

Analyzing and Debugging Normative Requirements via Satisfiability Checking

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Context

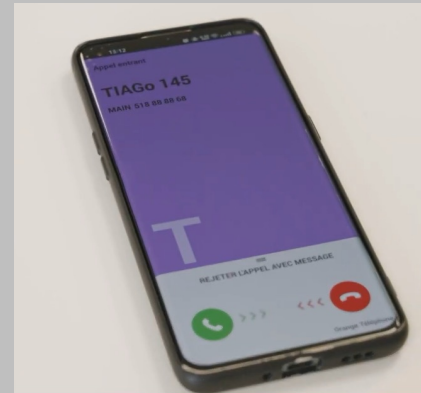
Systems increasingly interacting with humans in various domains
(transport, environment, health and social care)

ALMI: Assistive-care robotics

Helps with food preparation, dressing, fallen-user alert, etc.



Detect the user has fallen



Alert that the user has fallen

ALMI robot from RoboStar (University of York, UK)

Normative Requirements



- Capture **s**ocial, **l**egal, **e**thical, **e**mpathetic, **c**ultural (**SLEEC**) aspects of systems
- Specified by stakeholders with non-technical expertise
 - Lawyer, regulators, ethicists, etc.
- Hard to get right
 - Stakeholders from different fields, different vocabularies
 - Their views are often conflicting or redundant
 - Stakeholders might not have sufficient technical background to reason about requirements
 - Requirements are complex: Allow constraints over data and time

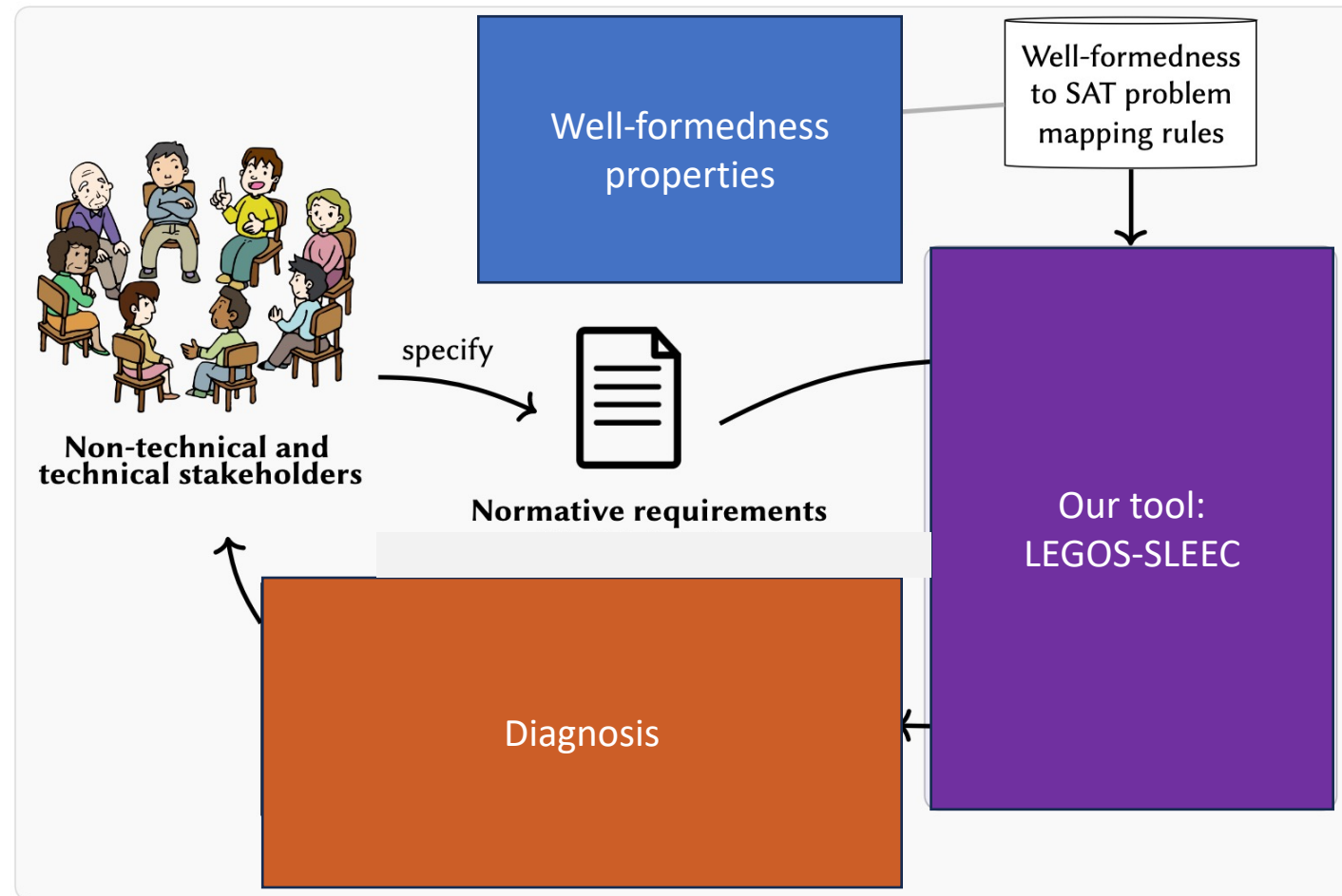


Our goal

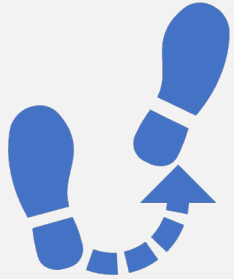


Helping non-technical stakeholders elicit a coherent and well-formed set of normative requirements

Overview of the proposed approach



Outline



**Non-technical and
technical stakeholders**

specify



**Normative requirements
(SLEEC Rules)**

I. Background: SLEEC DSL

Background: SLEEC DSL [GYBJCC23]

Definitions

event DressingStarted
event CurtainOpenRqst
event CurtainsOpened

measure userUnderdressed: **Bool**
measure roomTemperature: **numeric**

Events: atomic,
instantaneous actions

Measures: readable
properties, types:
Boolean, numeric

*definition
block*

Rules

Rule1 **when** CurtainOpenRequest **then** CurtainsOpened **within** 30 **seconds**
unless userUnderDressed **then** RefuseRequest **within** 30 **seconds**

*rule
block*

Background: SLEEC DSL [GYBJCC23]

Definitions

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Rules

Rule1 **when** CurtainOpenRequest **then** CurtainsOpened **within** 30 **seconds**

unless userUnderDressed **then** RefuseRequest **within** 30 **seconds**

Base rule

Defeater

*rule
block*

Background: SLEEC DSL [GYBJCC23]

Definitions

event DressingStarted
event CurtainOpenRqst
event CurtainsOpened
event CallSuport
measure userUnderdressed: **Bool**
measure roomTemperature: **numeric**

Events: atomic,
instantaneous actions

Measures: readable
properties, types:
Boolean, numeric

*definition
block*

Rules

**TRIGGER: logical expression combining
event & measures**

Response

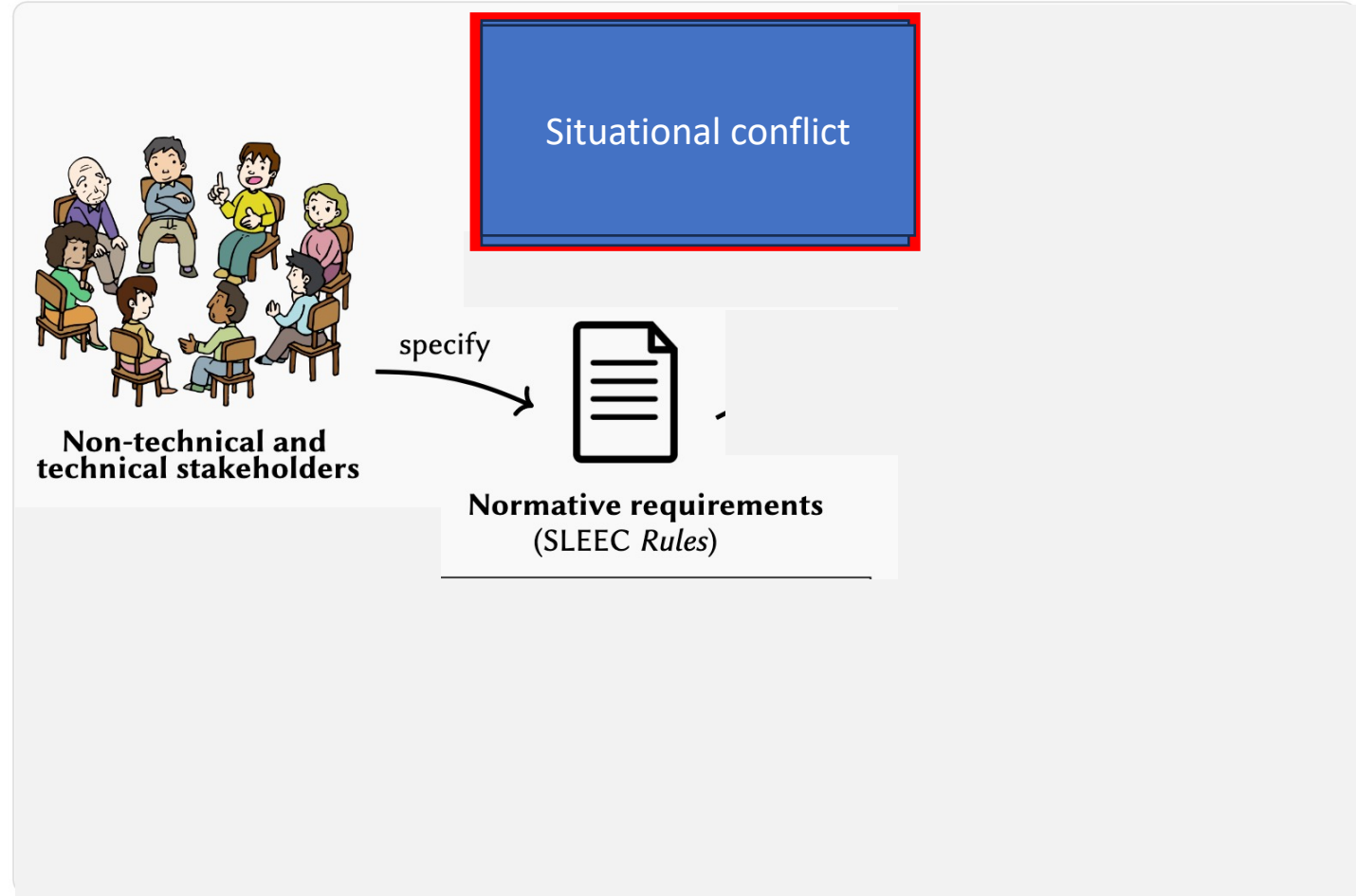
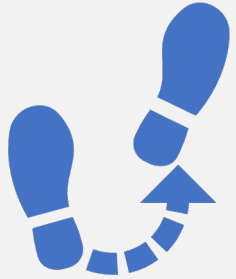
Deadline

Rule1 **when** CurtainOpenRequest **then** CurtainsOpened **within 30 seconds**
otherwise CallSuport

Fallback

*rule
block*

Outline

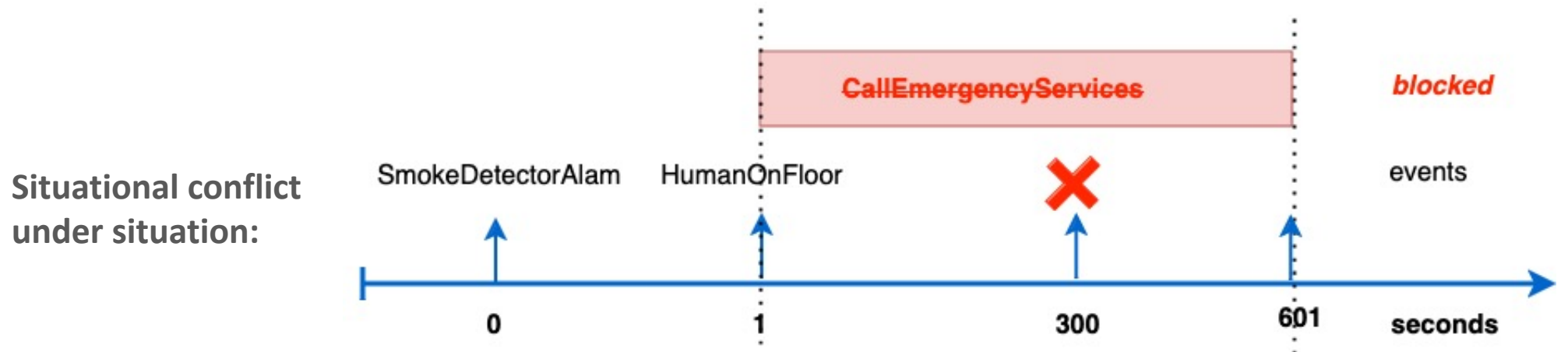


II. Well-formedness properties

Situational conflicts

A given requirement is situationally conflicting if there exists a feasible situation that eventually causes a conflict.

Example:



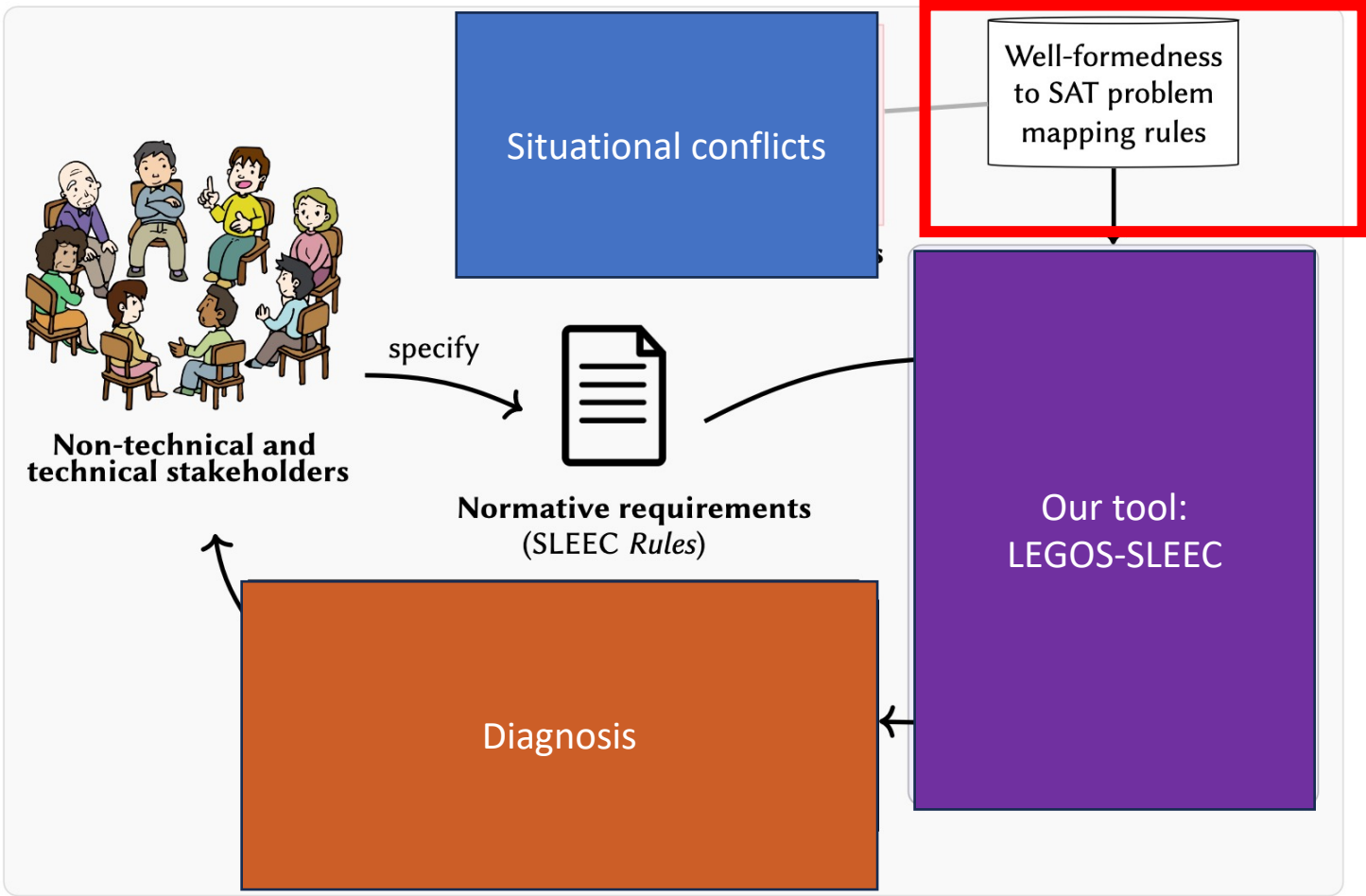
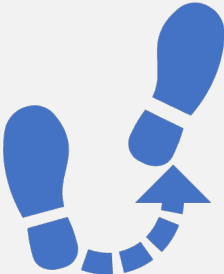
For rule:

R3 **when** HumanOnFloor **and** (not humanAssents) **then not** CallEmergencyServices **within** 600 seconds

Because of the following rule:

R21 **when** SmokeDetectorAlarm **then** CallEmergencyServices **within** 300 seconds

Outline



III. Well-formedness and satisfiability

Situational conflict verification via satisfiability

1. To find a situation, use backward reasoning symbolically : does there exists a sufficient condition, situation *s*, such that a rule *ri* is triggered but with the **responses blocked**

Rule1 **when** A **then** B **within** 30 **seconds otherwise** C **within** 5 **seconds**

Situational conflict verification via satisfiability

1. To find a situation, use backward reasoning symbolically : does there exists a sufficient condition, situation s , such that a rule ri is triggered but with the **responses blocked**

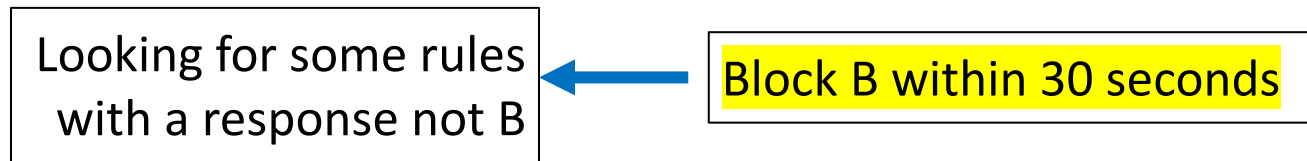
Rule1 **when** A **then** B **within 30 seconds** **otherwise** C **within 5 seconds**

We want to block the two responses

Situational conflict verification via satisfiability

1. To find a situation, use backward reasoning symbolically : does there exists a sufficient condition, situation s , such that a rule ri is triggered but with the **responses blocked**

Rule1 **when** A **then** B **within 30 seconds** **otherwise** C **within 5 seconds**

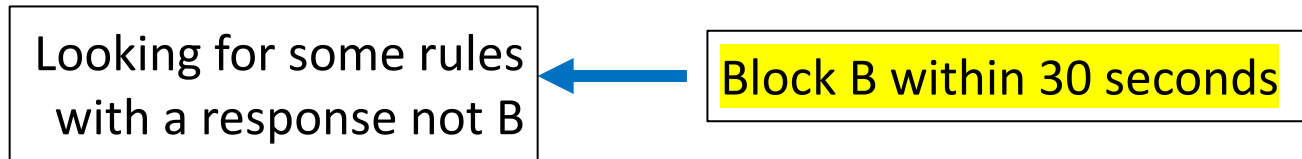


We want to find some rules that block the response

Situational conflict verification via satisfiability

1. To find a situation, use backward reasoning symbolically : does there exists a sufficient condition, situation s , such that a rule ri is triggered but with the **responses blocked**

Rule1 **when A then B within 30 seconds otherwise C within 5 seconds**



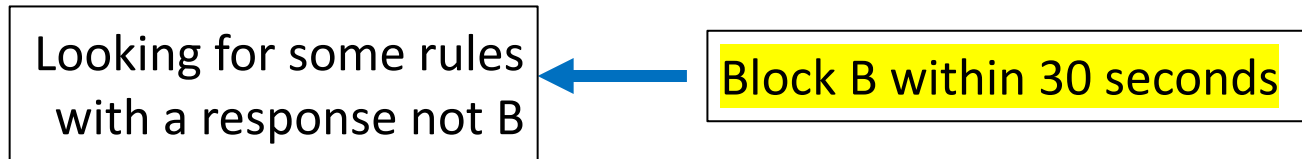
Rule2 **when D then C within 30 seconds otherwise not B within 40 seconds**

We want to force the necessary condition to block the response

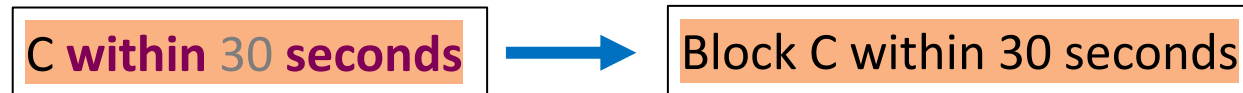
Situational conflict verification via satisfiability

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Rule1 **when A then B within 30 seconds otherwise C within 5 seconds**



Rule2 **when D then C within 30 seconds otherwise not B within 40 seconds**

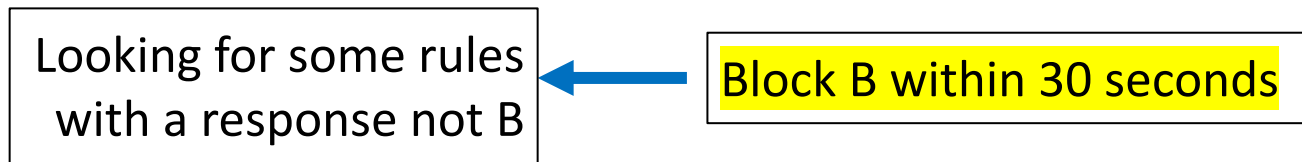


We want to force the necessary condition to block the response

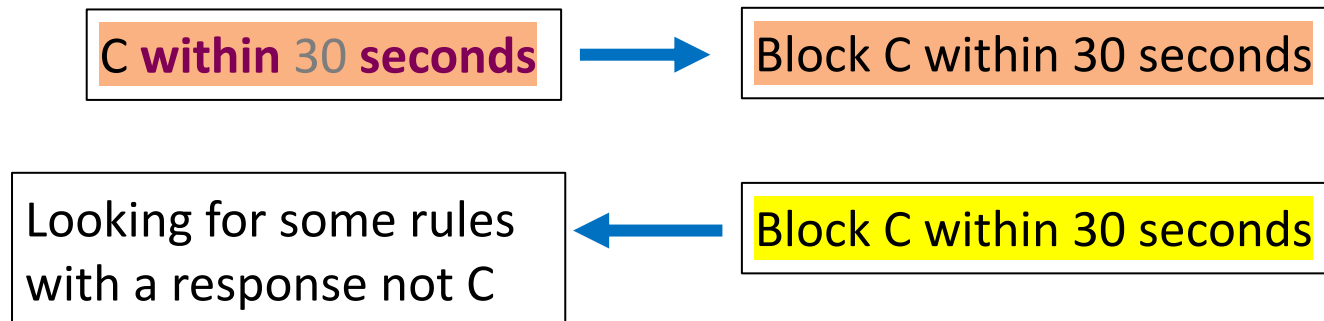
Situational conflict verification via satisfiability

1. To find a situation, use backward reasoning symbolically : does there exists a sufficient condition, situation s , such that a rule ri is triggered but with the **responses blocked**

Rule1 **when** A **then** B within 30 seconds **otherwise** C within 5 seconds



Rule2 **when** D **then** C within 30 seconds **otherwise** not B within 40 seconds



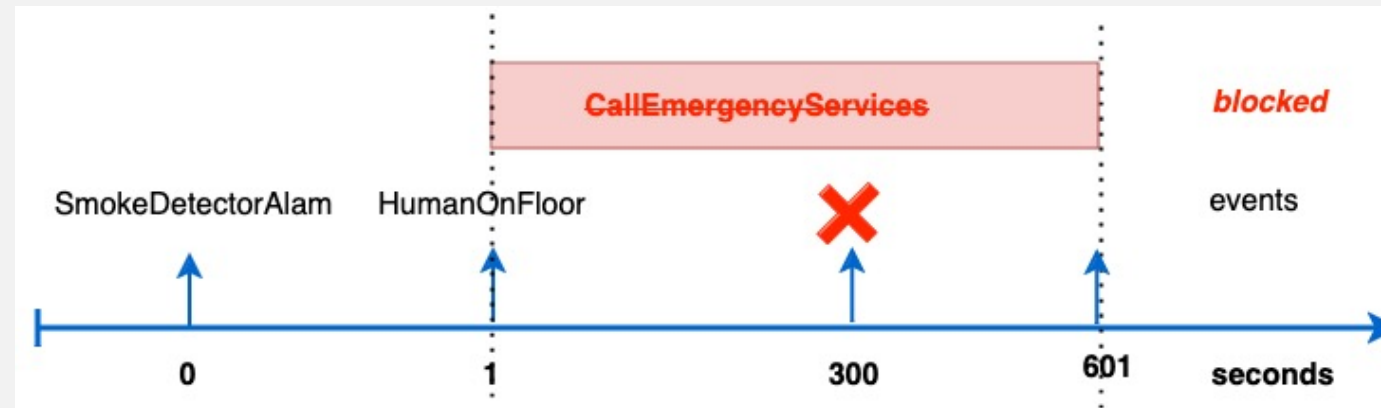
..... (and other constraints)

Backward analysis guarantee to terminate

Situational conflict verification via satisfiability

1. To find a situation, use backward reasoning symbolically: does there exist a sufficient condition, situation s , such that a rule ri is triggered but with the response blocked

situation s :



2. To obtain the diagnosis: When such situation exist, we encode s symbolically, and then check whether the entire rule set R and s is UNSAT, we use the UNSAT proof to build a diagnosis

situation s +

For rule:

R3 **when** HumanOnFloor **and** (not humanAssents)
then not CallEmergencyServices **within** 600 **seconds**

Because of the following rule:

R21 **when** SmokeDetectorAlarm **then** CallEmergencyServices **within** 300 **seconds**

Well-formedness issues (WFI)s



1. Situational conflict and vacuous conflict
2. Restrictive or Insufficient requirements
3. Unnecessary redundant requirements

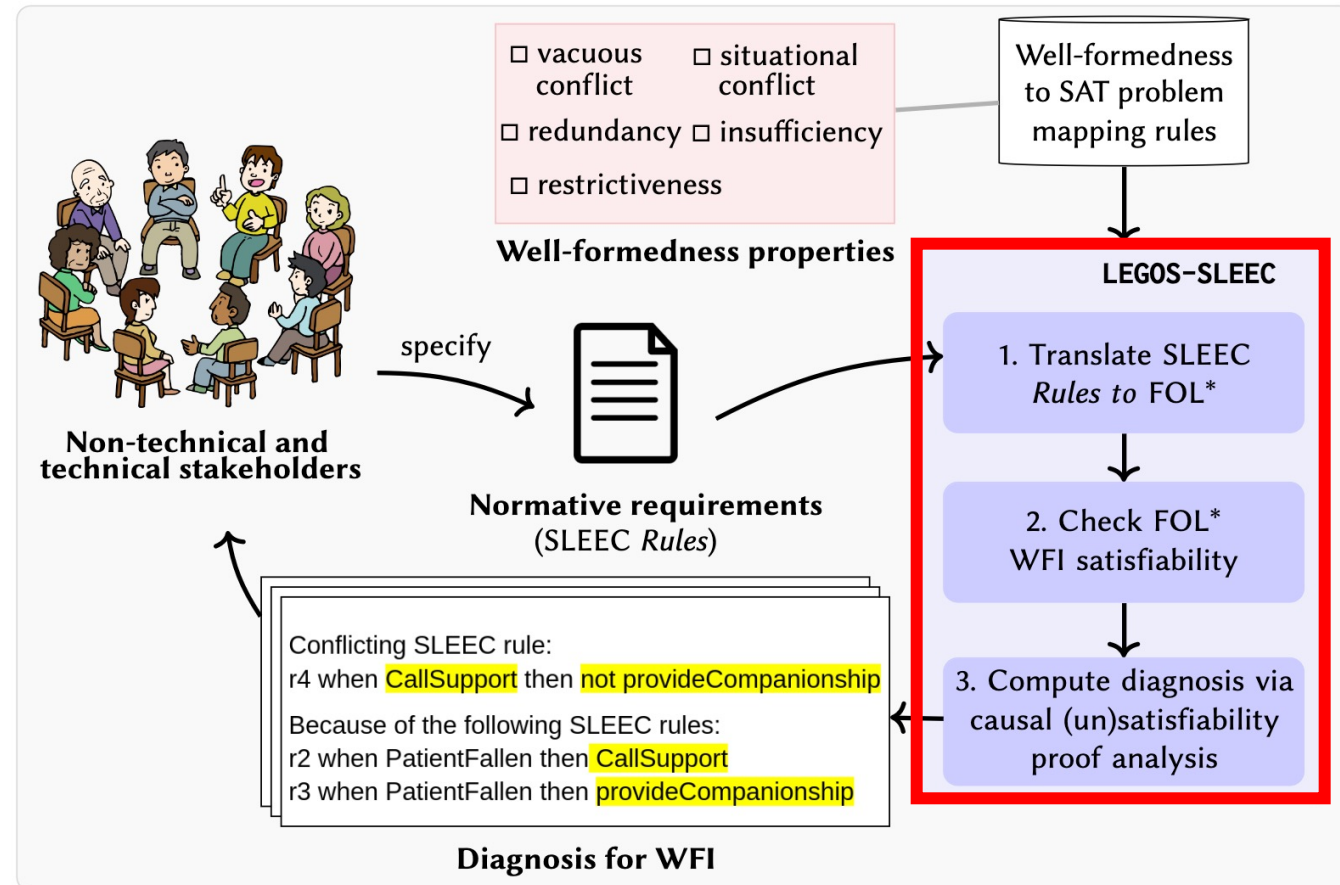
Please find more details in the paper



WFI automatic validation

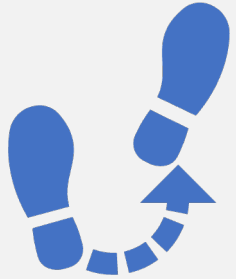
LEGOS-SLEEC:

- Checks requirements WFIs via **FOL* satisfiability checking** [CAV23]
- Produces a diagnosis in SLEEC DSL



LEGOS-SLEEC tool: <https://github.com/NickF0211/LEGOS-SLEEC>

Outline



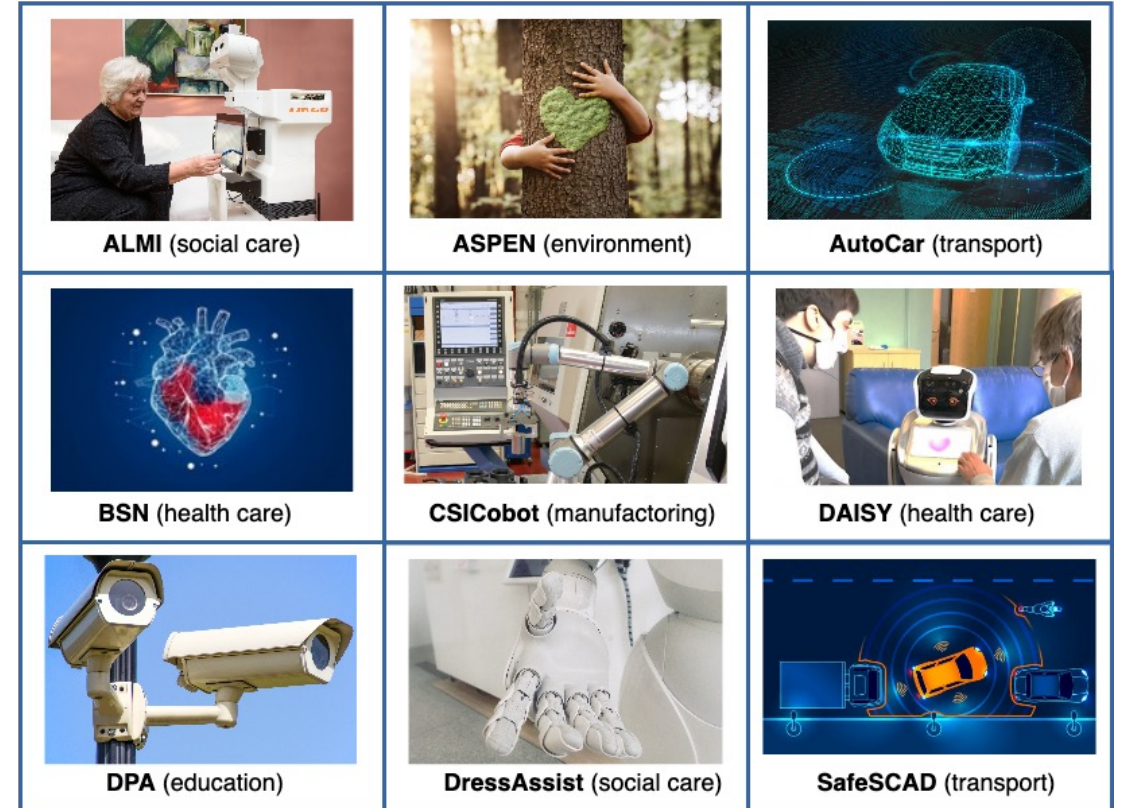
IV. Evaluation

RESERVE: repository of 9 real-world case studies

- **Domains:** transport, environment, manufacturing health and social care.
- **Different stages:** ranging from the design phase to deployed systems
- **Non-technical stakeholders:** an ethicist, a lawyer, a philosopher, and a psychologist
- **Technical stakeholders:** a safety analyst, and 3 engineers
- **Normative requirements:** 233 N-NFRs in total



RESERVE: <http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~sleec/>



How effective is LEGOS-SLEEC in detecting WFIs?

For each case study, 1-2 TSs were paired with 1-4 N-TSs:

- Built a set of normative requirements
- Met to manually review, discuss, and agree on these requirements

For each WFI identified by LEGOS-SLEEC, we recorded:

N-TS **ability to understand the feedback** given by LEGOS-SLEEC
and **split the identified WFIs into relevant/spurious**

How effective is LEGOS-SLEEC in detecting WFIs?

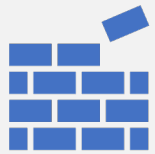
case studies	v-conf. (TP - FP)	s-conf. (TP - FP)	redund. (TP - FP)	restrict. (TP - FP)	insuffi. (TP - FP)	time (sec.)
ALMI	0 - 0	3 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	1 - 1	30
ASPEN	0 - 0	3 - 0	1 - 0	0 - 0	5 - 0	25.3
AutoCar	0 - 0	4 - 0	2 - 0	0 - 0	9 - 0	27.7
BSN	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	3 - 0	46
DressAssist	0 - 0	1 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	1 - 3	20.3
CSI-Cobot	0 - 0	0 - 0	2 - 0	0 - 0	6 - 1	25.3
DAISY	0 - 0	1 - 0	1 - 0	0 - 0	5 - 0	30.4
DPA	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	4 - 0	21.4
SafeSCAD	0 - 0	8 - 0	2 - 0	2 - 0	4 - 1	42.4

We also study the resolution effort, please find the details in the paper

Conclusion



Goal: support **non-technical stakeholders** in eliciting well-formed normative requirements



Our contributions:

- Provided **automated verification** of five well-formedness properties
 1. situational conflict –
 2. vacuous conflict –
 3. insufficiency –
 4. restrictiveness –
 5. redundancy
- Developed **'readable' verification diagnosis**



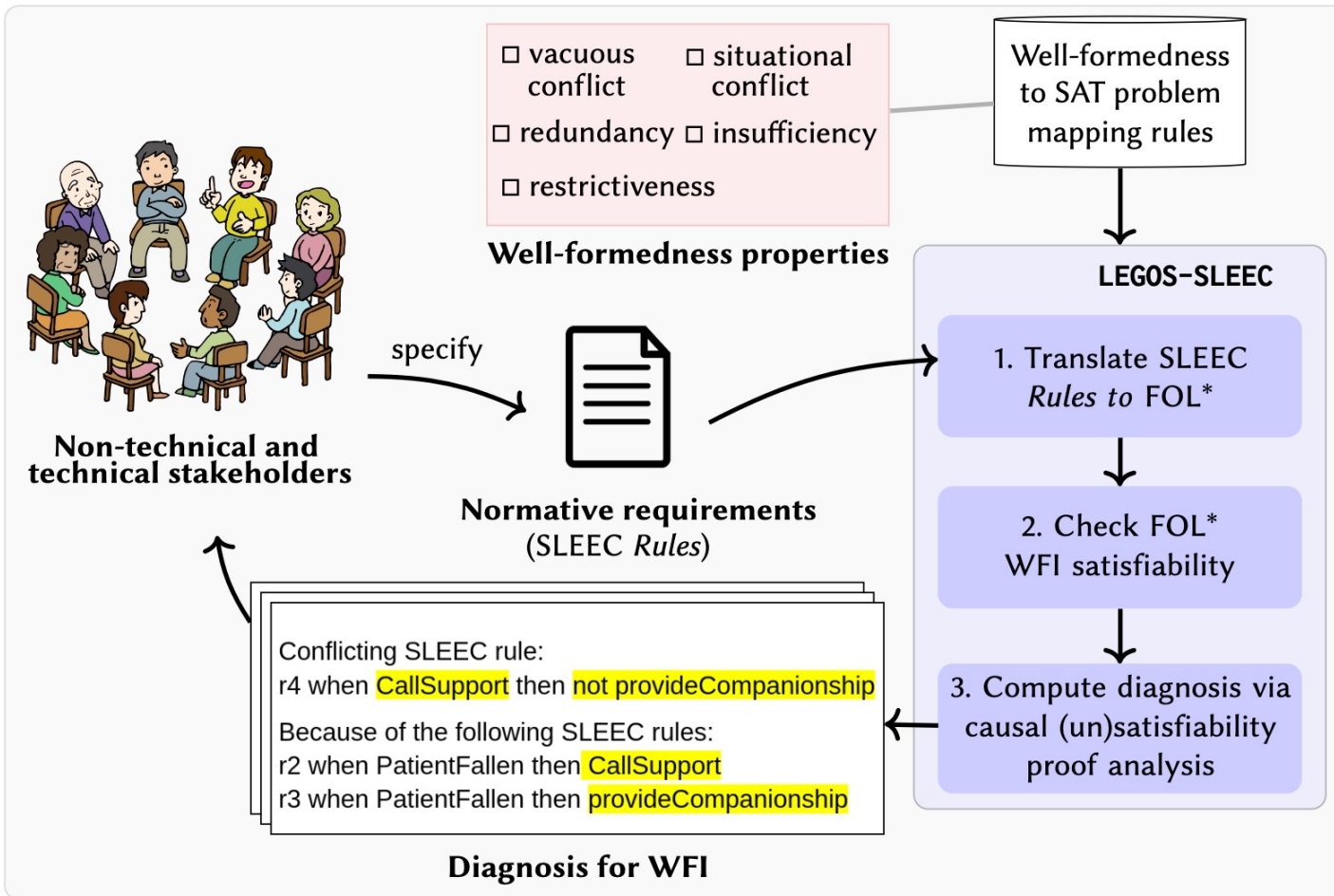
Outcome: An effective engagement with a formal reasoning tool for non-technical stakeholders!

Future research directions



- a) How to capture semantic relations between abstract representation of system capabilities with LLMs?
[Check out our upcoming RE 2024 paper]

- b) How to assure that **systems** satisfy their SLEEC constraints:
 - Via runtime monitoring
 - Via formal verification
 - Via synthesis of guardrails



An effective engagement with a formal reasoning tool for non-technical stakeholders!

Thank you! 😊

Questions?

Tool:
LEGOS-SLEEC: <https://github.com/NickF0211/LEGOS-SLEEC>

Repository:

RESERVE: <http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~sleec/>

