The ProB Validation Tool

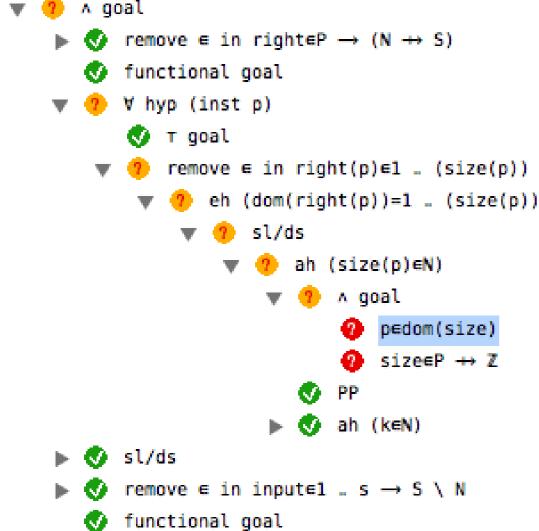
Michael Leuschel





ProB in 1 slide

- Flexible & Extensible Validation Tool for High-level Specification Formalisms
 - Multiple Languages:
 - B, Z, CSP, Event-B, Promela, dSL,
 - Multiple Validation Technologies derived from operational semantics:
 - Animation, Model Checking, Refinement Checking, ...





Axioms may be inconsistent

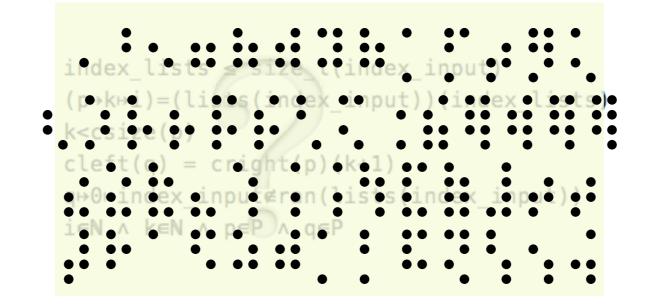


Domain Experts and Managers need to understand the models



Formal Models are hard to understand

What others see:



Summary: Why additional validation

- It is easy to overlook missing/wrong functionality
- Even proven models contain mistakes
- Even FM experts can make mistakes
 - Specifications get more and more complex
- Only Domain Experts can spot certain errors

Additional Validation offered by ProB

- Animation: show behaviour of model in clear terms
- Graphical Domain Specific Visualization
- Visualization of State Space
- Model Checking
- Refinement Checking



Some Distinguishing • Aspects of ProB • Symmetry Reduction

- Constraint solving
- Dealing with large Data
- Supports directly high-level formalism
 - Formalisms can be combined (CSP||B)
- Graphical Animation with BMotionStudio

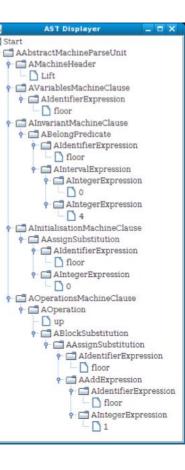


How?



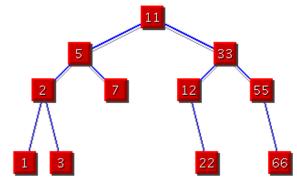
Scaling up ProB

- Uses Constraint Logic Programming
 - Many optimisations
- Handle industrial specifications in ProB:
 - New Parser, Atelier-B compliant
 - New Typechecker (unification-based)
 - Extended Interpreter: almost 100 % support for B



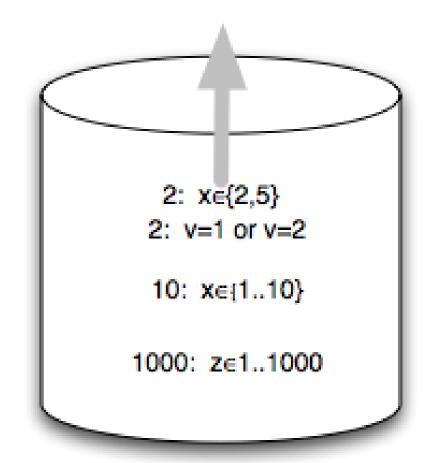
2. New Datastructure for Large Sets & Relations

- Before:
 - Sets represented as Prolog lists [int(1),int(2)] for {1,2}
- Now:
 - self-balancing AVL-Trees used by ProB kernel if possible



3. Improved Constraint Solving

- Heap of Choice Points for enumeration:
 - priority: estimated # of solutions
 - Priority 0: gives (1) AVL tree



Priority Queue of Enumerations/Choice Points

```
dr = ran(ri) & ri =r~ & 3:dom(ri) 
r = {(1|->1),(6|->2),(7|->3),(8|->4),(9|->5)}
```

Could we have used other technologies ?

Proof SAT

SMT

Sieve Experiment

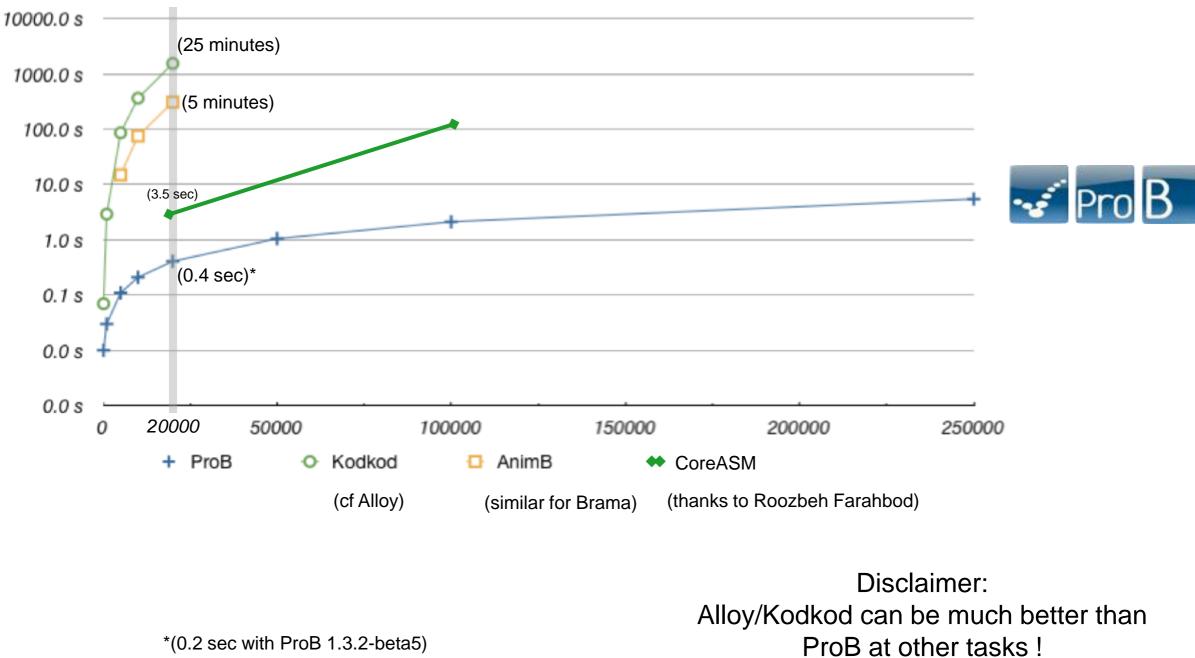
numbers := numbers - ran(%n.(n:cur.limit/cur|cur*n))

- For cur=2 & limit =
 - 10,000: 0.2 secs^{older version:} out of memory after 2 minutes
 - 100,000: 2.1 secs
 - 1,000,000: 21.9 secs
- Could be further optimised

Sieve Experiment



First Step of Sieve Prime Number Algorithm; using a set representation



*(0.2 sec with ProB 1.3.2-beta5)

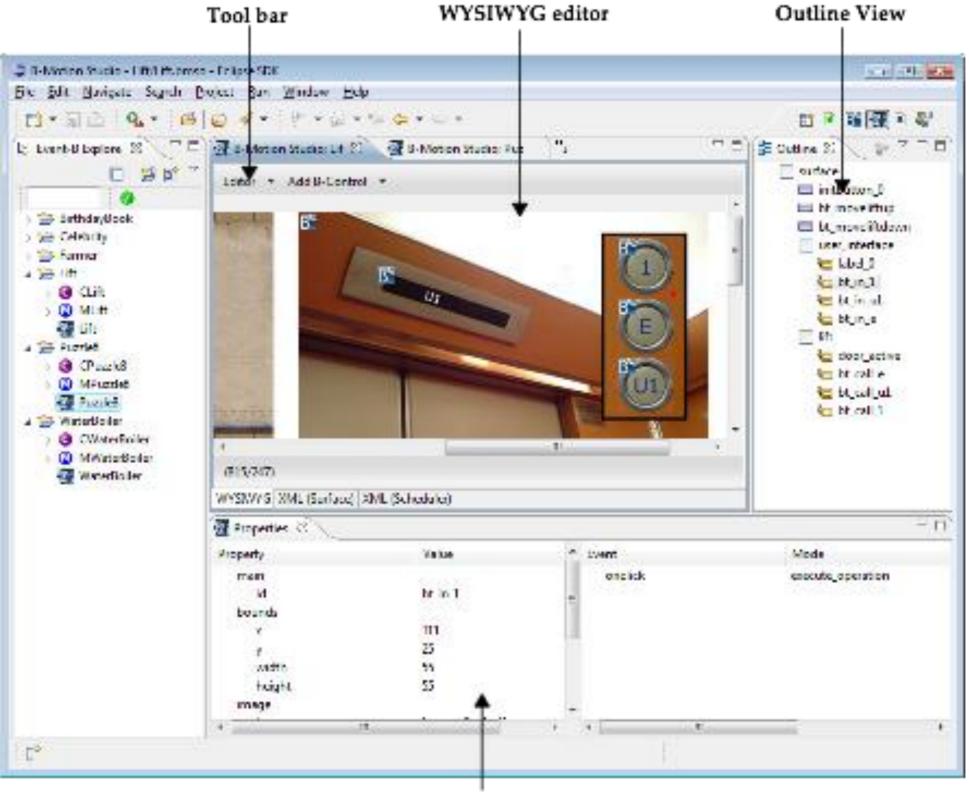
matcoj

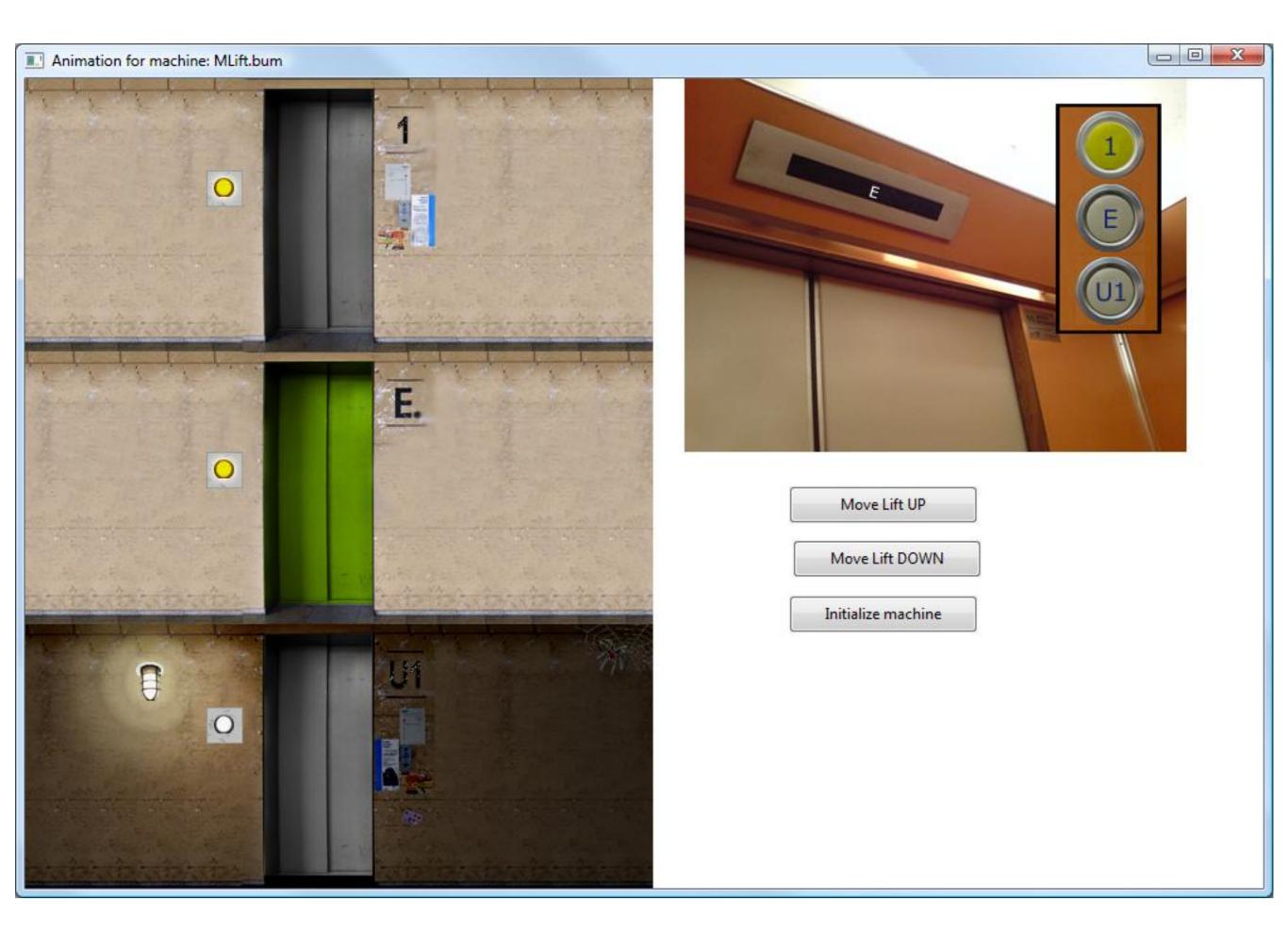
BMotionStudio

Problem-specific animation



BMotionStudio





Thanks!

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