

Using B as a High Level Programming Language in an Industrial Project: Roissy VAL



Wayside Control Unit – Safety Critical Software (WCU)

Introduction

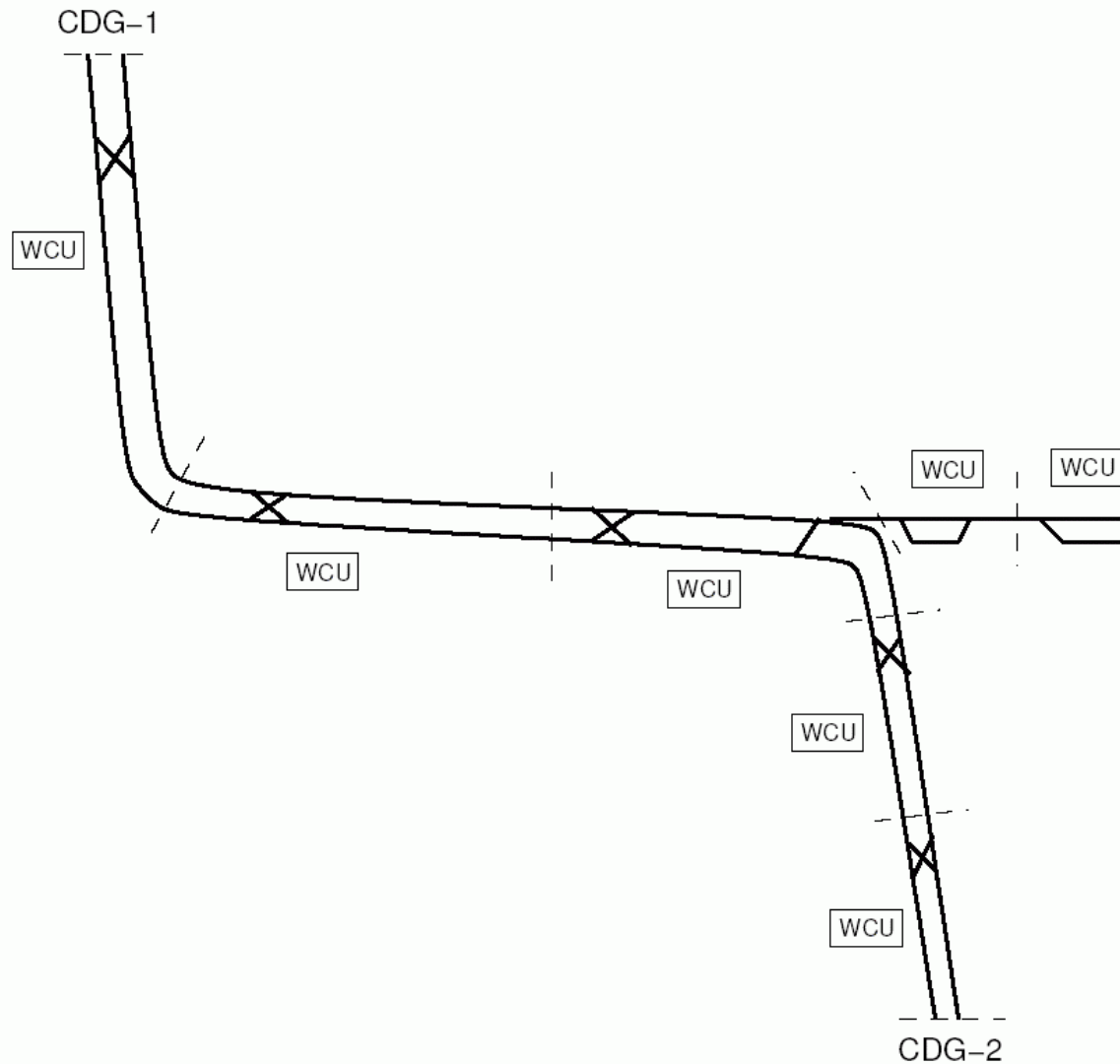
□ Historic

- ✓ Procedural B: producing a piece of software
- ✓ Event Driven B: formalizing systems

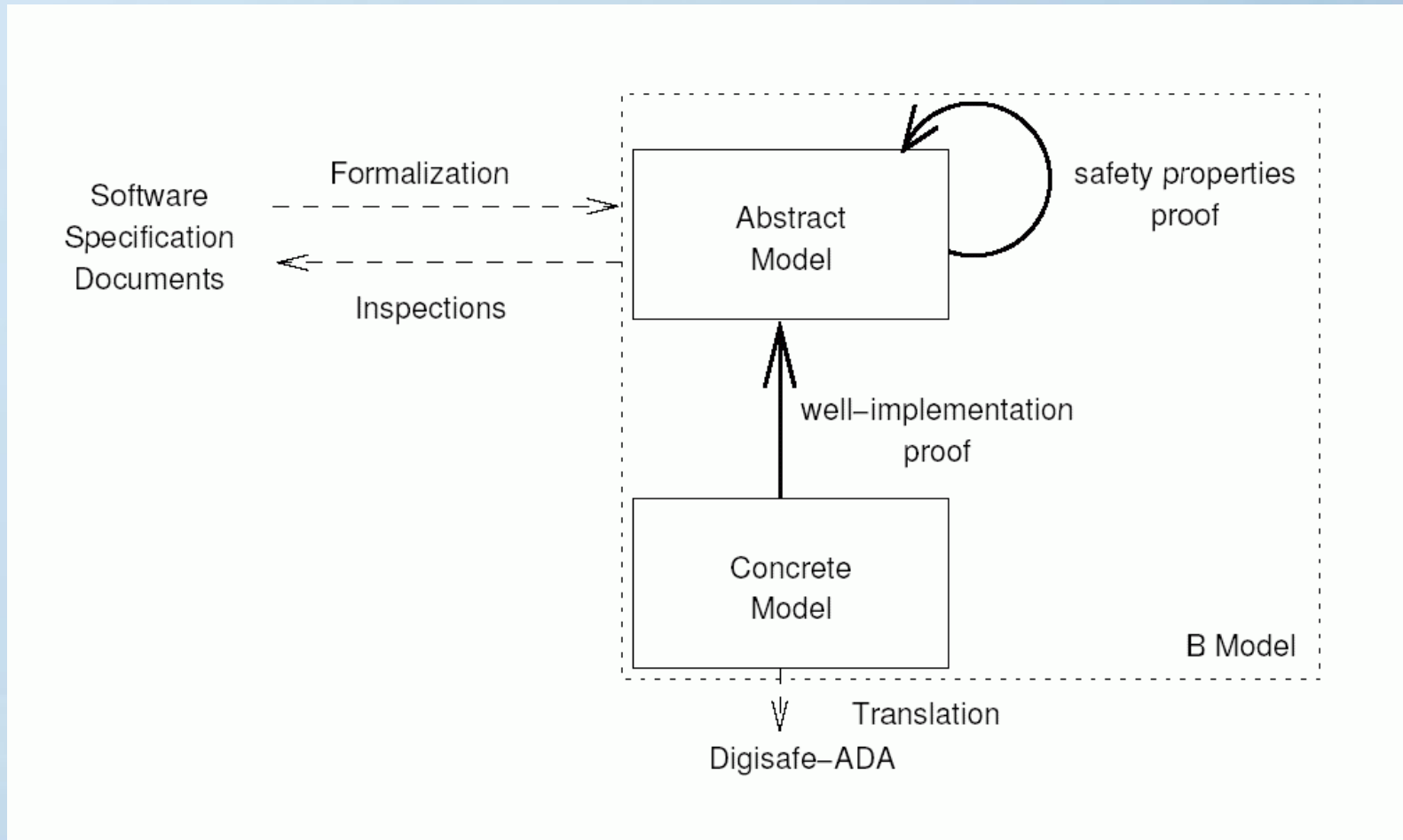
□ An industrial process

- ✓ Building a software, correct by construction / no Unit Tests
- ✓ A process created by Siemens for the Meteor project
- ✓ The Size Factor
 - keeping the benefits of B **and** controlling cost on a large project

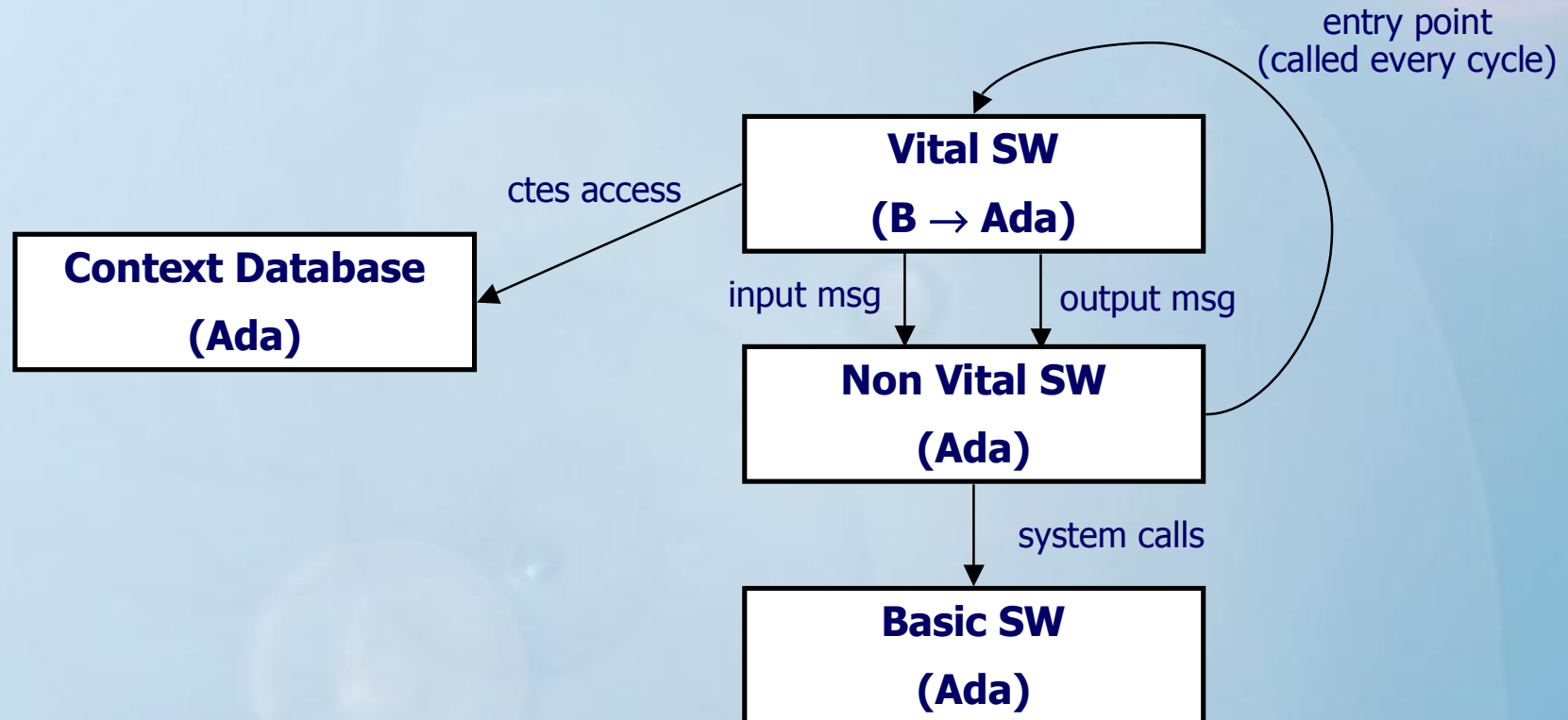
Roissy Airport VAL Shuttle



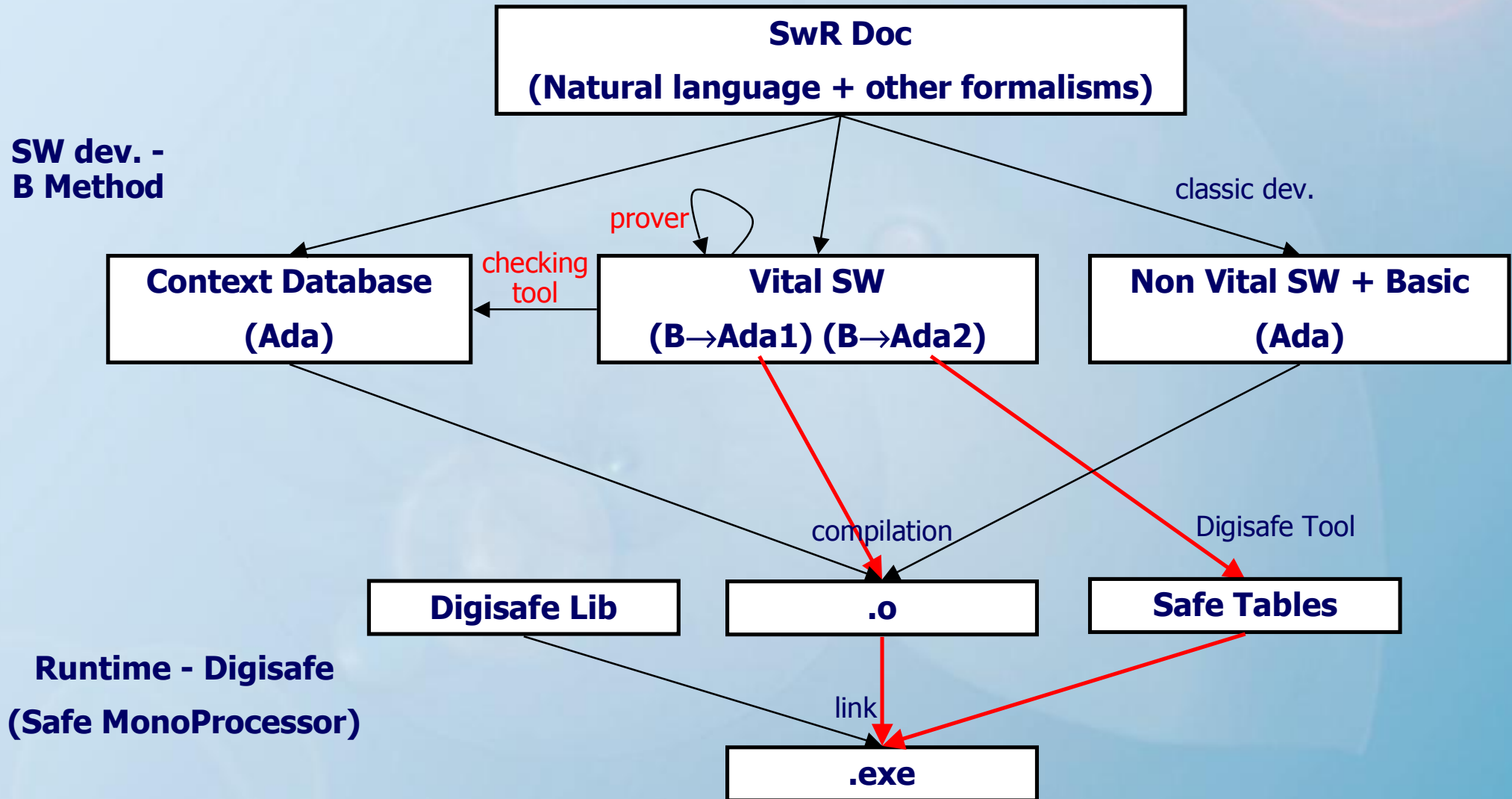
Abstract and Concrete Models



Software Architecture



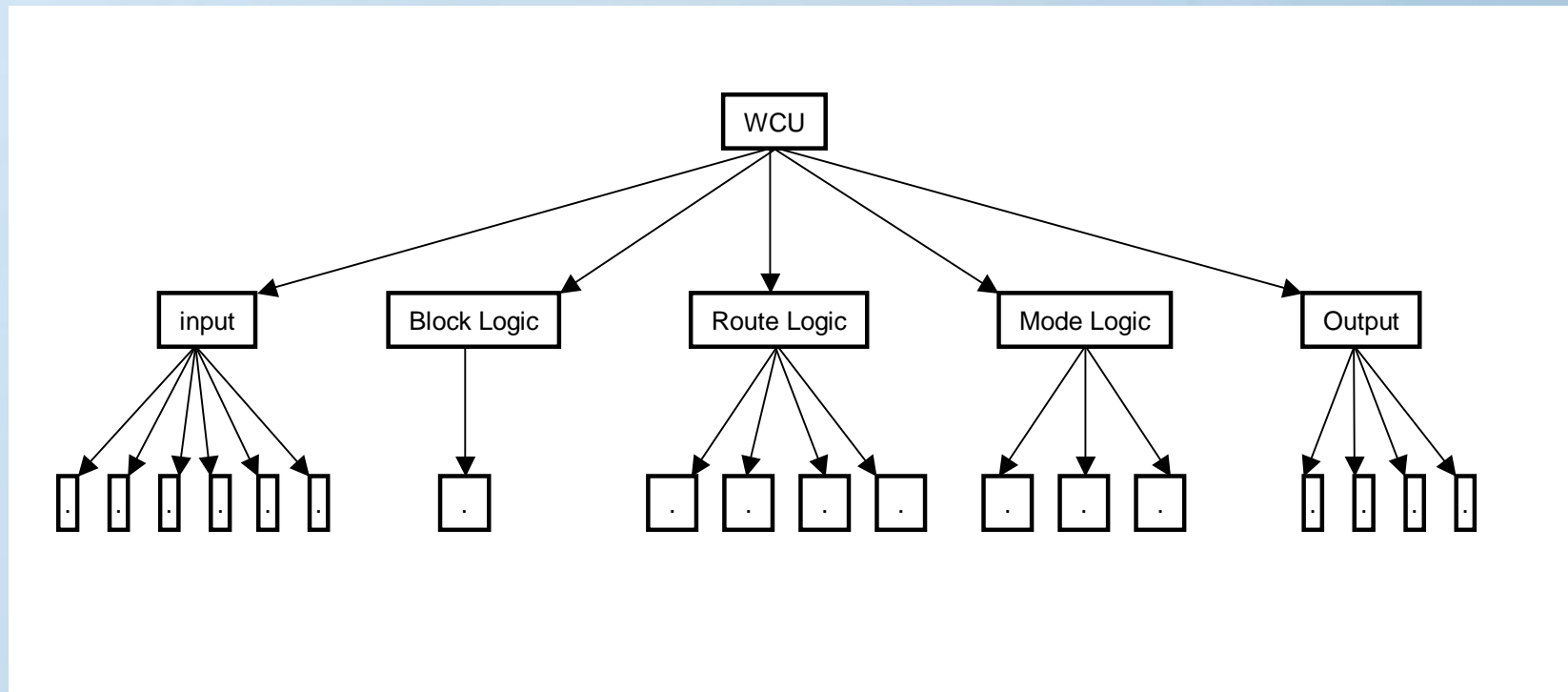
Software + Runtime Architecture



Software Specification Documents

- Detailed software specification documents
- The result of System Analysis
- Functional breakdown, data flow
- High-level data and (deterministic) treatments

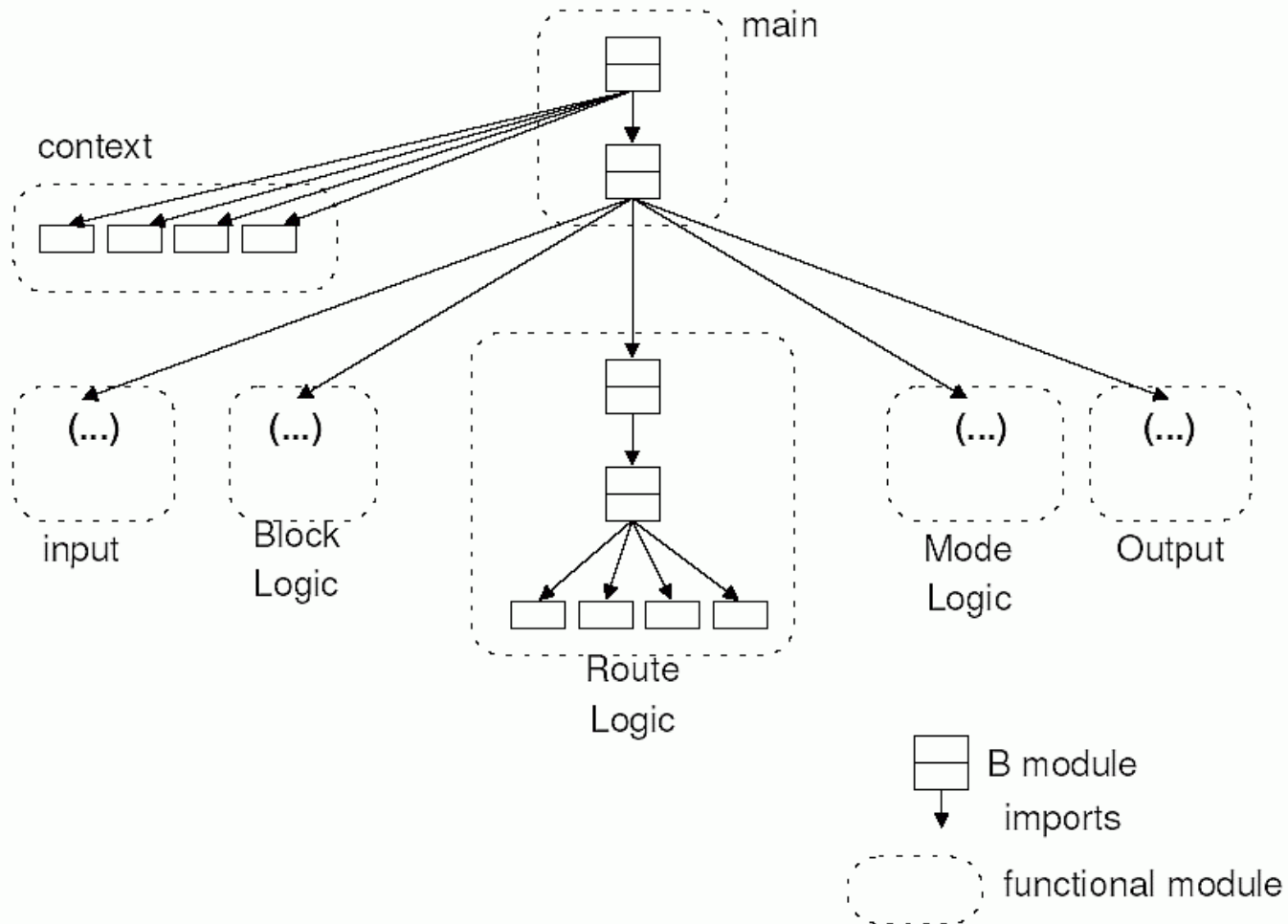
Software Spec Functional Breakdown



Abstract Model

- ❑ **Its architecture follows the functional breakdown**
- ❑ **Context: to define types and constants (railway configuration database)**
- ❑ **Terminal and sequencing modules**
- ❑ **A high-level language (data and treatments)**
- ❑ **Safety critical properties strengthen the abstract model (up to the « run_cycle » entry operation)**
- ❑ **Code inspections check the model against its spec documents**

Abstract Model



A High Level Programming Language: Types

□ Basic Types

- ✓ Fixed SETS
t_block
- ✓ Enumerated SETS
t_block_type = { c_normal_block,
c_switch_block,
c_station_block }
- ✓ BOOL
- ✓ INT (for delays)

□ Generic data types

- ✓ t_a
- ✓ P(t_a)
- ✓ t_a 1 t_b
- ✓ t_a 2 t_b
- ✓ t_a 3 t_b
- ✓ t_a 3 P(t_b)
- ✓ t_a 3 (t_b 2 t_c)
- ✓ seq(t_a)

A High Level Programming Language: Data

✓ Abstract Variables

- occupied_blocks (t_block

✓ Abstract Constants

- ctx_next_block_up : t_block 2 t_block

✓ Generic read operations

- p_bool c read_occupied_blocks(p_block) =
PRE
 p_block : t_block
THEN
 p_bool := bool(p_block : occupied_blocks)
END

A High Level Programming Language

□ Operations

✓ terminal operations:

- $\text{occupied_blocks} := \text{occupied_blocks} \cup \text{otd} \cup (\text{ctx_b2bd_up} \cup \text{ctx_b2bd_down})^{-1}[\text{obd}]$

✓ sequencing / “for each” loop operations

□ Properties

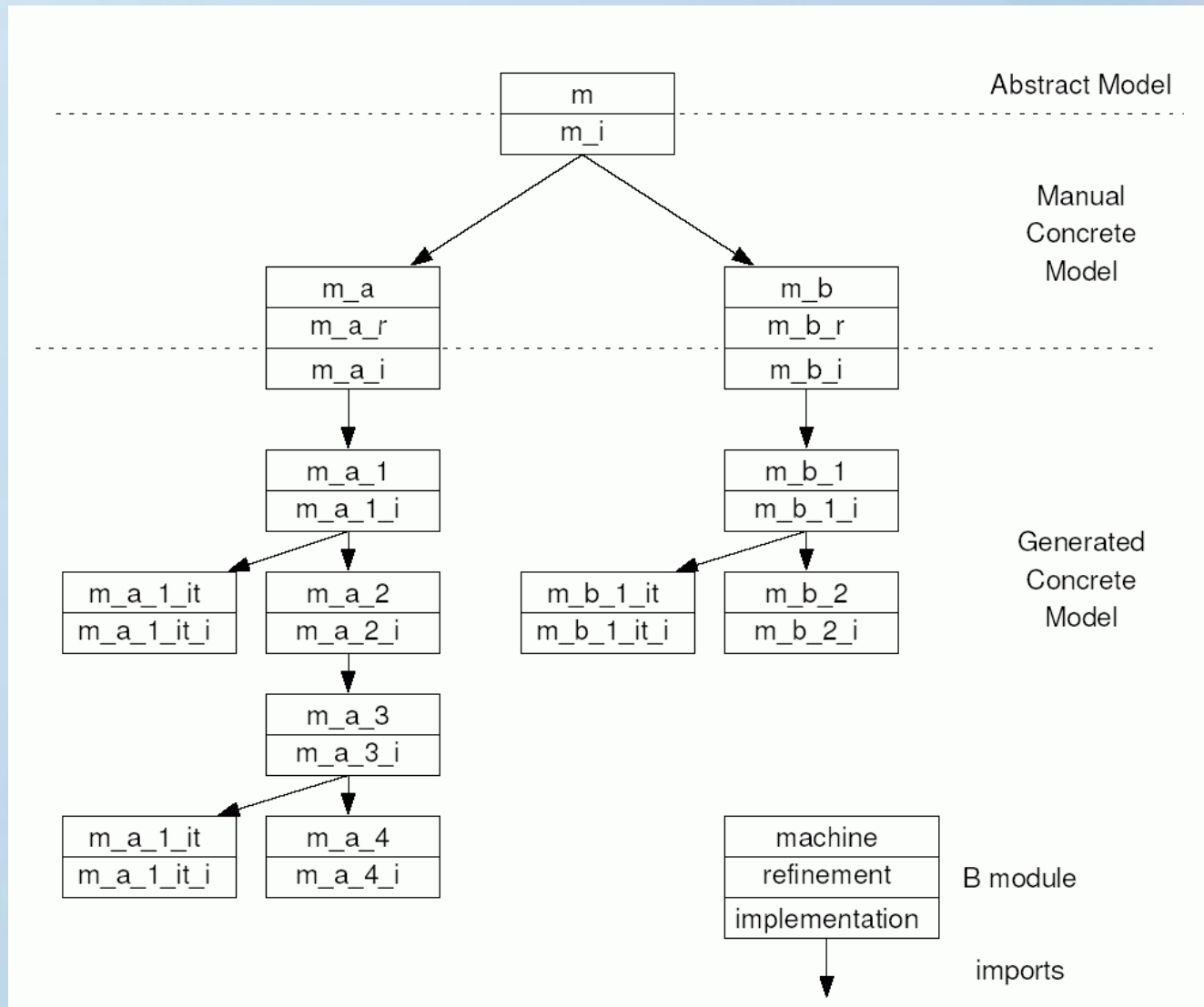
✓ important safety critical properties

- $\neg \text{block} . (\text{block} : \text{t_block} \ \& \ ((\text{ctx_b2bd_up} \cup \text{ctx_b2bd_down})[\{\text{block}\}] \ \text{i} \ \text{obd} \ \text{d} \ 0 \ \text{o} \ \text{block} : \ \text{otd}) \ \text{y} \ \text{block} : \ \text{occupied_blocks})$

Concrete Model: Principles

- ❑ it should implement every terminal module of the **Abstract Model** (the new *complete* contract)
- ❑ the well-implementation is **100% covered by proof**
- ❑ **uses:**
 - ✓ manual refinement preparation, based on copy/paste
 - split by *importing* several modules
 - intermediate refinements
 - ✓ automatic refinement tools developed by Siemens
 - Edith B: first refinement step (to normalize)
 - Bertille: next refinement steps (to implement step by step)

Concrete Model



Automatic Refinement

- ✓ using systematic rules to implement the “high-level programming language” with B0
- ✓ data refinement rules (complete)
 - $\text{occupied_blocks}_i : \text{t_block } 3 \text{ BOOL \& occupied_blocks} = \text{occupied_blocks}_{i-1}[\{\text{TRUE}\}]$
- ✓ substitutions refinement rules
 - completing rules manually
 - based on generic iterators modules that iterate on the elements of a constant set
 - 10% loss on generated code efficiency / high development cost reduction

Automatic Refinement

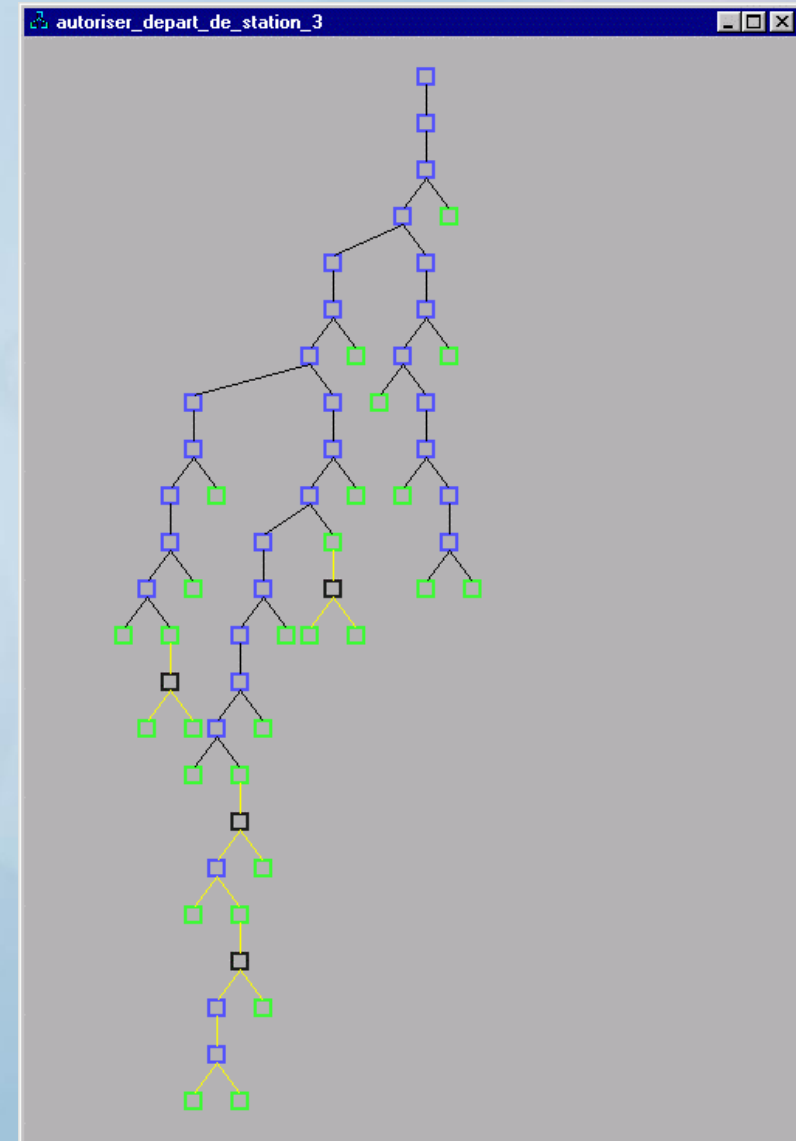
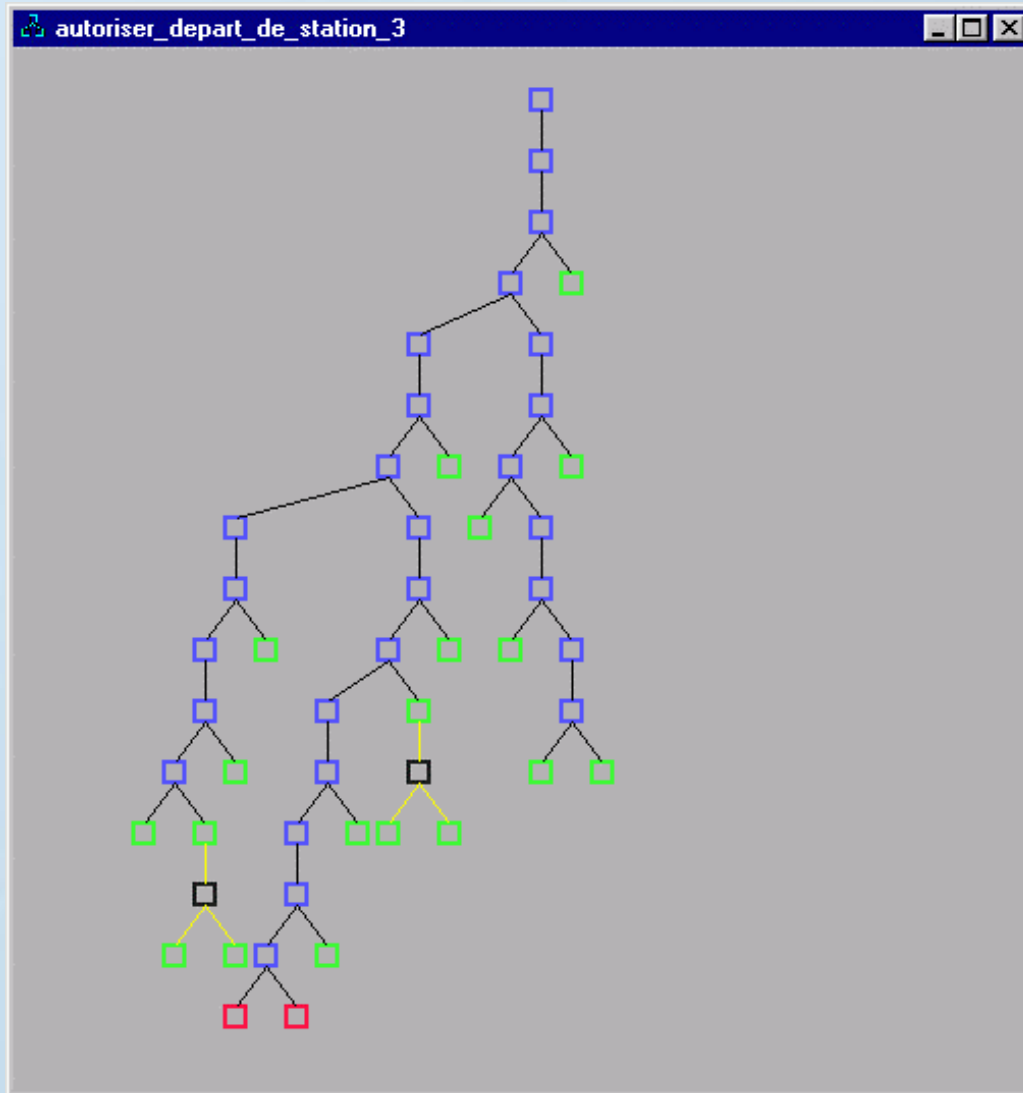
```
MACHINE  $m_{a_1}$   
 $op_1 \hat{=}$   
   $a := bool(S \neq \emptyset)$   
  ...
```

```
IMPLEMENTATION  $m_{a_1_i}$   
 $op_1 \hat{=}$   
  ...  
   $a := FALSE;$   
  WHILE  $continue = TRUE$  DO  
     $continue, x \leftarrow iterate\_t\_a;$   
     $y \leftarrow op_{1_1}(x);$   
    IF  $y = TRUE$  THEN  
       $a := TRUE$   
    END  
  ...
```

```
MACHINE  $m_{a_1_{it}}$   
 $p\_bool, p\_elt \leftarrow iterate\_t\_a \hat{=}$   
  ...
```

```
MACHINE  $m_{a_2}$   
 $p\_y \leftarrow op_{1_1}(p\_x) \hat{=}$   
PRE  
   $p\_x \in t\_a$   
THEN  
   $p\_y := bool(p\_x \in S)$   
END  
  ...
```

Automatic Refinement: Adding New Rules



Statistics: Sizes

Specification document sizes	230 p.	50 p.	80 p.	100 p.
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B Model Size	Lines	Rate
Abstract Model without read operations and iterators (324 operations)	28,000	15%
Abstract Model: read operations and iterators	11,000	6%
Manual Concrete Model without read operations	28,000	15%
Automatic Concrete Model	118,000	64%
Total (532 modules, 1,093 components)	184,000	100%

Digisafe Ada Lines number	158,000
Number of Ada procedures	4,809

Statistics: Proof

Proof of Lemmas	Nb	Rate
Grand Total	43,600	100%
Prover force 0	38,800	89%
Prover force 1	1,400	3%
Generic demonstrations (61 demo) - based on the predicate prover	2,000 (1,300)	5% (65%)
Total of automatic demonstrations	42,200	97%
Interactive demonstrations (745 demo)	1,400	3%

Validation of Proof Rules	Nb	Rate
Total	290	100%
Validated by the predicate prover	243	84%
Validated semi-automatically	27	9%
Validated manually	20	7%

Statistics: Cost

Manpower Cost	Rate
Warmup	5%
Project management	8%
Abstract Model - questions/answers and doc analysis - proof - model inspections	55% (33%) (29%) (9%)
Concrete Model - proof	24% (46%)
Finalization	8%
Total	100%

Conclusion

□ A process

- ✓ using B as a high-level programming language, with proof capabilities
- ✓ main features of the process:
 - 2 steps: abstract and concrete model
 - genericity: data types, read operations, iterators
 - automatic tools: refinement, ...
- ✓ to build software, correct by construction
- ✓ suitable for procedural, logical software (no floating point)