# Viability Checking and Requirements Completion:

How Constraint Programming Helps State
Machines in Performance Requirements
Engineering

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#### Motivation

- State machines very popular for modeling reactive components
- ⇒ Integrate performance modeling into state machines



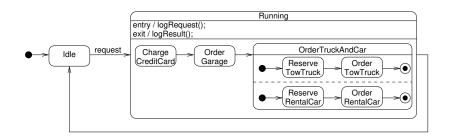
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#### Motivation

- State machines very popular for modeling reactive components
- ⇒ Integrate performance modeling into state machines
- Validate and complete the requirements
- ⇒ Use constraint programming



## Running Example

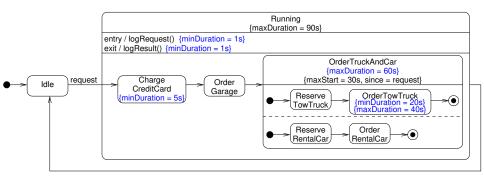




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# Performance Modeling in UML State Machines (1)



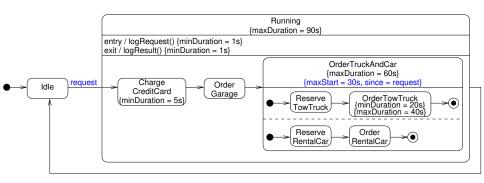
#### **Assumptions**

- ▶ A state may remain active for some time
- An action needs some time to finish
- A state transition succeeds immediately (unless it carries out an action)

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maxDuration: requirement; minDuration: constraint

## Performance Modeling in UML State Machines (2)

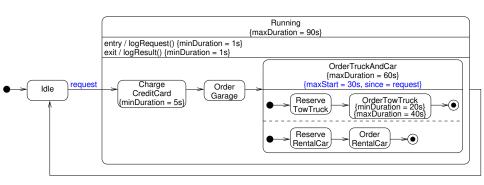


maxStart: latest starting time since some event



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## Performance Modeling in UML State Machines (2)



maxStart: latest starting time since some event

#### Next

- Viability?
- ▶ Other states?



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Given domains of variables and a set of constraints, find possible valuations such that the constraints are satisfied



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$$1 \le x \le 20$$
$$9 \le y \le 11$$
$$150 \le z \le 161$$
$$xy = z$$



Given domains of variables and a set of constraints, find possible valuations such that the constraints are satisfied

```
1 \le x \le 20 var 1..20: x;

9 \le y \le 11 var 9..11: y;

150 \le z \le 161 var 150..161: z;

xy = z constraint x*y = z;

solve satisfy;
```



Given domains of variables and a set of constraints, find possible valuations such that the constraints are satisfied

```
1 \le x \le 20 var 1..20: x;

9 \le y \le 11 var 9..11: y;

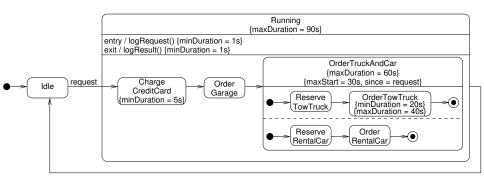
150 \le z \le 161 var 150..161: z;

xy = z constraint x * y = z;

solve satisfy;
```

- Optimisation also possible
- ► For example: find the largest *z* satisfying the above constraint





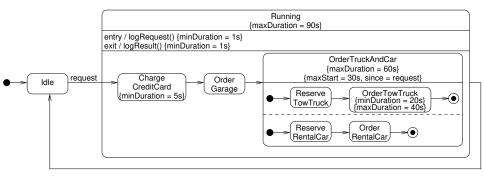
```
int: m = 90;
var 0..m: Running;
var 0..m: OrderTruckAndCar;
var 0..m: OrderTowTruck;
...
```

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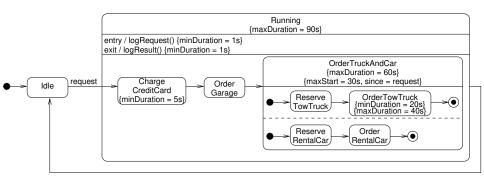
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```
constraint logRequests >= 1;
constraint logResult >= 1;
constraint OrderTruckAndCar <= 60;
constraint OrderTowTruck >= 20;
constraint OrderTowTruck <= 40;</pre>
```

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#### const.raint

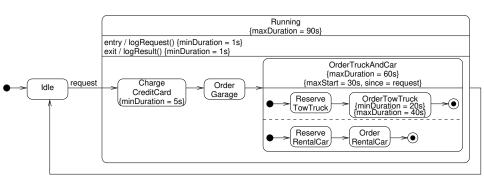
ReserveTowTruck + OrderTowTruck + Final1 <=
OrderTruckAndCar;</pre>

#### constraint

ReserveRentalCar + OrderRentalCar + Final2 <=
OrderTruckAndCar;</pre>

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```
constraint
```

ChargeCreditCard +

OrderGarage +

OrderTruckAndCar <=

Running - logRequest - logResult;



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# Viability Checking and Requirements Completion

► Are the existing requirements satisfiable?

solve satisfy;



## Viability Checking and Requirements Completion

► Are the existing requirements satisfiable?

```
solve satisfy;
```

► How much time can OrderGarage take at most?

```
solve maximize OrderGarage;
```



#### Conclusions and Future Work

- Simple notation to incorporate performance requirements into UML state machines
- Using constraint solving to check viability and complete requirements



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#### **Future Work**

- More complex state machines, including cycles
- Tool support

