

An Exercise in Multi-modeling

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Agenda

Multi-Model validation

1. Motivation

2. Protocol

3. Implantation

4. Conclusion and future works

Motivation

System and Components in Event-B

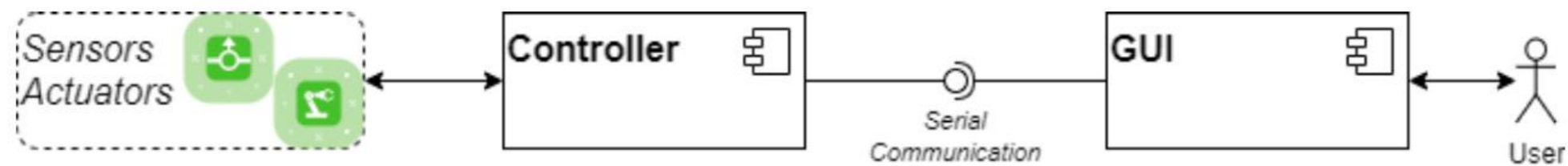


Figure 1.1: The high-level software architecture

Motivation

System and Components in Event-B

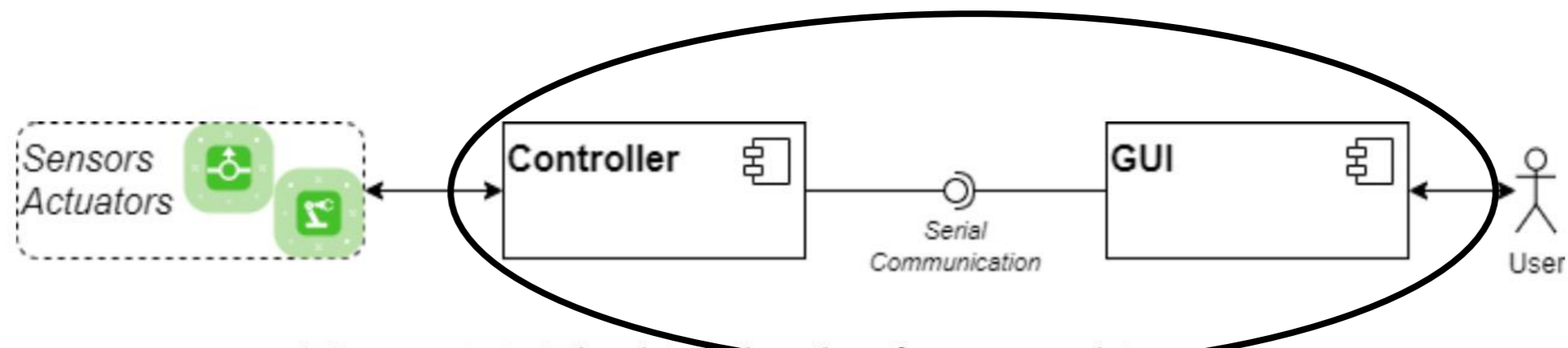


Figure 1.1: The high-level software architecture

Motivation

System and Components in Event-B

2 software components :

- loosely coupled
- invite independent modelling

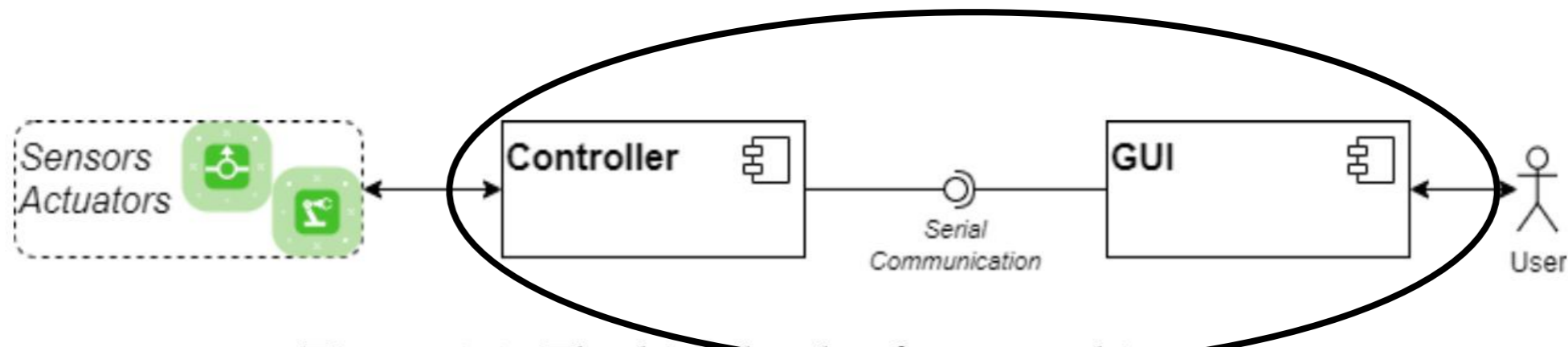
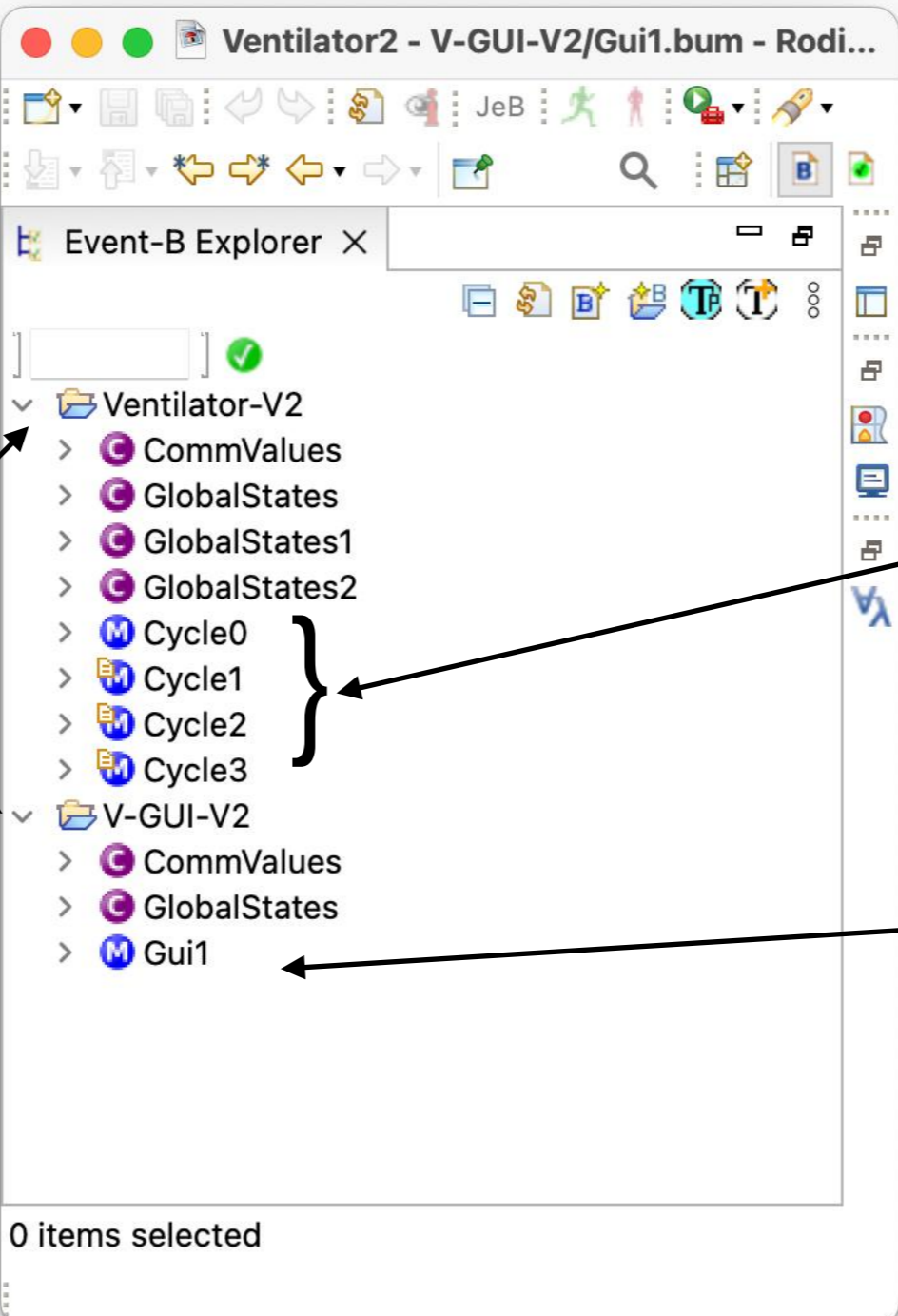


Figure 1.1: The high-level software architecture

Motivation

Modeling strategy

- Let's do it!



The screenshot shows the Event-B Explorer interface with the following structure:

- Ventilator-V2
 - CommValues
 - GlobalStates
 - GlobalStates1
 - GlobalStates2
 - Cycle0
 - Cycle1
 - Cycle2
 - Cycle3
- V-GUI-V2
 - CommValues
 - GlobalStates
 - Gui1

Annotations and arrows:

- "2 separate models" points to the Ventilator-V2 and V-GUI-V2 folders.
- "3 refinements" points to Cycle0, Cycle1, and Cycle2.
- "a very simple machine" points to the Gui1 component.

0 items selected

- Event-B model: state + guarded transition

```
Event PCVParamChangeAction <ordinary>  $\hat{=}$   
refines SetPCVParams  
  any  
    RRVn  
    IERn  
  where  
    RRValue:  $RRVn \in 4..50$   
    IERatio:  $IERn \in 10..40$   
    newParams:  $ParamChanging = 1$   
    state:  $PCVcycleState = GoToInhalePCV$   
  then  
    RRValue:  $RRValue := RRVn$   
    IER:  $IERatioDen := IERn$   
    changeParam:  $ParamChanged := 1$   
  end
```

- Event-B model: state + guarded transition

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event parameters



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guard true \Rightarrow event can be triggered

triggered event \Rightarrow state is modified

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Where the request to external values
lies



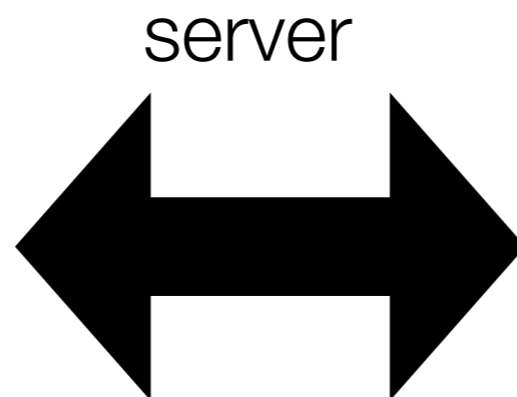
- How to validate the models?
 - ▶ Individually? not much point
 - ▶ together? we need to make them communicate!

- We need some protocol

- No formal description of the architecture
- Strong opacity & loose coupling of components
- Compatibility with Event-B operational semantics
 - ▶ non determinism
 - ▶ no spurious modification of states
- Compatibility with existing tools
 - ▶ JeB in particular: no modification of the core

Protocol

Principles



Component A

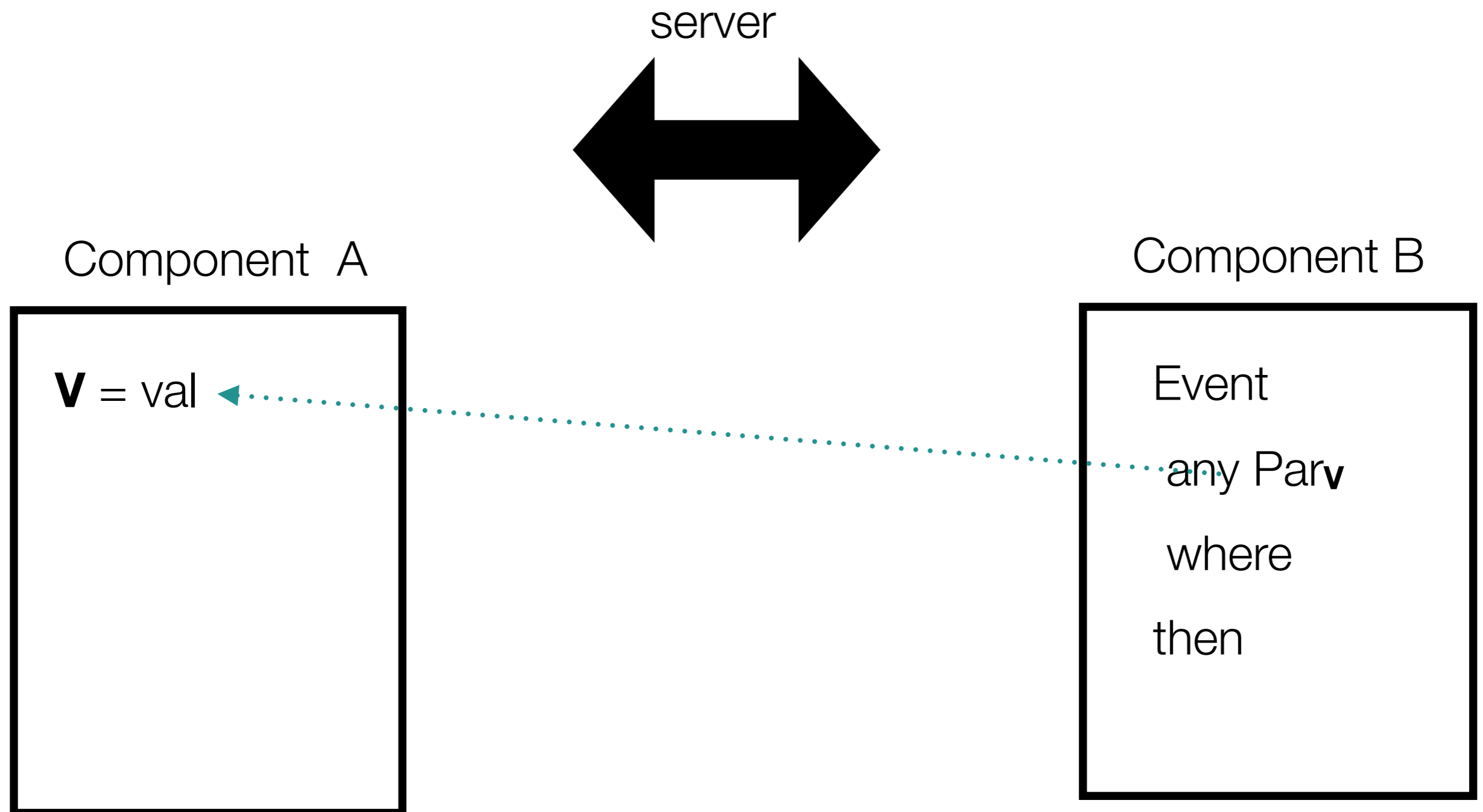
V = val

Component B

Event
any Parv
where
then

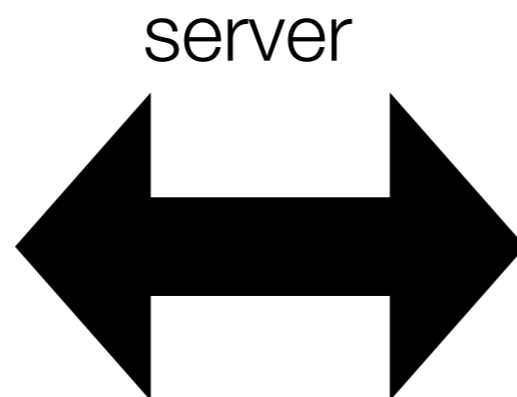
Protocol

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Protocol

Principles

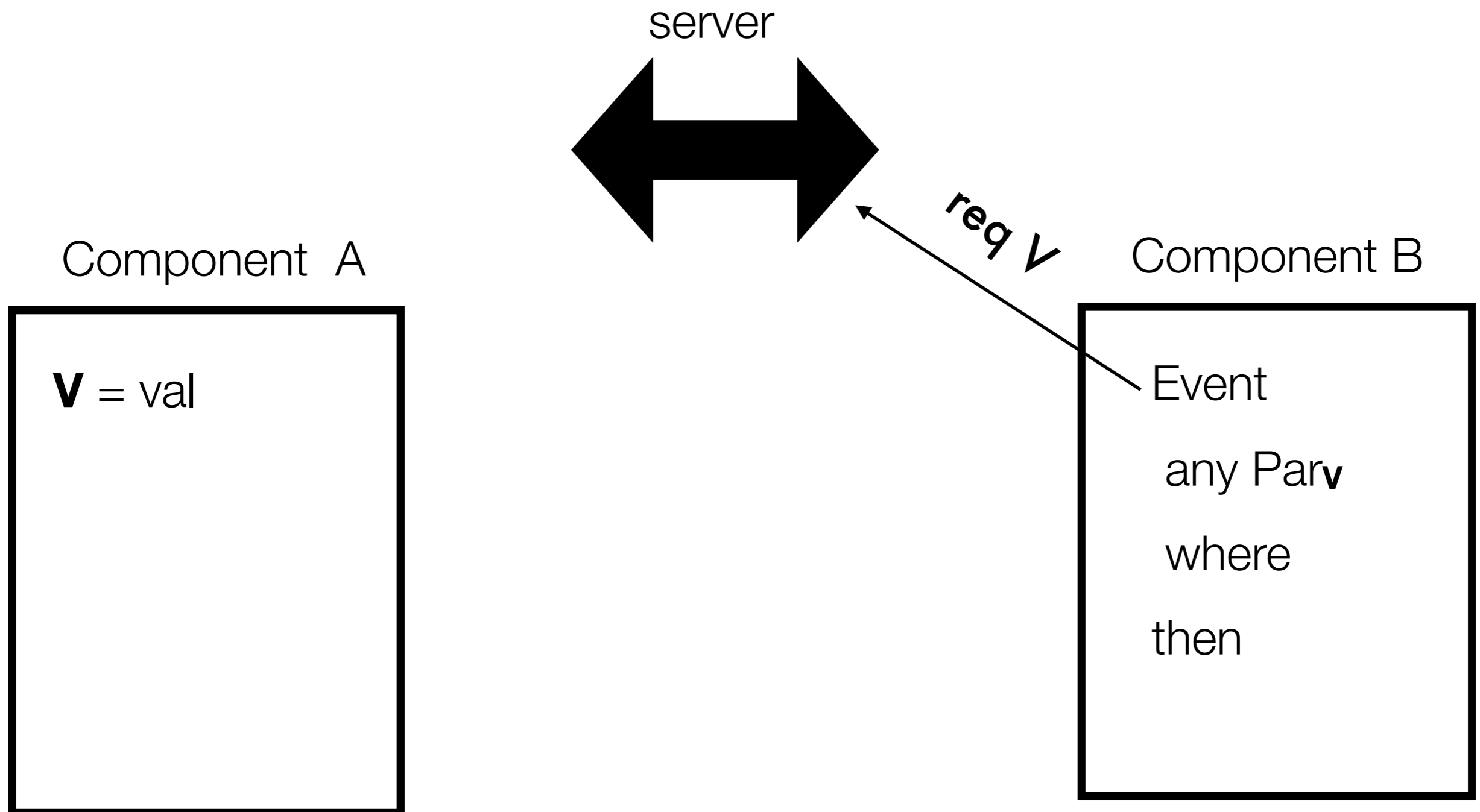


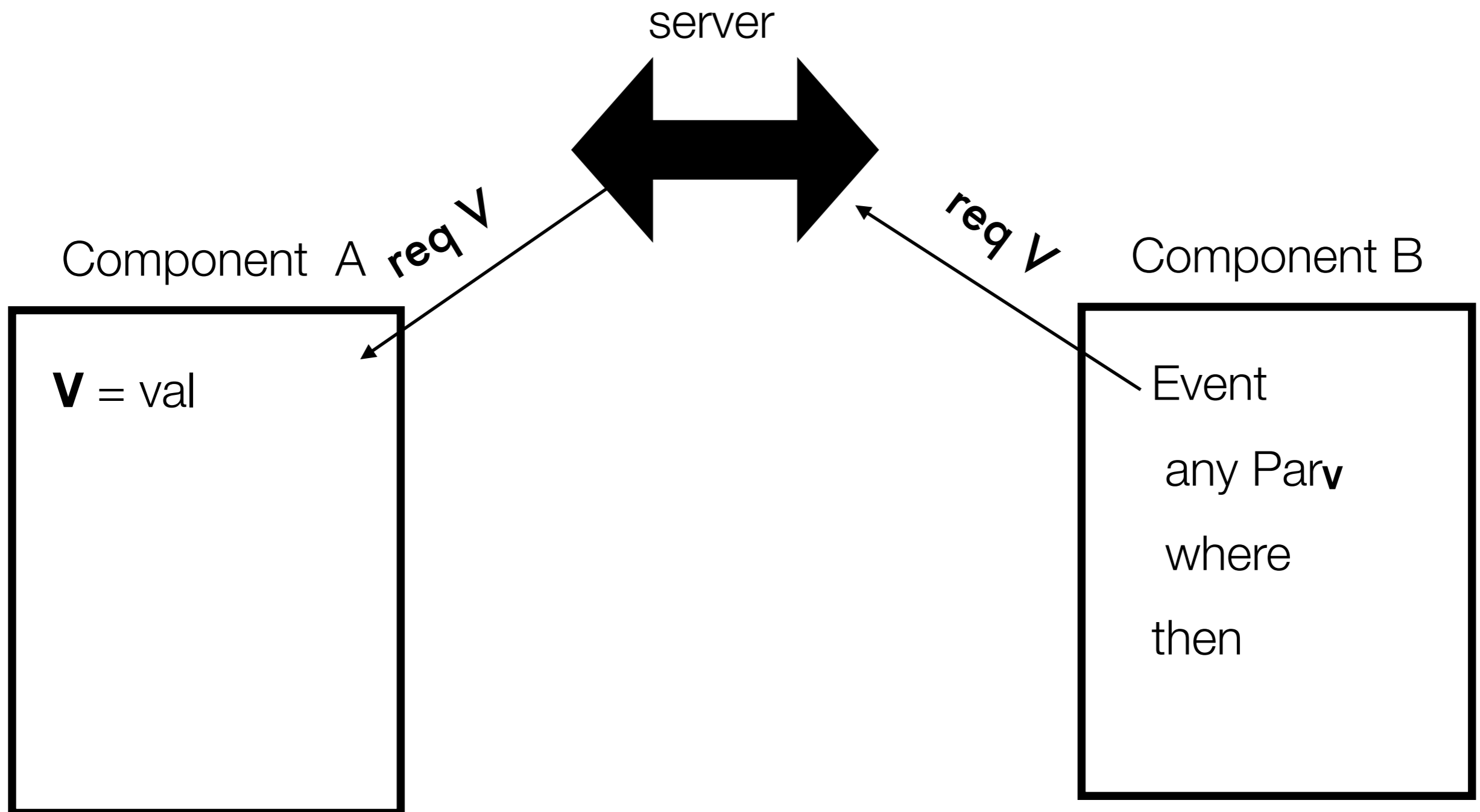
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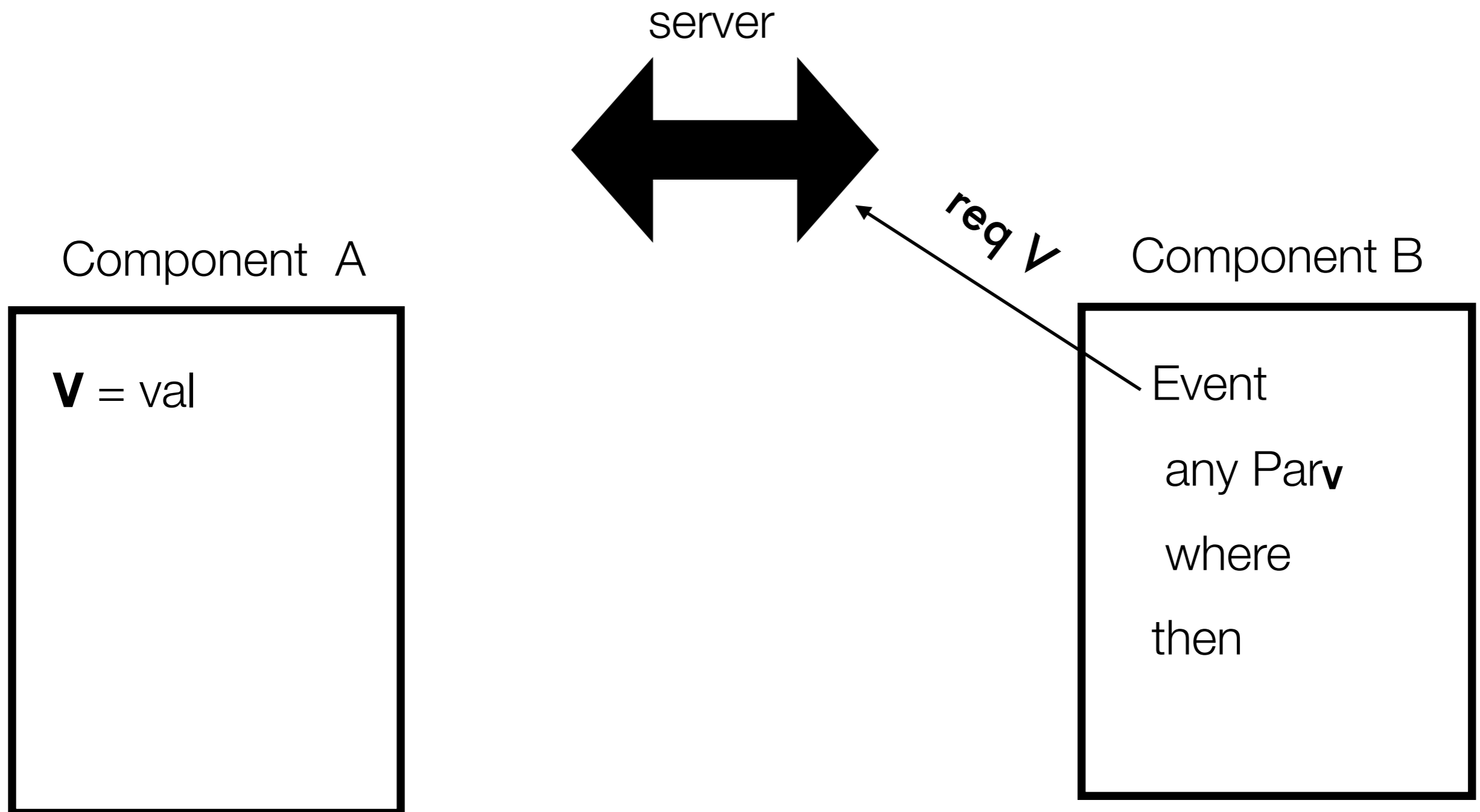
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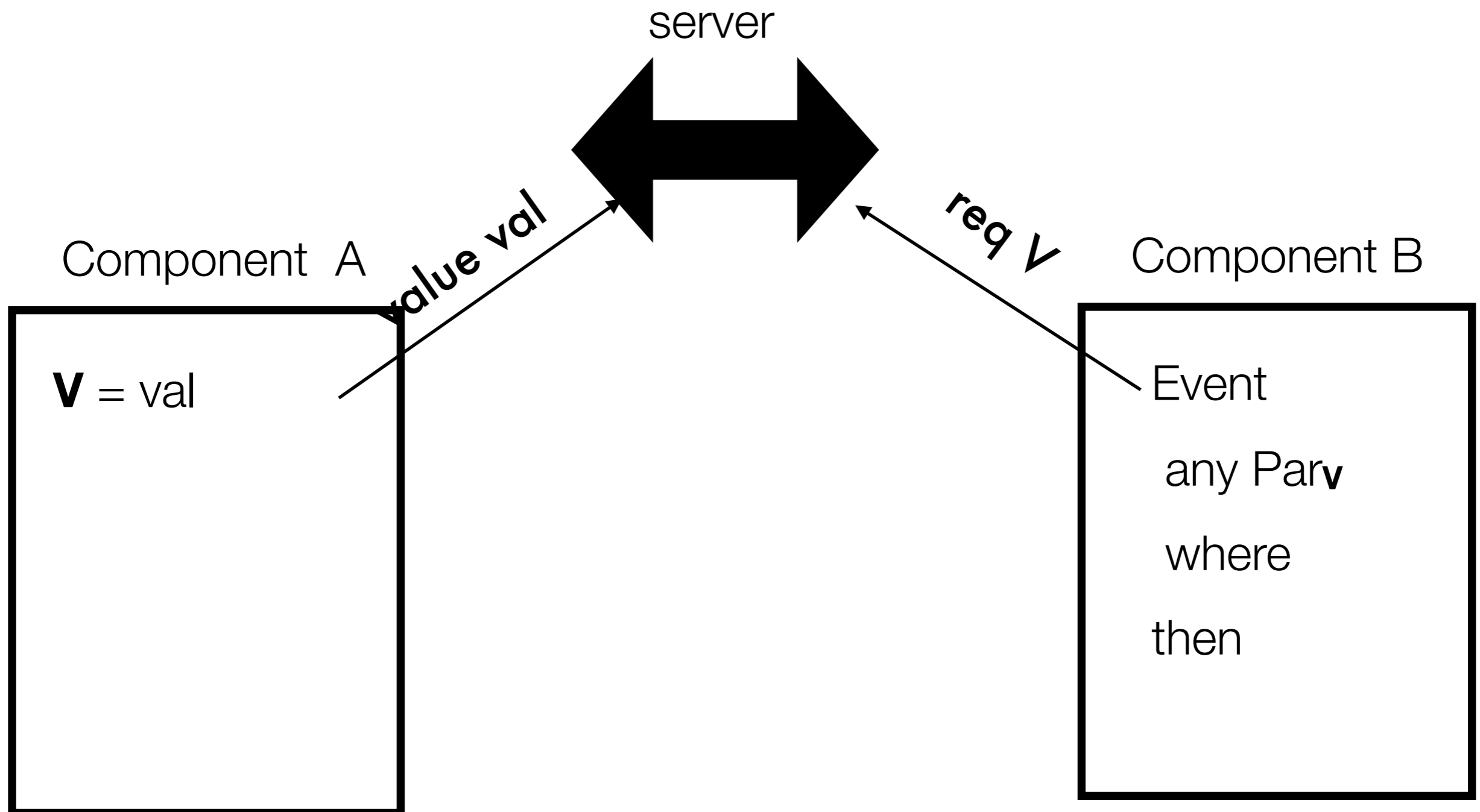
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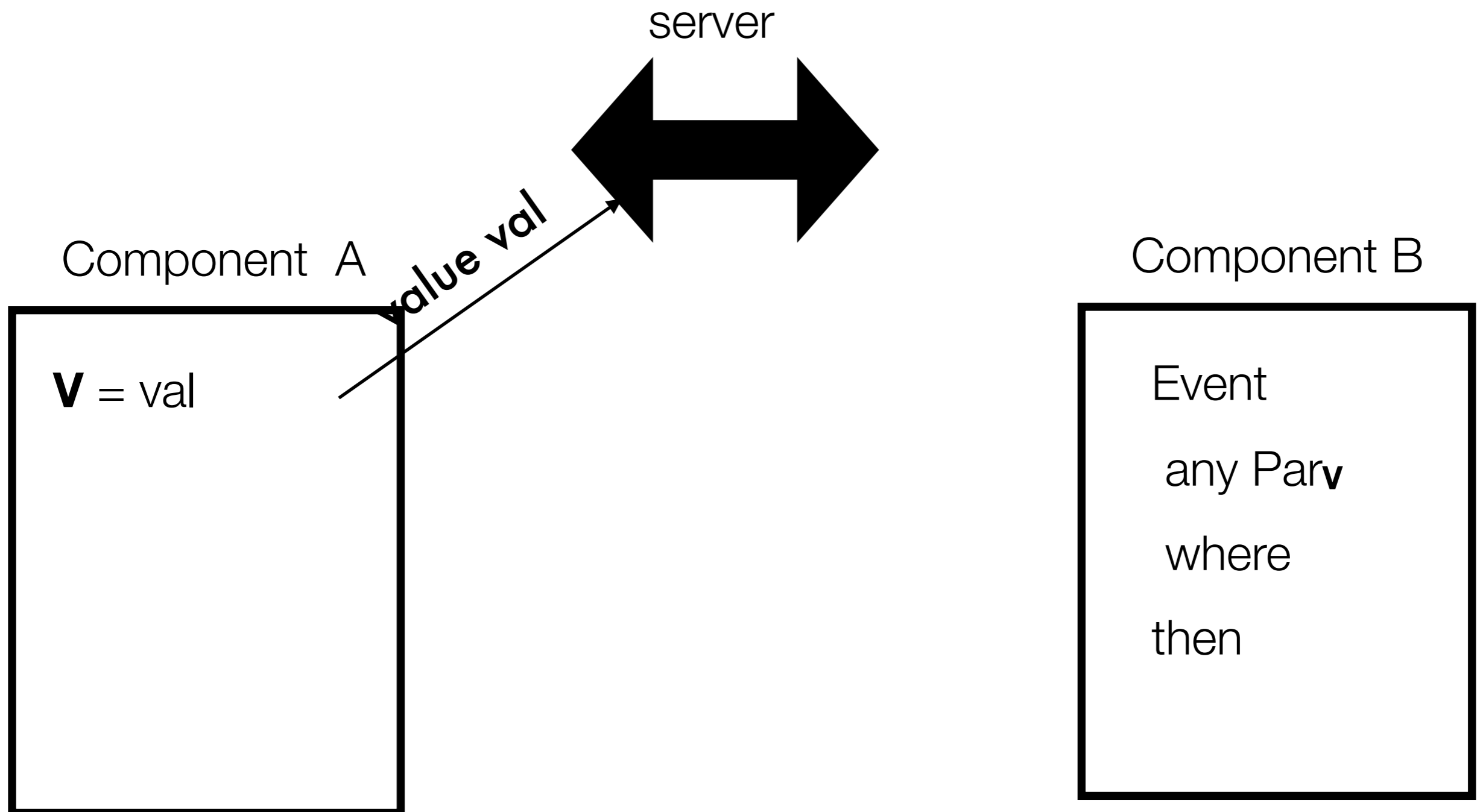


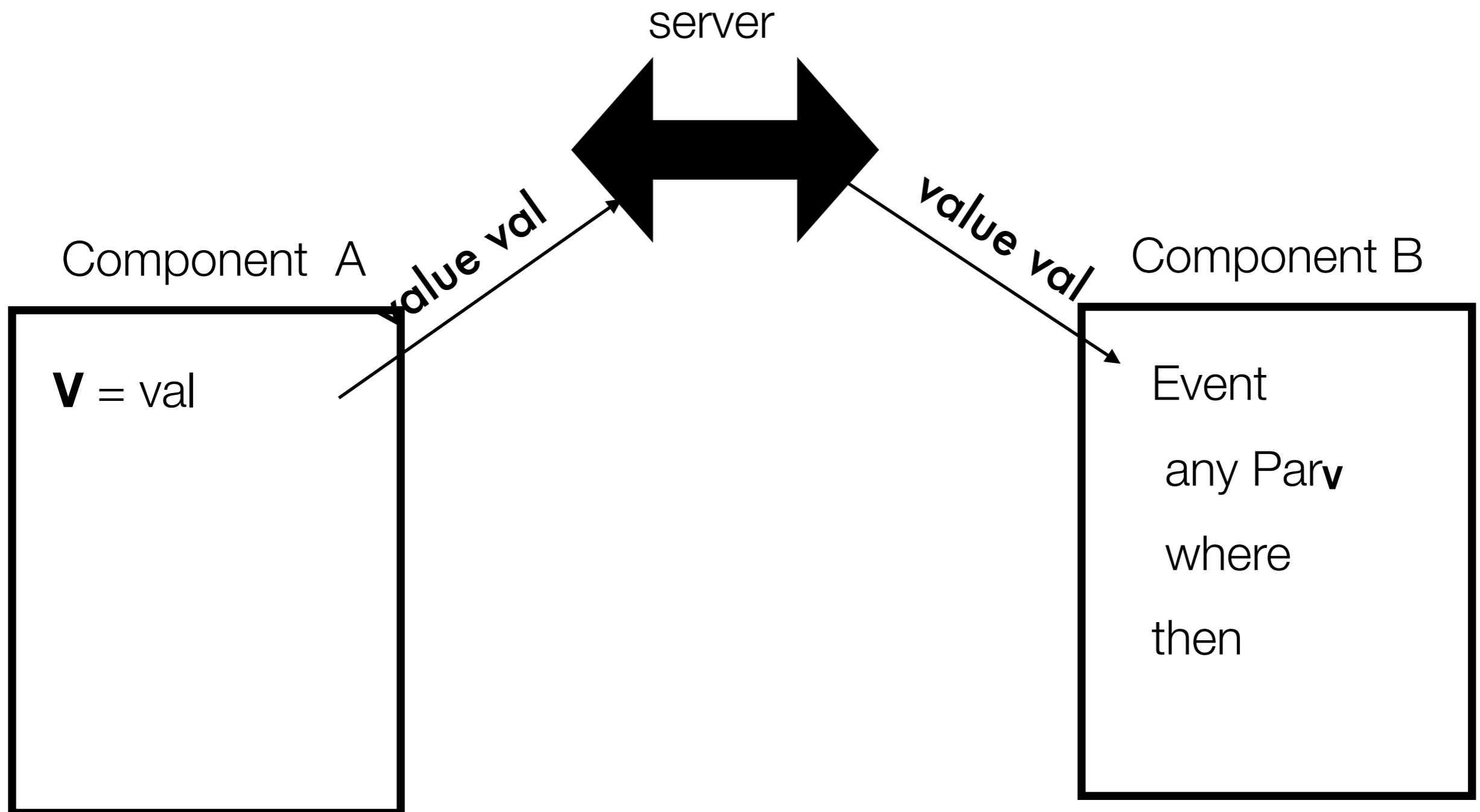




Protocol

Principles





- Initialisation

- ▶ `InitSimulation`: initialise the server
- ▶ `register <v> <mg>`: register a variable v managed by model mg

- Requests

- ▶ `request <v> <mr>` : model mr requests value of variable v
 - the server forwards to the model managing v
- ▶ `value <v> <val>` : model mg returns the value of v
 - the server forwards to the model requesting v

- Implicit architecture
 - ▶ the server forwards the request
- Added message
 - ▶ `update <v>` : emitted when a exported value is modified
 - ▶ comes from the non-determinism of Event-B
 - no guarantees the different parameters will be available at the same time
 - a need to inform when a requested value may be obsolete

- Two (strong) requirements :
 - ▶ no modification of JeB!
 - should only rely of the ability to (safely) add manually pieces of code
 - ▶ total conformity to the operational semantics
 - asynchronous and non-deterministic
 - strict separation of the model states
 - no side-effect!

Implantation

External values

- Paramètre d'un événement !

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```
// Auto-generated function: argument generator
var get_RRVn = function( eventId ) {
  if (eventId == $evt.e18) {
    return getExternalValue("RRValue");
  }
};
```

```
var getExternalValue = function(v) {
  if (waitingFor.has(v)) {
    return waitingFor.get(v);
  } else {
    socket.send(JSON.stringify(
      { type: "request",
        variable: v
      }
    ));
    waitingFor.set(v, "");
    return "";
  }
}
```

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```

← asynchronism: non blocking return

Implantation

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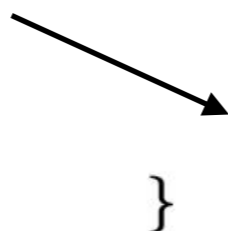
```
socket.onmessage = function(event) {
  var msg = JSON.parse(event.data);
  if (msg.type == "value") {
    let v = msg.variable;
    if (waitingFor.has(v)) {
      if (msg.value === undefined) {
        // model not yet started -- clean
        waitingFor.delete(v);
      } else {
        let value = eval(msg.value).toString();
        waitingFor.set(v, value);
      }
    }
  }
  jeb.scheduler.testAllGuards();
}

[...]
```


- Paramètre d'un événement !

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      }  
    }  
  }  
  jeb.scheduler.testAllGuards();  
}  
[...]
```

new evaluation cycle



- Several parameters => several receptions
 - ▶ consumption: only when the event is triggered
 - introduction of PostActions

Implantation

Consumption of values

- Several parameters => several receptions
 - ▶ consumption: only when the event is triggered
 - introduction of PostActions

```
jeb.lang.Event.prototype.postAction =  
function () {}
```

new methods for event "class"

Implantation

Consumption of values

- Several parameters => several receptions
 - ▶ consumption: only when the event is triggered
 - introduction of PostActions

```
jeb.lang.Event.prototype.postAction =  
function () {}
```

new methods for event "class"

```
$evt.e18.postAction = function() {  
    cleanExternalParams(["RRVn", "IERn"]);  
}
```

postAction for event

PCVParamsChangeAction

Implantation

Consumption of values (2)

- Addition in the scheduler

- Addition in the scheduler

```
jeb.lang.Event.prototype.doPostAction =function() {  
    var self = this;  
    if (this.postAction != null) {  
this.postAction();  
    }  
}
```

Implantation

Consumption of values (2)

- Addition in the scheduler

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jeb.lang.Event.prototype.doPostAction =function() {  
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    }  
}
```

```
jeb.scheduler.execute = function( event ) {  
    jeb.scenario.save( 'parameter' );  
    event.doActions();  
    event.doPostAction();  
    jeb.scenario.save( 'variable', event.label );  
    jeb animator.draw();  
    jeb.scheduler.checkInvariants();  
};
```

Implantation

Consumption of values (2)

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jeb.lang.Event.prototype.doPostAction =function() {  
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}
```

add on in the function
which execute events

```
→ jeb.scheduler.execute = function( event ) {  
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};
```


- Server on Node.js
 - ▶ three structures :
 - whereTo : (Variable -> managing model)
 - requestedBy : (Variable -> requesting model)
 - connectedSockets : ({connected models})
 - ▶ 80 lines of simple JavaScript code
 - initialisation
 - forward requests and values

- The protocol is not restricted to Event-B models!

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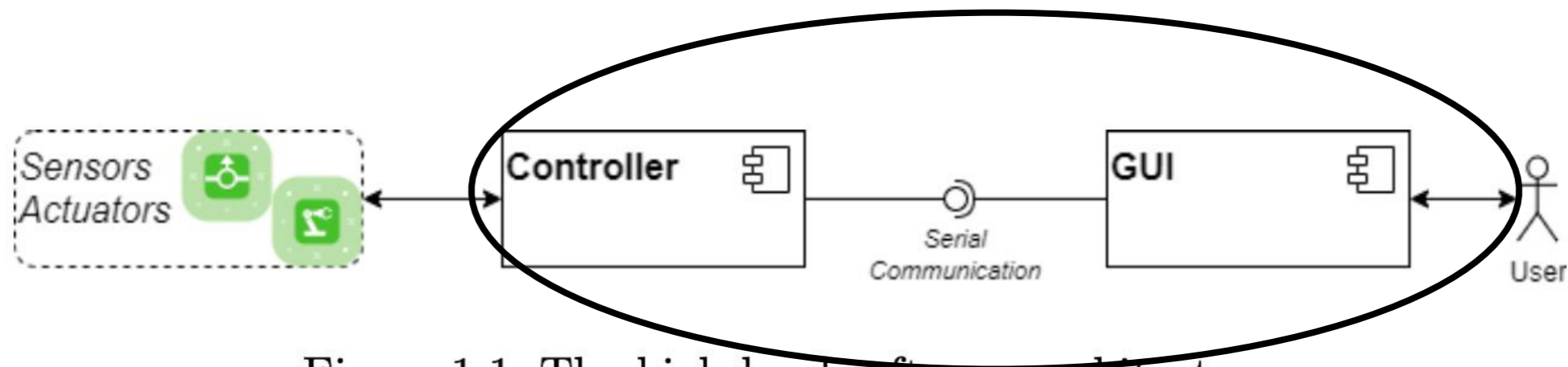


Figure 1.1: The high-level software architecture

- The protocol is not restricted to Event-B models!

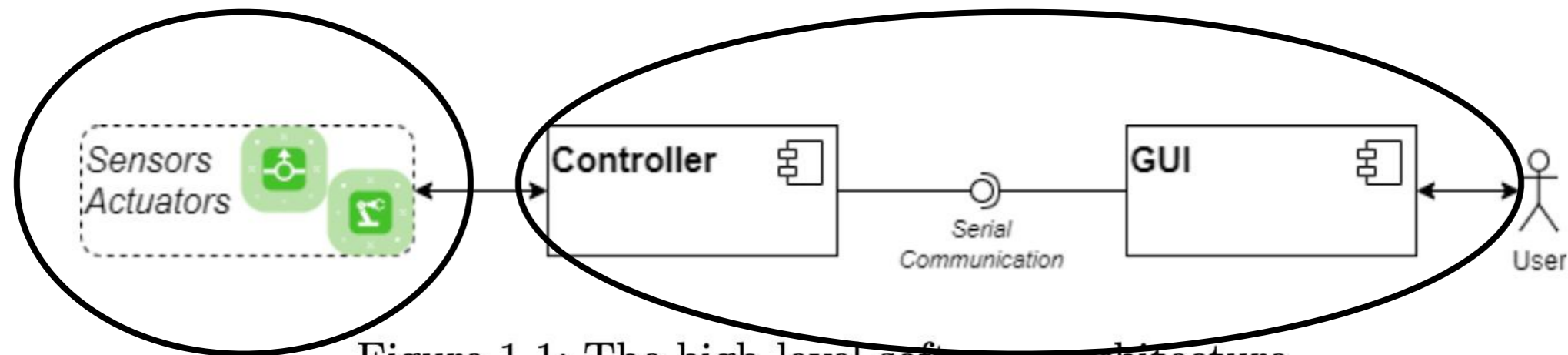


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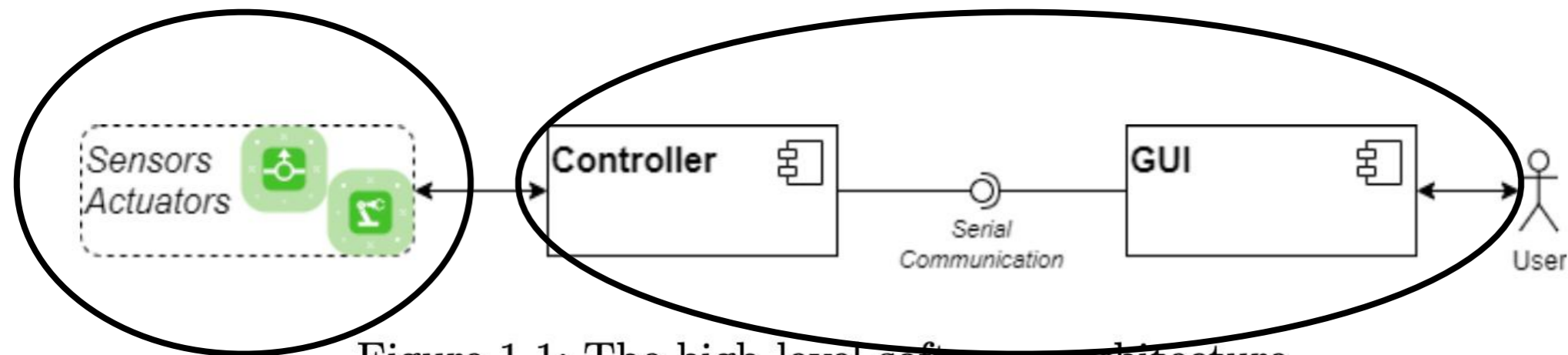


Figure 1.1: The high-level software architecture

- The “continuous” component can use the protocol too!

Implantation

Demo

The screenshot displays a web-based simulation interface for a patient model. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Control Panel (Left):** A list of parameters and actions. Parameters include `ParamSentE0`, `testDoneE0`, `newPatientE0`, and `ventModeE`, all with values set to `true`. Actions include `ETSup`, `ETSDown`, `ApneaLagUp`, `ApneaLagDown`, `SendNewParams`, `AckNewParams`, `declareNewPatient`, `testFinished`, `setPSVmode`, `setPCVmode`, and `ApneaSwitch`.
- Model View (Center):** Titled "Model of the patient", it contains a text description and three control boxes for respiratory parameters:
 - Inhalation:** length 3, time 2.
 - Exhalation:** length 6, time 2.
 - Clock:** speed 2, 167.Buttons for "Start" and "Stop" are located at the bottom of the model view.
- Parameter Table (Right):** A table listing variables and their current values:

Variable	Value
state	PSV
error	0
PCVcycleState	noPCV
RRValue	12
IEratioDen	20
clock	45
timer	0
timeLength	0
PSVcycleState	InhalePSV
ITS	3
ETS	30
timerPSV	45
ApneaLag	30
ParamChanged	0
ParamChanging	0
- Scenario Panel (Far Right):** A list of scenario actions with checkboxes for "Parameters" and "Guards".
 - `INITIALISATION` (Parameters checked)
 - `InitiateSelfTest` (Parameters checked)
 - `GoToPSV` (Parameters checked)
 - `StartExhalePSV` (Parameters checked)
 - `StartInhalePSV` (Parameters checked)
 - `raiseError` (Parameters checked)
 - `InitiateSelfTest` (Parameters checked)
 - `SelfTestPassed` (Parameters checked)
 - `GoToStandBy` (Parameters checked)
 - `GoToPCV` (Parameters checked)
- Log Console (Bottom):** A terminal window showing network communication logs, including messages like "Connection au serveur" and "valeur retournee de time est \$B('167')".

- Work on the exemple
 - ▶ with a (ultra-simplified) continuous model
- No modifications of JeB generation process
 - ▶ straight use of the get-parameter functions
 - ▶ extension of the event prototype
 - no modification of the semantics (so long as added fonctions do not mess with the state!)

- Scalability testing and performance improvement
 - ▶ optimisation of the communications (caching, grouping, ...)
 - ▶ assessment of the scalability (how many models?)
- Formal assessment of compatibility with Event-B semantics
 - ▶ not much risk with state modification
 - ▶ Slightly more concerned about non-determinism and asynchronous
 - no hidden condensing effect?

- Verification and characterisation of the “fidelity” property
 - ▶ does the observed behaviours conform to the specified ones?

- Possibility to verify the assembly
 - suggestion (O. Kouchnarenko): relating this to CSP-B ideas and formal framework
 - making this a valid formal strategy!

Thanks for your attention

Questions?