

Slicing AADL Specifications for Model Checking

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AADL: Industry Standard for Modeling Embedded Systems

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system RandomIntValue
features
  value: out data port int
         default 2;
  update: in event port;
end RandomIntValue;

system implementation
  RandomIntValue.Impl
modes
  loop: activation mode;
transitions
  loop -[update then
         value := 0]-> loop;
  loop -[update then
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  -- i.d. value := 2,...,29
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Features

- Component-oriented
- HW/SW bindings
- Degraded operations
- Dynamic reconfiguration
- Error handling
- **Fault injections**
- Timing, probability, **hybridity**
- **Formal semantics**



Honeywell

GENERAL DYNAMICS



**Rockwell
Collins**



Software Engineering Institute | Carnegie Mellon



Verification and Performability Evaluation of AADL

During the COMPASS Project 2008 - 2010:

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 - Simulations
 - Model checking
 - (Dynamic) Fault Tree Analysis
 - Fault tolerance evaluation
 - Criticality evaluation
 - Failure modes and effects analysis
 - Fault detection, isolation and recovery
 - Diagnosability
 - Performability

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- Applied case studies from Europe's space-industry

COMPASS Toolset 2.0

Based on NuSMV and Markov Reward Model Checker

The screenshot shows the Compass Prototype tool interface. The 'Correctness' tab is active, displaying model checking options. A message indicates that the selected property is false, and a counter-example trace is provided below.

Properties

- observe output
- always output is

Model Checking

You selected %s to be model checked.

Model extended by Fault Injections

Model Checker Options:

- Use BDD (CTL and LTL)
- Use SAT (LTL only)

SAT Bound: 10 Use SBMC Try to Complete

The property is false

The LTL property:
G !output
has been found **false**. A counter-example is shown below.

Name	Step1	Step2	Step3	Step4	Step5	Step6
mode	init	gone_rnd2	gone_rnd12	gone_bit2	gone_bit12	gone_bit1
run	0	0	0	0	0	0
rnd1.output	0	0	0	0	0	0
rnd2.output	0	1	1	1	1	1
rnd3.output	0	0	0	0	0	0

History of Slicing

Given an input \mathcal{M} and a slicing criterion Φ , compute a $\mathcal{M}_{sliced}^{\Phi}$ such that the following holds:

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Today Property-driven slicing of system-level models.

Property-Driven Slicing of AADL

Given an AADL model \mathcal{M} and a CTL*-property Φ

1. Extract the *data elements* and *modes* of direct interest.
2. Compute the closure of data elements and modes of indirect influence (next slide).
3. Generate $\mathcal{M}_{sliced}^{\Phi}$

Static Analysis for Determining Interesting Parts

$D := \{d \in \mathit{Dat} \mid d \text{ occurs in } \Phi\};$
 $E := \emptyset;$
 $M := \{m \in \mathit{Mod} \mid m \text{ occurs in } \Phi\};$ } Initialization based on the property Φ .
repeat

until nothing changes;

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repeat

for all $m \xrightarrow{e,g,f} m' \in \mathit{Trn}$ with $\exists d \in D : f \text{ updates } d$
or $\exists d \in D : d \text{ inactive in } m \text{ but active in } m'$
or $e \in E$ **do** } Add source modes of
 $M := M \cup \{m\};$ } transitions that affect in-
teresting data elements.

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 $\cup \{d \in \mathit{Dat} \mid f \text{ updates some } d' \in D \text{ reading } d\};$ } events and source
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until nothing changes;

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until nothing changes;

Example: Adding Random Integers

```
system IntAdder
  features
    x: in data port int;
    y: in data port int;
    sum: out data port int;
end IntAdder;

system implementation
  IntAdder.Impl
  flows
    sum := x + y;
end IntAdder.Impl;
```

```
bus Bus
end Bus;

bus implementation
  Bus.Impl
end Bus.Impl;
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```
system IntAdderFrame
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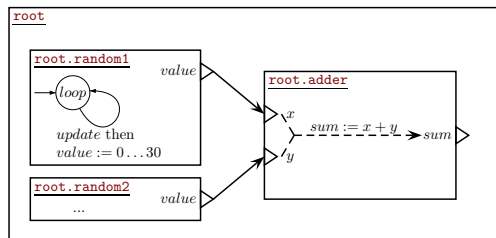
system implementation IntAdderFrame.Impl
subcomponents
  random1: system RandomIntValue.Impl
    accesses aBus;
  random2: system RandomIntValue.Impl
    accesses aBus;
  adder: system IntAdder.Impl
    accesses aBus;
  aBus: bus Bus.Impl;
connections
  data port random1.value -> adder.x;
  data port random2.value -> adder.y;
modes
  choose1: activation mode;
  choose2: mode;
transitions
  choose1 -[random1.update]-> choose2;
  choose2 -[random2.update]-> choose1;
end IntAdderFrame.Impl;
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$$\mathcal{M} \models \square (0 \leq \text{random1.value} \leq 30 \wedge 0 \leq \text{random2.value} \leq 30)$$

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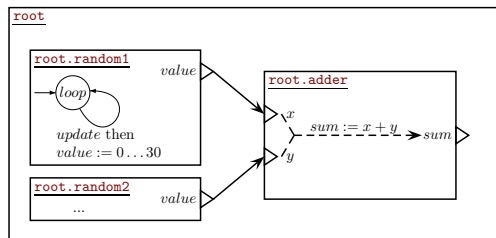
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1. Initialize D , E and M
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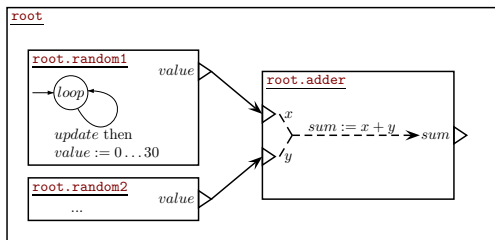
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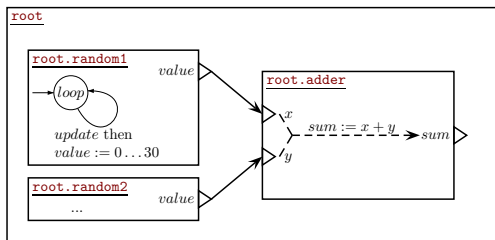
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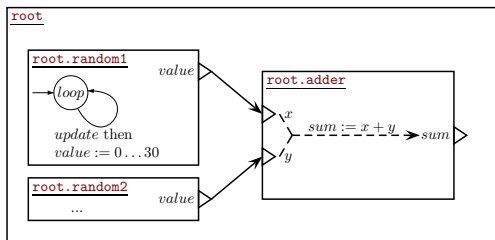
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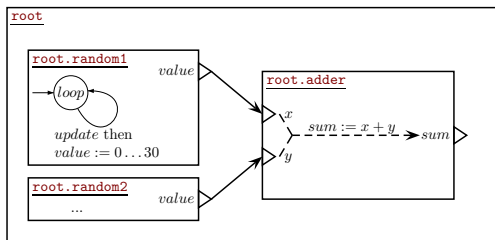
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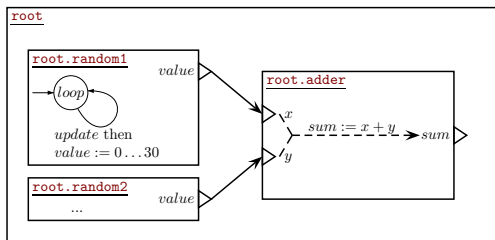
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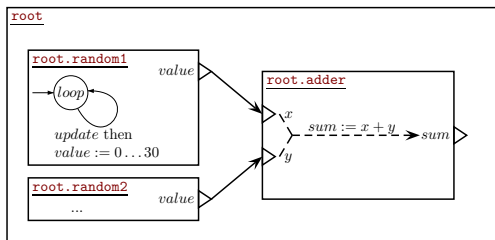
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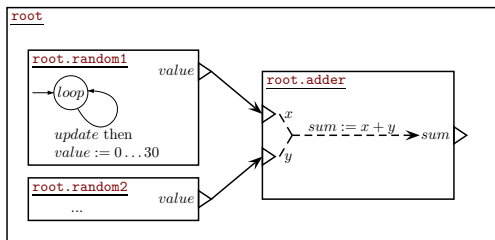
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Benchmarks Sliced versus Unsliced using AADL to Promela Translator¹

Specification	Mem/State (bytes)	#States	Memory (MBs)	Time (seconds)
Unsliced	136	1,676,026	272	6.0 - 7.3
Sliced for Φ_1	116	1,437,691	211	5.4
Sliced for Φ_2	84	553,553	84	1.4
Sliced for Φ_3	76	9,379	33	0.1

$$\Phi_1 \equiv \square (0 \leq \text{adder.sum} \leq 60)$$

$$\Phi_2 \equiv \square (0 \leq \text{random1.value} \leq 30 \wedge 0 \leq \text{random2.value} \leq 30)$$

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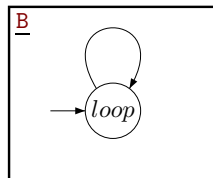
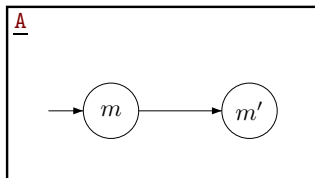
$$\Phi_3 \equiv \square (0 \leq \text{random1.value} \leq 30)$$

More benchmarks with similar results: negator, redundant battery system, wind turbine, **satellite's thermal regulator!**

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Remarks

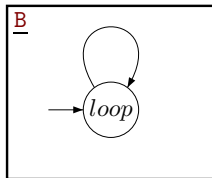
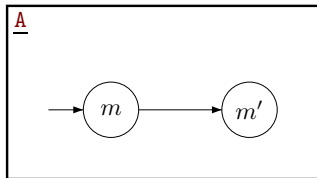
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For example, $M \not\models \diamond m'$ for the model below but when component B is sliced away, $M \models \diamond m'$.



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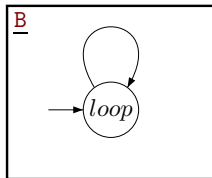
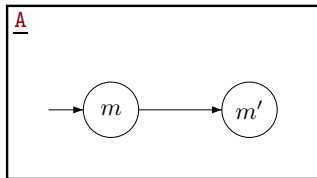


Solution: static cycle detection and include all components with possible divergence behaviour.

- Refinement by distinguishing component-local and global data elements.

Remarks

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For example, $M \not\models \diamond m'$ for the model below but when component B is sliced away, $M \models \diamond m'$.



Solution: static cycle detection and include all components with possible divergence behaviour.

- Refinement by distinguishing component-local and global data elements.
- *Initial* work-progress on preserving hybrid behaviour.

Summary

We developed a property-driven slicing algorithm for AADL that preserves CTL*. Benchmarks show an expected significant reduction in model checking time and memory on the sliced models.

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