

# 정형검증도구를 통한 요구공학기술을 연계한 스마트 살충제의 요구사항 분석과 개념적 설계

# 목차

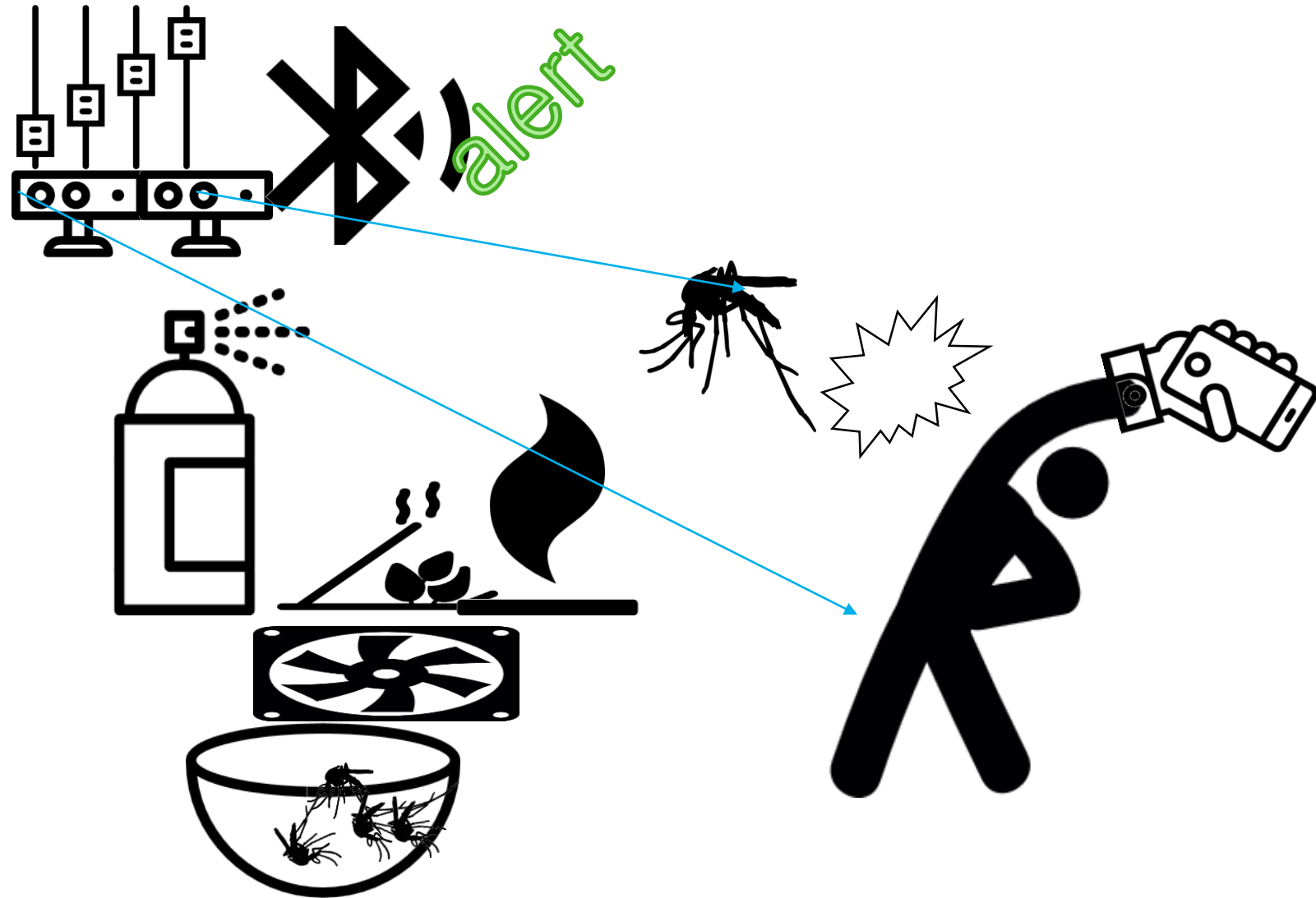
- 1. Motivation & introduction
- 2. Example
- 3. Modeling
- 4. Simulation
- 5. Property
- 6. Verification

# 1. Motivation & Introduction

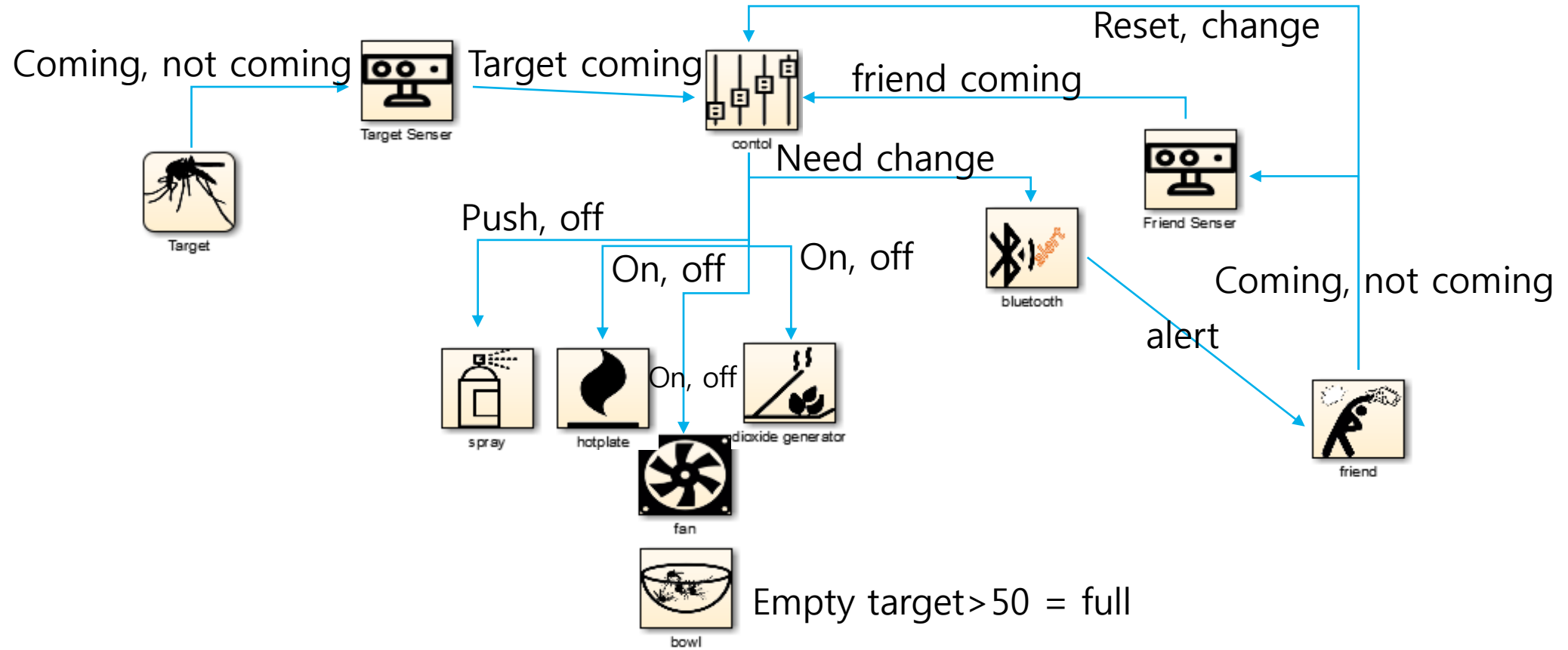
- iot가 대두 되면서 스마트 폰과 연동 하여 활용 가능한 장치들이 다수 발생 하고 있으나, 살충 시스템의 연동 시스템은 공공에서 방재용으로 사용하거나 단순 포집 단계의 장치에서 머무르고 있음
- 이에 자동 살충과 포집을 목적으로 하고 해당 항목을 스마트폰으로 연계하여 관리할 수 있도록 하는 시스템을 구성하고자 함
- 본 시스템은 기존에 상용화된 바가 없어 새로운 요구 사항의 도출이 필요
- 이에 소프트웨어 공학의 '요구공학' 기법을 통해 초기 도출 된 요구사항에 시나리오를 구성하고 모델링한 것을 SMV Model checker 를 통해 요구 사항의 검증을 진행하여 본 케이스의 필요성과 가능성을 검증

## 2. Example

- 모기 포집 순서
  - 유인 → 모기인식센서 등으로 타깃 발견 → 살충 제품 살포 → 팬 작동 하여 포집
- 사용자의 역할
  - 수동으로 중단
  - 사람센서 앞에 등장
  - 스마트폰으로 알림을 받은 후 조치

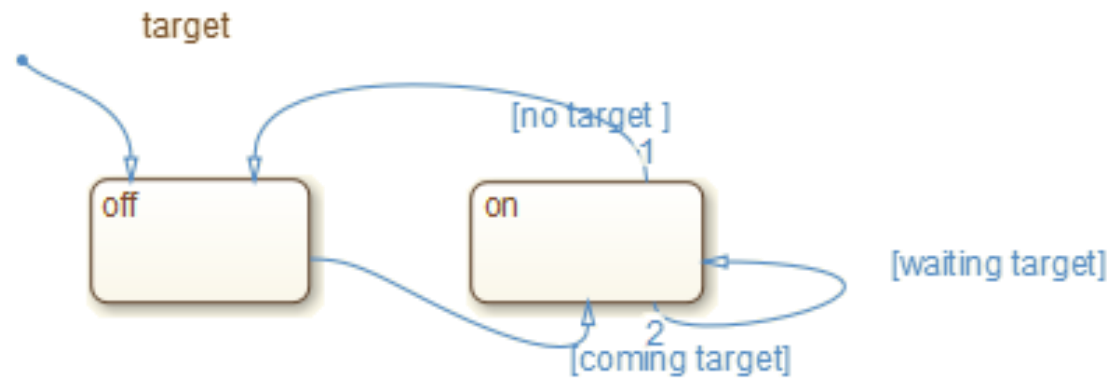
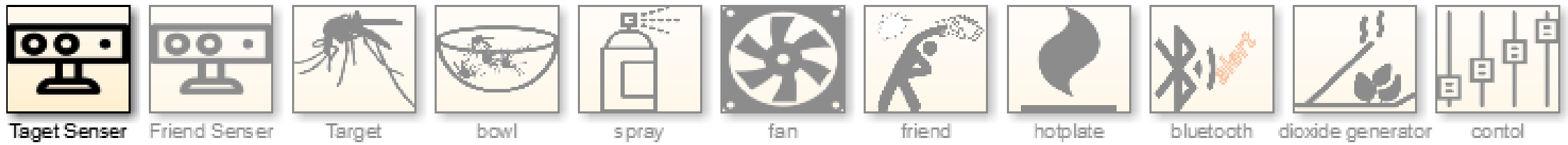


# 3. Modeling



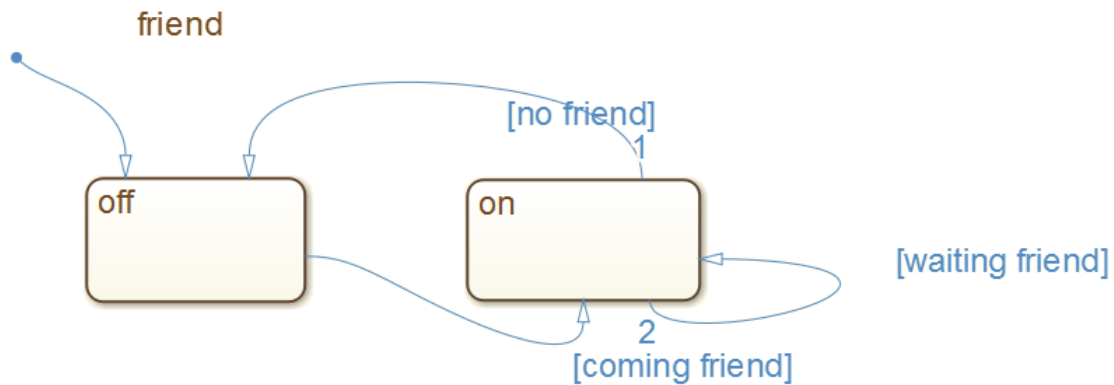
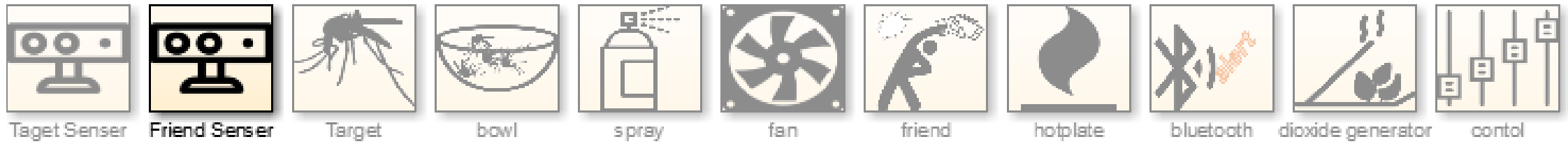
가상 변수  
 Alert : Spray capacity < 100  
 dioxide < 100  
 target count < 50

# 3. Modeling



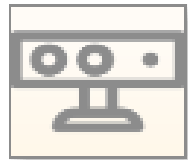
```
MODULE Target_Sensor(target)
  VAR
    status : { off, on };
  ASSIGN
    init(status) := off;
    next(status) :=
      case
        target = coming      : on;
        target = wating      : on;
        target = not_coming  : off;
      esac;
```

# 3. Modeling

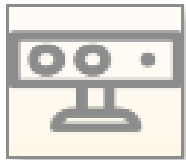


```
MODULE Friend_Sensor(friend)
  VAR
    status : { off, on };
  ASSIGN
    init(status) := off;
    next(status) :=
      case
        friend = coming      : on;
        friend = wating      : on;
        friend = not_coming  : off;
      esac;
```

# 3. Modeling



Target Sensor



Friend Sensor



Target



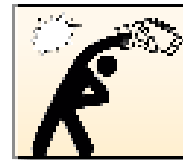
bowl



spray



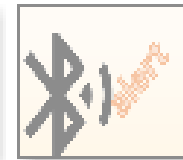
fan



friend



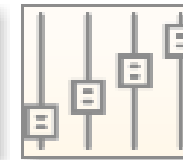
hotplate



bluetooth



dioxide generator



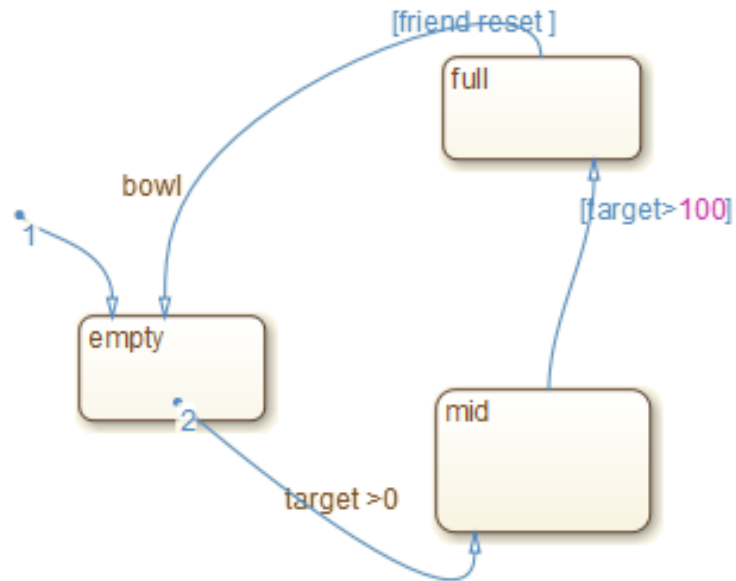
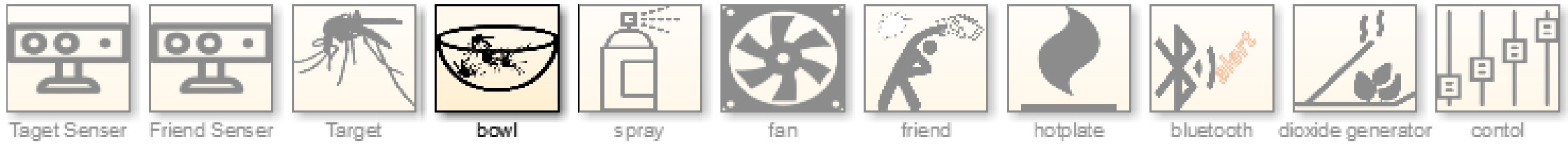
control

```
target: {coming, not_coming, wating};
```

```
friend: {coming, not_coming, wating, need_reset, need_change, need_empty};
```

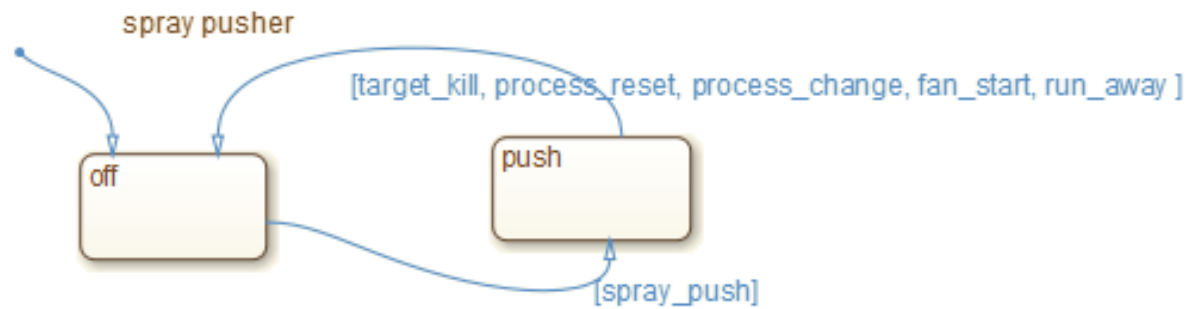
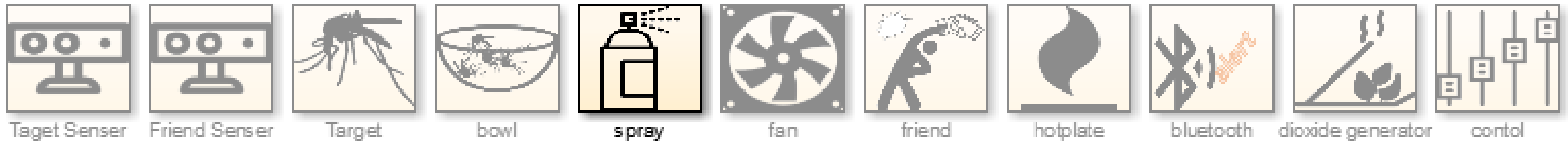


# 3. Modeling



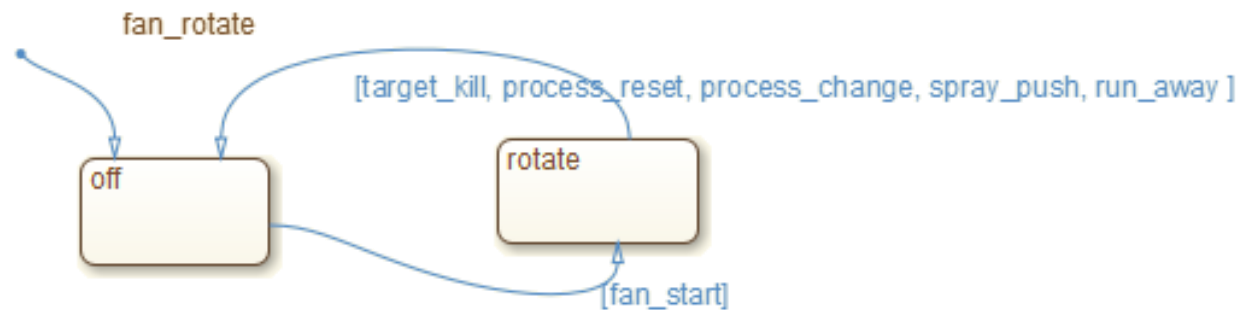
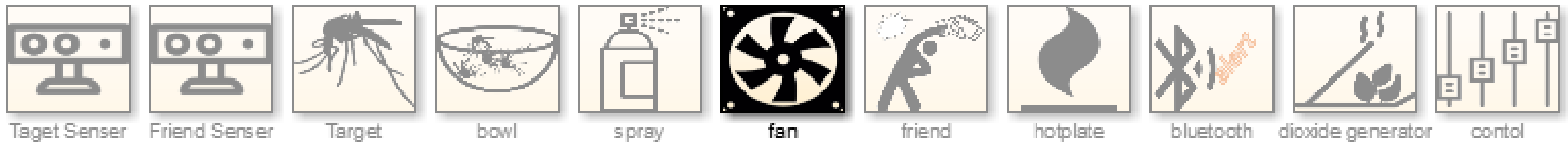
```
MODULE Bowl(target_count)
  VAR
    state : { empty, mid ,full };
  ASSIGN
    init(state) := empty;
    next(state) :=
      case
        target_count = 0      : empty;
        target_count > 0     : mid;
        target_count >100    : full;
        TRUE:empty;
      esac;
```

# 3. Modeling



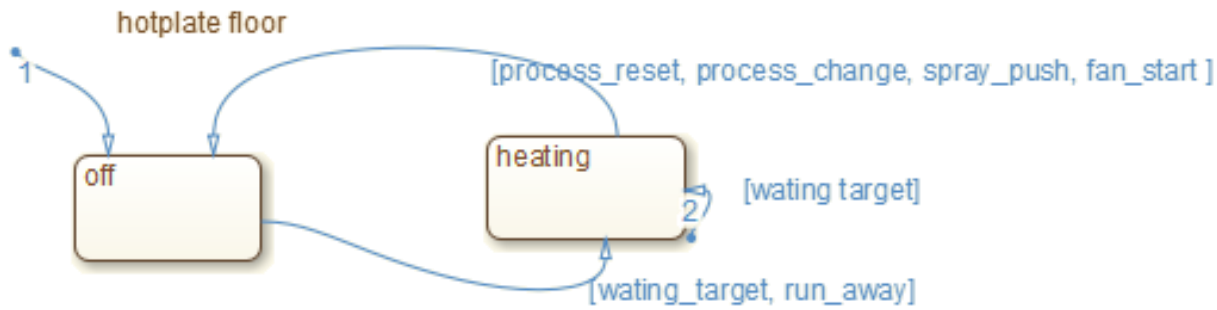
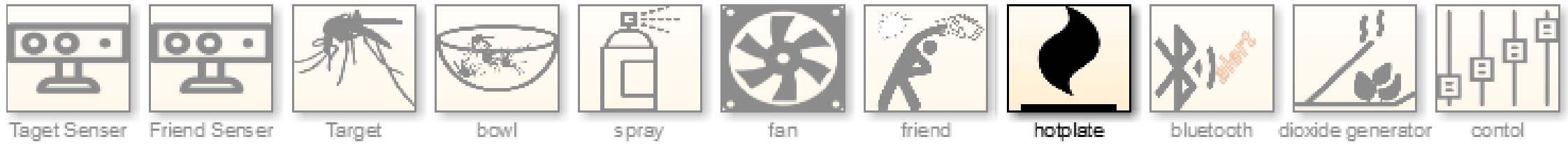
```
MODULE Spray(con_request)
VAR
  Spray_pusher : { off, on };
ASSIGN
  init(Spray_pusher) := off;
  next(Spray_pusher) :=
    case
      con_request = spray_push      : on;
      con_request = target_kill     : off;
      con_request = process_reset   : off;
      con_request = process_change  : off;
      con_request = fan_start       : off;
      con_request = run_away        : off;
      TRUE : off;
    esac;
```

# 3. Modeling



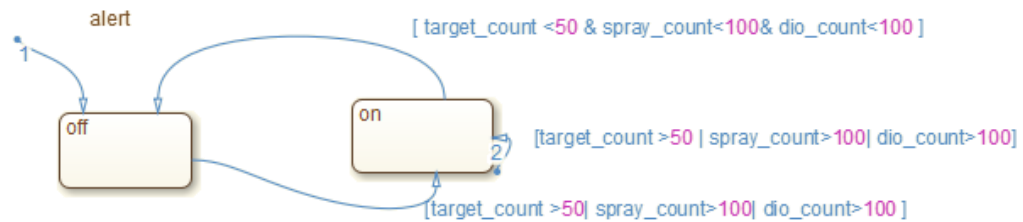
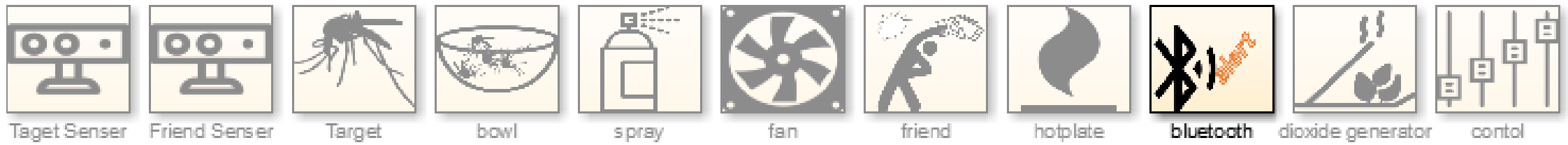
```
MODULE Fan(con_request)
  VAR
    Fan_rotate : { off, rotate };
  ASSIGN
    init(Fan_rotate) := off;
    next(Fan_rotate) :=
      case
        con_request = fan_start      : rotate;
        con_request = target_kill    : off;
        con_request = process_reset  : off;
        con_request = process_change : off;
        con_request = spray_push     : off;
        con_request = run_away       : off;
        TRUE : off;
      esac;
```

# 3. Modeling



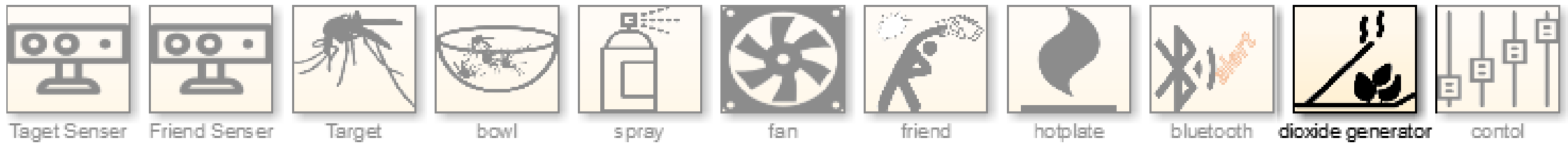
```
MODULE HotPlate(con_request)
VAR
  HotPlate_floor : { off, heating };
ASSIGN
  init(HotPlate_floor) := off;
  next(HotPlate_floor) :=
  case
    con_request = wating_target      : heating;
    con_request = run_away          : heating;
    con_request = process_reset      : off;
    con_request = process_change     : off;
    con_request = spray_push        : off;
    con_request = fan_start          : off;
    TRUE : off;
  esac;
```

# 3. Modeling



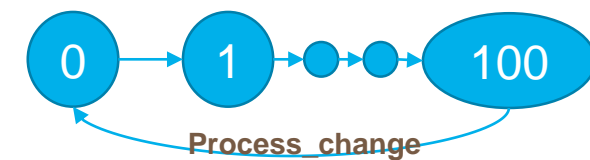
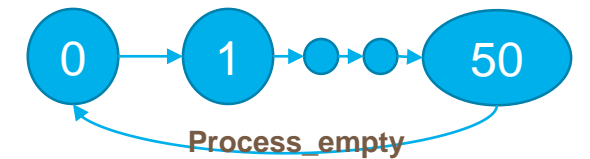
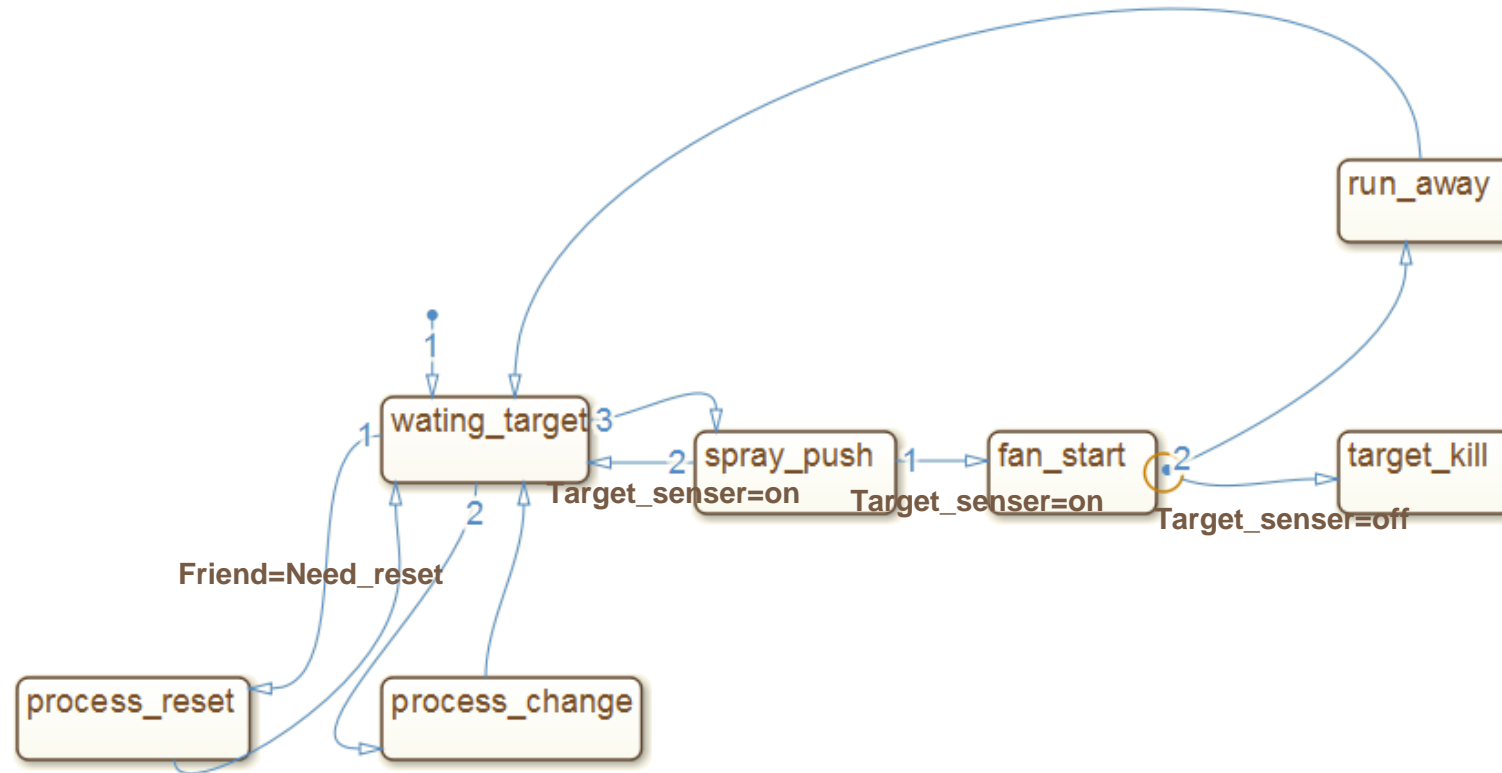
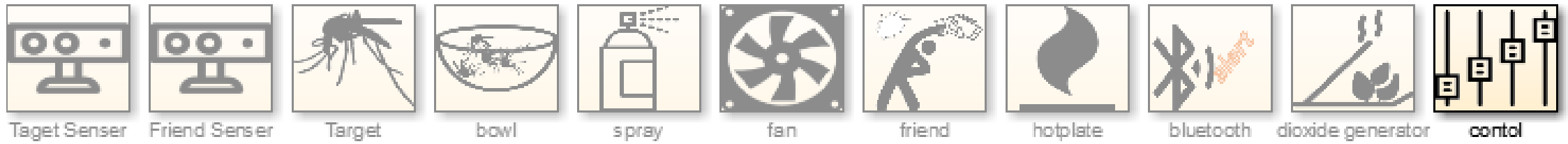
```
MODULE BlueTooth(target_count, spray_count, dio_count)
VAR
  alert : {off, on};
DEFINE
  Serviceable_bowl := target_count <50;
  Serviceable_spray := spray_count <100;
  Serviceable_dio := dio_count <100;
ASSIGN
  init(alert) := off;
  next(alert) :=
    case
      !(Serviceable_bowl | Serviceable_spray | Serviceable_dio) : on;
      TRUE : off;
    esac;
```

# 3. Modeling

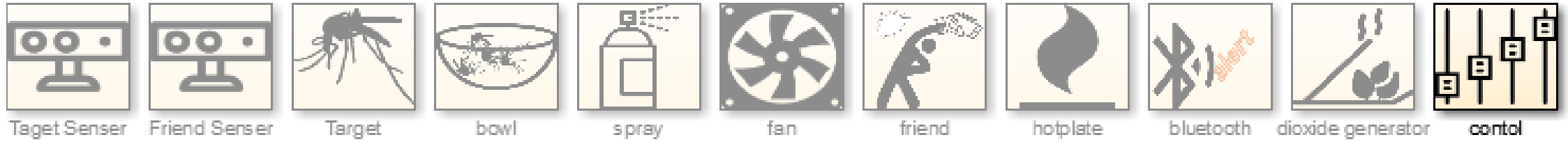


```
MODULE Dioxide_Generator(con_request)
  VAR
    generator : { off, heating };
  ASSIGN
    init(generator) := off;
    next(generator) :=
      case
        con_request = wating_target      : heating;
        con_request = run_away           : heating;
        con_request = process_reset      : off;
        con_request = process_change     : off;
        con_request = spray_push        : off;
        con_request = fan_start          : off;
        TRUE : off;
      esac;
```

# 3. Modeling



# 3. Modeling



--current state 기준으로 next state를 정의 하므로 유한-상태로 유한-이벤트 시스템으로 이를 정의 하는 것은 어렵지 않다.

```

MODULE Controller(target_sensor, friend_sensor, friend, bluetooth)
VAR
    con_request := {wating_target, process_reset, process_empty, process_change, spray_push, fan_start, target_kill, run_away};
    target_count := 0..50;
    spray_count := 0..100;
    dio_count := 0..100;

DEFINE
    Serviceable_bowl := target_count < 50;
    Serviceable_spray := spray_count < 100;
    Serviceable_dio := dio_count < 100;
    ready := target_sensor.status=on & friend_sensor.status=off;
    wait := (target_sensor.status=off & friend_sensor.status=on) | (target_sensor.status=on & friend_sensor.status=on);
    serv_on := Serviceable_bowl | Serviceable_spray | Serviceable_dio;

ASSIGN
    --기름 상태는 wating_target일 / 이 기름 상태에 따라 spray_push -> fan_start 혹은 run_away -> 이후 target_kill 혹은 run_away 혹은 기름이 부족 되었으면 다시 spray_push 상태로 진행
    init(con_request) := wating_target;
    next(con_request) :=
    case
        --기름이 있으면 기름을 계속 기다린다
        target_sensor.status=off & friend_sensor.status=off & Serviceable_dio : wating_target;

        --기름이 없애서 기름이 없애 있으면 기름을 뿌려준다. (reset 시작)
        target_sensor.status=on & friend_sensor.status=on : process_reset;

        --기름이 없애서 기름이 없애면 기름을 뿌려준다.
        target_sensor.status=on & friend_sensor.status=off
        & con_request=wating_target & Serviceable_spray : spray_push;

        --spray가 부족하면 기름 fan을 켜준다.
        con_request=spray_push : fan_start;
        --이전 기름이 fan start 되고 기름이 사라졌다면 기름이 부족할 것으로 본다.
        target_sensor.status=off
        & con_request=fan_start : target_kill;
    endcase;

```

```

--fan이 부족하고 이온 현상 발생하면 spray를 켜고 팬에서 기름이 떨어 지지 않았으면 기름이 부족 되고 기름이 부족하면
target_sensor.status=off & friend_sensor.status=off
& con_request=fan_start & Serviceable_spray : run_away;

--기름 상태가 run_away 상태인 경우 기름을 계속 공급 하고 wating_target 상태로 전환 한다.
target_sensor.status=off & friend_sensor.status=off
& con_request=run_away : wating_target;

--기름 부족 alert가 on이고 friend가 need_reset / need_change / need_empty 이 상태일 경우 진행 한다.
!(Serviceable_spray | Serviceable_dio) & friend=need_change : process_change;
friend=need_reset : process_reset;
--기름이 부족하거나 이온 현상 발생하면 기름을 계속 공급 한다.
friend=need_empty & target_count > 0 : process_empty;
TRUE : run_away;

```

```

esac;
--기름이 부족하고 계속 기다리면 bowl이 full이 되면 bowl을 비워줘야 한다. (process_empty)
init(target_count) := 0;
next(target_count) :=
case
    --target_count 이 max가 될 때까지 count를 +한
    con_request = target_kill & target_count < 50 : target_count + 1;
    --friend 가 바뀌는 프로세스를 수행 할 시에 0이 될
    con_request = process_empty : 0;
    TRUE : 0;
esac;

```

```

init(spray_count) := 0;
next(spray_count) :=
case
    --target_count 이 max가 될 때까지 count를 +한
    con_request = target_kill & spray_count < 100 : spray_count + 1;
    --friend 가 바뀌는 프로세스를 수행 할 시에 0이 될
    con_request = process_change : 0;
    con_request = process_reset : spray_count;
    TRUE : 0;
esac;

```

```

init(dio_count) := 0;
next(dio_count) :=
case
    --target_count 이 max가 될 때까지 count를 +한
    con_request = wating_target & dio_count < 100 : dio_count + 1;
    --friend 가 바뀌는 프로세스를 수행 할 시에 0이 될
    con_request = process_change : 0;
    --기름이 reset 될 때까지 기름을 계속 공급 한다.
    con_request = process_reset : dio_count;
    TRUE : 0;
esac;

```



# 4. Simulation

```
NuSMV > go
NuSMV > check_fsm

#####
The transition relation is total: No deadlock state exists
#####
NuSMV > print_fsm_stats
Statistics on BDD FSM machine.
BDD nodes representing init set of states: 33
BDD nodes representing state constraints: 1
BDD nodes representing input constraints: 1
Forward Partitioning Schedule BDD cluster size (#nodes):
cluster 1      :      size 1115
cluster 2      :      size 169
Backward Partitioning Schedule BDD cluster size (#nodes):
cluster 1      :      size 1115
cluster 2      :      size 169
NuSMV > check_ctlspec
-- specification EF con_request = spray_push IN con is true
-- specification EF con_request = wating_target IN con is true
-- specification EF con_request = process_reset IN con is true
-- specification EF con_request = process_change IN con is false
-- as demonstrated by the following execution sequence
Trace Description: CTL Counterexample
Trace Type: Counterexample
-> State: 1.1 <-
  target = coming
  friend = coming
  target_senser.status = off
  friend_senser.status = off
  con.con_request = wating_target
  con.target_count = 0
  con.spray_count = 0
  con.dio_count = 0
```

```
#####
system diameter: 102
reachable states: 52596 (2^15.6827) out of 2.87678e+010 (2^34.7437)
----- State 1 -----
target = wating
friend = need_empty
target_senser.status = on,
```



# 5. Property

- 컨트롤러에서 각 상태로 이동이 가능한지(유인→포집) 확인
- 이산화 탄소 발생기와 열판이 동시에 구동되어야 함
- 알림은 각 요소들이 모자를 때 발생 할 수 있어야 하며 각 요소들이 남아 있을 경우 계속 타깃을 기다릴 수 있어야 함
- 살충제는 사람이 인식 되면 뿌려지면 안됨
- 사용자는 언제든지 기기를 중단 시킬 수 있어야 함

# 6. Verification

The screenshot shows the gNuSMV-Verification tool interface. The main window is titled "gNuSMV-Snapshot-021002". The interface is divided into several sections:

- File:** Contains standard file operations like Open, Save, and Quit.
- Properties:** A sidebar on the left with buttons for "Check", "Show Trace", and "LTL Model Checking" (with radio buttons for "Use BDD" and "Use SAT"). Below this are "BMC parameters" (Problem Bound: 10, Problem Loopback: All loopbacks) and "Invariants Checking" (radio button for "Use BDD").
- Properties database:** A table listing properties for different contexts.
- Editor:** A central area with a "Messages" tab and a "Property editor" containing the text "EF con\_request = wating\_target IN con".
- Property Editor Helper:** A bottom section with a large empty text area and a keyboard-like grid of operators.

Context	Index	Select	Value	Trace	Type	Property
con	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	EF con_request = wating_target
con	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	A [ dio_count < 10 U con_request = wating_target ]
Main	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	A [ dio.generator = off U hotplate.HotPlate_floor = off ]
Main	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	AG (!(dio.generator = off & hotplate.HotPlate_floor = heating))
Main	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	AG (!(dio.generator = heating & hotplate.HotPlate_floor = off))

The Property editor contains the text: `EF con_request = wating_target IN con`

The Property Editor Helper grid contains the following operators:

( )	<	>	mod				
->	<->	/	*				
xor	xnor	-	+				
&		!	=				

# 6. Verification

The screenshot displays the gNuSMV software interface. The main window title is "gNuSMV-Snapshot-021002". The interface is divided into several sections:

- Left Panel:** Contains "Greetings" (Check), "Modelling" (Show Trace), "Properties" (LTL Model Checking: Use BDD selected, Use SAT; BMC parameters: Problem Bound: 10; Problem Loopback: All loopbacks selected; Invariants Checking: Use BDD selected).
- Properties Database Table:**

Context	Index	Select	Value	Trace	Type	Property
con	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	EF con_request = wating_target
con	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	False	1	CTL	AG (dio_count < 10 -> AX con_request = wating_target)
Main	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	A [ dio.generator = off U hotplate.HotPlate_floor = off ]
Main	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	AG (!(dio.generator = off & hotplate.HotPlate_floor = heating))
- Property Editor:** Shows the selected property: "AG (dio\_count < 10 -> AX con\_request = wating\_target) IN con". It includes a dropdown for "Select type" and "Add" and "Clear" buttons.
- Property Editor Helper:** A grid of symbols for logical and mathematical operations: 

( )	<	>	mod
->	<->	/	*
xor	xnor	-	+
&		!	=

# 6. Verification

The screenshot shows the gNuSMV-Verification tool interface. The main window displays a 'Properties database' table with the following data:

Context	Index	Select	Value	Trace	Type	Property
con						
	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	EF con_request = spray_push
	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	EF con_request = wating_target
	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	EF con_request = process_reset
	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	EF con_request = process_change
	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	EF con_request = process_empty
	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	EF con_request = fan_start
	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	EF con_request = target_kill
	7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	EF con_request = run_away
	8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	A [ dio_count < 100 U con_request = wating_target ]
	9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	AG (spray_count > 100 -> EF bluetooth.alert = on)
	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	AG (dio_count > 100 -> EF bluetooth.alert = on)
	11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	AG (target_count > 50 -> EF bluetooth.alert = on)
Main						
	12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	A [ dio.generator = off U hotplate.HotPlate_floor = off ]
	13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	AG (!(dio.generator = off & hotplate.HotPlate_floor = heating))
	14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	AG (!(dio.generator = heating & hotplate.HotPlate_floor = off))
	15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	A [ friend_senser.status = on U con.con_request != spray_push ]
	16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True		CTL	A [ friend = need_reset U (fan.Fan_rotate = off & dio.generator = off) ]

The interface also includes a left sidebar with 'Greetings', 'Modelling', 'Properties', 'Traces', and 'Settings' sections. The 'Settings' section shows 'LTL Model Checking' options (Use BDD selected, Use SAT unselected) and 'BMC parameters' (Problem Bound: 10, Problem Loopback: All loopbacks selected). The 'Property editor' at the bottom shows the selected property: 'EF con\_request = process\_empty IN con'. A 'Property Editor Helper' keyboard layout is visible at the bottom right.

# 6. Verification

✓	True	CTL	EF con_request = spray_push
✓	True	CTL	EF con_request = wating_target
✓	True	CTL	EF con_request = process_reset
✓	True	CTL	EF con_request = process_change
✓	True	CTL	EF con_request = process_empty
✓	True	CTL	EF con_request = fan_start
✓	True	CTL	EF con_request = target_kill
✓	True	CTL	EF con_request = run_away
✓	True	CTL	A [ dio_count < 100 U con_request = wating_target ]
✓	True	CTL	AG (spray_count > 100 -> EF bluetooth.alert = on)
✓	True	CTL	AG (dio_count > 100 -> EF bluetooth.alert = on)
✓	True	CTL	AG (target_count > 50 -> EF bluetooth.alert = on)
✓	True	CTL	A [ dio.generator = off U hotplate.HotPlate_floor = off ]
✓	True	CTL	AG (!(dio.generator = off & hotplate.HotPlate_floor = heating))
✓	True	CTL	AG (!(dio.generator = heating & hotplate.HotPlate_floor = off))
✓	True	CTL	A [ friend_senser.status = on U con.con_request != spray_push ]
✓	True	CTL	A [ friend = need_reset U (fan.Fan_rotate = off & dio.generator = off) ]

각 항목으로 잘 이동하는지 확인

이산화 탄소 발생기가 소모되지 않았을때만 wating 상태가 유지된다.

각 요소들이 소모되거나 찬 경우 알림을 해야 한다

이산화탄소 발생기와 열판은 함께 움직여야 한다

사용자가 등장시에 스프레이가 움직이면 안된다

사용자는 항상 원할 때 기기를 reset 시킬 수 있으며 Reset 시에는 모든 장치가 동작하지 않음