



université  
PARIS-SACLAY



# DÉVELOPPEMENT DE SYSTÈMES CRITIQUES AVEC LA MÉTHODE EVENT-B

## LA VALIDATION D'UN MODÈLE EVENT-B AVEC PROB

🎓 3A cursus ingénieurs - Mention Sciences du Logiciel  
🏛️ CentraleSupélec - Université Paris-Saclay - 2024/2025



**Idir AIT SADOUNE** 🌐

[idir.aitsadoune@centralesupelec.fr](mailto:idir.aitsadoune@centralesupelec.fr) ✉️

# OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Model-checking
- Model-checking with ProB plugin
- Conclusion about ProB plugin

[Back to the begin](#) - [Back to the outline](#)

# OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Model-checking
- Model-checking with ProB plugin
- Conclusion about ProB plugin

[Back to the begin](#) - [Back to the outline](#)

# THE PROOF WITH ATELIER-B

- There are two main **proof activities** in the **Event-B** method :
  1. **the proof of consistency** used to show that the events of a machine preserve the invariant,
  2. **the proof of refinement** used to show that one machine is a valid refinement of another.

# THE PROOF WITH ATELIER-B

- There are two main **proof activities** in the **Event-B** method :
  1. **the proof of consistency** used to show that the events of a machine preserve the invariant,
  2. **the proof of refinement** used to show that one machine is a valid refinement of another.
- In the **Rodin platform**, proof activities are supported by tools, such as the **Atelier-B plugin**.

# THE PROOF WITH ATELIER-B

- There are two main **proof activities** in the **Event-B** method :
  1. **the proof of consistency** used to show that the events of a machine preserve the invariant,
  2. **the proof of refinement** used to show that one machine is a valid refinement of another.
- In the **Rodin platform**, proof activities are supported by tools, such as the **Atelier-B plugin**.
  - ➡ the **Rodin platform** generates the list of proof obligations (**PO**)

# THE PROOF WITH ATELIER-B

- There are two main **proof activities** in the **Event-B** method :
  1. **the proof of consistency** used to show that the events of a machine preserve the invariant,
  2. **the proof of refinement** used to show that one machine is a valid refinement of another.
- In the **Rodin platform**, proof activities are supported by tools, such as the **Atelier-B plugin**.
  - ➡ the **Rodin platform** generates the list of proof obligations (**PO**)
  - ➡ the **Atelier-B plugin** is an automatic prover

# THE PROOF WITH ATELIER-B

- There are two main **proof activities** in the **Event-B** method :
  1. **the proof of consistency** used to show that the events of a machine preserve the invariant,
  2. **the proof of refinement** used to show that one machine is a valid refinement of another.
- In the **Rodin platform**, proof activities are supported by tools, such as the **Atelier-B plugin**.
  - ➡ the **Rodin platform** generates the list of proof obligations (**PO**)
  - ➡ the **Atelier-B plugin** is an automatic prover
- In some cases, the most complex **POs** are not proved automatically and *must be proved interactively*.





# HISTORY OF FORMAL VERIFICATION METHODS

## Before...

- Software code was sequential
- Properties were expressed in **First-Order Predicate Logic**
- **Theorem provers** → partial/total correctness
- Hardly automated → **semi-decidable** (e.g. B/Event-B Method)

# HISTORY OF FORMAL VERIFICATION METHODS

## Before...

- Software code was sequential
- Properties were expressed in **First-Order Predicate Logic**
- **Theorem provers** → partial/total correctness
- Hardly automated → **semi-decidable** (e.g. B/Event-B Method)

## After 80's

- Software is **concurrent** and reactive
- Properties are expressed in **Temporal Logic**
- Solving accurate properties like safety, liveness, fairness...
- Push-Button → **decidable** (e.g. Model Checking)

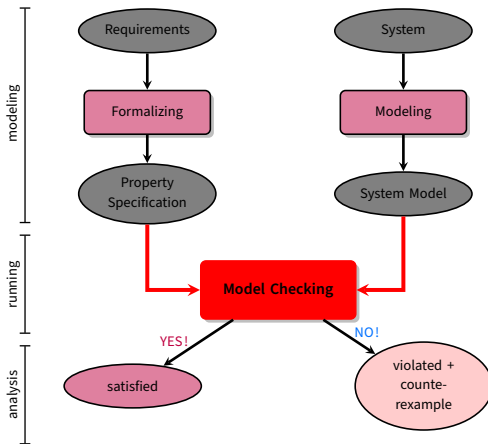


# OUTLINE

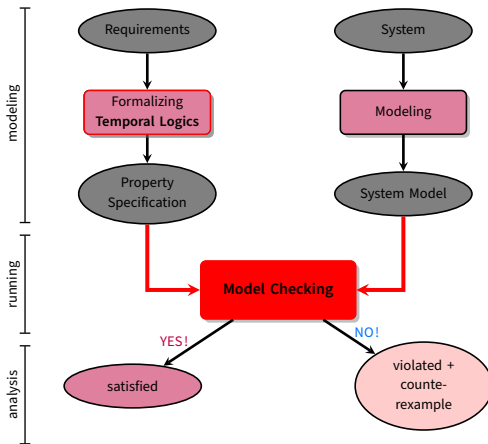
- Introduction
- Model-checking
- Model-checking with ProB plugin
- Conclusion about ProB plugin

[Back to the begin](#) - [Back to the outline](#)

# PRINCIPLE OF MODEL-CHECKING



# PRINCIPLE OF MODEL-CHECKING



# PROPOSITIONAL LOGIC

$\phi ::= true \mid a \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \neg \phi$

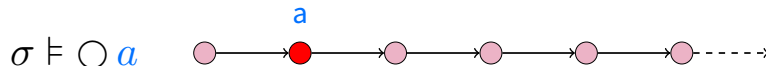
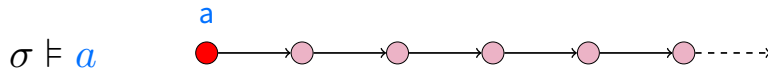
where  $a \in AP$

# PROPOSITIONAL LINEAR TEMPORAL LOGIC

$\phi ::= \text{true} \mid a \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \neg \phi \mid \bigcirc \phi$

where  $a \in AP$

$\bigcirc$   
(next)

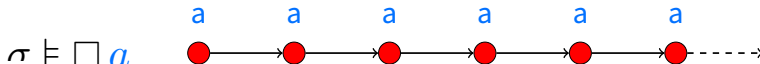
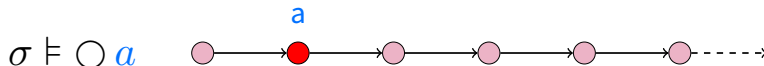
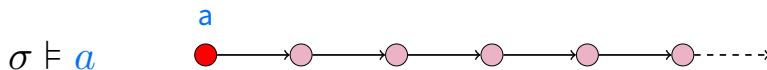


# PROPOSITIONAL LINEAR TEMPORAL LOGIC

$\phi ::= \text{true} \mid a \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \neg \phi \mid \bigcirc \phi \mid \square \phi$

where  $a \in AP$

$\bigcirc$  (next)     $\square$  (always)



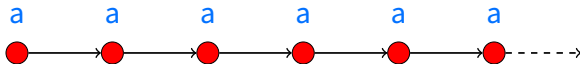


# LTL : DERIVED TEMPORAL OPERATORS

$\Box \phi$

(always)

$\sigma \models \Box a$



# LTL : DERIVED TEMPORAL OPERATORS

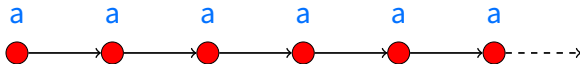
$\Box \phi$

(always)

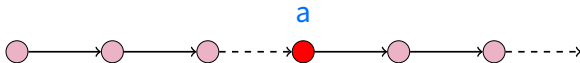
$\Diamond \phi \equiv \neg \Box \neg \phi$

(eventually)

$\sigma \models \Box a$



$\sigma \models \Diamond a$



# LTL : DERIVED TEMPORAL OPERATORS

$\Box \phi$

(always)

$\Diamond \phi \equiv \neg \Box \neg \phi$

(eventually)

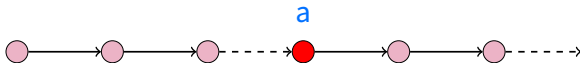
$\Diamond \Box \phi$

(persistence)

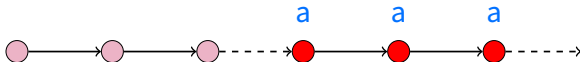
$\sigma \models \Box a$



$\sigma \models \Diamond a$



$\sigma \models \Diamond \Box a$



# LTL : DERIVED TEMPORAL OPERATORS

 $\Box \phi$ 

(always)

 $\Diamond \phi \equiv \neg \Box \neg \phi$ 

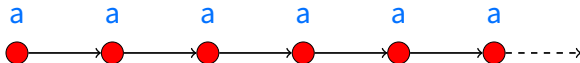
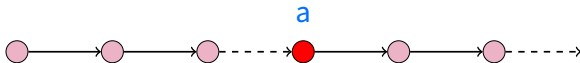
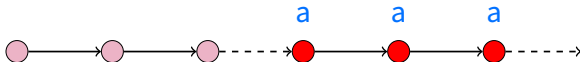
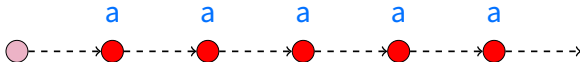
(eventually)

 $\Diamond \Box \phi$ 

(persistence)

 $\Box \Diamond \phi \equiv \neg \Diamond \Box \neg \phi$ 

(infinitely many)

 $\sigma \models \Box a$ 

 $\sigma \models \Diamond a$ 

 $\sigma \models \Diamond \Box a$ 

 $\sigma \models \Box \Diamond a$ 


$\{ i \mid a \in \sigma(i) \}$  is infinite



# EXAMPLE OF TEMPORAL PROPERTIES

- **Safety :**

- mutual exclusion :

$$\Box \neg (crit_1 \wedge crit_2)$$

- elevator :

$$\Box (moving \Rightarrow doors_{closed})$$

- traffic light :

$$\Box (yellow \Rightarrow \bigcirc red)$$

# EXAMPLE OF TEMPORAL PROPERTIES

- **Safety :**

- mutual exclusion :

$$\Box \neg (crit_1 \wedge crit_2)$$

- elevator :

$$\Box (moving \Rightarrow doors_{closed})$$

- traffic light :

$$\Box (yellow \Rightarrow \bigcirc red)$$

- **Liveness :**

- progress :

$$\Diamond progress$$

- response :

$$\Box (try\_to\_send \Rightarrow \Diamond delivered)$$

- termination :

$$\Diamond \Box terminated$$

# EXAMPLE OF TEMPORAL PROPERTIES

- **Safety** :

nuclear plant

- cooling :

$$\Box \neg (temp_{high} \wedge cooling_{low})$$

- alarm :

$$\Box (temp_{high} \Rightarrow alarm)$$

- saving :

$$\Box (temp_{high} \Rightarrow \bigcirc react_{low})$$

# EXAMPLE OF TEMPORAL PROPERTIES

- **Safety :**

nuclear plant

- cooling :

$$\Box \neg (temp_{high} \wedge cooling_{low})$$

- alarm :

$$\Box (temp_{high} \Rightarrow alarm)$$

- saving :

$$\Box (temp_{high} \Rightarrow \bigcirc react_{low})$$

- **Liveness :**

nuclear plant

- reactivity :

$$\Box \Diamond react_{high}$$

- temperature :

$$\Box (react_{low} \Rightarrow \Diamond temp_{low})$$





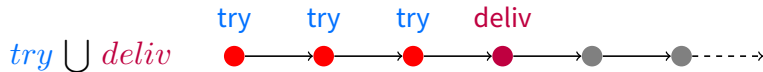
# LTL : UNTIL OPERATOR

$\phi ::= true \mid a \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \neg \phi \mid \bigcirc \phi \mid \square \phi$



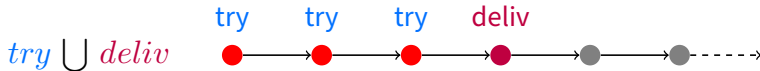
# LTL : UNTIL OPERATOR

$\phi ::= \text{true} \mid a \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \neg \phi \mid \bigcirc \phi \mid \square \phi \mid \phi \cup \phi$



# LTL : UNTIL OPERATOR

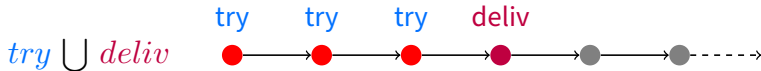
$\phi ::= \text{true} \mid a \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \neg \phi \mid \bigcirc \phi \mid \square \phi \mid \phi \cup \phi$



$$\Diamond \phi \equiv \text{true} \cup \phi$$

# LTL : UNTIL OPERATOR

$\phi ::= \text{true} \mid a \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \neg \phi \mid \bigcirc \phi \mid \Box \phi \mid \phi \text{ U } \phi$



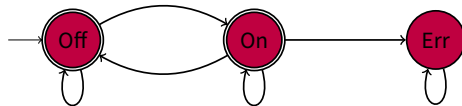
$$\Diamond \phi \equiv \text{true} \text{ U } \phi$$

and

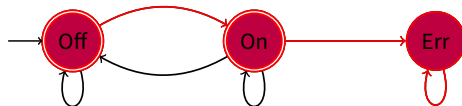
$$\Box \phi \equiv \neg \Diamond \neg \phi$$



# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



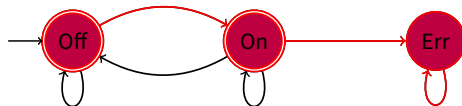
# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = Off\ On\ Err\ Err\ Err \dots = Off\ On\ Err^\omega$

- $\pi \models Off$

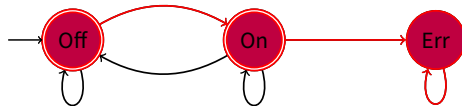
# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = Off\ On\ Err\ Err\ Err \dots = Off\ On\ Err^\omega$

- $\pi \models Off$ , but  $\pi \not\models On$

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = Off\ On\ Err\ Err\ Err \dots = Off\ On\ Err^\omega$

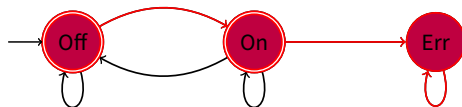
- $\pi \models Off$ ,

but  $\pi \not\models On$ ,

so  $\pi \models \neg On$



# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



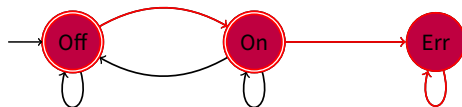
have a path  $\pi = Off\ On\ Err\ Err\ Err \dots = Off\ On\ Err^\omega$

- $\pi \models Off$ ,
- $\pi \models \bigcirc On$

but  $\pi \not\models On$ ,

so  $\pi \models \neg On$

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



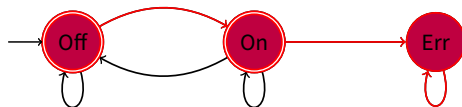
have a path  $\pi = Off\ On\ Err\ Err\ Err\ \dots = Off\ On\ Err^\omega$

- $\pi \models Off$ ,
- $\pi \models \bigcirc On$
- $\pi \models \bigcirc \bigcirc Err$

but  $\pi \not\models On$ ,

so  $\pi \models \neg On$

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



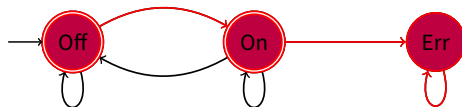
have a path  $\pi = Off\ On\ Err\ Err\ Err\ \dots = Off\ On\ Err^\omega$

- $\pi \models Off$ ,
- $\pi \models \bigcirc On$
- $\pi \models \bigcirc \bigcirc Err$
- $\pi \models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$

but  $\pi \not\models On$ ,

so  $\pi \models \neg On$

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



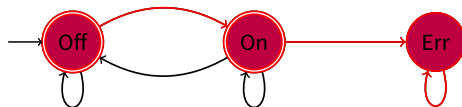
have a path  $\pi = Off\ On\ Err\ Err\ Err\ \dots = Off\ On\ Err^\omega$

- $\pi \models Off$ ,
- $\pi \models \bigcirc On$
- $\pi \models \bigcirc \bigcirc Err$
- $\pi \models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Box(Err \Rightarrow \bigcirc Err)$

but  $\pi \not\models On$ ,

so  $\pi \models \neg On$

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



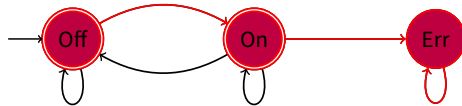
have a path  $\pi = Off\ On\ Err\ Err\ Err\ \dots = Off\ On\ Err^\omega$

- $\pi \models Off$ ,
- $\pi \models \bigcirc On$
- $\pi \models \bigcirc \bigcirc Err$
- $\pi \models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Box(Err \Rightarrow \bigcirc Err)$
- $\pi \models \Box(Err \Rightarrow \Box Err)$

but  $\pi \not\models On$ ,

so  $\pi \models \neg On$

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = Off\ On\ Err\ Err\ Err\ \dots = Off\ On\ Err^\omega$

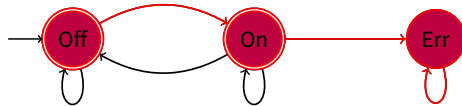
- $\pi \models Off$ ,
- $\pi \models \bigcirc On$
- $\pi \models \bigcirc \bigcirc Err$
- $\pi \models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Box (Err \Rightarrow \bigcirc Err)$
- $\pi \models \Box (Err \Rightarrow \Box Err)$
- $\pi \models \Diamond \Box Err$

but  $\pi \not\models On$ ,

so  $\pi \models \neg On$

(persistence)

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = Off\ On\ Err\ Err\ Err\ \dots = Off\ On\ Err^\omega$

•  $\pi \models Off$ , but  $\pi \not\models On$ ,

so  $\pi \models \neg On$

•  $\pi \models \bigcirc On$

•  $\pi \models \bigcirc \bigcirc Err$

•  $\pi \models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$

•  $\pi \models \Box (Err \Rightarrow \bigcirc Err)$

•  $\pi \models \Box (Err \Rightarrow \Box Err)$

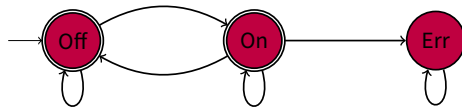
•  $\pi \models \Diamond \Box Err$

(persistence)

•  $\pi \models \bigcirc \bigcirc \Box Err$

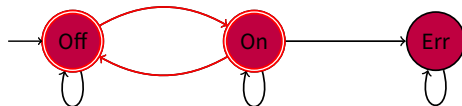


# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE





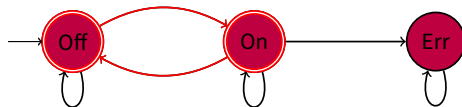
# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = Off On Off On Off \dots = (Off On)^\omega$

- $\pi \stackrel{?}{\models} (Off \vee On) \cup Err$

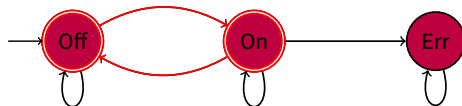
# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = OffOnOffOnOff... = (OffOn)^\omega$

- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$

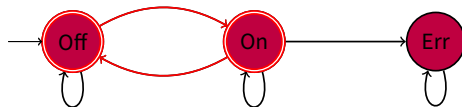
# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = Off\,On\,Off\,On\,Off\ldots = (Off\,On)^\omega$

- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \stackrel{?}{\models} \Diamond Err \Rightarrow ((Off \vee On) \cup Err)$

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE

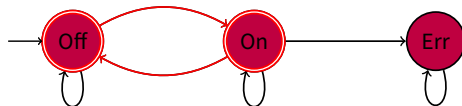


have a path  $\pi = OffOnOffOnOff... = (OffOn)^\omega$

- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Diamond Err \Rightarrow ((Off \vee On) \cup Err)$

as  $\pi \not\models \Diamond Err$

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE

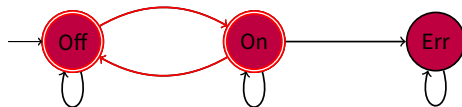


have a path  $\pi = Off\,On\,Off\,On\,Off\ldots = (Off\,On)^\omega$

- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Diamond Err \Rightarrow ((Off \vee On) \cup Err)$
- $\pi \stackrel{?}{\models} \Box(On \vee Off)$

as  $\pi \not\models \Diamond Err$

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE

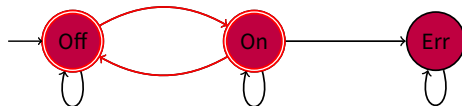


have a path  $\pi = OffOnOffOnOff... = (OffOn)^\omega$

- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Diamond Err \Rightarrow ((Off \vee On) \cup Err)$
- $\pi \models \Box(On \vee Off)$

as  $\pi \not\models \Diamond Err$

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



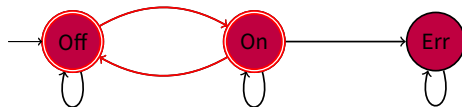
have a path  $\pi = Off\,On\,Off\,On\,Off\ldots = (Off\,On)^\omega$

- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Diamond Err \Rightarrow ((Off \vee On) \cup Err)$
- $\pi \models \Box(On \vee Off)$
- $\pi \stackrel{?}{\models} \Box\Diamond On \wedge \Box\Diamond Off$

as  $\pi \not\models \Diamond Err$

(infinitely many)

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = Off On Off On Off \dots = (Off On)^\omega$

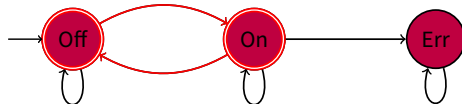
- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Diamond Err \Rightarrow ((Off \vee On) \cup Err)$
- $\pi \models \Box(On \vee Off)$
- $\pi \models \Box \Diamond On \wedge \Box \Diamond Off$

as  $\pi \not\models \Diamond Err$

(infinitely many)



# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = Off\,On\,Off\,On\,Off\dots = (Off\,On)^\omega$

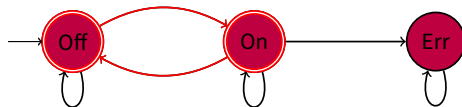
- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Diamond Err \Rightarrow ((Off \vee On) \cup Err)$
- $\pi \models \Box(On \vee Off)$
- $\pi \models \Box\Diamond On \wedge \Box\Diamond Off$
- $\pi \stackrel{?}{\models} \Diamond\Box On \vee \Diamond\Box Off$

as  $\pi \not\models \Diamond Err$

(infinitely many)

(persistence)

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



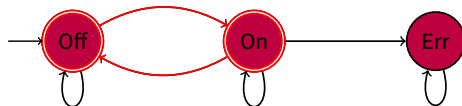
have a path  $\pi = Off On Off On Off \dots = (Off On)^\omega$

- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Diamond Err \Rightarrow ((Off \vee On) \cup Err)$
- $\pi \models \Box(On \vee Off)$
- $\pi \models \Box \Diamond On \wedge \Box \Diamond Off$
- $\pi \not\models \Diamond \Box On \vee \Diamond \Box Off$

as  $\pi \not\models \Diamond Err$

(*infinitely many*)  
(*persistence*)

# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = Off\,On\,Off\,On\,Off\dots = (Off\,On)^\omega$

- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Diamond Err \Rightarrow ((Off \vee On) \cup Err)$
- $\pi \models \Box(On \vee Off)$
- $\pi \models \Box\Diamond On \wedge \Box\Diamond Off$
- $\pi \not\models \Diamond\Box On \vee \Diamond\Box Off$

as  $\pi \not\models \Diamond Err$

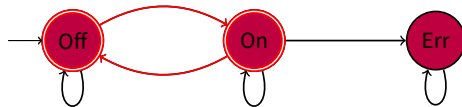
(infinitely many)

(persistence)

$$\pi \stackrel{?}{\models} \Box(Off \Rightarrow \bigcirc On) \wedge \Box(On \Rightarrow \bigcirc Off)$$



# PROPERTIES OF A TRACE



have a path  $\pi = OffOnOffOnOff... = (OffOn)^\omega$

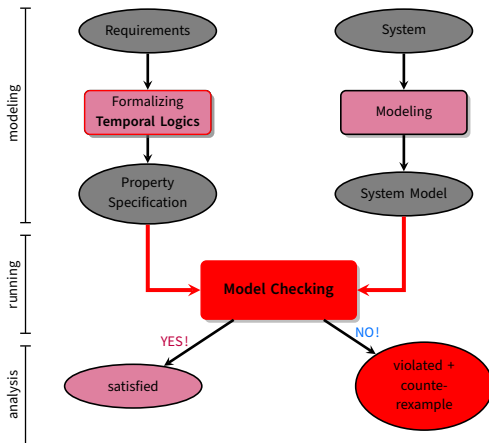
- $\pi \not\models (Off \vee On) \cup Err$
- $\pi \models \Diamond Err \Rightarrow ((Off \vee On) \cup Err)$
- $\pi \models \Box(On \vee Off)$
- $\pi \models \Box\Diamond On \wedge \Box\Diamond Off$
- $\pi \not\models \Diamond\Box On \vee \Diamond\Box Off$
- $\pi \models \Box(Off \Rightarrow \bigcirc On) \wedge \Box(On \Rightarrow \bigcirc Off)$

as  $\pi \not\models \Diamond Err$

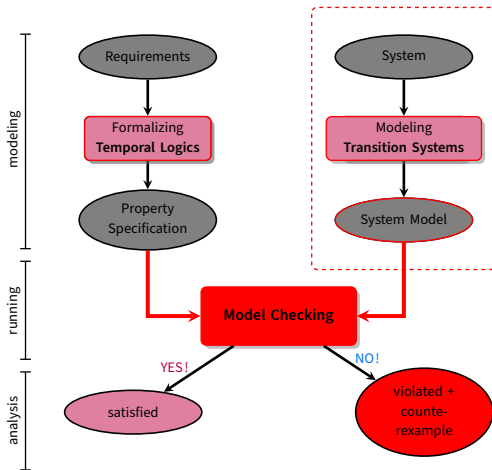
(*infinitely many*)  
(*persistence*)



# SYSTEM MODELING



# SYSTEM MODELING



# TRANSITION SYSTEMS

- model to describe the behaviour of systems
- **digraphs** where nodes represent **states**, and edges represent **transitions**
- **states**
  - the current colour of a traffic light : red, green, orange.
- **transitions** (“state change”)
  - a switch from one colour to another

# TRANSITION SYSTEMS

- model to describe the behaviour of systems
- **digraphs** where nodes represent **states**, and edges represent **transitions**
- **states**
  - the current colour of a traffic light : red, green, orange.
  - **software** : the current values of all program variables + the program counter
- **transitions** (“state change”)
  - a switch from one colour to another
  - **software** : the execution of a program statement



# TRANSITION SYSTEMS

- model to describe the behaviour of systems
- **digraphs** where nodes represent **states**, and edges represent **transitions**
- **states**
  - the current colour of a traffic light : red, green, orange.
  - **software** : the current values of all program variables + the program counter
  - **hardware** : the current value of the registers + the input bits
- **transitions** (“state change”)
  - a switch from one colour to another
  - **software** : the execution of a program statement
  - **hardware** : the change of the registers and output bits for a new input

# MODELLING WITH EVENT-B



# MODELLING WITH EVENT-B

- An **Event-B specification** contains :

# MODELLING WITH EVENT-B

- An **Event-B specification** contains :
  - a **state** (data, **sets**, relationships, ...)



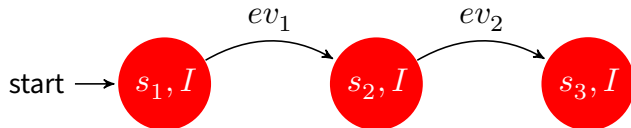
# MODELLING WITH EVENT-B

- An **Event-B specification** contains :
  - a **state** (data, **sets**, relationships, ...)
  - **invariant properties** (**first order** predicates **logic**)

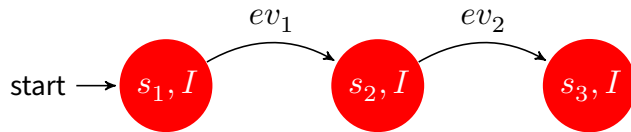


# MODELLING WITH EVENT-B

- An **Event-B specification** contains :
  - a **state** (data, **sets**, relationships, ...)
  - **invariant properties** (**first order** predicates **logic**)
  - transitions (**initialisation** and **events**) to update the state (**substitutions**)

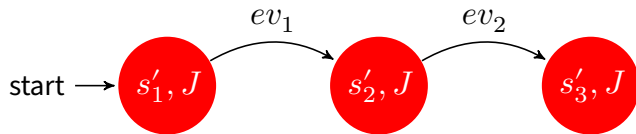


# THE REFINEMENT OF AN EVENT-B MODEL



# THE REFINEMENT OF AN EVENT-B MODEL

- Refining a specification consists of enriching it and reformulating it with another more concrete specification.

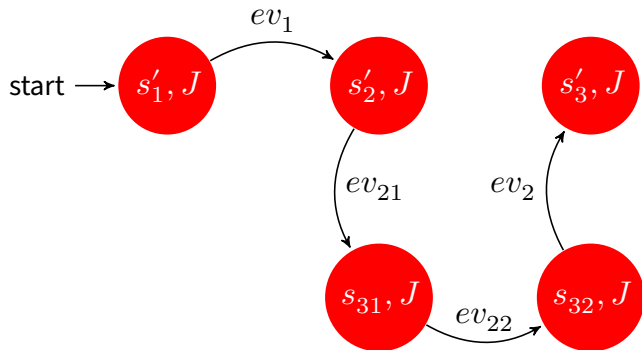


Data refinement (states)



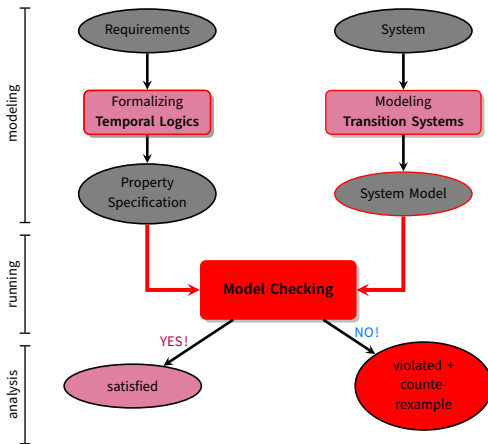
# THE REFINEMENT OF AN EVENT-B MODEL

- Refining a specification consists of enriching it and reformulating it with another more concrete specification.

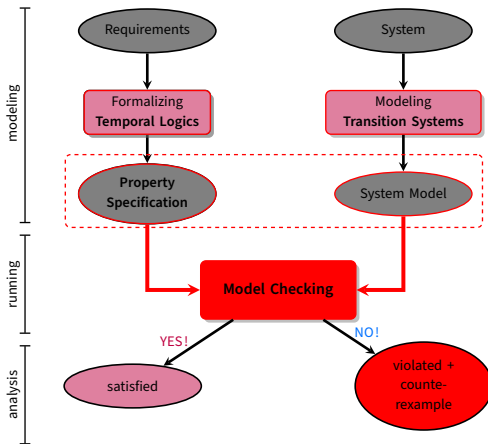


Behavior refinement (events)

# PROPERTY SPECIFICATION



# PROPERTY SPECIFICATION



# INVARIANTS, SAFETY AND LIVENESS PROPERTIES

- **Safety properties** → “nothing bad should happen”
  - Typical safety property : mutual exclusion property
  - the **bad thing** (having  $> 1$  process in the critical section) **never occurs**

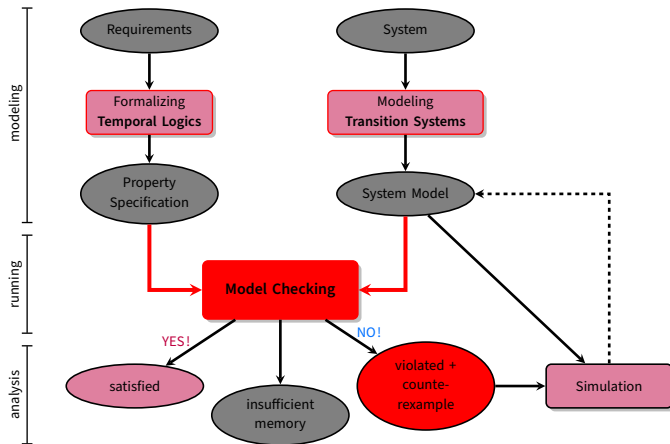
# INVARIANTS, SAFETY AND LIVENESS PROPERTIES

- **Safety properties** → “nothing bad should happen”
  - Typical safety property : mutual exclusion property
  - the **bad thing** (having  $> 1$  process in the critical section) **never occurs**
- An **Invariant property** is a **particular** safety property
  - that is given by a **condition  $\phi$**  over  $AP$
  - requires that **condition  $\phi$**  holds **for all states** (reachable ones)
  - e.g. for mutual exclusion property  $\phi = \neg(crit_1 \wedge crit_2)$

# INVARIANTS, SAFETY AND LIVENESS PROPERTIES

- **Safety properties**  $\rightarrow$  “nothing bad should happen”
  - Typical safety property : mutual exclusion property
  - the **bad thing** (having  $> 1$  process in the critical section) **never occurs**
- An **Invariant property** is a **particular** safety property
  - that is given by a **condition  $\phi$**  over  $AP$
  - requires that **condition  $\phi$**  holds **for all states** (reachable ones)
  - e.g. for mutual exclusion property  $\phi = \neg(crit_1 \wedge crit_2)$
- Safety properties are complemented by **Liveness properties**
  - that require some progress
  - that assert : “**something good**” **will happen eventually**
  - e.g. **Eventually** :  $\diamond crit_1 \wedge \diamond crit_2$

# MODEL CHECKING PROCESS



# MODEL CHECKING PROCESS

## 1. Modeling phase

- Model the system under consideration into a formal representation
- Formalize the property to check using a temporal logic



# MODEL CHECKING PROCESS

## 1. Modeling phase

- Model the system under consideration into a formal representation
- Formalize the property to check using a temporal logic

## 2. Running phase

- run automatically the model checker to check the validity of the property in the model

# MODEL CHECKING PROCESS

## 1. Modeling phase

- Model the system under consideration into a formal representation
- Formalize the property to check using a temporal logic

## 2. Running phase

- run automatically the model checker to check the validity of the property in the model

## 3. Analysis phase (3 cases)

- **property satisfied** : check next property (if any)
- **property violated** :
  - analyze generated counterexample by simulation
  - modify the model and repeat the entire procedure
- **out of memory** : try to reduce the model (abstraction) and try again



# THE PROS OF MODEL CHECKING

# THE PROS OF MODEL CHECKING

- ✓ widely applicable (hardware, software, protocol systems, ...)

# THE PROS OF MODEL CHECKING

- ✓ widely applicable (hardware, software, protocol systems, ...)
- ✓ potential “push-button” technology (software-tools)

# THE PROS OF MODEL CHECKING

- ✓ widely applicable (hardware, software, protocol systems, ...)
- ✓ potential “push-button” technology (software-tools)
- ✓ rapidly increasing industrial interest

# THE PROS OF MODEL CHECKING

- ✓ widely applicable (hardware, software, protocol systems, ...)
- ✓ potential “push-button” technology (software-tools)
- ✓ rapidly increasing industrial interest
- ✓ in case of property violation, a counter-example is provided

# THE PROS OF MODEL CHECKING

- ✓ widely applicable (hardware, software, protocol systems, ...)
- ✓ potential “push-button” technology (software-tools)
- ✓ rapidly increasing industrial interest
- ✓ in case of property violation, a counter-example is provided
- ✓ sound and interesting mathematical foundations



# THE PROS OF MODEL CHECKING

- ✓ widely applicable (hardware, software, protocol systems, ...)
- ✓ potential “push-button” technology (software-tools)
- ✓ rapidly increasing industrial interest
- ✓ in case of property violation, a counter-example is provided
- ✓ sound and interesting mathematical foundations
- ✓ not biased to the most possible scenarios (such as testing)



# THE CONS OF MODEL CHECKING

# THE CONS OF MODEL CHECKING

- ✗ mainly focused on **control-intensive** systems
  - state explosion problem must be addressed to apply to data-oriented systems

# THE CONS OF MODEL CHECKING

- ✗ mainly focused on **control-intensive** systems
  - state explosion problem must be addressed to apply to data-oriented systems
  
- ✗ model checking is based on two **error-prone** activities :
  - system modeling
  - property specification

# THE CONS OF MODEL CHECKING

- ✗ mainly focused on **control-intensive** systems
  - state explosion problem must be addressed to apply to data-oriented systems
- ✗ model checking is based on two **error-prone** activities :
  - system modeling
  - property specification

doing things right  $\nRightarrow$  doing the right thing

# OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Model-checking
- Model-checking with ProB plugin
- Conclusion about ProB plugin

[Back to the begin](#) - [Back to the outline](#)

# THE PROB ANIMATOR AND MODEL CHECKER

[ProB Main Page](#) 

# THE PROB ANIMATOR AND MODEL CHECKER

- **ProB** is an animator, constraint solver and model checker for the **Event-B Method**.

[ProB Main Page](#) 



# THE PROB ANIMATOR AND MODEL CHECKER

- **ProB** is an animator, constraint solver and model checker for the **Event-B Method**.
- **ProB**'s animation features allow developers to **control** and **validate the behavior of their specifications**.

[ProB Main Page](#) 

# THE PROB ANIMATOR AND MODEL CHECKER

- **ProB** is an animator, constraint solver and model checker for the **Event-B Method**.
- **ProB**'s animation features allow developers to **control** and **validate the behavior of their specifications**.
- **Animation features** are useful for infinite state machines, not for verification, but for **debugging** and **testing**.

[ProB Main Page](#) 🌐

# MODEL CHECKING WITH PROB

# MODEL CHECKING WITH PROB

- The **ProB plugin** allows **automatic verification** of the consistency of **Event-B** machines through **animation** and **model checking**.

# MODEL CHECKING WITH PROB

- The **ProB plugin** allows **automatic verification** of the consistency of **Event-B** machines through **animation** and **model checking**.
- For exhaustive model verification, the given sets must be **limited to finite sets**.



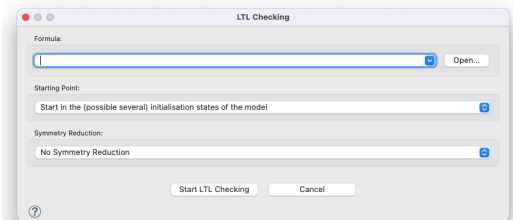
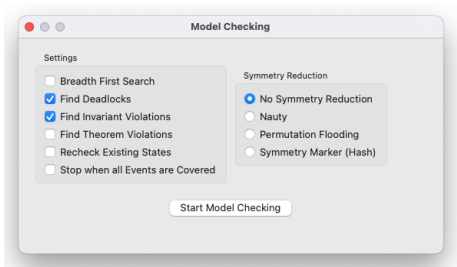
# MODEL CHECKING WITH PROB

- The **ProB plugin** allows **automatic verification** of the consistency of **Event-B** machines through **animation** and **model checking**.
- For exhaustive model verification, the given sets must be **limited to finite sets**.
  - ➡ allows ProB to browse through the reachable states of the machine.

# MODEL CHECKING WITH PROB

- The **ProB plugin** allows **automatic verification** of the consistency of **Event-B** machines through **animation** and **model checking**.
- For exhaustive model verification, the given sets must be **limited to finite sets**.
  - ➡ allows ProB to browse through the reachable states of the machine.
- The **ProB plugin** graphically displays **a counterexample** when it discovers **a property violation**.

# THE PROB PLUGIN



- Tutorial Rodin First Step
- Tutorial First Model Checking
- LTL Model Checking



# OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Model-checking
- Model-checking with ProB plugin
- Conclusion about ProB plugin

[Back to the begin](#) - [Back to the outline](#)

# CONCLUSION ABOUT PROB



## CONCLUSION ABOUT PROB

- The **ProB plugin** is useful in addition to the **proof tools**.

## CONCLUSION ABOUT PROB

- The **ProB plugin** is useful in addition to the **proof tools**.
- As the interactive proof process can be quite long, the **ProB plugin** can be used as a **complement to the interactive proof**.

## CONCLUSION ABOUT PROB

- The **ProB plugin** is useful in addition to the **proof tools**.
- As the interactive proof process can be quite long, the **ProB plugin** can be used as a **complement to the interactive proof**.
- **Some errors will be discovered sooner** and designers will waste less effort proving **incorrect POs**.

# THANK YOU

[Back to the begin](#) - [Back to the outline](#)

