

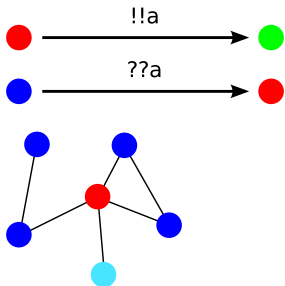
# Specification and Verification of Concurrent and Distributed Systems

C.I.N.A. meeting

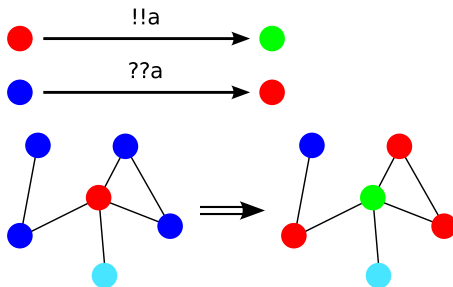
Riccardo Traverso   Giorgio Delzanno

Pisa, February 5th, 2013

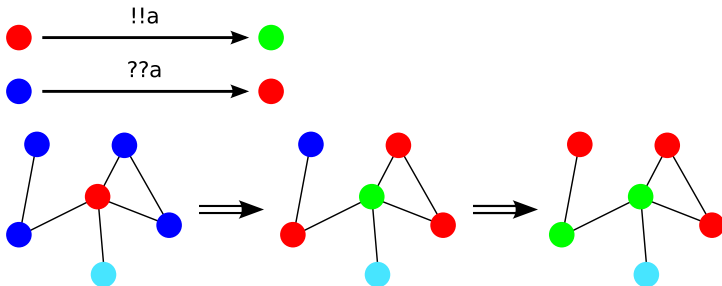
# The starting point: Ad Hoc Networks (AHN)



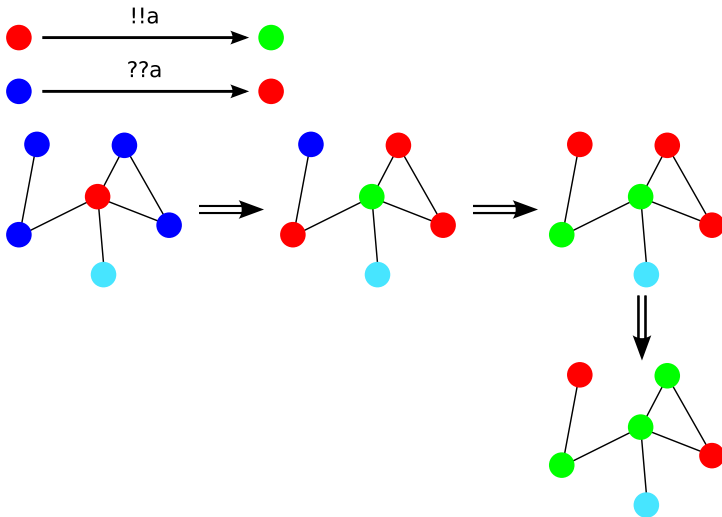
# The starting point: Ad Hoc Networks (AHN)



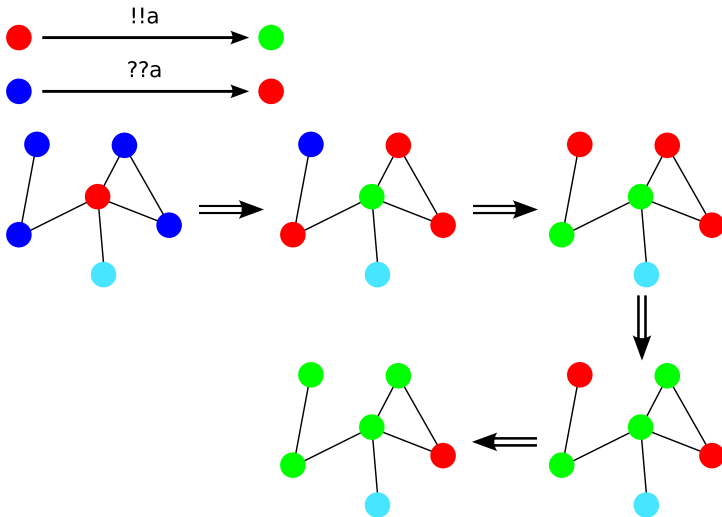
# The starting point: Ad Hoc Networks (AHN)



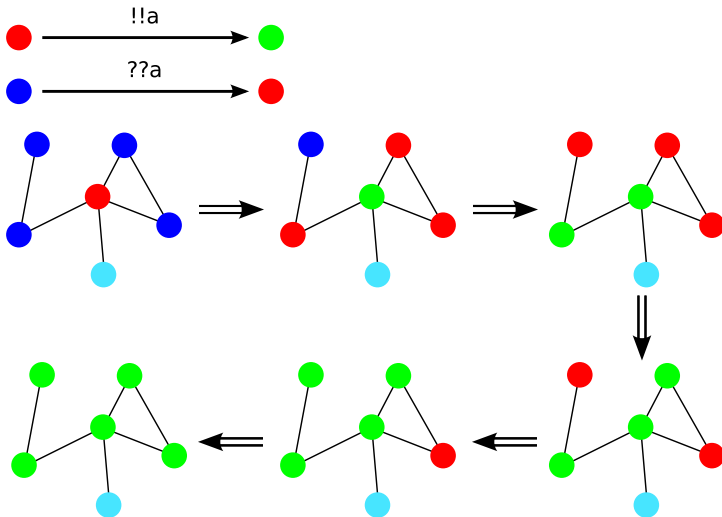
# The starting point: Ad Hoc Networks (AHN)



# The starting point: Ad Hoc Networks (AHN)



# The starting point: Ad Hoc Networks (AHN)



Given a protocol (automaton) and its associated transition system (AHN), compute:

- reachability of a configuration with at least one process in a given state (COVER);
- reachability of a configuration with all processes in a given state (TARGET);
- existence of a computation traversing infinitely often configurations with at least one process in a given state (REPEAT-COVER).



- Those problems are all undecidable for arbitrary graphs.
- There are some decidability results by restricting COVER to configurations in specific classes of graphs.
- By introducing mobility in the model, COVER, TARGET and REPEAT-COVER become decidable.

To investigate the interplay between richer models of distributed systems and the underlying communication topology.

- Features inspired from routing protocols for Ad Hoc Networks:
  - dynamic networks;
  - more realistic communication (synch. vs asynch, broadcast vs unicast);
  - node identifiers.
- Theoretical research: existing approaches are mostly about modelling rather than analysis.

With whom do we work?

Uppsala University, Program Verification Group:

- Parosh Aziz Abdulla (prof.), Faouzi Atig (PhD), Othmane Rezine (PhD student)

University Paris Diderot - Paris 7 - LIAFA:

- Arnaud Sangnier (prof.)

Università di Bologna INRIA - FOCUS Research Team:

- Gianluigi Zavattaro (prof.)

Which are the models considered?

# Reconfigurable Broadcast Networks (RBN)

- Synchronous broadcast and reception of messages (like AHN).
- Random rearrangements of the network connections.

We consider cardinality constraints (CC) on the number of processes in a given control state:

$$\varphi ::= a \leq \#q < b \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \neg\varphi$$

( $a \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $q$  is a local control state, and  $b \in (\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}) \cup \{+\infty\}$ )

- PRP: can we reach a configuration satisfying some CC  $\varphi$  from an initial configuration?
- No restrictions on the initial number of processes.

- PRP is PTime-complete for CC without negation and with only  $\#q \geq 1$  atoms.
- For CC with  $\#q \geq 1$  atoms and negation PRP is NP-complete.
- PRP is PSpace-complete for unrestricted CC.



- Each node in a configuration has its own identifier (unbounded data domain).
- It is a basic requirement in order to build routing tables.
- Identifiers may be:
  - exchanged with broadcast messages;
  - saved in local variables;
  - tested for equality.

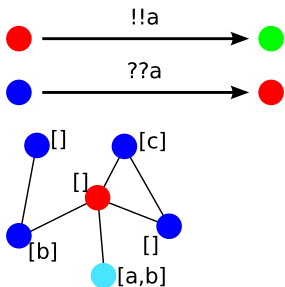
We consider COVER, without network reconfigurations (fully connected case):

- 1 RO + 1 RW locals, 1 ID per message  $\implies$  undecidability
- 1 RW local, 1 ID per message  $\implies$  decidability

And with reconfigurations:

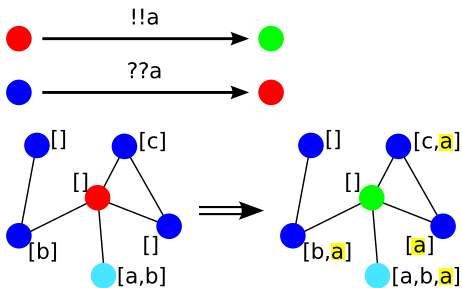
- 1 RO + 1 RW locals, 2 ID per message  $\implies$  undecidability
- 1 RO + 1 RW locals, 1 ID per message  $\implies$  decidability?

# Asynchronous Broadcast Networks (ABN)



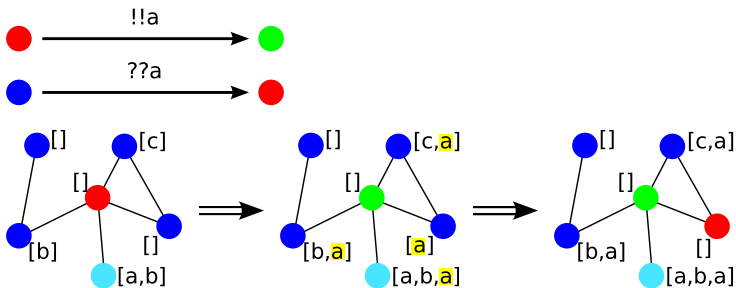
(with multisets as mailboxes)

# Asynchronous Broadcast Networks (ABN)



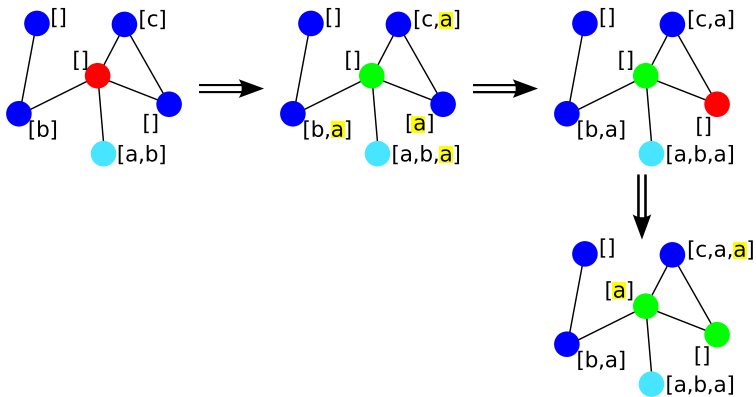
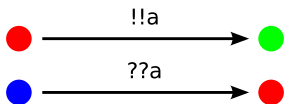
(with multisets as mailboxes)

# Asynchronous Broadcast Networks (ABN)



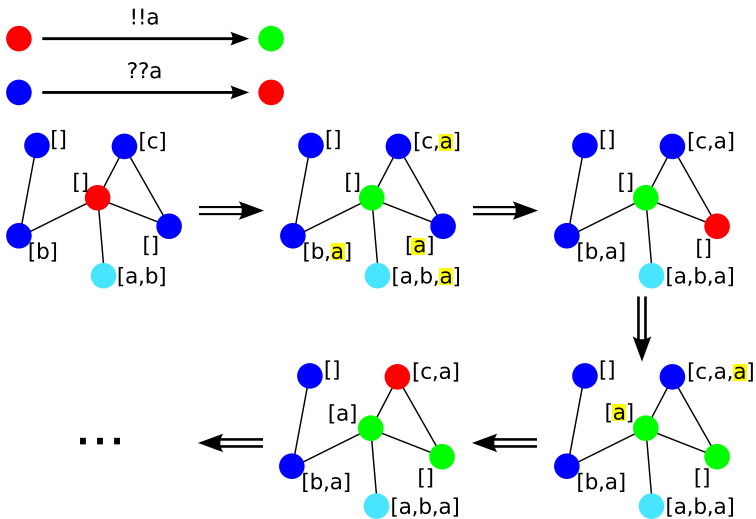
(with multisets as mailboxes)

# Asynchronous Broadcast Networks (ABN)



(with multisets as mailboxes)

# Asynchronous Broadcast Networks (ABN)



(with multisets as mailboxes)







	$COVER^{\mathcal{K}}(\mathbb{M})$		$COVER(\mathbb{M})$	
	ABN	$ABN_{\epsilon}$	ABN	$ABN_{\epsilon}$
LFIFO	PTime	PTime	PTime	PTime
Bag	PTime	undec.	PTime	undec.
FIFO	undec.	undec.	undec.	undec.

	AHN	ABN / $ABN_{\epsilon}$		
		LFIFO	Bag	FIFO
Fully connected graphs	✓	PTime	PTime/undec.	undec.
Arbitrary graphs	undec.	PTime	PTime/undec.	undec.

Extensions to the model:

- Each automaton is equipped with  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  local clocks.
- Each received message is associated to its current age.
- Transition guards.
- With  $k = 0$ , COVER should be decidable.

Two new communication primitives:

- existential send ( $!!\exists a$ );
- universal receive ( $??\forall a$ ).

COVER, by adding only  $??\forall a$  actions:

- in fully-connected graphs, it should be undecidable;
- uncommonly, it seems to be more difficult to be able to solve it in fully-connected graphs rather than in arbitrary graphs.

With both  $!!\exists a$  and  $??\forall a$  actions:

- for arbitrary graphs, it should be undecidable;

Thank you for your attention!