

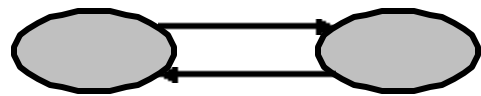
Formal Analysis of Hierarchical State Machines

Rajeev Alur

University of Pennsylvania

**In honor of Zohar Manna
Taormina, June 2003**

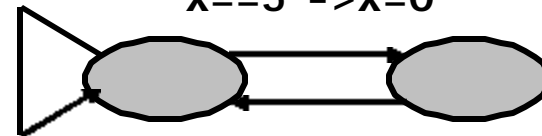
State-Machine Based Modeling



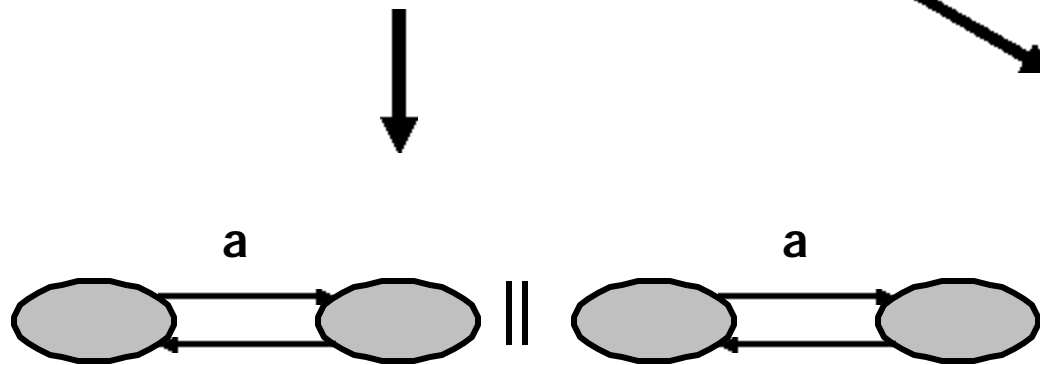
Finite State Machines

$x < 5 \rightarrow x++$

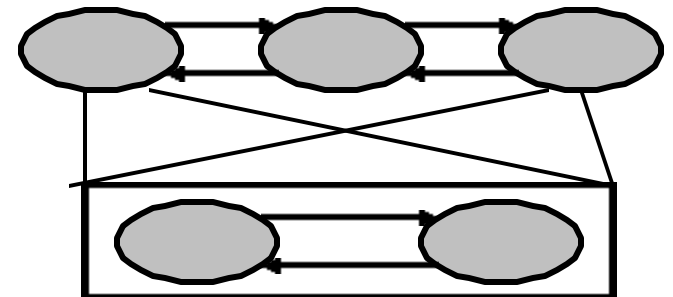
$x == 5 \rightarrow x = 0$



Extended FSMs



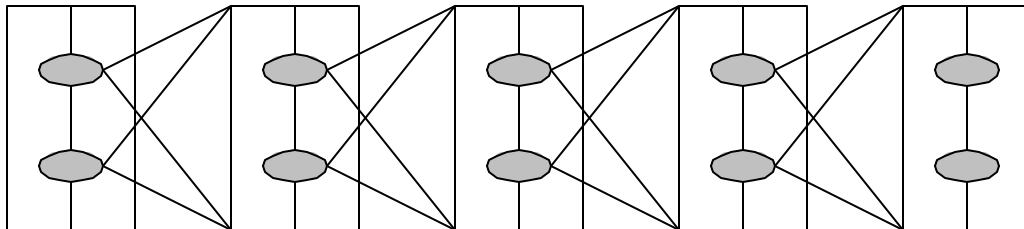
Concurrent FSMs



Hierarchical FSMs

Hierarchy -> Succinctness

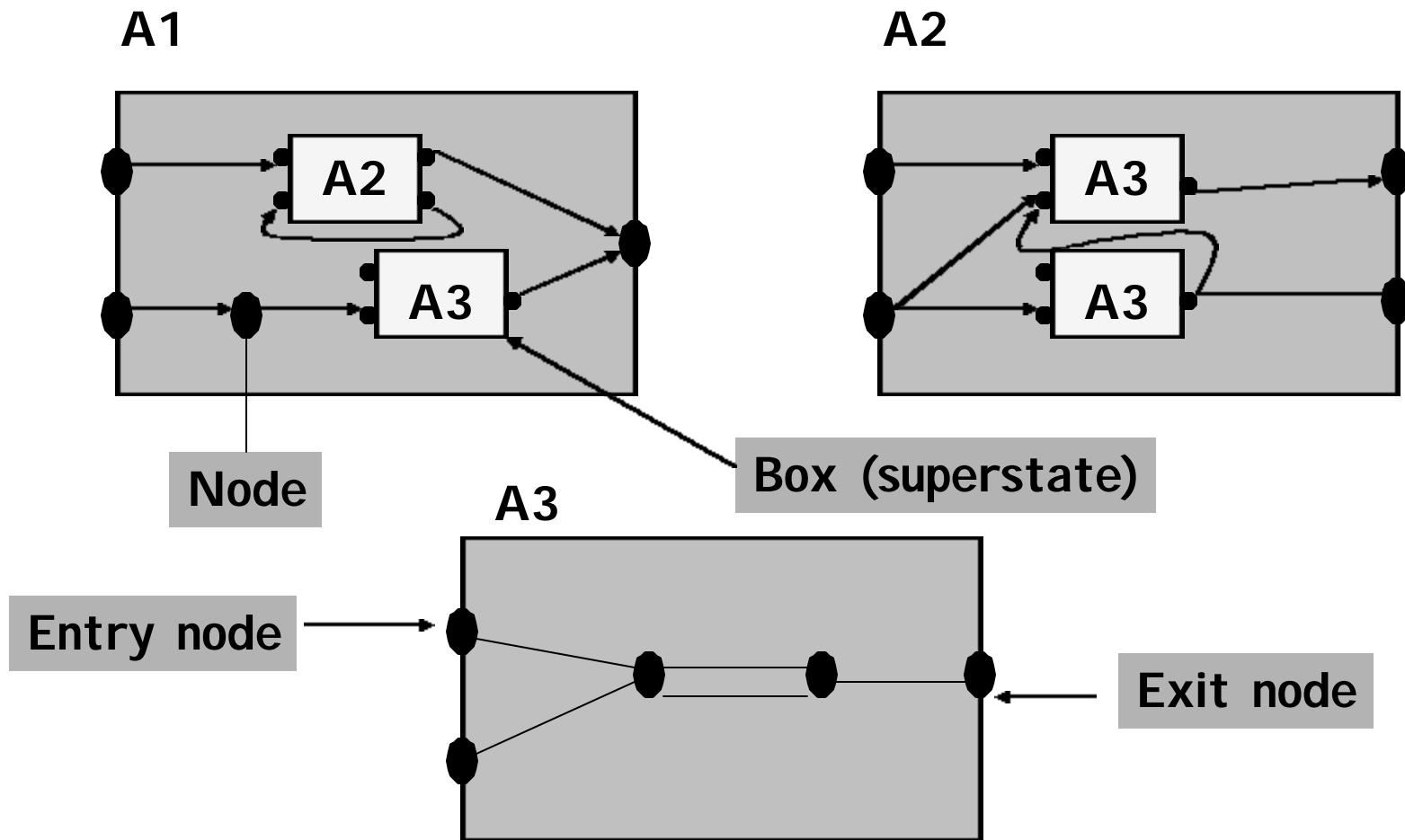
- ❑ Concurrent FSMs are exponentially more succinct than FSMs
- ❑ Extended FSMs (boolean variables) are also exponentially more succinct
- ❑ Hierarchical FSMs are also exponentially more succinct than FSMs due to sharing
- ❑ Intuition: can count succinctly: e.g. can express a^n with $\log n$ levels of nesting



Motivation

- ❑ Concurrent FSMs and Extended FSMs well understood and supported by model checkers
- ❑ Hierarchy common in modern software design languages (e.g. Statecharts, UML)
- ❑ Goal 1: Theoretical foundations for hierarchical state machines (succinctness, complexity, formal semantics,)
- ❑ Goal 2: What's the best way to analyze Hierarchical FSMs ? (avoid flattening, exploit hierarchy/sharing)

Hierarchical State Machine

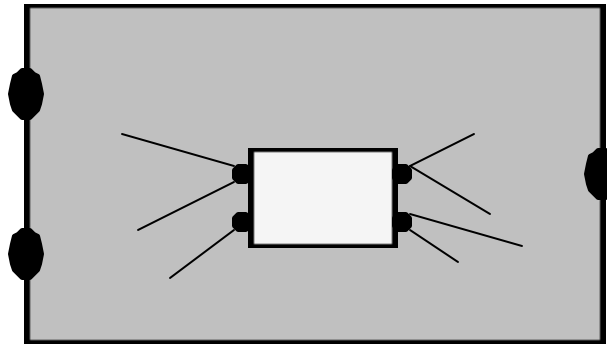


Reachability

- ❑ **Underlying transition system (expansion)**
 - State records context (seq of boxes) and node
 - Transitions: internal, calls, returns
 - Size: exponential in nesting depth (bound is tight)
- ❑ **Concurrent FSMs are exponentially more expensive than FSMs (PSPACE complete)**
- ❑ **Extended FSMs (boolean variables) are also exponentially more expensive (PSPACE complete)**
- ❑ **Reachability for Hierarchical FSMs is in P**
- ❑ **Intuition: Every nested FSM needs to be searched just once for each entry point**

Reachability

- On-the-fly enumerative search algorithm tabulates the results of searching a component



- Complexity bound: PTIME complete
- $O(n k^2)$ algorithm where n is total size, and $k = \max_i \min(\text{entry}, \text{exit nodes of component } A_i)$

Talk Outline

- ✓ **Motivation**
- ➔ **Automata and Succinctness**
- **Temporal Logic Model Checking**
- **Modeling Language and Tool**

Hierarchical Automata

- ❑ Hierarchical state machines with edges labeled by alphabet symbols, and initial/final nodes can be viewed as language generators
- ❑ $\{w \# w^R \mid |w| = n\}$ has $O(n)$ generator
- ❑ Language emptiness: easy (same as reachability)
- ❑ Emptiness of intersection of 2 automata is Pspace-complete
- ❑ Universality and language equivalence are Expspace-complete
 - Upper bound: Expansion gives an exponential-sized nondeterministic automaton
 - Lower bound: Can guess the error in the encoding of computation of expspace Turing machine, and count succinctly
 - Recall: for pushdown automata, emptiness is in P, but emptiness of intersection and universality are undecidable

Concurrent Hierarchical Automata

- **Concurrency (synchronization on common symbols) and hierarchy nested. A component is**
 - **parallel composition of already defined components, or**
 - **Hierarchical state machine with nodes and boxes, with boxes mapped to already defined components**
- **If each hierarchical component has k nodes/boxes, a parallel component has at most d components, and nesting depth is m , then expansion has size $O(k^{d^m})$**
- **Reachability is expspace-complete**
- **Universality is 2expspace-complete**

Reachability Summary

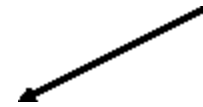
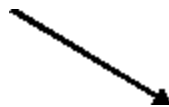
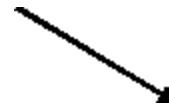
What is the cost of concurrency and hierarchy ?

FSM : NLogSpace

Concurrent : PSPACE

Hierarchical: PTIME

Concurrent Hierarchical: EXPSPACE



Succinctness

- ❑ Standard automata: NFA are exp succinct than DFA (consider $\{w \mid \exists i. w_i = w_{n+i}\}$)
- ❑ NFA are exp more succinct than DHA (det hierarchical) for same reason
- ❑ DHA exp more succinct than NFA (consider $\{w \# w^R \mid |w|=n\}$)
- ❑ NHA (nondet hierarchical) are doubly-exp more succinct than DHA/DFA (consider $\{w \mid \exists i. w_i = w_{i+2^n}\}$)
- ❑ Concurrent hierarchical automata are doubly-exp succinct than NHA/NFA and triply-more succinct than DFA/DHA (consider $\{w^0 \# w^1 \# \dots \mid \exists i. w^i = w^j \text{ and } |w^i|=2^n\}$)

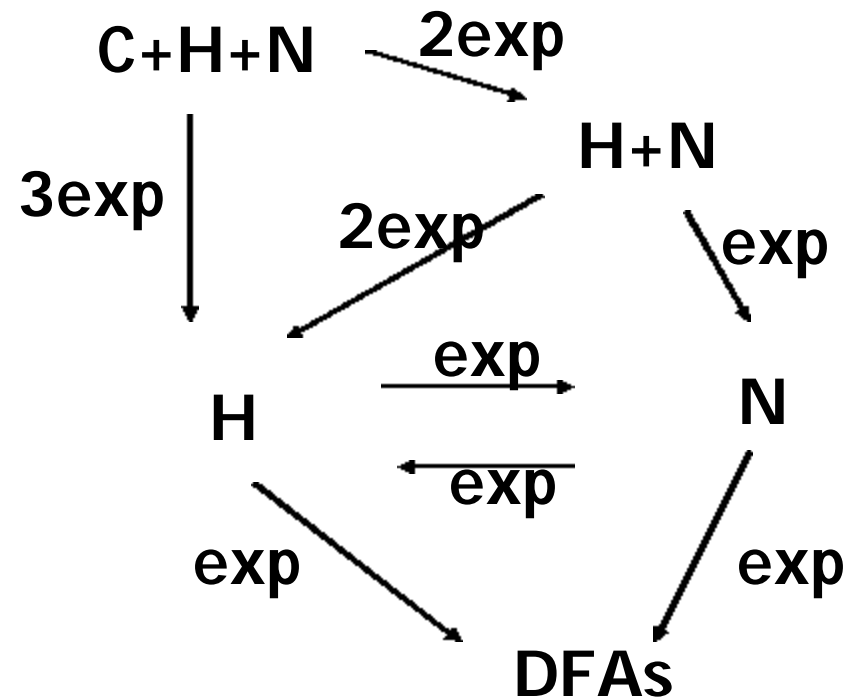
Succinctness Summary

Features:

N: Nondeterminism

H: Hierarchy

C: Concurrency

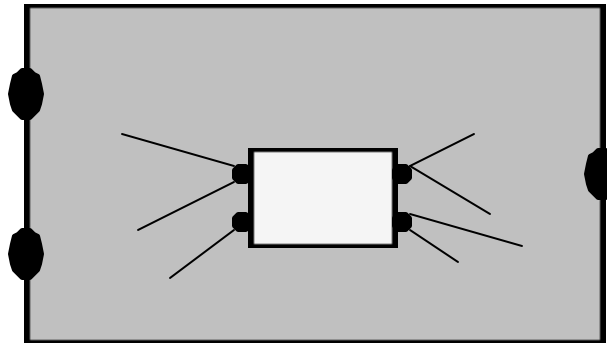


Talk Outline

- ✓ **Motivation**
- ✓ **Automata and Succinctness**
- ➔ **Temporal Logic Model Checking**
- **Modeling Language and Tool**

Cycle Detection

- Given a set T of nodes, is there a cycle containing a node in T and reachable from initial nodes?



- Relevant information about a box: for entry e and exit x , is an accepting cycle reachable from e , is x reachable from e along a path containing a node in T , is x reachable from e
- Complexity same as reachability (Ptime-complete, and in time $O(nk^2)$)

LTL Model Checking

- Given a hierarchical structure K (HSM with nodes labeled with atomic propositions P), and Buchi automaton A over 2^P , to check if some execution of a is accepted by A
 - Take product of K with A , and solve cycle detection
 - Complexity $O(a^{2k^2}|A| |K|)$, where A has a states

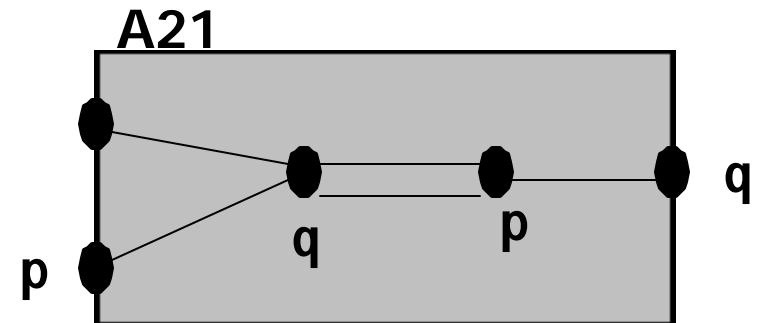
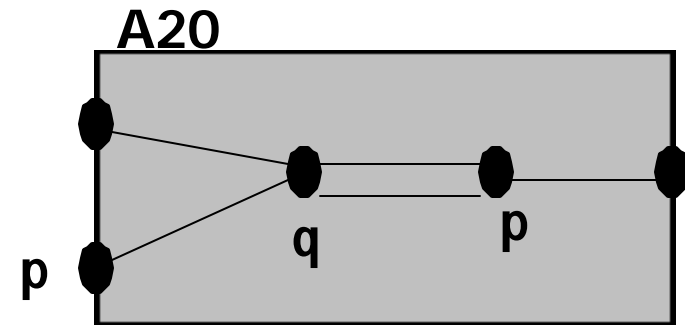
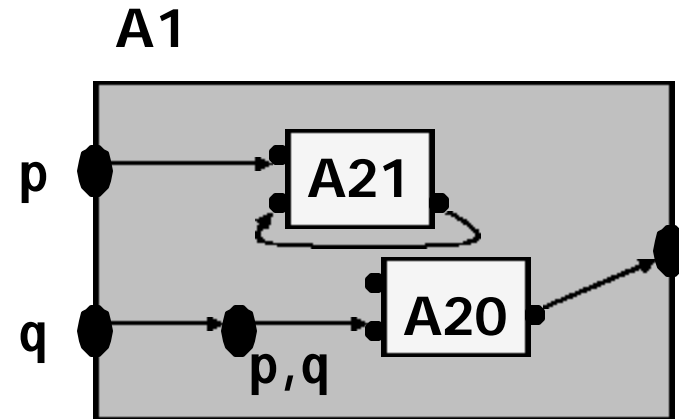
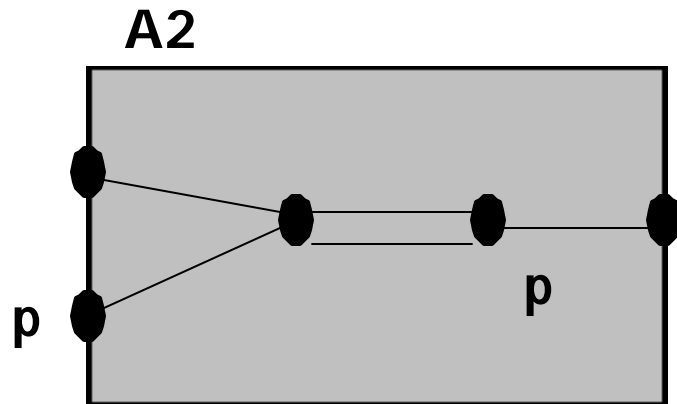
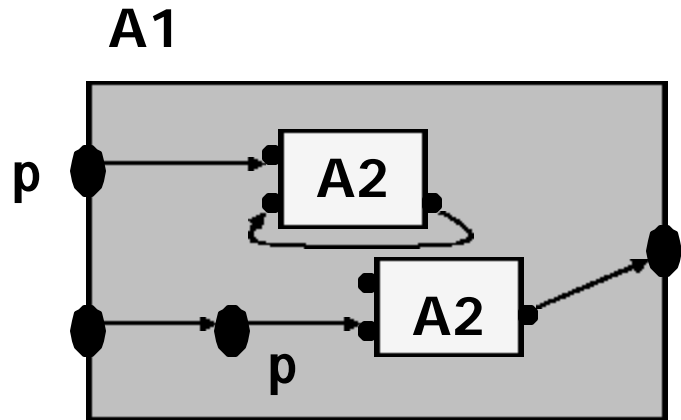
- To check if all infinite executions of K satisfy LTL formula f over P , construct Buchi automaton $A_{\sim f}$, take product, and solve cycle detection
 - Complexity $O(k^2 |K| 8^{|f|})$

Branching Time Logics

- Given a Hierarchical structure K , and CTL formula f , label nodes of K with subformulas of f (process in increasing order of complexity as usual)
 - A node u of component A_i is labeled with f' if u satisfies f' in all contexts A_i appears in

- Processing a formula may require splitting

Sample case: Processing $q=EX\ p$



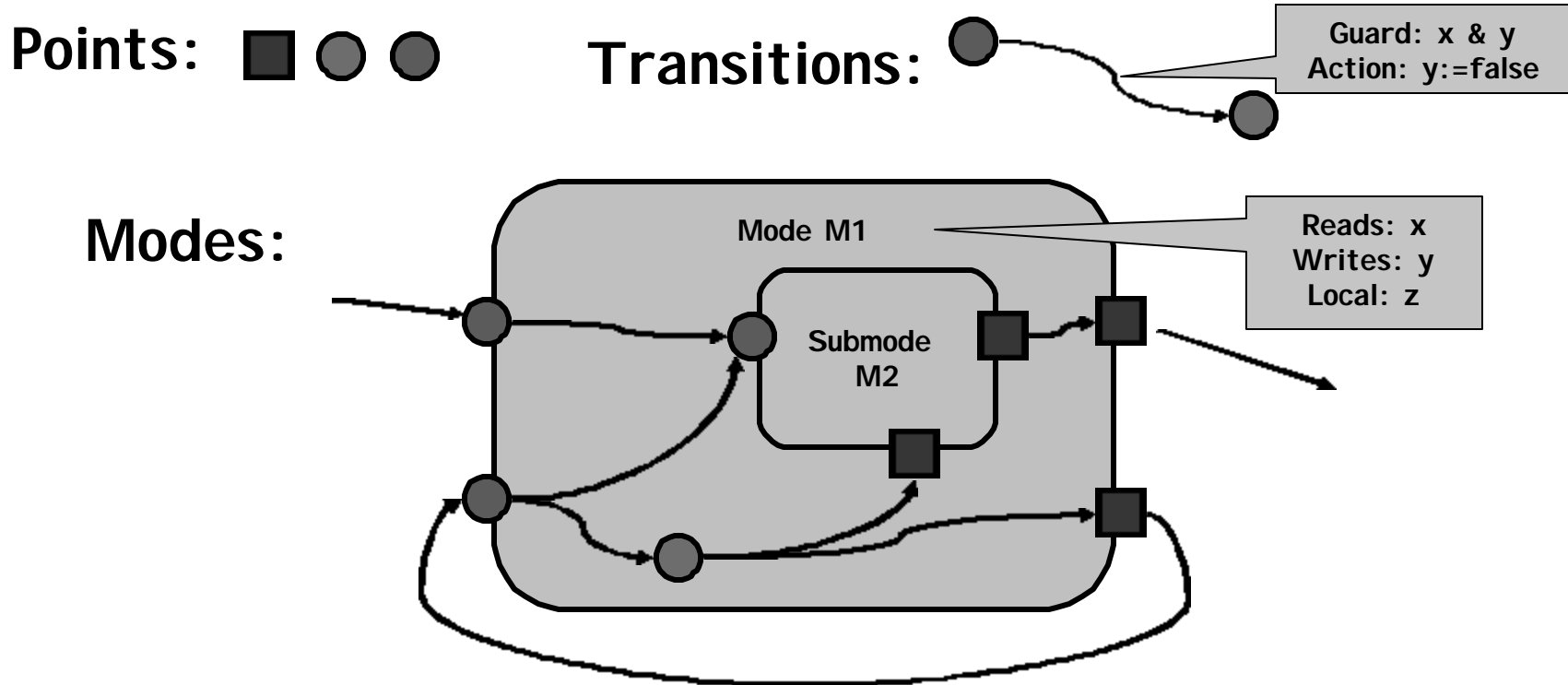
CTL Model Checking

- Handling of Until and Always formulas more subtle
- If every component has at most d exits and k entries, then time complexity is $O(k^2 |K| 2^{|f|d})$
- PSPACE complete problem
- Pspace hardness in both parameters: size of formula f and number of exits d

Talk Outline

- ✓ **Motivation**
- ✓ **Automata and Succinctness**
- ✓ **Temporal Logic Model Checking**
- ➔ **Hermes: Modeling Language and Tool**

Hierarchical Modules



Concurrent, Extended, Hierarchical FSMs

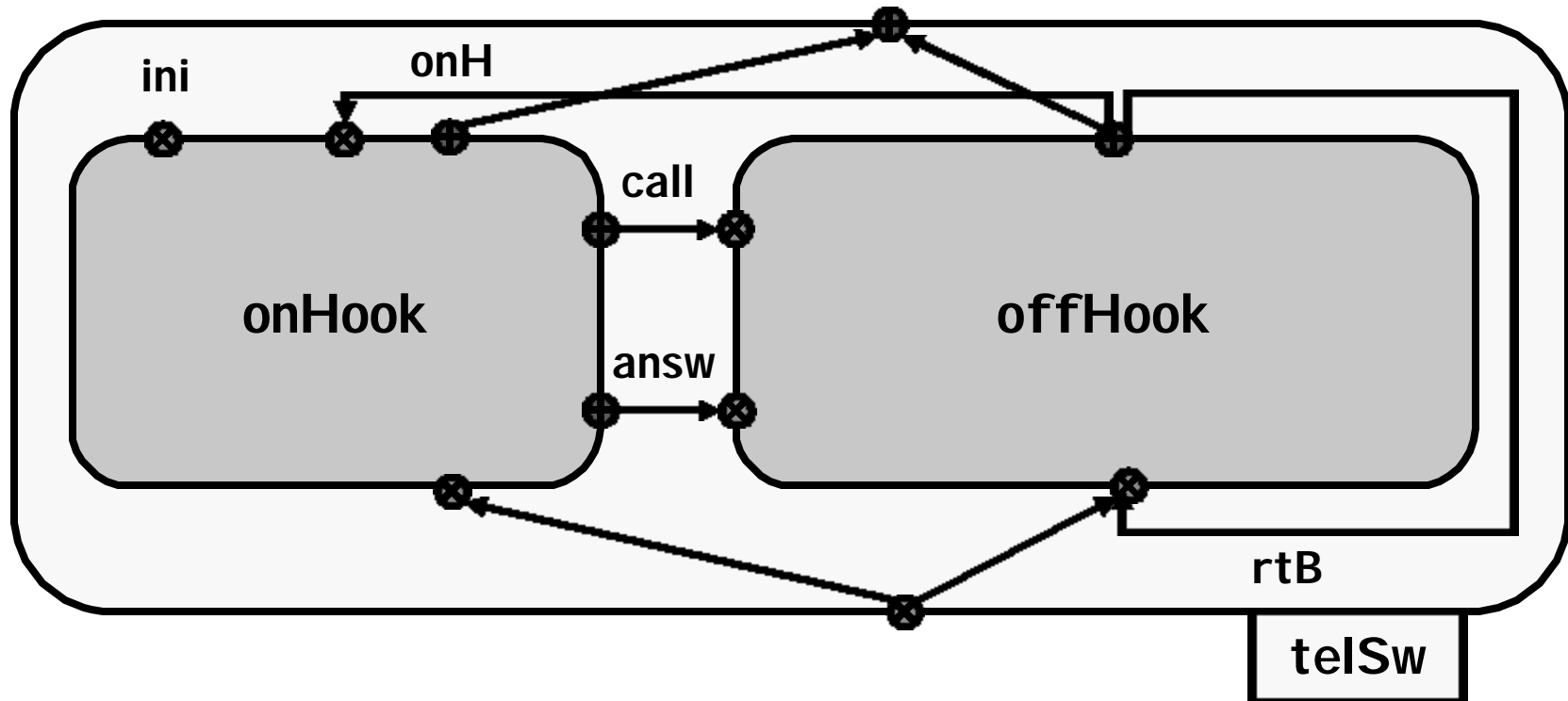
Well-defined interface: Entry/exit points, Read/write variables

Formal, compositional trace-based semantics with refinement calculus

From Statecharts to Modes

Obstacles in achieving modularity

- Regular transitions on entry/exit points (control interface)
- Group transitions implicitly add points deep (nested interface)
- State references Scoping of variables (data interface)



Semantics of Modes

Game Semantics

- Environment round: from exit points to entry points.
- Mode round: from entry points to exit points.

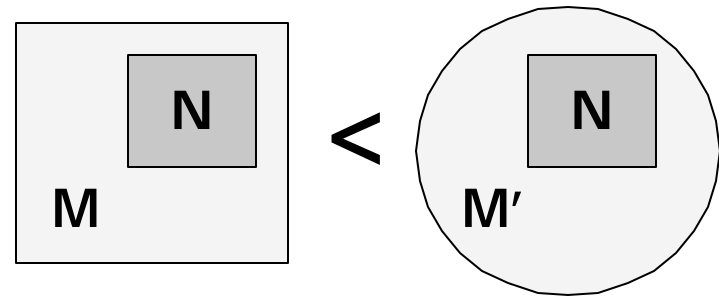
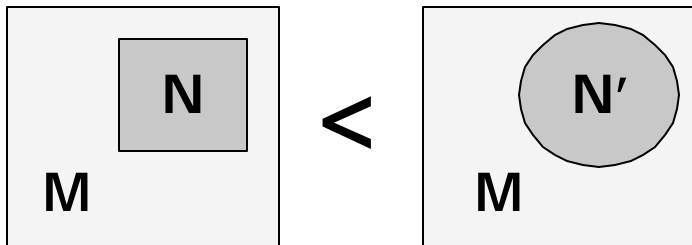
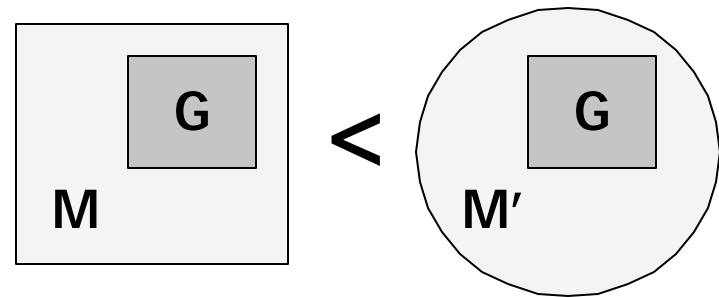
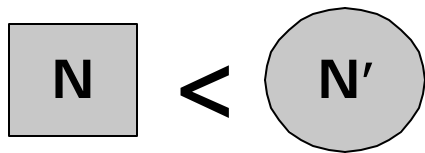
The set of traces of a mode

- Constructed solely from the traces of the sub-modes and the mode's transitions.

Refinement

- Defined as usual by inclusion of trace sets.
- Is compositional w.r.t. mode encapsulation.
- Main results: compositional and assume-guarantee rules

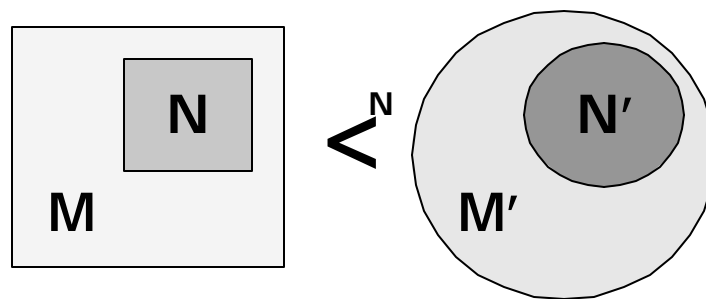
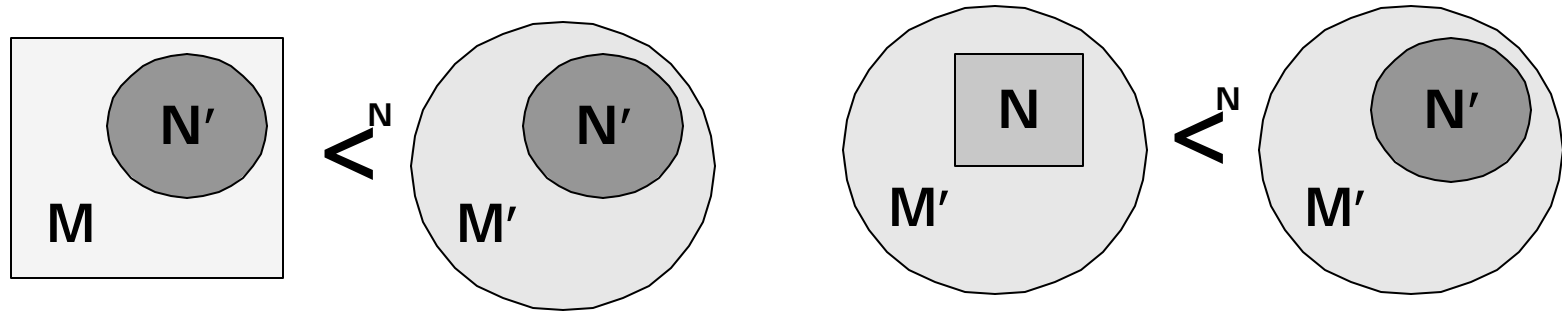
Compositional Reasoning



Sub-mode refinement

Super-mode refinement

Assume/Guarantee Reasoning



Exploiting Hierarchy in Enumerative Search

- ❑ Local variables do not need to be stored when out of scope
- ❑ Hierarchy gives efficient ways of storing state information
- ❑ If a mode is used in two places it only needs to be searched once
- ❑ Mode's behavior only depends on readable variables - can ignore irrelevant variables

Exploiting Hierarchy in Symbolic Search

- ❑ Transition relation is indexed by control points
 - generalization of conjunctively partitioned bdds,

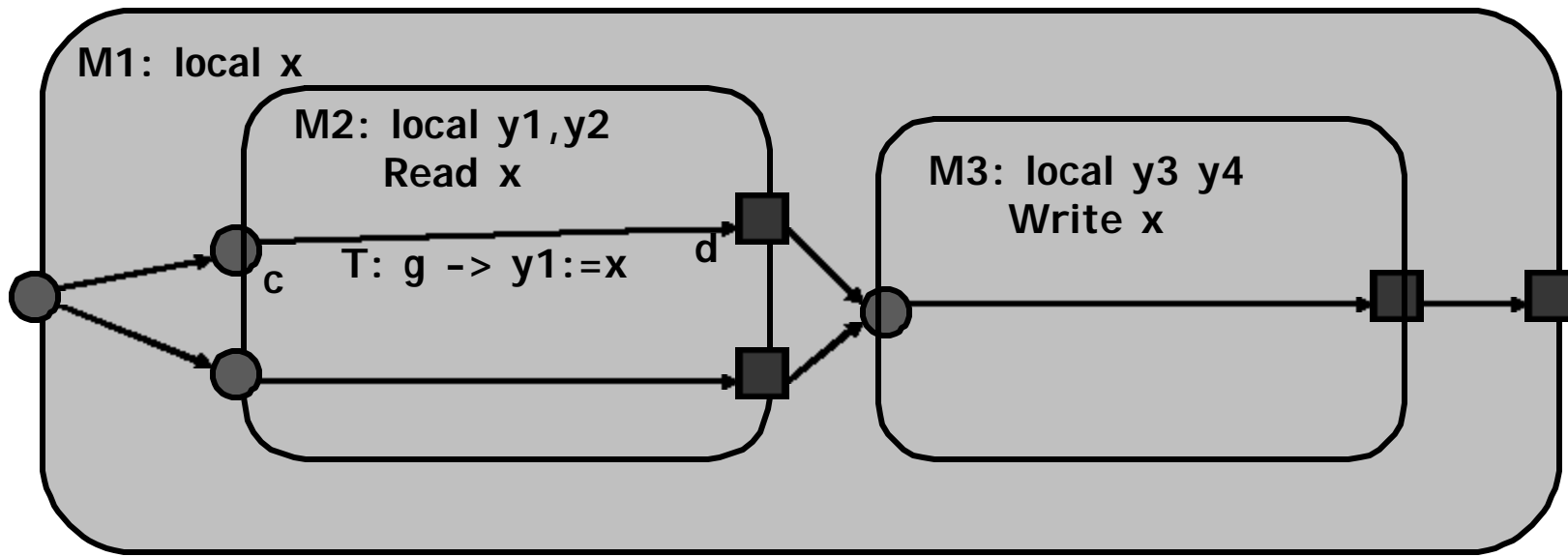
- ❑ Transition type exploited
 - for early quantification in the symbolic search,

- ❑ Reached state space indexed by control points
 - pool of variables is not global,

- ❑ Mode definitions are shared among instances.

Symbolic Search

- Goal: Exploit hierarchical structure in representation and search (avoid flattening)



Transition Relation

- ❑ Stored indexed by control points
- ❑ Aware of variable scopes

Standard scheme:

T will contribute a conjunct:

MDD ($h=c \ \& \ g \ \& \ h'=d \ \& \ y1'=x \ \& \ x'=x \ \& \ y2'=y2 \ \& \ y3'=y3 \ \& \ y4'=y4$)

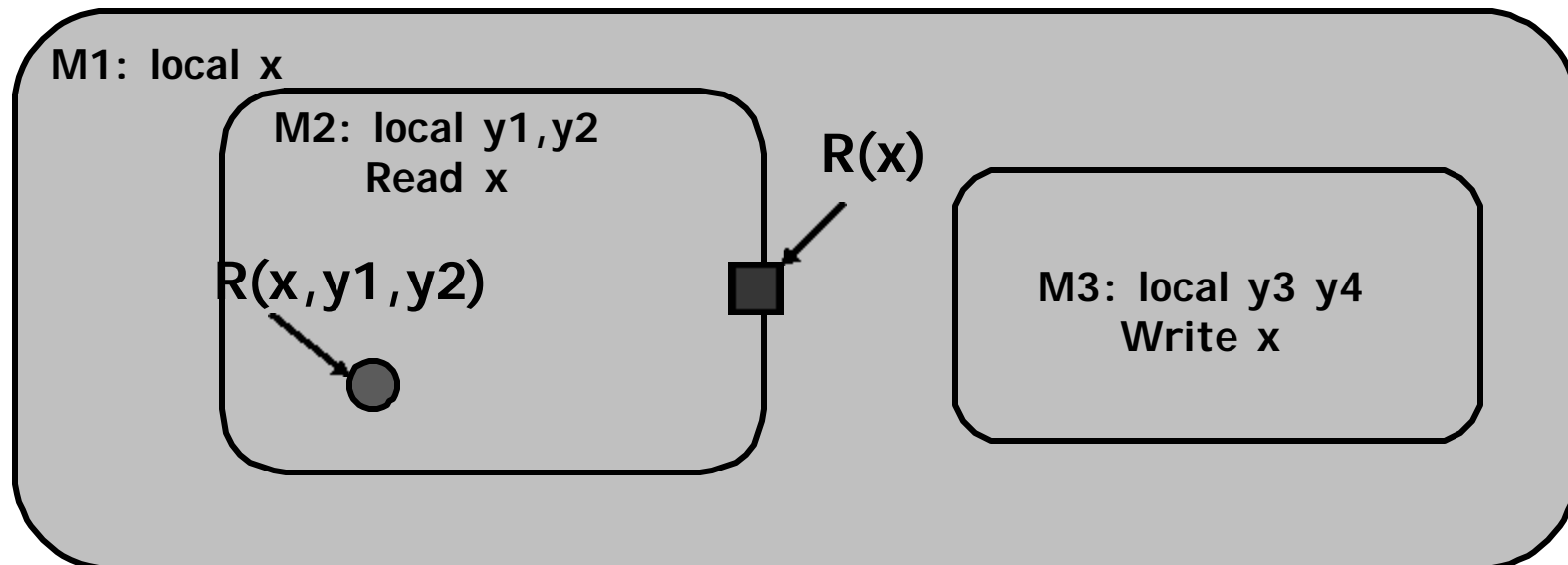
Hierarchical scheme:

Transition list indexed by control point c contains:

Target d, MDD ($g \ \& \ y1'=x \ \& \ y2'=y2$)

Reachable Set

- ❑ Instead of a global MDD, reachable set is partitioned by control points
- ❑ Support set at each point is bounded statically by scoping rules: exploited for quantification



Conclusions

Theoretical study of hierarchy and exploiting hierarchy in verification tools

Acknowledgements

- **Model checking: Yannakakis (FSE 98, TOPLAS 01)**
- **Automata and succinctness: Kannan, Yannakakis (ICALP 99)**
- **Modeling language and semantics: Grosu (POPL 00)**
- **Hermes tool: Grosu, McDougall, Yang (CAV 00,02)**

Current Themes

- **Recursive state machines**
- **Games on hierarchical/recursive structures**