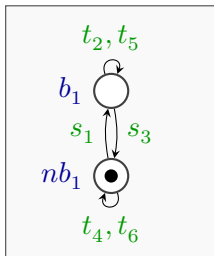
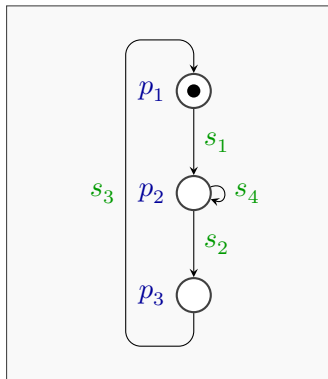
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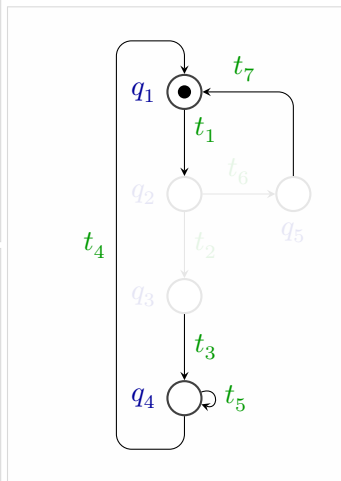
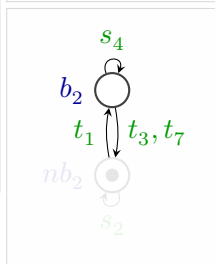
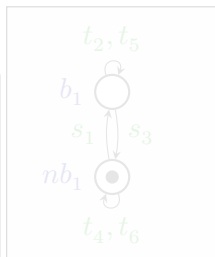
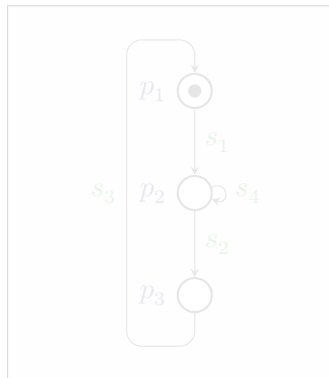
# Refinement Component

$q_1, q_4$  and  $b_2$  are in mutual exclusion.



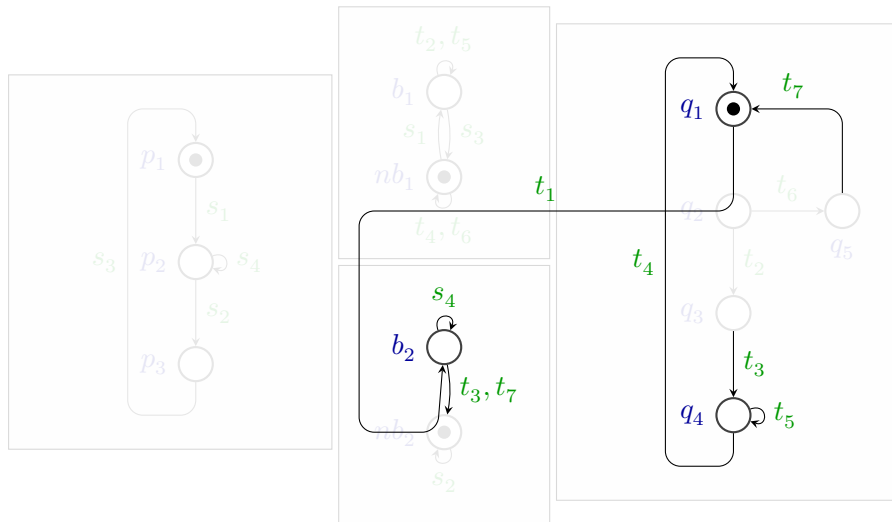
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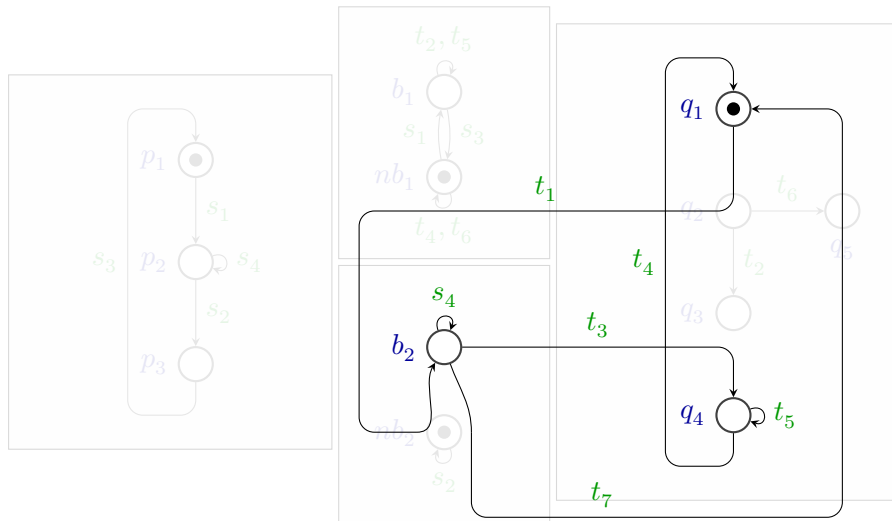
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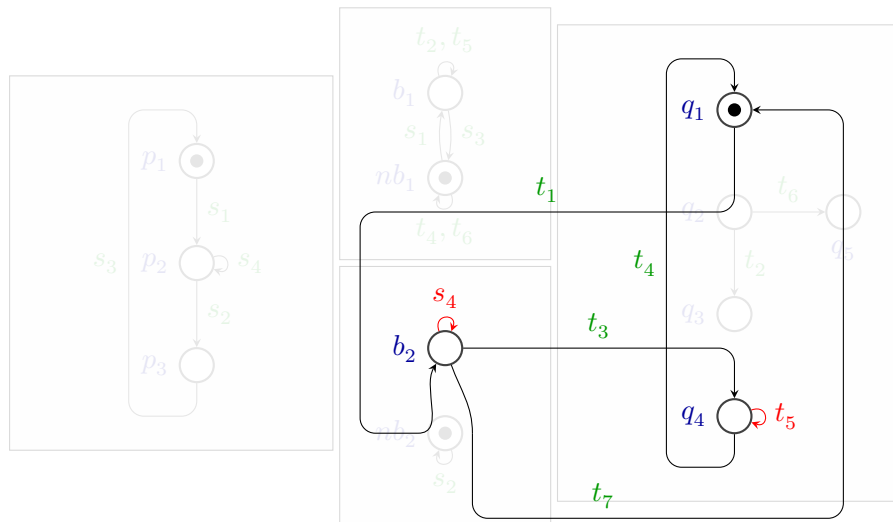
# Refinement Component

$q_1, q_4$  and  $b_2$  are in mutual exclusion.



# Refinement Constraint

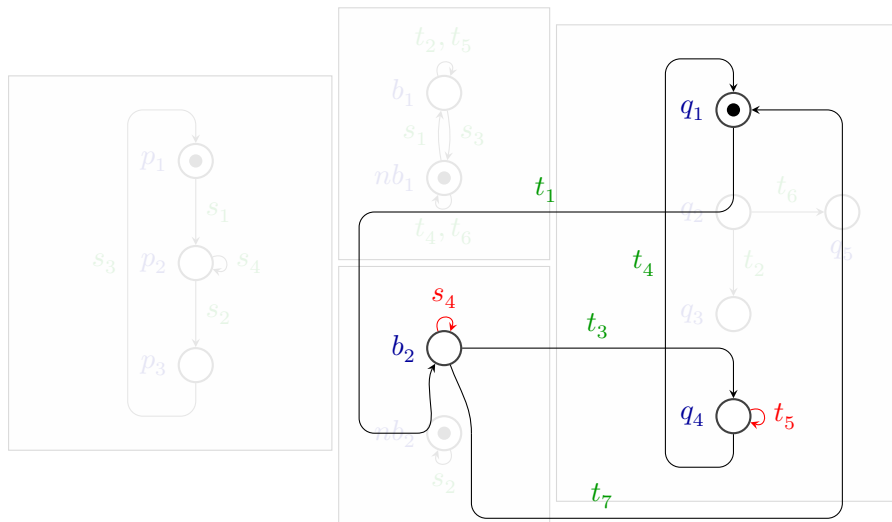
$X$  realized by  $\sigma$  with  $\text{inf}(\sigma) = \{s_4, t_5\}$ .





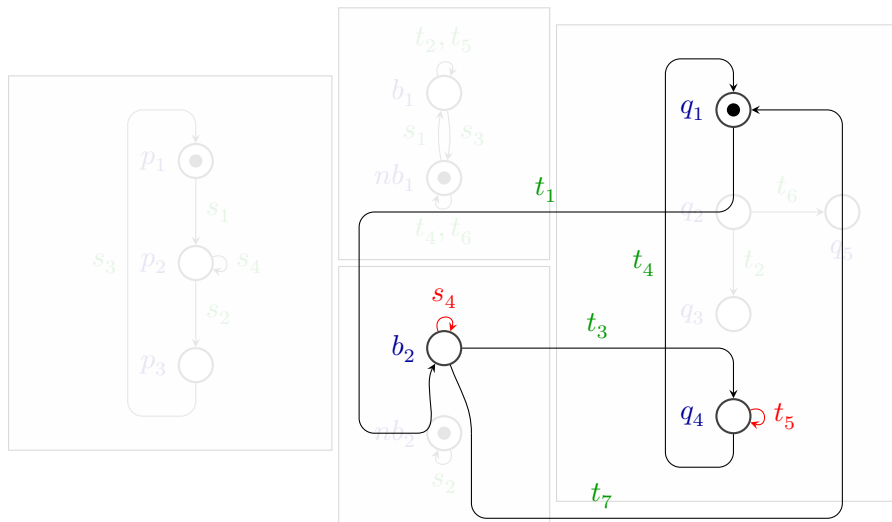
# Refinement Constraint

$X$  not realizable  $\Rightarrow$  Generate refinement constraint  $\delta$ .



# Refinement Constraint

$$\delta = (s_4 = 0) \vee (t_5 = 0) \vee (t_1 + t_3 + t_4 + t_7 > 0)$$



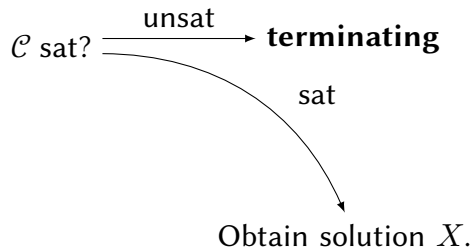
# Refinement Loop

$\mathcal{C}$  sat?

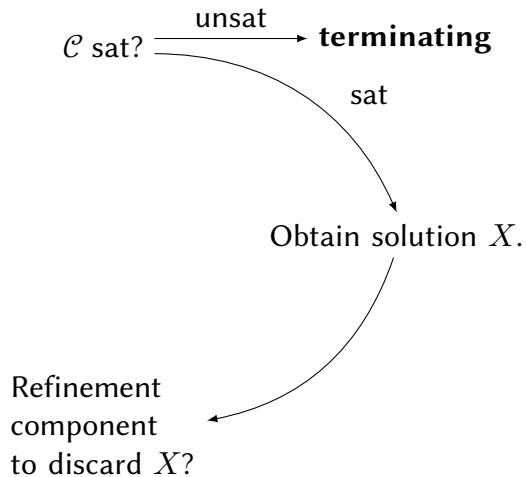
# Refinement Loop

$\mathcal{C}$  sat?  $\xrightarrow{\text{unsat}}$  **terminating**

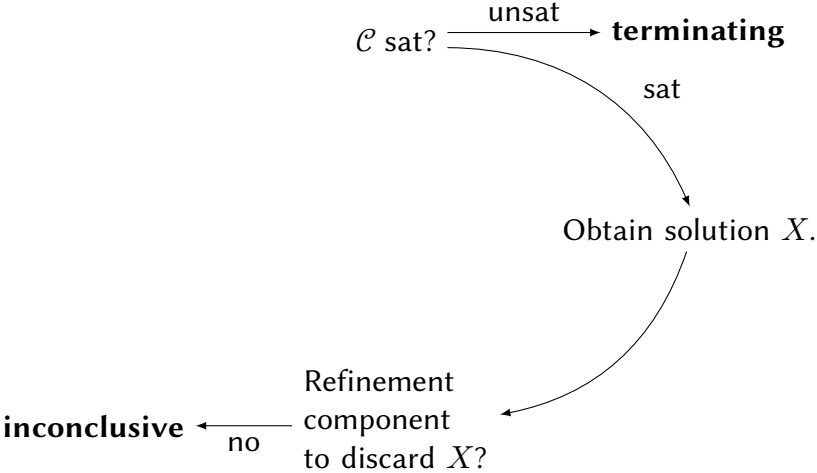
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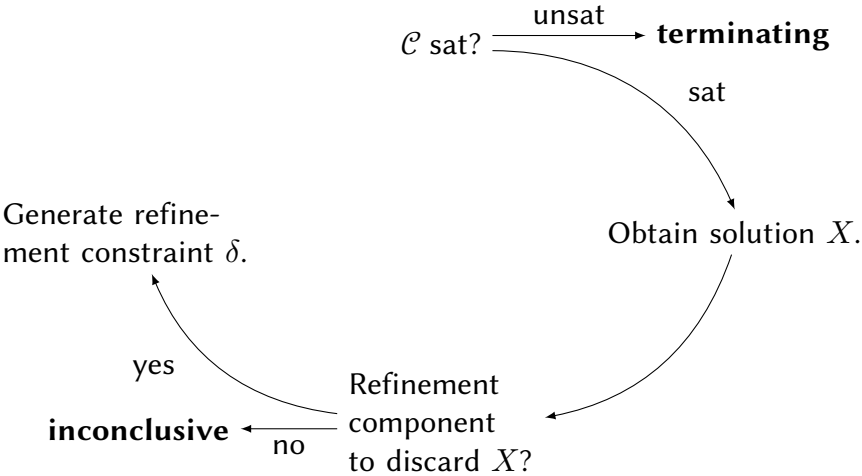
# Refinement Loop



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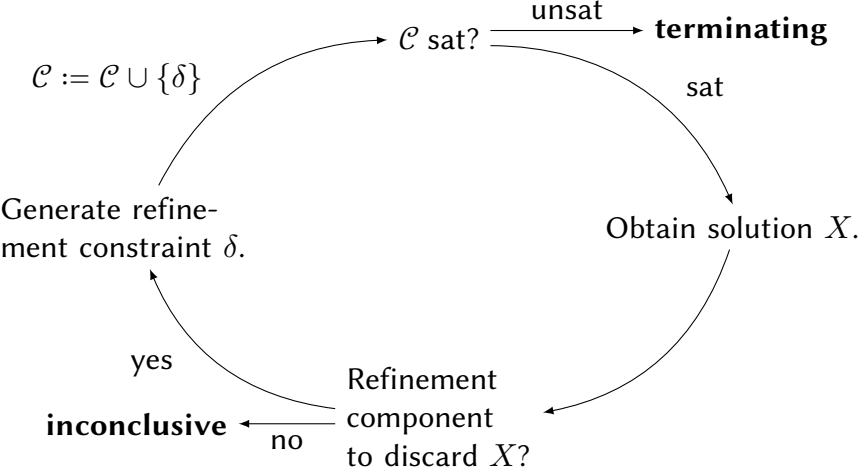


# Refinement Loop





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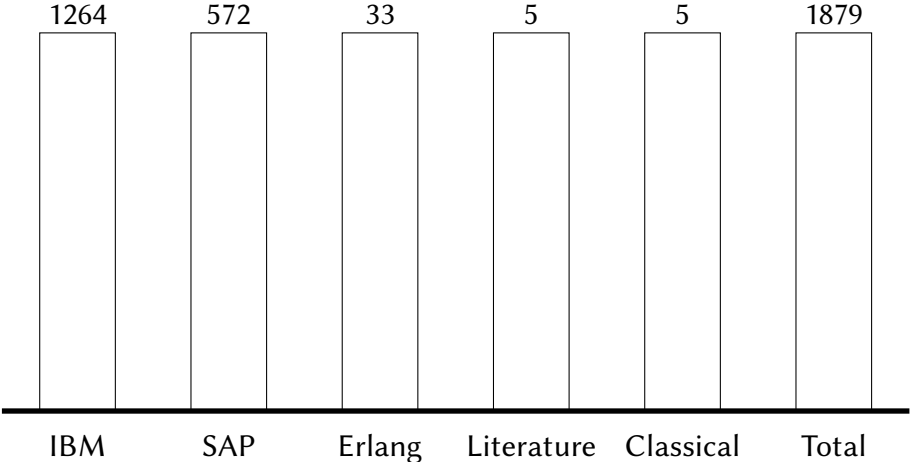
# Experimental Evaluation

## Benchmarks

- IBM/SAP — Workflow nets from business process models
  - 1976 examples
  - 1836 terminating
- Erlang — Models from the verification of Erlang programs
  - 50 examples, up to 66950 places and 213626 transitions
  - 33 terminating
- Literature — Selected examples from the literature
  - 5 examples, with unbounded variables
  - All terminating
- Classical — Classic asynchronous programs for mutual exclusion and distributed algorithms
  - 5 examples, scalable in number of processes
  - All fairly terminating

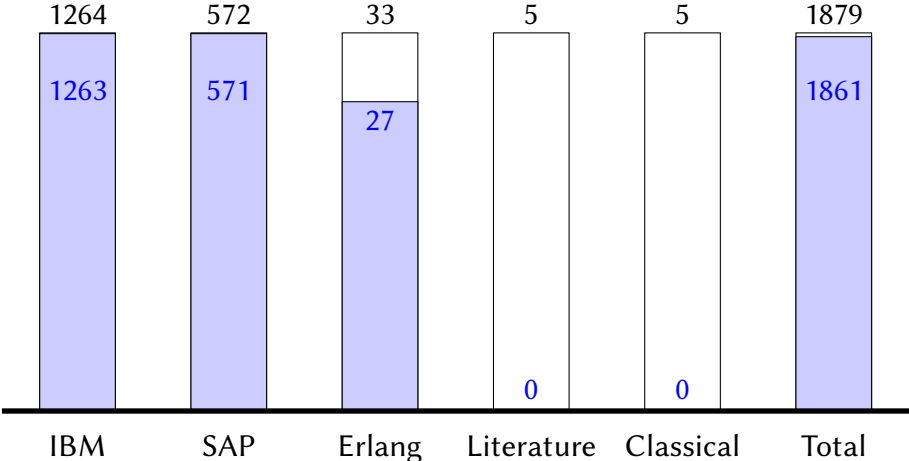
# Rate of Success

terminating



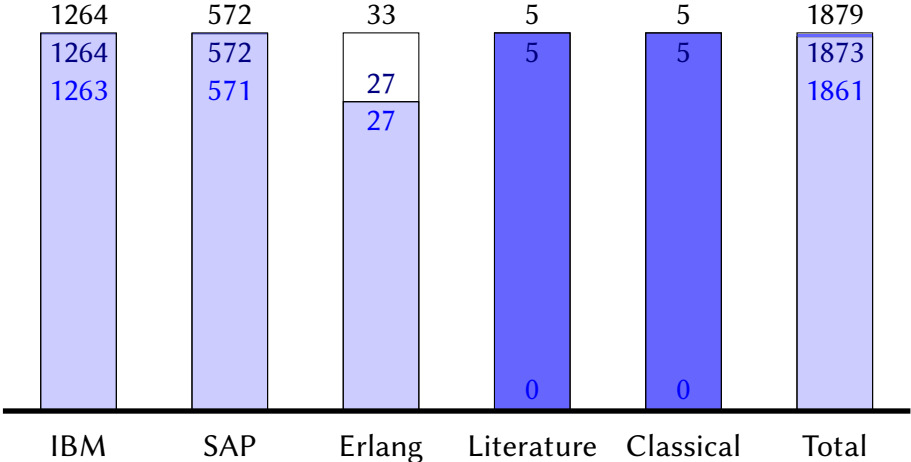
# Rate of Success

terminating w/o refinement

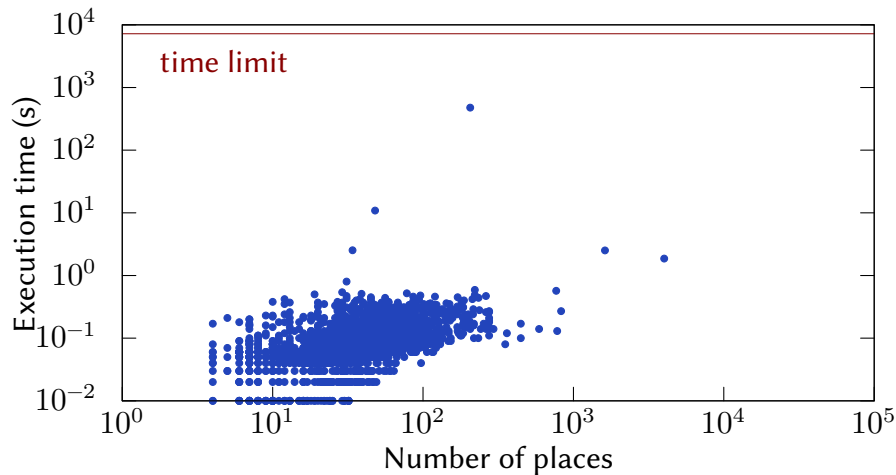


# Rate of Success

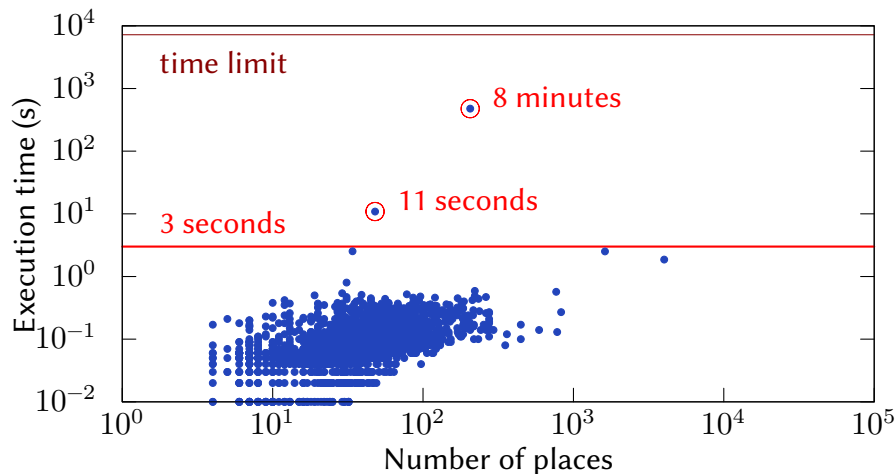
terminating    w/o refinement    with refinement



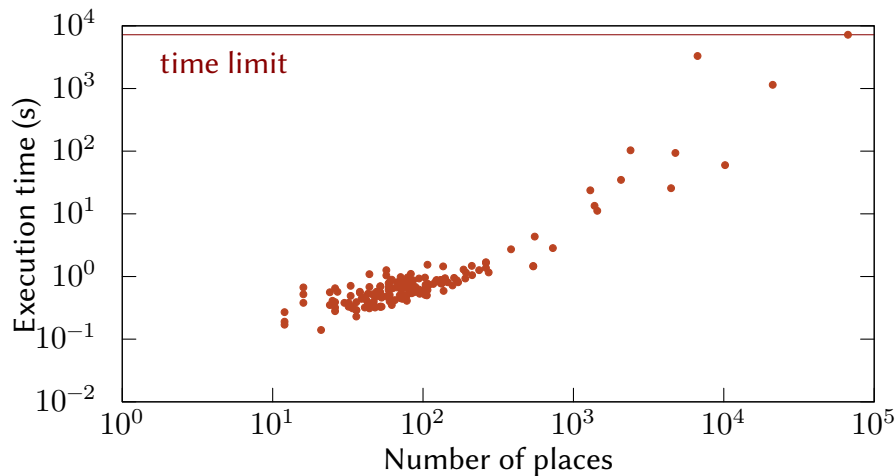
# Performance on Positive Examples



# Performance on Positive Examples

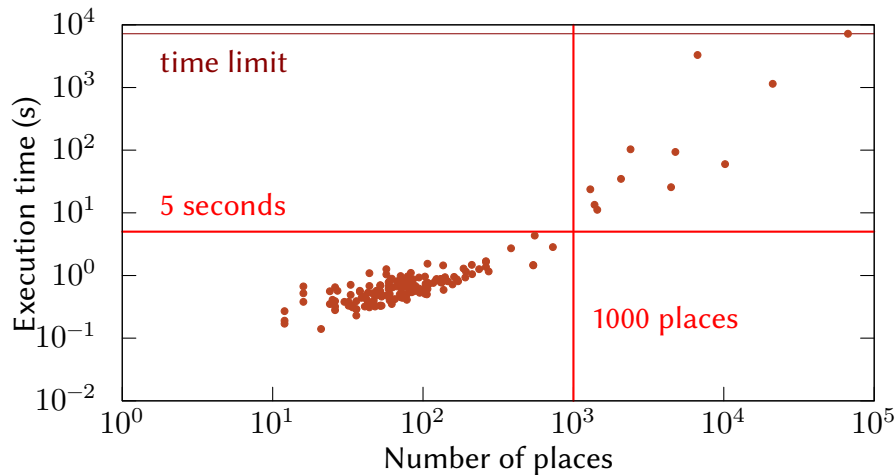


# Performance on Negative Examples

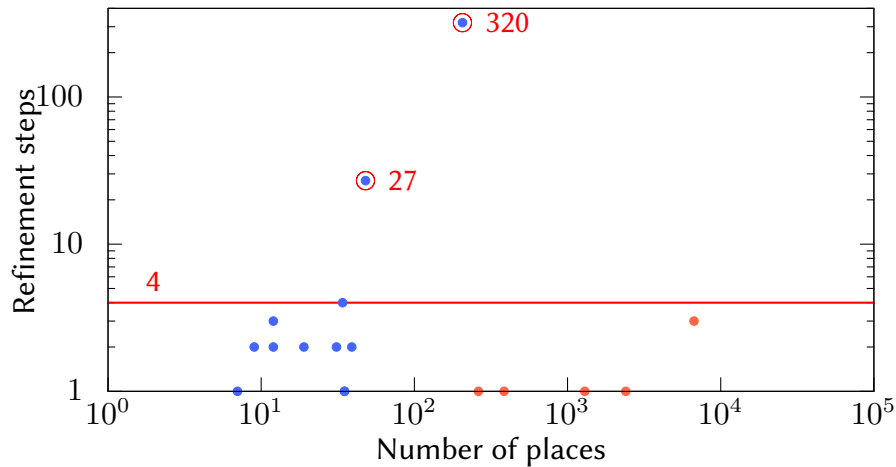




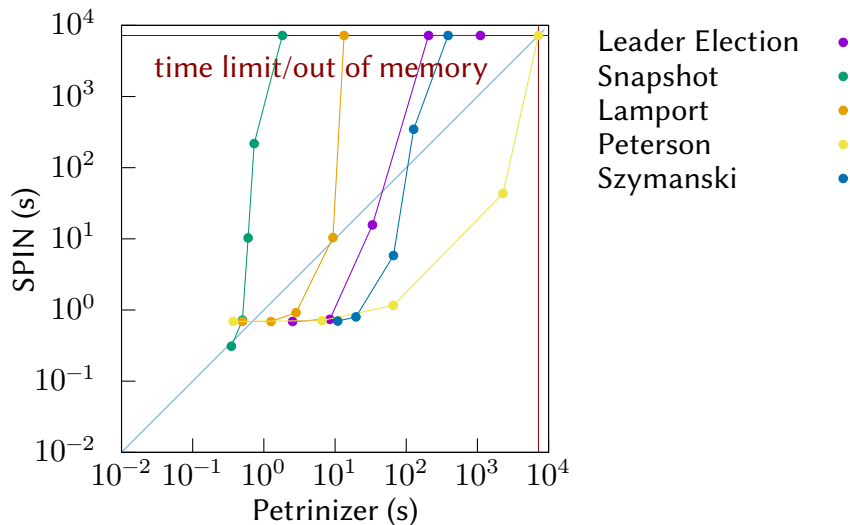
# Performance on Negative Examples



# Refinement Steps



# Comparison with SPIN on Scaled Classical Suite



# Summary

- Fast and effective technique for proving fair termination
- Incomplete, but high degree of completeness
- Large instances can be handled
- Constraints can be used as a certificate of fair termination