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FORMAL SOFTWARE DESIGN WITH ALLOY AND ELECTRUM

METHODOLOGY AND TIPS

Universidade do Minho & INESC TEC

ONERA DTIS & Université fédérale de Toulouse

Carnegie Mellon University

3rd World Congress on Formal Methods, Porto, Portugal, October 2019

THE EUROPEAN RAIL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM HL3

BASIC IDEA

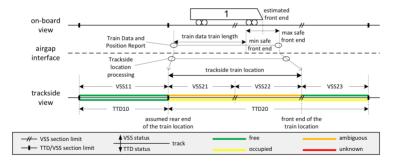
- aim: validate an railway traffic management system concept
- combines trackside and train reports for finer management
- specification provided, backed by operational scenarios

Challenges

- alternative track configurations
- under-specified behavior
- continuous aspects

HYBRID ERTMS/ETCS LEVEL 3

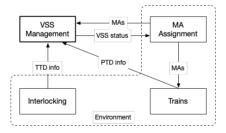
- occupancy of trackside sections determined by safe sensors (may have delays)
- occupancy of virtual sub-sections determined by train reports (communication may fail, integrity may be lost)



Hybrid ERTMS/ETCS Level 3 - Principles

HL3 – ENVIRONMENT

- train state and reporting (PTD)
- trackside sensor information (TTD)
- management authority (MA) assignment sub-system
- VSS management encoded as a state machine
- MA assignment and train reaction to it outside scope



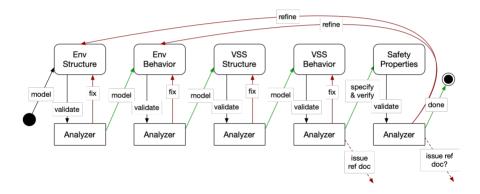
ERTMS HL3 IN ELECTRUM

METHODOLOGY AND TIPS

- modeling
 - how to develop large models?
 - develop incrementally
 - how to model an (underspecified) environment?
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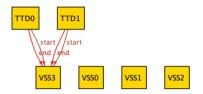


```
open util/ordering[TTD] as D
open util/ordering[VSS] as V
```

sig VSS {}
sig TTD {
 start : one VSS,
 end : one VSS
} { end.gte[start] }

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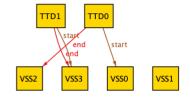
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sig VSS {}
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```
fact trackSections {
    all ttd:TTD-D/last | ttd.end.V/next = (ttd.D/next).start
    D/first.start = V/first and D/last.end= V/last }
```



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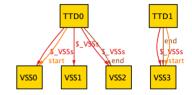
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```
fun _VSSs : TTD -> VSS {
    { t:TTD, v: t.start.*V/next & t.end.*(~V/next) } }
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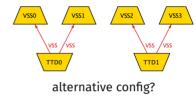


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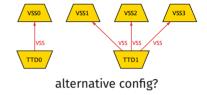
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alternative config?

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    all ttd:TTD-D/last | ttd.end.V/next = (ttd.D/next).start
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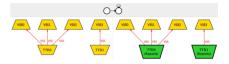
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MODELING: COMBINE EVENT WITH DECLARATIVE CONSTRAINTS



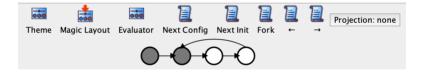
```
var sig Reports in TTD {}
```

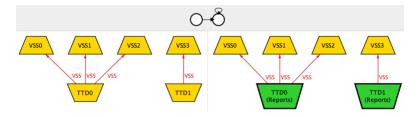
```
fact TTDReports {
    always all t:TTD |
    t not in Reports implies t in Reports'
}
```

run {eventually some Reports} for 2 TTD, 4 VSS

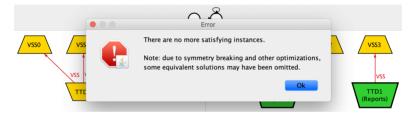
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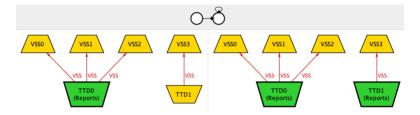




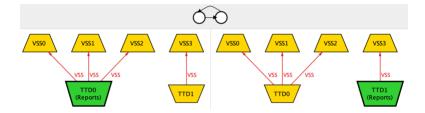
alternative transition?



what if another initial state?

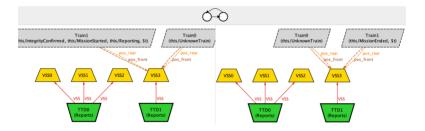


alternative transition?

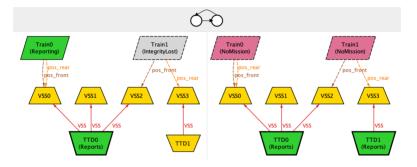


MODELING: COMBINE EVENT WITH DECLARATIVE CONSTRAINTS

```
fact TTDReports { always all t:TTD | ... }
pred move[t:Train] { ... }
pred som[t:Train] { ... }
pred eom[t:Train] { ... }
pred split[t1,t2:Train] { ... }
fact trainEvolution {
 always all t:Train |
   move[t] or som[t] or some t1:Train | split[t.t1] or split[t1.t]
}
run {
  some t:Train | eventually (som[t] and eventually eom[t])
} for 4 VSS, 2 TTD, 2 Train
```

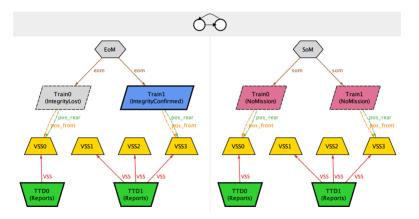


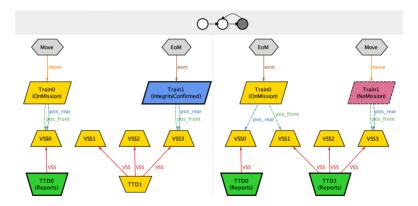
```
fun NoMission : set Train {
   MissionEnded
}
fun MissionOnly : set Train {
   MissionStarted - Reporting
}
fun ReportingOnly : set Train {
   Reporting - (IntegrityConfirmed + IntegrityLost)
}
```



}

```
enum Event { Move, SoM, EoM, Split }
fun move : Event -> Train {
 Move -> { t:Train | move[t] }
}
fun som : Event -> Train { ... }
fun eom : Event -> Train { ... }
fun split : Event -> Train -> Train {
 Split -> { t1,t2:Train | split[t1,t2] }
}
fun events : set Event {
  (move+som+eom+split.Train).Train
```





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}

MODELING: SWEET SPOT ABSTRACTIONS

```
var sig DiscPropRunning, DiscPropExpired in VSS {}
fun DiscPropStart : set VSS {
  { v:VSS | some t : Train |
    (v in MAs[t] and t in MuteExpired'-MuteExpired and v.state' = Unknown) or ... }
}
fun DiscPropStop : set VSS {
  { v:VSS | (all t : Train | once ((v in located[t] and eom[t]) or ...)
      implies t not in Disconnected') }
}
pred setDiscPropTimer {
 DiscPropExpired in DiscPropRunning
  no DiscPropExpired & DiscPropExpired'
  DiscPropRunning' =
    (DiscPropRunning-DiscPropExpired-DiscPropStop)+DiscPropStart
```

METHODOLOGY AND TIPS

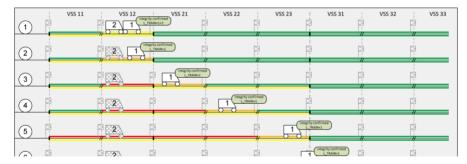
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VALIDATION: ENCODING SCENARIOS

```
run {
   some disj t1, t2 : Train, v : VSS {
    eventually (v in located[t1] = v;v in located[t2])
    always Train in MissionStarted }
} for 4..6 Time, 2 Train, 3 TTD, 8 VSS
```

HL3 OPERATIONAL SCENARIOS

- environment evolution restricted
- validate whether VSS system and timers act as expected



Hybrid ERTMS/ETCS Level 3 - Principles

OPERATIONAL SCENARIO #2

```
pred S2eny { let v_{11} = V/first, v_{12} = v_{11}.next, v_{21} = v_{12}.next ... |
  some disj t1.t2:Train {
    v12 in parent[first].end and v31 in parent[last].start
    always TTD = Reports
    t1.pos = v12;t1.pos = v12;t1.pos = v21;...
    always t_{2}, pos = v_{12}
    split[t1.t2]
    t1 in IntgrtvConfirmed:t1 not in IntgrtvConfirmed:...
    ... } }
pred S20k { let v11 = V/first. v12 = v11.next. v21 = v12.next ... |
  eventually always {
    (v11+v12).state = Unknown
    v31.state = Occupied
    v21+v22+v23+v32+v33).state = Free }
  after (v12 = IntgrtvLossPropRunning:v12 = IntgrtvLossPropRunning) }
```

run { S2 and S2ok } for exactly 2 Train, exactly 3 TTD, exactly 8 VSS, exactly 8 Time

OPERATIONAL SCENARIO #2

1	VSS 11	VSS 12	VSS 21	VSS 22	V5S 23 V5	is 31 VSS 33	VSS 33
2	8	2.5	Nagaliy candrowed	a pa	p9		
3	9	2)	P	23 #	13 #
4	9	2	p p		2	p3	23 #
5	9	2	P P	a pa		p3	ря И
6	9	2	8	a pa			12
	9	2	P	a pa	P	Problem Report	19
8	9	2	8	a pa	- 12	1 Contract Contract	19-
	4	TTD 10	**	TTD 20	⇒i∢	TTD 30)>



HL3 FOUND ISSUES

- inconsistencies between VSS system description and scenarios
 - state machine transition conditions vs. behavior in scenarios (fixed in current version)
 - timer behavior (indefinite expiration) vs. behavior in scenarios (fixed in current version)
 - timer stop conditions vs. behavior in the scenarios
- possible issues
 - ambiguous nomenclature (fixed in current version)
 - state machine does not stabilize
 - missing timer starts in scenarios

VALIDATION: ENCODING SCENARIOS

```
fun DisconnectPropStop : set VSS {
  . . .
  v.state' != v.state and v.state' in Occupied+Ambiguous+Free
  . . .
}
pred S6ok {
  . . .
  after after (v12 = DisconnectPropRunning;v12 = DisconnectPropRunning)
  . . .
```

Issue

Reference behavior inconsistent with scenarios

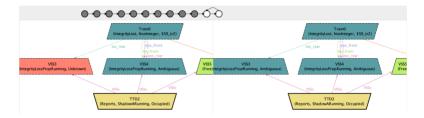
VALIDATION: ENCODING SCENARIOS

Executing "Run S6run for 9.9 Time, exactly 1 Train, exactly 3 TTD, exactly 8 VSS expect 1" Solver=glucose(jni) Bitwidth=4 MaxSeq=4 SkolemDepth=1 Symmetry=OFF 111790 vars. 1370 primary vars. 360247 clauses. 3253ms. No instance found. Predicate may be inconsistent, contrary to expectation. 70ms.

Issue

Reference behavior inconsistent with scenarios

VALIDATION: GUIDED EXPLORATION



is there an alternative transition?

Issue

State machine does not stabilize

VALIDATION: GUIDED EXPLORATION



Issue

State machine does not stabilize

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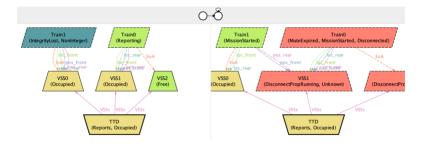
HL3 SAFETY PROPERTIES

```
pred noCollisions {
    no disj t1,t2:Train | some t1.pos&t2.pos
}
```

```
assert no_collisions {
    init implies always noCollisions
}
```

```
check no_collisions
for 10 Time, 8 VSS, 3 TTD, 3 Train
```

HL3 SAFETY PROPERTIES



SPECIFICATION AND VERIFICATION: REFINE ENVIRONMENT

```
assert no_collisions {
  (init and always (strictMove and instTimers)) implies
    always noCollisions
```

Caveat

- trial and error manual process, not validated
- do not hold for all operational scenarios

}

HL3 LIVENESS PROPERTIES

```
assert liveness {
    eventually some t:Train | last in located[t]
```

LESSONS LEARNED

- in general more readable and elegant than Alloy (although patterns that refer to concrete time instants may become more complex)
- structural freedom (and limited module system) undermines maintainability
- concrete scenarios are burdensome to encode (new op ;, finer Time scopes)

STTT 2019, https://doi.org/10.1007/s10009-019-00540-4

EXERCISES



Try Exercise #6:

https://github.com/haslab/Electrum2/wiki/Leader-election