

A (short) summary on B and case studies on protocols

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Summary on the tools and on the notations

- ✓ Atelier B supports the classical B method: MACHINE, OPERATIONS, REFINEMENT, PROOFS,
 - ✓ The event-based B method is not yet supported by a tool
 - ✓ Atelier B and B4free are used to generate proof obligations for the invariant preservation
 - ✓ Additional proof obligations are added in the invariant
 - ✓ An Events System Model: events which are triggered
 - ✓ An Abstract Machine: operations which are called
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Summary: Set-theoretical notations

| Name | Syntax | Definition |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Binary Relation | $s \leftrightarrow t$ | $\mathcal{P}(s \times t)$ |
| Composition of relations | $r_1; r_2$ | $\{x, y \mid x \in a \wedge y \in b \wedge \exists z. (z \in c \wedge x, z \in r_1 \wedge z, y \in r_2)\}$ |
| Inverse relation | r^{-1} | $\{x, y \mid x \in \mathcal{P}(a) \wedge y \in \mathcal{P}(b) \wedge y, x \in r\}$ |
| Domain | $\text{dom}(r)$ | $\{a \mid a \in s \wedge \exists b. (b \in t \wedge a \mapsto b \in r)\}$ |
| Range | $\text{ran}(r)$ | $\text{dom}(r^{-1})$ |
| Identity | $\text{id}(s)$ | $\{x, y \mid x \in s \wedge y \in s \wedge x = y\}$ |
| Restriction | $s \triangleleft r$ | $\text{id}(s); r$ |
| Co-restriction | $r \triangleright s$ | $r; \text{id}(s)$ |
| Anti-restriction | $s \triangleleft\!\!\triangleleft r$ | $(\text{dom}(r) - s) \triangleleft r$ |
| Anti-co-restriction | $r \triangleright\!\!\triangleright s$ | $r \triangleright (\text{ran}(r) - s)$ |
| Image | $r[w]$ | $\text{ran}(w \triangleleft r)$ |
| Overriding | $q \triangleleft\!\!\triangleleft r$ | $(\text{dom}(r) \triangleleft\!\!\triangleleft q) \cup r$ |
| Partial Function | $s \mapsto t$ | $\{r \mid r \in s \leftrightarrow t \wedge (r^{-1}; r) \subseteq \text{id}(t)\}$ |

Summary: events

| Event: E | Before-After Predicate |
|---|--|
| BEGIN $x : P(x_0, x)$ END | $P(x, x')$ |
| SELECT $G(x)$ THEN $x : P(x_0, x)$ END | $G(x) \wedge P(x, x')$ |
| ANY t WHERE $G(t, x)$ THEN $x : P(x_0, x, t)$ END | $\exists t \cdot (G(t, x) \wedge P(x, x', t))$ |

Summary: tools

- ✓ Proving lemmas or theorems from definitions of mathematical structures (constants and properties)
 - ✓ **Stop for the demo**
 - ✓ Proving proof obligations generated from an events system model
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Summary: Sequent Calculus

✓ Sequent:

$$HYP \vdash P$$

✓ Rules using sequents:

$$HYP_1 \vdash P_1$$

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$$HYP_n \vdash P_n$$

$$HYP \vdash P$$

Notations

| | Antecedents | Consequent |
|------|---|----------------|
| name | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} HYP_1 \vdash P_1 \\ \vdots \\ HYP_n \vdash P_n \end{array} \right.$ | $HYP \vdash P$ |

Predicate \wedge *Predicate*

Predicate \Rightarrow *Predicate*

\neg *Predicate*

Basic rules

| | Antecedents | Consequent |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| BR1 | | $P \vdash P$ |
| BR2 | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} HYP \vdash P \\ HYP \subseteq HYP' \end{array} \right.$ | $HYP' \vdash P$ |
| BR3 | $P \in HYP$ | $HYP \vdash P$ |
| BR4 | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} HYP \vdash P \\ HYP, P \vdash Q \end{array} \right.$ | $HYP \vdash Q$ |

Basic rules for \wedge

| | Antecedents | Consequent |
|---------------|---|---|
| R1 | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} HYP \vdash P \\ HYP \vdash Q \end{array} \right.$ | $HYP \vdash P \wedge Q$ |
| $R2$ $R2'$ | $HYP \vdash P \wedge Q$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} HYP \vdash P \\ HYP \vdash Q \end{array} \right.$ |

Basic rules for \Rightarrow

| | Antecedents | Consequent |
|-----|---|------------------------------|
| DED | $HYP, P \vdash Q$ | $HYP \vdash P \Rightarrow Q$ |
| R4 | $HYP \vdash P \Rightarrow Q$ | $HYP, P \vdash Q$ |
| MP | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} HYP \vdash P \\ HYP \vdash P \Rightarrow Q \end{array} \right.$ | $HYP \vdash Q$ |

DED (R3) = DEDUCTION RULE

MP = Modus Ponens (BR4 + R4)

Basic rules for \neg

| | Antecedents | Consequent |
|----|--|---------------------|
| R5 | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} HYP, \neg Q \vdash P \\ HYP, \neg Q \vdash \neg P \end{array} \right.$ | $HYP \vdash Q$ |
| R6 | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} HYP, Q \vdash P \\ HYP, Q \vdash \neg P \end{array} \right.$ | $HYP \vdash \neg Q$ |

RULES OF CONTRADICTION (“reductio ad absurdum”)

A proof

$$HYP \vdash P \Rightarrow \neg\neg P$$

Sequent 1

Apply DED (R3)

$$HYP, P \vdash \neg\neg P$$

Sequent 2

Apply R6 with X

$$HYP, P, \neg P \vdash X$$

$$HYP, P, \neg P \vdash \neg X$$

X is P and we use BR3

$$HYP, P, \neg P \vdash P$$

Sequent 3

$$HYP, P, \neg P \vdash \neg P$$

Sequent 4

Automating proofs obligations checking

- B tools provide automatic proof procedure for sequent calculus
 - pr
 - pp (predicate prover)
 - Atelier B (ClearSy): <http://www.atelierb.societe.com/>
 - Click'n'Prove: <http://www.loria.fr/~cansell/cnp.html>
 - B4free (ClearSy): <http://www.b4free.com/>
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Constructing a protocol

- Paradigms: parachutist, myope, ...
 - A protocol is a process which manages a communication between partners
 - The main purpose is to ensure the communication of an item or items from an agent to another agent
 - Finding a first very abstract model with main events
 - Refining abstract model to take into account assumptions on communications
 - Localization of variables.
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Protocols

- ◇ FIFO Protocol without loss of messages, duplication and reordering
 - ◇ FIFO Protocol without loss of messages and duplication and with reordering
 - ◇ Data Transfer Protocol of Stenning and more ...
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FIFO Protocol: no loss, duplication and reordering

MACHINE

fifoprotocol0

SETS

DATA

CONSTANTS

NN, FILE

PROPERTIES

$NN \in \mathbb{N} \wedge$

$NN \neq 0 \wedge$

$FILE \in 1..NN \longrightarrow DATA$

VARIABLES

file

INVARIANT

$file \in 1..NN \leftrightarrow DATA$

INITIALISATION

file := \emptyset

OPERATIONS

TRANSMISSION = **BEGIN** *file* := *FILE* **END**;

sndd = **BEGIN** *file* \in (*file* \in 1..*NN* *DATA*) **END**;

rcvd = **BEGIN** *file* \in (*file* \in 1..*NN* *DATA*) **END**

END

FIFO Protocol: no loss, duplication and reordering

REFINEMENT *fifoprotocol1*

REFINES *fifoprotocol0*

VARIABLES *ss, rr, file, dch*

INVARIANT

$ss \in \mathbb{N} \wedge rr \in \mathbb{N} \wedge$

$file \in 1..NN \leftrightarrow DATA \wedge$

$dch \in 1..NN \leftrightarrow DATA \wedge$

$rr \leq ss \wedge$

$file = (1..rr) \triangleleft FILE \wedge$

$dch \subseteq (1..ss-1) \triangleleft FILE \wedge$

$file \subseteq dch \wedge ss \leq NN+1 \wedge$

$ss \geq 1 \wedge rr \leq NN$

ASSERTIONS

$rr = NN \Rightarrow file = FILE$

INITIALISATION

$file := \emptyset \parallel ss := 1 \parallel rr := 0 \parallel dch := \emptyset$

OPERATIONS

TRANSMISSION = **SELECT** *rr*
NN **THEN** **SKIP** **END**;

sndd = **SELECT** $ss \leq NN$

THEN $dch(ss) := FILE(ss) \parallel$

$ss := ss + 1$ **END**;

rcvd = **SELECT** $rr + 1 \in \text{DOM}(dch)$

THEN $file(rr+1) := dch(rr+1) \parallel$

$rr := rr + 1$ **END**

END

FIFO Protocol: no loss and duplication and with re-ordering

MACHINE

reliable0

SETS

DATA

CONSTANTS

NN, FILE

PROPERTIES

$NN \in \mathbb{N} \wedge$

$NN \neq 0 \wedge$

$FILE \in 1..NN \longrightarrow DATA$

VARIABLES

file

INVARIANT

$file \in 1..NN \leftrightarrow DATA$

INITIALISATION

$file := \emptyset$

OPERATIONS

TRANSMISSION = **BEGIN** *file* := *FILE* **END**;

sndd = **BEGIN** *file* \in (*file* \in 1..*NN* -
DATA) **END**;

rcvd = **BEGIN** *file* \in (*file* \in 1..*NN* -
DATA) **END**

END

FIFO Protocol: no loss and duplication and with re-ordering

REFINEMENT *reliable1*

REFINES *reliable0*

VARIABLES

ss, file, dch

INVARIANT

$file \in 1..NN \mapsto DATA \wedge$

$dch \subseteq (1..NN) \times DATA \wedge$

$ss \in \mathbb{N} \wedge$

$ss \geq 1 \wedge$

$ss \leq NN+1 \wedge$

$dch \cup file = (1..(ss-1)) \triangleleft FILE$

INITIALISATION

$file := \emptyset \parallel dch := \emptyset \parallel ss := 1$

OPERATIONS

TRANSMISSION = **SELECT** *ss*
 $NN+1 \wedge dch = \emptyset$ **THEN** **SKIP** **END**;

sndd = **SELECT** $ss \leq NN$

THEN *dch* := $dch \cup \{(ss$
 $FILE(ss))\}$ **||**

$ss := ss + 1$ **END**;

rcvd = **ANY** *rr, mes*

WHERE $rr \in \mathbb{N} \wedge mes \in DATA \wedge rr$
 $mes \in dch$

THEN $file(rr) := mes$ **||**

$dch := dch - \{rr \mapsto mes\}$ **END**

END

Data transfer protocol Stenning

- ◇ Goal: transfer data file from an agent to another agent
 - ◇ an agent sender and an agent receiver
 - ◇ Both agents **S** and **R** are localized on two different sites
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First model

- ◇ The file is a total function over $\{1, \dots, n\}$ into $DATA$.

$n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge$ size of file

$FILE \in 1..n \longrightarrow DATA$ file to send

- ◇ The result *file* is a partial function from $\{1, \dots, n\}$ into $DATA$.

VARIABLES

file

INVARIANT

$file \in 1..n \longrightarrow DATA$

First model

transmission = **BEGIN** *file* := *FILE***END**

Second model: refining the data transfer

- ◇ Data are sent one by one and one assumes that no datum is lost
- ◇ Two new variables are introduced for controlling the sending and the receiving actions.

VARIABLES

s, r control of messages traffic

- ◇ *FILE* is progressively transmitted and *file* contains a part of *FILE*, during the protocol.

INVARIANT

$file = (1..r) \triangleleft FILE$

Second model: refining the data transfer

- ◇ Communication channel between S and R is modelled by a variable dch and a confirmation channel between R and S allows us to synchronise sent data.

VARIABLES

dch, ach

INVARIANT

$dch \subseteq (1..s) \triangleleft FILE \wedge$

$ach \subseteq 1..r$

Events

- ◇ Initial state:

INITIALISATION

$$file := \emptyset \parallel ss := 1 \parallel rr := 0 \parallel dch := \emptyset \parallel ach := \emptyset$$

- ◇ Events *sndd*, *rcvd*, *snda*, *rcva* are new and model the effective communications.
 - ◇ Event *TRANSMISSION* models the end of the transmission.
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Events for sending data

```
sndd = SELECT ss ≤ NN THEN dch(ss) := FILE(ss) END;
```

```
rcvd = SELECT rr + 1 ∈ DOM(dch)
```

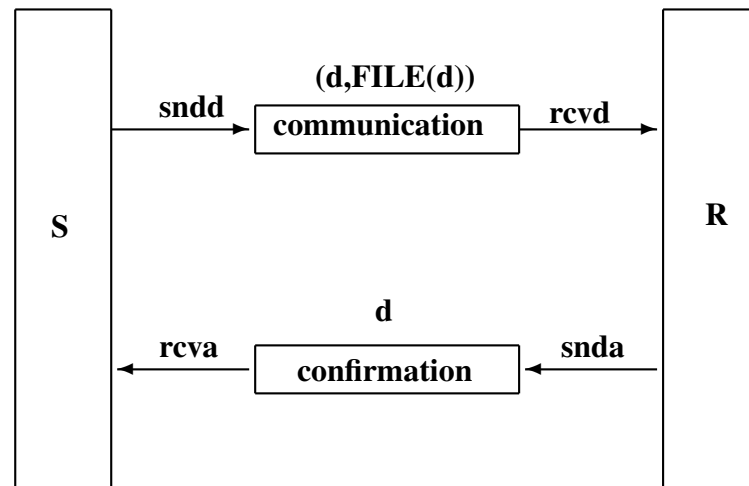
```
    THEN file(rr+1) := dch(rr+1) || rr := rr + 1 END;
```

Events for sending acknowledgments

```
snda = SELECT rr ≠ 0 THEN ach := ach ∪ {rr} END;
```

```
rcva = SELECT ss ∈ ach THEN ss := ss + 1 END;
```

View of the second model



Second refinement and third model

- ◇ Channels are not reliable!
- ◇ Data may be reordered, duplicated and destroyed!
 - A channel is a set: duplication
 - Daemons remove data

Daemons

```
rmvd = ANY ii, dd WHERE ii  $\mapsto$  dd  $\in$  dch THEN dch := dch - { ii  $\mapsto$  dd } END;
```

```
rmva = ANY ii WHERE ii  $\in$  ach THEN ach := ach - { ii } END
```

Invariant of the final model

INVARIANT

$$ss \in \mathbb{N} \wedge$$

$$rr \in \mathbb{N} \wedge$$

$$file \in 1..NN \leftrightarrow DATA \wedge$$

$$dch \in 1..NN \leftrightarrow DATA \wedge$$

$$rr \leq ss \wedge$$

$$ss \leq rr + 1 \wedge$$

$$file = (1..rr) \triangleleft FILE \wedge$$

$$dch \subseteq (1..ss) \triangleleft FILE \wedge$$

$$ach \subseteq 1..rr \wedge$$

$$ss \leq NN + 1 \wedge$$

$$ss \geq 1 \wedge$$

$$rr \leq NN$$

Safety properties of the last model

ASSERTIONS

$rr = NN \Rightarrow file = FILE;$

$rr \leq ss;$

$ss \leq rr + 1;$

$rr = ss \Rightarrow rr \neq 0;$

$\forall (mm, kk).(kk \mapsto mm \in dch \Rightarrow kk \leq ss);$

$\forall kk.(kk \in 1..NN \wedge kk \in ach \Rightarrow kk \leq rr)$

Questions

- ◇ How to get the alternating bit protocol?
 - ◇ How to model protocols related to WEB services?
 - ◇ What about probabilistic algorithms?
 - ◇ **Next the leader election**
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