

Model Checking is Static Analysis

Fuyuan Zhang <fuzh@imm.dtu.dk> Piotr Filipiuk <pifi@imm.dtu.dk>

Language Based Technology, DTU Informatics

Model Checking

mu-calculus
ACTL
CTL in ALPF
Formula $AF(p \vee q)$

$[\forall s: [\forall s': \neg T(s, s') \vee R_{AF(p \vee q)}(s')] \Rightarrow R_{AF(p \vee q)}(s)]$

$[\forall s: R_{(p \vee q)}(s) \Rightarrow R_{AF(p \vee q)}(s)]$

$[\forall s: P_q(s) \Rightarrow R_q(s)]$

$[\forall s: P_p(s) \Rightarrow R_p(s)]$

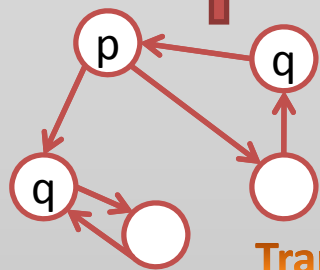
- Starting from the initial model, Succinct Solver calculates the least model of ALFP constraints
- The existence of least model is guaranteed by Moore Family property of ALFP formulas
- In the case of Model Checking, the least model equals the solution of model checking

Static Analysis

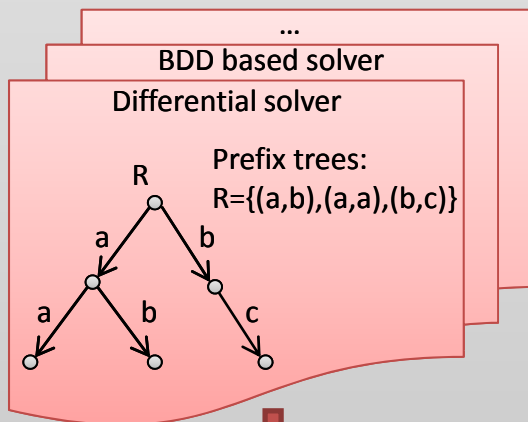
π -calculus
 λ -calculus
WHILE language

Reaching Definitions:

init(1) & flow(1,2) & ... &
gen(1,x,1) & gen(4,y,4) & ... &
kill(1,x,?) & kill(1,x,1) & ... &
<RD specification>



Transition systems



WHILE programs

```

[x:=1]1;
while [x<10]2 do
  [x:=x+1]3;
[y:=x+2]4;
  
```

- Transition systems and temporal logic formulas are encoded in ALFP.
- Transition relations and labeling information are defined in the initial model.
- For each subformula of the given temporal logic formula, we create a relation approximating the set of states that satisfy the subformula.
- The constraints of these relations are specified by ALFP formulas and matches the semantics of temporal logic

- Control Flow Graph and transfer functions are encoded in ALFP.
- The Reaching Definitions constraints are specified by ALFP clauses.
- We create a relation that for each program point approximates the possible place where a given variable may have been last assigned at (e.g. rd(2,x,1) means that at label 2 variable x, was last assigned at label 1).

The least model for ALFP constraints