



# Composition, Renaming and Generic Instantiation in Event-B Development

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# Overview

- Simple Composition Model
- Composition
- Renaming/Refactory
- Generic Instantiation
- Conclusions
- Future Work



### Machine M1 and Machine M2

MACHINE m1			
VARIABLES			
x			
INVARIANTS			
$inv1: x \in \mathbb{N}$			
EVENTS			
Initialisation			
$\mathbf{begin}$			
act1: x := 100			
$\mathbf{end}$			
<b>Event</b> dec $\hat{=}$			
any			
i			
where			
grd2: x > 0			
$grd1:i\in 1 \mathrel{..} x$			
then			
act1: x := x - i			
$\mathbf{end}$			
END			



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### **Simple Composition**



### Simple Composition

MACHINE cm1	EVENTS	<b>Event</b> transfer $\widehat{=}$
VARIABLES	Initialisation	any
$x \\ y$	begin act1: x := 100 act2: y := 0 end	i where grd1: x > 0 $grd2: i \in 1x$
invil : r C N		then act1: x := x - i
$inv1: x \in \mathbb{N}$ $inv2: y \in \mathbb{N}$		act2: y := y + i end
inv3: x + y = 100		END

#### Machine *cm1* – Abstract Machine



### Demonstration

 Demonstration of the Composition plug-in for Rodin Platform using the Simple Composition





# Composition

- Allows aggregation of sub-systems and generate a larger system (interaction between subsystems)
- Reusability of systems that are already created and validated
- Sub-systems may be refined independently

# **Composition Plug-in**

- Shared Event Composition: systems are composed through synchronisation of events
- Properties of each machine are merged (Contexts, Variables,...)
- Conjunction of the invariant predicates
- Composed events:
  - Merged parameters
  - Conjunction of guards
  - Assignment of actions are done in parallel
    - $evt3 \cong ANY t?, x$  WHERE  $t? \in A \land G(t?, x, m)$  THEN S(t?, x, m) END
    - $evt4 \cong \mathbf{ANY} \ t!, y \ \mathbf{WHERE} \ H(t!, y, n) \ \mathbf{THEN} \ T(t!, y, n) \ \mathbf{END}$
  - $evt3 \parallel evt4 \cong$

**ANY** t!, x, y **WHERE**  $t! \in A \land G(t!, x, m) \land H(t!, y, n)$  **THEN**  $S(t!, x, m) \parallel T(t!, y, n)$  **END** 





# Semantics of Composition

- Event-B has the same semantics structure and refinement definitions as Action Systems
- It is possible to make a correspondence between parallel composition in CSP and an event-based view of parallel composition for Action Systems
- A failure-divergence definition (CSP) can be applied to Event-B machines

 $S \in Machine \rightarrow FD$  where FD is the set of Failure-Divergence for Machine

PAR(P,Q) where  $P,Q \in FD$  (function that defines the semantics of the process P||Q in CSP)

 $S(M \parallel N) = PAR(S(M), S(N))$ 

PAR is monotonic, so machines M and N can be refined independently



# Renaming/Refactory: WHY?

- Shared Event Composition constraint:
  - No shared variables
- If machines to be composed have the same variable name, it is necessary to rename (at least) one of the variables
- Occurrences of variables in other elements need to reflect renaming (invariants, actions, guards,...)
- Occurrences also need to propagate over related files like refinements...
- (Long time) request by Event-B developers in the Rodin Platform

# Renaming/Refactory plug-in

- Renaming/Refactory plug-in allows the renaming of variables but not only:
  - Carrier Sets
  - Constants
  - Events
  - Labelled elements (invariants, axioms, guards, etc)
- Uses Rodin Indexer to accelerate search of elements and be more accurate
- Goal: refactory of elements should not affect the behaviour of machines/contexts - no change at the semantic level

# Renaming/Refactory plug-in

#### How it works?

- User selects element to be renamed
- User introduces new element name
- A list of related files is created
- Looks for possible clashes and returns a report
- User decides if he wants to execute renaming



# Renaming/Refactory plug-in

- Prototype (not a final version)
- Available to install from Rodin Update Site in version Rodin 1.0

#### Limitation

 Renaming is not applied to proofs obligations (but the intention is to be applied in the future)



### **Generic Instantiation**

- Generic Instantiation reuses components and tries to solve difficulties raised by the construction of large models
- We propose a Generic Instantiation approach for Event-B by instantiating machines.
- Instances inherit properties from the *pattern* and *personalised* it by renaming/replacing those properties to more specific names to the instance.
- This approach uses the Renaming plug-in



**Generic Instantiation** 

- Generation of proof obligations to ensure assumptions (axioms) used in the patterns are satisfied in the instance.
- Contexts work as Parameterisation of instantiated machines



**CONTEXT** Ctx **SETS**  $S_1...S_m$  **CONSTANTS**  $C_1...C_n$ **AXIOMS**  $Ax_1...Ax_p$  MACHINE M SEES Ctx VARIABLES  $v_1...v_q$ EVENTS  $ev_1...ev_r$ 

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INSTANTIATED MACHINE IMINSTANTIATES M VIA CtxSEES D /\* context containing the instance properties \*/REPLACE /\* replace parameters defined in context C \*/SETS 
$$S_1 := DS_1, \dots, S_m := DS_m$$
 /\* Carrier Sets or Constants \*/CONSTANTS  $C_1 := DC_1, \dots, C_n := DC_n$ RENAME /\* rename variables, events and parameters at machine M \*/VARIABLES  $v_1 := nv_1, \dots, v_q := nv_q$ EVENTS  $ev_1 := nev_1, \dots, ev_r := nev_r$  /\* optional \*/ $p_1 := np_1, \dots, p_s := np_s$  /\* parameters: optional \*/END

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### **Instantiated Machine**

- An INSTANTIATED MACHINE that instantiates a generic machine (*pattern*):
  - Has a name.
  - Defines which machine is used as generic.
  - Defines which variables and events are renamed.
  - Elements (sets and constants) from seen contexts are replaced by instance elements.
- Axioms in the pattern are converted into theorems in the instance.
  - The proof obligations associated with theorems assure that the assumptions in the pattern are satisfied in the instance.



Instantiated Machine: example

Case study: Model a Protocol (Problem)

Protocol





### Generic Context and Machine: Pattern

	MACHINE Channel	<b>Event</b> Send $\hat{=}$
CONTEXT ChannelParameters	<b>SEES</b> ChannelParameters	any
SETS	VARIABLES	m
Message		where
message	channel	$grd1$ : $m \in Message$
CONSTANTS	INVARIANTS	$grd2$ : $card(channel) < max\_size$
$max\_size$	$inv1$ : channel $\subseteq$ Message	then
ANTONIC	$inv2$ : $card(channel) \le max\_size$	$act1$ : $channel := channel \cup \{m\}$
AXIOMS	EVENTS	end
$axm1$ : $max\_size \in \mathbb{N}$	Initialization	Event $Receive \hat{=}$
END		any
	begin	m
	$act1$ : $channel := \varnothing$	where
	end	$grd1$ : $m \in channel$
		$\mathbf{then}$
		skip
		$\mathbf{end}$
	:	END



### **Instantiated Machine**

Context is used as Parameterisation of machines where the instance properties are defined



CONTEXTChannelParametersSETSMessageCONSTANTS $max_size$ AXIOMSaxm1 :  $max_size \in \mathbb{N}$ END

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### Instantiated Machine: QChannel

machine Channel sees ChannelParameters	machine OChannel sees ProtocolTypes
INSTANTIATED MACHINE OChannel	
INSTANTIATES Channel VIA Chamid Blass netter nnel	variables qchannel
SEES ProtocolTypes /* context REPLACE /* replace SETS Message := Request CONSTANTS max_size := q $max_size$ containing the instance properties */ iparamients defined in ChannelParameters @inv1 channel $\subseteq$ Message @inv3 finite(channel) @inv3 finite(channel) @inv3 finite(channel) @inv2 card(channel) $\leq$ max_size wariables and events at Channel machine */ VARIABLES channel := q event INITIALISATION then $m := q$ $m := q$	<pre>*/ invariants @inv1 qchannel ⊆ Request @inv3 finite(qchannel) @inv2 card(qchannel) ≤ qmax_size theorem @thm1 qmax_size ∈ N events events event INITIALISATION then @act1 qchannel = Ø end</pre>
END	end
event Send any m where @grd1 m ∈ Message @grd2 card(channel) < max_size then @act1 channel ≔ channel ∪ {m} end	<pre>event QSend any q where @grd1 q ∈ Request @grd2 card(qchannel) &lt; qmax_size then @act1 qchannel = qchannel u {q} end</pre>
event Receive	event Receive
where	where
@grd1 <i>m</i> ∈ channel	@grd1 <i>q</i> ∈ qchannel
end	end
end	end



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### Instantiated Machine + Composition





## Instantiation of a chain of refinements

- Expand notion of reuse to a chain of refinements
- Creation of Instantiated Refinements





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Instantiated Machine/Refinement: Instantiating Theorems and Invariants

- Invariants define model properties in machines
- Theorems work as assertions
  - If theorem proof obligation is discharged, the same should happen in the instance: no re-proving
- Ideally:
  - add to the instance the assumptions and assertions given by the theorems and invariants without the hassle of re-proving them.
- Possible solution: proved-theorem, similar to a theorem but without a proof obligation associated



# Conclusions

- Composition plug-in: Ability to apply shared event parallel composition of machines using Event-B
- Rodin works as a modelling tool support
- Renaming plug-in: renaming of elements in Event-B models using Rodin
- Generic Instantiation: proposal for instantiation of machines

# Future Work

- Validation of output machine in the composed machine file while using the Composition plug-in
- Development in the Rodin platform of the generic instantiation – Instantiated Machines
- Instantiated Contexts??
- Study of Decomposition (can be considered the inverse operation of Composition) using Event-B and the Rodin platform.
  - Shared Event: event-based viewpoint
  - Application of case-studies







### The End

# QUESTIONS???

### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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