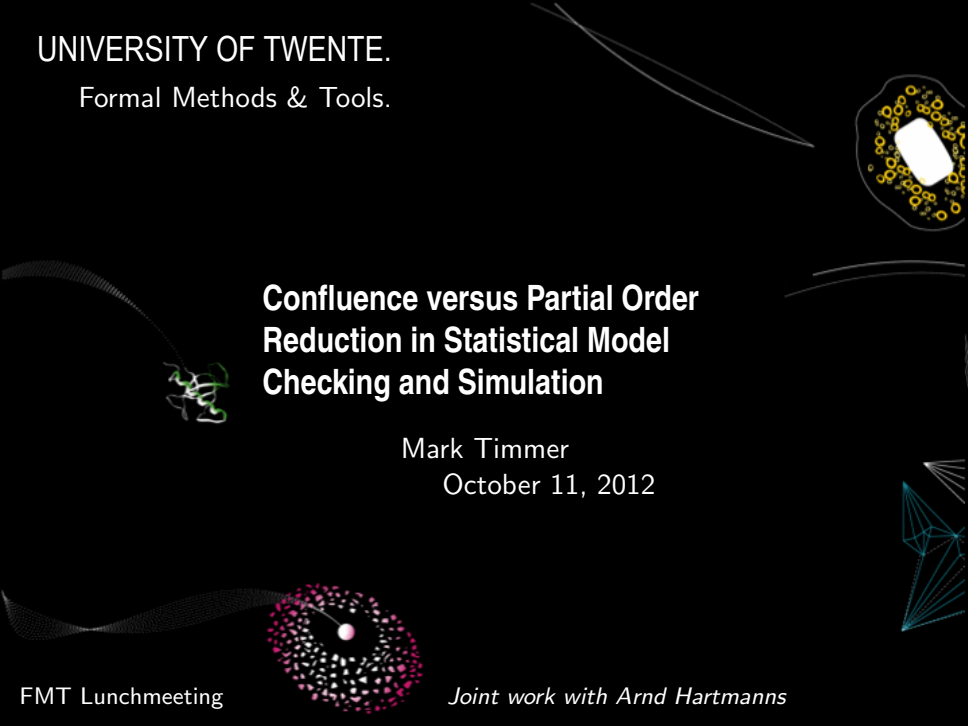


UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

Formal Methods & Tools.

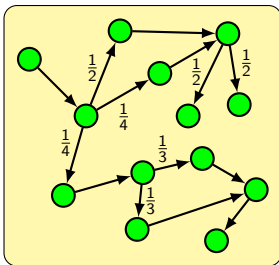


Confluence versus Partial Order Reduction in Statistical Model Checking and Simulation

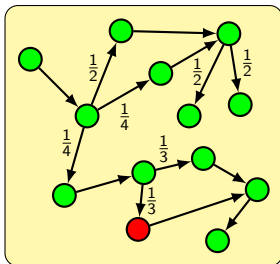
Mark Timmer

October 11, 2012

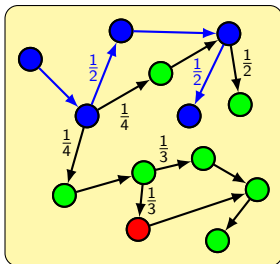
(Statistical) Model Checking



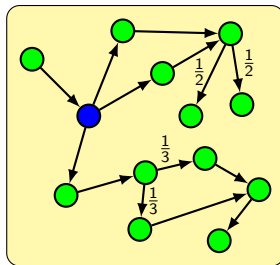
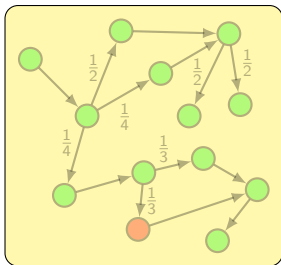
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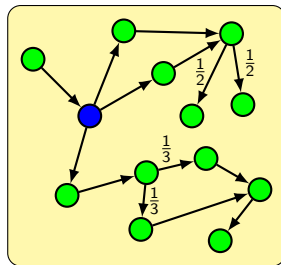
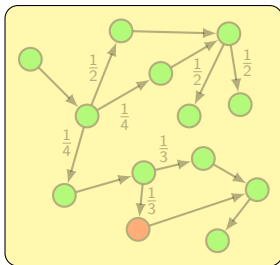
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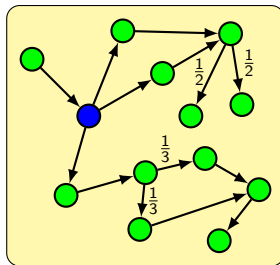
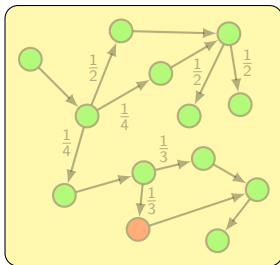
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Problem with the presence of nondeterminism:

- **No single probability:** minimum and maximum

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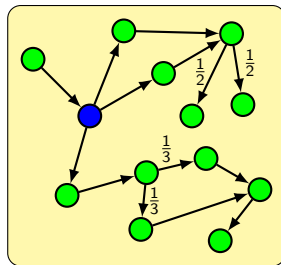
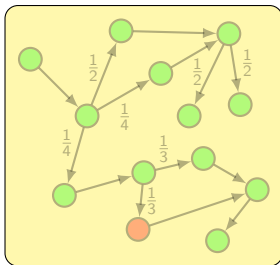
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Possible solutions:

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Reduction techniques for nondeterminism

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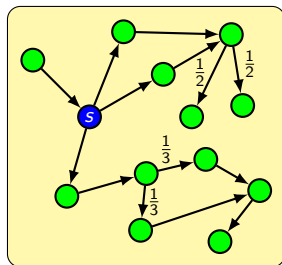
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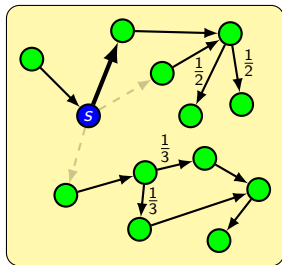
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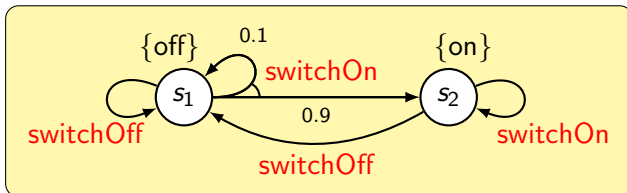
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The model: Probabilistic Automata

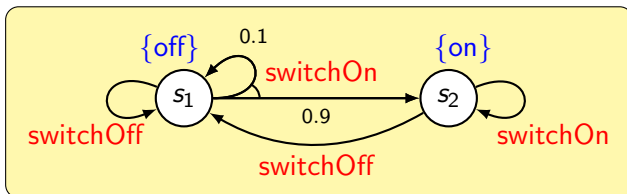
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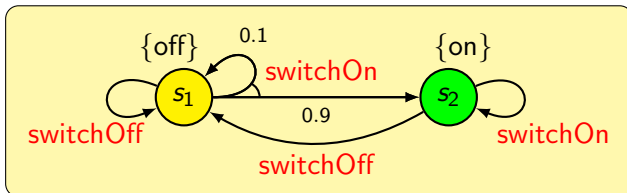
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Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Confluence
- 3 On-the-fly detection
- 4 Case studies
- 5 Conclusions

Behaviour preservation by invisible steps

Invisible transitions in confluence reduction:

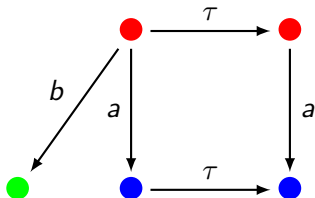
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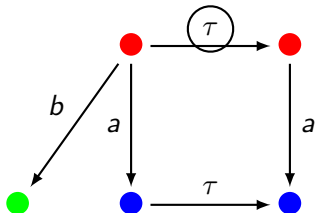


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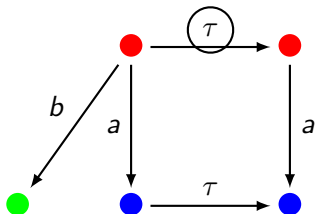
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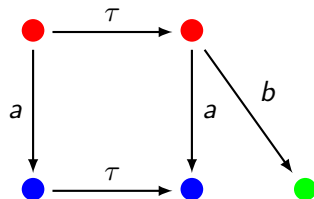
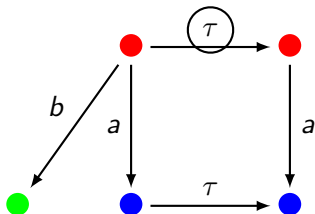
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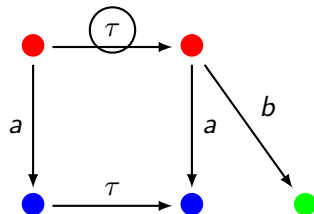
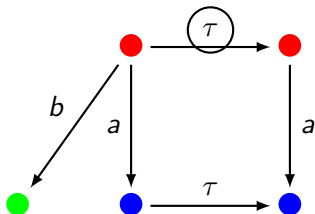
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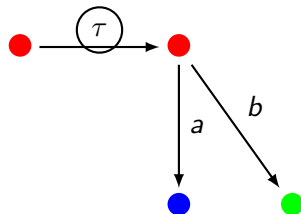
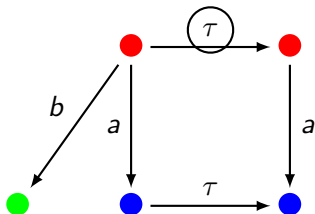
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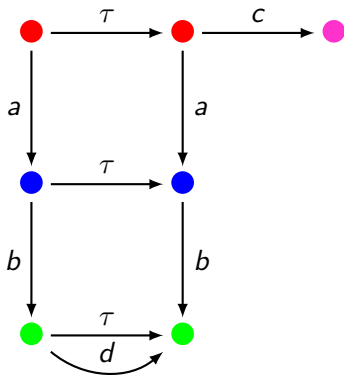
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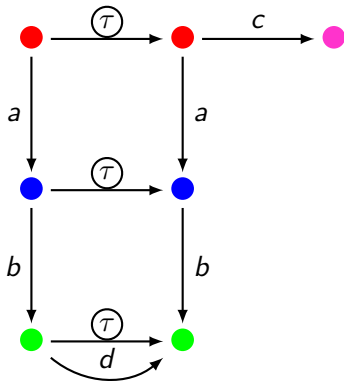


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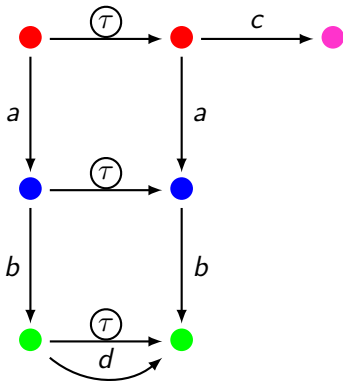


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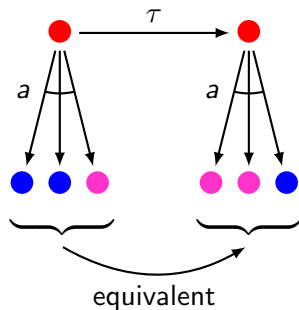
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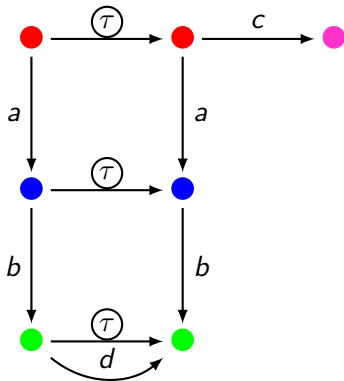


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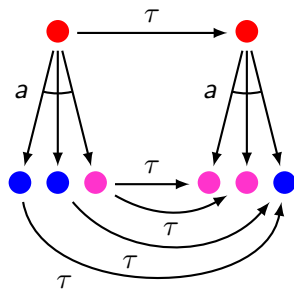
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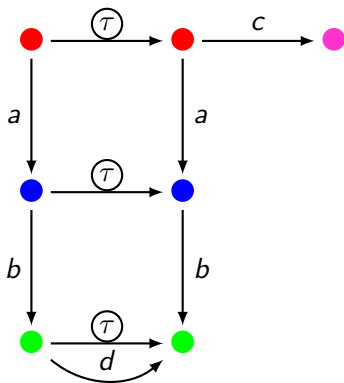


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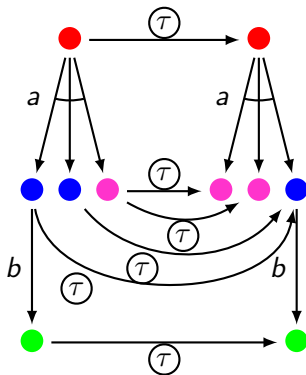
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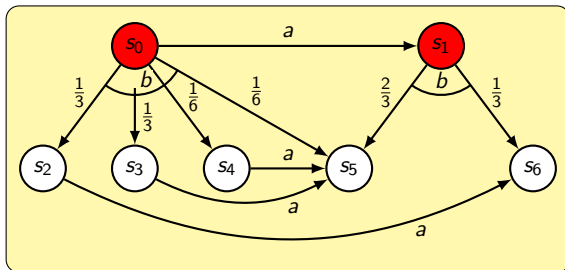
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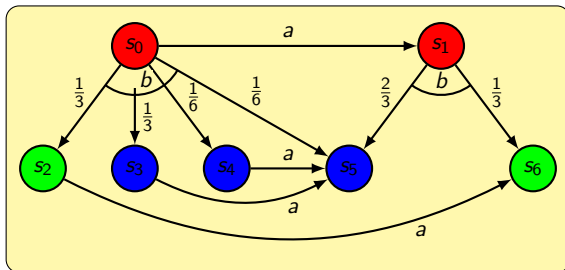
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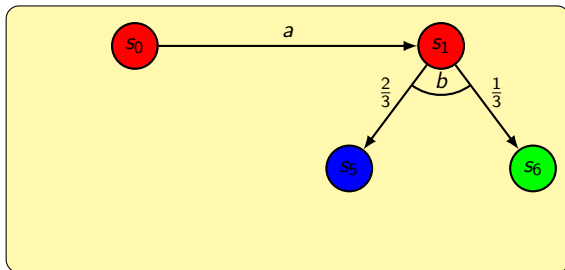
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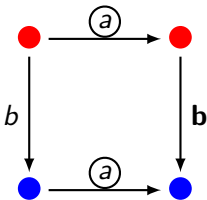


Alterations to the concept of confluence

- Transitions may be mimicked by **differently-labelled** transitions
- Transitions only have to be **invisible locally**
- More liberal notion of **equivalence of distributions**

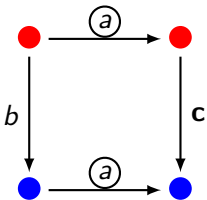
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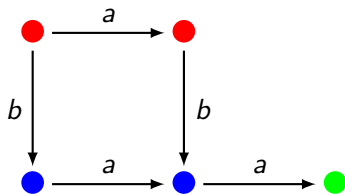
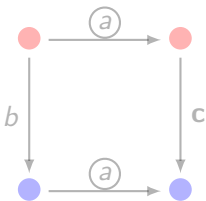
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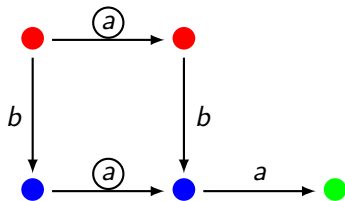
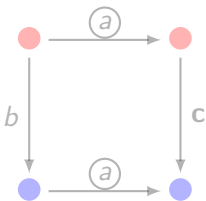
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Distributions μ and ν are \mathcal{T} -equivalent, if there exists a **partitioning** $\text{spt}(\mu) = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n S_i$ of the support of μ and an **ordering** $\text{spt}(\nu) = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ of the support of ν , such that $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n$

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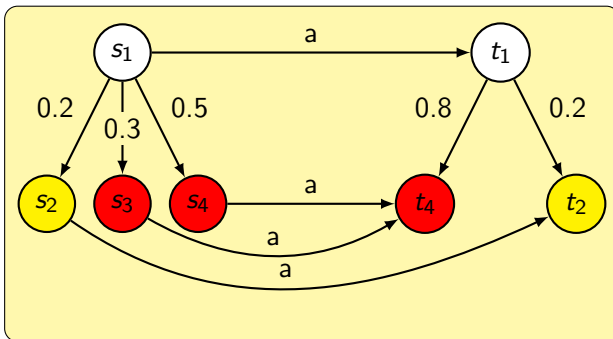
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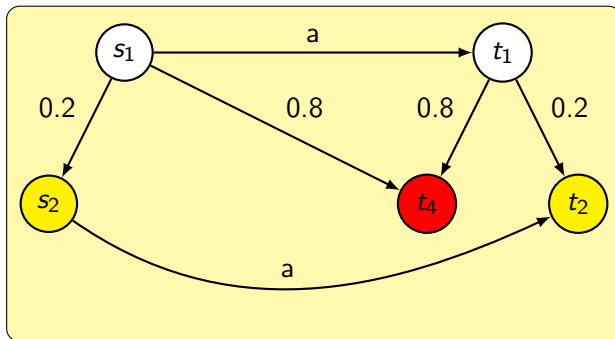
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Alterations to the concept of confluence



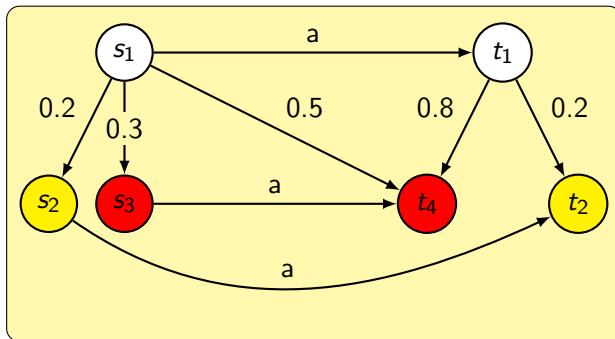
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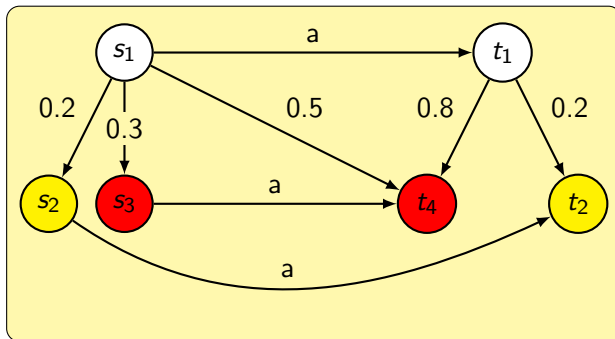
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Still we find:

Theorem

Confluent transitions can be given priority, preserving $PCTL_X^$.*

On-the-fly detection of confluence

Simulation using on-the-fly confluence detection:

- 1 Simulate until reaching a nondeterministic choice

On-the-fly detection of confluence

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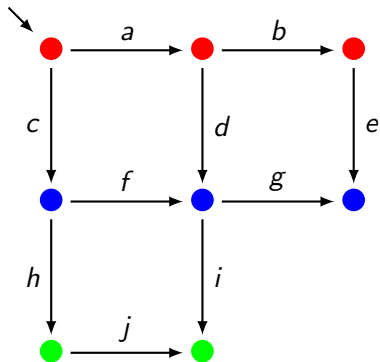
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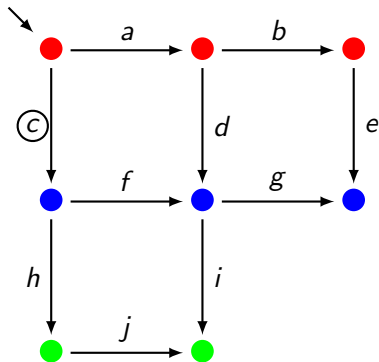
To check if a transition is confluent:

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- Check if all its neighbouring transitions are mimicked
 - For this, additional transitions might need to be confluent

Checking a transition for confluence

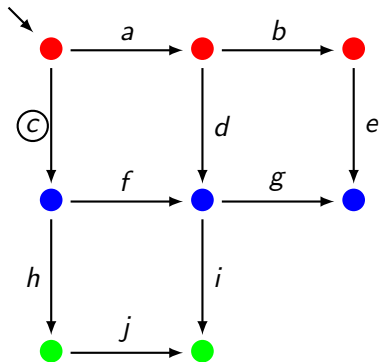


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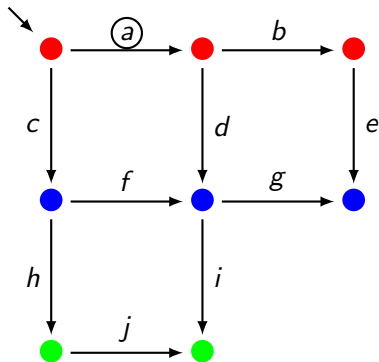
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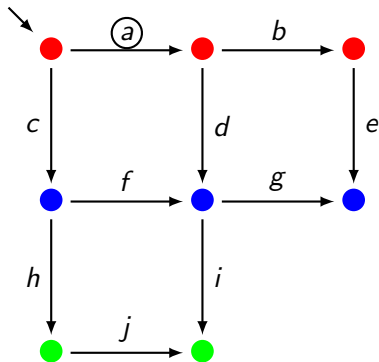
- Check if *c* is confluent
 - No; it is not invisible

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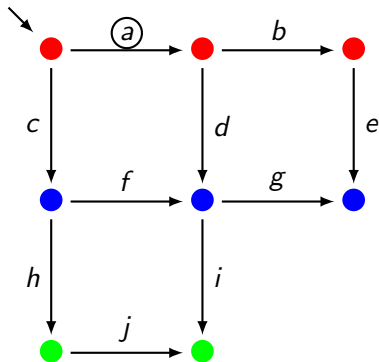
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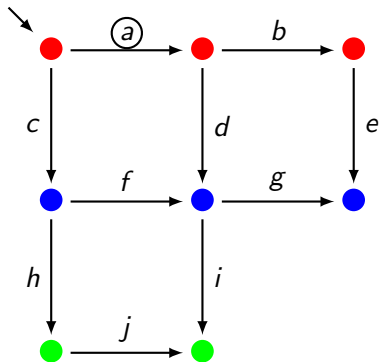
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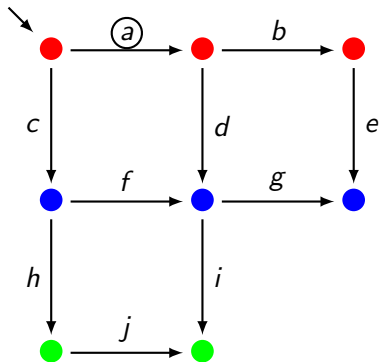
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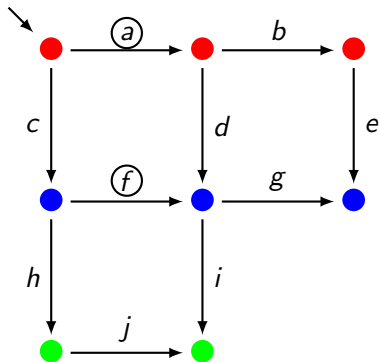
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 - Possibly by the *d*-transition

Checking a transition for confluence



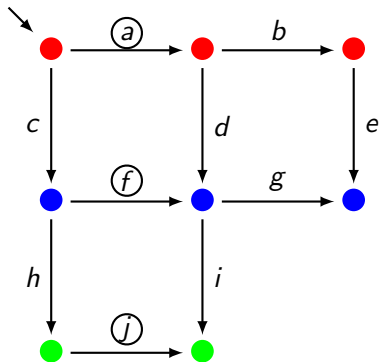
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Checking a transition for confluence



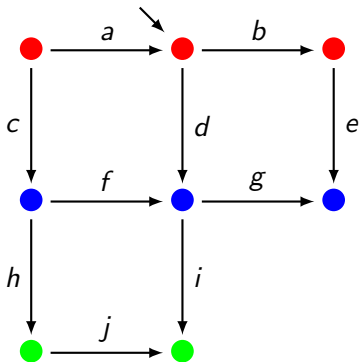
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Checking a transition for confluence



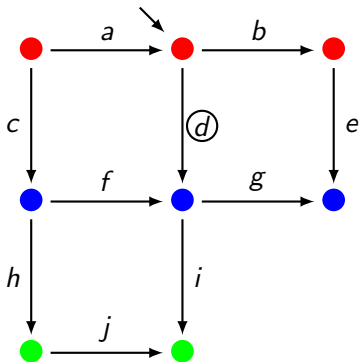
- Check if c is confluent
 - No; it is not invisible
- Check if a is confluent
 - It is invisible
 - Is the c -transition mimicked?
 - Possibly by the d -transition
 - But then f has to be confluent: check this
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Checking a transition for confluence



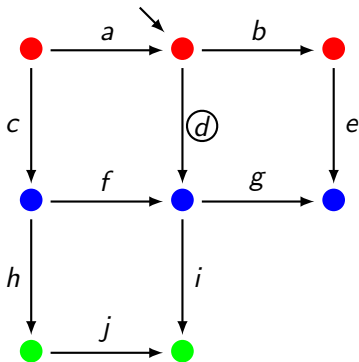
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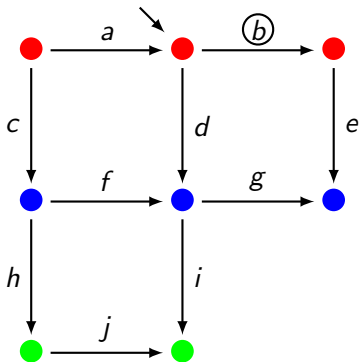
- Check if d is confluent

Checking a transition for confluence



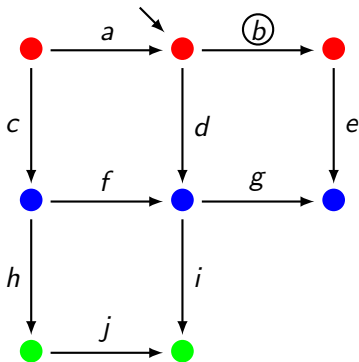
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Checking a transition for confluence



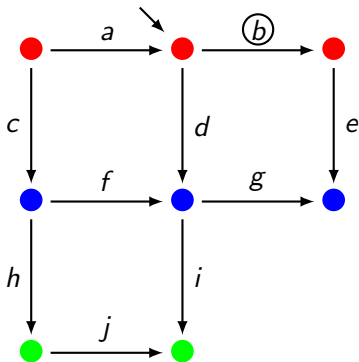
- Check if d is confluent
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Checking a transition for confluence



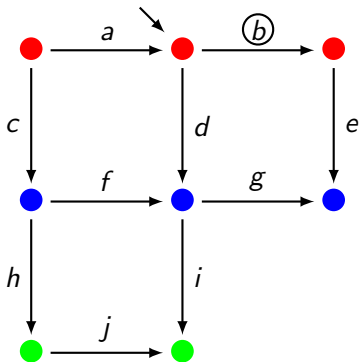
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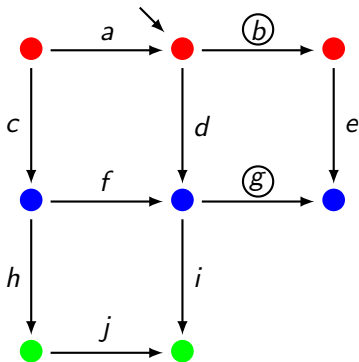
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Checking a transition for confluence



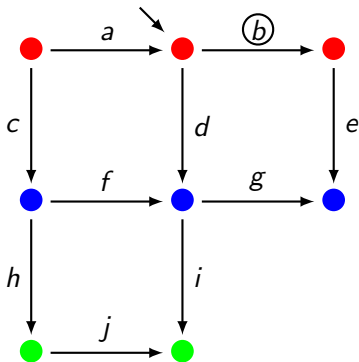
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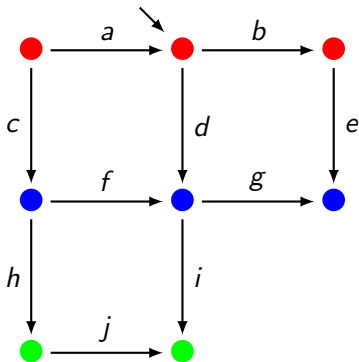
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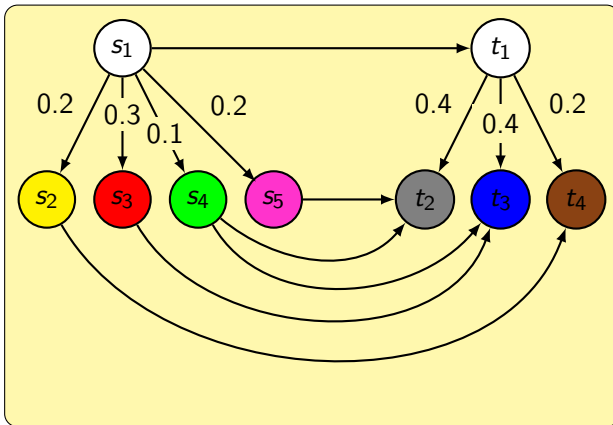
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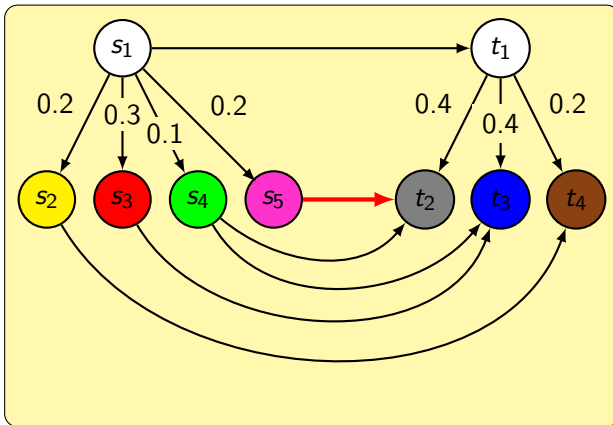
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Detecting equivalence of transitions



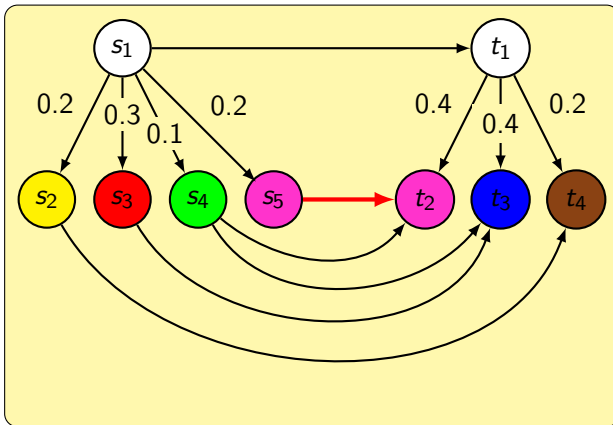
$$\{(s, t) \mid s \in \text{spt}(\mu), t \in \text{spt}(\nu), s \xrightarrow{a} t \in \mathcal{T}\}$$

Detecting equivalence of transitions



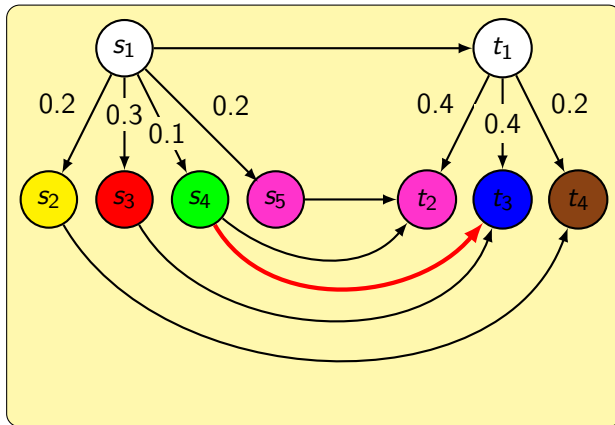
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Detecting equivalence of transitions



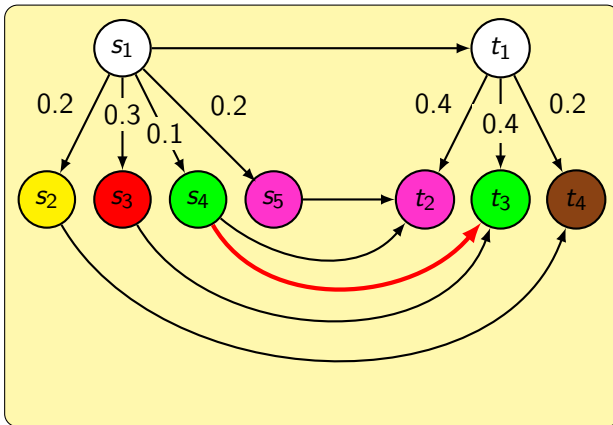
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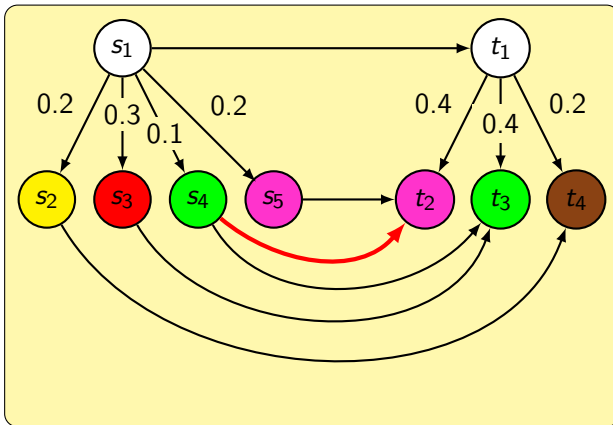
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Detecting equivalence of transitions



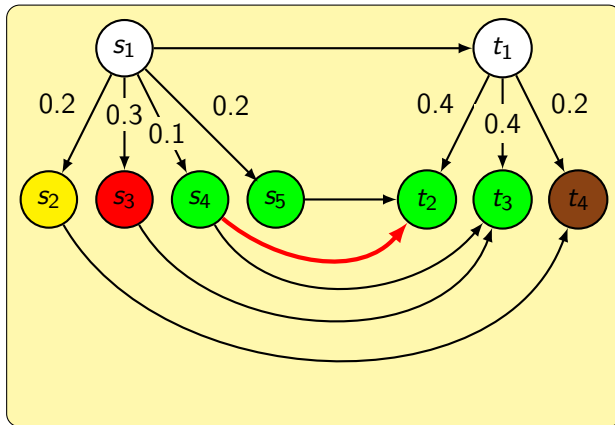
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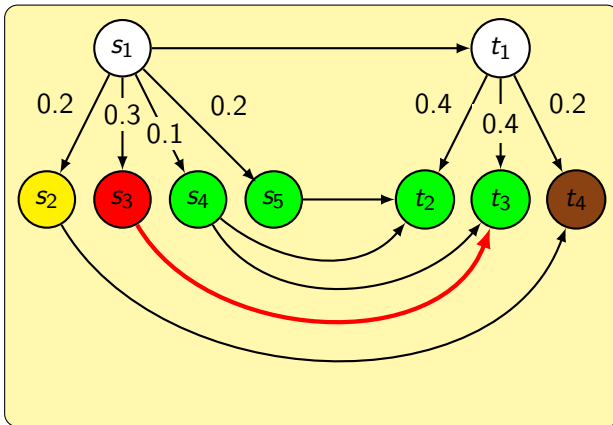
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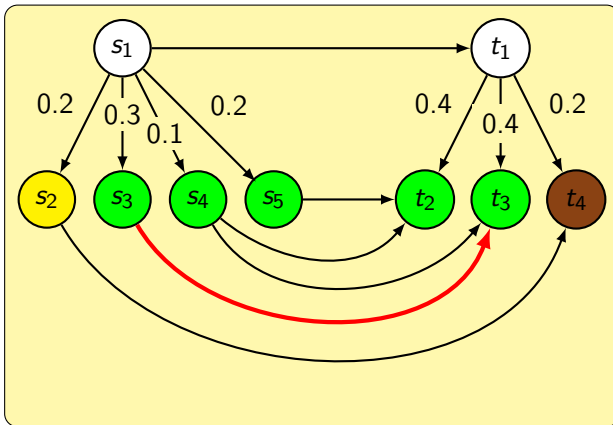
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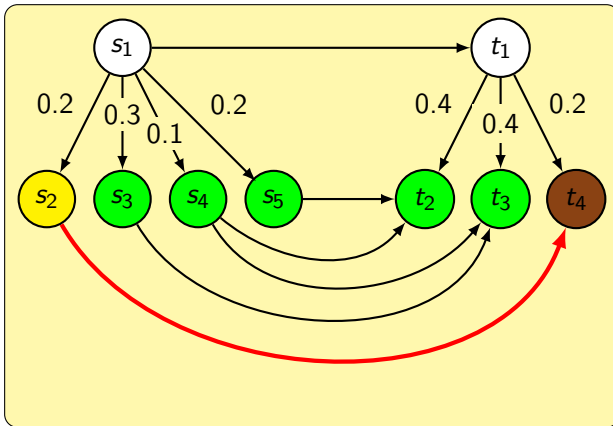
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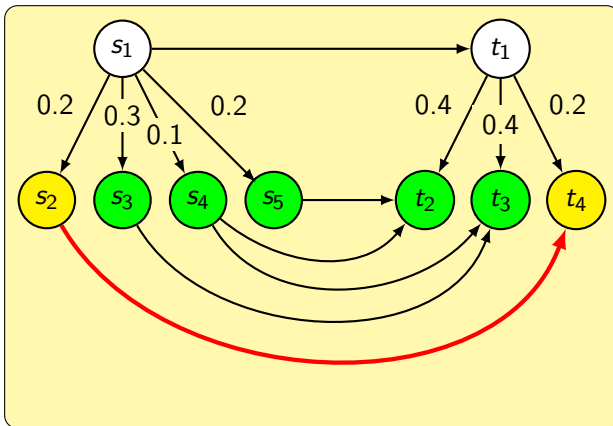
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Implementation

modes: a discrete-event simulator for the MODEST language

- Statistical model checking of deterministic systems
 - Partial order reduction
 - Confluence reduction

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modes: a discrete-event simulator for the MODEST language

- Statistical model checking of deterministic systems
 - Partial order reduction
 - **Confluence reduction**

Three case studies:

- Dining Cryptographers
- IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD
- Binary Exponential Backoff

Case study: Dining Cryptographers

Table : Confluence simulation runtime compared

model (N)	simulation	
	uniform	confluence
3	3 s	13 s
4	4 s	66 s
5	5 s	338 s

Partial order reduction was **not able** to resolve the nondeterminism.

Case study: CSMA/CD

Table : Confluence simulation runtime compared

model (RED, BC_{MAX})	simulation		model checking	
	uniform	confluence	states	time
(2, 1)	6 s	18 s	15283	11 s
(1, 1)	6 s	18 s	30256	51 s
(1, 2)	11 s	48 s	194818	214 s

Partial order reduction was **not able** to resolve the nondeterminism.
(for confluence, probabilistic transitions needed to be synchronised)

Case study: Binary Exponential Backoff

Table : Confluence simulation runtime compared

model (K, N, H)	simulation		
	uniform	partial order	confluence
(4, 3, 3)	1 s	2 s	2 s
(8, 7, 4)	14 s	18 s	16 s

Conclusions

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 - Independent of action labels
 - Independent of global behaviour
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- We provided an on-the-fly detection algorithm for SMC
- We implemented the new technique in MODEST
- Case studies show that confluence reduction reduces more and slightly faster than partial order reduction
- More models can now statistically be checked

Questions

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