

# Systeme Hoher Qualität und Sicherheit

## Vorlesung 12 vom 20.01.2014: NuSMV and Spin

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### Where are we?

- ▶ Lecture 1: Concepts of Quality
- ▶ Lecture 2: Concepts of Safety and Security, Norms and Standards
- ▶ Lecture 3: Quality of the Software Development Process
- ▶ Lecture 4: Requirements Analysis
- ▶ Lecture 5: High-Level Design & Formal Modelling
- ▶ Lecture 6: Detailed Specification, Refinement & Implementation
- ▶ Lecture 7: Testing
- ▶ Lecture 8: Program Analysis
- ▶ Lecture 9: Verification with Floyd-Hoare Logic
- ▶ Lecture 10: Verification Condition Generation
- ▶ Lecture 11: Model-Checking with LTL and CTL
- ▶ **Lecture 12: NuSMV and Spin**
- ▶ Lecture 13: Conclusions

### Organisatorisches

- ▶ Fachgesprächstermine über Stud.IP (2./3. Februar).
- ▶ Für eine Modulprüfung: bitte zwei **aufeinanderfolgende** Termine buchen.
- ▶ Fachgespräche in der Gruppe, Prüfung alleine.
- ▶ Helft uns, die Veranstaltung zu verbessern: Nehmt an der **Evaluation** unter Stud.IP teil!

### Introduction

- ▶ In the last lecture, we saw how to model systems as **finite-state machines**, and how to specify properties about these in temporal logic — namely, **linear temporal logic** (LTL) and **computational tree logic** (CTL).
- ▶ The idea was to allow **automatic** verification or disproving of the properties by **model-checkers** which enumerate the system states.
- ▶ Today, we look at two prominent model-checkers: **NuSMV2** and **Spin**. If time permits, we might also look at an interactive theorem prover.

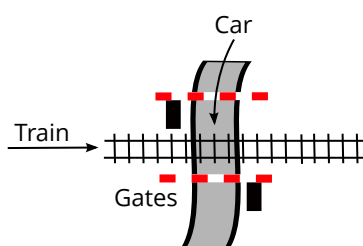
### NuSMV

- ▶ **NuSMV2** originated with SMV model checker (Edmund Clarke, Ken McMillan). SMV was the first m/c to use BDDs (binary decision diagrams) to represent the transition relation, allowing for much more compact state representation (around 1990). As a result, it could represent up to  $10^{20}$  states.
- ▶ **NuSMV2** is currently maintained by CMU, FBK-irst (Trentino, Italy), University of Genoa and University of Trentino.
- ▶ It allows simulation, tracing, and supports both LTL and CTL specifications.
- ▶ Web Site: <http://nusmv.fbk.eu/>

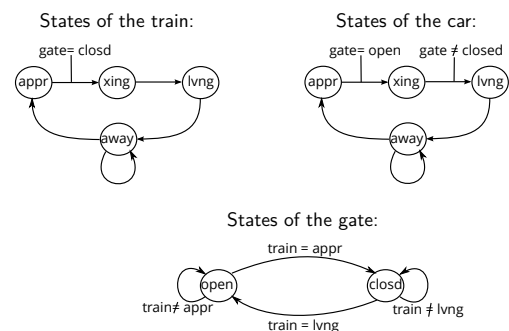
### Spin

- ▶ **Spin** was written by Gerard Holzman. It originated with a protocol analyser (PAN) in 1980, which became Spin in 1989.
- ▶ Spin uses the language **Promela** for modelling. As opposed to NuSMV, it allows to model **processes** and communication between them via **channels**. The key difference is that Spin is **asynchronous**, whereas NuSMV is **synchronous**.
- ▶ Spin generates a program representing the model, which does the actual model-checking. Besides higher speed, it allows a much more flexible approach to modelling (e.g. one can inject C code into the Promela model).
- ▶ Web Site: <http://spinroot.com/>

### Recall: The Railway Crossing



### Modelling the Railway Crossing



## Summary

- ▶ NuSMV vs. Spin:
  - ▶ Spin (Promela) is more **concrete**, closer to a programming language.
  - ▶ NuSMV supports CTL as well as LTL.
- ▶ Model-checking:
  - ▶ Can we trust the results? If it finds errors, we get **counter-examples**, but how reliable are positive results?
  - ▶ And just how good is our model?