

## 국문 제목

# NuSCR 정형 요구 명세에서 UML2.0 Activity Diagram으로의 변환 규칙

## 영문 제목

# Transformation Rules from NuSCR Formal Requirement Specification to UML2.0 Activity Diagram

손준익, 정세진, 유준범

Dependable software laboratory  
건국대학교 컴퓨터공학과

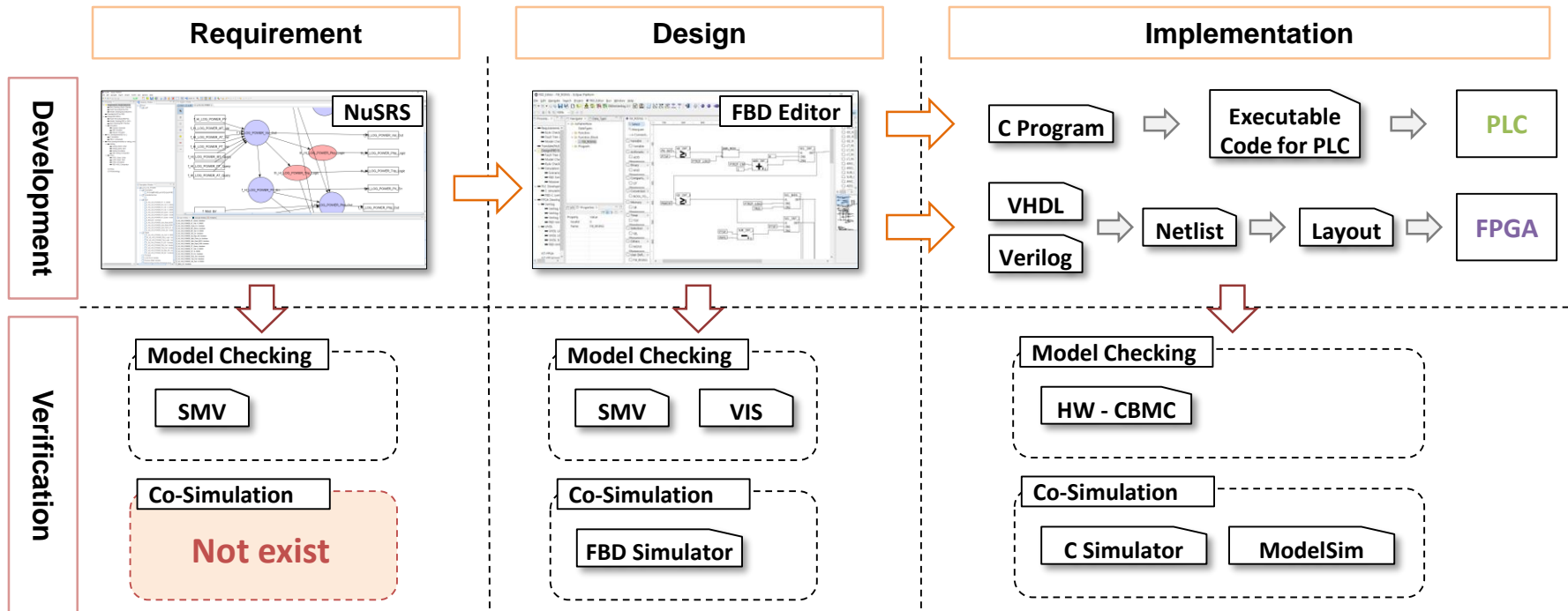
{sji6227, jsjj0728, jbyoo}@konkuk.ac.kr

# Functional Verification of NuSCR

- **Functional verification of NuSCR is important**

- **NuSCR** is a formal requirement specification for safety-critical software in NPP (in NuDE 2.0 framework)
- Detection errors early (requirement phase) → Can reduce costs and increases quality
- **Model checking** is not enough to check the entire system because of the state explosion problem

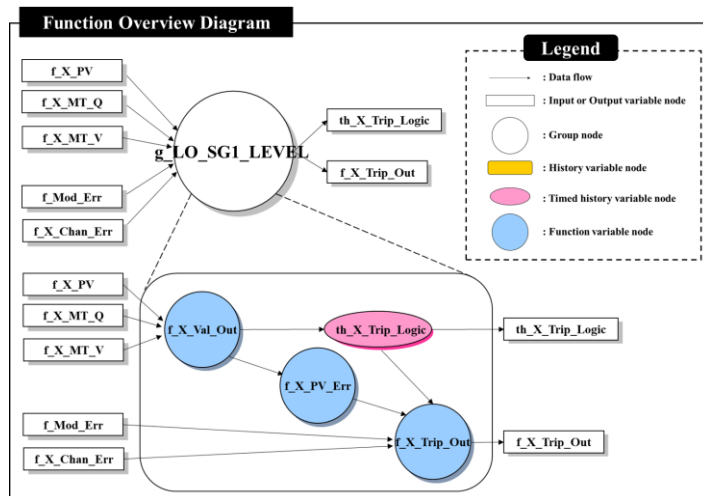
⇒ We suggest transformation rules from NuSCR to Activity Diagram for the simulation testing



< The NuDE 2.0 framework >

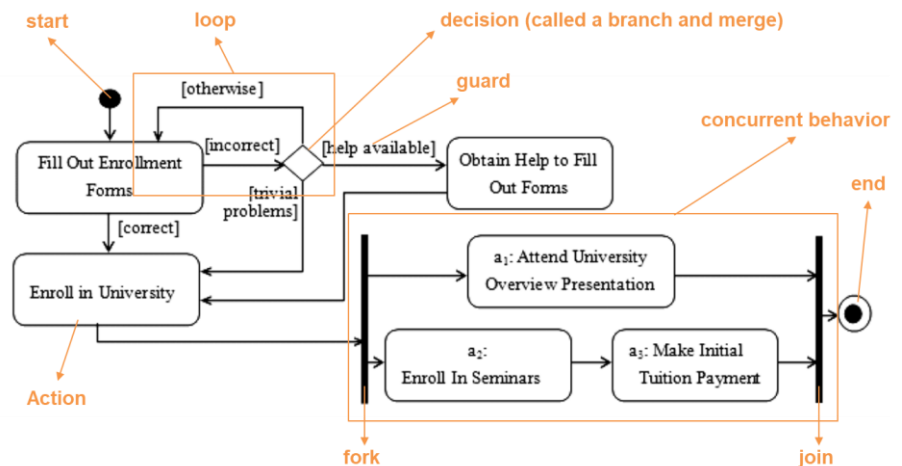
## • NuSCR

- Customize SCR to reflect characteristics unique to nuclear engineering domain
- Parnas four-variable model and three basic constructs
  - Function Variable, History Variable, Timed-History Variable (→ control flow)
- The relationship of all constructs is represented by FOD (→ data flow)



## • UML2.0 Activity Diagram

- Diagrams depicting the flow of activities step
- Can be depicting the control and data flow
- Supporting the decision, loop, and concurrency
- Used for behavior modeling of various software systems



# Transformation Rules

## - NuSCR Software System (NSS)

- **NuSCR Software System** : The system specified with NuSCR
  - Using the definitions of all **three basic constructs** and **FOD**
  - Operating periodically with system scan cycle time ***d***.

### Transformation Rule 0 (NSS)

#### The definition of NSS

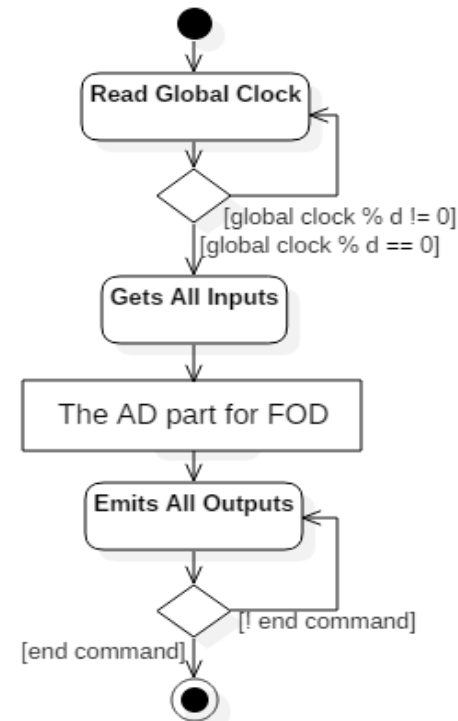
$NSS = \langle S, S_0, R, d \rangle$

- $S$ : a set of system states
- $S_0$ : initial state in  $S$
- $R$ : a set of transition relation  $S \times I \rightarrow S' \times O$ , where  $I$  and  $O$  are system's input and output values
- $d$ : system scan cycle time

#### The behavior of NSS

NSS gets inputs  $I$  from the out of system, **calculates with them**, and then emits outputs  $O$  to the outside.

➔ Changing its internal system states is FOD



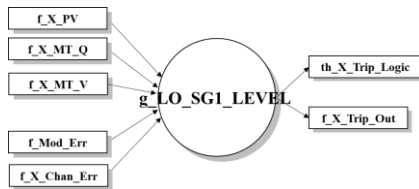
Activity Diagram for NSS

# Transformation Rules

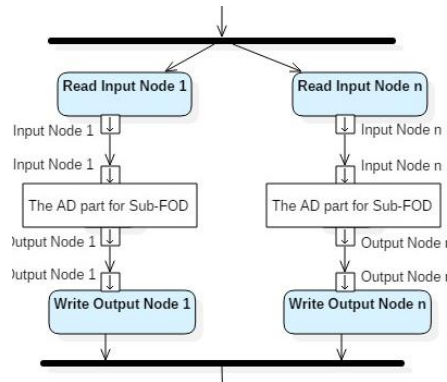
## - Function Overview Diagram (FOD)

- **Function Overview Diagram** : A kind of DFD, describing the relationship between constructs
  - Composed hierarchically and in this case the group nodes are used
  - All nodes in FOD have partial orders

### Transformation Rule 1 (FOD)



FOD for the hierarchy relationship



Activity Diagram for FOD

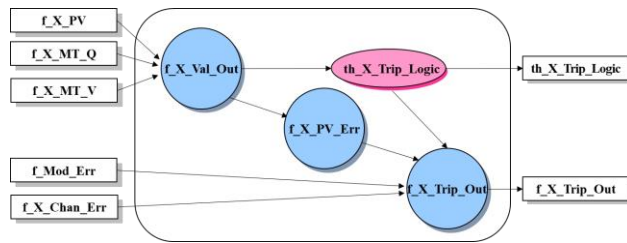
### The definition of FOD

$$FOD = \langle N, T \rangle$$

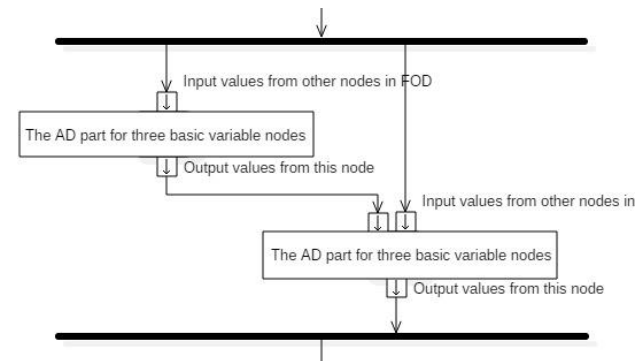
$N$ : a set of all nodes in FOD

$T$  : • a set of transitions  $(n_1, n_2)$  between all nodes  $n_1, n_2$  in  $N$

•  $\forall t = (n_1, n_2) \in T, n_1$  has precedence on  $n_2$



FOD for the constructs relationship



Activity Diagram for FOD

# Transformation Rules

## - Structured Decision Table (SDT)

- **Structured Decision Table** : A kind of Condition / Action table
  - Function variable are used for the mathematical functional behavior of systems and defined as SDT

### Transformation Rule 2 (SDT)

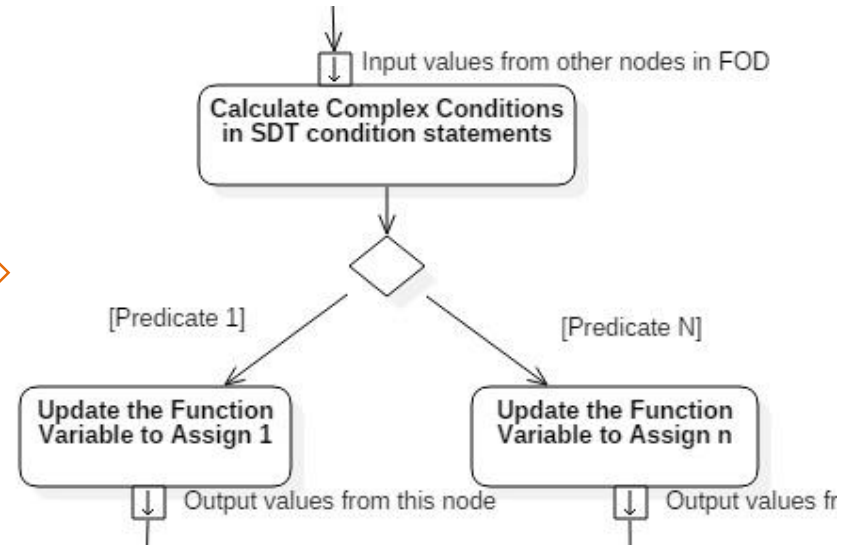
#### The definition of SDT

SDT: a set of pair  $(p, a)$

- $p \in Predicate$  and  $a \in Action$

| Conditions                  |   |   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| $f\_X\_MT\_Q = true$        | T | F |
| Actions                     |   |   |
| $f\_X\_V\_O := f\_X\_MT\_V$ | O |   |
| $f\_X\_V\_O := f\_X\_PV$    |   | O |

SDT for  $f\_X\_Val\_Out$



Activity Diagram for SDT

# Transformation Rules

## - Finite State Machine (FSM)

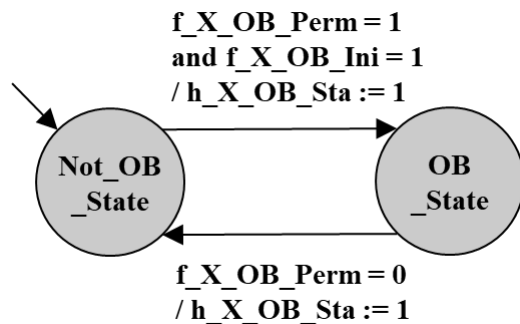
- **Finite State Machine** : Consisting of finite number of states, transitions between states, and labels
  - History variable are used for specifying the state-based behavior of a system and defined as FSM

### Transformation Rule 3 (FSM)

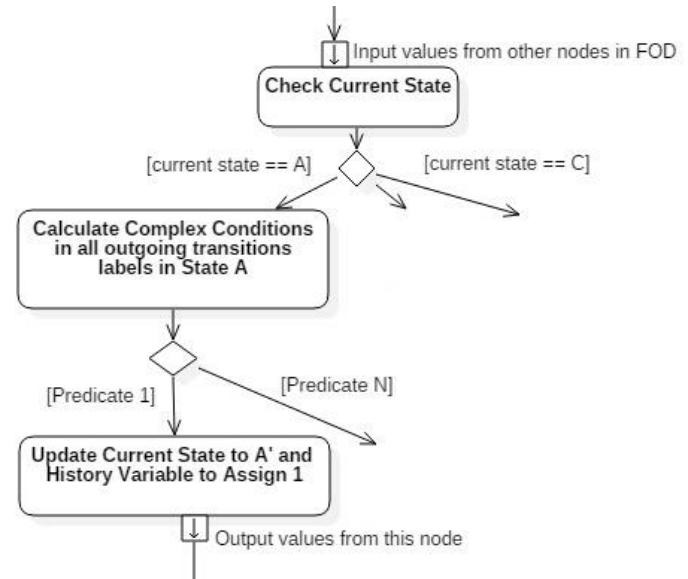
#### The definition of FSM

$$FSM = \langle S_H, s_0, C, A, R \rangle$$

- $S_H$ : a set of all states in history variable node
- $s_0$ : initial state in  $S_H$
- $C$ : a set of complex\_conditions
- $A$ : a set of assignments
- $R$ : a transition relation  $S_H \times C \times A \times S_H$



FSM for h\_X\_OB\_Sta



Activity Diagram for FSM

# Transformation Rules

## - Timed Transition System (TTS)

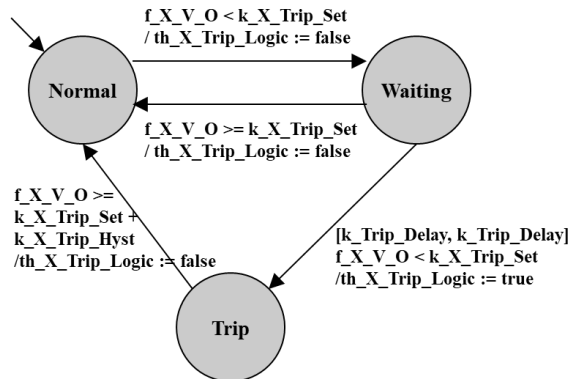
- **Timed Transition System** : An FSM extended with the timing constraints
  - Timed history variables are used for specifying the time-related behavior of a system and defined as TTS

### Transformation Rule 4 (TTS)

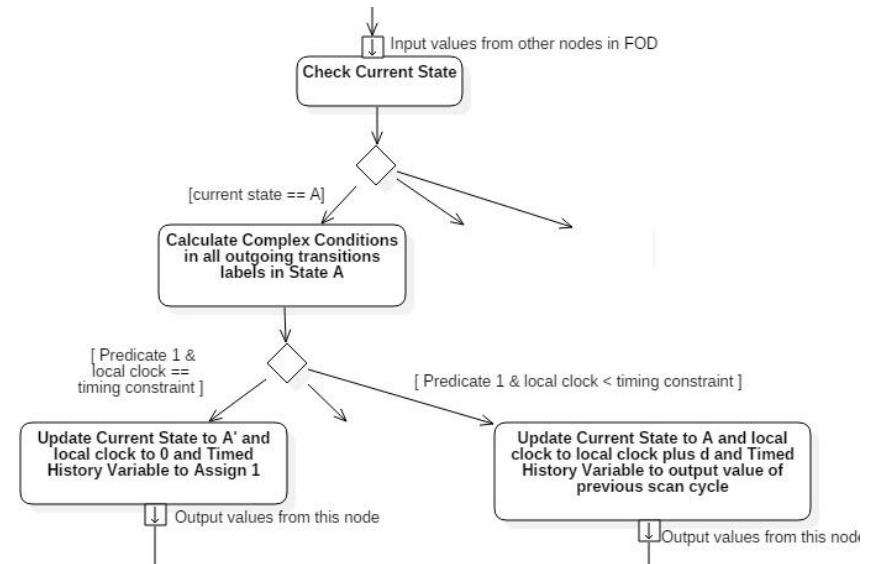
#### The definition of TTS

$$TTS = \langle S_{TH}, S_0, S_{TH}, R \rangle$$

- $S_H$ : a set of states in timed history variable node  $\times$   $lc$ , where  $lc$  is a local clock in LC
- $s_0$ : initial state in  $S_H$
- $C$ : a set of timed\_conditions or complex\_conditions
- $A$ : a set of assignments
- $R$ : a transition relation  $S_{TH} \times C \times A \times S_{TH}$



TTS for th\_X\_Trip\_Logic

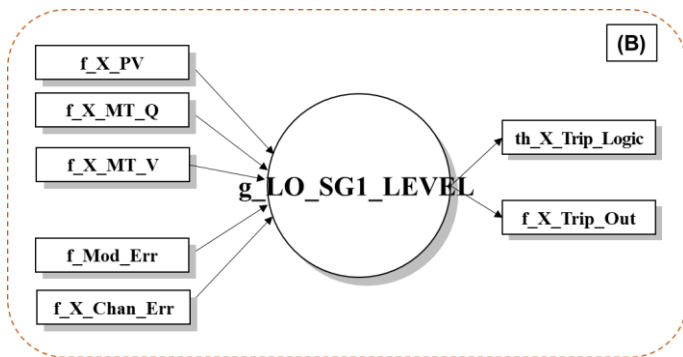


Activity Diagram for TTS

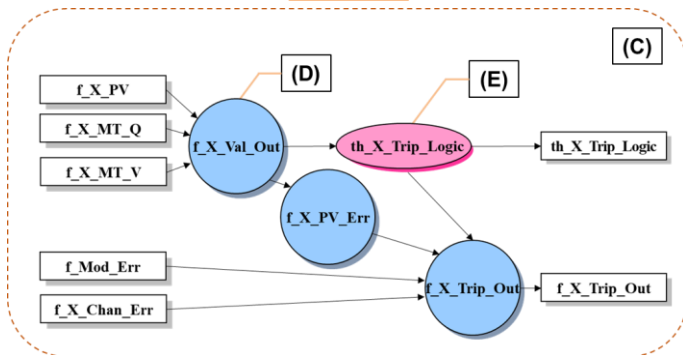


# Case Study

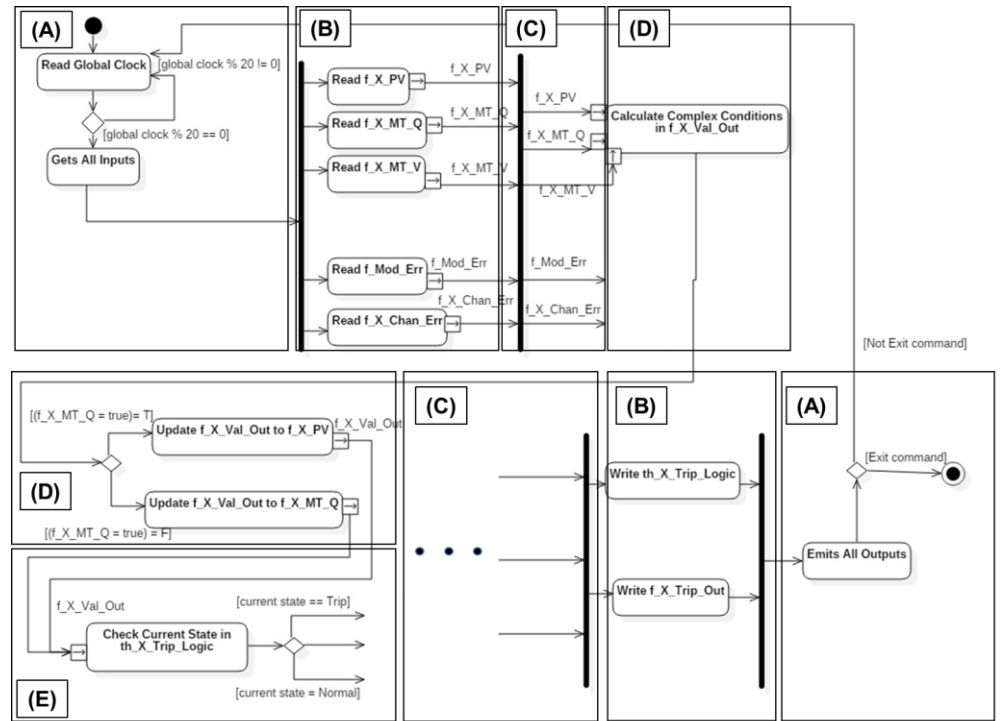
- We performed a case study with some modules of a KNICS APR-1400 RPS BP as an example
  - Target module : g\_LO\_SG1\_LEVEL, which is a fixed falling trip logic



**g\_BP**



**g\_LO\_SG1\_LEVEL**



**Activity Diagram for BP**

- We suggest transformation rules from NuSCR to Activity Diagram for the simulation testing.
  - The rules were defined using the definitions and behaviors of NuSCR constructs.
- We performed a case study with some modules of a KNICS APR-1400 RPS BP as an example.
- We are planning to
  - prove the correctness of the proposed transformation rules.
  - develop the CASE tool that can mechanically transform from NuSCR specification to Activity Diagram and execute the Activity Diagram for simulation testing.