



SBMF 2024 - 05/12/2024

A CSP semantics for UML state machines aiming at hidden formal methods verification

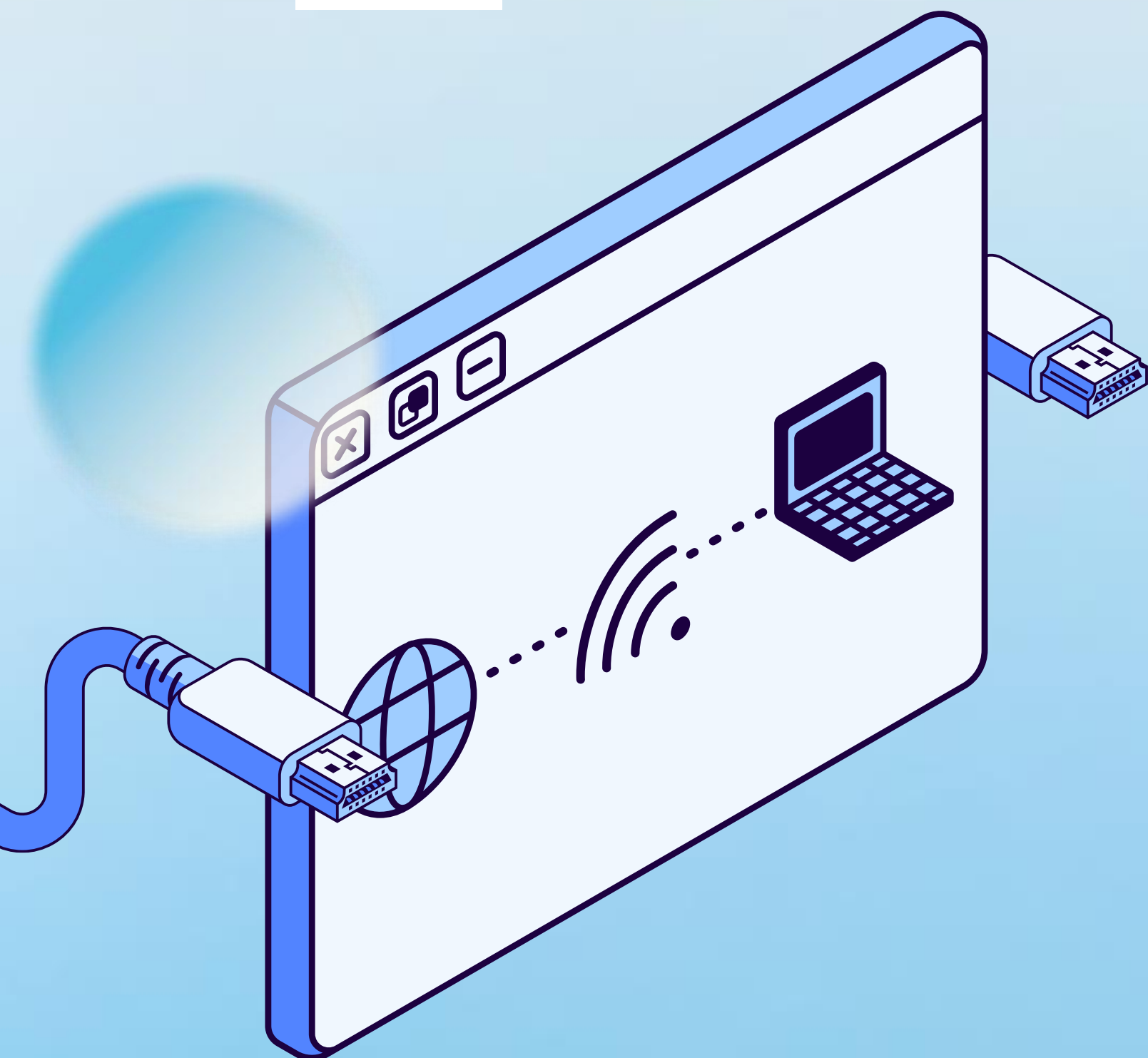
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Advantages of using Formal Models



- Risk Reduction
- Precision and Assurance
- Early Fault Detection



Disadvantages of using Formal Models

- Complexity and Expertise
- Interpretation of Results
- Scalability



Hidden Formal Methods

Secret Ninja Formal Methods

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Abstract. The use of formal methods can significantly improve software quality. However, many instructors and students consider formal methods to be too difficult, impractical, and esoteric for use in undergraduate classes. This paper describes a method, used successfully at several universities, that combines ninja stealth with the latest advances in formal methods tools and technologies to integrate applied formal methods into software engineering courses.

1 Enter the Ninja

Software development tools and techniques based on formal methods hold great promise for improving software quality. Unfortunately, many undergraduate computer science and software engineering curricula include no formal methods instruction beyond the introduction of basic concepts such as the assertion and the loop invariant. Moreover, even when formal methods concepts are introduced,

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verification.

Softw Syst Model (2012) 11:541–555
DOI 10.1007/s10270-012-0281-9

EXPERT'S VOICE

The hidden models of model checking

Willem Visser · Matthew B. Dwyer · Michael Whalen

Received: 5 December 2011 / Revised: 23 June 2012 / Accepted: 9 July 2012 / Published online: 24 August 2012
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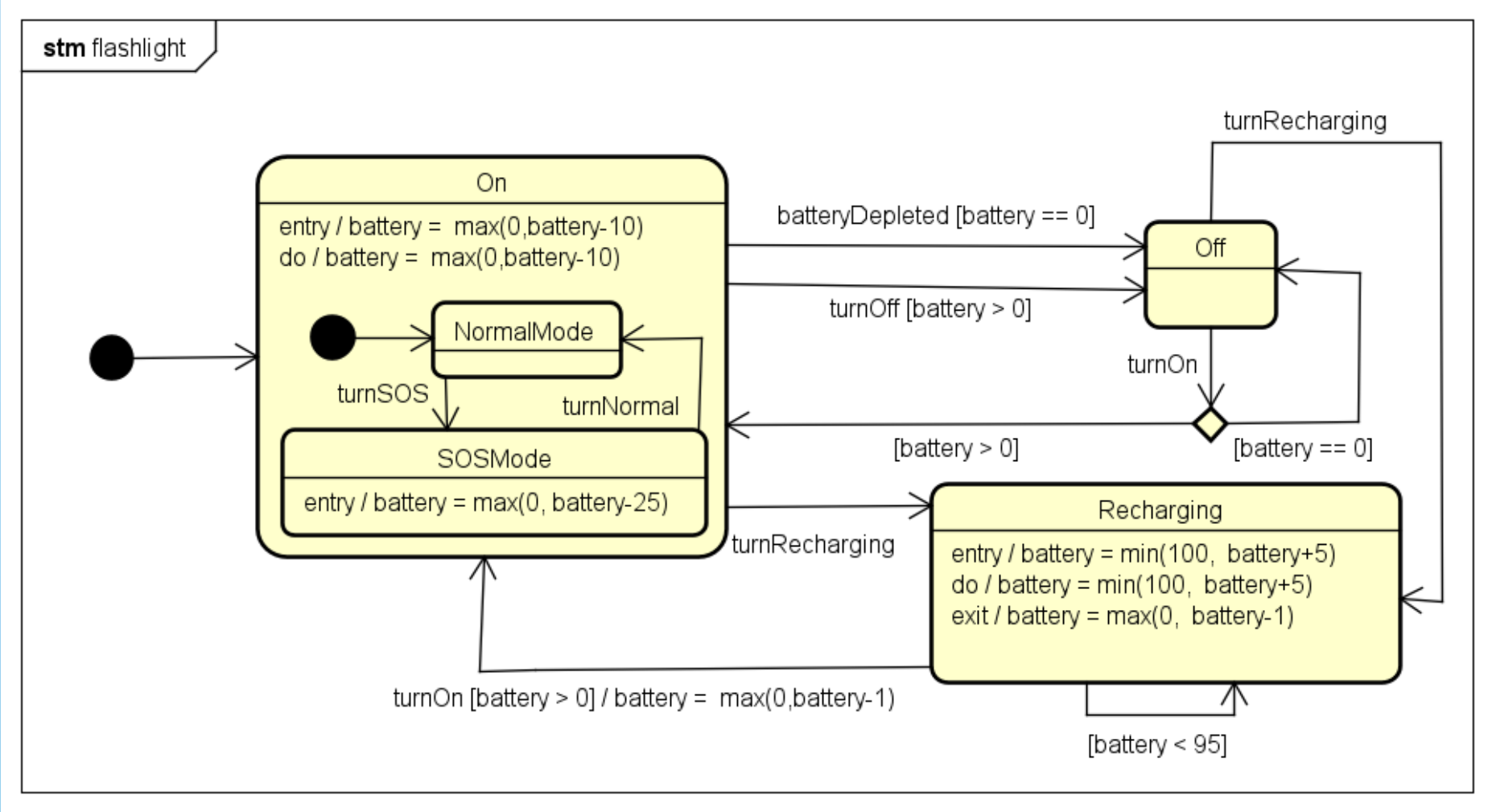
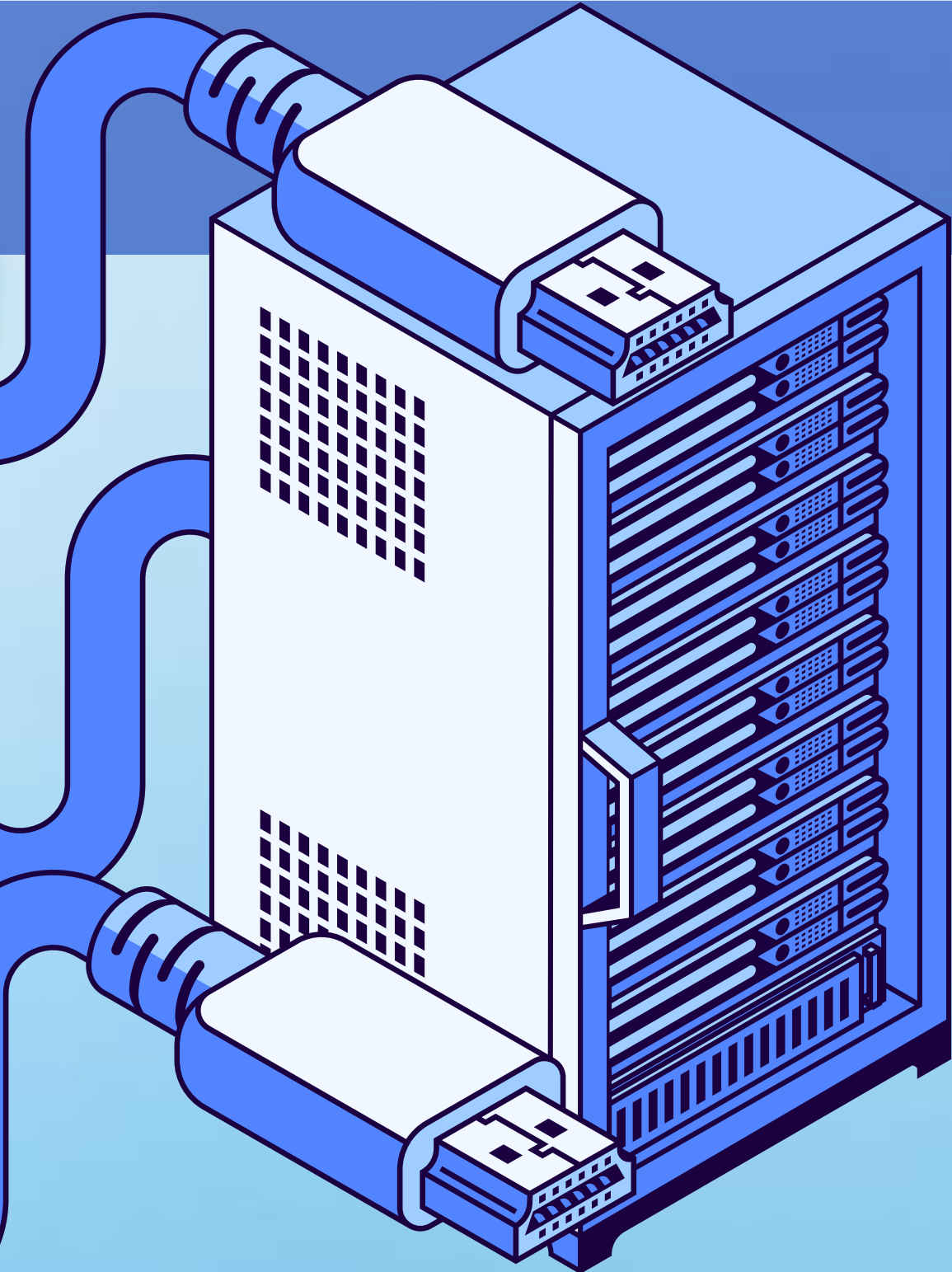
Abstract In the past, applying formal analysis, such as model checking, to industrial problems required a team of formal methods experts and a great deal of effort. Model checking has become popular, because model checkers have

1 Introduction

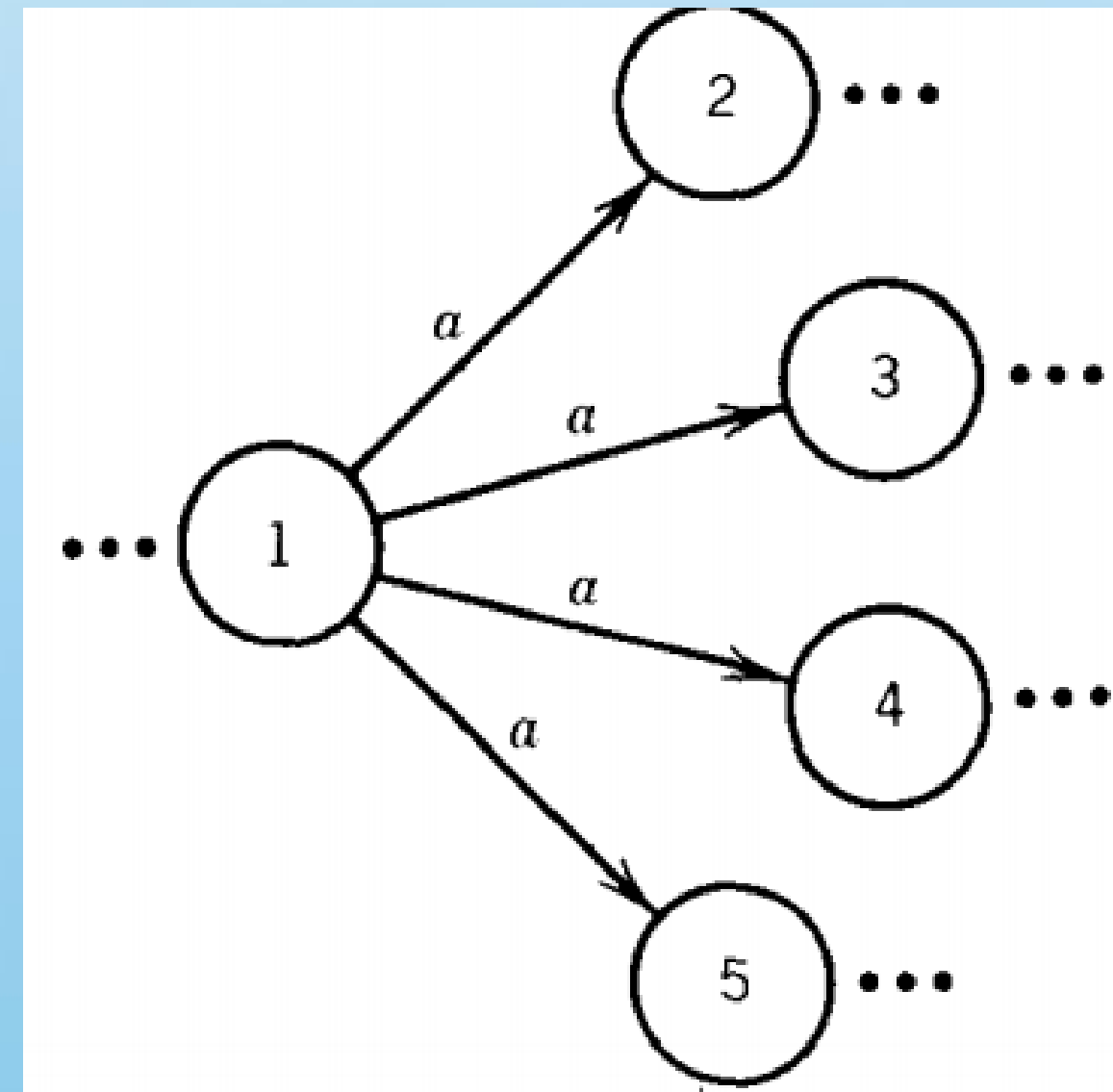
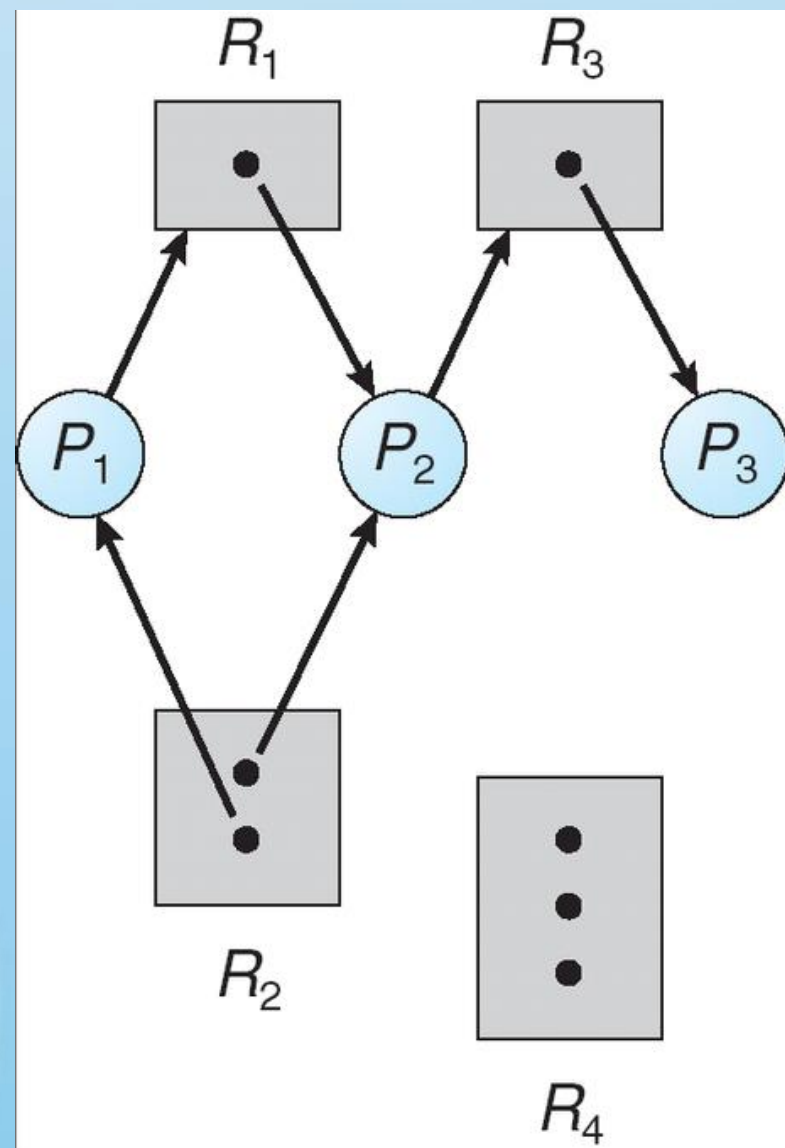
Model checking, since its introduction in the late 1970s, has become hugely popular, so much so that Clarke, Emerson

■ Enables the possibility of traceability by mapping counterexamples back to diagrams.

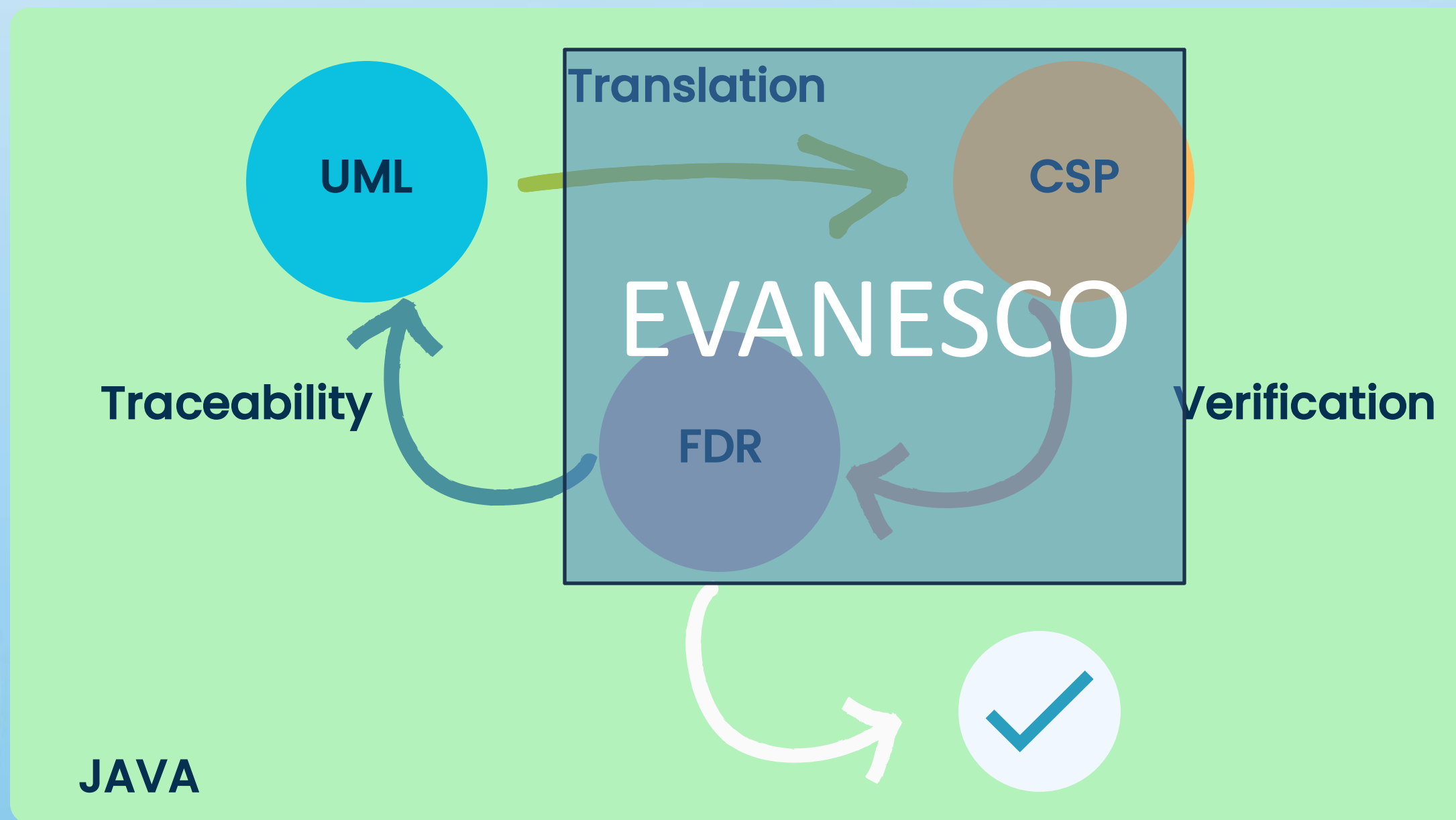
State Machine Diagram



Deadlock and NonDeterminism



Overview of the approach





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Why CSP?

- Expressiveness of the language
- Compositional Operators
- Mature model checker (FDR)
- Established refinement theory

A glimpse of CSP

```

NAT = {0..MAX}
MAX = 5
channel put, get: NAT

```

Types and Values

Channel declaration

PROCESSES

```

Buffer(b) = ( length(b) < MAX & put?x -> Buffer(b^[x]) )
            []
            ( length(b) > 0 & get!(hd b) -> Buffer(tail(b)) )
Producer = put!1 -> Producer
Consumer = get?x -> Consumer
System = (Buffer(<>) [|{|put,get|}|] (Producer ||| Consumer))

```

External Choice

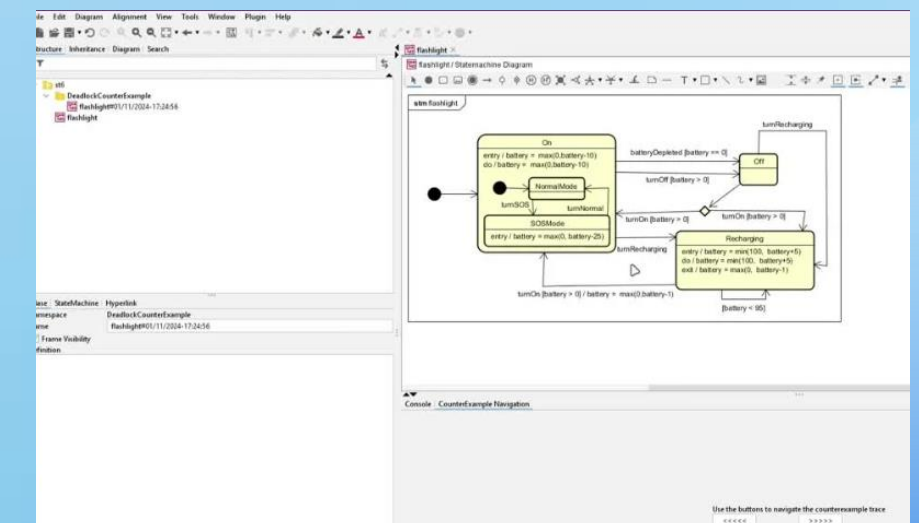
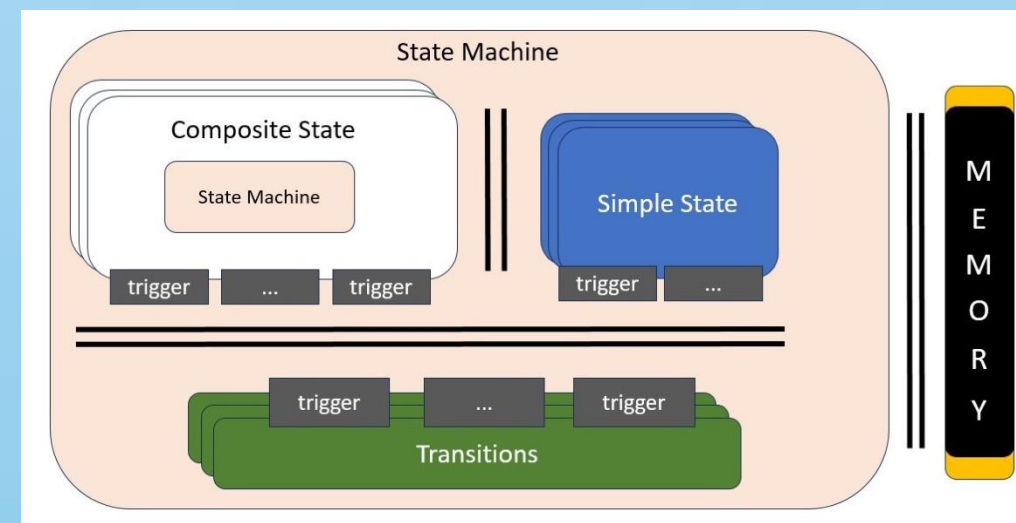
Interleaving

Synchronized Parallelism

Research Project

Define a formal semantic framework for UML state machines, translating them into CSP for automated verification.

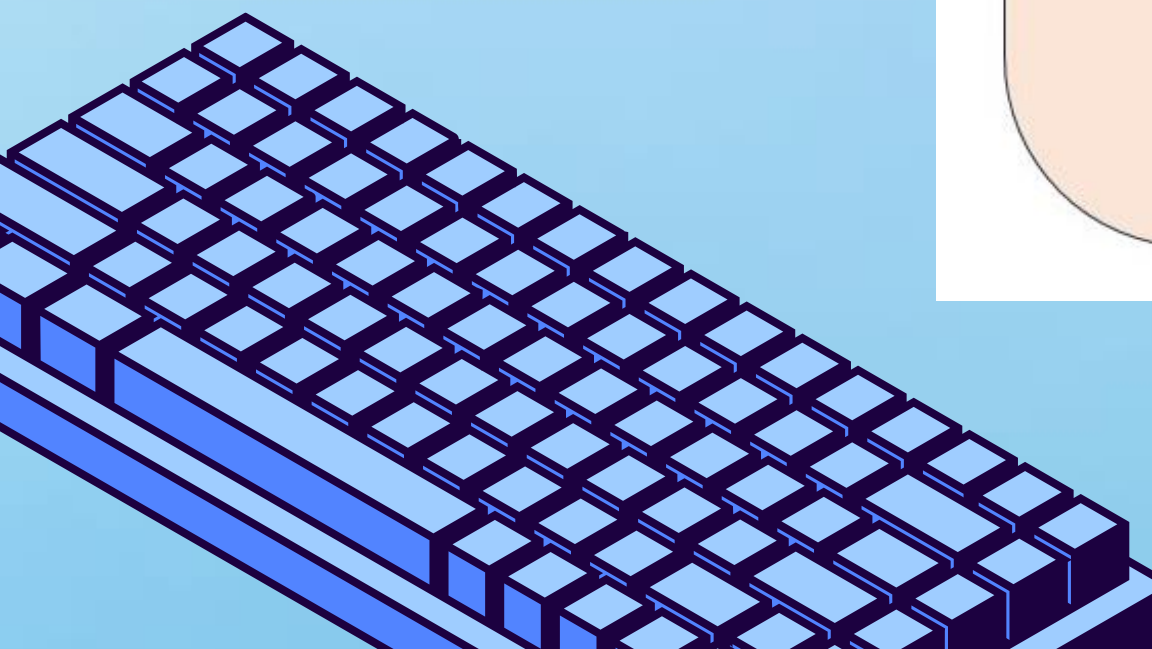
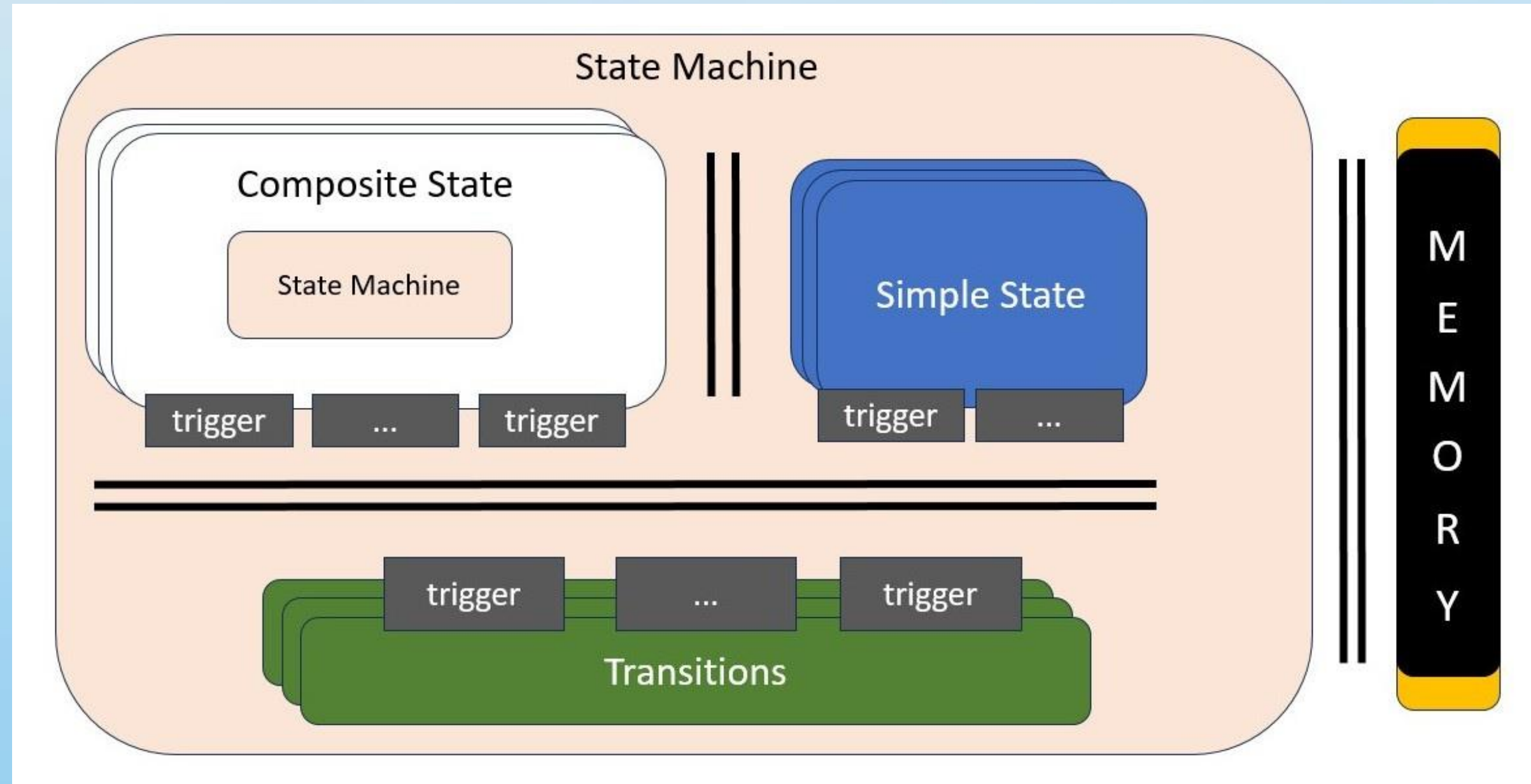
Main Contributions:



State Machine Diagram Semantics



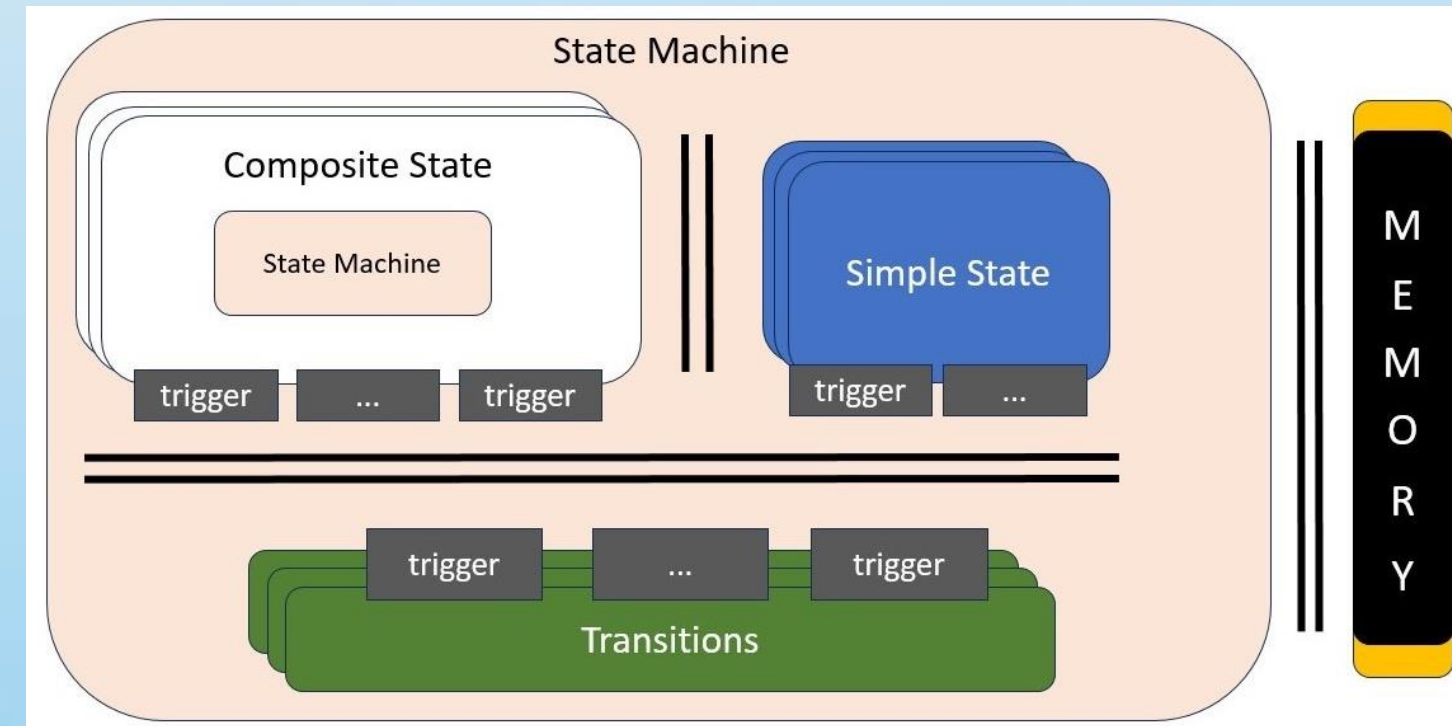
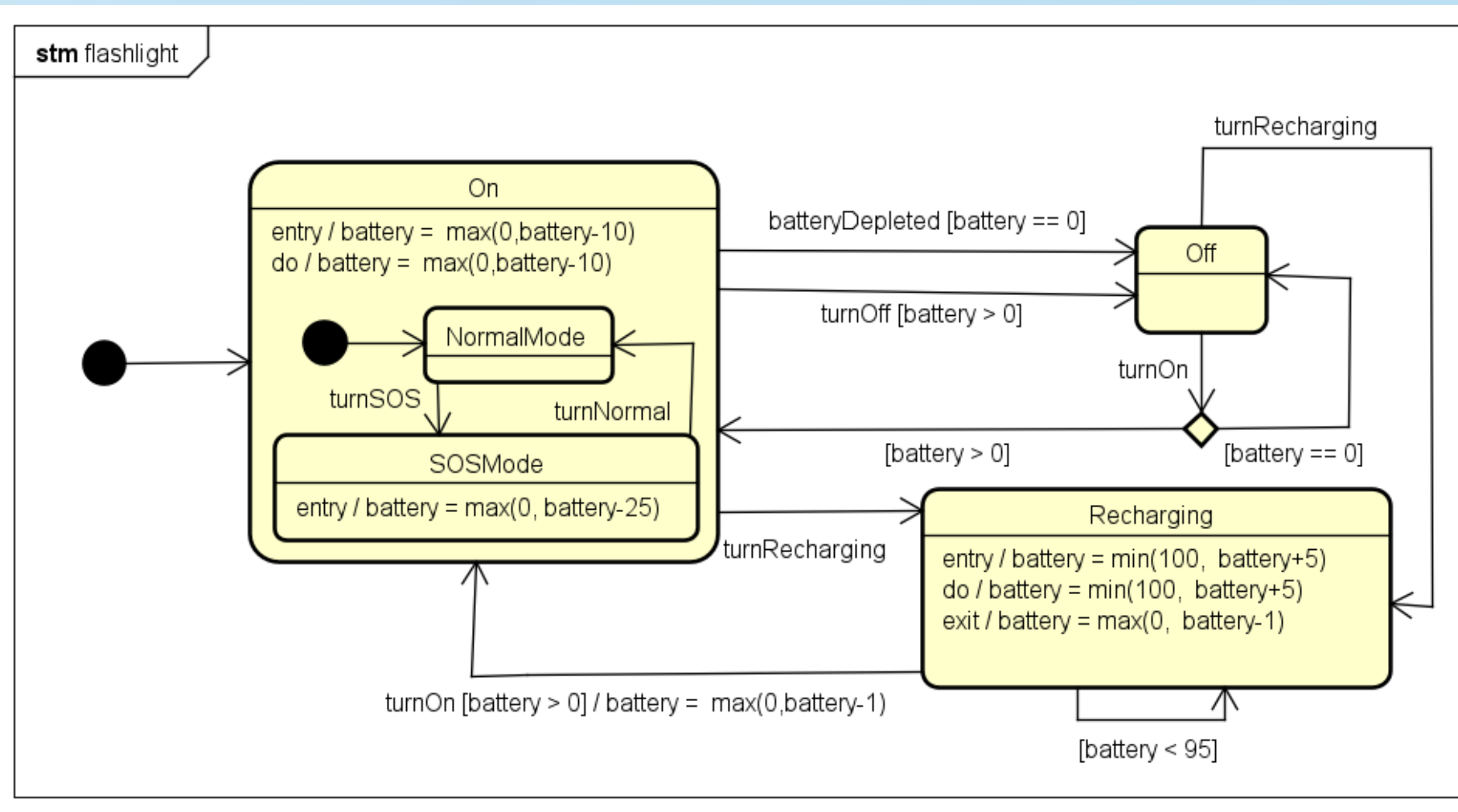
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Parser – StartSync Controller



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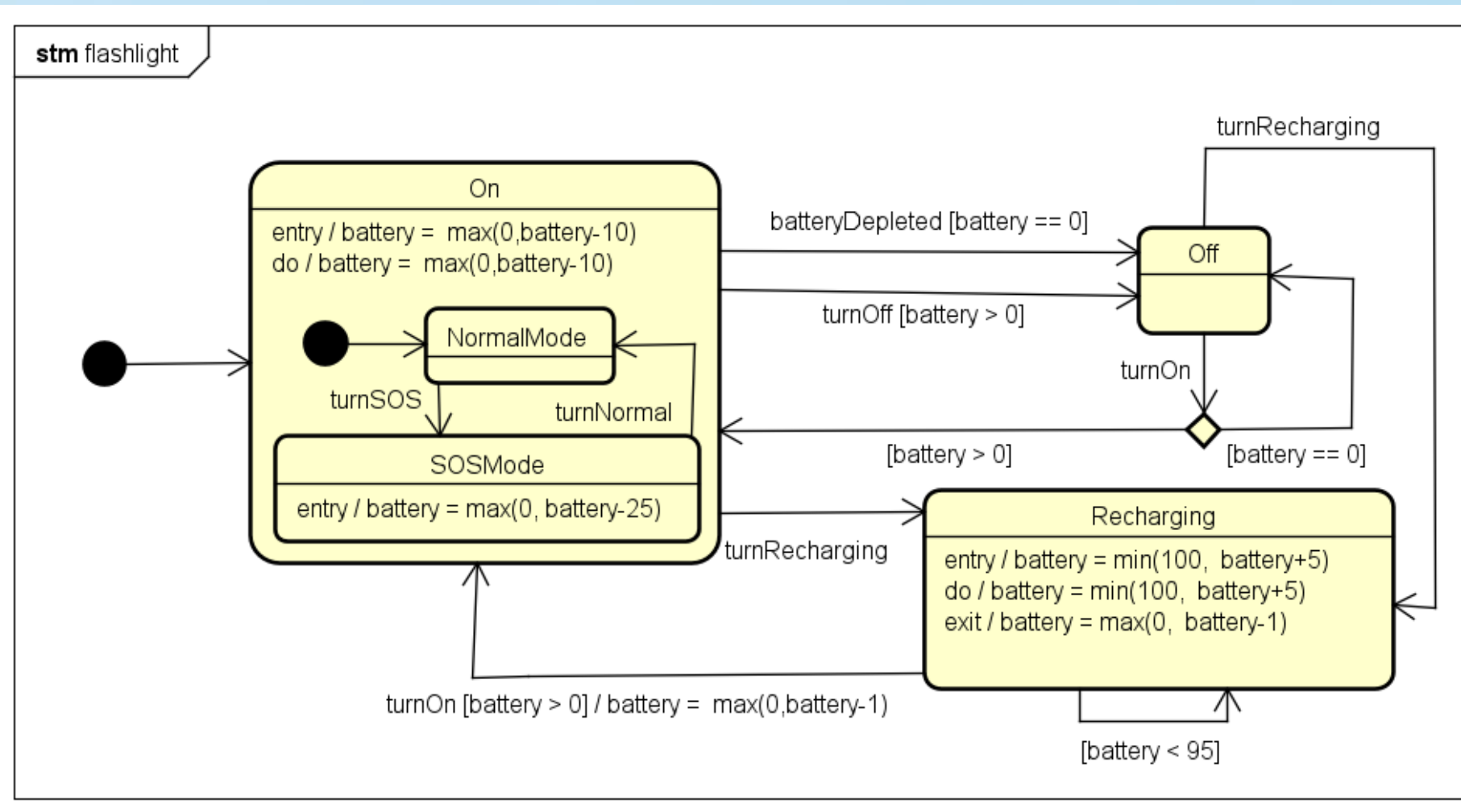
```

States_id = On || Off || Recharging || Choice
           end   end   end
Transitions_id = Tr_id_1;Transitions_id □ ... □ Tr_id_n;Transitions_id
               □ end → SKIP
StartSync_id = States_id [[interrupt.On ← batteryDepleted,
                          interrupt.On ← turnOff, ..., interrupt.Off ← turnRecharging]]
              || Transitions_id || MEMORY(30)
triggers,events,end           triggers,actions,end
    
```


Parser – Memory



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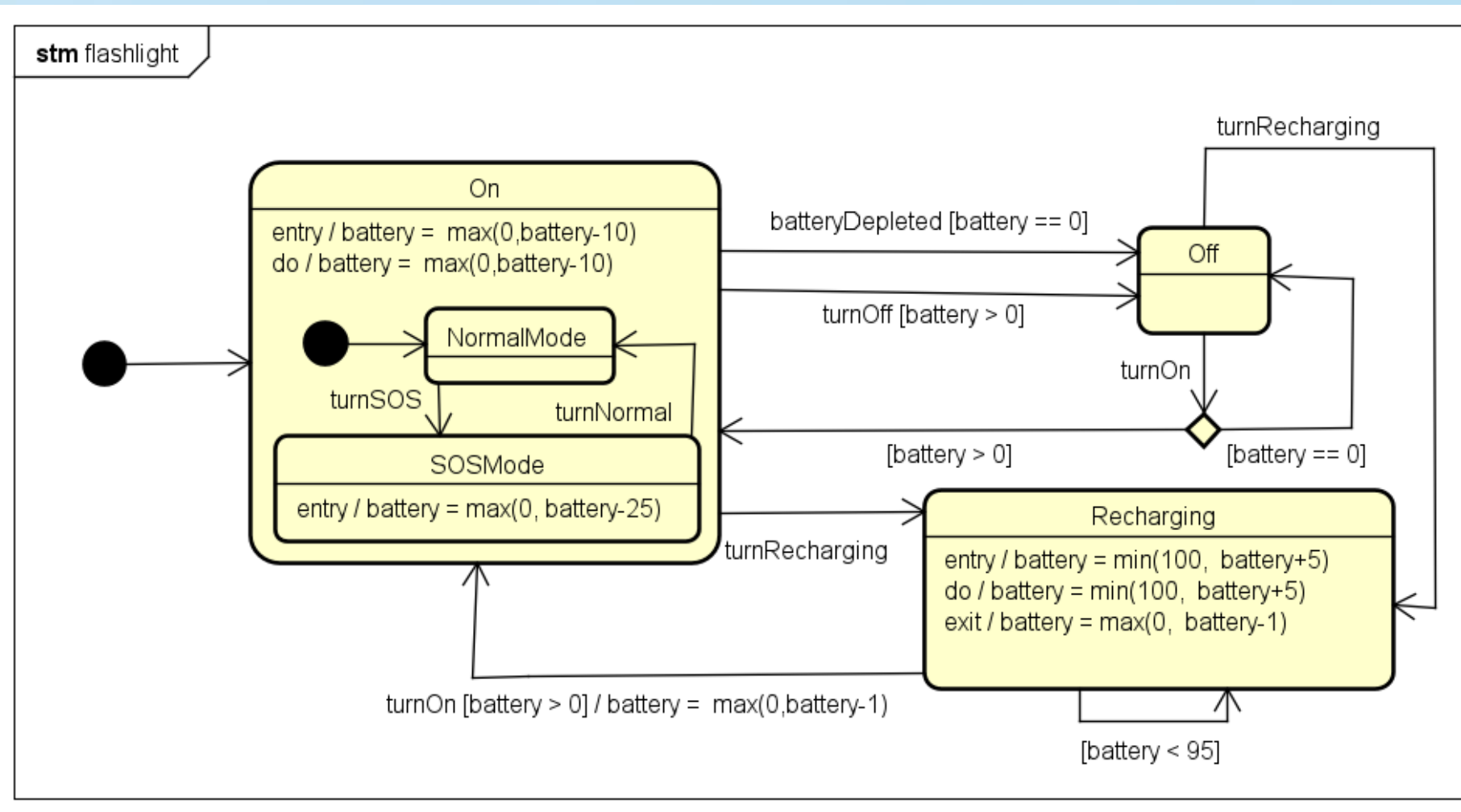


MEMORY(battery) = (end → SKIP) □ get_battery!battery → MEMORY(battery)
□ set_battery?y → MEMORY(y)
□ (battery>0) & turnOff → MEMORY(battery)
□ (battery==0) & batteryDepleted → MEMORY(battery)
...
□ (battery>0) & turnOn → MEMORY(battery)

Parser – Internal Actions



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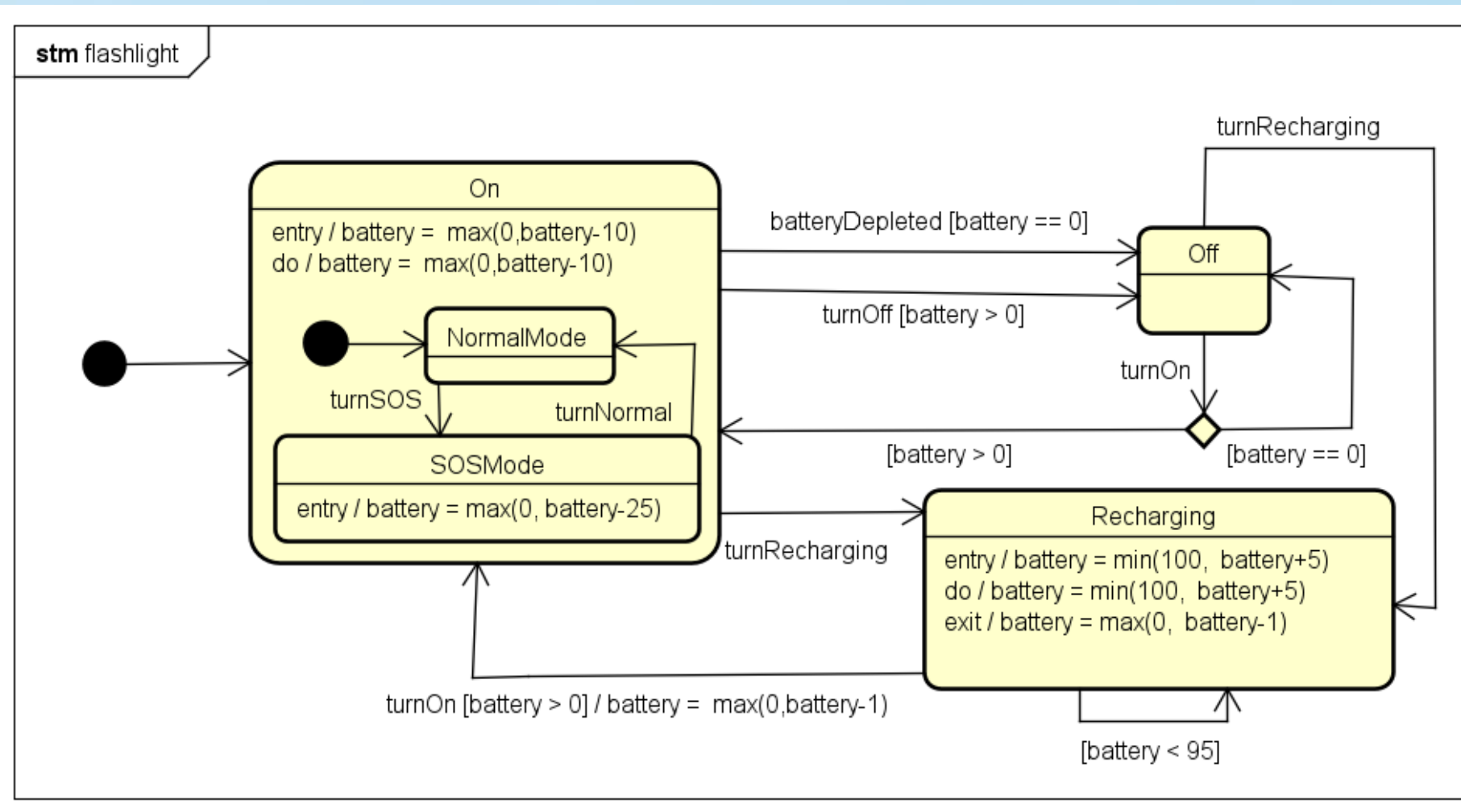
```

EntryProc(Recharging) = entry.Recharging → ActionBehaviourEntry;
State_Recharging_Do
DoProc(Recharging) = do.Recharging → ActionBehaviourDo △
interrupt.Recharging → SKIP
ExitProc(Recharging) = exit.Recharging → ActionBehaviourExit;
exited.Recharging → State_Recharging
  
```


Parser – Simple State



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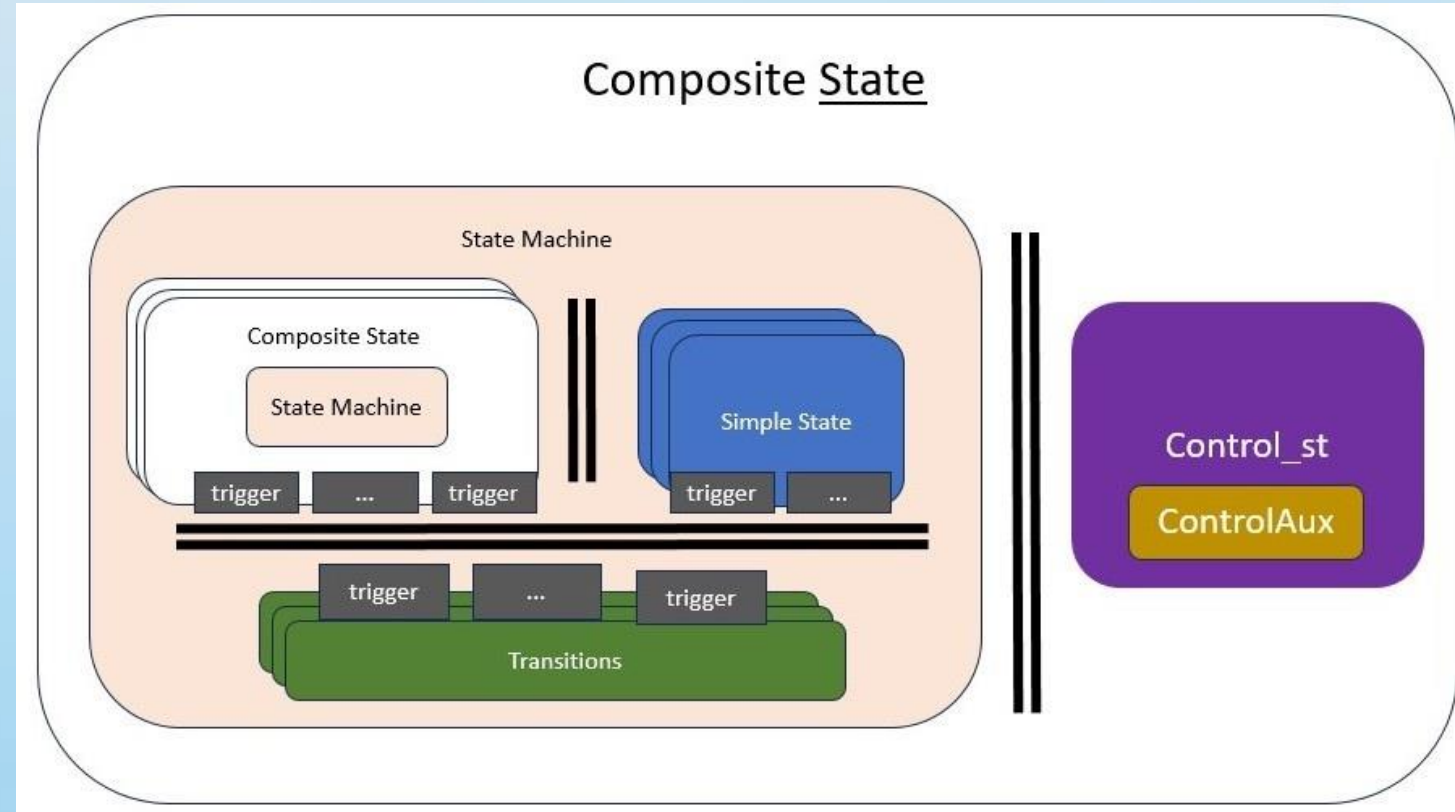
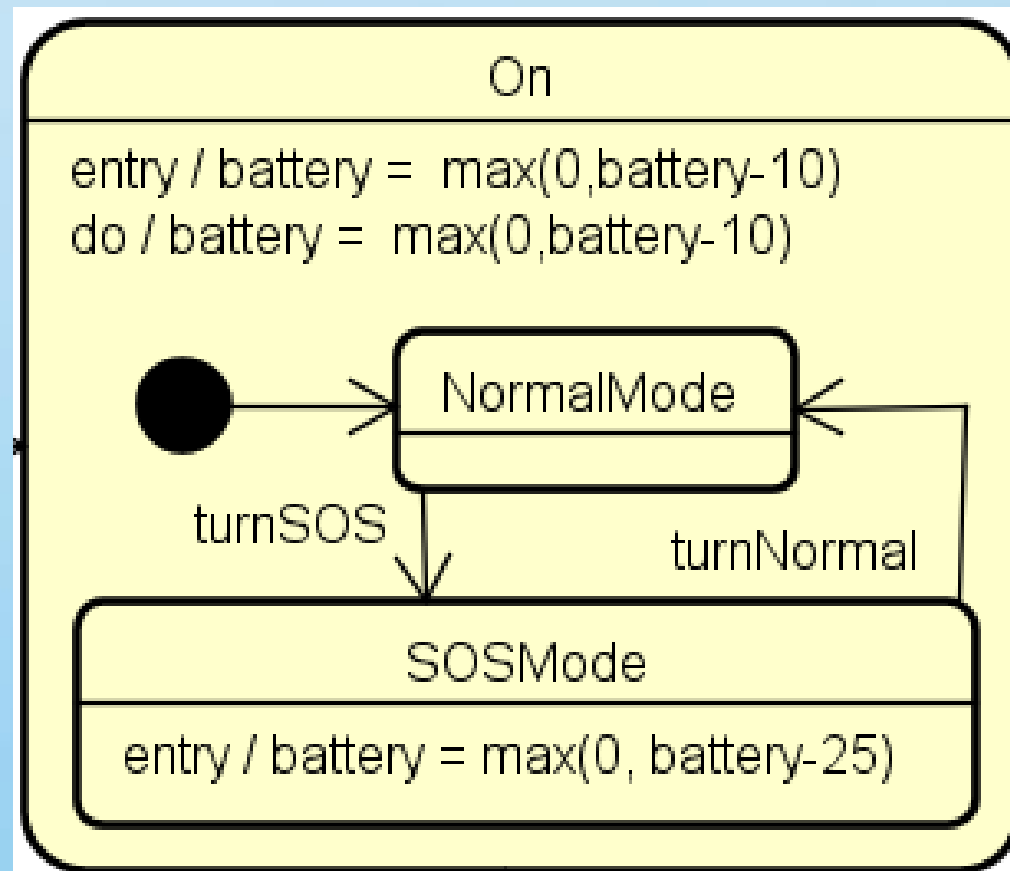


```
State_Recharging = ((enter.Recharging
→ State_Recharging_Entry) □ (end → SKIP)
State_Recharging_Entry = EntryProc(Recharging)
State_Recharging_Do = (DoProc(Recharging)); ExitProc(Recharging)
```

Parser – Composite State



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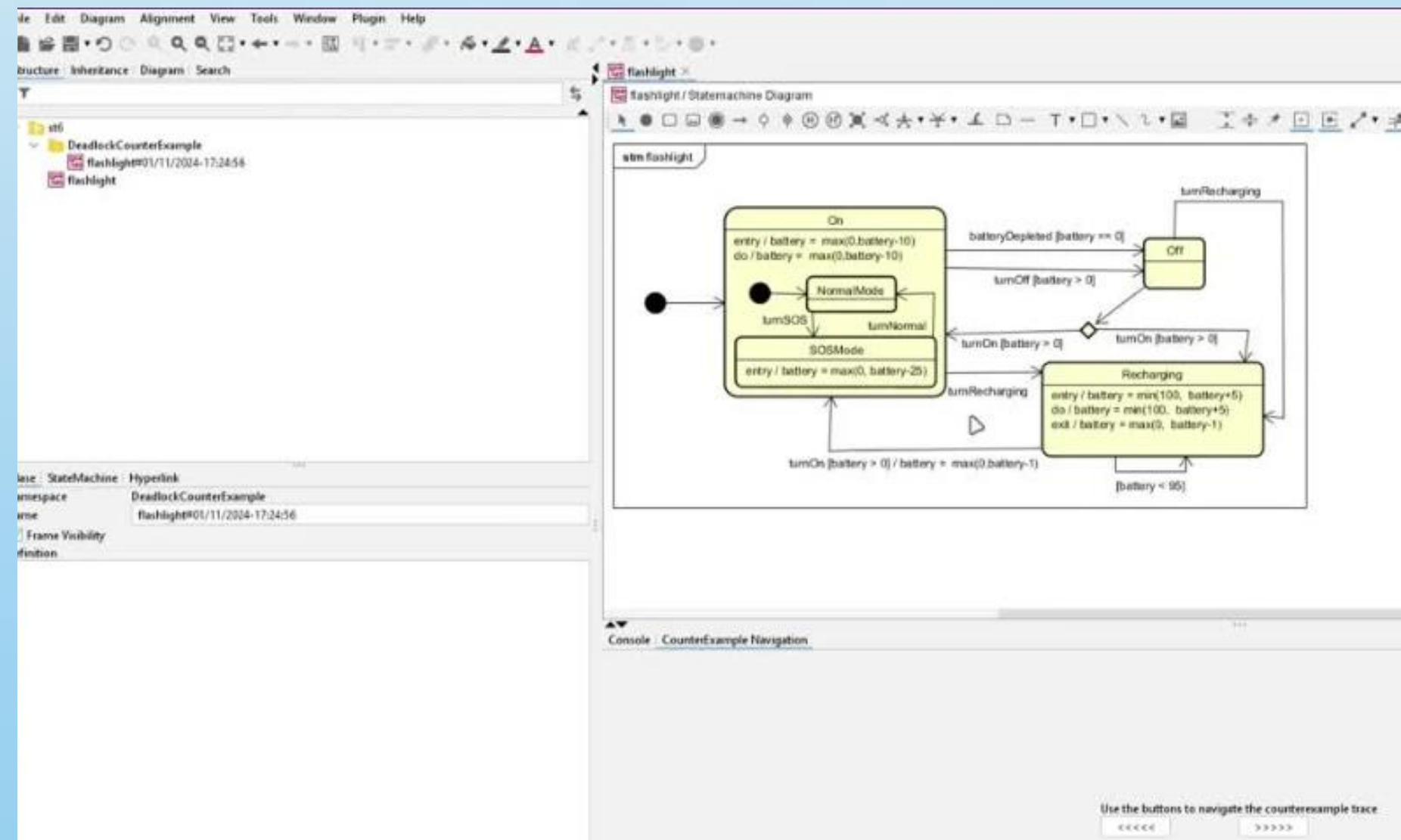
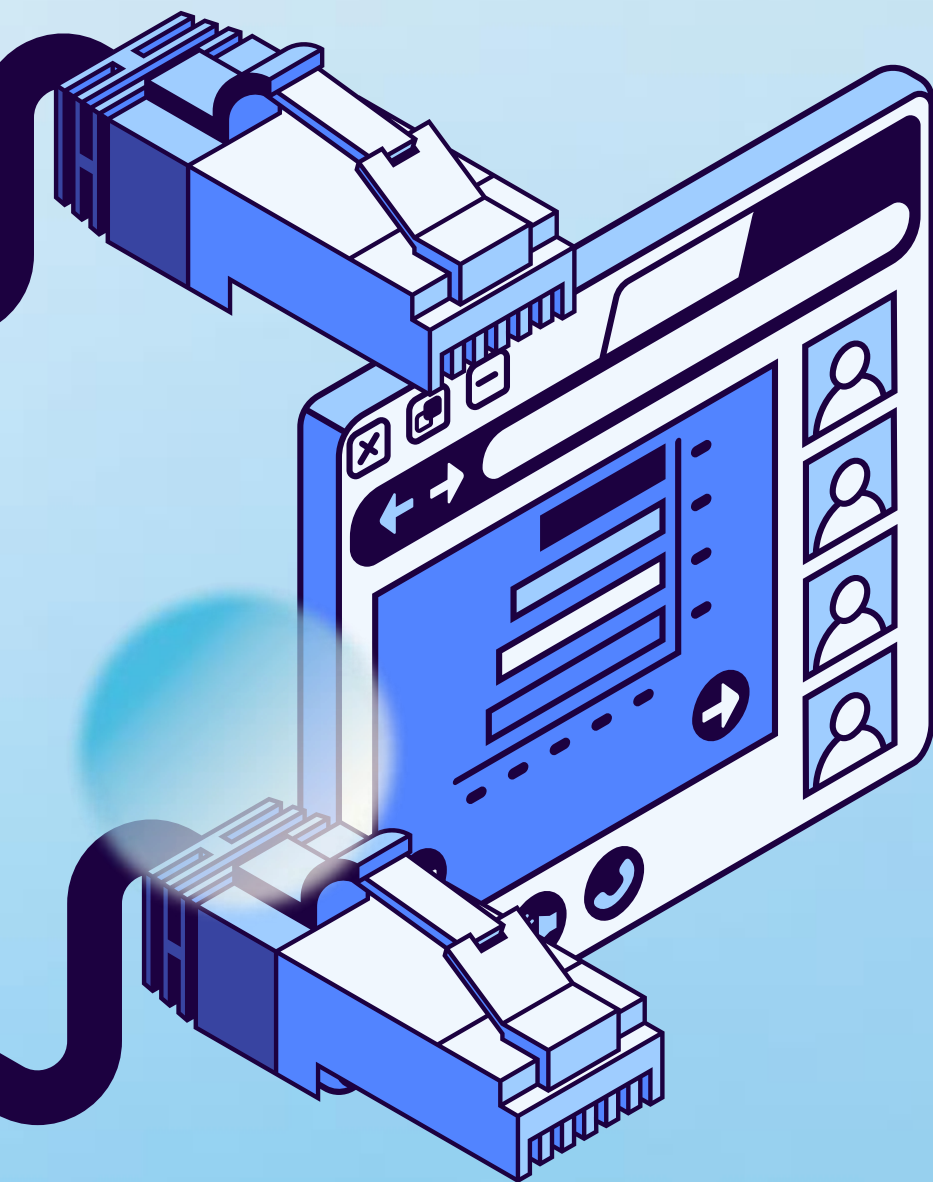
```

CtrlAux(s) = #s>0 & head(s) → CtrlAux(tail(s)) □ #s==0 & SKIP
Control_On_CompositeState(s) = #s==0 & enter.On →
    Control_On_CompositeState(<exit.On, exited.On>^s)
□ #s<n & enter?state:{NormalMode, SOSMode} →
    Control_On_CompositeState(<exit.state, exited.state>^s)
□ #s>0 & head(s) → Control_On_CompositeState(tail(s))
□ #s<n & interrupt.On → ControlAux(s);
    Control_On_CompositeState(<>)) □ (end → SKIP)
    
```



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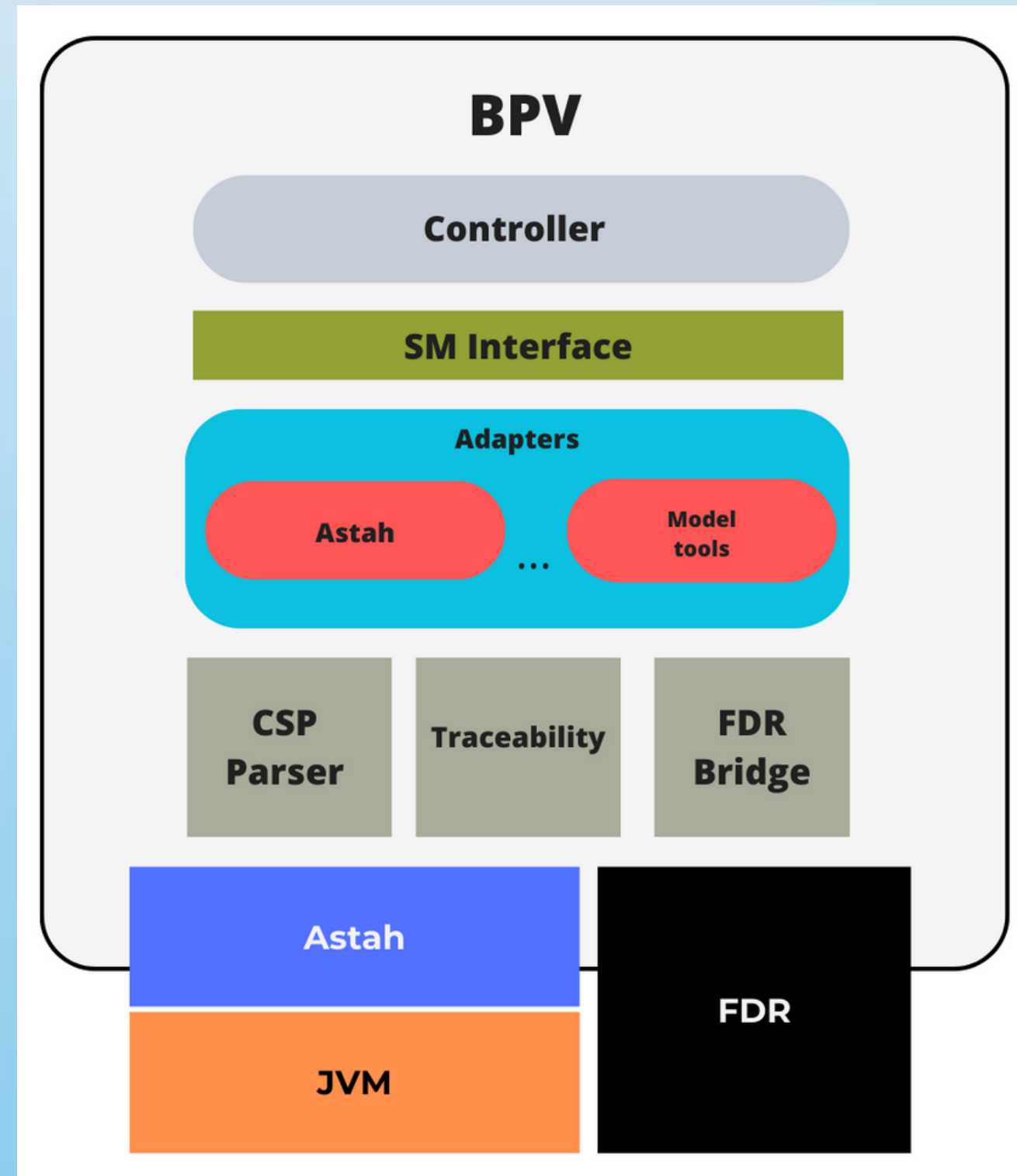
Tool Support



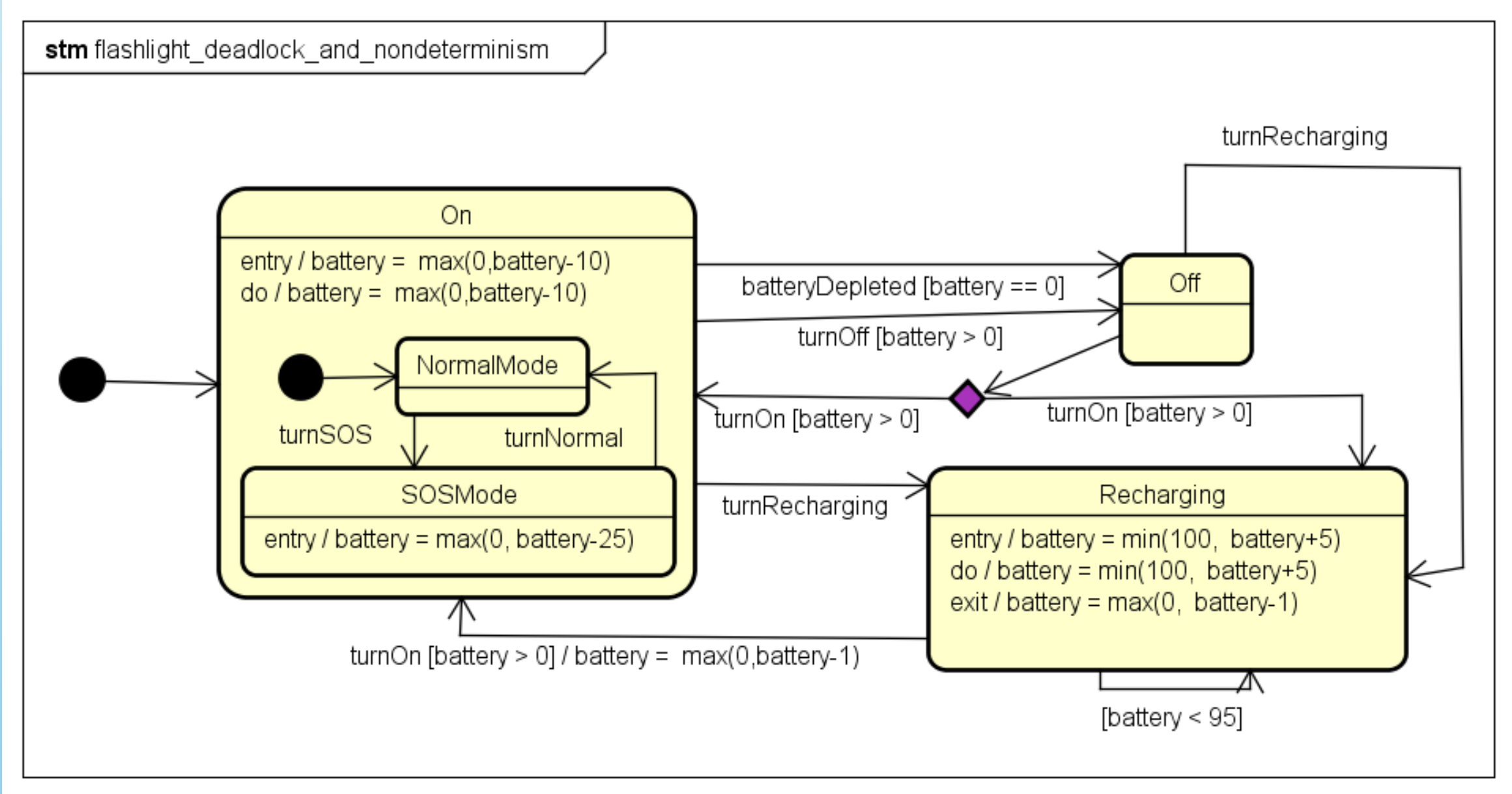
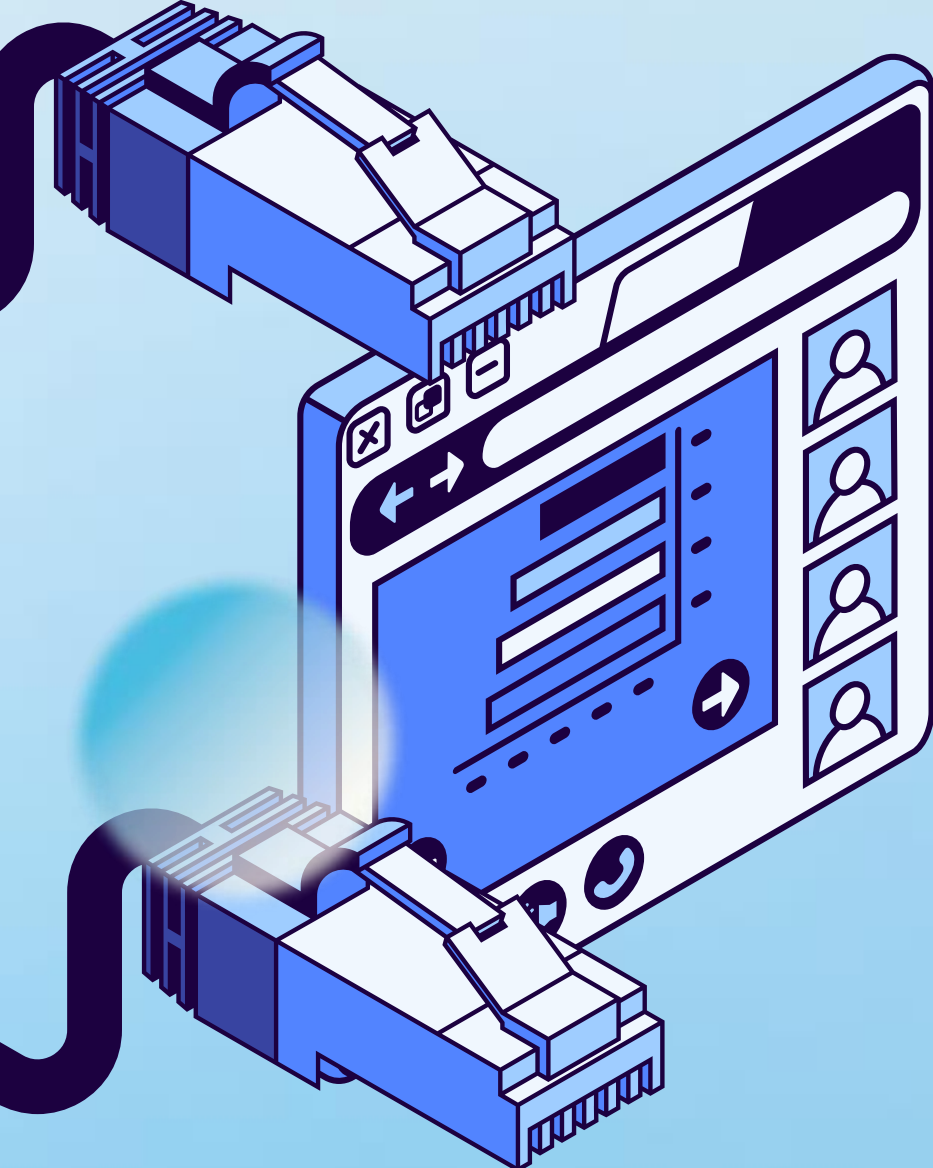
Architecture



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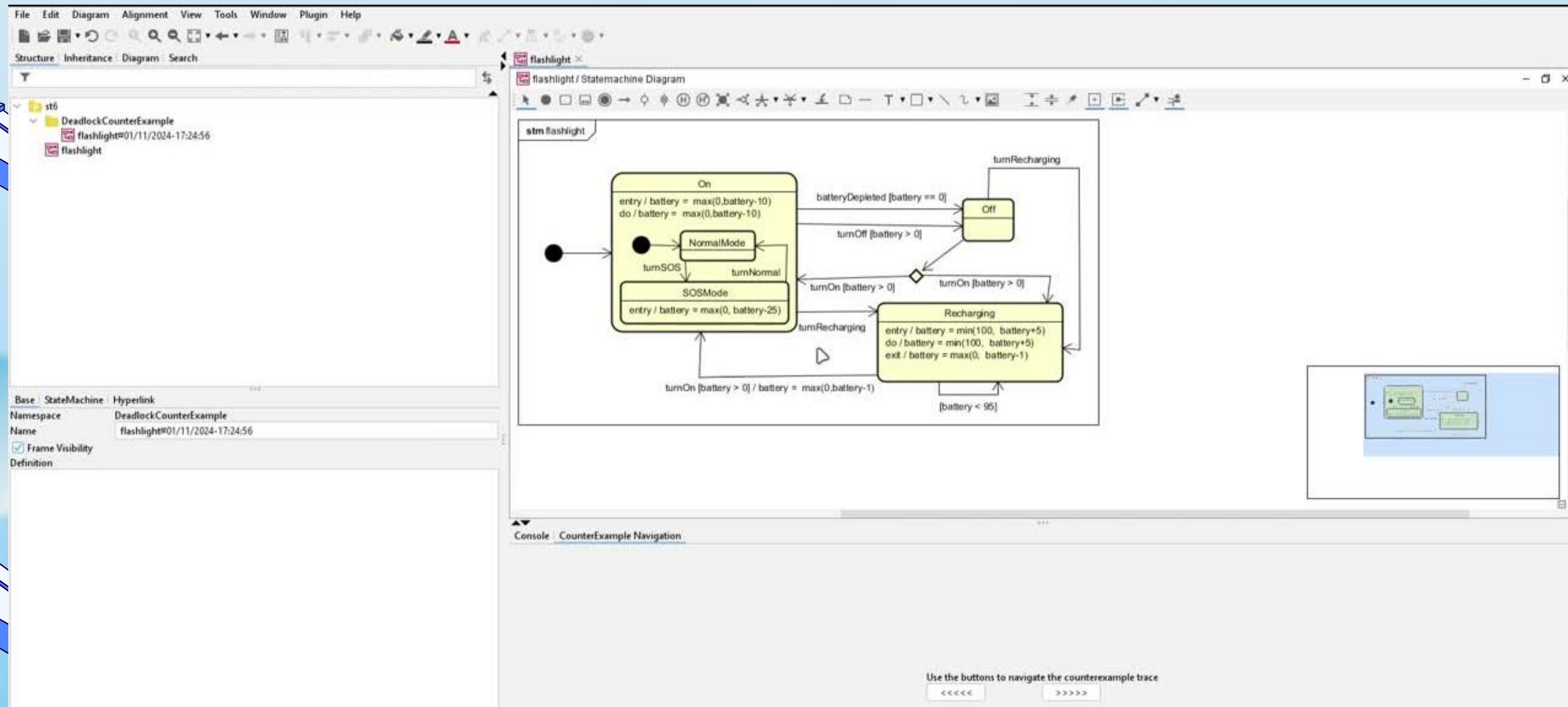
Counter Example





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Demonstration



Related Work

	Internal Actions	Composite State	Memory	Automated Translation	Hidden Verification	Traceability	Formalism	Purpose
Börger et al.	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	ASM	Semantic definition
Djaaboub et al.	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	LOTOS	Automated translation
Graics et al.	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Gamma	Reachability properties
Miyazawa et al.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	CSP	Classical and User-defined properties
Ng et. al	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	CSP	Classical and User-defined properties
Zhang et al.	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	CSP#	Safety and liveness properties
Our Work	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	CSP	Deadlock and nondeterminism

Next Steps

- **Extend the Framework**
Enhance the framework to support additional UML diagram types and improve scalability for verification processes.
- **Explore Complex Systems**
Investigate verification methods for larger, more complex systems to broaden the framework's applicability.
- **Integrate state machines with other diagrams**
Consider broader and realistic scenarios where behaviour is described using a combination of several diagrams.





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Thank You!

Questions?



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