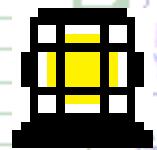


LAMP: A new model processing language for AADL



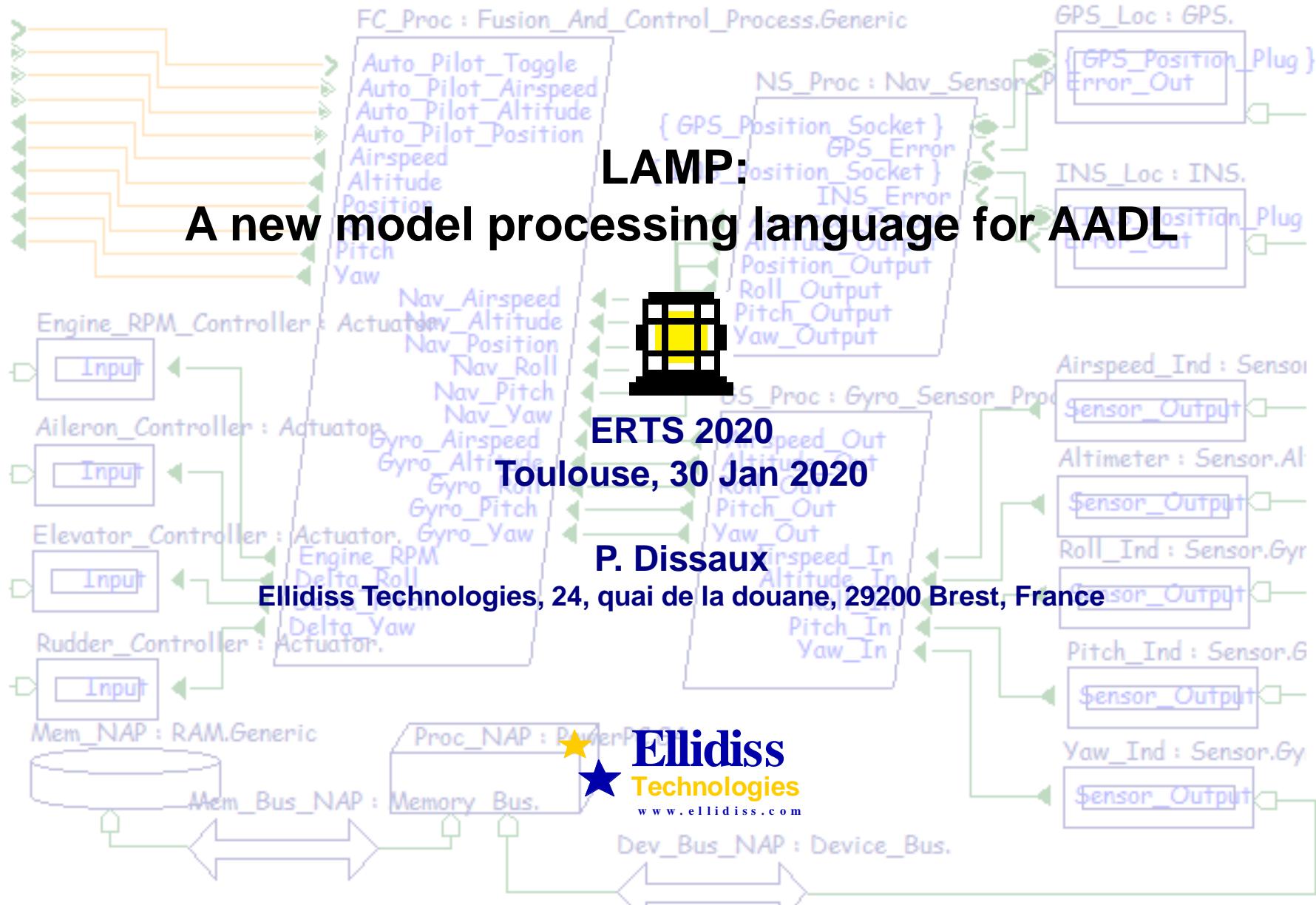
ERTS 2020

Toulouse, 30 Jan 2020

P. Dissaux

Ellidiss Technologies, 24, quai de la douane, 29200 Brest, France

 
Ellidiss
Technologies
www.ellidiss.com



Model Processing 1/2

Model processing goals

- Observe: model exploration, queries and views
- Enrich semantics: add constraints not reflected by the syntax
- Verify static properties: rules checkers
- Perform model transformations:
 - Model to Model transformations:
 - Refinement: transform a descriptive models along the development life-cycle
 - Verification: transform a descriptive model into a verification model
 - Model to Text transformations
 - Code generation
 - Documentation generation

Model processing requirements

- Require a model processing language
- With a way to get access to model éléments (API)
- With strong and well defined semantics
 - Especially to support verification activities for critical systems (qualification)
- Better with an existing set of predefined rules and utilities (libraries)

Model Processing 2/2

Model Processing Languages

- May be specific to the modeling language or development environment:
 - OMG world: OCL, ATL, QVT, MOFM2T
 - AADL world: REAL, LUTE, RESOLUTE, AGREE
- Or a general purpose programming language: Java, Ada, Python, Prolog
- Declarative style is appropriate to express rules

Model Processing Applications

- Off-line processing:
 - Part of a modeling/verification environment (tool plugins)
 - Under responsibility of the tool editor
 - Independent from the actual model instance that will be processed
- On-line processing:
 - Part of the model to be processed (model extension)
 - Can be developed/customized by the end user
 - May access actual model instance information
 - Can also be used to prototype an off-line processing tool

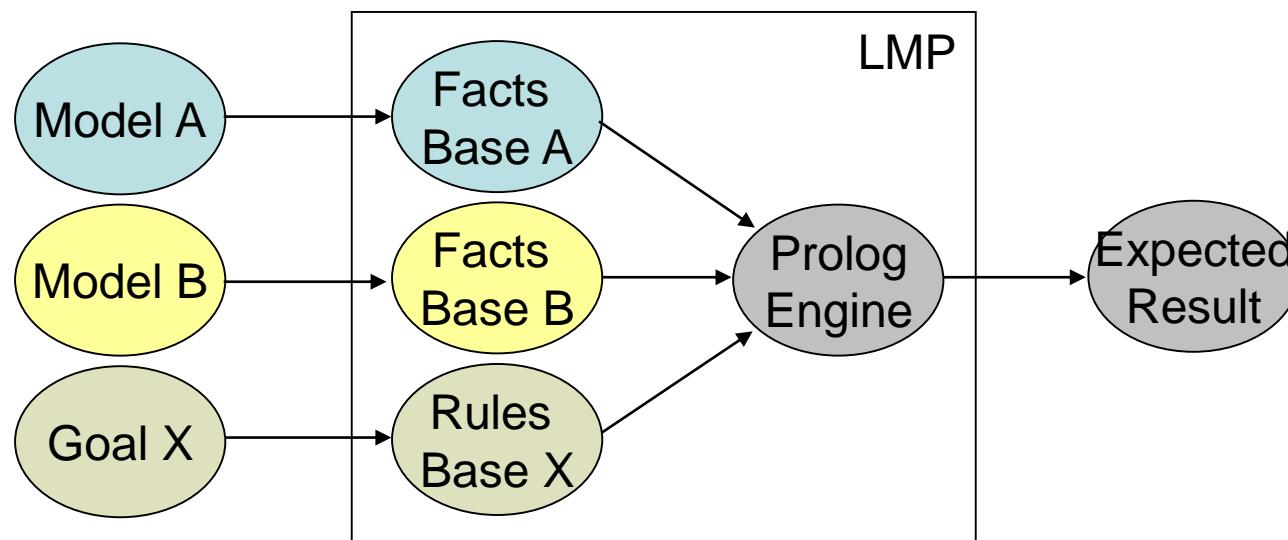
LMP: a generic model processing approach

LMP: Logic Model Processing

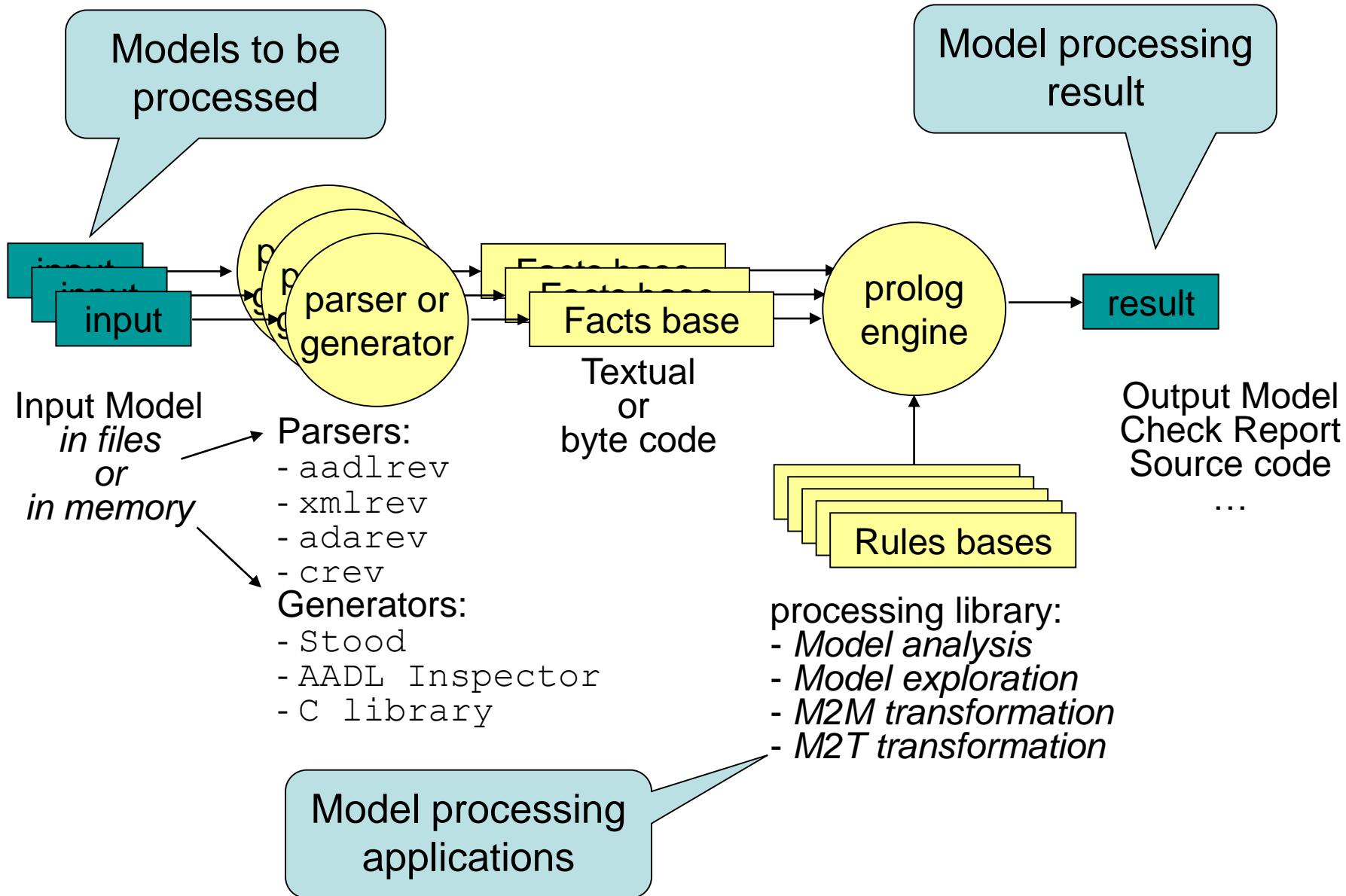
- Using the Prolog language as a Model Processing language (Declarative predicates, Boolean logics, unification and backtracking)
- Applying a dedicated development and runtime process:

LMP development and runtime process:

- Any Meta-Model can be represented by a set of Prolog Fact Definitions
- Any Model can be represented by a populated Prolog Facts Base
- Any Model processing action (queries, constraints, transformations, ...) can be represented by a Prolog Rules Base
- Prolog facts and rules base can be merged together to get the expected result



LMP runtime process



LMP for tag-based models (XMI/XML)

Fragment of the meta-model: XML Schema Definition (XSD)

```
<xsd:schema ... >
  <xsd:complexType name="SPEC-OBJECT">
    ...
    <xsd:attribute name="DESC" type="xsd:string" use="optional"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="IDENTIFIER" type="xsd:ID" use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="LAST-CHANGE" type="xsd:dateTime" use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="LONG-NAME" type="xsd:string" use="optional"/>
  </xsd:complexType>
  ...
</xsd:schema>
```

Corresponding prolog Fact Definition:

```
isSpecObject(Desc, Identifier, LastChange, LongName) .
```

LMP for token based models

Fragment of the meta-model: Backus-Naur Form (BNF)

```
...
component_type ::=  
    component_category component_identifier  
    { property }*  
    end component_identifier;  
property ::=  
    property_name => property_value;  
...
```

Corresponding prolog Facts definition:

```
isComponentType(ComponentCategory, ComponentIdentifier).  
isProperty(ComponentIdentifier,PropertyName, PropertyValue).
```

LMP: Merging and Processing

1. Merge together the two facts bases:

```
isSpecObject(' ', ' ', ' ', 'Temp_Lower_Bound').  
isSpecObject(' ', ' ', ' ', 'Temp_Upper_Bound').  
...  
isComponentType('Thread', 'Thermostat').  
isProperty('Thermostat', 'Coverage', 'Temp_Lower_Bound').  
isProperty('Thermostat', 'Coverage', 'Temp_Upper_Bound').
```

model A
(requirements)

2. Add the rules base:

check requirements coverage:

```
checkCoverage :-  
    isSpecObject(_, _, _, R),  
    isComponentType(_, C),  
    not(isProperty(C, 'Coverage', R)),  
    writeErrorMessage(R).
```

model B
(design)

rule to
check

3. Run the Prolog engine

Benefits of the LMP approach

- **Generic** solution for:
 - Model queries
 - Model constraints
 - Model transformations: M to M or M to T
 - Model exploration and architectural reasoning
- **Standard** prolog language (ISO/IEC 13211-1)
- **Independent**: compatible with the main meta-modelling formats (BNF, XSD, Ecore)
- **Declarative**: rules oriented approach
- **Modular**:
 - separate fact and rules bases
 - rules bases transitivity: e.g. Marte to Cheddar : Marte to AADL and AADL to Cheddar
- **Formal** (boolean logic): appropriate for tool qualification
- **Flexible**:
 - Supports heterogeneous models
 - Supports incomplete models (subsets)
 - Supports erroneous models (debugging)
- **Industrial** return of experience of many off-line processing tools:
 - Airbus: LMP applied for the verification of DO-178 certified projects (A380, A350)
 - European Space Agency: used in the TASTE tool-chain
 - Honeywell: architecture reasoning
 - Ellidiss: AADL Inspector model adaptors and Stood code generators
 - Commercial support

AADL

- **Architecture Analysis and Design Language:**
 - Describes Systems with Hardware and Software components
 - Formal static and run-time semantics (real-time)
 - Textual and graphical notations
- **SAE aerospace division – AS-2C subcommittee:**
 - AADL 1.0 (AS 5506) 2004
 - AADL 2.0 (AS 5506A) 2009
 - AADL 2.1 (AS 5506B) 2012
 - AADL 2.2 (AS 5506C) 2017
 - AADL 3.0 : in preparation
- **Annex documents**
 - Annex A: ARINC 653 Interface (AS 5506/1A) 2015
 - Annex B: Data Modelling (AS 5506/2) 2011
 - Annex C: Code Generation Annex (AS 5506/1A) 2015
 - Annex D: Behavior Annex (AS 5506/3) 2017
 - Annex E: Error Model Annex v2 (AS 5506/1A) 2015
- **Online resources**
 - <https://www.sae.org/standards/content/as5506c>
 - <http://www.openaadl.org>



SAE International

Off-line LMP plugins in AADL Inspector

LMP plugin	category
AADL semantic rules	model checker
AADL instance builder	model exploration
AADL ARINC 653 rules	model checker
UML MARTE to AADL	model transformation
SysML to AADL	model transformation
Capella to AADL	model transformation
AADL to Cheddar	model transformation
AADL to Marzhin	model transformation
AADL to OpenPSA	model transformation
AADL printer	model unparses
LAMP checker	model checker



On-line LMP programs for AADL: the LAMP annex

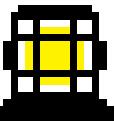
```
package Ellidiss::ERTS2020::paper26::e1
public

abstract A
-- a LAMP annex at component level
annex LAMP {**
/* standard prolog syntax */
**};

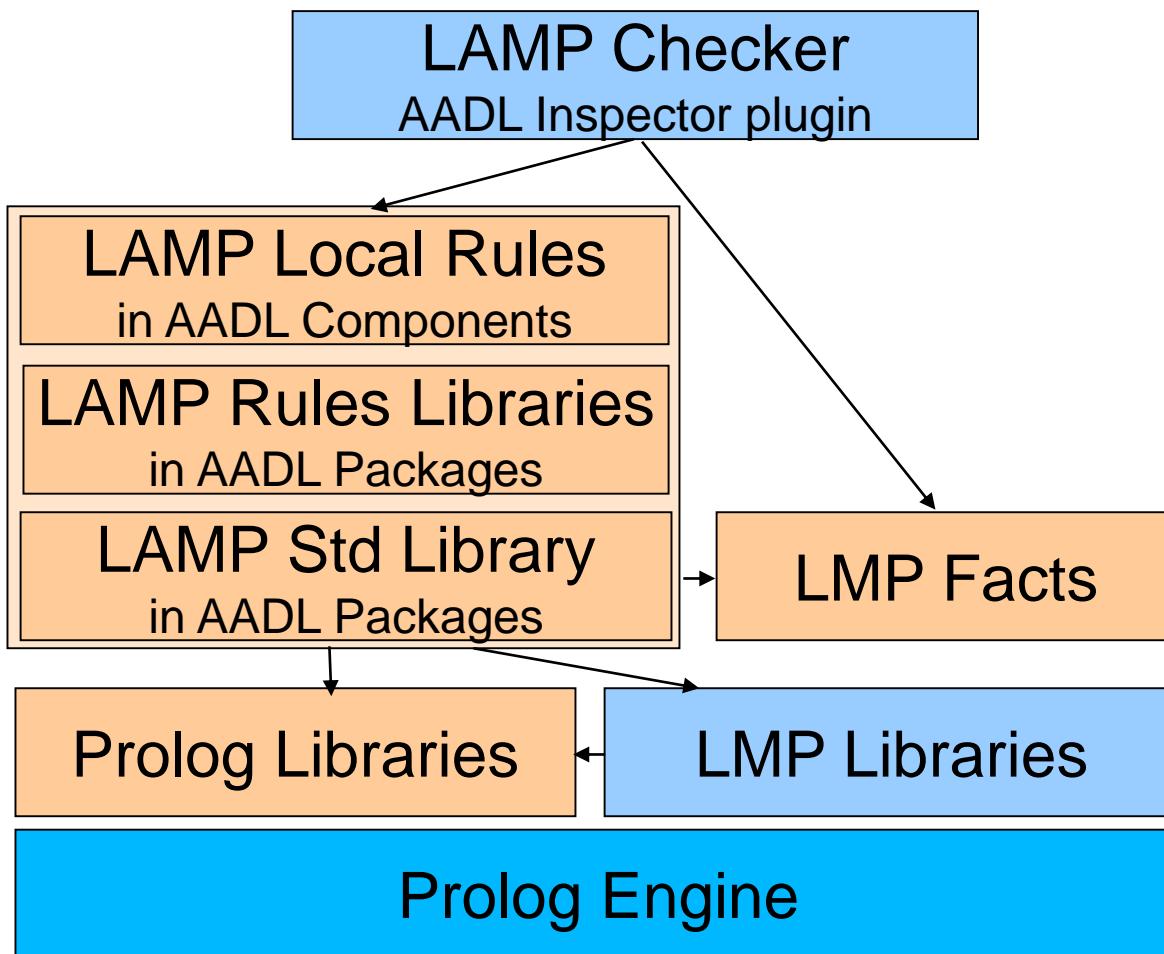
end A;

-- a LAMP annex at package level
annex LAMP {**
/* standard prolog syntax */
**};

end Ellidiss::ERTS2020::paper26::e1;
```



The LAMP stack



- prolog byte code
- prolog source code
- uses



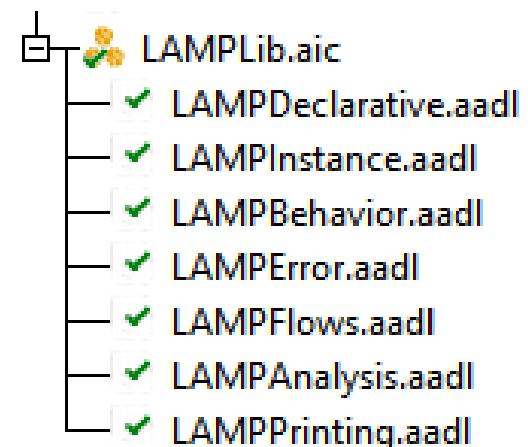
Inside LAMP

LAMP AADL Annex subclause:

- Syntax: ANNEX LAMP { ** /* standard prolog syntax */ ** } ;
- LAMP user defined libraries in AADL Packages
- LAMP user defined local rules in AADL Components
- No new language to define and maintain
- Direct access to the LMP low level API (all AADL model elements)
- Can also work on incorrect models (debugging)

LAMP standard library: LAMPLib.aadl:

- High level API to the AADL declarative model
- High level API to the AADL instance model
- High level API to the Behavior and Error annexes
- API to analysis results (e.g. simulation traces)
- Utility rules (printing, ...)



LAMP support inside AADL Inspector

- LAMP checker analysis plugin
- LAMPLib is pre-loaded within the AADL "environment"
- Available since A.I. 1.7 (<http://www.ellidiss.com/downloads>)



LAMP Std Lib (1/3)

AADL core language accessors

```
package Ellidiss:::LAMP::Declarative public
annex LAMP {**
    getClassFeatures(Class,Name,Categ,FClass) :- ...
    getClassSubcomponents(Class,Name,Categ,SClass) :- ...
    getLocalProperties(Class,Name,Val,Owner) :- ...
... **};
end Ellidiss:::LAMP::Declarative;
```

returns all the features of a classifier
(component type and ancestors)

returns all the subcomponents
of a classifier (component implementation and ancestors)

returns all the properties of a classifier
(comp. type and impl. and ancestors.)

```
package Ellidiss:::LAMP::Instance public
annex LAMP {**
    getRoot(Class) :-
    getInstances(Id,Categ,Class) :- ... /* components */
    getInstances(Id,Categ,Class) :- ... /* features */
    getProperties(Id,Class,Prop,Val) :- ...
... **};
end Ellidiss:::LAMP::Instance;
```

returns the root classifier
(component implementation)

returns all the component instances

returns all the feature instances

returns all the properties for the
given instance element



LAMP Std Lib (2/3)

AADL annexes accessors

```
package Ellidiss::LAMP::BA2 public
annex LAMP {**
    getBAVariables(Class,Name,VClass,Value) :- ...
    getBAStates(Class,Name,Initial,Complete,Final) :- ...
    getBADispatch(Class,Condition) :- ...
    getBAComputation(Class,Duration) :- ...
... **};
end Ellidiss::LAMP::BA2;
```

returns all the BA variables of a classifier

returns all the BA states of a classifier

returns all the BA dispatch conditions of a classifier

returns all the BA computation actions of a classifier

```
package Ellidiss::LAMP::EMV2 public
annex LAMP {**
    getErrorTypes(Class,Name,Ancestor) :- ...
    getErrorStates(Class,Name,TypeSet,Kind) :- ...
... **};
end Ellidiss::LAMP::EMV2;
```

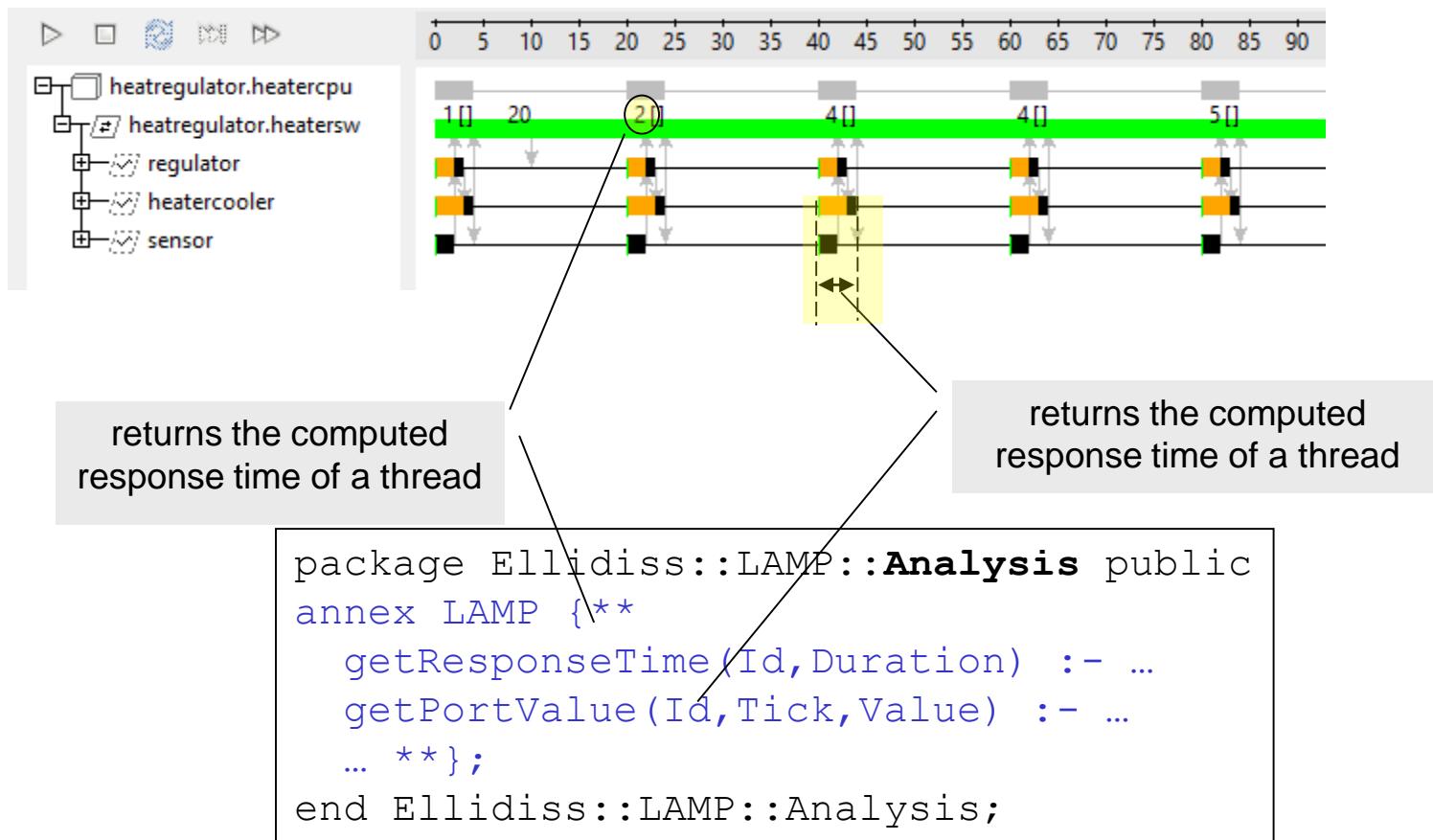
returns all the known error types from within a classifier

returns all the error states of a classifier



LAMP Std Lib (3/3)

Other analysis tools feedback



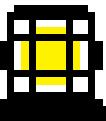


LAMP Example (1/6)

```
PACKAGE p PUBLIC
SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION s.i
SUBCOMPONENTS
    a : PROCESS a.i;
    c : PROCESSOR c;
PROPERTIES
    ACTUAL_PROCESSOR_BINDING => (REFERENCE(c)) APPLIES TO a;
    SCHEDULING_PROTOCOL => (RMS) APPLIES TO c;
ANNEX LAMP {**
    write('hello!'), nl,
    getInstances(X,'THREAD',C),
    checkPeriod(X,C),
    checkWCET(X,C),
    checkDeadline(X,C),
    checkOverflow(X,C)
**};
END s.i;
...
ANNEX LAMP {**
    checkPeriod(Id,Class) :- ...
    checkWCET(Id,Class) :- ...
    checkDeadline(Id,Class) :- ...
    checkOverflow(Id,Class) :- ...
**};
END p;
```

rules to be checked in component (goal)

local library rule in package
(detailed in next slides)



LAMP Example (2/6)

```

THREAD t
FEATURES
    i : IN DATA PORT d;
    o : OUT DATA PORT d;
PROPERTIES
    DISPATCH_PROTOCOL => Periodic;
    PERIOD => 15ms;
    DEADLINE => 8ms;
    COMPUTE_EXECUTION_TIME => 2ms..2ms;
ANNEX Behavior_Specification {**
    VARIABLES
        v : d;
    STATES
        s : INITIAL COMPLETE FINAL STATE;
    TRANSITIONS
        t : s -[ON DISPATCH]-> s { rand!(v); computation(10ms); o := v };
    **};
END t;

```

```

ANNEX LAMP {**
    checkPeriod(Id,Class) :-
        getProperties(Id,Class,'DISPATCH_PROTOCOL','PERIODIC'),
        not(getProperties(Id,Class,'PERIOD',_)),
        write('periodic thread '), write(Id),
        write(' has no period'), nl,
        fail.
    checkPeriod(_,_).
**}

```

AADL properties
consistency



LAMP Example (3/6)

```

THREAD t
FEATURES
  i : IN DATA PORT d;
  o : OUT DATA PORT d;
PROPERTIES
  DISPATCH_PROTOCOL => Periodic;
  PERIOD => 15ms;
  DEADLINE => 8ms;
  COMPUTE_EXECUTION_TIME => 2ms..2ms;
ANNEX Behavior_Specification {**
  VARIABLES v : d;
  STATES s : INITIAL COMPLETE FINAL STATE;
  TRANSITIONS t : s -[ON DISPATCH]-> s { rand!(v); computation(10ms); o := v };
**};
END t;

```

```

ANNEX LAMP {**
  checkWCET(Id,Class) :-
    getProperty(Id,Class,'COMPUTE_EXECUTION_TIME',W),
    getMinMax(W,_,M),
    getBAComputation(Class,V),
    timeToInt(M,A), timeToInt(V,B), A \= B,
    write('WCET inconsistency for thread '),
    write(Id), nl,
    write('(' ), write(A), write(' != '), write(B), write(' )'), nl,
    fail.
  checkWCET(_,_).
**}

```

consistency between core property and sublanguage



LAMP Example (4/6)

```

THREAD t
FEATURES
    i : IN DATA PORT d;
    o : OUT DATA PORT d;
PROPERTIES
    DISPATCH_PROTOCOL => Periodic;
    PERIOD => 15ms;
    DEADLINE => 8ms;
    COMPUTE_EXECUTION_TIME => 2ms..2ms;
ANNEX Behavior_Specification {**
    VARIABLES v : d;
    STATES s : INITIAL COMPLETE FINAL STATE;
    TRANSITIONS t : s -[ON DISPATCH]-> s { rand!(v); computation(10ms); o := v };
**};
END t;

```

```

ANNEX LAMP {**
    checkDeadline(Id,Class) :-
        getProperties(Id,Class,'DEADLINE',D),
        timeToInt(D,A), strToNum(A,B),
        getResponseTime(Id,R),
        strToNum(R,C), C > B,
        write('deadline missed for thread '),
        write(Id), nl,
        write('('), write(C), write(' > '), write(B), write(')'), nl,
        fail.
    checkDeadline(Id,Class).
**}

```

consistency between
property and simulation
results



```

THREAD t
FEATURES
  i : IN DATA PORT d;
  o : OUT DATA PORT d;
PROPERTIES
  DISPATCH_PROTOCOL => Periodic;
  PERIOD => 15ms;
  DEADLINE => 8ms;
  COMPUTE_EXECUTION_TIME => 2ms..2ms;
  LAMPExample2_Prop::MAX_VALUE => 80 APPLIES TO o;
ANNEX Behavior_Specification {**
  VARIABLES v : d;
  STATES s : INITIAL COMPLETE FINAL STATE;
  TRANSITIONS t : s -[ON DISPATCH]-> s { rand!(v); computation(10ms); o := v };
**};
END t;

```

```

ANNEX LAMP {**
  checkOverflow(Id,Class) :-
    concat(Id,'.o',F),
    getProperties(F,Class,'LAMPExample2_Prop::MAX_VALUE',M),
    getPortValue(F,T,V),
    strToNum(V,W), strToNum(M,N), W > N,
    write('overflow of out data port '),
    write(F), sp, write(' at tick '), write(T), nl,
    write('('), write(W), write('>'), write(80), write(')'), nl,
    fail.
  checkOverflow(Id,Class).
**}

```

overflow detection from
simulation traces



LAMP Example (6/6)

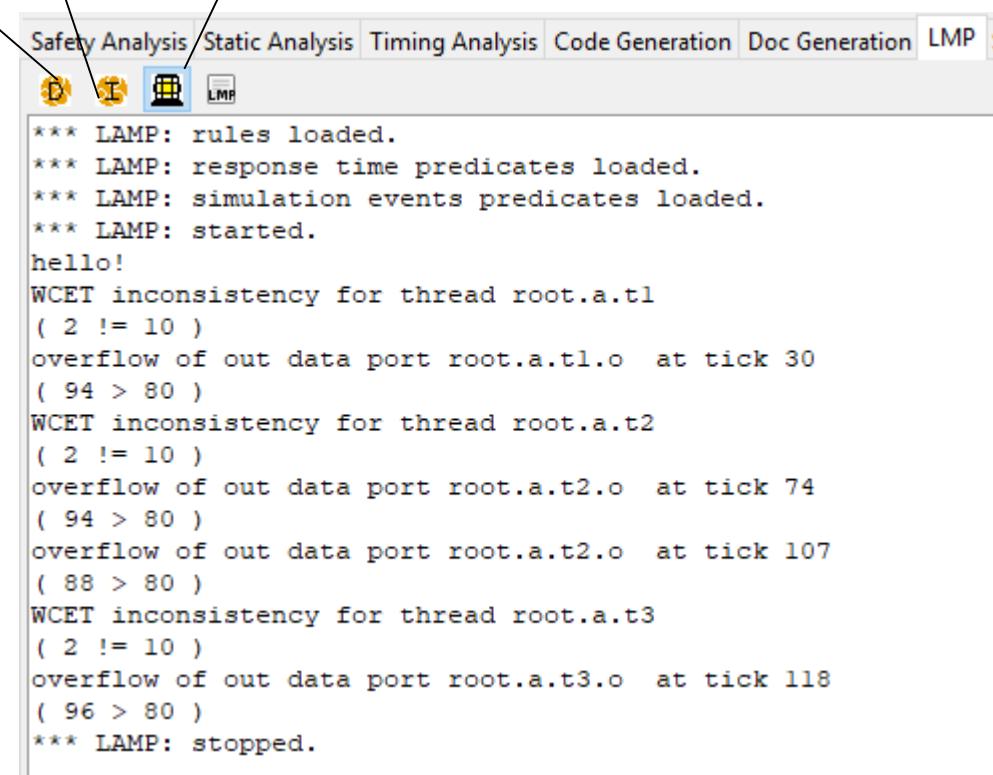
view the AADL
instance model facts

view the AADL
declarative model facts

launch the LAMP
checker

```
PROCESS a
FEATURES
    i : IN DATA PORT d;
    o : OUT DATA PORT d;
END a;

PROCESS IMPLEMENTATION a.i
SUBCOMPONENTS
    t1 : THREAD t;
    t2 : THREAD t;
    t3 : THREAD t;
CONNECTIONS
    x : PORT i -> t1.i;
    y : PORT t1.o -> o;
END a.i;
```



The screenshot shows the LAMP checker interface with several tabs at the top: Safety Analysis, Static Analysis, Timing Analysis, Code Generation, Doc Generation, and LMP. The LMP tab is selected, indicated by a blue background and a highlighted icon. Below the tabs is a toolbar with icons for Safety, Static, Timing, Code Generation, and Doc Generation. The main window displays the following text output from the LAMP analysis:

```
*** LAMP: rules loaded.
*** LAMP: response time predicates loaded.
*** LAMP: simulation events predicates loaded.
*** LAMP: started.
hello!
WCET inconsistency for thread root.a.t1
( 2 != 10 )
overflow of out data port root.a.t1.o  at tick 30
( 94 > 80 )
WCET inconsistency for thread root.a.t2
( 2 != 10 )
overflow of out data port root.a.t2.o  at tick 74
( 94 > 80 )
overflow of out data port root.a.t2.o  at tick 107
( 88 > 80 )
WCET inconsistency for thread root.a.t3
( 2 != 10 )
overflow of out data port root.a.t3.o  at tick 118
( 96 > 80 )
*** LAMP: stopped.
```



LAMP: Logical AADL Model Processing

- Use standard prolog language a processing language for AADL
 - No new dedicated language to define & learn & maintain
 - Declarative syntax and formal semantics (ISO/IEC 13211)
- Fully integrated within AADL declarative models (LAMP Annex)
- Enhanced by processing libraries
 - User defined in local AADL package
 - User defined in other AADL packages of the project
 - Standard LAMPLib
 - Prolog byte code can be used for IP libraries
- Complete access to model entities of AADL core and other annexes
- Can merge several input data sets (requirements, analysis results, ...)
- In-line processing: can work on the actual model instance
- Appropriate to specify customized assurance cases
- Available since AADL Inspector 1.7 (LAMP Checker)