

Advanced Modeling and Verification Techniques Applied to a Cluster File System

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Work performed at INRIA Rhône-Alpes (F)

Introduction

Show two advanced formal verification techniques...

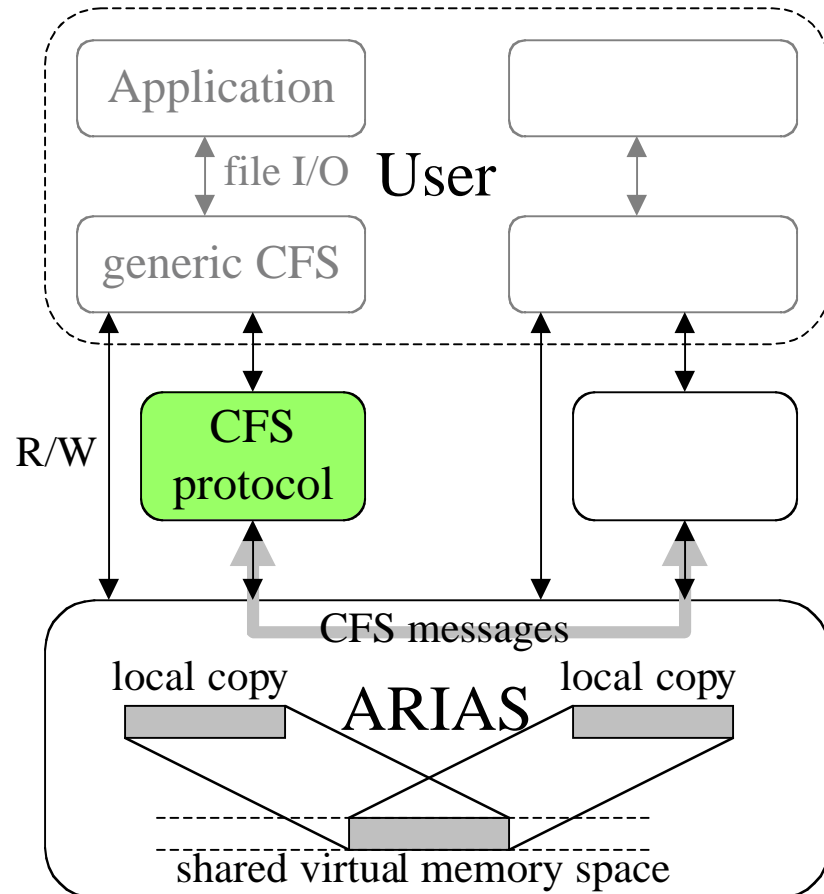
- Compositional model generation
- Extensible temporal logic verification

... on a real-size application.

- CFS distributed file system

Cluster File System (CFS)

- Distributed file system
- On top of ARIAS:
shared memory architecture
- From Bull, in AIX
- Dynamic master/slave
- CFS Protocol calls:
 - BeginWrite/EndWrite
 - BeginRead (no EndRead)
- CFS messages:
 - Read/Write Req/Ans, Invalidate
 - NB: causes memory updates



LOTOS

- Formal Specification Language (ISO 8807)
 - Control: process algebra (CCS, CSP)
 - Data: algebraic data types (ACT ONE)
 - + syntax extensions (APERO)

"the spec(ification)"

- Semantics: *labeled transition system* (LTS)
= state graph with labels on edges

"the model"

CAESAR/ALDEBARAN Toolset

- From INRIA & VERIMAG (Grenoble)

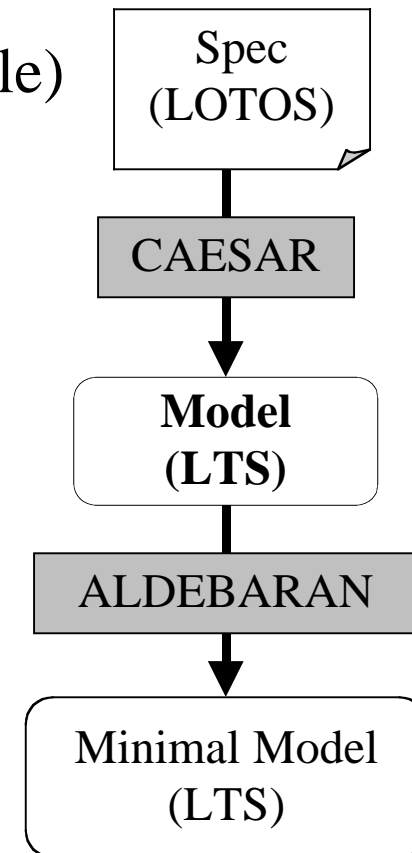
CAESAR:

Generate models from specs

ALDEBARAN:

Minimize and compare models

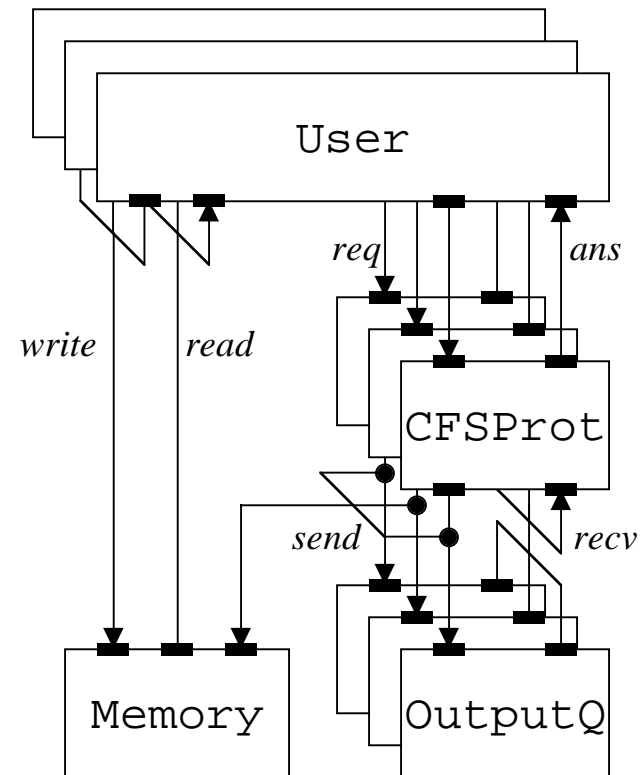
+ GUI + simulator + temporal logic
+ on-the-fly + other formalisms + ...



Specification of CFS

- Describes:
 - CFS protocol
 - ARIAS communications
 - ARIAS memory mgt
 - Users (= environment)

- For model checking
=> keep it small:
 - One memory block
 - 3 sites
 - 3 x one-slot queue

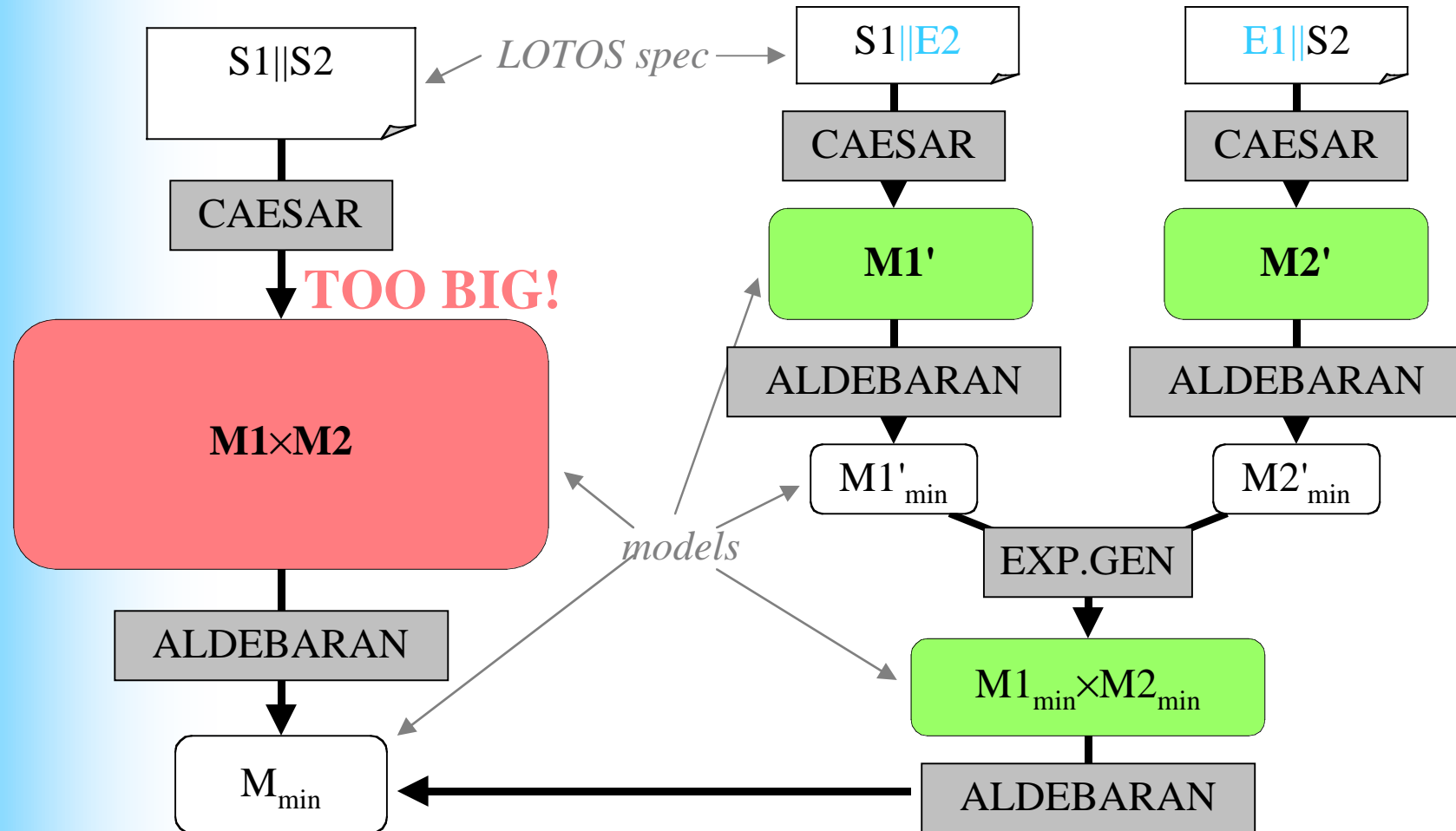


Specification of User

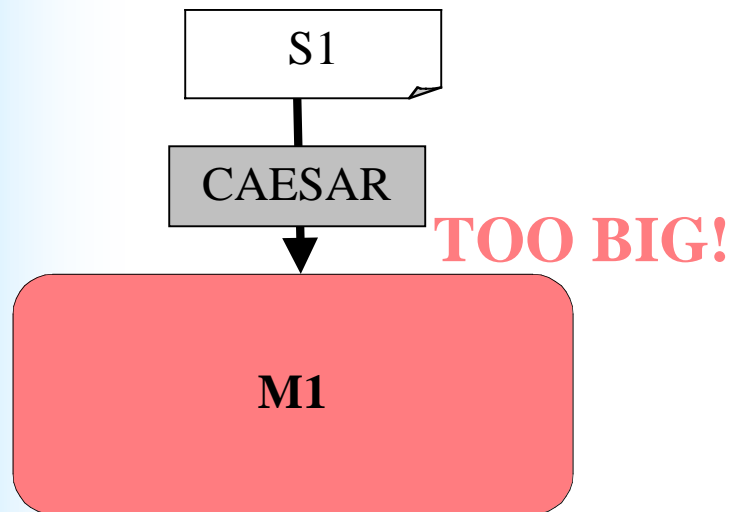
- Enforces correct use of CFS calls
- Otherwise very general – not a test scenario

```
repeat forever      -- NB: this is NOT LOTOS!  
  choose either {  
    CFSCall(Read);  
    read;  
  } or {  
    CFSCall(BeginWrite);  
    write;  
    CFSCall(EndWrite);  
  } endchoose  
endrepeat
```

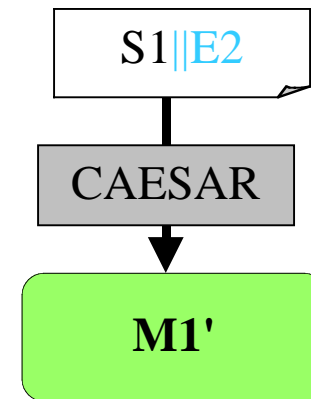
Compositional Model Generation



Environments for Composition



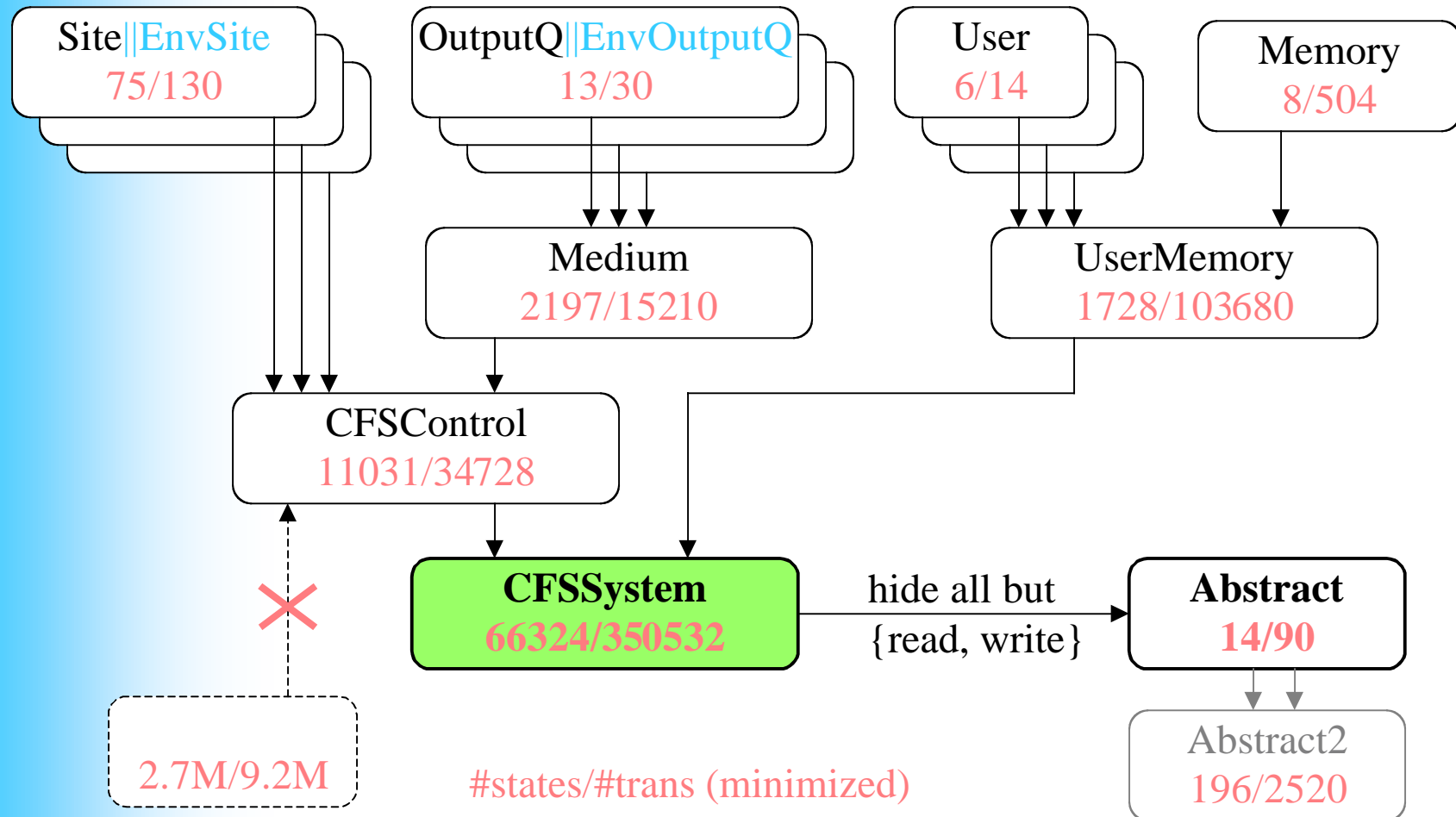
S1, S2 tightly coupled
 S1 alone =>
 many irrelevant situations



$E2 =$
conservative approximation
of S2 as seen from S1

$$(S1 \parallel E2) \parallel S2 \approx S1 \parallel S2$$

Generating a Model of CFS



XTL

- Temporal Logic Checker for LTS
- Programmable => different logics as libraries
- I used ACTL (branching-time logic with actions)
- Example: $EX_A F = \text{"F can be reached after A"}$

```
def EX_A (A : labelset, F : stateset) : stateset =  
  { S : state where  
    exists T : edge among out(S) in  
      (label(T) among A) and  
      (target(T) among F)  
    end_exists  
  }  
end_def
```

*types and functions
to walk through the model*

Printing Explanations in XTL

- Default ACTL library: backward search
 - + Checks if φ holds in M in $O(|M| \cdot |\varphi|)$
 - No explanation if φ does not hold
- New ACTL library: forward search
 - Uses macros to simulate 2nd order functions
 - + Prints trace (when it makes sense)
 - + Can bind data (e.g. *send ?x => eventually receive !x*)
 - Checks if φ holds in M in $O(|M|^{|\varphi|})$

Worst case is costly, but linear for simple formulas and explanations are very useful.

Properties of CFS

- General Principle:
 1. Verify on Abstract (very small)
 2. If needed, generate diagnostic on CFSSystem (big)
- No given formal properties to check => explore!
- Simple Properties:
 - No global deadlock (OK)
 - No local deadlock (OK)
 - Deterministic (FAIL because of abstraction)
 - Values propagate (OK with fairness)

Consistency Properties

- Atomic coherency
 - All sites see the same history at the same time
 - = Distributed data is equivalent to local data
 - OK for write/write, FAIL for others
 - Expected considering loose sync. on read
- Sequential consistency
 - All sites see the same history, possibly with delays
 - OK for one block
 - FAIL for two blocks (using Abstract2)

Conclusions

- Approx. 4 man.month including:
 - Writing the specification
 - Doing compositional generation
 - Developing the new XTL library
 - Doing verification
- Results
 - Verification for program understanding
 - LOTOS specification & tools => basis for future experiments
- Tools
 - Can address real-size problems (with tools, CPU & expertise)
 - XTL: flexible, needs on-the-fly capabilities

Atomic vs. Sequential Consistency

