

PROGRAM SYNTHESIS

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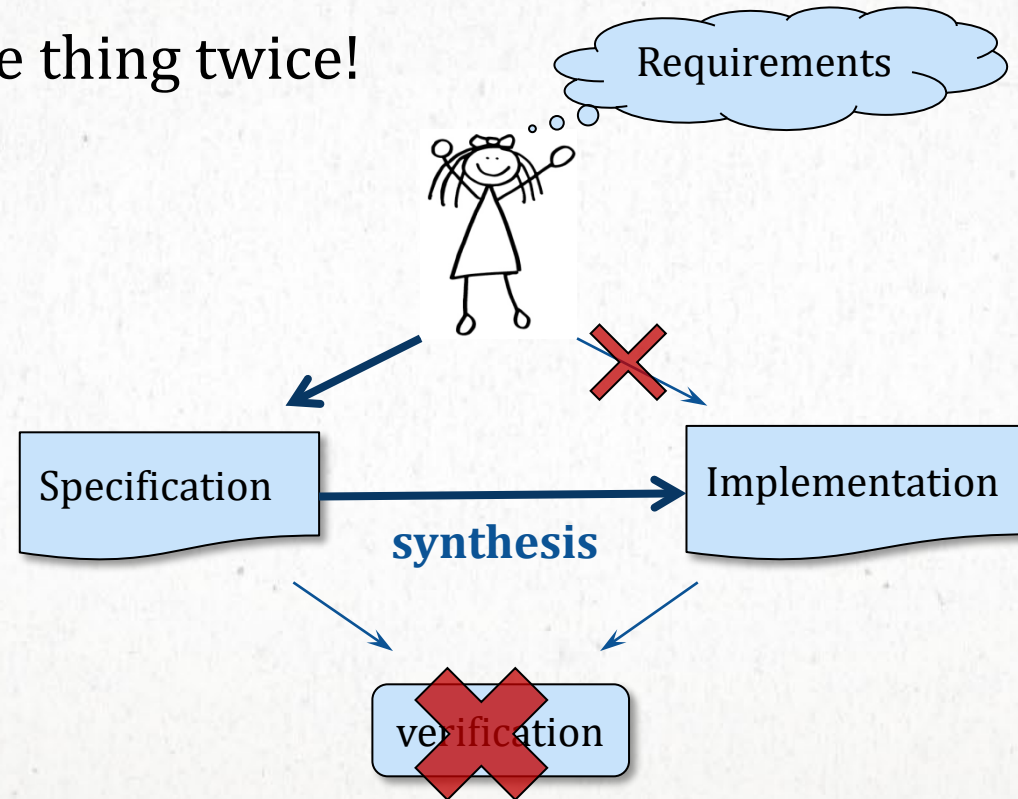
Oregon Programming Languages
Summer School 2023

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 - Synthesizing good synthesis slides is a group effort
-

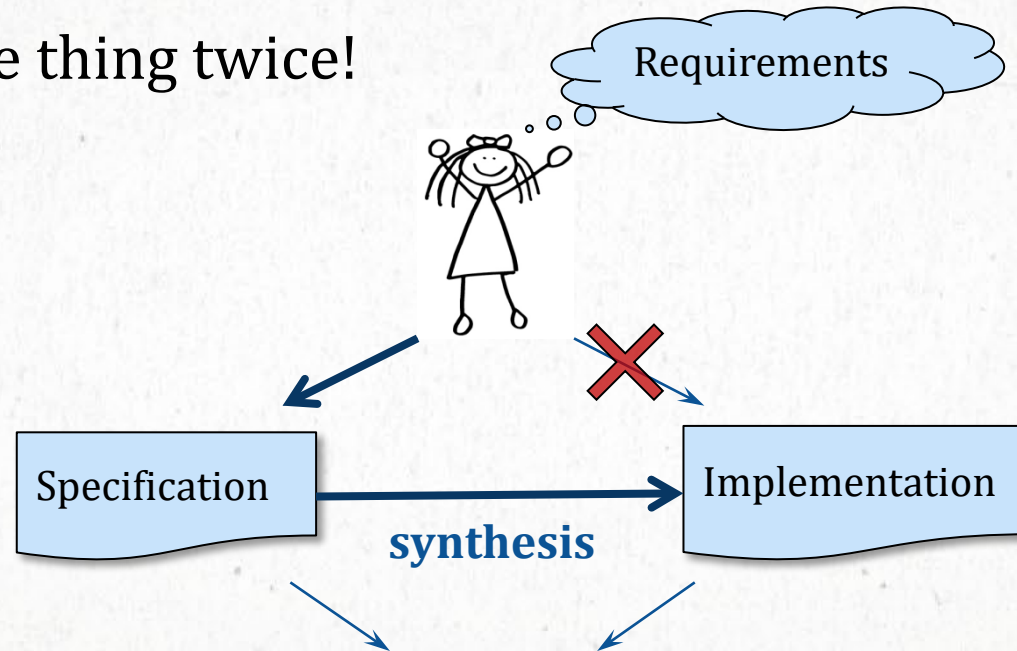
CONSTRUCT CORRECT SYSTEMS AUTOMATICALLY FROM SPEC

Don't do same thing twice!



CONSTRUCT CORRECT SYSTEMS AUTOMATICALLY FROM SPEC

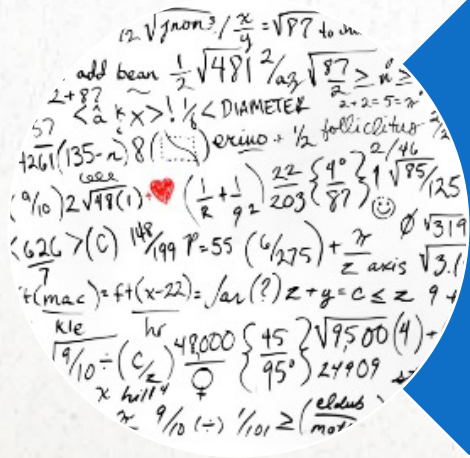
Don't do same thing twice!



Specifying is easier than implementing!



Removes need
to Code!



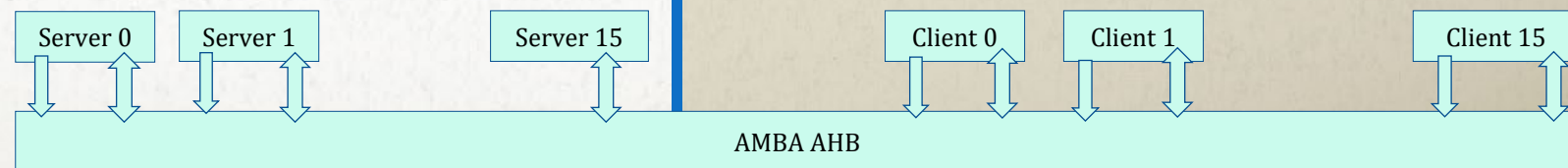
Correct by
Construction!

THIS TUTORIAL

- Reactive synthesis – from Church's synthesis problem to scalable software
 - Deductive synthesis – from the seminar Manna-Waldinger paper to scalable software
 - Can reactive and deductive synthesis be friends?
 - Syntax-guided synthesis
 - New applications of software synthesis
-



REACTIVE SYNTHESIS



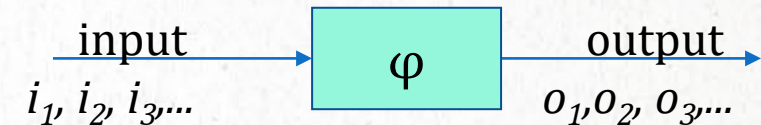


APPLICATION OF RECURSIVE ARITHMETIC TO THE
PROBLEM OF CIRCUIT SYNTHESIS

by Alonzo Church

A paper presented at the Summer Institute of Symbolic Logic
at Ithaca, N. Y. , in July, 1957 - with revisions made in
August , 1957.

- Reactive systems: embedded systems, GUIs, robots, hardware circuits, ...
- Church synthesis problem (1957):
 - Given a requirement φ on the input-output behavior of a Boolean circuit, compute a circuit C that satisfies φ .



- Reactive synthesis: given a specification written in LTL (linear temporal logic), automatically compute the program that satisfies the specification

TODAY'S LECTURE

Finite State Reactive systems

- Continuous interaction with environment
- Do not terminate
- Discrete time
- Correctness statements are temporal (temporal logic, automata)

Tomorrow's lecture: functions

- Start with input, terminate with output (non-termination = bug)
 - Correctness is input/output relation (Hoare logic)
-

SYNTHESIS

Given

Input and output signals

Specification ϕ of behavior



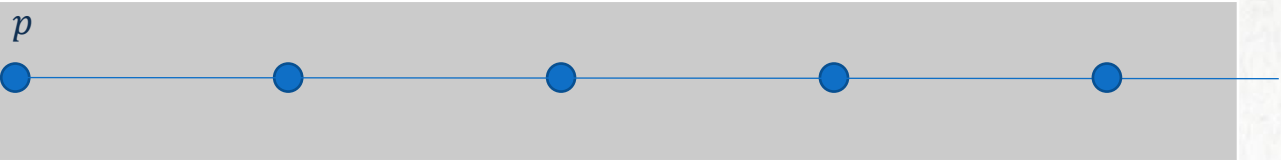
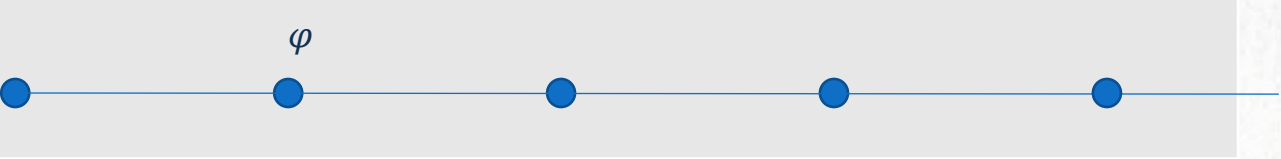

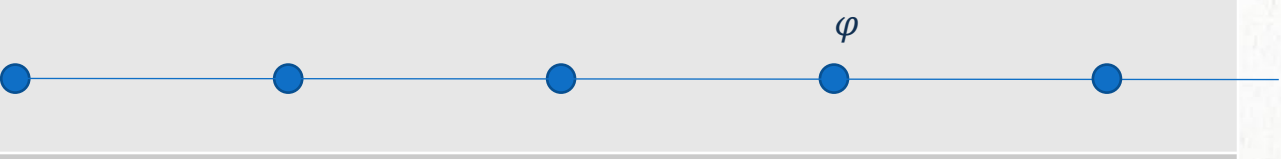
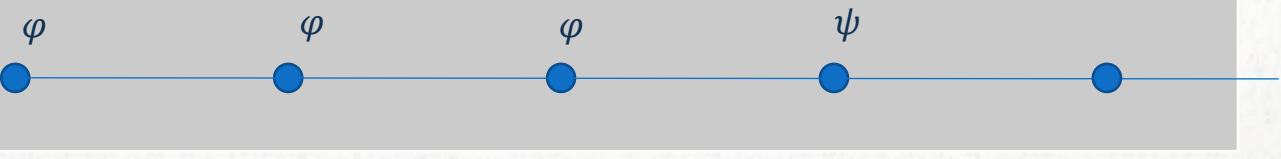
Determine

Realizability: Is there a system that realizes specification?

Synthesis: If system exists, **construct** it

For any input trace I , we
have
 $I || S(I) \models \phi$

LINEAR TEMPORAL LOGIC (LTL)

LTL	PSL	Meaning
p	p	
$X\varphi$	next φ	
$G\varphi$	always φ	
$F\varphi$	eventually! φ	
$\varphi U \psi$	φ until! ψ	

plus Boolean connectors (\vee , \wedge , \neg , \rightarrow) and nesting

LTL SYNTAX

- If φ is an atomic propositional formula, it is a formula in LTL
- If φ and ψ are LTL formulas, so are $\varphi \wedge \psi$, $\varphi \vee \psi$, $\neg \varphi$, $\varphi \text{ U } \psi$ (until), $\text{X } \varphi$ (next), $\text{F } \varphi$ (eventually), $\text{G } \varphi$ (always)
- Interpretation: over computations $\pi: \omega \Rightarrow 2^V$ which assigns truth values to the elements of V at each time instant

$$\pi \models \text{X } \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \pi^1 \models \varphi$$

$$\pi \models \text{G } \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall i. \pi^i \models \varphi$$

$$\pi \models \text{F } \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists i. \pi^i \models \varphi$$

$$\pi \models \varphi \text{ U } \psi \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists i. \pi^i \models \psi \wedge \forall j. 0 \leq j < i \Rightarrow \pi^j \models \varphi$$

Here, π^i is the i^{th} state on a path

EXPRESSING PROPERTIES IN LTL

- Good for safety ($G \neg$) and liveness (F) properties
- Express:
 - When a request occurs, it will eventually be acknowledged
 - $G (\text{request} \Rightarrow F \text{ acknowledge})$
 - A path contains infinitely many q 's
 - $G F q$
 - At most a finite number of states in a path satisfy $\neg q$ (or property q eventually stabilizes)
 - $F G q$
 - Action s precedes p after q
 - $[\neg q U (q \wedge [\neg p U s])]$
 - Note: hard to do correctly.

SATISFIABILITY & REALIZABILITY

Satisfiability:

Is there a trace that satisfies spec?

Realizability:

Is there a system that satisfies spec?

SATISFIABILITY & REALIZABILITY

Satisfiability: Is there a trace that satisfies the spec?

Realizability: Is there a system that satisfies the spec?

input req1, req2

output grant1, grant2

$G((req1 \rightarrow grant1) \wedge (req2 \rightarrow grant2))$

$G \neg(grant1 \wedge grant2)$

Satisfiable?

Yes

Realizable?

No



	●	●	●	●	●	●	→
req1	F	F	F	F	F	F	
req2	F	F	F	F	F	F	
grant1	F	F	F	F	F	F	
grant2	F	F	F	F	F	F	

	●	●	●	●	●	●	→
req1	T	T	T	T	T	T	
req2	T	T	T	T	T	T	
grant1							
grant2							

Inputs universally quantified

SATISFIABILITY & REALIZABILITY

Satisfiability: Is there a trace that satisfies the spec?

Realizability: Is there a system that satisfies the spec?

Realizability \neq Satisfiability

input req1

output grant1

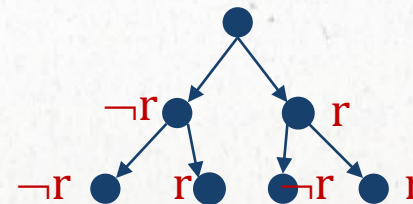
$G(\text{grant1} \leftrightarrow X \text{ req1})$

Satisfiable?

Yes (No matter how we set grant1).

Realizable?

No, clairvoyant!



FORMAL VERIFICATION

Given:

System provides outputs

A specification

One Player: (not a game!)

- Environment provides inputs



System is good if it fulfills the spec **for all possible inputs**

SYNTHESIS IS A GAME

Given:

~~System provides outputs~~

A specification

Two Players (a game!)

- Environment provides inputs
- System provides outputs

System is good if it fulfills the spec **for all possible inputs**



REACTIVE SYNTHESIS SETTINGS

Reactive Systems

- Constant interaction
- No Termination
- E.g. Cell phones, Operating Systems, Powerpoint

Finite State

- Non-terminating, finite systems are graphs with loops
- Not our current focus: functions
 - “Create a function that computes $\text{sqrt}(2)$ ”



EXAMPLE I: CHESS

- **Environment** determines black moves
- **System** determines white moves
- Winning condition:
 - If all black moves are legal, then all white moves are legal and eventually, white reaches checkmate

Easy to specify!



CHECKERS AND SYSTEMS

Checkers are passive

Judge if given behavior is OK

Used in verification

Systems are active

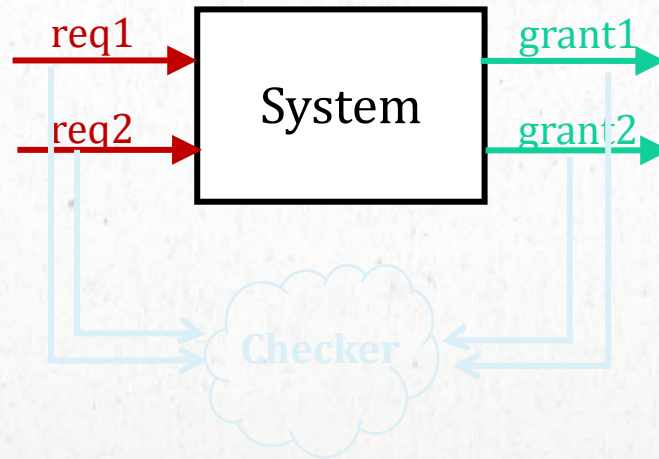
Construct correct behavior

Result of synthesis

Checks moves

Property Synthesis: systems not checkers

Thinks of moves



SYNTHESIS

1. Specify
 2. Create Game
 3. Solve Game
 4. Create System
-

EXAMPLE II: ARBITER



Input: r0, r1

Output: g0, g1

What is the specification?

1. **Specify**
2. Create Game
3. Solve Game
4. Create System

EXAMPLE II: ARBITER



Input: r0, r1

Output: g0, g1

$G(r0 \rightarrow Fg0)$

$G(r1 \rightarrow Fg1)$

$G(\neg g0 \vee \neg g1)$

1. **Specify**
2. Create Game
3. Solve Game
4. Create System

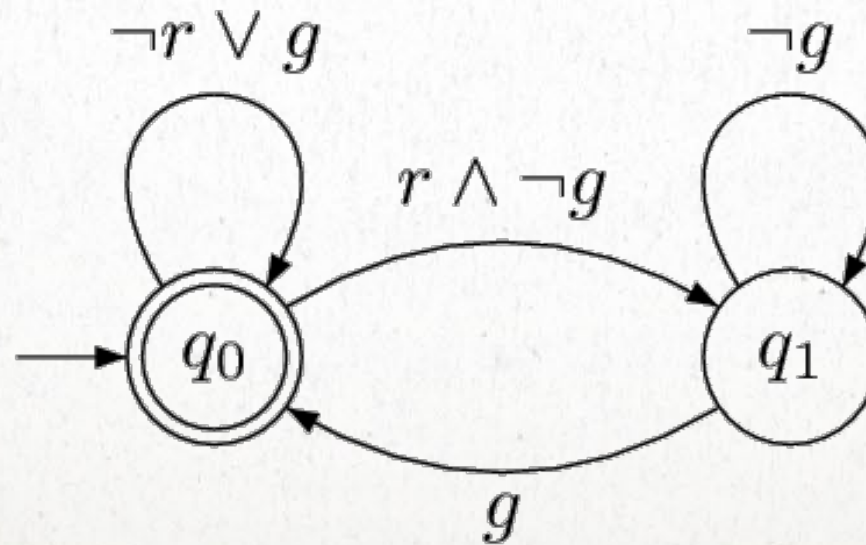
ARBITER SPECIFICATION

Deterministic *Büchi automaton* for

$G(r \rightarrow Fg)$

Accepting states must be visited infinitely often

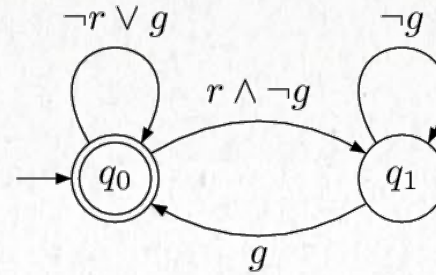
1. Specify
2. **Create Game**
3. Solve Game
4. Create System



Don't get stuck here!

ARBITER GAME

Game for
 $G(r \rightarrow Fg)$



1. Specify
2. **Create Game**
3. Solve Game
4. Create System



Box: environment

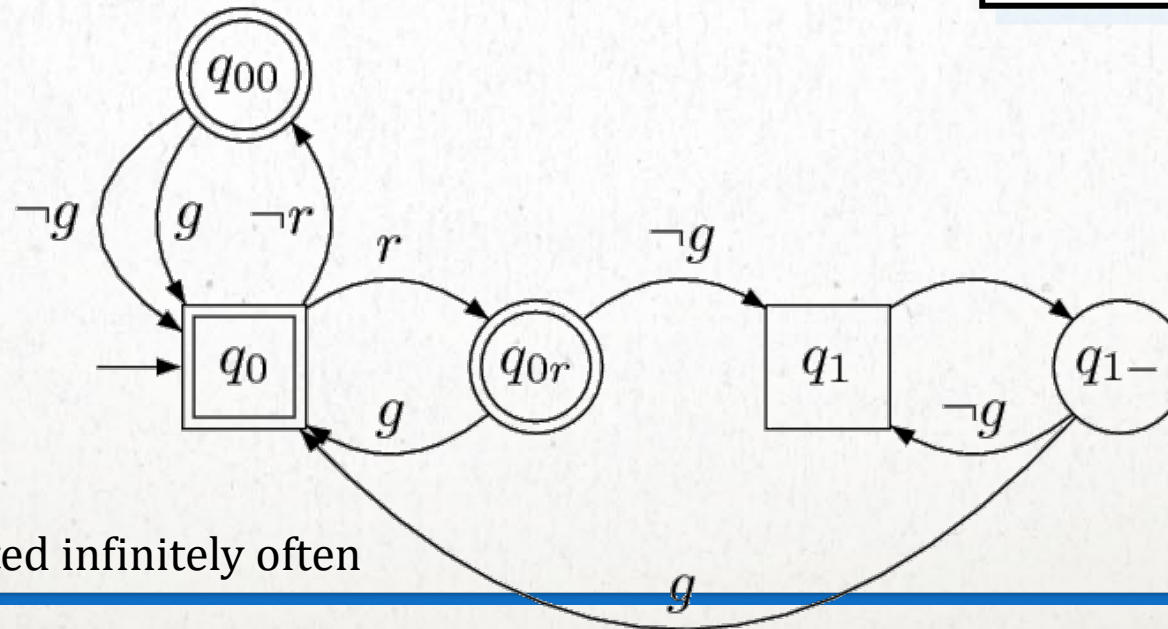
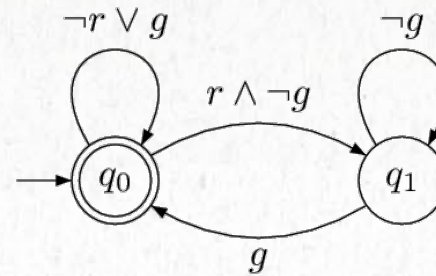
Circle: system

Accepting states must be visited infinitely often

ARBITER GAME

Game for
 $G(r \rightarrow Fg)$

1. Specify
2. **Create Game**
3. Solve Game
4. Create System



Box: environment

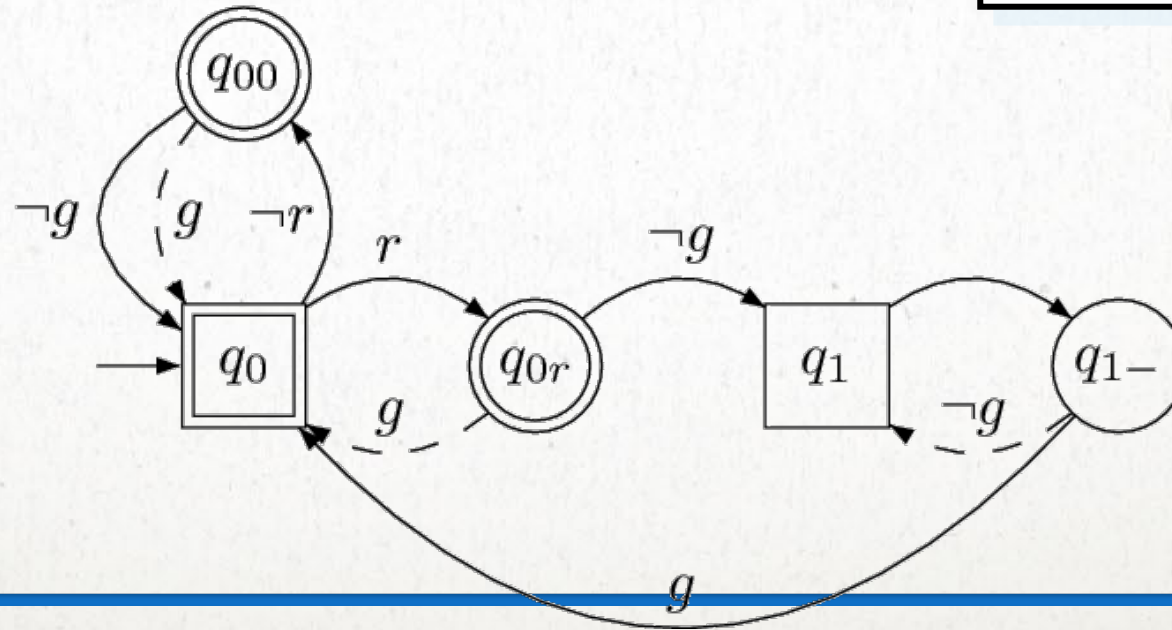
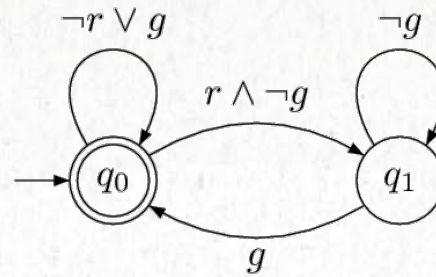
Circle: system

Accepting states must be visited infinitely often

ARBITER STRATEGY

Game for
 $G(r \rightarrow Fg)$

1. Specify
2. Create Game
3. **Solve Game**
4. Create System

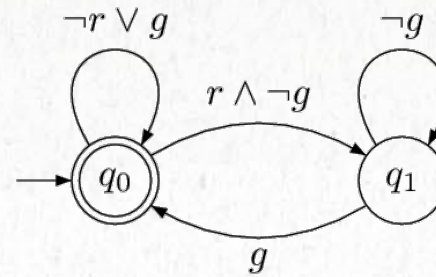


Box: environment

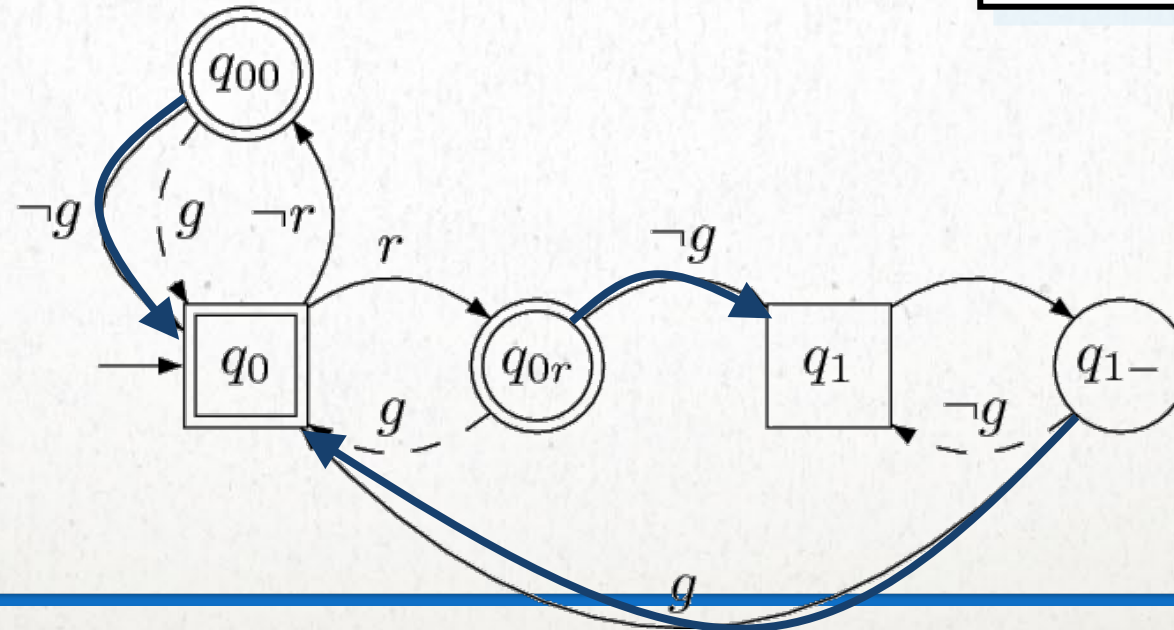
Circle: system

ARBITER STRATEGY

Game for
 $G(r \rightarrow Fg)$



1. Specify
2. Create Game
3. **Solve Game**
4. Create System



Box: environment

Circle: system

ARBITER STRATEGY

Game for

$G(r \rightarrow Fg)$

initial state = q_0

while(){

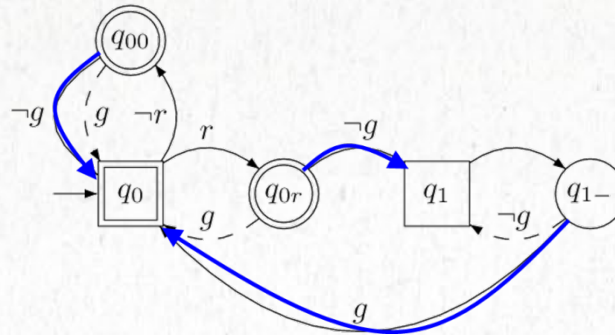
$r = \text{getinput}();$

 if($\text{state} == q_0 \ \&\& \ r == 0$) { $g=0$; $\text{state}=q_0$ }

 if($\text{state} == q_0 \ \&\& \ r == 1$) { $g=0$; $\text{state}=q_1$ }

 if($\text{state} == q_1$) { $g=1$; $\text{state}=q_0$ }

}



1. Specify
2. Create Game
3. Solve Game
4. **Create System**

