

# Generic Instantiation and Tool Support

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(joint work between ETH Zurich and Hitachi Ltd.)



# Tackling the complexity of systems modelling

Abrial and Hallerstede (2007)

... modeling a large and complex computer system results in a *large and complex model*. ... *proofs will be more and more difficult to perform as models become inevitably larger and larger.*

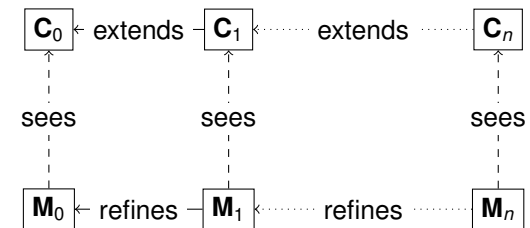
... We present three techniques, *refinement*, *decomposition*, and *instantiation*, that we consider *indispensable* for modeling large and complex systems.

# Refinement, Decomposition, and Instantiation

Current Status

- **Refinement**: An integral part of Event-B
- **Decomposition**: Shared-event / shared-variable decomposition
- **Generic instantiation**:
  - R. Silva and M. Butler: Supporting Reuse of Event-B Developments through Generic Instantiation. (ICFEM 2009)
  - Ulyana Tikhonova et al. (Rodin Workshop 2013) (this morning)

# Generic Instantiation



- The development is parameterised by  $S$  and  $c$
- Reuse model: Instantiating to  $S = E(T)$  and  $c = F(T, d)$

$$B(T, d) \Rightarrow A(E(T), F(T, d))$$

# Instantiating Sets and Constants. An Example

Generic context

**sets** : *MESSAGE*

**constants** : *maxsize*

**axioms** :

*finite(MESSAGE)*

*maxsize*  $\in \mathbb{N}1$

- Instantiation: *MESSAGE* = *ID*  $\times$  *INFO*, *maxsize* = 3

- To be proved:

$$\text{finite}(ID) \wedge \text{finite}(INFO) \Rightarrow \text{finite}(ID \times INFO) \wedge 3 \in \mathbb{N}1$$

Specific context

**sets** : *ID, INFO*

**axioms** :

*finite(ID)*

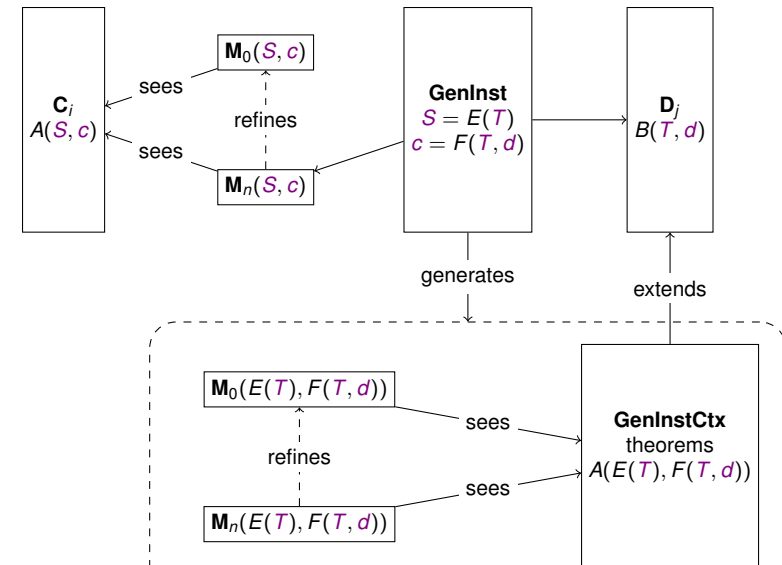
*finite(INFO)*

Demo

# A Generic Instantiation Tool

HITACHI  
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# The Usefulness of Generic Instantiation

The similarity between refinement and generic instantiation

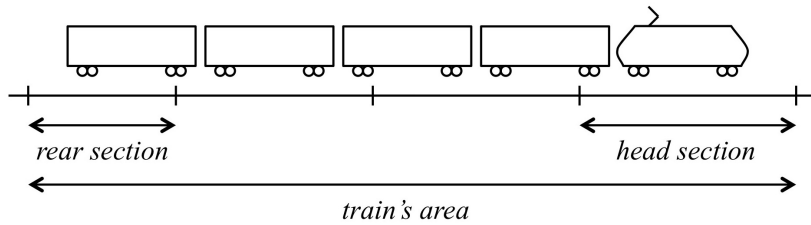
## The Usefulness of Refinement

The ability to perform **abstraction** with **state variables**.

## The Usefulness of Generic Instantiation

The ability to perform **abstraction** with sets and constants

## Train Control Example (1)



Typical modelling style using variables

$trains \subseteq TRAIN\_ID$   
 $head \in trains \rightarrow SECTION$   
 $rear \in trains \rightarrow SECTION$   
 $area \in trains \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(SECTION)$   
 $connection \in trains \rightarrow (SECTION \rightarrow SECTION)$

## Train Control Example (2)

- Trains can be represented by some abstract data type (e.g., sequence of sections *SEQUENCE*).
- Operations with sequences:
  - Extend head:  $extend \in SEQUENCE \times SECTION \rightarrow SEQUENCE$
  - Remove rear:  $front \in SEQUENCE \rightarrow SEQUENCE$
  - Disjointness:  $s_1 \mapsto s_2 \in disjoint$
  - Sub-sequence:  $s_1 \mapsto s_2 \in subset$
- Properties of sequences

$\forall s_1, s_2, s_3.$

$s_1 \mapsto s_2 \in subset \wedge s_2 \mapsto s_3 \in disjoint \Rightarrow s_1 \mapsto s_3 \in disjoint$

$\forall s_1, s_2. s_1 \mapsto s_2 \in disjoint \Rightarrow s_2 \mapsto s_1 \in disjoint$

## Summary

- Plug-in on sourceforge:  
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/gen-inst/>
- Instantiation enables **abstraction with models' parameters**.
- Context instantiation as a part of the development?

