Component-Interaction Automata as a Verification-Oriented Component-Based System Specification

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Motivation

- Component-based systems (CBSs)
- Interaction properties of CBSs
- Verification of interaction properties

Specification languages:

- Architecture description languages (ADLs)
- Automata-based languages

Specification languages - ADLs

- Wright (R. J. Allen, 1997)
- Darwin/Tracta (J. Magee, N. Dulay, S. Eisenbach, J. Kramer, 1995 / J. Magee, J. Kramer, D. Giannakopoulou, 1999)
- Rapide (D. C. Luckham, 1996)
- SOFA (F. Plasil, S. Visnovsky, 2002)

\+ Hierarchical component architecture
\+ Supported by tools
\+ User friendly

– Verification of a small fixed set of properties

Specification languages - Automata-based languages 1/2

- I/O automata (N. A. Lynch, M. R. Tuttle, 1987)
- Interface automata (L. de Alfaro, T. A. Henzinger, 2001)
- Team automata (C. Ellis, 1997)

\+ Verification of temporal properties
\+ Supported by automated verification tools

– Specification of hierarchical component architecture

Specification languages - Automata-based languages 2/2

- **I/O automata**
  - one type of communication
  - inflexible composition
  - not all automata can be composed
- **Interface automata**
  - one type of communication
  - inflexible composition
  - not all automata can be composed
- **Team automata**
  - composition does not preserve all important information
  - not all automata can be composed

Good specification language

- Automata-based and formal

  verification algorithms
- ADL description as an input

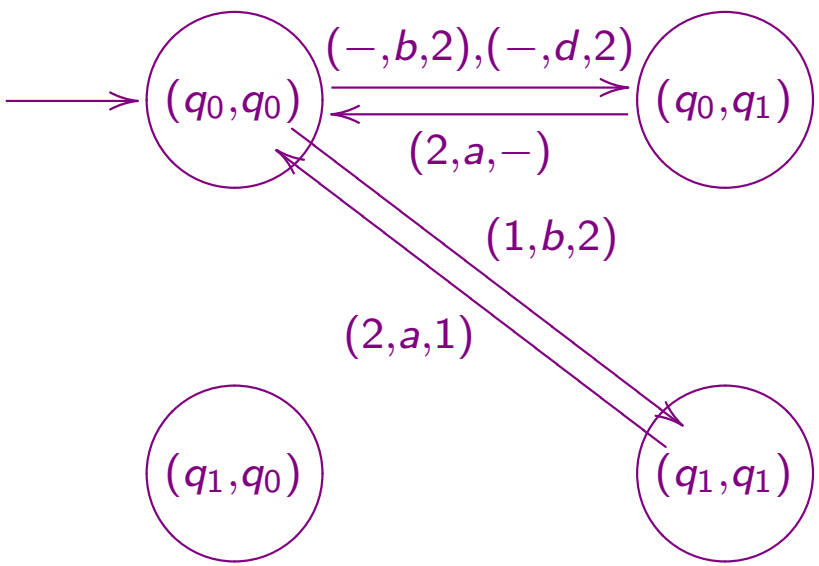
  suitable for specification
- Composition should preserve:
  - hierarchy of components
  - which components synchronize on a particular action
  - choosen properties of partial automata
- Flexible composition according to:
  - type of communication
  - architecture description

Component-Interaction automata

- Inspired by Interface automata, I/O automata, and Team automata
- Three types of actions (input, output, internal)
  general used concept
- CCS like synchronization
  inspired by Interface automata
- Flexible composition
  inspired by Team automata
- Close to architecture description languages
  can be semi-automatically transformed into CI automata
- Preserving information
  hierarchy, participants of synchronization
- Close to Büchi automata
  infinite traces

Component-Interaction automata

- States (initial)
- Labels (actions)
- Transitions
- Hierarchy

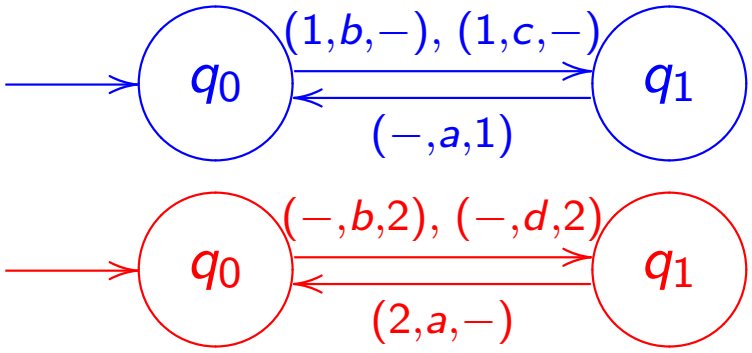


Hierarchy: ((1),(2))

Composition of Component-Interaction automata 1/3

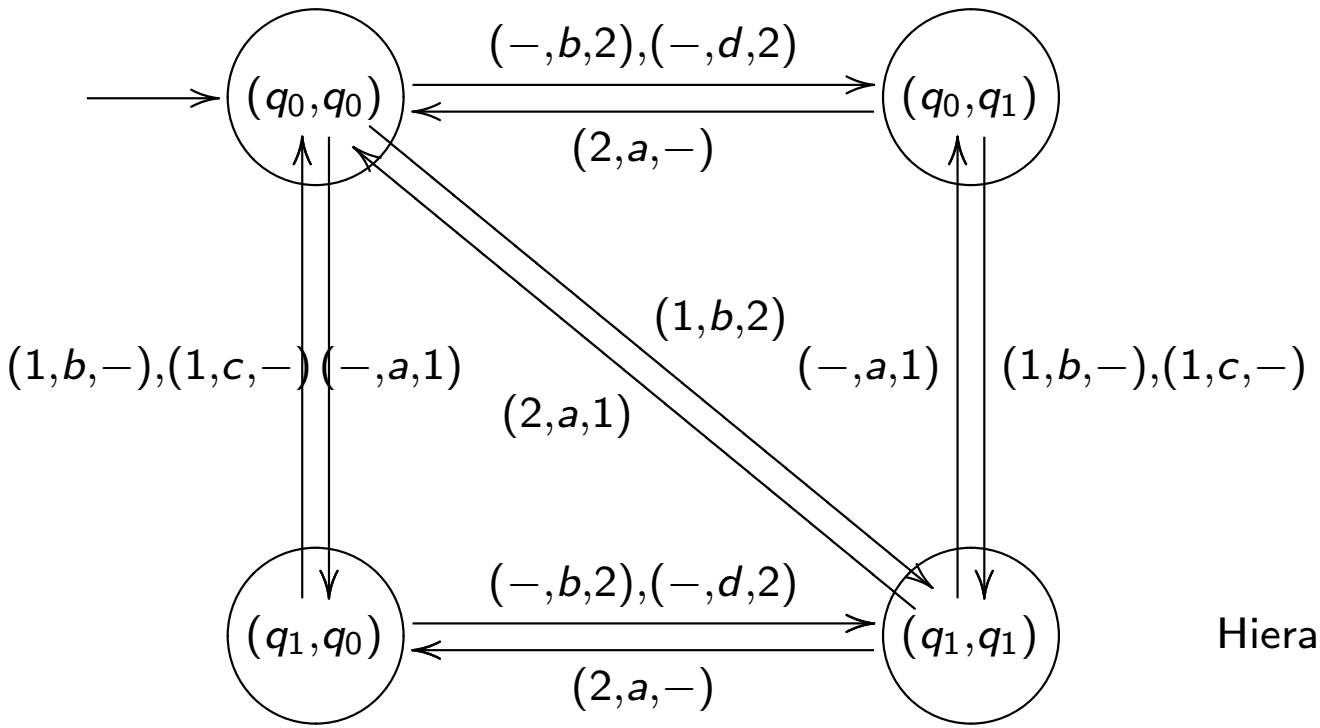
- Complete transition space
- Transition set of composed automata $\subseteq$ complete transition space
- Transition set is determined by architecture and other characteristics of the system

Composition of Component-Interaction automata 2/3



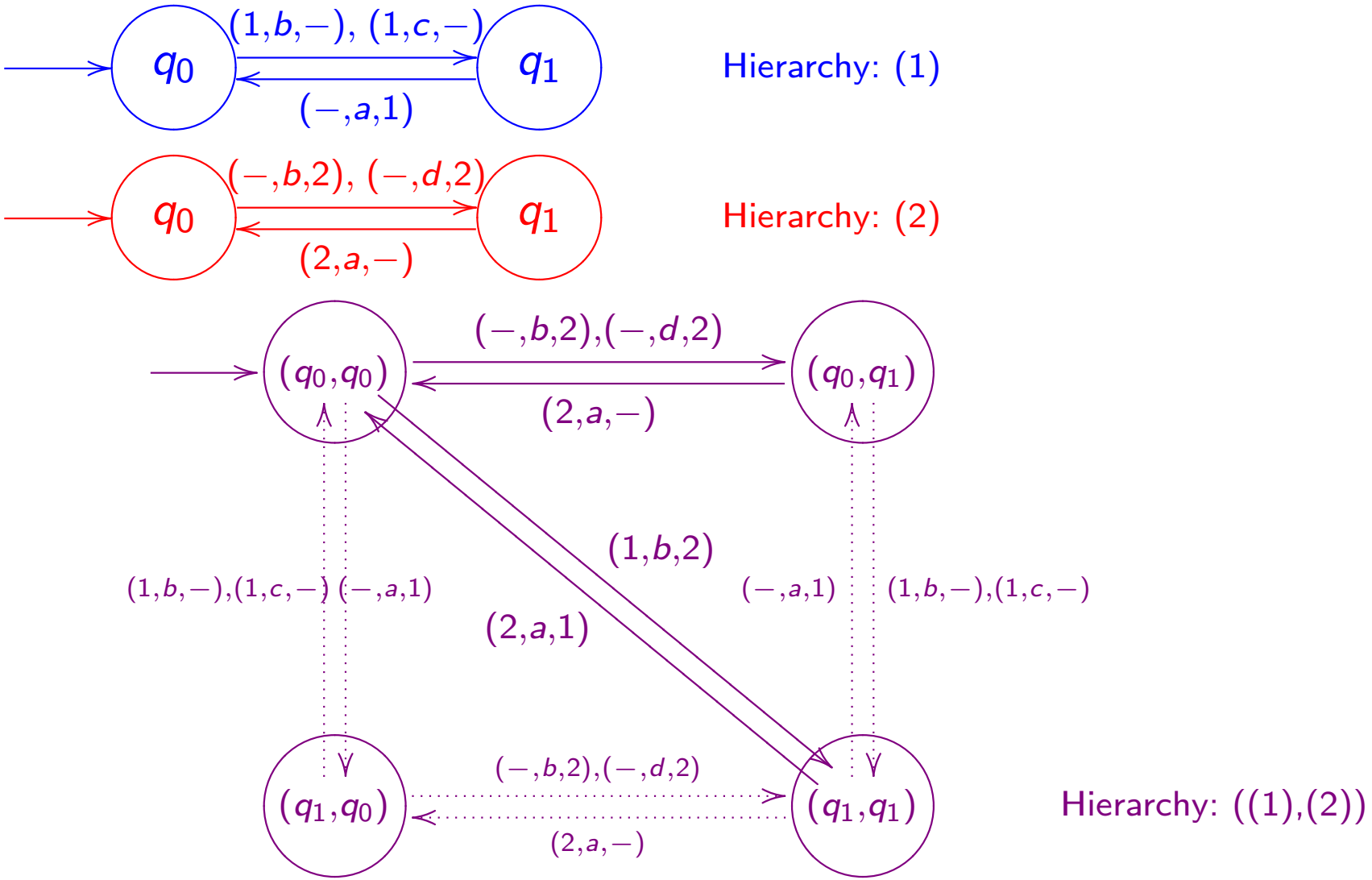
Hierarchy: (1)

Hierarchy: (2)

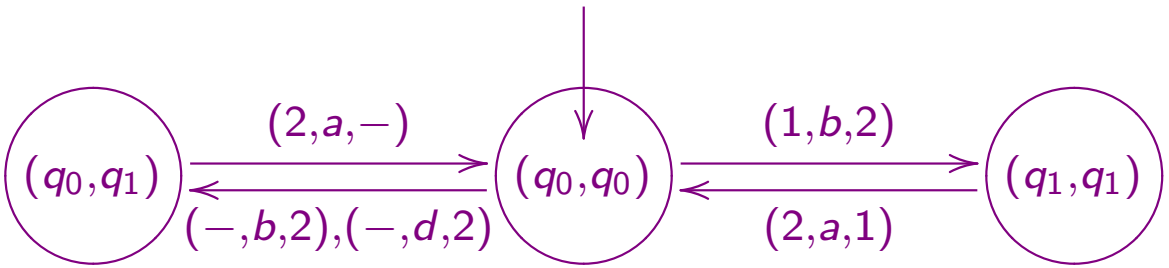


Hierarchy: ((1),(2))

Composition of Component-Interaction automata 3/3



Executions, traces



Hierarchy: ((1),(2))

Execution:

$((q_0, q_0), (1, c, -), (q_1, q_0), (-, a, 1))^*$

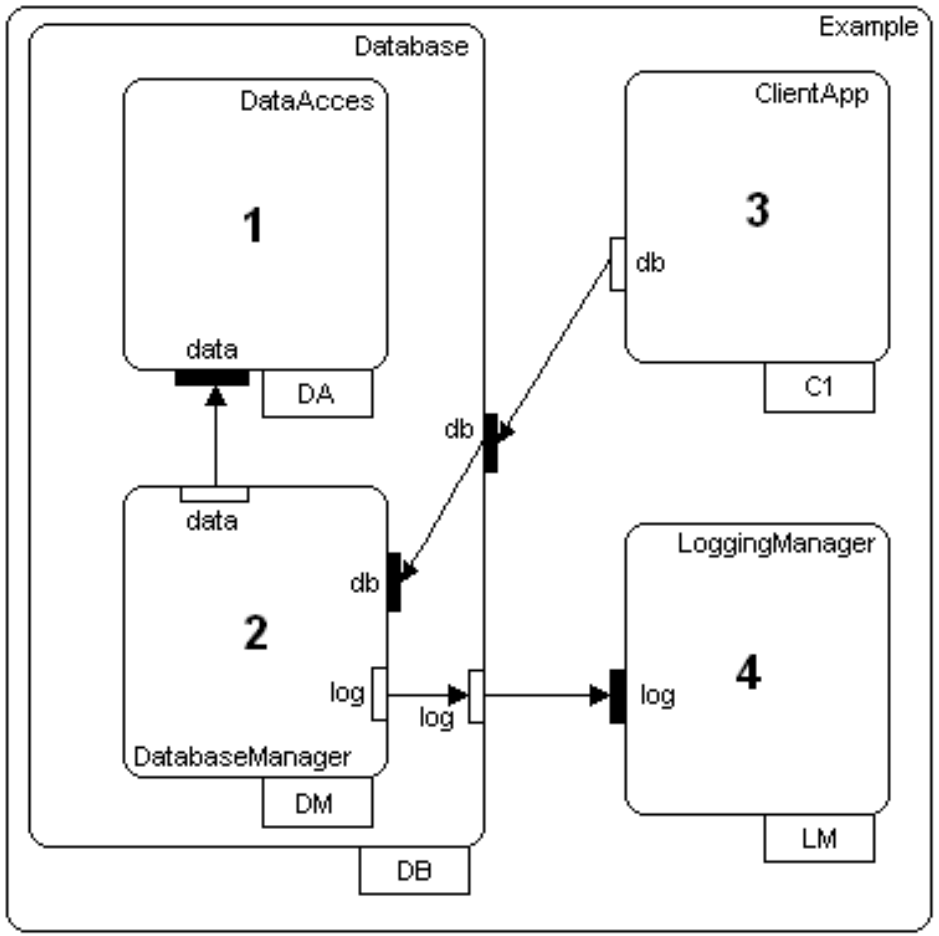
Closed execution:

$((q_0, q_0), (1, b, 2), (q_1, q_1), (2, a, 1))^*$

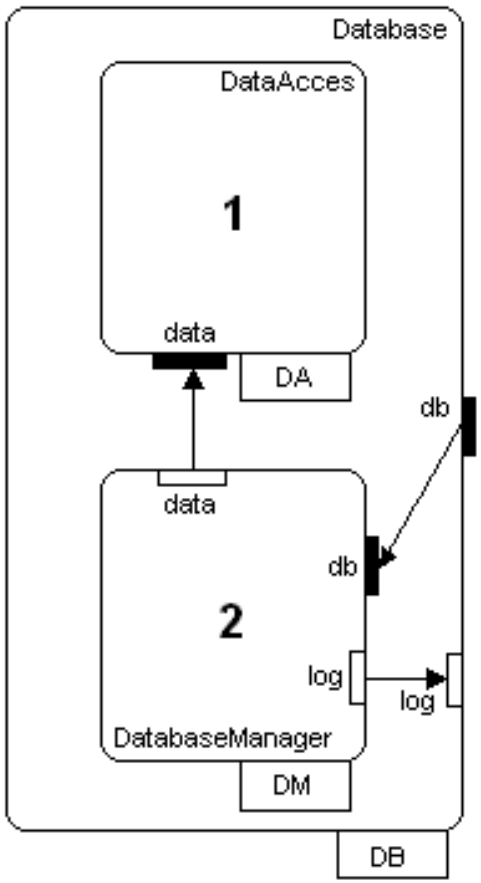
Trace:

$((1, c, -), (-, a, 1))^*$

Example - database system



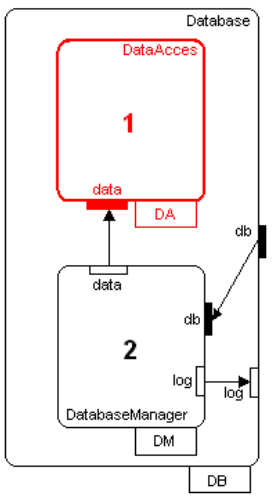
Composed component DB (type Database)

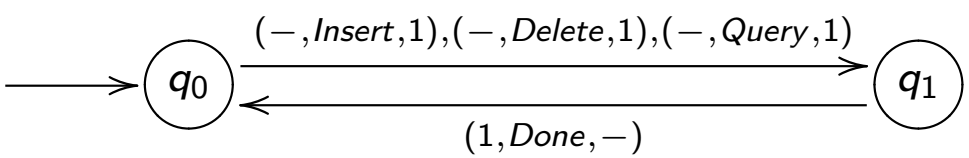


Component DA (type DataAcces)

```
interface IDatabaseServer {
   void Insert(in string key, in string data);
   void Delete(in string key);
   void Query(in string query, out string data);
   void Done();
};

frame DataAccess {
   provides:
      IDatabaseServer data;
   protocol:
      ((?data.Insert↑ + ?data.Delete↑ + ?data.Query↑);
!data.Done↓)*
};
```

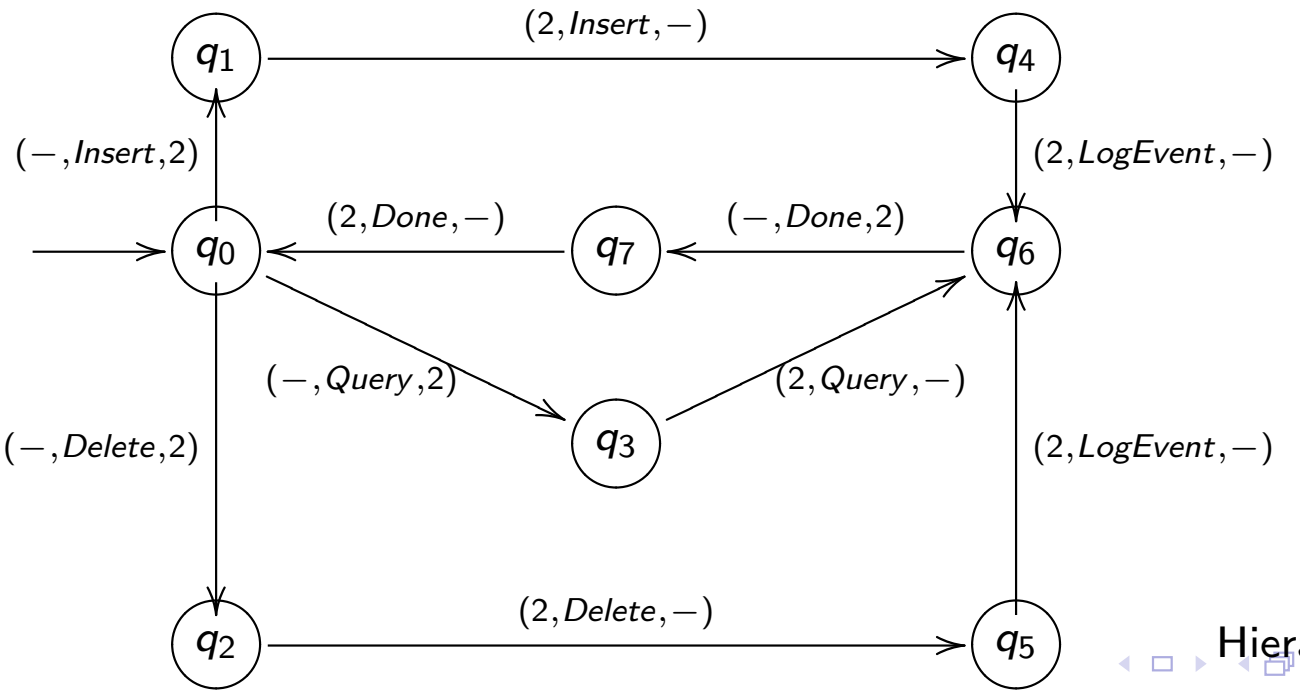


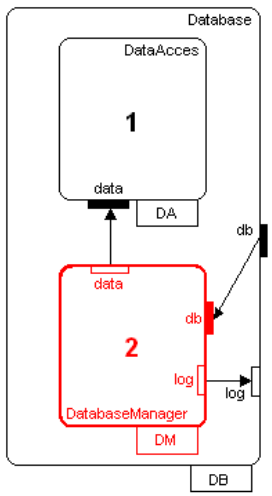


Hierarchy: (1)

Component DM (type DatabaseManager)

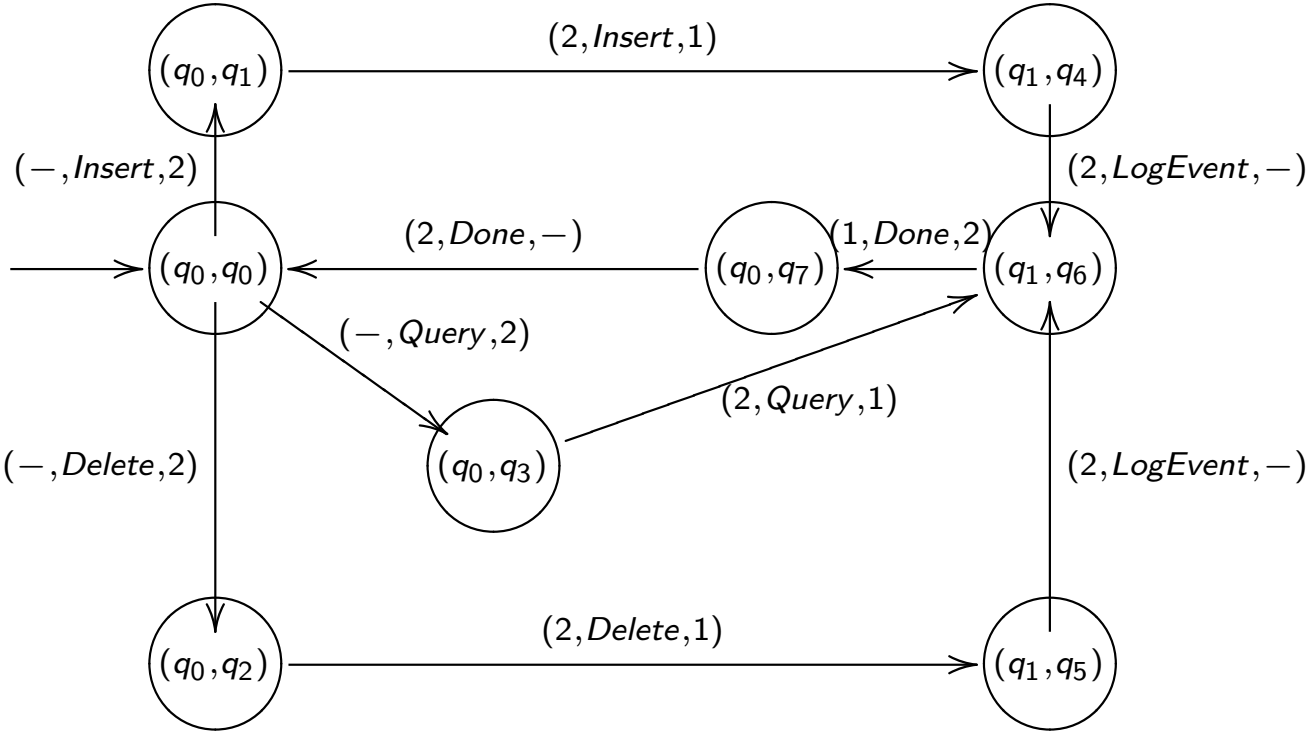
```
frame DatabaseManager {
    ...
    protocol:
        (((?db.Insert↑; !data.Insert↑; !log.LogEvent↑)+
        (?db.Delete↑; !data.Delete↑; !log.LogEvent↑)+
        (?db.Query↑; !data.Query↑ )); ?data.Done↓; !db.Done↓)*
};
```



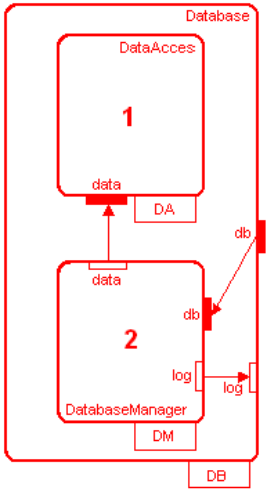


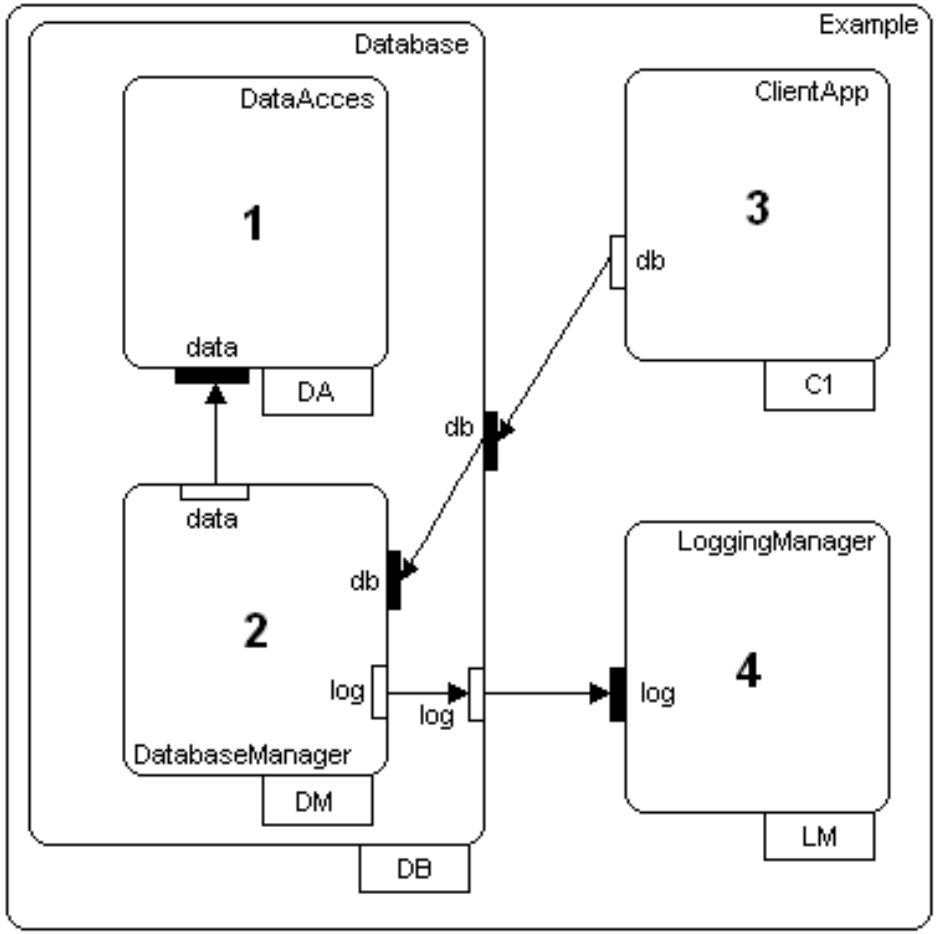
Hierarchy: (2)

Composed component DB (type Database)



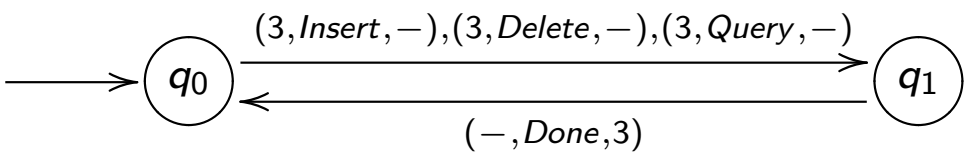
Hierarchy: ((1),(2))



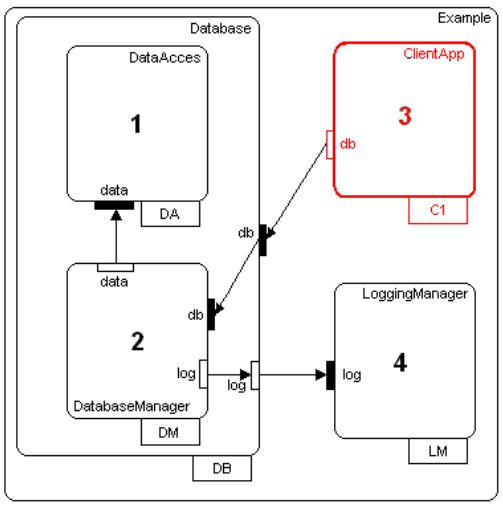

Example
Database
DataAcces
1
data
DA
ClientApp
3
db
C1
db
data
db
2
log
log
DatabaseManager
DM
LoggingManager
log
4
LM
DB

Component C1 (type Client)

```
frame ClientApp {
   requires:
      IDatabaseServer db;
   protocol:
      ((!db.Insert↑ + !db.Delete↑ + !db.Query↑);
      ?db.Done↓)*
};
```



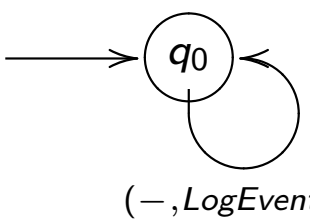
Hierarchy: (3)



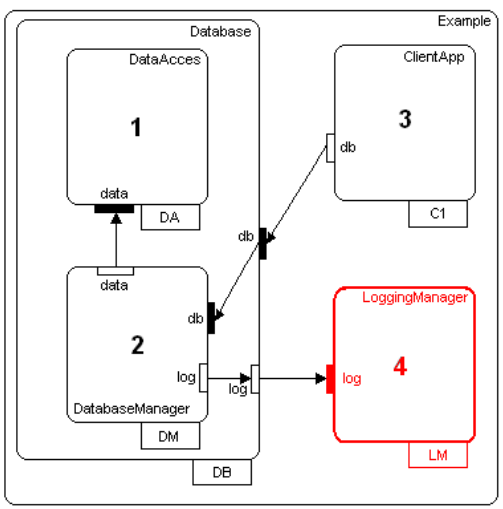
Component LM (type LoggingManager)

```
interface ILogging {
   void LogEvent(in string event, in string user);
};

frame LoggingManager {
   provides:
      ILogging log;
   protocol:
      (?log.LogEvent↑)*
};
```

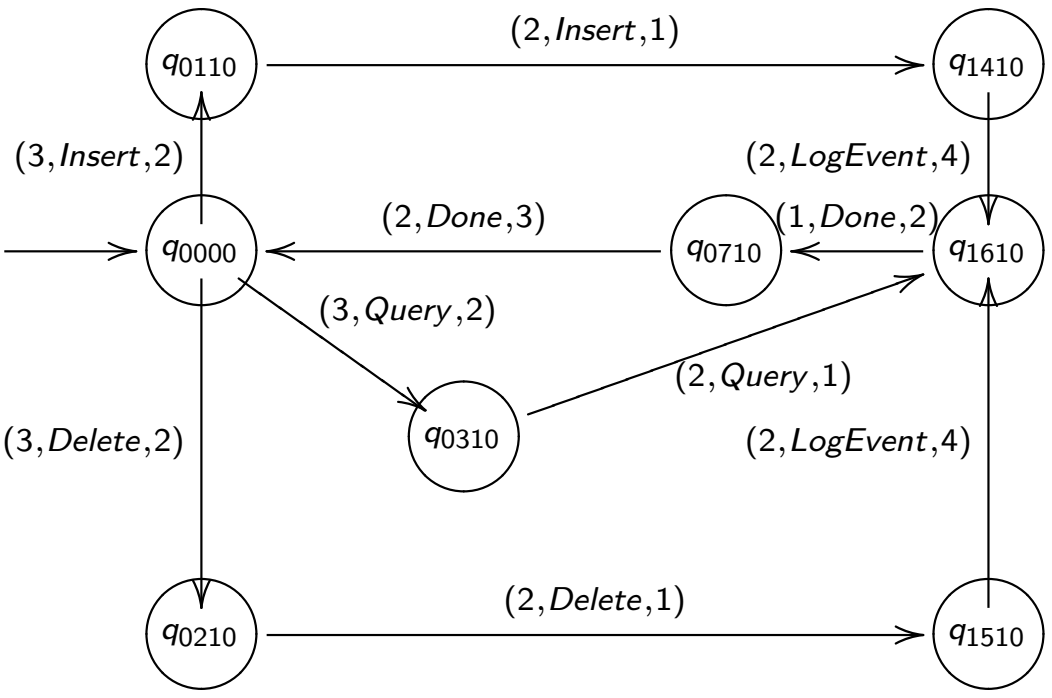


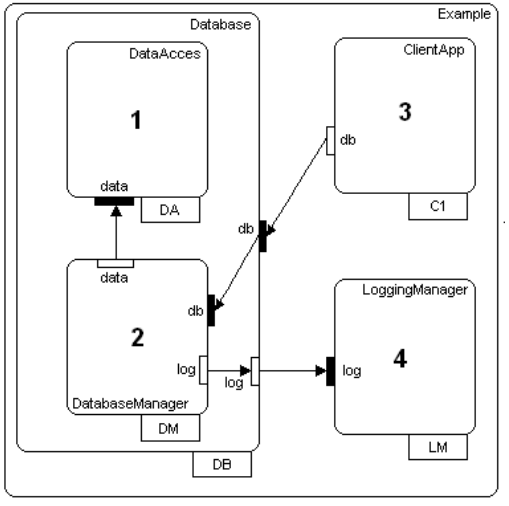
Hierarchy: (4)



Composition of previous components

Notation: $\forall \in \{0,1\}, j \in \{0,1,\ldots,7\} : (q_i, q_j, q_k, q_l) = q_{ijkl}$





Hierarchy:(((1),(2)),(3),(4))

Properties 1/2

Every action *Insert* sent by the client is followed by action *Done* received by the client.

$$G((3, Insert, 2) \Rightarrow F(3, Done, 2))$$

`true`

Properties 2/2

Every database action (*Insert*, *Delete*, *Query*) sent by the client is logged.

$$G(((3, \mathit{Insert}, 2) \vee (3, \mathit{Delete}, 2) \vee (3, \mathit{Query}, 2)) \Rightarrow ((\neg(2, \mathit{Done}, 3))\ \mathcal{U}\ (2, \mathit{LogEvent}, 4)))$$

`false`

$$((3, \mathit{Query}, 2), (2, \mathit{Query}, 1), (1, \mathit{Done}, 2), (2, \mathit{Done}, 3))*$$

Properties - verification

- Verification of given properties by model checking tool DiVinE
- Translation of CI automata to DiVinE input language
- Other verification tools

Conclusion

New specification language Component-Interaction automata

- Automata-based
- Flexible composition
- Structured labels
- Hierarchy
- Verification of interaction properties

Future work

- Practical
  - Automatic transformation from ADL specification (SOFA, . . .) to CI automata
  - Automatic transformation from CI automata specification to input languages of model checking tools (DiVinE, . . .)
- Theoretical
  - Theory of CI automata

    behavioral equivalences, . . .