Lecture 10 - February 9

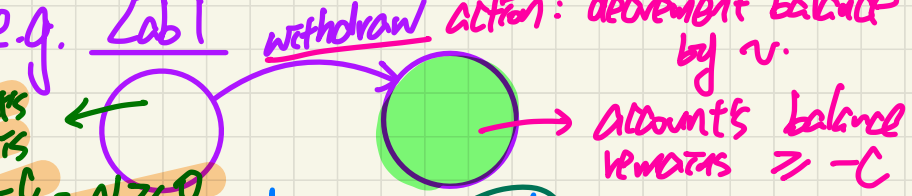
Reactive System: Bridge Controller

Announcements

- Lab2 released
- WrittenTest1 guide released
  + Verify EECS account on a WSC machine
  + Verify PPY account and Duo Mobile on eClass

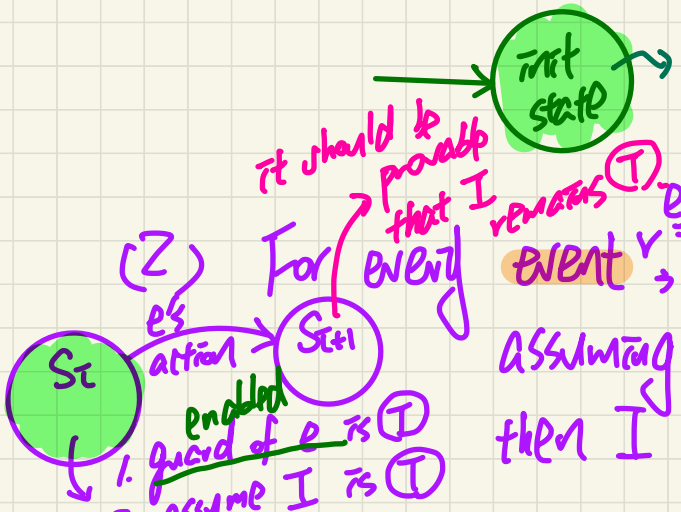
Invariants (I)

e.g. Lab 1



= conditions that must hold true all the time

(1) I established after initializing the system.



Bridge Controller: State Transitions of the Initial Model

REQ2	The number of cars on bridge and island is limited.

context

constants: d

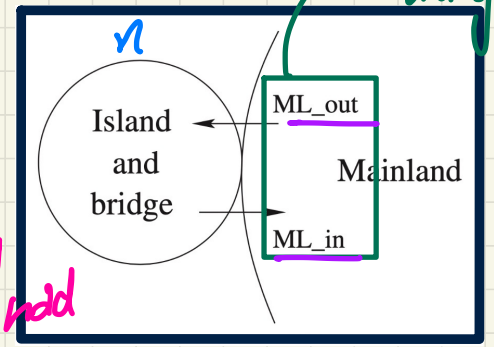
axioms:
axm0_1 : $d \in \mathbb{N}$

machine

variables: n

invariants: I
inv0_1 : $n \in \mathbb{N}$
inv0_2 : $n \leq d$

should always hold



occurrences of events change

init, ML_in

values of variables (s)

init → d = 2, n = 0

ML_in → d = 2, n = -1

-1 ∉ ℕ

ML_out
begin
$n := n + 1$
end

enabled when True

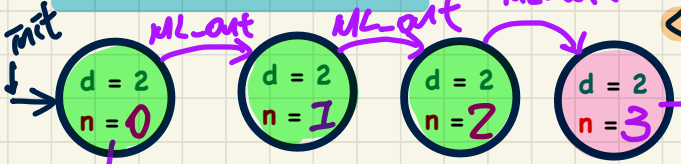
ML_in
begin
$n := n - 1$
end

when True

State Transition Diagram on an Example Configuration

d = 2
n initialized to 0

Is ML_out going to maintain I always?



ML_out enabled

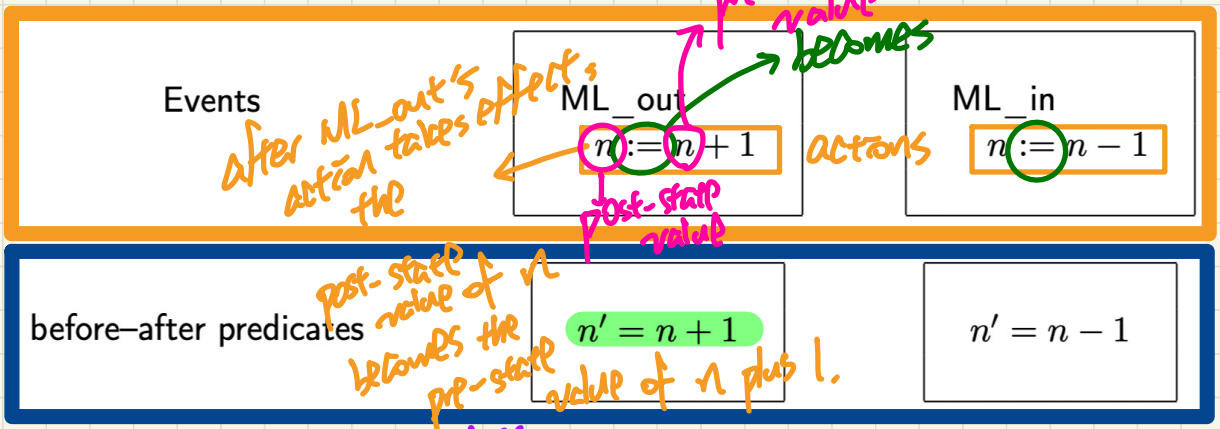
<init, ML_out, ML_out, ML_out>

3 ∈ ℕ ✓ 3 ≤ 2 ✗ (¬I)

a trace leading to the violation.

d = 2
n =

Before-After Predicates of Event Actions



- Pre-State
- Post-State
- Sate Transition

e (event that's enabled)

pre-state
before-state

post-state
after-state

→ variables are "primed"

e.g. ML_out

$n = 2$ $n' = 3$ → $n' = n + 1$ before-after predicate characterising the effect of event.

event actions

$V := V + 1$

1. becomes
2. not variable assignment!!

swap

x, y, temp.

begin

temp := x

x := y

y := temp

end

x := := not variable assign.

Just:

x := y

y := x

BAP:

$x' = y \wedge y' = x$

evt

begin

$x := x + 1$

$x := x - 1$

end

cannot have the same variable

as LHS multiple times!

$x' = x + 1 \wedge x' = x - 1$

!!!

F.

swap

x y → x' y'

y x

Lecture

Reactive System: Bridge Controller

Initial Model: Invariant Preservation

Design of Events: Invariant Preservation

variables: n → state space

ML_out	ML_in
begin	**begin**
$n := n + 1$	$n := n - 1$
end	**end**

invariants:
inv0_1 : $n \in \mathbb{N}$
inv0_2 : $n \leq d$
] I

$n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \leq d$.

$\forall\, state \cdot state \in StateSpace \Rightarrow I(state)$

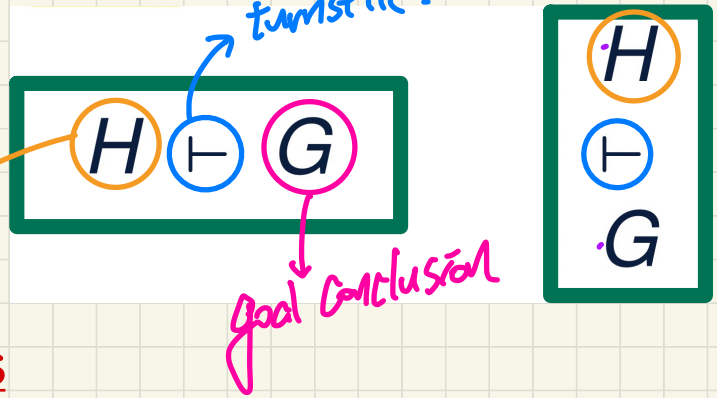
$\neg\, \exists\, state \cdot state \in StateSpace \wedge \neg I(state)$

witness of violation

Sequents: Syntax and Semantics

Both H and G are sets of predicates.

Syntax



Semantics

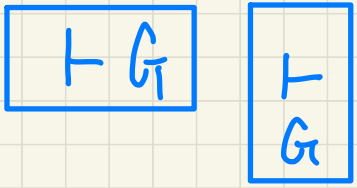
$H \vdash G \Leftrightarrow H \Rightarrow G$

$H \vdash G$ is T or F → G is provable given H / not provable given H

G is provable given H

↳ assuming H, G should be provable.

Q. What does it mean when H is empty/absent?

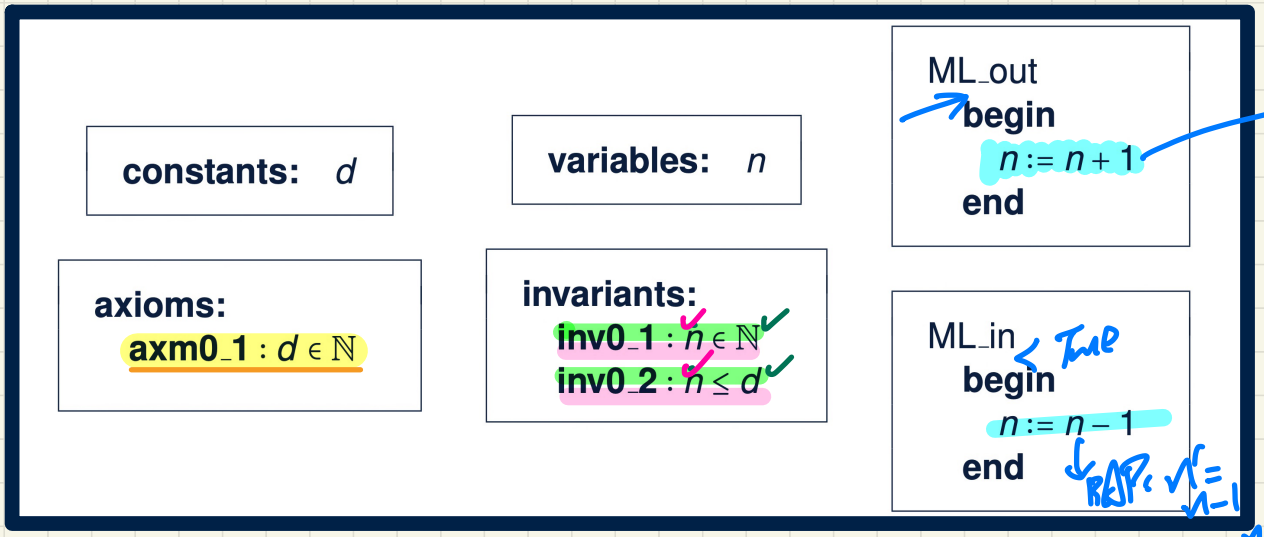


$\vdash G \stackrel{?}{\equiv}$ Fake $\vdash G$ $\equiv$ Fake $\Rightarrow G \equiv$ True. ✗

$\vdash G \equiv$ True $\vdash G$ $\equiv$ True $\Rightarrow G \equiv G$

not appropriate

PO/VC Rule of Invariant Preservation



BAP: $n' = n+1$

$d \in \mathbb{N}$
$n \in \mathbb{N}$
$n \le d$
⊢ $n' \in \mathbb{N}$
$n' \le d$

ML_in

True

BAP: $n' = n-1$

$d \in \mathbb{N}$
$n \in \mathbb{N}$
$n \le d$
True
⊢ $n' \in \mathbb{N}$
$n' \le d$

ML_out

assumed to be true

Axioms
Invariants Satisfied at *Pre-State*
Guards of the Event
⊢
Invariants Satisfied at *Post-State*

INV

should be provable