

Refinement of Interface Automata Strengthened by Action Semantics

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Outline

- 1 Focus
- 2 Our interface automata based approach
- 3 Redefinition of the refinement
- 4 The CyCab case study

Component interface formalisms

- formal models to specify component-based systems.
- a **communicating interface** describes **how a component can be composed and connected** to the others in a system design.
- enough information ensuring a proper components working together properly.
- common used interface formalisms: I/O automata, IA, Coln automata ...
- Interface automata IA:
 - ▶ the same syntax as I/O automata.
 - ▶ not necessarily input-enabled.
 - ▶ poor models at the level of action semantics.
 - ▶ no enough information about the synchronization of shared actions.

⇒ **No enough information to verify component interoperability**

Our approach: Informally

- An **IA based approach**:
 - ▶ Interface automata
 - ▶ considering only action signatures.
 - **Contributions**: extending action by their semantics:
 - ▶ **actions** + **predicates** over a set of shared variables.
 - ▶ annotate transitions by **Pre** and **Post** conditions of actions.
- ⇒ More reliable verification of component interoperability

Formal definition

Definition

Let $A = \langle S_A, I_A, \Sigma_A^I, \Sigma_A^O, \Sigma_A^H, Pre_A, Post_A, \delta_A \rangle$ be an IA strengthened by action semantics where

- a finite set S_A of states;
- an initial state $I_A \subseteq S_A$;
- three disjoint sets Σ_A^I, Σ_A^O and Σ_A^H of inputs, output, and hidden actions;
- Pre_A and $Post_A$ are the set of pre and post-conditions of actions, they are atomic formulae over the set of variables V ;
- a set $\delta_A \subseteq S_A \times Pre_A \times \Sigma_A \times Post_A \times S_A$ of transitions.

Refinement

- formalizing the relation between abstract and concrete versions of the same component interface.
- the refined specification must allow *more legal inputs* and *fewer outputs* than the abstract specification.
- the refinement relation is defined as a simulation.
- $Q \preceq P$:
 - ▶ the input steps of P are simulated by Q .
 - ▶ the output steps of Q are simulated by P .

Refinement \triangleq Alternating simulation

Alternating simulation

Definition (ε -closure(v))

Given an interface automaton P and a state $v \in V_P$, ε -closure $_P(v)$ is the smallest $U \subseteq V_P$ such that (1) $v \in U$ and (2) if $u \in U$ and $(u, a, u') \in V_P^H$, then $u' \in U$

Definition (Externally enabled actions of a state v)

Consider an interface automaton P and a state $v \in V_P$,

- $ExtEn_P^O(v) = \{a \mid \exists u \in \varepsilon\text{-closure}(v). a \in A_P^O(u)\}$
- $ExtEn_P^I(v) = \{a \mid \forall u \in \varepsilon\text{-closure}(v). a \in A_P^I(u)\}$

Definition (Externally reachable states from v and an ExtEnA a)

- $ExtDest_P(v, a) = \{u' \mid \exists (u, a, u') \in \tau_P. u \in \varepsilon\text{-closure}(v)\}$

Alternating simulation

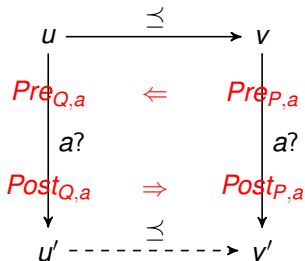
A binary relation $\preceq \subseteq S_P \times S_Q$ from Q to P is an alternating simulation if for all $s \in S_P, r \in S_Q$ such that $r \preceq s$ the following conditions holds

- 1 $ExtEn_P^I(s) \subseteq ExtEn_Q^I(r)$;
- 2 $ExtEn_Q^O(r) \subseteq ExtEn_P^O(s)$;
- 3 $\forall a \in ExtEn_P^I(s) \cup ExtEn_Q^O(r)$ and $\forall r' \in ExtDest_Q(r, a): \exists s' \in ExtDest_P(s, a)$ such that $r' \preceq s'$ and
 - ▶ if $a \in ExtEn_P^I(s)$ then $Pre_{P,a} \Rightarrow Pre_{Q,a}$ and $Post_{Q,a} \Rightarrow Post_{P,a}$.
 - ▶ else if $a \in ExtEn_Q^O(r)$ then $Pre_{P,a} \Leftrightarrow Pre_{Q,a}$ and $Post_{P,a} \Leftrightarrow Post_{Q,a}$.
 over the set of variables V' .

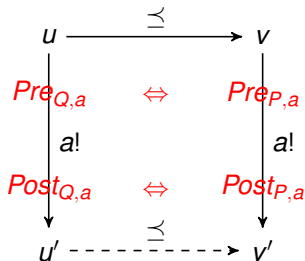
Intuitively

- Input actions (**provided services**)
 - ▶ add more provided services
 - ▶ strengthen their former operation: add constraints on their pre and post-conditions.
 - ★ fewer precondition
 - ★ stronger postcondition
- Output actions (required services)
 - ▶ refinement contains less output actions than the abstraction
 - ▶ constraints still unchanged in the refinement
 - ★ pre and post-conditions of a remaining output action are **equivalent** to their correspondents in the abstract one.

Alternating simulation



Input actions



Input actions

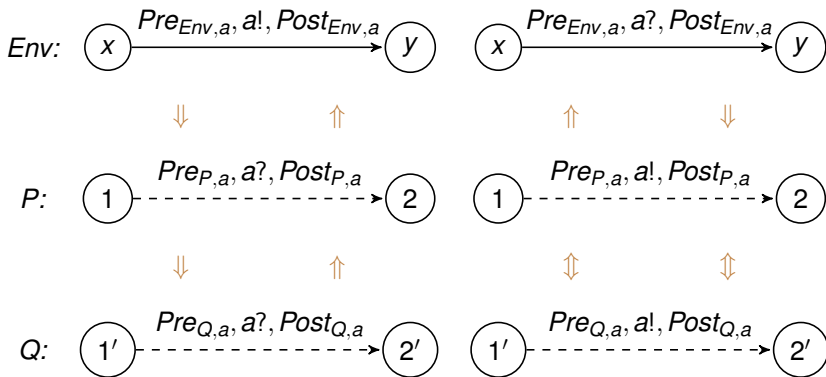
The refinement definition

Definition (Refinement)

The interface automaton Q refines the interface automaton P , written $Q \preceq P$ according to the set of variables V' if

- $\Sigma_P^I \subseteq \Sigma_Q^I$ and $\Sigma_P^O \supseteq \Sigma_Q^O$;
- *there is an alternating simulation \preceq from Q to P such that $I_Q \preceq I_P$.*

Substitution



Theorems

Theorem (transitivity)

For all interface automata P , Q , and R , if $P \preceq Q$ and $Q \preceq R$, then $P \preceq R$.

Theorem (substitution)

Consider three interface automata P , Q , and R such that Q and R are composable and $\Sigma_I^Q \cap \Sigma_O^R \subseteq \Sigma_I^P \cap \Sigma_O^R$. If P and R are compatible and $Q \preceq P$, then Q and R are compatible and $Q \parallel R \preceq P \parallel R$.

Theorems

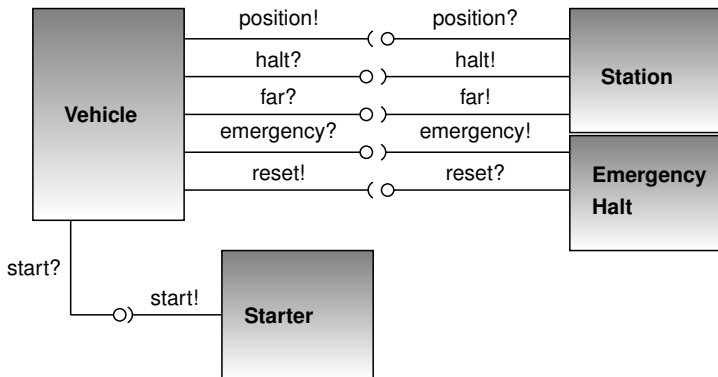
Corollary

Consider four automata P , Q , R , and S such that

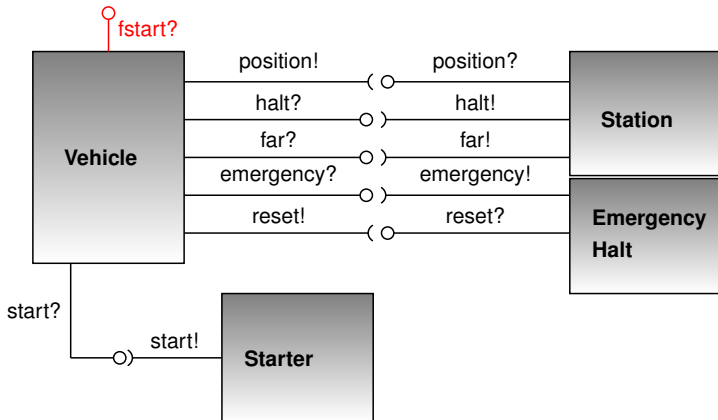
- Q and R are composable;
- $\Sigma_I^Q \cap \Sigma_O^R \subseteq \Sigma_I^P \cap \Sigma_O^R$;
- S and Q are composable;
- $\Sigma_I^S \cap \Sigma_O^Q \subseteq \Sigma_I^R \cap \Sigma_O^Q$;

If P and R are compatible, $Q \preceq P$, and $S \preceq R$ then Q is compatible with R and S is compatible with Q and $Q \parallel S \preceq P \parallel R$.

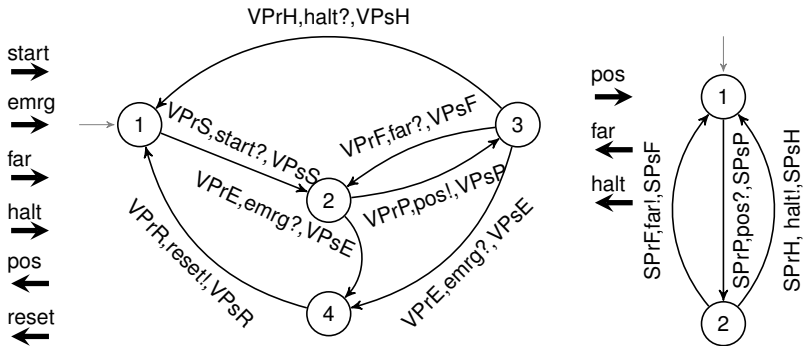
Components



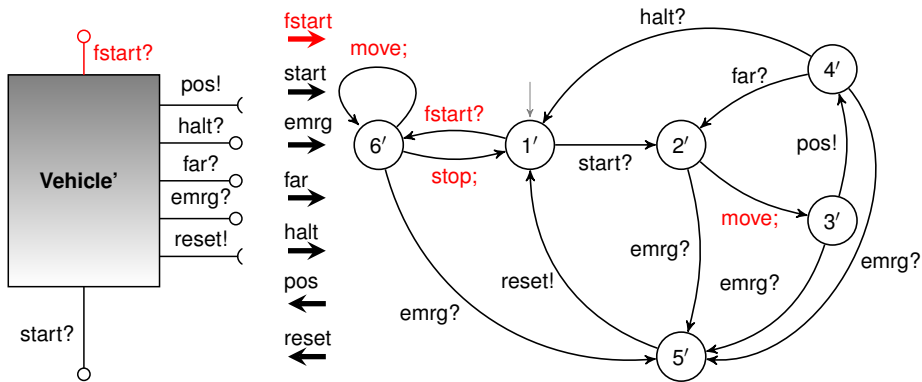
Components



The Vehicle and Station interfaces



Refinement of the Vehicle interface



That's all, thanks for your attention

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