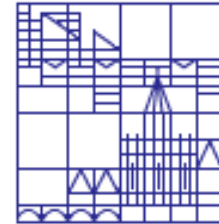


# Counterexamples for Stochastic Model Checking

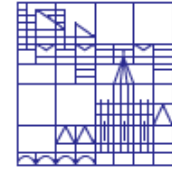


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Husain Aljazzar

Chair for Software Engineering  
University of Constance



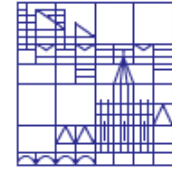
## Joint work with

- Holger Hermanns, University of Saarland
- Stefan Leue, University of Constance

*„Counterexamples for Timed Probabilistic  
Reachability“*

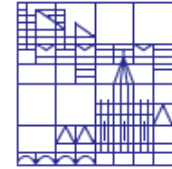
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# Overview



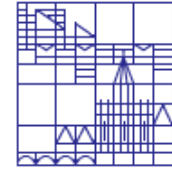
*Software Engineering*

- Introduction
- (Directed) Explicit-State Reachability Analysis
- Directed Probabilistic Reachability Analysis
- Case Study and Experimental Results
- Future Work & Conclusion



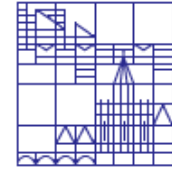
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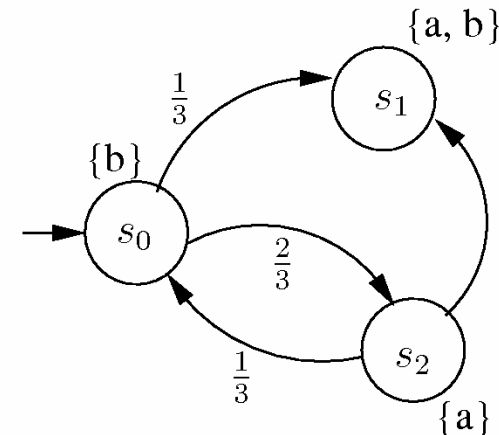
# Motivation

- Stochastic models, e.g. *DTMC* and *CTMC*: performance and dependability analysis.
- A few model checking approaches for stochastic models have been presented.
- **Common weakness: Inability to give detailed debugging information (Counterexamples).**
- **Approach: Use (Directed) Explicit-State Model Checking (ESMC/DESMC) in the reachability analysis of stochastic models to deliver counterexamples.**



# Stochastic Models

- A DTMC is a quadruple  $(S, s_0, P, L)$ , where
  - $S$  is a finite set of states, and
  - $s_0 \in S$  is an initial state
  - $P : S \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is the transition probability matrix,
  - $L : S \rightarrow 2^{AP}$  is labeling function.

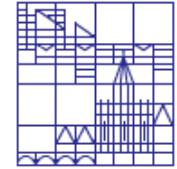


- An *finite/ infinite run*:

$$s_0 \rightarrow s_1 \rightarrow s_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow s_n,$$

$$s_0 \rightarrow s_1 \rightarrow s_2 \rightarrow \dots,$$

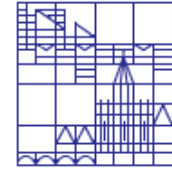
# Overview



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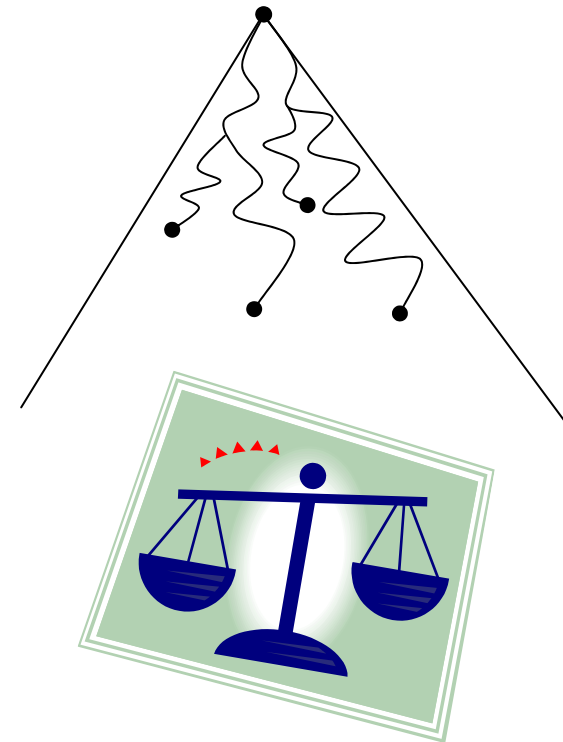
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# Explicit-State Model Checking (ESMC) -- Transition Systems



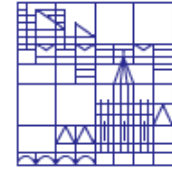
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- Explicit-State model checking (ESMC): exploring the state space using graph search algorithms like DFS and BFS.
- If an error is found, an offending system run is returned (Counterexample)
- What constitutes a *good* counterexample?
  - In typical non-stochastic transition systems: **good = short**
- How to obtain good (short) counterexamples?
  - Optimizing Search (Best First)
    - BFS
    - Directed Explicit-State Model Checking (**DESMC**), i.e., Heuristic Search, e.g. Greedy Best First (GBestFS) or A\*



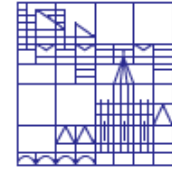


# Directed Explicit-State Model-Checking (DESMC) -- Transition Systems



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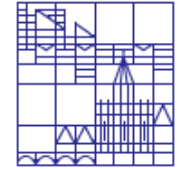
- Directed search algorithms use knowledge about
  - the state space or/and
  - the specification of the goal state
  
- A heuristic function  $h$  is used in the state evaluation.
  
- Advantages of DESMC: Improving the performance
  - Memory effort
  - Runtime



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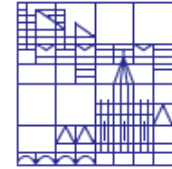
# Counterexamples for Stochastic Models



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- Use ESMC or DESMC on stochastic models
- What is a good counterexample in stochastic models?
  - A counterexample which carries a high probability mass (more informative).
  - **The length of a run is not indicative of its probability mass.**
  - → Timed run probability





## Timed Run Probability $\gamma$

- Let  $r = s_0 \rightarrow s_1 \rightarrow s_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow s_n$  be a run.
- The timed run probability of  $r$ ,  $\gamma(r, k)$ , is the probability to execute  $r$  within at most  $k$  time units.

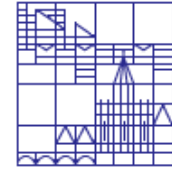
$$\gamma(r, k) = P(s_{n-1}, s_n) \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \pi(s_{n-1}, i)$$

Note: For CTMCs it is more complicated

The determination of the timed run probability is computationally very expensive.

→ An approximation based on Uniformisation of the model.

# ESMC and DESMC for Stochastic Models

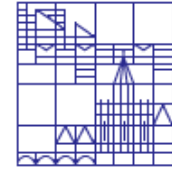


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**Idea: Use of optimizing algorithms with the timed run probability as optimization criterion!**

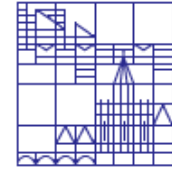
- **Dijkstra, (ESMC)**
- **GBestFS (DESMC)**
- **Z\* (DESMC)**



# Overview

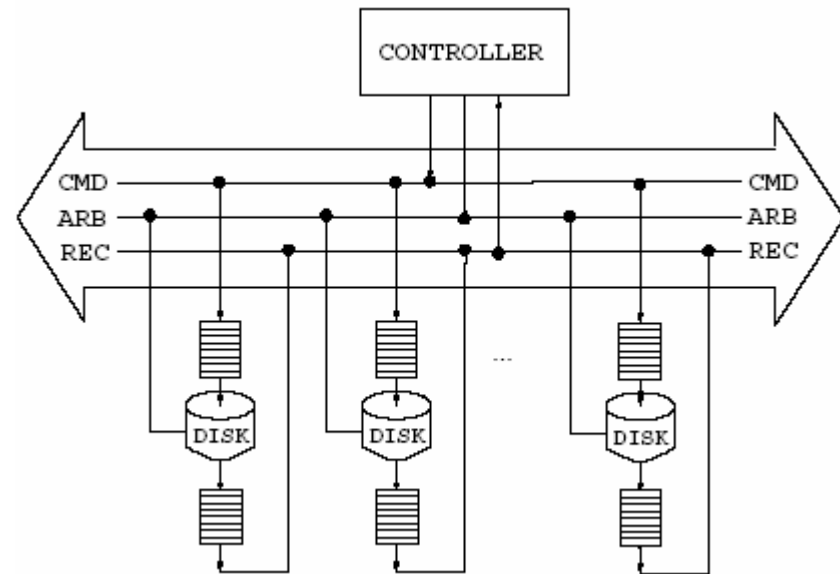
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# Case-Study: SCSI-2-Protocol

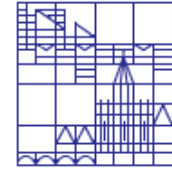


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- In our experiments:
  - One Controller
  - One main disk (frequently used)
  - Two backup disks (rarely used)
  
- The system was modeled in LOTOS and transformed into an interactive Markov chain (IMC) by the CADP toolbox.



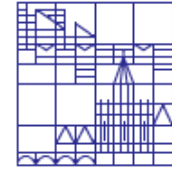
# SCSI-2-Protocol: A Timed Reachability Property



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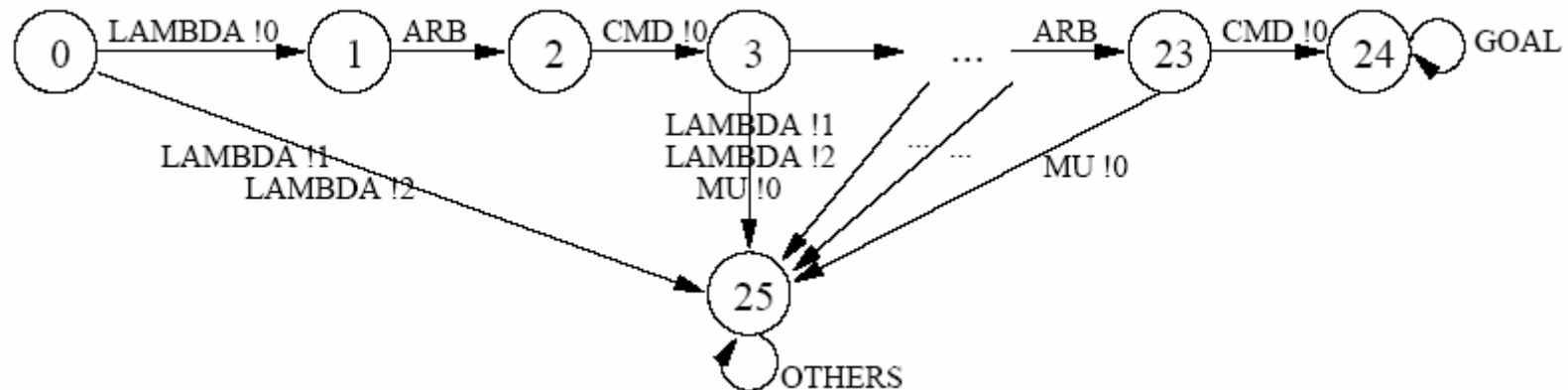
- Main disk overload (MDOL): The main disk is overloaded while the backup disks are not accessed.
- The probability to reach a MDOL state within  $t$  time units does not exceed 0.3.

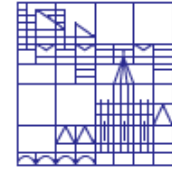




# SCSI-2-Protocol: Counterexample

- The counterexample delivered by Z\*



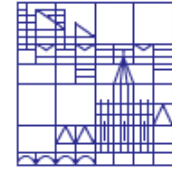


# SCSI-Protocol: Experimental Results

- For  $t \in \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$

Time bound	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Model	0.235	0.312	0.327	0.329	0.329	0.329	0.330	0.330	0.330	0.330
DFS	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	0.000
BFS	-	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161
Dijkstra	-	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161
GBestFS	-	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Z*	-	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161	0.161

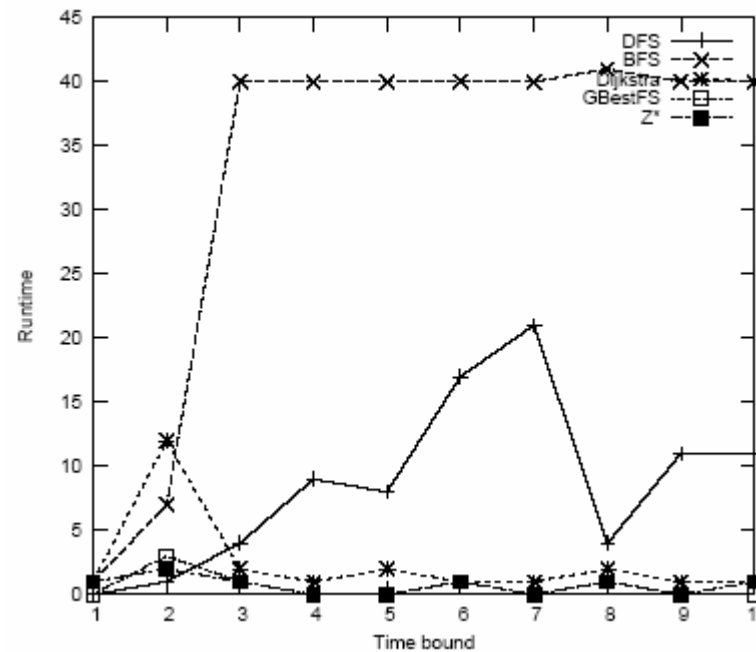
# SCSI-Protocol: Experimental Results



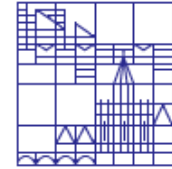
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## □ Runtime

- BFS and DFS do not scale to large models.
- Good runtime behavior of Dijkstra, GBestFS, Z\*
- Directed algorithms GBestFS and Z\* have the best runtime performance.

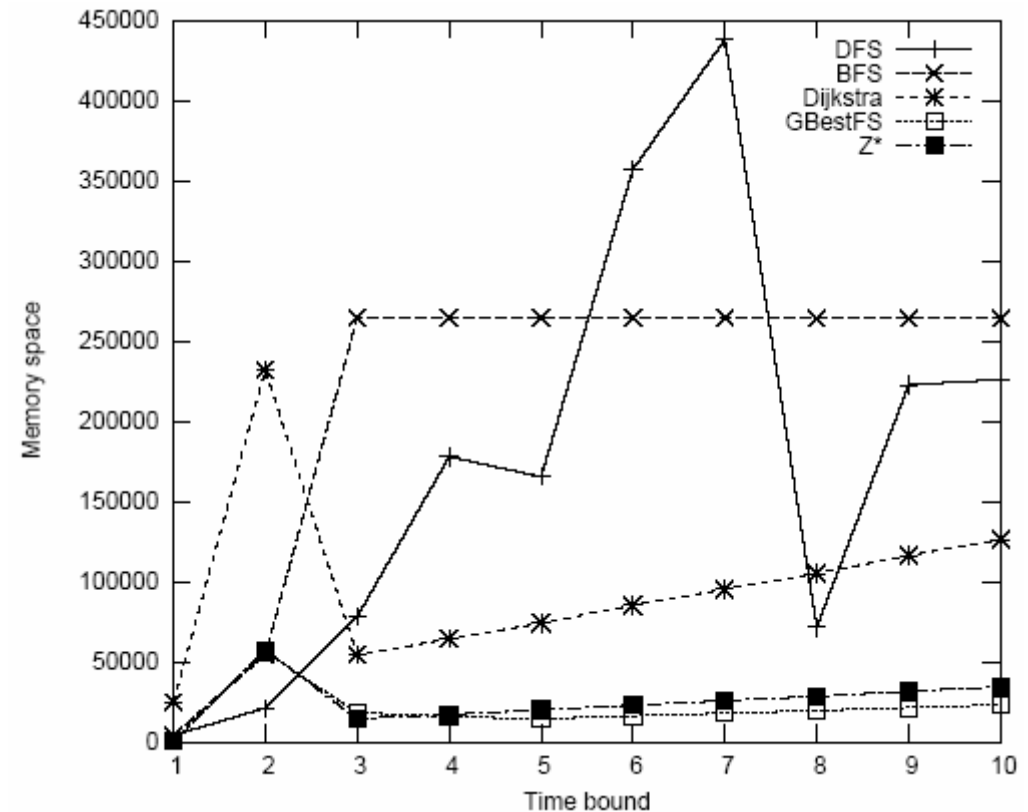


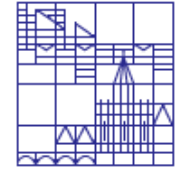
# SCSI-Protocol: Experimental Results



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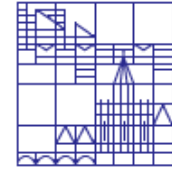
- Memory effort
  - The behavior of DFS and BFS is unacceptable.
  - Dijkstra does not scale to large models
  - Z\* and GBestFS bring significant improvement
  - GBestFS has the best behavior.





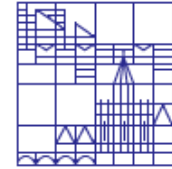
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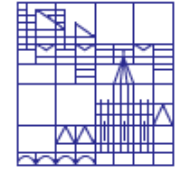
## Future Work

- More case studies
- Finding more than one path (counterexample = offending tree)
- Visualization of counterexamples
- General heuristics
- Non-Determinism (CT Markov Decision Processes)



## Conclusion

- Novel approach to generate counterexamples for timed probabilistic reachability analysis.
- Heuristic guided
- Good experimental results
- A good step in the right direction



Thanks for your attention!