CamilleX Documentation

None

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1. 1. CamilleX User Manual

<u>CamilleX</u> new constructs (called XMachines and XContexts) for Event-B modelling. The new constructs are text files which are automatically translated into the corresponding Rodin's Event-B constructs (i.e., Machines and Contexts) accordingly. Facility for translating to and from Rodin's components to Camillex components can be invoked manually. Camillex is inspired by <u>Camille</u> text editor for Rodin and is based on <u>XText</u> technology, hence the name Camillex.

- Getting Started:
- Installation: Information for installing the CamilleX feature.
- Basic tutorial: This tutorial provides a step-by-step walk-through working with CamilleX constructs.

2. Getting Started

2.0.1 2.1 Installation

<u>CamilleX</u> is available from the main Rodin update site (under CamilleX category). There are two versions of the feature, the standard version for users and the SDK version for software developers which include source code.

2.0.2 2.2 Configuration

Windows users must change the workspace text file encoding to *UTF-8*. This can be updated under the Rodin Preferences General/Workspace then in the Text file encoding section, select Other: UTF-8.

2.0.3 2.3 IMPORTANT

Currently, *CamilleX* not only supports *standard* Event-B machines and contexts, but also supports *Machine Inclusion* (for composition), and *Record* extension to the Event-B modelling language.

Since the *XContexts* and *XMachines* are compiled to the Rodin files, the corresponding Rodin contexts and machines will be **OVER-WRITTEN**. Any changes in the Rodin files will not be lost.

DO NOT USE the *CamilleX* if you use modelling plug-ins that use the Rodin files as source such as *UML-B* state-machines and class-diagrams, as the additional modelling elements will be over-written.

2.1 Basic Tutorial

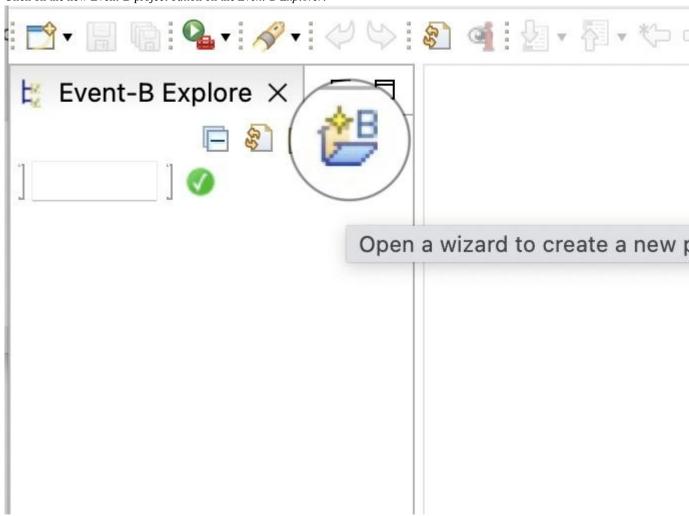
2.4.1 Task 1. Create an Event-B Project

Introduction

The purpose of this task is to create an Event-B project for the CamilleX constructs.

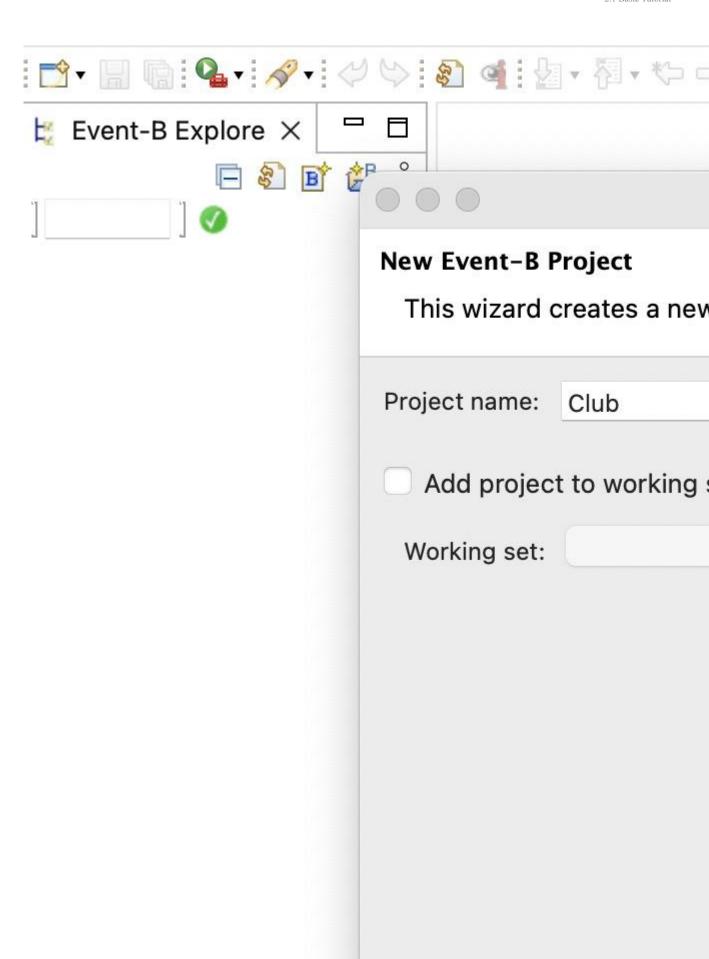
Step 1. Create a New Event-B Project Named Club

• Click on the new Event-B project button on the Event-B Explorer.



(The same wizard can be invoke through the menu File -> New -> Event-B Project)

 \bullet From the pop-up dialog, enter Club as the Project ${\tt name}$

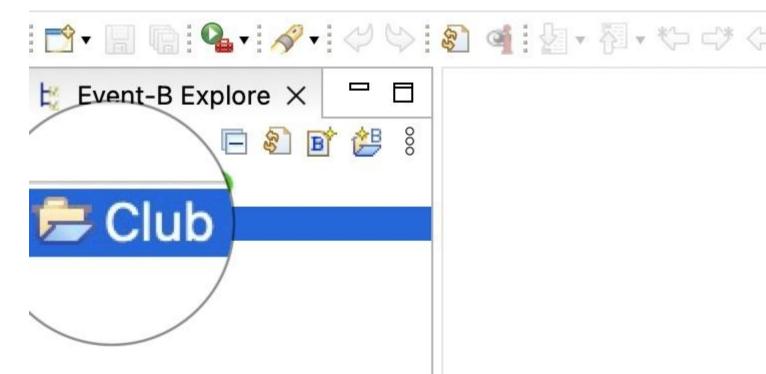


 \bullet Click ${\tt Finish}$ to confirm the creation of the project.

New Event-B Project
This wizard creates a new (empty) Event-B Project i
Project name: Club
Club
Add project to working sets
Working set:

Conclusion

By now, the project ${\tt Club}$ should be visible in the *Event-B Explorer*.



2.4.2 Task 2. Create an XContext

Introduction

The purpose of this task is to create a simple XContext within the newly created project.

Step 1. Create a New XContext Named coursesCtx.bucx

• Use the menu File -> New -> Other to open the Select a wizard dialog.

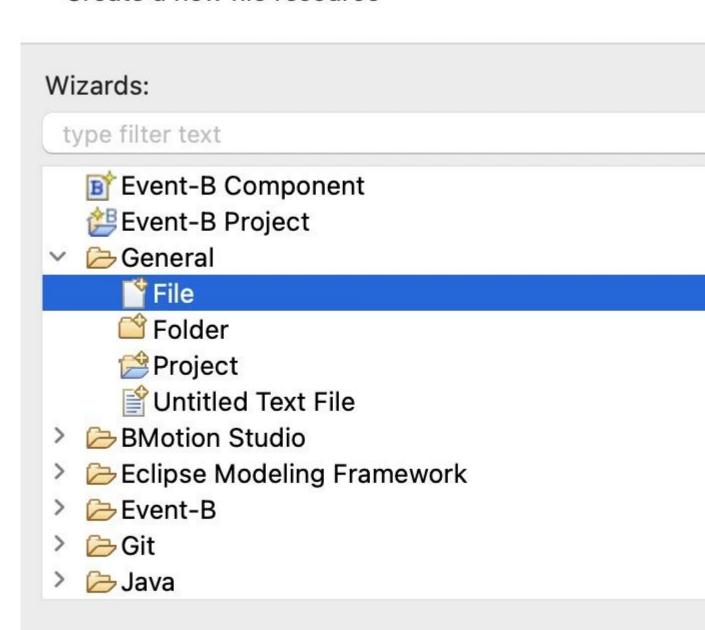
 \bullet On the pop-up Select a wizard dialog, navigate to General -> File, click Next.



Select a

Select a wizard

Create a new file resource





< Back



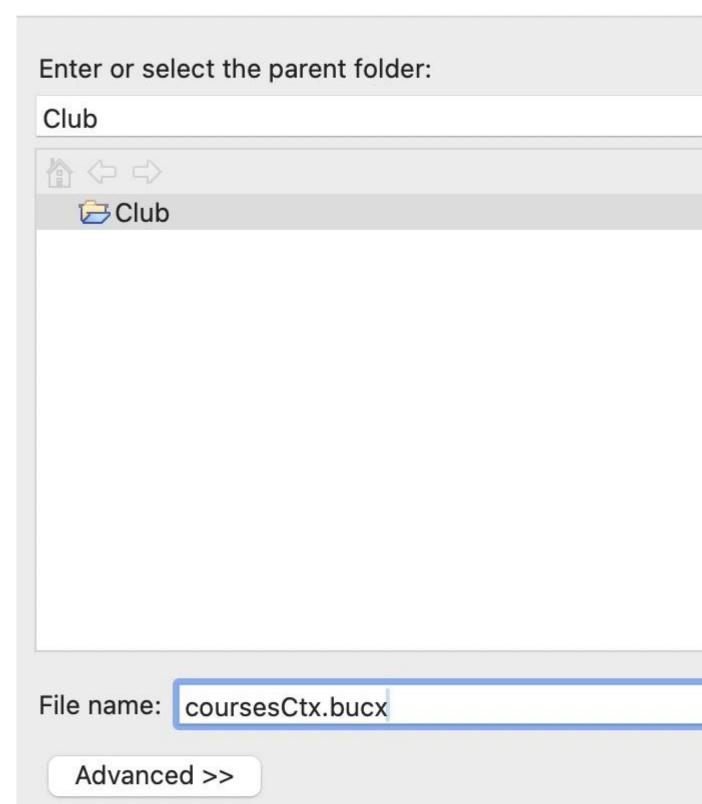
• On the Create New File dialog, choose Club project as the parent folder, and put coursesCtx.bucx as the File name. The file extension .bucx is important to indicate that the file is an *XContext*. Click Finish to confirm the file creation.



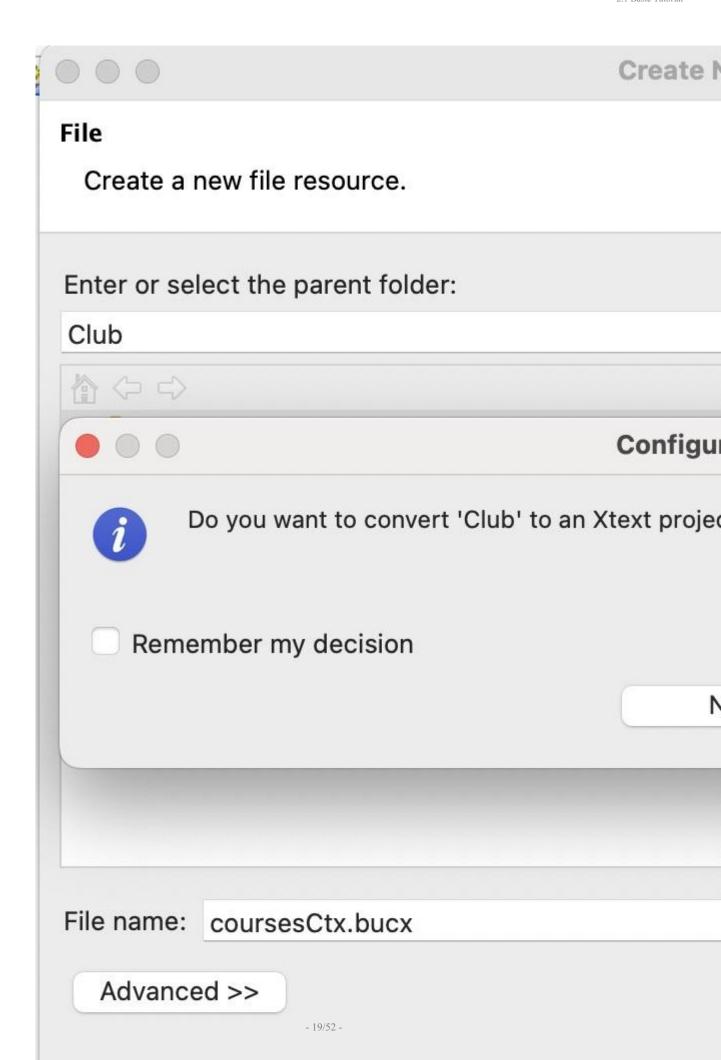
Create N

File

Create a new file resource.



• Important: A pop-up dialog will be displayed asking to convert the club project to an *XText* project, please answer **Yes**. This enables the *XText* builder to work automatically for converting CamilleX constructs to Rodin constructs.



(If you miss this step, you can invoke it via right click on the Club project from the *Event-B Explorer* and Configure -> Convert to XText Project). The new created file CoursesCtx.bucx will be opened automatically in an editor. It has some error markers and we will fix this in the next step.

Step 2. Set the Content of courseCtx.bucx

• Using the editor, set the content of coursesCtx.bucx as follows.

```
context coursesCtx
sets
CRS // The set of all courses
constants
m // The maximum number of courses
axioms
@axm0_1: finite(CRS) // There can only
@axm0_2: m ∈ N1 // The maximum num
theorem @thm0_1: 0 < m // The maximum num

decorate courses

axioms

@axm0_2: m ∈ N1 // The maximum num
Theorem @thm0_1: 0 < m // The maximum num
```

end

Typesetting Mathematical Symbols

In order to typeset Event-B mathematical symbols, e.g., ${\tt N1}$, there are three different approaches.

1. Using *Content Assist*. *Content Assist* can translate *ASCII* characters into Unicode symbols. For example, when typing NAT and invoking content assist (e.g., on Ctrl + Space on Mac OS), a dropdown list will appear with options for typesetting N and N1.

```
*coursesCtx.bucx ×
    context coursesCtx
    sets
                // The set of all courses
        CRS
    constants
                // The maximum number of courses
        m
    axioms
        @axm0_1: finite(CRS) // There can onl
        @axm0_2: m E NAT
Was .
                                // The maximum n
    theorem @thm0_1: 0 <N
    end
                        N1
```

2. Using *Quick Fix*. The *CamilleX* editor offer quick fixes for ASCII untranslated formula. Untranslated formula are indicated by warnings with yellow squiggly lines under the formula. Hover the mouse over the untranslated formulae, a pop-up dialog will appear to

offer to translate the formulae.

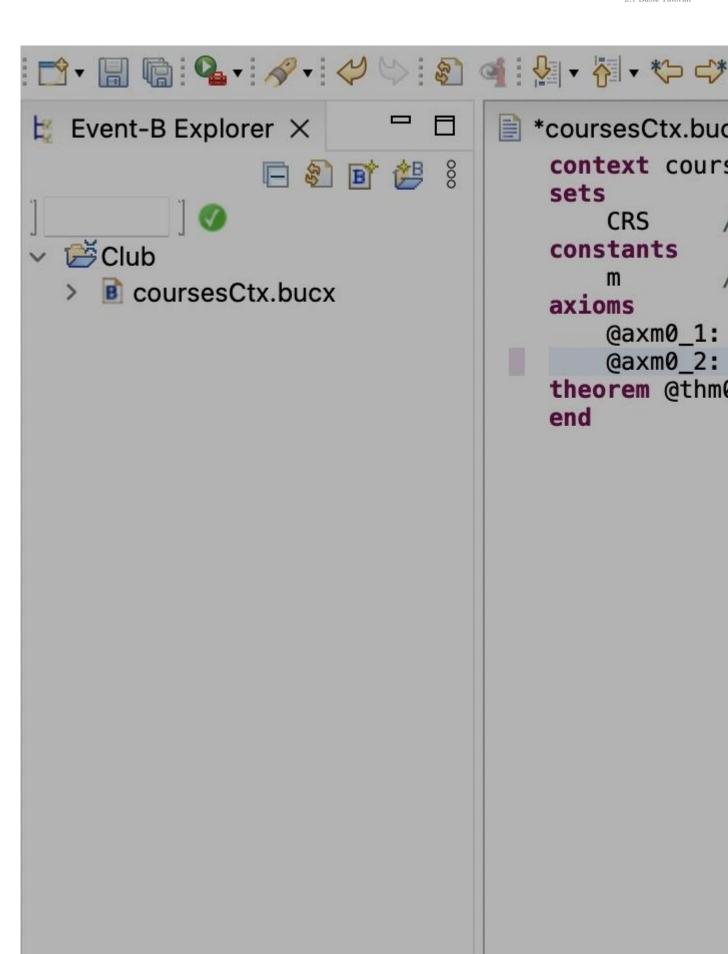
```
*coursesCtx.bucx ×
    context coursesCtx
    sets
                 // The set of all courses
         CRS
    constants
                 // The maximum number of courses
         m
    axioms
        @axm0_1: finite(CRS)
                                   // There can only
        @axm0_2: m E NAT1
WE
                                   // The maximum nu
    theorem @thm0

    Untranslated Predicate: m ∈ NAT1

    end
                   1 quick fix available:

    Translated predicate to m ∈ N1
```

3.1	Using <i>Symbols</i> Table. Symbols can be inserted into the <i>CamilleX</i> editor. (If the <i>Symbols</i> table is not visible in your Rodin, you can	ın open
i	t from the menu Window -> Show View -> Symbols.	

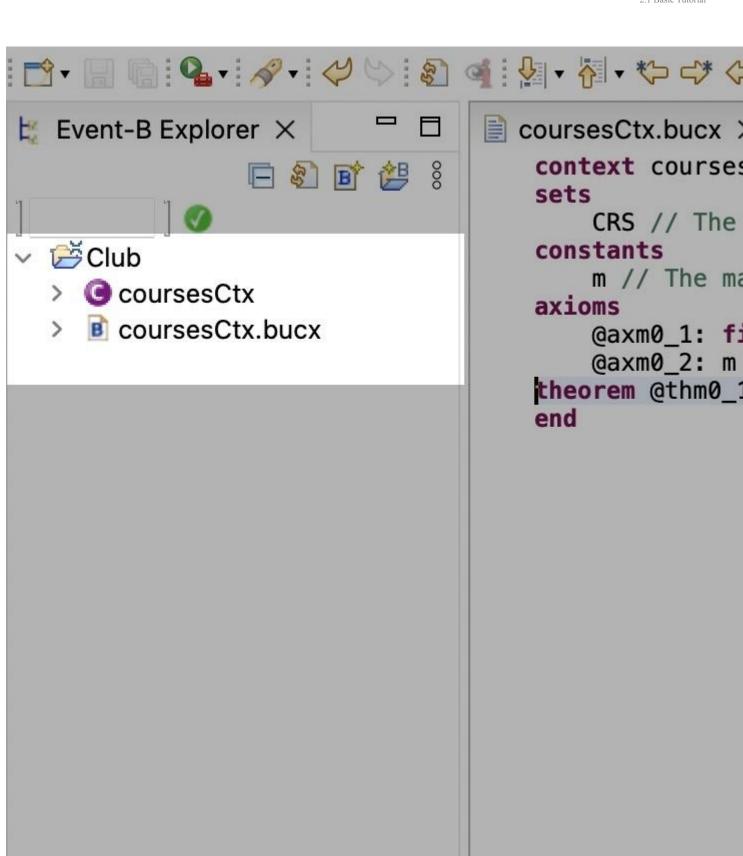


Step 3. Save the coursesCtx.bucx file

Save the file coursesCtx.bucx, the XText builder will generate Rodin context coursesCtx automatically.

Conclusion

 $By now, the \ XContext \ {\tt coursesCtx.bucx} \ and the \ corresponding \ Rodin \ Context \ {\tt coursesCtx} \ should \ be \ visible \ in \ the \ Event-B \ Explorer.$



2.4.3 Task 3. Create an XMachine

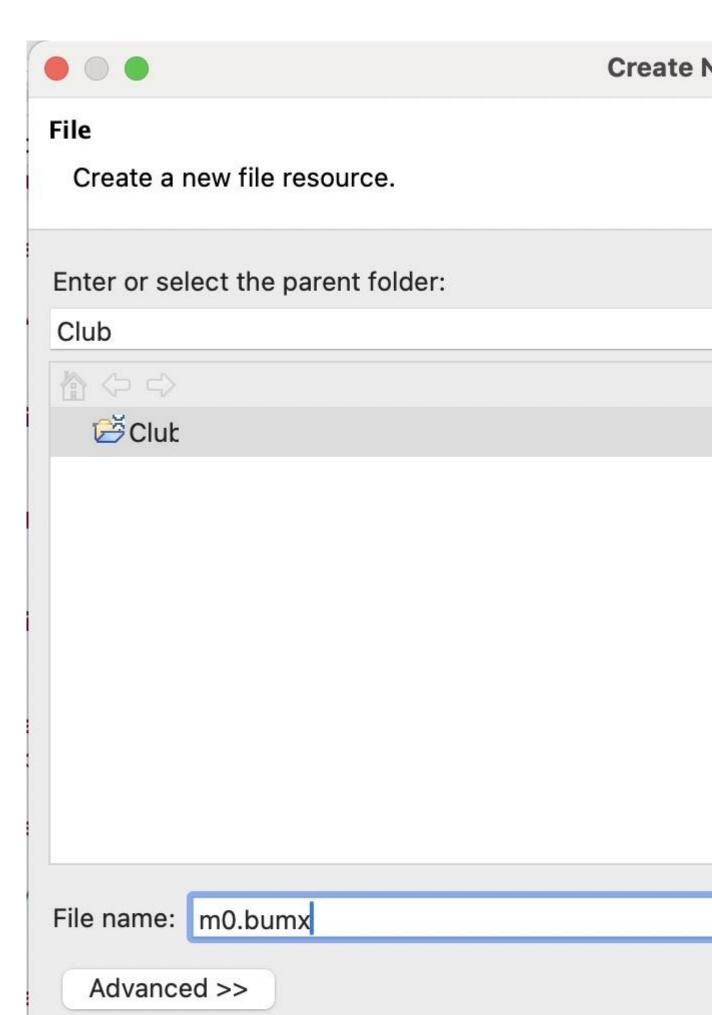
Introduction

The purpose of this task is to create a simple XMachine within the newly created project.

Step 1. Create a New XMachine Named m0.bumx

• Right click on the Club project and then New -> File to open the Create New File dialog. On the Create New File dialog, choose Club project as the parent folder, and put m0.bumx as the File name. The file extension .bumx is important to indicate that

the file is an *XMachine*. Click Finish to confirm the file creation.



Step 2. Set the Content of m0.bumx

 \bullet Using the editor, set the content of ${\tt m0.bumx}$ as follows.

```
machine m0
sees coursesCtx
variables
  crs // The set of existing courses
invariants
   @inv0_1: crs ⊆ CRS
theorem
   @thm0 2: finite(crs)
invariant
   @inv0_2: card(crs) \leq m
event INITIALISATION
   @act1: crs = \emptyset
/*
\ ^{\star} Event to open a set of courses using non-deterministic assignment.
event OpenCourses
when
  @grd0_1 : card(crs) \neq m
  theorem @thm0_3 : crs # CRS
   @act0_1 : crs : | crs C crs' ∧ card(crs') ≤ m
end
\,^\star Event to close a set of courses using event parameters
anticipated event CloseCourses
any cs
where
   @grd1: cs ⊆ crs
   @grd2: cs \neq \emptyset
   @act1: crs = crs \ cs
end
```

```
m0.bumx ×
   machine m0
   sees coursesCtx
   variables
       crs // The set of existing courses
   invariants
       @inv0_1: crs ⊆ CRS
 theorem
       @thm0_2: finite(crs)

⊖ invariant

       @inv0_2: card(crs) ≤ m
 event INITIALISATION
   begin
       @act1: crs = Ø
   end
 ⊕ /*
    * Event to open a set of courses using non-de
    */
 event OpenCourses
   when
       @grd0_1 : card(crs) \neq m
       theorem @thm0_3 crs ≠ CRS
   then
```

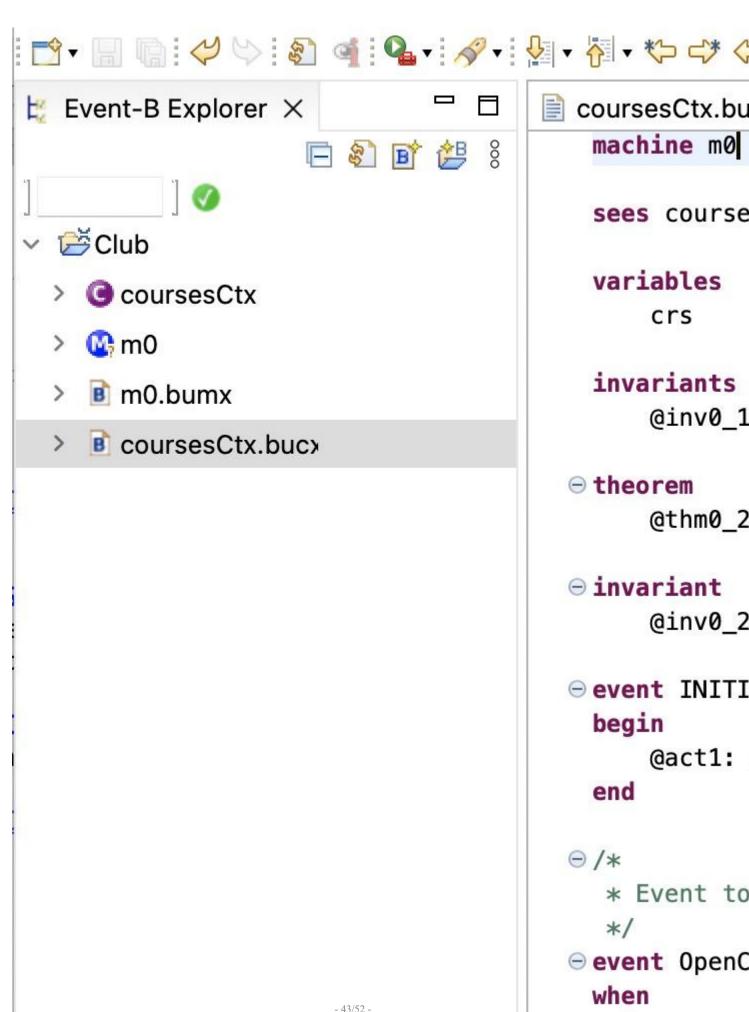
Step 3. Save the m0.bumx file

Save the file m0.bumx, the XText builder will generate Rodin machine m0 automatically.

Conclusion

By now, the XMachne ${\tt m0.bucx}$ and the corresponding Rodin Machine ${\tt m0}$ should be visible in the Event-B Explorer.

@grd0_1



2.4.4 Task 4. Create an extended XContext

Introduction

The purpose of this task is to create an extended XContext within the newly created project.

Step 1. Create a simple context XContext Named membersCtx.buck

• Follow the steps in Task 2 to create a context named membersCtx.bucx with the following content.

```
context membersCtx
sets MEM
axioms
   @axm1_1: finite(MEM)
end
```

Step 2. Create an extended context XContext Named participantsCtx.bucx

 \bullet Follow the steps in Task 2 to create a context named participantsCtx.bucx with the following content.

```
context participantsCtx

extends membersCtx

constants
    PRTCPT

axioms
    @axm1_2: PRTCPT ⊆ MEM

theorem
    @thm1_1: finite(PRTCPT)
end
```

The extends clause signifies that this context extends membersCtx.

Step 3. Create an extended context XContext Named instructorsCtx.bucx

 \bullet Follow the steps in <u>Task 2</u> to create a context named <code>instructorsCtx.bucx</code> with the following content.

```
context instructorsCtx

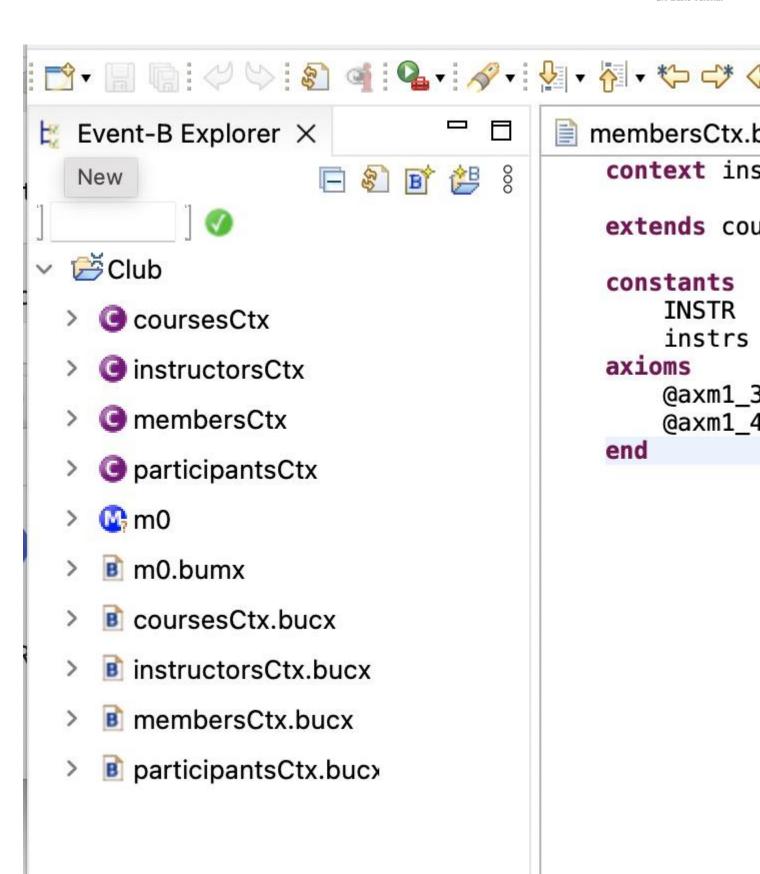
extends coursesCtx membersCtx

constants
   INSTR
   instrs
axioms
   @axm1_3: INSTR ⊆ MEM
   @axm1_4: instrs ∈ CRS → INSTR
end
```

The extends clause signifies that this context extends both ${\tt coursesCtx}$ and ${\tt membersCtx}$.

Conclusion

By now, the XContexts membersCtx.bucx, participantsCtx.bucx, instructorsCtx and their corresponding Rodin Contexts should be visible in the Event-B Explorer.



2.4.5 Task 4. Create a refined XMachine

Introduction

The purpose of this task is to create a refined XMachine within the newly created project. We will use the abstract Rodin Machine as the source to create a template for a refined XMachine. We explore the translation from Rodin constructs to CamilleX constructs.

Step 1. Create a the Rodin refined machine m1.bumx

We will use the *Refine* wizard to create the Rodin refined machine. - Right-click on the Rodin m0 file on the *Event-B Explorer*, and choose Refine from the context menu. Refine Wizard - On the New REFINES clause dialog, put m1 as the name of the new machine. (m1 should be the name by default). Click OK to confirm the creation of the refined machine m1. Create a New M1 Machine

• A new machine m1 is created and opened automatically. Rodin m1 in the File Explorer

Step 2. Create a refined XMachine Named m1.bumx

We will now use the tool to convert the Rodin machine m1 to the corresponding CamilleX XMachine m1.bumx. - Right-click on the Rodin m1 file on the *Event-B Explorer*, and choose Convert to Camillex from the context menu. Convert to CamilleX Context Menu - The tool will produce the XMachine m1.bumx. Double click on the file from the *Event-B Explorer* to open the file in the CamilleX editor. The content of the template m1.bumx is as follows. The Template CamilleX m1.bumx

Step 2. Set the content for m1.bumx

Use the editor to change the content of m1.bumx as follows. - m1.bumx sees contexts participantsCtx and instructorsCtx.

sees instructorsCtx participantsCtx

 \bullet m1.bumx has a new variable prtcpts (in addition to the current variable crs.

```
variables
crs
prtcpts
```

• ml.bumx has new invariants

• The initialisation INITIALISATION has a new action. (Notice that it also extends the abstract INITIALISATION)

```
event INITIALISATION extends INITIALISATION begin \texttt{@act2: prtcpts} \coloneqq \pmb{\varnothing} end
```

• The CloseCourses event has a new action.

anticipated event CloseCourses extends CloseCourses begin

```
\texttt{@act2: prtcpts} \; \coloneqq \; \mathsf{cs} \; \, \, \, \mathsf{\P} \; \, \mathsf{prtcpts} \\ \mathsf{end} \\
```

ullet Add a new Register event

```
convergent event Register
any p c where
    @grd1: p ∈ PRTCPT
    @grd2: c ∈ crs
    @grd3: p ≠ instrs(c)
    @grd4: c → p € prtcpts
then
    @act1: prtcpts ≔ prtcpts U {c → p}
end
```

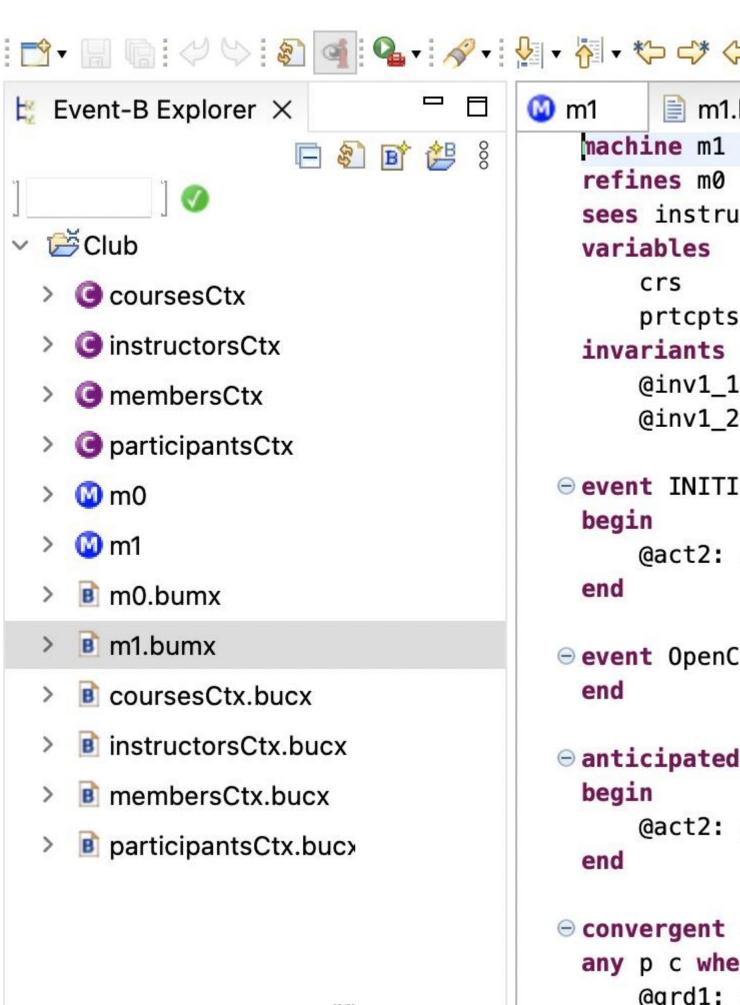
• ml.bumx has a variant to prove the convergence of event Register.

variant

@var1: (crs × PRTCPT) \ prtcpts

Conclusion

By now, the XMachine ${\tt m1.bumx}$ and the corresponding Rodin Machines should be visible in the Event-B Explorer.



m1 m1. machine m1 refines m0 sees instru variables crs prtcpts invariants @inv1_1 @inv1 2

> begin @act2: end

event INITI

- event OpenC end
- anticipated begin @act2: end
- any p c whe

@grd1: @grd2: