

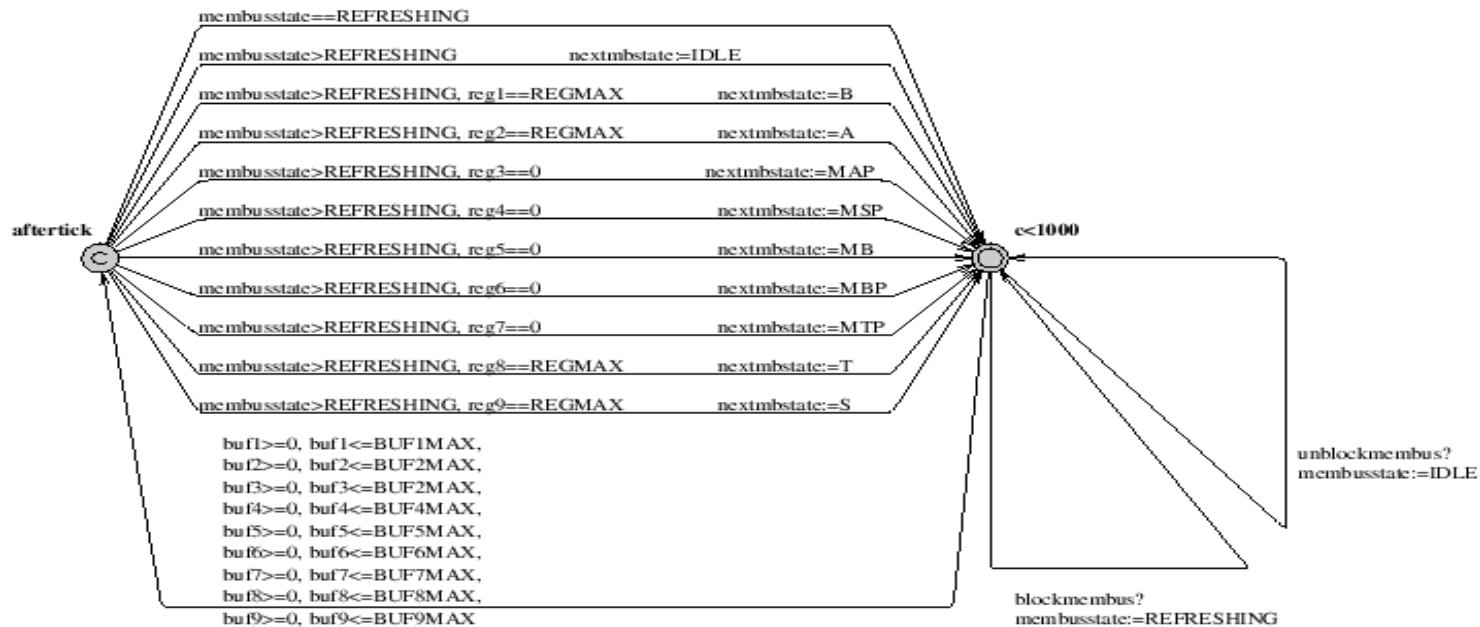
Bit-state hashing on steroids
or
Speeding up model checking by hash table
size sweep

Juhan Ernits
TSEM 01.12.2005

What do we want to do?

- ◆ We want to check for reachability on a structure representing a constraint system.
- ◆ (this is equivalent to) We want to check if the behaviour of the model is included in the behaviours of the specification

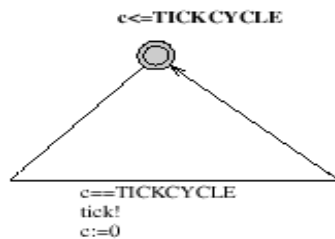
Example



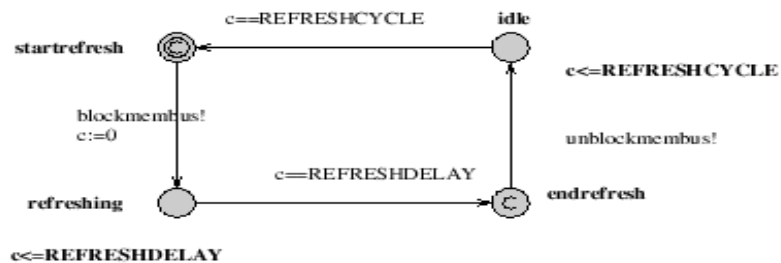
tick?

//Update the state of all buffers

Buffers



Clock



MemoryRefresh

Explicit state model checking

- ◆ We consider explicit state model checking.
 - ◆ all control states and data states are represented explicitly.
- ◆ As opposed to symbolic model checking
 - ◆ where the states are represented by some symbolic construct, for example BDD-s.

Ways of reducing memory

- ◆ Partial order reduction
- ◆ Lossless state compression
 - ◆ Collapse compression
 - ◆ Minimized automaton representation
- ◆ Lossy state compression
 - ◆ bit-state hashing
 - ◆ hash compaction

Collapse compression

- ◆ The state explosion is due to small changes in many places
- ◆ Store different parts of the state space in separate descriptors and represent the actual state as an index to relevant state descriptors

Minimized automaton representation

- ◆ Build a recognizer automaton for states. All states that have been seen lead to an accepting state.
- ◆ The recognizer automaton is interrogated on each step of the model checker.
- ◆ The recognizer automaton is modified each time a new state is seen.

What is hash compaction

- ◆ A method where each state is represented by a hash (for example 128 bits). This is stored in a regular hash table.
- ◆ Used in Spin, Zing, Bogor, ...
- ◆ Can achieve very good coverage.

Bit-state hashing

- ◆ Let us look at how a hash table works.
- ◆ Instead of a state, store one bit.

Hash functions

- ◆ mod sucks!
- ◆ Look at Jenkins' hash function:

// Most hashes can be modeled

// like this:

```
initialize(internal state)
for (each text block)
{
    combine(internal state, text block);
    mix(internal state);
}
return postprocess(internal state);
```

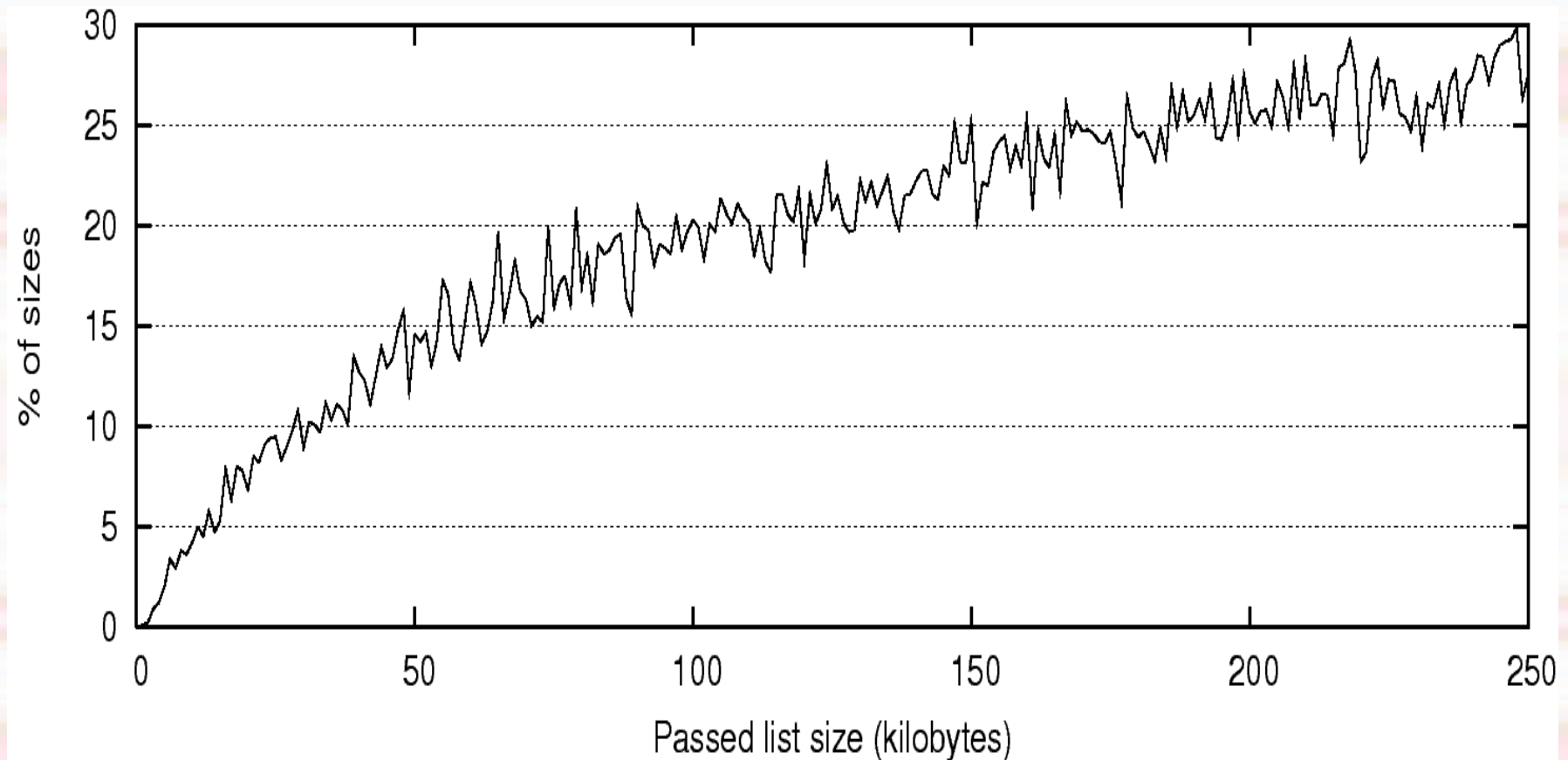
Hash functions 2

- ◆ Hash functions are well researched to be as pseudorandom as possible.
- ◆ Can we do better?
- ◆ Can we encode some relevant simple abstraction function into the hash function?

Hash table size sweep

- ◆ Start with a really small hash table size and modify the size of the table while keeping the hash function constant.
- ◆ Works well for synthesis tasks
 - ◆ task failed with exceeding 3 GB of mem in the explicit case;
 - ◆ worked with 100 MB of memory with bit state hashing enabled,
 - ◆ but

Hash table size sweep



- ◆ Percentage of queries yielding a trace to the desired state (not “may be”).

Hardware vs software checking

- ◆ Hardware in general has a lot of control states and relatively few data variables
- ◆ Software has looooots of data and weird constructs like threads, dynamic creation of objects, garbage collection ...
- ◆ One has to be really careful when attempting to use bit-state hashing for software.

Ideas

- ◆ By modifying the size of the hash table we got an answer to the query in seconds and by using a few kilobytes for the hash table.
- ◆ The cache memory of modern processors is 1-2 MB. This should make such sweep really fast.

Help needed!!!

- ◆ To write an extension to Bogor (remember John Hatcliff?)
- ◆ Experiment with hash table size sweep on BIR examples.
- ◆ Put it all into a paper and produce a (preferably ISISISI) publication.