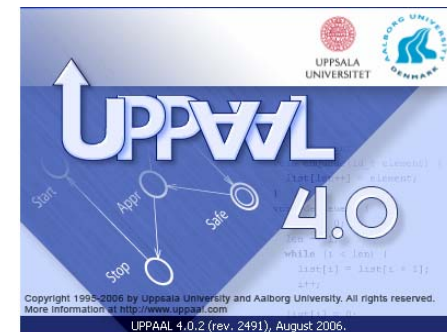


# Test and Verification

*Of Real-Time Systems  
using UPPAAL*

**Brian Nielsen**

bnielsen@cs.aau.dk



**BRICS**

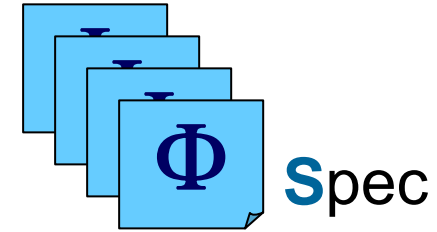
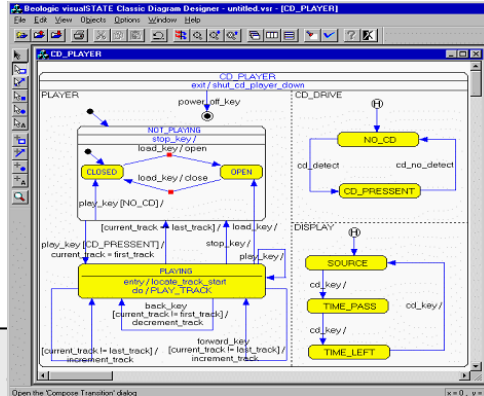
Basic Research  
in Computer Science



**CENTER FOR INDLEJREDE SOFTWARE SYSTEMER**

# Verifikation og Test

Model



```

/* Wait for
void OS_Wait(void);

/* Operating system visualSTATE process. Mimics a OS process for a
 * visualSTATE system. In this implementation this is the mainloop
 * interfacing to the visualSTATE basic API. */
void OS_VS_Process(void);

/* Define completion code variable. */
unsigned char cc;

void HandleError(unsigned char ccArg)
{
    printf("Error code %c detected, exiting application.\n", ccArg);
    exit(ccArg);
}

/* In d-241 we only use the OS_Wait call. It is used to simulate a
 * system. Its purpose is to generate events. How this is done is up to
 * you.
 */
void OS_Wait(void)
{
    /* Ignore the parameters; just retrieve events from the keyboard and
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     * keyboard, return to the calling process. */
    SEM_EVENT_TYPE event;
    int num;

```



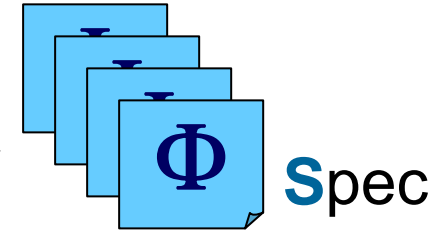
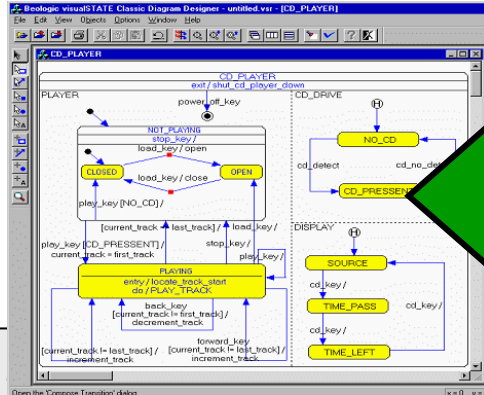
System

CISS

Kode

# Verifikation og Test

Model



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Kode

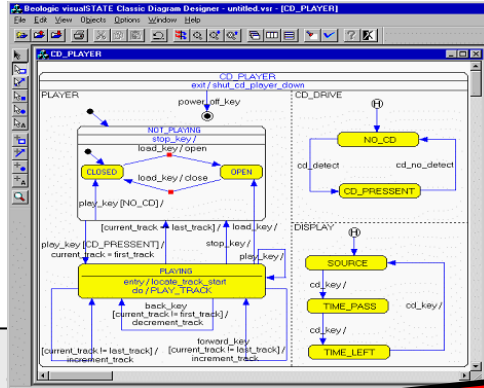


System

CISS

# Verifikation og Test

Model



```
/* Wait for
void OS_Wait(void);

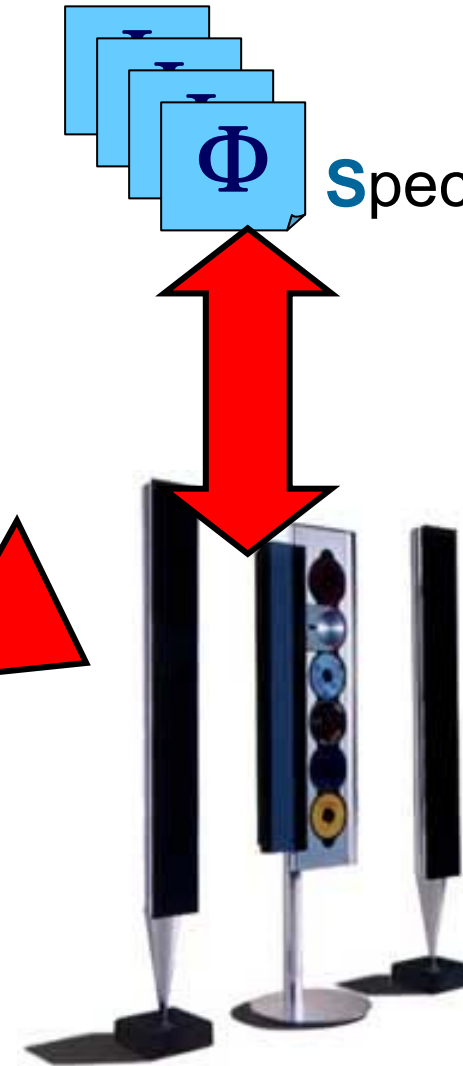
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    int num;
```

Kode



System

CISS

# Modelling Behaviour using State Machines



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in Computer Science

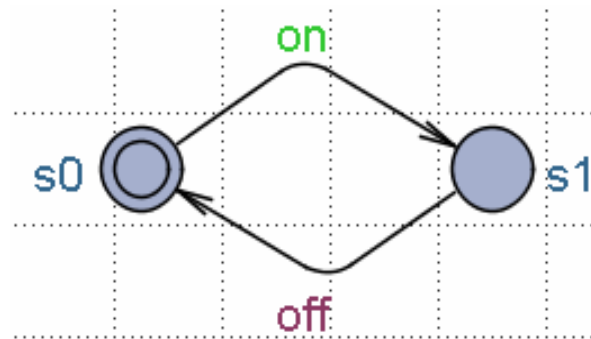


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# Modelling processes

- A process is the execution of a sequential program.
- modeled as a finite state machine (LTS)
  - ✱ transits from state to state
  - ✱ by executing a sequence of *atomic* actions.

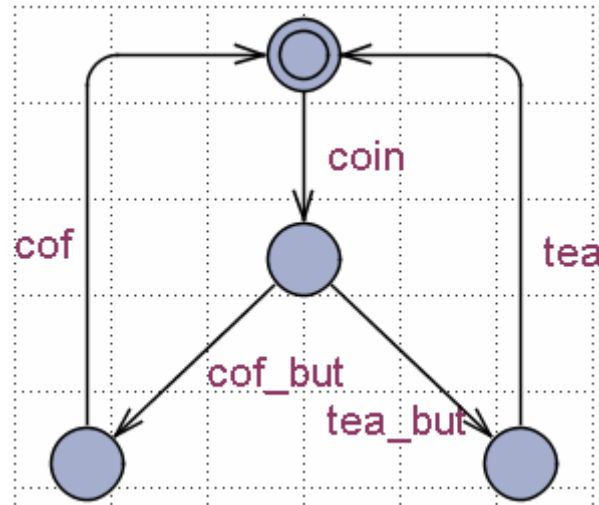
a light switch  
**LTS**



on→off→on→off→on→off→ .....

a sequence of  
actions or *trace*

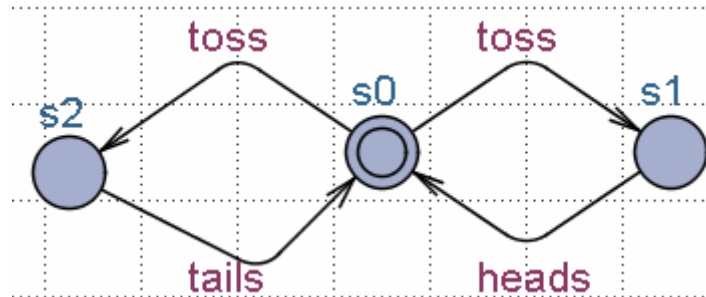
# Modelling Choices



- Who or what makes the choice?
- Is there a difference between input and output actions?

# Non-deterministic Choice

## ■ Tossing a coin



## ■ Possible traces?

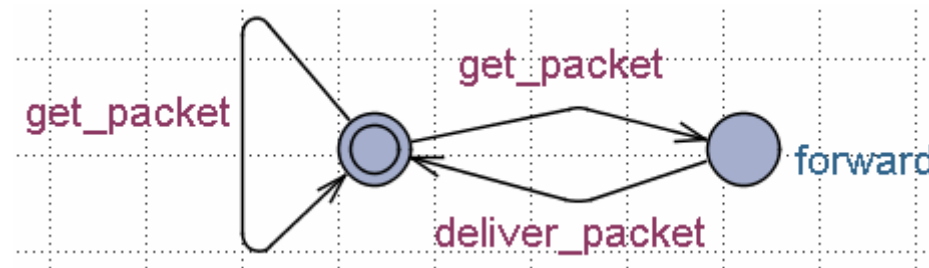
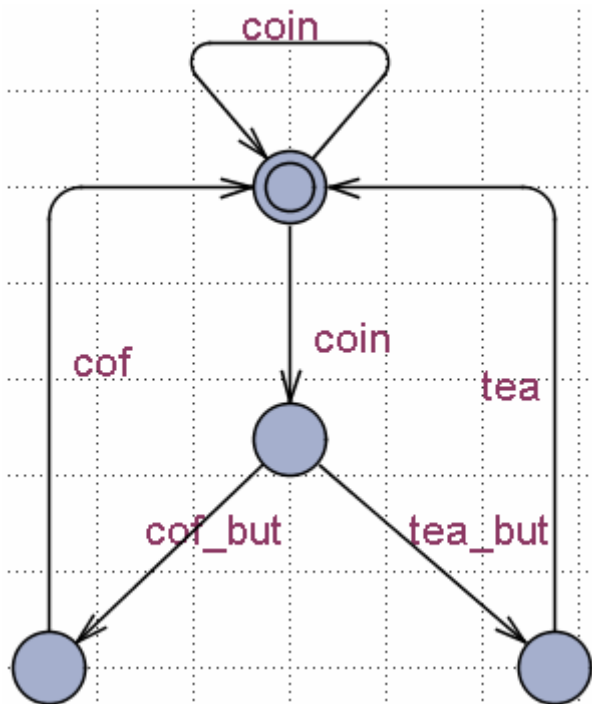
- ✱ Both outcomes possible
- ✱ Nothing said about relative frequency
- ✱ If coin is fair, the outcome is 50/50



# Non-Deterministic Choice -modelling failure

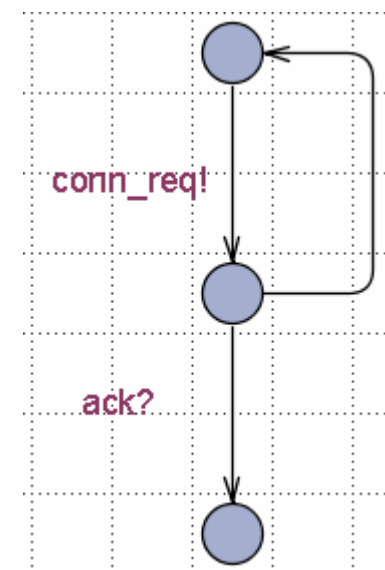
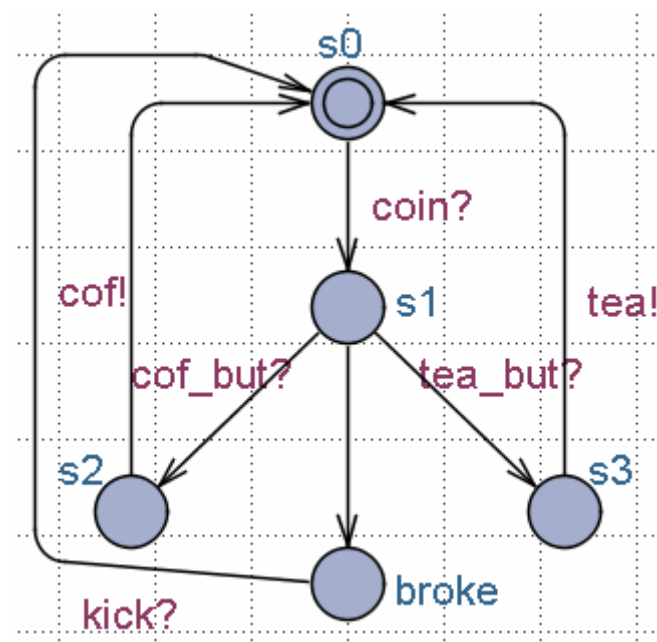
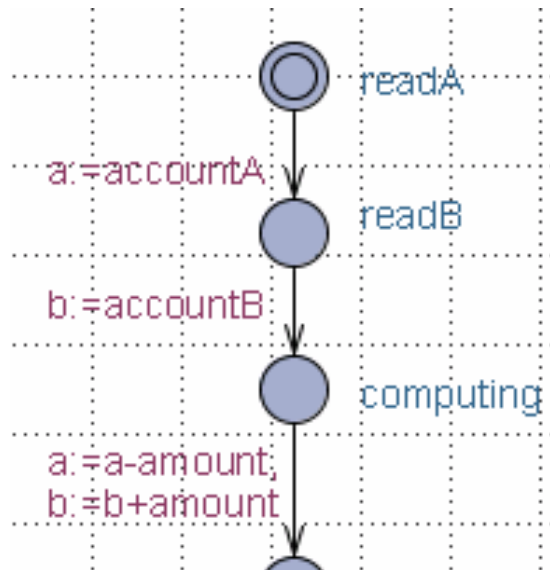
How do we model an unreliable communication channel which accepts **packets**, and if a failure occurs produces no output, otherwise **delivers** the packet to the receiver?

Use non-determinism...

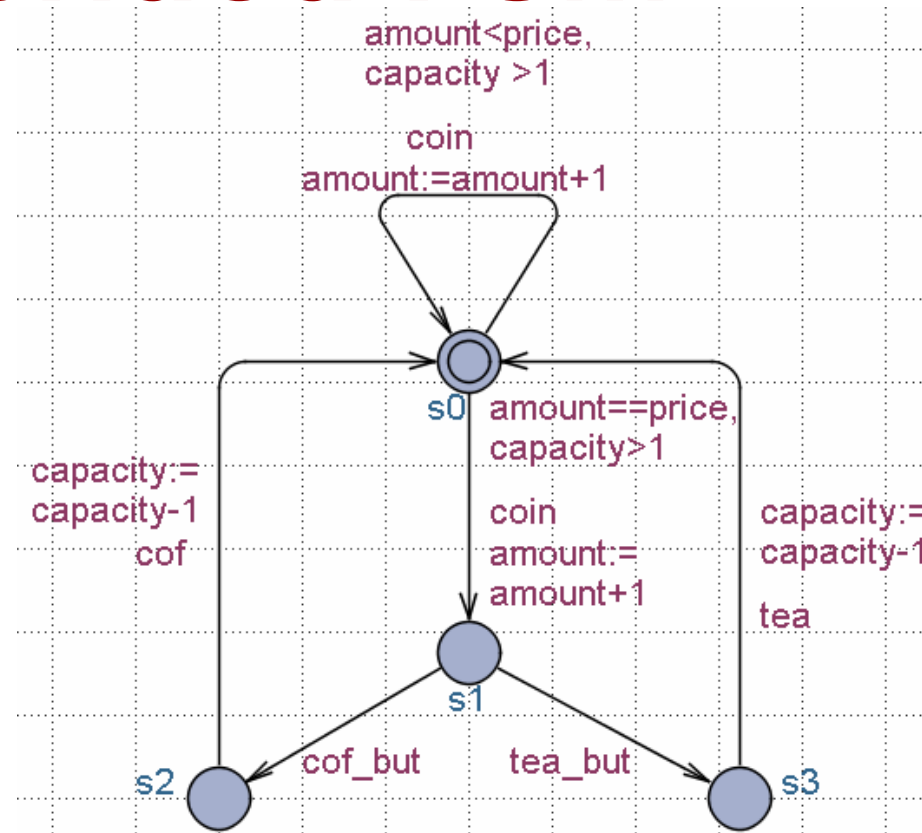


# Internal-Actions

- Spontaneous actions
- Internal actions
- Tau-actions
- Internal transitions can be taken on the initiative of a single machine without communication with others

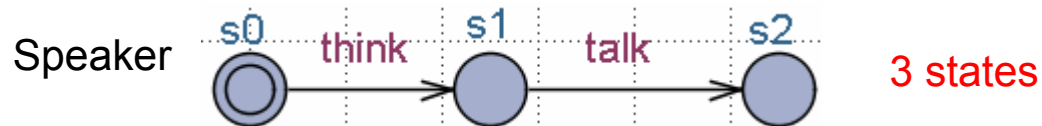
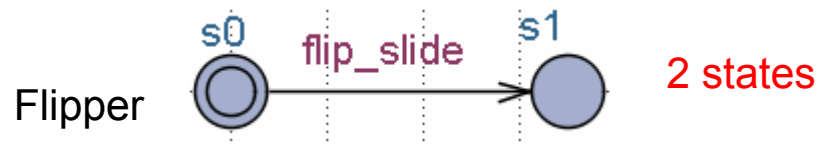


# Extended FSM

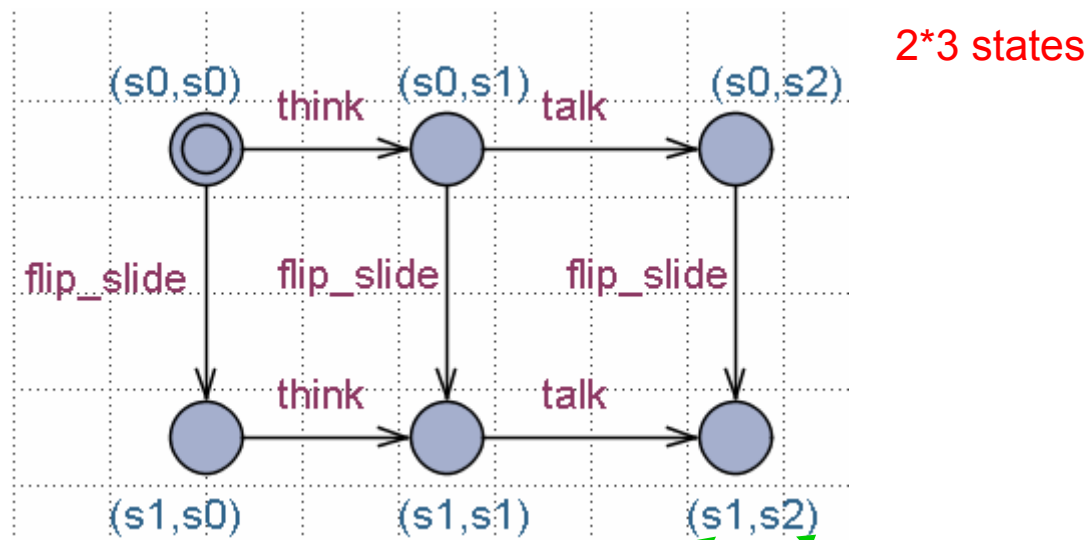


- EFSM = FSM + **variables** + **enabling conditions** + **assignments**
- Transition still atomic
- Can be translated into FSM if variables have bounded domain
- State: control location+variable states: (state,total,capacity)
- (s0,5,10)

# Parallel Composition: interleaving



Lecturer =  
Speaker || Flipper



from Flipper

from Speaker

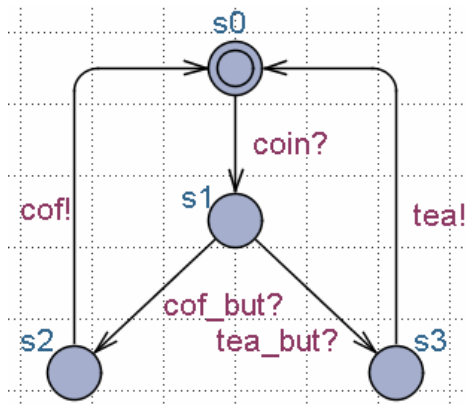
# Process Interaction

- ! = Output, ? = Input
- Handshake communication
- Two-way

University=  
Coffee Machine || Lecturer

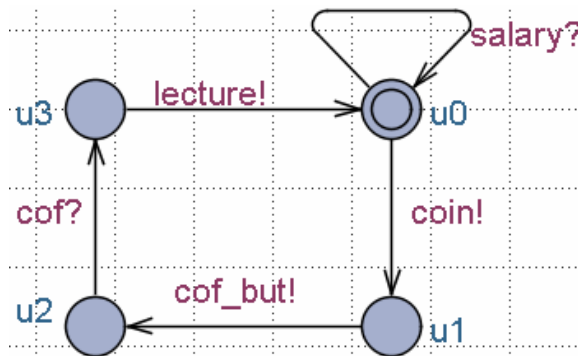
- LTS?
- How many states?
- Traces ?

Coffee Machine



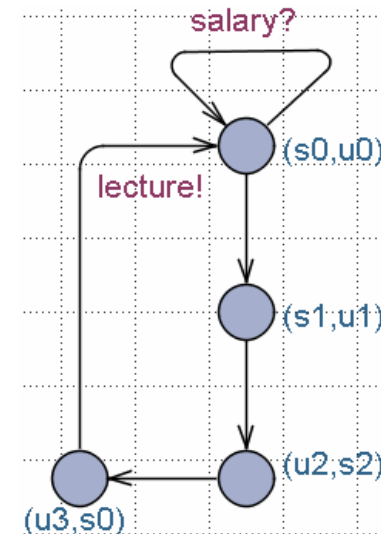
4 states

Lecturer



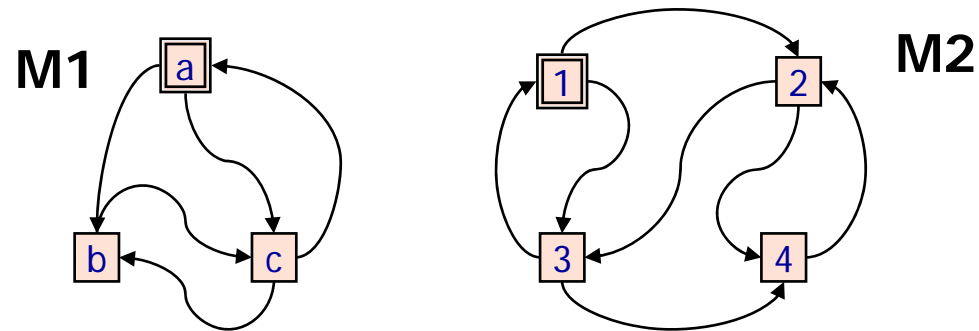
4 states

synchronization results in internal actions

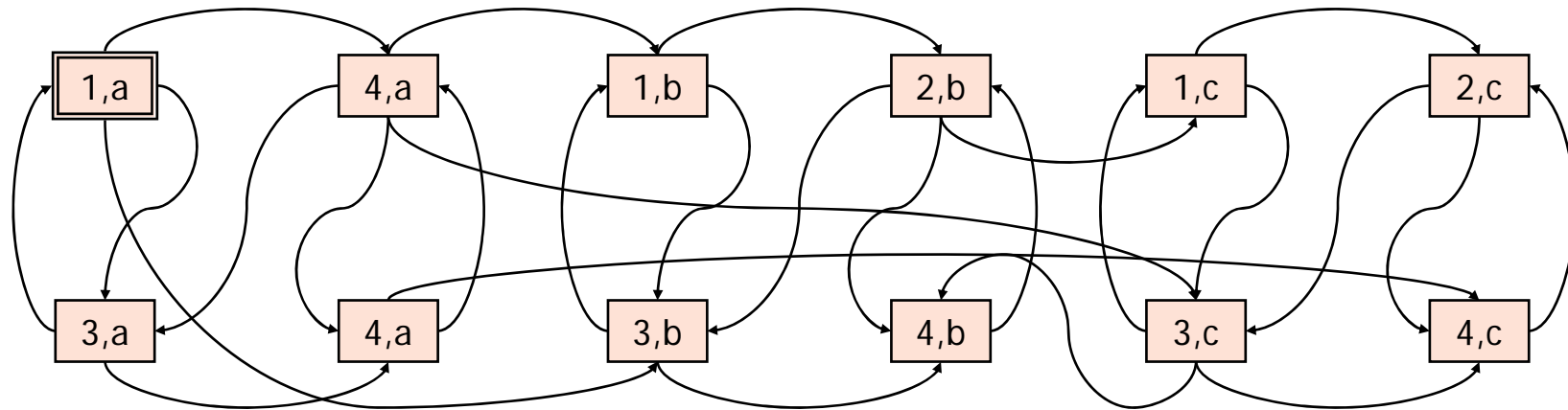


4 states: Interaction constrain overall behavior

# Composition



M1 x M2



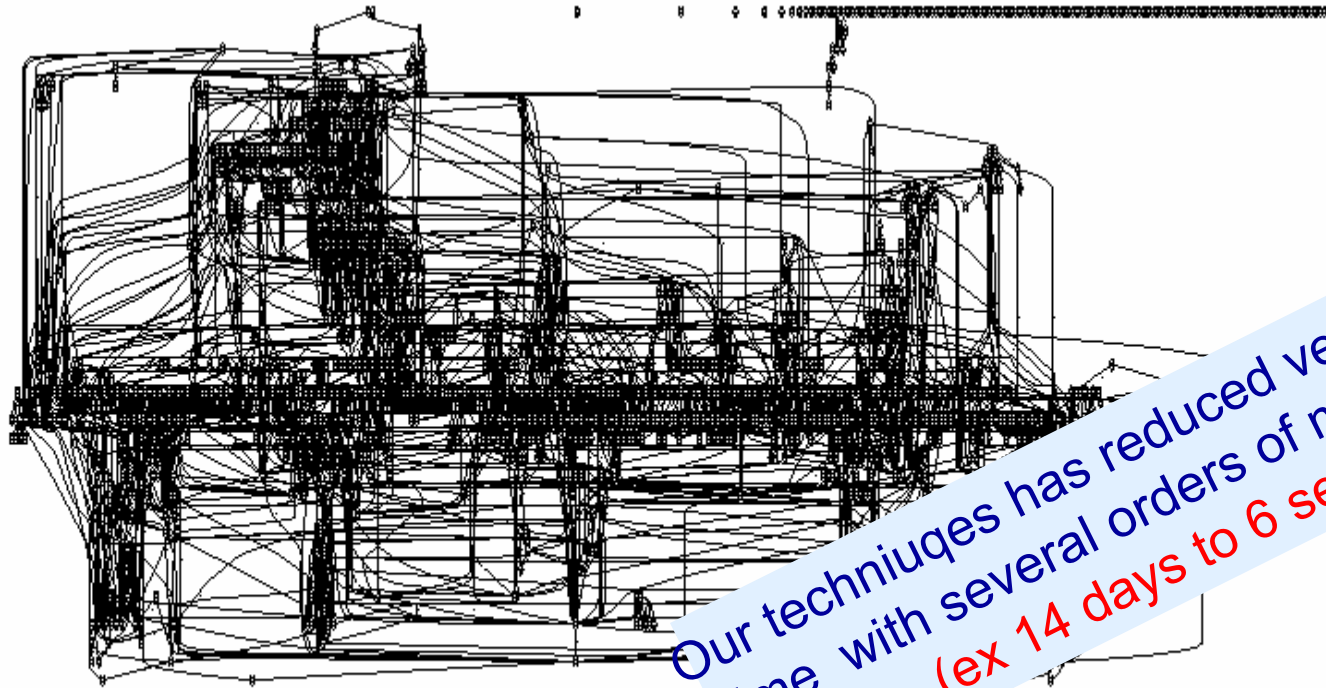
All combinations=  
exponential in no of machines

# Train Simulator

VVS  
visualSTATE

1421 machines  
11102 transitions  
2981 inputs  
2667 outputs  
3204 local states  
Declare state sp.:  $10^{476}$

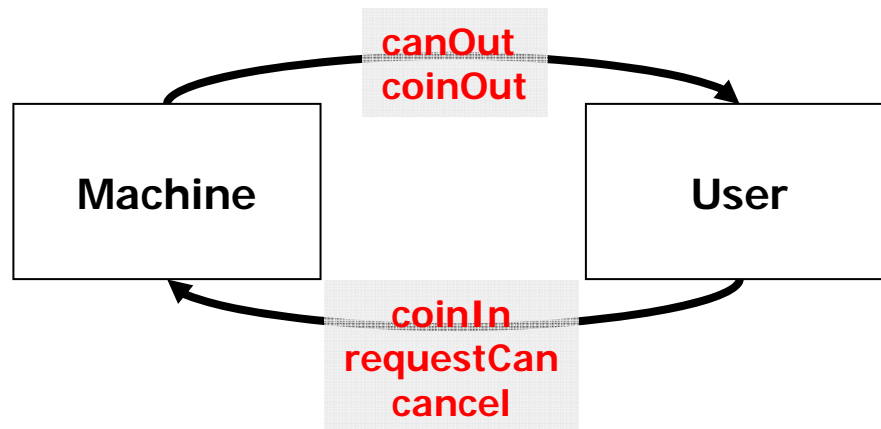
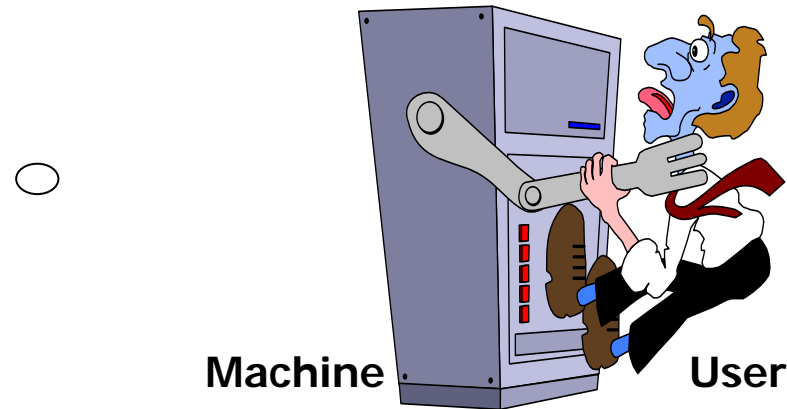
BUGS ?



Our techniques has reduced verification  
time with several orders of magnitude  
(ex 14 days to 6 sec)

# Modelling Exercise

## The Vending Machine



Assumption: 1 can = 1 coin!

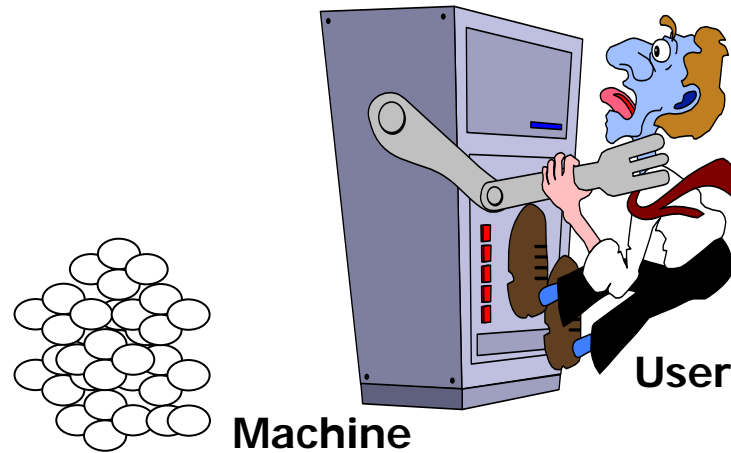
- Simulate model w Random User
- Model Fair User
- Model Non-Thirsty User
- Deadlocks ?
- Cans requested will be delivered ?
- Cancellations are obeyed ?
- What happens if multiple users?

**Exercise**

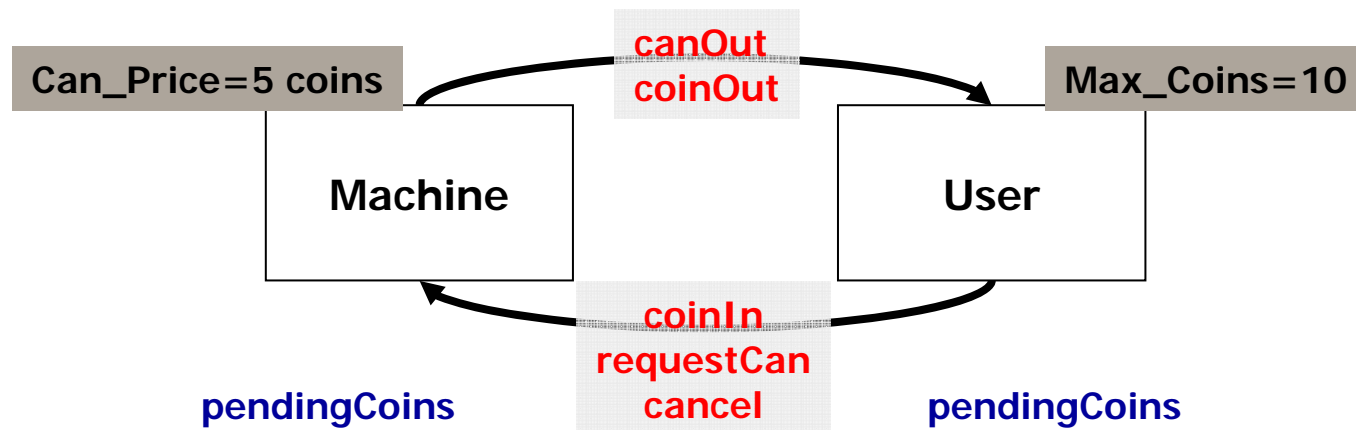


# Modelling Exercise

## The Vending Machine



- Extend model of Machine and FairUser
- Do extensive simulation



**Exercise**

# Verification = Model Checking

---

- Reachability
- Generic properties



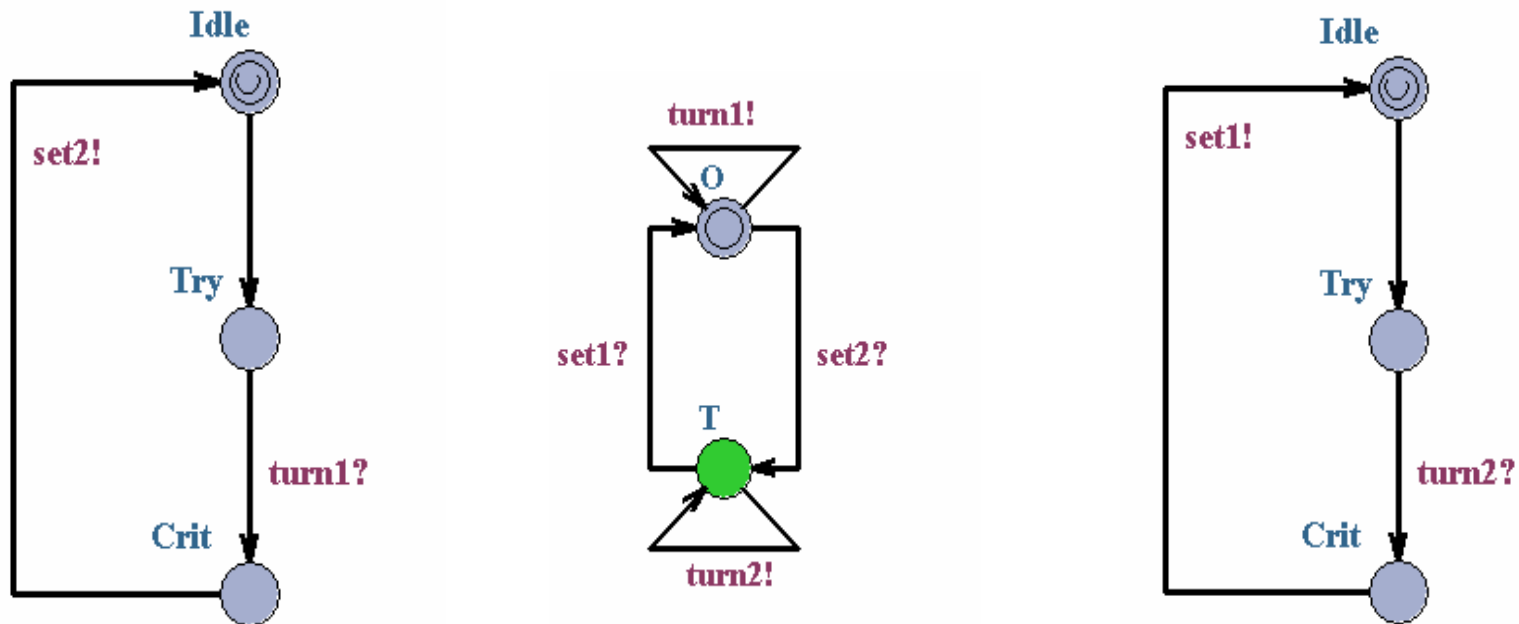
**BRICS**  
Basic Research  
in Computer Science



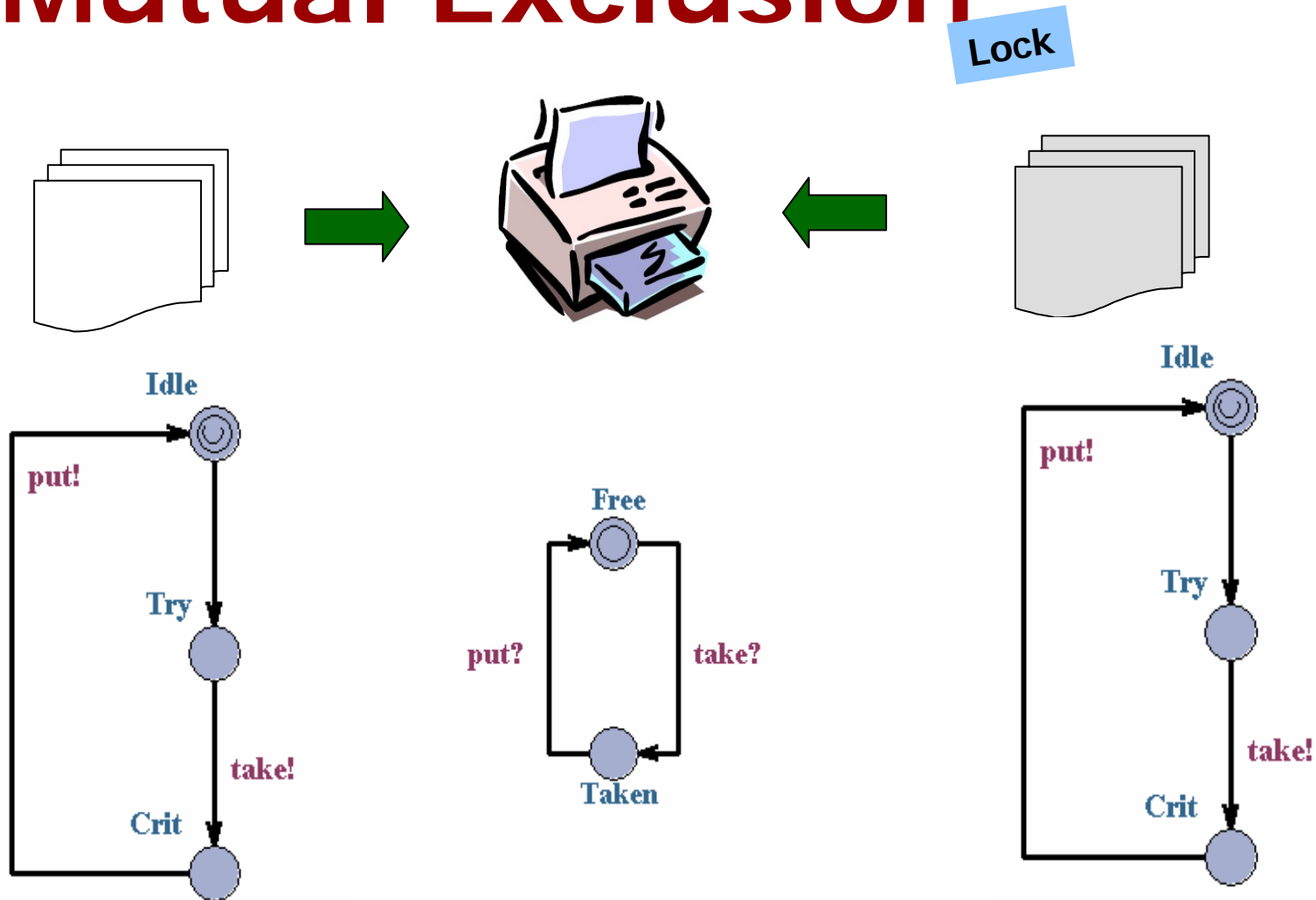
CENTER FOR INDLEJREDE SOFTWARE SYSTEMER

# Mutual Exclusion

Taking turns

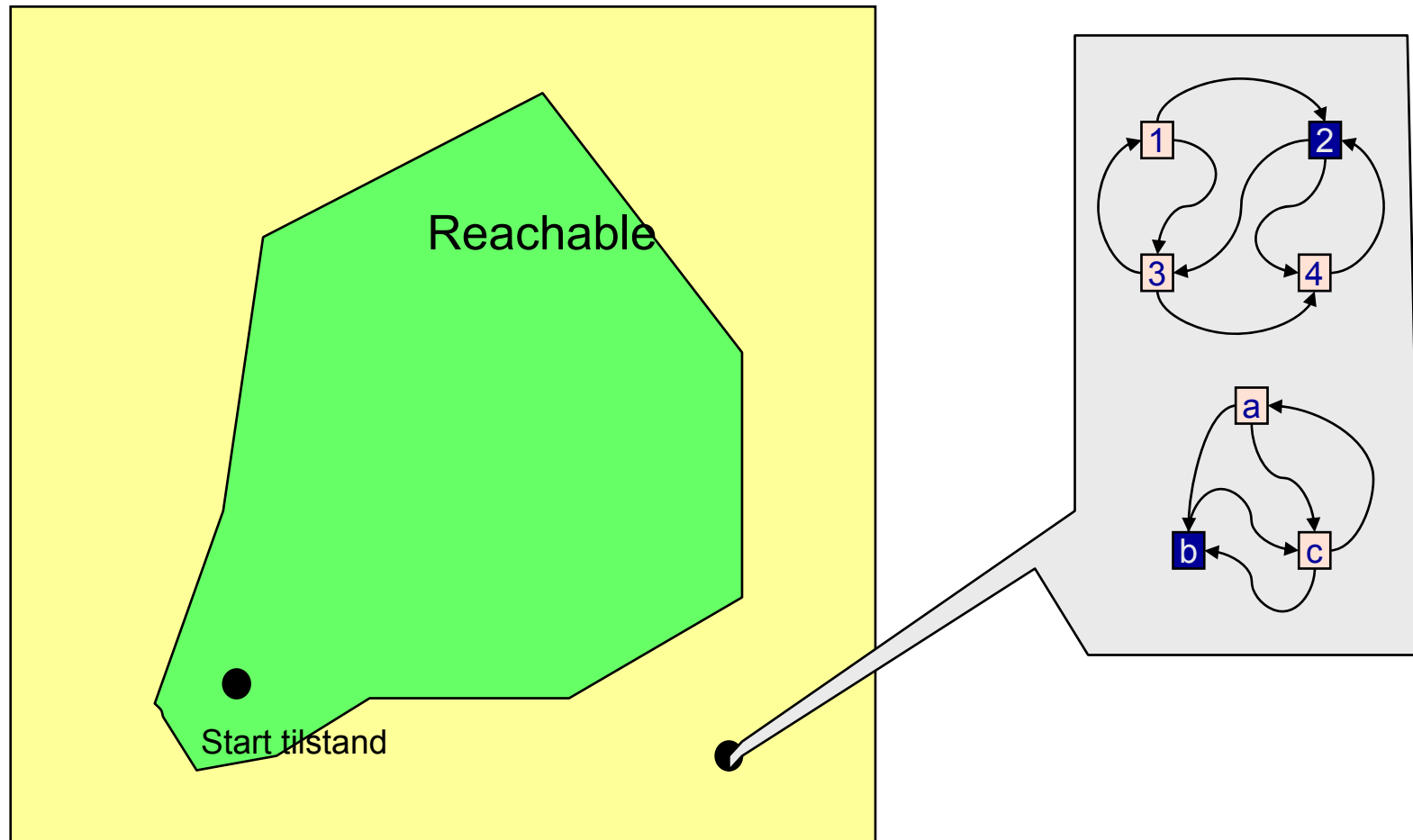


# Mutual Exclusion



# Udforskning af Tilstandsrum

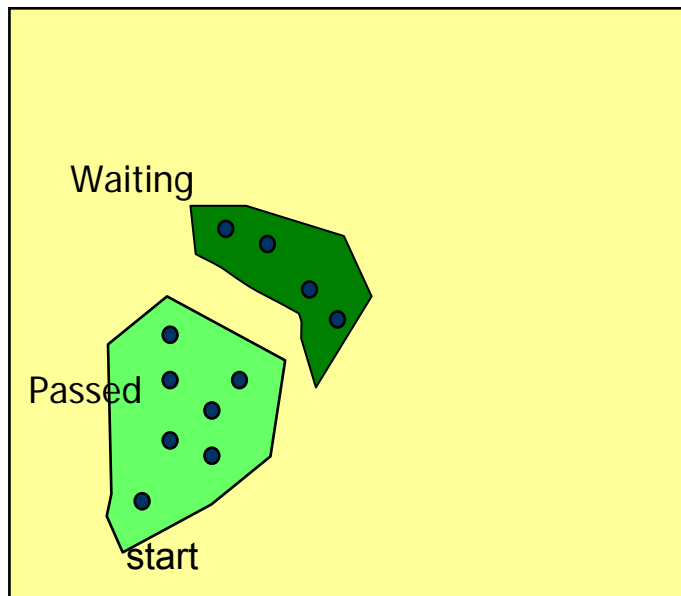
Erklæret tilstandsrum



# Udforskning af tilstandsrum

Forward Reachability Analysis

Erklæret tilstandsrum

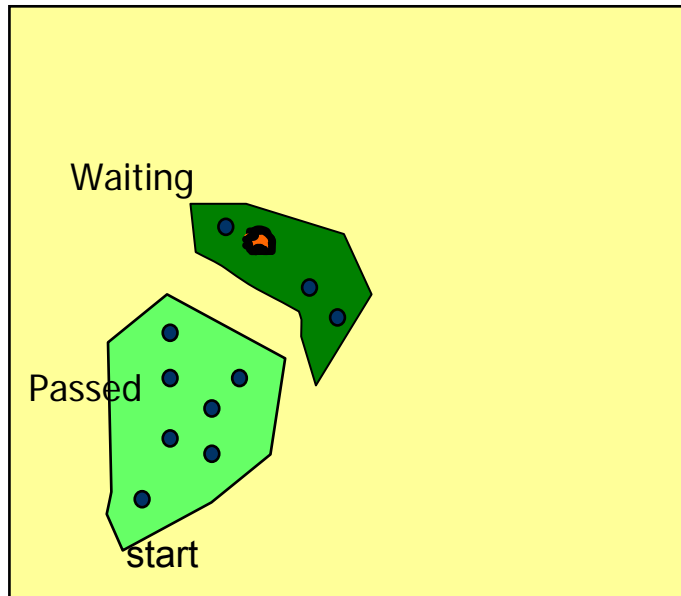


```
Passed := ∅
Waiting := {s0}
While (Waiting ≠ ∅)
{
  select s ∈ Waiting
  Waiting := Waiting \ {s}
  if s ∉ Passed
  whenever (s → t) then
    Waiting := Waiting ∪ {t}
    Passed := Passed ∪ {s}
}
```

# Udforskning af tilstandrum

Forward Reachability Analysis

Erklæret tilstandsrum

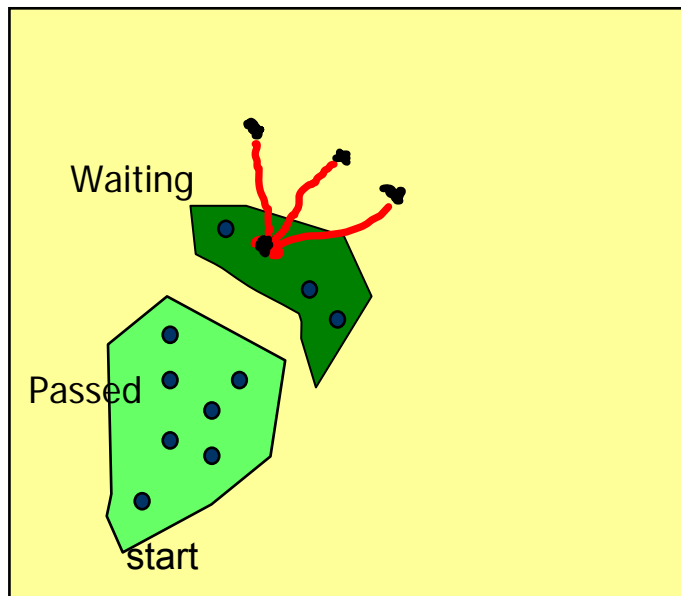


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Passed := ∅  
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  if s ∉ Passed  
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```

# Udforskning af tilstandrum

Forward Reachability Analysis

Erklæret tilstandsrum



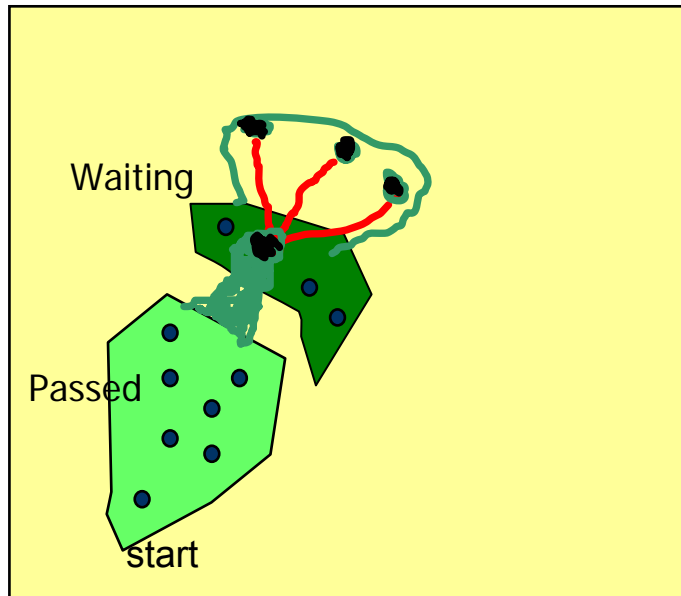
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# Udforskning af tilstandsrum

Forward Reachability Analysis

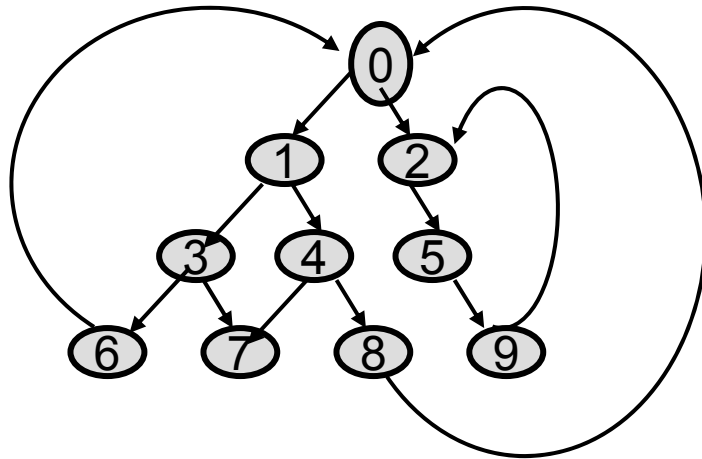
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# Udforskning af tilstandrum

Forward Reachability Analysis

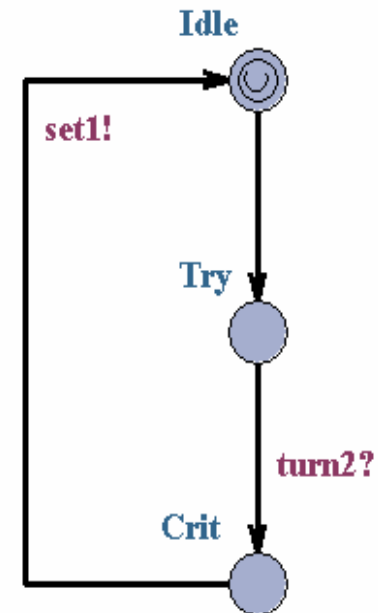
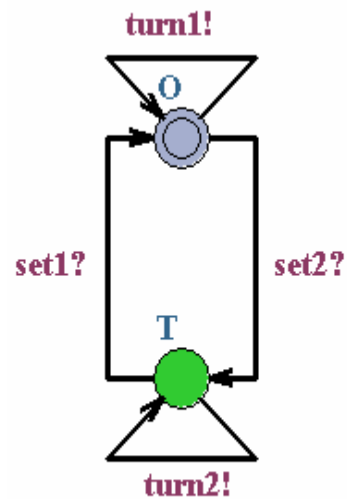
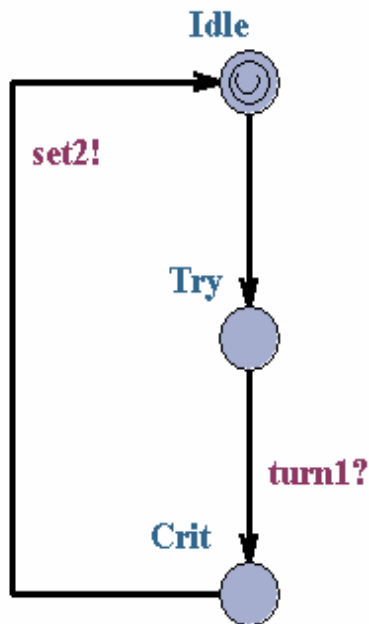


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```

**Depth-first search:** organize Waiting as a **Stack**  
Order: 0 1 3 6 7 4 8 2 5 9

**Breadth-first search:** organize Waiting as a **Queue**  
Order: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

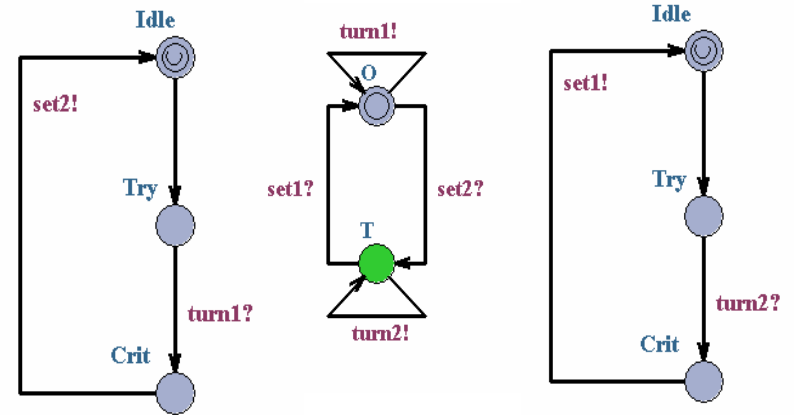
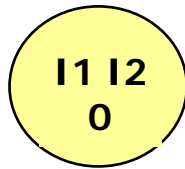
# Gensidig Udelukkelse



Turn

# Gensidig udelukkelse

## *Forward Reachability*

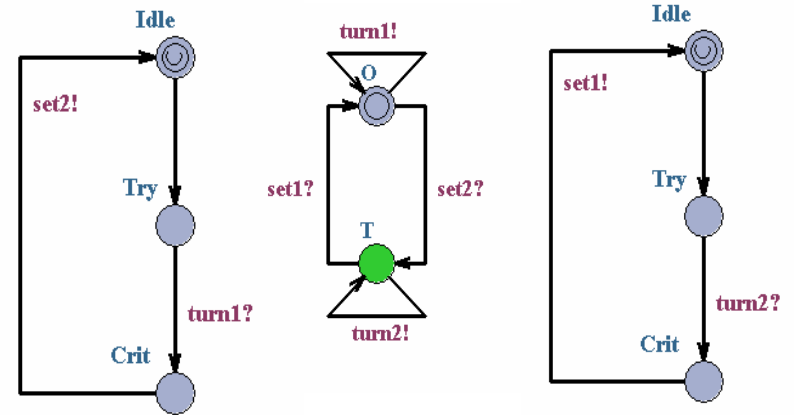
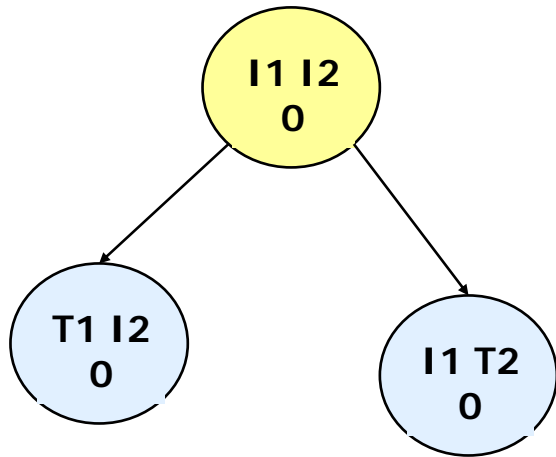


Turn

CISS

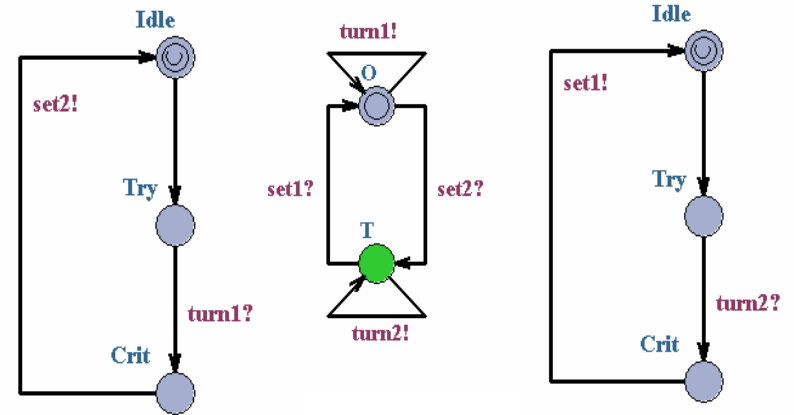
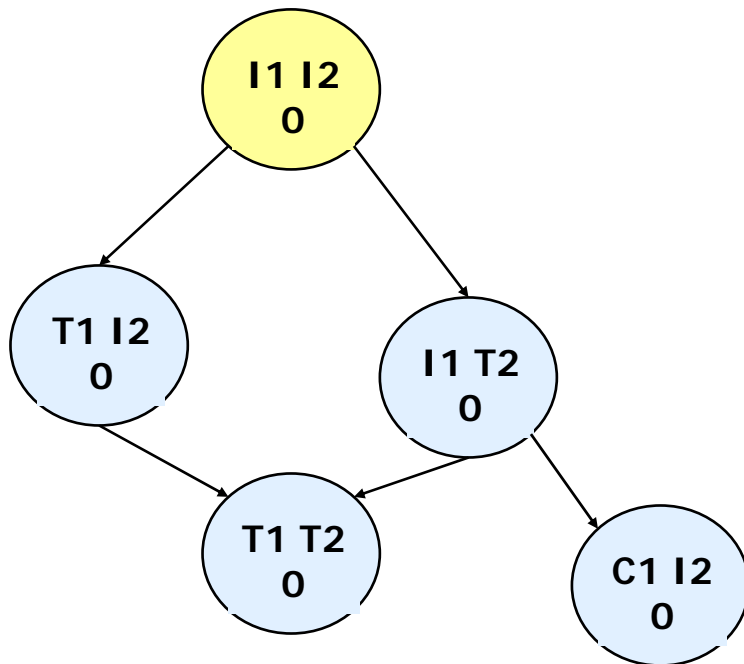
# Gensidig udelukkelse

## *Forward Reachability*



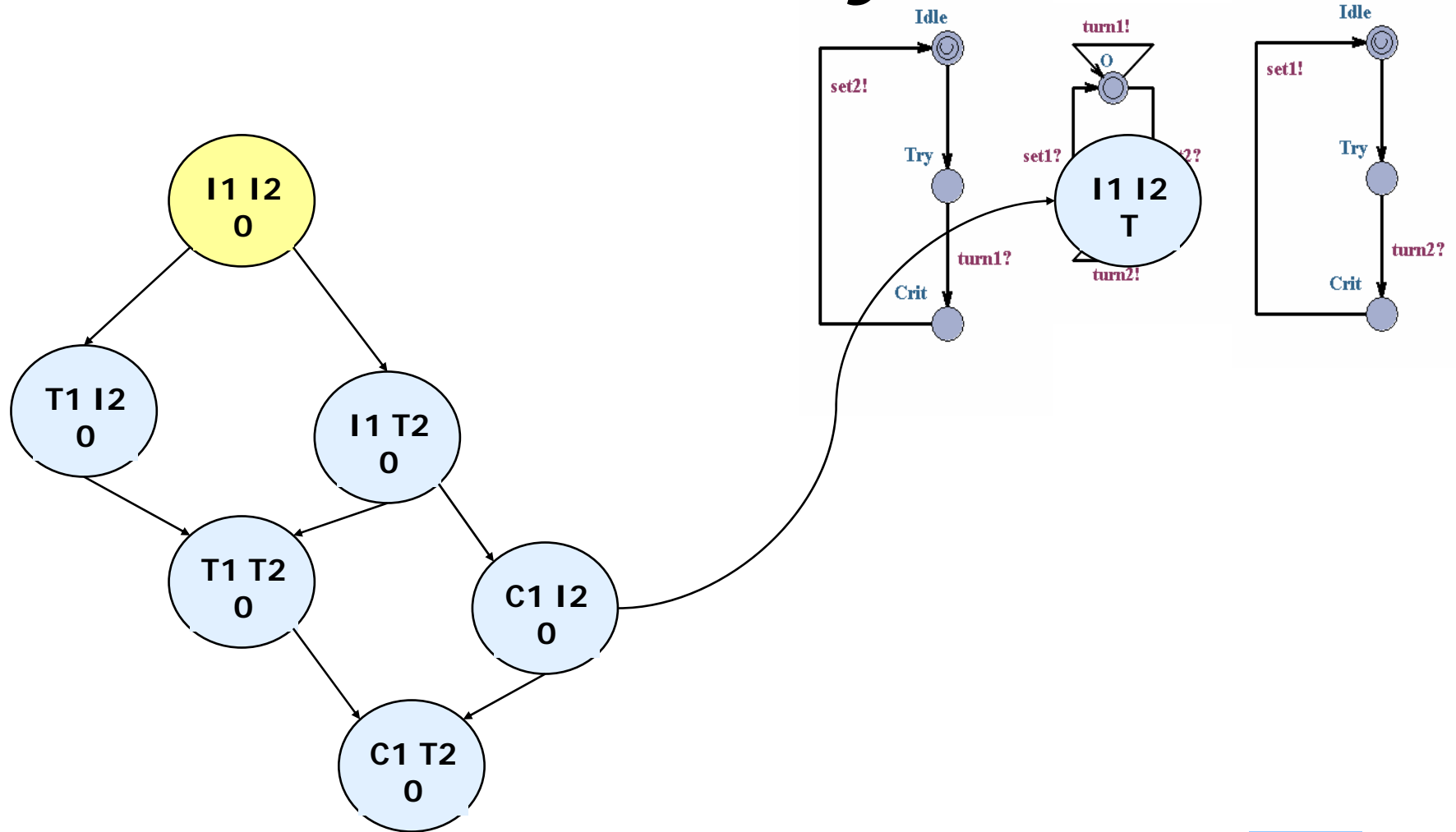
# Gensidig udelukkelse

## *Forward Reachability*



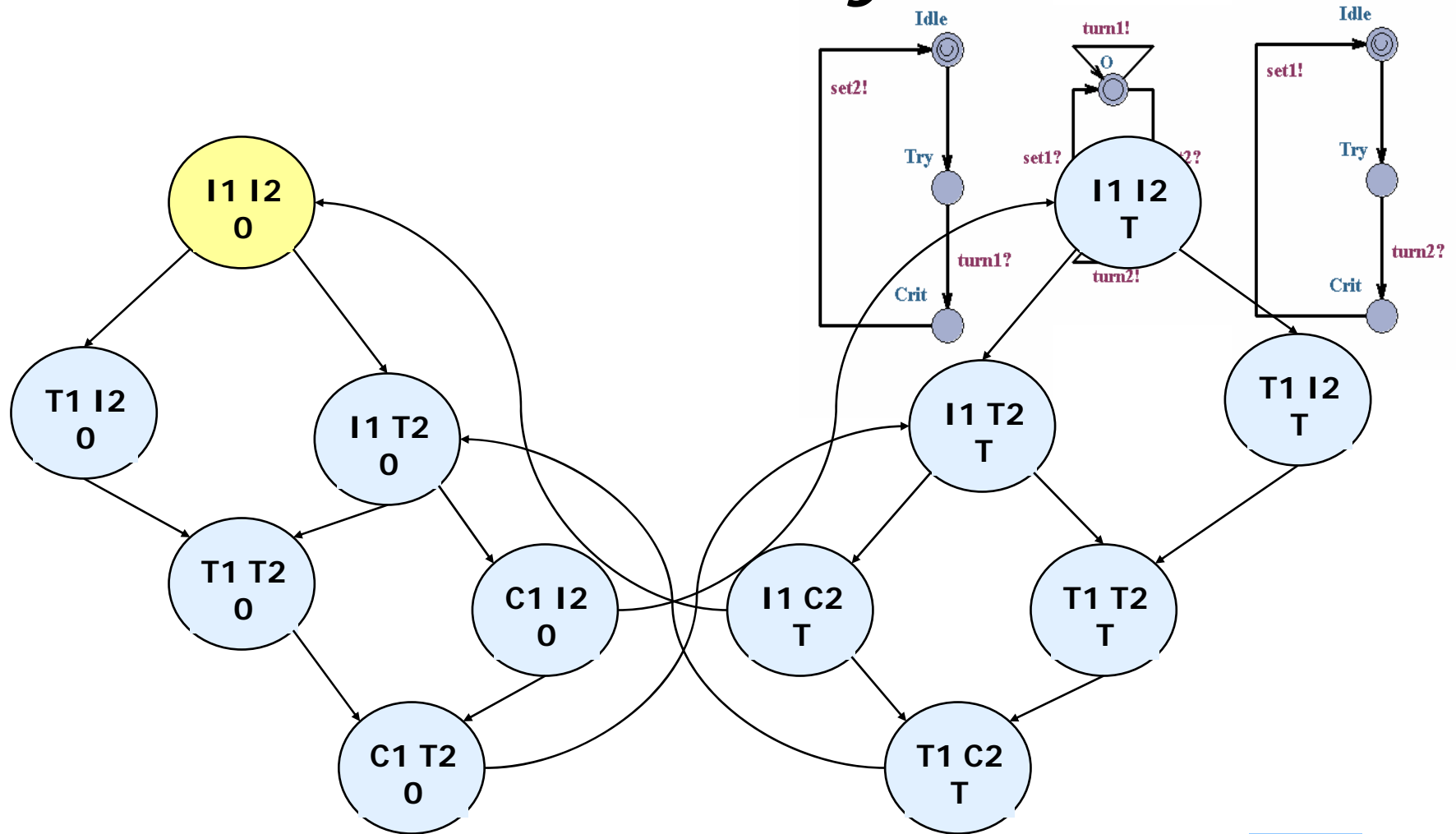
# Gensidig udelukkelse

## *Forward Reachability*



# Gensidig udelukkelse

## *Forward Reachability*

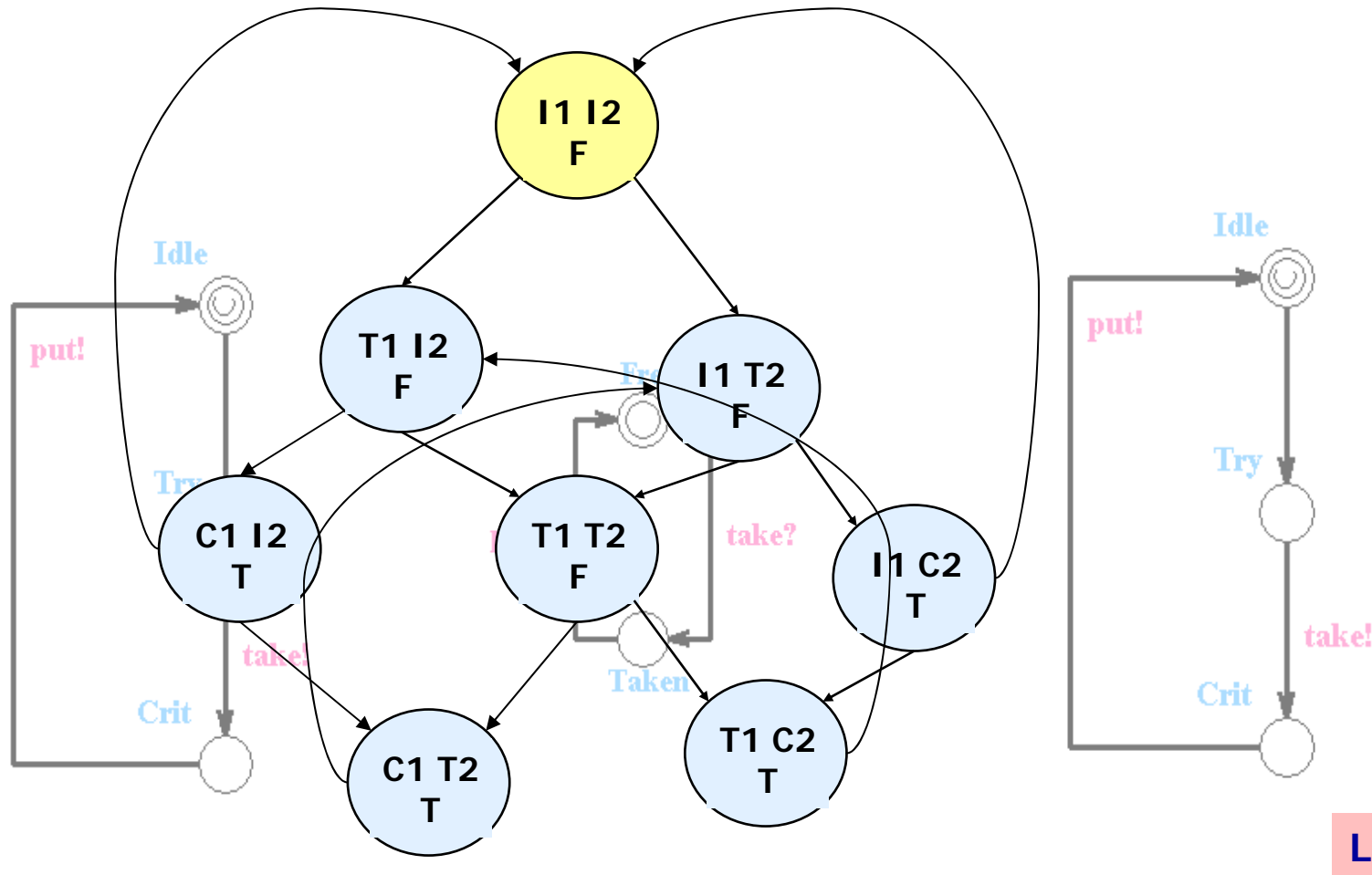


Turn



# Gensidig udelukkelse

## *Forward Reachability*



# Generiske egenskaber

- Non-determinisme
- Tilstande der ikke aktiveres
- Transitioner der ikke bruges
- Input der ikke processeres
- Output der ikke genereres
- Lokal deadlock
- System deadlock

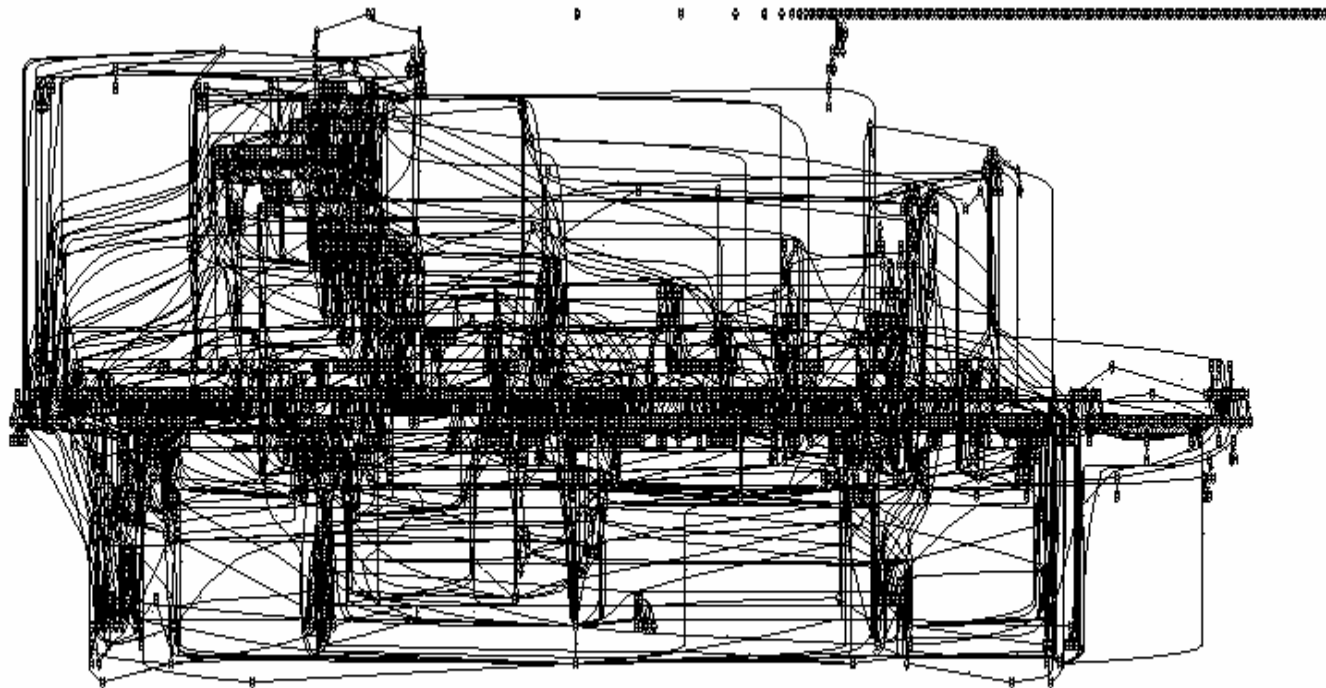
**Kan alle reduceres til  
REACHABILITY**

# Train Simulator

VVS  
visualSTATE

1421 machines  
11102 transitions  
2981 inputs  
2667 outputs  
3204 local states  
Declare state sp.:  $10^{476}$

**BUGS ?**

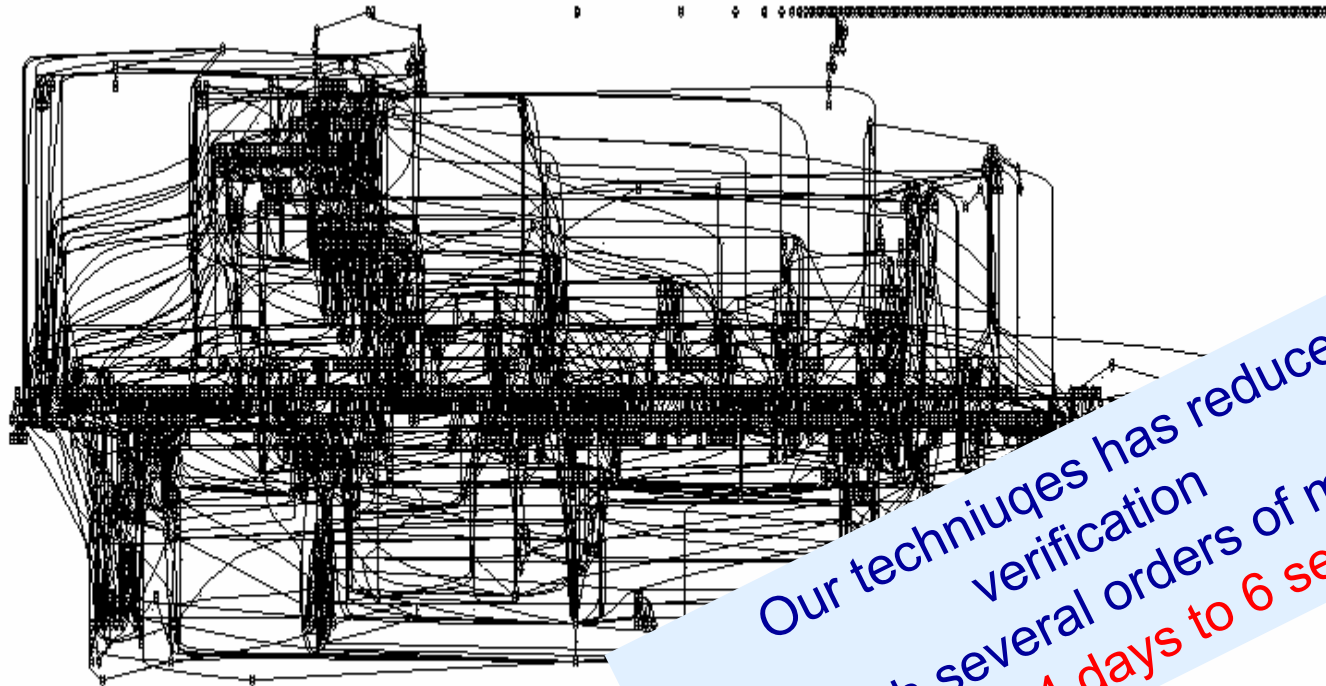


# Train Simulator

VVS  
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BUGS ?



Our techniques has reduced  
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CISS

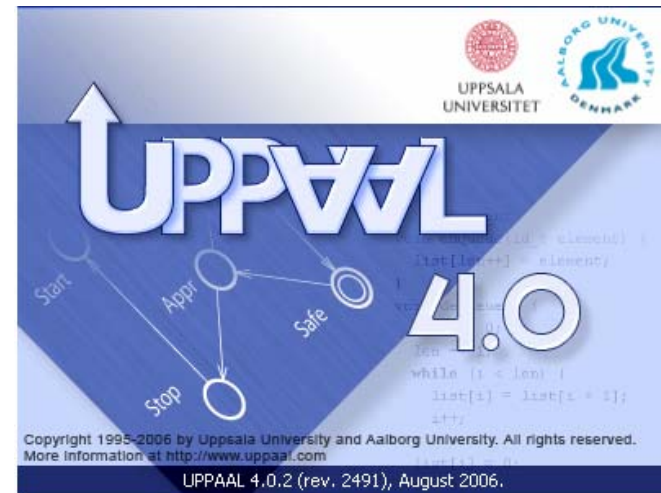
# Adding Time

---

FSM



Timed Automata



BRICS

Basic Research  
in Computer Science



CENTER FOR INDLJREDE SOFTWARE SYSTEMER

# Collaborators

## @UPPsala

- Wang Yi
- Paul Pettersson
- John Håkansson
- Anders Hessel
- Pavel Krcal
- Leonid Mokrushin
- Shi Xiaochun

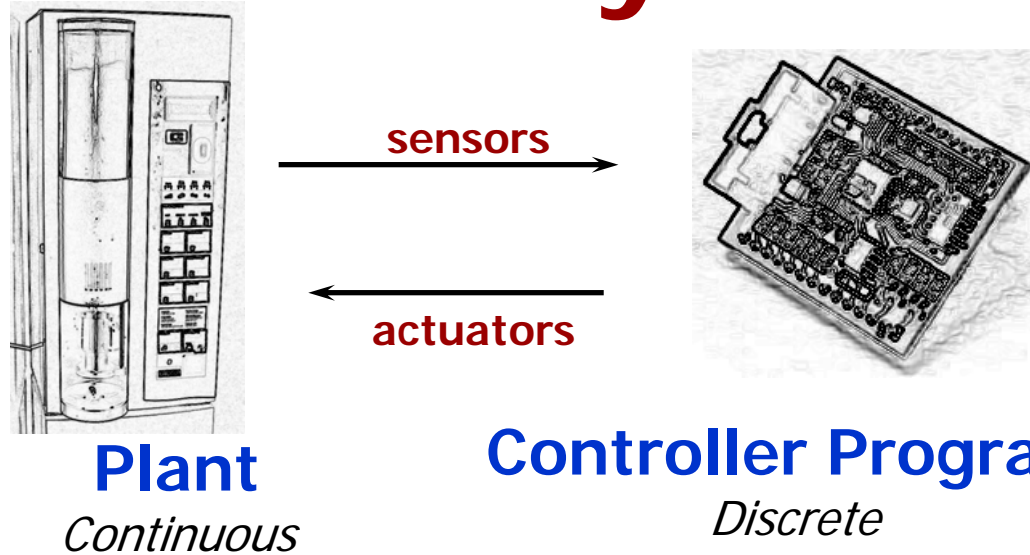
## @AALborg

- Kim G Larsen
- Gerd Behrman
- Arne Skou
- Brian Nielsen
- Alexandre David
- Jacob Illum Rasmussen
- Marius Mikucionis

## @Elsewhere

- Emmanuel Fleury, Didier Lime, Johan Bengtsson, Fredrik Larsson, Kåre J Kristoffersen, Tobias Amnell, Thomas Hune, Oliver Möller, Elena Fersman, Carsten Weise, David Griffioen, Ansgar Fehnker, Frits Vandraager, Theo Ruys, Pedro D'Argenio, J-P Katoen, Jan Tretmans, Judi Romijn, Ed Brinksma, Martijn Hendriks, Klaus Havelund, Franck Cassez, Magnus Lindahl, Francois Laroussinie, Patricia Bouyer, Augusto Burgueno, H. Bowmann, D. Latella, M. Massink, G. Faconti, Kristina Lundqvist, Lars Asplund, Justin Pearson...

# Real Time Systems

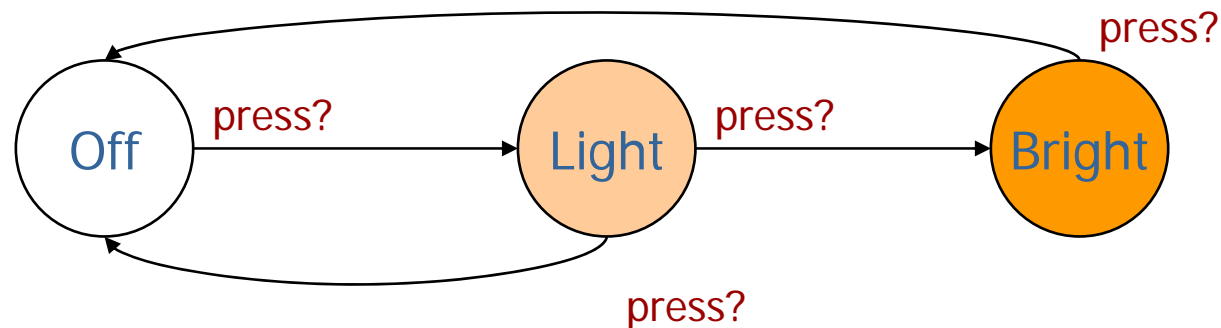


**Eg.:** Realtime Protocols  
Pump Control  
Air Bags  
Robots  
Cruise Control  
ABS  
CD Players  
Production Lines

## Real Time System

A system where correctness not only depends on the logical order of events but also on their **timing!!**

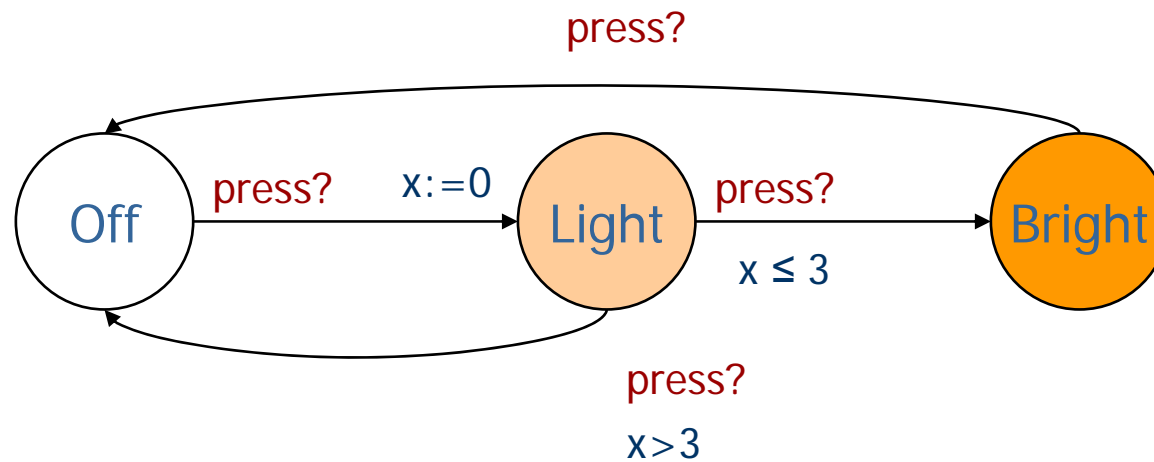
# Dumb Light Control



**WANT:** if **press** is issued twice **quickly** then the **light** will get **brighter**; otherwise the light is turned **off**.



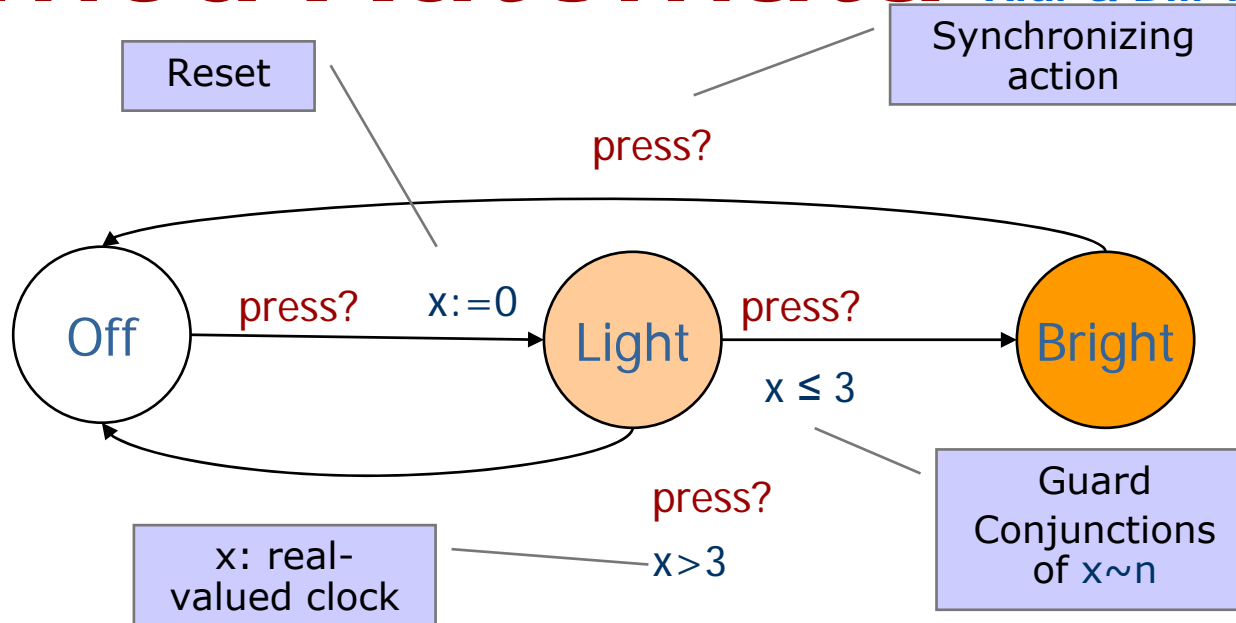
# Dumb Light Control *Alur & Dill 1990*



**Solution:** Add real-valued clock **x**

# Timed Automata

*Alur & Dill 1990*



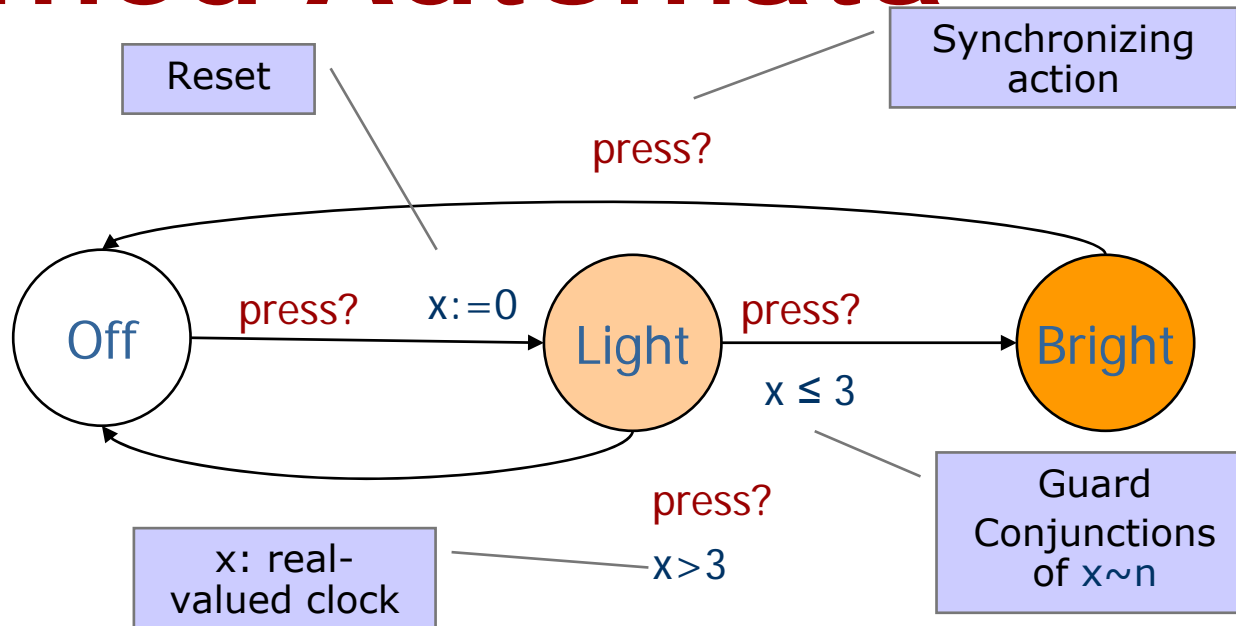
## States:

( location ,  $x=v$  ) where  $v \in \mathbf{R}$

## Transitions:

( Off ,  $x=0$  )

# Timed Automata Alur & Dill 1990



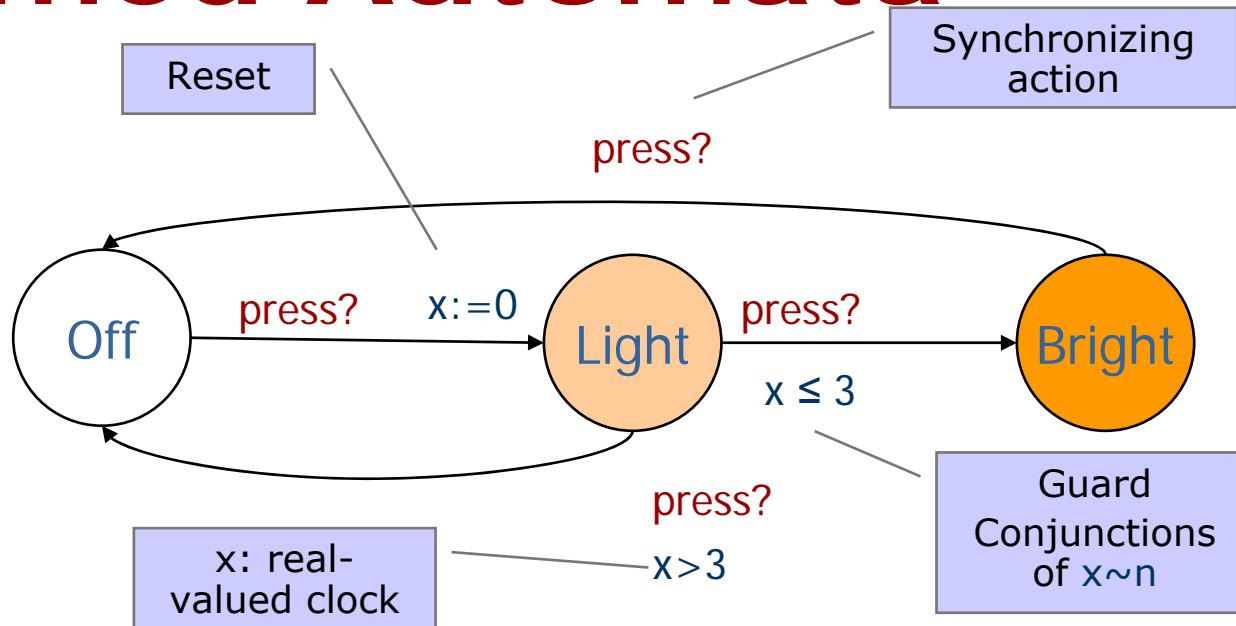
## States:

( location ,  $x=v$  ) where  $v \in \mathbf{R}$

## Transitions:

( Off ,  $x=0$  )  
 delay 4.32  $\rightarrow$  ( Off ,  $x=4.32$  )

# Timed Automata Alur & Dill 1990



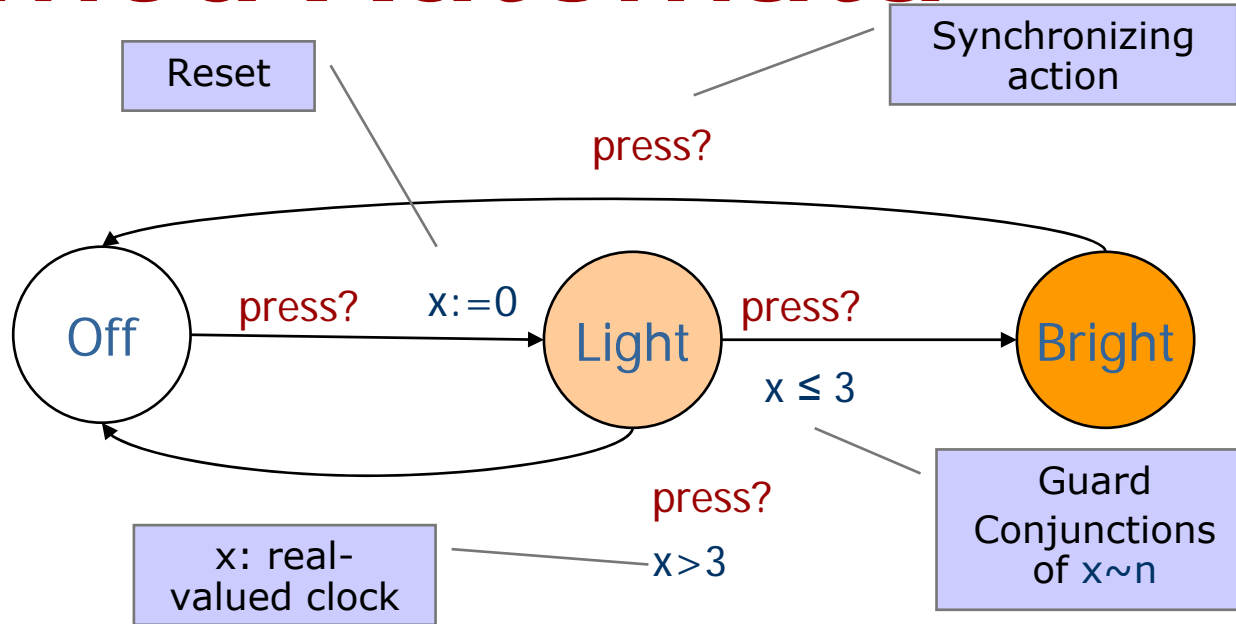
## States:

( location ,  $x=v$  ) where  $v \in \mathbf{R}$

## Transitions:

`( Off ,  $x=0$  )`  
`delay 4.32`  $\rightarrow$  `( Off ,  $x=4.32$  )`  
`press?`  $\rightarrow$  `( Light ,  $x=0$  )`

# Timed Automata *Alur & Dill 1990*



## States:

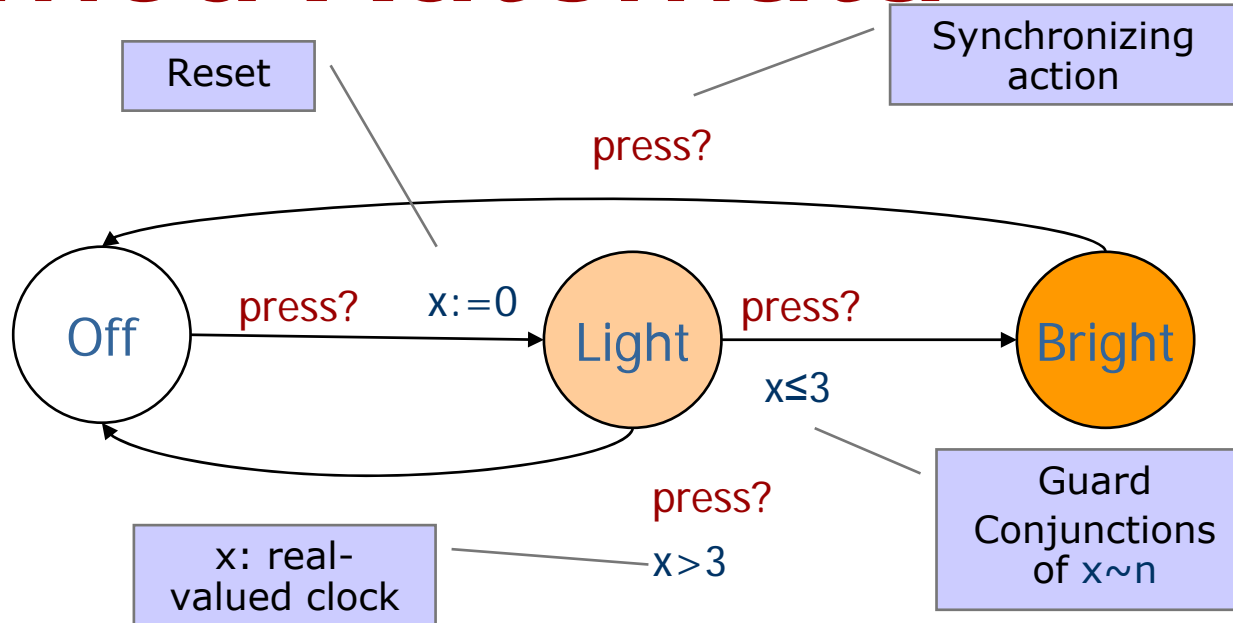
( location ,  $x=v$  ) where  $v \in \mathbf{R}$

## Transitions:

( Off ,  $x=0$  )  
 delay 4.32  $\rightarrow$  ( Off ,  $x=4.32$  )  
 $\text{press?}$   $\rightarrow$  ( Light ,  $x=0$  )  
 delay 2.51  $\rightarrow$  ( Light ,  $x=2.51$  )

# Timed Automata

Alur & Dill 1990



## States:

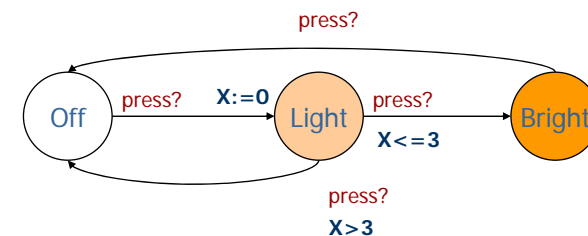
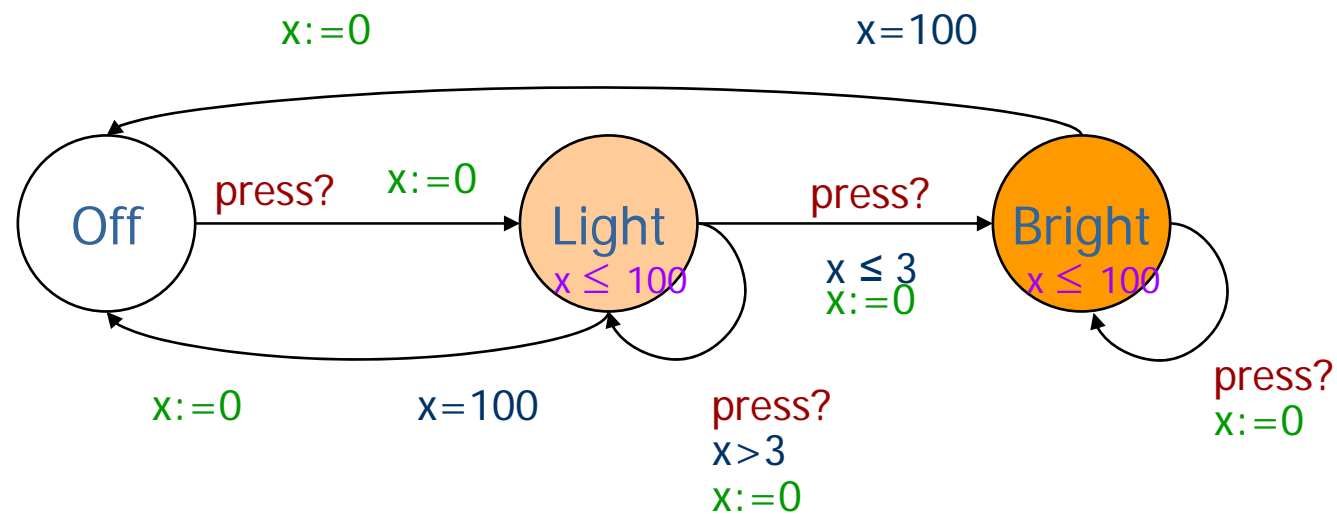
( location ,  $x=v$  ) where  $v \in \mathbf{R}$

## Transitions:

( Off ,  $x=0$  )  
delay 4.32  $\rightarrow$  ( Off ,  $x=4.32$  )  
 $\text{press?}$   $\rightarrow$  ( Light ,  $x=0$  )  
delay 2.51  $\rightarrow$  ( Light ,  $x=2.51$  )  
 $\text{press?}$   $\rightarrow$  ( Bright ,  $x=2.51$  )

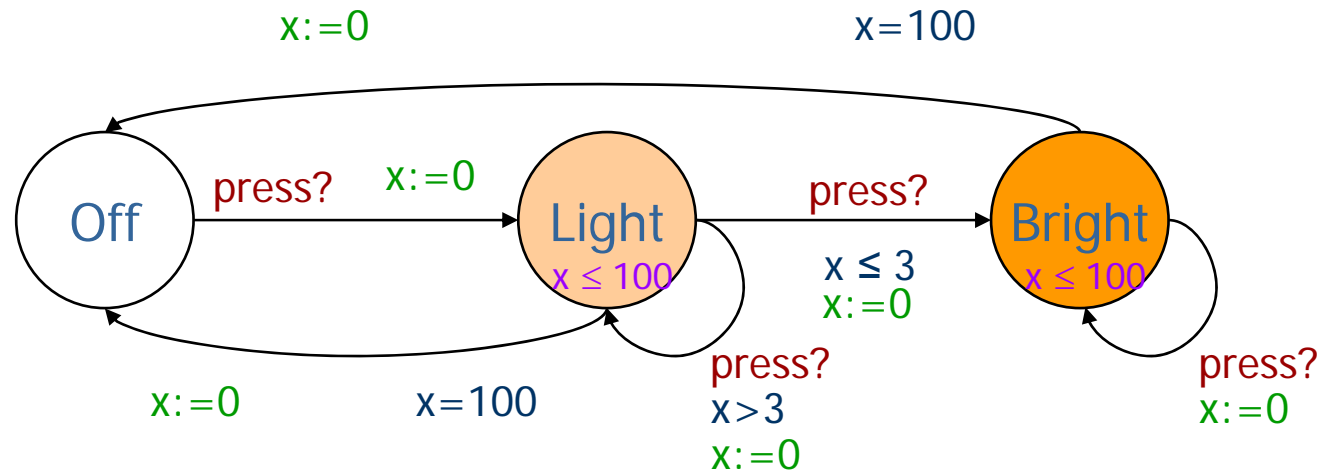
# Intelligent Light Control

Using Invariants



# Intelligent Light Control

## Using Invariants



### Transitions:

	( Off , $x=0$ )
delay 4.32	→ ( Off , $x=4.32$ )
$\text{press?}$	→ ( Light , $x=0$ )
delay 4.51	→ ( Light , $x=4.51$ )
$\text{press?}$	→ ( Light , $x=0$ )
delay 100	→ ( Light , $x=100$ )
$\tau$	→ ( Off , $x=0$ )

### Note:

( Light ,  $x=0$  ) delay 103 →

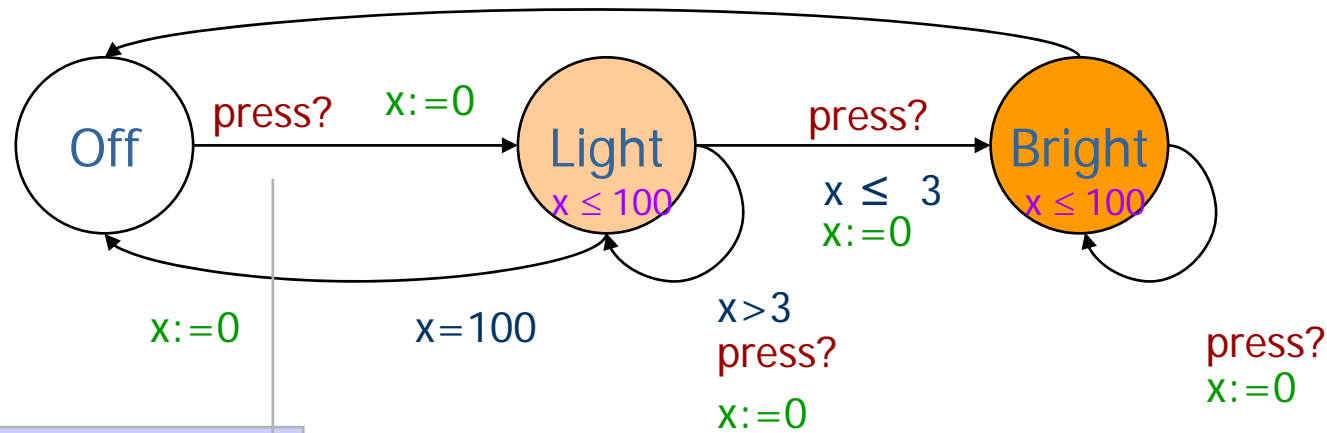
Invariants  
ensures  
progress



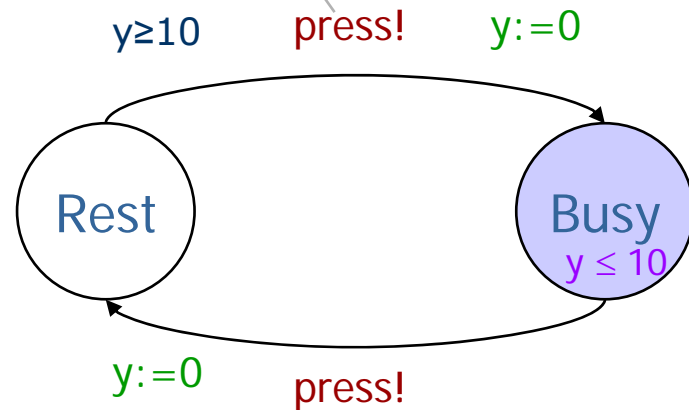
# Light Controller || User

$x:=0$

$x=100$



Synchronization



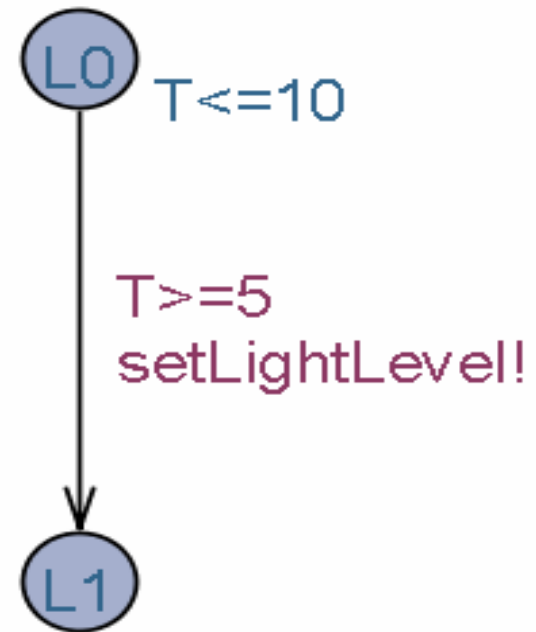
**Transitions:**

	( Off, Rest, $x=0$ , $y=0$ )
delay 20	$\rightarrow$ ( Off, Rest, $x=20$ , $y=20$ )
press?!	$\rightarrow$ ( Light, Busy, $x=0$ , $y=0$ )
delay 2	$\rightarrow$ ( Light, Busy, $x=2$ , $y=2$ )
press?!	$\rightarrow$ ( Bright, Rest, $x=0$ , $y=0$ )

# Timing Uncertainty

- Unpredictable or variable
  - ✱ response time,
  - ✱ computation time
  - ✱ transmission time etc:

• Initially  $T=0$

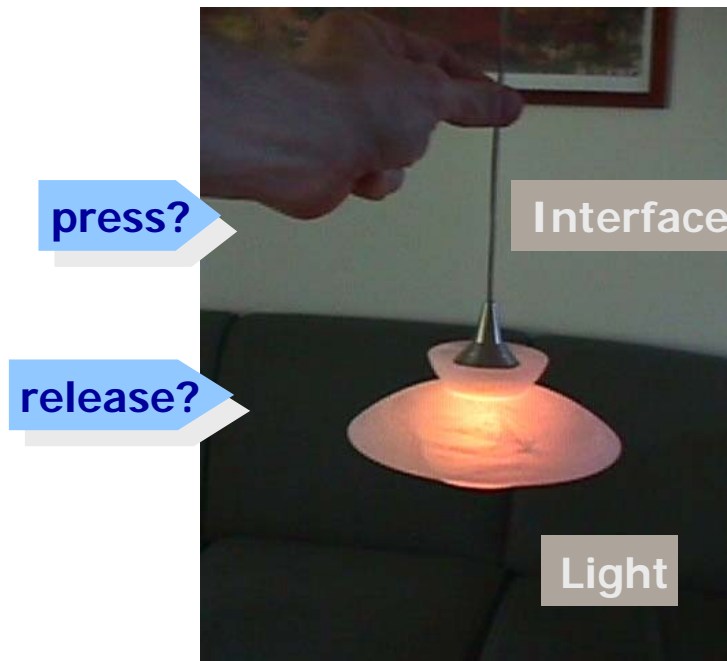


LightLevel must be adjusted  
between 5 and 10

# Light Control Interface



User



press?

release?

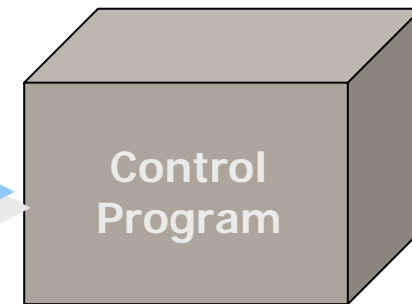
Interface

Light

touch!

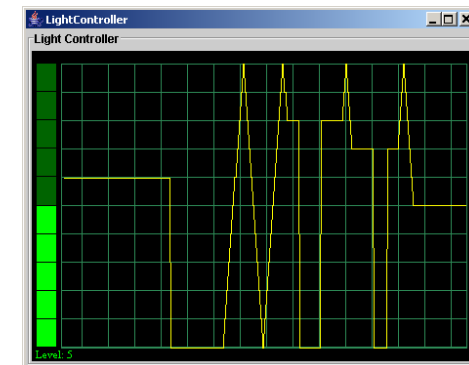
starthold!

endhold!



Control Program

L++/L--/L:=0

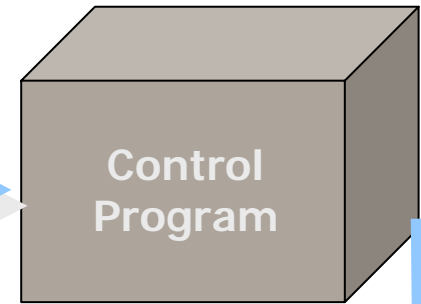
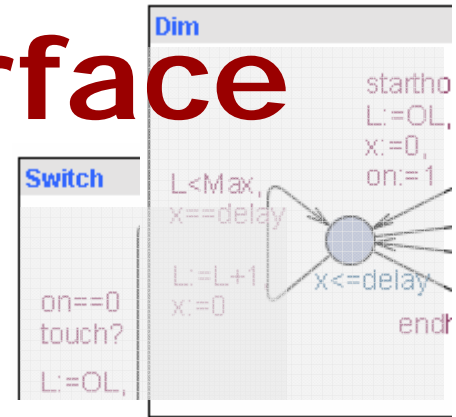
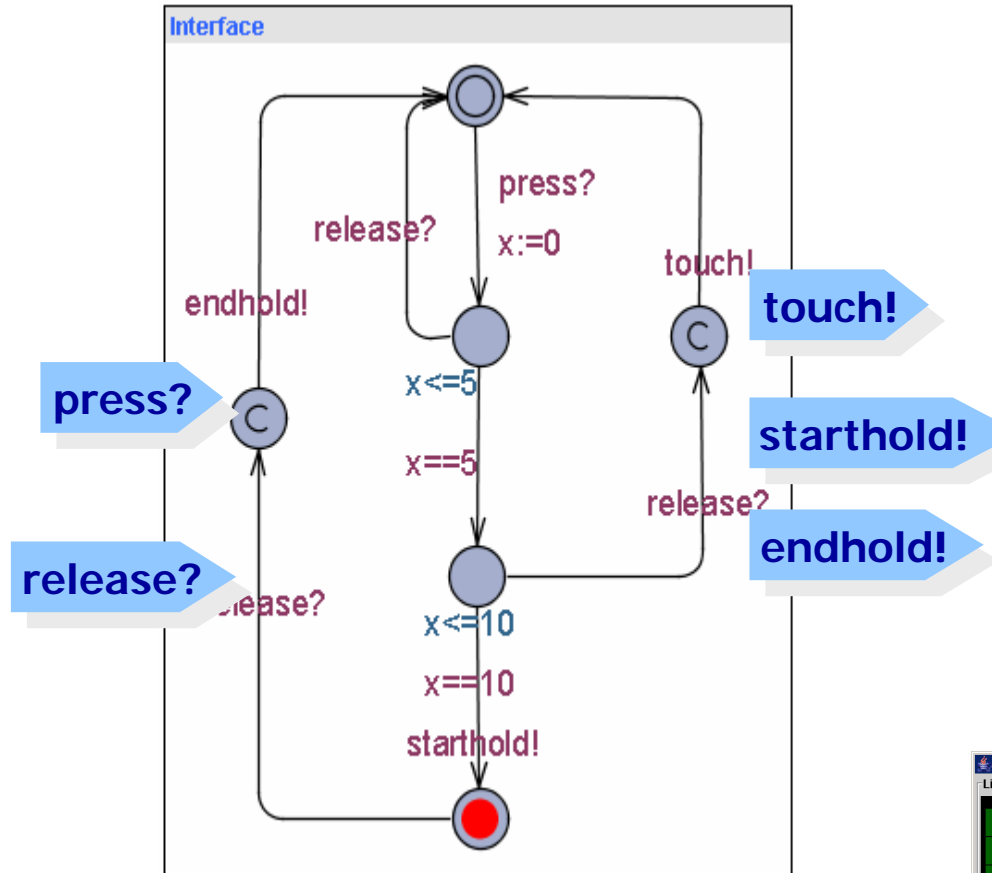


SS

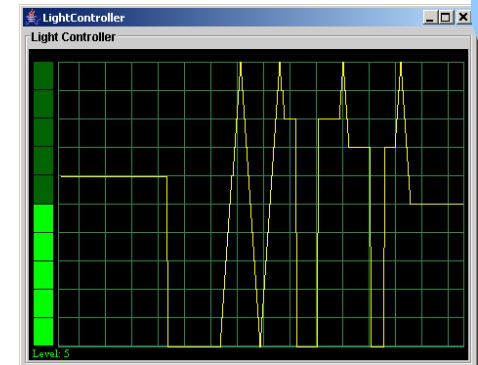
# Light Control Interface



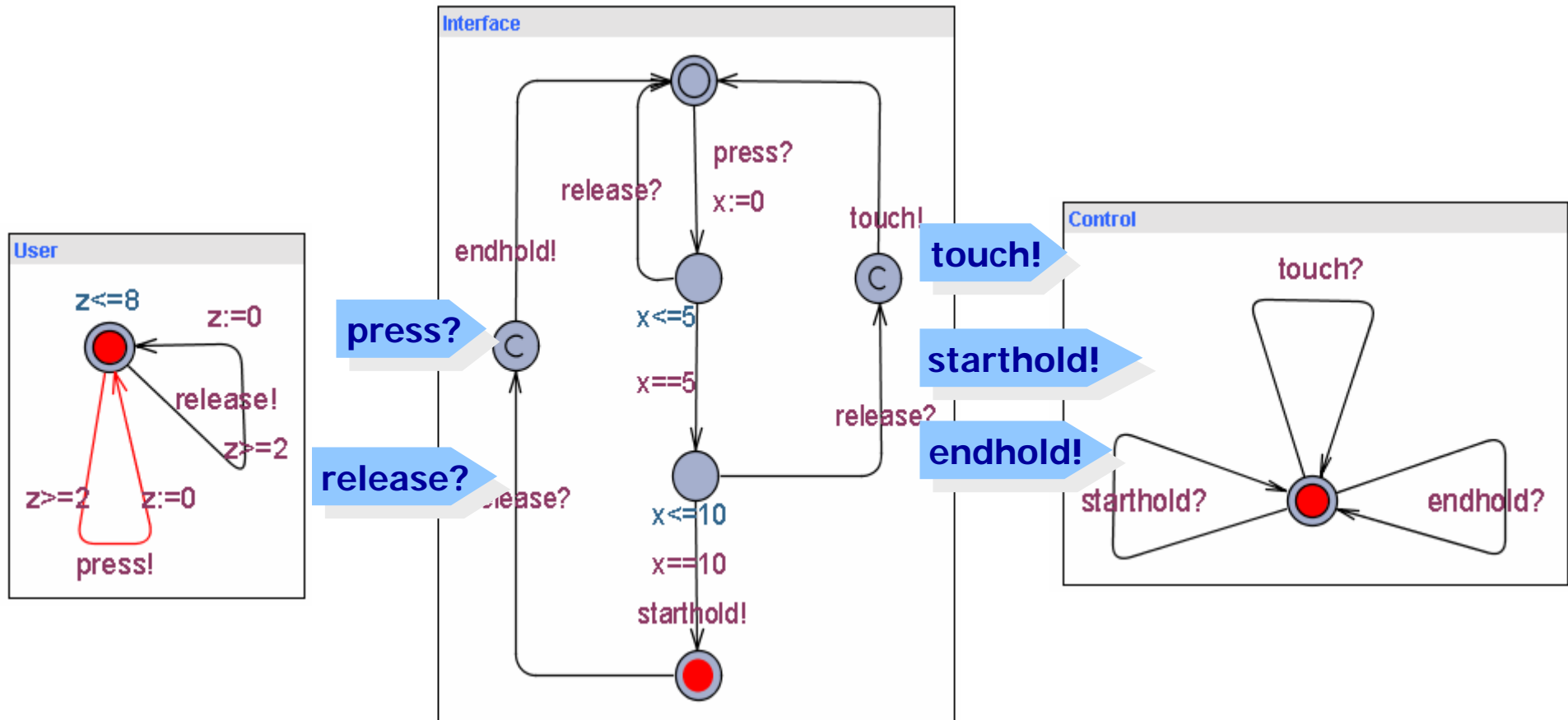
User



L++/L--/L:=0



# Light Control Network

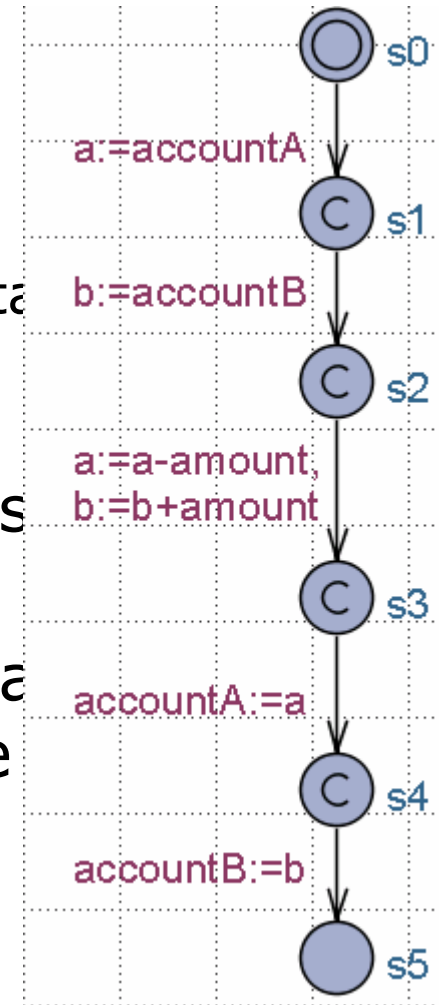


# Broad-casts

- `chan coin, cof, cofBut;`
- `broadcast chan join;`
  - ✱ sending: output join!
  - ✱ every automaton that listens to join moves
  - ✱ ie. every automaton with enabled “join?” transition moves in one step
  - ✱ may be zero!

# Committed Locations

- Locations marked **C**
  - ✱ *No delay* in committed location.
  - ✱ Next transition must involve automata in *committed location*.
- Handy to model atomic sequences
- The use of committed locations reduces the number of states in a model, and allows for more space and time efficient analysis.
- S0 to s5 executed atomically



# Urgent Channels and Locations

- Locations marked **U**
  - ✱ *No delay* in committed location.
  - ✱ Interleaving permitted
- Channels declared “urgent chan”
  - ✱ Time doesn’t elapse when a synchronization is possible on a pair of urgent channels
  - ✱ Interleaving allowed



# Other Uppaal features

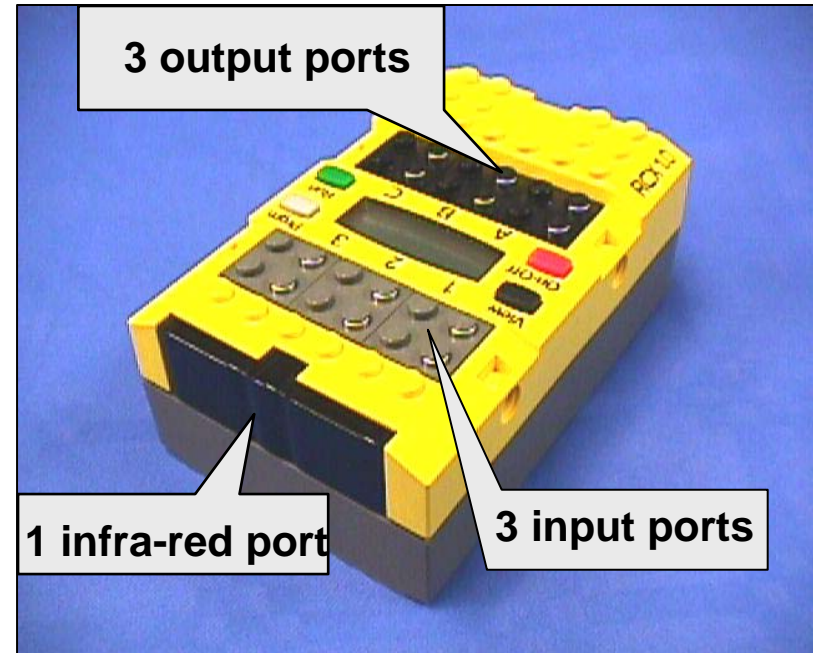
- Bounded domain
  - ✱ `Int [1..4] a;`
- C-like data-structures and user defined functions in declaration section
  - ✱ `structs, arrays, and typedef`
- **`select a:T`** construct
- `forall, exists` in `expr`
- Scalar sets (for giving unique ID's)
- Process and channel **priorities**
- Value passing (emulation)

# **BRICK SORTING**

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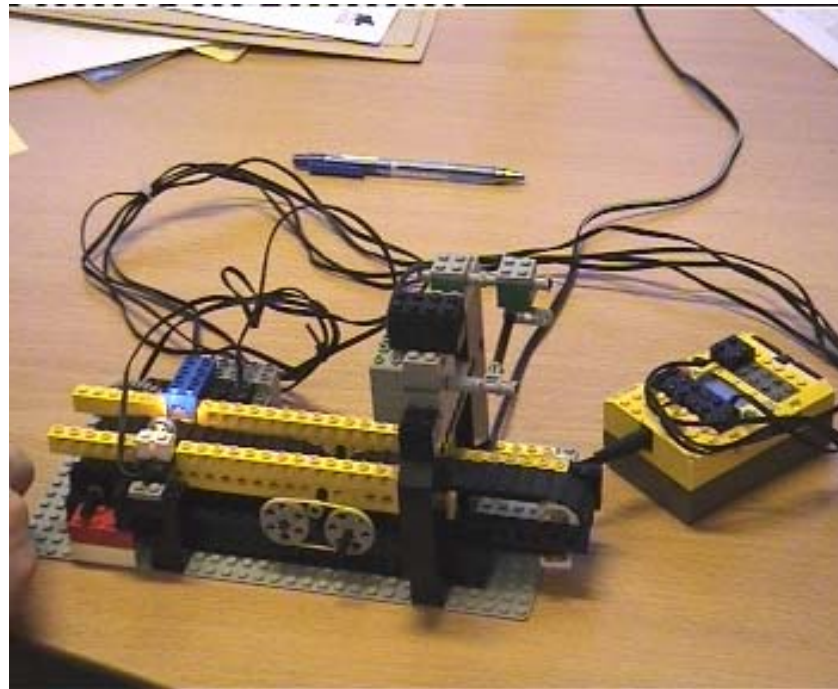
# LEGO Mindstorms/RCX

- Sensors: temperature, light, rotation, pressure.
- Actuators: motors, lamps,
- Virtual machine:
  - ✱ 10 tasks, 4 timers, 16 integers.
- Several Programming Languages:
  - ✱ NotQuiteC, Mindstorm, Robotics, legOS, etc.



# A Real Timed System

**The Plant**  
Conveyor Belt  
&  
Bricks



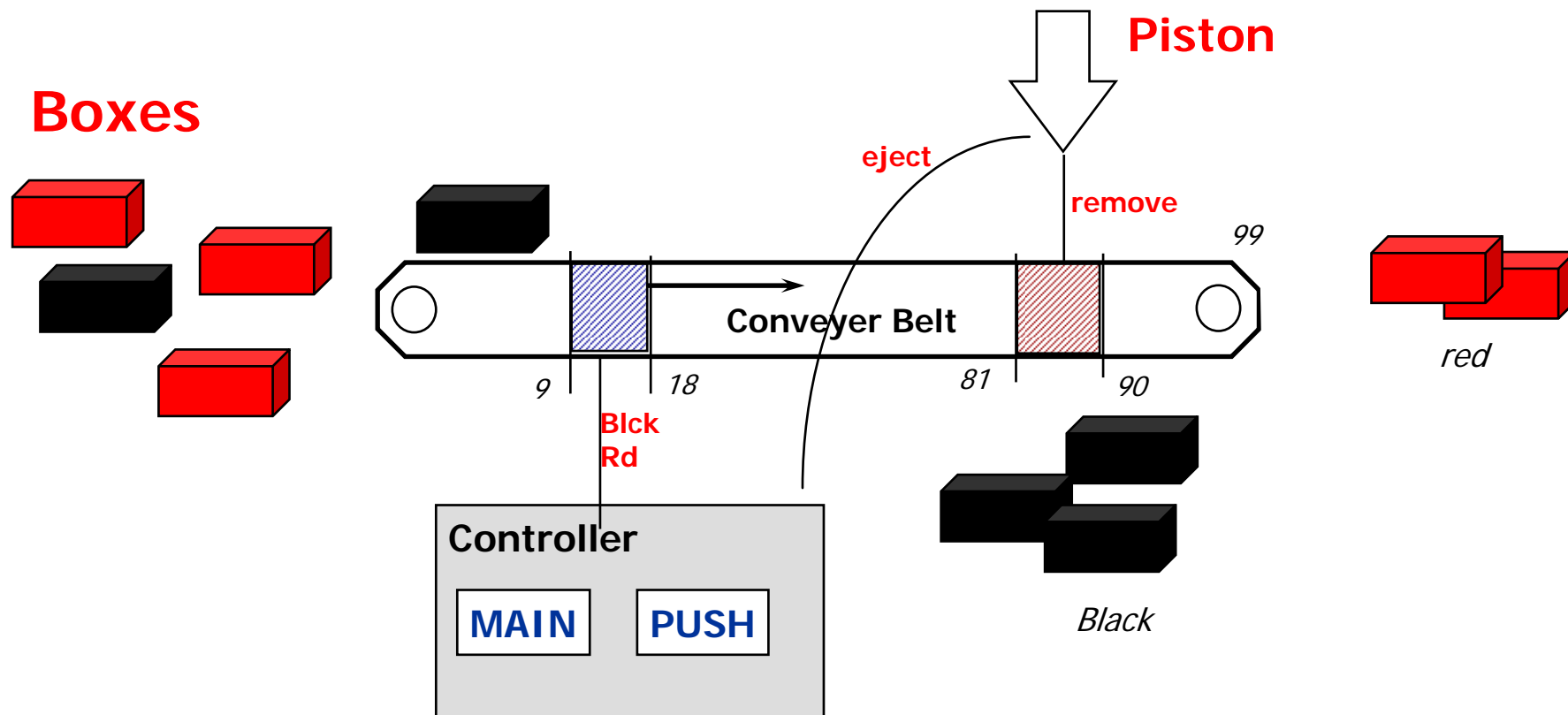
**Controller  
Program**  
LEGO MINDSTORM

**What is suppose to happen?**

# First UPPAAL model

*Sorting of Lego Boxes*

Ken Tindell



**Exercise:** Design **Controller** so that only black boxes are being pushed out

# NQC programs

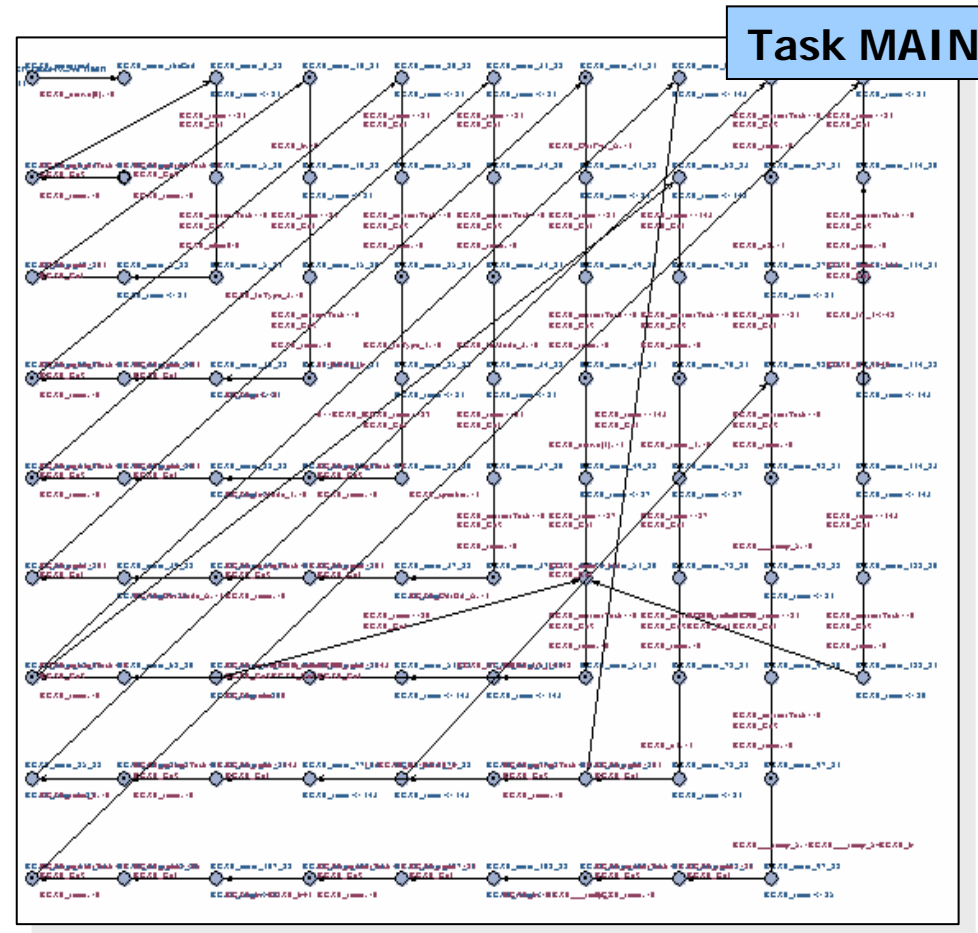
```
int active;  
int DELAY;  
int LIGHT_LEVEL;
```

```
task MAIN{  
  DELAY=75;  
  LIGHT_LEVEL=35;  
  active=0;  
  Sensor(IN_1, IN_LIGHT);  
  Fwd(OUT_A,1);  
  Display(1);  
  
  start PUSH;  
  
  while(true){  
    wait(IN_1<=LIGHT_LEVEL);  
    ClearTimer(1);  
    active=1;  
    PlaySound(1);  
    wait(IN_1>LIGHT_LEVEL);  
  }  
}
```

```
task PUSH{  
  while(true){  
    wait(Timer(1)>DELAY && active==1);  
    active=0;  
    Rev(OUT_C,1);  
    Sleep(8);  
    Fwd(OUT_C,1);  
    Sleep(12);  
    Off(OUT_C);  
  }  
}
```

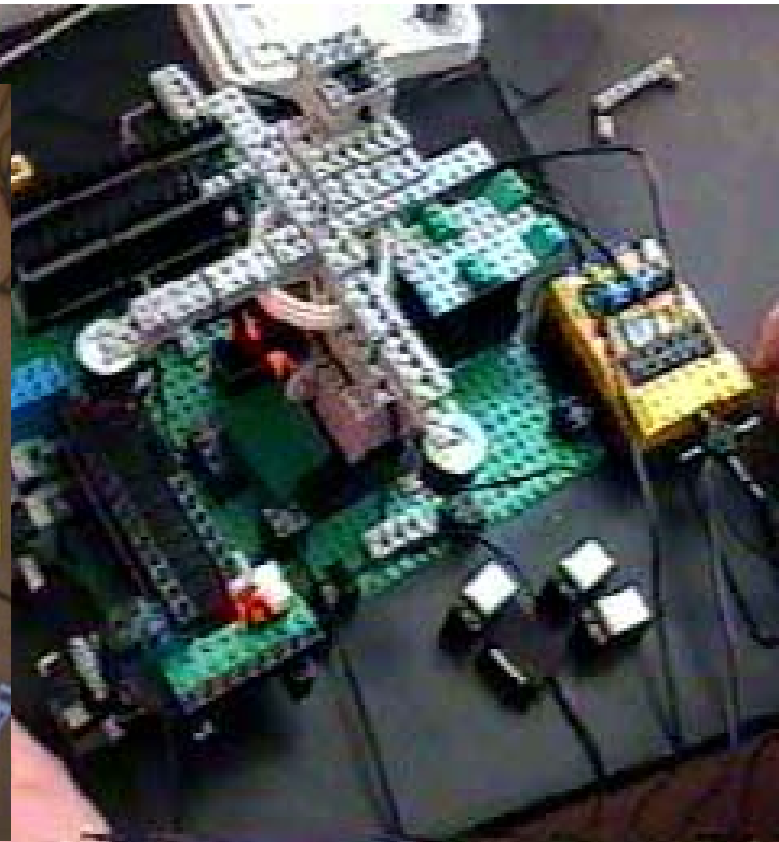
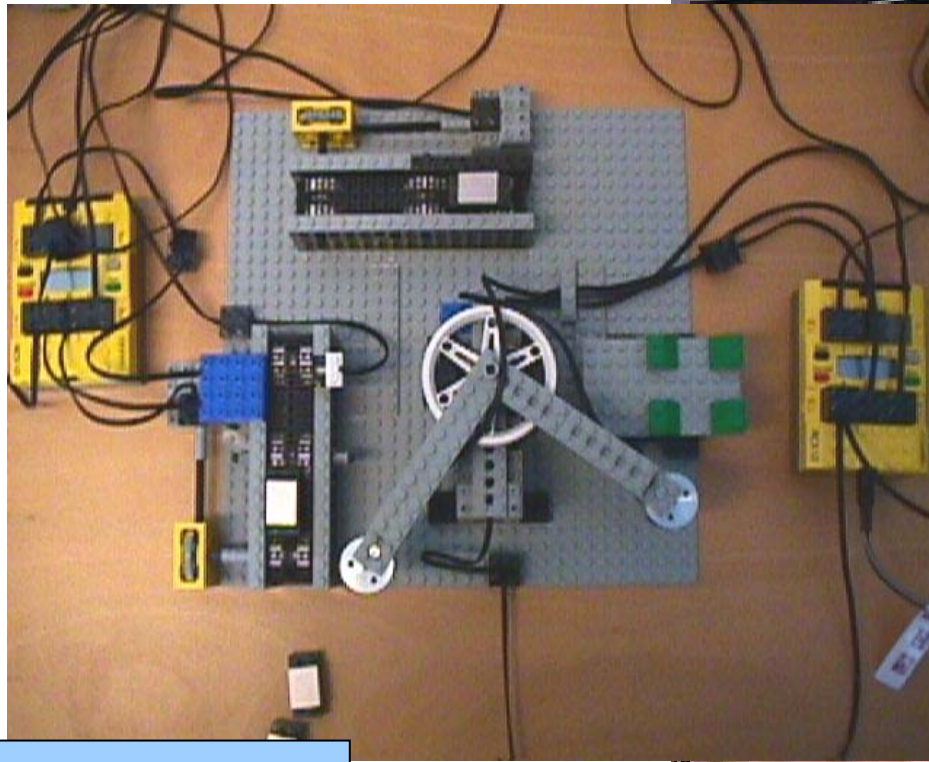
# From RCX to UPPAAL

- Model includes Round-Robin Scheduler.
- Compilation of RCX tasks into TA models.
- Presented at ECRTS 2000



# The Production Cell

*Course at DTU, Copenhagen*



Production Cell