

Systematic Implementation of Real-Time Models

M. De Wulf, L. Doyen, J.-F. Raskin

Université Libre de Bruxelles Centre Fédéré en Vérification



Model-based Development for Controllers

- Make a model of the environment
 Environment
- Make clear the control objective:
 Bad
 - Make a model of your control strategy: ControllerMod
 - Verify :

Does Environment || ControllerMod avoid Bad?

• Good, but after ?



Goal

- Transfer of verified properties from models to code.
- Type of models we consider:
 - Controllers specified as timed automata







Outline of the talk

- Problems to implement T.A.
- AASAP semantics
- Verification in practice
- Case Study
- Code Generation
- Conclusion



Problem

- Timed automata are (in general) not implementable (in a formal sense)...
 - Why?
 - Zenoness: $1/2, 3/4, 7/8, \dots$
 - No minimal bound between two transitions :
 - 1/2,1,1+3/4,2,2+7/8,3,...
 - And more ...



More...

• One can specify instantaneous responses but not implement them.







• Instantaneous synchronisations between environment and controller are not implementable.







 Models use continuous clocks and implementations use digital clocks with finite precision





Problems : Summary

- My controller stragegy may be correct because
 - ... it is zeno...
 - ... it acts faster and faster?
 - ... it reacts instanteously to events, timeouts,...?
 (synchrony hypothesis)
 - … it uses infinitely precise clocks?



Outline of the talk

- Problems to implement T.A.
- AASAP semantics
- Verification in practice
- Case Study
- Code Generation
- Conclusion



A possible solution...

- Give an alternative semantics to timed automata : Almost ASAP semantics.
 Semantics parameterized by Δ in Q⁺
 - enabled transitions of the controller become urgent only after ∆ time units;
 - events from the environment are received by the controller within Δ time units;
 - truth values of guards are enlarged by $f(\Delta)$



Intuition...

•One can **specify** instantaneous responses but **not** implement them.





Intuition...

Instantaneous synchronizations between environment and controller are not implementable.





Intuition...



Models use continuous clocks and implementations use digital clocks with finite precision





 $x \leq 3 + \Delta$

Solution : Slightly relax the constraints



Intuition ASAP semantics Implementation AASAP semantics

- AASAP semantics defines a "tube" of strategies instead of a unique strategy in the ASAP semantics.
- This tube can be refined into an implementation while preserving safety properties verified on the AASAP semantics



Outline of the talk

- Problems to implement T.A.
- AASAP semantics
- Verification in practice
- Case Study
- Code Generation
- Conclusion



Verification

• The question that we ask when we make verification is no more:

Does Environment || ControllerMod avoid Bad ?

• But:

For which values of Δ does Environment || ControllerMod(Δ) avoid Bad ?



Verification in practice ?

- The AASAP semantics can be coded into a parametric timed automata with only one clock compared to the parameter Δ in Q⁺ ...
- ... But the initial coding we proposed in [DDR04] multiplied the number of locations by 2^{|input labels|} !
- So, how to allow verification of large examples ?



Compositional Construction

- A model-checker like Uppaal constructs state space on the fly
- So, compositional construction : parallel composition of small automatas (called widgets) to encode AASAP semantics
- Number of locations polynomial in the size of the original model



Non-Compositional

Compositional





Outline

- Problems to implement T.A.
- AASAP semantics
- Verification in practice
- Case Study
- Code Generation
- Conclusion



A case study

Receiver

The Philips Audio Control Protocol

 $(r = 1 \land leng = 1 \land c = 1)$

 $(r = 1 \land leng = 2 \land c > 1)$ $(r = 1 \land leng = 3 \land c > 3)$ $(r = 2 \land leng = 2 \land c = 1)$

 $(r = 2 \land leng = 3 \land c = 2)$

 $(r = 2 \land leng = 3 \land c = 3)$

x := 0, p := 0 doublesero := 0 c := 1, leng := 1 DOWNI i = 1 ^ x = 2 x := 0

FINALZERO $9 \le y \land m = 0$ y := 0UP7 10011100 $m = \neg m, r := 0$ $3 \le y \le 5$ y := 0x := 0UPI p := 0 $x \ge 12$ leng := 0 (Idle OneSent WaitOne $m := \neg m, r := 1$ UPL $9 \leq y \wedge m = 1$ p = 1x = 2UP7 y := 0 $x := 0, p := \neg p$ y := 0x := 0, p := 0 $7 \leq y$ y := 0m := 0c := 2c + 1, leng + +(I dle last_is_1 r := 0 $m := \neg m$ UPI UP7 r := 2 $i = 1 \land x = 4$ $i = 0 \land x = 4$ y := 0 $x := 0, p := \neg p$ DOWNI x := 0, p := ¬p m := 1, r := 1c := 2c + 1c := 2c, leng + +UP7 leng++ Timed doublesero := 0 $5 \leq y \leq 7$ y := 0 $i = 0 \land x = 2$ UPL UP7 $5 \le y \le 7$ y := 0 $m := \neg m$ x := br := 0Manchester ZeroSent WaitZero r := 2 $p = 1 \lor double zero = 3$ DOWN FINALZERO x := 0, p := 0UP7 x = 2double zero := 0 $7 \le y$ y := 0 $3 \le y \le 5$ y := 0encoding $x := 0, p := \neg p$ c := 2c, leng + +last_is_0 r := 0 $m := \neg m$ r := 0doublesero := 1UP z := 0 $z \le 0$ FINALZERO ¬rcvOk (er r or check treatina z := 0revOk $(r = 0 \land leng = 1 \land c = 0)$ updates Observer $\begin{pmatrix} r = 0 \land leng = 2 \land c \leq 1 \\ r = 0 \land leng = 3 \land c \leq 3 \end{pmatrix}$

z := 0

updates =

 $leng := leng - (1 + (r \operatorname{div} 2))$

erase leftmost bit of c

r cvOk =

v

V

~

ULB

Properties /requirements for the protocol

- the receiver knows the length of a time slot but ignores when it begins;
- the receiver ignores length of the current bit string;
- only UP signals can be perceived reliably;
- S/R uses (unsync.) digital clocks : there will be imprecision in sending and perceived receiving times;
- Sensors are polled every time slice : discrepancy between occurence of UP events and detection.
- ... 3 first items should be dealt with by the logic of the protocol, 2 last items are related to robustness of the protocol : the AASAP-semantics deals with it.



Application of the methodology

- Model (idealized) sender and receiver using the synchrony hypothesis
- Check for robustness : for which Δ : does Sender(Δ) || Receiver(Δ) || Observer avoid Bad ?
 - Generate correct code for RCX





Outline of the talk

- Problems to implement T.A.
- AASAP semantics
- Verification in practice
- Case Study
- Code Generation
- Conclusion



Code Generation

- We simply annotate the transitions of the model with simple C code instructions
 - For example :

-in the model of the sender, the next bit to be sent is choosen non-deterministically :

r=S[i]; i++;

-in the model of the receiver, on a transition

- decoding a one :
- i++; R[i]=0;



Outline

- Problems to implement T.A.
- AASAP semantics
- Verification in practice
- Case Study
- Code Generation
- Conclusion



Conclusion

- Almost ASAP semantics :
 - is implementable!
 - is verifiable, even for non-trivial case studies!
 - guarantees correct code and not only correct idealized model !
 - is tool-supported !

Further Informations

- [DDR04] M. De Wulf, L. Doyen, J.-F. Raskin. Almost ASAP Semantics: From Timed Model to Timed Implementation. LNCS 2993, HSCC 2004.
- Journal Version to appear in Formal Aspects of Computing
- http://www.ulb.ac.be/di/ssd/madewulf/aasap/

ULB

Thank You



Proof of "implementability" ? [DDR04]

- We define an "implementation semantics" based on:
 Read System Clock Read sensor values
 Check all transitions and fire one if possible
- The timed behaviour of this scheme is determined by two values :
 - Time length of a loop : Δ_L
 - Time between two clock ticks : Δ_P
- We prove that this semantics is simulated (in the formal sense) by the AASAP-semantics if 3 D_1 + 4 D_p < D



Compositional Construction

To specify urgency compositionally : use of the ASAP flag on transitions



Only urgent if the 3 automata are in a location with an ASAP transition



Widget 1 : Event-Watcher

•Record event a;

•Wait at most D unit of time ...

•... before making the viewing of a urgent.





Widget 2 : Guard-Watcher

• Makes enabled transition in location l urgent D units of time after they became enabled.



If a transition is enabled when x> 3 It becomes urgent when x> 3 + D