

Graph Grammar Modeling and Verification of Ad Hoc Routing Protocols

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## Summary

- Developed tool for verifying safety properties
  - Symbolic backward reachability analysis of graph grammars
    - http://www.it.uu.se/research/group/mobility/adhoc/gbt
      (tool + example models)
- Verified loop freedom of DYMO
  - Ad hoc routing protocol

## Outline

- Introduction
  - Ad hoc networking, properties
- The DYMO protocol
- Graph grammars
- Modeling
- Verification
  - GBT tool
- Conclusions, future work

## Mobile ad hoc networks

- Mobile ad hoc network (MANET)
  - No wireless infrastructure
    - Build own structure dynamically, multi-hop
  - Behavior
    - Nodes change location
    - Connectivity fluctuates
    - Power and bandwidth limited



## Mobile ad hoc networks

- Usage areas
  - Lack of infrastructure
  - Search and rescue teams, military operations
  - Spontaneous networking in mobile communities
  - Sensor networks



## Ad hoc routing protocols

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- Set up forwarding paths
- Extend communication range
  - Save power, overcome obstacles, avoid interference



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## Properties of ad hoc protocols

- Correct routing
  - The protocol sets up "usable" routes
  - Loop freedom
    - Forwarded packets do not enter a loop

## Properties of ad hoc protocols

#### Correct routing

- The protocol sets up "usable" routes
- Loop freedom
  - Forwarded packets do not enter a loop
  - Can be checked by condition on route metric



## DYMO

- Dynamic MANET On-demand (DYMO) routing protocol
  - Nodes have sequence number and route table
  - Route table entry: < target, next, metric >
  - Metric: < -sequence number, hop count >
- Routing messages used for updates



## DYMO

- If there is previous entry
  - Compare and replace if "better"
    - Fresher data, shorter path
  - Specification contains update rules



## Graph grammars

• We model a system using graph grammars

- Initial hypergraph + hypergraph rewriting rules
- Example hypergraph:



# Hypergraphs vs patterns

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- Configuration represented by hypergraph
- Patterns constraints on configurations
  - Represent sets of hypergraphs
  - Positive part
    - Must be subgraph of included hypergraphs
  - Negative parts
    - Must not match included hypergraphs

### Hypergraphs vs patterns



Included



Not included



...



...



## Hypergraph rewriting rules

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- Left hand side: pattern
- Right hand side: hypergraph
- Semantics replacing positive part by RHS



## Modeling DYMO

- Initial graph: Empty
- Example rules: New network node and RREQ generation (simplified)



## Modeling DYMO

- Followed latest version
  - DYMO Internet Draft v10
  - 77 rewriting rules
    - 38 of these are update rules



## Verifying DYMO

- Starting from undesirable graph patterns
  - Representing all bad system configurations
  - Negation of loop freedom property



- Check if reachable from initial state
  - Backward reachability analysis



Pattern





Pattern







Rule













Pattern



Pre set



. . .





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- Some special situations
  - Graph segments created by rule
    - Not every overlap possible
  - Inconsistent patterns
    - Need to be detected and removed
    - Except when...
  - Inconsistency involves segment removed by rule
    - Inconsistency resolved, introduces abstraction



## Many patterns generated

May never terminate



## Many patterns generated

- Optimizations needed
- Want to safely discard patterns
  - Pattern subsumption
  - Simple type checking





## Pattern subsumption

- Patterns are generators for sets of graphs
- For a pattern φ
  - $[\![\phi]\!]$  set of graphs represented by  $\phi$
- For patterns φ and ψ
  - $\phi \leq \psi$  iff  $\llbracket \phi \rrbracket \subseteq \llbracket \psi \rrbracket$  (definition)
- Example



### Pattern subsumption

Discard covered predecessors



# Simple type checking

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• Network node • Sequence number



• Network node • Sequence number



○ Network node ○ Sequence number

# Simple type checking Rule Pattern Type constraint (disallowed) Pre set

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○ Network node ○ Sequence number

## Graph Backwards Tool (GBT)

- Takes .grm file as input
  - Lists . dot files describing:
    - initial graph, rewriting rules,
    - undesirable patterns, and
    - type constraints

Outputs "verification successful" or error trace

- Can be spurious (due to over-approximation)
- Tool and examples available for download

http://www.it.uu.se/research/group/mobility/adhoc/gbt

## Verification results

- Two DYMO versions verified
  - Difference:
    - Intermediate nodes can reply in v10
    - Slight change in update rules
- Machine: 64-bit 2.8 GHz processor, 8 GB available memory

Protocol	Actions	Checked	Covered	Left	Loop free	Time
DYMO v10	77	295164	295108	56	Yes	4h 31 min
DYMO v05	50	118685	118637	48	Yes	1h 20 min

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## Updated verification results

- New optimizations implemented since paper
  - Example
    - Patterns often subsumed by immediate predecessor
    - Check this early
    - Reduces memory footprint, increases speed

Protocol	Actions	Checked	Covered	Left	Loop free	Time
DYMO v10	77	254620	254610	10	Yes	1h 59 min
DYMO v05	50	119506	119496	10	Yes	39 min 20 s

## Related work

- König and Kozioura
  - Over-approximate graph grammars using Petri nets
  - No negative conditions
- Becker et al.
  - Graph grammars, verification of mechatronic systems
  - Only check given inductive invariant
- Abstract interpretation
  - Predicate abstraction
    - Need to find/devise relevant predicates
    - Abstractions may be too coarse

## Conclusions and Future work

- Verified loop freedom of DYMO automatically
  - Optimize model faster verification?
- A few other example systems
  - Working on more case studies
- Implemented some optimizations
  - More can be done
    - Early detection of unfruitful mappings
- We can get spurious counterexamples
  - CEGAR ongoing
    - Introduce more abstraction, force termination