

Smart Elevator Modeling with UPPAAL

정세진, 손준익

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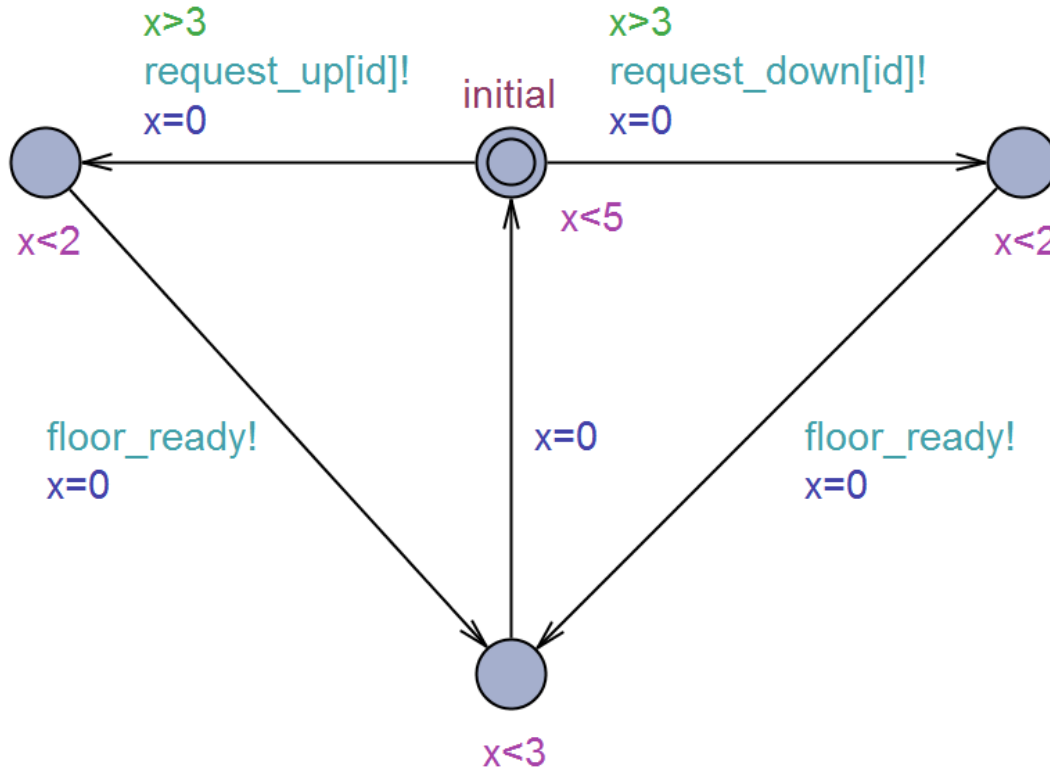
- Introduction
- Modeling
- Property

Introduction

- 대상 : 스마트 엘리베이터
- 제약사항
 - 동작하는 엘리베이터는 2대로 구성
 - 건물은 총 4층으로 구성
- 모델
 - Cabin, Floor, Controller

Modeling with UPPAAL

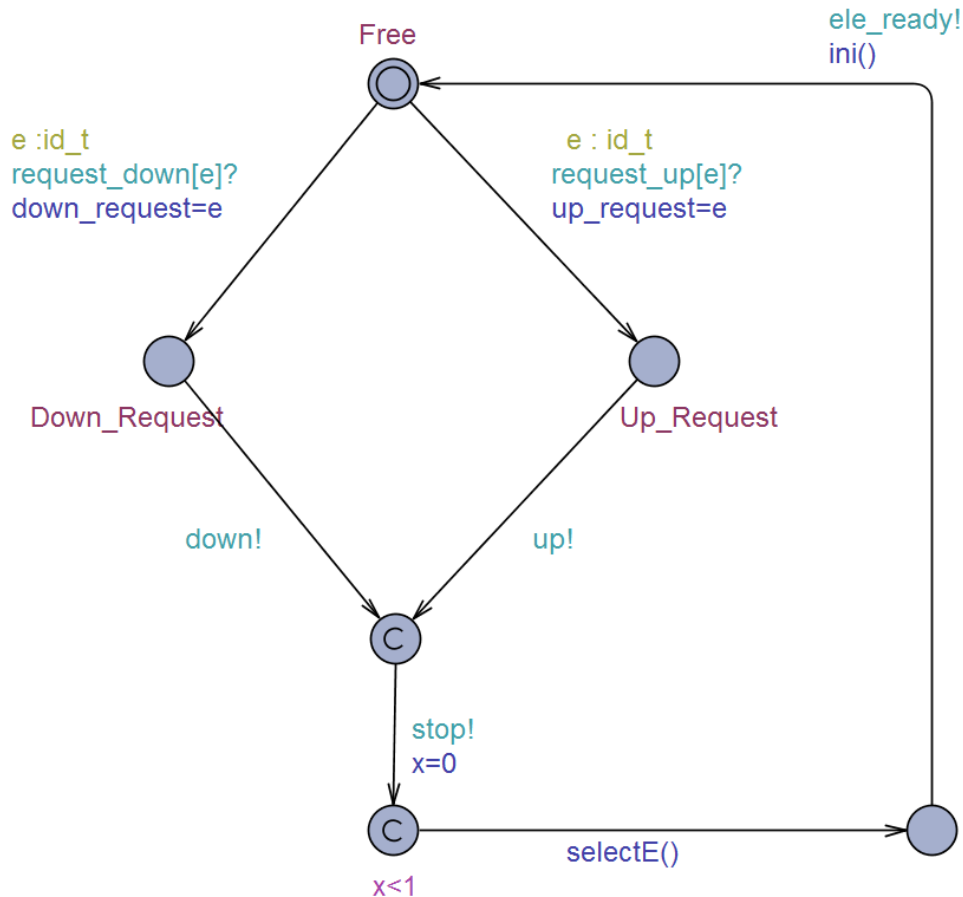
- Automata – Floor



- request_up
: 위층으로 이동 요청
- request_down
: 아래층으로 이동 요청
- id : Floor 모델의 현재 층수
- floor_ready
: 선택된 엘리베이터와
통신하는 채널

Modeling with UPPAAL

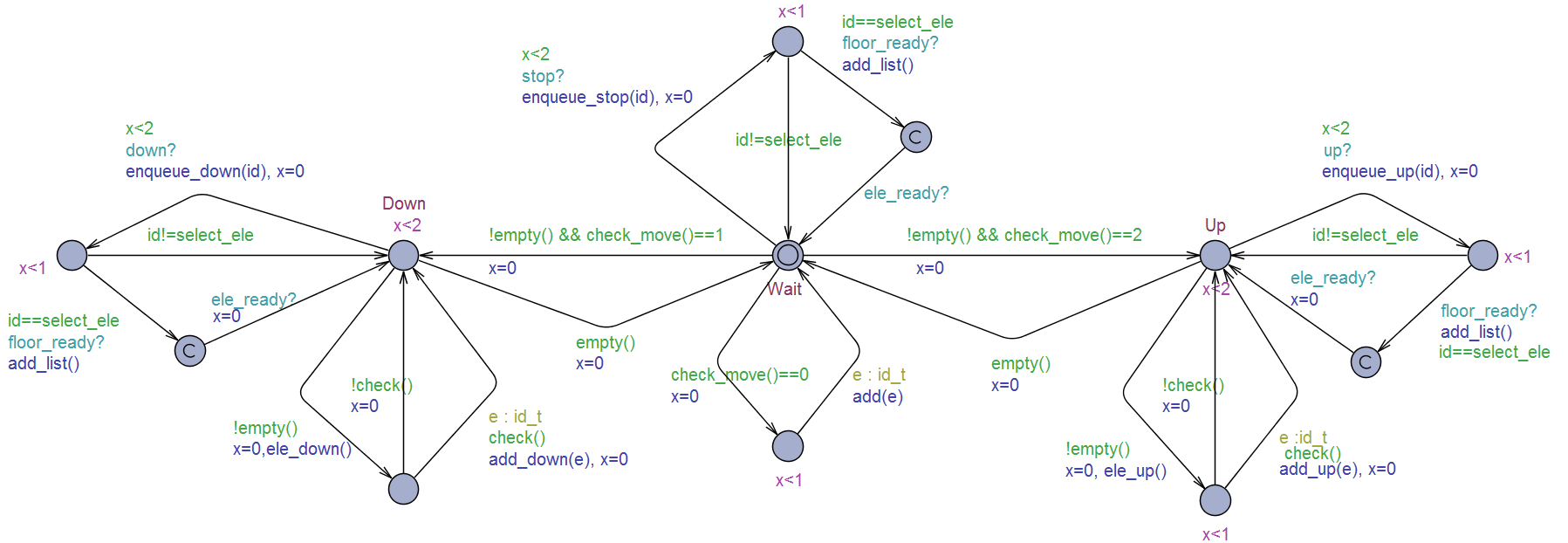
- Automata – Controller



- up_request
: 위 층으로의 이동을 요청한 층
- up, down, stop
: broad cast channel로 가능한 엘리베이터와 통신
- selectE()
: 요청한 층과 가장 가까운 엘리베이터를 선택해주는 함수
- init()
: 정보 초기화 하는 함수
- ele_ready
: 선택된 엘리베이터와 통신하는 채널

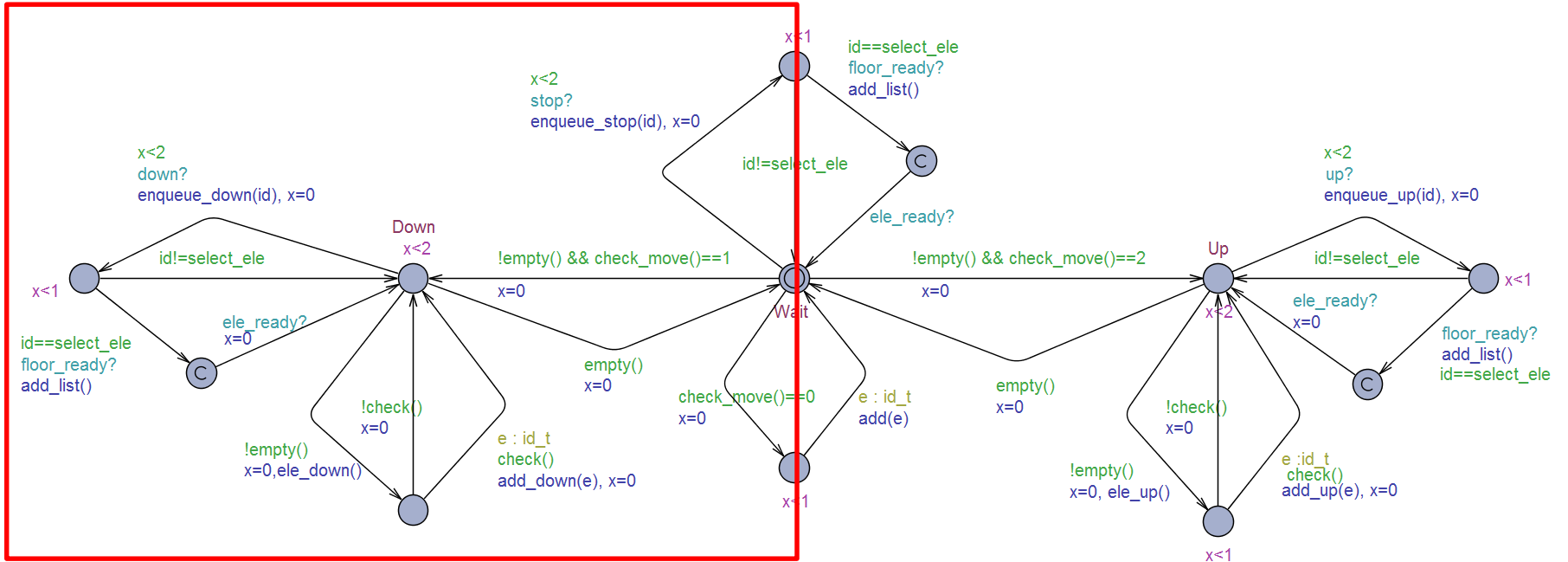
Modeling with UPPAAL

- Automata – Elevator



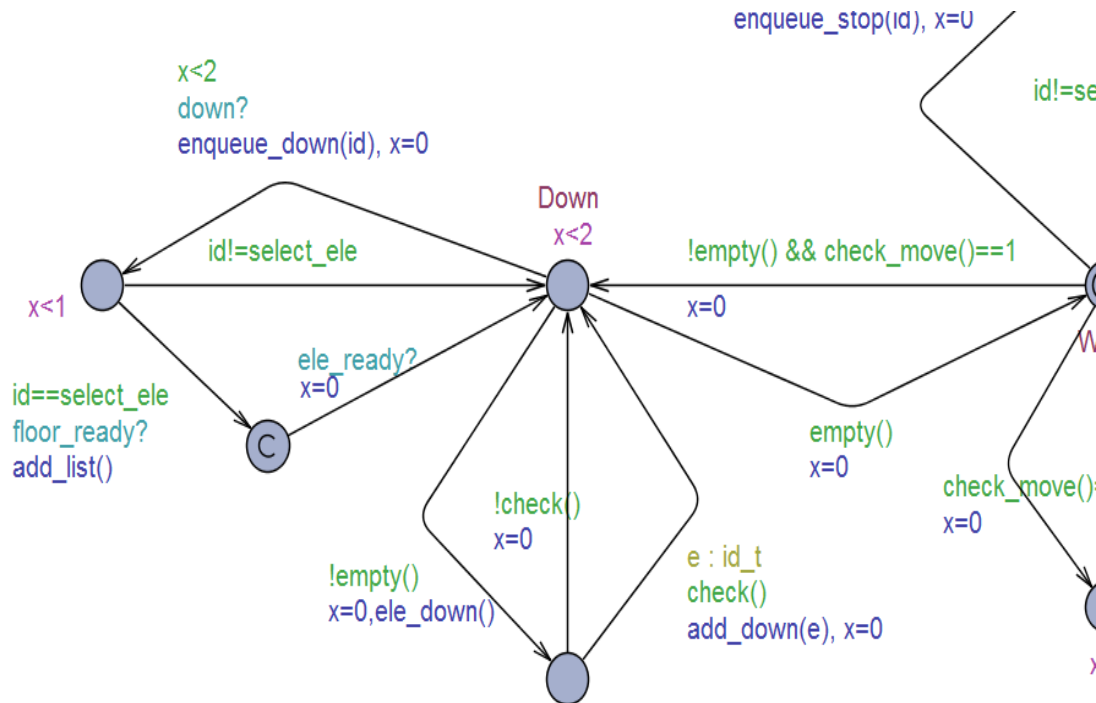
Modeling with UPPAAL

- Automata – Elevator



Modeling with UPPAAL

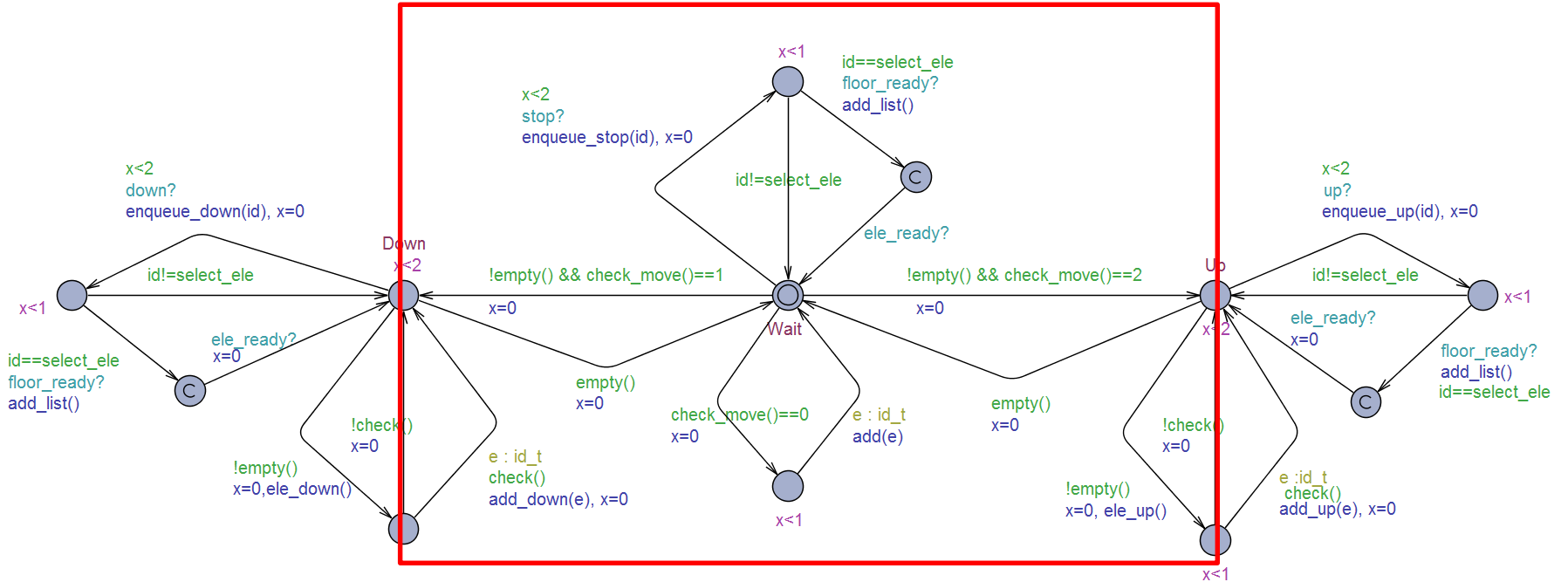
Automata – Elevator Move Down



- empty()
 - : 현재 가야하는 층이 있는지 확인
- check_move()
 - : 가야하는 층이 현재 위치에서 아래 층인지 위 층인지 확인
- check()
 - : 현재 층이 요청이 들어온 층인지 확인
- add_list()
 - : 요청 온 층을 엘리베이터의 버퍼에 추가
- ele_down()
 - : 엘리베이터를 한층 씩 내리는 함수
- add_down()
 - : 현재 층보다 아래층을 입력으로 받아 엘리베이터의 버퍼에 추가

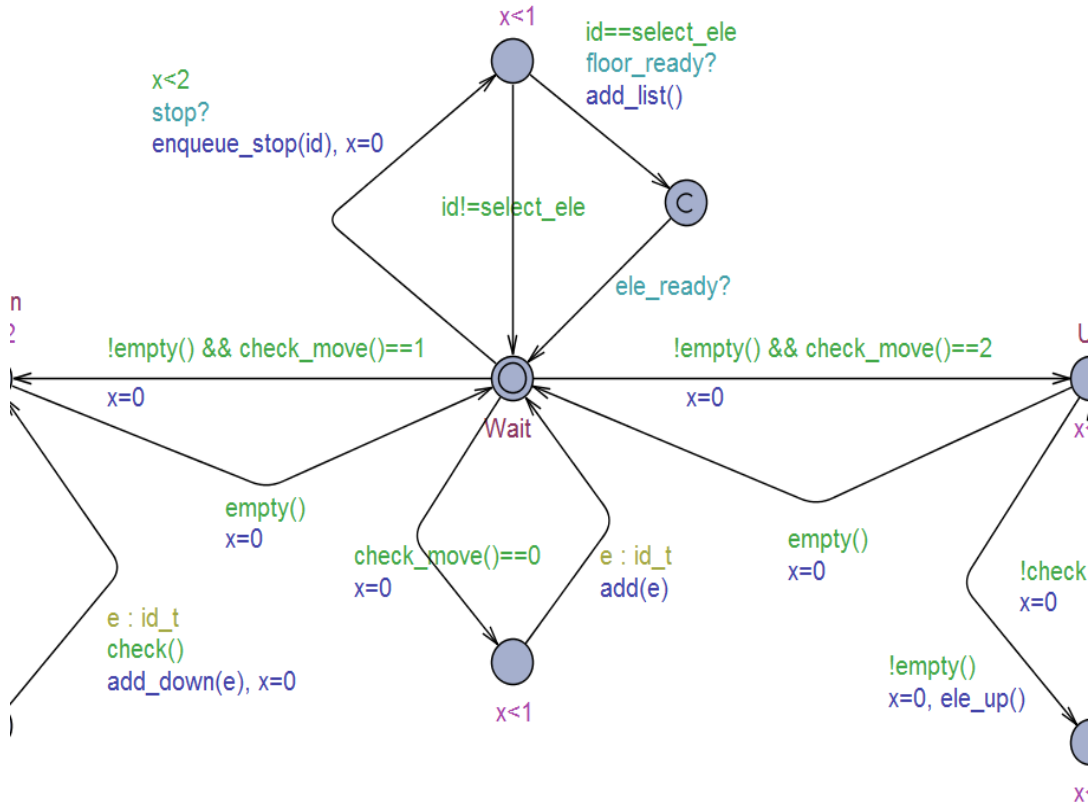
Modeling with UPPAAL

- Automata – Elevator



Modeling with UPPAAL

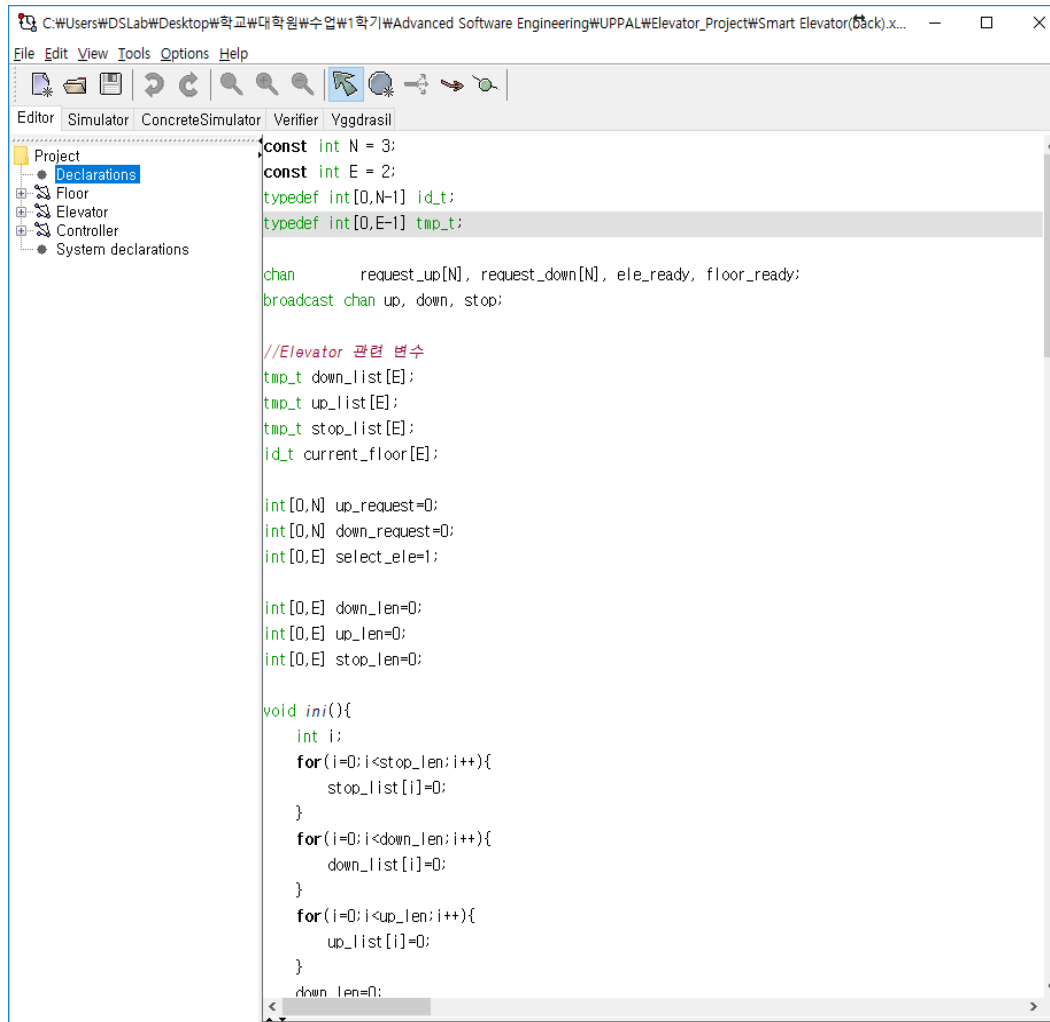
- Automata – Elevator Stop



- empty() : 현재 가야하는 층이 있는지 확인
- check_move() : 가야하는 층이 현재 위치에서 아래 층인지 위 층인지 확인
- add() : 요청 온 층을 엘리베이터의 버퍼에 추가

Modeling with UPPAAL

- Global Declarations



```
const int N = 3;
const int E = 2;
typedef int [0,N-1] id_t;
typedef int [0,E-1] tmp_t;

chan request_up[N], request_down[N], ele_ready, floor_ready;
broadcast chan up, down, stop;

//Elevator 관련 변수
tmp_t down_list[E];
tmp_t up_list[E];
tmp_t stop_list[E];
id_t current_floor[E];

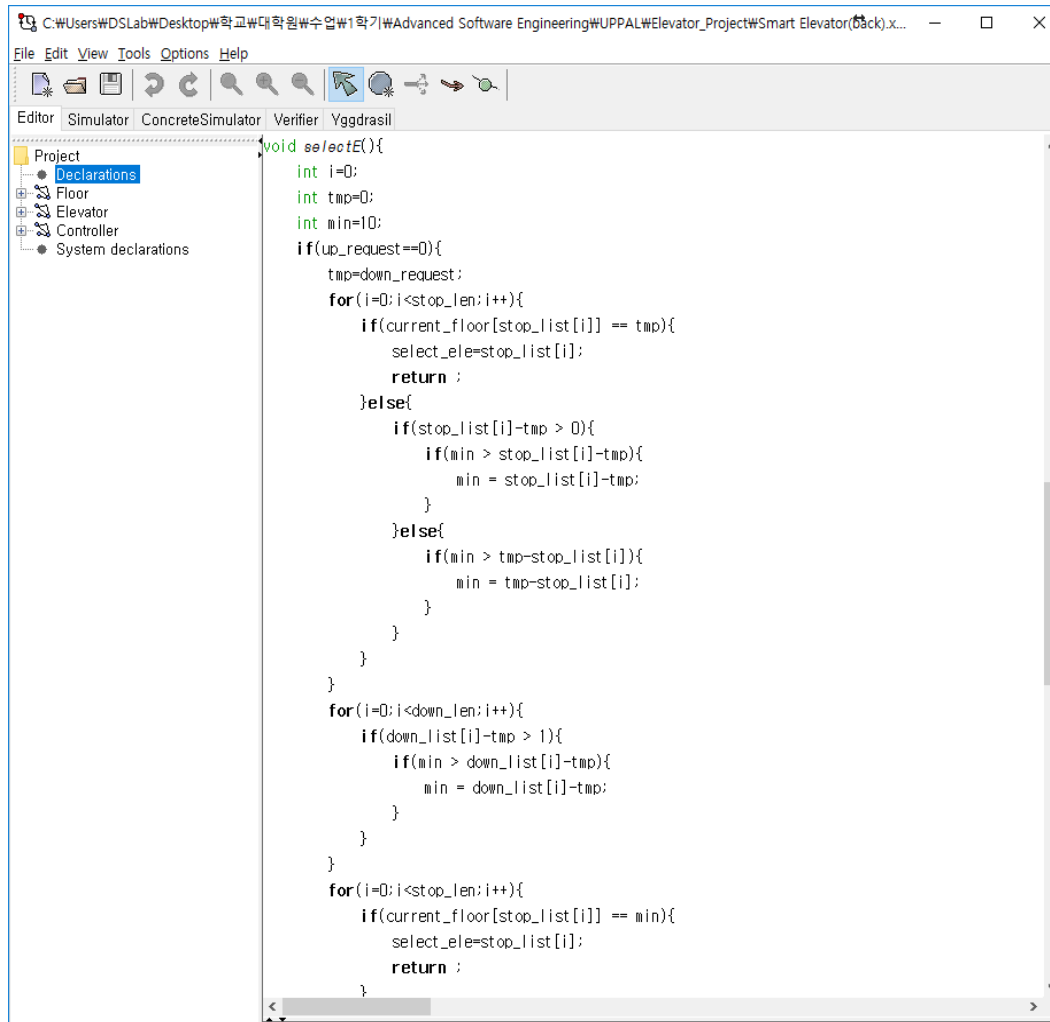
int [0,N] up_request=0;
int [0,N] down_request=0;
int [0,E] select_ele=1;

int [0,E] down_len=0;
int [0,E] up_len=0;
int [0,E] stop_len=0;

void ini(){
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<stop_len; i++){
        stop_list[i]=0;
    }
    for(i=0; i<down_len; i++){
        down_list[i]=0;
    }
    for(i=0; i<up_len; i++){
        up_list[i]=0;
    }
}
down_len=0;
```

Modeling with UPPAAL

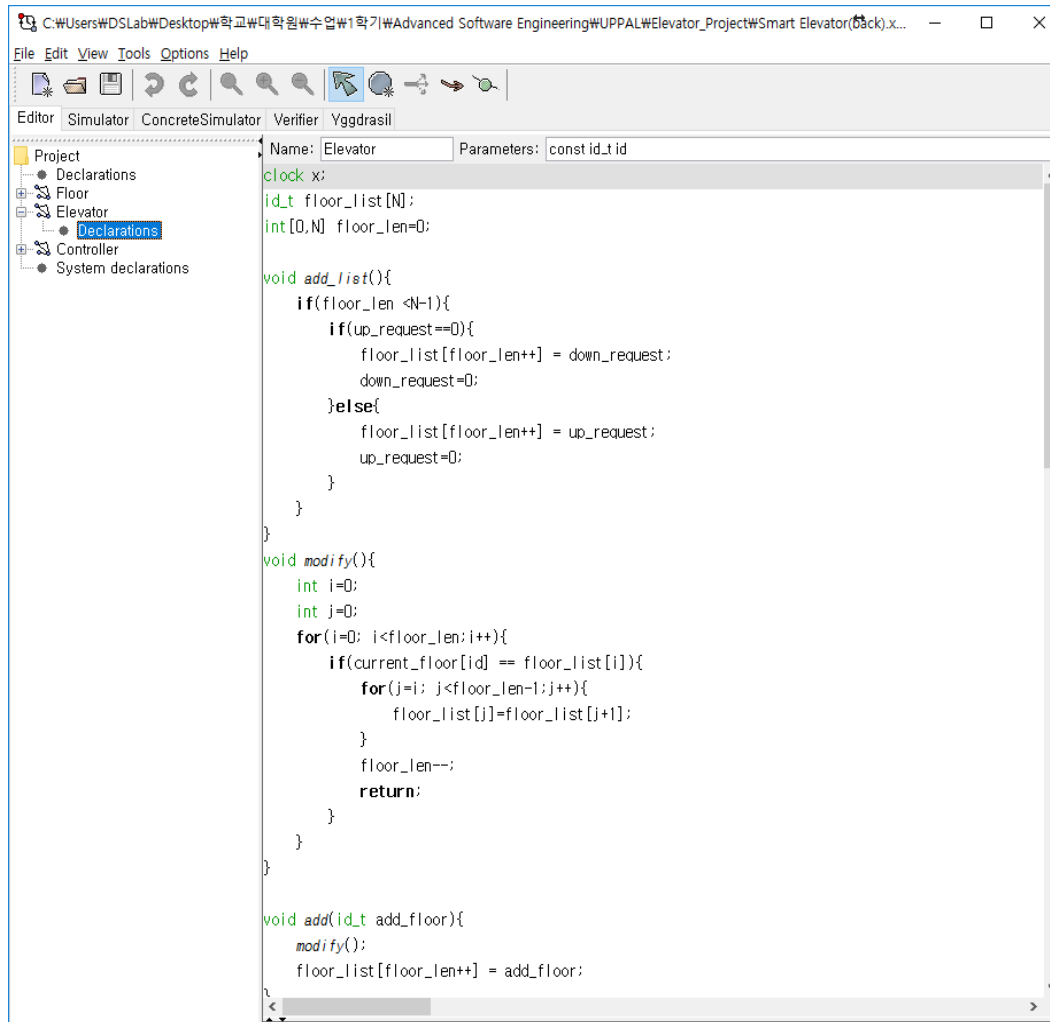
- Global Declarations



```
void selectE(){
    int i=0;
    int tmp=0;
    int min=10;
    if(up_request==0){
        tmp=down_request;
        for(i=0;i<stop_len;i++){
            if(current_floor[stop_list[i]] == tmp){
                select_ele=stop_list[i];
                return ;
            }else{
                if(stop_list[i]-tmp > 0){
                    if(min > stop_list[i]-tmp){
                        min = stop_list[i]-tmp;
                    }
                }else{
                    if(min > tmp-stop_list[i]){
                        min = tmp-stop_list[i];
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    for(i=0;i<down_len;i++){
        if(down_list[i]-tmp > 1){
            if(min > down_list[i]-tmp){
                min = down_list[i]-tmp;
            }
        }
    }
    for(i=0;i<stop_len;i++){
        if(current_floor[stop_list[i]] == min){
            select_ele=stop_list[i];
            return ;
        }
    }
}
```

Modeling with UPPAAL

- Elevator Declarations



The screenshot shows the UPPAAL IDE interface. The left sidebar displays a project tree with the following structure:

- Project
 - Declarations
 - Floor
 - Elevator
 - Declarations
 - Controller
 - System declarations

The main editor window shows the code for the `Elevator` model. The code is as follows:

```
Name: Elevator Parameters: const id_t id
clock x;
id_t floor_list[N];
int[0,N] floor_len=0;

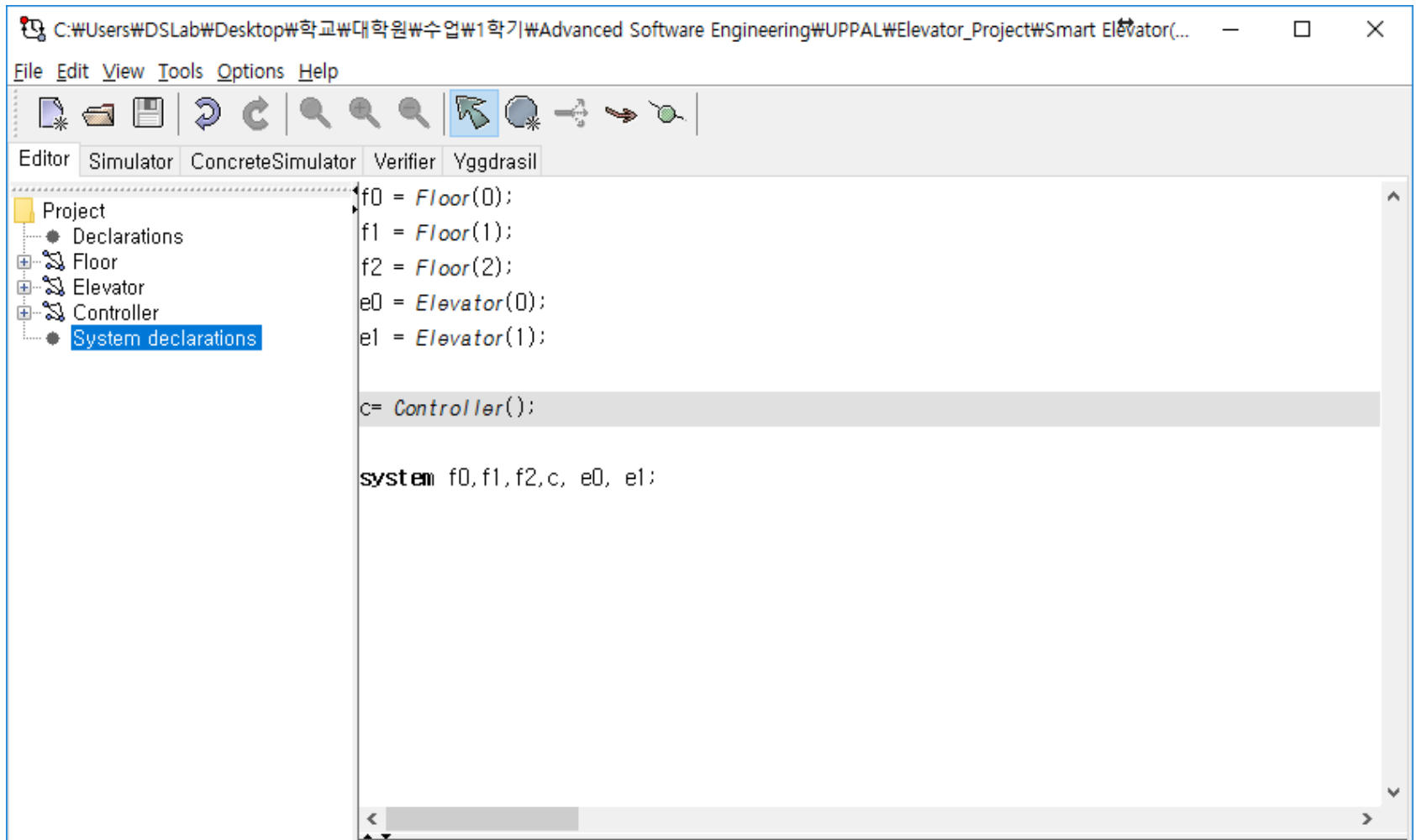
void add_list(){
    if(floor_len <N-1){
        if(up_request==0){
            floor_list[floor_len++] = down_request;
            down_request=0;
        }else{
            floor_list[floor_len++] = up_request;
            up_request=0;
        }
    }
}

void modify(){
    int i=0;
    int j=0;
    for(i=0; i<floor_len;i++){
        if(current_floor[id] == floor_list[i]){
            for(j=i; j<floor_len-1;j++){
                floor_list[j]=floor_list[j+1];
            }
            floor_len--;
            return;
        }
    }
}

void add(id_t add_floor){
    modify();
    floor_list[floor_len++] = add_floor;
}
```

Modeling with UPPAAL

- System Declarations



The screenshot shows the UPPAAL IDE interface. The title bar indicates the file path: C:\Users\WDSLab\Desktop\학교\대학원\수업\1학기\Advanced Software Engineering\UPPAL\Elevator_Project\Smart Elevator(...). The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Tools, Options, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and simulation. The main window has tabs for Editor, Simulator, ConcreteSimulator, Verifier, and Yggdrasil. The left sidebar shows a project tree with folders for Project, Declarations, Floor, Elevator, and Controller, and a file named System declarations. The main editor area displays the following code:

```
f0 = Floor(0);  
f1 = Floor(1);  
f2 = Floor(2);  
e0 = Elevator(0);  
e1 = Elevator(1);  
  
c = Controller();  
  
system f0, f1, f2, c, e0, e1;
```

Modeling with UPPAAL

- Simulator

C:\Users\WDSLab\Desktop\학과부대학원부수업#1학기\Advanced Software Engineering\UPPAL\Elevator_Project\Smart Elevator(back).xml - UPPAAL

File Edit View Tools Options Help

Editor [Simulator] ConcreteSimulator Verifier Yggdrasil

Enabled Transitions

- e0
- request_up[0]: f0 → c[0]
- request_up[1]: f1 → c[1]
- request_up[2]: f2 → c[2]
- request_down[0]: f0 → c[0]
- request_down[1]: f1 → c[1]
- request_down[2]: f2 → c[2]

Simulation Trace

(initial, initial, initial, Free, Wait, Wait)

Trace File:

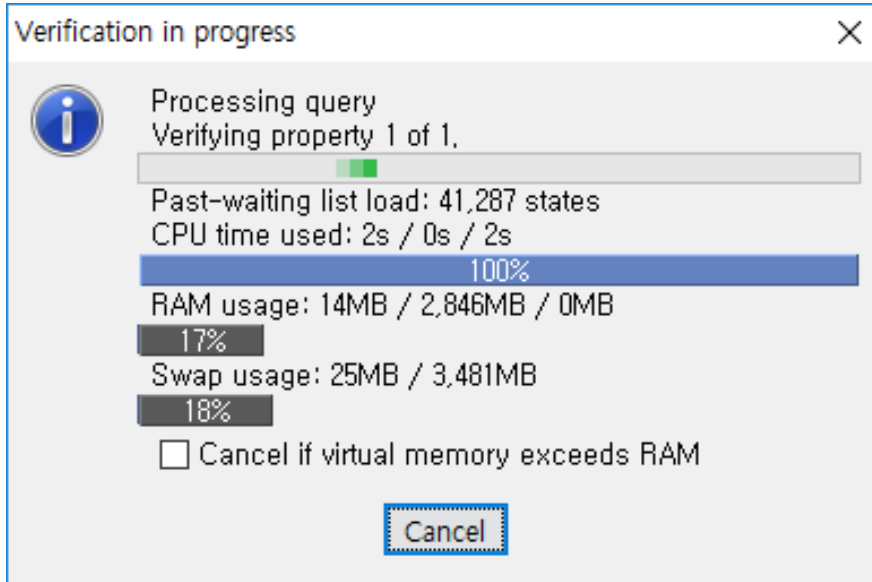
Prev Next Replay

Open Save Random

Slow Fast

Property

- Deadlock 확인
 - A[] not deadlock



Property

- 각 층에서 요청이 있으면 요청이 accept 되어야 한다.
 - Floor.wait_up → Floor.accept

The screenshot displays the UPPAAL model checker interface. The main window shows a simulation trace for a smart elevator system. The trace starts with an initial state and proceeds through several transitions, including requests for up and down movement, floor readiness checks, and the acceptance of requests. The trace ends with the system in a state where all requests are accepted.

The simulation trace is as follows:

```

request_up[2]: f2 → c[2]
(initial, initial, wait_up, -, Wait, Wait)
up: c →
(initial, initial, wait_up, -, Wait, Wait)
stop: c → e0e1
(initial, initial, wait_up, -, -, -)
c
(initial, initial, wait_up, Free, -, -)
request_down[3]: f3 → c[3]
(wait_down, initial, wait_up, -, -, -)
down: c →
(wait_down, initial, wait_up, -, -, -)
stop: c →
(wait_down, initial, wait_up, -, -, -)
floor_ready: e0 → f3
(accept, initial, wait_up, -, -, -)
ele_ready: e0 → e1
(accept, initial, wait_up, -, Wait, Wait)
e1
(accept, initial, wait_up, -, Wait, -)
e1
    
```

The interface also shows several state transition diagrams (f3, f1, f2, c, e0, e1) and a large central diagram representing the overall system state space. The diagrams illustrate the various states of the elevator system, including waiting for up/down requests, floor readiness, and the acceptance of requests.