

# Reflections on, and predictions for, support systems for the development of programs

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Instead of conventional “Thank you for invite”

# Huge Thank you!

My first time at an ASE:  
see real conversation between different approaches!

# Contents

## 1 Background

## 2 Arguments

## 3 An example: ACMs

- Where to start – a specification
- Splitting atoms (gently) in abstract state
- Retaining less history
- The four-slot representation
- Conclusions

## 4 Overall conclusions/summary

## Me + FM support tools

- contributed to transition from VDL to VDM (language description)
  - ▶ we wrote large (including PL/I) definitions **with minimal tooling**
  - ▶ **experience: problems mainly hit us when changes made!**
  - ▶ originated much of “VDM” as for program development
- used support systems since Jim King’s “Effigy”
  - ▶ I worry they lock user in to one method
  - ▶ suspect they constrain thought
  - ▶ (but used Effigy for top-down design!)
- “Formal Development Support System” IBM Hursley (1970s)
  - ▶ it was so rigid, even I couldn’t use it!
- more public is the mural system (below) Manchester (1980s)
- observed use of many TP systems
  - ▶ have seen people “hack” without understanding *what* they are proving
- Rodin Toolset (below)

## mural [JJLM91]

- order of proof steps was very flexible
- a “logical frame” (e.g. used for LPF)
- focus on building theories
- but only minimal automatic support
- **best seen as a UI experiment**
- built from VDM spec
- implemented in SmallTalk'80 (turned out to be a mistake)
- kept multiple proof attempts — difficult to delete!
- book now on the web
- yes, it contains the VDM spec (evolved)

# Rodin ToolSet

- (EU) project developed tools “Rodin ToolSet”
- open source - available from SourceForge
- kernel + plugins
- Eclipse based
- one key advantage: **background proving**
- also: **nice work on computing impact of changes (minimise re-proof)**
- now being used in the (EU) DEPLOY IP project
- “road map” discusses plans; invites input
- tool engenders an approach: everything in Contexts/Machines

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# Claim: (software) design is hard

- (Yes, I know this is stating the obvious!)
- requires a strange mixture of important (big) insights and detailed symbol pushing
- layers of *abstraction* (backed up by formal rules) are all we've got!
- (for many reasons) we must take our own medicine
  - ▶ reluctance to so do: Effigy, ...
- we must be seen to take our own medicine



## Belief: there is a long way to go

- no current “formal methods support system” gives software engineers anything like the support given to hardware designers by their CAD systems
- destruction of design history is intellectual vandalism
- current programming languages are ill-suited to documenting design
- have to stop trying to build “complete” support systems
- **build/link components**
- care! there are pitfalls here (e.g. different logics)
- “whole” system includes (IMHO) tracking all versions
- ... and all tests on all versions

# Thesis: level of generality

- there are all sorts of things I'd like to prove
- mistake to fix on one method (example below)
- but want more than a general purpose TP system
- there is no point in proving all of the verification conditions for one version of a program and then running a different (buggy) version — so systems have to control all versions, tests, verifications, changes etc.
- might call it a “method frame”
- this can present problems diagnostics (and performance)

# My hope for AI contribution

- (discussions with Ireland/Bundy)
- they planning to “mine proofs”
- loses info on how created (order) — cf. mural view
- info on failed attempts long discarded!
- at detailed level, can't trace what “copied” from where
- **system learns high-level strategy (not tactics?)**

## Argument: don't get locked into “legacy code” corner

- (I'm aware there are a lot of “testing” folk at ASE)
- BTW: I started out in IBM's Product Test division
- ideas like “abstract interpretation” (“symbolic execution”): making real progress for non-trivial systems
- handling “legacy” systems presents another set of challenges — here the aim is to accumulate information such as avoidance of certain sorts of bad behaviour; again, such hard won information should not be discarded
- even if can't work on “green fields” projects, look at rational reconstructions

# Theses

- model checking not only needs “abstraction” but it should be equipped to use ones that are available from design
- there are enough common problems between the various sorts of tool that interfacing components is imperative — apart from simple syntactic interfaces
- ... much in the style of the EPFL paper (Beyer?) Wednesday morning (“predicate abstraction” + “explicit analysis”)
- such integration can pose hard semantic challenges

# Idea: direct support for SOS

was almost subject of ASE conf paper (now [HJ08])

- do not have complete axiom systems for any widely used programming language (by a big margin)
- might therefore have to reason from, say, an operational semantics
- our paper builds on mural approach
- obviously use Floyd/Hoare-like rules is applicable
- in fact, would be nice if this system supports justification of such rules

## Broader worries: industrial perspective

- getting the “right” specification [JHJ07] for a non-trivial system is at least as much an issue as showing that a design matches its specification
- even during design, everything will change (in fact, designing for flexibility is often more important than aiming for efficiency) — systems must maximise what is preserved over such changes
- we have to build our tools so that they can interface with whatever in-house engineering systems are being used by organisations we expect to adopt our formal tools
- . . .

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# Key abstractions

Argument: flexibility on methods

- Pre/post-conditions (as in VDM/B/...)
  - ▶ design by *sequential* “operation decomposition rules”
  - ▶ Floyd/Hoare-like rules (coping with relational post-conditions)
- Rely/Guarantee “thinking”
  - ▶ not (just) a specific set of rules
  - ▶ show importance of “frames” (cf. Separation Logic)
  - ▶ using “auxiliary variables”
- Abstract objects
  - ▶ choice of abstract data objects key for specifications
  - ▶ data “reification” (classic-VDM / Nipkow’s rule)
  - ▶ link with R/G development
- “fiction of atomicity”
  - ▶ “splitting (software) atoms safely” [Jon07]
  - ▶ cf. database transactions [JLRW05], ...
  - ▶ cf. POBL [Jon96]

## While (operation decomposition) rule

$$\boxed{\textit{While-I}} \frac{S \textbf{ sat } (P \wedge b, P \wedge W) \quad P \Rightarrow \delta_l(b)}{\textit{mk-While}(b, S) \textbf{ sat } (P, P \wedge \neg b \wedge W^*)}$$

There's no reason why a system should hardwire the (standard) Hoare rule  
the rules should be data (to a method frame)

“posit and prove” is one way of supporting design;

“Verified by Construction” has been shown to be viable for large systems

## One R/G rule

$$\begin{array}{l} \{P, R \vee Gr\} \vdash sl \text{ sat } (Gl, Ql) \\ \{P, R \vee Gl\} \vdash sr \text{ sat } (Gr, Qr) \\ Gl \vee Gr \Rightarrow G \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{Par-I} \frac{\overline{P} \wedge Ql \wedge Qr \wedge (R \vee Gl \vee Gr)^* \Rightarrow Q}{\{P, R\} \vdash mk-Par(sl, sr) \text{ sat } (G, Q)}$$

... and there are lots more where this one came from

# Subtle link between R/G and data reification

cf. [Jon07]

- in *FINDP*

- ▶ we have  $t \leftarrow \min(t, local)$  in  $n$  parallel processes
- ▶ assuming we don't want to "lock"  $t$
- ▶ need a representation that preserves R/G conditions
- ▶ simple to represent as  $t$  as  $\min(et, ot)$

- SIEVE

- ▶ we have to remove an element from a set  $s$
- ▶ assuming we don't want to "lock"  $s$  (big!)
- ▶ need a representation that preserves R/G conditions  $s \subseteq \overleftarrow{s}$
- ▶ (less obvious) represent  $s$  as a bit vector

- Simpson

- ▶ extremely interesting
- ▶ **my claim: this is the essence of Simpson's contribution**

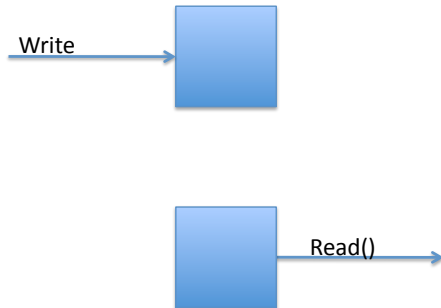
# ACMs: [JP08]

Communication (Atomic?)



# ACMs

Atomic and (trying for) Asynchronous



# Simpson's algorithm

- Simpson's algorithm
- several other folk still working on this
- run through my “rational reconstruction”
  - ▶ “explanation” via layers of abstraction
- essential to get the big steps right before detailed proof
- apologies for so much argument about eight lines of code ...

formulae in small font not meant to be read!

# Specification

$$\Sigma^a :: \text{data-w}: \text{Value}^*$$
$$\text{fresh-w}: \mathbb{N}$$
$$\text{hold-r}: \mathbb{N}$$
$$\mathbf{inv} (mk\text{-}\Sigma^a(\text{data-w}, \text{fresh-w}, \text{hold-r})) \triangleq$$
$$\text{fresh-w}, \text{hold-r} \in \{1..\mathbf{len} \text{ data-w}\} \wedge \text{hold-r} \leq \text{fresh-w}$$
$$\sigma_0^a = mk\text{-}\Sigma^a([\mathbf{x}], 1, 1)$$

**while true do**

*start-Write*( $v: \text{Value}$ ):  $\text{data-w} \leftarrow \text{data-w} \overset{\sim}{\curvearrowright} [v]$ ;  
*commit-Write*():  $\text{fresh-w} \leftarrow \mathbf{len} \text{ data-w}$

**od**

**while true do**

*start-Read*():  $\text{hold-r} \leftarrow \text{fresh-w}$ ;  
*end-Read*() $r: \text{Value}$ :  $r \leftarrow \text{data-w}(i)$  **for some**  $i \in \{\text{hold-r}..\text{fresh-w}\}$

**od**



## Example 3

*start-Read()* ..  $mk-\Sigma^a([x], 1, 1)$   
*start-Write(y)* ..  $mk-\Sigma^a([x, y], 1, 1)$   
*commit-Write()* ..  $mk-\Sigma^a([x, y], 2, 1)$   
*start-Write(z)* ..  $mk-\Sigma^a([x, y, z], 2, 1)$   
*commit-Write()* ..  $mk-\Sigma^a([x, y, z], 3, 1)$   
*end-Read()* ..  $r \in \{x, y, z\}$   
*start-Read()* ..  $mk-\Sigma^a([x, y, z], 3, 3)$   
*end-Read()* ..  $r = z$

# Specification in terms of four sub-operations (*Write*)

Atomic operations — therefore pure pre/post specification

**while true do**

*start-Write*( $v: \text{Value}$ ):  $\text{data-}w \leftarrow \text{data-}w \overset{\curvearrowright}{\sim} [v]$ ;

*commit-Write*( $\cdot$ ):  $\text{fresh-}w \leftarrow \mathbf{len} \text{ data-}w$

**od**

||

:

*Write*( $v: \text{Value}$ )

*start-Write*( $v: \text{Value}$ )

**wr**  $\text{data-}w$

**post**  $\text{data-}w = \overleftarrow{\text{data-}w} \overset{\curvearrowright}{\sim} [v]$

*commit-Write*( $v: \text{Value}$ )

**rd**  $\text{data-}w$

**wr**  $\text{fresh-}w$

**pre**  $\text{data-}w(\mathbf{len} \text{ data-}w) = v$

**post**  $\text{fresh-}w = \mathbf{len} \text{ data-}w$

## Specification in terms of four sub-operations (*Read*)

⋮

||

**while true do**

*start-Read()*:  $hold-r \leftarrow fresh-w$ ;

*end-Read()* $r$ : *Value*:  $r \leftarrow data-w(i)$  **for some**  $i \in \{hold-r..fresh-w\}$

**od**

*Read()* $r$ : *Value*

**local**  $hold-r: \mathbb{N}$

*start-Read()*

**wr**  $hold-r$

**rd**  $fresh-w$

**post**  $hold-r = fresh-w$

*end-Read()* $r$ : *Value*

**rd**  $data-w, fresh-w$

**post**  $\exists i \in \{hold-r..fresh-w\} \cdot r = data-w(i)$

# General messages

- note “algorithmic” specification
- “fiction of atomicity”
  - ▶ but single “atomic” variable does not cover all behaviour
- “frames” (for rd/wr access)
  - ▶ plus “local”
- data abstraction

# Splitting atoms in $\Sigma^a$ (*Write*)

Accept overlap (only read/write) — therefore rely/guarantee

*Write*( $v$ : *Value*)

*start-Write*( $v$ : *Value*)

**rd** *fresh-w*

**wr** *data-w*

**rely**  $\overline{\text{fresh-w}} = \overline{\text{fresh-w}} \wedge \overline{\text{data-w}} = \overline{\text{data-w}}$

**guar**  $\{1..\overline{\text{fresh-w}}\} \triangleleft \overline{\text{data-w}} = \{1..\overline{\text{fresh-w}}\} \triangleleft \overline{\text{data-w}}$

**post**  $\overline{\text{data-w}} = \overline{\text{data-w}} \curvearrowright [v]$

*commit-Write*( $v$ : *Value*)

**rd** *data-w*

**wr** *fresh-w*

**pre**  $\text{data-w}(\text{len } \text{data-w}) = v$

**rely**  $\overline{\text{fresh-w}} = \overline{\text{fresh-w}} \wedge \overline{\text{data-w}} = \overline{\text{data-w}}$

**post**  $\text{fresh-w} = \text{len } \text{data-w}$

# Splitting atoms in $\Sigma^a$ (*Read*)

*Read()**r*: Value

*start-Read()*

**rd** *fresh-w*

**wr** *hold-r*

**rely**  $\text{hold-r} = \overline{\text{hold-r}}$

**post**  $\text{hold-r} \in \{\overline{\text{fresh-w}}, \text{fresh-w}\}$

*end-Read()**r*: Value

**rd** *data-w, fresh-w, hold-r*

**rely**  $\text{hold-r} = \overline{\text{hold-r}} \wedge \forall i \in \{\overline{\text{hold-r}.. \text{fresh-w}}\} \cdot \text{data-w}(i) = \overline{\text{data-w}(i)}$

**post**  $\exists i \in \{\overline{\text{hold-r}.. \text{fresh-w}}\} \cdot r = \overline{\text{data-w}(i)}$

# General messages

- phasing
  - ▶ makes clear *start-Write* cannot interfere with *commit-Write*
  - ▶ avoids implications in rely conditions
- frames plus phasing significantly simplify R/G assertions
- cf. *rely-start-Write* on  $\Sigma^a$  above

# Retaining less history

A data reification exercise — still very general

$$\Sigma^i :: \text{data-}w: X \xrightarrow{m} \text{Value}$$
$$\text{fresh-}w: X$$
$$\text{hold-}r: X$$
$$\text{hold-}w: X$$
$$\sigma_0^i = mk\text{-}\Sigma^i(\{\alpha \mapsto \mathbf{x}\}, \alpha, \alpha, \alpha)$$



# Relating $\Sigma^i$ to $\Sigma^a$

Using Nipkow's rule

$$r(\sigma_1^a, \sigma_1^i) \wedge post^i(\sigma_1^i, \sigma_2^i) \Rightarrow \exists \sigma_2^a \in \Sigma^a \cdot post^a(\sigma_1^a, \sigma_2^a) \wedge r(\sigma_2^a, \sigma_2^i)$$

$$r : \Sigma^a \times \Sigma^i \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$$

$$r(mk\text{-}\Sigma^a(data\text{-}w^a, fresh\text{-}w^a, hold\text{-}r^a), mk\text{-}\Sigma^i(data\text{-}w^i, fresh\text{-}w^i, hold\text{-}r^i, hold\text{-}w^i)) \triangleq$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{rng} \ data\text{-}w^i \subseteq \mathbf{elems} \ data\text{-}w^a \wedge \\ & data\text{-}w^a(fresh\text{-}w^a) = data\text{-}w^i(fresh\text{-}w^i) \wedge \\ & data\text{-}w^a(hold\text{-}r^a) = data\text{-}w^i(hold\text{-}r^i) \end{aligned}$$

# Specifications of the sub-operations on $\Sigma^i$

Still overlapped — still rely/guarantee

*Write(v: Value)*

**local** *hold-w: X*

*start-Write(v: Value)*

**rd** *hold-r, fresh-w*

**wr** *data-w, hold-w*

**rely**  $\overleftarrow{fresh-w} = \overleftarrow{fresh-w} \wedge \overleftarrow{data-w} = \overleftarrow{data-w}$

**guar**  $\{\overleftarrow{hold-r}, \overleftarrow{hold-r}\} \triangleleft \overleftarrow{data-w} = \{\overleftarrow{hold-r}, \overleftarrow{hold-r}\} \triangleleft \overleftarrow{data-w}$

**post**  $hold-w \in (X - \{\overleftarrow{fresh-w}, \overleftarrow{hold-r}, \overleftarrow{hold-r}\}) \wedge \overleftarrow{data-w} = \overleftarrow{data-w} \dagger \{hold-w \mapsto v\}$

*commit-Write(v: Value)*

**rd** *data-w, hold-w*

**wr** *fresh-w*

**pre**  $data-w(hold-w) = v$

**rely**  $\overleftarrow{fresh-w} = \overleftarrow{fresh-w} \wedge \overleftarrow{data-w} = \overleftarrow{data-w}$

**post**  $fresh-w = hold-w$

# Specifications of the sub-operations on $\Sigma^i$

*Read()**r*: Value

*start-Read()*

**rd** *fresh-w*

**wr** *hold-r*

**rely** *hold-r* =  $\overline{\text{hold-r}}$

**post** *hold-r*  $\in \{\overline{\text{fresh-w}}, \text{fresh-w}\}$

*end-Read()**r*: Value

**rd** *hold-r*, *data-w*

**rely** *hold-r* =  $\overline{\text{hold-r} \wedge \text{data-w}(\text{hold-r})}$  =  $\overline{\text{data-w}(\text{hold-r})}$

**post** *r* = *data-w*(*hold-r*)

# General messages

- simpler R/G because of read/write frames
- data reification
  - ▶ (potentially) reducing non-determinism
  - ▶ use of VDM's other reification rule
- still have “bold” atomicity assumptions
  - ▶ couldn't update *data-w* atomically on any reasonable machine
- still work to be done
- role of data reification in achieving rely conditions
- Simpson's representation crucial

# The four-slot representation

Focus on Simpson's inspiration

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^r &:: \text{data-}w: P \times S \xrightarrow{m} \text{Value} \\ &\text{pair-}w: P \\ &\text{pair-}r: P \\ &\text{slot-}w: P \xrightarrow{m} S \\ &\text{wp-}w: P \\ &\text{ws-}w: S \\ &\text{rs-}r: S \end{aligned}$$

where (key assumptions about granularity ( $\rho$ )):

$P, S = \text{Token-}\mathbf{set}$

$P = S$

**card**  $P = 2$

$\rho(i) \neq i$

# Specifications of the sub-operations on $\Sigma^r$

*Write(v: Value)*

**local** *wp-w: P*

**local** *ws-w: S*

*start-Write(v: Value)*

**rd** *pair-r, slot-w*

**wr** *data-w*

**rely**  $\text{slot-w} = \overleftarrow{\text{slot-w}} \wedge \text{data-w} = \overleftarrow{\text{data-w}}$

**guar**  $\{(\overleftarrow{\text{pair-r}}, \text{slot-w}(\overleftarrow{\text{pair-r}})), (\text{pair-r}, \text{slot-w}(\text{pair-r}))\} \triangleleft \text{data-w} =$   
 $\{(\overleftarrow{\text{pair-r}}, \text{slot-w}(\overleftarrow{\text{pair-r}})), (\text{pair-r}, \text{slot-w}(\text{pair-r}))\} \triangleleft \overleftarrow{\text{data-w}}$

**post**  $\text{wp-w} = \rho(\overleftarrow{\text{pair-r}}) \wedge \text{ws-w} = \rho(\text{slot-w}(\text{wp-w})) \wedge \text{data-w}(\text{wp-w}, \text{ws-w}) = v$

*commit-Write()*

**wr** *pair-w, slot-w*

**rely**  $\text{pair-w} = \overleftarrow{\text{pair-w}} \wedge \text{slot-w} = \overleftarrow{\text{slot-w}}$

**guar**  $\text{slot-w}(\text{pair-r}) = \overleftarrow{\text{slot-w}}(\overleftarrow{\text{pair-r}})$

**post**  $\text{slot-w}(\text{wp-w}) = \text{ws-w} \wedge \text{pair-w} = \text{wp-w}$

## Satisfies guarantee conditions (as well as post)

*Write*( $v$ : *Value*)

**local**  $wp-w$ :  $P$

**local**  $ws-w$ :  $S$

$wp-w \leftarrow \rho(\text{pair-}r)$ ;

$ws-w \leftarrow \rho(\text{slot-}w(wp-w))$ ;

$\text{data-}w(wp-w, ws-w) \leftarrow v$ ;

$\text{slot-}w(wp-w) \leftarrow ws-w$ ;

$\text{pair-}w \leftarrow wp-w$

*Read*( $r$ ): *Value*

**local**  $rs-r$ :  $S$

$\text{pair-}r \leftarrow \text{pair-}w$ ;

$rs-r \leftarrow \text{slot-}w(\text{pair-}r)$ ;

$r \leftarrow \text{data-}w(\text{pair-}r, rs-r)$

# Conclusions (on example)

- all at ASE probably accept “refinement from abstractions”
- “splitting atoms” – a new/old formal addition
- subsidiary points
  - ▶ rely/guarantee “thinking”
  - ▶ remember frame descriptions
  - ▶ combination with data reification
  - ▶ link with “phasing”
  - ▶ “auxiliary variables” + Nipkow’s rule
  - ▶ tool support
  - ▶ try to avoid “coding logic into values”
- these ideas are not (all) in any single “method”



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## (My) general conclusions

- OK, tools *do* matter
- no one method solves covers all problems
- must design interworking components
  - ▶ XML is not the answer!
  - ▶ generality: diagnostics via rules?
  - ▶ ... performance via abstract interpretation?
- I hope to explore “method frame”
  - ▶ flexibility
  - ▶ way to combine
- GUI does matter
  - ▶ view onto huge data structure
  - ▶ much of which generated
  - ▶ quick/easy check to avoid wasting time trying to prove non-theorems?
- Programming Languages — part of the problem (not solution)
  - ▶ “must try harder”
  - ▶ old TOPD question

# Personal preferences

- (post this meeting) I still plan to work on Verification!
- a couple more examples
  - ▶ I got into “formal methods” (1969) because of PL/I-F compiler mess
  - ▶ my attempts to prove extant programs always *failed*
  - ▶ concede: I didn’t have the good tools available here at ASE 2008
  - ▶ but: finding errors late still leaves “scrap and rework” issue
- real message: continue to search for synergy
  - ▶ I happen to be on Verification side of the fence
  - ▶ I do see the payoff with model checking etc.
  - ▶ Confess: VxC suites my personal research tastes!
- ... and I hope to work with AI people!

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In *ABZ2008*, volume LNCS 5238, pages 360–377, 2008.

# Plug!

ASE community might also like  
VSTTE (because the “E” is for “experiments”)  
Toronto, October 6<sup>th</sup>–9<sup>th</sup>

<http://qpq.csl.sri.com/vsr/vstte-08>