

Clock Bound Repair for Timed Systems

Martin Kölbl¹, Stefan Leue¹, and Thomas Wies²

¹ University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany
{Martin.Koelbl, Stefan.Leue}@uni-konstanz.de

² New York University, New York, NY, USA
wies@cs.nyu.edu

Abstract. We present algorithms and techniques for the repair of timed system models, given as networks of timed automata (NTA). The repair is based on an analysis of timed diagnostic traces (TDTs) that are computed by real-time model checking tools, such as UPPAAL, when they detect the violation of a timed safety property. We present an encoding of TDTs in linear real arithmetic and use the MaxSMT capabilities of the SMT solver Z3 to compute possible repairs to clock bound values that minimize the necessary changes to the automaton. We then present an admissibility criterion, called functional equivalence, that assesses whether a proposed repair is admissible in the overall context of the NTA. We have implemented a proof-of-concept tool called TARTAR for the repair and admissibility analysis. To illustrate the method, we have considered a number of case studies taken from the literature and automatically injected changes to clock bounds to generate faulty mutations. Our technique is able to compute a feasible repair for 91% of the faults detected by UPPAAL in the generated mutants.

Keywords: Timed Automata · Automated repair · Admissibility of repair · TARTAR tool.

1 Introduction

The analysis of system design models using model checking technology is an important step in the system design process. It enables the automated verification of system properties against given design models. The automated nature of model checking facilitates the integration of the verification step into the design process since it requires no further intervention of the designer once the model has been formulated and the property has been specified.

Often it is sufficient to abstract from real time aspects when checking system properties, in particular when the focus is on functional aspects of the system. However, when non-functional properties, such as response times or the timing of periodic behavior, play an important role, it is necessary to incorporate real time aspects into the models and the specification, as well as to use specialized real-time model checking tools, such as UPPAAL [6], Kronos [31] or opaal [11] during the verification step.

Next to the automatic nature of model checking, the ability to return counterexamples, in real-time model checking often referred to as timed diagnostic traces (TDT), is a further practical benefit of the use of model checking technology. A TDT describes a timed sequence of steps that lead the design model from the initial state of the system

into a state violating a real-time property. A TDT neither constitutes a causal explanation of the property violation, nor does it provide hints as to how to correct the model.

In this paper we describe an automated method that computes proposals for possible repairs of a network of timed automata (NTA) that avoid the violation of a timed safety property. Consider the TDT depicted as a time annotated sequence diagram [5] in Figure 1. This scenario describes a simple message exchange where the process `dbServer` sends a message `req` to process `db` which, after some processing steps returns a message `ser` to `dbServer`. Assume a requirement on the system to be that the time from sending `req` to receiving `ser` is not to be more than 4 time units. Assume that the timing interval annotations on the sequence diagram represent the minimum and maximum time for the message transmission and processing steps that the NTA, from which the diagram has been derived, permits. It is then easy to see that it is possible to execute the system in such a way that this property is violated.

Various changes to the underlying NTA model, depicted in Figure 2, may avoid this property violation. For instance, the maximum time it takes to transmit the `req` and `ser` messages can be constrained to be at most 1 time unit, respectively. Alternatively, it may be possible to avoid the property violation by reducing two of the three timings by 0.5 time units. In any case, proposing such changes to the model may either serve to correct clerical mistakes made during the editing of the model, or point to necessary changes in the dimensioning of its time resources, thus contributing to improved design space exploration.

The repair method described in this paper relies on an encoding of a TDT as a constraint system in linear real arithmetic. This encoding provides a symbolic abstract semantics for the TDT by constraining the sojourn time of the NTA in the locations visited along the trace. The constraint system is then augmented by auxiliary model variation variables which represent syntactic changes to the NTA model, for instance the variation of a location invariant condition or a transition guard. We assert that the thus modified constraint system implies the non-reachability of a violation. At the same time, we assert that the model variation variables have a value that implies that no change of the NTA model will occur, for instance by setting a clock bound variation variable to 0. This renders the resulting constraint system unsatisfiable.

In order to compute a repair, we derive a partial MaxSMT instance by turning the constraints that disable any repair into soft constraints. We solve this MaxSMT instance using the SMT solver Z3 [25]. If the MaxSMT instance admits a solution, the resulting model provides values of the model variation variables. These values indicate a repair

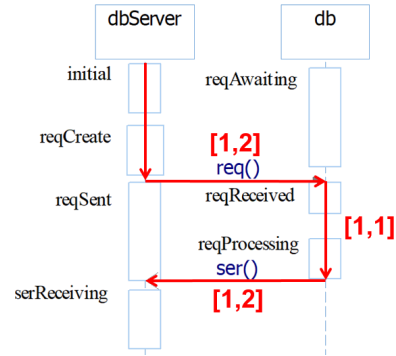


Fig. 1. TDT represented as a Sequence Diagram with Timing Annotations

of the NTA model which entails that along the sequence of locations represented by the TDT, the property violation will no longer be reachable.

In a next step it is necessary to check whether the computed repair is an admissible repair in the context of the full NTA. This is important since the repair was computed locally with respect to only a single given TDT. Thus, it is necessary to define a notion of admissibility that is reasonable and helpful in this setting. To this end, we propose the notion of *functional equivalence* which states that as a result of the computed repair, neither erstwhile existing functional behavior will be purged, nor will new functional behavior be added. Functional behavior in this sense is represented by languages accepted by the untimed automata of the unrepaired and the repaired NTAs. Functional equivalence is then defined as equivalence of the languages accepted by these automata. We propose a zone-based automaton construction for implementing the functional equivalence test that is efficient in practice.

We have implemented our proposed method in a proof-of-concept tool called TARTAR³. Our evaluation of TARTAR is based on several non-trivial NTA models taken from the literature, including the frequently considered Pacemaker model [19]. For each model, we automatically generate mutants by injecting clock bound variations which we then model check using UPPAAL and repair using TARTAR. The evaluation shows that our technique is able to compute an admissible repair for 91% of the detected faults.

Related Work. There are relatively few results available on a formal treatment of TDTs. The zone based approach to real-time model checking, which relies on a constraint-based abstraction of the state space, is proposed in [14]. The use of constraint solving to perform reachability analysis for NTAs is described in [30]. This approach ultimately leads to the on-the-fly reachability analysis algorithm used in UPPAAL [7]. [12] defines the notion of a time-concrete UPPAAL counterexample. Work documented in [27] describes the computation of concrete delays for symbolic TDTs. The above cited approaches address neither fault analysis nor repair for TDTs. Our use of MaxSMT solvers for computing minimal repairs is inspired by the use MaxSAT solvers for fault localization in C programs, which was first explored in the BugAssist tool [20, 21]. Our approach also shares some similarities with syntax-guided synthesis [2, 28], which has also been deployed in the context of program repair [22]. One key difference is how we determine the admissibility of a repair in the overall system, which takes advantage of the semantic restrictions imposed by timed automata.

Structure of the Paper. We will introduce the automata and real-time concepts needed in our analysis in § 2. In § 3 we present the logical formalization of TDTs. The repair and admissibility analyses are presented in § 4 and 5, respectively. We report on tool development, experimental evaluation and case studies in § 6 and § 7 concludes.

2 Preliminaries

The timed automaton model that we use in this paper is adapted from [7]. Given a set of *clocks* C , we denote by $\mathcal{B}(C)$ the set of all *clock constraints* over C , which are

³ TARTAR and links to all models used in this paper can be found at URL <https://github.com/sen-uni-kn/tartar>.

conjunctions of *atomic clock constraints* of the form $c \sim n$, where $c \in C$, $\sim \in \{<, \leq, =, \geq, >\}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. A *timed automaton (TA)* T is a tuple $T = (L, l^0, C, \Sigma, \Theta, I)$ where L is a finite set of locations, $l^0 \in L$ is an initial location, C is a finite set of clocks, Σ is a set of action labels, $\Theta \subseteq_{\text{fin}} L \times \mathcal{B}(C) \times \Sigma \times 2^C \times L$ is a set of *actions*, and $I : L \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(C)$ denotes a labeling of locations with clock constraints, referred to as location invariants. For $\theta \in \Theta$ with $\theta = (l, g, a, r, l')$ we refer to g as the *guard* of θ and to r as its *clock resets*.

The operational semantics of T is given by a timed transition system consisting of states $s = (l, u)$ where l is a location and $u : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is a *clock valuation*. The initial state s_0 is (l^0, u_0) where u_0 maps all clocks to 0. For a clock constraint B we write $u \models B$ iff B evaluates to true in u . There are two types of transitions. An *action transition* models the execution of an action whose guard is satisfied. These transitions are instantaneous and reset the specified clocks. The passing of time in a location is modeled by *delay transitions*. Both types of transitions guarantee that location invariants are satisfied in the pre and post state. Formally, we have $(l, u) \xrightarrow{t} (l', u')$ iff

- (action transition) $t = (l, g, a, r, l') \in \Theta$, $u \models I(l) \wedge g$, $u' \models I(l')$ and for all clocks $c \in C$, $u'(c) = 0$ if $c \in r$ and $u'(c) = u(c)$ otherwise; or
- (delay transition) $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $u \models I(l)$, $u' \models I(l)$ and $u' = u + t$.

Definition 1. A symbolic timed trace (STT) of T is a sequence of actions $S = \theta_0, \dots, \theta_{n-1}$. A realization of S is a sequence of delay values $\delta_0, \dots, \delta_n$ such that there exists states s_0, \dots, s_n, s_{n+1} with $s_i \xrightarrow{\delta_i} \xrightarrow{\theta_i} s_{i+1}$ for all $i \in [0, n)$ and $s_n \xrightarrow{\delta_n} s_{n+1}$. We say that a STT is feasible if it has at least one realization.

Property Specification. We focus on the analysis of timed safety properties, which we characterize by an invariant formula that has to hold for all reachable states of a TA. These properties state, for instance, that there are certain locations in which the value of a clock variable is not above, equal to or below a certain (integer) bound. Formally, let $T = (L, l^0, C, \Sigma, \Theta, I)$ be a TA. A *timed safety property* Π is a Boolean combination of atomic clock constraints and *location predicates* $@l$ where $l \in L$. A location predicate $@l$ holds in a state (l', u) of T iff $l' = l$. We say that a STT S witnesses a violation of Π in T if there exists a realization of S whose induced final state does not satisfy Π . We refer to such an STT as a *timed diagnostic trace* of T for Π .

T satisfies Π iff all its reachable states satisfy Π . This problem can be decided using model checking tools such as Kronos [31] and UPPAAL [6]. UPPAAL in particular computes a finite abstraction of the state space of an NTA using a zone graph construction. Reachability analysis is then performed by an on-the-fly search of the zone graph. If the property is violated, the tool generates a feasible TDT that witnesses the violation. The objective of our work is to analyze TDTs and to propose repairs for the property violation that they represent. We use TDTs generated by the UPPAAL tool in our implementation, but we maintain that our results can be adapted to any other tool producing TDTs.

We further note that UPPAAL takes a *network of timed automata* (NTA) as input, which is a CCS [24] style parallel composition of timed automata $T_1 \mid \dots \mid T_n$.

Since our analysis and repair techniques focus on timing-related errors rather than synchronization errors, we use TAs rather than NTAs in our formalization. However, our implementation works on NTAs.

Example 1. The running example that we use throughout the paper consists of an NTA of two timed automata, depicted in Figure 2. As alluded to in the introduction, the TAs `dbServer` and `db` synchronize via the exchange of messages modeled by the pairs of send and receive actions `req!` and `req?`, respectively, `ser!` and `ser?`. The transmission time of the `req` message is controlled by the clock variable x and can range between 1 and 2 time units. This is achieved by the location invariant $x \leq 2$ on the `reqReceived` location in `db` together with the transition guard $x \geq 1$ on the transition from `reqReceived` to `reqProcessing`. A similar mechanism using clock variable z is used to constrain the timing of the transfer of message `ser` to be within 1 and 2 time units. The processing time in `dbServer` is constrained to exactly 1 time unit by the location invariant $y \leq 1$ and the transition guard $y \geq 1$. In `dbServer`, a transition to location `timeout` can be triggered when the guard $z == 2$ is satisfied in location `serReceiving`. The clock variable x , which is not reset until the next `req` message is sent, is recording the time that has elapsed since sending `req` and is used in location `serReceiving` in order to verify if more than 4 time units have passed since `req` was sent. The timed safety property that we will consider for our example is $\Pi = \neg @dbServer.serReceiving \vee (x < 4)$. For the violation of this property, UPPAAL produces the TDT $S = \theta_0 \dots \theta_3$ where

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_0 &= ((\text{initial}, \text{reqAwaiting}), \emptyset, \tau, \emptyset, (\text{reqCreate}, \text{reqAwaiting})) \\ \theta_1 &= ((\text{reqCreate}, \text{reqAwaiting}), \emptyset, \tau, \{x\}, (\text{reqSent}, \text{reqReceived})) \\ \theta_2 &= ((\text{reqSent}, \text{reqReceived}), \{x \geq 1\}, \tau, \{y\}, (\text{reqSent}, \text{reqProc.})) \\ \theta_3 &= ((\text{reqSent}, \text{reqProc.}), \{y \geq 1\}, \tau, \{z\}, (\text{serReceiving}, \text{reqAwait.})). \end{aligned}$$

3 Logical Encoding of Timed Diagnostic Traces

Our analysis relies on a logical encoding of TDTs in the theory of quantifier-free linear real arithmetic. For the remainder of this paper, we fix a TA $T = (L, l^0, C, \Sigma, \Theta, I)$ with a safety property Π and assume that $S = \theta_0, \dots, \theta_{n-1}$ is an STT of T . We use the following notation for our logical encoding where $j \in [0, n + 1]$ is a position in a realization of S and $c \in C$ is a clock:

- l_j denotes the location of the pre state of θ_j for $j < n$ and the location of the post state of θ_{j-1} for $j = n$.
- c_j denotes the value of clock variable c when reaching the state at position j .
- δ_j denotes the delay of the delay transition leaving the state at position $j \leq n$.
- $reset_j$ denotes the set of clock variables that are being reset by action θ_j for $j < n$.
- $ibounds(c, l)$ denotes the set of pairs (β, \sim) such that the atomic clock constraint $c \sim \beta$ appears in the location invariant $I(l)$.
- $gbounds(c, \theta)$ denotes the set of pairs (β, \sim) such that the atomic clock constraint $c \sim \beta$ appears in the guard of action θ .

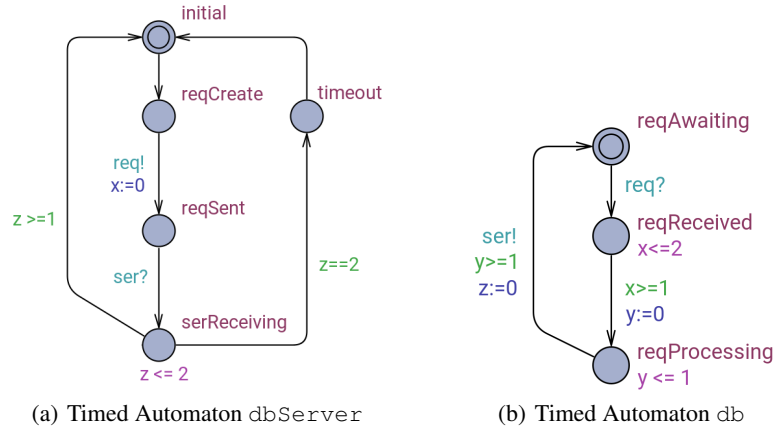


Fig. 2. Network of Timed Automata - Running Example

To illustrate the use of *ibounds*, assume location l to be labeled with invariants $x > 2 \wedge x \leq 4 \wedge y \leq 1$, then $ibounds(x, l) = \{(2, >), (4, \leq)\}$. The usage of *gbounds* is accordingly.

Definition 2. The timed diagnostic trace constraint system associated with STT S is the conjunction \mathcal{T} of the following constraints:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{C}_0 &\equiv \bigwedge_{c \in C} c_0 = 0 && \text{(clock initialization)} \\
 \mathcal{A} &\equiv \bigwedge_{j \in [0, n]} \delta_j \geq 0 && \text{(time advancement)} \\
 \mathcal{R} &\equiv \bigwedge_{c \in \text{reset}_j} c_{j+1} = 0 && \text{(clock resets)} \\
 \mathcal{D} &\equiv \bigwedge_{c \notin \text{reset}_j} c_{j+1} = c_j + \delta_j && \text{(sojourn time)} \\
 \mathcal{I} &\equiv \bigwedge_{(\beta, \sim) \in \text{ibounds}(c, l_j)} c_j \sim \beta \wedge c_j + \delta_j \sim \beta && \text{(location invariants)} \\
 \mathcal{G} &\equiv \bigwedge_{(\beta, \sim) \in \text{gbounds}(c, \theta_j)} c_j + \delta_j \sim \beta && \text{(transition guards)} \\
 \mathcal{L} &\equiv @l_n \wedge \bigwedge_{l \neq l_n} \neg @l && \text{(location predicates)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Let further $\Phi \equiv \Pi[\mathbf{c}_{n+1}/\mathbf{c}]$ where $\Pi[\mathbf{c}_{n+1}/\mathbf{c}]$ is obtained from Π by substituting all occurrences of clocks $c \in C$ with c_{n+1} . Then the Π -extended TDT constraint system associated with S is defined as $\mathcal{T}^\Pi = \mathcal{T} \wedge \neg\Phi$.

To illustrate the encoding consider the transition Θ_3 of the TDT in Example 1 corresponding to the transition from state $(\text{reqSent}, \text{reqProcessing})$ to state $(\text{serReceiving}, \text{reqAwaiting})$ while resetting clock z in the NTA of Figure 2. The encoding for the constraints on the clocks x , y and z is as following: $y_3 + d_3 \geq 1$, $z_4 = 0$, $x_4 = x_3 + d_3$ and $y_4 = y_3 + d_3$.

Lemma 1. $\delta_0^c, \dots, \delta_n^c$ is a realization of an STT S iff there exists a satisfying variable assignment ι for \mathcal{T} such that for all $j \in [0, n]$, $\iota(\delta_j) = \delta_j^c$.

Theorem 1. An STT S witnesses a violation of Π in T iff \mathcal{T}^Π is satisfiable.

4 Repair

We propose a repair technique that analyzes the responsibility of clock bound values occurring in a single TDT for causing the violation of a specification Π . The analysis suggests possible syntactic repairs. In a second step we define an admissibility test that assesses the admissibility of the repair in the context of the complete TA model. Throughout this section, we assume that S is a TDT for T and Π .

Clock Bound Variation. We introduce *bound variation variables* v that stand for *correction values* that the repair will add to the clock bounds occurring in location invariants and transition guards. The values are chosen such that none of the realizations of S in the modified automaton still witnesses a violation of Π . This is done by defining a new constraint system that captures the conditions on the variable v under which the violation of Π will not occur in the corresponding trace of the modified automaton. Using this constraint system, we then define a maximum satisfiability problem whose solution minimizes the number of changes to T that are needed to achieve the repair.

Recall that the clock bounds occurring in location invariants and in transition guards are represented by the *ibounds* and *gbounds* sets defined for the TDT S . Notice that each clock variable c may be associated with $m_{c,l}$ different clock bounds in the location invariant of l , denoted by the set $\text{ibounds}(c, l) = \{(\beta_1^{c,l}, \sim_1^{c,l}), \dots, (\beta_{m_{c,l}}^{c,l}, \sim_{m_{c,l}}^{c,l})\}$. Similarly, we enumerate the bounds in $\text{gbounds}(c, \theta)$ as $(\beta_k^{c,\theta}, \sim_k^{c,\theta})$. To reduce notational clutter, we let the meta variable r stand for the pairs of the form c, l or c, θ . We then introduce bound variation variables v_k^r describing the possible static variation in the TA code for the clock bound β_k^r and modify the TDT constraint system accordingly. A variation of the bounds only affects the location invariant constraints \mathcal{I} and the transition guard constraints \mathcal{G} . We thus define an appropriate invariant variation constraint \mathcal{I}^{bv} and guard variation constraint \mathcal{G}^{bv} that capture the clock bound modifications:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}^{bv} &\equiv \bigwedge_{(\beta_k^r, \sim_k^r) \in \text{ibounds}(c, l_j)} c_j \sim_k^r (\beta_k^r + v_k^r) \wedge c_j + \delta_j \sim_k^r (\beta_k^r + v_k^r) \\ \mathcal{G}^{bv} &\equiv \bigwedge_{(\beta_k^r, \sim_k^r) \in \text{gbounds}(c, \theta_j)} c_j + \delta_j \sim_k^r (\beta_k^r + v_k^r) \end{aligned}$$

We also need constraints ensuring that the modified clock bounds remain positive:

$$\mathcal{Z}^{bv} \equiv \bigwedge_{(\beta_k^r, \sim_k^r) \in \text{ibounds}(c, l_j) \cup \text{gbounds}(c, \theta_j)} \beta_k^r + v_k^r \geq 0$$

Putting all of this together we obtain the *bound variation TDT constraint system*

$$\mathcal{T}^{bv} \equiv \mathcal{C}_0 \wedge \mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{R} \wedge \mathcal{D} \wedge \mathcal{I}^{bv} \wedge \mathcal{G}^{bv} \wedge \mathcal{Z}^{bv} \wedge \mathcal{L}$$

which captures all realizations of S in TAs T^{bv} that are obtained from T by modifying the clock bounds β_k^r by some semantically consistent variations v_k^r .

Consider the bound variation for the guard $y \geq 1$ of transition Θ_3 in Example 1. The modified guard constraint, a conjunct in \mathcal{G}^{bv} , is $y_3 + d_3 \geq 1 + v_3^y$. The corresponding non-negativity constraint from \mathcal{Z}^{bv} is $1 + v_3^y \geq 0$.

Repair by Bound Variation Analysis. The objective of the bound variation analysis is to provide hints to the system designer regarding which minimal syntactic changes to the considered model might prevent the violation of property Π . Minimality here is considered with respect to the number of clock bound values in invariants and guards that need to be changed.

We implement this analysis by using the bound variation TDT constraint system \mathcal{T}^{bv} to derive an instance of the partial MaxSMT problem whose solutions yield candidate repairs for the timed automaton T . The partial MaxSMT problem takes as input a finite set of assertion formulas belonging to a fixed first-order theory. These assertions are partitioned into *hard* and *soft* assertions. The hard assertions \mathcal{F}_H are assumed to hold and the goal is to find a maximizing subset $\mathcal{F}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}_S$ of the soft assertions such that $\mathcal{F}' \cup \mathcal{F}_H$ is satisfiable in the given theory.

For our analysis, the hard assertions consist of the conjunction

$$\mathcal{F}_H^{bv} \equiv (\exists \delta_j, c_j. \mathcal{T}^{bv}) \wedge (\forall \delta_j, c_j. \mathcal{T}^{bv} \Rightarrow \Phi).$$

Note that the free variables of \mathcal{F}_H^{bv} are exactly the bound variation variables v_k^r . Given a satisfying assignment ι for \mathcal{F}_H^{bv} , let T_ι be the timed automaton obtained from T by adding to each clock bound β_k^r the according variation value $\iota(v_k^r)$ and let S_ι be the TDT corresponding to S in T_ι . Then \mathcal{F}_H^{bv} guarantees that

1. S_ι is feasible, and
2. S_ι has no realization that witnesses a violation of Π in T_ι .

We refer to such an assignment ι as a *local clock bound repair* for T and S . To obtain a minimal local clock bound repair, we use the soft assertions given by the conjunction

$$\mathcal{F}_S^{bv} \equiv \bigwedge_{(\beta_k^r, -) \in \text{ibounds}(c, l_j) \cup \text{gbounds}(c, \theta_j)} v_k^r = 0.$$

Clearly $\mathcal{F}_H^{bv} \wedge \mathcal{F}_S^{bv}$ is unsatisfiable because $\mathcal{T}^{bv} \wedge \mathcal{F}_S^{bv}$ is equisatisfiable with \mathcal{T} , and $\mathcal{T} \wedge \neg\Phi$ is satisfiable by assumption. However, if there exists at least one local clock bound repair for T and S , then \mathcal{F}_H^{bv} alone is satisfiable. In this case, the MaxSMT

instance $\mathcal{F}_H^{bv} \cup \mathcal{F}_S^{bv}$ has at least one solution. Every satisfying assignment of such a solution corresponds to a local repair that minimizes the number of clock bounds that need to be changed in T .

Note that hard and soft assertions remain within a decidable logic. Using an SMT solver such as Z3, we can enumerate all the optimal solutions for the partial MaxSMT instance and obtain a minimal local clock bound repair from each of them.

Example 2. We have applied the bound variation repair analysis to the TDT from Example 1, using TARTAR, which calls Z3. The following repairs were computed:

1. $v_1^{z,l_5} = -1$. This corresponds to a variation of the location invariant regarding clock z in location 5 of the TDT, corresponding to location `dbServer.serReceiving`, to read $z \leq 1$ instead of $z \leq 2$. This indicates that the violation of the bound on the total duration of the transaction, as indicated by a return to the `serReceiving` location and a value greater than 4 for clock x , can be avoided by ensuring that the time taken for transmitting the `ser` message to the `dbServer` is constrained to take exactly 1 time unit.
2. A further computed repair is $v_1^{x,l_2} = -1$. Interpreting this variation in the context of Example 1 means that location `db.reqReceived` will be left when the clock x has value 1. In other words, the transmission of the message `req` to the `db` takes exactly one time unit, not between 1 and 2 time units as in the unrepaired model.
3. Another possible repair implies the modification of two clock bounds. This is no longer an optimal solution and no further optimal solution exists. Notice that even non-optimal solutions might provide helpful insight for the designer, for instance if optimal repairs turn out not to be implementable, inadmissible or leading to a property violation. It is therefore meaningful to allow a practical tool implementation to compute more than just the optimal repairs.

5 Admissibility of Repair

The synthesized repairs that lead to a TA T_i change the original TA T in fundamental ways, both syntactically and semantically. This brings up the question whether the synthesized repairs are admissible. In fact, one of the key questions is what notion of admissibility is meaningful in this context.

A *timed trace* [7] is a sequence of timed actions $\xi = (t_1, a_1), (t_2, a_2), \dots$ that is generated by a run of a TA, where $t_i \leq t_{i+1}$ for all $i \geq 1$. The timed language for a TA T is the set of all its timed traces, which we denote by $\mathcal{L}_T(T)$. The untimed language of T consists of words over T 's alphabet Σ so that there exists at least one timed trace of T forming this word. Formally, for a timed trace $\xi = (t_1, a_1), (t_2, a_2), \dots$, the untimed operator $\mu(\xi)$ returns an untimed trace $\xi_\mu = a_1 a_2 \dots$. We define the untimed language $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T)$ of the TA T as $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T) = \{\mu(\xi) \mid \xi \in \mathcal{L}_T(T)\}$.

Let B be a Büchi automaton (BA) [10] over some alphabet Σ . We write $\mathcal{L}(B) \subseteq \Sigma^\omega$ for the language accepted by B . Similarly, we denote by $\mathcal{L}_f(B) \subseteq \Sigma^*$ the language accepted by B if it is interpreted as a nondeterministic finite automaton (NFA). Further, we write $\text{pref}(\mathcal{L}(B))$ to denote the set of all finite prefixes of words in $\mathcal{L}(B)$.

For a given NFA or BA M , the *closure* $\text{c1}(M)$ denotes the automaton obtained from M by turning all of its states into accepting states. We call M closed iff $M = \text{c1}(M)$. Notice that a Büchi automaton accepts a safety language if and only if it is closed [1].

Admissibility Criteria. From a *syntactic* point of view the repair obtained from a satisfying assignment ι of the MaxSMT instance ensures that T_ι is a syntactically valid TA model by, for instance, placing non-negativity constraints on repaired clock bounds. In case repairs alter right hand sides of clock constraints to rational numbers, this can easily be fixed by normalizing all clock constraints in the TA.

From a *semantic* perspective, the impact of the repairs is more profound. Since the repairs affect time bounds in location invariants and transition guards, as well as clock resets, the behavior of T_ι may be fundamentally different from the behavior of T .

- First, the computed repair for one property Π may render another property Π' violated. To check admissibility of the synthesized repair with respect to the set of all properties $\widehat{\Pi}$ in the system specification, a full re-checking of $\widehat{\Pi}$ is necessary.
- Second, a repair may have introduced zenoness and timelock [4] into T_ι . As discussed in [4], there exists both an over-approximating static test for zenoness as well as a model checking based precise test for timelocks that can be used to verify whether the repair is admissible in this regard.
- Third, due to changes in the possible assignment of time values to clocks, reachable locations in the TA T may become unreachable in T_ι , and vice versa. On the one hand, this means that some functionalities of the system may no longer be provided since part of the actions in T will no longer be executable in T_ι , and vice versa. Further, a reduction in the set of reachable locations in T_ι compared to T may mean that certain locations with property violations in T are no longer reachable in T_ι , which implies that certain property violations are masked by a repair instead of being fixed. On the other hand, the repair leading to locations becoming reachable in T_ι that were unreachable in T may have the effect that previously unobserved property violations become visible and that T_ι possesses functionality that T does not have, which may or may not be desirable.

It should be pointed out that we assess admissibility of a repair leading to T_ι with respect to a given TA model T , and not with respect to a correct TA model T^* satisfying Π .

Functional Equivalence. While various variants of semantic admissibility may be considered, we are focusing on a notion of admissibility that ensures that a repair does not unduly change the functional behavior of the modeled system while adhering to the timing constraints of the repaired system. We refer to this as *functional equivalence*. The functional capabilities of a timed system manifest themselves in the sets of action or transition traces that the system can execute. For TAs T and T_ι this means that we need to consider the languages over the action or transition alphabets that these TAs define. Considering the timed languages of T and T_ι , we can state that $\mathcal{L}_T(T) \neq \mathcal{L}_T(T_\iota)$ since the repair forces at least one timed trace to be purged from $\mathcal{L}_T(T)$. This means that equivalence of the timed languages cannot be an admissibility criterion ensuring functional equivalence. At the other end of the spectrum we may relate the de-timed

languages of T and T_l . The *de-time* operator $\alpha(T)$ is defined such that it omits all timing constraints and resets from any TA T . Requiring $\mathcal{L}(\alpha(T)) = \mathcal{L}(\alpha(T_l))$ is tempting since it states that when eliminating all timing related features from T and from the repaired T_l , the resulting action languages will be identical.

However, this admissibility criterion would be flawed, since the repair in T_l may imply that unreachable locations in T will be reachable in T_l , and vice versa. This may have an impact on the untimed languages, and even though $\mathcal{L}(\alpha(T)) = \mathcal{L}(\alpha(T_l))$ it may be that $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T) \neq \mathcal{L}_\mu(T_l)$. To illustrate this point, consider the running example in Fig. 2 and assume the invariant in location `dbServer.reqReceiving` to be modified from $z \leq 2$ to $z \leq 1$ in the repaired TA T_l . Applying the de-time operator to T_l implies that the location `dbServer.timeout`, which is unreachable in T_l , becomes reachable in the de-timed model. Since `dbServer.timeout` is reachable in T , the TA T and T_l are not functionally equivalent, even though their de-timed languages are identical. Notice that for the untimed languages $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T) \neq \mathcal{L}_\mu(T_l)$ holds since no timed trace in $\mathcal{L}_T(T_l)$ reaches location `timeout`, even though such a timed trace exists in $\mathcal{L}_T(T)$. In detail, $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T_l)$ contains the the untimed trace $\Theta_0\Theta_1\Theta_2\Theta_3\Theta_4$ that is missing in $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T)$ and where Θ_4 is the transition towards the location `dbServer.timeout`. As consequence, we resort to considering the untimed languages of T and T_l and require $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T) = \mathcal{L}_\mu(T_l)$. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T) = \mathcal{L}_\mu(T_l) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\alpha(T)) = \mathcal{L}(\alpha(T_l))$. In other words, the equivalence of the untimed languages ensures functional equivalence.

Admissibility Test. Designing an algorithmic admissibility test for functional equivalence is challenging due to the computational complexity of determining the equivalence of the untimed languages $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T)$ and $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T_l)$. While language equivalence is decidable for languages defined by Büchi Automata, it is undecidable for timed languages [3]. For untimed languages, however, this problem is again decidable [3]. The algorithmic implementation of the test for functional equivalence that we propose proceeds in two steps.

- First, the untimed languages $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T)$ and $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T_l)$ are constructed. This requires an untimed transformation of T and T_l yielding Büchi automata representing $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T)$ and $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T_l)$. While the standard untimed transformation for TAs [3] relies on a region construction, we propose a transformation that relies on a zone construction [14]. This will provide a more succinct representation of the resulting untimed languages and, hence, a more efficient equivalence test.
- Second, it needs to be determined whether $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T) = \mathcal{L}_\mu(T_l)$. As we shall see, the obtained Büchi automata are closed. Hence, we can reduce the equivalence problem for these ω -regular languages to checking equivalence of the regular languages obtained by taking the finite prefixes of the traces in $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T)$ and $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T_l)$. This allows us to interpret the Büchi automata obtained in the first step as NFAs, for which the language equivalence check is a standard construction [15].

Automata for Untimed Languages. The construction of an automaton representing an untimed language, here referred to as an *untimed construction*, has so far been proposed based on a region abstraction [3]. The region abstraction is known to be relatively inefficient since the number of regions is, among other things, exponential in the number of

clocks [4]. We therefore propose an untime construction based on the construction of a zone automaton [14] which in the worst case is of the same complexity as the region automaton, but on the average is more succinct [7].

Definition 3 (Untimed Büchi Automaton). *Assume a TA T and the corresponding zone automaton $\llbracket T \rrbracket_Z = (S_Z, s_Z^0, \Sigma_Z, \Theta_Z)$. We define the untimed Büchi automaton as the closed BA $B_T = (S, \Sigma, \rightarrow, S_0, F)$ obtained from $\llbracket T \rrbracket_Z$ such that $S = S_Z$, $\Sigma = \Sigma_Z \setminus \{\delta\}$ and $S_0 = \{s_Z^0\}$. For every transition in Θ_Z with a label $a \in \Sigma$ we add a transition to \rightarrow created by the rule $\frac{(l,z) \xrightarrow{\delta} (l,z^\uparrow) \xrightarrow{a} (l',z')}{(l,z) \xrightarrow{a} (l',z')}$ with $z^\uparrow = \{v + d \mid v \in z, d \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\}$. In addition, we add self-transitions $(l, z) \xrightarrow{\tau} (l, z)$ to every state $(l, z) \in S_B$.*

The following observations justify this definition:

- A timed trace of T may remain forever in the same location after a finite number of action transitions. In order to enable B to accept this trace, we add a self-transition labeled with τ to \rightarrow for each state $s \in S$ in B_T , and later define s as accepting. These τ -self-transitions extend every finite timed trace t leading to a state in S_τ to an infinite trace $t.\tau^\omega$.
- The construction of the acceptance set F is more intricate. Convergent traces are often excluded from consideration in real-time model checking [4]. As a consequence, in the untime construction proposed in [3], only a subset of the states in S may be included in F . A repair may render a subgraph of the location graph of T that is only reachable by divergent traces, into a subgraph in T_i that is only reachable by convergent traces. However, excluding convergent traces is only meaningful when considering unbounded liveness properties, but not when analyzing timed safety properties, which in effect are safety properties. As argued in [7], unbounded liveness properties appear to be less important than timed safety properties in timed systems. This is due to the observation that divergent traces reflect unrealistic behavior in the limit, but finite prefixes of infinite divergent traces, which only need to be considered for timed safety properties, correspond to realistic behavior. This observation is also reflected in the way in which, e.g., UPPAAL treats reachability by convergent traces. In conclusion, this justifies our choice to define the zone automaton in the untime construction as a closed BA, i.e., $F = S$.

Theorem 2 (Correctness of Untimed Büchi Automaton Construction). *For an untimed Büchi automaton B_T derived from a TA T according to Definition 3 it holds that $\mathcal{L}(B_T) = \mathcal{L}_\mu(T)$.*

Equivalence Check for Untimed Languages. Given that the zone automaton construction delivers closed BAs we can reduce the admissibility test $\mathcal{L}_\mu(T) = \mathcal{L}_\mu(T_i)$ defined over infinite languages to an equivalence test over the finite prefixes of these languages, represented by interpreting the zone automata as NFAs. The following theorem justifies this reduction.

Theorem 3 (Language Equivalence of Closed BA). *Given closed Büchi automata B and B' , if $\mathcal{L}_f(B) = \mathcal{L}_f(B')$ then $\mathcal{L}(B) = \mathcal{L}(B')$.*

Discussion. One may want to adapt the admissibility test so that it only considers divergent traces, e.g., in cases where only unbounded liveness properties need to be preserved by a repair. This can be accomplished as follows. First, an overapproximating non-zenoness test [4] can be applied to T and T_r . If it shows non-zenoness, then one knows that the respective TA does not include convergent traces. If this test fails, a more expensive test needs to be developed. It requires a construction of the untimed Büchi automata using the approach from [3], and subsequently a language equivalence test of the untimed languages accepted by the untimed BAs using, for instance, the automata-theoretic constructions proposed in [9].

6 Case Studies and Experimental Evaluation

We have implemented the repair computation and admissibility test in a proof-of-concept tool called TARTAR. We present the architecture of TARTAR and then evaluate the proposed method by applying TARTAR to several case studies.

Tool Architecture. The control loop of TARTAR, depicted in Figure 3, computes repairs for a given UPPAAL model and a given property Π using the following steps:

1. *Counterexample Creation.* TARTAR calls UPPAAL with parameters to compute and store a shortest symbolic TDT in XML format, in case Π is violated.
2. *Diagnostic Trace Creation.* Parsing the model and the TDT, TARTAR creates $\mathcal{F}_H^{bv} \wedge \mathcal{F}_S^{bv}$ as defined in Section 4. Z3 can only solve the MaxSMT problem for quantifier-free linear real arithmetic. Hence, TARTAR first performs a quantifier elimination on the constraints $\forall \delta_j, c_j. \mathcal{T}^{bv} \Rightarrow \Phi$ of \mathcal{F}_H^{bv} .
3. *Repair Computation.* Next, TARTAR attempts to compute a repair, by using Z3 to solve the generated quantifier-free MaxSMT instance. In case no solution is found, TARTAR terminates. Otherwise, TARTAR returns the repair that has been computed from the model of the MaxSMT solution.
4. *Admissibility Check.* Using adapted routines provided by the opaal model checker [11], TARTAR checks the admissibility of the computed repair. To do so, TARTAR modifies the constraints of the considered UPPAAL model as indicated by the computed repair. It calls opaal in order to compute the timed transition system (TTS) of the original and the repaired UPPAAL model. TARTAR then checks whether the two TTS have equivalent untimed languages, in which case the repair is admissible. This check is implemented using the library AutomataLib included in the package LearnLib [16],
5. *Iteration.* TARTAR is designed to enumerate all repairs, starting with the minimal ones, in an iterative loop. To accomplish this, at the end of each iteration i a new \mathcal{V}_{i+1}^{bv} is generated by forcing the bound variation variables that were used in the i -th repair to 0. This excludes the repair computed in iteration i from further consideration. Using \mathcal{V}_{i+1}^{bv} , TARTAR iterates back to Step 3 to compute another repair.

Evaluation Strategy. The evaluation of our analysis is based on ideas taken from mutation testing [18]. Mutation testing evaluates a test set by systematically modifying the program code to be tested and computing the ratio of modifications that are detected by the test set. Real-time system models that contain violations of timed safety properties are not available in significant numbers. We therefore need to seed faults in existing models and check

whether those can be found by our automated repair. An objective of mutation testing is that testing a proportion of the possible modification yields satisfactory results [18]. In order to evaluate repairs for erroneous clock bounds in invariants and transition guards we seed modifications to all bounds of clock constraints by the amount of $\{-10, -1, +1, +0.1 \cdot M, +M\}$, where M is the maximal bound a clock is compared against in a given model. If a thus seeded modification leads to a syntactically invalid UPPAAL model, then UPPAAL returns an exception and we ignore this modification. In analogy to mutation testing, we compute the count of TDTs for which our analysis finds an admissible repair.

Experiments. We have applied this modification seeding strategy to eight UPPAAL models (see Table 1). Not all of the models that we considered have been published with a property that can be violated by mutating a clock constraint. For those models, we suggest a suitable timed safety property specifying an invariant condition. In particular, we add a property to the Bando [29] model which ensures that, for as long as the sender is active, its clock never exceeds the value of 28,116 time units. In the FDDI token ring protocol [29], the property that we use checks whether the first member of the ring never remains for more than 140 time units in any given state. The Viking model is taken from the set of test models of opaal [26]. For this model we use a property that checks whether one of the Viking processes can only enter a safe state during the first 60 time units. Note that all of these properties are satisfied by the unmodified models.

The results of the clock bound repair computed by TARTAR for all considered models are summarized in Table 1. The seeded modifications are characterized quantitatively by the count $\#Seed$ of analyzed modified models, the count $\#TDT$ of modified models that return a TDT for the considered property, the maximal time T_{UP} UPPAAL needs to create a TDT per analyzed model, and the length $Len.$ of the longest TDT found. For the computation of a repair we give the count $\#Rep.$ of all repairs that were computed, the count $\#Adm.$ of computed admissible repairs, the count of TDTs $\#Sol.$ for which an admissible repair was found, the maximal time T_{QE} that the quantifier elimination required, the average time effort T_R to compute a repair, the standard deviation SD_R for the computation time of a repair, the time effort T_{Adm} for an admissibility check, the maximal count of variables $\#Var.$, and the maximal count of constraints $\#Con.$ used in \mathcal{V}_{i+1}^{bv} . The maximal memory consumption was at most 17MB for the repair analysis and 478MB for the admissibility test. We performed all experiments on a computer with an i7-6700K CPU (4.0GHz), 60GB of RAM and a Linux operating system.

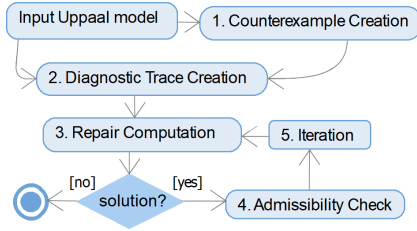


Fig. 3. Control Loop of TARTAR

We found 60 TDTs by seeding violations of the timed safety property and TARTAR returned 204 repairs for these TDTs. TARTAR proposed an admissible repair for 55 (91%) TDTs and at least one repair for 57 (95%) TDTs. For 3 out of the total of 14 TDTs found for the SBR model no repair was computed since the timeout of the quantifier elimination was reached after 2 minutes. For all other models, no timeout occurred.

Space limitations do not permit us to describe all models and computed repairs in detail, we therefore focus on the pacemaker case study. One of the modification increases a location invariant of this model that controls the minimal heart period from 400 to 1,600. The modification allows the pacemaker to delay an induced ventricular beat for too long so that this violates the property that the time between two ventricular beats of a heart is never longer than the maximal heart period of 1,000. TARTAR finds three repairs. Two repairs reduce the maximal time delay between two ventricular or articular heart beats of the patient. The repairs are classified as inadmissible. In the model context this appears to be reasonable since the repairs would restrict the environment of the pacemaker, and not the pacemaker itself. The third repair is admissible and reduces the bound modified during the seeding of bound modifications by 600.5. The minimal heart period is then below or equal to the maximal heart period of 1,000.

Result Interpretation. Our repair strategy minimizes the number of repairs but does not optimize the computed value. For instance, in the pacemaker model the computed repair of 600.5 would be a correct and admissible repair even if the value was reduced to 600, which would be the minimal possible repair value.

A comparison of the values T_{QE} and T_R reveals that, perhaps unsurprisingly, the quantifier elimination step is computationally almost an order of magnitude more expensive than the repair computation. Overall, the computational cost ($T_{QE} + T_R$) correlates with the number of variables in the constraint system, which depends in turn on the length of the TDT and the number of clocks referenced along the TDT. Consider, for instance, that the pacemaker model has a TDT of maximal length 9 with 116 variables, and the repair requires 0.193s and 2.070MB. On the other hand, the Bando model produces a longer maximal TDT of length 279 with 1,156 variables and requires 6.555s and 16.650MB. The impact of the number of clock constraints and clock variables on the computation costs can be seen, for instance, in the data for the pacemaker and FDDI models. While the pacemaker model has a shorter TDT than the Viking model (9 vs. 18), the constraint counts (294 vs. 140) of the pacemaker model are higher than for the

Model	# Seed	# TDT	T_{Up}	Len.	# Rep.	# Adm.	# Sol.	T_{QE}	T_R	SD_R	T_{Adm}	# Var.	# Con.
repaired db Fig. 2	35	6	0.006s	4	12	12	6	0.042s	0.023s	0.001	2.329s	25	40
CSMA/CD [17]	90	6	0.012s	2	36	16	6	0.020s	0.021s	0.000	3.060s	16	36
Elevator [8]	35	3	0.004s	1	6	6	3	0.071s	0.028s	0.005	2.374s	6	16
Viking	85	3	0.009s	18	6	6	3	0.032s	0.042s	0.002	2.821s	120	140
Bando [29]	740	12	0.259s	279	26	24	12	17.227s	6.555s	1.776	4.067s	1,156	2,441
Pacemaker [19]	240	7	0.044s	9	34	16	7	0.670s	0.193s	0.021	3.389s	116	294
SBR [23]	65	14	0.066s	81	42	26	9	20.776s	2.568s	0.441	34.120s	256	410
FDDI [29]	100	9	0.025s	5	42	30	9	0.046s	0.029s	0.001	2.493s	59	93

Table 1. Experimental Results for Clock Bound Repair Computation using TARTAR

Viking model, which coincides with a higher computation time (0.193s vs. 0.042s) and a higher memory consumption (2.070MB vs. 0.910MB) compared to the Viking model.

We analyzed for every TDT the relationship between the length of the TDT and the computation time for a repair ($T_r = T_{QE} + T_R$), as well as the relationship between $\#Var$ and T_r by estimating Kendall’s tau [13]. Kendall’s tau is a measurement for the ordinal association between two measured quantities. A correlation is considered significant if the probability p that there is actually no correlation in a larger data set is below a certain threshold. The length of a TDT is significantly related ($\tau_1 = 0.673, p < .001$) to T_r . Also $\#Var$ is significantly related ($\tau_2 = 0.759, p < .001$) to T_r . $\#Var$ contains clocks for every step of a TDT, hence the combination of trace length and clock count tends to correlate higher than the trace length on its own. This supports our conjecture that the computation time of a repair depends on the trace length and the clock count.

The admissibility test appears to be quite efficient, with a maximum computation time of 34.120s for the SBR model, which is one of the more complex models that were considered. We observed that most models were action-deterministic, which has a positive influence on the language equivalence test used during admissibility checking.

7 Conclusion

We have presented an approach to derive minimal repairs for timed reachability properties of TA and NTA models from TDTs in order to facilitate fault localization and debugging of such models during the design process. Our approach includes a formalization of TDTs using linear real arithmetic, a repair strategy based on MaxSMT solving, the definition of an admissibility criterion and test for the computed repairs, the development of a prototypical analysis and repair tool, and the application of the proposed method to a number of case studies of realistic complexity. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first rigorous treatment of counterexamples in real-time model checking. We are also not aware of any existing repair approaches for TA or NTA models. This makes a comparative experimental evaluation impossible. We have nonetheless observed that our analysis computes a significant number of admissible repairs within realistic computation time bounds and memory consumption.

Future research will address the development and implementation of repair strategies for further syntactic features in TAs and NTAs, including false comparison operators in invariants and guards, erroneous clock variable references, superfluous or missing resets for clocks, and wrong urgent state choices. We will furthermore address the interplay between different repairs and develop refined strategies to determine their admissibility. Finally, we plan to extend the approach developed in this paper to derive criteria for the actual causation of timing property violations in NTA models based on the counterfactual reasoning paradigm for causation.

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