



Analisi di conformità dei requisiti

Simone Vuotto – Università degli Studi di Sassari



PROSSIMO Meeting M12, Sassari - 7 Giugno, 2019

Context and Motivation

Requirements are (informal) descriptions of the **expected behavior** of a system, often expressed in the form of **natural language** sentences.

Context and Motivation

Requirements are (informal) descriptions of the **expected behavior** of a system, often expressed in the form of **natural language** sentences.

Requirement specifications are shared among **many stakeholders** who represent set of individuals with some interest in the system.

Context and Motivation

Requirements are (informal) descriptions of the **expected behavior** of a system, often expressed in the form of **natural language** sentences.

Requirement specifications are shared among **many stakeholders** who represent set of individuals with some interest in the system.

Requirements drive the **design and development life-cycle**. They can determine the **success/failure** of a project.

Context and Motivation

Requirements are (informal) descriptions of the **expected behavior** of a system, often expressed in the form of **natural language** sentences.

Requirement specifications are shared among **many stakeholders** who represent set of individuals with some interest in the system.

Requirements drive the **design and development life-cycle**. They can determine the **success/failure** of a project.

The **assessment** of requirements is an important yet costly and complex task, still largely carried out manually.

Requirements Engineering

The **Requirements Engineering (RE)** research field aims at developing tools and techniques to analyze and handle requirements in a more efficient and automatic way.

Tasks

The RE practice deals with many different tasks:

- Elicitation
- Modeling and Analysis
- Requirements Management
- Validation and Verification
- Etc.

Consistency Checking

Consistency Checking

The task of detecting errors, missing information and deficiencies that can compromise the interpretation and implementation of the intended system behavior.

Consistency Checking

Consistency Checking

The task of detecting errors, missing information and deficiencies that can compromise the interpretation and implementation of the intended system behavior.

The consistency problem can be formulated in many ways. We focus on *inner consistency*, i.e. we check for logical errors that prevent the specification to be satisfied by any system.

Consistency Checking

Consistency Checking

The task of detecting errors, missing information and deficiencies that can compromise the interpretation and implementation of the intended system behavior.

The consistency problem can be formulated in many ways. We focus on *inner consistency*, i.e. we check for logical errors that prevent the specification to be satisfied by any system.

Example:

R1: When the button is pressed, the red light should be turned on.

R2: When the button is pressed, the red light should be turned off.

Inconsistency Explanation

What about the feedback to the user?

In a big specification document it may be difficult to find the error...

Inconsistency Explanation

What about the feedback to the user?

In a big specification document it may be difficult to find the error...

Inconsistency Explanation

The Task of finding a minimal set of inconsistent requirements that can help the user finding the inconsistency.

Inconsistency Explanation

What about the feedback to the user?

In a big specification document it may be difficult to find the error...

Inconsistency Explanation

The Task of finding a minimal set of inconsistent requirements that can help the user finding the inconsistency.

Given a set of inconsistent requirements R , finds a minimal subset $R' \subseteq R$ that is still inconsistent.

Logic and Formalization

- We started our investigation with Linear Temporal Logic (LTL)
 - It allows to express properties in a rigorous mathematical notation
 - Good expressiveness and reasoning power
 - Many off-the-shelf powerful tools

Logic and Formalization

- We started our investigation with Linear Temporal Logic (LTL)
 - It allows to express properties in a rigorous mathematical notation
 - Good expressiveness and reasoning power
 - Many off-the-shelf powerful tools
- We introduced $LTL(\mathcal{D}_c)$, an extension of LTL with atomic constraints of the form $x < c$ and $x = c$ (with constant $c \in \mathbb{R}$)

Logic and Formalization

- We started our investigation with Linear Temporal Logic (LTL)
 - It allows to express properties in a rigorous mathematical notation
 - Good expressiveness and reasoning power
 - Many off-the-shelf powerful tools
- We introduced $LTL(\mathcal{D}_C)$, an extension of LTL with atomic constraints of the form $x < c$ and $x = c$ (with constant $c \in \mathbb{R}$)
- We showed that $LTL(\mathcal{D}_C)$ can be reconduced to LTL with the help of additional boolean variables and constraints

Logic and Formalization

- We started our investigation with Linear Temporal Logic (LTL)
 - It allows to express properties in a rigorous mathematical notation
 - Good expressiveness and reasoning power
 - Many off-the-shelf powerful tools
- We introduced $LTL(\mathcal{D}_C)$, an extension of LTL with atomic constraints of the form $x < c$ and $x = c$ (with constant $c \in \mathbb{R}$)
- We showed that $LTL(\mathcal{D}_C)$ can be reconduced to LTL with the help of additional boolean variables and constraints

Narizzano, M., Pulina, L., Tacchella, A., Vuotto, S. (2018, April). Consistency of property specification patterns with boolean and constrained numerical signals. In NASA Formal Methods Symposium (pp. 383-398). Springer, Cham.

Property Specification Patterns

Property Specification Patterns (PSPs)

PSPs are a collection of **parameterizable, formalism-independent, high-level specification abstractions**. They are templates that can be filled to express common properties.

Property Specification Patterns

Property Specification Patterns (PSPs)

PSPs are a collection of **parameterizable, formalism-independent, high-level specification abstractions**. They are templates that can be filled to express common properties.

PSPs appear like natural language sentences, but their semantics is fixed and they can be directly encoded in a formal specification language.

Property Specification Patterns









Property Specification Patterns (PSPs)

PSPs are a collection of **parameterizable, formalism-independent, high-level specification abstractions**. They are templates that can be filled to express common properties.

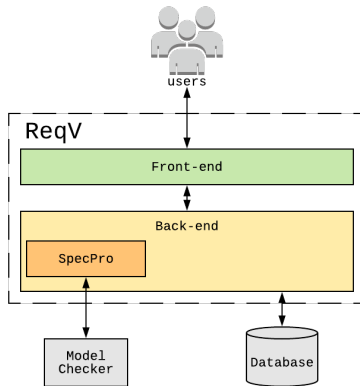
PSPs appear like natural language sentences, but their semantics is fixed and they can be directly encoded in a formal specification language.

Globally, it is always the case that if $\text{proximity_sensor} < 20$ holds, then arm_idle eventually holds.

Comparison: LTL vs PSPs

	LTL	PSP
Formal		
Easy to Read		
Easy to Write		
Tools Support		

ReqV



ReqV 1/2

The screenshot displays the ReqV application interface. At the top, there is a dark header with 'ReqV' on the left and 'Logout' on the right. Below the header, the main content area is titled 'Robot-Arm Usecase'. There are two tabs: 'Requirements' (active) and 'Tasks'. Below the tabs, there is a toolbar with buttons for 'Enable', 'Disable', 'Delete', 'Add Requirement', and 'Upload File', along with a search box. The main area contains a table of requirements. The first three rows are highlighted in green and have a red checkmark in the 'Id' column, indicating they are selected. The remaining seven rows have a green square in the 'Id' column, indicating they are not selected. At the bottom of the table, it shows '3 selected / 70 total' and a pagination control showing '14' and navigation arrows.

Id	Requirement
1	Globally, it is never the case that joint1_angle < -170 or joint1_angle > 170 holds.
2	Globally, it is never the case that joint2_angle < -130 or joint2_angle > 130 holds.
3	Globally, it is never the case that joint3_angle < -130 or joint3_angle > 130 holds.
4	Globally, it is never the case that joint4_angle < -90 or joint4_angle > 90 holds.
5	Globally, it is never the case that joint1_speed > 90 holds.
6	Globally, it is never the case that joint2_speed > 90 holds.
7	Globally, it is never the case that joint3_speed > 90 holds.
8	Globally, it is never the case that joint4_speed > 90 holds.
9	Globally, it is never the case that joint1_acc > 10 holds.
10	Globally, it is never the case that joint2_acc > 10 holds.

3 selected / 70 total

14 < 1 2 3 4 5 > H

Copyright © 2017 Simone Vuotto | All Rights Reserved

New Requirement

Projects / Robot-Arm Usecase / New Requirement

Req ID

Requirement

Scope ⓘ

After Q -

After state_init

Expr 1

Pattern ⓘ

Universality +

It is always the case that joint_1_angle < 50 holds

Expr 1

This pattern describe a portion of a system's execution which contains only states that have a desired property.

Create

Links & References

- Documentation: <http://www.sagelab.it/reqv/>
- Source Code: <https://gitlab.sagelab.it/sage/ReqV>
- Video Tutorial: <https://youtu.be/2WKSxh64Z2k>
- Narizzano, M., Pulina, L., Tacchella, A., Vuotto, S. (2018, April). Consistency of property specification patterns with boolean and constrained numerical signals. In NASA Formal Methods Symposium (pp. 383-398). Springer, Cham.
- Narizzano, M., Pulina, L., Tacchella, A., & Vuotto, S. (2019). Property specification patterns at work: verification and inconsistency explanation. *Innovations in Systems and Software Engineering*, 1-17.
- Narizzano, M., Pulina, L., Tacchella, A., & Vuotto, S. ReqV: A Tool for Requirements Formal Consistency Checking.
- Vuotto, S. Narizzano, M., Pulina, L., & Tacchella (2019) A. Poster: Automatic Consistency Checking of Requirements with ReqV. In International Conference on Software Testing, Verification and Validation.

Thank you!
Questions?