

# UPPAAL: A Crash Course

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Installation
- 3 Automata in UPPAAL
- 4 Simulation
- 5 Verification
- 6 Time
- 7 UPPAAL in OGO 1.3

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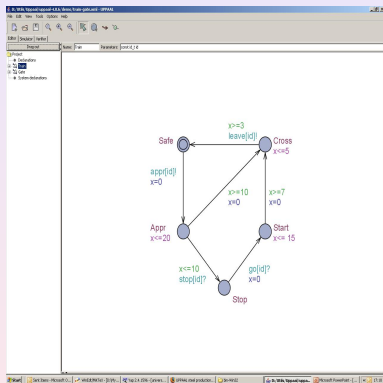
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# What?

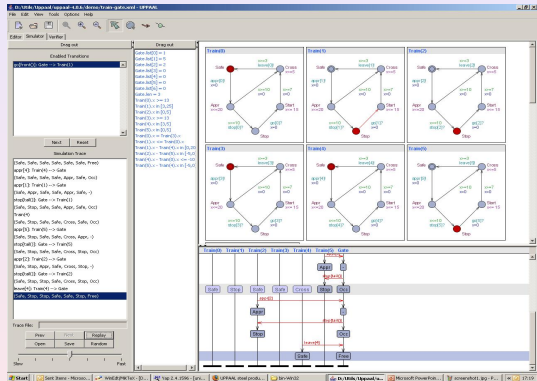
A graphical  
environment for  
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# What?

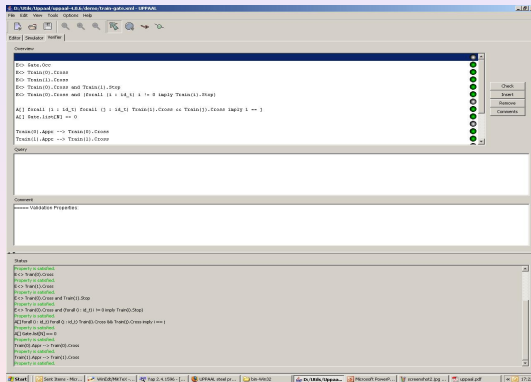
A graphical environment for

- 1 specification,
- 2 simulation,



A graphical environment for

- 1 specification,
- 2 simulation, and
- 3 verification



- 1 specification,
- 2 simulation, and
- 3 verification

4 planning, scheduling, ... (not related to OGO 1.3)

The screenshot shows the NuSMV GUI with the following content:

**Overview**

```

i <- 0;
Train0.Cross
i <- Train0.Cross
i <- Train0.Cross and Train0.Cross
i <- Train0.Cross and (forall i : 0..N-1 i = 0 imply Train0.Cross)

A[] forall i : 0..N-1 forall C : 0..N-1 Train0.Cross <= Train0.Cross imply i = 0
A[] State.Liveness == 0

Train0(i).Assign ->> Train0(i).Cross
Train0(i).Assign ->> Train0(i).Cross

```

**Comment**

**Status**

```

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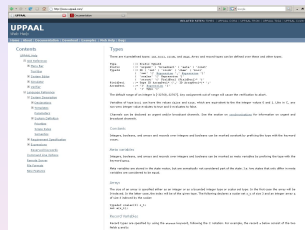
```

### Pros:

- 1 firm **formal foundations**,
- 2 long experience and reasonable **stability**;
- 3 **user-friendly** environment,
- 4 applied to industrial **case-studies**,
- 5 good **support** and constant **development**,
- 6 detailed **documentation** and help.

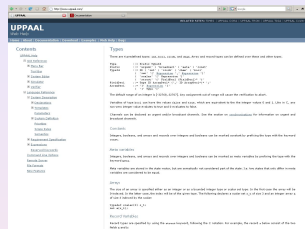
## Always check:

- 1 help menu (or web help) and
- 2 <http://www.uppaal.com>



# How?

- 1 specification: networks of timed-automata = automata + communication + clocks and constraints,
- 2 simulation: timed-traces and message sequence charts,
- 3 verification: requirement specification language (a temporal logic)



# Installation

## Peanuts!

- 1 install JRE: Java Runtime Environment from <http://www.java.com/>,
- 2 download and extract UPPAAL from <http://www.uppaal.com/>
- 3 run uppaal.jar

# Running Example

## Train

- 1 keep on approaching the bridge;
- 2 at most one should pass the bridge at a time;
- 3 announce the arrival to the controller;
- 4 do not hear anything within 10 seconds  $\Rightarrow$  proceed to the bridge;
- 5 receive a stop signal  $\Rightarrow$  wait for the go signal;
- 6 re-starting takes 10-20 seconds;
- 7 passing the bridge takes 4-5 seconds;
- 8 announce the departure





# Running Example

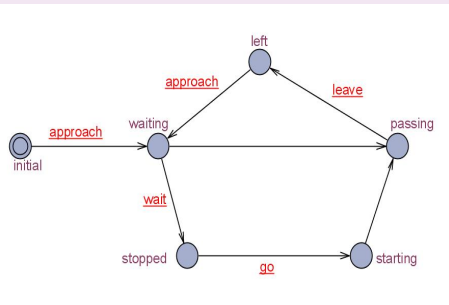
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# Running Example

## Train1



# Communication

## Channels

- 1 definition: `chan approach, wait, go, leave;`
- 2 send *approach*!
- 3 receive *approach*?

# Bells and Whistles

## Declaration

- 1 types: `typedef int[1,4] id;` predefined types:
  - 1 `int`
  - 2 `bool`
  - 3 arrays: `int a[2];`
  - 4 records: `struct int a; bool b; s;`
  - 5 `chan`
  - 6 `clock` (bear with me, till the end)
  - 7 `scalar` (not used for OGO)
- 2 variables: `id i = 2;`
- 3 constants: `const bool[2] bs = {true, false};`

# Bells and Whistles

## Template

- 1 name: Train
- 2 parameters: const int[1,3] id

## System

- 1 instantiate templates: train1 = Train(1);
- 2 compose: system controller, train1, train2;

# Simulator

## Features

- 1 visualized execution:
  - 1 **manual**: choose the next move (backtracking always possible)
  - 2 **random**
  - 3 save, load, replay, change speed

## Views

- 1 trace
- 2 automata
- 3 message sequence chart

# Simulator

## Features

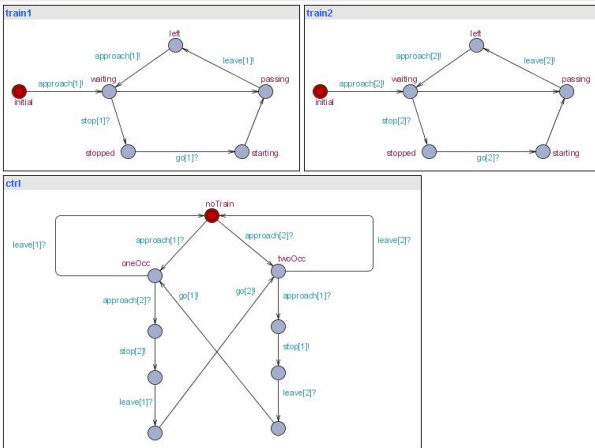
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# Running Example: Revisited

## Trains and Controller





# Specification Language

## Constructs

- ➊ propositions: `train.passing or x <= 2 or deadlock;`
- ➋ invariants: `A[] not train1.passing or not train2.passing`
- ➌ liveness: `A<> train1.passing`
- ➍ deadlock: `E<> deadlock`
- ➎ response: `train1.waiting --> train1.passing`

## Verification Features

- ➊ check the property (over all possible executions);
- ➋ generate diagnostic trace (random, shortest, fastest, ...);
- ➌ use simulator to visualize the trace

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# Time

## Clocks

- 1 real-valued variables;
- 2 increasing constantly at the same rate;
- 3 initially set to 0
- 4 can be reset at transitions;

## Clock Expressions

- 1 clocks can be compared with integers  
 $x \leq 5 \ \&\& \ y \geq 5$ ;
- 2 but not with each other:  $x \leq y$ ;
- 3 can be used to specify:
  - 1 state invariants;
  - 2 transition guards



# Time

## Urgency

- 1 **urgent channels**: urgent chan sneldienst;  
time cannot pass once urgent synch. can happen  
no clock guards;
- 2 **urgent locations**: time cannot pass in an urgent  
location  
(**committed location**: a more restricted variant)





# OGO 1.3

## Tasks

- 1 **model** the system and the environment:
  - 1 hardware,
  - 2 control and user
- 2 specify at least 3 **properties**, such as:
  - 1 after emergency button is pressed, the system will stop in 1 second;
  - 2 after a wafer enters the system, in 10 seconds, it will either be lost, or in one of the two boxes
- 3 **estimate** the speed (**timing**) of components when necessary;
- 4 **simulate** and verify (**prove**) the properties correct.

