

Computer-Aided Reasoning for Software

CSSE507

Finite Model Finding

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Today

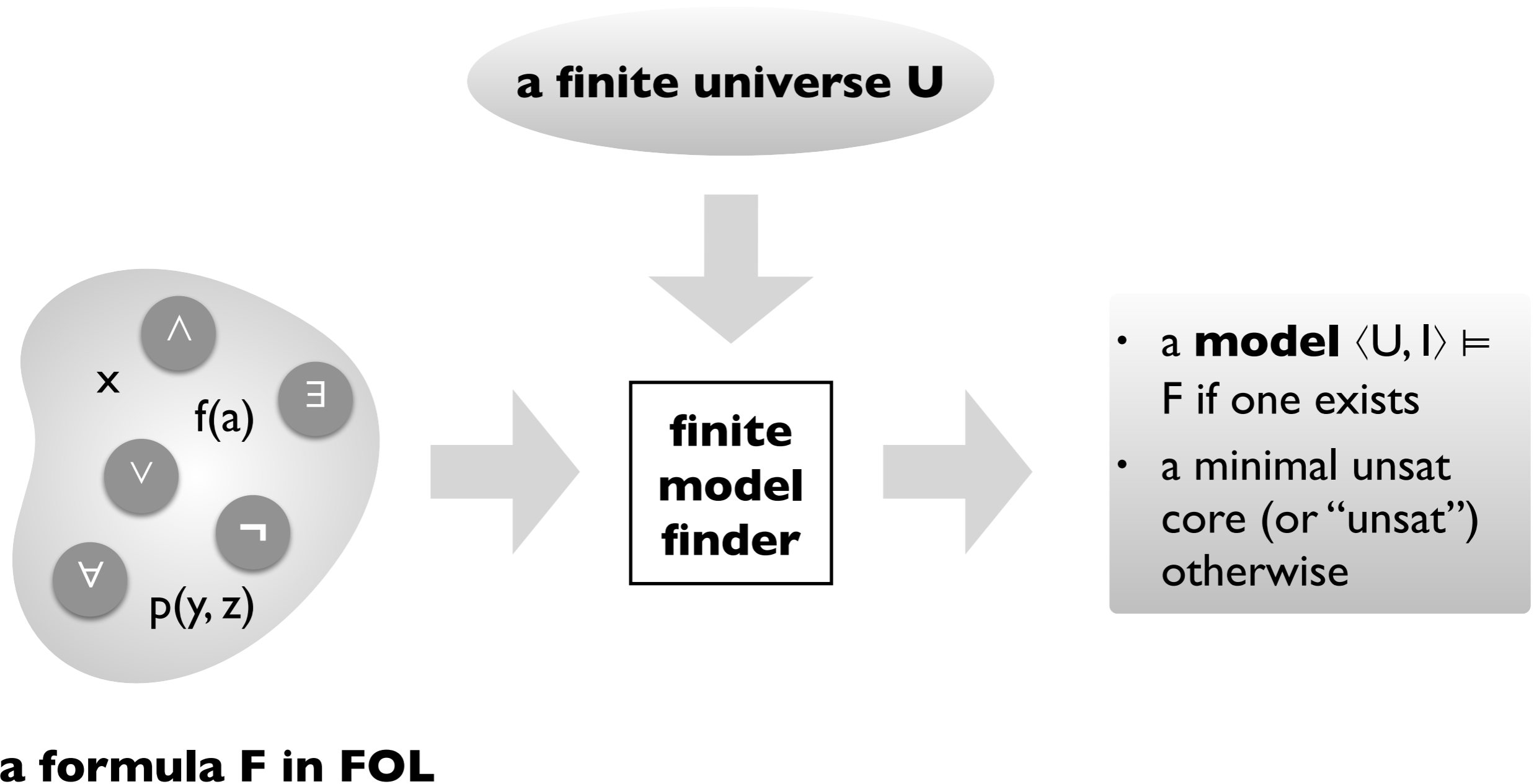
Last lecture

- The DPPL(T) framework for deciding quantifier-free SMT formulas

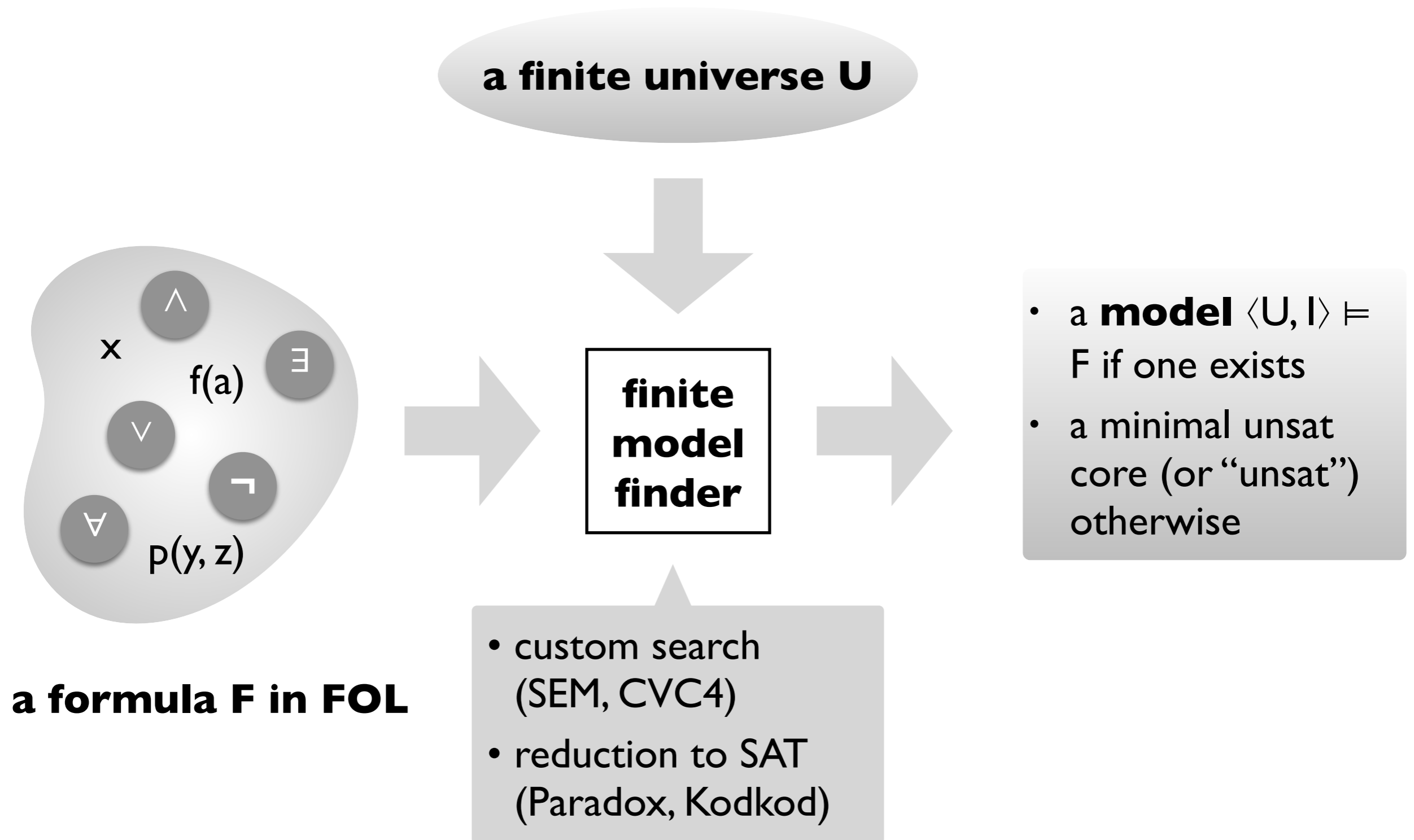
Today

- Finite model finding for quantified FOL and beyond

Finite model finding



Finite model finding



Some applications of finite model finding

Proving theorems in finite algebras (Finder, SEM, MACE)

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Checking lightweight formal specifications (Alloy, ProB, ExUML)



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TACO

MemSAT



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TACO

MemSAT



SQUANDER

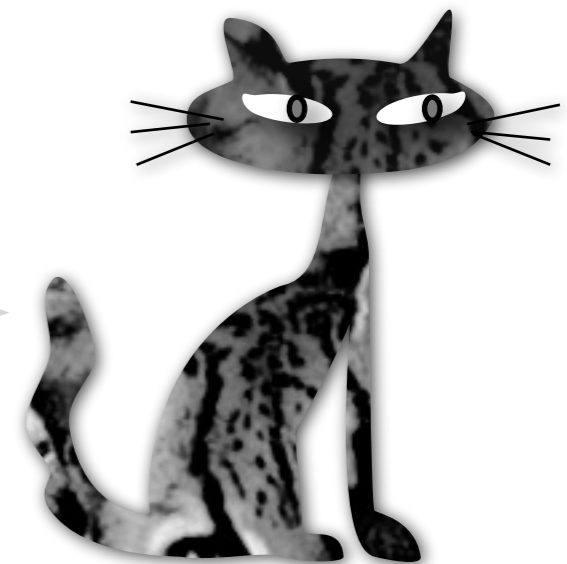
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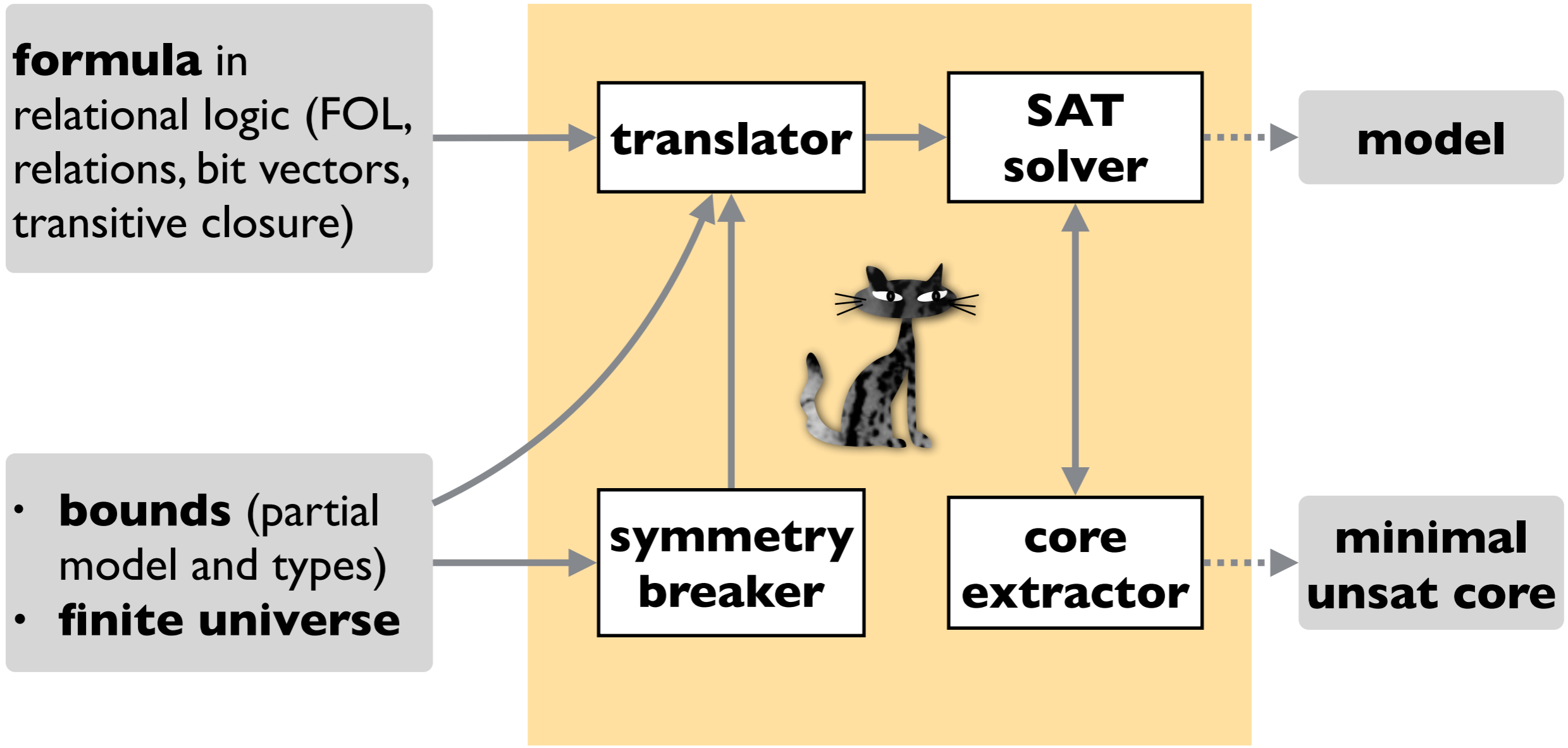
Bounded verification of code and memory
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KODKOD

Overview of Kodkod

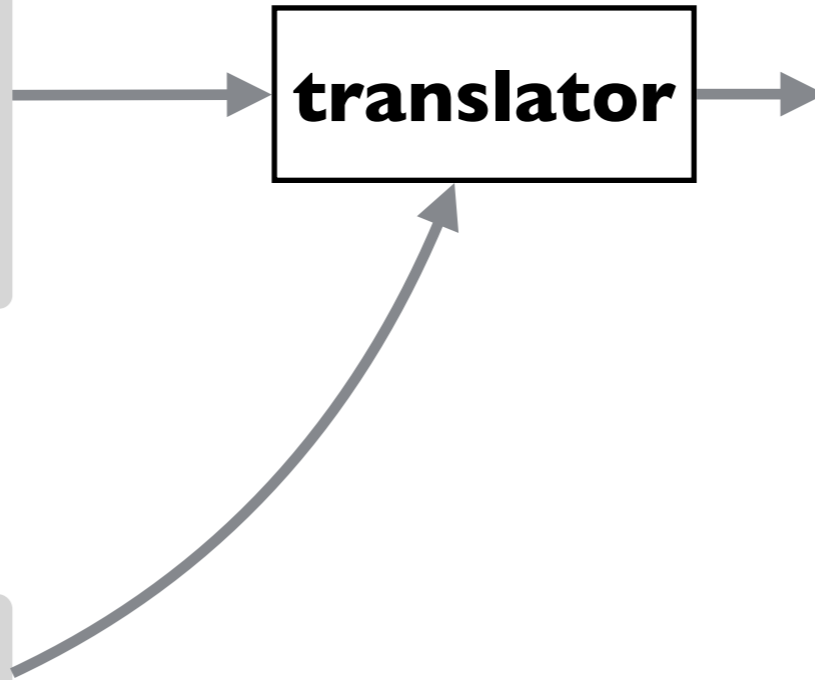


Overview of Kodkod

formula in
relational logic (FOL,
relations, bit vectors,
transitive closure)

translator

- **bounds** (partial model and types)
- **finite universe**



Relational logic by example

**a minimalistic
formal specification
of a filesystem**

Relational logic by example

Root \subseteq Dir

- The root of a filesystem hierarchy is a directory.

Relational logic by example

$\text{Root} \subseteq \text{Dir}$

$\text{contents} \subseteq \text{Dir} \times (\text{File} \cup \text{Dir})$

- The root of a filesystem hierarchy is a directory.
- Directories may contain files or directories.

Relational logic by example

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$(\text{File} \cup \text{Dir}) \subseteq \text{Root}.*\text{contents}$

- The root of a filesystem hierarchy is a directory.
- Directories may contain files or directories.
- All directories and files are reachable from the root.

Relational logic by example

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$\forall d: \text{Dir} \mid \neg (d \subseteq d.\text{^contents})$

- The root of a filesystem hierarchy is a directory.
- Directories may contain files or directories.
- All directories and files are reachable from the root.
- The contents relation is acyclic.

Bounded relational logic by example

$\text{Root} \subseteq \text{Dir}$

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$\{ \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{D}_1, \mathbf{D}_2, \mathbf{F}_1, \mathbf{F}_2 \}$

Finite universe of interpretation.

$\{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \}$

$\{ \} \subseteq \text{Dir} \subseteq \{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_1 \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_2 \rangle \}$

$\{ \} \subseteq \text{File} \subseteq \{ \langle \mathbf{F}_1 \rangle, \langle \mathbf{F}_2 \rangle \}$

$\{ \} \subseteq \text{contents} \subseteq \{ \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{D}_1, \mathbf{D}_2 \} \times \{ \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{D}_1, \mathbf{D}_2, \mathbf{F}_1, \mathbf{F}_2 \}$

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Bounds for each relation:

- Tuples it *must* contain (partial model).
- Tuples it *may* contain (type).

Bounded relational logic by example

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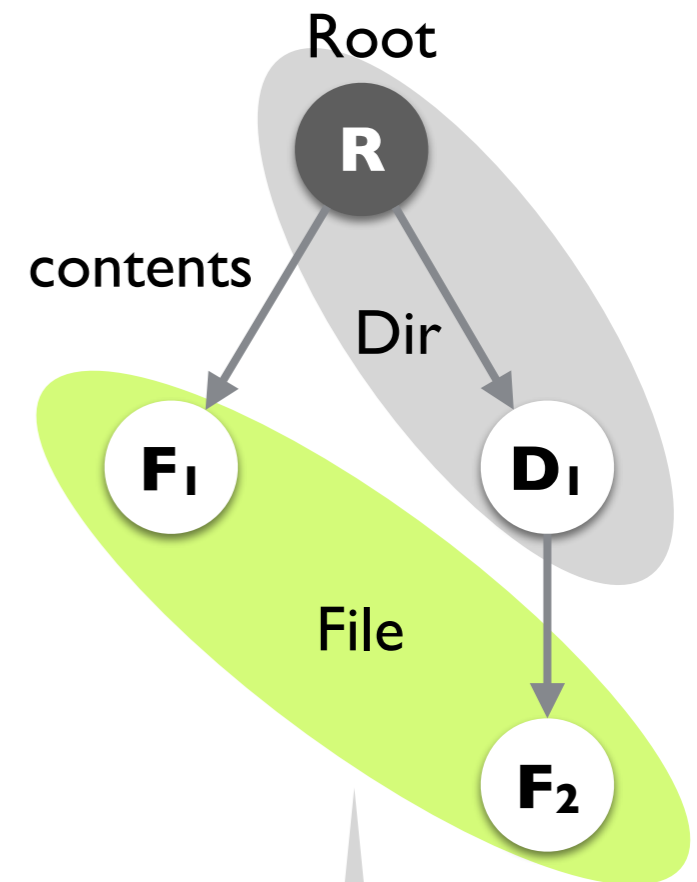
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$\text{Root} = \{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \}$

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Translation by example

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contents \subseteq Dir \times (File \cup Dir)

(File \cup Dir) \subseteq Root.*contents

$\forall d: \text{Dir} \mid \neg (d \subseteq d.^{\wedge}\text{contents})$

{ R, D₁, D₂, F₁, F₂ }

{<R>} \subseteq Root \subseteq {<R>}

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Encode

- relational constants as boolean matrices
- relational expressions as matrix operations
- formulas as constraints over matrix entries

Relational constants as boolean matrices

Relational constants as boolean matrices

R	D₁	D₂	F₁	F₂
1	0	0	0	0

$$\{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\}$$

Relational constants as boolean matrices

R	D₁	D₂	F₁	F₂
1	0	0	0	0
d ₀	d ₁	d ₂	0	0

$\{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\}$

$\{\} \subseteq \text{Dir} \subseteq \{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_1 \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_2 \rangle\}$

Relational constants as boolean matrices

R	D₁	D₂	F₁	F₂
1	0	0	0	0
d_0	d_1	d_2	0	0
0	0	0	f_0	f_1

$\{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\}$

$\{\} \subseteq \text{Dir} \subseteq \{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_1 \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_2 \rangle\}$

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Relational constants as boolean matrices

R	D₁	D₂	F₁	F₂
1	0	0	0	0

d ₀	d ₁	d ₂	0	0
----------------	----------------	----------------	---	---

0	0	0	f ₀	f ₁
---	---	---	----------------	----------------

R	c ₀	c ₁	c ₂	c ₃	c ₄
D₁	c ₅	c ₆	c ₇	c ₈	c ₉
D₂	c ₁₀	c ₁₁	c ₁₂	c ₁₃	c ₁₄
F₁	0	0	0	0	0
F₂	0	0	0	0	0

$\{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\}$

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Relational expressions as matrix operations

File					∨	Dir					=	File ∪ Dir				
0	0	0	f ₀	f ₁		d ₀	d ₁	d ₂	0	0		d ₀	d ₁	d ₂	f ₀	f ₁

Dir					×	File ∪ Dir					=	Dir × (File ∪ Dir)				
d ₀	d ₁	d ₂	0	0		d ₀	d ₁	d ₂	f ₀	f ₁		d ₀ ∧d ₀	d ₀ ∧d ₁	d ₀ ∧d ₂	d ₀ ∧f ₀	d ₀ ∧f ₁
d ₁	d ₂	0	0			d ₁ ∧d ₀	d ₁ ∧d ₁	d ₁ ∧d ₂	d ₁ ∧f ₀	d ₁ ∧f ₁		d ₁ ∧d ₀	d ₁ ∧d ₁	d ₁ ∧d ₂	d ₁ ∧f ₀	d ₁ ∧f ₁
d ₂	0	0				d ₂ ∧d ₀	d ₂ ∧d ₁	d ₂ ∧d ₂	d ₂ ∧f ₀	d ₂ ∧f ₁		d ₂ ∧d ₀	d ₂ ∧d ₁	d ₂ ∧d ₂	d ₂ ∧f ₀	d ₂ ∧f ₁
0	0					0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
0						0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0

Formulas as constraints over matrix entries

contents

c_0	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4
c_5	c_6	c_7	c_8	c_9
c_{10}	c_{11}	c_{12}	c_{13}	c_{14}
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

→

$\text{Dir} \times (\text{File} \cup \text{Dir})$

$d_0 \wedge d_0$	$d_0 \wedge d_1$	$d_0 \wedge d_2$	$d_0 \wedge f_0$	$d_0 \wedge f_1$
$d_1 \wedge d_0$	$d_1 \wedge d_1$	$d_1 \wedge d_2$	$d_1 \wedge f_0$	$d_1 \wedge f_1$
$d_2 \wedge d_0$	$d_2 \wedge d_1$	$d_2 \wedge d_2$	$d_2 \wedge f_0$	$d_2 \wedge f_1$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

$\text{contents} \subseteq \text{Dir} \times (\text{File} \cup \text{Dir})$

=

$(c_0 \rightarrow d_0 \wedge d_0) \wedge$
 $(c_1 \rightarrow d_0 \wedge d_1) \wedge$
 $(c_2 \rightarrow d_0 \wedge d_2) \wedge$
 $(c_3 \rightarrow d_0 \wedge f_0) \wedge$
 $(c_4 \rightarrow d_0 \wedge f_1) \wedge$
 $(c_5 \rightarrow d_1 \wedge d_0) \wedge$
...
 $(c_{14} \rightarrow d_2 \wedge f_1)$

Dealing with sparseness and redundancy

Dir \times (File \cup Dir)

$d_0 \wedge d_0$	$d_0 \wedge d_1$	$d_0 \wedge d_2$	$d_0 \wedge f_0$	$d_0 \wedge f_1$
$d_1 \wedge d_0$	$d_1 \wedge d_1$	$d_1 \wedge d_2$	$d_1 \wedge f_0$	$d_1 \wedge f_1$
$d_2 \wedge d_0$	$d_2 \wedge d_1$	$d_2 \wedge d_2$	$d_2 \wedge f_0$	$d_2 \wedge f_1$
0	0	0	0	0
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$d_2 \wedge d_0$	$d_2 \wedge d_1$	$d_2 \wedge d_2$	$d_2 \wedge f_0$	$d_2 \wedge f_1$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

Empty regions in matrices
(exponential w.r.t. relation arity).

Dealing with sparseness and redundancy

Different circuits for the same formula.

Dir \times (File \cup Dir)

$d_0 \wedge d_0$	$d_0 \wedge d_1$	$d_0 \wedge d_2$	$d_0 \wedge f_0$	$d_0 \wedge f_1$
$d_1 \wedge d_0$	$d_1 \wedge d_1$	$d_1 \wedge d_2$	$d_1 \wedge f_0$	$d_1 \wedge f_1$
$d_2 \wedge d_0$	$d_2 \wedge d_1$	$d_2 \wedge d_2$	$d_2 \wedge f_0$	$d_2 \wedge f_1$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

Empty regions in matrices
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Dealing with sparseness and redundancy

Compact Boolean Circuits (CBCs).

Dir \times (File \cup Dir)

$d_0 \wedge d_0$	$d_0 \wedge d_1$	$d_0 \wedge d_2$	$d_0 \wedge f_0$	$d_0 \wedge f_1$
$d_1 \wedge d_0$	$d_1 \wedge d_1$	$d_1 \wedge d_2$	$d_1 \wedge f_0$	$d_1 \wedge f_1$
$d_2 \wedge d_0$	$d_2 \wedge d_1$	$d_2 \wedge d_2$	$d_2 \wedge f_0$	$d_2 \wedge f_1$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

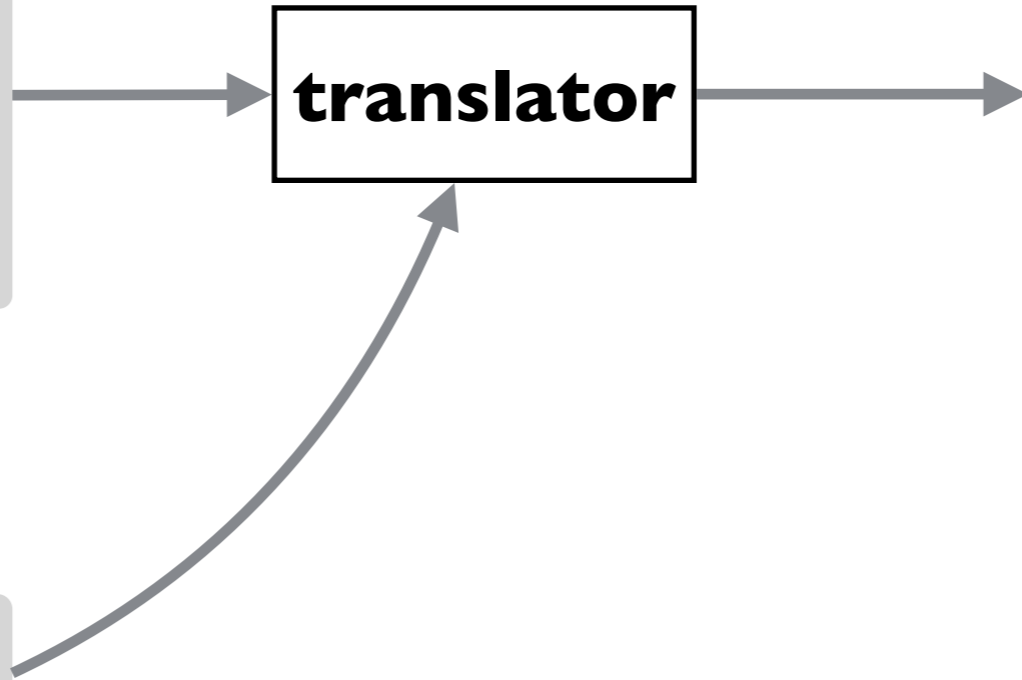
Sparse matrices represented as interval trees.

Overview of Kodkod

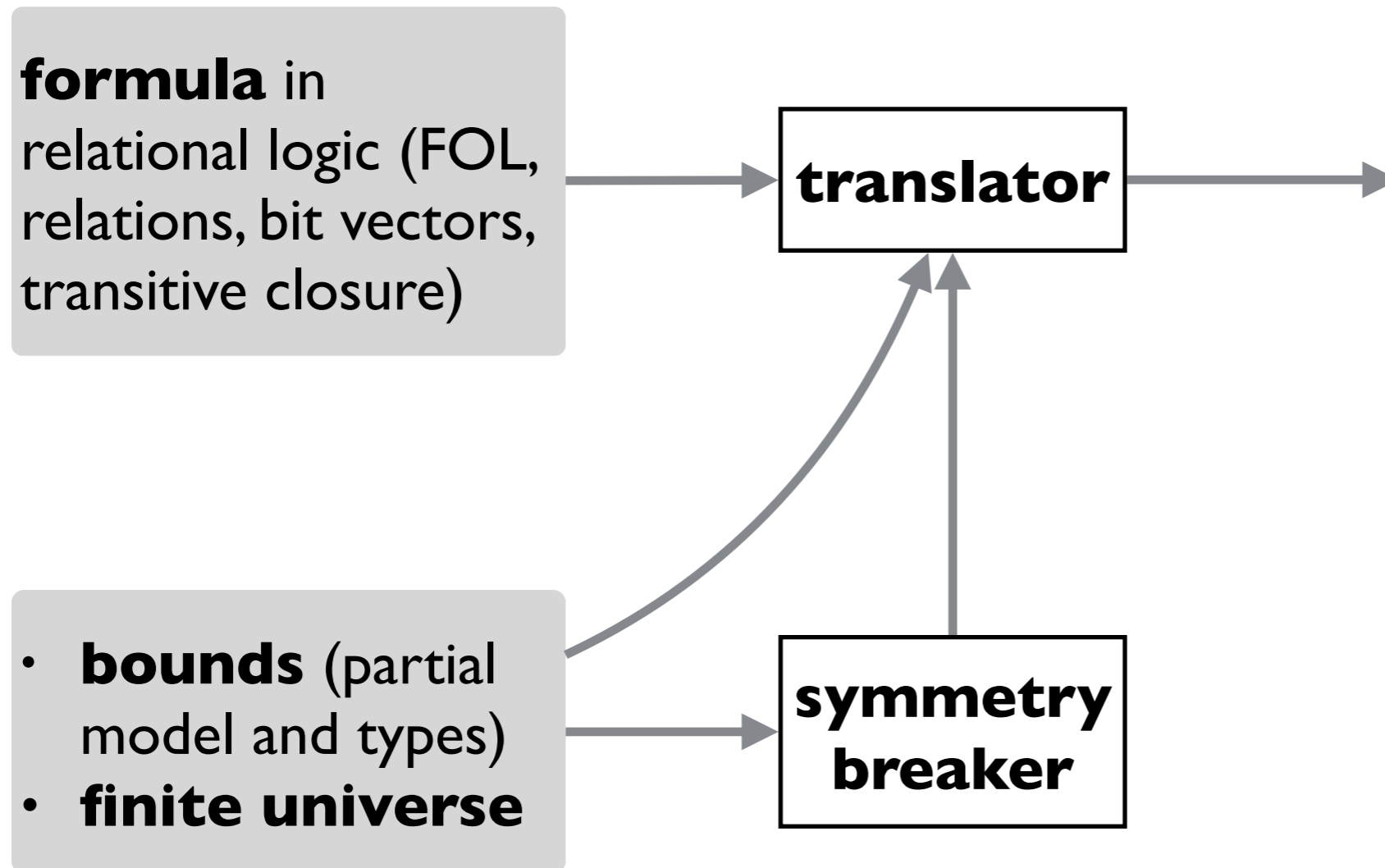
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- **bounds** (partial model and types)
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Overview of Kodkod



Symmetry by example

Root \subseteq Dir

contents \subseteq Dir \times (File \cup Dir)

(File \cup Dir) \subseteq Root.*contents

$\forall d: \text{Dir} \mid \neg (d \subseteq d.^{\wedge}\text{contents})$

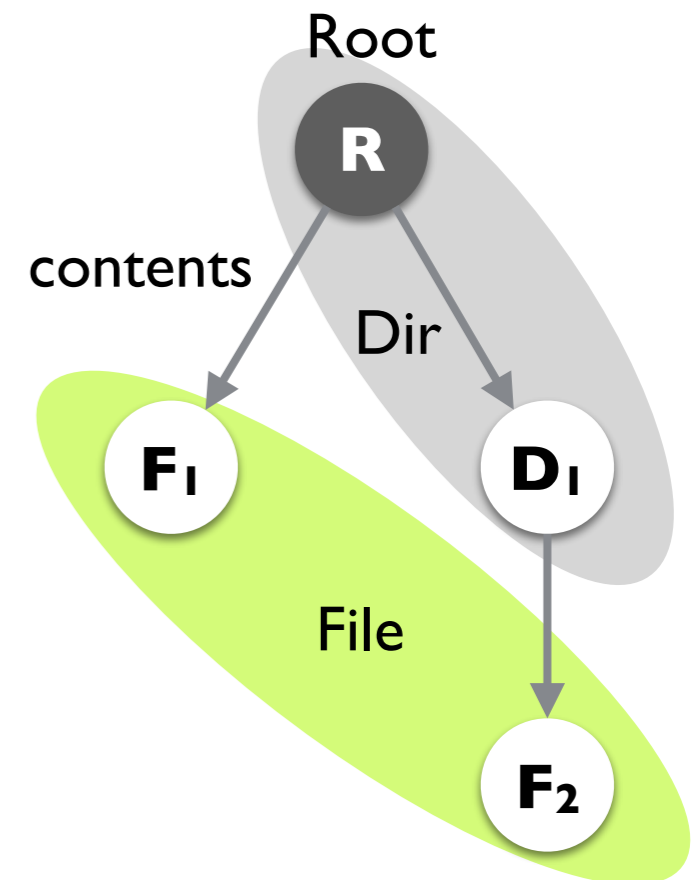
{ R, D₁, D₂, F₁, F₂ }

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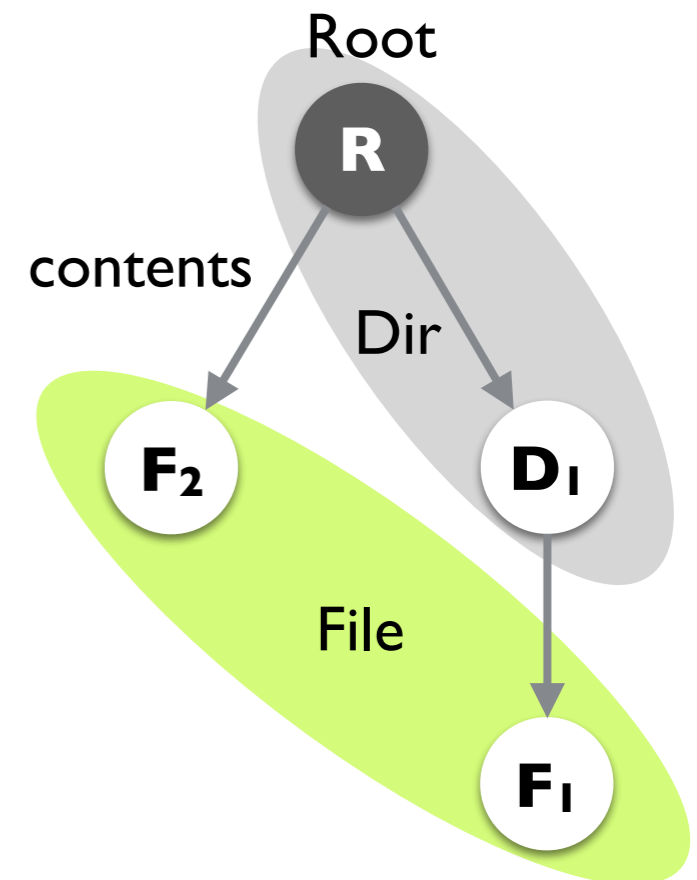
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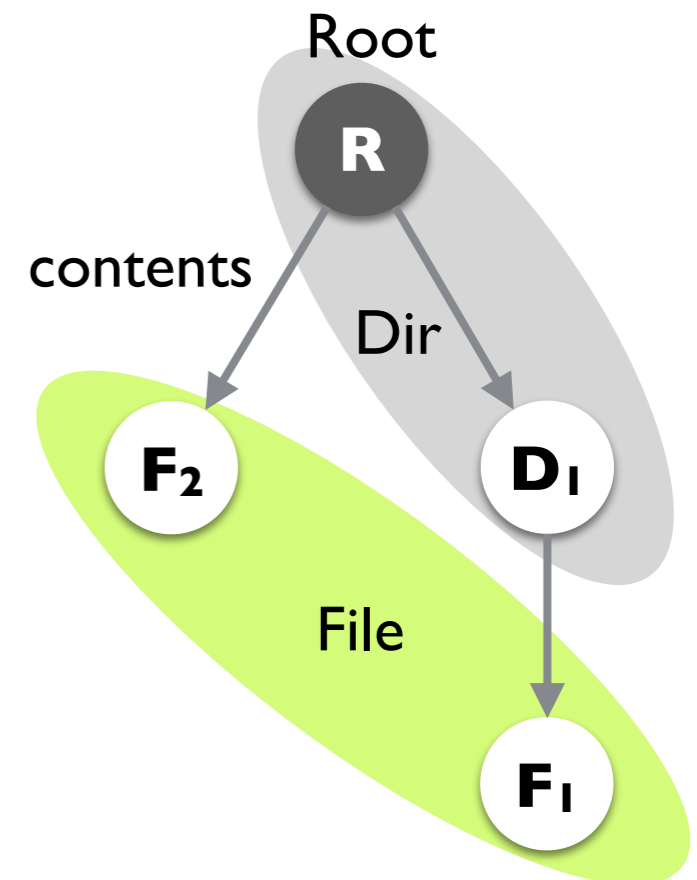
{ **R**, **D**, **D**₂, **F**₁, **F**₂ }

{<**R**>} \subseteq Root \subseteq {<**R**>}

{ } \subseteq Dir \subseteq {<**R**>, <**D**₁>, <**D**₂>}

{ } \subseteq File \subseteq {<**F**₁>, <**F**₂>}

{ } \subseteq contents \subseteq {**R**, **D**₁, **D**₂} \times {**R**, **D**₁, **D**₂, **F**₁, **F**₂}



Symmetry by example

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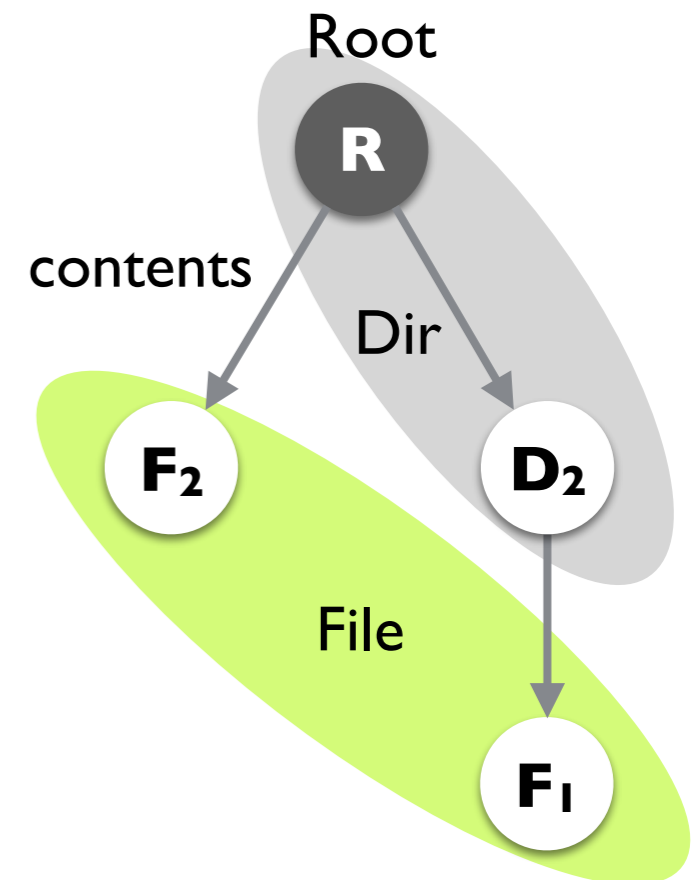
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Symmetries between models

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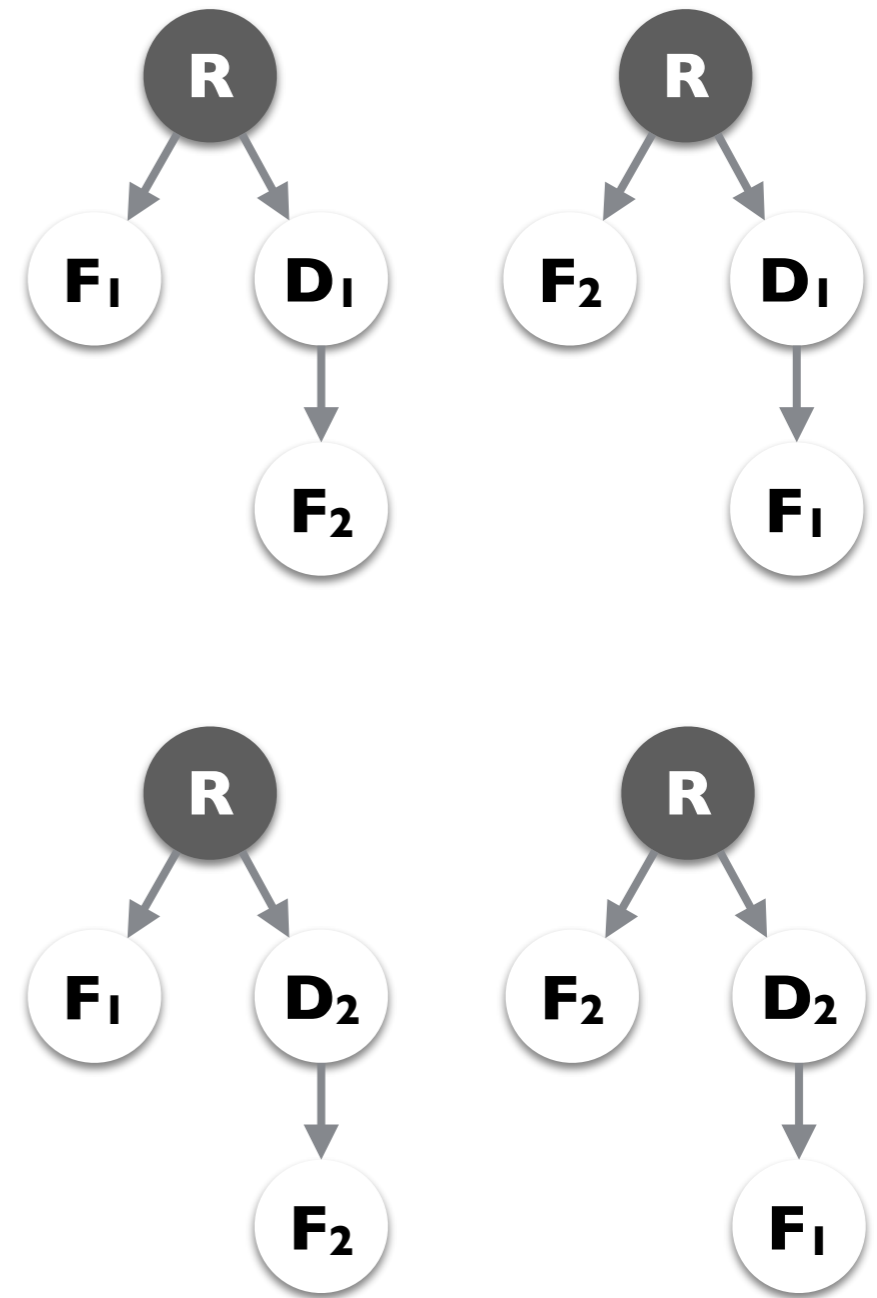


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Symmetries between non-models

Root \subseteq Dir

contents \subseteq Dir \times (File \cup Dir)

(File \cup Dir) \subseteq Root.*contents

$\forall d: \text{Dir} \mid \neg (d \subseteq d.^{\wedge}\text{contents})$

{ R, D₁, D₂, F₁, F₂ }

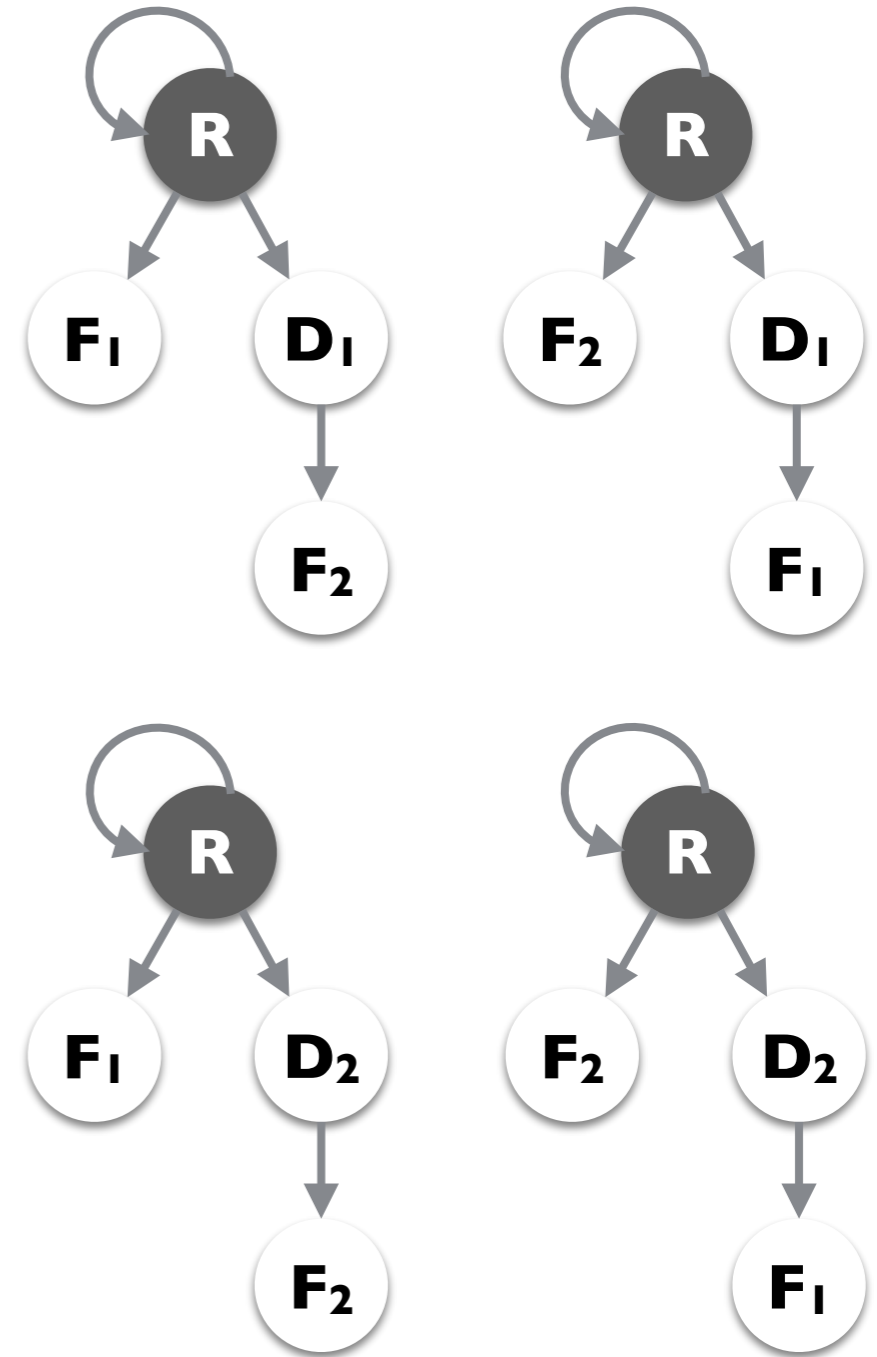


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Symmetries induce equivalence classes

Root \subseteq Dir

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$\forall d: \text{Dir} \mid \neg (d \subseteq d.^{\wedge}\text{contents})$

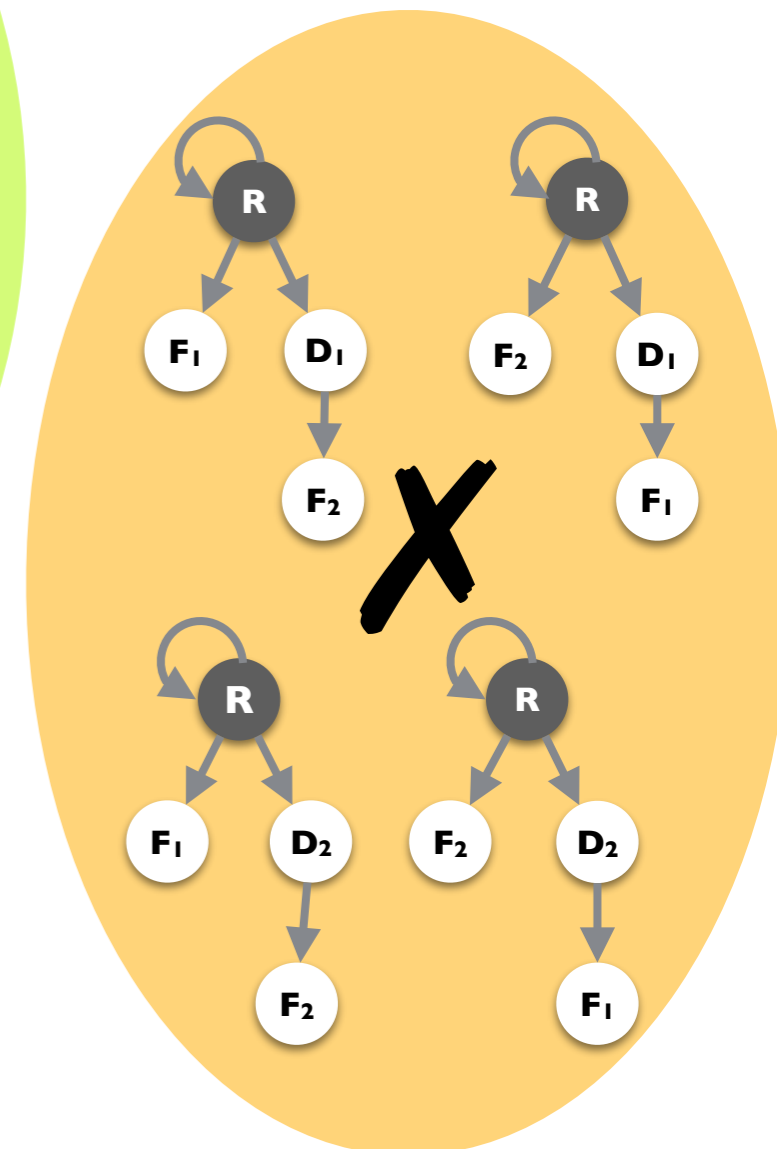
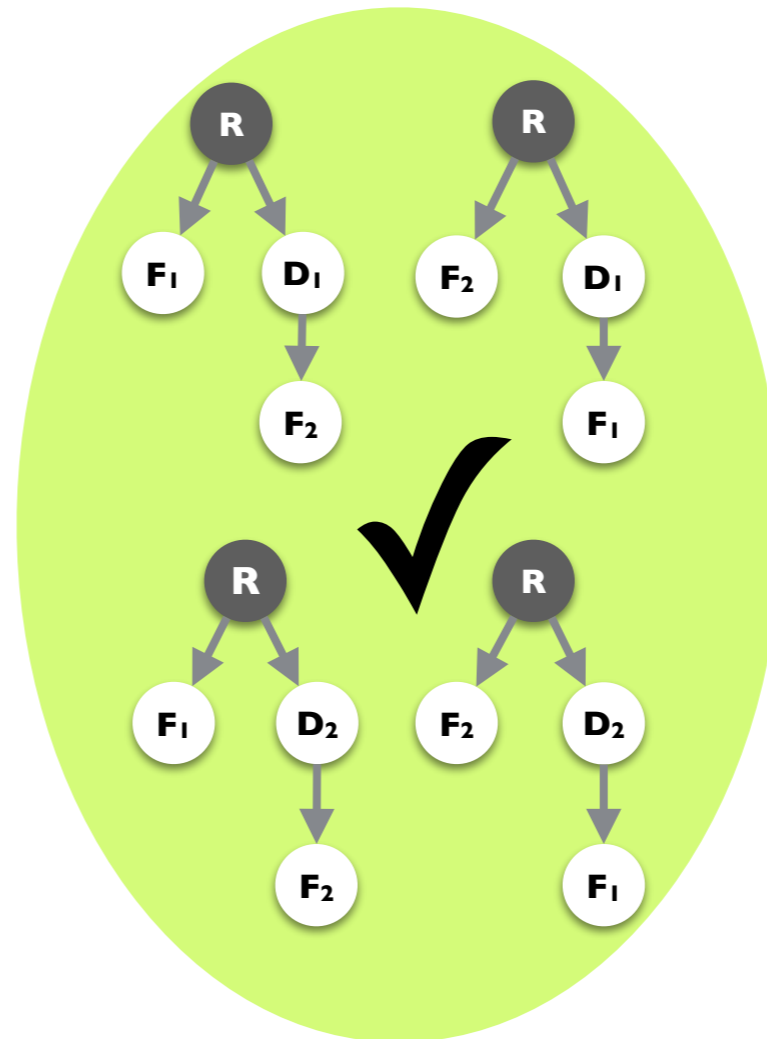
{ R, D₁, D₂, F₁, F₂ }

{<R>} \subseteq Root \subseteq {<R>}

{ } \subseteq Dir \subseteq {<R>, <D₁₂

{ } \subseteq File \subseteq {<F₁₂

{ } \subseteq contents \subseteq {R, D₁, D₂} \times {R, D₁, D₂, F₁, F₂}



Symmetries induce equivalence classes

Root \subseteq Dir

contents \subseteq Dir \times (File \cup Dir)

(File \cup Dir) \subseteq Root.*contents

$\forall d: \text{Dir} \mid \neg (d \subseteq d.^{\wedge}\text{contents})$

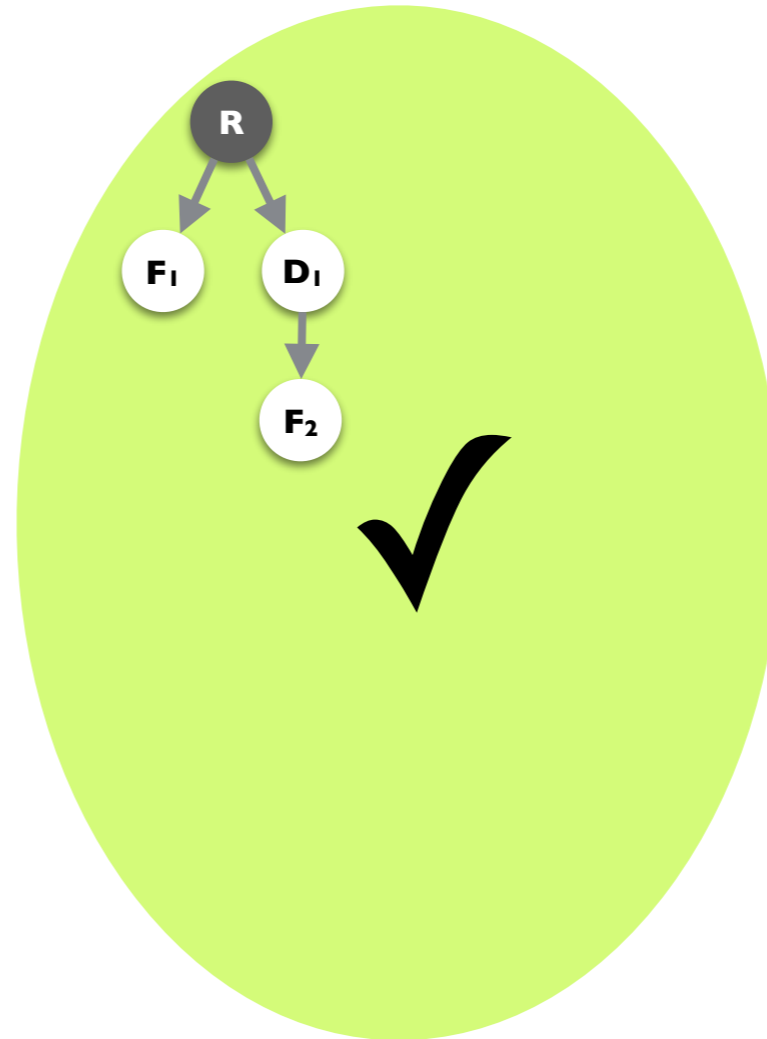
{ R, D₁, D₂, F₁, F₂ }

{<R>} \subseteq Root \subseteq {<R>}

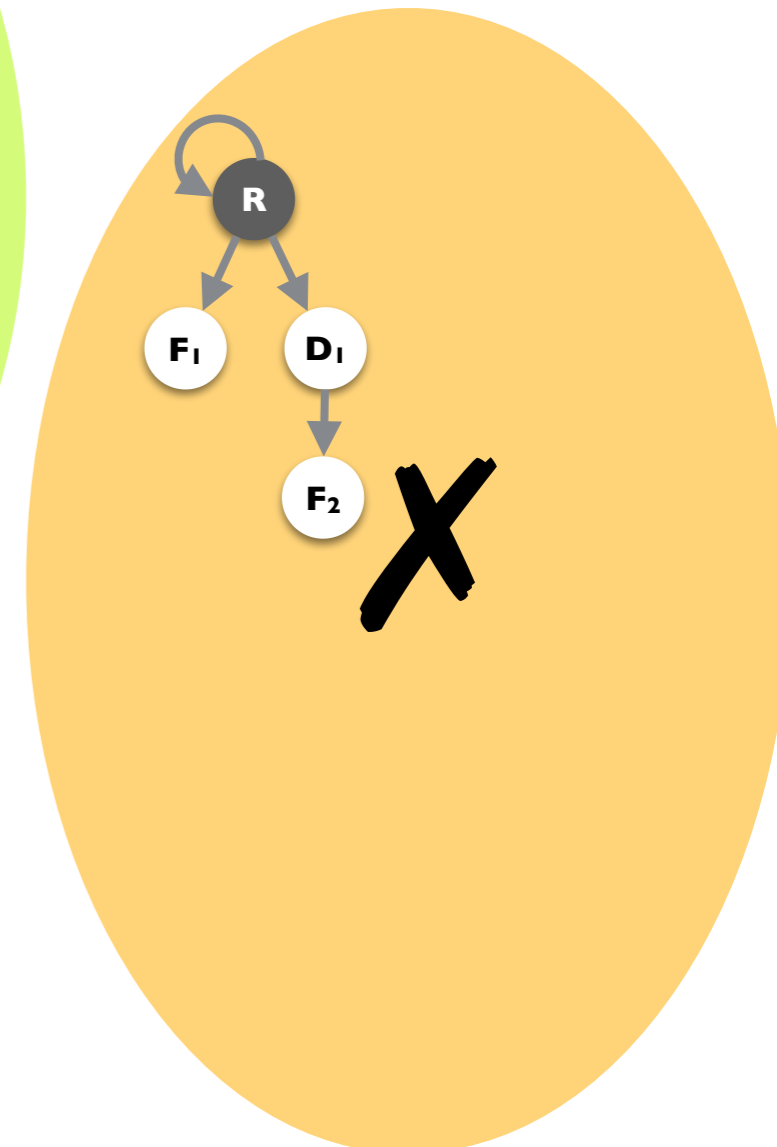
{ } \subseteq Dir \subseteq {<R>, <D₁₂

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{ } \subseteq contents \subseteq {R, D₁, D₂} \times {R, D₁, D₂, F₁, F₂}



Sufficient to check one interpretation per equivalence class.



Symmetry detection

Root \subseteq Dir

contents \subseteq Dir \times (File \cup Dir)

(File \cup Dir) \subseteq Root.*contents

$\forall d: \text{Dir} \mid \neg (d \subseteq d.^{\wedge}\text{contents})$

$\{ \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{D}_1, \mathbf{D}_2, \mathbf{F}_1, \mathbf{F}_2 \}$

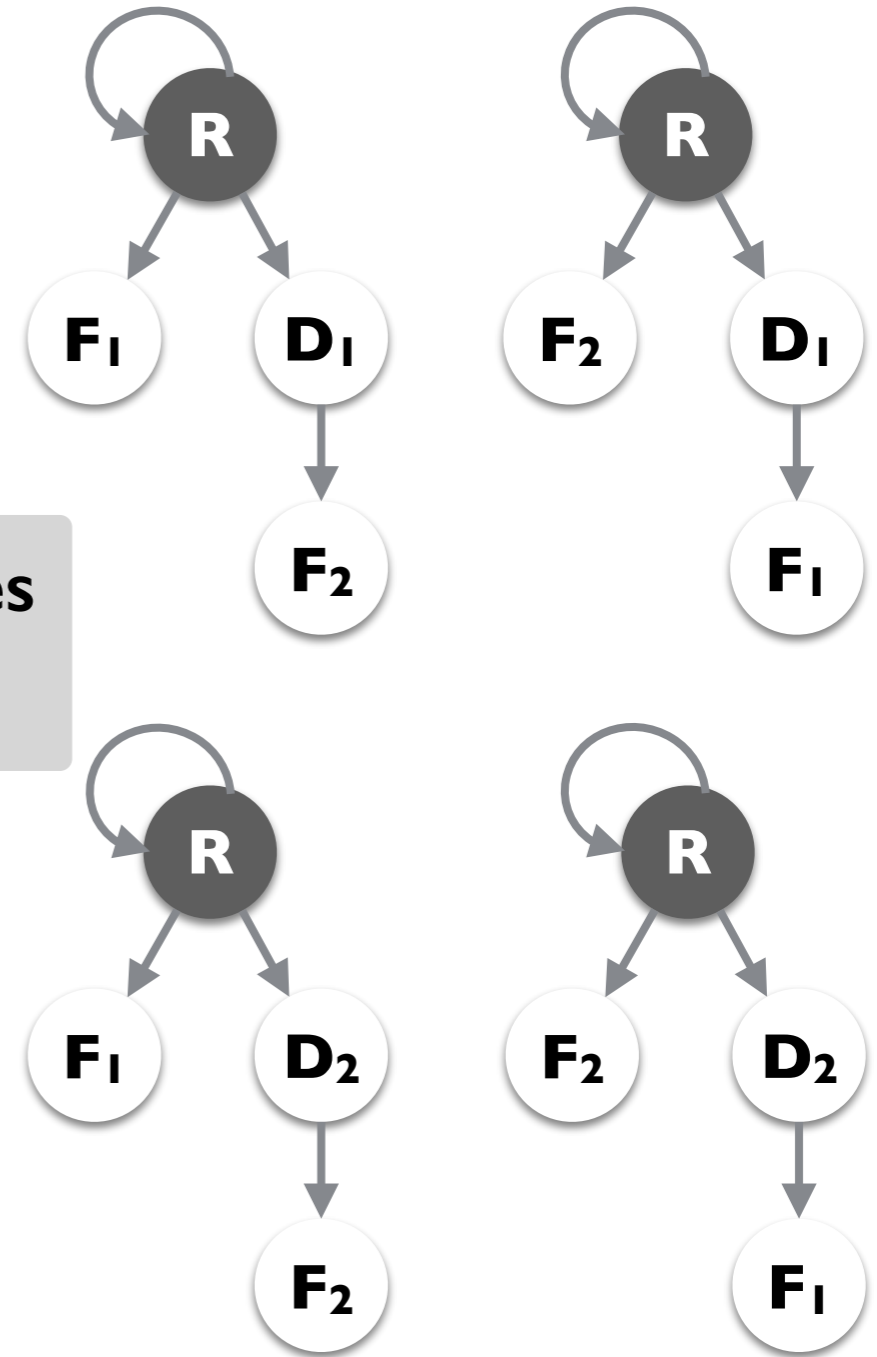
Interpretation symmetries
= bound symmetries

$\{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \}$

$\{ \} \subseteq \text{Dir} \subseteq \{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_1 \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_2 \rangle \}$

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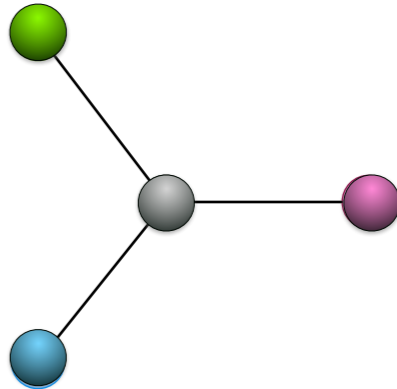
Detecting symmetries is hard ...

Interpretation symmetries
= bound symmetries



Graph automorphism
detection

{ , ,
, ,
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But only a few symmetries needed in practice

Greedy algorithm that partitions the universe into equivalence classes



Graph automorphism detection

Base partitioning: practical symmetry detection

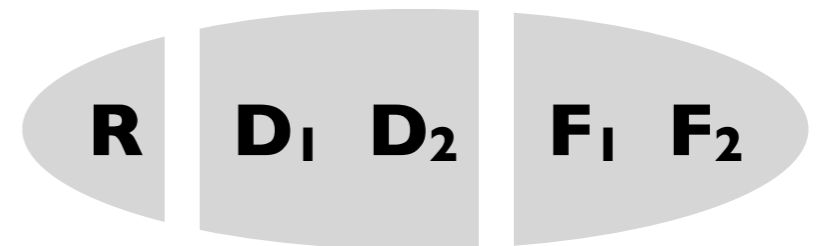
$\{ \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{D}_1, \mathbf{D}_2, \mathbf{F}_1, \mathbf{F}_2 \}$

$\{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \}$

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The coarsest partition of the universe such that each non-empty bound is expressible as a union of products of parts.

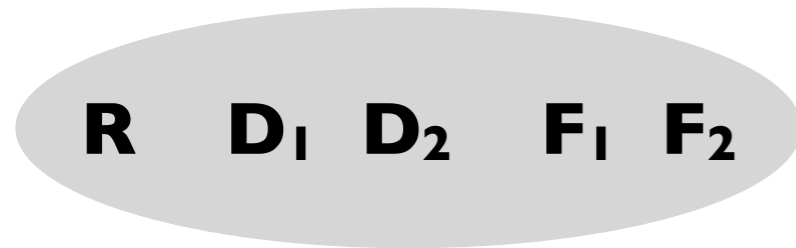
Finding the base partitioning



R D₁ D₂ F₁ F₂

start with a single partition
and refine minimally for
each non-empty lower and
upper bound

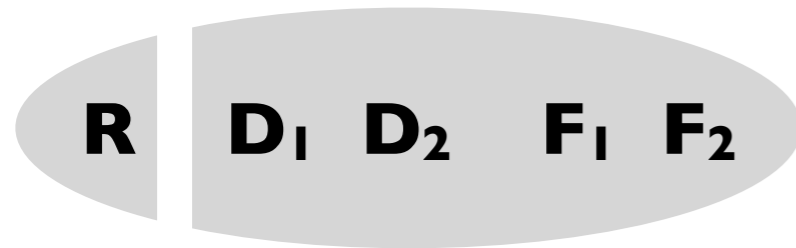
Finding the base partitioning



$$\{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\}$$

start with a single partition
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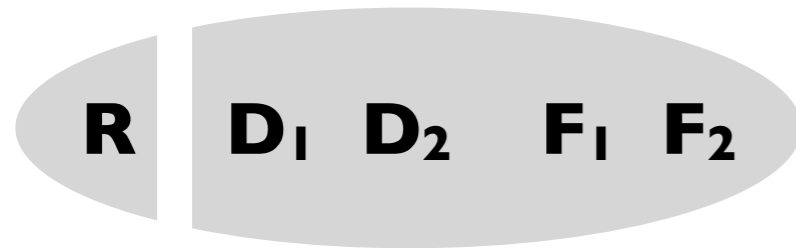
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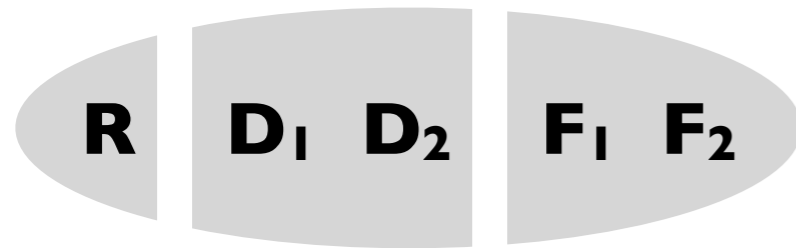


$$\{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle\}$$

$$\{\} \subseteq \text{Dir} \subseteq \{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_1 \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_2 \rangle\}$$

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Finding the base partitioning

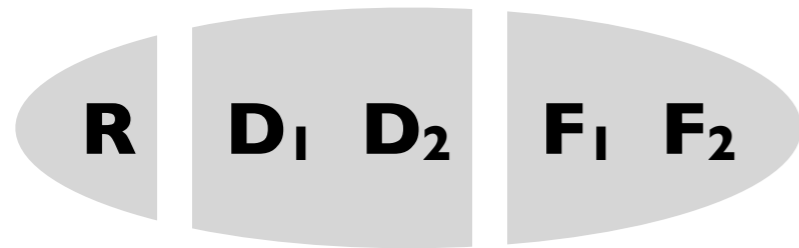


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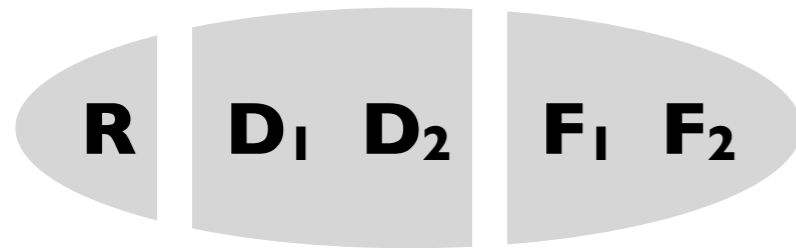
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$$\{\} \subseteq \text{Dir} \subseteq \{\langle \mathbf{R} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_1 \rangle, \langle \mathbf{D}_2 \rangle\}$$

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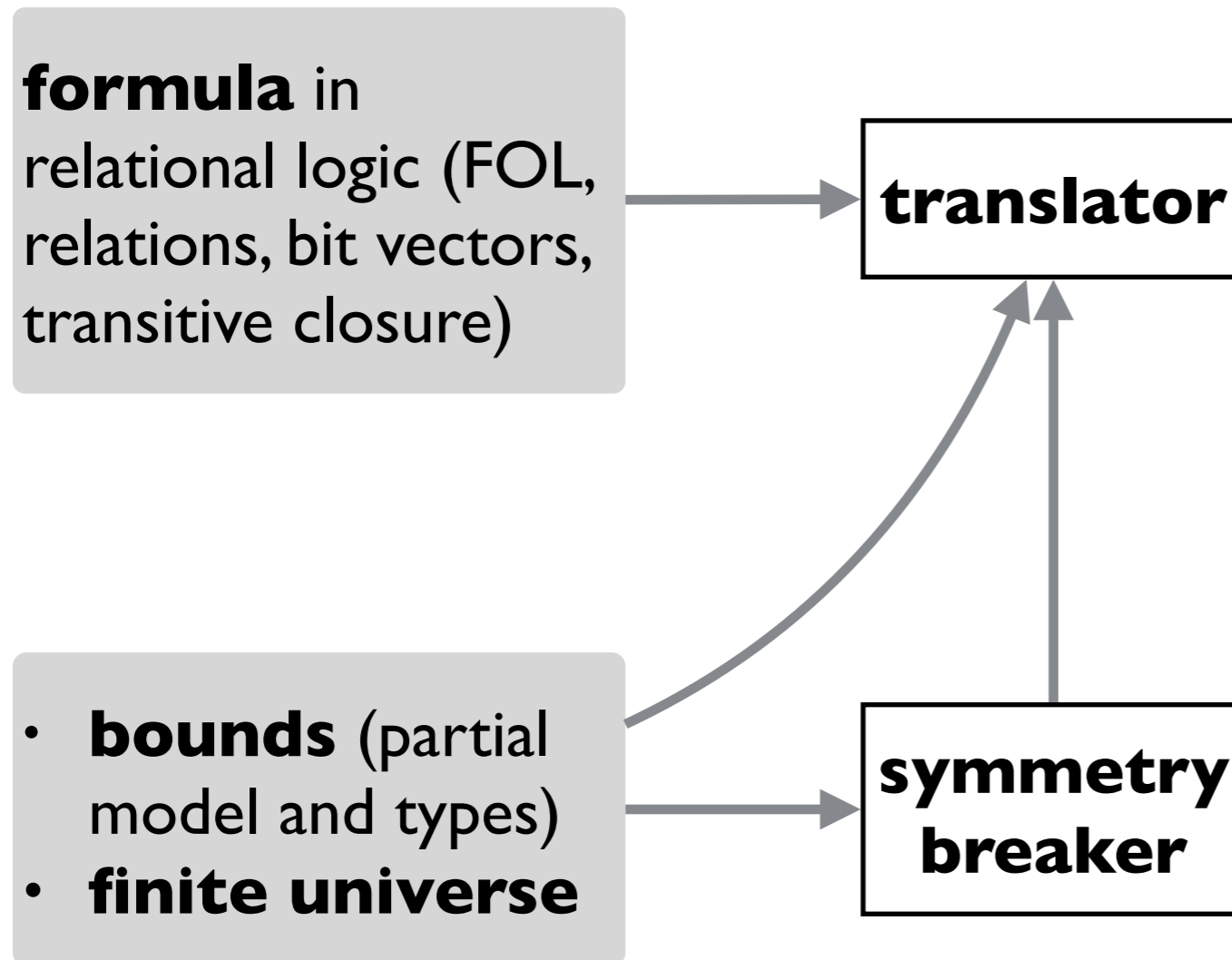
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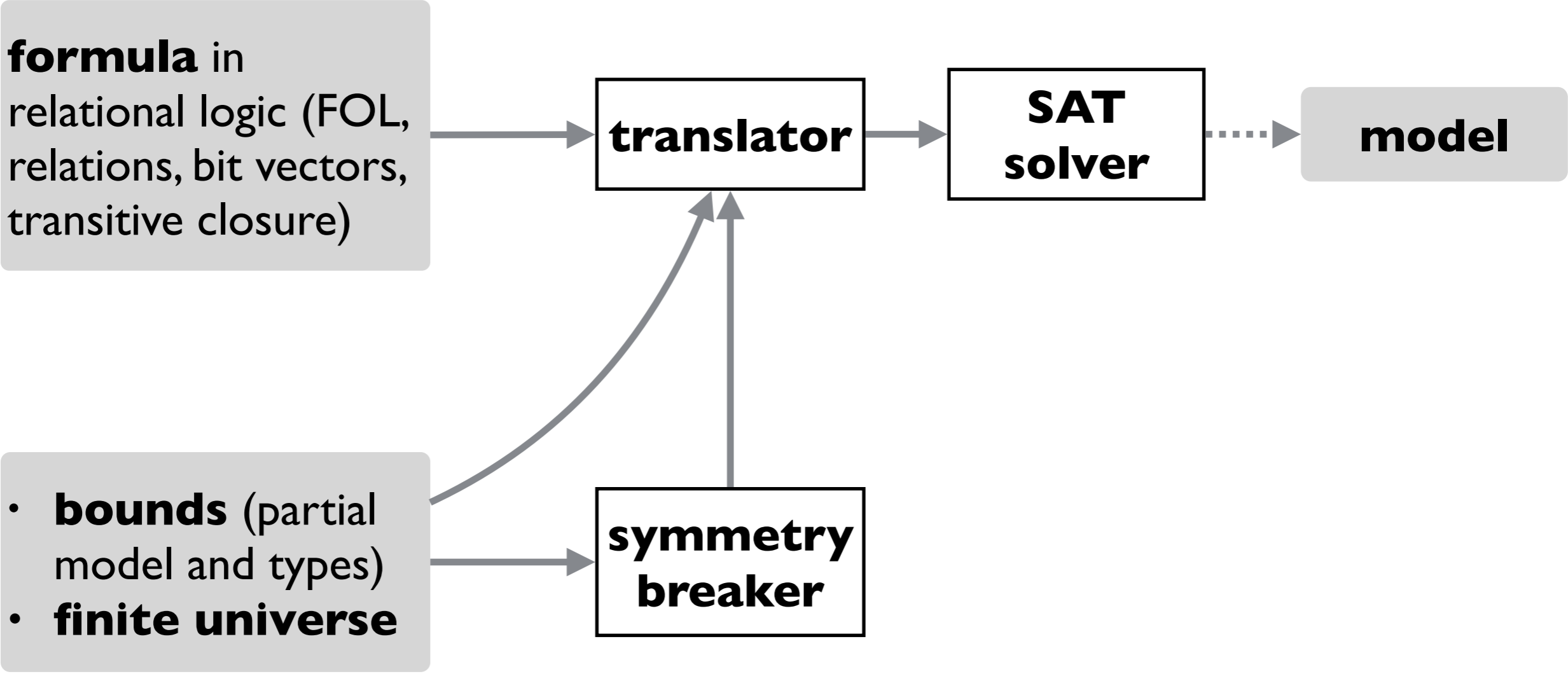
$$\{\} \subseteq \text{contents} \subseteq \{\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{D}_1, \mathbf{D}_2\} \times \{\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{D}_1, \mathbf{D}_2, \mathbf{F}_1, \mathbf{F}_2\}$$

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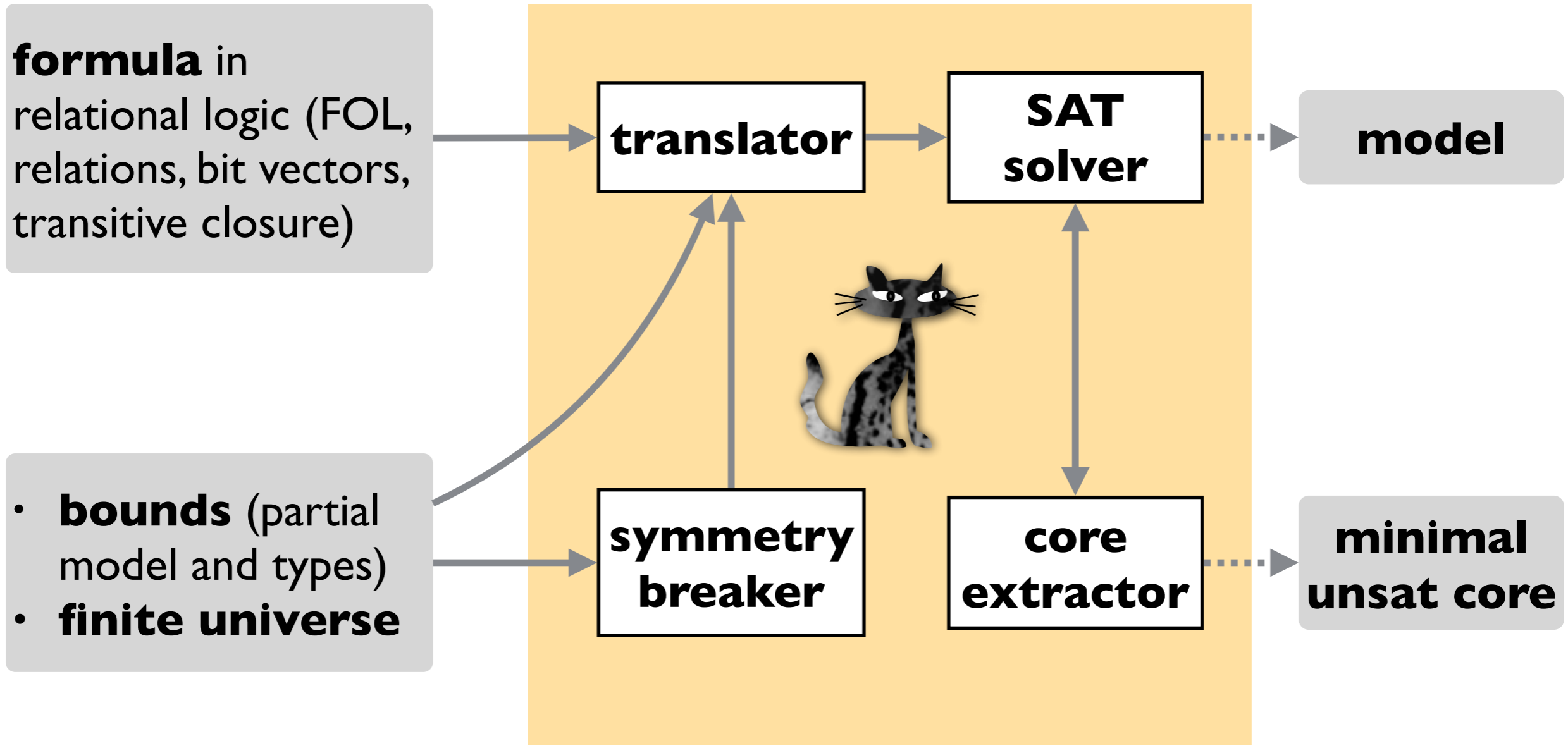
Overview of Kodkod



Overview of Kodkod



Overview of Kodkod



A bug in the tiny filesystem

Root \subseteq Dir

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$\forall d: \text{Dir} \mid \neg (d \subseteq d.^{\wedge}\text{contents})$

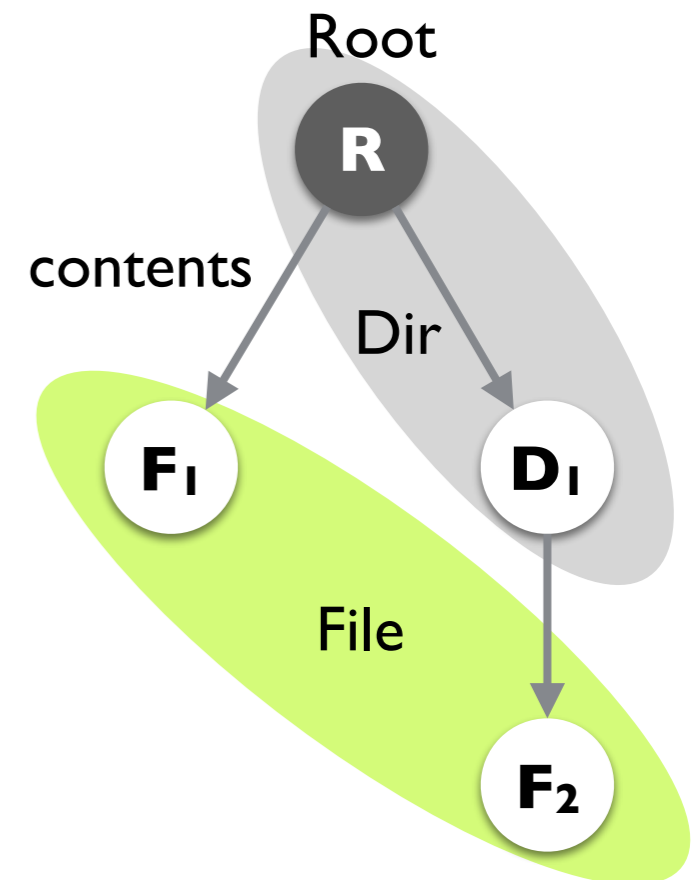
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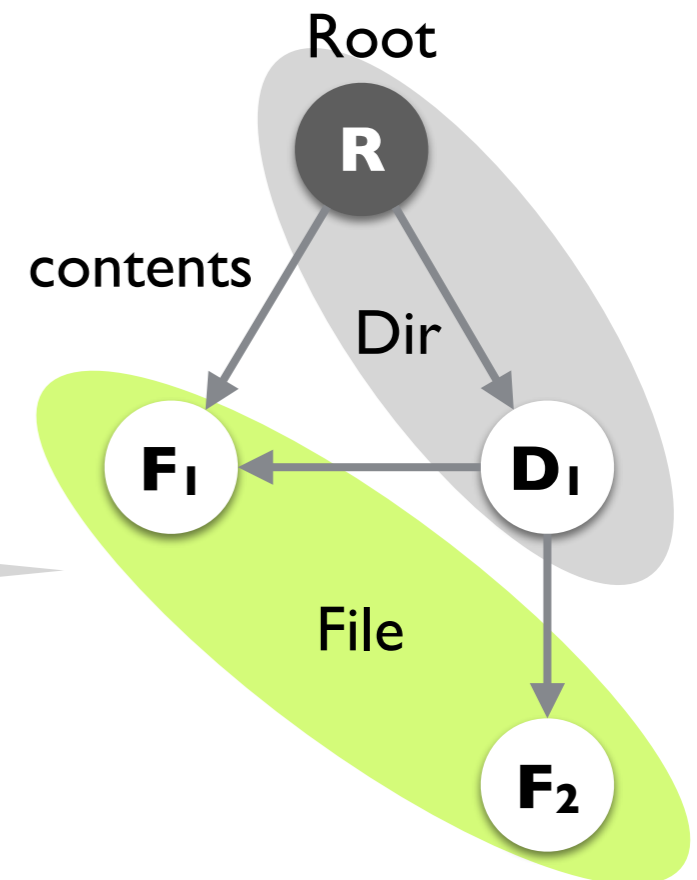
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The spec allows multiple parents.



Fixing the tiny filesystem

$\text{Root} \subseteq \text{Dir}$

$\text{contents} \subseteq \text{Dir} \times (\text{File} \cup \text{Dir})$

$(\text{File} \cup \text{Dir}) \subseteq \text{Root}.*\text{contents}$

$\forall d: \text{Dir} \mid \neg (d \subseteq d.^{\wedge}\text{contents})$

$\forall f: \text{File} \mid \text{one contents.f}$

$\forall d: \text{Dir} \mid \text{one contents.d}$

$\{ \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{D}_1, \mathbf{D}_2, \mathbf{F}_1, \mathbf{F}_2 \}$

$\{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \}$

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Fixing the tiny filesystem

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$\{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \} \subseteq \text{Root} \subseteq \{ \langle \mathbf{R} \rangle \}$

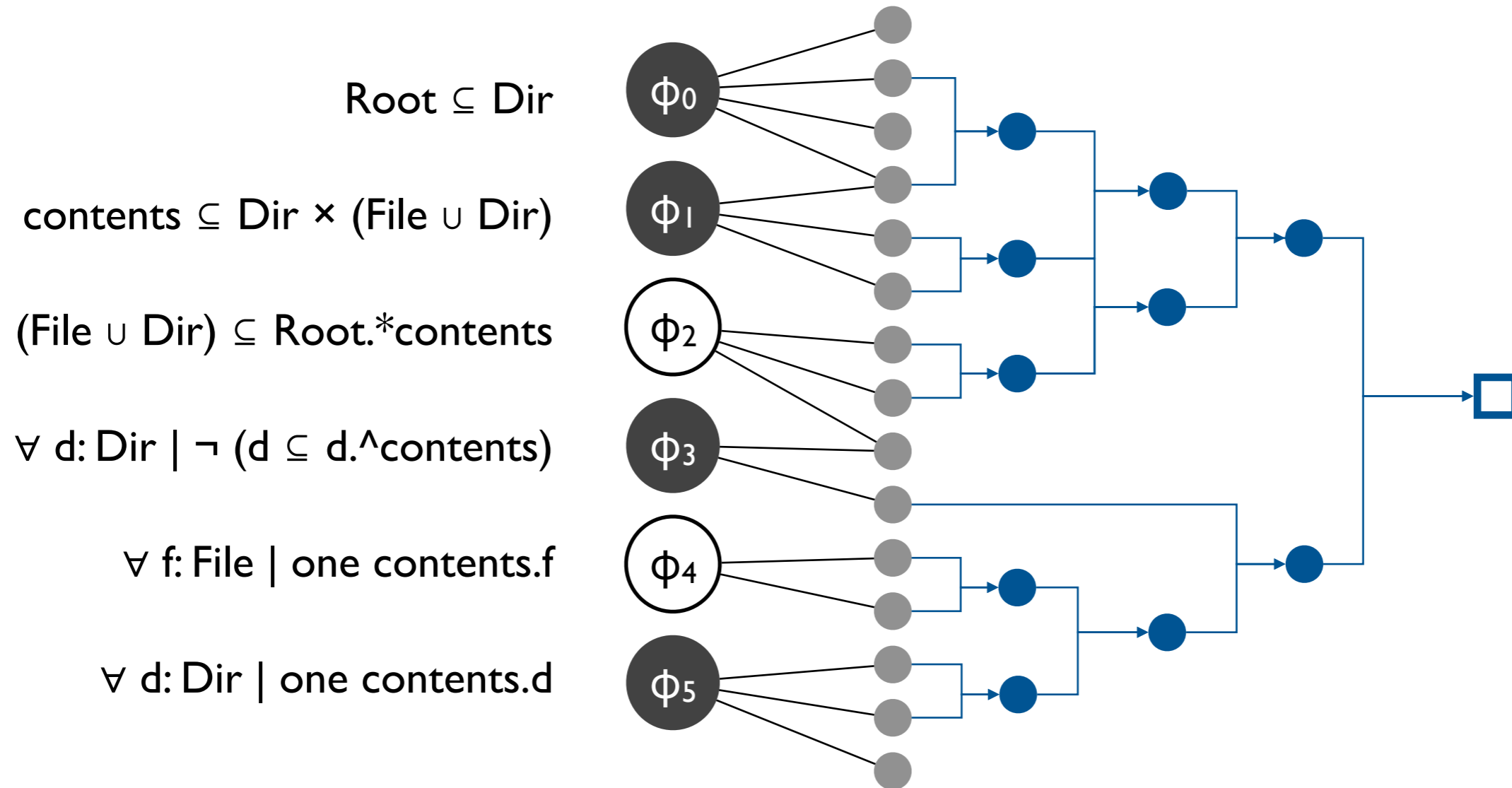
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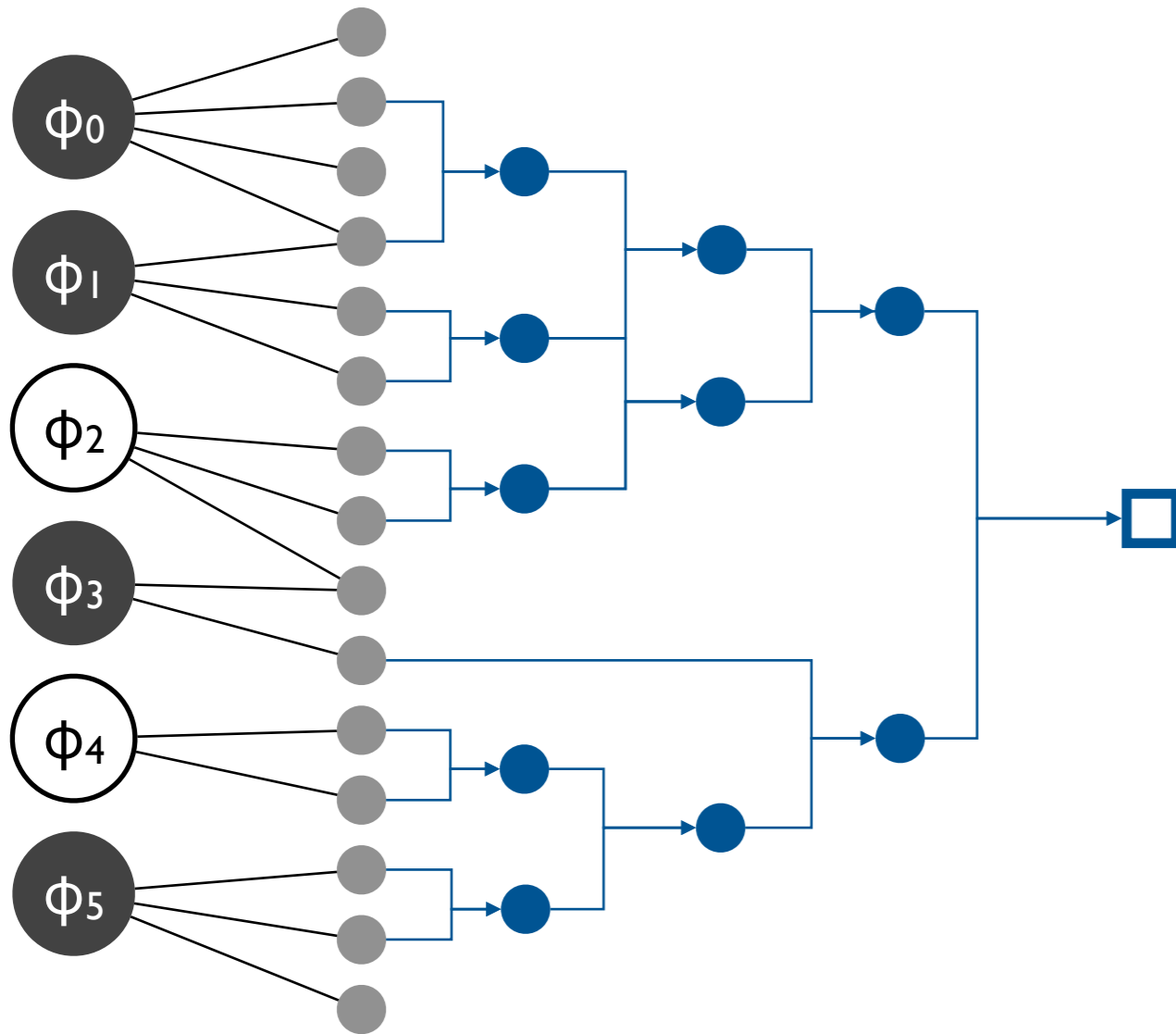
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Minimal unsatisfiable core:
an unsatisfiable subset of a formula that becomes satisfiable if any of its members are removed.

Resolution-based core extraction



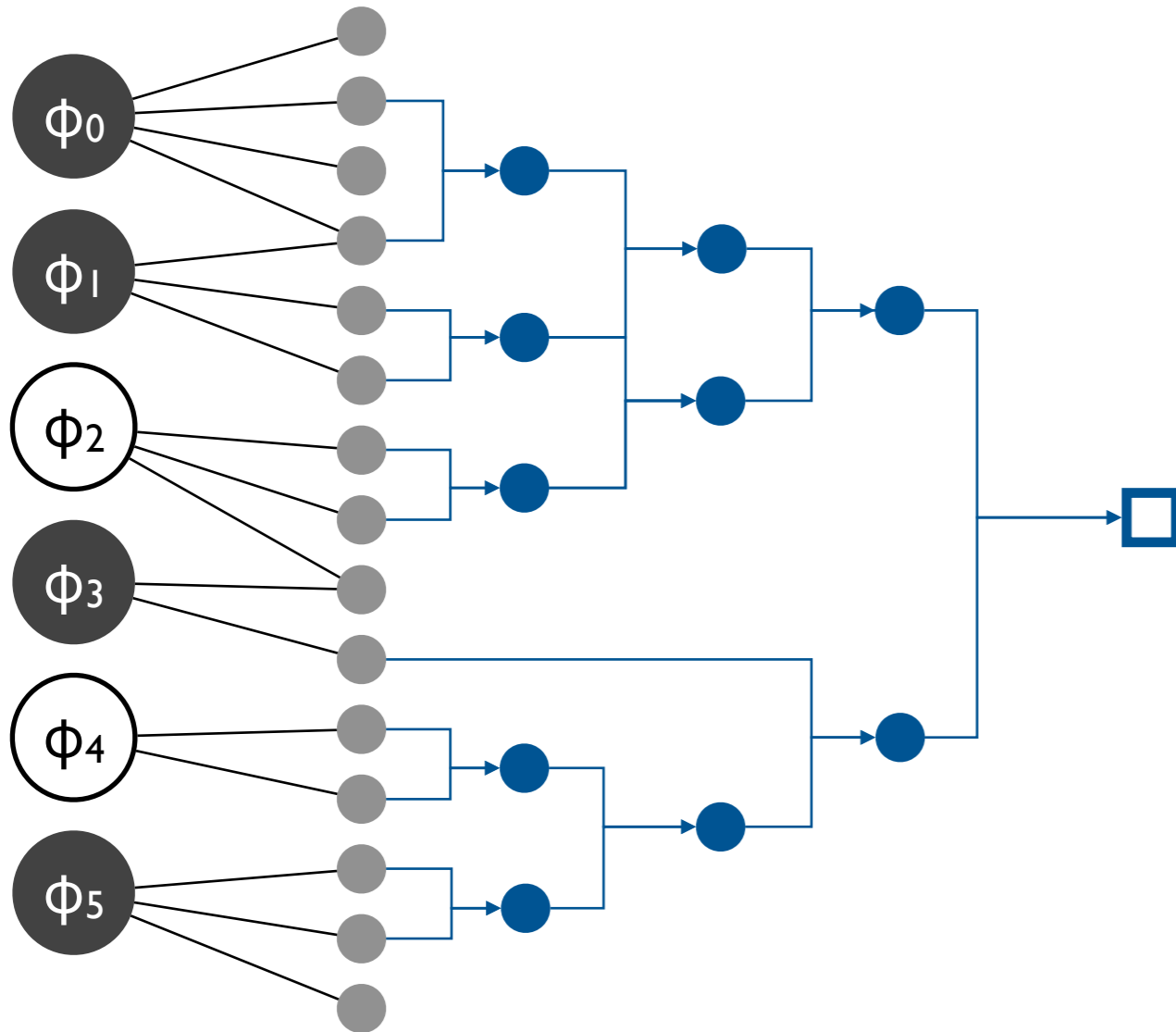
High-level minimal cores from low-level proofs



How to use the proof at the SAT level to find a minimal core at the specification level when

- SAT proof is not minimal
- minimal SAT core may map to a large specification core?

Recycling core extraction



Key idea: minimize core by removing constraints at the specification level but re-use valid resolvents from the previous step so that the solver doesn't have to re-derive them.

Summary

Today

- Finite model finding for first-order logic with quantifiers, relations, and transitive closure

Next lecture

- Reasoning about program correctness