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THE MODEL-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH & FORMAL SPECIFICATION FOR AIR-TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM OPERATIONS: PRACTICAL COMMENTS AND CASE STUDIES



Agenda



- Motivation
- Introduction Models
- BridgePoint xtUML
- Formal Verification FDR3 & AutoFocus3
- MDD Issues
- Conclusion

Motivation



Corporations want systems that work!

... as fast as possible,

as cheap as possible and

as easy to change as possible...

System development is difficult!

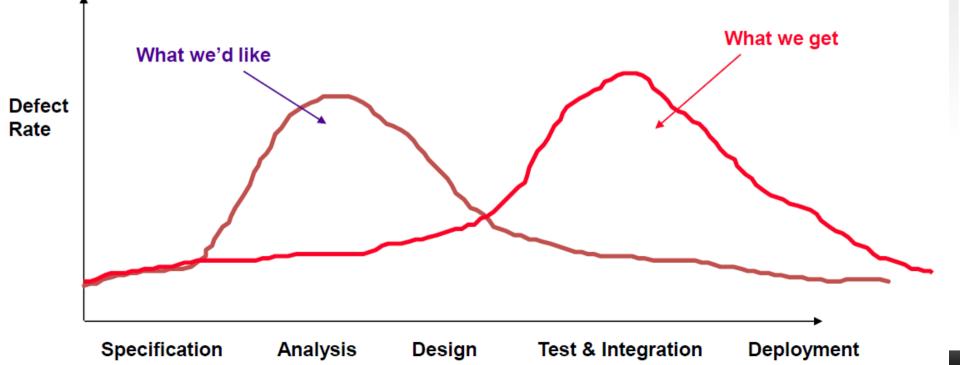
- take overlapping and conflicting requirements
- invention of good abstractions from those requirements
- fabrication of an efficient, cost-effective implementation

(Balcer & Mellor, 2002)

- clever solutions
- successful conclusion at the lowest possible cost in time and money

Cost of fixing the defect	Detection of defects					
Introduction of defects	Requirements	Architecture	Construction	System Test	Post-Release	
Requirements	1x	3x	5-10x	10x	10-100x	(MCCONNELL, 2004) Code Complete: A Practical Handbook of Software Construction.
Architecture	-	1x	10x	15x	25-100x	
Construction	-	-	1x	10x	10-25x	

- Systems are difficult to test—and it occurs too late.
 - Wasted effort in constructing wrong code
 - Late discovery of problems and delayed delivery



Motivation



"The lack of an integrated view often forces developers to implement suboptimal solutions." – Douglas C. Schmidt (2006)

"Model to have a conversation." – Craig Larman and Bas Vodde

Motivation



"The sciences do not try to explain, they hardly even try to interpret, they mainly make models. ... The justification of such a mathematical construct is solely and precisely that it is expected to work."

— John von Neumann





Air Transportation domain:

- Software intensive
- Computationally distributed
- Great complexity
- Represents great potencial for accidents

Safety-critical systems

Intro - From Document-centric to Model-centric

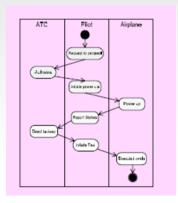


Past



- Specifications
- Interface requirements
- System design
- Analysis & Trade-off
- Test plans

Future



"The underlying motivation for MDD is to improve productivity."_- Atkinson (2003)

Models



"Separate those things that change from those things that do not" – IBM-Rational Software Group (2008)

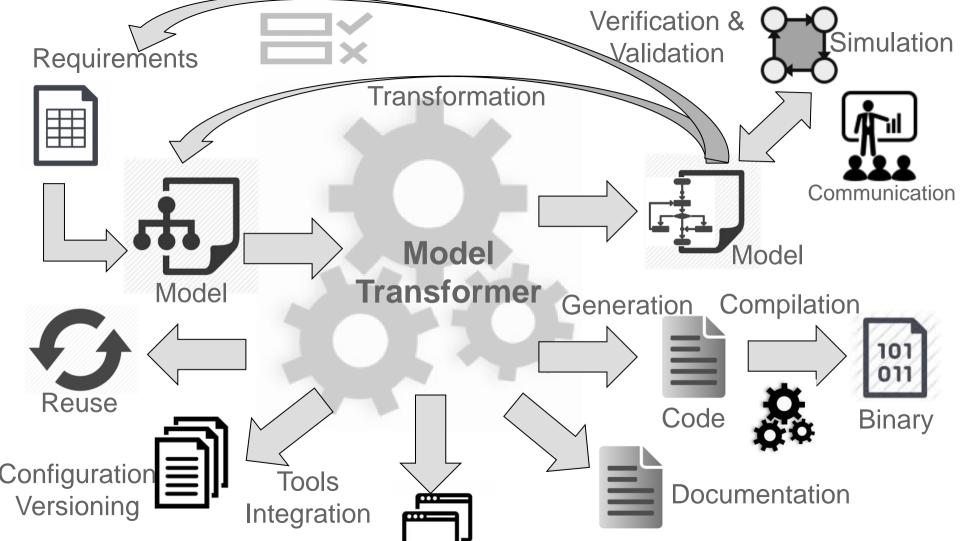
Things that change rapidly:

Technology, Hardware Platforms, Sensor Technology, Operating environments, Connectivity

Things that do not:

Problem Domain semantics,
Relations among domain concepts

"Free architecture from implementation details – conceptual architecture and technology decisions are decoupled, making both easier to evolve" (Volter, 2010)



Mentor Graphic's BridgePoint (ver.4.1.8Demo)

It is a composition of...

- Open-source UML model editor
 - xtUML Modeling Language (UML profile)
- a verifier (providing simulated execution capability)
 - Model debug
 - Animated features during model execution (simulation)
 providing early model verification
 - allows integration with external code
- set of model compilers (providing translation)

Code generation functionality into C, C++, System C, Java

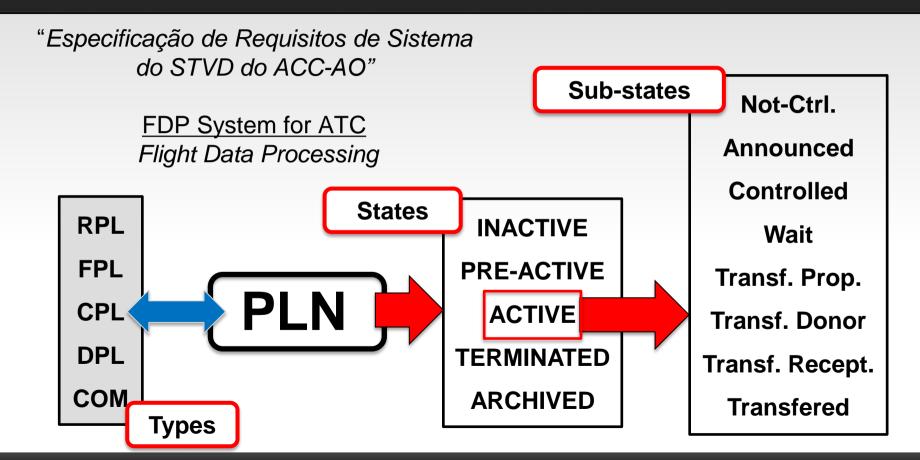






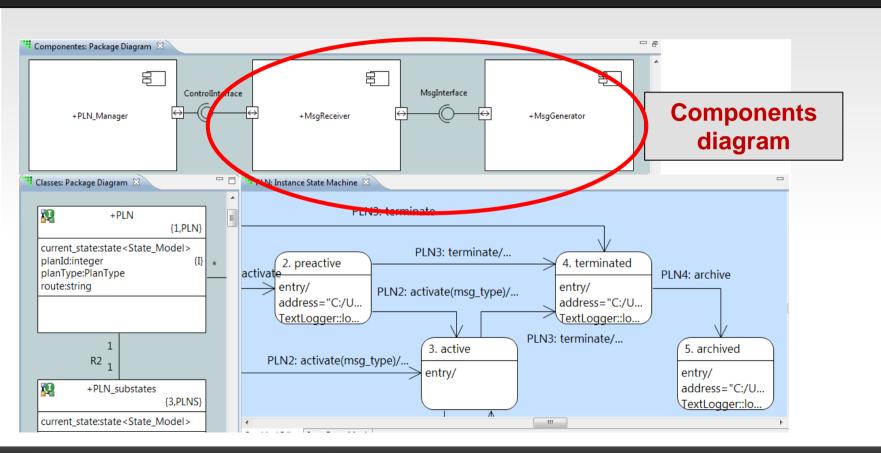
BridgePoint – *The benchmark problem*

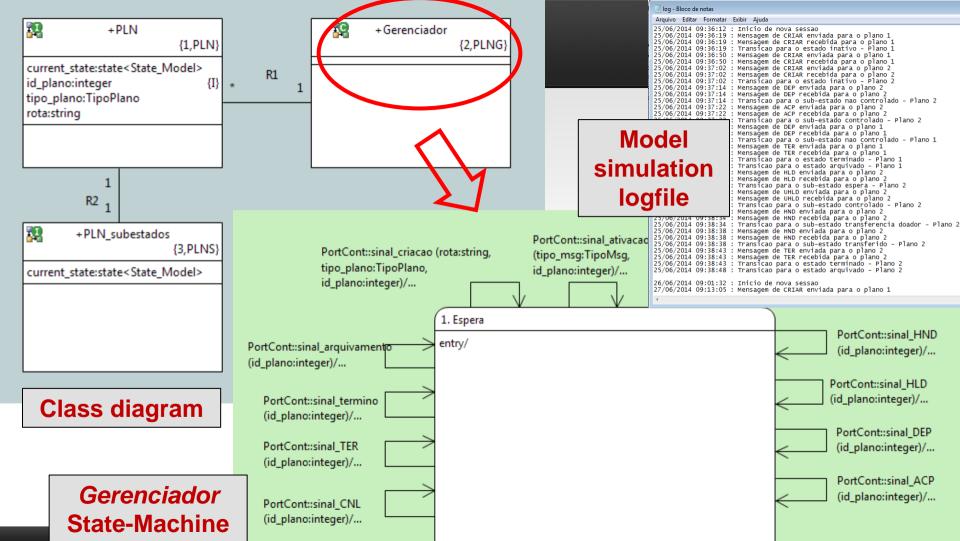


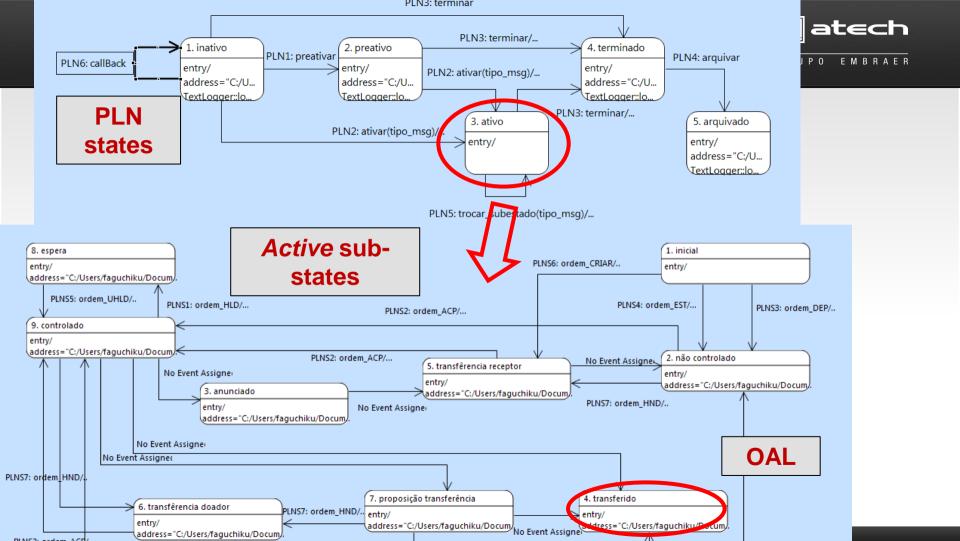


Modeling Tools - BridgePoint









BridgePoint – The benchmark problem



Achievements:

- Data structure was devised to emulate many instances of flights
- Verifier functionality tested (Model Debbuger)
- Testing: automatic and man-in-the-loop
- Logging Interface (Java External Entities)
- User Interface (Java Realized Component)
- Code Generation (compiled & tested)

Formal Specification



Specification of a system properties, using a language defined by mathematical logic

- Improve system reliability
- Based on:
 - process algebra,
 - first order logic,
 - temporal logic,
 - set theory...
- Each language represents a view of the system languages are complementary
- Formal Verification



Communicating Sequential Process (CSP) – process algebra:

Description of programs or processes that communicate events,

from a set, within an environment

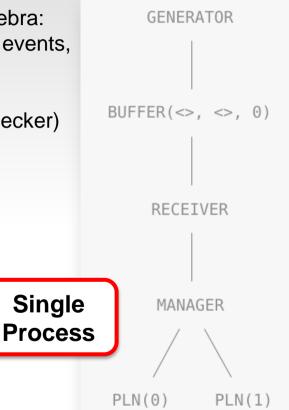
FDR3 - Failures Divergence Refinement (a refinement checker)

Constructing equivalent refinement checks (models)

- traces
- failures
- failures-divergences

Properties

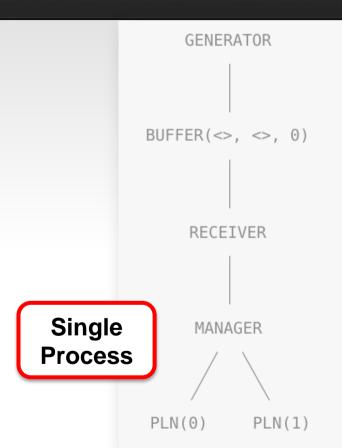
- deadlock-freedom
- livelock-freedom
- Determinism





State Explosion Problem:

- Two Flight Plan processes;
- Three Buffer messages;





AutoFocus3

Funcionality:

- Requirements Engineering
- Modeling and Simulation
- Code Generation
- Deployment
- Testing
- Formal Verification NuSMV
 - Model Checking CTL/LTL property

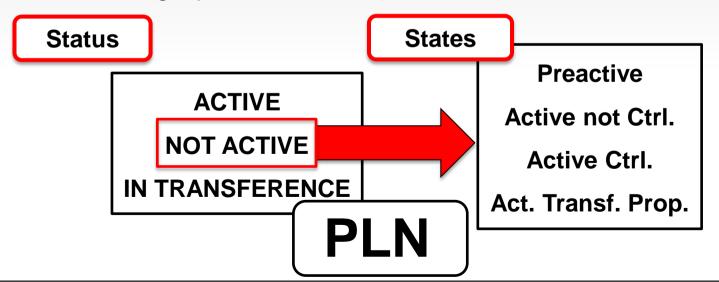




Case Study

FDP System for ATC Flight Data Processing

Transferal of a flight plan from one ATC to another

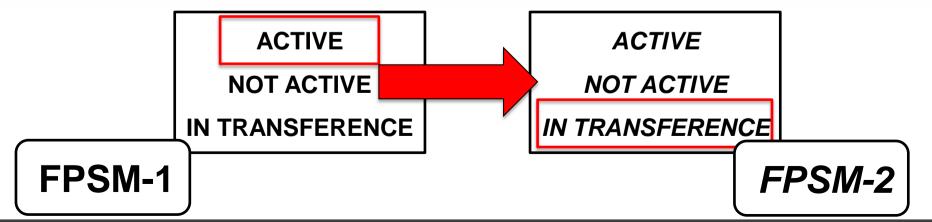




Case Study

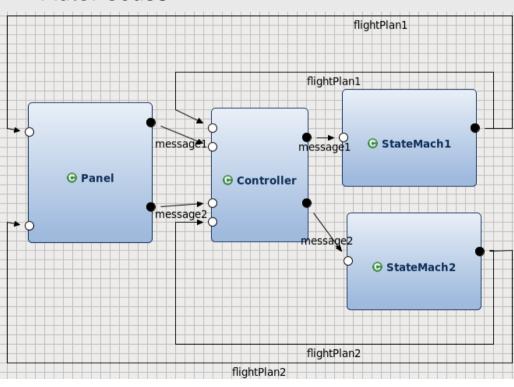
FDP System for ATC
Flight Data Processing

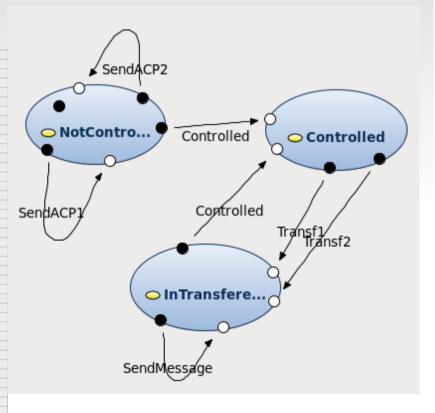
- Safety properties:
 - Active x Active
 - Active In Transference to Not Active Active

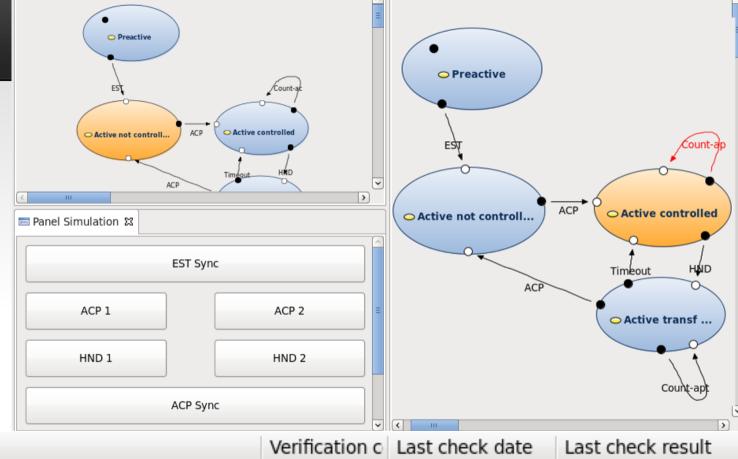




AutoFocus3







Wed Aug 26 11:26 SUCCESS

Specification Atom

AutoFocus3

- NuSMV

Property 'flightPlanIn1 == Controlled() && flightPlan Arch v1 Wed Aug 26 11:25 SUCCESS

If $'((flightPlanIn1 == Controlled() \&\& flightPlanIn2 == Arch_v1$

MDD Issues



"Some companies have reported great success with it, whereas others have failed horribly"

(Whittle, Hutchinson, Rouncefield 2014)

Issues related to MDD:

- UML Abstraction level
- UML 2.0 low acceptance
- Code generation

"8 Reasons Why Model-Driven Approaches (will) Fail" (DenHaan, 2008; 2009)

"Model Driven Development Misperceptions and Challenges" (Portier, Ackerman, 2009)

Conclusion



Gain from MDD:

- Reuse
- Documentation
- Maintenance

Verification:

- Mapping of methods, modeling tools
- Model execution (simulation, debugging)
- Formal verification model checking
 - Model refinement

"However, used in moderation and where appropriate,
UML and MDA code generators are useful tools, although
not the panaceas that some would have us believe"
(Thomas, 2004)

