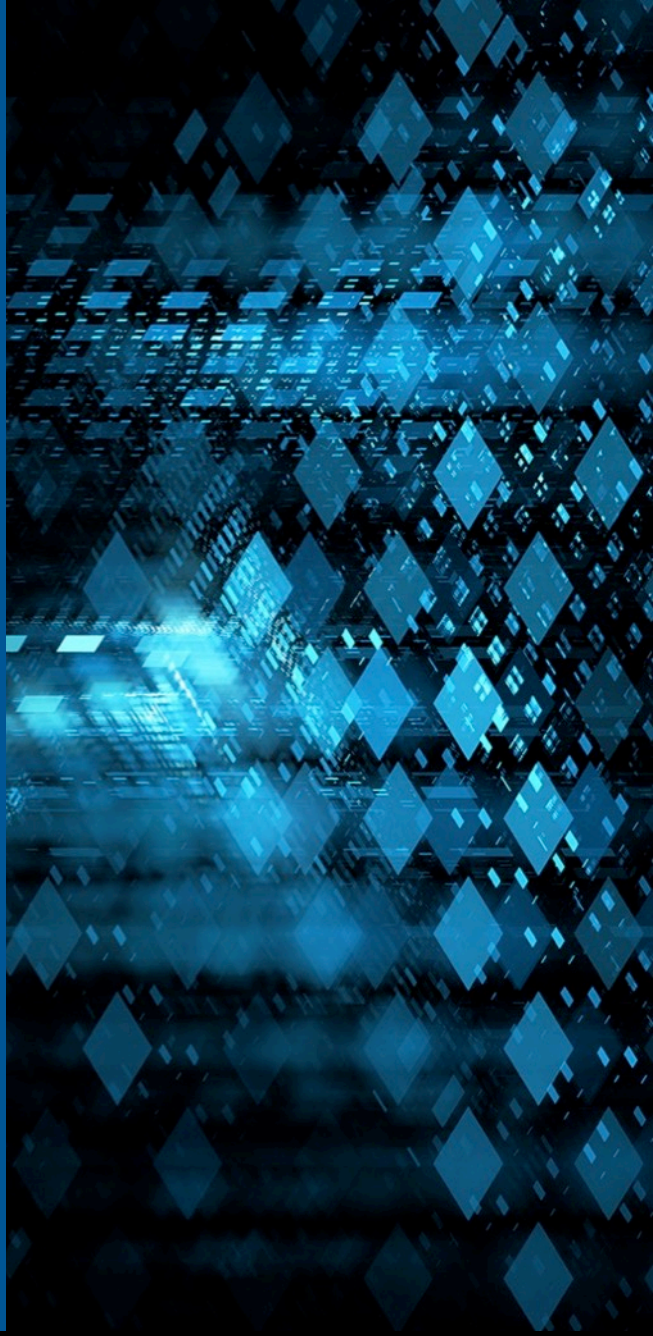
AADL Interface Composition

Peter Feiler

Software Engineering Institute
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213



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Composition of Interfaces

Objectives

- Composition of features and properties into a component type
- Single connection declaration for interfaces aka feature group
- Composition rules for features, modes, flows, annexes

Approach

- Allow extends of multiple component types
- Composition rules align with current extends rules
  - Composition of abstract category to become abstract or specific component category
  - Composition of specific component category into the same category
- Allow multiple named instances of the same interface
  - Effectively offers nested feature group connectivity

Composition of Interfaces

Features accessible directly within namespace of component

- Externally: connections identify subcomponent and feature (V2)
- Internally: connections identify feature (V2)

```
Abstract Logical
temperature: out data port;
Speed: out data port;
End Logical;

Abstract Physical
Network: requires bus access CANBus;
End Physical;

System s1 extends Logical
Features
Onemore: out event port;
End s1;

System s2 extends Logical, Physical
End s2;

System s3 extends Logical, Physical
Features
Onemore: out event port;
End s3;
```

V2: Locally added feature name cannot exist as name of a “Logical” feature

V3: Feature ~~names~~ from Logical and Physical cannot be in conflict

V3: Locally added feature name cannot exist as name of Interfaces features

Interfaces as Views

Features may show up in multiple interfaces

- Some features may be available in both an “admin” and an “operational” view

```
Abstract Logical
temperature: out data port;
Speed: out data port;
Reset: in event port;
End Logical;

Abstract Admin
Status: out data port;
Reset: in event port;
Shutdown: in event port;
End Admin;

System s1 extends Logical, Admin
End s1;
```

V3: Matching features from Logical and Admin represent same feature

Matching name and classifier

We allow same property value in different interfaces

Composition of Directional Interfaces

Interfaces with directional features may be included as original direction or as inverse direction for component at the other end of a connection

- This is the inverse of from feature groups

```
System Sender extends Logical, Physical
End sender;

System Receiver extends reverse Logical, Physical
End receiver;
```

inverse of for Logical to get opposite port direction
No inverse of for Physical since both require access to physical platform
Use another term instead:
Reverse

Composition of Named Interfaces

Objective: Handle multiple instance of same interface, e.g., voter taking input from multiple instances of same subsystem

- Individual features qualified by interface instance name
- Internally: interfaceinstancename . Featurename
- Exernally: subcomponentname . interfaceinstancename . Featurename

```
System sif1 extends
    IFlog: Logical,
    IFphys: Physical
End sif1;
System voter Extends
Source1: reverse Logical,
Source2: reverse Logical
End voter ;

System implementation Top.impl
Subcomponents
Sub1: system sif1;
Sub2: system sif1;
Voter: system voter;
Connections
Conn1: Sub1.IFlog -> Voter.Source1 ;
Conn2: Sub2.IFlog.temperature -> Voter.Source2.temperature ;
```

Connections between named interfaces (aka feature group connections) or between features in an interface (reach down)

Composition of Named Interfaces

Objective: Handle interfaces with conflicting feature names

```
Abstract Logical1
temperature: out data port;
Speed: out data port;
End Logical;

Abstract Logical2
temperature: out data port;
weight: out data port;
End Logical2;

System s2 extends L1: Logical1, L2: Logical2
End s2;
System implementation s2.i
Subcomponents
  sub1: system s1;
Connections
  conn1: sub1.out -> L1.temperature;
  conn2: sub1.out -> L2.temperature;
End 2s.i;
```

In the implementation the connection declarations specify that the same sub1 output is mapped into a port in two different interfaces. These may be ports with the same name, or ports with different names.

Feature Refinement & Named Interfaces

Local refinement of inherited features in named interfaces

```
Abstract Logical
temperature: out data port;
Speed: out data port;
End Logical;

System mysys extends Logical
Features
  temperature: refined to out data port TemperatureData;
End mysys;

System mysys1 extends L1: Logical
Features
  L1.temperature: refined to out data port TemperatureData;
End mysys;
```

Refinement of Composite Interface

Use of refined interface in composition

```
Abstract Logical1 extends Logical
Features
temperature: refined to out data port TemperatureData;
End Logical1;

System mysys extends Logical, Physical
End mysys;

System mysys1 extends mysys
Features
temperature: refined to out data port TemperatureData;
End mysys1;

System mysys2 extends Logical1, Physical
-- no extends trace to mysys
End mysys2;
```

Subcomponent Refers to Interface

Substitution of any component that is an extension of interface type

- Type_Extension substitution rule

```
System mysys extends Logical, Physical
End mysys;

System implementation top.i
Subcomponents
  sub1: system mysys;
  sub2: system Logical;
End top.i;

System implementation top2.i extends top.i
Subcomponents
  sub1: refined to system mysys.i;
  sub2: refined to system mysys1;
End top.i;
```

Nested Interfaces

Works for composition of named interface instances

- Nested name scopes
- Effectively we have nested feature groups
- Deprecate feature groups in V3

```
Abstract composite extends L1: Logical1, PF: Physical
End composite ;

System Top extends FG: composite, L2: Logical2
End top;
```

Unnamed interfaces share a name space (no nested name space)

```
Abstract composite extends Logical1, Physical
End composite ;

System Top extends composite, Logical2
End top;
```

All features in single namespace

Name conflict between Logical1 and Logical2 feature temperature

Interface Equivalence Mapping

Support for composition of independently developed subsystems or subsystem with different nested interface hierarchies

- Inline mappings (reach down multiple nesting levels)

```
Conn1: sub1.lfea1.fea2 -> sub2.rfea1;
Conn2: sub1.lfea1.fea3 -> sub2.rfea2.fea11;
Conn3: sub2.rfea2.fea12 -> sub1.lfea1.fea4;
```

Directional connection syntax

Needs to be repeated for each pair of subcomponent instances

- Reusable equivalence mapping

```
map1: mapping ComponentType1 == ComponentType2 as
lfea1.fea2 == rfea1;
Lfea1.fea3 == rfea2.fea11
end mapping ;

Connx: sub1 -> sub2 mapping pckx::map1;
```

Name mapping between name scope hierarchies

Direction is inferred from connection declaration and feature direction.

Composition of Properties

Specify a set of property values

- That apply to features in the interface or contribute to the component that supports the interface
- Properties section of interface
  - Equivalent of data set (mini) annex

Specification of which properties apply to a component

- Stereo type identifies a set of property definitions
  - May or may not include a property value
  - Gets associated with component classifier (or other model element)
- Component can have multiple associated stereo types
  - Property definition reference in multiple stereo types is acceptable

Composition of Interface Property values

Interface property values are inherited by the component

```
Abtract Logical
features
temperature: out data port;
Speed: out data port;
Properties
Myname => “peter”;
Rate => 5 mpd applies to Speed;
End Logical;

Abstract Physical
Network: requires bus access CANBus;
Properties
Hisname => “peter”;
End Physical;

System s2 extends Logical, Physical
End s2;

System s3 extends Logical, Physical
properties
Myname => “paul”;
End s3;
```

Component level property value

Feature level property value

Same property from two interfaces must have same value (ok last time)

Can override property locally. Can be used to resolve conflict of inherited values.

Do we allow interfaces that contain properties only?

Composition of Interface Property Values - 2

Named interface composition

• Component level property values apply to component, not the named interface name space

```
Abtract Logical
features
temperature: out data port;
Speed: out data port;
Properties
Myname => “peter”;
Rate => 5 mpd applies to Speed;
End Logical;

Abstract Physical
Network: requires bus access CANBus;
Properties
Hisname => “peter”;
End Physical;

System s2 extends L1: Logical, P1: Physical
End s2;
```

Component level property value

Feature level property value

Myname and Hisname are s2 properties

Composition of Flows

Same rules as V2 extends
Flows in interfaces are only with respect to its features
The composite component may add flow specification for flows between features in different interfaces
Qualified name for flows when extends reference is qualified

```
Abtract Logical
temperature: out data port;
Speed: out data port;
flows
 temp: flow source temperature;
End Logical;

System s2 extends Logical, Physical
End s2;

System s3 extends l1: Logical, Physical
flows
 spd: flow source speed;
End s3;
```

Use of named extends references addresses possible name conflicts.

Can add flows for inherited features as was possible in V2

Composition of Modes

Only one source (same as **extends** of single classifier)

- Local additions as in V2
  - current std allows adding states in type extensions

~~Union of mode states from different interfaces~~

- ~~Were they developed independently for the same state machine or as independent state machines?~~

~~Separate mode state machines~~

- ~~We currently do not support multiple concurrent state machines for the same component~~
- ~~Note that modal subcomponents have the effect of concurrent state machines~~

Annex Composition

Configuration of annex specifications into an AADL model

- See configuration discussion

Composition of annexes from different interfaces

- Follow annex rules for annex extension
  - Addition and override in extension
- Same name in two interfaces
  - Not allowed
  - Same specification

Remaining Items

Interface as separate concept/keyword

Array dimension specification in interface (see Array discussion)

Interface Concept and Generic Component

Argument for interface as separate concept

Interface as separate concept from generic component (KISS)

- Interface only contains features and properties on features, i.e., feature group type
- Qualified: declare feature group (V2)
- Unqualified union: reference in extend (new)
- Use as subcomponent classifier (new)
- Extends of 0 or 1 type plus interfaces
- Feature group type => interface type

Interface Concept and Generic Component

Argument for generic component

- Are there items in abstract component type that should not be in interface
  - No
- Interface cannot have implementation
  - If you want an implementation for a single interface you have to explicitly define a type based on interface
- Use in subcomponents
  - Specifies that user interacts with a component instance only through the specified interface
  - Users can refined to or configure in classifiers that support the interface

```
Interface myfunction
Features
Inp: in port;
End myfunction;

System implementation sys.i
Subcomponents
Myaction: system myfunction;
end sys.i;

Abstract myf extends myfunction;
```

Feature Group Types and Feature Groups

Feature group types define sets of features that can be instantiated as feature groups.

Properties can be associated with features in feature group type.

Property associated with feature group type is inherited by all elements in group.

Feature group declarations define named instances of feature collections that can be referenced in connection declarations as a connection of the collective.

Proposal: Eliminate feature group types. Named interface instance declarations replace feature group declarations.

Property lookup for inherit goes to the enclosing component (skip lookup in enclosing feature group type). The properties defined in an interface are associated with the enclosing component.

Rationale: Interface composition with named interface instances accomplishes the same.

Recommendation: yes unless it is mapped into separate “interface” concept