## CS:5810 Formal Methods in Software Engineering

### Case Study: Autonomous Rovers

**Copyright 2017 Paul Meng and Cesare Tinelli.** 

**These notes are copyrighted materials and may not be used in other course settings outside of the University of Iowa in their current form or modified form without the express written permission of one of the copyright holders. During this course, students are prohibited from selling notes to or being paid for taking notes by any person or commercial firm without the express written permission of one of the copyright holder.**

# The Task

• Model in Alloy a dynamic domain involving several rovers moving on a two-dimensional space



### Facts about the System

- There are one or more identical rovers
- Each rover can be turned on and off



### Facts about the System

• Each rover can only move forward, or turn in place to the left or to the right



### Facts about the System

• We will model both static and dynamic aspects of the system



# Simplifying Modeling Choices

- 1) We adopt an interleaving model of time: only one action is performed, by one of the rovers, at a time
- 2) The two dimensional space is a discrete grid, with
	- the X-coordinate growing indefinitely in the West-East direction and
	- the Y-coordinate growing indefinitely in the South-North

# Simplifying Modeling Choices

3) Rovers move only by one position at a time and along the X,Y axes.



# Simplifying Modeling Choices

- 4) A rover turns left or right by exactly 90 degrees
- 5) A rover can move only in the direction it is facing

## Signatures and Fields

open util/ordering [Time] as T open util/ordering [Coor] as C

-- Coordinates, strictly ordered sig Time {} sig Coor {}

-- Position models the individual positions -- in the grid sig Position { x: Coor, y: Coor}

## Signatures and Fields

-- The four cardinal directions abstract sig Direction {}

one sig North, South, East, West extends Direction {}

## Signatures and Fields

### some sig Rover { -- Direction rover is facing at any one time

}

dir: Direction one -> Time,

-- Rover's position at any one time pos: Position one -> Time,

-- Rover's on/off status at any one time on: set Time

### Operators

Turn on Turn off Turn left Turn right Go

## Turn On Operator

pred turn on [rov: Rover, t,t': Time]  $\{$ 

-- Pre-condition Rover is off at time t (!is\_on)

-- Post-condition Rover is on at time t' (is\_on)

#### -- Frame condition

}

All other rovers stay on or off as they were (no on changes) No rover changes direction (no\_direction\_changes) No rover changes position (no\_position\_changes)

## Turn Left Operator

### pred turn  $left$  [rov: Rover, t,t': Time]  $\{$

-- Pre-condition Rover is on at time t (is\_on)

-- Post-condition

Direction Changes (could be North, South, East, or West)

#### -- Frame condition

}

All rovers stay on or off as they were (no on changes) No other rover changes direction (no\_direction\_changes) No rover changes position (no\_position\_changes)

# If-Then-Else in Alloy

- $\textsf{Expr}_{\scriptscriptstyle{1}}$  (=>, implies)  $\textsf{Expr}_{\scriptscriptstyle{2}}$  else  $\textsf{Expr}_{\scriptscriptstyle{3}}$ 
	- $-$  Expr $_{\textrm{\scriptsize{1}}}$  is a Boolean expression
	- $-$  Expr $_{\textrm{\tiny{2}}}$  and Expr $_{\textrm{\tiny{3}}}$  can be either Boolean or Set expression

E.g. let parents\_in\_law = (John.spouse = Mary =  $>$  Mary.parents else John.spouse = Lily => Lily.parents else none)

## Go Operator

### pred go[rov: Rover, d: Direction, t,t': Time] {

#### -- Pre-condition

Rover is on at time t (is\_on) d is rover's direction at time t

#### -- Post-condition

Position Changes (could move towards North, South, East, or West)

(next\_pos[p: Position, d: Direction]: Position)

#### -- Frame condition

}

All rovers stay on or off as they were (no\_on\_changes) No rover changes direction (no\_direction\_changes) No other rover changes position (no\_position\_changes)

# The Module Ordering

// return the predecessor of e, or empty set if e is // the first element **fun** prev [e: S]: **lone** S { e.(Ord.Prev) }

// return the successor of e, or empty set of e is // the last element **fun** next [e: S]: **lone** S { e.(Ord.Next) }

# Transition System

```
pred System {
```
init[T/first]

- all t: Time T/last | transitions[t, T/next[t]]
- }
- Facts
- -- P0 is the origin position of the coordinate system
- Init
- -- Rover R1 is at the origin position, facing East and turned off
- -- The other rovers, if any, are at a different position than R1's
- Transitions
- -- Some rover turn on, off, left, right, or go

## System Goal

```
pred goal[t: Time]{
   -- R1 is not at the origin 
  R1.pos.t != PO
   -- R1 is facing north 
   R1.dir.t = North
}
pred goalCheck{
   one Rover
   System
   some t : Time | goal[t]
}
```