

# Translating Synchronous Guarded Actions to Interleaved Guarded Actions

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## Definition: Synchronous Guarded Actions (SGAs)

A synchronous guarded action ( $\gamma \Rightarrow \alpha$ ) consists of

- a Boolean guard  $\gamma$  and
- a **single** atomic **immediate/delayed** assignment  $\alpha$ .

## Behavior of SGAs

- execution of **all** enabled guarded actions **in parallel**

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## Definition: Interleaved Guarded Actions (IGAs)

A interleaved guarded action ( $\gamma \Rightarrow \alpha$ ) consists of

- a Boolean guard  $\gamma$  and
- a **set of** atomic assignments  $\alpha$ .

## Behavior of IGAs (subset of Dijkstra's Guarded Commands)

- execution of a **single** enabled guarded actions

# Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Problems
- 3 The Solution
- 4 Conclusion

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## Synchronous Model of Computation

- execution is divided into a sequence of reactions steps
- behavior in a reaction step
  - all inputs are read
  - all outputs are produced (instantaneously)
  - new internal state is determined
  - each variable has a **unique** value

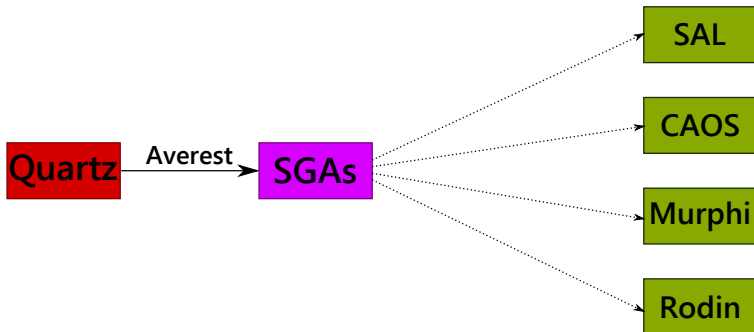
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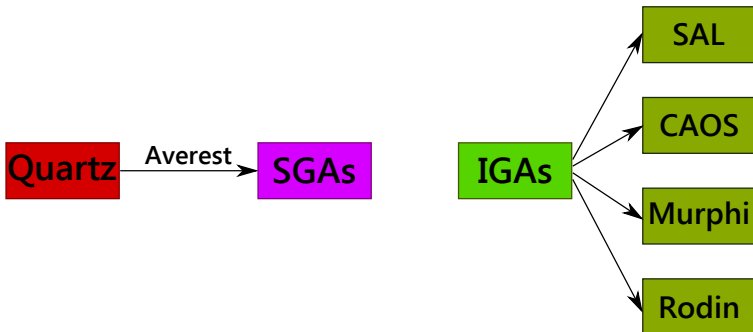
- imperative synchronous language
- C-like syntax
- **pause** defines start/end of reaction step
- input language for Averest
- compiler generates synchronous guarded actions (SGAs)

# What is this talk about?

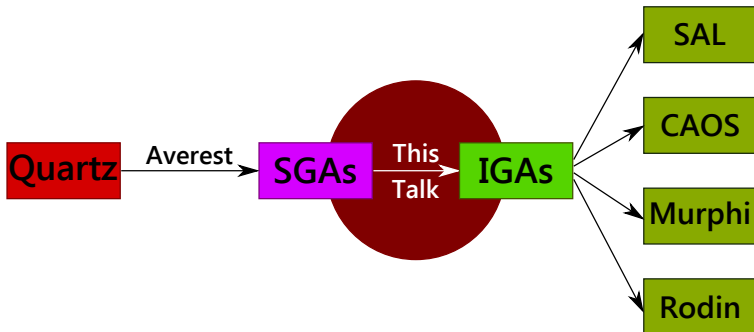




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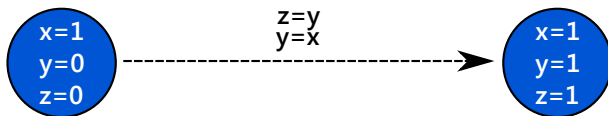


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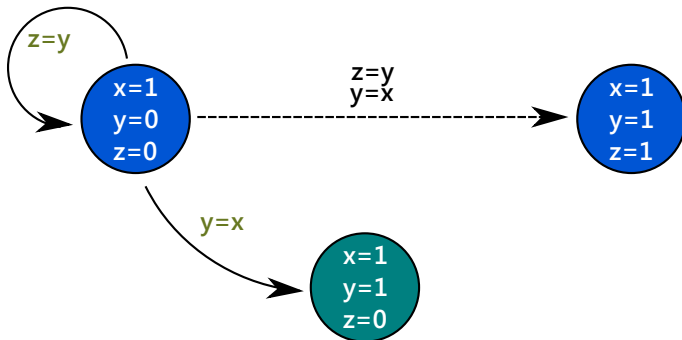
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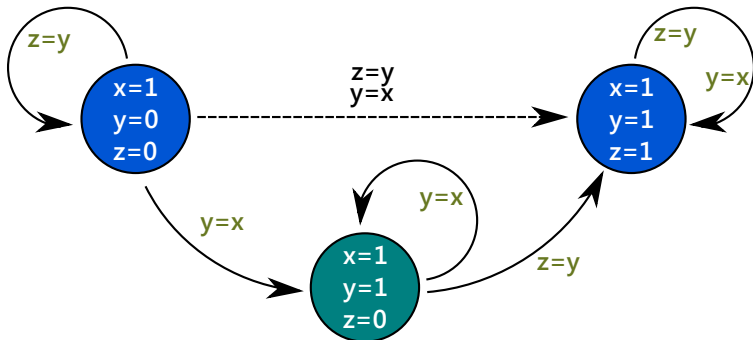
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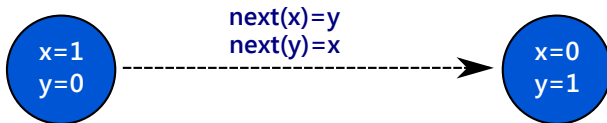
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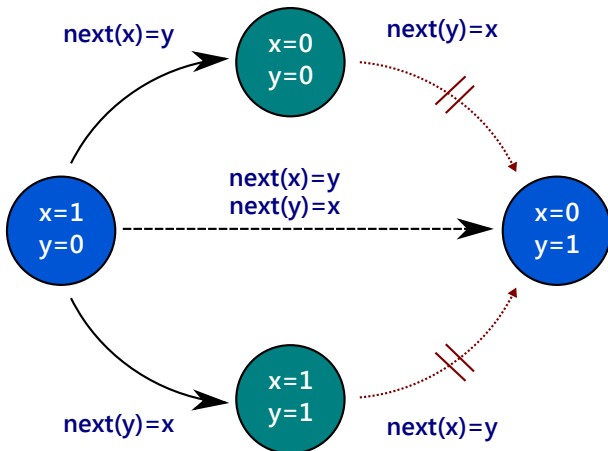
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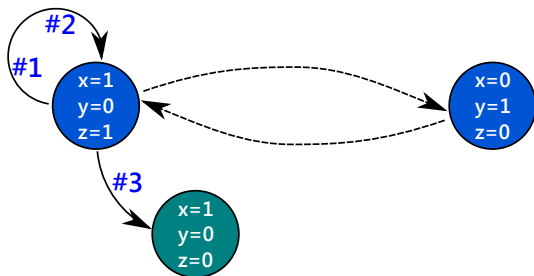
## Problem #3

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{true} \Rightarrow x=z \\ \text{true} \Rightarrow y=\neg z \\ \text{true} \Rightarrow \mathbf{next}(z)=\neg z \end{array} \right\}$$



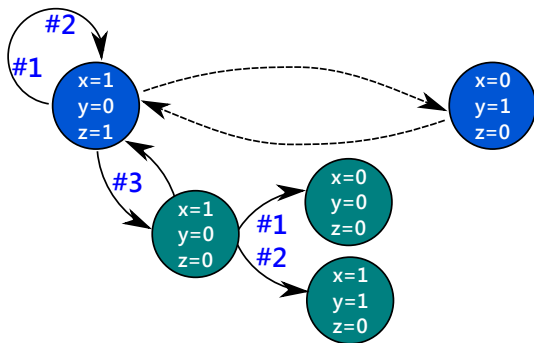
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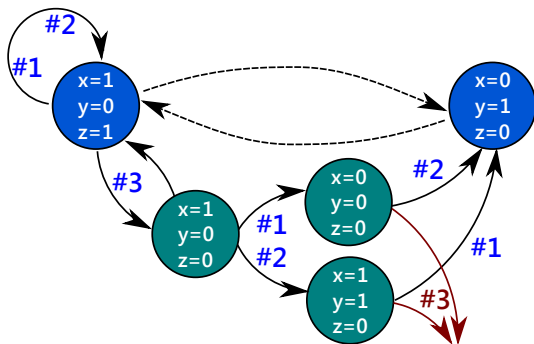
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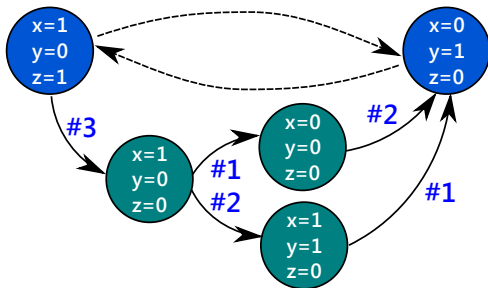
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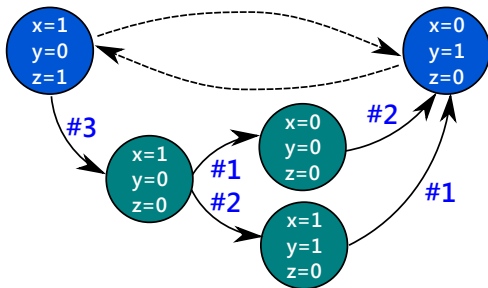
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# Summary of Identified Problems

## Problems to Solve

- assignment behavior
- execution order
- reaction step behavior
- temporal behavior



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## Problems and Solutions

- **assignment behavior**
  - an immediate assignment may influence all other assignments
  - a delayed assignment does not influence other assignments
    - ⇒ two phase approach
- **execution order**
  - data-dependency between immediate/delayed assignments
    - ⇒ two phase approach
  - data-dependency between immediate assignments
    - read access only to already determined values
    - no write after write access (e.g. no multiple execution)
      - ⇒ solved inside first phase
- **reaction step behavior**
  - ⇒ two phase approach + correct execution order
- **temporal behavior**

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## Two Phase Approach:

- Phase 1: evaluation of immediate assignments
  - define execution order
  - respect data dependencies
  - no complete serialization
  - introduce a valid flag  $x_v$  for each Variable  $x$
  - prevent write after write access
  - use valid flag  $x_v$  to deactivate guarded actions writing  $x$
  - ⇒ each SGA is represented by an IGA
  - ⇒ complete behavior of the current step ( $\forall x \in \mathcal{V}.x_v = \text{true}$ )
- Phase 2: evaluation of delayed assignments
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Synchronous Guarded Actions for  $x$ 

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \gamma_1 \Rightarrow x = \tau_1 & \delta_1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{next}(x) = v_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \gamma_n \Rightarrow x = \tau_n & \delta_m \Rightarrow \mathbf{next}(x) = v_m \end{array}$$

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Interleaved Guarded Actions for  $x$  in Phase 1

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \gamma_1 \wedge \neg \mathbf{x}_v \wedge \left( \bigwedge_{v \in \text{read}(\gamma_1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \tau_1)} \mathbf{v}_v \right) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x} = \tau_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_v = \text{true} \end{array} \right\} \\
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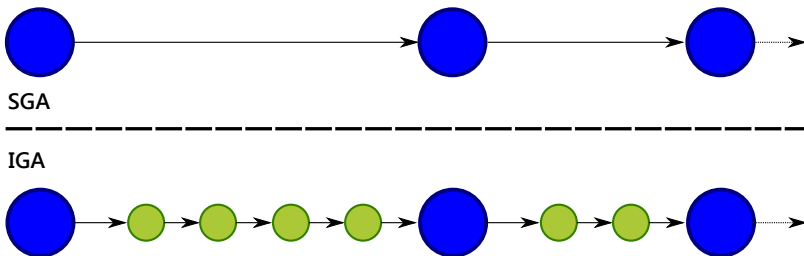
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Interleaved Guarded Actions for  $x$  in Phase 2

$$\bigwedge_{v \in \mathcal{V}} v_v \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ x = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} v_1 & : \text{if } \delta_1 \\ \vdots & \\ v_m & : \text{if } \delta_m \\ \text{defaultVal}(x) & : \text{else} \end{array} \right. \\ x_v = \bigvee_{i=1 \dots m} \delta_i \\ \vdots \end{array} \right.$$

# Execution Behavior



# Problem #3

## SGAs

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## IGAs

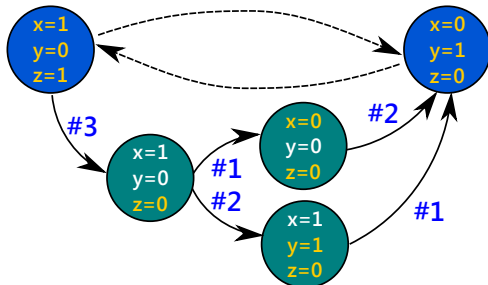
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \neg x_v \wedge z_v \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = z \\ x_v = \mathbf{true} \end{array} \right\} \\ \neg y_v \wedge z_v \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \neg z \\ y_v = \mathbf{true} \end{array} \right\} \\ x_v \wedge y_v \wedge z_v \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = \neg z \\ z_v = \mathbf{true} \\ x_v = \mathbf{false} \\ y_v = \mathbf{false} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$



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## IGAs

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## Problems and Solutions

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## Reuse of an Existing Method

M. Gesell, A. Morgenstern, and K. Schneider

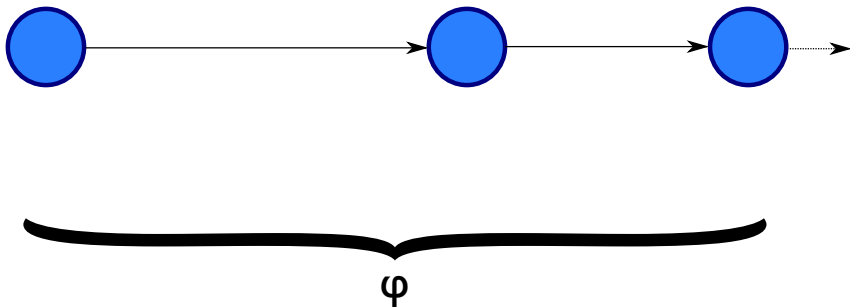
Lifting Verification Results for Preemption Statements

Software Engineering and Formal Methods (SEFM) 2013

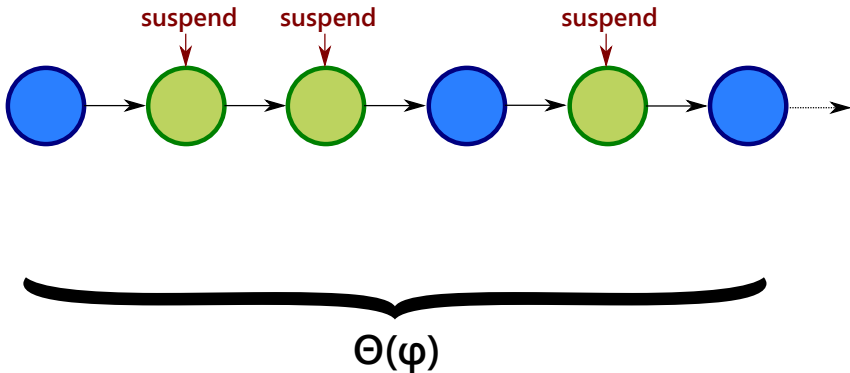
## Summary

- reuse of verification results in a preemption context
  - generating refined temporal logic specifications
  - preserving as 'much as possible'
  - automatic and correct-by-construction transformation
- ⇒ reuse of suspend-sensitive transformation  $\Theta$

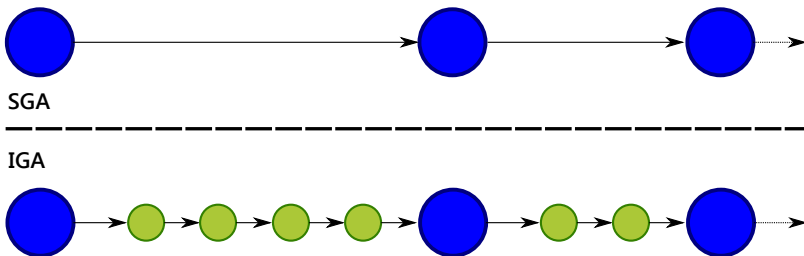
# Idea for Suspend



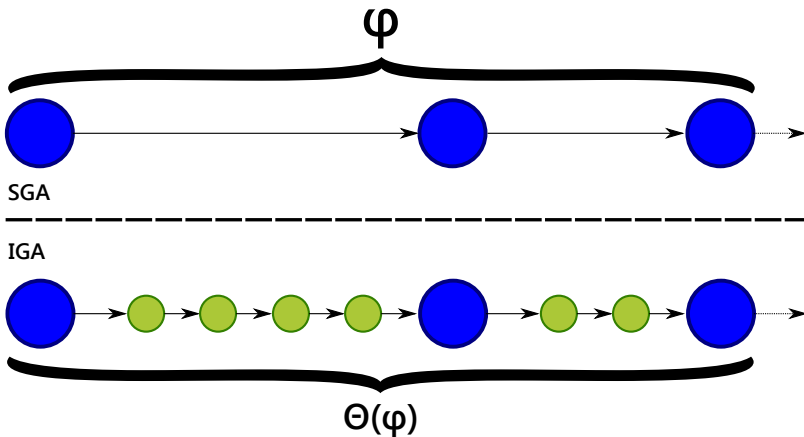
# Idea for Suspend



# Execution Behavior



# Application of Suspend Transformation



# Problem #3

## SGAs

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{true} \Rightarrow x=z \\ \text{true} \Rightarrow y=\neg z \\ \text{true} \Rightarrow \mathbf{next}(z)=\neg z \end{array} \right\} \models \mathbf{G}(x \vee y)$$

## IGAs

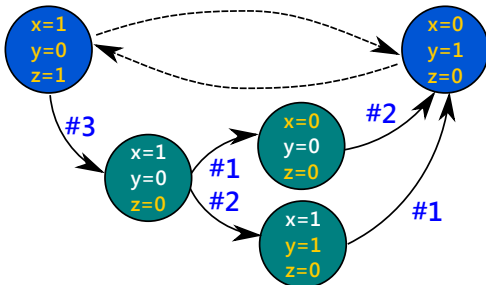
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \neg x_v \wedge z_v \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = z \\ x_v = \mathbf{true} \end{array} \right\} \\ \neg y_v \wedge z_v \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \neg z \\ y_v = \mathbf{true} \end{array} \right\} \\ x_v \wedge y_v \wedge z_v \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = \neg z \\ z_v = \mathbf{true} \\ x_v = \mathbf{false} \\ y_v = \mathbf{false} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \models \mathbf{G}[\neg(x_v \wedge y_v \wedge z_v) \cup (x \vee y)]$$



# Problem #3

## IGAs

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \neg x_v \wedge z_v \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = z \\ x_v = \mathbf{true} \end{cases} \\ \neg y_v \wedge z_v \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \neg z \\ y_v = \mathbf{true} \end{cases} \\ x_v \wedge y_v \wedge z_v \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z = \neg z \\ z_v = \mathbf{true} \\ x_v = \mathbf{false} \\ y_v = \mathbf{false} \end{cases} \end{array} \right\} \models G[\neg(x_v \wedge y_v \wedge z_v) \cup (x \vee y)]$$

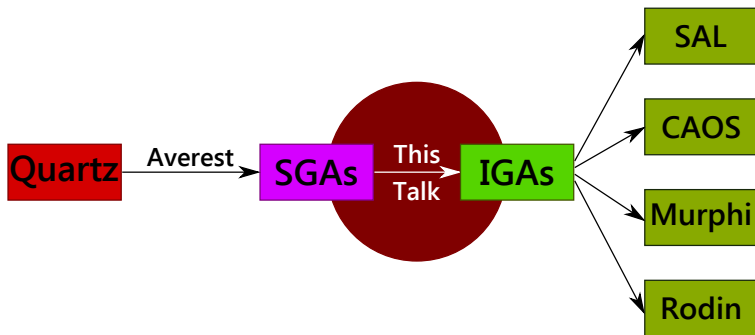


# Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Problems
- 3 The Solution
- 4 Conclusion**

## Summary

- synchronous model of computation
- identified problems for the translation of SGAs to IGAs
- solution: 2 phase approach and valid flags
- reuse a method that lifts verification results for preemption



# The End

Questions?

## Averest Design Flow

