

The Role of Alloy in Developing Scientific Software

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Workshop on the Future of Alloy

Formative Experiences

Formal methods

- ▶ Larch Shared Language and Prover
- ▶ CCS/Concurrency Workbench, FSP/LTSA, SPIN, Alloy

Scientific software

- ▶ ADCIRC: large-scale ocean circulation, USACE, NOAA
- ▶ DM2: discrete meso-dynamic, multiphysics, LANL, NCSU
- ▶ POLO/FINITE: structural analysis, NASA, NIST
- ▶ SYSTRID: CAD/CAM, Airbus, PNNL, Dassault Systèmes

Instruction

- ▶ Computing in civil engineering and operations research
- ▶ Mathematical programming, e.g., linear and integer programming, building declarative models

What is Scientific Software?

Tools of the trade:

- ▶ Fortran
- ▶ Numerical analysis
- ▶ Matrix computations
- ▶ Parallel programming libraries

Tools convey expectations:

they're what scientific software is about.

Why do we see a role for Alloy?

The essence of scientific software:

- ▶ Structure
 - Rich state in the form of spatial, geometric, material, topological, and other attributes
- ▶ Behavior
 - Explicit parallelism in a variety of forms
 - Continuous processes encoded as finite systems

In principle, such characteristics are a match for state-based formalisms like Alloy.

But what about the reals?

Scientific Software

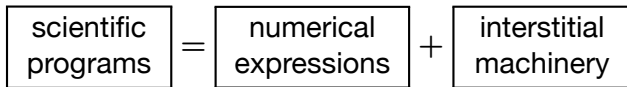
We naturally think of continuous processes:

e.g., circulation of ocean currents

But what does the computational apparatus underlying ocean circulation models really look like?

- ▶ purely analytic functions ✗
- ▶ an amalgam of discrete data structures, algorithms, and . . . numerical expressions ✓

Separating concerns:



Tools Revisited

Fortran

- ▶ Instructive to look at the evolution of the language:

I don't know what the language of the year 2000 will look like, but I know it will be called Fortran. – Tony Hoare

Numerical analysis

- ▶ Once performed it often applies, unchanged, throughout a broad range of implementation choices and modifications over the life of the program.

Matrix computations

- ▶ Often left unassembled or sparse, rarely dense

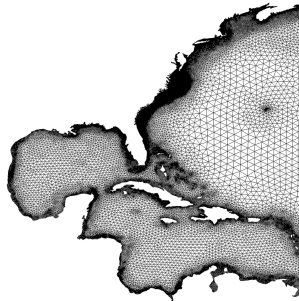
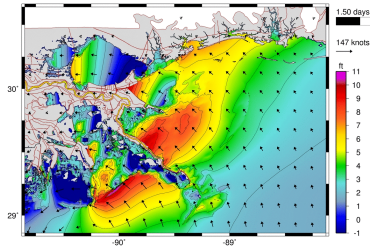
Parallel programming libraries

- ▶ Language constructs and paradigms still being explored

Storm Surge Simulation

ADCIRC: a large scale ocean model used in production

Explore implementation choices and ensure soundness of an extension that improves performance



Formal methods and finite element analysis of hurricane storm surge: A case study in software verification. Baugh and Altuntas. *Science of Computer Programming*, 158:100–121, 2018.

Storm Surge Simulation

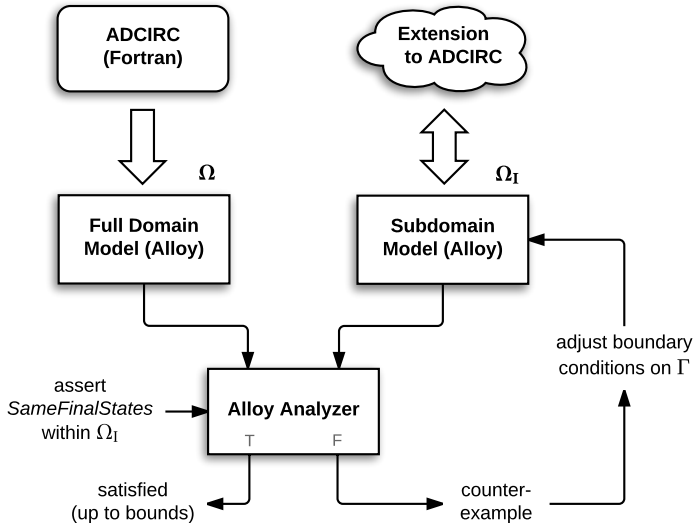
ADCIRC: a large scale ocean model used in production

Explore implementation choices and ensure soundness of an extension that improves performance

- ▶ partitioning a finite element mesh: planar triangulations with variable topology and physical attributes
 - rich state and implicit definition of mesh structure
- ▶ interaction with a discrete wetting and drying algorithm encoded as empirical rules
 - represent as a series of transition relations
- ▶ safety, equivalence checking, predicate abstraction

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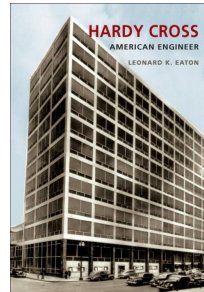
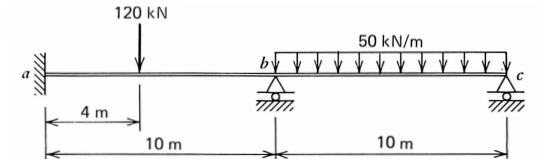
Modeling Approach



Structural Analysis

Moment distribution: an iterative technique for finding internal member forces in building structures

Check soundness of an abstract implementation



A general characterization of the Hardy Cross method as sequential and multiprocess algorithms. Baugh and Liu. *Structures*, 6:170–181, 2016.

Structural Analysis

Moment distribution: an iterative technique for finding internal member forces in building structures

Check soundness of an abstract implementation

- ▶ method is similar to asynchronous, chaotic relaxation algorithms, where portions of a building structure converge numerically at differing rates
- ▶ as with elliptic PDEs, the nondeterminism available here can be exploited in different ways depending on problem characteristics and hardware features
- ▶ refinement checking, predicate abstraction

A general characterization of the Hardy Cross method as sequential and multiprocess algorithms. Baugh and Liu. *Structures*, 6:170–181, 2016.

Current Work

A design-centered approach to differential and integral equations found in practice, for which there are no closed form solutions

PDEs

discretization \Downarrow *FEM, FD, FV*

Finite System of Equations

invariants \Downarrow *structural properties*

Abstract Implementation

Lightweight in another sense: can draw useful conclusions about scientific software without simultaneously reproducing the sometimes deep, semantic proofs of numerical analysis.

Visualization

Backend visualization by reading XML instances from Alloy

- ▶ Atom editor, HTML, Javascript, CSS, D3
- ▶ consistent layout when stepping through states

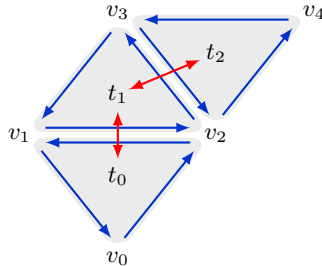
Domain-specific viewers (in progress)

- ▶ triangulations: planar embedding, annotations

```
sig Mesh {  
    triangles: some Triangle,  
    adj: Triangle → Triangle  
}
```

```
sig Vertex {}
```

```
sig Triangle {  
    edges: Vertex → Vertex  
}
```



Atom + D3

File Edit View Selection Find Packages Help

hc.als

```
131
132 -- Only the edge with the pending carryover will become
133 -- non-pending; all others must remain in same state
134 all x, y: Vertex |
135   x->y in edge =>
136     moment[x, y].s' = (x = u and y = v => False else m
137
138 }
139
140 -- An initial state in which there are no moments to carry over
141 pred initial_state_no_moment (s: State) {
142   all x, y: Vertex |
143     x->y in edge => moment[x, y].s = 0
144 }
145
146 -- A valid state transition
147 pred step_state (s, s': State) {
148   stutter[s, s'] or
149   (some x: Vertex | release[x, s, s'])
150   (some x, y: Vertex | carryover[x, y, s, s'])
151 }
152
153 .....
154
155 pred showHardyCross {
```

Run showHardyCross for 3 but exactly 3 Vertex

Alloy

Alloy Commands

- ✓ abstractMomentTransitionValid
- ✓ abstractBalancedTransitionValid
- ✓ showHardyCross
- ✓ stutterRefines

Hardy Cross Visualization Tool - Mozilla Firefox

Hardy Cross Visualization

localhost:63342/alloy-post/work

Fixed Joint ○

Balanced Joint ●

Unbalanced Joint ●

Pending Carryover ⇄

Previous State 1/8 Next State

Instruction

Declarative languages are expressive, but it is not always clear how they can be used

- ▶ no special constructs for parallelism, message-passing, synchronization or other mechanisms that give some insight into what one is “supposed” to do with it
- ▶ there are few affordances (contrast with FSP/LTSA)

Template approach [Schrage]

- ▶ used in an undergraduate systems engineering course
- ▶ linear, integer, and nonlinear programming models from the field of systems science and operations research

Reimagining freshman programming for engineers

- ▶ just a skills course?

Final Thoughts

Working in a domain where quality, reproducibility, and productivity are growing concerns

- ▶ retractions of papers in scientific journals
- ▶ not an obvious target for formal methods, but scientists and engineers know about and value modeling

Promoting adoption

- ▶ documentation: object models and state machines
- ▶ user interface: environment and visualization

State-based formal methods in scientific computation. Baugh and Dyer. To appear in *Abstract State Machines, Alloy, B, TLA, VDM, and Z: 6th International Conference, ABZ 2018*.

thank you