

Introduction

Modelling parallel systems

Linear Time Properties

Regular Properties

regular safety properties

ω -regular properties

model checking with Büchi automata ←

Linear Temporal Logic

Computation-Tree Logic

Equivalences and Abstraction

Verifying ω -regular properties

given: finite transition system \mathcal{T}

ω -regular property E

question: does $\mathcal{T} \models E$ hold ?

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$$\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \models \text{“never acceptance condition of } \mathcal{A}\text{”}$$

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requires techniques for checking
persistence properties in finite TS

Let E be an LT-property, i.e., $E \subseteq (2^{AP})^\omega$

E is called a **persistence property** if there exists a propositional formula Φ over AP such that

$$E = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{set of all infinite words } A_0 A_1 A_2 \dots \in (2^{AP})^\omega \\ \text{s.t. } \forall i \geq 0. A_i \models \Phi \end{array} \right.$$

$\forall i \geq 0. \dots = \exists j \geq 0 \forall i \geq j. \dots$ “for all but finitely many”

Persistence property

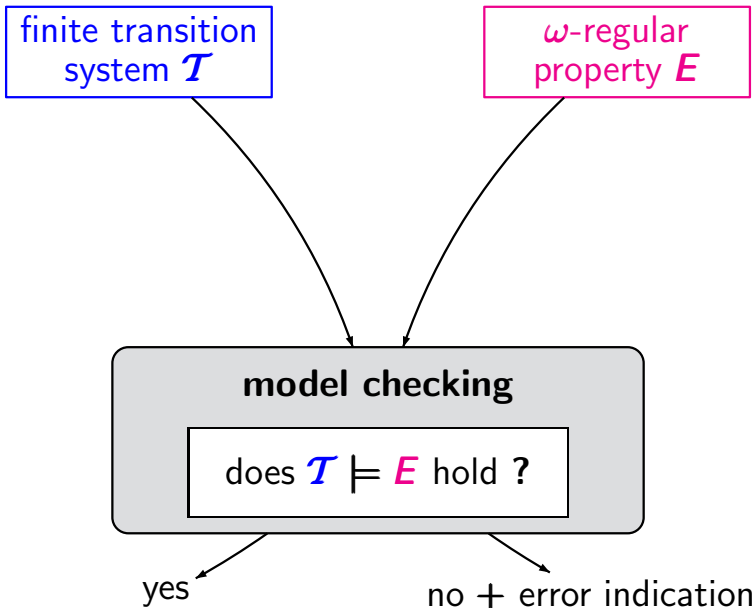
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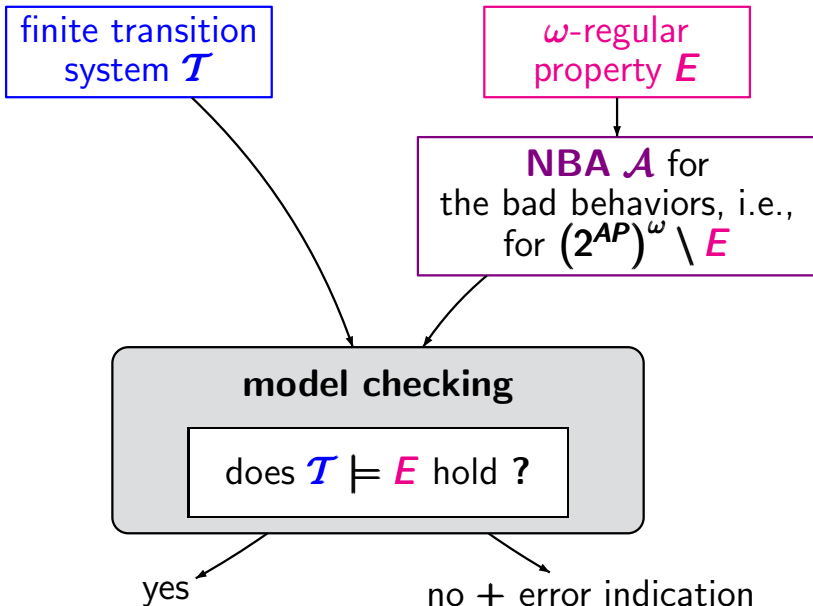
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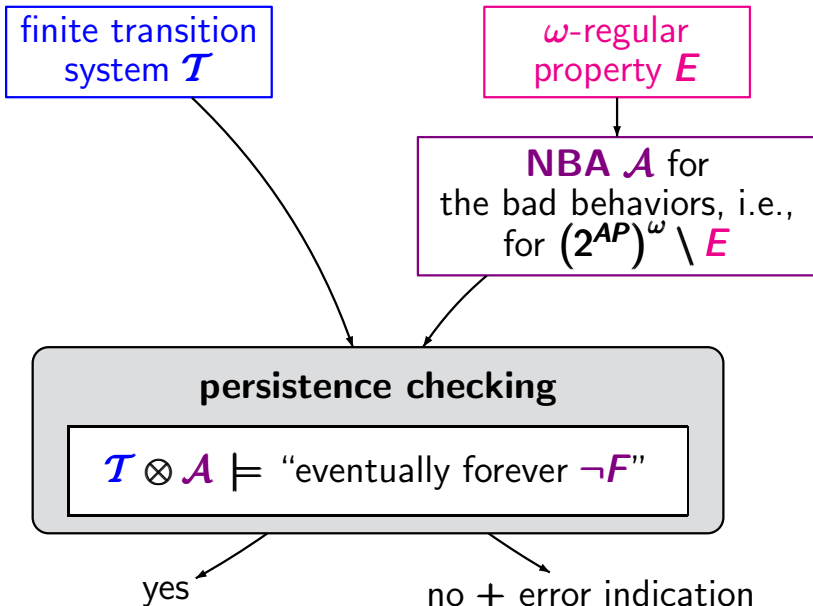
↑
“from some moment on Φ ”
“eventually forever Φ ”

$\forall i \geq 0. \dots = \exists j \geq 0 \forall i \geq j. \dots$ “for all but finitely many”





Checking ω -regular properties



Recall: product of a TS and an NFA

finite transition system

$$\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, s_0, AP, L)$$

NFA for bad prefixes

$$\mathcal{A} = (Q, 2^{AP}, \delta, Q_0, F)$$

 s_0  s_1  s_2  \vdots  s_n

path
fragment $\hat{\pi}$

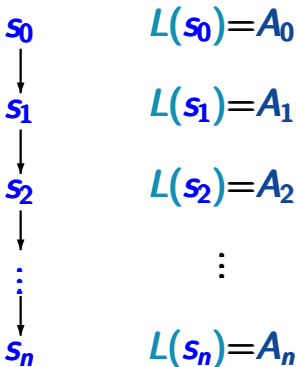
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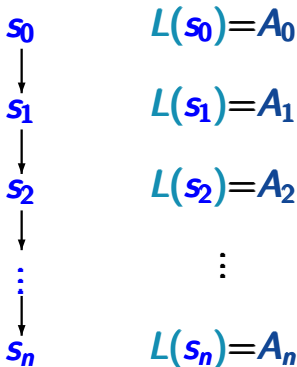
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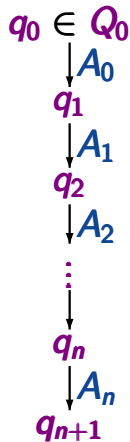


path
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trace

NFA for bad prefixes

$$\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{Q}, 2^{\text{AP}}, \delta, Q_0, F)$$



run for $\text{trace}(\hat{\pi})$

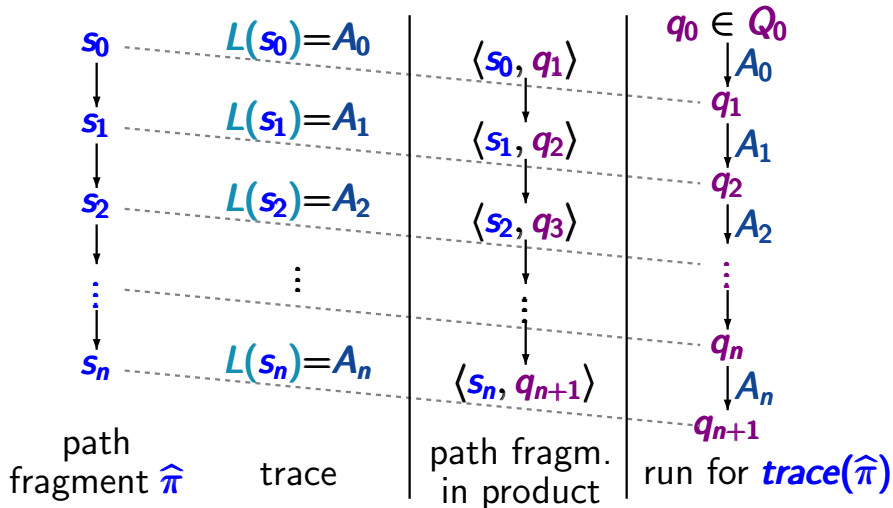
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recall: definition of the product of a **TS** and **NFA**

$\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$ transition system

$\mathcal{A} = (Q, 2^{AP}, \delta, Q_0, F)$ NFA

product-TS $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (S \times Q, Act, \longrightarrow', S'_0, AP', L')$

Product transition system

$\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$ transition system

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product-TS $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (S \times Q, Act, \longrightarrow', S'_0, AP', L')$

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s' \quad \wedge \quad q' \in \delta(q, L(s'))}{\langle s, q \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha}' \langle s', q' \rangle}$$

initial states: $S'_0 = \{ \langle s_0, q \rangle : s_0 \in S_0, q \in \delta(Q_0, L(s_0)) \}$

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labeling function: $L'(\langle s, q \rangle) = \{q\}$

Product transition system

$\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$ transition system

$\mathcal{A} = (Q, 2^{AP}, \delta, Q_0, F)$ NFA \leftarrow same definition for **NBA**

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Product of a TS and NBA

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algorithm uses an **NBA** for the bad behaviors for E
relies on a reduction to the **persistence checking problem**

- $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{S}, Act, \rightarrow, \mathcal{S}_0, AP, L)$ finite transition system
without terminal states
- $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{Q}, 2^{AP}, \delta, \mathcal{Q}_0, F)$ non-blocking NBA
representing the bad behaviors of an ω -regular
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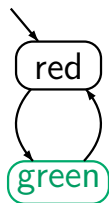
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- (3) $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \models$ “eventually forever $\neg F$ ”

Example: ω -regular model checking

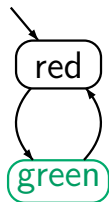
TS \mathcal{T}



LT property: “infinitely often green”

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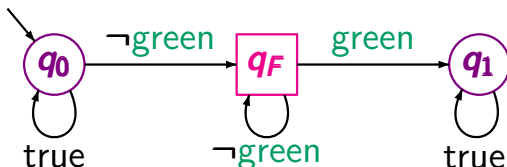
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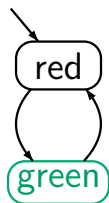
NBA \mathcal{A} for the complement

“from some moment on \neg green”



Example: ω -regular model checking

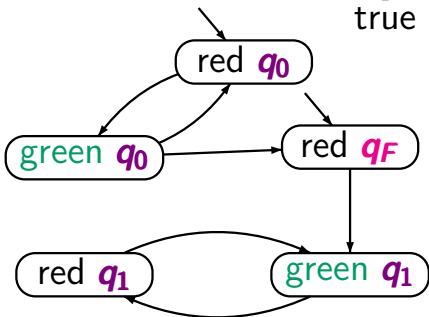
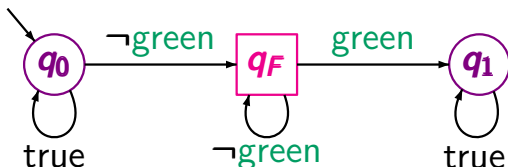
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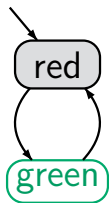
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reachable fragment of the product TS $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A}$

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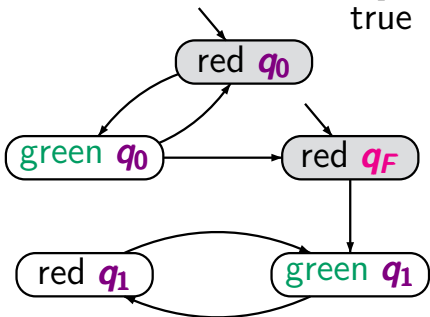
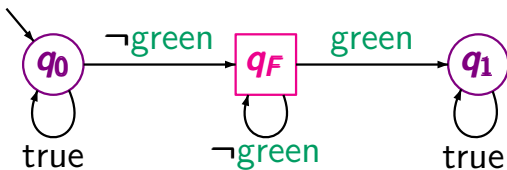
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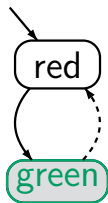
initial states:

$\langle \text{red}, q \rangle$ where

$$\begin{aligned} q &\in \delta(q_0, L(\text{red})) \\ &= \delta(q_0, \emptyset) \\ &= \{q_0, q_F\} \end{aligned}$$

Example: ω -regular model checking

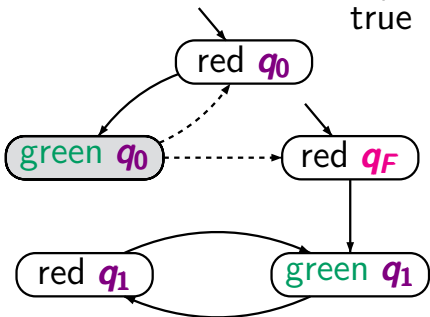
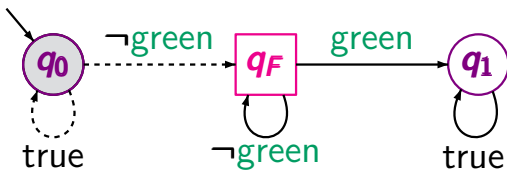
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transition

$\langle \text{green}, q_0 \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{red}, q \rangle$

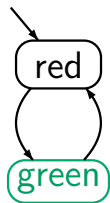
$q \in \delta(q_0, L(\text{red}))$

$= \delta(q_0, \emptyset)$

$= \{q_0, q_F\}$

Example: ω -regular model checking

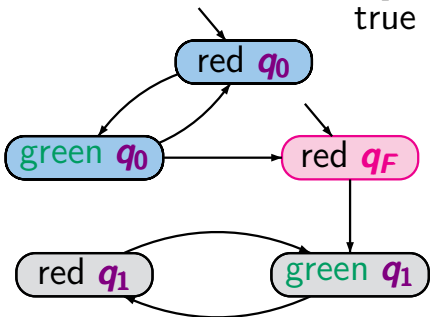
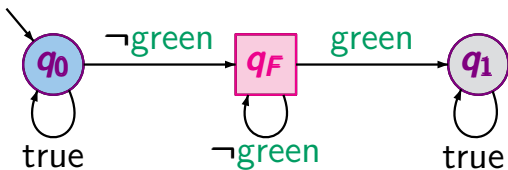
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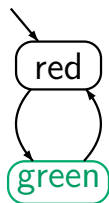
atomic propositions

$$AP' = \{q_0, q_F, q_1\}$$

obvious labeling function

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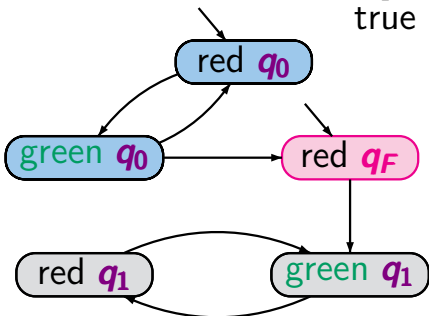
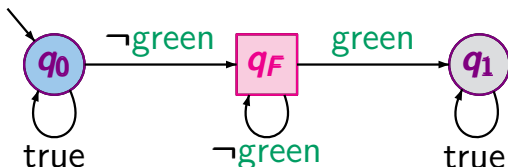
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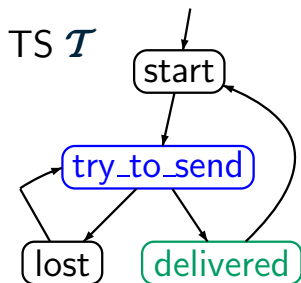
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$$\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \models$$

“eventually forever $\neg F$ ”

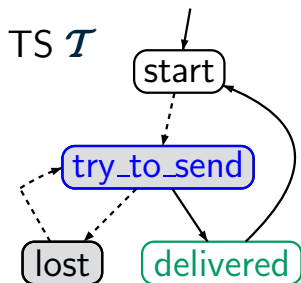
Example: ω -regular model checking



ω -regular LT property E :

“each (repeatedly) sent message will eventually be delivered”

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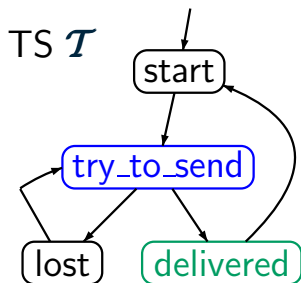


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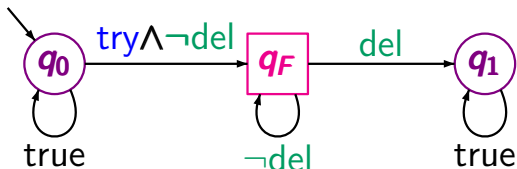
“each (repeatedly) sent message will eventually be delivered”

$\mathcal{T} \not\models E$

Example: ω -regular model checking



NBA \mathcal{A} for the bad behaviors



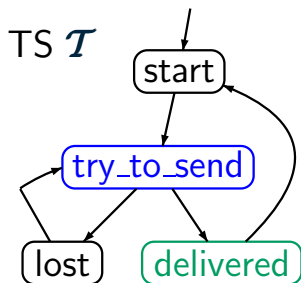
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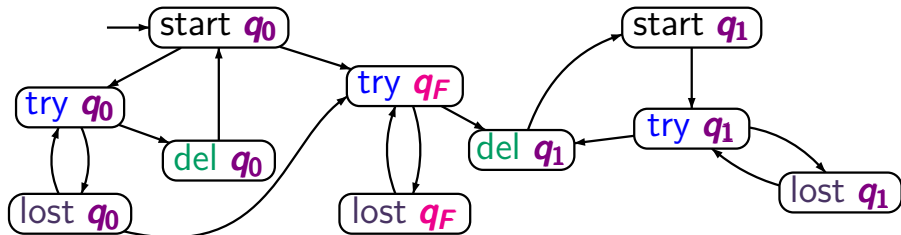
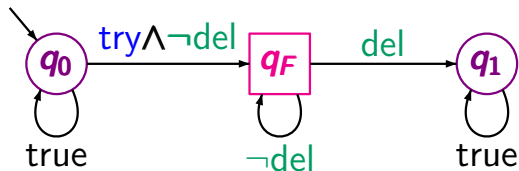
complement of E , i.e., LT property for the bad behaviors:

“never delivered after some trial”

Example: ω -regular model checking

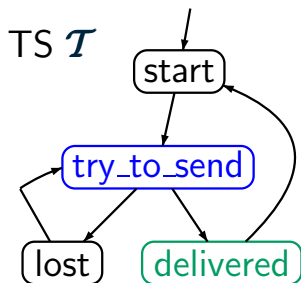


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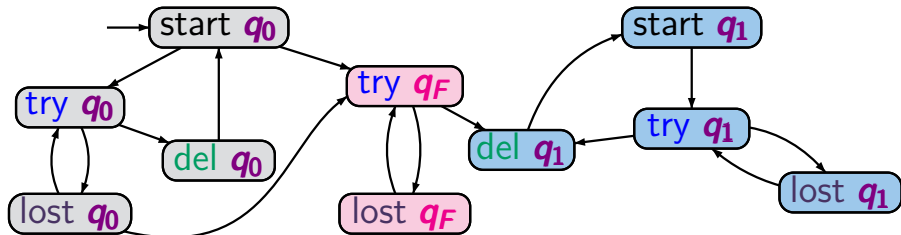
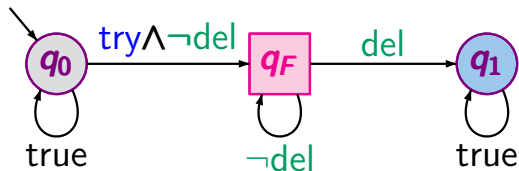


reachable fragment of the product-TS

Example: ω -regular model checking

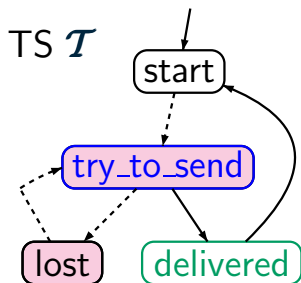


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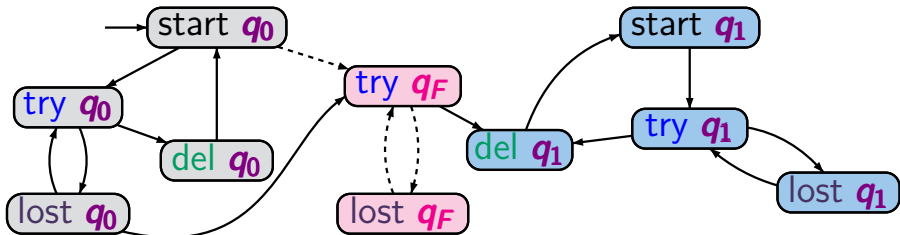
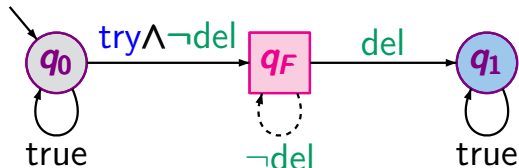


set of atomic propositions $AP' = \{q_0, q_1, q_F\}$

Example: ω -regular model checking



NBA \mathcal{A} for the bad behaviors



$\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \not\models \text{"eventually forever } \neg F \text{"}$

for regular safety property E

$$\mathcal{T} \models E$$

iff $Traces_{fin}(\mathcal{T}) \cap BadPref = \emptyset$

for regular safety property E

$$\mathcal{T} \models E$$

iff $Traces_{fin}(\mathcal{T}) \cap BadPref = \emptyset$

for ω -regular property E

$$\mathcal{T} \models E$$

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\mathcal{A} is an **NBA**
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behaviors of E

for regular safety property E

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F = set of final states in \mathcal{A}

for regular safety property E

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invariant
checking

for ω -regular property E

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persistence
checking

F = set of final states in \mathcal{A}

given: finite transition system \mathcal{T} over AP
persistence condition $a \in AP$

question: does $\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever a ” hold ?

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question: does $\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever a ” hold ?

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

iff there is a path $s_0 s_1 s_2 s_3 \dots$ in \mathcal{T} s.t.
 $s_i \not\models a$ for infinitely many $i \geq 0$

given: finite transition system \mathcal{T} over AP
 persistence condition $a \in AP$

question: does $\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever a ” hold ?

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SCC: strongly connected component, i.e., maximal set of states that are reachable from each other

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A SCC is called **non-trivial** if it has at least one edge.
“either 1 state with a self-loop or 2 or more states”

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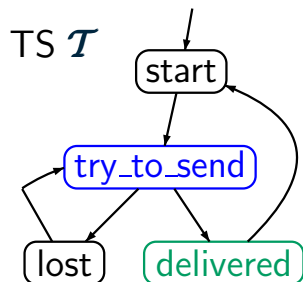
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method: calculate and analyze the **SCCs**

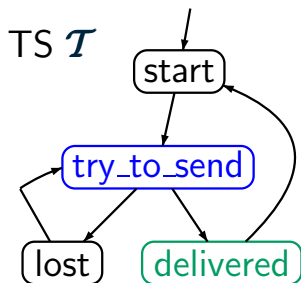
Example: ω -regular model checking



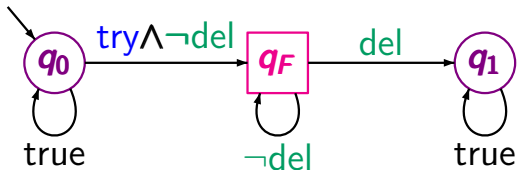
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“each (repeatedly) sent message will eventually be delivered”

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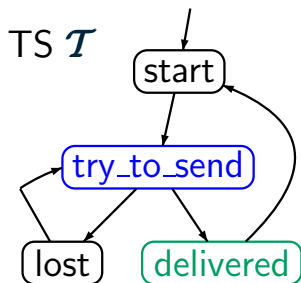
NBA \mathcal{A} for the bad behaviors



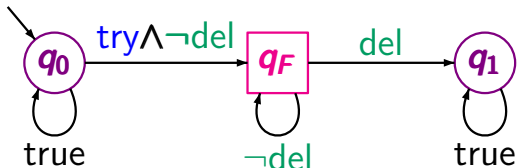
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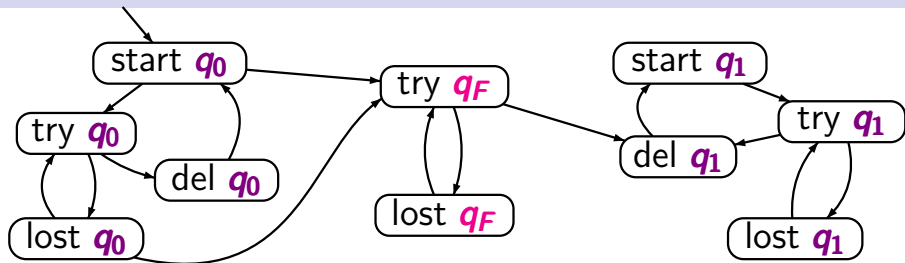
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... analysis of the **SCCs** in product $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A}$...

Example: persistence checking $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A}$

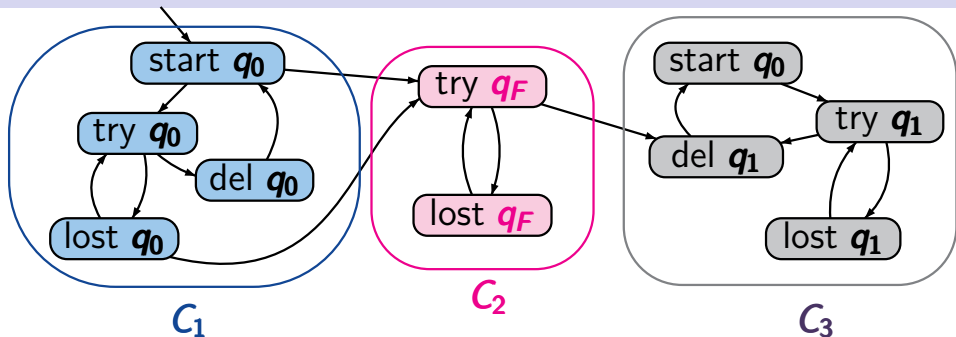
LTLMC3.2-12



persistence property: “eventually forever $\neg q_F$ ”

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LTLMC3.2-12

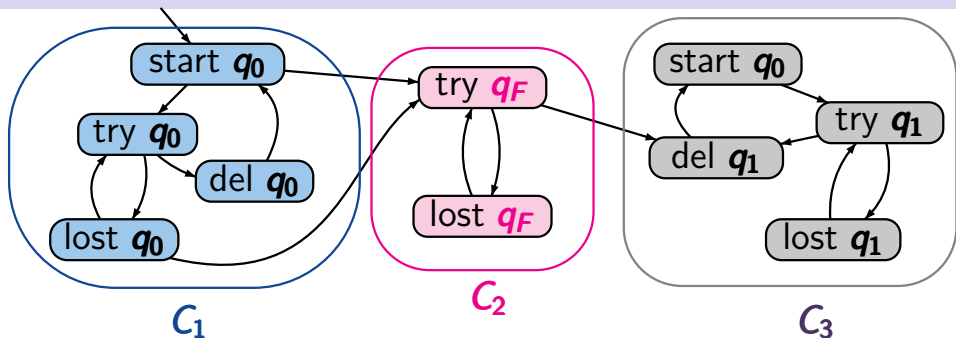


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LTLMC3.2-12



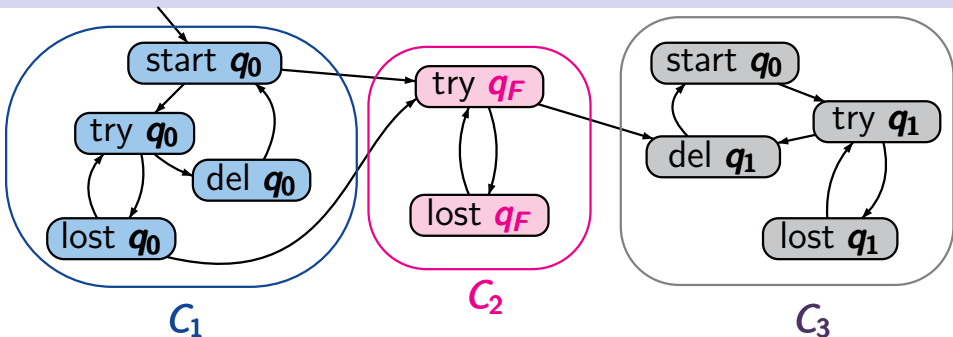
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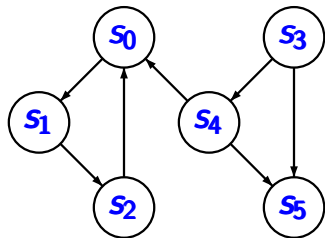
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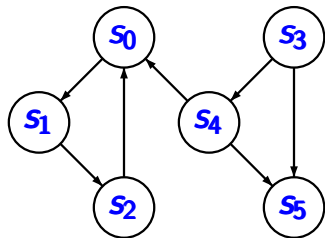
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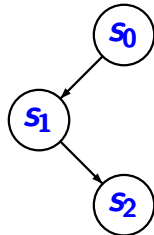
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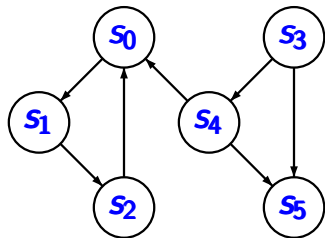
method 2: **DFS**-based search for **backward edges**



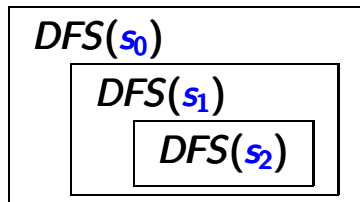
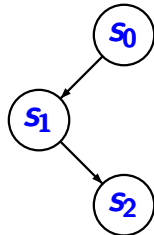


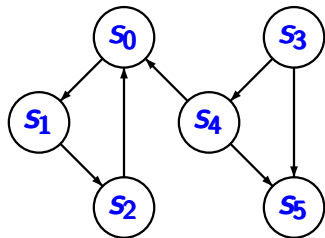
DFS-forest, e.g.,



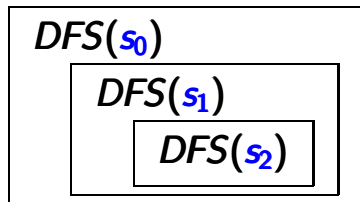
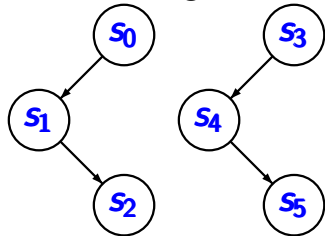


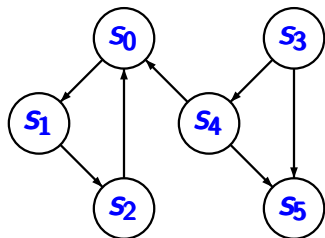
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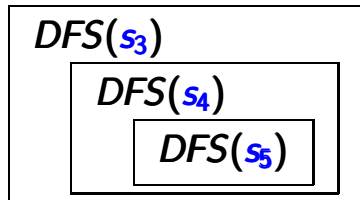
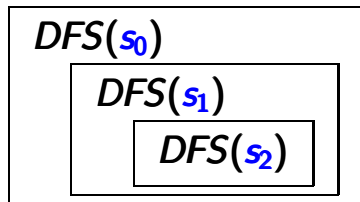
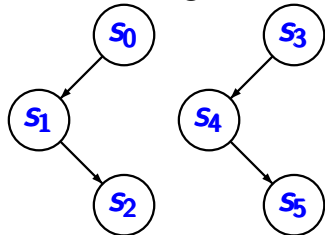


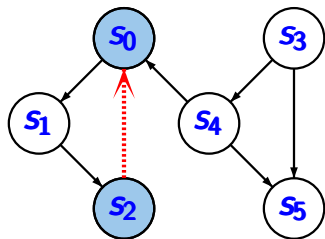
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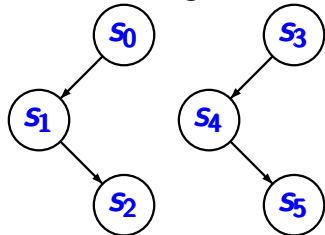


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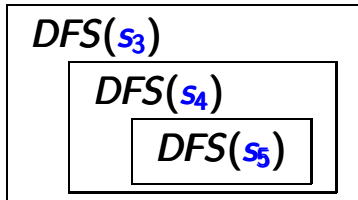
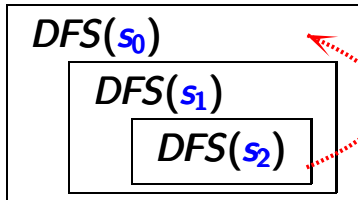


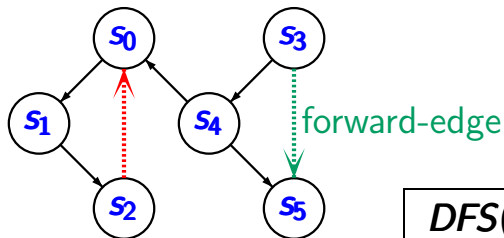


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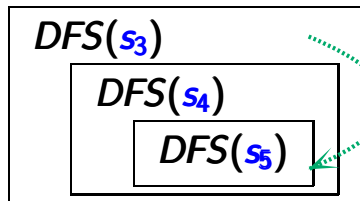
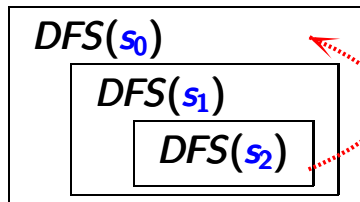
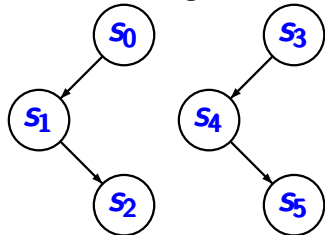


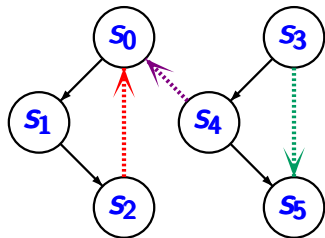
backward edge
 $s_2 \rightarrow s_0$
 "closes" a cycle



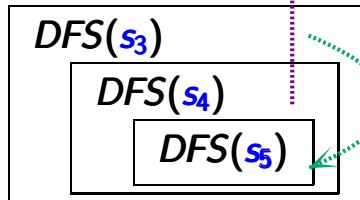
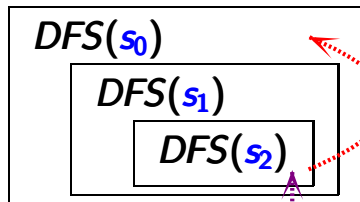
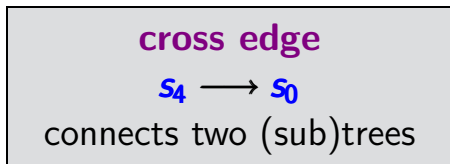
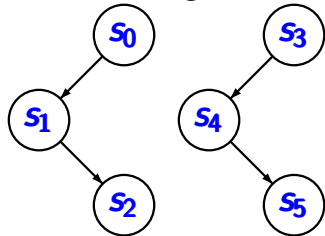


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- (1) s belongs to a cycle $s s_1 s_2 \dots s_k s$
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Cycle check for fixed node: “does s belong to a cycle?”

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DFS-based persistence checking

LTLMC3.2-14

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Persistence checking ← Nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-14

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Time complexity of nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-14

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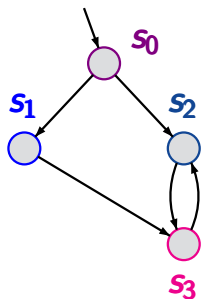
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- uses a global visiting set V of states that have been visited so far in the **2. DFS**



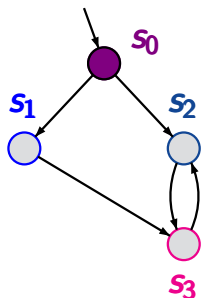
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Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-15



$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

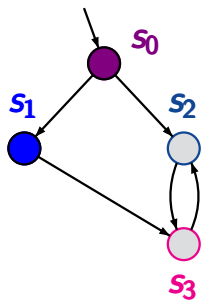
$s_0, s_3 \models a$

$DFS(s_0)$

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Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-15



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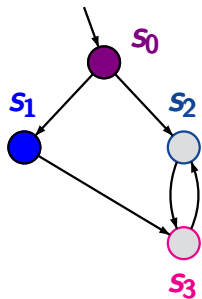
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LTLMC3.2-15



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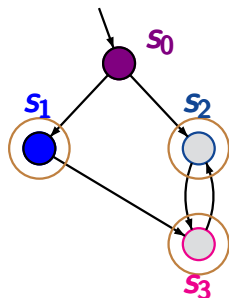
$DFS(s_1)$

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LTLMC3.2-15



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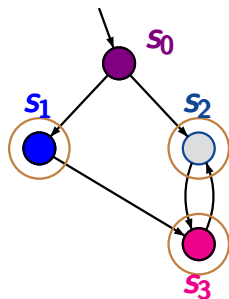
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Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-15



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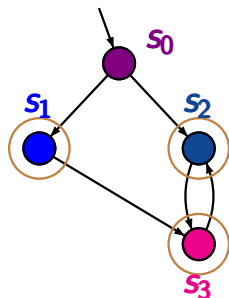
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$s_0, s_3 \models a$

$DFS(s_0)$

$DFS(s_1)$

$CYCLE_CHECK(s_1)$

$V = \{s_1, s_2, s_3\}$

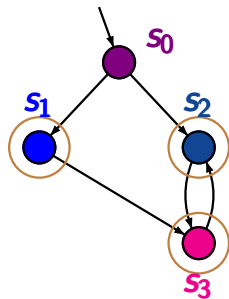
$DFS(s_3)$

$DFS(s_2)$

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-15



$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

$s_0, s_3 \models a$

$DFS(s_0)$

$DFS(s_1)$

$CYCLE_CHECK(s_1)$

$V = \{s_1, s_2, s_3\}$

$DFS(s_3)$

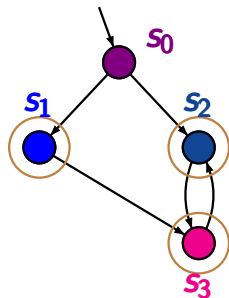
$DFS(s_2)$

$CYCLE_CHECK(s_2)$

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

Example: nested DFS ← fails

LTLMC3.2-15



$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

$s_0, s_3 \models a$

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

$DFS(s_0)$

$DFS(s_1)$

$CYCLE_CHECK(s_1)$

$V = \{s_1, s_2, s_3\}$

$DFS(s_3)$

$DFS(s_2)$

$CYCLE_CHECK(s_2)$



returns wrong
answer “yes”

- serves to check whether $\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever a ”
- relies on two DFSs running in an interleaved way

1. **DFS**: visits all reachable states

2. **DFS**: *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for states s with $s \not\models a$

- serves to check whether $\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever a ”
- relies on two DFSs running in an interleaved way

1. **DFS**: visits all reachable states

2. **DFS**: *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for states s with $s \not\models a$

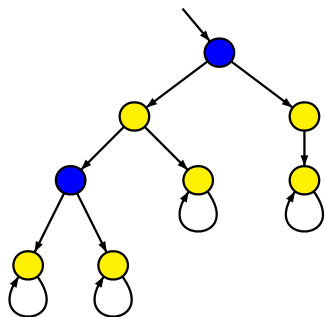
- checks whether s belongs to a cycle by searching a backward edge $s' \rightarrow s$
- ignores states that have been visited in previous calls of *CYCLE_CHECK* by using a global visiting set V for the 2. **DFS**

- serves to check whether $\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever a ”
- relies on two DFSs running in an interleaved way

1. **DFS**: visits all reachable states

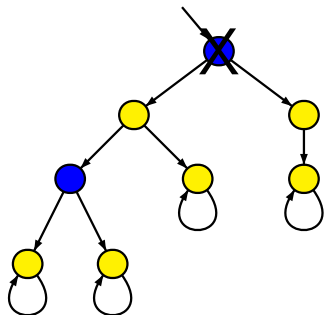
2. **DFS**: *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for states s with $s \neq a$

- checks whether s belongs to a cycle by searching a backward edge $s' \rightarrow s$
- ignores states that have been visited in previous calls of *CYCLE_CHECK* by using a global visiting set V for the 2. **DFS**
- is called for state s after s is **fully expanded** in the 1. **DFS**



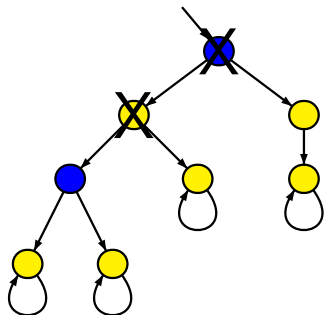
$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever \neg blue”

1. **DFS:** visits all reachable states
2. **DFS:** *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for $s \models$ blue
checks whether s belongs to a cycle
by searching a backward-edge $s' \rightarrow s$



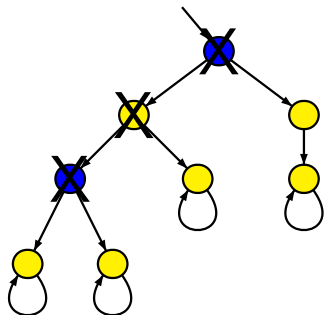
$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever \neg *blue*”

1. **DFS:** visits all reachable states
2. **DFS:** *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for $s \models$ *blue*
 checks whether s belongs to a cycle
 by searching a backward-edge $s' \rightarrow s$



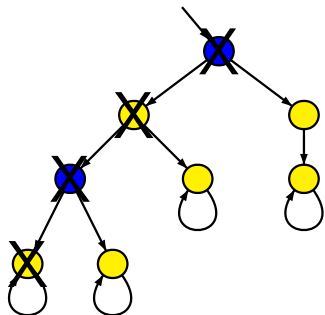
$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever \neg *blue*”

1. **DFS:** visits all reachable states
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 checks whether s belongs to a cycle
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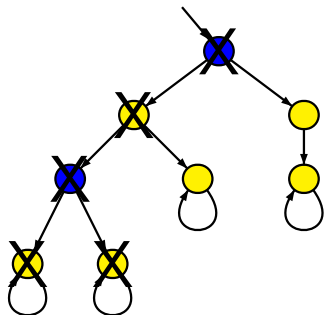
$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever \neg *blue*”

1. **DFS:** visits all reachable states
2. **DFS:** *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for $s \models$ *blue*
 checks whether s belongs to a cycle
 by searching a backward-edge $s' \rightarrow s$



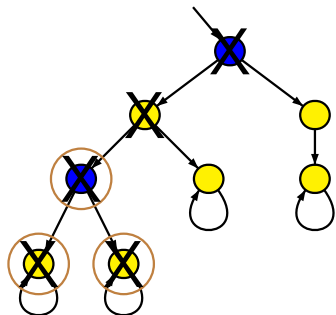
$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever \neg *blue*”

1. **DFS:** visits all reachable states
2. **DFS:** *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for $s \models$ *blue*
 checks whether s belongs to a cycle
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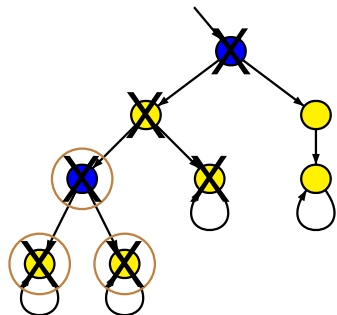
$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever \neg *blue*”

1. **DFS:** visits all reachable states
2. **DFS:** *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for $s \models$ *blue*
 checks whether s belongs to a cycle
 by searching a backward-edge $s' \rightarrow s$



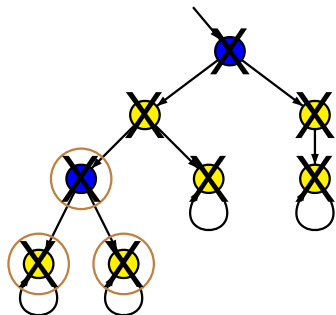
$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever \neg *blue*”

1. **DFS:** visits all reachable states
2. **DFS:** *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for $s \models$ *blue*
 checks whether s belongs to a cycle
 by searching a backward-edge $s' \rightarrow s$



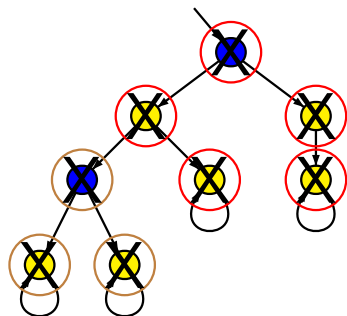
$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever \neg *blue*”

1. **DFS:** visits all reachable states
2. **DFS:** *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for $s \models$ *blue*
 checks whether s belongs to a cycle
 by searching a backward-edge $s' \rightarrow s$



$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever \neg *blue*”

1. **DFS:** visits all reachable states
2. **DFS:** *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for $s \models$ *blue*
 checks whether s belongs to a cycle
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$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever \neg *blue*”

1. **DFS:** visits all reachable states
2. **DFS:** *CYCLE_CHECK*(s) for $s \models$ *blue*
 checks whether s belongs to a cycle
 by searching a backward-edge $s' \rightarrow s$

$U := \emptyset;$

FOR ALL $s_0 \in S_0$ DO $DFS(s_0)$ OD ;

Nested DFS (pseudo code)

LTLMC3.2-17

$U := \emptyset;$ \leftarrow visiting set of 1. DFS

FOR ALL $s_0 \in S_0$ DO $DFS(s_0)$ OD ;

Nested DFS (pseudo code)

LTLMC3.2-17

$U := \emptyset;$ \leftarrow visiting set of 1. DFS

FOR ALL $s_0 \in S_0$ DO $DFS(s_0)$ OD ;

IF $s \notin U$ THEN
insert s in U ;

pseudo code for
 $DFS(s)$

Nested DFS (pseudo code)

LTLMC3.2-17

$U := \emptyset$; \leftarrow visiting set of 1. DFS

FOR ALL $s_0 \in S_0$ DO $DFS(s_0)$ OD ;

IF $s \notin U$ THEN
insert s in U ;

FOR ALL $s' \in Post(s)$ DO $DFS(s')$ OD ;

pseudo code for
 $DFS(s)$

Nested DFS (pseudo code)

LTLMC3.2-17

$U := \emptyset$; \leftarrow visiting set of 1. DFS

FOR ALL $s_0 \in S_0$ DO $DFS(s_0)$ OD ;

IF $s \notin U$ THEN

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FOR ALL $s' \in Post(s)$ DO $DFS(s')$ OD ;

IF $s \neq a$ THEN

IF $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$

FI

pseudo code for
 $DFS(s)$

Nested DFS (pseudo code)

LTLMC3.2-17

$U := \emptyset$; \leftarrow visiting set of 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset$ \leftarrow global visiting set of 2. DFS

FOR ALL $s_0 \in S_0$ DO $DFS(s_0)$ OD ;

IF $s \notin U$ THEN

insert s in U ;

FOR ALL $s' \in Post(s)$ DO $DFS(s')$ OD ;

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FOR ALL $s' \in Post(s)$ DO $DFS(s')$ OD ;

IF $s \neq a$ THEN

IF $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$ THEN return "no" FI

FI

pseudo code for
 $DFS(s)$

Nested DFS (pseudo code)

LTLMC3.2-17

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insert s in U ;

FOR ALL $s' \in Post(s)$ DO $DFS(s')$ OD ;

IF $s \neq a$ THEN

IF $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$ THEN return "no" FI

FI

$T \neq$ "eventually forever a "

pseudo code for
 $DFS(s)$

Nested DFS (pseudo code)

LTLMC3.2-17

$U := \emptyset$; \leftarrow visiting set of 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset$ \leftarrow global visiting set of 2. DFS

FOR ALL $s_0 \in S_0$ DO $DFS(s_0)$ OD ;

return "yes" $\leftarrow T \models$ "eventually forever a "

IF $s \notin U$ THEN

insert s in U ;

pseudo code for
 $DFS(s)$

FOR ALL $s' \in Post(s)$ DO $DFS(s')$ OD ;

IF $s \not\models a$ THEN

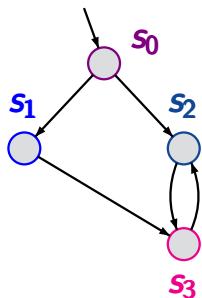
IF $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$ THEN return "no" FI

FI

FI

Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-33



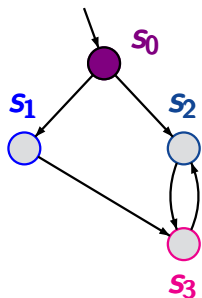
$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

$s_0, s_3 \models a$

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

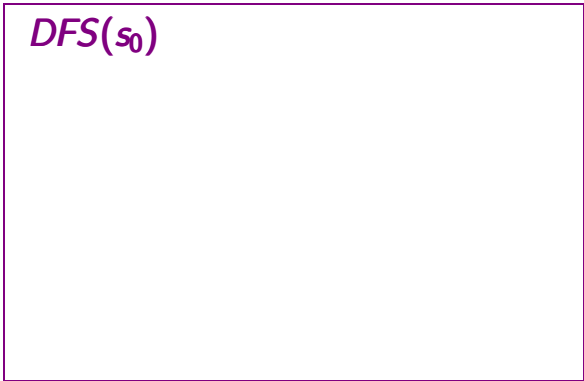
Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-33



$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

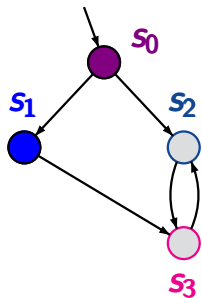
$s_0, s_3 \models a$



$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

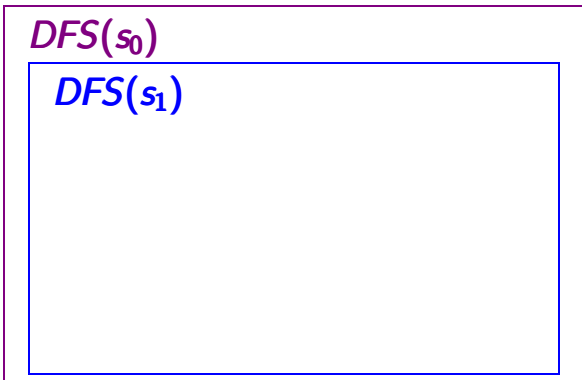
Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-33



$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

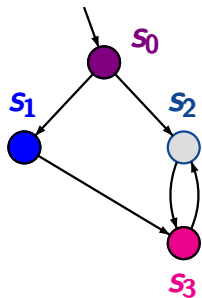
$s_0, s_3 \models a$



$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

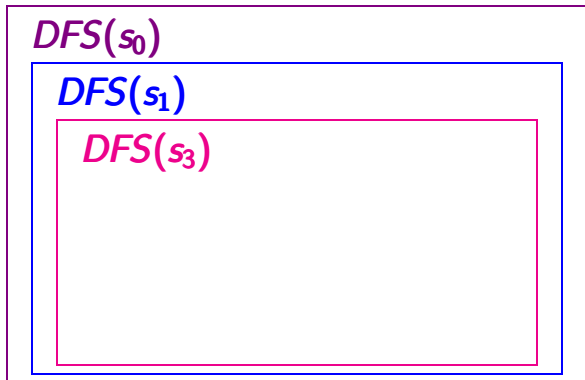
Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-33



$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

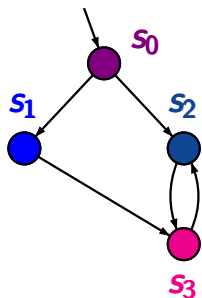
$s_0, s_3 \models a$



$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

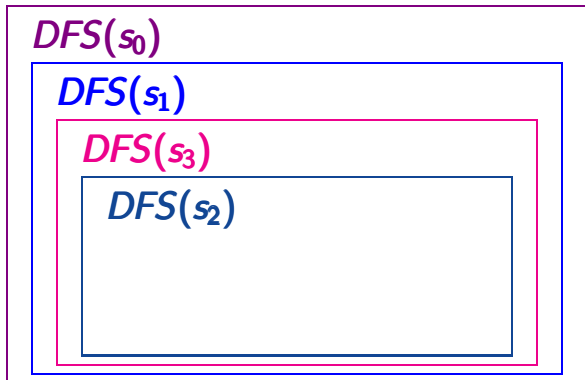
Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-33



$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

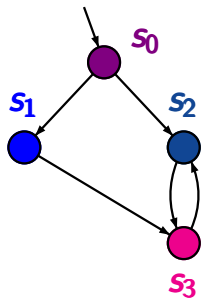
$s_0, s_3 \models a$



$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

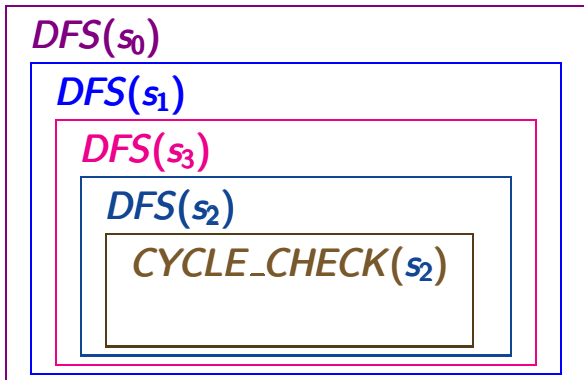
Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-33



$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

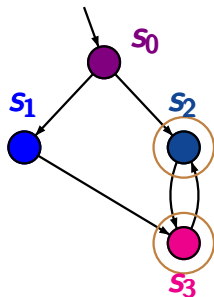
$s_0, s_3 \models a$



$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

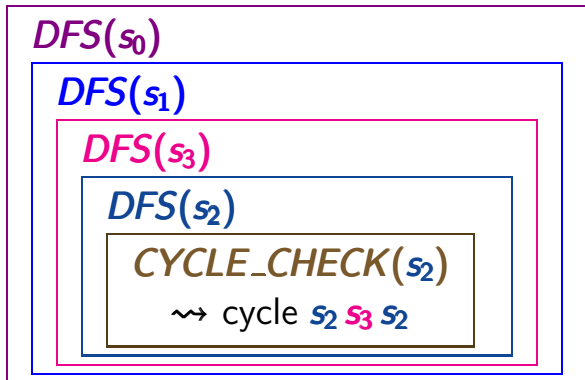
Example: nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-33



$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

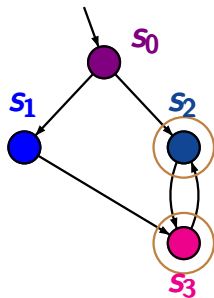
$s_0, s_3 \models a$



$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”

Example: nested DFS

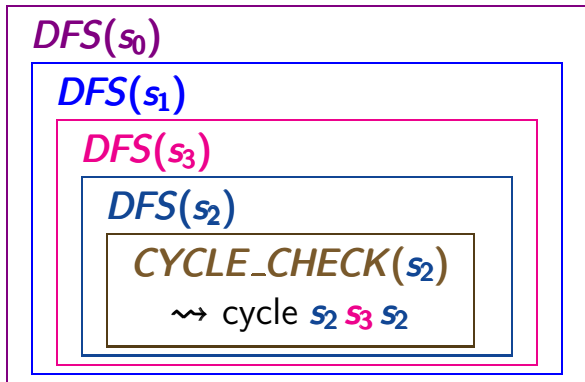
LTLMC3.2-33



$s_1, s_2 \not\models a$

$s_0, s_3 \models a$

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”



↑
returns correct
answer “no”

- input:* finite TS $\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$
persistence condition $a \in AP$
- output:* “yes” if $\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever a ”
“no” + counterexample otherwise

Nested DFS with counterexample generation

LTLMC3.2-34

input: finite TS $\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$
persistence condition $a \in AP$

output: “yes” if $\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever a ”
“no” + counterexample otherwise



initial path fragment of the form

$s_0 \dots s_{n-1} s_n s_{n+1} \dots s_{n+m-1} s_n$

where $s_n \not\models a$

input: finite TS $\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$
persistence condition $a \in AP$

output: “yes” if $\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever a ”
“no” + counterexample otherwise



initial path fragment of the form

$s_0 \dots s_{n-1} s_n s_{n+1} \dots s_{n+m-1} s_n$

where $s_n \not\models a$

... iterative formulation with **2 stacks** ...

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset;$

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

WHILE $s_0 \notin U$ DO

OD

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

 choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$; insert s_0 in U ;

OD

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

 choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$; insert s_0 in U ; *Push*(π, s_0);

OD

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

 choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$; insert s_0 in U ; $Push(\pi, s_0)$;

 WHILE $\pi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s := Top(\pi)$;

OD OD

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset; \leftarrow$ visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset; \leftarrow$ visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

 choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$; insert s_0 in U ; $Push(\pi, s_0)$;

 WHILE $\pi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s := Top(\pi)$;

 IF $Post(s) \not\subseteq U$

OD OD FI

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset; \leftarrow$ visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset; \leftarrow$ visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$; insert s_0 in U ; $Push(\pi, s_0)$;

WHILE $\pi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s := Top(\pi)$;

IF $Post(s) \not\subseteq U$

THEN choose $s' \in Post(s) \setminus U$;

insert s' in U ; $Push(\pi, s')$

OD OD FI

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset; \leftarrow$ visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset; \leftarrow$ visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

 choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$; insert s_0 in U ; $Push(\pi, s_0)$;

 WHILE $\pi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s := Top(\pi)$;

 IF $Post(s) \not\subseteq U$

 THEN choose $s' \in Post(s) \setminus U$;

 insert s' in U ; $Push(\pi, s')$

 ELSE $Pop(\pi)$;

OD OD FI

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset; \leftarrow$ visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset; \leftarrow$ visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$; insert s_0 in U ; $Push(\pi, s_0)$;

WHILE $\pi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s := Top(\pi)$;

IF $Post(s) \not\subseteq U$

THEN choose $s' \in Post(s) \setminus U$;

insert s' in U ; $Push(\pi, s')$

ELSE $Pop(\pi)$;

IF $s \neq a$ and $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$

THEN return "no"

OD OD FI

FI

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset;$ ← visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$; insert s_0 in U ; $Push(\pi, s_0)$;

WHILE $\pi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s := Top(\pi)$;

IF $Post(s) \not\subseteq U$

THEN choose $s' \in Post(s) \setminus U$;

insert s' in U ; $Push(\pi, s')$

ELSE $Pop(\pi)$;

IF $s \neq a$ and $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$

THEN return "no" + $reverse(\pi, \xi)$ FI

OD OD FI

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset; \leftarrow$ visiting set and stack for 1. DFS

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset; \leftarrow$ visiting set and stack for 2. DFS

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$; insert s_0 in U ; $Push(\pi, s_0)$;

WHILE $\pi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s := Top(\pi)$;

IF $Post(s) \not\subseteq U$

THEN choose $s' \in Post(s) \setminus U$;

insert s' in U ; $Push(\pi, s')$

ELSE $Pop(\pi)$;

IF $s \neq a$ and $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$

THEN return "no" + $reverse(\pi, \xi)$ FI

OD OD FI

return "yes"

- is called for $s \neq a$
- checks whether s belongs to a cycle
- uses global visiting set V and stack ξ

Algorithm *CYCLE_CHECK*(*s*)

LTLMC3.2-35

Push(ξ, s); insert *s* in *V*;

Algorithm *CYCLE_CHECK*(*s*)

LTLMC3.2-35

Push(ξ , *s*); insert *s* in *V*;

WHILE $\xi \neq \emptyset$ DO

Push(ξ, s); insert s in V ;

WHILE $\xi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s' := \text{Top}(\xi)$;

 IF $s \in \text{Post}(s')$

Push(ξ , *s*); insert *s* in *V*;

WHILE $\xi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s' := \text{Top}(\xi)$;

 IF $s \in \text{Post}(s')$

 THEN *Push*(ξ , *s*); return “true”

Push(ξ, s); insert s in V ;

WHILE $\xi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s' := \text{Top}(\xi)$;

 IF $s \in \text{Post}(s')$

 THEN *Push*(ξ, s); return “true”

 ELSE IF $\text{Post}(s') \not\subseteq V$

Push(ξ, s); insert s in V ;

WHILE $\xi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s' := \text{Top}(\xi)$;

 IF $s \in \text{Post}(s')$

 THEN *Push*(ξ, s); return “true”

 ELSE IF $\text{Post}(s') \not\subseteq V$

 THEN choose $s'' \in \text{Post}(s') \setminus V$;

 insert s'' in V ; *Push*(ξ, s'');

Push(ξ, s); insert s in V ;

WHILE $\xi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s' := \text{Top}(\xi)$;

 IF $s \in \text{Post}(s')$

 THEN *Push*(ξ, s); return “true”

 ELSE IF $\text{Post}(s') \not\subseteq V$

 THEN choose $s'' \in \text{Post}(s') \setminus V$;

 insert s'' in V ; *Push*(ξ, s'');

 ELSE *Pop*(ξ)

FI

Push(ξ, s); insert s in V ;

WHILE $\xi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s' := \text{Top}(\xi)$;

 IF $s \in \text{Post}(s')$

 THEN *Push*(ξ, s); return “true”

 ELSE IF $\text{Post}(s') \not\subseteq V$

 THEN choose $s'' \in \text{Post}(s') \setminus V$;

 insert s'' in V ; *Push*(ξ, s'');

 ELSE *Pop*(ξ)

 FI

FI

OD

return “false”

Algorithm *CYCLE_CHECK*(*s*)

LTLMC3.2-35B

Push(ξ, s); insert s in V ;

WHILE $\xi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s' := \text{Top}(\xi)$;

 IF $s \in \text{Post}(s')$

 THEN *Push*(ξ, s); return “true”

 ELSE IF $\text{Post}(s') \not\subseteq V$

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 FI

OD FI

return “false”

Algorithm *CYCLE_CHECK*(*s*)

LTLMC3.2-35B

Push(ξ, s); insert s in V ;

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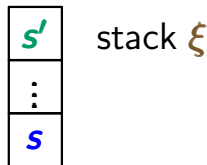
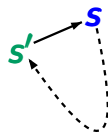
THEN choose $s'' \in \text{Post}(s') \setminus V$;
insert s'' in V ; *Push*(ξ, s'');

ELSE *Pop*(ξ)

FI

OD FI

return “false”



Algorithm *CYCLE_CHECK*(*s*)

LTLMC3.2-35B

Push(ξ, s); insert s in V ;

WHILE $\xi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s' := \text{Top}(\xi)$;

IF $s \in \text{Post}(s')$

THEN $\text{Push}(\xi, s)$ return "true"

ELSE IF $\text{Post}(s') \not\subseteq V$

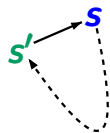
THEN choose $s'' \in \text{Post}(s') \setminus V$;
insert s'' in V ; $\text{Push}(\xi, s'')$;

ELSE $\text{Pop}(\xi)$

FI

OD FI

return "false"



stack ξ

Nested DFS with counterexample generation

LTLMC3.2-35C

```
 $U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset; V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset;$   
WHILE  $S_0 \not\subseteq U$  DO  
  choose  $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$ ; insert  $s_0$  in  $U$ ;  $Push(\pi, s_0)$ ;  
  WHILE  $\pi \neq \emptyset$  DO  
     $s := Top(\pi)$ ;  
    IF  $Post(s) \not\subseteq U$   
      THEN choose  $s' \in Post(s) \setminus U$ ;  
        insert  $s'$  in  $U$ ;  $Push(\pi, s')$   
      ELSE  $Pop(\pi)$ ;  
        IF  $s \not\equiv a$  and  $CYCLE\_CHECK(s)$   
          THEN return "no" +  $reverse(\pi, \xi)$  FI  
    OD  
  FI  
OD  
return "yes"
```

Nested DFS with counterexample generation

LTLMC3.2-35D

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset; V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset;$

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U$; insert s_0 in U ; $Push(\pi, s_0)$;

WHILE $\pi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s := Top(\pi)$;

IF $Post(s) \not\subseteq U$

THEN choose $s' \in Post(s) \setminus U$;

insert s' in U ; $Push(\pi, s')$

ELSE $Pop(\pi)$;

IF $s \neq a$ and $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$

THEN return "no" + $reverse(\pi, \xi)$ FI

OD OD FI

return "yes"

$DFS(s)$ starts
when s inserted
in U

← $DFS(s)$ ends

outer DFS: visits all reachable states s

inner DFS: algorithm *CYCLE_CHECK*(s)

- is called for $s \neq a$ when *DFS*(s) is finished
- uses global data structures V and ξ

outer DFS: visits all reachable states s

inner DFS: algorithm $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$

- is called for $s \neq a$ when $DFS(s)$ is finished
- uses global data structures V and ξ

V : organizes all states that have been visited in the current and all previous calls of $CYCLE_CHECK(\cdot)$

ξ : stack for counterexample

outer DFS: visits all reachable states s

inner DFS: algorithm $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$

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soundness: 1. termination
2. partial correctness

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inner DFS: algorithm $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$

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$\mathcal{T} \models$ “eventually forever a ”
iff the nested DFS returns “yes”

outer DFS: visits all reachable states s

inner DFS: algorithm $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$

- is called for $s \neq a$ when $DFS(s)$ is finished
- uses global data structures V and ξ

V : organizes all states that have been visited in the current and all previous calls of $CYCLE_CHECK(\cdot)$

ξ : stack for counterexample

$T \neq$ “eventually forever a ”
iff the nested DFS returns “no”

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”
iff the nested DFS returns “no”

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”
iff the nested DFS returns “no”

Proof of “ \Leftarrow ”:

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”
iff the nested DFS returns “no”

Proof of “ \Leftarrow ”:

If the nested DFS returns “no” then there is a reachable state s such that $s \not\models a$ and $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$ finds a backward edge $t \rightarrow s$.

$T \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”
iff the nested DFS returns “no”

Proof of “ \Leftarrow ”:

If the nested DFS returns “no” then there is a reachable state s such that $s \not\models a$ and $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$ finds a backward edge $t \rightarrow s$.

Hence: s belongs to a cycle

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”
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Proof of “ \Leftarrow ”:

If the nested DFS returns “no” then there is a reachable state s such that $s \not\models a$ and $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$ finds a backward edge $t \rightarrow s$.

Hence: s belongs to a cycle and there is an ultimately periodic path $\pi = s_0 \dots s_{n-1} (s t_1 \dots t_k)^\omega$

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”
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Proof of “ \Leftarrow ”:

If the nested DFS returns “no” then there is a reachable state s such that $s \not\models a$ and $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$ finds a backward edge $t \rightarrow s$.

Hence: s belongs to a cycle and there is an ultimately periodic path $\pi = s_0 \dots s_{n-1} (s t_1 \dots t_k)^\omega$ in \mathcal{T} s.t. $trace(\pi) \notin$ “eventually forever a ”

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”
iff the nested DFS returns “no”

Proof of “ \Leftarrow ”:

If the nested DFS returns “no” then there is a reachable state s such that $s \not\models a$ and

$CYCLE_CHECK(s)$ finds a backward edge $t \rightarrow s$.

Hence: s belongs to a cycle and there is an ultimately periodic path $\pi = s_0 \dots s_{n-1} (s t_1 \dots t_k)^\omega$ in \mathcal{T} s.t. $trace(\pi) \notin$ “eventually forever a ”

This yields $\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”.

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”
iff the nested DFS returns “no”

Proof of “ \implies ”:

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”
iff the nested DFS returns “no”

Proof of “ \implies ”: show that:


When $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$ is called then there is
no cycle $t_0 t_1 \dots t_k$ in \mathcal{T} s.t. $s = t_0 = t_k$ and
 $t_i \in V$ for some $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

↑
global visiting set of the inner DFS

$\mathcal{T} \not\models$ “eventually forever a ”
iff the nested DFS returns “no”

Proof of “ \implies ”: show that:

When $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$ is called then there is
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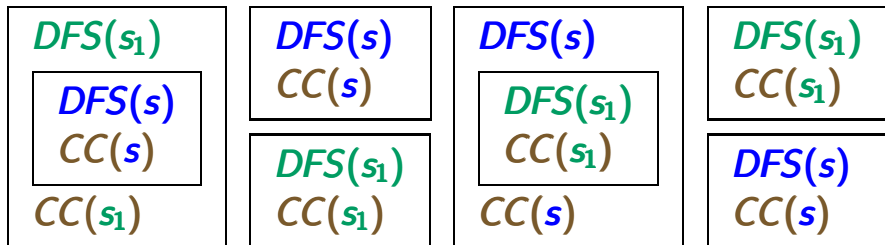

global visiting set of the inner DFS

Hence: if s belongs to a cycle then $CYCLE_CHECK(s)$
will find a backward edge $t \rightarrow s$



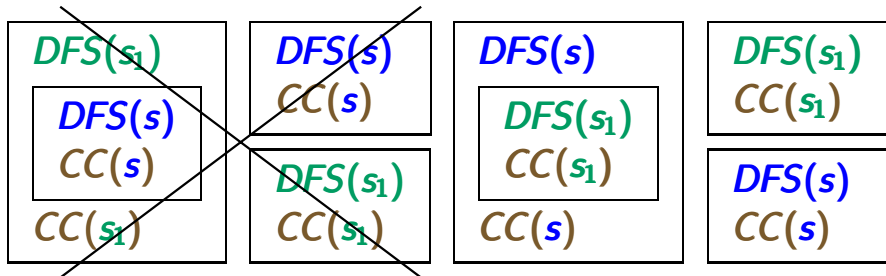
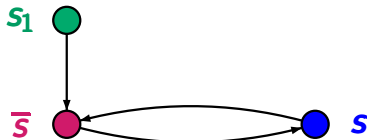
Correctness of the nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-36



Correctness of the nested DFS

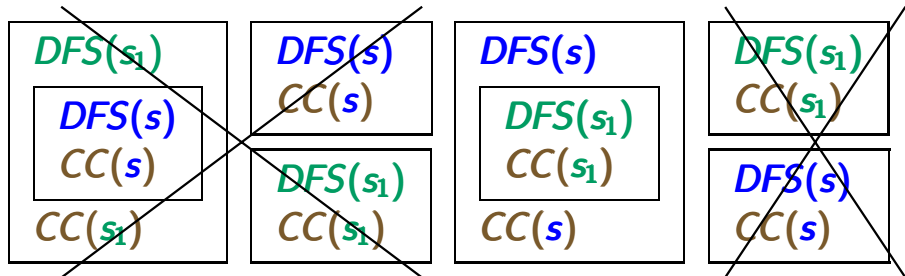
LTLMC3.2-36



as $CC(s_1)$ is called
before $CC(s)$

Correctness of the nested DFS

LFLMC3.2-36

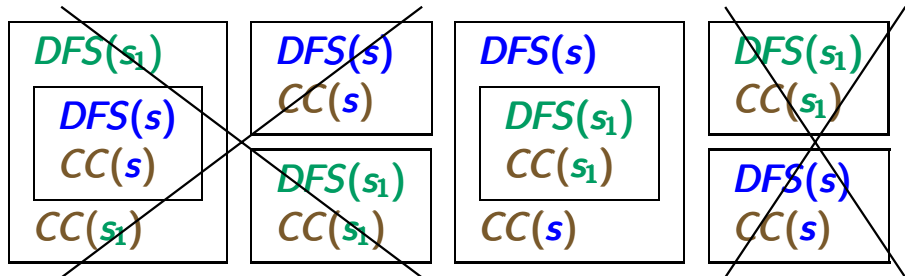
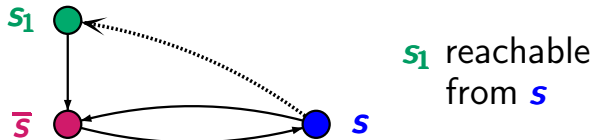


as $CC(s_1)$ is called
before $CC(s)$

as s is
reachable
from s_1

Correctness of the nested DFS

LFLMC3.2-36

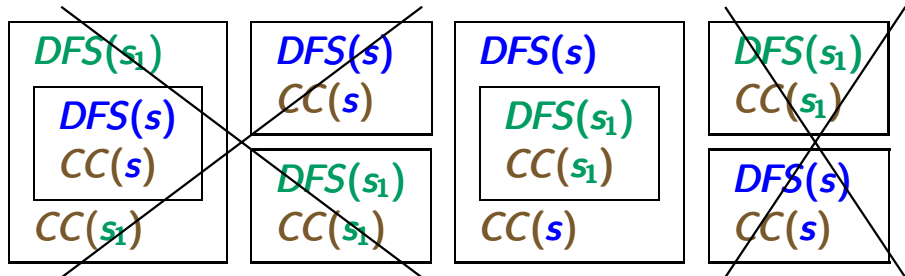
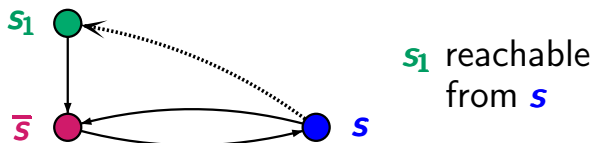


as $CC(s_1)$ is called
before $CC(s)$

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reachable
from s_1

Correctness of the nested DFS

LTLMC3.2-36



as $CC(s_1)$ is called before $CC(s)$

$CC(s_1)$ would have found the cycle
 $s_1 \rightsquigarrow \bar{s} \rightsquigarrow s \rightsquigarrow s_1$

as s is reachable from s_1

Further improvements of the nested DFS

$U := \emptyset; \pi := \emptyset;$

$V := \emptyset; \xi := \emptyset;$

WHILE $S_0 \not\subseteq U$ DO

 choose $s_0 \in S_0 \setminus U;$

\vdots

 WHILE $\pi \neq \emptyset$ DO

$s := \text{Top}(\pi);$

 IF $\text{Post}(s) \not\subseteq U$

 THEN ...

 ELSE $\text{Pop}(\pi);$

 IF $s \neq a$ and $\text{CYCLE_CHECK}(s)$ THEN ...

 FI

 OD

OD

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on the fly construction

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on the fly construction
hash techniques for U and V

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OD

OD

on the fly construction

hash techniques for U and V

$s \in \underbrace{U \setminus V}_{\langle s, 1 \rangle}$ $s \in \underbrace{V}_{\langle s, 0 \rangle}$

Further improvements of the nested DFS

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OD

on the fly construction

hash techniques for U and V

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early termination of

$CYCLE_CHECK$, e.g.,
if a state in π is visited