



# Reconciling SCXML Statechart Representations and Event-B Lower Level Semantics

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#### Outline

- Motivation
- Model Representations
  - SCXML
  - iUML-B
  - Similarities & Differences in the Semantics
- Extensions to SCXML
- Prototype System Model
- Future Work
- Conclusions

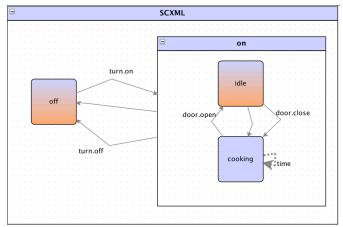
#### Motivation

- Event-B provides verification by formal proof...
- ... but notation is restricted to simplify verification.
- Engineers are used to a richer notation..
- .. they may find the restrictions difficult to accept.
- iUML-B State-machines help but still close to Event-B.
- Can Harel style state-chart semantics be reconciled with iUML-B?
- We investigate a translation from SCXML state-charts to iUML-B state-machines (and hence to Event-B).

## SCXML: State Chart eXtensible Markup Language

- State Chart XML:
  - State Machine Notation for Control Abstraction
- XML notation
- Harel Statecharts
- Executable (via simulator tools)
- Related to CCXML Call Control XML, event-based telephony

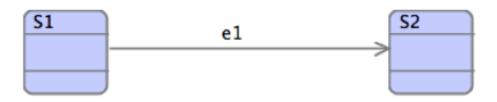
#### **SCXML**



```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<scxml
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/07/scxml"
   version="1.0"
   datamodel="ecmascript"
   initial="off">
<!--trivial 5 second microwave oven example -->
 <datamodel>
  <data id="cook_time" expr="5"/>
  <data id="door_closed" expr="true"/>
  <data id="timer" expr="o"/>
 </datamodel>
 <state id="off">
  <!-- off state -->
  <transition event="turn.on" target="on"/>
 </state>
```

```
<state id="on">
  <initial>
    <transition target="idle"/>
  </initial>
  <!-- on/pause state -->
  <transition event="turn.off" target="off"/>
  <transition cond="timer = cook_time" target="off"/>
  <state id="idle">
   <!-- default immediate transition if door is shut -->
   <transition cond="door_closed" target="cooking"/>
   <transition event="door.close" target="cooking">
    <assign location="door_closed"expr="true"/>
    <!-- start cooking -->
   </transition>
  </state>
  <state id="cooking">
   <transition event="door.open" target="idle">
    <assign location="door_closed"expr="false"/>
   </transition>
   <!-- a 'time' event is seen once a second -->
   <transition event="time">
    <assign location="timer" expr="timer + 1"/>
   </transition>
  </state>
 </state>
</scxml>
```

#### iUML-B Statemachines

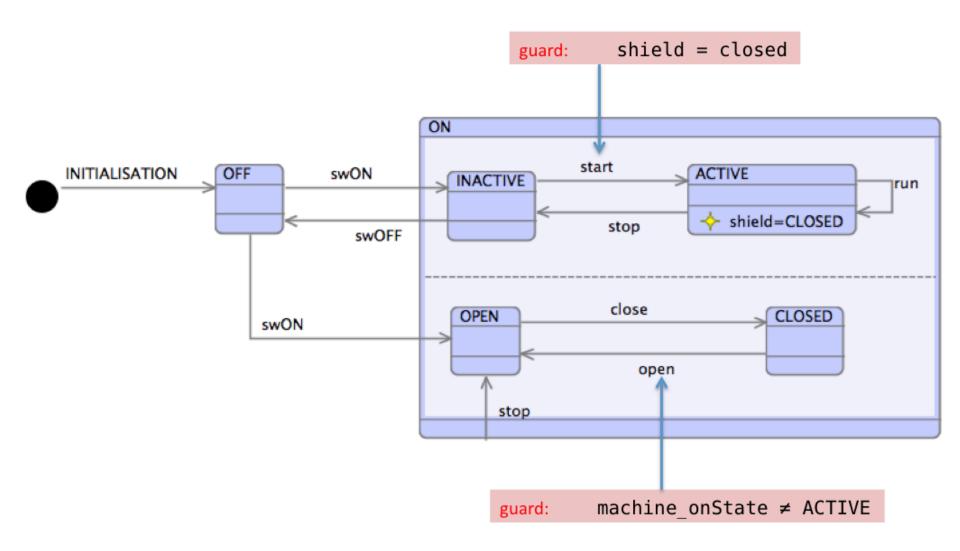


#### **EVENTS**

 $e1 \triangleq WHEN < in S1 > THEN < becomes S2 > END$ 

where, <in S1> and <becomes S2> depend on the data that represents state

#### iUML-B Statemachines



#### Similarities between SCXML and iUML-B

- Hierarchical nested state-charts
- Transitions with
  - Conditions / Guards
  - Actions
- States can have Entry and Exit Actions
  - (use with care in iUML-B)

#### Differences between SCXML and iUML-B

- Event-B has...
  - Refinement
  - Invariants
  - Atomic Actions
- SCXML has...
  - External Trigger events
    - Hence transitions do not have a name/label
  - Sequential actions
  - Run to Completion Big step/little step

#### **SCXML Extensions**

- XML tools allow new meta-model 'namespaces' to be introduced.
  - Existing SCXML tools will ignore them

• Needed in order to support:

```
Refinement levels (new attribute <iumlb:refinement ...>)
```

– Invariants (new element < iumlb:invariant ...>)

- Guards (new element < iumlb:guard ...>)

#### **SCXML** Extension Attributes

Table 1: SCXML Extension Attributes	Table	1:	SCXML	Extension	Attributes
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Attribute name:	Meaning Meaning	Allowed Parents	
label	string used as the name of an Event-B event elaborated by the generated i-UML-B	scxml:transition	
refinement	non-negative integer representing the refinement level at which the parent element should be introduced	scxml:scxml, scxml:datamodel, scxml:data, scxml:state, scxml:parallel, scxml:transition, scxml:onEntry, scxml:onExit, scxml:assign, iumlb:invariant, iumlb:guard	
type	string used as the membership set for the Event-B variable generated from the parent data element	scxml:data	
name	string used for the name or label of a generated iUML-B element	iumlb:invariant, iumlb:guard	
predicate	string used for the predicate of a guard or invariant	iumlb:invariant, iumlb:guard	
derived	boolean indicating that the guard is a theorem (default to false)	iumlb:invariant, iumlb:guard	

### Example extended SCXML

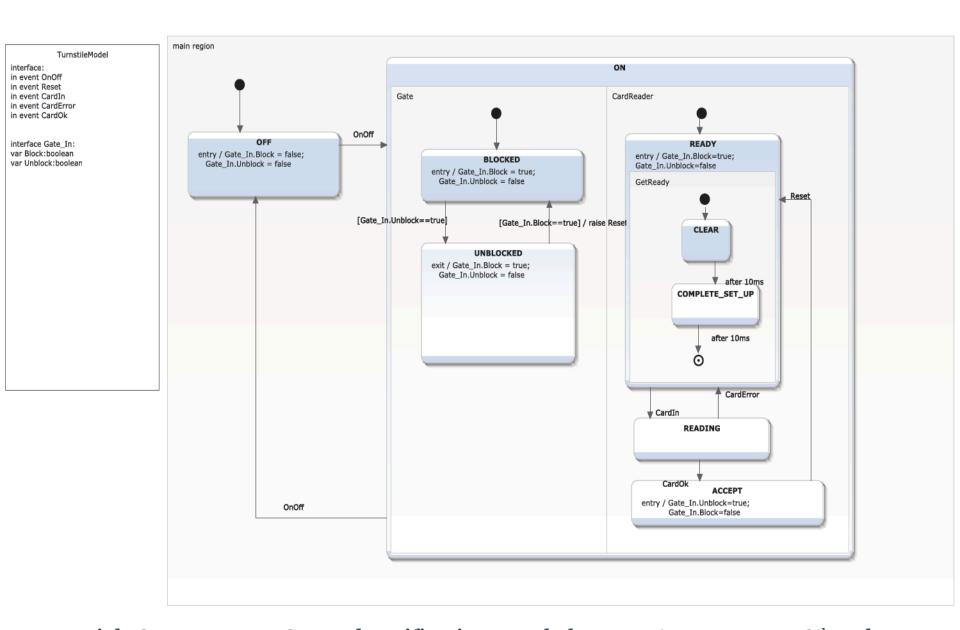
(extensions are captured in red)

```
<datamodel iumlb:refinement="2">
 <data expr="false" id="Gate_In.Block" iumlb:type="BOOL"/>
</datamodel>
<!-- Other model details -->
<state id="BLOCKED">
 <transition cond="[On In.CardAccept==true]" target="UNBLOCKED">
  <iumlb:guard name="gd1" predicate="On_In.CardAccept==true" refinement="2"/>
  <assign expr="true" location="Gate_In.Block" iumlb:refinement="3"/>
 </transition>
 <onentry>
  <assign expr="true" location="Gate_In.Block"/>
  <assign expr="false" location="On_In.Reset"/>
 </onentry>
 <onexit>
  <assign expr="false" location="Gate_In.Block"/>
 </onexit>
 <iumlb:invariant predicate="Gate_In.Block == TRUE" name="GateCondition"/>
</state>
```

# Initial translation supports..

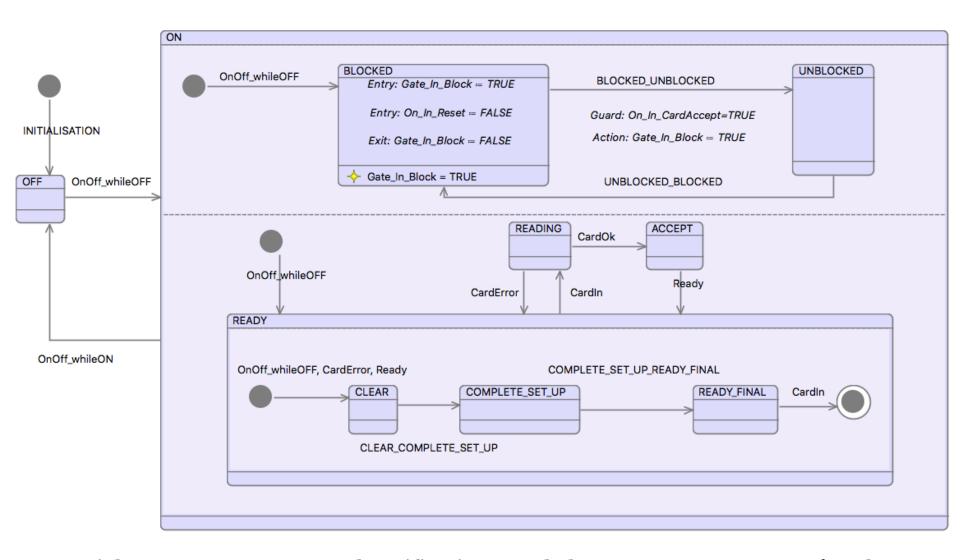
- Data models
- Hierarchical nested statemachines
- Parrallel Statemachines
- 'When' Transitions (label)
- Transition parameters, guards and actions
- Invariants
- Initial and Final states
- Refinement (superposition only)

# Diagram of SCXML



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# Example – generated iUML-B



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# Next steps

- Try modelling the run to completion semantics
- E.g. trigger events create a token,
  - A new token can only be consumed when no transitions are enabled
- Try enforcing transition run-to-completion sequences
- Still omit sequencing of actions

# Enhance iUML-B to support triggers

- iUML-B Statemachines will own a collection of triggers.
  - Each trigger will generate an Event-B BOOL variable.
    - (Note simplification of SCXML, which permits several triggers of a kind to be queued).
  - Transitions may reference a trigger.
    - The reference will generate a guard, <*trigger variable*> = *TRUE*
    - And an action <trigger variable> := FALSE.
  - Transitions may own a collection of 'Raise' actions that reference an internal trigger.
    - This will generate an action < trigger variable > := TRUE.
  - Transitions may be designated as external.
    - An interface event will be generated to create a new trigger ( <trigger variable> := TRUE)
    - when it has been consumed ( <trigger variable> = FALSE) and
    - no transitions are enabled. (run to completion)
- A partial 'run-to-completion' semantics will be introduced by disabling all interface events while any external or internal transition is enabled.

# External Trigger Event

```
In Event OnOff: not extended ordinary >
WHERE
                                                                 Old trigger has been consumed
           OnOff=FALSE not theorem >
   qrdθ:
           ¬(OnOff=TRUE ∧ main=OFF) not theorem →OFF2ON not enabled
   grd1:
           ¬(OnOff=TRUE ∧ main=ON) not theorem >ON2OFF not enabled
   grd2:
           ¬(CardReader = ACCEPT ∧ Gate = BLOCKED) not theorem >
   grd3:
           ¬(Reset=TRUE ^ Gate = UNBLOCKED) not theorem >
   grd4:
                                                                          No transitions enabled
           ¬(CardReader = READY ∧ CardIn = TRUE) not theorem >
   grd5:
           ¬(CardReader = READING ∧ CardError = TRUE) not theorem >
   grd6:
   grd7:
           ¬(CardReader = READING ∧ CardOk = TRUE) not theorem >
   grd8:
           ¬(CardReader = ACCEPT ∧ Ready = TRUE) not theorem >
THEN
          OnOff = TRUE >
   act1:
END
                                                                      Raise new trigger
```

# Triggered transition

```
UNBLOCKED2BLOCKED:
                  not extended ordinary >
WHERE
                  Reset = TRUE not theorem >
   Gate guards2:
   isin UNBLOCKED: Gate = UNBLOCKED not theorem >
THEN
   Gate_entryActions1: GateIn_Block = TRUE >
                                                                    The trigger guard
   Gate_exitActions1: GateIn_Unblock = FALSE >
   Gate_actions1: Ready = TRUE >
   Gate actions2: Reset = FALSE >
                                                                  Raise an internal trigger
   enter_BLOCKED: Gate = BLOCKED >
                                                           Consume the external trigger
END
```

#### Conclusions

Strong motivation from engineers

- Difficult to reconcile semantic differences
  - Run-to-completion, Sequential execution

- We adopt a compromise
  - Support what we can
    - Add extensions where necessary
  - Otherwise, restrict SCXML



# Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science

Thank you

Questions?