

SMV continued (Lecture 5)

Analysis of Software Artifacts

Agenda

- discuss another example
- a small vending machine
- homeworks 2 and 3 will be based on this example
- discuss additional capabilities of SMV

Vending machine

- one user
- one vending machine
- takes two coins to buy a beverage

User (Variables)

- state
 - initial, one-coin, two-coins
 - making-choice, waiting
- choice
 - none, coke, diet-coke
 - sprite, mountain-dew

Vending machine (Variables)

- state
 - initial, one-coin, two-coins
 - get-choice, dispense

User (Initial values)

- initial value for the variable state
state := initial;
- initial value for the variable choice
choice := none;

User (Transitions)

- if `state` is `initial` and state of the
- vending machine is `initial` stay
- in `initial` or transition to `one-coin`
- using *non-determinism*

```
state = initial & (vending-machine-state = initial)
{ initial, one-coin };
```

User (Transitions)

- if state is **one-coin** move to **two-coins**
- indicates that the user has deposited the second coin
- when state is **making-choice** the user makes choice
- see the transitions for the variable choice

User (Transitions)

- see the state variable choice
- make a non-deterministic choice between beverages
- when state = making-choice
- go back to none when
- beverage has been dispensed

Vending machine (Initial)

- initial value of state is
- initial
- user-state and choice passed
- as parameters

Vending machine (Transitions)

- only few transitions
- can you locate them in the code?
- change state from initial to one-coin
- if the user-state is one-coin
- go to state dispense after get-choice

Macros

- in SMV you can define *macros* using the keyword

DEFINE

- in module vending-machine define a macro

DISPENSED

DEFINE

DISPENSED := state = dispense;

Instantiating

- instantiate the module vending-machine
- instantiate the module user
- create “real” state machines
- module is like a *type definition*

Instantiating

```
MODULE main
VAR
    machine: vending-machine(msee-user.state,
                               msee-user.choice);
    msee-user: user(machine.DISPENSED,
                    machine.state);
```

Specification

- if the user state is one-coin and
- vending machine state is initial, then
- always eventually vending machine state is dispensed

Specification

SPEC

```
AG(((msee-user.state = one-coin) &
    (machine.state = initial))
  -> AF(machine.state = dispense))
```

Enumerating behaviors

- sometimes you want to demonstrate a certain
- behavior or trace from a spec
- for example,

show me a trace when transaction T_1 is finished

Enumerating behaviors

- enumerate a trace where the vending machine dispenses
- negation of the property is
`!machine.DISPENSED`
- assert that `!machine` is never true

Specification

SPEC

AG(!machine.DISPENSED)

Negation of the property

- is **EF**(machine.dispensed)
- so the counterexample to the previous spec is a
- *trace* where the vending machine eventually
- dispenses