A THEORY FOR COMMUNICATING SEQUENTIAL PROCESSES IN COO

CARLOS ALBERTO DA SILVA CARVALHO DE FREITAS (casc2@cin.ufpe.br)

Supervisor: Gustavo Carvalho

Universidade Federal de Pernambuco Centro de Informática, 50740-560, Brazil





INTRODUCTION

- Concurrent systems
 - Parallel execution of components
 - Deadlock, nondeterminism and other issues
 - Testing cannot guarantee properties such as determinism
- CSP: a theory for Communicating Sequential Processes
 - Clear and accurate description of concurrent systems
 - Designs can be proven correct with respect to desired properties
- Refinement (model) checkers
 - Analysis and verification of systems via state exploration
 - FDR: most popular refinement checker for CSP
 - State explosion problem
- Verifying properties by proof development





OBJECTIVES

"Provide an initial formalisation of the CSP language in Coq."

- Simplified syntax for CSP in Coq
 - Machine-readable version of CSP
- Support for the Labelled Transition System representation
 - Operational semantics via the SOS approach
- Verification of traces refinement relations
 - Property-based random testing







Agenda

- 1 BACKGROUND
 - CSP
 - COQ
 - QUICKCHICK
- 2 A THEORY OF CSP IN COQ
 - ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE SYNTAXES
 - STRUCTURED OPERATIONAL SEMANTICS
 - LABELLED TRANSITION SYSTEMS
 - TRACES REFINEMENT
- 3 CONCLUSIONS
 - SUMMARY
 - RELATED WORK
 - FUTURE WORK





Agenda

BACKGROUND

- CSP
- QUICKCHICK
- A THEORY OF CSP IN COQ
 - ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE SYNTAXES

 - LABELLED TRANSITION SYSTEMS
 - TRACES REFINEMENT
- - SUMMARY
 - RELATED WORK





Example: the cloakroom attendant

■ CSP_M

```
channel coat_on, coat_off, store, retrieve, request_coat, eat
SYSTEM =
   coat_off -> store -> request_coat -> retrieve -> coat_on -> SKIP
   [| {coat_off, request_coat, coat_on} |]
   coat_off -> eat -> request_coat -> coat_on -> SKIP
```

LTS



Traces

■ ⟨coat_off, store, eat⟩, ⟨coat_off, eat, store, request_coat⟩ . . .





COQ

Oed.

Functional and inductive definitions

```
Fixpoint evenb (n:nat): bool := Inductive ev: nat \rightarrow Prop := match \ n \ with | O \Rightarrow true | ev_S (n : nat) (H : ev n) : ev (S (S n)). | S O \Rightarrow false | S (S n') \Rightarrow evenb n' end.
```

A THEORY FOR CSP IN COQ

Proof development and the tactics language Ltac

```
Lemma negb_involutive: ∀ (b: bool),

negb (negb b) = b.

Proof.

destruct b.

- simpl. reflexivity.

- simol, reflexivity.
```

```
Ltac solve_negb_inv b :=
  destruct b; simpl; reflexivity.
```





QUICKCHICK

- Randomised property-based testing tool
 - Example

```
Fixpoint remove (x: nat) (l: list nat): list nat := match l with | [] \Rightarrow [] | h::t \Rightarrow \text{if } h =? x \text{ then } t \text{ else } h :: remove x t \text{ end.}
```

Conjecture remove $P: \forall x \mid I, \neg (In \mid x \mid (remove \mid x \mid I)).$

QuickChick removeP.

Output

```
0
[0, 0]
```

Failed! After 17 tests and 12 shrinks





Agenda

- 1 BACKGROUND
 - CSP
 - COC
 - QUICKCHICK
- 2 A THEORY OF CSP IN COQ
 - ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE SYNTAXES
 - STRUCTURED OPERATIONAL SEMANTICS
 - LABELLED TRANSITION SYSTEMS
 - TRACES REFINEMENT
- 3 CONCLUSIONS
 - SUMMARY
 - RELATED WORK
 - FUTURE WORK





ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE SYNTAXES

Event prefix

Abstract

ProcPrefix (Event "e") STOP

Concrete

"e" --> STOP

- Example: process "PRINTER"
 - CSP_{Coq}

Abstract

Concrete

Proc "PRINTER" (ProcPrefix (Event "accept") (ProcPrefix (Event "print") STOP))

"PRINTER" ::= "accept" --> "print" --> STOP

■ CSP_M PRINTER = accept -> print -> STOP





ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE SYNTAXES

Constructor	CSP _M	CSP _{Coq}
Stop	STOP	STOP
Skip	SKIP	SKIP
Event prefix	e -> P	e> P
External choice	P [] Q	P [] Q
Internal choice	P ∼ Q	P ∼ Q
Alphabetised parallel	P [A B] Q	P [[A \\ B]] Q
Generalised parallel	P[A]Q	P [A] Q
Interleave	P Q	P Q
Sequential composition	P;Q	P ;; Q
Event hiding	P\A	P\A
Process definition	P := Q	P ::= Q
Process name	Р	ProcRef "P"





STRUCTURED OPERATIONAL SEMANTICS

Inference rule

Event prefix

$$(a \rightarrow P) \xrightarrow{a} P$$

External choice

$$\frac{P \xrightarrow{a} P'}{P \square Q \xrightarrow{a} P'} \quad (a \neq \tau)$$

Inductive definition sosR

```
Inductive sosR: specification \rightarrow proc_body \rightarrow event_tau_tick \rightarrow
proc_body → Prop :=
  | prefix_rule (S : specification) (P : proc_body) (a : event) :
    S \# (a --> P) // Event a ==> P
  ext_choice_left_rule (S : specification) (P Q : proc_body) :
   ∀ (P': proc_body) (a : event_tau_tick),
       \neg eq a Tau \rightarrow
       (S \# P // a ==> P') \rightarrow
       (S \# P [] Q // a ==> P')
```





LABELLED TRANSITION SYSTEMS

■ Inductive definition ItsR' (1/2)

```
Inductive ItsR':
    specification →
    set transition →
    set proc_body →
    set proc_body →
    Prop :=
    | Its_empty_rule (S : specification) (visited : set proc_body) :
        ItsR' S nil nil visited
```





LABELLED TRANSITION SYSTEMS

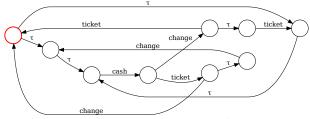
■ Inductive definition *ItsR*' (2/2)

```
| lts_inductive_rule
         (S: specification)
         (T: set transition)
         (P:proc_body)
         (tl visited : set proc_body) :
       let T' := transitions_from P T in
       let T" := set_diff transition_eq_dec T T' in
       let visited' := set_add proc_body_eq_dec P visited in
       let to_visit := set_diff proc_body_eq_dec
            (set_union proc_body_eq_dec tl (target_proc_bodies T'))
            visited' in
       (\forall (a : event\_tau\_tick) (P' : proc\_body),
          (S \# P // a ==> P') \leftrightarrow In(P,a,P') T') \rightarrow
       ItsR' S T" to visit visited' →
                                                       Centro de
       ItsR' S T (P :: tl) visited.
                                                       Informática
```

LABELLED TRANSITION SYSTEMS

Functional definitions: compute_ltsR and generate_dot Definition compute_ltsR (S: specification) (name: string) (limit: nat): option (set transition). Definition generate_dot (Its : option (set transition)) : string.

Graph visualisation (GraphViz)







Inductive definition traceR'

```
Inductive traceR': specification \rightarrow proc_body \rightarrow trace \rightarrow Prop :=
  empty_trace_rule (S : specification) (P : proc_body) :
     traceR' S P nil
  event_trace_rule (S : specification) (P P' : proc_body) (h :
event_tau_tick) (tl : trace) :
     \neg eg h Tau \rightarrow
     (S \# P // h ==> P') \rightarrow
     traceR' S P' tl \rightarrow
     traceR' S P (h::tl)
   | tau_trace_rule (S : specification) (P P' : proc_body) (t : trace) :
     (S \# P // Tau ==> P') \rightarrow
     traceR' S P' t \rightarrow
     traceR' S P t.
```





■ Proof automation for the is-a-trace relation: solve_trace

Example MACHINE_TRACE:

traceR PARKING_PERMIT_MCH "MACHINE" ["cash"; "ticket";
"change"].

Proof. solve_trace. Oed.

Traces refinement formalisation

```
Definition trace_refinement (S: specification) (Spec Imp: string): Prop:= \forall (t: trace), traceR S Imp t \rightarrow traceR S Spec t. Notation "S '\#' P '[T=' Q" := (trace_refinement S P Q) (at level 150, left associativity).
```





■ Traces generator: gen_valid_trace'

```
Fixpoint gen_valid_trace'
                                                              fun ts \Rightarrow ret (Event e :: ts)
  (S: specification) (P: proc_body) (size: nat)
  : G (option semantics_trace.trace) :=
                                                                              | (Tick, Q) :: \_ \Rightarrow
  match size with
                                                                                bind (gen_valid_trace' S Q
    O \Rightarrow ret nil
                                                             size') (
    S size' ⇒
                                                                                   fun ts \Rightarrow ret (Tick :: ts)
     freq_ (ret nil) [
        (1, ret nil);
                                                                             | (Tau, Q) :: \_ \Rightarrow
        (size,
                                                                                bind (gen_valid_trace' S Q
           bind (gen_valid_trans S P) (
                                                             size') (
             fun t \Rightarrow 0
                                                                                   fun ts \Rightarrow ret ts
                match t with
                  nil \Rightarrow ret nil
                                                                             end
                 (Event e, Q) :: \_ \Rightarrow
                   bind (gen_valid_trace' S Q
size') (
                                                                                     Centro de
                                                                end.
```



Demonstrating the generator

Sample (gen_valid_trace PARKING_PERMIT_MCH "MACHINE" 10).

Output:

```
[Some []; Some ["cash"; "change"; "ticket"; "cash";
"change"]; Some ["cash"]; Some ["cash"; "ticket";
"change"; "cash"]; Some []; Some ["cash"; "change";
"ticket"; "cash"]; Some ["cash"; "change"; "ticket"];
. . . ]
```





Executable property traceP

```
Definition traceP
(S: specification)
(proc_id: string)
(fuel: nat)
(t: option semantics_trace.trace): bool.
```

Refinement checker trace_refinement_checker

```
Definition trace_refinement_checker
(S: specification)
(Imp Spec: string)
(trace_max_size: nat)
(fuel: nat): Checker:=
```

forAll (gen_valid_trace S Imp trace_max_size) (traceP S Spec fuel).





Searching for counterexamples with QuickChick

```
Definition EXAMPLE: specification.
Proof.
  solve_spec_ctx_rules (
    Build_Spec
      [ Channel {{"a", "b", "c"}}]
      [ "P" ::= "a" --> "b" --> ProcRef "P" ;
        "Q" ::= ("a" --> "b" --> ProcRef "Q") [] ("c" --> STOP) ]
Defined.
QuickChick (trace_refinement_checker EXAMPLE "Q" "P" 5 1000).
```

Output:

```
Some ["c"]
*** Failed after 3 tests
and 0 shrinks. (0 discards)
```





Agenda

- - CSP

 - QUICKCHICK
- A THEORY OF CSP IN COQ
 - ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE SYNTAXES

 - LABELLED TRANSITION SYSTEMS
 - TRACES REFINEMENT
- **CONCLUSIONS**
 - SUMMARY
 - RELATED WORK





SUMMARY

- Abstract and concrete syntaxes for a subset of CSP operators
- Operational semantics via the SOS approach
- Inductive and functional definitions of labelled transition systems
- Third-party visualisation support for LTS representation
- Inductive and functional definitions of traces
- Proof automation for checking the is-a-trace relation
- Random testing for refinement relations using QuickChick





RELATED WORK

- CSP-Prover
 - Interactive theorem prover based on Isabelle
 - Stable failures model as the underlying denotational semantics
 - Semi-automated proof tactics for verification of refinement relations
- Isabelle/UTP
 - Implementation of the Unifying Theories of Programming framework
 - Support for construction of denotational semantic meta-models
 - Useful to construct program verification tools
- Distinguishable features of CSP_{Coq}
 - Graphical representation of LTSs
 - Property-based testing for checking traces refinement relations





FUTURE WORK

- Extend CSP_{Coq} dialect to include remaining CSP operators
- Check for invalid recursions (hiding and parallelism operations)
- Define a tactic to automate proofs involving the relation ItsR
- Prove correctness of definition *compute_ltsR*
- Prove correctness of generator gen_valid_trace
- Define traces refinement in terms of bi-simulation





A THEORY FOR COMMUNICATING SEQUENTIAL PROCESSES IN COQ

CARLOS ALBERTO DA SILVA CARVALHO DE FREITAS (casc2@cin.ufpe.br)

Supervisor: Gustavo Carvalho

Universidade Federal de Pernambuco Centro de Informática, 50740-560, Brazil



