

AVACS*

Automatic Verification and Analysis of Complex Systems

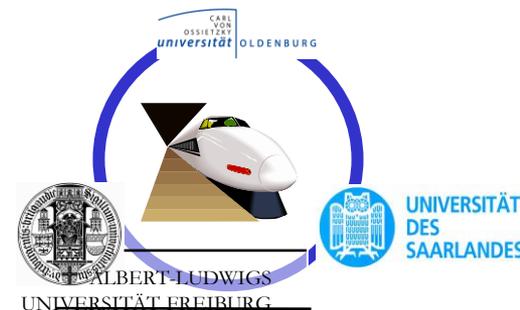
Lessons Learned

Werner Damm
AVACS coordinator

*www.avacs.org

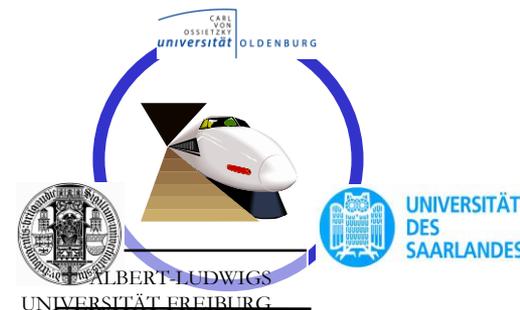
Transregional Collaborative Research Center
funded by the German Science Foundation SFB-TR 14

1.1.2004 – 31.12.2015 total funding \approx 30 Mill €



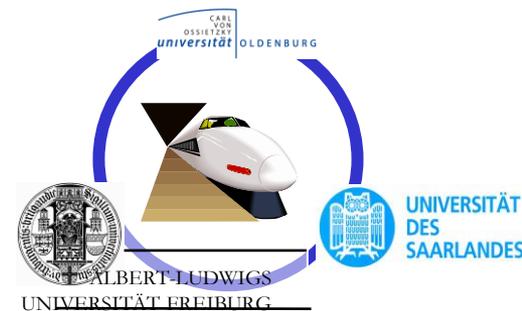
Structure of Presentation

- Complex Systems – and the AVACS vision
- Selected Highlights
- Lessons Learned
- Impact

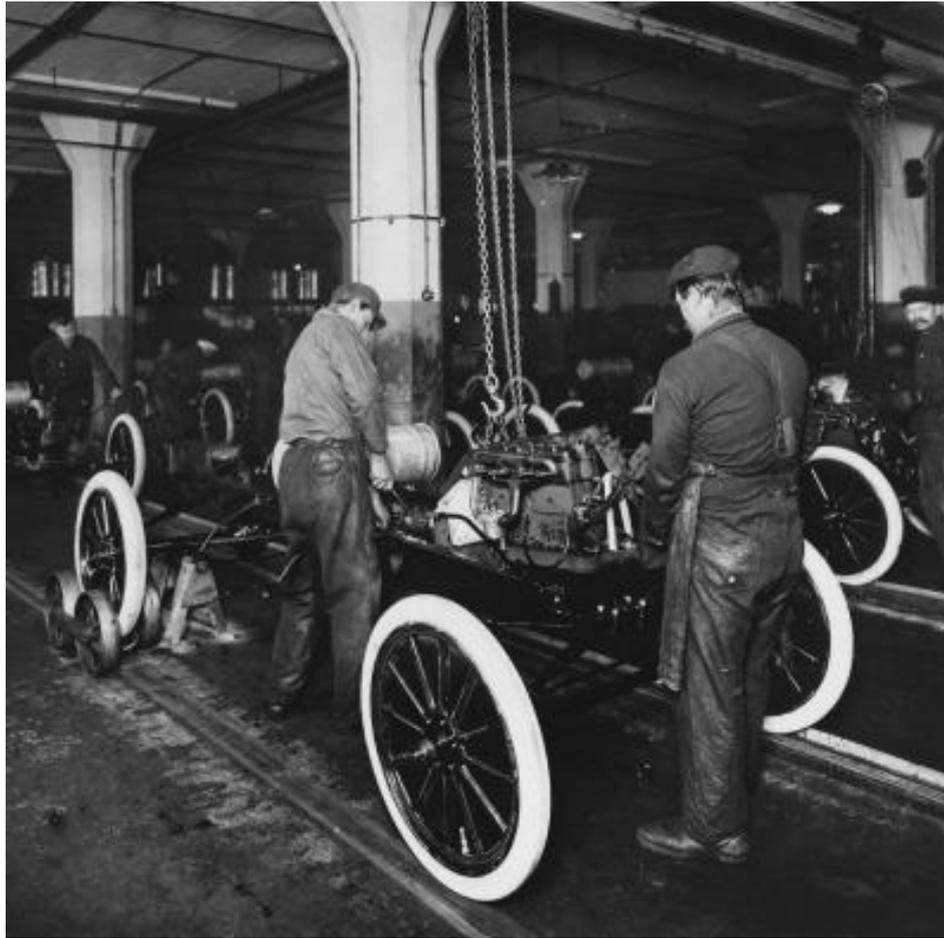


Complex Systems

how the landscape changed



Those were the days, my friend, ...



from <http://mashable.com/2015/01/05/car-tech-ces>

well, not quite



Connected and Smart Cars

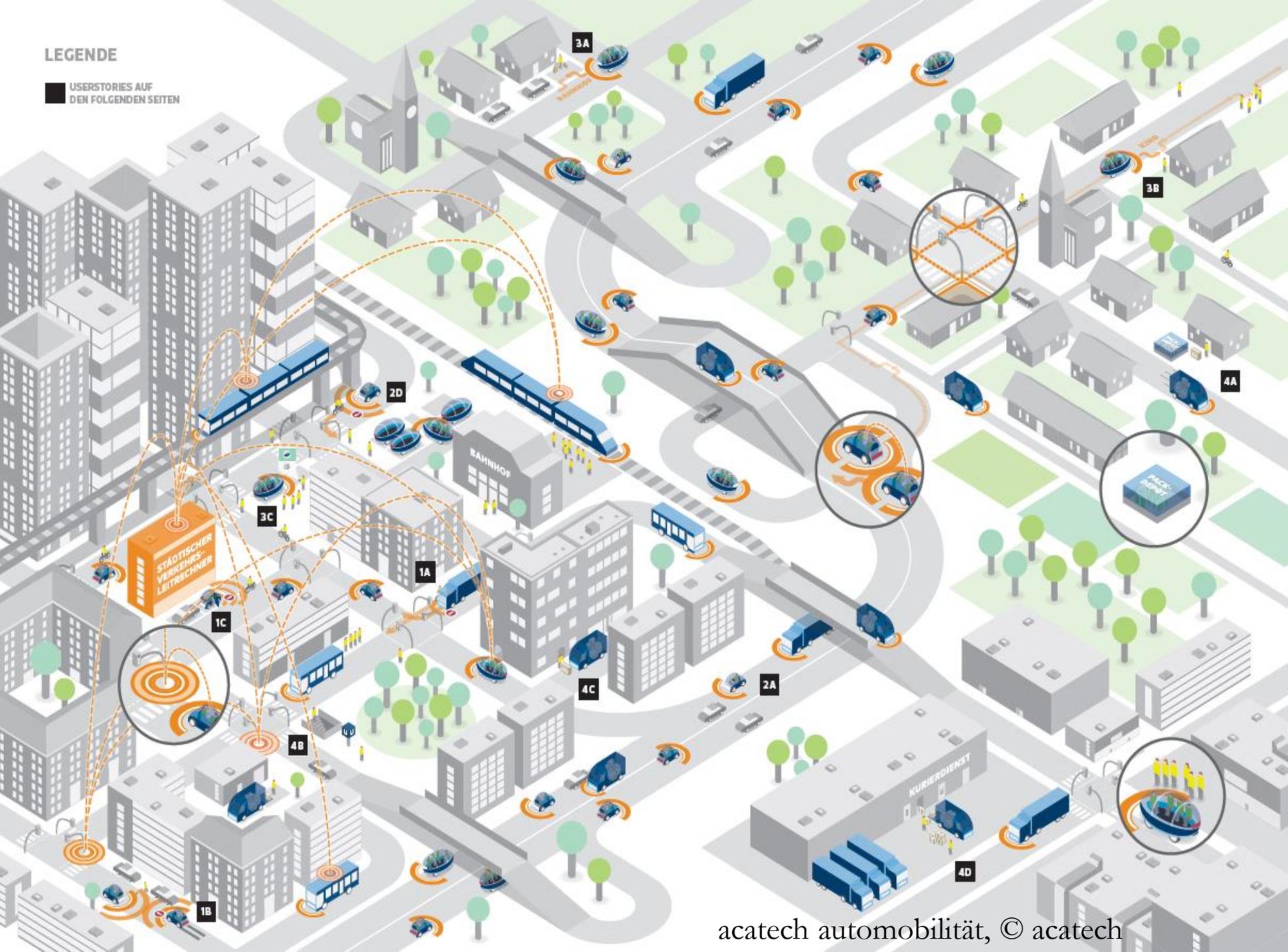
In the coming decade,
your auto may well be just another component of a **fully connected consumer experience**.
Optimizing their own performance and maintenance
is one thing,
but the potential to move into a realm
where **cars navigate, brake, avoid collisions and hazards on their own**
-- basically **become autonomous** on a number of levels -- is
no longer a subject for science fiction alone.

quoted from <http://mashable.com/2015/01/05/car-tech-ces>

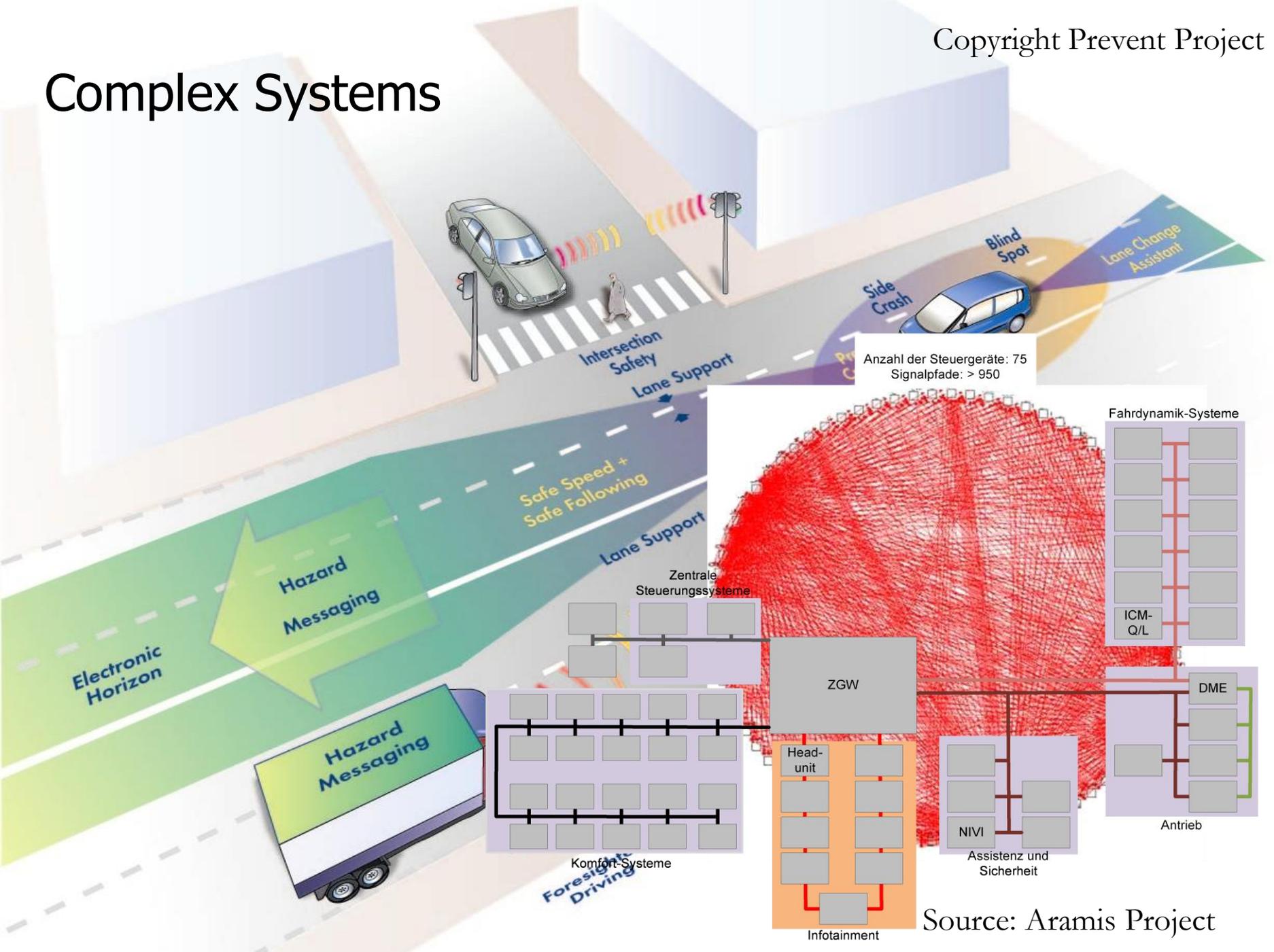


LEGENDE

USERSTORIES AUF DEN FOLGENDEN SEITEN



Complex Systems



The Application Context

- Complex Embedded Systems are **key enablers for safe** flight and safe ground **transportation**
- **Exponential growth in system complexity is a challenge for quality assurance**
- **AVACS contributes to** meeting forthcoming requirements of pertinent **safety standards** on use of **formal analysis methods**
- **Methods and tools** cover large class of “cyber physical systems” seen to be **highly relevant for addressing societal challenges** (health, security, green mobility, ...)



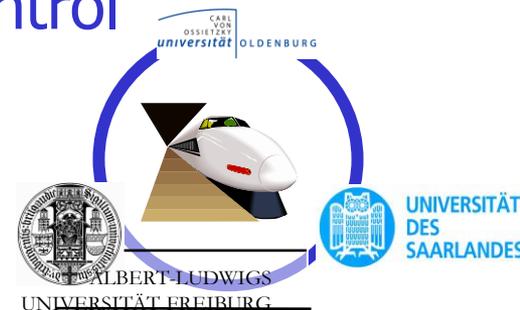
The AVACS Vision

To Cover the Model- and Requirement Space of
Complex Safety Critical Systems

with **Automatic** Verification Methods

Giving Mathematical Evidence
of Compliance of Models

To Dependability, Coordination, Control
and Real-Time Requirements



Verified wireless safety-critical hard real-time design

"The wireless bike brake demonstrator"

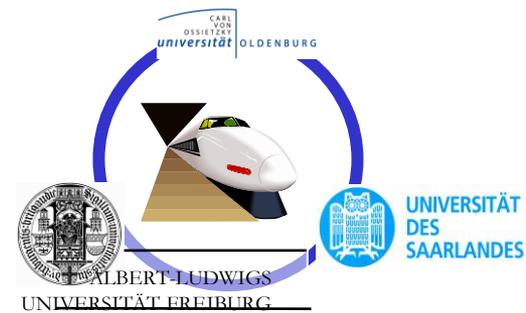
[IEEE WoWMoM11]

- Hard real-time
- Wireless
- Safety-critical

- Verified with AVACS S2 technology.
- Built.
- Works.
- `modestchecker.net`

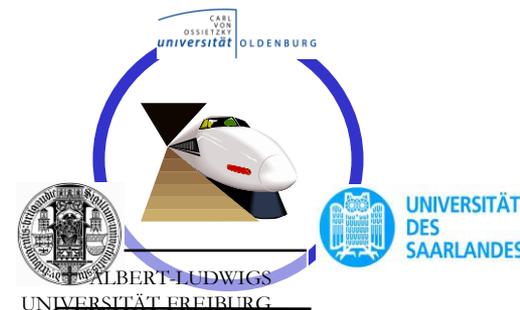


Selected Highlights



Themes

1. Exploiting robustness
2. Causality based reasoning
3. Finding sufficiently precise abstractions
4. Finding Precise abstractions
6. Compositional Reasoning and Decomposition
7. Solver Technologies

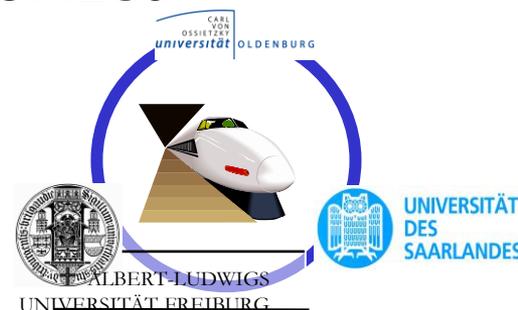


Exploiting Robustness I: Drifting Clocks in TA

Can small drifts in clocks cause a safe TA to become unsafe? In general, yes

Can we efficiently analyse, whether TA can become unsafe when small drifts are allowed?

- Definition of **robust reachability**: a reachability property is considered to be “robustly (in-)valid” iff it does not change its validity for some small relative drift between clocks.
- Main result: under identified conditions (exact) reachability analysis as done by UPPAAL proves that system is even **epsilon robustly valid**, if clocks are re-synchronized regularly, thus bounding the maximal drift by **epsilon**



Robust constraint solving for non-linear constraints

- Decision procedures for **robust satisfaction** for arithmetic SMT formulae involving **large Boolean combinations of linear, polynomial, and transcendental constraints** (HySAT II, iSAT 2, iSAT 3)
- first practical solver for SMT over such theories based on a **tight integration of SAT solving techniques with interval-based arithmetic constraint solving**
- avoids non-termination by **enforcing epsilon progress in interval splitting and resumption with smaller epsilon if results are inconclusive**
- extended to **untinterpreted First-order relational logic with non-linear constraints: SUP(NLA) is sound and complete for robust satisfaction**

Andreas Eggers, Evgeny Kruglov, Stefan Kupferschmid, Karsten Scheibler, Tino Teige and Christoph Weidenbach: Superposition Modulo Non-linear Arithmetic. In Frontiers of Combining Systems, 8th International Symposium, FroCoS 2011, LNCS 6989, 2011.

Exploiting Robustness II: Hybrid Automata

- Most verification problems for hybrid systems are **undecidable**
- We developed a theory that **circumvents undecidability** by providing verification **algorithms that provably terminate for all robust problem instances**, but need not necessarily terminate for non-robust problem instances.
- A **problem instance x is robust iff the given property holds not only for x itself, but also when x is perturbed a little bit.**

Exploiting Robustness II: Hybrid Automata

- Since, in practice, well-designed hybrid systems are usually robust, this implies that **the algorithms terminate for the cases occurring in practice**

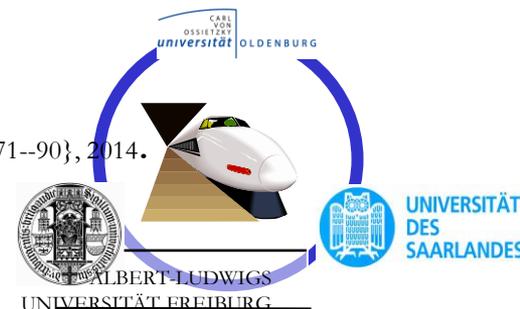
Results

- **Guaranteed Termination in the Verification of LTL Properties of Non-linear Robust Discrete Time Hybrid Systems**
- **Safety Verification of Non-linear Hybrid Systems is Quasi-decidable.**

Werner Damm, Guilherme Pinto and Stefan Ratschan:

Guaranteed Termination in the Verification of LTL Properties of Non-linear Robust Discrete Time Hybrid Systems.
International Journal of Foundations of Computer Science (IJFCS) 18(1), 63--86, 2007.

Stefan Ratschan: Safety Verification of Non-linear Hybrid Systems is Quasi-decidable. Formal Methods in System Design 44(19, 71--90}, 2014.



Causality Based Analysis

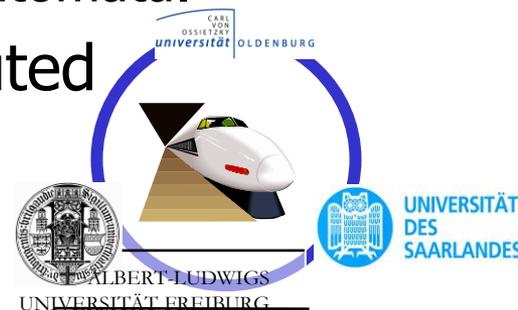


Synthesis of Winning Strategies for Petri Games

- Games with **causal memory** modelled by Petri games with n system players, 1 environment player, local safety objective
- Intuitively, **whenever players synchronise, they exchange all their past observations**
- Winning strategy exists only if arena allows to synchronize sufficiently often
- solving takes only **single-exponential time**, compared with
 - general undecidability for Pnueli-Rosner game model,
 - nonelementary complexity for trees of Zielonka automata.
- Tool Adam automatically synthesizes distributed systems with > 30 processes.

B. Finkbeiner and E.-R. Olderog. Petri Games: Synthesis of Distributed Systems with Causal Memory, GandALF 2014, EPTCS 161: 217-230, 2014

B. Finkbeiner, M. Giesekeing, and E.-R. Olderog. Adam: Causality-Based Synthesis of Distributed Systems, CAV 2015, LNCS 9206, 433-439, Springer, 2015

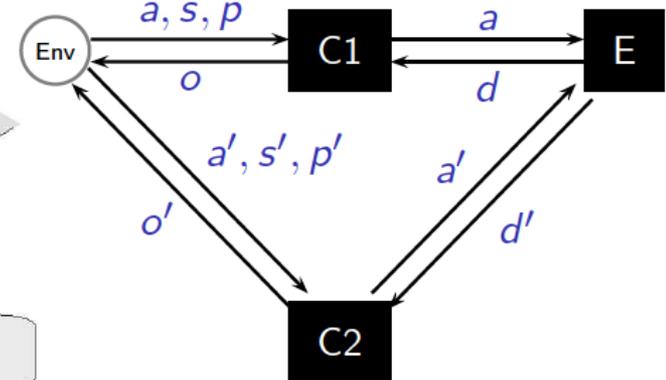
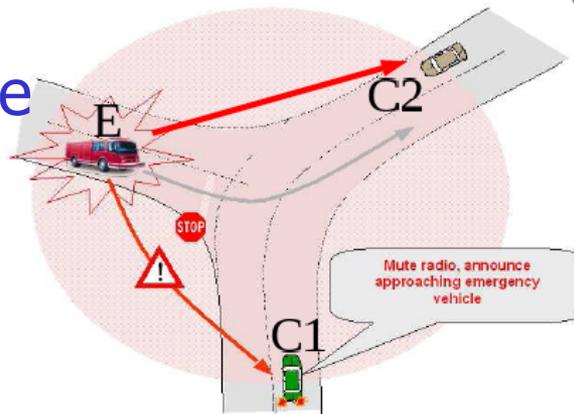


Coordination Logic: who needs to know what

- Distributed synthesis is problem is undecidable for this architecture
- But for “Warn the driver of C1 iff he is on collision course” no need to know setting of switches in Car 2
- Coordination logic allows to say under what assumption on knowledge do I ask for realizability

- Decidable logic
- Synthesis procedure

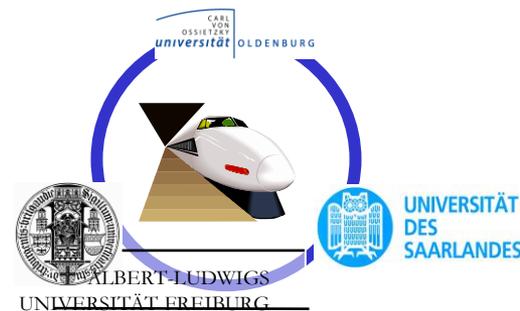
a: User setting: active
 s: User setting: speaker
 p: User setting: display
 o: output
 d: data transmission



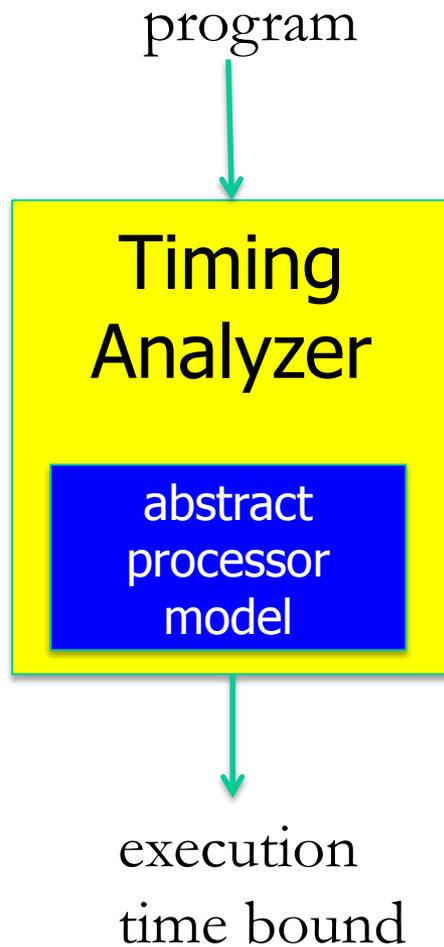
$$\exists a \exists d. \exists s, p \exists o. \varphi(a, d, s, p, o) \wedge \exists a' \exists d'. \exists s', p' \exists o'. \varphi(a', d', s', p', o')$$

Does the Emergency Vehicle (E) have a strategy such that the Car (C) can warn the driver if and only if they are on a collision course?

Finding Sufficiently Precise Abstractions



For Worst Case Timing Analysis: Predictability



efficiency

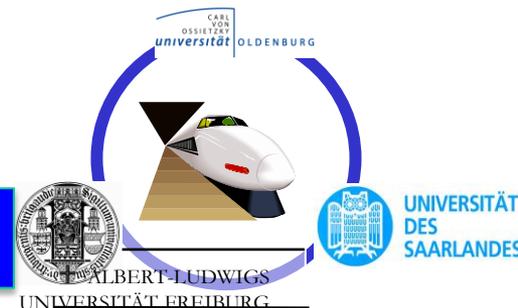
- first quantitative, analytical results for the predictability of replacement policies

predictability domain pipelines

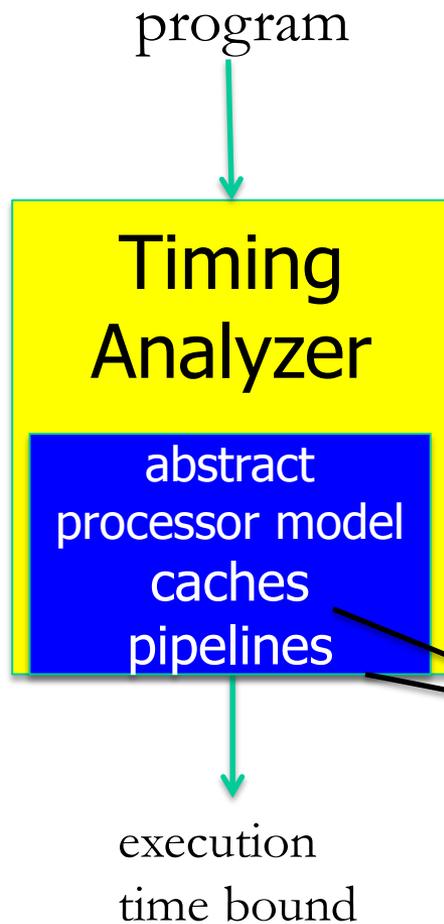
- caches – first clarified notion, R07, RGBW07
- pipelines – first compact abstract domain, HRW15

precision

heavily influenced the design of the Kalray MMP 256



For Worst Case Timing Analysis



Strengthening cache analysis:

- relational cache analysis, HG11
- cache analysis for FIFO, PLRU, GR09, GR10
- learning cache architectures, AR13
- extension to multi-core architectures, JHH15

Compositional analysis

Abstraction Based Guided Search for Hybrid Systems

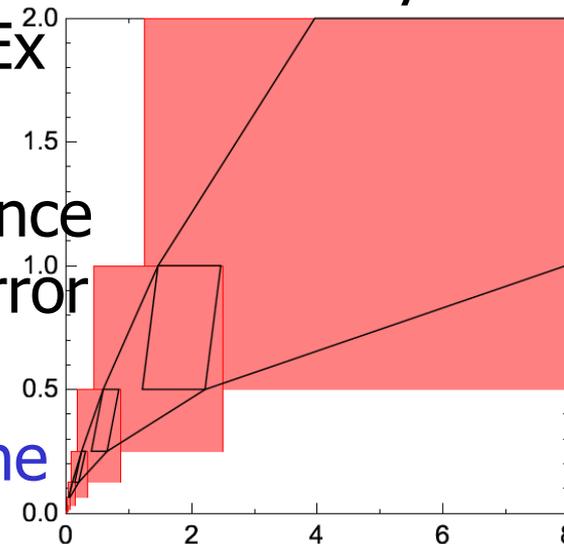
- The **support function** of a closed and bounded continuous set $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ with respect to a direction vector $\ell \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is $\rho(\ell, \mathcal{S}) = \max_{x \in \mathcal{S}} \ell \cdot x$. The number of direction vectors („a **template**“) determines the **precision** in approximating

$$\mathcal{S} = \bigcap_{\ell \in \mathbb{R}^n} \{x \mid \ell \cdot x \leq \rho(\ell, \mathcal{S})\}$$

- For a given safety property and hybrid system with linear dynamics in each location, we compute an **abstraction** by **coarsening the over-approximation** SpaceEx computes in its reachability analysis.

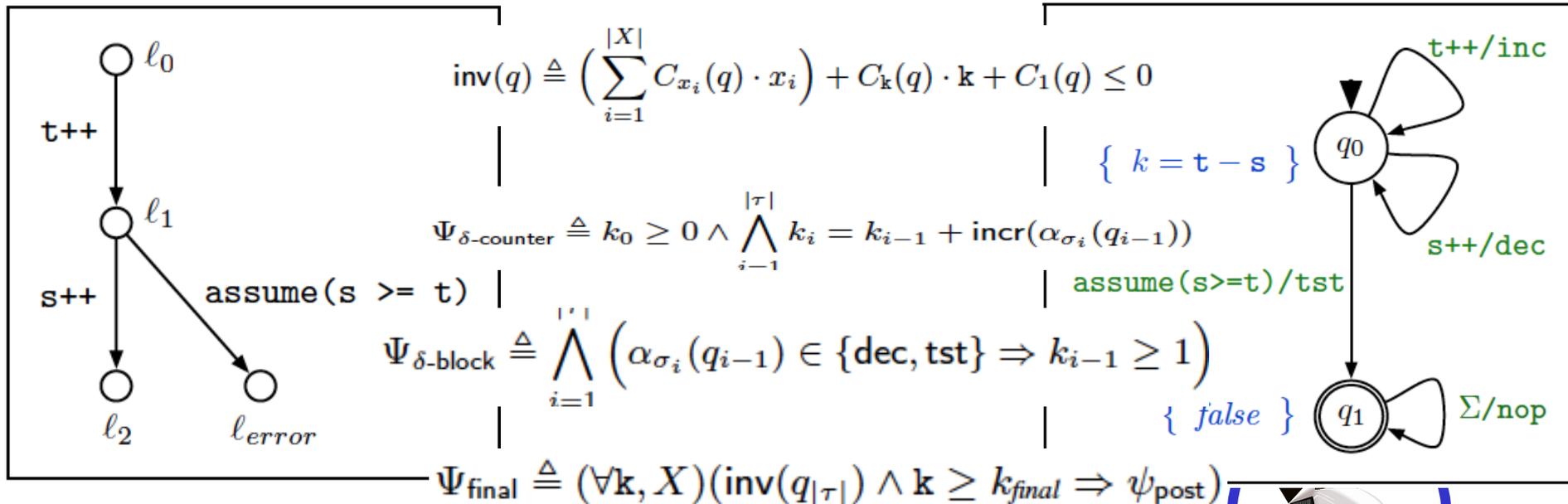
- The abstraction is used to derive the distance in number of transitions to the symbolic error state.

- This distance is then **guiding SpaceEx in the concrete search**.



Through Synthesizing Counters: Proofs that Count

- Synthesis of Annotated Counter Automata employing UF(NLA) constraint solving yields a **relatively complete proof method** for pre/post specifications of multi-threaded programs with linear arithmetic



unbounded number of threads
 safety property: never in error state

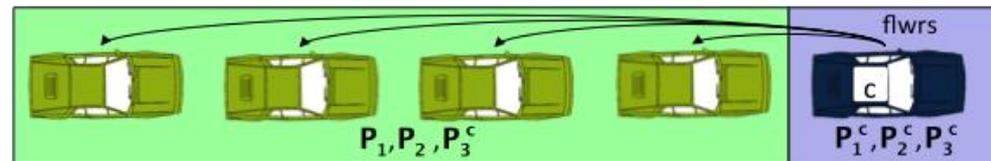
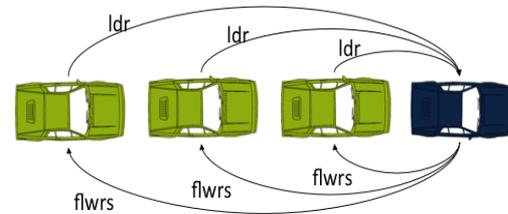


Through Synthesizing Predicate Automata

- A **finitely generated proof space** for a concurrent program P is generated from a finite set of basic Hoare triples by closing this under sequencing, symmetry and conjunction
- Thm: for each P there is a finitely generated proof space s.t. for any trace τ violating its pre/post spec $\{\text{true}\} \tau \{\text{false}\}$ is an element of the proof space
- A **predicate automata** generalizes Alternating automata to first order logic with uninterpreted relational symbols
- The paper constructs for each proof space H for P a predicate automata $A(H)$ s.t. $A(H)$ accepts exactly the traces τ s.t. $\{\text{true}\} \tau \{\text{false}\} \in H$
- This yields a semi-decision procedure, which terminates for the special case of modular programs

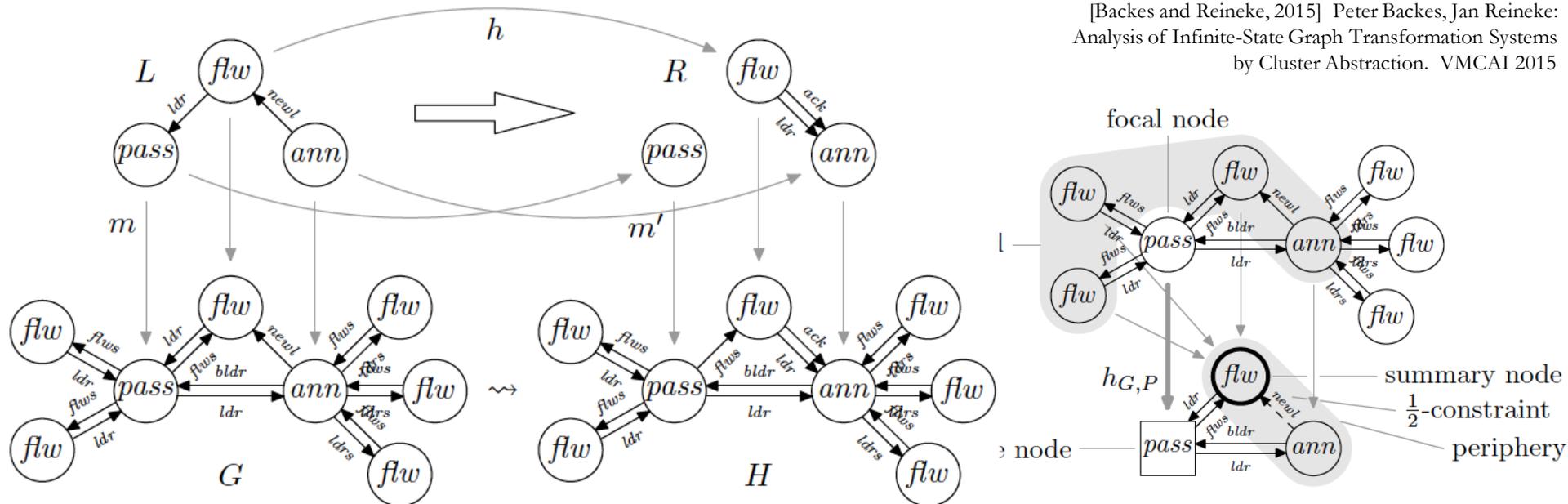
Through Symbolic Shape Analysis

- First approach that integrates **shape analysis** into a CEGAR loop
- First verification method based on shape analysis
- Uses **symbolic reasoning** to compute abstraction
- **Abstraction is adapted** to the verification problem by **automatically introducing new node predicates**



Through Abstract Interpretation of Graph Grammars

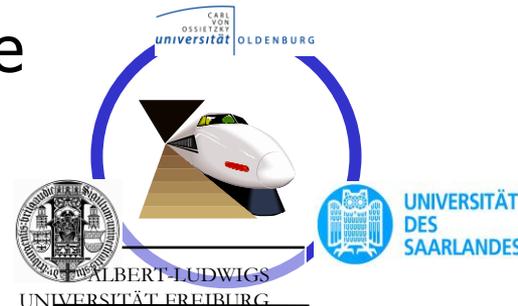
[Backes and Reineke, 2015] Peter Backes, Jan Reineke:
Analysis of Infinite-State Graph Transformation Systems
by Cluster Abstraction. VMCAI 2015



- Models distributed systems with message passing and dynamic process creation through graph grammars
- Uses abstract interpretation to compute a finite overapproximation of the set of reachable graphs

Abstractions for Time-Bounded Rewards

- Markov Automata combine nondeterminism with probabilistic behaviour and continuous stochastic timing
- Markov Reward Automata allow to analyse **time-bounded accumulated rewards** *e.g.* „What is the maximal expected cost the system causes within 10 hours of operation?“
- abstracted into a **two-player stochastic reward game**, which keeps the nondeterminism present in the concrete system separate from the nondeterminism introduced by abstraction
- This allows to **compute safe upper and lower bounds on the minimal and maximal reward** value of the original system. If too poor, then refine.



Through Automatic Synthesis of Ranking Functions

Definition 5.4 (Ranking Supermartingale). A sequence of r.v. $\{Y_n\}$ adapted to $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}$ is a *supermartingale* if $\mathbb{E}(|Y_n|) < \infty$, and $\mathbb{E}(Y_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) \leq Y_n$. In addition, it is a *ranking supermartingale* if $Y_n \geq 0$, and $\mathbb{E}(Y_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) \leq Y_n - \varepsilon \mathbf{1}_{\{Y_n > 0\}}$ for some constant $\varepsilon > 0$.

- A *compositional rule for proving probabilistic termination*:

- Find ranking function for inner loop.

↑ Lyapunov

- Find ranking function for outer loop.

↑ Lyapunov

- Show that ranking function for outer loop does not increase in inner loop.

↑ in expectation

- *Looks good. But unsound in many ways.*

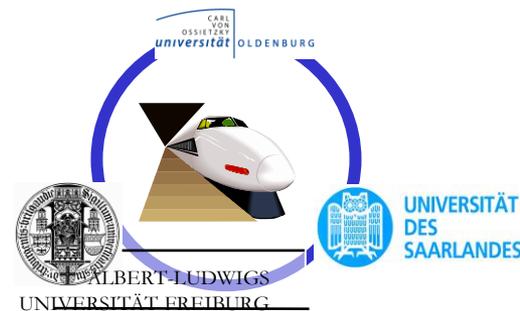
- *We made it sound and complete for non-deterministic probabilistic programs using martingale theory solving a long-standing open problem*

```
while  $G_o$  do
  while  $G_i$  do
     $S_i$ 
  end while
 $S_o$ 
end while
```

coin flips

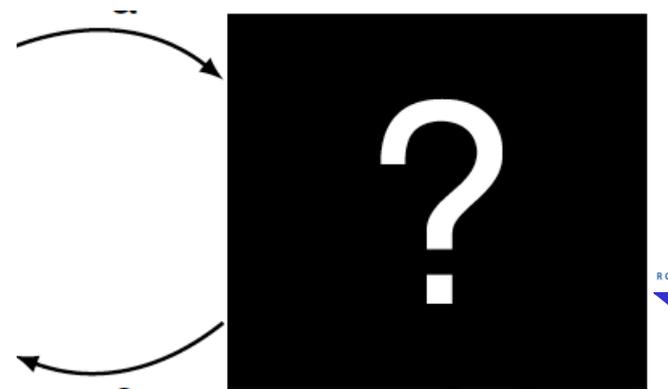
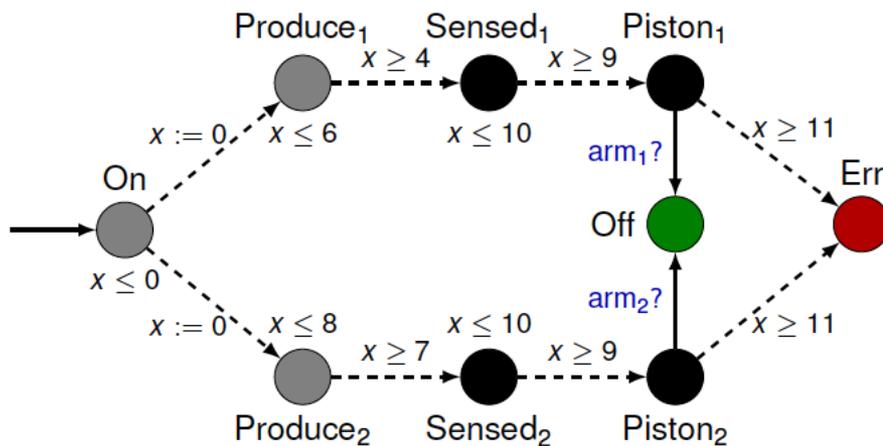
non-determinism

Finding Precise abstractions



Through synthesizing observation predicates

- Want to **synthesize TA controller avoiding bad states of plants in spite of partial observability of plant**
- **Learn relevant observations (what type of box, when and how to remove box) by finding winning strategies in abstract game based on current set of observations**
- use CEGAR to **generate new observations eliminating spurious non-winning strategies, yielding precise abstraction**

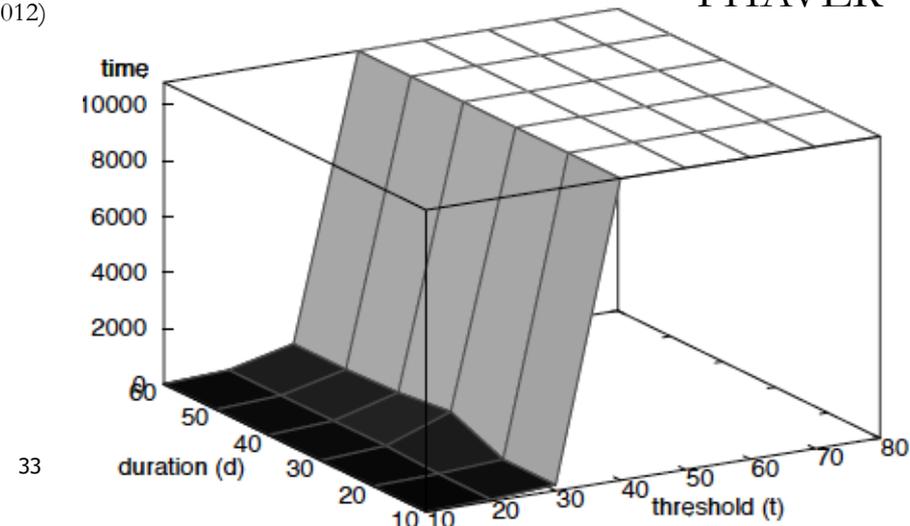
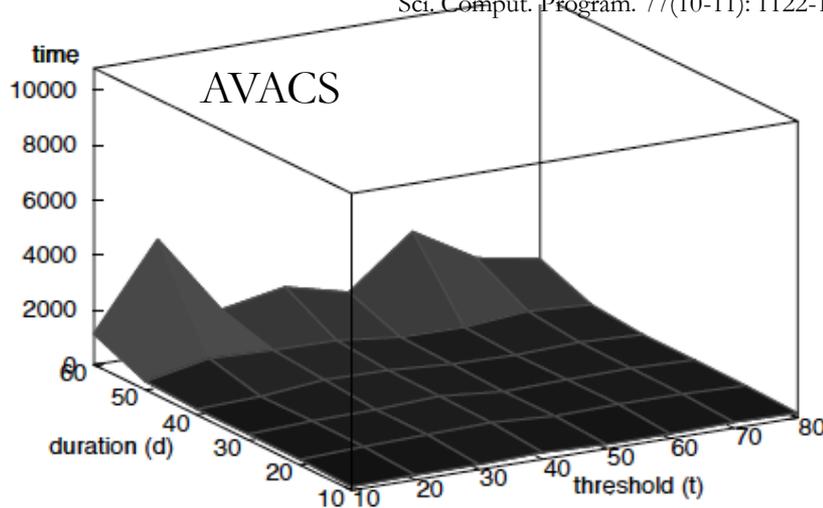


Through on-the-fly generation of precise predicate abstraction

- We have developed fully symbolic verification methods for hybrid systems providing precise abstractions for the verification of safety properties of Linear Hybrid Automata, allowing for the first time to deal at the same time with large discrete state spaces and continuous evolutions
- relevant predicates to achieve preciseness are computed on the fly

Werner Damm, Henning Dierks, Stefan Disch, Willem Hagemann,
Florian Pigorsch, Christoph Scholl, Uwe Waldmann, Boris Wirtz:
Exact and fully symbolic verification of linear hybrid automata with large discrete state spaces.
Sci. Comput. Program. 77(10-11): 1122-1150 (2012)

PHAVER

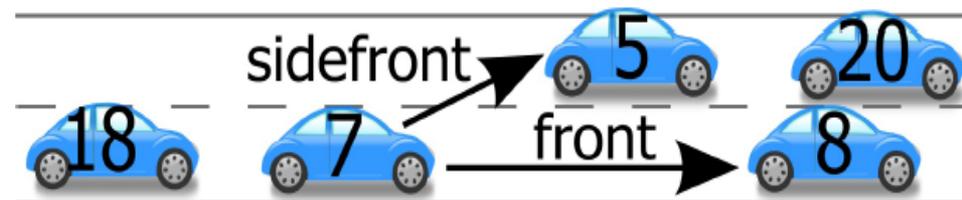


Through Locality Based Reasoning

V. Sofronie-Stokkermans. Hierarchical Reasoning and Model Generation for the Verification of Parametric Hybrid Systems. CADE-24, LNCS 7898: 360-376, Springer, 2013

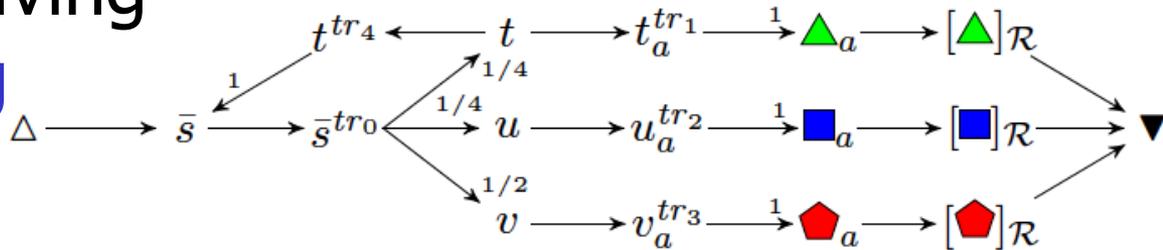
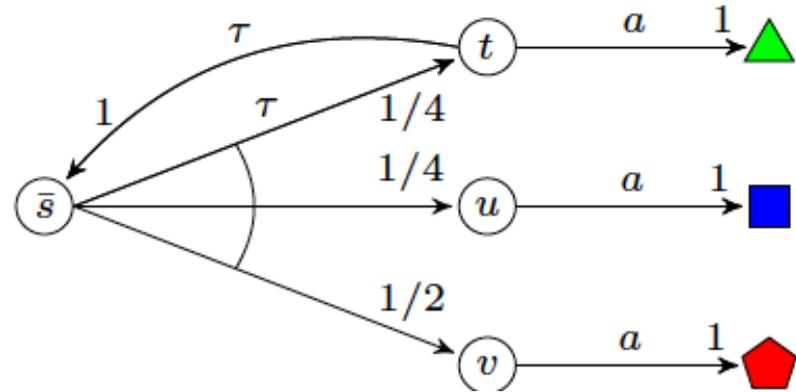
- We have developed a completely new line of reasoning about safety properties of hybrid systems based on reduction to showing satisfiability of formula in so-called local theory extensions of decidable fragments of first order logic
- Applied to parametric verification of safety properties of LHA: identified conditions under which this is in NP
- Applied to model of cooperating vehicles, where decisions are taking only on sensing location of vehicles in the neighborhood: gives precise reduction of collision freedom to analyzing only scenarios with finitely many cars in the neighborhood of the ego car

Werner Damm, Carsten Ihlemann, and Viorica Sofronie-Stokkermans. PTIME parametric verification of safety properties for reasonable linear hybrid automata. Mathematics in Computer Science 5(4), 469-479, 2011



Through precise reduction to LP problem: Deciding Probabilistic Automata Weak Bisimulation in Polynomial Time

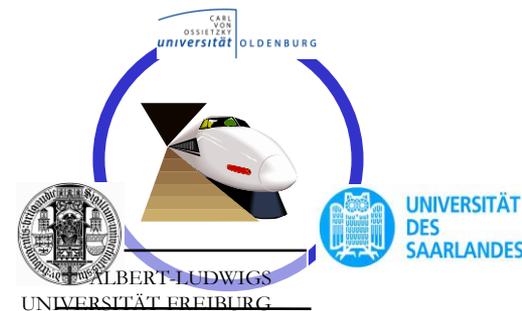
- Transforms PA into flowgraph – not semantic preserving, but mismatch can be recovered in LP solving maxflow by adding constraints



- solves 10 yr old open problem

$f_{\Delta, \bar{s}} = 1$	$f_{[\blacktriangle]_{\mathcal{R}}, \blacktriangledown} = 1/16$	$f_{[\blacksquare]_{\mathcal{R}}, \blacktriangledown} = 5/16$
$f_{[\blacklozenge]_{\mathcal{R}}, \blacktriangledown} = 10/16$	$f_{\bar{s}, \bar{s}^{tr0}} - f_{\bar{s}^{tr0}, t} - f_{\bar{s}^{tr0}, u} - f_{\bar{s}^{tr0}, v} = 0$	$f_{\Delta, \bar{s}} + f_{t^{tr4}, \bar{s}} - f_{\bar{s}, \bar{s}^{tr0}} = 0$
$f_{\bar{s}^{tr0}, t} - f_{t, t_a^{tr1}} - f_{t, t^{tr4}} = 0$	$f_{\bar{s}^{tr0}, u} - f_{u, u_a^{tr2}} = 0$	$f_{\bar{s}^{tr0}, v} - f_{v, v_a^{tr3}} = 0$
$f_{t, t_a^{tr1}} - f_{t_a^{tr1}, \blacktriangle_a} = 0$	$f_{u, u_a^{tr2}} - f_{u_a^{tr2}, \blacksquare_a} = 0$	$f_{v, v_a^{tr3}} - f_{v_a^{tr3}, \blacklozenge_a} = 0$
$f_{t, t^{tr4}} - f_{t^{tr4}, \bar{s}} = 0$	$f_{t_a^{tr1}, \blacktriangle_a} - f_{\blacktriangle_a, [\blacktriangle]_{\mathcal{R}}} = 0$	$f_{u_a^{tr2}, \blacksquare_a} - f_{\blacksquare_a, [\blacksquare]_{\mathcal{R}}} = 0$
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$f_{\blacklozenge_a, [\blacklozenge]_{\mathcal{R}}} - f_{[\blacklozenge]_{\mathcal{R}}, \blacktriangledown} = 0$	$f_{\bar{s}^{tr0}, t} - 1/4 f_{\bar{s}, \bar{s}^{tr0}} = 0$	$f_{\bar{s}^{tr0}, u} - 1/4 f_{\bar{s}, \bar{s}^{tr0}} = 0$
$f_{\bar{s}^{tr0}, v} - 1/2 f_{\bar{s}, \bar{s}^{tr0}} = 0$	$f_{t_a^{tr1}, \blacktriangle_a} - 1 f_{t, t_a^{tr1}} = 0$	$f_{u_a^{tr2}, \blacksquare_a} - 1 f_{u, u_a^{tr2}} = 0$
$f_{v_a^{tr3}, \blacklozenge_a} - 1 f_{v, v_a^{tr3}} = 0$	$f_{t^{tr4}, \bar{s}} - 1 f_{t, t^{tr4}} = 0$	

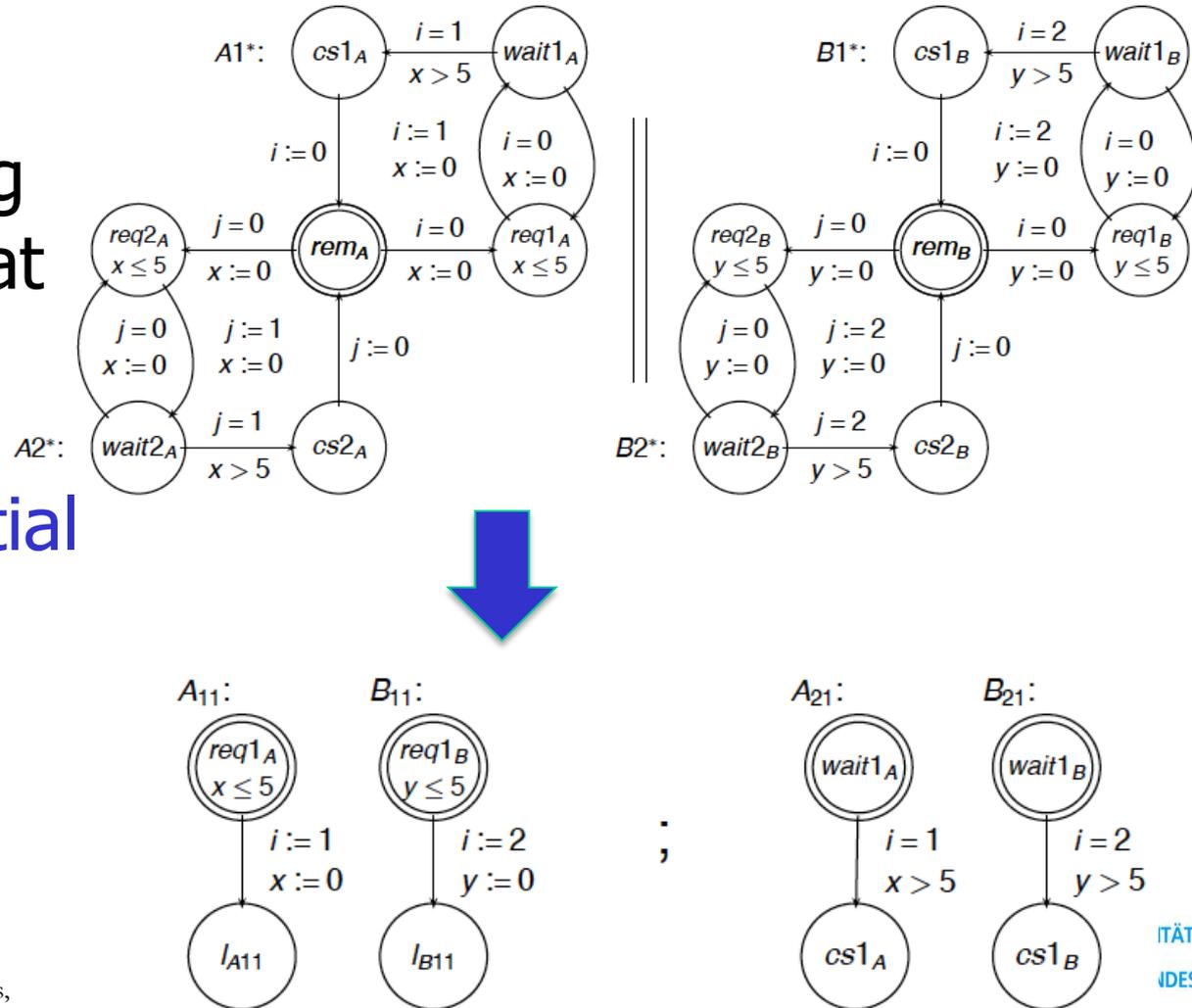
Compositional Reasoning and Decomposition



Through Transformations for extended TA

Never together in $cs1_A$ and $cs1_B$ or in $cs2_A$ and $cs2_B$

- isolate conditions which enable property-preserving transformations that replace parallel composition by variants of sequential composition and eliminate loops.
- eases automatic analysis

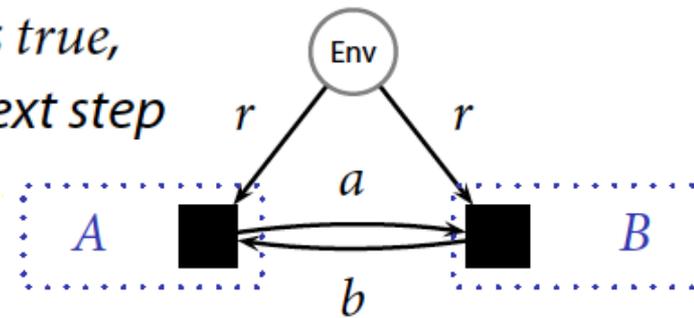


Compositional Controller Synthesis

- A strategy is **remorse-free dominant** for LTL formula Φ iff it fails to achieve Φ only in situations where any other strategy would fail to achieve Φ . We call Φ **admissible** if there is a remorse-free dominant strategy for Φ
- The distributed synthesis problem for admissible Φ is decidable in double exponential time. The composition of remorse-free dominant strategies for A and B yields a **remorse-free strategy** for $A||B$.
- We can compute the **weakest environment assumption** of a remorse-free dominant strategy **under which the strategy is winning**.

*whenever r is true,
 set a in the next step*

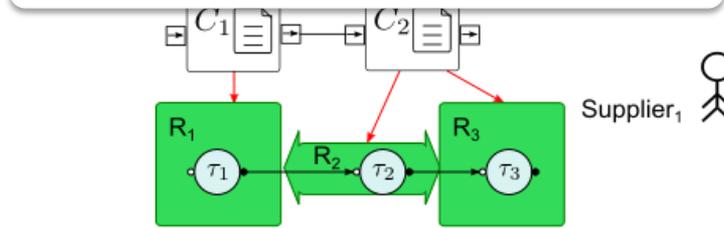
$\varphi = G(r \rightarrow X(a \wedge b))$ is admissible in A
 $w(A, \varphi) = G(r \rightarrow Xb)$



Compositional Reasoning on Resource Usage

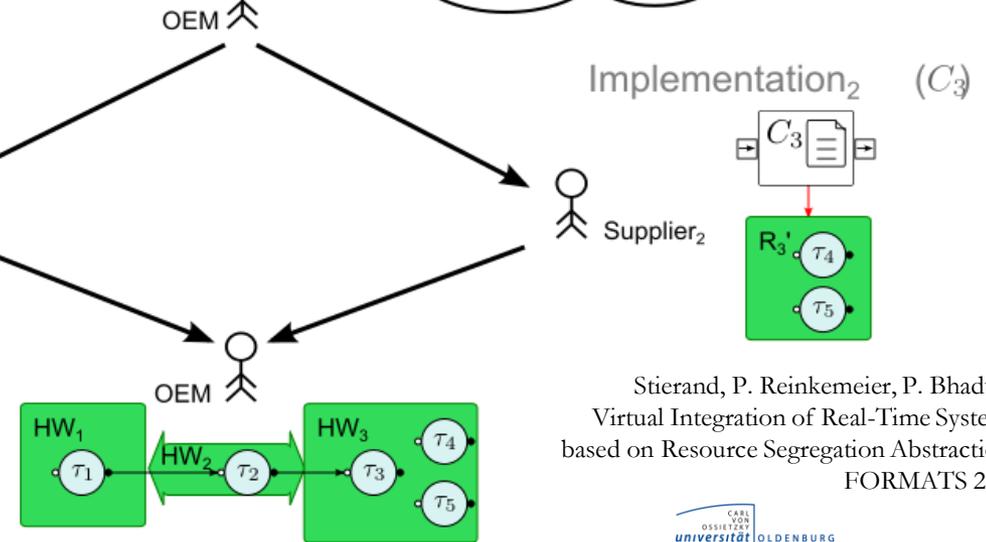
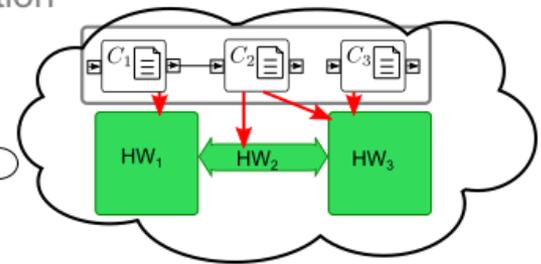
Split top-level specification C such that $\prod C_i \leq C$

Implement C_i such that $I_i \models C_i$



Define/derive "segregation properties" B_i characterizing usage of (virtual) architecture resources. It holds: $\prod B_i \models \neg \emptyset \Rightarrow \prod I_i \models \prod C_i$

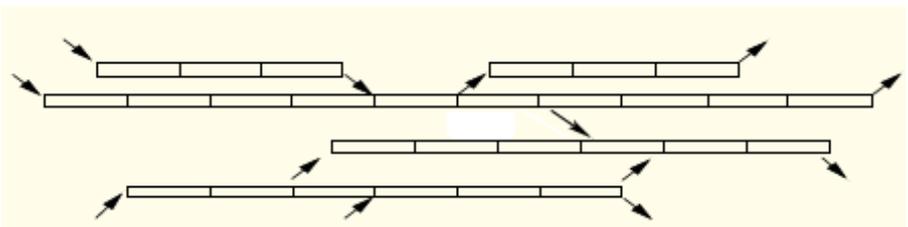
Specification



Stierand, P. Reinkemeier, P. Bhaduri:
Virtual Integration of Real-Time Systems
based on Resource Segregation Abstraction.
FORMATS 2014



Parametric verification of networks of TA with complex types



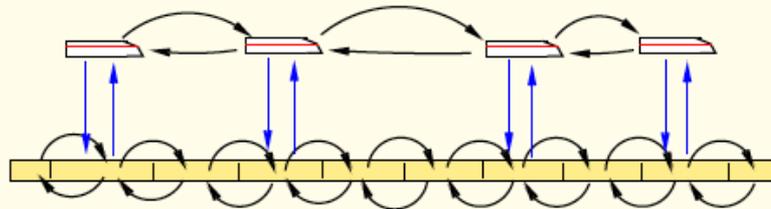
- Decompose the system in trajectories (linear rail tracks; may overlap)
- Prove safety for trajectories with incoming/outgoing trains
- Conclude that for control rules in which trains have sufficient freedom (and if trains are assigned unique priorities) safety of all trajectories implies safety of the whole system

Data structures:

- 2-sorted pointers

p_1 : trains

p_2 : segments

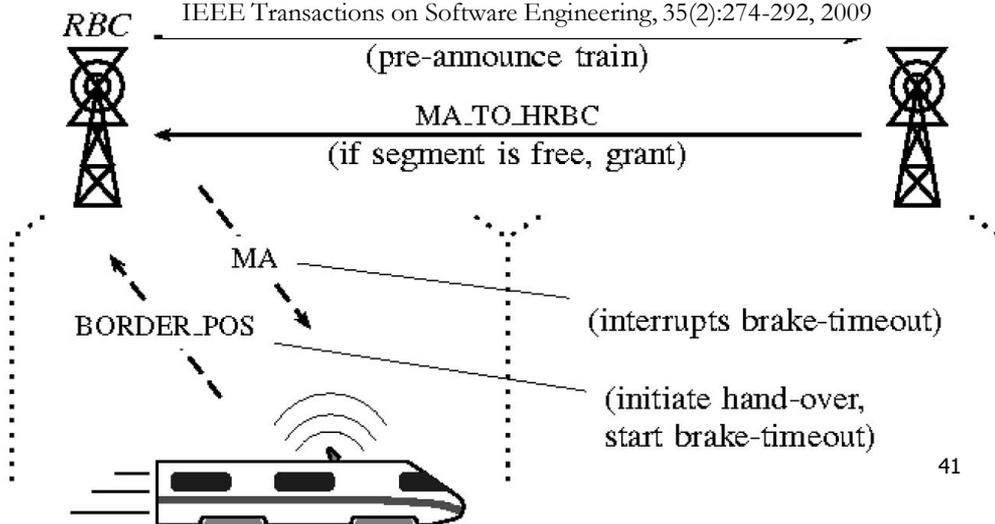


J. Faber, C. Ihlemann, S. Jacobs, and V. Sofronie- Stokkermans.
Automatic Verification of Parametric Specifications with Complex Topologies.
Proceedings of IFM 2010, LNCS 6396: 152-167, Springer, 2010.

Decomposition of Dependability Analysis for enriched Statecharts

- Enrich Statechart with capability to capture failures and their probability distributions
- to analyse questions such as “The probability to hit a safety-critical system configuration within a mission time of 3 hours is at most 0.01.”

E. Böde, M. Herbstritt, H. Hermanns, S. Johr, T. Peikenkamp, R. Pulungan, J. Rakow, R. Wimmer, and B. Becker. Compositional dependability evaluation for statechart. IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 35(2):274-292, 2009



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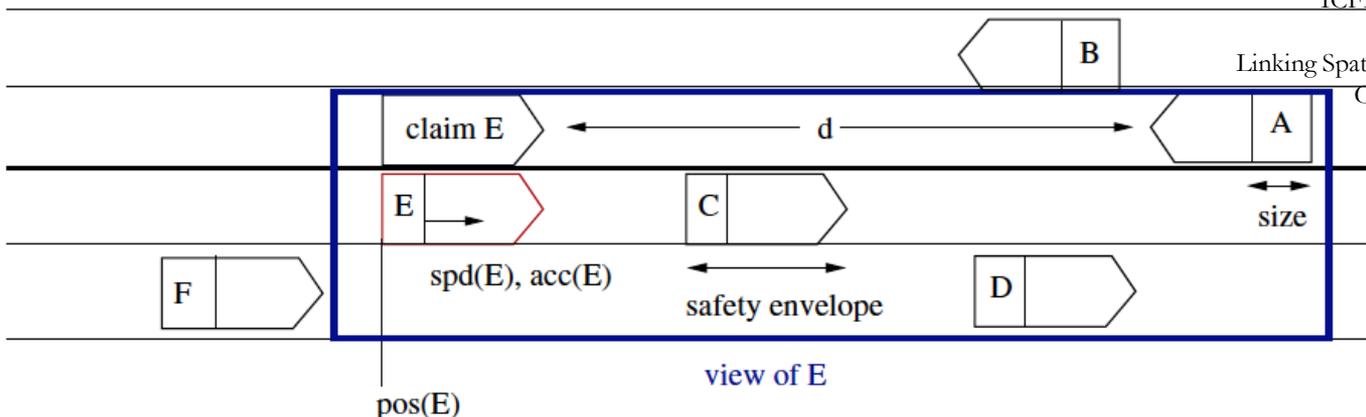
Decomposition result allows to separate concerns

- reducing the enormous state space complexity of application modelling through a fully symbolic branching bi-simulation algorithm
 - using a compositional algorithm for deriving uniform continuous time Markov Decision processes reflecting transition delays and failure distributions
 - performing time bounded dependability analysis on the reduced model
- We managed to avoid state spaces in the order of 10^{40} and instead only need to handle models of up to 10^5 states and 10^6 transitions.

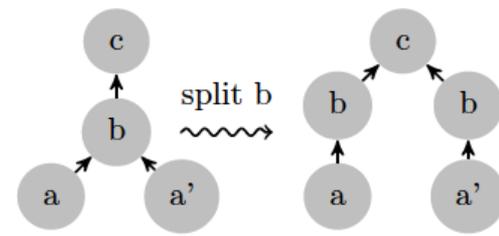
Decompose Spatial and Dynamic Reasoning

- Proving safety (collision freedom) of cars with lane-change maneuvers is a hybrid system verification problem:
- car dynamics + car controllers + assumptions \neq safety
- Noticing that collision freedom is a spatial property, we developed a **spatial approach to proving safety using spatial logic + abstract controllers**.
- The relation to car dynamics is established by linking predicates.

M. Hilscher, S. Linker, E.-R. Olderog, and A.P. Ravn.
 An Abstract Model for Proving Safety of Multi-Lane Traffic Manoeuvres,
 ICFEM 2011, LNCS 6991, 404-419, Springer, 2011.
 E.-R. Olderog, A.P. Ravn, and R. Wisniewski.
 Linking Spatial and Dynamic Models for Traffic Maneuvres,
 CDC 2015, 8 pp., IEEE, to appear in Dec. 2015.



Decomposition of Stability Proofs



- We use graph-based reasoning to decompose hybrid automata into subgraphs, for which we then solve semidefinite optimization problems to obtain local Lyapunov functions.
 - search for cycles that are connected to the rest of the graph by exactly one vertex
 - Generate a sub-proof for the cycle and thereby obtain Lyapunov function candidates for the “border mode.”
 - Replace the cycle by a new mode which has the set of Lyapunov function candidates attached
 - If no such cycle exists, then select a single vertex and split it into one vertex for each pair of incoming and outgoing edges. After splitting, restart
- Integrated into toolset integrated multiple approaches for stability verification of hybrid systems

Compositional Verification of Hybrid Automata

- We have developed a **compositional assume-guarantee approach** for the verification of **safety and stability properties of hybrid systems** with evolutions given by linear differential systems of equations.
- We have developed **automated** tool support combining synthesis of Lyapunov functions, symbolic orthogonal projections, and SMT solving for **discharging verification conditions in compositional reasoning**

Werner Damm, Eike Möhlmann, and Astrid Rakow.

Component based design of hybrid systems: A case study on concurrency and coupling

HSCC'14, 145-150. ACM, 2014.

Werner Damm, Henning Dierks, Jens Oehlerking, and Amir Pnueli.

Towards component based design of hybrid systems: Safety and stability. In Time for Verification: Essays in Memory of Amir Pnueli,

LNCS 6200, 96-143. 2010

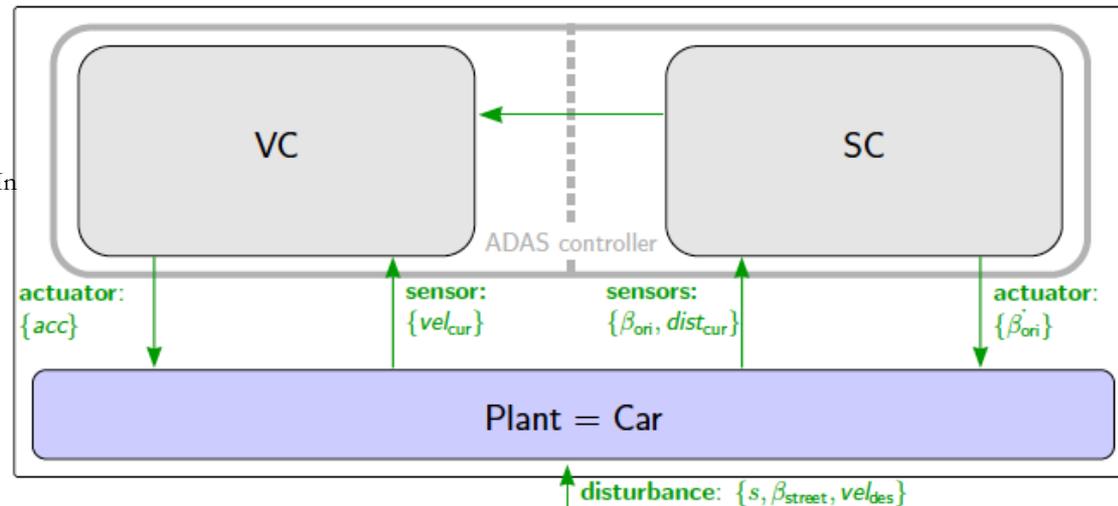
Willem Hagemann, Eike Möhlmann, and Astrid Rakow.

Verifying a PI controller using soapbox and stabhyli: Experiences on establishing properties for a steering controller.

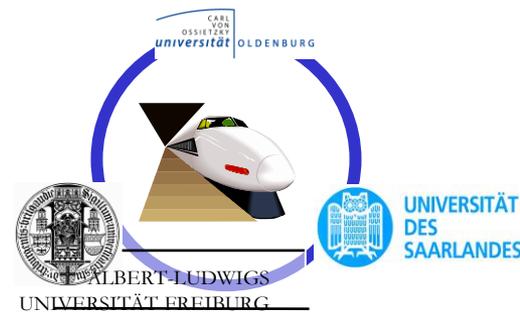
In 1st International Workshop on Applied Verification for Continuous and Hybrid Systems, April 2014

Willem Hagemann, Eike Möhlmann, and Oliver Theel.

Hybrid tools for hybrid systems: Proving stability and safety at once, FORMATS 2015, 222-239, LNCS 9268



Solver technology

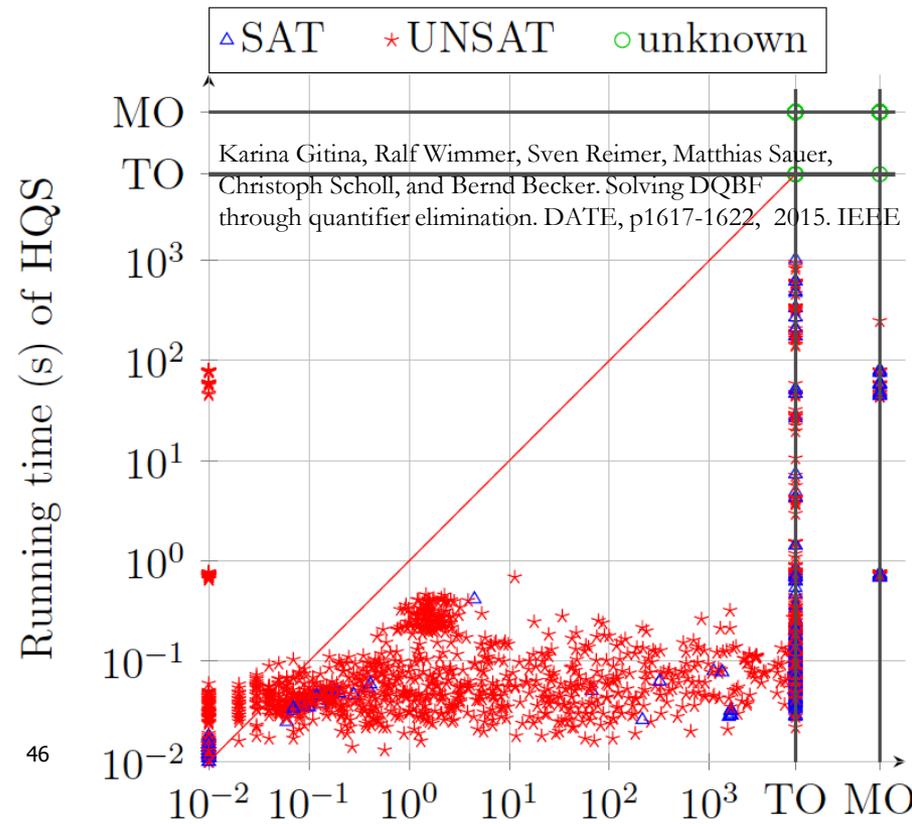


Solving dependency quantified Boolean formula

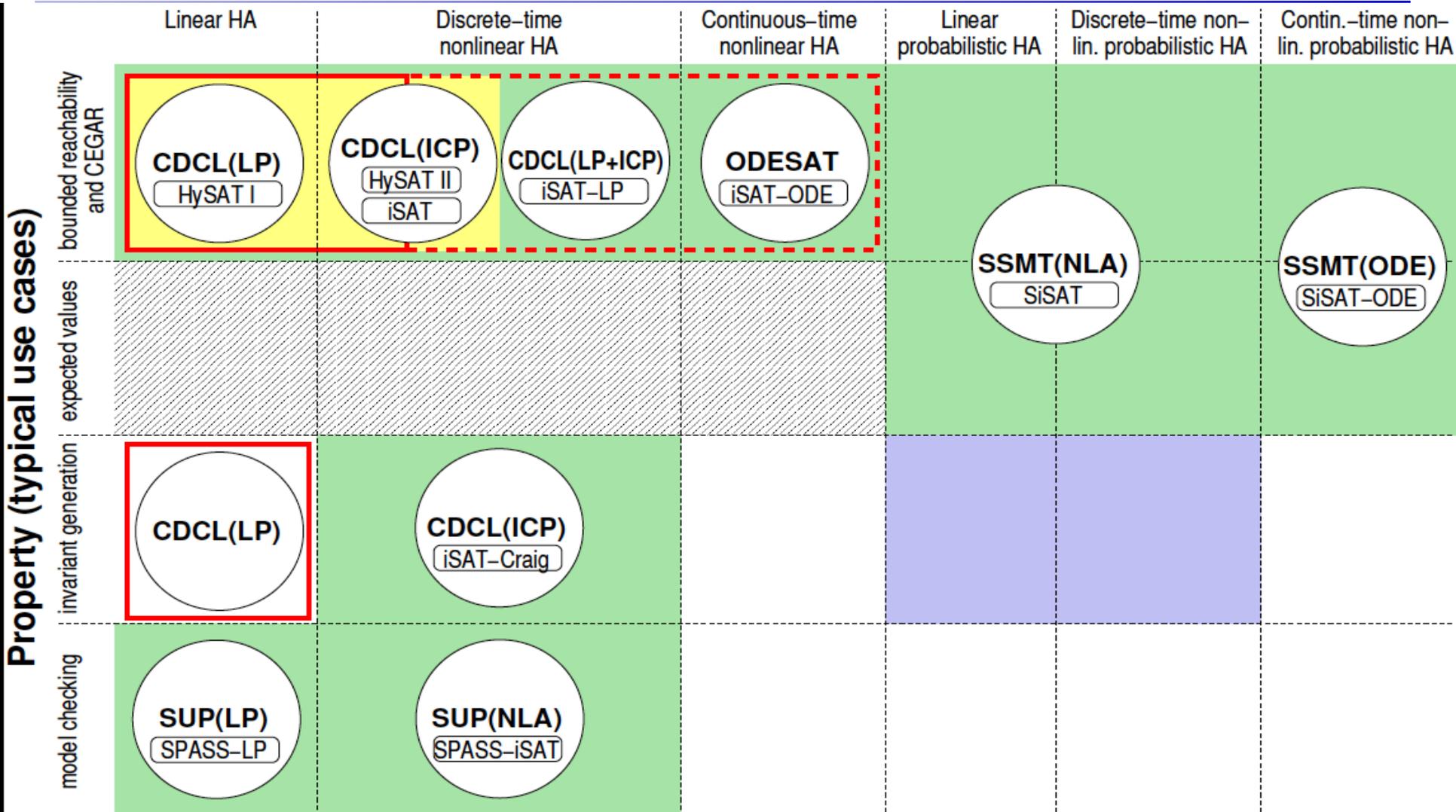
$$\forall x_1 \forall x_2 \dots \forall x_n \exists y_1(D_{y_1}) \exists y_2(D_{y_2}) \dots \exists y_m(D_{y_m}) : \varphi.$$

- strictly more expressive than QBF, as needed in designs with multiple black boxes: can give detailed description of which variable depends on which black-box
- reduction to QBF by eliminating variables which destroy linear order and many more tricks, AIG based QBF

- drastically outperforms only other available DQBF solver



Solver Technologies for Hybrid Automata



2007: AVACS H1/2 Competitors
 2011/15: / AVACS H1/2 Competitors

Solver Techniques for Probabilistic Systems

- First approach to define and efficiently compute interpolants for SSAT problems (with applications to modelchecking safety and region stability in Markov Decision processes)

- We invented the notion of stochastic satisfiability modulo theories (SSMT) and the corresponding SiSAT solving algorithm, which provide a symbolic method for the reachability analysis of probabilistic hybrid systems.

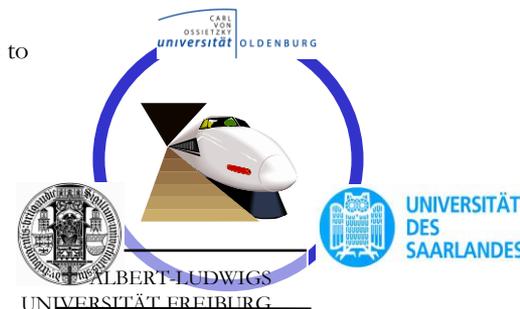
Tino Teige and Martin Fränzle: Generalized Craig Interpolation for Stochastic Boolean Satisfiability Problems with Applications to Probabilistic State Reachability and Region Stability, Logical Methods in Computer Science 8(2)), 1-32, 2012.

M. Fränzle, H. Hermanns, and T. Teige. Stochastic satisfiability modulo theory: A novel technique for the analysis of probabilistic hybrid systems, Proceedings HSCC'08, LNCS 4981, 2008

Tino Teige, Andreas Eggers, and Martin Fränzle.

Constraint-based analysis of concurrent probabilistic hybrid systems:

An application to networked automation systems. Nonlinear Analysis: Hybrid Systems, 5(2):343-366, 2011



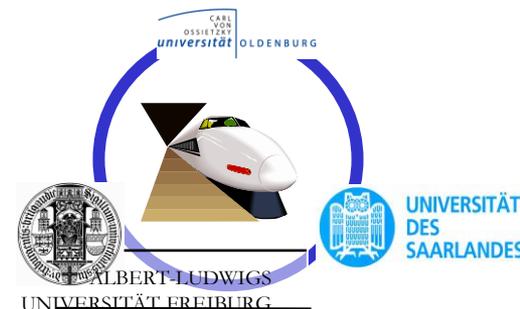
Solver Techniques for non-linear arithmetic

- see exploiting robustness (iSAT, SUP(NAP))
- Finding Craig Interpolants for non-linear arithmetic using iSAT allows model-checking of safety properties of hybrid automata with non-linear dynamics
- Establishing lower bounds for safety properties of probabilistic Hybrid Automata by reduction to SSMT solving
- Extended methods for finding Craig Interpolants to SSMT allowing modelchecking of PHA

Stefan Kupferschmid and Bernd Becker: Craig Interpolation in the Presence of Non-linear Constraints, in Formal Modeling and Analysis of Timed Systems, 9th International Conference, FORMATS 2011, Aalborg, Denmark, September 21-23, 2011, LNCS, 2011

Tino Teige, Andreas Eggers, and Martin Fränzle.
Constraint-based analysis of concurrent probabilistic hybrid systems:
An application to networked automation systems.
Nonlinear Analysis: Hybrid Systems, 5(2):343-366, 2011.

Yang Gao and Martin Fränzle. A Solving Procedure for
Stochastic Satisfiability Modulo Theories with Continuous Domain.
In Proc. QEST 2015, Madrid, Spain. LNCS 9259, Springer, September 2015.



Lessons Learned



Beyond Yes/No: "Playing" with Models

- Robustness

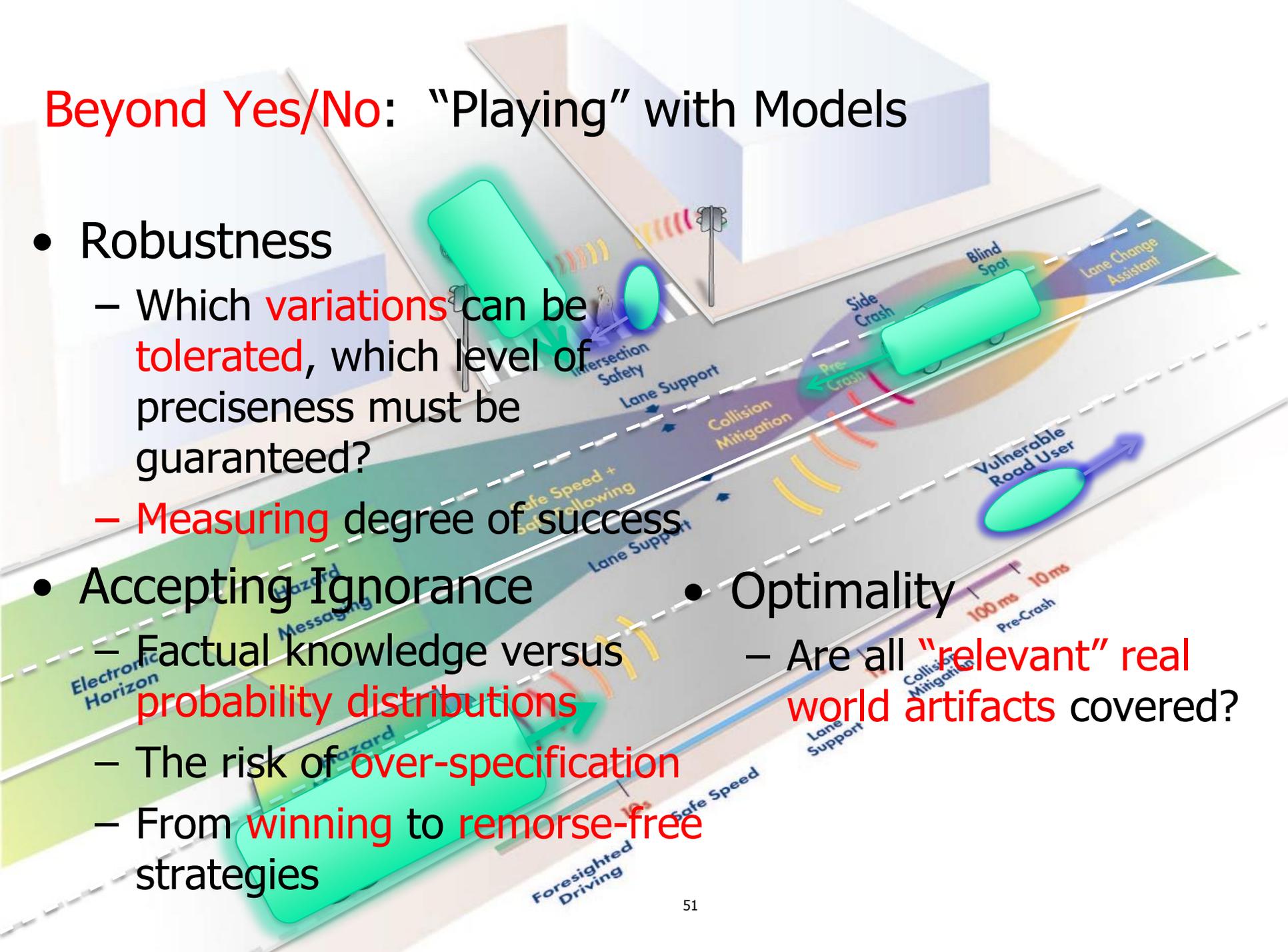
- Which **variations** can be **tolerated**, which level of preciseness must be guaranteed?
- **Measuring** degree of success

- Accepting Ignorance

- Factual knowledge versus **probability distributions**
- The risk of **over-specification**
- From **winning** to **remorse-free** strategies

- Optimality

- Are all **"relevant"** real world artifacts covered?



Beyond Yes/No: “Playing” with Models

- Don't take a model as God-given!
 - Sensitivity analysis: will **slightly twisted** model change verification result?
 - Can “slightly twisted” model **reduce complexity of verification problem**?
 - Will a **statistical view** or a **metric view** provide more relevant insights?
- Examples
 - **Quasi decidability** result for **robust** hybrid systems
 - Metric temporal logics **measuring distance from truth**
 - **Parametric verification** for sensitivity analysis of sensor precision
 - **Probabilistic timed reachability** analysis for completing a maneuver
 - **Extending the world model**

Design Meets Verification

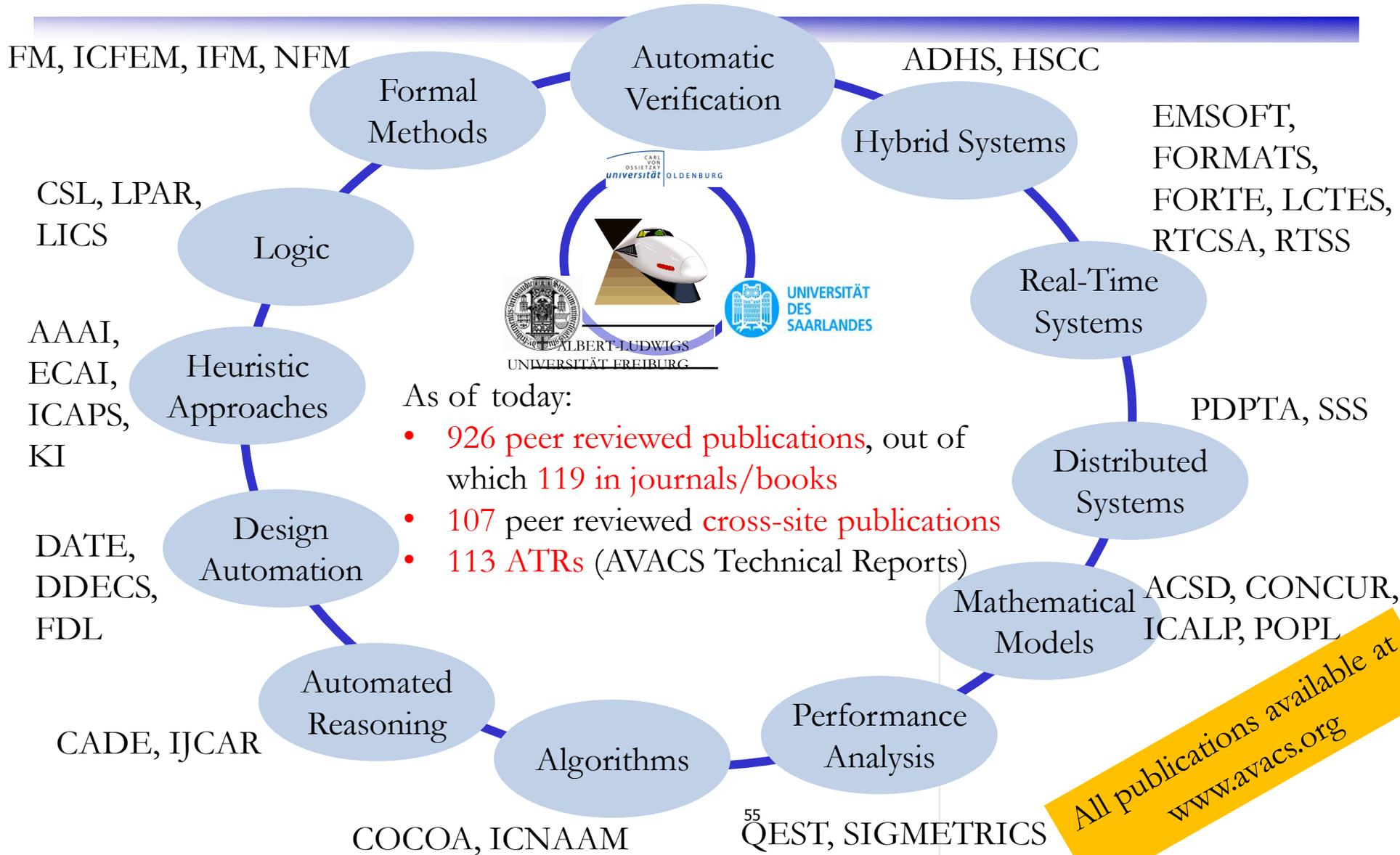
- Investigate **interplay** between system **design** and system **analyzability**
 - Exploit deep insight into analysis algorithms to provide **guidelines** for system model **easing system analysis**
 - Guidelines establish **invariants** by construction. Those can be exploited in **optimizing analysis algorithms**
- Examples
 - Let the compiler guarantee invariance properties regarding **resource usages**
 - “**reasonable LHA**” are analyzable in polynomial time
 - **design patterns**, such as architectural patterns guaranteeing **invariants on system interactions** supporting compositional reasoning
 - **Design for robustness**

Impact



Publications

CAV, SAS, SAT, TACAS, VMCAI



Increasing Automation - www.avacs.org/tools

Model checker / solver for ...

HySAT-I, HySAT-II, iSAT/iSAT-3,
iSAT(ODE), SiSAT, SiSAT-SMC, SUP(T),
fomc , HyFold , Stabhyli, HYFOLD,

... hybrid systems

Geobound, INFAMY, Modest Toolset,
PARAM, PASS, SiSAT, SiSAT-SMC, SHAVE,
ProHVer

... probabilistic systems

SLAB, Ultimate Automizer, rtana2, rtana_DS, Mcta,
SpaceX, fsmtMC, INFAMY, Modest Toolset, PARAM,
SHAVE, ProHVer, HYFOLD

... hard & soft real-time systems

Systems

ADAM, Unbeast, Synthia

Synthesis Tools

Theorem prover...

Keymaera, SUP(T)

... for hybrid systems

Basics

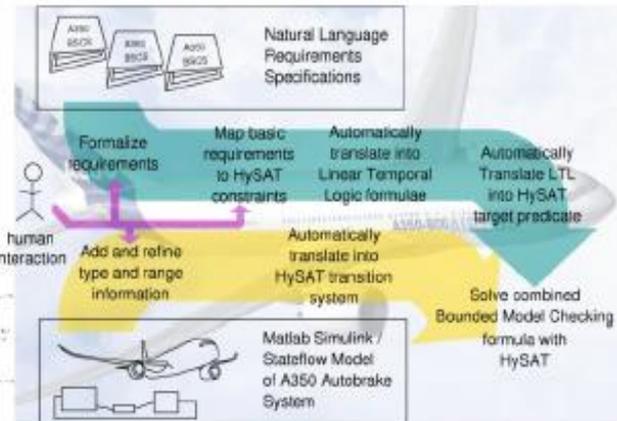
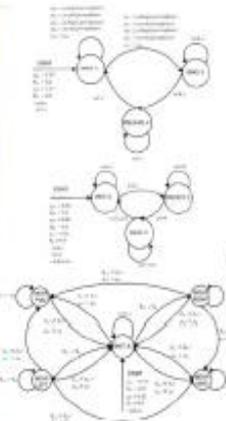
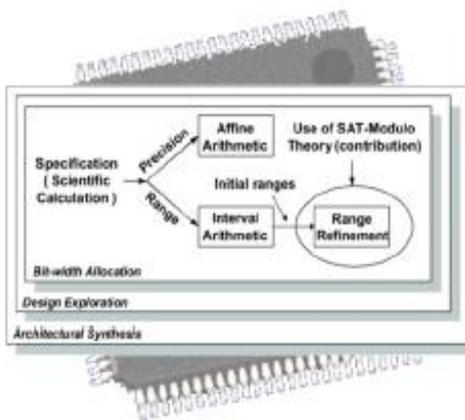
H-PILOT, SmtInterpol, Arctor, chi, SSPRATTUS, MyND, QMiraXT, PaQuBE, AIGsolve, HQS, bunsat, FlowSim, HySAT-I, HySAT-II, iSAT/iSAT-3, iSAT(ODE), SiSAT, SiSAT-SMC, SUP(T), H-PILOT , soapbox , HAHA (Hierarchical Analysis of Hybrid Automata)

Core algorithms

LinAIG and many more

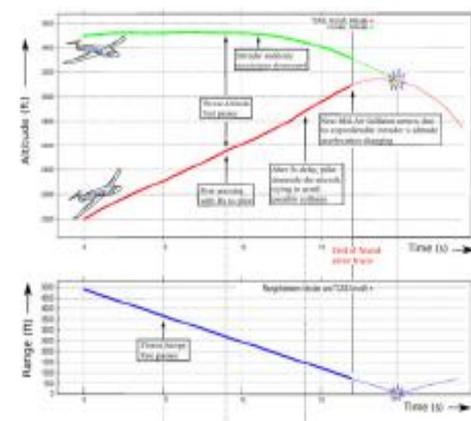
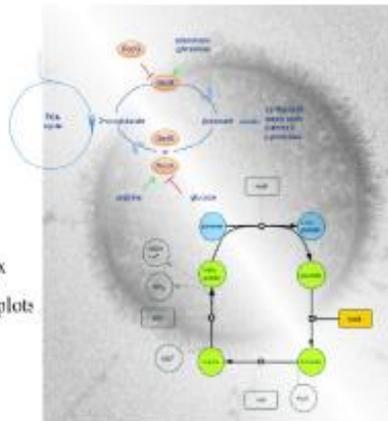
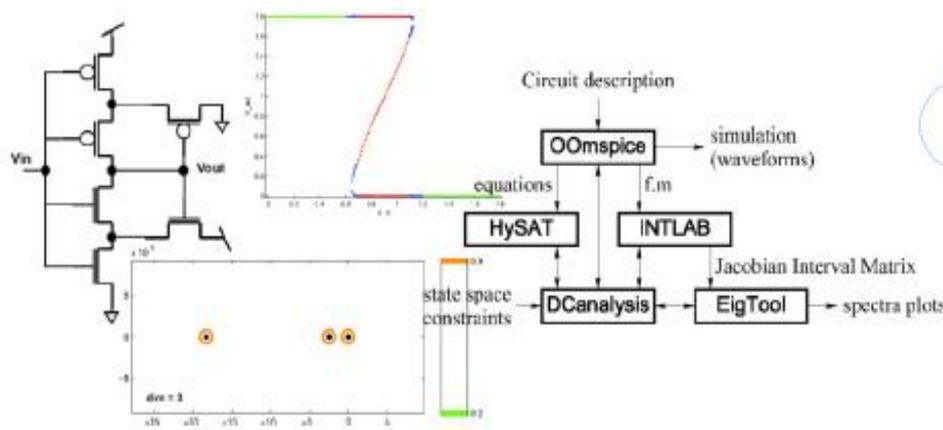
Data structures for symbolic state representation





External use of iSAT algorithm

- Automatic bit-width allocation for FPGAs (McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada)
- Online(!) safety verification of a learning air-hockey robot (Italian Inst. of Technology & University of Genova, Italy)
- Integration into the engineering of the Airbus A350 autobrake system (Airbus UK & Edinburgh U, UK)
- Identification of equilibrium points in analog DC circuits (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada)
- Automatic hypothesis finding for cell mutations (Göttingen University, Germany)
- Validation of airborne collision avoidance systems (Lincoln Laboratory, M.I.T., USA)



TP1 DeCoDe: Accurate Dead Code Detection in Embedded C Code

- Transfers H1/2's arithmetic constraint solving techniques to industrial practice,
 - extending iSAT with constraint propagation & Craig interpolation reflecting IEEE 754 number formats
 - in order to automatically solve reachability problems in floating-point dominated embedded C code
 - by means of BMC, inductive verification, and CEGAR
- Automatic detection of dynamically unreachable code enhances interpretation of test coverage figures, helps to improve code, ...
- Partners: BTC ES AG (Oldenburg), Sick AG (Waldkirch), Oldenburg University, University of Freiburg



Through industrial research projects/cooperation

- Examples at Oldenburg

- MOVES – power grid stability analysis
- Crystal – consistency and completeness analysis of requirements
- Pegasus – statistical model checking in analysis of autonomous driving
- SAVE – ISO 26262 compliant safety analysis of automotive applications

- Examples at Freiburg

- BMWi project Kontiplan
- HW/SW Co-verification in safety relevant sensor applications
- safe system initialization

Presence of Unknowns

- Examples at Saarbrücken

- Improvements of Saarbrücken's timing-analysis technology have been and will be integrated into AbsInt's timing-analysis tools
- Insights into the timing-predictability of architectures have led to the design of the Kalray many-core architecture MMPA



"In jedem Anfang wohnt ein Zauber inne"



Andreas Podelski
nach Herrmann Hesse

