

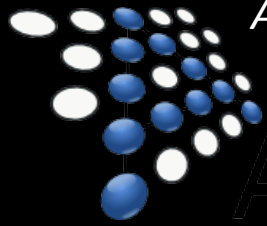
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iUML-B Statemachines: New Features

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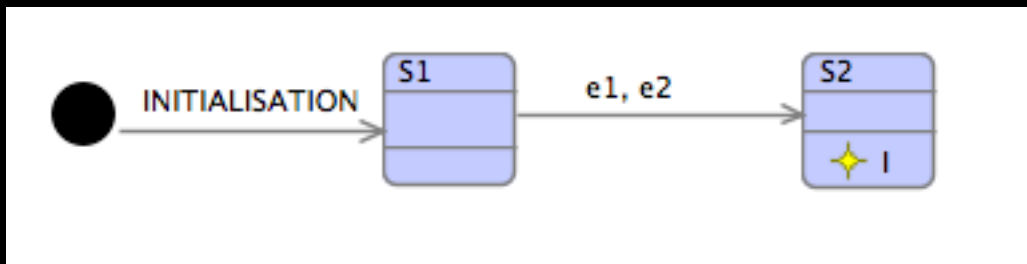
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Question

What features would you like?
(in iUML-B Statemachines)

Recap: iUML-B Statemachines

- Statemachines contained in Event-B Machine.
- Generates data representation of explicit state
- Adds guards and actions to elaborated events



- Transition elaboration : many to many

| | | | |
|---|--------|---------|--|
| Label: | e1, e2 | | |
| Extended: | false | | |
| Elaborates: | Event | Refines | |
| | e1 | | |
| | e2 | | |
| <input type="button" value="Add Event"/> <input type="button" value="Remove Event"/> <input type="button" value="Create & Add"/> <input type="button" value="Remove & Delete"/> | | | |

```

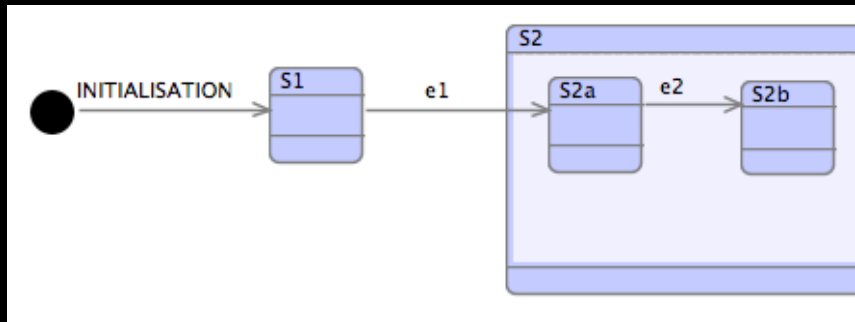
MACHINE basic
SEES basic.implicitContext
VARIABLES

  state
INVARIANTS

  typeof_state : state ∈ state_STATES
  invS2 : (state = S2) ⇒ (I)

EVENTS
Initialisation
  begin
    init_state : state := S1
  end
Event e1 ≐
  when
    then
      isin_S1 : state = S1
    end
    enter_S2 : state := S2
  end
Event e2 ≐
  when
    then
      isin_S1 : state = S1
    end
    enter_S2 : state := S2
  end
END
  
```

Recap: Hierarchical State Machines



- Multiple State machines can be nested inside states
- Often add nesting in refinements

```

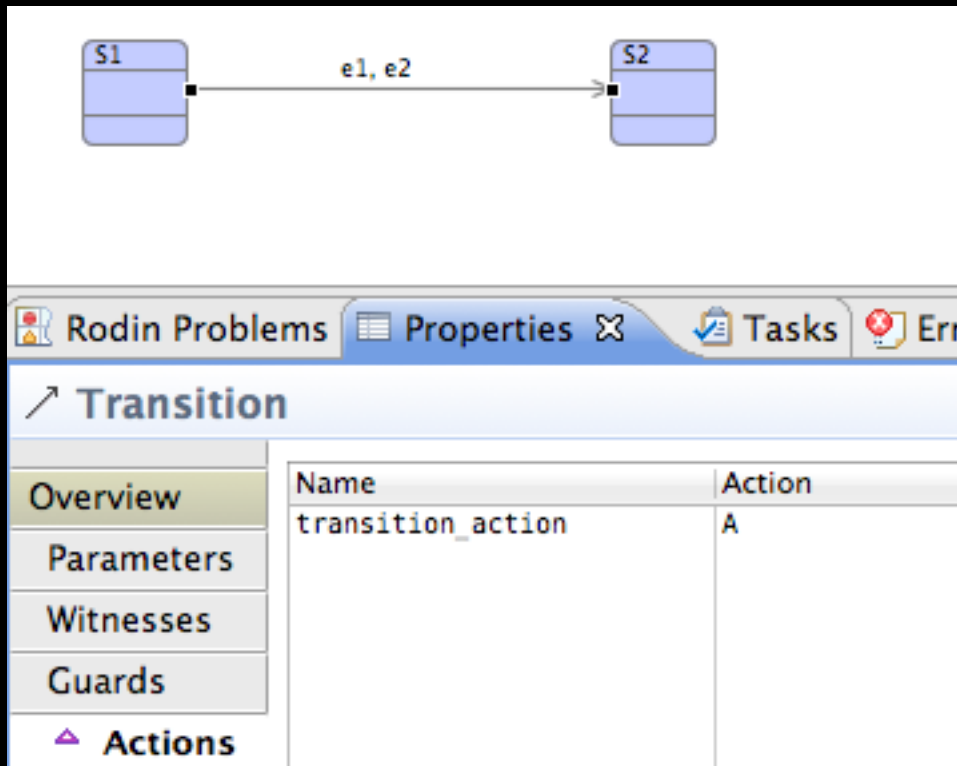
MACHINE nesting
SEES nesting_implicitContext
VARIABLES

  state
  S2_substate
INVARIANTS

  typeof_state : state ∈ state.STATES
  typeof_S2_substate : S2_substate ∈ S2_substate.STATES
  superstateof_S2_substate : S2_substate ≠ S2_substate.NULL ⇔ state = S2
EVENTS
Initialisation
  begin
    init_S2_substate : S2_substate := S2_substate.NULL
    init_state : state := S1
  end
Event e1 ≐
  when
  then isin_S1 : state = S1
  then enter_S2 : state := S2
    enter_S2a : S2_substate := S2a
  end
Event e2 ≐
  when
  then isin_S2a : S2_substate = S2a
  then enter_S2b : S2_substate := S2b
  end
END
  
```

New: Transition Guards/Actions

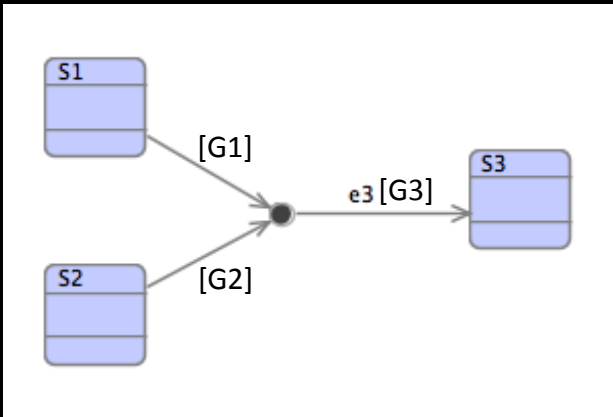
Event features can be added to a transition. They are replicated in each elaborated event.



```

Event e1 ≐
  any
    trnstn_param
  where
    isin_S1 : state = S1
    trnstn_param.type : trnstn_param ∈ BOOL
    transition_guard : G
  with
    transition_witness : P
  then
    transition_action : A
    enter_S2 : state := S2
  end
Event e2 ≐
  any
    trnstn_param
  where
    trnstn_param.type : trnstn_param ∈ BOOL
    isin_S1 : state = S1
    transition_guard : G
  with
    transition_witness : P
  then
    enter_S2 : state := S2
    transition_action : A
  end
  
```

New: Junctions



Merging junction :– upstream branches form a disjunctive guard

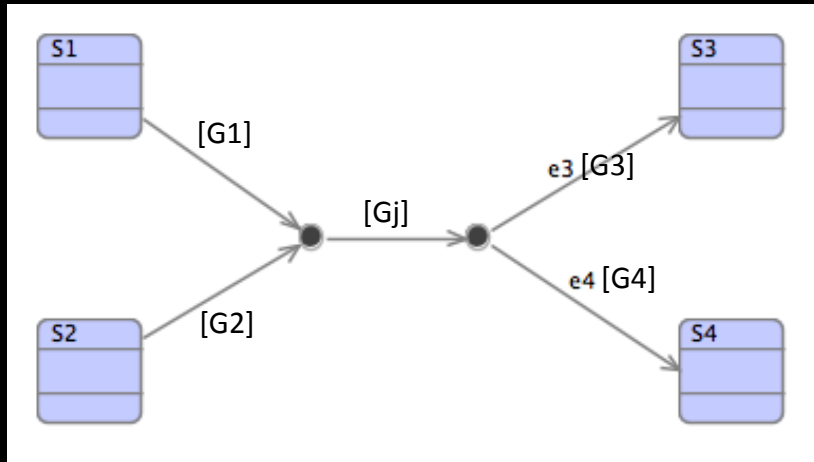
(Only final transition segments can elaborate events, Guards may be placed on any transition segment, Actions etc. may only be placed on final segments)

```

Event e3 ≐
  when
    isin_S1_or_isin_S2 : ((state = S1 ∧ G1) ∨ (state = S2 ∧ G2))
    g3 : G3
  then
    enter_S3 : state := S3
  end

```

New: Junctions (cont.)

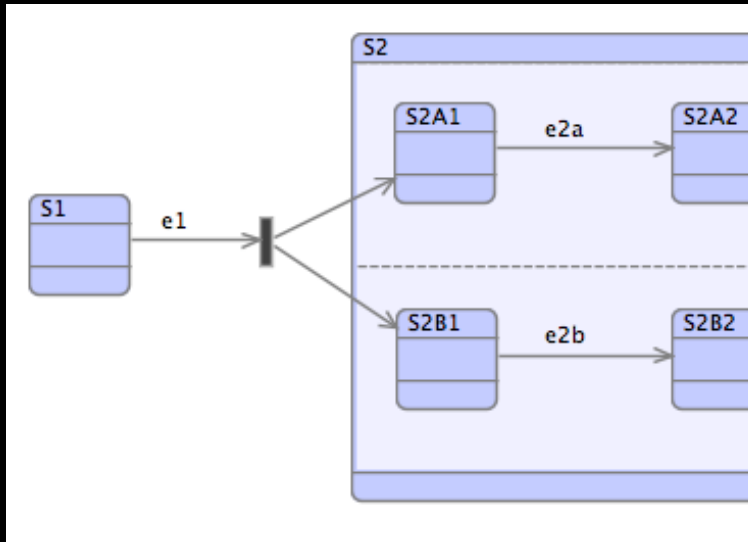


Splitting junction :– upstream contributes guards to all downstream branches

```

Event e3 ≐
  when
    isin_S1_or_isin_S2 : (((state = S1 ∧ G1) ∨ (state = S2 ∧ G2)) ∧ Gj)
    transition-guard : G3
  then
    enter_S3 : state := S3
  end
  
```

New: Forks



Forks :- allow a transition to enter several parallel nested regions

```

Event e1  $\hat{=}$ 
  when

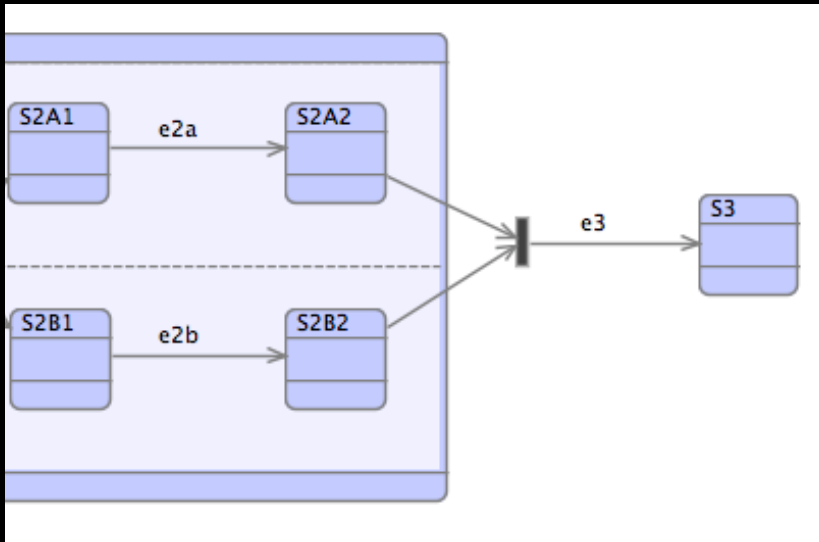
  then   isin_S1 : state = S1

        enter_S2B1 : S2B_state := S2B1
        enter_S2 : state := S2
        enter_S2A1 : S2A_state := S2A1

  end

```


New: Joins



Joins :- allow a transition to exit several parallel nested regions.

I.e. the exit transition is not enabled until all the exit states are reached

Event $e3 \hat{=}$

when

`isin_S2A2 : S2A_state = S2A2`

`isin_S2B2 : S2B_state = S2B2`

then

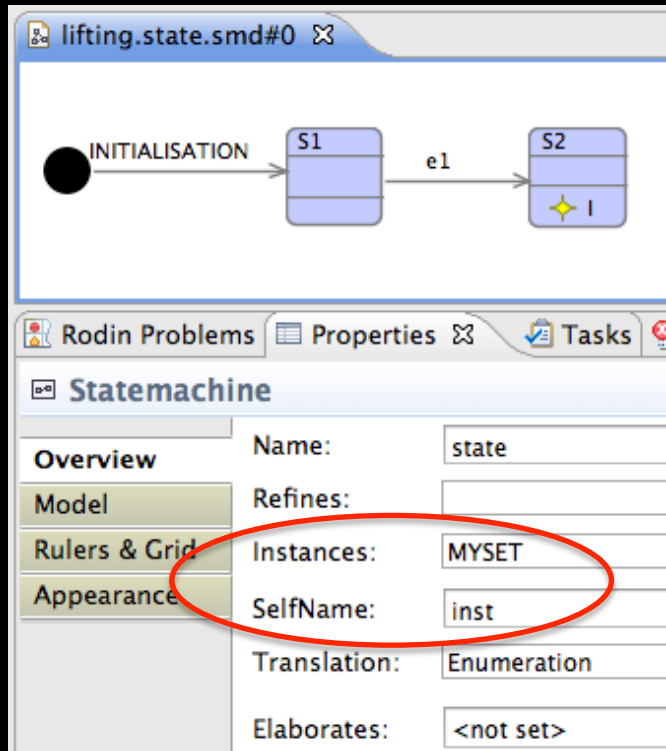
`enter_S3 : state := S3`

`leave_S2A_state : S2A_state := S2A_state_NULL`

`leave_S2B_state : S2B_state := S2B_state_NULL`

end

New: State Machine Instances (lifting)



Similar to O-O class lifting.

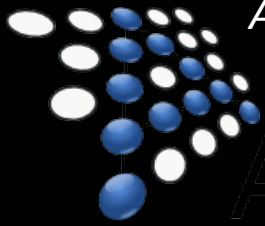
Class diagrams (coming soon) will utilise this feature.

```

MACHINE lifting
SEES lifting_implicitContext, liftingInstances
VARIABLES

    state
INVARIANTS

    typeof_state : state ∈ MYSET → state_STATES
    inv1 : ∀inst. (state(inst) = S2) ⇒ (I)
EVENTS
Initialisation
    begin
        init_state : state := MYSET × {S1}
    end
Event e1 ≐
    any
        where
            inst
        then
            isin_S1 : state(inst) = S1
        end
        enter_S2 : state(inst) := S2
    end
END
  
```



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New: Statemachine Animation Improvements

- Launches BMotionStudio Animation
 - (if one is available for the same machine)
- Updated to support the new statemachine features
- Improved selection of transition firing

Example – Cruise control

The screenshot displays the Rodin IDE interface for a state machine model of a cruise control system. The main window shows a state machine diagram with two primary modes: 'off' and 'on'. The 'off' mode contains states: 'unpowered', 'halted', 'post', 'ready', and 'to_on'. The 'on' mode contains states: 'disabled', 'idle', 'active', 'not_braking', and 'braking'. Transitions are triggered by events such as 'power_up', 'power_down', 'error', 'sense_brakes_applied', 'recover', 'stop', 'start', 'sense_brakes_released', and 'on_disable'. A red oval highlights the 'NewBMotionVisualization' window at the bottom. The right sidebar shows a list of modules and formulas, with a status bar at the bottom indicating 'invariant violate' and 'no event errors'.

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Answers?