



Cleanroom Software Engineering

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UNIT 2

- ▶ Approach
- ▶ Functional Specification
- ▶ Design and Testing



THE APPROACH

What is it?

- ▶ Cleanroom
- ▶ Clean as you proceed
- ▶ Formal modelling and verification method
- ▶ Specialized specification approach
- ▶ Unique verification method
- ▶ rigorous

Why Cleanroom Software Engineering?

- ▶ What's the idea behind it?
- ▶ Advantages
 - ▶ Saved from rework
 - ▶ Less effort
 - ▶ Reduced cost
 - ▶ More robust software
- ▶ Emphasis on mathematical verification of correctness before coding
- ▶ Certification of software reliability
- ▶ Bottom line

Traditional strategy vs CSE

- ▶ Commencement
- ▶ Idea
- ▶ Cost
- ▶ Certifies reliability
- ▶ Flow

Representation

- ▶ Box structures
- ▶ Purpose: Encapsulation
- ▶ Step 1: Box structure designing
- ▶ Step 2: Correctness verification
- ▶ Step 3: Statistical usage testing

The Cleanroom Process Model

Increment Planning

Requirements Gathering

Box Structure Specification

Formal Design

Correctness Verification



The Cleanroom Process Model

Code Generation, Inspection and Verification



Statistical Test Planning



Statistical Use Testing



Ceritfication

Modelling Activities

Increment Planning

Requirements Gathering

Box Structure Specification

Formal Design



Formal Verification Activities

Correctness Verification



Code Generation, Inspection and Verification



Statistical Test Planning



Statistical Use Testing



Certification

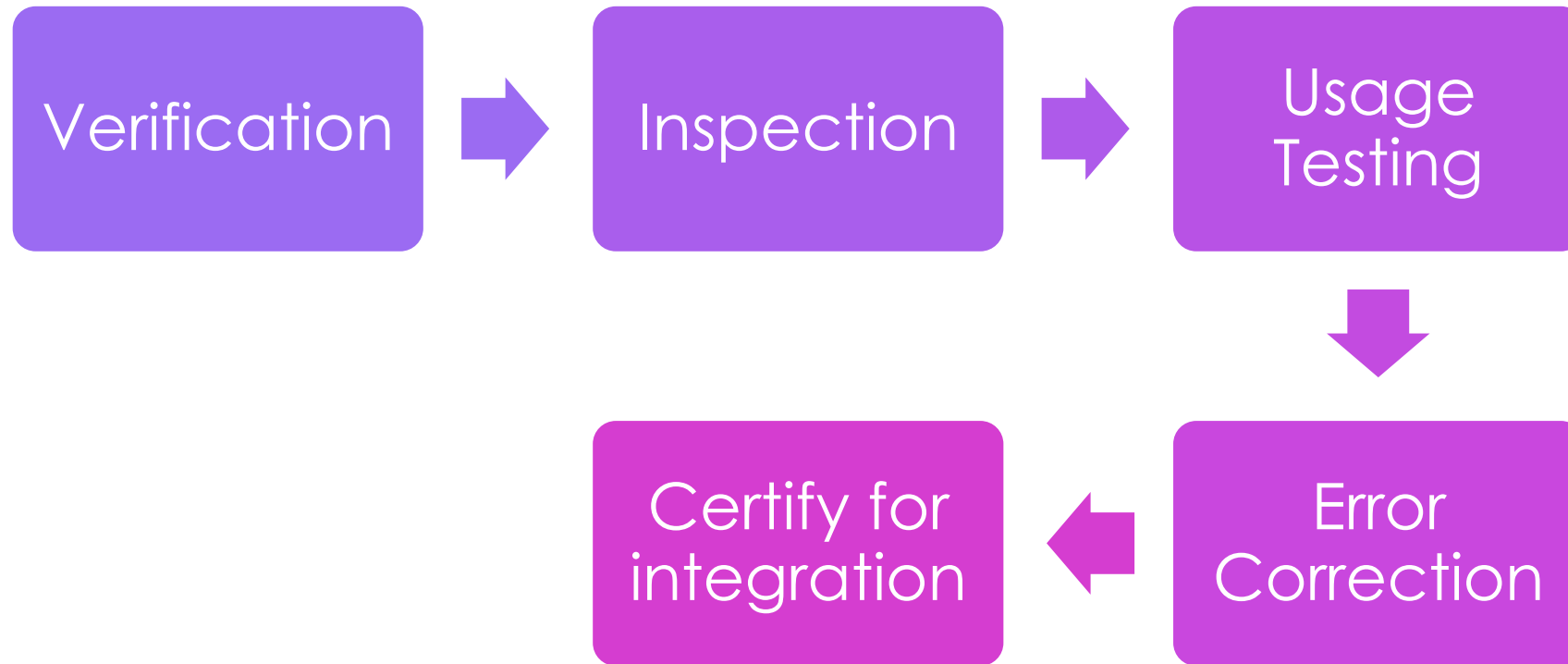
Code Generation, Inspection and Verification

└ BSS translated
to
Programming
Language

Technical
Reviews
(semantics
and
syntactic)

Correctness
verification of
the source
code

Certification





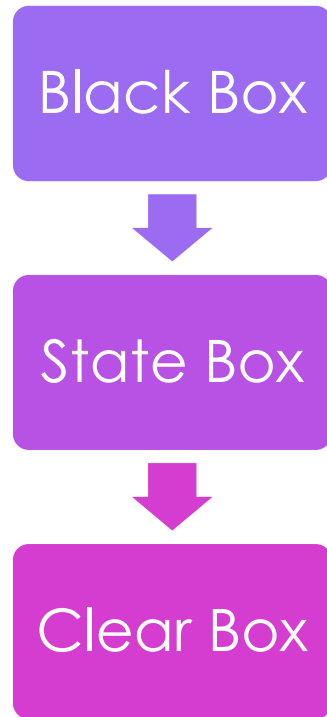
FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION

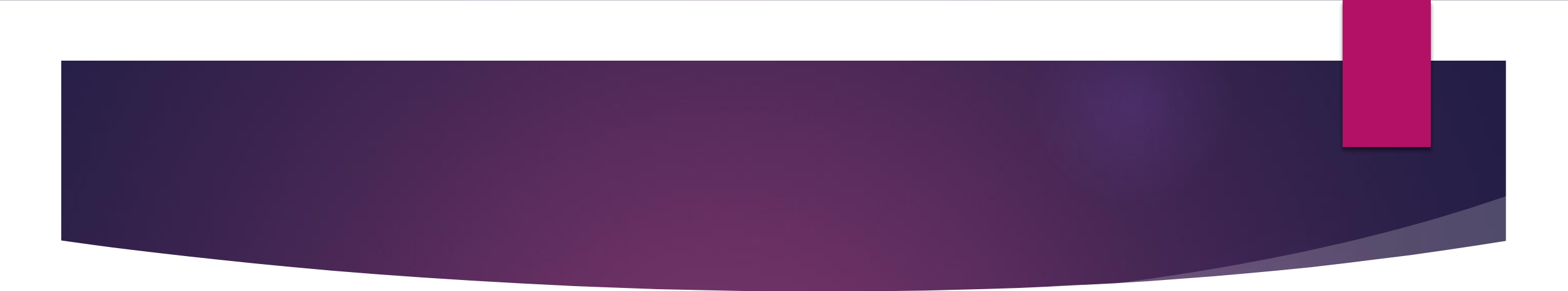
How is it done?

- ▶ Done by BSS
- ▶ Modelling activity
- ▶ What is a box?

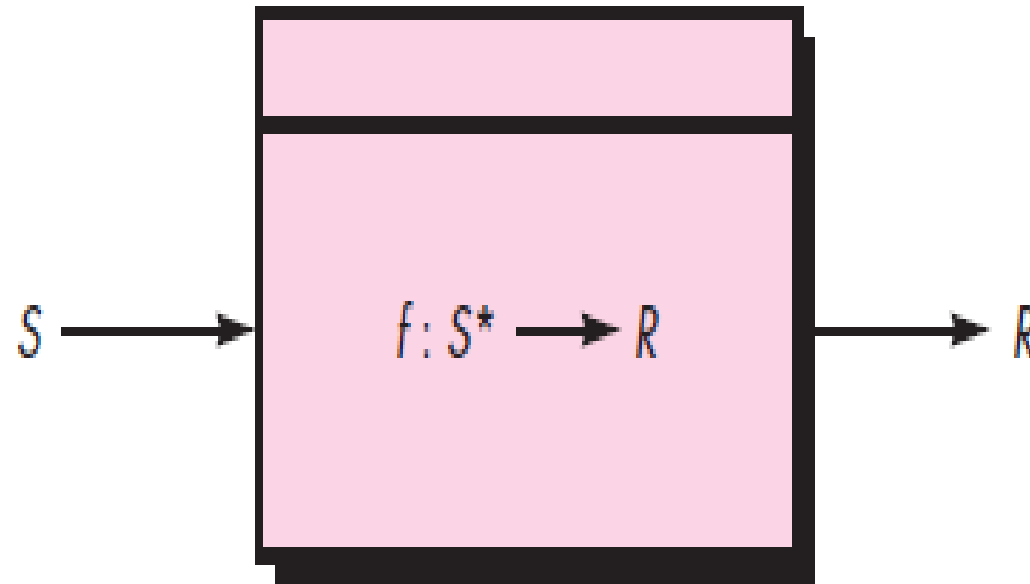


Hierarchy of Box Refinement

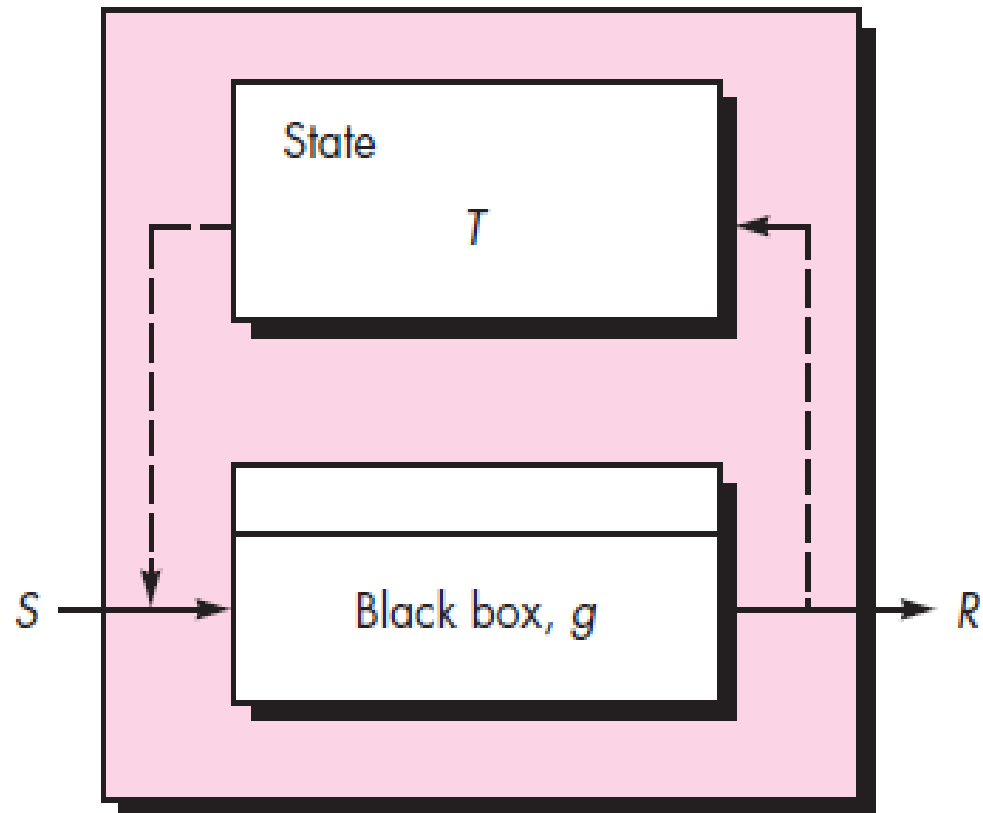


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- ▶ Advantage – partition for analyst
 - ▶ Property of each box – referential transparency

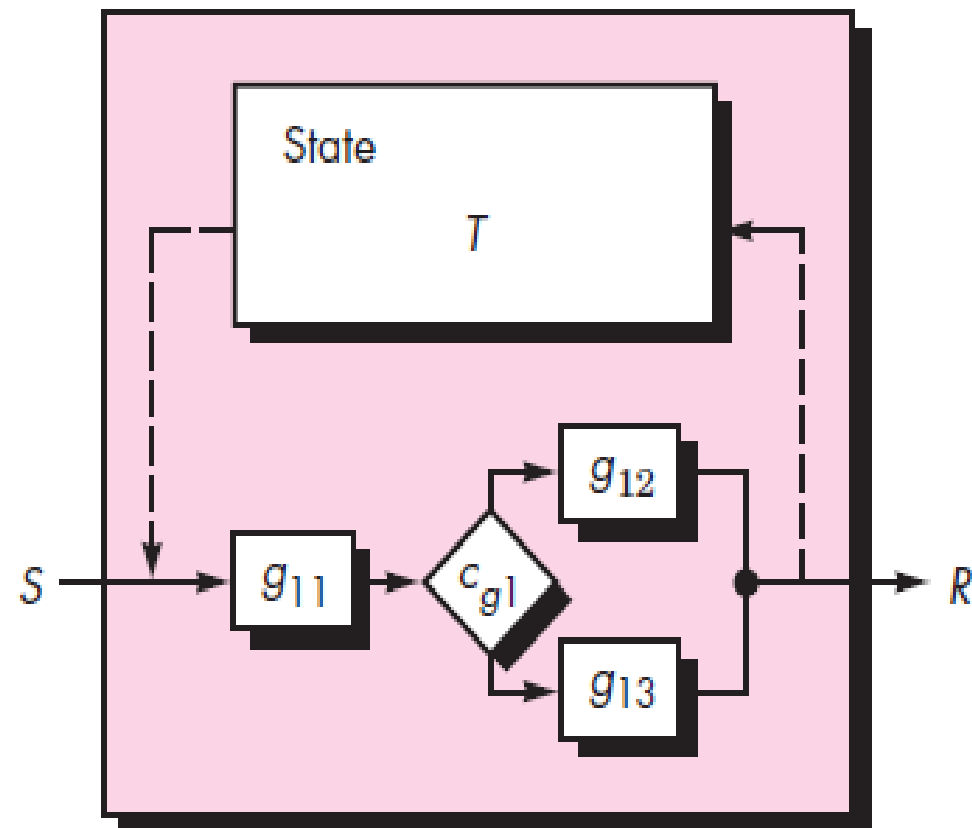
Black Box and its Specification



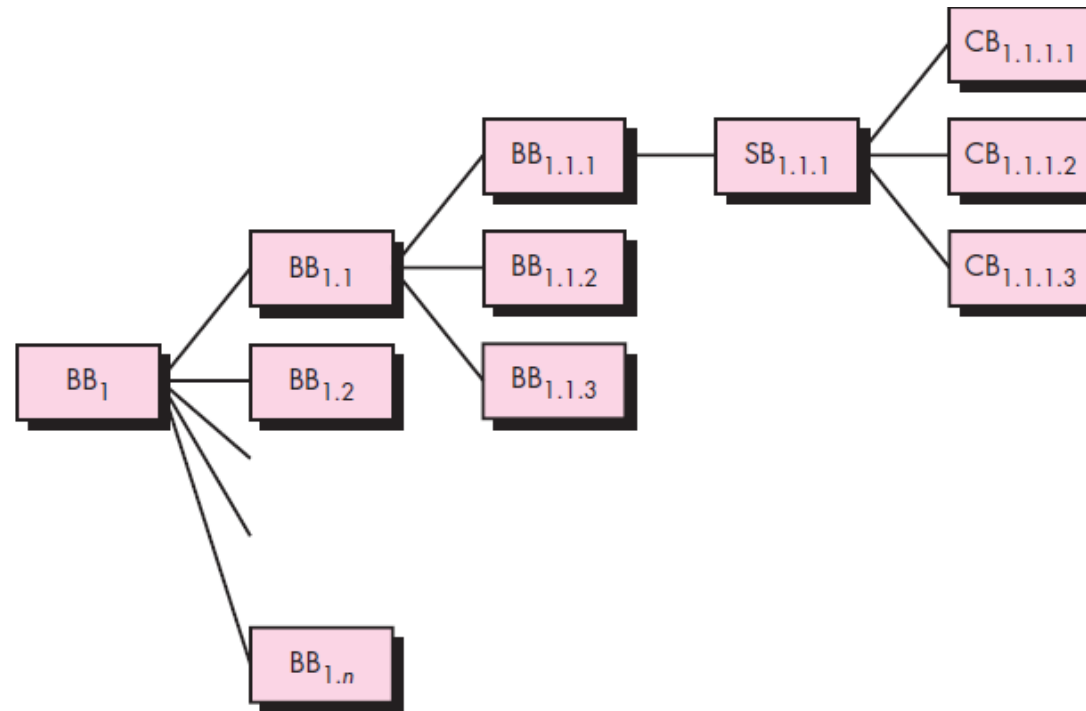
State Box and its Specification



Clear Box and its Specification



Refinement Approach using BSS





CLEANROOM DESIGN

Basics

- ▶ Structured programming
- ▶ 2 things to be refined:
 - ▶ Functions
 - ▶ Data
- ▶ 2 parts :
 - ▶ Design refinement
 - ▶ Design Verification

Design Refinement

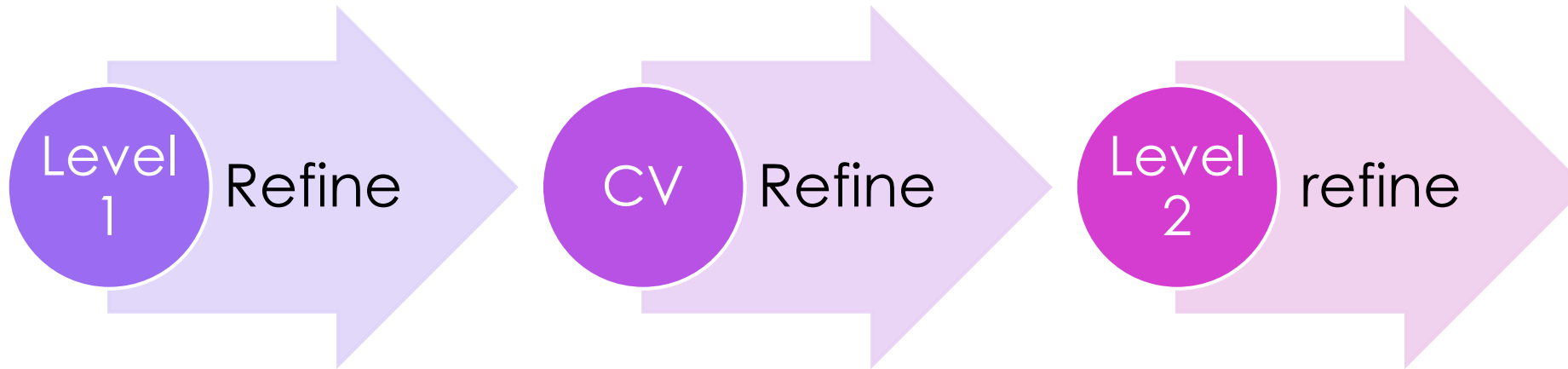
- ▶ Done using clear box specification

Program
function f

Subfunction
sequence
implementing
 $f (g + h)$

Conditional
constructs
implemented
in g and h

Incorporating Correctness Verification

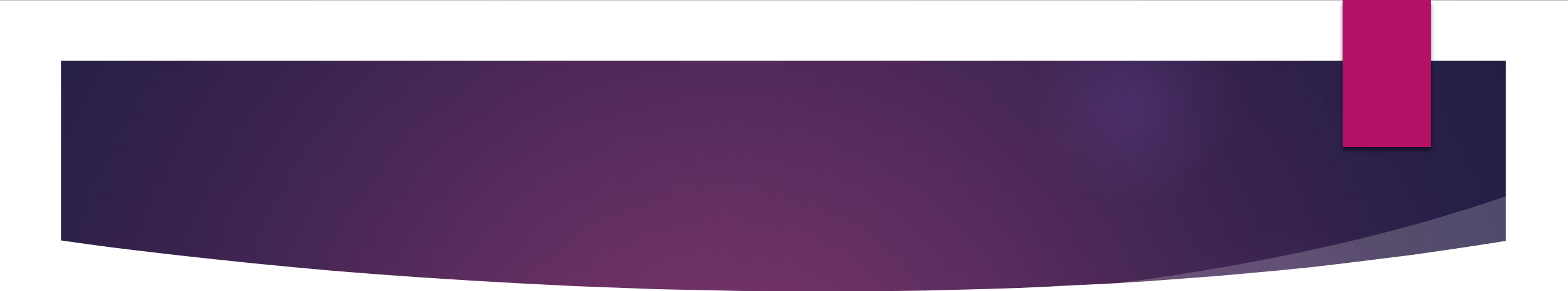


How is CV done?

- ▶ Formal CV done at each level of refinement
- ▶ Generic correction conditions are attached to various structured programming constructs

Examples of CV conditions

- ▶ If a function f is expanded into a sequence g and h , the correctness condition for all input to f is
 - *Does g followed by h do f ?*
- ▶ When a function p is refined into a conditional of the form, if $\langle c \rangle$ then q , else r , the correctness condition for all input to p is
- ▶ *Whenever condition c is true, does q do p ; and whenever c is false, does r do p ?*

- 
- ▶ **When function m is refined as a loop, the correctness conditions for all input to m are**
 - ▶ • *Is termination guaranteed?*
 - ▶ • *Whenever c is true, does n followed by m do m ; and whenever c is false, does skipping the loop still do m ?*
 - ▶ Each time a clear box is refined to the next level of detail, these correctness conditions are applied.

Design Verification

- ▶ Does CV for a procedural design.



Procedural Design

The diagram illustrates the steps of Design Verification. It features a vertical stack of three colored squares (pink, teal, and orange) on the left, each connected by a thin pink line to a corresponding text box on the right. The text boxes are white with pink borders. The first step is 'Procedural Design' (pink square), the second is 'Add correctness conditions' (teal square), and the third is 'Prove the conditions are true for all cases' (orange square).

Add correctness conditions

Prove the conditions are true for all cases

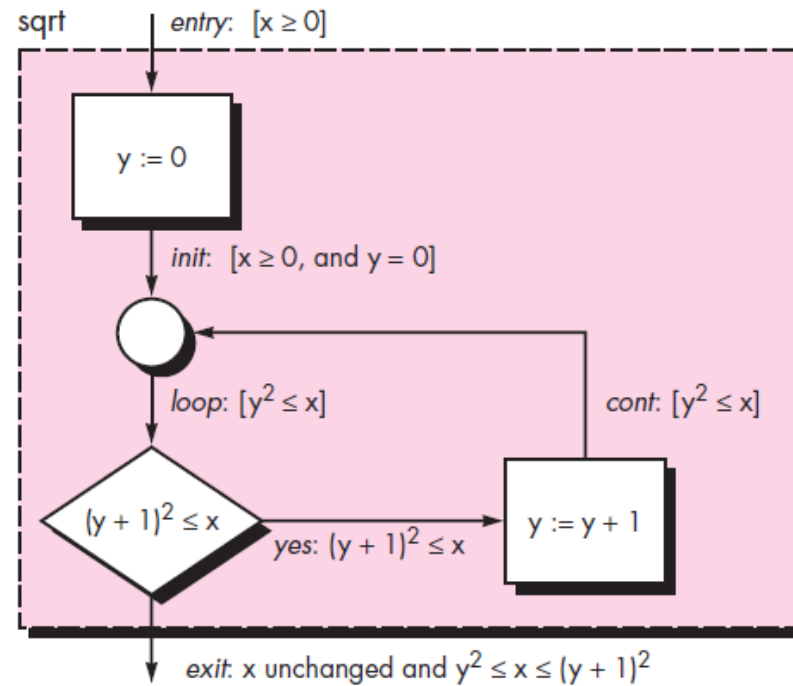
Question

- ▶ Design and verify a small program that finds the integer part y of a square root of a given integer x .

Solution

- ▶ Design and verify a small program that finds the integer part y of a square root of a given integer x .
- ▶ *Step 1: Show procedural design (flowchart)*
- ▶ *Step 2: Add correctness conditions*
- ▶ *Step 3: Design Verification (verify the conditions hold true in all cases)*

Final flowchart will look like





CLEANROOM TESTING

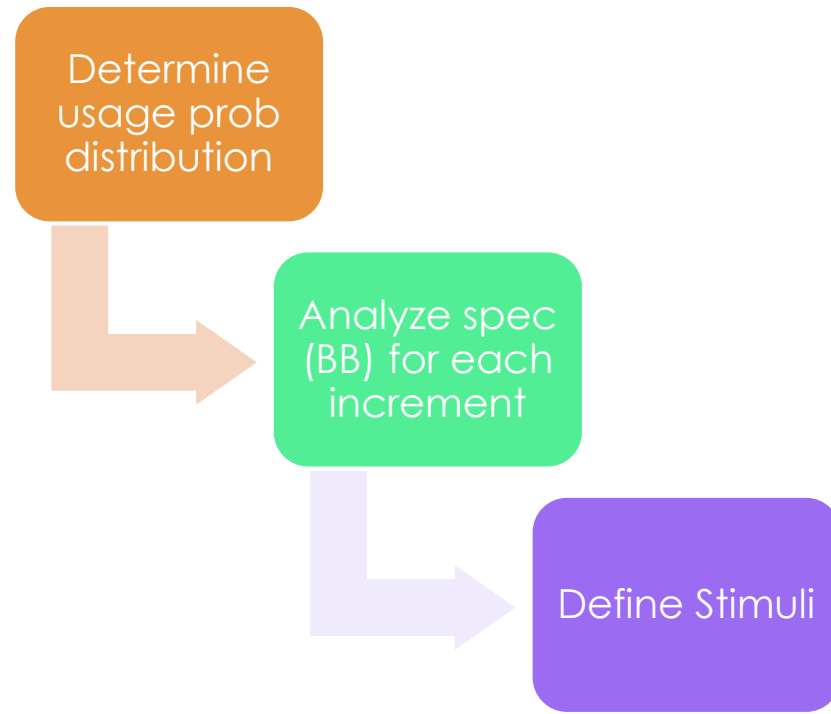
Basics

- ▶ Traditional vs Cleanroom Approach
- ▶ 2 parts:
 - ▶ Statistical Use Testing
 - ▶ Certification

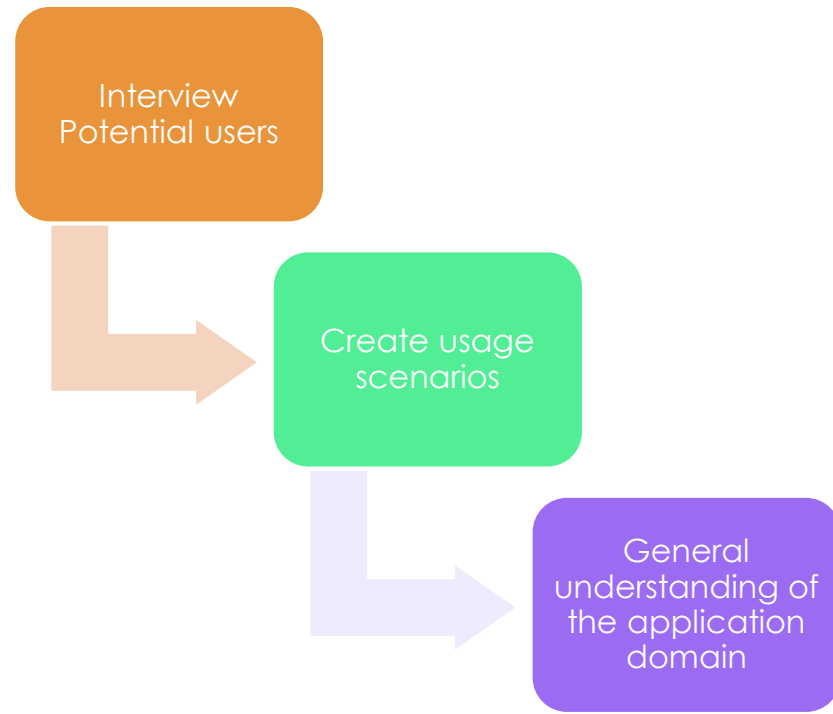
Statistical Use Testing

- ▶ What is it?
 - ▶ Testing as per intended use by users
 - ▶ Why statistical?

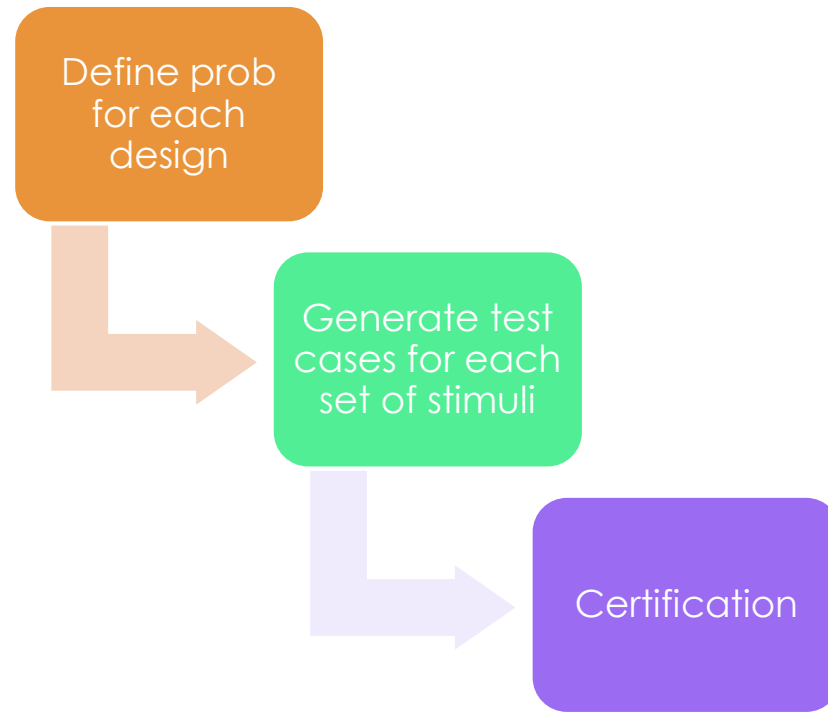
How is it done?



How is it done?



How is it done?

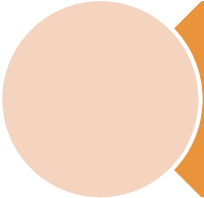
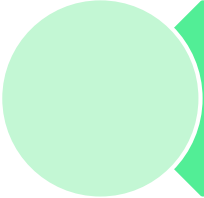
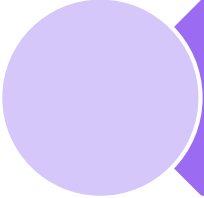


Certification

- ▶ Specifies reliability
- ▶ Uses MTTF
- ▶ Advantages:
 - ▶ Reuse
 - ▶ Each component will have a certified reliability



Certification Creates three models:

-  Sampling Model
-  Component Model
-  Certification Model

The Certification Process

