FuseIC3 An Algorithm for Checking Large Design Spaces

Rohit Dureja and Kristin Yvonne Rozier



| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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What is a Design Space?

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| Airspace Allocat | tion | | |

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Lots of design choices!

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What is a Design Space?

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What is a Design Space?

Set of Design Choices for a System.

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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Design Problem | | | |

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Design Problem | | | |



Model checking!

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| Classical Model | Checking of a De | sign Space | |





| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Classical Model | Checking of a Des | sign Space | |







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For every $M \in \mathcal{M}$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{P}$ check if $M \models \varphi$?





For every $M \in \mathcal{M}$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{P}$ check if $M \models \varphi$?

Set of Properties \mathcal{P}

- Inefficient for large design spaces
 - may not scale to handle combinatorial size of the design space.





For every $M \in \mathcal{M}$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{P}$ check if $M \models \varphi$?

- bet of Hoperties /
- Inefficient for large design spaces
 - may not scale to handle combinatorial size of the design space.

Can we do better?

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Related Work | | | |

1 Reusing BDD variable orderings

 $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$



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(Beer et al., 1996; Yang et al., 1998)

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Related Work | | | |

1 Reusing BDD variable orderings



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FuseIC3 is SAT-based

(Beer et al., 1996; Yang et al., 1998)

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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Rolated W | lork. | | |
| Related W | UIK | | |

2 SAT solver optimizations and clause reuse

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(Marques-Silva, 2007; Schrammel et al., 2016; Chockler et al., 2011; Khasidashvili et al., 2006; Khasidashvili & Nadel, 2012)

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Rolated W | lork. | | |
| Related W | UIK | | |

2 SAT solver optimizations and clause reuse

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FuseIC3 reuses model checking artifacts

(Marques-Silva, 2007; Schrammel et al., 2016; Chockler et al., 2011; Khasidashvili et al., 2006; Khasidashvili & Nadel, 2012)

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3 Software product line verification

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(Ben-David et al., 2015; Classen et al., 2012, 2011, 2010; Dimovski et al., 2015)

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|---------|
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| Related Work | | | |

3 Software product line verification

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FuseIC3 does not require custom modeling

(Ben-David et al., 2015; Classen et al., 2012, 2011, 2010; Dimovski et al., 2015)

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| High-level View | of IC3/PDR | | |

Model $M = (\Sigma, Q_M, Q_{0_M}, \delta_M)$ and Safety property φ

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| High-level View | of IC3/PDR | | |

Model $M = (\Sigma, Q_M, Q_{0_M}, \delta_M)$ and Safety property φ



Frame Invariants

- 1. for i > 0, R_i is CNF, over-approximated states reachable in up to *i* steps
- 2. $R_{i+1} \subseteq R_i$ (monotonic)
- 3. $R_i \wedge \delta_M \models R'_{i+1}$

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4. for i < x, $R_i \models \varphi$



Frame Invariants

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Frame Invariants

1. for i > 0, R_i is CNF, over-approximated states reachable in up to *i* steps

2.
$$R_{i+1} \subseteq R_i$$
 (monotonic)

3.
$$R_i \wedge \delta_M \models R'_{i+1}$$

4. for
$$i < x$$
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Frame Invariants

1. for i > 0, R_i is CNF, over-approximated states reachable in up to *i* steps

2.
$$R_{i+1} \subseteq R_i$$
 (monotonic)

3.
$$R_i \wedge \delta_M \models R'_{i+1}$$
 Core Idea of FuseIC3

4. for
$$i < x$$
, $R_i \models \varphi$

| Motivation 0000 | Preliminaries | Algorithm 00000 | Results 00000 |
|------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------|
| Overview o | f FuseIC3 | | |
| Model $M = (\Sigma, Q$ | (M_M, Q_{0_M}, δ_M) and Safety prope | rty φ | |




Frame Sequence R

Invariant $\mathcal I$

 $\mathbf{\mathcal{L}}$ $\mathbf{\mathcal{L}}$ $\mathbf{\mathcal{L}}$ Error Trace \mathcal{E}

Model $N = (\Sigma, Q_N, Q_{0_N}, \delta_N)$ and Safety property φ



Model $N = (\Sigma, Q_N, Q_{0_N}, \delta_N)$ and Safety property φ

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Goal: Compute frame sequence S for model N





| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Assumpt | tions and Intuition | | |

Assumption 1

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The different models in the design space are related, i.e., have overlapping reachable states.

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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |

Assumptions and Intuition

Assumption 1

The different models in the design space are related, i.e., have overlapping reachable states.

Assumption 2

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The models in the design space are checked sequentially.

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Assumptions a | and Intuition | | |

Set of related models $\{M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4\}$ Safety property φ

Assumption 1

The different models in the design space are related, i.e., have overlapping reachable states.

Assumption 2

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The models in the design space are checked sequentially.

Reachable State Space

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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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Assumption 2

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Reachable State Space

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1. Check M_1 with φ

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| Assumptions a | and Intuition | | |

Set of related models $\{M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4\}$ Safety property φ

Assumption 1

The different models in the design space are related, i.e., have overlapping reachable states.

Assumption 2

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The models in the design space are checked sequentially.

Reachable State Space



1. Check M_1 with $arphi o M_1 \models arphi$

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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Assumption | ns and Intuition | | |

Set of related models $\{M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4\}$ Safety property φ

Assumption 1

The different models in the design space are related, i.e., have overlapping reachable states.

Assumption 2

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The models in the design space are checked sequentially.

Reachable State Space



2. Check M_2 with $\varphi \longrightarrow$

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Assumptions an | d Intuition | | |

Set of related models $\{M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4\}$ Safety property φ

Assumption 1

The different models in the design space are related, i.e., have overlapping reachable states.

Assumption 2

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The models in the design space are checked sequentially.

Reachable State Space

Already explored and verified M_3 Bad States M_1 M_2 M_4 1. Check M_1 with $\varphi \longrightarrow M_1 \models \varphi$ 2. Check M_2 with $\varphi \longrightarrow$ When checking M₂, FuseIC3 reuses the already explored and verified state space of M₁ and only checks

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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Assumption | s and Intuition | | |

Set of related models $\{M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4\}$ Safety property φ



The different models in the design space are related, i.e., have overlapping reachable states.

Assumption 2

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The models in the design space are checked sequentially.

Reachable State Space





























Instant Verification

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Frame Sequence S









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We want to compute S_1 using known information

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We want to compute S_1 using known information

Frame Sequence S

 $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \rightarrow R'_1?$





We want to compute S_1 using known information

Frame Sequence S

$$S_0 \wedge \delta_N \to R'_1?$$





We want to compute S_1 using known information

Frame Sequence S

 $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \to R'_1?$





Frame Sequence S

We want to compute S_1 using known information

 $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \to R'_1?$

Repair R_1





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Repair R_1 to $\hat{R_1}$ s.t. $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \rightarrow \hat{R_1}'$ is valid





 $\overbrace{S_1}^{\delta_N} \overbrace{S_1}^{P}$ Frame Sequence S

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R₁

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Repair R_1 to $\hat{R_1}$ s.t. $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \rightarrow \hat{R_1}'$ is valid

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 c_2 R_1 contains clauses c_3 R_1 c_1

Repair R_1 to $\hat{R_1}$ s.t. $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \rightarrow \hat{R_1}'$ is valid

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Repair R_1 to $\hat{R_1}$ s.t. $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \rightarrow \hat{R_1}'$ is valid

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Repair R_1 to $\hat{R_1}$ s.t. $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \rightarrow \hat{R_1}'$ is valid

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Repair R_1 to \hat{R}_1 s.t. $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \to \hat{R}_1'$ is valid

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Repair R_1 to $\hat{R_1}$ s.t. $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \rightarrow \hat{R_1}'$ is valid

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Repair R_1 to $\hat{R_1}$ s.t. $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \to \hat{R_1}'$ is valid

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$$S_0 \wedge \delta_N \to \hat{R_1}'$$

Repair R_1 to $\hat{R_1}$ s.t. $S_0 \wedge \delta_N \rightarrow \hat{R_1}'$ is valid

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$$N \models \varphi$$

Invariant: $S_{i+1} \equiv S_i$

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 $N \models \varphi$ Invariant: $S_{i+1} \equiv S_i$ Update last known 1. Frame Sequence







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 $N \not\models \varphi$

Error Trace: \mathcal{E}_N





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 $N \not\models \varphi$

Error Trace: \mathcal{E}_N Update last known 1. Frame Sequence





Ready for next model

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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Experiment Setu | ıp | | |

• FuseIC3 is coded in C++ and uses MathSAT5 as SAT solver.

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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- FuseIC3 is coded in C++ and uses MathSAT5 as SAT solver.
- Core IC3 implementation based on ic3ia¹

Source code available at http://temporallogic.org/research/FMCAD17

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Experiment | Setup | | |

- FuseIC3 is coded in C++ and uses MathSAT5 as SAT solver.
- Core IC3 implementation based on ic3ia¹
- Other algorithms considered
 - 1 Typical IC3 (typ) (Een et al., 2011)
 - 2 Incremental IC3 (inc) (Chockler et al., 2011)

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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Experiment | : Setup | | |

- FuseIC3 is coded in C++ and uses MathSAT5 as SAT solver.
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- Other algorithms considered
 - 1 Typical IC3 (typ) (Een et al., 2011)
 - 2 Incremental IC3 (inc) (Chockler et al., 2011)
- Benchmarks evaluated
 - NASA NextGen Air Traffic Control (ATC) System (Gario et al., 2016)
 - 2 Selected benchmarks from HWMCC 2015
 - Each model was randomly mutated to generate a model-set.
 - **3** Boeing AIR 6110 Wheel Braking System (WBS) (Bozzano et al., 2015)

Source code available at

http://temporallogic.org/research/FMCAD17

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| NASA ATC | C Benchman | rk | | | |
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| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | |
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| NASA AT | C Benchmark | | |

Results 00000

Typical IC3 Incremental IC3 10^{3} 10^{2} 10^{1}



| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Selected H | WMCC Benchmar | ks | |

Original Benchmark









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Selected HWMCC Benchmarks



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Results

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| Boeing WBS E | Benchmark | | |



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| Boeing WBS | Benchmark | | |
| | ~30 | 0 Safety Properties | |
| | B B | 1 1 | B |
| 7 models | | | |



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Boeing WBS Benchmark


| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Discussion | | | |

• FuseIC3 is an efficient algorithm for checking design spaces

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Discussion | | | |
| DISCUSSION | | | |

- FuseIC3 is an efficient algorithm for checking design spaces
 - Incremental can be used for
 - regression verification,
 - coverage computation, and
 - product line verification.

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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| Discussion | | | |
| DISCUSSION | | | |

- FuseIC3 is an efficient algorithm for checking design spaces
 - Incremental can be used for

- regression verification,
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- product line verification.

• General & scalable - does not require special modeling formalisms.

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- General & scalable does not require special modeling formalisms.
- Reuses information IC3 frames, invariants, and error traces.

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- Future Work

- ► How can we use intermediate SAT results to speed-up FuseIC3?
- What model/property ordering heuristics may improve performance?
- Is it possible to use FuseIC3 for liveness checking?

| Motivation | Preliminaries | Algorithm | Results |
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Thank You!

http://temporallogic.org/research/FMCAD17

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