



A Semantic Bridge Between Executable Specifications and Formal Verification Tools

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The Road Today

- 1. Executable specifications & behavior analysis monitors
- 2. The <u>shy semantics</u> and the <u>inaccessible monitors</u>.
- 3. $G \forall min \exists$: If the <u>semantics opens up</u> the <u>monitors are interested</u>.
- 4. When $G \forall min \exists$ experiences the real world.
- 5. Sum up and ways forward.





Context: Domain-specific languages

General-purpose languages introduce *accidental* complexities.

Domain experts rely on *a shared* **domain-specific language** to alleviate these problems.

Domain-specific languages enable

abstractions (models) focused on the domain of discourse.

tools (conceptual or computer-assisted) adapted to the domain





Context: Executable specifications

- eXecutable Domain-Specific Languages (xDSL) for handling behaviors.
 - Programming languages = prescriptive xDSLs

force the computer to perform some behavior.

- Thinking above the code [1], specifying, requires a problem-oriented mindset
- Executable-Specifications capture the behavior to study it in captivity
 - Descriptive xDSL that reflects how the object behaves

Descriptive [2]:

- presenting observations about the characteristics of something
- factually grounded or informative rather than normative, prescriptive or emotive







a Zoo of Executable Specification Languages







Terminology

Language monitoring [KHC91] is the process of observing the execution of a computer program expressed in a given programming language.

[KHC91] Amir Kishon, Paul Hudak, and Charles Consel. 1991. Monitoring semantics: a formal framework for specifying, implementing, and reasoning about execution monitors. In Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 1991 conference on Programming language design and implementation (PLDI '91). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 338-352. https://doi.org/<u>10.1145/113445.113474</u>





Terminology: In our context

Language monitoring is the process of observing the behavior of an executable specification expressed in a given specification language.

In the following: the tools that enable this process will be referred to as: *language* monitors, or simply monitors

runtime monitors are a subclass of language monitors





a Zoo of Language Monitors



- [1] Chiş et al. "The Moldable Debugger: A Framework for Developing Domain-Specific Debuggers." SLE 2014.
- [2] Bousse et al. "Omniscient Debugging for Executable DSLs." JSS 2018.
- [3] Torres Lopez et al. "Multiverse debugging: Non-deterministic debugging for non-deterministic programs." ECOOP 2019.
- [4] Bergel et al. "Domain-specific profiling." TOOLS 2011.
- [5] Sloane et al. "Domain-specific program profiling and its application to attribute grammars and term rewriting." SCP 2014.
- [6] Kant et al. "LTSmin: High-Performance Language-Independent Model Checking." TACAS 2015.
- [7] Leroy et al. "Monilogging for executable domain-specific languages." SLE 2021
- [8] Khorram et al. "From Coverage Computation to Fault Localization: A Generic Framework for Domain-Specific Languages." SLE 22





Program Verification Tools [1]

https://slebok.github.io/proverb/

tool papers from TACAS 2016–2021 all papers from CAV 2017–2021

| | | Tools | Prototypes | No tool | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | CAV | 228 (49%) | 36 (8%) | 89 (19%) | | | | | | | | |
| | TACAS | 94 (20%) | 0 (0%) | 19 (4%) | | | | | | | | |
| | Overall | 322 (69%) | 36 (8%) | 108 (23%) | | | | | | | | |
| Table 1: An overview of how many tools were identified in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| the CAV and TACAS proceedings. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[1] Sophie Lathouwers and Vadim Zaytsev. 2022. Modelling program verification tools for software engineers. In Proceedings of the 25th International Conference on Model Driven Engineering Languages and Systems (MODELS '22). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 98-108. https://doi.org/<u>10.1145/3550355.3552426</u>





Questions to ponder

Sustainability?

How to write code that survives?

Does your favorite **specification** language:

- has a debugger? Can it go back in time?
- comes with a model-checker?
- offers support for random testing?

Why do we still lack these basic tools for so many practically

important specification languages?









2. The <u>Shy Semantics</u> and the <u>Inaccessible Monitors</u>.

- Understanding the problem
- Looking for high-level solutions







Application aux modèles UML des systèmes embarqués, Ph.D. Thesis, Dec. 2020.



V. BESNARD, "EMI: Une approche pour unifier l'analyse et l'exécution embarquée à l'aide d'un interpréteur de modèles pilotable", Application aux modèles UML des systèmes embarqués, Ph.D. Thesis, Dec. 2020.



3. G∀min∃: If the <u>Semantics Opens Up</u> the <u>Monitors are Interested</u>.

- Requirements
- G∀min∃ Semantic Language Interface
- An illustration













G∀min∃ Semantic Language Interface (SLI)



Similar semantic approaches: Lamport L. *"The temporal logic of actions."* TOPLAS. **1994** <u>https://doi.org/10.1145/177492.177726</u> Charguéraud, et al. "*Omnisemantics: Smooth Handling of Nondeterminism."* TOPLAS. **2023**, https://doi.org/<u>10.1145/3579834</u> Lab-STICC





 $A \triangleq from-predicate \longrightarrow to-C$

```
SLI Semantics for a CEK-style abstract machine
```

rules: { lookup, app, arg, body, ... }

```
SLI.semantics: (C A) {
initial: set C := {(exp, Ø, [])}
```

```
actions: C \rightarrow set A
| c => rules.where(r => r.enabledIn c)
```

```
execute: A \rightarrow C \rightarrow set C
| r c \Rightarrow \{ r.applyIn c \}
```

Sequencer(sli) {

```
current = sli.initial.any
while (current != NULL) {
    action = sli.actions(current).any
    if (actions == NULL) break;
    current= sli.execute(action,current).any
```

```
    If sli exposes a <u>deterministic</u> semantics → exactly one sequence
    <=>
    ∀ a c, |initial| = |actions c| = |execute a c| = 1
```







When G∀min∃ experiences the real world.

• Some experiences unravel reusable monitoring bridges

- Exploring hardware execution
- Multiverse debugging made simple and more powerful
- Transfer to commercial products -- OBP2 inside
- Transfer to future practitioners -- *From zero to model-checker*





ENSTA

15 Sault

530 ·

| | | | BRETAGNE | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| 2015-2025 Emilien FOURNIER 2022 | Nicolas SUN 2022 | Matthias PASQUIER 2024 | Ter | Safety & Liveness nporal Requireme | nts | J.C. ROGER J.C. ROGER LLE ROUX Projects: ONEWAY (D Ker-SEVECO (F | B. DROUOT B. DROUOT F. GOLRA GAC) R.Bretagne, EU | T. BOLLENGIER |
| Luka LE ROUX 2018 | Vincent LEILDE 2019 | Valentin BESNARD 2020 | | ▲ Semantic Language Interface | | JoinSafeCyber (A VeriMoB (RA EASE4SE (RA DEPARTS (PIA GeMoC (AN | AID) PID) PID) A) IR) | DGA |
| Commercial Products [<i>PragmaDEV</i>] | | | Academic Proto | | demic Prototy | pes [in-house] | F | Reuse [OTS] |
| PRAGMADEV STUDI© | PRAC PRC | PMN MADEV CESS | <u>Ar</u> Luc | IMUML UNIFIED MODELING LANGUAGE () () () () () () () () () () () () () (| EMI-UML Devides Consulting | AEFD SNCF | TLA+ | Fiacre |































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DE PARIS

- Distributed control architecture, for large SSI-FPGAs
- 4874x average speedup over software (Divine 3)



Mactio

Mactio

serialize

distribute

Dolmen: 1st Hardware Swarm Engine for **Both** Safety & Liveness Verification



PhD Emilien FOURNIER



Virtex FPGA

[DATE⁷22]



serialize

36/50





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Designing, Animating, and Verifying Partial UML Models [MODELS'20].









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PRAGMAD

Successful transfer to industry lead to

Adoption in new products – PROCESS for BPMN -



- **Empowering** the practitioners coverage, unreachable paths, ... -
- **Retrofitting** existing products STUDIO for SDL _





A new generation of model checker with PragmaDev Studio V6.0.

Language agnostic model checking for SDL

SAM Conference

- Emmanuel Gaudin, Mihal Brumbulli, Eric Brunel Who
- MODELS 2023 SAM Conference Track
- When Mon 2 Oct 2023 11:00 - 11:30 at 203 - Session 1 - Methods for Rigorous System Quality Assurance





Emmanuel Gaudin PragmaDev



Mihal Brumbulli



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Master-level class at ENSTA Bretagne the last 2 years seven 4-hour sessions

Python eDSL

Model

eDSL

Semantics

interprets

- 1. Model-independent graph traversal
- 2. Predicate-based search and witness construction
- 3. SLI by refactoring the graph API
- 4. Lambda-based guard-action eDSL with SLI semantics
- 5. Dependent SLI semantics
- 6. Step-based synchronous composition
- 7. Büchi emptiness checking







5. Sum Up & Ways Forward

Conclusion Major Breakthroughs Perspectives

Track Record



embedded: Bare-metal *hardware:* FPGA

G∀min∃ = a way to bridge the gap between the specification languages and the language monitors Monitor**S** running on ever more heterogeneous platforms? Model-checker Multiverse Debugger Language **S Runtime Monitors** industrial: BPMN, SDL *reuse:* TLA+, Fiacre academic: UML, AEFD Lab-STIC

POLYTECH

Platform **S**



Major Contributions

A sustainable & composable approach for language monitoring

simple and versatile, the SLI offers a radically better cost structure step-based evaluation plays a major role

1st Hardware Swarm Engine for Both Safety and Liveness Verification

pipelined reformulation of the verification architecture

Established a continuum between debugging and model-checking

language-agnostic under-approximations for scalability temporal breakpoints for expressivity without instrumentation







Ways Forward

Generalizing the G∀min∃ language monitoring for the future of specification-driven engineering.





Collaborative Live Modelling



Joeri EXELMANS

Composition?

Language-agnostic? Without redoing the language









Spec A

Modular semantics and proofs Ways Forward





Specification

Semantics

interprets

SLI



1st successful step: PhD E. FOURNIER TLA+ formalization of reachability subsuming explicit and symbolic traversals









Ways Forward

How to standardize the SLI?

Softw

• Harmonization with the LSP and Debug Adapter Protocol

How to Survive the Multicore Software Revolution

How to get a provably sound *language-agnostic* **portfolio-based diagnosis** toolkit? Will it be fast enough?

How to write code that will survive the many-core revolution \$ Generalizing the G∀min∃ language oring for † Are live specification environments the next revolution? Internation Internation Internation Internation Internation Internation Internation Internation Internation International Internation Internation International Internation International Internation Internation International Inte

> Let's get cracking, and Talk About It.