

# Modelchecking Non-Functional Requirements for Interface Specifications

Florian Kammüller and Sören Preibusch

Institut für Softwaretechnik und Theoretische Informatik

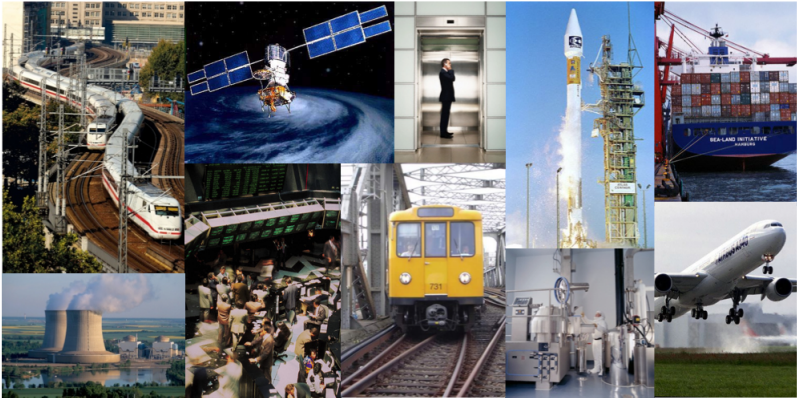


FIT'08 Budapest, 5. April 2008

# Software Ubiquitous in Safety Critical Systems



# Software Ubiquitous in Safety Critical Systems



Importance of Specification and Verification of rich Interfaces

# Our Approach: Requirements Feedback Loop

- Feedback loop between requirements and design phases
  - 1 Requirements: Object-Z specification  $M$  (functional), Temporal Logic formulas  $\rho$  (non-functional)
  - 2 Translate to SMV:  $\phi(M), \phi(\rho)$
  - 3 Modelcheck result (Consistency and  $\phi(M) \vdash \phi(\rho)$ )
  - 4 Use feedback for improvement of requirements and iterate

# Overview

- 1 Background
- 2 Translation from Object-Z to SMV
- 3 Case Study TWIN-Elevator
- 4 Feedback Loop: Example
- 5 Conclusions

# Specification in Object-Z

- Extension of specification language Z by objects:
  - OO-features: Classes, objects
  - Interfaces (by visibility lists)
  - Inheritance, polymorphism
- Formal specification of Interfaces in a very general way
- Full predicate calculus available to specify invariants and operations
- ⇒ Rich interfaces (for functional requirements) can be explicitly specified
- ⇒ Non-functional requirements integrated through temporal logic and feedback loop

# SMV Modelchecking



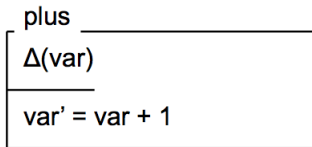
## **ACM Turing Award Honors Founders of Automatic Verification Technology**

Researchers Created Model Checking Technique for Hardware and Software Designers

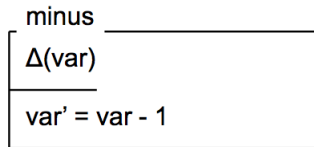
- SMV is a classical Modelchecker for CTL and LTL
- SMV's input language similar to programming language (Verilog style)
- Supports simple datatypes and modules

# Translation from Object-Z to SMV

- *Profit from syntactic similarities*
  - ⇒ Translation identifies: types(bool), constants, classes, instantiation
- *Watch out for semantical differences*
  - ⇒ Special: state transition, operations, operation composition



**next(var) := var + 1;**



**next(var) := var - 1;**

⇒ SMV: "redefining var"



# Special Translation for Operations: Stimulus

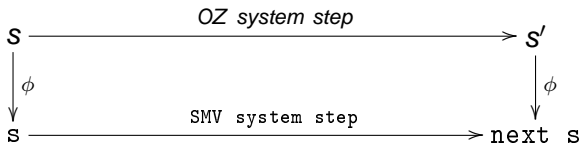
In O-Z operations are offered, must be invoked by environment  
Additional variable mimicks operation stimulus explicitly in SMV

minus _____	
$\Delta(\text{var})$	
var > 0	<code>minus_pre : boolean;</code>
var' = var - 1	<code>minus_pre := (var &gt; 0);</code>

```
next(var) := case {  
  plus_stimulus & plus_pre : var + 1;  
  minus_stimulus & minus_pre : var - 1;  
  default: var; };
```

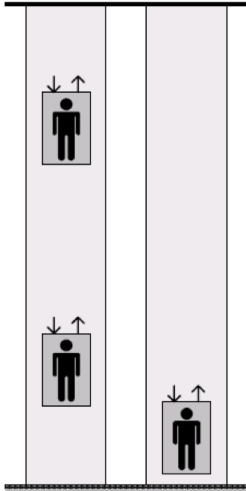
# Translation from Object-Z to SMV

- Translation Soundness
  - Translation is a homomorphism  $\phi$  of the boolean lattices of Object-Z and SMV
  - State change preserves  $\phi$ : both formalism contain logical representation of “change”
    - In Object-Z: pre-state  $s$ , post-state  $s'$
    - In SMV: pre-state  $s$ , post-state  $\text{next } s$

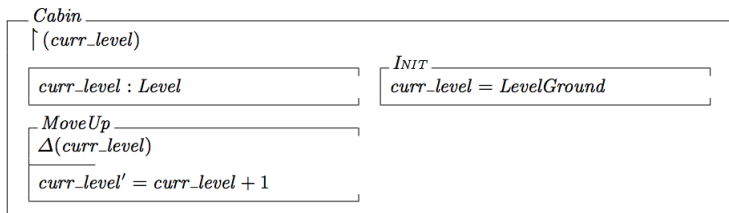


- Translation *not* complete:
    - Quantification only for finite domains
    - OO notion of self not supported by SMV modules
- ... but sufficiently practical

# The TWIN Problem and ThyssenKrupp Solution



# Feedback Loop: Example from TWIN



- Example requirement: cabin's movements are restricted by boundaries shaft:

$\text{LevelGround} \leq \text{system.curr\_level} \leq \text{LevelTop}$

- Translation into SMV:

```
CabinStaysInShaft: assert
  G (LevelGround <= system.curr_level)
  & (system.curr_level <= LevelTop);
```

[cont'd]

# Feedback Loop: Example from TWIN [cont'd]

- SMV detects violation of safety requirement:

The screenshot shows the CEE-SET software interface. The title bar reads "CEE-SET\_example.smv". The menu bar includes "File", "Prop", "View", "Goto", "History", "Abstraction", and "Help". Below the menu bar are tabs for "Browser", "Properties", "Results", "Cone", "Using", and "Groups". The "Results" tab is active, displaying a table of results. The table has columns for "Property", "Result", and "Time". A single row is highlighted in light blue, showing the property "CabinStaysInShaft" with a result of "false" and a time of "Wed Jun 27 09:49:09 Mitteleuropäische Sommerzeit 2007". Below the table are tabs for "Source", "Trace", and "Log". At the bottom, there is a "File Edit Run View" menu bar and a grid with 14 columns and several rows. The first row of the grid contains numbers 1 through 14. The second row contains the text "system.curr\_level:" followed by the numbers 1 through 13, and then a "0" in the 14th column.

Property	Result	Time
CabinStaysInShaft	false	Wed Jun 27 09:49:09 Mitteleuropäische Sommerzeit 2007

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
system.curr_level:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	0					

- ⇒ Operation `MoveUp` responsible for illegal change of `curr_level`
- ⇒ Add precondition `curr_level < LevelTop`

## Results of the Case Study

- All safety properties of TWIN system could be successfully verified
- Observations:
  - Feedback loop enables detection of inconsistencies
  - Specification is abstract description of interfaces reducing to behaviour relevant for safety, e.g. DSC



actual implementation of cabin selection is irrelevant

⇒ this part of the behaviour is *not* part of interface

# Summary and Lessons Learned

- Summary:
  - Interface specification with Object-Z
  - Feedback loop to requirements for quality:
    - Translation to SMV
    - Modelcheck specification
  - Case study TWIN-elevator shows feasibility
- Object-Z: formal specification “traditional way”
  - Stepwise, iterated specification refinement
  - Elegant and abstract (in comparison to SMV)
  - Temporal logic together with Object-Z seems natural
  - Pragmatism of translation; so far no restriction