

Kernel: functional notation for system description

Wojciech Fraczak

Dépt d'informatique, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Gatineau PQ, Canada

Introduction

- ▶ *Kernel* is a notation for describing computer systems
- ▶ *Kernel* is both a programming language which can be compiled into a highly optimized machine code, and a specification language for modeling and verification purposes
- ▶ Main features unique to *Kernel* are:
 - ▶ the uniform and minimalistic syntax;
 - ▶ precise mathematical semantics in terms of relations;
 - ▶ execution model (virtual machine) in terms of FIFO system.

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History and motivation

- 1 My Solidum/IDT Canada experience: PDL/PTL (Packet Description/Transformation Language)
 - ▶ for programming one-state push-down automaton implemented in hardware
- 2 Edgewater: RTEdge — a real-time programming language with integrated verifier for “meeting deadlines”
 - ▶ In both cases the proprietary languages were needed even though hundreds of programming languages had already existed...
 - ▶ *Kernel* aims to become a common notation easily extensible ... to meet PTL or RTEdge requirements, for example.

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What *Kernel* is not...

- ▶ *Kernel* is not a full featured general purpose programming language for IT professionals ...

Even though one could use *Kernel* to develop a Web site or a flashy graphical user interface, the notation was not designed for it ...

- ▶ You may be interested in *Kernel* if you want your program to be **provably**:
 - ▶ fast,
 - ▶ resource efficient, and/or
 - ▶ correct.

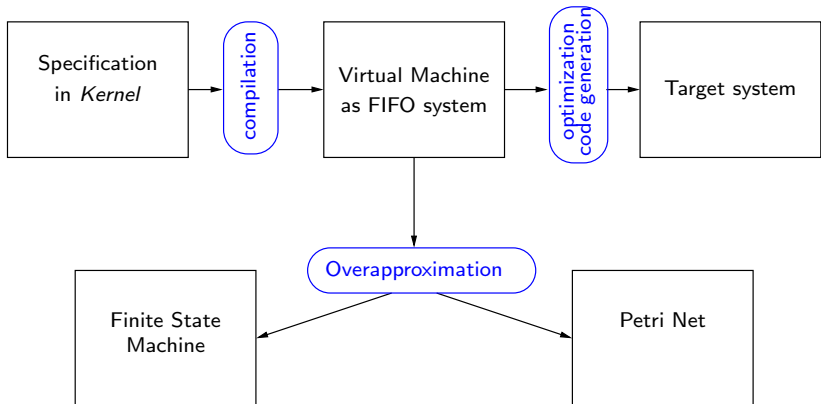
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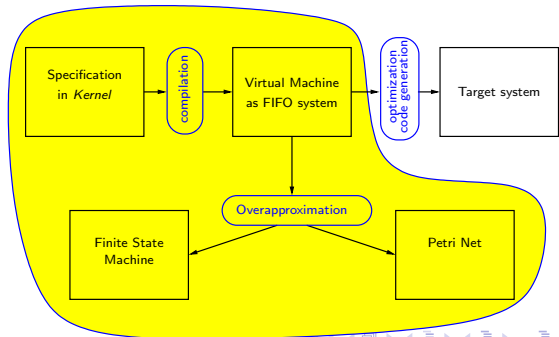
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Overview of the approach



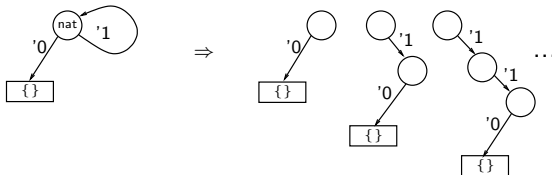
Outline of the talk

1. Short introduction to *Kernel* notation
2. How do we compile a *Kernel* program into FIFO system
3. Verification by *over-approximations*



Flat (printable) types, values, and patterns

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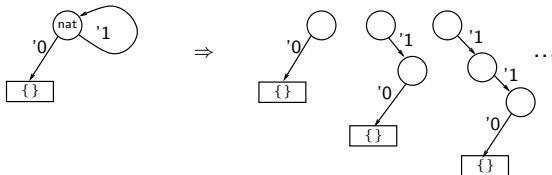
Values: '0, '1'0, '1'1'0, '1'1'1'0, ..., are *trees*!

A *Kernel* type is:

- ▶ a set of values (finite tree automata = and-or graphs),
- ▶ a set of constructors (field names), and
- ▶ a set of *patterns* (initial parts of values).

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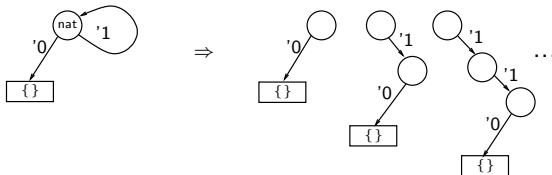
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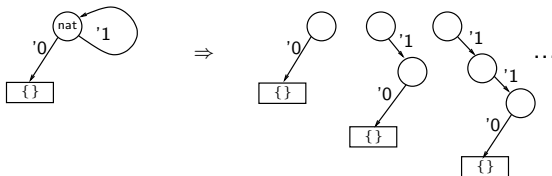
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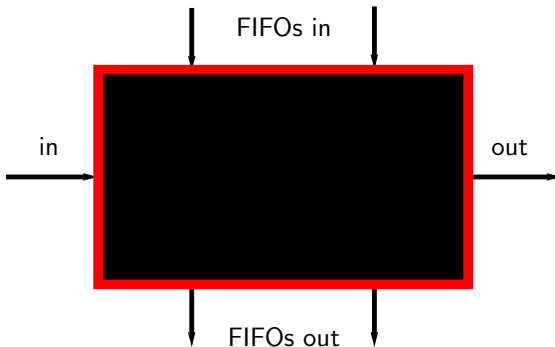


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Kernel components are *relations*



Every non-recursive *Kernel* component can be translated into one (possibly very big) state machine.

Kernel syntax by example

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<type> nat <is> ['0, '1 nat ];          -- (recursive) variant type
<type> pair <is> {'x nat, 'y nat};       -- record type

(pair -> pair) swap = (pair -> {'x $.y, 'y $.x});

({} -> nat) get_nat;                     -- FIFO

({} -> pair) get_pair = {'x get_nat, 'y get_nat} <by> CONCAT;

(pair -> nat) x-y =
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Building state machines

Every construction in *Kernel* is an operation of *relations*.

- ▶ **Pattern matching**

- ▶ Every pattern corresponds to a regular tree language encoded by a “simple language” (one state push-down automaton).
- ▶ Regular tree languages are closed by union, intersection, and complement.

- ▶ **Product, Union, and Composition** are variations of composition of relations - realized by corresponding state products

- ▶ **Projection** is relabeling

- ▶ ...

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An example...

- ▶ Pattern $\{ 'x \dots, 'y '0 \}$ of type pair:

$$(x/x)(1/1)^*(0/0)(y/y)(0/0)$$

- ▶ Projection $\$.x$ over argument of type pair:

$$(x/)(1/1)^*(0/0)(y/)(1/)^*(0/)$$

- ▶ Abstraction:

$$\left(\underbrace{\{ 'x \dots, 'y '0 \}}_{(x/x)(1/1)^*(0/0)(y/y)(0/0)} \rightarrow \underbrace{\$.x}_{(x/)(1/1)^*(0/0)(y/)(1/)^*(0/)} \right)$$

$$(x/)(1/1)^*(0/0)(y/)(0/)$$

FIFO system

- ▶ A FIFO system is a network of finite state machines connected by point-to-point FIFO channels.
- ▶ Since FIFOs are unbounded, even a single state machine with a couple of FIFOs is Turing Machine equivalent.
- ▶ Advantages of FIFO virtual machine representation are:
 - ▶ simple and easy to implement
 - ▶ admits distributed implementation
 - ▶ friendly to formal verification via over-approximation

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Connecting state machines into FIFO system

- ▶ Finiteness of state representation of relations is not always preserved, e.g., because of recursion.
- ▶ We overcome the state explosion problem by constructing a FIFO system instead of a single transducer.
- ▶ The challenge is in constructing a “useful” FIFO system

many different techniques may be considered to build a FIFO system from a *Kernel* specification... this remains our main research topic...

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Over-approximation

- ▶ In theory, a finite state FIFO system (i.e., with bounded size channels) can be verified using SPIN/Promela tool set ... — however, checking if FIFO system is “finite state” is undecidable!
- ▶ Over-approximation:
 - ▶ over-approximation of S consists in adding “executions” to the system creating its “over-approximation” S' , hopefully simpler to analyze
 - ▶ to prove that every execution of S has a property ϕ , we prove that every execution of S' has the property ϕ
 - ▶ E.g., the over-approximation can be used in proving that a WCRT is bounded by a “deadline”

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Over-approximation techniques

- ▶ We have considered two over-approximations of a FIFO system S :
 - ▶ Transformation of S into a finite state machine:
It can be done by a successive elimination of FIFO channels.
Question: How a FIFO channel can be eliminated?
 - ▶ Transformation of S into a Petri Net.
If the FIFO channels are replaced by “any-order” containers then without losing any possible execution of the initial FIFO system, we can replace every channel by a finite set of Places.

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If the FIFO channels are replaced by “any-order” containers then without losing any possible execution of the initial FIFO system, we can replace every channel by a finite set of Places.

Conclusions

- ▶ We propose a simple but powerful notation for describing computing systems
- ▶ Semantics of the notation is expressed in terms of multi-dimensional “relations” which can be effectively implemented as a FIFO system
- ▶ We mentioned two techniques which can transform FIFO system by over-approximation into:
 - ▶ a finite state machine
 - ▶ a Petri-Net
- ▶ This is work in progress ... especially meaningful FIFO system construction

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the end